"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and tomorrow; moderate south to southwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 14.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 21,023. NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1915.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

PRESIDENT ORDERS MIDDIES DROPPED

He Directs the Dismissal of Two from Academy for Examination Frauds.

DOZEN OTHERS DISCIPLINED

Moderate Penalties for Naval Cadets Only Slightly Implicated in "Gouging" Charges.

WOULD CHANGE SYSTEM

Court of Inquiry Recommends Abolition of Favors to Athletes and Inequality in "Dope."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Two midshipmen were ordered dismissed from the Naval Academy at Annapolis, a dozen others disciplined, and radical changes in the method of examinations recommended as the result of the inquiry into the "gouging" scandal of last Spring, it was officially announced today.

On the recommendation of Secretary Daniels, President Wilson has signed the orders of dismissal, and the Secretary, following recommendations from the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, the Judge Advocate of the navy, and the Secretary's Advisory Council, has approved the penalties imposed in other cases.

The fraud related mainly to examinations in French and Spanish. It was reported that copies of the examination papers had come anonymously through the mails to certain midshipmen, who gave others the chance to benefit by the advance information. Secretary Daniels appointed a court of inquiry, which sat for about forty-five days, beginning June 7.

The court consisted of Captain Robert L. Russell, who had been Judge Advocate General of the Navy for four years; Captain A. T. Long, and Commander L. R. de Steiger, with Lieut. Commander W. C. Watts as Judge Advocate.

Only two of the seven midshipmen originally accused of "gouging" were sentenced to dismissal. The original seven had been recommended for dismissal by the Superintendent of the academy on the ground of having seen a mimeograph of examination sheets which were intended to be given in the annual examinations this year, "they knew that they had had in their possession a copy of the examination papers before they took the examination." In the course of the trial sixteen midshipmen were introduced as "parties to the inquiry," as being possibly involved in certain irregularities.

Those Found Guilty.

The following disciplinary recommendations of the Court of Inquiry have been approved:

Dismissed: Midshipmen Ralph M. Nelson, Jr., and Charles M. Reagle.

Turned back into the succeeding class: Midshipmen Leonard P. Wessel, James E. Waddell, Horace R. Whittaker, and William H. Hopkins, Jr.

To be placed at the foot of his class: Midshipman E. B. Hough.

Commission as ensign withheld three months and restricted to limits of ship or station for that period: Midshipman R. Burhen, for attempting to communicate with a witness segregated by order of the court.

To receive seventy-five demerits: Midshipman Davis Glick, who was found to be involved in irregularities other than those connected with the examination.

To receive fifty demerits: Midshipmen Herbert W. Jackson and Albert L. Hutson, for being parties to the transmission of a threatening letter from Midshipman Nelson to another midshipman to prevent him from giving certain testimony.

To be reprimanded for having seen "turbine sheets," or engineering recitation questions, although having had no part in original acquisition of these sheets: Midshipmen C. O. Kell, H. E. Overesch, and C. C. Vickrey.

E. B. Hough on several occasions, in company with Midshipman R. M. Nelson, Jr., surreptitiously took "turbine sheets," which he used.

Nelson Gave Advance Copies to Others

In the case of Midshipman Nelson the court found that he had an advance copy of the examination papers; that he dictated the contents of two fourth-class examination sheets to about ten fourth-class men; that he visited the Academy buildings at unauthorized times for the alleged purpose of obtaining his marks; that on one or more of these occasions he took so-called "turbine sheets," which contained questions to be asked in recitations in the Department of Marine Engineering and Naval Construction; that he profited by these turbine sheets and obtained a higher position in his class than he was entitled to, and that while the Court of Inquiry was in session he sent an intimidating message to a lower class midshipman, a probable witness, and partially succeeded in an attempt to communicate with another midshipman witness who had been segregated by order of the court.

In the case of Midshipman Reagle the court found that he entered the Academy buildings surreptitiously and obtained advance information on recitations and examinations and that he changed his testimony before the court so materially and in a manner so directly conflicting with his previous answers "as to cause much comment." The court intimates that he had been guilty of false swearing.

In addition to those made parties to the inquiry, the findings give the names of 118 members or 63.4 per cent. of the first class, 159 members or 80 per cent. of the second class, as having had prior to the examination in some form varying amounts of the so-called "dope" that later proved to be a substantial por-

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WILL CROWN ARCHDUKE AS KING OF POLAND

Proclamation of Charles Stephen of Austria to Be Issued Soon.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 15, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—The proclamation of Archduke Charles Stephen as King of Poland is expected to take place soon. The Austrian press some time ago reported that both Germany and Austria had agreed to his selection.

The coronation ceremony will be celebrated in Warsaw Cathedral.

The Archduke Charles Stephen was mentioned late in 1914 as the probable King of Poland if the Austrian and German forces were successful in their campaign against Russia.

The Archduke, a cousin of the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, was born at Gross-Seelowitz on Sept. 5, 1860, the son of the Archduke Charles Ferdinand. He married Maria Theresa in 1886 in Vienna, and they have six children, the eldest son being Archduke Charles Albert, who is an artillery officer in the Austrian Army.

Archduke Charles Stephen holds the rank of an Admiral in the German Navy and is Honorary Colonel of the Eighth Regiment of Infantry. He is a Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece and holds the Golden Cross of Honor of the Order of Malta. He is a Knight of the Order of the Elephant and of the Order of the Black Eagle.

LIEBKNECHT'S QUERY INTERESTS GERMANY

Newspapers Print His Annexation Question, But Do Not Discuss It.

AMSTERDAM, Monday, Aug. 16, (via London.)—The question which Dr. Karl Liebknecht, one of the Socialist leaders of the Reichstag, will send to the House tomorrow—whether the Government is prepared to enter into peace negotiations on the basis of abandoning all plans of annexation of conquered territory—has not been editorially commented on by the German newspapers.

They print the question, however, under various headlines—the Vorwärts calling it "A Short Question to the Reichstag," the Vossische Zeitung "A Little Question of Liebknecht to the Chancellor," and the Lokal-Anzeiger "A Silly Question."

FRENCH DESTROYER SANK AUSTRIA'S U-3

Submarine Found and Destroyed After Search of Many Hours in Adriatic.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—The Austrian submarine U-3, which was sunk in the Adriatic on Aug. 13, was sent to the bottom by the accurate fire of the guns of the French torpedo boat destroyer Bisson, according to a Havas dispatch from Rome, which gives the details of the activities of the U-3.

The Austrian submersible attacked an Italian auxiliary cruiser in the lower Adriatic on Aug. 12, but the larger craft, by the clever manoeuvring of her commander, escaped two torpedoes aimed at her. She then rammed the submarine but failed to sink it. A squadron of destroyers immediately set out to chase the submarine, which evidently had been damaged in the encounter with the cruiser. The Austrian vessel was sighted the following morning by the Bisson and sunk.

The French official version of the sinking of the Austrian submarine U-3 was given out by the Ministry of Marine here tonight and reads as follows:

The Austrian submarine U-3 after attacking in the Adriatic without success an Italian auxiliary cruiser was pursued during the whole of the afternoon of Aug. 12 by Italian and French torpedo boat destroyers. The U-3 was discovered and sunk by gunfire on the morning of Aug. 13 by the French torpedo boat destroyer Bisson, which made prisoner of one officer and eleven sailors.

The sinking of the U-3 was announced by the Italian Ministry of Marine on Aug. 13, but no details of the engagement were given except that twelve members of the crew were saved and made prisoners.

POPE'S PEACE APPEAL NOT SENT TO RULERS

Vatican Organs Say It Was General Plea to Nations, and No Direct Reply Is Expected

ROME, Aug. 15.—Vatican organs today deny that Pope Benedict's appeal for peace issued on July 28 was received officially by the sovereigns of the belligerent nations. No document bearing the autograph of the Pontiff, they say, was addressed to the rulers personally. The appeal to the heads of the warring States was a general one, like an encyclical, and no direct reply is expected by the Pope from the various Governments or the sovereigns.

ITALY TREBLES ARTILLERY.

Her New Quick-Firing Guns Found to be Excellent.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 16.—Telegraphing from Berne, Switzerland, The Morning Post's correspondent says:

"Italy has more than trebled the number of her artillery regiments and her new quick-firing guns of the Deport model, which fire forty shots a minute. This gun is said to have been found more practicable than the models previously in use. It is declared to be excellent for use on rough ground."

U. S. LOOKS INTO SPY PROPAGANDA

Violations of Neutrality Laws in Interest of Germany Likely to Lead to Action.

EVIDENCE IS PILING UP

Secret Service Chief Tours New England and Returns to the Capital

AND CONFERS WITH LANSING

This Gives Rise to Belief That German Officials May Become Involved.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15.—The Government has reached the point in its accumulation of evidence of pro-German activities in the United States where it is considering prosecutions for violating the neutrality laws and other statutes. Information obtained today indicates that arrests may be made soon, but details are withheld on the ground that the publication of the names of those concerned or the character of the evidence might defeat the ends of justice.

A. Bruce Bielaski, chief of the Division of Investigation in the Department of Justice—the Government's secret service for the detection of crimes, except counterfeiting and violations of postal laws—has returned from a trip to New York and other places in the East, during which he gathered evidence concerning violations of the statutes by persons concerned in promoting the cause of Germany in this country. It is said that he went to New England to look into the allegations that German agents were responsible for the troubles in munitions factories. In New York Mr. Bielaski, it is understood, examined a great mass of evidence tending to show that the German Government was concerned in the widespread efforts in this country to injure the cause of the Allies.

Soon after his return to Washington yesterday Mr. Bielaski called on Secretary Lansing, according to reliable information obtained today. Mr. Bielaski this evening declined to say whether he had seen the Secretary of State recently. He also declined to make any statement in regard to the evidence collected concerning the German propagandists.

German Officials Involved.

The fact that Mr. Bielaski saw the Secretary of State tends to confirm the suspicion that officials of the German diplomatic or consular service in the United States are involved in the evidence collected. In a well-informed quarter it was said that no proceeding would be taken that in any way concerned diplomatic officers without the consent of President Wilson. In this connection it was said that when frauds in the issuance of passports to German reservists were discovered some time ago, high Government officials considered the advisability of taking action concerning an official of the German Embassy who appeared to be implicated. It was determined then that nothing should be done that would indicate a belief that any member of the German official service was engaged in violations of the United States laws.

This decision took into consideration that the relations of Germany and the United States were in a delicate condition, and it was desired by this Government that nothing should occur that might strain them to an even greater degree. Some officials were of the opinion that the evidence was sufficient to justify the Government in asking Germany to recall one of the attachés of the embassy in Washington, but it was felt that such action might be regarded as a reflection on the embassy in general, a thing which the Government was particularly anxious to avoid.

A member of the diplomatic service of a foreign country is immune from prosecution for crime in a country to which he is officially accredited unless his Government consents. This rule has been applied even in cases where murder was charged. If this foreign Government chooses to give up an accused diplomatic official for trial, he can be tried in the courts of the country to which he is accredited. Otherwise he would be privileged to go free and return to his own country.

The usual course pursued when a diplomatic official is believed to have violated the laws of the country to which he is accredited is to make complaint to the foreign Government and suggest his recall, either by direction or implication, and in such cases the request or hint is always complied with. No such request or hint was made, however, by the United States Government in connection with the evidence accumulated concerning the passport frauds, and the reason given today was that, aside from whether the evidence was conclusive, the Government felt that it would be unwise, on account of the condition of the relations of Germany and the United States, to make an issue of the matter.

Got New Evidence.

Many complaints of violations of the neutrality laws and other laws have been investigated by the Department of Justice since the beginning of the present war in Europe. A considerable number of these complaints were found to be without substantial justification for prosecution. The Department of Justice, however, is credited with having recently come into possession of a mass of valuable evidence that is forming the subject of consideration as to the proper course to pursue. While no official would make the positive statement today that arrests had been determined on, it was indicated that prosecutions were likely.

Among other things, Government agents have been looking into the allegations that persons provided with money from German sources have been responsible for causing strikes and other troubles in plants engaged in the manufacture of munitions of war. One official, having knowledge of these inquiries, declined to make any comment on the subject other than that complexities affecting munition plants, appeared to be violations of State laws and not of Federal laws. In this connection it has been suggested that persons responsible for interfering with the production of munitions might be amenable to prosecution under the Federal laws on the ground that the offense involved restraint on interstate trade. If the conspiracies were formed as the result of correspondence by mail, prosecutions might be undertaken by the Federal Government on the ground that the postal laws were violated.

The Post Office Department may be obliged to take cognizance of charges that publications in this country are being subsidized with German money. A law enacted by Congress in 1912 requires that every editorial or news ar-

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U. S. Needs Unsinkable Battleships

So says Louis Gathmann, inventor of the big gun that is doing such execution for Germany, and one of the men called upon by our Government for help in war preparation. In

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

ORDER THE SUNDAY TIMES IN ADVANCE FROM YOUR NEWSDEALER. THE TIMES IS ALWAYS SOLD OUT EARLY.

HIT ROCKEFELLER IN BAYONNE REPORT

Industrial Board's Investigations Lay Strike to Low Wages and Oppression.

SHERIFF'S ACTS CRITICISED

Findings Given Out by Chairman Walsh Constitute an Arraignment of Standard Oil Methods.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—The report of George P. West and C. T. Chenery, who investigated the July, 1915, strike of Standard Oil Company employes at Bayonne, N. J., for the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, was made public tonight by Frank P. Walsh, Chairman of the commission. The report said in part, after setting forth that the strike was against the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey:

"The company is the most important of the Standard Oil group, and this group is the principal contributor to the wealth, prestige, and power of the largest estate in the country, if not in the world, that of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Sr., and his immediate family. The facts regarding the company's labor policies must, therefore, be regarded as of special significance because of the tremendous power wielded by the group of men who control this industry, and because of their announced intention to enter the field of industrial relations with a view to widening their influence and actively propagating what they deem to be the proper theories and principles that should govern the relations between employer and employe."

The following findings of fact are to be considered in the light of the foregoing:

"The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, although conducting an enormously profitable enterprise, pays wages too low to maintain a family on a comfortable, healthful basis.

"It fixes wages not with relations to the earnings of the company, but by taking into consideration wages paid by other companies in the same locality and then fixing the wage as low as or lower than the prevailing wage in that locality.

"In Bayonne it paid common laborers less than those of two companies whose plants adjoin its refineries. This is in direct contradiction to the claims of the company in a statement issued at 26 Broadway that it always has paid the prevailing wage or better. The statement of the General Manager of the company that the interests of other companies in the same locality are considered in the fixing of wages constitutes, in effect, an admission that the company combines with the poorest and least generous employers to fix the wage rates.

Won't Hear Complaints.

"The company maintains a settled policy of refusing to deal with any 'labor organization or 'professional labor man,' and even refuses to permit those employes who cannot speak English intelligently to engage an attorney as their spokesman and representative."

Developing this last point further in the report it was stated that Paul Supinsky, a Jersey City attorney, visited General Superintendent Hennessy of the company as spokesman for a committee of six employes who had hired him to negotiate for them. It was further stated that Mr. Hennessy, acting in conjunction with Mr. Gifford, general manager of the company, refused point blank to consider the demands, and expressed indignation that the men should have engaged a non-employe of the company to aid them in presenting their grievances.

"The men are made to understand," the report continued, "that they must seek no outside assistance in their dealings with the management, and that any show of independence or any hint of compulsion will be vigorously resented. * * *

"The company has instituted no machinery by which real or fancied grievances may be peacefully and promptly adjusted. The officials say that any man has access to the General Superintendent, but the employes allege that they would be discharged before reaching the office.

"General Manager Gifford is not a believer in child labor legislation, and on the other hand thinks the children should be allowed to go to work earlier. He and Mr. Hennessy apparently have little respect for the foreign born men whose labor produces the company's earnings, and are proponents of the extremely individualistic and reactionary industrial theories discarded by enlightened employers and by economists many years ago."

The report then recited that the company employed a detective agency of New York City to furnish guards and strikebreakers. It quoted the attorney for the agency as referring to these men as "a lot of thugs." The investigators added: "Their appearance amply justified his use of the term."

Strike Broken by Kinkead.

"The strike was broken by Sheriff Eugene Kinkead," the report stated, "who first overawed and disorganized the strikers by assaulting and arresting one of their leaders, and then strengthened his control over them by promising to use his influence to obtain an increase in wages and by arresting thirty of the armed guards."

In another section of the report it was stated that the Sheriff's alleged assault was upon "a young Elizabeth City socialist named Jeremiah Baly."

The report asserted that the Sheriff had suggested Baly as a member of the Strike Committee, and when the men went to the plant to draw back pay insisted that Baly should go with them. It was further stated in the re-

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ITALIANS ATTACK IDLE GERMAN SHIPS

Riotous Outbreak in Boston Attends the Sailing of 1,400 Reservists for War.

TWO BIG LINERS ARE STONED

Revolver Shots Exchanged with Police—Ten Arrests Made in Two Distinct Outbreaks.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—The gathering today of more than 1,400 Italian reservists who were to sail on the steamship Canopic tonight was marked by demonstrations against the interned German steamships Amerika and Cincinnati, as a result of which several policemen were severely injured. Sailors on the German vessels were struck by flying stones and sticks. Revolver shots were exchanged between the crowd and the police, but no casualties from this cause were reported.

In an earlier disturbance which developed about the formation of a parade of the reservists in North Square, three policemen were injured, one being stabbed. Ten arrests were made in both outbreaks.

The body of reservists, said to be the largest to leave this country on one ship since the war began, was made up of Italians from this city and from other parts of New England. They had paraded in two divisions to the Commonwealth Pier in the South Boston district, on one side of which lay the Canopic, which was to give them passage to Italy, while on the other side were moored the Amerika and Cincinnati of the Hamburg-American Line, which have been at this port since the war began.

Most of the reservists made their way aboard the Canopic, while the crowd which accompanied them moved about the pier. When two stewards from the Cincinnati, in their uniforms, were espied on the pier, the crowd first booed, and then jostled them. Both resisted and were joined by a watchman. The three men were beaten badly before they were rescued by the police.

The crowd became angered by the rescue, and turned to the big German liners. Stones were thrown at both vessels, smashing porthole glasses and deck fittings. Several sailors on the decks were struck.

Patrolman Frederick A. Peterson, in attempting to arrest a rioter, was attacked and beaten down with a stone. Drawing his revolver, he took his assailant into custody, and, with the assistance of other policemen, locked him in a room on the pier.

The mob formed again and after being harangued by several speakers, rushed to the main pier building. The United States Customs Station was stoned, but eight policemen forced the crowd back at the point of revolvers. Shots were fired in the air, and were answered from the crowd. Several policemen required medical attention after this encounter.

The North Square disorders, according to the police, arose from the attempt of some of the reservists to make fellow-countrymen who were not going to sail with them shout their allegiance to the old flag. Policemen attempted to quell these small disturbances only to have both sides turn upon them.

The Canopic was held at her pier until a late hour, sailing just before midnight. Officers in charge of the reservists, asserted that none of them had any part in the disturbances. Their records, they said, showed that there were 1,430 reservists in the Canopic's steerage quarters, and a few in the cabins, and they asserted that all were aboard ship when the trouble occurred. The party was in charge of Dr. Di Mina, an Italian Royal Commissioner, who said he had no statement to make regarding the anti-German demonstration.

SEVEN HURT IN RACE RIOT.

Kalians and Austrians Clash in Milwaukee Steel Works.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 15.—The police learned today that in a clash last week between Italians and Austrians, seven men were hurt at the Federal Pressed Steel Company plant here. The Austrians were hired to work on concrete construction for a big addition to the company's buildings, to enable the company to keep up with its orders for shrapnel for Russia. The Austrians discovered the reason for their employment after their arrival and at once walked out. They were jeered by the Italians on the job, and knives were drawn. The men hurt were taken to private hospitals.

REGENCY FOR TURKEY?

Young Turks Said to be Uncertain of Crown Prince.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 16.—An Athens dispatch to The Daily Telegraph says:

"At a recent meeting of the Young Turks the question of a regency was discussed on the ground that Sultan Mohammed V. is far from well and incapable of attending to affairs of state.

"The situation is complicated, however, by the knowledge that Crown Prince Yussof Izzedin is lukewarm in his attitude toward the war. In the hope of convincing the Crown Prince that all is going well party leaders recently persuaded him to pay a personal visit to the Dardanelles front."

NOTE TO AUSTRIA JUSTIFIES ARMS EXPORT AND TELLS HER WHY IT WILL CONTINUE; AUSTRIAN GUNS OPEN ON BELGRADE

Figures of the Huge Teuton Arms Exports to England in the Boer War Set Forth by Lansing

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—To the note of the United States Government to Austria-Hungary, rejecting the plea that an embargo should be put on exports of munitions to the Allies, was added as an "appendix" this table of the German and Austro-Hungarian exports of arms and ammunition to Great Britain during the years in which war was being waged with the Boers:

GERMAN EXPORTS OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION TO BRITAIN.

	Quantity in 100 Kilos.			
	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
Explosives	4,342	6,014	5,147	3,645
Gunpowder	28	658	243	69
Shot of malleable iron, not polished, &c...	30	43	38	...
Shot, (further manufactured,) polished, &c., not lead coated	...	4	...	...
Shot, nickeled, or lead coated with copper rings, &c	...	3,018	176	...
Weapons for war purposes	...	...	18	2
Cartridges with copper shells and percussion caps	904	1,595	886	982

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EXPORTS OF ARMS TO BRITAIN.

	Quantity in 100 Kilos.			
	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
Arms, exclusive of small arms	190	374	12	...
Separate parts of arms	1	1	...	...
Small arms	2	3	80	5
Ammunition and explosives under tariff No. 346	1	1	16	51
Other ammunition and explosives	...	...	4	...

Reducing the kilos to pounds in the case of the year of greatest exports, (1900,) this table shows that Germany sent to Great Britain that year 1,325,647 pounds of "explosives," 145,062 pounds of "gunpowder," 665,348 pounds of "shot, nickeled or lead coated, with copper ingots," &c., and 78,483 pounds of "cartridges." The Austro-Hungarian exports of "arms, exclusive of small arms," to Great Britain the same year totaled 82,152 pounds.

GERMANS RENEW DRIVE AT DVINSK

Report Russians Forced Back with Loss of More Than 2,000 Prisoners.

AUSTRIANS ADVANCE ON BUG

Vienna Says Retreat Along the Whole Front West of That River Has Begun Again.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 16.—Having recovered from the check inflicted on him early in the week by the Russians, General von Bülow, commanding that portion of the army of Field Marshal von Hindenburg operating to the west of the River Dvinsk, has again taken the offensive and, according to the official report published by Berlin yesterday, has beaten the Russians in a battle in the vicinity of Kubisko and pushed them back in a northeasterly direction, taking more than 2,000 prisoners.

To the south before Kovno the Russians, according to the same source of information, made an unsuccessful sortie from Kovno, which the Germans are now approaching.

In the Polish sector the various German armies are slowly drawing in their line and advancing from the northwest and south on Brest-Litovsk. While they continue to take groups of prisoners they make no claim to the capture of artillery or booty, which is considered by military observers as a fair indication that Grand Duke Nicholas's armies continue their orderly retreat and that for a long time to come will be able to prevent the Germans from deetaching any part of their army for large ventures elsewhere.

The German official report on the Russian operations given out yesterday reads as follows:

Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg:

Troops under General von Bülow have driven the Russians near Kubisko in a northeasterly direction. They captured four officers and 2,350 men, and took one machine gun. A Russian sortie from Kovno was repulsed. One thousand prisoners fell into our hands. Our attacking troops worked nearer to the fort.

Between the Narew and the Bug, on the line occupied by the Russians as reported yesterday, the enemy made a stubborn stand. A Narew crossing was forced by our troops late in the evening.

The army of General von Scholz yesterday took more than 1,000 prisoners, and that of General von Gallwitz took 3,550 prisoners, including fourteen officers. They also captured ten machine guns. On all fronts we gained ground.

Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria:

The Russians put up a stubborn resistance against the advance of this army group. During the course of the day we succeeded in breaking through the enemy positions near and north of Losyce and midway between Losyce and Miedzyrzec. The enemy is retreating.

The troops under General von Woyrsch alone up to Aug. 14 took 4,000 prisoners, including 22 officers, and also captured 9 machine guns.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen:

The defeated enemy yesterday attempted to range his front on a line of Rozanka, north of Vlodava, southwest of Slawatyzze, Horodyczce, and Miedzyrzec. Under the force of our immediate attack the enemy resumed his retreat this morning.

After the reference to the capture by General von Gallwitz of prisoners and machine guns, Reuter's version of the official German report contains the ad-

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SERBIAN CAPITAL AGAIN UNDER FIRE

Renewal of Bombardment, London Thinks, May Be Beginning of Teuton Drive.

RUMANIA ALSO IN PERIL

Nish Newspaper Voices Friendliness to Allies in a Significant Editorial.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 16.—Bombardment of Belgrade, the Serbian capital, has been resumed by the Austrians with large calibre howitzers, according to an official statement issued at Nish Friday and telegraphed by the Reuter correspondent. The statement says:

"The enemy yesterday bombarded Belgrade with large-calibre howitzers. There was no loss of life. The bombardment ceased after we shelled Semlin (in Austria, on the tongue of land formed by the junction of the Danube and the Save opposite Belgrade) and Panscova, (across the Danube from Belgrade in Austria,) causing fires in Semlin and a panic in Panscova."

It is believed by the military experts here that this region will be the scene of the next Austro-German offensive. There is some speculation in military circles as to whether Rumania, as well as Serbia, will be attacked because of Rumania's refusal to allow munitions of war to pass through to Turkey.

So much importance is attached to the results expected from the proposals made by the Entente powers to Serbia and Greece regarding concessions to Bulgaria that Bulgaria has recalled from Constantinople a delegate who went there to negotiate with Turkey, says a dispatch from Sofia to The Daily Mail.

The importance of the Balkan situation is emphasized by the London morning papers, which point out that events there may reach a crisis within twenty-four hours.

King Charles of Rumania called a special meeting of the Cabinet at Bucharest yesterday, to which the leaders of all political parties, as well as influential members of the Chamber, were summoned.

The Daily News says editorially that Rumania may make a sudden move which will solve the Balkan deadlock.

The Serbian National Assembly will reassemble at Nish today to receive a statement from Premier Pachitch on the Bulgarian negotiations. Simultaneously the Greek Parliament will meet at Athens to oust the present Cabinet, with the supporters of ex-Premier Venizelos as powerful as ever.

Alleged Allied Offer to Bulgars.

BERLIN, Aug. 15.—Regarding the note of the Entente powers to Bulgaria the Sofia correspondent of the Vossische Zeitung telegraphs:

"The Entente nations promise as a consideration for Bulgarian assistance to obtain from Serbia the cession of the non-contested zone in Macedonia with the exception of a small strip of the Serbo-Albanian frontier, which is to be retained to permit of a common Greco-Serbian frontier.

"By the non-contested zone is understood to mean that part of Macedonia which under the provisions of the Balkan alliance should have fallen to Bulgaria after the Balkan war.

"The extent of the cessions from Greece in the hinterland of Kavala is left undetermined. The Entente Allies point out that this depends upon the extent of Greek compensation in Asia Minor.

"The Entente Allies in addition proposed verbally that Anglo-French troops

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EMBARGO FLATLY REFUSED

Teutons' Arms Exports to Britain During the Boer War Cited.

NEVER COMPLAINED BEFORE

And Germany and Austria Have Always Trafficked in Arms, Lansing Shows.

PRACTICE BASED ON LAW

To Stop Such Trade Would Force All Nations to Adopt Militarism, He Holds,

AND IMPERIL OUR SAFETY

Reply Not Only an Answer to Teutonic Allies, but to Propagandists Here as Well.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—In the frankest and most direct statement it has made on the subject, the United States has informed Austria-Hungary that it will not stop the shipment of munitions of war to Europe. In thus answering the Austrian representations, contained in a note of June 20, Secretary Lansing declares that to establish the principle that neutral nations must not supply belligerents with arms and ammunition would be to leave the United States at the mercy of a nation that practiced militarism and accumulated great quantities of war supplies in time of peace. Furthermore, the general adoption of the principle would compel every nation to turn itself into an armed camp at all times.

The plain-spoken assertions of the Government are obviously directed more to Germany than to Austria. In fact, Germany is mentioned specifically as having followed the practice of supplying belligerents with war munitions, thus adhering to the methods of which Germany and Austria now complain.

The inconsistency of the German attitude toward the shipment of munitions in the present war is pointed out by reference to her sales of war material to the British Government during the Boer war, when the Boer republics "were in a situation almost identical in that respect with that in which Austria-Hungary and Germany find themselves at the present time." And Secretary Lansing emphasizes this point by the statement that "yet, in spite of the commercial isolation of one belligerent, Germany sold to Great Britain, the other belligerent, hundreds of thousands of kilos of explosives, gunpowder, cartridges, shot, and weapons. As for Austria-Hungary, says Mr. Lansing, "it is known" that she did the same thing, although shipping in smaller quantities. Tables are attached to the note showing the amount of shipments of war munitions from Austria-Hungary and Germany to Great Britain during the Boer war.

"If at that time," says the Secretary of State, "Austria-Hungary and her present ally had refused to sell arms and ammunition to Great Britain on the ground that to do so would violate the spirit of true neutrality, the Imperial and Royal Government might with greater consistency and greater force urge its present contention."

Prussia's Trade With Russia.

Prussia's trade with Russia in military stores and arms during the Crimean war also is cited, as is Germany's traffic with Turkey during the war between Turkey and Italy.

The note bristles with frank statements in the most direct language. It obtains additional importance in that it is intended as an answer to the criticisms of those persons in this country who are endeavoring to force the Government to discontinue munitions shipments to Europe and will form the basis of resistance to any attempt which may be made in Congress next Winter toward the adoption of resolutions for placing an embargo on munitions exports.

That the note is regarded as a sufficient answer to the contentions of Austria is indicated by a sentence in the concluding paragraph that the Government "deems it unnecessary to extend further at the present time a consideration of the statement of the Austro-Hungarian Government."

That the United States is not to be guided by the fact that Germany and Austria-Hungary find themselves isolated in the present war by Great Britain's control of the seas is set forth with the same frankness that characterizes the whole document. To recognize an obligation to stop shipping munitions to the enemies of the Teutonic allies on account of special conditions would impose on every neutral nation, declares Secretary Lansing, "a duty to sit in judgment on the progress of a war and to restrict its commercial intercourse with a belligerent whose naval successes prevented the neutral

from trade with the enemy. If this principle should be applied because of the superiority of a belligerent at sea, ought it not to operate equally as to a belligerent superior on land?"

Involves Perplexities.

Applying this theory of equalization, says Mr. Lansing, a belligerent who lacks the necessary munitions to contend successfully on land ought to be permitted to purchase them from neutrals, while a belligerent with an abundance of war stores or with the power to produce them should be debarred from such traffic. To follow the idea advanced by the Austrian Government would involve a neutral nation in a mass of perplexities which, among other things, would produce economic confusion and deprive commerce of legitimate fields of enterprise, in Mr. Lansing's opinion.

If the principle for which Austria contends is sound, remarks the Secretary of State, it should apply with equal force to all articles of contraband. There is a vein of humorous irony in Mr. Lansing's suggestion that if the principle of equalization were applied, neutral nations would be obligated to place an embargo on food and clothing, because one of the nations at war, which might have an ample supply of arms and ammunition, but no food and clothing, could not obtain them through commercial intercourse.

Austria is told that she and Germany, particularly the latter, produced in the years preceding the European war a great surplus of arms and ammunition, which they sold especially to belligerents.

"Never during that period," says this Government, "did either of them suggest or apply the principle now advocated by the Imperial and Royal Government."

Hits at Militarism.

What probably will be regarded as the most important part of this document is the reference to militarism. In addition to the question of principle, Mr. Lansing says there is a "practical and substantial reason why the Government of the United States has from the foundation of the Republic to the present time advocated and practiced unrestricted trade in arms and military supplies."

That reason is that it is not the policy of the United States to maintain in time of peace a large military establishment or military stores sufficient to repel invasion by a well-equipped and powerful enemy. There is a direct thrust at militarism in the statement that the United States has desired to remain at peace with all nations and to avoid any appearance of menacing such peace by the threat of its armies and navies.

In consequence of this policy the United States would be seriously, perhaps fatally, embarrassed at the outset of the war, the Secretary holds. This Government, he says, has always depended on the right and power to buy war munitions from neutral nations "in case of foreign attack. This right, which it claims for itself, it cannot deny to others."

To adopt the principle advocated by Austria would turn each nation into an armed camp, according to the American view as set forth in the note. If all the nations were to stop selling munitions to belligerents, they would be compelled to have in readiness at all times sufficient munitions to meet any emergency and maintain munitions manufacturing establishments. This Government prfers not to adopt the Austrian theory, the general application of which would result in every nation becoming an armed camp "ready to resist aggression and tempted to employ force in asserting its rights rather than appeal to reason and justice for the settlement of international disputes."

The same idea is brought out even more strikingly where it is asserted: "The Government of the United States is convinced that the adoption of the theory would force militarism on the world, and work against that universal peace which is the desire and purpose of all nations which exalt justice and righteousness in their relations with one another."

The Secretary of State, however, takes occasion to say that the Government wishes to be understood as speaking with no thought of expressing or implying any judgment with regard to the circumstances of the European struggle.

Hints at a Rebuke.

The Government disputes the contention of Austria that the exportation of war munitions contravenes the preamble of one of The Hague conventions. The right and duty to determine when the necessity exists to prohibit the exportation of contraband of war rests with the neutral, not with the belligerent, according to the American interpretation of The Hague provision. If a neutral does not avail itself of this right, it is not the privilege of a belligerent to complain, for in doing so it would be in the position of declaring to the neutral power "what is necessary to protect that power's own rights." What appears to be a hint to Austria that she had no business to complain to this Government, is contained in the statement that "the Imperial and Royal Government cannot but perceive that a complaint of that nature would invite just rebuke."

Other points in the Austrian note are discussed, among them the statement that most international law authorities have held that exportation of contraband was unneutral. This Government finds that the contrary is the fact, less than one-fifth of the authorities consulted advocating this principle.

The American answer to Austria makes clear that the Administration does not intend to stop exports of munitions of war to belligerents and will oppose the efforts of the propagandists who are endeavoring to influence it to do so.

TEXT OF THE NOTE.

The Secretary of State to Ambassador Penfield:

Department of State,
Washington, D. C., Aug. 12, 1915.

Please present a note to the Royal Foreign Office in reply to its note of June 29 in the following sense:

The Government of the United States has given careful consideration to the statement of the Imperial and Royal Government in regard to the exportation of arms and ammunition from the United States to the countries at war with Austria-Hungary and Germany.

The Government of the United States notes with satisfaction the recognition by the Imperial and Royal Government of the undoubted fact that its attitude with regard to the exportation of arms and ammunition from the United States is prompted by its intention to "maintain the strictest neutrality and to conform to the letter of the provisions of international treaties," but is surprised to find the Imperial and Royal Government implying that the observance of the strict principles of the law under the conditions which have developed in the present war is insufficient, and asserting that this Government should go beyond the long-recognized rules governing such traffic by neutrals and adopt measures to "maintain an attitude of strict parity with respect to both belligerent parties."

To this assertion of an obligation to change or modify the rules of international usage on account of special conditions, the Government of the United States cannot accede. The recognition of an obligation of this sort, unknown to the international practice of the past, would impose upon every neutral nation a duty to sit in judgment on the progress of a war and to restrict its commercial intercourse with a belligerent whose naval successes prevented the neutral from trade with the enemy. The contention of the Imperial and Royal Government appears to be that the advantages gained to a belligerent by its superiority on the sea should be equalized by the neutral powers by the establishment of a system of non-intercourse with the victor. The Imperial and Royal Government confines its comments to arms and ammunition, but, if the principle for which it contends is sound, it should apply with equal force to all articles of contraband. A belligerent controlling the high seas might possess an ample supply of arms and ammunition, but be in want of food and clothing. On the novel principle that equalization is a neutral duty, neutral nations would be obligated to place an embargo on such articles because one of the belligerents could not obtain them through commercial intercourse.

But if this principle so strongly urged by the Imperial and Royal Government, should be admitted to obtain by reason of the superiority of a belligerent at sea, ought it not to operate equally as to a belligerent superior on land? Applying this theory of equalization, a belligerent who lacks the necessary munitions to contend successfully on land ought to be permitted to purchase them from neutrals, while a belligerent with an abundance of war stores or with the power to produce them should be debarred from such traffic.

Manifestly the idea of strict neutrality now advanced by the Imperial and Royal Government, would involve a neutral nation in a mass of perplexities which would obscure the whole field of international obligation, produce economic confusion and deprive all commerce and industry of legitimate fields of enterprise, already heavily burdened by the unavoidable restriction of war.

German Trade in Arms.

In this connection it is pertinent to direct the attention of the Imperial and Royal Government to the fact that Austria-Hungary and Germany, particularly the latter, have during the years preceding the present European war produced a great surplus of arms and ammunition which they sold throughout the world, and especially to belligerents. Never during that period did either of them suggest or apply the principle now advocated by the Imperial and Royal Government.

During the Boer War between Great Britain and the South African republics the patrol of the coasts of neighboring neutral colonies by British naval vessels prevented arms and ammunition reaching the Transvaal or the Orange Free State. The Allied republics were in a situation almost identical in that respect with that in which Austria-Hungary and Germany find themselves at the present time. Yet, in spite of the commercial isolation of one belligerent, Germany sold to Great Britain, the other belligerent, hundreds of thousands of kilos of explosives, gunpowder, cartridges, shot, and weapons; and it is known that Austria-Hungary also sold similar munitions to the same purchaser, though in smaller quantities. While, as compared with the present war, the quantities sold were small (a table of the sales is appended) the principle of neutrality involved was the same. If at that time Austria-Hungary and her present ally had refused to sell arms and ammunition to Great Britain on the ground that to do so would violate the spirit of strict neutrality, the Imperial and Royal Government might with greater consistency and greater force urge its present contention.

It might be further so pointed out that during the Crimean war large quantities of arms and military stores were furnished to Russia by Prussian manufacturers; that during the recent war between Turkey and Italy, as this Government is advised, arms and ammunition were furnished to the Ottoman Government by Germany; and that during the Balkan wars the belligerents were supplied with munitions by both Austria-Hungary and Germany. While these latter cases are not analogous, as is the case of the South African war, to the situation of Austria-Hungary and Germany in the present war, they nevertheless clearly indicate the long established practice of the two empires in the matter of trade in war supplies.

In view of the foregoing statements, this Government is reluctant to believe that the Imperial and Royal Government will ascribe to the United States a lack of impartial neutrality in continuing its legitimate trade in all kinds of supplies used to render the armed forces of a belligerent efficient, even though the circumstances of the present war prevent Austria-Hungary from obtaining such supplies from the markets of the United States, which have been and remain, so far as the action and policy of this Government are concerned, open to all belligerents alike.

American Safety Involved.

But, in addition to the question of principle, there is a practical and substantial reason why the Government of the United States has from the foundation of the Republic to the present time advocated and practiced unrestricted trade in arms and military supplies. It has never been the policy of this country to maintain in time of peace a large military establishment or stores of arms and ammunition sufficient to repel invasion by a well equipped and powerful enemy. It has desired to remain at peace with all nations and to avoid any appearance of menacing such peace by the threat of its armies and navies. In consequence of this standing policy the United States would, in the event of attack by a foreign power be at the outset of the war seriously, if not fatally, embarrassed by the lack of arms and ammunition and by the means to produce them in sufficient quantities to supply the requirements of national defense. The United States has always depended upon the right and power to purchase arms and ammunition from neutral nations in case of foreign attack. This right, which it claims for itself, it can not deny to others.

A nation whose principle and policy it is to rely upon international obligations and international justice to preserve its political and territorial integrity might become the prey of an aggressive nation whose policy and practice it is to increase its military strength during times of peace with the design of conquest, unless the nation attacked can, after war had been declared, go into the markets of the world and purchase the means to defend itself against the aggressor.

The general adoption by the nations of the world of the theory that neutral powers ought to prohibit the sale of arms and ammunition to belligerents would compel every nation to have in readiness at all times sufficient munitions of war to meet any emergency which might arise, and to erect and maintain establishments for the manufacture of arms and ammunition sufficient to supply the needs of its military and naval forces throughout the progress of a war. Manifestly the application of this theory would result in every nation becoming an armed camp, ready to resist aggression and tempted to employ force in asserting its rights rather than appeal to reason and justice for the settlement of international disputes.

Means World Militarism.

Perceiving, as it does, that the adoption of the principle that it is the duty of a neutral to prohibit the sale of arms and ammunition to a belligerent during the progress of a war would inevitably give the advantage to the belligerent which had encouraged the manufacture of munitions in time of peace, and which had laid in vast stores of arms and ammunition in anticipation of war, the Government of the United States is convinced that the adoption of the theory would force militarism on the world and work against the universal peace which is the desire and purpose of all nations with one another.

The Government of the United States in the foregoing discussion of the practical reason why it has advocated and practiced trade in munitions of war, wishes to be understood as speaking with no thought of expressing or implying any judgment with regard to the circumstances of the present war, but as merely putting very frankly the argument in this matter which has been conclusive in determining the policy of the United States.

While the practice of nations, so well illustrated by the practice of Austria-Hungary and Germany during the South African War, and the manifest evil which would result from a change of the practice, render compliance with the suggestions of the Imperial and Royal Government out of the question, certain assertions appearing in the Austro-Hungarian statement as grounds for its contentions can not be passed over without comment. These assertions are substantially as follows:

(1) That the exportation of arms and ammunition from the United States to belligerents contravenes the preamble of The Hague Convention, No. 13 of 1907;

(2) That it is consistent with the refusal of this Government to allow delivery of supplies to vessels of war on the high seas;

(3) That "according to all authorities on international law, who concern themselves more properly with the question," exportation should be prevented "when this traffic assumes such a form of such dimensions that the neutrality of a nation becomes involved thereby."

Hague Requirements Clear.

As to the assertion that the exportation of arms and ammunition contravenes the preamble of The Hague Convention, No. 13 of 1907, this Government presumes that reference is made to the last paragraph of the preamble, which is as follows:

"Seeing that in this category of ideas these rules should not in principle be altered in the course of the war by a neutral power except in a case where experience has shown the necessity for such change for the protection of the rights of that power."

Manifestly the only ground to change the rules laid down by the convention, one of which, it should be noted, explicitly declares that a neutral is not bound to prohibit the exportation of contraband of war, is the necessity of a neutral power to do so in order to protect its own rights. The right and duty to determine when this necessity exists rests with the neutral, not with a belligerent. It is discretionary, not mandatory. If a neutral power does not avail itself of the right, a belligerent is not privileged to complain, for in doing so it would be in the position of declaring to the neutral power what is necessary to protect that power's own rights. The Imperial and Royal Government cannot but perceive that a complaint of this nature would invite just rebuke.

With reference to the asserted inconsistency of the course adopted by this Government in relation to the exportation of arms and ammunition and that followed in not allowing supplies to be taken from its ports to ships of war on the high seas, it is only necessary to point out that the prohibition of supplies to ships of war rests upon the principle that a neutral power must not permit its territory to become a naval base for either belligerent. A warship may, under certain restrictions, obtain fuel and supplies in a neutral port once in three months. To permit merchant vessels acting as tenders to carry supplies more often than three months and in unlimited amount would defeat the purpose of the rule and might constitute the neutral territory a naval base. Furthermore, this Government is unaware that any Austro-Hungarian ship of war has sought to obtain supplies from [illegible] in the United States, either directly or indirectly. The subject has, however, already been discussed with the Imperial German Government, to which the position of this Government was fully set forth Dec. 24, 1914.

Quotes German Authority.

In view of the positive assertion in the statement of the Imperial and Royal Government as to the unanimity of the opinions of text writers as to the exportation of contraband being unneutral, this Government has caused a careful examination of the principal authorities on international law to be made. As a result of this examination it has come to the conclusion that the Imperial and Royal Government has been misled and has inadvertently made an erroneous assertion. Less than one-fifth of the authorities consulted advocate unreservedly the prohibition of the export of contraband. Several of those who constitute this minority admit that the practice of nations has been otherwise. It may not be inopportune to direct particular attention to the declaration of the German authority, Paul Einicke, who states that, at the beginning of a war, belligerents have never remonstrated against the enactment of prohibitions on trade in contraband, but adds "that such prohibitions may be considered as violation of neutrality, or at least as unfriendly acts, if they are enacted during a war with the purpose to close unexpectedly the sources of supply to a party which heretofore had relied on them."

The Government of the United States deems it unnecessary to extend further at the present time a consideration of the statement of the Austro-Hungarian Government. The principles of international law, the practice of nations, the national safety of the United States and other nations without great military and naval establishments, the prevention of increased armies and navies, the adoption of peaceful methods for the adjustment of international differences, and, finally, neutrality itself are opposed to the prohibition by a neutral nation of the exportation of arms, ammunition or other munitions of war to belligerent powers during the progress of the war.

LANSING.

USED THEIR DEAD AS SHIELD AT HOOGE

Germans Piled Them as Barricades When Bodies Clogged the Trenches.

OFFICERS WOULD NOT YIELD

So the Victorious British Dropped Bombs Into Their Dugouts and Blew Them to Pieces.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 16.—A Morning Post correspondent at British headquarters in Flanders says of the recapture of the trenches at Hooge:

"Officers and men alike bear testimony to the accuracy and efficiency of our artillery fire, which filled them with enthusiasm. The Germans were undoubtedly taken by surprise. They were almost all waiting comfortably in their dugouts for the bombardment to cease. The attack was upon them before they realized that the bombardment was off. In one of the dugouts a benevolent-looking gentleman in gold-rimmed spectacles was found so absorbed in a work of philosophy that he had apparently forgotten that a battle was going on.

"Some German officers barricaded themselves in the dugouts and declined to surrender. The sandbags had to be torn from the roof of the dugouts and bombs dropped in from above. One by one the dugouts and their occupants were blown to pieces, and the fight passed forward out of the redoubt to the northwest, along a trench which declined from it over the crest of a hill.

"It had not been intended to extend our line far along this trench, but it was not possible to restrain the men. The trench was very deep and so narrow that the bayonet could not be used; all the work had to be done by bombing the enemy, who, escaped from the redoubt, had retired down this trench and offered desperate resistance, contesting every traverse. We had, however, at that moment not only our own bombs, but a considerable number of the enemy's, and we fought him back foot by foot, literally with his own weapons.

"The slaughter in this trench was very heavy; but the Germans suffered far more than we, and as our men forced them back the bottom of the trench was so filled with dead and dying that the Germans were raised up on the bodies of their own men, and in consequence had to fight in a stooping position.

"The Germans, to ward off attacks, piled up a barricade of their dead to act as a traverse. Our men, pushing forward, got to a point in the slope where they could see a crowd of Germans in the hollow below. Unable to reach them by any means themselves, they communicated the fact to the guns, and a salvo of shrapnel swept them out of existence.

"Meanwhile, on the right of the redoubt the trench had been carried as far as the old crater, which was filled with Germans, apparently waiting in reserve. Their position when our men gained the lip of the crater was hopeless. They were most anxious to come out and surrender, clambering up the sides in order to yield themselves. The bulk of the prisoners taken came from this spot, and it unfortunately happened that when marching to the rear one of the enemy's shells killed a number of them, as well as some of the escort."

REPORT ALLIED AIRMEN OVER CONSTANTINOPLE

Athens Hears Many Bombs Were Dropped on Galata With Heavy Casualties.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 16.—A dispatch to The Daily News from Athens says:

"French and British aeroplanes have flown over Constantinople. They threw bombs on Galata, causing heavy casualties."

GERMANS RENEW DRIVE AT DVINSK

Continued from Page 1.

ditional sentence: "The ring around Novo Georgievsk is now becoming narrower."

This official statement was issued last night at the Austrian War Office:

Our adversary yesterday again made a halt on the whole front west of the Bug in prepared positions, but the Allies armies attacked and cleared their way through the hostile lines at several points. Since early morning the Russians everywhere are again in retreat.

Russians Also Take Prisoners.

The following official statement was issued tonight at the Russian War Office:

In the region of Riga there has been no change. In the directions of Jacobstadt and Dvinsk the fighting Friday and Saturday became intense.

Between the Narew and the Bug we repulsed successfully stubborn German attacks.

On the left bank of the Bug Friday and Saturday the enemy strengthened his offensive against our positions along the railway from Siedlce to Lukow. We stopped this movement and on Saturday took 800 Austro-German prisoners and some machine guns.

At Novo Georgievsk the enemy bombarded the fortifications with heavy guns and made a series of partial attacks on different sectors of the fortress, which were generally repulsed.

On the right bank of the Bug there have been no serious changes. On the Zlota Lipa in the region south of Dualouv our advance guards on Friday, in the course of a successful reconnoissance, destroyed wire entanglements and took two lines of German trenches, killing the defenders.

On the Dniester front Friday and Saturday night in the district near the confluence of the Stripa and Zlota Lipa, there were actions which were supported on the Austrian side by a heavy cannonade, both from field and siege guns.

CONFER ON POLAND'S FUTURE.

Burian Meets Leading German Statesmen in Berlin.

BERLIN, Aug. 15, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Baron Stephen Burian von Rajecz, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, who arrived in Berlin on Aug. 13, is conferring with the leading German statesmen with regard to the future status of Russian Poland, says The Overseas News Agency.

REASSURES RUSSIANS.

British Ambassador Justifies Delay of Allies in West.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 16.—Dispatches from Petrograd to morning newspapers quote from an interview given there by Sir George Buchanan, the British Ambassador.

The Daily News correspondent says that Sir George "justifies the apparent inaction of the French and English troops against the Germans in the West. He points out that if the Germans were able to pierce the Franco-British positions this might prove irreparable. It is better that the Allies in the West should wait till they are quite ready. The Russians hope that all the actions of the Allies will represent one organic entirety."

The Daily Mail dispatch says:

"With regard to the Dardanelles, Sir George made the interesting disclosure that when Turkey declared war, Russia appealed to Great Britain to make a demonstration in some quarter which would have the effect of drawing off a portion of the Turkish forces in the Caucasus.

"For this purpose and also with the object of opening the strait in order to allow Russia to export grain and receive war supplies, Great Britain had sent large numbers of troops and great quantities of munitions to the Gallipoli Peninsula. This had weakened the Allies on the western front, he said, and had delayed their advance."

FRENCH HOLD A CRATER, HURLING GERMANS BACK

Check a Bagatelle Attack After a Mine Explosion—Several Artillery Battles.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—A night of violent artillery duels in Artois, Champagne, Lorraine, and other regions along the western front was followed by a day of relatively insignificant actions. In the Argonne and the Vosges there were artillery exchanges, and near Bagatelle the French repulsed a German attempt to occupy a position after it had been blown up by a mine.

The following official communication was issued in Paris this evening:

The day has been quiet on the whole of the front.

In the Argonne the intervention of our artillery has interrupted the bombardment of the enemy at Courtes-Chaussées and at the Fontaine-aux-Charmes.

In the sector of Bagatelle the explosion of a mine has resulted in a fight for the occupation of the crater, the masters of which we have remained.

The enemy has fired a few shots at long range on the open town of Montdidier. Our counter artillery attack has stopped his fire.

As a reply to the bombardment of St. Dié and our camp east of the Lingekopf we have bombarded the railway station of St. Marie-aux-Mines and the German camp of Marenstall.

The text of the Paris afternoon statement follows:

In the course of the night artillery duels were particularly violent in Artois; in the region of Souchez; at Roclincourt; in the Champagne at Beausé jour fort, and in Lorraine, and in the region of Leintrey and Reillon.

Between the Oise and the Aisne we exploded a mine to the north of Pulsalenne and we occupied the excavation after violent hand-to-hand fighting.

In the Argonne, at the Courtes Chaussées and at La Fontaine, there were engagements with bombs and petards.

In the Vosges, in the region of the Fave River, a German mine was exploded on Hill 607, south of Lusse, without causing any loss or damage.

A squadron of nineteen aeroplanes bombarded the German parks and depots in the valley of Spada. The aviators dropped 108 shells on their objectives. All our aeroplanes returned without incident.

The text of the Berlin official statement follows:

In the Argonne the Martinswerk is being rebuilt. We buried 350 French corpses.

The repeated bombardment of Münster, in the valley of the Fecht, was answered by us with a bombardment of the railway tunnel at St. Dié. The French, whose fire had been directed afterward toward Markirch, ceased when they realized the intentions of our artillery.

Reuter's version of the German official communication, referring to the situation in the Argonne, says:

In the Argonne we have consolidated our positions at Martinswerk and buried 350 French dead.

FRENCH AVIATORS WIN IN THREE ENGAGEMENTS

They Force Two German Machines to Descend and Rout Ten More.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—French aviators are reported to have distinguished themselves recently in several aerial combats with German machines. A French craft reconnoitring above Colmar on Thursday was attacked by a German machine, which it forced to descend within the German lines in Alsace, evidently damaged by shots.

The same day two German planes were chased back from above French positions in Artois, while two French patrols attacked and apparently damaged another German aeroplane. An Albatross machine was forced to the ground in the same way on Wednesday.

A squadron of ten German aeroplanes which attempted a bomb attack on Toul and Nancy on Aug. 1 was forced to retreat by French machines, dropping the projectiles they carried upon open fields.

FRENCH PUBLIC OPINION SUSTAINS GEN. JOFFRE

Parliamentary Insurgents Face Defeat in Attempts to Discredit Him and Millerand.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—The insurgents in Parliament have made the "Parliamentary control" of the war the basis of their attacks upon the Ministry of War, asserting that Parliament, as representing the nation, should control the Cabinet, which controls M. Millerand, who controls General Joffre.

Unfortunately for them, they forgot that the people of France in the last resort control their own representatives; for it is public opinion—which the Government, misjudging it, has tried to keep ignorant of the whole crisis—that has suddenly expressed such a condemnation of the insurgents' methods that the Government has been encouraged to give an uncompromising refusal to their demands. The very weapon of a public debate with which the insurgents were threatening the Government, is now used against them. Premier Viviani has said: "Hold your public debate; we are ready to meet you." The insurgents now realize that if they speak out they may risk their heads. They are baffled just when they thought victory was in sight.

Intransigeant says:

"They spoke too loudly and too quickly. The two sittings of the Chamber at which they exhibited their rancors and ambitions, caused such stupefaction among the public that the Government felt itself fortified, and now does not fear to open the debate."

The last phrase gives the key to the situation. The public has demonstrated its confidence in General Joffre and the Government, so that the latter, instead of shrinking from publicity, now courts it. Thus the Temps today speaks openly of "the party trying to oust the War Minister," although only a week ago even a hint of the crisis was hastily censored.

The insurgents' only hope now lies in a secret session of the Chamber, which they are trying to arrange, but this is considered unlikely.

PREDICTS ALLIED OFFENSIVE

British Observer Says It Is Being Prepared on Two Fronts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 16.—A Daily Chronicle correspondent, who has been making a tour of the French front in the Moselle Valley, writing from Nancy, says:

"We are in the midst of an interval of preparation for an effort, the magnitude of which was not known anywhere, and could not have been anticipated. From the sea to the Alps no considerable offensive has been attempted for more than two months, though enough pressure has been maintained to pin the German armies down and prevent them sending reinforcements from the west to the east.

"The central empires are approaching the point of exhaustion. The further the Russian campaign goes the sooner this point is reached. Then, with falling numbers, will come the imperative need to shorten the German front—a perilous operation which the lynx eyes of the French, British, and Italian armies will not allow to pass undisturbed.

"Naturally, it is a secret whether the great offensive which is being prepared in the factories of the Allies from Lyons to Sheffield will be delayed until this critical moment."

RUSSIANS HALT TURKS.

Report Gains in Caucasus and Capture of Transport Column.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 15, (via London.) The following statement was issued today at the headquarters of the Army of the Caucasus:

In the direction of Olti in the district of Bilasseore attempts of the Turks to resume the offensive were repulsed by infantry and machine gun fire.

In the Valley of Passine we took the western crest of Kara Derbent after a stubborn fight. All Turkish attempts to regain their lost position were unsuccessful.

We captured a Turkish transport column with an escort of prisoners. The column included a large drove of cattle and wagons loaded with grenades and rifles.

A later statement regarding the operations in the Caucasus, issued tonight, was as follows:

In the Passine Valley we repulsed Turkish attacks, inflicting heavy losses.

On the Euphrates River one of our columns, continuing the pursuit, attacked and occupied Melazghert and made more than 200 prisoners in one day.

In the direction of Van, one of our detachments met and fought the Kurds, taking many prisoners.

TURKISH MUTINEERS QUELLED BY GERMANS?

Athens Reports That the Kaiser's Officers Sent 45 Ringleaders to Constantinople.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 16.—An Athens dispatch to The Daily Chronicle says:

"The strained and increasingly bad relations between German and Turkish army officers have led to a serious crisis. I have it on quite indisputable authority that a few days ago a quarrel among staff and other officers at the front in the Gallipoli Peninsula led to a mutiny of formidable dimensions against the Germans. The latter were forced to take the strongest measures to quell the insurrection, and with considerable difficulty arrested the ringleaders and some other officers involved. These, to the number of forty-five, were sent in chains to Constantinople, where they would have been shot but the German commander did not feel himself in a strong enough position to do so immediately.

"The arrests caused a great sensation throughout the ranks of the army, and tended to increase the very considerable indignation against the Germans, who now have few real friends even among the most prominent Young Turks.

"I have spoken today with four people who have just arrived here from the Turkish capital. All agree in representing the situation there as very perilous. One of them was told by the Sultan's physician that his Majesty was very ill and quite incapable of attending to State affairs. He is said to be in a serious state of nervous prostration, and audiences are denied to even the most prominent Germans.

"One of the four gentlemen is a Greek of my acquaintance who has resided forty years in Constantinople, and whose statements can be regarded as absolutely reliable. He tells me that the greatest indignation is aroused in all circles in the capital by the proposal of Prince Hohenlohe-Langenburg to put Germans into administrative posts in the capital and throughout the country. The manner-less and overbearing attitude of the Germans, meanwhile, greatly aggravates the people and has called forth on several occasions lately vigorous protests from several Young Turk leaders.

"As for the populace generally, my friend says they are absolutely confused by the rosy communiqués which are plastered thick on every wall in Stamboul. The people can hardly reconcile the glowing accounts of victories with the torrent of Turkish wounded pouring into Constantinople.

"There cannot be the slightest doubt,' my informant added, 'that the people are against the continuation of the war, if, indeed, they ever were in favor of it. My conviction is that a revolution is coming, and that it will hasten the triumph of the Allies.'

"From another equally reliable informant I learn that the number of wounded in the capital has reached the astounding figure of 125,000, while many thousands are at Maidos or the town of Gallipoli."

TURKS REPORT ALLIED CHECKS

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 14, (via London, Aug. 15.)—An attack directed by Anglo-French troops against the Turkish right wing north of Ari Burnu, on the Gallipoli Peninsula, was repulsed by a strong counterattack on Thursday, according to an official statement given out today by the Turkish War Department. The text of the statement follows:

On the Dardanelles front we repulsed on Thursday by a strong counterattack a hostile attack north of Ari Burnu against our right wing. We captured some prisoners, including one officer.

The active fire of our artillery on Friday dispersed a hostile infantry battalion on Anaforta Plain, and forced it to retire in the direction of Kemikli Liman.

At Ari Burnu we bombarded a hostile landing bridge.

At Sedd-el-Bahr our artillery on the left wing destroyed an enemy installation for the throwing of bombs.

Hostile airmen Thursday evening and again Friday morning dropped bombs on Ari Burnu, wounding nine soldiers.


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9

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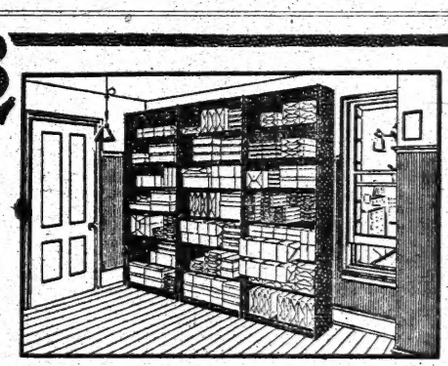
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MAKE 62 CHARGES OF MISUSED FLAGS

Germans Give Out a List of Alleged Offenses by the Allied Ships.

SEVEN CONCERN AMERICA

Among Them Are the Cases of the Lusitania and Orduna, Already Explained.

OTHER COUNTRIES INVOLVED

Allegations That Dutch, Danish, Swedish, Spanish, Greek, and Norwegian Flags Were Also Misused.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The German Embassy made public this evening a memorandum on the alleged misuse of neutral markings by British merchantmen, citing over sixty cases in which British ships had sought to disguise their nationality. Many of these cases have been referred to the State Department as they came up, and the department, either on representations from the embassy or on its own initiative, has made extensive inquiries into all of them which appeared to involve a false use of the American flag.

The department has under consideration now the question of making a general statement of policy as to the abuse of neutral flags by belligerent ships. Early in the war, in a note to Great Britain, the American Government indicated its disapproval of the practice, but expressly refrained from a general statement of policy. It did go so far, however, as to say that it would deprecate any instructions by a belligerent Government to its commercial ship masters to use neutral flags. The American note did not take the ground that this infringed the sovereignty or rights of the country whose flag was thus falsely flown. It pointed out merely that such a practice greatly increased the dangers already imposed upon the shipping of neutral nations.

The first case of the use of the American flag by a British ship was that of the Lusitania on a voyage some time previous to that on which she was sunk without warning by a German submarine. She flew the American flag at her taffrail through the war zone and reached port in safety. It was later officially denied by the British Government that any instructions had been issued under which neutral flags were to be used to escape attack.

Following are the specific instances of the misuse of neutral markings cited in the German memorandum:

I.

Misuse of American Ships' Marks.

Feb. 3—An unknown freighter sailed from Dover to Nore Light, near Sheerness, under the American flag.

Feb. 7—The Lusitania's passengers report that by order of the British Admiralty the American flag was hoisted when near the Irish coast.

Feb. 11—The Orduna sailed in danger zone under the American flag.

April 25—The Dimedia, which arrived at Newport News on April 22, when on the sea hoisted the American flag in order to escape a German submarine.

May 16—The Carmantshire, (or Carnarvonshire,) when entering Bahia had her port of register altered from "Belfast" to "Boston, U. S. A."

May 29—An unknown steamer hoisted the American flag when near Gallop Fireship and carried Swedish nationality marks on her bow.

June 3—The Carnarvon sailed on April 21 under the American flag and the name of "Texan." (Report is confirmed by Captain Horace Jefferson of Brooklyn, N. Y., master of steamship Southerland of Savannah.)

II.

Misuse of Danish Ships' Marks.

Feb. 17—An unknown steamer, according to report of a Swedish Captain, entered port bearing the name "Viborg" and underneath the nationality mark "Denmark" painted on middle of hull.

Feb. 22—An unknown steamer; Danish Captain observed how Danish colors were being painted on and how she hoisted British flag only when arriving in English waters.

April 17—The Arawes Esbjerg carried Danish flag as well as Danish national colors on bow and stern; hoisted British flag when in mouth of Humber.

May 8—The Norrlan, British troop transport, sailed from Liverpool to St. Nazaire under Danish flag. (Reported in diary of member of Canadian contingent.)

May 31—The Rotterdam when on sea carried the Danish flag and assumed the name Diana, which she covered up by a canvas when in Dutch waters.

June 2—An unknown steamer while lying in Burntisland carried on black funnel the inscription "Lasoe"; sailed under Danish flag and carried the Danish colors on her freeboard. (Reported by Swedish S. S. Ludwig Peyron.)

June 11—The Perth, sailing between Leith and Amsterdam, said to be using Danish flag. Has no name on stern.

III.

Misuse of Greek Ships' Marks.

March 27—The Cardigan changed name on voyage from Naples to England first to Athan, subsequently to Athanasios, flying Greek flag. (Reported by Captain S. S. Bayern.)

IV.

Misuse of Dutch Ships' Marks.

Feb. 6—The City of Marseilles was seen passing with funnels painted like ships of Maatschappy Nederland and flying Dutch flag.

Feb. 10—The Laertes took to flight and hoisted Dutch flag when ordered to stop by submarine.

Feb. 11—The Wallfuit sailed under Dutch flag; entered Vmuiden. (Wireless to Wilhelmshaven from Dutch S. S. Vomitgang.)

Feb. 15—The Harwich steamers removed their name on bow and stern; painting on funnels changed; fly Dutch flag when on sea.

Feb. 22—The Errol adopted funnel painting and distinctive marks of Dutch steamers at Cartagena.

Feb. 24—An unknown steamer left Liverpool under false name "Ystri" flying the Dutch flag.

Feb. 26—The Argo had same funnel painting as Royal Netherlands Stoomboot Maatschappy when entering Rotterdam; a Dutch flag was hung up to dry in engine room.

March 16—The Lady carried men belonging to Belgian Army from Rotterdam to England under Dutch flag.

March 29—The Wahner Castle, (Union Castle Line,) entered Funchal with paint altered to look like Dutch steamer. (Letter from Funchal of Feb. 25.)

April 7—The Anvers crew relate name painted over in Falmouth to read "Bremer Rotterdam"; sailed from Falmouth under Dutch flag; restored proper name "Anvers" on voyage between Noord Hinder and Maas fireship; letters "Rotterdam" were only removed at Rotterdam upon order from port authorities. (Letter of master of S. S. Vigbert to Hamburg-Bremen Africa Line of April 8.)

May 6—The Quentin; name and port of register painted over; said to fly Dutch flag when on sea on her route between Rotterdam and Leith.

May 7—The Star of Victoria, according to report of a seaman who returned to Rotterdam, entered Plymouth with troops on board, flying the Dutch flag, which was replaced by British flag only when in port.

May 10—The Dotteret carried on board canvas cover six to seven meters long with "Maas" and "Rotterdam" painted on. Said to have used cover on former voyages.

May 10—Out of sixty unknown steamers sighted since May 1, about fifty-five carried Dutch flag and distinctive marks.

June 12—The fishing steamers V. L. 16 and W. L. 42 carried Dutch flag when off the mouth of river Tyne. Both had red, blue, and white band painted on funnel.

June 26—An unknown steamer of English Blue Funnel Line, on June 26 was lying in Amsterdam with the name altered to Dardanus. On both sides of bow and stern she had the Dutch national colors painted on. The genuine S. S. Dardanus belongs to the Nederlandsche Stoomboot Maatschappy Ocean of Amsterdam.

V.

Misuse of Norwegian Ships' Marks.

March 5—Unknown steamers touching Las Palmas alter their names and also paint Norwegian colors on freeboard.

March 14—Two unknown steamers left Dutch ports on March 14 under Norwegian flag.

March 14—The Aaro (Wilson Line) changed colors of funnel and, according to newspaper reports, entered Christiania with Norwegian colors painted on her freeboard.

April 21—The Lockwood flew Norwegian flag when torpedoed by submarine and hoisted British flag only after the torpedo was fired.

May 8—Two unknown steamers lay in Glasgow with Norwegian colors.

June 2—An unknown steamer starting from the Humber hung out a large sign with Norwegian colors and the inscription "Ran-Norge" over her side when at sea. (Report of an English mate.)

June 7—Unknown colliers, going from Swansea to France, fly the Norwegian flag at sea.

June 17—The Quentin, leaving Rotterdam for Leith on June 14, flew the Norwegian flag on sea and displayed the words "Nordland-Bergen" painted on black iron signs which she hung over the real name.

June 22—The Grenadier, (Tyne-Tees Steamship Company, owners,) which runs between Rotterdam and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, flies the Norwegian flag at sea.

June 23—The Alasta, when entering Stornoway, was painted on both sides in Norwegian colors and displayed an inscription giving Bergen as her port of register.

June 24—The City of Brussels, from Bordeaux, entered Rotterdam on June 18; while on sea flew the Norwegian flag and showed the name "Vollrath Tham." The name was painted on wooden signs affixed to the ship's sides.

VI.

Misuse of Swedish Ships' Marks.

Feb. 15—Steamers of the Wilson Line are now painted black. The St. Andrew is lying at Gothenburg under Swedish flag.

Feb. 19—The Winga (Scandinavian Shipping Company, London) lay in Gothenburg with Swedish flag painted on her freeboard.

Feb. 22—The Zena when in Gothenburg had on board large pieces of canvas painted blue, yellow and blue, ready to be hung out on her sides.

March 2—Five unknown ships were met between Lowestoft and Grimsby by a Captain who arrived at Gothenburg; their names were painted over, the funnel marks in part changed, and they were flying the Swedish flag.

March 17—Unknown steamer seen at Sunderland by a captain who arrived at Gothenburg with Swedish flag and Swedish distinctive marks painted on displaying the name "Fram" and the home port of "Goeteborg."

April 17—The Durham sails under name of "Hemland" and under Swedish flag and with Swedish marks painted on.

April 17—Unknown steamer observed at Shields by Swedish captain under the name of "Bergsund, Sverige."

April 21—The Hildawell entered Bärl on April 12. Name changed to Hilda, Swedish flag painted on freeboard.

April 27—The Edenor, formerly Swedish but sold to England, according to report of Swedish captain, lay at Burntisland under Swedish flag and with the inscription of "Carma of Helsinborg."

May 7—Unknown steamer seen at Hull with home port painted over and replaced by "Sverige." Showed name of "Urha" and on both sides the Swedish national colors. (Report of master of Swedish S. S. Tor.)

May 10—Two unknown steamers with name and port of register painted over; displayed neutral signs on both sides; one called herself "Usula-Sverige."

May 27—The Middleton arrived at Las Palmas on May 5, having Swedish flag painted on hull. (Letter from master of S. S. Elizabeth Brook of the Woermann Line.)

May 30—Unknown steamer near Gallop fireship hoisted the American flag, while on her bow she carried Swedish national marks.

June 18—Unknown steamer was lying off Le Havre flying the British flag, while on her sides she displayed an electric sign reading "Sygna-Goeteborg." According to Lloyds Register there is only one Norwegian steamer by the name of "Sygna," which is considerably smaller. The steamer in question is evidently a British vessel flying the Swedish flag when on sea.

June 24—The Brussels, which arrived on June 20 in Rotterdam from Harwich, flew the Swedish flag while at sea and displayed the name of "Oscar II."

June 26—The Durban was lying in Kirkwall on June 9, with her name changed to "Urba-Sverige," and the Swedish flag was painted on both sides of the hull.

VII.

Misuse of Spanish Ships' Marks.

Feb. 20—Don Hugo (Rio Tinto Co., Ltd., London,) lying in Huelva, painted black, flying the Spanish flag.

April 12—Rio Tinto met between Beachy Head and Casquets under Spanish flag.

April 22—Cayo Romano, according to Cuban papers, entered Havana under Spanish flag and with the inscription, "Ganelogarta Mendi, Bilbao."

June 22—Jun (Scott, S. S. Tyne Co., Ltd., owners,) during voyagee from Cardiff to Liverpool on May 12 flew Spanish flag and had it also painted on both sides. The name had been altered to "Juan," which was painted on a piece of canvas fixed to the ship's side.

Admissions of Two British Captains.

The hoisting of the American flag on the Cunarder Lusitania on Feb. 7 as she entered the Irish Sea, which is referred to in the statement issued from the German Embassy at Washington, was the individual act of Captain David Low and was not in accordance with instructions received from the Admiralty. The Captain said afterward that he acted on the spur of the moment, with the idea he might prevent the ship from being torpedoed and save the lives of the passengers and crew.

The case of the Orduna was the same when the American flag was displayed on Jan. 31 on the run from Liverpool to Queenstown, and on Feb. 1, after the ship had left that port, until she was clear of the Irish coast. It was Captain T. M. Taylor's first voyage in the North Atlantic trade, and he hoisted the neutral colors to avoid risk of the passengers' lives. Since that period Captain Taylor has made several voyages in the Orduna and has been fired at by a torpedo and quick-firing guns from the German submarines.

With regard to the statement that the Rotterdam hoisted the Danish flag at sea on May 31 and assumed the name of Diana, which was covered with a canvas screen when she was in Dutch waters, officials of the Holland-America Line said yesterday that the charge was ridiculous so far as their vessel was concerned. The Rotterdam is so well known, being the only liner of her size and build afloat at the present time, that it would be impossible for Captain Stenger to disguise his ship by hoisting the Danish flag and painting the name Diana on the side. The German officials probably referred to a tank steamer called the Rotterdam, which has been trading between Rotterdam and New York and is under the Dutch flag.

MINERS MAY STRIKE AGAIN.

Express Dissatisfaction at Meetings in South Wales.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 16.—Miners, meeting at various places in the South Wales coal fields yesterday, adopted resolutions expressing dissatisfaction at the delay in completing a new wage agreement.

They recommended that unless a settlement should be reached soon another conference be held to consider the renewal of the strike.

The South Wales coal strike was supposedly settled on July 21 through the efforts of David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions. It was announced at that time that the terms of settlement granted a substantial increase in wages to the men and involved concessions to the strikers which were considered by their Executive Committee tantamount to an admission of the miners' claims on nearly all outstanding points.

U. S. LOOKS INTO SPY PROPAGANDA

Continued from Page 1.

ticle printed in a publication entitled to the use of the mails at second-class rates must be plainly designated as an advertisement if it is published in consideration of money or other thing of value. Action could be taken by the Postmaster General against subsidized publications.

The greatest care has been taken by the Administration to do nothing that would strain the relations of Germany and the United States into a worse condition. That has been the consistent policy of the Administration since friction began to develop between Berlin and Washington. For this reason, officials have exercised the greatest care to do nothing and say nothing that would in any way tend to indicate a belief on their part that the German Government was behind pro-German activities that appeared to be in violation of American laws. This consideration is still potent, and it was said today that it would appear in the conferences between high officials as to what action should be taken with reference to recently accumulated evidence.

One of the important features of the matter lies in the fact that the Government has the right to take cognizance of the activities of German officials in this country in an effort to injure a nation with which the United States is on friendly terms. It is well established that neutral territory cannot be used as a base of operations by a belligerent, and that persons accredited in a diplomatic or other official capacity to a neutral country must not engage in activities outside their official duties.

This attitude of neutrals was illustrated in the matter of the publication by the German Embassy of an advertisement in American newspapers, warning Americans not to travel on British steamers passing through the zone of German submarine warfare.

In the note, addressed by the United States to Germany on the sinking of the Lusitania, mention was called to this advertisement as an irregularity. If it should be shown that the German Government was financing the pro-German propaganda in the United States, and that German official representatives in this country were directing the propaganda, the Administration might find it necessary to take action against these representatives.

GERMAN PROPAGANDA WORKS ON CASH BASIS

Mainspring in German Embassy —Strikes Fomented, Sentiment Moved by Official Inspiration.

Letters and reports of German agents and officials in this country and Germany which have come into possession of The New York World were published by that newspaper yesterday to show that the German propaganda here rests on a gold basis, that cash to turn public opinion in Germany's favor has been supplied freely, though secretly, by the German Government, and that its expenditure has been directly supervised by Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Chancellor; Count Johann von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador at Washington, and other German officials in high places.

How Strikes Were Fomented.

In a second installment of these documents, published today, evidence is offered that German agents fomented the strikes in the munitions factories of New England; that German agents attempted to corner all the liquid chlorine manufactured in this country, to prevent the Allies obtaining a supply of the poison gas, already used by the German armies; that a plan was made to obtain control of the Wright aeroplane factories, and that German agents were behind all the efforts to bring pressure to bear on Congress to enact an arms embargo, including a campaign in Texas to demand such an embargo unless the British Government permitted the shipment of cotton to Germany.

The letters quoted by The World showing how strikes in the munitions factories were fomented are as follows:

Strike Breeder's Letter to Embassy.

Received at Imperial German Embassy, Washington, Military Attache, July 1, 1915:

Dear Mr. Marlow: Herewith I send you a copy of a letter which I received from Detroit several days ago.

According to the information to which it refers, it has reference, in the first place, to one of the indorsers of the committee of the ironworkers. My surety, who talked the opportunity over with the sender, is of the opinion that the last step in the situation will be to call into being a strike in the munitions factories of Detroit, Cleveland, and Cincinnati, in so far as the necessary financial means can be secured. According to our estimates it could be done for about $50,000.

Our friend K. will come to New York on Thursday, or in the course of next week, in order to talk over with you personally the oportunity. Until that time he will keep the sender there.

With best regards, your devoted,

C. DENCKER.

[Inclosure.]

Dear Sir: Should you be interested in a plan for precipitating a general strike of all the automobile workers, including the allied industries in this city, the writer would be glad to consult with you at your office or through your accredited representative here.

I have reason to know that workers are very much dissatisfied with the part they are playing in the European war, and that with proper handling they would present a mighty protest against the persons responsible.

Wire immediately upon receipt of this communication to 2237 Dime Bank, this city, if interested. All negotiations must be strictly confidential. Very truly yours,

C. W. McLANE.

The leader of the Bridgeport strike of machinists was J. J. Keppler, Vice President of the National Machinists' Union.

Charges Based on Documents.

On the evidence of all the documents, several of which were reproduced in facsimile, The World asserts:

That the Fatherland, the pro-German weekly published by George Sylvester Viereck, receives large subsidies from the German Government through Dr. Heinrich F. Albert, chief financial agent of the German Government in this country.

That M. B. Claussen, a German agent, formerly with the Hamburg-American Line, wrote to Dr. Albert that he had obtained an option for the purchase for $900,000 of control of the American Press Association (a concern which supplies electrotyped printed matter to the smaller newspapers) and recommended that the association be purchased and used, under the appearance of an impartial American news agency, to circulate news approved by the German Government.

That another German agent sent in July to Dr. Albert, Ambassador Bernstorff, and the German Foreign Office an elaborate report on the feasibility of establishing here a news agency which would appear to be under American control but would be used to circulate pro-German news.

That this agent advised the establishment of a lecture and moving picture bureau, ostensibly impartial, but under the control of the German Government, by means of which such men as Congressmen Gardner and Hobson, S. S. McClure, Senator Beveridge, Henry Reuterdahl, and Burr McIntosh might be used, without their seeing through the scheme, in the interest of Germany by being induced to lecture on Americanism and on dangers to be apprehended by this country from Japan and England.

That the German Chancellor himself caused to be sent to Ambassador Bernstorff, on May 10, a letter recommending that the German Information Service pay the expenses of sending back to Germany, Edward Lyell Fox, a correspondent, "who was of great benefit to us by reason of his good dispatches."

That the German Government, through men who represented Ambassador Bernstorff, negotiated to purchase The New York Mail before it was bought by its present owners.

That an official in the office of the Military Attaché to the German Embassy supplied money to labor leaders to cause strikes in factories making munitions for the Allies.

That, while protesting against the shipment of munitions to the Allies, the German Government is now engaged in building a large munitions plant in this country, which will begin turning out projectiles for Germany by Sept. 1, and has made arrangements to deliver them through a neutral country bordering on Germany.

Viereck Control $1,750 a Month.

A letter to show that George S. Viereck obtained financial aid for the fatherland from Dr. Albert, representing the German Government, is reproduced in facsimile as follows:

Office of George Sylvester Viereck,
1,123 Broadway, New York, June 20, 1915.

Dear Dr. Albert:

In thinking the matter over, I do not think that Mrs. R. would be the proper intermediary, inasmuch as she does not attend to her financial affairs herself. If it must be a woman, Mrs. G., the mother of our friend, Mrs. L., would be far better.

However, personally, I see no reason why this payment could not be paid every month through Mr. Meyer, just like the other payments. If there is any objection to that, I would suggest that the payments be made to my personal friend and lawyer, Mr. Ely Simpson, whose standing as my legal adviser would exempt him from any possible inquiry.

As I have already received $250 this month, I inclose statement for $1,500 for June. Will you please O. K. this and I shall then send my secretary for the cash? I am sending this letter by boy, as for obvious reasons I do not wish it to go through the mails. With best regards, sincerely yours, G. S. VIERECK.

The autograph signature of Viereck is appended to the letter. The statement inclosed was:

	June 29, 1915.
For June	$1,750
Of which I received	250
Leaves a balance of	$1,500

German Control Stipulated.

The reply of Dr. Albert, typewritten in German on paper with no printed or engraved letterhead and unsigned, is translated by The World as follows:

New York, July 1, 1915.

Dear Mr. Viereck: Your account regarding the $1,500—bonus, after deducting the $250 received—for the month of June 15, has been received.

I hope, in the course of the next week, to be able to make payment. In the meantime I request the proposal of a suitable person who can ascertain accurately and prove the financial condition of your paper. From the moment when ve guarantee a regular advance, I must:

1. Have a new statement of the condition of your paper.

2. Practice a control over the financial management.

In addition to this, we must have an understanding regarding the course in politics which you will pursue, which we have not asked heretofore. Perhaps you will be so kind as to talk the matter over, on the basis of this letter, with Mr. Fuehr. Your devoted,

[Not Signed.]

Mr. George Sylvester Viereck, 1,123 Broadway, New York City.

Other memoranda are said to show that the Austrian Government placed in this country several thousand feet of film to be displayed for the benefit of the German and Austrian Governments in moving picture houses in this country, Mexico, and Canada, together with lectures by Edward Lyell Fox, Albert K. Dawson, and others. The agreement made through Dr. Brandeis of the Austrian Consulate, representing Ambassador Dumba, provided that the Austrian Government turn over to the American Correspondent Film Company, Inc., of which M. B. Claussen was President, 8,000 feet of negative and 11,000 feet of positive film, made by the Austrian Government, which was to receive 25 per cent. of the net proceeds of the films.

The only limitation set by the Austrian Government upon the use of the films was that "Mr. Archibald is to receive a number of feet sufficient for use in his lectures. We have made an agreement with Mr. Archibald to furnish him with films as soon as the film is released. Film furnished to him is for his exclusive use, and is to be returned to us at the end of his lectures."

Mr. Archibald is said to be J. F. J. Archibald, the magazine writer, who has lectured on his war experiences in Germany and Austria.

Correspondent's Expenses Paid.

The communication from Berlin containing the recommendation of the Chancellor that the German Information Service pay the expenses of Mr. Fox's second trip to Berlin, was received by Ambassador Bernstorff, according to The World, and by him turned over to Captain F. von Papen, the Military Attaché. It is as follows:

Berlin, May 10, 1915.

Foreign Office:

From a third party I understand that the American journalist, Edward Lyell Fox, representative of the Wheeler Newspaper Syndicate, The American Magazine, and The Illustrated Sunday Magazines would like to again come to Germany as press representative. From the information I have received, these papers of his are in agreement as to this desire, but are not willing to pay the expenses of Mr. Fox, inasmuch as this gentleman, at the time of his last sojourn in Germany, was of great benefit to us by reason of his good dispatches, it might be possible that the "German Information Service" would this time, as last time, be willing to pay the expenses of a five or six months' stay, which would amount to between 5,000 and 6,000 marks.

I would respectfully request your Excellency to sound Mr. Fox on his intentions and to make inquiries as to whether the costs of his stay can be raised there in any way.

I shall be glad to have a reply as soon as possible, if possible, by telegram.

By order of the Chancellor.

(Signed) STUMM.

To the Imperial Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, Washington.

"News" in German Interest.

In a letter said to have been written by M. B. Claussen to Dr. Albert, Claussen wrote that he had obtained a thirty-day option without cost for a controlling interest in the American Press Association, a $1,600,000 corporation with a main office in this city and seventeen branch offices and plants throughout the country. The price, according to Claussen, would be $900,000, which was $100,000 less than the cost of establishing a new service by means of tickers, patents of which are controlled by the American Press Association. Mr. Claussen's memorandum is said to have contained this. Courtland Smith, President of the association, emphatically denies that Claussen ever obtained such an option or had been approached in regard to one.

A long and detailed report made in July for Berlin, the German Ambassador and Dr. Albert gives a careful study of the plan for establishing a news bureau and a lecture bureau in this country, with estimates as to its cost and a favorable recommendation for the plan. It says:

Although many great mistakes have been made and much valuable time wasted, I am convinced that the desired results can yet be obtained for the principal reason that the "pro-German agitation" has during the last few months accomplished much which has been in the German interest. For instance, it has succeeded to convince the Driggs Seabury Ordnance Corporation in Pennsylvania that it is unjust to deliver ammunition to a belligerent power if one is an opponent of war as such. This factory has repeatedly declined to deliver arms to France and England in spite of the tremendous loss of money caused thereby.

In order to obtain our aim it is necessary to begin and carry through a press agitation which is adapted to the character, the wishes, and the way of thinking of the American public. Everything must be communicated to them in the form of "news," as they have been accustomed to this and only understand this kind of propaganda. The value of such a press campaign in America if carried out By Americans For Americans can be seen from the following concrete examples:

For the distribution of the news which we have in view it will be absolute necessary to found a new American news syndicate with German money. This has to be accomplished by a United States Corporation without letting it become known that German money is behind it. It has to be the aim of the syndicate to give to the American newspapers and magazines news and pictures with such a value as "news" that the American newspapers will feel compelled to buy them. These news and pictures have to be sold because, first, the American editor despises news which is delivered for nothing, as he imagines that anybody who delivers news for nothing has a selfish purpose, and, second, because the bureau, (respectively syndicate,) should in course of time not only cover its expenses but also pay a dividend. This dividend would be used to the purpose of extending the activities of the bureau and thereby increase its value to German diplomacy.

The news sent out must not make the impression of being put out for propaganda purposes. Although its principal value is based on its being pro-German, its success depends largely upon the subtlety of presentation. The bureau should be opened under the supposition that it is to be a permanent one.

How to Pass the Censor.

The writer of the memorandum goes on to recommend the reaching of rural communities by furnishing news and pictures to agencies which send electrotyped plates of "boilerplate" to small papers. He advises stationing popular American correspondents on the Eastern and Western fronts and establishing bureaus at various cities in Germany and her ally countries. He continues:

Besides the Foreign Office would have to permit the bureau to telegraph daily by wireless 3,000 or 4,000 words. I desire to state in this connection that a single wireless telegram sent by Mr. Cory in the German cause has been more useful than all the official reports sent by the Government by wireless since the beginning of the war.

Furthermore, a telegraphic code would have to be worked out, which, got up in a commercial manner, would make it possible to transmit such telegrams through a Dutch or Swiss bank friendly to Germany. If this is carried out in the right manner an enormous quantity of material could be cabled over without the enemy knowing how it got there.

The writer urges that a Chinese service should be established at once as a "counterweight against Japanese propaganda in the American press." He offers a statement of the cost of the news and lecture bureau to show that it could be run for two years at an expense of about 1,080,000 marks, or $250,000.

After citing the men named heretofore as possible lecturers on the tours of the German Lecture Bureau, the writer advises that, whether his proposal be accepted or not, agitation on the part of Germans should cease on the subject of the violation of Belgian neutrality and Belgian atrocities; on the theme that England is to blame for the war; on the superiority of German culture over the culture of American and other nations. He advises that no more dry, scientific pamphlets should be put out in the German cause, and that Germans and especially Germans in authority should cease to discuss publicly the delivery of American arms and ammunition to the Allies.

Plan to Buy The Mail.

The plan to purchase The Mail for the German Government, before it was bought by its present owners, is revealed in a letter by Paul T. Davis, to Dr. Albert, which states that the father of the writer had put in much time and labor trying to arrange for the purchase of The Mail by the German Government or German interests, and that he should be paid therefor. The letter says that Mr. Davis, Sr., through George von Skal, a prominent pro-German agitator, got in touch with the German Ambassador on the proposal, but that the Ambassador finally notified him the matter was to be dropped. Mr. Davis, Sr., according to the letter, had worked on the proposal with Dr. Ludwig Nissen and Percival Kuhne. Part of the letter reads:

Father then found among his friends a prospectus submitted by Mr. McClure and Dr. Romely, and he then became certain that he was to be pushed aside.

When the paper changed hands he asked Mr. George von Skal to try to arrange between the people interested in the paper and himself some mode of recompensing him for the time and labor and expenses he had while attempting to promote the acquisition of the paper by interests friendly to Germany, but a few days ago Mr. George von Skal reported that he tried to speak to Dr. Dernburg before his sailing and failed therein, and then spoke to others; but being in the employ of the German Government he says he could not push the matter properly.

Another disclosure said to be made by the correspondence obtained by The World is the report of an agent to Dr. Albert that control of the Wright Airship Company at Dayton, Ohio, could be accomplished through an "intimate, confidential man" of Mr. Wright's, to prevent to some degree the exportation of flying machines to the Allies. The agent adds that under German control the Wright plant could be made a "lucrative venture."

Information concerning the activities of a trade expert, Herr Waetzoldt, trade representative of the German Government in this country, is said to show a plot in which the German Government is interested, to bring about the detention by England of German dyes and chemicals in order that importers in this country should have opportunity for a vigorous protest against the English blockade.

One letter is said to show that Arthur von Briesen, the well-known German, who recently was described by Theodore Roosevelt as one of the most useful two private citizens he had ever known, had asked William Travers Jerome to engage in some legal undertaking connected with German propaganda, and that Mr. Jerome had requested a retaining fee of $10,000.

Viereck Attacked President.

The relations between Dr. Albert and Editor Viereck of The Fatherland derive some importance from the fact that Viereck's publication has frequently attacked President Wilson and his policies and all those supporting him. On Nov. 4 last year the paper said:

Now is the time to make your political influence felt. The November elections are approaching. Vote against any candidate who construes American neutrality to mean that England can seize American ships and American citizens, and treat the United States as though it were a province of Great Britain. After the election the anti-German sentiment in Congress will be outspoken.

In its Issue of Dec. 30 The Fatherland declared that "these degenerate Americans are bending their necks in meek humility while English warships are blocking our harbors, seizing American ships, and placing American passengers in jeopardy of their lives." It added:

If an appeal (to sever relations with England) is ignored, we pledge ourselves to stand together and to visit political retribution upon those in our eyes guilty of such evasion and infraction of the ethics of neutrality, regardless of party.

In the issue of Jan. 31 it referred to "Mr. Lansing and other friends of Great Britain in the Department of State." On April 14 it said of President Wilson's note to Great Britain:

This is dollar diplomacy with a vengeance. Does the President sincerely believe that dollars can atone for injustice? The voters of 1916 will teach him, too late, that he has misread the temper of the American people.

On April 31 it said: "There are two British Ambassadors at Washington. One is Mr. Spring-Rice and the other is Mr. William Jennings Bryan."

Prophesied Lusitania Sinking.

In the issue published on the day the Lusitania was sunk (May 12) the paper, commenting on the torpedoing of the Gulflight, said:

Before long a large passenger ship like the Lusitania, carrying implements of murder to Great Britain, will meet with a similar fate. If an American is foolish enough to intrust his life to a British ship in spite of the explicit warning of the German Embassy, he has only himself to blame if he meets with serious mishap.

Subsequently, commenting on the first Lusitania note, it said:

We hear that this is the time when we must all "get behind" the President. It is, on the contrary, the time when all patriotic Americans must voice emphatically their disapproval of his policy if they think that his policy is wrong. * * * If we permit American passengers to embark on floating arsenals in spite of the German warning, we have no right to blame Germany for our criminal negligence.

The attention of the State Department was directed to Viereck's prophecy of the sinking of the Lusitania soon after that disaster, and inquiry was made as to whether he was not liable to prosecution as having guilty knowledge of that crime.

McLANE KNOWN IN DETROIT.

Tried to Get Workmen in Auto Plants to Join a Union.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Aug. 15.—C. W. McLane, a self-stlyed "labor investigator," established himself in this city soon after the outbreak of the European war and busied himself about the plants of Detroit automobile concerns, which were building quantities of motor trucks and lorries for the European Allies.

McLane mingled with members of the Machinists' Union, who are employed in the motor plants, notably those of the Packard, Cadillac, and Maxwell Companies, but his efforts to unionize the men employed in the plants here failed.

McLane had his mail directed to Room 2,234 Dime Savings Bank Building. No trace of him is now known to the owners of the building, nor to McLane successors as tenants. He is said to have gone from here to the plant of the J. G. Brill Company at Philadelphia.

Members of the Detroit Federation of Labor tonight disclaimed any connection with McLane, and its Secretary said that McLane's efforts were not due to local labor auspices.

NO EMBASSY REPLY, YET; VON BERNSTORFF AWAY

Mr. Viereck Goes Out of Town Too, But M. B. Claussen Denies Trying to Buy a Press Bureau.

Count Johann von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, is automobiling in the Adirondacks.

Baron Haniel von Haimhausen, First Counselor to the embassy, who was in charge at the Summer embassy at Cedarhurst, L. I., yesterday, said he was not at liberty, in the Ambassador's absence, to make any comment on the propaganda charges. The embassy was very busy with routine affairs, anyway, and no statement on The World's charges of German violation of United States neutrality would be made until the return of the Ambassador, which might be tonight or tomorrow.

George Sylvester Viereck, editor of Fatherland, according to those in charge of his apartment at 202 Riverside Drive, rose early yesterday and left the city. In the evening it was said that Mr. Viereck had left word that he would have a statement to make regarding The World's charges at the office of Fatherland today. At this time, however, he had nothing to say.

M. B. Claussen, who has been acting as press agent for German interests, flatly repudiated the items published in The World's story as taken from a letter written by him with regard to the purchase of The American Press Association by German interests.

"When I read the letter it was the first I ever saw of it," said Claussen. "I don't know who wrote the letter. I doubt any one did, but I certainly did not. I never had any dealings with Mr. Smith of The American Press Association, never had any option on it, never tried to negotiate its purchase. I had no correspondence with Dr. Albert on the subject."

Mr. Claussen admitted that he was interested in films and arranging to show pictures coming from Austria. He denied that this was in the interest of German propaganda.

"The films were to come from all over the world," he said. "It was a plain business proposition: That's all."

Gompers Awaits Proofs.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, said last night that The World's report of attempts by German agents in this country to start strikes in munition plants making supplies for the Allies was a story not new to him.

"It's the echo of a story I have heard before," he said. "I don't know what the disclosures will be, but I think I know what the claims of disclosures will be. If what is promised is proved there will be big results; if it cannot be proved, the paper should be suppressed."

Mr. Gompers said he was reserving official action on or recognition of the report until he had read the details of the proof.

Mr. Gompers caused a sensation in labor circles when early in the strike at the Bridgeport munition plants he said that agents of a foreign nation were trying to cause strikes which would prevent the Allies from receiving war supplies. When the labor leaders in charge of the Bridgeport strike bitterly resented what they held to be an insinuation against them, Mr. Gompers issued a statement in which he said that his direct knowledge of the use of foreign money was confined to attempts to cause strikes among seamen and longshoremen. However, he declared, he had good reason to believe that the same influences were at work elsewhere. He has not retracted this statement, and he said last night he was not yet ready to do so.

There has been circulated a story that $500,000 was offered to Mr. Gompers by an enemy of the Allies to cause a strike in munition factories. He has refused to confirm or deny this story. When he was asked last night to tell about it he referred to an agent of a manufacturers' association, who, he said, once tried to bribe him and was now in prison.

NOTHING TO SAY ABOUT BANK LOAN ON SHIPS

Mr. Vanderlip and Mr. Kahn Decline to Comment on Attempts to Sell; Denial for A.S. White.

Charges made yesterday by The Providence Journal that the Government had come into possession of important evidence indicating flagrant violation of our neutrality by German agents will not be the subject of reply by the German Embassy, it was said at Cedarhurst yesterday, until the return of Ambassador Bernstorff, if then.

At the German Club, 112 West Fifty-ninth Street, where Captain Boy-Ed, the German Naval Attaché, lives when in the city, it was said that he had gone out of town and could not be reached until today or later.

Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, when his attention was called to The Providence Journal's assertion that the bank was asked to loan $2,500,000 at 6 per cent. during the first weeks of the war on the Hamburg-American ships now in Hoboken "to create an American interest in the sale of these ships to the American Government and thereby secure the additional assistance of a very important connection in the efforts that were to be made to swing Congress into line for the Ship Purchase bill, replied:

"I have absolutely nothing to say about it either way."

Otto H. Kahn, when asked about The Journal's assertion that it was he who sought to arrange a loan with the National City Bank and the Bank of Commerce, offering the interned Hamburg-American Line steamships as security, replied: "I have nothing to say."

When The Providence Journal's assertions were repeated in detail, Mr. Kahn said that the story was "wrong in part."

"But," he added, "when you begin to deny a newspaper story you have to continue making denials."

Archibald S. White of White & Co., bankers at 30 Pine Street, who was referred to by The Providence Journal as the agent of his friend Count von Bernstorff in an offer to the President of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company of $15,000,000 for his company's plant, was on a motor tour yesterday, and inquiries for him were referred to Blair Frazer, office manager for White & Co., who entered a denial for Mr. White.

"There is no truth at all in the story," Mr. Frazer said. "Mr. White never tried to buy the Union Metallic Cartridge Company or any other company with his money, or American money, on German money. Mr. White's only connection with Germany in this country is his personal friendship for Count von Bernstorff, which is a matter of ten years' standing. Mr. White has not permitted this friendship to draw him into any pro-German activity, however. He has completely ignored the war as far as business is concerned, except that he has answered a few purely business inquiries from the branch offices of his firm in Liverpool and London."





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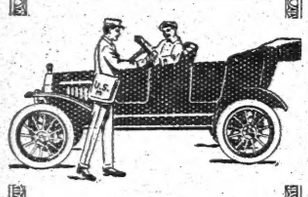
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Ford Tire Trunk $4.49 Built of basswood veneer, covered with enameled duck, strongly sewn bindings, three long straps to fasten securely to tires, brass locks and handles, revolving door. 22 inches in diameter by 7 inches through.

Dust Proof Lunch Outfits $3.96 Of basswood veneer, covered with black enameled duck and lined with a sanitary oilcloth. Two white enameled plates, two forks, knives and spoons, salt and pepper shakers, large black enameled tin box for food.

Special Reductions on Dusters Linen, crash, chambray and khaki dusters, well made and long wearing.
"Shell" Goggles with side shields, 39c.
Robes, motoring apparel, hats, gloves, radiators, ornaments, mirrors, thermos bottles—complete equipment for the motorist at Macy savings.

BRITAIN REGISTERS FOR WAR SERVICE

Yesterday Was Enumeration Day Throughout the United Kingdom.

RECRUITING IS STIMULATED

Many Enlist to Escape the Imputation of Conscription—Some Irish Evade Registration.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—This was national registry day throughout the United Kingdom. Every person between the ages of 15 and 65 was called upon to fill out a form giving age, occupation, and ability to do work useful to the State. The forms, distributed yesterday, will be collected tomorrow, and will serve the Government as data as to the labor resources of the country and the number of men available for military service. The enumerators had been supplied with pink forms upon which to record particulars regarding those capable of military service.

The enumeration caused remarkable scenes in all parts of the country. Many young men, believing that the registry meant the beginning of compulsory service and that men joining the army hereafter would be considered conscripts instead of volunteers, went to the recruiting offices, which were kept open all day in some towns, to offer their services. On the other hand, a number of young Irishmen working in England, Scotland, and Wales, returned to Ireland, to some counties of which the registration regulation did not apply.

The departure of a party of these Irishmen from the Clyde was marked by a noisy demonstration. A crowd gathered at Greenock Harbor, jostled the prospective passengers and greeted them with cries of "Cowards!"

In Glasgow, particularly, a large number of young men hastened their marriages so that they might be included among those listed as married in the national register.

Simultaneously with the inauguration of the system of national registry, the National Service League issued a manifesto calling a series of public meetings throughout the country at which every fit man will be urged to offer his services to the country, and resolutions will be passed calling upon the Government "to place the nation under orders."

Sylvia Says She Won't Register.

Sylvia Pankhurst will not comply with the national registry regulations, she asserts.

"I am not going to register, that's all I know about it," declared Miss Pankhurst tonight at a meeting followed by a demonstration of East London suffragists. "For my part I think it merely a ruse to get more power out of the workers. I am not a man, so they can't take me to war; but they won't send me to a munitions factory. They know there will be trouble.

"They pay two shillings eight pence (64 cents) a dozen for soldiers' khaki shirts, and men must fight for better conditions for women."

Says Cabinet Favors National Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 16.—Commenting editorially on the national service manifesto, The Daily Mail says:

"When counting heads in the Cabinet we believe it to be a fact that the majority are in favor of national service, but the minority are opposed, some from conscientious conviction, others through fear of losing votes when the war is over. Fear of losing votes on the part of politicians and fear of losing readers on the part of the slackers' press are the real causes of the delay in taking steps to wage war effectively.

"After the war came and The Daily Mail preached national service day by day, every slacker in the country abused and burned our paper. We are still accused of trying to Prussianize the nation, but we are receiving far more support and praise than condemnation. We are sure that the desire that our army should make some step forward and not remain where it was last October is as general among Liberals as among Conservatives."

FIRES AT RECORDERS; BARRICADES HOME

Resident of Lurgan, Ireland, Holding Out Against Police—Takes Many Shots at Them.

DUBLIN, Monday, Aug. 16.—Since early Saturday afternoon David Johnston of Lurgan, County Armagh, armed with a revolver, has been holding his home against the police, who seek to arrest him for having taken a pot-shot at the registry enumerators when they called shortly after noon on Saturday to deliver the official forms for the registry of Johnston's household.

Johnston, apparently believing the forms meant conscription, threw the papers into the street, and then, standing in his doorway, drew a revolver and fired at the retreating enumerators, who are members of the constabulary, but without effect. He then retired into his house, barricaded doors and windows, and prepared for a siege, which the police promptly instituted.

Occasional shots from behind Johnston's barricades have kept the police and the crowds at a considerable distance from the house. Bullets have narrowly missed an army officer, two policemen, and the town Health Officer, who some time ago certified that Johnston was a fit subject for a lunatic asylum. The man's home is located on the main street of the town, and his shooting has held up all traffic on the thoroughfare.

The police remained on siege duty Saturday night and Sunday, and vainly attempted to effect an entrance by stealth. Johnston appears to be well supplied with ammunition and fires frequently. His mother and sister, who were the only other occupants of the house with him, fled to the home of a neighbor when Johnston began to barricade himself inside, believing him mentally unbalanced.

The scene of the siege was visited by several thousand persons from the country roundabout yesterday. Johnston was still holding his fort at a late hour last night. He has been an inmate of an insane asylum three times. His hallucination is that the police are his enemies.

MORE BELGIAN PAPERS GIVEN TO GERMANS

Envoys Quoted Against England and France in the Moroccan and Agadir Cases.

BERLIN, Aug. 15, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.).—The Nordeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung continues its publication of the secret reports prepared by the Belgian Ministers at the European capitals prior to the outbreak of the war, and found by the German authorities in the archives at Brussels. The documents printed today deal with the Moroccan crisis. The Overseas News Agency has prepared the following summary of the report for transmission abroad:

"The origin of the Moroccan troubles is characterized by the Belgian Minister at Paris under date of April 29, 1911, thus:

"'England, which has pushed France into the Morocco muddle, now considers her work with satisfaction.'

"France's attitude toward the Morocco question was provocatory. The Belgian Minister at Berlin wrote on April 21, 1911:

"'The Algeciras convention was signed by France, though with a firm intention never to keep it.'

"France soon was so far advanced into the Moroccan muddle that she could not withdraw and had to provoke a German protest. The Belgian Minister at London on May 9, 1911, wrote:

"'The occupation of Fez, for instance, would present an aspect of being too permanent or an encroachment upon the spirit, if not upon the letter, of engagements taken in Algeciras, and could furnish an occasion for the intervention of Berlin.'

"Things soon advanced into a grotesque situation. The Belgian Minister at Berlin on June 17, 1911, wrote:

"'As Mr. Zimmermann, the Assistant Secretary of the German Foreign Office, told me yesterday on the other hand, Mr. Cambon, the French Ambassador at Berlin, takes pains almost every day to explain the essential difference between French and Spanish action in Morocco—that of Spain being a flagrant violation of the Algeciras act, while that of France is only its execution. "I listened to these explanations with a serious face," said the Assistant Secretary, who added that "it really was amusing to listen to lawyers' speeches in these court proceedings about a forgery."'

"In the same report the Minister added:

"'Several of my colleagues are astonished by Germany's patience.'

"When the Panther appeared off Agadir, Morocco, it was evident that England wanted to complicate the situation and to force a violent solution of the crisis. The Belgian Minister at Paris on July 8, 1911, wrote:

"'There will be less chance for an understanding with Germany if England participates in the conversation.'"

RAPID TRANSIT PAYS CITY.

Rentals in Five Years Have Amounted to $11,500,000.

Controller Prendergast has forwarded to the Constitutional Convention a detailed report on the revenues and expenditures of the City of New York for the years 1910 to 1914, inclusive. The report groups the expenditures of the city in a novel way so as to indicate the division of official responsibility for increases in expenditures from $254,781,035.23 in 1910 to $290,214,198.65 in 1914. Of these amounts there were expenditures of $75,848,106.93 in 1910 and $88,565,097.97 in 1914 from corporate stock funds for public improvements, the remainder, $139,032,925.30 in 1910 and $206,649,100.68 in 1914 were paid from revenues.

One section contains a series of tabulations setting forth in detail the unit costs of operation and expenses of the principal larger departments, classified according to the functions performed. Another section contains a comparison of the revenues and cash receipts of the city, classified according to origin. The figures of rapid transit rentals, it is shown, have been steadily increasing, from $2,200,000 in 1910 to $2,362,000 in 1914, a total for the five-year period of $11,500,000. One of the largest items of the city revenue comes from interest on overdue taxes, assessments, water rents and other accounts receivable. The amount of interest thus collected in the past five years is $16,716,000. Interest on the city's bank deposits during that period amounted to $4,184,000.

PICKS BATTLEFIELD FOR ARMAGEDDON

Prophet Everson Sees Russia Victorious in the World's Grand Final Scrap.

PROVES IT BY THE BIBLE

Says Muscovites Will Ultimately Overwhelm Orientals When They Meet in Asia.

Professor T. C. Everson, who gives free lectures in a tent at 146th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, picked the troops and the battlefield for Armageddon last night in his war talk on "Which Will Win, Slav of Teuton?"

Professor Everson sees the Russian hosts victorious in Asia Minor, as he senses the Armageddon conflict. He gives Bible quotations to prove it, and makes out his situation in a way that surely would convince any one who thought and believed as he did.

"Russia is the coming world power," Professor Everson declared. "It will be a long, bloody struggle for the Teuton is a foe worthy of any race's steel, and will never give up until every resource has been exhausted," continued the speaker. "But history has taught us that the hordes that have poured out of their native forests and plains have overwhelmed by brute strength and countless numbers the civilized nations of the past.

"Russia is one of those colossal nations, mostly semi-civilized like the barbarians of ancient times that overcame Rome. She is just beginning to wake to her great resources in men and territory and is bound to have her inning as a star among the nations of the world. "Napoleon said he would never consent to Russia controling Constantinople, as that would destroy the equilibrium of Europe. This coveted goal is now nearly within her grasp. Once she has Constantinople and her vast granaries and other resources begin to flood the world through the Dardanelles, Constantinople will again become the center of a vast Empire.

"Prophecy pictures Russia as a leader among nations in the last days of this world's history, especially after she has driven the Turk out of Europe and followed on into Asia to put the finishing touch to the Ottoman Empire.

"In the thirty-eight and thirty-ninth chapters of Ezekiel, Russia is actually mentioned by name hundreds of years before she existed, showing that this reference to her is really prophetic.

"It reads: 'Son of man set thy face toward Gog, of the land of Magog, the Prince of Rosh, Meshech and Tubal and prophecy against him.' Used in this connection the word Gog means ruler. He is the ruler of Rosh, Meshech and Tubal.

"Rosh is the original for the present name Russia. Gesenius, the great Hebrew lexicographer, says: 'By Rosh is meant the tribe on the north of the Taurus so-called from the neighborhood of the Rha or Volga and in this name and tribe we have the first traces of the Russ or Russian nation.'

"Tubal gave his name to the large territory that today is known as Tobolsk, situated in the northwestern part of Asiatic Russia. Meshech gave his name to the Moschi of which Herodotus speaks as settling near the Black Sea. There the Moschi became known as Muskovs and later, as Rawlinson says, 'they were called Muscovites and built Moscow and gave the name Muscovy to Russia throughout the East.'

"In this prophecy, therefore, we have the name by which Russia is known in Europe, Russ or Russia, and by the name she is known in Asia, Muscovy. It is evident, therefore, that the prophecy has given ample proof for recognizing the power about which it is speaking. It represents Russia as a leader of nations that finally gains control of European Turkey, but meets its fate in an endeavor to stem the tide against the rolling in of the mighty waves of the Oriental hordes as they endeavor to settle the racial question in this world.

"The great decimation of the white races makes it necessary that the white races shall have a champion and this champion they find in Russia, with her inexhaustible supply of men and natural resources. As she goes to conquer the oncoming Oriental hosts they will meet in Asia Minor, where the Bible places Armageddon, and that is the way in which the great battle of Armageddon is to be fought which prophecy places as the closing scene in this world's history."

ITALIAN INFANTRY GAINS NEW POSITIONS

Austrians Attempt Attacks With Armored Trains and Bombard Fortifications.

ROME, Aug. 15, (via Paris.)—An official statement issued today at the headquarters of the Italian General Staff was as follows:

In the Adige Valley an armored train of the enemy on which were mounted small calibre guns and machine guns, tried to raid the Serra Valley Railroad station, but was easily repulsed. A small attack against our positions at Monte Maggiore on the plateau northeast of Arsiero also was repulsed.

In the Valley of Popra (in the Upper Rienz,) the enemy in force attacked positions recently conquered by us, but after a sharp struggle was obliged to fall back with heavy loss.

In the Sexten Valley on the 13th, the enemy's artillery ceased to reply to ours. Our infantry accordingly advanced as far as the slopes of Freikofel and Corda Rossa. In the same way in the Paiwizo Basin and in the Monte Nero zone our infantry, supported by the fire of heavy field artillery, made considerable progress.

An enemy armored train carrying light artillery attempted an attack without success at the extreme end of the right wing of our positions southeast of Monfalcone.

VIENNA, Aug. 15, (via London.)—The Austrian official report on the Italian theatre is as follows:

On the southwestern front generally there has been greater activity. In the region of Gorizia our artillery fired some bombs on St. Canzian. A hostile attack near Radipuglia collapsed before our fire. The bridgehead at Gorizia was held by the Italians under moderate gunfire.

In the sector from Tolmein to Krn, after several hours of artillery preparation, strong hostile forces opened attacks, which everywhere were repulsed.

In the district of Flitsch and on the Carinthian front the artillery combats were stronger than usual.

During the night the enemy continued firing against our positions at Great Val Freikofel and at Little Val Freikofel. A strong midnight attack against our positions at Little Val Freikofel failed completely.

In the Tyrolian frontier districts several Italian attacks against our frontier positions west of Kreuzberg, in the district of Rothuand Peak, in the Bacher Valley and Dreisinnen-Hutte, were repulsed.

On the plateaus of Lavarrone and Folgaria our heavy artillery bombarded enemy fortifications at Campomorone and Torano with visible success.

HURRICANE IN THE SOUTH

But Weather Bureau Does Not Believe It Will Reach Here.

The thermometer never registered above 77 degrees yesterday, the mark reached at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and New Yorkers passed a fairly comfortable day. The average temperature was 75, a degree lower than the average for the corresponding date last year. Fair weather is promised for today and tomorrow, with moderate south and southwest winds.

There was but one prostration reported to the police. Patrick Ahearn, 4, of 158 West Thirty-fifth Street, was overcome while with his mother at Central Park West and Eighty-sixth Street. He was taken to Knickerbocker Hospital.

Another hurricane warning was issued by the Washington Weather Bureau yesterday. The storm was then in the Gulf district, and there was no fear expressed that it would reach this section.

GREAT IRISH DRIVE ROUTS GERMAN LINE

Justice John Ford Sends Teutonic Braggart Scurrying Toward the Hudson.

CLEARS BROADWAY TRENCH

Battle of the Eighty-sixth Street Cigar Store Advances American Salient.

The most ignominious German defeat of the war occurred yesterday morning. The Teutonic expeditionary force not only fled, but fled incontinently before it came to a hand to hand combat and it escaped total annihilation only because the American forces had left their heavy artillery behind.

The scene of the action was Broadway and Eighty-sixth Street, and the chief figure in the hostilities was Supreme Court Justice John Ford, who has been staying at the Bretton Hall while cleaning up the odds and ends of the last legal year. Justice Ford is going out to Wyoming shortly to shoot wild animals, and he never starts on an excursion of that sort without taking along several dozen cans of a certain brand of tobacco. Yesterday morning, in parade uniform and with no expectation of hostilities, he emerged from his apartment, leaving his array of guns behind him, and crossed the street to a cigar store on the southeast corner of Eighty-sixth Street and Broadway. When questioned later about the purpose of this manoeuvre the Justice said that he went out with the wholly innocuous, inoffensive, and neutral purpose of getting the tobacco above mentioned.

The Justice, one should add, belongs to Phi Beta Kappa, the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and the B. P. O. E. He doesn't belong to any German-Irish peace societies, but he is an Irish-American and maybe it was his Irish appearance that led the Teutonic expeditionary forces to their undoing.

While the Justice was waiting peacefully at the back of the store and Irving Solomon, the clerk, was getting out his tobacco, there entered a German-American. He was an extensive person, with a florid mustache and a belligerent air. He leaned out expansively over the counter, and when nobody paid any particular attention to him he announced suddenly:

"Ve're licking the whole vorld!"

Solomon and the Justice looked around at him in amazement.

"Ve're licking the whole vorld!" the Teuton repeated belligerently.

"We are?" said Justice Ford in a reflective tone. "You refer, I take it, to the United States of America. Now that is strange. I hadn't heard that they were engaged in hostilities."

"Ve Germans. Ve are licking everybody!"

"Is that so?" began the Justice and then the German interrupted:

"Pfui! You are bought. You're all bought. First the English bought the newspapers, and then they bought the Government, and then they bought the people. All bought!"

Justice Ford advanced at a double quick.

"Am I bought?" he inquired.

"Take your hand off me," cried the German, "or I'll call a cop."

"Now that," said the Justice, "is a good idea. In fact, I think I'll call a cop myself."

With a twist of the hand that was gripping the German's shoulder he turned the Teuton invader around and pushed him out of the door. But there were no policemen in sight up and down Broadway.

"Am I bought?" Justice Ford inquired again.

"No!" said the German promptly.

"Then on your way," said the Justice; and the German crossed Broadway in two steps and retreated toward the Hudson River faster than von Kluck retreated toward the Aisne.

The Irish-American forces were on guard around Broadway and Eighty-sixth Street all day yesterday, and it was reported at nightfall that the territory was entirely cleared of Germans.

THE REPUBLICA ABANDONED

But the Guns of the Stranded Portuguese Cruiser Were Saved.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—Hope has been abandoned of salvaging the Portuguese cruiser Republica, which ran aground near Peniche, south of Lisbon, while on her way to Oporto, according to a Lisbon dispatch to the Petit Journal. The guns aboard the warship have been dismounted and saved, but the engines have been abandoned.

The cruiser Republica, formerly the Rainha Dona Amelia, was launched at Lisbon in 1890. Her displacement was 1,635 tons, her length 246 feet, and her beam 38 feet. Her crew numbered 250 men.

Early advices from Peniche, where the crew disembarked after the warship struck, were to the effect that the Republica was not believed to be in a dangerous position and that it was expected that she would be floated.

Peru's Loan Negotiations Off.

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 15.—The negotiations recently opened by the Peruvian Government for the flotation of a loan in New York have been suspended.

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SERBIAN CAPITAL AGAIN UNDER FIRE

Continued from Page 1.

should occupy the territory until the end of the war, when it would be handed over to Bulgaria, thereby solving the difficulties of transferring the territory before the results of the war were known."

NISH, Serbia, Aug. 15.—Efforts of the Quadrupie Entente to settle the differences of Bulgaria with Serbia and Greece have been undertaken with "the best intentions for the future of the Balkans," says the semi-official Samouprava in an editorial, assuring the people of the Balkan States that they need feel no alarm over the situation. The editorial, which is complimentary to the Allies, continues:

"They have our welfare always at heart. The negotiations prove their desire to see the Balkan relations definitely settled in a commonwealth of countries and peoples in the Balkans.

"If any error has been made, it has been in the details. The attention of the proper quarters will be drawn to it with a view to rectification. On the kindly interest and justice of the Allies we can confidently rely."

SAYS ALLIES CANNOT PAY BULGARIA'S PRICE

Observer Believes Balkan States Will Keep Out of War, German Diplomacy Triumphing.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The optimistic views regarding forthcoming developments in the Balkans described in these dispatches yesterday are not held universally. Even in London there are many observers who foresee insuperable difficulties in the face of the Allies' diplomacy, and a well-informed neutral, with extensive experience of Continental diplomacy, holds the opinion that Berlin in that particular area of southeastern Europe has succeeded in countering the combined efforts of London, Paris, Petrograd, and Rome. "Possibly," he said today, "the efforts at combination would be a truer phase."

According to this view, Germany's success in keeping the Balkan States out of the war in the past has been the greatest triumph her diplomacy ever achieved, and there is as yet no clear indication that she will not be equally successful in the future.

The astuteness of King Ferdinand of Bulgaria has been of the most valuable assistance to Germany. Her only object is to keep the Balkan States neutral, and King Ferdinand, while offering Bulgaria's sword to the Quadruple Entente, demands a price which he well knows the Allies will be unable to pay, thereby insuring the maintenance of the existing Balkan neutrality. The cession of Kavalla is an impossibility for Greece, and not even Premier Venizelos could persuade his countrymen to abandon a population of their own blood, which after centuries of Turkish bondage, has come into the security of union with the Motherland.

The coercion of Greece in this matter is likewise out of the question, considering that among the principles for which the Allies are fighting the rights of small nations stand out predominant. Further, Greece has shown so much benevolence in her neutrality toward the Allies by permitting the transport of supplies to Serbia over her railways that the Entente would be guilty of the basest ingratitude in forgetting these services and pressing Greece to action repugnant to her national ideals.

For these and other reasons this neutral observer considers that the task before allied diplomacy is superhuman.

The same observer, who was recently in Germany, adds that the Allies do not yet realize the extraordinary strength of Germany. "While the Allies are still making preparations for war," he says, "Germany is so far ahead that she is making preparations for peace. She is confident of the present, and looking to the future of the coming generation. For instance, the German authorities are directing their energies to the preservation of their numerical national superiority, and extraordinary measures are being taken to make up for the wastage of war."

This, of course, is an individual opinion.

SAYS VENIZELOS IS FIRM.

Athens Correspondent Has Turned Against the Allies.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—The statement attributed by German papers to ex-Premier Venizelos of Greece, who is expected to return to power soon as the result of the last general elections, that he would decline the Premiership because of the friendly attitude, displayed by the Entente Powers toward Bulgaria, and that he was willing the Government should remain in the hands of those friendly to the Austro-Germans, are asserted by the Athens correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company to be pure inventions.

The correspondent adds that M. Venizelos will express his views only to King Constantine when called upon to do so and his return to power is considered a certainty.

THINK GREECE WILL SWITCH.

Italians Hope for Action on Side of the Allies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 15.—Now that the first pessimism over the reported reply of Greece to the Quadruple Alliance has passed, both press and diplomatic circles are slowly coming to the opinion that the situation is not as definite as they supposed. A diplomat who has spent the best part of his career in the Balkans said:

"It must be observed that nothing official has issued yet from Athens. The Greeks are sufficiently Oriental to have their diplomacy characterized by shifting indecision. It takes a long time and superhuman efforts to bring them to a definite decision. Thus one must believe little seen in the Greek papers, much less the reports from there.

"I think too highly of the Greek statesmen to suppose that in this critical moment the interests of the country will be interfered with by party squabbles. Athens knows too well the dangers of Austro-German predominance in the Balkans and the Orient to do anything to help it along. We must wait patiently; I predict a change before long."

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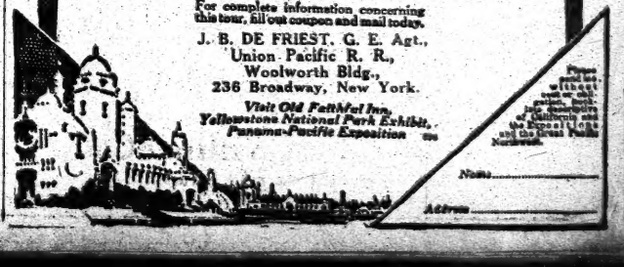
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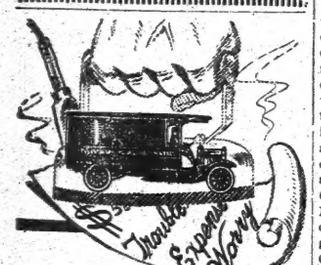
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GENERALS UPHOLD CARRANZA'S CLAIMS

Gonzales and Obregon Quoted as Opposing Pan-American Efforts to Bring Peace.

FACTION APPEARS UNITED

New Regiment Reaches Brownsville as Rangers Announce That Raiders Have Been Quelled.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—In spite of the note of the seven American countries, calling the contending Mexican leaders to a peaceful conference for the settlement of their difficulties, General Carranza and his chiefs are still working for recognition, and preparing to resist by force of arms any external interference. This was made plain in a dispatch given out today by the local confidential agency of the Constitutionalist Government from General Pablo Gonzales, who recently reoccupied Mexico City for the First Chief, and a declaration from General Alvaro Obregon of his continued loyalty to General Carranza and full approval of his domestic and foreign policies.

There have been many reports recently that General Obregon, who, because of two major victories over General Villa, is regarded as Carranza's strongest fighting man, was on the point of passing over to the Villista faction. One of General Obregon's victories over General Villa has been won since these reports were circulated, and General Obregon, in his declaration of fealty, points to his military acts as proof of his loyalty and subordination to the First Chief. The agency evidently means to give the impression that in case of a resort to extreme measures General Carranza will have the unanimous support of his faction, which has recently been spreading his influence to the north of Mexico.

General Gonzales, who expresses the belief that recognition will soon be accorded to General Carranza, paints an optimistic picture of conditions in Mexico City since its reoccupation by the Constitutionalist forces. Schools have been reopened, he says, food is coming in, and prices are rapidly falling. Indeed, he makes the point that the reoccupation of Mexico City was accomplished not as a part of the military problem, but for the sake of the suffering inhabitants. The trains bringing relief to the city, he says, were three times as long as the trains that carried his armies and their full commissariat.

Incidentally, General Gonzales accuses the American Red Cross of negligence in its relief work. The thirty tons of Red Cross supplies that are now going forward to Mexico City have lain for months in Vera Cruz, he says, though safe transport was often possible. Onee he says a responsible forwarder offered Stephen Bonsal, the Red Cross representative in Vera Cruz, to guarantee delivery of the supplies, but the offer was ignored. He implies that far more extensive relief work for the capital is being done by the Constitutionalist Government than by the Red Cross.

The Carranza agency's statement continues:

"The Post Office and its various branches are in complete running order, and with the resumption of regular train service into Mexico City large supplies of fresh fish, fruit and vegetables are arriving and prices are falling rapidly. The joint relief committees have arranged with the bakers to produce 320,000 loaves of bread daily, which are sold at the uniform price of 10 cents each, much less than the regular price for bread.

"Before a gathering of newspaper men last night General Gonzales made a little talk. In it he said:

"'I believe that before long the Constitutionalist Government of Mexico will be recognized by the United States and the South American countries as well. Armed intervention in the affairs of Mexico is a condition which I believe to be impossible. It would, however, if such regrettable circumstance arose, be my duty and my disposition to uphold the policy of the First Chief and to go to war if necessary without hesitation. I believe this is the stand the Mexican people would take.'"

General Obregon's declaration of allegiance to General Carranza is, in part, as follows:

"I have received from several chiefs copies of the messages they have addressed to you protesting their adhesion to you and their irrefrangible purpose of continuing the struggle for the same sound ideals of democratic government for which today they are fighting and for which they have fought all along. These declarations have been predicated upon recent information to the effect that certain nations contemplated an enforced adjustment of the affairs of Mexico's own sovereignty and her own right to conduct her own internal affairs.

"I take pleasure also of the notes which you have transmitted to the Republics of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile and congratulate you upon your consistent, straightforward, honest and undeviating attitude. I thank you for transmitting them to me and for this opportunity of giving you the renewed expressions of my faith and fealty."

CARRANZA PAYING RENT.

Army Denies It Has Taken Over Houses of "Cientificos."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 15.—It was reported here that Constitutionalist leaders were occuping private houses, particularly houses of "Cientificos." This is denied at Army Headquarters, where it was said rent was being paid for all houses occupied.

General Fortunato Maycotte came in this afternoon and conferred with General Pablo Gonzalez. He told THE TIMES correspondent that the remnants of the Conventionists around Tula, San Juan del Rio, and Queretaro were completely dispersed.

BANKER WANTS INTERVENTION

Says Most Mexicans Would Welcome It—Stephen Bonsal Returns.

The Ward Line steamer Mexico arrived last night from Vera Cruz, about fifteen hours late.

An American banker, who has been in Tampico several years, criticised the policy of the Administration in Mexico, and said if the United States had taken a strong stand when the trouble first started it would have been all over long ago. In his opinion, the only way to restore peace in Mexico was armed intervention by this country, which would have to come sooner or later.

If the United States sent an army into Mexico, he was confident that fully 85 per cent. of the population would lay down arms and seek the protection of the Stars and Stripes, Mr. Williams added, because they were all sick of the bloodshed and looting that are going on everywhere.

Stephen Bonsal, the American writer, returned from Mexico, where he had been making a tour on behalf of the American Red Cross, and said that his report would have to be made first to Washington.

SCORES INACTION IN MEXICO.

Catholic Bishop Amazed at American Indifference.

TOLEDO, Aug. 15.—The Right Rev. M. J. Gallagher, Coadjutor Bishop-elect of Grand Rapids, Mich., in an address to members of the American Federation of Catholic Societies at pontifical high mass here today at the opening of the convention deplored what he declared was a lack of organization of the laity. He decried the absence of action on the outrages against priests and nuns in Mexico, again blaming the laity.

Bishop Gallagher also spoke against divorce. He said:

"In Mexico at the present time, the priests are cruelly treated and driven from the land. There the people must be left to die without receiving the Sacraments.

"Consecrated virgins of God have been attacked by bands of lawless men. Why is this possible? One would have the belief that in a country where there are men, good Catholic gentlemen, that ten thousand swords would have leaped from their scabbords to destroy these men.

"Not a hand was raised. The real difficulty was the utter indifference of the laity."

KILLED BY AMMONIA AT HOTEL BILTMORE

Tank Explodes and Fills Lower Part of Building with Deadly Fumes.

RESCUERS WORK ALL NIGHT

Firemen in Smoke Helmets Batter Down Heavy Partition in Search for Suffocated.

Shortly after midnight this morning Engineer R. A. Broadfoot of the Hotel Biltmore, who was in the engine room on the second floor below the street level, heard a heavy explosion on the floor below him and ran down there.

He tried to make his way to the cooling plant, which is on the third floor below the street level, near Forty-third Street and Madison Avenue, but was driven back by powerful ammonia fumes. He telephoned word upstairs that the large ammonia tank, which supplies the refrigerator and cooling plant, had exploded. A call was sent to Fire Headquarters for the "Smoke Squad," made up of firemen equipped with oxygen helmets, and for ambulances.

Using their pocket lamps because the electric lights had been put out by the explosion, the firemen waded through three feet of water, which had poured out of the water tanks. In one corner of the floor, about fifty feet from the exploded tank, they found the body of Leo Regert, an engineer, who had been working on the ammonia tank, wedged in between two pipes, where it had been driven by the force of the explosion.

The night manager of the Biltmore, who had at first reported that all the workmen were accounted for, learned later that there were several employes in a large room in the third basement, the entrances to which had been closed and covered with wreckage from the explosion.

Notwithstanding the fact that the ventilating system was put in operation and huge fans were carrying the fumes up to the top of the hotel and dispersing them, only the firemen with oxygen helmets could live in the choking atmosphere, and these with axes, drills, and crowbars made their way into the apartment where the other employes were thought to be. At 2 o'clock this morning they had made but little progress and Battalion Chief "Smoky" Joe Martin, who was in charge of the squad, reported that it would probably be 8 o'clock this morning before they could force an entrance.

Several firemen and policemen who sought to enter the third basement in the vicinity of the explosion were forced to leave rapidly, some of them arriving in the open air nearly overcome.

The firemen who found Regert's body tried to remove it with levers, but it was held so fast between the pipes that they could not budge it. Several other firemen were put to work with axes and drills on the floor of the barber shop directly above, but succeeded shortly before 2 o'clock in lifting out the body.

In spite of the fact that the ventilators carried off the fumes rapidly, the liquid ammonia continued to volatilize and it was as impossible for a man without an oxygen helmet to breathe on the floor three hours after the explosion as it had been at first.

According to the members of the hotel staff, the intervening floors had deadened the sound of the explosion so that it could not be heard on the street or as high as the main floor. None of the guests was awakened by it.

Detective Beach of the Second Branch Detective Bureau said early this morning that the hotel management had been notified in the afternoon that one of the pipes of the ammonia tank was defective and that several men had been busy through the evening repairing it.

Inspector Owen Eagan of the Bureau of Combustibles arrived soon after the firemen, and urged that the firemen should leave the floor until an examination had been made of the pipes, as he feared that a second explosion would follow. The firemen, however, insisted on remaining at work. At the request of Inspector Eagan two elevators were kept ready in the third basement to permit the firemen to make a swift exit in case of further trouble.

AMMONIA IMPERILS MANY.

Ruppert Brewery Explosion Fells Engineers and Drives Out Tenants.

An explosion in the Jacob Ruppert Brewery at 205-9 East Ninety-second Street early yesterday morning was followed by a rush of ammonia fumes which overcame a number of persons and emptied the adjacent tenements. It was nearly two hours before the fumes were under control and the people were able to return.

John Schuler, the engineer; J. E. Kennedy, the dynamo tender, and Fred Peterson, and Valentine Spindler were in the engine room when the explosion took place. Schuler shouted to the others to run, but the fumes caught them and they dropped at the wicket gate in front of the street door. Instead of trying to save himself, Schuler ran to the engines and shut down six of them. Then he started to the ammonia tank, but the fumes overcame him and he fell to the floor and rolled to the gate. Ernest Plate, a former fireman, now employed as a watchman, dragged him to the street, where he was attended with the other three by a physician living in the neighborhood.

In the meantime the sixteen families in the tenements at 201-3 East Ninety-second Street, who were aroused by the explosion, were alarmed to find the ammonia fumes coming in at the windows. They promptly vacated the tenement and Policeman Connelly of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station turned in a fire alarm and a call for the reserves.

Deputy Chief Hayes arrived with the apparatus and immediately called the Rescue Company from Great Jones Street. The company arrived after a record run and found the air dense with the fumes and the neighborhood in panic. Ladders were run up to the roof of the brewery and the firemen started to locate the break in the ammonia pipes.

Ernest Plate and Assistant Chief Engineer Charles Gunther put on smoke helmets and entered the engine room to turn off the fumes. They only went a short way and then were dragged back, overcome. When Gunther was revived he led the firemen into the building on the mezzanine floor where the ammonia tanks are and soon the fumes were cut off.

BUS KILLS WOMAN.

Confused, She Ran in Motor's Path and Was Crushed.

A well-dressed woman stepped out from the lines of pedestrians going north on Broadway at Sixty-seventh Street at 6 o'clock last evening and started across to the west side, but hesitated as an automobile approached rapidly between where she stood and the northbound trolley tracks. She turned and attempted to run back to the sidewalk, but she got directly in front of a Fifth Avenue bus which was approaching. Passersby shouted to her to run to one side or the other, but she stood confused in the path of the big car until it knocked her down and she rolled shrieking beneath the wheels.

The chauffeur, Michael Eagan, who had pulled frantically at the brake and had the car cutting the curb in an effort to save the woman, stopped the bus just a moment too late. The woman's body was crushed and she was dead when picked up. Dr. MacMorris of the Polyclinic Hospital found that some of the corset steels had been driven into her body like so many knives. No one in the crowd could identify her.

The bus is owned by the Fifth Avenue Coach Company, which operates the Fifth Avenue and Riverside Drive bus lines, and is one of the cars operated over the new line recently started from First Avenue, through Fifty-seventh Street to Seventy-second Street and Broadway.

The woman was 40 years old, 5 feet 7 inches tall, and weighed about 125 pounds. She had dark hair and blue eyes. She was garbed in a light blue silk skirt, white silk shirtwaist, black lace shoes and stockings, and wore a black velvet hat with a rim of roses on the brim. She had a string of beads around her neck.

START REAL WORK WITH RIFLES TODAY

Rookies in Plattsburg Camp to Begin Practice with Army Springfields.

ABUSE FOR MAYOR MITCHEL

Anonymous Writers Assail Him for Leaving His Desk — Father Chidwick Celebrates Mass.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, Aug. 15.—Mayor John Purroy Mitchel of New York and other rookies of the First Battalion of the Business Men's Regiment now training here will go out on the target range tomorrow morning and use the regulation army Springfields for the first time, the Second Battalion continuing its work in the field. The battalions will alternate on the range every day for the next two weeks. The men will fire at ranges up to 1,000 yards. The men who are going on the range in the morning will be called out of their tents at 4:30 o'clock.

Mayor Mitchel has received many anonymous letters in the last few days in which he was abused for leaving his desk in the City Hall and coming here to prepare himself for duty in the event of a national crisis. The letters were signed in several cases "Taxpayer" and "Citizen," but in no case was the name of the writer disclosed. The Mayor paid no attention to the communications.

At retreat yesterday the members of the regiment were informed that no one would be called upon to drill or do other military work today, but those who desired to take advantage of the day for further training would not be deprived of the opportunity. About 400 of the 1,300 men here therefore appeared for instruction this morning. Some of them spent the morning at sub-calibre practice, others went on tactical walks, and still others had field instruction in artillery manoeuvres.

Among recent discoveries made in camp was a silver plated coffee percolator, with which the owner was brewing his special brand of coffee. The percolator later was turned into the storage tent for safe keeping, as under the regulations cooking is prohibited in the tents. The coffee maker was much perturbed and explained that he always drank a special brand of coffee, and was afraid the army brand might not agree with him. He will find out whether it does in the next ten hours. This recruit was from Philadelphia. Another recruit, a well known New Yorker, was visited by his valet yesterday. The valet brought a large assortment of linen and other garments from New York.

The women suffrage advocates have established headquarters near the camp. They have a tent and on a big bulletin board have pinned a request to the men in camp to vote for the woman suffrage amendment in November.

While bathing in Lake Champlain yesterday Sergeants Wall and Stilson of the New York police force noticed that something that was not rain was falling about them. In front of them was a squad of recruits at sub-calibre practice using 22 calibre ammunition. Some of the recruits were missing the bank of earth against which the targets were posted and the bullets were playing hide and seek around the policemen. Wall and Stilson did not prolong their bath.

Fourteen new recruits were added to the regiment today, among them a number of National Guard officers from various States of the East. One of them was Captain E. M. Dillon of the Sixty-ninth New York. Others were Captain W. R. Frees of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania, Lieutenant C. O. McCauley of the First Maryland, and Captain T. A. Cowdray of New Jersey. James McKenna, Jerome Kingsbury, and Schuyler A. Orvis of the Seventh Regiment, New York, are also new recruits. One of the National Guardsmen who took part in the drill yesterday said that for hard, continuous work he had never seen the drill equalled.

Most of the 1,300 men in camp rested today. Nearly 400 of them were inoculated against typhoid yesterday and they, at least, welcomed the inactivity of the day. A gentle rain fell most of the day. Some of the men went to church, the Protestants to churches in Plattsburg, and the Catholics to the chapel of the Catholic Summer school at Cliff Haven, where mass was celebrated by Father John P. Chidwick, the chaplain of the battleship Maine when that vessel was sunk in Havana Harbor in 1898.

A Sergeant of the Thirtieth Infantry, assigned as instructor at the sub-calibre shooting gallery, received a painful injury today when explaining the working of the rifle. In using the sub-calibre rifles the .22-calibre cartridge is first placed in a steel carrier, shaped like a cartridge, which then is loaded in the rifle like an ordinary service cartridge. In handling one of the loaded carriers the Sergeant accidentally struck the firing pin, and the cartridge was exploded. His forefinger was over the end of the carrier, and the bullet went through it.

Richard D. Gile of Macwahoc, Me., and Richard Osborn of Fall River, Mass., took advantage of an afternoon off to play a game of golf on the Hotel Champlain links. As a result, they became the heroes of the first rescue of the present camp. The person rescued was a little country boy who was acting as their caddy. The boy fell into a pond, and when he failed to come to the surface of the water Gile and Osborn, both of whom are Princeton men, jumped in and pulled him out. The boy was soon revived.

Police Commissioner Arthur Woods, who is a private in Company F, has obtained a furlough to go to New York on business of a nature not disclosed. He probably will leave tomorrow.

Stabbed in Quarrel Over Woman.

With stab wounds in the left side, arm, and back a young man who said he was Abraham Rose of 345 Keap Street, a clerk, 19 years old, dragged himself into Williamsburg Hospital yesterday and asked for treatment. Although he asked the surgeon who attended him not to notify the police, detectives were called, and when they questioned him he admitted that he was stabbed in a quarrel over a woman. After his injuries were dressed he was taken home.

HIT ROCKEFELLER IN BAYONNE REPORT

Continued from Page 1.

port that Baly, not being an employe of the company, refused to go to the pay window, and that the Sheriff first "beat him viciously" and then arrested him.

"Sheriff Kinkead's course had the cordial approval of Standard Oil Company officials, who were thus enabled to maintain their refusal to make any concession to the men until the men returned to work and had, in effect, thrown themselves on the bounty of the company," continued the report.

"Two days after the men had returned to work the Standard Oil Company announced increases in wages. These increases were less than those demanded by the strikers, and the rates now being paid are still below those paid by one of the other companies adjoining the Standard Oil Company's plant, if the common labor rate can be taken as a basis of comparison.

"The outcome of the strike constitutes a complete victory for the Standard Oil Company as to its vital policies, that is, its refusal to recognize or permit collective action or to make any concession to the men except of its own free will and accord."

The report gave a long history of the strike and of the disorders which accompanied it. It accused the Standard Oil Company of urging the Bayonne police to keep strikers off the streets and asserted that the attempt to do so caused the first riot of July 20. The arrival of strike breakers from New York City on July 21 was blamed in the report for a conflict between the police and strikers, and it was stated further that as a result the local police asked Sheriff Kinkead to send deputies to Bayonne. The report said further that the city officials notified the Standard Oil Company and the Tide Water Oil Company "that they would have to make preparations for their own defense."

The arrival of armed guards was then recited and it was said that the strikers attacked the Tide Water plant on July 22 after the guards had fired on men and boys who threw stones.

"A few strikers had armed themselves with cheap and ineffectual revolvers, with which they futilely returned the deadly fire of Winchesters in the hands of the guards," said the report. "It was stated that the commander of one section of the guards had been in charge of guards at Roosevelt, N. J., in January, when twenty strikers were killed or wounded, and that because of the July 22 riot these men were discharged by the oil companies." The activities of the Sheriff in his efforts to settle the strike were then detailed at considerable length.

Chapters of the report also were devoted to a discussion of the use of armed guards in strikes, to the standard of living and comparative wages in Bayonne, and to correspondence between the investigators and the oil companies.

A. C. Bedford, Treasurer of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, said last night that the company probably would make a reply to the Bayonne strike report this afternoon.

PRESIDENT ORDERS MIDDIES DROPPED

Continued from Page 1.

tion of the recent annual examination, and state that it is probable that there were other midshipmen who had similar "dope."

Further Investigation Recommended.

Evidence before the court shows that sixty-six midshipmen whose names are therein mentioned had surreptitiously and without authority visited one or more of the various departments of the Academy at unauthorized times for the alleged purpose of obtaining their marks in advance of publication, and that there were undoubtedly numerous other midshipmen who indulged in this practice. Owing to the importance of expediting the sailing of the practice squadron, and for other reasons, the court did not investigate the circumstances connected with all of the above-named midshipmen, but recommends that further investigation of this subject be made by the Navy Department or the Superintendent of the Naval Academy with a view to such disciplinary action as may seem advisable.

Much of the testimony indicated that midshipmen who had seen copies of the examination papers in advance believed they were "dope"—that is, old examination papers that could be used properly to obtain suggestions in preparing for examinations, or questions indicating the character of the examinations to be held. It was the practice of some instructors to indicate what particular features of studies would appear in the examination questions.

The court found that methods of preparing examinations differed in the various departments of the Academy. The head of the Department of Modern Languages, whose examination was mainly affected by the trial, found that a drawer in which he had placed the questions for examination had been tampered with and the top sheets of the questions were missing. It was found that the modern language examination questions for the first and second class had got out and new questions were prepared. The Court expressed the belief that the system of collecting "dope," and the tradition that some particular sections of classes and the athletes of the Academy received unusual advance information, "have been to a certain extent responsible for questionable methods by the midshipmen, especially in obtaining 'dope' and in 'ragging marks'—that is, the practice of surreptitiously entering academic buildings in an unauthorized manner and at unauthorized times for obtaining their marks."

Information for All or None.

The court recommends that the practice of giving out "dope," or advance information, should be abolished unless heads of departments issue it by memoranda, so that all will receive it in equal amounts and in the same form. It is recommended that there should be a uniform system of preparing, printing, and safeguarding examination papers, and that instructors who have prepared examination papers should not discuss the subject matter of them with midshipmen.

The court believes that examinations should not be made so long or so difficult as to make a "dope" system necessary for a great proportion of a class to pass satisfactorily. The court thinks also that midshipmen taking part in athletics should not be favored by unusual advance information. One recommendation of the court is that midshipmen who are officers of the regiment be bound in honor to report knowledge of irregularities in connection with recitations or examinations, and all other irregularities, even when this knowledge comes to them when off duty.

These recommendations of the court are now being considered by the department, but final action thereon will be deferred until after deliberation by the Secretary.

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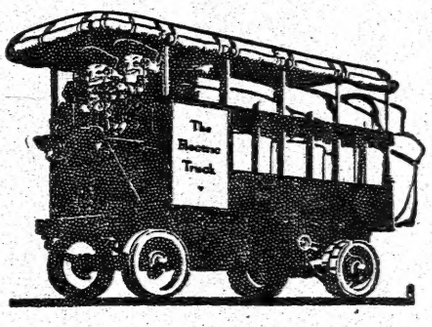
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UMPIRE'S RULING CAUSES NEAR-RIOT

Bottles and Cucumbers Hurled at Byron in St. Louis—Bresnahan Tries to Reach Fan.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 15.—A double-header which was enlivened by a storm of pop bottles and cucumbers directed against Umpire Byron and by Roger Bresnahan's spectacular attempt to reach a fan in the grandstand who had insulted him was divided between Chicago and St. Louis here today. The visitors took the first game, 3 to 1, and the locals the second, 8 to 1.

In the last inning of the first game the bleacherites took exception to Byron's ruling that Miller was out at second. Miller protested the decision, and when he was ordered from the field the pop bottle and vegetable storm broke. Byron escaped the missiles, but the game was delayed for five minutes while a dozen field hands cleared the diamond of bottles and cucumbers. The police and Umpire Eason stopped Bresnahan as he was climbing into the grandstand.

A batting rally in the eighth inning which netted St. Louis six runs won the second game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf.	4	1	0	1	0	Butler, ss.	4	0	0	4	4
Fisher, ss.	3	0	0	1	2	Bch'te, lf.	3	1	1	2	1
Sch'lte, lf.	3	1	3	3	1	Miller, 2b.	4	0	2	1	2
Zim'n, 2b.	3	0	2	2	2	Long, rf.	3	0	0	0	0
Saier, 1b.	3	0	2	11	1	Hyatt, 1b.	3	0	0	14	0
W'ms, cf.	4	0	1	1	0	*Dolan	0	0	0	0	0
Ph'l'n, 3b.	4	0	0	1	3	Wilson, cf.	4	0	0	3	0
Archer, c.	3	1	1	7	1	Snyder, c.	3	0	0	4	3
Lav'd'r, p.	3	0	0	0	4	Betzel, 3b.	3	0	1	2	2
						Doak, p.	1	0	0	0	4
Total.	30	3	8	27	16	†Gonzales.	1	0	1	0	0
						Sallee, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						Total.	29	1	5	27	16

*Ran for Hyatt in the ninth inning.
†Batted for Doak in the eighth inning.
Errors—Long, Hyatt.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1—1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1—3

Two-base hits—Schulte, Betzel. Stolen base—Saier. Earned runs—Chicago, 2; St. Louis, 1. Sacrifice hits—Doak, Zimmerman, Fisher, Lavender, Long. Double play—Boscher and Snyder. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; St. Louis, 5. First base on errors—Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Lavender, 2; off Doak, 4. Hits—Off Doak, 7 in 3 innings; off Sallee, 1 in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Doak (Archer). Struck out—By Lavender, 5; by Doak, 3; by Sallee, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and Byron. Time of game—Two hours and six minutes.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'g'ns, 2b.	4	1	2	3	2	Good, rf.	4	1	1	4	0
Butler, ss.	4	0	0	6	4	Fisher, ss.	3	0	1	1	2
Bch'te, lf.	4	1	1	1	1	Sch'lte, lf.	3	0	2	3	1
Long, rf.	4	2	3	1	1	Zim'n, 2b.	2	0	0	0	1
G'nies, 2b.	3	1	1	3	0	Mitchell, cf.	3	0	0	2	0
Wilson, cf.	3	1	2	1	1	Saier, 1b.	4	0	0	11	0
Snyder, c.	4	0	2	6	3	W'ms, cf.	3	0	2	3	0
Betzel, 3b.	4	0	0	1	1	Ph'l'n, 3b.	3	0	1	0	2
M'd'ws, p.	3	1	1	0	0	Archer, c.	3	0	1	2	1
						Klamm, c.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	33	8	11	27	14	†Kniseley.	1	0	0	0	0
						Total.	30	1	8	24	10

*Batted for McLarry in the ninth inning.

Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	x—8

Three-base hit—Long. Stolen bases—Huggins, Schulte. Earned runs—Chicago, 1; St. Louis, 6. Sacrifice hits—Wilson, Schulte. Double play—Butler, Huggins, and Gonzales. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; St. Louis, 4. First base on balls—Off Adams, 1; off Meadows, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Meadows, (Fisher.) Struck out—By Adams, 2; by Meadows, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason. Time of game—One hour and fifty-nine minutes.

Reds Take Two from Pirates.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 15.—Cincinnati won both games of a double-header from Pittsburgh here today, with the same score in each game—6 to 2. In the first game the local team took the lead and held it to the end, forcing Pittsburgh to use three pitchers. The second game was an uphill fight, Pittsburgh scoring one run in the first inning and another in the third, while Cincinnati made but one hit off Harmon up to the seventh. In that inning Harmon hit Killifer, who took second on Griffith's single, both men scoring on Wingo's triple, tying the score. In the eighth McKenry started the inning with a triple, followed by two singles, an error, and a home run by Griffith, netting the locals four runs and winning the game. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh, 3b.	4	0	1	2	4	Col'ns, cf.	4	1	2	2	0
H'rz'g, ss.	1	1	1	0	0	J'st'n, 1b.	3	1	1	6	1
R'g'rs, ss.	2	0	1	2	3	Baird, lf.	3	0	2	1	0
W'ms, rf.	3	0	1	2	0	H'man, rf.	3	0	1	2	0
Killif'r, cf.	3	2	1	1	0	H.W'r, ss.	4	0	0	2	2
Griff'h, rf.	4	0	1	0	0	Viox, 2b.	4	0	0	3	4
Clarke, c.	3	0	1	3	0	M'C'rty, 3b.	1	0	0	1	0
Wingo, c.	3	2	1	1	0	Gerb'r, 2b.	2	0	1	0	0
M'w'r, 1b.	3	0	1	12	0	Gibson, c.	3	0	0	6	0
Dale, p.	4	1	2	0	2	Murphy, c.	2	0	0	2	0
						Cooper, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	31	6	11	27	13	C'zel'n, p.	1	0	0	0	2
						M'Quillan, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						*Costello.	1	0	0	0	0
						Total.	32	2	8	24	9

*Batted for Conzelman in the eighth inning.
Errors—Collins, Gibson, (2,) Clarke, Mollwitz.

Pittsburgh	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2
Cincinnati	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	—6

Two-base hits—Collins, J. Wagner, Dale, Mollwitz. Three-base hit—Rodgers. Stolen bases—Groh, Williams. Earned runs—Pittsburgh, 1; Cincinnati, 3. Sacrifice hits—Baird, Mollwitz. Double plays—Groh, (unassisted;) Groh, J.—Wagner, and Mollwitz; Viox and Johnston; H. Wagner, Viox, and Johnston. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 6; Cincinnati, 7. Bases on balls—Off Cooper, 1; off Conzelman, 4. Hits—Off Cooper, 7 in 3 innings; off Conzelman, 3 in 4 innings; off McQuillan, 1 in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Dale, (Johnston and McCarthy.) Struck out—By Cooper, 1; by Conzelman, 2; by McQuillan, 1; by Dale, 2. Wild pitches—Cooper, 1; Dale, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh, 3b.	4	1	1	0	6	Cost'o, lf.	4	1	0	2	0
Rodgers, ss, 2b.	3	0	0	0	4	Col'ns, cf.	3	0	0	3	0
W'ms, lf.	4	0	1	2	0	J'st'n, 1b.	4	1	1	14	0
Killif'r, cf.	3	2	2	2	0	H'man, rf.	3	0	1	0	0
Griff'h, rf.	4	2	2	0	0	H.W'r, ss.	4	0	1	1	3
Wingo, c.	4	0	2	6	1	Viox, 2b.	4	0	1	3	4
J.W'r, 2b.	2	0	1	2	2	Baird, 3b.	3	0	0	1	1
H'rz'g, ss.	1	0	0	1	1	Murphy, c.	3	0	1	4	1
M'w'r, 1b.	3	0	0	14	0	H'rm'n, p.	3	0	0	0	2
M'K'ry, p.	2	1	1	0	1						
*Clarke	1	0	0	0	0						
						Total.	30	2	5	24	11
Total.	31	6	8	27	14						

*Batted for J. Wagner in the seventh inning.
Errors—H. Wagner, Murphy, Mollwitz.

Pittsburgh	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—2
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0—6

Two-base hit—Wingo. Three-base hits—J. Wagner, Wingo, McKenry. Home run—Griffith. Stolen bases—Johnston, Killifer. Earned runs—Pittsburgh, 1; Cincinnati, 5. Sacrifice hits—Collins, Rodgers. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 3; Cincinnati, 4. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1. Bases on balls—Off Harmon, 1; off McKenry, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Harmon, (Killifer.) Struck out—By Harmon, 3; by McKenry, 6. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and thirty-three minutes.

GIANTS BEAT BRIDGEPORT.

Many Hits Made, but Few Runs Scored, in Exhibition Game.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 15.—The New York Giants defeated Bridgeport at Newfield Park today by the score of 4 to 1. Ritter pitched for the Giants, striking out eleven men. Stegner, the Bridgeport pitcher, made a double and three-base hit when he came to bat.

Lobert, the Giants' third baseman, made two runs, while Snodgrass and Merkle each registered three hits, Snodgrass making one run. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Giants	1 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 0—4	13	2
Bridgeport	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1	10	0

Batteries—Ritter, Kenny, and Wendell; Stegner and Lavery.

New York State League.

At Utica—Scranton, 7; Utica, 3.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 2; Wilkesbarre, 1.
At Elmira—Elmira, 6; Troy, 0. Elmira, 3; Troy, 3.
At Binghamton—Binghamton, 4; Albany, 1.

BASEBALL To-day, 3:30 P.M. N. Y. American vs. Philadelphia. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Adv.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Detroit, 5; Chicago, 2.
Cleveland, 1; St. Louis, 0.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Chicago, 3; St. Louis, 1.
St. Louis, 8; Chicago, 1.
Cincinnati, 6; Pittsburgh, 2.
Cincinnati, 6; Pittsburgh, 2.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Newark, 4; St. Louis, 2.
Newark, 8; St. Louis, 1.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Jersey City, 6; Providence, 5.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	68	35	.660
Detroit	66	39	.629
Chicago	62	42	.596
Washington	54	51	.514
New York	51	50	.505
Cleveland	41	62	.398
St. Louis	41	66	.383
Philadelphia	33	71	.317

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	55	45	.550
Brooklyn	57	49	.538
Chicago	53	51	.510
Boston	52	52	.500
Pittsburgh	52	54	.491
New York	49	51	.490
St. Louis	51	58	.468
Cincinnati	48	57	.457

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	60	47	.561
Newark	60	47	.561
Pittsburgh	58	46	.558
Kansas City	59	48	.551
St. Louis	57	51	.528
Buffalo	50	62	.446
Brooklyn	49	61	.445
Baltimore	38	69	.355

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	66	35	.653
Buffalo	57	37	.606
Montreal	54	47	.535
Harrisburg	50	49	.505
Toronto	45	55	.450
Rochester	44	54	.449
Richmond	43	59	.422
Jersey City	38	61	.384

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Philadelphia at New York.
Washington at Boston.
Detroit at Cleveland.
Chicago at St. Louis.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Brooklyn.
Boston at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Chicago at Baltimore.
Kansas City at Buffalo.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Providence at Harrisburg.
Jersey City at Richmond.
Montreal at Buffalo.
Toronto at Rochester.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland Beats St. Louis in Pitchers' Battle by Score of 1 to 0.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 15.—Morton was the victor over Sisler in a pitchers' battle today, Cleveland defeating St. Louis 1 to 0. Morton allowed but four hits and struck out eleven men, striking out Austin, Pratt, and Walker in succession in the ninth. Sisler allowed but five hits. Neither pitcher gave a base on balls, and there was no error of any kind. The only run of the game was scored in the seventh by Kirke on his double, Smith's infield out, and Wambsganss's sacrifice fly to centre. Score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Wille, cf.	4	0	2	2	0	Shot'n, lf.	4	0	1	4	0
Evans, 3b.	3	0	1	0	2	Austin, 3b.	4	0	1	0	1
Ch'p'n, ss.	3	0	0	2	2	Pratt, 2b.	3	0	0	2	1
J'kson, rf.	3	0	0	0	0	W'ker, cf.	4	0	0	4	0
Kirke, lb.	3	1	3	12	1	How'd, rf.	3	0	0	0	0
Smith, rf.	3	0	1	1	0	Leary, ss.	3	0	0	1	3
W'g's, 2b.	2	0	0	1	3	Lavan, ss.	3	0	0	1	3
Egan, c.	3	0	0	10	1	Agnew, c.	3	0	0	5	1
Morton, p.	3	0	0	0	3	Sisler, p.	3	0	2	0	4
Total.	26	1	5	27	12	Total.	30	0	4	24	10

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Earned runs—Cleveland, 1. Two-base hits—Kirke, Shotton. Sacrifice hits—Smith, Evans, Pratt. Sacrifice fly—Wambsgans. Struck out—By Morton, 11; by Sisler, 5. Left on bases—Cleveland, 4; St. Louis, 4. Time of game—One hour and twenty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Evans.

Detroit Again Defeats White Sox.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Detroit made it two straight from Chicago today by defeating the locals, 5 to 2. Faber had an off day. He was wild and unsteady, and the visitors had little difficulty bunching their hits behind the erratic fielding of Chicago. Benz replaced Faber and held the visitors safe. On the other hand, Dauss pitched a good game and Cobb's fumble of a long drive by E. Collins prevented Dauss from shutting out his opponents, as the error, followed by a single and a double, gave the locals two runs. Both clubs fielded in sensational style. Score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b.	5	2	1	0	2	M'phy, rf.	4	1	1	1	0
Bush, ss.	2	2	0	3	3	W'ver, ss.	4	0	0	2	2
Cobb, cf.	3	1	1	1	0	E.C'ns, 2b.	3	1	1	1	1
C'w'd, rf.	2	0	1	1	0	F'nler, 1b.	2	0	0	9	0
Veach, lf.	4	0	2	1	0	J.C'ns, lf.	4	0	1	1	0
Burns, 1b.	4	0	0	13	1	Felsch, cf.	4	0	2	4	0
Young, 2b.	3	0	0	2	7	Schalk, c.	3	0	0	5	0
Stan'ge, c.	4	0	1	6	1	B'k'ne, 3b.	4	0	0	4	1
Dauss, p.	4	0	1	0	8	Faber, p.	1	0	0	0	2
						Benz, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Total.	31	5	7	27	20	Total.	31	2	5	27	8

Errors—Bush, Cobb, E. Collins, Schalk, Faber.

Detroit	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0—5
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Veach, Crawford, J. Collins. Earned runs—Chicago, 2; Detroit, 3. Sacrifice hits—Bush, Crawford, (2.) Double plays—Blackburne and Weaver; Dauss, Stanage, and Burns; Young, Bush, and Burns; E. Collins, Weaver, and Fournier; Vitt, Young, and Burns. Left on bases—Detroit, 5; Chicago, 6. First base on errors—Chicago, 2; Detroit, 3. Bases on balls—Off Faber, 2; off Dauss, 3. Hits—Off Faber, 7 in 4 1-3 innings; off Benz, none in 4 2-3 innings. Struck out—By Dauss, 3; by Benz, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin. Time of game—One hour and thirty-seven minutes.

BAG FOR PECKINPAUGH.

Yankee's Shortstop Received Present During Game at New Haven.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 15.—The New York Americans defeated the New Haven Colonials this afternoon at Lighthouse Point before 4,000 people. Roger Peckinpaugh, who played here five years ago, was presented with a traveling bag and received an ovation when he pulled down three fouls in short left. Charley Brickley, the former Harvard athlete, and his brother, George, starred in the outfield for the Colonials. Watrous, the Yale pitcher, was hit freely. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Yankees	1 1 0 0 3 2 0 0 3—10	15	0
Colonials	0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 1— 4	10	3

Batteries—Pieh, Sweeney, and Alexander; Watrous and Waters.

American Association.

At Louisville—Louisville, 3; Columbus, 1.
At Indianapolis—Cleveland, 6; Indianapolis, 3. Indianapolis, 6; Cleveland, 2.
At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 4; St. Paul, 2.
At Kansas City—Milwaukee, 8; Kansas City, 5.

QUESTIONS TIME OF LONG'S RECORD RUN

San Francisco Expert Says Timing 440 Yards Straightaway by Pistol Is Impossible.

Is it possible that the timing of Maxey Long's 440-yard record run was faulty? A San Francisco expert on track athletics says:

"The more I think of this the more apparent it seems that the much-talked-of 47 seconds is a fraction of a second faster than even the mighty Long was capable of doing. That the time was accurate according to the honest opinions of the officials is not questioned. There is no question of the record being faked, but after seeing Meredith of the Meadow Brook Club and Sloman of the Olympic Club in their great '440' on the exposition straightaway with the wind, my contention is that accuracy in timing a race a quarter of a mile from the gun is a physical impossibility.

"After seeing Meredith and Sloman run at the exposition there is room to believe that the timing of a race from the end of a quarter-mile stretch is a faulty method, and, due to the distance intervening between the starter's gun and the timers, the latter are unable to get the flash of the gun, and instead take the smoke, which comes—at a distance—considerably after the flash. With an ordinary starter's cartridge the flash is entirely lost a quarter of a mile away.

"Maxey Long's race was timed in the same way that Meredith and Sloman were clocked when they ran. The timers in the record-breaking Long stunt were six quarter of a mile away from the starter of the race, just as they were at the exposition event. At such a distance it is impossible to get the flash of the gun, and for this reason there is room to doubt the accuracy of the time credited to Maxey Long.

"The missing of the flash and the taking of the smoke is a big factor with a quarter of a mile of ozone intervening. It means yards to the runner and the consequent faster time on the watches.

Meredith will have another trial at the famous record when he gets back to New York. The Guttenberg track will be specially prepared for him. He thinks the record should be timed in the same way that Long's run was timed, with the timers at the end of the quarter-mile stretch. If it is timed otherwise he will never make the record.

If accurate time is to be taken on the race, however, it seems that the best manner to go up on the difference in time would be to have two sets of time keepers, one set at the start, the other at the finish. As in short sprints or races on a circular track. The other timers should be stationed at the finish, or a quarter of a mile away from the starter. If this double timing check is used it will prove conclusively that there is a distinct difference in the watches set going at the two different positions on the track—near the starter and at the finish.

When Meredith failed to break the record last Tuesday, the timers announced 48 3-5 seconds, taking the time at the start. Other timers were at the finish a quarter of a mile away, and their watches showed distinctly 48 seconds.

CLUB RECORD FOR BARTSCH.

Hungarian-American Sprinter Runs 220 Yards in 23 3-5 Seconds.

Honors in the members' games of the Hungarian-American Athletic Club at De Witt Clinton Park yesterday were well distributed. The feature of the meet was the performance of J. Bartsch in the furlong dash, in which he lowered the club record from 25 1-5 seconds to 23 3-5 seconds. Bartsch was scratch starter in this event, and defeated A. L. Schuszler, who had three yards start, and J. F. Piller, who was placed on the two yards.

Schuszler was placed in three events, finishing first in the sixty-yard dash from the yard and a half mark. In this contest he triumphed over Bartsch in a close finish. In the mile run A. W. Feher gave away big allowances to a field of seven, and was first home in the fast time of 4 45 1-5. The runner-up was L. P. Dutka, with 35 yards start, and third place went to J. Pelekey, who received 80 yards.

Dutka came back in the 600-yard event and triumphed from the five-yard mark in 1:22. Schuszler, the scratch runner, finished with a rush, but was beaten for second place by Piller, to whom he conceded three yards.

Ten-Mile Race at Motordrome.

The special feature at the Brighton Beach Motordrome tomorrow evening will be a ten-mile miss-and-out race, in which George Hamilton of Buffalo, George Mercier of Brooklyn, Sam Henderson of Detroit, Franz Krebs of Germany, Stephano Quilarelli of Italy, Arthur Chapple, George Sperl, and Fred Luther, the Western champion, will start. At the end of each mile the last man in the race will be flagged out until three are but three men left to fight it out for first honors. There are several other races scheduled, and Arthur Chapple will ride two miles against time in an attempt to lower his record of 1:16 for that distance.

Small Wins Acme Road Race.

Frank Small, with a handicap of 1:30, won the cork race held by the Acme Wheelmen over a seven-mile course yesterday. There was a large number of entries, and near the finish of the race the scratch men spurted, but were unable to pass the big field of riders because of the narrow road. Joe Schaefer, with a handicap of 0:30, was second; Frank Messner, 1:00, third; Fred Fresselmeyer, 2:30, fourth, and John Recket, 2:50, fifth. Small's time was 17:03 2-5.

Benton Must Report to Giants.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 15.—John McGraw, manager of the Giants, upon hearing that John "Rube" Benton had been sold by the Cincinnati club to the Pittsburgh club, filed a protest with President Tener of the National League, asserting that he had an option on Benton which does not expire until next Monday. Hearing of McGraw's protest, President Herrmann of the Cincinnati club said that the option had been overlooked and ordered Benton to report to the New York National League club.

Knights of Columbus Baseball.

The play in the Knights of Columbus Baseball League yesterday resulted in a victory for the Twenty-fourth District team, which defeated Xavier at Jasper Oval by a score of 5 to 3. The game between the Twenty-third District and Mystic Rose was forfeited to the latter by a score of 9 to 0. San Salvator leads the league, having won nine games and lost but two. Xavier is second and Mystic Rose third.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Newark Wins Two Games from St. Louis and Ties for Lead in Race.

The Newark peps worked themselves into a first place tie in the Federal League race yesterday on the Newark grounds when they defeated St. Louis in both ends of a double bill. Timely batting by the locals in both games gave Newark its victories. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1—2	7	0
Newark	0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 0.—4	7	2

Batteries—Watson, Davenport, and Hartley; Reulbach and Rariden.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1	11	3
Newark	4 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 .—8	11	1

Batteries—Groome, Crandall, and Hartley; Moseley and Rariden.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT ROCKY POINT, R. I.

	R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	2 1 0 3 0 0 0 0 0—6	10	2
Providence	0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 0—3	9	2

Called after eight innings to allow the visitors to catch a train.

Batteries—Crutcher, Verbout, and Tragresser; Eayrs, Cooper, and Casey.

Southern League.

At Memphis—Chattanooga, 7; Memphis, 2.
At Mobile—Birmingham, 8; Mobile, 2.
At New Orleans—Atlanta, 6; New Orleans, 5. Atlanta, 2; New Orleans, 0.

CYCLIST HAS CLOSE CALL.

Lawrence Collides with Policeman During Race at Newark Velodrome.

Going at a terrific speed in the three-mile handicap at the Velodrome at Newark, N. J., yesterday afternoon, Percy Lawrence, the California professional cyclist, lost control of his wheel as the result of a blown tire. Lawrence narrowly escaped running into the spectators. In his efforts to avoid collisions the rider collided with a policeman, both were thrown to the ground and severely injured. A number of other riders also fell in this race and sustained bruises.

Champion Frank Kramer won the half-mile championship race, which added five points to his total score in the titular series. He is now three points nearer Alf Goullet of Australia, who led the title-holder by ten points before the start of the race.

Kramer defeated Bob Spears of Australia in the final, and he eliminated Goullet in the grand semi-final. The champion did not show his old form, but he had enough speed to beat his foreign rivals. Alf. Grenda, another Australian who is in the running for the championship, had speed enough to beat Goullet in the run-off for the third and fourth money. Harry Kaiser, the Bronx rider, met Kramer in the fourth semi-final and gave the champion the hardest race of the day.

Spears shared the honors of the meet with Kramer. He defeated Grenda in the brassard race match and he won the three-mile handicap in which Reggie McNamara of Australia was second, Jackie Clark of Australia was third and Goullet fourth. Goullet and Grenda started from the scratch; Spears and McNamara had ten yards, and Clark thirty.

ANITA TAKES HILL CUP.

G. P. Granbery's Yacht Finishes First in Handicap Racing Class.

There was a special race of the Handicapt Yacht Racing Class on Long Island Sound, off New Rochelle, yesterday for a trophy offered by A. G. Hill, a member of the class. It was sailed yesterday because of the impossibility of holding the race on a Saturday or holiday without interference with the fixed club racing dates. All of the yachts sailed as one class, three of the junior divisions receiving "differential" allowances from those of the first division, in addition to their regular division allowances. Nine yachts started. They were Anita, Amoret, and Carolina of the first division; Sally IX., Red Wing, Ariel and Veda of the second division; Twinkle of the third, and Miss Modesty of the fourth. Some of the allowances appeared to be extraordinarily large. That of Miss Modesty, for example, was 104½ per cent. of the elapsed time of the first boat to finish, and the allowances of several yachts were from 6 to 8 per cent.

The wind was light at 12:15 o'clock, the hour for starting, but increased to a fair sailing breeze during the afternoon, so that the leading yacht covered the course in a few minutes over three hours. The start was quite close, with Anita having slightly the best of it in the middle of a bunch at the windward end of the line, and Miss Modesty at the leeward end, with her wind clear. It proved to be just the weather for Anita. She was twelve minutes ahead at the end of the windward work, and gained a few seconds on the reach home. Her nearest competitor was Amoret, the two sailing on even terms, but Amoret lost second place to Carolina on an allowance of 8 minutes and 31 seconds. To Anita, therefore, was awarded the A. G. Hill trophy, and to Carolina and Amoret, respectively, second and third prizes offered by the Handicap Class.

Diamond Point Y. C. Regatta.

Yachtsmen of the Jamaica Bay district resumed racing under the auspices of the Diamond Point Yacht Club yesterday. One of the largest regattas of the season was held. It was almost a perfect day for the power boats. The sailing divisions, however, found the air too light to allow them to make fast time around the association course.

Among the cabin catboats the winner was Clara May. Turtle won among the turtle boats. The knockabouts had a good race, the winner being Ziz, owned by H. A. la Barie. W. Smith's Selfish was first in the class for open catboats. C. Valentine's Lily IX. is the home of the small catboats. Among the small open power boats the winner was Anna Grace. Wohscpose took first prize among the cruisers. The small open power boat event was won by Edith H.

The semi-speed class was annexed by Agnes R. Thelma was the only high speed boat to finish. The half standing cabin class was won by Margaret K. The standing cabin power class, the largest of the regatta, was won by May H.

Only Three Walkers at Finish.

Only three of the eighteen members of the Walkers' Club of America who took part in yesterday's walk completed the trip. These three were Dick Remer, Alex. Jessup, and Pathfinder Hocking. The other fifteen walkers returned from Suffern by trolley instead of continuing on to Tuxedo, where they were scheduled to finish. The walkers started from Fort Lee Ferry yesterday morning at 8 o'clock and crossed the Palisades, and then crossed the Orange and Ramapo Mountains. Their journey lay through portions of Bergen, Rockland, and Orange Counties, and they crossed the Hackensack, Passaic, Saddle, and Ramapo Rivers in their long walk. They enjoyed a swim in the Ramapo River, their route then lying through Bergen, Bogert, Hackensack, Arcola, Hohokus, Waldwick, Allendale, Ramsey, Mahwah, Suffern, Ramapo, Sloatsburg, and into Tuxedo.

Walkers Take Hilly Route.

Members of the American Walkers' Association held their regular weekly tramp yesterday. The route was from Dyckman Street Ferry to Alpine, N. J., and return, a distance of about thirteen miles. All the eleven starters made the round trip. The walkers were: A. Katten, F. Seifert, W. Bockerman, M. Meyers, C. Gess, A. Meyers, E. Vroom, S. Friedman, J. Haltigan, J. Daniels, and D. Goldberger.

Mixed Foursomes at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

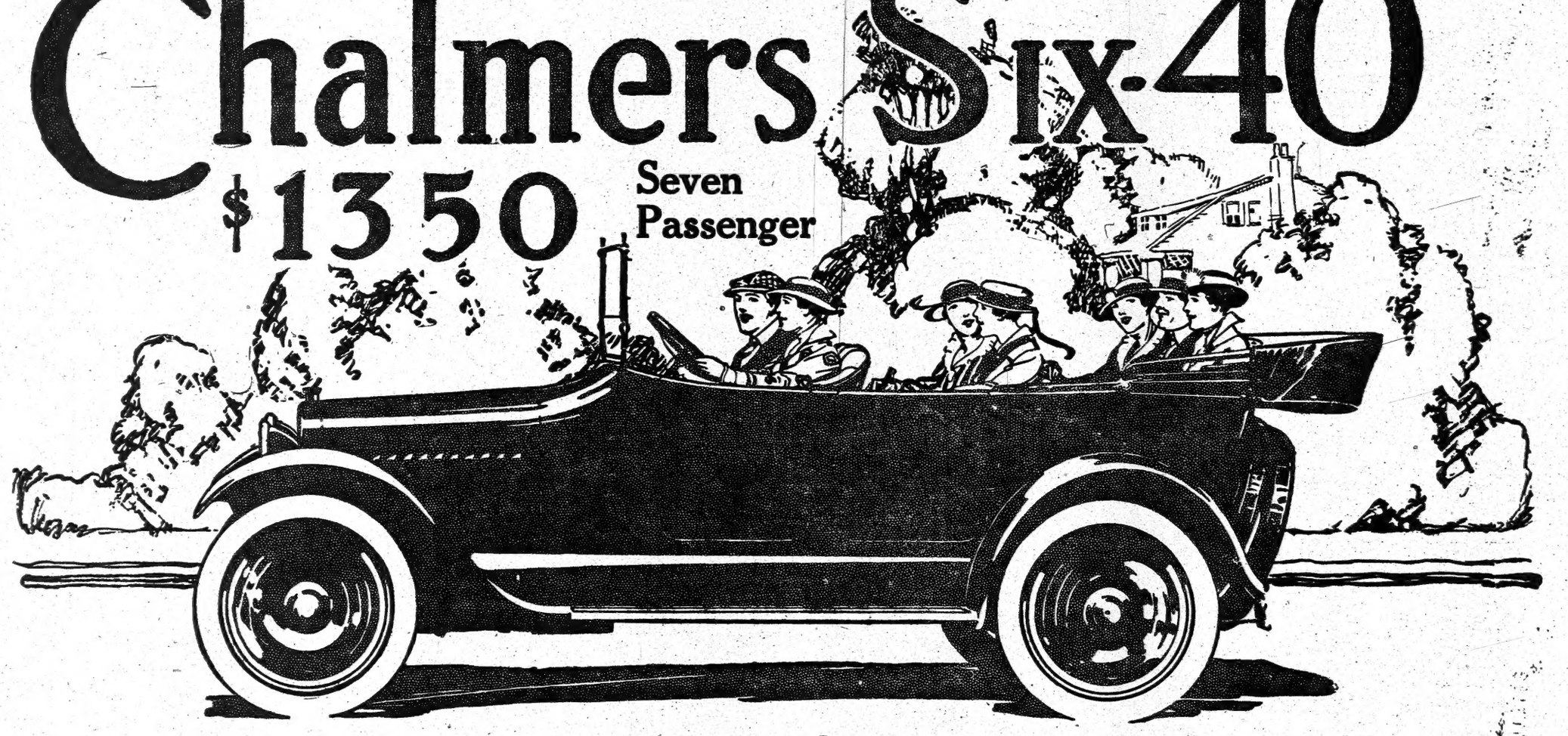
NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 15.—The mixed foursome golf match for prizes offered by William K. Vanderbilt, which was started on Saturday, was finished this afternoon. There were in all ninety players in the tournament, the largest entry list of the season, and the prizes were won by Miss Margaret Ferrin and William R. Stewart, Jr., with a score of 2 up. Miss Ruth V. Twombly and Harry La Montagne, who finished second, were even with bogey. Tomorrow there will be an eighteen-hole medal play handicap for the women for prizes offered by Stanley Mortimer.

Football One Month Away.

Another indication of the growth of sport in this country is found in the manner in which the seasons overlap. Within a month the first football games of 1915 will be under way, with the penn

Chalmers Six-40

$1350 Seven Passenger



First Quality Car at $1350

40 Horsepower, 7-Passenger Touring Car, Weight 3075 lbs.

Valve-in-Head Motor with Overhead Camshaft

The battle of the giants is on. It is a battle royal for the supremacy of the medium priced motor car field.

It is the battle of that type of motor which smashed all speed and endurance records at Indianapolis and Chicago—against old style motors.

It is the battle of the principles of construction that went 90 miles an hour, for 500 miles at Indianapolis, and 100 miles an hour for 500 miles at Chicago—against out-dated principles of motor construction.

It is the battle of the manufacturer against the middleman, the producer against the assembler, of buying for cash against buying on time, of new efficiency in methods of manufacture and administration against inexperienced methods.

It is the battle of Quality and lower profits against higher profits and lack of quality.

It is the battle of new service ideals and co-operation against old methods of expensive upkeep and neglect of the owner.

Into this contest the Chalmers Motor Company enters the greatest car it has ever built, the "Six-40" with valve-in-head overhead camshaft motor.

It is the lowest price at which Chalmers Quality has ever been sold—$1350 for a big 7-passenger touring car.

It is a new car at a lower price sent to battle with old cars at cut prices.

With new service to owners, bigger plans, new buildings, increased factory facilities, and greatly increased production, the Chalmers Motor Company moves forward to the great battle with supreme confidence.

New Motor—New Car—New Price—New Service to Owners

Increased Factory Facilities—Greatly Increased Production for 1916

TWO years ago we saw three things. First was that the tendency of the public demand in both Europe and America was to a compact high speed motor that was more efficient, would get away quicker, run more smoothly, have greater flexibility, show greater economy and last longer under hard service.

Second was that a public temporarily diverted to cars that looked well and rode nicely for a while, would swing back to demand quality manufacture and the ability to "stay put."

Third was that only those manufacturers who built their own cars in large volume and bought their own materials for spot cash at the advantage of the market could survive.

Motor Designed in Europe

So we sent our engineers to Europe to design a new motor and began to lay our plans for a greatly increased production this season.

We are now building two big new factory additions to handle the work. We added machines that cost $90,000.00 apiece to do work in our factory in order to give this remarkable quality car to you at $1350.

Here is the result.

No one dreamed that such a car could be built for $1350. It is equal to cars that sold for $4000 three years ago. It isn't a made-over model, reduced in size, or certain things eliminated to fit the price—it is a brand new car, designed specially as a Quality car at a low price.

The Quality Car at Small Profit

We are marketing this QUALITY car on the lowest profit per car in the motor car business.

The great valve-in-head motor, with overhead camshaft, costs us $80.00 more to build in our own shops, than the ordinary type of motor can be bought for on the outside, and most of the competitors in our price class are using the ordinary type of motor.

When Chalmers engineers went to Europe to study design two years ago, they found European designers at work on high speed motors of the valve-in-head type with overhead camshaft.

European makers had already tried this type out in their racers. They were perfecting it for a road car.

We hoped to be the first in America to adopt this style of motor. But when the war stopped European makers, fate decreed that we should lead the world in the use of the valve-in-head overhead camshaft motor for a stock car.

Quality First

"Let your next Car be a Chalmers"

We were not surprised at the showing at Indianapolis and Chicago, where this type of motor won all honors. We knew a year ago that these results would be achieved.

Speedway Racers All of This Type

We knew that to attain a speed of 90 to 100 miles an hour that the motor would have to be a valve-in-head, overhead camshaft type.

Think of it! 90 miles an hour for 500 miles at Indianapolis and the first four to finish, and eight out of the first ten were valve-in-head motors, with overhead camshafts!

And then the Chicago races at 100 miles an hour for 500 miles—the first three and seven out of the first eleven were of this type!

Some one said a short time ago that people buy motor cars largely on three P's—Paint, Price and Performance. You can measure this wonderful Chalmers car, at $1350, by any one of these three standards. It is right in Paint, which indicates finish and wearing qualities.

It is right in Performance, because no car at any price, performs better than this car does.

And it is right in Price. No one in the history of the industry ever approached such quality at such a price before.

Take a Ride in This Car

"Take a ride in this car," and see for yourself if you do not get in this Chalmers type of six-cylinder motor all the smoothness, all of the flexibility, all of the pick-up, and all of the "pep" that is claimed for any other motor built, no matter how many cylinders it may have.

Therefore, we say that all of our strength, all of our organization, all of our money, all of our reputation, are back of these six words: "TAKE A RIDE IN THIS CAR."

Demonstrators are now in the hands of our dealers.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 16, 1915.

THE PAN-AMERICAN APPEAL.

The appeal to the Mexican revolutionary leaders signed by Secretary LANSING, the Ambassadors of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, and the Ministers of Bolivia, Uruguay, and Guatemala, "acting severally and independently," is as direct and forcible as the occasion requires, but perfectly amiable in tone. It is an appeal, not a threat. It is not an ultimatum, though the statement that a reply is expected within ten days indicates that the signers are in earnest, that they feel reasonable confidence in the success of the plan they propose, and that they are agreed upon the only way in which the Mexican Republic can peaceably be relieved from the burdens so long imposed upon it. The plan, as was already known, is a conference of all the military and political chiefs, in person or by delegates, at some neutralized spot within the Mexican frontiers, and the signers express their willingness to act as intermediaries, upon invitation, to arrange the details of such a conference. They declare their conviction that this action would lead to the "strong and unyielding agreement" requisite to the creation of a provisional Government. The task for such a Government to perform is obvious.

There is now no other conceivable plan by which the Mexican leaders can restore order to their country. The victory of one or another of the factions is impossible. The warfare might go on for many years. There is no patriotic or practical cause for the fighting. The revolution has triumphed. All of the quarrelling leaders proclaim the same principles. There is no reason, if they are all sincere, if they have all been fighting for their country's sake, and not for personal profit, why they should not lay down their arms and come to an agreement which will restore Mexico to its place among the nations.

The appeal touches upon no alternative. The Latin-American diplomats, who have joined with the Secretary of State in this humane effort, doubtless thoroughly understand that if sterner measures must be taken, the United States will not call upon them for help. What this country may do if the appeal is rejected by all, or by a preponderating number of the Mexican leaders, is not considered in the terms of the appeal. That stands by itself as a document of extraordinary interest and importance. In its light all our relations with Mexico in the near future must be considered.

THE SEAMEN'S BOOMERANG LAW.

Americans who wish to cross the Pacific in the sort of security at sea which is provided by the Furuseth-La Follette law will have to take passage on the Great Northern liner Minnesota. Her withdrawal is not announced yet. All other American vessels have been withdrawn, the last five being the Pacific Mailers, which have been sold to the Atlantic Transport Company. That is the accomplishment of a prediction which was put on the records of Congress during the hearings upon the Wilson bill, which afterward became the La Follette bill. No attention was paid to the warning. In fact it may be that the passage of the La Follette law was assisted, for it was said that the prediction was part of the steamship owners' conspiracy, and the enactment of the bill was necessary to defeat and punish the conspirators. It appears that those who are punished are the men who cannot get jobs upon steamers which desert the sea.

The passengers are as well worth considering as either the sailors or the steamship owners, and it appears that the alleged benefits to the passengers are disappearing as well as the benefits to the sailors. The Department of Commerce announced yesterday its construction of the language clause of the La Follette law. The clause was designed to promote the safety of passengers by requiring that crews should be able to understand their officers' orders. Since the officers on American vessels are speakers of English it would result that the crews should understand English, or, in other words, should not be sailors of Asiatic or European countries other than England, as in fact they mostly are. The official construction of the statute is that the law will be satisfied if the crew understand orders in each department of duty. That is, it is not necessary for deckhands to understand orders to firemen, nor the other way.

The consequence is that no class of seamen necessarily will understand emergency orders out of their line of duty. That was the very precaution for passengers which was asserted to be reason for passing the bill. If passengers' safety is not increased, if seamen's conditions are made worse by the disappearance of their floating homes from the sea, what justification for the bill remains?

COTTON NOTIONS.

What a timorous King is cotton! Most of his adversities never happen. Last year the war caught the South with a bumper cotton crop on its hands. Probably in any event the size of the crop would have depressed the price, but with international trade suddenly paralyzed, and with the European demand for cotton thrust from a peace to a war basis, the plight of the grower for once was not to be envied. But he began to howl before he was hurt. He appealed to the Government for money, and the Government did all it could. Mr. MCADOO placed a high moral premium upon emergency currency issued to the national banks to be loaned on cotton. That was not enough. Wall Street was induced to join with the banks of the South and Southwest in a credit pool of $135,000,000 to be loaned to the planters to carry over all of the crop that might be left on their hands after the supporters of the "buy-a-bale" movement throughout the North had been filled up. It was proposed at one time to push Government aid to the point of "valorizing" the whole cotton crop, which would be for the Government to fix the price and then issue money against the staple, directly or indirectly.

And none of this special aid was needed. The $135,000,000 credit pool was never drawn upon at all. The "buy-a-bale" absurdity perished in unsympathetic ridicule, and the cotton crop was merchandised in the only proper way. What the South couldn't carry over with the regular and proper assistance of the bankers it sold for what it could get, and, in the meantime, the demand for the staple wonderfully revived. The price advanced from a nominal quotation to a price between 8 and 9 cents, where it now is. At this price there is profit in growing it.

But now another crop is coming on—a natural phenomenon quaintly and disagreeably foretold last Winter by the Secretary of Agriculture, who alone among public officials at Washington had the wit and courage to oppose any scheme of paternal aid to the cotton industry, especially a "valorization" of the output, which would only cause an unsalable surplus to pile higher and higher until it might bankrupt even the United States Government. Also, he said that bankers in the South ought to see to it that the acreage in 1915 was much reduced. It has been much reduced, and still a cotton crop is indicated which only a few years ago would have been thought very large. And the South is scenting the air for help. There are "rumors from Washington" of an international pool to facilitate the sale and export of cotton. It has been reported that the British Government will be solicited to declare cotton contraband and then purchase for itself the amount that Germany might be expected to buy if her ports were open. These are fantastic ideas.

The crop now growing was planted in full knowledge of war conditions and war hazards, wherefore there is less reason than last year to propose financial makeshifts or economic experiments on the planters' behalf. Moreover, the banking power of the cotton-growing region is much greater than last year, owing to Federal Reserve banks having been established at Richmond, Atlanta, Dallas, Kansas City, and St. Louis, so that neither philanthropy nor uneconomic assistance is any longer necessary properly to finance a cotton crop. If the South has raised too much cotton this year, then the South, warned and advised as it has been, should blame itself. It could have raised more of other things in place of cotton.

NATIONAL "HATE."

ERNST LISSAUER, whose "Song of Hate" was a nine days' wonder for its ferocious bile, seems to have seen the folly of letting patriotism make him fall a-cursing like a very drab. He is said to approve the sensible opinion of the Berlin Tageblatt that his "poem" should not be inserted in school textbooks or song books, that hatred of England should not be taught in the German schools, which, by the way, have long been used to magnify and disseminate the Hohenzollern myth and cult, and, for the purposes of the Navy League, to inculcate suspicion and fear of British sea power and British designs generally. LISSAUER'S apologia is manly and straight-forward, and gives the reader a respect for his character that could hardly be felt for his talent, were that to be judged by the passion, violent, not lasting, of the "Hassgesang."

That, he says, was "the result of "a moment of passionate inspiration 'and impulse during the first week "of the war, when hatred of Great "Britain, caused by her declaration "of war, was powerful in his mind."

The poetical temperament, superheated in a moment of patriotic exultation and agony. After all, THEOGNIS, with his "full wish to drink the very blood" of his enemies, SWINBURNE, in his amusingly "furious and frantic" Italophile and republican songs, outlissauered LISSAUER. Since no fires underlie the no longer treacherous ashes of the civil war, these lines of LOWELL'S may be quoted to illustrate the intolerant personal fury bred by war:

I'd rather take my chance to stand
At jedgment where your meanest slave is,
Than at Gob's bar hold up a hand
Ex drippin' red as yourn, JEFF DAVIS.

As if the brave and accomplished Mr. DAVIS, the admirable Secretary of War, the honorable and pious gentleman, were personally responsible for the war. No doubt, Mr. LOWELL, toasting his toes at Elmwood twenty-five years afterward, felt a certain wonder at that old enmity. The loss of his gallant nephew in the field, the flame of his hostility to slavery, his hopes and fears for the North, are concentrated in that verse. An obscure poet of the South was pouring forth, earlier in the war, his bitterness about the Yankees:

Lantern-jaws, and legs, my boys,
Long as ABE'S from Illinois.

How remote, impossible, seem these old scorns and hatreds now. So to other generations of Germans and Englishmen may the present rancors look. If the centuries of warfare, rivalry, and ill-feeling between France and England find them friends at last, if the English hallucination or monomania, Russophobia, could be cured so quickly, why may Germany not fly some time into the arms of the Yellow Peril, or England and Germany unite against Russia? Nations either love or hate. All these personal and popular transports are ephemeral. Self-interest, imperious necessity, strength to be gained, dictate and shift their relations, alliances, and ententes. Time is long and hate is fleeting.

RESIGNATIONS OF OFFICERS.

Perhaps the acceptance of the resignations of nineteen army officers within the present year cannot be regarded as a national calamity, but with the prospective need of officers so great it seems a pity that even that small number of well qualified men, educated at their country's expense, should feel disposed to leave the service for the sake of private employment with larger pecuniary compensation. The example may be dangerous. It seems that the reported unwillingness of the Secretary of War to countenance the withdrawal from the army of competent officers whose services are sought by private concerns was either overstated, or he has come to the conclusion that if an officer has become dissatisfied with his work in the army, and the chance to earn "big money" elsewhere would be likely to cause dissatisfaction, he might as well be spared.

Yet it is to be hoped that the desire to resign will not grow in the army. From the Ordnance Corps, in the past, there have been few resignations. Between 1866 and 1915 there were only twelve; this year eleven ordnance officers have already resigned, and there have been withdrawals, for the same reasons, from other branches. To be sure, we have about 5,000 trained officers left. But General WOOD says that in case of war we shall need 40,000. War is not in sight, but an increase of the regular army, and a still larger increase of the National Guard, which will enlarge the detail of army officers to train the citizen soldiers, are imminent. Without any disposition to blame a man for desiring to improve his position materially, it is but just to say that the nation expects the officers trained at its Military Academy to stand by the colors when they are needed. There are signs that all our officers are needed now at their posts.

If the cases in which the resignations have been accepted are exceptional, no harm has been done. If they are to be regarded as establishing precedents, however, the harm is obvious. The pay of an officer is not large, to be sure, but he enjoys advantages not to be obtained in civil life, and his pay after retirement is ample for his support. He is not compelled to guard against the uncertainties of life as men in other walks must. And it is to be noted, too, that the officers who resign are always ones the army most needs.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Teaching as Done at Plattsburg.

More is taught at Plattsburg than the manual of arms and the policing of camps, and the only students are not—or at any rate should not be—the few hundred men there who are working so hard at unaccustomed toils by day and sleeping so well at night on such hard beds. Whoever is interested enough in education to realize its importance, and has reflected enough on the educational methods of next to universal use in our schools and colleges to realize that there is something radically wrong in them, can find at Plattsburg at least the reason of the wrongness and perhaps the way to remedy it.

Every observer of the operations there in progress is exclaiming in wonder over the rapidity with which the "recruits," most of whom went there the rawest of the raw, from the military point of view, are learning the arts of war. They are, indeed, a "picked lot," and decidedly different in many respects from those whom the drill sergeant ordinarily takes in hand. Most of the differences, however, have little relation to the performance of the particular tasks imposed upon the private soldier, and some of those differences might be expected to delay the acquisition of proficiency in ordered evolutions and activities rather than to hasten it.

For these men are more accustomed to the issuing of commands than to obeying them, and their wont, when told or asked to do a thing, is to "reason why," if they have any doubts of its wisdom or need, and that, for soldiers, is mortal sin. But one difference more than makes up for all the rest and fully explains why these men are accomplishing in days what it has always taken other men months to accomplish. They are getting what they sincerely and strongly want to get. There is between them and their teachers none of that antagonism which so often—almost invariably—marks the attitude of the pupil toward his master. They would regard an intermission of their lessons, not as a welcome holiday from wearisome labors, as the schoolboy always does, but as a loss, a deprivation, to themselves, which only the abnormal schoolboy ever did.

Their attention is keenly concentrated on a chosen, not an alloted or imposed, task, and no thought of avoiding or scamping it enters their minds. Naturally, they learn fast. When educational authorities succeed in creating in schools analogous conditions, when they can make the boys and girls—or let them—see that studying is a benefit to themselves, not a favor to their teachers, then they, too, will be astonished.

Their Folly Gains Its Reward.

If the management of a pension fund had not long since been reduced to a matter of comparatively simple calculation, and if the municipal authorities, the members of the Board of Education, and the teachers themselves, were not all justly chargeable with the knowledge required for ascertaining the relation between the amounts paid in for pensions and those paid out as pensions—if both these things were not true, then there would be more of general sympathy for the unfortunate women and men who now find that their confident expectations of a living income on retirement were illusory.

Two years ago an actuary gave clear warning that the Teachers' Pension Fund was heading straight toward the bankruptcy into which it has now fallen, but the warning was ignored. Worse still, it appears, the exhaustion of the fund was hastened by allowing it to be drained in ways which, if not exactly illicit, were "irregular." Certainly several teachers knew of the irregularities described by the Controller, and presumably a good many of them did. Were they silent through inability to see that some of them were robbing the others, or because, consciously or unconsciously, they thought or hoped to be themselves in time similarly benefited and favored?

The alternative is unpleasant, but it is one difficult to avoid. No doubt the common expectation was that the city, out of its limitless resources, would make up any deficiencies that might arise from the payment of inadequate dues. The situation is depressing, from whatever aspects it is viewed, and from the actuary whose warning was scorned comes the inconsolatory cry, "I told you so! I told you so!"

One Good Thing the Militants Did.

Hitherto, in our time, travelers in England have been chiefly interested in the Church of St. Mary, at Wargrave, near Henley-on-Thames, because it contains the tomb of THOMAS DAY, who wrote "Sandford and Merton." Pilgrims have not made that tomb a shrine. DAY'S view of youth and life is not regarded too respectfully in this age. But his book is famous. Mr. Barlow is a personage of fiction who almost ranks with loquacious Posa in SCHILLER'S "Don Carlos." Therefore the tomb of THOMAS DAY is a valued memorial. But the irate suffragettes of England having wrecked St. Mary's, not in hatred of the memory of DAY or settled dislike for his Mr. Barlow, but in order to advertise their cause, it is now undergoing repairs, and, lo! the edifice has been found to contain antiquities that will give it better vogue with sightseers, when the sightseers begin to travel again, than ever DAY'S burial place gave it. A Norman tower that had been hidden by brick walls since the era of HENRY VII. has been brought to light, and a number of ancient vaults hitherto uncovered for ages will make the old church famous and increase the wealth of generations of vergers. The incident is worth a special note, as this seems to be the only good the militant suffragists accomplished in their raids. They have certainly done a good turn for the parish of St. Mary's, Wargrave.

England's Landless Masses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it any wonder that so many Englishmen of the poorer classes seem to be so little enthusiastic to fight for a country in which they do not own, and under the present system are unlikely ever to own, a square foot of the land for which they are so persistently adjured to fight?

You say that "the war has interrupted the progress of economic legislation for the benefit of the majority." It has; but if, through the financial stress brought on by the war, the British people learn that they have a vast source of revenue hitherto scarcely touched under their present taxing system, namely, the lands held out of use by the landlord class, their war will not have been in vain. DAVID T. MARSHALL.

Hollis, L. I., Aug. 12, 1915.

THE ADOPTED BABY.

They laid the little bundle in the crib—
It was whimpering and shivering with cold;
Oh, mine the tongue that always chattered glib!
Oh, mine the fingers powerfully bold!
But I touched that silken head
And my heart-strings snapped and bled,
And I sank before it pitifully old—
Wee bundle!

I craved its nearness with a holy fear,
And the mother-passion in me hungered, torn;
Upon its forehead glinted wet my tear,
But my body cowered impotent and worn,
And I called out in my pain
To the mother down the lane
And the seven sturdy younglings she had borne—
Wee baby!

But before her footsteps echoed on the way,
There came a plaintive peep from out the nest.
I started back at first in my dismay,
Then I hugged the little being to my breast!
All God's promises came true!
I mysteriously knew!
And the baby, cooing, taught me all the rest—
My baby!

JANE BURR.

MORALITY IS UNNEUTRAL.

A Reply to Prof. Francke's Plea for an Embargo on Arms.

Petersham, Mass., Aug. 13, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The untenable contention of German propagandists that it was a breach of neutrality on the part of the United States to sell war ammunition to the belligerent nations having failed to bring results, Professor Kuno Francke, in a letter published in your issue for Aug. 11, pleads for the cessation of ammunition shipments to Europe on the ground of "international morality." Accustomed as we are to the peculiarities of the German intellect in matters pertaining to the war, we were hardly prepared for this appeal to international morality on the part of a German in behalf of his country, considering that Germany has shocked the civilized world by her criminal and repeated disregard of international morality.

Professor Francke presupposes the existence in this country of at least a desire for moral neutrality; he seems to take it for granted that, as a matter of course, moral neutrality is the correct attitude for the nation in the present world's struggle. Still he must know as well as I do that while the nation is officially neutral, it is not morally neutral. For her to make such claim would be hypocrisy. Leaving out those of Teutonic birth or descent, it is safe to affirm that the American nation has never been so united on any question presented to her. She is not, nor does she desire or pretend to be, morally neutral. Moral neutrality, so far as the United States are concerned, was flung to the wind the day Germany invaded Belgium and the few that succeeded in holding to the neutral fence after that demonstration of "international morality" and in spite of German atrocities and barbarous methods of warfare, were rudely unseated by the Lusitania massacre, and now the neutral fence is deserted.

No, Professor Francke, the question before the American people is not whether "a great peace-preaching neutral shall build up an enormous industry in arms and so decide the issue in Europe," but rather whether a great nation whose whole structure rests on love of justice and personal liberties and on abhorrence of despotism, tyranny, and brutal force, shall be contented with helping the Allies through the exercising of her legal rights as a neutral to supply them with ammunition along the usual channels of trade, or whether she should not take a more active and effective part in defending humanity. That is the question before the American people today, and Professor Francke's efforts to divert their attention from it must fail as all such attempts have failed in the past.

I agree with Professor Francke when he writes that these "are questions which should be decided without the bias of racial sympathies or antipathies, solely upon the ground of American national welfare," although I should prefer to place it on a higher level, namely, on the ground of the welfare of humanity. But where, pray, will American national welfare be should England and France be crushed and Prussian militarism triumphant?

In supplying the Allies with ammunition the American nation feels that she is working for humanity in helping to bring the war to the only issue compatible with the sacred rights of humanity. That some manufacturers may derive pecuniary profits from it is irrelevant and immaterial.

ALBERT SAUVEUR.

From a Baker.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Word comes from the West that "cold storage bread" is the latest innovation in the Commissary Department of the farm connected with the University of Minnesota. Who in the world wants to eat "cold storage bread," no matter how long it can be kept apparently in good condition? It is bad enough to be forced to eat cold storage eggs, meats, fish, and fowl, owing to a surplus product in certain seasons and an under-production in other seasons, but as flour can be procured during the year in any quantity desired, and as the supply of flour is not regulated by seasons, why bake a lot of bread in advance to be kept in cold storage for future use, when delicious fresh baked bread, which is certainly the most palatable and the most wholesome, can be had from day to day in any needed quantity as required?

If there are any large baking establishments which believe that they can, in the interest of economy, run off large batches of bread and put them in cold storage for some time and then bring out this stale bread to be sold as fresh bread, they will soon learn to their sorrow that the consuming public can't be fooled into accepting such stuff as fresh bread, no matter how well preserved it may be as far as appearances go. It is even doubtful whether the beautiful bloom of a well-baked loaf of fresh bread can be preserved while the bread is kept in cold storage. GEORGE E. MILLSPAUGH.

New York, Aug. 8, 1915.

Love of Flag.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The editorial, "The War Seen by a Poet," with its reference to Will H. Thompson and his great war poem, "The High Tide at Gettysburg," is most interesting. The thrill that the traveler feels when he sees the Stars and Stripes in a harbor far from his home is difficult to analyze and explain, but it is a real thing with commanding force, and it stands for patriotism, love of country, nationalism. The poet's explanation of the war now raging in Europe may not satisfy the historians of the future, who will try to discover the motives which influenced the leaders who were responsible for the war. But for the common people and the rank and file of the army—and these are the agencies that are really maintaining the contest—it would seem that the spirit which love of the flag represents is the compelling force holding them up against the sacrifices and hardships which the war demands of them.

W. N. FERRIN.

Glenburnie, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1915.

A Desk Recovering Committee.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a constant reader of THE TIMES and a pure bred and born American, consequently am very much interested in the subject of the letter of Laura B. Bell in Sunday's TIMES. If it is true, as we read, that Bryan took and carried away with him, when he resigned, the historic desk belonging for generations past to the office of Secretary of State, and the desk did not belong to him, then I think it should be recovered from him at once and restored to the office. Cannot we, who feel interested in preventing such a disgrace, organize an active committee to institute a court action and recover the property by law? I am willing to lend my name, my time, and influence to such an action, and to go a-guard in the payment of the court costs if the proper organized effort can be had. JEFFERSON D. DAVIS.

New York, Aug. 9, 1915.

Verboten.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a possible means of making every one happy and terminating two unpleasant situations, has any one suggested that Mexico might be turned over to Germany to deal with? What could be more welcome to the war party than a run in with Messrs. Carranza, Zapata, and Villa? What simpler method of solving the whole knotty Mexican problem than by turning the entire responsibility over to Germany? Given a von Hindenburg and a few army corps to be followed by a generous display of "Verboten" signs, and all traces of restlessness would soon disappear. S. McD.

New York, Aug. 4, 1915.

CONTROL OF EUROPE'S COAL.

Proportion Remaining in the Hands of the Anti-German Allies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your London correspondent, in today's issue, gives incorrect figures as to the coal output of the European countries. Taking the figures for 1913, a normal year, the output of the various European countries, in short tons (see U. S. Geological Survey Reports, Colliery Guardian, Iron and Coal Trade Review, Stahl u. Eisen, United Kingdom Board of Trade Reports) were as follows, as against the output given in your columns:

	1913.	TIMES Figures.
United Kingdom	321,922,000	236,000,000
France	44,808,000	35,000,000
Belgium	25,822,000	22,000,000
Russia (all)	37,335,000	*15,000,000
Total	429,379,000	308,000,000
*Poland.		
Germany	312,062,000	175,000,000
Austria-Hungary	61,984,000	42,000,000
Total	374,046,000	217,000,000

There were also 9,015,000 tons produced by the smaller countries, making the European total 813,348,000, of which allied countries produced 52.8 per cent.; Germany and Austria, 46.0 per cent., and other countries, 1.2 per cent. Your correspondent's figures were: Allied countries, 65 per cent.; Germany and Austria, 35 per cent.

Another table is given in your correspondence showing "The coal condition since Germany's inroads on the coal fields of Belgium, Flanders, and Poland" as follows:

United Kingdom total	175,000,000
Germany	175,000,000
Austria-Hungary	42,000,000
France	35,000,000
Belgium	22,000,000
Poland	15,000,000

Your correspondent says that today German occupation has given them the Belgium coal fields, the Pas de Calais fields of France, and the chief coal fields of Russia, located in Poland, those of the Caucasus being minor in comparison; he fails to mention the Donetz field of Russia or the southern field of France.

Based on this statement, the entire coal output of France is placed on the German side, also what is stated to be that of Poland, no allowance being made for any other output of coal in Russia.

Now as regards France, the normal (1913) output of its southern coal fields, which are not in Germany's hands, was 14,000,000 net tons; this amount should be credited to the Allies.

Then, not more than one-half of the northern coal fields are in German hands, according to our consular reports, so that we should add to the Allies' resources one-half of the northern field output of 30,800,000 net tons.

Of Russia, the largest coal fields are not in Poland, but in southern Russia, the Donetz Basin, as it is called. In 1913 the output of the Poland (Dombrova) district was 7,714,000 net tons, not 15,000,000, while the output of southern Russia was 26,880,000 net tons, which should also be credited to the Allies, as well as the small amount from the other fields, making a total of 29,621,000 net tons.

Reconstructing the table showing war conditions, we have:

United Kingdom	321,922,000
France	29,400,000
Russia	29,621,000
Total	380,943,000
Germany	312,062,000
Austria-Hungary	61,984,000
Belgium	25,322,000
France	15,400,000
Poland	7,714,000
Total	422,482,000
Or,	
Allies	46.9 per cent.
Germany and Austria	51.9 per cent.
Other countries	1.2 per cent.

However, such calculations, based on normal conditions, are of doubtful value now, when the output of all the European countries at war, no matter in whose hands the coal fields are, have decreased from 33 to 75 per cent. It is the countries that are able to mine sufficient coal for their own needs and those of their allies that are ahead of the game, regardless of what might have been the case before the war.

Great Britain and Germany are each mining about 95 per cent. of their normal output, but the former had an export tonnage of 85,000,000 net to divert to home consumption, as against Germany's 34,000,000, and the normal consumption in Germany was about 286,000,000 tons, as against Great Britain's 212,000,000.

Wherever the preponderance of coal output in Europe may lie, the whole situation is full of promise to our coal operators. Neutral countries, as well as those at war, must have coal; if the latter cannot supply more than their own needs, the former must come to the United States for the coal needed above their own output.

F. R. WADLEIGH.

Philadelphia, Aug. 7, 1915.

HOW TO FIGHT WAR GAS.

A Line of Fire Would Push the Deadly Chlorine Skyward.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It would seem that a simple method of protection against the poisonous gas used by the Germans would be by means of fire. From reports, chlorine gas under pressure is used; when the lines are at considerable distance bombs containing the gas would appear to be used, and when the trenches are near one another the gas appears to be pumped out by means of a machine resembling a huge syringe, the gas only being used when the wind is blowing toward the enemy.

The gas, a few moments after being expelled, mixes with the air and is then slightly heavier than air, about 1 per cent.—practically the same as gasoline vapor. It is readily detected during the day by its color, a greenish yellow, and at night outposts would give notice of its use.

For protection against its use a trench should be constructed some twenty-five or thirty feet in front of the Allies' trench. A quantity of highly inflammable material should be kept in or near this trench and means provided to ignite the material when needed—either by communicating trenches, fuses, or some other safe way. Where the trenches are of permanent character a perforated iron pipe filled as required from barrels of petroleum connected with the pipe line might be found to answer the purpose. A good hot line of fire would produce such an upcush of air as to carry the chlorine gas some distance above the trench to leeward of the fire. LINDLEY MURRAY STEVENS.

New York, Aug. 12, 1915.

German Trade Methods Defended.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your esteemed paper of Aug. 7 you printed a statement, "Hints on South America," by H. H. Thomas, which in the interest of the German merchant and manufacturer must be strongly contradicted.

There is no truth in the remarks made by Mr. Thomas, for instance, that German goods are of inferior quality and their machinery very poorly constructed and short lived. It will be very hard for Mr. Thomas to prove this, as the goods and machines turned out by Germany are known all over the world for their high-grade quality. The trademark, "Made in Germany," invented and introduced by England to hurt the progressive German industry and trade, turned out to be a title of honor for German goods. Especially in South America German products are highly appreciated. No doubt the majority of American business men, who do a great business in all kinds of German goods, will not agree to this statement by Mr. Thomas, purposely given to hurt German trade in South America. I know that the United States merchants do not need to resort to such methods as Mr. Thomas refers to in his endeavors to get over the antipathy of South Americans to North American products. Germany wants fair play, nothing else. There is room on the globe for all the trade of all the nations.

WILHELM VENATOV.

New York, Aug. 9, 1915.

WHY SHOULD A WORLD BE GERMANIZED?

Particularly Why Should the German Solution Be Thrust by Intelligent Might Upon People Unwilling to Receive It?

By WILLIAM R. HEREFORD.

New York, Aug. 13, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The reprint on the editorial page of today's TIMES of Professor Ernst Troeltsch's article upon the portent and significance of the war emphasizes the fact that not only we in this country, but they in Europe, are entering upon a new phase. Thoughts of the future are taking the place of discussions of past events, or even the consideration of the present. The causes of the war are lost sight of in the more practical effort to determine what the result may mean to the world.

So many Germans are so sincerely at a loss to understand why other nations, neutral and hitherto friendly, should deplore and fear a German triumph, that no harm can come from restating calmly reasons which influence men to distrust the newly revealed Teuton spirit and ideals.

Professor Troeltsch's article affords an excellent text. No one can read it without the profound conviction of its patriotic impulse. He foresees, as other German thinkers and writers foresee, a glorified Germany, amalgamating the central States of Europe and exercising, for the good of the world, a dominant influence, spreading German culture and German ideals, which shall replace the chaotic, uncertain ideals of contemporaneous Europe, and, eventually, marching step to step with America and Asia, a great racial triumvirate, as it were, guarding the destinies of Earth. It is not to be believed that any German breast could fail to swell with pride in the fatherland when such a picture of the future is held up to view.

And how can any man, they ask in all sincerity, fail to be impressed with the loftiness of the conception or doubt that such a solution is for the betterment of Europe or of the world? With the Germans it is a religion and, as with all religions, is based on faith against which reason and argument are of small avail.

Let us, however, seek to explain to these people of splendid faith why our point of view may differ from their own.

Fundamentally, then, has it occurred to the German mind to doubt the fatherland's right to impose upon unwilling peoples the Germanic solution? Has the German minority a right to say to the majority of civilized peoples: "Our way is the best way; it is the only way. You must yield to it"? Is it reasonable to be incensed against those who prefer their own methods, their own independence of thought and action?

It never seems to give the Germans pause that civilization is arraigned almost solidly against them. They unhesitatingly attribute that fact to ulterior motives, and with this they still their logic. That the European nations should have allied themselves against Germany is ascribed to politics, jealousy, fear, and hatred. But do they ask whether it is probable that so many nations would fear and hate Germany if Germany's ideals and ambitions had been just, honorable, and unselfish?

In a country at war it is not surprising that inflamed minds should not tolerate such introspection, but in this country, where the fatherland has already been abjured, should not Germans at least admit that there is another side to the question? But here our partiality is attributed to mercenary motives or to the assumption that we are the dupes of a silly censorship. Even Professor Kuno Francke, admitting, for instance, that our neutrality obliges us to permit the sale and exportation of munitions of war, asks us in the name of "international morality" to forbid it. He plainly counsels us to become unneutral in the interests of morality! Can illogical deduction go further? And yet I feel sure that Professor Francke and every German who read his article believe that what he wrote was reasonable, just, and moral, even impartial.

Can Germans think that the great majority of persons in this their adopted country, which they have so prized and which has offered them a refuge and a home, has condemned Germany unless there are reasons for such condemnation?

The reasons lie not so much in the causes of the war, which were too well obscured to permit of anything but a divided opinion, but in the methods practiced by Germany. When Professor Troeltsch and others patriotically proclaim a future German empire which shall dominate Europe, and draw a picture of the empire as marching step to step with Asia and the Americans, must we not wonder how long it would be before the German culture and German ideal, strong in sublime faith in itself, clashed with the American ideal or the Asiatic ideal, and then one or the other must give way?

The picture drawn by the Heidelberg professor is a peaceful one, but, alas, Germany is not imposing her culture peacefully. Her religion has been that some day it would be necessary to assert it with the sword. Even as long ago as the Boxer uprising, as John Hay's memoirs show, the German policy was not of persuasion, but of "frightfulness."

Nor could we lull our fears with the expectation that agreements of amity might exist between that pictured Grossdeutschen empire and the American republics. The torn treaty with Belgium rises always before our imagination, and the disregarded Hague conventions, to which we also were a party. The plea in extenuation that special circumstances surrounded these violations of solemn pledges does not allay the doubt and distrust, for the logical mind must judge the sincerity of these excuses and regrets by the subsequent conduct of Germany. Admitting, as did her Chancellor, that Germany in desperate self-defense was forced to wrong a small and neutral country, how has she repaired that wrong? There is no bitterness in the inevitable answer except the bitterness of fact. By exacting tribute, by burning cities, by shooting civilians, by annexing Belgium, by making it necessary for this country to feed the people made homeless that they should not starve. Whatever argument the German may adduce to justify these conditions, the impartial American mind retains this attitude: If you were forced against your will and true character to attack Belgium, at least, after conquering her, you should have been just and fair and gentle with her; otherwise the culture, the idealism of which you speak in your picture of a world empire becomes a thing abhorrent, frightful and of immediate peril to us if we trust to it.

If Belgium were only all, it should be enough to cause sober-minded, truth-seeking Germans to reflect that the attitude of this country does not spring from the fact that a few men are making money by sending munitions of war to the Allies. But, unfortunately, Belgium is not all. The Lusitania, the use of asphyxiating gases, the aerial bombardment of defenseless cities and villages, the forgery of United States passports, the passport frauds perpetrated in this country, the broken word of German officers of interned German warships, the personal attacks upon our President, whose burdens are heavier than those of any other President since Lincoln. Cannot Germans in this country, however fond of the fatherland, reflecting upon these things, see why the sympathy of Americans has been alienated?

And is it to be supposed that, remembering all this, Americans should wish to see a paramount Germanic empire ruling Europe? What becomes of arguments for a culture that permits these things to happen?

Imperial Greater Germany presupposes the idea of a Kaiser. However good or great one Kaiser might be, the system is abhorrent to republican America. In democracy we see the only true liberty. In imperialism, in Kaiserism, the German sees the only real efficiency. It is indeed most probably true that a Kaiser is necessary to produce the marvelous efficiency in arms with which Germany has surprised the world, but insoparable to that efficiency is the sacrifice of individual liberty. All must go down before it: humaneness, consideration, justice, right, honor, selfishness (for true military efficiency considers self no more than it considers abstract right.) It is the rule of intelligent might. And with it goes too the creed: "We must win at any cost. If any stand in the way let them perish."

On such foundations a wonderful, dominating world power might, indeed, be built, which would give to mankind priceless achievements in science, but cannot Professor Troeltsch or the Germans in this country appreciate the sentiment of those who stand unalterably opposed to such an ideal?

WILLIAM R. HEREFORD.

COUNSEL FOR THE ACCUSED.

A Warm Approval of the Proposed Office of Public Defender.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the growth of the sentiment throughout the country in favor of the establishment of a Public Defender to protect the rights of indigent accused persons, and the fact that an amendment to the Constitution of the State of New York providing for the creation of such office was recently submitted to the Constitutional

UPHOLDS PRESIDENT IN DEFENSE PLANS

Navy League Promises Him Hearty Support in Coming Fight for Legislation.

FEARS TACTICS OF THE FOES

Warns of Dangers to His Policies from Log-Rollers and Peace Advocates.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The Navy League has written a letter to President Wilson praising his determination to improve the national defenses of the United States and putting the organization entirely at his disposal in his efforts to obtain legislation that will enable the country to defend itself against possible foreign aggression. Ralph E. Strassburger, director in charge of the league's work in Washington, who signed the letter to the President, explained tonight that the league's offer of assistance followed the discovery of "mustering of powerful forces in Congress for an attack upon the President's program for providing this country with adequate naval and military defenses."

The letter to the President invites him to consider the league as his instrument in placing before the country the danger of the present unpreparedness and in organizing sentiment throughout the country in support of the President's defense policy. This policy, said Mr. Strassburger tonight, was threatened by "strife and sedition within the party," by ill-advised peace advocates, and by Congressional "log-rollers" and appropriation seekers.

"We of the Navy League," said Mr. Strassburger, explaining the letter to the President, "feel that the time has come when all patriotic American citizens, regardless of party, ought to join in upholding President Wilson's hands in the fearless and vigorous plan of action he has mapped out to provide our country with adequate defenses against war and invasion.

"It has often been asserted that the Navy League is practically a Republican organization. This is false and foolish. Such prominent Democrats as Carter Harrison, Fitzhugh of Chicago, Albert B. Kennedy of St. Louis and a half a dozen others are members of our Board of Directors, and have always had a prominent place in the councils of the league. It is true that we have also many prominent Republicans, but a good American is no less patriotic or efficient because his party may belong to, and the work of the Navy League has always been characterized by patriotic unity in the cause of national defense absolutely without regard to party lines or affiliations.

"The Navy League has always taken pleasure in recommending and indorsing men in official life who have worked for national defense, whatever their party. In the present days of strife and national danger the country is fortunate in possessing one public servant of high position and ability who is not in the danger which threatens the State and is doing all that lies within his power to assure the nation of continued peace and freedom from aggression.

"His name is Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States. Although threatened by strife and sedition from within his own party, the President has worked manfully and fearlessly for what he knows is needed to insure the safety of the country which has elected him to its head. Despite the promptings of false friends and foolish councilors, and the murderous and threats of log-rollers and appropriation seekers, he has held firm to the program which he knows is essential to his country's safety.

"The President needs the aid and support of every good citizen to overcome the opposition in Congress of a group uniting among its members ill-advised peace advocates, political rivals, and appropriation seekers who feel that their particular bits of 'pork' would be endangered by the passage of appropriations for national defense.

"These forces are at present laying lines and preparing for a campaign to the death against national defense. Under the circumstances we feel that the Navy League can pursue no other course than to indorse the President's policies of national defense to the fullest and throw the full weight of its influence in the scales in his behalf, calling upon all patriotic American citizens, regardless of personal or political affiliations, to rally to his support.

"We feel further that we ought to place the entire organization and machinery of the league at his disposal, and extend to him our heartiest support and co-operation in his campaign of arousing public sentiment for the passage of his national defense measures, the most important measures, we believe, which have come before an American legislative assembly in more than a generation."

50 WARSHIPS START BIG MANOEUVRES TODAY

Atlantic Fleet Ordered to Block Island—Destroyers Painted Like Checkerboards.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 15.—The Atlantic Fleet, virtually in its full war strength, will begin tomorrow a series of defensive manoeuvres in the waters off Block Island. Except for four submarines, the entire fleet of more than fifty vessels received orders tonight to proceed tomorrow morning to Block Island Sound.

The problems to be worked out have been drawn from the lessons of the European war, adapted to the defense of the North Atlantic Coast, and have been arranged to embrace a general war game. Details of the manoeuvres, plans of which were occupied the Naval War College for several weeks, are secret. The game will continue a week.

The torpedo boat destroyers have been painted with alternate black and white squares, presenting the appearance of floating checker boards. The new dress, it is believed by naval experts, will break up the contour of the vessels, and cause an illusion as to distance, both of which features would be of assistance to the destroyers in battle.

GOVERNORS SHOW INTEREST.

Thirty-six to Attend Discussion on Preparedness at Annual Conference.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 15.—Governors of thirty-six States will attend the discussion of military preparedness, the principal subject on the program of the annual Governors' conference, in Boston, Aug. 24 and 25, it was announced today by Miles G. Riley, Secretary of the conference.

"While national defense is not to be the only topic considered by the conference, it is a subject which the times and conditions have forced upon the attention of the entire world, and therefore it will take precedence over other highly important subjects," said Secretary Riley. "No Governor has expressed himself to me as fearing that the war will force militarism upon the United States. However, I feel that the time has come when we cannot longer postpone the development of a stronger and more efficient citizen soldiery.

"In many States there has grown up in recent years a well-defined movement to concentrate in the Executive responsibility for efficient service and economical administration. Many Governors will go to Boston this year expecting to benefit in a large way from an exchange of experiences. Prominent place has been given to administrative problems on the conference program.

"Under this head will be presented the short ballot, the functions of the Governor in relation to the State budget, and economy and efficiency in the State."

Governors Whitman of New York, Alexander of Idaho, Hammond of Minnesota, Willis of Ohio, Major of Missouri, Spaulding of New Hampshire, and Byrne of South Dakota will present these papers.

WOMEN'S PRESIDENTS TO AID NAVY LEAGUE

Heads of Ten Organizations With 500,000 Members Will Act on National Committee.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Ten national Presidents of women's organizations, with more than half a million members, have promised to serve on the National Committee of the Women's Section of the Navy League, the first women's national defense organization. These women have assured the section of most cordial support, and it is expected that the majority of the membership they represent will line up behind the national defense banner the patriotic women of America have unfurled.

The ten are Mrs. William Cumming Story, President General, Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. Cara Rogers Bleakley, President General, New York City Daughters of the Revolution; Mrs. Mary A. Jamieson, Marine City, Mich., President, Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic; Mrs. E. B. Sherman, Chicago, President of the Dames of the Loyal Legion; Mrs. William Gerry Slade, New York City, President General, Daughters of 1812; Mrs. Daisy McLaurin Stevenson, President General, United Daughters of the Confederacy; Miss Frances Whitaker Baker, Wildwood, N. J., National President Children's Auxiliary, Women's Made in U. S. A. League; Mrs. Charles H. Masury, Danvers, Mass., President, Daughters of the Union; Mrs. Arthur Dodge, President, National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, and Mrs. Reynolds T. Hall, Philadelphia, President of the National Society of Sponsors.

Mrs. Genevieve Clark Thomson, daughter of Speaker Champ Clark, will act as a National Committeeman of the section from Louisiana. Mrs. Thomson has also been selected as one of the judges who, with Julia Marlowe, David Belasco, Colonel George Harvey, and several Presidents of patriotic organizations, will decide the contest for a historical pageant now being conducted by the women's section of the league.

These members of the National Committee of the Women's Section from New Jersey were announced tonight:

Mrs. George Harvey, Deal; Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, Mrs. James D. Fielder, wife of the Governor; Miss Louise T. Nicol, Mrs. J. Thompson Baker, wife of Representative Baker, Wildwood; Sidney Colgate, Orange; Mrs. John Hays Hammond, Jr., Mrs. George D. Gedney, State Regent D. A. R.; Mrs. William D. Sherrerd, Mrs. Matthias Steelman, Mrs. Emily Howe, Miss Katherine J. Cooper, Mrs. J. Helen Francis, Mrs. Benjamin, Miss Mary D. Hermann, Mrs. William M. Jacobus, Mrs. Henry C. Pitney, Jr., Miss Virginia Roosevelt, Mrs. Edward Simpson, Mrs. Herbert B. Turner, Mrs. Granville M. White, Miss Grace Baird, Miss Helen E. Woodruff, Miss Lilian C. Boyd, Mrs. Philip H. Cooper.

PLEA FOR CHILDREN'S AID.

Society Asks Funds for Extending Seashore Work.

The Children's Aid Society, at 105 East Twenty-second Street, is providing outings for an average of 400 poor children a week at the Summer Home, Bath Beach. The applications from boys and girls of the tenements are more than twice the number which, with limited funds and facilities of the society can take care of, and an appeal is made to the public to help to extend the charity. At the home the children are provided with entertainment, wholesome food, and sea bathing.

A cottage at the home is set apart for the "little mothers" and their sisters and brothers, and another for crippled children, under the care of physicians and nurses. The Summer Home was established through the philanthropy of Andros B. Stone. The cost of its maintenance is $10,000 a year, and it is supported mainly by voluntary contributions. Donations may be sent to the Treasurer, E. G. Merrill, or the Secretary, C. Loring Brace, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

WOMEN TO PARADE AT NIGHT

Suffragists Will Have Torchlight Rallies in September.

The Woman Suffrage Party is planning a series of parades in September, which are to be called "Yellow Rallies." They are to be torchlight affairs, and the marchers are to wear yellow capes and carry yellow lanterns. The capes are to be provided free and those parading are asked to wear white when possible. Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse is responsible for the novelty.

The upper east side will have its yellow rally on Saturday, Sept. 4, and the parade is to form at 7:45 o'clock at First Avenue and Sixtieth Street, and will march to 111th Street and Jefferson Park. The lower east side rally will be on Saturday, Sept. 18, and will proceed to Union Square, leaving speakers at various points along the line. Harlem's yellow rally is due on Thursday, Sept. 23, and will form at Claremont Avenue and end in the Bronx.

Brooklyn is to have two rallies under Mrs. Edward Dreier. The first, on Sept. 11, will start at Warick and Fulton Streets and end at the Hebrew Educational Alliance Building, and on Sept. 18 the second will start from the Williamsburg Plaza and march to Carnegie Library.

Dr. Jowett Not to Give up Pulpit.

At the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, it was stated yesterday that there is no doubt that the Rev. Dr. John Henry Jowett, the pastor, will return to his pulpit here. It was admitted that preparations are being made by Westminster Chapel, London, to extend a call to the Fifth Avenue pastor, but at the church yesterday it was said that Dr. Jowett would return here on the first Sunday in October.

J. C. Becher Marries Miss Pfeiffer.

J. Carl Becher of 600 West 163d Street and Miss Charlotte Pfeiffer of 940 Fox Street were married yesterday in the Temple Israel, Lenox Avenue and 120th Street, by the Rev. Dr. Richert. The bride had four bridesmaids, the sisters of the bridegroom, and the ushers were Charles Stillman, Irving Goodfield, William Bernfeld, and Andrew Pfeiffer.

The Hon. Mrs. Guest Arrives.

The Hon. Mrs. Frederick Guest, wife of Captain Guest, who is on the staff of General Sir John French in France, arrived yesterday on the American liner New York to see her children, who are staying with their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Phipps, at Roslyn, L. I. Mrs. Reginald Wright Kaufman, wife of the American author, was also a passenger on the New York.

Bible Done Into Portuguese.

The completion of the translation of the entire Bible in the Portuguese language is announced by the American Bible Society, which says that the great Portuguese-speaking public is not in Portugal, but in Brazil, and here the language is undergoing many changes. The task of printing the translation is being undertaken by the American society of this city and the British and foreign of London.

Ocean Travelers.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

ROTTERDAM, (Rotterdam.)—A. H. Bartram, Miss Mary Cass, Miss A. S. Ferguson, Mrs. Clementina Frankell, Dr. Charles Hartley, Henry Hess, Mrs. A. J. Hofman, Dr. George L. Hoffman, Dr. J. J. Homans, Dr. and Mrs. Harold W. How, F. Jeannes, Mrs. H. P. Ketcham, P. M. Koster, Mr. and Mrs. A. Miller, Miss H. E. Miller, R. H. Patton, Mr. and Mrs. Ira Ryerson, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Schwab, Dr. H. A. Sell, Mrs. Lonnie Wheeler, and Mrs. Alice P. Williams.

NEW YORK, (Liverpool.)—H. S. Ambon, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Harker, the Rev. E. G. Bartlett, T. S. Bourmont, Mrs. N. Blackburn, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Blow, H. W. Bradshaw, Miss Florence Burton, P. A. Curry, Mrs. A. Caire, the Rev. Cornelius Deeney, Mrs. W. H. Ellis, Mrs. A. B. Fry, G. H. Fitch, the Hon. Mrs. F. Guest, J. F. Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. Latham Hall, G. T. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. O. Jenkins, the Rev. T. King, E. Lawford, Mrs. E. E. Mayell, C. A. Morrison, W. C. Nixon, Mrs. M. O'Donovan Rossa, Miss Eileen O'Donovan Rossa, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Reeves, W. Roberts, J. R. Russell, J. H. Spurrier, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Stan, Captain T. D. Tod, Mrs. A. L. White, and Edward Williams.

ROOSEVELT TOURS INTERSTATE PARK

In Auto and Motor Boat He Spends Nine Hours in Palisades Playground.

LAUDS THE COMMISSIONERS

Says Result of Their Labors "Shows How We Can Socialize the Work of the State."

After devoting nine hours yesterday to an inspection trip of the Interstate Park, work on which was begun while he was Governor back in 1890, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt gave out a long statement in which he praised in the highest terms the work of the commissioners and expressed the belief that the park was the finest playground adjoining any great American city.

He visited every point of interest, in automobile and motor boat. He talked with many of the thousands of pleasure seekers he saw on the 40,000 acres, and said he took a "genuine delight" in all that he saw and heard.

One of the things which aroused much interest on the part of the Colonel was the introduction of dancing there under proper auspices. He called attention to this in his statement.

"I wish," he said, "particularly to express my pleasure at seeing that a dancing pavilion has been put up at Bear Mountain. This is a State dancing pavilion. Young people are going to have the pleasure that they ought to have, and if it is not provided for them in healthy ways many will take it in unhealthy ways. This dancing pavilion is run under the best possible auspices, and will be more effective than tons of mere morality and preaching in keeping those who can enjoy it from getting into cheap dance halls run in connection with liquor saloons, which are among the very worst places that young girls and men can go to."

Toured the Park in Auto.

Three automobiles owned by George W. Perkins, President of the commission and friend and political ally of the Colonel, took the party on the tour. There were besides Colonel Roosevelt and Mr. Perkins, Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Perkins, Miss Dorothy Perkins, George W. Perkins, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Richard Derby, Miss Ethel Roosevelt; Quentin Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. James C. Rae of Pittsburgh, and William E. Welch, the engineer who laid out the park.

The party entered the reservation near Nyack, and from that point on the Colonel was the busiest man in New York State.

He was in and out of the automobile, talking with pleasure seekers and inspecting points of interest. He had luncheon at the Bear Mountain Inn, and insisted on inspecting the kitchen and refrigerating room. There he saw a row of tongues hanging, and with enthusiasm he said they reminded him of the rows of buffalo tongues he used to see out West.

When Mr. Perkins said he was contemplating the operation of jitney buses which would carry people from Bear Mountain to Tuxedo the Colonel placed his O. K. on that proposition. He stopped to talk for a few moments to 200 girls at the Y. W. C. A. camp near Blauvelt, and then jumped into a motor boat and rode along the river to a point near Alpine, N. J. At many points of the route he was recognized and cheered.

The Colonel had dinner at the home of Mr. Perkins at Riverdale last evening, and dictated this statement:

"I do not believe the people realize what an extraordinary asset to civilization the park is. No other city of the first class in the country has such a park at its threshold. The commission has succeeded in an extraordinary degree in preserving the wonderful scenic beauty and yet make it primarily and emphatically a people's park.

Preserve the Palisades.

"Fifteen years ago, when the commission began its work under the leadership of George W. Perkins, the Palisades, one of the most striking objects of natural beauty in the world, were about to be completely destroyed, sacrificed to the greed of stone contractors and defaced by the hideousness of the advertisement makers. The park commission has preserved the Palisades for all future generations.

"Fifteen years ago on a Sunday like this, in the territory now covered by the Interstate Park, there were at the outside only 300 or 400 people able to treat it as a recreation ground. On each Sunday this Summer it has served as such for from 30,000 to 50,000, and on week days for from 10,000 to 15,000.

"This work is not only of enormous importance in itself, but it is of enormous importance for the reason it teaches. It shows how we can, to use the terminology of the day, socialize the work of the State; socialize public and private activities when we can get men of the right kind to serve the State, that is the public, in the right spirit. To do this it is necessary that the public servant shall take keen pride in rendering the service in the best possible manner, and shall treat the service as primarily its own reward.

State Could Copy Park Roads.

"The work done by this commission has been beyond all comparison better than the work of the average public servant of either State during that time, while it is also true that no merely private work could have accomplished anything like as much for the public. The park roads for instance could with infinite benefit be copied in making the ordinary State roads both of New York and New Jersey."

Colonel Roosevelt said that the people owed a great debt of thanks to the various commissioners who have given their time and efforts without remuneration. Among those he said were Mr. Perkins, Du Pratt White of Nyack, and James A. Hopkins of Alpine, N. J., who have served since the commission was formed; Richard V. Lindabury, and three commissioners who are now dead, Frederick W. Hills of Yonkers, Frank S. Hewitt, and William E. Dodge of New York.

Engineer Welch, who laid out the park, said Colonel Roosevelt, has "done work substantially the same both as regards the kind of work done and the spirit in which it has been done as has work done at Panama by General Goethals."

The Colonel refused to discuss any other topic.

"I am principally interested in the park today," he said with a smile, "I cannot talk about other topics."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Clarence Harvey and Royden Keith have been engaged for the principal roles in "Two Is Company," a musical comedy to be produced by the Savoy Producing Company. The piece has been adapted by Edward A. Paulton and Adolf Philipp from the French original of Paul Herve and Jean Briquet.

Irene Bordoni, a French actress noted for her beauty, arrived on Saturday on La Touraine to play a leading role in the new comedy in which Elsie Janis will be seen in the Globe next month.

Gulio Gatti-Casazza, director of the Metropolitan Opera House, has left Milan for Lausanne, where the Serge do Diaghilew Imperial Ballet Russe is rehearsing. Mr. Gatti-Casazza is concluding arrangements for the forthcoming visit of the ballet to America under Metropolitan auspices.

The pictures that will make up the opening program in the Knickerbocker Theatre when it passes to the management of the Triangle Film Corporation next month will be "My Valet," with Raymond Hitchcock; "The Man and the Test," featuring Douglas Fairbanks, and "The Coward," a civil war play with Frank Keenan.

At every performance of "Under Fire" in the Hudson Theatre the audience has shown its partisanship by hissing at certain points in the play. In order to avoid any possible unpleasantness the management has inserted in the programs a request that the audience refrain from any unneutral demonstrations.

The title of the new melodramatic comedy in which James J. Corbett is to appear shortly, has been changed from "Home Again" to "Brother Bill," to avoid confusion with another play bearing the former title. Mr. Corbett's supporting company will include Helen Evily, Elizabeth Valentine, Helene Haskell, Billie Perrine, Thomas Stewart, and Charles Carey.

The Henry B. Harris Estate has offered a prize of $100 for the picture of a baby to be used in advertising the farce, "Some Baby!" to be presented tonight in the Fulton Theatre. Details of the contest will be announced later.

MAY IRWIN A CRUSADER.

Actress Wants a Law to End Ticket Speculating.

May Irwin has sent a letter to Elihu Root, President of the Constitutional Convention, suggesting the passage of an amendment to the State Constitution which would make it unlawful for the manager of any place of amusement or his employes to accept tickets of admission for which premiums have been paid. Miss Irwin says she believes the theatre manager is largely responsible for ticket speculation and that such a law would be efficacious.

"There are two great evils besetting the theatre of today," said Miss Irwin yesterday, "particularly in New York City, and the opportunity of the present Constitutional Convention to remedy the speculation evil should not be overlooked by those who honestly wish for the prosperity of the stage and the preservation of its popularity with the American public.

"The other evil is the price question. This cannot be reached by legislation, because a man has the inherent right in private enterprises to charge as high a sum for his wares as he is fool enough to charge. Years ago, when the high price was $1.50 and it became necessary to raise this to $2, the only sensible reason for the change in the mind of the sane dealer in theatrical wares was the fact that a certain section of the public was willing to pay this price. But that did not justify the theatre manager in hogging things and making the pleasure of attending the play so great a luxury that the person of ordinary means could not afford to indulge in it."

Plans for Coney Mardi Gras.

The date for the Coney Island Mardi Gras has been set for Sept. 13 to 18, inclusive, and the committees are at work on preparations for the event. Surf Avenue will be decorated with flags and bunting, and large numbers of extra lights will be used. A motor parade and a pageant with floats will be features of the festivities. President Lewis M. Potter has appointed these men chairmen of the committees: Walter James, Fred W. Kister, Stephen E. Jackman, James H. Porter, Thomas Mavrukas, Samuel B. Welsberger, Adolph Arnheiter, L. A. Aquier, Edward Ehrman, and William C. Meinch.

Bispham to Portray Beethoven.

David Bispham, the American baritone, is going to depart from his usual custom of appearing exclusively in concert this season to present a musical playlet, entitled "Adelaide," in this Mr. Bispham will appear in the role of Beethoven, the attachment of the composer for the Countess Julia Guicciardi, to whom the "Moonlight" sonata was dedicated, forming the basis of the playlet. Mr. Bispham's company will include Marie Narelle, soprano; Kathleen Comegys, pianist; Idelle Patterson, mezzo; Henri Barron, tenor, and Graham Harris, violin.

Bedeck Farrar's Car with Flowers.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 15.—Geraldine Farrar, who has been acting for the "movies" here, set out for New York this afternoon to prepare for her Autumn concert tour in a special car packed with flowers and presents. A pony, presented to her by cowboys, was left behind. Miss Farrar carried with her Indian baskets and blankets and other presents enough to stock a curio shop.

Reicher to Lease a Theatre.

Emanuel Reicher, who founded the Modern Stage last year, will lease a theatre for his organization this season. Mr. Reicher will follow out his original policy of producing modern dramas by authors of all nationalities. The Modern Stage will have a season of six months, beginning in October. The first offering will be Bjornson's "When the Young Wine Blooms."

To Tell of Submarine Attack.

In Charles Edison's Little Thimble Theatre this afternoon W. G. Blakie Murdoch, an English author, will give an account of the attack of a German submarine on the Cunarder Orduna about two weeks ago. Ruth Ryan, a pupil of the late Raphael Joseffi, will play selections by Joseffi, Liszt, and Chopin.

CHURCH TO EXCEL IN BEAUTY

Congregation of St. Vincent Ferrer Hopes It Will Lead World's Architecture.

The work of razing the Church of St. Vincent Ferrer, at Eighty-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue, was completed on Saturday. The edifice that is to replace it is expected to be the most beautiful example of church architecture in the city, if not in the whole country. The foundations will be begun today.

The old church, which was under the spiritual guardianship of the priests of the Catholic Order of St. Dominic, was erected in 1867, two years after the entrance of the fathers into the Archdiocese of New York to take up their work.

The designs for the new church have been prepared by Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue. The building is to be of fireproof material throughout, the trimming stone for the exterior being Indiana limestone and the ashlar wall surfaces of Plymouth seam-face granite, a beautiful and durable stone, pale, warm grayish-yellow in tone, which has not hitherto been used in this city, while the interior will be of yellow Ohio stone, so far as its structural parts go, with all its vaults and plain surfaces of Guastavino acoustic tile. The floor is to be of irregular slate paving stones.

The church is to be cruciform in plan and of great size, its total length being 198 feet 7 inches and width across its transepts 107 feet. The height of the nave from the floor to the apex of the vault is to be 77 feet, and of the aisles approximately 26 feet. The church will be towerless, but from the intersection of the nave and transept roofs will rise a great copper fleche, or spire, some 18 feet in diameter where it leaves the ridge, and rising 185 feet from this point, thus making it the largest fleche in the world, the second highest being that of the Amiens Cathedral, France, which is 154 feet from ridge to apex.

Everywhere throughout the design is evidence of the historic and ritual requirements of the Dominican Order, for which it is to be erected. The new church will be in the Gothic style, although not Gothic of any recognizable historic type. The lofty nave and tall fleche, as well as the carefully studied form of the vaults, suggest France, but below there is much that is English, and everywhere more that is wholly modern. There will be great clerestory windows, greater in proportion to the rest of the church than probably any others, which will be filled with storied glass.

The church proper will seat approximately 1,500, with 72 in the choir, while in the lower church 1,200 more can be accommodated. In addition, there is to be a Friar's Chapel, a requirement of the order, which will adjoin the choir on the south and is to contain stalls for seventeen brothers. There will also be four other chapels—the Lady Chapel, St. Joseph's Chapel, St. Patrick's Chapel, and the Chapel of the Holy Name.

A notable feature will be its recessed confessionals. In most Catholic churches these are awkward, ugly pieces of furniture, obstructing the view and occupying space unnecessarily. In St. Vincent Ferrer's, however, the whole construction is so massive that it has been found possible in every case to recess the confessionals in the walls themselves, thus adding both to their dignity and their privacy.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN

Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.

BRONX

Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN

Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

1/2 PER CENT. CHARGED ON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

GARDNER RENEWS ATTACK ON NAVY

Says Marksmanship Is Even Worse Than He Had Previously Asserted.

90 HITS OUT OF 826 SHOTS

Gives His Figures on Individual Spring Practice in Answer to Complaint of Secretary Daniels.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Evidence in support of his assertion that marksmanship in the navy has deteriorated was offered today by Congressman A. P. Gardner of Massachusetts in making public correspondence between Secretary Daniels and himself on the subject. In reply to Mr. Daniels's contention that Mr. Gardner had not been entirely accurate, Mr. Gardner answers that "this is a fact," and "the actual record is more alarming than he had supposed."

Out of fifty-six shots fired by the Michigan last Spring, says Mr. Gardner, only five actual hits were allowed by the umpire. Only ninety hits were made out of 826 shots at the individual Spring practice of the battleship fleet this year, he adds, "which doesn't sound much like the '95 per cent. of accuracy' we have heard so much about."

The correspondence opens with the following letter from Secretary Daniels to Mr. Gardner:

Washington, D. C., Aug. 3, 1915.

Sir—Referring to your letter of June 25, 1915, as published in THE NEW YORK TIMES, I am in receipt of a letter from the commanding officer of the U. S. S. Michigan protesting against the comparison of the Michigan's shooting this past year with that of 1911 as being misleading and calculated to give an incorrect impression of the present efficiency of his ship.

The figures given in your letter are not entirely correct, although the actual percentage of hits in 1911 in the case of this particular ship was higher than in 1914-1915. Furthermore, a mere comparison of percentage of hits is misleading.

The individual ship battle practice of the Michigan this year was fired with reduced charges, so that her equivalent range was greater than that of 1911 by almost 4,000 yards.

The division practice of the Michigan was fired at about 600 yards greater range than in 1911, but during part of this year's practice in order to simulate the possible exigencies of battle each turret was required to control its own fire, obtaining and keeping the range in so doing, a condition which added much to the difficulties of the practice.

In 1911 the Michigan stood 1 in gunnery among the battleships, and while the results of this year's practice have not yet been completely computed, her standing will again probably be high.

I assure you that every effort is being made by those with whom the responsibility rests to maintain and improve the gunnery of our navy, and the circulation, through the medium of the press, of information incomplete and based on gossip, and which tends to discredit the navy, hinders rather than helps their efforts. Very respectfully,

JOSEPHUS DANIELS,
Secretary of the Navy.

Congressman Gardner, in his reply of last week, said in part:

"In my criticism I compared the practice of the United States ship Michigan in 1911 with the practice of that same vessel in 1915. I told how she had fallen from her record of nineteen hits out of twenty-seven shots in 1911 down to five hits out of twenty-seven shots in 1915, according to current 'mortifying gossip.' You tell me that the figures are not 'entirely correct.' That is a fact. The actual record is even more alarming than I supposed. I find that this Spring, instead of only firing twenty-seven shots, the Michigan fired no less than fifty-six shots, and out of that large number of shots made only five actual hits, as allowed by the chief umpire who witnessed the practice.

"You tell me that the conditions of the practice in 1915 differed from those of the practice in 1911. To a certain extent that is the case, and if I had known that the ammunition charge was lighter this year I should have said so. Well-informed naval officers tell me that with the heavier charge it is probable that the Michigan might have hit the target eight or nine times out of fifty-six, instead of five times. I understand that the difference in favor of the heavier charge can readily be calculated.

"I note your statement that in 'division practice' the range this year was 600 yards greater than in 1911, and that during 'part' of the division practice each turret was confined to individual control. Those facts have no particular bearing in this instance, for the scores which I am criticising were not made in 'division practice,' but in individual practice, commonly called 'day individual practice.' I understand that this turret control restriction did not exist so far as individual practice was concerned. . . .

"You complain with some justice of the circulation of 'incomplete information, and you tell me that the commanding officer of the Michigan has entered a protest. Inasmuch as my former letter may have given the public the idea that the Michigan was worse than the other battleships, it is only fair to her officers and men to publish the record of the whole battleship fleet. It is as follows:

Individual Spring practice of the battleship fleet, 1915:

Ship.	Calibre of Gun.	Shots Fired.	Hits.
New York	14-inch	70	12
Texas	14-inch	70	8
Delaware	12-inch	70	5
Arkansas	12-inch	84	9
Wyoming	12-inch	84	11
Utah	12-inch	70	6
Florida	12-inch	70	2
Kansas	12-inch	28	8
Michigan	12-inch	56	5
Virginia	12-inch	28	5
Rhode Island	12-inch	28	3
Nebraska	12-inch	28	4
New Jersey	12-inch	28	3
Louisiana	12-inch	28	2
Vermont	12-inch	28	2
Minnesota	12-inch	28	1
New Hampshire	12-inch	28	1
		826	90

"The above compilation was prepared for me to show the hits actually allowed by the chief umpire, and reported at the Spring individual practice of the battleship fleet in 1915. The table is subject to a variation on account of a revision of the scores which is subsequently made, not by the chief umpire who actually witnessed the firing, but by the Navy Department."

J. Henry Heard Williams.

J. Henry Heard Williams, a mining engineer of 14 East Sixtieth Street, died yesterday in St. Luke's Hospital, where he had been ill for the last six months with a throat affliction. He was 75 years old. He was a relative of the Heard family of Boston, one of whose ancestors took part in the "Boston Tea Party." Mr. Williams is survived by his two daughters, Mrs. William Heye of 21 West Sixty-second Street and Miss Lottie Hall Williams. His funeral will take place at St. Bartholomew's Chapel at noon tomorrow and the burial will be in Woodlawn Cemetery.

FUNERAL OF SLAIN SAILOR.

Samuel Gompers Speaks at Services Over Nephew's Body.

The funeral of William Gompers, the young sailor who was killed in Haiti on July 30, was held yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the naval hospital in the navy yard in Brooklyn. Followed by four carriages in which the relatives of the dead youth rode, the body was taken from the hospital to the national burying ground in the Cypress Hills Cemetery. There was no military escort, but a large United States flag was wrapped around the coffin.

There were services at the hospital, and at the cemetery Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, an uncle, read the letter written by President Wilson to the young man's mother. Because a rule of the cemetery prevented burial on Sunday, the body was placed in a vault, and will be placed in the grave at 3 o'clock this afternoon. It will lie in Grave 7,406, next to the grave of James Seldar, a civil war veteran, who died on June 21.

The little funeral procession, in going from the navy yard to the cemetery, passed the home of the sailor's mother at 107 Stockton Street, Brooklyn. A large crowd that filled both sides of the street had gathered in front of the house, and as the coffin and carriages went by the men stood with bared, bowed heads. The many women in the crowd also bent their heads. More than 100 of those in front of the house, who were friends of the Gompers family, walked behind the carriages to the cemetery.

NOTED BLIND ORGANIST DEAD

Thomas C. Bagnia Attained Fame as a Poet and Composer Also.

Thomas Campbell Bagnia, a blind poet, composer, and musician, died on Saturday at his home here, in his sixty-fifth year. For the last forty years he was organist of the Inwood Presbyterian Church in Dyckman Street. Mr. Bagnia was born in New Jersey, and became totally blind when 8 years old. He was educated in the New York Institute for the Blind, from which he was graduated when 21 years old, with the highest honors in his class.

He studied music under Theodore Thomas, Otto Singer, and other noted musicians. Mr. Bagnia composed the music to Browning's poem "Inclusions," and to Tennyson's "Break, Break, Break." One of his best-known compositions is "Summer Night." He was unmarried, and is survived by his sister.

John T. Morris.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., Aug. 15.—John T. Morris of Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, died here early this morning at his apartments in the Mount Washington Hotel. He had been in ill health for some time, but his condition was not considered serious until he began to fail last night. His sister, Miss Lydia Morris, was with him at the time of his death. They had intended spending the season here. His body will be sent to Philadelphia for burial tonight.

Obituary Notes.

THOMAS DUDLEY BRADSTREET, 74 years old, banker and a noted clock manufacturer, died yesterday of heart paralysis in Thomaston, Conn. Republican always, he served as Representative and State Senator and also as State Controller. He was a Son of the Revolution and a member of the Army and Navy Club.

ERICH L. BROWN, a grocer, died on Saturday at his home, 453 Warren Street, Brooklyn, in his forty-second year. He had lived in Brooklyn for more than fifty years.

THOMAS J. McKENZIE, a tugboat Captain, died on Saturday at his home, 189 Thirteenth Street.

JAMES R. McADAM died on Saturday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Annie M. Kelley, at 328 Halsey Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. PAULINE SACKS, wife of Herman Sacks, died on Saturday at her home at Liberty and Sheffield Avenues, Brooklyn.

JOHN MARTIN, an old volunteer fireman, died on Saturday at the home of his sister, Miss Catherine Martin, at 408 Eleventh Street, College Point, L. I., in his fifty-seventh year.

MORRIS FROEMANN, a retired butcher, died on Saturday at his home, 600 West 163d Street, in his sixty-ninth year.

The Rev JOSEPH D. A. McKENNA, associate pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Victory in Brooklyn and Superintendent of the parochial schools, died on Saturday in St. Mary's Hospital in his thirty-seventh year.

Mrs. BARBARA McFALL, widow of Zwingle McFall, died on Saturday at her home in Dover, N. H., in her seventy-seventh year.

THOMAS J. RYAN, a dealer and exhibitor of saddle horses, died on Saturday at his home, 301 St. Nicholas Avenue, after being in ill health for several years. In early life he was a jockey and rode the famous two-mile running mare Theora. Ryan was a member of the American Horse Exchange at one time.

The Rev. JOHN F. DONAHOE, pastor of St. Ann's Church, Albany, died at the rectory yesterday. He took up his charge at St. Ann's in June, 1880, and cleared the parish of a heavy debt during his pastorate. Father Donahoe was born in Utica in 1854, and his preliminary education was in the public schools and Whitestown Academy. He was ordained from the Seminary of Saint Sulpice, Montreal.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

JACOBSON.—Sunday morning, a daughter, to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Jacobson, at Miss Sugarman's Sanatorium, 49 West 76th St.

ABRAHAM.—Aug. 9, 8091 Jackson Av., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Abraham, a son.

CANTOR.—Aug. 10, Bensonhurst, to Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Cantor, a daughter.

GILLETTE.—Aug. 12, 1,000 Fox St., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gillette, a son.

HARRIS.—Aug. 8, Edgemere, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Harris, a daughter.

HOCHSTADER.—Aug. 9, Far Rockaway, to Mr. and Mrs. Irving Hochstadter, a daughter.

ISRAELSON.—Aug. 12, 745 Riverside Drive, to Mr. and Mrs. Jake Israelson, a daughter.

KLEIN.—Aug. 11, Dr. Brunar's Sanitarium, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Klein, a daughter.

LEAVY.—Aug. 11,

URGE THE MERGER OF 5 CITY COUNTIES

Mayor Gets Plan to Consolidate Many Offices and Abolish Others.

SAVE $1,000,000 SALARIES

Bruere and Wallstein Call County Government in a Municipality Costly and Unnecessary.

City Chamberlain Bruere and Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein have prepared for the Constitutional Convention a comprehensive study of the county government within the City of New York and it has been submitted to the Mayor. Mr. Bruere and Mr. Wallstein recommend a complete reorganization of the county government system by merging the several counties with the city, and where that is not practicable, the consolidation of the several county establishments.

"County government within the City of New York," the report says, "is an anachronism. Inherited from colonial times it persists by reason of public apathy and private political interest. County government was devised before the existence of large cities and is entirely unsuited to their needs. It is still imposed on the City of New York despite the fact that a complete scheme of municipal government has long made county government within this city an unnecessary and costly appendage."

There are forty separate county departments within the City of New York and twenty-seven are headed by independent elective county officers. The work of six county departments, the report states, is duplicated in each of the five counties, so that thirty departments are now doing the work which six should do. The cost of county government provided in the tax levy of 1915 was $7,704,945.79, which means that on every $1,000 of assessed valuation the taxpayers are compelled to pay for county government $19 in Richmond county, $15 in Bronx county, $12 in Kings county, $10 in Queens County, and $7 in New York county.

Would Save $1,000,000 Salaries.

The report says that an effective reorganization of county government would result in an annual saving of more than $1,000,000 for salaries alone. The report, in part, says:

County Government in the City of New York has been the favorite field of partisan politics and special legislation. Year after year county positions have been multiplied and county salaries increased, culminating in the creation of Bronx County at an additional annual burden of $700,000. In fifteen years the cost of county government has increased 90 per cent.

With few minor exceptions, the present Constitution permits no essentially different form of county organization and government from that in existence at the time of the adoption of the first Constitution of the State in 1777. Successive revisions of the Constitution have left County Government substantially as the first Constitution found it, a translation of the mediaeval English system.

If all the fee-collecting county offices were made self-supporting, as they should be, upon the accepted theory that the fee should cover the cost of the service rendered, the taxpayers would be saved more than $2,000,000 annually.

The Constitution leaves the Mayor without veto power over bills affecting county offices. As a result, the greater part of legislation financially burdensome to the city has related to those offices.

Of the forty county departments, mandatory legislation deprives the budget makers of all control over the payroll cost of ten departments, and leaves them powerless as to 75 per cent. of the salary cost in ten other departments, 50 per cent. in nine others, and in addition, imposes lump sum appropriations of $100,000 each for two other departments.

Mandatory legislation has resulted in gross inequalities in compensation paid in the several counties for similar service and has meddled with such administrative matters as fixing the salaries of office boys, cooks, scrub women, and watchmen.

Berths for Party Henchmen.

A striking example of the wastefulness of county government, resulting from its decentralization and from its exploitation for partisan purposes, is afforded by the enormous cost of preserving and restoring county records. In seventeen years over four and a quarter millions have been expended for that purpose by five separate county departments, three of which have been chiefly useful as affording berths for party henchmen.

Again, the average daily cost for guarding each prisoner in the county jails is $3.21 in Kings County, $3.49 in New York County, and $5.20 in Queens, while the per capita cost of guarding prisoners under the Department of Correction ranges from 7 cents to 37 cents per day.

Altogether the antique and wasteful system of county government within the City of New York should be thoroughly reorganized. The Constitution should be so amended as to permit the merger of the county governments with the city governments and where that is not practicable, the consolidation of the several county establishments.

Such reorganization would be largely the continuation of a process already initiated, since many functions performed "up State" by branches of the county governments have long in this city been performed by municipal officers. Every reason that sustains such earlier combination of county with city government sustains the continuation of the process.

Arguments in favor of the retention of the present system can readily be shown to be untenable.

Such reorganization would not, with present transit provisions, inconvenience the public, nor would local autonomy be unduly impaired. Branch offices could be maintained where necessary.

Such reorganization of the forty county departments would co-ordinate service, would centralize authority and responsibility and even on conservative lines would effect a saving in salaries alone of over $1,000,000 a year, or 30 per cent. of the present salary cost of those departments, and 19 per cent. of the total salary cost of county government as provided in the 1915 budget.

Would Consolidate Many Offices.

A reorganization plan suggested is to have clerks of the Supreme Court made into a single office and have the Appellate Division appoint the head of the new office as "the clerk of courts"; to have one District Attorney elected for the five counties; to replace by a single department the Register's office in each of the three counties and the register division of the County Clerk's office in the other two counties and have the Mayor appoint the head of the combined office; to abolish the office of Commissioner of Records; to replace the five Commissioners of Jurors with an appointee of the Appellate Division; to abolish the office of Public Administrator and transfer their functions to the City Chamberlain, to transfer the Sheriff's functions in all counties as peace officers to the Police Department; to consolidate the county courts with the Supreme Court and to consolidate the five Surrogates' Courts into one court.

"Such a reorganization," the report says, "would reduce the present forty county departments to eight, two of which would be merged with city offices, and would result in simplified elections, better official service, and economical administration."

BUSINESS NOTES.

A meeting of the housefurnishing goods buyers of the Dry Goods Union will be held at 432 Fourth Avenue tomorrow.

A. E. Levy, formerly of 1,161 Broadway, is now located in the office of Aaron Newmark, Inc. He will handle underwear made by the Newmark firm and children's dresses manufactured by M. & A. Levi of Baltimore.

The Amoskeag Manufacturing Company will open Spring lines of worsted dress goods today at prices which will show slight advances over prevailing quotations on these fabrics.

Gabe Mitchell, who up to seven years ago represented William Meyer & Co. of this city in the larger cities of the Far West for many years has rejoined the selling staff of the Meyer firm and will again travel for it in his old territory.

SEES PATRONAGE GRAB.

Honest Ballot Association Wants More Polls in Schools.

The Honest Ballot Association has sent a letter to the Board of Elections protesting their action in deciding upon the use of only ten schoolhouses in New York City as polling places at the Fall elections. Secretary George Kessler said last night:

"A great many inadequate, unfit, poorly lighted, and ill-smelling shops have been used as polling places in the past, and it was to cure this situation as well as to provide comfortable and dignified quarters for both election officers and voters that the amendment was passed.

"In view of all the facts, it is hard to understand what reason could have prompted the Board of Elections to make a decision not only reversing their former position, but one which is in no wise a fair application of the new amendments to the election law. Even if it were to be treated as an experiment, the use of ten schoolhouses in more than 2,000 election districts would not be a fair or adequate experiment.

"It is well known that, although there is no sanction in the law for it, the designation of polling places has for a long time been treated as political organization patronage and the only conceivable reason for the failure of the Board of Elections to make a fair application of the new law is that the political organizations have insisted upon retaining this $150,000 annual polling place patronage in spite of the public."

PRAISES THE ALDERMEN.

Citizens' Union to Aid in Re-electing Efficient Members.

The Citizens' Union is about to publish a report, prepared by its Aldermanic Committee, reviewing in detail the work of the present Board of Aldermen. It is to be the basis for an appeal to voters of all parties to return as Aldermen at the Fall election those members who have carried through the work of rehabilitating the board. Secretary W. E. Youker said yesterday:

"The most important fact demonstrated by the work of the 1914-1915 Aldermen is that the voters of New York City can elect an efficient legislative body when they are made to feel the necessity for one. This need is especially great, and the election of good Aldermen should be of particular concern to voters this year, owing to the pending revision of the State Constitution, which will undoubtedly extend to the city greater latitude in the control of its purely local affairs.

"One of the results of the fusion campaign of 1913 was the election as Aldermen of a majority of men committed to a program of complete reconstruction and development of the board's neglected functions. This program has been substantially carried out."

Will Hold Pile Fabrics Show.

Thirty-five lines of medium-priced pile fabric cloaks, which sell at retail from $25 to $65, will compete at the Shelton Looms Fashion Show, which is to be held at the Ritz-Carlton on Wednesday and Thursday of this week under the auspices of Sidney Blumenthal & Co., Inc., of this city. The judges will be the garment buyers for B. Altman & Co., this city; the Hengerer Company, Buffalo; the Kaufman Store, Pittsburgh; Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, and the fashion editors of Vogue, Harpers' Bazaar, and the American Cloak and Suit Review. John M. O'Connor of the last-named publication is Chairman of the Committee of Judges. Other exhibits will include hats from prominent millinery shops, and model suits and other garments from leading manufacturers in this city, all of them showing uses and adaptations of pile fabrics. Admission is by card, and it is said that a large attendance is already assured.

TO REPEAT GRAND REVIEW.

40,000 Veterans of Civil War Will March on Fiftieth Anniversary.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—In the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the grand review of the armies of Grant and Sherman, which will be one of the principal features of the forthcoming annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be held here Sept. 27 to Oct. 3, 40,000 marchers will pass in line before the President of the United States and his Cabinet, according to an announcement made today by Colonel George A. Bosley of Boston, the National Chief of Staff, who is here making arrangements for the event.

The grand review of the victorious veterans of the civil war, which occurred in Washington immediately following the close of the great struggle, was one of the most spectacular military incidents in the history of the world, and elaborate preparations have been made by the old soldiers worthily to commemorate it at their coming encampment. The line of march will be from the Capitol to the White House, along historic Pennsylvania Avenue.

STORM SPARED COCOANUTS.

Total Damage in Jamaica Estimated at Less Than $500,000.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 15.—Reports received today regarding the damage caused by the storm which swept Jamaica Friday are more reassuring. Banana plantations, as already reported, were the principal sufferers. Cocoanut groves in districts with which communication has been opened almost entirely escaped.

The damage to roads and bridges under the control of the Public Works Department is expected to be under $50,000, and the loss to railways half of this figure.

The entire losses probably will not reach $500,000. No damage to shipping has been reported.

TRADE SALES THIS WEEK.

TRADE OFFERINGS.

Monday.

Samuel Marx, Assignee Sale.—Schmelzer Bros., 207 Greene St., 10:30 A. M., misses' and children's dresses, cotton piece goods, &c.

David W. Blow Co., 320 Broadway.—Women's, misses', and children's cloaks, suits, shirtwaists, skirts, petticoats, and a large line of sweaters.

Charles Shongood, Bankrupt Sales.—Joseph Kircher, 270 West 44th St., 10:30 A. M., iron, wire, electrician's supplies, fixtures, &c.; Samuel Weisinger, 153 West 37th St., 2 P. M., furs, fixtures, &c.

Charles Shongood, Assignee Sale.—Kaplt & Abel, 47 East Broadway, 10:30 A. M., raincoats, suits, fixtures, &c.

I. Singer, 362 Broadway, Brooklyn—New bicycles.

Tuesday.

Charles Shongood, bankrupt sales: Reliance Auto Parts Co., 137 East 23d St., 10:30 A. M.—Auto parts, copper, and fixtures. Profit Sharing Groceries Corp., 981 Westchester Ave., Bronx, 10:30 A. M., also 734 Amsterdam Av. and 1,005 Columbus Av.—Groceries, store fixtures, &c.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St.—Women's wearing apparel.

J. Frenkel, bankrupt sale: Stock of Searle Mfg. Co., Troy—Batn robes, pajamas, nightrobes, &c.; 200,000 yards of cotton and flannels, 4,000 wool and worsted blankets, 1,000 dozen men's shirts, &c. Also Wednesday and Thursday.

Samuel Marx, assignee sale: Julius Glucroft, 1,862 Third Av., 10:30 A. M.—Stock and fixtures of up-to-date 3, 5, and 19 cent store.

Gross, Franzblau & Co., 27 Greene St.—Women's Fall and Winter garments.

Samuel Marx, assignee sale: Delta Lunch, Inc., 10 West 23d St.—Furnishings, fixtures, &c., of lunch room.

D. Greenwald & Co., Sheriff's sale, 448 East 106th St., 10:30 A. M.—Horses.

David W. Blow, 320 Broadway — Dry goods, women's and men's furnishings, cloaks, and suits.

Burling & Dole, 7 Greene St.—Woolens, worsteds, dress goods, trimmings, &c.

Wednesday.

Henry Lilly Co., 88 Reade St.—Shoes.

H. Perimutter, 208 Canal St.—Assignee sale of women's cloaks and suits.

Samuel Marx, assignee sale: Superior Doll Mfg. Co., Inc., 69 5th Av.—Dolls, unfinished dolls, materials, tables, machinery, &c.; also good will, outstanding accounts, office furniture, patent rights, formulas, &c.

David W. Blow Co., 320 Broadway—Men's, youths', and children's clothing.

Charles Shongood, bankrupt sales: Barnet Edelman, 306 East 101st St., 10:30 A. M.—Agateware, enamelware, kitchen utensils, &c.

Charles A. Manz, 9 Church St., 2 P. M.—Clocks, &c.

Charles Shongood, assignee sale: Belmont Dress and Waist Co., Inc., 130 West 17th St.—Dresses, piece goods, trimmings, fixtures, &c.

Van Praag & Co., 125 Duane St.—Stock of Clark-Hutchinson Co., consisting of $89,000 worth of men's, women's, and children's shoes and warm lines; $21,500 worth of new, unused samples; $4,500 worth of used samples, and $10,000 worth of Spring goods. Sale continues Thursday and Friday. On exhibition Monday and Tuesday.

Thursday.

D. Hartmann, 15 Mercer St.—Fur scarfs, muffs, sets, coats, &c.

Charles Shongood, bankrupt sales: Heron Investment Co., Inc., 839 Broadway, 10:30 A. M.—Silks, floss, machinery, &c., Monroe Fur Shop, 331 6th Av.; also 501 6th Av.—Cloaks, suits, furs, fixtures, &c.

Samuel Marx, assignee sale: Samuel Diatkin and Louis Wald, 1,426 Amsterdam Av.—Paint and painters' supplies, wall paper, ladders, brushes, fixtures, &c.

Friday.

J. H. Mayers, assignee sales: Green Liquor Co., 778 8th Av.—Wines, liquors, fixtures, unexpired lease, good will of business, &c., 10:30 A. M. United States Cigar Co., 118 East 28th St.—Cigars, tobacco, office furniture, fixtures, &c., 10:30 A. M.

David W. Blow Co., 520 Broadway—Women's, misses', and children's wearing apparel; also general merchandise.

Charles Shongood, bankrupt sales: Schoenbadkin Co., 227 West 29th St., 10:30 A. M.—Metal foundry. A. Lowell Mfg. Co., 208 Fulton St., 2 P. M.—Hardware.

Samuel Marx, assignee sale: Murray Specialty Shop, Inc., 3,664 Broadway, 10:30 A. M.—Dresses, waists, skirts, &c.

Henry Lilly Co., 88 Reade St.—Shoes.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St.—Women's wearing apparel.

Gross, Franzblau & Co., 27 Greene St.—Women's Fall and Winter garments.

Burling & Dole, 7 Greene St.—Dress goods, dry goods, cotton goods, &c.

Saturday.

D. Greenwald & Co., assignee sale, 112 Fulton St., 10:30 A. M.—Furniture, fixtures, &c.

ART AND RETAIL.

Tuesday.

Flattau's Auction Rooms, 115 University Place—Household furniture, Steinway piano, oil paintings, Oriental rugs, cut glass, and crystal; solid silver, bric-a-brac, &c. Also Wednesday.

Benjamin S. Wise, 428 Columbus Av.—Custom-made dresses and costumes, valued at $75,000, made by a prominent 5th Av. firm, 2 P. M.

Liberty Auction Rooms, 124 University Place—Household furniture and furnishings of all kinds, from storage warehouse in Arlington, N. J. Also Wednesday.

Thursday.

A. Kaliski, 88 University Place—Household furniture and effects. Also Friday.

Friday.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 19 Willoughby St., Brooklyn—Household furniture.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Forecast:

No. Car.—Thunder showers Mon.; Tues. cloudy; probably showers in w.; gentle to mod. winds, mostly s.

So. Car.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues.; mod. e. to s. e. winds.

Ga.—Thunder showers Mon.; Tues. fair; mod. e. winds.

Fla.—Thunder showers Mon. and Tues.; fair in s.; mod. e. to s. e. winds.

Ala.—Showers Mon.; Tues. fair in s.; showers in n.; fresh to strong n. e. winds on the coast Mon.

Miss.—Showers in n., rain in s. Mon.; cooler; strong n. winds on coast; probably mod. gale; Tues. fair in s.; rain in n.

La.—Rain Mon.; cooler in n. and w.; increasing n. e. winds; probably gale on the coast; Tues. fair in s.; rain in n.

E. Tex.—Showers in n., rain in s. Mon.; cooler; increasing n. e. to n. winds, becoming higher over s.; probably fresh gale on the coast; Tues. probably fair in w.; rain in e.

W. Tex.—Thunder showers Mon. and Tues.

Okla.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Ark.—Fair Mon.; Tues. probably rain and cooler.

Tenn.—Thunder showers Mon.; Tues. rain and cooler.

Ky.—Fair Mon.; Tues. cloudy.

Ohio—Fair Mon. and Tues.; gentle to mod. s. w. winds.

Ind.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; gentle shifting winds.

Lower Mich.—Thunder showers in n. Mon., and Mon. night in s. Tues. fair; gentle to mod. s. and s.-w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Thunder showers Mon. Tues. probably fair; gentle to mod. shifting winds.

Ill.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues., probably showers Mon. night or Tues. in n.

Mo.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues.

Wis.—Showers Mon. Tues. cloudy.

Minn.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Iowa—Showers Mon. Tues. fair.

N. Dak., S. Dak., and Neb.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues., probably showers in w. Tues.

Kan.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AMSTERDAM—Holzheimer & Schaul; P. D. Schaul, millinery, muslin underwear; 320 Church.

ALBANY—Nusbaum & Livingstone; J. Allingham, W. L. Adams, E. P. Mull, J. K. Rutherford, millinery; Imperial.

AMAKA, Neb.—Hayden Bros.; T. Flynn, suits, coats, furs, waists; Gotham.

ALLENTOWN—Hess Bros.; G. D. Sell, wash goods; 315 4th Av.

ALTOONA—Wm. F. Gable Co.; H. M. Fleck, ladies' garments; 2 Walker; Herald Square.

ATLANTA—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; F. A. Sheram, notions, gloves, jewelry; 148 W. 23d; Latham.

ATLANTA—Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co.; Miss E. Agricola, laces; Mrs. A. W. Richards, gloves, hosiery, handkerchiefs; 71 W. 23d.

ATLANTA—J. S. Boley & Co.; Miss Boley, millinery; Collingwood.

ATLANTA—J. M. High Co.; A. J. Haynie, domestics; 353 4th Av.; Latham.

AUBURN—Foster, Ross & Co.; J. H. Foster, laces, ribbons; H. Hanlon, dry goods; 69 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. E. Stern, hats; A. A. Dieterle, dry goods; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Louvre; Mrs. Kaflan, millinery; Great Northern.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Miss A. Brauer, millinery; 18 W. 35th.

BALTIMORE—Daniel Miller Co.; C. Schott, suits, waists; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—J. E. Hurst & Co.; J. H. Wells, Fall coats; 146 W. 25th.

BALTIMORE—S. Todes, white goods; Breslin.

BALTIMORE—Crescent Mfg. Co.; T. Hoenes, notions; Breslin.

BINGHAMTON—Fowler, Dick & Walker; F. St. John, dress goods, silks; 212 5th Av.

BRISTOL, Tenn.—E. W. King Co.; H. P. King, dry goods; Flanders.

CHATTANOOGA—D. B. Loveman Co.; Miss E. Sweet, infants' wear, muslin underwear; 148 W. 23d.

CHICAGO—Evan, Lloyd & Co.; J. Staal, carpets, upholstery goods, curtains; P. Caspary, millinery; L. Geleerd, men's, boys' clothing; Miss M. Jahn, muslin underwear, infants' wear, house dresses; H. Margerum, women's coats, suits, waists, furs, petticoats; A. Miller, knit underwear, hosiery, men's furn. goods; P. Madigan, silks, dress goods, domestics, wash goods, linens; A. L. Knoop, laces, embroideries, neckwear, notions; 1,261 B'way.

CHICAGO—"Hillman's;" Miss M. Shannon, fancy goods; E. W. Wolff, toys, sporting goods, china art ware; J. F. Brown, furs; G. C. Fleming, wash goods, linens, blankets; 116 W. 32d.

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; L. Peiser, waists; Miss E. Thal, misses' coats, suits, dresses; W. B. Leddy, curtains, upholstery goods; J. A. Albiez, carpets, rugs; 215 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Miss A. E. Hayes, muslin underwear, infants' wear; Miss N. Kaufman, Miss A. Ryan, cloaks, suits; 115 Worth.

CHICAGO—Evan Lloyd & Co.; P. Caspary, millinery; H. Morguren, ready-to-wear; A. Miller, furn. goods; 1,261 Broadway.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; E. D. Mandel, laces, hdkfs.; L. J. Mandel, representing; 13 East 22d.

CHICAGO—Ladies' Apparel House; S. P. Piatt, jobbing shirtwaists; McAlpin.

CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; J. Merckblack dress goods; B. Jones, linens, 200 5th Av.

CINCINNATI—Alms & Doepke Co.; Miss E. Meyer, millinery; 350 Broadway.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; C. Mashek, millinery; 71 W. 23d.

CAIRO—M. Kaufman, dry goods; Strand.

CLEVELAND—S. Klein & Co.; S. Klein, woolens; Latham.

CLEVELAND—The Bailey Co.—Miss A. Fehn, dresses; 71 W. 23d.

CLOVIS, N. M.—W. I. Luikart; ready-to-wear, dry goods; 40 E. 22d.

COLUMBUS—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; Miss B. Dunlop, corsets, muslin underwear, petticoats, infants' wear; 220 5th Av.; Collingwood.

CORDELL, Okla.—C. H. Wright D. G. Co.; C. H. Wright, dry goods, ready-to-wear; 40 E. 22d.

DALLAS—Sanger Bros.; A. J. Frankenstein, jewelry, perfumery; 19 East 24th; Cumberland.

DALLAS—A. Harris & Co.; L. A. Harris, general mdse.; 148 West 23d.

DAYTON—Rike-Kumler Co.; Miss T. Bohlender, ribbons; Miss L. Kohn, Miss Hieatt, fancy goods; Miss L. Rosser, jewelry, leather goods; 220 5th Av.

DENVER—A. T. Lewis & Sons D. G. Co.; J. Woodley, domestics; 16 East 18th.

DES MOINES—Yormker Bros.; R. E. Jackson, art goods, drug sundries; 303 5th Av.

DETROIT—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; Miss J. Murphy, representing; Miss M. Kavanagh, infants' wear; Miss E. L. Oppenheimer, misses' wear; Miss H. Silverman, underwear; Miss McCarthy, waists; Miss Oppenheimer, misses' wear; 385 5th Av.

DETROIT—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; William Bridge, basement, women's, misses' ready-to-wear; 200 5th Av.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; W. E. Sittlington, silks, dress goods; 50 Union Square.

DETROIT—Newland Hat Co.; J. A. Gleeson, men's hats; 8 Washington Place.

EL PASO—Levinson & Rosenberg; H. Rosenberg, dry goods, women's ready-to-wear; 40 E. 22d.

ENID, Okla.—Kennedy Merc. Co.; G. D. Matthews, dress goods, silks, notions, hosiery; 260 5th Av.; Flanders.

HARRISBURG—Robinson & Co.; R. E. Robinson, furn. goods; Breslin.

HOUSTON—Hogan & Allnoch Dry Goods Co.; E. J. Hogan, dry goods; 208 Church.

HUNTSVILLE—Famous; F. Ezell, T. Terry, general mdse.; Park Avenue.

INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; Miss Coombs, neckwear, veilings; Miss F. Nation, basement, ready-to-wear; Miss Morrison, hosiery; Mr. Gregg, Mr. Efroymson, men's furn. goods; Mr. Burk, ribbons; 71 W. 23d.

INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; Miss N. B. Honon, corsets, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 71 W. 23d.

INDIANAPOLIS—Selig D. G. Co.; S. Selig, coats, skirts, petticoats; 116 W. 32d.

ITHACA, N. Y.—Rothschild Bros.; I. Rothschild, dry goods; Imperial.

JACKSONVILLE—Cohen Bros.; G. B. Yennarvin, domestics, linens, white goods; M. E. Morrow, silks, dress goods; S. Goldberg, fancy goods; 225 5th Av.

JACKSONVILLE—Cohen Bros.; M. E. Morrow, dress goods, silks; 225 5th Av.; Cumberland.

KANKAKEE—Galina Bros.; J. C. Cotton, dry goods; C. M. Galina, millinery, Park Avenue.

KALAMAZOO—Gilmore Bros.; J. Terbeek, domestics; A. Miller, dress goods, silks; 116 West 32d.

KALAMAZOO—Gilmore Bros.; Mrs. Wheeler, infants' wear; 116 West 32d.

KANSAS CITY—Emery-Bird-Thayer D. G. Co.; G. E. Toole, ready-to-wear, basement; J. R. Irwin, china, lamps, glassware; 25 Madison Av.

KANSAS CITY—Emery-Bird-Thayer D. G. Co.; J. R. Irwin, china, glass; 25 Madison Av.

LOUISVILLE—Kaufman-Strauss Co.; B. Marcus, domestics; 220 5th Av.

MACON—Dannenberg Co.; L. Irvine, leather goods; 1,133 Broadway; Wallick's.

MEMPHIS—Summerfield Co.; H. I. Summerfield, ready to wear; 13 E. 22d.

MERIDIAN, Miss.—L. Schwartz & Co.; L. Schwartz, general mdse.; Strand.

MILWAUKEE—Gimbel Bros.; J. G. Kapps, furnishing goods, gloves, handkerchiefs; Broadway and 32d.

MILWAUKEE—Dallafield Co.; J. Dallafield, jewelry; Imperial.

MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; Mrs. F. H. Keuhne, ladies', infants' wear; Miss M. Sullivan, buttons, dress trimmings; 1,170 Broadway.

MOBILE—L. Hammel D. G. Co.; J. Hammel, gen. mdse.; 71 W. 23d.

MONTGOMERY—Montgomery Fair; W. C. Rostwick, linens; A. H. Ball, dry goods; 23 East 26th.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Montgomery Fair; H. Danziger, mdse. mgr.; 23 East 26th.

NASHVILLE—Castner-Knott Dry Goods Co.; C. Zeller, notions; 23 E. 26th.

NEWCASTLE, Penn.—J. H. Enwer's Sons; N. G. Enwer, dry goods; Holland House.

NEW ORLEANS—Maison Blanche; Miss L. Baker, laces, trimmings; 116 W. 32d; Georgian.

NEW ORLEANS—Williams-Richardson Co.; E. E. Richardson, dry goods; 51 Leonard.

NEW ORLEANS—Schwartz Bros. & Co.; L. E. Schwartz, dry goods, cloaks; 75 Leonard.

NORFOLK—Miller, Rhoads & Swartz; C. Gilbert, millinery; 320 Church.

PADUCAH—C. H. Rieke & Sons; L. M. Rieke, Jr., notions, hosiery, gloves, furn. goods; 75 Leonard.

PHILADELPHIA—W. B. Conrad & Co.; P. G. Conrad, representing; Great Northern.

PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; Miss W. Kern, knit underwear; Miss McElwain, hosiery; 37 West 26th.

PITTSFIELD—I. Michelman, cloaks, suits; York.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; J. F. Carroll, Miss Hogan, laces, embroideries, neckwear, art needlework; M. Dunn, piece goods, silks, velvets, dress goods, linens, wash goods; 95 Madison Av.

PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; Miss Meyers, skirts; A. C. Portno, children's coats, dresses; 364 5th Av.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y.—The Sample Shop; L. Balsam, ladies' ready-to-wear; 868 East 164th St.

READING—Lord & Gage; Miss H. Wentzel, millinery, ribbons; 23 E. 26th.

RICHMOND—Fourgurean-Temple Co.; Miss Smith, millinery; Collingwood.

RICHMOND—Thalheimer Bros.; Miss J. Mitchell, cloaks, suits, waists; 148 W. 23d.

RICHMOND, Va.—Dreyfuss Co.; S. B. Hazle, ready to wear; 1,115 Broadway.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; J. Cook, linens, blankets; 432 4th Av.

ROCHESTER—Hickey-Freeman Co.; J. L. Freeman, trimmings; 200 5th Av.

RUSHVILLE, Ind.—C. A. & H. E. Mauzy; C. A. Mauzy, general mdse.; Breslin.

SAN ANTONIO—M. Halff & Bro.; E. Oppenheimer, dry goods; 43 Leonard.

SAN ANTONIO—Jaske Bros.; O. W. Hilger, silks, dress goods; 148 W. 23d; Wallick's.

SAN JOSE—M. Blum & Co.; M. Blum, coats; 15 East 26th.

SAULT STE. MARIE—Prenzauer Bros.; T. R. Cowan, ready-to-wear; 31 Union Square.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Prenzauer Bros. Co.; W. R. Cowan, ready-to-wear, gen'l mdse.; 31 Union Square.

SHAWNEE, Okla.—C. L. Blain; ready-to-wear; 40 E. 22d.

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; M. B. Joel, wash goods; A. P. Lyons, housefurn. goods; 71 West 23d.

ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; Miss N. O. Fallon, ribbons; Miss N. L. Jones, muslin underwear; 23 East 26th.

ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; P. J. Krazeise, hosiery, knit underwear; 37 West 26th.

ST. LOUIS—Sonnenfeld's; L. Ackerman, millinery; 302 5th Av.

ST. LOUIS—Lindel Dry Goods Co.; G. W. Russell, dry goods; Great Northern.

ST. LOUIS—Singer Bros. Cloak Co.; A. Singer, cloaks, suits; 648 B'way.

STERLING—Mannheimer Bros.; O. H. Mathies, carpets, rugs; 320 Church.

ST. PAUL—Mannheimer Bros.; Miss J. Cummings, French underwear; 1,270 Broadway.

SUPERIOR, Wis.—Lightbody-Wingate Co.; S. W. Lightbody, notions; Miss B. Stern, ladies' garments; Breslin.

TERRE HAUTE—Lederer-Felbelman Co.; Wm. Link, ready-to-wear; Collingwood.

TERRE HAUTE—A. Herz; Miss E. Nitsche, gen'l mdse.; 116 West 32d.

TOPEKA—Crosby Bros. Co.; Miss B. N. Campbell, Miss N. Berger, ready-to-wear; Great Northern.

TRINIDAD—R. Hamerslough Merc. Co.; W. Frerich, coats; 15 East 26th.

WACO, Tex.—J. Levinski, jewelry, silverware; 50 Maiden Lane.

WASHINGTON—King's Palace; Miss W. Kinder, misses', children's, infants' wear, corsets, muslin underwear; Miss W. Miller, kimonos; Cumberland.

WASHINGTON—S. Kann Sons & Co.; Mrs. M. G. Holtt, ladies' neckwear; 215 4th Av.

YORK—Vetter & Peffer; A. E. Vetter, ready to wear; Imperial.

YORK—P. Wiest's Sons; R. K. Stallsmith, dress goods, silks; H. S. Wiest, dry goods; 71 W. 23d.

YOUNGSTOWN—G. W. McKelvey Co.; Miss T. A. Holohan, corsets, ladies' infants' wear; Miss A. Frogget, books; 320 Church.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Strouss, Hirschberg Co.; S. V. Louvie, leather goods, jewelry, toilet goods, stationery; 351 4th Av.

R. S. B. Co.
—Auctioneers—
32 Greene St.
Offer Visiting Buyers Bargains in Up-to-the-Minute Merchandise.
50% Below Manufacturer's Prices.
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UMBRELLAS
American taffetas, best paragon frames, mission handles, absolutely rainproof, at $4.25 doz. Also the best dollar seller at $6.00 a doz. S. SIDMAN, 293 Church.

COSTUMES, DRESSES, CLOAKS — BEADED & BRAIDED ON THE CORNELY EMBROIDERY MACHINE
O. J. Ahlstrom, 711 B'way, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATIONS.
The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial contains pictures of the latest battlefields—scenes of victory and defeat, the terrible modern engines of destruction at work on sea and land and in the air; the personalities uppermost in the war news, the life of non-combatants under war conditions in many regions, the picturesque and notable localities brought into notice as the battle lines swing back and forth. On all news stands, ten cents. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the months of August and September, 1915, will be as follows:

Bankruptcy motions on Wednesday, Aug. 18 and 25; Sept. 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29.

General motions on Aug. 19 and 26; Sept. 2, 9, 15, 23, and 30, 1915.

Notes of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day.

Notes of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Guy, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

St Clair<Sherman. | Tuckerman<Goldstein.
Chamberlain<Chamberlain. | Perimutter<Lazofsky.
Ginsberg<NY Rwy Co. | Mutual Life Ins<72-76 W 36 St Rly Co.
Re Davis, (Nilson.) | Re Narzisenfeld, &c.
Haviland<Allen. | Webb<Byrd.
Minehard<I R T. | Stand Cigars Stands Co<Schwartz.
Tiffany<same. | Furze<CNY.
A Sliz, Inc<Klein. | Greenwald<Bachrach.
Merrill<I R T. | Re Potter.
Fitzgerald<Magnetite Mining Co. (2.) | Sinnott<Sinnott.
Mills<Mills. | Ashlowich<same.
Mochlich<I R T. | People<Pub Serv C.
Martinez<same. | Ira Rty Co<McIver.
Re Mortoni<Guzzetta. | Marorigni<Bradley Cont Co.
Re Corn Exch Bank<Barclay. | Twitchell<same.
Re Schlessinger, (Lichtblau.) | Shore<Linch.
Re Ryan. | Peterson<same.
Schnurmacher<Laskin. | Myers<Myers.
Meeg<Schermerhorn. | Cicero<NY C RR.
Tablaporter<Schenectady Ry Co. | Pellegrino<Turkel.
Hulst<Pelletier. | Marte.lo<same.
Shea<Wanamaker. | Pellegrino<Felstelner.
Warren<Ward Bak Co | Martella<Felstiner.
Taishoff<Elkeman. | Holly<Newman.
Weiss<Scherr, (2.) | Erody<Erody.
Re Schnitzer, (S W Surety Inc Co.) | Re Gerard.
Young<Winton M Car. | Tomack<Tomack.
Nolan<Horn. | Bow Sav Bk<Bellevue Rty Co, (2.)
Re Boyd. | Kossoff<Kossoff.
Rosenberg<Goldberger. | Reiss<Rhinelander (2)
Davis<Wilmerding. | Germ Sav Bk<Schuck.
Re Asch. | Abramowitz<Bradley Cont Co.
Blossom<Hodgens, (2) | Simberg<Simberg.
Re Teller. | Chavey<Cheney.
Re Scholle. | Smalley<Brodie.
Re Suffern & Co. | Littler<Goffe.
Royal Bank of Can<Chase, Talbot & Co. | Re Bonefarth (Stein.)
Hinckley<Am Lum & Mfg Co. | Planter<Nat Nass Bk.
People<Sigman. | Williams<Peirce Co.
Barrett<Moynan. | Harasimowicz<Pa RR
Planten<Nat Nass Bk | Karosas<same.
Sothman<Ward. | Paskewicz<same.
Reilly<John Park Co. | Ruthowski<same.
Jeffers<Ft View Con. | Messmer<Boettger.

Southern Pacific Co.

San Francisco Terminal 1st 4s
Due 1950

Secured by first mortgage lien on the San Francisco terminals of the Southern Pacific Company.

Price 80½ and Interest
To net about 5¼%

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New York
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Special Circular
Describing 43 Issues

Convertible Bonds are direct obligations of issuing companies. In addition, bonds of this type are convertible into other securities, usually common stock. As set forth in our circular, this privilege frequently means substantial profits to the holders of convertible bonds.

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Investment Securities
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ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO

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Canadian Cities

with principal and interest payable in American money in New York, may now be obtained to yield from

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Yield 4.30% to 5%

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INVESTMENTS
High Grade Municipals, Legal for New York Savings Banks, To Yield 4.20%

N. J. SECURITIES
CLARENCE HODSON & Co
ESSEX BLDG NEWARK

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

The stock market reached a stage last week which was well typified by the news of the week. The forces making for unrestricted bidding up of stocks had for the time being run their course and gave way to the forces making for reaction. The counterpart of this in the news was found in two important decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission, one granting an increase in rates and the other ordering a reduction, and in the course of foreign exchange, which caused some concern less the premium on the American dollar should become so great as to inconvenience or hamper our foreign trade. For some time the news which bore on the market was one-sided to a large extent, and so was the market one-sided. Last week both became two-sided.

Traders had scorned the danger of a reaction, but it was forced upon the market and forced upon it as much as a result of the technical position as by the news from outside. The advance had become too rapid and yielded naturally to the first news of importance making for reaction. Indeed, it yielded even before the news compelled reaction, for it was due to the state of traders' minds that the first important rate decision of the week—the decision granting some advances in freight rates to the Western roads—was interpreted as an adverse market factor. With their minds filled so much with war orders and the huge profits hoped for from them the grant of only a small increase in rates seemed to them a thing to be despised. But it was not. It was an increase and an increase allowed by the Interstate Commerce Commission means more than the mere immediate gain in dollars and cents. It means that the commission has come to recognize that the railroads have needed larger revenues. It means that the rate question is more of a two-sided question than it was for a long time. It was for a long time an adverse factor because it seemed that the way to an increase in rates on any general scale was barred to the railroads. The Eastern rate decision, supplemented now by the Western rate decision, does away with that impression. It is a hopeful change. But if the rate question is two-sided it means, of course, that reductions have to be taken with advances. The question cannot be made one-sided in favor of the railroads any more than it should not be one-sided against them. The anthracite decision was unpalatable to the market, but Wall Street had never expected that the anthracite roads would escape a reduction in their rates once they passed under formal review by the commission. It had all but forgotten that the case was pending, and so the reduction ordered had the effect of an unfavorable surprise, but had Wall Street stopped to think of that case while it was bidding up war stocks it would have taken it for granted that some reduction would be ordered. It may have been taken aback by the extent of the reduction, but hardly by the fact of the reduction itself.

Up to midweek the market was making new high records in the general level of prices, but thereafter reaction controlled the course of quotations. Some stocks continued to rise, but their influence in the list as a whole was counteracted by the liquidating pressure on other stocks, including notably the anthracite railroad stocks and the shares of some of the war-order companies. The reaction, however, at no time passed out of bounds, for, with the exception of a few stocks peculiarly exposed to violent reaction because of the excessive rapidity with which they had advanced—Crucible Steel is a case in point—the setback was moderate compared with the extent of the previous rise, and the market did not pass out of control, for there was still evidence last week of the organized character of the underlying market movement. The upbidding of stocks here and there in the list on each day of reaction suggested efforts to stem the reaction, and it served its purpose at least in part.

As the rate question assumed more pronounced appearance of being a two-sided question, so, too, did the questions involved in the present great premium on the American dollar. Up to a certain point that premium is a highly favorable influence; beyond that point it is an embarrassment. Wall Street was looking last week to the time when the premium on the dollar would be an embarrassment because of the unusual difficulties which it might put in the way of foreign purchases in this market. We are glad to have Europe send us gold, but we would lose instead of gaining through Europe having to send us so much gold that she would seriously impair her ability to continue to pay for goods bought here. For a long time the depreciation in the exchanges was regarded as a one-sided matter in our favor. It is coming to be regarded as a two-sided question. Bankers who held to the view that the decline in sterling was England's problem and not ours have been coming to the view that it is our problem too. It is a pity they did not sooner come to that conclusion, for they might all this time have been emphasizing the fact that what the country would profit by most in the long run would be a normal exchange of goods, and, while that was lacking, the maintenance of a normal rate of exchange as nearly as that is possible in such a time as this. A British credit established here to facilitate payment for goods bought in the United States would not be solely an accommodation to Great Britain; it would be a step in the direction of safeguarding our own trade interests. The question of granting a huge credit to Great Britain should be considered in that light, for this, too, is a two-sided question.

If we are to extend credit we want, of course, not only to extend it in a way which is safe, but also in a way which seems perfectly safe to all. No doubt the grant of a credit to Great Britain on its unsecured obligation would be safe, but investors here might well have some doubt about it. For one thing no one can measure the uncertainties of the war, and for another it may almost be said that up to this time our investors know nothing of foreign investments. Their capital has so far been employed to good purpose at home. But we are no longer in an isolated position. As much from necessity as from choice we have taken the position of a world money market. We should profit to the full by all the opportunities for safe expansion of our trade and financial interest which this position brings to us. If we are to do that we must extend credit. Thus is trade built up and retained. How are we to do it most safely? Apparently through the making of loans on our own securities. Last week England sent close to $20,000,000 in gold and about $30,000,000 in American securities. That may be the beginning of a movement which will reach very large proportions. It seems to afford the easiest escape from continuing our foreign trade on a cash basis with the almost inevitable result of restricting that trade through the inability of our customers abroad to continue to send gold in payment of every shipment of grain, of cotton, of war supplies, or of what not in excess of the amount of our reduced imports. Our trade is passing through an extraordinary period; other than the usual means of handling it seem necessary. We must live up to our present opportunities if we are to derive the maximum of eventual benefit from them. The world can do more trade than it has to do; we should not exact such terms on our trade as will lead the world to do with us only the trade it cannot help doing.

STEADY TONE IN LONDON.

Exchange Situation Leads to Caution in the Money Market.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Stocks ended the week with prices steady as the result of a fairly cheerful sentiment. American shares displayed increased activity from Wednesday on, business consisting chiefly of sales to New York in small amounts. American bonds were again bought on a moderate scale from semi-official sources, and local investment buying of these securities was in evidence. Many Mexican issues hitherto unsalable became hard to buy at prevailing levels, owing to hopes of favorable developments from the Pan-American conference at Washington.

The money market trend indicated, as the week ended, that lenders were acting cautiously, because of the marked decline of sterling rates in New York. Bankers believe that gold exports to America will be on a large scale from this time on, warning of this pending development being given in the shipment announced Wednesday. The recovery of gold from circulation is proceeding in satisfactory fashion. It is as yet unknown whether transfers to New York will be on a weekly basis or whether they will begin with one very large amount.

One thing is certain, and that is that free gold exports as a basis for future credit arrangements is universally approved, and the various city interests are co-operating on the exchange question more cordially than they have been doing in weeks. Although France parts unwillingly with gold, owing to the exceptional psychology of her people, the gold stores of the Allies available to draw upon for exchange purposes can be made to reach $500,000,000. The gold movement may possibly be arranged through Ottawa, as earlier transfers were.

Good hopes are being held out in manufacturing circles of a real increase in our munition production before the year's end. This should supply another element in improving the exchange situation.

PARIS BOURSE BUOYANT.

Trend of Prices Upward—American Railroads Strong.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—After some days of stagnation, the Bourse assumed a better tone and closed the week buoyantly. Prices are showing a decided upward trend, with American railway securities especially strong. De Beers, Russian industrials, and the Spanish external loan are others which have shared in the upturn. The improvement was, for the most part, due to better news from the Baltic and from the Dardanelles. Rentes are quoted at 68.50 and French bank stocks are steady.

In spite of the great efforts of the Treasury to steady the exchanges they are still soaring. The quotation on London is 27 francs 05 centimes, while the New York exchange stands at 5 francs 89 centimes bid, both closing firm with little offered at the prices quoted.

It is reported that a decision about the liquidation of outstanding Bourse accounts is imminent. It is generally expected that something definite will be decided at the meeting next week of Minister Ribot, the bankers, and other interested parties.

Monday will be a holiday here.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Week Ended Aug. 14, 1915.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
150	Alaska G. M.	32½	34¼	32½	34
43,390	Allis-Ch. Mfg.	35½	46½	33½	40½
10	Allis-Ch., pf.	75	75	75	75
6,850	Am. B. Sugar	59½	60¾	54¾	59½
15,120	Am. Can	59	60⅝	57¾	59⅝
3,800	Am. Car & F.	62	71⅞	61¾	70½
40	Am. Cot. Oil	51¾	51⅞	51½	51½
100	Am. Ice Sec.	24¼	24½	23¼	23¾
10	Am. Linseed	12	12	12	12
3,170	Am. Loco	53	56½	53	54⅝
7,690	Am. S. & R.	80⅝	84¼	79½	80¼
150	Am. Sug. Ref.	109½	111½	109¼	109½
50	Am. T. & T.	122	122	122	122
2,750	Anac. Cop. Co.	68¾	69¼	66½	66⅝
880	A., T. & S. F.	101¾	104½	101¾	102⅜
5,410	Bald. Loco.	79½	83½	78½	80¼
1,100	Balt. & Ohio	86⅝	86⅝	80⅝	82
946	B'klyn R. T.	86¾	87	86	86¾
250	California Pet.	13½	18	13½	16
1,880	Canadian Pac.	149	153½	148	152¾
1,580	Cent. Leather	43¾	44	42	42⅜
540	Ches. & Ohio	43	46½	42	45⅞
1,690	C., M. & St. P.	88	88¼	82½	82¾
1,200	C., R. I. & P.	16⅝	18⅜	15¾	16½
90	Chino Copper	45	45½	44½	44⅝
4,190	Col. Fuel & I.	41½	42⅞	40½	41
2,130	Corn Prod. R.	14½	16¾	14½	16⅝
20,430	Crucible Steel	89	90½	71¼	73¾
1,920	Distillers Sec.	29¼	30¾	28¼	28⅝
15,630	Erie	27½	28¾	27	27⅜
740	Erie 1st pf.	42½	45¾	41½	43¼
10	Gen. Elec.	173¾	173¾	173¾	173¾
10,780	Goodrich, B.F.	52½	58¾	52	53¼
110	Gt. Nor. pf.	113½	126¾	113¾	119⅝
1,114	Gt. Nor. ctfs. for O. Prop.	41¾	42½	40½	41
400	Guggen. Exp.	64	65¼	64	65⅛
260	Inspir. Cop.	35	33¾	31½	31½
190	Inter.-Met. N. ctfs.	20½	21	20	20
430	K. City So.	25	30½	25	28
440	Lehigh Val.	147	147½	140¾	142½
10	Louis & Nash.	113½	115¼	113½	115¼
560	Maxwell M.	34¾	42¾	33¾	40½
3,800	Mex. Petrol.	78½	87¼	77½	78½
190	Miami Cop.	26	26	24¾	24⅞
50	Mo., K. & T.	8¾	8¾	8⅝	8¼
570	Mo. Pacific	2⅞	2⅞	1¾	1⅞
630	N.E. & S. Co.	24	29	23¼	28
280	Nat. L. Co.	66	67⅝	64½	64½
80	Nev. Co. Cop.	15	15	14¾	14⅝
940	N. Y. Central	89¾	92¾	89¾	90⅝
460	N.Y., N.H. & H.	63	66½	62	62
90	N.Y., O. & W.	29⅜	29⅜	25⅞	25⅞
230	North. Pac.	107¾	111	107¾	109¾
190	Pacific Mail	33	35½	32¾	34¼
660	Pennsyl. Rail.	103	104¾	102¾	103¾
110	Pitts. Coal	25⅜	25½	24¾	25⅛
4,370	Pres. St. Car	59	65	58¾	63½
170	Rail. St. Sp.	41	42	39¾	40¼
20	Ray Con. Cop.	22¾	22½	22¾	22½
32,220	Reading	150⅜	154½	146⅜	147¾
3,920	Rep. I. & S.	44¼	46	42¾	44
10	R. I. & S. pf.	98	98	98	98
1,030	R'ly (M.) Co.	6	13½	6	10½
2,820	So. Pacific	86¼	91¼	86	89½
240	So. Ry.	15¾	16¾	15½	16
30	So. Rail. pf.	50	50	50	50
1,500	Studebaker	84¾	99½	84¾	90½
2,030	Tenn. Copper	42¾	43¾	41½	43¾
180	U. B. & P. pf.	7½	8	7½	7¾
16,080	Union Pac.	130⅞	134½	130¾	131½
530	U. S. Rubber	47¾	49	47	47¾
120,365	U. S. Steel	72¾	76⅞	72¾	73⅞
430	Utah Copper	66¾	67	65	65¾
70	Va.-C. Chem.	35½	35¾	35½	36⅜
60	Wabash pf.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
40	W. U. Tel.	70½	71	70½	70⅝
25,940	West. E. & M.	112¾	115	111¾	112¾
40	West. rights.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
583,818					

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Week Ended Aug. 14, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$17,648,000	$484,849,700
Same period last year		425,061,100
	High. Low.	High. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	82.73 82.38	84.48 81.51
Same period last year		89.42 82.73

		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s		80	78	80	4
Albany & Susq.		98¾	83¾	83¾	8
AlaskaGold cv.deb.6s		127	127	127	1
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s		92¾	92¼	92¾	1
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s		101½	99⅝	99¾	4
Am. Cottons'd Oil 4½s		100¼	100¼	100¼	3
Am. Hide & L. 6s		102½	102⅜	102½	3
Am. Ice Sec. 6s		81½	81½	81½	1
Am. Sm. Sec. 6s		107	106	106	22
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s		101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	208
Am. T. & T. col. 4s		89	88¾	88¾	29
Am. Wr. Paper 5s		60	50	50	40
Armour & Co. 4½s		91⅞	91½	91½	46
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s		92	90½	92	118½
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s		82½	82½	82½	13
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, sta.		82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	8½
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1960		104½	102½	103	289
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1935		104	102	103¼	17
A., T. & S. F. 5s		101¾	101¾	101⅝	17
Atlantic Coast L. 4s		88¾	88	88½	12
Atlantic Coast L., L. & N. col. 4s		82	82	82	28
Balt.&Ohio pr.l'n 3½s		90¼	89⅞	90½	21
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s		87	86¾	86¾	77
Balt. & Oh.o cv. 4½s		87½	86½	87⅜	223½
B. & O. S.W.Div. 3½s		85½	87⅜	86	20
Beth. Steel ext. 5s		103	102¾	102¼	65
Beth. Steel ref. 5s		102¾	100¾	101⅝	648½
Brklyn. City R.R. 5s		100¼	100¼	100½	1
Brklyn. R. T. 5s, '18		100	99⅝	100	89
Brklyn. R. T. g. 5s		102	102	102	5
Brklyn. Un. Elev. 5s		99½	98⅝	99	10
Brklyn. Un. Gas 5s		104½	104¼	104½	2
Buf., R. & P. con. 4½s		100½	100½	100½	2
Bush. Ter. Bldgs. 5s		86	86	86	1
Bush. Ter. 4s		86	86	86	5
Cal. Gas & Elec. 5s		94¼	94¼	94¼	1
Canada So. con. 6s		102	102	102	3
Central of Ga. con. 5s		98½	98¼	98¼	5
Central Leather 5s		100	99⅝	99⅞	29
Central of N.J. gen. 5s		112½	112	112½	18
Central Pac. 1st 4s		85⅝	84½	85⅝	136
Cent. R. R. & B. Co. Ga. 5s		89	89	89	2
Char. & Sav. 7s		129⅞	129⅞	129⅞	3
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s		103¾	102⅝	102⅜	4
Ches. & Ohio gen. 4½s		85	84	85	14
Ches. & Ohio cv. 4½s		74⅝	74½	74½	126
Chi. & Alton 3½s		43⅝	43½	43½	10
Chi., B. & Q. joint 4s		96½	90¼	90½	200
C.,B.& Q.,Ill.Div. 3½s		82⅝	82⅜	82⅜	6
C.,B. & Q.,Ill.Div. 4s		93	92	93	24
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s		90½	90	90½	49
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s		59	59	59	3
Chi. Gt. Western 4s		68	67	68	9
C., M. & St. P.cv.4½s		95⅝	94½	95¼	39½
C., M. & St. P. cv.5s. Series B		103¼	101⅝	102⅜	2⅜
C., M. & St. P.gen.4s. Series A		86½	86½	86½	1
C., M. & St. P. 4s,'34		87¾	87	87⅜	20
C., M., & St.P.ref.4½s		89¼	89¼	89¼	5
C., M. & St.P.gen.4½s		98⅝	98	98⅝	6
C., M. & Puget Sd. 4s		87	87	87	1
Chi. & N. W. gen. 4s		93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	22
Chi. & N. W. gen.3½s		81	80¾	81	8
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s		80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	9
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s		63	62	63	42
C., R. I. & Pac. deb.5s		45¾	43½	43½	30
C., St. P., M. & O. 6s		114¾	114¾	114¾	1
C., St. P., M., & O. deb. 6s		100¾	100¾	100¼	10
Chi. & W. Ind.con.4s		76	76	76	2
Chile Copper 7s		114	113½	113½	135
C.,C.,C. & St.L.gen.4s		72	70	71¾	8
Cleve. Short L. 4½s		93½	93½	93½	1
Col. Fuel & I. gen. 5s		92	92	92	1
Col. & So. ref. 4½s		80¼	80¼	80¼	4
Col. & So. 1st 4s		88	87¾	87¾	6
Colum. & 9th Av. 5s		94	94	94	3
Con. Gas con. 6s		110¾	115¾	116¾	106
CornProd.Ref.s.f.5s		94½	93	93	5
Cuban-Am. Sugar col. tr. 6s		100¾	99¾	100½	11
Cumberland Tele. 5s		96¾	96½	96½	12
Del. & Hud. ref. 4s		93	93	93	1
D. & H. lien. eq. 4½s		100½	100½	100½	5
Den. & R. G. ref. 5s		45	45	45	1
Den. & R. G. con. 4s		70½	70½	70½	2
Den. & R. G. imp. 5s		70	70	70	1
Detroit City G. 5s		100¾	100¾	100¾	1
Detroit Edison 5s		102½	102½	102½	1
Dist. Sec. 5s		67⅝	65	66	224
Du Pont Powder 4½s		103	95½	100½	779
E.T.,V. & G. Con. 5s		102	102	102	4
E. E. I. B. D. Con. 4s		87½	87½	87½	5
Erie 1st con. 4s		80¾	80½	80½	13
Erie cv. 4s. Ser. A.		62	61½	61½	62
Erie 1st cv. 4s, S. B.		69	67	68⅝	76
Erie gen. 4s		67	65½	66⅝	29
Evans.& T. H. con 6s		81	81	81	3
Fla. E. Coast 4½s		86¾	86¾	86¾	10
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st 4s		54	54	54	4
F. E. & Mo. V. 6s		117	117	117	1
Gen. Electric deb. 5s		103	102½	103	13
Gt. Northern ref. 4½s		96⅞	96⅛	96⅜	22
Hudson & M. adj. 5s		27	25	25	35
Hud. & M. 1st 5s		71	70	70	55
Ill. Cent. ref. 4s		87¼	87¼	87¼	1
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953, reg		79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	13
I.C.C.,St.L.&N.O.1t.5s		99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	1
Ill Steel 4½s		87⅝	88	113	
Ind Steel 5s		101	100⅜	100⅞	36
Insp. Cop. 6s, 1919		134	132½	132½	17
Insp. Cop. 6s, 1922		136½	132½	132½	74½
Interbor.-Met. 4½s		74⅝	74	74¼	288
Int. R. T. 1st ref. 5s		97⅞	97¼	97¼	54
Int. M. M. 4½s		71	61	68½	357
Int. M. M. 4½s, tr. r.		71	62	68½	716
Int. Navigat 5s		60½	54⅜	60	10
Int. Paper 5s		100	100	100	10
Int. Paper cv. 5s		90½	80	80	7
Int. Steam Pump 5s		65	63	65	19
I. Steam P. 5s, tr. r.		65	60	65	38
Iowa Central 1st, 5s		83¼	86½	83¼	3
Iowa Cent. ref. 4½s		51	50	51	12
Kan. & Mich. 4s		93	93	93	1
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s		69⅞	69⅞	68⅞	10
Kansas City So. 5s		88	87½	88	78
Kansas City So. 3s		67⅝	67¼	67¼	4
Kan. City Term. 4s		85⅝	85	85¾	14
Kings Co. E. L. & P. conv. 6s, 1925		120	120	120	2
K. Co. El. L. & P. p. m. 6s		115	113¾	114	8
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950		81	78	79¾	549
Lack. Steel 5s, 1923		94¼	94	94½	9
Laclede Gas ref. 5s		99½	99½	99½	1
Laclede Gas 1st 5s		101½	101	101	5
Lake E. & W. 1st 5s		90	90	90	8
Lake Shore 3½s		82¼	82¼	82¼	6
Lake Shore 4s, 1928		91¼	91	91¾	23
Lake Shore 4s, 1931		90½	90¼	90⅜	34
Lehigh Val. con. 4½s		98½	98½	98½	2
Lehigh Valley coll. 5s		102½	102½	102½	1
Liggett & Myers 7s		123	123	123	3
Liggett & Myers 5s		101¼	101¼	101½	29
Long Island ref. 4s		83¾	83¾	83¾	1
Lorillard 5s		100¾	100¼	100¼	23
Lorillard 7s		120¼	120¼	120¼	8
Louis. & N. gen. 4s		112	112	112	1
Louis. & N. unif. 4s		92	91½	91½	33
L. & N., St. L. div. 4s		106¾	106¾	106¾	10
L. & N. P. & A. 6s		108	107⅝	108	7
Manhattan Cons. 4s		86	86	86	3
Man. con. 4s, tax ex.		85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	1
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s, Ser. A		105	104	105	9
Mich. State Tel. 5s		98½	98½	98½	1
M., L. S. & W. ext. 5s		102½	102½	102½	24
Minn. & St. L. ref. 4s		52½	50⅞	51	12
M., St. P. & S. S. M. con. 4s		88¾	88¾	88¾	8
M., S.-St. M. & A. 4s		94	94	94	1
Mo., K. & Tex. 1st 4s		75¾	75¾	75¾	8
Mo., K. & Tex. 2d 4s		53¾	51¾	51¾	7
Mo., K. & T. s. f. 4½s		54	53½	54	3
Mo. Pac. 1st 6s		95¾	95	95	100
Mo. Pacific 4s		34	34	34	5
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1917		81	80½	80½	17
Mo. Pacific conv. 5s		54	33	33	44
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1920		74⅞	77⅛	77⅛	1
Montana Power 5s		90½	90	90	14
Nash., Chat. & St. L. cons. 5s		104½	104¼	104¼	1
National Tube 5s		98	97½	98	5
Newark Gas 5s		103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	1
N. Y. Air Brake cv. 6s		99½	99	99½	12½
N. Y. Cent. deb 6s, 1st paid		103½	103½	103½	90
N. Y. Cent. deb 6s, full paid		104	103½	103⅝	1,572
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s		78½	78	78¼	20
N. Y. Cent.deb.4s,'34		86½	86½	86½	16
N. Y. Cent. ref and imp. 4½s		87⅝	87¼	87¼	14
N. Y. C.-S. L. col. 3½s, tr. rects.		77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	1
N. Y. Dock 4s		72	72	72	4
N.Y.G.,E.L.,H.&P.5s		102⅞	102¾	102¾	1
N.Y.G.,E.L.,H.&P.4s		81	81	81	2
N. Y., L. E. & W. Dock & I. 5s		108¼	103¼	103¼	1
N.Y.,N.H.&H.cv.6s		110	109½	110	5
N.Y.,N.H.&H.cv.3½s		68¼	68¼	68½	10
N. Y., N. H.&H. n-cv deb. 4s, 1955		77	77	77	3
N. Y., N. H.&H. n-cv deb. 3½s, 1954		70	70	70	9
N. Y. & Q. El. L. & P. 5s		101	101	101	1
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s		70¼	70	70	13
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s		49⅝	49	49½	38
N.Y.,S.&W.gen.5s		67½	67½	67½	10
N. Y. Telephone 4½s		95⅞	95¼	95¾	33½
Niag. Falls Pow. 5s		100½	100½	100½	2
Norf. & West. g. 6s		117½	117½	117½	1
Norf. & West. c. 4s		88½	87⅝	88½	38
Norf. & W. cv. 4½s		108½	108½	108	105
Norf. & W. div. 4s		85½	85½	85½	1
Northern Pacific 4s		63¼	62¾	63	113
Nor. Pac. St. P.-D. div. 4s		90¾	90¾	90¾	5
Oregon & Cal. 5s		100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	2
Oregon R. R. & N. 4s		88	88¾	88¾	5
Oregon S. L., ref. 4s		89	88½	89	14
Ore.-W. 1st & ref. 4s		81½	81⅝	81⅝	22
Pacific Coast 5s		95	94½	95	4
Pac. Mo. 1st 4s		86½	86¾	90½	1
Pacific T. & T. 5s		97¾	97¾	97¾	22
Pennsylvania 4s, 1948		97¼	97¼	97¾	1
Pennsylvania gt. 4½s		100½	100½	100½	1
Penn. cv. 3½s, 1915		100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	10
Penn. gen. 4½s, ctfs.		97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	153
P. c. 4½s, c. full pd.		103⅝	102¾	103¼	95
P., C., C. & St. L. 4s, Ser. G.		92½	92½	92½	5
Public Service 5s		86½	86¼	86½	3
Ry. St. Spg., L. T. 5s		97½	97½	97½	4
Ry. St. Spg., Int.O.5s		91½	91½	91¼	2
Ray Con. Cop. cv. 6s		114	114	114	35
Reading gen. 4s		93¼	92⅝	93¼	58
Rep. I. & S. 5s, 1940		95¾	92⅞	95	177
Rio Gr. West. 1st 4s		70½	70	70½	2
Rio Gr. West. col. 4s		59⅝	59¾	59¾	22
Roch. & Pitts. 1st 6s		108½	108½	108½	1
St. L., I. M. & S. g. 5s		97½	97	97½	23
St. L.,I.M.& S.u.&r.4s		64	64	64	11
St. L.,I.M.&S.r.&g.4s		57½	56¼	56½	11
St. L. R.M.&P.5s,t.r.		79½	79½	79½	4
St.L.&S.F.R.R.ref.4s		63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	15
S.L.&S.F.R.R.g.5s,t.r.		44½	44½	44½	3
St.L.&S.FRRg5s,tr.,st.		44½	44½	44½	11
St. L. & S. F.Ry.g.5s		99¾	99¾	99¾	5
St. Louis S. W. 1st 4s		74½	73	73	25
S. P., M.&M.con.4½s		100	100	100	2
San Ant. & Ar. P. 4s		66	66	65	13
Seaboard A.L. adj. 5s		62¼	60½	61	100
Seaboard A. L. ref.

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Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western Railway Company

REORGANIZATION.

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, issued under the Bondholders' Agreement, dated July 9, 1914, for Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western Railway Company First and Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. (Fifty-Year) Gold Bonds, and for the Indiana, Decatur & Western Railway Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. (Forty-Year) Gold Bonds, and to the holders of such certificates stamped as assented to the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization of Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western Railway Company, dated June 4, 1915:

NOTICE is hereby given that the above-mentioned Plan and Agreement of Reorganization has been declared operative and effective.

Each holder of a Certificate of Deposit above mentioned is hereby notified to pay, on or before September 1, 1915, to THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as Depositary, as required by and under the terms of the Plan and Agreement above mentioned, the sum of $300 for each $1,000 bond deposited by him, entitling him to receive under the terms of the Plan of Reorganization, when the Plan has been consummated:

$300 par value in new First Mortgage Bonds,

and

$600 par value in the Preferred Stock,

and

$600 par value in the Common Stock

of the new company (or Voting Trust Certificates representing such stock.) Such depositors are further notified upon making such payment to present to the Depositary their Certificates of Deposit for stamping thereon the fact of such payment.

Depositors may either make such payment in full or, at their option, may pay 50% thereof at the date specified and the remaining 50% thereof on or before October 1, 1915, with interest at the rate of 5% per annum on such deferred payment. Any depositor defaulting in any payment will, unless the Reorganization Committee shall otherwise determine, forfeit the securities of the new company to which he would be otherwise entitled.

A larger amount than is required by the Bondholders' Agreement, and as provided therein, of each class of bondholders above mentioned have assented to the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization.

Dated July 29, 1915.

FREDERICK H. ECKER, Chairman;
J. AUGUSTUS BARNARD,
HENRY E. COOPER,
GEORGE K. JOHNSON,
H. F. WHITCOMB,
ALBERT H. WIGGIN,
L. EDMUND ZACHER,
Reorganization Committee.

CADWALADER, WICKERSHAM & TAFT, Counsel for Reorganization Committee.

F. E. MOWLE, Secretary, 28 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Depositary, 37 Wall Street, New York City.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Week Ended Aug. 14, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.		Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Total sales	4,774,062	85,385,309	Average price 50 stocks	78.29	75.81	78.29	58.99
Same period last year		45,989,256	Same period last year			73.80	57.41

Range Year 1915 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
100	Aug. 13	80	Jan. 22	ADAMS EXPRESS.	100	95	100	+ 5	1,320
40½	Apr. 22	26½	Jan. 7	Alaska Gold M.††	34⅜	32⅜	34½	+ 1⅝	13,700
46½	Aug. 12	7⅜	Jan. 12	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	46½	33	40⅝	+ 7⅜	311,650
76	Aug. 12	33	Feb. 10	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	76	68½	72⅝	+ 4⅛	41,225
59⅞	May 5	48	Jan. 4	Am. Ag. Chemical..	57¼	55	57¼	+ 1¼	2,600
95	June 4	90	Mar. 27	Am. Agr. Chem. pf.	93	93	93	− ½	131
61	Aug. 12	53¼	Jan. 6	Am. Beet Sugar.....	61	54⅜	59⅜	+ 4⅜	59,050
88	Aug. 11	83	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar pf..	88	88	88	+ 3	300
109⅜	Aug. 9	87¼	Feb. 25	Am. Brake S. & F..	109⅜	106	106	+ 1	1,250
183	Aug. 9	132½	Mar. 25	Am. Brake S. & F.pf	183	175	178½	+ 3⅝	2,025
61⅞	July 27	25	Feb. 24	Am. Can	60½	58⅜	60	+ 1	115,650
106⅜	Aug. 9	91½	Jan. 5	Am. Can pf.....	106⅜	106	106¼	+ ⅛	1,150
71¾	Aug. 14	40	Feb. 23	Am. Car & Foundry	71¾	61¾	70¼	+ 8⅝	108,300
118	Aug. 6	113½	May 25	Am. Car & Fdy. pf..	117⅝	115⅞	117⅜	− ⅝	300
60	Jan. 12	46¼	Apr. 7	Am. Cities pf....	..	..	48½	+ 1	....
170½	July 12	82	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Products..	146	139	142	− 1	4,330
118¼	July 12	107⅛	Apr. 23	Am. Coal Prod. pf...	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	− ⅝	100
54⅛	Apr. 28	39	Jan. 4	Am. Cotton Oil	51⅝	49½	51	+ 1	4,200
98	Apr. 22	91	June 25	Am. Cotton Oil pf...	95	95	95	+ 1	100
99	Aug. 14	83	Mar. 1	Am. Express	99	97	99	+ 8¾	410
8	Apr. 19	4⅜	Feb. 19	Am. Hide & Leather	7½	6¾	7½	− ⅛	2,400
42½	Apr. 19	19¾	Jan. 5	Am. Hide & L. pf...	38	34½	35	+ ⅝	2,800
35	Apr. 30	20⅝	Jan. 4	Am. Ice Securities..	24½	23	23⅝	+ ⅝	1,800
14	Apr. 19	7¼	Jan. 2	Am. Linseed	12	11⅜	11½	− 1	400
34¼	Apr. 16	24	Jan. 5	Am. Linseed pf.	30	29½	29⅝	− 1½	1,100
68	Apr. 16	19	Mar. 2	Am. Locomotive	56½	53	54⅝	+ 1⅝	37,700
106½	Apr. 16	75	Mar. 6	Am. Locomotive pf.	98	96⅛	98	..	300
6⅝	Aug. 12	3⅞	Apr. 14	Am. Malt	6⅝	5⅞	6	− ⅛	3,000
32½	Mar. 31	21½	May 27	Am. Malt pf.	28¼	27	27	+ 1	700
84½	June 14	50	Jan. 2	Am. Smelt. & Ref...	84⅝	78⅜	80	− ⅝	55,170
108½	Aug. 10	100	Jan. 4	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf..	108½	106½	106	+ 1	920
83⅜	May 5	78	Jan. 19	Am. Smelters pf. B.	81	81	81	..	100
165	Apr. 22	144	Jan. 16	Am. Snuff	150	150	150	..	200
108	Apr. 22	103	Jan. 19	Am. Snuff pf.	..	..	106½	..	....
45	July 29	24½	Mar. 5	Am. Steel Foundries	45	42½	44	+ 1½	9,500
114½	Apr. 23	99½	Feb. 24	Am. Sugar Refining.	111¼	100	109⅝	+ 1⅛	7,400
115¼	June 10	109	Feb. 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf..	115	113¾	115	+ 1⅞	1,400
61	May 3	58	Mar. 18	Am. Tel. & Cable...	..	..	60½	..	....
124¼	June 17	116	Jan. 4	Am. Tel. & Tel.....	123½	122¼	122⅝	+ ½	4,500
252½	Apr. 22	218	May 14	Am. Tobacco	238½	228	228	+ 4½	1,150
109	May 6	103¼	Jan. 4	Am. Tob. pf., new..	107	107	107	+ ¼	200
37⅝	Aug. 14	15⅜	Mar. 6	Am. Woolen	37⅜	29⅝	36½	+ 7½	13,955
94⅜	Aug. 14	77¼	Mar. 27	Am. Woolen pf.....	94⅜	88¼	93	+ 4	5,450
15	Apr. 20	5	July 3	Am. Writing P. pf..	8½	7	8½	..	600
78	Apr. 28	49½	Feb. 24	Anaconda Copper†...	69½	66	67	− 1⅜	30,190
9	Apr. 19	5	Jan. 4	Assets Realization..	5	5	5	− ½	300
105	Apr. 19	92½	Feb. 24	Atch., T. & S. F....	104⅝	101½	102½	+ 1	31,400
101⅜	June 17	96	Jan. 5	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	98⅝	98	98⅜	+ ¼	500
113½	Apr. 30	98	Mar. 1	Atlantic Coast Line.	104	100	103	+ 2½	800
85	July 27	26⅜	Mar. 3	BALDWIN LOCO....	83⅜	78½	80¼	+ 1⅜	80,060
100	Aug. 4	92	Mar. 9	Baldwin Loco. pf....	106	103½	106	..	650
84⅜	Aug. 11	63¾	Feb. 25	Baltimore & Ohio...	84⅜	80½	82¼	+ 2	34,925
73½	July 12	67	Feb. 23	Baltimore & Ohio pf	71⅝	70½	70⅞	− ⅜	1,525
2	Apr. 17	1½	Feb. 5	Baroplas Miningtt...	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛	1,200
311	Aug. 6	46¼	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel	302	285	290	..	14,700
180	Aug. 12	91	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel pf..	180	135½	150	+15	7,100
93	Apr. 21	83¼	Aug. 13	Brooklyn Rap. Tr....	87¼	83¼	85	− ½	20,300
132½	Apr. 30	118	Jan. 5	Brooklyn Union Gas.	128	128	128	+ 1½	200
27	May 1	23	May 14	Brown Shoe	26	26	26	+ 2	275
82	Apr. 20	64	Aug. 9	Brown Shoe pf.....	73	64	73	+ 1	250
7	Apr. 22	4¼	Mar. 12	Brunswick Term....	..	..	6	..	....
80	July 20	30	July 20	Buff., R. & Pitts....	..	..	80	..	....
32¾	Apr. 15	27	Feb. 4	Butterick Co.	28	28	28	− ½	100
70⅞	June 4	53	May 10	Butte & Superior....	67½	62	64½	− 2⅞	19,760
21⅜	Feb. 8	8	July 28	CAL. PETROLEUM	18	15	16	+ 1	6,010
54⅜	Feb. 8	30	July 23	Cal. Petroleum pf....	39	37⅜	37⅜	+ ⅛	1,700
*60	May 6	*54	Aug. 6	Canada Southern	57	57	57	..	10
174	Apr. 19	138	July 23	Canadian Pacific	156⅝	147⅜	153½	+ 4⅜	63,475
83¼	Apr. 16	74½	June 5	Case (J. I.) Co. pf....	..	..	74½†	..	....
44⅜	Aug. 6	32⅜	Feb. 20	Cent. Leather Co....	44⅜	42⅛	42¼	− 1¼	24,520
104⅜	Aug. 11	100⅜	Jan. 7	Cent. Leather Co. pf	104⅜	104½	104⅜	+ ⅛	350
325	Jan. 22	275	July 28	Cent. R. R. of N. J.	..	..	275	..	....
*127	July 31	*110	Jan. 6	Cent. & S. A. Tel....	..	..	*127	..	....
49⅝	Apr. 19	35⅝	July 9	Chesapeake & Ohio.	47¼	41¾	46	+ 4	27,340
15	Aug. 13	8	Aug. 6	Chicago & Alton....	15	8	14⅜	+ 6⅜	1,300
11⅛	Feb. 27	11⅛	Feb. 27	Chicago & Alton pf.	..	..	11½	..	....
14⅛	Apr. 19	10¼	Jan. 4	Chicago Great West.	13	12	12⅝	+ ⅛	4,025
36⅝	Apr. 19	25⅝	May 14	Chi. Gt. West. pf....	33	30½	30¾	+ ⅛	5,900
95½	Apr. 19	77¾	Feb. 24	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	86⅝	82½	82⅝	+ 2¼	29,627
130	Jan. 22	122	July 9	C., M. & St. P. pf...	124½	123½	124	+ ¼	1,625
132	Apr. 15	118½	July 10	Chi. & Northwest....	128	124	126	+ 2	2,300
163	July 9	163	July 9	Chi. & Northwest pf.	..	..	163	..	....
39	Apr. 10	10¼	July 23	Chi., R. I. & Pac...	18⅞	16	16⅞	+ ⅛	32,500
115	July 15	115	July 15	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	..	..	115	..	....
131	July 29	125	Jan. 26	C., St. P., M. & O. pf	..	..	131	..	....
49⅜	Apr. 26	32¾	Jan. 6	Chino Copper ††....	45⅜	44	44¼	− 1¼	20,700
36	Aug. 10	25	Feb. 23	C., C., C. & St. L....	36	33	36	+ 3	200
65	Apr. 1	53⅜	Feb. 17	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	60	60	60	..	100
157	July 7	157	July 7	Cleve. & Pittsburgh†	..	..	157	..	....
*35	Apr. 28	*35	Apr. 28	Cluett, Pea. & Co...	..	..	*55	..	....
103	June 29	98	Jan. 20	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	..	..	101⅝	..	....
43⅜	July 29	21¾	Jan. 5	Colorado Fuel & I....	42⅞	40	41	..	45,200
32	Apr. 8	24	Mar. 15	Col. & Southern....	25	25	28	− 2	500
54¼	Apr. 5	45	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 1st pf....	46	46	46	− 3⅜	100
49¼	Apr. 5	45	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 2d pf....	..	..	48	..	....
131¾	Apr. 30	113⅜	Jan. 4	Consolidated Gas ...	130⅞	127¼	128½	+ 2¼	4,800
94	Aug. 3	86	Jan. 4	Continental Can	93⅞	86½	92½	+ 3¼	25,350
103½	Aug. 13	88¾	Jan. 5	Continental Can pf..	103½	102½	103½	+ ½	400
17	June 4	8	Jan. 2	Corn Products Ref..	16⅞	14⅝	16¼	+ 1⅝	42,900
82⅜	Aug. 12	65	Jan. 5	Corn Prod. Ref. pf..	82⅜	80⅞	82⅜	+ 2⅝	1,800
49	May 7	45	July 19	Crex Carpet	40	40	40	..	53
92⅜	Aug. 7	18¼	May 10	Crucible Steel	84	70	72½	− 18	216,200
106	July 30	84	May 10	Crucible Steel pf....	105	102	102	− 2½	4,530
123	July 22	38	Jan. 25	Cuban-Am. Sugar....	110	108	109	− 1	3,200
105	July 23	93	Mar. 10	Cuban-Am. Sugar pf	105	105	105	+ 1½	700
95½	Aug. 10	86	Apr. 8	DEERE & CO. pf...	95½	94	95¼	+ 3½	200
153	Apr. 19	142	Jan. 4	Del. & Hudson.....	149⅝	142	142	− 6	1,100
429¾	Apr. 10	399⅞	Jan. 6	Del., Lack. & West.†	416	416	416	..	50
9¼	Apr. 20	4	Jan. 12	Den. & Rio Grande..	6	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛	700
18¼	Apr. 19	6¼	Jan. 7	Den. & Rio Gr. pf..	12½	10	12½	+ 2½	600
7¼	Apr. 9	4	Feb. 3	Des M. & Ft. Dodge	..	..	6½	..	....
29½	Mar. 4	29½	Mar. 4	Des M. & Ft. D. pf.	..	..	29½	..	....
115½	June 28	112	Feb. 2	Detroit Edison	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	..	10
*70	July 23	*70	July 23	Det. & Mackinac...	..	..	*70	..	....
61	Apr. 15	52¼	Apr. 1	Detroit United Ry..	..	..	58¼	..	....
40⅝	Apr. 10	5½	Mar. 2	Distillers' Securities.	30½	28⅛	28¼	+ ⅛	52,207
24¼	July 15	16	June 25	Dome Mines	22⅝	21½	21¼	− ⅛	10,400
5⅝	Aug. 1	2	July 14	Dul., S. S. & Atl....	5⅝	4	5⅜	+ 3⅝	700
10	Jan. 18	4	July 20	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	10	8	10	+ 6	1,170
99	July 17	90¼	Apr. 29	Du Pont Powder pf...	..	..	99	..	....
30½	Aug. 11	19⅞	Feb. 24	ERIE	30½	26⅞	27⅝	+ ⅝	172,500
40⅝	Apr. 19	32¼	Feb. 24	Erie 1st pf.....	45⅝	41¾	43¼	+ 1¼	35,300
37¼	Apr. 19	27	Feb. 25	Erie 2d pf.....	37	33⅜	34⅛	+ 1⅜	2,500
60	June 12	8	Mar. 24	FED. MIN. & SM...	27½	25	25	− 3½	400
65	June 12	20	Mar. 13	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	51½	42	42	− 7	2,200
290	July 9	165	Jan. 26	GEN. CHEMICAL..	289¾	285	289¾	..	80
110⅛	Aug. 6	106	Mar. 1	General Chemical pf.	..	..	110⅛	..	....
177½	July 27	138	Mar. 3	General Electric	175⅜	171¼	171⅝	..	13,600
224	Aug. 12	82	Jan. 2	General Motors	224	209¼	220	+ 16	15,060
100½	Aug. 10	90⅝	Jan. 4	General Motors pf....	101½	100⅝	100	+ 3	2,530
58½	Aug. 14	24½	Jan. 7	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	58½	51⅝	58¼	+ 7	102,600
107½	Aug. 13	95	Jan. 14	Goodrich (B.F)Co.pf.	107½	105	107½	+ 3	800
91	June 14	79¼	Apr. 19	Granby Consol.	..	..	88	..	....
122⅜	Apr. 19	112¾	Jan. 2	Great Northern pf..	120⅞	118¼	118⅝	− ½	18,942
43⅜	July 29	23¼	Jan. 2	G.N.Ore ctfs.for ore prop	42½	40½	41	− ½	49,200
67½	June 12	45½	Jan. 7	Guggenheim Expl'n‡	65½	62½	63	− 1	17,750
84	Aug. 6	50	May 15	HAV. EL.RY. L.&P.	..	..	84	..	....
100¼	Aug. 12	93	Apr. 19	Hav.El.Ry. L.&P.pf.	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ 1⅜	250
175	Apr. 22	175	Apr. 22	Helme (G. W.).....	..	..	175	..	....
112	Jan. 20	112	Jan. 20	Helme (G. W.) pf....	..	..	112	..	....
118	Apr. 10	112	Apr. 15	Hocking Valley	..	..	112	..	....
119	June 21	116	Feb. 24	Homestake Mining..	118	117¾	118	..	320
113	Apr. 19	99	July 7	ILLINOIS CENT....	103¼	101½	102	− 1⅝	1,100
35⅝	Apr. 26	16⅝	Jan. 2	Inspiration Copper††	33⅞	32	32	− 1	23,600
24⅜	Apr. 29	10⅜	Jan. 16	Inter.-Met. vot. t. c.	21	19½	19⅜	− ⅝	7,300
77⅞	June 22	49	Jan. 19	Inter.-Met. pf.	..	..	76	..	....
21⅜	July 30	18⅞	July 10	Inter. Con. Corp'n..	21	19¾	19⅜	− ½	3,000
76½	June 24	70	July 10	Inter. Con. Cor. pf..	73½	71⅞	71⅞	− 1⅛	3,900
18¾	Aug. 13	5½	Mar. 31	Int. Agricultural....	18½	14	16	+ 2	5,900
33¼	Aug. 13	8	Mar. 15	Int. Agricultural pf.	33½	29⅞	30	− ⅝	1,700
114	June 4	90	May 10	Int. Harv., N. J....	109½	105	106¼	− 1¼	6,550
117	Jan. 9	109¾	May 28	Int. Harv. N. J., pf.	..	..	110	..	....
80	Apr. 10	55	Feb. 20	Int. Harv. Corp....	70½	70	70	..	800
114	Jan. 14	90½	Mar. 6	Int. Harv. Corp. pf.	..	..	99½	..	....
12	Apr. 19	8	Jan. 6	International Paper.	10¾	9	10¼	+ 1	6,300
43	Apr. 19	33	Feb. 24	International Paper pf..	39½	37½	39¼	+ 2¼	2,100
10	Feb. 16	6	Feb. 6	Iowa Central	..	..	6⅝	..	....
18	Feb. 13	18	Feb. 13	Iowa Central pf....	..	..	18	..	....
68½	May 5	65	Feb. 4	K C., FT. S. & M.pf.	..	..	68½	..	....
29¾	Aug. 12	20¾	Feb. 24	Kan. City Southern.	29⅝	24¾	28¾	+ ¼	42,500
59¾	Apr. 20	54⅞	Feb. 24	Kansas City So. pf.	60	56	58	+ 1¼	3,200
88	Apr. 26	77½	Feb. 23	Kayser (Julius) & Co	..	..	78	..	....
109	Apr. 19	107	Jan. 13	Kayser(Julius)1st pf.	..	..	109	..	....
*6½	Feb. 15	*6½	Feb. 15	Keokuk & Des M....	..	..	*6½	..	....
123	Apr. 30	122⅜	May 24	Kings Co. E. L. & P..	145	145	122⅜	..	100
145	Aug. 7	90	Jan. 18	Kresge (S. S.) Co....	110	110	110	+ ¼	300
110	June 12	105¼	Feb. 15	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf	56½	53	53½	− 2	7,800
36½	Aug. 2	28	Jan. 7	LACK. STEEL.....	102½	101½	102	− 1	500
106	Apr. 13	92⅞	Jan. 15	Lacle-Gas	..	..	191⅜	..	....
9⅝	Apr. 21	5	Jan. 5	Lake Erie & West....	..	..	6	..	....
23¼	Apr. 22	19	May 27	Lake Erie & W. pf..	..	..	19½	..	....
148	Aug. 11	129¼	Feb. 24	Lehigh Valley†	148	129¼	141½	− 3½	31,600
231	Apr. 22	207	Jan. 9	Liggett & Myers....	229	224½	229	+ 6½	400
119½	Jan. 21	113¾	Jan. 5	Liggett & Myers pf.	..	..	119	..	....
30	Jan. 20	30	Jan. 11	Long Island†	33	31½	33	+ ¾	300
31	Jan. 11	16	Feb. 17	Loose-Wiles Biscuit.	19	19	19	+ 1⅜	100
105½	Jan. 13	86	Feb. 20	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	..	..	92½	..	....
65	Mar. 11	60	June 15	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	..	..	60	..	....

Range Year 1915 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
184	Mar. 8	165½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co....	176¼	175	176¼	+ 6¼	500
118	Jan. 19	112½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	..	..	114⅝	..	....
125½	Apr. 20	104½	July 8	Louis. & Nashville..	115¼	112	113⅝	− ⅜	1,300
82⅞	May 6	72⅝	Jan. 11	MACKAY COS.	76⅛	76	76¼	+ ⅛	425
69⅝	Jan. 19	65	Feb. 25	Mackay Cos. pf.....	68	66¼	68	+ 1¼	450
2	Feb. 9	2	Feb. 9	Manhattan Beach...	..	..	2	..	....
129	Apr. 23	125	June 25	Manhattan El. grtd..	127	127	127	+ ⅛	100
69¼	Apr. 23	50	Jan. 25	Manhattan Shirt	..	..	51	..	....
103⅜	June 10	101	Apr. 27	Manhattan Shirt pf..	..	..	102	..	....
58	Apr. 14	15¼	Jan. 2	Maxwell Motors....	42½	31	41¼	+ 5⅜	27,475
89	June 7	43¼	Jan. 2	Max. Motors 1st pf.	87⅞	83	87	+ 2¼	7,500
44	May 5	18	Jan. 6	Max. Motors 2d pf..	36⅜	30½	35	+ 1⅜	12,500
56	Mar. 2	35	July 12	May Dept. Stores....	..	..	38	..	....
98½	Mar. 15	94⅞	Apr. 27	May Dept. Stores pf.	96	96	96	+ ½	675
97	Apr. 27	51	Jan. 9	Mexican Petroleum.	87	77	81	+ 3	112,510
94	Apr. 28	67	Jan. 15	Mex. Petroleum pf..	82¾	79	80	+ 2	1,200
29⅛	Apr. 26	17¼	Jan. 6	Miami Copper††....	26⅛	24½	24½	− 1⅝	4,575
100	Feb. 8	*100	Feb. 8	Michigan Central....	..	..	*100	..	....
19⅝	Feb. 15	10½	Jan. 11	Minn. & St. Louis..	16	15	15	..	880
49	Feb. 15	25	Jan. 18	Minn. & St. L. pf...	37	37	37	+ 2	340
124	Aug. 11	106	Jan. 18	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	124	117¼	120¼	+ 2⅝	2,610
132	Apr. 19	123	June 8	M., St.P. & S.S.M.pf.	132	127½	132	..	400
75	Mar. 3	75	Mar. 3	M., St.P. & S.S.M.Li.	..	..	75	..	....
15¼	Apr. 19	5	July 16	Mo., Kan. & Texas..	8⅝	7⅜	7⅜	− ⅝	4,945
40¼	Apr. 5	13¼	July 19	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	19½	17⅛	17⅜	− 1⅝	1,400
3	Apr. 19	1⅜	July 27	Missouri Pacific ...	3	1⅜	1⅜	− ⅛	18,200
55¾	Apr. 23	42	Jan. 4	Montana Power	49¼	43	45¼	+ ¾	300
103	Apr. 15	99	Jan. 29	Montana Power Co..	102⅞	102⅛	102⅞	..	50
112	Apr. 16	102	Apr. 16	Montgom. W.&Co.pf.	..	..	112	..	....
176½	Apr. 30	167½	Mar. 16	Morris & Essex†....	160	160	160	..	10
126	Jan. 27	120	June 23	NASH., C. & ST. L.	120	120	120	− ½	100
132	Jan. 22	116	Apr. 3	National Biscuit	122	121	122	+ 1	200
128	Jan. 28	119	May 25	National Biscuit pf.	124	123⅞	124	+ 1⅝	300
80¼	Mar. 31	68	Mar. 25	Nat. Cloak & Suit..	71¼	71	71½	− 1½	300
106½	Apr. 16	100¼	Mar. 27	Nat. C. & S. pf.....	105½	105	105⅜	− ⅝	275
29½	Aug. 13	9½	Jan. 4	Nat. Enamel. & S...	29½	22⅝	27⅞	+ 3⅞	49,530
90	July 27	79	Apr. 1	Nat. Enam. & S. pf.	88	87½	88	− ⅛	300
70¾	May 1	44	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead	68	63½	64	− 1½	14,835

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ANACONDA OUTPUT LOWER.

Other Copper Companies Show a Gain in July Reports.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—Anaconda's copper output in July was 22,100,000 pounds, against 22,500,000 pounds in the same month last year, and 22,100,000 pounds in July, 1913.

Wolverine reports 421 tons of mineral produced in July and mining profits for the twelve months of $318,201. In the previous year the profits were $81,075.

Greene Cananea's production for July is estimated at 3,000,000 pounds, and shipments at about 3,500,000 pounds.

The Old Dominion July output was 3,199,000 pounds, as compared with 2,744,000 pounds in June, and with 2,962,000 pounds in July of last year.

Unofficial reports of the latest mill test at New Arcadian are that more than forty pounds of mineral was shown per ton. Greatest interest is shown regarding possible developments on the 1,050-foot level, about to enter the lode.

Inspiration Copper Company is showing a saving of twenty-seven to twenty-eight pounds of copper per ton of ore, which is much better than was expected. This will means an increase in the output of 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 pounds of copper yearly over the original estimates, or a total of 125,000,000 pounds.

Ore shipped by the Calaveras Copper Company during July showed 7.7 per cent. copper.

Encouraging reports come this week from the South Lake, where extension work is being prosecuted on both the third and sixth levels. Promising lodes are found on both levels.

Mohawk produced 886 tons of mineral in July, against 842 tons in June. Quincy is preparing Shaft 7 for handling Hancock rock.

Champion is recovering forty-five pounds of copper from each ton of rock, while Baltic and Trimountain are getting thirty pounds or better. The July production of Copper Range Consolidated breaks all records with 5,200,000 pounds.

Church Celebrates Bicentenary.

MATTITUCK, L. I., Aug. 15.—The 200th anniversary of the founding of the First Presbyterian Church of Mattituck was commemorated at the church today, and will be celebrated further on Tuesday. There was a service of worship at 10:30 A. M., at which a sermon was preached by the pastor, the Rev. A. Lincoln Shear, and a setting of Kipling's "Recessional" was sung by Walter H. Smith of New York. At 10:30 o'clock on Tuesday morning a historical service will be held.

CUT PHONE RATES IN JERSEY

New Schedule Will Be Saving of $100,000 Annually to Subscribers.

The New York Telephone Company announced yesterday that on Sept. 1 it will put into effect a new schedule of rates for measured telephone service in New Jersey, which will benefit more than 20,000 subscribers. In its statement the telephone company said:

"The rate reductions called for by the revised schedule affect private branch exchange telephone service, individual line measured service where from 600 to 1,500 messages are used in a year, and all two-party line measured service. These reductions, together with certain cuts in local and interstate toll rates, will mean a total saving to telephone users of approximately $100,000 annually. During the last five years more than $700,000 has been saved annually for New Jersey telephone subscribers because of voluntary rate reductions made by the New York Telephone Company.

"The pending revised schedule is the result of a study of New Jersey telephone conditions which was made by the New York Telephone Company with the assistance and co-operation of the Engineer of the New Jersey Public Utilities Board, and is in line with the telephone company's policy of making reductions in its rates wherever it is practicable.

"The New Jersey territory affected by the new schedule includes the central office districts of Arlington, Bayonne, Harrison, Hoboken, Jersey City, Webster, Bergen, Market, Branch Brook, Waverly, Mulberry, Union, Bloomfield, Glen Ridge, Millitown, Montclair, New Brunswick, Orange, South Orange, Passaic, Paterson, Perth Amboy, South Amboy, Plainfield, Elizabeth, and Verona."

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per shares. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Dividend. Period	Dividend. Date.	Quotation Aug. 14, 1915. Bid.	Quotation Aug. 14, 1915. Asked.
Ad'k El.	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	14	16
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	50	55
Alb. So. 5s,'39	1,400,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	90
A.G.& E.($50)	3,600,000	12	Q	July 1, 15	105	..
Do pf. ($50)	1,669,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	47	49
Am. L. & Tr.	15,355,141	2½b	Q	Aug 2, 15	320	325
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	108	110
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	Q	Jun 1, 15	60	62
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	July 1, 15	79	82
Am. Pub.Ut.	2,965,000	¾	Q	July 1, 15	30	35
Do pf.	1,714,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	63	66
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	6	7½
Do. 1st pf. 7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	55	60
Do 6%pc.pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	15	19
Ariz. Power 1st 6s,'33.	1,800,000	3	S	M. & N.	83	88
Ashev. j.&P. 1st s.f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	92	96
Au. & Syr.El. 1st rf.5s,'42	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93
Au.-Alk. R.& El. s.f. mg. 5s, '33.	3,284,000	2½	S	J. & D.	55	65
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40.	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	96
Bal. Co. Wat. & El.5s,'46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91½	94
Bir. R., L. & P.C. 4½s,'54	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	87	89
B'f.C.Is&s.'32	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	..
Buf. G. El.5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100	102
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s '38.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	100
Cal. El. G.pf	2,500,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 15	72	77
Cal. R. & P.	2,800,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	85	90
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 15	88	88½
Capital Tr. 1st 5s, '47.	5,683,500	2½	S	J. & D.	106	107
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	95
Chas. Con.R., G. & E.($50)	2,523,900	2½	S	J. & J.	..	100
Do 5s, '99.	1,762,000	2½	S	M. & S.	91	93
C.L.H.&P.5s.	1,500,000	2½	S	M & N.	90½	100
Cl.R.1st&s.'31	3,495,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	101
Colo. Power.	11,000,000	1¾	Q	Jun 15,15	17½	19
Do 7% pf.	425,000	1¾	Q	Jun 15,15	92	95
Do 5s, '53.	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	87
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s,'36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
C. R., G. & E. pf.	831,600	1½	Q	July 1, 15	80	90
Com. Pr. R. & Lt.	18,000,000	1	Q	Aug 2, 15	51	53
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	78	80
Com. Power 1st 5s, '24.	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	100
C.G.,E.L.&P. (Balt.) 4½s	13,380,000	2½	S	J. & D.	87	87¾
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jul 15, 15	71	72
Do 1st 5s,'33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	100¾
C. P. (Mich.) 1st '29, 5s, '36	12,936,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s '29.	7,179,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	91
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22.	3,431,480	2½	S	A. & O.	92	96
Dt. Ed. Co.	13,487,100	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 15	114	115½
East, P. & L. con. 5s, '18.	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96½
Ec.L.& P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94	98
El. Bd. D. pf	1,500,000	..	..	.....	60	65
El. B. & S. pf	5,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	98½	100
Emp. District El. pf.	1,003,980	..	..	.....	60	70
Do 5s	3,000,000	..	..	.....	72	76
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21.	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	88	91
Ev. G. & E.L. 1st 5s, '32.	1,230,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	96
Ex. Sg. W. G. & E. 6s	297,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Fed. L. & T. 1st 6s, '33.	4,750,000	..	..	.....	16	19
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	56	62
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s.	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94½	96
G. Th. R. Sw. 1st 5s, '36.	22,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	78	82
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	..
Int. R. of B. Div.5s,'31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100½	102
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	100
B. & N. F. Dp. 1st 5s.	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	..
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	..	62
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	96
J. C., H. & P. 4s, '49	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	73½	74½
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30.	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	89	91
K. C., R. & L Dopf	9,643,080	1¼	..	Mar 1, 11	20	23
Do 1st ref.5s	9,407,500	2½	S	M. & N.	43	45
K. C. B. L. 6s	10,200,000	3	S	J. & J.	80	85
K. C. E.4s,'22	2,500,000	2	S	J. & J.	100¼	101½
K. C. Met.S.R. cn. 1st 5s,'13	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	68	73
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26.	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	93
K. G. & E. pf	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	90
Do 5s of '22	1,500,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	95	98
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s,'33	3,210,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96
La. G. & E. 5s, '39.	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	99½	..
Lincoln Gas & Elec.	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92½	96
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s,'21	2,250,000	..	..	.....	10	20
Do. ext. 1st & ref. 5s..	547,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102¾	..
Mobile Elect. 1st 5s, '46..	824,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	97
Mobile E. pf.	1,698,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	90½
Musk's G. & E. pf.	852,500	1¾	Q	Aug 15,15	88	91
Do. 1st & ref 5s, '26.	1,488,500	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 15	85	90
Nashville R. & Lt. pf.	1,035,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	95
Do.con.5s,'53	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Jun 30,15	59	62
Do ref.5s,'58	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48..	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	75	80
N. O. L. & P. 6s,'31.	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	76	78
N. O. L. & P. 6s,'31.	4,745,000	3	S	J. & J.	83	88
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	..	..	.....	10	13
Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jul 15, 15	47	52
N. St. Power	5,975,000	..	..	.....	28	29½
Do pf.	3,386,700	1½	Q	Jul 15,15	84	86
N.T.Tr.5s,'33.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
N. Y. West'r LGM4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	78	80
Okl. Ry.5s,'41	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	87½
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28.	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	96
O. & C. B. R. & B. 1st 5s,'28	1,369,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	..
Ont. Power.	10,000,000	1¼	Q	Jun 1, 15	60	63
Do 1st 5s,'43	9,783,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92½	93¾
Do deb.6s,'21	2,935,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93½	94½
O.E.Ry.5s,'33.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97
Ozark P.&W. Pork (Ore.)R. 1st mtg.5s,'30	1,500,000	..	..	.....	15	20
P.G.El.5s,'35.	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	95
Pub. S. C.cfs	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Rep. R. & L.	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	102	104
Do pf.	6,206,000	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	..	13
Roch. R. & L. 5s, '54, tax ex. N. Y.	5,191,400	..	..	.....	..	48
Rock. L. & P. 5s, '38.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	650,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	97
St.Jo.(Mo.)R. L., H. & P. 5s, '37.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	87	90
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s, '20.	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	96
Salt. L.&Ogd. 1st 5s, '34..	715,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	..
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39.	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	96
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '23.	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93½	96
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '28.	106,000	3	S	J. & D.	93½	96
Scrant. Elect. 5s, '32	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94½	97
Sern. Ry($50)	1,100,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
Do pf. ($50)	2,060,200	1¼	S	J. & J.	60	64
Scran.E.5s,'37	1,500,000	1¼	S	J. & J.	62½	70
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29.	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
Seattle L'ting 5s, '49	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94½	97
Sierra & S.F. Pr. 1st5s,'49	4,525,500	1¼	Q	Jul 15, 15	90	92½
So. Cal. Ed.	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	82	85½
Do pf.	10,400,000	1½	Q	Aug 15,15	70	72
Do gen.5s,'39	4,000,000	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	92	94
S.W.P.& L.pf	12,309,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
So. Pwr.5s,'30	1,565,000	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 15	95	100
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
Do pf. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	.....	$4½	$6
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s,'31	11,784,950	†1	Q	Jun 15,15	$23	$24½
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	81
Western Power	6,479,490	2½	S	J. & J.	78	..

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Dividend. Period	Dividend. Date.	Quotation Aug. 14, 1915. Bid.	Quotation Aug. 14, 1915. Asked.
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33.	846,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	100
Tenn. R., L. & P.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	4	6
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	21	26
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37.	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
Un. E.L.& P. (Bal.)4½s,'29	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91	93
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49.	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	82	82½
U. L. & Rys.	6,899,300	..	..	.....	37	40
Do 1st pf.	7,713,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	67	70
Do 2d pf.	2,108,700	¾	Q	July 1, 15	65	70
Utica & M.V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	89	93
Utah Sec. Cor.	27,500,000	..	..	.....	12	15
Do 6s, '22.	16,927,000	3	S	M. & S.	78½	79½
Wash. R. & E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 15	88½	90
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 15	82½	83½
Do cn. 4s, '51	11,642,350	2	S	J. & D.	81	81¾
West'n Pow.	14,670,000	..	..	.....	14	15
Do 6% cm.pf	7,080,000	..	..	.....	40	50
Wheeling Tr.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	95
Wis. Ed'n Co	215,000 sh	1.75	S	Jun 1, 15	$48	$46
Do 4b. 6s,'24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	93	95

*Ex dividend. †In scrip. ‡Also 2% in common stock.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Aub. G. 1st 5s	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Bay City Gas 1st 5s, '20.	375,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	100
Cat. Pr. & C. Co. 5s, '27.	1,384,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	101½
Cities Serv.	14,718,380	½	..	July 1, 14	44	47
Do pf.	26,168,426	½	..	July 1, 14	51½	53½
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	98
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Do db.5s,'30.	1,240,000	2½	S	J. & J.	80	85
Day. Gas 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	98
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s.	5,889,900	2½	S	M. & N.	90½	93
Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20.	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	Jun 1, 15	125	130
Jack. Gas 1st 5s, '37.	350,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	99
Ka'mazoo G. 1st 5s, '20.	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	98
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	.....	10	11
Do 1st 6s,'16	1,800,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	95
Do 2d 6s,'18	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	..	52
Kings Co. Lt 1st 5s, tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
N. Am. 5s,'48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98¼	100
N. Y. & Q. C. 1st 5s, '34.	840,900	2½	S	Mar 1, 15	92	96
Okla G. & E. 5s, '29.	2,563,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92	95
Pac. G. & E.	32,109,300	¼	..	Apr 15,15	43½	44½
Old pf.	9,621,300	1½	..	Aug 16,15	84½	86
New pf.	10,000,000	1½	..	Aug 16,15	84	85
Plainfield U. Wat. 5s, '31	550,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	108
Port. G. & C. 5s, '40.	5,388,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53.	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	99½
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23.	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103¼
Do deb. 5s.	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101¾	102
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102¾	103½
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Wash.G.($20)	2,600,000	6	Q	Aug 2, 15	71¾	72
Wash'ton G. 5s, '60.	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	105	105½

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Aetna Explo.	$4,800,000	..	..	.....	146	152
Do pf.	2,800,000	1¾	Q	Apr 25,15	79	84
Am. B. Note Co. ($50)	4,495,738	1	Q	Aug 16,15	35	39
Do pf. ($50)	4,495,760	1½	Q	July 1, 15	47½	49½
Am. Brass	15,000,000	2½	Q	Aug 2, 15	176	182
Am. Chicle.	8,000,000	1	M	Jul 20, 15	110	115
Do pf.	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	88	90
Am. Dist.Tel. Co. of N. J.	9,965,351	1	Q	Apr 29,15	62	66
Am. Graph's.	2,627,550	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	70	72
Do pf.	2,096,639	1¾	Q	Aug 16,15	82	84
Atlas Powder	3,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 10,15	210	216
Bab. & W.	15,000,000	1	J	A.J.O	95	97½
Bliss, EW.Co	1,500,000	12½	Q	July 1, 15	340	360
Do pf.	1,500,000	2	S	July 1, 15	129	140
Bord. C. M.	21,264,400	4	S	Aug 14,15	109	112
Do pf.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 15,15	103	107
Braden Cop.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	7⅝	7¾
Bush Tem.	5,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	70	..
Can C. & Fy	1,075,000	..	..	.....	100	116
Can. Explos.	3,404,300	1	Q	Jun 30,15	290	315
Do pf.	4,650,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15,15	101	109
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,15	140	145
Childs	3,000,000	1½	..	Dec 10,14	43	48
Do pf.	2,499,900	1¾	Q	Jun 16,15	87	92
Colt's Arms	2,500,000	4	Q	July 1, 15	485	500
C.-Tab.& Rec.	10,457,200	..	..	.....	36	38
Do s.f. 6s,'41	5,983,000	3	S	J. & J.	76	78
D.L.&W.Coal	6,390,700	2½b	Q	July 1,15	270	290
Du P.Powder	29,428,708	†2	..	Jun 15,15	685	700
Gen. Baking	3,400,000	..	..	.....	4	8
Do pf.	5,925,000	1	Q	July 1, 15	48	49
Herc. Powd. Co. pf.	5,200,000	1¾	Q	Aug 15,15	112	116
Int. Nickel.	38,031,500	5	Q	Jun 1, 15	178½	180
Do pf.	8,912,600	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	105½	..
Int. Silver pf.	6,028,588	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	100	105
Int. Textb'k	8,500,000	..	..	.....	33	38
Lanston Mon	6,000,000	..	..	.....	72	78
L. V.C.S.($50)	7,525,225	2½	Q	Jul 17, 15	155	165
Lima Loco C. 5s, '39	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	95
Marc. of A., (new)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	4½	4⅝
Merg. Lino.	12,799,600	2½	Q	Jun 30,15	179	181
Otis Elevator	6,375,300	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	71	74
Do pf.	4,500,000	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	92	95
Rem. Type.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	15	16
Do 1st pf.	4,000,000	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	61a	63
Do 2d pf.	5,000,000	2	..	Oct 1, 14	41	43
Royal Bak.P.	10,000,000	2	Q	Jun 20,15	148	153
Do 6s cum.pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,15	101	103
Saf.C.H.& L.	10,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	105	107
Savage Arms	1,000,000	1¼	Q	Jun 15,15	250	300
Singer Mfg.	60,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	216	220
Sterling Gum	6,000,000	..	..	.....	2½	2⅝
Sulz. & S. pf	10,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	88	91
Tem. Coal pf	2,000,000	2	Q	Jul 12, 15	105	107
Wm. R. Arm.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1675	1725

*Ex div. †Also 2% extra in cash and 5% extra in Athas Powder preferred stock. ‡Incl. 1¼% extra. §Incl. 2½% extra. a—Incl. 1% extra. b—Also 50% extra.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Astor Trust.	$1,250,000	2	Q	Aug 2, 15	350	365
Bankers' Tr.	10,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	414	421
B'way Trust.	1,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	140	..
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	July 1, 15	470	485
Columbia	2,000,000	*7	Q	Jun 30,15	460	475
Central	3,000,000	10	Q	July 1, 15	975	990
Commercial.	500,000	..	..	.....	100	..
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Jun 30,15	295	305
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,15	417	422
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25).	1,000,000	12½	Q	Aug 2, 15	1100	1125
Fidelity	1,000,000	8	S	J. & J.	197	200
Franklin	1,000,000	6	S	Jun 30,15	235	245
Fulton	500,000	5	S	July 1, 15	275	295
Guaranty	10,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,15	503	508
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Aug 2, 15	265	275
Hudson Tr.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 15	125	135
Kings Co.	5,000,000	5	Q	Aug 2, 15	610	..
Law. T. Ins. & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 15	100	108
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	..	Sep 30,07	98	102
Mfrs.-Citiz'ns	1,000,000	1½	..	July 1, 15	137	148
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,15	400	415
New York.	3,000,000	8	Q	Jun 30,15	575	590
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Jun 10,15	950	975
People's Tr.	1,000,000	1	M	Aug 2, 15	280	290
T. Guar. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Jun 30,15	370	378
Union	3,000,000	15	Q	July 1, 15	330	345
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,15	380	390
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 15	1025	1050

*Including 2% extra. ‡Including 1% extra.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

INDIA OFFERS BIG CHANCE FOR TRADE

Government Book Tells of Opportunities Existing There for American Exporters.

Impressed with the importance to American manufacturers and exporters of the East Indian markets, the Department of Commerce conducted an exhaustive investigation of them, the results of which are summarized in "British India," a volume of 640 pages, issued last week. The publication also deals with the industrial and commercial features of Ceylon, Afghanistan, and Tibet. In a letter of transmittal to Secretary William C. Redfield, Dr. E. E. Pratt, Chief of the bureau, outlines briefly the objects sought in making the investigation, and embodying it in convenient form for American exporters.

"In order that American business men may enter foreign trade preparedly," says the letter, "it is highly advisable that each field be studied, not simply in one or two phases, but in all its aspects. In this monograph on India an attempt is made, therefore, to present comprehensively the facts that should be known by Americans entering the markets there. The value of American products consumed annually in India is less than 4 cents per capita. It is not anticipated that our trade there can be increased to $10 per capita, which is the rate of our sales in Australia, but a very small per capita increase in the consumption of American merchandise by the 315,000,000 people of India would add considerably to our exports."

Dr. Pratt expresses the hope that the handbook will enable domestic manufacturers and exporters to obtain a comprehensive idea of the commercial features of India and countries contiguous to it, and thus appropriately and intelligently to make larger use of opportunities for increased trade. Officials interested in promoting foreign trade said yesterday that the American business community had not in the past given adequate consideration to the almost limitless potentialities of the Indian markets. It is held, in the first place, that the upset caused by the European war is so widespread that American merchants have an extraordinary opportunity to seize advantages in a trade way never offered before. Not only are Germany and Austria-Hungary eliminated at the present time from the Indian markets, but their trade, in the opinion of Government experts, is likely to be a negligible factor for many years after the close of the present conflict.

"That there are many encouraging features connected with a larger expansion of American trade in India and the adjacent territory is evident from a perusal of the publication in question. The Empire of British India, for example, is one of the few large countries of the world where there is an "open door" for the trade of all countries. There are no discriminating tariff duties against products of the United States or other countries, such comparatively small tariff duties as are levied being for revenue purposes only. It is pointed out that although British India is under the control of the British Government, commercially it is a country of equal opportunity for all the nations of the world.

While unquestionably the most valuable commercial asset of the British people, a feature of British policy in promoting India's well-being has been to allow all countries the same advantages of trade that are possessed by the United Kingdom itself. According to Henry D. Baker, now Commercial Attaché at Petrograd, who conducted the investigation, trade opportunities are freer to American firms in British India than they are in such self-governing British countries as Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, which, in their tariffs, give special trade preferences to the mother country.

It is noted that during the official year 1913-14 British India purchased from the United Kingdom goods to the value of $381,475,000, and from the rest of the British Empire merchandise worth $34,012,000. Germany came next to the United Kingdom as a seller to India, while Austrian-Hungarian imports were only about $2,000,000 below those of the United States, which amounted to $15,544,000. France, in the year referred to, sent merchandise to India valued at $8,730,000. The total of all imports into British India for the year amounted to $594,521,000.

The main thing to be considered about East Indian trade, as revealed by the investigation, is that with most articles purchased by the masses of the people it is a question of not how good, but how cheap. While the foreign purchases of the 315,000,000 persons in India are very small, averaging but $1.91 a year each, their purchases in the aggregate are enormous. There are nearly 1,000,000 people in the empire whose standards of living are substantially higher than those of the poor natives and who buy more foreign goods. Among these can be included the European and American population, consisting of merchants, missionaries, persons connected with the civil administration, members of the British Army, Indian princes, nobility, large landowners and other classes.

It is characteristic of the market in India, according to the document in question, that merchants there make comparatively little effort to promote the sale of their goods. They expect that to be done for them by the manufacturers, and if the manufacturer does not do it he is likely soon to lose interest in his goods. Most commercial travelers in India notice that it is not so difficult to secure moderate orders when they make their first visit, as long as price conditions are not too difficult, but when they make their second visit they find it very hard to get the orders repeated unless, in the meantime, some effort has been made to create a demand by advertising, and if no advertising has been done a lot of unsold goods purchased at the time of the previous visit will be pointed out as a reason why it is unnecessary to renew the order.

The handbook points out also that for cheap goods suitable for sale among the great masses of the people, pictorial advertising has exceptional value, as in India it is doubtful if 5 per cent. of the adult population can read or write, because of this it says that goods intended for popular sale ought to be labeled or marked with some distinctive pictures which could be easily remembered. For instance, cotton piece goods are distinguished by labels in which Indian deities, tigers or other animals, dancing girls, &c., are displayed in attractive colors. Of the two brands of American kerosene best known in India one is called the Elephant brand and the other the Monkey brand.

Jeffersonian Alliance Acts.

The Jeffersonian Alliance, through its Chairman, John J. Hopper, has sent to the Constitutional Convention a letter requesting that these amendments be made: "Proportional representation, preferential voting, home rule for cities, reapportionment based on citizen population only, a budget and power to enforce it, the short ballot, the referendum and conservation of natural resources for the public benefit."

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL

International Steam Pump Company
REORGANIZATION

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit of Guaranty Trust Company of New York issued under the Deposit Agreement dated August 26, 1914, for First Lien Twenty-Year Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of International Steam Pump Company, and to Holders of Bonds of said Issue:

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Committee, acting under the above Deposit Agreement, has prepared and adopted a Plan and Agreement for the reorganization of International Steam Pump Company, and has filed a copy thereof with Guaranty Trust Company of New York, the Depositary of the Committee.

Holders of the above certificates of deposit shall conclusively be deemed to have assented to the said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization unless, on or before September 13, 1915, they shall withdraw the bonds represented thereby from the above Deposit Agreement in accordance with the provisions thereof, by surrendering to the Depositary their certificates of deposit in negotiable form and by paying to the Depositary therewith the sum of $15 per $1,000 deposited bond, which sum has been fixed by the Committee as a fair contribution towards its compensation and expenses.

Holders of said First Lien Five Per Cent. Bonds, who have not already deposited their bonds under the above Deposit Agreement and who desire to participate in the above Plan and Agreement of Reorganization and to become entitled to its benefits, must deposit their bonds, on or before September 13, 1915, in negotiable form (and, if coupon bonds, bearing the September 1, 1914, and all subsequent coupons) with Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 140 Broadway, New York City, or at its office in London, or with one of its following agents: St. Louis Union Trust Company, of St. Louis, Mo., Commonwealth Trust Company, of Boston, Mass., Associatie Cassa, of Amsterdam, Holland, or Aktiengesellschaft Leu & Co., of Zurich, Switzerland. For such deposit transferable certificates of deposit will be issued by said Trust Company.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may be obtained from the Depositary, or any of its agents above named, or from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated, New York, August 14, 1915.

CHARLES H. SABIN, Chairman,
THOMAS B. GANNETT,
GEORGE G. HENRY,
R. WALTER LEIGH,
H. J. DE LANOY MEIJER,
ALLEN T. WEST,
Committee.

CRAVATH & HENDERSON,
Counsel for Committee.

ARTHUR B. HATCHER,
Secretary,
140 Broadway, New York.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
140 Broadway, New York,
Depositary.

International Steam Pump Company
REORGANIZATION

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit of the Columbia Trust Company for Preferred and Common Stock of the International Steam Pump Company:

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Committee have prepared and adopted a plan and agreement of reorganization of International Steam Pump Company, and in accordance with the provisions of Article Fourth of the Deposit Agreement of September 15, 1914, a signed original of the plan and agreement has been deposited with Columbia Trust Company, Depositary of the Committee.

Holders of the above certificates of deposit shall be conclusively held to have assented to and ratified said plan and agreement of reorganization, unless on or before September 13, 1915, they shall file with the Depositary written notice of their dissent and of their withdrawal from said plan and agreement and shall withdraw the certificates of stock represented by their respective certificates of deposit in accordance with the provisions of said Article Fourth of said Deposit Agreement, by surrendering to the Depositary their certificates of deposit in negotiable form, and by paying to the Depositary therewith the sum of fifty-four cents (54c.) upon each share of preferred stock, and twenty-seven cents (27c.) upon each share of common stock so withdrawn, which said sums have been fixed by the Committee as the pro rata share of the obligations, expenses and compensation of the Committee as audited by the Depositary.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of reorganization may be obtained from the Secretary of the Committee, or from the Depositary at its office in New York.

Dated, New York, August 14, 1915.

LEWIS L. CLARKE, Chairman,
WILLARD V. KING,
L. T. HAGGIN,
ALBERT N. PARLIN.
OTTO MARX,
Committee.

GEORGE E. WARREN,
Secretary of Committee,
60 Broadway, New York City.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
Depositary,
60 Broadway, New York City.

ALEXANDER & GREEN,
Counsel,
120 Broadway, New York City.

HENRY R. WORTHINGTON
READJUSTMENT

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit of Franklin Trust Company, issued under the Deposit Agreement dated October 15, 1914, for Preferred Stock of Henry R. Worthington and to Holders of Preferred Stock of said Company:

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Committee, acting under the above Deposit Agreement, have adopted a Plan and Agreement making provision for the readjustment of Henry R. Worthington, and have deposited the same with Franklin Trust Company, the Depositary of the Committee. Said Plan and Agreement are incorporated in a Plan and Agreement of Reorganization of International Steam Pump Company, which has been adopted by the Protective Committees representing the bonds and stock of that Company. Copies thereof may be obtained from the Depositary or from the Secretary of the Committee.

Holders of the above certificates of deposit shall conclusively be deemed to have assented to the said Plan and Agreement, unless on or before September 13, 1915, they shall file with the Depositary written notice of their dissent thereto and of their desire to withdraw from the above Deposit Agreement. Upon filing of such notice they may withdraw the stock represented by their certificates of deposit from said Deposit Agreement in accordance with the provisions thereof, by surrendering to the Depositary their certificates of deposit in negotiable form and by paying to the Depositary therewith the sum of $1.50 for every deposited share of stock, which sum has been determined by the Committee as the *pro rata* share, payable by each depositor, of the obligations, expenses and compensation of the Committee. Assessments already paid on the call of the Committee will be credited on this amount.

Depositors who assent to the Plan, and who have paid their assessments already called for by the Committee, will be refunded the amount of their assessments at the time when they receive their new securities issued under the Plan.

Holders of Preferred Stock of Henry R. Worthington who have not already deposited their stock under the above Deposit Agreement and who desire to participate in the above Plan and Agreement and to become entitled to its benefits, must deposit their certificates of stock in negotiable form on or before September 13, 1915, with Franklin Trust Company of New York, at its office at 46 Wall Street, New York City, or at 166 Montague Street or 569 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. For such deposit transferable certificates of deposit will be issued by said Trust Company.

Dated, New York, August 14, 1915.

ROBERT B. WOODWARD, Chairman.
JONATHAN BULKLEY,
PERCY JACKSON,
WILLIAM A. PERRY,
ALIX W. STANLEY,
HOSEA WEBSTER,
Committee.

STIRLING BIRMINGHAM,
Secretary,
80 Maiden Lane, New York.

FRANKLIN TRUST COMPANY,
Depositary,
46 Wall Street, New York,
166 Montague Street, Brooklyn,
569 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

Reorganization of International Steam Pump Company
Henry R. Worthington
AND
Holly Manufacturing Company.

TO HOLDERS OF

First Lien Twenty-Year Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds,

Preferred Stock and Common Stock of International Steam Pump Company,

Preferred Stock of Henry R. Worthington,

and

First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of Holly Manufacturing Company:

Notice is hereby given that the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of International Steam Pump Company (including Henry R. Worthington and Holly Manufacturing Company), dated August 5, 1915, which has been approved and adopted by the Bondholders' Protective Committee, of which Charles H. Sabin is Chairman, by the Stockholders' Protective Committee, of which Lewis L. Clarke is Chairman, by the Protective Committee representing Preferred Stock of Henry R. Worthington, of which Robert B. Woodward is Chairman, and by the Protective Committee representing First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of Holly Manufacturing Company, of which G. Hermann Kinnicutt is Chairman, has been approved and adopted by the undersigned, who have been constituted a Joint Reorganization Committee thereunder. Copies thereof have been lodged with Guaranty Trust Company of New York, the Depositary under the Plan.

Holders of **First Lien Twenty-Year Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of International Steam Pump Company**, who have not already deposited their bonds with said Bondholders' Protective Committee and who desire to participate in said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization and to become entitled to its benefits, must deposit their bonds, on or before September 13, 1915, in negotiable form (and, if coupon bonds, bearing the September 1, 1914, and all subsequent coupons) with the Depositary of said Protective Committee, **Guaranty Trust Company of New York**, No. 140 Broadway, New York City, or at its office in London, or with one of its following agents: St. Louis Union Trust Company, of St. Louis, Mo., Commonwealth Trust Company, of Boston, Mass., Associatie Cassa, of Amsterdam, Holland, or Aktiengesellschaft Leu & Co., of Zurich, Switzerland.

Holders of **Preferred or Common Stock of International Steam Pump Company**, who have not already deposited their stock with said Stockholders' Protective Committee and who desire to participate in said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization and to become entitled to its benefits, must deposit their certificates of stock in negotiable form on or before September 13, 1915, with **Columbia Trust Company**, 60 Broadway, New York City, the Depositary of said Stockholders' Protective Committee.

Holders of **Preferred Stock of Henry R. Worthington** who have not already deposited their stock with the above Protective Committee representing said Preferred Stock, and who desire to participate in said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization and to become entitled to its benefits, must deposit their certificates of stock in negotiable form on or before September 13, 1915, with **Franklin Trust Company**, the Depositary of said Protective Committee, at its office at 46 Wall Street, New York City, or at 166 Montague Street or 569 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

Holders of **First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of Holly Manufacturing Company**, who desire to participate in said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization and to become entitled to its benefits, must deposit their bonds on or before September 13, 1915, in negotiable form and bearing the July 1, 1915, and all subsequent coupons, with **Bankers Trust Company**, 16 Wall Street, New York City, or **Commonwealth Trust Company** of Buffalo, N. Y., the depositaries of the above Protective Committee representing said bonds.

For all bonds and shares of stock deposited in accordance with this notice, transferable certificates of deposit will be issued by or on behalf of the proper Depositary.

Holders of said bonds of International Steam Pump Company and of Holly Manufacturing Company and of said stock of International Steam Pump Company and of Henry R. Worthington who have not already deposited the same with the Protective Committee above mentioned formed to receive such securities, and who do not deposit the same as permitted by this notice, shall have no right to participate under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization. Deposits will be received after September 13, 1915, only on such terms and conditions as shall be imposed by the Joint Reorganization Committee.

Dated, New York, August 14, 1915.

CHARLES H. SABIN, Chairman,
LEWIS L. CLARKE,
THOMAS B. GANNETT,
L. T. HAGGIN,
GEORGE G. HENRY,
PERCY JACKSON,
R. WALTER LEIGH,
H. J. DE LANOY MEIJER,
ALLEN T. WEST,
Joint Reorganization Committee.

CRAVATH & HENDERSON,
Counsel for Committee.

ARTHUR B. HATCHER,
Secretary,
140 Broadway, New York.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:19|Sun sets..6:58|Moon sets..9:32

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	11:23	11:42	5:05	5:48
Governors Island	11:30	11:44	5:37	6:13
Hell Gate	1:20	1:34	7:17	7:53

Arrived—Sunday, Aug. 15.

SS Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Aug. 4.
SS New York, Liverpool, Aug. 7.
SS Mexico, Havana, Aug. 10.
SS Strathtay, Lisbon, July 28.
SS Tuscan Prince, Boston, Aug. 14.
SS Austrian Prince, Brest, July 31.
SS Pascal, Manchester, July 31.
SS Hanivan, Havre, July 30.
SS Caloria, Tuxpam, Aug. 6.
SS Falkland, Newport, July 31.
SS Tempus, Buenos Aires, July 14.
SS Liguria, Gibraltar, July 31.
SS El Dia, New Orleans, Aug. 10.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, Aug. 12.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville, Aug. 12.
SS El Mar, Boston, Aug. 14.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Orduna	Liverpool	Aug. 7
Thessaloniki	Patras	July 26
Cressington Court	Bordeaux	July 28
Vitalia	Rotterdam	July 27
Coya	Cristobal	Aug. 5
Auchendale	London	July 30
Saxon Monarch	London	Aug. 2
Gregory	Para	Aug. 2
Hermine	Bordeaux	Aug. 1
Newquay	Liverpool	Aug. 1
Skulda	Turks Island	Aug. 10
Florida	Tampico	Aug. 7
Tampico	Balboa	Aug. 6
Stampalia	Palermo	Aug. 5
Askehall	Havre	Aug. 1
P. der Nederlanden	Curacao	Aug. 2
Coamo	San Juan	Aug. 11
Calamares	Colon	Aug. 9
Yaques	San Juan	Aug. 11
Spirelo	Liverpool	Aug. 4
Momus	New Orleans	Aug. 14
Bermudian	Bermuda	Aug. 14
El Mundo	Galveston	Aug. 10

DUE TOMORROW.

Touraine	Bordeaux	Aug. 8
United States	Christians'd	Aug. 4
Auchencrag	London	Aug. 7
Ardgowan	London	Aug. 4
Dunsborg	Bristol	Aug. 2
Havana	Havana	Aug. 14
Apache	Jacksonville	Aug. 14
Huron	Tampa	Aug. 13
City of Savannah	Savannah	Aug. 15

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Rappahannock	Bordeaux	Aug. 5
Taunton	Sama	Aug. 12
Saramacca	Jamaica	Aug. 13
Munwood	Matanzas	Aug. 13
El Norte	Galveston	Aug. 12
Medina	Galveston	Aug. 12

DUE THURSDAY.

St. George	Glasgow	Aug. 7
St. Leonard	Bordeaux	Aug. 5
E. K. Venizelos	Marseilles	July 30
Baron Cawdor	Marseilles	July 29
Palacine	Brixham	Aug. 8
Palermo	Genoa	Aug. 5
Carrillo	Colon	Aug. 12
Walton Hall	London	Aug. 6
Antilles	New Orleans	Aug. 14

DUE FRIDAY.

Cymric	Liverpool	Aug. 11
Philadelphia	Curacao	Aug. 11
Achilles	Marseilles	Aug. 6
Gloughton	London	Aug. 7
Chicago City	Swansea	Aug. 7
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Aug. 17
Colon	Colon	Aug. 14
El Cid	Galveston	Aug. 14
Arapahoe	Key West	Aug. 17
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Aug. 17

DUE SATURDAY.

Philadelphia	Liverpool	Aug. 15
Lutetian	Gibraltar	Aug. 8
Huronian	London	Aug. 7
Rotterdam	Avonmouth	Aug. 10
New York	Rotterdam	Aug. 6
Oregonian	Pernambuco	Aug. 1

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Texan, San Francisco	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Mimu, Macoris	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Maraval, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Guebra, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Baltic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Czaritza, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Zulia, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Zacapa, Jamaica	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Paloma, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.
Momus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

San Guglielmo, Naples	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cragina, Argentina	8:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Alliance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Bayamon, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Mundo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Pinar del Rio, Tampico	——	12:00 M.
Mariana, Santiago	——	3:00 P.M.
Huronian, London	——	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stampalia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Touraine, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Vauban, Barbados	8:00 A.M.	11:30 A.M.
Calamares, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Fugereand, Guiana	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Saramacca, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, S. Domingo	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Rio de Janeiro, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Orduna, Liverpool	——	10:00 A.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Medina, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Norte, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., AUG. 15.

SS Larimer and Connemaugh, Sabine to New York, was 10 miles E. of Sabine Bar at noon.

SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 186 miles S. E. of Mississippi Bar at noon.

SS Huron, Mobile to New York, was 75 miles S. of Jupiter at 7 P. M.

SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 210 miles S. at noon.

SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 20 miles W. of Sand Key at noon.

SS Coamo, San Juan to New York, was 151 miles S. at noon.

SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 181 miles S. at noon.

SS California, Baltimore to New York, was 22 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Perfection, Sabine to New York, was 84 miles S. W. of Hatteras at noon.

SS City of Savannah, Savannah to New York, was 15 miles S. W. of Hatteras at 7 P. M.

SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 500 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, was 208 miles S. E. of Galveston Bar at noon.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 21, SS New York.

France—Close at 11 A. M. Aug. 21, SS Touraine.

Belgium—Service suspended.

Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Sept. 9, SS Cretic.

Greece—Close at 12 M. Aug. 18, SS Thessaloniki.

Liberia—Close at 12 M. Aug. 30, SS Bassam.

Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 18, SS Zuiderdyk, and at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 21, SS Rotterdam.

Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 18, SS Zuiderdyk.

Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Aug. 28, SS United States.

Italy—Close at 8:30 A. M. Aug. 19, SS San Guglielmo, and at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 21, SS Stampalia.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii (via Seattle)—Hilonian.....Aug. 16
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and China, (via San Francisco)—Nippon Maru.....Aug. 16
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Mongolia.....Aug. 20
Hawaii (via Tacoma)—Kentuckian....Aug. 21
Japan, Corea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Tacoma Maru.Aug. 22
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West.) New Zealand, (specially addressed) (via San Francisco)—Ventura.....Aug. 26

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, July 16; Sydney, July 17; Auckland, July 21, and Wellington, July 22—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Maitai, were dispatched east on Aug. 13, and are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, Aug. 17.

50¢ YACHT TRIP 75¢
10.30A.M. 2.30 P.M.
YACHT CLIFTON LEAVES PIER WEST 42nd ST.
Encircling City. Sight Seeing. Sat. & Sun. 25c add'l. Tel. Bryant 3625. Folders in all Hotels & Tkt. Ofns.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPOINT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR.
Str. "Shinnecock" of Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line leaves N. Y., Pier ft. 84th St. E. R., Tues. and Thurs., 5:30 P. M.; Sat. 1:00 P. M.

ROUND TRIP RED BANK LINE 50¢ CENTS
Lv. Franklin St., Pier 1, 8:30 a. m., 1:30 p. m. Battery, 8:55 a. m., 2:55 p. m. Sun. & Hols., Franklin St., 8:30, 9:15; Battery, 8:55, 9:30 a. m.
For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven & Red Bank. Week days.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The tropical storm, so far as can be determined from radio reports, is central tonight over the Middle Gulf of Mexico, with a northwest movement. Northeast storm warnings were ordered Sunday morning on the Gulf Coast from Apalachicola to New Orleans, and hurricane warnings at 5 P. M. from New Orleans to Brownsville. Pensacola, Fla., reported a high surf at 8 P. M., and Galveston a heavy and increasing southeast sea swell. At the mouth of the Mississippi River the wind was blowing from the northeast at the rate of thirty-six miles an hour. The highest wind velocity reported during Sunday was seventy-four miles an hour from the east over the East Central Gulf of Mexico. If the present rate of movement is maintained the storm should reach the Louisiana or Texas Coast Monday. There were thunder showers in the Atlantic and Gulf States, the Rocky Mountain region, the extreme Southwest, the lake region, and locally in the plains States.

There will be showers Monday and Tuesday in the South Atlantic and Gulf States and probably on Tuesday in Tennessee. To the northward and eastward the weather will be generally fair Monday and Tuesday except in the upper lake region, where local thunder showers are probable Monday. It will be somewhat cooler in the West Gulf States.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Southern New England—Fair Monday and Tuesday.

Northern New England—Showers Monday; Tuesday fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	70	73	4 P. M.	81	77
6 A. M.	70	72	7 P. M.	80	76
9 A. M.	74	73	9 P. M.	77	74
12 M.	80	76	11 P. M.	73	73

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 75; for the corresponding date last year it was 76; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 72.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 74; at 8 P. M. it was 76. Maximum temperature, 79 degrees at 3:30 P. M.; minimum, 71 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 86 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 76 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.06 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.00 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
1:12—480-482 Tremont Av.; Dr. Becker and Dr. Walter	Slight
2:15—Canal and Forsyth St.; Wm. P. Severs	Slight
10:15—20 Mangin St.; Rose Bastel	Slight
10:20—64 E. 10 St.; David Flair	Slight
10:40—Claremont Parkway and Webster Av., (auto;) Standard Oil	Slight
P. M.	
12:05—589 E. 188 St.; E. Cazer	Slight
2:15—315 W. 45 St.; J. Riordan	Slight
2:35—201 E. 96 St.; Israel Greenberg	Slight
2:55—811-813 W. 143 St.; Helen Hacking	Slight
3:15—1,104 Brook Av.; Perfect Carpet Cleaning Co.	None
8:35—Front of 2,874 Park Av., (auto;) Nicholas P. Trillo	Slight
9:00—79 W. 131 St.; Abe Schofsky	Slight
9:15—5,189 B'way; W. A. Ross	Slight
10:—764 3 Av.; David Heartsilver	Slight
11:50—407 E. 137 St.; Louis Walters	Slight

SEARCHLIGHT ROUTE



NEW YORK—ALBANY—TROY and the NORTH.
Daily, including Sunday.
Capital City Line—Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., 5:30 P. M., W. 132d St., 6:00 P. M. Leave Troy 6:00 P. M., Albany 8:00 P. M. Fare $1.00.
New Night Express—Pier 32, N. R., 9:00 P. M., West 132d St., 10:00 P. M. Leave Troy (except Sunday) 9:00 P. M., Albany, daily, including Sunday, 11:00 P. M. Fare $2 one way, $3.50 round trip.
People's Line—Pier 32, N. R., 6:00 P. M., W. 132d St., 6:30 P. M. Leave Albany, 8:00 P. M. Fare $2.00 one way, $3.50 round trip.
Sunday morning boat for Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point and Albany, leaves Pier 32, N. R., 9:30 A.M., W. 132d St., 10:00 A. M. Leaves Albany, 10:00 A. M.
Tel. Spring 9400, day or night.
Largest River Steamships in the world.
HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY.

GLEN ISLANDS
"The World's Pleasure Grounds"
Every seaside amusement: fine bathing, boating and fishing; Bayne's band concerts; "The Zoo"; restaurant; plants and flowers; clambake dinner and a la carte; dancing; "Klein Deutschland"; The Dairy. Steamers leave Battery 9.45, 11.15 A.M., 2.30, 3.30, 5.30 P.M. East 34th St. half hour later. Extra Boats Sundays. Round Trip 50c.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED.
BOSTON $2.80
Via Boat and Rail. ROUND TRIP $5.40.
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct **$1.75**
ROUND TRIP $3.30.
COLONIAL LINE
First-class service, catering to the best people. Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. All Outside Rooms, $1.00 to $3.00. Wireless equipment. Uptown Office, Broadway and 23d St. Phone Spring 9491.

CATSKILL EVENING LINES
Splendid Strs. lv. Pier 43, N. R. (ft. Christopher St.), 6:30 P. M.; Yonkers, 7:30 P. M. (Daily except Sunday). For Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie and way landings. Direct connection for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Falls, Tannersville, and all points in the Catskill Mountains.
SATURDAY SPECIAL, to Malden ($1.00), Catskill and Hudson. FARE, $1.25. Lv. Pier 43, N. R., 1 P. M.; Yonkers, 1:45 P. M.
REDUCED FARE TO MALDEN $1.00 IN EACH DIRECTION
SPECIAL REDUCED RATES for AUTOMOBILES. Send for AUTO TOUR BOOK or phone 1097 Spring.

Delightful Afternoon Trip to Bear Mountain Park or WEST POINT
Str. "Albany" Returning on Swift
Str. "Robert Fulton"
Leave Desbrosses St. Daily except Sunday, 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. $1 round trip. 1½ hours at Bear Mountain or ample time at West Point to drive around the Post. Orchestra. Restaurant.
Best Trip for Saturday Afternoon.

FALL RIVER LINE TO BOSTON $4.00
Lv. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., Daily at 5:30 P. M. Music.
Providence Line: Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., week days only, 6:00 P. M.
New London (Norwich) Line. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M. Pier 70, N. R., ft. 23d St., 6:00 P.M.
New Bedford Line: Strs. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, at 6:00 P. M.

BAY STATE LINE $2.55 BOSTON $2.75
Via Boat and Trolley, $2.35.
Worcester, $2.60; Providence direct, $1.50.
STATEROOMS, $1.00, $1.50 AND $2.00.
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M. From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman. City Ticket Office, Broadway, N. Y. Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 23d St. Write for illustrated Folder.

MUDSON RIVER BY NIGHT
MANHATTAN LINE $1.00 TO ALBANY
Dining Room Service a la Carte.
THROUGH TICKETS AND BAGGAGE CHECKED TO ALL POINTS.
Autos and Horses at Low Rates.
Steamers Lv. daily, Pier 39, North River, foot West Houston St., 5:30 P. M.; West 131st St., 6 P. M. Telephone 9235 Spring.

HERE'S A COOL TRIP!
Low Fares to All Points SOUTH.
OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., 501 5th Av., N. Y.

TO NORTH JERSEY COAST RESORTS
Sandy Hook Route, New Jersey Central.

Take Your Guests
No better way to entertain your out-of-town guests than with a trip up the Hudson on one of the luxurious Day Line Flyers. There's a wonderful variety of one-day outings at your command.
ALL SERVICE DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Music. Restaurant. Direct rail connections. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted.
Leave Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; West 42d St., 9:00 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.
Also Desbrosses St., 9:40; W. 42d St., 10; W. 129th St., 10:20; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.
One-Day Outings to Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, West Point or Bear Mountain.
Afternoon Boat for Bear Mountain, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Mapleton Park

Only 29 Min. from Municipal Bldg.
Park Row, City Hall, or
Sea Beach Subway.

Beautifully Decorated, 7-Room, Semi-Detached Brick Houses, $4,500 to $9,000.
Payments—just like rent—little cash. Booklet No. 1

Alco Building Co., 50 Liberty St.
Property Office, **20th Ave. Station** (local trains). Phone 1118 Bath Beach.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



MANY NEW HOUSES
JUST COMPLETED.
Prices from $8,500 to $22,500, on convenient terms. These houses are well worth inspection. We offer also villa plots of exceptional beauty, commanding extensive views, on reasonable terms.

Kew Gardens

Surrounding Kew Gardens Station.
15 Minutes From Herald Square
Via Penn.-L. I. Electric Express Service.
In the Beautiful Hills of Kew.

Information on request from **JOHN J. BRITTON,** Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., New York. Telephone Greeley—3250 and 5251. Representative at Kew Gardens office at Kew Gardens Station every day. Convenient trains for inspecting Kew Gardens. Leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Ave., via L. I. R. R. Week Days—8:17, 9:00, 10:02, 11:05 A. M.; 12:00 noon; 12:30, 12:47, (1:15 Sat. only), 1:34, 2:32 (Sat. only), 2:06, 2:45, 3:00, 3:23, 4:02, 4:29, 5:00, 5:13, 5:38 P. M., etc. Sundays—8:25, 9:05, 9:57, 10:40, 11:17, 11:36 A. M.; 12:35, 1:08, 1:36, 2:29, 3:03, 3:30, 4:04, 4:45, 5:27 P. M., etc. Returning at frequent intervals.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Mount Vernon, Pelham Heights.
Attractive Homes for Sale or Rent.
Cooley Realty Co. 39 Prospect Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Phone 3400.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET

Long Term Leases

for industrial sites on remarkably advantageous terms in Long Island City, the very heart of New York's industrial centre; 8 minutes to Times Square; great transit facilities; the Barge Canal Terminal adjoining property. Ravenswood Holding Co., 1 Madison Ave. Tel. 730 Gramercy.

OLD-FASHIONED

8-room bungalow, needs small repairs; on hilltop overlooking beautiful harbor; few minutes to station. 50 minutes out. $150 cash, balance arranged to suit. A. GLEN, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

4-ROOM HOUSE, $950.

Large corner plot of level ground for cultivation and poultry, on south shore. Few minutes from bay and station, easy commutation; only $75 cash, balance $7 monthly. Act quick. C., Owner, 5 Hanson Pl., Brooklyn, opp. Flatbush Ave., L. I. R. R. Depot.

FINE 3-ACRE FARM, $550.

Healthy location, near 3 big towns; good, tillable soil. Great for chickens and small truck farming. $20 down, balance $5 monthly. Good title. C., Farm, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. Flatbush Av., L. I. R. R. Depot.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

LAUREL BEACH

Residential Park, Milford, Ct.
(Devon R. R. Station.) The superb seashore resort of New England. Healthy, refined, quiet. Clean bathing on fine, safe beach. Private Park, Pier; $7,000 Cement Beach Walk. Private roads and walks. Lots may now be purchased and cottages built at a great saving. For information apply to Laurel Beach Land Co., 102 Fifth Ave., Laurel Beach, Milford, Ct., or Country Life Permanent Exposition, Grand Central Terminal, N. Y. City.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Apartments

998 Fifth Avenue
18 Rooms and 5 Baths, $15,000
500 Madison Avenue
Northwest Corner of 53d Street
7, 8, & 10 Rooms & 3 Baths, $2,500—$4,000
776 Lexington Avenue
2 & 3 Rooms and Bath, $420—$840.
120 East 31st Street
8 Rooms & 2 Baths, $1,000—$1,500
Further particulars and plans of all the apartments on the east side are on file at our office at
10 East 45th St.
Tel. 3100 Murray Hill.

Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

7 & 8 ROOMS 2 BATHS

RENTALS $1,380 TO $1,560
207 WEST 56th St.
Between Broadway and 7th Ave.
Apply on Premises or
MOORE & WYCKOFF
546 5th Avenue
Corner 45th St. 'Phone, 1263 Bryant.

STRICTLY **MILANO** FIREPROOF.
125-127 WEST 58TH ST.
7 ROOMS & BATH, $1200-$1600.
5-Room, 1st Floor, Physician's Apt., $1200.
STANDARD ALL NIGHT SERVICE.
Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street.
Phone 1300 River, or 1854 Columbus.

Real Estate Gain

In July The New York Times printed 85,865 lines of real estate advertising, a gain of 11,105 lines over July, 1914—the largest gain recorded by any New York newspaper.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

FOR RENT
The Following Apartments

The Kenmore
353 West 57th St.
Elevator and Hall Service.
Electric Lights.
Apartments of 8 rooms and bath.
Rents, $1,000 and $1,100 per annum.

215 West 51st St. and 224 West 52d St.
51st St. to 52d St. and B'way
Elevator and Hall Boy Service.
Electric Lights.
Apartments of 3-4-5-6 rooms and bath.
Rents from $720 to $1,200 per annum.

The Harold
439 Manhattan Ave.
Elevator and Hall Boy Service.
Electric Lights.
Apartments of 4-5-6 rooms and bath.
Rents from $420 to $540 per annum.

Dorenza Court
545 West 158th St.
Modern Elevator Apartment.
Convenient to Subway.
Apartments of 4 and 5 rooms and bath.
Rents from $480 to $600 per annum.

WM. B. MAY & CO.,
717 Fifth Avenue,
Near 56th St. 'Phone, 270—Plaza.

BRENTMORE
88 Central Park West
Corner 69th St.
9 ROOMS $3,500 TO $4,000
3 BATHS
Two Styles, Simplex and Duplex.
For rent from October 1st.
Immediate possession may be arranged.
Apply on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 W. 40th St.
Telephone, 6410—Bryant.

244 Riverside Drive (97th St.)
5, 7, 8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths, all light rooms, modern elevator house, $840 to $1500.
THE MARION
2612 BROADWAY (98TH ST.)
5-6 Rooms & Bath, $720-$930.
Fireproof elevator house, all improvements.
IRVINGTON 407 Central Park West
At 100th St., facing Park. Elevator house.
8 Rooms & Bath, 2 Toilets, $80-$85.
THE STANTON
9 West 91st St. Elevator House.
8 Rooms & Bath, 2 Toilets, $930-$1,100.
Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street.

FAIRVIEW COURT,
High-Class Elevator Apts.
3131 Broadway at 124th St.
3-4-5-6 Rooms.
Rents, $420 to $720.

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 76th St.
Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; 2 elevators night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d.
Eight large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

The IMPERATOR
725 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
South Corner 150th St.
New 11-Story Fireproof Building.
5-6 ROOMS—2 Baths
Every Room an Outside Room.
Abundance of Closet Room.
Rents $900 to $1000
MANY NEW FEATURES
Representative on Premises.

ROYAL GRAND
160 Claremont Ave.
100 ft. S. of 125th St.
2-3 ROOMS
and KITCHENETTE
Rents $420 to $540



MORNINGSIDE PARK APARTMENTS
4 Rooms $35-$45
5 " $50-$60
6 " $60-$70
7 " $80-$85
40 Morningside Ave,
Corner West 116th St.

THE REGNOR
601 West 115th St.
N. W. Cor. Broadway.
12 Story Fireproof Building
Overlooking Columbia University, Barnard College, with an ideal view of the river. Unusually large rooms, with an extra number of clothes and linen closets; extra large reception foyers, etc.
4-5-6-7 Rooms, 1-2-3 Baths
Rents $810-$1,850.
Owners on Premises.

Before deciding on an Apartment look at
PRINCE'S COURT,
3920 Broadway.
N. E. Cor. 164th St.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms.
Rent $600, $900.

City Property
Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Will rent three-story furnished house; great bargain; opportunity private family or furnished room proposition. 226 West 82d.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
66 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

CRAFTSMAN HOMES, with garage, only $5,500. Little gems; 2 min. from Kings Highway sta. new Sea Beach Subway. OTTO SINGER, 248 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Do you want to own my fine home of 7 rooms and bath, all improvements, in town 30 minutes from city, by paying $17 monthly? Concession to good party. Write for particulars. Treiss, Box 178 Times Downtown.

Jamaica—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,900; all improvements. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Bungalow plots for sale; water view; "Hillcrest Park," Great Kills, Giffords; near station, beach, bathing, boating, fishing; restricted colony; $175 and up; $50 down, balance monthly; shade trees; high location; city water, electric lights, sidewalks; express train service; 45 minutes from Battery, New York. Kolff, 45 Broadway, city, and St. George, Staten Island.

Real Estate Wanted.

Lease tenements or apartment houses; real estate or cash security. Y 246 Times Annex.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Will exchange 12 lots Bath Beach section for 2 or 3 family house in South Brooklyn; only one mortgage, $9,000 equity; exchange two-family house Bronx free and clear lots. Eastern Realty Co., 132 Nassau St.

Brooklyn.

Finest 9-room, practically new house; best section of Dyker Heights (Bay Ridge) for renting. Tel. 4300 John.

Property Out of the City
Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED

for quick sale of 60-acre farm, 35 miles from New York City, on Croton Lake Road; Colonial farm house, hog house, barn, small buildings, in good condition; fine springs, fruit and shade trees; splendid view of Croton Lake; 300 feet elevation; cash or terms to suit. C. A. Wood, Yorktown Heights.

At Mount Vernon, N. Y., eight-room stucco house, tiled bath, hard floors, electric light; good neighborhood; price $5,000; no trade considered. Anderson Realty Company, Mount Vernon.

All the bargains in Mount Vernon, Pelham, Bronxville, for sale or rent, may be found at office Anderson Realty Company, 22 East 1st St., Mount Vernon.

New "Old Colonial," 8 rooms, 3 baths, in park, handy station, for sale; others to let. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y.

For sale or rent, 8-room cottage, in good condition; all improvements; plot 100x200; high ground; beautiful view; located 1 mile from station, 8 minutes from trolleys; near Sivwanoy Country Club; price, $7,500; easy terms; rent, $50 per month plus water tax. Apply C. H. Galt, 118 East 29th, New York; telephone Madison Square 8853, or W. F. Taber, Fairview Park, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful 5-room bungalow ready for occupancy Aug. 20; decorate to suit; all latest modern improvements; beamed ceiling, panelled walls, open fireplace, modern kitchen, beautiful bath, heat, running water, extra large veranda, on large plot, and about one block from bay and bathing beach. Built under personal care of owner; 42 minutes out. Price $2,950. Easy terms. Bungalow, Box 158 Times Downtown.

Belle Harbor, Bayside Drive, Corner 124th.—New house, overlooking water; great bargain.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots.
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb) within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.
Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

Bungalow, unusually attractive; practically new; 7 rooms; oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water; thoroughly modern; A1 condition; lot 60x175; convenient station; for sale at less than cost. Write for photo. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J.

RENT IN RIDGEWOOD.
Test its merits as a suburban place of residence; 1,000 commuters like it; attractive homes, $50 to $150 per month. Write us. S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, RIDGEWOOD, N. J. PHONE 555.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

REED HOUSE
Broadway at 121st St.

5 rooms....	$660	$720
6 rooms....	$720	$900
7 rooms....	$900	$1200

Perfect Service.
OWNER ON PREMISES.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE with Broadway entrance and convenient elevator service.
All outside 6 to 9 room apartments.
$50 to $85.
3609 Broadway, S.W. Cor. 149th St.

ST. NICHOLAS AVE.
SOUTHWEST CORNER 178TH ST.
4 to 6 large, beautiful rooms in elevator apartment; $33 to $55.

8 AND 9 ROOMS

all outside, large, beautifully finished, $80 upward, refined houses on restricted Fort Washington Avenue. References required. Owner resides on premises. WESTWOOD & CLIFFEWOOD COURTS, West 179th to 180th Street on Fort Washington Avenue.

BISMARCK COURT,

550 WEST 158TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
Most desirable apartments of 3, 4, and 5 rooms and bath; elevator and all modern conveniences; rents $420 to $660; October leasing. THE BEST SERVICE.
PORTER & CO., 159 WEST 125TH ST.

NEW HOUSES

4 to 6 rooms, $30 up, every modern improvement, refined location, splendid service; owner's management; near Subway express. Northwest corner West 180th-Northern Ave.

HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR

4 to 6 rooms, $40 upward; Washington Heights, entirely refined houses, every improvement; restricted avenue, refined. Owner lives on premises. Westwood and Cliffewood Courts, West 179th to 180th Sts. on Fort Washington Avenue.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

CORONADO

Northwest corner of Park Av. and 81st St. High-class elevator apartment, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; rents, $800, $1,000, $1,300 yearly. Service unexcelled.

BROOKLYN.

PARKWAY COURT.

Elegant high-class apartments of 4 to 8 rooms, all improvements. Best section of Eastern Parkway. Rents, $32.00 to $75.00. Ready Sept. 1st. M. F. GLEASON, Eastern Parkway, corner Kingston Av., Brooklyn.

BRONX.

THE BELNORD,
1,057 HOE AVE., COR. E. 165TH ST.
Absolutely fireproof, 8-story, high-class elevator apartments; all conveniences. Under supervision of owners, insuring unexcelled service. Two blocks Simpson St. Subway. 3, 4, 7 rooms, 1 and 2 baths; rentals from $30 to $70. Leases now being made from Oct. 1st. Renting Agent on premises.

Country Board
Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

The Willows, Huguenot Park.—On the beach. Boating, bathing, fishing, tennis; delightfully cool lawns, orchards; exclusive, comfortable surroundings.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2101 Yonkers.

Long Island.

Elstone Park Hotel, Bayswater, Far Rockaway.—Nice home; refined people; rates, booklets. Apply Gunther & Udele; also 4 Court Square, Brooklyn. Phone Far Rockaway 401-402.

Country Board Wanted
Thirty cents an agate line.

Board wanted for two boys, twelve and eight years; kind, intelligent people, good nourishing food essential; near New York; give full information. M 132 Times.

Automobile Exchange
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

PRIVATE PARTY WILL DISPOSE late model Chalmers, 36, 5-passenger touring car; demountable rims, nearly new tires, extra tire with rim, electric lights, self-starter; will run and looks like new; sacrifice $550. See coachman, private estate, 921 Putnam Av., two blocks off Broadway, Brooklyn. Telephone 7112 Bushwick.

A KING 1914 TOURING, $475.
Ward Leonard electric self-starter, light 5-passenger, demountable rims, excellent condition. Private Owner, 305 West 79th, near Riverside.

Lippard-Stewart Commercial Trucks, 1,500 pounds and 1 ton; just overhauled and newly repainted, with guarantee; investigate quick; $1,000. H. K. Reilly, 136 West 52d St.

A GUARANTEED SPEEDSTER, $400.
Excellent condition; racy appearance; electrical equipment; dealers invited. Baldwin, 150 West 55th.

1915 Biltwell Velie Demonstrator and several other fine cars; rare bargain. 360 Cumberland St., Brooklyn.

1914, light, 6-38, high-class touring; practically new; cost $3,000; many extras; bargain, $925. C. W. Shay, 216 West 76th St.

Beautiful limousine Loco, 1912; very good condition. Partola Mfg. Co., 160 2d Av.

Automobiles for Rent.

Renault and Packard cars for hire, hour, day, or month; classy and up to date; reliable chauffeurs. Lewis, Hotchkiss Garage, 20 West 60th St. Phone 1509 Columbus.

For Rent—Up-to-date private touring car with chauffeur; hour or day; rates reasonable; reliable people only need answer. C 62 Times Annex.

Practically new Packard, $2.50 hourly upward; experienced owner drives; references. Harlem 6818.

Packard, seven-passenger touring; day, week month. Henry Abbey, telephone Columbus 1504.

Packard 7-passenger for hire, $3 per hour. Telephone Bergman, 1941 Circle.

Automobile Supplies.

Big bargains in accessories and all kinds automobile equipment at lowest prices in New York; also new and used autos below cost. TIMES SQUARE AUTO CO.
Southwest corner 50th St. and Broadway.
WORLD'S LARGEST DEALERS.

Automobile Instruction.

OWNERS and prospective owners will profit greatly by taking the special six weeks' course at the Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Booklet and pass to school free.

STEWART Booklet explains WHY our AUTOMOBILE course is BEST. Inspect SCHOOL, our plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' classes.

Largest and Best School in WEST SIDE U. S. Send for Booklet and Y. M. C. A. Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 802 W. 57th St. Col.. Special class for women.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Ave., } 1, 2, 3, & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE, with private bath and kitchenette; some 3 and 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN. Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few sublet week, month, during Summer. Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River, 3970.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

113th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

MODERN APARTMENTS,
1,033 Boe Av.—97th-98 E. 165th St.
1,057 Faile St.—3 rooms, from.....$20
4 rooms from....$24 | 5 rooms from.....$30
6 rooms from..... 38 | 7 rooms from..... 42
All conveniences; telephone in each apartment, 1 and 2 baths, &c. 2 blocks Simpson St Sub. Inquire premises or renting office, 978 E. 165th.

DON'T MISS SEEING
Apartment seven unusually light rooms, 1,186 MADISON AVENUE.
Corner 87th St. Electric light, parquet floors; price, $1,200. Superintendent on premises.

79th, 142 East, Cor. Lexington Ave.—Six rooms, bath, steam; suitable doctor, dentist, dressmaker; rent $55.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
A. L. Mordecai & Son, 30 East 42d St.

West Side

THE INVERMERE, 415 West 118th.—Non-housekeeping apartments, 4, 5, and 6 rooms, with bath; elevator and all modern improvements; first-class cuisine; rent, $40 and upward.

THE LANGHAM,
733 to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Superintendent or phone Col. 4020.

90th St., 129 West.—Six large, light rooms and bath; open plumbing; entire building completely done over this Summer; one block from "L," or subway; $34 and up.

Seven rooms; big, light, airy, large kitchen, two baths; modern elevator house; rent $50; very reasonable. Ernest Tribelhorn, 342 West 71st Street.

Sunrise, Broadway, 2,708; 103d Subway station; 3 large light rooms; housekeeping or non-housekeeping; restaurant facilities; $456 up.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS, (SPENCER ARMS,) S. E. Cor. B'way and 69th St.—2, 3 and 4 rooms; $70 to $125.

172d, 575 West.—Corner elevator house, 4-7 large, beautifully decorated apartments.

84th St., 17 West.—7 large rooms, bath; one to sublet, $45 and one at $60.

93d St., 807 West.—8-room apartment to sublet; all light, attractive; liberal sacrifice.

Elevator.—Five rooms, $40-$45; refined neighborhood; quiet house. 509 West 112th.

Wilkinsia, 8 West 65th.—Overlooking park; six all-light rooms, $37, $32.

180th, 661 West.—Elevator; 4 rooms, $40 to $50; 5 rooms, $50.

Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH.
THE MARLBOROUGH APARTMENTS.

Marlborough Road, near Cortelyou Road; 5 and 6 rooms; all modern improvements; ready for inspection; $32.50 to $45. Apply F. W. Yates, owner, 34 Nassau St., Manhattan; telephone 1306 John.

Apartments Wanted
Unfurnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

High-class 8-room apartment wanted, about $1,100. Write only, A. Freydberg, 3 Alexander Av., Arverne, L. I.

Property Out of the City
Thirty cents an agate line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Small fruit farms, 75x500; five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity. $5,000 to $6,500; terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Attractive, modern 10-room house; large plot; a sacrifice; easy terms. Photographs and particulars of Owner, 720 Watchung Av., Plainfield, N. J.

Fanwood lot for sale, very cheap; will build a cottage or sell on easy terms; send for map. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Little farms, hour out, for city workers. $10 monthly. Room 1701, 141 Broadway.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—A small farm in Conn., with stock and crops; sell cheap. For other particulars apply to Andrew Pascetti, 285 Bleecker St., New York City.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

23D ST., 20 East, (Madison Square South.) SUITE, two rooms and bath.

35TH ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable, attractive room; all conveniences; choice location.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; room with piano; single room; references.

76TH, 37, EAST.—Attractive front room; every convenience; telephone; private house, near park.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

West Side.

9TH, 64 WEST.—Newly furnished, renovated, single, double rooms; electricity; $2-$5.

12TH, 52 WEST.—Exceptionally cool room, running water; also smaller rooms; studio; references.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; private house; references.

38TH ST. AND BROADWAY.—Large rooms, with hot and cold running water; $6 weekly and up; a few rooms $5 per week; with private bath; $8 to $10 weekly; telephone in every room. Hotel Normandie.

52D, 55 WEST.—Large rooms, attractively furnished; hot, cold running water; adjoining bath; electricity, telephone; reasonable; gentlemen only; references.

69TH, 143 WEST.—Attractive two rooms; fireplace; refined environment; electricity; shower; breakfast. Wilde.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Large, small, well-furnished rooms; finest locality; Subway, elevated; telephone.

70TH, 262 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, well furnished; every convenience.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms, single or en suite; privacy.

72D, 147 WEST.—Ideal location; large and small rooms; private bath; telephone.

73D, 255 WEST.—Large and small rooms; Southerners accommodated; Summer rates; references.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms, with, without bath; private residence; telephone; reasonable.

75TH, 124 WEST. —Attractively furnished large, small looms; private bath; telephone; Summer rates.

75TH, 105 WEST.—Large, small nice rooms; private family; convenient all cars; phone.

76TH, 110 WEST.—Unusually refined room, dressing room, bath, electricity; bachelor; references.

76TH, 158 WEST. — Pleasant, cool, large, small rooms; electricity; private bath; moderate; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Cool rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small, cool rooms; home comforts; conveniences; special Summer rates.

77TH, 181 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, large 3-window room; electricity; refined; reasonable.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private house; suitable one, two; references.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; single or en suite; private bath; references.

81ST, 120 WEST. — Luxuriously furnished, large, cool rooms; private baths; hot water; $5 up.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms; private bath; single rooms; Summer rates; references.

98TH, 243, (cor. Broadway.)—Unusually attractive large front room; piano; breakfast. Apt. 6B.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Cool, elegant suites; telephone; electricity; housekeeping; $5, $6, $7. McNamara.

113TH, 536 WEST.—Bay window room, single; lavatory, elevator; refined. Apt. 22.

113TH, 600 WEST.—Parlor bedroom; airy, new; first-class; gentleman; seventh floor.

121ST, 414 WEST.—Lady will rent large, outside room; elevator; top floor. Apt. 63.

126TH, 169 WEST.—Large, small, light; all conveniences; references; "L" and subway.

138TH, 606 WEST.—Newly furnished double rooms for men; breakfast optional; $5 up.

138TH, 606 WEST.—Home; newly furnished; board; conveniences; $5 up. Audubon 6195.

CLAREMONT AV., 200, (Apt. 37.)—Single room, kitchen privileges, for lady.

LARGE ROOM; electric light, bath, telephone; elevator apartment, near Drive; Summer rates. Call up in morning before 12. Aud. 3160, Apt. 36.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Unusually attractive outside front rooms; overlooking Hudson. Apt. 92.

S E. COR. 118TH ST. and ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WEST END AV, 569.—Desirable Summer rooms; reasonable; gentlemen; reference.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

8 EAST 45TH STREET.
Rooms, board; gentlemen; references.

5TH AV, 47.—Unusual location; cool, single rooms; suites with bath; table board.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

62D, 16 EAST.—Second floor; private bath; excellent board optional; other rooms.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Large, front room adjoining bath; single room; board optional.

West Side

53D, 57 WEST.—Immaculate large, small rooms; adjoining; exceptional table; Summer rates; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

65TH, 56 WEST.—Private bath, electric light; large room, suit particular people.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable room, with board; subway, elevated; surface cars; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; private dining room.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

79th, 114 West, Norece Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, parked street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; parlor floor; suitable dentist; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine and service; private baths.

80TH, 106-110 WEST.—The House Richards; "old home" place for refined people; all new, high-type furnishings; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Cool, spacious rooms; electricity; good generous table; parlor dining.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 45 WEST.—Pleasant large, small rooms; running water; excellent table; reasonable.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple appreciating superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 137 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two adults in refined, exclusive Jewish home; easy access car lines; references.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptional boarding; 32 rooms; 16 on one floor; every room with running water or bath adjoining.

94TH, 30 WEST.—Desirable rooms with all comforts; excellent board; references. Strauss.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Renovated rooms, electricity, telephone, select house, home cooking; reference.

102D, 253 WEST.—Two exceptionally large rooms; private bath; gentleman, couple; excellent location; Summer rates; Jewish family; Southerners accommodated.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence near Riverside and Broadway; two large rooms, bath.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Two connecting front rooms, with bath; single, en suite; table guests.

147 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Fall and Winter reservations now; beautiful rooms in exclusive house; single, en suite; private baths; every modern convenience. STEIN, PHONE 9057 SCHUYLER.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple, appreciating superior table; homelike surroundings. Apt. 4D.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family hotel of highest order; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 5c. fare; Lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $9-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Mortgage Loans
Forty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted.—$25,000 second mortgage on first-class property above bank mortgage.
Wanted.—First mortgage of $90,000, first-class apartment. Eastern Realty Co., 132 Nassau St. Phone Beekman 2524.

We have from $5,000 to $80,000 for first mortgages in New York, Jersey and Long Island. Eastern Realty Co., 132 Nassau St.

Situations Wanted, Female
Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER, (double entry,) stenographer; efficiency unquestionable; experience, eight years. F 365 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, Correspondent.—Capable of taking full charge; best of references. M 160 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, stenographer; high school graduate; two years' experience. Fannie Kassewith, 667 East 185th St.

DAY'S WORK, laundress; housewerker; white; reference; neat, honest. Laughran, 904 3d Av.

DRESSMAKER. — Artistic; expert fitter; street, evening gowns, remodels; out; home preferred. Kelly, 873 6th Av. Tel. 1158 Circle.

GOVERNESS.—Highly educated German governess, graduate of Froebel Kindergarten, desires position for Sept. 1; city references; letters. P. O. Box 141, Mountain Lakes, N. J.

SOCIAL SECRETARY.—Situation wanted for next Winter, beginning in October, by young woman of intelligence and refinement; has had advantages of social life and travel; best of references. Write Miss Althea Brooks, Northfield Farm, Leland, Mich.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly qualified stenographer; Eastman graduate; knowledge of accounts; good handwriting; neat in appearance; hard worker; $7 per week. Miss F., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Graduate of high school, also business college, efficient stenographer, typist and bookkeeper, desires employment. M 94 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 811 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, experienced, will substitute until Sept. 15; $20; references. M 156 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Fast, accurate typist; take fast dictation; $8. Minna Sloat, 220 West 42d St. Bryant 1319.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9483 Riverside.

CAPABLE colored housewerkers. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 320 West 59th.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 55th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1856.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice. Riverside Agency, 12 West 99th. 5839 Riverside.

HOUSEWORKERS.—English-speaking girls, seeking positions. Polish-American Agency, 299 East 11th. Orchard 5607.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 138d. 6916 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

A WOMAN over 30; good education; to travel and interview selected people; salary and commission. Room 711; 110 West 34th.

GIRLS, first class, wanted for light, pleasant work; highest wages paid; 8-hour shop. Union Metallic Cartridge Works, Bridgeport, Conn.

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NEW YORK,

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A

LARGE NUMBER OF

IMPROVERS.

BEST LIGHTED AND HEALTHIEST WORKROOMS IN NEW YORK; ALSO HIGHEST SALARIES AND LONGEST SEASON. THESE ARE THE BEST REASONS FOR STATING THAT MILLINERY POSITIONS AT GIMBELS ARE MOST DESIRABLE.

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BEST LIGHTED AND HEALTHIEST WORKROOMS IN NEW YORK. ALSO HIGHEST SALARIES AND LONGEST SEASONS.

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REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A LARGE NUMBER OF MILLINERS.

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THESE ARE THE BEST REASONS FOR STATING THAT MILLINERY POSITIONS AT GIMBELS ARE MOST DESIRABLE.

Apply at Employment Office, 5th Floor, 32nd St. Side.

NEAT HAND SEWERS for home or inside work. Rothschild, 30 West Houston.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
SUMMER TERMS UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1ST
Three months' course;

FIND MURDERED MAN ON MORGAN'S ESTATE

Loaded Pistol Beside Body Discovered by a Party of Picnickers.

POCKETS HAD BEEN RIFLED

Recovery of Drowning Victim's Body Increases Excitement at Woodlands Lake, Near Ardsley.

A party of young men and women enjoying a picnic yesterday afternoon on J. P. Morgan's property, bordering Woodlands Lake, near Ardsley-on-the-Putnam, discovered the body of a man in a clump of bushes within fifty feet of the shore of the lake and within 500 feet of the Woodlands Lake Hotel. He had died from a bullet wound in his head. Lying near the body was found a revolver containing only one cartridge, which had not been exploded.

Coroner Dunn and detectives who arrived from Yonkers were unable to agree upon any positive theory. The pockets in the man's clothes had been turned inside out and were empty. This suggested highway robbery to some, but to others this theory did not explain the presence of the revolver, which had not been fired.

A duel was one of the suggestions, and this theory had many adherents. It was said that the man and another perhaps had met by the lakeside for a duel, and that either the dead man's adversary had fired before the victim could pull his trigger or the cartridge in the dead man's revolver had failed to explode when struck by the hammer. The fact that the man was shot in the forehead seemed to dispute this theory, but those who accepted it suggested that the wound in the side of the head supported the assumption that the adversary had fired before the man now dead was in position and ready.

Dr. Denniston, Coroner Dunn's physician, took the body to the Hastings Morgue, and there performed an autopsy. It added little to the information of the officials. Dr. Denniston said the man had been dead for from five to ten hours when found. It was possible, therefore, that, if the man was killed in a duel, he met his adversary at sunrise.

There were no signs of a struggle on the ground about the body, but the detectives found footprints believed to have been made by someone who carried the body to the clump of bushes. The dead man was lying face up, with the legs crossed. There were five chambers in the cylinder of the revolver, and particles of dust in the four empty ones indicated that no cartridges had been in them recently. The bullet that killed the man was flattened so that its calibre could not be determined.

The man was well-dressed and appeared to have been a prosperous business man. He wore a silk-lined blue serge suit, straw hat, white shirt, black silk socks, high-laced shoes, and underclothing of good quality. The only mark that might lead to identification is the letter "F" engraved on a silver tie clasp attached to the shirt. The man was about 35 years old, 5 feet 7 inches tall, and weighed 175 pounds.

While the crowd from the Woodlands Lake Hotel was gathering after the picnickers' discovery, the body of Charles Bengtson of 351 West Twenty-fifth Street, who was drowned in the lake on Saturday afternoon, was found and brought ashore. At first those in the crowd did not know of the circumstances of Bengtson's death, and the arrival near them of a second body greatly increased their excitement.

3 DROWN, ONE A BATHER.

Woman Rescues a Chief of Police and His Wife from Water.

Although it is estimated that more people went in bathing near this city yesterday than on any previous day this Summer, the police received reports of only three drownings. There were several rescues from drowning.

George Moore, 23 years old, an ironworker of 361 Broad Street, Brooklyn, fell off the yacht Mayflower, owned by George Wallace of 204 Morgan Street, Brooklyn, in Broad Channel, Jamaica Bay, and was drowned. Wallace had taken a party of friends for an outing. The police launch of Harbor A was sent to search for Moore's body.

Edward Whalen, 7 years old, of 10 Fair Street, Paterson, N. J., fell into the Passaic River near the West Street Bridge yesterday afternoon and was drowned. His body was not recovered.

Alfred Manning, Jr., 26 years old, of 23 Ocean Place, Brooklyn, was seized with cramps and was drowned while swimming in Jamaica Bay off Reid's Hotel, at Rockaway Point. Clarence Pepper of 209 Boston Road, the Bronx, went to his rescue in a boat. Before he reached him, Manning sank for the second time. Pepper dived overboard and brought him up from the bottom, and he was rushed to the White Cross Hospital, where it was found impossible to resuscitate him. His body was taken to the Rockaway Beach morgue.

William Jennings was rescued off the foot of Fairview Avenue, Rockaway Beach. He sank and then came up and called for help. Life Guard Joseph Penning, Policeman John Merwede of the Richmond Hill station, and Detective George Andrews of the Second Branch Detective Bureau, went into the water and got him ashore. He was revived by Dr. Victor at the Rockaway Beach Hospital.

John A. Roy, Chief of Police of Netcong, N. J., fell out of a boat on the lake there yesterday afternoon, while trying to recover his keys, which had fallen overboard. He dragged Mrs. John Dixon with him, and Miss Eleanor Flood, who was in the boat, rescued them both. Miss Flood then dived to the bottom of the lake and recovered the keys.

THE WAR FILLS THE PEWS.

Summer Church Attendance This Year Larger Than Ever Before.

Counts made in July and on three Sundays in August, including yesterday, show that attendance at New York churches is larger than for several Summer seasons. The war is the cause.

Trinity Church, downtown, this Summer has averaged 550 to 600 attendance, 20 per cent. above normal Summer figures.

Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church has had 800 to 1,000. This is more than in any Summer since the special Bible expositions some years ago, given by the Rev. Dr. G. Campbell Morgan. At St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, attendance figures are 500 to 700. Street and tent meetings, held by the Evangelistic Committee of New York, the National Bible Institute, and by independent workers and speakers, are reported 25 per cent. larger in numbers than in any previous Summer.

The noonday street meetings in Madison Square are twice as many in number, and have twice as large an attendance as in any previous Summer. Suffragists and Socialists there do not attract as large numbers as do speakers on Bible themes.

Old Trinity Church, at the head of Wall Street, had 33,275 attendants in Holy Week. The count on Good Friday, 8,460, broke all records.

Churchmen say the reason for the growth in attendance is the war and the serious way it has set people to thinking.

FOLEY MAN KILLED NEAR RIVAL'S CLUB

Metzger, a Rofrano Henchman, Ran as Timothy Sullivan Fell on Sidewalk.

CHARGED WITH HOMICIDE

Second Man Arrested, Police Say, Has Not Been Mixed in Second District Political Feud.

As two men were walking by Michael A. Rofrano's Home Rule Democratic Club, at 48 Madison Street about 11 o'clock last night five pistol shots were heard and one of the men dropped. The other took to his heels, and Policeman Jackson of the Oak Street Station, who came running at the sound of the shots, seized a third man whom, he said, he saw flourishing a revolver a short distance from the spot where the wounded man fell.

In a few minutes the whole neighborhood was aroused, and the word went around that the political feud between the followers of Rofrano and of Thomas Foley, Tammany leader of the Second District, had broken out into shooting again. This report was strengthened when the man who had fallen, just before he died in the Volunteer Hospital, said he was Timothy Sullivan, 30 years old, a member of the Downtown Democratic Club, the Foley organization.

His political affiliation was positively established when his brother, Jerry Sullivan, a delegate of the Teamsters' Union and also a member of the Foley club, went to the hospital and said that the dead man had lived in the district all of his life until a short time ago, when he moved to 622 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn.

Benjamin Metzger, 31 years old, of 99 Cherry Street, walked into the Volunteer Hospital a few minutes later seeking treatment for flesh wounds in his abdomen and wrist made by a bullet. He was the man who had been walking with Sullivan when he was shot, and who fled as Sullivan fell. He is a member of the Rofrano Home Rule Club, and those of the police who believe that the murder was political, think he lured Sullivan to the neighborhood of the Home Rule Club where his assailant was waiting for him.

Metzger, who first gave his name as John Dehler, was arrested and locked up in the Oak Street Station, charged with homicide.

The man arrested on the scene by Policeman Jackson was Patrick Murphy, 22 years old, of 7 Oak Street, who, according to the police, is well known in the Second Assembly District. He has never had any political affiliations, they say. The police have twice searched him for concealed weapons recently, but each time he was not armed. Notwithstanding this, the police have been sure that he habitually carried a revolver, and they have been waiting to catch him with the weapon in his pocket.

When it was learned that the dead man's name was Sullivan, it was recalled that one of the four men who entered and attempted to wreck the Rofrano Club last May while the trial of Gaetano Montemagno for the murder of Mike Gismari, a Foley lieutenant, was in progress, gave his name as John Sullivan, 24 years old, of 53 Monroe Street. The police were unable to learn whether there was any family or political connection between this Sullivan and the man killed last night.

Murphy was taken before Sullivan in the Volunteer Hospital for identification, but Sullivan said he had never seen him. The police were unable to press the wounded man, because he was sinking rapidly and in less than an hour he died of two bullet wounds in the abdomen.

Murphy was locked up in the Oak Street Station, charged with homicide. According to the police, when he met Metzger there the two glared at each other and exchanged a few angry words that no one else understood. On the assumption that Murphy and Metzger were in a political conspiracy to kill Sullivan, the police believe that Metzger's anger with Murphy was because of the latter's poor marksmanship in hitting him while shooting at Sullivan.

END PAPER MILL STRIKE.

State Officers Bring About Compromise of Three Months' Struggle.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Louis Wiard and William C. Rogers of the State Industrial Commission, who had been here for several days in conference with officials of the paper mill workers' unions and heads of paper mills in this section, tonight announced the settlement of the strike that began three months ago and affected 1,200 employes in seven mills in Northern New York and the Donnacona Mill at Donnacona, Quebec.

The settlement, according to the announcement of the Commissioners, is regarded as a compromise. The strikers were granted few of their demands, however. In most of the mills recognition of the union was the principal point at issue. The employers, however, do not grant a closed shop in any of the mills, reserving the right to employ any of the strikebreakers who have been in the mills, provided they prove capable. No change in wages or working conditions is made.

The plants affected were those of the St. Regis Paper Company at Deferiets, N. Y.; the Remington Paper and Power Company at Norwood and Norfolk; the Champion Paper Company and the West End Paper Company at Carthage; the Continental Paper Bag Company in this city, and the Donnacona Mill.

Widow of 90 Falls to Death.

Mrs. Sarah Blumenthal, 90 years old, was killed last night when she plunged from a window of her room on the fifth floor of the apartment house at 34 West 116th Street down an airshaft to the ground floor. She went to bed at 10 o'clock, and when Miss Fanny Shilon, her granddaughter, went to her room at 1 o'clock this morning she was not there. A search was made, and the body was found at the bottom of the airshaft. Solomon Shilon, the woman's son-in-law, said that she had no reason to want to commit suicide and that she must have fallen out of the window when she opened it before retiring.

Meeting on Jewish Congress.

A mass meeting will be called at Cooper Union on Thursday night to organize a movement to hold a Jewish congress at which representatives of Jews from all parts of the country will be present. Louis D. Brandeis, Nathan Straus, and other prominent men are to speak at the meeting.

R. W. DOWLING SWIMS 23 MILES, THEN FAILS

Realty Man's Son Reaches Spuyten Duyvil From Battery in Attempt to Circle Manhattan.

Balked by the treacherous currents and turning tide in the ship canal at Spuyten Duyvil, Robert W. Dowling, the 18-year-old son of Robert E. Dowling, President of the City Investment Company, yesterday was compelled to give up his attempt to swim around Manhattan Island, an aquatic feat that has never been performed by amateur or professional. Dowling had been in the water for eight hours and thirty-five minutes, and had swum a total distance of twenty-three miles before he heeded the advice of his father and left the water at Seventy-ninth Street and the North River on the return trip to the Battery. It is approximately thirty-eight miles around Manhattan Island, and for some time the swim has been considered impossible by experts in view of the changing tide conditions. Young Dowling, undaunted by his failure yesterday, will make another attempt in September.

Dowling is the sturdiest of the younger amateur swimmers in New York, and last year, when only seventeen years old, he finished sixth in the record-breaking Tribune marathon swim from the Battery to Sandy Hook, which was won by George Meehan of Boston in the fastest time the feat had ever been accomplished.

It was 8:55 o'clock yesterday morning when Dowling jumped off the Battery sea wall and turned toward the North River. He was accompanied by his father, John J. Walsh of the Amateur Athletic Union and Pastime A. C., and T. J. Howland, a professional swimming instructor, in a launch. These men remained with him throughout the entire trip.

All the way up to Spuyten Duyvil the youngster had the tide conditions in his favor, but when he hit the canal it was different. He made effort after effort to force his way through, but his endeavors were unavailing. He was partly exhausted when he decided he had had enough. After regaining some of his expended resources, Dowling started back to the Battery.

According to his father, the boy was in good condition when he was pulled into the launch off Seventy-ninth Street.

DENIES ROOSEVELT STORY.

Eyewitness at Coney Island Saw No Abuses at Municipal Bath.

When Colonel Roosevelt was making a nine-hour inspection trip over the 40,000-acre Interstate Palisade Park yesterday he gave out this statement:

"To show the contrast between how a public work of this kind should and should not be managed, I mention that I am informed that at Coney Island today, where municipal bath houses publicly owned and operated have to deal with crowds, they turned away mothers with little children because single women could be placed two in a bath house and more money obtained. I think that this is outrageous, and feel that the men responsible will not permit it if once it is called to their attention. It emphasizes the need of having such places run as Mr. Perkins and his associates are handling the Interstate Park in relation to the public."

The information which reached the Colonel was to the effect that 10 cents was being charged at the municipal baths at Coney Island for women, and that as two or three women could be put in one bath house if unaccompanied by children, the women with children were discriminated against on holidays and Sundays when the rush was heaviest. The Colonel didn't object to the 10-cent charge, but to shut out the children simply in order to take in more money was in his eyes a crime of some magnitude.

A Coney Island newspaper reporter, who spent a large part of yesterday at the municipal baths, taking photographs of the crowds in line and on the beach, said last night when he heard of Colonel Roosevelt's statement:

"Such a thing is absolutely impossible. Policemen preserve the lines of men and woman waiting for admittance to the bath house and preserve it with rigidity. As fast as the person at the head of the line reaches the gate a bath compartment is assigned to him or her. First to come is first served. The rules against discrimination are enforced, without exception. A single incident such as Colonel Roosevelt described would cause such a disturbance that the reserves would have to be called out. Nothing of the sort occurred all day."

250,000 BATHERS AT CONEY.

"Cure Day" Devotees Attend Church Before Going Into the Water.

Coney Island had a gala day yesterday, when more than 400,000 persons arrived there. Of these, 250,000 went in bathing. The police say that it was one of the quietest days in the history of the Island, and there were no accidents, rescues, or arrests.

A remarkable feature of the great number in bathing was the recrudescence of the old Assumption Day Cure, or what is more commonly known as "Cure Day." Many thousands of women went into the water actuated by the belief that those who bathe on Assumption Day will be cured of their bodily ills. More than 10,000 were in line when the Municipal Baths were opened at 8 o'clock in the morning, and many of these had been waiting since 3 o'clock.

The "Cure Day" devotees crowded the little Roman Catholic Church all through the day, saying their prayers before going into the water. The Rev. Father John I. Whelan of Brooklyn said yesterday that the superstition had its origin in Ireland.

Woman Drops Dead in Rockaway.

Mrs. William Burke of 854 Manhattan Avenue, Manhattan, dropped dead in front of 99 Boulevard, Rockaway Beach, yesterday afternoon. She was with Miss Nellie Donohue when she was stricken with heart failure and fell to the sidewalk. Miss Donohue was overcome when she learned that her friend was dead and it was necessary for Dr. Victor to remove her to the Rockaway Beach Hospital for treatment. She was able to go home later. The body of Mrs. Burke was removed to Trudden's morgue at Rockaway Beach.

HILDINBRAND DEATH PUTS 2 BOYS IN JAIL

Police, Finding Methods Same as Used in Elias Case, Arrest Youths Then Suspected.

ARE HELD ON OLD CHARGE

Detectives Seek Fingerprints on Glass Taken from Vacant Flat Window.

Two youths suspected of an assault and robbery in the apartment of Mrs. Julia Elias at 62 East 120th Street on Jan. 30 last were arrested yesterday by detectives looking for the murderer of John Hildinbrand, the retired real estate dealer who was killed on Saturday night in his apartment on the top floor of the house at 1,446 Fifth Avenue, near 117th Street.

Detective Dietschley of the Third Branch Bureau worked on the robbery in Mrs. Elias's apartment, and as soon as he learned the details of the Hildinbrand crime he recognized what seemed to him the work of the same men.

The apartments of both Mrs. Elias and Mr. Hildinbrand were entered through adjacent vacant apartments, into which the burglars gained admission by removing a window pane. Also, Mrs. Elias was attacked by the burglars just as Mr. Hildinbrand was attacked, except that, while the latter was shot and stabbed as well as beaten, Mrs. Elias was only struck on the head with the butt of a revolver. The burglars in each case are thought to have fled down a fire escape.

Shortly after Mrs. Elias's apartment had been entered, Detective Dietschley arrested Herbert Wheatly, 17 years old, of 128 East 123d Street, and Arthur French, 19 years old, of 60 East 120th Street When Mrs. Elias, who is 65 years old, had recovered sufficiently from the injury caused by the blow on her head, the prisoners were taken before her for identification, but upon seeing them, according to the police, she became hysterical and had to be removed to a hospital. Later the prisoners were taken before her again and again she became hysterical.

Despairing of obtaining sufficient evidence for conviction against the two, the police let them go, but both have been under surveillance since their release, so that, when Detective Dietschley wanted them yesterday he knew where to find them. He notified Detectives Finan and Riley of the Fourth Branch Bureau, who were working on the Hildinbrand case, of his suspicions, and the three detectives seized the prisoners in their homes before they arose yesterday morning.

Although the men are charged with assault and burglary in the apartment of Mrs. Elias, their fingerprints will be compared with fingerprints taken from the pane of glass removed in the vacant apartment adjoining that in which Mr. Hildinbrand was killed, and other clues thought to connect the youths with the Hildinbrand case will be run down.

The police are strongly suspicious of one of the youths since they have learned from his sister that he usually kept a revolver in his home and that he was frequently out until very late at night.

Also, according to the police, a witness whose name has been withheld has said that he saw one of the youths within half a block of the Hildinbrand home between 7 and 8 o'clock, which was about an hour before the murder. The proximity of the homes of Mr. Hildinbrand and Mrs. Elias has added to the police belief that the same burglars entered both apartments, for, the police say, housebreakers usually operate in one neighborhood for a considerable time.

A dozen or more detectives were working on the case yesterday and many clues, few of them promising, were examined without result. More than a score of persons were questioned at Headquarters, but all except the two youths arrested were allowed to go. Neither youth would answer any questions.

MISS STRACHAN A CANDIDATE

In Campaign to Head the National Education Association.

OAKLAND, Cal., Aug. 15.—With several thousand delegates here for the fifty-third annual convention of the National Education Association, which will be called to order tomorrow by Dr. Joseph Swain, President of Swarthmore, a lively campaign for the election of the next President of the association was in full swing today. Miss Grace O. Strachan of New York and Dr. David B. Johnson of Winthrop College, South Carolina, seem to be the favorites.

Dr. David Starr Jordan, President of the association and Chancellor of Stanford University, will address the convention tomorrow on "The Teacher and War"; Elmer Ellsworth Brown, Chancellor of New York University, will speak on "Educational Progress of Fifteen Years," and Mrs. Philip Snowden, wife of the Socialist member of Parliament from Blackburn, England, will take on "Women and War."

Only two general sessions each week for the two weeks of the convention are scheduled, but there will be scores of departmental meetings.

EXPRESS MEN VISIT TIMES.

Thirty American Company Superintendents Here for Convention.

Superintendents of the American Express Company, who arrived on various trains in New York yesterday to attend the convention of the superintendents of that company, which begins at the Biltmore Hotel today, to study and discuss traffic conditions throughout the country, visited the plant of THE NEW YORK TIMES last night.

F. C. Fargo, Superintendent of the Indianapolis Division, said that THE TIMES was a great favorite among his colleagues, and for that reason the delegation had decided to make its first call during its tour of New York, Philadelphia and Boston at THE TIMES plant. John Fagan, of the New York office of the company, conducted the party last night.

WINS MEDAL FOR BRAVERY.

St. Louis Detective Badly Wounded in Fighting for British.

Arthur Harry Lorenzen, who was a detective in St. Louis for the Missouri Pacific Railroad, reached New York Saturday from Liverpool, after having served four months in the British Army. He enlisted last March because he wanted adventure.

He was a Corporal in a regiment that helped to recapture Hill 60 in France. During the engagement he was wounded so badly he was discharged from further service. During the battle he carried from the field a wounded Lieutenant, and the British Government gave him a medal for bravery.

Lorenzen will leave for St. Louis today to enter the Missouri Baptist Sanitarium, where he will undergo treatment for his injuries.

URGE JEWISH RELIEF WORK.

Speakers Say Fate of Race Depends on America's Aid.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 15.—The very fate of the Jewish race in Continental Europe and Palestine depends in large measure on America's response to the Old World's entreaties, rabbis and others declared at a meeting in the Auditorium here this afternoon. The meeting was held under the auspices of the central committee for the relief of Jews suffering through the war, and though fewer than 200 persons attended, $203.80 and a gold ring were put into the collection plate.

Miss Theresa Dreyfus of New York, who recently returned from Jerusalem, painted a graphic word picture of conditions in the Holy City, where she said, thousands of male Jews had rallied to the Moslem war colors, while their women and children remained at home in poverty and misery.

Others who spoke were the Rev. Dr. M. S. Margolies, President of the Union of Orthodox Rabbis of New York; the Rev. Dr. Moses Hyamson, rabbi of the Congregation Orach Chaim, New York; the Rev. Aaron Tietelbaum of Jerusalem, the Rev. Dr. Aaron E. Ballard, President of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association, and James A. Bradley, founder of Asbury Park.

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A Reserved Strand for Refined Recreation.
ROCKING CHAIR MOVIES ON THE SAND EVERY NIGHT. PRIZES FOR PRETTY BABIES.
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Beautiful Beach and 3 Great Pools. Special Rates to Clubs and Parties.

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Washington Heights Symphony Orchestra now booking engagements for high-class concerts and dances, season 1915-16. Churches and schools free. For terms apply the James Mather Music House, 4181 Broadway.

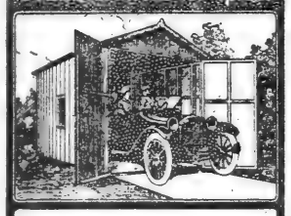
STRAND B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30. 10c to 50c. | FANNIE WARD, "Marriage of Kitty." Strand Orch. & Soloists. Next Week, Sam Bernard in "Poor Schmaltz."

VITAGRAPH 44th and Broadway. 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. 2:30 and 8:30. "THE TIGRESS." "THE GODDESS" (15th Chapter).

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FULTON 46TH ST., W. OF BROADWAY. Telephone Bryant 700. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20. TO-NIGHT 8:20 Estate of Henry B. Harris Presents SOME BABY! SOME FARCE!—SOME CAST! Frank Lalor, Emma Janvier, Francine Larrimore, Ernest Stallard, Sam Edwards, John Arthur, Beth Franklyn, Sara Biala, Gilbert Clayton

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evening 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:30. "Full of the Spirit of Youth."—Sun. THE BOOMERANG

HARRIS THEATRE, West 42d Street. SEATS NOW. OPENS TO-MORROW (TUES.) 8:15. Edgar Selwyn's Melodramatic Comedy, Rolling Stones. MATS. WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

GEO. M. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way & 43d St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE | LAST 8 TIMES

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GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. 12-Act Vaudeville Show Every Ev. at 8:15. ALL SEATS RESERVED. DELIGHTFUL PROMENADE 25c. 35c. 50c.

NEW Mat. Today BRIGHTON Brighton Beach. GERTRUDE HOFFMANN in "SUMURUN." Company of 60, 8 Scenes. Orchestra of 30, 5 other.

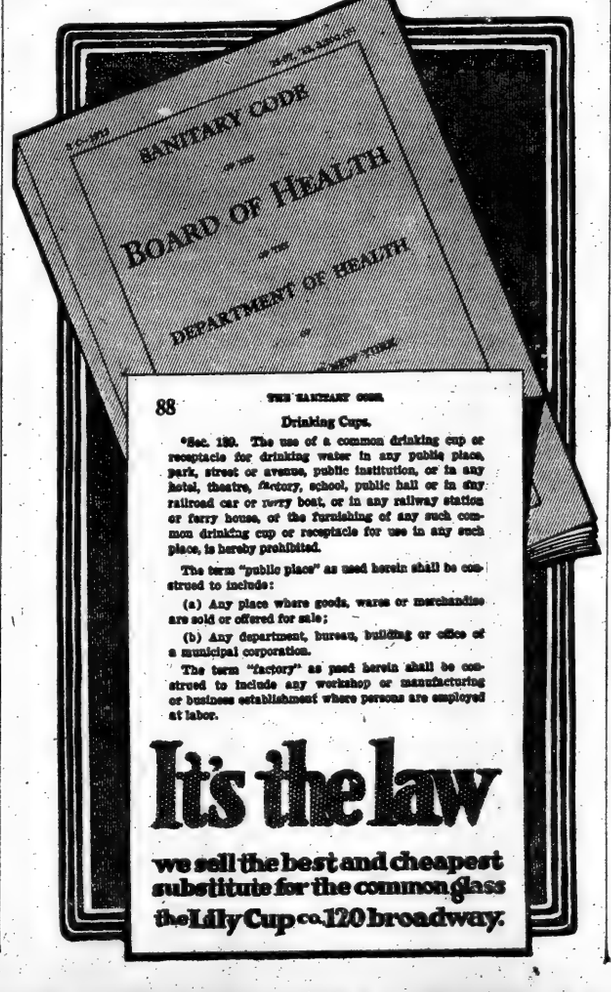
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Visitors to New York can take advantage of this exceptional offer. Delivery guaranteed in twenty-four hours, if necessary. Fall Suitings are now ready.
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Also held in high favor for its *Special Luncheon* at *75c.* Served in Ballroom—Dancing.
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Business men who appreciate refined surroundings and excellent food and service lunch regularly at Shanley's.
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Excellent Cabaret—evenings—seven to one.
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NED WAYBURN'S SEASIDE DIVERSION, "SPLASH ME"
The Greatest Ballroom Entertainment
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A SPECIAL SHORE DINNER, $2. Served Daily from Noon to Ten P. M.
MENU: Crabflakes, Shelburne; Steamed Clams, India Relish, Young Onions, Radishes. Chicken Gumbo, Dixie Biscuits, Bisque of Clams. (Choice) Boiled Kingfish, Sea Bass, Steamed Lobster, Soft Shell Crabs; Sauce Tartare. Fried Squab, Chicken, Virginia Ham, Corn on Cob. Baked Sweet Potatoes, Lettuce and Tomato Salad. (Choice) Alabama Waffles, Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Coffee.

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MENU:
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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Showers, somewhat cooler today; partly cloudy tomorrow; moderate northwest to north winds.
For full weather report see Page 11.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 21,024. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1915.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

LEO M. FRANK KIDNAPPED AT NIGHT FROM GEORGIA STATE PRISON FARM BY ARMED MEN IN AN AUTOMOBILE

WARDEN IS OVERPOWERED

Prison Telephone Wires Cut in Advance to Prevent Interruption.

TWENTY-FIVE MEN IN PARTY

Frank, Not Yet Recovered from Wound Fellow-Convict Gave Him, Rushed Away.

25 TO 70 MEN IN PARTY

Member of Mob Said to Have Shouted They Would 'Put His Body on Victim's Grave.'

TRIALS OF NOTED PRISONER

Since Murder of Mary Phagan He Has Been Thrice Sentenced to Die, Once Nearly Killed.

By Long Distance Telephone to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., Tuesday, Aug. 17, 3 A. M.—Leo M. Frank, who was serving a life sentence for the murder of Mary Phagan, an Atlanta factory girl, and whose life was attempted last month by a fellow prisoner and has since been slowly recovering from a slash across the throat that nearly caused his death, was kidnapped at 11:40 o'clock last night from the State Prison Farm at Milledgeville.

Twenty-five armed and masked men took Frank from the prison after overpowering the Warden and prison guards, and hustling Frank into one of the several automobiles that composed their party, set off at full speed along the turnpike in the direction of Eatonton.

First reports that the kidnappers might be friends of Frank were dispelled when a prisoner said he heard a member of the mob shout that Frank's body would be placed tomorrow on the grave of Mary Phagan at Marietta, Ga.

Left No Trail Behind.

From the moment the party left Milledgeville all trace of them has been lost so far as officials here have been able to learn. Attempts to reach Milledgeville by telephone and telegraph showed that every wire leading to the State farm had been cut to prevent the prison officials giving the alarm.

Police officials of this town were aroused by news of Frank's departure in the hands of the twenty-five, and two automobiles, filled with officials, hurriedly aroused from sleep, set out from here a short time ago. The autos took a road toward Atlanta, hoping to head off Frank and his captors, should those who have the unfortunate young man in charge be aiming toward Atlanta, the city where Mary Phagan lost her life.

Didn't Pass Eatonton.

The last word received here was that no sign of the men had been seen in Eatonton, though it was toward that village that the flight was begun. Eatonton lies about twenty-five miles in a northwesterly direction from Milledgeville, and it is probably thirty-five to forty miles from this city, the three towns forming a triangle, with Macon at the southern point, Milledgeville at the eastern, and Eatonton at the north.

Atlanta is about 103 miles northwest of here, and little more than this distance from Milledgeville through Eatonton. The fact that the autos had not been sighted in Eatonton made it seem to officials here as though the party had cut to the west from the main road and were striking across country for the more direct pike between here and Atlanta. It was along this latter road that the Macon officials started.

Prison Guards Handcuffed.

Few details of the kidnapping of Frank can be obtained here because

Continued on Page 4.

President Asks Data For Ship Purchase Bill; McAdoo Suggested Revival of the Plan

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—In furtherance of his plan to renew his advocacy of the Ship Purchase bill before the next session of Congress, President Wilson has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to make a full investigation of ocean shipping facilities between the United States and ports in Latin America and Europe. The investigation, which was suggested to the President by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, in connection with his work as presiding officer of the recent Pan-American Financial Conference, will look particularly into the changes in ocean shipping conditions brought about by the war.

It is evident that the work in favor of the Ship Purchase bill or some modification of it which was done at the time of the Pan-American Conference will be broadened into a country-wide propaganda for the purpose of influencing Congress to reverse the action at last Winter's session. The Treasury Department's announcement today of the coming inquiry invites "shippers throughout the country" to write to the commission, setting forth conditions as they have found them and the effect on their particular business of the "scarcity of steamship tonnage," and the "increase in freight rates and the effect of these rates upon their business."

"It is most desirable," the Treasury's statement adds, "that shippers avail themselves of this opportunity to enlighten the commission in the beginning, so that the inquiry may be pursued throughout all other channels as quickly as possible."

The commission is expected to report in time for the President to lay the report before Congress.

WIND BACKS FLOOD INTO GALVESTON

Fierce Storm Cuts Off the City at Night After Raging from Early Forenoon.

SEA WALL SAVES PROPERTY

Wind Favors City, but Drives Water Into Streets—Thousands Quit Homes.

Ships Overturned in Galveston Harbor

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Aug. 16.—The army wireless station here received a report from the transport Buford at Galveston tonight that the water had risen ten feet, and that several vessels had turned over in the harbor there.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, 9:30 P. M. Aug. 16. (by Telephone to Houston.)—A tropical storm struck Galveston today, but no lives have been lost up to this time, and there has been no serious property damage.

At 9 o'clock tonight the barometer registered 29 flat and was still falling. The wind registered 60 to 73 miles an hour, with gusts of 90 miles.

Water from the bay backed up into the city, standing three feet deep in some sections.

All telegraph lines and the city telephone service ceased to work because the water put the power plants out of commission. The city is in darkness. The only telephone line left is the one to Houston.

The safety of the city is due to the sea wall, which stands unbroken.

Start Train to Galveston.

HOUSTON, Texas, Aug. 16.—The Southern Pacific Railroad tonight started a train in an effort to reach Galveston.

The Galveston causeway still was standing, but the force of the wind was such that it was almost impossible to get across, and the last interurban car took nearly an hour to make the trip because of the high wind. This car reached Virginia Point, the first station on the mainland, at 6:20 o'clock, and had not reached Houston at 10 o'clock. The barometer was standing still at Houston, and the wind had abated somewhat at that hour.

The Government weather observer at Houston tonight said there were indications that the storm had left the Gulf and had struck the mainland between Galveston and Houston. All means of communication between the cities were put out of commission. There has been no property damage in Houston.

There are 3,000 or 4,000 citizens of Galveston in Houston tonight.

The last conversation with Galveston before the single telephone wire that was left went down indicated that there was no panic there, even though a majority of the citizens had sought refuge in the business district.

If the causeway is passable, trains are expected to go through by morning. Many automobiles also are to start for the island at daylight to learn the conditions.

GALVESTON, Aug. 16.—The tropical storm at Galveston today, while very severe, had caused no serious damage or loss of life up to this evening.

The Galveston sea wall, built as a precaution against such hurricanes, withstood the fury of the storm and showed no signs of weakening.

The storm struck the city late in the forenoon with the wind at a velocity of thirty-four miles an hour. At noon it had increased to sixty miles an hour, and during the late afternoon fluctuated between sixty and seventy miles an hour, blowing in a northeasterly direction.

At 5 P. M. the wind was blowing

Continued on Page 4.

YUAN NOW PLANS TO BE EMPEROR

President of Republic Purposes to Tranform China Into a Monarchy.

URGED BY PROF. GOODNOW

China's American Legal Adviser, Consulted on the Question, Approves the Project.

PEKING, Aug. 16.—The project of proclaiming himself Emperor is being discussed by Yuan Shih-kai, President of the Chinese Republic, with his immediate supporters and with Professor Frank Johnson Goodnow of Johns Hopkins University, legal adviser to the Chinese Government, who is spending the Summer in Peking.

Professor Goodnow, who secured the confidence of Yuan Shih-kai by advice given during former critical times, has been consulted on this question since his arrival here a month ago, and it is learned that he approves the project.

The news became public by the deliberate publication in this morning's newspapers of accounts of the formation by several prominent men of an association for the purpose of discussing whether a monarchy is not the better form of government for China. The published article, telling of the formation of the society, quotes Professor Goodnow as declaring that for China a monarchy is a better form of government than a republic and that "conditions are different in China and America, and it is impossible to transplant a system from one country to another."

It is learned from one of Yuan Shih-kai's immediate supporters that if the project proves feasible the plan is to establish the monarchy within two years.

The news has created a sensation in Peking, and it is being telegraphed throughout the country.

In the announcement of the project, which is made to appear as coming from a group of leading citizens, Professor Goodnow is quoted extensively as a great authority advocating the necessity for a monarchy. This pronouncement says:

"As Professor Goodnow is a citizen of a republic, he is more competent to make such a statement than others."

A Statement by Yuan.

In an inspired article reporting a conversation between Yuan Shih-kai and a high official, the President is quoted as having said:

"A certain doctor gave me an exhaustive dissertation on the advantages and disadvantages accruing from monarchical and republican governments. I answered him that, being the President of a republic, I was in no position to discuss the question."

In official circles here the belief is expressed that Yuan had reference to Professor Goodnow, and the newspapers insert his name in their reports of the situation. Professor Goodnow said tonight he had been misquoted. He made no blanket statement, he asserted, that a monarchy was better than a republic, but said that under certain conditions, such as applied in China, he believed a monarchy would be better. In reply to a question he said that he did not mind his name being used by the Monarchists if it would assist in the peaceful promotion of a monarchy and the welfare of China.

Would Avert Peril Such as Mexico's.

The foremost argument of the Monarchists is the danger of chaos reigning, as in Mexico, at Yuan Shih-kai's death. The succession of Vice President Li Yuan Hang, who has been a prisoner on an island in the Winter Palace grounds, the past two years, would, it is said, be unsatisfactory to some of Yuan's immediate supporters.

It is believed that the project for a monarchy will be consummated unless dangerous objection is displayed

Continued on Page 4.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER $5c. the case of six glass stoppered bottles.—Advt.

Allies Decide to Declare Cotton Contraband; Washington Notified Unofficially of Decision

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The Allies' intention to declare cotton contraband has been communicated unofficially, but authoritatively to the State Department. The department's advices are that the decision has been reached and the delay in making an announcement is due to the necessity of arranging uniform treatment of the subject by all the Allies.

The step has been agreed upon by Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, and Belgium, but Japan's attitude has not been defined, and she may decide that no action is called for from her at this time, because of the elimination of the only German colony in the Far East from the military problem, and the absence of any reason for a blockade.

Ever since the application of the British Orders in Council to cotton, among other American products, the Entente Allies have felt that some more effective and less burdensome method must be found for dealing with cotton and preventing its entry into Germany and Austria. The Allies contend that American cotton shippers, in many cases alleged to be backed by German capital, have been shipping cotton to Germany through neutral ports.

According to the advices reaching Washington the pressure in England and France has compelled a change. The British Government originally regarded cotton as non-contraband and expressed a desire to avoid inflicting hardship upon the Southern planters and to avoid development of an anti-British feeling in this country. The change to contraband will be defended as authorized by international law. Great Britain protested against the American blockade of outgoing cotton from the South during the civil war, and had refused to recognize it as contraband during the Russo-Japanese war, but will now contend that radical changes in the conditions of warfare since that time justify a change in attitude.

The Entente powers, according to advices received here, expect that the State Department will resist making cotton contraband and are preparing to base their action on American precedents. The advices reaching here indicate they intend to argue that both Presidents Lincoln and Johnson in formal proclamations issued in April, May, and June, in 1865, went on record as maintaining as contraband of war "materials for the fabrication of ammunition." That cotton has taken the place of saltpetre, always recognized as absolute contraband, in the manufacture of gunpowder will be held to be an established fact.

It is expected that some sort of arrangement will be proposed by which the Allies will engage to allow cotton to travel unmolested to neutral countries in quantities in proportion to their normal consumption. What the effect will be on the American cotton growers is the subject of contention. The allied powers are prepared to argue that it will not be far-reaching.

How Germany Is Getting Cotton.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 17.—A neutral writer in The Times who has visited Germany and Sweden, among other countries, in an article today points out the need for the Allies to institute a closer blockade of Germany. He says:

"My British friends talk of the blockade of Germany. There is no blockade of Germany. The Baltic is a vast open mouth through which Germany is getting an immense volume of supplies.

Regarding Germany's cotton supplies the writer says:

"Now and then a dispatch appears in the Swedish newspapers saying that the British Government is at last about to make cotton contraband. There is prodigious excitement and activity on the part of the Germans, but nothing happens, and things go on in the old sweet way.

"There are many ways of getting cotton out of Sweden into Germany over which the Swedish Government has no control. The simplest plan is for a cargo of cotton to be shipped from one Swedish port to another—from Gothenburg or some other Swedish Baltic port—and by prearranged plan the Germans capture it, which they do, in every case, remitting the money promptly."

WOMAN DENOUNCES FRIEND AS 'RIPPER'

Says Edward Jones Confessed Murder of Cohn and Murray Children in New York.

BOTH JAILED IN BALTIMORE

Landlady There Heard Her Accuse Him—Her Story of Life at a School Here Is Corroborated.

Police Lieutenant Patrick Gildea, who has been searching for the ripper murderer of five-year-old Leonore Ann Cohn and of four-year-old Charlie Murray over since these children were killed, the girl on March 10 and the boy on May 8, has gone to Baltimore to investigate a report that one Edward Jones, held a prisoner there, is the slayer of the children. A woman known as Grace Jones, who lived with the man in New York and Baltimore, has denounced him to the Baltimore police, saying that he confessed both murders to her on the nights on which they were committed. Her story was telegraphed to Police Headquarters in New York yesterday, and Lieutenant Gildea left at once.

Edward Jones, whose real name the Baltimore police believe to be Attillo Fasco, and Grace Jones were arrested in Baltimore, according to information from that city, on a charge of attempting to defraud Mrs. Rose Byson of 117 West Barre Street of a board bill. Both were intoxicated at the time of arrest, so when the woman began to mumble accusations against Jones the police did not listen closely to her. But finally she called Captain Santry and said:

"Look here, if you are a real copper you won't let that man Jones get away from you. He's the man who murdered two children in New York last Spring."

Captain Santry, though still of the opinion that the woman was in an irresponsible condition, thought her accusation of sufficient importance to warrant a further hearing, and yesterday after she had become sober, he questioned her. She not only stuck to her story, but supplied many details.

Woman's Story of Murders.

The woman said she and Jones were employed at Bellevue Hospital last Spring, she as a cook and he as an orderly, and that on the night of March 10 the man came into their quarters with blood on his clothes. When she asked him for an explanation, she said, he confessed to her that he had murdered a little girl with his knife. The next day, the woman continued, she read in the newspapers of the murder of Leonore Cohn.

"But I didn't tell on him," she exclaimed to Captain Santry, "because I loved him."

On the night of May 3, the woman went on, Jones again came into his home stained with blood and confessed that he had murdered a little boy.

"And I read about that Murray boy's death the next day," the woman said, "but still I didn't tell on my man—because I loved him."

Shortly after this, according to the woman's story, she and Jones left New York and went to Washington, where they remained a few weeks before going to Baltimore.

"We've been living here ever since," she said, "and Jones hasn't cut up any children, but the knife he used to kill the children in New York is in the Western Police Station here right now. Jones was arrested on July 30 for being drunk and they took the knife away from him then."

Inquiry was made at once at the Western Police Station, and it was found that the woman had told the truth. There was a record of Jones's arrest on July 30, and the property clerk had the knife taken from him at the time. It is an unusually large pocketknife, with a blade 5 inches long that is very keen, and bears dark stains, which the police say may have been made by human blood.

Woman Is Corroborated.

The woman's story about employment at Bellevue Hospital seems to be true in substance. It was learned last night that early last March a woman who said she was Grace Jones applied at the hospital for work. She was directed to the Mills Training School for Nurses, directly across the street from the hospital at 431 West Twenty-sixth Street, where she was engaged as an assistant cook. A few days later she told the Superintendent of the school that her husband was out of work and wanted something to do.

The Superintendent employed the man, who gave his name as Edgar, or Edward

Continued on Page 5.

URGE BOND ISSUE TO HELP EXCHANGE

British Financial Interests Want Government to Sell High-Grade Securities Here.

WOULD BE A PRECEDENT

England Never Has Placed a Loan Abroad—$500,000,000 Issue Proposed.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 17.—A strong effort is being made in important financial quarters to have the Government issue a large amount of short-term high-rate bonds to be placed on the American market as a means of relieving the present low rate of British exchange. The exchange rate continued downward yesterday. This caused unusual activity in the exchange houses on Corn Hill.

George Clare, head of a leading exchange house, told The Associated Press correspondent that in his opinion an issue of short-time bonds at an attractive rate for the new market was the best solution of the situation, and he believed it would have to be adopted. He pointed out that the remedy found in selling American securities held here had been virtually exhausted. He estimated that these sales had reached $4,000,000 ($20,000,000) weekly for some time, and had aggregated about £100,000,000, ($500,000,000,) which was about all the relief feasible from that source.

"The best course now," he said, "is one I understand is under consideration. It calls for the issue of a foreign loan, principally in New York, at such a rate as to be attractive to American banks and investors. Probably 5 per cent. two-year bills, free from income tax, would appeal strongly to big American investing concerns. It would be the first time on record that Great Britain had placed a loan in a foreign country, and this may raise the question of dignity, but Germany, Japan, and other countries have placed such loans in New York, and the time has come when we should do the same as the surest means of relieving the abnormal situation growing out of the adverse balance of exchange against us."

The house of Morgan, Grenfell & Co. referred inquiries to Marshall & Sons and Mr. Clare, but they stated also that a means of relieving the exchange situation was understood to be under consideration, either through a loan or by the placing of a big credit in New York, as advocated by E. F. Davies, Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Bankers on Exchange Problems. Mr. Davies said on the subject:

"I do not consider dearer money here will solve the exchange difficulty."

The Bank of England announced that £1,800,000 ($9,000,000) in foreign coin had been allowed to go out during the day, which is taken as an indication that the Government now is willing to allow the gold to go out as a means of meeting accruing balances.

In discussing the proposal to issue a loan in New York, The Times says this morning:

"The simple fact is that if we cannot sell securities to Americans, they will not be able to sell their goods to us. We believe that Americans would prefer to buy a new British Government security rather than that we should go on selling them American securities, held over here.

"As regards terms, Americans are unaccustomed to foreign loans, and the issue, therefore, should be as simple as possible. It should be a dollar loan at par, free of income tax, and we should not object to a level 5 per cent. interest rate."

Suggests $500,000,000 Issue.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Rynnards Hooper, a well-known financial authority, writing in The Times, says: "It is common knowledge that owing to the very large purchases of food and ammunitions from the United States for our own use and that of our Allies, we have become indebted to American merchants and manufacturers for a very large sum."

Discussing the remedies, Mr. Hooper rejects the idea of paying cash for everything out of the proceeds of the recent war loan.

"This," he says, "would be very in-

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WINCARNIS WITH SELTZER and a dash of lemon makes an excellent hot weather tonic and restorative.—Advt.

LANSING LAYS GERMAN PROPAGANDA EVIDENCE BEFORE PRESIDENT WILSON; SECRET SERVICE GATHERING FACTS

Fateful Decision of the Balkan Nations Awaited by Berlin with Tense Interest

By a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—Feeling approaches certainty here that the Balkans are on the eve of a momentous decision. Every move on the diplomatic battlefield is followed with the most intense interest.

Count von Reventlow, in the Tageszeitung, writes:

"We do not fear the present Balkan indecision, but the creation of unimpeded connection between Hungary and Constantinople would, with one blow clarify and determine the political relations in the Balkans. This connection at the present moment can be brought about not by words, but only deeds."

Count von Reventlow concludes with a significant hint about the "Serbian corner."

Theodor Wolff, editor of the Tageblatt, writes:

"The creation and securing of a connecting route to Constantinople is, in this war as well as in the peaceful future, so much a necessity that everything must be staked to achieve this. We have always held that we could very well do without Rumania, and that the joint action of a strong, friendly Bulgaria would be much more useful for achieving the realization of this free road.

"For months the Balkan States have been adjured from all sides not to let pass the psychological moment. Now the real moment that never returns is approaching. Somehow or other, right or left, with Peter or Paul, we must make the connection with Turkey which shall guarantee us a fresh possibility for warlike and peaceful deeds. There lies certain gain for all who come to our side."

HINDENBURG CUTS THE RUSSIAN LINE

Reports His Army Successful Between the Narew and Bug Rivers.

TAKES KOVNO OUTER WORKS

Prince Leopold's Bavarians Fight Way Across the Bug—Germans Beaten in Courland.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 17.—The left wing of the Bavarian Army, under Prince Leopold, has fought its way across the Bug River near Drohiczyn, which lies to the east of Sokolow and is some fifty miles northyest of Brest-Litovsk, according to the official Berlin report. This move forms a slight wedge in the Russian front, which had been virtually straight since the Warsaw salient was abandoned.

Field Marshal von Mackensen also is reported to be pushing back the Russians along the Bug, where the Germans are advancing along the eastern bank of that river.

Further west Field Marshal von Hindenburg is credited with a successful attack on the advanced defenses of Kovno, as well as a successful attempt to break the Russian lines between the Narew and the Bug after the Norzew River had been crossed by the Germans.

Think Russian Left Flank Safe.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 16. (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The general activity which is compelling the Germans to give immediate attention to their northern half of the campaign has changed the character of the operations from Warsaw. The deployment of six German armies, or from forty to forty-five corps, over a front of 180 versts facing Ossowetz and Brest-Litovsk shows that their future tasks in the woody, swampy zone of Polliesie, surrounding Brest-Litovsk to the southeast, excludes the possibility of their turning the Russian left flank.

In the Baltic provinces, on the Russian right, the Germans are now reinforced, troops having been brought from Poland, where the army of General Woyrsch has been filled by Austrians. Serious battles are expected now in the Baltic region, where the enemy has latterly been compelled to harmonize his operations with the issue of the recent sea fight. He retreated, pending the arrival of reinforcements, at the same time keeping up his communications with the sea. Now that his reintorcements have arrived he will make most stubborn efforts to regain the lost ground. Meanwhile reports from Riga show that there has been a resumption of the normal life of the city.

From the Ciechanowiec region where General Woyrsch lost 800 Austrians and many machine guns, operations are not likely to develop serious now, as the locality is swampy and great Russian forces are concentrated at Bielsk, protecting the railway at Bidlystok. The enemy's immediate task here is to hinder the Russians' normal course of regroupment and also gain more territory so as to enable him to keep there troops which will be necessary later for the battle for Brest-Litovsk.

The leading monasteries of Russia have asked and obtained permission to employ their workshops in making shells for the army.

Russian Officers Cheerful.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 16.—The military situation is viewed by Russian army officers with a degree of optimism, owing to the manner in which the Germans have been checked at the crossings of the rivers Lliwiec and Krana, east of the Siedlce-Lukow front, where the invaders lost 800 prisoners in addition to a heavy toll of dead and wounded. Confidence is felt here that the Russians will be able to make any further eastward progress of the invaders very costly to them.

Fierce battles are looked for in the districts between the Nurec and Narew Rivers and at the crossings of the Bug. The immediate German objective is believed to be the double-track railroad which roughly parallels the present fighting line, running from Ossowetz to Bialystok, Brest-Litovsk, and Kovel. This road is protected by dense forests and by the marshes of the region of the upper Narew.

The apparent weakness of the Ger-

Continued on Page 2.

GREEK CABINET FORCED TO RESIGN

Action Follows Election of Venizelos Adherent as President of the Chamber.

THE VOTE OVERWHELMING

Outcome of Balkan Crisis Awaited with Anxiety by Entente Powers and Germanic Allies.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 17. — The most significant phase of the latest news concerning the Near Eastern situation is contained in brief dispatches from Athens stating that former Premier Venizelos has won a decisive victory over the Government in the organization of the Greek Chamber of Deputies, and that the Gounaris Cabinet has resigned.

The withdrawal of the Bulgarian delegates from Constantinople caused much speculation here, the consensus of opinion being that Turkey is so confident of her present position that she does not feel under any compulsion to make concessions to Bulgaria's desires.

The outcome of the crisis is awaited most anxiously, as determining whether the Allies will receive new support from the Balkans and whether Germany's supplies of ammunition for Turkey will continue to be shut off by the Balkan barrier.

The Serbian Minister at London, M. Boshkovitch, says he believes a middle ground will be found on which it will be possible to unite the Balkan States.

Bulgaria Short of Munitions?

The key to the Balkan situation may lie in a shortage of ammunition in Bulgaria, suggests The Daily Mail today in an article which deals with "Germany's anxiety to ship ammunition to that country."

In support of this view The Daily Mail cites the alleged statement of the German Military Attaché at Bucharest, who, in pleading with Rumania to allow munitions to pass through that country, declared that these were not intended for Turkey, but destined for Bulgaria, which was neutral.

Rumania, the article continues, replied that she had no guarantees that the munitions would not reach Turkey in whole or in part, and that while Germany apparently was able to spare munitions to Bulgaria she was unable to send to Rumania the war stores Rumania had bought and paid for.

The conclusion of The Daily Mail is that Bulgaria has depleted her arsenals in favor of some other power and now finds it necessary to replenish them.

"The Austrian concentration at Orsova, less than forty miles distant from the Bulgarian frontier, indicates a determination to force a route in the event of Rumania's refusal to permit munitions to pass through," the article says in conclusion.

Practically No Confidence Vote.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Aug. 16. (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Premier Gounaris has just announced in Parliament the intention of his Government to hand in their resignations to the King.

This decaration followed on what was practically a vote of no confidence, resulting in the election of a Venizelist candidate, M. Zavitzanos, as President of the House by a majority of 89 out of 275 votes—that is, 182 votes for Zavitzanos against 93 for the Government candidate.

Venizelos's Status Questioned.

BERLIN, Aug. 16. (via London.)—The Athens correspondent of the Tageblatt has telegraphed the following statement of the attitude of former Premier Venizelos as expressed by M. Venizelos Saturday in conversation with a political friend:

"M. Venizelos believes now, as before, that Greek interests lie on the side of the Entente Allies, but that the time is not ripe for Greece to join the quadruple alliance actively. Greece should, therefore, preserve her neutrality for the present."

The correspondent adds that the question now is whether King Constantine

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AFTER A NIGHT'S DISSIPATION steady your nerves and restore your energy with Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Non-alcoholic.—Advt.

MAY INVOLVE EMBASSY MEN

Government Officials Move With Caution in German Spy Inquiry.

CHARGES ARE FAR REACHING

Activity of State Department Indicates That Diplomatic Attaches Are Under Scrutiny.

COUNT BERNSTORFF SILENT

Ambassador Refuses to Reply to Charges—Viereck Admits Seeking German Cash.

LIGHT ON DYNAMITING CASE

Horn Said to Have Confessed That He Was Ordered to Blow Up Vanceboro Bridge.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—A. Bruce Bielaski, Chief of the Department of Justice's corps of investigators, who are commonly referred to as secret service agents, had a conference today with Secretary Lansing, and while those having knowledge of what occurred at the interview declined to make any statement, all the circumstances indicate that it related to pro-German activities in this country.

Mr. Bielaski returned to Washington on Saturday from a tour of investigation in New York City and elsewhere, and as THE TIMES told this morning, had a conference on that day also with Secretary Lansing. It is known that while in New York Mr. Bielaski obtained a mass of evidence that had been collected concerning the activities of men in the employ of the German Government.

Secretary Lansing had a conference with President Wilson today. It was reported afterward that this related to the evidence which Mr. Bielaski had obtained, but this was not confirmed at the White House, the State Department, or the Department of Justice. The fact that Mr. Bielaski has had two conversations with the Secretary of State concerning pro-German activities gave rise to the belief that the evidence implicated German diplomatic or consular officers in this country. It was pointed out in support of this belief that the State Department would have no concern in the matter unless it involved international relations. Secretary Lansing declined to answer questions concerning his call on President Wilson and his conference with the Secret Service man, but to a direct inquiry, he said that the Department of State was not making any investigation of charges appearing in newspapers.

Great Mass of Evidence.

Attorney General Gregory denied that the Department of Justice was taking official cognizance of newspaper charges concerning pro-German activities. He added, however, that investigators would examine these charges, following their usual practice, but up to this time no action had been taken. Elsewhere in the Department of Justice it was learned that the department was in the possession of a mass of information tending to show that German agents had been working in this country with a view to helping the cause of the Teutonic allies.

Inquiry today in various official circles developed that high ranking officers of the Administration had determined to make no comment for the time being, at least as to any measures that might be taken by the Government with respect to violations of the Federal laws by German agents. Everywhere among Administration officials there was a disposition to avoid saying anything that might be regarded as a reflection on the German Government or its representatives.

This attitude of the Government is consistent with the course it has pursued ever since the uncovering of the New York and Hoboken passport frauds comprising anegations that an officer of the German Embassy was concerned in a systematic effort to provide American passports for German reservists. At that time there was an evident disposition at the White House and the Department of Justice to throw cold water on any suggestion that the German Embassy had any knowledge of the passport frauds, or was in any way connected with them. The same disposition was manifest among officials today.

At the Post Office Department today it was said that no complaint had been made there that The Fatherland, the pro-German New York publication engaged in the cause of Germany, had been subsidized by German money. Under the newspaper publicity law, the Post Office Department is charged with taking action against publications that print editorial or news articles for money or other valuable consideration without designating such articles as advertisements. The impression was gained that the department would take no cognizance of charges that The Fatherland was a subsidized publication. Complaint would have to be made officially, it was said.

It was learned that the attention of the Post Office Department was called recently to an article in Fatherland, alleged to be of a treasonable character, and consideration was given to the ques-

tion of whether the Postmaster General had authority to take any action against periodicals publishing statements of such a nature. An examination of the department's records showed that one Postmaster General had debarred a publication from the privileges of the mails because it had printed treasonable statements. No action was taken in the case of the Fatherland article.

Hints of Arrests.

The information in the possession of the Department of Justice concerning alleged illegal efforts to further the German cause is understood to be much more voluminous than has been supposed. There is reason to believe that some officials having knowledge of the character and scope of this evidence are of the opinion that it justifies the Government in making arrests. Nothing is obtainable in any authoritative way, however, to justify the conclusion that the Government contemplates undertaking prosecutions now or is any statement to be had as to what offenses would be charged.

From the Washington viewpoint, interest in the allegations concerning pro-German activity in the United States centres in whether the Administration puts faith in the suggestions that the German Embassy has been involved in the attempt to influence the American people with a view to bringing pressure to bear on Congress to adopt measures for placing an embargo on shipments of arms and ammunitions.

Efforts on the part of a foreign diplomatic representative to influence opinion in the country to which he is accredited are customarily resented and, as a rule, result in a request that the offending diplomatic officer be recalled by his government.

One of the most conspicuous cases of this character concerned Lord Sackville-West, British Minister to the United States. He received a letter from a man in California who said he was a naturalized citizen of the United States, but of British birth and sympathies, asking for advice as to how the former British subjects should vote in the Presidential election of 1888. The British Minister expressed the opinion that it would be more to Great Britain's advantage to have them vote for President Cleveland, who was a candidate to succeed himself. Lord Sackville-West's letter was printed in newspapers and President Cleveland directed that his passports be handed to him because of his interference with the domestic affairs of this country.

The Department of Justice was notified today that a hearing would take place in Tallahassee, Fla., tomorrow, in the case of Orbolth, a German, arrested on the charge of espionage on Government property. The United States District Attorney for Florida requested permission to employ a German interpreter and it was granted. Orbolth is accused of having made photographs and drawings of forts.

VIERECK ADMITS ASKING GERMAN AID

But Says He Took Only the $250 His Letter Proves That He Got —Exposure a "British Plot."

George Sylvester Viereck, editor of The Fatherland, issued a statement yesterday admitting the authenticity of his letter to Dr. Heinrich F. Albert, Germany's financial agent here, acknowledging receipt of $250 and asking for a balance of $1,500 due him for the month of June, but Mr. Viereck insisted that he did not accept the $1,500 because he would not consent to have Dr. Albert control the editorial policy of The Fatherland. Viereck also said that Dr. Albert sought, by endowing The Fatherland, to induce him to moderate its tone and to cease from attacking the Wilson Administration. He also said he had "high authority" for saying that the letters published in The World were stolen by a British secret service agent from Dr. Albert's file.

In handing his statement to reporters Viereck remarked naïvely:

"Much that appeared in those letters was a surprise to me. I had no idea myself of the extent to which the pro-German propaganda is being carried on in this country."

Here is his prepared statement:

The story in The New York World about The Fatherland refutes itself. The context of the letters of July 1 conclusively proves that no German official had any control over the policy of my paper.

These publications are only another effort on the part of the friends and propagandists of Great Britain to thwart the presentation of the truth concerning Germany and her cause in the United States and to intimidate those who are sincerely trying to combat British misrepresentations. There is nothing in the "copyrighted" documents, (the copyrighting of stolen documents is a new industry, by the way,) to warrant the deductions sought to be drawn from them.

With every means of cable communication the world over under the control of the Allies, with the American press literally fed day by day upon false and garbled reports of the progress of the war, and manufactured tales of atrocities and faked peace offerings by Germany, all intended to impair her credit and prestige and alienate sympathy, it was not only proper, but it was her highest duty that she should seek the means of neutralizing these influences so that the American people—always just when they know the facts—might be able to judge between the contending interests.

There is nothing startling, and certainly nothing improper, in such an effort. It is quite as unfortunate for America as for Germany that the latter has not had the means of getting its case before the people to the end that a better understanding could be reached. I find nothing in all these sensationally paraded disclosures through the medium of stolen documents to justify their publication or the unwarranted inferences that are craftily sought to be drawn from them.

Each side in this terrible world conflict is seeking the moral support of this great Nation. The most powerful machinery the world has ever known for reaching and influencing public opinion is in the hands of one of the contestants, and every effort of the other to get a hearing is decried and held up to our reprehension. All that these documents show is that Germany and the German-Americans, who want fair play, are trying to get a hearing against the subterranean influences that are behind the control of most sources of news.

I have carefully looked over the "revelations" in The World, and I have ransacked my own memory; I can find in neither anything incompatible with my integrity as a publicist or my loyalty as an American citizen. The business and the editorial policy of The Fatherland rest entirely in my hands; there is no arrangement with any one else yielding even an iota of its independence.

The Fatherland was not founded by the German Government, or directly or indirectly with its aid to the extent of a single dollar, or a single subscription. It was founded by me with the aid of two or three other American friends, without assistance or suggestion from any foreign or official source. The Fatherland had been in existence and was flourishing when Mr. Albert and Dr. Dernburg arrived in this country and before I had met either of them.

The very growth of The Fatherland has caused the enmity of powerful interests. The British Government, both in the House of Commons and through the British Embassy in Washington, has officially announced its intention to attempt to bring about its suppression, as has already been done in Canada and Great Britain.

In the purloined letter of July 1, 1915, Mr. Albert makes clear that neither he nor any one—even remotely connected with the German Government—had any interest in or exercised any influence whatsoever over the policies of The Fatherland. As a condition of financial aid he says: "We must have an understanding regarding the course in politics which you will pursue, which we have not asked heretofore." I absolutely rejected the conditions suggested by Mr. Albert.

Mr. Albert's desire to influence our policy was not prompted by and must not be ascribed to any improper motive. He was of the opinion that our attitude was too vigorous. He insisted as a condition of any support that I refrain from attacking the Administration, and repeatedly objected to my attitude in that respect.

I told Mr. Albert that much as I valued his advice and suggestions, I must be guided by my conscience and judgment in this matter, and declined to accede to his requests in that particular. The result was that the arrangement outlined in the letter of July 1 fell through. That was the only demand made as a condition of further support, and that I declined. The only support my paper has ever received has been in the form of subscriptions to a very limited extent. The $250, the receipt of which is acknowledged in my letter, falls under this head, and is no entered on the books of the Fatherland. In view of a total circulation of 75,000, this can hardly be regarded as very startling.

We have no intention to curry favor with the Administration in Washington or with Mr. Albert's Government in Berlin. Our sole desire is to properly represent and protect the interests of the United States as a neutral nation and to be the mouthpiece in the English language of American citizens of German descent. Our first number contained a declaration of principles. From these principles we have not deviated one hair's breadth at any time, from the first number to the last, and have no intention of doing so.

GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK.

LAW FOR VIERECK'S CASE.

Maurice Leon Cites Federal Statute Which, He Says, Fits It.

Maurice Leon of 60 Wall Street made this statement yesterday regarding the liability of the German propagandists under Federal law:

Referring to the letter which George Sylvester Viereck wrote Dr. Heinrich Albert, an agent of the German Government, under date of June 29, 1915, and to the letter's reply dated July 1, 1915, and bearing in mind the Fatherland editorials upholding the German Government against the American Government in such matters as the efforts of the American Government to seek reparation for the massacre of American citizens on the Lusitania; and further upholding the German and Austro-Hungarian Governments in their efforts to secure an arms embargo against the declared policy of the American Government as brought to the notice of those foreign Governments; and bearing in mind further the upholding by Viereck and the Fatherland of the efforts of the German Government to use the territory of the United States for acts of war against nations with which the United States is at peace, and the acceptance by the said Viereck of money provided by an agent of the German Government, attention is called to a provision of the Federal Statutes contained in Section 5 of the act of March 4, 1909, which reads as follows:

Section 5. (Criminal correspondence with foreign Governments.) Every citizen of the United States, whether actual resident or abiding within the same, or in any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, or in any foreign country [who?] without the permission or authority of the Government, directly or indirectly, commences or carries on any verbal or written correspondence or intercourse with any foreign Government or any officer or agent thereof, with an intent to influence the measures or conduct of any foreign Government or any officer or agent thereof, in relation to any disputes or controversies with the United States, or to defeat the measures of the Government of the United States; and every person, being a citizen of or resident within the United States or in any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof and not duly authorized [who?] counsels, advises, or assists in any such correspondence with such intent shall be fined not more than $5,000 and imprisoned not more than three years; but nothing in this section shall be construed to abridge the right of a citizen to apply himself or his agent to any foreign Government or the agents thereof for redress of any injury which he may have sustained from such Government or any of its agents or subjects. (35 Stat. L. 1088.)

This statute enables the Federal authorities to visit punishment upon every citizen of the United States who directly or indirectly commences or carries on any verbal or written correspondence, or intercourse, with any foreign Government, or any officer or agent thereof, with an intent to defeat the measures of the Government of the United States; also upon every person residing within the United States, even though of alien nationality who "counsels, advises, or assists in any such correspondence, with such intent."

These provisions, given force in their letter and spirit, should enable the American Government effectually to break up the widespread German conspiracy against the United States, directed and financed by persons of alien nationality, and participated in by persons owing allegiance to the United States. It would be a high misdemeanor, namely, an offense for which impeachment is provided by the Constitution, for the President to suspend the operation of a statute, when its enforcement is vital to the security of the nation. The law grants the President, through the machinery of the Department of Justice the power, and, therefore, imposes upon him the duty to act. He has no choice in the matter. He is sworn to enforce the laws of the United States.

Nor does the Department of Justice require any particular instructions from the President in order to enforce the law. It is sufficient that evidence is available indicating with sufficient clearness that a number of our citizens and certain aliens residing in the United States have combined to uphold a foreign Government in relation to its disputes and controversies with the United States to make it the imperative duty of the Attorney General of the United States and of the various United States Attorneys to take the steps provided for by law in the premises.

A vast network of political and military sabotage has been spread over the United States, the true ultimate aim of which is to undermine the power of the United States. This system should not have been allowed to develop. Now it must be broken up. Delay is bound to make the task harder. Disloyalty is being stimulated by contempt for a Government which seemingly knows not how to defend itself at home against alien machinations intended to break down its vitality.

Germany, and the gang she has set lose in this country, will not believe that it is dangerous to conspire against the United States unless and until the gang is jailed.

MAURICE LEON.

GERMAN PROPAGANDA AS SEEN BY THE PRESS

Typical German Blunders—Insult to Americans—Washington Should Take Action.

Following are comments of the New York daily newspapers on The World's revelations with regard to the German propaganda in this country:

A Diplomatic House Cleaning.

From The Herald.

No one in this country has been in ignorance of the great effort being made by Germany to bend the United States to her will. The elaborate scheme to "run" this Government from Berlin has been known to all men, and The World has performed good service in producing documentary proof.

Our Government was to be bullied and threatened and our foreign policy was to be "made in Germany." Where the "Kaiser touch" could swing Americans susceptible to flattery the "Kaiser touch" was applied. Where the clink of coin would prove effective the coin clinked. The "invisible army" remained invisible only while designs of the precious crew of conspirators were being formed. Then the mask was dropped and forged passports and other measures were adopted as naturally as though the operators were in Berlin.

So it went. It is a revelation which should stir this Government to action. The Germans appear to have assumed that President Wilson would tolerate anything. The exposure should go on and there should be a house cleaning in the diplomatic corps. For this matter goes at the very heart of national decency and national self-respect.

This Government must be conducted by Americans and not by Germans.

The Seeds of Treason and the Sowers

From The Sun.

Once more we call attention to the time limit prescribed by the Constitution for such activities and utterances on the part of "German-American" citizens of the United States as are illustrated in the documents which The World is publishing for the good of the country.

The World properly describes the process of intrigue and bribery in the guise of subsidy as the "sowing broadcast the seeds of treason throughout the United States." That is what it is, the seeds of treason, but not treason just at present.

It is so easy to acquire a dangerous habit during a recognized period of immunity that we implore our fellow-citizens who sympathize strongly and naturally with the German cause, and who are not overparticular as to the form in which their sympathies express themselves, to ponder well the slightness of the transition by which deeds and words now legally immune may suddenly become the deeds and words of a crime for which the punishment is death.

Have Done It So Badly.

From The Evening Post.

All told, the revelations are deeply damaging, even though they do not prove some of the things they are said to. They establish the fact that German Government gold is being used in this country in large sums. That is quite enough. Woe to the American politician whose name appears on German-American platforms hereafter! The taint of Colonel Club gold will be as nothing henceforth. And woe to the newspaper or lecturer that takes the German side. "How much are you being paid by the Germans?" will be an inevitable question.

That this is regrettable, we readily concede. The pro-Germans have a right to carry on a propaganda, to establish legitimate press bureaus and circulate news; the difficulty of it is that they have gone about it so badly, through paid agents, through false leaders, through agents guilty of every possible offence against good taste and the American spirit, that it is probably true that, because of their own fault, they can no longer get a square deal from our press or public.

Here the boasted German efficiency has utterly failed. Germans are wonderful as organizers and soldiers, but in the higher realms of psychology and the spirit, Heaven knows, there are none to compare with them for wrecking their own cause.

Insult to the American People.

From The Evening Globe.

The entire German propaganda in this country is now discredited, with all the "Friends of Peace" agitation with which Berlin sought to play upon sentimental people to stop the exportation of arms to the Allies. All the while the same Government was itself seeking to gain a monopoly of chlorine and other munitions of war and secretly stirring up labor disorders among us.

Berlin has insulted the American people as much as if she had deliberately fired at our flag, and this act is even more exasperating because of its underhandedness. It shows how defenseless our country is not only from direct attack, but from the crooked work of the foreign secret agent. To stop such plans other Governments have adopted a severe censorship and a suspicious attitude toward spies. We do not need that law. The good sense and loyalty of the American people can be trusted to administer to this hyphenated treason the national rebuke it deserves.

Transferred to the Open.

From The Evening Sun.

By far the most shocking and alarming feature of the revelations is the part that Americans have been induced to play in the great Germanic conspiracy—not hyphenated citizens, not men naturally in sympathy with the Teutonic cause for racial reasons, but men whose first and only thought should have been for the flag under which they were born. Their sin, of course, does not lie in the fact that they sided with Germany. Opinion is free as air. The evil thing is that they became allied with the German Government through its agents, that they aided and abetted a foreign propaganda in the development of an American political current for the advantage of a foreign power.

The full shame of what was going on is condensed into a few sentences by the secret agent, Dr. Reiswitz, in his amazing report to Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg, when he recited the names of his non-Germanic associates, including a United States Senator and a Representative in Congress, the former of whom he quotes as saying:

"If this matter is organized in the right way you will sweep the country."

Nothing could be more fortunate than the disclosure of this system of corruption and distortion of American opinion, American sentiment, and American politics. Whether the promoters are utterly routed or not remains to be seen. At any rate, the fight is transferred to the open. As they proceed with their work, there can be no humbug or falsehood in it. The importunity of Berlin can no longer masquerade as an insurgence of American conviction and American conscience. It will be plain to the simplest that the President and his Administration speak for the American people, and that their assailants speak for Germany, and that there is a well-financed and highly organized German machine behind them, of which they are for the most part either the tools or the dupes.

Let Germany Blame England.

From The Evening Mail.

Germany blames England for many things. If she charged England with having incited the German propaganda in America by means of subtle intrigues, she would bring a charge against her enemy which, if true, would show what a dangerous and intelligent foe England is.

Washington Should Act.

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

The documents published by The New York World prefer such a serious indictment against agents of the German Government that action should at once be taken in Washington. The launching of a pro-German press campaign in this country by individual sympathizers with the German cause would not contravene a single law nor in any way give excuse for official interference; but when such a campaign is supplemented, if not inspired, by the activity of representatives of the German Government, we are face to face with a situation disturbing to the highest degree and absolutely without a parallel in the history of our foreign relations.

CAUSE FOR RESENTMENT.

Springfield Republican Intimates There Is a Limit to Propaganda.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Tuesday, Aug. 17.—The Republican closes an editorial on the disclosures concerning the German propaganda by saying:

"The question must arise within what limits should a pro-German propaganda in the United States be confined? Thus far, the American Government and people have been most liberal in not merely tolerating but welcoming a presentation of the German case and in listening to the German appeal for sympathy.

"But if the German Government, through its Ambassador or agents is financing insolent press campaigns on our own soil, in opposition to the policies of the United States Government, and fostering popular agitations to undermine the President of this country among his own people, there will be cause for resentment among all loyal and true Americans."

BERNSTORFF SAYS NOTHING.

Ambassador Refuses to be Interviewed About Propaganda.

It was announced at the Summer headquarters of the German Embassy in Cedarhurst, L. I., yesterday that Count von Bernstorff was not there, and that no statement would come from the Embassy until today or later. The Ambassador was at the Ritz-Carlton last night, but declined to be interviewed, sending out word to inquirers that he had nothing to say.

According to one of his secretaries he was not preparing a statement of any kind.

VON BRIESEN EXPLAINS.

Letter to Jerome Not Related to German Activity, He Says.

Arthur von Briesen of 25 Broad Street, from whom, according to documents obtained by The World concerning German propaganda methods, William Travers Jerome asked a retaining fee of $10,000 for services not specified, said yesterday that the correspondence between himself and Mr. Jerome had been in no way related to any German activity in this country. In the course of his civil law practice, Mr. von Briesen said, he had had occasion to need the services of a criminal lawyer and had considered engaging Mr. Jerome.

Inquiry at Mr. Jerome's office was answered with the statement that the matter "was of no public importance," and that Mr. Jerome had nothing to say.

MYSTERY ABOUT DR. ALBERT.

Some Friends Say He Is a German Official—Others Deny It.

Dr. Heinrich F. Albert, who paid $250 to George Sylvester Viereck, editor of the Fatherland, in June, was not at his office in Room 74 of the Hamburg-American Building, at 45 Broadway, yesterday.

Dr. Albert, whose correspondence indicates that he has disbursed large sums in behalf of the Germon Government for propaganda in this country, was ill and in the country, according to those of his office, and had been away, they said, since last Wednesday, which is believed to be about the date when the disappearance of his correspondence was discovered.

Some of Dr. Albert's associates said yesterday that he was a high German official, while others insisted that he had no official connection with the Kaiser's Government. A man connected with the German Embassy, who would not let his name be used, said:

"In reading this correspondence it is necessary to distinguish carefully between the acts of German officials and private men. Private men can go as far as they like at their own risk, but what, even a German official does is done at the direction of the German Government."

That Dr. Albert is a German official was affirmed by George Sylvester Viereck, editor of the Fatherland.

"Dr. Albert is a high German official," said Viereck, "and is on the German register of officials as such. His title translated into English would be Super-Privy Councillor."

Herman A. Metz, former Controller of this city and a leader of German-Americans, said yesterday:

"Dr. Albert is the Business Director of the German Embassy. He attends to all the business affairs of the German Embassy here. For instance, when I made a trip to Germany recently to get dyes and chemicals I got several letters from Dr. Albert."

Can't Find Schweitzer.

Dr. Hugo Schweitzer, the German-American chemist, connected with the Bayer Company, Inc., of 117 Hudson Street, a firm with headquarters in Germany, who is said to have arranged to obtain 1,212,000 pounds of carbolic acid from the American Oil and Supply Company of Newark to prevent its getting into the hands of the Allies, was one of many persons named in the correspondence of Dr. Albert. Dr. Schweitzer could not be found yesterday.

William H. Meadowcroft, representing Thomas A. Edison, who is manufacturing the carbolic acid for the American Oil and Supply Company of Newark, said yesterday that Mr. Edison had been assured by the American Oil and Supply Company and by others who obtained carbolic acid from him that it was to be used for medicine and not for explosives.

Captain von Papen of the German Embassy was in town yesterday, but not at his office at 60 Wall Street, and his Secretary said the Captain would have nothing to say about the charge that he had been active in trying to tie up the American chlorine supply. Any statement on the matter, the Secretary said, would come from the German Ambassador.

WHEELER REPUDIATES FOX.

German Propaganda Writer Never in Syndicate's Employ.

The Wheeler Syndicate issued this signed statement yesterday:

The New York World published yesterday an article on the German propaganda in this country, and one of the letters printed to substantiate the charges brought against Germany in the article was addressed "To the Imperial Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, Washington," and signed "By Order of the Chancellor, Stumm." The letter reads in part as follows:

"From a third party, I understand that the American journalist, Edward Lyell Fox, representative of the Wheeler Newspaper Syndicate, the American Magazine, and the Illustrated Sunday Magazine, would like to again come to Germany as press representative. Inasmuch as this gentleman, at the time of his last sojourn in Germany, was of great benefit to us by reason of his good dispatches, it might be possible that the German Information Service would this time, as last time, be willing to pay the expenses of a five or six months' stay, which would amount to between 5,000 and 6,000 marks."

We wish to state most emphatically that Mr. Edward Lyell Fox is not now and never has been a representative of the Wheeler Syndicate, Inc., in Germany or elsewhere in Europe, and that the use of our name and reputation for honest dealing with the newspapers in connection with Mr. Fox and German propaganda is a grave injustice to us.

It is true that Mr. Fox last November approached us on the matter of handling in this country various articles and interviews that he purposed sending back from Germany, informing us that he was going to Germany as a war correspondent with the assurance of various representatives of the German Government in this country that he would be allowed to go to the front and send back stories and interviews with high officials of the German Empire. Our answer to Mr. Fox was that his proposition looked like German propaganda to us and therefore we would not touch it. Mr. Fox denied that he was going over under the auspices of the German Government, but we still refused to become his syndicate agents, and no paper can truthfully say that we have ever offered it a story from Germany or any other country in Europe by Edward Lyell Fox.

We understand that Mr. Fox is now on a second trip in Germany, and we state with equal emphasis that neither with this second trip have we any connection whatever. If Mr. Fox, on either or both of his trips to Germany, has been making use of our name and reputation, he has done so in flagrant violation of the decencies of the newspaper business, and he will have to account to us for such unauthorized and harmful use of our name on his return to this country. If Mr. Fox, himself, has not made use of our name and reputation in connection with his activities in Germany, then some one connected with the German propaganda program has deliberately traded on our good name with the newspapers to further his scheming to warp American public opinion Germanward.

In justice to us, we ask that you publish this statement in full. We might add that the Wheeler Syndicate, through Mr. Richard Harding Davis, first gave to The World a detailed eyewitness account of the sack of Louvain a description of German "frightfulness" that made civilization stand aghast. We gave to The World, through Mr. Davis the first detailed eyewitness account of the German desecration of Rheims Cathedral. We syndicated for Mr. Roosevelt his first articles on the war in which he vigorously condemned and protested against Germany's invasion of and acts in Belgium. We submit that this record of public service is sufficient guarantee to every fair-minded American that the Wheeler Syndicate, Inc., has not been and will not be a party directly, or indirectly, to the German propaganda to influence American public opinion.

The WHEELER SYNDICATE, Inc.,
by John N. Wheeler, President.

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POSLAM SOAP
Excels in purity and wholesomeness. A daily delight for Toilet and Bath. Try it one month.
At All Druggists. 25 cents and 15 cents.

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Absolutely Removes Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.
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SAYS GERMAN SPIES REVEAL OUR SECRETS

Two in State Department, Four in Treasury Suspected, Providence Journal Asserts.

CAPT. HORN HAS CONFESSED

Name of German Officer, Now in Prison, Headed List to be Saved by False Passports.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 16.—The Providence Journal will say tomorrow morning:

Officials of the United States Government have been for some weeks investigating leaks in the State Department and Treasury Department, from both of which information is said to have gone to the German Embassy. At least two persons in the State Department are reported under suspicion, and at least four connected with the Treasury Department.

"The Government has evidence indicating that valuable information, particularly in connection with investigations, has constantly found its way into the possession of Count von Bernstorff and Captain Boy-Ed.'

"There have been numerous conferences among Cabinet officers with regard to these leaks for several weeks. Secretary McAdoo and Secretary Lansing have conferred constantly with Secret Service officials and every possible effort has been made to put a stop to this shameless traffic in State secrets.

"The Government has in its possession an affidavit signed by Captain Horn, who attempted to blow up the international bridge at Vanceboro. This affidavit not only tells the entire story of Horn's attempt, but declares that he was ordered to do what he did by his superior officer in this country in the employ of the German Government. The Secret Service authorities who have this document in their possession have proof that the individual referred to is Captain Franz von Papen, Military Attaché of the German Embassy.

"Captain Horn's statement declares that he was brought here from South America to do either this work or work similar to it; that he came under orders from and in pay of his superior officer in this country. His confession goes into detail with regard to the method he employed in attempting to blow up the bridge. It sets forth that before starting from the village of Vanceboro with a satchel containing eighty pounds of dynamite, he pinned a German flag to each of his arms so that if captured he could say he was in German uniform. He says the scheme did not contemplate the destruction of life, but that his superior had given him an incorrect time table of trains, with the result that just before he was about to light his fuse he discovered a passenger train making for the bridge and abandoned his attempt until it had passed. Then, in order to complete his work, instead of using a long fuse as intended, he made his very short, and threw the rest of it off the bridge and on to shore. The part of the fuse that he said he had thrown away was subsequently found by Secret Service officers.

"Horn's confession states that, acting under instructions, he bought a second-hand suit of clothes in New York to disguise himself as a farmer, and when he wore an old woolen undershirt and heavy hob-nailed boots. In this disguise he traveled on a limited train between New York and Boston with the result that every man and woman who saw him remembered him. When asked by the Secret Service officers why, after making such elaborate preparations to disguise himself, he had made the mistake of traveling on a limited train, he replied:

Bares Passport Frauds.

"'I am a gentleman and a German officer and travel no other way.' The confession was not obtained until Horn had been notified by the Secret Service officials that they had positive knowledge of his connection with the German Army. The facts that brought about this knowledge are said to reveal the connection of the German Embassy with passport frauds that have been perpetrated in this country

"Secret Service men posing as the men conducting these frauds, met an Attaché who had been sent from the German Embassy at Washington with a letter to the ringleader of the gang of forgers. Believing that he was dealing with these passport men, he handed a letter to one of them, saying it was most important. When opened by the Secret Service officers, the envelope was found to contain a list of over thirty prominent German army officers in this country for whom fraudulent passports were desired by the German Embassy.

"At the head of this list was the name of Captain Horn. The Government has ascertained that the German Embassy's reason for attempting to obtain a passport for Captain Horn was its belief that he would be allowed out on bail and that he could be shipped away from this country before his trial came up. Since obtaining this list, the Government has run down the name of every officer on it. All of them have been shadowed for several weeks, and are still under surveillance.

The Government is convinced that before the sinking of the Lusitania, the German Embassy in Washington sent to the Admiralty in Berlin secret messages with regard to the position of that ship and her course.

Gave Lusitania's Course.

"Some weeks ago the Government, having received from the Providence Journal all the wireless material which went to and from Sayville during the period covering the week prior to the Lusitania's sailing and the day of her destination, discovered a number of code messages which it is believed contained direct information from Captain Boy-Ed of the German Embassy to the German Admiralty with regard to the route and daily position of the Lusitania. It is understood that this information came to the German Embassy through a spy, or spies, in the office of the Cunard Company in New York City.

"Between April 30, the day before the Lusitania sailed, and the 7th of May, the day on which she was sunk, a great many wireless messages were sent to and from Sayville for and by the German Embassy and Captain Boy-Ed personally. Several of these were in the code which the German Ambassador is permitted to use, and of which an alleged key has been given to the Navy Department. But a great many others, particularly to and from Captain Boy-Ed and the banks and business houses, which have also been used to convey code, were most mysterious in their character.

"The Journal has many times made a very careful search of all its wireless messages between these dates, including those mentioned, but has been unable to discover what the Government has apparently discovered from the copies furnished to it by The Journal—that some of these messages referred specifically to the destruction of the Lusitania and gave her exact route, as well as information with regard to her position from day to day.

Messages on Sailing Day.

"On April 30, the day before the sailing of the Lusitania, a number of messages were sent from Nauen to the German Embassy and from the Embassy to the German Government with regard to certain ciphers alleged to have been sent by the Ambassador in previous messages, but which, as a matter of fact, had never been sent. The Journal's files fail to reveal any such numbers as those indicated, or any attempt to reply to such messages. In other words, the German Foreign Office, in asking for alleged repeats of previous messages, was really sending code messages in disguise.

"On May 4, a wireless message arrived at Sayville, signed 'Ernestine' and addressed to 'Nordmann, Room 610, 11 Broadway.' This message said, 'Has father received letter seventeen?' The 'Nordmann' referred to is the name Captain Boy-Ed uses in New York, and the address is his secret room in that city.

"On May 5 Nauen sent to Sayville a service message marked No. 84, purporting to give a list of messages received on the previous day. Among these appeared the words, '275 Ambassador, 284 Bredow.' Ten minutes later a wireless message was received from the German Foreign Office addressed to the German Embassy, saying: 'We will repeat wireless message No. 84 if still necessary.'

"To this last message no answer was sent. But the fact that message No. 84 posed as a service message is regarded as proof that the German Government was using this method of coding messages in order to evade the censors.

"On the evening of May 5 the German Admiralty sent a wireless message to the German Embassy as follows:

"'Boy-Ed and Moller awarded Iron Cross of Second Class. Inform Moller.

"'Why the Government decorated Captain Boy-Ed with the Iron Cross two days before the sinking of the Lusitania is not known.

"On May 6 a mass of wireless material addressed to the German Embassy from the Foreign Office transmitted what purported to be several news messages with regard to the progress of the war. None of these was ever given to the newspapers, and the Government believes that all of them were code messages.

"At 2:10 on the morning of May 7, the day the Lusitania was sunk, Sayville, for some reason, went over the entire program of the day before, but in doing so mixed up its messages in a most mysterious way, and sent no two of these in proper sequence. An hour before daylight, not content with resending all the messages of the previous day, Sayville also repeated in the same mysterious manner the messages of May 5 and part of May 4, none of which repetitions had ever been asked for by Nauen. In addition to the items quoted, a great many other code messages passed between the German Embassy and the German Government on the dates referred to.

"It is interesting to note also that on May 7 Captain Boy-Ed sent the following dispatch to the Chief of the Admiralty Staff of Berlin: 'The Lusitania had 5,400 cases of ammunition on board.'

"Two days later, on May 12, the German Foreign Office sent an order to the German Embassy in Berlin over the Sayville wireless: 'Please communicate with State Department that German Government knew that on present voyage Lusitania carried 5,400 cases of ammunition.'

"As a matter of fact, these wireless messages prove that the German Government did not know of this item of the Lusitania's cargo until it was notified of the fact by Captain Boy-Ed three days after the Lusitania was sunk.

$1,700,000 for a Strike.

"With regard to the plot to finance a strike of longshoremen, it is learned today that the Government has in its possession all the facts concerning this propaganda. The sum to be paid by the German Embassy for the creation of this strike was $1,700,000, and arrangements were made with the leaders of the longshoremen's union pledging to every striker $10 a week as long as the strike lasted. This attempt to tie up all freight work on the docks of New York, Boston, Galveston, New Orleans, and other Eastern ports and the ports of the great lakes and the Pacific Coast was part of the propaganda by which the shipment of munitions of war was to be prevented.

"All the material with relation to this matter, including the names of the men involved, is now in the possession of Secretary of Labor Wilson, who has been investigating the entire subject through the Secret Service for several weeks.

"The Secret Service has in its possession facts which prove beyond any question that a great part of the German propaganda argued among the mobs that gather at certain well-known meeting places on the streets of New York, is directly fomented and paid for by German interests. A number of these agitators, all of them Germans and Austrians, have been traced directly to the offices of George Sylvester Viereck, editor of The Fatherland, where, Government officers state, they have received money for their services."

DENIES REMINGTON DEAL.

Vice President Pryor Repeats Plant Will Not Be Sold to Germans.

Samuel F. Pryor, Vice President and General Manager of the Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Company, answered yesterday the query as to whether or not his company had considered or was considering a sale to $15,000,000 by referring his questioners to a statement issued by him in July, when the same question was raised.

He denied emphatically that his company had any intention of disposing of its business, and pointed out that were this not the case there would be no sense in the additions which are being built to the company's plants at Ilion and Bridgeport. Mr. Pryor said, however, that these additions were not temporary nor intended solely to enable the company to fill war contracts. They were, he said, in accordance with plans the company devised before the war in Europe began, and would be completed even were the war to end tomorrow.

No sum that might be offered would tempt his company to sell out and repudiate existing contracts, said Mr. Pryor.

SAID AMERICANS WOULD AID.

Reiswitz Named Hitchcock, Buchanan, and Hale as Willing to Help.

A document printed yesterday by The World under the signature of Herr P. Reiswitz, who is said to be an agent appointed by Financial Director Albert of the German forces here to agitate for an embargo on arms, was in the form of a report dated Chicago, July 22, in the agitation for an arms embargo. In it Reiswitz said that Senator Hitchcock, Congressman Buchanan, William Bayard Hale, and "the well-known pulpit orator, Dr. Aked, whom he described as "born an Englishman" had agreed to co-operate in a widespread movement for an embargo. The document further said that Herr Reiswitz was assured of the co-operation of Roger C. Sullivan, the Chicago boss, "and Messrs. Sparman, Lewis, and McDonald, the last, of The Chicago American."

"The prospects," said the report, "are good in the West, and the South, because of the cotton situation, could be worked up in favor of the embargo, but the East is irretrievably lost." Reiswitz added:

"Hitchcock seemed to be very strong for the plan. He told our representative at a conference in Omaha: 'If this matter is organized in the right way you will sweep the United States.'"

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A solid experience in executive, sales and manufacturing work is my asset. Past connections and personal integrity will stand for closest scrutiny.

Would assist in operating a business or develop new line in going concern.

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White Rock
The World's Best Table Water
Mildly Alkaline

HINDENBURG CUTS RUSSIAN LINES

Continued from Page 1.

man flanks has removed fear that the Russian army would be bottled up. Evidence of this seeming lack of offensive power is found in the reported removal of a portion of the German troops from the Siedlce-Lukow front to the Baltic region. These troops are said to have been replaced by Austrians.

Russian military critics find it difficult to reconcile this evidence of weakness with German claims to undiminished strength. The Russian theory is that these claims are advanced for effect on the Balkan States.

OFFICIAL BULLETINS OF DAY'S OPERATIONS

Russian Line Between the Narew and the Bug Pierced by Hindenburg.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—The War Office today issued the following bulletin:

"Eastern Theatre of War: Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg—During successful attacks on advanced position at Kovno, 1,730 Russians, including seven officers, were taken prisoners. A projected attempt to break through the Russian lines from the Narew to the Bug, after a crossing of the Norzew River, succeeded, and our pursuing troops reached the hill at Bransk. More than 5,000 prisoners fell into our hands. At Novo Georgievsk the defenders were driven back still further from their groups of fortifications.

Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: —During the night the left wing fought its way across the Bug River east of Drohiczyn (east of Sokolow). After the centre and right wings had captured Losyce and Miedzyrzec yesterday afternoon our opponents offered new resistance only in the sections of Toczmaw and Klukowka, between Miedzyrzec and Beulla, but his resistance was broken down east of Losyce at daybreak by an attack of the Silesian Landwehr. The enemy is being pursued.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: The pursuit of the enemy continues. Ciale and Slawatycze have been occupied. East of Mlodowa our troops are advancing on the eastern bank of the Bug.

Austria Pursuit Being Pushed.

VIENNA, Aug. 16, (via London.)—The following official statement was issued tonight at the Austrian War Office:

In the district west of the Bug the pursuit of the Russians is proceeding energetically. The Austro-Hungarian troops advancing in the centre of the Allies' line are closely following the retreating enemy west of Biola across the Klikawka.

The divisions under Archduke Joseph Ferdinand last evening gained ground in the district southwest of Biala. They threw a bridge across the Krzna during the night and crossed the river early this morning. The enemy's rear guards were repulsed wherever they offered resistance. The troops of General Koeves pushed back the enemy across the upper Klikawka.

Near Biala and Brest-Litovsk numerous great conflagrations were visible. Near Vladimir-Volynskyi, where our troops at several points have a firm footing on the east bank of the Bug, and in East Galicia the situation is unchanged.

Kovno Shelled Without Ceasing.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 16.—The following official communication was issued tonight:

In the Bauak district (Courland) the night of Aug. 15 our troops again drove the Germans back toward the river. The enemy's counter-attacks were repulsed.

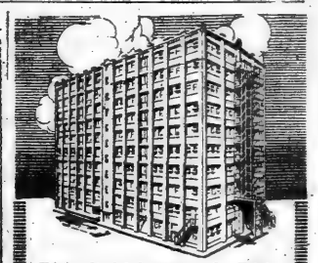
In the Jacobstadt and Dvinsk districts there has been no essential change in the situation.

The bombardment of Kovno continues without cessation, the Germans obstinately attacking the fortifications in the western sector.

Between the Narew and the Bug on the 14th and 15th there was furious fighting. A series of German attacks were repulsed with great loss to the enemy.

On the left bank of the Bug there have been no important engagements.

In the other sectors on our front there have been local artillery fights but no important engagements.


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SCENTS A NEW PLOT TO BRING CONSCRIPTION

London Star Makes a Bitter Attack on the National Service Manifesto.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The Star makes a bitter attack upon what it calls "the latest boom launched in The Times and The Daily Mail in the form of a conscriptionist manifesto disguised as national service." After remarking that the promoters of the movement managed to inveigle a few conscriptionists and a few cranks into the front page of their prospectus, it says that, in spite of the fact that the manifesto managed to get a more or less perfunctory publicity in other papers, there can be no doubt it is a Harmsworth boom.

As one of the proofs The Star points out that one of the honorary secretaries of the National Service League, "whose names are modestly concealed in The Times and The Daily Mail manifestos," is a journalist "who for a number of years has been the trusted organizer of most of Lord Northcliffe's booms." The presence of this journalist in the National Service movement as an honorary secretary, says The Star, "stamps it indelibly as a Harmsworth boom being worked on the old lines."

The Star, in an editorial on the subject, comments on the passage in the National Service manifesto which says, "The first list of distinguished signatories will deeply impress the country," saying:

"Among them is Lord Northcliffe, whose recent attacks on Lord Kitchener are not forgotten. It will be 'deeply impressed' by his association with the new conscriptionist plot. Once bitten, twice shy. The country trusts Lord Kitchener. It has given him all the men he has ever asked for. It is ready to give him all the men he may ask for in the future. It is not going to support a conscriptionist crusade directed by the enemies of Lord Kitchener, the object of which is to put pressure upon the government to take a course which is not dictated by military necessity."

SAYS GERMANS RAISED IRISH BRIGADE OF 18

French Doctor Tells of Attempts to Enlist War Prisoners Against England.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—A French doctor, who has been imprisoned in Germany for six months and has now returned to France gives remarkable details of a German attempt to form an Irish Brigade to fight against England. The recruits were to be taken from 2,000 Irish prisoners at Limburg.

The doctor says:

"German priests, who knew English well were introduced. Their activity was not confined to religious ministrations; they were sent for a different kind of work. When the results of their labors seemed sufficiently advanced the following proclamation was issued to the prisoners:

"'Irishmen, here is your chance of fighting for Ireland. You have fought for England, the hereditary enemy of your country; you have fought for Belgium and English interests which concerned you no more than the Fiji Islands. Now make up your minds to fight for your own land. With a view of assuring the independence of Ireland, with the moral and material assistance of the German Government, an Irish Brigade is being formed. The object of this Irish Brigade will be to fight only for the cause of Ireland and will not in any way serve any German interest.

"'The Irish Brigade, which will be formed will fight solely under the Irish flag. The men will wear Irish uniforms. The Irish brigade will be clothed, maintained, and fully equipped with arms and ammunition by the German Government. It will be quartered near Berlin and treated like the guests of the German Government. At the conclusion of the war the German Government undertakes to send every member of the brigade who may desire it to the United States at its cost and with the necessary money to land. Irish-Americans are collecting for the brigade.

"'The men who do not enlist in the Irish Brigade will be withdrawin from the Limburg camp and dispersed in other camps.

"'If you take any interest in the cause mentioned above apply to the commander of your company. Join the Irish Brigade and gain the independence of Ireland. Remember Bachelor's Walk! God save Ireland!'

"Of all the 2,000 only three were led astray. The others got wind of this and fell upon the culprits just as they were about to be secretly removed from the camp, and but for the Prussian Guards the deserters would have had a rough time. They were taken to new quarters near Berlin. From there they were made to write regularly to their old comrades and to say what good times they were having.

"After a time they were brought back with several others of the Irish Brigade and installed in a separate hut, well guarded by German sentries. Here arrangements were made for any of the others to see them and talk with them, and a regular recruiting office was opened. Any man who came to listen to their seditious talk received one mark (25 cents), any man who presented himself at the recruiting office merely to inquire about the conditions of the service received a quartern loaf of bread.

"When the doctor left camp only eighteen had enlisted altogether, and over their tent there waved a green flag."

MORE GOLD IN REICHSBANK.

An Increase of $11,950,500 Stated in the Weekly Report.

BERLIN, Aug. 16, (via London.)—The weekly report of the Reichsbank, issued today, shows that the gold supply increased 47,802,000 marks, ($11,950,500,) metal stock; Treasury certificates and notes of other banks, 74,242,000 marks, ($18,560,500;) deposits, 109,945,000 marks, ($27,483,750;) discounts, including Treasury paper, decreased 44,494,000 marks, ($8,623,500); loans, 591,000 marks, ($147,750;) securities, 1,079,000 marks, ($269,750;) note circulation, 68,717,000 marks, ($17,179,250.)

SIX OF IBERIAN CREW SLAIN BY ONE SHELL

Deadly Fire of New Submarine Described by Surgeon Who Was Aboard Liner.

OUTRACED STEAMER, TOO

Dr. Patrick S. Burns Tells a Thrilling Story of Sea Tragedy and Struggle of Survivors.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—On board the steamship Bohemian, which arrived from Liverpool this morning, was Dr. Patrick Stephen Burns of 269 Smith Street, Providence, who was the surgeon of the Leyland liner Iberian, which was sunk by the German submarine U-58 on July 31.

Dr. Burns, who had a narrow escape from death, first from shell fire, then from the torpedo which sank the Iberian, and finally from being drowned, has written a thrilling newspaper account of the sinking of the vessel. Here is his story:

"The steamship Iberian sailed from Liverpool, July 30, 1915, at 6 A. M., bound for Boston, in command of Captain T. B. Jago and Pilot Little of Liverpool, and on reaching the Bar Lightship, which is fourteen miles out, the Iberian was stopped, this being the pilot's limit.

"The voyage of the Iberian then began to Boston, Captain Jago ordering all lifeboats, six on each side, having a seating capacity of forty persons each, lowered over the side and hanging from the boat davits, ready for any emergency that might arise. The roll call was then sounded, all of the crew answering to their names. They received badges which were numbered, and each one was assigned to his boat, with instructions what to do in case of attack.

"The day was beautiful and the sea very calm and silky. The Iberian was making fourteen knots. Every available man was in the stokehole and fireroom feeding the furnaces with fuel, so that she could go at her topmost speed.

"At 6 P. M. the lookouts were doubled in the crow's nest, both fore and aft. Small candles were also distributed for each of the staterooms, as the electric light was to be shut off, which is customary on all vessels passing through the danger zone at night. All portholes were blanketed, so that not even a light from the candles could be distinguished. No one on board thought about retiring like three nights. Those who were not up and around on deck were in all probability encased in their dearest friends, the life preservers, in their staterooms, ready at the first signal to combat the inevitable to save their lives.

"The first day and night passed without sighting any hostile objects, and every one felt quite jubilant the next morning, but we still realized the danger zone was twenty-four hours in front of us, and the same vigilance was maintained as on the day previous.

Hears Whizz of Shell.

"About 3 P. M. I was summoned by the Captain to go down to the engine room, as one of the men had fallen and become unconscious. On my arrival in the engine room and looking over the patient I found he had a fit and in falling had lacerated his scalp. I ordered his removal to the upper deck, which was done immediately. I then crossed to my surgical laboratory to procure bandages and medicine to treat the patient, and in passing to the starboard side heard a whizzing and loud report of a shell that fell about 1,000 yards astern, and in turning around I could make out a submarine about five miles away coming at full speed toward us. We were then seventy-five miles off the Fastnet, south of the Irish Coast. This was the first intimation that we were to be made a target by a German submarine.

"Captain Jago decided then to race the ship for all she was worth. The engine room staff at once received orders from the bridge to put on full steam and if possible to escape, as on our previous voyage to America, we encountered a submarine and managed to escape. But notwithstanding our best efforts, the submarine began to overhaul us, firing six shots while so doing. One came right over the bridge, within ten yards of where I was standing. It exploded and fell among the crew, six of whom were killed outright, three having their heads blown off, and eight others being injured.

"The S O S signal was then sent out by the Marconi wireless operator, giving our longitude and latitude, and asking for immediate assistance.

"Very soon afterward another shot disabled the aerial and it became useless. It then became apparent that continued efforts to escape were useless, and the ship was stopped. One long and two short whistles were sounded, which was the signal for the crew to man the boats that were hanging over the side. The submarine was then within a mile of us, and we expected at any moment to be blown to pieces.

Put Wounded in Boats.

"I then, with Captain Jago and Chief Engineer Ross, went below, and, with some of the crew, brought the wounded up. The more seriously wounded were placed in my boat, which was No. 3. It was with great difficulty that we lowered them over the side. The remaining six that were killed outright were left on the doomed vessel on my advice. Captain Jago, myself, and Chief Engineer Ross were the last to leave the vessel, coming down a rope ladder after the boat was lowered into the water. All boats then pulled away from the Iberian.

"The German commander hailed my boat, which was the nearest to the submarine and which contained the Captain, myself, chief engineer, chief steward, ten of the crew, and eight wounded, and motioned with his arm to come away to the right, the other six boats following. We pulled away and when about fifty yards from the Iberian we could see the torpedo travelling very close to our boats, leaving a white foam in its path. The torpedo struck the Iberian amidships and a terrific explosion occurred. She then began to list to the port side and in about two minutes the second explosion occurred, and in fifteen minutes more not a vestige of the Iberian was to be seen, she sinking stern first. The concussion and explosion was so great that it rocked our boats like eggshells. I was thrown against the side of my boat and broke the crystal of my watch, which was presented to me as class President in college on graduation. It stopped very soon afterward.

Germans Heavily Armed.

"After torpedoing the Iberian, the German commander of the submarine threw a line over to my boat, which was the nearest of the six boats. I caught the line and was pulled alongside the submarine, which was stopped. She was numbered U-58 in a large white letter and figures; both fore and aft, and painted seafoam white and a dark green, as a protective coloring. She carried a crew of forty-five to fifty men, all of whom were on the deck of the submarine, armed with rifles and revolvers. Judging from her appearance, she seemed to be of the very latest type, and everything on her indicated that she was practically new.

"After my boat was pulled alongside, the German commander asked the name of the vessel; he had torpedoed, where bound, tonnage, &c. Then turning toward me, he asked how many were killed. I replied that six were killed, three of whom had their heads blown off, and that I also had eight wounded in my boat.

"His reply was that he was sorry; he did not mean to kill any one. Then turning to Captain Jago, who was at the rudder in my boat, he added, 'Why did you not stop when the first shot was fired?' To this Captain Jago replied: 'I stopped as soon as I could.' The German commander seemed somewhat vexed at this reply and said to captain Jago, 'You lie. You tried to escape. If you happen to reach land safely, you tell other captains that when we fire a shot at them they must stop or suffer the consequences.'

Help for the Wounded.

"I then asked the German commander for some bandages and cotton for the wounded in my boat, as I had no time to procure any on the Iberian before she was sunk. His reply was, 'Yes, I will give you some,' and he asked me to step out of my boat to the deck of the submarine, which I did. At the same time he sent one of his men below for bandages and cotton, which he handed to me as soon as they were brought up, telling me to do the best I could, and that he was sorry. I then stepped back into my boat and the German commander's final question was: 'Did you send any messages out for help?' to which Captain Jago replied that the wireless was disabled by shell fire and he was unable to send any. The German commander could talk the English language fluently, but with a German accent.

"The submarine steamed away toward where the Iberian sank, leaving us to our fate. We could see her plainly for one hour afterward, scanning the seas with telescopes for fresh victims.

"We then started rowing for the north. Each lifeboat was fitted with a compass, by which we could guide ourselves. It was then about 5 P. M. and after using up most of the bandages and cotton on the wounded, and making them as comfortable as possible, I relieved one of the men at the oars and we kept on rowing until 9 P. M. and everybody was pretty well exhausted.

"It started to rain heavily and in a short time we were all drenched to the skin. We then drifted about for about a half hour, to regain some of our lost strength, after which we resumed rowing. All six boats kept within speaking distance of one another.

Rockets Bring Aid.

"The sea was beginning to get rough and choppy and the boats were in great danger of being swamped. The night was pitch dark and the fog was beginning to get thick. We kept burning red flash signals to locate each other, when about midnight we signted a large vessel about five miles away. We then sent up rockets of distress, which were responded to by the vessel astern, and at about one hour afterward she steamed up to within fifty yards of our boats, and it was with great difficulty that we were rescued from what seemed to be certain death.

"My boat, which was No. 3, was the last picked up. We rowed for a half hour, trying to come alongside the rescue ship, and finally succeeded. The wounded were then taken aboard and our boats turned darift. It was then 1 o'clock A. M., and I found when boarding the vessel she was the British battleship Sunflower. The survivors, who numbered 110, were then given some hot coffee and biscuits and made as comfortable as possible. My attention was then given to the wounded. The battleship steamed for Queenstown, arriving there at 7 A. M. Saturday.

"My first patient was Mark Wiley, whom I had previously known and treated while an interne at a Boston hospital. He sustained many body injuries from shrapnel fire and was in such a weak condition that in spite of all aid he died within half an hour on the battleship. He was an American citizen."

SILENCE GERMAN GUNS IN FIGHT NEAR SOISSONS

French Batteries Also Inflict Heavy Losses in the Quennevieres Region.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Artillery again played the chief part in the operations in the western theatre of the war today, that of the French apparently having the better of the numerous exchanges. None of these, however, seems to have resulted in any change of front.

This is the communiqué issued in Paris tonight:

Violent artillery fighting occurred throughout the day on a great many points of the front.

Our batteries inflicted on the enemy heavy losses in the region of Quennevières and silenced his fire on the Nouvron plateau, (northwest of Soissons.)

Our cannon seriously damaged the German fortified work to the north of Godat, (between Berry-au-Bac and Loivre.)

The enemy having again shelled St. Dié, we opened fire on the gas works at St. Marie-au-Mines and blew up the gas tanks.

We also shelled a German factory to the east of Münster.

Following is the afternoon report of the French War Office:

There was intermittent cannonading last night in the vicinity of Souchez and on the plateau of Nouvron, to the north of the River Aisne. There were also engagements with bombs and hand grenades in the sector of Quennevières and in the western part of the Argonne.

In the Vosges, the explosion of a mine against an enemy trench located between Burnhaupt-le-Bas and Ammerswoller made it possible for us to take some prisoners and to capture two bomb-throwers and a machine gun.

The text of the German official statement follows:

North of Ammerzweiler, northeast of Dammerkirch, (Upper Alsace,) a French attack broke down under our fire.

ASKS CATHOLICS HERE TO PRAY FOR PEACE

Federation Head Also Urges Them to Press for the End of the Conflict.

TOLEDO, Aug. 16.—At the second day of the anual convention of the American Federation of Catholic Societies, the President, John J. Whalen, spoke on peace. In part, he said:

"The disastrous war which commenced shortly after our Baltimore Convention last year is still raging and peace seems far off. It was due largely to this war that our Holy Pontiff, Pius X., surrendered his life on this earth to his Heavenly Master and as his soul left his body the words of peace fell from his lips, imploring and begging the Heavenly Creator to bestow peace to his children.

"Succeeding Pius X., our present Holy Father has continued with all his strength and influence to bring the warring nations to an understanding. The prayers of the entire Christian world wish him success in his efforts, and I am certain that the delegates assembled here will not hesitate to assist with the heirarchy of the United States to bring about world peace."

A review of the recent activities of the federation was submitted to the convention by Anthony Matre, the National Secretary. It contained a recommendation that the federation adopt a resolution urging the restoration of peace in Europe, and that Catholic organizations the world over be asked to participate in a universal request for peace.

A special committee, consisting of the Rev. Richard H. Tierney and John Whalen of New York, and Henry V. Cunningham, the report said, had called upon President Wilson and the Secretary of State and submitted to the latter certified documents disclosing many outrages committed in Mexico against the Catholic Church, priests and sisterhoods.

A letter of regret from Cardinal Farley of New York, expressing sorrow for his inability to attend the federation, was read by Dr. Whalen.

DEVICE DIVERTS TORPEDO.

Italian's Invention for Use of the Allied Fleets.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—A device invented by the Italian engineer, Quarini, which makes it possible to drive torpedoes out of their course and explode them, has satisfied tests, says a special dispatch from Rome, and arrangements are being made to supply the device to the allied fleets.

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BRITISH LINK UP GALLIPOLI FORCES

Latest Landing Party at Suvla Bay Joins Hands with Sari Bair Contingent.

TURKISH LINES MENACED

New British Positions Threaten Communications with the Tip of the Peninsula.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 17.—Evidence of the improvement of the allied positions at the Dardanelles, both on land and sea, is found in a dispatch from Athens published in The Daily Chronicle this morning. The announcement that the fleet has been actively co-operating with the landing parties, particularly the latest, that at Suvla Bay, which has joined hands with the forces already in position on the heights of Sari Bair, gives ground for the belief that the allied naval commanders can now afford to disregard the menace of German submarines which sent them to cover for a considerable period.

The Chronicle's correspondent telegraphs:

"The new successful landing on the Gallipoli Peninsula at Suvla Bay and the manner in which it was effected cannot fail to exercise a moral effect on the enemy. The landing took place on the foreshore in front of Salt Lake. Only a small observation force of Turks was on the spot, the Turks having been led by recent activities and reports to concentrate their forces on the Asiatic side of the Dardanelles and at Smyrna, where they thought attacks probable.

"Our whole landing force, with its ammunition, baggage, and artillery, reached shore practically without opposition and with only very few casualties. The force immediately advanced and quickly seized the positions which it was planned should be taken. There strong intrenched positions were organized. The right wing was thrown out and a junction effected with the left wing of our forces established before Sari Bair. Our new positions threaten the Turks' communications by land with the extremity of the peninsula.

"The enemy eventually brought up forces to attack the newly landed troops, but these were easily repulsed with serious loss. This defeat of the enemy enabled our forces still further to consolidate their positions.

"The fleet during the last few days has been very active."

SIX CROSSES WON AT THE DARDANELLES

Awarded to British Sailors for Gallantry During and After Landing of Troops.

LONDON, Aug. 15, (Delayed by the censor.)—A record of the deeds of gallantry performed by officers and crews of British ships in the Dardanelles during the bombardment of the forts subsequent to the landing of troops is given in a report by Vice-Admiral John M. de Robeck, Commander of the allied fleet in the Dardanelles, which is published in The Official Gazette tonight.

Admiral de Robeck tells in simple sailor language of the work of the Mediterranean fleet, devoting the greater part of his report to the officers and men whose work was particularly noteworthy. As a result of the report six Victoria Crosses and numerous other decorations have been awarded.

With the exception of one, which is given to Commander Eric Gascoigne Robinson for twice going alone into a Turkish gun position, and each time destroying a four-inch gun, the crosses go to officers and men who displayed conspicuous bravery in connection with the running ashore of the steamer River Clyde, from which troops were landed.

The men who won the decoration for this work are Commander, Edward Unwin, who, seeing that the lighters on which the men were to reach the shore from the River Clyde were not properly placed, waded into water waist deep under a heavy fire and worked until he got the lighters into proper position, and Midshipmen G. L. Drewry and W. St. A. Malleson and Seamen W. C. Williams and George Mackenzie, who assisted Commander Unwin.

Awards have also been made to officers and men who rescued the whole of the crew of the battleship Irresistible when she struck a mine and sank; to the officers and crew of the cruiser Inflexible, who, under the greatest difficulties, kept the vessel afloat after she was damaged by a mine; to the commanders and men of mine sweepers, who undertook a most dangerous duty, and to the many other men who performed deeds of gallantry which, under ordinary circumstances, would have been considered worthy of the Victoria Cross.

TURKS RECAPTURE VAN FROM RUSSIANS

Latter Said to Be Destroying the Country as They Retreat.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 16, (by Wireless to London.)—An official communication issued today says:

"On the Caucasian front the town of Van, which was evacuated on Aug. 11, has been recaptured by us. The Russians, in retreat, are destroying the neighborhood.

"In the Dardanelles region a new attack of the enemy north of Ari Burnu has been repulsed."

GREEK CABINET FORCED TO RESIGN

Continued from Page 1.

regards these views as a proper basis for intrusting the future of Greece to M. Venizelos as Premier.

Says Serbia Is Not Irreconcilable.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NISH, Aug. 16, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—The prospect of an adjustment of the difficulties between the Balkan States has grown brighter in the last few days.

So far from the attitude of the Serbian Government being irreconcilable, assurances have been given to me in the highest quarters today which made it evident that the way is open to a speedy agreement. This, however, must be of a more general character than the mere rectification of frontiers in one particular locality.

ROME, Aug. 16.—Telegrams from Nish give the impression that the Serbian Government does not look for a serious movement against that country by Austria and Germany in the near future. These advices say that Serbian officials consider the reported concentration of Austrians and Germans at Orsova, Hungary, as being merely for political effect.

By this move, according to the Serbian view, the Teutonic Allies hope to impress Rumania, Bulgaria, and Greece, and encourage Turkey to redoubled efforts at the Dardanelles.

SERBS SILENCE FOE'S GUNS.

Exchange Shots with Austrians Across the Danube.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—A Havas dispatch from Nish, dated Sunday, says that on Friday the Serbians, with a few shells, stopped the enemy from working on defenses in front of the village of Dobra on the Danube.

On the same day Serbian artillery before Velicocelo, near Belgrade, engaged in a duel with a hostile battery, stationed at the village of Starchevo, and at the twelfth shot reduced the enemy's guns, which had fired sixty shells, to silence.

URGE BOND ISSUE TO HELP EXCHANGE

Continued from Page 1.

convenient and might leave us dangerously short of cash for equally important purposes." He suggests "the creation of something by means of our credit which will liquidate the debt. In other words, we must issue British Government securities of a kind which will be marketable in the United States."

"Any direct obligation of the British Government," he says, "would surely be readily taken up in the United States provided that the yield from it were high enough relatively to the level of interest there and 4½ per cent. the rate of interest on the war loan just issued, would, in the opinion of most good judges, nearly fulfill the first of these conditions, but it would not fulfill the second, because the interest on the war loan is liable to income tax. The type of security required will have to be a loan with interest free from income tax and issued abroad. The type of security to be issued must be decided by experts and its form must depend a good deal on the amount we shall ask for. The amount we may need to borrow in the United States is, I am told, about £100,000,000 ($500,000,000).

"We could issue a bond which I believe would meet the requirements of Americans and not compete with our own war stock. We might arrange to issue in New York and Boston and if necessary other American cities 4½ per cent. five-year bonds amounting to £80,000,000 or £100,000,000 at 98¾, which would give an approximate yield over the five years of 4¾ per cent, and would be somewhat more desirable in point of 'safety' even in the jealous eyes of the American people than a large proportion of the bonds now held as 'savings bank investments' by American investors."

FOREIGN EXCHANGE AT NEW LOW RECORD

Touches $4.64 for Pound Sterling —Bankers Confer on Disquieting Tendencies.

The supremacy of the American dollar in the markets of the world took on a new meaning yesterday, when the premium in its favor and against the English pound, French franc, German mark and Italian lire was increased by a further break in foreign exchange rates on all of the European financial centres. Bankers have ceased to refer to the situation as unparalleled, for the reason that the present prices of Europe's currency have never been approached before.

Normally, London is the world's financial hub, and the value of the currency of other nations is measured in terms of the pound sterling. Bills arising out of international transactions have been drawn for many years in sterling denomination as the fixed standard in world-wide use. The swing in the balance of trade resulting from the war has overturned the relation between the dollar and the pound, and the depreciation on international transactions has been transferred to the pound.

When demand sterling broke through the seventies to sell at $4.69 last Saturday, it was thought by some authorities that the turning point had been reached, and that British authorities would take steps to restore the parity of the pound, normally varying little from $4.866. No action was taken to this end over Sunday, and the dumping of a considerable amount of London bills on the market yesterday morning caused a further break of two points. Before the close of the business day sterling had dropped to $4.64, and it closed at only 1 cent above this figure. This price meant a loss of 22½ cents on every pound in the process of paying for purchases here in sterling.

Francs and Lires Down, Too.

Wall Street has been chiefly concerned over the break in sterling exchange, because most of the bills originating on overseas transactions are drawn on London. At the same time there has been such a depreciation in francs and lires as to make commercial transactions involving the purchase of exchange for settlement almost prohibitive. Francs yesterday could be bought at the ratio of 6.02 to the dollar, their normal value being about 5.15. The maximum depreciation in sterling reached a point yesterday 4.6 per cent. below normal; in francs, 19 per cent., and in Italian lires 25 per cent. The situation offered an interesting contrast to the rates in effect just a year ago, when the problem of settling obligations of this country in London, at a time when the liquidation of American securities made the balance very much against the United States, brought about an abnormal advance in sterling. A year ago demand sterling sold at $6.75 and francs at 4.75 to the dollar.

The return of J. P. Morgan to his office yesterday was soon followed by a conference held by him, his associate, Henry P. Davison, and F. A. Vanderlip, President, and Charles Rich, Vice President, of the National City Bank. This gave rise to a report that an announcement might be forthcoming of a plan for a British credit here to straighten out the exchange situation, but representatives of both institutions said afterward that the matter stood just where it was at the close of last week.

The New York bankers feel that no matter how strongly they desire to cooperate in bringing about a return to normal exchange rates they are powerless to initiate a plan. They say that arrangements for restoring an even balance will be made sooner or later, and that notwithstanding the willingness of American financiers to join in any proposals for a credit here, considerations of delicacy dictate that the suggestion of means should come from Lombard Street.

Remedies at Hand.

There are various means of stabilizing rates, and several of these may be combined to offset the top-heavy sterling market. The usual method of releasing gold for export has been used to a considerable extent, and more is understood to be on its way, although, as in the case of the $19,434,000 received last week, no announcement will be made until the metal reaches this side. The second expedient, the sale of American securities abroad, has been in use since the latter part of July, 1914, without offsetting in later months the growing balance of trade in our favor.

What New York bankers would like to see accomplished would be a reptition of the French collateral loan on a very much larger scale. They would guarantee to lend $500,000,000 if American bonds sufficient to margin such a huge credit could be obtained for deposit as collateral. The third method, which seems to be favored in London, is the flotation in this country of a foreign loan of the British Empire, to be issued in dollars denomination instead of pounds, and without the usual income tax assessment. This would be an experiment which local bankers would dislike to see attempted on too large a scale. The best opinion in the financial district is that Great Britain could not hope to place more than $100,000,000 of notes or bonds here at once, and that the Government could not afford to risk the failure of part of a larger offering than that. For this reason, it is not likely that the $500,00,000 which is needed to effect payment for the war supplies going out to the Allies will all be provided in this manner.

"There are two ways of looking at the demoralized exchange market," a banker of international importance said yesterday, after several informal conferences on the situation. "The first is the comforting one that we need do nothing but sit tight and let England continue to find her own way of getting cash here to pay her bills. The second takes account of the future, and the paralyzing effect or these rates on commercial transactions. What war munitions the Allies have to get in this country will be ordered and paid for, no matter what the loss in exchange, but our other exports may expect to suffer. Whichever view you take, you come back to the unavoidable conclusion that a big credit must be created here eventually."

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SEAPLANE BOMBARDS FOUR VENICE FORTS

Italians in Trentino Capture Mountain Trenches Flooded by Storms.

ROME, Aug. 16.—The Italian advance East of Condino, (30 miles southwest of Trent in the Trentino) towards Riva, at the head of Lake Garda, is being continued notwithstanding stormy weather and terrific hailstorms.

Reports say that the trenches captured by the Italians, are full of water in which bodies are floating.

The following official statement was issued tonight at the headquarters of the Italian General Staff:

In the Tonale zone and the Valdassa section (Setti Communi) there was a fairly intense artillery duel yesterday. Fresh progress has been reported in the Valley of Sexten (Drave). Our artillery demolished the enemy's intrenchments at Selkofel and Croda Rossa and silenced the enemy's artillery, which tried to reply.

Our infantry advanced along the Bacherbach and Bodenbach Valleys, taking by assault the enemy's defenses and making a few dozen prisoners. During the night of the 14th-15th the enemy tried to counter-attack and recover his lost Bodenbach positions, but was repulsed.

Later details of the action on the 13th in the Popena Valley, which were reported yesterday, confirmed the heavy losses of the enemy. In one trench there were 200 bodies, including those of several officers.

In Carnia during the night of the 14th-15th the enemy made a violent attack against our positions at Val Piccolo, Freikofel, and Val Grande, but the steady bearing of our infantry, supported by the effective fire of our batteries, repulsed the assaults all along the line, with heavy losses.

In the Monte Nero zone we made further progress yesterday, notably in the direction of Plezzo, where we made about 300 prisoners.

VIENNA, Aug. 16, (via London).—Concerning the operations on the Italian front the War Office today issued the following statement:

On the Tyrolean front, after a long interval, the enemy yesterday opened heavy artillery fire against our fortifications, especially at Tonale Pass and on the Plateau of Lavarrone and Folgaria. Attacks by Italian infantry on the Tonale Road and against our Popena positions South of Schluderbac, and in the district of Dreizinnew failed, as did fresh attacks of the enemy at the front in the coastal district in the sector south of Kern and an attack against the Salient on a part of the Plateau of Doberdo.

Four of the coast forts of Venice were bombarded by one of our seaplanes on the afternoon of Aug. 5. All the bombs except one exploded within the fortifications. Of five hostile airmen who ascended in pursuit two were forced to land by machine gunfire; two abandoned the pursuit after some time and the fifth followed our machine close to the Austrian coast, where he was obliged to turn back, unsuccessful. Our seaplane returned safely, in spite of a heavy fire from hostile war vessels and forts.

OVER 2,000 AMERICANS IN THE ALLIES' RANKS

Canadian Authorities Could Not Accept Many Others Who Volunteered.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—There are no fewer than 2,000 Americans in the ranks of the Canadian military contingent, according to Major General Sam Hughes, Canadian Minister of Militia.

"I have already written letters of gratitude and sympathy," said General Hughes, at a meeting of Americans held here last night, "to mothers of more than 100 American boys who have fallen while fighting in Flanders alongside of Canadian comrades. More than 2,000 enlisted, and we could have many more if we wished. Any number of West Pointers offered their services as officers, and some are now with us."

SUBMARINE SHELLS THREE ENGLISH TOWNS

Parton, Harrington and Whitehaven, on the Irish Sea, Bombarded by Germans.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Parton, Harrington and Whitehaven, in Cumberland, England, on the Irish Sea, were bombarded today by a German submarine, a British official statement tonight announced. Some fires were started, but the damage was slight and there were no casualties. The statement follows:

"A German submarine fired several shells at Parton, Harrington and Whitehaven between 4:30 A. M., and 5:20 A. M. today, but no material damage was caused.

"A few shells hit the railway embankment north of Parton, but train service was only slightly delayed. Fires were caused at Whitehaven and at Harrington which were soon extinguished. No casualties were reported."

The newspapers publish reviews of a similar raid on Whitehaven by the American squadron under John Paul Jones in 1778. Making a landing at Whitehaven, after having eluded the British ship-of-war Drake, Jones engaged the cannon of one of the forts and set fire to several ships. Returning to his ship, the Ranger, Jones again met the Drake, which surrendered, after a fight of an hour and four minutes.

Whitehaven, near the entrance of Solway Firth, has a population of about 20,000. The town has numerous factories for the manufacture of cordage, sail cloth and other commodities, together with iron and brass foundries and shipyards. Harrington is a small town five miles north of Whitehaven, its population being about 4,000. Parton is another small seaport town a mile and a half from Whitehaven.

SAYS FRENCH USE NO GAS.

Ministry of War Denies Recently Published Statements.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—The Ministry of War this evening issued a note saying that the published statements that the French troops were using poisonous gas were untrue.

WAR BONDS AT $4 AND $1.

Will Shortly Be Placed on Sale at Post Offices in France.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—The Government, at the suggestion of Minister of Finance Ribot, will issue a decree within two or three days placing on sale at Post Offices national defense bonds of denominations of 20f. and 5f., bearing interest at 5 per cent.

These bonds may be exchanged when the holders desire for those of larger amounts.

A Shilling in London — A Quarter Here

Favoured by connoisseurs as the ultimate criterion—their recognition world-wide

PALL MALL
FAMOUS CIGARETTES

may now be obtained with Plain Ends in the distinctive Single-Row Package

$14.75 and $17.50 For Stein-Bloch Tropical Suits That were $20, $25, $30

Coats are Plain Sacks, as well as Belt Backs. Fabrics are Tropical Worsteds in Solid Colors, Stripes, and Fancy Materials. The former and reduced prices are as follows:

$25 and $30.... **$17.50**
$20 ..... **$14.75**

The same reduced prices apply to all our Silk Suits tailored by Stein-Bloch.

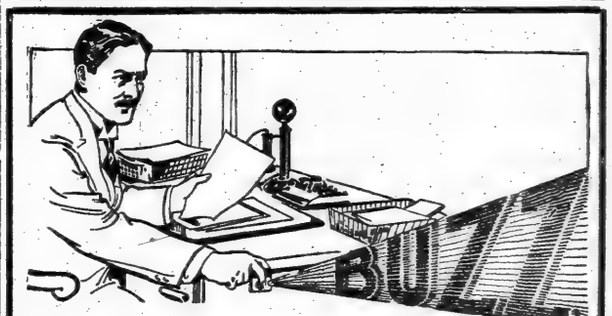
Entire stock of Stein-Bloch Light-Weight and Medium-Weight Suits, formerly $35, $30 and $25, now reduced to **$17.50.**

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Announce an Important
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The story of the European War from all points of view. The New York Times Current History. The first six numbers, bound in cloth, may be had for $2, (delivery charges extra.) Times Square, New York. —Advt.



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Call Worth 3272. (*83 Chambers Street*)

THE DICTAPHONE

(This advertisement was dictated to the Dictaphone)

CITY ROOKIES MAKE GOOD RIFLE SCORES

First Practice with Service Ammunition Wins Praise from Regular Army Instructor.

MAYOR AMONG THE LEADERS

An ex-Ambassador One of the Contestants—Commissioner Woods Beats Subordinates.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The First Battalion of the Business Men's Regiment went on the target range today. The four companies remained there with the exception of three-quarters of an hour for dinner, from 6 o'clock in the morning until the same hour this afternoon. Every one of the 675 men in the battalion fired twenty rounds from a regulation Springfield rifle, ten shots at slow and ten at rapid fire.

Some of the shooting was remarkably good, a great deal of it was far above the average, and only a small percentage of it was what justly may be called mediocre. Most of the men made a score above sixty out of a possible hundred points, and less than forty had a score of less than fifty points, according to the incomplete returns available tonight. The complete scores and averages will not be ready for posting until tomorrow morning. The scores that are given herewith represent only a small part of the complete record.

The best record announced tonight was that of Frank L. Meagher, an Acting Sergeant in Company D, who made the splendid score of ninety-one out of a possible hundred. Sergeant Meagher is from Kingston and is a Captain in the National Guard. Private R. B. Chapman of Company B and Private R. Griswold of Company A tied with a score of eighty-eight. That was the second highest score reported tonight.

Ex-Ambassador Robert Bacon, who is a private in Company C, made a score of 57, while Robert Bacon, Jr., excelled his father by 13 points. Mayor Mitchel covered himself with glory by shooting 78, which is just one point higher than the record made by his Police Commissioner, Arthur Woods, a private of Company C.

The target work, which was preliminary to the record shooting that is to come later in the week, was in charge of Captain G. H. Shaw of the Thirtieth Infantry, one of the best marksmen of the regular army. Captain Shaw led the famous United States infantry team that won a championship in the national team matches. Captain Shaw is also one of the few medal of honor men in the army. He won recognition for conspicuous bravery in campaigns against the Moros.

Captain Shaw gave orders on Sunday that the four companies, A, B, C, and D., must be out of their tents by 4:30 A. M. and on the range at work an hour and a half later. On the minute the shooting began with Company A at the target. Each man first fired ten rounds at slow fire at a range of 200 yards.

In the afternoon each company fired again at rapid fire, each man being required to fire five shots at 200 yards and five at 300 yards. One minute was permitted for each round of five shots at the two ranges.

Rookies Eager for Contest.

Company A went on the range promptly on the stroke of 6 o'clock. The markers, regulars from Plattsburg Barracks and Fort Ethan Allen, were in the butts, ready to indicate the scores of the competing civilian soldiers. There was great enthusiasm among the contestants. Every man was out to do his best and the competition could not have been keener if it had been one of the big national matches. The Mayor was the one hundredth man in Company A to shoot, and he looked as happy as a schoolboy when Captain Kelly told him his work was "A1." Others in Company A who did fine work were J. R. Miller, Jr., who shot 84; J. H. Fennallow, whose record was 87; Travis H. Whitney, Secretary of the Public Service Commission, who hung up a score of 81, and Norman Cabot, the former Harvard football star, who made 56. Bernard Sandler, a New York lawyer, did not brag about his score, which was 26, but even at that it was a better record than one or two others made.

Company B produced some fine marksmen, among them Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., whose final record was 84 points, and Chapman, who, as has been said, tied with Private Griswold for second place. Some of the other crack shots in Company B were W. E. Dowd, Jr., 81 points; J. J. Cabot, 82; T. H. Butt, 87; J. Gatch, Jr., 84; John W. Alexander 2d, 76; C. S. Forbes, 78, and H. B. Ingalls, 74.

Alderman Curran, who is in this company, scored 57, and W. J. Clothier, Jr., the tennis crack, made 52. "Dick" Little, the Chicago humorist, who shot at the wrong target twice, nevertheless managed to score 63, which was just two points better than his tentmate, Philip Roosevelt, made. Oliver Islen, also of this company, made a record of 67, while William M. Bullitt made 51 points.

Rogers Derby, President of the Pinehurst, N. C., Chamber of Commerce, who is a Company B man, at the morning session missed the target ten successive times. Samuel Auchincloss of New York also missed it two or more times, and had a final score of 30 points. Captain Edward P. Hughes of the New York Police Department was much chagrined when he was informed that his commanding officer, Commissioner Woods, had more than doubled the record he made, which was 31 points. Lieutenant Simonstad, who, like Hughes, is in Company C, made a score of 59. Among the higher scores reported in Company C's incomplete returns tonight were those of F. Bergen, whose record was 84, and E. L. Bryant, with 85. Alexander Smith Cochran, owner of the yacht Vanitie, made a record of 63.

Company D ended the morning and afternoon sessions on the range. It was this company which produced Meagher, the record holder, on the returns thus far reported. This company was just chock full of good shots, among them C. H. Rogers, 85 points; R. H. Gamble, 81; G. P. Hornblower, 86; J. U. Phillips, 73, and R. B. Lanier, 71. Hamilton Fish, Jr., of this command, shot 59. ex-Lieutenant Governor Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler 65, and ex-Governor Regis H. Post of Porto Rico 68.

Captain Shaw, in speaking tonight of the work of the battalion on the range, said that it was an unusually fine showing, all things taken into consideration. He doubted if the average made by the command ever had been equalled by a body of men of such limited military training.

"I am more than satisfied," Captain Shaw said. "The target work is on a par with other remarkable work that this most unusual organization has accomplished during the seven days it has been here."

While the first battalion was on the range members of the second battalion, which will go on the range in the morning, were receiving instructions in various branches of military science, drilling as infantrymen, practicing cavalry tactics, and learning about field artillery.

As a Trooper Sees It.

In the cavalry squadron the troopers include some of the famous polo players and steeplechase riders of the country. One of the troopers, who is a well-known New Yorker, wrote a letter today to a friend regarding the business men's squadron. That part of his letter which tells of the work of the cavalrymen gives an idea of the kind of organization it is in these words:

"Something like 200 horsemen, assembled in the hayfields near Lake Champlain, are being whipped into shape as future cavalrymen by a group of sunburned officers who would never be mistaken for professional dancers on the Biltmore roof. You can swear in the cavalry, even if softer language is demanded in the infantry formations. And the swearing, though not furious nor remarkably profane, comes fast. Many of the men have ridden before, but only a few know the difference between a squadron and a battle fleet. 'Pad' Rumsey and 'Jimmie' Park and 'Eddie' Morgan, among the best known of the polo players at Meadow Brook; Perry Beadleston of the Cooperstown team which more than once has captured the national trophy at Narragansett; 'Alec' Brown, from Philadelphia; Victor Mather, the master of the Brandywine Hounds, and other horsemen of less renown, are all twisting troop horses to the sharp notes of the whistle.

"Ex-Ambassador Robert Bacon, Mayor Mitchel, Nelson O'Shaughnessy, erstwhile the American chargé, who separated our diplomatic relations with President Huerta, retired, are also with the troopers. There is a young man from Kansas, who has come on to the camp to find material with which to build up a training course at the State University, and others.

"When the cavalry organizations were formed it was announced that only men who could ride would be accepted. Some folk bluffed their way in, however. But it was no riding school. Inside of fifteen minutes they were hanging to the pummels of their army saddles grinning the grin of those in torment. Rough work in troops, squad formations, in columns, and in open order has been the order of the day. Permanent troops have now been arranged and the drills will henceforth be developed rapidly. But Captain —— said today that the work was 'pretty darned good.'

"You can swear in the cavalry. Perhaps that is why it is the most popular of the optional afternoon courses. Four hundred are now taking cavalry instruction or 'equitation' as the regulations term it, more than one-third of the whole number in the camp. Probably half would have enrolled as troopers in addition to their regular work. Don't think these are 'beaux sabreurs' as yet but they are doing pretty well for men who take their two hours daily cavalry drill after having had four hours morning infantry 'hiking.'"

Nation's Artillery Equipment.

Lieutenant H. E. Miner, U. S. A., lectured to the members of the regiment on modern field artillery tonight.

"There are just 148 field artillery guns in our entire army," said Lieutenant Miner, "and of these 48 are in foreign service. East of the Mississippi we have just twelve guns, and you can easily imagine how much those guns could accomplish in the defense of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, or any of our other Eastern cities."

Lieutenant Miner said that at the Battle of Sedan the Germans alone had 540 guns in service and others ready. In addition to the 148 guns in the army proper the National Guard of the country has 250 guns and there are 250 now in storage. New types of howitzers of 9.6 and 9.5 inch calibre have been designed for the army, but as yet none of them has been put in service.

General Wood, it is expected, will return to the camp tomorrow morning.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—President Wilson will not visit the camp at Plattsburg because he feels public business forbids him to leave Washington at this time. He has written to General Wood, who invited him to the camp, expressing his regret and his interest in the movement.

CADETS START ON A HIKE.

Leave Summer Camp for March Which Will Last a Week.

WEST POINT, Aug. 16.—The entire battalion of cadets, more than 500 strong, accompanied by detachments of United States Army regulars, all under command of Colonel Morton F. Smith, commandant of cadets, marched out of the Summer encampment today on a week's hike which will carry them into Putnam and Westchester Counties.

The column moved as infantry, cavalry, and artillery with a battery of mountain howitzers on the backs of mules. The command will return to the post on Saturday.

WIND BACKS FLOOD INTO GALVESTON

Continued from Page 1.

strong from the north and driving water from the bay into the lower part of the city along the wharf front.

In front of The News building the water was about one foot deep, running even with the curbing.

At 8 o'clock tonight the highest velocity was 65 to 73 miles an hour, with occasional jets blowing as high as 90 miles.

The only damage thus far caused was the destruction of window panes and insecure woodwork on exposed buildings.

A heavy rain fell throughout the day, and tonight the streets are filled with water to the curbing.

At 8 o'clock tonight the barometer stood at 29, having fallen from 29.63 at noon.

No estimate as to the extent of the storm in Galveston or the surrounding country could be made by the Weather Bureau owing to wire failure.

It was estimated that 5,000 persons left Galveston by train, interurban and automobiles during the last thirty-six hours. Tonight practically all of the homes, especially those on the beach, had been vacated and the people were gathered in downtown hotels and public buildings.

The life-saving crew was held in readiness during the day, but there was no occasion for its use.

The city was in darkness tonight because the wires of the lighting system were out of commission.

Warning of the tropical storm was given to shipping in ample time and no vessels left port during the day. Several ships are due here and are reported as standing by several miles off shore.

North Wind Favors City.

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 16.—Wires to Galveston went down at 6:30 o'clock tonight. The storm threatened also to cut off wire communication with Beaumont and several other Texas coast towns.

Galveston's isolation after an afternoon of anxiety on the part of the rest of the State served only to intensify the suspense. However, the fact that the wind at 5 o'clock was blowing from the north and the water which had backed into the streets was from the bay side of the island tonight, led those who are familier with the geographical position of the city and the history of its storms to entertain new hopes that the gale would not result in a disaster.

The sea wall is on the south side of the city and faces the open gulf. The waters of the bay directly opposite crossing the mile-wide island are more shallows except for the narrow ship channel. It is hard to conceive that any damage might result from a wind blowing from a northerly direction and sweeping the bay water into the streets.

The storm which devastated Galveston and drowned 3,000 persons on Sept. 8, 1900, tore at the city for twelve hours from a southeasterly direction and pulled great seas in upon the frame buildings at the south side of the city.

Tonight's storm, according to bulletins, had none of those dangerous elements, because the wind was blowing from the north, bringing only the shallow bay water to play upon the most substantial brick and stone buildings of the business section.

The second great storm to which the city has been subjected was on July 19, 1909, after the sea wall had been built. At the zenith of this storm the wind reached a velocity of more than eighty miles.

Rising tides, which flooded the railroad between Sabine and Port Arthur, were reported at Beaumont to have trapped two women and three men at Sabine. The women were said to have refused to leave after all other inhabitants had deserted the town. Other coast resorts, including Port Bolivar, Caplen and Rollover, were reported under water.

The lobby of the Santa Fé Station at Galveston was crowded with 1,000 anxious persons Sunday night, according to Fuller Williamson, Special Agent at Waco of the International & Great Northern Railway, upon his arrival today at Houston. Other reports from that city said that more than 100 refugees, including tourists from Northern States, had arrived there from Galveston.

STORM PASSES NEW ORLEANS.

Gunboat Bringing Brazilian Minister from Mexico Delayed.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 16. — The cruiser Sacramento, which was caught by the Gulf storm outside the mouth of the Mississippi on Sunday night, is expected to cross the bar tonight, arriving at New Orleans late tonight or early Tuesday morning.

The hurricane warnings for the Louisiana coast were withdrawn by the Government Weather Bureau this afternoon, the hurricane having passed to the southwest of the jetties and moving on toward the Texas coast. There were only moderate wind and some rain in New Orleans.

Elaborate plans for the entertainment of the Brazilian Minister, who is on the Sacramento, have been made. The Governor and city officials will receive him and the Association of Commerce is planning a business men's welcoming.

KIDNAP LEO FRANK AT NIGHT FROM JAIL

Continued from Page 1.

of the cutting of the wires. So far as is known there were from 25 to 70 in the party that approached the prison farm at 11:40 o'clock. The prisoners, who sleep in a single big dormitory, are required to retire at 8 o'clock, and had consequently been asleep for some time. The room was in darkness.

Little Hope for Frank's Life.

Not one of the party was recognized by Warden Smith or any of his associates, and no one here has the slightest idea of their identities. It was even suggested at first, as already told, that they might have been friends of Frank who, aroused to his continued danger, even in prison, by the attack on him last month, had determined to release him.

Little credence was given to this belief, however, as Frank was not regarded as having enough or the kind of friends to do such a thing as was done a few hours back. It is feared that Frank may already be dead, or, if not, that his captors are merely carrying him to a place where his lynching may have been predetermined.

Little belief is felt here that he will be seen again alive, and the searchers who left here started as much with the idea of finding his body as of rescuing Frank.

Covered Guards with Pistols.

The mob was orderly, but worked with quick precision. Eight automobiles took the men to within a short distance of the prison. First all wires from the prison and all except one from Milledgeville were cut.

Five men went to the house of J. T. Smith, the Warden, covered him with pistols, and stood guard over him. Other men went to the house of J. M. Burke, Superintendent of the prison, and held him under cover of their guns.

Practically every other member of the mob then rushed to the stockade gate nearest the dormitory where Frank was being housed. Only yesterday did the physicians discharge him from the hospital, where he had been since being murderously assaulted in the dormitory.

Quick, Silent Kidnappers.

As on the night Frank was attacked, only two guards were on duty. The mob quickly overpowered Chief Night Guard Hester and the other man on duty, proceeded to the dormitory, and within a few minutes seized Frank and rushed him back to the automobiles.

Those who had been holding Smith and Burke left as soon as Frank was brought out and joined their fellows.

The automobiles were then started in the direction of Eatonton. Nothing more had been heard of them hours after they left.

Only one member of that part of the mob that went to the dormitory talked except for the remark quoted. He gave the commands to the guards, and these were backed up by the arms of the other members of the mob.

In taking the road in the direction of Eatonton the kidnappers would be going almost as straight as possible toward Marietta, which is about 110 miles northwest of Milledgeville.

Didn't Pass Through Eatonton.

EATONTON, Ga., Tuesday, Aug. 17.—The party which took Leo M. Frank from the State Prison farm tonight had not passed through here up to 1:30 o'clock this morning.

Sheriff's Posses Ordered Out.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 14.—Sheriff's posses have been ordered out in all counties surrounding Baldwin County, in which Milledgeville is located, in an effort to find Frank and the party which took him.

FRANK WOUNDED AND WEAK.

Had Not Recovered from Fellow-Convict's Attack—His Many Trials.

Leo M. Frank was only just recovering from an attempt to kill him, which was made on July 17 by William Creen, a fellow convict at the Prison Farm at Milledgeville, who cut Frank's throat with a prison-made butcher knife. The young life prisoner was in a weakened condition, for the excessive heat had retarded his recovery, and two weeks ago his head was encased in surgical braces so as to prevent the stitches on the left side of the neck from tearing out.

He was taken to the prison farm on June 20, the day before Governor Slaton commuted his death sentence to one of life imprisonment for the murder of Mary Phagan, a fourteen-year-old factory girl of Atlanta.

From the time of Frank's arrest on April 29, 1913, three days after the murder of the little girl, the populace of Georgia seemed to be greatly aroused against the young factory manager. All sorts of stories, calculated to reveal Frank as a brute, were circulated and public sentiment was so strongly stirred against him following his indictment on July 28, 1913, and the beginning of his trial on the 22d of the next month, that Frank was kept out of the court room when he was convicted and sentenced on Aug. 26.

Then began a fight to save Frank's life which lasted until Governor Slaton announced his commutation, an act which brought threats against the Governor's life and caused him to proclaim martial law about his country home near Atlanta and call out the militia to protect him.

On Oct. 31, 1913, a motion for a new trial was brought. Counsel for Frank made a hard fight, but the motion was denied. Thereupon they carried the case to the State Supreme Court, asking for a new trial. On Feb. 17, 1914, this motion also was denied, and eighteen days later Frank was again sentenced to die for the murder of Mary Phagan.

Instantly a new motion for a retrial was made, and again, on May 5, this was denied.

Every resource of the State courts had then been tried unsuccessfully, and counsel for Frank turned to the United States Supreme Court for aid. They made an appeal on the question of a writ of error, and after long arguments on both sides, the court decreed that no such writ lay and left Frank's death sentence still operative.

A way yet remained open, and Frank's lawyers took it. On Dec. 28, 1914, they appealed to Justice Lamar, who granted them a hearing on the writ of error. On Feb. 26 of this year the Supreme Court heard Louis Marshall in a final argument to save Frank's life. The case was considered until April 19, when the court declined to issue the writ, and on May 10 Frank, for the third time, was sentenced to death.

His lawyers then arranged for an appeal to the State Prison Board. Petitions were circulated throughout the country, and thousands of petitions were signed. Private appeals were telegraphed and written to Georgia's Chief Executive. Newspapers throughout the country called on Georgia to free itself from a species of hysteria which seemed to grip the State, and to give Frank justice. Prominent lawyers analyzed the testimony and wrote articles, tending to show how the evidence, so far from convicting Frank, seemed to fix the guilt on Jim Conley, the negro, whose testimony was the chief factor in the evidence against Frank. But on June 9 the State Prison Board declined to act.

Appeal to Slaton Saves Him.

There remained then the sole hope of an appeal to the mercy of Governor Slaton. The Governor practically held a new trial. Attorneys for the State and for Frank went over the testimony, analyzing it, and devolping its strong points from their opposite viewpoints. This took several days and then the Governor went into retirement. He emerged on June 21 with the announcement that Frank should not die. He said that he felt that there was a doubt of his guilt and that, feeling thus, he could not see the death sentence carried out.

Frank was even then at the State Prison Farm. He had been assigned to light work around the Dormitory, where he would be more closely under the eyes of the officials, for Frank was not on good terms with other inmates of the prison. There, too, apparently the prejudice had extended, and officials kept a close watch over him, although they did not think that he would be attacked.

It was in this dormitory that Frank was attacked on July 17. It is a large room, occupied at night by all the inmates of the farm. Until 8 P. M. the prisoners were allowed the freedom of this room, but thereafter none could move without the permission of a keeper. The attack on Frank was so sudden that no guard could interfere.

Green drew a knife from his clothing, sprang behind Frank, and slashed him across the throat. The jugular vein was severed, and Frank's head was nearly cut, but the windpipe and spinal cord were not cut. The lights were out, but at Frank's scream they flashed on and Green was disclosed, trying to make his way back to bed. Frank did not lose consciousness. To the first to bend over him he remarked:

"I guess they've got me."

Then he was placed on the operating table and efforts were begun to save his life. Creen expressed sorrow after he had been captured. He said:

"At the moment I thought I was doing right. Now I am sorry because of the criticism, which I realize this will bring on Warden Smith. I wouldn't do a thing in the world to injure him. He had confidence in me and I violated that confidence."

It was two or three days after this before Frank was declared to be out of danger of death from his wound.

PASTOR IN MARRIAGE PACT.

E. P. Graves of Brooklyn Files Common Law Agreement in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

MONROE, Wis., Aug. 16.—Edward P. Graves of Brooklyn and Mrs. Louisa Austin of this city filed a common law marriage agreement with the Register of Deeds of this County, which, under the laws of this State, makes them man and wife without the formality of a marriage ceremony.

Mr. Graves is pastor of the Adventist Church at Monticello and Brooklyn, and Mrs. Austin, widow of H. G. Austin, is well known in this city.

FRENCH PRIZE COURT CONFISCATES THE DACIA

Finds German Ship's Transfer to American Registry "Tainted With Fraud."

PARIS, Aug. 1.—The decision of the Prize Court in the case of the former German steamer Dacia, which obtained American registry in January and was seized by a French cruiser while bound, with cargo, for Bremen, with cotton, was made public today.

The Court finds no proof that the transfer of registry was not made to save the ship from risk of capture in accordance with the laws of war, but that on the contrary, the ship, under her new flag, was making a voyage for which she had been loaded while still under an enemy flag. Therefore the Court finds the transfer "tainted with fraud and against the rights of belligerents," and orders the steamer confiscated as a prize.

The American-owned cotton cargo of the Dacia has been partly paid for by the French Government through the French Ambassador at Washington.

PRIMARIES TO PICK DELANY'S SUCCESSOR

Gov. Whitman Not to Select the Man to Fill Vacancy on the Supreme Bench.

MANY EAGER REPUBLICANS

The Lawyer Who Wins at Primaries Will Receive Appointment to Serve Until Jan. 1.

Because of the rush of applicants for the place of Supreme Court Justice to succeed the late John J. Delany, Governor Whitman, it was learned yesterday, has decided to make no appointment until after the primaries next month. Then the Governor will appoint the candidate who obtains the Republican nomination. The Governor decided upon this, it was said, after a conference with Republican leaders here who told him that many prominent Republican lawyers were anxious to get the appointment and were using strong pressure upon them to get them to intercede with the Governor. Others have gone to the Governor direct.

The leaders advised the Governor that the situation was delicate, as it would not do to offend any of the candidates and it was a difficult matter to make a selection. The matter was put up to County Chairman Samuel S. Koenig, but he could find no way out. Then some one thought of the plan to let the candidates try for the position at the primaries, the one nominated to be appointed by the Governor to fill out the unexpired term of Justice Delany, and then, if elected in November, to continue on the bench for the full term.

The successful candidate at the primaries will, by this plan, serve at least three months. The salary is $17,500 a year.

Among those who have been working hard for the appointment are Abram S. Gilbert, counsel to the Sheriff; Charles D. Mead, Edward R. Finch, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Honest Ballot Association; J. Van Vechten Olcott, former Congressman; Assistant District Attorney Isidor Wasservogel, Frederick Spiegelberg, Municipal Court Justice; John R. Davies, Charles E. Rushmore, and Assistant District Attorney Charles F. Bostwick.

Samuel H. Ordway was a candidate, but it was said yesterday that he had dropped out of the race. The Bronx Republicans are anxious to have the appointment go there, and William W. Niles will enter the contest at the primaries. Designations may be filed between Aug. 27 and Sept. 7, and by that time it is expected that many more candidates will be entered from the two boroughs.

Five other Supreme Court Justices will be voted for this year. The terms of John Proctor Clarke and Samuel Greenbaum expire this year, and a movement has been started to have them renominated on a non-partisan ticket. The term of Justice A. Blanchard, Republican, also expires in December, as he will have reached the age limit at that time.

The terms of Francis B. Delehanty and Clarence J. Shearn, who were appointed by Governor Glynn to fill unexpired terms, will also terminate this year. Whether or not there is to be fusion on the Supreme Court Justiceships, will not be determined until the leaders of the various parties have gone over the situation.

JUSTICE DAVIS RECOVERING.

He Had Been In Serious Condition from Typhoid Fever.

Supreme Court Justice Vernon M. Davis, who has been seriously ill with typhoid fever ever since starting on his vacation this Summer, was reported yesterday at his country home in Amagansett, Long Island, to be out of danger and to be rapidly recovering. It was not generally known that he was in a serious condition, except among his intimate friends.

Justice Davis has long been prominent in the civic affairs in this city. He succeeded Elbridge T. Gerry as President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, from which he resigned when elected to the bench. Previously he was District Attorney. His city home is at 194 Lenox Avenue.

YUAN NOW PLANS TO BE EMPEROR

Continued from Page 1.

throughout the country, which is thought unlikely because the press is largely controlled by the Government and the people are apparently willing to accept any Government which will give them a period of peace.

Yuan Was Recalled in 1911.

When Yuan Shih-kai was recalled, on Oct. 25, 1911, from the estates in Honan, where he had been living in obscurity and something like disgrace for nearly three years, and made Commander in Chief of the imperial forces operating against the rebels, there were not wanting prophets, that he was on the way to supersede the Son of Heaven.

Only two or three weeks had passed since the smoldering revolt in the southern provinces had suddenly assumed dangerous proportions, but already it was apparent that the Manch Dynasty would have to make enormous concessions if it would save itself at all. On the other hand, people who knew China were convinced that the American ideas of the radical revolutionaries of the South were far too advanced, indeed too alien altogether, for the Chinese people to accept. Yuan Shih-kai, known as an efficient official, a moderate progressive, a man in whom foreigners had the utmost confidence, seemed to be the ideal moderator of differences, but people acquainted with the situation were predicting even then that Yuan would be the chief gainer out of the troubles of the Celestial Kingdom.

For several years radicals, visionaries, anarchists of all sorts, who abounded in the South, had been planning a republican revolt. Dr. Sun Yat-sen, their leader, had won much interest and some support in the United States. When the rebellion, after many preliminary disturbances, finally set in in earnest in the Autumn of 1911 it gained enormous headway and before long it became evident that Yuan was the only man who could stop it. Born of a family of minor officials, one of the few Chinese in a government of Manchus, an indifferent scholar in a country where learning was almost everything in official life, he had risen to great eminence by caution and finesse, by organizing a small but efficient army—and by making things come to him rather than going after them. A partisan of the Dowager Empress Tsi An, through whom he first rose to international fame, he was dismissed from his offices shortly after her death and that of the Emperor Kuang-Hsu in November, 1908, and allowed to retire to his country estates "on account of his rheumatism."

When the Manchus called on him to save them in 1911 he said at first that his leg was not well enough; but after he had put the Manchus off three or four times he finally allowed himself to be appointed Commander in Chief, then Premier. There were negotiations, while fighting was going on, in which the Manchus lost ground; Sun Yat-sen was elected Provisional President of the Chinese Republic on Dec. 29, 1911, and for a time it looked as if China would split into two nations—the radical South republic under Sun Yat-sen, and the moderate North a limited monarchy with Yuan as the real power. But sentiment was with the revolution; little by little the Manchus yielded, and on Feb. 12, 1912, the imperial dynasty withdrew and the great Republic of China came into existence.

The next day Yuan, who had been made a Marquis not long before, was proclaimed "Fully Empowered Organizer of the Republic of China." Again there was the divided authority, with Sun Yat-sen, leader of the radical South. Sun shortly resigned, but Yuan protested his reluctance to take the presidency. He had done enough for his country, he said. Nevertheless there was insistence; and despite an untimely outbreak of rioting in March, when Yuan's army sacked a large part of Peking, he was elected provisional president of the republic.

Progress Toward Monarchy.

Since then Yuan's gradual progression toward monarchy has paralleled to a considerable extent that of Napoleon. Always there was in his favor the fact that such trained troops as China had were loyal to him, as well as the circumstances that foreigners did have confidence in his ability and safety, that the great mass of the people understood nothing of what the doctrinaries like Sun Yat-sen had been preaching, and would not have cared for it if they could, and that in crises everybody turned to him and offered him anything he wanted. Yuan began to rule much like a military despot. China got some loans with difficulty and tried to get more. There were constant difficulties with foreign powers. In May of 1913 the republic was recognized by the United States, Brazil, and Mexico; and shortly afterward Parliament, which had assembled in April, adopted a somewhat reactionary constitution, which was still republican.

That Summer there were further revolts in the south, where the radicals who had started the revolution found that Yuan, the conservatives, and the northerners had taken it away from them in order to play with it themselves. Sun Yat-sen supported the risings, but in August was compelled to fly to Japan, where he has remained ever since, failing to rise to the President's offer of a pardon last Winter. On Oct. 6, 1913, Yuan was elected President for a term of five years by the Parliament, and less than a month later expelled the opposition party, which had more than a third of the membership of the Legislature. Before the end of the year there was talk of doing away with Parliament altogether.

Restored Worship of Confucius.

Early in the next year Yuan took two steps tending strongly toward monarchy—he abolished the district councils and restored the old worship of Heaven and Confucius, the President in the ceremonial robes hallowed by the custom of 3,000 years taking the place of the Emperor as worshipper on behalf of the State.

The Spring and Summer of 1914 saw more internal dissensions, with White Wolf and other bandits ravaging whole provinces, and Yuan little by little gaining in power.

Last Winter there began the encroachments of Japan, which power made extraordinary demands on China, and though the Chinese escaped the worst of them their humiliation was bitter. During the negotiations there were other revolts in the south, and the Japanese are accused not only of instigating them but of furnishing leaders for them.

Early in the year it was reported that Yuan was to become President for ten years, with the possibility of the extension of his term to life. With the radical leaders mostly banished, with many of them, after having been called to Peking for conferences, executed by Yuan's orders, with China humiliated by the Japanese, and obviously needing a strong central government which should derive as much authority as possible from religious and sentimental sanctions, there have been many predictions of late that it was only a question of time until Yuan would supersede the Manchus and become the first Chinese Emperor who has ruled China since the early part of the seventeenth century.

REINSCH GOES TO WASHINGTON

Minister to China Called to Confer on Yuan's Reported Intentions.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 16.—Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, Minister to China, who is in this country on leave, has been summoned to Washington and started for the capital this evening. It is presumed that he has been called to confer with the State Department on the reported intention of President Yuan Shih-kai to proclaim himself Emperor.

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$25 Quartered Golden Oak China Closets—at..... $16.00
$30 Golden Quartered Oak China Closets—at..... $22.50
$7.50 White Enamel Cribs—at..... $5.95

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3,000 Remnants of Washable Dress Fabrics—formerly 12½c, 15c and 19c; at, a yd..... 8c
50c Silk and Cotton Crepe de Chine—black and colors; at, a yd..... 34c
Women's 98c Leather Hand Bags—at..... 79c
$11 "Panama Special" Traveling Trunks—at... $7.95
$5.95 Genuine Cowhide "Oxford" Traveling Bag—at..... $3.95
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$3.95 to $5 Summer Dresses—for women and misses. The fashions are favorites, and dresses for many Summer occasions may be chosen from this lot; at..... $1.98
15-Piece China Tea Sets—complete; dainty imported egg-shell china sets; hand decorated; pink or violet color floral design, with beaded edge; a teapot, sugar and cream and six cups and saucers make up the 15 pieces; at..... 98c
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$26.50 Golden Oak Kitchen Cabinets—at... $16.95
$1 Aluminum Sauce Pans—at..... 69c
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FIREMEN RESCUED BY A DOG MASCOT

Capt. Ricketts's Pet Plunges Into Stifling Smoke and Finds Senseless Master.

RUBBER FUMES STIFLE MEN

Animal Violates the Rules and Goes to His Owner's Aid When Human Chain Fails.

Spot, a Dalmatian, the property of Captain George F. Ricketts of Truck Company 35 and the mascot of the company, sat on the curb opposite the Mason-Seaman Transportation Company garage and repair shop at 622-640 West Fifty-seventh Street at 10:30 o'clock last night and panted, his red tongue lolling low out of his mouth. He had led the three big grays of Thirty-five a lively chase down Amsterdam Avenue from Sixty-third Street, where the quarters of his company are, and he was winded. Besides Captain Ricketts stood in plain view of Spot talking to Chief Kenlon, and the flames and smoke that poured from the top floor windows of the four-story brick garage didn't worry the fire dog at all.

From the building firemen were staggering, exhausted and almost overcome by the vile odor of burning rubber, for the blaze started in the store room and machine shop on the top floor, and the men, unable to face the smoke except for short periods, were working in relays. Those that emerged almost momentarily from the building fell on the sidewalk gasping for breath. Some tumbled over and remained senseless till Dr. Archer or brother firemen, gave them the first aid and brought them back to consciousness, presently to enter the building for another try on the smoke-filled fourth floor.

Because his men were dropping on all sides, Chief Kenlon turned in a second alarm for a blaze of which the men and apparatus responding to a single alarm would ordinarily have made short work, and as others followed their fellows from the building, choking, gasping, and helpless, the Chief turned to Ricketts with the order:

"Get in there and stop that."

With axes swinging ready in their hands Ricketts with Firemen John Kelly, Thomas O'Toole, and Harry Gardiner of his company, sprang into the doorway and started up the stairs for the top floor. From across the street Spot watched them nervously. He rose and ran eagerly back and forth. He whined softly to himself, one eye cocked wisely at Kenlon. It is a law of the fire department that mascots shall not mount above the ground floor of a building. In the smoke they might trip a man when to fall might mean to die. No fireman knew the rule better than Spot, who, a dozen times, had been kicked down stairs when he tried to follow his master, but last night Spot watched his chance.

Not a fireman's eye was on him as he dashed across the street for the doorway into which Ricketts had disappeared, but a man in a Palm Beach suit grabbed at his collar, intent on keeping him from the building. Spot whirled, snarling, and the man drew back. The dog bounded into the door.

Inside Spot ran ahead noiselessly. He passed men of Engine Companies 23 and 40, dragging lines of hose into the building, or staggering down for air after a brief session on the fourth floor. Not one saw him in the darkness. Not one heard him, for Spot did not even whine. He had been kicked down stairs too often.

Up one, then another, and finally a third flight ran the dog, and there he came out on the fourth floor. The place was black with smoke. Even the flames scarcely lighted it, for the rubber in the storeroom smoldered instead of blazing and gave off clouds of pungent smoke.

There Captain Ricketts and his men had found that the worst of the smoke came from a small inclosure, a room built within the big machine room that covered the whole floor. It was there that rubber tires and old rubbish were stored, and it was from there that the suffocating smoke came. There was one way to stop it—to break an opening in either side of this closed room, create a draft and let the nozzlemen in with their lines of hose. Ricketts sprang at a door with upraised axe. Kelly, O'Toole, and Gardiner added their blows, and, as the door crashed in, the four men burst into the smaller room.

A blast of smoke, more sickening and overpowering than any they had encountered met them. They staggered back, but only for long enough to catch half of a breath of smoke-filled air. They they pushed in again. Ahead of him Kelly could feel Ricketts' back as the Captain strove for the opposite side of the room. And then his fingers clutched vainly and closed over nothing. Ricketts was not there.

Kelly groped blindly. Ricketts was down. Already Kelly and the others were feeling the effects. In another moment they, too, would give way. Still they groped eagerly but unsuccessfully. And then Spot brushed passed them. They heard him whine with whines that were like sobs, and then they heard him bark, barks that signalized to them that he had found his master.

The dog's voice rose ceaselessly till Kelly, following it, stumbled over Ricketts, grabbed him up and staggered with him out into the main room. O'Toole and Gardiner, helping to bear the load of their unconscious Captain, dropped with them when Kelly collapsed at last and an instant later the men of Rescue Squad No. 1, smoke eaters, chosen for their wonderful vitality, came on them, gathered in the four and rushed them down stairs to the sidewalk.

Behind them bounded Spot. His bark might have been hoarse, but he was still barking when he struck the sidewalk, and those who expected to see Spot keel over from the smoke were amazed instead to see him spring for a man in a Palm Beach suit. It wasn't the same man, but Spot was too hurried to make sure, and it wasn't until half a dozen firemen grabbed him that the Palm Beach suited man dared to stop running, and he was well out of the fire lines then.

Dr. Archer resusiciated Kelly and the others, but he sent Ricketts to Roosevelt Hospital, where it was said that he would recover, though he was badly hurt from the smoke he had inhaled.

His work had stopped the worst of the smoke, though, and by 11 o'clock other firemen had got the blaze under control. It was confined to the fourth floor, with the small damage of about $2,500, though there were 700 taxicabs stored in the three floors below and in a two-story building adjoining on the east was a 500 gallon tank of gasoline. This was never in danger, according to the firemen, however.

How the blaze started is not known, but it is supposed it was due to spontaneous combustion among the rubbish of the storeroom. Superintendent Bernard De Corse discovered it and turned in the first alarm.

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SHRINKAGE SILKS

SILVER STOLEN BY BUTLER.

Caught While Trying to Pawn Palmer's Family Plate.

August Miller, for many years a butler for Francis F. Palmer of 19 East Seventy-third Street, who is a member of the New York Stock Exchange firm of Palmer & Co., 40 Wall Street, was arrested last evening while trying to pawn $1,500 worth of the Palmer family plate at 1,137 Second Avenue. Miller entered the pawnshop at 6 o'clock, carrying a suit case filled with the silver and cut glass. When the pawnbroker saw that most of the articles were engraved with the initials "F. F. P.," he detained Miller and notified the Third Branch Detective Bureau.

When confronted by Detectives Mancini and Skelly the butler first insisted that he had a right to pawn the silverware, but he finally confessed he had stolen it from the country home of his employer, "The Aiden," at Port Chester, N. Y., where he had been in charge of the house since the family left for the White Mountains on last Wednesday.

"I wanted to get a little ready money on account of the illness and death of my wife," Miller told the police. "I couldn't get in touch with Mr. Palmer, and as some of my creditors were pressing me for money, I intended to pawn the silverware for a few days and redeem it when I collected the money on my wife's insurance policy. She died ten days ago."

When the detectives searched Miller's clothing at the bureau, where the stolen silver was taken, they found checks for eight trunks, but refused to say where the butler had checked them. They will be searched today. Miller admitted that he began pawning articles on Aug. 7, taken from the Palmer home. He gave his address as 142 Clark Street, Portchester. The police believe that Miller had planned to return to his home in Sweden.

George Q. Palmer, brother of Francis F. Palmer, who lives at Fifth Avenue and Seventy-third Street, and their father, Nicholas F. Palmer, whose city residence is at 922 Fifth Avenue, all have their separate Summer residences on the estate of more than 500 acres at Port Chester. When George Q. Palmer was notified of the robbery by a reporter for THE TIMES, he was unwilling to believe that Miller could have been the robber until he had made an investigation at the home of his brother. After he had been to the house, he said he had been unable to find the day watchman.

"There have been both day and night watchmen at my brother's country house since the family went away. The night watchman denies that Miller entered the house today. Miller had a key of the house, but since the death of his wife he had roomed in the garage. I found my brother's safe locked, so I cannot tell whether anything was taken from it. I suppose Miller went in and helped himself to whatever he could find most conveniently. I cannot tell what has been taken.

"It is foolish for Miller to say he needed money because of the death of his wife. My brother paid the expenses of Mrs. Miller in the hospital, and also, I believe, paid her burial expenses."

Miller is 43 years old. He will be arraigned in the Yorkville Court today on the charge of grand larceny.

ARREST WOMAN FOR ARSON.

Widow of Dr. H. A. Hackeling Accused by Fire Marshal.

Mrs. Johanna Hackeling, 58 years old, widow of Dr. Herman A. Hackeling, who died five years ago, was arrested in her home at 615 West 143d Street late last night on complaint of Fire Marshal Brophy, charged with arson.

At 2 o'clock last Sunday afternoon the janitor found a fire in her apartment on the sixth floor, and the police of the West 152d Street police station and the Fire Marshal's Office began an investigation, which resulted in her arrest. The damage was slight.

Countess Castelvechio Explains.

According to a letter received by THE TIMES from the Countess Castelvechio, she is not the Chairman of the benefit for Italian war sufferers which is to be given on Aug. 26, as announced Sunday. The Countess attended one meeting as Secretary, but has had nothing to do with the benefit since.

KEPPLER ASSESSES MEN IN NAVY YARD

Government Machinists Must Pay to Support Strikes on Munition Plants.

LEADER DENIES HE IS "K."

Washington Navy Yard Machinists Make an Appeal to President Wilson for More Pay.

Vice President J. J. Keppler of the Machinists' Union, at a meeting of executive officers last night, declared that strikes would be called in the war munition plants in this city one after another, and that he would be here for a week to see that the action didn't lag.

The executive officers declared for an extension of the strike here and started measures for financing further hostilities, and took action in favor of calling out the men in several local machine shops before the week was over.

Keppler, who organized the Bridgeport strike, was the principal speaker at the meeting and took an active part in arranging the fighting measures that were adopted. The German propagandist disclosures in The World, with the imputation that machinist strikes on plants where war materials were being manufactured might be connected with the propaganda plans, were discussed vigorously. The "K" mentioned in the World articles as a labor leader implicated in the propaganda, was thought by some to be Keppler. The meeting passed a resolution expressing thorough confidence in him and repudiating all those ascribing ulterior motives to him.

After the meeting Mr. Keppler was asked by reporters whether he thought he was the "K" referred to and what he had to say about it.

"I have nothing to say about that," replied Keppler, "because I am not guilty and know nothing about it. But let The World or any newspaper instead of 'K' print 'Keppler' and I will have something to say. We are going right at this strike as if nothing had happened, and we cannot be bothered with unimportant matters. We are only interested in the eight-hour day, and if the employers will grant that, all the money the Kaiser could pour in here would not make a strike."

"This meeting was unanimous for the continuance of the eight-hour demand. We will carry it into all the shops, whether they are manufacturing war munitions or not, particularly the National Metal Trades shops, of which the Garvin plant is one.

"We passed a resolution tonight calling for an assessment of 50 cents a week on all members, which includes those at the Navy Yard, for financing and organizing purposes. These funds will be used also to pay the pickets at the Garvin shops, some of whom will not be entitled to the ordinary union benefits.

"We have decided before the week is over to call out a few shops where the employers refuse to grant our demands," continued Keppler. "The members are of the opinion that all the munitions work is on sub-contract, because the real contractor is J. P. Morgan. The International is putting more organizers into this field, and I will stay here a week at least, except for Thursday, when I will be in Washington."

Keppler said the eighteen locals of the New York district were represented at the meeting last night, in addition to the men at the Navy Yard.

The resolutions said in part:

"We pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to secure the eight-hour work day, with higher wages and other necessary better conditions, and we pledge ourselves to finance the movement for the eight-hour day and that we need none or do we desire any financial assistance from any underhand source, and as we were always able to finance any movement for better conditions, we are satisfied that we can do so now; be it further

"Resolved, That we have the utmost confidence in International Vice President J. J. Keppler, and we will follow where he may lead to secure the eight-hour day and higher wages, as well as other fair conditions, and we repudiate and despise all those, whoever they may be, who are engaged in the contemptible attempt of attributing—by insinuation—ulterior motives in his splendid effort to secure the eight-hour day."

THREE MISSING FROM HOME.

Police Are Asked to Look for Two Men and a Boy.

The police yesterday were asked to aid in the search for two men and a boy who are missing from their homes.

Louis M. Reinasch, 48 years old, of 525 West 113th Street, has been missing since last Thursday. He was Secretary of the Independence Democratic Club of 137 West Forty-first Street. Mrs. Reinasch told the police last night that her husband disappeared a year ago, and returned home after wandering about the streets for two days.

John Bryant disappeared from his home at 101 East 129th Street on Aug. 3. He is 52 years old.

The child missing is Joseph Biechner, 9 years old, of 502 West Forty-seventh Street. The police received a description of the boy, but no further information.

WOMAN DENOUNCES FRIEND AS 'RIPPER'

Continued from Page 1.

Jones, as a night watchman. Both the woman and the man worked at the school until the second week in April, when they left their positions; but they did not leave the city, for, some weeks later, some time in May, as well as the authorities at the school can remember, they came to the school begging money, saying that they had been unable to obtain work and were hungry.

Thus the fact that the man and woman were in New York and probably living not far from where the two children were murdered on the nights of the murders seems established. As the training school is associated with Bellevue Hospital, they might naturally have thought they were working for the hospital.

Jones has emphatically denied the story told by the woman, but, according to Detective Lieut. Herman Pohler of the Baltimore Police force, he has failed to give a clear account of his movements since any date prior to the death of the Cohn girl. At first, the police say, he merely laughed when told of what the woman had said and refused to talk, but later he made a pretense of answering Lieutenant Pohler's questions. He stopped talking, however, when the detective tripped him in a number of misstatements.

Jones is Evasive.

"You are lying to me," Pohler said he told the man. "Why do you do that? If you have nothing to conceal, why do you lie?"

"It's none of your business," Jones answered, according to Pohler.

The only question which Jones would answer satisfactorily, the police say, was one regarding his race. He told the police that his father was a Frenchman and his mother an Indian squaw, and the police believe this because of the appearance of the man and his known antecedents.

While Jones was denying his former companion's story, she, in the opinion of the police, was strengthening it by repeating it without change to Mrs. Randolph, a police matron. Later Captain Gantry told the story to Robert D. Carter, Marshall of Police, in the presence of the woman, who, according to the police, endorsed all of the Captain's statements except in a few minor points on which she corrected him.

The woman said that her knowledge of the man's crime had tormented her for months and that when she found herself arrested and in the presence of the police, she was impelled to tell what she knew, but she insisted that she still loved the man whom she accused.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 16.—Mrs. Rose Dyson, who conducts a boarding house at 117 West Barre Street, told a reporter she had heard Grace Elliott refer to the man Jones as "Ripper."

"The couple were here for almost two weeks," said Mrs. Dyson, "and were quiet and orderly, with the exception of last Friday night, when they became involved in a quarrel in their room. Their voices were raised, and I heard the woman say:

"'Well, there will not be any Mrs. Jones from now on.' Later I heard her refer to him as 'Ripper.' During the time they were here Jones was working in a shipyard as a painter, and the woman was employed at a tobacco factory."

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS SHOW.

Manufacturers Will Tell of Progress Here Since War Started.

The first public exposition of the work and products of the chemical industries of the United States will take place in the week beginning Sept. 20, at the Grand Central Palace. Since war conditions have practically eliminated access to the foreign markets for dyes and dyestuffs, important developments have resulted in the industries, and there is unusual interest in the forthcoming exhibit and conference, both from the scientific and trade standpoints. In the announcement of the exposition it is asserted that this country leads the world in essential raw materials, such as coal, petroleum, sulphur, and iron, and manufacturers are becoming more convinced that they are absolutely independent of foreign countries. Fifteen speakers will tell how American manufacturers have progressed since the war started.

The Advisory Committee of the exposition includes Raymond F. Bacon, Director of the Mellon Institute; Charles H. Herty, President of the American Chemical Society; Henry B. Faber, A. D. Little, R. P. Perry, William Cooper Proctor, E. F. Roeber, editor of The Metallurgical and Chemical Journal; George D. Rosengarten, President of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers; T. B. Wagner, Utley Wedge of the Tennessee Copper Company, Charles Roth, and Adrian Nagelvoort.

The Meal Question At the Standish Arms

THE average hotel is a place which you leave when you want something to eat—but Standish Arms tenants prefer to eat at the Standish Arms.

This is because Standish Arms cooking is done according to home standards and is not simply a poor attempt to live up to superficial French phrases.

Wholesome, palatable, intelligently prepared food, and a variety sufficient to interest but not embarrass the choice—that is the Standish Arms cuisine!

Within fifteen minutes from Broadway on the Brooklyn side of the river. 1 and 2 rooms and bath, 3 rooms with 2 baths, or larger suites furnished and unfurnished, from October 1st. And the cost is 40% less than Manhattan prices.

American or European Plan.

STANDISH ARMS 169 COLUMBIA HEIGHTS BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

GIMBELS

Broadway and 33d Street

Store Opens 8:30; Closes 5:30

The Summer Mark-Down Sale of Men's & Boys' Clothing

In This Sale Your Dollar Is Usually Worth $2 and Often $3.



This is by all odds the GREATEST opportunity for men to save money on their STAPLE need that GIMBELS offer during the entire store year. It is eagerly watched for by those who know that they can now secure our regular stocks, of unquestioned quality, for ONE-THIRD to ONE-HALF the usual outlay. Suggestions follow:—

Men's $25 Silk-lined Overcoats, for $15

Chesterfields, ¾ length. Plain or silk-faced lapels. Black, three shades of gray and some homespun effects. Sizes 33 to 48.

Men's Fine $32 to $45 Suits, for $19.50

All our very finest suits, without reservation. Silk and mohair quarter, half and three-quarter linings. Sizes 32 to 48.

Men's Fine $22 to $27.50 Suits, for $14

A really wonderful showing of the best models, fabrics and colors. Three-piece suits. Silk and mohair lining. All sizes.

Men's $35 to $50 Overcoats, for $25

Every one imported, and of the finest materials. All our 1915-16 Fall samples are included. Splendid assortments and all sizes.

$25 to $28 Silk Suits, 12.50
$15 Silk Suits, 6.50
$10 Palm Beach Suits, $5
$8 Palm Beach Suits, $3.75
$15 Mohair Suits, $9.50
$10 Sport Coats, $6.50
$10 Flannel Trousers, $5
$5 Flannel Trousers, $3.75
25 Silk Dusters, $13.50

$35 Norfolk Suits, $19.50
$30 Overcoats, $18.50
$45 Overcoats, $29.50
$6 Trousers for $3
$30 Sack Suits, $16.50
$42 Dress Suits, $29.50
$35 Dinner Suits, $26.50
$40 Cutaway Suits, $26.50

Chauffeurs' $30 Suits, $19.50
$2.50 Khaki Trousers, $1.35
$6 Mohair Dusters, $3.50
$5 Linen Dusters, $3
$7 to $9 Trousers, $4.50
$5 & $6 Trousers, $3
$12 to $40 Raincoats, $6.50 to $21.50

All Fur Coats HALF Price



Some SPLENDID Chances for the BOYS!

Boys' $6 to $7.50 Norfolk Suits, $3.65

Boys' Norfolk extra Knickerbocker Suits in mixture. Made in patch pocket model and yoke with pleats. Sizes 7 to 17 years.

Boys' $1.50 to $2.50 Wash Suits, 85c

In middy, "Oliver Twist," sailor and vestee models, in many excellent materials and wide choice of combination colors. Sizes 5 to 10 years.

Boys' $3 to $4 Wash Suits, $1.65

With underwaist. Imported and domestic. Handsome models, materials and colors—solid and combined. Sizes 3 to 10 years.

65c to 75c Rompers, 38c
$1.25 to 1.75 Rompers, 65c
75c Wash Knickers, 38c
$1.25 Wash Knickers, 65c
$2 to $2.95 Knickers, 95c
$5 & $6 Norfolks, $3.75
$8.50 & $10 Norfolks, $5.50
$11 to $15 Norfolks, $6.75
$5 Reefers, Now $2.85

Fourth Floor

How Big Concerns Save Money on Drinking Water

A large mail order house was spending $1,300 a year for bottled drinking water. Now they are getting BETTER WATER practically WITHOUT COST.

A prominent silk house has cut out an annual expense of $800 for bottled water; a large printing house, $750; a well-known typewriter concern, $750; a sugar refinery, $500.

This is what the Duplex Self-Cleaning Filter System is doing in reducing the "overhead" of concerns that know the economic advantage of giving their employes pure water.

These are the savings effected by eliminating the big and needless expense of so-called bottled spring water. They are not for one year alone, but for EVERY YEAR. Multiply the figures given by 10, 15 or 20 and you get a clearer idea of Duplex economy. For this is a filter system that costs nothing to maintain and is practically everlasting.

And during all this time your employes have HEALTHIER, CLEANER, PURER water to drink than ever was or ever will be possible by the unsanitary "spring-water-stored-in-a-bottle" method.

What is "stored" spring water?

Get down early some morning and take a drink of it before the porter gets the ice in the cooler. Ugh! Why don't you ALWAYS get that stale, stagnant, "cistern flavor"? Because the extreme cold of iced water numbs the mouth-nerves and the sense of taste fails to convey it to you!

That's merely the test of a layman. Here's what science says: Uncharged bottle water, in twenty-four hours, becomes STALE, STAGNANT WATER, no matter how pure and fine it was when it bubbled from the depths of Nature.

After twenty-four hours it is NO LONGER THE SAME WATER. It has undergone a process of putrefaction. What you taste—and smell—is a result of that putrefaction. For other results consult the microscope.

Yet this is the water, corked, capped and labeled, that you pay 50 cents a bottle for.

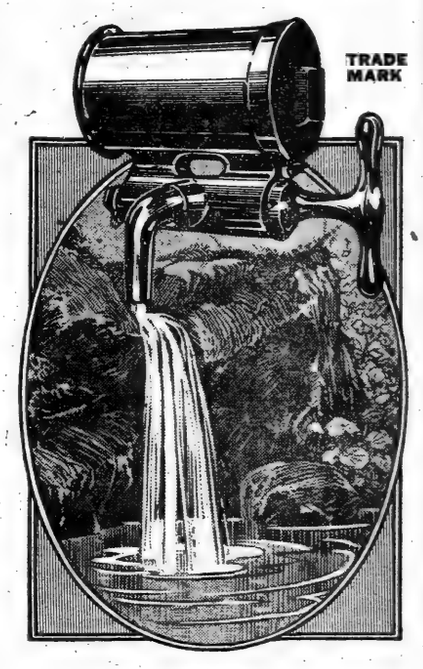
Attach a Duplex Filter to your city-water pipe line and you not only cut out this expense, but you convert your faucet into a perpetual spring of the finest drinking water known—sparkling, healthful, crystal-clear, and above all, ABSOLUTELY FRESH and PURE.

Reports of all authorities, including the Board of Health, show that properly filtered Croton water is the best drinking water obtainable in Greater New York. Even unfiltered Croton water is better than much of the bottled spring water sold in this city.

Having installed the Duplex, the water passes through the coil in the cooler and is iced as you draw it. Or one Duplex installation will supply a whole battery of coolers for a business institution.

We manufacture and install Duplex Filters ranging in capacity from 20 gallons to 1000 gallons per hour. Our engineers are equipped to handle perfectly all problems in connection with any special installation.

In the case of large users, purchase price may be paid in installments based on the monthly cost of your bottled water at present.



DUPLEX FILTER

Self-Cleaning

The Duplex Filter must not be confused with the old-fashioned "water straining" devices you may have met. It is the first practical, sanitary, absolutely and constantly efficent, fool-proof filter system, as good for the home or office as it is for the large institution, mercantile house or manufacturing plant.

It is SELF-CLEANING—simply reverse the turn and all dirt and impurities which have been taken out of the water by the filter are automatically taken out of the filter by the reversed stream.

There are no cumbersome, unsanitary "filter stones" to harbor filth and collect dirt, as with the old fashioned filter.

The Duplex does not require reloading or recharging. It lasts a lifetime. The one installed in St. Luke's Hospital has been giving perfect service for eleven years and is still in daily use. NO PART HAS EVER BEEN CHANGED OR RENEWED.

Among prominent users of the Duplex are, The Union News Co., Studebaker Corporation, Cudahy Packing Co., Kalem Film Co., F. W. Woolworth Co., New York Telephone Co., Procter & Gamble Distributing Co., Singer Sewing Machine Co., and scores of other leading concerns in New York and Chicago. In these two communities alone, 10,000 Duplex Filters are in use.

Free Installation Offer

To demonstrate its efficacy, we will install FREE a Duplex Filter either in your home or office and let you use it without charge for ten days. This will enable you to demonstrate, without expense, whether you wish to displace your present "bottled-spring-water" plan with Duplex Spring Water throughout your plant.

This offer also holds for individual users. The price of the Duplex, home or ordinary office size, capacity 20 gallons an hour, is $25. This includes making the pipe connection to faucet of pipe ine. Installment payments arranged. Filter may be moved when you move.

There is positively NO FURTHER EXPENSE—and the filter is good for a lifetime.

Write, Call or Telephone for full particulars—or to have a representative call at your home or office. Let us mail copies of endorsements from Municipal Boards of Health, well-known hospitals, physicians and chemists; also from Alfred W. McCann, the "Globe's" pure food expert.

DUPLEX FILTER SYSTEM, INC.

Home Office: 110 West 40th St., New York. Phone Bryant 3243.

Fifty men—English and French—were sent out from Constantinople to act as a screen against the Allied warship's fire. Arthur Ruhl tells what a dreary, comic time they had in "The Adventure of the Fifty Hostages"—in this week's

5th Avenue Collier's THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

TENNIS STARS AT NEWPORT—GRAND CIRCUIT TROTTING RECORDS—SARATOGA RACES

TENNIS STARS ON NEWPORT COURTS

McLoughlin and Williams Win Their Matches Easily—Dawson Beaten by Evans.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 16.—Even with the greatest wielders of the tennis racquet in action, there was an air of solemnity about the starting of the special tournament which replaces the historic "all comers" today. Maurice E. McLoughlin performed in his best fashion. It was the same with R. Norris Williams, 2d, the young holder of the national title. Such able veterans as Frederick B. Alexander, Wallace F. Johnson, players who have held places on the Davis Cup teams, along with Irving C. Wright, G. Colket Caner of the Harvard team, Nathaniel W. Niles, Frederick C. Inman, and others won in their most approved manner. Through it all the ghosts of the great battles of thirty-four years of the "all comers" stalked, compelling the remembrance that the conquest for the crown of the courts had passed to another realm, and that after all the tournament was to be the stiffest sort of a preliminary series to the deciding of the national championship, and in that lay its interest and its merit.

The Casino inclosure had put on its accustomed gala trappings, with the playing surfaces groomed as never before, and the big stands encircling the main court. It was the setting for the crowning of the king of the "all comers," only the crown and the sceptre were missing, so that in the heat of a day tropical to a degree the crowd deserted the stands to seek the cooler precincts of the theatre building veranda and the shade under the trees, from which it watched Alexander use his splendid tactical skill to defeat a stripling, the young Sydney Thayer, Philadelphia's interscholastic winner, at 6—3, 6—4, 6—1. From the same places of vantage it thrilled as McLoughlin brought out his most powerful artillery. Not that the artillery was needed, but the California comet was in his most resourceful mood, and he tuned up the withering volleys, the dazzling smashes from the back of the court, and the darting tricks at the net—scoring the ball against Francis Burke Roche in a way to temporarily cause the gallery to forget that he was not engaged in battling his way toward the real American laurels. For the most part McLoughlin had Roche at his mercy. On occasions Roche checked the dash of the Californian with his softened returns, so that McLoughlin, carried forward by his old-time rushes, incautiously allowed the effort for pace to get the better of him, with the result that the ball went flying far beyond the court. On the whole, it was a wonderful exhibition for the comet. He was constantly smiling over his mistakes of judgment. After such errors he usually worked up to a tremendous climax of speed, sending the ball whistling through Roche's court. He won in straight sets.

Williams displayed the finer elements of his game against Frank M. Watrous, the former Yale star always playing his strokes with a degree of confidence that foretold a titanic conflict for the finals here, for Williams and McLoughlin stand on opposite sides of the draw. Watrous used his short game effectively in the opening of the first set, bringing off passes when he had Williams out of position. With the games at 3—1 against him, Williams stiffened to his service, the same which he had used to sweep Karl Behr clear of the court last week, and finished out the match at 6—3, 6—4, 6—0.

The one reversal of the day was the downfall of Ward Dawson, the young Californian, playing in the least for the first time this season. Rowland Evans, the Philadelphian, withstood Dawson's attack at the nets with surprising superiority. He met it by sliding the ball down the sides for passes that Dawson failed to intercept. Whenever he got the ball overhead, true to Californian traditions, Dawson smashed to end the rally with a finality that was mightily effective. Evans controlled his passing drives with excellent precision. He found each opening and made instant use of it for shots played with equal facility off his fore and back hand until he retired Dawson at 6—4, 6—3, 6—2.

Clarence J. Griffin of the California forces experienced a narrow escape at the hands of Lyle E. Mahan of the West Side Tennis Club. Mahan with his marvellous reach, scooped in some of the best passing shots by which the doughty little Griffin, runner up to McLoughlin in the exposition singles, hoped to score. He had a knack of picking out the openings that caused Griffin to shake his head, and it was only with the fading light of evening and with Mahan groggy with the fatigue of the gruelling five sets, that the Californian pulled through a winner to the score of 6—4, 6—0, 6—8, 6—8, 6—3. The fifty-three games marked the most terrific struggle of the day, and it was only Griffin's dogged persistence that carried him to the end.

Nineteen pairs were drawn tonight for the doubles which will start tomorrow. Watson M. Washburn and R. Norris Williams, the Eastern champions; Griffin and Johnston, the Pacific Coast champions and challengers of McLoughlin and Thomas C. Bundy for the national title, and Raymond D. Little and Frederick B. Alexander, Davis Cup veterans, appear among the pairs. Summary:

First Round.—F. B. Alexander, New York, defeated Sydney Thayer, Jr., Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—4, 6—1; Robert Le Roy, New York, defeated W. L. Pate, New York, 6—2, 6—2, 6—3; D. S. Walters, New Orleans, defeated B. T. Gross, Providence, 6—2, 6—4, 9—7; J. C. Thomas, Newport, defeated L. M. Thomas, Newport, by default; R. Dana, Providence, defeated Leonard Beekman, New York, by default; H. D. Harvey, Narragansett Pier, defeated Arthur M. Lovibond, by default; Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, defeated Preston Gibson, Newport, 6—0, 6—4, default; G. H. Weightman, Boston, defeated F. C. Sulloway, Concord, N. H., 7—5, 6—2, 6—2; R. C. Seaver, Boston, defeated F. T. Frelinghuysen, New York, 2—6, 6—2, 6—1, 6—3; H. C. Johnson, Boston, defeated H. A. MacKinney, Providence, 6—1, 6—1, 4—6, 6—2; N. W. Niles, Boston, defeated Thomas Potter, Newport, 6—1, 6—2, 7—5; William M. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated R. La Baggs, New York, 6—1, 6—2, 6—2; Roland Evans, Philadelphia, defeated Ward Dawson, Los Angeles, 6—4, 6—3, 6—2; C. J. Griffin, San Francisco, defeated L. E. Mahan, New York, 6—4, 6—0, 6—8, 6—8, 6—3; R. Norris Williams 2d, Philadelphia, defeated F. M. Watrous, New York, 6—3, 6—4, 6—0; C. M. Bull, Jr., New York, defeated W. Hand, Newport, 9—7, 6—4, 6—1; M. E. McLoughlin, San Francisco, defeated Francis Roche, Newport, 6—1, 6—3, 6—2.

Second Round.—Richard Stevens, Hoboken, defeated A. L. Hoskins, Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—2, 4—1, default; I. C. Wright, Boston, defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum, New York, 6—1, 8—6, 6—3, 7—5; Wallace F. Johnson, Philadelphia, defeated R. Capers, Atlanta, 6—3, 6—2, 6—2; F. C. Inman, New York, defeated E. F. Torrey, Utica, by default; G. C. Caner, Philadelphia, defeated Stanley Henshaw, Providence, 6—0, 6—0, 6—2; B. L. Law, Philadelphia, defeated J. S. Cushman, New York, 6—8, 6—1, 6—4, 6—0.

RAPID-FIRE TENNIS.

Women's Singles and Doubles Tourney Decided at Hamilton Grange.

With an early start and a late finish, the one-day "rapid-fire" women's invitation tennis tournament in singles and doubles, held on the courts of the Hamilton Grange Lawn Tennis Club, 149th Street and Convent Avenue, was completed yesterday, when Miss Gertrude Della Torre won the singles and Miss Ethel Tyndale and Miss Fannie Goddard were successful in the doubles. The matches in the first and second rounds in the singles were decided in one set, while two in three ruled in the semi-final and final rounds. The doubles final was the only round which required more than one set to reach a decision. Summary:

Women's Singles.—First Round—Mrs. A. Humphries defeated Miss Fannie Goddard, 6—2; Miss Whitney defeated Mrs. W. A. Burt, 8—6; Miss Anne Hamilton defeated Miss Alice Rath, 6—2; Miss Edith A. Baggs defeated Mrs. H. K. Smith, 6—1; Mrs. David Mills defeated Mrs. Percy Wilbourn, 6—3; Miss Jane Kelly defeated Miss Helen Punnett, 6—4; Miss Mildred E. Hart defeated Miss Mary Hamilton, 6—4; Miss Gertrude Della Torre defeated Miss Ethel Tyndale, 6—2, 6—1.

Second Round—Mrs. A. Humphries defeated Miss Whitney, 6—0; Miss Edith A. Baggs defeated Miss Anne Hamilton, 6—0; Mrs. David Mills defeated Miss Jane Kelly, 6—0; Miss Gertrude Della Torre defeated Miss Mildred E. Hart, 6—0.

Semi-Final Round—Mrs. A. Humphries defeated Miss Edith A. Baggs, 6—2, 6—3; Miss Gertrude Della Torre defeated Mrs. David Mills, 6—3, 6—2.

Final Round—Miss Gertrude Della Torre defeated Mrs. A. Humphries, 6—4, 6—1.

Women's Doubles.—First Round—Miss Helen Punnett and Miss Whitney defeated Miss Mary Hamilton and Mrs. H. K. Smith, 7—5.

Second Round—Miss Ethel Tyndale and Miss Fannie Goddard defeated Miss Mildred Hart and Miss Alice Rath, 6—2; Miss Helen Punnett and Miss Whitney defeated Mrs. W. A. Burt and Mrs. Percy Wilbourn, 6—2; Miss Jane Kelly and Miss Gertrude Della Torre defeated Miss Edith A. Baggs and Miss Anne Hamilton, 6—3; Mrs. A. Humphries and Mrs. David Mills defeated Miss Weller and partner by default.

Semi-Final Round—Miss Ethel Tyndale and Miss Fannie Goddard defeated Miss Helen Punnett and Miss Whitney, 6—2; Mrs. A. Humphries and Mrs. David Mills defeated Miss Jane Kelly and Miss Gertrude Della Torre, 6—4.

Final Round—Miss Ethel Tyndale and Miss Fannie Goddard defeated Mrs. A. Humphries and Mrs. David Mills defeated Miss Jane Kelly and Miss Gertrude Della Torre, 6—4.

Final Round—Miss Ethel Tyndale and Miss Fannie Goddard defeated Mrs. A. Humphries and Mrs. David Mills defeated Miss Jane Kelly and Miss Gertrude Della Torre, 6—4.

WEST TO PLAY EAST.

Return Tennis Match at Forest Hills Sept. 10 and 11.

J. C. Rohlfe of San Francisco, the Secretary of the Pacific Coast Lawn Tennis Association, arranged with Julian S. Myrick, President of the West Side Tennis Club, for the holding of the Pacific Coast-Eastern team matches as a return series to the competitions held last month in California. The United States National Lawn Tennis Association will issue a sanction for the singles and doubles to be played on the courts at Forest Hills, L. I., on Friday and Saturday, Sept. 10, and 11, following the finals of the national championship tournament, which will begin Aug. 30.

Secretary Rohlfe said that Maurice E. McLoughlin would be left in charge of the team to act as its Captain. The selection of the four competing players would be decided by him on the strength the men displayed in Newport, Southampton, and national tournaments. He would have Thomas C. Bundy, William M. Johnston, Ward Dawson, and Clarence J. Griffin to pick from for the four men of the team. Myrick said that a committee would be appointed to select the Eastern team, which was likely to include R. Norris Williams, 2d, Karl H. Behr, and possibly George M. Church and Watson M. Washburn.

President Myrick called attention to the fact yesterday that on Aug. 20, the date for closing the entry list for the national tournament, the sale of seats is thrown open to everybody at the uniform price of $7 for the tournament. The $5 rate was only for early subscribers. Harry Parker, in charge of the subscriptions at his office in the Forty-second Street Building, has already reported 75 per cent. of the seats subscribed for.

The details of arranging the grounds and the clubhouse at Forest Hills will be perfected this week. About 300 members have signified their willingness to permit the use of their lockers for competitors and many have removed their belongings temporarily. The grounds will be turned over to the direction of the National Association next week.

Interclub Tennis at Block Island.

The interclub tennis tournament between the Ocean View and Mohegan Tennis Clubs of Block Island, R. I., was played last Saturday on the Ocean View courts, when the Mohegan representatives made a clean sweep. In the singles A. S. Johnston, Mohegan, defeated M. Hemstot, Ocean View, 6—2, 6—7, and C. Moore, Mohegan, won from L. Miller, Ocean View, 7—5, 3—6, 6—1. Johnston and Moore scored a straight set victory over Miller and Hemstot in the doubles, at 6—3, 6—4.

Tennis Title for Lockhorn.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 15.—Stephen Lockhorn of the Kansas City Athletic Club won the Missouri Valley tennis championship in singles here today from Selforde Stellwagen of Minneapolis, 3 sets to 1, at 6—3, 6—3, 6—8, 6—3.

HOON LEADS AT TRAPS.

Grant Park Introductory Prize at Chicago Goes to Iowa Shooter.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—The Grant Park Introductory, first event of the tournament of the Interstate Association, of which the main feature is the Grand American Handicap, brought out a field of 235 trap shooters today. W. S. Hoon of Jewell, Iowa, led the field with 198 breaks; S. A. Huntley of Omaha was second with 195; William Ridley of What Cheer, Iowa, H. C. Hood of Pittsburgh, Kan., and J. E. Harks of Minneapolis were tied for third place with 194 each. Fifteen others broke 95 per cent. or better, including F. S. Tomlin of Glassboro, N. Y., who had 192 breaks.

In the professional division there were forty-five entries for the 100-target card. Four men tied at 99 breaks for high honors. They were T. A. Marshall of Chicago, Art Killam of St. Louis, W. D. Stannard of Chicago, and L. S. German of Aberdeen, Md., a former National League baseball player.

There are 804 entries to the Grand American Handicap, and Elmer E. Shaner, Manager of the tournament, looks for a possible entry list of 900 before the closing time tomorrow afternoon.

Motor Cyclist Killed in Race.

PHOENIX, Ariz., Aug. 16.—William Gerig, aged 20, was thrown thirty feet in the air in a spill in a motor cycle race yesterday and died an hour later from a fractured skull.

NEW WORLD'S TIME BY HARNESS HORSES

Lee Axworthy and William in Sensational Performances at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 16.—Lee Axworthy and William were crowned, respectively, trotting and pacing kings today after two of the most sensational match races witnessed by the harness horse enthusiasts in years.

Lee Axworthy battled through three heats before defeating Peter Volo, while William won his race with Directum I. in two straight heats.

World's records took the count as a result of the afternoon's exhibition, and Cleveland backers of the Axworthy horse, owned by the Pastime Stables here, and driven by Billy Andrews, were well rewarded for their confidence, as Peter Volo was the favorite in the auction pools. Both matches were for purses of $5,000.

In the first heat of the Axworthy-Volo contest the latter trotted the mile in 2:02, taking the world's stallion mark held by The Harvester and creating a new record for a four-year-old stallion. In the next two heats Axworthy won in 2:03¼ and 2:04½, making an average time for a three-heat race, 2:03 0-6, a new world's record.

William, in the first heat of the pace, went around in 1:58 0-2, a new world's record for a five-year-old pacing stallion. His second heat in 2:00 was another world's stallion record, and his combined average time of 1:59½ is a world mark for a five-year-old pacer. William also smashed the local track record of 2:01¼, and paced the fastest heat of 1915.

Lee Axworthy lost the first heat of the trot by a shade. In the second Andrews rushed Axworthy out at the start, took the pole, and sent Peter Volo to a break. The latter expended so much energy closing up the gap on the back stretch that when he reached the home stretch he was spent. The third heat was easy for Axworthy.

William won his race handily, keeping the lead from the first turn in each heat, and maintaining it all the way around. The summary:

Match Race.—Trotting. Purse $5,000. Three heats.

Lee Axworthy, b. h., by Guy Axworthy, (Andrews)	2	1	
Peter Volo, br. h., by Peter the Great, (Murphy)	1	2	2

Time—2:02; 2:03¼; 2:04½.

Match Race.—Pacing. Purse $5,000. Heats.

William, b. h., by Abe J., (Marvin)	1	1	
Directum I., ch. h., by Directum Kelly, (Murphy)	2	2	

Time—1:58½; 2:00.

Young Balch Beats Bogey.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Vt., Aug. 16.—By playing the last nine holes in par, Dewitt Balch, the Western junior champion of Cincinnati, finished two up on bogey in the Arthur Taylor memorial competition at Ekwanok Country Club this morning. The summary:

Dewitt Balch, Cincinnati, handicap 2, 2 up; H. L. Edwards, Dallas G. C., 6, 1 up; N. S. Campbell, Agawam, 4, even; C. M. Clark, Sunnybrook, 8, even; A. G. McIlwaine, 2d, Hartford, 0, 1 down; A. L. White, Ekwanok, 3, 1 down; C. A. Spofford, Garden City, 6, 2 down; John L. Given, Baltusrol, 6, 3 down; H. S. Knight, Philadelphia C. C., 14, 3 down; S. Collin, Merion, 5, 4 down; W. C. Henderson, Arlington G. C., 6, 4 down; T. H. Knight, Philadelphia C. C., 14, 5 down; C. W. Davis, Greenwoods, 8, 5 down; H. R. Major, Spring Haven, 9, 6 down; J. P. Morgan, Dyker Meadow, 14, 6 down; G. A. Paul, Hackensack, 4, 7 down; G. Nixon, Forest Hills, 5, 8 down; F. A. Beale, Crescent, 6, 9 down.

SHORT SPORTS OF INTEREST.

Golf improves billiards, says Koji Yamada, the Japanese player, who declared that his "cue eye" is benefited by playing the Scottish sport. "I play golf whenever possible," said Yamada recently. He went on to explain that when he once started on golf he was loath to give it up, and that he frequently played 36 to 54 holes a day. He added that after a 54-hole game he has gone into an important billiard battle in the evening. "And the keenness of my eye on the table game was much improved by these rounds of golf." In his golf, Yamada is excellent on the putting games.

Here's a new play in the Central Association that is causing arguments among the baseball rule controversialists in the circuit: In giving a Keokuk batsman an intentional pass in a game at Waterloo Sunday, the Jay pitcher threw four balls to the first baseman instead of the catcher, and the umpire told the batter to take his base.

Some one has started comparisons between golf and baseball. Ty Cobb, says a man who knows both golf and baseball, can knock a baseball 400 feet. Jerome Travers can drive a golf ball 350 yards, or 1,050 feet, about two and a half times as far. The fan proceeds theoretically to the conclusion that Ty Cobb would have to be twice his present size were he to obtain the driving power to send a baseball from a bat as far as Jerry sends the gutta percha sphere. Cobb, continues the theorist, measures 5 feet 11 inches in height and weighs 180 pounds. To equal the golf drive he would have to be 14 feet 9 inches tall and weigh 450 pounds. He'd wear a 17½ cap instead of a 7, a 20 shoe instead of an 8, and a 57½-inch collar instead of a 15. He would have to use a bat 8 feet 4 inches long and 6½ inches thick.

ON MAXEY LONG'S RECORD.

How the Guttenberg Performance Was Timed in 1900.

Old-time followers of track and field athletics have rallied to the support of Maxey Long's record of 0:47 for a quarter-mile straightaway course, which was attacked yesterday by a San Francisco expert, who cast doubt on the performance because, he said, "it was impossible for the timers to get the flash of the starter's gun at a distance of a quarter of a mile." It may be perfectly true that a gun flash cannot be seen 440 yards off, but when Long recorded his wonderful performance the timers' watches were started at the 220-yard mark, not at the finish line. In this manner the timers were enabled to get an accurate line on the start and run to the finish before Long breasted the tape.

When Meredith comes here for his record trial at the Guttenberg racetrack he will have the same advantages and disadvantages that Long faced in 1900. But the timers will not time from the finish mark.

VACATION TITLE GAMES.

Young Athletes of Playground 184 Win Manhattan Championship.

The athletes of Playgrounds No. 184 had no trouble in carrying off the team honors in the track and field championships of the Vacation Playgrounds of Manhattan yesterday afternoon at Crotona Field. They had almost as many athletes entered in the various events as all of the other clubs put together, and won with 86 npoits. V. P. No. 5 was second with 10 points, and V. P. No. 166 third with 8 points.

Of the seven events which composed the program V. P. No. 184 triumphed in four of them. The representatives of this organization won all three relay races. The summaries:

50-Yard Dash, 90-Pound Class.—Won by J. Dundon, V. P. 5; J. Lyons, V. P. 166, second; J. Scheer, V. P. 5, third. Time—0:06 1-5.

60-Yard Dash, 105-Pound Class.—Won by W. Sonson, V. P. 109; Van Nett, V. P. 5, second; J. Schiern, V. P. 184, third; Garfield, V. P. 184, fourth. Time—0:07 2-5.

70-Yard Dash, 110-Pound Class.—Won by Smolowitz, V. P. 184; Manuis, V. P. 184, second; J. Hirskerwitz, V. P. 184, third; J. Doyle, High School of Commerce, fourth. Time—0:09.

Running Broad Jump, 105-Pound Class.—Won by L. Schwartz, V. P. 166, 13 feet 8 inches; J. Davis, V. P. 184, 13 feet 4½ inches, second; M. Kaufman, V. P. 180, 12 feet 9½ inches, third.

360-Yard Relay, 85-Pound Class.—Won by 184 team, composed of Geldgahler, Pinkowitz, Levy, and Green; High School of Commerce, second; V. P. 184 second team, third. Time—0:47 2-5.

440-Yard Relay, 100-Pound Class.—Won by V. P. 184 team, composed of Babschilin, Rubsan, Greenberg, and Lehrer; V. P. 184 second team, second. Time—1:03 2-5.

440-Yard Relay, Unlimited Class.—Won by V. P. 184 team, with Goldberg, Blumberg, Capper, and Freedman; V. P. 89 team, second. Time—1:54 2-5.

Squadron A Reds Triumph.

Fast polo play was seen in the practice game between members of Squadron A at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday, in which the Reds triumphed over the White quartet by a score of 11 to 9. Goals scored by F. Strong and W. B. Boulton, Jr., in the sixth and final period decided the match in favor of the Reds. In the opening chapter Barrett scored for the Reds, while Dr. Blackwell drove the ball through the goal posts for their opponents. No goals were recorded in the second period, but in the third Strong, at No. 2 for the Reds, tallied twice, and Boulton and J. S. Johnson counted for the victors in the fourth session, and Richards tallied once for the Whites. In the fifth period Johnson and Blackwell registered a goal apiece, and in quick succession in the sixth period scores were made by Strong, Boulton, Hunt, and Eastman. The teams lined up as follows: Reds—No. 1, R. H. Barrett and W. B. Eaton; No. 2, F. Strong; No. 3, W. B. Boulton, Jr.; back, J. S. Johnson. Whites—No. 1, Dr. D. Richards; No. 2, E. C. Eastman; No. 3, Dr. Blackwell; back, L. J. Hunt. Referee, Mr. Anderson.

Change in Newport Polo Program.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 16.—Instead of playing for the Newport championship on Wednesday, as originally planned, the match at the Westchester Polo Club will be for the W. K. Thorn Memorial Cup. The game will be between the Newports and the Aiken Red Birds. The Newport team consists of R. S. Strawbridge, Jr., J. Crane, R. B. Strawbridge, and W. Goadby Loew. The Aikens will have L. Gordon, J. C. Cooley, M. Fleishman, and H. Leroy Whitney.

Six Teams for Deal Polo.

The Deal Polo Club tournament will be played on Deal Field at Oceanport, N. J., beginning next Monday and continuing to Aug. 30 inclusive. The matches will be for the Louis M. Hemingway Cups, open to teams rated at 10 goals and under, and the Strauss-Sherman Cups for teams rated at 7 goals and under. The entries received by the Polo Association include two Piping Rock teams, two Rumson, and two Deal teams, all of which are considered evenly matched.

Street Named for "Jim" Gaffney.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—Mayor Curley today approved the vote of the Street Commissioners to lay out and construct as a public highway and call it Gaffney Street, in honor of President Gaffney of the Braves, from Commonwealth Avenue to within forty feet of the Boston & Albany Railroad.

BONNIE TESS TAKES SARATOGA FEATURE

Star Shoot Filly and Feminist in a Drive for Kentucky Stakes.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 16. — The Kentucky selling stakes for two-year-old fillies, which was the feature of today's card, was won by the Quincy stable's Star Shoot filly, Bonnie Tess, in a driving finish through the last sixteenth from Mr. Cochran's Feminist. It was a race in which Jockey Joe McCahey played an important part, for right at the end he was easily the master of Lilley, who had the mount on the Cochran filly.

The racing was marked by the second disqualification of the meeting when John W. Schorr's Lindenthal, while winning the mile and a furlong race for selling platers, swerved over on J. T. Looney's The Grader and almost knocked him down. It was an unintentional but a palpable foul and Lindenthal was at once set back. The Grader, which got the purse, was run up to $1,400 and sold at that figure to D. E. McGinnis, but later Mr. McGinnis sold him back to Mr. Looney.

J. N. Camden's One-Step beat the best field that was shown all day when she was victor in a mile handicap over D. J. Leary's Roly. She won her race by dashing off on a long lead in the early stages and then just lasting long enough to win by a length.

The steeplechase of the afternoon saw a second victory for Thomas Hitchcock's Swish, but Tighe, who rode him, almost tossed it off when he was easing his mount up in the run home, while Garter came along with a great rush on the inside.

David Gideon attended the races today. He appears to have fully recovered from his recent illness.

George C. Bennett of Memphis, who at one time was a heavy stockholder in the Crescent City Jockey Club of New Orleans, and also in the Memphis Hockey Club, arrived in town early this morning.

Mr. Bennett arrived just in time to witness the accidental killing of his good colt, Bright Goodbar, by Sainbishabite. The colt had been worked out, and, when unsaddled, escaped from an attendant, and, running off, went crashing through a fence. A large splinter ran into his breast and killed him almost instantly.

Bright Goodbar, highly prized by Mr. Bennett, and much admired by the many horsemen who had looked him over since he came East, had been entered in all the Saratoga colt stakes, but as yet he had not gone to the post, it being Mr. Bennett's purpose to start him in the near future, and in the event of his running up to the expectations of his owner, to fill out the remainder of his engagements here. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling; purse $400; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:10 3-5.

Sarsenet, R. T. Wilson Jr.'s br. g., by Ogden-Courtplaster, 111 pounds, 8 to 5, 3 to 5 and 1 to 4, (Butwell)				1
Evelyn C. 101, 8 to 1, 3 to 1, and 3 to 5, (J. McTaggart)				2
Santo, 104, 15 to 1, 5 to 1, and 3 to 1, (Lilley)				3

Menlo Park, Kris Kringle, Rey Oakwood, Mamie K, Jessie R, Malabar, Flossie Crocket, Beverly James, and Volupsa also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; steeplechase handicap; selling; purse $600 added; about two miles. Time—4:28.

Swish, Thomas Hitchcock's b. g., by McGee-Frou Frou, 150 pounds, 6 to 5, 2 to 5, and out, (Tighe)				1
Garter, 140, 8 to 1, 5 to 2, and out, (O'Connor)				2
Big Sandy, 148, 16 to 5, even, and out, (Henderson)				3

THIRD RACE.—Two-year-olds; fillies; $1,000 guaranteed; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:09 1-5.

Bonnie Tess, Quincy Stable's ch. f., by Star Shoot—Last Cherry, 104 pounds; 8 to 5, 1 to 2 and out, (McCahey)				1
Feminist, 111, even, 1 to 5 and out, (Lilley)				2
Blume, 108, 6 to 1, 13 to 10 and out, (Martin)				3

Organdie and Helen Marie also ran. Garnet scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; handicap; $600 added; one mile. Time—1:42.

One Step, J. N. Camden's ch. f. by Oddfellow—Bewitcher, 106 pounds, 3 to 2, 1 to 2 and out, (Garner)				1
Roly, 106, 2 to 1, 3 to 5 and out (Turner)				2
Coy Lad, 100, 7 to 1, 2 to 1 and 3 to 5, (J. McTaggart)				3

Star Gaze and Greville also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; $500 added; one mile and a furlong. Time—1:55 3-5.

Lindenthal, J. T. Looney's b. g., by Orlando-My Fair Kentucky, 104 pounds, 3 to 1, even, and 2 to 5, (Kederis)				1
The Grader, 108, 9 to 2, 8 to 5, and 4 to 5, (Garner)				2
Little Nearer, 110, 13 to 5, even, and 1 to 2, (Fairbrother)				3

Hedge, Shyness, and G. M. Miller also ran. Virile, Lady Teresa, and Eastern Star scratched. Lindenthal disqualified.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old; $400 added; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:09 3-5.

Fleuro, J. Livingston's b. c., by Cicero-Fleurette II., 114 pounds, 7 to 5, 3 to 5 and 1 to 4, (Byrne)				1
Big Smoke, 114, 13 to 5, even, and 2 to 5, (Connelly)				2
Primero, 114, 7 to 1, 5 to 2, and 6 to 5, (Martin)				3

Plaintiff, Fanny Dodge, Casco, Jacobus, Dovedale, Birdland, and Customer also ran. Spur, Poinma, and Belgian Trooper scratched.

NANCY HANKS, 2:04, DIES.

Former Trotting Champion Will Be Buried at Hamburg Place.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 16.—Nancy Hanks, 2:04, champion trotter from 1892 to 1894, died today at Hamburg Place, the estate of J. E. Madden, who purchased the horse several years ago to pension her until her death. She will be buried in the cemetery at Hamburg Place where other famous horses have been buried. Nancy Hanks was foaled in 1886.

"David Harum" Lost a Winner.

The program for the opening day of the Grand Circuit meeting at Empire City Park on Aug. 31 will bring together a trio of fast stallions that finished in one-two-three order in the $10,000 Merchants' and Manufacturers' Stakes at Detroit. All three have been owned or driven by Walter Cox. When the Detroit classic was decided Cox drove the bay stallion Worthy Prince, winning third money. The two that trimmed his great young trotter in 2:03¼, 2:04¾, 2:04¾, were Lee Axworthy and Peter Scott. Cox sold Peter Scott for $30,000 in 1914, and traded off Lee Axworthy for another horse. Letting this horse go has damaged his reputation as the "David Harum" of the turf.

Today's Saratoga Entries.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; six furlongs. Venture, In and Out, 104 pounds each; Southern Star, 99; Irrawaddy, Afternight, 109 each; Miss Philbin, 104; Wallon, Nolit, 107 each; Chivator, Mollie Elliott, 104 each; Good Counsel, 107; Scottish Knight, 112; Servillian, 109; Edna Kenna, 104; Blanchita, 109.

SECOND RACE. — Steeplechase; selling; about two miles. Meshach, 142 pounds; Rockfish, 145; Moonstone, 132; Suwanee, 137; Valentine, 130; Dixon Park, 150; Conquistador, 148.

THIRD RACE.—All ages; handicap; seven furlongs. Bringhurst, 112 pounds; Light Wing, 95; Thorn Hill, 113; Pixy, 108; Conning Tower, 108; Figinny, 111; Hands Off, 90; Housemaid, 112; Helen Barbee, 108; Distant Shore, 102; Hansen, 105; Leochares, 118; Sam Jackson, 126; Water Blossom, 114; Reyboarn, 102.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; Saranac Handicap; one mile. Trial by Jury, 114 pounds; Lady Rotha, 106; Lady Barbary, 95; Capra, 107; The Finn, 126; Iron Duke, 111; Regret, 128; Haubery, 112; Sharpshooter, 117.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile. Slumberer, 90 pounds; Sam Slick, 108; Marshon, 113; Lady Teresa, Ray o' Light, 103 each; Ella Bryson, 111; Corsican, 101; Ha'penny, 107; Athena, 101; Orlin Kripp, 113; Easter Star, 109; Amaifi, 111; Borgo, 104; Grosvenor, 102; Booker Bill, 108; Change, 104; Orotund, 102; Frank Hudson, Mars Cassidy, 104 each; O'Sullivan, 112; Volant, 100.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Glendale, 102 pounds; Peaceful Star, 107; Indian Chant, 105; Startling, Prince Harry, 115 each; Grasp, 112; Kilmer, 105; Smilax, 102; Lord Rockvale, 115; St. Rock, Thunderer, 105 each; Hands Off, 115; St. Isidore, 112.

PASSING OF "HOBO" GOLFER.

Players Now Wear Special Clothes on Links, and Not "Castoffs."

The day when the golfer thought it was necessary to look like a tramp to play good golf is passed, according to The Washington Post. Golf clothing is now as formal as the dress suit. At one time, any sort of "duds" was worn, and it was a common thing to see the most heterogeneous collection of clothing on the course. This never applied to women players, for they have always presented a neat appearance, for no woman likes to look unattractive, particularly to other women.

It was not an unusual sight to see a big car drive up to the clubhouse and unload a lot of men golfers whose dress was the last thing in the sartorial line. Ten minutes later the same crowd would make their appearance at the first tee in the worst lot of clothing imaginable.

Most of the golfers would wear the oldest sort of sweaters, soiled shirts, without collar or tie, and trousers smeared with dirt they had rubbed from their hands after teeing. Some would wear coats and some were without the one thing that is absolutely necessary to the English golfer. It was never possible to tell the station of the golfer from his golfing costumes. Even men who wear evening clothes nearly every evening in the week were not guiltless.

Then all of a sudden things changed. Golfers came to realize that it was possible to be comfortable in well-fitting clothes, that it was possible to wear both collar and tie without interfering with the golf; that soiled shirts and trousers were no longer de rigueur. Tailors began to make a specialty of golf clothing and the knickerbockers of our youth began to make their appearance on the links in great number. As a result, the sloppily clad player is the exception now. Men as well as women are as well dressed on the links as off.

It took some golfers years to realize that it is possible to play golf in a coat. Men would wear sweaters, for these gave them plenty of freedom, but any tailor can build a coat that has the same advantages as the sweater. Naturally, as the weather becomes warmer, the coat is laid aside.

Over in Great Britain, not to wear a coat on the links is as bad as driving a ball off a putting green. It is a custom that has been handed down for a century or more. In tennis and in other sports over there it is not necessary to don the coat, but it is just as essential a part of the golfer's clothing as are shoes. And this custom is the one that proved so much of a handicap for the American players.

With the exception of Walter J. Travis—who is an Australian—none of the big American players wears a coat in midsummer. Being forced to wear them in the British amateur championship was quite a hardship.

British professionals who play here soon get used to American habits, and you will find them playing well without coats.

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GIANTS TURN ON DODGERS—ONLY ONE HIT FOR YANKEES—MISS DETROIT WINS—GOLF—POLO

GIANTS BEAT OUT DODGERS IN TENTH

Single by Chief Meyers Scores Doyle with Winning Run —Score 2 to 1.

Of course, everybody knew all the time that the Brooklyns couldn't go on winning and winning forever. They didn't. The Giants held up the parade for a moment at Ebbets Field yesterday, tripping the Dodgers in a ten-inning soiree by a score of 2 to 1. New York's delayed victory jumped McGraw's team up in a tie with Boston and Pittsburgh. The gap between Brooklyn and the galloping Phils was widened just a bit.

For eight innings the Dodgers played the kind of ball that was as smooth as new satin. The old Brooklyn ailment, laxity in traveling the base paths, was in evidence on two occasions, and may or may not have been costly in the ultimate reckoning. Canceling such hap-hazard sack trotting will help Brooklyn considerably. Phil Douglass and his moist pellet had the Giants decidedly up a tree up to the ninth, when the Dodgers led by a score of 1 to 0.

New York's chances in the ninth seemed as valuable as last Winter's old derby hat. In this inning, Snodgrass, the benched outfielder, was sent in as a pinch-hitter. Before he even went to the bat at all the crowd yelled, "One out." And the crowd was right, for Snodgrass was called out on strikes.

Georgie Burns carried a two-bagger in his kit and laced the ball to left centre. Davy Robertson, back in the game for the first time since his injury, was a bit anxious, and shot a liner at O'Mara. Larry Doyle then accepted the nomination by poking a single to centre which sent Burns home with the tying run.

The tenth inning developed into a battle of strategy between Managers McGraw and Robinson. "Mac's" field marshaling proved better. Merkle, the first batsman up in the tenth, was tossed out at first by Gus Getz. Rube Schauer, batting for himself, strangely enough sided to right field.

The Giants' outlook was not bright. Hans Lobert had his little surprise, however, and singled to centre. Yes, and what's more, he stole second by a hair. Chief Meyers then slammed a single to centre, which sent Lobert romping home with the victory.

Brooklyn did not go down in defeat in the last of the tenth without a struggle. With two out, George Cutshaw smashed a double to right. Then McGraw and Robinson began jockeying with their players. When Hummel was sent to the bat, McGraw retaliated by Rube Schauer on the tee. Then Robinson quickly shifted and sent Stengel, a left-handed hitter, to the bat. McGraw shifted again and sent Rube Marquard against the left-handed Stengel.

Wise old Uncle Wilbert recalled Stengel and put in a right-handed hitter, Joe Schultz. McGraw stuck to his last choice, and the Rube began to unravel such marvelous spins at Schultz that he ignominiously struck out and ended the game.

Brooklyn's first base-running transgression happened in the first inning. Hi Myers singled. O'Mara skied to Burns, and Myers ran to second and touched the bag. When he saw that the ball was about to be caught he raced back to first without touching second on the return trip. Stockdale, the league's newest umpire, declared him out for not touching the bag before retuning to first.

In the fifth inning, after Hummel got an infield hit near first, Getz flied to Fletcher. Miller then hoisted a high fly to centre field. Merkle did a fox-and-geese chase under the ball while it was in the air. First he ran back, then in, then back again, and finally he turned back just as the ball was going over his head and made a remarkable catch. Hummel in the meantime had taken it for granted that Merkle would muff the ball and he was around at third base. Merkle got the ball over, and Hummel was the victim of a double play.

The Dodgers made their only run in the second inning. With two out, Hummel singled to right and scored when Getz smashed a three-bagger over the bag at first base. The ball rolling to the corner of the right-field foul territory. That one run looked as big as the flag pole in centre field until Douglass weakened in the ninth. They couldn't hit Tesreau effectively after that.

After Doyle's single in the ninth, which sent Burns home with the tying run, Robinson yanked Douglass from the game and sent Jeff Pfeffer into the breach. Even the big right-hander, with his world of speed and control, couldn't stop the awakened fighting spirit of the Giants, and they broke through his service in time for one run and victory. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf.	4	1	1	2	1	Myers, cf.	4	0	1	1	0
Rob'n, rf.	4	0	0	0	0	O'Mara, ss.	3	0	1	1	2
Doyle, 2b.	4	0	2	4	2	D'bert, lb.	3	0	0	15	1
Merkle, cf.	3	0	1	2	0	Wheat, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
Schauer, lb.	4	0	1	9	1	C'ts'w, 2b.	4	0	1	3	5
Br'erd, lb.	2	0	0	3	2	Hum'l, rf.	3	1	2	2	0
*Grant	1	0	0	0	0	Getz, 3b.	3	0	1	1	3
Bab'n, cf.	0	0	0	0	0	Miller, c.	3	0	0	5	2
Scha'r, p.	1	0	0	0	0	Doug's, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Pfeffer, p.	1	0	0	0	0	Lobert, 3b.	4	1	1	1	3
†Stengel	1	0	0	0	0	Meyers, c.	4	0	1	7	2
Terr'u, p.	2	0	0	1	0	Terr'u, p.	2	0	0	1	0
§G'y's, cf.	2	0	0	1	0	§G'y's, cf.	2	0	0	1	0
Marq'd, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Marq'd, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	35	2	7	30	14	Total.	35	2	7	30	14

*Batted for Brainerd in eighth inning.
†Batted for Hummel in tenth inning.
§Batted for Stengel in tenth inning.
Errors—O'Mara, Getz.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Two-base hits—Burns, Cutshaw, Three-base hit—Getz. Stolen bases—Doyle, Fletcher, Lobert. Earned runs—New York, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Double plays—Burns, Brainerd and Fletcher; Merkle, Brainerd and Tesreau; Daubert (unassisted.) Left on bases—New York, 4; Brooklyn, 2. First base on errors—New York, 2. Bases on balls—Off Tesreau, 2. Hits—Off Tesreau, 5 in 8 innings; off Schauer, 1 in 1-3 innings; off Douglass, 3 in 8 2-3 innings; off Pfeffer, 2 in 1-3 innings; off Marquard, none in 1-3 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Douglass, (Fletcher.) Struck out—By Tesreau, 5; by Schauer, 1; by Marquard, 1; by Douglass, 4. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Stockdale. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes.

Phillies Down Boston Again.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—Philadelphia made a clean sweep of the series of three games with Boston by winning today's game, the score being 5 to 0. The victory gave Philadelphia the honors of the season with the world's champions by twelve games to six. Rixey pitched in splendid style and was given excellent support. The Phillies' first run was due to three hits in the opening inning off Ragan, while Niehoff and Killifer scored in the seventh, when Tyler was pitching, on the "double squeeze" play, Byrne producing the bunt. A pass and two hits scored two more runs in the eighth. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b.	3	0	0	1	3	Egan, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
B'cr'ft, ss.	4	0	0	1	4	F'p'ck, 2b.	4	0	0	2	3
Paskt, cf.	3	1	1	3	0	C'pton, cf.	4	0	1	5	0
C'v'th, rf.	3	1	1	4	0	Magee, lf.	2	0	0	2	0
L'rus, lb.	4	0	2	10	0	S'midt, lb.	4	0	1	9	0
W'ted, lf.	3	1	1	1	0	Smith, 3b.	4	0	0	0	2
Nich'f, 2b.	4	1	2	2	4	M'v'le, ss.	3	0	1	2	2
Killf'r, c.	3	1	0	4	0	Whal'g, c.	3	0	1	2	2
Rixey, p.	1	0	1	0	1	Ragan, p.	2	0	0	1	2
						Tyler, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	28	5	8	27	12	*Gowdy	1	0	0	0	0
						Total.	30	0	4	24	11

*Batted for Ragan in seventh inning.
Error—Whaling.

Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	.	.	5
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Two-base hits—Compton, Whaling, Luderus, Whitted. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 5. Stolen base—Cravath. Double play—Niehoff and Luderus. Sacrifice hits—Whitted, Rixey, Byrne. Bases on balls—Off Ragan, 2; off Tyler, 1; off Rixey, 3. Left on bases—Boston, 6; Philadelphia, 6. Hit by pitcher—By Tyler, (Killifer.) Struck out—By Ragan, 1; by Tyler, 1; by Rixey, 4. Hits—Off Ragan, 5 in six innings; off Tyler, 3 in two innings. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Cockill. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Philadelphia, 2; New York, 0.
Detroit, 6; Cleveland, 2.
Detroit, 3; Cleveland, 1.
Boston, 1; Washington, 0.
Chicago, 8; St. Louis, 4.
Chicago, 5; St. Louis, 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York, 2; Brooklyn, 1, (Ten innings.)
Philadelphia, 5; Boston, 0.
Pittsburgh, 5; Cincinnati, 4.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Chicago, 6; Baltimore, 4.
Brooklyn, 4; Pittsburgh, 1.
Kansas City, 5; Buffalo, 0.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Toronto, 3; Rochester, 2.
Providence, 11; Harrisburg, 0.
Buffalo, 7; Montreal, 3.
Buffalo, 5; Montreal, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	69	35	.664
Detroit	68	39	.636
Chicago	64	42	.604
Washington	54	52	.509
New York	51	51	.500
Cleveland	41	64	.390
St. Louis	41	68	.376
Philadelphia	34	71	.324

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	56	45	.554
Brooklyn	57	50	.532
Chicago	53	51	.510
New York	50	51	.495
Boston	52	53	.495
Pittsburgh	53	54	.495
St. Louis	51	53	.468
Cincinnati	48	56	.453

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	61	47	.565
Newark	60	47	.561
Pittsburgh	58	47	.552
Kansas City	50	48	.510
St. Louis	57	51	.528
Brooklyn	50	51	.450
Buffalo	50	52	.442
Baltimore	38	70	.352

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	67	35	.657
Buffalo	59	37	.615
Montreal	54	49	.524
Harrisburg	50	50	.500
Toronto	46	55	.455
Rochester	44	55	.444
Richmond	43	59	.422
Jersey City	38	61	.384

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at New York.
Chicago at Pittsburgh, (Two games.)
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Detroit at Cleveland.
Chicago at St. Louis.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
St. Louis at Newark.
Chicago at Baltimore.
Kansas City at Buffalo.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Jersey City at Richmond, (Two games.)
Providence at Harrisburg.
Montreal at Buffalo.
Toronto at Rochester.

Recruit Spoils No-Hit Game.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 16.—Detroit took both games from Cleveland today, 6 to 2 and 3 to 1. Not a hit was made off Boland in the second game until there were two out in the ninth inning. Then Ben Paschel, a recruit from Alabama, batting for Pitcher Hagerman, singled cleanly over second, robbing Boland of a no-hit game. Wambsgans's two errors, both muffs of thrown balls, gave Detroit all of its three runs. Cleveland's one run was scored by Chapman, who was hit with a pitched ball, stole second, took third on a passed ball and home on a bad throw by Bush. Walker's one bad inning gave Detroit its victory in the first game. Although eight bases were stolen by Detroit in that contest, the pitchers rather than Catcher Egan were responsible. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b.	3	1	0	0	1	Wilie, cf.	3	1	2	2	0
Bush, ss.	3	1	0	0	4	T'rn'r, 3b.	4	0	0	1	2
Cobb, cf.	4	1	2	3	0	C'man, ss.	4	0	1	5	5
J'obson, cf.	0	0	0	1	0	J'kson, rf.	3	1	1	0	1
C'wf'd, rf.	5	0	0	2	0	Kirke, lb.	4	0	2	10	0
Veach, lf.	5	1	3	3	0	Smith, lf.	4	0	1	4	0
Burns, lb.	4	0	1	8	0	W'g'ner, 2b.	3	0	1	3	4
Young, 2b.	4	2	2	2	6	Egan, c.	3	0	0	3	0
Stan'ge, c.	4	1	4	4	0	Walker, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Cov'kie, p.	4	0	0	0	1	B'nton, p.	3	0	1	0	2
						*Evans	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	36	6	12	27	11	†O'Neill	1	0	0	0	0
						‡Paschel	1	0	0	0	0
						§B'thw'th.	0	0	0	0	0
						Total.	37	2	10	27	14

*Batted for Wambsgans in ninth inning.
†Batted for Egan in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Brenton in ninth inning.
§Ran for O'Neill in ninth inning.
Errors—Young, (2,) Turner.

Cleveland	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—	2
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	—	6

Earned runs—Cleveland, 2; Detroit, 1. Two-base hits—Turner, Stanage. Sacrifice hits—Burns. Stolen bases—Bush, Vitt, Stanage, Cobb, (3,) Burns, Young. Double plays—Young, Bush, and Burns; Chapman, Turner and Chapman. Hits—Off Walker, 4 in 2 innings; off Brenton, 8 in 7 innings. Bases on balls—Off Walker, 3; off Brenton, 2; off Coveleskie, 1. Struck out—By Brenton, 2; by Coveleskie, 4. Passed ball—Egan. Wild pitch—Walker. First base on errors—Cleveland, 2. Detroit, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 9; Detroit, 9. Time of game—One hour and forty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Chill.

SECOND GAME.

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b.	4	0	0	2	0	Wilie, cf.	4	0	0	3	0
Bush, ss.	4	1	1	2	2	T'rn'r, 3b.	4	0	0	1	2
Cobb, cf.	2	0	1	1	0	C'man, ss.	3	1	1	5	2
C'wf'd, rf.	4	0	2	2	0	J'kson, rf.	2	0	0	2	0
Veach, lf.	3	1	0	2	0	Kirke, lb.	4	0	0	9	0
Burns, 1b.	3	0	0	10	0	Smith, lf.	3	0	0	3	0
Young, 2b.	4	1	2	2	0	W'g'ner, 2b.	3	0	0	1	7
Stan'ge, c.	4	0	1	6	1	Evans, 2b.	3	0	0	0	0
Boland, p.	3	0	0	0	2	Egan, c.	2	0	0	2	5
						Haw'h, c.	0	0	0	0	0
						Hag'n, p.	2	0	0	0	0
						C'mbs, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						*S'th'w'th.	0	0	0	0	0
						†Paschel.	1	0	1	0	0
Total.	31	3	7	27	11	Total.	28	1	1	27	16

*Batted for Wambsgans in eighth inning.
†Batted for Hagerman in eighth inning.
Errors—Kirke, Wambsgans, Bush, (2.)

Detroit	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	—	3
Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—	1

Double plays—Turner, Wambsgans and Kirke. Hits—Off Hagerman, 7 in eight innings; off Coumbe, none in one inning. Bases on balls—Off Hagerman, 7; off Boland, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Boland, (Chapman.) Struck out—By Hagerman, 1; by Boland, 4. Passed ball—Stanage. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1; Detroit, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 4; Detroit, 8. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Evans.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT ROCHESTER.

	R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	0	0
Rochester	1	0	0

Batteries—Luque and Kocher; Palmero and Williams.

AT HARRISBURG.

	R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	5	4
Harrisburg	0	0	0

Batteries—Oeschger, Schultz and Haley; Chabek, Smith and Reynolds.

AT BUFFALO—FIRST GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Montreal	3	0	0
Buffalo	1	3	1

Batteries—Fullerton and Hawley; Fullenweider and Lalonge.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Montreal	1	0	0
Buffalo	0	0	1

Batteries—Cadore and Hawley; Gaw and Onslow.

AT RICHMOND.
Richmond-Jersey City game postponed until today.

YANKS ARE BEATEN BY RUBE BRESSLER

Allows Only One Hit, and Athletics Win by a Score of 2 to 0.

Something of the life that long ago belonged to the Athletics was resurrected yesterday afternoon at the Polo Grounds, when the Mack men shattered the Yankees' hopes of making it three straight for the series. Not at any time were Wild Bill's players contenders in the struggle, and the Quaker City team scored a shut-out by a score of 2 to 0. Even Ray Caldwell proved ineffective as a buffer to defeat. There was a better pitcher than Ray in the game, Connie's southpaw, Rube Bressler, and it was Rube who topped the Yanks to defeat in the last game before the Western invasion.

One lucky single by Daniel Boone in the sixth inning was the only thing to rob Bressler of a no-hit game. The Yankee batsmen were as helpless as babes before his delivery. There was speed of every degree, and as far as the Yanks were concerned, the slow ones were just as much of a puzzle as the fast ones. Just five times was the ball driven beyond the infielders, and that conveys some small impression of the difficulties that confronted the Donovanites.

Bressler's right to fame lies not only in his pitching of yesterday. The Athletics scored two runs, and one of those was produced by Rube's unaided effort. In the fifth inning he walked smilingly to the plate and, just as Caldwell was remarking to himself, "Here's an easy out," selected one of Ray's curves and bent it back into the right field grand stand. Rube didn't hurry around the bases; in fact, he made just about the slowest journey that the law allows. He stopped to chat with the Yankee infield, and took every bit of satisfaction there was in that long hit.

Just in passing, it might be mentioned that Oldring drove three hits past Caldwell, each one a counterpart of the other. In the fourth, Ray managed to spear one smash that was placed just a little closer to the Yankee pitcher, and the stopping of it led up to a pretty double play by the local boys. Davies started in from third and was nipped at the plate, Nunamaker then tossing out Oldring. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Kopf, ss.	5	0	1	3	4	High, cf.	2	0	0	2	0
Str'nk, lb.	4	0	1	10	1	P'k'gh, ss.	3	0	0	1	4
Davies, cf.	5	0	1	1	0	Maisel, 3b.	2	0	0	2	1
Sch'ng, 3b.	2	1	0	1	1	Pipp, lb.	3	0	0	7	0
*Lapp	1	0	0	0	0	Cook, rf.	4	0	0	0	0
Mal'ne, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0	H'tzell, lf.	3	0	0	1	0
Lajoie, 2b.	4	0	1	3	4	Boone, 2b.	3	0	1	1	3
Walsh, lf.	4	0	1	1	0	Nu'ker, c.	3	0	0	8	1
Old'g, rf.	4	0	2	3	0	C'dw'l, p.	3	0	0	0	1
M'Av'y, c.	3	0	1	5	1						
Br'ler, p.	4	1	1	1	3	Total.	26	0	1	27	10
Total.	36	2	10	27	14						

*Batted for Schang in the seventh inning.
Errors—Strunk, Boone.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	—	2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

Home run—Bressler. Stolen base—Davies. Earned run—Philadelphia. Sacrifice hits—Strunk, Maisel. Double play—Caldwell, Nunamaker, and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 5; Philadelphia, 10. First base on error—Philadelphia. Bases on balls—Off Caldwell, 2; off Bressler, 5. Struck out—By Caldwell, 6; by Bressler, 3. Wild pitch—Bressler. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

Double-Header for White Sox.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 16.—Chicago opened the series with St. Louis today by taking a double-header from the locals, scores 8 to 4 and 5 to 1. In the first game St. Louis drew exactly twice as many hits as their conquerors, but Scott's control with men on bases and the excellent support of his teammates kept St. Louis from being dangerous. The second game was an exhibition of poor fielding by both sides. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf.	5	0	0	1	0	Shot'n, lf.	5	1	3	1	1
W'ver, ss.	4	1	0	4	2	Austin, 3b.	3	1	1	1	5
E. C's, 2b.	5	1	1	1	0	Sisler, lb.	5	1	2	13	0
F'nler, 1b.	2	1	1	9	0	Pratt, 2b.	5	1	2	1	2
J. C'ns, lf.	4	1	2	2	0	Fisher, 2b.	0	0	0	0	0
Felsch, cf.	5	2	2	4	0	W'ker, cf.	4	0	3	2	0
Schalk, c.	2	2	2	2	1	How'd, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Mayer, c.	2	1	1	3	1	Lavan, ss.	5	0	1	3	1
Bl'b'e, 3b.	1	0	0	1	2	O'Br'n, c.	2	0	2	1	1
Scott, p.	4	0	1	0	1	W'man, p.	2	0	1	0	2
Faber, p.	0	0	0	0	0	McC'e, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						Hoff, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	31	8	8	27	9	*Severeid.	1	0	0	0	0
						Total.	39	4	16	27	14

*Batted for McCabe in seventh inning.
Errors—Austin, Leary.

Chicago	0	3	1	0	0	3	0	0	1	—	8
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—	1

Two-base hits—Fournier, Lavan. Three-base hits—Felsch, Pratt, Sisler. Stolen bases—E. Collins, (2.) Earned runs—Chicago, 5; St. Louis, 4. Sacrifice hits—Blackburne, (3,) Mayer, (1.) Schalk, Austin, Howard. Double play—Blackburne and Fournier. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; St. Louis, 12. First base on errors—Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off Scott, 2; off Wellman, 4; off Hoff, 1. Hits—Off Scott, 10 in eight and one-third innings; off Faber, none in two-thirds of an inning; off Wellman, 5 in six innings; off McCabe, 1, in one inning; off Hoff, 2 in two innings. Struck out—By Scott, 5; by Faber, 2; by Wellman, 4; by McCabe, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen. Time of game—Two hours and eight minutes.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mur'y,	4	2	1	0	0	Shot'n,	4	0	2	1	0
W'ver, ss.	3	0	0	3	2	A'stin, 3b.	4	0	0	1	5
E.C'ns, 2b.	3	1	1	1	3	Sisler, lb.	4	0	0	18	0
F'nler, lb.	2	1	1	9	0	Pratt, 2b.	4	0	1	1	3
J. C'ns, lf.	4	0	1	1	0	Fisher, 2b.	0	0	0	0	0
Felsch, cf.	3	1	1	5	0	How'd, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
B'k'b'e,	3b.	4	0	0	2	2	Lavan, ss.	4	0	0	1	3
Mayer, c.	3	0	1	2	1	Agnew, c.	4	0	0	2	2
Daly, c.	0	0	0	1	0	Hilton, p.	1	0	0	0	3
Benz, p.	4	0	1	0	4	Mitchell, p.	0	0	0	0	1
						*Severeid.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	30	5	9	27	12	Total.	34	1	6	27	17

*Batted for Hamilton in seventh inning.
Errors—Weaver, Fournier, Blackburne, (2,) Austin, Lavan, Agnew.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	—	5
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	1

Two-base hit—Shotton. Three-base hit—E. Collins. Stolen bases—Felsch, Fournier, J. Collins. Earned runs—Chicago, 2. Sacrifice hits—Felsch, Weaver, Mayer, Hamilton. Double play—Benz, Weaver and Fournier. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; St. Louis, 7. First base on errors—St. Louis, 3. Bases on balls—Off Hamilton, 1; off Koob, 2. Hits—Off Hamilton, 7 in 7 innings; off Koob, 2 in 2 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Koob, (Murphy.) Struck out—By Benz, 1; by Hamilton, 1. Wild pitch—Koob. Balk—Benz. Time of game—One hour and fifty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin.

Lear Hands Game to Pirates.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 16.—Cincinnati twice tied the score in the game today with Pittsburgh, only to lose out in the ninth inning by a score of 5 to 4. In the fifth, after Collins and Hinchman had singled, Wagner was purposely walked. Lear then hit Vlox with a pitched ball, forcing Collins in with the winning run. The score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Cost'o, rf.	5	1	1	0	0	Groh, 3b.	4	1	2	2	1
Coll's, cf.	5	1	3	4	1	R'dg's, ss.	3	0	0	2	1
J'ns'n, lb.	5	0	1	10	1	H'zog, ss.	0	0	0	1	2
H'ch'n, lf.	3	0	2	2	0	Will's, lf.	3	0	1	1	0
H.W'r, ss.	3	1	2	0	3	Leach, cf.	1	0	0	0	0
Vlox, 2b.	4	0	1	4	2	Killifer,					
Baird, 3b.	4	1	1	2	2	c.	1	f.	3	0	0	5	1
Gibson, c.	4	1	1	5	0	Grif'h,	rf.	4	0	0	1	0
Kant'r, p.	4	1	1	0	4	Clark,	c.	3	1	1	2	0
						J.W'r,	2b.	4	1	0	0	4
						Moll's,	lb.	3	1	2	12	0
						Schn'r,	p.	0	0	0	0	2
						†Von K'ln.	1	0	0	0	0	0
						Lear,	p.	1	0	0	0	1
Total.	39	5	13	27	14	Total.	30	4	5	26	11	

Errors—Williams, Vlox, Baird.
*Two out when winning run was scored.
†Batted for Schneider in fifth inning.

Pittsburgh	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—	5	
Cincinnati	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	—	4

Two-base hits—Collins, Baird. Three-base hit—H. Wagner. Home run—Groh. Sacrifice hit—Schneider. Stolen bases—Clark, Costello. Earned runs—Cincinnati, 2; Pittsburgh, 3. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 3; Pittsburgh, 11. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 1; Pittsburgh, 1. Bases on balls—Off Lear, 2; off Kantlehner, 3. Hits—Off Schneider, 3 in 4 innings; off Lear, 5 in 4 2-3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Lear, (Vlox.) Struck out—By Schneider, 1; by Kantlehner, 2. Passed ball—Gibson. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes.

SCORES TEN-DAY CLAUSE.

Judge in Marsans Case Criticises Feature of Players' Contracts.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 16.—Arguments on the application of Armando Marsans, Cuban ball player, who jumped from the Cincinnati Nationals to the St. Louis Federals a year ago, for modification of an injunction which prevents him playing with St. Louis, were resumed in the Federal District Court here today.

Judge Dyer, presiding, said he did not approve of the ten-day clause in the contracts of organized baseball. "The ten-day clause," he said, "gives the club all the better of it. The club can give a player notice of release, but the player cannot give the team for which he is working any such notice. It is a one-sided affair."

Attorney Madison argued that the letter which the Cincinnati club sent Marsans in 1914 could not be construed by Marsans as meaning that he should

The New York Times

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 17, 1915.

SHOWING UP THE PROPAGANDISTS.

Our sense of the fathomless stupidity of the German propaganda in this country supplies a comforting emollient for the anger and resentment which the disclosures of the work of the propagandists naturally provoke. It is a hateful thing. The bold highwayman and the burglar are not detested as we detest the pickpocket. When a man's pocket is picked he not only regrets his loss but he resents the personal affront involved in an exploration of his raiment by the light—and dirty—fingered practitioner. So when these German gentry come among us, and, with the aid of others of their kind who have long been here resident, enter into conspiracies to interfere with our trade, to buy or to bribe the newspapers and try to shape and pervert American opinion to the Imperial need and liking, we resent their impudent activities and some get pretty "mad" about it. They have gone much too far, and from the documents published by our neighbor The World it appears that some Germans who should be bound by their personal and official honor to hold aloof from works of that nature have been deeply implicated in the conspiracy.

But in the month of August wrath is an unseasonable emotion and we are saved from some of its discomforts by our reflections upon the amazing asininity of the German propagandists. They brought with them to this country and sought to apply the methods that are of customary use in Germany, where what is called the "reptile press" has always been ready, by hire or command, to aid those who had an interest in poisoning public opinion. There is no country on earth where that hoary device would be so absolutely sure to fail as in the United States. The conspirators were most solicitous that their work should have the appearance of truly American origin, suggestion, and support, but in that ignoble business there can be no concealment. The product has a taint and a repelling odor that betray the maker. The result is that to the innate American aversion to the German policy and German methods in the great war there has been added a feeling of contempt for the efforts of the propagandists. They have thought probably that their work was subterranean, yet it has been all the time openly manifest. We knew that the conspirators were at work, that the conspiracy was widespread, and we had a pretty good idea of the identity of the chief workers. We did not know until the latest disclosures were made that the creatures who were all the time bawling about the payment of British gold to influence public opinion here were themselves taking German money in payment for their services.

These German propagandists were as blind as bats. They were seeking covertly and secretly, by intrigue and device, and in disguise, to enter where the door was wide open and the hand of welcome extended. The American press has been prodigal in its expenditure of money and space for the presentation of German views and German news. THE TIMES has printed unnumbered columns of contributions from pens of weight and authority engaged in the defense of Germany and in making known the German attitude and policy. Other newspapers have been liberal in the exposition of the German side of the war questions. German views and German arguments were put before the American people from the very beginning of the war. They were judged by the American people. There was not only not the slightest occasion for underground work, there was visible proof that it would be futile. What are we to think of the boasted German intelligence?

As yet there is some remaining doubt as to whether the disclosures call for action by Federal District Attorneys. It is plain that our laws have been violated, the propagandists have seemed to feel that where the Imperial interests were involved our statutes might be set at naught. The Department of Justice has not been altogether idle and it is understood that it is considering whether the evidence it has accumulated will furnish sufficient proof in criminal actions. However that may be, the propagandists have had their warning. Their work should stop and stop now. If the American people have seemed to be more or less indifferent to the futile operations of the conspirators, that must not be taken as a guarantee of indefinite toleration. Especially will it be well for those who expect to spend their lives in this country to detach themselves promptly from the propaganda. The deep discredit which this base service brings upon those engaged in it will be indelible. And Secretary LANSING'S stinging reply to the Austrian note ought to put a stop to the vicious babble about the export of munitions. In that matter nobody can any longer base the excuse of ignorance of law, of custom, or of right. Persistence in that phase of the propaganda will be plain evidence of a wish to subordinate American governmental policy to the needs and convenience of a foreign potentate, fealty to whom has been forsworn by many of the most vociferous advocates of an embargo upon American trade.

JUGGLING THE SHIPPING QUESTION.

Secretary REDFIELD corrects the statement that the disappearance of the American merchantmen from the Pacific is due to the La Follette law. But it is a fact that the law denying the use of the Panama Canal also had a deterrent effect. The Secretary is welcome to his correction. There are more laws than one, or two, or even three, that are objectionable to the owners of merchant ships. It may be added that there is a similar dislike of other proposals which have not yet been enacted.

At the moment it is possible to specify a conspicuous example. Commerce Reports makes conspicuous mention of a proposal in France that the Government should buy and add to the French merchant marine 150 vessels for the particular purpose of carrying coal to France this Winter. The suggestion is that the United States would do well to do the same. The distinction which leaps to the thought is that the United States is not at war and that it is not under the necessity of importing coal. Private capital, of course, would not increase a merchant navy in danger of capture. The United States is at peace, and its capitalists would not thus be deterred. Neither is there any such need of any imports here that the Government should supply the transport at a time when the boom in private shipping is unprecedented, rivaling even the preceding decadence.

The Secretary is not really an enemy of prosperity. He does not wish to kill the shipping boom. He merely wishes to annex it to the Administration. It would not survive the annexation.

INSTEAD OF GENERALITIES—

Miss JANE ADDAMS is unconvinced. She indicates her belief that "the "average soldier is not sufficiently "brutish and beastly to fight with "cold steel against his brother man "unless primed with drugs or strong "drink."

One reason why argument is so often another name for perpetual motion is the ease with which one can keep up the game as long as he uses generalizations. One simple way of getting out of the maze is to drop generalizations and use specific instances. When one stops using the name of a species and begins to use proper names with capital letters it is really wonderful what a different face the argument suddenly assumes. Let us test this for a moment by dropping all talk about "the average soldier," and say:

STONEWALL JACKSON was not sufficiently brutish and beastly to fight his brother man unless primed with drugs or strong drink. It was in this state that he gave the order to an officer who had told his men to spare a certain Federal officer because of his bravery, "Rescind that order. It is the brave men we want to kill." O. O. HOWARD was not sufficiently brutish and beastly to attack his brother man unless primed with drugs or strong drink. He was in that condition when he lost his arm. ROBERT E. LEE was not sufficiently brutish and beastly to try to lead the Texas Brigade in a charge at the Wilderness until he was primed with drugs or strong drink. The Texans, when they surrounded his horse and cried, "LEE to the rear or we won't charge!" and then charged, were primed, not with heroism and self-sacrifice and love for their commander, but with drugs or strong drink. KEENAN could not lead his 300 men in a charge against the enemy's thousands at Chancellorsville until they were all primed with drugs or strong drink and "they rode till there were no more to ride."

They have ceased, but their glory shall never cease,
Nor their light be quenched in the light of peace.
The rush of their charge is resounding still
That saved the army at Chancellorsville.

Their glory never cease, their light never to be quenched? Their glory has ceased at a breath from a woman; their light has been quenched at her word; for the 300 were "the average soldier." Their glory? What glory belongs to men who were "brutish and beastly"? "The average soldier" under PICKETT could not be made "brutish and beastly" enough to fight with cold steel against his brothers on Cemetery Ridge until he had been primed with drugs or strong drink. That charge is mistakenly celebrated in "The High Tide at Gettysburg":

The brave went down! Without disgrace
They leaped to Ruin's red embrace;
They only heard Fame's thunders wake,
And saw the dazzling sunburst break
In smiles on Glory's bloody face!

A mistake, all a mistake. Without disgrace? What but disgrace can attach to men made brutish and beastly by drugs or drink so that they were willing to kill their brothers, and who died in the murderous attempt? Surely Glory's face did not smile on them as they died; she does not smile on brutish beasts.

There are several things that women do not understand about war and about soldiers. The male animal, too, is a more complex creation than they imagine, and not to be disposed of by a formula.

A KANSAS CITY ECONOMIST.

"My strength is executive. I'll be an excellent Chairman" of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, Mr. FRANK P. WALSH told Professor JOHN R. COMMONS, when his blushing honors were new upon him. Whoever took the trouble to read yesterday the report of the 'investigation" of the Bayonne strike, made by two sages of the Walsh type—Mr. WALSH reports promptly and always to the public—will have fresh cause for marveling at that excellence. It is not worth while to consider this document. Mr. WALSH'S fairness, moderation, and judicial spirit are notorious. His discretion, his desire to get at the truth, the temperance of his language in and outside of the Commission, his courtesy to witnesses, his scrupulousness, exactness of quotation, would have won him golden opinions at the Old Bailey in its palmiest days. Although he holds that "the source of "the potential employing power of "the United States is almost entirely "invested in New York City, and I "might say it is almost subject to the "will of one man, and that man is "JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, Sr.," yet he doesn't pursue the nefarious elder ROCKEFELLER and the even more nefarious junior ROCKEFELLER much more ferociously than a Sheriff's posse from Sandy Gulch chasing a couple of horse thieves.

Mr. WALSH has an especial tenderness for "wealth." He would "take "back for the people vast fortunes "that have been embezzled from the "people." He would have the Government own and run the railroads. He would unbank the banks. "Would "I be too radical if I should say we "can never expect a proper fiscal "policy so long as the banks handle "the wealth of the nation, purely to "make it pay the largest dividends?"

But we needn't quote more from the wisdom of WALSH. Who would think of calling him "radical"? No, his sound conservatism, his broad, tolerant, impartial views, his want of animus and virus, the charm of his manner at hearings, have left a true effigy of Mr. WALSH on the public retina. It is to be regretted that the other Commissioners, or most of them, doubtless moved by envy of a talent so resplendent, admonish, reprove, protest, dissent, sometimes shake the dust from their feet, as a testimony against him. ATHANASIUS against the world, WALSH against the Commission. It is to be regretted, too, that cynics or other ill-disposed persons, seeing the squabbles and scissions, charges and countercharges, point at the fat sums, $500,000 or so, spent by Mr. WALSH'S Commission, and ask, to what purpose is this waste?

In what balance will you weigh HANNIBAL? What price is too high for WALSH? For once the predestined Chairman got the chair, the most senseless and fit candidate was appointed.

A HOOSIER GENIUS.

No wonder the setting sun looks flushed and scarlet. He sees ascending from the Literary Belt of Indiana the tall and awful form, the 72-odd inches, the smiling plenilunar face of SAMUEL LEWIS SHANK, sometime Mayor of Indianapolis, an office he resigned in 1913, his tenderness to violent street car strikers being imperfectly appreciated by an ungrateful public. He has been raising chickens since. Now he raises once more the Lewshankian standard. He will throw himself on the bosom of the people at the primaries. If half of the people who shake hands with him vote for him he is sure to be Mayor again. Anyway, the foes of the workingman and miscellaneous sons of Belial "will have a very devil of a time" to beat him.

It has been a little hard to believe in SHANK. He has a Dickensesque flavor. The gouty armchair, conversing in "The Bagman's Tale," seems more convincing. Yet he was mighty for a season. MEREDITH NICHOLSON harshly called him "a clown." BOOTH TARKINGTON, with whom he went on the stump, admitted that the Lewshankian eloquence was more persuasive, and the Lewshankian cigars less mephitic, than his own. He is real. Many rejoicing eyes fed on him here on and about St. Valentine's Day, 1912. He was then revolving rapidly through the town, showing the shiftless Manhattanese how to cut the cost of living. Let us praise famous men. It was Mayor SHANK who smashed the food monopoly with his own market. It was SHANK who with one carload of potatoes knocked the retail price from $1.50 to 80 cents. SHANK found apples 70 cents a peck and forced them down to 25. For him English walnuts fell from 22 to 12½ cents a pound, chickens from 22 to 15, turkeys from 25 to 17. One old woman with "tons" of mincemeat shaved the price from 15 to 10, and the Beef Trust fell into fits. Pears, oranges, every sort of provender, cheapened. Grocers, butchers, fruiterers grumbled. The combinations and conspiracies snarled at the great price reduction works. What availed their wrath? SHANK may be an "end man" in temperament and jocosity, but horrendously did he smite the middleman.

What skills it that orthodox professors of the dismal science scoff at SHANK'S artificial and sensational methods, his futile temporary interferences with prices, his socialism in a butcher's frock? This is reverent biography, not bleak political economy. Down with prices and up with SHANK! If Cincinnatus is called from his chicken coops at New Augusta to be the dictator of prices in Indianapolis it is the confident belief of his friends that the cost of necessaries will be lessened at least 125 per cent. Indianapolis will get a bonus with every batch of mincemeat. SHANK used to be a clog dancer. His feet are swift in the race. SHANK used to be in the yeast business. You can't keep him down. SHANK used to play Little Eva. The bloodhounds of monopoly hunt him in vain. SHANK has been, and is, one of the shrewdest and most mellifluous of auctioneers. The man of men to knock down prices.

In justice to this full-orbed Hoosier genius be it said that he is as admirable in the aesthetic as in the economic lobe. Just before he began his term of office he was earnestly admonished by the retiring Mayor to "finish up the new City Hall properly." "I am especially anxious," said the outgoer to the ingoer, "that you look out for the murals." "You needn't worry about that," replied the statesman-artist, "nothing but mahogany is to "be used in finishing, and them murals "ain't going to be any exception."

Agriculture, art, business, literature, political economy, politics—what region of achievement is not trodden by the feet of SAMUEL LEWIS SHANK?

TIP TO THE CONSTITUTION MAKERS.

The figures published yesterday by Controller PRENDERGAST show that the expenditures in the Mayor's department of the city have increased 11 per cent. On the other hand the expenses in the departments whose heads are appointed and removed by the Mayor have decreased 32 per cent. That is a mathematical statement, not a consideration of whether the increase or the decrease is the more meritorious. The point simply is that the influence of a possible removal is shown to be efficient in the reduction of expenses at a time when increases are the rule.

The bearing of this influence upon State affairs would seem to be the same as upon those of the city. So far as the point applies, it would seem to have obvious bearing upon the proposals before the Constitutional Convention to give the Governor large powers respecting the organization of a Cabinet and the preparation of a budget. It is possible to make the Governor responsible, and the case of the Mayor shows that it is possible for him to succeed. There is no way of making the Legislature responsible so that legislators shall feel it. They work through committees, whose composition is not generally known and is swiftly forgotten. There is not the least suggestion of holding any legislator responsible for the blunders and extravagances which make a change necessary. The Controller no doubt was thinking of city affairs when he sent his report to the convention, but the convention might give it wider application.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Heard the Truth for Once.

Judging from confident statements current in German and pro-German circles, ascribing to the persuasive effects of "British gold" the fact that so nearly all American papers favor the Allies and are against the Central Powers, the knowledge of our press possessed in those circles would be fairly well represented by a large, round zero. That the symbol would not be quite correct, however, is proved by a really excellent disquisition on the methods and peculiarities of American journalism that was printed yesterday. It showed that there is at least one German who has taken pains to learn the proper course to be followed by people who want to get what is called "reading matter," as distinguished from obviously paid advertisements, into print here.

His discoveries are revealed in a report, rather vaguely described as "for Berlin, the German Ambassador, and Dr. ALBERT," and made by somebody as yet unnamed, but soon, one may hope, to stand forth in solitary grandeur as a competent and correct observer. He tells his German friends that the way to get space in the American papers is to offer them news—real news—news of such importance that the editors will have to buy it. That, he says, is what the American editors and the American public want, and he emphatically warns the recipients of his report that they will make a fatal mistake if they offer their news for nothing, since to do so is sure to excite suspicion of the purveyor's good faith and usually will lead to the rejection of his offering.

Now that man, whoever he may be, knows what he is talking about. Possibly, even presumably, there are American papers access to whose news and editorial columns can be bought with money—anybody's money—but there are not many such, and not one of the few has either influence or circulation enough to make the purchase worth while. That there is here, as charged, a "subsidized press" is true, but it is not the American press. What it is has been revealed, very clearly and somewhat amusingly, by documents just brought to light. But the gold used for the subsidizing was not British gold, and the only result has been the pathetic bemusing of certain strangely gullible folk into the belief that the United States, too, has what a most distinguished German characterized as a "reptile press."

A Lamentable Episode is Closed.

With two midshipmen dismissed from Annapolis and penalties of less, but still considerable, severity imposed upon a dozen others, there has been taken what must and easily can be accepted as proper action on proceedings that were much more seriously reprehensible than are the ordinary offenses of ordinary college boys.

Of course cheating at examinations is nothing new. There is probably some of it at the end of every term of every educational institution, and some, at least, of those who indulge in it do so under the youthful delusion that there exists between them and their teachers a sort of war in which almost any trickery is a strategic manoeuvre involving little or nothing of moral turpitude. The Annapolis case, however, was peculiar in several respects—and first of all in the number of students who knowingly utilized illicit assistance in passing their examinations.

It was no little group of "bad boys," but large majorities of whole classes, that saw no wrong—or ignored the wrong—in what they did. The evil was what the psychologists call "sustematized," and it was no sudden outbreak—it seems to have been endemic, not epidemic—for cheating of the same sort had been going on for years. That nobody minded or reported it is the stranger because Annapolis is a school where some of the students are not only expected by their instructors to reveal the misdeeds of their fellows, but are not condemned by the latter, as in most other schools, for doing it.

But quite the most grievous and disquieting feature of the episode is its occurrence among young men who not only claim, but have cordially been credited with, a peculiarly delicate sense of honor and a special contempt for the coward's vice of lying. Now not only was there the oblique or indirect falsifying that consisted in the use of secret help to answer the examiners' questions, but testimony was given under oath at the trial which, while not formally and explicitly characterized as perjury by the reviewing authority, yet gets a description that amounts to little less.

One notices that the official investigators recommend that the rigor of Annapolis examinations be mitigated if, as has been asserted, the midshipman of average attainments has in the past found it impossible to pass them without cheating. Possibly—it doesn't seem probable—there lies the explanation, though it cannot be the excuse, of what has been going on.

Somebody Deserved Punishment.

It seems a pity that the Italian reservists who conducted themselves so outrageously in Boston were allowed to sail away before there had been impressed upon them in some effective manner the gravity of the offenses which they had committed.

It would have been bad enough, but so easily understandable as to be almost as easily pardonable, if they had merely quarreled more or less vigorously with the German sailors who watched their departure. That, though it would have been reprehensible, was humanly to be expected, in the circumstances, and it is not improbable that the German sailors glowered, not impossible that they spoke, in a provocative way as they observed their departing enemies. But that the Italians not only persisted in their attacks after the Boston police promptly and properly attempted to restore order, and turned a mere waterfront squabble into something very much like a battle, with serious injury to American officials doing their duty—that is pretty nearly intolerable.

This was extremely stupid, too, from the standpoint of the Italians and other friends of the Allies, for almost inevitably it will lead to the imposing of further and troublesome restrictions on all gatherings of reservists for embarkation from this country. The Italians should not have been allowed to go aboard their steamer until the matter had been thoroughly investigated, and the guilty parties, whether the reservists, or, as some reports have it, their friends, had received a needed lesson as to the meaning of American neutrality.

Wars and Wages.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reference to the proposed "Living Wage act," why not carry the principle further and compel employers to pay every man enough to live on, especially married men. If it is right to regulate by law the pay for women, why not for men? If I were a department store manager and were compelled by law to pay my girls no less than $9 per week, I would simply have to let some of the men in my employ go and fill their places with women, so as to even up. If this kind of legislation keeps up it may soon be necessary to have wars in order to solve the problem of our unemployed young men.

J. M. ARKUSH.

New York, Aug. 11, 1915.

Soft Drinks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If General von Hindenburg is so strong a man as to abhor pop or grape juice, I would suggest that he try arsenic or corrosive sublimate, both are quite strong. Perhaps, besides a "mailed hand," he may also have a cast-iron stomach.

W. WEFER.

Brooklyn, Aug. 13, 1915.

DEUS ET PATRIA.

Only to Thee, the Lord of All Mankind,
Bend we the knee, to Thy decrees resigned.
Truth is our Light, our armor's frank array,
Right is our Might, when comes the battle day.
With Malice toward none; with Charity to all;
Love is our Strength, and Faith the trumpet-call!

Earth in one nation, Youth is still our pride,
By consecration, fitly to abide;
And by our sires, whose blood in red-hot bars
Rose from its fires to hail the undimmed stars,
As to our God, unto our flag shall we
Humbly uncover, by Freedom's land and sea.

In Victory's hour, let us not boastful be,
Thine is the Power, and Glory is of Thee;
Thy Truth our Light, our armor's frank array;
Thy Right our Might, should come the battle day.
With Malice toward none; Sincerity to all;
Love is our Strength, and Faith the trumpet-call!

STEPHEN CHALMERS.

ARMS OF NEUTRAL ORIGIN.

More Discussion of the Moral Issue Raised by Professor Francke.

Orland, Me., Aug. 14, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To those who have admired the clearness of thought and firmness of temper shown by Professor Francke in his discussions of the American attitude toward the war, his latest letter in THE TIMES comes as a distinct disappointment. It is as if the maintenance of the American point of view had strained his nature beyond his powers of control, and it had suddenly snapped back to the original rigidity of his German stock, to the confusion both of his logic and his moral vision.

After admitting, as before, that the attitude of our Government has been legally correct and that the prohibition of the export of arms would make it "in a much stricter sense legally a partisan of one of the warring powers than mere non-interference with this traffic does," he goes on to question the morality of that attitude, first, on the ground that it fosters a military industry and a class selfishly intrusted in furthering the war spirit, and, second, that it may well become "one of the decisive factors in the issue of this war," a result not to "be reconciled with moral neutrality." He closes with the suggestion that Congress be called for the purpose of discussing these questions.

With the first of these points I am not here concerned, though it might be pointed out that the munition industry, evoked by an emergency such as the present, is not likely to have the same influence as that exerted by the permanent plants of Europe, and especially of Germany. And it is also evident that the suppression of these trades merely as a measure of national welfare would involve a conception of governmental powers more Germanic than American, and a change in our national principles far more ominous than any supposed influence of these industries upon the war spirit.

But it is in the meaning of this puzzling term, "moral neutrality," that I am interested. Evidently Professor Francke means to contrast it with legal neutrality as something deeper, more genuine, and more moral than that which rests upon international convention. But by this real neutrality he cannot mean merely that which results in advantage to either party, since he admits that to prohibit the exportation of arms would only tip the balance the other way. In some way he feels that the Teutonic tip would be more neutral than the present Allied tip. His point seems to be that in the desired state of affairs the decisive weight would be that natural to the conditions, and not one contributed by us, or, as he suggests, that we would have made no positive contribution to the success of either party. Moral neutrality would thus mean the elimination of the neutral States so far as possible from the international situation, so that no belligerent could derive advantage from its trade, and, carried to its logical result, it would issue in strict non-intercourse, since the distinction of contraband and non-contraband is purely legal.

Now upon this interpretation there seems but one thing to say; that is, that the distinction of positive and negative assistance is too elusive to serve as a foundation for distinguishing moral from legal neutrality. It is true that from the standpoint of the individual we are furnishing very positive aid to the Allies, but from the point of view of the nation it would be a far more positive action to depart from accepted usage at a time when the only motive could be tenderness for the belligerent suffering most from the present legal status. It would mean breach of faith with the society of nations, and, while there are cases in individual experience when custom has to give way to the demands of the situation, impersonal entities whose lives are essentially matters of contract, as are those of nations, meet these situations far less frequently. To tip the balance now would be a far more positive and purposive interference with the struggle than is all the present export of arms and ammunition.

Moreover, Professor Francke seems to imply by his terms that there is a certain moral value in neutrality as such, whereas, save for the strict non-resister, there may be a distinct value in taking sides. Neutrality is, in its essence, a legal thing, and the very term moral neutrality verges on self-contradiction. And, therefore, the meaning of the concept is exhausted when a nation has complied with the principles agreed upon by its fellows for its conduct during war. Beyond that, individuals are free in their attitudes and their expression. That the vast majority of the people in this country are glad that legal neutrality results in advantage to the Allies there can be little doubt, and they are perfectly willing, and with good consciences, to assume the responsibility of becoming one of the decisive factors in the issue of the war, even at the cost of not being "morally" neutral.

NORMAN WILDE,
University of Minnesota.

Instead of Flowers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Recently I had occasion to visit a Western hospital several times and noticed the large quantity of cut flowers which were sent there. One instance came under my observation where so many flowers were sent to one patient that they had to be removed on account of the strong odor. It occurred to me that the money spent on these flowers could be used to so much better purpose if it were either presented to some charitable institution or given to the war fund. Acknowledgment for such presentations could be made to the donor, also to the patient, stating donor's name.

Flowers represent a great deal of sentiment and friendly greeting, but do you not believe that greater joy would be experienced by the patient in the reflection that the suffering which he or she endured was the means of bringing substantial comfort to the needy and unfortunate?

M. H. LEHMAN.

St. Joseph, Mo., Aug. 2, 1915.

Three Others.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an article in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning the statement is made that the withdrawal of the Pacific Mail Company from the transpacific trade "leaves one steamer to fly the American flag on the Pacific Ocean, the Minnesota, owned by the Great Northern Steamship Company of Seattle."

Kindly permit me to call to your attention that this statement is in error. It may be true in so far as American ships to the Orient are concerned, but the Oceanic Steamship Company has for many years and is now operating American built, owned, and operated ships, the steamers Sierra, Sonoma, and Ventura, in the transpacific trade between San Francisco and Australia.

H. E. BURNETT,
T. P. Agent, Oceanic S. S. Co.

New York, Aug. 14, 1915.

Classic Music.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every once in a while some one complains about a little street band playing "Die Wacht am Rhein" is classical, but "Tipperary," like most of the other music that comes from England, is trash.

R. F. SANFORD.

Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 13, 1915.

WHY GERMANY CAN AFFORD TO TALK PEACE.

A Turkish Propagandist Casts Up the Profit and Loss Account of a Year's Work in Conquest—A Profitable Business So Far.

By ZIA MUFTY-ZADE BEY.

New York, Aug. 12, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Rumors of peace overtures by Germany to Russia are largely commented on by the press. But, as generally is the case, the credit is denied to Germany and her allies, and the onlookers are led to consider it as a proof of weakness, so that, in case of negotiations, the Allies may again be backed by the moral support of neutrals in an effort to get through their diplomacy results not deserved by their military achievements.

The truth is that such overtures would be made only to put a stop to the horrible destruction of life and property resulting from this war in which Russia, led by the Czar's ambitious camarilla, has plunged the Old World. To see in it any possible sign of weakness or discouragement on the part of Germany and her allies is, to say the least, childish. Financially, economically and militarily Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey are now in a better situation than at any previous time. A little thought and the adaptation of a sort of "profit and loss" account would easily prove it. Let us draw the trial balance of the first year's operation and consider the results.

The victories of German arms in the east and the west have brought into the borders of the German Empire the wealthiest districts of Europe in coal, copper, iron, &c., as well as the most industrious and most productive provinces of the enemy. The same can be said of the Austro-Hungarian armies, who, besides greatly helping the Germans in the Russian campaign, are successfully holding at bay the Italians and Serbians, and of the Turkish armies, whose victories on Russian territory and in the Dardanelles effectually show that the vitality of the empire has not been diminished by the Balkan war.

In all the three empires railroad facilities, mining, industrial and agricultural developments have greatly improved under the direct national management which, through the fatherly administration of Governmental offices, has rendered them more than ever self-sustaining. As for their financial situation, the "blockade" by Great Britain has greatly helped the central empires, which, denied of all external support, have not had the temptation of spending their money in foreign purchases, with the net result that every single cent spent during the last year by Germany and her allies has further stimulated their productivity and increased their own national wealth by keeping every ounce of gold in their respective countries.

As for the situation of the Allies, it is true that they can dispose of more men in the course of time—but soldiers have to be equipped and officered. They can and do get the equipments and ammunition they want in foreign countries, but they have to pay cash for them, which has turned their credit balance in favor of their purveyors to such an extent that England sees herself obliged to ship gold to the United States, her pound sterling has lost nearly 5 per cent., and she has been obliged, as well as France, to draw on all the private reserves of her citizens to face her financial obligations. The British Government was forced to raise the interest on her loans. The Russian ruble has lost more than 50 per cent. In regard to ammunition, the huge amounts congesting the ports of London, Liverpool, Archangel, and Vladivostok are as useless to their owners, who cannot dispose of them because of the disorganization of their railroads, as the overproduction of cotton is to the Southern grower whose products are flooding the American docks because of lack of shipping facilities and of British selfishness.

Now, as for officering their soldiers, Kitchener's army may be of 4,000,000 men and could be even much more numerous in case of conscription, but what good are millions of men if the list of officers, from commander of army corps to uncommissioned officer, is not complete? What good would it be to the Standard Oil Company, for instance, to have hundreds and hundreds of bookkeepers if they had no district managers, managers, and directors? We see the results: Kitchener's army is immobilized on a thirty-mile front and the Russian hordes are beating a hasty retreat, leaving in the hands of the Germans entire units of thousands of soldiers officered at the rate of 3 to 3,000. And just as a bookkeeper cannot become, as a rule, a manager or a director inside a short time, officers cannot be formed inside a few months, or even a few years.

On the other hand, the world, looking through the censored glasses of the Allies, was led to believe that after the first few months the military capacity of the Germans would decrease at least at the same ratio as the increase in the military capacities of the Allies; and today, a year after the opening of hostilities, we see Germany victorious in the greatest military operation ever conceived in history, the net results giving her so far the mastery of Lemberg, Przemysl, Chelm, Lublin, Ivangorod, Warsaw, Pultusk, Ostrow and Mittau, dimming even her first achievement in which she conquered Liége, Namur, Mons and Charlerol at the very beginning of hostilities. The results show that instead of weakening Germany and her allies have increased their potentiality, whereas the Allies, even with the help of Italy, have, to say the least, remained stationary, and greatly lost their morale, as witnessed by several letters of English officers published latey in THE NEW YORK TIMES. If Germany offered peace to Russia, why not be fair and admire her sincere wish to stop this horrid slaughter? And above all, why not show to the Allies and their people the right situation so that they can realize their plight and take advantage of the offer?

It is true that for the lasting good of Western civilization it might well be doubted whether a peace concluded now would be a boon. So if fight must be, and the Allies are willing to indorse now the moral responsibility for the lives their refusal would once more throw into the slaughter, Germany and her allies are undoubtedly willing to keep on fighting to save Western civilization once forever from the Russian menace—to free, as they have done for Poland, from the Muscovites, such superior and more civilized nations as the Ukrainians and to redeem for their legitimate owners Bessarabia, Macedonia, Finland, the Caucasus and the Baltic Provinces. And, in this second stage of the war waged by the three empires to free enslaved nationalities, the central powers would undoubtedly apply the slogan "everybody master in his own country" to the huge colonies owned by France and England, should those two nations choose to further back Russia.

ZIA MUFTY-ZADE BEY.

MR. BARNES ON PRIVILEGE.

Laws Limiting Hours of Labor Withdraw from People a Right.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial comment yesterday on the proposed constitutional amendment introduced by the Committee on Legislative Powers and Limitations, you seemed to have missed the point involved in the proposal.

This proposal simply declares that there shall be in the fundamental law of the State, which is the Constitution, a prohibition upon the Legislature to grant privilege or immunity to any class of individuals not granted equally to all the members of the State; so that if any class desires privilege or immunity, it must make its appeal to the sovereign people themselves. I cannot see how any one can object to the establishment of this principle. It in no way affects laws limiting the hours of labor, which is not a privilege to any class of individuals; it is the withdrawal of a right. This proposal does not affect legislation under the police power for which there may be a public necessity. It does shut the door, unless the people themselves so will, upon pension legislation for old or young, sickness insurance, and various other forms of socialistic legislation which are in contemplation.

I have offered a resolution that this proposal, if adopted by the convention, be submitted to the voters in 1917, in order that the people may have two years in which to discuss and thereby come to a comprehension of this subject, which is, in my judgment, of the greatest importance to all the members of the State.

WILLIAM BARNES.

New York, Aug. 14, 1915.

The Inaccessible Heart.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Catholic Bishop of Strassburg (Alsace) has addressed to his diocese a confidential letter-circular from which I glean, among other recommendations, the following:

As there are few priests called to do active military service, it behooves those who stay at home to support cheerfully all sacrifices imposed by the war. They must avoid to have their opinions misinterpreted. They must not be suspected of being the enemies of Germany. They must not use in public or in private the French language, nor propagate any war news displeasing to the authorities. They must not, when praying, pronounce the Latin words as the French priests pronounce Latin words. I have confidence in my clergy. By such acts as I recommend they will prove that they are not the enemies of the Kaiser and of the empire.

Forty-five years ago today, Aug. 13, the bombardment of Strassburg began, and soon after—the 28th of September, 1870—Strassburg capitulated. Have not the Germans confirmed Paul Deroulede's poem, "You have taken our land but our hearts you will never get!" And they talk of annexing Belgium and Northern France!

JONAS LIPPMANN,
Formerly of the Journal d'Alsace.

New York, Aug. 13, 1915.

Clean Transfers in France.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with amusement the letter bravely signed "A Hun." This proud upholder of German Kultur may be interested to know that France, too, has found the way to give sanitary transfers with the simple help of a rubber-covered wand. We should all like the luxury of a courteous car conductor and spotless transfers, but clean transfers do not make a nation.

L. W.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 13, 1915.

INVENTIONS ARE FOR MEN.

They Have the Money to Buy All the Labor-Saving Devices.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Quoting from THE TIMES of July 30: "It is the extent of obstinacy or the disinclination of women to use labor-saving inventions, not the fact or existence of it, which deserves, if anything does, to be called feminine and to be utilized as a warrant for masculine vauntings of superiority in this particular direction."

Expatiating on this point, let me suggest that a main element in the use of labor-saving devices is money with which to purchase them. One cannot say that women have a disinclination to use domestic inventions until one knows whether the women who would profit by them have the purchasing money. A little light is shed on this point by the recent reply of farm women all over this country to queries sent them by the Federal Department of Agriculture. With marked unanimity their cry is that, while their husbands have the family cash with which to buy reapers and other devices, the wives are given no control over the family earnings, which would enable them to buy household devices to lighten their own labor. In other words, the supported housewife must first win the interest and consent of her male supporter before she can purchase any labor saver. The farmer has regarded the reaper as a necessity. He has not regarded the vacuum cleaner in that way. His has been the power to choose, in general, between these two implements or to decide whether both shall be possessed.

In the cities, women who can afford labor-saving instruments generally have them, but many a splendid woman has to choose between an electric washer and similar inventions and a child's schooling, in which case she bravely educates the child and gives of her own brawn with little or no complaint. There are other elements that enter, too, such as the income necessary to pay the rent of a house that is supplied with electricity.

The woman servant, like the workman in industry, has doubtless resisted labor savers, for they spelled unemployment to both. Since a market output was not the reason for the employment of the domestic, however, she has not been forced to submit to her woman employer as the workman has been forced to submit to his employer.

In a progressive little town in the West, the advantage of modern domestic inventions is being enthusiastically extended to housewives and gleefully accepted by them through the municipal ownership of the electric plant and the social-mindedness of city officials who supply electricity very cheaply to the homes and encourage the use of vacuum cleaners, cookers, washers, and other electric conveniences. Votes for women might very well lead to a great inventive stimulus and the means of the possible application of domestic appliances to household drudgery.

MARY BEARD

ELIXIR OF YOUTH MADE INTO FARCE

"Some Baby!" the Work of Three Playwrights, Is Shown at the Fulton.

FRANK LALOR IS AMUSING

He and Mr. Arthur and Miss Janvier Do Their Best in a Somewhat Laborious Play.

SOME BABY—A new farce, in three acts, by Zellah Covington and Jules Simonson, revised by Percival Knight; in the Fulton Theatre.

Sylvia Smythe.....Francine Larrimore
Miss Alvina Smythe.....Emma Janvier
Mrs. Vivvart.....Beth Franklyn
Philip Stanton.....John Arthur
General George Linney.....Ernest Stallard
Sheriff Higgins.....Gilbert Clayton
Dr. Josiah Smythe.....Frank Lalor
Mrs. Philip Jones.....Sara Biala
Philip Jones.....Robert Lewis
"Judge" Sanderson.....Sam Edwards

"Some Baby!" is the uninviting and quite uninspired title of the new play in three acts which made its first bid for New York's laughter last evening at the Fulton Theatre. Zellah Covington and Jules Simonson were the original authors in the sense that they wrote it first, whereupon, according to the record set forth upon the program, Percival Knight tried his hand at rewriting it. For their fun, these three collaborators have drawn upon the ancient humors of alchemy and have thereby evolved a product that is very funny at times and not so very funny at others. The work of their hands is an intermittently amusing farce.

"Some Baby!" is really a bright idea gone wrong. It is admirable farce material none too skillfully used.

The story deals with the woes of a peppery old professor who has grown pardonably irritable in a quarter-century quest of the elusive elixir of youth. At last he spends an apprehensive and miserable day in the conviction that the restorer he has invented has not only turned a venerable dog into a puppy, but has turned his own daughter and a venerable General into babes in arms.

How the eager and incredulous old inventor is misled into his first confusion and how, by having two strange infants carried in and out of doors, in and out of windows, up and down stairs, and from time to time left casually about the living room, that confusion is sedulously maintained, so that "Some Baby!" may extend into a full evening's entertainment, all this is part of the mechanics of the farce which simply defy any coherent report for the morning after. Much of this is pretty laboriously accomplished, and it might as well be admitted that the machinery of the new play needs a bit of that extraordinary elixir of the professor's. There were times when it could be heard creaking ominously above the accommodating laughter of an amiable first-night audience.

That this laughter does not continue in uninterrupted guffaws from the beginning of the first act to the end of the third is no fault of several members of the cast, who toil prodigiously and succeed in being most amusing. These are Frank Lalor, John Arthur and Emma Janvier.

Mr. Lalor, first established as a favorite in this neighborhood during the long run of "The Pink Lady" at the New Amsterdam, is as round and as changeless as the sun. He has the advantage of an enormously amusing entrance, and he is quite comic throughout. Mr. Arthur, a young actor who made a most favorable impression in "Maria Rosa," is genuinely entertaining in "Some Baby!" displaying a farce gravity that is positively tearful. He is very able. And then there is Miss Janvier, with whom retirement from the stage has meant something more than merely laying off for the Summer. Her reappearance follows an absence of six long years. She is welcome back, and plays with much humor a still hopeful spinster, a rôle of the sort Ada Lewis is usually asked to play.

Francine Larrimore, a diminutive actress who combines some of the mannerisms of Vivian Martin with others curiously reminiscent of Madge Kennedy, does well enough as the professor's daughter, and Sam Edwards is funny as a complacent lawyer who is consoling sure that he can do great work on the appeal if any one is convicted of murder for the disappearance of the General. As the General and a talkative neighbor, Ernest Stallard and Beth Franklyn scarcely add to the evening's hilarity.

By way of a postscript to this report on the first night of "Some Baby," it must be said that not quite all the opportunities for offensively suggestive lines have been allowed to remain unemployed.

'CHIN-CHIN' COMES BACK.

Big Audience Welcomes Montgomery and Stone at the Globe.

"Chin-Chin" came back to the Globe Theatre last night after giving up its place in Broadway's incandescent sun for several weeks to allow the players a well-earned rest. From the size and enthusiasm of the audience that welcomed this remarkable entertainment back the performance might have been its premiere and the night a cool September one instead of the beginning of the play's forty-fourth week at the end of a far-from-perfect day. There was the usual fringe of standees at the back of the parquet, and when Fred Stone and David Montgomery came bounding down the stairs of the toy bazaar for the first time the applause stopped the proceedings for several minutes while the comedians bowed and grinned.

Except for several minor changes the piece remains as it was when first presented in the Globe last September. Allene Crater, who is Mrs. Stone, is in the rôle of Zelma Rawiston, the original Widow Twankey. This is Mrs. Stone's first appearance since "The Lady of the Slipper." Then Oscar Ragland has succeeded Charles Aldrich as Abanazar. The children are missing, because it would be difficult to take care of them when the play goes on tour, and there are one or two other changes that the seasoned Chin-Chinner might notice. But all the high lights remain so that "Chin-Chin" is still, and is likely to continue for some time, the best blend of melody, comedy, and good taste that New York has seen in a number of years. The toe dancing of Violet Zell and Mr. Stone, the feats of Mlle. Falloffski on the dappled grey in the circus ring, Douglas Stevenson's singing of "Goodbye Girls, I'm Through," and the beauty of Helen Falconer are still present and potent. Altogether it's very good, Eddie."

The return engagement is to be a brief one. At the end of three weeks the play will go to Chicago for a long stay.

Burlesque Again at Daly's.

Daly's Theatre was reopened last night as a home of burlesque. Last Winter the historic playhouse was given over to this form of entertainment for a short period till the police objected to the nature of the performance. Since then there have been some improvements made in the theatre itself. The opening attraction was "The Winners," with Snitz Moore and George B. Scanlon as the stars.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Aug. 14th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 18.21 cents per pound.—Advt.

MRS. EVELYN FRANCIS WEDS

New York Society Woman Marries Count de Perigny.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The marriage took place Saturday at the Catholic Church in Warwick Street, London, of Mrs. Evelyn Francis, daughter of the late Jabez A. Bostwick of 800 Fifth Avenue, New York, and Count de Perigny, sub-Lieutenant of the Nineteenth Regiment of French Dragoons.

Mrs. Francis has spent much of her time abroad. Her father died in Aug., 1892. She is a sister of the late Mrs. Nellie B. Morrell Cary of New York. In 1913 Mrs. Francis filed a petition in the Surrogate's Court of New York asking for a report on a trust fund of $630,000 left by her father. Her mother is spending part of the Summer at Lenox.

MISS CHAPMAN ENGAGED.

Daughter of E. R. Chapman to Wed Captain Sir J. E. Wilmot.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The Daily Telegraph announces the engagement of Captain Sir John Eardley Wilmot of the Rifle Brigade to Amabel, daughter of Elverton R. Chapman of New York.

Miss Chapman's father has been a prominent figure in Wall Street for the last twenty-five years. He is the President of the Hudson Trust Company, and has a large estate at Lakeville, L. I., which is surrounded by the estates of Payne Whitney, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Joseph P. Grace.

Acworth-Conquest Engagement.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The Times announces the engagement of Robert Folger Westcott Conquest, only son of Charles Conquest of Philadelphia, and Rosamund Alys, younger daughter of H. A. Acworth, C. I. E., of Bombay and Malvern.

A Bridge Party for War Babies.

A benefit bridge party for the war babies of Europe is to be given tomorrow afternoon at the West Shore Club, Long Branch, N. J., under the auspices of the Mercy Committee of New Jersey. The proceeds are to be devoted to the purchase of 500 nursery kits for the war babies. Many prominent society women are interested in the affair. Mrs. R. W. Hawkesworth is to act as hostess.

A Play in Aid of Jewish Home.

Performances of a play entitled "The Two Sergeants" will be given next Saturday afternoon and evening in the People's Theatre, in the Bowery, under the auspices of the Federation of the Rumanian Jews of America, for the benefit of the Jewish Home for Convalescents. This institution is at Grand View on the Hudson, and will be opened Aug. 29. The drama will be acted in the Rumanian language by a company headed by Sabina Lakser of the Rumanian Theatre, Bucharest.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Belmont, (Miss Margaret F. Andrews,) who were married at Newport on Saturday, arrived in New York yesterday, and are staying at the St. Regis.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Francis Hyde of 36 West Fifty-eighth Street left yesterday for the West, where they will join the Panama-Pacific Fair at San Francisco.

Mrs. W. Lanier Washington is at Bar Harbor, to remain until early in September.

The Duchess of Manchester has arrived in London, and is staying at the home of her brother-in-law, Lord Charles Montagu.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Marjorie Childs Carpenter, daughter of Mrs. Mary S. Carpenter, to Wesley Gibson, son of Mr. and Mrs. George R. Gibson of East Orange, N. J. Mr. Gibson is a graduate of Princeton, Class of 1910, and is a member of the Princeton and the Essex County Clubs.

There will be an informal reception in the vestibule of Grace Church tomorrow evening after the wedding of Miss Elizabeth Patterson Austen, daughter of Mrs. P. T. Austen of Brooklyn, and Walter Miller, son of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Miller. The Rev. Benjamin M. Washburn is to perform the ceremony at 8:30 o'clock.

Arrivals from Liverpool.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the Orduna from Liverpool were:

J. W. Belisle, W. H. Bickle, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Boyce, Miss F. W. Boyce, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Fox, R. N. Goode, W. A. Greenslade, Mr. and Mrs. T. Lloyd, F. A. Powell, Miss E. M. Sears, R. Sears, D. C. Thompson, A. S. Vernay, H. O. Wotten, and J. S. Stokes.

THE WEEK IN THE THEATRES.

The theatres are rapidly filling with new plays. Last week brought "The Boomerang," a new comedy, to the Belasco Theatre; "Search Me," a new farce by the author of "Officer 666," to the Gaiety, and "Under Five," a war melodrama, to the Hudson. Also "The Merry Countess," one of last season's daintiest musical comedies, returned to the Knickerbocker for a short stay. Ziegfeld's "Follies" are still in the New Amsterdam, the best Summer show of several years. "Fays to Advertise" will end its engagement of a year in the Cohan Theatre Saturday night.

A condensed version of the wordless play, "Sumurun," originally produced in Berlin by Max Reinhardt was presented yesterday in the New Brighton Theatre. Mr. Orlynski acted the rôle of the Hunchback, and Gertrude Hoffman was the Beautiful Slave of Fatal Enchanement. This novelty, with its delightful music by Victor Hollaender, is admirably suited for vaudeville purposes in its shortened form. The bill also includes Comfort and King, in their comedy sketch, "Coontown Divorcons"; Ed Bondell and company, in "The Lost Boy," and Edwin George, in "Almost a Juggler."

"The Marriage of Kitty," a picturization of the comedy of that title, in the Strand Theatre, this week, presents Fannie Ward for the first time as an actress for the films. The company that acted for the picture with Miss Ward in the studios of the Lasky Company included Jack Dean, Cleo Ridgeley, Richard Morris, and Mrs. Lewis McCord. The program includes the usual topical, educational, and comedy pictures.

The new feature picture in the Vitagraph Theatre is called "The Tigress." Julia Swayne Gordon acted the principal role, that of a leader of a band of criminals, and with her are seen Zena Keefe, Garry McGarry, Leo Delaney, Charles Wellesley, and George Stevens. The last installment of "The Goddess" is being shown this week. Among the shorter pictures are "Their Night Out," with Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew; "A City Rube," and "The Romance of a Handkerchief."

Esie Janis, who will be seen next month on the stage of the Globe in a new comedy, is to be seen on the screen of the Broadway Theatre this week in one of the plays she recently made and acted before the lens. It is called "Nearly a Lady." "The Bank" is the title of the Charles Chaplin film on view.

In the Eighty-first Street Theatre the first half of the week a picturization of the melodrama, "A Royal Family," is being projected. The star of the picture is Ann Murdock, who is to come to the Lyceum shortly in a revival of "The Duke of Killicrankie."

"The Birth of a Nation" is still being shown in the Liberty Theatre. It has already been exhibited there more than 400 times.

Ford's dance revue, the Minstrel Four, and feats by Little Hip, a baby elephant, are features of the American Roof's program.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

A new farce by Frank Ferguson, entitled "A Queen High," will be placed in rehearsal shortly by Edgar J. MacGregor. Mr. Ferguson is the author of many vaudeville playlets. The company will include Rose Coghlan, Minnie Dupree, Alice Fisher, Lucille Watson, Edward Emery, Louis Massen, and Grace Reals.

The first performance of Edgar Selwyn's new comedy, "Rolling Stones," will be given tonight in the Harris Theatre. The curtain will rise at 8:15 o'clock.

A special performance of "Twin Beds," with the original Fulton Theatre company, will be given Thursday, Aug. 26, in Newport.

Olive Thomas has been added to the cast of the new "Midnight Frolic," which will be produced on the New Amsterdam Roof next Monday night.

Winchell Smith, co-author of "The Boomerang," will accompany the company that will appear in "The New Henrietta" on tour to Los Angeles to rehearse the play. The players, including William H. Crane, Thomas W. Ross, Maclyn Arbuckle, Amelia Bingham, and Mabel Taliaferro, will leave tomorrow on a special car for California.

SAYS DR. PROESCHEL FOUND TYPHUS GERM

Announcement Comes Fifteen Months After Dr. Harry Plotz's Discovery.

PITTSBURGH DOCTOR HOME

While Abroad He Lectured on His Alleged Discovery and Got Offer to Enter German Army.

The Staats-Zeitung yesterday published an interview with Drs. Fred Proeschel and H. A. Seil of Pittsburgh, who returned on the Rotterdam after five months in Germany and Austria.

"During his work in the German and Austrian hospitals," says the narrative, "Dr. Proeschel devoted much study to the spotted typhus, that disease which has made such terrible ravages in Serbia and Russia and to some extent in Austria. He says he has discovered the germ of the disease. He lectured on his discovery before the Vienna Pathological Institute, the Frankfurt Institute for Experimental Therapy, and the Berlin Pathological Institute, and as a result received a very flattering offer to enter the service of the army. This he refused, being unwilling to tie himself up, and wishing rather to utilize the present war for a thorough investigation of the typhus.

"With this end in view he will try to gain access to the Russian army, since the most numerous and severest cases of typhus have been found there. While the practice of inoculation for cholera has been proved of exceptional value in the German and Austro-Hungarian armies, the anti-typhus serum, he says, has not been of equal value and much better results have been obtained in America. In spite of this the German army is fairly free from typhus, but the Austro-Hungarian troops have suffered severely.

"Should the future prove," the Staats-Zeitung continues, "that Dr. Proeschel has really made the phenomenal discovery of the germ of typhus, the name of the young scientist, who received his scientific education at German universities, will be mentioned with those of Virchow and Ehrlich, to the latter of whom he was assistant."

The germ of typhus was discovered in the Spring of 1914 by Dr. Harry Plotz, attached to the pathological department of Mt. Sinai Hospital, who was at that time only 24 years old and had been out of the College of Physicians and Surgeons only a year. The first news of this discoverey was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of May 12, 1914, and in consequence of the fact that the first news was given by a lay paper Dr. Plotz was not allowed to read the paper or announce the discovery before the American Association of Physicians, in their convention, which met on the following day at Atlantic City. A paper describing the discovery and forecasting the discovery of a vaccine was published a few days later in The Journal of the American Medical Association.

About a year later, on April 13, 1915, Dr. Plotz and his co-workers, Dr. George Baehr and Dr. Peter K. Olitzky, read papers at the meeting of the New York Pathological Society detailing their experiments as a result of which, they said, they had found a vaccine which they thought would be efficient against the typhus. Confidence in this vaccine is shown by the fact that Dr. Hans Zinsser, professor of bacteriology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons and President of the New York Pathological Society, was inoculated with this vaccine before sailing with the American Red Cross Sanitary Commission to fight the typhus in Serbia and Austro-Hungary. Thus Dr. Plotz's discovery of the bacillus admitted of no doubt was the belief expressed by Dr. Hideyo Noguchi and other eminent bacteriologists.

Dr. Proeschel sailed on March 28, 1915, before Dr. Plotz had announced his vaccine, and surprise is expressed by physicians at his statement that much better results have been obtained with anti-typhus serum in America than in Austria-Hungary. It is pointed out that there has been no epidemic of typhus in this country since the use of inoculation against typhus began to be considered and that any use of vaccine here must be very limited. The interview does not record Dr. Proeschel as mentioning any of the Plotz discoveries.

The two physicians made the trip in the interest of a chemical company which deals in radium, in order to study the effects of radium and vanadium in the therapy of wounds. Their observations convinced them, it is said, that the experiments with radium were "not exactly successful, but not discouraging"; but that vanadium acted as a disinfectant, deodorizer, and a stimulant to the healing of the wound.

MORE WEBER AND FIELDS.

They Continue Reminiscing at the Palace.

Remaining in town for another week, Joe Weber and Lew Fields, who have returned to vaudeville after an absence of eighteen years, are the especial joy of the present entertaining program at the Palace. They find their favorite jokes have not grown stale and now they are bringing forth and dusting off a fresh assortment of the old tricks. They still cling, however, to that delightful pool game where Weber is far too shrewd to let Fields know what ball he intends to send into the pocket.

Elsewhere in the bill Harry Fox and Yancsi Dolly entertain in the peculiarly lackadaisical manner which he calls Summer acting. Judging from the affable reception accorded yesterday afternoon, he still finds it easy to convince an audience that "the kid is clever." Gus Van and Joe Schenck, prime vaudeville favorites both, sing a few songs in their best manner, and Ruth Roye sings a few in hers. Trovato does some curious clowning with a violin.

The bill's blemish is an elaborate and expensively staged dramatic half-portion called "The Peace Cry," which would seem to be an exceedingly poor excuse for some high-sounding sentiments on the subject of our exports of munitions. This playlet does not impress. Once again a cause dear to the heart of the German Embassy has had hard luck in its advocate.

TALKS IN THIMBLE THEATRE

W. G. Blakie Murdoch Tells of "England in War Times."

W. G. Blakie Murdoch, an English writer, spoke in Charles Edison's Little Thimble Theatre yesterday afternoon on the subject of "England in War Times." Mr. Murdoch, who is a contributor to a number of English periodicals, is going to make a tour of the United States telling of changed condition in England. He crossed on the Cunarder Orduna when that boat was the target for a German submarine's torpedo that luckily missed its mark, and he told of seeing the periscope of the craft in the offing.

The musical program was made up of selections on the phonograph and piano solos by Miss Ruth Ryan, a young pianiste who was a pupil of the late Raphael Joseffy. Liszt, Chopin, Mozkowski, Hensell, and Joseffy were the composers represented in Miss Ryan's program.

$500,000 Loss in Isle of Pines.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Aug. 16.—The authorities of the Isle of Pines estimate the damage due to the cyclone at $500,000.

1 DEAD; 10 PROSTRATED; WILL BE COOLER TODAY

Weather Bureau Says Hurricane Will Not Come This Way—Showers Predicted.

After a day in which there were a large number of heat prostrations and at least one death traceable to the intense heat, the Weather Bureau last night predicted there would be showers today and cooler weather. Tomorrow, the bureau predicted, will be partly cloudy.

The tropical hurricane which reached as far north as Texas and near-by States yesterday will in no way affect weather conditions here, the local weather man said last night. It was moving northwest and was expected to lose most of its strength before it reached far inland.

The Dead.

ANETH, ANTHONY, 24 years old, of 4,226 Park Avenue.

Prostrated.

BERFELKEN, DAVID, 45 years old, 202 East 115th Street; overcome at 32 East Fourth Street and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

BLOCK, JENNIE—29, operator, of 544 Clarkson Street, Brooklyn, removed from Fifth Avenue and Thirty-second Street to Bellevue Hospital.

BUTCHER, THEODORE, 70, canvasser, 325 East 124th Street, taken to his home from Third Avenue and 162d Street.

DONLON, GEORGE, 23, laborer, 208 West Eighty-eighth Street, taken from 448 West Twenty-eighth Street to New York Hospital.

HANLEY, PETER, 26, 330 East Thirty-eighth Street, overcome and treated at home.

KAN, JOHN W., 23, stenographer, 146 Front Street, removed from Pearl and Pine Streets to his home.

LOVEJOY, GERTRUDE, 28, nurse, of Plattekill, N. Y., overcome twice and taken to Harlem and Lincoln Hospitals.

MALLON, MARTIN, 45, laborer, 120 West Ninety-seventh Street, taken from his home to Knickerbocker Hospital.

SCHACHT, MATTHEW, 16 years old, 1,028 Sailes Street, the Bronx, removed from Norris Avenue and 148th Street, the Bronx, to Lincoln Hospital.

UNIDENTIFIED WOMAN, 60 years old, overcome in Tompkins Square Park. Removed to Bellevue.

Anthony Aneth paced about his apartment early yesterday morning complaining to his wife that he could not sleep on account of the heat. She fell asleep while he was sitting by a window at the rear of the apartment trying to keep cool. When she awoke she called him and there was no answer. From the window she saw his body lying in the yard of the building three stories below. The theory of the police was that Aneth seated himself on the window sill to get the benefit of the light breeze, and, dozing, fell out.

Miss Lovejoy was overcome by the heat at 135th Street and Seventh Avenue and taken to Harlem Hospital during the morning. She left the hospital after being treated, but was again overcome during the afternoon at 382 East 149th Street. This time she was taken to Lincoln Hospital.

PRINCESS ENTERS NUNNERY

Sister of Austria's Future Empress Becomes a Novice in England.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The Princess Francesca di Bourbon-Parma made her profession as a nun at the Benedictine Convent of St. Cecilia at Ryde, Isle of Wight, yesterday in the presence of the Catholic Bishop of Portsmouth.

Prince Sixte and Prince Xavier, her brothers, who are serving as officers in the Belgian Army in Flanders, made a special visit to Ryde to attend the ceremony.

Princess Francesca in entering a nunnery joins her sister, Princess Adelaide, who is already known as Sister Maria Benedicta.

A younger sister is the Princess Zita, who, not quite four years ago, at the age of nineteen, married the Archduke Charles Francis Joseph of Austria, who is now the heir presumptive to the Royal and Imperial Throne of Austria-Hungary. A half-brother is an officer in the Austrian cavalry.

Princess Francesca has six brothers and six sisters and three half-brothers and four half-sisters. She formerly had another half-sister, Princess Marie Immaculée, but she died a little over a year ago.

War, however, is not the only thing which has disrupted the family of the Dukes de Bourbon-Parma. Insanity is said to be deeply rooted in it, although to what extent the present numerous generation is afflicted has never been revealed. The family belongs to a branch of the Spanish Bourbon dynasty, which intermarried with the Austrian Hapsburgs in the eighteenth century and through them acquired the Italian duchy of Parma, which they lost at the time of the Unification of Italy.

The late Duke de Bourbon-Parma took for his first wife Princess Maria Pia of the Sicilian Bourbons, whose ancestress is encountered by Dante in the fifth canto of the "Pugatorio." This Princess, who died in 1882, was the Duke's own cousin. She left him with three sons and five daughters, only one of whom is said to be normal. He is not the present head of the house, Duke Henry, but Princess Maria Pia's last child, Prince Elie, who is now the Colonel of the Sixth Austrian Dragoons. In 1908, at the age of 23, he married his cousin, Princess Marie Anne, Archduchess of Austria. They have four normal children, two boys and two girls.

When Princess Maria Pia died in 1882, the late Duke waited two years and then married Princess Maria Antonia de Parma, another cousin, who had borne him twelve children at the time of his death in 1907. She still survives as the Dowager Duchess. She is the youngest of the Braganza Princesses, and the aunt of Miguel Braganza, who married Miss Anita Stewart, now the Duchess Vizeu.

Of the Dowager Duchess's children only Princess Zita is married. There is a tradition in the family that before his first marriage the late Duke made love to the daughter of a gypsy. The latter cursed him and said that the curse would last until he or a son should lead to the altar a girl of humble birth. When Zita came her mother is said to have compromised with fate by naming her after the Kitchen Saint, the last and most humble saint in the calendar, and so succeeded, in her case at least, in averting the curse. As an infant she learned to lisp the couplet which memorializes her patroness:

"Z is for Zita, the poor kitchen maid.
She prayed and she prayed and she prayed and she prayed."

WINS BRIDE IN THE TOMBS.

Dr. F. A. McGuire, Prison Physician, to Marry Mrs. Wilson, Matron.

From the gloomy walls of the Tombs Prison there emerged a ray of romance yesterday when Dr. Frank A. McGuire, the Tombs physician, admitted that he was soon to marry Mrs. Delia V. Wilson, the prison matron. He referred all questions as to the exact date of the wedding to the prospective bride.

Mrs. Wilson would say nothing further than that the doctor's statement was true. Mrs. Wilson is a trained nurse, living at 420 East 153d Street. She was appointed matron of the tombs six months ago, when she first met Dr. McGuire. She sent her resignation to Commissioner Davis yesterday morning with a request that it take effect immediately.

Dr. McGuire is a widower and lives at 74 West 85th Street. He has a son fighting with the Allies in Flanders.

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LANGELOTH LEAVES $5,267,075 ESTATE

American Metal Company Head Wills $3,334,562 to Charitable Institutions.

BEQUESTS TO HIS EMPLOYES

Fund of $150,000 to Maintain Schools and Playgrounds in Town Named After Him.

Jacob Langeloth, mining man, and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the American Metal Company, left a net estate of $5,267,075 when he died at his country home in Riverside, Conn., on Aug. 14, 1914, according to the appraisal filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday by Transfer Tax Appraiser Ludden.

There are bequests to charitable, religious, and educational institutions aggregating $3,334,562, of which $3,141,562, the residuary estate, at the death of the widow, Mrs. Valeria Langeloth, is to be used for the establishment of a home to be known in memory of Mrs. Langeloth as the Valeria Home.

The widow is to receive in her lifetime all her husband's personal effects and jewelry, automobiles, &c., appraised at $8,774; his wines, appraised at $2,230; a cash bequest of $250,000, and an annuity of $100,000.

There is a trust fund of $150,000 created and left in the hands of the trustees of the estate, Carl M. Loeb and Otto Sussman, to be devoted to the establishment and maintenance of schools, playgrounds, hospitals, &c., for the benefit of the residents of Langeloth, Penn. Other institutional bequests are: $5,000 each to Mt. Sinai Hospital, the German Hospital, the Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, Columbia University, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art; $2,500 to the Mannheimer Park Gesellschaft of Germany; $2,000 to the Charity Organization Society; and $8,500 to a number of other institutions.

Katharina Langeloth, a sister-in-law, receives a life annuity of $5,000, and there are life annuities of $900 and $400, respectively, for the benefit of Augusta Keller and Betty Burggraf, friends of the testator. Bequests of "two months' salary" to each of the employes with the American Metal Company for two years or more, range from $60 to $3,000.

The assets include bank deposits of $451,857; household furnishings, rugs, &c., at the apartments of the decedent at 636 Fifth Avenue, appraised at $8,774; due from the American Metal Company for services, $40,442; other personalty, $117; and stocks and bonds aggregating an assessed valuation of $5,015,992.

The larger stock holdings include the testator's 4,300 shares in the American Metal Company, appraised at $1,204,000; 2,000 shares of the F. W. Woolworth Company, preferred, $224,000; 2,000 shares of the common stock of the same corporation, $168,000; 2,350 shares of the Studebaker Corporation, preferred, $190,350; 2,520 shares of the common stock of the same company, $70,560; 600 shares of the Metallurgisches Gesellschaft, $186,000; 11,400 shares of the Miami Copper Company, $171,000; 2,430 shares of the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelter and Power Company, $102,810; 4,500 shares of the Nichols Copper Company, $135,000; and 750 shares of Sears Roebuck & Co., common, $100,040, and 300 shares of the preferred stock of the same concern, $36,000.

The bond holdings of the estate included: Philippine Island Government, $50,000; the Nichols Copper Company, $175,000; Mexican Petroleum Company, $55,500, and the State of New York, $26,750.

There is no statement of the realty owned by the decedent, no mention even of the valuation of the country place at Riverside, which, being realty outside the State, is not taxable under the transfer tax law.

MRS. GRIFFIN'S WILL FILED.

Hamilton Fish Among the Relatives to Receive Legacies.

The will of Mrs. Christine Kean Griffin, who was the widow of William Preston Griffin, U. S. N., and the daughter of the late Peter Kean, disposing of an estate in excess of $100,000, was filed for probate yesterday.

The instrument directs that certain property which came to the testator from her mother, the value of which is not given, be divided into two equal shares, one-half to go to the children of the decedent's brother, John Kean, and the other half in equal shares to a number of great-nieces and great-nephews.

There is a direction that the income from $20,000 go for the life benefit of William Preston Redmond, a friend of the testator, and at his death the principal to his children. Property at Cooperstown, N. Y., is bequeathed to Mrs. John T. Frederick, another friend.

There are $1,000 cash bequests to Lewis G. Morris, rector of Christ Church at Oswego, N. Y.; the Training School for Nurses at Bellevue Hospital, the Society for the Relief of Poor Widows with Small Children, and the Morris Memorial of All Saints' Chapel at Morris, N. Y. A bequest of $500 goes to the New York Infirmary for Women and Children.

The residuary estate, the amount of which is not estimated, is to be divided equally between five nieces and five nephews, among whom are Hamilton Fish and John Kean, who are the executors.

CHAS. W. MORSE IN COURT

Accompanies Associate Who Is Summoned in Check Transaction.

Nehemia H. Campbell, associated with Charles W. Morse in the Bermuda-American Steamship Company, was summoned to Yorkville Court yesterday to explain to Magistrate Krotel a transaction involving a check for $5,000, alleged to have been given Morse last February by Mahlon Terhune, a ship broker of the Produce Exchange. Campbell was accompanied by Morse.

Terhune said that he gave Morse the check in behalf of some Chicago packers who wanted to charter the steamship Oceana. He said his understanding with Morse was that the check should not be deposited until the funds came here from Chicago and that in depositing the check and drawing most of the money against it from the Commercial Trust Company in this city Morse had not kept his word.

Joseph C. Watson, the living teller of the Commercial Trust Company, who figured as the complainant, testified regarding the deposit of the check and its equivalant withdrawal in cash. Mr. Campbell said the check had been given him by Mr. Morse, who said nothing about delaying depositing it. He deposited it and on the same day withdrew enough money against it, he said, to pay the help of the Oceana.

Magistrate Krotel said he did not see how any case had been proved against Campbell. Thomas H. Keogh, representing the complainant, asked for an adjournment to get another witness. The case was put off until Aug. 25.

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OPEN CHILDREN'S COURT.

New Building on Twenty-second Street Is Model of Its Kind.

Justice Franklin Hoyt presided at the first session of the Children's Court, which was held in the new building at 137 East Twenty-second Street, yesterday morning. In calling the calendar he said that the new court was expected to be a model for the country. It will not be formally opened until sometime in the Fall. During the day twenty-eight cases were disposed of.

"Before proceeding to the business of the day," said Justice Hoyt, "I want, on behalf of this Court, to express our gratitude at being able to use this building at the present time. For this privilege we owe thanks to the Borough President of Manhattan, to the Superintendent of Building, and to the architects who have done so much for us. When everything is finished here it is planned to dedicate the building formally to the use of the court."

The new building will afford greater opportunity for the more modern way of dealing with juvenile delinquents—without parading them as criminals, and without making them feel that their temporary trouble has created an abyss between them and reformation. Parents and relatives, during the interval before being called into court, sit in private waiting rooms connected with the courtroom. When the case is called they are ushered into the courtroom, and after it is disposed of leave it by another door. The building is four stories high. A broad marble stairway leads to the courtrooms on the second floor.

The first case disposed of in the new court was that of Simon Silverstein, 13 years old, of 103 Hester Street, charged with juvenile delinquency. He was discharged. The first commitment was that of George Seymore, 10 years old, of 171 East 102d Street, accused of violating his parole. He was sent back to the custody of the Sisters of St. Dominick.

WILLIAM P. HERRING DEAD.

Paper Manufacturer Left $1,000,000 for Founding of a University.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 16.—William P. Herring, wealthy paper manufacturer, died here today. He was 70 years old.

Mr. Herring recently made his will whereby he bequeathed his entire estate, totaling about a million dollars, for the founding of Herring's University, to be situated in this city.

William Henry Birchall.

William Henry Birchall, who died at his Summer home on Lake Umbagog, Maine, in his 72d year, will be buried this afternoon from his late home, 331 Bedford Park Boulevard. He was active in the development of the Bronx and was President of the Bronx Company. Mr. Birchall was born in Philadelphia and, being left an orphan at the age of four years was adopted by his uncle and aunt, Thomas and Ann Scriton of Bronxdale, now a part of Bronx Park. Mr. Birchall was a member of the New York Botanical Garden, the New York Zoölogical Society, the Bronx Board of Trade, the Pennsylvania Society, and the New York Athletic Club. He was also President of the Quaker Realty Company and was heavily interested in the Bronx Gas and Electric Company and other corporations. His widow and one daughter survive him.

Andrew A. Lipscomb.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Andrew A. Lipscomb, former United States Assistant District Attorney, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Jefferson Memorial Association of the United States, a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, and editor of "The Writings of Jefferson," a work in twenty volumes, died here yesterday. He was a graduate of the University of Georgia and a member of the Sigma Chi Fraternity.

Charles Herbert Shaw.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 16.—Charles Herbert Shaw, a New York lawyer, with offices at 25 Broad Street, and a member of the class of 1878, of which President Taft was also a member, died in a hospital here today as the result of a paralytic stroke. He was 60 years old and lived at 47 West Forty-third Street, New York City, where he was also a member of the University Club.

Father MacPherson Dies on Train.

The Rev. Samuel P. MacPherson, pastor of the Regina Coeli Church, Hyde Park, N. Y., died yesterday while on his way from the South to this city, in his forty-sixth year. Father MacPherson was formerly assistant pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes in this city. He died on a train near Columbia, S. C.

Ex-Premier of Hungary Dead.

BUDAPEST, Aug. 16.—Koloman von Szell, former Premier of Hungary, died this morning. He resigned the Premiership in 1903 and served subsequently as a member of the Diet.

Obituary Notes.

ALFRED STONEHOUSE, founder of the New Brunswick-South River Express Line, died in South River, N. J., yesterday, aged 44. Mr. Stonehouse went to South River in 1877 from New York. He left a widow and daughter.

WILLIAM E. KRIEGER, for many years district manager of the United Cigar Manufactures Company in South River, N. J., is dead at his home there at the age of 58. Mr. Krieger was born in Germany and came to this country when 14 years of age.

GEORGE S. ROE, 73 years old, who was at one time a member of the Bayside National Bank, died at his home, 50 South Parsons Avenue, Flushing, L. I., yesterday. He was born in Flushing. Mr. Roe succeeded to a lumber business established by his father, and later founded the Bayside Lumber Company, which was sold six years ago to a Manhattan syndicate.

Mrs. RACHEL MORGAN, widow of Thomas Morgan, died in the Hotel Asplenall at Lenox, Mass., on Saturday, where she was spending the Summer. Her husband, who died in 1911, was for forty years a wholesale feed and grain merchant, with elevators in the Wallabout Market and in Long Island City, and was one of the oldest members of the New York Produce Exchange. The funeral services will be held at 18 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, this evening.

Dr. JOSEPH MEYER, formerly for many years a practicing physician in the Eastern District of Brooklyn and a member of the staff of St. Patrick's Hospital, died on Sunday at the home of his son, 38 Bennington Avenue, Woodhaven, L. I., aged 61 years. Dr. Meyer was a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, and a member of the County and State Medical Societies. His home was at Brightwaters, L. I.

ABRAHAM PROCTOR, who died at his home, 105 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, on last Saturday, was for the last several years employed as Secretary in the office of the Bedford Branch of the Y. M. C. A. He was born in Newton, L. I., 61 years ago, and for many years lived in Boonton, N. J., where he was a member of the Common Council at one time and an elder of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Proctor is survived by his wife and two daughters.

BERNARD KERRIGAN, for forty-three years employed in the composing room of the Job department of The Brooklyn Daily Eagle, died yesterday in St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn.

CHARLES E. HOLT, 47 years old, an engraver, died on Sunday at his home, 289 Kosciusko Street, Brooklyn, from tuberculosis. He was a member of the Long Island Council, R. A., and left a widow, a son, and a daughter.

GEORGE WASHINGTON MARSHALL, a bookkeeper and a resident of Brooklyn for almost fifty years, died at his home, 6 Clinton Place on Sunday in his fifty-sixth year. Mr. Marshall was a native of

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KILL BARNES'S PLAN TO BAR SOCIAL LAWS

Constitutional Convention Rejects His Proposal to Bar Future Humanitarian Legislation.

VOTE WAS 70 TO 38

Crowded Galleries Follow the Debate —Hinman Deplores Encouragement to Paupers.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 16.—The Constitutional Convention, sitting as a committee of the whole, tonight refused to advance to third reading the amendment proposed by William Barnes as a preventive of socialism. The vote stood 70 to 38 against the Barnes proposal.

When the final vote was taken, just before midnight, the proposal had been amended so as to eliminate the provisions regarded as forbidding the establishment of the minimum wage and militating against any extension of workmen's compensation and widows' pension legislation. It was this remaining fragment of the proposal that was rejected:

"The Legislature shall not pass any bill granting hereafter to any class of individuals any privilege or immunity not granted to all members of the State."

President Elihu Root took a seat in the body of the convention and arose to be counted in opposition to the Barnes proposal. Ex-Attorney General George W. Wickersham, Henry L. Stimson, Louis Marshall, Herbert Parsons, and a majority of the leading Republicans in the convention voted against Mr. Barnes.

Lemuel E. Quigg, ex-Judge Alphonso T. Clearwater, James S. Whipple, Ledyard P. Hale, and all the Brooklyn Republicans with the exception of Almet R. Latson voted with Mr. Barnes.

The final moments of the debate were enlivened by a dramatic denunciation of the Barnes proposal by Mr. Wickersham, who is floor leader of the convention.

"So foolish, so reactionary, so absurd a measure as this has never been proposed in this chamber," said Mr. Wickersham. "It must have come from a council of folly—this request to sensible men that they should write this proposal into the Constitution.

"It's purpose is to destroy the police power of the State. Speaking for the party that both Barnes and I represent, I say it is directly antagonistic to the platform plank which declared that those powers should be broadly recognized and safeguarded in the Constitution. I oppose this proposal. I hope this measure will receive at the hands of this convention the condemnation that it deserves."

Ex-Justice A. T. Clearwater, who followed Mr. Wickersham, resented the assertion that the proposal was a reactionary measure.

"It is a progressive not a reactionary proposal," said Mr. Clearwater. "I want to repel the impression that there is anything subtle, surreptitious, hidden or forbidden or improper behind it, and perhaps it might not be out of place to remind the gentlemen about me that this convention is not a theatre for the building of political fortunes. It is a theatre where a Constitution is being made for the greatest State in the Union."

Barnes Defends His Plan.

Then came the moment which everybody in the convention had been waiting for. Mr. Barnes arose with a side glance at the big clock on the Assembly wall.

He furnished at least one sensation. He came out unqualifiedly against the Tanner short ballot proposal which, he said, was autocratic. This it was declared served to solidify the Brooklyn Republicans for the Barnes proposal. Just now Controller Travis, who opposes the short ballot, is the Republican boss of Brooklyn.

"Seekers after privilege," said Mr. Barnes, "if my proposal goes through must come to the electorate and not to the Legislature and that is all there is to it. I am rendering as patriotic a service now as I was rendering out at Chicago in 1912 when I fought against the writing of injustice into the Republican platform on which a certain candidate expected to run for President. There were then many faltering and cowardly men who didn't know what the battle was about. They are admitting now that I was right then. Before long they will admit I was right now."

Mr. Barnes up to this had spoken with unnatural calmness. A moment later when Mr. Wickersham urged a motion to strike out the enacting clause killing the proposal should prevail over an amendment offered by Mr. Olcott, Mr. Barnes rose in anger and shaking his finger at Mr. Wickersham cried:

"I want the record to show in the name of the justice which I have advocated here that the delegate from New York, Mr. Wickersham, is not even willing to let me perfect my proposal before bringing it to a final vote. He wants to destroy it before I can perfect it."

The vote on the Olcott amendment stood 86 to 12 and was followed by the final vote by which the proposal was rejected.

Convention's Galleries Crowded.

The galleries and the spaces set aside for visitors in the Assembly Chamber were more crowded than at any time since the opening of the convention, when the night debate on the proposal began. There was a nearly full attendance of delegates.

Ex-District Attorney Olcott opened the debate with a speech in favor of the Barnes plan to submit to popular vote any legislation involving benefits to any class of citizens not equally shared by all. A. B. Unger, a Democratic delegate from New York, spoke against it.

Harold J. Hinman, who is a member of the local Barnes organization, upheld the proposal presented by his political chieftain. He deplored the enactment of the humanitarian measures of the last two years.

"The Widows' Pension bill was passed over my earnest protest," Mr. Hinman said. "I maintain that this method of caring for widows by paying them money to spend as they see fit and not through institutional care is a new and unwarranted departure in our Government.

"Nothing should be done to remove the sting of pauperism from the pauper. It is destructive of character so to do. The widows' pension law has taken away the birthright of American citizenship in that it is destructive of self-reliance. By putting paupers on the State payroll you will encourage the poor to eat, drink and be merry and let the State care for them when they have wasted their substance and are too old to care for themselves."

William F. Sheehan, who followed, said that the Barnes proposal embodied sound political philosophy. He ended by opposing any of the proposals except the first, which prohibits the Legislature from granting to any class a privilege not equally granted to "all members of the State."

REVISE HOME RULE SCHEME.

Constitutional Convention Sends Proposal Back to Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 16.—The home rule proposal was sent back to the Cities Committee of the Constitutional Convention late this afternoon. The resolution on which this action was taken was presented by ex-Mayor Seth Low, who, as Chairman of the committee, is sponsor for the proposed new article of the Constitution. Before the article was recommitted, more than a score of amendments had been offered, some by friends anxious to improve the proposal, others by foes of home rule, intent upon the defeat of any proposal to give greater powers to cities by Constitutional grant. All these amendments, as well as three substitute articles were sent to the Cities Committee with the Low proposal.

Ex-Mayor Low seemed confident this afternoon, after his resolution had been adopted and his proposal withdrawn from public discussion for the time being, that the Cities Committee would be able to bring in a proposal which would contain a substantial grant of home rule and at the same time be acceptable to the convention. Mr. Low seemed to take it for granted that there was a preponderance of sentiment in the convention in favor of writing into the new Constitution enlarged powers for the cities. The platforms of all the three parties adopted last Fall contained as one of their salient features a pledge for such reform. Under the Low resolution the Cities Committee must report back to the convention at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning.

The prospect for agreement among the members of the committee on a home rule plan which, while it will provide a workable plan of self-government for municipalities, will preserve the sovereignty of the State and check municipal extravagance, in the opinion of close observers here, is not very promising.

The presentation of the home rule article which now has been rejected by the convention in its original form has preceded by six weeks of wrangling in the Cities Committee. In the end it was reported because some members of the committee were anxious to shift the fight from the committee room to the floor of the convention.

In case of a disagreement now in the committee it is expected that a special committee will be appointed to draft an article that will meet the views of the divergent elements in the convention. Ex-Mayor Low believes that the debate on home rule which began on Friday will be of great aid to the committee. The chief objection to the Low proposal, judging from the debate, was the ambiguity of the language and the failure to define precisely what powers should be reserved to the State.

Ex-Attorney General Wickersham expressed the opinion that there should be an enumeration of powers reserved to the State. Louis Marshall, who had the floor again today for a long time, seemed to incline to the belief that the courts might be depended upon to make clear what powers in the affairs of municipalities the State must continue to exercise, if only the proposal was reconstructed so as to contain a provision preventing cities from encroaching on that domain.

Mr. Marshall said there could be no dispute about the right and duty of the State to exercise sovereign rights with regard to education, public health, fire protection, police power, regulation of public utilities, elections, eminent domain, taxation, and the administration of justice. It is generally admitted among students of municipal government that it would be well-nigh impossible to define with any degree of precision just where the powers of the State with regard to municipal affairs end, and where the powers of cities which might be regarded as in essence "home rule" powers, begin.

Assistant Corporation Counsel McGoldrick, who is here to look after the interest of New York City, in discussing this matter, said tonight:

"In those States where there has been a constitutional grant to cities of home rule powers in general terms, such as the right to draft and adopt a charter for its own government, the right to 'local self-government,' the right to regulate and manage their 'local affairs,' or 'municipal affairs,' the result has been to make such grant in large part a matter of judicial construction instead of local administration.

"It is admitted that no term can be used which will have a precise, well defined and generally understood meaning, and that as to certain matters questions will of necessity arise in respect to conflict between charter provisions and State laws. To draw a line of demarkation between 'State functions' and 'municipal functions' is impossible. Judicial controversies in the twelve home rule States have been numerous and the decisions of the highest courts thereto have differed as to whether or not by the use of such general terms this or that power has been conferred upon cities or has been reserved to the State. Such decisions, however, indicate the character of the more important questions that are likely to arise in this connection, and it seems to us that as a question of State policy these particular matters should be settled in one way or the other in such grant of power. Otherwise, the official hands of a city in respect to these matters will be fettered and the action of the Legislature on the same subjects left completely in doubt."

An eleventh hour question has arisen in connection with the home rule matter. This is whether it should not be made optional with cities to remain under legislative control or assume the powers of independent government.

Mr. Wickersham, in discussing the proposal to leave the Legislature as the deciding factor in granting home rule to cities, spoke with a touch of sarcasm.

"The idea," he said, "reminds me of Mr. Dooley's famous proposition for dealing with Aguinaldo. Mr. Dooley said:

"'If he, (Aguinaldo,) were in our ward, we would give him what he wants, so he would be satisfied, and then we'd throw him down and take it away from him. We leave it to the Legislature to give the cities what they wanted, and then throw them down and take it away from them through the construction the courts might place on ambiguities of language in the laws."

FULLAM IS DISAPPOINTED.

Superintendent of Naval Academy May Ask to be Relieved of Command.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Aug. 16.—The sentences of dismissal against Midshipmen Ralph M. Nelson of Peekskill, N. Y., and Charles R. Reagle of Wellsville, Ohio, on charges of using unfair means in examinations, were carried out today, and the other decisions of the higher authorities were put into effect as far as possible.

It is thought likely here that Admiral Fullam will ask the Secretary of the Navy whether it is advisable for him to remain at the head of the academy. He and other officers have expressed the opinion that his administration has been on trial, and that it will be useless for him to endeavor to maintain discipline, since his action in recommending the punishment of the seven midshipmen has not been upheld.

Admiral Fullam went so far as to make the statement that he would rather go to sea in command of a collier than remain Superintendent of the academy, if his action was not supported. Those in touch with Naval Academy affairs think the institution will undergo further investigation.

DR. BUTLER ON 'PATRIOTISM'

Tells Newport Gathering This Country Is Democracy's Conscience.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 16.—President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University spoke on "Patriotism" before a large gathering of Summer residents and townspeople this afternoon in the old State House. The meeting was under the auspices of the Newport Historical Society.

Dr. Butler in his address said that the word "patriot" was once synonymous with "disturber" and "anarchist." It had gradually been transformed in its meaning, however, until it was now one of the grandest words in the language.

There was, he said, a place for each nation, each people, and to deprive the world of any of its peoples was a setback for civilization.

The United States, said Dr. Butler, was the keeper of the conscience of democracy, of the door of opportunity, and of the great principles of federation.

INSTRUCTION.

DWIGHT SCHOOL 15 W. 43 St. 36th YEAR

College and Regents' Exam's. Moderate fees. Makes a study of the individual student.

Moravian Seminary & College for Women

Bethlehem, Pa. Accredited. 174th year Sept. 22, 1915.

Suffield School for Boys, Suffield Conn.—Prepares thoroly for college and business; rate $350. Write for catalogue. Address Box C.

Warrenton Country School for Young Ladies. Warrenton, Va.

Manhattan College, B'way and 131st St. Studies resumed Sept. 13. Write for catalogue.

INSTRUCTION—Musical.

N. Y. German Conservatory of Music, 268 Madison Ave., Near 42d St.

Institute of Musical Art, 120 Claremont Av., New York City.

ACCUSE VANDERBILT OF $2,800,000 FRAUD

English Investors Blame Cornelius and Associates for Loss in Southern Steel Company.

BEGIN A SUIT TO RECOVER

O. T. Bannard, R. R. Van Cortlandt, W. T. Rosen, F. Q. Brown, and W. P. G. Harding Co. Defendants.

The banking house of Bourke, Schiff & Co., and Cecil A. Grenfell, the capitalist, all of London, England, have filed a summons and complaint in the Supreme Court here in an action against Cornelius Vanderbilt, Otto T. Bannard, Robert R. Van Cortlandt, Walter T. Rosen, Franklin Q. Brown, William P. G. Harding and William Woodward, as executor of the estate of his uncle, James T. Woodward.

The suit is to recover $2,848,487 from the defendants as members of the Reorganization Committee of the Southern Steel Company, the plaintiffs aleging that the sum sued for is the amount they invested in securities of the company.

The investment was made, the complaint sets forth, "on false and fraudulent representations of the defendants, made by Robert R. Van Cortlandt and William W. Miller," the latter representing himself as attorney for the defendants who constituted the Reorganization Committee of the company. The complaint specifically states that Mr. Woodward is sued only as executor for James T. Woodward, who was a member of the committee.

The complaint then recites that in Aug. 1908, Miller, as attorney for the committee, told the plaintiffs "that the company had failed to provide, at the time it was organized, sufficient working capital to meet the exigencies of certain unforseen financial conditions which arose out of the panic of 1907."

It is then alleged in the complaint that the chief object of the Reorganization Committee was to supply this deficiency by the sale of $2,000,000 of securities of which at least $1,000,000 was to provide working capital, and the remainder to pay debts and costs of certain additional improvements in the manufacturing plants of the company.

When this was assured, the complaint says Miller assured the plaintiffs the corporation would earn at least $1,200,000 above all fixed charges yearly.

The complaint also recites that Mr. Van Cortlandt wrote letters to a Frederick H. Allen, which were to be submitted to Mr. Grenfell, in which Mr. Van Cortlandt repeated the representations made by Miller and the defendants.

It is also recited that the defendants got out a pamphlet showing the plan and agreement of reorganiation, and that the pamphlet was signed by the defendants. Then the complaint recites that through these representations Mr. Grenfell was induced to become a party to the subscription agreement on the faith of verbal representations, letters and pamphlets.

The complaint further alleges that the defendants represented that the total properties of the corporation and its subsidiaries amounted to $16,000,000, $10,000,000 of which was in fact the total value is no more than $2,000,000, as the defendants Van Cortlandt and the said Miller well knew."

The complaint further states that the defendants knew the falsity of the statement that from Jan. 1, 1908, to June 30, 1907, $1,652,678 in cash had been expended for improvements, according to their statement, when, as a matter of fact, no such sum had been expended. Defendants also said, the complaint recites, that the net earnings, exclusive of pig iron, were approximately $470,000 a year, when, in fact, there was no profit. On the contrary, the complaint says, the corporation suffered losses during that period.

Another allegation in the complaint is that the defendants alleged that the corporation owned coal mines of high quality to the extent of 43,000 acres, when in reality 25,000 acres of the land had been exhausted.

A further allegation is that the defendants represented that $1,000,000 was a reasonable amount to make improvements of the company's plants, and that they knew it would cost more than that sum. This is shown, the complaint sets forth, by the fact that from Jan. 1, 1907, to Jan. 1, 1911, the corporation spent $2,642,071 for improvements, and even after that there was an additional expenditure of $350,000 for a similar purpose.

At the time the alleged representations were made, the complaint says, Mr. Van Cortlandt and Mr. Miller were little known to the plaintiffs, but Mr. Vanderbilt, Mr. Bannard and Mr. Woodward were better known. These men all accepted responsibility, as members of the Reorganization Committee, for the representations, as shown at a number of conferences between the plaintiffs and the defendants, it is set forth.

Then, on Dec. 15, 1908, according to the complaint, a further plan was submitted by the Reorganization Committee, and, in June, 1909, the plaintiffs subscribed to the amount of $2,848,487. In return for this amount of money, the complaint says, the plaintiffs received 48,080 shares of the common stock of the corporation, 35,450 shares of the preferred stock, and notes for $291,000. The plaintiffs set little actual value on the stock, and ask that the company return them their funds.

Martin T. Manton is attorney for the plaintiffs, and he has succeeded in serving Mr. Vanderbilt and Mr. Rosen, but owing to the fact that Mr. Bannard is in Europe, he has been unable to serve him with papers in the suit.

TAFT CRITICISES F. P. WALSH

Says Industrial Commission Report Will Not Be Heeded.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 16.—Ex-President Taft, in a luncheon address here today before the Business Men's League, criticised Frank P. Walsh, Chairman of the Industrial Relations Commission, for his statement that he did not have judicial poise.

"What is meant by judicial poise?" said Mr. Taft. "Merely that an investigator is trying to find the truth. The statement of the Chairman of the Industrial Commission that he did not approach the subject under investigation with judicial poise was equivalent to saying that he was not seeking the truth.

"The result is that no one will pay any attention to the report of the commission and its conclusions will play no part with judicially minded men."

CITY BREVITIES.

Coroner Riordan's jury found yesterday that George H. Kendrick, President of the Massachusetts Belting and Packing Company, came to his death as a result of an accidental collision between the C. K. B. Billings yacht Vanadis and the steamship Bunker Hill on June 13 in Long Island Sound off Eaton Neck. Mr. Kendrick died of a fractured skull.

Plans for a nation-wide educational campaign to reduce fire losses will be considered at a joint meeting of the Fire Insurance and Fire Prevention Committees of the Safety First Federation of America on Thursday. Darwin P. Kingsley is President.

J. Spencer Baldwin, Superintendent of the State Insurance Fund, will address the members of the New York Boat Owners' Association, the Maritime Association, and others interested at the Maritime Exchange at 1:30 P. M. today on rates of compensation insurance as it applies to the Captains and crews of tugboats, coal barges, scows and lighters.

Patrick Dolan, 8 years old, a schoolboy, living at 420 West Forty-fifth Street, was drowned yesterday in the North River at the foot of Seventy-ninth Street while playing leap frog on the deck of a barge.

"Should We Prepare?" is the topic of a ten-minute address to be delivered at the American Defense Society's exhibit hall, 299 Fifth Avenue, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, by J. H. Hanks.

CHARGES DUKE WITH FRAUD.

Brennan Sues Vice President of Pompton Pink Granite Company.

James M. Brennan, holder of 100 shares each of the common and preferred stock of Pompton Pink Granite Company of New Jersey, yesterday started suit in the Supreme Court here against Benjamin N. Duke, Vice President of the concern, to recover the full par value of his stock.

Brennan alleges, upon information and belief, that his stock, together with the remaining shares of the total capitalization of $600,000, of which $250,000 was preferred and 350,000 common, "has been stripped of its value through the dominance, control, reckless management, and fradulent and illegal manipulation of the said granite company and its affairs and business by the defendant, his agents, &c."

The complaint recites that in 1913 the company spent $350,000 on equipment. Subsequently, Brennan says, the company entered into a contract to provide all the granite that might be required by the George C. Fuller Company in the construction of the Hallenback-Hungerford Building in this city.

This contract, Brennan says, would have netted the company a large profit, but, upon information and belief, the complaint recites, the defendant dropped the contract and paid the Fuller concern $10 000 in liquidation of damages. In this manner, the complaint recites, the reputation and good-will of the concern was damaged to the extent of $465,000.

Then, too, the complaint again alleges that Mr. Duke secretly sold all his shares and the shares of the capital stock to his relatives in the concern for $112,500. And when he parted with the stock, the complaint goes on to say, Mr. Duke agreed to pay all the debts of the company, and took possession of all moneys of the concern on deposit, and all that became due on existing accounts.

The plaintiff then recites that he has been informed that Mr. Duke failed to pay these debts. Later on Duke, the complaint states, was responsible for the loss of the company of the services of a well known architect.

The complaint then says that finally Thomas W. Randall was appointed receiver of the company by the New Jersey Court, and that Randall, it is alleged, straightway engaged as solicitor for the concern an employe of Duke.

The property was then sold at foreclosure for $15,000 to Duke, the complaint recites, and as that sum is about the fees necessary to the expenses of the receivership, Mr. Brennan charges the stockholders have been mulcted 100 per cent.

RAZING OLD T. F. RYAN HOME

Destroying Fifth Avenue House to Save $380 a Year in Taxes.

Housewreckers began tearing down the former residence of Thomas F. Ryan at 60 Fifth Avenue yesterday. The house is one of the few remaining of the old homes of lower Fifth Avenue of the type of half a century ago. It was built by the shipping merchant Robert B. Minturn. It occupies a large frontage on the northwest corner of Twelfth Street, with more than fifty feet on Fifth Avenue and a stable in the rear.

Mr. Ryan lived there for several years until 1909, when he bought his present home on upper Fifth Avenue between Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth Streets, adjoining the residence of George Gould on the Sixty-seventh Street corner. A few months ago Mrs. Ryan, in whose name the old home was held, transferred it to a syndicate known as the 11 West Twelfth Street Company, headed by Robert E. Dowling. The adjoining property at 62 Fifth Avenue and 11 West Twelfth Street, also owned by Mr. Ryan, was transferred at the same time and was sold a few weeks ago to the Macmillan publishing firm, whose offices are at 64 Fifth Avenue.

Mr. Dowling said yesterday that the old corner house was being torn down because it was not suitable to the neighborhood and it was a waste to pay taxes on the old building. The entire corner is assessed at $185,000, of which $20,000 is for the building. The saving in taxes will be about $380, according to the present rate.

THREE BATHERS DROWN.

Newark Assemblyman Saves Man at Atlantic City.

Among the thousands of bathers who sought to avoid the heat yesterday by taking to the water were three who lost their lives. Many were rescued here and at the coast resorts along the New Jersey Coast.

Arthur Nelson, 12 years old, of 5624 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, fell from a raft in the bay near Fort Hamilton, Bay Ridge, and drowned. He had been swimming near the shore of the deep pool formed by the new and old Bay Ridge Roads, and then moved the raft to a place where the water was 18 feet deep. Policeman Grossard of the Fort Hamilton Station dived for the boy and brought him ashore, but Dr. Edwards of the Norwegian Hospital was unable to revive him.

Miss Anna Carleson of Brooklyn was rescued from drowning in Cranberry Lake at Newton, N. J. After her companion, William Halmer, got her ashore he returned for a swim and was seized with cramps. Miss Clara Dimmick of Sussex threw him an oar from a boat in which she was rowing. Leonard Freeman of Newton got Halmer to the boat.

The United Aid Society reported to the Hoboken police that Harry Middlesworth, 15 years old, who had been placed in their care some months ago by his parents, was believed to have been drowned while swimming along the waterfront.

Assemblyman Thomas J. Smith of Newark saved the life of John Walsh of Philadelphia, a bather at Atlantic City, yesterday. Walsh, who had been floating around on a small life buoy, was carried beyond the breakers on the lower beach, and finding it hard to get back, he dropped the supporting rubber, but went down almost immediately. Mr. Smith dived and brought him up and held him until life guards pulled him out.

EXPRESS MEN CONVENE.

American Express Officials Holding Three-Day Session.

A large delegation of American Express Company officials, including more than thirty division Superintendents from all parts of the United States, held the first session of a three-day convention at the Biltmore Hotel yesterday. The purpose of the convention is to discuss transportation conditions generally, adopt more uniform methods of loading and handling traffic, and to make and receive suggestions for better facilities, wherever needed, at the various terminals.

Robert E. M. Cowie, Vice President of the company, opened the convention. J. R. Christie, Superintendent of the Department of New York, dwelt at length, during the course of a set speech, on the liberality of the executive officials in approving expenditures where it could be shown that the money was being spent to facilitate and safeguard the business. The officials will be in session today and tomorrow, and on Thursday they will travel on a special car to Philadelphia to inspect the company's properties and study traffic conditions there. Then they will go to Boston for the same purpose.

Declares $17,728,000 Bond Issue.

Judge Julius M. Mayer of the Federal District Court yesterday allowed the Fidelity Trust Company to file a supplemental cross bill of complaint in the suit brought by the New York Trust Company against the International Mercantile Marine Company, the Fidelity Company, and the International Navigation Company, Ltd. The Fidelity Trust Company, in the supplemental bill, states that pursuant to the terms of a mortgage on Aug. 2 it declared the principal of a mercantile marine issue of bonds amounting to $17,728,000 due and payable. In the cross suit the Fidelity Company simply alleged default in the payment of interest due Feb. 1.

WANT FAIR PLAY, NEW HAVEN MEN SAY

Railroad Directors Ask Fuller Details of Alleged Violations of the Sherman Act.

SWACKER OPPOSES MOTION

William Rockefeller's Counsel Accuses Prosecutor of "Playing with Cards Up His Sleeve."

Despite the length of the bill of particulars filed in the Federal District Court on Aug. 2 by Assistant United States Attorneys Frank M. Swacker and R. L. Batts, Judge William H. Hunt was asked yesterday by Richard V. Lindabury, John G. Milburn, Alton B. Parker and other counsel representing indicted Directors, counsel and officials of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad to direct the Government to furnish further and more specific specifications so as to enable the defendants to answer the indictment returned Feb. 26, 1915, charging conspiracy to violate the Sherman law.

It was urged in support of the motion that the particulars supplied by the Government, which fill 63 printed pages and contain 189 paragraphs, are defective, inadequate and do not sufficiently inform the defendants as to the acts which they are alleged to have committed in furtherance of the conspiracy to monopolize interstate trade and commerce. Among the defendants are William Rockefeller, George MacCulloch Miller, Charles F. Brooker, D. Newton Barney, Robert W. Taft, James S. Hemingway, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Charles M. Pratt, A. Heaton Robertson, Frederick F. Brewster, Henry K. McHarg, Alexander Cochrane, and Edward D. Robbins.

Speaking for Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Lindabury told Judge Hunt that it seemed to him that the Government was "playing with cards up its sleeve" in the bill of particulars. To this Mr. Swacker retorted that the Government would not attempt to amend the particulars without notice and permission of the court, and at the trial it would adhere to the matters enumerated in the specifications. He added that proof of the matters set forth in the bill of particulars would be offered with other evidence in the case to establish the conspiracy charged in the indictment and the participation of the defendants named therein. The Government alleging that each of the matters was with the purpose and intent of aiding, abetting, and carrying out of the conspiracy, and that each of the defendants adopted and became responsible therefor.

John G. Milburn, as counsel for Charles M. Pratt, said he had hoped the Government's particulars would be so frank and fair that there would be no necessity for a motion for more information, but as the order had not been compiled with the defendants were compelled to ask for further relief so as to enable them to answer the indictment. He said the Government's response was general as to four or five very vital matters. Before closing his argument Mr. Lindabury said the indictment charged the formation of a conspiracy twenty-five years ago, but that the defendants would urge there was nothing in fact to warrant the charge of its continuation during the time the statute of limitations applies, or only three years.

Assistant Attorney General Swacker, in opposing the motion, said the details as given in the Government's bill of particulars were complete and the request for further information was, in his opinion, unreasonable. What the defendants wanted, he said, was all the evidence the Government had to establish the guilt of the New Haven men. The request that the Government specify all the acts committed by the defendants in the resolutions passed since 1890 by them in furtherance of the alleged conspiracy to monopolize interstate trade and commerce would, Mr. Swacker said, fill a printed book of 400 to 300 pages, and he declared there was not one of the defendants who could truthfully make an affidavit stating that he did not know about any of the facts he was asking for.

Judge Hand reserved decision.

REALTY MEN IN NEW LEAGUE

National Association of Brokers Will Enter Every State.

The National Association of Realty Brokers, a new organization which is endeavoring to obtain at least one prominent real estate member from every county in the United States for the better transaction of interstate realty business, held its first convention yesterday at the McAlpin Hotel. At the dinner in the evening there were three women, Miss Lena Ross, one of the active real estate brokers of Chemung County, N. Y., and Mrs. Stephen DeLancy of this city and Miss Anna Rosencranz. Miss Ross is one of the three women brokers who are charter members of the National Association. Her home is in Elmira.

Alderman Ralph Folks, who in the absence from the city of President Marks is acting President of the Borough of Manhattan, welcomed the members to the city. Irving G. Herman of New York acted as toastmaster and among the speakers were J. J. Pierce of Wilmington, Del.; Alfred L. Wyman of Ridgefield Park, Oliver Bunce Ferris, Secretary of the association; Benjamin C. Fox of Chester, Penn.; Roscoe L. Chamberlain of Boston, Walter Scott of Hackensack and David V. Proskey.

The association, although only organized last April, has more than 100 members and it was voted to hold another convention of three days in this city beginning Jan. 18 next.

Explosion in Hotel Unavoidable.

The investigation made yesterday to ascertain the cause of the explosion of an ammonia tank in the Biltmore Hotel was fruitless, and at the hotel last night it was said that it could only be considered an unaccountable and unavoidable accident. The hotel management made a search for relatives of the night electrician, Leo Regnert, who was killed by the explosion. It was found that he lived at 238 West Thirty-fourth Street, but it was said that he had come to America from Switzerland and had no relatives here.

RESORTS.

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CENSUS MEN REBEL WHEN PAY IS CUT

Chief Enumerator Forced to Close His Office to Escape Angry Agents in Brooklyn.

CHECKS ARE SHORT $10

Disappointed Workers Accuse State of "Short-Changing" Them and Threaten to See Political Bosses.

Chief Census Enumerator William Lieberman passed through the warmest few hours that he has experienced in some time yesterday. The atmosphere in his office became so torrid shortly after noon that he closed up "shop" and fled to the seashore to recuperate. This was due to the fact that the first mail delivered in Brooklyn in the morning contained checks for many enumerators who aided in gathering the statistics of population during the State census.

The enumerators greeted the postman with smiles when they saw that the envelopes had the seal of the State in the upper left-hand corner. They did not have to guess about the contents, for many of them were anxiously waiting to be rewarded for the work they had performed.

The wide smiles of anticipation, however, were lost in many cases when the enumerators found that the checks in the envelopes were $10 less than the bill they sent to the State. Those who had telephones called up the office of Mr. Lieberman, at 180 Montague Street, and vented their feelings upon the unsuspecting Chief Enumerator.

Mr. Lieberman explained that he knew nothing of the making of the checks, but if a mistake had been made in Albany he would do all in his power to have it rectified. The telephone queries grew rapidly and those who had no telephones began to arrive at the office in brigades. Mr. Lieberman pulled his handkerchief out and began to mop his brow. One elderly man from the Tenth Assembly District was more indignant than the others.

"I've been short-changed," he declared, "and I won't stand for a game like this. It's just a plain 'flim-flam.' I have been a Republican for forty years and I intend to see my district leader about it. I worked hard for that money and the State must pay me or I will find out the reason why."

Mr. Lieberman explained to the excited gathering that he received their bills and after approving them forwarded them to Secretary of State Hugo. He assured the enumerators that he would get in touch with the Secretary of State and have the mistake remedied. This seemed to satisfy most of the men, but one with less optimism than the others declared:

"He may talk about Albany remedying a mistake, but let me tell you that when they short-change you up there you might just as well kiss your money good-bye." It developed that the speaker was from Queens County, for he added with a dubious shake of his head, "I think I will see 'Ike the Inventor' from Hook Creek about this. He's the only one that I know of that has any chance of getting my money."

After their interview with Mr. Lieberman the disgruntled enumerators held an indignation meeting on the sidewalk outside of his office and decided to form an organization with the purpose of finding out just how many of the hundreds of enumerators had been underpaid.

PENSION FUND INQUIRY.

Commissioner Fosdick Wants Controller's Charges Sifted.

Raymond B. Fosdick, who was appointed a member of the Board of Education by Mayor Mitchel, said yesterday, with regard to the teachers' retirement fund, that if the Pension Committee did not order an investigation of the charges made by Controller Prendergast, he would ask for the investigation himself.

He added that a bill was sent to Albany which provided that the teachers of the city should pay a larger per cent. into the fund, but that Grace C. Strachan and others killed the bill.

Many of the board's members, he declared, do not always know what they are voting for and he himself may have voted for pensions as unworthy as those mentioned by the committee.

PROTEST SALE OF WABASH.

St. Louis Firm Wants New Company to Assume All Debts.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 16.—A protest against the sale of the Wabash Railroad to the reorganization committee was filed in the Federal District Court here today by the J. H. Teasdale Commission Company of St. Louis on the ground that under the reorganization plan the claim of the commission company against the railroad company for freight overcharges will be forfeited.

The commission company asks that before the reorganization is consummated provision be made for the new railroad company to assume the debts of the old.

The sale of the Wabash already has been tentatively confirmed by the Federal Court.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the first week of August show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Five roads	$2,431,248	+$119,482
Eighteen roads	9,996,133	— 575,087
Total (23 roads)	12,427,381	— 456,105

DENVER & RIO GRANDE for June and twelve months—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Freight rev.	$1,241,878	$1,299,669	$57,781
Pass. rev.	466,998	551,841	*84,843
T'l op. revs.	1,885,774	1,824,802	*40,971
Ma. way & st.	203,629	501,994	98,364
Main. equip.	345,189	326,064	*17,093
Trans. exps.	456,905	420,226	36,320
T'l op. exps.	1,145,129	1,272,137	127,007
Taxes	73,306	60,453	*12,762
Op. income	647,261	492,116	*155,134
Twelve months.			
Freight rev.	15,911,101	17,058,445	1,147,343
Pass. rev.	4,449,044	5,077,407	628,363
T'l op. revs.	21,822,236	23,593,641	1,770,405
Ma. way & str.	3,411,539	3,496,851	85,312
Ma. equip.	3,992,251	4,318,511	326,260
Trans. exps.	6,200,354	7,311,843	1,020,888
T'l op. exps.	14,289,670	16,460,569	2,170,898
Taxes	1,020,606	1,009,143	*11,462
Oper. income	6,511,907	6,122,583	*388,042

LAKE SHORE ELECTRIC RAILWAY for June and twelve months—

Gross	119,784	127,203	7,418
Net aft. taxes	41,696	50,591	8,905
Surp. aft. ch's	5,246	15,071	9,825
Six mos. gross	625,124	658,108	32,982
Net aft. taxes	199,305	236,461	35,956
Def. aft. ch's	25,772	†14,740	*40,511
*Increase.	†Surplus.		

UNITED STATES PUBLIC SERVICE—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	72,350	70,467	1,883
Net. aft. taxes	31,581	28,740	2,841
Bal. aft. b'd in.	24,712	22,375	2,337
12 mos. gross	880,574	778,129	102,443
Net aft. taxes	365,216	278,047	87,179
Bal. aft. b'd in.	285,062	218,095	67,867
Sur. aft. n'a in.	210,962	146,095	67,867

MORGAN BACK AT HIS DESK.

Banker Shot Six Weeks Ago Says "Punctures Have Been Vulcanized."

Looking as fit as a man should after a long vacation in the open, J. P. Morgan drove quietly up to his offices at noon yesterday and plunged up the steps in his old, vigorous way to get to his desk. Stories of a heavy bodyguard and a back door entrance to the building were dissipated when the banker's limousine, a machine known to thousands by reason of the hours that it has stood outside the banking quarters, rolled up to the curb.

Mr. Morgan had come back to work after an absence of six weeks. It was on Saturday morning, July 3, that he was called from his breakfast table and shot twice by Erich Muenter, alias Frank Holt, who killed himself in the Mineola jail a few days later. Mr. Morgan did not look like a sick man yesterday, and the strength of his handclasp was something to beware of.

At frequent intervals the banker tried to get at his accumulated mail, but he was interrupted so many times by men prominent in the financial district who wanted to congratulate him that he finally escaped upstairs to his private office. Replying to a friend's inquiry as to his health, he said:

"Oh, I'm all right. My punctures have been vulcanized and I have taken the road again."

Any hope of a departure as uneventful as his arrival was banished at 4:30 o'clock when the return of the automobile served as a signal for the photographers waiting across the street. A crowd quickly collected and Mr. Morgan was greatly surprised when he reached the door to see the throng outside. A rumble of applause greeted him as he hurried down the steps.

$6,000,000 FORTUNE IS LOST

Mrs. Wright Barclay, Fined $250 for Contempt, Faces Jail.

Mrs. Maud Brevoort Barclay of 7 West Ninety-second Street, who inherited a large fortune from her first husband, Augustus Browning Prentice, was fined $250 yesterday for contempt of court by Spreme Court Justice Guy, who allowed Mrs. Barclay five days in which to pay or go to Ludlow Street Jail. Her lawyer, Norman W. Kerngood, pleaded with the Court for more time, but the Justice was obdurate.

Simultaneously with the argument on the contempt motion, brought by the officials of the Corn Exchange Bank, came the announcement in court that Mrs. Barclay had filed an involuntary petition in bankruptcy. Her husband is Wright Barclay, a realty operator.

Lawyer Kerngood explained how Mrs. Barclay's fortune, estimated at one time to be $6,000,000, mostly in realty holdings, had disappeared. He told the Court that his client, like many social leaders, had entrusted her business affairs to business agents and to servants. The agents paid exorbitant bonuses for loans and made unbusinesslike concessions to tenants. The lawyer said Mrs. Barclay's holdings were now hardly worth $30,000.

Her present difficulty in court has been occasioned by a judgment for $3,027 obtained against her by the Corn Exchange Bank. Failing to pay, she was ordered by the Supreme Court to appear in supplementary proceedings on June 27, which she failed to do. At that time she offered a certificate from her physician, Dr. Warren G. McFarland, which said she was too much worried over her financial affairs to stand the strain of an examination. A postponement was granted until July 9, when she failed again to appear.

NASHVILLE SALARIES CUT.

City Officials to Get 25 Per Cent. Less—$167,000 Loan Authorized.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 16.—Chancellor Allison today cut salaries of all city officials and employes, from the Mayor down, 25 per cent., and authorized a municipal loan of $167,000 for current expenses.

Chancellor Allison's action is the result of the City Hall scandal in which charges of financial irregularities were made, and a receiver was asked for the city. The city's credit is not impaired.

Strike on Long Island Railroad.

Refused an increase in pay, 125 trackmen employed in building the Winfield cutoff on the Long Island Railroad between Woodside and Winfield threw down their tools yesterday morning and quit work. The men say they want 20 cents an hour and nine hours a day. Officials of the railroad say that seventy-five of the men who quit were regular employes and the rest were extra men. There was no disorder and the railroad men say the work will proceed as usual, as there are plenty of men to take the strikers' places.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BUGGLE, MATHILDE, (March 25, 1915;) deposits and personalty, $7,589; net, $5,730; Henry Buggle, brother, beneficiary.

COONEY, ROSE, (March 31, 1915;) deposits, $1,461; net, $1,241; Ellen Fox, niece, beneficiary.

DEITSCH, CHARLES, (Feb. 28, 1914;) net, $89,212; Mrs. Rosetta Deitsch, widow, beneficiary. Assets: Equity, $14,872, in 10 East 17 St., appraised at $55,000; equity, $12,172, in 12 East 17 St., appraised at $52,500; insurance, $27,528; due from firm of Deitsch Brothers, manufacturers of leather goods, $25,102.

DEITSCH, Mrs. ROSETTA F., (July 15, 1914;) heirs, $108,937; Adele, Charles, and Frank J. Deitsch, three minor children, beneficiaries. Assets: Deposits, $54,129; personalty and household goods, $4,665; corporate bonds, $28,712; due from estate of Charles Deitsch, deceased, $33,037.

HARDING, Mrs. MARIE ANTOINETTE LUCIE, (Jan. 28, 1915;) net estate, $6,250; John William Harding, husband, beneficiary. Assets: Two lots at Long Beach, L. I., $1,400; plot at Rockaway Park, L. I., equity, $2,983; deposits, $153; personalty, $2,172.

KIMBALL, WILLIAM C., (Jan. 17, 1914;) net estate, $50,473; Mrs. Blanche R. Kimball, widow, $45,489; rest of estate passes to two sons, a daughter-in-law, and granddaughter. Assets: Cash and deposits, $644; jewelry, $183; stocks and bonds, $55,014.

LONGCLOTH, JACOB, (details elsewhere.)

LEISSNER, EDUARD, (Aug. 20, 1913;) net estate, $220,072; Eduard Leissner, Jr., Marie Schneider, and Millie Lindblad, children, each received $58,706; George E. Leissner, son, received a legacy of $1,000 and a life estate one-twenty-first of the residue; the rest passed to other relatives and friends of decedent and to institutions. Assets: 430 East 71st St., $16,564; property at Central Park, Nassau County, L. I., $38,400; deposits, $3,555; mortgages and personalty, $39,206; stocks and bonds, $142,734.

MORGENROTH, JULIUS, (Aug. 17, 1914;) $19,461; net estate, $13,058. Jacob Morgenroth, brother, beneficiary. Assets: Interest, $2,622, in 182 West 112 St., appraised at $32,000; interest, $5,725, in 1,577-1,579 Madison Av., appraised at $52,000; interest, $2,827, in 1,548-1,550 Madison Av., appraised at $51,250; interest, $3,482, in 121 West 114 St., appraised at $39,000; interest, $3,359, in 127 West 114 St., appraised at $32,000, and $1,062, added to the value of decedent's realty interest by the appraiser by stipulation; interest in real estate business, $149; personalty, $50.

MUNZ, BERNHARD, (April 8, 1913;) net estate, $21,085. Mrs. Carrie Munz, widow, and two daughters, beneficiaries. Assets: 393-395 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I., $32,000; 5 lots at Hempstead, L. I., $500; 2 lots at Hunter, Greene County, N. Y., $200; deposits, $1,010; insurance, $2,119.

PARKE, CATHERINE, (May 8, 1895;) interest in meadow land at Flushing, L. I., $142; no deductions enumerated.

PEABODY, JAMES C., (Jan. 1, 1915;) net estate, $12,747. Mrs. Rebecca M. Peabody, widow, beneficiary. Assets: Three lots at Sound View Park, Westchester County, $1,394; deposits, $6,237; personalty, $450; stocks and bonds, $6,618; membership in Consolidated Stock Exchange, $300.

PETERS, CAROLINA, (Dec. 13, 1907;) net estate, $101,101. Herman Peters, husband, and a son and a daughter, beneficiaries. Assets—Equity of $6,309 in 508 East 83d St., appraised at $17,000; cash, $105.

ROSEN, HARRY L., (Nov. 3, 1913;) net estate, $85,228. Jennie Rosen, widow, given life estate in $63,978, and remainder of estate passes to Irwin Rosen, son, who also is given cash bequests amounting to $17,500; rest of estate to twelve institutions. Assets—Interest, $31,333, in 160 West 109th St., appraised at $27,000; interest, $8,600, in 243 West 109th St., appraised at $28,000; deposits, $13,727; mortgages and personalty, $6,596; stocks and bonds, $13,046.

STONE, JULIUS, (May 29, 1911;) net estate, $4,916. Mrs. Rosa Stone, widow, and three children, beneficiaries. Assets—An interest of $1,848 in the equity in 218 East 66th St., appraised at $23,000; interest in firm of J. Stone & Son, $2,126; insurance, $3,000.

THACKER, HORACE B., (April 9, 1914;) net estate, $175,812. Mrs. Mary E. H. Thacker, widow, given $170,812; several small bequests to relatives and friends. Assets—A lot in Village of Somers, Westchester County, $850; deposits, $34,980; personalty, mortgages and jewelry, $4,065; stocks and bonds, $143,464.

BARGE SINKS TUG; TWO LOST

Mate and Cook of the Lackawanna Drowned When Ship Goes Down.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Aug. 16.—The tug Lackawanna, owned by the Reading Railroad, was rammed and sunk south of the Handkerchief Lightship last night by the barge Nanticoke in tow of the tug Triton. Clarence Tingle of Bayonne, N. J., the mate, and Nicholas Mikey, an Austrian cook on the tug, were drowned. Eleven survivors, including the chief engineer, who was greatly exhausted after being in the water four hours, were brought here by the tug Scranton today.

The Lackawanna lies in six and a half fathoms of water in the channel, and is said to be a menace to navigation through Pollock Rip Slue. The Nanticoke's stem was damaged.

The Lackawanna was bound from New York for Portland with three light barges. The tug Triton, towing the Nanticoke, was bound in the opposite direction. The two tugs cleared each other, but the Nanticoke, swining over toward the Lackawanna, struck her amidships. The tug went down within a few minutes.

Captain Brophy and eight of the crew of the Lackawanna launched the lifeboat, and soon afterward picked up two of the crew. The engineer was hauled out of the water about daylight, and the body of Mate Tingle was recovered a little later, but Mikey was not seen.

The Lackawanna barges anchored and will be taken to Portland by the Triton.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The liquidating movement in wheat was resumed on a large scale yesterday, with the result that at one time prices were off fully 2c a bushel from Saturday's close. Late covering caused a rally, but final prices were nevertheless still 1½c net lower. World's shipments, according to Broomhall, were 6,160,000 bushels, compared with 6,308,000 bushels last week and 4,880,000 bushels a year ago. The domestic visible increased 141,000 bushels for the week and the amount on passage decreased 2,368,000 bushels. The local cash market was irregular, closing as follows: No. 2 red, $1.19 cost, insurance, and freight New York spot and $1.20 cost, insurance, and freight New York to arrive; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1 08½ and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.07 cost, insurance, and freight Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Sept.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
			1.13⅜	1.15½	

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
Sept.	1.05¼	1.03½	1.04¼	1.05⅝	89⅝
Dec.	1.05⅝	1.03⅝	1.04⅝	1.06½	95⅛
May	1.09⅝	1.08⅝	1.09¼	1.10⅜	1.02⅛

CORN.

A decline of ⅝ to 1c in corn prices yesterday was almost entirely due to the very favorable weather and crop news received over Sunday. Slight rallies near the close in sympathy with wheat left the market finally ¼c to ½c net lower. The visible supply increased 612,000 bushels and Broomhall reported world's shipments as 4,407,000 bushels, compared with 5,930,000 bushels the previous week. In the local market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted 88½c, lake and rail, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	74⅛	73¼	73¾	74⅝	78⅛
December	63⅛	62⅝	63	63¼	68½
May	65⅛	64⅝	64¾	65⅜	69¾

OATS.

With other grain markets, oats suffered from the fine weather over Sunday, and lost 1 to 1⅝c per bushel at one time, followed by a closing rally which left last prices ½ to 1c net lower. Receipts were also heavy, causing a sharp break in cash markets through the West and also here, the quotation for standard being 66½; No. 2 white, 67; No. 3 white, 66; No. 4 white, 65½; fancy clipped white, 65@70, and ordinary clipped white, 63@65c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	38⅜	37⅝	38¼	39	41⅞
December	38⅞	38¼	38⅝	39¼	44⅜
May	41⅞	40⅝	41	42	47⅝

COFFEE.

Trading in the coffee market was quiet yesterday, but fluctuations were irregular enough to reflect rather a nervous and unsettled sentiment, with the close showing a net loss of from 2 to 4 points. Sales were only 7,500 bags. Yesterday's cost and freight offers were quite irregular, with quotations based on English credits ranging from 8.63c up to 9.40c for Santos 4s, the latter doubtless being specially prepared, while quotations for Rio 7s ranged from about 6.90c to 7c. The local spot market was unchanged.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	....	....	6.32@6.33	6.34
September	....	....	6.37@6.38	6.39
October	....	....	6.40@6.41	6.43
November	....	....	6.43@6.44	6.46
December	6.49	6.46	6.46@6.47	6.49
January	....	....	6.50@6.51	6.53
February	....	....	6.54@6.55	6.57
March	6.63	6.60	6.58@6.59	6.62
April	....	....	6.63@6.64	6.67
May	6.72	6.72	6.67@6.68	6.71
June	....	....	6.72@6.73	6.76
July	....	....	6.77@6.78	6.81

SUGAR.

Futures opened quiet and easy, 1 to 12 points lower, with no business reported on the call. News from the spot market showed a quiet condition there, with free offerings untaken by refiners, and toward the end of the day there was a little scattered selling, with the market closing easy, 6 to 10 points lower, with sales for the day 1,150 tons.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	3.63	3.63	3.58@3.59	3.64
September	3.65	3.60	3.60@3.61	3.66
October	3.66	3.62	3.61@3.62	3.68
November	3.60	3.60	3.55@3.56	3.61
December	3.30	3.30	3.30@3.31	3.37
January	....	....	3.00@3.01	3.07
February	....	....	3.00@3.01	3.07
March	....	....	3.03@3.04	3.10
April	....	....	3.03@3.04	3.10
May	....	....	3.05@3.07	3.13
June	....	....	3.07@3.09	3.17
July	....	....	3.09@3.11	3.18

COTTONSEED OIL.

Moderate weakness was the feature of yesterday's oil market. There was some hedge pressure and considerable local liquidation based on the heaviness in hog products. Final prices in the local market were 4 to 10 points net lower, and sales, 6,100 barrels.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	5.85	5.80	5.70@....	5.80
August	5.85	5.80	5.70@5.80	5.80
September	5.76	5.69	5.68@5.70	5.77
October	5.80	5.77	5.75@5.78	5.79
November	....	....	5.72@5.75	5.77
December	5.80	5.80	5.75@5.78	5.81
January	5.91	5.81	5.82@5.88	5.92
February	....	....	5.90@5.94	5.95
March	6.01	6.00	5.99@6.00	6.07

PROVISIONS.

After moderate steadiness, weakness developed in pork and eventually extended to the whole list, due to commission house pressure, the break in grain and selling by packers. Receipts at Chicago aggregated 30,000 hogs, with 12,000 expected Tuesday. Kansas City had 5,000 hogs and Omaha, 5,200.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
Lard—Sept.	8.00	7.92	7.92	8.00	9.52
October	8.07	8.00	8.00	8.07	9.65
Ribs—Sept.	8.10	8.10	8.70	8.85	9.60
October	8.90	8.77	8.77	8.90	12.17
Pork—Sept.	14.02	13.75	13.75	13.95	22.10
October	14.12	13.85	13.90	14.05	....

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,061 packages. Trading is quiet. Exporters are taking very little stock, and with quite liberal receipts the market had an easier tone, though holders of highest grades of creamery as yet show no disposition to shade prices from those asked at the close of business last week. The cheapest grades of butter are easier, especially ladles and packing stock. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 26½@27c; firsts, 24@25½c; seconds, 22½@23½c; thirds, 21@22c; State dairy, finest, 26½c; good to prime, 23½@25c; common to fair, 20@22c; renovated, extras, 23@23½c; firsts, 22@22½c; lower grades, 20@21c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22@22½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 20½@21c; seconds, 19@19½c; lower grades, 18@18½c; packing stock, June make, fine, 20c; current make, fine, 19c; No. 2, 18@18½c; lower grades, 16@17½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 11,855 cases. Arrivals are moderate. Western advices are strong, fresh receipts are cleaning up pretty well, and the market shows a generally firm tone. There is a gradual hardening of values and some revision is made in quotations. Some inquiry for storage stock, but little business reported as yet; prime to choice April packings can be had at 22½@24c. Nearby eggs in light supply, but some of the trade has been diverted to storage stock, and the fresh goods appear to be sufficient for present needs at unchanged prices. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 25@26c; extra firsts, 23@24c; firsts, 20½@22c; seconds, 18½@20c; thirds and poorer, 12@18c; dirties, No. 1, 15½@16c; No. 2 and poorer, 10@15c; checks, choice, dry, 14@14½c; fair to good, 12½@13½c; culls and inferior, 8@12c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 34@35c; ordinary to good, 27@33c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 25@33c; Western, gathered whites, 23@28c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 26@30c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 20@25c; duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian Runner, 24@26c.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:11|Sun sets..6:57|Moon sets..10:10

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:19	12:50	5:58	6:52
Governors Island	12:23	12:00	6:16	7:13
Hell Gate	2:13	1:50	7:56	8:58

Arrived—Monday, Aug. 16.

SS Orduna, Liverpool, Aug. 7.
SS Auchendale, London, July 30.
SS Themis, St. Lucia, Aug. 4.
SS Rhodesia, Marseilles, July 25.
SS Gregory, Para, Aug. 2.
SS Catherine Cuneo, Jamaica, Aug. 11.
SS Vitalia, Rotterdam, July 27.
SS California, Baltimore, Aug. 13.
SS Port Antonio, Jamaica, Aug. 11.
SS Jos. di Giorgio, Jamaica, Aug. 11.
SS Burmese Prince, Brest, July 31.
SS Border Knight, Liverpool, July 31.
SS Port Hunter, Genoa, July 31.
SS Skulda, Turks Island, Aug. 10.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, Aug. 14.
SS Stampalia, Palermo, Aug. 5.
SS Meissonier, Havre, Aug. 5.
SS El Oriente, Galveston, Aug. 10.
SS Momus, New Orleans, Aug. 11.
SS City of Colombo, Boston, Aug. 13.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Touraine	Bordeaux	Aug. 8
United States	Christiana	Aug. 4
Thessaloniki	Patras	July 26
Coya	Cristobal	Aug. 8
Saxon Monarch	London	Aug. 2
Hermine	Bordeaux	Aug. 1
Newquay	Liverpool	Aug. 1
Tampico	Balboa	Aug. 6
Askehall	Havre	Aug. 1
P. der Nederlanden	Curacao	Aug. 2
Calamares	Colon	Aug. 9
Yaquez	San Juan	Aug. 11
Spirelo	Liverpool	Aug. 4
Auchencrag	London	Aug. 7
Ardgowan	London	Aug. 4
Dunsborg	Bristol	Aug. 2
Havana	Havana	Aug. 14
Apache	Jacksonville	Aug. 6
Huron	Tampa	Aug. 12
City of Savannah	Savannah	Aug. 15

DUE TOMORROW.

Rappahannock	Bordeaux	Aug. 5
Taunton	Sama	Aug. 12
Saramacca	Jamaica	Aug. 13
Munswood	Matanzas	Aug. 12
El Norte	Galveston	Aug. 12
Medina	Galveston	Aug. 12

DUE THURSDAY.

St. George	Glasgow	Aug. 7
St. Leonard	Bordeaux	Aug. 5
E. K. Venizelos	Marseilles	July 30
Baron Cawdor	Marseilles	July 29
Palacine	Brixhan	Aug. 8
Palermo	Genoa	Aug. 5
Carrillo	Colon	Aug. 12
Walton Hall	London	Aug. 6
Antilles	New Orleans	Aug. 14

DUE FRIDAY.

Cymric	Liverpool	Aug. 11
Philadelphia	Curacao	Aug. 11
Achilles	Marseilles	Aug. 6
Gloughton	London	Aug. 7
Chicago City	Swansea	Aug. 7
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Aug. 17
Colon	Colon	Aug. 14
El Cid	Galveston	Aug. 14
Arapahoe	Key West	Aug. 17
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Aug. 17

DUE SATURDAY.

Lutetian	Gibraltar	Aug. 8
Huronian	London	Aug. 8
Rotterdam	Avonmouth	Aug. 10
New York	Rotterdam	Aug. 6
Oregonian	Pernambuco	Aug. 1

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Mimer, Macoris	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Maraval, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Zeelandia, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Quebra, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Baltic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Czaritza, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Zulia, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Zacapa, Jamaica	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Paloma, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.
Momus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

San Guglielmo, Naples	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cragina, Argentina	6:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Allianca, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Bayamon, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Mundo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Pinar del Rio, Tampico	——	12:00 M.
Mariana, Santiago	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stampalia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Touraine, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Vauban, Barbados	8:00 A.M.	11:30 A.M.
Calamares, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Fugersand, Guiana	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Saramacca, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, S. Domingo	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Rio de Janeiro, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Orduna, Liverpool	——	10:00 A.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Medina, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Norte, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampico	——	1:00 P.M.
Santiago, Brunswick	——	1:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., AUG. 16.

SS United States, Copenhagen to New York, was 244 miles E. at 8 A. M.; due 17th, forenoon. Scandinavian-American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 198 miles E. S. E. of Galveston Bar at noon 15th.
SS Philadelphia, La Guayra to New York, was 1,097 miles S. at 7 P. M. 15th.
SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 78 miles N. N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 426 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Medina, Galveston to New York, passed Carysfoot at 7 P. M.
SS Norman Bridge, Tampico to New York, was 142 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 180 miles N. at 7 P. M.
SS Huron, Mobile to New York, was 622 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Perfection, Port Arthur to New York, was 160 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Havana, Havana to New York, was 369 miles from Diamond Shoals at noon.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS St. Louis, at Liverpool, Aug. 15.
SS Marengo, at Hull, Aug. 13.
SS Tallaman, at Leith, Aug. 14.
SS Madawaska, at Manila, Aug. 13.
SS Lindenhall, at Gibraltar, Aug. 13.
SS America, at Genoa, Aug. 14.
SS Badagri, at Forcados, Aug. 12.
SS Martazan, at Tagos, Aug. 12.
SS Norman, at Rotterdam, Aug. 16.
SS Tallac, at Panama, Aug. 16.
SS Tenadores, at Colon, Aug. 16.
SS Metapan, at Colon, Aug. 16.
SS Indradeo, at Colon, Aug. 16.

Sailed.

SS N. Amsterdam, from Rotterdam, Aug. 16.
SS La Campini, from Rotterdam, Aug. 12.
SS Hathor, from Havre, Aug. 12.
SS Athertom, from Havre, Aug. 15.
SS Lord Downshire, from Havre, Aug. 15.
SS Wirringen, from Barbados, Aug. 14.
SS St. Andre, from St. Nazaire, Aug. 16.
SS Cheyenne, from Barrow, Aug. 16.
SS Ledaal, from Shields, Aug. 15.
SS Carolyn, from Balboa, Aug. 15.
SS Osterdyk, from Rotterdam, Aug. 16.
SS Advance, from Colon, Aug. 16.

Passed.

SS Knutsford, New York for Havre, passed Ushant.
SS St. Ronald, for New York from Vladivostok, passed Perim.
SS Europa, New York for Naples, passed Gibraltar.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 21, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Aug. 21, SS Touraine.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Sept. 9, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 12 M. Aug. 18, SS Thessaloniki.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. Aug. 30, SS Bassam.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 18, SS Zuiderdyk, and at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 21, SS Rotterdam.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 18, SS Zuiderdyk.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Aug. 26, SS United States.
Italy—Close at 8:30 A. M. Aug. 19, SS San Guglielmo, and at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 21, SS Stampalia.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco—Mongolia ..... Aug. 20
Hawaii (via Tacoma)—Kentuckian ... Aug. 21
Japan, Corea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Tacoma Maru.. Aug. 22
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West.) New Zealand, (specially addressed) (via San Francisco)—Ventura ..... Aug. 28

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne

HOLDS LACKAWANNA PROMISE NOT BINDING

M. & E. Committee Says Those Who Do Not Become Parties to Equity Suit May Lose Out.

POINTS TO POSSIBLE TANGLE

It Contends Stockholders Who Fail to Come In May Be Barred by Statute of Limitations.

A controversy has developed between the Stockholders' Protective Committee of the Morris & Essex Railroad and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, which leases the Morris & Essex in perpetuity. The difference of opinion grew out of the equity suit which had been instituted in the Chancery Court of New Jersey by Morris & Essex stockholders to compel the Lackawanna to make an accounting and to force the road to pay 8 per cent. instead of 7 per cent. in dividends on the $15,000,000 Morris & Essex stock. The Lackawanna is accused of attempting to block the deposit of Morris & Essex stock with the Protective Committee.

The suit was brought in the names of prominent individuals and corporations holding big blocks of the Morris & Essex stock. It appears, however, that all of the stockholders who aided to overthrow the old Lackawanna directorate of the Morris & Essex at the recent stockholders' meeting have not deposited their stock with the stockholders' committee, and have not formally become parties to the suit. This question has arisen: If an increased dividend should be allowed by the court would it be paid to all the Morris & Essex stockholders or only to those who were parties to the suit? The stockholders' committee, of which George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., is Chairman, is urging stockholders to deposit their stock, asserting that those not represented in the suit are running the risk of being barred from any advantages gained by a favorable outcome of the suit.

Promised to Pay All Stockholders.

The Lackawanna, on the other hand, has placed itself on record as ready to pay all stockholders of the Morris & Essex any increases which may be due them in the event of a decision favorable to the Morris & Essex stockholders. The Lackawanna, according to this statement, will pay the stockholders whether they become parties to the suit or whether they hold aloof. The stock deposit agreement calls for the advance of $1 for each share deposited with the committee. This money is called for merely to secure the expenses of the committee. There is to be no actual payment of costs until after the litigation is completed. If successful, the costs, according to the committee, will not be more than $1, and, if unsuccessful, they will not exceed 25 cents a share. The expert investigation and examination of accounts involved in the intricate suits necessarily call for an outlay of considerable money.

It is the statement of the Lackawanna that stockholders need not legally participate in the suit in order to get court awards which have been received in the controversy. Under the advice of the Van Tuyl Committee, for instance, a holder of, say, 10,000 shares who is in sympathy with the suit against the Lackawanna, is urged to deposit his stock or send an authorization in favor of the committee and accompany the stock or authorization with a check for $10,000. Such a depositor will get 6 per cent. on his money until litigation is completed. Stockholders consulting the Lackawanna, on the other hand, are referred to the Company's official statement of May 18, in which all stockholders, in event of a judgment, are promised equal treatment.

The Van Tuyl Committee, under date of Aug. 4, sent a circular to the stockholders setting forth its position. This circular says:

Dividends Paid Direct.

"Under the terms of the lease the dividends are payable by the Lackawanna directly to the Morris & Essex stockholders. The cause of action of stockholders for increased dividends is, therefore, a direct cause of action in their favor against the Lackawanna, and not a derivative cause of action based upon the rights of the Morris & Essex, as in the ordinary case of a stockholders' action. Any recovery in the pending suit will, therefore, at least as to dividends which may be adjudged to have been payable in past years—be limited to the parties to the suit and to the stock represented by the committee, and it is to the manifest interest of stockholders to co-operate with the committee in order that they may participate hereafter in any judgment which may be recovered.

"The Lackawanna has vigorously endeavored to dissuade stockholders from depositing their stock with the committee and thus hamper it in its efforts to establish the right of stockholders to increased dividends. The Lackawanna's promise of equal treatment to all stockholders is not legally binding and could not be enforced by stockholders part of the Morris & Essex. It does not justify stockholders, particularly trustees and other fiduciaries, in relying upon it and in taking the risk of recovering the amounts to which they may be entitled rather than in making certain of the recovery of any arrears of dividends which may be found to be due by co-operating with the committee.

"The answer of the defendants in the suit brought under the direction of the committee was filed July 22, 1915, and contains various technical defenses, including a plea of the Statute of Limitations. This plea illustrates the necessity for co-operation on the part of stockholders. It may well be that even if a recovery should be had in the pending suit it might be held that stockholders who were not represented therein would not be entitled to a part of the amount adjudged, but would be for past years on the ground that their claim had been barred by the statute. As the period of limitation is running all the time against stockholders it is essential that they should promptly co-operate with the committee in order that they may recover the amount of dividends in arrears for as long a period in the past as possible.

May Be Barred by Statute.

"Stockholders should therefore realize that unless they are represented in the pending suit they run the risk of being barred from recovering a part of whatever dividends may be determined to be payable, and that the longer they delay in securing such representation the longer will be the period for which they may be barred.

"The committee cannot too strongly impress upon stockholders the necessity for prompt action on their part if they desire fully to protect their interests."

The Lackawanna's promise to treat all stockholders alike, as contained in the May 18 circular appeared over the name of William H. Truesdale, President of the road. Mr. Truesdale said then:

"Should the courts finally determine that many of you are entitled to additional sums by way of rental or otherwise under the terms of the lease of the Morris & Essex Railroad to the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad in excess of the 7 per cent. paid, this company hereby agrees to pay pro rata whatever additional amount is so determined to be due, to such stockholders of the Morris & Essex Railroad Company, whether or not they participate in said suit by signing the proposed stockholders' agreement."

SELL GREENHUT CO. TODAY.

Expected Property Will Be Bought In as a Going Concern.

The real and personal property of the bankrupt J. B. Greenhut Company will be offered at public sale at noon to-day in the building on the west side of Sixth Avenue, at Eighteenth Street, according to a decree of sale granted to the trustees in bankruptcy. The property will be offered in eighteen parcels, so that bidders, by offering enough, may buy all or any part of it.

Parcels 1, 2 and 3 are the real estate of the bankrupt, and are subject to separate mortgages and a deed of trust to the Central Trust Company to secure an issue of $6,000,000 worth of bonds. Parcel 4 includes parcels 1, 2 and 3 as one parcel. Parcel 5 consists of warehouse property free and clear, but subject to rights of tenants if any exist. Parcels 6 to 12 include all of the property in the delivery system of the J. B. Greenhut Company. Parcel 13 consists of a recreation centre at Long Branch, N. J., and parcel 14 consists of all merchandise.

Parcel 15 includes the business of the bankrupt as a going concern, everything in parcel 14 and everything connected with the business, except all real estate and certain securities, known as the investment account. Parcel 16 includes the investment account, which consists of securities and bonds offered subject to the lien of the Guaranty Trust Company as pledgee. Parcel 17 includes everything except real estate.

Parcel 18 includes everything, that is, parcels 1 to 17 inclusive. No bid for parcel 18 will be considered unless the properties covered in parcel 4 and the property included in parcel 17 receive as much as would be received for any of the properties in any other bid.

Bids will be received for any one or more of the parcels containing such conditions as the bidder may specify. No bid will be debarred from consideration by reason of such conditions, but no bids which contain conditions of a release or compromise for the disposition of any property of the bankrupt, or of any claims of the estate against the bankrupts, or officer or stockholder, or against creditors or against any other person shall be accepted.

It is expected that a body of the creditors of the bankrupt who desire to reorganize the business will buy it as a going concern.

Wall Paper Exhibition Ends.

Last night saw the closing of the exhibition of 1915-1916 lines of domestic wall paper, which had been running here for the past week at the Hotels Breslin and Imperial. Twenty-five out-of-town manufacturers showed their new papers at these hotels, while others, who had local showrooms, held their exhibitions in them. One local manufacturer exhibited both ways. While there were fewer exhibitors than last year, the show was said to be a success. Good orders were taken from the jobbing buyers, for whose benefit the affair was staged. A noticeable feature was the general improvement in the designs and colorings of the papers. Fine tapestry patterns were a feature, as were Chinese, and old chintz effects. Fabric effects were also shown, they simulating rice-cloth, linen, burlap, &c. One of the real novelty showings was of so-called forest tones, in which deadning next to the way of blended stock, both plain and printed in harmonizing colors, was offered. Thirty-inch papers were featured strongly, though some opinion was expressed to the effect that their popularity is on the wane.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

Special Important Trade Sale

$100,000 Bankrupt Stock of Searle Mfg. Co., Troy, N. Y., Manufacturers of Shirts,

Bathrobes, Pajamas, Night Robes, etc.

J. FRENKEL, Auct.,

Sells at public auction, starting today, Tuesday, Aug. 17, commencing 10:30 A. M., at Annex Salesrooms, 600-602 Broadway, near Houston St., New York.

200,000 yds. Cotton & Flannels,

4,000 Wool and Worsted Blankets, 5,000 Bathrobes, 1,000 Doz. Men's Shirts, 1,500 Doz. Pajamas and Night Robes.

Descriptive Catalogues at Sale.

Further particulars can be had at auctioneer's office, 23 Walker St. Tel. 2438 Franklin.

DAVID W. BIOW CO.,

520-522 BROADWAY.

Tel. 6680-6681 Spring. Near Spring St.

To-day, Tuesday, Aug. 17, 10:30 A. M.,

Special Peremptory Auction Sale

1,000 TRADE LOTS

DRY GOODS

General Merchandise,

LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

WEARING APPAREL

SWEATERS.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, Will Sell Today, Tuesday, Aug. 17, '15, at 10:30 A.M., At Our Salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St., N. Y., $10,000 Retail Stock Hand-Tailored

Clothing

800 MEN'S SUITS

In Serges, Worsteds, Cassimeres and Fancies, all hand tailored, made by the best mfrs.

700 MEN'S OVERCOATS

All Latest Cloths and Styles.

600 PR. MEN'S PANTS

In Worsteds, Serges, All Latest Styles.

Boys' and Children's Suits, Raincoats.

Brand New Seasonable Stock of

Ladies' and Childrens' Furnishings,

Haberdashery, Dry and Fancy Goods, Elegant Fixtures. Waldman & Appel, Auct's, sell Today, Tuesday, 10:30 A. M., 9 Hayward St., near West Broadway. Tel. 923 Franklin.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RELIANCE AUTO PARTS MANUFACTURING CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Aug. 17th, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 157 East 32d St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of automobile parts, raw copper, tools, machinery, safe, office fixtures, &c.

HEMAN B. WILSON, JR., Trustee, 110 West 40th St., New York.

SOLOMON BADESCH, Attorney for Trustee, 31 Cedar St., New York.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

BANKRUPTCY SALE

By order of the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey. George R. Beach, Esquire, Referee.

FRED J. LOEFFLER, Trustee in Bankruptcy, will sell at public auction, on Tuesday, August 17th, 1915, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the premises, No. 304 Bergenline Ave., Union Hill, N. J., the entire stock of

MEN'S FINE CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS

consisting of only the best advertised brands of men's suits, overcoats, and furnishings of all kinds, formerly of

JOHN J. PHELAN, Bankrupt.

Sale positive, rain or shine. Premises open at all times for inspection. Union Hill car direct to store.

For further information apply to Samuel Heyman, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, or John N. Platoff, 168 Bergenline Ave., Union Hill, N. J., Attorneys for Trustee.

Important Trade Sale $125,000 Worth of

BOOTS and SHOES

MORSE & ROGERS, through

VAN PRAAG & CO. and MAX KALTER, Auctioneers,

Will Sell at Auction to the Highest Bidder, the Entire Stock of

Clark-Hutchinson Company (N. Y.) In Liquidation

On Their Former Premises, 125 DUANE STREET, N. Y. City.

Tomorrow (Wed.), Thursday and Fri., Aug. 18, 19 and 20, 10:30 A. M. Daily

STOCK CONSISTING OF

$89,000 Worth of Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes and Warm Lines.

$21,500 NEW, UNUSED SAMPLES; $4,500 USED SAMPLES AND $10,000 WORTH OF SPRING GOODS.

All goods sold in trade lots for cash or approved 30 days' credit.

Buyers unknown to Morse & Rogers should establish credit prior to sale. Catalogues on application to Auctioneers or Morse & Rogers.

Exhibition Today, Tuesday, Aug. 17

Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene St., N. Y. C., and Max Kalter, 487 Broadway, N. Y. C., Auct'rs. MORSE & ROGERS, Duane Street, New York City.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

J. P. FRIEND of Loudy & Friend, Chicago, Hotel Astor, will pay cash for jobs in ladies' and misses' Fall suits and coats; must be very cheap; don't call nor phone; write what you have.

WILL BUY 100 PIECES PLAID TAFFETA for cash. Henry Goldstein, 143 West 29th.

JOBBER looking at popular priced evening dresses. Goldberg, seventh floor, 16 West 22d St.

JOBBER LOOKING AT POPULAR-PRICE SERGE AND SILK DRESSES.—Can use quantities. Mr. Schwalbe, 39 West 25th St.

JOBBER LOOKING AT SKIRTS after 11, Meyer, 35 West 36th, Third Floor.

CONTRACTORS WANTED, SILK AND LACE WAISTS, 6 50 TIMES.

CONTRACTOR.—Call samples of silk cloth dresses, Third Floor, 30 West 25th.

100 LADIES' AND MISSES' early Fall coats to close out at a big sacrifice. Call at 33 West 31st St. 7th floor.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.—Large quantity to close out at great sacrifice; giving up manufacturing. Rainer Bros., 220 5th Av.

150 FALL SUITS, newest styles, to close out at a price. J. P. Slater, 114 West 26th St.

WE HAVE Barmen laces in gross form for immediate delivery. Goldwater Bros., 510 Broadway.

CASH for high-grade women's suits, coats, skirts, waists, petticoats, and furs. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4348.

CASH PAID for job lots of women's apparel. Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard St. Tel. 2850 Franklin.

WILL BUY woman's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2837.

PERIC ACID.—Want quotation 5,000 tons French specification; no brokers. S 52 Times.

OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

SALESMAN, cloak, suit, wants Al line, entire New England States. N 23 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 3¼@3½ per cent. for the best names Saturday 3¼@3½

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Imports of Textile Samples.

A special committee, representing the Merchants' Association, left yesterday for Washington to confer with Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Peters with a view of protesting against and securing a modification of the recently enforced Treasury decision limiting imports of textile fabric samples free of duty to nine inches. The committee will propose a plan to the department which they believe will secure the free importation of usable samples without having the privilege abused by unscrupulous persons.

To Help Barbados Trade.

Chester W. Martin, United States Consul at Barbados, will be at the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, room 409 Custom House, between 10 and 12 o'clock today. Mr. Martin will be glad to furnish American business firms with information regarding trade conditions in Barbados and opportunities for the sale of American goods. Mr. Martin said yesterday that, generally speaking, there has been an increase in the amount of American trade moving into the West Indies, though, naturally, the islands are largely dependent upon Great Britain for supplies.

A New Sort of Window Hanging.

For the woman who is seeking something new to hang at the windows of the less formal rooms of her house or apartment, an enterprising firm has brought out a fabric known as a two-tex cretonne. One-half of the fabric is made and decorated as a cretonne, while the other half is made to resemble a marquisette. The marquisette half is finished with a narrow trimming of lace, or some other decorative fabric, along the edge. When hung the fabric gives the effect of a cretonne curtain draped over one of marquisette, and the result is said to be very pleasing. The fabric was shown at the exhibition of wall paper here during the past week. The cretonne pattern in the cloth was designed to match the cretonne cut-out border made by the same concern.

In Woolens and Worsteds.

With the departure of most of the buyers from the local woolen and worsted cloth markets, selling agents are in a position to size up the orders left behind. A man well known in both branches of the trade said yesterday that a conservative but substantial business has been done in Spring goods, although there were some spots. As a rule, spotty conditions are usually found on either the woolen or worsted sides of the market but, in the buying just ended, both classes of fabrics shared in the matter of spots. The consensus of opinion in the trade is that the orders given reflect a rather good feeling throughout the country. While one of the factors in the buying situation was the shortage of stocks generally prevailing in all sections, the buyers themselves showed a more cheerful tone as to business conditions than has been the case for some time.

Amoskeag Names Spring Prices.

Jarvis & Prankard, selling agents for the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, yesterday made prices on their Spring, 1916, lines of serges, crashes, shepherd checks, panamas, vigoureux, poplins, whipcords and cotton warp dress goods. The well-known No. 4,002, a thirty-six-inch serge, has been priced at 33¼ cents, net, an advance of a cent a yard over the last price on this fabric, while all of the wide serge fabrics have been moved up about 5 cents a yard. Several of the fabrics priced are being offered for the first time. In the circular sent out by the selling agents, it is said that "our productions will not be distributed until all orders are received, providing there is no delay on the part of our customers." The selling terms are 2 per cent., ten days, sixty days extra, on all goods delivered prior to Oct. 15, and 2 per cent., ten days, April 1, for Spring delivery, one-third each November, December and January.

Gray Goods Show Little Change.

There was not a great deal of change in the local gray goods market yesterday. Buying of staple goods was hardly more than fair, but prices held firm at recent levels. Not a great deal of business on sheetings or drills was told of, though some orders were taken on 4.70 sheetings at 3⅝ cents for nearby delivery. In the printcloth end of the market further business was done on 38½-inch 64-60s, for delivery to the end of the year, at 3¾ cents, and some nearby orders were booked on 39-inch 80 squares, at 5⅝ cents. There were reports of nearby sales of 39-inch 68-72s at 4¼ cents, but the best evidences were that these goods were being held quite firmly at an eighth higher. Fancies continued to move well. Spot prices on staple printcloths were:

39-inch, 80-80s	5⅝	38½-inch, 64-56s	3⅝
39-inch, 72-72s	5¼	38½-inch, 60-52s	3⅝
39-inch, 68-72s	4⅞	38½-inch, 60-48s	3⅜
38½-inch, 64-64s	3½	27-inch, 64-60s	2⅛
38½-inch, 64-60s	3⅜	27-inch, 56-52s	2⅛

*Nominal.

Wash Goods Are Selling Well.

A nice Fall business is now being placed here by retailers who have come to this market for new wash goods. Everywhere comments are heard regarding the beauty and novelty of the goods offered, and many buyers acknowledge a temptation to overbuy because of the variety of the fabrics shown and the values they offer. Southern buyers are reported here in good numbers, and, all things considered, they are buying as well as was expected. From all accounts, the business being placed by the jobbing buyers on Spring goods in the primary end of the market is spotty. Many of these buyers returned home without making any really serious attempt to fill their needs, they apparently preferring to go over the very full lines offered in the peace and quiet of their own offices. Because of this, the complaint of poor business is heard in some quarters. Other houses, however, say that their orders have been satisfactory so far. Novel yarn-dyed goods seem to be growing in favor, especially among Western jobbers.

The Rain Hurt Burlap Sales.

The delayed grain movement this year, due to heavy rains, has kept back the call for burlap bags, according to opinions expressed in the local market yesterday, and this, in turn, has delayed the demand for lightweight jute bagging here. To this fact, together with the fact that the record June shipments from Calcutta, which amounted to 94,000,000 yards, are now arriving in this market, is attributed the weakness that now exists here on these goods. Seven-and-a-half-ounce, forty-inch burlaps were nominally held here yesterday at 6 cents, though sales of "distress" goods have been reported as low as 5.70@5.75. Eight-ounce goods in the same width are held, nominally, at 6.15 cents. The heavy end of the market is stronger sales of 10-ounce burlaps having been made here very recently at 7.05, while 10½-ounce goods were sold yesterday to arrive in the next two weeks, at 7.75 cents. Higher prices are looked for soon, as a general buying movement is expected to develop as soon as the full significance of Great Britain's latest operations in the Calcutta market dawns on American burlap users.

Decision on Handkerchiefs.

The proper construction to be given the three provisions in the present tariff for handkerchiefs was discussed yesterday by Judge Cooper in a decision by the Board of General Appraisers dealing with a protest by Marshall Field & Co., who made importations at Chicago. The handkerchiefs figuring in the test litigation were made of cotton and linen, and were returned by the Collector at 60 per cent. as embroidered articles. Many of the handkerchiefs contained an embroidered initial or pattern in the corner, while others had scalloped edges. Some contained no embroidery, but were finished on the edge by crocheting. Another part of the importations consisted of handkerchiefs having an embroidered design in one corner, but with rough or unfinished edges. The decision overruled the claims made with the exception of those having edges finished with a colored ornamentation made on the goods by crocheting. This kind of ornamentation, the board held, does not constitute "embroidery," but entitles the goods to enter at 35 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 282, as hemmed or unhemmed linen handkerchiefs.

Bat Wing Ties Sell Well.

The immediate demand for bat wing ties, for wear with negligee shirts, is said by authorities on the men's neckwear market to be larger than for the last four or five years. It is expected to last till the end of September. For Fall, the high-class haberdashery shops are stocking and showing knitted ties, especially in the brighter colors. Quite liberal orders are being placed for them in college and club stripe effects, in qualities that retail from 50c up. The better class retail trade is also giving considerable attention to swivel, detached figures for Fall in small and medium patterns, these scarfs retailing at $1 up. Allover effects on barathea grounds, retailing around $2.50, are also good. Better business than for some time is told of for Fall on solid color effects in barathea weaves. Other of the heavier fabrics, such as serges, armures, &c., are also favored, all of them in the darker shades. Crêpes, on the other hand, are liked in the lighter colors. Embroidered figures on plain grounds, some in single and others in two and three colors, are being bought for Fall. Lines for the holiday season are now being assembled.

July's Silk Imports Dropped.

Further declines from last year's figures are shown in the Silk Association of America's report on dutiable silk entries at this port in the five weeks ended July 31. The total dutiable imports for the 1915 and 1914 periods were $2,039,407 and $2,964,143, respectively, of which $703,543 and $1,080,103, respectively, were contributed by fabrics woven in the piece. The principal gains were shown in imports of velvet ribbons and spun silk or schappe silk yarns. Notable declines were furnished by imports of velvets, chenilles or other pile fabrics, silk ribbons, ready-made clothing, silk laces, trimmings and embroideries, and similar merchandise made of artificial silk. Imports of raw materials were also smaller last month than in July, 1914, receipts of raw silk falling off more than $200,000 in value. The grand import totals to July 31 were: 1915, $2,599,408; 1914, $3,740,450.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The J. T. Leonard Co., resident buyers, 853 Fourth Avenue, have obtained the account of E. M. Scarbrough & Sons, Austin, Texas.

Owen J. Brady, who for many years was a general salesman for the H. B. Claflin Company and who is well known to the dry goods trade of the country, is now acting in a similar capacity for the H. B. Claflin Corporation.

J. Frankel will sell today, at the annex salesrooms, 600-602 Broadway, the $100,000 bankrupt stock of the Searle Manufacturing Company, Troy, N. Y., including 200,000 yards of cottons and flannels, 4,000 wool and worsted blankets, 5,000 bathrobes, 1,000 dozen shirts, 1,500 dozen pajamas, nightrobes, &c.

The Monarch Knitting Company, Limited, Buffalo, has appointed Albertson Beckhard & Allen, Incorporated, 140 Fifth Avenue, their distributors to the retail trade for New England, New Jersey, and part of New York.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

LOZIER MOTOR COMPANY.—Judge Mayer has discharged Henry R. Follett, ancillary receiver for the property in this city of the Lozier Motor Company of Detroit. He took possession of assets appraised at $9,949, from which there was sold $3,433 at an expense of $638.

TUSCARORA-NEVADA MINES COMPANY, —Judge Mayer has permitted Henry Stanley Haskins, receiver of the Tuscarora-Nevada Mines Company, to lease the property to J. Edward Harrington of New York.

A. GREENSPAN & SONS, manufacturers of pocket books at 53 Wooster Street, have made an assignment to Maurice J. Blatt.

BLOCK & KETOVER, grocers, delicatessen, and lunch room, at 6 Lenox Avenue, have made an assignment to Harry Schoenweter.

HARRIS AXELROD, dealer in corsets and corset covers at 229 Stanton Street, has made an assignment to Max Cohn.

MICHELE BENEDETTO, driver, of 1,743 Avenue A, formerly President and Treasurer of the Yorkville Coal Company, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $14,827 and assets of $128. A petition was filed against the company on Dec. 21, 1912.

SHEPARD S. SABLE & CO., INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Shepard B. Sable & Co., Inc., manufacturers of children's hats and caps at 225 Greene Street. The company made an assignment on Friday. Liabilities are $3,300.

HARRY WILENSKY, manager, of 797 First Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,821 and no assets.

MOLLIE BECHER, buyer, of 227 West 141st Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,385 and no assets.

CHARLES BRALEY, grocer at Kingston, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,299 and assets of $601.

ITALIAN UNION IMPORTING COMPANY. —Judge Mayer has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on July 9 against Vapelli & Tosatti, who did business as the Italian Union Importing Company, wines and liquors, at 409 West Broadway, on a settlement with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar.

HIRTLER BROTHERS COMPANY, INC., importers and exporters, of 23 Beaver Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $50,270 and assets of $9,321.

FRIEDMAN & KOERNER, who did business as the Paris Fancy Leather Company, at 718 Broadway, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $12,993 and assets of $4,070.

NATHAN SPINELL, dealer in dry goods, at 270 Rivington Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $2,389 and assets of $701.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, Aug. 16.—Friction Pulley and Machine Works, Hudson Falls, filed petition in bankruptcy today. Liabilities, $48,202; assets, $37,067.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Allen, George F.—J. J. McSorley.....$141.39
Allen, Lydia J. M.—Dare & Dolphin.....118.71
Bernson, Rubin—D. B. Pershall & Son.189.29
Bishop, Alfred E. and Lovella B.—M. W. Canton 554.31
Brandreth, John B.—Bank of Nova Scotia 189.89
Corlett, William W.—J. C. Owen.....370.94
Castello, Henrico—Morewood Realty Holding Co. 890.38
Crowley, William, and Joseph Parisi—J. I. Brant 141.91
Cramer, Patrick F.—F. E. Peters.....54.11
Friedman, Abraham—M. Baer et al.....254.59
Fleisher, Joseph—A. H. Gross et al.....471.53
Golden, Isador—S. Teitelbaum et al.....271.20
G. W. Bradley Axe and Tool Co.—George Wiss & Co. 112.86
Gwatkins, Anna B.—Stern Brothers.....482.30
Juveller, Herman—Blumberg & Aronson, Inc. 115.35
Johnson, Kate—J. N. Golding.....452.26
Kosatsky, David—B. Weinberg & Sons.158.17
Kantrowitz, Harriet, or Mrs. H. Kantrowitz—S. Kahn et al.....185.00
Lanigan, Walter F.—Manhattan Leasing Co. 195.15
Levy, Abe or Abraham—T. Weinstein..130.65
Lunger, Erving C.—J. J. McSorley 119.99
Lentz, Louis—M. Bramber 257.19
Liddles, Guy L.—Underwood Typewriter Co. 154.91
Mintzer, William—Bellaire Bottle Co...335.74
Markowitz, Robert—W. F. Peters Co..272.11
Matthes, Louis H.—J. B. Almer.....864.23
Morris, Seigbert Albert—E. J. Glenny & Co. 356.41
Moore, James and Annie—R. A. Reilly.120.01
Morgenstern, Clarence W.—Julius Bohm & Son, Inc. 112.22
Mandelbaum, Jacob, and Edw. Friedman—E. Spiegel 271.77
Newcomb, Josiah T.—U. S. Trust Co. et al., trustees.....561.12
Negro, Raffaele—Interstate Note and Holding Co. 124.49
Nerschi, Augustine—Same 119.89
Oestreicher, Bernard—G. Brenauer et al. 163.91
Putnam, Eleanor J.—Louise & Co.....632.97
Rosenblatt, Simon—H. Harris Fur Dyeing Co. 195.85
Root, Marshall J.—New Netherlands Bank of N. Y. 118.98
Shapiro, Morris H. and Jacob—S. Rosenthal 296.45
Sheedy, James—H. Frank.....111.91
Shapiro, Morris H.—Brown Bros.....180.30
Stein, James E.—C. Hobson.....319.65
Saxton, Robert M.—G. M. Dinkelspiel...121.81
Seltzer, Charles M., John S. Francis, and Chas. Edgerton—N. V. Ketcham et al. 834.40
Tatosian, Alexander K.—K. Frazier.....546.18
Taggert, Marshall W.—J. Wise Co., Inc. 123.54
Ukers, Gladys Wright—M. Micolino...134.41
Volpin, Louis—T. Garzisenfeld.....137.50
Woodend, Wm. E.—I. Kahn, ...571.06

In Bronx County

Caccallale, Domenic—W. H. Austin.....$81.12
Fitz Gerald, Archer W. and Mary A.—Bryant Park Bank $2,204.85
Fitz Gerald, Archer W. and Mary P.—same, $488.91
Luisi, Selvina—G. Cordusi.....$149.41
Markowitz, Max, and Abe Weinstein—M. Antman, as guardian $229.22
McMahon, Thomas J.—Columbia Distilling Co. $329.70
McDougal, James J.—C. M. Nahmacher, ...$84.52
McSweeney, John—Peck Brothers & Winch. $188.58
Presser, Abraham—L. H. Goldberg.....$1,874.53
Reinitz, Max and Hanna—M. Kirsch.$1,744.52
Westchester Wood Working Co.—E. B. Beyer. $1,874.53
Wolf, Israel—Cramer Manfacturing Co.$288.17

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Adams, Alfredo B.—Sixty Wall St., Dec. 28, 1911 .....$472.06
Borgia, Tomasso—Thomas B. Bowne & Son Co., Oct. 19, 1911.....1,246.20
Borgia, Thomas and Carmine—H. Rubelkin, Feb. 15, 1910.....214.91
Simon, Schnapler—I. Weiss, Oct. 15, 1913 .....121.66
Bedford, George P.—Dr. Savage Physical Development Institute, July 3, 1914, (vacated) 371.87
Lein, William—Simon Strauss, Inc., July 24, 1915, (vacated).....641.74
Liederman Realty Co.—F. F. Pinkham, June 5, 1915, (cancelled).....146.39

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

NOTICE OF SALE.—UNITED STATES District Court, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of J. B. GREENHUT CO., (formerly Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Co., Inc.,) Bankrupt.

Pursuant to decree of Hon. Peter B. Olney, Referee in Bankruptcy dated Peter B. Olney, Referee in Bankruptcy dated June 30, 1915, the assets of the above-named Bankrupt mentioned in said decree will be offered at public sale by the undersigned Trustees at the place of business of the bankrupt, 6th Ave. and 18th St. in the building on the west side of 6th Ave., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on August 17, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, Eastern Standard time and in the manner provided for by said decree. Bids will then and there be received by the undersigned Trustees pursuant to the terms of said decree, copies of which may be obtained at the offices of the undersigned Trustees or their attorneys. The properties offered for sale include the merchandise of the bankrupt estate (which merchandise may be bid for in bulk or in lots or departments as paralleled by the undersigned Trustees as provided in said decree), its customers' accounts receivable, fixtures, delivery system, all the assets comprising the department store business and real estate of the Bankrupt.

The merchandise offered for sale may be inspected by prospective bidders at any time before the sale upon application at the Trustees' offices, and inventories thereof will be available for inspection at the office of the Trustees at least five days before the sale.

All bids for separate departments or lots shall be subject to the contingency of the acceptance of any bid in bulk found by the Court to be of greater benefit to the bankrupt estate than sales of the merchandise in separate lots or departments.

After all bids are received, the Referee at said time and place or at such adjourned time as he may fix, will entertain application or motion for and will make such order of sale or confirmation of sale or in reference to the administration of the estate of the above-named Bankrupt or the disposition of its assets or the adjustment, release, adjudication, or compromise of any matters affecting the administration of the estate as shall be proper.

The real property including leaseholds of the bankrupt estate which appears to be subject to the lien of a mortgage or deed of trust to Central Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated December 1, 1910 (which real property and leaseholds are described in parcels 1, 2, and 3) shall be sold free and clear of the lien of said mortgage or deed of trust.

The property will be offered for sale in parcels, as follows:

PARCEL 1. The real property, including leaseholds, on the east side of Sixth Ave., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, between 18th and 19th Sts., as hereinafter more particularly described, with the buildings and improvements thereon and such fixtures as are appurtenant to and form a part of the real estate.

The following is a description thereof showing which are freeholds and which leaseholds, together with statements as to the mortgages thereon, and other encumbrances (if any) subject to which said real property is offered for sale:

ALL that certain plot or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

BEGINNING at a point formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Sixth Avenue with the southerly side of 19th Street, running thence southerly along the westerly side of Sixth Avenue one hundred and sixty-two feet (162); thence westerly parallel with 19th Street, sixty-two (62) feet; thence southerly along the westerly line of the land, ninety-two (92) feet; thence westerly and parallel with 19th Street, sixty-two (62) feet, nine and one-half (9½) inches; thence southwesterly to a point distant eighty-five (85) feet, eight and one inches (8 1) easterly from the easterly side of Sixth Avenue, and one hundred and sixteen (116) feet, three (3) inches southerly from the southerly side of 19th Street; thence westerly and parallel with 19th Street, eighty-five (85) feet eight and one-half inches to the easterly side of Sixth Avenue; thence northerly along the easterly side of Sixth Avenue, two hundred and sixteen (216) feet and three (3) inches, to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less,

is held under leasehold title pursuant to the provisions of a certain lease made by William Waldorf Astor to Moses Siegel, dated December 12, 1894, hereinafter mentioned, and a certain lease made by William Waldorf Astor to J. B. Greenhut Co., formerly Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Co., Inc., dated February 16, 1915, hereinafter mentioned.

TOGETHER WITH ALL AND SINGULAR

(a) the said Indenture of Lease dated December 12, 1894, made by John L. Tonnele, as Trustee of a certain Trust created under the last Will and Testament of John Tonnele, deceased, unto Gerson Siegel, and recorded in the Office of the Register of the County of New York on September 30, 1895, in Liber 39 of Conveyances, Section 3, page 280;

(b) the said Indenture of Lease made by John L. Tonnele, as Trustee, unto Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Co., Inc., dated April 9, 1912, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, May 27, 1912, in Liber 175 of Conveyances, Section 3, page 256;

(c) the said Indenture of Lease, dated December 1, 1894, made by John L. Tonnele, unto Gerson Siegel and recorded in the Register's Office on September 30, 1895, in Liber 39 of Conveyances, Section 3, page 289;

(d) the said Indenture of Lease made by John L. Tonnele, to Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Co., Inc., or its predecessor, dated May 26, 1910, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York October 6, 1910, in Liber 241 of Conveyances, Section 3, page 266;

(e) the said Indenture of Lease, dated December 12, 1894, made by William Waldorf Astor to Moses Siegel, and recorded in the Register's Office on September 30, 1895, in Liber 39 of Conveyances, Section 3, page 297, and

(f) the said Indenture of Lease made by William Waldorf Astor unto Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Co., Inc., dated Feb. 16, 1915, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, March 8, 1915, in Liber 197 of Conveyances, Section 3, page 284;

and as to each of said Indentures of Lease all the rights, property, privileges, estate, right, title and interest, terms of years yet to come and unexpired and renewal or renewals therein and thereof, and all and singular the covenants and conditions therein contained are offered for sale, SUBJECT, nevertheless, to the rents, payments, covenants, conditions, provisions and agreements in each of said Indentures of Lease, contained.

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ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AIKEN, S. C.—Rives & Eubanks; Wm. Eubanks, millinery; Breslin.
AKRON—M. O'Neil Dept. A. M. Barber, furn. goods, underwear; 37 W. 26th.
ALBANY—Boyce & Milwain; J. M. Boyce, hats; Park Av.
ALBANY—Waldman Bros.; B. Vabin, millinery; 1,547 Broadway, Room 511.
ALLENTOWN—Hess Bros.; S. M. Herman, millinery; 315 Fourth Av.; Gregorian.
ALTOONA—Wm. F. Gable & Co.; J. M. Fay, linens; 2 Walker.
ALBANY—Boyce & Milwain; J. M. Boyce, hats; Park Av.
ALBANY—Waldman Bros.; B. Vabin, millinery; 1,547 Broadway, Room 511.
AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—Holsbeimer & Shaul; D. Johnson, notions, laces, ribbons, art goods; 60 West 33d.
AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—Silzerman Bros.; A. Silzerman; Miss E. Fox, dresses and furs; Herald Square.
AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—A. Marks Sons; J. G. Caldwell, dress goods, silks; Wallick's.
ATLANTA—F. P. Allen & Co.; C. F. Ursenbach, neckwear, jewelry, fancy goods, notions; 1,261 Broadway.
ATLANTA—Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co.; Miss B. Bily, corsets, muslin underwear; 20 E. 46th; Collingwood.
ATLANTA—Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co.; M. H. Regenstein, jewelry, leather goods; 71 W. 23d; Wallick.
ATLANTA—W. Froehlich & Co.; P. Elson, clothing, furn. goods; Hermitage.
AUBURN—J. W. Rice Co.; J. W. Taylor, dry goods, &c.; Grand.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White & Co.; Miss M. O. Flynn, millinery; 23 E. 26th; Grand.
BALTIMORE—Cahn-Coblens Co.; E. Werzansky, Miss L. Smith, cloaks; 1,199 Broadway.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. M. German, embroideries, neckwear; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—A. A. Brager; L. L. Brager, domestics; 116 W. 32d.
BALTIMORE—E. Baker & Co.; C. Baker, pants; Strand.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Wolf, cloaks, suits; Strand.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; H. Weiss, upholstery; Grand.
BALTIMORE—Townsend & Grace Co.; J. W. Grace, straw goods; 821 Bway.
BEAUMONT—The Fashion; J. E. Jones, millinery, millinery trimmings; 303 5th Av.
BELLEVILLE, Canada—Ritchie Co.; Mr. Reid, millinery, ready to wear; 47 W. 34th, 18 room, 4th Av.
BINGHAMTON—Sisson Bros.-Weidon Co.; Miss E. Winkler, cloaks, suits; 220 Fifth Av.
BIRMINGHAM—Drennan Dept. Store; G. Flewellen, domestics, white goods, linens, dress goods, silks; Miss B. McEvoy, notions, stationery; 1,150 B'way.
BIRMINGHAM—Parisian Co.; L. Block, hosiery, underwear, general mdse. manager; 385 Fourth Av.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Gilman, children's, juniors' dresses; Mr. Dutch, untrimmed millinery; Mr. Sheffield, misses' juniors' coats; Miss Webb, misses' dresses; basement: C. O. Cooper, ladies', misses' coats, suits; A. C. Smith, juniors', children's coats; Mr. Levy, waists; Mr. Kassanoff, ladies' neckwear; Mr. Hahn, jewelry; Mr. Tomson, kimonos, corsets, negligees; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Crawford, Plummer Co.; Miss C. Freed, dresses; J. Schenker, misses' suits, women's, misses' dresses; 12 W. 31st.
BOSTON—Superior Millinery Co.; P. M. Ginsburg, millinery; Breslin.
BRANTFORD, Canada—E. B. Crompton Co.; Mr. Ramsey, millinery, ready to wear, dress goods; 47 W. 34th, Room 707.
BROCKVILLE, Canada—Robert Wright & Son; Mr. Wright, millinery, ready to wear, dress goods; 47 W. 24th, Room 707.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; A. S. Dalgleish, K. M. Darling, V. Wakefield, millinery; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO—Clawson & Wilson Co.; A. Hamling, notions, laces; 43 Leonard.
BUFFALO—Flint & Kent; I. B. Hope, boys' clothing; 220 5th Av.
BUTLER, Penn.—J. S. Cohn, women's, misses' ready-to-wear; Claridge.
CALUMET, Mich.—Glass Block Store Co.; G. T. Miller, dress goods, fancy goods, notions, jewelry, umbrellas, &c.; Miss J. Currie, dry goods, &c.; 31 Union Sq.; Woodward.
CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—Murdock Bros.; S. A. Murdock, ready to wear; Park Av.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Little-Long Co.; H. C. Long, dry goods; Imperial.
CHATTANOOGA—M. B. Loveman Co.; Miss E. Sweet, infants' wear, muslin underwear; R. Cohen, jewelry, leather goods, fancy goods, ribbons; C. G. Walling, cotton goods, blankets, bargain basement; L. Karr, silks, dress goods; 148 W. 23d.
CHATTANOOGA—D. B. Loveman Co.; Miss C. Kenny, Miss F. Kenny, millinery; 148 W. 23d.
CHATTANOOGA—L. B. Loveman Co.; L. Karr, dress goods, trimmings; C. G. Walline, cotton goods, blankets, &c.; 148 West 23d; Sherman Sq.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; W. G. Spoor, hosiery, knit underwear; U. S. Grant, upholstery goods, furniture; H. F. Streich, linings, tailors' trimmings; J. C. Rogers, furs, dress trimmings, buttons; T. P. Tracy, Miss Reagan, ready to wear; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; L. P. Peiser, silk blouses, lingerie, cotton waists; 215 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Eiseman, Kaiser & Co.; M. Eisman, leather goods, novelties; 363 B'way.
CHICAGO—E. Elsinger Co.; W. Brodkorb, furn. goods; Room 425, 467 B'way.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; C. J. Cornwell, furn. goods, trunks, bags; 438 Bwy.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; C. Toben, laces, 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; W. Fergus, house-furn. goods; P. G. Rinken, glassware; O. Glassner, carpets; Mr. Schlamm, stationery; W. H. Whitely, toilet articles; 44 E. 23d.
CHICAGO—Siegel Cooper & Co.; Mr. Snell, domestics, blankets; Miss Freak, neckwear, veilings; 15 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; J. H. Roos, dry goods; C. H. Nove, Mr. Wood, representing; 43 W. 23d.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss Solomon, Miss Sobel, cloaks, skirts; 15 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—The Fair; E. J., Roehl, notions, sundries; W. E. Killian, men's furnishing goods, hosiery; R. B. Snyder, muslin underwear, petticoats, corsets, infants' wear, (basement;) 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; T. J. McCaffrey, jobs children's dresses; 13 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Loudy & Friend; J. P. Friend, cloaks; 1,161 Broadway.
CHICAGO—S. Lederer & Co.; H. W. Lederer, carpets, upholstery, &c.; Netherland.
CHICAGO—Liebman-Phillipson Co.; G. Liebman, manufacturers clothing; Netherland.
CHICAGO—S. Klein, Inc.; Miss M. Jahn, corsets, muslin underwear, children's dresses; 1,261 Broadway; Brostell.
CHICAGO—Madigan Dry Goods Co.; P. Q. Madigan, manager; Brostell.
CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Brothers; Miss B. Aschelm, misses' coats, suits; 40 East 22d; Holland House.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; F. L. Millington, upholstery goods; 44 East 23d.
CHICAGO—L. Klein, Inc.; S. J. Roehl, notions, fancy goods, gloves, leather and toilet goods; 31 Union Square.
CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; C. H. Thorne, dry goods, &c.; E. B. Alcombrack, notions, art goods; 43 West 23d.
CHICAGO—Schoenberg Bros.; J. Schoenberg, manufacturers children's, boys' clothing; Netherland.
CHICAGO—The Fair; W. E. Killian, men's furnishing goods, men's, women's, children's hosiery; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Miss L. Babcock, gowns, suits; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—Miss R. Cole, millinery; Gregorian.
CHICAGO—F. Desmauer & Co.; F. Desmauer, wholesale dry goods, notions, furn. goods, fancy goods, ready-to-wear; 212 Fifth Av.
CHICAGO—H. Goldstein; S. Goldstein, dry goods, furn. goods, clothing, shoes; Collingwood.
CINCINNATI—John Shillito Co.; Miss A. B. Campbell, waists; H. Bayer, hosiery, underwear; E. O. Schultz, laces, ribbons, hdkfs.; 436 4th Av.
CINCINNATI—Miller Bros. & Co.; J. Fanning, notions; T. J. Miller, cloaks, suits, waists; Flanders.
CINCINNATI—G. W. McAlpin Co.; C. O. Lancaster, ready to wear; E. R. Springler, laces, hdkfs., embroideries; 23 E. 26th.
CINCINNATI—The Fair; J. G. Rauscher, furn. goods, clothing; 23 E. 26th.
CINCINNATI—Rollman & Sons Co.; Miss S. Fitzgerald, corsets; Imperial.
CINCINNATI—Crown Cravat Co.; A. Caspary, neckwear; Aberdeen.
CINCINNATI—J. M. Giddings & Co.; Miss Hellis, gowns, suits, 564 5th Av.; Collingwood.
CINCINNATI—Alms & Doepke Co.; Miss E. Meyer, furs; Miss A. Wehmeier, laces, ladies' neckwear; 350 Broadway.
CINCINNATI—Original Sample Cloak & Suit Co.; E. W. Wise, suits, coats; New Strand.
CINCINNATI—Alms & Doepke Co.; Miss A. Wehrmeier, laces, neckwear; 350 Broadway.
CINCINNATI—Storrs-Schafer Clothing Co.; R. W. Lawrie, manufacturer clothing; Imperial.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; S. Weill, domestics, linens, flannels; C. E. Carlson, men's furn. goods; A. N. Oldreive, hosiery, gloves, umbrellas, underwear; J. W. Moorehouse, house furn. goods, china; E. D. Stauffer, toys; 37 W. 26th.
CLEVELAND—William Taylor, Son & Co.; Mrs. C. J. Seese, millinery; 470 4th Ave.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; Miss Feihn, dresses; Miss Moscovics, suits; Mr. Wesselman, house furn. goods; 71 W. 23d.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; J. G. Stirm, men's, boys' clothing, furn. goods, basement; 220 5th Av.
COLORADO SPRINGS—Kaufman & Co.; B. S. Kaufman, cloaks, suits, waists, ribbons, furs, &c.; 621 Broadway.
COLUMBIA, S. C.—J. L. Minnaugh & Co.; J. L. Minnaugh, general merchandise; 45 West 34th; Holland House.
COLUMBUS—Jones-Witter Co.; S. B. Witter, domestics, silks; P. B. Sweeney, representing; 54 Leonard.
COLUMBUS—Columbus Dry Goods Co.; Miss M. Burns, Miss Cullinen, ladies' wear; Breslin.
COLUMBUS—C. C. Winans Co.; C. C. Winans, ready-to-wear; Breslin.
COLUMBUS—Columbus Dry Goods Co.; C. E. Riley, carpets, rugs; Breslin.
CORPUS CRISTI, Texas—M. Lichtenstein & Sons; E. M. Lichtenstein, men's, women's ready to wear; 15 E. 26th.
DALLAS—Litche-Goettinger Co.; S. Neumaier, notions, toilet goods, art embroideries; 353 4th Av.
DALLAS—Sanger Bros.; E. D. Garrison, china, silverware, cut glass, housefurnishing goods, &c.; 19 East 24th; Albert.
DALLAS—Texas Umbrella Manufacturing Co.; H. J. Abrams, manufacturers umbrellas; Breslin.
DANVILLE, Penn.—Cohen Bros.; B. F. Cohen, clothing, men's furn. goods; Latham.
DAYTON—Elder & Johnston Co.; R. J. Elder, general merchandise; 3 Walker.
DAYTON—Elder — Johnston Co.; J. W. Scott, laces, gloves, ribbons, ladies' neckwear; 2 Walker.
DECATUR—Linn & Scruggs Dry Goods & Carpet Co.; Mrs. L. E. Dills, ladies' neckwear, laces, trimmings; 31 Union Square.
DES MOINES — "Carley's"; W. Carley, coats, suits, dresses; 15 E. 26th.
DETROIT—Crowley-Milner Co.; M. Prendeville, domestics; G. C. Jenkins, millinery; 116 W. 32d.
DETROIT—A. Krolik & Co.; L. N. Krolik, domestics, linings; 320 B'way.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; Miss A. Murphy, kimonos; 50 Union Square.
DETROIT—D. J. Healy Co.; Miss C. P. Potter, toilet leather goods; 31 Union Square; Holland House.
DETROIT—R. P. Peake & Co.; R. P. Peake, furs; Grand.
DUBLIN, Ga.—J. E. Smith, Jr., & Co.; J. H. Smith, J. E. Smith, dry goods, notions; Grand.
DULUTH—Miller, Albenberg Co.; M. C. Albenberg, ladies' garments, millinery, hosiery, handkerchiefs; Flanders.
ELKHART, Ind.—H. B. Sykes Co.; E. N. Sykes, general merchandise; Mrs. M. Desmond, cloaks, suits, waists; Somerset.
ERIE—Osborne-Norman Co.; L. E. Zahnler, piece goods; G. Grace, carpets, draperies; Lancaster.
ERIE—Osborne-Norman Co.; L. F. Zahnisar, piece goods, dress goods, silks, velvets, linens, &c.; 1,170 B'way; Navarre.
FORT WAYNE—George Dewald Co.; R. W. T. Dewald, hosiery, ribbons, general merchandise; Imperial.
FORT WAYNE—Wolf & Dessauer; Miss K. Williams, ribbons, neckwear, trimmings; 315 4th Av.
FORT WAYNE—Frank Dry Goods Co.; D. B. Long, cloaks, waists; 1,270 Broadway.
FULTON, N. Y.—O'Brien Bros.; J. C. O'Brien, dry goods; D. O'Brien, furnishing goods; Great Northern.
GAINSVILLE, Ga.—Newman-Frierson-McEver Co.; H. M. Newman, Miss N. Smith, clothing, furn. goods, shoes; Broztell.
GLENS FALLS—Montauk Shirt Co.; F. L. Cowie, shirts; Park Av.
GLOVERSVILLE—Martin & Naylor Co.; H. Wilson, ready to wear; 1,270 Broadway.
GRAND RAPIDS—C. Trankia & Co.; Miss A. Fully, millinery; F. W. Wendland and Miss Thiel, ready to wear; 432 4th Av.
GREENWOOD, S. C.—N. B. Wharton Co.; C. C. Wharton, notions; Mrs. W. T. Beiers, ladies' wear; Aberdeen.
GRIHADA, Miss.—Duncan & Co.; B. C. Duncan, notions, dry goods, clothing; Miss M. Martin, ladies' wear; Marlborough.
HARRISBURG — D. Kaufman Underselling Store; L. E. Robinson, ready-to-wear; 15 East 20th.
HARRISBURG—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; F. V. Zug, linens; 2 Walker.
HARTFORD—G. Fox & Co.; M. F. Marks, representing; 320 Church.
HASTINGS, Neb.—Stein Bros. Co.; L. Stein, silks, dress goods, linings; 31 Union Sq.
HAZLETON—Fowler Dry Goods Co.; H. A. Schmoll, general buyer; 212 5th Av.; Aberdeen.
HELENA, Ark.—A. B. Bush & Co.; A. D. Bush, women's garments; 43 West 27th.
HERKIMER, N. Y.—H. G. Munger Co.; Miss Harter, underwear; 1,270 Broadway.
HERKIMER, N. Y.—Empire Clothing Co.; H. Copeland, clothing; Herald Square.
HOUSTON—Hogan & Allnoch Dry Goods Co.; I. C. Hahn, notions, furnishing goods; 256 Church.
HUTCHINSON, Kan.—O. F. Sawyer Dry Goods Co.; O. L. Sawyer, dry goods; Park Avenue.
INDIANAPOLIS—Wm. H. Block Co.; W. M. Sonn, ribbons, veilings, hdkfs., stationery, umbrellas; Miss Blum, waists; C. W. Drake, jewelry; 1,261 B'way.
INDIANAPOLIS—W. H. Block Co.; C. H. Paige, silks; 1,261 Broadway.
INDIANAPOLIS—Selig Dry Goods Co.; Miss L. Marks, coats, suits, dresses; 116 W. 32d.
INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres & Co.; Mrs. A. G. Patterson, art embroidery; 1,270 Broadway.
INDIANAPOLIS—Pettis Dry Goods Co.; Mr. Ganum, men's furnishing goods, hosiery, underwear; Mr. Ker, representing; 2 Walker.
LOUISVILLE—Effraymson & Wolf; J. H. Wolf, carpets; E. A. Effroymson, dry goods; 43 Leonard.
INDIANAPOLIS—Efroymson & Wolf; L. Wolf, women's ready to wear; 43 Leonard.
JACKSON, Miss.—Mrs. E. B. Kennington; Miss L. Rogers, cloaks, suits, waists; 351 4th Av.
JACKSONVILLE—Cohen Bros.; H. Cohen, dry goods; 225 5th Av.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—M. Nathan & Bro.; N. Smith, cloaks, suits, dresses; 72 Madison Av.; Latham.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—M. Nathan & Bro.; Mr. Smith, jobs wash dresses, wash skirts; 72 Madison Av.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—M. Nathan & Brother; B. Becker, carpets; 72 Madison Av.; Latham.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—M. Nathan & Bros.; Miss N. Smith, corsets; 75 Madison Av.
JOLIET—M. A. Fellman; Mrs. M. A. Fellman, ready to wear; 303 5th Av.
KALAMAZOO, Mich.—Gilmore Bros.; J. T. Beck, representing; 116 West 32d.
KALMAZOO—Gilmore Brothers; Miss G. Ray, cloaks, suits, waists; 116 West 32d.
KANSAS CITY—Emery-Bird-Thayer D. G. Co.; Miss Rymell, dress trimmings; 25 Madison Av.
KANSAS CITY—Kline Cloak and Suit Co.; L. J. Lauman, dresses; 95 Madison Av.
KANSAS CITY—M. D. Cohn Merc Co.; M. D. Cohn, women's, misses' Fall suits, samples; 43 W. 27th.
KNOXVILLE—M. M. Newcomber Co.; P. W. Newcomber, notions, ribbons, embroideries; E. R. Eberly, furn. goods, hosiery, gloves; 45 W. 34th; Wallick's.
KNOXVILLE—C. C. Gamble, ready to wear; Wellington.
LAFAYETTE—W. H. Zinn Co.; S. Brusky, ready to wear; 105 Grand St.
LAKE LINDEN, Mich.—Fred Carpenter, suits; 12 E. 33d.
LANCASTER—Donovan Co.; G. Donovan, Miss Hirsch, coats, suits, dresses, waists, skirts; 470 4th Av.
LANCASTER—Leinboch & Co.; W. Leinboch, dry goods; Miss B. Picker, notions; Latham.
LANCASTER—Watt & Shand; P. Watt, linens, flannels, blankets; 432 4th Ave.
LAREDO, Texas—A. C. Richter, general merchandise, ready to wear; 1,150 Broadway; Herald Square.
LAUREL—Fine Bros.; Mr. Fine, ready-to-wear; 45 W. 34th.
LEBANON, Penn.—Harrison Bros. Co.; F. Painchard, suits, small wares; Latham.
LEXINGTON, Ky.—Wolf, Wile & Co.; G. G. Wilson, linens, wash goods, white goods; 120 West 32d; Latham.
LITTLE ROCK—M. M. Cohn Co.; Miss H. M. Cohn, ladies' wear; 114 5th Av.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—B. Levin Dry Goods Co.; B. Levin, dry goods, &c.; 212 5th Av.; Collingwood.
LOS ANGELES—Unique Cloak & Suit House; M. Isaacs, ready to wear; 303 5th Av.
LOS ANGELES—Bullock's; T. V. Millea, muslin, flannelette underwear, corsets, house dresses; 95 Madison Av.
LOUISVILLE—J. Bacon & Sons; M. B. Mountjoy, waists, women's, infants' wear, corsets; S. L. White, toilet, leather goods, jewelry, stationery; 28 E. 26th.
LOUISVILLE — Kaufman-Strauss Co.; B. Kaufman, hdkfs., ribbons, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 220 5th Av.
LOUISVILLE—Herman Straus & Sons Co.; A. Straus, cloaks, suits; 12 E. 32d; Cumberland.
LOUISVILLE—Stewart Dry Goods Co.; Mrs. A. L. Conrad, cloaks, suits, waists, furs, women's, misses' dresses; 18 W. 35th.
LOUISVILLE—Kaufman-Straus Co.; Z. Jacoby, linings, notions, jewelry, stationery, books; 220 5th Av.
LYNCHBURG—C. M. Guggenheimer; N. S. Guggenheimer, notions, jewelry; Mrs. R. McGehee, millinery; 353 4th Av.; Netherland.
LYNCHBURG—J. A. MacGregor, general merchandise; Imperial.
MARSHALL, Mo. — Missouri Valley Merc. Co.; A. M. Keller, ready-to-wear; 43 W. 27th.
MEMPHIS—Levy & Greif; D. Greif, ready to wear; 212 5th Av.
MEMPHIS—J. Goldsmith & Sons Co.; J. Goldsmith, dry goods; 148 W. 23d.
MEMPHIS—J. Goldsmith & Sons Co.; E. F. Drefous, leather goods; 148 W. 23d.
MEXIA, Texas—J. Nusbaum Co.; J. Desenberg, dry goods; Cumberland.
MIAMI, Fla.—E. B. Douglass Co.; Miss D. Douglass, millinery; 1,178 B'way; Latham.
MILWAUKEE—Gimbel Bros.; Miss E. Duggan, dress trimmings; Miss B. Sadek, toilet articles; Broadway and 32d.
MILWAUKEE—M. Heinmann & Co.; J. C. Heinmann, flowers, feathers; 621 Bwy.
MILWAUKEE—S. Fein Bros. Co.; Joseph S. Fein, woolens; Woodstock.
MINNEAPOLIS—Powers Merc. Co.; A. C. Hislop, notions, leather goods, jewelry, stationery; E. A. Carlson, cloaks, suits, dresses, skirts; 16 W. 38th.
MINNEAPOLIS—Minneapolis D. G. Co.; Miss S. Marks, gloves; 432 4th Ave.
MISSOULA, Mont.—Missoula Mercantile Co.; C. A. Barnes, furn. goods; 200 5th Av.
MOBILE—C. J. Gayter & Co.; I. J. Manning, cloaks, suits; Collingwood.
MONESSEN, Penn.—N. W. Schlup & Co.; N. W. Schlup, ready-to-wear, millinery, underwear, linens, laces; Room 822, 41 Union Sq.
MONTGOMERY—Montgomery Fair; C. P. Swinney, upholstery goods, rugs; 23 East 26th.
MONTGOMERY—Steiner & Lobman; W. Lobman, dry goods, furs; 43 Leonard.
MONTGOMERY—Montgomery Fair; S. Murphy, muslin, knit underwear; 23 East 26th.
MONTGOMERY—A. Nachman, ready to wear; 12 E. 22d.
MOULTRIE, Ga.—James Benenson; James Benenson, coats, suits, waists, dresses, skirts, petticoats; 1,181 Broadway, Room 301.
NASHVILLE—D. Loveman Berger Teitlebaum; H. Teitlebaum, general mdse.; E. Hirsch, notions, leather goods, fancy goods, art goods, toys; Miss M. Brennan, neckwear, ribbons; 148 W. 23d.
NASHVILLE—Castner-Knott D. G. Co.; J. S. Loveiace, stationery, books; E. Zeller, notions, fancy goods; O. W. Clayton, housefurnishing goods, china, toys; L. E. Brandon, representing; 23 E. 26th.
NASHVILLE—Lebeck Bros.; J. H. Goodman, silks, dress goods, velvets; 1,261 B'way.
NASHVILLE—Lyle Co.; R. Lyle, C. E. Ellis, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.; Grand.
NEWBERRY, S. C.—Mrs. Morris, clothing, furnishing goods; Albert.
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Niagara D. G. Co.; F. J. Fisher, cloaks, suits; 432 4th Av.
NEW ORLEANS—Maison Blanche Co.; H. Hebert, millinery; Miss A. Haslam, muslin underwear; S. J. Schwartz, gen's mdse.; 116 W. 32d.
NEW ORLEANS—Eagle Garment Co.; M. Dresne, piece goods; Latham.
NORFOLK—Miller, Rhoads & Swartz; Miss R. C. Barber, laces; 1,270 Broadway; Aberdeen.
NOGALES, Ariz.—The Modern; J. Berk, C. Damasnt, millinery, ready-to-wear; 170 5th Av.
NORWALK, Ohio—Sanger & Brosius; C. A. Sanger, general mdse., carpets, upholstery; Monticello.
OMAHA—J. L. Brandeis & Sons; D. Amsden, Miss L. Carr, millinery; 1,261 B'way.
OMAHA—Thomas Kilpatrick Co.; W. H. Koenig, notions, laces; 220 5th Av.
OMAHA—Burgess-Nash Co.; A. W. Hunt, carpets; 1,133 Broadway.
NORWICH—Porteous & Mitchell; W. E. Woods, representing; 432 4th Ave.
OMAHA—Bryne & Hammer D. G. Co.; T. C. Bryne, domestics, flannels, blankets; 51 Leonard.
PALESTINE, Texas—Collatt Bros. & Co.; C. W. Parker, silks, dress goods; 1,181 Broadway; Gerard.
PEORIA—B. & M.; Miss B. Baker, suits; Majestic.
PETERSBURG, Va.—Rucker Dry Goods Co.; J. A. Rucker, millinery, women's garments; Grand.
PETERSBURG, Va.—Southern D. G. and Notion Co.; J. R. Jolly, laces, waists, furn. goods, hosiery; 43 Leonard.
PHILADELPHIA—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, ladies' hats; 621 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—Ullman Brothers & Co.; B. H. Ullman, piece goods; Imperial.
PICTON, Canada—Bristol & Son; Mr. Bristol, ready to wear, millinery, dress goods; 47 W. 34th, Room 707.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; R. J. Sutliff, rugs, carpets, linoleum; 120 W. 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh D. G. Co.; A. E. Dawson, linens, white goods, neckwear, corsets; 43 Leonard.
PITTSFIELD, Mass.—England Bros.; C. D. Pease, silks; 60 W. 33d; Herald Square.
PITSBURGH—Mally Co.; C. K. Robinson, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 26th.
PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; R. G. Laughlin, china, glassware; 23 E. 26th.
PITTSBURGH — Boggs & Buhl; Miss W. Kern, knit underwear; Holland House.
PITTSBURGH — Rosenbaum Co.; Mrs. N. Kerr, women's coats; Mrs. M. Osborne, women' suits; 120 W. 32d.
PITTSBURGH — Kaufmann Dept. Stores; Mrs. E. K. White, corsets, muslin underwear; 1,261 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; E. Holcombe, silks, dress goods; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; Miss L. A. Quinn, ribbons; Miss M. Kountz, women's neckwear; 470 4th Ave.
PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; J. M. Kerr, linens; 23 E. 26th.
PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; B. B. Croup, knit underwear, furn. goods, umbrellas, parasols; 37 W. 26th.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; Miss Hogan, women's neckwear; Mrs. J. E. White, art needlework; M. M. Dunn, silks, dress goods; 85 Madison Av.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; J. Seder, general mdse; Miss I. Rosenberg, dresses; 364 5th Ave.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; L. Schwartz and Mrs. E. K. White, petticoats, underwear; H. Gilmore, curtains; 1,261 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; Mrs. Demond, misses', juniors' suits; 116 W. 32d.
PITTSBURGH—M. Lando & Son; S. Jando, woolens; Breslin.
PITTSBURGH—Formey & Seidenberg; G. Seidenberg, furnishing goods; Breslin.
PROVIDENCE—L. Dimond & Sons; R. Krauss, housefurnishing goods; Prince George.
READING—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; H. J. Fehl, domestics, blankets; C. E. Baker, linens, white goods; 2 Walker.
READING—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; W. G. Munshower, knit underwear; 2 Walker; Wallick's.
RICHMOND, Ind.—A. H. Bartel Co.; J. H. Saylor, domestics, silks, white goods, linens; 43 Leonard.
RICHMOND—Kaufmann & Co.; L. Kaufmann, notions; 621 Bway.
RICHMOND—Kaufmann & Co.; E. Jones, millinery; 621 Broadway.
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ROCHESTER—Hickey, Freeman & Co.; C. J. Paisley, trimmings; 200 5th Av.
SALISBURY, N. C.—D. Oestricher, millinery, ready-to-wear; Aberdeen.
SAN ANTONIO—Emil Blum Co.; J. August, suits; 15 E. 26th.
SAN ANTONIO—M. Halff & Brother; S. Carr, clothing; 43 Leonard.
SAN FRANCISCO—White House; I. Limar, pictures, frames; 15 W. 38th.
SARANAC LAKE—W. C. Leonard & Co.; R. B. Leonard, housefurn. goods, toys; 320 Church.
SAULT STE MARIE—Prenzlauer Bros. Co.; W. R. Cowan, general merchandise; 31 Union Square.
SIOUX CITY—Davidson Bros. Co.; A. J. Boisert, house furn. goods; 1,261 Bway.
SIOUX CITY—Pelletier Co.; W. J. Hayward, merchandise manager; Miss O. M. Grieve, ready to wear; 116 W. 32d.
SEATTLE—Seattle D. G. Co.; Miss Elston, art needlework; 223 4th Av.
SPRINGFIELD, Ohio—Wren Co.; Miss G. Wren, underwear; 1,270 Broadway.
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ST. JOSEPH—Miss Schnell, millinery; Martinique.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Co.; Miss M. Kearney, muslin underwear, infants' wear; Miss M. Nolte, muslin underwear, infants' wear, petticoats; L. McAlister, staples, linens, white goods, flannels, blankets; basement; 71 W. 23d.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; G. A. Anderson, carpets, draperies, furniture; 23 E. 26th.
ST. LOUIS—Eiseman Bros. Mfg. Co.; H. F. Eiseman, mfrs. misses', children's dresses; 2 W. 33d; Aberdeen.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; H. W. Warren, linens, white goods; H. M. Blankenstein, jewelry, leather goods, stationery; E. A. Marks, notions, toilet goods; S. Sincoff, waists, basement; 37 W. 26th.
ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; Mrs. Miller, corsets; 470 4th Ave.
ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort, Barney D. G. Co.; J. A. Spring, domestics, linens; T. J. Querbach, white goods, linens; Prince George; 23 E. 26th.
ST. LOUIS—Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney D. G. Co.; J. F. Flintoff, mdse. mgr., ready-to-wear; 23 W. 26th; Broztell.
ST. PAUL—Robinson, Strauss Co.; C. J. Richter, flowers, feathers; 621 Broadway.
ST. PAUL—Mannheimer Bros.; J. A. Beimeur, notions, toilet, leather goods, jewelry, stationery; 1,270 Broadway.
ST. PAUL—Schuneman & Evans; G. Heller, toilet goods; 220 5th Av.
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

War Stocks and Steel Shares Rise Sharply—Foreign Exchange Market Greatly Unsettled.

The enormous purchases which are being made here by Europe were reflected yesterday in striking fashion in both the stock market and in the foreign exchange market. In the exchange market making payment for goods bought here forced exchange rates to such a low level as to compel the belief in the financial district that credits would speedily be opened here for Great Britain to stem the downward movement in exchange. In the stock market the upbidding of stocks, largely on the war orders which have been placed in such large amount, reached a stage which increased the caution which has been felt for some time in the more conservative quarters of the financial community.

A year ago, when it was difficult to buy sterling exchange at any price and when demand sterling actually sold at $4.75. The prediction has come true, and the decline has gone 11 cents to the pound below that figure, extravagant as this banker's prediction seemed to some a year ago. We broke those rates by paying out gold in large amount. England has been attempting to maintain rates here by the same process, the shipment of gold, but it has not been effective. The cables reported yesterday the taking of $9,000,000 gold from the Bank of England, presumably for shipment to New York, but despite such efforts to maintain rates, sterling sold yesterday 5 cents to the pound under the record low figure of Saturday. In the long run the decline in exchange would be to our great disadvantage. It has become our own problem as well as England's to establish financial arrangements which will give some stability to the exchanges. It is being so considered by our bankers, and Wall Street is looking to the early taking of steps to restore the foreign exchanges to an orderly condition.

While exchange was falling rapidly the stock market was being bid up rapidly. It hardly needed the note to Austria to reassure the market that the United States Government would not interfere with the shipment of munitions to the Allies, yet the note was taken as a fresh reason for speculation in some of the war stocks. But that was merely the fillip which quickened the speed of the speculation in these shares. The forward movement, moreover, was not confined to the war stocks, strictly speaking, though they it was which supplied the largest advances and the bulk of the day's trading. The strength and activity of United States Steel and some of the other steel issues gave more sturdiness to the movement than it would otherwise have possessed, but it was not surprising that the number of those increased who felt that the market was becoming vulnerable and who feared for the consequences of some unexpected bad news should any come. A prominent banker whom the Street credits with giving more than merely passive approval to the recent rapid rise in prices said that the dealing in the war stocks was being overdone. The market, he said, was capitalizing the war orders as though the earnings from them were going to be permanent. It is a word of caution which is needed. A market which falls back four or five points on the sale of 100 shares, as happened late yesterday in one of the stocks bid up most rapidly, is not a normal market. If it offers large profits, the converse is true that it also involves large risks.

The allegations published regarding certain phases of the German propaganda in this country did not pass entirely unnoticed in Wall Street. There are those in the financial district who see in these things and in some other matters ground for the belief that the relations between ourselves and Germany are not yet free of the possibility of unpleasant incidents.

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Atlanta	..	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	..	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½	5
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San Fran.	3	3½	4	4½	6

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Ninety days	2¼@2⅛
Four months	2¼@2⅛

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1¾	1¾	1¾

ON TIME.

60 days	2½@2¾	5 mos	3 @3½
90 days	2½@2¾	6 mos	3 @3½
4 mos	3		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best Known Names.

4 months	3¼@3½	6 months	3¼@3½
60 to 90 days			3 @3¼

Other Names.

4 months	3½@3¾	6 months	3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.
Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	4.67⅝	4.64	4.65
Cables	4.68½	4.65	4.66

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or Check.)	Cable.
London	4.66	4.66
Paris	6.02	6.01
Berlin	81¾	81¼
Austria	15.08	15.13
Russia	37.50	..
Switzerland	5.40	5.39
Scandinavia	25.65	25.70
China—		
Hongkong	42.70	42.85
Shanghai	54.00	..
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	5.30	5.20
Holland	39¾	39⅞
India—		
Bombay	33.00	..
Calcutta	33.00	..
Italy	6.47	6.46
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manilla	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	40.95	41.10
Rio	24.10	24.25
Spain	19¼	19¼

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.60½	$4.58½	$4.60	$4.58

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House Exchanges, $230,499,468; balance, $26,763,814; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $418,439.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c. discount, unchanged; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 40c. premium; unchanged; Montreal, $1.87½ to $2.50 premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 22 8d. off 1-16d.; New York, 47c. off ⅝c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Receipts and expenditures:

	Aug. 14.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$461,643	$7,374,780	$22,360,403
Int. rev., ord.	1,080,788	13,146,816	42,401,093
Cor. inc. tax	31,982	857,093	8,952,258
Miscellaneous	295,974	1,880,935	6,545,566
Total rcts.	$1,870,069	$22,969,606	$80,259,321
Expenditures	3,416,857	31,090,718	104,971,188
Deficit	$1,546,788	$8,750,112	$24,711,866

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, AUG. 16, 1915.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	940,100
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	86,275,409
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	77.65 + .99
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	78.29	Aug. 11	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
33½	33⅞	2,700	Alaska Gold Mines	34⅜	34⅝	33⅜	33⅝	− ⅞
41	41¼	21,900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	41	42⅜	40¼	41	+ ⅜
72¾	73¼	2,100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	73	73⅞	72¾	73	+ ⅜
56	57	300	Am. Agricul. Chem	57½	57½	57	57	+ ½
61	61¼	13,900	Am. Beet Sugar	60⅝	61⅞	59½	61	+ 1½
63¼	63¼	85,700	Am. Can	61	64⅜	60⅜	63¼	+ 3¼
106	107	800	Am. Can pf	106⅞	107½	106⅞	107	+ ⅝
72⅜	72⅝	31,980	Am. Car & Fdry	70½	73	69½	72½	+ 2¼
140½	142½	100	Am. Coal Products	140	140	140	140	− 2
116	117½	10	Am. Coal Prod. pf	116	116	116	116	..
51⅜	52	3,400	Am. Agricul. Chem	51½	52⅜	51½	52	+ 1
¾	7⅛	100	Am. H. & Leather	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	25½	1,200	Am. Ice Securities	24	25¾	24	25⅝	+ 2¼
11½	12	200	Am. Linseed	11¾	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	+ ½
29½	31	100	Am. Linseed pf	29¾	29⅞	29⅜	29⅜	..
57½	57¾	22,000	Am. Locomotive	55	58	55	57¾	+ 3½
98	99	200	Am. Locomotive pf	98⅞	99	98⅞	99	+ 1
80½	81	2,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref	80	81½	80	80⅞	+ ⅞
106	106½	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	106¼	106¼	106¼	106⅜	+ ¼
..	..	25	do., odd lot	106	106	106	106	..
47¾	48	7,800	Am. Steel F'dries	44⅜	47½	44⅜	47½	+ 3⅜
109¾	110⅜	600	Am. Sugar Ref	110½	110½	109¾	110½	+ 1⅜
122½	123⅜	2,200	Am. Teleph. & Tel	122¾	123⅞	122¾	123½	+ ⅞
228	230	100	Am. Tobacco	227	227	227	227	− 1
37½	38	3,700	Am. Woolen	37½	38	36⅞	37⅞	+ 1⅝
92	93	600	Am. Woolen pf	93⅜	93⅜	92½	93	..
..	..	50	do., odd lot	95⅜	93⅝	93⅜	93⅜	..
9	10	700	Am. Writing P. pf	8⅝	9½	8⅝	9½	+ 1
65¾	69	4,600	Anaconda Cop. Co	66⅜	69	66¾	68½	+ 1½
102⅜	103	1,400	Atch., Top. & S. F	103	103½	102⅜	103	+ ½
102⅜	103	300	Atlantic Coast Line	102¼	103½	102¾	102¾	+ ⅝
81	81½	15,300	Baldwin Loco	80½	82½	80¾	81½	+ ⅞
82¾	83	1,800	Baltimore & Ohio	82½	82⅞	82¾	82⅜	+ ⅛
70¾	71¼	300	Baltimore & O. pf	70⅞	70⅞	70¾	70⅞	− ⅛
285	289	800	Bethlehem Steel	294	294	290	290	..
84½	84⅞	2,300	Bklyn Rapid Tran	85	85	84½	84½	− ⅞
24	30⅜	100	Brown Shoe	27	27½	27	27½	..
42	43½	800	Booth Fisheries	40	40½	40	40½	+ ½
77	81	100	Booth Fish. 1st pf	80	80	80	80	..
65¼	65¾	2,850	Butte & Superior	64¼	65½	63¾	65	+ ⅞
16	17	400	California Petrol	16⅞	17	16½	16½	+ ½
154	154½	2,200	Canadian Pacific	152¾	154⅝	152¼	154	+ ⅝
43	43¼	1,800	Central Leather Co	43	43¼	43	43⅛	+1
104¾	105	100	Central Leather pf	105	105	105	105	..
46	46¼	800	Chesapeake & Ohio	46½	46½	46¼	46½	+ ½
15	19	400	Chicago & Alton	15	15½	15	15½	+ ⅜
12½	12⅝	1,200	Chi. Great Western	12½	12¾	12⅛	12⅝	+ ¼
30½	31¼	400	Chi. Gt. Western pf	31½	31½	31	31¼	+1
83	83¼	1,410	Chi., Mil. & St. P	83¾	83⅝	82¾	83½	+ ⅝
126	128	200	Chi. & Northwest	126¼	126¼	126¼	126¼	+ ¼
17⅝	18	4,900	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	16¾	18¼	16	18	+1½
44⅜	45	4,500	Chic. Ind. & Louis	44½	45	44¼	45	+ ⅞
43½	44	28,800	Col. Fuel & Iron	41	44⅞	41	44	+3
126½	127	500	Consolidated Gas	127	127⅞	126¾	126¾	− ⅛
90	91	5,125	Continental Can	93½	94⅜	90½	90½	− 2
16	16¼	2,500	Corn Products Ref	16½	16⅝	16	16¼	− ⅛
..	..	25	do., odd lot	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	..
80	82½	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	82¾	82¾	82	82	− ⅝
..	..	50	do., odd lot	81	81	81	81	..
74	74½	19,500	Crucible Steel	74	75½	72¼	74	+ 2½
103	104	200	Crucible Steel pf	102½	102½	102½	102½	+ ½
110	115	1,300	Cuban-Am. Sugar	112	115	112	115	+ 6
140	142	500	Delaware & Hud	142	142	140	140	− 2
..	7	100	Den. & Rio Grande	6	6	6	6	+ ⅛
114	116	50	Detroit Edison Co	114	114	114	114	..
26¼	28	2,725	Distillers' Secur	26¼	28⅜	28	28⅞	+ ⅝
5	9	200	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	7	8	7	8	− 2
..	..	400	Dome Mines	21⅞	27¾	21½	21½	..
28⅜	28⅞	9,100	Erie	27⅞	28⅝	27½	28⅝	+ ⅝
44	44½	2,600	Erie 1st pf	43⅝	44⅝	43⅝	44	+ ⅝
34½	37	400	Erie 2d pf	34¾	34¾	34	34	− ⅞
280	290	65	General Chemical	289¾	289¾	285	285	..
174	175	7,000	General Electric	172	175½	172	174½	+ 3⅜
219	220	1,650	General Motors	219½	220¼	217	219	− 1
108¼	109⅝	500	General Motors pf	109	109	109	109	..
62¼	62½	36,400	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	63¼	63½	59¼	62⅜	+ 3⅞
107½	108	400	Goodrich (B. F.) pf	108	108	108	108	+ ½
118¾	119	100	Great Northern pf	118¾	118¾	118¾	118⅝	− ⅛
42⅛	42¼	31,000	G. N. certs. ore prop	41½	43	41⅝	42⅛	+ 1½
63	63⅜	1,200	Guggenheim Explor	63	63½	62⅝	63⅜	+ ½
102	104	200	Illinois Central	102	102¼	102	102	..
19⅜	20	300	Inter-ConC.v.tr. cfs	19¾	19¾	19¼	19⅜	..
71⅝	72	800	Inter. Con. Corp. pf	72¾	72¾	71⅞	71⅞	..
33¼	33½	6,300	Interborough Copper	32	33⅞	32	33⅞	+ 1⅛
19⅜	20	1,000	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs	19¾	19¾	19⅜	19⅜	..
73½	76	100	Inter.-Met. pf	73½	73½	73½	75½	− ½
17⅞	18	300	Int. Agricul	17⅞	18	17⅞	17½	+ ½
31	..	500	Int. Agricultural pf	31	31	30	31	+ 1
103	107⅜	400	Int. Harvester, N.J.	103	108	103	106⅞	+ ⅝
10½	10⅝	500	Int. Paper	10	10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ⅛
38½	39	100	Int. Paper pf	38¼	38½	38¼	38½	+ ⅜
27½	27¾	1,800	Kansas City South	28½	28⅝	27½	27½	− ¾
54½	55	1,000	Lackawanna Steel	53½	54⅜	53½	54⅜	− 1⅛
142	143	1,500	Lehigh Valley	142	142½	142	142	+ ½
89⅜	92¼	100	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	− 1⅞
112⅞	114	100	Louisville & Nash	113⅜	113⅝	113⅜	113⅝	..
125	127	100	Manhat. Elevated	127	127	127	127	..
44	44¼	9,700	Maxwell Motor	42¾	44⅜	42½	44	+ 2¾
88	88½	4,114	Max. Motors 1st pf	87½	88¼	87⅞	88¼	+ 1½
36½	36¾	4,475	Max. Motors 2d pf	36	37⅜	36	36½	+ 1½
95	98	100	May Dept. Stores pf	95	95	95	95	− 1
81	81⅝	6,900	Mexican Petrolcum	81	83⅜	80¾	81	..
23½	23⅝	200	Miami Copper	24¼	24⅞	24¼	24⅞	+ ⅛
15	16	100	Minn. & St. Louis	15½	17½	15½	15½	+ ⅝
33	39	100	Minn. St. P. & S. S. M	33	35	33	35	..
..	..	50	do., odd lot	35½	35½	35½	35½	..
7	8	600	Mo., Kansas & Tex	8¼	8¾	7½	7½	− ¼
1⅞	1⅞	5,900	Missouri Pacific	1⅞	2	1⅞	1⅞	− ⅛
50	51	500	Montana Power	49	51	49	51	+ 1½
103	104	300	Montana Power pf	102½	105⅜	102½	103⅜	+ 2⅜
73¼	74⅜	1,100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	73½	75	73½	74⅜	+ 3⅜
28	28¼	4,000	Nat. Enam. & St	28½	28¾	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
89	90	200	Nat. Enam. & St.pf	88	89	88	89	+ 1
64½	65¼	1,350	Nat. Lead Co	65	66	65	65¼	+ 1⅛
5	5¼	100	N.Rys.of Mex.2d pf	5½	5½	5½	5½	..
14⅜	14½	400	Nevada Con. Cop	14⅜	14½	14⅜	14⅜	− ⅛
115	116	2,650	N. Y. Air Brake	117	118	113½	117⅜	+ 1½
90½	91	500	N. Y. Central	90¼	90¾	90¼	90⅝	+ ¼
77½	77¾	1,700	N. Y., N. H. & H	63¾	63⅞	63⅜	63¾	− ⅛
72	73	200	N. Y., Ont. & West	26¾	26¾	26	26	− ⅞
26½	26¼	6,300	Norfolk & Western	108¼	106½	108¼	105½	+ ¾
73	73½	800	North American	71	72	71	72	+ ⅛
108¼	108¾	700	Northern Pacific	106¼	108¾	106¼	108¾	+ ⅝
34	34⅝	2,000	Pacific Mail	34½	35	34¾	34¾	+ ½
108¾	109	1,100	Pennsylvania R. R.	109	109	108¼	108¾	+ ¼
77	77¾	1,700	Philadelphia Co	77½	77¾	77	77½	+ ⅝
72	73	200	P. C. C. & St. L	72	72	72	72	+ 1¼
26⅜	26¼	6,300	Pittsburgh Coal	25⅝	26¼	25⅝	26	+1
95	95¼	3,000	Pittsburgh Coal pf	95	95¾	95	95¾	+ ⅛
90	90	100	Pitts. Steel pf. x d	90	90	90	90	− 1½
64	65	24,200	Pressed Steel Car	63⅝	67	63½	65¼	− 1⅝
163	165	200	Pullman Co	162	164½	162	163⅝	+ 1⅛
38	39	1,810	Railway Steel Spg	39	41⅜	39	41⅜	+ 2⅝
22⅜	22½	800	Ray Cons. Copper	22⅜	22½	22⅜	22½	+ ⅛
147¼	148	6,600	Reading	147¼	148½	147¼	147¾	+ ½
43½	44	25,600	Republic I. & S	44	47⅞	43½	45⅞	+ 1⅞
98½	98¾	200	Rep. I. & S. pf	98½	98½	98¼	98½	..
½	¾	100	Rock Island Co	½	¾	½	¾	..
½	¾	100	Rock Island Co. pf	½	¾	½	¾	..
11½	11¾	9,725	Rumely (M.) Co	11½	11¾	8⅝	8⅝	− 2⅝
1½	1⅝	2,100	Rumely (M.) Co. pf	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝	− ⅛
14¾	14⅞	200	Seaboard A. L	14¾	14⅞	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
33	33½	200	Seaboard A. L. pf	33	33½	33	33½	..
155⅜	159	2,000	Sears, Ro. & Co	155⅜	159	155½	156⅞	− 2½
52	55	12,200	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	52	55	51¼	55	+ 4⅝
93	93	100	Sl.-Sh. S. & I. Co. pf	93	93	93	93	+ 3
88¾	90	4,200	Southern Pacific	88¾	90	88¾	88¾	+ ⅛
16½	16⅝	500	Southern Railway	16½	16	16	16⅜	+ ⅛
48	48	200	Southern Ry. pf	48	48	48	48	..
56	56	50	Standard Milling	56	56	56	56	..
102¾	120	34,100	Studebaker Co	102¼	120	102¼	115	+ 15½
105	106½	300	Studebaker Co. pf	105	106½	105	106½	+ 1½
45	48⅝	23,300	Tennessee Copper	45	48⅝	45	47¼	− ⅛
143½	144	900	Texas Co	143½	144	143½	144	+ ¼
12	12	600	Texas & Pacific	12	12	11½	11½	+ ⅛
50⅜	51	668	Third Avenue	50⅜	51	50⅜	51	+ ⅛
102	102	200	Tob. Products pf	102	102	102	102	+ ½
90	92	100	Twin City R. T	91	91	91	91	+ ¼
7	7¼	800	Union B. & P. Co	7⅜	7⅜	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
28⅜	29¼	100	Union B. & P. pf	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	+ ⅛
131⅜	131⅝	10,800	Union Pacific	131⅜	132½	131⅜	131⅜	+ ⅝
81	81½	300	Union Pacific pf	81⅜	81⅜	81	81	− ⅛
43¼	46¼	200	United Cigar Mfrs	45	45	44½	44½	− ½
18⅝	19	900	United Rys. Inv. pf	19¾	19½	19	19	− ¼
36⅝	37	400	United Rys. Inv. pf	37½	37½	36½	36½	− ½
22⅜	22⅞	5,450	U. S. C. I. P. & Fy	21½	23½	21½	22½	+ 1⅝
67⅝	68	500	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	69¾	69¾	67⅞	67⅞	+ ⅛
21½	22	200	U. S. Red. & Ref	21½	22	21½	22	+ ⅜
48	48	1,000	U. S. Rubber	48	48¾	48	48½	+ ¾
73⅞	76⅝	147,100	U. S. Steel	73⅞	76⅝	73⅞	76½	+ 2⅝
112⅝	113	600	U. S. Steel pf	112⅝	113	112⅝	113	+ ¼
65¼	67	7,200	Utah Copper	65¼	67	65¼	66⅜	+ 1⅛
36⅞	37⅜	5,500	Va.-Caro. Chemical	36⅞	37⅜	36⅞	36⅞	+ ½
101⅝	102	100	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf	101⅝	102	101⅝	101⅝	+ ⅝
102	102	100	Do, odd lot	102	102	102	102	..
62	68	3,700	Va. Iron, C. & C	62	68	61	61¼	+ 1½
107½	107½	100	Wells Fargo Exp	107½	107½	107½	107½	− ⅝
71¼	71⅝	1,300	Western Union Tel	71¼	71⅝	71¼	71⅜	+ ⅜
112⅝	118	112,300	Westing. E. & M	112⅝	118	112⅝	118	+ 5⅝
⅝	⅞	200	Wh. & L. E. 2d pf	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞	..
190¾	192	184	3,600	Willys-Overland	190¾	192	181	181½	− 4½
105¾	106½	800	Woolw'h (F.W.) Co	105¾	106½	105¾	106	+ ¼

LONDON TRADING ACTIVE.

Market Prepares for Payment of Call on the War Loan.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The money market was busy today preparing for the payment of the 15 per cent. call on the war loan tomorrow. Discount rates were more firm on the decline in American exchange. The latter was the chief topic of conversation and the opinion is general that the authorities must take action shortly to relieve the situation.

Business was moderate. The war loan changed hands freely. Canadian Car made a fresh spurt, and oil shares were firm, especially Russian.

American securities opened dull and easier, but closed steadier after the execution of a few small buying orders.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	103	107	103	107
American Cigar pf	97	99	97	99
Am. Mach. & F'dry	80	90	80	90
Conley Foil	320	350	320	350
Johnson T. F. & M	130	140	130	140
J. S. Young	165	175	165	175
J. S. Young pf	107	110	107	110
MacAndrews & F	160	170	160	170
MacAndrews & F pf	90½	100½	99½	100½
Porto Rico-Am. Tob	190	200	190	200
R. H. Reynolds Tob	350	380	350	360
R. H. Reyn. Tob. pf	119	121	119	121

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	17½	17⅝	17½	17⅝
Atlantic Refining	605	610	595	600
Borne-Scrymser	270	280	270	280
Buckeye Pipe Line	102	104	102	104
Chesebrough Mfg	715	725	715	725
Colonial Oil	140	145	135	145
Continental Oil	238	243	233	236
Crescent Pipe Line	42	44	43	44
Cumberland P. L.	50	52	47	50
Eureka Pipe Line	240	245	237	240
Galena-Signal Oil	168	170	167	169
Galena-Signal Oil pf	137	140	137	142
Illinois Pipe Line	146	148	146	148
Indiana Pipe Line	102	104	102	103
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd.	9¾	9¾	9⅝	9⅝
National Transit	33½	35	33	34
New York Transit	212	215	210	212
Northern Pipe Line	102	105	102	103
Ohio Oil	148½	150	147	149
Penn-Mex. Fuel Co.	58	62	58	62
Pierce Oil	12¼	12¾	12¼	12⅜
Pierce Oil cv. 6s '24	80	82	80	82
Prairie Oil and Gas	392	395	390	395
Prairie Pipe Line	179	180	179	180
Solar Refining	240	250	245	250
Southern Pipe Line	210	215	210	215
South. Penn. Oil	336	340	335	336
Southwest. Penn.	117	120	115	118
Stand. Oil of Cal	294	296	294	296
Stand. Oil of Ind	443	447	443	447
Stand. Oil of Kan	390	395	390	395
Stand. Oil of Ky	275	278	274	278
Stand. Oil of Neb	335	340	330	335
Stand. Oil of N. J	417	418

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

50 Appalachian Power Stock
50 Arizona Power Ptd. Stock
25 American Chicle Com. Stock
25 American Graphophone Stock
100 Amer. & Brit.Mfg. Com.& Pfd.Stk.
50 Amer. Telegraph & Cable Stock
15 Bankers Trust Stock
100 Bush Terminal Com. Stock
20 Century Bank Stock
100 Computing-Tabulat.-Record. Stock
10 Continental Insurance Stock
50 Deere Pfd. Stock
50 E. W. Bliss Com. Stock
25 Fidelity Phenix Insurance Stock
100 Great Northern Paper Stock
25 Goldschmidt Detfining Stock
100 Garland Corporation Stock
10 German Amer. Insurance Stock
25 Hercules Powder Stock
200 International Salt Stock
100 Int. Steam Pump Com. & Pfd.Stk.
100 International Power Com. Stock
10 Kings County Trust Stock
25 Lord & Taylor Com. Stock
100 M[illegible]ale Steel Stock
100 [illegible]en Bros. Com. & Pfd. Stock
300 [illegible]ork City Interborough Stk.
100 [illegible]oment-Pond. Com. Stock
[illegible] R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Stock
10 [illegible]er Mfg. Stock
25 Thompson-Starrett Com. Stock
100 Tidewater Oil Stock
50 Terminal Warehouse Stock
25 Victor Talking Machine Com. Stk.
100 Woodward Iron Com. Stock
50 White Rock Pfd. Stock
10 Winchester Repeat'g Arms Stock

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Packard Motor
Hupmobile
Chalmers Motor
PERPALL, SHASKAN & DROGE
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Trading in the Curb Market on a Large Scale, with Irregular Price Changes.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 263,828 shares of stocks and $122,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 22,155; oils, 2,848; railroad, 8,300, and mining, 185,525. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1100	Alliance Film..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	American Zinc. 52		52⅛	51½	52⅛
2,000	‡Canadian Car & Foundry...116		117	110	112
2,500	‡Canadian Car & Fdy., pf...127		128	121	124
1,500	‡Canada Steel. 33½		33½	31	31
3,700	‡Car, Lt. & P. 9⅝		10	9¼	9⅝
120	‡Cent. Foundry 12⅞		12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
975	‡Cramp Ship... 72		73½	72	72
300	Electric Boat... 435		442	433	442
250	Elec. Boat pf..437		448	437	448
10,000	‡Electric Boat, new, w. i.... 42⅜		44⅝	43½	44⅝
130	‡Hall Signal... 16½		16½	15	15
600	‡Houston Oil... 13⅜		14	13⅜	14
2,000	‡Int. Mer. M.. 2⅛		2¼	1⅞	1⅞
1,200	‡Int. Mer. M.pf 7⅛		*7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
300	‡Int. Mer. M., new, w. i.... 42		43	42	43
400	‡Int. Mer. M., new, w. i., pf 61¼		61¾	60	60
2,500	‡Int. Motors... 26⅝		28	26⅝	27¼
1,000	‡Int. Motors pf 50		53	50	52
450	‡*Int. Nickel..174		175	172½	175
1,000	‡Int. S. Pump. 8		8¼	7	7⅛
2,615	Kath. Br. pf.. 3¼		*3½	3¼	3½
85	Kel.-Sp. Tire..183		184	183	184
2,500	‡L. Tor. Boat. 17		17⅝	14	15¾
5,900	Mar. of Am.. 4⅝		4⅝	4½	4¾
340	Nat. St. Car.. 48		48¾	47	48¾
1,640	N. Y. Trans.. 16½		17⅜	16¼	17½
700	Corp. R. & E. 6¼		6¼	6¼	6¼
550	‡Stand. Motors 12½		12⅝	12¼	12½
17,500	Submar. Corp. w. i.... 43¾		44½	43¾	44½
500	‡St. Jos. Lead. 11¾		11¾	11½	11½
2,500	Trl. Film ctfs. 6		6	5⅝	5¾
200	‡U. C. S. Co. of Amer 104		104	104	104
5,000	U. C. S., new 10¼		10⅜	10¼	10⅜
400	United F. Sh... 2⅜		2½	2⅜	2½
100	‡Ven. Con. Oil. 12⅜		12¾	12¼	12⅜
400	‡Worlds Film. 3⅝		3⅝	3⅝	3⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
25	Atlantic Refin.605	600	605		+ 3
15	Buckeye P. L.103	103	103		..
30	Continental Oil.240	235	240		+ 5
6	Cumber. P. L.. 50	50	50		+ 4
15	Eureka P. L..242	240	242		+ 2
20	Galena-S. O....169	169	169		..
10	Illinois P. L..148	148	148		..
30	Indiana P. L..103	103	103		+ 2
1,720	‡Inter. Petrol.. 9¼	9¼	9⅜		— ⅛
100	Nat. Transit... 34	34	34		+ ⅛
25	N. Y. Transit.215	212	215		+ 6
150	Ohio Oil.....150	140	150		..
135	Pierce Oil..... 12¼	12¼	12½		+ 2
45	Prai. O. & G.390	386	390		..
40	Prairie P. L..181	179	180		+ 5
67	South. Pa. O..340	335	335		+ 1
20	St. O. of Cal..295	295	295		..
75	St. O. of Ind..445	443	443		— 2
120	St. O. of N. J.419	416	416		— 1
150	St. O. of N. Y.196	193	193		— 4
50	Union T. L.... 83	81	81		— 2

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,500	‡Wabash, w. i. 11⅛	*11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
600	‡Wab. pf. (a) 42½	42½	41⅞	41⅝	
1,200	‡Wab. pf. (b) 22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22	

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.					
850	‡Alaska Jun...	12	12	11⅝	11⅝
4,000	‡Albion Min..	40	40	40	40
1,700	‡Al.-Con M. C..	86	86	85	85
7,500	‡Am. Com'der	13	13	12	13
6,400	‡Atlanta	31	32	30	31
2,000	‡Big Cotton...	6	6½	6	6
750	Big L. Dev. Co.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
750	‡Booth	45	47	45	47
700	Braden Copper.	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝
900	Butte C. & Z.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
4,800	Caledonia	95	100	95	100
200	Con. Ariz. Sm.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
150	Con. Nav.-Ut.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
8,900	‡Emma Cop.:	80	80	76	80
1,250	‡Florence	47	47	45	46
200	‡Genesee Cop.	39	39	39	39
100	Gold. Con.....	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,500	‡Gold. Merger	21	22	21	22
100	Howe Sound...	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
700	Jumbo Ext....	1½	1½	1½	1½
25,000	Kenna. Copper.	36⅝	41⅛	36⅝	41⅛
100	Kerr Lake....	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
2,500	‡Kewanas	12	12	11	11
1,000	‡Lone Star....	5	5	5	5
200	Magma Cop...	13¼	13½	13⅜	13½
1,500	McIntyre	48	48	48	48
800	‡McK.-Darr....	28	28	23	28
22,000	‡Moth. Lode.	28	29	27½	29
400	‡Nev. Hills...	18	20	19	20
250	Nip. Mines....	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5¼
1,000	‡North Star...	12	12	12	12
7,500	‡Oro	7	7	7	7
4,000	‡Preston E. D.	6	6	6	6
21,000	‡Rex Con. ..	46	49	43	49
2,000	‡Silver Pick..	8	8	8	8
800	St. Sil.-Lead..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
4,300	Stewart	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1¼
12,000	‡Success Min.	1	*1⅛	96	97
2,500	‡Sup. Min. Co.	24	24	23½	24
200	‡Ton. Jim But.	85	85	85	85
500	‡Ton. Montana	30	30	30	30
150	Ton. Extens..	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
145	Ton. Mining...	6⅛	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝
200	‡Wasatch	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,500	‡W. End Con.	60	62	60	62
4,000	‡Wh. K. C. pf.	2¾	2¾	2⅝	2⅝

BONDS.

$27,000	‡I.M.M.new 5s	74	74	72½	72½
95,000	Ken. Cop. 6s.123½		124½	123½	124

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted. xEx dividend.

***

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in, compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Aug. 13. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 14. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am.Tob.Co.,ord.	14½	15	14½	15
Central Foundry pf..	26	28	26	28
Emerson Phonograph.	13¾	14½	..	..
Hendee Mfg.....	32	33	32	33
Int. Steam Pump pf.	12	17	12	17
Mutual Profit Sharing	7⅝	8	7⅝	8
Pyrene Mfg. Co.....	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝
Savoy Oil	8½	9	8½	9
Sterling Gum	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
Wayland Oil & Gas..	2½	2¾	2½	2¾

RAILROADS.

Missouri Pac., w. i..	19¾	20	19¾	20
Mo. Pac., w. i., pf..	38	40	38	40
Wabash, w. i.....	11	11½	11	11¼

MINING STOCKS.

Greene-Cananea	39½	40	39⅝	40
Iron Blossom.....	72	73	70	72
Majestic Mines	50	60	50	60
New Utah Bigham...	2½	3	2⅝	3⅛
Tri-Bullion	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Tuolumne Copper.....	½	½	½	½

BOND.

Calaveras 6s	190	210	190	210

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives.....	150	155	146	153
Aetna Explosives pf...	79	84	79	84
Atlas Powder.....	210	215	203	215
Bliss, E. W.....	340	360	340	360
Bliss, E. W., pf.....	129	140	129	140
Canadian Explosives..	290	315	290	320
Canadian Explos. pf...	101	110	101	110
Colts Arms.....	500	520	485	500
Du Pont Powder.....	702	715	695	725
Du Pont Powder pf....	100	..	..	100
Hercules Powder.....	365	375	370	..
Niles-Bement-Pond	111	113	111	113
Niles-Bement-P. pf....	97	102	97	103
Savage Arms.....	275	300	270	300
Winch'r Rep. Arms..	1675	1725	1675	1725

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	—Sept., 1915.....	100⅛	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
6s	—Sept., 1916.....	102⅛	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜
6s	—Sept., 1917.....	103⅝	103⅞	103⅝	104
4½s	—June, 1963.....	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	107⅞
4½s	—Mar., 1963.....	101⅞	102	101⅞	102⅛
4½s	—Nov., 1957.....	101⅞	102¼	101⅞	102⅛
4½s	—May, 1957.....	101⅞	102¼	101⅞	102⅛
4½s	—Nov., 1917.....	100⅝	101¼	100⅝	101
4½s	—May, 1917.....	100⅝	101	100⅝	101
4½s	—Mar., 1926.....	98¼	98⅜	98¼	98⅜
4½s	—Mar., 1962.....	98	98½	98	98⅛
4½s	—Sept., 1960.....	98	98¼	98	98⅛
4½s	—Mar., 1930-60..	98½	98⅝	98½	98⅝
4s	—May, 1939.....	94½	95	94⅝	95
4s	—Nov., 1963.....	94½	95	94⅝	95
4s	—May, 1957.....	94½	95	94⅝	95
4s	—Nov., 1956.....	93⅝	94¼	93⅝	94¼
4s	—Nov., 1955.....	93⅝	94¼	93⅝	94¼
4s	—Nov., 1936.....	94½	..	94½	..
4s	—May, 1917.....	99⅝	..	99⅝	..
4s	—Nov., 1918.....	99⅞	..	99⅝	..
4s	—May, 1919.....	99¼	..	99¼	..
3½s	—Nov., 1955.....	84⅜	..	84⅜	..
3½s	—Nov., 1954.....	86½	86	85⅝	86
3½s	—May, 1954.....	85½	86	85⅝	86

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday.

	—Monday— Bid.	Asked.	—Friday— Bid.	Asked.
Tin	34.50	35.50	34.25	34.75
Lead	4.00	4.50		4.50
Spelter	*12.00		*11.25	
Antimony	32.50	33.50	33.00	34.00
Quicksilver	$91.00	$92.00	$92.00	$94.00
Aluminium	*33.00	34.00	†31.00	33.00
Iron, No. 2 X	15.00	15.50	15.00	15.50

*Sales. †Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted at 17⅛@18c per pound, unchanged, in the open market. London market quotations were:

	Monday. £	s	d	Friday. £	s	d
Copper, spot.....	67	17	6	67	0	0
Copper, futures.....	69	5	0	68	5	0
Tin, spot.....	151	0	0	149	10	0
Tin, futures.....	153	0	0	151	15	0
Spelter	23	0	0	23	0	0
Lead	20	15	0	20	15	0

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Con. Pow. pf. (s. 30)	112	112	112	112
5	Con. Pow. pf..	106½	106½	106½	106½
25	Con. Coal	93	93	93	93
6	North. Central	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞
50	Un. Rys. & El.	23	23	23	23
5	Wayland Oil..	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜

BONDS.

$5,000	A. C. L. cv.4s.	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼
2,000	Chi. Ry. 5s...	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
2,000	City of B. 4s, '61, S. L...	95½	95½	95½	95½
5,000	Con. C. ref. 5s.	87½	87½	87½	87½
1,000	Con. C. ref. 6s.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
6,000	Con. P. 4½s..	87	87	87	87
1,000	David. Ch. 6s.	100	100	100	100
1,000	Mt. V. C. D. 5s	44	44	44	44
2,000	N. O., M. & C. 6s.....	38	38	38	38
5,000	U. R. & E. 4s	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼
1,000	Un. Ry. & El. fdg. 5s.....	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝
400	Un. Ry. & El. fdg. 5s.....	82	82	82	82
3,000	U. R. inc. 5s.	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼
2,000	U. R. inc. 4s.	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Adventure	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
6,065	Alaska	34	34⅜	33⅜	33⅜
125	Algomah.....	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
2,995	Amer. Zinc....	52¼	52⅝	52¼	52¼
3,355	Ariz. Com'l....	7⅞	8⅝	7⅞	8⅝
300	Butte & Bal...	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
3,131	Butte & Sup....	64	65¼	63⅝	65¼
803	Cal. and Ariz..	62½	63¼	62½	62½
20	Cal. and Hec..	560	560	560	560
75	Chino	45	45	45	45
190	Copper Range..	53½	54½	53½	54⅝
40	Daly West....	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
120	East Butte....	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
25	Franklin	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
106	Granby	81½	82⅜	81	82⅜
87	Greene Can....	40	40	39½	40
69	Hancock	16	16	16	16
40	Hedley	28½	28½	28½	28½
50	Indiana	4	4	4	4
2,375	Island Creek...	49¾	51⅜	49¾	50⅝
5	Isl. Cr'k pf...	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
120	Isle Royale....	26⅞	27⅞	26⅞	27½
200	Kerr Lake....	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜
155	Lake	13½	13⅝	13½	13½
65	Mass. Con....	10⅝	11	10⅝	11
100	Mayflower	3	3	3	3
200	Mohawk	71	72⅝	71	72
480	New Arcadian..	11¼	11⅝	11¼	11¾
600	New Idria	9⅛	9⅜	9	9¼
10	Nipissing	5⅞	5⅞	5¾	5¾
126	North Butte...	28⅝	29½	28	29½
500	Old Col'y Min.	3	3	3	3
25	Osceola	81	81	81	81
2,970	Pond Creek....	19	19¼	19	19
5	Quincy	85	85	85	85
45	Ray	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
150	Shattuck	25¾	25¾	24½	24½
185	South Lake....	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
55	St. Mary's....	55	55	55	55
120	Super. & Bos..	2½	2½	2½	2½
50	Superior Cop..	25⅝	26⅛	25⅝	26⅛
765	Tamarack	53⅞	55	53⅝	54½
340	U. S. Smelters.	40	40¼	40	40¼
160	U. S. Smel. pf.	46½	46½	46¼	46⅜
50	Utah Apex....	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
330	Utah Con.....	12¾	12⅞	12	12
30	Utah Cop.....	65⅞	66⅜	65⅞	66⅜
20	Wolverine	58	58	58	58

RAILROADS.

22	Bos. & Alb....	131	131	131	131
10	Boston & Me...	23	23	23	23
5	Bos. & Prov...	232	232	232	232
8	Concord & M..	89	89	89	89
5	Fitchburg pf..	62	62	62	62
25	Mass. Elec. pf.	33	34	33	34
10	North. N. H..	94	94	94	94

MISCELLANEOUS.

15	Am. Ag. Chem.	56½	56½	56½	56⅝
85	Am. Ag. C. pf.	93½	93½	93¼	93½
31	Am. Pn. S. pf..	16¾	16¾	16	16
625	Am. T. & T....	122⅝	123½	122⅝	123½
105	Am. Wool.....	37½	37½	37	37
1,603	Am. Wool. pf..	37½	37½	37	37
1,093	Am. Wool. pf..	93½	93¾	92¾	93¾
110	A.-G. & W. I. pf.	26	26	26	26
18	Edison	232	232	231	231
52	Gen. Elec....	173	175¼	173	175¼
10	McElwain pf..	98	98	98	98
34	Pullman	103	104	102¾	103¾
5	Reece Button..	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
65	Swift	113½	113½	113½	113½
91	United Fruit..	132¾	134	132¾	134
484	U. Shoe Mach.	49¾	50	49¾	50
27	U. S. Mach. pf	29	29	29	29
3,970	U. S. Steel....	78⅞	79¾	78⅞	79⅝
450	U. S. Steel pf.	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼
290	Ventura Oil...	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝

BONDS.

$200	A. Tel. cv.4½s.	101½	101½	101½	101⅛
13,000	A.-G. & W. I. 5s	71	71	71	71
1,000	C., B. & Q.jt.4s	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
1,000	N.E.Tel.5s.	32.101½	101½	101½	101½
1,000	West. El. 5s..	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado..	.70	.80	La Rose...	.40	.45
Bay S Gas	.10	.12	McK-Dar..	.20	.22
Bingham..	7⅞	8⅛	Mines of A	2¼	2½
Begole	1	1⅛	Majestic..	.59	.61
Butte & L.	.35	.37	Mex Met...	.25	.27
Boston Ely	.29	.30	Nev Doug.	.68	.70
Chief Con.	.90	.95	N Baltic..	3⅛	3⅜
Con Cop...	1⅞	2	N Cornelia	7	7⅛
Crown R..	.29	.32	Ohio Cop..	.12	.15
Calaveras..	1⅞	1⅞	Old D rcts	7⅛	7⅜
Con Arlz..	.75	.85	Oneco	1	1¼
Cortez	.50	.65	Riker-H...	6¼	6½
Champ Cop	8	8	Raven	.09	.12
Cal Corbin	4	5	S W Miami	1	1¼
Davis-D...	.98	1.00	Stew Min..	1⅛	1⅜
E & B B..	1¼	1½	Tono Min..	5	5¼
First Nat.	2⅜	2½	Utah Met.	6½	6⅝
G'd'f'd Con	1¾	1⅞	Un V Ext.	5⅞	6⅛
Houghton..	3¾	4	Yuk Gold.	2¼	2⅜
Iron Blos.	.68	.72			

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
355	Booth Fish....	40	43	40	43
145	Booth F. pf..	78	80	78	80
130	Chi. P. Tool..	77½	79¼	77¼	79½
30	Dia. Match	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
5	Hart.,S.&M.pf.	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
50	Illinois Brick..	66	66	66	66
25	K. C. R. & L. common	24¼	24⅞	24¼	24⅝
50	Max. M. 2d pf.	81	81	81	81
100	Locomotive	57⅜	57⅜	57⅛	57⅜
435	Baldwin Loco.	81	82⅞	81	82
5	Baldwin L. pf.	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
3	Buff. & S. pf..	41	41	41	41
380	J. G. Brill....	46¼	48¾	46¼	47¾
610	Cambria Steel	54⅜	54⅜	54½	54½
10	Col. Fuel & I.	43⅞	43⅞	43⅝	43⅝
1,157	Elec. Stor.Bat.	64	64½	63½	64½
60	Erie	28½	28½	28¾	28¾
14	Gen.Asphalt pf	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝
10	Keystone Tel..	14	14	14	14
1,153	Lake Superior.	10⅝	10⅝	10¼	10½
200	Lehigh Nav...	74⅞	74⅞	74⅜	74⅜
65	Lehigh Valley.	70⅜	71½	70⅜	71⅜
607	L. V. Transit.	15	16⅛	15	15⅞
1,885	L. V. Tran. pf	32¼	33⅞	32¼	33¾
100	Northern Pac..	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
20	Pitts. Coal pf..	95	95	95	95
623	Pennsylvania...	54⅜	54⅝	54⅜	54⅝
20	Penn.Salt Mfg.	96	96	96	96
10	Phila. Co. pf..	40	40	40	40
175	Phila. Electric.	24½	24⅝	24½	24⅝
10	Phila. Traction	73	73	73	73
100	Pres. Steel Car	66⅜	66⅝	66¼	66⅜
180	Reading	73⅜	74⅛	73⅜	74⅜
100	Southern Pac..	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
100	Tenn. Copper..	46⅜	46⅝	46⅜	46⅜
220	Tono. Belmont.	4	4	4	4
15	Tono. Mining..	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
200	U. S. Cast I.P.	23	23	23	23
30	Un. Gas Imp..	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼
12,823	U. S. Steel....	74⅞	76¼	74⅞	76⅛
300	U. S. Steel pf.	113	113	113	113
1	War. I. & S....	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
8	West Jer.& S.S.	48	48	48	48
210	Wm. Cramp &

'MOP' PLAN IS STILL OPEN.

Time for Depositing the Securities May Be Extended Today.

The time limit for the deposit of Missouri Pacific Railway securities under the reorganization plan announced by the reorganization committee early in July expired yesterday, but the plan was not declared operative. The Directors of the company had a short meeting, but adjourned until this morning. It is expected that a decision as to success or failure of the plan will be announced after the meeting. The reports of the earnings of the road for the fiscal year ended June 30 will also be presented.

According to persons who have followed the work of reorganization, the managers have not been accorded general support by the security holders. It was stated, however, that the deposits of securities had come in faster in the last few weeks than at any other time. One of the interested persons said that an extension of the time within which to make deposits might be expected as the result of today's meeting of the board.

The drop in the Missouri Pacific stock from around $15 to $2 a share undoubtedly operated to hinder the work of reorganization. The plan calls for an assessment of $50 a share. The stock closed yesterday at $1.75 cents a share. Organized opposition to the plan has come from two different sources, but these sources do not represent a large percentage of the securities.

RATES INCREASED ON HARD COAL WEST

Commerce Board Adds 25 Cents a Ton to Shipments to Chicago Points.

A SURPRISE TO RAILROADS

Had Not Expected Favorable Outcome in View of Recent Adverse Decision on Anthracite Rates.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The Interstate Commerce Commission has followed up its drastic decision reducing rates in the anthracite coal region by granting an increase of 25 cents a ton on anthracite coal from Pennsylvania mines to Chicago and other points taking Chicago rates. The tariffs providing for this increase were filed in May last year and were suspended until July 17 this year. The case was held up pending the decision of the general anthracite coal case decided last week.

The decision gives a like increase of the rate to East St. Louis, Kankakee, Joliet, and Peoria. The rate to Chicago and Chicago rate points is increased from $3.50 per gross ton to $3.75, and on net ton from $3.12 to $3.35. The rate to Peoria is increased from $3.75 to $4 on gross ton, and $3.35 to $3.56 on the net ton. To St. Louis and East St. Louis the gross ton rate is raised from $4 to $4.25, and the net ton rate from $3.56 to $3.79.

These rates apply to an annual movement of anthracite coal amounting to 2,500,000 tons. The demand for the increase grew out of the contention that Middle Western dealers were being discriminated against. The commission's conclusions are as follows:

"The record deals primarily with Chicago conditions and the rates to Chicago, because the protestants who appeared at the hearing were coal dealers either at Chicago or at points to which the rate is a combination of the rate to Chicago and the rate from Chicago to the place of destination.

"The entire increase of 25 cents is apportioned as compensation for that part of the haul between the mines and Buffalo on shipments via Buffalo on the lines running to Buffalo, so that on such shipments carriers will receive no increase for that part of the through haul between Buffalo and the named points of destination, and the rate to Buffalo will be uniformly $2, regardless of the destination of the shipments. Relative to shipments moving West, but via Buffalo, over the Erie or Pennsylvania Railroads, which extend by their own rails from the mines to Chicago, the increase is necessarily apportioned over the entire mileage from the mines to Chicago.

"Respondents assert that they have proposed the increased rates in view of a complaint that certain discriminations against dealers in and consumers of anthracite coal in Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan have been created by the effective rates. Protestants admit the existence of the alleged discrimination, but insist that the only proper way to remove it is by a reduction of the rates to points in Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, as to which it is alleged that the Chicago rate is unjustly discriminatory, it being urged that the increased rates are unreasonably high.

"This issue is determined by our finding in the Rates for Transportation of Anthracite Coal, where a rate of $2 per gross ton was found to be reasonable for the haul from the mines to Buffalo. Nothing has been made to appear here that would warrant our requiring the trunk line carriers to accept less revenue on the transportation here involved than they receive on like transportation to the intermediate points in Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan. Whether or not the rates under consideration are properly divided between the carriers east of Buffalo and those west thereof is a matter not raised on this record. The rates here involved have been justified."

The ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission, declaring justified the proposed increase of 25 cents a ton on anthracite from the Pennsylvania mines to Chicago and other points West, was a surprise to the anthracite railroads. Estimates of gains resulting from the ruling were not available yesterday. It is understood, however, that the estimated loss of $8,000,000 resulting from the anthracite decision announced last week will be cut by several millions. The principal gains will accrue to the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, the Lehigh Valley and the Erie. In the case of the Erie, which ships great quantities of anthracite direct to Chicago over its own lines, the gains are expected to be very large.

The anthracite roads, despite yesterday's favorable turn, are up in arms over the main anthracite decision, which practically cut some of the old anthracite rates in half. It was learned yesterday by THE NEW YORK TIMES that the Presidents of the various roads affected will hold a meeting tomorrow afternoon at the office of the Trunk Line Associations to talk over the situation. A number of lawyers will be present at the meeting and advise courses of action.

From information which reached THE TIMES it appears that there is strong sentiment for taking the Interstate Commerce Commission into the courts. It was explained yesterday, however, that any court action would be limited to a review of questions of law. There may be two exceptions to the general rule. In the case of the Delaware & Hudson and the Ontario & Western, it has been asserted, the new rates will mean confiscation. If these roads can show confiscation they can demand a rehearing of the commission's findings on constitutional grounds.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS

PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATION OF NEW JERSEY.

Pursuant to the terms of the mortgage executed by Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, October 1, 1903, there has been set aside and paid to the Fidelity Trust Company of Newark, N. J., trustee, under said mortgage, the sum of two hundred and nine thousand five hundred dollars ($209,500), which amount is to be applied on August 20, 1915, to the purchase and retirement, under the sinking fund provisions of the said mortgage, of general mortgage Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund Fifty-Year Gold Bonds of the said Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, in the manner provided for in the said mortgage and at the lowest prices at which said bonds may be offered for sale.

Sealed offerings by holders of said bonds are hereby invited to be made at the office of the trustee, the Fidelity Trust Company, 763 Broad Street, Newark, N. J., at or before 12 o'clock noon on August 20, 1915. Such offerings shall in each case state the number of bonds offered for sale, and the net price at which such bonds are offered, and shall be signed by the holder thereof.

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

Dated Newark, N. J., August 2, 1915.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

70th PREFERRED DIVIDEND

THE Board of Directors have declared the seventieth consecutive quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾) per cent on the Preferred Capital stock of the Company, payable August 31st, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 17th, 1915. Transfer books will not be closed.

F. E. BUGBEE, Treasurer.

Central Aguirre Sugar Companies.

89 State St., Boston, Mass., August 16, 1915.

A dividend of $10 per share has been declared upon the Common Stock of the Central Aguirre Sugar Companies, payable September 1st, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business Wednesday, August 25th, 1915.

C. L. CREHORE, Sec'y and Treas.

OFFICE OF

Federal Mining and Smelting Co.,

32 Broadway, New York, August 16, 1915.

A dividend of one per cent. on the Preferred stock of this Company has today been declared, payable September 15th, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on August 25th, 1915.

F. R. FORAKER, Ass't Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

To the Stockholders of International Mercantile Marine Company:

ATTENTION!

Stockholders representing about ten thousand shares of International Mercantile Marine Company have retained us to prevent the proposed stock assessment. The fact of the large earnings and the spending of several millions of dollars in the purchase of the Pacific Mail Fleet show that such assessment is unnecessary. Our clients desire your co-operation. A meeting of the stockholders will be held at our offices on Wednesday, August 18th, 1915, at 2 P. M., to take such action as may be deemed advisable, and we request that you be present or be represented.

LOUCKS & ALEXANDER,
Attorneys-at-Law, 120 Broadway, New York City.
Equitable Building.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals for Metal Equipment (Furniture for new offices) for the New York State Banking Department, Main Telephone Building, Albany, N. Y., will be received by Hon. Eugene Lamb Richards, Superintendent of the New York State Banking Department, 158 State Street, Albany, N. Y., until two o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, August 24th, 1915, when they will be publicly opened and read. Proposals shall be enclosed in an envelope furnished by the State Architect, sealed and addressed, and shall be accompanied by certified check in the sum of Two Hundred Dollars, ($200.) The contractor to whom the award is made will be required to furnish Surety Company bond in the sum of 50% of the amount of contract within thirty days after official Notice of Award of Contract, in accordance with the terms of Specification No. 3313. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Drawings and specifications may be consulted at the New York Office of the Department of Architecture, 124 Worth Building, and at the Department of Architecture, Capitol, Albany, N. Y. Drawings and specifications and blank forms of proposal may be obtained at the Department of Architecture, Capitol, Albany, N. Y., upon reasonable notice to and in the discretion of the State Architect, Hon. Lewis F. Pilcher, Capitol, Albany, N. Y.

Dated: August 11, 1915.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, August 31, 1915, for contract 154, for furnishing and erecting water-pipe equipment for operating valves in the shafts of the city tunnel of the Catskill aqueduct, in New York City. The equipment consists of iron, copper and brass pipe, pumps, valves and fittings.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders, and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
RALPH T. STANTON, Assistant Secretary.

Business *and* THE ANNALIST

"One of the chief reasons why I find the weekly issues of The Annalist indispensable," says a leader among financiers, *"is that it tells me things I should know about my business. I have faith in it because it carries an atmosphere of authority. I need not be told that the men who furnish me with the facts are familiar with the subjects they handle. Intimacy is evident in every line."*

The Annalist Open Security Market

contains essential information about unlisted and inactive securities—invaluable to investors.

The articles dealing with the economic side of the Great War are searching and authentic.

The Barometrics and the up-to-date business statistics are unique.

THE ANNALIST

On news stands. 10 cents a copy.

$4.00 annually.

TIMES SQUARE NEW YORK

Binders to hold 26 issues of The Annalist, $1.25 each.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

United States Steel's great strength impressed the traders on the Consolidated Stock Exchange and had helpful effect upon the entire market, particularly as it was in the face of a further heavy decline in sterling exchange, which was quoted at one time as low as 4.64. There was, however, a confident feeling that banking measures would be arranged to take care of the foreign exchange situation. Accompanying the advance in steel were continued reports of enlarging earnings and improving conditions in the trade. The "war stocks" generally were very strong, with some of the upward movements in this group semi-sensational.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,080	Allis-Chalmers.	40¾	42¾	40¾	40¾
760	Am. B. Sugar.	60⅝	61½	59¾	61⅛
7,410	Am. Can.....	61	64¾	61	63½
1,300	Am. Car & Fy.	70½	72⅞	70	71⅝
50	Am. Cot. Oil..	52	52	52	52
40	Am. Ice.....	24½	25	24¾	25
1,520	Am. Locom...	55½	58	55⅝	57¾
310	Am. Smelt....	80¾	81	80¾	81
120	Am. Woolen...	38	38¼	37⅝	38¼
670	Anaconda ($50)	67½	68⅞	67¼	68⅞
180	Baldwin Loco.	81⅝	82⅝	81	81½
50	B. & O.....	82½	82½	82½	82½
40	B. R. T.....	84½	84½	84½	84½
100	Cent. Leather.	43	43⅛	43	43⅛
60	C., M. & St. P.	83	83⅜	83	83⅜
60	C., R. I. & P.	16¾	18	16¾	18
30	Chino Copper..	44¼	45¼	44¼	45¼
2,420	Colo. Fuel & I.	41	44¾	41	44¼
20	Corn Products.	16½	16½	16⅜	16⅜
1,120	Cru. Steel.....	74½	75¼	72½	74¼
40	Distil. Sec....	29¼	29¼	27¾	28⅞
500	Erie	27¾	28½	27¾	28¼
20	Erie 1st pf....	44	44	44	44
10,300	Goodrich Co...	59¼	62⅜	59¼	62¼
310	Gt. Nor. Ore..	42	43	42	42½
110	Guggenheim ..	62¾	63¼	62¾	63¼
240	Inspiration	32½	33	32½	33
10	InterConcpan...	20	20	19⅝	19⅝
10	Kan. City So..	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
10	Louis. & Nash.	113	113	113	113
170	Max. Motor...	43	44¼	43	43⅜
230	Mex. Petro....	81⅝	82⅝	81¼	82¼
220	Mo. Pacific...	1¾	2	1½	1⅝
20	Nat. Enamel..	28⅝	28⅝	28¼	28¼
10	Nev. Con. Cop.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
110	N. Y. Central.	90¾	90¾	90½	90⅝
170	Pac. Mail....	34⅝	34⅝	34½	34½
150	Pitts. Coal...	25⅞	26¼	25⅞	25⅞
480	Pr. Steel Car..	64	66½	63¾	66⅛
1,200	Reading	147½	148⅝	147½	148
810	Rep. I. & St..	44	46	44	45¾
80	Rumely	10¾	10¾	10	10⅝
40	So. Pacific....	89⅛	90	89¼	89⅝
10	So. Railway...	16	16	16	16
580	Studebaker	102½	112½	102½	112½
770	Tenn. Copper..	45¼	45¾	45¼	45¾
50	Union B. & P..	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1,100	Union Pacific.	131	132½	131	131⅜
10	U. S. Rubber..	49	49	49	49
25,310	U. S. Steel....	74¼	76⅝	73¾	76½
70	Utah Copper...	63¾	65¾	63¾	65¾
80	Va.-Car. Ch...	37½	37¾	36¾	37¾
40	W. Un. Tel....	71½	71½	71¼	71½
18,960	Westing. Elec.	113¼	118¼	113	118¼

MINING STOCKS.

1,100	Atlanta	.31½	.31½	.31	.31½
500	Booth	.45	.45	.45	.45
600	Cons. Va.....	.12½	.12½	.12	.12½
800	Goldf'd Flor..	.48	.48	.48	.48
100	Jumbo Ext....	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
700	Portland	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.42
100	Round Mt....	.44	.44	.44	.44
550	Tono. Exten..	2.62½	2.62½	2.62½	2.62½
400	Vindicator ...	1.62½	1.62½	1.62½	1.62½
400	West End....	.61	.61	.61	.61
4,600					

Big Italian War Orders Placed.

Woolen manufacturers' agents in this city said yesterday that the Italian Government's war orders for overcoats and blankets placed in this city in the last week had a value well over $10,000,000. It was said by well-informed men in the trade that several of the mills declined to consider the Italian contracts, as their present war orders already require night and day operation. Another reason for turning them down was that the time of delivery was too short, the contracts made calling for initial delivery Sept. 20 and the remainder of the goods during the last three months of the year. The merchandise contracted for here covers 800,000 overcoats, to be lined with wool flannel lining; 1,750,000 three-pound blankets for field use, and 500,000 heavy blankets. Speculation exists among some of the manufacturers who refused to take the contracts as to how the mills which accepted the orders will manage to deliver the goods within the dates specified.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 16.—Twenty-two companies, having aggregate capital stocks of $248,500, were incorporated today, including:

Peabody & Converse, brokers, agents, insurance, $50,000; P. H. Noyes, J. V. Converse, S. Peabody, Jr., 14 Wall St.

Coleman & Reitze, stocks, bonds, brokers, merchants, manufacturers, $25,000; J. F. Coleman, W. and G. Reitze, 90 West St.

Chautauqua Producers Co., Jamestown, poultry, horses, live stock, farm, dairy products, $25,000, A. T. and D. D. Pratt, G. H. Gilberds, 213 Curtis St., Jamestown.

Philip Jerge & Sons, Elma, wagons, autos, agricultural implements, grain, fertilizers, hardware, $20,000, E. C., J. J., and P. Jerge, Elma.

Zoller Realty Corp'n, B'klyn, realty, merchandise, $20,000; B. T. Hock, J. F. Bauer, A. Zoller, 2,561 Myrtle Av., Glendale.

The Bass Co., lighting, fixtures, mechanical engineers, $20,000; J. Kerekes, W. Bass, F. Willman, 409 East 64th St.

Stanley G. Smith Corp'n, Syracuse, insurance agency, realty, stocks, investment securities, $15,000; W. C. Collins, E. D. and Stanley G. Smith, Syracuse.

Batt, Crone Co., tabacconists, snuff grinders, $10,000; A. M. Grill, L. Crone, L. H. Batt, 371 West 116th St.

Boyne, importing tailor, merchant tailoring, $10,000; H. and E. Hendrickson, W. I. Sears, 1,131 B'way.

John D. Burt, Inc., realty, engines, foundry, factory supplies, textiles, trucking warehousing, umbrellas, canes, $10,000; W. T. Rainey, A. Pelham, J. U. Burt, 175 Northop St.

Franklin Express & Trucking Co., transfer, trucking, contracting, stevedore, $5,000; A. J. Baruth, M. M. Kraushaar, S. F. Bartol, 34 Dodworth St., B'klyn.

Wilkenfeld-Freedman Dress Co., wearing apparel, $5,000; M. Freedman, M. and L. Wilkenfeld, 66 Kosciusko St., B'klyn.

Hirsch & Borghard, B'klyn, plumbing, steam, gas fitting, hardware, $5,000; C. W. Philipbar, M. Krause, H. A. Borghard, 1,471 Greene Av., B'klyn.

William W. Bell, Inc., dry goods, textiles, commission, $5,000; S. C. Crane, S. Katz, W. W. Bell, 156 Fifth Av.

Star Binding and Trimming Co., $5,000; A. Nashorn, I. Green, S. E. Weisel, 10 N. High St., Mount Vernon.

Victory Talking Machine Co., B'klyn, musical instruments, $5,000; B. and H. B. Berinstein, M. Borowitz, 694 Wythe Av., B'klyn.

Capital Increases: Burkhart Automatic Shoe Polishing Machine Co., Buffalo, $2,500,000 to $3,500,000; Brandon, Magnus & Leon, N. Y., $50,000 to $100,000; Hills Real Estate Co., Syracuse, $6,000 to $10,000; I. D. Wolfson, Inc., N. Y., $10,000 to $20,000.

Authorization: Buffalo-Rivino Co., Los Angeles, Cal., realty improvement, $40,000; rep. by C. L. Gurney, 21 S. Division St., Buffalo.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 16.—Charters filed: Charles L. Steurwald, Inc., Perth Amboy, real estate, &c., $100,000; C. L. Steurwald, E. B. Steurwald, South Amboy, and L. Hibbard, Perth Amboy.

Ansonia Drug Co., Paterson, to act as druggists and chemists, $100,000; L. S. Michela, Fred Ansonia, Henry Marelli, and seven others.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—Weekly statement of national banks:

	Aug. 14.'15.	Inc. from prev. wk.
Circulation	$8,805,000	$4,000
Loans, dis., inv....	225,765,000	1,235,000
Indiv. depos., inc. U. S.	189,655,000	450,000
Due banks.....	109,927,000	*$3,281,000
Time deposits.....	8,135,000	3,000
Exchange clearings....	10,532,000	*1,242,000
Due from banks.....	29,427,000	1,847,000
Cash reserve.....	22,492,000	*705,000
Res. in Fed. Res. Bank.	10,402,000	*152,000
Res. with other banks..	43,447,000	*4,396,000
Reserve excess.....	8,920,000	*709,000
Excess with Fed. Res. agts..	29,475,000	*4,400,000
Ex. with Fed. Res. Bk.	3,416,000	*154,000

*Decrease.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Sales of the United Cigar Stores, it was announced yesterday, broke all records in July. Gross sales were $2,613,758, a gain of 8 per cent. over last year.

Carl H. Pforzheimer & Co. have issued for distribution the twelfth edition of their descriptive booklet on Standard Oil securities.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the months of August and September, 1915, will be as follows:

Bankruptcy motions on Wednesday, Aug. 18 and 25; Sept. 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29.

General motions on Aug. 19 and 26; Sept. 2, 9, 16, 23, and 30, 1915.

Notice of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day.

Notice of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Habeas corpus at 10:30 A. M.—U. S. ex rel Collins< Ushers.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Guy, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Davis<Epoch Prod Co	Benguiat<Benguiat.
Re CNY (Adams St.)	Martin<Martin.
Epstein<Anglowitz.	Lytol<Lytol.
Colvin<Post Mtge and Land Co.	De Von<Cuneo.
Kuperstein<Gottlieb.	Nahmias<Nahmias.
Weinstein<Rea.	Walsh<Welsh.
Conway<Cary Mtg Co.	Lyons<Fry.
Farber<Marx.	Liberti<Liberti.
Sullivan<Walsh, (2.)	Re Roper.
Brit-Am Tob Co<U S Fld & Guar Co.	Frazier<McCann.
Heipershausen<Marx.	First Nat Bank of Brownsville<Fleitmann.
Dintenfass<Societe Francaise des Films, &c., (2.)	Bishoff<Linch.
Israel<Bickelhaupt.	Lopollo<same.
Deegan<City Sales Agency.	Haertel<same.
Katz<Katz.	Oliver<same.
Harding<Harding.	Blumenthal<same.
Needleman<Third St Live Stock & Poultry Co.	Same<same.
Delehanty<Pell.	Goldberg<same.
Fajans<38 West 59th St Co.	Amalucci<same.
Jacobus<Am Mineral Water Mach Co.	Freedman<same.
MacDonald<Cassidy.	David<same.
People<De Villers.	Smith<same.
Re Crawford.	Williams<Peterson.
Marx<Brendan Trading Co.	Life Photo Film Corp<Bell.
Hatch<Heinze.	Re Peerless Coffee & Tea Co.
Re Rantsch.	Re Hartfield Tel Code Pub Co.
Rezzano<Rezzano.	Kratosky<Kratosky.
Fields<Fields.	August<Levre.
Plunkett<Plunkett.	Greene<Grove Hill Realty Co.
Pawel<Thorn.	Suffern & Son<Warfield.
Richmond, Wash & C RR Co<Northern Neck Const Co.	Ex rel Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corp< Mitchell.
Newton<Skrilaw.	A. Silz, Inc<Klein.
Zuber<Zuber.	Sothman<Ward.
Gallagher<Can't O H.	CNY<Reiling.
Richman<Richman.	Thompson<Thompson.
Wheeler<Anger.	Cicero<N Y C & H R R Co.
Tarshis<Tarshis.	Grassi Cont Co, Inc< Hobson.
De Courcey<R U Delcumha & Co.	Rocheblane<Guichard.
Grieco<Adams.	Re Murray, (in re Davies.)
Nat Park Bank<Kelly	Consol Gen Kingdom Italy<Ardagnia.
McGinley<Thompson.	Re Indust Sav & Loan Co.
Starrett<Starrett.	Momand<Progressive
Farmers' L & T Co< Wagner.	Age Pub Co.

PART II.—Delehanty, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Recess.

PARTS III., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate:	Ebenezer Draper,
Jacob Selinger,	Peter J Mathers,
Mary J Tate,	Walter Wakefield,
Mary Murphy,	Sarah Julian,
Max Rosenberger,	Kate S Brown.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Davis<Barth.	Lincoln & Ulmer< Thaynor.
Pope<Lighthouse.	Bemis Rty Co<White.
Ascher<Wolfsheim & Sachs.	Sherick<M & L Hess.
Birch<Tucker.	Segal<Ehrman.
Loewenberger<Sack's & Bernstein.	Silverman<Berkowitz.
Slotowsky<Kroman.	An Mi Rty Co<Graham
Mandel<Deutsch, (2.)	Somalovitz<Rosenblum
Apfelson<Isaac.	Robinson<S W Sur Ins
Same<same.	Greenbaum<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Silverstein<Mina Rty.	Mack<Minden.
Freeman<Goldberg.	O'Brien<Appleton.
Kronfeld<Levy & B.	Margolies<Lesher, Whitman & Co.
Gerber<Nathan.	Alfred Peats<Gordon.
Lissy<Carlin Con Co.	Frenda<Schleifer & S.
Perlman<Wodiska.	Bush Term Bldg Co<
Fertig<Rosecar Con Co.	Hydrox Chem Co.
Rudini<North Brit & Merc Ins Co.	Ness<Bass & Bass.

Berghorn's Sons, Inc< Michel.	Reiser<Haas.
Singer<Petix.	Am Kalamein Wks<38 W 39th St Co.
Rity Realty & Mtg Corp< Selner's H Exp & V.	Timen & Wolkind< Scavo.

PART II.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Toltec-Mexican Oil Co.<East Coast Oil Co.—Charles L. Hoffman, McDermott<Zibell—Robert L. Stanton.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Soper<Mulry—Kreiling Moore, Tuckerman<Goldstein—Charles E. Hoyt, Greenwich Sav. Bank<Myers—Charles W. Dayton.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Weeks, J.—Pauline Myers<Mary Devery—John W. Keller, N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.<Barnet Michalomer, (2)—John J. Collins.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Greenbaum, J.—At 11 A. M. Motions.

Kelly<Harris.	Walsh<Eldert.
Graber<Graber.	Kiely<Smith.
Regent Realty Co< Nonp Realty Co.	Camp<Cohen.
Same<Adler.	Frank<Frank.
Staub<Int R T Co.	Brakman<Kemna, (3.)
Meyer<same.	Ferris<Wood.
Ginberg<same.	Tuzza<Salomon.
Joseph<Joseph.	Knackel<Int Handkerchief Co.
Janofsky<Int R T Co.	Simon<Bamman,
O'Sullivan<Cole	Ames<Pope.
Rugen<Welwood.	Re Meeks.
Koenigsberg<Prissel.	Crossin<Reilly.
Oppenheim<Beekman Const Co.	Silver Co<same.
Beal<Mestainz.	Simon<De Vos.
Simon<De Vos.	Munch<Fuchs.
Graham<Graham.	Klenzel<Linch.
Dietsch<Connellon.	Siegelman<De Passe.
Rogan<Carpenter.	Sauer<Davis
Burke<Higgins.	McCarthy<McCarthy.
Harlem Sav Bank< Mem.	Strand<Strettler.
Blumenthal & Bickart <Bendheim.	Graydon<Lamberti.
	Samson<H J & S Inc.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J., Zoller<Bjerkegren, Inc—Arthur N. Giegerich, Harlem Sav Bank<Sawyer—Arthur N. Giegerich.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Scudder, J.—Motions.

Zatersky<Nichman.	De Wolf<Baum.
Pachman<Rodgers et al.	Wahl<Fritz.
Morville<Morville.	Weintraub<Horowitz.
Re Am Surety Co. (Riehl,) (2.)	Youhe<Windsor L & I Co.
Re Clark Av, (Q'ns.)	Jung<Hinchman et al.
Re Rust St.	Weitzel<Lawrence.
Re Perry Av.	Jackson<Abraham.
Re Maibone St. (2.)	Macklin, executor, &c <Cates et al.
Re 42d St.	Anglim, infant< Squire.
Re 45th St.	Dean<Dean.
Re Soderstrom, (alleged incompetent.)	Bachman, admx< Rodgers.
Chadsey<Chadsey.	Cridland<Kornan.
Mondsheim<Sheinbaum.	Hughes<Pinelawn Cem
Lewis<Berry et al, (2)	Kurtz et al<Lazarowitz.
Cosgrove<B'klyn, Q Co & Sub R R.	Manguerin<Manguerin
Dermody<same, (4.)	Less<Brinton Const Co.
Feeple<Fld & Guar Co (3.)	Levinkind<Levinkind.
Klein<Klein.	Culfield<Caulfield.
Martenhoff<Martenhoff.	

PART II.—Callaghan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—No calendar.

TRIAL TERM—No calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:	George Franklin,
Albert Schaf.	Estates of:
Joseph Sandri,	T. McDonald,
William Warren.	Mary F. Clune,
Accounting of:	Preston Infants,
Julia A. Hicks,	John Gallagher,
Martin Kaufman,	John Krogman,
C. G. Pottebaum,	Peter J. Campbell.
John P. Campbell,	Transfer tax:
Charles Krogman,	G. Worthington,
John Krogman,	John Gallagher.

County Court.

CIVIL—No calendar.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET | NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Bona Fide Bargain. $6,000, Easy Terms.

CRAFTSMAN ALL-YEAR HOME

Near the Water—Actual Water Rights

CONVENIENT COMMUTATION TO N. Y. CITY.

R. F. Barnes,
170 B'way, N. Y.
Tel., 1522—Cort.

An unusually well built home of seven large rooms, bath, on beautiful shaded grounds, 100 by 255 feet, in most select neighborhood, established social centre. Large living room with huge old-fashioned open fireplace, dining room with open fireplace, butler's pantry and well fitted kitchen on the first floor.

Four fine master bed chambers, tiled bath, linen and clothes presses on second floor. Separate entrance porch; large separate veranda and sleeping porch. Every modern convenience; absolutely pure drinking water, electric light, parquet floors, beamed ceilings, walls beautifully panelled in hard woods.

Convenient to country club, golf, ideal outdoor and water sports. Send, call or telephone for photograph.



From Actual Photograph.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Samuel A. Herzog Buys Apartment Site at Park Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street—Riverside Drive Deal—O'Day Estate at Deal Lake Sold for About $250,000—Fifth Avenue Bank Lease.

Park Avenue, which has been furnishing considerable activity in the realty market lately, came to the front prominently again yesterday in the purchase by Samuel A. Herzog, one of the active builders on that thoroughfare, of a large plot on the southwest corner of Fifty-eighth Street.

The property purchased includes the old stable of the late H. H. Rogers, on the immediate corner, sold by the Rogers estate, and the two adjoining dwelling at 64 and 66 West Fifty-eighth Street, sold respectively by Celinne R. di Butera and Dr. Jackson M. Mills. The combined plot has a frontage on the avenue of 100.5 by 62.6 on Fifty-eighth Street. Slawson & Hobbs were the brokers in the deal.

Mr. Herzog, who recently sold his latest apartment on the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street to William Ziegler, intends to improve the Fifty-eighth Street corner with a high-class thirteen-story apartment having a single suite to a floor. The entire investment, including land and building, will aggregate about $750,000.

Buys Riverside Drive Home.

The five-story residence at 337 Riverside Drive, 20 by 100, near the 106th Street corner, has been sold by Slawson & Hobbs for Charles B. Barkley. It has been purchased for occupancy, being a cash transaction. The property was held at $100,000.

Harlem Flats Sold.

The five-story flat at 2,027 to 2,033 Madison Avenue, southeast corner of 129th Street, 99.11 on the avenue by 35 on the street, has been sold for Josephine Guild to an investor through the F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Company. It has been held at $70,000.

The five-story flat at 11 East 112th Street, on plot 25 by 100.11, has been sold by the Lawyers Mortgage Company to an investor. The seller acquired it at foreclosure a few weeks ago.

The five-story flat 215 West 115th Street, 20 by 100.11, between Seventh and E

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FACTORY SITES

On Deep Water with Railroad Facilities

Property located midway between Newark and Jersey City, N. J., 5 MILES FROM N. Y. CITY HALL, fronting on the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers; in the heart of the

World's Greatest Labor Market

crossed by

FOUR RAILROADS

and their branches, sidings from which can be obtained:

Pennsylvania R. R.
Central R. R. of N. J.
D., L. & W. R. R.
Erie Railroad

Newark Bay and Passaic River Channels up to the property 20 feet at low tide.

Property suitable for any kind of manufacturing or commercial enterprise requiring tide water and railroad facilities.

'Phone 744—Cort. 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

Joseph Day

Industrial Department

House Bargain

Price $5,500, Including Garage.

$500 cash required; for business reasons must sell. This house is on a large plot and is up to date and modern; has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook, with open fireplace; large closets, sanitary gas kitchen, tiled bathroom, large piazza.

Location within 20 minutes of New York, with good transportation. Schools, clubs, churches, etc. All the conveniences, sewer, water, gas, electricity, high elevation.

This is not a speculative house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars and permits.

F. W. WAGGONER,
Room 516, 47 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

NAVESINK PARK, ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS.

Highest Point on Coast Between Maine and Florida.

CONSISTING of 290 acres, divided into suitable building plots, fully restricted. Attractive prices. Delightful scenery. Over a mile of water front. State automobile Boulevard traverses property. Within easy access of the Sandy Hook steamers of the New Jersey Central Railroad.

EDWARD D. LOUGHMAN,
280 Broadway, New York City.

IF YOU HAVE $100



and can save $25 monthly, *and are socially eligible* for membership in attractive country club, we will build to your order this beautiful Dutch Colonial House, facing Golf Course, in restricted suburb in nearby Northern New Jersey. Only five houses can be built on these terms. Write for particulars. SECRETARY, P. O. Box 416, N. Y.

UPPER MONTCLAIR IDEAL HOME

$3,000 Below Cost, on Your Own Terms

11 large rooms, 3 baths, 2 brick fireplaces, gas, electricity, steam heat, hot water heater; garage, garden, fruits; nearly half acre on highly restricted residential street; schools, churches, country club; panoramic view N. Y. City; unmatched train service; 50 minutes house to office. Price less than $10,000. Write or phone Bryant 6900.

WOLFE, 225 WEST 39TH ST., N. Y.

SOMERVILLE—

24 acres, house, and barn..... $3,200.00
14 acres, no buildings 1,500.00
10 acres, house, and barn..... 3,600.00

This house has bath, kitchen range, and furnace.

Terms—$500.00 to $1,000.00 cash. Balance on easy terms.

J. B. WELLING, R. F. D., Somerville, N. J.

$10 gives you possession of ¼ acre bungalow plot or little farm, in mountains, 25 miles from New York, for Summer use; high elevation; near station; 80 trains daily; payable $10 down, $5 monthly; price $100. WOLFE, 225 West 39th, New York.

MONTCLAIR Exceptional opportunity; new, modern residence; centre hall, large living-room, dining-room, butler's pantry, kitchen, solarium; six bedrooms, two baths, sleeping porch. Large plot, excellent location. A sacrifice, $8,000. Murdoch, Opp. Lackawanna, Montclair, N. J.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Attractive all-year-round home, 14 rooms, 6 master's bedrooms, 4 servants' rooms, 3 baths; garage for 3 cars; 2 servants' rooms; large corner plot; trolley 2 blocks; convenient to station; rent from Sept. 15th or for sale at a bargain.

FOX REALTY COMPANY,
22 EAST 42ND ST.

Mount Vernon, Pelham Heights.

Attractive Homes for Sale or Rent.

Cooley Realty Co., 39 Prospect Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Phone 3400.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

512 Fifth Ave.

Southwest Corner 43d St.

APARTMENTS

GRAMPION

MODERN FAMILY HOTEL,
182 ST. NICHOLAS AVE.

One, two and three rooms, private baths, furnished or unfurnished; full service; rents moderate, $25 to $90. Superintendent, on premises, or

WILCOX & SHELTON,
2,107 7th Ave., at 125th St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Desirable Houses in Good Locations.

East End Av., near 86th St., 3-story $600
123rd St., near 7th Av., 3-story..... $720
83rd St., near Lexington Av., 3-story $1,000
97th St., near Central Park West, 4-story... $1,200
Madison Av., near 57th St., 3-story $1,200
47th St., near 9th Av., 3-story, 16 rooms... $1,200
Livingston Pl., nr. 17th St., 3 & 4 sty., $1,200-$1,600
85th St., near Columbus Av., 3-story..... $1,500
West End Av., near 75th St., 3-story..... $1,800

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.,
30 East 42d St.
Telephone 500 Murray Hill.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

ELIZABETH, N. J.,

14 miles from New York; population 82,000. Elegant, modern and attractive store for rent in best business location. Wonderful opening for millinery and ladies' wearing apparel. Apply Charles Stein, 99 Broad St., Elizabeth, N. J.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

33 West 51st St.

CLOSE TO FIFTH AVE.
NEW 12-STORY HOTEL.

Suites of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 rooms, with baths.
WRITE, CALL OR PHONE
Raymond W. Jones, Mgr. 'Phone, 3264—Plaza.

38 WEST 59TH STREET

FACING PARK.

Sublet; Summer rates; half price; handsome furnished apartments, 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath. Leases now being made from Oct. 1st.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

AN INNOVATION,
106 West 69th St.

New, Fireproof; located on private house block, between Columbus Av. and Broadway. Housekeeping Apartments with Maid Service.

3 & 4 Exceptionally Large Rooms.

Modern in every particular.
Rents from $840 to $1,300

The Del Monte,
102 West 75th St.

Elevator apartment building located on an exclusive private house block; convenient to subway express station, "L" station, and all car lines; all rooms are exceptionally large.

7 & 8 Large Rooms, $1,000 to $1,500.

The Chateau,
314-316 West 100th St.

Between West End Av. and Riverside Drive. An ideal residential location. Eight-story modern fireproof structure, containing every convenience.

4-5-7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $720 to $1,400.

The Kenmare,
327 Central Park West.

Corner 93d St.

Overlooking Central Park, convenient to "L" station at 93d St. and 91st St. Subway.

8 Exceptionally Large Rooms, $1,200 to $1,500 Per Annum.

Corner apartments, every room outside.

814-816 WestEndAv
Between 99th & 100th Sts.

Located on restricted Park thoroughfare, in one of the best residential sections of the city, easily accessible to subway, elevated, bus and all surface lines.

8 Large, Light Rooms and 2 Baths, $1,400 to $1,500.

The Mont Cenis,
54 Morningside Drive W.

Corner 116th St.

Convenient to Subway station at 116th St. and Broadway, also Broadway and Amsterdam surface cars.

Located on a quiet residential thoroughfare, overlooking Morningside Park. Elevator, Mail Chute and all improvements.

6-7-8 Large, Light Rooms, $840 to $1,500

Corner apartments, all outside rooms.

SHARP & CO., Broadway, Cor. 99th St.

The Halsworth

S. W. Cor. West End Av. & 92d St.

New 12 Story Fireproof Apartment House.
Large Rooms and Closets.

Every Modern Improvement

5 Rooms and 2 Baths.....$1,100 to $1,400
6 Rooms and 2 and 3 Baths...$1,400 to $1,600
7 Rooms and 3 Baths } .....$1,900 to $2,100
8 Rooms and 3 Baths }

Renting Agent, on Premises, or
Slawson & Hobbs, Agts., 162 W. 72d St., Near B'way.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

ALLENDALE

808 West End Av., Cor. 99th St.

7 Rooms 2 Baths, $1,850.
9 Rooms 3 Baths, $2,150.
10 Rooms 3 Baths
Corner Apartment, $2,950
Doctor's Corner Apt., $2,400

KELMSCOTT

316 West 79th St.

6 Rooms 2 Baths, $1,500
7 Rooms 2 Baths, $1,700 to $1,800
8 Rooms 3 Baths, $2,100 & $2,200

ALL ROOMS LARGE AND LIGHT.
Apply to Supt., on Premises, or
EDWIN S. BRICKNER,
140 W. 79th. Tel., 9827—Schuyler.

225 West End Ave.

N. W. Corner 70th Street.

EXCEPTIONAL VALUE

One Eleven Rooms and 2 Baths Apartment, $1,500

Lease and occupancy from Oct. 1.

250 W. 88 ST.

BETWEEN
B'WAY & WESTEND AV.
THE METROPOLITAN
6-7 ROOM APTS., $1,400 TO $1,600.

EMAHREL

317 W. 99th Near Riverside

Modern Fireproof Elevator Apts.

4 Rooms	5 Rooms	7 Rooms
$660-$840	$900	$1,300

Apply to Superintendent.

WHITE COURT,
203 WEST 107TH ST.
NINE-STORY ELEVATOR FIREPROOF, Between Broadway and Amsterdam Av., Five and six rooms, large and light; select tenants; efficient service; $55 to $80. Premises, or
HALL & BLOODGOOD,
542 Fifth Av. Tel. Bryant 7623.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Exclusive Bachelor Apartments

Nineteen West Fifty-fourth Street, a few doors from the University Club.

Apply on premises or to

Wm. A. White & Sons
46 Cedar Street
Telephone 5700 John

229 West 98th St. **THE BORCHARDT** S. E. Corner of Broadway

Modern House, Convenient 96th Subway.

7 Rooms, Foyer, 2-3 Baths, $1550 to $1900
8 Rooms, Foyer & 3 Baths, $1800 to $2000

All Rooms LARGE and LIGHT; All Modern Conveniences; including Filtered Water, vacuum cleaner, perfectly equipped laundry.

226 West 97th St. **STUART ARMS** adjoining Broadway

7 Large, Light Rooms, 2 Baths, $1400-$1600
2 Large Rooms, Bath, Kitchenettes, $540-$600

Abundant closets; efficient service; exceptional value. Apply Resident, on premises, 220 West 98th St. 'Phone, 6906—Riverside.

425 West 118th St. **The Winthrop** N. E. Corner Amsterdam Av.

430 West 118th St. **The Melville** S. E. Corner Amsterdam Av.

Overlooking Columbia College.

5-6-7 Rooms, $600 to $900

Exceptional Value. First-Class Service.
Telephone, 3830—Morningside.

DORILTON



MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE

Unusual sunny exposure. Express subway station 100 feet away. Free electric light and refrigeration. Three vacancies only. 5 to 9 Rooms at $1,600 to $2,800. Write or telephone for leaflet.

BROADWAY & 71ST ST.

3 Rooms (front)	$60
4 Rooms	$65
5 "	$75

New fireproof elevator apartment house, fine location, near subway and "L" stations.

55 WEST 95TH ST.

Apartment House Directory

Those contemplating a change of residence will find in next Sunday's Real Estate Section of The New York Times a list of desirable apartments arranged in clear and convenient form.

In July The New York Times printed 85,865 lines of Real Estate and Apartment advertising, a gain of 11,105 lines over July, 1914—the largest real estate gain recorded by any New York newspaper.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY

offer the following choice high-grade Apartments to lease.
Being under ownership management, tenants are assured of excellent service and attention at all times.
The buildings are all new, absolutely fireproof, are ideally located and contain all up-to-date features with modern equipment throughout.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN

72d St.—Broadway—73d St.

Express Subway Station at 72d St.

6 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths
Rentals $1,800 to $3,800
Including Refrigeration.

All large and light rooms, with abundant closet space.

There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and service Elevator.

Telephone, 3547—Columbus.

EVANSTON

West End Ave., at 90th St.

Situated on the finest residential avenue in the city.

Duplex Apartments
9 & 10 Rooms, 3 Baths
Rentals $3,000 to $3,700
Telephone, 7793—River.

ADMASTON

N. W. Cor. Broadway, 89th St.

Near 91st St. Subway.
Every Modern Convenience.

Apartments of 5, 6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths
Rentals $1,200 to $2,200

The 8 Room Apartments Have Extra Shower.

Telephone, 7793—River.

FORREST CHAMBERS

N. W. Cor. Broadway, 113th St.

Convenient to 110th St. Subway.

6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
Rentals $1,100 to $2,400
Telephone, 6261—Morningside

RESIDENT MANAGER AT EACH HOUSE.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

The BELLGUARD

(Just completed.)
216 W. 89th Street
S. E. Cor. B'way.

A centrally located apartment house in a most desirable residential neighborhood, convenient to Subway, elevated and surface lines.

3 Rooms and Bath
6 Rooms, 2 Baths
7 Rooms, 3 Baths
Rentals $800 to $2,000

Exceptionally spacious rooms, foyers and corridors, with roomy closets. Renting agent on premises, or apply to

J. AXELROD,
200 W. 72nd Street Cor. B'way

TERRACE COURT

202 Riverside Drive
S. E. Cor. 93rd St.

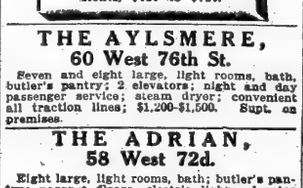
Modern fireproof apartment, 7, 8, 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Rentals $1,500 up.

166 WEST 87TH ST.

Only one Apartment to lease.
5 rooms and 2 baths with large foyer, $1,150.

Apply to Manager on premises, or
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents, 162 W. 72d St., or

J. AXELROD,
OWNER,
200 W. 72d Street. Cor. B'way.



HENDRIK HUDSON

Apartment Houses

Broadway, 110th St. and Riverside Drive
Subway Express Station at Building

THE two best known and best managed apartment houses. Under A. R. E. Co. management.

Apartments from 5 rooms and 2 baths to 10 rooms and 3 baths. Rents $1,000 to $2,800.

Children's playground on the roof overlooking the Hudson, in charge of an experienced Kindergartner, and a well equipped gymnasium for adults, with needle baths, are some of the unique features of these well-known apartment houses.

Owners
American Real Estate Company
FRANK A. PETELER, Manager at the Buildings
Telephone, 4302 Morningside

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS

7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.

Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.

Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.

Two Apartments suitable for physicians.

Modern plumbing. Parquet floors.

Apply at Office,
175 West 58th St.

THE WEST POINT

336 West 95th St., near Riverside Drive.
HIGH-CLASS HOUSE.
Subway express 96th St.; all night elevator.

5 Sunny light Rooms, $40-$45 | 6 Sunny Rooms, $50-$55

304 and 306 West 82d St.,

Near Riverside Drive and Subway.
Beautiful Apartments,
Eight Rooms, All Improvements.
First class references required.

Apply on premises, or R. Deeves, 309 B'way.

FAIRVIEW COURT,
High-Class Elevator Apts.
3131 Broadway at 124th St.
3-4-5-6 Rooms.
Rents, $420 to $720.

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 76th St.

Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d.

Eight large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

"THE UNADILLA,"

11TH ST., 128 WEST.
UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.
6-7 attractive rooms, $70, $80 month.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $50

The Duncraggan

Ready for Inspection.



North Side of Plaza,

181st St. & Riverside Drive

3--4--5 ROOMS

With all the improvements and devices that contribute to the health and comfort of Tenants. Rents $30 to $60.

Located on a Plaza 120 Feet Wide.

Commanding a magnificent view of the Park, River and Palisade scenery; within easy access of all transit lines. The proposed bus service will pass door.

Leases Made Now from October 1st.

LOWEST RENTS Possible with Highest Class Service.

River Cliff

628 WEST 151st ST.,
Building just completed.
AT RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

3, 4 & 5 ROOMS, $35-$60

JUST THE HOME YOU HAVE BEEN LOOKING FOR; SPACIOUS CLOSETS, LARGE FOYER HALL, ETC.; BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.

The Trossachs

106 NORTHERN AVE.,
JUST NORTH OF 181ST ST.

3,4,5 & 6 ROOMS, $30-$65

EXTRA LARGE, LIGHT, ESPECIALLY WELL ARRANGED, OVERLOOKING HUDSON AND PALISADES, SHORT WALK TO SUBWAY STATION.

Holyrood Court

New Elevator House.
436 Ft. Washington Ave.,
S. E. COR. 180TH ST.

One of the choicest locations on Washington Heights.

ONE BLOCK WEST OF BROADWAY.

3, 4, & 5 Large, Light, Exceptionally Well Arranged Rooms, $35-$65

The Fairfield

97 Ft. Washington Ave.,
SOUTHWEST CORNER 163D ST.
Overlooking Parade Grounds.

4,5,6 & 7 ROOMS, $45-$85
Extra Large, Light.

BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED; ABUNDANT CLOSET SPACE, COMMANDING VIEW OF PALISADES AND THE HUDSON RIVER; STREET UNDER SUPERVISION PARK DEPARTMENT; MOST IDEAL RESIDENTIAL SECTION ON MANHATTAN. AGENT ON PREMISES.

NEW ELEVATOR BUILDINGS. BEST VALUE ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

None but desirable tenants accepted.

Our Fall list of Apartments, from 3 to 10 rooms, now available. Agent on premises, or

87th St., Cor. B'way. **KEMPE & CO.** Schuyler 5610

J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.

N. E. Cor. Madison Av. & 41st. Tel., Murray Hill—1481.

Offers a number of desirable Apartments, some of which are ready for immediate occupancy.

THE WELLSMORE
S. E. Cor. 77th St. & Broadway.
Modern in all details.
9 Rooms & 3 Baths, Rental $3,100 to $3,300.

The Cambria
347-351 West 55th St.
1, 2 & 3 Rooms & Bath,
Kitchenette,
Furnished or Unfurnished
$30 to $70 per Month.
Ground Floor Apartment, suitable for physician or dentist.

The Majestic
St. Nicholas Av., S. E. Cor. 145th St.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath.
Rentals $720 to $1,000.
Very large, light rooms, complete elevator and telephone service. All modern conveniences. Close to subway and elevated lines.

Wharfdale
604-606 West 115th St.
Near Riverside Drive.
8 Rooms,
$900 to $1,200.

Bonavista
362 Riverside Drive.
Magnificent Fireproof Apartments. Located in Best Section of Drive.
7 & 11 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
Rental $1,400 to $2,500.

The Beauclere
N. W. Cor. B'way & 109th Street
7 Rooms & Bath,
$1,000—$1,400.

Elberon Hall
385 Central Park West,
Near 99th St.
8 Rooms & 2 Baths,
$780 to $1,200.

The Hillchester
547 West 157th St.
Near Broadway Subway station.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
$600—$900.

Prince's Court
N. E. Cor. B'way & 164th Street
5, 6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
$600—$900.

Tenants living in apartments under our supervision are assured of the most efficient service and attention.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

244 Riverside Drive (97th St.)
5, 7, 8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths, all light rooms, modern elevator house, $840 to $1500.

THE MARION
2612 BROADWAY (98TH ST.)
5-6 Rooms & Bath, $720-$930.
Fireproof elevator house, all improvements.

IRVINGTON 407 Central Park West
At 100th St., facing Park. Elevator house.
8 Rooms & Bath, 2 Toilets, $80-$85.

THE STANTON
2 West 91st St. Elevator House.
8 Rooms & Bath, 2 Toilets, $930-$1,100.

Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street.

57th St., 322-328 West.

HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
8 Elegant large rooms; block to Broadway, L and Sub. stations; most convenient part of city; unexcelled service. **$1000**
Naughtin & Co., 2650 B'way. River.—1146

MANHATTAN—West Side.

87th Street, 59-63 West.

Very desirable apartments of 6 and 7 rooms, rent $60 and $65 per month. Apply premises, or Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 Broadway.

111 WEST 42D ST.
Bachelor Apt., 2 Rooms & Bath, $55
1 Room & Bath, $25
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 E. 42d St.

223 LEXINGTON AVE., NEAR 34TH ST.
Large Studio Room & Bath, $540
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 E. 42d St.

223 LEXINGTON AVE., NEAR 34TH ST.
Bachelor Apt., 2 Rooms & Bath, $480
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 E. 42d St.

RENAULT COURT
207-211 West 110th St.
High-Class Elevator Apartment, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Moderate Rents.
OPPOSITE CENTRAL PARK.
Superintendent on Premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Slawson & Hobbs

162 West 72d Street

Near Broadway Tel. Col. 7240

The Halsworth
645 West End Ave.
Southwest Corner 92d St.
One of the latest new-type 12-story apartment houses in the exclusive West Side residential section.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms, 2 to 3 baths, $1,200 to $2,000.

The Oregon
162 West 94th St.
S. E. Corner Amsterdam Ave.
A new 12-story fireproof apartment; all outside windows, insuring light and ventilation. Extra maids' rooms.
3, 4, 5, 6 rooms & bath, $900 to $1,700.

The Cornwall
255 West 90th St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
A new 12-story apartment house of concrete; soundproof floors and partitions.
7, 8 & 9 rooms, 2 & 3 baths, $1,800 to $2,400.

La Rochelle
57 West 75th St.
A handsome modern fireproof building; large light apartments; long distance telephone in each apartment.
6 and 7 rooms and bath, $900 to $2,000.

105 West 72d St
Bet. B'way & Columbus Av.
A new 12-story fireproof apartment house; accessible location with southern exposure.
4 & 5 rooms; 1 & 2 baths, $1,300 to $1,900.

The Rexor
600 West 116th St.
Southwest Corner Broadway.
A 12-story steel fireproof structure in a neighborhood noted for its exclusive apartment houses. Subway station at the corner. 5, 6, 7 rooms, 2 & 3 baths; $1,050-$2,100.

The Hamilton
420 Riverside Drive
North Corner 114th St.
A new, absolutely fireproof apartment house; overlooks Riverside Park and the Hudson.
6-7 & 8 rooms, 2 & 3 baths, $1,200 to $2,200.

The Hillcrest
430 West 116th St.
Situated on the crest of Cathedral Heights—the highest part of the city. All apartments have private reception room at entrance.
8 rms, 2 baths; $1,500-$1,700.

Georgean Court
58 Central Park West
S. W. Corner 60th St.
A nine-story fireproof building with all latest improvements known to modern architecture.
8 & 10 rooms; 2 & 3 baths, $2,300 to $2,600.

The Pamlico
97 Central Park West
Bet. 69th and 70th Sts.
Fireproof building; large and airy apartments; very select neighborhood; day and night elevator service.
7 and 8 rooms and bath, $1,100 to $1,400.

Terrace Court
202 Riverside Drive
South Corner 93rd Street.
A luxurious house on the most attractive site in the city, overlooking the prettiest part of the Drive and the Hudson. 9 and 10 rooms, 2 and 3 baths, $1,800 to $2,300.

The Stuart
250 West 94th St.
S. W. Corner Broadway.
The apartments are well planned and rooms are all large and light; near transit lines.
8 & 9 rooms, 1 & 2 baths, $1,200 to $1,500.

The Lucania
235 West 71st St.
Bet. B'way & West End Ave.
Situated on one of the most exclusive residential streets of the West Side; convenient to theatres, clubs, hotels, etc. 5, 5 & 6 rooms, 1 & 2 baths, $900 to $1,600.

4 & 12 W. 92d St
Near Central Park West
A newly renovated house on a high class private block. Elevator, electric light, etc.
7 rooms and bath, $900 to $1,100.

304 West 92d St
Near Riverside Drive
Adjoins the Halsworth Apartments. A high-class 8-story fireproof building; near 'bus line and subway.
5 and 6 rooms, 2 baths, $1,200 and $1,300.

375 Centr'l P'rk W.
Near 97th St.
Very desirable spacious apartments; modern improvements; convenient to transit lines.
7 and 8 rooms, 2 baths, $840 to $1,200.

Woodmere
561 West 141st St.
Northeast Corner Broadway.
10-story fireproof apartments; large, light rooms.
4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath, $600 to $1,000.

Lyndon Arms
524-525 Riverside Drive
Near 127th Street.
Beautiful views Riverside Drive, the Hudson and Palisades.
6 and 8 rooms and bath, $840 to $1,100.

Send for our 1915 Apartment House Directory which contains information regarding apartment houses under our exclusive management.

Attractive, Homelike Apartments, Moderately Priced, Under the Management of

A. L. MORDECAI & SON.

30 EAST 42D ST.

119 West 71st St. Fireproof Apartment House. Only two apartments remain to lease. 4 and 5 rooms and bath.
Rental $900 to $1,200 yearly.

140 WEST 71ST ST. 3-room Doctor's Office suite. Splendid central location. Convenient to "L," Subway, and all surface lines.
Very low rent.

The HAMPTONS
117th St., St. Nicholas and 7th Aves.
Most exclusive dwellings in Harlem. Every room an outside room. Elevator apartment. Convenient to Subway, "L" and surface cars. 7 and 8 room suites.
Rentals $720 to $1,100 yearly

The HUDSON FULTON
S. E. Cor. 136th St. and Broadway.
A few suites to let from next October in this elevator apartment house. 6 to 8 rooms and 2 baths. One block from Subway.
Rentals $800 to $1,000 yearly

40 WEST 65TH STREET 6 rooms and 2 baths. Rental $45 per month

The Aspinwall Apartments
399-403-407-411 Audubon Ave.

Entire block front from 185th to 186th St. A few apartments to rent from next October. Within short walk of 181st St. Subway Station. These buildings were awarded a prize by the American Institute of Architects.

4 ROOM SUITES—$28 TO $34 PER MONTH
5 ROOM SUITES—$35 TO $43 PER MONTH

West Side, Above 110th Street.

ROMAINE & LOYAL

New Buildings Now Ready for Occupancy.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Overlooking the Hudson and Palisades.
160th to 161st St. and 655 W. 160th.
Suites of 4-5-6-7-8 Rooms and 2 Baths
Rents, $480 to $1,320 Yearly
Special Arrangements on Leases Signed Prior to October 1st.
Renting Agt. on premises. Phone 8591—Aud.
Friedman Con. Co., 189 Broadway

Apartments for COMFORT and SERVICE

7—Rooms—8
With 2 Baths.
Central Park West Cor. 90th St.
"The Cayuga," Modern Elevator Apartment
Inquire on premises or E. S. WILLARD & CO 32 William Street
Telephone Hanover 5989

MANHATTAN—West Side.

BRENTMORE
88 Central Park West
Corner 69th St.

9 ROOMS	$3,500 TO $4,000
3 BATHS	

Two Styles, Simplex and Duplex. For rent from October 1st. Immediate possession may be arranged.

Apply on premises, or
Bing & Bing, 119 W. 40th St.
Telephone, 6410—Bryant.

CALUMET

340 WEST 57TH STREET.

Exclusive Family Hotel, catering to guests who require refined surroundings. 1 or more rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished. Restaurant. Yearly leases now. Doctor's apartment, 3 rooms and bath, ground floor.

Beautiful Apartment.

301 WEST 107TH, CORNER BROADWAY. SEVEN LIGHT ROOMS, unfurnished; tiled bath; four flights; hall service, telephone; clean, tidy; all improvements; private house block; elegant neighborhood; $55; five rooms ground floor, $50; decorated to suit.

IDEAL LOCATION

High-class elevator apartments to lease, 41 Convent Ave., 400-419 W. 129th, 408-420 W. 130th, 19 St. Nicholas Terrace; 4-8 rooms, $480-$900. Inquire on premises or Agent, 408 W. 130th. Concession till October.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Fred'k Zittel & Sons

IN THE APTHORP. **Broadway and 79th Street** TEL., 9700—SCHUYLER.

Offer the following Elevator Apartments for Rent:—

801 West End Ave.,
N. W. Corner of 99th St.
Absolutely fireproof building conveniently located, close to 96th St. Subway express station and surface lines; large, airy rooms; every modern improvement.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,400 to $2,200.

The Prasada,
50 Central Park West.
South corner of 65th Street, overlooking Central Park.
Large rooms and closets.
8, 9 & 10 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $3,000.

The Dallieu,
101st St. and West End Avenue.
Southeast Corner.
Modern 12-story elevator apartment house. Thoroughly up-to-date in every particular.
6 Rooms and 3 Baths,
9 Rooms and 3 Baths,
Filtered water, elevator service, etc.
Rents $1,600 and $3,000.

251-55 West 98th Street,
Close to Subway Express Station.
Modern elevator apartment house of the most modern type; all light and airy rooms; southern exposure.
6 Rooms and 2 Baths,
$1,000 to $1,300.

The Runoia,
267 West 89th St.
New 8-story fireproof building; extra large rooms and closets; modern in every respect.
5 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,000 to $2,000.

The Wiltshire,
610 West 141st St.
Modern elevator apartment house; every improvement.
2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $360 to $865.

The Arleigh,
620 West 115th St.
Modern elevator apartments. All modern improvements.
6, 7, 8 Rooms and 2 Baths,
$900 to $1,200.

The Rolyat,
Southwest Corner,
Broadway and 140th St.
Large rooms, pantries, and closets.
Suites of 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $1,000 to $1,200.

44 West 96th Street,
Elevator apartment house. Unusually attractive apartments. Adjoining the Park. Large, airy rooms.
6 Rooms and Bath,
$900 to $1,200.

Rafford Hall,
N. W. Corner Broadway and 144th St.
The rear apartments afford a splendid view of the Hudson River; all improvements; elevator service, etc.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $600 to $1,000.

St. Charles,
101 West 72d St.
Eight Large Rooms and Two Baths.
Must be seen to be appreciated; elevator service, etc.
Rents $1,200 to $1,300.

The Desmond,
2,026 Seventh Av., Near 121st St.
Building to be remodeled. Every improvement to be installed. Elevator service, etc.
8 Large Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,000.

The Montague,
203 West 94th Street,
Adjoining Broadway.
Very Attractive 4 and 5 Room Apartments.
Rents $480 to $720.

St. Evona,
N. E. Corner 135th St. and Broadway.
New six-story fireproof elevator apartment house; large, sunny rooms; southern exposure.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms.
Rents $540 to $1,100.

If these apartments do not meet with your approval, we have others that do not appear in this advertisement. A call at our office will save you much time and annoyance. We will mail you our booklet containing full descriptions of our houses on request.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Efficient Management

F. R. WOOD. W. H. DOLSON Co.

Broadway, Cor. 80th Street **Telephone, Schuyler 3800**

Branch Offices: 373 5th Ave., N. E. Cor. 35th St.; Broadway at 144th Street and 163rd Street.
Downtown Office: No. 140 Broadway, Cor. Liberty St.

THE BELNORD
Broadway to Amsterdam Av.
86th to 87th St.
7 to 11 Rooms, 2, 3 and 4 Baths.
Rents $2,100 to $7,000.
Including Electric Light and Refrigeration.
Vacuum Cleaner Service Free.
Extra Large Rooms.
All Bedrooms Face Private Garden.

THE CLIFDEN
264 Riverside Drive.
South Corner 99th St.
12 Story, 3 Elevators.
Southwestern Exposure.
7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,300 to $2,400.

THE COURTENAY
55 Central Park West.
Between 65th and 66th Sts.
10 Rooms, All Outside, 3 Baths.
One Apt. on Floor—Southern Exposure.
Rents $2,100 to $2,800.

VERSAILLES
250 West 91st St.
Southwest corner Broadway.
Subway Station at Door.
8 and 9 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,600 to $2,000.

265 CENTRAL PARK WEST
South Corner 87th St.
7 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Doctor's Apartment, 4 Rooms, $1,000.
Rents $1,500 to $1,600.
Near Subway and "L."

THE HADRIAN
225 West 80th St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
10-Story Fireproof.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms and 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $900 to $1,500.
All Outside Rooms. 4 Exposures.

HOLLAND COURT
315 West 98th St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
4, 7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $600 to $1,600.

CAROLYN COURT
565 West 162d St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $900.

WALLACE
568 West 149th St.
Southeast corner Broadway.
Extra Large 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Connecting Bedrooms; Most Attractive.
Rents $720 to $840.

VERA
9 West 68th St.
High-Class Elevator Apartment.
8 Large, Light Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
One Apartment on each floor.
Rent $1,600.
Private House Block.

THE BRAENDER
418 Central Park West.
South corner 102d St.
Near Subway and Elevated.
10-Story Fireproof; 2 Elevators.
Corner Apartment.
12 Large Outside Rooms and 3 Baths.
$2,000.
Southern Exposure.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms, $600—$1,200.

Ramona and Charlemagne
528-532 West 111th St.
Subway at 110th St.
3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
3 Rooms, Kitchenette.
Rents $600 to $1,100.

VICTOR HALL
622 West 113th St.
8 Story Fireproof Modern Apartments.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $780 to $1,100.

GREENWICH
446 Central Park West.
Adjoining corner 105th St.
Overlooking Central Park West.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,000.

HAZELTON COURT
3,099 Broadway, near 123d St.
4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
3 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette.
Rents $360 to $540.

451 WEST END AVENUE
Southwest corner of 82d St.
7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $75.00 to $95.00.
Telephone and Hall Service.

CASTLETON-SAGUENAY WELLINGTON-WELLESLEY
East Side Broadway, 142d to 144th St.
4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents, $35 to $75 per Month.

THE BARNARD
106-110 Central Park West.
Southwest corner 71st St.
10 Story, 3 Elevators.
6, 7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,500.
Including Refrigeration.
First floor for doctor.

HEATHCOTE HALL
609 West 114th St.
One Block from Riverside Drive.
Convenient to Subway.
3 Rooms, Kitchenette.
4 and 5 Rooms, Kitchen.
Rents $600 to $1,000.

THE EVELYN
101 West 78th St.
Non-housekeeping Apartments.
Maid service and electric light.
2, 3, 4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $660 to $1,300.
Extra Large Rooms.

THE ROSEMARY
4 and 6 West 93d St.
Adjoining Central Park.
Near "L."
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,200.

ST. FRANCIS COURT
Riverside Drive, North Corner 135th St.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $1,200.
8 Outside Rooms, Corner, $1,200.
Immediate Possession.

LARCHMONT
448 Central Park West.
South corner 105th St.
7 Rooms and Bath; Corner.
Rents $900 to $1,100.

MALVERN
47 Claremont Av.
Adjoining corner 119th St.
Overlooking Columbia and Barnard College.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $900.

LUCILE
122 West 114th St.
Southeast corner St. Nicholas Av.
Near Subway and "L."
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $660.

THE DORILTON
Broadway, Corner 71st St.
Magnificent Structure.
Unusually sunny exposure. Express Subway Station 100 feet away.
Free Electric Light and Refrigeration.
3 Vacancies Only, 5 to 9 Rooms.
$1,600 to $2,800.
Write or Telephone for Leaflet.

THE STETSON
262 West 83d St.
Adjoining West End Av.
8 Large, Light Rooms and Bath.
Rents $1,300 to $1,400.

DALLAS COURT
Overlooking Hudson River.
Broadway, Southwest Corner 144th St.
600 West 144th St.
One Block from Subway.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $600 to $1,020.
Corner Apartments, 7 Rooms, $1,020.

THE CORINSECA
Northwest Corner.
209 West 97th St.
One Block 96th St. Subway.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $780 to $1,050.

IRVING ARMS
222 Riverside Drive.
Corner 94th St.
Fireproof Building.
Corner Apartment.
9 Rooms & 3 Baths, $1,700.
Southern Exposure. Vacuum Cleaning.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rents $1,300 to $1,600.

FLORENCE COURT
509 West 176th St.
Southwest corner Amsterdam Av.
3, 4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $336 to $600.

SYLVIA HALL
560 West 144th St.
Near Broadway, one block from Subway.
2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $360 to $720.

THE SHOREHAM
60 St. Nicholas Av.
Northeast corner 113th St.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $660.

POWELLTON
229 West 97th St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
Modern Apartments.
6, 8, 9 and 10 Very Large Rooms, 1 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,050 to $2,200.

817 WEST END AV.
Southwest corner 100th St.
Subway at 103d St.
Fireproof Apartments.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,400 to $2,000.
Extra Large Rooms.

THE BELVOIR
472 West End Av.
Southeast corner 83d St.
Modern Apartments.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $1,600.

THE PASADENA
10 West 61st St.
Southwest corner Broadway.
12 Story, Overlooking Central Park West.
2, 4, 7, 8 & 10 Rooms & 1, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $840 to $2,600.

DOROTHEA
331 West 101st St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
Subway at 103d St.
All Outside Rooms Facing Hudson.
8 Large Rooms and Bath.
Rents $1,100 to $1,400.

GRACEHULL COURT
668 Riverside Drive.
South corner 144th St.
Excellent View of Hudson River.
One Block from Subway.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,200.

ELLERSLIE COURTS
West side B'way, 140th and 141st Sts.
Cor. Rooms. All Southern Exposure.
Immediate Possession.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $900.

FRANKLYN HALL
961 St. Nicholas Av.
158th to 159th St.
Near Subway and "L."
4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $600.
All Outside Rooms.

OUR 1915 BOOKLET, CONTAINING DESCRIPTIVE MATTER AND FLOOR PLANS OF THE ABOVE AND MANY OTHER PROPERTIES, MAY BE SECURED AT ANY OF OUR OFFICES, OR WILL BE FORWARDED ON REQUEST.

BELNORD

86th St.—Broadway—87th St.

A HOME OF SUNLIGHT AND AIR



If you are looking for an apartment combining apartment features with exclusiveness of a refined home, if you fancy rooms of unusual size suggestive of the Louis XVI. period, with the later day utilities of modern art, inspect the Belnord—the last word in apartment construction. Careful superintendency and trained employees contribute to ideal service. Manager on premises.

7 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 4 Baths
Rental $2,100 to $7,000
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co., Agents
80TH ST. AT BROADWAY
Tel. Schuyler 3800

Chatsworth

344 West 72d Street, at Riverside Drive

Absolutely fireproof, overlooking the Hudson from the Statue of Liberty to Yonkers.

Apartments of 5 to 10 Rooms, $900 to $3,250,

INCLUDING REFRIGERATION.

To those leasing now apartments will be altered to suit.

In connection with Chatsworth is also a Restaurant, Cafe, Barber Shop and Valet Service, &c. Convenient to "L" and subway; Fifth Av. Buses at the door.

L. J. Phillips & Co., 72d St. & Columbus Av.

Apartments of Highest Character

UNDER THE PERSONAL MANAGEMENT OF THE OWNERS, ASSURING UNEQUALLED SERVICE.

The Colosseum

435 Riverside Drive, South cor. 116th St.
Largest Rooms and most attractive floor plan on the Drive.
Dining Rooms, 13x19; Bedrooms, 16x18; Living Rooms, 16x21, &c.
With Unobstructed View of the Drive and Hudson River.
Simplex and Duplex Apartments.
5-7-8-10 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths. Rents $1,600 to $2,700

The Sanford and Rexford

East Side Broadway, 78th to 79th Sts.
Occupying the Entire Block.
New Fireproof Buildings, affording the ultimate of safety, comfort, elegance.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths. Rents $1,100 to $2,300
With spacious foyers, abundance of closet room.

THE LUXONIA
305 West 72d St.
Bet. W. End. Av. & R'side Dr.
4-5-6 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,000.

THE REGNOR
601 West 115th St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
4-5-6-7 Rooms, 1-2-3 Baths.
Rents $810 to $1,850.

THE SOPHOMORE
21 Claremont Av.,
Just Above 116th St.
4-6-7-8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rents $660 to $1,600.

THE MENTONE
895 West End Av.
S. W. Corner 104th St.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,300.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION AND SPECIAL TERMS CAN BE HAD ON SOME OF THE ABOVE APARTMENTS.

PATERNO BROS., Owners and Builders, JOSEPH PATERNO, Pres.
Office, 601 West 115th St., at Broadway. Open Sunday.

405 Park Avenue

NORTHEAST CORNER 54TH STREET.
3 apartments, 8 to 12 rooms, 3 & 5 baths, $3,500, $6,000.
Doctor's Office, 4 Rooms and Bath, $2,100.

118 East 54th St.

1 apartment, 9 rooms, 3 baths, $2,800.

115 East 53rd St.

1 apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, $2,700.
Doctor's Office, 3 Rooms and Bath, $1,200 to $1,440.

123 East 53rd St.

3 apartments, 7 rooms, 2, 3 baths, $1,980, $2,250.

Moore & Wyckoff,
Phone 1263 Bryant—**546 Fifth Avenue**—Corner 45th St.

NEW APARTMENTS

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
BING & BING
119 West 40th St. Tel. 6410 Bryant.

993 Park Av., Cor. 84th St. — **8-10-11 Rooms, 3 Baths** — **$2,700 to $4,300**
Ready for occupancy. Leases from October 1st.
An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co.
Open for inspection.

955 Park Av., Near 82d St. — **7-9-10 Rooms, 3-4 Baths** — **$2,400 to $3,500**
Ready for occupancy. Leases from October 1st.
An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co.
Open for inspection.

1,155 Park Av., Corner 92d St. — **8-12 Rooms, 3-4 Baths** — **$2,400 to $3,900**
New Building. Leases from October 1st.
An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co.
Open for inspection.

LARGER SUITES CAN BE ARRANGED.
Apply on Premises, or at the Office of Bing & Bing,
119 West 40th St. Tel. 6410 Bryant.

150 WEST 79TH ST.

Bet. Columbus & Amsterdam Aves.
One 9 Room Duplex.
One 9 Room Simplex.
Rental $2,600.

315 Central Park West

N. W. Corner of 91st St.
One 10 Room Duplex Apartment.
Rental $2,600.

587 RIVERSIDE DRIVE

Cor. 136th St.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms.
Rental $900 to $1,380.

1,100 PARK AVE.

Corner 89th St.
9 Rooms.
Rental $1,600.

EDGAR A. LEVY, 505 FIFTH AVE.
Telephone 6960—Murray Hill.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

302-306 W. 79th St.

Bet. West End Ave. & Riverside Drive.
5, 6 & 7 ROOMS
Modern FIREPROOF building, located on the West Side's most FASHIONABLE street. Rooms large and bright; hardwood floors. Most desirable home for refined families who demand the best of service.
Rents $780 to $1,200 per Year.
Superintendent on Premises.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

REED HOUSE

Broadway at 121st St.

5 rooms....	$660	$720
6 rooms....	$720	$900
7 rooms....	$900	$1200

Perfect Service.
OWNER ON PREMISES.

HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR
4 to 6 rooms, $40 upward; Washington Heights, most refined houses, every improvement; restricted avenue, refined. Owner lives on premises. Westwood and Cliffewood Courts, West 179th to 180th Sts. on Fort Washington Avenue.

ALLVIEW
709 WEST 170TH ST.
4-5 Rooms, $30-$38
Class of tenants absolutely restricted.
Michael J. Martin Corp. on Premises.

NEW HOUSES
4 to 8 rooms, $30 up, every modern improvement, refined location, splendid service; owner's management; near Subway express. Northwest corner West 180th-Northern Ave.

THE KANAWAH,
203 WEST 111TH ST.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
ALL-NIGHT SERVICE.
5-6 Rooms, $37.50-$47.50.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

THE ARDELLE

527 Riverside Drive,
Opposite
Grant's Tomb and Claremont.
6-7-8 Rooms, Foyer, 2 baths.
The Best Built House on Riverside.
Management of Owner on premises.

ROCKLEDGE COURT,
3,044 Albany Crescent
B'way and 231st St. Sub. Station.
3-4-5-6 Rooms, $24.00-$43.00.
Large rooms, big closets; all improvements.
Ready for Occupancy Sept. 1st.
Class of tenants absolutely restricted.
Michael J. Martin Corporation
Owner on Premises.

POINCIANA
507-509 WEST 124TH ST.
5 and 6 rooms. Very choice. Refined families. Full service. $45.00.
Supt. or **WILCOX & SHELTON,**
2,107 7TH AVE. (125TH ST.)

THE MARKENFIELD,
605-611 West 111th St.
overlooking the Hudson; convenient to 110th St. Subway; 4, 5, 6 room Apartments.
RENTS $600 TO $1,020.
LEROY COVENTRY, 156 W. 72d.

Bachelor Apartments.
Harlem Library Apartments, 32 W. 123d St. Delightfully located in Harlem's choicest residential section; one or two rooms; only $12 to $30. WILCOX & SHELTON, 2,107 7th Ave., (125th St.)

8 AND 9 ROOMS
all outside, large, beautifully finished, $80 upward, refined houses on restricted Fort Washington Avenue. References required. Owner resides on premises. WESTWOOD & CLIFFEWOOD COURTS, West 179th to 180th Street on Fort Washington Avenue.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

1364-1372 St. Nicholas Ave.

(Near 179th St.)
Elevator Apartments.
One of the most desirable locations on Washington Heights. Convenient to Subway, Broadway car and crosstown lines. Cool, light, airy suites. 5 and 6 rooms.
Rentals $420 to $540.
Apply on premises, or to
HEILNER & WOLF,
30 East 42d Street.

VALLAMONT
CORNER ST. NICHOLAS AVE. & 119TH.
Exceptional Sunny Apartment.
Large closets, home house, full service; elevator; $55 to $65. Janitor, or
WILCOX & SHELTON,
2,107 7th Ave., at 125th St.

RIVERVIEW COURT,
611 West 136th St., near Riverside Drive.
Four and six rooms and bath, large and light, $35 and $55; subway 137th St. and Broadway; efficient service; references. Premises, or
HALL & BLOODGOOD,
542 Fifth Av. Tel. Bryant 7632.

For Tranquillity, Dignity, Comfort
Call at
COLUMBIA COURT
510-518 WEST 123RD ST.
3 and 4 rooms, modern elevator apartment; all conveniences. Rents $32-$45.

THE PLAZA,
795 ST. NICHOLAS AV.,
CORNER 150TH ST.
High-class seven, eight room elevator apartments; unsurpassed service; $60-$75.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

640-644 Riverside Drive

141st and 142d Sts.
12-Story Fireproof Apartment House.
Something more than a mere apartment. Unexcelled location.
4, 5, 6, and 7 ROOMS
2 and 3 BATHS.
Every modern improvement. Excellent elevator service. Superior steam heating plant. Private laundries. Large, bright, airy rooms.
Efficient Day and Night Service.
Rentals:
$540 to $1,500
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.
Phone 6900 Audubon.

Westbourne Court
556 West 140th Street,
Corner Broadway.
6 and 7 Rooms
REASONABLE RENTS.
Superintendent on Premises.

CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS
NEW 2 & 4 ROOMS
417 West 114th St.

THE ST. ANDREW,
2 EAST 127TH ST.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
ALL NIGHT SERVICE.
5-6-7 rooms, $55-$80.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Several Very Desirable SUITES TO LEASE
—IN THE—
BANCROFT
Kitchenette Apartments
509-517 W. 121st St.
Bet. Broadway and Amsterdam Ave.
LIVING ROOM, BEDROOM, KITCHENETTE AND BATH, **$35 to $42.50**
LIVING ROOM, TWO BEDROOMS, KITCHENETTE AND BATH, **$45 to $60**
LIGHT, UNOBSTRUCTED VIEWS.
NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING. FINE RESTAURANT ON PREMISES.
References absolutely indispensable.

SEQUOIA

Nos. 558 & 560 165th St., cor. B'way.
Large, new, absolutely fireproof, all modern improvements; mail chute and vacuum cleaner; day and night service, 'phones; safes.
Beautiful architecture, entrance and views. If you will come and look, you will rent. JOHN P. DIEHL, Agent, on premises.

"THE ENDYMION,"
352 WEST 117TH ST.,
near Park, close to transit; 6 and 7 rooms; elevator; full service; home house; tenants stay years; rents very low to right families; only $45 to $57.50. Supt., or
WILCOX & SHELTON,
2,107 7th Ave., at 125th St.

West Side, Above 110th Street.



Before deciding on an Apartment look at
PRINCE'S COURT,
3920 Broadway.
N. E. Cor. 164th St.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms.
Rent $600, $900.

5 GRAND ROOMS $32—$38
JUST COMPLETED
University Heights Apartments
1965-1929 ANDREWS AVE.,
BET. WEST BURNSIDE AVE. AND WEST 179TH ST., WEST BRONX.
Broadway Subway, 181st, University line, 8 cents. Parquet floors; two families on each floor; tenants restricted. Booklet.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Apartments
998 Fifth Avenue
15 Rooms and 5 Baths, $15,000
500 Madison Avenue
Northwest Corner of 52d Street
7, 8, & 10 Rooms & 3 Baths, $2,500—$4,000
776 Lexington Avenue
2 & 3 Rooms and Bath, $420—$840.
120 East 31st Street
8 Rooms & 2 Baths, $1,000—$1,500
Further particulars and plans of all the apartments on the east side are on file at our office at
10 East 45th St.
Tel. 3100 Murray Hill.
Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co.

1219 MADISON AVENUE,

Southeast Corner 88th Street.
All apartments have dining room and living room facing the avenue. Each has a maid's toilet. All floors parquet and hardwood. Electric lights. All-night elevator service.
6 Rooms & Bath, $840 up.
8 Rooms & Bath, $1,000 up.
9 Rooms & Bath, $1,450.
MANAGEMENT BY RESIDENT OWNER.
APPLY ON PREMISES.

56-60 E. 87 St.

Near Park Ave.
Highest Type Elevator Apartment.
All Night Service.
7 Rooms—$1,100-$1,200.
Physician's or Dentist's Apart.—$800.
Large Rooms Flooded with Sunlight.
OWNER ON PREMISES.

STRICTLY **YOSEMITE** FIREPROOF.
S. W. COR. PARK AVE. & 62D ST.
7 ROOMS & BATH, $1,100-$1,750.
Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street.
'PHONE, 1300—RIVER, or 2370—PLAZA.

CORONADO

Northwest corner of Park Av. and 81st St.
High-class elevator apartment; 6, 7, and 8 rooms; rents, $800, $1,000, $1,300 yearly. Service unexcelled.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

THE STUYVESANT
17 LIVINGSTON PLACE
Corner East 17th St., Overlooking Stuyvesant Park.
6 & 7 Rooms
RENTS $800-$1,200.
Large, light and airy; 'phone, elevators, electric light, uniformed hall attendants; separate servants' toilets.
Apply to Supt., on premises.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS

691 Madison Ave. N. E. Cor. 62d St.
Parlor, Bedroom, and Bath.
Furnished or Unfurnished.
Service Included.
RENTS $480 TO $780.
Apply on premises, or to
MOORE & WYCKOFF
546 Fifth Ave., 45th St. Tel. 1263 Bryant.

8 EAST 54TH ST.
Triplex Apartment.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, Open Fireplace, Roof Garden. Rent $3,400.
ALSO
Physician's Office, 3 Rooms, $1,800.

BRONX.

NEW BUILDINGS
Extra Large Room Elevator Apartments
New residential section, finest in Bronx, conveniently located, at walk-up prices; 3 ROOMS, $23; 4 ROOMS, $29; 5 ROOMS, $43; all front apartments.
179th St. and Morris Av.

BROOKLYN.

PARKWAY COURT.
Elegant high-class apartments of 4 to 8 rooms, all improvements. Best section of Eastern Parkway. Rents, $32.00 to $75.00. Ready Sept. 1st. M. F. GLEASON, Eastern Parkway, corner Kingston Av., Brooklyn.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Capt. F. H. Pope, Q. M. Corps, on relief from duty as asst. to Gen. Supt. army transport service, San Francisco, will report to depot quartermaster there for duty as his asst.

Orders of July 26, directing Col. W. H. Chatfield, attached to 27th Inf., (transferred to 2d Inf., effective Sept. 1,) to sail from San Francisco about Sept. 7, are amended to direct him to accompany the 27th Inf. from Galveston, Texas, on the transport Buford, about Aug. 20, as far as Honolulu, when he will join the regiment to which transferred.

Maj. F. E. Harris, C. A. C., is relieved from duty in Philippine Department, effective Oct. 1, then proceed to San Francisco and report on arrival to Adjutant General of the army for further orders.

Orders July 26, relating to 1st Lt. B. Davis, 27th Inf., amended to transfer him to 28th Inf., effective Sept. 1.

First Lt. J. A. Dosher, M. R. C., from duty at Ft. Caswell, N. C., effective on arrival of 1st Lt. E. W. Bayley, M. R. C., at that post, then proceed home and report by telegraph to Adjutant General. Relieved from active duty in M. R. C., effective after leave granted.

Leaves: 1st Lt. J. A. Dosher, Med. Res. Corps, 1 month and 24 days; Capt. H. D. Coburn, Inf., 2 months and 15 days; Lt. Col. M. W. Ireland, Med. Corps, 2 months; Capt. L. J. Owen, Med. Corps, 3 months; Capt. J. S. Harding, Q. M. C., 2 months, and Capt. E. R. Heiberg, 6th Cav., two months' further extension.

Navy.

Junior Grade Lts. J. C. Thom, the St. Louis, to Raleigh, and D. S. McQuarrie, the Raleigh, to Mare Island Hospital for treatment.

Ensigns R. H. Hawkins, to Washington (D. C.) Naval Hospital for treatment, and B. G. Leighton, receiving ship at Norfolk, Va., to Tallahassee.

Pay Clerk E. E. Hartline, Boston Yard, Aug. 16, to Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Dept., Sept. 1.

Assistant Pay Clerk J. L. Schram, warranted from July 1.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Apache at Iona Island; Nanshan and Fortune at Tutuila, Whipple at Cross Sound, Alaska; Kanawha at Newport, Barry, Chauncey, and Dale at Celebes, P. I.; Cleveland at Topolobampo, Newport at San Francisco, Tallahassee at New York Yard; Supply and Nerus at Guam, McCall at Rosebank, Galveston at Nagasaki, and the Kearsarge at Boston.

Sailed: Chattanooga, Manzanillo for Acapulco; Reid and Lamson, Charleston for N.Y.; Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin, San Francisco for San Pedro; Prometheus, Dutch Harbor for Kodiak; Albany, Portland, Ore.; Bremerton; Nero, San Diego for La Paz; Helena, Hankow for Ichang, and the Kentucky, Portland, Me., for Newport.

The Ericsson was placed in commission at Philadelphia Yard Aug. 14.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Reinstatement: Effective 12:30 P. M., Aug. 14, as patrol., third gr., by order of courts, Lipman Moses, to 9th Prec.

Temporary assignments: Lieuts. J. Collins, 39 Prec., to command, 4 P. M., Aug. 13, to 8 A. M., Sept. 7; E. McDonald, 5, to 7; S. C. Hauptman, 7, to 15; J. Leonard, 7, to 17; B. F. Ashley, 15, to 5; M. Summers, 15, to 7; C. A. Becker, 17, to 15; J. Hall, 20, to 18, Aug. 17, 1915. Patrol. E. Muller, 12, to 277, 30 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 17; G. N. Faust, 15, and P. J. Fleming, 26, to 4 in Dist., 10 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 16; C. Kennedy, 40, to 11 in Dist., 10 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 16; P. Lenahan and W. Ornstein, 40, to plain clothes, 10 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 14; J. H. Bearens, 43, to 6 in Dist., 30 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 14; M. Norson, 143, to 5th B, H. Squad, duty in Special Squad No. 1, 20 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 15; C. E. O'Brien, 148, to 147, cler., and house duty, 15 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 16; S. J. Barclay, 160, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in Special Squad No. 1, 20 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 16; J. N. Martinson, 277, to Traf. Div., Subdiv. B, 30 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 17; J. A. Gaharan, 6 in Dist., to 32, 30 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 18; G. Colgan, 6 in Dist., to 146, 30 days, 4 P. M. Aug. 14; J. F. Birmingham, Traf. Div., Subdiv. B, to 12, 30 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 15.

Leaves of Absence (without pay): Patrol. J. J. Doyle, 29, 7 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 20; J. C. Flood, 31, 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 15; E. C. Cunningham, 148, 1 day, 4 P. M. Aug. 15; R. Hiller, 161, 1 day, 4 P. M. Aug. 15; D. J. Prendergast, 175, 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 15; M. Lawless, 231, 1 day, 4 P. M., Aug. 15.

These applications for full pay while on sick report approved: Patrol. P. Donovan, 22, noon Aug. 14, during disability; J. McNamee, 36, 7:30 P. M., Aug. 9, during disability; J. O'Connor, 167, 3:20 P. M., Aug. 7, during disability; S. J. T. Genet, B. B. Squad, 2:00 P. M., Aug. 6, during disability; A. A. Doolan, T. S., 1 P. M., Aug. 2 to 12:01 A. M. Aug. 5.

Amendment: So much of Par. 2, S. O. 187, c. s., as grants Lieut. George Cullum, 15th Ins. Dis., 15 days' leave without pay, is amended to read: 8 A. M., Oct. 20.

Fire Department.

Fire., 1st gr., F. G. Schlicksup, Eng. 220, fined $1 for loss of alarm box key No. 1,977. Temp. details effect 9 A. M. Aug. 14: Fire., 1st gr., M. C. Willner, H. & L. Co. 16, to School of Inst. while on sick report.

Special leaves of absence, without pay, granted: Fire., 1st gr., F. M. Lennon, Eng. 55, 24 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 15; Fire., 1st gr., H. R. Bartels, Eng. 76, 84 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 18; Fire., 4th gr., C. M. Brown, Eng. 53, 24 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 15; Fire., 1st gr., G. E. Walker, H. & L. 40, 24 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 15; Fire., 1st gr., H. F. Schnizer, Eng. 246, 60 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 17; Fire., 1st gr., F. C. Heinke, H. & L. 111, 12 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 18; Fire., 1st gr., W. D. Rice, Jr., Eng. 37, 12 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 17; Fire., 1st gr., P. H. Barrett, Eng. 76, 12 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 22; Lieut. Edwin Lawley, Eng. 20, 24 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 22; Fire., 1st gr., H. Engehausen, Eng. 4, 36 hours, 8 P. M. Aug. 17; Fire., 1st gr., T. A. Kelley, Eng. 57, 12 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 17, and Eng. Michael Powers, Eng. 212, 12 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 19.

EDUCATION NOTES.

New Public School 93, Forest Avenue and Woodbine Street, Ridgewood, is now in course of construction. It will have an open-air roof playground, with a direct entrance from the street.

The request has been renewed for a school to provide for the Rugby section, where there are now nearly 100 children in a rural community with only a portable building on leased ground.

The local School Board of District 12, in its semi-annual report, says that the arguments for a new school building for Public School 18 have been too often advanced and are too obvious to require repetition now that the fact that the present site could be sold for a sum sufficient to buy a new lot and erect a modern building on the required location has been repeatedly brought forward, and that it is regrettable that the Board of Education cannot accomplish an obvious improvement, involving no ultimate expense to the city, which an alert business man, to benefit his business, would accomplish with dispatch.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BURNS, EDWARD F. (July 28:) personalty, $850; realty, $1,000; all to widow, Mary.

CLARK, MARY, (July 26:) personalty, over $500; realty, about $17,000; all to relatives and friends.

GARNER, CHARLES W., (July 24:) personalty, $1,500; $615 to son, Reginald; residue to widow, Emily R.

GRIFFIN, CHRISTINE K., (details elsewhere.

HORWITZ, DORA S., (June 20:) personalty, $1,500; all to son, Bernard.

LANE, HENRY V., (March 17:) $5,250; all to sister, Mary A.

LYONS, RICHARD J., (Aug. 8:) personalty, upward $50,000; realty, upward $100,000; Mary and Ellen Lyons, nieces, each receive $500; rest equally to children, Mary E. Goodwin and David J. and Richard J. Lyons, Jr.

SKILLMAN, JOSEPH P., (May 8:) personalty, $5,870; all equally to children, Harry S. Skillman and Susan S. Floy.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

Looking for OFFICES or a LOFT? We can save you both TIME and MONEY. Large or small space. All parts of city. Long or short terms. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5785.

Factory, corner Broadway-Hopkins Av., Long Island City; 2-story, brick; high ceiling, well lighted floor and basement; yard space. Waterman, 12 S. 18th St., Flushing, L. I.

FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.—A waterfront, 90th St. and East River, pier and dockage; plot has three fronts. Apply to John D. Crimmins, 324 Madison Av.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & 10 E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

To rent, on easy terms, for remainder of Summer or Autumn, a furnished bungalow on Lake Champlain; charming location; exceptional attractions. For full particulars address Rev. H. M. Smyth, 600 West 161st St. Phone Audubon 6841.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted.—$25,000 second mortgage on first-class property above bank mortgage. Wanted.—First mortgage of $90,000, first-class apartment. Eastern Realty Co., 132 Nassau St. Phone Beekman 2524.

We have from $5,000 to $80,000 for first mortgages in New York, Jersey, and Long Island. Eastern Realty Co., 132 Nassau St.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7846.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

BEDFORD SECTION—BROOKLYN.

For sale, 3-story-and-basement brownstone house, with extension; 11 rooms and bath; located in the exclusive part of Bedford Section, Brooklyn; exceptional opportunity for a doctor or dentist; house in first-class condition; principals only need apply. Y 252 Times Annex.

CRAFTSMAN HOMES, with garage, only $5,500. Little gems; 2 min. from Kings Highway sta. new Sea Beach Subway. OTTO SINGER, 248 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 15th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Do you want to own my fine home of 7 rooms and bath, all improvements, in town 30 minutes from city, by paying $17 monthly? Concession to good party. Write for particulars. Treiss, Box 178 Times Downtown.

Want to dispose of my 2 well-located building lots; in good town; only 28 minutes out; will sacrifice for $125 each; do better for half or all cash. Baines, Box 162 Times Downtown.

Compelled to sell at once up-to-date cottage; all improvements; 7 rooms; large plot; 30 minutes from city; $100 cash; balance $16 per month. COTTAGE, Box 169 Times Downtown.

Jamaica—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $3,900; all improvements. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Bungalow plots for sale; water view; "Hillcrest Park," Great Kills, Giffords; near station, beach, bathing, boating, fishing; restricted colony; $175 and up; $50 down, balance monthly; shade trees; high location; city water, electric lights, sidewalks; express train service; 45 minutes from Battery, New York. Kolff 45 Broadway, city, and St. George, Staten Island.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Will exchange 12 lots Bath Beach section for 2 or 3 family house in South Brooklyn; only one mortgage, $9,000 equity; exchange two-family house Bronx free and clear lots. Eastern Realty Co., 132 Nassau St.

City Houses to Let—Furnished

56TH ST., BET. MADISON & PARK AVS. Beautiful 5-story American basement house to rent, furnished or unfurnished. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 E. 42D ST.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Gramercy Section.—For rent, three-story, 25-foot brownstone house; exceptionally large rooms; excellent condition. Apply 138 East 19th St.

5-story and basement house, 10 rooms, 2 baths, West 101st St., 2 blocks Subway Station. Very modern. Gedale, Ferry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway (103rd.)

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Complete home, convenient to station, stores, church, and trolley; in the attractive settlement of Gifford Park; nine rooms, 2 baths; garden, fruit, high location; $10,500; has cost $12,000. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N.Y.

All the bargains in Mount Vernon, Pelham, Bronxville, for sale or rent, may be found at office Anderson Realty Company, 22 East 1st St., Mount Verpon.

New "Old Colonial," 8 rooms, 3 baths, in park, handy station, for sale; others to let. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

New Houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace. Rollins Bros., cor. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful 5-room bungalow ready for occupancy Aug. 20; decorate to suit; all latest modern improvements; beamed ceiling, panelled walls, open fireplace, modern kitchen, beautiful bath, heat, running water, extra large verandas, on large plot, and about one block from bay and bathing beach. Built under personal care of owner; 42 minutes out. Price $2,950. Easy terms. Bungalow, Box 153 Times Downtown.

FOR LOW COST, high-grade bungalows, visit Brightwaters; Booklet 3 on request. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 West 34th St., New York.

Seven-room house, improvements, hardwood floors; 35 minutes; easy terms. Hollberg, Hinsdale Av., Floral Park, L. I.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots.
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, and Leonia, New Jersey. (opposite Grant's Tomb) within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.
Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

Bungalow, unusually attractive; practically new; 7 rooms; oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water; thoroughly modern; A1 condition; lot 50x175; convenient station; for sale at less than cost. Write for photo. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J.

RENT IN RIDGEWOOD.
Test its merits as a suburban place of residence; 1,000 commuters like it; attractive homes, $50 to $150 per month. Write us. S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, RIDGEWOOD, N. J. PHONE 555.

Small fruit farms, 75x500; five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5,000 to $6,500; terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Cranford, N. J.—If you want a home do not overlook Cranford, the most beautiful town in New Jersey; have now 40 houses at a bargain price and easy terms. Droescher, 79 Warren St., N. Y., or Cranford, N. J.

Fanwood lot for sale, very cheap; will build a cottage or sell on easy terms; send for map. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Little farms, hour out, for city workers. $10 monthly. Room 1701, 141 Broadway.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—A small farm in Conn., with stock and crops; sell cheap. For other particulars apply to Andrew Pasetti, 285 Bleecker St., New York City.

Hog farm, 500 acres, $8 an acre. $1,200 cash, balance mortgage. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted, to buy two or three acres high land, with or without house, within hour of New York City; New Haven or Central lines. I. S., care of Wigderson, 396 West 145th St.

In easy commuting distance, place of from 3 to 5 acres with modern house, all improvements; state full particulars for rental only. N 20 Times.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

HOTEL IRVING, 26 Gramercy Park; fireproof; parlor, bedroom, bath; $15 weekly up. European plan; $30 weekly up, American plan; also single and double rooms.

West Side

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, } 1, 2, 3, & 4 Rooms
100 Cathedral Parkway, } SPECIALLY
110th St. and Col. Ave. } ATTRACTIVE,
with private bath and kitchenette;
some 3 and 4 room suites with two baths.
Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils.
ROOF GARDEN.
Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly.
CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished.
A few sublet week, month, during Summer.
Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River, 3970.

SUMMER RATES.
THE WILSONIA, } 2, 3 Rooms, Bath, &
225-229 W. 68th St., } Kitch'n'tte, $35-$45 up;
near Broadway. } 1 Room & Bath, $25 up.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN;
No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L" & 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

Alcazar, 215 Manhattan Av., Corner 109th. Capitol, 107 West 109th St.
Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, modern elevator building, near "L," subway; Central Park; rents $30 monthly up; references essential. Phone 10200 and 9726 Riverside. Restaurant in building, open evenings.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN, Broadway, (Amsterdam Av.,) 72d to 73d St., overlooking Sherman Square, offer apartments, furnished, of six, eight and nine rooms and two baths. Manager, 175 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 3547.

39TH ST., 52 WEST.
Suites of two rooms and bath, charmingly furnished; cool; electricity, phone.

113th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

The Willows, Huguenot Park.—On the beach. Boating, bathing, fishing, tennis; delightfully cool lawns, orchards; exclusive, comfortable surroundings.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements now; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

Elstone Park Hotel, Bayswater, Far Rockaway.—Nice home; refined people; rates, booklets. Apply Gunther & Udele; also 4 Court Square, Brooklyn. Phone Far Rockaway 401-402.

Crystal Lake House, Freeport.—Fall rates. First-class family hotel. Ideal location. Send for booklet.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side

Riverside Drive and 84th, (north corner, 120.)—8-11 all light, well-furnished rooms to let from Sept. 1. Call, address W. Stewart.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; choice localities. Clark Realty Co., 90 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5392.

51st St., 355 West.—New elevator building; two, three and four rooms, kitchen and kitchenette; $12 up; references necessary.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

DON'T MISS SEEING
Apartment seven unusually light rooms, 1,186 MADISON AVENUE.
Corner 87th St. Electric light, parquet floors; price, $1,200. Superintendent on premises.

Attractive skylight studio apartment; elevator service; $950. Hoffman Arms, 940 Madison Av., (59th St.)

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
A. L. Mordecai & Son, 30 East 42d St.

19th, 234 East.—Five rooms, bath; modern; private house; possession October; $50.

West Side

Wadsworth, Av., 882, one block from 191st St. Broadway subway station; highest elevation in Manhattan; exceptional high-class elevator house; rooms are extraordinary large and light, and contain every newest improvement; 4 all front rooms, $40; 5 rooms, $45-$50; 6 rooms, $60; 7 rooms, $65. Apply premises.

51ST ST., 318-328 WEST.
THE WASHINGTON—THE JEFFERSON.
4-9 ROOMS, $45 UP.
Attractive modern elevator apartments.
WALDRON & FREEDMAN, 489 5TH AV.

A.—"GARNET HALL,"
601 West 141st St., corner Broadway.
Three to seven large, light, outside rooms; spacious closets; all night elevator; low rentals.

THE INVERMERE, 415 West 118th.—Non-housekeeping apartments, 4, 5, and 6 rooms, with bath; elevator and all modern improvements; first-class cuisine; rent, $40 and upward.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Superintendent or phone Col. 4020.

80 WEST 92D ST.
7 large rooms and bath, single flat; all improvements; refined neighborhood; near "L" and subway; $40.

27TH ST., 361-363 WEST.
High-class elevator apartments
4-5 attractive rooms, $40-$45.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS (SPENCER ARMS,) S. E. Cor. B'way and 69th St.—2, 3 and 4 room; $70 to $125.

116TH ST., 610 W.—2-3-5-room apartments; furnished or unfurnished. Phone Morningside 3040. Thompson.

Apartments, 5-7-8-9-10 rooms, $660 to $2,000; Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th Sts.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

172d, 575 West.—Corner elevator house, 4-7 large, beautifully decorated apartments.

Elegant six-room apartments, elevator, reasonable. 804 West 180th, cor. Pinehurst Av.

540 West 122d St.—Desirable five-room apartment; modern improvements. See Janitor.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side. 4 to 10 rooms. Write Z., Box T 25 Times.

84th St., 17 West.—7 large rooms, bath; one to sublet, $45, and one at $60.

150 West 79th.—High-class apartments, nine rooms, duplex and simplex, $2,800.

Elevator apartments of 7 and 8 large rooms, $1,000-$1,500. 102 West 75th St.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

180th, 661 West.—Elevator; 4 rooms, $40 to $50; 5 rooms, $50.

Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH.
THE MARLBOROUGH APARTMENTS.
Marlborough Road, near Cortelyou Road; 5 and 6 rooms; all modern improvements; ready for inspection; $42.50 to $45. Apply F. W. Yates, owner, 34 Nassau St., Manhattan; telephone 1306 John.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Wanted immediately, downtown, modern furnished two-room non-housekeeping apartment. N 22 Times.

Furnished apartment, 4 rooms, Washington Heights or suburb; references. 3,894 Broadway. A.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

8 EAST 45TH STREET.
Rooms, board; gentlemen; references.

5TH AV, 47.—Unusual location; cool, single rooms; suites with bath; table board.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

21ST ST., 145 EAST. (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

62D, 16 EAST.—Second floor; private bath; excellent board optional; other rooms.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private baths; one block 34th St. subway.

West Side

53D, 57 WEST.—Immaculate large, small rooms; adjoining; exceptional table; Summer rates; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Private bath, electric light; large room; suit particular people.

72D, (near Riverside Drive.)—Will accommodate a few refined people. 2380 Columbus.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable room, with board; subway, elevated, surface cars; references.

74TH, 123-129-131 WEST.—Suites of rooms, with private bath; also medium and small rooms; excellent table.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

77TH, 123 WEST.—Desirable rooms; meals optional; transients; Summer rates; table boarders.

78TH, 159 WEST.—Newly decorated large, small rooms; private baths; full arrangements.

79th, 114 West, Norece Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, paved street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; parlor floor; suitable dentist; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine and service; private baths.

80TH, 106-110 WEST.—The House Richards; an "old home" place for refined people; all new, high-type furnishings; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

83D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms; permanent, transient; table boarders.

83D, 17 WEST.—High-class Jewish house; large room; electric lights; excellent table.

82D, 45 WEST.—Pleasant large, small rooms; running water; excellent table; reasonable.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple appreciating superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 137 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two adults in refined, exclusive Jewish home; easy access car lines; references.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptional boarding; 32 rooms; 16 on one floor; every room with running water or bath adjoining.

92D, 52 AND 54 WEST.
Cool, attractive large and small rooms; reasonable; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

94TH, 36 WEST.—Desirable rooms with all comforts; excellent board; references. Strauss.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Renovated rooms, electricity, telephone, select house, home cooking; reference.

102D, 253 WEST.—Two exceptionally large rooms; private bath; gentleman, couple; excellent location; Summer rates; Jewish family; Southerners accommodated.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence near Riverside and Broadway; two large rooms, bath.

113TH, 360 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Two connecting front rooms, with bath; single, en suite; table guests.

122D, 156 WEST.—Large, small rooms; refined house; home cooking; reference; moderate.

149TH, 544 WEST.—Near B'way subway; nicest section Audubon; bright rooms; good board; home comforts; $8 up one, $15 up two. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple, appreciating superior table; homelike surroundings. Apt. 4D.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family hotel of highest order; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 5c. fare; Lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $9-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WANTED—Two elderly gentlemen or couple who prefer a good home to a hotel in German-American family on Washington Heights, convenient to subway or elevated; no children. K. B., 558 Times.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th Subway.)—Beautiful rooms, floors; excellent table; references.

147 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Fall and Winter reservations now; beautiful rooms in exclusive house; single, en suite; private baths; every modern convenience.
STEIN, PHONE 9957 SCHUYLER.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

YOUNG LADY desires to make her home with middle-aged German-American lady, who lives alone; boarding houses not considered. N 29 Times.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 28 EAST.—Large, small rooms; clean, cool, quiet; telephone; select house.

29TH, 118 EAST.—Small and large rooms; private family; all conveniences; telephone.

34TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant room; large closet; bath; electricity; $6.50; telephone.

23D ST., 20 East, (Madison Square South.) SUITE, two rooms and bath.

35TH ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable, attractive room; all conveniences; choice location.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; room with piano; single room; references.

76TH, 37 EAST.—Attractive front room; every convenience; telephone; private house, near park.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Attractive large, small rooms; private bath. Gramercy 1978.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suits for bachelors; hot-water plant; electricity; references.

9TH, 64 WEST.—Newly furnished, renovated, single, double rooms; electricity; $2-$5.

12TH, 52 WEST.—Exceptionally cool room, running water; also smaller rooms; studio; references.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; private house; references.

30TH, 353 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; single, en suite; business men preferred; telephone; reasonable.

38TH ST. AND BROADWAY.—Large rooms, with hot and cold running water; $6 weekly and up; a few rooms $5 per week; with private bath; $8 to $10 weekly; telephone in every room. Hotel Normandie.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Exceptional rooms, large, single; private baths; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

52D, 55 WEST.—Large rooms, attractively furnished; hot, cold running water; adjoining bath; electricity, telephone; reasonable; gentlemen only; references.

57TH, 155 WEST.—Comfortable, large, small rooms for gentlemen; desirable location; terms moderate.

69TH, 143 WEST.—Attractive two rooms; fireplace; refined environment; electricity; shower; breakfast. Wilde.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Large, small, well-furnished rooms; finest locality; Subway, elevated; telephone.

70TH, 262 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, well furnished; every convenience.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms, single or en suite; privacy.

71ST, 147 WEST.—Double and single rooms; second floor; bath; breakfast.

72D, 121 WEST.—Newly furnished large, medium twin beds; dressing room adjoining bathroom.

72D, 147 WEST.—Ideal location; large and small rooms; private bath; telephone.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms, with, without bath; private residence; telephone; reasonable.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small looms; private bath; telephone; Summer rates.

75TH, 105 WEST.—Large, small nice rooms; private family; convenient all cars; phone.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Pleasant, cool, large, small rooms; electricity; private bath; moderate; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Cool rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large, airy front room; southern exposure; conveniences; references; reasonable.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small, cool rooms; home comforts; conveniences; special Summer rates.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive large room; private house; suitable one, two; references.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; single or en suite; private bath; references.

79th ST. SUBWAY, (2,287 Broadway.)—Independent entrance; bedroom also parlor; front; hall room; telephone. Schirmer.

80TH, 114 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; next bath; private house; $7-$8 weekly.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished, large, cool rooms; private baths; hot water; $5 up.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms; private bath; single rooms; Summer rates; references.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished, private house; large rooms; electricity, $5, $7.

92D, 46 WEST.—Newly decorated private house; near park, "L"; large rooms; $5.

98TH, 243, (cor. Broadway.)—Unusually attractive large front room; piano; breakfast. Apt. 6B.

203 WEST 93D ST.
Beautiful, large room, adjoining dressing room; piano; other attractive rooms; exceptional cuisine. Riv. 9095.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Cool, elegant suites; telephone; electricity; housekeeping; $5, $6, $7. McNamara.

102D, 211 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—One, two connecting rooms; suitable gentlemen; conveniences. Holt.

102D, 311 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private bath; no other roomers; references.

113TH, 622 WEST.—Cool, well-furnished rooms; single, suite; breakfast; near Riverside. Cameron.

113TH, 600 WEST.—Parlor bedroom; airy, new; first-class; gentleman; seventh floor.

116TH ST., 620 WEST.—Cool outside room; river view; modern apartment. 702.

118TH, 401 WEST, (Apartment 44.)—Business men and Columbia students; artistically furnished rooms, overlooking Morningside Park; one block from Columbia University; transportation; modern apartment.

126TH, 160 WEST.—Large, small, light; all conveniences; references; "L" and subway.

138TH, 606 WEST.—Newly furnished double rooms for men; breakfast optional; $5 up.

BROADWAY, (Corner,) 248 West 105th St.—Comfortable, light room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment. Copeland.

LARGE ROOM; electric light, bath, telephone; elevator apartment, near Drive; Summer rates. Call up in morning before 12. Aud. 8160, Apt. 36.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Unusually attractive outside front rooms; overlooking Hudson. Apt. 92.

S. E. COR. 118TH ST. and ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

TWO ROOMS with large bay windows; shower bath, hot and cold water always ready. Telephone Chelsea 7867.

WEST END AV., 580.—Desirable Summer rooms; reasonable; gentlemen; reference.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

YOUNG LADY, going to business, desires furnished room, with or without board; private family preferred. F 878 Times Downtown.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

PRIVATE PARTY WILL DISPOSE late model Chalmers, 36, 5-passenger touring car; demountable rims, nearly new tires, extra tire with rim, electric lights, self-starter; will run and looks like new; sacrifice $550. See coachman, private estate, 621 Putnam Av., two blocks off Broadway, Brooklyn. Telephone 7112 Bushwick.

A KING 1914 TOURING, $475.
Ward Leonard electric self-starter, light 5-passenger, demountable rims, excellent condition. Private Owner, 305 West 79th, near Riverside.

A GUARANTEED SPEEDSTER, $400.
Excellent condition; racy appearance; electrical equipment; dealers invited. Baldwin; 150 West 55th.

MERCEDES, 55, SPEEDSTER—Late model, with full polished aluminum foredoor body; lighting system; guaranteed order; sacrifice. ROSKAM-SCOTT CO., 1,896 Broadway.

Packard Twin Six; 7 passenger; 1-25 model; delivery in one week; will sell contract for $200. Address M. H., 100 Times.

Cadillac, with commercial panel body; a splendid delivery car at the attractively low price of $400. See Reilly, 136 West 52d.

1915 MERCER, with four passenger streamline body, wire wheels; like new. ROSKAM-SCOTT CO., 1,896 Broadway.

1915 Biltwell Velie Demonstrator and several other fine cars; rare bargain. 860 Cumberland St., Brooklyn.

Panhard (1912) Limousine, 30 H. P.; bargain. Cadillac (1914) Touring, like new, $1,000. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

1914, light, 6-38, high-class touring; practically new; cost $3,000; many extras; bargain, $925. C. W. Shay, 216 West 76th St.

STUTZ & MERCER CARS
$650, $750, $950, $1,000.
Jandorf Automobile Co., 1,763 B'way, near 57th.

Touring 6-cylinder 7-passenger; best condition; reasonable. Heimlish, 30 West 25th St.

Chalmers Master Six; no reasonable offer refused. 1,849 B'way; ask for Gilbert.

Automobiles for Rent.

Renault and Packard cars for hire, hour, day, or month; classy and up to date; reliable chauffeurs. Lewis, Hotel Columbus Garage, 20 West 60th St. Phone 1509 Columb

LONDON FOR SUFFRAGE.

East Side Socialist Congressman Pledges Aid.

"Never again will we pour out money, time, energy, and sacrifice to convert the voters of New York State to equal suffrage if, on Nov. 2, when they have their first chance to do justice to women, they are so selfish, so blind, so benighted, so reactionary as to deny women the elementary right of citizenship. We shall simply turn our backs upon the State and carry our petition to Congress, where it cannot long be denied."

This ultimatum was delivered last night by Mrs. Rheta Childe Dorr, a member of the Advisory Board of the Congressional Union, who headed a delegation that visited the home of Congressman Meyer M. London, 273 East Broadway. The purpose of the visit was to give Mr. London an opportunity to pledge himself to favor and to work for the passage of a Federal Suffrage Amendment.

The visit was preceded by a parade and was followed by an open-air meeting in Rutgers Square. At the meeting the pledge of the Socialist Congressman to support women in their campaign for the votes was delivered to his constituents of the East Side. The parade was of interest to the young folk of the East Side. They flocked to the street, cheered the women, marched alongside to the beat of the suffragette drum and effervesced with such exuberance that the small detail of policemen had difficulty in keeping a lane opened for the paraders.

Miss Lavinia Dock and Mrs. Zelda Rosen of 364 Madison Street marshaled the East Side delegation in Rutgers Square. The delegation from the Congressional Union was late and Mrs. Rosen made a speech in Yiddish to kill time. Then the women fell into line and started for the London home and had gone half a block when the visitors arrived in an express wagon. Mrs. Anna D. Martin, a State organizer for the union, explained that the party had got lost.

The parade halted before the apartment house where Congressman London lives, and Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Dorr, Mrs. Rosen, and Mrs. Arthur Robinson, Secretary of the Memphis (Tenn.) Equal Suffrage League, entered. Congressman London met the visitors in the hall and escorted them up the narrow stairway into his cosy apartment. Here Mrs. London and little Miss London met them and were introduced. Mrs. Martin introduced Mrs. Dorr and Mrs. Rosen, who spoke.

Congressman London is emphatically in favor of women voting, and he said so. He said he had no patience with the antis, for either a woman was an intelligent human being or she was not. If she is then, he said, she has the right to share the work of those who shape the laws. He said he believed in the Susan B. Anthony amendment, and that the question of equal rights was one rather for the Federal than the State Government.

"As a Socialist and as a man I will seek the simplest and best method of extending the franchise," he said. "I am entirely indifferent whether I or some other man introduce such a bill. I expect there are a number of men now who will seek to introduce an amendment. It is our obligation to democracy to give the franchise to every human being."

He pointed out what a good thing it had been that women had had to fight. Then the delegation went back to the street, flags were raised, cheers given, and to the thump of the drum the women went back to the square.

CORPORAL IS KILLED BY MEXICAN RAIDERS

Large Band Crosses River and Attacks Outpost, Wounding Another Trooper.

SHOOTING ACROSS BORDER

Mexicans Fire on Another Patrol, but Are Driven Away by Return Shots.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Aug. 16.—About 100 Mexicans under cover of darkness tonight forced the Rio Grande near Mercedes, about thirty miles up the river from here and partly surrounded twenty-one men of the Twelfth United States Cavalry. They killed one trooper and wounded two.

For a time it was reported that the Mexicans were advancing on Mercedes, but at midnight all had disappeared. Soldiers and posses are searching the brush for them.

A detachment of United States cavalry patrol was fired on last night from the Mexican side of the Rio Grande near Mercedes, about thirty miles up the Rio Grande from here. The firing occurred at Progreso. The cavalrymen returned the fire and the shooting from the Mexican side stopped. There were no casualties among the American troops.

Captain Sanders said that he had received reports that Mexicans were crossing into Texas one or two at a time, and that they were attempting to gather again in Hidalgo County, west of Brownsville.

The Twenty-sixth Infantry, from Texas City, went on duty here today. About seventy-five men of the Twenty-sixth were left at Kingsville, 115 miles north of Brownsville, and more than two companies went on patrol at Harlingen, between here and Kingsville.

Rangers and peace officers are disarming all Mexicans outside of the larger towns throughout the Brownsville section.

Americans arriving today from interior Mexican points reported that threats had been made against them by Mexican soldiers who had heard exaggerated reports of the disturbances along the Texas border.

The soldiers, the Americans said, seemed to have been drinking, and the threats, it was said, were due to reports that Americans were roping Mexicans in Texas by the neck and dragging them to death by horses.

The Americans reported the Carranza officers in charge of the soldiers were courteous and quieted the soldiers, telling them the reports were untrue.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The War Department today received the following telegram from General Funston at Fort Sam Houston, at San Antonio:

"About dusk today (Sunday) while an outpost of four men at Progreso Ferry, on the Rio Grande, eight miles south of Mercedes, was examining a passing wagon, a party of some twenty or thirty men on the other side of the river fired about twenty shots at our men, who returned the fire. No casualties. Parties on other side withdrew. Our outpost still in observation at Ferry. Am strengthening guards at all crossings and increasing river patrols. Late reports at midnight state no further disturbance."

BATTLE ON NEAR NOGALES.

Border Is Closed to Passage on Both Sides.

NOGALES, Ariz., Aug. 16.—Severe fighting between Carranza and Villa forces four miles outside Nogales, Sonora, is reported in progress. The international boundary line has been closed to passage by both Mexicans and United States authorities.

FOR MEXICO CITY MEETING.

Suggested That Carranza Might Join Peace Conference There.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—General Carranza's representatives in Washington expect him to send an unyielding response to the Pan-American appeal addressed to military and civil leaders of Mexico urging them to join in a peace conference for the restoration of constitutional Government. They think he will adhere to the position he took at the time of the Niagara Falls mediation conference last Summer, maintaining that intervention by other nations in their affairs is unwelcome to the Mexican people.

According to some of his friends, Carranza in his reply will assert that peace already has been established throughout much of Mexico by his own armies, that the Government of which he is the head is constitutional and in full control of the territory in which order has been restored, and that upon transferring his capital from Vera Cruz to Mexico City within a few weeks, he will agree to confer with all revolting factions.

In some quarters, however, it is suggested that Carranza may consent to a joint conference if held in Mexico City and arranged on a representative basis, delegates to be chosen from the various factions in accordance with the amount of territory controlled.

Word was received at the State Department today that both Carranza and Villa had received the Pan-American appeal, and Chief Clerk Parker of the American Embassy staff at Mexico City reported that General Pablo Gonzales, the Carranza commander, had promised safe conduct to messengers who are to carry the appeal to General Zapata and others. The department announced tonight that no replies had yet been received. When they come they will not be made public until Secretary Lansing and the Latin-American diplomats have had another conference.

Unofficial reports were received during the day stating that several of Carranza's Generals had referred the appeal to their First Chief and would not report personally. Officials here still hope, however, that at least some of the leaders aligned with the Carranza faction will be persuaded to participate in the conference.

Orders finally were dispatched today to the battleships Louisiana and New Hampshire en route to southern waters to proceed at once to Vera Cruz. They are expected to arrive there Wednesday, and Rear Admiral McLean, on the Louisiana, has been directed to assume command of American naval forces in Mexican waters. The gunboat Marietta, now at Vera Cruz, has been ordered to return to Progreso as soon as the battleships arrive. The Sacramento, halted by a storm in the gulf off the Mississippi River, will not return to Vera Cruz.

"The battleships have been ordered to Vera Cruz," Secretary Daniels said today, "to replace the gunboats which will not return. The Marietta is returned to Progreso, because of complaints that there is trouble there in getting the American Sisal shipments out of that port. There are no further alarming reports from Vera Cruz and no trouble is expected. Since General Carranza repudiated the Anti-American demonstrations there, Vera Cruz has been quiet."

Refers Appeal to Carranza.

EL PASO, Aug. 16.—The Carranza Consulate here today announced the receipt of a copy of the reply of General P. E. Calles, Carranza commander in Sonora, to the Pan-American appeal for a peace conference for Mexican leaders. The communication states that General Calles has directed the following answer be transmitted through Frederick Simpich, American Consul at Nogales:

"Referring to your esteemed note of today, in which by instruction of your Government you transmit to me a note of Aug. 14 signed by the Secretary of State of the United States and the Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Argentina, Chile, and Brazil, and the Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary of Bolivia, Uruguay, and Guatemala, referring to the matters and affairs in Mexico, in due answer to which I would state that said note will be answered by the First Chief of the Constitutionalist Army in charge of the executive power of the nation, Citizen Venustiano Carranza, and that what the chief of the nation may decide will be upheld by the entire Constitutionalist Army and the Mexican people."

MISSING BOY A SUICIDE.

F. M. Weaver of Brooklyn Shot Himself at Loch Sheldrake, N. Y.

Francis M. Weaver, the twenty-year-old son of William K. Weaver of 611 East Fourth Street, Parkville, Brooklyn, who disappeared on July 31, committed suicide last Saturday in Maple Inn, Loch Sheldrake, N. Y., where he was registered as Fred West of Brooklyn. He was identified last night through the efforts of George Adams of 418 Forty-ninth Street, Bay Ridge, who was a guest at the hotel. Young Weaver left home in the afternoon of July 31, telling his mother that he intended to go to Coney Island with friends. That night his parents received a letter from him in which he told of his ill-health and his intention to kill himself.

That was the last heard from him until last evening, when a Brooklyn newspaper printed an account of the suicide. Weaver had arrived at the hotel on the night of the day he left home. On last Friday he went on a straw ride. On Saturday morning the hotel was aroused by the sound of a pistol shot, and Weaver was found dead with a pistol beside him.

Adams had been a visitor at the hotel during the first days of Weaver's stay here. He brought back to Brooklyn with him a photograph of the guests assembled on the steps. He thought he recognized West as Weaver. As soon as he read of West's suicide he hurried to Weaver's home, and Mr. Weaver identified West as his missing son.

BAR TOBACCO FROM MAILS.

Supply for Soldiers in Trenches Cut Off by French Government.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The French Government has advised the State Department that no practicable way exists of collecting duty on cigars, tobacco, cigarettes and other delicacies that are mailed from this country by friends of soldiers serving in the trenches along the battlefront in France and Belgium and, therefore, such articles should be barred from the mails.

Postmaster General Burleson, on receiving this information, sent out a general circular to all postmasters to warn the public that tobacco and cigars and similar articles cannot be sent through the mails to the French soldiers. The same prohibition applies to German prisoners of war held in France. A large number of packages of cigarettes and cigars have accumulated in the Post Offices in the large cities, and as far as practicable they will, on application, be returned to the senders. Postage prepaid on such packages will be returned.

NAVY'S GAIN UNDER DANIELS

Secretary Says 50 Ships Have Been Added Under His Administration.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Secretary Daniels today gave out a statement showing that there had been an increase of fifty war vessels since the incoming of the Wilson Administration. It was explained that the statement was made in response to an inquiry. The statement shows that the increases have been as follows:

Battleships, from 21 to 27; first-class cruisers, from 1 to 2; second-class cruisers, 1, (there were no cruisers of this class in March, 1913;) third-class cruisers, from 5 to 10; destroyers, from 28 to 34; monitors, from 1 to 5; submarines, from 18 to 38; gunboats, from 15 to 21; tugs, from 45 to 47, and special type vessels, from 4 to 5. The number of transports was reduced from 4 to 2. The total number of vessels in full commission when Mr. Daniels took office was 104. It is now 214.

ASKS RECEIVER FOR MISSOURI PACIFIC

St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Also Made Defendant in St. Louis Federal Court.

SAYS ROADS ARE BANKRUPT

Commonwealth Steel Company Tells Court Iron Mountain System Is in a Bad Way.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 16.—The appointment of receivers for the Missouri Pacific Railroad and for the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern—the two lines forming the Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain system, with 7,200 miles of track—was sought in the Federal District Court here late today.

Two distinct receivership suits were brought by the Commonwealth Steel Company, a New Jersey coporation, which operates a large steel mill in Granite City, Ill. One suit was directed against the Missouri Pacific and the other against the Iron Mountain.

The petitions will be heard by District Judge Dyer Tuesday morning.

The suits were based on claims, which the Commonwealth Steel Company filed against the two railroads—a claim of $140,000 against the Missouri Pacific and a claim of $55,000 against the Iron Mountain. Both claims were for railroad rolling stock, and other supplies.

Payment on both claims, it was asserted, had been demanded and refused.

The appointment of receivers was asked on the ground that other creditors may bring suit against the railways, which may operate to break up the unity of the system—a unity essential to its proper operation as a public carrier—and prejudice the interests of various creditors.

The obligations of the Missouri Pacific were set forth, and it was stated that the annual interest charges exceeded $7,700,000, and that the net income was insufficient to pay the interest. On Sept. 1, it was stated, interest charges totaling $1,849,000 would be due.

Concerning the recent attempt of the Missouri Pacific to extend its 6 per cent. gold notes to the amount of $24,800,000, the petition said that holders of more than $1,000,000 of these notes declined to join in the extension and there was danger that they would sue to enforce their claim.

The future statement was made that the market value of the 5 per cent. first and refunding fifty-year gold bonds of a face value of $29,800,000 and the market value of the forty-year 4 per cent. gold loan bonds, of which $37,000,000 are outstanding, has fallen to less than 40 per cent. of the face value. This was cited as evidence that the credit of the road has been impaired so that the company will be unable to procure loans.

The Iron Mountain, it was stated, is under obligations to make considerable capital expenditure and will be subject to large fines if it fails to make those expenditures. Its net income last year was $2,750,000 less thn the net income of the previous year, the bill asserted.

The Iron Mountain, it also was asserted, has $1,000,000 overdue promissory notes outstanding. The road indorsed notes of the Texas & Pacific for $1,741,000. These notes were due June 1, 1915, and the Texas & Pacific defaulted.

Edward White, General Solicitor of the Missouri Pacific, said no statement would be issued tonight on behalf of the company, and that the filing of the suit was a surprise to the railway officials.

FINISH ELEVATED CHANGES.

Express Service on Ninth Avenue Line Is Resumed.

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company yesterday resumed the operation of express trains on its Ninth Avenue elevated line. The service was suspended on Aug. 2 to allow the Interborough contractors, Terry & Tench, Inc., Snare & Triest, Inc., and T. A. Gillespie Company, time to construct the overhead tracks at Fourteenth, Thirty-fourth, Fifty-third, and Sixty-sixth streets. The structure was raised at these points to permit the construction of express stations without widening the tracks.

The improvements were completed in just two weeks. The work consisted of raising the structure, laying the ties, tracks, track-walkers' planks, etc., and is said to be a record time for the completion of such a job. The new stations are not yet finished and the service as resumed yesterday is the same as it has been in the past. As soon as the rest of the work is completed the new stations will be opened to the public. The work is the first of the dual system improvements to be practically finished on the elevated lines in Manhattan.

IMPORTER ENDS LIFE.

A. O. Whitney, Worried Over Losses Due to War, Takes Gas.

As a result of financial reverses brought about by the war in Europe, Albert O. Whitney, President of the E. & H. Whitney Company, of 10 West Forty-sixth Street, importers of chinaware, committed suicide yesterday by inhaling illuminating gas at his home, on the second floor of the apartment house at 825 Riverside Drive, near 159th Street. He leaves a wife and three children, Hurd, 11 years; Alice, 7, and Roger, 3.

For years Mr. Whitney was Treasurer of the Art China Importing Company, with offices at 40 West Thirty-sixth Street, and the business grew rapidly. Mr. Whitney purchased the apartment house in which he lived, and there was every indication that he would make a large fortune.

Before the European war began Mr. Whitney had a large income, but soon after that his troubles began. The company in which he was interested, and of which Hugo H. Freundfeld was President, got into difficulties because the importation of goods from Austria was brought to a close by the blockade of the Allies. Finally, the company became insolvent, and the new concern was started with Mr. Whitney as the head.

That was in April. For months Mr. Whitney struggled along trying to keep up the former standing he had had, and as he found his revenues going from him he became more and more depressed. He made frantic efforts to reestablish his trade with the Austrian concerns which had helped him make his fortune, but found that that was impossible because of the blockade.

The business dwindled until he was able to maintain but the most unpretentious business quarters, and the debts piled up. The officers of the new concern were meagre as compared with those occupied by the thriving business which Mr. Whitney had been associated with before the war, and the conditions which were brought about preyed upon his mind.

According to Dr. Emil A. Rundquist, who has attended Mr. Whitney for several weeks, it was a plain case of discouragement because of financial trouble.

"Mr. Whitney owned this apartment house," he said, "and as far as I know it was not heavily mortgaged, but he felt keenly that he was not able to keep up his former position. He saw the business becoming less and less; he saw one concern fail, and realized that without his Austrian connections he could do little with the new company which he had formed. It struck him to the heart and he gave way.

"There was never a happier home and Mrs. Whitney is one of the most splendid women I have ever met. Mr. Whitney as I knew him was a man of very fine qualities, but I knew that business reverses incident on the war were affecting his mind. There was no family trouble; in fact there never was a happier family and his sorrow in not being able to give his wife and children all that they desired worried him. It was one of those cases where a proud man gave way."

The body of Mr. Whitney was found by his wife and by Horace W. Olcott of 38 North Columbia Street, Mt. Vernon, an old family friend of both, on the second floor of the apartment house. Whitney had run a rubber tube from the gas jet to his mouth and turned on the gas.

Mrs. Whitney was the first to hear that her husband was missing. She had expected him at Babylon, L. I., on Saturday night and when he failed to appear on Sunday evening she got into communication with the apartment house by telephone. When she found that no one answered calls to the apartment she came to the city.

Mrs. Whitney said that her husband had been greatly worried of late and had said that he would end his life unless there was a change in business conditions. She had refused to believe such statements and had laughed with him about his troubles, telling him that everything would turn out all right.

CANCELS CABINET MEETING.

President Is Waiting for Reports on Our National Defenses.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—President Wilson today canceled tomorrow's regular Cabinet meeting, as well as his usual Tuesday conference with the Washington correspondents. The President had planned to see Secretary Daniels and Rear Admiral William S. Benson, Chief of Operations, today on the question of national defenses, but postponed the meeting because of other business. Later this week the President will see Secretary Garrison.

Neither Secretary Daniels nor Secretary Garrison has completed his report on national defense for which President Wilson is waiting.

Administration officials are pressing the President to return to Cornish for as much rest as possible, but he has made engagements which will keep him in Washington for at least another week. The indications are he may not go back to Cornish before Sept. 1.

THINK FOLEY MAN WAS SHOT BY ERROR

Police Theory Eliminates Rofrano Adherent Walking with Sullivan.

MURPHY HELD FOR KILLING

Second District Shooting Followed Long Series of Murders In Political Feud.

Despite the attitude of the police and certain residents of the Second Assembly District, the belief persisted in the lower east side yesterday that the murder of Timothy L. Sullivan, a follower of ex-Sheriff Tom Foley, near Michael A. Rofrano's Home Rule Democratic Club on Saturday night was another flare-up of the political feud between the Foley and Rofrano factions.

The police advanced the theory that Sullivan had been killed by Patrick Murphy, now a prisoner, because Murphy thought he was a man who recently assaulted his younger brother, but many of those who know of the bitterness of the Rofrano-Foley feud and of the readiness of members of the rival organizations to shoot each other have refused to accept the police theory in the face of what they considered evidence to the contrary.

Those who believe that the murder had its origin in political hate, and that some officials are anxious to suppress this fact, criticise the police theory on the ground of its improbability. According to the police, a certain George Sullivan assaulted Murphy's brother and Murphy swore vengeance against him. On Sunday night, according to the theory, Murphy heard that this George Sullivan was in "Black Jimmy" Marano's saloon at 38 Oliver Street, and, after luring this man to the street in the neighborhood of the Home Rule Democratic Club, shot him down. But, the police say, Murphy made a mistake. The man he killed was not George Sullivan, but Timothy Sullivan, who had nothing to do with the assault on the younger Murphy.

The services of Murphy, who was known in the district as a "bad man," may have been obtained for a consideration, it was suggested, and Benjamin Metzger, a member of Rofrano's Club, who was so close to Sullivan when he was shot that he himself received a slight wound in the abdomen, may have led the murderer to the victim and then engaged Sullivan in conversation so that he would be an unmistakable target.

Such is the theory of those who see in the murder of Sullivan political significance, and their theory is the stronger, they consider, because of the fact that the dead man's brother is Jerry Sullivan, head of the Teamsters' Union and an active member of the Foley organization.

All those who are interested in the clearing up of dispute about the murder expect direct developments when the police find a boy who is known to have gone into "Black Jimmy's" saloon and to have said something to Sullivan that brought him to the street. This boy, it is said, was employed by the murderers. Metzger has refused to discuss the murder, saying that his presence on the scene was purely accidental. It is thought, however, that he will have more to say today when Assistant District Attorney Deacon Murphy questions him.

Murphy has doggedly denied that he committed the murder, although Policeman Jackson, who arrested him, said he saw him running from the scene of the shooting carrying a revolver, which he threw into the street just before he was caught. The revolver was recovered by Jackson.

When arraigned before Coroner Helenstein yesterday Murphy waived examination and was held without bail.

REPORT PRESIDENT ANGRY.

Anti-Suffragists Issue Message Denying He Is Ally of Women.

The New Jersey Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage reported yesterday the receipt of advices from Washington that President Wilson had repudiated the assertion that he had announced himself as being in favor of woman suffrage. The Association quotes Mrs. E. F. Feickert, President of the New Jersey Suffrage Association, as saying at the dedication of the memorial tablet to Lucy Stone last Friday in Orange:

"We ought to win in New Jersey because we will have the help of President Wilson. Through Mr. Tumulty he has given us his assurances that before referendum day he will not fail to take the right side of a question which is so much a part of democracy."

The anti-suffragists say they received thi report from Washington:

"President Wilson is indignant over published stories that he has made up his mind on the suffrage question and will support the women's claim to the ballot. It was declared at the White House today that the President had not been indicating in any way his views on the subject except those already voiced. These are that he believed the woman suffrage question to be a local matter for the states to settle themselves. It was said that the President will not indicate his leaning for or against the subject until just before the New Jersey State primary next month."

GREET CARDINAL GIBBONS.

Little Children Welcome Prelate on His Arrival at Spring Lake.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., Aug. 16.—Cardinal Gibbons received an ovation upon his arrival today. Little children gathered at the railroad station and cheered him as he alighted from the train.

The Cardinal is here for an indefinite stay as the guest of the Marquis and Mrs. Martin Maloney at their Summer home. Bishop Dennis O'Connell of Richmond, Va., accompanied the Cardinal.

These Theatres do not deal with Tyson Company.

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway and 38th Street. Evenings 8:10. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:10.
2 WEEKS—
JULIA SANDERSON, DONALD BRIAN, JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the Greatest Musical Comedy Success, THE GIRL FROM UTAH

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8:10.
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NEXT MON., NEW ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC in The DANSE DE FOLLIES (Atop this Theatre). Table Reservations Now.

GAIETY Broadway at 46 St. A NEW MYSTERY FARCE
Evs. 8:30. MATS. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30
SURE FIRE HIT. Search Me

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Estate of Henry B. Harris announces the birth of
"SOME BABY"
Aug. 16th, at the Fulton Theatre.

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evening 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. at 2:30.
"A really delightful play." —Telegram.
THE BOOMERANG

HARRIS THEATRE, West 42d Street. FIRST MATINEE SAT. 2:15.
OPENS TONIGHT AT 8:15
Edgar Selwyn's Melodramatic Comedy,
Rolling Stones

GEO. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way & 43d St. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:20.
IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE | LAST 7 TIMES

BIRTH OF A NATION AT LIBERTY W. 42d St. THIS TIME 2:15 & 8:15. TWICE Daily, Incl. Sunday, Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats. ..., 25-50-$1.
D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.
"A real war play, one of the best, if not the best."—Globe.
UNDER FIRE
With William Courtenay
HUDSON W. 44th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. at 2:15.
MONTGOMERY & STONE in CHIN CHIN

NORTH BEACH
Boats from East 99th & 134th Sts. Also direct trolley via Queensboro Bridge.
FREE FIREWORKS TUES. & THURS.
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MAY IRWIN in her new comedy, "No. 13 WASHINGTON SQUARE"

LUNA Summer House Now Open "Luna's Broadway Echo"
EVERY EVENING AT 8 AND 10 P. M.
Washington Heights Symphony Orchestra now booking engagements for high-class concerts and dances, season 1915-16. Churches and schools free. For terms apply the James Mather Music House, 4181 Broadway.

STRAND B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30. 10c to 50c. FANNIE WARD, "Marriage of Kitty." Strand Orch. & Soloists
Next Week, Sam Bernard in "Poor Schmaltz."

VITAGRAPH 44th and Broadway. 2:30 and 8:30. 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. "THE TIGRESS." "THE GODDESS" (15th Chapter).

YORKVILLE 86th St. at 3d Ave. Burlesque HIGH LIFE GIRLS. Mat. Today 15c to 50c. Smoking Permitted.

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To make room for new fall goods—
They're going fast—good picking yet.
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The excellent music—the beautiful ballroom—and the general atmosphere of refinement, comfort and luxury—all, combined with REASONABLE prices, make Rector's the rendezvous of discriminating New Yorkers. Why not Rector's to-night?
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A SPECIAL SHORE DINNER, $2. Served Daily from Noon to Ten P. M.
MENU: Crabflakes, Shelburne; Steamed Clams, India Relish, Young Onions, Radishes. Chicken Gumbo, Dixie Biscuits, Bisque of Clams. (Choice) Boiled Kingfish, Sea Bass, Steamed Lobster, Soft Shell Crabs; Sauce Tartare. Fried Squab, Chicken, Virginia Ham, Corn on Cob. Baked Sweet Potatoes, Lettuce and Tomato Salad. (Choice) Alabama Waffles, Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Coffee.

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The Coolest Dancing Room in the City.
Unsurpassed Cooking. Popular Prices.
Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner every evening six to ten. $1.00
Delicious Frog Dinner (In the Grill), $1.25
MENU:
Little Neck Clams, Cherry Stone. Consomme in Jelly. Frog Legs, Sante Meuniere, Crab Meat Ravigote. Half Fried Chicken, Virginia Corn on Cob, Candied Sweet Potatoes, Salad, Peach Ice Cream, Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Cheese, Demi-Tasse.
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The Oldest Tea Room in New York. Bet. 5th & Mad. Aves. Smoking in the Conservatory.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, continued cool today and Thursday; northeasterly winds, fresh on the coast.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 21,025. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1915.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

RUSSIAN FORTS AT KOVNO CAPTURED; FORT AT NOVO GEORGIEVSK ALSO FALLS; AUSTRIANS 13 MILES FROM BREST-LITOVSK

LOSS OF KOVNO IMMINENT

Southwest Front of Fortress Taken With 4,500 Men and 240 Guns.

ADVANCE OF TEUTONS RAPID

Russians Being Rolled Back on Several Sectors of the Long Battle Front.

NEW POSITIONS IN PERIL

Foe's Armies, Welding Into Great Continuous Mass, May Force Brest-Litovsk Line.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 18.—The retreat of the Russians from Poland continues and it is believed probable they will have to fall back further than the Brest-Litovsk line, as Berlin reports that General Litsmann has stormed and taken the forts on the southwest front of Kovno, capturing 4,500 prisoners and 240 guns. This probably means the early fall of the fortress itself, between which and the capture of the Vilna-Warsaw-Petrograd Railway there cannot be much delay.

Another fort on the northeast front of Novo Georgievsk also has fallen and the cordon is being closed around the fortress.

Other armies from the west and south are advancing toward the Brest-Litovsk line.

Austro-Hungarian troops have advanced to Dobrynka, thirteen miles southwest of Brest-Litovsk, according to an official statement issued by the Austrian War Office last night, while Archduke Joseph Ferdinand is advancing on Janow, twenty miles northwest of the fortress.

The situation at Kovno is crucial, The Times declares in a review of the Russian situation.

"If the enemy succeeds in reducing Kovno," the paper says, "and is thereby able to cross the Niemen he will be in the rear of the Russian line north of the Sventa, and with the junction of the two wings of Field Marshal von Hindenburg's army, the position of the Russian right flank will be very difficult."

Foresee Petrograd Drive.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 17.—(Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Russians may be said to have practically reached their first line of defense on which originally it was expected the campaign would be started a year ago, namely the Bug-Niemen line.

The German southern and northern groups of armies are now coalesced into a single enormous force facing eastward. This shortening of their front has freed considerable numbers of men and these, together with reinforcements from the interior of Germany and elsewhere, are being brought up to the Niemen-Dvina front.

These last operations are rapidly threatening to become of primary importance. In fact, it is now evident that Petrograd is serving as an attractive bait for German ambitions. Military authorities estimate that under all-favoring circumstances a sufficient military expedition from East Prussia would take not less than a twelvemonth to reach Petrograd, as the natural obstacles, apart from military opposition, are many and great.

This period might be shortened very considerably by the enemy holding absolute command of the Baltic. Without holding the command of the Baltic any attempt upon Petrograd as a military objective is futile. There are again signs of German activity in the Baltic, but they have proved hitherto unsuccessful.

There seems to be no doubt that the Germans are combining their movements toward Petrograd as their real objective, and that the operations on the Warsaw and Vistula line were subordinate.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 17, (via London.)—Warning is telegraphed to Berlin by the war correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger from the eastern war theatre that the resistance of the Russians may be expected to increase as the Austro-German front approaches the Russian line of defense.

The correspondent asserts that the Russians can dispose sufficiently strong forces to enable them to make a serious temporary resistance, and adds that battles of increasing intensity, with perhaps a retardation in the Austro-German advance, are to be looked for in the immediate future.

Through Train from Lille to Warsaw New Demonstration of German Efficiency

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 17.—Lille-Warsaw express. These words record another German mechanical and technical triumph.

Eleven days after the capture of Warsaw the military railroad officials have inaugurated a through train service, connecting the extremes of occupied enemy territory, leaving Lille at 6:40 o'clock in the morning, Brussels at 8:30, and Berlin at midnight, and arriving at Warsaw in time for luncheon the next afternoon.

The first trip of the new train eastward from Berlin carries a party of seven American war correspondents, including The Times representative, who are going to witness the bombardment of Fort Novo Georgievsk.

VENIZELOS CALLED BY KING OF GREECE

Ex-Premier Asks Four Days to Consider Request to Form New Cabinet.

MONARCH FOR OLD POLICY

May Dissolve Parliament Again if Liberal Leader Declines to Accede to His Wishes.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 18.—Following his acceptance yesterday of the resignation of the Gounaris Cabinet, tendered on Monday after the Premier's crushing defeat in the Greek Chamber, King Constantine requested Eleutherios Venizelos to form a new Cabinet. The former Premier asked four days in which to consider the situation before reaching a decision.

Special dispatches from Athens indicate that the situation is clouded with considerable uncertainty.

"King Constantine has asked Venizelos to form a new ministry, but to continue the old policy," says the Graphic's correspondent. "If Venizelos declines this humiliating rôle a fresh dissolution of Parliament is threatened and a delay of more months may ensue."

The Times Athens representative sums up the situation thus:

"Until it is known whether Venizelos will succeed in forming a Cabinet, he cannot be said to have triumphed. Even should he become Premier his sympathy for the allied cause might be hampered by circumstances which would preclude a return to the policy of Greek intervention which he advocated in March.

"Venizelos will not come to a decision regarding the offer of the Premiership until he has examined all the official documents bearing on the situation, but he appears disposed to facilitate an understanding with the King in order to avoid a fresh crisis."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Aug. 17, (Dispatch to the London Daily Chronicle.)—M. Venizelos was received by the King this morning. His Majesty asked him to form a new Cabinet.

M. Venizelos asked for a respite of four days in order to consider the situation.

ROME, Aug. 17.—Reports received by the Italian Government from Rumania, Bulgaria, and Greece show that military preparations in those countries are being carried on with intense activity. In some quarters this is taken as an indication that these states are hastening a decision as to their policy in the war.

The press of Rome are a unit in welcoming the victory of Venizelos, which is interpreted by the newspapers as committing Greece definitely to the cause of the Entente Allies.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—French opinion thinks it premature to see in the defeat of the Gounaris Ministry acceptance by Greece of the line of policy outlined by the Quadruple Entente in its last note. The Matin doubts if Venizelos will take the stand he did at the beginning of the year now that Greek opinion has been aroused against any idea of the least concession in Macedonia.

"But at least," says the Matin, "the Allies will find in Venizelos a statesman capable of applying broad judgment and intelligence to the consideration of his country's interests."

BERLIN, Aug. 17, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The Overseas News Agency gives the following version of M. Gounaris's interview with the King of Greece:

"Telegrams from Athens by way of Bucharest say that Premier Gounaris conferred with King Constantine concerning the note presented by the Entente powers.

"M. Gounaris informed the King that all the members of the Government favored rejection of the note, and that he would be obliged to hand in his resignation in case the throne did not share this opinion.

"The Premier said it would be impossible to cede territory to Bulgaria and that Greece could not permit an increase in Bulgarian territory at the expense of Serbia."

GENEVA, Aug. 17.—The Tribune prints the following, under a Bucharest (Rumania) dateline:

"King Ferdinand yesterday gave a long private audience to the Greek Minister, who is a member of the party headed by Elisutherios Venizelos."

KING'S PHYSICIAN IS A SPY.

Ferdinand of Bulgaria Dismisses German Medical Adviser.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Petrograd says:

"A dispatch received here from Bucharest says that information arriving in the Rumanian capital from Sofia is to the effect that King Ferdinand has dismissed Dr. Groetzel, for twelve years his medical adviser, because he discovered Dr. Groetzel was a German spy."

Continued on Page 4.

1,000 LOST WITH BRITISH TRANSPORT

The Royal Edward Torpedoed and Sunk in Aegean Sea by German Submarine.

ONLY 600 ABOARD SAVED

London Shocked by News of Loss of Troopship, the First Sunk During the War.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The British transport Royal Edward has been torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine in the Aegean Sea. Announcement to this effect was made officially today.

Six hundred men were saved out of the 1,850 troops and 220 other persons on board.

The loss of the Royal Edward is a serious one at this moment. The men the vessel carried were not part of a new expedition, but were reinforcements for the Twenty-ninth Division, which has been on the Gallipoli Peninsula since the first landing and which received much high praise from General Sir Ian Hamilton in his reports on the initial and subsequent operations.

The text of the official announcement is as follows:

The British transport Royal Edward was sunk by an enemy submarine in the Aegean last Saturday morning. According to the information at present available, the transport had on board thirty-two military officers and 1,850 troops, in addition to the ship's crew of 220 officers and men.

The troops consisted mainly of reinforcements for the Twenty-ninth Division and details of the Royal Army Medical Corps.

Full information has not yet been received, but it is known that about 600 have been saved.

The sinking of the Royal Edward has shattered the proud tradition of the British Navy, after more than a year of war, of having transported hundreds of thousands of men across the seas without the destruction of a troop-laden ship.

On two previous occasions transports have been attacked. The Wayfarer was torpedoed by a submarine in the Irish Sea, but the vessel was not sunk and only five lives were lost. The Manitou was attacked by a Turkish torpedo boat in the Aegean Sea, and although the ship was not damaged, fifty-four lives were lost through the breaking of a davit as a boat was being lowered.

Today's news came as a shock to the British public, who believed the submarine menace in the Aegean had been dealt with successfully. This is the first occasion since the sinking of the battleship Majestic on May 27 that the German submarines, which made the long trip to the Dardanelles, have scored a success.

The Royal Edward's destruction is not likely to delay operations recently undertaken, for, with the Russian retirement in the east and the continuance of the Balkan negotiations, the necessity for achieving something definite in the assault upon the Dardanelles is growing greater.

The Royal Edward was formerly the steamship Cairo. Germany had news of the sinking yesterday, but nothing was published in London, although the disaster occurred three days ago.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 18.—The Daily Chronicle's naval correspondent says:

"The sinking of the British transport Royal Edward in the Aegean by a German submarine is a most tragic event because so many valuable lives have been lost, but the incident should cause no surprise. No wonderful has been the grasp established by the Admiralty over German submarines in home waters that not a single British troop ship has been sunk of the hundreds which have crossed the Channel, a freedom from disaster such as the most optimistic never dared to anticipate.

"It would be idle to ignore the fact that German submarines are now more seaworthy craft than they were and are handled with great boldness and skill. Undoubtedly the newest and most powerful submarine has been sent out to the Aegean. It was in that region that we heard of the highest numbered of German submarines, believed yet to have been recorded—No. 51."

The Royal Edward, according to official British reports, is the first transport flying the British flag to be sunk.

An unofficial dispatch from Berlin on Feb. 21 reported the sinking of a British transport with troops and of the warship which accompanied her, but no official report, British or German, has confirmed this.

There has also been an unconfirmed report of the sinking in the Dardanelles of the American Line steamship Merion, which was requisitioned a few months ago by the British Admiralty as a troop ship.

The immunity that British transports have hitherto enjoyed has been a great source of pride to the British Government and people. Last Fall, with the Emden and Königsberg still at large in the Indian Ocean, 70,000 Indian troops were carried from the Far East to Suez, Marseilles, and Liverpool without mishap. Thousands of troops have also been taken from Canada and Australia, while transports have made periodic crossings between England and France or Belgium. In the same, safe manner

Continued on Page 4.

Secretary of War Garrison Counsels Us on Preparedness

It is something far different from militarism, he says, and essential to the national safety. Read his views

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

ORDER THE SUNDAY TIMES NOW. THE TIMES IS ALWAYS SOLD OUT EARLY.

ROCK ISLAND DEALS WASTED $20,000,000

Commerce Commission's Report Puts Operations of Syndicate Up to Attorney General.

$1,000,000 IN GRATUITIES

Misrepresentation and Deception of Stockholders Charged—Directors Scored for Acquiescence.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The Interstate Commerce Commission today handed down a report on the financial transactions and the operation of the Rock Island Railroad Company under the Reid-Moore syndicate and the history of the management which finally placed the road in bankruptcy. In narrative form, free from terms that would characterize the moral meaning of what was done, the commission gives a résumé of the evidence taken at the hearing held last Fall and Winter.

An aggregate of losses amounting to more than $20,000,000 is charged to have been caused by the syndicate. It is also pointed out that the Rock Island from being a few years ago one of the finest railroad properties in the country with its stock selling in the markets of the world at around $200 a share, is now in the hands of receivers, with its stock down to $20 a share, although its earnings have steadily increased and last year were the largest in its history.

Nowhere in the report does there appear a hint of criminal prosecutions. Up to the close of the official day the report had not been received at the Department of Justice, although it is regarded as a foregone conclusion that the findings of the commission will go there, leaving it to the Attorney General and his assistants to compare the many acts of questionable conduct in the management of the affairs of the Rock Island with the statutes that may apply to them.

The acquisition by the Reid-Moore syndicate of $20,000,000 of Rock Island stock in 1901 is mentioned as the beginning of the story of manipulation by which the road was essentially wrecked. The members of the syndicate gradually became members of the Board of Directors, and by the organization of two holding companies, one organized in Iowa and the other in New Jersey, and the creation of an executive committee with all the powers of the full Board of Directors when that body was not in session, the successive steps in the depreciation of the property proceeded. Capital stock was several times increased, the debt was swelled from $63,000,000 in 1901 to $235,000,000 in 1914, and the net income was reduced from $5,300,000 to $395,000. Besides the losses enumerated by the report, many millions were given away by the Executive Committee.

Reid-Moore Profits Undetermined.

The commission frankly confesses its failure to determine just how much Messrs. Reid and Moore and their partners succeeded in taking out of the Rock Island. When asked, Mr. Reid said he could not tell, as he always burned his books at the end of every month. The comment of the commission is that whatever their gains may have been, the holders of Rock Island stocks and bonds certainly have that which is of little value. It is declared that misrepresentation of assets was a regular practice of the company, and that misleading reports were published to fool the stockholders. The secrecy in the deal by which Rock Island stock was boosted from 39 the day that the application for a receiver was made, and then fell to $20, is brought out and the collusive character of the transaction fully described. The Board of Directors was not informed that a receivership was intended, and one Director traveled all the way from Chicago to New York on the attorney who had charge of drawing up the application and knew just what was going on.

The commission suggests that the terms of the Clayton Anti-Trust act should apply to Directors of railroads so that a Director could not serve on the boards of two competing companies and also that there should be a law under which railway officials should be held accountable as strictly as Government officials. A limit on the issuance on stocks and bonds is also urged.

The Commission's Report.

The material part of the report follows:

"Many large contributions were made to officers and Directors of the railway company. George T. Bogs, a Director and Secretary to the Board of Directors, and also a Director in the two holding companies, admitted he served in these capacities merely as a dummy for the syndicate.

"J. E. Gorman, first Vice President in charge of freight and passenger traffic, was secretly paid $18,150 per annum, making his total compensation $43,750, whereas the payroll showed $25,000.

"C. A. Morse, Chief Engineer, received a salary of $15,000 per annum and a secret bonus of $3,000 on the first of each year.

"Upon the retirement of R. A. Jackson as General Solicitor, he was given $100,000 in cash.

"As an inducement to L. F. Loree, Chairman of the Executive Committee, to relinquish, after ten months' service, a joint contract with the railway company and the Frisco, under which he was to receive a salary of $75,000 per annum for a period of five years, and in addition was to be paid a bonus of $500,000 at the expiration of the contract, he was given bonds of the railway company of a par value of $450,000. The proportion of the railway company was charged to profit and loss. The total amount borne by the railway company in this transaction exceeded $250,000.

"C. H. Warren, Vice President, was given by the railway company $150,000 of the common and $105,000 of the preferred stock of the New Jersey Company and $50,000 in cash. There was no board authorization for the latter expenditure, the item being represented in the records of the railway company merely by a voucher signed by D. G. Reid.

"R. R. Cable, a member of the Executive Committee, received from the

Continued on Page 20.

ASKS CONFISCATION OF GREAT FORTUNES

Walsh Minority Report Recommends Law to Seize Estates Over $1,000,000.

LABOR BIAS IS STRONG

Harris Weinstock Tells Why Majority of Industrial Relations Commission Refused to Sign.

The Commission on Industrial Relations, after two years of work, has been unable to agree on any program of social legislation to be submitted to Congress. The life of the commission expires on Aug. 23. Two reports have been prepared—a majority report signed by the three representatives of capital and by Professor John R. Commons and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, and a minority report signed by Chairman Frank P. Walsh and the three representatives of labor.

In a statement issued yesterday Harris Weinstock of San Francisco, an employed member of the commission, said the members found themselves to be unalterably divided on social questions and that two reports was the only solution of the deadlock.

One of the rocks on which the commission was hopelessly split was a recommendation in the report drafted by Chief of Staff Basil M. Manley, and fostered by Chairman Walsh, that Congress enact laws confiscating, upon inheritance, all great fortunes in excess of $1,000,000. In other words, Mr. Walsh and the three labor members of the commission proposed to forbid heirs of wealthy Americans from inheriting more than $1,000,000 from any one estate. All in excess would go to the Federal Government.

It was Mr. Walsh's idea that this would furnish a panacea for all the problems of taxation and relieve the working classes from paying for the support of the Government. In this way he would put the Government in possession of practically all of the great American fortunes, to be used for the benefit of the many, rather than for the luxury of the few, he contended.

Refused to Consider Proposal.

Professor Commons, Mrs. Harriman and the three members of the commission representing employers, refused to give serious consideration to such a proposal. They expressed surprise at the action of Mr. Walsh in advocating such radical Socialistic propaganda when he had been appointed to the commission as an impartial representative of the general public. Despite the ardent condemnation of the majority members of the commission, Chairman Walsh insisted upon the confiscation plank, and it has been incorporated in the minority report.

Another ground of irreconcilable difference was that after the whole commission had agreed to recommend the establishment of a permanent Bureau of Industrial Relations, the Walsh wing of the commission wanted to put the bureau under the Federal Department of Labor. The majority took the stand that this would destroy the very purpose of the Bureau because capital would have no confidence in arbiters controlled by labor.

To the commission Chairman Walsh presented the Manley report containing these and other recommendations for the signature of the nine members. According to Mr. Weinstock "the Manley report's pro-labor bias was so pronounced as to make it a partial and unfair statement." The employer members and Prof. Commons and Mrs. Harriman declared flatly they would never sign it, and Professor Commons, who is Professor of Economics of the University of Wisconsin, drafted another report. This was signed by Mrs. Harriman, Professor Commons and R. H. Aishton, J. T. Ballard and Mr. Weinstock, the last three representing the employers. The Manley report was signed by Chairman Walsh and John Garretson, James O'Connell and John B. Lennon, the last three representing organized labor.

Colleagues Bitter Against Walsh.

Mr. Walsh was appointed to the commission as one of the three impartial members representing the general public. His colleagues are bitter against him because of his pro-labor attitude, his socialistic propaganda and his efforts to damage the case of the employer. Mr. Weinstock yesterday pointed to the report on the oil strike at Bayonne, N. J., issued last Sunday by Chairman Walsh, in which officials of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, and specifically John D. Rockefeller, were bitterly arraigned.

"The impression has gone out over the country," said Mr. Weinstock, "that this report was a report of the Industrial Relations Commission. It was nothing of the sort. The commission never considered the report. As a member of the commission, I wish to say I did not sign it and never passed on it. At the instance of the New York Call, Mr. Walsh at one time sent four of his two investigators to probe the strike and then made public their report on his own initiative and responsibility. I deem it eminently fair and just that the people of the United States know the truth about the Bayonne report. It was not a report of the Commission on Industrial Relations, as it was made to appear to be."

Mr. Weinstock then explained why he wished to issue a statement for the majority of the commission before the publication of the report.

"This commission has taken two years of work and spent $500,000 of the people's money and the people have a right to know why we are quarreling among ourselves and cannot agree," he said. "I had earnestly hoped that we could present a unanimous report, but the stand some members of the commission have taken on social questions makes that impossible.

"For instance, we all agreed that there should be a permanent Bureau of Industrial Relations. The labor men and Mr. Walsh wanted this under the direction of the Department of Labor. It is easy to see that such a bureau would be absolutely useless. No employer would trust the arbitration of industrial disputes to a body dominated and controlled by the opposition, for the bureau would certainly be dominated by labor. We want the Industrial Relations Bureau to be absolutely independent and constituted in a tri-partisan manner just as was the commission—representatives of capital, representatives of labor and representatives of the general public. This insures fairness.

"The machinery of the commission was used by Mr. Walsh for the drafting of a report we could not sign. It con-

Continued on Page 6.

FRANK LYNCHED AFTER 100-MILE RIDE; HIS FACE MUTILATED BY SECOND MOB; GOVERNOR PROMISES PROMPT ACTION

Prison Commission Witnessed Kidnapping; Chairman Exonerates State Farm Officials

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Aug. 17.—Prison officials here are held to be blameless in connection with the kidnapping of Leo M. Frank from the State Prison Farm in a statement given out tonight by R. E. Davidson, Chairman of the State Prison Commission. Mr. Davidson, with Commissioners Rainey and Patterson, was here to inspect the penitentiary when Frank was seized.

Mr. Davidson's statement said that the band worked so quickly and was so well organized, and immediately upon its arrival at the prison so completely controlled the situation, that "no responsibility rested upon either the commission or anybody at the farm." Commissioners Rainey and Patterson voiced the same view.

Some comment was heard here today as to why the lynchers had to deal with only five men—the Warden, the Superintendent, two guards, and a "trusty" in charge at the gate.

That Warden J. F. Smith and Superintendent J. M. Burke were powerless with the facilities they had at hand when the band arrived is not questioned here. Burke says the mob completed its work in five minutes; Smith says five or six minutes. First, all wires were cut at the prison. Then Warden Smith was made prisoner while another squad handcuffed Burke and led him to the gate they wished to enter. A command to the "trusty" to open the gate was demurred to, but a threat to kill him quickly gave the gang easy access to the inside. As the gate was opened a guard came up, but he was overpowered, as was the second one encountered. Frank was seized by five men, according to most reports, hurried outside, and thrust into an automobile, along with a long rope that dangled before his eyes.

He did not utter a word, and what he said, if anything, during the long ride from Milledgeville to the outskirts of Marietta probably never will be generally known.

GEORGIA PRESS CONDEMNS ACT

Lynching of Frank the State's Shame, Says The Atlanta Constitution.

'GEORGIA HANGS HER HEAD'

Lone Paper, Published at Scene of Lynching, Defends It as Act of Justice.

With the exception of a newspaper published at Marietta, Mary Phagan's home town, the press of Georgia, so far as comment was obtainable last night, was practically unanimous in condemning the lynching of Leo M. Frank. In response to a request sent to the principal newspapers of the State for extracts from their editorial opinions THE TIMES *received the following:*

Calls It "Georgia's Shame."

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 17.—Under the caption "Georgia's Shame," The Atlanta Constitution will say tomorrow:

"Leo M. Frank, a life prisoner in the State penitentiary, where he was sent by conjoint decree of the courts and the Executive clemency power, has been taken from the State prison farm, carried more than 150 miles through the country, and lynched by a mob, which left his body hanging to a tree near Marietta.

"In that act the sovereignty of the State of Georgia has been assaulted, desecrated, raped. No word in the language is too strong to apply to the deliberate and carefully conspired deed of the mob. The assault of the lowest criminal upon the life, person, or property of another affects directly but two persons, the assailant and his victim; that act of the mob which lynched Leo Frank has put a stain upon the escutcheon of a State, which more than 2,500,000 people are trying to preserve untarnished.

"Every man, woman, and child in Georgia will feel the ultimate effect of that act of the law-defying mob which went to Milledgeville and lynched, not Leo Frank, who is only a detail in the awful story, but the State itself. It is Georgia, Georgia law and justice, that was hanged upon that Cobb County tree. The strangest part about it all is that it occurred at all.

"There is not a man, woman, or child of reasonable age in Georgia but could have predicted the possibility of this wantonly unlawful tragedy. Most of all, those State authorities responsible for prison safety should have known the attempt would probably be made. In the well-known state of public feeling, emphasized by repeated threats and rumors of violence to the prisoner, and further incited by a murderous assault upon the particular prisoner by an inmate of the same penitentiary camp, it was the duty of those State authorities, their sworn duty, to go to every necessary extent to prevent that act of violence in which Georgia's shame is now indelibly written.

"They owed it not only to the prisoner, but to the State; they owed it to Georgia, the sanctity of whose law has been the one real issue and now the thing most wantonly violated. And yet that mob of twenty-five men secured a prisoner whom the State was obliged to protect, carried him away and lynched him, took him without the necessity of breaking a lock or firing a shot.

"Georgia cannot retrieve the act for which, through failure of her officials, responsibility rests upon her. There is but one even approximately adequate answer she can make, and that is punishment of the offenders, punishment of the slayers of a State's prisoner, of the assailants of the sovereignty of a State. It matters not how the decrees of a court or courts may be modified through legal process; it is the duty,

Continued on Page 3.

MOB HAD PLOTTED CRIME FOR WEEKS

Had Perfect Organization, with a Leader Whose Word Was Law.

SENT SCOUTS IN ADVANCE

Studied Prison Surroundings and Planned Lynching "Like a Business Undertaking."

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 17.—How the lynching of Leo M. Frank was planned and executed was frankly revealed this afternoon by a business man of Marietta, who branded the act as a piece of justice tardily but efficiently administered. He said:

"The public will never know the identity of the twenty-five brave and loyal men who took into their own hands the execution of a law that had been stripped from them by Governor Slaton. I would not advise inquisitive authorities or persons to try to reavel them. They are as zealously banded together now and as relentless as at the moment they invaded the State Prison."

This man knew of the movements of the lynching clansmen, of their organization, of their plans and of their painstaking system of advance preparations. He would neither admit nor deny that he was a member of the mob.

"The men who hanged Leo Frank," he continued, "did not go about it with a spirit of lawlessness or vindictiveness. They felt it a duty, a duty to their State and Commonwealth, a duty to the memory of Mary Phagan, whom all Cobb County loved and whose memory is cherished in every household in the hills you see over there to the west.

"They would have lynched him more than a month ago if some one hadn't got careless and permitted a 'leak.' Governor Harris was apprised of the plans and ordered the militia to be in readiness. That was the day when the county police were scouting in the edge of Fulton and Cobb Counties, on the lookout for automobiles from Marietta. Governor Harris and the military authorities no doubt received widespread censure for this apparently unnecessary action, but if the truth were known it gave Leo Frank at least one month of grace he would not have received from the hands of the men who were about to go to Milledgeville for him.

Lynching Long Contemplated.

"Ever since the day Governor Slaton commuted the sentence of Frank this morning's work has been under consideration. Minute and definite plans were drawn, and there was not a missing thread from the fabric of the perfected scheme when the twenty-five men set out early last night on their journey to Milledgeville.

"Meetings were held in a spot so conspicuous that you would be astonished to hear its name called. A leader was chosen, a man who bears as reputable a name as you would ever hear in a lawful community. He was a man respected and honored.

"The chosen twenty-five, (although this wasn't the entire number available,) were men whose worth was known collectively and individually. I doubt whether you would find anywhere a body of patriots more loyal, faithful, obedient, and determined. They were received to bear whatever burdens arose as though it fell upon individual shoulders and to go through with their plans at any cost. They were business-like as well as determined.

"As in business ventures, they would not go into it without first knowing every lay of the ground and every detail so far as could be foreseen. The business of getting the men was the first undertaking. There was a great deal of sifting and weeding.

"I have learned from my father's lips, and from those of my various kin who served on the reconstruction days, the modes and methods of the Ku Klux, but even that noble institution, for perfection of organization, determination, and daring could not equal this modern exploit, done in the interest of a justice of which we had been denied by the man we put in office.

"In the first place, the organization of the body who lynched Frank was more open than mysterious. It was more on the order of a plain, open-and-shut business proposition. The purpose of the Ku Klux was more to overawe and frighten than anything else.

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FULL INQUIRY IS ORDERED

Body Saved from Burning at Hands of an Angry Throng.

RUSHED TO SAFETY IN AUTO

Thousands in Atlanta View Corpse After It Has Been Prepared for Burial.

SENT TO BROOKLYN HOME

Crime the Outcome of Careful Plans That Made Work and Escape Easy.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 17.—Dangling in a grove within a stone's throw of the hillside birthplace of Mary Phagan, the body of Leo M. Frank, lynched by a mob perfect in its precision and organization, was cut down at Marietta this morning while threats to burn it were being made by the big crowd that gathered after the lynchers had departed.

Hurried to the village square—two miles distant—in an undertaker's dead wagon, the body was then transferred to an automobile, resting lengthwise across the tonneau in a wicker basket, and rushed to Atlanta, followed by a trail of automobilists.

Attempts were made by telephone to intercept the car, but without success, and an undertaker's ambulance met the machine at the outskirts of the city and conveyed the body in safety to Greenburg & Bond's undertaking establishment in Atlanta. It was there embalmed after being viewed by thousands, and about midnight, under a heavy police guard, was placed aboard a Southern Railway train to be taken to Brooklyn, N. Y., for burial. The funeral party, including Mrs. Frank and several Atlanta friends of the family, who will accompany the body to Brooklyn, was guarded carefully by the police until the train left the terminal station.

Friends and relatives had planned to hold a private funeral at 11 o'clock tonight. Mrs. Frank, who arrived from Milledgeville tonight, and was taken to the home of Herbert Haas, objected, however, and the plan was abandoned.

Mrs. Frank appeared at the train unassisted and showed no serious effects of her ordeal. Several policemen surrounded Mrs. Frank and her friends and refused to allow any one close enough to converse with them.

No violence other than strangulation was committed upon the body by the lynchers. Despite reports that it had been riddled with bullets, not a mark except upon the throat was visible when it was cut down.

As it fell to the ground the foot of a frenzied onlooker was ground into the face, badly distorting the features, and adding to the discoloration caused by blood congelation.

Governor Harris Promises Action.

No arrests have been made. Governor Harris has instructed officials of Cobb County to exert every effort to find the lynchers, but no State or county reward has been offered. It was said at the Governor's office late this afternoon that no application for the offer of a reward had been made. The Governor himself, however, in a statement to THE TIMES correspondent, pledged himself to do evrything in his power to bring about the arrest and punishment of the lynchers.

Governor Harris, who had gone to Fitzgerald early today to attend the annual reunion of Confederate Veterans, started back to Atlanta tonight to aid the Prison Commision in an investigation of the lynching.

"The people are entitled to all the facts in the case," said the Governor, "and I propose to see that they shall have them."

The Governor had been awakened this morning to be told of the action of the mob. "I am greatly shocked and aggrieved," he declared then, "and I do not believe that the people of Georgia will at all approve of this action. I am sure that it will hurt Georgia greatly everywhere, and I am extremely sorry that it occurred.

"It can be taken for granted that I will use my every power to see to it that the members of this mob receive fitting punishment for their crime. I will see to it that the authorities of the County in which this crime occurred receive every help at the disposal of the State."

Lynching Planned for Weeks.

The lynching of Frank was the outcome of weeks of deliberate study and planning. It was carried out with clock-like precision. The living victim, fully conscious and aware of his impending fate, was transported more than 100 miles.

As told in long-distance telephone messages to THE NEW YORK TIMES early this morning, Frank was taken from the State Prison farm at Milledgeville shortly after 10 o'clock on Monday night, after the prison authorities had been overpowered, was thrown into an automobile and rushed over the country

OFFICIAL BULLETINS OF DAY'S OPERATIONS

Many Prisoners and Cannon Taken by Germans at Kovno and Novo Georgievsk.

BERLIN, Aug. 17, (via London.)—The War Office today gave out the following:

Eastern Theatre of War: Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: Further battles in the region of Kupiski resulted successfully, and 625 prisoners, including three officers, as well as three machine guns fell into our hands. The troops of the army of

Continued on Page 4.

roads with so little disturbance that even in Marietta no one knew of the crime until a voice over the telephone to Deputy Sheriff L. Hicks said:

"Leo Frank's hanging to a limb down here in the Frey gin neighborhood. Retribution."

The Deputy Sheriff hastily donned his clothes and, in a buggy, traveled to the spot. He had been preceded by a score of others, one of whom, William Frey, owner and operator of the gin, had seen the procession of lynchers file along the road. They were standing in a circle beneath the body, which swung in the light breeze, still warm.

The story of how Frank passed his last hours and the incidents attending the hanging none but the self-appointed executioners know.

It was the first automobile lynching which Georgia has experienced, and it was carried out with reckless boldness. But few of the twenty-five men who drove up to the State Prison Farm in five automobiles wore masks. The prison was protected by a Warden, a Superintendent, and a score of armed guards, but apparently there was no opportunity given them to resist.

Just before midnight Superintendent J. E. Burke was summoned to the door of his house and handcuffs were placed on him. Two men with shotguns guarded him, and he was told that it was useless to remonstrate, that the men were after Frank and would get him.

A trusty on guard at the penitentiary gate was overpowered and the men rushed up the stairs to Frank's room. Four men seized the prisoner by his arms and legs, a fifth grasped him by the hair. He fought and groaned with pain from the wound which was inflicted on him a month ago when another convict attempted to assassinate him while he was in the dormitory by cutting his throat. His captors paid no heed to his protests, but dragged him roughly down the stairs. They even put shackles on his wrists.

There were enough men in the lynching party to awe the guards who were aroused and those who had entered the building for Frank were unmolested as they dragged him across the yard and put him in one of the automobiles. Telephone and telegraph wires were cut so that an early warning was impossible and the automobiles started on their way.

The Superintendent said that he did not recognize any of the men, who were believed to be citizens of Marietta, the one time home of Mary Phagan.

SAVE BODY FROM MOB; HEELS MUTILATE FACE

Frenzied Man Makes Attack—Women and Babies View Hanging Corpse.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 17.—Leo M. Frank was found at 8 o'clock this morning, his body still warm, hanging by the neck to a tree near W. J. Frey's cotton gin, two miles from Marietta, on the Roswell Road, and almost 100 miles from the prison where he was seized last night.

The gin house is fifty yards off the Roswell Road, but not visible from the highway. The nearest farmhouse is 200 yards away. The place is just a mile and a half from the National Cemetery.

Frank, in his death ride was not even clothed. He was sleeping when the lynchers seized him, and when the throng from Marietta arrived the hanging corpse was clad only in a silk nightrobe, with the initials "L. M. F." embroidered over the heart. His feet and legs were bare.

Frank's eyes were bandaged. His hands were cuffed behind him. A coarse sack had been tied about his hips. His feet were dangling about four feet above the ground. An oak tree was the gallows.

Not a shot had been fired, and there was no sign of mutilation. The wound inflicted by William Creen, a fellow-convict, a few months ago, had been opened up on the left side of the throat by the contact with the grass rope that brought death.

At the instance of Newt A. Morris, formerly Judge of the Blue Ridge Circuit and a prominent Marietta citizen the body was cut down and hauled to Marietta in an undertaker's wagon, but not until a frenzied man in the crowd at the tree had mutilated the face with his feet.

At the outskirts of Marietta Judge Morris overtook the undertaker's wagon in an automobile, lifted the body in a long basket from the wagon to the automobile and started with it to Atlanta at top speed.

Body Safe in Atlanta.

At the outskirts of Atlanta the body was met by an undertaker in an automobile ambulance and was again transferred and hurried to a secret spot, where it would be safe from either the curious or the vicious.

The final scene of the most notable tragedy that Georgia, the South or the nation has known was enacted soon after 7 o'clock near the isolated gin. So quietly was the work done that people in Marietta did not know of it for more than an hour after the body reached the town, which is the county seat of Cobb County, a throng hurried to the gin where the body was still hanging to the tree.

The bringing of the body to Cobb County, where Mary Phagan was born and reared, was a demonstration of the purpose of the mob. As the leaders left the prison officials bound and handcuffed, they told Superintendent J. N. Burke that Frank's body would be found near the grave of Mary Phagan. To carry out this desire, without interruption by officers of the law, every telegraph and telephone wire out of Milledgeville had been cut, save one. This one wire, communicating with Augusta, flashed the news to the world in the early morning that Leo Frank was at last in the hands of men of whose vengeance he has been living in dread since the day he was arrested on a charge of murder.

Lynchers Warned.

That wire and the news it told prevented the lynchers from hanging their captive in Marietta. Every Sheriff in Georgia had been ordered to keep a vigilant watch on all automobiles, for it was reported that the lynchers and their victim were in eight cars, so long before daylight the Sheriffs had men guarding all roads.

The lynchers were evidently warned of this fact, for when they reached the swampy bank of Little River it was decided to run no risk of being balked by a rescue party. It was realized that to take their prisoner to the Marietta cemetery would be to invite a battle with law officers, so Frey's gin was selected for the execution.

About 4 o'clock W. J. Frey, a former Sheriff of Cobb County, who lives two and one-half miles east of Marietta on the Roswell Road, saw four automobiles pass his house, going like the wind. In the second or third car he recalls seeing a man of Frank's description wedged between two men in the back seat.

Half an hour later Mr. Frey drove into Marietta, and there learned that Frank's body had been found hanged to a tree in a grove two miles east. In company with Gus Benson, a Marietta citizen, and W. W. Yaun, a traveling man from Augusta, Ga., Mr. Frey drove back and found the body in a grove of young trees on land owned by himself, and within a stone's throw of his gin-house.

A number of persons had already arrived and were viewing the body. The news of the discovery spread rapidly, and soon the road was full of people coming from both directions.

It appears from the facts known, that Frank was hanged between 7 o'clock and 7:30. From the road the body was screened by the trees.

Scene Grows in Horror.

A horrible sight met the eyes of the first arrivals at the grove, and still more horrible was the spectacle that greeted later arrivals, who found not only the body swaying in the wind, with the gaping red wound in the throat, but surging around it a closely packed mass of men all but mad with excitement and hate.

A brown grass rope about half an inch thick had been thrown over the limb of an oak tree, near the trunk. One end of this rope was thrown around the neck of Leo M. Frank, tied with a hangman's knot, and the other was tied to the base of a sapling twenty feet away.

Frank hung with the top of his head near the limb, his feet about four feet above the ground. A white handkerchief was over his face, the corners knotted at the back of his head. The hangman's knot lay against his right jaw. The wound in his throat, where William Creen attempted to kill him at the State farm a few weeks ago, was torn open. The rope was above the wound, but toward the front of his throat, where the wound ranged upward, the rope lay in the wound.

Frank's body from the waist up was clothed in a thin white pajama jacket. Worked in the jacket on the left side of the chest were the letters "L. M. F." in red thread. The sleeves of the jacket had been clipped away with pocket-knives by souvenir hunters until both sleeves were gone as far as the elbows.

The arms, thus exposed, hung straight, with the wrists handcuffed in front. The arms, hands and fingers were blue, while the left thumb showed the healing cut where Frank had defended himself from Creen's knife-attack at the State farm.

The body, from the waist down, was wrapped in a dirty piece of brown cloth that looked like khaki, stretched across the front like a skirt drawn tight, and tied by the corners behind. The edges of the cloth barely meeting on the left side.

Viewed by Women With Babies.

Around the ankles had been a piece of grass rope, but this rope was cut away by souvenir hunters soon after the crowd gathered.

Before 8:30 o'clock the crowd at the scene had reached great proportions, considering the isolated neighborhood, and more than 1,000 persons were there, including a number of women, several of whom carried babies in arms. Automobiles came careening, recklessly disregarding life and limb of occupants. Horse-drawn vehicles came at a gallop. Pedestrians came running.

The sight made some women sick. They would shriek or groan and turn their heads away. Other women walked up to the packed mass of men and pushed their way to look at the body without the quiver of an eyelash.

As the crowd grew the excitement increased. One of the early arrivals was a man in a frenzy of passion. He was bareheaded, coatless, his eyes blazing like those of a maniac. He ran to the tree, threw up his hands, clinched his fists, and shook them at the body. His hands would open and his fingers would writhe; his fists would close again and he would shake them at the body.

"Now we've got you," he screamed. "You won't murder any more little, innocent girls. We've got you now. We've got you now."

His voice would rise to a shrill note, then become hoarse, as he chanted his words in sing-song, one imprecation after another.

Crowd All But Mad.

When he paused for breath some man in the crowd would yell and the throng would join and the shriek would grow and rise higher and higher till it filled the little grove. These demonstrations seemed to fan the fury of the man by the body. His gestures became more violent, his raving words came faster and faster, pouring out like a torrent.

"They won't put any monument over you," he cried. "They are not going to get you. They are not going to get a piece of you as big as a cigar."

The crowd screamed in frenzy and packed closer.

With this demonstration at its height a short, thickset man, with blue eyes gleaming, ran into the crowd, jostled his way through, and pushed up to a place beside the man who was cursing the body. He stood on tiptoes to be seen. "Men, hear me," he said.

It was Newt A. Morris, former Judge of the Blue Ridge Circuit, who had just come in an automobile to Marietta with Attorney John Wood of Canton. They were attending Alpharetta Court, heard the news early, and came at top speed to the scene.

"Hear me men!" cried Judge Morris. The crowd became silent out for the undertone mumbling of the man beside the body.

"Citizens of Cobb County, listen to me, will you?" said Judge Morris. They gave a murmur of assent.

"Whoever did this thing——"

The man beside the body broke in with a shout: "God bless him, whoever he was!"

Judge Morris laid his hand on the man's shoulder and asked him please to be quiet for a few minutes.

"Whoever did this thing," said Judge Morris, "did a thorough job."

The crowd applauded. "They 'shore' did," came in chorus.

"Whoever did this thing," said Judge Morris, "left nothing more for us to do. Little Mary Phagan is avenged. Her foul murder is avenged. Now I ask you, I appeal to you as citizens of Cobb County, in the good name of our county, not to do more. I appeal to you to let the undertaker take it."

Plea for Father and Mother.

The man by the body broke in again. "We are not going to let the undertaker have it!" he shrieked. "We are not going to let 'em erect a monument over that thing! We are not going to let 'em have a piece of it as big as a cigar, we are going to burn it. That's what we are going to do, we are going to burn it. Come on boys, lets burn the dirty thing."

Judge Morris raised his voice. "Men, I appeal to you! Men of our county. Let all who favor giving this body over to the undertaker say 'aye.' There was a chorus of "Ayes."

"Now let all who oppose it say 'no,'" said Judge Morris. The man beside the body, at the top of his voice, yelled "no." "Let all who favor giving the body to the undertaker raise their hands," said Judge Morris. The hands of the crowd went up. "Let all who oppose it give the same sign," said Judge Morris. The hand of the man beside the body was raised aloft, trembling.

Judge Morris got down and ran back through the crowd and called for an undertaker. While he was calling, somebody laid a knife to the rope and Frank's body dropped to the ground with a thud, and the crowd, packed around it in a solid mass, with the excited man standing at the head.

A negro ran up to Judge Morris. "Here I am, Judge," he said, "here's the wagon."

Judge Morris gave orders, and two negroes opened the back of the wagon and pulled out a long undertaker's basket, and started toward the body.

"Bring the body on, men," shouted Judge Morris, "Bring it on. Quick, for God's sake."

Grinds Heel Into Face.

But none of them would pick it up, and Judge Morris, beckoning to the negroes, wedged in and worked his way toward the body, until the negroes finally got it and started toward the wagon.

The man who voted "No" reached out and struck at the body, and the negroes dropped it. When it was on the ground the man stamped upon the face, and ground his heel into the dead flesh and stamped again and again, until the crowd, stricken silent and motionless by the horror of the sight, could hear the blows.

Again and again, as the man grinds the head of a snake under his heel, did the man in frenzy drive his heel into the face of Leo M. Frank, grinding the black hair into the black earth.

"Stop him! For God's sake, stop him!" cried Judge Morris, and ran up to the man and begged him to stop.

While the Judge begged and pleaded, the negroes at an order from the undertaker seized the body again and ran with it to the basket, and then to the wagon, snapped down the door, leaped to the seat, and drove toward Marietta, with the big horse on a dead run.

Judge Morris and Attorney Wood ran for their automobile and started after the undertaker's wagon. Several cars quicker than theirs got ahead of them, but they were soon passed with the crowd swarming along the road in the dust raised by the undertaker's wagon.

At the entrance to the National Cemetery, just inside the town of Marrietta, Judge Morris caught up with the wagon, got out of his car, ordered one of the negroes to take his place and then climbed up himself to the driver's seat. Riding for a few blocks, with Attorney Wood driving the automobile ahead, the Judge seized the first favorable opportunity and jerked the long basket out of the undertaker's wagon and laid it across the back seat of Wood's car. Then, jumping in beside the attorney, Judge Morris said: "Now, John, drive like hell to Atlanta."

Race to Atlanta.

Thus the body was taken from the crowd, and thus began the automobile ride to Atlanta, the like of which was never seen before.

Opening wide the throttle, Wood poured into his motor everything it would hold. By his side, with drawn face and gleaming eyes, Judge Morris strained forward, peering through the dust, waving his arms and shouting for automobiles to make way.

Crosswise of the tonneau, the end projecting a foot or more on each side, jostled and swayed the undertaker's long basket with the body inside. On the running board stood another man, hanging to the car with one hand, holding the basket with the other.

Down the road toward Atlanta sped the car, and up the road toward Marietta sped automobiles loaded with men going like mad to the ginhouse to see the body.

The car with the body gave the cars with the sightseers just room enough for the end of the basket to miss a collision, and the cars with the sightseers gave equally little room.

Low over the road hung an endless roll of dust, and through this dust the three men in the death car would dimly see cars coming one after another, a procession of them, all speeding like racers, and the death car would swerve a little to the right to pass, which made the basket jostle and sway, while the sightseers, flashing past, would wave their hands and shout, their wild eyes gleaming for an instant as they raced northward to Marietta, expecting to see the body hanging in the grove.

Undertakers Called.

At Smyrna the death car slowed down and the man on the running board jumped off and ran into a telephone booth and notified Greenberg & Bond, Atlanta undertakers, to meet the death car with their automobile ambulance, which they did at Ashby and Marietta Streets.

In haste the basket was shoved into the undertakers' funeral car and driven with all speed into the city, while down the road behind it came a racing procession of automobiles from Marietta and up the road toward Marietta went a racing procession of sightseers, never suspecting that one by one they were whizzing past the object of their curiosity.

Crowds of people sought the chapel of Greenberg & Bond, thinking the body had been taken there, but when they arrived they found it wide open to inspection, but vacant.

Edward Bond informed inquirers that the body had been taken elsewhere, and declined to disclose its whereabouts.

Meanwhile Coroner John A. Booth of Cobb County impaneled a jury at Marietta in the undertaking establishment of J. W. Black for the purpose of investigating the lynching. After two witnesses had been examined the jury took a recess until next Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. The witnesses were Clarence Kirby, a grocer of Marietta, and Deputy Sheriff George Hicks of Cobb County, who swore they had positively identified the body hanging in the grove as that of Leo M. Frank.

PRISON HEAD, IN IRONS, SAW MOB SEIZE FRANK

Capt. Burke Handcuffed and Taken to Hospital to See Lynchers at Work.

Special to The New York Times.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Aug. 17.—Captain J. M. Burke, Superintendent of the State Prison Farm, gives the following account of the seizure of Leo M. Frank.

I was called to the door just as I was preparing to retire, and following my usual custom I walked out. When I passed the threshold two strong men grabbed me and in an instant snapped handcuffs upon my wrists. Four others stood guard over me, two with shot guns and two with heavy pistols.

I remonstrated and they declared it was no use for me to squirm, as they had come for Leo Frank and were going to get him. I told them that Frank was not at my house and they said they knew that, but they were going to take me where they knew Frank was quartered.

I was marched up to the penitentiary building by a guard, which was redoubled as we proceeded. When we reached the building a demand was made for the gate to be opened and one of the men began cutting the wires and informed me that the prisoner would be killed as soon as an entrance was effected.

The gate was unlocked and Night Guard S. Ford came forward, but he was immediately covered and ordered to throw up his hands. Half way up the steps I was halted while half a dozen men rushed by me and made a dash for Frank's room. One of the prisoners was awakened and the scene ended that four men seized Frank by his arms and legs, while a fifth grabbed him by the hair and he was dragged out of the hospital and bumped down the stone steps with me looking on.

Frank never uttered a word, but apparently he was suffering intensely and groaned as from pain inflicted in handling him in his wounded condition.

The crowd informed me that they did not intend to harm anybody except Leo Frank and told me not to have any fear. The affair was completed within the space of five minutes, it seemed to me, and almost before we realized the enormity of the occurrence it was a matter of history.

During the entire performance I was handcuffed and under guard. When the crowd brought Frank down and started off I asked the fellow who had snapped the handcuffs to unlock them, but he laughed and said that if I would not accompany them he would take off the irons. I retorted that I'd be damned if I'd go anywhere with them.

The whole procedure was a well-timed and well-ordered and methodical proposition and only a few words were spoken, it evidently being agreed for a leader to do the talking. Only two of the men were masked, but I did not recognize any of them. Then in less time than it takes to tell it, they were off and I could see the lights flashing as they went over the hill toward Meriwether, the road that leads to Atlanta.

The Warden's Story.

Warden James E. Smith of the State penitentiary system, described the attack as a very carefully planned affair. He said:

I was spending the night at my home adjacent to the main buildings, as usually is my custom under normal conditions. I had just come in when I was called from the front. I inquired who it was, and then some name was given in a conciliatory tone which I did not understand. But as my name was called familiarly I went to the door with a lantern in one hand and my other hand on my pistol.

When I opened the door half a dozen men confronted me with pistols and guns thrust into my face. They commanded me to throw up my hands, and there was nothing else to do. At this juncture my wife rushed up and fell swooning in my arms, and the men ordered me to come on and go to the camp.

My wife interposed and they told her they were my friends and her friends and for her not to be afraid, but she kept clinging to me. Then one of the men told them to go on, but he reconsidered and said one or two more of them had better remain with me. They kept me covered for probably five or six minutes, then took my pistol, jumped into an automobile pessing by and were gone. The affair was finished so quickly it is hard to say how it was carried out and I am completely at my wits' ends in the matter.

MORBID THRONGS VIEW BODY.

Thousands File Past Casket After Police Give Way to Mob Threat.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 17.—Bent on viewing the body of Leo Frank to satisfy themselves that he was surely dead, several hundred men, when they discovered that it had been secreted in the automobile garage of Greenberg & Bond, the undertakers, in Piedmont Avenue, at Ellis Street, gathered and threatened to break down the doors unless permitted to enter.

When a window was broken by the mob plain clothes policemen under command of Captain L. S. Dobbs, who was in charge of the police squad that first visited the pencil factory to view the body of Mary Phagan, realized the danger that threatened. Accordingly, an ambulance hearse was summoned and, escorted by Captain Dobbs and the entire squad of mounted police, Frank's body, in the wicker basket, was removed from the garage to Greenberg & Bond's chapel, at Houston and Ivy Streets, and from 2:30 P. M. until 7 tonight thousands of persons filed through the chapel.

At 7 o'clock Chief of Police W. M. Mayo, to permit the undertakers to prepare Frank's body for shipment at midnight to Brooklyn, N. Y., doubled the cordon of police on guard and closed the front door.

During the five hours that the crowds were allowed to view Frank's body thousands, including many women, girls in short skirts, boys yet in knee breeches, and barefoot lads, streamed in single file on either side of the casket. In the crush many women fainted.



HOPE FOR VINDICATION FRANK'S PRISON SOLACE

"It Cannot Last for Always," He Wrote in Letter to Attorney Declaring Innocence.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 17.—L. Z. Rosser, who was leading counsel for Leo M. Frank, had no statement to make today in reference to the lynching of Frank, but said he wanted to give to the public the last letter he received from Frank and his own reply to that letter. The letters follow:

State Farm, Milledgeville, Ga., July 1, 1915.

Hon. L. Z. Rosser, Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Rosser: You will, I know, pardon my not having written to you sooner. Letters which I had written to others of counsel were meant for you to share.

At this writing my health is much better, my cold having nearly left me. I am sleeping fine, and my appetite is good.

The Warden and his staff are very kind and solicitous. Will you please send me J. M. Slaton's present mail address? I would like to write to him. I would also like to have the present address of Colonel M. J. Germany.

I have been given some "chores" in and about the prison building commensurate with my present physical condition. I go to bed at 9:30 P. M. and rise at 4:30 A. M. My work consumes about five to seven hours a day. Of course, I must be ready to do any other work besides the routine work on call. Even so that, I have several hours a day for reading, writing or any reasonable form of exercise and diversion. The sunshine and atmosphere here are great. I have plenty of opportunity to view plant life, and my field of observation in the crimino-psychological field is practically limitless.

Still, "stripes" and the environment of a penal institution, while interesting in their way, fall upon the vision of an innocent man. Physically, I am part or it; spiritually I am totally foreign. Yet, as the old saw has it, "ad astra per aspera." It cannot last always, even though for the present I am designated as a "lifer."

I want to assure you how deep is my respect for you as a man and attorney. I am not in this predicament because of anything you did or did not do. My misfortune is the result of a "system," coupled with ignorance and chicanery.

Won't you kindly remember me to all inquiring friends, and convey my good wish, I am,

Cordially yours,
LEO M. FRANK.

P. S.—My dear mother delivered your message to me. "Sapienti sat."

Mr. Rosser's Reply.

Atlanta, Ga., July 3, 1915.

Mr. Leo M. Frank, care State Farm, Milledgeville, Ga.

Dear Mr. Frank: I have received your letter of recent date. I have been intending to write you for quite a while, but the excitement here in Atlanta since your commutation has prevented me. Prior to your commutation I had meant often to visit you, but your situation so distressed me and so oppressed me with my lack of power to help you that I could not summon the courage to visit you as often as I would have liked.

You know that I have given you the best work of my life; it did you no good, but I hardly think it was my fault. I do not believe that any one could have aided you. The merest tyro could have convicted you, and the ablest lawyer in the South could have done you no good. This, not because you are guilty, for I believe in your innocence as profoundly as I believe in anything. During the months passed you never lied to me once, and never uttered to me an unworthy sentiment.

I know that it is not needful for me to do so, but I urge upon you patience and resignation in your present situation. I profoundly believe that no external circumstances can make a man unhappy if he is clean within.

Clean within, as I believe you to be, there is no reason why you should not be happy even on the prison farm. Buoyed up by a sense of innocence, you can be happy anywhere, and no man or set of circumstances can make you unhappy as long as you know that you are innocent.

You do not need for me to urge upon you to enter upon your present life cheerfully, willingly and obediently. I know that you will abide by every rule of the institution, and that you will so conduct yourself that the officers and inmates of the institution will be your friends; and that you will be helpful to the inmates, who so much need help and sympathy.

The present animosity against you cannot last always. The people of this State are, for the most part, high-minded and generous people. They have been misled by the many false accusations made against you, and they now hate you because they do not know the truth. The truth will, in the end, be vindicated, and the people of this State will, finately, in my profound conviction, come to see the true light, and their animosity and prejudice against you will disappear. For the coming of that day you must wait patiently, and with prudence and courage.

God grant that the brighter day herein predicted may come speedily, but if it lingers long your courage must never fail, and your gentleness and kindness must never wane.

Fate may be such that you may never be vindicated, but you cannot destroy me unless your are willing to be destroyed.

Very sincerely yours,
L. Z. ROSSER.

It is understood that these letters were not meant for publication, and that they would not have been given out if Frank had not been lynched.

Dr. M. J. Clurman of 969 Simpson Street, the Bronx, who was a classmate of Leo M. Frank at Cornell University, and his intimate friend for years, last night gave Pitt Times the text of a letter he received from him, which is dated July 1, and was posted at the Milledgeville prison.

After acknowledging the receipt of Dr. Clurman's last letter, Frank wrote:

"The Warden and his staff here are very kind to me. I know I shall get along nicely with them. I am eating plenty of eggs and buttermilk, as we have a dairy here, and I believe I have already put on some weight. I have been assigned to some tasks in the prison building which won't impair my physical condition. I am sleeping well.

"Governor Slaton showed himself a man of courage and wisdom. The future will render this patent, and instead of mobs and hisses he will get at the hand of Georgians all the honor they can heap upon him.

"As you may well suppose, my mail here is particularly heavy, so I cannot write you a longer letter now. Best wishes to you and yours.

"LEO M. FRANK."

NEWS OVERCOMES FRANK'S PARENTS

Aged Father in a Serious Condition—Mother Stands the Shock Better.

WIFE BEARING UP WELL

Receives Message of Husband's Death as if Mob's Act Was Not Unexpected.

Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Frank, the parents of Leo M. Frank, were overcome with grief at their home, 152 Underhill Avenue, Brooklyn, on hearing that their son was the victim of a Georgia mob. Early yesterday morning they received the news of his death from newspaper men. The shock prostrated both of them. With the aged parents live their daughter, Mrs. Otto Stern, her husband, and their two children.

Otto Stern said last night that no arrangements had been made yet for Frank's funeral, nor would be made until after the body had reached Brooklyn. No word had been received from the authorities in Atlanta as to when the body would be shipped. Mr. Stern said Mrs. Frank, recovering from the first shock, was bearing up well, but he feared the effect on Mr. Frank because of his age. He is 72 years old, some fifteen years older than his wife.

"The family have no statement to make at this time," said Mr. Stern. "But we are preparing one and we shall have something to say after the funeral. I know my brother-in-law was innocent and you can depend on it he did not think even when they dragged him out of jail. He was as calm as you are, you may feel sure, even when they put the rope around his neck. He was a good, religious boy, and he did not fear to face his Maker."

For several hours after the first word of the lynching reached the Frank home, the parents anxiously awaited official information from the Georgia authorities in the vain hope that their fears for the worst might not be true. It was shortly after 11 o'clock that Mr. Frank and Mr. Stern were seen leaving the house.

The two men were immediately surrounded by newspaper men. Both plainly showed the effects of their grief, and the father of Frank was evidently struggling to bear the ordeal. Leaning on the arm of his son-in-law, he tried to walk away from the reporters.

"I can't talk, I can't talk," he said when he was asked if he had anything to say. "Please, please don't ask me anything," he begged, and he began to weep.

"My poor boy, my poor murdered Leo," he murmured.

"But there is a God," he remarked and he suddenly straightened. His face assumed a determined look, and in a voice broken with emotion he said:

"If there is any force left in the laws of this land, these men will be brought to justice."

As Mr. Frank and his son-in-law started to walk away, some of the reporters stepped behind them, and Mr. Stern, turning to them, pleaded:

"Please don't follow us, boys. We are on our way to the telegraph office to make arrangements."

Another effort was made to see one of the members of the family, and this time, Mrs. Frank, the mother of Leo, came to the door. Her eyes were red from weeping, and she begged to be excused when she was told that it was true that her son was dead.

"Is it true? Is it true that Leo is dead?" and her voice shook.

"I can't say anything. I can't. It's terrible," she exclaimed when told that there was no hope of hearing anything to the contrary. "There is nothing I can say."

It was learned that when Mrs. Frank became resigned to the truth of the report of her son's death, she said:

"Thank God, he is dead, and through with his troubles. If he had lived, his life would have been a torture to him, and they might have killed him in a worse way."

Mrs. Otto Stern, the sister of Leo, who answered most of the inquiries at the Frank home, has been the chief consoler of her parents in their sorrow. She was annoyed by the repeated inquiries early in the morning at the Frank home about news of the death of Leo. She became indignant after some reporters had stayed near the door of the house for several hours.

"They got us out of bed about 4 o'clock this morning to tell us of this horror," she said, "and since then we have lived in the fear of hearing the worst. Not a soul has been able to leave the house because of those reporters waiting in front. And to make things worse we are being called on the phone repeatedly and asked to say something.

"What is there for us to say? Mother is half dead from the shock, and father is prostrated and in the care of a physician. The only thing that enables me to bear up is that some one of us must remain calm.

Rabbi Alexander Lyons of the Eighth Avenue Temple, in Brooklyn, said, when he heard of the lynching:

"This tragedy fills me with painful horror. I knew Frank for years. The crime with which he was charged was as foreign to his nature as sin is to saintliness. In the name of the highest Americanism I call upon all self-respecting Americans to hold Georgia to account and to see to it that nothing is left undone to discover and punish the perpetrators of this dastardly tragedy."

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Aug. 17.—Mrs. Leo Frank received the news that her husband had been lynched in a manner that led those present to believe that she had been expecting it.

She was preparing to go to an uncle's home at Athens, Ga., when she was told what had occurred.

She is reported bearing up well.

BELL-ANS
Absolutely Removes Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

KILLING UPHELD LAW, SAYS MARIETTA PAPER

Contends Lynching Was Merely Carrying Out Sentence Illegally Deferred.

Special to The New York Times.

MARIETTA, Ga., Aug. 17.—The following is part of an editorial in The Marietta Journal, the leading paper of Marietta for forty-nine years:

We regard the hanging of Leo M. Frank in Cobb County as an act of law-abiding citizens. Our reasons for this view are as follows:

A little fourteen-year-old girl, Mary Phagan, was found in the basement of an Atlanta factory with evidence tending to show murder of the foulest character.

Leo M. Frank and Jim Conley, a negro, were arrested on suspicion each was given a trial according to law and the former found guilty by a jury of twelve men sworn to render a verdict according to the evidence without prejudice. This they did and the law-abiding citizens of Georgia waited patiently for the sentence of the court to be carried out. The attorneys for the condemned man appealed to every court of jurisdiction in the land and to the Prison Commission of Georgia and no fault was found with the trial, verdict, or sentence. And then Governor John M. Slaton, a member of the law firm defending the condemned man, took upon himself the responsibility of reversing every court in the land by commuting Frank's sentence to life imprisonment.

The people of Georgia had waited more than two years for justice and then in the last few hours of his power John M. Slaton commuted his sentence. Justice was cheated. The law-abiding citizens of Georgia then determined that the sentence of the courts should be carried out, whether the offender was white or black, Jew or Gentile. And the law-abiding citizens of Georgia carried out that determination to the letter of the law.

"That he shall hang by the neck until dead." Nothing else was done. That is all any one desired—life for life.

We have no apology to make or regrets to express.

The people demanded that the verdict of the court be carried out and saw to it that it was. We insist they were, and are, law-abiding citizens of Georgia because they came from somewhere within our boundaries, we presume, whether from Cobb County we do not know.

MARIETTA CITIZENS LAUD MOB'S WORK

But Mayor Denies That Officials Knew That Crime Had Been Planned.

Special to The New York Times.

MARIETTA, Ga., Aug. 17.—Mayor E. P. Dobbs today denounced a report that some local officials had advance knowledge of the plot to lynch Frank. The Mayor sent this statement to The Atlanta Journal:

"In your article today purporting to come from Marietta concerning the lynching of Leo M. Frank, you intimate that the Marietta and Cobb County officials knew that several automobiles had left Marietta last night on this mission.

"I desire in the interest of justice and truth to say that the Marietta and county officials had no knowledge of any automobiles leaving Marietta well loaded last night, nor were they apprised of the return of any machines today.

"None of the officials had any intimation of such an undertaking until the body was found about two miles from the city this morning.

"E. P. DOBBS, Mayor."

Many citizens commented publicly on the lynching today. The Rev. Randolph Claiborne, rector of St. James Church, was almost alone in denouncing the mob. He said:

"Nothing could have been more horrible. A century will hardly wipe out the stain. The responsibility for the stain on Georgia's honor rests upon the men whose consciences led them to defy her courts."

The views of other citizens on the lynching follow:

Dr. Charles A. Wikle, ex-City Councilman of Atlanta:

"The people of Marietta and Cobb County are a law-abiding people, a people who hold the purity and chastity of women above everything else, and that man, be he white or black, who violates the chastity of our women may be sure of swift and certain punishment. The manner in which our officials handle offenders makes lynch law impossible. The Frank case is not dissimilar to others."

E. L. Faw, a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church:

"The citizens simply executed, in a quiet, businesslike way, the sentence of the courts which the officers of the law were unable to do on account of the ruling of Governor Slaton."

M. D. Hodges, a leading druggist:

"Inasmuch as Governor Slaton disregarded the sentence of all our State courts, the people have carried out the original sentence as passed on Leo M. Frank by the original trial jury."

R. A. Hill, President of the Merchants and Farmers Bank:

"Leo Frank was convicted of the murder of Mary Phagan by a fair and impartial trial and Governor Slaton refused to let justice prevail, and the people have carried out the law."

SLATON, IN ADDRESS, DENOUNCES LYNCHING

Ex-Governor Declares He Will Return to Georgia to Condemn Frank Mob's Work.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17.—In an address today to the San Francisco centre of the California Civic League, former Governor John M. Slaton of Georgia who commuted the sentence of Leo M. Frank from death to life imprisonment, devoted himself almost entirely to the Frank case and the lynching. In his audience were a majority of members of the California Supreme Court and other prominent persons, members of the league. In his address, Mr. Slaton said:

"I would prefer Frank to be lynched by a mob rather than that he be hanged by judicial mistake. One attacks the soul of civilization; the other merely reaches the body. This has been such a lesson to Georgia that I hope it will never again occur in our civilization.

"There are conditions about the Frank case which constitute a tribute to the state of Georgia. No wonder it is difficult to open the ears of Georgians to reason. They forget the identity of the offender in the magnitude of the offense.

"There were many good people—as good as I—who disagreed with me because, they said, I set aside the verdict of a jury and interfered with the functions of a duly exercised court of law. But when these people find out the truth of the Frank case their general condemnation of me will turn to general approval, and they will know that I saved the State from a stain which never could have been eradicated.

"The act was a consummate outrage, and every man engaged in the lynching should be hanged, for he is an assassin," continued the ex-Governor. "Such an act is contrary to the civilization of Georgia, and one which every good citizen will condemn. The English language is not strong enough, or broad enough, to describe this outrage. The men who would do this sort of thing are of the sort that kill women and children and men from behind fences.

"No language is too condemnatory for this case, and the words that I speak here I shall speak when I get home. I repeat that every good man and good woman in Georgia will resent this outrage, and will demand the speedy punishment of those who have perpetrated it.

"I believe the Governor of Georgia will use all the power of the State to punish the malefactors who disgraced the civilization of Georgia. I am shocked and horrified beyond expression. Any man who approves of this act or of the mob of murderers is unworthy to be a Georgian. Any man or newspaper which condones this offense ought to be driven out of the State."

"Frank was well guarded, but the attack was made at a time least expected. Only twenty-six miles away there was a company of militia in readiness to protect Frank, but the plot was too deeply laid and too quickly executed to be circumvented."

Mr. and Mrs. Slaton will go to San Diego in about a week to visit the Panama-California Exposition, and afterward will return to their home in Georgia.

"Of course I'm not afraid to return to Georgia," Mr. Slaton said. "This act of lynching Leo Frank is not that of the good people of my State. It's the act of a few criminals. I'm going to spend the rest of my life in Georgia. I'll be back home by the middle of September."

MAYOR OF ATLANTA DEFENDS MOB'S WORK

Woodward Also, in Address in West, Warns Slaton Not to Return to Georgia.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17.—In an impassioned speech at a public banquet here tonight, J. G. Woodward, Mayor of Atlanta, Ga., who came West to attend the Dixie Day celebration at the exposition, startled his hearers by rushing to the defense of the lynching of Leo M. Frank. In his address he sounded a warning to ex-Governor John M. Slaton against returning to Georgia.

"I am going to make a few statements of the events that have put Georgia on the map in a very undesirable light," he said. "I am going to endeavor to put you right. People throughout the United States have obtained their ideas of the Frank case from a poisoned and subsidized press and press reports. Common decency prevents me from telling you of the revolting truths of the murder of Mary Phagan.

"While we people of Georgia deplore this deed of Monday night, we know what is behind the feeling that factory."

prompted it, and I want it understood that it is simply emphasizing the fact that when it comes to a woman's honor there is no limit to which we will not go to avenge and protect it. I know that there is not a member of the jury that tried Leo Frank who from the day they rendered the verdict to this had any idea that they would change their decision if put to the test again.

"Seventy-five per cent of the people of Georgia are convinced that the man lynched Monday night committed the deed, and they are on the ground and ought to know. I want to put my city and State in the right light and I have the nerve to do it. I will be home in less than a week and I can go back feeling I have done my duty.

"I know Jack Slaton, have known his for thirty years, ever since he was a young man. I have been friends with him, and while I hate to say it, I would not advise him to return to Georgia for a year, if ever. The bulk of the people may understand him, and may realize and believe he did what he thought was right, but I am afraid there are some who will present his acts throughout all the years to come."

MOB HAD PLOTTED CRIME FOR WEEKS

Continued from Page 4.

The determination of the men who brought retribution to the memory of Mary Phagan was of stern vindication even if at extreme peril.

Scouts Studied the Ground.

When the business of organization was finished the next object was to acquaint themselves fully with conditions and contingencies in Milledgeville, the first seat of action. Advance men were sent to the scene. They went in automobiles that they might familiarize themselves with the roads and drew maps of them. In Milledgeville they made thorough observation of the prison grounds, took into contemplation the barbed wire entanglements, and made themselves acquainted with the telegraph and telephone connections.

The plans were perfect when the hour came to strike. Two men were sent in advance of the main body. They were to reconnoiter and, to sever telegraphic and telephonic communication with the outside world so that the Milledgeville authorities could not notify other towns to intercept them as they carried Frank to the place selected as the scene of his death.

Early on

SAYS TOM WATSON IS FRANK'S SLAYER

Louis Marshall Brands the Populist Editor as Responsible for the Lynching.

CITES MOB LAW EDITORIALS

Frank's Former Counsel Demands Indictment of the Writer for First-Degree Murder.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 17.—Louis Marshall, who argued the Frank case before the United States Supreme Court, said tonight that Tom Watson, editor of The Jeffersonian and at one time candidate for President on the Populist ticket, was responsible for the lynching of Leo M. Frank.

"Tom Watson is the murderer of Leo Frank," said Mr. Marshall. "The State of Georgia ought to regard Tom Watson as a principal in the murder of this innocent man who was taken from the very sanctuary of the law and rushed to his death at the hands of a mob of assassins. If the Georgia authorities fail to apprehend those directly responsible for the killing of Frank, they ought to take Tom Watson, indict him, and try him for murder in the first degree. That is the only way they can begin to wipe out this foulest blot on our modern civilization."

Mr. Marshall had in his possession some issues of The Jeffersonian, the weekly edited by Watson at Thomson, Ga. To the extent of many columns the publication indulges in accusations against Frank and ex-Governor Slaton, who commuted Frank's sentence, of such a character as to preclude their reproduction in any respectable newspaper. In one paragraph in the issue of Aug. 5, The Jeffersonian calls upon the people of Georgia to give "the same reception to ex-Governor Slaton, should he ever return, that the Colonial patriots would have given to Benedict Arnold."

"The United States Government ought to go after Tom Watson," Mr. Marshall went on. "He is the scoundrel who stirred up the agitation of which Frank was the victim for nearly three years before his death. The Jeffersonian bristles with vulgar lies and the basest kind of misrepresentation, designed to excite an ignorant populace into committing murder. It should be remembered that Frank was lynched, not in the heat of excitement attending his trial, but two and one half years after his conviction.

"One instance of how far Tom Watson has carried his campaign of lying and slander is presented in his report of the execution of Becker, which appears in The Jeffersonian under this headline:

"'Gentile put to death on the evidence of a negro for killing a Jew; a Jew virtually pardoned, after conviction on evidence of white witnesses, of killing a beautiful girl.'

"In the same issue he published a cartoon representing a Jew stabbing a woman's figure, symbolic of the State of Georgia."

"What do you think the Federal Government should do about it?" Mr. Marshall was asked.

"The Federal Government has the power to bar his paper from the United States mails as obscene literature—literature that has incited to crime; the crime of murder.

"It seems incredible," Mr. Marshall went on, "that in any civilized community it can be possible for such recrudescence of savagery and brutal lawlessness to manifest itself. It is a stain upon our country and an ineffaceable blot upon the fame of Georgia. Here was a man of whose innocence every fair-minded, unprejudiced thinker who had occasion to study the facts was unqualifiedly convinced. Frank had been hounded by prejudice aroused by unreasoning agitators. His conviction followed not because of any evidence worthy of the name, but solely in consequence of the outcries of a mob maddened by the falsehoods upon which it had been fed.

"Governor Slaton, in the exercise of his constitutional powers, after a careful review of the facts, commuted his sentence from that of death to life imprisonment. The official statement of reasons, which is the only gleam of light in this dark history, demonstrated the guiltlessness of this unfortunate man. He was not pardoned, as he should have been, but consigned to incarceration for the remainder of his days. Scarcely had he entered upon this sentence when a murderous attempt was made upon him. While still in the hospital, a mob has been enabled to seize him, to remove him from one of the prisons of the State, to deprive him of the protection of the laws and to murder him in cold blood.

"His sufferings and martyrdom are at an end, but he has not lived in vain. His sad fate may direct the eyes of the world to conditions which cry to Heaven for relief. It demonstrates that he was convicted by a mob, and not by due process of law. It verifies the prophecy which I uttered before the Supreme Court of the United States. Frank is no longer on trial. In fact, he never had a trial. But Georgia is now on trial in the forum of civilization. Will she vindicate her laws? Will she permit the miscreants who committed the murder and that most shameful of beings who instigated it to go unwhipped of justice? Upon her action depends her rehabilitation in the good opinion of those who in the past admired and lover her."

felt the mob's action was a reflection on the good name of the State.

Augusta Editor's Statement.

This statement was given to THE TIMES by Mr. Loyless:

"What can any Georgian say about this latest—I wish I might say last—crime against his State and against civilization? For the time being he can only hang his head in shame and hope for the dawn of a brighter day. As for myself, I am not only horrified, but almost disheartened. I would like to say surprised as well, but the simple truth is something like this was to be expected. For the past two months, almost to a day, our State has been aflame with incendiary appeals to mob violence. This culminated a few weeks ago in a murderous assault on Leo Frank by another life prisoner at the State farm. His act was openly approved by a certain class of people, whose voices seemed almost to drown out the protests and appeals to reason that went up from other sources.

"The leader in all this agitation against Frank and against the Jews generally, is Tom Watson, former Populist candidate for President, who has degenerated into the firebrand publisher of an incendiary weekly paper which has an enormous circulation throughout Georgia, particularly in the rural districts and among the working classes.

"He has a perfect genius for arousing race hatred and religious prejudice; the other string to his bow being his fight on Catholics. It is charitable to assume that he is crazy, but the venom of his nature overshadows all else. He has openly and persistently advocated the lynching of Leo Frank and death for ex-Governor Slaton. Up to date the latter would not be safe in Georgia should he return; and now, I suppose, it is even worse.

"There may, however, be an immediate reaction since this blood-madness has been, in a measure, appeased. Certainly the intelligence and character of our State must, and probably will, come together at once and assert itself—unless Georgia is to be forever damned. The Augusta Chronicle has been contending for this all along, and I have been gratified at the responses to its appeal.

"Only ten days ago I rejected a communication from ex-Governor Joseph M. Brown, which made a deliberate appeal to the mob in connection with this Frank case, and my action was approved throughout the State. There was said to be a movement on foot to make a State political issue of the Frank case. His death has, at least, spared us this horror.

"Perhaps in time, we will be able to wipe out the stain of this murder; for whether Frank was guilty or innocent, it was none the less a murder, and a cowardly and brutal murder at that. But the crime against the individual is of less importance and consequence than the crime committed against the State and against civilization."

Denounced by Nathan Straus.

Aside from his assertion about Tom Watson, Nathan Straus made this statement on the lynching:

"The lynching has brought disgrace to Georgia and to the whole country. There is but one way for Georgia to redeem itself. The State must leave no stone unturned until the culprits are caught and placed on trial. I myself was raised in Georgia, and I know how the people of that State feel. As a whole, they are law-abiding and law-respecting people and would be the last to countenance this outrage. But they have permitted a few good-for-nothings to run things with a free hand. The whole State has long been ruled by this small mob element.

"I fully believe the lynching of Frank will awaken Georgia and that the State will redeem itself by prompt action. This whole trouble is the work of a few mischief-makers. It is time they were attended to. The authorities are not to blame for failing to prevent the lynching. What could a few jailers do against thirty armed men?

"But now that the wrong has been done, Georgia must see that the guilty ones are caught and punished. It must go further and see that the small mob element that has had things its own way for so long is once and for all put down. Thus out of this frightful affair some real and lasting good may come—but at what a terrible price! This man Frank was innocent—absolutely innocent. I knew the whole case, and I was never more sure of anything than I am today of the innocence of Leo Frank. The men who are responsible for his death should be captured and tried for murder without delay."

Magnus "Ashamed of His State."

Mr. Magnus, the President of the Georgia Society in this city, said that he was "ashamed of his State." He added that all Georgians with whom he had discussed the lynching were harsh in their denunciation of the act. He had carefully read the evidence of the Frank case, he said, and did not believe that th verdict of the jury was warranted.

"I deplore mob rule at all times," said Mr. Magnus, "and do not believe that the lynching is the outcome of the feeling of the upper-class Georgians."

General Roger A. Pryor of 3 West Sixty-ninth Street, now 88 years old, who was a General in the Confederate Army and spent many years in the South, spoke of the lynching in words of the severest condemnation.

"I have nothing but absolute condemnation and detestation for the infamous act," he said. "That the lynching was the work of the lower element in the population of Georgia there is no doubt. No man of learning or refinement could have a part in such a detestable act. I don't think I can select words which will express my feelings with more force."

HOW THE JEFFERSONIAN FANNED RACE HATRED

Watson's Parallel Between Frank and Becker Cases—Attacks on Ex-Gov. Slaton.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Aug. 17.—On the first page of The Jeffersonian, a weekly paper edited by Thomas E. Watson, which was issued tonight, appears the following:

"A Vigilance Committee redeems Georgia and carries out the sentence of the law on the Jew who raped and murdered the little Gentile girl, Mary Phagan.

"Slaton was Frank's lawyer, and the commutation was void.

"In putting the murderer to death the Vigilance Committee has done what the Sheriff would have done if Slaton had not been of the same mold as Benedict Arnold.

"Let Jew libertines take notice.

"Georgia is not for sale to rich criminals."

Ever since the sentence of Frank was commuted by Governor Slaton, Watson has been conducting a bitter anti-Frank and anti-Slaton campaign. His paper, The Jeffersonian, has a large circulation and many openly assert that Watson's violent words have nad much to do with keeping alive the resentment which culminated in the lynching.

It is but fair to say, however, that a large majority of the people of Georgia were angry when Governor Slaton commuted Frank's sentence, and that Watson's incitement to violence fell on fertile soil. The people were not so resentful against Frank as against what they termed the "outside influences," which operated in Frank's behalf. They believed that a propaganda had been organized to save Frank from the gallows, and when the death sentence was commuted they took the view that "outside influences" operating on Governor Slaton had succeeded in overthrowing the courts of Georgia.

Watson knew that this feeling existed, and he has catered to it to the utmost in his paper. Every week he has had violent articles against Slaton, Frank and the Jews. Watson has always had a considerable following in Georgia, and this following increased greatly during his anti-Frank and anti-Slaton campaign.

In the issues of the Jeffersonian published on Aug. 5 and 12 Tom Watson devoted about half of his column to inflammatory articles and editorials concerning the Frank case. He scornfully accused ex-Governor Slaton of misusing his office in commuting Leo M. Frank's sentence to life imprisonment. One article is headed "The Commutation of Frank's Sentence Is Null and Void."

"If John M. Slaton had been of counsel for Leo Frank, but had ceased to be so when he became Governor," the article read, "it would have been illegal had he retried the case and reversed the courts. But since he actually was of counsel for Frank, his commutation was not only a base betrayal of his trust, but his decision is a nullity."

That is but one of many assertions in the issue of Aug. 12. The attack upon ex-Governor Slaton is couched in the most inflammatory language. Here are some of the charges Watson made:

"1—Do you know that the Atlanta dailies—after Mary Phagan was murdered and Rosser employed to defend her—announced the formation of a partnership between Governor-elect Slaton and Leo Frank's leading attorney?

"2—As Slaton was scheduled for inauguration in June and would be unable to practice law for two years, why did Frank's lawyer need him as a partner?

"3—As Slaton was scheduled to be Governor for two years and would be unable to practice during that period, what use did he have for a partnership with Frank's leading lawyer?

"4—Do you know that Governor-elect Slaton was assigned his own private office by his firm, after he became Rosser's partner, and that John. M. Slaton's name appeared on the front of the door of this private office?

"5—Do you know that the files of the Jeffersonian will show that I called Slaton's attention to the fact that his private office was being used by C. W. Burke, the detective of the Slaton-Rosser firm; and that in this private office of John M. Slaton vigorous and criminal efforts were being made by Burke to bribe some of the witnesses against Frank and to scare others into changing their evidence?"

In the issue of Aug. 5, appeared one of the articles which it is charged by Mr. Loyless, Editor of the Augusta Chronicle, were employed to excite race hatred. In part it read:

"The Becker case and the Frank case should be considered together; they were contemporaneous in point of time, and they illustrate the difference between New York and Georgia; also the difference between an honest Governor and a rotten one.

"As all the world knows, Police Lieutenant Becker had been a power in New York and he was accused of procuring the assassination of a Jew gambler, Rosenthal, to prevent the exposure of systematized connivance at crime on the part of Becker.

"Rosenthal was shot on the street, and his slayers made off in an automobile; but they were afterward traced, identified, arrested, tried, and executed.

"They were Jews, but of no aristocratic connection, no B'nai B'rith influence, and no Haas Finance Committee resources. Rich Jews did not concern themselves in the case, and the virtuous activities of the Burns Detective Agency were not enlisted. Besides, the man they had murdered was a Jew.

"Becker came to trial in due course, and the fatal link in the chain of evidence against him was supplied by a negro witness, James Marshall.

"Did THE NEW YORK TIMES express horror at the idea of putting Becker to death on the testimony of a negro? No.

"Did The New York World? No.

"Did the Hearst papers go into agonies over Becker, the victim of negro testimony? No.

"Did millionaire Jewish bankers insist that the Governor of Minnesota tell the Governor of New York what to do? No."

Here is another sample of Watson's inflammatory articles:

"Iron the white dress, little girl. Iron it out smooth and see yourself wearing it in the Sunday school tomorrow. Spread it out on the bed and leave it there till you come home. Fate and the Jew have other plans for you, my child!

"Some day, some day we'll understand. Perhaps. We certainly do not understand it now.

"But if the man who inflicted this eternal infamy upon us is allowed to come back to Georgia and resume his way of practicing law with a hardened scoundrel who practices law as Rosser does, we will deserve every bit of the abuse which the rich Jews and misled gentiles have heaped upon us.

"If Jack Slaton ever puts his foot in this State again, he ought to be given the same reception that the Colonial patriots would have given to Benedict Arnold."

In another part of the paper Watson draws the picture vividly of the murdered girl and of Frank basking "in the favors of Warden Smith at the State Farm."

GEORGIA PRESS CONDEMNS ACT

Continued from Page 1.

the sworn duty, of those officers charged by law with their execution to uphold them."

Loyless Bids Georgians Choose.

Special to The New York Times.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 17.—Thomas W. Loyless, editor of The Chronicle, who is in New York, telegraphs his paper the following editorial, under the caption "Law or Anarchy, Which?"

"There can be but one answer to this latest assault on the authority and integrity of Georgia.

"The decency and civilization of our State must at last assert itself, or else pull up stakes and quit. It is a straight-out issue between law and anarchy; let Georgians choose for themselves. This climax was inevitable as long as we permitted incendiary publications to set Georgia aflame. Tom Watson has cost Georgia more than 10,000 good and true men can rebuild in twenty years. But the latter must begin now with a courage and determination born only in a crisis, unless they wish to see the situation grow even worse. It is no longer a question of Leo Frank's guilt or innocence, or of his life or death, but solely a question of Georgia's honor and good name.

"The war in Europe is horrible enough, anarchy is worse.

"Those who are disposed to temporize with this situation further will be as guilty of Georgia's disgrace and retrogression as the mob itself; only worse than either of these is the man who has so persistently sown these seeds of hate and violence and anarchy throughout Georgia.

"God may be able to forgive him, but Georgia will never be able to forget him and his hellish work."

"Georgia Hangs Her Head."

Special to The New York Times.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., Aug. 17.—The Brunswick News will say in the morning:

"Georgia hangs her head. Is the proud commonwealth of Georgia vying with bloody Mexico in the outlawry business? Have we reached that stage of brutality where every man becomes a law unto himself and, banding with his infuriated neighbors, takes through the land to assassinate law and order and bring ignominy upon the head of our once proud old State? Does not the spectacle of lynching Leo M. Frank offer to the sober-minded people in Georgia the most serious food for reflection that has been brought to them in half a century?

"Leo M. Frank was but a single atom in this great world of ours. He had but one life to give and yet in the giving of it a magnificent commonwealth has been shrouded in a shame that a quarter of a century or time will not eradicate and in the years to come this ghost of a ghastly deed, like some skeleton concealed in the darkest or recesses, will rise to smite the Georgian yet unborn, as it will bring the blush of shame to the cheek of the one grown old tottering in the evening shades of his life.

"The reason? Aye, that is the question, the reason. It is because we have been ruled by weaklings. Because we have allowed false doctrines to be taught to the youth of the State. Because we have failed to enforce the law of the land and to impress upon the people of the State the proper respect for its dignity. With the criminally bent a permit means a license, and in every county in Georgia for months we have been permitting man to kill man and escape the punishment of his act.

"Those who perpetrated this disgrace; who trampled law and order and decency under foot, should be brought to justice or else we should trail in the dust forever our beloved ensign, 'Wisdom, Justice and Moderation.'"

SOUTHERNERS DENOUNCE THE FRANK LYNCHING

Editor of the Augusta Chronicle and Former Georgians Express Their Horror.

The lynching of Leo M. Frank, who was serving a life term in the State Prison Farm at Milledgeville, Ga., for the killing of Mary Phagan, was condemned in the most bitter terms yesterday by representative men in this city. Among those questioned by a TIMES reporter were former residents of the South, and one Southerner, Thomas W. Loyless, President and editor of the Augusta Chronicle, which has criticised other Georgia newspapers for their policy in keeping up the agitation about the Frank case. Mr. Loyless had come to New York on a business trip. All expressed the belief that those who killed Frank should be apprehended without delap, to save the honor of Georgia, and tried for murder.

Mr. Loyless and Nathan Straus, who, as he expressed it, was "raised in Georgia," and was deeply interested in the Frank case, joined in censuring Tom Watson, editor of The Jeffersonian, a weekly publication circulated in Georgia. Watson has been bitter in his denunciation of Frank and of Governor Slaton, who commuted Frank's sentence.

"I believe Mr. Watson was as much to blame as anything else for what has occurred," said Mr. Straus.

P. C. Magnus, President of the Georgia Society of New York, said that he

TOOK FRANK'S LIFE IN "RESENTMENT"

Nation's Interference with "State's Business" Cause of Lynching, Macon Newspaper Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., Aug. 17.—Under the title "Finis," The Macon Daily Telegraph, in an editorial article which will appear tomorrow morning, treats of the lynching of Leo M. Frank. The editorial, in part, follows:

"The Frank case has come to an end—climatic, catastrophical stunning in its conclusiveness, its absolute finality. There are, of course, to be investigations, the usual thing, presumably. The shocking ease with which a score of men raped the State penitentiary, the Warden of which had boasted that 'Only von Kluck and his forty-two centimeter' would ever take that bastile, demands instant and vigorous attention."

Concerning the lynchers, the writer says: "Doubtless they can be apprehended, doubtful they will," and then continues:

"The fact that Frank was convicted of a terrible crime and 'cheated the gallows through Executive commutation' is the apparent reason for his falling into the hands of a real Ku Klux band, but that reason is only partly influential that could not inflame a great division of a people and impel such an act two years after the crime had been committed. Not alone.

"Four publications in particular, several Governors, not a few Northern delegations invading Georgia, many editorials in prominent publications outside the State by editors who were not informed, initiated the feeling of resentment in Georgia, a righteous resentment, and kept it up with such vicious energy that defense of the State was demanded.

"The Macon Telegraph and The Augusta Chronicle pronounced alone of the Georgia dailies, against these onslaughts on the Georgia courts, some time, however, before the case was through the various judicial channels it might traverse under the law and Constitution, declaring that if under the laws of Georgia or the nation there was any door for Frank to go through it would open in the end.

"One did open and we expressed ourselves content. But in the meantime a more fiery, a far bitter fight was on, with Thomas E. Watson, through the medium of his monthly and weekly publications, widely read in Georgia, vigorously contending that the jury was right and that Frank was guilty, that he should hang.

"Attacks were made on him by the outside press, notably by Puck, and because THE NEW YORK TIMES and The New York World, Jewish owned also, made such a tremendous fight for Frank, aided by Collier's Weekly, attacking the State and declaring Frank was convicted because of anti-Semitic feeling rather than the evidence, Watson accepted the Semitic challenge thus thrown down and in a very few weeks the State was seething.

"The Burns escapades and operations in Atlanta, by no means creditable to that organization, the reported dimensions of the funds raised by Jews to aid Frank in his fight for life were dwelt upon at length, the contention being set up that the rich Jew or the Jew with rich connections would never be punished if money could do anything in any way to prevent it. Watson made the issue of one law for the rich and another for the poor, the big issue with the anti-Semitic issue, first raised in this State by critics outside our borders, continually quoting his journalistic critics in the metropolis and all over the nation whenever they attacked Georgia or Georgians. Thus cleverly he used the other side of the controversy to supply fresh and the most combustible fuel for his utterances and appeals, until the climax came near Marietta just at daybreak Tuesday.

"The men who did the work were firmly convinced Frank was guilty, honestly convinced, of that there can be no doubt. All they could see was the body of the murdered girl, the pitiful little corpse, the picture of which has made all Georgia see red. That Frank's commutation was secured by the use of money, and money alone, the majority of the people of Georgia believe. These things in their minds, the thirty-five Cobb County men who lynched Leo Frank went ahead with their work with clear consciences. This is the truth. The Telegraph knows it is, and so should Governor Slaton, despite his assertion that the were all 'cowardly assassins.' They really believed they were avenging angels."

After further reference to the Watson propaganda The Telegraph continues:

"THE TIMES and The World kept up their equally unreasoning fight for Frank, and in the meantime the people of Georgia were growing hotter and hotter because of two fires—one that they believed to be an onslaught on the finality and sovereignty of their jury system by the use of unlimited money to save the life of a man they believed to be absolutely guilty, and the other their intense resentment against the newspaper propaganda, the messages from legislators, the deputations from other sections headed by Governors, and so on, all openly and ignorantly lashing and scoring the people of Georgia, the laws of Georgia, and everything else Georgian, all because most Georgians believed Frank guilty, and, because of the nature of the crime, wanted him hanged for it. The commutation by Governor Slaton was condemned by 90 per cent. of the people of Georgia bitterly and angrily. Some of these think he made a mistake; others think he was in some way purchased, either by the pressure of his law partner or more direct means.

"Thus was Leo Frank caught between the upper and nether millstones—the foolish, calamitous propaganda by alleged friends and the natural and justified resentment in Georgia against this outside interference, allied with the propaganda of Watson, and his life was taken—he was killed as an unclean thing is killed and left for the buzzards.

"Such a thing can never happen again in Georgia. It would never have happened had the rest of the nation left this State to mind its own business, which would have been infinitely better for Frank, better for Georgia, better for the Jewish race in this State. We have spoken and spoken the last word we shall utter on the Frank case."

CHICAGO VOICES INDIGNATION.

Southern Residents Join in Denunciation of Lynching.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Branding the hanging of Leo M. Frank by a Georgia mob a disgrace to the State and declaring that commonwealth would never be able to erase the stain from her record, Chicagoans today expressed their indignation in bitter denunciation of the mob responsible for his murder.

Daughters of the Confederacy, members of the Southern Women's clubs and the Southern Club joined with their Northern friends in voicing their outraged feelings.

Thousands of persons here signed petitions for commutation for Frank, which were carried to Atlanta by a committee consisting of Judge John M. O'Connor, Harlow N. Higinbotham and Mrs. Mary Delany Fisher.

"This act was either due to lax methods of the prison officials or else—" said Attorney Bauer. "These things should not happen in this century. Where people cannot rise above prejudice and bigotry, it is time for the Federal Government to take a hand in the situation. Georgia will never be able to blot this disgrace from the pages of her history."

Julius Rosenwald, in discussing the hanging, said: "It is almost beyond belief that such a crime as that committed in Georgia should be possible within the borders of a great nation like ours. It indicates that with all our boasted freedom, our civilization is not complete, and that there are communities and people in them to whom due process of law, for which the English-speaking nations have so earnestly striven, means nothing."

The Chicago Herald will print as a cartoon tomorrow the original State Seal of Georgia showing the arch and the scrolls entwining the pillars inscribed "Wisdom, Justice, Moderation." With this appears a fac simile of the State Seal of Georgia, but swinging from the arch is the effigy of a man hanged, and the scrolls around the pillars bear the inscription "Lynch Law. Mob Rule."

CALLED BLOT ON STATE BY JOSEPHUS DANIELS

Will Be Denounced Most Sincerely in the South, Secretary of Navy Declares.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels tonight issued a formal statement denouncing the lynching of Leo M. Frank as the worst blot on the name of Georgia and declaring that it would be more sincerely condemned in the South than in any other part of the Republic.

The statement follows:

"I am shocked beyond expression at the lawlessness of the Georgia mob. It is the worst blot upon the name of the State. Every good citizen must deplore it. It will be denounced more sincerely in the South than in any other part of the Republic. The great bulk of Southern people know that such instances, perpetrated by the few and indorsed by a small minority, work injury to their section.

"There is never any excuse anywhere for lynch law. In this case there were thousands of the best men in Georgia and elsewhere who doubted the guilt of Frank. There were many in Georgia who believed he was guilty. If guilty, he ought to have paid the penalty of the heinous crime, the worst that man can commit. The Governor, after long deliberation, decided to commute the sentence to life imprisonment. Those who thought the Governor should have let the sentence stand cannot even advance the poor plea that Frank had escaped punishment. The Governor's action changed the sentence from death to imprisonment for life. The punishment of life imprisonment is the most serious sentence that can be imposed, short of execution. If guilty, Frank would be duly punished for his crime, for life imprisonment is a living death.

"No man is safe when a mob takes the law in its own hands. I have no doubt the Governor of Georgia will employ every possible agency to discover the mob murderers and bring them to trial and punishment. The honor and fair name of Georgia demand this. The case has become one of nation-wide interest, and the eyes of all the civilized world, standing aghast at the crime of the mob, will look to Georgia to punish the criminals who, under the cover of night, have committed a crime that cries aloud for severest punishment."

COMMENT OF COUNTRY'S PRESS

Killing of Frank Generally Condemned as a Blot on Georgia.

Here are comments by the newspapers of New York City and of principal newspapers in other cities outside of Georgia on the lynching:

People Will Watch Governor.

From The Sun.

Governor Harris promises to use all his powers to "see to it that the members of the mob receive fitting punishment for their crime." The people of the country will judge him by his performance. There are some features of the case that should make detection no great triumph of police skill. Most of the lynchers who invaded the State farm were not masked, and made no mystery of their purpose. Identifications should not be difficult.

Sees One Gleam of Light.

From The World.

The mob did not "take the law into their own hands." They trampled on the law. They lynched the honor of a State. In the dark prospect that faces the State there is one gleam of light. It is the declaration of the gallant ex-Governor Slaton that every man concerned in "an act contrary to the civilization of Georgia should be hanged, for he is an assassin." It is the pledge of Governor Harris to use all his power to "see to it that the members of this mob receive fitting punishment for their crime." This is the word for future action.

"No Refuge for Butchers."

From The American.

For this outrage there can be no foloration, North or South, East or West. To allow the murderers to go unpunished would be to abandon justice and set anarchy up in its stead. If the offering of a reward for the apprehension of the butchers will facilitate their capture, it should be offered. There can be no condoning any lynching. A lynching of this daring and atrocious character is an insult not only to the people of Georgia, but to the people of the whole United States. There must be no refuge for these butchers. To give them aid or comfort, to offer them opportunity for concealment is a criminal act and should be punished as such.

"What Will Georgia Do About It?"

From The New York Herald.

What is Georgia going to do about it? Is there manhood enough in the law-respecting citizenry of that great State, is there strength enough in its Government to see that prompt and condign punishment is meted out to the murderers of Leo M. Frank?

Frank was in the custody of the responsible authority of Georgia and should have had, at any cost, every protection that the power of its Government can exercise. His murder is a crime against the State. On the surface it looks very much as if the Government of Georgia cannot be absolved of direct responsibility for the crime.

"The Red Hand of Anarchy."

From The Tribune.

How deeply the poison of this mob spirit extends into the body politic may be gauged by the sincerity of the efforts that are put forth in running down and capturing the lynchers and in ridding the State prison system of men and measures which make a mockery of protection. Let the inhabitants of Georgia understand that the assassination of Leo Frank is a powerful blow at that fabric of laws which guarantees to the humblest of them the sanctuary of the State. The red hand of anarchy is dangling Frank's noose under every Georgian's nose.

"What Can Be Done About It?"

From The Evening Post.

There is no need to put words to the rack in order to seek to express the full horror and shame of the lynching of Leo Frank in Georgia. The crime was committed, as it were, in full sight of the nation. The victim, whether innocent or guilty of the act with which he was originally charged, had come to be a public figure of tragedy. The awful spectacle speaks for itself. We can only turn away from it with a shudder to ask what it all means and what can be done about it. We fear that the Georgia authorities cannot be acquitted of negligence. Let a society be founded—give it what name you will—State-wide at first, later nation-wide, with the specific aim of stamping out lynching.

Hounded by People of Georgia.

From The Evening Sun.

Frank was hounded from the day of his arrest to the last tragic moment of his life by a massed sentiment of prejudice against which fact, logic, humanity, the temperate counsels of well-approved leaders of public opinion were vain and impotent. Georgia condemned Frank unheard, disregarding the principles of law or the demands of equity. As an organic force the people have been against him at every turn, and their enmity was the inspiration behind the black deed of which only a few were the instrument. Let us now see whether anything like the same heat will be shown in pursuing these criminals that was displayed in the undoing of Frank.

Mob Wanted Only His Death.

From The Evening Globe.

In defiance of a nation-wide public sentiment, in spite of the fact that authorities and Judges who reviewed the case clearly indicated their grave doubt, many Georgians made a shameful spectacle of the State by their fury when the Governor changed Frank's sentence to life imprisonment, so that he might have a chance to prove his innocence. The mob did not want him to have such a chance. With all the fury of a wild beast it wanted only his death. The State of Georgia cannot remove this blot of shame. But it can prove to all that effective government exists in that State by punishing every one of those murderers to the full extent of the law.

A Recrudescence of Race Prejudice.

From The Evening Mail.

America, the melting pot of the nations, in which the blood of all Aryan Europe has been fused during the past two centuries, is witnessing a recrudescence of national and race prejudices in most menacing forms. These racial lines of cleavage threaten to split our people, which had almost been fused into a homogeneous unit inspired by the American ideal, into a mixed conglomerate of nationalities and races upon which no great civilization can be built up.

State, or Nest of Outlaws?

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

Either Georgia is a State in which law is dominant, or she is a nest of outlaws, undeserving the name of civilization. In which category she will rank depends upon her punishment of this crime—a crime not only against a prisoner in her penitentiary, but against her own government and her own civil institutions. There are thousands of upright and law-abiding Georgians who have been proud of their State in the past and to whom the sentence of outlawry upon it by the rest of the country will seem cruel and unjust. But to avert that sentence those law-respecting Georgians must organize and assert their supremacy over the mob of barbarians who have brought their civilization to a standstill.

Trial Called a Prolonged Lynching.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17.—The Public Ledger will say tomorrow:

"It is usually puerile to indict a whole State, but if ever the majority of the people of a Commonwealth was responsible for a murder the majority of the adults of Georgia participated in the murder of Leo Frank. The legal treatment of Frank, with the exception of the courageous act of Governor Slaton, was a prolonged lynching. The mobs which threatened Frank were not, to be sure, composed of 'the best people' of Georgia, but the mobs and the criminal who cut his throat in jail had the silent assent of 'the best people.'"

"Slain by Pack of Wolves."

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 17.—The Richmond Times-Dispatch says:

"With the hideous murder of Leo M. Frank, a crime against an individual has been merged in a crime against the nation. Regardless of the guilt or innocence of the man so cruelly and so foully slain by a pack of wolves of the night, his lynching constitutes the most vicious blow that has been struck at organized government in a century, and the South, in particular, must suffer its effect."

"Spirit of the Vendetta."

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—The Chicago Tribune will say tomorrow:

"Frank was murdered by men controlled by the spirit of the vendetta. The South is backward. It shames the United States by illiteracy and incompetence."

"Would Shame a Barbary Pirate."

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 17.—The Plain Dealer says:

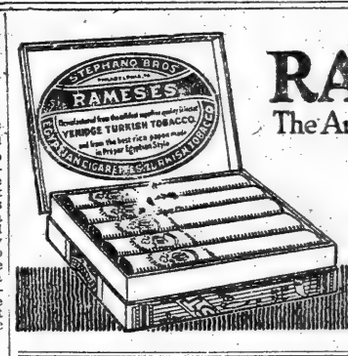
"American annals of crime contain no more ghastly outrage than the murder of Leo M. Frank by a Georgia mob. The civilized world is sickened by an offense that would put a Barbary pirate to shame. Georgia is on trial before the court of civilization for this crime at Milledgeville."

NEGRO LYNCHED IN GEORGIA.

Elderly Assailant of Woman Put to Death by Bainbridge Mob.

BAINBRIDGE, Ga., Aug. 17.—John Riggins, a Negro, 63 years old, was lynched here late today by a posse.

He was accused of assaulting a woman, who identified him as her assailant.



RAMESES
The Aristocrat of Cigarettes
Also in Week End Tins

This Clothing NOT on Sale Until Thursday

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue

Men's Clothing Shop
8 West 38th St.—Store Floor

Will Close Out THURSDAY

The Remainder of
Men's Summer Clothing

237 Men's Sack Suits
33 TO 46 CHEST
Two, three or four button soft roll front models, of Glen Urquhart plaids, hairline Overplaids, English tweed, checked or pencil striped Cassimere or Worsted.
10.00 *Heretofore $18.50 to $24.50*

133 Men's Palm Beach Suits
Sack or Norfolk models, coat and trousers; Also a number of flannel suits. 33 to 46 chest.
5.00 *Heretofore $8.50 to $10.50*

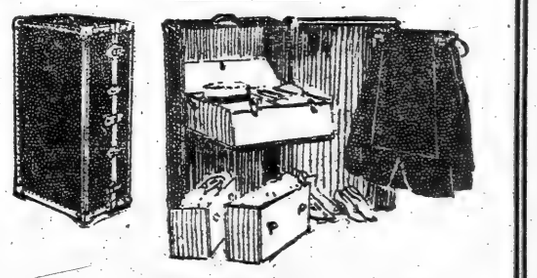
84 Men's Silk Pongee Suits
Sack or Norfolk models, coat and trousers of genuine silk pongee, also a number of white flannel suits; 33 to 46 chest.
10.00 *Heretofore $16.50 to $18.50*

89 Men's Separate Coats
Of shepherd check, blue serge, or English tweed, stitched belted back; many with silk lined sleeves; 33 to 44 chest.
5.00 *Heretofore $9.75 and $12.50*

No Alterations.

345 White Striped English Serge or White Flannel Trousers
Hand tailored—27 to 42 waist.
3.00
Regular Prices $5.75 to $7.50

The Wardrobe Trunk at a Suit Case Price



The "NEVERBREAK" No. 100 Wardrobe Trunk, Price $15.
For Metropolitan Men and Women.

HERE is a compact, commodius, thoroughbred wardrobe trunk, for man or woman, AT THE PRICE OF A GOOD SUIT CASE.

★ ★

In everyday parlance, it's a pippin. Holds five to six suits or ten to twelve dresses—plenty of hats, boots, linens and lingerie—can't be packed so it will exceed the baggage limit.

Handsome — fibre-covered — tough as steel — with staunch basswood box and substantial hardware.

★ ★

HAS IMPROVED REMOVABLE GARMENT RACK which lifts out bodily, to hang in closet. In every way a RECORD BREAKING trunk.

★ ★

Registered against loss—guaranteed for five years.

Weber and Heilbroner
Eleven Stores
241 Broadway 345 Broadway 757 Broadway 1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway 1363 Broadway 58 Nassau 150 Nassau
20 Cortlandt 27 New 42nd and Fifth Ave.

MEDAL OF HONOR
AWARDED
ROB'T. BURNS
THE MILD 10¢ CIGAR
by the
PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION
THE ROB'T. BURNS CIGAR IS THUS DISTINGUISHED BY WINNING IN ITS CLASS THE HIGHEST POSSIBLE HONOR THE EXPOSITION COULD GRANT
LITTLE BOBBIE
THE MILD LITTLE 5¢ CIGAR
WON IN ITS CLASS, THE COVETED
GOLD MEDAL

ALLIES MAY SUPPORT THE COTTON MARKET

Broad Plans to Keep Up Prices Are Believed to be Under Consideration.

DECLARATION THIS WEEK

Delay of Contraband Order Due to England's Wish to Gain Allies' Assent.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The decision of the Allies to declare cotton contraband was assumed as certain today in the highest official quarters, though a formal statement on the subject is withheld until official notification is received from London and Paris.

It is learned that in a day or two some official statement will be forthcoming detailing the reasons of the Allies for declaring cotton contraband. This, it is understood, will set forth that, animated by a desire to avoid inflicting any injury upon the cotton planters of the South, whose welfare must be a matter of concern for the European nations that depend upon the great American staple for the bulk of the clothing of the population, measures are to be concerted between the allied Governments that will prevent the price of cotton from going below the point of profitable production.

Just how this is to be done has not been clearly indicated, but it is known that there is in contemplation a project to stand behind the market, when necessary, to prevent undue depression. The allied Governments, in this plan, would not appear openly in the transaction, but would designate private interests to undertake the task. This would involve, perhaps, the accumulation of stocks of cotton in warehouses in the United States, to be drawn upon from Europe when prices ranged high here.

President Wilson today assured Chairman Lever of the House Agricultural Committee that definite steps would soon be taken to better the cotton situation in the South. The first step will be the forthcoming note to Great Britain protesting against interference with neutral commerce.

The President is also considering whether to support the movement to send an unofficial commission of cotton growers to England to discuss the situation with the British Government and the cotton spinners. Mr. Lever favored that step in his talk with the President.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 18.—The declaration of the allied Governments on the subject of cotton, will be made public this week.

The Daily Chronicle says editorially:

"The British Government has at last decided to declare raw cotton contraband of war. There is ample precedent for it, and American opinion knows perfectly well that cotton is an important element in the manufacture of propellant explosives. Cotton will still be an innocuous cargo in Scandinavian ports, but the percolation of cotton through Sweden to Germany will be checked by applying the principle of continuous voyage, under which goods with a belligerent destination can be seized, though consigned in the first instance to neutral territory. Care, of course, must be taken that Sweden and other northern countries obtain cotton for their own normal requirements.

"There is good reason to hope that the United States will view in a favorable light the action of the British Government in declaring cotton contraband. It removes the taint of illegality which American opinion, rightly sensitive on the subject, attached to some of our actions under the Order in Council of last March.

"There remains the problem of dealing with the powerful cotton interest in the Southern States. If the British Government can devise any means of preventing injury to cotton growers, whether by a scheme of purchasing cotton supplies that but for the war would have gone to Germany or by some other method, its effects will be keenly appreciated in the United States. We attach high value to unofficial America's sympathy for us in this war. That sympathy has been a moral asset of inestimable worth to our cause. Nothing must be done to estrange it."

LONDON, Aug. 17.—It is believed in official circles that the Cabinet at its meeting tomorrow will make a final decision declaring cotton contraband of war. It was no longer denied that the Government has intended to take such a step, and the delay is attributed to its desire to obtain the formal consent of Great Britain's allies, as this nation intends that the full burden of the responsibility for making the declaration shall not fall on her shoulders, which it is felt here have been compelled to bear more than their share of the blame for interference with neutral shipping.

Another significant indication that the declaration is forthcoming was the postponement of a mass meeting set for today calling upon the Government to make cotton contraband.

BRITISH PRIZE COURT CASES

Four Ships with American Cargoes Have Been Held Up.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The Danish steamer Dania, from New York for Copenhagen, after being released by the British authorities, went ashore on the Island of Eday, one of the Orkneys, where she remained, fast aground.

The Norwegian steamer Talisman is discharging the cotton oil, lard and machinery which she has on board, for adjudication in a prize court.

The Swedish steamer Narvik, with a cargo of American coal, has been detained.

The steamer Sirius has been released.

The steamer Dania sailed July 28, from New York for Copenhagen. The Talisman sailed July 17, from New York for Gothenburg, and arived at Leith, Aug. 14. The Narvil, a Swedish steamer, sailed from Philadelphia July 29 for Stockholm and was reported as having arrived at Kirkwall Aug. 16. The Sirius, a Danish craft, sailed from Baltimore July 21 for Aalborg, Denmark, and was taken into Kirkwald Aug. 13.

REPEL ITALIAN ATTACKS.

Vienna Reports Failure of Invaders' Artillery and Infantry.

VIENNA, Aug. 17. (Via London.)—The latest operations on the Italian front are reported in the following official bulletin given out to night:

The fire of the Italian heavy artillery against our Tyrolean defense works continues feeble. Hostile infantry detachments advancing on Val Sugana to Garzano, northeast of Borgo, have been beaten back across the Maso Brook.

In the coatal region the Italians continued their attacks with strong forces against our positions between Kern and Tolmein, but they were repulsed everywhere. Yesterday afternoon the Doberdo plateau again was under a rather violent gunfire.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 18.—The Italians, according to telegrams from Rome, have commenced another general offensive against the Austrians.

WANTS AMERICANS ONLY.

Daniels Will Not Appoint Foreigners to Advisory Board.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Only American citizens will be appointed by Secretary Daniels to membership on the Navy's Advisory Board of Inventors and Scientists which is being organized with Thomas A. Edison as Chairman.

Mr. Daniels said today that he had rejected one of the men named by scientific societies invited to nominate members of the new board on the ground that he was not a citizen of the United States and has made no application for naturalization.

The names of the men who will cooperate with Mr. Edison will be announced in two or three weeks, or as soon as all of the societies called upon have made their nominations.

FRENCH WIN IN VOSGES, LOSE IN ARGONNE

Minor Successes Are Recorded After a Day's Cannonading Along the Front.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Today's French and German official communiqués chronicle only minor local successes on the western front—the winning of a trench from the Germans in the Vosges and the evacuation by the French of one in the Argonne. A British aeroplane also fell into the hands of the Germans. Cannonading was general, but without marked results.

The French War Office's night report is as follows:

Artillery fighting in which there were no notable incidents has occurred on the larger part of the front. In the Vosges we violently shelled the German positions in the region from Linge to Reichackerkopf and on the ridge between Gondernach and Landersbach.

On the latter point our infantry made an attack and secured a footing on the ridge, where they intrenched themselves. A German counter attack failed.

Following is the afternoon report from Paris:

Last night saw fairly spirited cannonading at various points on the front, notably at Boesinghe and at Quennevières, and in Lorraine, in the vicinity of Arracourt and Leintry.

There was fighting with hand grenades in the Argonne, at Fontaine-aux-Charmes and at Haute Chevauchée. At this latter place the Germans came out from their trenches yesterday evening to deliver an attack, but our fire drove them back to their lines.

The text of the Berlin official statement follows:

At Ostend our coast artillery batteries drove off two enemy destroyers.

In the Eastern Argonne a French trench near La Fille Morte was evacuated. At Bapaume a British aeroplane fell into our hands. The occupants, two officers, were taken prisoners.

SAYS MEN AT FRONT FAVOR CONSCRIPTION

Colonel Arthur Lee, M. P., Tells His Constituents Nothing Less Can Bring Victory.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Colonel Arthur Lee, member of Parliament for the Fareham Division of Hants, who is home on a short leave, told his constituents at a meeting this afternoon that nothing less than compulsory service would solve the difficulties which Great Britain is facing. This conviction, he said, had been burned in by his experiences at the front, and was shared by nearly all who had been in contact with the realities of war.

"We need compulsory national service," he continued, "because nothing else can solve our difficulties with regard to men, money, munitions and exports. We need it to hearten our soldiers serving abroad. The present freedom to shirk and stay home, while others give their lives to defend us, and to turn a deaf ear to the urgent call of one's country is not what we understand by British freedom."

Colonel Lee said he never wavered in the certainty that Great Britain could win against Germany, "but only if we exert ourselves to the uttermost and throw into the scale everything we've got."

"If we don't do that," he added, "we don't deserve to win and the best we can possibly hope for is a patched-up degrading peace, which will be merely the prelude to another war wherein the whole power and pent-up hatred of Germany would be turned upon us alone."

DRIVE TURKS FROM VAN.

Russians Reoccupy City—Gain Villages After Stubborn Fight.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 17, (via London, Wednesday Aug. 18.)—An official statement issued tonight at the headquarters of the Army of the Caucasus says:

"The City of Van has been reoccupied by a detachment of our troops, who drove out the Turks.

"South of Kara Derbent we gained the villages of Seignan and Audark after a stubborn fight."

A Turkish official statement issued Monday stated that Turkish troops had occupied Van, the capital of the Vilayet of Van in Turkish Armenia, which was evacuated by the Russians on Aug. 11.

DR. DERNBURG OPPOSES ANNEXATION POLICIES

With 81 Other Prominent Germans He Signs a Petition to the Chancellor.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—L'Humanité prints the text of the anti-annexationist petition addressed to the German Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, on July 9, and signed by eighty-two prominent Germans, including Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, Professor Adolf Harnack, Clemens Delbrueck, and Prince von Hatzfeldt. This document, which was framed in answer to annexationist manifestos, begins as follows:

"Germany did not enter the war with the intention of making conquests, but to preserve her existence against the threatened coalition of her enemies.

"We declare ourselves," the petition continues, "partisans of the principle that incorporation or annexation of peoples politically autonomous or accustomed to autonomy must be condemned. The German Empire sprang from the idea of national unity and homogeneity. It would only assimilate elements racially foreign slowly and incompletely."

The danger that territories that Germany would have to evacuate as a condition of peace, continues the document, might become ramparts for her enemies could easily be provided against.

The manifesto concludes with an affirmation of confidence in Germany's complete final victory.

EMDEN OFFICER ESCAPES.

Executive Officer Who Fled From Singapore, Reaches San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17.—Lieut. Commander J. Lauterbach, Executive Officer of the German commerce destroyer Emden, which was sunk in the Indian Ocean by the Australian cruiser Sydney, arrived here today on the steamer Mongolia.

According to passengers on the vessel, Lauterbach and his companions on the Emden played an important part in creating the disaffection which ended in an Indian uprising at Singapore, where the Germans were imprisoned.

Lauterbach is said to have told his fellow passengers that he, with three natives, took to sea in a canoe from Singapore, reaching Sumatra after seven days' voyage. Thence, he said, he made his way to Java, Manila, and Shanghai, where he took passage on the Mongolia under the name of H. W. Johnson.

Federal officials here expressed the belief that Lauterbach was now liable to internment by this Government.

PAISH URGES BIGGER CREDITS FOR ALLIES

Sees in Them Solution of Exchange Problem and More Trade for Us.

MAY REACH 2-BILLION MARK

Editor of The Statist Thinks America Will Improve Her "Unparalleled Opportunity."

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Sir George Paish, editor of The Statist, gave to The Associated Press today a statement concerning the present abnormal rate of exchange and the proposals for rectifying the situation by establishing a large credit in the United States. Sir George is a recognized authority on international credit operations and was sent by the British Government to the United States last Autumn to adjust the disturbed credit conditions then existing. Concerning the present situation he said:

"The fall in American exchange on London to a discount of about 4 per cent. is due simply to the great purchases of American products by the peoples of Europe. In normal years Europe pays the United States for goods purchased largely by means of sums spent in Europe by American tourists. This years there have naturally been few tourists visiting Europe from the United States, and Europe's means of paying for a normal amount of goods bought from the United States have therefore been greatly reduced.

"Moreover, Europe this year is buying from the United States much greater quantities of goods than normally, American exports to all the world in June having been no less than 70 per cent. greater than normally, while her imports from the rest of the world were smaller than usual. Thus the trade balance in favor of the United States is quite exceptional, in consequence of reduced imports, increased exports and practically no American tourist expenditures abroad.

"For the six months ending with June America's imports were reduced some $115,000,000. Her exports expanded $654,000,000. Her tourist expenditures, which normally are at least $200,000,000 a year, were practically nothing. Thus America had a balance in her favor amounting to in the neighborhood of $900,000,000 more than she had in the first six months of 1914.

"Last year, however, she was borrowing money from Britain and Europe, whereas this year she has been buying securities back from Europe. After allowing for all outgoings, the trade balance in favor of the American people in the first half of 1915 was nearly $700,000,000, and they took payment of this vast sum in about $120,000,000 in gold and the balance in securities and credits.

May Have $1,700,000,000 Trade Balance

"But in the June half of the year America's exports were much smaller than they will be in the December half of the year, and in the next six months to Christmas the balance of exports over imports in favor of the United States, after making allowances for all outgoings, for interest and service, probably will be $1,000,000,000; it conceivably may reach a still greater figure.

"The amount of exports from the United States in the current half year depends upon the American people themselves. If they wish to sell their goods they will have no difficulty in doing so.

"Obviously it is quite impossible for Europe to buy upward of $2,000,000,000 of goods from the United States in a single year unless the American people are willing to do what the British people always have done—take payments for goods in securities. American exports will be limited in the current half year only by the ability of European and other nations to pay for goods; first, by shipment of their own products to the United States; second, by shipment of gold; third, by sale of securities, and fourth, by means of credits. If the American people are dubious about giving credit, then it is obvious the amount of goods they sell must be reduced to the amount foreign nations can pay for by other means.

"In England, as well as on the Continent, an active campaign is being conducted to induce every one to become more economical. Probably the most efficacious way of enforcing this economy and preventing Europe from buying American and other products would be the refusal of the American people to sell products against credit. There are a great many people on this side who think a wise course for Great Britain to take is to introduce drastic economies and settle the adverse trade balance by purchasing practically nothing abroad. But obviously a nation with accumulated wealth, unimpaired by war, of some $85,000,000,000 and an income of $12,000,000,000 is reluctant to enforce drastic economies upon great masses of poor people until such a course is essential. Whether it will become essential will depend in large measure upon the attitude of American bankers and investors in granting credits to Europe and thus enabling European nations to buy food, raw materials, and other goods which America possesses in such abundance, and which European nations are not in position to pay for unless they age granted credit facilities, partly because the usual stream of American tourists is not giving them the means of buying goods which they normally buy from the United States, and partly because they need to buy more than usual at the present time.

Greater Credit Facilities Needed.

"As the American people are desirous of extending their foreign trade and wish to make the United States a great international money market, I have no doubt they will, when they know what is needed, gladly provide all credit facilities necessary to enable European and other nations to buy their wheat, corn, cotton, fruits, and many other products of agriculture and manufacture, not only to a normal extent but the abnormal and vast quantities essential at this time of the war.

"None can question the present unparalleled opportunity for America to extend her trade and commerce, as well as to add to her reputation as a great money market, and no one who knows the American people can doubt they will rise to the occasion and by granting necessary facilities sell a greater quantity of products than they ever expected to sell in foreign markets, and at the same time rectify the foreign exchanges."

The Daily Telegraph's financial editor, discussing the rate of exchange question, says:

"It is hoped that as a result of yesterday's conference with representatives of the leading banks the Chancellor of the Exchequer will realize the urgent necessity of dealing with the situation on broad lines, while it is suggested that both Russia and France, with ourselves, should send further substantial amounts of gold to the States, where, by the way it is not wanted, most promptly.

"If not, the only solution is the arrangement of a big loan on terms acceptable to American creditors. Those well informed in the City are convinced that a loan carrying 4½ to 5 per cent., free of income tax, would be readily taken in the United States, and that as much as $500,000,000 might be placed on such terms. If this were so, a big step toward the restoration of the exchange would have been taken, and we would be able to face the usual Autumn payments for cereals and cotton with less anxiety."

URGES A $500,000,000 LOAN.

London Chronicle Favors a Huge Issue of Short-Term Bonds Here.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 18.—The Daily Chronicle's financial expert, discussing the American exchange crisis and its possible solution, says that the course which will probably be adopted will be to borrow heavily in America.

"To be of any use whatever," it remarks, "it would appear that we must borrow at least £100,000,000, [$500,000,000.] We shall have to attract the American investor, and so must give him liberal terms. The deal will probably cost us 5½ per cent. per annum in interest, and the bonds no doubt will be of short-term character and free of income tax. The details have, of course, yet to be finally settled. Possibly further shipments of gold may be made to supplement the credit operation. That remains to be seen, but the sooner the matter is settled the better."

PEACE TALK PERSISTS IN VATICAN CIRCLES

Germany and Austria Draw Attention to Religious Aspect of Victory Over Russia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 19.—Although all reports hinting at the possibility of peace or even at the intention of any belligerent country to suggest it are promptly and emphatically denied, there is no doubt that steps in that direction are being made in different quarters.

The Austrians and Germans have not omitted to impress on the Vatican the great importance of their victory over Russia from a religious point of view, since it means the removal of the greater part of Poland from Russian anti-Catholic persecution.

Both Germany and Austria have promised complete support of the Catholic faith throughout Poland, which country they intend to form a barrier against Pan-Slavism and Orthodoxy.

MASSED GERMANS SLAIN AT DIXMUDE

Belgians Hold a Position That Has Already Cost 3,000 German Lives.

CLOSE FORMATION FATAL

Guns Mow Attackers Down—French Take a Trench in the Vosges, Lose One in Argonne.

FURNES, Belgium, Aug. 17, (via Paris.)—The famous bridgehead at Dixmude, thrice lost and thrice retaken by the Belgians, remained in their hands this morning after a desperate assault by the Germans had been repulsed.

The bridgehead is a fragment of the right bank of the Yser, beyond the Dixmude Bridge. The Germans hold all the adjoining ground, but the Belgians have clung to the position approached by the bridge since October, warding off incessant German attacks and enduring a daily shelling. The Germans, attracted by the exposed Belgian position, frequently have attacked in mass formation, and it is estimated that they lost 3,000 men there from October to Aug. 1.

After three attempts the Germans had abandoned direct efforts to occupy the trenches, but kept up a fire from three sides. Every evening at the hour of relief German field guns and gatlings played on the position and the communicating trenches; every evening a few Belgians fell, in coming or going, and remained on the ground until a convenient opportunity came to remove them. The position was useless in the absence of a general attack, but it had cost so much that the Belgians held on. Machine guns were posted on the left bank, with several batteries of three-inchers behind them.

At the hour of relief last evening no relief was sent, but the occupying detachment evacuated the trenches under the protection of artillery and machine guns. Then the gunners waited for the attack which came in the early morning. The Germans were permitted to advance four deep without molestation until they came within range of the machine guns, which then opened fire, supported by the three-inchers. Most of the attacking force fell before they reached the trench of the bridgehead, and the Belgian guns had the range so well that those who got into the trenches were obliged to abandon them.

Mme. Poincare Visits Sick Canadians

PARIS, Aug. 17.—Mme. Poincaré, wife of the President of France, today visited the Canadian Hospital, maintained by the people of Montreal and other cities. She spent an hour and a half talking to the wounded and to the nurses, making small gifts to the soldiers.

Reichsbank Gold Gain Lower.

BERLIN, Aug. 17 (via London.)—The weekly statement of the Reichsbank shows an increase in gold supply of 1,683,000 marks ($420,750), instead of 47,802,000 marks as given last night.

SAYS SWISS MAY SOON JOIN THE TEUTONS

American Minister at Berne Reports Receiving an Intimation to That Effect.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—In a report sent by mail to the State Department, Pleasant A. Stovall, the American Minister at Berne, Switzerland, indicates that he has received a strong intimation from official sources that the Swiss Government is preparing to take sides in the European war with the Germanic allies, because of resentment over alleged interference with Swiss trade by the Governments of the Quadruple Alliance.

Minister Stovall's report deals with conditions in Switzerland, with particular reference to the effect of the war on trade and commerce. He says that on account of the blockade instituted by Great Britain and her allies, Swiss trade has been largely cut off and there has been a shortage of food, with consequent suffering.

Because of its bearing on trade conditions, the report was sent by the State Department to the Department of Commerce. Officials of both departments declined to give out its contents. The report was marked "confidential," and is supposed to have been sent by mail instead of by cable on account of its length.

Officials are understood to have been surprised by Mr. Stovall's statement that Switzerland was preparing to enter the war.

The most recent letters that have been received in the city from Switzerland, even from the German-speaking Cantons, show a growing adhesion of the public to the cause of the Allies. A letter from Neuchatel, dated July 18, says:

"Apart from one risk, (that Germany may attack Italy through her) the position of Switzerland is in no way affected by the intervention of Italy. The problem of her stock of provisions will be no more difficult than it has been. It will even be easier. As it is, she gets all the extra food that she wants chiefly through Marseilles and Genoa. These ports will still be open to her, and it is probable that some of the provisions which Italy sent to Germany before the former entered the war will continue to come to Switzerland, but not through Italy."

Two subjects have lately been a matter of dispute between Berne and Berlin. One refers to the fact that on the Rhine a Swiss power house supplies the energy to a German ammunition factory and to work the guns in a German fort. Berlin has tried to have the Swiss increase the motor plant, but without success. The other refers to the action of German motor boats on the Lake of Constance where the infringement of Swiss fishing rights has been a constant cause of complaint.

SAYS GERMANY IS SOUND.

Tageblatt Declares Economic Strength Equals Military.

BERLIN, Aug. 17, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—An editorial article in the Tageblatt, written by Arthur Norden, is quoted as follows by the Overseas News Agency:

"Germany shows signs of strength rather than weakness. Our enemies believe Germany's economic life will surely elapse after the war against overwhelming odds, but there are no signs of exhaustion.

THE VITAL THING

The vital thing which faces an Owner who undertakes a building enterprise is to secure a Contractor who will and can so conduct the work as to contribute to the value of the investment.

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SELL POLISH DOLLS FOR WAR SUFFERERS

Mme. Paderewski Places 31, Made by Native Artists, on Exhibition Here.

$200 IS OFFERED FOR ONE

They Are of the Rag Baby Type, and the Faces Have Been Painted by Noted Illustrators.

Mme. Paderewski's Polish dolls were placed on exhibition yesterday in the rooms of the Polish Victims' Relief Fund, in the Aeolian Building, 33 West Forty-second Street. They are the work of Polish artists, painters, sculptors, and women skilled in fine needlework who, stranded by the war in Paris, turned their talents to the designing and making of dolls that would be artistic and durable. The dolls are clothed in the multi-colored holiday costumes of the peasants in the various provinces of Poland. There are thirty-one of these "homeless ones," for the wife of the pianist, and it is expected that every one of them and thousands of their sisters and brothers will find homes in the United States.

The Polish Victims' Relief Fund will sell the dolls and the money received will go to help the homeless, the suffering, and the unfortunate of Poland. Already orders are coming in fast and the fund has enlarged the capacity of the Polish Artists' Mutual Help Society by assisting other artists to obtain permission to leave their native land and join the colony of workers in Paris. It is expected that 1,000 dolls a month can be displayed at the store. One woman, socially prominent, has offered $200 for first choice of a doll, and a Marblehead, Mass., woman, who has a collection of 400 dolls, has offered to take over the entire collection.

The dolls are of the rag baby type and unbreakable. The faces are painted by portrait painters and illustrators. The two most popular of the collections are Jan, the boy gardener, and Halka, his little friend. Edward R. Lyman, Secretary of the Fund, and Miss A. M. C. Phillips, who introduced the dolls, retold the story of Jan and Halka many times in the course of the afternoon.

"Such good times Jan and Halka had out in the beautiful garden where the flowers, fruits, and vegetables grew," said Mr. Lyman. "Jan had his little hoe and Halka a tiny spade and a watering pot. Side by side they worked in their small garden which Jan's father, the head gardener, had planted close by the rose-covered cottage at the edge of the big estate. The flowers were blooming nicely and the berries were getting ripe when the war man came. Halka started to run home one day, but just as she and Jan got to the top of the hill near their home a bomb fell into the valley and Halka's house was blown all to pieces. War made them orphans, and now they are here."

Each doll has a "make-believe" history that will please the children. There is Gretchen, a peasant woman from Posen, with her flaxen braids; Jedrek, a mountain guide, in all the glory of bright clothes; Stas, the tinsmith, his wife, and their little son, Jasio. In the centre of the group there is Johnnie, from Cracow, who is leading Jane, his bride, by the hand. Jane comes from Sieradz, and the costumes of both are said to be correct in all details. Johnnie looks very proudly at Jane, who wears a costume of moiré silk skirt and a flowered apron.

There is also a water nymph, the "boogie-man" of Poland, Kasia, a housewife of Cracow; Sophia, the flaxen-haired from Galicia; Helen, from Lodz, and others of their sisters, their cousins, and their aunts, all in very brave array. Indeed, it is said that their presence has inspired a well-known composer to compose a Doll Minuet in their honor.

The original collection is not to be sold. It will be used for exhibition purposes and the taking of orders. Jan and Halka are easily the most charming of the group, and they are to be commercialized as they have been selected as being particularly pleasing to children.

The dolls will be shown at Bar Harbor, Newport, and later in the Berkshires by Mme. Paderewski.

8 FOOD SHIPS FOR BELGIUM.

Three Are Loading and Five More Have Been Chartered.

The Commission for Relief in Belgium announced yesterday that it had chartered five vessels in addition to the three ships it acquired recently to transport food and supplies to the Belgians. The first three vessels—Zuiderdijk, Eifland, and Overdale—are being loaded. The new ships, all larger type freighters, are the Andreas and Crios, Greek ships; Mohacsfield, British; Oostdijk, Dutch, and the Otto Sverdrup, Norwegian.

The Andreas, sailing from Pirgeus on Aug. 5, is due to make her 4,500-mile voyage to Delaware Breakwater by Aug. 23. Then the vessel will come to New York for a general cargo. The Crios left Penarth on Aug. 6 and is due at Delaware Breakwater Aug. 25. Her loading port has not yet been designated. The Oostdijk will sail from Rotterdam for Key West on Aug. 28. She will load at some Gulf port, and will sail during the latter part of September. The Otto Sverdrup will sail from Christiania, Norway, for Montreal, where she is due about the middle of September.

With the new ships under charter it is apparent that the Commission for Relief in Belgium anticipates an early demand for a large increase in its tood ships and greater need than ever on the part of the Belgians.

PRESS GERMANY ABOUT SHIPS.

Her Purpose Asked as to the Seized Pass of Balmaha.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The American tanker Petrolite, seized by the British and taken to Kirkwall, has been released with her cargo, the State Department today was advised. The Erindilla, another oil ship, bound for Malmo, Sweden, from Baton Rouge, is still held at Kirkwall.

The American cotton ship Pass of Balmaha, captured by a German submarine with a British prize crew on board, has been unloaded and sent to the prize court at Hamburg. On receipt of this news today the State Department instructed Ambassador Gerard to ask the intentions of the German Government in regard to the ship. A similar inquiry in regard to the American ship Dunsyre, still held at Swinemunde, but also condemned to the prize court, has brought no response thus far.

SCORPION SHIFTED AGAIN.

Turks Order the American Gunboat to Anchor in the Golden Horn.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—A dispatch from Sofia to Reuter's Telegram Company says the Turkish authorities at Constantinople have ordered the American gunboat Scorpion, which has been in those waters for some time, to take up her moorings in the inner part of the Golden Horn. Ambassador Morgenthau's protests were unavailing, the dispatch says, but he was able to utilize the occasion to settle some minor questions which have been pending.

The shortage of coal in Constantinople is expected to result in a few days in discontinuance of the electric lighting and street car services.

Several months ago the Scorpion was requested to remove from her accustomed anchorage and took up her moorings in the Bosporous, off the hill occupied by Robert College. Ambassador Morgenthau's protest against the second removal may have been due to his unwillingness to leave this American school without protection.

RUSSIANS LOSE FORTS AT KOVNO

Continued from Page 1.

General von Eicnorn, under the leadership of General Litsmann, took the forts of Kovno, situated between the Niemen and Gesia (2½ miles south of Kovno). More than 4,500 Russians were taken prisoners, and more than 240 cannon and numerous other materials were captured.

The armies of General von Scholz and General von Gallwitz by dint of continuous fighting drove their opponents further back in an easterly direction, and 1,830 Russians, including eleven officers, were taken prisoners, and one cannon and ten machine guns were captured.

On the northeastern front of Novo Georgievsk a large fort and two intermediary fortifications were taken by storm. On the other front we succeeded almost everywhere in forcing the enemy further back. We captured 2,400 prisoners, together with nineteen cannon and other materials.

Army groups of Prince Leopold and Field Marshal von Mackensen: These army groups are continuing further their victorious progress.

In their official communication of August 16 the Russian army authorities asserted that the advanced guards of the Russians had captured two lines of German trenches on August 13 on the Zlota Lipa and had annihilated their defenders. Our troops fighting in this locality know of only one operation. It was an assault by a Russian patrol during the night of Aug. 12-13, which failed completely and resulted in the enemy's leaving four killed and two injured in front of our positions. No losses were inflicted on us.

Russians Admit Kovno Losses.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 17.—This official statement was issued tonight by the General Staff:

In the region of Riga and in the direction of Jacobstadt there has been no particular change. In the course of Sunday and Monday attempts of the enemy to progress failed.

In the direction of Dvinsk stubborn fights continue, but all German attacks have been repulsed.

At Kovno there has been fighting of the most desperate character. Sunday and Monday the enemy, having made careful preparations by the use of heavy artillery of all calibres up to sixteen inches, launched a series of violent attacks in full strength with the object of storming the fortifications on the left bank of the Niemen. Toward Monday evening he succeeded in carrying a small fort which had been greatly damaged by artillery fire and in breaking into intervening spaces between some of the other forts in the northern sector. The fighting continues.

On the left bank of the upper Narew we repulsed on Sunday a series of fierce German attacks in the direction of Bialystock and Bielsk. The enemy's offensive between the River Nurstry and the Bug has been successfully contained. The enemy has suffered heavy losses.

On the Bug above the village of Janow there has been skirmishing between outposts.

In the Vlodavo region the enemy is endeavoring to establish himself on the right bank of the river.

In the Novo Georgievsk region there has been severe artillery firing and the enemy has brought up guns of the largest calibre. During Sunday night the Germans delivered a series of attacks, principally against the fortifications between the Narew and the left bank of the River Wkra.

Austrians Near Brest-Litovsk.

VIENNA, Aug. 7, (via London.)—The following official bulletin was issued by the War Office tonight:

The Austro-Hungarian troops are sharply pursuing the enemy, who is continuously retreating. The pursuing troops, under Field Marshal von Arz, have advanced to Dobrynka, twenty kilometers southwest of Brest-Litovsk. The Russian rearguard, taking up positions near Piszag, were beaten back by the Hungarian Landwehr.

The forces under command of Archduke Joseph Ferdinand are advancing on Janow, (about twenty miles northwest of Brest-Litovsk.) General von Koeyess has beaten the enemy back across the Bug in the region of Konstanynow.

North of the Lower Bug the German and Austrian cavalry are fighting together. On the front near Vladimir-Volynskyi and in East Galicia the situation is quiet.

1,000 LOST WITH BRITISH TRANSPORT

Continued from Page 1.

the original Franco-English expeditionary force was conveyed to the Dardanelles.

Details regarding the service, movements and identity of transports have been withheld and the nature of the methods employed to guard them has not been disclosed, although it is said that gigantic wire nets are stretched across the British Channel, forming a lane in which the ships with their soldier freight may cross in safety.

The Royal Edward was a triple-screw turbine steel steamer of 11,117 gross tonnage, owned by the Canadian Northern Steamship Company. Prior to the war she traded, with her sistership, the Royal George, between Montreal and Quebec and Avonmouth, England. She was 526 feet 1 inch long, and had a beam 60 feet 2 inches. Her depth of hold was 26 feet 8 inches.

The Royal Edward was built at Glasgow in 1908, under the name of the Heliopolis, to inaugurate a new express service between Marseilles and Alexandria, Egypt. After the Egyptian company failed through bad management the Heliopolis and her sistership, then called the Cairo, were bought by the Canadian Northern Steamship Company. They were the fastest liners in the Canadian trade.

The Royal Edward may be said to have begun her war career on Aug. 11, 1914, when she sailed from Montreal with 500 French reservists on board. A dispatch from Montreal at that time said that she would probably be taken over by the Government when that eastern voyage had been completed. This was done, for the last mention of the ship in the Maritime Records announces her arrival at Avonmouth, England, from Montreal, on Oct. 18, 1914.

As far as can be officially ascertained in Montreal there was not a single Canadian soldier on board the ill-fated ship, although advices from that city say that it is possible that some Canadians were among the members of the Army Medical Corps who were lost. It is known that several Canadian medical units have proceeded to the Dardanelles.

REPORT THE MERION SUNK.

Passengers on Dominion Heard Troop Ship Was Destroyed.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17.—Reports brought by arrivals on the American Line ship Dominion, which reached this port yesterday from Liverpool, stated that the American Line ship Merion, requisitioned by the British Admiralty as a troop ship, was sunk by the fire of Turkish batteries at the Dardanelles.

The Merion took out from Liverpool for the Dardanelles a general cargo of food supplies and many soldiers. She was in charge of Captain Hickson of the British Naval Reserve, who succeeded Captain Hill, her former commander.

The Merion, like her sister ship, the Haverford, had been running in the American Line service between Philadelphia and Liverpool several years. She was built on the Clyde in 1902, and was registered in the name of the International Navigation Company. She had accommodations for 2,000 soldiers.

TURKS' IMMENSE LOSSES.

Reported to Have Been 27,000 in Latest Gallipoli Battle.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Aug. 17, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—I learn from an authoritative Turkish source that the Turkish losses in the latest Gallipoli battle reach a total of 27,000, and that 600 men were drowned in the sinking of the Hairedin Barbarossa.

GERMAN LOSS 3,620,000, RUSSIAN EXPERT SAYS

Six Corps Said to Have Been Withdrawn from East for Service Elsewhere.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 17, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—A Russian expert points out that the German lists of losses showing 1,616,761 casualties do not include twenty-six Bavarian, 174 Saxon, and 228 Württemberg lists, nor forty lists of losses of the German fleet. These make the total 3,500,000, to which must now be added 120,000 losses suffered by the Prussians during the last battles.

These figures, the expert states, so stunned the German Staff that besides recognizing the frustration of its plan of envelopment of the Russian Army it was compelled to withdraw six corps from the fighting line. These were then used to form new reserves of about two corps, amounting in strength to only two regiments, which have been sent against Serbia or to assist Austria against Italy.

It is considered here that absence of fighting along the left bank of the Bug is due to the Russian Army having successfully established connection with the garrison of Brest-Litovsk.

A Russian General who left Novo Georgievsk, which is now completely invested, declares that the fortress is abundantly supplied with victuals and munitions sufficient to last a year. The fortress has been prepared to withstand a siege. The garrison is at its necessary strength and there are no unnecessary mouths to feed, all civilians having been expelled in time.

The batteries and forts are similar to those of Ossowetz, which has been holding out against the strongest German artillery for many months. The sanitary conditions of Novo Georgievsk are excellent.

43,972 German Officers Lost.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—The Popolo d'Italia of Rome, according to the Havas News Agency, prints the following dispatch from Basle, Switzerland:

"Germany has lost 43,972 officers since the war began, according to figures from German official sources. The dead total 13,803; the wounded 26,827; the missing 2,349, while 993 are numbered as prisoners. Included in the total are 123 Generals."

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GOMPERS CONFIRMS FOREIGN TAMPERING

Efforts to Call Strikes to Check Munitions Output Have Been Going On for Months.

HE WAS GREATLY PESTERED

Labor Leader Suggests That an Inquiry Into These Efforts Ought to be Made.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, confirmed in sweeping language today the published reports of far-reaching efforts by foreign influences to stir up labor troubles in this country that would impede the shipment of supplies to the Allies. In the statement he dictated, Mr. Gompers did not mention Germany or Austria by name, but the inference is plain that only those powers, and perhaps Turkey, would be interested in preventing the export of arms by the United States.

Mr. Gompers laid stress on the efforts of the agents of foreign Governments to bribe labor men and in other ways procure strikes of longshoremen and seamen to prevent the departure of supplies for European ports. An inquiry, directed into the efforts corruptly to induce labor men to call strikes among the longshoremen and seamen, said Mr. Gompers, would prove fruitful. At times during several months, he said he was scarcely able to avoid persons who wanted to call upon him to force strikes for the purpose of affecting the European situation.

Some comment was occasioned by Mr. Gompers's direct reference to efforts to influence strikes affecting shipping and his failure to mention similar efforts among workers in munition factories. In a statement issued on July 22 Mr. Gompers said he had authentic information as to the efforts to corrupt longshoremen and seamen, adding that he did not doubt that the same influences were at work "elsewhere."

Mr. Gompers's Statement.

Mr. Gompers in response to a query dictated the following staement:

"Yes, I have read the exposé in The New York World of Sunday and Monday, and while I am interested in the first installment, I am particularly interested in the second, because it deals with the situation to which it was necessary for me to refer a few weeks ago.

"If the inquiry were directed to what I pointed out, that is, in so far as the efforts to corruptly induce labor men to call strikes among longshoremen and seamen, it would be fruitful of results, for several months, at times I could scarcely avoid having people try to come in contact with me upon the scheme to call strikes which would affect the situation regarding the handling of products intended for European countries. In my opinion a diligent inquiry should be made into this entire matter.

"Without regard of any sympathy for the one or the other side of the nations involved in the war, I do not think for the honor of the men at the head of some of these organizations primarily in interest, there would have been great strikes inaugurated at the instance of the agents of foreign Governments.

"All my life I have tried and will continue to try to secure the very best possible conditions of wages and hours for the workers of our country. If these cannot be accomplished without strikes, I have no hesitancy in encouraging strikes for their attainment, but such strikes will have to be undertaken for these specific, direct purposes, and not for any ulterior purposes, and an improper purpose, and particularly, when undertaken by corrupt or other means in the interests of one nation as against the interests of another. Ours is an American labor movement, and will be conducted by the rank and file and the officers of the American labor movement."

Mr. Gompers's attention was called to the fact that his statement seemed to advise an investigation into efforts to corrupt labor leaders, and he was asked whether, if such an investigation was begun, he would supply the investigators with the names of the persons who had sought to influence him. He smiled at the question, but said he would add nothing to his statement.

Report of Activity in Philippines.

A published statement that discovery had been made of the existence of a German plot to stir up sedition in the Philippines was not confirmed in official quarters, but it served to bring out the fact that an investigation was made some time ago concerning reports that German agents in this country and the Philippines were trying to ship arms and ammunition into India for the use of natives among whom rebellion against the British Government was being fomented.

The first information received in connection with this matter was that a German firm was shipping war munitions into Mexico, presumably for the use of one of the Mexican factions. Investigation showed that the cargo under suspicion was intended for India, and agents of the British Government became active to learn whether the shipment could be stopped under the United States neutrality laws. Subsequently evidence was obtained that German agents here who were concerned in the shipment were acting in conjunction with persons in the Philippines. A vessel supposed to have munitions on board was placed under surveillance while hovering off a Philippine port, but it is understood that it was not shown that she contemplated delivery of her cargo to any Filipinos of insurgent tendencies.

The British Embassy here notified the State Department that it had information of coöperation between German agents in India and the Philippines, and an inquiry was made, with the result, it is understood, of ascertaining that the munitions shipments were intended for the use of the natives of India, whom the Germans were encouraging to revolt. As far as could be ascertained today, the Government did not discover anything that would show that the neutrality laws were being violated. Its investigation developed, however, that the munitions shipments had no connection with any revolutionary plot in the Philippines.

It was reported today that a wireless station had been discovered on the roof of a dwelling occupied by a German in the northwest section of Washington and that radio messages were being picked up from the naval station at Arlington. The story had it that the Secretary of the Navy was making an investigation, but Mr. Daniels said he had never heard of the case.

HOW GERMANY MADE ILL-WILL FOR ENGLAND

World Charges Trade Expert with Holding Back Our Dyes to Encourage Blockade Protests.

In its continued publication of documents concerning the German propaganda in this country since the beginning of the war The World today states that $2,000,000 a week has been spent by Germany to further her ends here. One payment alone of $1,100,000 through the Deutscher Bank of Berlin to the credit of the German Ambassador is alleged to have been used to pay the members of the German secret service operating throughout this country. These agents are divided into groups that act independently of one another, and in many cases do not know of the existence of other groups in the service.

Herr G. D. Waetzoldt, a German trade expert, who arrived here several months ago, it is asserted, was sent here to increase American ill-feeling against the British Orders in Council, which prevented the United States receiving from Germany goods, such as dye stuffs and others which were necessary to American industry. The trade expert did not let it be known that he was trying to inspire Americans with dislike for England, but pretended that he was encouraging the protests against England holding up the German exports and was doing everything in his power to break the British blockade.

In his reports to the German Chancellor, Herr Waetzoldt, advised that pressure might be brought on the United States Government by the interruption of the delivery of goods from Germany, even if the British Government permitted them to be shipped. He further advised that the goods, most required here and the lack of which would be felt the most, were chemicals used in dyeing, and those things used in the fine arts.

Referring to the Bridgeport Projectile Company, The World states that Joseph H. Hoadley of the International Power Company told the President of the Aetna Explosives Company that he was building and would control the Bridgeport Projectile Company and assured him that the millions of pounds of smokeless powder which the Projectile Company wished to obtain from the Aetna Company would only be used in filling contracts with the United States and the allied Governments. George W. Hoadley and Joseph H. Hoadley informed C. H. Sallade that the Bridgeport Projectile Company was a branch of the American-British Manufacturing Company, owned by Josep W. Hoadley. J. H. Hoadley also told Sallade that Carl Neynen, agent of the Hamburg-American Line in Mexico, was an Englishman and personally vouched for his sympathy with the British.

Germans Got Shell Plant.

Correspondence from the files of agents of the German Government which was printed by The New York World yesterday tended to show that the German Government through Hugo Schmidt, the Western agent of the Deutsche Bank of Berlin, had financed the Bridgeport Projectile Company, and that through Dr. Hugo Schweitzer, a German-American chemist, it made a contract to obtain from the American Oil and Supply Company of Newark 1,210,240 pounds of phenol, the base of picric acid, which was being manufactured by Thomas A. Edison.

The contract of Schmidt with the Bridgeport Projectile Company, engaging to take the entire output of the plant, had attached to it a memorandum stating the contract had been approved by Capt. von Papen, Military Attaché of the German Embassy; N. R. Lindheim, a legal representative of the embassy, and Dr. H. F. Albrt, the Chief Grman Financial Agent in this country.

The plant of the Bridgeport company has been extended so that it covers two full blocks and is in a position to turn out enormous quantities of war material. The correspondence as published shows that the expansion of the plant has been made possible by German money and that the company, to disguise its status as a German Government plant, has entered into contracts with the Russian and French governments, which contain no penalty clause and which are to be repudiated, as is specifically set forth in letters.

Other letters and reports show that one of the purposes of building the plant, when there is little chance of exporting to Germany, was to obtain quantities of powder and of machinery for making shells, so that these materials should not fall into the hands of factories making munitions for the Allies. The Bridgeport Projectile Company had contracts for powder supplies from the Aetna Explosives Company, which was formed after the beginning of the war to manufacture for the Allies, and of which the President is an Englishman.

This correspondence emphasizes the great importance of Dr. Heinrich F. Albert, the German official at 45 Broadway, as it was Dr. Albert to whom George Sylvester Viereck, editor of The Fatherland, applied for an allowance of $1,750 a month from the German Government. Nearly all of the German agents, it is declared, reported directly to him. Captain von Papen submitted his proposals to the supervision of Dr. Albert, and Ambassador Bernstorff turned over to him communications from the German Chancellor. One of the letters is from Hugo Schmidt asking Dr. Albert to authorize the Guarantee Trust Company of this city to guarantee $140,000 to the Bridgeport Projectile Company. Schmidt addresses Dr. Albert as "Mr. Privy Councillor."

Another part of the correspondence shows how Dr. Hugo Schweitzer, boldly proclaiming that he was working in the interests of the German Government, acquired the contract for the American Oil and Supply Company for Edison's output of phenol. That a deception was practiced upon Thomas A. Edison in this transaction would appear from the statement of William H. Meadowcroft, representing Mr. Edison, that the inventor had been assured the carbolic acid, or phenol, which he produced, would be used for the making of medicine and not for explosives.

Dr. Hugo Schweitzer has in public speeches attacked President Wilson in violent language for "unneutrality," and he recently announced that this Fall he would begin the publication in this city of a great "neutral" daily paper in the English language.

ACCUSES WIRELESS OFFICIAL.

The Providence Journal Charges Dr. Frank with Various Activities.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 17.—The Providence Journal will say tomorrow:

"At the request of President Wilson The Providence Journal has presented to Secretary Daniels and the members of the Neutrality Board, at a special meeting held in Washington in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, a series of acts that prove the existence of German propaganda in this country and the activities of the German spy system for several years before the beginning of the present war.

"At the meeting in Washington there were present, in addition to the representatives of the Journal, Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Dr. James Brown Scott, Chairman of the Neutrality Board, and Captain James H. Oliver, U. S. N., another member of the Neutrality Board."

The Journal then goes on to recite certain alleged facts which it presented, including these:

"That Dr. K. G. Frank, the present executive head of the Sayville Wireless Station, sought obtain access, through an intermediary, to parts of an American battleship not open to visitors at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on January 19, 1909, for the purpose of stealing one of the few secrets the United States Navy has left—the details of its fire control system.

"That Dr. Frank is really the head in the United States of what is known in Berlin as an information bureau and that much of his activity consists in obtaining in various underhand ways similar secret information, and also confidential data, concerning apparatus and methods developed by American manufacturers of great business.

"That the Telefunken Company of Berlin, under instructions from the German Foreign Office, attempted in May, 1913, to submit a bid to the United States Government for the supplying and installation of a large number of wireless stations in the Philippines, which were to be located, if possible, at the sites indicated on a special map supplied to the Telefunken Company by the German Foreign Office. This marked map, together with a list, was also placed by the Telefunken Company of Berlin in the possession of its branch house in Manila, with full instructions and orders to treat the matter as strictly confidential, and particularly the marked map from the German Foreign Office.

"That before the Sayville Station was constructed, the Telefunken Company of Berlin, in September, 1910, suggested in order to hide the real ownership of the station, that the necessary land be purchased in the name of William S. Hulse, an American citizen, and one of its confidential representatives in New York, who was then to transfer the title over to them. Special stress was laid by Berlin, on the fact that Hulse was an American citizen. The land, however, was finally purchased by Paul F. Pichon of the Telefunken Company of Berlin in the name of Stollwerck Brothers, a member of which firm is a Director and stockholder in the Telefunken Company.

"That in November, 1911, the Manager of the Atlantic Communication Company in New York received a communication from the Gesellschaft fur Drahtlose Telegraphie, which stated that Germany was greatly interested in obtaining permanent land stations in the neighborhood of Nicaragua because they would be of great value if the Panama Canal were fortified."

"On January 19, 1909, Dr. K. G. Frank called on the then manager of the Atlantic Communication Company, in control of Sayville, Mr. Richard Pfund, and asked Mr. Pfund to accompany him to the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

"Mr. Pfund's testimony as presented to the meeting was as follows:

"'I told him that I would go with him if he wished me to, but that if he wanted to see a battleship it was not necessary for me to go, that anybody could go aboard a battleship.'

"'Dr. Frank replied, "Oh, yes, but I want to examine the fire control system"; as I knew this to be something that the navy wished to keep strictly secret and confidential, I told Dr. Frank that I would take him to Julius Martin, electrical expert of the navy yard. I took this action because I knew very well that Mr. Martin would not allow Dr. Frank or anybody else to examine the fire control system on our ships. When Dr. Frank went to Mr. Martin he got scant satisfaction. Dr. Frank was acting in this matter, of course, in behalf of the German Government, and whatever information he would have been able to secure in the Brooklyn Navy Yard he would have transferred at once to his Government.

"'Several times Dr. Frank has attempted to secure secrets from various electrical concerns to be turned over to the German Government, and one of his original letters asking that certain parties secure under false pretenses an electrical contrivance which its owner desired to keep secret was presented to the Secretary of the Navy.'

"The Journal was able to place in the possession of the Navy Department a map of the Philippines, which had been prepared in the German Foreign Office, and on which various locations had been picked out by the Foreign Office as points where it had decided the United States should build wireless stations when any work of this kind was done.

"A concern known as German & Co. of Hamburg, which has a branch in Manila and acts as agents of the Telefunken Company and also as commercial agent of the German Government in the Philippines, received the following communication on May 23, 1911, from the Telefunken Company of Berlin:

"'Acknowledging your valued favors of March 8, 30, and May 9, we hand you by special post a completely worked out project in accordance with the maps supplied us in confidence by the Foreign Office. We also beg you to treat as confidential the list and cost estimate of stations and particularly the map.

"'This data is not intended to be passed along. The entire data is intended to cover a large project. As we have received the basis for the project from the Foreign Office as a confidential communication, we cannot furnish the complete project.

"Three days later the Telefunken Company of Berlin sent to the Atlantic Communication Company the following letter:

"'Inclosed, we hand you copies of letters to the firm of German & Co. of Hamburg, in reference to the large Manila project. We have worked out this project on the basis of confidential advices from the German Consulate and beg you to treat the estimates and list and data as confidential. The project for the present is only to be considered a basis or guide for inquires addressed to you from our Manila representative.

"'Accompanying this letter was a long list of places at which it was proposed by the German Foreign Office to locate stations in the Philippines. This list was in exact accordance with the map referred to.

"'It was also state that when Telefunken officials were asked by Mr. Pfund what the scheme was, they replied:

"'"Why, we intend to take possession of the Philippines, the wireless stations will be where we want them."

"'Evidence was presented to the Secretary of the Navy at this meeting that a civilian, still employed in the electrical service of the Navy Department, is in the pay of Germany, and in proof of this statement it was shown that two years ago, when the Government desired a special report on conditions at Sayville, the report was in the possession of the German Government before it reached the United States Government.

"'At the close of the session, which lasted several hours, the Journal presented to the officials a series of letters proving the charges made, including all the correspondence preliminary to the establishment of the Sayville wireless station.'"

Dr. Karl George Frank said at his residence at Maplewood, N. J., last night that there was no truth in the charges which concerned him. When he was asked specifically about his alleged visit with Richard Pfund to the Brooklyn Navy Yard in 1909, he said:

"There is no truth in the statement that I attempted to obtain fire control secrets or secrets of any other kind."

Dr. Frank added that he did not remember anything about making the visit with Mr. Pfund. He also denied emphatically that he was connected with a German information service of any kind or that he had ever been associated with attempts to get secrets of American manufacturers.

DR. ALBERT'S ACTIVITIES.

"Commercial Adviser" of German Embassy—Fuehr an Attache.

In connection with the charges about secret German propaganda, the name of Dr. Heinrich Friedrich Albert has been in the forefront, and that of Herr Fuehr has been mentioned less prominently. Something about the past activities of these men for their Government was learned last night from a New York man familiar with their careers anterior to the present secret manipulations.

Dr. Albert, Privy Counsellor, has been one of the assistants of Dr. Otto F. T. Lewald, head of the First Division of the German Interior Department. In American parlance Albert might be described as one of numerous Assistant Secretaries of the Interior. Germany sent Lewald as its Commissioner to both the Chicago World's Fair and the St. Louis World's Fair, and at St. Louis Albert was his Assistant Commissioner. Of late, as has been stated, Albert has been connected in one way or another with the Germany Embassy, ostensibly as a "commercial adviser."

Herr Fuehr was secretary of the German Embassy at Tokio under Baron Mumm von Schwarzenstein, but had to leave there, of course, when the war began. He came to America and has been helping Ambassador von Bernstorff.

CHANDLER & CO. DENY CHARGES

Bankers Say $10,000,000 German Loan Was Not a Propaganda Fund.

One report bearing on the alleged German propaganda in this country which was circulated yesterday was that the proceeds of a recent issue of $10,000,000 Imperial German Government short-term Treasury notes had been used to aid in the machinations of the propagandists. It was recalled that Chandler Bros. & Co. had offered these notes to investors.

A representative of this firm, when his attention was called to the published reports, said:

"It is not true that a dollar of the money raised from the sale of the German notes was used to further or aid any German propaganda. I do not know of any such propaganda, but I do know that the money which was raised was used wholly for commercial purposes, to buy goods in this country for civilians in Germany. The notes were purchased for the greater part by banks, the short-time investment at 5 per cent. interest being regarded as a good investment."

HITCHCOCK DENIES AID TO PROPAGANDA

Favors Arms Embargo, But Will Confine His Efforts to the Halls of Congress.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 17.—I know nothing whatever of the movement described by The New York World and have never heard of the men mentioned as engineering it.

I am in favor of an embargo on the exportation of arms and ammunition. Last December I introduced in the Senate a bill to prohibit the trade. I later offered my bill as an amendment to the Shipping bill, and it received the votes of thirty-seven Senators. On that occasion I made a speech in support of my bill. It is the only occasion I have spoken on the subject, and I am not now under any engagement to speak in Chicago or elsewhere.

At the approaching session of Congress I expect to reintroduce my bill and to advocate it as an American measure in the interests of the American people.

GILBERT M. HITCHCOCK,
United States Senator.

FRYE NOTE ASKS BERLIN'S POLICY

Accepts Plan for Fixing Damages, but Asks About Future Conduct Toward Our Ships.

ARBITRATION ON TREATY

Disputed Provisions to be Referred to The Hague for Formal Adjudication.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The text of the latest note to Germany, on the case of the American sailing ship William P. Frye, which was sunk by the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich, was made public.

In accepting payment for the loss of the Frye, this Government stipulates that it shall be understood that the payment shall be "without prejudice to the contention of the Government of the United States, that the sinking of the Frye was without legal justification." And that an arrangement can be agreed upon for the "immediate" submission to arbitration of the question of legal justification for the sinking, "in so far as it involves the interpretation of existing treaty stipulations."

In a note dated July 30, the German Government suggested an agreement, providing that each Government designate an expert, and the two experts fix the amount of indemnity to be paid for the Frye's loss. As an alternative proposition, Germany suggested that the differences between the two Governments over the Frye be referred to arbitration.

The United States accepts both propositions, subject to German agreement, and requests that the question of treaty interpretation be submitted forthwith for arbitration, pursuant to Article 38 of The Hague Convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes.

The United States feels that it will be necessary to determine, pending the decision of the arbitrators, whether the German Government shall conduct its naval operations in accordance with its interpretation or in accordance with the interpretation maintained by the United States. This means that the United States desires to have settled during the progress of the European war the question whether a German warship has the right to sink an American merchant ship carrying contraband. An expression of the views of the German Government is invited on this point.

The Text of the Note.

This is the text of the note:

Department of State,
Washington, Aug. 16, 1915.

The Secretary of State to the American Ambassador at Berlin:

You are instructed to present the following note to the German Minister for Foreign Affairs:

Under instructions from my Government, I have the honor to inform your Excellency in reply to your note of July 30 in regard to the claim for reparation for the sinking of the William P. Frye, that the Government of the United States learns with regret that the objections urged by it against the submission of this case to the prize court for decision has not commended themselves to the Imperial German Government, and it equally regrets that the reasons presented by the Imperial German Government for submitting this case to the prize court have failed to remove the objections of the Government of the United States to such submission. As this disagreement has been reached after the full presentation of the views of both Governments in our previous correspondence, a further exchange of views on the questions in dispute would doubtless be unprofitable, and the Government of the United States therefore welcomes your Excellency's suggestion that some other way should be found for settling this case.

The two methods of settlement proposed as alternative suggestions in your Excellency's note have been given careful consideration, and it is believed that if they can be combined so that they may both be adopted they will furnish a satisfactory basis for the solution of the questions at issue.

The Government of the United States has already expressed its desire that the question of the amount of indemnity to be paid by the Imperial German Government under its admitted liability for the losses of the owners and Captain on account of the destruction of the Frye should be settled by diplomatic negotiation, and it entirely concurs with the suggestion of the Imperial German Government that the simplest way would be to agree, as proposed in your note, "that each of the two Governments designate an expert and that the two experts jointly fix the amount of indemnity for the vessel and any American property which may have been sunk with her," to be paid by the Imperial German Government when ascertained as stated in your note. It is assumed that the arrangement will include some provision for calling in an umpire in case the experts fail to agree.

The Government of the United States notes that your suggestion is made with the express reservation that a payment under this arrangement would not constitute an admission that American treaty rights had been violated, but would be regarded by the Imperial German Government merely as fulfilling a duty or policy founded on existing treaty stipulations. A payment made on this understanding would be entirely acceptable to the Government of the United States, provided that the acceptance of such payment should likewise be understood to be without prejudice to the contention of the Government of the United States that the sinking of the Frye was without legal justification, and provided also that an arrangement can be agreed upon for the immediate submission to arbitration the question of legal justification, in so far as it involves the interpretation of existing treaty stipulations.

There can be no difference of opinion between the two Governments as to the desirability of having this question of the true intent and meaning of their treaty stipulations determined without delay, and to that end the Government of the United States proposes that the alternative suggestion of the Imperial German Government also be adopted, so that this question of treaty interpretation can be submitted forthwith to arbitration, pursuant to Article XXXVIII. of The Hague convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes.

In this way both the question of indemnity and the question of treaty interpretation can promptly be settled, and it will be observed that the only change made in the plan proposed by the Imperial German Government is that instead of eliminating either one of its alternative suggestions, they are both given effect, in order that both of the questions under discussion may be dealt with at the same time.

If this proposal proves acceptable to the Imperial German Government, it will be necessary also to determine whether, pending the arbitral award, the Imperial German Government shall govern its naval operations in accordance with its own interpretation, or in accordance with the interpretation maintained by the United States, as to the obligations imposed by their treaty stipulations, and the Government of the United States would be glad to have an expression of the views of the Imperial German Government on this point. LANSING.

MORE BELGIAN PAPERS PRINTED IN GERMANY

Called Documentary Proof That England Desired to Provoke War Over Morocco.

BERLIN, Aug. 17, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—Publication is made by the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of further secret reports said to have been prepared by Belgian Ministers at European capitals prior to the outbreak of the present war and found by the German authorities in Brussels. The documents have to do with the Moroccan crisis. Reviewing them, the official Overseas News Agency says:

"The Belgian Minister at Berlin gave one more illustration of the spirit which animated the British foreign policy, as shown in his report made on Dec. 6, 1911, concerning the plan for African compensation which Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Minister, indirectly offered to Germany.

"'Are these, perhaps, our possessions which he wants to huckster, according to the principles of the new international law practiced in London, and unfortunately in other places—Morocco, Tripoli, and Persia?' the Minister wrote. He recalls the strange overtures made by Colonel Barnardiston, then British Military Attaché at Brussels, to the Belgian General Demearme, to which the Minister apparentiy attached much more importance than do the British and Belgian Governments in their recent publications.

"The publication of these Belgian reports is causing a growing sensation, because they furnish documentary proof that England, under King Edward's leadership, followed a determined and ambitious foreign policy, as told already, in 1911 to provoke war, while the German Government made peace possible by yielding in the face of clear violations of treaty rights by France.

"Furthermore, these documents emphasize the fact that in 1911 England had decided to participate in a war between France and Germany, without mentioning in any way the pretext concerning Belgian neutrality. At the same time, the Belgian reports prove that the Belgian Government considered British overtures touching the landing of forces on the Continent and marching them through Belgium as extremely strange and serious."

CELEBRATION TODAY FOR FRANCIS JOSEPH

Emperor's 85th Birthday to be Marked by Gifts to the Soldiers.

BERLIN, Aug. 17, (via London, Aug. 18.)—Austrians living in the city will celebrate tomorrow (Wednesday) the eighty-fifth birthday of Emperor Francis Joseph, and the Germans will honor the ruler of their ally by a display of flags.

The ceremonies will begin with a solemn service at St. Hedwig's Church, followed by a reception at the Austro-Hungarian Embassy. A huge demonstration has been arranged for the evening by the combined Austro-Hungarian organization of the city.

Every Austrian soldier in the field will be reminded of the Emperor's birthday by receiving an individual gift. To purchase the presents, the Bureau of War Support at Vienna recently appropriated several hundred thousand kronen, and this fund has been augmented by enormous private contributions. Thirteen freight cars loaded with gifts already are on their way to the front.

"MUST TAKE VERDUN," CROWN PRINCE'S ORDER

He Is Said to Have Predicted That Peace Would Follow in December.

GENEVA, Aug. 17, (via Paris.)—The correspondent of La Suisse of Geneva, at the front in the Vosges, says that in an army order recently issued by the German Crown Prince and found on prisoners taken by the French occur the following words:

"We shall take, we must take, Verdun. Then the war will be finished by December at the latest."

KEPPLER NOW URGES A NATIONAL STRIKE

Machinist Leader Says Talk of German Influence Has Decided Him.

MUNITION PLANTS FIRST

Declares Metal Trades Association Has Defied Workers' Demand for an Eight-Hour Day.

Vice-President J. J. Keppler of the International Association of Machinists, who is in charge of the campaign for an eight-hour day, said last night before leaving for Washington that at a meeting of the Executive Board of the association in the capital today he will urge a national strike immediately in all arms and munitions plants which have refused to grant the eight-hour day to the metal workers. Keppler said he had been forced into the decision for a big strike, because of the necessity of making a determined stand against the Metal Trades Association, which he said had defied the demand of the machinists for an eight-hour day.

He said also that the association was going out of it way to prevent the consummation of private settlements between the unions and employers who are willing to grant the eight-hour day and an increase in pay rather than face an industrial war with the metal workers.

"Many of the firms that have consented to make agreements with us," said Keppler, "are afraid to have their names made public for fear they will be persecuted by the National Metal Trades Association. These firms will eventually sever connection with the association rather than have war with the machinists.

"I have also been hurried into this decision for a national strike because of the insinuations that German influences are back of us. That is just a propaganda to hurt our cause and we will show that such insinuations cannot stop us. The machinists will allow nothing to stand in the way of their eight-hour movement.

"The Metal Trades Association has taken the stand that it has nothing to confer about. The same stand was taken by the Bridgeport firms at the beginning of the strike there, but they soon changed their tune, and conferences followed which resulted in an end of the strike. It is time to understand the arrogance of the Metal Trades Association, inasmuch as the United States Government has always been ready to confer with the machinists upon their grievances.

"The association will find that the Morgan firm's contracts are going to plants which have made peace with the machinists because Mr. Morgan wants his contracts filled.

"I consider the time opportune for a national strike in all plants which have refused our demands, and think the machinists there through await the greatest chance in their history if they longer delay a national strike. If I had had my way I would have called a national strike in the beginning, whether people called it a German move or not. Now we have been driven to call a big strike. We won't be balked by what we have discovered to be a skillful propaganda against us.

"Ninety per cent. of the people working in munition plants would obey a general strike order if it were issued tomorrow. We have this to back the fact from having gone over the ground myself. I will use my best influence now to have the national strike begun not only in all arms and ammunition plants, but in all other machine shops where the eight-hour day and higher wages have not been granted.

"I will ask officially for a national strike on the ground that the convention of machinists empowered the International Executive Board to start such a strike. I strongly advocated a national strike of the machinists in my report of July 1.

"You may call it German influence if you like, but the next move of the machinists is a national strike against all plants which stand out against them."

Threats of the leaders of the machinists to extend the scope of the strike against shops of the Metal Trades Association early in the week did not materialize yesterday. The strike leaders said Saturday a strike would be called on a few days of the plants of the Standard Motor Company in Jersey City.

The Garvin Machine Company's plant, which has been crippled for more than two weeks by a machinists' strike, reported yesterday that 26 more of the strikers had returned to work. There are said to be 173 men now at work in the factory; 700 went on strike. Henry C. Hunter, counsel for the Metal Trades Association, said he expected the Garvin Company to have its full quota of men at work in a few days. The machinists' officials declared the men at work were not union machinists, and that the plant could not resume work until the eight-hour day had been granted the metal workers.

NO BIG STRIKE PLANNED YET.

Machinists' President Says It's Contrary to Policy.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The Executive Board of the International Association of Machinists in session here today decided to begin immediately a general movement to bring about improved working conditions for machinists. It was agreed that the first movement would be directed against munition plants and other large establishments profiting from the unprecedented demand of European countries for war supplies.

In announcing the decision, President W. H. Johnston of the International Union said it was not the policy of the board to bring about a general strike, but to deal with conditions as they exist locally. A demand will be made for an eight-hour working day and for increased wages in all cases where the men are being paid below the standard wage scale.

Authorization for the employment of additional organizers was made. Mr. Johnston said that the demand for organizers to start unions among the machinists had exceeded the supply, and that fifteen or twenty additional men soon would take the field. With these, he said, there would be a force of approximately 100 actively engaged in organization work.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 17.—Notices were posted in the factory of Smith & Wesson, manufacturers of revolvers, today announcing that beginning Sept. 1 the workers for one year would receive a bonus amounting to 5 per cent. of their wages, and payable quarterly.

ARMENIANS ARE SENT TO PERISH IN DESERT

Turks Accused of Plan to Exterminate Whole Population—People of Karahissar Massacred.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 18.—The Daily News has received from Aneurin Williams, M. P., a copy of a letter from Constantinople, dated July 13, describing the terrible plight of the Armenians in Turkey. The letter says:

"We now know with certainty from a reliable source that the Armenians have been deported in a body from all the towns and villages in Cilicia to the desert regions south of Aleppo. The refugees will have to traverse on foot a distance, requiring marches of from one to two or even more months.

"We learn, besides, that the roads and the Euphrates are strewn with corpses of exiles, and those who survive are doomed to certain death, since they will find neither house, work, nor food in the desert. It is a plan to exterminate the whole Armenian people.

"Courts-martial operate everywhere without cessation. Twelve Armenians were hanged at Caesarea on a charge of having obeyed instructions which they had received from a meeting secretly held at Bucharest by the Trocohak and Hunchak societies. Many have fallen from blows from clubs. Thirteen Armenians were killed in this way at Diarbekr and six at Caesarea. Thirteen others were killed on their way from Chabine-Karahissar to Sivas. The priests of the village of Kurk with their five companions suffered the same fate on the road to Sou-Chehrksivas, although they had their hands bound.

"Hundreds of women and young girls and even children groan in prisons. Churches and convents have been pillaged, defiled, and destroyed. The villages around Van and Bitlis have been pillaged and the inhabitants put to the sword.

"At the beginning of this month all the inhabitants of Karahissar were pitilessly massacred, with the exception of a few children."

ANTI-AMERICAN TALK SPREADS IN GERMANY

"Discipline" Taking the Place of "Kultur" in Discussions of the War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 18.—A neutral correspondent writes to The London Times:

"Americans in Germany have repeatedly asked me if I can divine the cause of the German aggressive hostility toward the United States. No American that I met there has ever been able to give any satisfactory answer to that question. The fact remains that an unceasing and violent anti-American propaganda proceeds daily in the newspapers, picture theatres, and variety halls. Sane Germans who at the outbreak of the war realized that Germany would have to trade with her neighbors and should therefore be on her good behavior, have entirely abandoned that attitude.

"Lissauer, I observe, has sent out an official regret for his 'Hymn of Hate,' yet his hymn sung with dramatic action can be heard in any town in Germany where young soldiers are being trained. The more violent and obscene anti-British postal cards have been stopped by the Government and India rubber stamps of Gott Strafe England used for marking letters to neutral countries are being abolished chiefly because the Dutch, many of whom are friendly to England, wrote sharp reprimands to their German correspondents.

"The Germans who at the beginning of the war were inclined to be very critical of their Government and especially of the Foreign Minister now seem entirely united around it. A German who was discussing the American notes with an American in my presence asked the American what could be expected of a Government like his which did not know its own mind. 'If a Bryan should arise in Germany today we should have a short way with him,' he said. He remarked that the more thoughtful Germans discuss with relish the differences between what they call discipline and democracy. Discipline seems to have taken the place of Kultur. 'Our discipline,' they say, 'foresees everything, and does everything. Our Government thinks and acts, we work. The British and American Governments do nothing until the people kick them into action.'"

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WARNS OF GERMAN MENACE.

George Gordon Moore Tells of Possible Reserve Army Here.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Aug. 17.—George Gordon Moore, a local capitalist who became conspicuous as a long-time guest of Sir John French on the battle front in Europe, sounded a warning tonight against what he called "The German Menace," in an address before the annual convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

An army of German reservists here, 2,500,000 strong, sworn to loyalty to the Kaiser, was pictured by Mr. Moore, who added that Germany was having manufactured for her in the United States more war munitions than was the United States itself. He said further that German "cunning and diplomacy" had so enmeshed American life that it was difficult to tell how unprepared the United States was for war at the present time.

In part he said:

"This gathering tonight of men who have served America already in the field, is the nucleus from which the remedy must spring to cope with the dangers that now threaten us. A year of warfare has seen American-owned ships, flying the stars and stripes and manned by American seaman, sunk by German guns—a nation with which we are at peace—and more than a hundred American lives on board the Lusitania have already paid the price of their faith that German humanitarian instincts would not permit the sinking of an unarmed passenger ship. These acts of violence have culminated in a note from this Government to Germany containing language stronger than any ever written by this Government since war became a nation, less than an ultimatum, and has carried us almost to the brink of war.

"Such a crisis calls for a calm examination of our military position. When the civil war closed, fifty years ago, with less than one-third our present population, the armies of the North and the South contained 4,000,000 soldiers. Because we saw on this continent no people capable of waging any war against us, and any possible enemies separated from us by thousands of miles of ocean, we have drifted into a deplorable state of unpreparedness. Such is our helpless state that we have barely 200,000 men in our regular army and militia, and more than half of these are poorly trained State militia, and I doubt if there is sufficient ammunition in the possession of our army adequate for one hour of modern battle.

"Ninety per cent. of our munition plants are within 150 miles of New York. Two hundred thousand trained soldiers could be landed from Europe and in thirty days might deal this country its death blow by seizing these plants, because modern war calls for highly trained officers, artillery, machine guns, and abundance of ammunition.

"While we stand today on the brink of war with Germany, a graver peril menaces, and that is the peril from the enemy within the gates. A dispatch in the evening papers from Washington stated that there were 2,500,000 German and Austrian reservists within this country, not naturalized and subject to the Kaiser's orders. These men are in every State of the Union, and every German and Austrian Consulate is an army post to which they report regularly and by whom they can be mobilized at any time within a week.

"The war has already disclosed that Germany has prepared her bid for world empire with an efficiency and thoroughness that command an admiration only equaled by the horror inspired by the ruthless cruelty with which it has waged this war. You may rely upon it that nothing that patience, care, and foresight can provide for is left undone by the Germans in preparing for a war against us."

HORN DENIES 'CONFESSION.'

Accusation Against German Military Attache Called False.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 17.—Daniel T. O'Connell of the law firm of which ex-Congressman Joseph F. O'Connell is the senior member, attorneys for Werner Horn, issued today a denial of The Providence Journal report that Horn had made a confession to secret service agents involving Captain Franz von Papen, military attaché of the German Embassy. The statement says in part:

"I carefully read the article as published in The Providence Journal, also extracts as published in New York and Boston papers, and then conferred with Lieutenant Horn at the East Cambridge jail. My client authorized me to say that the accusation against Captain von Papen is unqualifiedly false and the alleged 'confession' is a sensational fake. It was a comparatively easy matter for the editors of The Providence Journal to have asked me for a verification or denial of the story, yet nothing was done in that direction."

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GALVESTON HAVOC TOLD BY WIRELESS

City Is Still Cut Off, but Water, Which Was Five Feet Deep in Streets, Is Subsiding.

GREAT LOSS OF PROPERTY

Transport Carried Half a Mile Ashore—Storm Moves Inland Over Houston, Taylor, and Waco.

DALLAS, Texas., Aug. 17.—Wireless messages from Galveston tonight gave the only direct news from that storm-stricken city. No definite news of loss of life has been reported, but the desperate situation in which the citizens of Galveston found themselves was indicated vaguely by the statement in a late afternoon radiogram that boats were taking people from buildings on the main streets to the United States transport Buford.

The tropical hurricane which swept down upon the island city yesterday extended its devastation inland today, and tonight wire communication was impossible beyond Waco, that town being absolutely cut off from the coast country. Beaumont, Houston, Taylor, Temple, and other cities of Southeast Texas were thought to have been hard hit by the storm, last reports from those places telling of unroofed buildings, uprooted trees, and other damage.

Although the latest reports indicated that the storm was subsiding in Galveston and that the water had started to drain slowly from the streets, there was no prospect that wire communication might be restored for several days. Hundreds of miles of wire are broken and thousands of poles blown down.

Transport Carried Ashore.

The wireless equipment on board the army transport Buford was the sole means of communication between Galveston and the outside world tonight. The McClellan, companion ship to the Buford, was reported high and dry, half a mile inland.

The greatest damage in Galveston is believed to have occurred in districts fronting the sea. All buildings on the water front were ruined; this circumstance being almost a repetition of the city's experience in previous storms. Vessels caught in the harbor also suffered heavily. The giant waves thrown up by the storm carried large and small craft alike far beyond the usual beach boundaries, and the marine salvage work probably will be complicated by the necessity of getting many boats back to their own element.

It will be weeks, probably, before the full extent of the property damage can be given accurately. Farms on the coastal plains undoubtedly suffered severe damage, and many villages in the path of the storm have not been heard from since early yesterday.

At Waco, 200 miles northwest of Galveston, the barometer was falling early tonight and a gale was blowing with unabating force. This indication, according to the Weather Bureau, that the storm centre was approaching that part of the State and the experience of Taylor and Temple bore out that conjecture. At both these towns buildings were unroofed and wire communication hampered. Temple and Taylor are in the path of the storm from Galveston to Waco.

Railroad traffic in the sections south of Dallas has suffered little, the greatest trouble being the loss of wire communication. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas tracks to Houston are intact, and the regular train from Houston was expected to reach Dallas after a few hours' delay due to lack of dispatching facilities.

Most of Texas from the gulf to the northern boundary and as far west as San Antonio tonight was being swept by winds, whose velocity varied from forty-five to sixty miles an hour. At San Antonio the wind reached a maximum of sixty miles an hour, carrying away roofs, frail buildings, and demoralizing wire communication.

Three Feet of Water in Buildings.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Aug. 17.—The following wireless telegram was received at the Fort Sam Houston Wireless Station from the transport Buford in Galveston Harbor at 5:20 o'clock this afternoon:

"Water in buildings about three feet. All buildings and structures of every nature along water front are ruined. Many boats have been greatly damaged or destroyed.

"The Army transport McClellan is high and dry a half mile inland. The number of lives lost is unknown. There has been great pecuniary damage."

This message indicates that the water had receded two feet in about three hours, as a message received about 2 o'clock stated that the water stood five feet in many streets and buildings.

WACO, Texas, Aug. 17.—Belated trains today brought many passengers here from Galveston, who had left that city hurriedly to escape the hurricane which has been raging along the Texas Gulf since Monday forenoon. Extra trains were run from Galveston, as long as the storm permitted, to accommodate the crowds who feared a repetition of the disastrous flood of 1900. Interurban electric trains were run at frequent intervals and every car was crowded, according to statements of passengers here.

W. D. Asbelle, a local Post Office official left Galveston Monday at 2 o'clock. At that time, he said, the wind was blowing at an estimated velocity of 65 miles an hour. The barometer was falling rapidly, he said, and water was beginning to run over the railroad tracks on the long causeway which leads from the Island City to the mainland.

The following message was received by the Waco High School Wireless Station tonight. Evidently it was sent out to all the stations. The signature "Cug" is not listed, and probably is newly licensed. The message follows:

"D. A. R. Anybody and everybody.—Wind nearly gone. Water three feet deep in Tremont Hotel. Government station working tomorrow night. No big boats lost that we know of. Dock ruined. Warmer here now. Rain about stopped. Will talk later on. Call me at midnight. CUG."

There was little cessation in the gale here at 2 o'clock. The wind was blowing 40 to 42 miles an hour. The rainfall was 1.16 inches and the barometer 29.35 and still going down, indicating the storm centre had not yet passed.

The Texas and Southwestern telephone exchanges are out of commission at Taylor; and the roof is blown off the Southwestern Exchange building at Taylor. The Texas Company has no wires south of Temple.

CYCLONE DEVASTATES HAITI

Many Victims on the South Coast —Two Towns Wiped Out.

PORT AU PRINCE, Aug. 15. (Delayed in transmission.)—A violent cyclone has devastated the entire southern side of the Haitian Republic. There have been numerous victims in the towns along the coast.

The town of Aux Cayes, ninety-two miles southwest of Port au Prince, with a population of 25,000, suffered severely. The towns of Grande Ville and Petite Ville were destroyed.

In the interior heavy floods are reported. The coffee crop has been in part destroyed.

All communication by telegraph or cable with the devastated districts has been interrupted.

Cable Business Interrupted.

The Western Union Telegraph Company announced last night that business by way of Galveston to Mexico and Central American points was interrupted, owing to the Gulf storm, which centred about Galveston, and that messages for isolated points would have to go by way of the Isthmus of Panama at increased rates of 15 to 35 cents a word.

ROCK CRUSHES A TRAIN, FIVE PASSENGERS DIE

Twenty Others Injured When Big Boulder Demolishes Chesapeake and Ohio Cars.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Aug. 17.—The smoker and baggage car of a passenger train on the Coal River branch of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad were crushed today by a heavy rock as the train was passing through Pinacle tunnel near McCorkle, W. Va. J. C. Fennimore, a wealthy coal operator of Huntington and St. Albans; Jack Turley, of Alum Creek, W. Va.; J. G. Plymale of Gallipolis, Ohio; a news vendor whose name has not been ascertained, and another unidentified man were killed.

Twenty or more passengers were injured, among them being W. W. Lewis of Olcott, W. Va.; H. M. Akderman of Elkins, W. Va., and A. E. Moore of Clothier, W. Va.

Wreck trains were hurried to the scene and the passengers imprisoned in the tunnel were rescued.

MAIMS WIFE, KILLS HIMSELF.

Jacob Pahl Fractures Her Skull and Cuts His Own Arteries.

Tenants of the flat house at 461 Thirty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, were startled yesterday noon by the shrieks of a woman and the sounds of a fight in the apartment of Jacob Pahl, an employe of the Eagle Pencil Company in Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn. Presently Mrs. Pahl, who is 34 years old, fourteen years the junior of Pahl, whom she married six months ago, staggered down the stairs and collapsed. There was a deep slash across her left cheek, which extended to her throat, and her head was covered with blood, where the blow of a hammer had fractured her skull.

Policeman Gerry of the Fourth Avenue Station and Frank Mitko of 151 Seventeenth Street, who were passing, ran upstairs and broke into the Pahl flat. They found Pahl crouching in a corner of the kitchen trying to slash his throat with a razor. He had inflicted several deep gashes, but his hands were nearly useless, as he had slashed the inside of each elbow, cutting tendons as well as arteries.

Gerry disarmed him and raised him up. Pahl confessed that he had attacked his wife, first sending her seventeen-year-old daughter, Rosie Wolff, out on an errand.

"I was jealous of her and I was afraid she would leave me," he cried.

He said he had tried to slash her wrists after cutting her cheek, but she fought so hard he had finally tried to popel her senseless with the hammer.

"I want my step-daughter to have my money," Pahl told Gerry, and then he died in the policeman's arms. Dr. Tate took Mrs. Pahl to the Norwegian Hospital, where it was said she might recover.

WILL EXCHANGE CIVILIANS.

Germany and Great Britain Agree to Pope's Plan.

ROME, Aug. 17, (via Paris.)—Difficulties preventing the accomplishment of the Pope's plan to exchange interned civilians of non-military age, the Osservatore Romano says, have been surmounted.

The British Government having agreed to treat German submarine crews the same as other prisoners and the German Government having discontinued special treatment of British officers, the Holy See renewed its appeal to Germany to carry out the agreement already made. The German Ministry on Aug. 5 telegraphed from Lugano a favorable reply, which was transmitted to the British Secretary of State. On Aug. 12 Great Britain thanked the Pope for his humane action.

BERLIN, Aug. 17, (by Wireless Telegraph to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas News Agency says:

"Negotiations between Germany and France being conducted through American mediation for the relief of civil prisoners are being continued, and a result satisfactory to all concerned is thought possible.

CARRANZA DECIDES TO ANSWER APPEAL

Reply Will Be Courteous, Washington Hears, but Only an Argument for Recognition.

ALL NOTES NOW DELIVERED

New Anti-Foreign Circulars Appear in Vera Cruz—Two Battleships Due There Today.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—General Carranza within a few days will reply to the Pan-American appeal to Mexico, it was learned here tonight. He will reject the peace conference proposal urged by Secretary Lansing and Latin-American diplomats, and, it is reported, will suggest that the conferees use their influence to obtain recognition for his Government from their respective republics.

According to his friends here, Carranza appreciated the friendly tone of the Pan-American appeal. He has consulted his civil and military associates regarding it and has communicated with Eliseo Arredondo, his Washington representative, and other agents of his cause in the United States. As a result of these conferences, it is declared, the General has determined to make a courteous reply, giving in detail his reasons for rejecting the conference plan, and advancing arguments in an effort to convince the conferees that recognition of the Carranza Government is warranted and necessary for the re-establishment of peace in Mexico.

That some of the Latin-American diplomats already have been apprised of Carranza's probable course has been reported here. It is known that Mr. Arredondo conferred yesterday in Philadelphia with Eduardo Suarez, Chilean Ambassador to the United States, and one of the Pan-American conferees. Details of their meeting were not disclosed, but Mr. Arredondo is said to have submitted informally some suggestions regarding the present strength of the Carranza cause.

No formal replies to the peace appeal have reached the State Department from Mexican leaders, but reports have come that the communication has been delivered virtually throughout Mexico. Department officials said they had reason to believe that the document addressed to General Zapata had been delivered to him by a messenger from Mexico City.

Some anxiety for Americans in Vera Cruz is felt again because of the circulation of placcards there said to contain "highly inflammatory" language and protesting against interference in Mexican affairs.

Secretary Daniels said the battleships Louisiana and New Hampshire would reach Vera Cruz tomorrow morning.

General Obregon, one of Carranza's chief lieutenants, in an interview at Tampico, said that he would not consider countenancing a conference in which General Carranza was not represented.

"I did my best," said General Obregon, "to prevent the war. I pleaded with General Villa and risked my life to induce him not to cause a split. He would have war, however, so now, as far as I am concerned, it will go to a finish. Villa should be definitely defeated. Any suggestion that I shall engage in the conference will be rejected. If there is any suggestion of a conference it must be made by General Carranza, and it is he who must answer."

VERA CRUZ, Aug. 17.—Indications are that General Carranza's answer to the note of the United States and Central and South American republics will be a refusal to participate in a peace conference. He did not receive the note until today. His various chiefs have sent messages assuring him that they will abide by his decision and promising loyal support in case of foreign interference.

General Carranza, it is believed, will base his refusal upon the ground that he considers the invitation to attend a conference is "unwarranted and meddling."

ARREST CARRANZA AID.

Secret Agents Seize Jorge Orozco, Wanted for Neutrality Violation.

Jorge U. Orozco, a lieutenant of General Carranza, who is wanted by the Federal authorities at El Paso, Texas, on the charge of having on Oct. 1, 1914, organized a military expedition against the Republic of Mexico, was arrested late yesterday by Special Agents Scully and Adams of the Department of Justice, at the office of Consul General Elias of the Carranza faction of Mexican revolutionists in the Equitable Building, 120 Broadway. Orozco's arrest here ends a long pursuit which started in April at El Paso and was continued by Government detectives to Vera Cruz, from there to Los Angeles, and thence to this city.

When arraigned before United States Commissioner Clarence S. Houghton, Acting United States District Attorney Roger B. Wood stated that on April 16 last Orozco with seven other Mexicans was indicted for conspiracy to commit an offense against the United States, and for organizing a military expedition in this country against Mexico. Orozco was put under $2,500 bail for his appearance in the United States Court at El Paso on Oct. 4, next.

The complaint against Orozco alleges he purchased from Fred J. Feldman a large quantity of military supplies and equipment, consisting of rifles, cartridges, bugles, canteens, saddles, bridles, &c., which were forwarded by railroad to Tandy Sanford at Hermanez, New Mexico.

Orozco, who was formerly Carranza's General at El Paso, says the charge that he organized as late as Oct. 1, 1914, a military expedition against Mexico is ridiculous, because long before that date Carranza had a large army in the field which had defeated Villa's troops in a number of battles.

Jorge Orozco is not to be confused with Pascual Orozco, the more noted Mexican revolutionist, who was arrested with General Huerta at El Paso recently and fled, forfeiting his bail of $7,500.

22 VILLA OFFICIALS REPORTED EXECUTED

American Arriving at El Paso Tells of Wholesale Slaughter on Sunday.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Aug. 17.—A report was received here by State Department representative tonight that twenty-two high officials and advisers of the Villa Government had been executed in Chihuahua City, at the Cuartel General, on Sunday afternoon. The report was brought to the border by a reliable American, who obtained a partial list of the men he said were executed. The reason given for the executions was that the men, who had gained favor and fortune from the Villa Government, had attempted to desert the organization at a time when its affairs were in a critical condition.

The list furnished by the American included Aurliano Gonzales, Villa's Civil Governor of the State of Chihuahua; ex-Gbvernor Felipe Gutierrez, a wealthy mining man and Governor of the State under the Orozco Government; Silvestre Terrazas, who was arrested and reported executed two weeks ago; Perchez Enrique, Villa's purchasing and press agent on the border; Guillermo Terrazas, grandson of General Luis Terrazas, who joined Villa's Government at the outset; General Rio del Rio, a former Federal commander with Villa; General Del Poso, commander of the Zaragosa Brigade; Enrique Garcia, secretary to the Mayor of Chihuahua, and Gabriel Gardea, brother of General Guadalupe Gardea, who deserted at Palomas and crossed the line at Columbus, N. M.

Villa Names New Governors.

EL PASO, Aug. 17.—The appointment of three State governors, by Villa's expeditionary force sent south in July in an effort to cut General Obregon's lines of communication, is announced in a report from Chihuahua today. They are General Roberto Martinez, Governor of Hidalgo; Gustavo M. Bravo of Queretaro, and General Sintora of Michoacan. The expeditionare force was commanded by General Canuto Reyes.

BARNES WILL LEAD FIGHT ON REFORMS

Breaks Away from "The Federal" Guard at Constitutional Convention.

SHORT BALLOT IS OPPOSED

Many Outside Influences at Work with View of Defeating Proposal —Brown Calls It a Delusion.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 17.—William Barnes, who a year ago abdicated as the master mechanic of Republican politics in this State, is hailed tonight in the Capitol corridors as the active leader of the reactionary element in the Constitutional Convention, intent upon the defeat of the budget and short ballot reforms now pending before that body.

In this new capacity, Mr. Barnes is out in opposition to President Elihu Root of the Constitutional Convention, Majority Leader George W. Wickersham, Henry L. Stimson, whom he was instrumental in defeating for Governor in 1910; his successor as Chairman of the Republican State Committee, Frederick C. Tanner, and a majority of the more influential Republicans in the convention.

Today the Republicans who formerly looked to ex-Senator Brackett and Lemuel Ely Quigg as the leaders in their reactionary fight are coming to Mr. Barnes for advice. Ray B. Smith of Syracuse, who was a potent figure in the Assembly as Clerk of that body in the old days when the Republican machine held sway, and the ubiquitous Charles H. Betts, whose footfalls have resounded through the Capitol lobbies for a generation when the Republicans have been in power, are the chief auxiliaries to the more powerful triumvirate of Republicans on the convention roll who have launched this final attack on the reforms, to which the Republican party pledged its faith in the platform adopted at Saratoga last fall.

Mr. Barnes came out for this stand during the debate last night of his famous proposal, presented as a preventive against socialistic and humanitarian legislation, when he denounced the short ballot plan for the reorganization of the State Government as "autocratic" in form and substance. The Barnes proposal which was killed at the night session yesterday by a vote of 70 to 38, was laid to rest today by the even more decisive vote of 83 to 45. This was when the convention was called upon to vote on the recommendation, coming from the Committee of the Whole, that the enacting clause of the Barnes proposal be stricken out.

Many outside influences are at work with a view of defeating both the short ballot proposal that was presented by the Committee on Governor and other State Officers, and the budget reforms proposed to the convention by the Committee on State Finances, of which Henry L. Stimson is Chairman. Both have been perfected after months of labor as measures that would reduce the cost of State Government by at least $3,000,000 a year.

Opposition to Short Ballot.

Chief among the outside influences which have been exerted against the short ballot plan and the budget reforms is that of State Controller Travis. The Controller and practically his entire staff have been seen in the Capitol corridors bringing persuasive eloquence to bear on delegates with a view to defeating the proposals in the platform on which Mr. Travis ran for Controller.

The numerous retainers of the Controller's office, who are drawing good salaries or fat fees in the counties throughout the State as inheritance tax appraisers, presumably under instructions from their chief, have been boarding the delegates from their respective home localities with missives urging them to defeat the short ballot plan, which would deprive the Controller's office of all its administrative functions and cut off most of the patronage that Mr. Travis has been so liberal in bestowing on "deserving" Republicans throughout the State.

Tonight it was learned that a persistent effort is being made to induce Governor Whitman to come out against the budget reforms reported by the Stimson Committee and the short ballot proposal presented by the committee, of which State Chairman Tanner is Chairman. The Convention leaders, however, declare that these efforts would stand against the Governor's determination not to interfere with the work of the Convention.

State Leader Brown has written a letter to Messrs. Stimson and Tanner in which he pronounces the short ballot a "delusion," and the budget a snare. Senator Brown resents the charges that the present system of budget making by the Legislature has given rise to log rolling. Log rolling, he declares, has been unknown since the Governor was given power to veto items in the appropriation bill.

Senator Brown's Letter.

In his letter Senator Brown said in part:

The charge that appropriations are not properly considered in the Legislature has the same justification as the present cry that the convention is doing nothing and accomplishing nothing, and no other.

The committee's reference to this style of budget making in Porto Rico and the Philippines is not persuasive. Are the people of this State ready to place in one man's hand, without a President's power of removal, the power the Federal Government places in the Governor General of Porto Rico or the Philippines over these dependencies. The scheme was devised to rescue our larger cities from the plunderers who got control of local boards, but the budgets and debts of the cities have grown in comparably faster and more improvingly under the new system than the budget and debt of the State. There would be no State debt but for referendum appropriations.

There is no need to increase the Governor's power, either to make the place coveted by good candidates, or to make the office effective. A Governor of character and force can, with difficulty, be checked when he is wrong; nothing can stop him when he is right. The impulse to direct primaries, started by Governor Hughes, was strong enough to enable Governor Glynn to impose them on the State against the will of his party. You have been considering their effect upon the State, and particularly the judiciary. There is, however, the gravest need of increasing the attractions of public life at Albany to able, ambitious men. There will be no attraction for such men in Albany, if the Legislature is stripped of power and furnishes no opportunity for a career. These amendments are a move in the wrong direction.

Republican State Chairman Tanner was not at the Capitol today, but is expected back from New York tomorrow. Mr. Stimson said he had received the Brown letter.

"I will say what I have to say in reply to it on the floor of the convention," said Mr. Stimson. "When I received it, it was obvious to me that the letter had been written for purposes of publication solely."

HAS PROOF OF INTRIGUE?

French Editor Says He Has Documents by German Chancellor.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Bordeaux on the French liner Touraine was Eugene Boggiano, editor of the Radical of Paris, who has come over on an important mission for the French Government. He said that he had brought with him a signed document by the German Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg dealing with German intrigue before the war that would surprise Americans.

Robert Herrick, Professor of English Literature at the University of Chicago, returned after spending four months in Italy and France. He said that American passports are of no use in Europe now because the Germans are manufacturing them so fast.

CITY BREVITIES.

The body of a woman who was run down and killed by a Fifth Avenue bus at Broadway and Sixty-seventh Street on Sunday night was identified yesterday as that of Dora O'Brien, 42 years old, of 307 West Seventy-second Street.

Frank Finkelstein and his brother-in-law, Bernard Stein, both of 302 East Eighteenth Street, were arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Ten Eyck in the Harlem Court on a charge of having narcotics in their possession. At the request of the Federal officers they were discharged, but immediately arrested again on a charge of manufacturing opium.

Elias Hartz, a machinist of 325 East Eighth Street, was struck by a car on Third Avenue as he was crossing in front of it at Cooper Square yesterday afternoon, and suffered injuries from which he died in Bellevue Hospital.

Elias Steimer, 8 years old, fell from the fifth floor rear fire escape of his home at 240 Second Street, yesterday afternoon, and was killed. When his mother saw the body she attempted to jump to the yard, but was restrained.

BAR JUDGE HILLYER, WHO TRIED LAWSON

Colorado Supreme Court Prevents Him from Presiding at Future Labor Trials.

LEADER MAY GET AN APPEAL

Higher Court Will Review His Case on Its Merits—Big Victory for Mine Workers.

DENVER, Aug. 17.—The fight of the United Mine Workers of America to obtain a new trial for John R. Lawson, member of the International Executive Committee of the union who was convicted on a charge of murder as a result of the strike riots at Ludlow, Col., met a partial victory today when the State Supreme Court granted a writ of supersedeas, preliminary to a review of he Lawson case on its merits. The mine workers won a second victory when the Supreme Court barred Judge Granby Hillyer, who sentenced Lawson, from presiding at future trials growing out of strike disorders.

The supersedeas writ stays the execution of the sentence of life imprisonment, pronounced on Lawson by Judge Hillyer last May. The court deferred settlement of the question of admitting him to bail, and Lawson still is in jail at Trinidad.

The writ of prohibition, by which the court barred Judge Hillyer from presiding at future strike trials, was issued following presentation by Lawson's attorneys for the contention of bias on the part of Judge Hillyer, because at one time he was an attorney for the coal mining companies. Judge Hillyer was appointed to the bench last Spring by Governor Carlson.

Several hundred so-called strike cases remain on the docket in Judge Hillyer's district.

WALSENBURG, Aug. 17.—Judge Hillyer, who is presiding over a session of the District Court here, when advised of the ruling of the State Supreme Court, declined to make a statement.

TRINIDAD, Aug. 17.—John R. Lawson, at the County Jail here today, when advised of the ruling of the State Supreme Court, said:

"I consider the action of the Supreme Court today the first step toward my complete vindication, of which I have never had a doubt from the beginning. I'm hopeful of not only getting a new trial, but of being declared innocent of the crime charged against me."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—"Splendid, splendid," was the comment of Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, today on the Colorado Supreme Court's decision in the Lawson case. Mr. Gompers has been actively leading the fight for an appeal.

MR. HILDENBRAND AT REST.

Business and Political Friends at Services for Slain Man.

Funeral services for John Hildenbrand, the retired cigar manufacturer, who was murdered last Saturday, were held last night at his home, 1,446 Fifth Avenue. They were conducted by the Rev. Guy Beaver King, rector of Holy Trinity Church, at 122d Street and Lenox Avenue. The burial will be in St. Michael's Cemetery, Astoria.

The services were attended by delegations from the Merchants and Taxpayers' League, the Central Republican Club, and by Supreme Court Justice Giegerich.

Mr. Hildenbrand was born in Mannheim, Germany, fifty-three years ago, and came here as a young man. He retired from business ten years ago. He is survived by a widow and son, John, and daughter, Sophia.

The police have no clues to the burglar who killed the apartment house owner in his own bedroom.

Burton of Ohio, who fought pork barrel statesmanship with facts, is the ex-legislator whose life and work are described in another of the "Presidential Possibilities" articles—in this week's issue of

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ASKS CONFISCATION OF GREAT FORTUNES

Continued from Page 1.

tained Mr. Walsh's ideas, ignoring the fact that the rest of us might have some ideas.

"I am issuing this statement, not as an apology, but to explain to the public why we did not agree with the minority and how the minority did not agree with us, the minority. The bias, the unfairness, the one-sidedness of the report of Director Manley are so pronounced as to kill its usefulness. It will stand more or less discounted not only by Congress, but by all fair-minded people as well. Mr. Walsh has taken the stand that the commission was a jury and what fair juror would discuss its verdict and beliefs before the evidence was all in? It is not fair to go into the details of the reports until they are published."

Mr. Weinstock is a member of the Workmen's Compensation Commission of California. His statement, issued on behalf of the minority of the Commission on Industrial Relations, follows:

"It had long been hoped by the members of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations that it would be possible to submit to Congress a report signed by all the members. When the report, however, of the chief of staff, Mr. Manley, was submitted to the commission at its closing sessions for approval and adoption, it became very evident to the majority of the members of the commission that such report had been prepared and written purely from the labor point of view; that while it contained many facts and findings as to the underlying causes of industrial unrest, it did not contain all of them; that all the way through, its pro-labor bias was so pronounced as to make it a partial and unfair statement.

"Under these circumstances the majority of the commission, including Professor John R. Commons and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, having at heart the interests and welfare, not only of organized labor, but of all the people of the Republic, could not, without violating their sense of equity and fairness, consistently sign it.

"Commissioner Commons, Professor of Economics of the University of Wisconsin, who is a consistent sympathizer with labor, and who in common with the other members of the majority of the commission keenly realized the unfairness of the report of Director Manley, thereupon himself prepared a report. The other members of the majority of the commission found the report of Commissioner Commons so fair, equitable, and unbiased in its character, and so judicial in its spirit, that they cheerfully signed it—the three employers on the commission reserving the right to dissent from a few minor points.

"Organized labor throughout the country had every right to expect important results to follow from the labors of the Commission on Industrial Relations. The commission had been at work nearly two years and had expended nearly half a million dollars in its investigations and as the result of all this time and money, in common with the rest of the people, organized labor had a right to expect recommendations of such constructive legislative measures as would tend to minimize the many existing causes for industrial unrest.

"Had the majority of the members of the commission signed the report prepared by Director Manley, thus making it the report of the commission, the hopes of organized labor would, in my opinion, never have been realized. The bias, the unfairness, the one-sidedness of the report of Director Manley which has been approved and sign by the minority of the commission representing organized labor, and including Chairman Frank P. Walsh, are so pronounced as to kill its usefulness. It is therefore likely to be discounted and for those reasons will stand more or less discredited not only by Congress, but by all fair-minded people as well.

"The United States Commission on Industrial Relations was created, as I understand it, not to be a prosecuting body, but an investigating body. Its inquiries were to be made and its hearings were to be held in the spirit of impartial, fair-minded investigators, not in the spirit of public prosecutors, whose function it is to bring particular wrongdoers to justice; nor was it the purpose of Congress, as I take it, that the aim of the commission in its investigations and report should be to arouse class hatred and to appeal to the passions and prejudices of people, all of which, in my opinion, is the spirit in which the report of Director Manley was written and submitted.

"In view of the fact that the report of Director Manley, signed by a minority of the commission, places practically all the blame and all the responsibility for existing causes of industrial unrest at the doors of the employers of the nation, it was deemed important to call attention to this grievous fault in his report. Accordingly a statement was prepared and added to the general report of the commission are an addendum signed by the three representatives of the employers on the commission, R. H. Aishton, S. Thruston Ballard, and myself.

"This statement calls attention to the fact that organized labor itself is responsible for its full share of the causes of industrial unrest. The testimony and the evidence brought out by the investigations and hearings have made it plain that neither the employers nor organized labor can come into court with clean hands, that both are guilty of many sins of omission and commission, and that each is responsible for a full share of the existing industrial strife and industrial unrest.

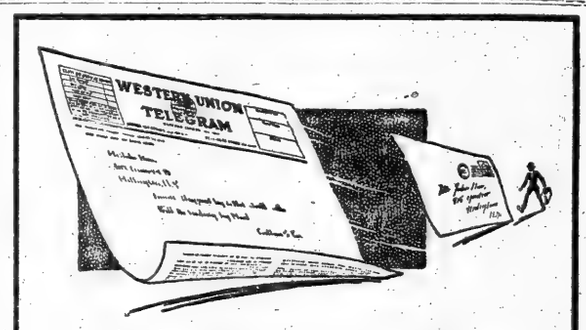
"The report made by the employers on the commission does not hesitate to indict employers where employers have shown themselves to be at fault, nor does it hestitate in the friendliest and most helpful spirit to point out to organized labor some of its grievous and serious mistakes in policy, including sympathetic strikes, cessation of work through jurisdictional disputes, contract breaking, violence in labor troubles, electing to high trade union offices labor leaders convicted of crime, and other mistaken methods. It does this not to hurt organized labor, but in the hope of helping it.

"The criticisms on the mistakes of organized labor, set forth in the statement of the employers on the commission, are not the criticisms alone of those who signed the statement, but are also the expressed criticisms, not only of many of the highest-minded and fairest-minded employers of the nation, but are the criticisms as well of many of the ablest sociologists, political economists, social workers and students of the American labor movement, who have, as a rule, the warmest sympathy for organized labor, its aims and its purposes.

"I believe that if the high-minded and fair-minded unionists, of whom there are untold numbers within the ranks of organized labor, will profit by the friendly and helpful criticisms made by the employers on the commission in their report shortly to be published, of the mistakes of trade unionism, and use their best endeavors to have the existing evils within trade unionism corrected, they will hasten the day when employers will no longer fear to recognize or to deal with labor unions, and thus bring nearer the era when the general recognition of trade unions and collective bargaining, which is the goal of trade unionism, will be closer at hand."

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MURPHY SPENDS DAY MAKING UP A SLATE

Confers with Leaders at Tammany Hall and Picks Judge Swann for District Attorney.

FIGHT ON ALDERMAN WHITE

Three Candidates Besides Cowan Are Seeking Municipal Court Justice Fallon's Place.

Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy held another conference with his advisers and district leaders at Tammany Hall yesterday regarding the making up of a slate for the Fall campaign. Mr. Murphy listened to suggestions and received reports for several hours. While he would not discuss what had taken place, it was learned from others present that Mr. Murphy has given up any intention of having Charles A. Perkins, the present District Attorney, nominated for that office on the Tammany ticket.

Mr. Murphy's present choice, it was learned, is Judge Edward Swann of General Sessions. Mr. Murphy believes, it was said, that Tammany would have the best chance with a Democrat of independent tendencies who has never openly opposed Tammany, and who, therefore, would be satisfactory to all elements of Democrats. In Judge Swann he believes he has found such a man. Many of the district leaders sided with Mr. Murphy yesterday. Judge Swann, in a quiet way, has already started his campaign. The Gansevoort Market Business Men's Association has indorsed him, and has opened headquarters. He once ran for Congress on the Tammany ticket, and Tammany nominated him for his present place on the bench.

Thomas W. Churchill, President of the Board of Education, is still a favorite with many in Tammany Hall for District Attorney. Another Tammany candidate, James A. Delehanty, also came into the race yesterday, and is believed by many to fit Murphy's qualifications. Mr. Delehanty is an Assistant District Attorney, and has been Acting District Attorney under Mr. Whitman at various times. He took a prominent part in the Becker and the Hans Schmidt cases, and has many backers in the organization.

Among the names suggested at the conference yesterday for Sheriff was that of Richard J. Delaney of the Fifth Assembly District. Mr. Delaney is a well-to-do undertaker, and, was once a candidate for Coroner. He has the backing of the leader of the district, Charles Culkin, and he is prominent in many charitable and fraternal organizations. While considering his candidacy favorably, Mr. Murphy told Culkin and others that if Judge Swann is the candidate for District Attorney, Delaney cannot be considered, as that would mean two candidates from the same district.

Three other candidates came into the field yesterday for Municipal Court Justice of the Ninth Municipal Court District, to succeed the late John Fallon, Commissioner of Records John F. Cowan has been in the race for several weeks, and is still the favorite. The others are William E. Sievin, who is a delegate to the Constitutional Convention; John Dwyer, a son-in-law of Percy Nagle, former leader of the Thirtieth Assembly District, and Thomas A. McGrath.

Tammany yesterday reorganized its Speakers' Bureau on a new basis. A Speakers Executive Committee was organized, with a member from each Assembly District. They will meet at Tammany Hall every afternoon and Alexander I. Rorke, Chairman of the committee, will instruct the speakers how to work. Another committee to gather material for the speakers to use was organized with E. M. Rabenold as Chairman, and still another to arrange for outdoor meetings was formed with Winter Russell in charge.

There is to be a fight this Fall between "Paddy" Sullivan, brother of the late "Big Tim" Sullivan, and John J. White for Alderman in the Third Aldermanic District. White has been Alderman from the district for several terms and the Sullivan faction has fought him for two years. It was rumored some time ago that the trouble had been patched up, but Sullivan announced yesterday that he intended to get White out of the board if he had to run for Alderman himself.

It was learned yesterday that "Big Bill" Edwards, former Street Cleaning Commissioner, may be a candidate for Sheriff this Fall on an independent Democratic ticket. Several of Mr. Edwards's friends, it was said, have been urging him to enter the fight, but the former Commissioner would not say yesterday if he had made up his mind to do so. Mr. Edwards is now in the insurance business. It was said he had been told he would have the backing of many Wilson Democrats if he would make a fight against Murphy's candidate for Sheriff.

RUN OVER BY TRAIN, UNHURT

Passenger Lies Between Rails and Cars Pass Over His Body.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, N. J., Aug. 17.—In an attempt to board the Buffalo Express on the Lackawanna Railroad, passing through here early this morning, Rodney French of Hamilton, N. Y., after losing his grip on the coach was flung from the steps and rolled under the train. He lay still in the centre of the tracks and the train passed on without injuring him. He got up after the last coach passed and made an effort to get aboard the last car, but failed.

With his baggage, hat, collar, and tie on the train, young French was left here with only some change and a Pullman ticket, after having spent his vacation at Culver's Lake. The trainmen telegraphed back from Oxford that his baggage and ticket would be left at Stroudsburg, Pa.

When the train stopped here the youth got off to go to a lunchroom, and when he looked out of a window he saw the train moving out. Then he ran to catch it.

GRAND JURY FOR MANAGERS.

Reformers Bring Outside Magistrate to Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 17. Eight owners and managers of amusement resorts on the Boardwalk, including three theatres and three piers, were held in $500 bail each for the Grand Jury today. They are charged with running their resorts wide open for three consecutive Sundays. Magistrate R. G. Brown was brought here from one of the mainland towns to hear the cases, because the reformers did not want to risk dealing with organization Magistrates.

Agents of reform bodies tonight said that the amusement men are relatively in the same position that confronted the license holders of the city three years ago. Saloons had been open on Sunday for years. Grand Juries refused to indict. Then came the elisors to draft a Grand Jury that did indict, not only the saloon men, but many of the political chiefs who had protected them. Two hundred license holders were drawn into the net. All pleaded guilty, and sentence was suspended. Atlantic City has since been officially "dry."

Chaplin Film Company Sued.

The Keystone Film Company of the Longacre Building, Broadway and Forty-second Street, as assignee of Mack Sennett's photoplay called "Dough and Dynamite," brought in the Federal District Court yesterday a copyright infringement suit against Herman S. Waldman, in business as the Chaplin Film Company; the Leemun Film Company, Inc., and A. G. Levi. Injunction and an accounting of profits as well as damages are asked for from the defendants.

FORTUNE GONE, SHE'S IN JAIL

Dr. Hackeling's Widow Held for Trial on Charge of Arson.

Mrs. Johanna Hackeling, 78 years old, widow of Dr. Herman H. Hackeling, was held in $2,500 bail by Magistrate Ten Eyck in Harlem Court yesterday afternoon on a charge of setting fire on Sunday afternoon to her apartment at 615 West 143d Street to collect insurance of $2,000 on her furniture.

Fire Marshal Emerson testified that he had found that fourteen distinct blazes had been set in the apartment, most of them being candles, which were lighted in cardboard boxes and wooden strawberry baskets. He said that all of the fires thus started had gone out, with the exception of one which led to a closet in which there were some clothes. It was the fire in the closet which had caused smoke and resulted in a fire alarm. Fireman William M. Rogers said that he had found the door to the apartment locked and entered by a fire escape, seeing the evidence of an incendiary attempt. He said he looked at the dumbwaiter shaft to see if any one could have entered that way, but found dust on the lock.

Mrs Hackeling said that she had been in this country for thirty-six years, that she had a fortune of $200,000 when she came here, and that part of her present income was $1,000 a year from the County Medical Society, of which her husband was a member. She said that recently she had been negotiating to sell to the Board of Education a patent educational chart made by her husband. She denied that she had set the fire.

WIFE LEAVES FITZSIMMONS.

Fourth Matrimonial Venture of ex-Pugilist a Failure.

Special to The New York Times.

METUCHEN, N. J., Aug. 17.—Bob Fitzsimmons's fourth matrimonial venture has proved a failure. Only last March the ex-pugilist was motoring about from Newark to Brooklyn to New York seeking some one who would issue a license for him to wed Temo Slonim, and now she has left him and recorded a judgment for $1,000 against him. Bob's troubles were caused at the outset because he didn't have a proper certificate of his divorce from his third wife, but what happened after he had remedied this and finally won the woman of his heart doesn't appear in the formal judgment record.

Fitzsimmons's farm, cows, and chickens were billed for sale by the Sheriff of Middlesex County tomorrow afternoon, but the sale has been postponed until Aug. 25. The sale was to be under a writ of execution issued on behalf of Cornelius See, a lawyer of Chicago. Two other creditors with judgments are Fitzsimmons's former lawyer, Charles P. Cowenhoven of New Brunswick, and J. J. Hendricks of Atlantic City. Hendricks's claim is for money advanced to Bob with which he was to have started a physical culture colony at West Denelian.

Fitzsimmons says he doesn't know where Temo Slonim has gone, and as soon as he can get away from here he is going to South America to teach boxing, and expects to succeed, as he has a letter of recommendation from ex-President Roosevelt.

FAKED STATE COMMISSIONS.

New Jersey Will Try to Find Out Who Issued Them.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 17.—It developed today that some one has been issuing State commissions without authority. As a result a thorough investigation is to be made. Governor Fielder last month received a request from E. J. Watson of South Carolina, President of the National Drainage Congress, that delegates be sent from New Jersey to the convention to be held in San Francisco in September. The Governor replied that there was no appropriation for the purpose, and he therefore could not comply.

A few days ago a letter was returned to the Passaic Valley Sewerage Commission. It had been addressed to Maurice A. Wall, 243 Lembeck Avenue, Jersey City. The letter had not been claimed. When opened, it disclosed a commission designating the man to be a delegate from this State to the drainage congress. It was signed "George B. Fielder, Governor." George B. was the name of the Governor's late father, and is also the name of his brother. The Governor's name is James F.

Considine Held in Handbook Case.

William H. Considine, who has a saloon at Broadway and Forty-second Street, was before Magistrate Krotel in Yorkville Court yesterday charged with permitting a handbook on the Saratoga races to be made in his place. He was held in $500 bail for examination on Friday. Considine's arrest grew out of evidence furnished at the examination of George W. Lyon of 12 West 109th Street, who was arrested on Aug. 11 by Detectives Brady and Morris in Considine's saloon on a charge of making a handbook. Lyon was held in $1,000 bail for trial.

Republicans for Local Option.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 17.—Indications are that the Republican Party in Monmouth County will support Assembly candidates on a local option platform. At a meeting of the County Executive Committee today a score of leaders voiced their approval of a local option platform. It is expected that Assemblyman John Thomson of Avon and William H. Reid of Tennent will receive the organization support.

AMERICAN QUARRIES HAMPERED BY WAR

Domestic Dynamite Makers Unable to Get Acids Needed to Carry on Business.

EUROPE PAYS BIG PRICES

Nitro Powder Company Asks Court to Force Newark Factory to Furnish It Material.

That the large shipments of explosives to the Allies and the high prices paid therefor are likely to hamper, if not destroy, the business of some of the American manufacturers of dynamite for blasting in quarries and other commercial purposes was made known yesterday through a suit brought in the Federal District Court by the Nitro Powder Company of Kingston, N. Y., which has its factory at Esopus, against the Butterworth-Judson Company, of 60 Wall Street, which operates an acid manufacturing plant at Newark, N. J.

In the action, which alleges breach of contract besides damages, the Nitro Powder Company asks that the Butterworth-Judson Company be restrained from selling and delivering to other makers of explosives sulphuric and nitric acids and oleum, and that the defendant be required to make prompt deliveries to the plaintiff in accordance with its contract.

The Nitro Powder Company states in the complaint that on March 30, 1912, it contracted with the Butterworth-Judson Company for all kinds of acids used in the making of explosives for commercial purposes. During the years 1913 and 1914, the complaint explains, the Butterworth-Judson Company made prompt deliveries from two to three cars of acid a week, but during last Spring there were delays of several days in the making of deliveries by the defendant. Orders of June 18 and June 24, for two cars of mixed acids per week, the Nitro Powder Company states, were not filled, and since then the Butterworth-Judson Company has refused to forward to the plaintiff company any more acids, in violation of its contract.

The complaint further alleges that during the time the Butterworth-Judson Company has failed to carry out its agreement with the Nitro Powder Company, it has been producing sufficient acids to supply the demands of other customers and has the ability to fill plaintiff's orders, which in the course of the next thirty days are expected to amount to 250 tons of sulphuric acid and several tons of nitric acid.

The Nitro Powder Company also states that $125,000 is invested in its plant for the manufacture of explosives at Esopus; that it employes between twenty-five and forty dynamite makers there and has numerous salesmen. It also explains that it has various contracts to fill and its business is dependent on its ability to fill orders without delay. Because of the failure of the Butterworth-Judson Company to deliver the acids contracted for, and although it has tried to get a supply from other sources, the plaintiff company states that between June 21 and Aug. 13 it was compelled to shut down its plant for twenty-three days, and by so doing has incurred legal liability for failure to furnish contractors with explosives.

The company further states that it is practically impossible to determine the damages already caused by the failure of the Butterworth-Judson Company to deliver acids, but they are largely in excess of the statutory requirement of $5,000.

Upon the filing of the complaint, Judge Julius M. Mayer ganted an order directing the Butterworth-Judson Company to appear on Thursday in the United States Court Annex in the Woolworth Building and show cause why a preliminary or provisional injunction should not issue. The order was issued on an affidavit made by Emanuel Metzger, President of the Nitro Powder Company, who said the company had endeavored to obtain from the General Chemical Company and the Frasselli Chemical Company, acid required by it and of the kind specified in the Butterworth-Judson Company contract, but regardless of price it has been unable to procure a supply from the two large producers of acids because neither of them would agree to deliver, stating that they were already under contract to deliver all the acid they could reasonably produce.

Because of this fact President Metzger asserted that the Nitro Powder Company had no means of obtaining the acids unless the Butterworth-Judson Company, which during the past year had greatly increased its manufacturing facilities, complied with the terms of its contract.

President Metzger explained that the Nitro Powder Company had many contracts with cement and quarry companies and other contractors which required it to keep them supplied with explosives, and the company would be liable to them if it failed to fulfill its agreement.

Will Sue Mrs. Maud B. Barclay.

Judge Julius M. Mayer in the United States District Court yesterday authorized the Lawyers Mortgage Company to institute suit against Mrs. Maud Brevoort Barclay and her receiver in bankruptcy to foreclose a first mortgage of $30,000 on real estate at 68 First Street. In addition to this foreclosure suit and the bankruptcy proceedings, supplementary proceedings are pending against Mrs. Barclay in the Supreme Court.

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Summer frocks, and silk dresses.

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Beautiful afternoon gowns, of silk and cloth.

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Dinner and evening gowns, Bridge and Dancing Frocks.

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For daytime or evening wear.

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Remaining styles of many lines.

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Silk and cloth afternoon suits.

$35 to $65 Coats—$15

Motor, Travel and Street Coats.

MONARCHY IN CHINA AS SOON AS YUAN DARES

"Peace Society" Meets Saturday to Discuss Form of Government.

PEKING, Wednesday, Aug. 18.—At the request of President Yuan Shih-kai, Professor Frank J. Goodnow, legal adviser to the Government, has deferred his departure from China until Sept. 8, in order that he may advise the Constitutional Drafting Committee of Ten appointed by the President, who are now assembling in Peking.

Their decision, it is believed here, will be to follow monarchical lines as definitely and rapidly as the nation will permit.

In the Peking Gazette Dr. Goodnow today explains his opinions concerning the movement of China. He says that succession to executive power, often, particularly in the South and Central American States, leads to civil war, which results in the worst possible form of government—military dictatorship. The Chinese, he says, could not afford to permit civil war or great disorder, which would almost certainly lead to foreign intervention, with the probable loss of political independence.

It is understood that Dr. Goodnow in his documentary advice to Yuan recommended that the change from a republic to a monarchy should first be made acceptable to both the thinking people of China and the foreign powers, and that Yuan is following this advice in sanctioning the formation of the so-called Peace Society, the nominal object of which is the discussion of the best form of government for China.

The inauguration of this Peace Society is fixed for Saturday. The promotors announce in the newspapers that it has numerous adherents.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Peking dispatches disclosing the probability that President Yuan Shih-kai will proclaim himself Emperor of China have prepared officials here for agitation of that project by a society of Chinese notables, but so far there has been no official report from the American Legation, which generally keeps the State Department informed of political events that might bear on relations between the United States and China.

Dr. Paul Reinsch, the American Minister, who is now on leave of absence in this country, arrived in Washington tonight. He will said for China Aug. 25.

Japan's attitude toward a monarchy would probably be adverse. The Japanese so far have succeeded in inducing the present Chinese Republican Government to satisfy their demands, and are believed to look with doubt upon the possibility of maintaining that attitude if required to deal with a monarchy.

Should the new movement continue to develop, officials here believe there would be little ground for interference by the United States, presuming that it represented the will of a majority of the Chinese people and it was not proposed to erect a Government by an act of despotism. Of course, the disappearance of the new Far Eastern Republic, which, it was hoped, would be the forerunner of others in that part of the world, would be viewed with regret from Washington.

WELCOMES TRADE MISSION.

South America Cordial to France, Commercial Envoy Reports.

BORDEAUX, Aug. 16, (via Paris, Aug. 17.)—The mission headed by Pierre Beaudin, sent to South America to make a thorough study of the best means to develop commercial, maritime, and financial relations between France and the Latin American countries, arrived home today aboard the steamship Flanders.

The purpose of the mission was to recapture for France the markets gradually won over by German merchants. M. Beaudin said that he was satisfied with the results of his trip.

The mission, he said, had been well received everywhere, and the governments visited recognized the necessity of establishing agreements and finding practical solutions for commercial problems.

Swiss Guard Against Cholera.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—A dispatch to La Liberté from Vevey, Switzerland, says that the Canton of Neuchatel has taken measures to establish isolated hospitals and special medical service against cholera, which is believed there to be in danger of spreading from Austria to Eastern Switzerland.

HURD IS FUGITIVE, HIS BAIL FORFEITED

Ex-Postmaster of Haworth, N. J., Who Was to be Sentenced Yesterday, Is Missing.

SAID TO BE IN ARKANSAS

Had Been Found Guilty of Improper Relations with 17-Year-Old Girl Employe in His Office.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 17.—Ex-Postmaster George A. Hurd, of Haworth, Secretary of the National Postmasters' Association, is now a fugitive from justice. He was ordered to appear before Judge William M. Seufert in the Hackensack Courts this morning, to receive sentence after having been found guilty by a jury of improper relations with his former clerk, Miss Martha L. Conrad, 17 years old, but he failed to appear, and Judge Seufert ordered his bail of $2,000 forfeited.

The bondsmen are John J. Zabriskie of Haworth, and Postmaster Daniel A. DeVires of Carlton Hill, each for $1,000. The latter is partially indemnified by a deed for six lots given him by Hurd. The lots are worth about $2,000, but are mortgaged for $1,500.

Ex-Prosecutor Wendel J. Wright, and Edwin C. Irion, counsel for Hurd, made application for argument for a new trial, and the hearing was delayed from time to time because of the mass of testimony to be gone over. Three weeks ago, on the date set for the hearing, Hurd failed to appear. The lawyers admitted they didn't know where he was. The former Postmaster's son, Athwould, surprised the Court by announcing that his father was in Arkansas. This was the first intimation that the defendant was outside the jurisdiction of the Court.

Lawyer Irion sent letters and three telegrams to Hurd at Eureka Springs, Harrison, and Jasper, in Arkansas, and as the local Western Union office was given clearances, it was concluded the telegrams were delivered. The lawyer demanded of Hurd that he be in the Hackensack Court House on Aug. 17. There was no response to the request.

Lawyer Irion told the court this morning that Hurd's son said to him over the telephone yesterday: "I never expect to see my father again."

Judge Seufert suggested that every effort be made to get Hurd, and Prosecutor Thomas J. Huckin said he would exhaust every means to bring Hurd from Arkansas.

The bondsmen offered to pay the expenses of sending an officer to Arkansas to bring the convicted official back for sentence. The lawyers said they would give the Prosecutor every assistance in arresting Hurd, for they were anxious to show their sincerity in the case. Lawyer Irion assured the court that neither he nor Mr. Wright had been compensated for their services in the case, but that they were liable for various expenses incident to the trial. It is understood that an officer will be sent to Arkansas with requisition papers for the fugitive.

Hurd told friends before leaving Haworth that he owned 800 acres of oil lands in Arkansas, which he obtained through a Government grant, and that the land was worth $100 an acre.

Hurd was Postmaster at Haworth for several years, and was one of the two Republicans reappointed by President Wilson a year ago. He has a wife and two children.

Capt. Tappan's Dismissal Affirmed.

Acting Police Commissioner Godley said yesterday he had affirmed the dismissal of former Police Captain John F. Tappan, who was dismissed from the force by Commissioner Cropsey in January, 1911, following threats, it was testified, he had made to a platoon of his men concerning the sending of an anonymous letter to the Commissioner. This letter charged him with disobeying one of Commissioner Cropsey's "pet" rules, that the patrolmen who had seen the longest duty were to be assigned the easiest jobs. Captain Tappan was reinstated by Commissioner Waldo, but his pay was held up by a taxpayer's suit. The dismissal of Patrolman Joseph E. Brady was also affirmed by Acting Commissioner Godley.

Enumerators Well Paid, He Says.

William Lieberman, Chief Census Enumerator of Brooklyn and Queens, in a statement issued yesterday admitted he had received many complaints from men employed during the recent State census that they had been underpaid, but declared that their objections were not justified. He asserted that only three days' pay should have been allowed some of the Enumerators, but in no case were they allowed less than seven days'. Some men in large districts were allowed twelve days' pay.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

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Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

JUST ARRIVED FROM JAPAN

Men's Shirts & Pajamas of Fine Habutai Silk

LUXURIOUS, "tailored-to-fit," comfort-and-wear garments for the well-groomed business man, or the well-appointed wardrobe of the gentleman of leisure.

Bound to satisfy either, for the faultless workmanship is no less a pronounced and pleasing feature than the amazingly good wearing qualities of this "tub-proof" Oriental silk.

Those who have worn Habutai silk will be surprised at the prices—those who have *not* will be delighted with the looks, *character* and wear-resistance of garments made of Habutai.

At $4.96

Negligee shirts with plain or plaited bosoms, soft attached double cuffs, hand-sewn buttonholes, and fine pearl buttons. Every detail finished with a fine regard for wear and appearance. Sizes 14 to 17.

At $6.48

Pajamas cut on lines of comfort, with no stinting of material. Ample, roomy—yet they *fit*. Thorough workmanship at every point—at seams, sleeves, and buttonholes. In white and other correct plain colors. Any and all sizes.

The Macy Men's Shop is unsurpassed for better-grade Men's Furnishings—in quality or in prices. This is *one* proof—more in the store!

Macy's—Men's Shop, 35th St.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Rules Committee Reports Out Resolution Calling for Information.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The Rules Committee of the House today reported out a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the number of persons employed in the Government arsenals and navy yards, and the number of hours they work each day. The resolution was introduced by Representative Gardner of Massachusetts.

WOMAN'S BODY IN HUDSON.

Autopsy to Determine if Victim Met with Foul Play.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 17.—The body of a well-dressed young woman was found today in the Hudson River near the old Fort Lee Dock. It had been in the water for several days, according to County Physician Ogden.

The dead woman was 5 feet 1 inch in height, about twenty years old, weighed about 120 pounds, and had light brown hair. She wore a blue skirt, silk waist, white pumps, and wore a horseshoe pin.

The body was taken to the McNally Morgue at Fort Lee, where Dr. Ogden will perform an autopsy tomorrow to determine if the woman was a victim of foul play.

Prince Here to Buy Tractors.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 17.—Prince Gagarin, representing the Russian Government, arrived in this city to place contracts for cannon tractors which, he says, will amount to several million dollars. The tractors, according to the Prince, are for use with monster field guns which will compare favorably with the largest siege rifles used by the Germans. Prince Gagarin is accompanied by I. N. Petroffsky, his secretary and S. C. Talbot, an English engineer in the employ of the Russian Government. The party will remain in the country about a month.

EDGAR JONES NOT 'RIPPER.'

Gildea Convinced There Is No Case Against Man in Baltimore.

Acting Police Captain Gildea returned last night, leaving Edgar Jones to face the charge of defrauding his landlady in Baltimore rather than a more serious one in New York. From interviews which the officer had yesterday with Jones and Grace Elliott, who made the statement that Jones was the "ripper" wanted in New York for the murders of little Leonore Cohn and Charlie Murray last Spring, he declared that there was nothing in the case.

When vehemently accusing Jones Monday, the woman's testimony showed certain discrepancies. The date she gave for the Cohn murder, when Jones appeared before her with his coat smeared with blood, was March 10, whereas it took place on March 19.

She denied to Captain Gildea yesterday that she had said that Jones committed the murders. She asserted that she said she only thought he did because he read about them with such interest, and because he wished to leave New York soon afterward.

Jones asserted he had not been near the scene of the crimes on either night and that he had absolutely no knowledge of them.

BUILDS YACHT TO COMMUTE

August Heckscher's Cabrilla Covers 40 Miles in 75 Minutes.

August Heckscher of 576 Fifth Avenue commutes from his place in Huntington, L. I., in the Summer and to reach his office a few minutes earlier each morning he has had built at a cost of $80,000 a gasoline yacht, the Cabrilla, which covers the forty miles to this city from Huntington Harbor in an hour and fifteen to an hour and twenty minutes.

The yacht is 111 feet long, with a beam of 12½ feet, and a depth of 4½ feet. It has two V-type motors of 750 horse power each, as well as additional motors for the electric generator, fire, and bilge pumps.

The Cabrilla is finished in white and mahogany. It was built by the Atkin-Wheeler Company of Halesite, L. I.

TO REFIT THE EASTLAND.

Owners Contemplate Using Her Again as an Excursion Steamer.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—The steamship Eastland was formally released from the custody of the United States Government and turned over to its owners today. What disposition will be made of the ship, which capsized three weeks ago, drowning nearly 1,000 persons, has not been determined.

Plans are being considered by the owners, it was said, to have the boat overhauled, and, if inspection shows that it can be fitted up safely to carry passengers, it probably would be taken to some other port and used in the excursion trade.

The Equitable rent roll is growing fast

These past few weeks the Equitable Building has added a fund of new names to its rent roll.

You may see this list of tenants as you pass through the Equitable foyers, setting forth in alphabetical arrangement the biggest and most potential aggregation of tenants ever assembled under a single roof.

We invite you to become one of this distinguished company, and we will prove to your satisfaction that it is the economical thing to do.

Equitable Building Corporation

120 Broadway

ROOSEVELT NAMED BY GEO. W. PERKINS

Tells Moose Republicans Have No Men of Presidential Calibre.

URGES LOYALTY TO PARTY

Says William Barnes Is Controlling the Constitutional Convention at Albany.

George W. Perkins, who spent Sunday motoring with Colonel Theodore Roosevelt through Interstate Park, brought up the ex-President's name at a meeting of New York Progressives last night as a possible Presidential candidate next year.

Mr. Perkins had been urging the meeting, which was a large one in the rooms of the Claremont Progressive Club, 550 West 113th Street, not to desert the party at this time, and recounted a conversation he had had recently with a Republican friend.

"'All you Progressives want,' said this friend," went on Mr. Perkins, "'is for us Republicans to accept your platform and then nominate Theodore Roosevelt for President.'

"'No, no. Not at all,' I told him. 'If you will see to it that our principles are incorporated in your platform, we will accept any man you may nominate who can carry these principles out.'

"'Can you think of any such man?' asked my friend.

"'Well,' I replied, 'I suppose the people will think of Colonel Roosevelt.'"

Mr. Perkins said the Republicans had no men of Presidential calibre who could last longer than twenty-four or thirty-six hours, while as possibilities in the ranks of the Progressives he mentioned, besides Colonel Roosevelt, Hiram Johnson, Governor of California; William Hamlin Childs, Progressive leader in Brooklyn, and ex-United States Senator Albert J. Beveridge.

After reviewing the events which led up to the 1912 split Mr. Perkins said that Barnes was in full control of the Constitutional Convention and was lining up the members to vote for what he wants put through. He said former Attorney General Wickersham had recently praised Mr. Barnes for the part he had taken as a leader of the Republican Party, and thereby gave him a clean bill of health for what he had done at the Chicago Convention in 1912.

"As matters stand today," said Mr. Perkins, "the man who will lead the Republican delegation from the State of New York to the next Republican National Convention is Mr. William Barnes."

Mr. Perkins said it was no use for Progressives to argue that by going back to the Republican Party they could reform the tariff laws by putting the Democrats out of power, for the only program the Republicans have about the tariff, he said, is to give the country a Penrose-Cannon bill in place of a Payne-Aldrich bill.

Pinchot Slaps at Perkins.

The Bergen County Progressive-Republicans came across the North River last night to have a dollar dinner at the Hotel St. Denis. Herbert M. Bailey was toastmaster, and he read a letter from Amos Pinchot, who said that to preserve economic privilege "the Roots, Ryans, Penroses, and Perkinses are fighting in every section, irrespective of party affiliations." Edmund B. Osborne of Essex named Governor Hiram Johnson of California and Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania as the best ticket for 1916.

TIMES SQ. SUBWAY CASE SET

Hearing Before Justice Shearn Will Take Place Tomorrow.

A decision will be rendered in Special Term, Part One of the Supreme Court tomorrow, stating whether the City shall be compelled by mandamus to sign the contract for the construction of the Times Square section of the Broadway-Seventh Avenue Subway, with the Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation, the lowest bidder.

The case was on the calendar of Special Term yesterday, but Assistant Corporation Counsel John Lehman asked Justice Shearn for an adjournment, saying that he had not had sufficient time in which to give proper consideration to the contracting company's papers.

"I should think," said Justice Shearn, in granting the adjournment, "that in a matter of this kind, in which delay means so much to the public, argument would be had as soon as possible."

The proceeding is brought against the Mayor, his fellow members of the Board of Estimate and the Public Service Commission, for the purpose of requiring them to sign the contract forthwith.

To Supervise Belgium's Rebuilding.

BERLIN, Aug. 17. (via London, Wednesday, Aug. 18).—The Assistant Architect of the City of Cologne has been chosen as Supervisor of the rebuilding of Belgium. It will be his duty to pass on the question of how cities destroyed or injured during the war, shall be reconstructed and to prevent the introduction of bad or mediocre architecture.

Hampton Furniture For the Man's Bed Room

THE dignified guest chamber of the old English Mansion suggests, with its stately Furniture of Jacobean oak and its pleasing absence of frivolity, one of the most admirable of treatments for the man's Room of the modern Home.

To obtain such Furniture as will give the desired note of romantic interest, resort may be had to Hampton Reproductions. Included among these will be found the noble Four-post Bedstead with its carved and bulbous pillars and old-fashioned tester, the Norfolk Chest of Drawers which serves as dressing table and the cane-seated, high-backed Chairs of walnut.

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if taken in time. 'Phone your nearest druggist and tell him to send you a case today. Then drink Buffalo Lithia Springs Water regularly—six to eight glassfuls a day. Results will prove its efficiency. Eminent physicians everywhere endorse it.

GEORGE BEN JOHNSTON, M.D., LL.D., Richmond, Va., Ex-President Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association, Ex-President Virginia Medical Society and Professor of Gynecology and Abdominal Surgery, Medical College of Virginia: "If I were asked what mineral water has the widest range of usefulness, I would unhesitatingly answer Buffalo Lithia. In Uric Acid Diathesis, Gout, Rheumatism, Lithaemia and the like, its beneficial effects are prompt and lasting. * * * Almost any case of Pyelitis and Cystitis will be alleviated by it and many cured. I have had evidence of the undoubted Disintegrating, Solvent and Eliminating powers of this water in Renal Calculus, and have known its long-continued use to permanently break up the gravel-forming habit."

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Relieves DYSPEPSIA and HEARTBURN
Ask your Physician

HARD MATCH FOR TENNIS CHAMPION—GOLD CUP FOR MISS DETROIT—GOLF

TENNIS CHAMPION CLOSE TO DEFEAT

Bull Forces Williams to Five Hard Sets on Newport Casino Courts.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 17.—Duels across the nets in which two famous players had to battle through five sets for their survival in the singles tournament spiced the second day's playing here on the Casino turf courts with R. Norris Williams 2d and Nathaniel W. Niles being lucky in not suffering eclipses. Rarely has Williams played worse than he did today. The national champion was nearly always timing his volleys and drives imperfectly, just as he did in his memorable Davis Cup match a year ago against Norman E. Brookes of Australia. The net snared everything. Then there were periods of almost slovenly tennis, where the real aggressiveness, the dauntless fighting spirit which Maurice E. McLoughlin shows so plainly was lacking.

The match in which Williams finally defeated Charles M. Bull, Jr., after five desperate sets at 5—7, 6—4, 8—6, 1—6, 6—1, a total tally of 26 games to 24, was splendidly fought by the many times holder of the Crescent Athletic Club championship. Bull kept up a fine attack at the net until he was almost reeling from exhaustion. It was a fading opponent that saved Williams and helped him to keep his place as the field narrowed down to thirteen contestants.

Later in the day when the doubles started Williams threw the burden of a victory on Watson M. Washburn, his partner in the Eastern doubles championship. They faced G. Colket Caner and Frank C. Sullaway, a scratch combination, and it required the limit of three sets before the team that had won at Longwood could claim the victory at 7—5, 4—6, 8—6. In this as in the singles, it was the net that found most of the national champion's returns. Throughout the day Williams's game was as a lighted candle in a draughty room. It flickered and faded. Then there was a glow of brilliancy as he brought off a wonderful crossing shot. The flash would be followed by intense gloom. It was poor tennis for a champion.

Niles met one of the best of the younger players in D. S. Watters of New Orleans, the youth who holds the Louisiana State title. In many respects Watters, who is 19 years of age, resembles McLoughlin in his style, which is the sort of racquet work that earned the name of Comet for the player from California. Watters plays across the court. He possesses a fine contempt for passing shots. It is his business to scoop them in. Aided by his good reach, his game is fairly easy of accomplishment. So Niles found to his distress, and Niles was playing at the top of his game, and had to fight for every point that he got with the subtle cunning of a fox.

There was another five-set match on the card as Roland Evans, the Philadelphian, defeated Robert Le Roy, Columbia's former intercollegiate winner, at 6—4, 2—6, 3—6, 6—4, 7—5. It was a contest in which fine stroking was pitted against the craftiest of tactics. Another feature of the day was that it advanced the name of Johnson or Johnston as if there was magic in the cognomen. William M. Johnston, the Californian, disposed of R. Chauncey Seaver, 4—6, 6—1, 6—1, 6—2; Harry Johnson of Boston eliminated Richard Dana, 6—2, 6—2, 7—5, and Wallace F. Johnson, former Davis Cup player, got into the round before the semi-final by defeating Frederick C. Inman, 6—4, 6—1, 7—5.

The day on the courts, and it was a perfect one for the sport, was remarkable for a greatly increased gallery that watched McLoughlin defeat T. R. Pell at 6—2, 7—5, 6—1 on the main court. In the afternoon there was too much breeze for the highest type of tennis, but the leading pairs got into action in the doubles.

To the delight of the gallery the doubles, and it is the first time in many years that there has been a tournament here with the best of the pairs of the country, filled out the afternoon. Clarence J. Griffin and William M. Johnston, the Pacific Coast champions, appeared, and they were at once the target of attention because of standing as the challengers of Maurice E. McLoughlin and Thomas C. Bundy for the national honors. Bundy has notified McLoughlin that he will not be here, and that he expects the Comet to meet him in New York next week so that they may get some practice on the turf at Forest Hills, in preparation for the defense of their titles.

The first of the important clashes between the East and the West takes place tomorrow when Washburn plays William M. Johnston. The former Harvard star swung his racquet with its accustomed fluency today against the veteran Frederick B. Alexander, who only scored seven games in the three sets. The summary:

Men's Singles.—Second Round—W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated R. C. Seaver, Boston, 4—6, 6—1, 6—1, 6—3; W. M. Washburn, New York, defeated F. B. Alexander, New York, 6—4, 6—2, 6—1; H. C. Johnson, Boston, defeated R. Dana, Providence, 6—2, 6—2, 6—3; M. E. McLoughlin, San Francisco, defeated T. R. Pell, New York, 6—2, 7—5, 6—1; R. Norris Williams, 2d, Philadelphia, defeated Charles M. Bull, Jr., Brooklyn, 5—7, 6—4, 8—6, 1—6, 6—1; Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, defeated J. G. Thomas, Newport, 7—5, 10—8, 6—2; Rowland Evans, Philadelphia, defeated Robert Leroy, New York, 6—4, 2—6, 3—6, 6—4, 7—5; George Wightman, Boston, defeated H. D. Harvey, Newport, by default; C. J. Griffin, San Francisco, defeated W. B. Burden, Newport, by default; N. W. Niles, Boston, defeated D. S. Watters, New Orleans, 2—6, 6—1, 6—4, 8—10, 6—3.

Third Round.—Irving C. Wright, Boston, defeated G. C. Caner, Philadelphia, 6—4, 6—2, 11—9; Wallace F. Johnson, Philadelphia, defeated F. C. Inman, New York, 6—4, 6—1, 7—5.

Men's Doubles, First Round.—Clarence J. Griffin and William M. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated Richard Dana and T. T. Gross, Providence, 6—3, 6—4; R. Norris Williams, 2d, Philadelphia, and Watson M. Washburn, New York, defeated O. C. Caner, Philadelphia, and F. J. Sullaway, Boston, 7—5, 4—6, 8—6.

Second Round.—Lyle E. Mahan, New York, and G. W. Wightman, Boston, defeated C. F. Watson, Jr., and T. Potter, Newport, 6—0, 6—1; Craig Biddle and F. E. Dixon, Philadelphia, defeated E. C. Law and Stanley Ensham, Providence, 6—1, 6—1; N. W. Niles and H. C. Johnson, Boston, defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum and F. T. Frelinghuysen, New York, 4—6, 6—1, 6—1.

Another New Tennis Game.

A new tennis game has been invented for use when three players want to use a court at the same time, says Sporting Life. The game is called "Spike," and solves a troublesome problem. This is the idea:

The three players toss up their racquets and the odd player plays the single court, taking the service. If he wins the first game he scores two points. If his opponents win they score one point each. At the finish of the game the players move up, as in the old baseball game of "numbers" and "one old cat."

For instance, A is the player who served in the first game. He moves to the "odd" court on the opposite side. B, who had the "even" court, crosses and takes the service, playing alone. C takes the "even" court and has A for his partner. After the second game every one moves up again. Each player keeps his own score, and the first to score ten points wins.

Each player in the new game has one service in three, no player goes it alone long enough to become fatigued, and each player has an equal opportunity.

In the old three-handed game the odd man serves twice as often as either of his opponents. The latter never gives a man and two women a chance to play, and gives a beginner a chance with the good players. Also, it is not necessary for one to stand around while two others play a single match, or to wait for a fourth player.

Tennis Tourneys at Brighton.

A mixed doubles tennis tournament is scheduled for next week on the Brighton Baths tennis courts, in which Miss Elsie Rayser and C. Burroughs will make a strong bid for the trophies which go to the winners. Miss Molly Conroy, the Staten Island girl, who won the singles event at Brighton last week, will compete in company with Walter Hanlon. Harold Taylor, the Brooklyn youngster, will have as a partner Mrs. G. Lynch, the runner-up in last week's tourney.

A single competition for junior players should bring out some strong talent. In addition to the junior singles, there will be a tournament for veteran players.

Double Tennis Honors for Bowman.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, N. H., Aug. 17.—Herbert L. Bowman, New York, won the men's singles in the tennis tournament today, defeating M. W. Whipple, Yale, 6—3, 6—3, 6—3; T. S. Cart and Bowman won the men's doubles from H. S. Barker, Quincy, and W. P. Woodman, Bowdoin College, at 6—4, 4—6, 7—5, 6—4.

SHORT SPORTS OF INTEREST.

The record books are said to be in error giving Cobb a consecutive hitting record of 40. According to Irwin Howe, baseball statistician, Cobb batted safely in 38 consecutive games. Ed Walsh stopped him on July 4, 1911, and his rampage began May 19.

"I have been asked, times without number," says Buck Herzog, manager of the Cincinnati Nationals, "why I don't have the boys sacrifice more often. My reason is simply this: We are so unreliable at bat, and so destitute of long, driving hitters, that we would profit but little by sacrificing to take a man from first to second. With such a club it is better, I believe, to whale away in hope that a good, decent hit may come through, than to wast one man just to gain a solitaire cushion for a single runner. The Cubs and two or three other clubs can and should use the sacrifice bunt right along, because they have long hitters coming up who can be relied upon to send the man home from second—we haven't a Saier nor a Zimmerman, so there we are."

Miss Alexa Sterling, the 16-year-old Georgia girl, who won the woman's Southern golf championship in Birmingham in May, has now decided to enter the national golf championship for women in Chicago in September. Miss Sterling has been playing golf for six years. Miss Sterling qualified a year ago with eight among the best score. She was beaten by George Ann Bishop with only 2 up and 1 to play. Since that time she has improved her game. For six years golf has meant to her close and intelligent study and constant progress. She is not excitable, she has studied the game, and she is willing to work long hours at practice.

"Say what they will," says Ty Cobb, "big league infields are getting better every year, and the day is coming when it will be hard to hit .300. The pitchers are good, too. There was a day when each team had a star pitcher, but the rest of the staff was nothing wonderful. Today every team has a couple of good pitchers. They all pitch to set me down without a hit, and still I am hoping to hit .400 this season. That will lead the American League, I guess, and if it does not, why, I will have to go even better, that's all."

GOLD CHALLENGE CUP FOR MISS DETROIT

First in All Three Races—Western Boat to be Tried for Speed in Mile Race Today.

Miss Detroit's victory in the last race for the Gold Challenge Cup yesterday over the course of thirty nautical miles on Manhasset Bay, off Port Washington, L. I., was so easy as to make the affair a comedy. Only Coleman du Pont's Tech Jr. and Carl G. Fischer's Presto appeared for the run against the speedy Miss Detroit, which was also the only one of the craft which started in the cup races to go through the series without engine troubles. Both Tech Jr., and Presto had those ever recurring troubles of high speed craft before the first lap was made yesterday and thereafter the race was only a procession. Presto withdrew after making a lap and a half.

Miss Detroit's driver would take no risk and so loafed all the afternoon, saving his engines for the mile speed trials which are to be held this afternoon, when the owners of the Detroit wonder promise they will show something approaching a mile a minute in the run over the measured mile, a course which begins in Cow Bay and terminates off the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club dock. Baby Speed Demon will be driven for a mile record against her by Robert Edgren, parts of the Baby Reliance engines having been taken to repair the injuries suffered by the Demon's engine on Monday, so that she is expected to show one of those terrific bursts of speed of which she is capable. Count Mankowski still has hopes of getting Ankle Deep Too ready for this test at a mile. As the course is straightaway, Tech Jr. is confidently expected to make a far better showing than she has done in this series of races, as she has persistently lost on the turns all that she gained on the straight runs over the triangular course. All of her troubles seemed to develop on these turns, and at times on the straight runs she was separately timed from shore marks at a shade better than a mile a minute, though unable to hold the speed for any considerable distance.

As the next races for the Gold Challenge Cup are to be held on the Detroit River course, the managers of the popular subscription syndicate of 200 people owning the craft, yesterday took the preliminary steps to holding the race in July next, and informally issued a challenge to the world to come and take the cup away from them if they can. Meantime, they have arranged to take Miss Detroit to Chicago to race for the Wrigley trophy, and incidentally have planned to build four boats which will be tried out next Summer as defenders of the Gold Challenge Cup, in case any other follower of the sport shows a disposition to build something which can beat Miss Detroit. These plans were announced yesterday as having been arranged even before this series of races just ended, so confident were they of victory with the fleet.

Miss Detroit's time in yesterday's race—1:03:34—was at the rate of 29.62 nautical miles an hour or 34.06 statute miles, the slowest of her performances here in the East. Her fastest lap was the first—29:31—which was slower than any lap she made in her first race of Saturday last when Reliance and Demon both pressed her at times. No attempt was made to show speed, only to keep her going over the course in order to make her title to the Gold Challenge Cup secure. Tech Jr. alone made any semblance of a race. Each time the Tech struck the rough waters beyond Plum Point, she shipped so much water as to waterlog her engines. This kept her in trouble until the turn for the outer end of the course was made and there was a chance to get her engines dried out. This happened on three laps and explains why, on each trip by the judges' boat she seemed to be running at top speed, as if nothing was the matter with her. The times made by the two boats yesterday for each lap of the five nautical miles of the course were:

Miss Detroit. H. M. S.	Tech Jr. H. M. S.	Presto. H. M. S.
00:31	14:06	33:21
20:12	29:51	....
30:30	47:46	....
41:24	1:04:37	....
53:00	1:20:23	....
1:03:34	1:32:39	....

The proposed race for cruising motor boats from Port Washington harbor to Boston, which was to have been started this morning for the trophy offered by Commodore J. Stuart Blackton has been postponed until later in the season, possibly until next year, as but one craft was ready to make the cruise. The course was to have been through the Sound and around Cape Cod, a distance of 270 nautical miles.

MERCIER DEFEATS LUTHER.

Brooklyn Rider Wins from Texan in Three-Heat Event at Motordrome.

George Mercier of Brooklyn defeated Freddie Luther of Fort Worth, Texas, taking two out of three heats in the feature event of last night's races at the Brighton Beach Motordrome. The first heat of three miles was won by Luther, who took the lead after the second mile, and was never headed. His time was 3:00 1-5. The second heat of two miles was more closely contested, and went to the Southerner after a close finish, which brought the spectators to their feet shouting. For the first mile the riders went along on even terms, with Luther at the top of the track. A hundred yards from the finish Mercier made a spurt and crossed the line ten feet in front of his opponent. The deciding heat was the fastest of the three, the Brooklyn rider covering the distance in 1:41.

George Hamilton of Montclair won the five-mile open professional race. There were five starters, and Hamilton finished first, second, and third in the three heats, scoring ten points. Sam Henderson was second, with George Sperl third. Ira Vail, in his Guilford special motor, rode an exhibition mile against time. After making two or three trips around the track to get his machine thoroughly warmed up he was sent away to a flying start and made the mile in 0:54.

George Sperl won the miss-and-out race over a ten-mile course.

Arthur Chapple, the world's champion, did not appear. He was on the program to go two miles against time.

Sends for Promoter of Big Bout.

With the view of ascertaining who will be responsible for the large sum of money which will be involved in the coming ten-round bout at the Ocean Athletic Club, Brighton Beach, between Packey McFarland and Mike Gibbons, the State Athletic Commission has ordered W. C. Marshall, promoter of the exhibition, to appear at the next weekly meeting of the board on Tuesday. In all of the transactions in connection with the bout Marshall has been mentioned as the promoter, but he is not known officially to the members of the State Athletic Commission, for his name does not appear in the license granted to the Ocean Athletic Club.

That the public cares little whether referees' verdicts are rendered on boxing bouts, or whether the no-decision exhibitions continue in vogue, is evidenced by the few letters the State Athletic Commission has received in reply to its request for personal opinions on this matter. At its weekly meeting yesterday no action on this important question could be taken, for the sounding of public opinion had not attained the desired proportions.

Roque Tournament Opens.

NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 17.—Roque players gathered here today for the thirty-fourth annual tournament of the National Roque Association. The event was officially opened by Mayor Lucius Barstow with a welcoming address, and Champion Harold Clark sent the first ball through the wicket. The entry list showed thirteen players in the first division, nine in the second, and four in the third.

Professor Charles Jacobus of Springfield, Mass., a former champion, who has attended every tournament here since 1876, will not compete this season and Harold Bosworth, winner last year and also in 1906, 1907, and 1910, is another absentee.

Clark and A. D. Spellman of Wullimantic, Conn., displayed unusually good form in the opening games. Clark had no trouble in winning his matches, and Spellman won three straight victories.

In the play tonight, George Huot of Chicopee Falls, Mass., won the first game from W. C. Sullivan of this city for the second Van Winkle medal.

Rector Outpoints English Boxer.

Young Rector, the Jersey City boxer, last night earned the honors over Young Cohen of England in the main ten-round contest at the Wallace Athletic Club of Rockaway. The English boxer had an advantage of eight pounds, his weight being announced as 136, as against 128 for Rector, but even with this handicap Cohen was unable to stop the aggressive little Jersey City boxer. In the second round the English boxer sent his opponent to the floor with a left hook to the jaw, but the knockdown was more the result of a slip than a blow and Rector immediately regained his feet. From this stage to the seventh round the boxing was even, but in the last three sessions Rector easily outpointed his opponent.

In the semi-final contest Young Waltz of Jersey City outpointed Joe Marone, a local boxer.

Smith and Hemple Box Tonight.

Gunboat Smith, who won a decisive victory over Tom Cowler, Jim Corbett's protege, a short time ago, and Jack Hemple, the Californian heavyweight, who has a long string of knockouts to his credit, will be the principals in the main ten-round bout at the St. Nicholas A. C. tonight. Hemple is a hard puncher, but will have a difficult job putting out the "Gunner." If Smith wins tonight a bout will be arranged for him with Frank Moran, who is regarded as one of the leading white heavyweights. Alf Mansfield, one of the cleverest bantamweights who has been turned out of England in some time, and Bobby Hubon, bantamweight champion of the United States Navy, have been matched in the semi-final. There will be an opening bout of six rounds between Jack Reed of Harlem and Willie Kohler of the east side.

REGRET ROMPS AWAY FROM SPEEDY FIELD

Fast Filly Wins Saranac Handicap at Saratoga—Thunderer Makes Impressive Debut.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 17.—In the Saranac Handicap at one mile, the famous filly Regret added one more to her unbroken list of brilliant victories. She was at even weights with The Finn, counting her filly allowance, and was giving from eleven to twenty-six pounds to everything else in the race, but with Notter in the saddle, she simply played with her field and galloped home the easiest of winners. Once in the backstretch The Finn moved up and secured a lead of at least half a length on her, but Notter had only to ease his pull a trifle and she shot away from her field, as well she might, for she galloped the furlong in eleven seconds, discouraging the black colt for the remainder of the journey. Trial by Jury finished second and Lady Rotha was a bad third.

In the last race of the day, Thunderer, own brother to Regret, and a two-year-old not hitherto sent to the post, easily disposed of the field which started against him, and gave horsemen who witnessed the race the impression that he will show himself one of the very best two-year-olds of 1915. He is a grand looking colt and showed a great turn of speed when called on. What gives peculiar interest to this performance is that he is one of the Thompson eligibles for the Futurity, and that another good colt from the same stable, Dominant, is not.

The steeplechase proved an interesting exhibition, being won by Joseph E. Widener's Marta Santa filly, Valentine, with Conquistador second, and Moonstone third. Dixon Park fell at the second obstacle and Rock Fish, while leading the field, fell at the thirteenth.

The all aged handicap at seven furlongs furnished a rather lively race with the result apparently in doubt until the last half furlong, when Mr. Schorr's five-year-old yielding Leochares came through and won rather easily.

Southern Star, the winner of the first race, entered at $400, was bought by D. E. McGinnis for $1,000, and Servillan, entered at $400, was claimed by W. J. Spiers at a total cost of $700. Ella Bryson, the winner of the fifth race, entered to be sold for $700, was run up by Sam Doggett to $1,000, but was protected and returned to the Carman stable. The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; purse $400; six furlongs. Time—1:15 4-5.

Southern Star, M. A. Colton's bk. f., by Marathon-Edna Shannon, 99 pounds, 10 to 1, 4 to 1, and 2 to 1. (Lilley).....1

Servillan, 109, 2 to 1, 4 to 5, and 2 to 5, (T. McTaggart).....2

Edna Kenna, 104, 8 to 1, 3 to 1, and 8 to 5, (Allen).....3

Venture, Bianchitta, Walloon, Scottish Knight, Chivator, After Night, In and Out, Irrawoddy, and Nolli also ran. Miss Philbin, Moiffe Elliott, and Good Counsel scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling steeplechase; purse $500 added; about two miles. Time—4:41.

Valentine, J. E. Widener's b. f., by Marta Santa-L'Orient, 150 pounds, 13 to 5, even, and 1 to 3, (Rowan).....1

Conquistador, 148, 10 to 1, 4 to 1, and 8 to 5, (Krause).....2

Moonstone, 132, 30 to 1, 8 to 1, and 3 to 1, (Smoot).....3

Suwanee, Rock Fish, and Dixon Park also ran.

THIRD RACE.—All ages; handicap; purse $500 added; seven furlongs. Time—1:27 1-5.

Leochares, J. W. Schorr's b. g., by Broomstick-Lasyonara, 113 pounds, 19 to 10, 3 to 5 and 1 to 3, (Kederis).....1

Conning Tower, 108, 15 to 1, 6 to 1, and 3 to 1, (La Paille).....2

Thornhill, 113, 8 to 1, 3 to 1, and 8 to 5, (Turner).....3

Reybourn, Bringhurst, Helen Barbee, Distant Shore, Figinny, and Housemaid also ran. Sam Jackson, Waterblossom, Hands Off, Hanson, Pixy, and Light Wing scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; Saranac Handicap; $1,500 guaranteed; one mile. Time—1:42.

Regret, J. S. Thompson's ch. f., by Broomstick-Jersey Lightning, 123 pounds, 3 to 10 and out, (Notter).....1

Trial by Jury, 114, 6 to 1, 6 to 5, and 2 to 5, (T. McTaggart).....2

Lady Rotha, 106, 20 to 1, 4 to 1, and 8 to 5, (Garner).....3

The Finn, Iron Duke, Lady Barbary, Hauberk and Capra also ran. Sharpshooter scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $400; one mile. Time—1:42 2-5.

Ella Bryson, R. F. Carman's ch. m., by Jawenal-Graziosa, 111 pounds, 6 to 1, 2 to 1 and even, (Martin).....1

Mars Cassidy, 104, 6 to 1, 2 to 1 and even, (Judy).....2

Borgo, 101, 7 to 2, 6 to 5 and 3 to 5, (McCahey).....3

Corsican, Grosvenor, Booker Bill, Orotund, Ha'-Penny, Sam Slick, Slumberer, Orlin Kripp and Marshon also ran. O'Sullivan, Amalfi, Easter Star, Lady Teresa, Athena, Frank Hudson, Ray o' Light, Volant and Change scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of three races; purse $400 added; five and one-half furlongs. Time—1:09.

Thunderer, L. S. Thompson's ch. c., by Broomstick-Jersey Lightning, 107 pounds, 3 to 5, 1 to 4 and out, (T. McTaggart).....1

Kilmer, 105, 12 to 1, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, (Buxton).....2

St. Rock, 105, 8 to 1, 5 to 2 and even, (Turner).....3

Peaceful Star, Grasp, Hands Off and Glendale also ran. Startling, Prince Harry, Lord Rock Vale, Isidore, Indian Chant and Smilax scratched.

Jockey Dugan In Auto Accident.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Eddie Dugan, the jockey, had a narrow escape from serious injury today when an automobile, occupied by himself and a party of friends, was wrecked about two miles from this city. Dugan escaped with a severe shaking and some bruises, but other members of the party were not so fortunate. Mrs. J. P. Mayberry, wife of a trainer, was severely hurt, and may die, while E. McBride, a Canadian horse owner, and his wife sustained broken legs.

Meyer Praises Western Athletes.

Alvah T. Meyer, the Irish-American A. C. sprinter, who finished second in the 100-yard dash and third in the 220-yard run in the national championships at San Francisco, returned to New York yesterday, the forerunner of the Winged Fist squad which Lawson Robertson is piloting East. Meyer had nothing but praise for the treatment of all the Eastern athletes by clubs and individuals in San Francisco. He did not think much of the judges in the 100-yard dash, however, for a close decision was rendered against him in favor of J. G. Loomis of the Chicago A. A. Loomis, according to reports from the coast, defeated the New York boy by inches, but Meyer produced photographs to prove his contention that he was first to breast the worsted. Photographs of foot races are usually deceiving, however, unless taken directly on the finish line and along the mark.

Today's Saratoga Entries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; five and a half furlongs. Jem, Kris Kringle, Pin Money, 105 pounds each; Silica, Harry Junior, Santo, Evelyn C., 103 each; Hastings, 107; Chance, Senator Casey, 112 each; Duke of Dunbar, Mohonk, 100 each; Peter Hanlon, 104.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; steeplechase; handicap; about two miles. Old Salt, 145 pounds; Bryndown, 150; Buckthorn, 132; Indian Arrow, 135.

THIRD RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile. Napier, 111 pounds; Carlton G., Mary Warren, 100 each; Counterpart, Dartworth, Colonel Ashmeade, Thoughtreader, 102 each; G. M. Miller, 105; Marshon, El Blod, Amalfi, Ben Quince, Grosvenor, 112 each; Ray o' Light, O'Sullivan, 115 each; Easter Star, 103; Azyiade, 95; Dryad, 114; Raoul, 107.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; the Grab Bag Handicap of $3,500; six furlongs. Lorac, 117 pounds, St. Isidore, Fleuro, 105 each; Achievement, 104; Altman, 118; Mission Bell, 95; Blue Owl, 116; Jacoba, 119; Tea Caddy, 111; Dominant, 126;; Bromo, 106.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; one mile. Montresor, 111 pounds; Star Gaze, Virile, 100 each; Holiday, Hedge, 93 each; Saratoga, 102; Greville, 96; Goldcrest Boy, 98; Leochares, 117.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; five and one-half furlongs. Young Emblem, Korfhage, 102 pounds each; Beverly James, 93; Perthshire, 112; Forecast, 94; Goodwood, Gloaming, 101 each; Plantagenet, 98; Tinkle Bell, Striker, Volant, 105 each; Herrmana, 107; Presumption, 104; Chesterton, 103; Voluspa, 91; Ambrose, 109.

NEWCOMB LEADS AT TRAPS.

Takes Singles Title at Chicago—National Doubles for Dering.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Two national championships and a special event, known as "The Chicago Overture" were decided today by amateur trap shooters, participating in the annual grand American handicap week of the Interstate Association. C. H. Newcomb, Philadelphia, won the national singles title at 100 targets 16 yards rise, missing only one chance for a total of 98. Guy Dering, Columbus, Wis., led a field of eighty entrants in the national doubles championship, getting 91 out of a possible 100 at sixteen yards. The Chicago Overture, also at sixteen yards, went to H. J. Rehhausen of North Platte, Neb., with a count of ninety-eight. There were 220 entrants in this event.

The professionals also were busy today, J. E. Dickey, Minneapolis, leading the field with 97. R. R. Barber, St. Paul, was second with 96, and then came Bart Lewis, Springfield, Ill.; J. M. Hawkins, Pittsburgh, Penn.; J. S. Fanning, Wilmington, Del., F. G. Bills, Chicago; C. A. Young, Springfield, Ohio, and L. S. German, Aberdeen, Mo., each of whom scored 95.

Tomorrow only one event will be decided by the amateurs, a preliminary handicap at 16 to 23 yards. The Grand American Handicap will be shot Thursday.

TABER ON TRAINING.

Unnecessary to "Grind Head Off" to Attain Success, He Says.

Norman Taber, the former Oxford University runner, who classified himself with the world's greatest athletes when he recently ran a mile in 4:12 3-5, displacing the old professional as well as the amateur record for the distance, deals out some valuable advice relative to training in a recent article.

"If we would make a success of anything in life, concentration and stick-to-itiveness are necessary. The man of business will not expand unless he devotes his time to it. It is the same thing with the professional man.

"As it is with business and professions, so it is with athletics and all sports. For myself I doubt if I could have gained my ambition of breaking the world's record for the mile had I not devoted considerable time to my training. However, training is not only a necessity for competition, but it brings health. Most forms of athletics are good for the condition, but to be a mile runner one must realize that he cannot go out on a track and run the distance without some preparation.

"My ideas on training might differ from those of most other men, but I have followed a course that was worked out by Ed O'Connor, the Brown University trainer, and it is to his efforts that I attribute my success."

Richards Is Through with Clubs.

Alma Richards, decathlon champion of the Amateur Athletic Union, and Olympic high jump title holder, will never compete again for an athletic club, because of the suitable over his eligibility to compete in the national championships at San Francisco for the Illinois Athletic Club of Chicago. The great jumper and all-around athlete competed under protest of the Chicago Athletic Association, which asserted that inasmuch as he was not a resident of Chicago he was ineligible to carry the Illinois colors. Richards contended that he did live in Chicago.

The Cornell man believes track and field athletics are injured by college men competing for clubs during their vacations, and on this subject he recently said:

"I am sorry that my residence in Chicago was protested, and it only goes to show that being a club member and also a college athlete does not always work in harmony. From my point of view the club competition has not been a success, and the knocks have been more than the game is worth.

"The college athlete shows the proper sporting spirit, and why the same spirit is not manifested in club circles is beyond me. It appears to me as if clubs are too anxious to win, and try for success at cost of this spirit.

"I intend to devote all my future athletic ability to college competition, and after my college course, if I decide to continue in athletics, I will compete unattached. All this squabbling over my residence does not do athletics any good."



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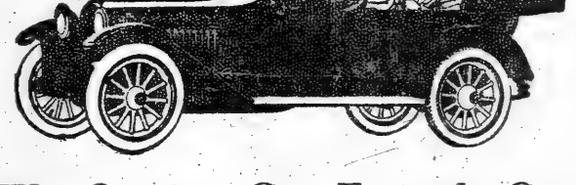
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Ask about the Hupmobile National Service System

DODGERS BEAT GIANTS AND CLOSE IN ON PHILLIES—DREYFUSS SCORES PRESIDENT TENER

COOMBS BEATS HIS OLD FRIEND MATTY

By Beating Giants 3 to 2, Brooklyn Again Climbs Within Reach of First Place.

Here's a fine how-do-ye-do. Brooklyn, having no other place to go, dropped in at the Polo Grounds yesterday and gave the Giants a bump which shoved them out of the first division. The bump assumed the proportions of 3 to 2. The Dodgers sneaked up within handshaking distance of the Phillies again. These Brooklyns are the greatest gumshoe club in the league, and if Pat Moran isn't careful, he will find himself and his Phils on the outside of the pennant bungalow looking in.

If such a predicament arises that Brooklyn should crowd into the front row, there will be a chance for all the nerve specialists to move to Brooklyn and make a fortune. There were a number of Brooklyn folks who took an excursion to the game yesterday, and they were so elated at Brooklyn's win over the Giants that many of them stayed over here in New York until long after 9 o'clock last night.

Christy Mathewson and Jack Coombs were paired again yesterday. Remember, they met at the Polo Grounds in 1911 also. Great pitchers they once were, and are today. Both of them got into difficulties which would embarrass less-experienced boxmen, but they extricated themselves gracefully. Matty had a couple of shaky innings, the second and the fourth, and in these stanzas the Dodgers grouped their hits as neatly as you please.

The Dodgers give every appearance of being in dead earnest about this pennant dream. Jake Daubert and George Cutshaw hammered the ball until it was unconscious. Daubert had a perfect day. He had three hits and a sacrifice in four times up. Cutshaw had a double and a triple. New York got droves of runners on the bases, and Jack Coombs saw to it that they remained there. Ten of the Giants were stranded on the sacks like a bride deserted at the church.

Oh, my, yes, the Giants had plenty of chances to win! But chances aren't hits, by a long shot. For example, as the school teacher said when she applied the rod to the naughty boy, there were two Giants on the bases and two out when Doyle came to the bat in the seventh inning. Sending them in the grand stand, who evidently must have known Doyle by his first name, yelled, "Oh, you Larry!" By this he must have meant that Larry should make a single, a triple, a home run, or something of that sort. What Larry really did was to hoist a fielder's delight right into John Hummel's hands.

In a commendable effort to change their luck, the Giants tried a new mascot wrinkle yesterday. They took little Dominic Magro, who is called "Little Chief Meyers," and dressed him up in Indian scenery.

The sight of an Indian in war paint didn't excite Chief Meyers to deeds of valor. He showed his aboriginal fury by shooting a foul to Gus Getz.

Brooklyn's contingent at the game was noisy, although orderly. They came over to gloat, and they did. At times they stood up and waved their arms, as if they were trying to start a trolley car, while at other times they just strained each others' eardrums.

The Dodgers reached Matty in the second inning. Cutshaw started the trouble with a two-base bang to left field, and he went to third on Hummel's out at first. Getz hit a Texas Leaguer to short centre which no one could reach, and Cutshaw scored. Miller ended the fun by hitting into a double play.

More freedom with Mathewson's pitching was noticed in the fourth. Daubert cracked a single to centre and Zack Wheat sacrificed. Cutshaw's triple to right centre sent Daubert home, and Cutshaw scored on Hummel's single to right. Getz kindly terminated the outburst by hitting into a double play.

The only damage the Giants were able to inflict on Jack Coombs was in the fourth. Doyle singled to centre and Fletcher Jammed a triple to left centre which propelled Doyle home. Merkle's safe rap to left scored Fletcher. No one out. Merkle tried to steal second and died in a cloud of dust. Merkle, for one, didn't think so. Brainerd joined to Wheat. Lobert was safe on O'Mara's error, but the best Charley Doolin could do was a foul to Getz. This Gus Getz, by the way, was a pretty busy citizen, and he made several nifty fielding plays which were of much aid to Coombs. Matty retired in the seventh, and Rube Marquard saw the game to its bitter end. The Giants threatened a rally in the eighth with two hits, but Brooklyn wouldn't have it, and cut the rally short.

The National League race has become such a seesaw affair that no one will be surprised to wake in some morning to see Cincinnati leading the procession. In the meantime, if you want a good tip on who is going to win the pennant, keep an eye on Philadelphia, Boston, Pittsburgh, Brooklyn, New York, St. Louis, and Chicago. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers, cf	4	0	1	3	0	Burns, lf	2	0	1	1	0
O'Mara, ss	2	0	0	1	3	Doyle, 2b	4	1	2	2	4
Dbert, 1b	3	1	3	7	0	Doyle, 2b	5	1	2	1	4
Wheat, lf	3	0	1	3	0	Fletcher, ss	4	1	2	2	6
Cshw, 2b	4	2	2	2	4	Merkle, cf	4	0	2	1	0
Hum'l, rf	5	0	1	2	0	Brnard, rf	4	0	0	1	0
Getz, 3b	4	0	1	0	1	Lobert, 3b	3	0	0	0	2
Miller, c	4	0	0	2	1	Doolin, c	2	0	0	5	0
Coombs, p	4	0	0	0	1	Matty, p	3	0	0	0	4
Total	33	3	9	27	10	Meyers, p	2	0	0	0	4
						Grant	1	0	1	0	0
						Meyers, c	1	0	0	2	1
						Wagner, p	1	0	0	0	2
						Stdl'e	1	0	0	0	0
						Mg'rd, p	0	0	0	0	0
						Egton	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	36	2	10	27	18

*Batted for Doolin in seventh inning.
†Batted for Mathewson in seventh inning.
‡Batted for Marquard in ninth inning.
Errors—O'Mara, Marquard.

Brooklyn	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	
New York	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	

Two-base hit—Cutshaw. Three-base hits—Cutshaw, Fletcher. Stolen base—Wheat. Earned runs—New York, 2; Brooklyn, 3. Sacrifice hits—Wheat, Daubert. Double plays—Lobert, Doyle, and Brainerd; Cutshaw, O'Mara, and Daubert; Mathewson, Doyle, and Brainerd. Left on bases—New York, 10; Brooklyn, 6. First base on error—New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Coombs, 3; off Marquard, 1. Hits—Off Mathewson, 8 in seven innings; off Marquard, 1 in two innings. Struck out—By Mathewson, 4; by Marquard, 1; by Coombs, 2. Passed ball—Doolin. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Cockill. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

Reds Beat Alexander, the Great.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17.—Toney pitched Cincinnati to a shut-out victory over Philadelphia today, the score being 2 to 0. Only four hits were made off Toney, and two of these were made in the ninth inning. After being held to one hit by Alexander until one was out in the fifth, Cincinnati filled the bases on Griffith's double, Wingo's single, and a pass to Wagner, when Mollwitz sent in two runs with a two-bagger. Alexander was taken out for a pinch hitter in the seventh and Chalmers finished the game in good style. The score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh, 3b	4	0	1	1	1	Byrne, 3b	4	0	0	1	3
H'zog, ss	4	0	1	5	4	Nich'f, ss	2	0	0	6	3
Wills, lf	4	0	1	1	0	Pf'ker, cf	4	1	0	2	1
W.K'r, cf	4	0	0	5	0	Crav'h, rf	2	0	1	1	0
Grif'h, rf	3	1	1	0	0	Lud'e, 1b	4	0	1	7	0
Wingo, c	3	1	1	7	0	Whit'd, lf	4	0	1	1	0
Wag'r, 2b	2	0	0	2	2	Nich'f, c	4	0	1	6	2
Moll'z, 1b	3	0	1	8	0	R.K'r, c	3	0	1	7	0
Toney, p	3	0	0	0	1	Burns, c	0	0	0	1	0
						Alex'r, p	2	0	0	0	2
Total	30	2	5	27	10	Chalm's, p	0	0	0	0	0
						*Carey	0	0	0	0	0
						Fliecker	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	30	0	4	27	9

Error—Herzog.
*Ran for R. Killifer in seventh inning.
†Batted for Alexander in seventh inning.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Griffith, Mollwitz, R. Killifer. Earned runs—Cincinnati, 2. Stolen base—Byrne. Double plays—Wagner, Herzog and Mollwitz, (2.) Nicholf, Bancroft and Lobert. Bases on balls—Off Toney, 2; off Alexander, 1. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 2; Philadelphia, 7. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Toney, (Cravath.) Struck out—By Toney, 5; by Alexander, 6; by Chalmers, 1. Hits—Off Alexander, 4 in 7 innings; off Chalmers, 1 in 2 innings. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Rigler. Time of game—One hour and fifteen minutes.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn, 3; New York, 2.
Cincinnati, 2; Philadelphia, 0.
Pittsburgh, 3; Chicago, 2.
Chicago, 6; Pittsburgh, 4.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Detroit, 10; Cleveland, 3.
Detroit, 7; Cleveland, 3.
Chicago at St. Louis, (rain.)

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh, 5; Brooklyn, 2.
St. Louis, 14; Newark, 4.
Kansas City, 3; Buffalo, 2.
Chicago, 4; Baltimore, 0.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Richmond, 3; Jersey City, 2.
Richmond, 6; Jersey City, 0.
Harrisburg, 4; Providence, 3.
Providence, 9; Harrisburg, 4.
Toronto, 8; Rochester, 5.
Montreal, 4; Buffalo, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	56	46	.549
Brooklyn	58	50	.537
Chicago	54	52	.509
Boston	52	53	.495
Pittsburgh	54	55	.495
New York	50	53	.490
St. Louis	51	53	.488
Cincinnati	49	58	.458

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	69	35	.664
Detroit	70	39	.642
Chicago	64	42	.604
Washington	54	52	.509
New York	51	51	.500
Cleveland	41	66	.383
St. Louis	41	68	.376
Philadelphia	34	71	.324

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	62	47	.569
Pittsburgh	59	47	.557
Newark	60	48	.556
Kansas City	61	48	.560
St. Louis	58	51	.532
Brooklyn	50	62	.446
Buffalo	50	64	.438
Baltimore	38	71	.349

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	68	35	.660
Buffalo	59	38	.608
Montreal	55	45	.528
Harrisburg	51	50	.500
Toronto	47	55	.461
Rochester	44	56	.440
Richmond	45	59	.433
Jersey City	38	63	.376

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Cincinnati at New York.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Boston.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at St. Louis.
Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
Washington at Cleveland.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
St. Louis at Newark.
Chicago at Baltimore.
Kansas City at Buffalo.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Jersey City at Richmond.
Providence at Harrisburg.
Montreal at Buffalo.
Toronto at Rochester.

Cubs Protest Benton's Victory.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 17.—Pittsburgh and Chicago each won a game of the double-header today, Pittsburgh taking the first, 3 to 2, and losing the second, 6 to 4. Benton, secured from Cincinnati and whom the New York Club claims, pitched the first game. After the contest was finished, it was announced that Manager Bresnahan of the Cubs had protested on account of New York's claim. The second game went to Chicago because of hard hitting, Fisher's timely batting being the feature. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Cost'o, rf	3	0	0	2	0	Good, rf	3	0	0	1	0
Collins, cf	4	0	1	4	0	Mur'y, rf	0	0	0	1	0
J'st'n, lb	4	0	0	9	0	Fisher, ss	4	0	0	8	4
H'ch'n, lf	3	0	0	2	0	Schlte, lf	4	0	0	1	0
Wag'r, ss	3	1	1	3	1	Zim'n, 2b	3	0	0	0	0
Viox, 2b	3	1	1	2	3	Saier, 1b	4	1	2	7	1
Baird, 3b	3	1	1	0	3	W'ms, cf	4	1	1	8	0
Gibson, c	3	0	0	7	1	Ph'l'n, 3b	4	0	0	0	3
Benton, p	3	0	1	0	0	Bres'n, c	4	0	2	2	0
						H'phr's, p	3	0	0	1	1
Total	29	3	5	27	10	Total	33	2	6	24	7

Errors—Collins, Viox.

Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0—3
Chicago	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Bresnahan, Wagner, Baird. Three-base hits—Saier. Stolen base—Good. Double plays—Viox, Wagner and Johnston; Wagner, Viox and Johnston. Earned runs—Chicago, 2; Pittsburgh, 3. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Pittsburgh, 3. First base on error—Chicago, 1. First base on balls—Off Humphries, 1; off Benton, 2. Struck out—By Humphries, 1; by Benton, 8. Passed ball—Gibson. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and Byron. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf	4	1	1	1	0	Cost'o, rf	4	1	1	2	0
Fisher, ss	4	1	4	2	1	Collins, cf	3	2	2	4	1
Schlte, lf	3	0	1	2	0	J'ston, lb	4	1	1	9	0
Zim'n, 2b	3	1	1	2	5	H'man, lf	3	1	2	3	0
Saier, 1b	3	2	1	6	0	Wag'r, ss	3	0	1	2	2
W'ms, cf	3	1	1	4	0	Viox, 2b	3	0	0	1	3
M'ray, rf	0	0	0	1	0	Baird, 3b	4	0	0	2	0
Ph'l'n, 3b	4	0	1	0	2	Schg, c	4	0	0	3	0
Archer, c	4	0	1	7	2	C'per, p	4	0	0	1	6
Zabel, p	4	0	0	0	1						
Total	32	6	11	27	9	Total	32	4	7	27	12

Errors—Saier, Collins, Schang.

Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	0—6
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0—4

Two-base hits—Good, Costello, Wagner. Three-base hit—Johnston. Sacrifice hits—Fisher, Schulte. Sacrifice fly—Schulte, Murray, Hinchman. Stolen bases—Zimmerman, Saier, Wagner. Double play—Wagner and Baird. Earned runs—Chicago, 6; Pittsburgh, 4. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Pittsburgh, 8. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1. First base on balls—Off Zabel, 3; off Cooper, 3. Struck out—By Zabel, 6; by Cooper, 1. Wild pitch—Cooper. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason. Time of game—One hour and fifty-two minutes.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

American Association.

At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 7; Indianapolis 6
At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 8; Columbus, 5.
At St. Paul—St. Paul, 4; Cleveland, 1.

New York State League.

At Elmira—Albany, 10; Elmira, 9.
At Scranton—Scranton, 5; Syracuse, 2.
At Wilkes-Barre—Utica, 5; Wilkes-Barre, 2.
At Binghamton—Binghamton, 7; Troy, 4.
Binghamton, 4; Troy, 0.

New England League.

At Lawrence—Lowell, 7; Lawrence, 5.
At Fitchburg—Portland, 6; Fitchburg, 2.
At Lynn—Lewiston, 7; Lynn, 2.
At Manchester—Worcester, 4; Manchester, 1.
Worcester, 7; Manchester, 0.

Colonial League.

At New Bedford—New Bedford, 10; Brockton, 4.
At Hartford—Hartford, 18; Pawtucket, 3.
At New Haven—Springfield, 7; New Haven, 5.

Southern Association.

At Nashville—Nashville, 2; Little Rock, 0.
At Memphis—Chattanooga, 5; Memphis, 2.
At Mobile—Birmingham, 2; Mobile, 1.
At New Orleans—New Orleans, 1; Atlanta, 0.

TIGERS WIN TWO FROM CLEVELAND

Ty Cobb and Crawford Slam Ball in Effort to Catch Boston Red Sox.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 17.—Detroit won both games of the double-header here today, the first 10 to 3 and the second 7 to 3, making four victories in two days for the Tigers over the Indians. In the opener the visitors pounded four pitchers for a total of fourteen hits.

Cobb secured four hits, among which were two doubles, while Crawford secured three, including two doubles. Cobb also stole three bases. Dubuc was in trouble constantly, but was strong in the pinches.

Cleveland used three pitchers in the second game, in a vain effort to stop the slugging. Oldham made his début for the Tigers, and pitched splendidly until the ninth, when a single, Turner's triple, and Chapman's homer scored Cleveland's three runs. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b	2	1	1	3	4	Wille, cf	4	0	1	5	0
Bush, ss	3	2	2	1	2	T'ner, 3b	5	0	1	1	1
Cobb, cf	5	3	4	0	0	C'man, ss	3	0	1	7	8
J'hson, cf	0	0	0	0	0	J'kson, rf	4	1	1	0	0
Cr'f'd, rf	5	0	3	1	0	Kirke, 1b	5	0	2	10	1
Veach, lf	5	0	2	1	0	Smith, lf	4	1	0	1	0
Burns, 1b	4	0	1	15	1	W'b's, 2b	5	1	2	1	2
Y'ung, 2b	4	1	1	4	6	Egan, c	1	0	0	0	1
Stan'ge, c	4	0	1	1	0	Haw'th, c	2	0	1	2	0
Dubuc, p	4	1	0	0	1	H'stad, p	0	0	0	0	1
						C'mbs, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	36	10	14	27	19	W'k'r, p	1	0	0	0	2
						Jones, p	0	0	0	0	0
						*Graney	1	0	0	0	0
						†Paschel	1	0	0	0	0
						§So'worth	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	36	3	9	27	16

*Batted for Harstad in second inning.
†Batted for Coumbe in fourth inning.
‡Batted for Walker in eighth inning.
Errors—Smith, Bush.

Detroit	3	0	1	4	0	2	0	0	0—10
Cleveland	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0—3

Earned runs—Detroit, 7; Cleveland, 1. Two-base hits—Cobb, (2,) Crawford, (2,) Jackson, Vitt, Veach. Three-base hits—Bush, Wambsgans. Sacrifice hits—Bush, Burns, Young. Stolen bases—Chapman, Cobb, (3.) Double plays—Wambsgans, Chapman to Kirke; Vitt to Burns. Hits—Off Harstad, 2 in two innings; off Coumbe, 7 in two innings; off Walker, 4 in four innings; off Jones, 1 in one inning. First base on balls—Off Harstad, 2; off Walker, 2; off Dubuc, 7. Struck out—By Coumbe, 1; by Walker, 1; by Dubuc, 1. Wild pitches—Dubuc, 2. First base on error—Cleveland. Left on bases—Cleveland, 12; Detroit, 6. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Chill.

SECOND GAME.

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b	3	1	1	0	2	Wille, cf	4	1	1	2	0
Bush, ss	5	2	2	2	1	T'ner, 3b	5	1	3	0	1
Cobb, cf	5	1	1	0	0	C'man, ss	3	1	1	2	3
Cr'f'd, rf	4	0	1	1	0	J'kson, rf	4	0	0	2	0
Veach, lf	3	1	0	2	0	Kirke, 1b	5	0	1	9	0
Burns, 1b	3	1	1	13	0	Smith, lf	4	0	1	0	0
Y'ung, 3	3	3	1	1	3	W'b's, 2b	3	0	0	2	4
Stan'ge, c	3	0	2	4	0	How'th, c	3	0	0	7	1
Oldham, p	4	0	0	0	0	O'Neill, c	1	0	0	1	0
						Jones, p	1	0	0	0	2
Total	35	7	9	27	14	M'chel, p	1	0	0	0	1
						H'stad, p	0	0	0	0	0
						*Paschel	1	0	0	0	0
						†Evans	1	0	1	0	0
						§Gooch	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	33	3	8	27	13

*Batted for Haworth in seventh inning.
†Batted for Mitchel in seventh inning.
‡Batted for Harstad in ninth inning.
Error—Chapman.

Detroit	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	3	0—7
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0—3

Earned runs—Detroit, 5; Cleveland, 3. Two-base hits—Bush, Crawford, Young, Kirke. Three-base hit—Turner. Home runs—Chapman. Sacrifice hits—Wambsgans, Chapman, Young. Stolen base—Bush. Double play—Wambsgans, Chapman, to Kirke. Hits—Off Jones, 4 in three innings; off Mitchel, 2 in four innings; off Harstad, 3 in two innings. Balk—Mitchel. Bases on balls—Off Oldham, 5; off Mitchel, 2; off Harstad, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Mitchel, (Burns.) Left on bases—Detroit, 6; Cleveland, 11. Time of game—One hour and forty-four minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Chill.

Warhop Out of Baseball.

Back to the land appeals more strongly to Jack Warhop than back to the minors, and yesterday he received his unconditional release from the Yankees. He announced that he was through with baseball and that he would retire to his farm at Freeport, Ill. Warhop, together with Sweeney and Mullen, was released to Richmond, to report there last Monday. The latter two went to the minor league, but Warhop talked the matter over with Captain Huston and Colonel Jacob Ruppert, with the result that no conditions were attached to his release. As he left the Yankees' office yesterday Warhop said he felt that he was through for a long rest. He has been with the New York Americans since 1909.

Feds Ordered to "Keep Off."

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 17.—In response to an application filed by the Kansas City American Association Baseball Company, Judge Johnson in the Circuit Court today issued a temporary injunction writ restraining certain Federal League agents from tampering with players under contract to the Kansas City American Association Club. A hearing on the application for a permanent injunction was set down for Aug. 30. The application and temporary order was dismissed yesterday by the plaintiff, owing to the failure to comply with the court's order that the affidavits of the plaintiff be delivered to the attorneys for the defendants three days before the date of the hearing. The defendants in the new petition are nine in number, and are the same as those named in the petition for the first injunction, which has been in force since July 20. The first petition followed the signing of Federal League contracts by several members of the Kansas City Club.

More Court House Baseball.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Aug. 17.—An additional order preventing the Pittsburgh Federal League Club from disposing in any way of Pitcher Sanford Burk, who jumped from the Indianapolis American Association Club, was granted by Judge Ambrose B. Reid in Common Pleas Court here today. The order restrains the club from selling, trading, hiring out, farming, or otherwise disposing of Burk's services. It was intimated in court that this action was taken to forestall an attempt to send Burk to the Colonial League or to some independent team during the remainder of the season. An injunction restraining the local club from either employing or playing Burk was granted on Aug. 3 by Judge Reid.

Austin of St. Louis Suspended.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 17.—Jimmy Austin, third baseman of the St. Louis Americans, received notice from President Ban Johnson of the league today that he had been indefinitely suspended as a result of his arguments with Umpire Chill at Cleveland last Sunday. When Austin protested a decision calling him out on strikes, he was ordered off the field.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT BUFFALO.

										R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1—4	9	1	
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—2	9	2	

Batteries—Dowd and Hawley; Bader and Lalonge.

AT ROCHESTER.

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	0—8	12	1	
Rochester	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—5	10	5	

Batteries—Herbert and Kocher; Hersche and Wanamaker.

AT HARRISBURG—FIRST GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Harrisburg	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1—4	10	1	
Providence	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0—3	9	1	

Batteries—Copper, Ayres, and Casey; Goodbread and Reynolds.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—9	16	2	
Harrisburg	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1—4	8	2	

Batteries—Pennock and Haley; Chabek, Lee, and Reynolds.

AT RICHMOND—FIRST GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Richmond	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	—3	6	4	
Jersey City	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—2	2	2	

Batteries—Bruck and Schwert; Cottrell and Sweeney.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Richmond	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0—6	8	0	
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	0	2	

Called; rain.
Batteries—Verbout and Schwert; Russell and Sweeney.

SPORTING EVENTS.

BASEBALL, Polo Grounds, To-day, 3:30 P. M. Giants vs. Cincinnati.

BROOKFEDS GET GANZEL.

Appointed Manager in Place of Lee Magee, Who Resigns.

John Ganzel, formerly manager of Cincinnati and more recently of Rochester of the International League, where he won three consecutive pennants, has been selected to manage the Brooklyn Federal League team. Lee Magee, the boy manager who has been directing the fortunes of the team thus far, handed in his resignation to Robert B. Ward, President of the club, yesterday. He still retains his position as player, his contract having two years to run.

The new manager of the club is one of the best-known men in baseball, and was at one time spoken of as a prospective manager for the Yankees. Ganzel managed the Cincinnati team in 1908, and it finished fifth in the league race. The present is his sixth year with Rochester, and during the first three years in which he managed the club he won the pennant. The following two seasons Rochester was well up in the race, and this is the first year that he has had a second division club. Last Winter it was reported that Ganzel would withdraw from Rochester, but he returned as manager this Spring. At one time he played with the Yankees and he has been a member of other major league clubs, his regular place on the teams having been at first base.

Ganzel's wide experience as a manger will be a big asset to the Brookfeds, who have not done well under Lee Magee. The latter expressed a desire some weeks ago to resign as manager, but it was not until yesterday that the resignation was accepted by Robert B. Ward, President of the club. Magee contends that the worry of managing the team has affected his health, and that he will be of more service as a player if relieved of that responsibility. He came to the Brookfeds from the St. Louis Nationals, and was considered one of the best of the younger players in the major leagues. Lately his play has fallen off, and for the past few days he has not taken part in any of the games.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Comstock Pitches Pittsburgh to 5 to 2 Victory Over Brookfeds.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 17.—The Pittsburgh Federals defeated Brooklyn today by a score of 5 to 2, due mainly to the effective pitching of Comstock, late of the Providence team of the International League. Bluejacket was hit hard and was wild, being substituted by Walker in the eighth inning. The score:

										R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—2	6	4	
Pittsburgh	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	—5	10	1	

Batteries—Bluejacket, Walker and Simon; Comstock and O'Connor.

Kansas City Downs Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 17.—A double play by Chadbourne unassisted retired the Buffeds in the last half of the ninth inning today and gave Kansas City a 3-to-2 victory. Louden was on second base when Hofman lifted to centre. Chadbourne caught the ball and ran in, catching Louden off the base. The score:

										R.	H.	E.
Kansas City	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0—3	6	0	
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0—2	8	2	

Batteries—Johnson and Brown; Schuls and Allen.

Brennan Shuts Out Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 17.—Chicago romped home with this afternoon's game with Baltimore, 4 to 0. Brennan was in superb form, allowing but three hits. Chicago bunched its hits with Baltimore errors. The score:

										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1—4	7	1	
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 18, 1915.

GEORGIA'S SHAME.

The State of Georgia should either apprehend the murderers of LEO M. FRANK and punish them according to its laws, or its people should honor them by election to the chief judicial and administrative offices in their gift. Any half-way course will be a cowardly evasion. Either the lynchers of FRANK faithfully represent public opinion in Georgia or they do not represent it. If Georgia approves lynching, then honors bestowed upon the lynchers would attest at once the shameless courage of the Georgia public and its willingness to defy public opinion in all the other States of the Union. We must assume, however, that the prevailing feeling in the State of Georgia is one of horror and execration of the crime. If that is the case the lynchers will be punished. There can be no question as to the feasibility of identification and arrest. The boldness of the crime and the numbers engaged in its perpetration make it practically certain that every one of the number is known, known to somebody. Every one of them is a murderer, every one of them should suffer the penalty of premeditated murder. If there is in Georgia a will to punish these men they will be punished.

That they must be punished, that their arrest and punishment is a supreme necessity for the people of Georgia, is perfectly obvious. If FRANK had desired to wreak his revenge upon the State of Georgia for its inhuman persecutions and denial of justice he could not by any possibility have devised a more certain and dreadful method for the accomplishment of his purpose. The crime is a stain upon the reputation of the State which can be erased in only one way. Ex-Governor SLATON says that these malefactors have "disgraced the Commonwealth," that the deed "is an attack on civilization." Secretary of the Navy DANIELS, a Southern man, says that "it is the worst possible blot on the name of the State." Governor HARRIS declares that "it will hurt Georgia greatly everywhere," and, what is more to the purpose, he will use every means in his power "to see "to it that the members of the mob "receive fitting punishment for their "crime." It is the most atrocious lynching ever committed in any Southern State. FRANK had been tried for the murder of MARY PHAGAN, he had been more than once condemned to death. On appeal the courts afforded him no relief. Governor SLATON, having before him much vital evidence not put before the jury in the trial court, commuted the death sentence to life imprisonment. The evidence did not convince him that FRANK was guilty. That FRANK was innocent has been the firm conviction of many impartial men who have inquired into the circumstances of the crime. Yet these lynchers, fired with the detestable spirit of the mob that from the time of the murder has raged against FRANK, have overruled Governor SLATON and put FRANK to death. The annals of lynchings in the South record no parallel case. Yet the responsibility must be placed, primarily, not upon the participants in the crime, but upon the conspicuous and well-known men who from the beginning have shown a black-hearted ferocity in their demand for the execution of FRANK. They are the men who inspired the mob to do its work, they are the instigators of the crime.

No law-abiding community, no really civilized community, would consent to live its life with this hideous blot upon it. The punishment of lynchers is extremely rare in the South, but in this case Georgia must punish the lynchers or put up for all time with the obloquy attaching to their crime. Surely, the decent people of Georgia must support the Governor in his intention to mete out due punishment, for it is only in that way that they can free the reputation of the State from the odium which has been brought upon it. Only in that way can the people of Georgia atone for the shame and humiliation they have brought upon the whole country by permitting a mob to override the laws. The bar of Georgia should make itself the leader in the effort to absolve Georgia from the deep discredit of this monstrous act. Many members of the Georgia bar share the very widespread belief that FRANK was innocent. They have a professional interest in putting down the spirit of lawlessnes, they have an individual interest and duty as citizens in clearing the name of their State from this shame.

OSSIFICATION AT ALBANY.

Mr. WILLIAM BARNES is an able, an honest, and a courageous man. He has done useful work in fighting the fantasies, fanaticisms, and newfangled cure-alls of the Rooseveltism of 1912, in asserting the principles of representative Democratic-Republican self-government, the independence of the judiciary, the protection of minorities, the guarantees of the Federal Constitution. But when he opposes the short ballot and responsible State Government, when he tries to insert in the State Constitution an amendment which, whatever his intention, most persons construe as a blockade of humanitarian legislation, he shows that the anaesthetic zone of him is spreading swiftly; that he has no due perception of popular sentiment.

WHAT WAR DEVOURS.

War and peace consume the same basic materials, namely, products of agriculture, flocks and herds, the shapen things of industry, credit, transportation, and human life, only in very different proportions.

At hand are the figures of our foreign trade for the fiscal year ended June 30 last. In the table, "Leading Articles of Export, in Order of "Magnitude," fiscal year 1915 compared with fiscal year 1914, there are no new items. But the old ones have changed places. In 1914 raw cotton led the list; in 1915 it is second, exports thereof having fallen from $610,500,000 to $376,000,000. Wheat and flour together, standing sixth in 1914, lead the list in 1915, exports having risen from $142,400,000 to $482,400,000. Armies have first of all to be fed, and as they largely consist of men suddenly transferred from field to trench, a lot of their food must be imported.

Armies consume a commodity called transportation in a very extravagant manner, not only railroad and steamship transportation but that of the older kind, produced for man by four-footed beasts. So horses, which were near the bottom of the list in 1914, rise to the place next after automobiles, and mules go higher than agricultural implements. That is to say, exports of horses increased from $3,500,000 to $64,000,000, and of mules from $700,000 to nearly $13,000,000, while the exports of agricultural implements fell from $32,000,000 to less than $10,500,000. Automobiles and parts rose relatively less than horses, from $33,000,000 to $68,000,000. Exports of explosives rose from $6,300,000 to $41,500,000.

The first big expansion in exports on account of the war was in foodstuffs. Manufactures and munitions began to be called for later. In the current year, to end June 30, 1916, the increase in the exports of industry's products will be higher in proportion to those of agricultural produce.

By great groups of commodities the war affected our exports in the following significant manner:

(a) Exports of foodstuffs, raw and manufactured, *increased* $529,000,000 worth.

(b) Exports of manufactures ready for use *increased* $73,500,000 worth.

(c) Exports of crude materials for use in manufacturing and of manufactures for further use in manufacturing *decreased* $300,000,000 worth.

That is to say, instead of buying materials to which to apply its own labor, Europe bought food and finished manufactures on an unparalleled scale, because so much of her own labor had been transferred from production to war. Trade statistics, if you can overcome the disinclination to read figures, are wonderfully illuminating. Our June trade with the principal countries of Europe yields the following comparisons:

Imports from:	June, This Year.	June, Last Year.
Austria-Hungary	$226,233	$1,314,963
Germany	1,827,889	14,826,509
Belgium	51,717	3,072,054
United Kingdom	23,134,111	24,679,263
France	5,350,919	9,359,121
Italy	5,888,992	5,090,014
Russia	148,189	960,917
Exports to:		
Austria-Hungary	none	1,438,221
Germany	1,767	16,678,846
Belgium	1,583,746	4,384,664
United Kingdom	88,181,045	36,434,342
France	43,107,426	6,885,033
Italy	15,182,873	5,705,570
Russia	13,914,312	1,601,508

What an eloquent narrative in numerals! In the import figures one sees the diminished power of all the belligerents to produce goods for sale, and the almost complete elimination of Belgium, Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Russia as sellers. Germany and Austria-Hungary were incapacitated by losing access to the sea's highways, Belgium by its desolation, and Russia by the closing of her front doors on the Baltic Sea and at the Dardanelles. In the figures of exports you see the full tragedy of Germany's failure in sea power. She is blockaded by her enemies and cannot go outside to buy the things that are consumed by war faster than a people can produce them for themselves. You see at the same glance the triumph of British sea power. If Great Britain could not buy food from the world, that is from the United States, India, and Argentina, she would starve. She can. She commands the sea, and is able, therefore, not only to cut Germany off from the markets of the world, but to keep the great highways of commerce open for herself and allies. Hence the extraordinary decrease of American exports to Austria-Hungary and Germany and the more extraordinary increase of exports to England, France, Italy, and Russia. It has been possible for Russia to receive goods circuitously, via Vladivostok and Archangel.

Those are the figures for June, and they are more interesting, more significant, than those for the whole of the fiscal year, which include one month of ante-bellum trade, six or eight weeks of paralysis from shock, and a trade that lasted for several months with Germany and Austria-Hungary, direct and through neutral countries, nearly all of which has now stopped. For instance, exports to Norway and Sweden in June, 1915, were only about double the amount reported in June, 1914, which would seem a reasonable increase, but in earlier months exports to those countries were so very much larger, actually and relatively, as to leave almost no doubt that great quantities of goods shipped to Scandinavia were intended for German consumption.

Our exports to South America in June notably increased, but for the whole fiscal year they were $39,000,000 less than in the preceding year. There was first a slump; now the reaction is taking place, and it has already carried American trade with Latin America to proportions larger than before the war. There are two reasons. One is that Latin America's stock of European goods is giving out and cannot be replenished in kind. The other is that we have been taking pains to trade with our Southern neighbors, going so far, in fact, as to lend them a little money.

THE PROMOTION OF YUAN.

The late WILLIAM W. ROCKHILL, one of the severely scanty minority of trained, accomplished, American diplomatists, as explorer, scholar, and Minister especially familiar with men and things Chinese, was convinced that YUAN SHIH-KAI was honest and justified by common sense and prudence in holding aloof from the premature and rash reformers of 1898, and in keeping to the middle of the road at the beginning of the Boxer rising, thereby maintaining his influence with the Empress Regent, and gaining time until the allied troops arrived. From the point of view of the reformers, of course, he was, and is, a "traitor," who used his army against them, was false to them, false to his sovereign, coquetting first with the Boxers and then with the legations; not sincere, not exactly an altruist, any more than our canny old friend LI HUNG CHANG. Any Chinese is an enigma to the Occidental. A successful Chinese statesman would drive the Sphinx to drink.

So, without bothering about ancient history or the obliquities back of oblique eyes, let us remember that to Mr. ROCKHILL and the foreigners in China best versed in its policies YUAN has seemed the man, in power or out, friendliest to the Western nations.

Except, then, for a certain sentimental attachment to the word "republic," a name and form merely in China, where President YUAN rules more as a Cromwell than, let us say, a Hayes, what would American interests have to fear from a change, as is now proposed by an "inspired" discussion in Peking, from a nominal republic to a monarchy? In 1911, when he was virtually dictator, with the army at his back, YUAN was for a "strictly limited" constitutional monarchy. Blandest of opportunists, he made the Northern Generals declare for the republic, the dream of the reformers in the South. Is the Manchu dynasty to be deposed? Is the republic to give way to a monarchy or an empire? Well, there is a grave pretense of a sort of referendum. Call the grandees "of all sections" together. Then we innocents on this side of the Pacific read about "the sentiment of the Chinese people," that immeasurable, inarticulate mass, which is not thinking in any terms of political thought intelligible to us, which is mainly struggling to make a living, on which government is imposed immemorially from heaven.

Between North and South, between province and province, how much of homogeneous feeling, in the whole wide range of empire, how much of national consciousness, yet exists? Is it ARTHUR SMITH who pictures a Chinaman asleep at high noon, sprawled over two wheelbarrows, a fly in his mouth? So we seem to see the Chinese multitudes, asleep, inert, incurious, amid war and rumors of war, the sudden downfall of immemorial institutions, the grafting of modern shoots on the tree thousands of years old. When the multitudes wake up, Europe and America will have to walk warily. Japan is but a whiffet to the potential miracle of energy and material force in China—if China happens to possess the Japanese genius for assimilation, of ideas and can acquire some spark of the passionate patriotism of Japan. For twenty years Japan has been a stimulant and counter irritant. She has been hated, envied, admired, followed. "Do as Japan does," is the cry. Japan has an Emperor. Whatever allowance may be made for YUAN'S "face pidgin"—he did some admirable fooling in the nolo episcopari line in 1912—he has become the absolute ruler. At this distance nothing indicates that Emperor YUAN cannot succeed President YUAN as easily as NAPOLEON III. succeeded President LOUIS NAPOLEON. Those five-color flags of the new republic that flapped from every house and shop of Peking, inspiring delirious joy in Young China, its short hair crowned with "pot" or "derby" hats, fine flowers of "Caucasian" civilization, what did those banners mean? Nothing to the mass except "police orders." Should YUAN promote himself from de facto to de jure sovereign there remains the danger of assassination by rancorous Manchu hunker or fanatical republican. This peril is familiar to him. Perhaps the fortune tellers have reassured him. But is the story a ballon d'essai, or an attempt of YUAN'S enemies to inflame the radical republicans? Or is the old slyboots sounding Japan?

AN ILL WIND.

There is nothing surprising in a prosecution of a railway under the anti-trust law. One of the first conspicuous decisions under that many-sided statute was against a railway combination in restraint of trade. Nobody ever defended unreasonable restrainers of trade, and nobody ever will. All bad men should be punished for all offenses proved against them. But there will not be similar hearty approval of any reaction toward that time when Mr. BONAPARTE said that any Attorney General ought to be able to hit some in any covey of trusts, and when Mr. WICKERSHAM estimated that there were some one thousand companies whom it might be necessary to prosecute under the Sherman law.

If the revival of an action against the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad were any sign of a reversion to those barbaric times it could only be regarded with alarm. Happily there is no reason to fear that. It is not without significance that the Department of Justice at the time that this proceeding was under consideration "gave out" that it was preoccupied with neutrality work, and that its Bureau of Investigation is overworked on that class of cases. Probably it will be agreed outside the department as within it that the neutrality questions are more pressing than the industrial problems which had preoccupied it, without advancing toward a settlement.

A casual suit against a railway is not a suitable basis for any inference that the trust question will be revived with its ancient ferocity. Besides, recent trust decisions have inclined the judicious to wait to hear the evidence before giving judgment upon the allegations. The department naturally wishes to make good its previous failure in the New Haven case, and appears virtuous and public-spirited in proportion that it reprobates the wicked. The defendants are as well able to take care of themselves as the department is to pursue them, and the public will acclaim the victor, as the department has reason to know from its recent defeats.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Of English Gold and German.

As one studies the continuing revelations of the conduct and character of the people in this country who have been talking so long and so loudly about "British gold" and its effectiveness in influencing the American press and through it American public sentiment, there gradually assumes form in the mind something between a suspicion and a conviction. The chief if not the only object of this talk may have been to start flowing toward certain empty pockets here a stream of German gold.

It is evident that the German gold has come, and in large quantities. It has produced a sudden and hitherto inexplicable prosperity among the German propagandists, but what they have propagated, except their own fortunes, seems to be merely a few little plots, some of them sufficiently annoying and irritating, but not one affecting public sentiment in the slightest degree or the press to any measurable extent.

If a single piece of German gold has been given to any newspaper of this country, it was a complete waste of money, for the real newspapers of the United States have been, not willing, but eager, to pay, and to pay well, for all of both German news and German opinion that they could get. Whoever has said that it was impossible to get Germany's "case" before the American public has said, consciously or unconsciously, the thing that is not so, and the falsificating, when done by anybody who reads our papers, was knowning and intentional, with the deliberate purpose of deceiving somebody, here or abroad.

Speaking for itself, THE NEW YORK TIMES can declare without fear of contradiction or dispute that it has sought German news almost without regard to cost and that large quantities of it have been obtained. Access to its columns has been denied to no German or German sympathizer, if reputable, responsible, and literate. They have been allowed again and again, and yet again, to express opinions and draw conclusions in complete disaccord with those of the paper.

An Inquiry Certainly Is Needed.

It is strange that only one member of the Board of Education, RAYMOND B. FOSDICK, has seen and made public announcement of the very obvious fact that action should be taken on the recent accusations by the Controller as to the irregular and improper allotment of pensions to teachers. That the bankruptcy of the pension fund was thus caused he did not assert. It was favoritism and a misguided form of generosity, not corruption, that he charged, but the exhaustion of the fund was thus hastened, if his statements were correct, and, as Mr. FOSDICK says, an investigation of the whole subject is necessary. Also, he says that if the board's Pension Committee does not move in the matter—as it might reasonably be expected to do for its own sake, if not in the public interest—then he will do it himself.

It would be even more commendable if the proposed investigation were made by persons of competence without any personal interest in its results. The inquiries of officials into their own actions, or those of other officials with whom they are closely connected, too often illustrate that fellow feeling which results in a wondrous kindness of judgment and recommendation.

The Teachers' Pension Fund has been grossly mismanaged. It would be pleasant to believe that its conduct had been marked by nothing worse than ignorance and carelessness, but such charitable interpretation of the case is made more than difficult by the knowledge that two years ago full warning was given. The rate at which the fund was moving toward the rock on which it has now smashed was calculated with as much of mathematical certainty as characterizes anything in the arithmetic books. Nobody disbelieved the calculation, for nobody could, but a bill making in the fees paid by the teachers the increase necessary for safety was defeated at Albany by their chosen representative.

Why? The only explanation is that they confidently expected the city to make up the inevitable deficiency when it came. That is a convenient, but not a desirable, way to meet disaster.

This fund, it might be said incidentally, provides a sort of mutual insurance rather than pensions, properly so called, and it should be run like any other insurance organization of the same sort. Presumably the teachers would prefer to have the city itself provide directly and wholly for their maintenance on retirement. They have a right to get that if they can, but it should be done openly, with clear avowal of purpose, not by a species of compulsion through pity for their self-invited woes.

Motions of Storms and Winds.

Galveston's escape with almost trivial injury from a storm that seems to have been of about the same severity as the one that wrecked the city fifteen years ago is highly creditable to the engineers who constructed its sea wall after that great disaster. The conditions, however, were not quite the same as regards the direction of the wind, which was not, this year as then, directly from the Gulf.

In both instances the hurricane was moving northward, and the paths of the two were not far apart. The difference was sufficient, however, in the one case to put the cyclonic centre to the westward of the city and so to assail it from the south, the most dangerous quarter, while in the other the centre was to the east of it, and therefore the attack was from the north.

This accounts for the comparatively slight extent to which the city was flooded this week. The real, or rather the greatest, test of the new sea wall is still to come. That it will stand even that can be hoped, and can now be more easily believed than before.

To Every Man His Own Sleep.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The discussion relating to the number of hours for sleep may drag along indefinitely because no one of your correspondents states the matter according to basic principles.

Sleep is a condition brought about automatically, very much as a valve in a boiler closes when the water has reached a certain level. During the waking period a man, or any other animal for that matter, is discharging what we call "neuricity granules" from his brain cells. These neuricity granules are replenished in the brain cells during the time of sleep. One man expends more neuricity granules than are expended by another. A man expends more neuricity granules on some one occasion than he does on some other occasion. Whenever the brain cells have become emptied down to a certain point, what we call a hormone, a sort of chemical messenger, is sent out from the cells of the body asking all cells of the body to go into a state of rest until the stock of neuricity granules can be made up. There is no rule at all in the matter, because each man's automatic compensation apparatus is his individual possession. One man requires ten hours of sleep and he may be a very dull fellow at that; another man requires only five hours of sleep and he may be a very brilliant man at that. Furthermore, a converse of both propositions may be true.

More elaborate details for easy reading purposes upon this subject will be found at the public libraries in a book entitled "Microbes and Men." More ponderous scientific treatment of the subject is to be found in standard physiologies which are too technical for the general reader. ROBERT T. MORRIS.
New York, July 28, 1915.

The State Department Desk.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In unison with Mr. Jefferson D. Davis and Miss Laura B. Bell I wish to express intense disapproval of the removal of the desk belonging to the Department of State at which have labored in the interests of the country the long succession of Secretaries, many of whom in the eyes of the nation have performed greater services than he who has had the effrontery to have it removed to his home.

CORA MILLER BUSBY.
East Orange, N. J., Aug. 16, 1915.

THREE VERSES.

ANTICIPATION.

Sometimes I wonder if I shall ever know
you—little dream baby with the down-soft hair.
Know, as I look on you with wondering
eyes, that you are mine, of me,
that through me you are!
At times in the dark I seem to feel you,
and I stretch out my arms—but,
oh, I cannot mother empty air.
I learn the sweetest of lullabies, and
soften my voice as I sing them—
but my heart nearly breaks for the
cradle that is not there.
Then hope whispers softly to me, that
in knowing I'm yearning and wanting,
part of the bliss of the future
is already mine.
And with a peaceful heart I wait.

REALIZATION.

O my little son with the sturdy air,
you whom I love above all the
world!
It seems so marvelous really to have
you, to watch over you, to bend
down and kiss you as you sleep.
All is so perfect—but my heart drags
within me, for I know this content
cannot last.
Yet whatever the future may bring, I
have had my hour, have known
my son!
And whatever the years may bring,
your joy is my joy, your sorrow
my sorrow—I would die to save
you the shadow of pain! . . .

MEDITATION.

The end—all that is left to tell me he
once was mine (my soldier lad!) is
a small cross in a far-off land.
He wanted to go. . . . He was so full
of life, how can it be! . . .
When I shut my eyes I can almost hear
his step, his gleeful laugh, and feel
his kiss brushing my lips.
And yet, now that all is over, I would
have it so.
Have I not always prayed that I should
be the one to suffer?
So I mourn, but he . . . is at rest.
But—Christ pity me and all mothers!

MARJORIE CLEVELAND.

WHAT MISS ADDAMS MEANT.

Men Lacked Not the Courage to Die, but the Will to Kill.

Lake Forest College,
Lake Forest, Ill., Aug. 12, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the course of a conversation last night with Miss Jane Addams, I urged her to make some statement in THE TIMES with reference to her Carnegie Hall address of July 9, and the strictures upon a portion of it by Richard Harding Davis and others, published in your correspondence columns. She said that she had made it a practice not to take public notice of criticisms of her utterances when once made. Replying to the suggestion that it was not a defense that seemed necessary, but merely a restatement of her words, she asked me if I would convey this word for her.

As printed in The Survey of July 17, and indorsed by Miss Addams as what she said on July 9, the statement under discussion reads:

> The old notion that you can drive a belief into a man at the point of a bayonet is in force once more. It is quite as foolish to think that if militarism is an idea and an ideal, it can be changed and crushed by counter-militarism or by a bayonet charge. And the young men in these various countries say of the bayonet charges: "That is what we cannot think of." We heard in all countries similar statements in regard to the necessity for the use of stimulants before men would engage in bayonet charges—that they have a regular formula in Germany, that they give them rum in England and absinthe in France; that they all have to give them the "dope" before the bayonet charge is possible. Well, now, think of that.

Returning from New York Miss Addams said in her Chicago address:

> I should like to make an explanation about the bayonet charge. We heard in various countries that many men who were willing to shoot, that many who with great good will fired shells and did their share in the artillery corps, found a bayonet charge very loathsome. I do not mean to say that many soldiers voice that feeling. A friend who lived in South Africa throughout the Boer war said that there were certain types of men who said of the bayonet charge: "That is fighting where the primitive man lets himself go, and does the sort of fighting that amounts to something." But there were always other men who said: "I will not be reduced to the level of the savage with a spear." I am sure there are men in all countries who feel that way.

Miss Addams said last night that in the words spoken in New York there was no implication on her part of a lack of courage or of patriotism on the part of the men at the front in any country. Rather, the overwhelming thought in her mind has been that we have become a civilized world today—as regards the individual units at least—and that the rank and file of humanity are too humane and too sensitive to face easily not the enemy but the deeds that present-day warfare requires them to perform upon the enemy. The actions that the primitive man entered upon gladly and a later generation of warriors with a mild reluctance are abhorrent and revolting to a modern European mind, even when done at the call of patriotism. This is her plea for the splendid young men who are dying by the millions pro patria, and it would seem to appeal to the judgment of every one, whether a pacifist by formal enrollment or a member of a league for national defense. In recognizing fully, as Miss Addams does, in the first sentences quoted, the force of "an idea and an ideal" in that which is so abhorred by her—militarism—she provides firm standing ground for her tribute—for such it is—to the idea and ideal that cause the best product of our Western civilization to blench at the awful call to slaughter, even when imperative to his conscience.

JOHN J. HALSEY.

A Successful Wrecker.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of Sunday, July 18, 1915, there appeared an article under the headline "No Profits in Razing the Hoffman House." It said:

> Taller structures have been demolished, of which the twenty-one-story Gillender Building at the northwest corner of Wall and Nassau Streets was the most conspicuous example. The Albert A. Volk Company, which tore down that skyscraper a few years ago, is wrecking the Hoffman House. "While the Gillender Building was much taller, the Hoffman House job is really a bigger operation," said Mr. Volk yesterday, "because it contains so much more stone and steel. There are about 2,000 tons of steel to come out, while the Gillender Building only had 600 tons."

It, of course, appears from the article that that Mr. Volk mentioned is Albert A. Volk. The statement in regard to the company which tore down the Gillender Building is incorrect, the facts being that myself and Albert A. Volk as individuals first secured the contract for the wrecking of the Gillender Building. It was then assigned to a company, still in existence, known as the Volk House Wrecking Company, of which company I, Jacob Volk, was and still am the President, and in which company I owned three-fifths of the capital stock. The Volk House Wrecking Company thereupon proceeded to demolish the Gillender Building and, as is well known in the building world, made a considerable profit from tearing down the first steel building.

JACOB VOLK.
New York, Aug. 16, 1915.

A Field for Patriotism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"A Militiaman's Protest" appears to be reasonable. To let the impression go forth that a few weeks in camp can produce a soldier—much less an officer—when it cannot even graduate a man from the awkward squad, which is what those at Plattsburg with no previous training are, would defeat the very purpose of the camp. Were soldiers so easily and quickly trained there would be no need of West Point, the regular army, or even the militia.

It is a fine thing that men of prominence are willing to devote a few weeks to military training, but to be of any real service these same men should enlist in the national guard, and devote not weeks but months and years to the continuous hard work which is necessary, as the men in the militia are doing, without newspaper notoriety or even public appreciation. But it is a service and a training well worth any man's while, and affords the real opportunity for preparedness. Regiments, batteries, troops, corps—the finest in the land—efficiently officered, await the enlistment now, without Congressional legislation, of any man fit for military service.

ALBERT E. DAVIS,
Twenty-second Corps of Engineers.
New York, Aug. 14, 1915.

Veterans Who Might Serve.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a former First Sergeant of the United States Army I read with interest your daily articles regarding a reserve force for use in time of war.

From 1898 to the present time there should be 2,500 former Sergeants of the regular army between 30 and 40 years of age, who through experience and training would be fitted for commissions as officers of volunteer organizations in time of war. While these men are now in civil life, and as a rule not connected with any military organization, they would, I feel, if called on, willingly serve their country. There should be in and about New York City enough former artillerymen to furnish crews for either Hamilton or Wadsworth. I should like to see some movement started for an organization of former men of the United States Army.

FORMER FIRST SERGEANT UNITED STATES ARMY.
New York, Aug. 13, 1915.

LAPSE OF CHRISTIAN THOUGHT IN WAR.

The Power of Moral Judgment, Exercised in Narrow Situations, Fails Utterly in Respect of Nations, Peoples and Government Policies.

By GEORGE A. COE,
Professor of Practical Theology, Union Theological Seminary.

Union Theological Seminary.
Aug. 15, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the whole series of gruesome surprises that the war has brought, nothing is more astounding or humiliating than the breakdown of moral judgment on the part of some Christian leaders. That all the Christians of the various warring nations should see eye to eye is, of course, more than we have a right to expect. Pure intentions and high ideals confer no infallible power to discriminate the good from the evil in a tangled situation. Moreover, even thinkers who, under normal conditions, have clear moral insight may lose some of their clarity under the contagion of national emotion of a sub-moral sort. The mantle of our charity should be broad enough to extenuate much unethical partisanship among the ethically enlightened.

We need not be surprised that attitudes taken at first in a burst of uncritical feeling are later defended and perhaps baptized in the name of some ethical ideal. Social reformers, ethical idealists, even shepherds of the flock of the Nazarene, are thus caught in the swirl of unmoralized nationalism, though each alleges some supernationalist ideal as the ultimate ground of his position. That such ideals are alleged is the ground of our hope that all these groups will ultimately return to their true orbit.

But is there to be no limit to this yielding to time and circumstance, on the part of our Christian leaders? What is one to think, for example, when they stand forth as defenders of the Lusitania slaughter? How is it possible that men who have preached with power the gospel of universal love, men who have seen in the Christian religion the great defense of the weak against arbitrary power, men who in the name of Christ have protested against the slaughter of women and children in our inhuman industries—how is it that such men can approve the killing of the women and children on the Lusitania?

Let us dismiss from our minds any question whether these Christian leaders are exercising a truly Christian moral judgment. In the facts essential to such a judgment there is nothing esoteric or complicated. The Christlike attitude toward this killing is a sorrow that is also an unequivocal and irrevocable horror. Every defense is thrown out of court through the one consideration of its utter inhumanity. Only those who have accepted some anti-Christian principle of judgment can consent to weigh nationalist interests and arguments against the simple recoil of the Christian heart when it contemplates the drowning of these inoffensive human beings through the deliberate act of other human beings.

The fact that some of these defenders wear clerical robes does not alter the case in any degree. These men have temporarily lost the Christian standpoint in this matter. It behooves us, therefore, who believe that the future of civilization hangs upon the spread of the Christian standard of values to inquire how it is that these perversions of judgment, these compromises with what the New Testament calls "the world," can occur in the minds of trained ministers and theologians. Of compromise in the sense of insincerity or conscious decline from the spirit of Jesus there is here no question—our problem concerns the confusion of mind that makes it possible for trained Christian thinkers sincerely to accept plainly un-Christian moral judgments. How is such confusion possible?

Without presuming to trace all the steps involved in any case, and above all without sitting in judgment upon any one's inner life, we can at least remind ourselves of dangers to which all of us are exposed, certain ways in which the moral insight of all of us becomes as times more or less colored by that which our ideals condemn. The humiliation that Christians should feel because of the utterances of some of their leaders may well be deepened by the thought that the error is due to something that is common to us all.

In the case before us it is noticeable that the defense passes lightly over the immediate horror of the situation and fixes attention upon an antecedent set of disputed ideas. A dislocation has occurred between feeling and idea. To form a truly Christian judgment there must be a basis of Christian feeling as well as correct perception of facts and their relations. We must personally feel and yet impersonally think. This is why the maturing of moral judgment is so slow a matter. It explains also our remarkable liability to sincere moral inconsistencies. Tumult of feeling may crowd out steady perception and thought. But, on the other hand, a set of acquired ideas may be clamorous also, may prevent the active feeling that is appropriate to the present situation. And precisely because the human feeling appropriate to the situation is not listened to, a datum for thought is missed, and needed revisions in old ideas are not made.

The perverted judgments upon the Lusitania case seem to display suppression or subordination of this feeling element. A Christian horror of the slaughter has not awakened. Instead, attention has slipped too quickly to other objects of thought to a set of ideas already fully formed. Let us not imagine that the trouble is any general insensibility, however. These same men feel in a truly Christian way toward other killings. Obviously nationalist presuppositions have controlled the mind in a situation in which the truly Christian sentiment is that of humanity without regard to nationalism. The human point of view, in fact, is something that Christians are struggling to achieve.

The struggle is succeeding in respect to a few simple and narrow situations, such as a sick child, or an abused horse. But when we are suddenly called upon to exercise the same feelings, and form the parallel judgments, with respect to a whole people, or with respect to a governmental policy, how easily attention slips from the main point. We think of how much one belligerent nation has at stake, or how detestable the opposing nation is, or we remind ourselves that "due" warning was given. The pity of it, that these thoughts can be foremost in any Christian mind when it contemplates the Lusitania slaughter!

Not to smite our blind leaders, but to discipline ourselves, let us again and again ask what it is that we most value, and whether any advantage whatever could offset the simple inhumanity that we have witnessed. Exercising thus a Christian judgment, let us drill into our inmost character unmanageable opposition to the whole view of national life and interest that made this killing possible.

GEORGE A. COE.

IF VETERANS WERE FIRST.

New York's Civil Service Would Become Their National Haven.

New York, Aug. 9, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I venture to comment upon a recent letter to THE TIMES from Calvin S. McChesney of Troy in reference to the proposal to grant an absolute preference in appointment to Spanish war veterans. The principal argument of the letter is found in the statement that the Spanish war veterans "do not wish to escape examinations. They are willing to meet other citizens on equal terms in any test." This is followed by a complete contradiction that Mr. McChesney does not mean equal terms but unequal terms, because he states that when the veterans find their names on the list "they believe they are entitled to preference in appointment therefrom and in promotion afterward." Under the present law the Spanish war veteran competes with other citizens on equal terms. If the proposals now pending were adopted, the head of the department would be compelled to appoint the veteran who merely secured a passing mark. The practical effect of adding this preference clause to the Constitution is shown in the following instances: In the last promotion examination to the position of Police Captain in the City of New York a Spanish war veteran with a rating of 80 per cent.—the passing mark—would be advanced 166 places to the top of the list; in the examination for Lieutenant, Fire Department, New York City, the veteran or volunteer fireman with a passing mark of 80 would be advanced 354 places to the top of the list. Such preference would preclude from deserved promotion employes who were not veterans who had rendered efficient and faithful service.

I do not see how any such amendment can be defended by those who believe in "a fair field with no favor." Its advocates, however, forget that the proposal would amount virtually to a monopoly in holding the great mass of public positions and opens the way for further class distinctions. As serious perhaps as the proposed surrender of the civil service to veterans now resident in this State would be the opportunity offered to all veterans anywhere in the United States to establish residence in New York State with a certainty of a job in the civil service sooner or later. No other State with the system of competitive examination for public positions has a preference such as is proposed, and the civil service of New York will become a soldiers' and sailors' home for the veterans of all the United States. As selfish legislation, which would work a fatal injury to the service, the proposal should be beaten.

The best and easiest way to determine the merits of the proposals is to refer to the attitude of the head of the Police Department of the City of New York. In a letter, dated Aug. 4, 1915, Hon. Arthur Woods, Police Commissioner, wrote to the Chairman of the Committee on Civil Service as follows:

> It has been brought to my attention that your committee has been considering an amendment to the Constitution to give Spanish war veterans the preference of appointment and promotion in the civil service.
>
> In writing about this, I want to make it clear that I thoroughly believe this nation has a duty toward those citizens who have made the great sacrifices which must be made by those who fight for the country. Those sacrifices should be recognized, and the men and their dependents should be generously taken care of. The nation is in debt to them.
>
> Although I feel strongly that this debt is an obligation which should be paid, I believe that appointment to the Police Department or promotion in it should not be used as one of the methods of payment. The safety of life and property and the maintenance of law and order are dependent upon the police. In such matters we can accept no compromise; we can neglect nothing which would tend to promote the efficiency of the department, and we can tolerate nothing which would tend to lower it.

GEORGE T. KEYES,
Secretary Civil Service Reform Association.

WHERE BULGARIA STANDS.

What the Allies Must Do to Secure

'ROLLING STONES' IS ENTERTAINING

Edgar Selwyn Makes a Pleasant Mixture of Farce and Melodrama.

INTRODUCING MR. RUGGLES

Engaging Young Farceur Strolls Into Popular Favor in the New Play at the Harris.

ROLLING STONES.—A melodramatic comedy in four acts, by Edgar Selwyn, in the Harris Theatre.

Buck Ryder	Harrison Ford
Jericho W. Braden	Arthur Aylesworth
Charles Brannigan	Harry Bradley
Mrs. Brannigan	Beatrice Ingram
Anna Andersen	Marguerite Skirvin
Fulsom Rice	Frank Kingdon
Norma Noggs	Marie Carroll
Nettie	Elizabeth Lee
Emma Bradford	Rae Selwyn
Policeman	George F. Smithfield
Dave Fulton	Charles Ruggles
Postman	Fred Malcolm
Brashbridge	Dan Jarrett
Dennison	James Kearney
Nelson	George F. Smithfield
Clerk	Edwin R. Wolf
Officer	Fred Malcolm

Ten days is considered a quite sufficient between-season interval in this age of unflagging managerial energy, and after such an apology for a Summer the Harris Theatre was reopened last evening with the first New York presentation of "Rolling Stones," a new play in four acts by Edgar Selwyn. In what the program sees fit to describe as "a melodramatic comedy of city life," the author of "The Country Boy" and "Nearly Married" has achieved a compound of melodrama and farce which, if not exactly electrifying, is at least an agreeable evening's entertainment.

It amuses on its own account and above all, it introduces Mr. Ruggles who must, of course, be carefully distinguished from him of Red Gap. This Mr. Ruggles is an able young farceur of most engaging manner, who, in the new play at the Harris, finds one of those rare opportunities to walk abruptly into the favor of the folks on the other side of the footlights.

He plays one of the rolling stones in question. There are two of them, two lapless young adventurers of the hall bedroom, two amateur Wallingfords so lacking in practice at sharp practice that any little play of theirs is likely to mean more to farce than to melodrama. There you must look for humor on the bridge at midnight. So it is with "Rolling Stones," a near-crook play, if you will. With an assurance based on a world of experience with audiences in these parts, the author invites your sympathy and regard for two young scalawags who practice that curious thing which is called American morality and over which there is such a doleful shaking of heads.

Our hero, who aids in a forgery or two without so much as winching, falls short of grand larceny through no fault of his own. Desperate for want of a job and embittered by the obduracy of his landlady, Buck Ryder decides to go out and collect at the point of a gun that living some one has told him the world owes every man. Quite comically, he holds up a man who is so low in funds and spirit that he is simply waiting for the patrolman to look the other way to jump into the river. Thus providentially thrown together, these two set forth to claim an estate by passing off the discarded one as the missing heir. They get into all sorts of trouble, but emerge at the end, of course, with quite a gathering of financial and sentimental moss.

All this is rather loosely and, at first, rather falteringly told, but it accumulates speed and seconds, for the most part, in being quite entertaining, thanks to several incidents most happily devised and also, here and there, to a leaf or two from the book of "Broadway Jones."

Thanks also to Charles Ruggles. To be sure, after such an occasion as last evening's, it is something of a problem as to whether the actor should be more grateful to the playwright or the playwright more grateful to the actor. But Mr. Selwyn and Mr. Ruggles may settle that between themselves. This is no occasion for a formal review. A paragraph or for small talk of one waking to find himself famous.

But it is pleasant to have the duty to report that in "Rolling Stones" a young actor of little, if any local fame, finds a part happily suited to his talents and makes so much of it that few would leave the Harris without finding most agreeable the anticipation of his next appearance on Broadway. He is a deft and winning comedian who somewhat suggests both Herbert Yost and Ernest Truex and who plays with a half-Anglish pantomime that is very engaging.

Harrison Ford does creditably with the part of the partner in crime and in an adequate company, mention might be made of nice work done by Marie Carroll, Dan Jarrett, James Kearney, and Beatrice Ingram; the last as a stony-hearted landlady whose husband looks and speaks as though she had cut him out of an old number of some comic journal. Arthur Aylesworth's opportunity is slight, but he contributes his share to the generally agreeable if not profound impression created by "Rolling Stones."

GABY DESLYS COMING.

Dillingham Engages Her for a Revue by Irving Berlin.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Charles B. Dillingham has engaged Gaby Deslys to appear in America for a period of thirty weeks. Mlle. Deslys and her dancing partner, Harry Pilcer, will sail for New York on Oct. 23.

Mr. Dillingham has been negotiating with Mlle. Deslys for some time to secure her services for a revue by Irving Berlin which he will produce in the Fall. The revue will be the successor to Mr. Berlin's "Watch Your Step," and the French music hall artist will be the principal star. Recently she has been appearing in London in a revue by Sir James Barrie, entitled "Rosy Rapture." Mlle. Deslys and Mr. Pilcer, who was her dancing partner in several plays in which she appeared here, parted company after they went to London, and it was only a short time ago that they renewed their association.

A New Play by Booth Tarkington.

Klaw & Erlanger and George C. Tyler yesterday completed arrangements to produce a new play by Booth Tarkington, entitled "The Ohio Lady." The play is American in theme and spirit, and its title was selected by Mr. Tyler, whose native State is Ohio. The first performance will be given in Columbus, the capital of that State, and subsequently the play will be brought to New York.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Rathbone Bacon, who have been visiting Mrs. S. Tiffany Dyer at Southampton, L. I., have gone to Newport to be the guests of Mrs. H. McK. Twombly before returning to their Summer home on Lake Champlain.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen C. Millett have taken the Halsted cottage at Biddeford Pool, Me., and will not return to Locust Valley, L. I., before the middle of September.

Mrs. George Flint Warren and her daughter, Miss Isabel Meredith Warren, are at York Harbor, Me.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip A. Strong and their daughter, Miss Gertrude Strong, have gone to Westport on Lake Champlain to remain until late in the Autumn.

Moncure Robinson, who is now at Newport, plans to sail for Europe on Saturday.

The wedding of Miss Elizabeth P. Austen, daughter of the late Dr. Peter Townsend Austen, Professor of Chemistry at Rutgers College, and Walter Miller will take place at 8:30 tonight in Grace Church.

SUFFRAGE TORCH IS LOST.

Disappears While Its Jersey Guardians Enjoy Ice Cream Sodas.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 17.—There was consternation in the ranks of Monmouth County suffragists today following the discovery that the suffrage torch, the beacon transferred with so much ceremony by the New York leaders to the Jersey chieftains in the middle of the Hudson River recently, had been lost or stolen.

The torch was set up in Atlantic Highlands last night while campaigners were seeking votes at a street corner meeting. After the meeting Miss Gregory, Miss Elsa Krugg, Miss Frances Beck, and Miss Esther Holmes, who had the beacon in charge, went into a drug store to refresh themselves with ice cream soda. The torch was left in their automobile and when they returned it was gone. A reward of $50 is offered for its return.

Anti-suffragists, under the leadership of Mrs. E. Yarde Breese of Trenton, President of the New Jersey Society Opposed to Equal Suffrage, will open their Jersey shore campaign with a meeting in the Avon inn, Avon, tomorrow afternoon. James A. Bradley, founder of Asbury Park, who recently refused to permit the anti-suffragists to use his beach auditorium here for a meeting, declared today that he was going to attend the antis' meetings at Avon and elsewhere throughout Monmouth County to challenge the leaders to a debate. Mr. Bradley declares he has challenged the anti-suffragists through newspaper advertisements and they have refused to answer him.

MRS. BARCLAY TO PAY FINE.

Society Woman Will Avoid Going to Jail for Contempt of Court.

Mrs. Maud Brevoort Barclay, society woman, will pay her fine of $250 imposed by Supreme Court Justice Guy for contempt of court, and she will not go to Ludlow Street Jail, according to the announcement of her attorney, Norman W. Kerngood, yesterday.

Mrs. Barclay failed to appear in supplementary proceedings started to learn whether she could pay $3,027, the amount of a judgment obtained against her by the Corn Exchange Bank. She put in evidence a signed certificate of her physician, Dr. Warren G. McFarland, reciting that her condition was such that she could not at the time undergo the strain of an examination. Twice the date for examination was postponed, but yesterday the Court refused to extend further leniency.

"We hope to recover some of the property wasted by her agents and servants," Lawyer Kerngood said yesterday. He had stated that Mrs. Barclay's fortune, estimated once at about $6,000,000, had dwindled to $30,000 because of entrusting her business affairs to others.

LONG BEACH FASHION SHOW.

Proceeds of Fete Champetre to Go to War Sufferers in Paris.

A fete champetre will be held at Long Beach at the "Castles by the Sea" in the evening from Aug. 24 to Aug. 27. And more than 200 Parisian models, furnished by J. M. Gidding & Co., will be exhibited for the first time by some of the most beautiful girl models in New York. The proceeds from the sale of tickets, programs and flowers will go to a fund for the benefit of war sufferers in Paris.

Programs will be sold by Florence Reed, Pauline Frederick, Marie Tempest, Emmy Wehlan, and other well-known actresses. On the evening of Aug. 27, after the fashion show, a costume ball will be held. Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle will take part on each evening of the fete.

BONHEUR BACK FROM PARIS.

Director Tells of Artists Engaged for the Theatre Francaise.

Lucien Bonheur, the Director of the Theatre Francaise in this city, returned last night on the French liner Touraine from France, where he had been staying six week securing artists for the coming season.

Among those who are to appear here in the Fall are Miss Andree Mery, who creates Brieux characters; Lilian Greuze of the Comédie Francaise, and Paul Capellani, who is known for his creations of Battaille characters. Paul Joffre, comedian and a cousin of General Joffre, will visit New York during the Winter.

Mr. Bonheur said that there would be a benefit at the end of October at the Théâtre Française for the widows and orphans of the French soldiers killed in battle. The Secretary of Fine Arts, M. Dallimier, would come from Paris to attend the performance, and Mlle. Cecile Sorel would be there to sing "The Marseillaise." The performance would be repeated in three or four of the large cities in the East, Mr. Bonheur said.

DISCUSS CUT-RATE TICKETS.

Theatre Managers Unwilling to Speak of Their Meeting.

A meeting of theatre managers was held yesterday afternoon in the Hotel Astor to discuss the problem of cut-rate tickets. No statement was given out about the meeting, and those who attended were reticent about discussing what took place. Last Spring the late Charles Frohman gave out an interview in which he called upon the managers to get together and do away with the cut-rate tickets, and a movement was begun to act on his suggestion.

One important group of managers, however, refused to do away with the tickets, and the agitation was dropped. It is said these managers have now expressed their willingness to help eradicate the evil, providing all managers agree to do so.

"Messiah" in Ocean Grove Saturday.

A chorus of 1,000 voices will sing Handel's "Messiah" in the Auditorium in Ocean Grove, N. J., Saturday night on the occasion of the annual Musical Festival at the resort. Seven hundred singers will go from New York and Newark, while the remainder of the chorus has been recruited in Ocean Grove. The orchestra of sixty-five musicians will be made up of players from the New York Symphony, Philharmonic, and Metropolitan orchestras, and Tali Esen Morgan will conduct. The soloists will be Mme. Anita Rio, Miss Gwyn Jones, Dan Beddoe, and Henri Scott.

Musical Play in Marquette Prison.

Special to The New York Times.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Aug. 17.—Three hundred and twenty-five inmates of Marquette Prison were the guests of Mrs. Edward N. Breitung at a performance of the musical comedy "Tango Town" given tonight by a company of professional performers engaged by Mrs. Breitung. Theodore Kittay, Russian tenor, who is a guest at the Breitung home here, sang several numbers between acts. The performance was given within the prison walls by permission of Warden Russell.

MANAGERS AT ODDS WITH MUSICAL UNION

Resent Musicians' Dictation and May Drop Orchestras Throughout Country.

HARD RULE FOR WAR TIMES

Local Unions' Demands of Certain Number of Men and 40 Weeks' Work Regarded as Unfair.

A break between the theatre managers and the American Federation of Musicians, the national organization from the membership of which the theatre orchestras throughout the country are recruited, seems imminent because of demands made by the union which seem unfair to the theatre managers in view of the condition of theatrical business since the beginning of the war. A meeting of the managers will be held tomorrow in the rooms of the United Theatre Managers' Protective Association, and at this meeting the question of their relations with the musicians will be the principal topic of discussion.

The question the managers will decide is whether or not they will continue to let the musicians through their local unions dictate how many men they shall employ and the minimum service each year for these men. When normal business conditions prevailed and the theatre shared the prosperity of the country, the managers, while recognizing what they considered the injustice of the demands of the musicians, yielded to them rather than start a discussion that would disrupt things generally. But now that the theatre is suffering quite as much as, if not more than, most lines of business because of the war the managers have about decided to protest to the federation, and if there is no redress to dispense with orchestras in practically every legitimate theatre in the United States.

The local unions which make up the American Federation of Musicians have a rule that theatres employing orchestras shall retain them for a season of forty weeks from August to June, regardless of how much of that period the theatre is closed. Thus, if a theatre had bookings of only twenty weeks during the season the musicians would receive forty weeks' pay for twenty weeks' work. Now attractions will be sent on tour this season than last, when the number was far below that of preceding years, so there will unquestionably be many playhouses in which one performance a week or in two weeks will be all. The local unions in those cities take no cognizance of this and demand that their members be engaged throughout the season.

Another stipulation of the local unions, and one which has always been particularly distasteful to the managers, is the fixing of a minimum number that shall comprise a theatre orchestra in each city. This number is purely arbitrary with the local union. Thus, in San Francisco it is decreed a theatre orchestra must contain not less than nine or ten men, while in New York at least four must be used. The managers hold that it is eminently unfair for any man or group of men to dictate how many persons in any branch of a profession they must employ. They point out that there is no more reason why the musicians should be able to tell them that they must have ten men in the orchestra pit, if five will suffice, than that the actors should hold out for ten or twelve in the cast of a drama, or that their number being engaged if the play has scenes only in five.

In some cities last year in which the theatres were having a hard time keeping open the managers tried to get the unions to abridge their rules, but in no instance were they successful. It is said the fact that Joseph M. Webber, President of the Federation, has said that the parent body has no jurisdiction in the matter, each local making its own rules, has given rise to the feeling in theatrical circles that the managers will in all probability adopt retaliatory measures.

The United Theatre Managers' Protective Association includes all of the producing managers in the United States. If the musicians are not willing to adopt what seems to the managers a reasonable attitude the latter's course of procedure will probably be this: The proprietors of all playhouses in the country playing legitimate attractions, except resident stock theatres, will be notified that orchestras will be sent with all attractions needing them. This will enable the local manager to dispense with the house orchestra, and as orchestras will only be sent with musical plays the audiences that assemble for dramatic offerings will be deprived of or will be favored with the absence of music, according to the individual preference, between the acts.

If this course is adopted and the unions, on the other hand, retaliate by refusing to permit their brother union men in the imported orchestras to play, the managers say they can obtain the services of enough non-union men to equip the country's musical plays. Then if the musicians' unions working through the various stage unions refuse to let these non-union orchestras play, the managers have the alternative of withdrawing all musical plays from the road and sending out only dramatic attractions. In that case practically every theatre in the country would be without music.

The theatres in New York have not yet become involved in the controversy. Several years ago the New York union and the managers disagreed as to the scale of wages and the result was that orchestras in a large number of theatres were dispensed with. Gradually these were restored, though in some they never have been. The large number of non-union musicians in New York makes conditions different here than in any other city.

At tomorrow's meeting it is expected that representatives of all the leading theatrical interests will be present.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The complete cast that will support Elsie Janis in the new play in which she will be seen in the Globe Theatre next month follows: Maurice Farkoa, Francis D. McGinn, Malcolm Fassett, Melville Ellis, Eugene Revere, David Todd, Leavitt James, Jules Raucort, Mme. Bordoni, Vivian Rusmore, Annie Esmond, and Diane Oste.

Ethel Barrymore returned yesterday from a visit to Saratoga Springs, where she went to consult Alf Hayman concerning the cast of "Roast Beef Medium," the play taken from Edna Ferber's book, in which she will appear in the Lyceum later in the season. Rehearsals will be begun in a few days.

When "The Girl from Utah" company leaves the Knickerbocker at the end of next week it will begin a tour that will take it to San Francisco.

The Palace Theatre has ordered two large loving cups to present to Weber and Fields in recognition of their successful engagement in that theatre. They are already booked for twenty weeks in vaudeville.

There has been a rush of babies to the Fulton Theatre ever since the Henry B. Harris estate announced that a prize of $100 would be given the baby whose photograph was chosen for use as a trade mark.

Annette Kellermann and a company of moving picture players will sail today on the United Fruit steamship Zacapa for the West Indies to take a moving picture in which aquatic scenes will be a feature. The picture will be produced under the direction of Herbert Brenon, who produced "Neptune's Daughter," a picture taken two years ago in the West Indies with Miss Kellermann as the star.

DANCE IN TENT AT NEWPORT

Mr. and Mrs. George Brooke Entertain at Ochre Point.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 17.—Mr. and Mrs. George Brooke of Philadelphia gave a dinner dance tonight in a tent on the lawn of their cottage, Ochre Point. Later additional guests came for dancing and supper.

The lawn was illuminated with electrical effects.

The guests for dinner were Richard H. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. F. Lothrop Ames, Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. Maynard, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Perin, Mr. and Mrs. David Wagstaff, Mr. and Mrs. Forsyth Wickes, Mr. and Mrs. Paulding Fosdick, Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle, Mr. and Mrs. George Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ridgeway, Mrs. French Vanderbilt, Miss Evelyn Burden, Miss Constance Perkins, Miss Sergeant, Miss Alice G. Drexel, Mrs. Barger Wallach, Maurice Roche, Francis Roche, Charles E. Sands, King Carley, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fred. Pierson, Jr., William H. Sands, Thomas Sliddell, Charles A. Munn, Preston Gibson, Charles H. Russell, and Edward Potter, Jr.

Some of the guests who came in later were from dinners given by Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry.

In the harbor is the steam yacht Ballymena, owned by Alexander Brown of Baltimore. Mr. Brown has transferred the yacht to his daughter, Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer. The Ballymena was built by Mrs. Tailer's grandfather, the late George S. Brown, twenty years ago.

Richard Ames, Boston, visiting Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener; Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Carlisle, Washington, visiting Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Andrews; Sidney Thayer, Jr., Philadelphia, guests of George D. Widener, Jr.; Miss Justine Townsend, Southampton, and Russell S. Dartlett, New York, visiting Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon King; Dr. and Mrs. Louis Livingston Seaman, New York, visiting Miss Codman; Douglas Campbell, New York, visiting Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry; William Whitridge, and Thomas L. M. Lee, Baltimore, visiting Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener; Dudley H. Mills and Miss Priscilla Bartlett, New York, guests of Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss; R. de B. Boardman, Boston, visiting Mrs. French Vanderbilt, and Richard S. Chew, and Manning A. Stead, Washington, visiting Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock, are registered at the Casino.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel gave a dinner tonight for Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont. William C. Reick of New York and his daughter, Miss Amy Reick, arrived today to visit Mr. and Mrs. Drexel.

Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman, Mrs. William Watts Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert M. Harriman gave dinners tonight. Francis Roche, Miss Shonts, Mrs. Charles L. McCawley, and Preston Gibson gave luncheons.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Foster Carey and Miss Carey and Miss Marie Dinsmore of New York are at Bateman's.

Mrs. Frederic Nielson lost a costly pearl while attending the funeral of W. R. Hunter today.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener are giving a large dinner on Aug. 28.

George F. Baker of New York is visiting his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. W. Goadby Loew.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills sail for England Sept. 4 to visit their daughter, the Countess Granard, whose husband, the Earl of Granard is fighting with his regiment about the Dardanelles.

Miss Geraldine F. Adee of Tuxedo arrives tomorrow to visit her aunt, Mrs. E. S. Reynal, who is giving a dinner Thursday for young people. Miss Adee will make her debut in New York next Winter.

Funeral services for William Robinson Hunter were held at Belair this forenoon. The Rev. Stanley C. Hughes, rector of Trinity Church, officiated. The body was taken by special car to Forest Hill, Boston, for cremation. The bearers were Roland King, Benjamin Weaver, Frederick H. Paine, Charles M. Oelrichs, Lewis Quentin Jones, Maximilian Agassiz, H. Casimir De Rham, Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Justice William W. Douglass, and Dr. Harry J. Knapp.

TABLEAUX AT BAR HARBOR.

Mrs. J. J. Astor and Others Pose as Portraits—A Costume Ball.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 17.—All roads led tonight to the Building of Arts, where the costume ball and living pictures for the benefit of the building fund took place. Miss Mary Canfield and Henry Leggett of New York were the ones instrumental in getting up the affair, and it was the most elaborate event so far this Summer. The pictures represented almost perfectly the various schools of painting.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor represented a Reynolds portrait, with the picture hat and long gauntlets of the period. Miss Irene Steward impersonated Lady Hamilton, by Romney; Miss Mary Canfield and John J. Emery appeared as Watteau Shepherdess and Shepherd. Miss Belle Gurnee represented a Polish peasant; Albert Eugene Gallatin represented his grandfather, Albert Gallatin, in 1815, from a family portrait. Henry T. Leggett represented a Holbein portrait. Maurice Fremont Smith was a classic Greek head. Mrs. John Torrey Linzee was dressed as a blue nun. Mrs. Maupil appeared as a Gainsborough portrait, and the final picture was made up of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Schelling in a Polish scene, with costumes that they had brought from Poland.

Before the dancing dinners were given by Mrs. Edgar Scott, Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri, Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, Mrs. John S. Rogers, Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, Mrs. Walter Gurnee, and Miss Burnham. The production ended with an elaborate costume ball, which formed a brilliant spectacle.

Mrs. Charles W. Ostrander entertained twelve at luncheon today.

WHITE SULPHUR SOCIAL LIFE.

Mrs. John W. Gates Arrives from Texas—A Swimming Party.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Aug. 17.—Mrs. John W. Gates of Port Arthur, Texas, arrived in her private car today with a party of friends for an indefinite stay at the Greenbrier.

Mrs. J. H. French of New York entertained the children of the hotels and cottages at a swimming party this afternoon. The bath house was filled to overflowing with spectators to witness the competition for cups. Ten cups were awarded as follows: Three to Newton Thomas, two to George Kahlo, two to Elizabeth Taylor, and one to Virginia Sterry of New York, Garrett Well, and Charles Ferguson.

Mr. and Mrs. Phil Clark have left for a visit to friends at Newport.

Lieutenant Waddill and Miss Cannon, Joseph G. Cannon's grandniece, rode over to Kates Mountain today. Others riding were Melchoir Beltzhoover and Miss Dorothy Hancock, George Dewitt Smith and Miss Mabel Negley.

Mr. and Mrs. Roland F. Knodler and Mr. and Mrs. E. Kendal Rogers motored to Log Cabin for luncheon today.

John Grant and Mrs. Thomas B. Paine entertained a motor party today. Six machines left for a run to Hot Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Larue and Miss Larue arrived today in their auto from New York. Other arrivals were I. Gasson of New York, F. T. May and daughters of New Jersey, Mrs. W. L. Jones of Baltimore, and Mrs. B. E. Anderson of Lansing, Mich.

CHARITIES.

FROM DARKNESS

INTO LIGHT

There is nothing so satisfying as the sight of a baby being brought from an existence of misery and pain to one of brightness, love and clean surroundings.

The response is so natural—simply nature under proper conditions asserting herself.

THE BABIES' HOSPITAL

55th St. at Lexington Ave.
Summer Branch at Oceanic, N. J.
(Now open for convalescents.)

HANAN GUESTS DINE IN HUGE BIRD CAGE

Novel Effect Used at Dinner for Gov. Beeckman at Shore Acres, Narragansett.

CANARIES, PARROTS, DOVES

Coat of Arms of Rhode Island Displayed in Flowers and Lights —Toast Sung by a Quartet.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, Aug. 17.—In honor of Gov. R. Livingston Beeckman a dinner followed by dancing was given by Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Hanan of New York tonight at their villa, Shore Acres, on Ocean Road, which commands a picturesque view of Narragansett Bay. More than 125 guests assembled at the dinner from New York, Philadelphia and other large cities of the country and the nearby resorts of the Pier.

It was the most notable private entertainment of the season at Narragansett, and included several novel effects in the decorations. Varicolored electric lights illuminated the lawn from the gateway to the entrance to Shore Acres. The guests were received by Gov. Beeckman and Mrs. John Henry Hanan, the hostess being attired in a gown of black jet.

The Governor's table was built to represent an immense bird cage, with hollow square, suggesting a sunken garden of flowers, and plants and singing birds on perches. Over the tables a gilded net was raised to give the effect of a huge cage. Among the birds within the cage were thrushes, canaries, parrots and doves.

From the centre of the Governor's table rose the shield and coat of arms of the State of Rhode Island, fashioned of blue and yellow flowers and electric illumination.

A toast to the Governor, with words by Mrs. Ila Atchison Watkins, and music by Ward Stephens of New York, was rendered by a quartet during the dinner, and songs were also sung by Henry Miller and Miss Elizabeth Decant of New York. Miss Decant sang "The Last Rose of Summer" and also "The Rose's Cup," the latter song and composition by Ward Stephens.

The favors for the women were small willow bird cages and toy birds, the cages being decorated with bands of yellow ribbon.

After dinner Mr. and Mrs. Hanan took their guests to the Casino for coffee, where dancing followed, and a fox trot contest afforded diversion for Gov. Beeckman.

Among those present were Lieutenant Governor of Rhode Island Souci and Mrs. Souci, Admiral H. T. B. Harris, U. S. N., and Mrs. Harris; Colonel Samuel Pomeroy Colt of Bristol, R. I.; Duke and Duchess Durrazo, Captain Frank W. Kellogg, U. S. N.; the Rev. W. H. B. Allen, rector of St. Peter's by the Sea, and Mrs. Allen, of Narragansett; Robert Lee Keeling of New York and Washington, Mrs. Alfred E. Norris, Miss Dorothy Norris of Philadelphia, Captain Herbert Dean and Mrs. Dean, Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Leidy and Mrs. Leidy, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Norris of Philadelphia, Miss Elizabeth Norris, Emlyn Randolph, Henry Brevoort Kane, Miss Elizabeth Decant, Ward Stephens of New York, Harry D. Holloway of Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bond Lambert, Mrs. George H. McGrew of St. Louis, Colonel Samuel M. Nicholson and Mrs. Samuel Nicholson of Providence, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. B. Somerville of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. William H. Coombs of Perryville, R. I.; Mrs. Virginia M. Sands, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Spencer of Boston, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Talbot S. Hanan of New York, Mrs. Henry Chase Foster, General Stiness and Mrs. Stiness of Providence, William Phillips Hall, Washington, D. C.; Mr. and Mrs. Richard Trimble, Miss Antoinette Bloodgood, Miss Mildred Hanan of New York, Miss Madge Baningan, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Tillinghast, Mrs. N. B. Pettis of Providence, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. M. Roberts, Jr.

A clambake was one of the features of the day at the Mathewson, and among those present were Admiral H. T. B. Harris and Mrs. Harris, Washington, D. C.; Dr. George Reuling, Mrs. Reuling, Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Mrs. W. P. Colgate of New York, Wilkins U. Hidden, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Prickett of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Hughes of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Richard Norris and Mrs. W. Meyer, Jr., and Theodore Moyr of Philadelphia; Jay Cooper and J. C. Edgar of New York, and Mrs. Claude Seymour of Chicago are at the Imperial.

In the women's open golf tournament Mrs. Irving H. Chase defeated Miss Dorothy Manice, 1 up. Miss Gertrude de Coppet defeated Miss Edith Nesmith, 2 up.

MRS. FRANCIS'S WILL FILED.

Bridgehampton Real Estate Is Left to Nieces.

The will of Isabella G. Francis, of Bridgehampton, Long Island, disposing of a big estate, has been admitted to probate at Riverhead, L. I. The personal property is valued at $10,000, and the value of the real estate is unknown, but is said to be considerable.

The Bridgehampton Presbyterian Church is given $500. Jewelry and personal effects are left to Mabel Hedges Knowles, a niece. Other bequests are on income from $4,000 to Mrs. Isabel Gilbert, a niece, after whose death it is to go to her husband for life, the principal finally going to a grandniece, Eliza Hedges; $8,000 outright to Mabel H. Knowles; the income from $4,000 to Le Grand Knowles. One-half the residue goes to Mrs. Henrietta E. Talcott, and the use of the other half to Francis E. Talcott, after whose death the principal is to go to his children.

Their Fiftieth Wedding Anniversary

Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Klein will celebrate their fiftieth wedding anniversary tomorrow evening at their home, 412 West 148th Street. They have four daughters, Mrs. Charles Field, Mrs. Philip Krulwich, Mrs. Mark Birnbaum, and Mrs. Henry C. Zaro, and their sons are Max, Samuel, and Isidore H. Klein.

TAKE THE CURE AT

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS

—WEST VIRGINIA—

MOST CELEBRATED

WATERING PLACE IN AMERICA

THE NEW GREENBRIER EUROPEAN PLAN OPEN ALL THE YEAR

Finest Bath Establishment in America.

Staff of experienced Physicians in attendance.

KELSEY HEALTH HEAT



WITH memories of how one of your friends' bedroom radiators froze last Winter and the leaked-out water stained the rug, and ruined the ceiling downstairs, doesn't it seem quite unreasonable that you should give even a second thought to putting your money into a heat that some time may do exactly the same thing for you?

Why don't you "look into" the Kelsey Health Heat—the noiseless, leakless heat, with no radiators? The heat that heats and ventilates at the same time? The heat we can prove to you burns less coal than other heats?

Want the proof? Send for booklet, "Some Saving Sense on Heating."

103 U. Park Ave., New York. THE KELSEY WARM AIR GENERATOR 309 James St., Syracuse, N. Y.

GEN. JOHN C. BLACK DEAD.

Ex-U. S. Commissioner of Pensions Expires Suddenly at 76.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—General John C. Black, civil war veteran, former Congressman and former United States Commissioner of Pensions, died suddenly today in his room at a local hotel.

General Black was a member of the United States Civil Service Commission. He enlisted at the outbreak of the civil war as a private and was brevetted Brigadier General in April, 1865, for "gallant services in assault on Fort Blakely, Alabama." He was Commander in Chief of the G. A. R. in 1903.

He was born in Lexington, Miss., and was in his seventy-seventh year. General Black was a graduate of Wabash College and held the honorary degree of LL. D. from Knox College. After the war he studied law and was admitted to the bar. From 1885 until 1889 he was United States Commissioner of Pensions; during 1893-95 he was Congressman at large from Illinois, and during 1895-99 he was United States District Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois. General Black became a member of the Civil Service Commission in 1904.

Obituary Notes.

Miss MARIE BOHM, who died at the Home for Incurables in Newark, in her eighty-fourth year, was buried yesterday from the Wilde Memorial Chapel. She was a daughter of the late Professor Julius Bohm of the Agricultural University of Leipsig. Miss Bohm was the author of a number of German and English essays, and received gold and silver medals from King George of Saxony and William the Great for her services in providing comforts for the army corps of Prince Frederick Charles during the Franco-Prussian War. Her nephew, Dr. Philip Burkhard Bohm, was recently killed at Arras, in France.

HERBERT LAWTON, for many years Secretary and Treasurer of the Stamford Yacht Club, is dead at his home in Stamford, Conn. He was the son of the late Asa Lawton of Newport, R. I., and is survived by his widow and one daughter.

ALDICE W. BROWER, for eighteen years Collector of the Port of Sodus Point, N. Y., and for twenty years Postmaster of Sodus, died there yesterday, aged 71 years. He was one of the founders of the Empire State Organization of Veterans and Sons of Veterans, which was merged with the G. A. R.

CHRISTOPHER J. WYNN, a pioneer in the development of the Rockaways, died on Monday at the home of his sister, Mrs. Mary E. Hines, in Far Rockaway.

FRANK GUNTHER, a contractor of Bergen County, N. J., died on Sunday at his home in East Rutherford, in his sixty-seventh year. He was born in Germany and is survived by his widow, two sons, and two daughters.

GEORGE W. FRISBIE, First Selectman of Farmington, Conn., died on Monday at his home in Unionville, Conn., in his seventieth year. He was active in G. A. R. affairs, and took part in nineteen battles during the civil war.

Dr. A. WARD FOLLETT, a physician in Somerville, Mass., since 1888, died on Monday at his home there, in his fifty-eighth year. He was graduated from the Dartmouth Medical College in 1881 and was a former superintendent of the Butler Hospital in Providence, R. I.

Captain HORACE N. BERRY, Port Warden of Boston Harbor for twenty-five years, died on Monday at his home in West Harwich, Mass., in his eighty-first year. He was a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Boston Marine Society.

ALBERT O. HEADLEY of 85 Lincoln Park, Newark, N. J., President of the Headley & Farmer Company, trunk manufacturers, died on Monday in Spring Lake, N. J. He was 47 years old and a graduate of Princeton University. His widow and a son survive him.

JACQUES NEYVATTE, a former Arizona newspaper man, died recently in France. He went there in September and joined the French Aviation Corps. Neyvatte was a native of France, and was licensed by the Aero Club of France in 1908. He had served during the Boer war as a balloonist and gave a number of exhibition flights here.

ERNEST H. SWIFT, head of Matthew Swift & Sons, gold beaters, died on Sunday at his home in Hartford, Conn., in his thirty-sixth year. His widow survives him.

JOSEPH C. AUL died on Sunday at his home in Red Bank, N. J., from apoplexy while celebrating the forty-fifth anniversary of his marriage. He was a native of Germany and was a member of a number of lodges and societies.

Mrs. LUELLA POWELL, wife of Omar Powell, a lawyer with offices at 200 Broadway, died on Sunday at her home in Stamford, Conn., in her sixty-first year. She was born in Wisconsin and was connected with the Women's Relief Corps.

ANDREW MURRAY, 55 years old, long active in Democratic politics in Long Island City and a Commissioner and member of the School Commissioner of that city under Mayor Gleason, died on Monday at his home, 140 Broadway, Flushing. Mr. Murray was for many years in the Health Department before he moved to Flushing. He was unmarried.

Mrs. MARGARET WETSELL, widow of George Wetsell and for more than thirty years a teacher in the Sunday school of the Greene Avenue Presbyterian Church, died on Monday at her home, 19 Richmond Street, Brooklyn, age 80 years. Mrs. Wetsell was born in this city, but had lived in Brooklyn for more than seventy years. She was a member of the Peace Seekers' Circle of the King's Daughters and of the Ladies' Aid and Missionary Societies of the Greene Avenue Church.

DANIEL STANG, a carpenter and builder of College Point, L. I., died in St. Mary's Hospital, Jamaica, on Sunday. He was 71 years of age and left a widow and one daughter, who is connected with St. Luke's Convent at Whitestone.

Mrs. CATHERINE REDELL WILLIS, widow of Washington Willis, who was a prominent builder of Gravesend and at one time one of the Commissioners of Common Lands of the old Town of Gravesend, died on Monday at the home of her daughter, 152 South Grove Street, East Orange, N. J., and her funeral will be held this afternoon from the residence of her son, 175 Van Sicklen Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Willis was born in Gravesend seventy-seven years ago and was a daughter of Stephen N. Stillwell.

Miss LUCY COLLORD, eldest daughter of the late George W. Collord, for many years Professor of Greek in the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, died from he

COL. GLENN WARNS OF NATION'S PERIL

Tells Plattsburg Recruits How Efficient Alien Foe Could Hold Eastern Seaboard.

MAKES PREPAREDNESS PLEA

Second Battalion Wins High Scores at the Targets—Veteran General Praises the Rookies.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, Aug. 17.—Colonel Edwin F. Glenn, addressing the 1,360 members of the Business Men's Regiment tonight, said that in the present unprepared condition of the United States it would be possible for a first-class foreign power, once it gained control of the sea, to land an army of 450,000 men on the Eastern seaboard of the United States, gain control of the important territory that lies between Portland, Me., and the capes of Virginia, and then gradually, perhaps quickly, move westward to a line of defense that would start in the North at a point in the neighborhood of Erie, Penn., and stretch in a line South through Pittsburgh, Baltimore, and Washington to Norfolk, Va.

On such a line a nation, as efficient in a military way, as was Germany at the beginning of the European war, would be able to place three trained soldiers to the yard all along the line, and the 60,000,000 American people who live to the west and south of that line would be unable to dislodge that foreign army perhaps for years.

Colonel Glenn is chief of staff of the Eastern Department of the Army on Governors Island. The entire Business Men's Regiment was mobilized upon the drill plain immediately after supper to listen to Colonel Glenn's views. Marching to the plain by companies the men seated themselves in a great crescent. A moment after Colonel Glenn took his place before the recruits, two Sergeants of regulars brought out a great military map of the United States, which was hung up before the audience.

Colonel Glenn began his address with a reference to the fact that the United States never had had an army of size except in time of war. In time of stress he added that military knowledge was at a premium, and, pointing at his audience, he said:

"If there was a war tomorrow every man among you would be at a premium.

"There is an officer of German extraction in the United States Army," Colonel Glenn continued, "who has a brother in Germany who, when the European war began, was a professor in a German institution of learning. Years before the present war began this brother in Germany had received military instruction, and when the war started last year he volunteered his services. Under the German system he was informed that it would be impossible to give him a commission until he had undergone more training. Nine months after the war started he was made a Second Lieutenant."

This instance was cited as an illustration of the thoroughness of the German military system. All of Colonel Glenn's references to Germany, it should be added, were illustrative in nature and not critical. The speech was entirely neutral so far as the European belligerents are concerned.

Calls for Team Work.

"Team work" concluded Colonel Glenn, speaking of military efficiency, "was never so necessary as now. No man is big enough to command an army the size of those now operating in Europe. The only solution of the problem of command in such cases is a general staff, a body of officers, practically and theoretically efficient."

Colonel Glenn then pointed to the strip of seaboard that stretches from Portland, Me., to the Capes of Virginia, and said:

"The most important strip of territory in this country is that which begins at Portland, Me., and skirts along the coast of New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia to Norfolk in the latter State."

The speaker called attention to the vast importance of the factories in this stretch of territory, referring to the many munition plants there. He called attention to the remark often made to the effect that the United Sates was invulnerable and that its territory was so vast that no nation ever would attempt to overrun it. He admitted that this statement was true in some respects, particularly with reference to the overrunning of the country.

"But," he added, "I believe that it is possible for a nation, or a combination of nations, to overrun the eastern strip I have mentioned, and once this happened the 60,000,000 people who live beyond the boundaries of this strip would have an awful uphill row to hoe before they could hope to get that strip back."

The speaker then gave what might be the line of defense that an invading enemy would establish once he succeeded in landing an army on the Eastern seaboard.

"The defensive line of that army," he said, "might be from Erie, Penn., through Pittsburgh, Baltimore, and Washington. Such a position would be almost invulnerable, with Lake Erie on the right flank and the Chesapeake on the left flank. It would make a line of about 300 miles. In this connection it might be mentioned that Germany is today holding a line against the British, French, and Belgians in the west of 950 miles and at the same time fighting a war in the east on a line 1,000 miles in extent.

"A nation with the militar efficiency of Germany could man this strip from Erie to Baltimore with three men to the yard and the 60,000,000 Americans beyond that line could not today take the offensive against that line. With the training they have had even sixty men to the yard could not today take the offensive against such a line of trained men.

"In the event of war and within two weeks after the enemy had gained control of the sea, this territory could be taken. A nation such as Germany, which I cite merely as an example, could put 450,000 men in that area in two weeks time and in a month that force could be increased to 1,500,000 and the 60,000,000 of our people who live outside the area mentioned could not shake his line, while the 40,000,000 within the occupied area would be held in a state of subjection."

Colonel Glenn continuing, made a plea for better training of the boys and young men of the country, for he said, they would have to do the fighting. These young men he said should enjoy the benefits of a training that in the event of a crisis would at least give them "a sportsman's chance."

"I believe," concluded Colonel Glenn, "that American infelligence can and will work this problem out."

Storm Hits the Camp.

A cold biting wind from the North swept this part of the State today following a storm that kept half the members of the regiment awake most of last night. The storm battered the tents, but only one gave way. That one, however, fell three times and the occupants were out in the rain most of the night.

The gale did not interfere with the military schedule of instruction today. The first battalion drilled while the second battalion went to the target range for practice. The companies on the range were E, F, G, and H, and the work of the men was even better than that of the first battalion yesterday.

Of the men of Company E, three made 50 points out of a possible 100. Company E's men arrived at the range shortly before 6 o'clock, and remained there as long as good light prevailed. Sergeant C. W. Dall made the record for this company, which was a score of 89. Percy W. Haughton, the head football coach at Harvard; A. E. Sherman, and F. M. Wells tied for second place, each shooting 86. Others who made high scores were Johnson de Forest, 80; A. W. Berner, 81; J. S. McCloy, 85; A. E. Murrell, 81; L. G. Wallace, 83; J. A. L. Blake, 81; J. W. Keller, 80; T. McIlvaine, 83; M. L. Cornell, 83; H. A. Allyn, 81; Willard D. Straight, 88; Police Lieutenant Charles E. Schofield, 79; W. R. Nelleger, 83; H. M. Hoyt, Jr., 80; Henry James, Jr., 77; C. Fahnestock, 81, and W. Eastman, 83.

In G Company, Major J. A. Buxton of the Rhode Island Militia was high man with 89. Sergeant J. S. Bolan, who is an Inspector of the New York Police Department, made 88 points. Other records were: Grenville Clark, 79; H. J. Minot, Jr., the former Harvard athlete, 84; J. C. Phillips, 82; Oswald Chew, 85; S. Chew, 77; Dudley Field Malone, 62; A. Recker, Jr., 81; N. B. Fox, 88; A. S. Dabney, 84; Nelson O'Shaughnessy, 79; Adrian Iselin, 74; Sergeant D. J. Goss, 69; Lieutenant J. A. Howard, 69; E. W. Kelly, 82, and J. Cadwalader, 79.

In Company F, Private Richard Harding Davis proved himself a good marksman with a record of 81; F. E. Frothingham, who was made a Sergeant tonight, scored 80; P. F. Crosbie, 82; P. G. Vickery and A. P. Buxton, each 85; Charles Elliot Warren, President of the Lincoln National Bank, 80, and G. H. Crocker, 79.

Company H, which was the last company on the range, did not have its scores tabulated tonight.

Some of the exceptional scores made in the First Battalion yesterday, which were not available until this morning, were those of Crawford Blagden, the old Harvard guard, who shot 86, and of R. P. Tenney, who scored 80. Mr. Tenney is an Attaché of the American legation in Peking, and is home on his first vacation in three years. He has a sixty days' leave and is giving thirty days of it to service at Plattsburg.

Veteran Praises Recruits.

Among the visitors to the camp today was Brig. Gen. John A. Johnston, U. S. A., retired, President of the Army League. General Johnston pronounced the drilling of the first battalion the most wonderful exhibition he ever had witnessed. The men, he said, went at their work like West Pointers.

Colonel H. W. Slocum, U. S. A., the Commander of the Thirteenth Cavalry, now on the Mexican border, was another visitor. He was as enthusiastic as General Johnston.

Among the new recruits today were ex-Senator J. Mayhew Wainwright, Alexander M. White, the banker, of New York City, and Stanford White's Harvard classmate, Joseph Whitney Ganson, who has returned to this country after service of twelve months with the French forces. Mr. Ganson, who was wounded at Craonne, Mr. White and Senator Wainwright all became privates in Company E. Private Ganson said the war in Europe could have but one ending, and that was a victory for the Allies.

"This camp is the finest thing I have ever seen," said Mr. Ganson. It means that our people are waking up and that if anybody tackles us we will be heard from. I am one of those who have unbounded faith in the United States of America."

Corporation Counsel Polk of New York visited Sergeant John Purroy Mitchel of Company A today. Mr. Polk said it was one of the greatest disappointments of his life that he was unable to enlist.

"This is one of the very finest movements ever started in this country," said Mr. Polk.

Public Service Commissioner William Hayward also arrived today, but because he is still lame from a recent injury to his foot was not permitted to enlist. Ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy Winthrop inspected the camp with Corporation Counsel Polk.

One accident was reported today. The victim was Private Richards Peters of the cavalry. A horse stepped on Mr. Peters's foot, and he will be out of the saddle for about forty-eight hours. This is the only casualty to date.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood did not return to camp today as was expected. He telegraphed Colonel Glenn that he would arrive in the morning.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Word was received today from the War Department that Chicago is to have a training camp for volunteer officers similar to the camp now in operation at Plattsburg. Details of the plan, which received the approval of Assistant Secretary of War Breckinridge, it was said, were to be worked out by Representative M. B. Madden and Colonel Frederick, military commander here.

BALLOON FOR PLATTSBURG.

America III. Offered to Business Men's Training Camp.

The business men's military training camp at Plattsburg yesterday received the offer of the America III., the balloon of the Aero Club of America, so that General Wood may be able to show the soldiers how a balloon operates under war conditions. Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club; Jerome Kingsbury, and A. Leo Stevens, all licensed balloon pilots, have offered their services to operate the balloon.

Mr. Stevens has recently returned from Tobyhanna, Pennsylvania, where he operated a captive balloon in connection with the artillery manoeuvres there. He used a small balloon which ascended to a height of 2,000 feet, and, besides finding the range, corrected the mistakes in fire and signaled them to the gunners.

Two aeroplanes have been sent to the camp by the Aero Club, but these have not been operated yet, owing to there being no landing place. This will be provided in a day or two, and P. C. Millman, the aviator, will co-operate with the business men soldiers in their manoeuvres.

BOOSTS INSURANCE FUND.

State Compensation System Best, Says Manager Baldwin.

J. Spencer Baldwin, Manager of the State Insurance Fund, in an address yesterday afternoon at the Maritime Exchange, 80 Broad Street, talked to the members of the New York Boat Owners' Association on "Compensation Insurance As It Applies to the Captains and Crew of Tugboats, Lighters and Other Harbor Craft."

Joseph H. Moran, President of the Association, said the members had been paying 80 cents on the $100 payroll under the old law and now had to pay $4.86 on the $100 under the provisions of the new law.

Mr. Baldwin said there were many advantages which boat owners could have by insuring under the State fund plan. He said that the State fund began business with 500 policy holders and now had 8,500. After paying losses and setting aside the required sums for reserve and surplus amounting to $730,000 in its first year, the fund has a net surplus of $570,000, all of which is available for dividends to its policy holders. Mr. Baldwin denied the alleged contention of the stock insurance companies that employers insured in the State fund are not covered against actions at common law by their employes. He pointed out that the new law wiped out all evidence of employers and employes under the common law and made the compensation law compulsory for all employes included within its provisions.

There are now about 1,100 tugs operating in New York harbor, 1,000 lighters and 3,500 scows and canal and coal boats. The question of rates for the insurance of the crews of the various craft is under consideration by the Boat Owners' Association.

WILLIAM H. WELLMAN FAILS.

Motor Race Promoter Found Velodrome Was Not a Success.

A receiver was appointed yesterday for the property of William H. Wellman, who was the General Manager of Madison Square Garden until a few months ago, when he began the construction of a motor cycle track at Sheepshead Bay, known as the Velodrome, near the Sheepshead Bay Automobile Track. Judge Julius M. Mayer in the United States District Court named William Lesser receiver. The assets include the interest in the track, and a diamond ring and an automobile, valued at $1,000. The liabilities amounted to about $5,000, it is said, including the wages of ninety-five carpenters engaged in the work on the track.

The delay in getting the track finished for the season's sports, due to a strike, it is said, contributed principally to the failure. The frequent rainfall was another handicap, as the rain and mist from the sea made the track too dangerous for use on many days.

Wellman, who lives at the Hotel Brozell, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, came here from Cincinnati six years ago, and promoted automobile races in which Barney Oldfield was interested. For two years he operated the Brighton Beach Motordrome for motor and cycle races.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:12|Sun sets..6:56|Moon sets..10:57

THE TIDES.

	High Water.		Low Water.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:44	1:25	6:59	8:02
Governors Island	12:41	1:23	7:16	8:29
Hell Gate	2:31	3:18	8:56	10:09

Arrived—Tuesday, Aug. 17.

SS United States, Christiansand, Aug. 4.
SS Saxon Monarch, London, Aug. 2.
SS Calamares, Colon, Aug. 9.
SS Silverton, Rosario, July 17.
SS Valetta, Norfolk, Aug. 14.
SS Tampico, Baiboa, Aug. 6.
SS Bertha, Havana, Aug. 15.
SS Mountby, Huelva, July 25.
SS Santiago, Brunswick, Aug. 14.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville, Aug. 14.
SS Touraine, Bordeaux, Aug. 8.
SS City of Savannah, Savannah, Aug. 15.
SS Taunton, Jamaica, Aug. 12.
SS Shenandoah, Bordeaux, July 30.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Havana	Havana	Aug. 14
Coya	Cristobal	Aug. 8
Hermine	Bordeaux	Aug. 1
Askehall	Havre	Aug. 1
P. der Nederlanden	Curacao	Aug. 2
Spireio	Liverpool	Aug. 4
Auchencrag	London	Aug. 7
Ardgowan	London	Aug. 4
Dunsborg	Bristol	Aug. 9
Huron	Tampa	Aug. 12
Saranacca	Jamaica	Aug. 13
Munwood	Matanzas	Aug. 13
El Norte	Galveston	Aug. 12
Medina	Galveston	Aug. 12

DUE TOMORROW.

St. George	Glasgow	Aug. 7
St. Leonard	Bordeaux	Aug. 5
E. K. Venizelos	Marseilles	July 30
Baron Cawdor	Marseilles	July 29
Palacine	Brixhan	Aug. 8
Palermo	Genoa	Aug. 5
Carrillo	Colon	Aug. 12
Walton Hall	London	Aug. 8
Antilles	New Orleans	Aug. 14

DUE FRIDAY.

Cymric	Liverpool	Aug. 11
Philadelphia	Curacao	Aug. 11
Achilles	Marseilles	Aug. 6
Gloughton	London	Aug. 7
Chicago City	Swansea	Aug. 7
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Aug. 17
Colon	Colon	Aug. 14
El Cid	Galveston	Aug. 14
Arapahoe	Key West	Aug. 17
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Aug. 17

DUE SATURDAY.

Lutetian	Gibraltar	Aug. 8
Huronian	London	Aug. 7
Rotterdam	Avonmouth	Aug. 10
New York	Rotterdam	Aug. 6
Oregonian	Pernambuco	Aug. 1

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Baltic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Czaritza, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Zulia, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Mimer, Macorls	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Zacapa, Jamaica	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Paloma, Cardenas	———	12:00 M.
Momus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

San Gugilelmo, Naples	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cragina, Argentina	6:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Alliance, Colon	11:00 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Bayamon, San Juan	———	12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
El Mundo, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Pinar del Rio, Tampico	———	12:00 M.
Mariana, Santiago	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stampalia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Touraine, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Vauban, Barbados	8:00 A.M.	11:30 A.M.
Calamares, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saramacca, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, S. Domingo	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Rio de Janeiro, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Orduna, Liverpool	———	10:00 A.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Medina, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
El Norte, Galveston	———	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa	———	1:00 P.M.
Santiago, Brunswick	———	1:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., AUG. 17.

SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 180 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, was 210 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 38 miles S. W. of Hatteras at noon.
SS Prins der Nederlanden, Haiti to New York, was 324 miles S. at noon.
SS Havana, Havana to New York, was 256 miles S. at noon.
SS Philadelphia, San Juan to New York, was 678 miles S. at 8 P. M. 16th.
SS Currier, Guantlo to New York, was 798 miles S. at 7 P. M. 16th.
SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 51 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, passed Tybee at 5:30 P. M.
SS Medina, Galveston to New York, was 630 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Sabine, Mobile to New York, was 100 miles S. E. of Mobile Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Arapahoe, Galveston to New York, was 105 miles W. of Tortugas at 8 P. M.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 20 miles N. of St. John's River at 7 P. M.
SS Huron, Mobile to New York, was 300 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Kroonland, San Francisco to New York, was 255 miles N. of Colon at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Kursk, at Archangel, July 29.
SS Century, at Melbourne, Aug. 17.
SS Llama, at Stockholm, Aug. 9.
SS Grosholm, at Archangel, Aug. 8.
SS Great City, at St. Nazaire, Aug. 12.
SS Roma, at Barcelona, Aug. 12.
SS Gronland, at Rio Grande do Sul, Aug. 13.
SS Homer City, at Havre, Aug. 14.
SS Cameronia, at Glasgow, Aug. 16.
SS Craigside, at London, Aug. 16.
SS Wakasa Maru, at Nagasaki, Aug. 16.

Sailed.

SS N. Amsterdam, from Falmouth, Aug. 17.
SS City of Bristol, from Colombo, Aug. 14.
SS Ceila, from St. Lucia, Aug. 16.
SS Francisco, from Hull, Aug. 14.
SS Kumuric, from Port Sudan, Aug. 15.
SS Bellgrano, from Antofagasta, Aug. 16.
SS Frances, from Barbados, Aug. 16.
SS Tocantins, from Santos, Aug. 16.
SS Sao Paulo, from Pernambuco, Aug. 16.
SS Korona, from Demerara, Aug. 16.
SS Rondo, from Manila, Aug. 16.
SS New York City, from Bristol, Aug. 16.
SS Indrachiri, from Shiminoseki, Aug. 16.
SS Segurance, from London, Aug. 17.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 21, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Aug. 21, SS Touraine.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Sept. 9, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 12 M. Aug. 18, SS Thessaloniki.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. Aug. 30, SS Bassam.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 18, SS Zuiderdyk, and at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 21, SS Rotterdam.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 18, SS Zulderdyk.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Aug. 26, SS United States.
Italy—Close at 8:30 A. M. Aug. 19, SS San Guglielmo, and at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 21, SS Stampalia.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Mongolia ..... Aug. 26
Hawaii (via Tacoma)—Kentuckian ... Aug. 21
Japan, Corea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Tacoma Maru. Aug. 22
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West.) New Zealand, (specially addressed) (via San Francisco)—Ventura ..... Aug. 26
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West.) (via Vancouver)—Makura ..... Aug. 27

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, July 15; Kobe, July 20, and Yokohama, July 31—which arrived per steamer Tacoma, were dispatched east from Seattle on Aug. 15, and are due in New York on the morning of Friday, Aug. 20.

Car Drags Brother Benedict.

Brother Benedict, a teacher in St. James Academy, of the Christian Brothers, at 264 Jay Street, Brooklyn, was thrown from a Graham Avenue car last evening at Broadway and Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, causing a fracture of his right knee cap. He stepped to the running board to alight, and was holding to the side rail with one foot on the ground when the car suddenly started, dragging him a dozen feet. He fell heavily. Dr. Conboy took the priest in an ambulance to St. Catharine's Hospital. An X-ray examination will be made today to see if he sustained further injury.



The Ideal Vacation

OF course, you would like to go to the California Expositions. If conditions make it possible, by all means go. *But,* if you cannot afford the time or expense of a journey to the Pacific Coast, remember, there are places of almost equal interest nearer at hand with sights and scenes which cannot be bettered across the Seven Seas. You will be surprised to find how much rest, recreation and sight-seeing you can get from our *Special Eight Day Summer Vacation Voyages.* Read about this one:

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Leave New York any Saturday at 1 P.M. on a comfortable Clyde Line Steamship.
Cool breezes and pleasant ocean currents will follow you for 627 miles along the coast, until your arrival at historic Charleston on the second day out. Steamer passes between Fort Moultrie and Fort Sumter of Confederate fame.
Ample time is allowed for a shore visit to the Battery Esplanade, including famous homes of old Southern Aristocracy, the old Cathedrals, the Charleston Navy Yard, etc., etc.
Leaving Charleston same evening, another 197 miles down the coast lands you bright and early Tuesday morning at Jacksonville, the great Metropolis and Gateway to the enchanted land of Ponce de Leon, where you may spend the day at your own convenience visiting the Ostrich farm, curio and souvenir shops, beautiful suburbs, etc.
At four o'clock same afternoon, leave Jacksonville on that unique and fascinating Daylight and Searchlight trip, covering 340 miles of picturesque and luxuriant scenery

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The most fascinating and interesting inland water trip in America, with glimpses of Alligators, tropical birds, marvelous water foliage and picturesque native settlements.

On the sixth day, returning to Jacksonville, you board steamer for New York, and after an 824 mile cool, delightful ocean voyage, the eight-day trip is completed, with your arrival home on Sunday, happy, refreshed and ready for business the next day. The $35.00 fare includes all expenses of transportation, meals and accommodations on steamers in both directions—the only extra expense to passenger being luncheon at Jacksonville on Tuesday and Thursday between arrival of ocean steamer and departure of St. Johns River steamer, and vice versa.

Ask anybody who knows, and he will tell you that this is the season of all seasons for a visit to Florida; the very time of the year when the land of flowers is in full bloom and the weather no warmer than the average northern resort.

This trip can also be made leaving New York on Thursdays of any week, returning on the eighth day. In either case, passengers have option of extending their visit to return any time within fifteen days, permitting stopovers and sidetrips at passenger's own expense, giving opportunity to visit quaint old St. Augustine with its forts, its old Slave Market, and its picturesque Spanish architecture; or, to Atlantic Beach, one of the greatest automobiling beaches in the World, and famous for its surf bathing and other Summer diversions.

Don't miss this most delightful, economical and unusual vacation opportunity

Tickets will be on sale until September 30th, and may be purchased at offices of Thomas Cook & Son, Raymond & Whitcomb Company, New York Transfer Company, George E. Marsters, Frank Tourist Company, Edwin H. Low's S. S. Agency, etc.

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*Tuscania.....Fri., Aug. 27, 5 P.M.
Saxonia.....Sat., Sept. 4, 10 A.M.
*Cameronia...Fri., Sept. 10, 5 P.M.
Orduna.....Sat., Sept. 18, 10 A.M.
*Tuscania.....Fri., Sept. 24, 5 P.M.
Saxonia.....Sat., Oct. 2, 10 A.M.
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New York..Aug. 21 | Philadelphia..Aug. 28

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N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 60, N. R., Noon
Baltic.....Aug. 18 | †Cymric.....Aug. 27
†Cabin and 3rd class passengers only.
Azores—Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa.
Cretic, September 9, 10 A. M.
Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9000 Rector.

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All-the-Way-by-Water on the Metropolitan Line's Great Express Passenger Steamships "Massachusetts" and "Bunker Hill."
$25.00 FOR TWO
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ESPAGNE . . Sept. 4, 3 P.M.
CHICAGO . . Sept. 11, 3 P.M.
ROCHAMBEAU . Sept. 18, 3 P.M.
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Shortest Line (19 days) Quickest Time
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16,000-ton American Steamers—(Rated Lloyds 100 A1)
$130 Honolulu Round Trip Sydney, $337.50
First Class.
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OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
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Only direct line to RUSSIA
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Daily express service to Petrograd, Moscow, etc.
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CASERTA, SEPT. 18 | TAORMINA, SEPT. 29
TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
Under Italian Flag. Rates $60 & $90 up.
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VIA NAPLES AND MARSEILLES
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OLD DOMINION LINE.
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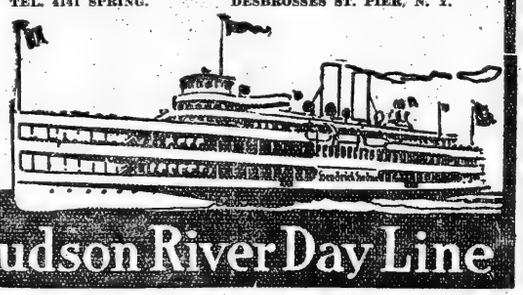
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Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. Music. Restaurant. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted.
Leave Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., connecting at Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Ideal outings to Bear Mountain and West Point, returning by Str. "ROBERT FULTON."
Also Desbrosses St., 9:40; W. 42d St., 10; W. 129th St., 10:20; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, and Poughkeepsie.
One-Day Outings to Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, West Point, or Bear Mountain.
Afternoon Boat for Bear Mountain, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Ideal outings to Bear Mountain and West Point, returning by Str. "ROBERT FULTON."
TEL. 4141 SPRING. DESBROSSES ST. PIER, N. Y.



Hudson River Day Line

To Boston

and New England Points

Fall River Line

Steamers COMMONWEALTH and PRISCILLA
Leave New York, Pier 14, North River, foot of Fulton St., 5:30 P. M. Daily. Due Boston 8:24 A. M. Returning, leave Boston, South Station, 6:00 P. M. Due New York 7:00 A. M. Afternoon and Evening Concerts.

Providence Line

Steamers PROVIDENCE and PLYMOUTH
Leave New York, Pier 14, North River, foot of Fulton St., Daily, except Sunday, 6:00 P. M. Due Boston 7:15 A. M. Returning, leave Boston, South Station, Daily, except Saturday, 6:06 P. M. On Sundays touches at Newport, leaving 9:15 P. M. Due New York 7:00 A. M.

$1.00 and $2.00 Outside Staterooms. Inside Staterooms have outside ventilation and are always cool and comfortable.

Tickets, Staterooms and Information at City Ticket Office, 171 Broadway. General Office, Pier 14, North River.

The New England Steamship Company

SANDY HOOK ROUTE

The Most Delightful Way to NORTH JERSEY COAST RESORTS
Atlantic Highlands, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Belmar, Spring Lake, Point Pleasant, etc.
The Finest and Fastest Steamers in the Harbor Run as follows:
Lv. N. Y., Pier 81, N. R., foot W. 42d St., week days, 8:50, 9:35, 10:20 a.m.; 12:10, 1:30, 3:15, *4:15 *5:25, 7:45 p.m. Sunday 9:00, 10:00 a.m.; 1:00, 3:30, 7:15 p.m. (10:40 p.m. E. Long Br. only.)
Lv. N. Y., Pier 10, N. R., foot Cedar St., week days, 9:15, 10:00, 11:00 a.m.; 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, *4:45 *5:45, 8:10 p.m. Sunday 9:30, 10:30 a.m.; 1:30, 4:00, 7:35 p.m. (11:10 p.m. E. Long Br. only.)
*Except September 6th.



The most desirable water ride about New York
is to Atlantic Highlands and return
THE FARE OF ONE DOLLAR MAKES IT THE MOST EXCLUSIVE
First Class Meals at Popular Prices
THE ROUND TRIP TO ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS MAY BE MADE ON ALL STEAMERS EXCEPT THOSE LEAVING AS FOLLOWS:
From Pier 81, N. R., foot W. 42nd St. Week days—*5:25, 7:45 p.m. Sundays—10:40 p.m.
From Pier 10, N. R., foot Cedar Street. Week days—*5:45, 8:10 p.m. Sundays—11:10 p.m.

SEARCHLIGHT ROUTE



NEW YORK—ALBANY—TROY and the NORTH.
Daily, including Sunday.
Capital City Line—Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., 5:30 P. M. W. 132d St., 6:00 P. M. Leave Troy 6:00 P. M. Albany 8:00 P. M. Fare $1.00.
New Night Express—Pier 32, N. R., 9:00 P. M. West 132d St., 10:00 P. M. Leave Troy (except Sunday) 9:00 P. M., Albany, daily, including Sunday, 11:00 P. M. Fare $3 one way, $5.50 round trip.
People's Line—Pier 32, N. R., 6:00 P. M., W. 132d St., 6:30 P. M. Leave Albany, 8:00 P. M. Fare $2.00 one way, $3.50 round trip.
Sunday morning boat for Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point and Albany, leaves Pier 32, N. R., 9:30 A.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

65 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

WANTED—SERGE, CREPE DE CHINE, taffeta, and charmeuse dresses at a price; close-out stuff or samples preferred. George Dorfman, 40 West 25d.

WE ARE OPEN for F. & H. or Botany Broadcloth at $1.29. Y 256 Times Annex.

JOBBER LOOKING AT POPULAR-PRICE SERGE AND SILK DRESSES. Can use quantities. Mr. Shwalbe, 39 West 32d St.

JOBBER LOOKING at popular-priced silk dresses. Apply Sixth Floor, 51 West 24th. Apply all week.

JOBBER will look at Sport Coats in all materials. 142 W. 24th St., 12th floor, rear.

JOBBER LOOKING at Waists after 10. Meyer, 35 West 36th, third floor.

JOBBER looking at Ladies' Dresses all week. 1,161 Broadway, Room 410.

JOBBER LOOKING at cloaks and suits, 23 West 38th St., fifth floor.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.—Large quantity to close out at great sacrifice; giving up manufacturing. Rather Bros., 220 5th Av.

100 LADIES' AND MISSES' early Fall coats to close out at a big sacrifice. Call at 35 West 31st St., 7th floor.

SWEATER MANUFACTURERS.

Wanted, selling agency of entire output of mill on commission basis. Will be handled by all wholesale and retail merchants throughout the country, North to South, East to West. M 10 Times.

WE ARE OPEN for Button-Sewing Machines; spot cash. Rosengarten & Kellner, 20 West 20th St.

CASH for high-grade women's suits, coats, skirts, waists, petticoats, and furs. Oneida House, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4343.

PURCHASING AGENT, with large customers' list, desires dresses, suits, waists, on commission basis. Suite 1,212, 156 5th Av.

CASH PAID for job lots of women's apparel. Frank Jacobowitz, 10 Lispenard St. Tel. 2950 Franklin.

EXPERIENCED SALESMEN wanted for city office and all territory for an A-1 popular-priced line of children's dresses on commission. F. P., 114 Times Downtown.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 3¼@3¾ per cent. for the best names
Monday .....3¼@3¾
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Spring Color Card Out Oct. 10.

Announcement is made by the Textile Color Card Association of the United States, Inc., that the card for the Spring season of 1916 will be ready for distribution on Oct. 10. It will show the colors recommended for garment and millinery use. The office of the association is at 354 Fourth Avenue.

In Woolens and Worsteds.

The woolen and worsted goods market is practically an open one at the present time. A majority of the new lines have been opened in the past few weeks with possibly only a few to come. According to some agents they are withdrawing certain lines, as the goods have been sold up. The hope is expressed in some quarters that the dyestuff famine may not reach the acute stage requiring the withdrawal of other lines.

Rough-Faced Goods for Fall.

Shaggy and rough-faced goods for Fall cloaks and coats are being bought freely by garment makers, although prices on these goods are advancing from 5 to 10 cents a yard on materials of the medium grade. According to some in the trade, cloakings and heavy skirtings are not as good sellers as was the case last year, and reports have it that some of the big mills are making inside prices in order to get rid of surplus stocks. The strikes in the garment trade have had some effect in holding back orders for piece goods.

The Coal Trade Situation.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that the anthracite situation remains unchanged, the feature of the week being the reductions ordered in freight rates. The export situation in bituminous coal is being watched with interest by every one engaged in selling coal in a wholesale way. The business is on the increase, as reports indicate, and by Oct. 1 it is thought that tonnage leaving these shores will have assumed much heavier proportions. This will weaken materially competition from West Virginia coals in the eastern markets at a time when industrial requirements are expected to assume large proportions.

Advance Shoe Styles for Men.

The Newark manufacturers of men's high grade shoes are now preparing to send their men after "at once" size ups. The samples these men will take along with them are the nearest to staple, according to men who know, that the trade has seen in two years. There will be no changes in heels or toes from those that are worn now. The materials they will try to sell will be mostly tan calfskin, in conservative and dark shades, and black calf. They are also showing vici kid on the modern lasts. Most of these samples are made on regular Bal patterns. Patent leathers are shown mostly with button tops of black cloth.

More Doing in Underwear.

There seems to be a better feeling in the underwear market than has existed for some time. The market appears to be getting down to a more satisfactory basis and, while orders for next Spring are coming in in a rather irregular manner, selling agents report a fair amount of business. At any rate, there is sufficient improvement in the Fall trade by some of the mills to occupy the attention of agents who are now concerned about getting out the goods promptly to jobbers who were late in placing their original orders. It is apparent that a section of the trade is beginning to feel the activity which should have been in evidence some weeks ago.

Dyestuffs Shortage Acute.

The dyestuff shortage has reached a point where mill representatives are scouring the textile centres for odd lots of colors for their particular requirements. One mill in dire need of a certain aniline blue learned that another textile concern happened to have a fair quantity of the wanted color on hand. The mill wanting the color made a most advantageous offer for the lot, but the manufacturer approached, while having no immediate use for the color, declined to part with the precious commodity, fearing that customers' orders might come in calling for this particular shade. An agent of the mill approached, said yesterday that his concern could have cleared $10,000 on the small quantity involved, had it felt free to dispose of the blue in question.

Dress Goods for Export.

The growing demand for American dress goods for export is attracting much attention in the trade. The transition that is taking place is regarded as akin to the famous adage of carrying coals to Newcastle. Shipments to England, France and Italy reveal that not only cheap serges and tweeds, but practically all of the lines of smooth as well as unfinished fabrics, are in demand. It is understood here that the limitations imposed by the war on the foreign mills are primarily responsible for the present increasing export demands. The demand for these American goods abroad at this time, however, has been a substantial aid in cleaning up the Fall stocks of many mills, while making way for the new season so that prices commensurate with the cost of production may be procured.

Diamond Demand Picking Up.

While it has by no means assumed the proportions of a boom, reports from local importers of diamonds indicate an improvement in the demand for these gems of late. It is not confined to any particular part of the country, though it is said that lack of improvement in the call from the South is noticeable. While cut stones are coming forward from Amsterdam, the occupation of Antwerp by the Germans has put an end to importations from that point. Shipments of diamonds in the rough are also limited just now. The South African mines are reported flooded, which naturally means they are not being worked, but it is understood that the syndicate has a goodly quantity of the rough stones stored away against the future.

Cotton Blankets Sold Well.

Good prices for the merchandise offered marked the first wholesale auction of cotton bed blankets that has been held in the local trade in four years. The goods were sold in the rooms of Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell, 488 Broadway, and were offered by the Farish Company of this city, selling agents for the Manetta Mills, Lando, S. C. More goods were sold than were offered in the catalogue, 2,500 cases having been disposed of, against the 2,140 cases that were listed. Prices were so high generally that several big buyers with reputations for "sharpness" did not buy at all, one of the most important ones not even making a bid. The bidding by representatives of two well known Southern firms was one of the features of the sale.

About the Blankets for Italy.

Quite a little comment is heard in the local dry goods market concerning the quality of the blankets that are being bought here by the Italian Government. It is said that the goods, which are being bought in 3-pound and 8½- to 8¾-pound weights, are being paid for at the rate of 45 to 47½ cents a pound. With one of the cheapest grades of scoured wools available selling at 55 cents a pound, it is said to be evident that a goodly proportion of the stock going into these blankets must be shoddy, in spite of specifications which call for wool. It was said that the Allied Governments paid about 60 cents a pound for the blankets they bought here in the Fall, while the blankets bought by the United States War Department cost about $1 a pound. The United States inspection of these goods, however, is said to be much more severe than that of the foreign nations.

Gray Goods Buying Featureless.

There was little feature to buying of gray goods here yesterday. Buyers were "on the fence" because of the possibility of Great Britain's putting cotton on the contraband list, in which event, they figured, the staple would drop and bring goods prices down with it. It was said yesterday to be possible to buy all the goods listed below, for delivery to the end of the year, at the prices given, but even at these figures the goods apparently did not seem attractive. Some sales were made of 39-inch 80 squares at 5⅝ cents for delivery during the remainder of 1915, and 38½-inch 64-60s sold for similar delivery at 3⅜ cents. Some business for the same shipment was told of on 39-inch 68-72s at 4⅜ cents, but the buyers were trying hard to put orders across at an eighth less. Narrow printcloths were dead, and little life was shown by either sheetings or drills. Fancies moved quite well, however. Prices on staple printcloths were:

39-inch, 80-80s....5⅝c 38½-inch, 64-56s...3⅞c
39-inch, 72-70s....5¾c 38½-inch, 60-52s...3⅝c
39-inch, 68-72s....4¾c 38½-inch, 60-48s...3½c
38½-inch, 64-64s...3⅝c 27-inch, 64-60s....2½c
38½-inch, 64-60s...3⅜c 27-inch, 56-52s....2⅜c
*Asked.

H. L. Pratt a Bank Director.

Herbert L. Pratt, Vice President and Director of the Standard Oil Company of New York and a member of the firm of Charles Pratt & Co., was elected a Director of the Bankers Trust Company at a meeting of the Board of Directors yesterday.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

INDEPENDENT WAIST COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Samuel and Simon Pearlman, who did business as the Independent Waist Company, manufacturers of waists at 57 West Nineteenth Street. They also made an assignment to William L. Morck. Liabilities, $40,000; nominal assets are about the same and actual assets $20,000.

ALLWIN DRESS COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Allwin Dress Company, incorporated, manufacturer of dresses at 7 West Eighteenth Street. The company also made an assignment to Archibald Palmer. Liabilities, $15,000, and assets, about $12,000.

LINOX WAIST COMPANY, INCORPORATED, manufacturer of shirtwaists at 131 West Thirty-fifth Street, has made an assignment to Thomas J. Nugent. A petition in bankruptcy was filed against the company.

JOSEPH SWETOW, retail dealer in waists and dresses at 781 Eighth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,995 and assets $213 cash.

CHARLES I. SEIDLER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Charles I. Seidler, manufacturer of knit goods at 48 West Houston Street. Liabilities, $3,000, and assets, $2,000.

WESTLEY WOODS of 825 West 179th Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $13,034 and no assets.

CHARLES A. NANZ, dealer in watchmen's clocks at 9 Church Street has filed bankruptcy schedules showing liabilities $25,427 and assets $5,354.

ELIAS J. SHASHON, dealer in Oriental goods at the Pennsylvania Terminal, has filed bankruptcy schedules showing liabilities $8,594 and assets $1,000.

CLEMENT LOVEJOY, dealer in women's apparel at 835 Westchester Avenue, has filed bankruptcy schedules showing liabilities $4,149 and assets of unknown value in stock in the assignee's hands.

J. SOLOMON & BROTHER, manufacturers of women's hats at 213 Lafayette Street, have filed assignment schedules showing liabilities $6,982, nominal assets $6,041, and actual assets $2,082.

ROSE JORRISCH, jeweler at 330½ Grand Street, has filed assignment schedules showing liabilities $4,512, nominal assets $2,200, and actual assets $711.

SUPERIOR PAPER BOX CO. of 115 Mercer Street has filed assignment schedules showing liabilities $837, nominal assets $300, and actual assets $200.

WILLIAM H. WELLMAN.—Judge Mayer has appointed William Lesser receiver for William H. Wellman, promoter of the velodrome at Sheepshead Bay.

SAMUEL ABEND.—Judge Mayer has appointed Solomon G. Solomon receiver for Samuel Abend, cigar dealer, at 108 Lenox Avenue.

BOTTSFORD-DICKINSON CO.—Judge Weeks of the Supreme Court has appointed William B. Roulstone receiver for the Bottsford-Dickinson Co., formerly of 1,472 Broadway, builder of public schools, in supplementary proceedings brought by the United Plumbing and Contracting Co., a creditor. The company built eight public schools in this city and has a claim for $80,000 against the city on two schools which is in the Controller's office for adjustment. Judge Finelite of the City Court extended the receivership so as to cover the claim of the Herrmann & Grace Co.

GEORGE WIENER, dealer in millinery supplies at 839 Grand Street, has made an assignment to David Greenspan.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Angus, Addison C.—S. Echelman.....$277.68
Archibald, James B.—W. V. Kelley.....104.97
Bowman, George P.—Manhattan Life Ins. Co.....414.19
Briante, Rocco—Travelers Ins. Co.....330.45
Bender, Frederick R.—J. W. Balet.....835.55
Blaine, James T.—Garry Iron and Steel Co. of N. 177.21
Cough, Paul—S. Davit.....224.26
C. H. Lang, Inc.—Diebold Safe and Lock Co.....190.11
Cowen, William C.—Fairmount Creamery Co.....892.73
Donner, Samuel—Newark Cheese Co., Inc.....151.93
Dubois, William—James Shewan & Sons, Inc.....506.22
Grueso, Alfonso—J. Baumgold.....357.97
Grimwood, Ruth O., or Mrs. Victor Grimwood—M. L. Post.....319.14
Goldberg, Mortche, and Southwestern Surety Ins. Co.—People of the State of New York 2,500.00
Hanley, Clara T.—Gimbel Bros., N. Y.2,617.09
James Keyser Co.—J. A. Walton.....363.84
Kiss Art Pottery Co.—Donegan & Swift.149.14
Kanis, George—M. Markowitz.....137.40
Kann, Fred—Siegel, Cooper & Co.....119.82
Kessel, Fritz—Manhattan Land & Security Co.....116.48
Kenney, James M.—Seggerman Bros., Inc.....578.75
Klappert, Arthur C.—Jameson Bond Co.130.67
Linde, Jose G.—Ekirsten Co.....157.03
Lassig, Richard—R. M. Bruno.....122.28
Lancon, George L.—A. Ode.....714.20
McElroy, Linda L., executrix—Broadway Savings Institution of N. Y.....6,046.35
Muir Radium Institute, Inc.—Atlas Adv. Agency, Inc. 671.20
Miller, Samuel or Sam—H. Goldberger..302.69
Murray, Patrick and Thomas—Barrett Mfg. Co.....2,188.82
Orlcino, Enrico—E. P. Kumm.....312.17
Minerley, Edward—W. W. Farley, Commissioner 1,810.80
Pinsberg, Isador Margulis, and Jacob Bokal—P. Gens.....113.70
Paterno, Vito—L. Capuano.....1,161.16
Rayner, Isaac M.—Vogue Co.....140.83
Selig, Samuel—W. J. Rollinsch et al....142.23
Sinclair, Daniel—D. Grael.....801.27
Stewart, Mary E.—Theatre Magazine Co.....584.20
Simmons, Carey F.—Acker, Merrall & Condit 177.14
Smith, George W.—Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Maryland.....137.74
Stevenson, Louis—I. Schulman & Son, Inc 400.00
Ulio, Lorenzo—E. Plath.....700.03
Van Nostrand, Charles B.—New York Life Insurance and Trust Co., trustee.404.41
Woolf, Nathan L.—Duncan Realty Co..124.11

In Bronx County.

Braun, Frank—D. P. Gillespie.....$95.54
Berger, Simon—Josiah Partridge & Sons Co 43.42
Cleri Construction Co., Mike Cappiello, Giuseppe Clero, Vincenzo Conforti, Mick Constabile, Michele Cleri, and Giuseppe Esposito—Vincent Valentine Contracting Co 687.00
Friedman, Abraham—M. Baer, et al...254.59
Grace, James J.—D. P. Gillespie.....46.72
Kobrick, George—E. C. De Witt Co., Inc. 30.16
Mitchell, Patrick J.—J. Starobin.....115.81
Pheon Contracting Co.—L. A. Maher...419.41

SATISFIED JUDGMENT.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In Bronx County.

Weiser, Rosalia—W. Koerner, June 17, 1915. .....$59.72

AUCTION SALES.
MERCHANDISE.

Sale TO-DAY At 10:30 A. M.
Important Trade Sale $125,000 Worth of
BOOTS and SHOES
MORSE & ROGERS, through
VAN PRAAG & CO. and MAX KALTER, Auctioneers,
Will Sell at Auction to the Highest Bidder, the Entire Stock of
Clark-Hutchinson Company (N. Y.) In Liquidation
On Their Former Premises, 125 DUANE STREET, N. Y. City.
TODAY, Tomorrow and Friday, Aug. 18, 19 and 20, 10:30 A. M. Daily
All goods sold in trade lots for cash or approved 30 days' credit.
Buyers unknown to Morse & Rogers should establish credit prior to sale. Catalogues on application to Auctioneers or Morse & Rogers.
Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene St., N. Y. C., and Max Kalter, 487 B'way, N. Y. C., Auct'rs.
MORSE & ROGERS, Duane Street, New York City.

AUCTION SALES.
MERCHANDISE.

Buyers' Wants
65 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

Continuation sale, commencing with LOT 751.
Special Important Trade Sale
$100,000 Bankrupt Stock
of Searle Mfg. Co., Troy, N. Y.,
Manufacturers of Shirts,
Bathrobes, Pajamas, Night Robes, etc.
J. FRENKEL, Auct.,
Sells at public auction, today, Wednesday, Aug. 18, 10:30 A. M., at Annex Salesrooms, 600-602 Broadway, near Houston St., N. Y.,
5,000 Bathrobes,
1,000 Doz. Men's Shirts,
1,500 Doz. Pajamas and Night Robes.
Descriptive Catalogues at Sale.
Further particulars can be had at auctioneer's office, 23 Walker St. Tel. 2438 Franklin.
DAVID W. BIOW CO.,
520-522 BROADWAY.
Tel. 6680-6681 Spring. Near Spring St.
Today, Wednesday, Aug. 18, 10:30 A. M.,
Special Peremptory Auction Sale
Large and Seasonable Offering High-Class
CLOTHING
for Men, Youths and Children,
consisting of Men's and Youths' Suits, Overcoats, Trousers,
Children's Knicker Suits,
Overcoats, Knee Pants, Reefers.
Also a Choice Lot of
Custom-Made Trousers.
A High-Grade Stock of
FURS
Also a Small Stock of SKINS
Consisting of
Scarfs, Muffs, Sets and Coats
Made of the finest Hudson Seal, Skunk, all kinds of Foxes, Raccoons, Opossums, Fitch, Beaver, Stone Marten, Ringtail, Muskrat, Coney, etc. Made of prime skins in the very latest fashions, of the finest workmanship, ranging in price as high as $175 per garment. 6 extra large White Polar Bear Skins.
D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer,
Sells To-morrow, Thursday, Aug. 19th,
Commencing at 10:30 A. M., at Salesrooms,
15-17 Mercer St., Near Canal St., N. Y. C.
The above strictly without reserve. Notice: I will also resell, on account of former purchaser S. F., a bill purchased July 16th, 1915, amounting to $6,876.16. For information telephone Spring 4290.

STOCKS AND BONDS.
ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM ST.,
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18TH, 1915,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
1 share Corn Exchange Bank.
6 shs. Fidelity & Casualty Co.
2 shs. Fidelity-Phenix Fire Insurance Co.
5½ shs. Cuba, Wilmington & Vermillion Coal Co.
4 shs. St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. stock trust ctf. Ctf. & Eastern Ill. R. R. pfd. Equitable Trust Co. Ctf. of Dep.
2 shs. St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. stock trust ctf. of Chic. & Eastern Ill. R. R. common Equitable Trust Co. Ctf. of Dep.
800 shs. Mines Co. of America old stock.
100 shs. Nipissing Mines Co.
500 shs. Standard Oompler Co. common.
5,500 shs. Cobalt Central Mines Co.
10 shs. Home Theatre Co.
50 shs. Nevada-Utah Mines & Smelters Corpn.
$2,000 Joplin Water Works 5 p. c. Bds., 1948.
$3,000 Western Canada Public Utilities Co. Coll. 6 p. c. Notes, 1916.
$4,000 New York Realty Owners 6 p. c. Secured Bds., 1927.
42 shs. International Bell Telephone Co.
12,500 shs. Unity Mines Corpn. of Arizona.
FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
700 shs. American Chicle Co. common.
7 shs. Fulton Trust Co.
$2,000 Securities Co., N. Y. 4 p. c. Consols.
25 shs. Central Fireworks Co. common.
1 share National Park Bank.
$2,000 Crim-Imrod, Indianapolis & Western R. R. 1st & Refdg. 4 p. c. Bds., 1953.
$10,000 Pere Marquette R. R. Consld. Mtg. 4 p. c. Bds., 1951, Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. Ctfs.
$4,000 Wabash R. R. 1st Ref. & Ex. 4 p. c. Bds., 1956; Equitable Trust Co. Joint Reorg. Common Ctf. of Deposit.
145½ shs. Hamilton Imp. Ervin Company, Inc.
50 shs. City Investing Co. common.
28 shs. New Yorker Staats-Zeitung.
$2,500 Park & Tilford 6 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1936.
16 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
25 shs. Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.
100 shs. Anglo-American Oil Co.
100 shs. American Druggist Syndicate.
10 shs. South Penn Oil Co.
20 shs. Montana Power Co. common.
$1,000 Estates of Long Beach 1 Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds., 1917.
$1,000 Ouray County, Colorado, 4 p. c. Refdg. Series A Bds., 1921.
$35,000 Bondholders' Protective Committee in the Reorganization of the Denver Reservoir & Irrigation Co. 6 p. c. Coll. Trust Notes, due Aug. 11, 1918.
$18,000 Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf Rwy. 1 Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1946.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ABERDEEN, Wash.—Kaufman Bros. Co.; S. G. Kaufman, dry goods, men's, women's garments; Elks Club, 106 W. 43d.
AKRON—M. O'Neil Co.; Mr. Flanagan, housefurn. goods; 37 W. 26th.
ALBANY—Waldman Bros.; B. Zabin, millinery; 1,547 Broadway.
ALBANY—Albany Bargain Co.; F. Fleishman, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
ALEXANDRIA, La.—M. Mayer & Son; S. Mayer, clothing; Imperial.
ALLIANCE, Ohio—E. Baskin, clothing, millinery; Wallick's.
AMSTERDAM, N. Y.; Silverman Bros.; Miss E. Fox, ladies' wear; A. Silverman, general mdse.; Herald Square.
ANDERSON, Ind.—The Fair; L. L. Simon, ready to wear; 1,181 Broadway.
ANNISTON, Ala.—Powers-Woodruff Co.; S. J. Powers, general mdse.; 38 W. 32d; Strand.
ATLANTA—Keely Co.; J. Rollistone, white goods; C. J. Sentrell, silks, trimmings; J. N. Farlow, notions, gloves; 36 Fifth Av.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—T. McElwee Dry Goods Co.; J. McElwee, dry goods, cloaks, notions; Marlborough.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—P. F. Sheron & Co.; P. F. Sheron, hats, shoes; St. Denis.
BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Cator & Co.; J. K. Hill, flowers, feathers; 200 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—E. Katzenstein & Bro.; B. Katzenstein, woolens; Herald Square.
BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; S. D. Sampson, coats, suits, dresses; 470 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; B. R. Reid, dress goods; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; S. Lansburg, general merchandise; 354 4th Av.
BANGOR, Me.—M. Stein & Co.; M. Stein, clothing; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; A. J. Fry, cloaks, suits; Miss L. Marston, dry goods, &c.; Miss P. Metzger, dry goods, &c.; H. J. Rohr, millinery; Miss J. Steinkamp, dry goods; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Burk, Fried & Co.; J. B. Fensterwald, clothing, shoes, manufacturers clothing; St. Andrew.
BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; L. Michaelson, millinery; L. Seligman, shoes; A. Delevie, upholstery, art needle work; 470 4th Av.
BEAUMONT, Texas—Beaumont Dry Goods & Notion Co.; A. Waldman, dry goods, notions, men's furnishing goods, hosiery; Wallick's.
BIDDEFORD, Me.—W. E. Youland & Co.; F. Kercher, dress goods, silks, velvets; W. A. Lamb, carpets, rugs; Albert.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Sisson Bros-Weldon Co.; C. F. Sisson, Jr., veils; 220 5th Av.; Sherman Square.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; R. M. Dean, notions; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Eaton, misses', children's coats; Miss Horan, negligees; Mr. Phillips, ladies' coats; Mr. Winn, machine made dresses; Miss Phillips, costumes; Miss Griffin, cotton waists, sweaters; Miss Reddington, waists; Miss Nelson, misses' dresses; Miss Jansen, perfumery; Miss Mead, muslin underwear; Mr. O'Callaghan, misses' suits; Mr. Miller, boys' clothing, basement; Mr. O'Brien, ladies', misses' coats, suits; Mr. Ring, dresses; Miss O'Callaghan, muslin underwear; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; Mr. Woods, housefurnishing goods; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—Shepard-Norwell Co.; T. Stewart, notions, leather goods; 220 5th Av.
BOSTON—Houston Co.; Miss K. L. Goodwin, millinery; Great Northern.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; F. A. Smith, housefurn. goods; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—R. H. Stearns & Co.; W. L. Wood, millinery, ribbons, neckwear; 200 5th Av.
BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; J. A. Belyea, ladies' neckwear; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—Schultz & Guthrie; W. R. Guthrie, dry goods; Broadway.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; J. W. Doyle, wash. goods, dress goods, linings; W. H. Ross, rugs, carpets; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; E. J. Pendergast, silks; W. T. McLean, jewelry; G. W. Little, upholstery goods; B. J. Cutliffe, linens; C. H. Hurd, ladies' hosiery, knit underwear; A. Sanborn, laces, ribbons; Mr. Dawson, men's hosiery, underwear; D. E. Walsh, domestics; P. A. Bundick, ladies' coats, skirts, bathing suits; F. C. Kemball, costumes; Miss Snelling, laces, basement; Miss Kelly, representing; Miss Spencer, girls' coats, dresses; Miss Grant, costumes; Miss Henry, waists; Miss White and Miss Knight, suits, basement; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—Star Waist Co.; S. Kaplan, waists; Breslin.
BOSTON—C. F. Hovey & Co.; F. Kinsley, laces, embroidery; 243 Church.
BOSTON—R. H. Stearns Co.; C. W. Conklin, cloaks, suits, skirts, costumes, &c.; 200 5th Av.
BRADDOCK, Pa.—Katz & Goldsmith; Mr. Adler, suits; 72 Madison Av.
BRISTOL, Tenn.—Cox Hat Co.; W. H. Cox, hats, clothing; Albert.
BROCKTON—Alexander Fashion Shop; H. I. Alexander, women's, misses' ready-to-wear; Willard.
BUFFALO—William Hengerer Co.; H. Elfert, bath robes; 18 West 36th.
BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson; W. Bryden, domestics, wash goods, flannels; 2 Walker.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; Mrs. S. Bowser, women's wear; 18 W. 36th.
BUFFALO—The Globe; J. Alperin, clothing, furn. goods, hats; Breslin.
CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—G. C. Willis Co.; H. S. Willis, dry goods, notions, fancy goods, women's wear; 31 Union Square.
CHATTANOOGA—J. M. Shaw, clothing, men's furn. goods; Algonquin.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; R. W. Munzor, furs, waists, petticoats, raincoats; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; O. Glassner, carpets; 44 East 23d.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; C. M. O'Farrell, silks; A. C. Dolberg, infants' wear; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—Maison Nouvelle; Mme. E. C. P. Hume, millinery; Breslin.
CHICAGO—The Fair; S. J. Natkin, china, glass; I. G. Rice, furs, basement; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; G. Alexander, notions, laces, ribbons, handkerchiefs, neckwear; 458 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Hyland Bros. Co.; J. Hyland, millinery; 417 5th Av.
CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bros.; Miss M. Gardiner, corsets; 40 East 22d.
CHICAGO—C. A. Field Co.; C. A. Field, general mdse.; Wellington.
CHICAGO—Stern-Mayer Co.; H. Mayer, mfrs. clothing, pants, overalls; 200 5th Av.; Netherland.
CHICAGO—Best Tailoring Co.; L. A. Stern, cloths, clothing, mfrs. clothing; Bonta-Narragansett.
CINCINNATI—John Shillito Co.; Miss Stapleton, corsets; Miss Gallagher, infants' wear; 432 4th Av.; Holland House.
CINCINNATI—The Fair; H. Alexander, piece goods; 28 E. 26th.
CINCINNATI—Outlet; J. Freedman, coats, suits; 12 E. 32d.
CLEVELAND—Halle Brothers Co.; F. L. Harwood, ladies' garments, (basement); 220 5th Av.; Collingwood.
CLEVELAND—Morehouse Co.; W. W. Wright, cloaks, suits; Mrs. P. Keyes, ready-to-wear; Collingwood.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; J. A. Swanson, jobs children's Spring coats; 37 W. 28th.
CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; C. N. Rexford, laces, handkerchiefs, ribbons, trimmings; 18 W. 35th.
CLEVELAND—Ames Co.; G. Elson, untrimmed hats; 71 W. 23d.
CLEVELAND—Tullock & Sumner; A. Tullock, clothing; Latham.
COLUMBUS—Queen Co.; A. Drausch and H. Bornstein, coats, suits, dresses; 15 E. 26th.
COLUMBUS—Columbus Dry Goods Co.; Miss L. H. Reebe, hosiery, women's knit underwear; Breslin.
COLUMBUS—Morehouse-Martins Co.; J. Richter, woolen dress goods, linings; 1,270 B'way; Collingwood.
COLUMBUS—M. C. Lilley Co.; P. Lindenberg, uniforms; 1,123 B'way.
COLUMBUS—E. M. Newman & Co.; E. M. Newman, millinery, women's wear; Ansonia.
CORINTH, Miss.—A. Rubel Co.; A. Rubel, dry goods, furn. goods; 43 Leonard.
DAYTON—Elder & Johnston Co.; L. M. Schwab, upholstery goods, draperies, pictures; 2 Walker.
DAYTON.—Elder & Johnston Co.; C. W. Buhl, waists, dresses; 230 5th Av.
DENVER—I. Joslin Dry Goods Co.; O. A. Bleser, carpets; 23 East 20th.
DETROIT—F. Blumenthal, coats, suits; 12 E. 33d.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; R. B. Tannahill, men's clothing; 50 Union Square.
DULUTH—Duluth Glass Block Store; W. F. Bennis, dress goods, silks; 48 Leonard; Grand.
DULUTH.—I. Freimuth; D. Loewns, leather goods, drug sundries, hosiery, underwear, stationery; 1,170 Bwy.
EAST LIVERPOOL—Mrs. L. Haley, millinery; Broztell.
ELMIRA, N. Y.—M. A. Murray Co.; Miss M. A. Murray Co.; Miss M. A. Murray, women's, children's, infants' wear; 116 W. 32d.
EL PASO—Popular Dry Goods Co.; E. R. Hardage, dry goods, &c.; 353 4th Av.; Woodward.
ERIE—Trask, Prescott & Richardson; A. L. Bintz, domestics, dress goods, silks, blankets; 320 Church.
ERIE—Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.; F. J. Marvin, cloaks, suits; F. L. Streuber, laces, neckwear, hdkfs.; 1,270 Bwy.
FAIRMOUNT, W. Va.—J. M. Hartley & Sons Co.; J. H. Round, domestics, dress goods, silks, millinery, gloves, corsets, hosiery; 320 Church.
FALL RIVER—R. A. McWhirr Co.; J. Conn, cloaks, suits; 75 Spring.
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—M. Lurie & Co.; J. Lurie, furs; 1,333 Broadway.
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—Martin & Naylor Co.; W. W. Strong, ready to wear; 1,270 B'way.
GRAND RAPIDS—C. Trankla & Co.; F. W. Wendland, cloaks, suits; 432 4th Av.; Prince George.
GRAND RAPIDS—Wurzburg Dry Goods Co.; Mrs. I. Langley, millinery; 116 W. 32d; McAlpin.
GRAND RAPIDS—Herpolsheimer Co.; H. T. Slemon, housefurn. goods; 1,170 Broadway.
HAMILTON, Ont.—Mathes-Sohngen Co.; L. E. Sohngen, cloaks, suits; 1,270 Broadway.
HARRISBURG—"Kaufman's"; D. Zug, piece goods; 15 E. 26th.
HARTFORD—M. Blumenthal & Co.; H. R. Goldenblum, hats; Flanders.
HARTFORD—Wise, Smith & Co.; A. Hutter, women's gloves, leather goods, silverware; 116 West 32d.
HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Zenner-Bradshaw Co.; Miss H. M. Jordon, millinery; 116 W. 32d.
INDIANAPOLIS—W. H. Block Co.; M. S. Block, cloaks, suits, dresses; 1,281 B'way.
INDIANAPOLIS—Wm. H. Block Co.; R. Berkowitz, furs; 1,281 B'way.
ITHACA—Rothschild Brothers; E. Rothschild, dry goods; Imperial.
JACKSON—Union Dept Store; K. F. Walker, dry goods, notions, jewelry, hosiery, men's furn. goods, clothing; 353 4th Av.
JACKSON—L. H. Field Co.; E. R. Hague, toys; Prince George.
JACKSONVILLE—Cohen Bros.; S. Goldberg, notions, knit underwear, leather goods; hdkfs., jewelry, laces, embroidery, trimmings; 225 5th Av.
KANSAS CITY—Bernheimer Bros. & Co.; H. Westerbeck, domestics, linens, cotton goods, toys; 7 W. 22d; Albert.
KANSAS CITY—G. B. Peck D. G. Co.; P. A. McKenna, notions, toilet goods; J. E. Campbell, furn. goods, hosiery, knit underwear; F. B. Heath, dry goods; 2 Walker.
LAFAYETTE—W. H. Zinn Co.; G. B. Beadle, ready to wear; 1,181 Broadway.
LANCASTER—Buchanan & Young; J. Buchanan, cloaks, suits; Mr. Kraft, dry goods; 212 5th Av.
LANCASTER—Watt & Shand; H. E. Kilns, housefurn. goods; 432 4th Av.
LAUREL, Miss.—Sine Bros.; N. Sine, suits; 30 West 32d St.
LEWISTON, Me.—Great Dept. Store; Mr. Peck, cloaks, suits, waists; M. J. Moriarty, silks; Mr. Murray, dry goods; Great Northern.
LEXINGTON—G. Heyman, carpets; Great Northern.
LEXINGTON—Wolf, Wile & Co.; W. H. Sledd, woolens, silks, velvets, umbrellas; 120 W. 32d.
LITTLE ROCK—Doyle-Kidd Dry Goods Co.; T. N. Doyle, dry goods; 75 Leonard.
LITTLE ROCK—Pollack & Lowenfield; J. P. Pollack, men's, women's garments; Cumberland.
LOS ANGELES—A. Hamburger & Sons; E. J. Crowley, men's, boys' clothing, hats, furn. goods; 215 4th Av.
LOS ANGELES—Jacoby Bros.; A. J. Kollins, cloaks, suits, furs, dresses; 116 West 32d.
LOUISVILLE—Stewart Dry Goods Co.; W. Schade, mdse. manager; 18 W. 35th; Holland House.
LOUISVILLE.—Herman Straus & Sons Co.; A. I. Straus, dresses, suits, waists; 12 E. 32.
MARION, Ind.—The Style Store; M. Bernstein, coats, suits; 39 West 32d St.
MARQUETTE—A. L. Huetter, cloaks, suits; 12 E. 33d.
MARYVILLE, Mo.—D. P. Eversole & Son; D. P. E

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Correspondents:
R. L. Day & Co. — Boston

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Exchange Problem Absorbs Attention—Stocks Rise Further—Missouri Pacific Receivership.

The prospect of the establishment here of a huge British credit, which the severe decline in sterling exchange had made practically imperative in the estimation of a great many bankers, is a sufficiently novel and sufficiently interesting matter to have overshadowed other things in financial attention yesterday, despite the continuance of an active stock market at advancing prices and despite the news of the appointment of a receiver for the Missouri Pacific. That the market was not taken unaware by that event was shown by the fractional advance in the road's stock, which has for some time been selling at receivership prices.

About the stock market there was nothing novel. There were reactions in some stocks, but not in very many, and, for the most part, prices rose further in pursuit of the same speculative venture which has been carrying the market forward with so little interruption for many weeks. The number of bears among the traders seemed to be increasing and the short interest seemed to be increasing, but the market was nevertheless still carried forward by its own momentum if by nothing else.

Momentum which has been carrying stocks up has been carrying exchange rates down, and new low records were made yesterday. Reports regarding the expected credit became a little more definite, but the exchange market, during the day, did not reflect any solution of the problem which has been confronting our bankers and those of England in the unsettled state of the international exchanges. Our bankers are called upon to deal with the situation, but the problem, so far as it concerns this country, is not their problem so much as it is the problem of all our exporters, and their interests, of course, are closely related with the interests of all other business men. If the cost of buying here becomes too great, a good many things which are now being bought will not be bought and our export trade will suffer. The fear is being expressed not that the fall in exchange, which makes it more expensive for England and for other countries to buy here, will interfere with the shipments of munitions, for they would be taken at almost any cost, but the fear is that the fall in exchange will have the effect of curtailing the purchase of other things in this country. It is in the light of this possibility that the exchange situation as it has now developed becomes the concern of the business man even more than it is of the banker.

The practical question is: Will the decline which has already taken place in foreign exchange rates or any further decline which may occur adversely affect American trade, and if so what remedies can be applied? Bankers are practically unanimous in expressing the belief that the unsettlement of the exchange will seriously affect American trade. They are in agreement therefore that some remedy should be applied, but in this case a remedy requires joint action between this market and the English market. There are several things which the British Government might do to increase a greater degree of order to the exchanges, but so far it seems to disapprove these steps or at least to hesitate to take them. Our bankers can hardly act alone in the matter. They could, it is true, form a syndicate for the purchase of sterling or other foreign bills, but they would not see their way clear to doing that without some assurance against loss in exchange and the giving of that assurance requires positive action by the English market. Notwithstanding the difficult phases of the problem, the financial community is convinced that a solution of the problem will be arrived at and before very long. The unsettlement of the exchange market has hardly been a factor in the stock market, but a settlement of the matter would nonetheless be a very helpful development from a business point of view, for it would give greater assurance of the continuance of conditions favoring a record volume of exports.

The appointment of a receiver for the Missouri Pacific—the President of the company, who has given satisfaction both to the old management and to the bankers who have identified themselves with the plan for the rehabilitation of the road's finances, becomes the receiver—was accepted as a matter of course. It was so accepted for the reason that there had always been grave doubt that the road's security holders would voluntarily submit to the sacrifices which in some form or other and in some degree or other are essential to re-establishing the road's credit. The bankers themselves, it is most likely, expected all along the outcome which has now come about, for they were in a better position than any other to appraise the difficulty of gaining the assent of many thousands of security holders to a radical readjustment of the road's securities. It is now expected that, by means of receivership and foreclosure, the readjustment will be accomplished which proved impossible through a purely voluntary reorganization.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	324	328
American Light & Traction pf	108	110
Adirondack Electric Power	15	19
Adirondack Electric Power pf	50	55
*American Gas & Electric	105	..
*American Gas & Electric pf	47	49
American Power & Light	66	67
American Power & Light pf	79	82
American Public Utilities	30	35
American Public Utilities pf	63	66
Am. Water Works & Electric	6	7½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf	15	19
American W. W. & E. 1st pf	53	60
Cities Service	44	47
Cities Service pf	51½	51½
Colorado Power	17½	19
Colorado Power pf	85	90
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	51	53
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	78	80½
Dayton Power & Light	30	34
Dayton Power & Light pf	85	90
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	90½	96
Electric Bond Deposit pf	60	65
Electric Bond & Share pf	98½	100
Empire District Electric 5s	72	76
Empire District Electric pf	16	19
Federal Light & Traction	16	19
Federal Light & Traction pf	56	62
Gas & Electric Securities	60	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf	60	70
Lincoln Gas & Electric	10	20
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	13
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf	47	52
Northern States Power	28	29½
Northern States Power pf	84	86
Ozark Power & Water	15	18
Pacific Gas & Electric	43½	44¼
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	84½	86
Republic Ry. & Light Co	10	13
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	42	48
Southern California Edison	70	75
Southern California Edison pf	92½	96
*Standard Gas & Electric	4¼	6
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	25	24½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	4	9
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf	21	26
United Light & Rys.	37	40
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	67	70
Utils Securities	12	15
Western Power	14	16
Western Power pf	48	52

*Par value, $50.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	103	107	103	107
American Cigar pf	97	99	97	99
Am. Mach. & Fdry.	80	90	80	90
Conley Foil	320	350	320	350
Johnson T. F. & M.	130	140	130	140
J. S. Young	165	175	165	175
J. S. Young pf	107	110	107	110
MacAndrews & F.	160	170	160	170
MacAndrews & F. pf	99½	100½	99½	100½
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	185	195	190	200
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	350	380	350	380
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	119	121	119	121

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, AUG. 17, 1915.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	1,045,565
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	87,320,974
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	77.87 + .22
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	78.79	Aug. 17	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	90.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
33⅜	33¾	1,600	Alaska Gold Mines	33¼	34	33⅜	33⅞	+ ⅛
40⅛	40¾	20,400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	41⅛	42½	38¾	40⅞	— ⅞
71	72	3,200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	73	73½	71	71	— 2
61⅜	61⅞	11,200	Am. Beet Sugar	61½	62	60¾	61⅞	+ ⅞
85⅛	90	400	Am. Beet Sugar pf	89	90	89	90	+2
170	179	50	Am. B. S. & F. pf. cts. of dep	179	179	179	179	— 1⅜
61⅞	62	39,500	Am. Can	64	64⅝	60¾	61⅞	— 1⅜
71⅜	72½	19,200	Am. Car & Fdry	73½	73½	71⅝	71¾	— ⅜
116	118	100	Am. Car & Fdy pf	118	118	118	118	+ ⅜
141¼	144	900	Am. Coal Products	140½	144	140½	143	+3
51	52	500	Am. Cotton Oil	52	52	51½	51⅝	— ½
7⅝	7¾	1,800	Am. H. & Leather	7½	7¾	7⅜	7¾	+ ⅛
35½	36	800	Am. H. & Leath. pf	35⅞	36	35⅞	35¾	+ ¼
25	25½	900	Am. Ice Securities	26	26	25	25⅜	+ ⅛
11⅜	12	800	Am. Linseed	11⅜	12	11½	12	+ ½
56½	57	12,200	Am. Locomotive	57⅞	58½	56½	56½	— 1
98½	99½	100	Am. Locomotive pf	99	99	99	99	
6¼	6⅝	200	Am. Malt	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
81½	81¾	8,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref	80⅝	82½	80⅜	81½	+ ⅞
53¾	54	15,200	Am. Steel Fdries	49⅝	56	49½	53¾	+6
123½	124	1,800	Am. Teleph. & Tel	123⅝	124	123½	123½	— ⅛
225	228	100	Am. Tobacco	226	226	226	226	— 1
37	38	2,200	Am. Woolen	38	38½	37⅞	37⅞	
92	92⅜	200	Am. Woolen pf	92¼	92⅞	92¼	92⅞	— ⅛
69½	69¾	12,400	Anaconda Cop. Co	69	70½	69	69⅜	+1⅛
102⅝	102¾	3,200	Atch., Top. & S. F	102⅞	103	102½	102¾	— ⅛
99	100	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	99	99	99	99	+ ¼
103	105	1,800	Atlantic Coast Line	103	103	103	103	+ ⅞
81¼	81½	9,200	Baldwin Loco	82¾	83	80⅞	81½	— ⅞
83⅛	83¼	4,800	Baltimore & Ohio	82⅛	83⅜	82½	83	+ ¼
70⅜	71¼	200	Baltimore & O. pf	70⅜	70¾	70¾	70¾	
282	285	1,100	Bethlehem Steel	284¾	288	282½	282½	— 1½
136	147	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	147	147	147	147	— 3
83¼	83½	5,500	Bklyn Rapid Tran	84⅞	84⅞	83¼	83½	— ⅜
126½	130	100	Bklyn Union Gas	126½	126½	126½	126½	— 1½
43	43	1,100	Booth	42	42¾	41	41	+ ⅞
64⅜	65	2,000	Butte & Superior	65	66	64½	64¼	— 2
16	17	100	Cal. Petrol. v.tr.cfs	16½	16½	16½	16½	
153¼	153⅝	3,050	Canadian Pacific	153¼	154	152½	153½	— ½
43⅞	44⅛	12,500	Central Leather Co	43½	44⅜	43⅜	44	+ ⅛
104½	105¼	100	Central Leather pf	105	105	105	105	+ ¼
40½	40⅝	1,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	+ ⅛
12	12⅜	500	Chi. Great Western	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¼	— ⅜
30½	31	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf	31¼	31¼	31	31	— ⅛
83	83¼	4,300	Chi., Mil. & St. P	83⅜	83⅝	82½	83	— ⅛
121½	123⅞	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	123⅞	123⅞	123⅞	123⅞	+ ⅝
126	127⅜	100	Chi. & Northwest	127⅞	127⅞	127⅞	127⅜	+1⅝
18⅛	18⅜	37,900	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	18	19⅝	17⅞	18⅜	+ ½
45½	45¾	6,100	Chino Copper	45⅛	45⅞	45¼	45¾	+ ¼
57	60	100	Cluett, Peabody Co.	60	60	60	60	
43¼	43½	10,600	Col. Fuel & Iron	44⅜	44½	43	43¼	+ ⅛
28	30	100	Col. & Southern	28⅝	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	+ ⅜
47	50	100	Col. & South. 1st pf	48½	48½	48½	48½	+ ½
126¾	127	1,000	Consolidated Gas	126½	126⅞	126¼	126⅝	— ⅛
90½	91	1,800	Continental Can	91½	91½	89½	91	+ ½
103	106	50	Continental Can pf	104	104	104	104	
17⅜	17¾	35,100	Corn Products Ref	16½	17¾	16	17⅝	+1½
82¼	83½	1,500	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	82½	83⅝	82½	83½	+1½
76	76⅜	21,700	Crucible Steel	75	77⅝	75	76¼	+ ¾
102½	104	600	Crucible Steel pf	103⅛	104¼	103	103	+ ½
114	116	1,400	Cuban-Am. Sugar	116	117¾	115	115	
140	142	500	Delaware & Hud	140	140	139¾	140	
405	423	20	Del., Lack. & West	410	410	410	410	
6	6½	200	Den. & Rio Grande	6¼	⅝	6	6	
60	62	100	Detroit United Ry	62	62	62	62	+3½
		25	do., odd lot	60	60	60	60	
28⅜	28⅝	3,800	Distillers Sec	28⅝	29¼	28⅝	28¾	— ⅛
8	10⅛	100	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	7¼	7½	7½	7½	— ⅜
21⅜	22	2,200	Dome Mines	21⅜	22¼	21⅜	21⅞	+ ⅜
28¼	28¾	10,000	Erie	28⅜	29¼	28½	28⅝	+ ¼
44⅜	44½	2,200	Erie 1st pf	44⅜	45	44⅜	44⅝	+ ⅜
34½	35¼	800	Erie 2d pf	35	35	35	35	+1
42	46	200	Federal M. & S. pf	45	45	45	45	+3
280	289¼	15	General Chemical	285½	290½	280½	289½	
175½	176½	10,500	General Electric	175⅜	176⅜	174½	176	+1½
211	217	700	General Motors	218	219	217	217	— 2
65¼	65½	25,400	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	63⅜	64½	62⅜	63½	+1⅛
118⅜	119	900	Great Northern pf	118⅜	119½	118⅜	119¼	+ ⅞
42⅞	43	15,750	G. N. certs. ore prop	43	43⅜	42½	42⅝	+1⅛
65¼	65½	5,500	Guggenheim Explor	65⅜	65⅝	63½	65⅛	+ ⅜
100½	102¼	200	Hillings Cattle	102¼	102¼	102¼	101⅞	— ⅛
20⅜	20⅝	4,300	Inter-Con.C.v.tr.cfs	20	21	19⅞	20½	+ ⅛
72	72½	1,800	Inter. Con. Corp. pf	72	72⅜	71⅞	72	+ ⅛
34⅜	34⅝	34,000	Inspiration Copper	34	34⅞	33⅜	34⅞	+ ⅛
20¼	20⅜	2,200	Inter.-Met. v. tr.cfs	19¾	20⅝	19⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
19	19½	4,000	Int. Agricultural	17½	19⅞	16½	19½	+ ⅛
55	57	1,500	Int. Agricultural pf	51	57	51	57	+ 2
106¼	107⅜	200	Int. Harvester, N. J	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	— ⅜
27⅜	27½	2,600	Kansas City South	27½	28	27	27⅜	— ⅛
58¼	58½	1,200	Kan. City South. pf	57½	58½	57½	58½	+ ½
126	126½	10	Kings Co.El.Lt.& P	125½	125½	125½	125½	— ½
140	145	100	Kresge (S. S.) Co	144⅞	144⅞	144⅞	144⅞	— ½
54	54½	2,400	Lackawanna Steel	55	55½	54⅛	54½	— ⅛
101	103	100	Laclede Gas	102	102	102	102	
142¾	142¾	1,800	Lehigh Valley	142¾	143¾	142½	143	+1
17	20	100	Loose-W. Bis.tr.cfs	19	19	19	19	
		16	do., odd lot	20	20	20	20	
67	68	100	Mackay Cos. pf	68	68	68	68	
47⅜	48	14,300	Maxwell Motors	47	49	45	48	+4
91	91½	9,000	Max. Motors 1st pf	85⅞	92	85⅝	91⅛	+2⅝
38¼	38½	8,300	Max. Motors 2d pf	37½	39½	37½	38½	+2
80⅞	81	5,500	Mexican Petrol	81⅜	82¾	80⅝	80⅞	— ¼
26	26⅛	2,900	Miami Copper	25¾	26¼	25¼	26¼	+1⅜
18	19	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	18	18	18	18	+ ¼
2⅜	2¼	5,525	Missouri Pacific	2	2½	2	2½	+ ⅜
51	52	500	Montana Power	51¼	51½	50¾	51½	+ ½
74	74½	305	Nat. Cloak & Suit	73	75	74½	74½	+ ½
105	107	100	Nat. Cloak & S. pf	106	106	106	106	+ ½
27⅝	28½	4,000	Nat. Enam. & St.	28¾	28¾	27¾	27¾	— ¼
88	91	100	Nat. Enam. & St.pf	89	89	89	89	
64½	64¾	1,100	Nat. Lead Co	65¼	65¾	64½	64¾	— ¼
14¾	15	1,100	Nevada Con. Cop	14½	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+ ⅛
118	118½	8,000	N. Y. Air Brake	118½	120	115¼	118½	+ ¾
90⅜	91	4,100	N. Y. Central	90¼	91¾	90¼	91¼	+ ¾
63	63⅜	1,100	N. Y., N. H. & H	63	64½	62⅜	63⅞	+ ⅜
26	26⅛	200	N. Y. Ont. & West	26	26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
107½	108	700	Norfolk & Western	107¾	108	107¾	108	— ⅛
71⅞	73	1,000	North American	72¼	74	71¼	71¼	— ⅝
107¾	108	3,050	Northern Pacific	108⅜	108½	107⅞	108	+ ⅛
34½	34½	2,100	Pacific Mail	34⅜	35⅛	34¼	34¼	+ ⅛
108¾	109	1,000	Pennsylvania R. R.	108⅞	109	108½	108⅝	+ ⅞
66	187⅜	900	Pet., Mol. & Co	66	68¼	66	68¼	+3⅞
77⅞	78¼	2,800	Philadelphia Co	77⅞	79¼	77⅞	78½	+ ⅝
28⅛	28¼	25,550	Pittsburgh Coal	28¼	29⅜	28⅓	28½	+2¼
96⅛	98	4,200	Pittsburgh Coal pf	95⅞	97⅞	95⅞	96⅞	+1⅝
65	65¼	8,600	Pressed Steel Car	64½	66⅜	64½	65½	
100	102	100	Pressed St. Car pf	101	101	101	101	
163	163¾	200	Pullman Co	163½	164	163¼	164	+ ¼
42	42¼	11,300	Railway Steel Spg	41½	42¾	40½	42	+ ⅝
85	93	100	Railway St. Spg. pf	92½	92½	92½	92½	+ ½
22⅜	23	3,800	Ray Con. Copper	22½	23	22½	23⅜	+ ⅛
149¾	149¾	19,600	Reading	148½	150½	147⅞	149⅝	+1⅝
45⅞	45⅞	30,400	Rep. Iron & Steel	46	47¼	45½	46⅜	+ ⅜
99¾	100	1,400	Rep. Iron & S. pf	98¾	99⅞	98¾	99⅝	+ ⅛
10¼	10⅝	2,900	Rumely (M.) Co. pf	8	11	8	10⅜	+2½
14½	15¼	200	Rumely (M.) Co. pf.	12	15½	12	15¼	+2½
4¾	5	200	St. L. & San Fran	4⅝	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ¼
8½	11	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	7	7	7	7	—3½
5¼	5⅞	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	5½	5¾	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
14¾	14¾	500	Seaboard A. L.	14¾	14¾	14⅜	14⅝	— ⅛
25¾	25¼	500	Seaboard A. L. pf	33	33	32½	32½	— ⅜
156½	157½	900	Sears, Roeb. & Co	157	157½	156½	157	+ ½
55	55⅜	6,900	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	55	56½	54⅜	55½	+ ½
89⅜	90	7,900	Southern Pac. tr. r	89⅞	90⅝	89½	89⅝	+ ⅛
15⅞	15⅝	2,600	Southern Railway	16	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
47	48	1,000	Southern Ry. pf	48	48½	47	47	—1
113½	113¾	26,000	Studebaker Co	120	120	112	114	—1
107	110	200	Studebaker Co. pf	106¾	107	106½	107	+ ½
46⅜	46⅞	11,225	Tennessee Copper	47½	47½	46½	46⅞	+2½
146	146⅞	2,400	Texas Co	144	147⅜	144	146½	+2½
9⅜	10	1,900	Texas & Pacific	10⅜	10⅜	9½	9½	— ⅞
51¼	51⅜	1,300	Third Avenue	51	52	51	51½	+ ⅛
101½	102	200	Tobacco Prod. pf	102	102	102	102	
		100	T. St.L.&W.pf.tr.C.cfs	6	6	6	6	+ ½
91	92	50	Twin City R. T	91	91	91	91	
7	7½	1,500	Union B. & P. Co	7⅜	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
28	30	100	Union B. & P. pf	29	29	29	29	+ ¼
131⅞	132½	13,400	Union Pacific	132	132⅞	131⅝	132	+ ⅝
81	81½	100	Union Pacific pf	81½	81½	81½	81½	+ ½
18	18⅜	500	United Rys. Inv. pf	18	18	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
37	37	400	United Rys. Inv. pf	37	37	36	36¼	— ¼
23	23½	3,800	U. S. C. I. P. & Fy	23	23½	22	22½	— ⅛
46½	47	100	U.S.C.I.P. & Fy. pf	46½	46½	46½	46½	— ⅛
68	72⅜	17,500	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	68	72⅜	68	71⅝	+3⅞
49	53½	25,000	U. S. Rubber	49	53½	48⅜	52	+3½
105	105	100	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	105	105	105	105	—1½
76¾	77¼	1,400	U. S. Steel	76¾	77¼	76¾	76¾	+ ½
113	113⅛	107,300	U. S. Steel pf	113	113⅛	112¾	113⅛	— ⅛
66⅝	67¾	11,300	Utah Copper	66⅝	67¾	66¼	66¾	+ ⅛
37⅜	37⅝	2,600	Va.-Caro. Chemical	37⅜	37⅝	36	36¼	— ⅛
102	102	50	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf	102	102	102	102	
62¼	64¾	4,000	Va. Iron, C. & C	62½	64¾	62½	64¾	+2½
27½	27⅝	100	Western Maryland	27½	27½	27½	27½	—1
72⅜	72⅝	1,400	Western Union Tel	72⅜	72⅝	71⅞	72	+ ¼
118⅜	119	123,200	Westing. E. & M	118⅜	120¾	117½	119	—1
182	187	2,425	Willys-Overland	182	187	181¼	182½	+1
35	36	200	Wisconsin Central	36	36	36	36	+ ⅞
106	107	3,000	Woolw'h (F.W.) Co	106½	108½	106¾	107	—1

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Realizing sales in heavy volume had to be absorbed by the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. The offerings were generally well taken care of, although prices tended to react toward the close. Strength was general in the early dealings, with the market again disregarding as an adverse influence the disordered foreign exchange conditions. Traders continued confident that banking steps would be taken to care for the foreign exchange situation, and obviate the danger of a recurrence of liquidation from abroad in volume. The dealings were heavy, sales on the day totaling 85,560 shares, of which about 50,000 shares were done in the first two hours and a half. The copper shares generally reflected decided firmness. The railroad list was firm.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Alaska Gold	34	34	34	34
2,040	Allis-Chalmers	42½	42½	38⅞	40¼
630	Am. B. Sugar	61⅝	62¼	61	61⅜
2,200	Am. Can	64⅛	64⅛	61⅜	62
240	Am. C. & F.	73⅞	73⅞	71¾	72
120	Am. Ice	26½	26½	25	25½
360	Am. Locomo.	57⅞	58⅜	57	57
1,010	Am. Smelting	80⅞	82¼	80½	81⅝
50	Am. Woolen	38½	38½	38½	38½
1,320	Amacon., ($50)	69⅜	70½	69¼	69⅝
20	Atchison	103½	103¼	103	103
250	Baldwin Loco.	83¼	83¼	81	81
170	Bal. & Ohio	83⅞	83½	83	83¼
280	Brook. R. T.	84½	84⅝	83¼	83¼
1,130	Cent. Leather	43⅝	44½	43⅜	44½
20	C., M. & St. P.	83⅜	83⅝	83⅜	83⅜
440	C., R. I. & P.	18¼	19¾	17½	18⅝
10	Chino Copper	45½	45½	45½	45½
1,190	Col. F. & I.	44¾	44¾	43	43¾
2,010	Corn Products	16⅛	17⅜	15⅜	17⅜
2,330	Crucible Steel	75½	76¼	73½	77
70	Distillers	28⅛	28⅝	28⅛	28⅞
1,290	Erie	28⅛	28⅜	28½	28⅜
110	Erie 1st pf	44½	44½	44½	44½
6,880	Goodrich Co.	63⅝	64	62¾	63⅜
410	Gt. North. Ore	42⅞	43½	42⅜	43
30	Guggenheim	65⅛	65½	65¼	65½
430	Inspiration	34	35	34	34½
50	Interborough	20	20½	20	20½
20	Lehigh Valley	143¼	143¼	143¼	143¼
140	Max. Motors	45½	49	45½	47
200	Mex. Petrol	81⅝	83¾	81¼	81¾
150	Miami Copper	25½	26⅛	25½	26⅛
170	Mo. Pacific	2	2⅝	2	2⅝
160	N. Y. Central	90	91½	90	91½
30	Pacific Mail	34½	34½	34½	34½
250	Pitts. Coal	28½	28½	28½	28½
210	Pr's'd St. Car	66⅛	66¾	64⅜	65½
130	Ry. Steel Spg.	41⅝	42¾	41⅜	41⅞
3,560	Reading	148⅝	150½	148	149¾
1,550	Rep. I. & S.	46½	47¾	45½	46⅞
10	Rumely	8⅝

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NET GAIN OF 4 TO 5 POINTS

British Contraband Decision Had Sharp Bearish Effect Here, but Liverpool Was Steady.

Cotton was extremely irregular yesterday and prices moved in rather puzzling fashion. Cables were firm and Liverpool was again about five English points higher than due. The unofficial but definite announcement that cotton would be placed on the contraband list through an Order in Council affected sentiment at the opening here, and it was considered strange that Liverpool should have shown such steadiness in view of these bearish developments.

Texas was visited with good rains which came in the wake of the Galveston storm. It was recalled by operators with good memory that the Galveston storm of 1900 brought such heavy rains that a disaster threatened by a previous drought was turned into a bumper yield on account of the abundant moisture which fell all over Texas in the early part of September.

The market did not make a response to Liverpool's steadiness and opened practically unchanged. Prices made a further slump of about 8 points, but on the break an oversold condition was apparent. The Giles report placing the condition of the crop at 70.3, compared with 70.7 the latter part of July, was given bullish construction, and along in the afternoon shorts began to cover, thus bringing about a recovery of about a dozen points from the bottom. The market closed steady at a net gain of 4 to 5 points.

Local sentiment is inclined to be bearish, and many Southern shippers who are in the city appear to be looking for lower prices. Cotton is beginning to move in volume all over the southern tier of the belt. An Atlanta wire said that 100 bales had been sold at Americus, Ga., at 8c. In Texas cotton is rolling in at a rapid rate and the staple of the new crop is said to be good. Prices are ranging around 9c and cotton seed is bringing $22 per ton.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged to 13 points lower.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged; 9.25 for middling. Sales, 138 bales.

Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Aug.	8.91	8.91	8.91b	8.98b
Oct.	9.30	9.16	9.29@ 9.30	9.25@ 9.26
Dec.	9.58	9.46	9.58@ 9.59	9.54
Jan.	9.69	9.57	9.69	9.65@ 9.66
March	9.92	9.82	9.92@ 9.93	9.89@ 9.90
May	10.16	10.06	10.15@10.16	10.12@10.13

Total port receipts, 4,965 bales; last week, 6,125 bales; last year, 370 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	2,291	2,156	117
Galveston	1,500	2,488	106
Mobile	5	23	25
Charleston	60	3	..
Savannah	1,039	516	71
Wilmington	218	87	..
Norfolk	341	..	..

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	127	70	4
Memphis	10	32	65
St. Louis	30	150	113
Houston	..	2,560	..

Southern Spots and Stocks.

Sales.	Spots.	Mid.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
—	Galveston	9c	101,123	36,512
700	New Orleans	9c	130,690	52,054
—	Mobile	8.18	12,256	1,851
741	Savannah	8¾	58,012	9,677
—	Charleston	..	42,498	1,360
—	Wilmington	..	26,548	7,753
169	Norfolk	8.75	14,008	16,174
337	Augusta	8.50	64,782	9,889
300	Memphis	8.87	70,715	15,417
—	St. Louis	8¾	14,332	14,644

The Liverpool market opened dull. There was a quiet business in spot cotton, with middling 2 points advance, at 5.46d. Sales, 5,000 bales; receipts, 7,000; American, 4,000. The market closed quiet.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	17¼	17¾	17½	17¾
Atlantic Refining	607	612	605	610
Borne-Scrymser	275	280	270	280
Buckeye Pipe Line	102	104	102	104
Chesebrough Mfg.	715	725	715	725
Colonial Oil	140	145	140	145
Continental Oil	240	242	238	243
Crescent Pipe Line	43	45	42	44
Cumberland Pipe Line	48	52	50	52
Eureka Pipe Line	240	245	240	245
Galena S. Oil	168	171	168	170
Galena S. Oil pf.	137	141	137	140
Illinois Pipe Line	147	149	148	148
Indiana Pipe Line	103	105	102	104
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½
National Transit	33½	33¾	33	33¼
N. Y. Transit	213	215	212	215
Northern Pipe Line	102	104	102	105
Ohio Oil	149	150	148½	150
Penn-Mex. Fuel Co.	58	62	58	62
Pierce Oil	12½	13	12¼	12¾
Pierce Oil pf. 8%	80	82	80	82
Prairie Oil & Gas	396	400	392	395
Prairie Pipe Line	178	180	179	180
Solar Refining	245	250	240	250
Southern Pipe Line	210	215	210	215
South Penn. Oil	342	345	336	340
Southwest. Penn.	118	120	117	120
Stand. Oil of Cal.	293	296	294	296
Stand. Oil of Ind.	444	447	443	447
Stand. Oil of Kan.	385	390	390	395
Stand. Oil of Ky.	273	278	277	278
Stand. Oil of Neb.	330	340	335	340
Stand. Oil of N. J.	418	420	417	418
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	190	192	192	194
Stand. Oil of Ohio	445	450	445	447
Swan & Finch	127	130	120	130
Union Tank	84	85	81	85
Vacuum Oil	218	221	218	220
Washington Oil	33	36	33	37

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
All. Coast Line	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.60	4.40
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.55	4.45
Buf., R. & Pitts.	1914-'30	4½@5	4.60	4.40
Canadian Pacific	1915-'28	4½	4.88	4.75
Car., C. & Ohio	1915-'24	5	5.35	4.95
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'24	4½	4.88	4.62
Chicago & N. W.	1914-'23	4½	4.55	4.30
Chi., Ind. & L.	1914-'23	4½	5.12	4.80
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1915-'23	4½@5	8.00	6.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5	4.80	4.60
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5	5.15	4.95
Delaware & Hud.	1922	4½	4.55	4.45
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4½@5	5.10	4.70
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4 @5	4.80	4.65
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½@5	4.60	4.40
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5	4.50	4.30
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1914-'23	5	6.25	5.25
Missouri Pacific	1914-'22	5	7.50	5.50
N. Y. C. Lines	1915-'28	4½@5	5.00	4.75
Norfolk & West.	1915-'24	4½	4.55	4.30
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	6	5.00	4.70
Penn. Gen. F.	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.35	4.15
St. Lo., Mt. & S.	1914-'24	5	6.50	5.00
Seaboard A. L.	1914-'23	5	5.10	4.88
Southern Ry.	1914-'24	4½@5	5.00	4.75
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½	4.60	4.40
Virginian Ry.	1914-'19	5	5.12	4.75

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha Con.	.01	Kentucky Con.	.02
Andes	.07	Mexican	.42
Best & Belcher	.06	Occidental Con.	.70
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.24
Caledonia	.41	Overman	.08
Challenge Con.	.07	Potosi	.02
Chollar	.02	Savage	.05
Confidence	.13	Seg. Belcher	.03
Con. Cal. & Va.	.11	Sierra Nevada	.12
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con.	.21
Gould & Curry	.03	Utah Con.	.02
Hale & Norcross	.04	Yellow Jacket	.15
Julia	.01	Silver Bars	46¾

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.90	Comb. Fraction	.07
Jim Butler	.84	D'field Daisy	.03
Midway	.11	D'field B. B.	.02
Mizpah Exten.	.19	Florence	.45
Montana	.27	G'field Con. M.	1.25
North Star	.11	G'field Merger	.22
Rescue Eula	.06	Jumbo Exten.	1.55
Tonopah Exten.	2.50	Lone Star	.03
Tonopah Merger	.53	Silver Pick	.08
Victor	.29	Vernal	.02
West End	.63	Nevada Hills	.19
		Rochester Mines	.26
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.43
Atlanta	.32	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.46	Man. Big Four	.05
C. O. D.	.04		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	10	10¼	Findlay	3½	4½
Elkton	27½	29	Isabella	15	15½
El Paso	75	100	Jackpot	6½	7½
Golden C.	176	177	McKinney	37½	37⅞
Gold Dol.	1	4	Portland	144	146
Gold Sov.	3¼	3⅝	Vindicator	164	165

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4	4
Phila.	3	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	..	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	..	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	..	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	..	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½	5
Minneap.	..	4	4	5	6
Kan. City	..	4	4	4	5
Dallas	..	4	4	4½	5
San Fran.	3	3½	4	4½	5

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2⅛@2¼
Ninety days	2¼@2⅜

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On Call	2	1¾	2	1¾

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2½	5 mos.	3 @3¼
90 days	2¼@3	6 mos.	3 @3¼
4 mos.	2½@3		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3¼@3½	6 months	3½@3¾
60 to 90 days			3 @3¼

Other Names.

4 months	3½@3¾	6 months	3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	4.65½	4.64	4.64¾
Cables	4.66¼	4.65	4.65½

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or Check.)	Cable.
London	4.64¾	4.65½
Paris	6.00	5.99
Berlin	81½	81⅝
Austria	15.07	15.12
Russia	37.50	..
Switzerland	5.41	5.40
Scandinavia	25.65	25.70
China—		
Hongkong	42.70	42.85
Shanghai	54.00	..
Singapore	37.50	..
Greece	5.30	5.20
Holland	39¾	39⅞
India—		
Bombay	33.00	..
Calcutta	33.00	..
Italy	6.49	6.48
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manilla	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	40.93	41.10
Rio	24.10	24.25
Spain	19¼	19¼

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.59¾	$4.57¾	$4.59½	$4.57½

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $352,961,311; balance, $17,027,708; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $474,381.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c. discount, up 5c.; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 40c. premium, unchanged; Montreal, $2.18¾ to $2.50 premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 22 13-16d., off 1-16d.; New York, 46¾c., off ¼c.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	72.34	71.50	71.85	....
Industrials	85.25	83.14	83.90	....

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Aug. 6	77.17	75.71	76.51	+ .46
Aug. 7	76.87	75.75	75.97	— .54
Aug. 9	77.10	75.81	76.72	+ .75
Aug. 10	78.05	76.80	77.45	+ .73
Aug. 11	78.20	76.70	77.10	— .35
Aug. 12	77.77	76.59	77.07	— .03
Aug. 13	77.43	75.87	76.54	— .53
Aug. 14	77.11	76.04	76.86	+ .32
Aug. 16	78.23	76.54	77.55	+ .69
Aug. 17	78.79	77.32	77.87	+ .22

Range of Fifty Stocks.

*Aug., 1915. 78.20 Aug. 11.. 73.49 Aug. 2.. 76.66
Aug., 1914. Exchange closed.
Aug., 1913. 71.65 Aug. 13.. 68.83 Aug. 2.. 71.11
Aug., 1912. 84.65 Aug. 14.. 81.32 Aug. 1.. 83.47
Aug., 1911. 74.34 Aug. 1.. 73.40 Aug. 31.. 73.77
Year, *1915. 78.79 Aug. 17.. 58.99 Feb. 24.. 76.66
Year, 1914. 73.30 Jan. 31.. 57.47 July 30.. 60.20
Year, 1913. 79.10 Jan. 2.. 63.09 Feb. 1.. 68.64
Year, 1912. 85.32 Sep. 30.. 75.24 Feb. 1.. 78.30
Year, 1911. 84.41 June 26.. 69.57 Sep. 25.. 77.60
*To date.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	—Sept., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
6s	—Sept., 1916	102⅝	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
6s	—Sept., 1917	103⅞	104⅛	103⅞	103⅝
4½s	—June, 1963	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
4½s	—March, 1963	101⅞	102	101⅞	102
4½s	—Nov., 1957	101⅝	102	101⅝	102⅜
4½s	—May, 1957	101¾	102	101⅝	102⅛
4½s	—Nov., 1917	100⅞	101¼	100⅝	101¼
4½s	—May, 1917	100⅝	101	100⅝	101
4s	—Mar., 1964	98½	98⅝	98⅜	98⅝
4½s	—Mar., 1962	98	98¼	98	98¼
4½s	—Sept., 1960	98	98½	98	98¼
4½s	—Mar., 1960-60	98⅛	98⅜	98⅛	98⅜
4s	—Mar., 1959	94½	95	94½	95
4s	—Nov., 1958	94½	95	94½	95
4s	—May, 1957	94½	95	94½	95
4s	—Nov., 1956	93¾	94¼	93¾	94¼
4s	—Nov., 1955	93¾	94¼	93¾	94¼
4s	—Nov., 1936	94½	..	94½	..
4s	—May, 1917	99⅝	..	99⅝	..
4s	—Nov., 1918	99⅜	..	99⅜	..
4s	—May, 1919	99⅛	..	99⅛	..
3½s	—Nov., 1955	84⅜	..	84⅜	..
3½s	—Nov., 1954	85¼	86	85¼	86
3½s	—May, 1954	85¼	86	85¼	86

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	—Tuesday— Bid.	Asked.	—Monday,— Bid.	Asked.
Tin	34.25	35.25	34.50	35.50
Lead	....	4.45	4.00	4.50
Spelter	*11.50	.....	*12.00	.....
Antimony	32.50	35.50	32.50	35.50
Quicksilver	$91.00	$92.00	$91.00	$92.00
Aluminium	†35.00	34.00	†33.00	34.00
Iron, No.2X fdy.	15.00	15.50	15.00	15.50

*Sales. †Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted at 16½@16⅝ per pound in the open market. London market quotations were:

	Tuesday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	67	2	6	67	17	6
Copper, futures	68	7	6	69	5	0
Tin, spot	159	0	0	151	10	0
Tin, futures	152	0	0	153	0	0
Spelter	30	10	0	63	0	0
Lead	20	17	6	20	16	0

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 17.—Twenty-five corporations were chartered today. Their capital stock totaled $857,000, and they included:

Saugerties Confec. Co., Saugerties, $135,000; G. F. Kaufman, H. Aloupis, M. Balos, Saugerties.

Carolin St. Realty Co., $125,000; O. H. Bowers, T. H. Smith, W. M. Bristol, 281 Greene Av., B'klyn.

Dixon Phonograph Corp'n, talking machines, musical instruments, $100,000; M. A. Ritter, J. R. Rubin, L. T. Noonan, 49 West 38th St.

Federation Paper Supply House, paper, twine, cardboard, $100,000; M. Berger, R. and A. Braunstein, 938 Kelly St., Bronx.

Crestwood Sales Co., White Plains, mercantile, dry goods, $60,000; K. M. and C. Goldsmith, H. Neuhof, 157 East 81st St.

William Andrews, Inc., filters, oil, and other purposes, $50,000; W. E. and A. S. Hutchins, W. Andrews, 287 Grand St., B'klyn.

Harden Store Co., McConnellsville, general store, $20,000; O. M. Frank, S. and C. C. Harden, McConnellsville.

The Merval Corp'n, advertising, printing, merchandising, $10,000; F. S. Jackson, H. Goebel, E. P. Jordan, 71 Lee Av., B'klyn.

Tenbroeck Amuse. Co., Medina, theatre proprietors, $10,000; W. F., William R., and C. L. Tenbroeck, Kingston.

Bronx Home Building Co., Bronx, realty, timber, wood, $10,000; C. F., L. D., and A. E. Howes, 1,524 Commonwealth Av., Bronx.

S. Salomon Paper Box Co., commodities, $10,000; B. Rous, M. Lipp, S. Salomon, 116 Wooster St.

Chester Cont. Corp'n of Bronx, carting, trucking, contracting, $5,000; L. C., L., and T. Pierce, 1,911 Anthony Av.

Sam Jacobs, Inc., tonsorial, $5,000; T. Adam, H. Bien Kahn, F. Bien, Jr., 5 Beekman St.

White Excavating Co., wrecking, excavating, realty, $5,000; J. Podbelesky, E. Kellner, L. Saiteransky, 181 Chrystie St.

Kletzky Holding Corp'n, realty, $5,000; M. Goldberg, L. Grossman, J. Kletzky, 878 Southern Boulevard, Bronx.

Bergen Carburetor Co., Long Island City, capital, no par value; A. Schenck Bergen, M. E. Hardy, W. A. Watson, 187 Marlborough Road, B'klyn.

Capital increases: Equity Motion Picture Co., New York, $5,000 to $50,000; Progressive Knitting Works, New York, $10,000 to $25,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Wholesalers' Mercantile Agency, Syracuse; Security Merchandising Co., Manhattan; the Seehof Company, Bronx.

Delaware Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Aug. 17.—Charter filed today: United States Bond & Mortgage Company, New York, to carry on general commission brokerage business, $1,000,000; S. A. Anderson and H. O. Coughlan, New York.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Trading in the Curb Market in Large Volume and Prices Much Higher.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 414,395 shares of stocks and $391,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 130,898; oils, 3,035; railroad, 2,400, and mining, 278,062. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
700	Alliance Film.	⅞	1	⅞	1
2,000	Am. Zinc	53¼	53½	51½	51½
3,200	‡Can. Car & F.	114	114	105	106
3,300	‡Can. C. & F. pf.	125	125	116	115
2,000	‡Canada Steel.	30½	30½	28⅝	30⅝
2,000	‡Car., L. & P.	9½	9½	9	9¼
200	‡Central Fdy.	12¾	13	12¾	13
300	‡Cent. Fdy. pf.	27	27	26	26
393	‡Cramp Ship	73	74	72	72
6,000	Driggs-Seabury	70	95	70	93
240	Elec. Boat	447	470	447	470
240	Elec. Boat pf.	452	470	452	470
35,000	‡E. Bt. new, w. i.	44¾	46¾	44½	46⅝
400	Emer. Phon.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
205	‡Hall Signal	16	16	15	15
100	‡Hendee Mfg.	32½	33½	32½	33½
500	‡Houston Oil.	14	14⅜	14	14⅛
20,000	‡Int. M. Mar.	2	3	2	2⅞
10,000	‡Int. M. M. pf.	7¼	8¼	7¼	8
900	‡Int. Motors	27½	28	27	27
1,500	‡Int. Mot. pf.	53	55	52	54½
65	‡Int. Nickel	173	175	172	174
500	Kath. Br. pf.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3½
5	Kel.-Sp. Tire	182	182	182	182
400	‡L. T. Boat	15½	15½	14½	15
3,000	Mar. of Am.	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4⅝
500	Mut. Fr. Sh.	8	9⅜	8	9⅜
450	‡N. S. G., Can.	50	54½	50	54½
1,150	N. Y. Trans.	17	18	17	17⅝
600	Corp R. & H.	6¼	6⅜	6¼	6¼
1,000	‡St. Motors	12½	*12⅜	12¼	12¼
700	‡St. Jos. Lead	11⅜	12	11⅜	11⅞
11,400	Submar. Corp., w. i.	44¾	46⅝	44¾	46½
3,350	Tri. Film ctfs.	5⅝	6	5½	5⅝
15,400	U. C. S., new	10⅝	10⅝	10⅜	10½
400	Un. Profit Sh.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜
2,200	‡Ven. Con. Oil	12⅞	12⅞	12¼	12⅜
400	‡World Film	3⅜	3¾	3⅜	3¾

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
4	Atl. Refining	609	603	609	+ 4
175	Buckeye P. L.	103	103	103	..
10	Continental Oil	240	240	240	..
20	Crescent P. L.	45	45	45	+ 4
5	Eureka P. L.	245	245	245	+ 3
31	Galena-Sig. Oil	170	169	170	+ 1
12	Illinois P. L.	149	146	148	..
900	‡Int. Petrol'm.	9¼	9¼	9⅛	— ⅛
320	Nat. Transit	34½	33	34	..
472	Ohio Oil	151	149	150	..
155	Pierce Oil	12⅞	12½	12⅝	+ ⅜
125	Prairie O. & G.	403	395	400	+10
230	Prairie P. L.	180	179	179	— 1
125	South. Pa. Oil	346	345	342	— 7
20	South. P. L.	218	212	215	— 3
5	S. W. Pa. P. L.	122	122	122	+ 7
25	S. O. of Cal.	298	295	298	+ 3
75	S. O. of Ind.	446	445	446	+ 4
2	S. O. of Kan.	382	382	382	—14
120	S. O. of N. J.	420	418	418	+ 2
150	S. O. of N. Y.	195	189	190	— 3
10	S. O. of Ohio	450	450	450	+15
30	Union Tank L.	86	85	85	+ 4
25	Vacuum Oil	220	220	220	+ 4

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
900	‡Wabash, w. i.	11¾	11¾	11½	11¾
700	‡Wabash pf. (a)	42	42	41¾	41¾
800	‡Wabash pf. (b)	22	22	22	22

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
800	‡Alaska J.	12	12¼	11¾	11¾
3,000	‡Albion Min.	40	40	40	40
1,000	‡Alta-C. M. C.	86	87	86	87
12,000	††Am. Com.	13	14	12½	13
8,000	††Atlanta	33	33	31½	33
300	Arizona Cons.	¾	¾	¾	¾
20,000	‡Big C'wood.	8	8	8	8
700	Big Ledge Dev.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
2,000	‡Booth	46	48	46	47
1,000	Braden Copper	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7¾
500	Butte C. & Z.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Canada Copper	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,000	‡Caledonia	98	100	97	98
100	Cons. Nev.-U.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
5,400	Diamond B. B.	2	3	2	3
6,000	‡Emma Cop.	80	85	79	85
1,000	‡Florence	47	47	47	47
2,200	Goldfield Cons.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
5,500	††Goldfield Mr.	21½	23	21	22½
3,700	Jumbo Exten.	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
68,100	Kennecott Cop.	42¾	47	42	46⅝
1,500	Kerr Lake	3⅜	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞
1,200	††Kewanas	11	12	11½	12
6,000	†Lone Star	3½	4½	3½	4
550	Magma Copper	13½	13½	13⅜	13⅜
2,000	McIntyre	48	49	48	48½
3,000	‡McK.-Dar.	23	25	23	23
42,000	††Mother Lode	29	30	28	29
600	N. Utah B'm	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
8,125	Nip. Mines Co.	3¾	4⅛	3¾	3⅞
1,000	†North Star	11½	11½	11½	11½
10,000	††Oro	7	7½	7	7½
17,000	††Rex Con Mg	49	49	47	48
400	†San Toy	18	18	18	18
1,000	Sund. Kend	6½	6¾	6½	6¾
3,700	††Silver Pick	9	10	9	10
650	Std. Sil-Lead	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1½
2,700	Stewart	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5,000	††Success Mng	98	1⅛	94	1⅛
3,100	††Sup. Mng. Co.	23½	24	23½	24
300	Tonopah Bmt.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
237	Tonopah Ext.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	Tonopah Mng.

FINANCIAL.

$1 Pine Street, New York City, July 1, 1915.

To Holders of Preferred Stock of

Georgia-Carolina Investment Company

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Article III. of the Certificate of Organization of Georgia-Carolina Investment Company, the Board of Directors of said corporation has elected to call all of the preferred stock of said corporation issued and outstanding, and deliver in exchange therefor certificates of stock representing an equal amount in par value of the Six Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock of Augusta-Aiken Railway & Electric Corporation, a corporation of the State of South Carolina, such exchange to be made on October 1, 1915, and said Georgia-Carolina Investment Company and its said Board of Directors do hereby call all of said preferred stock for exchange as aforesaid on said day.

Holders of preferred stock of Georgia-Carolina Investment Company are hereby required to present their certificates, properly endorsed in blank, on or after October 1, 1915, at the office of the undersigned, David H. Thomas, Secretary of Georgia-Carolina Investment Company, 31 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, for surrender and exchange for certificates for an equal amount in par value of said Six Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock of Augusta-Aiken Railway & Electric Corporation. Said exchange will be without expense to the holders of said preferred stock of Georgia-Carolina Investment Company. Stockholders are requested to have their endorsements of certificates to be surrendered properly authenticated.

Holders of record as of 12 o'clock noon on September 15, 1915, of preferred stock of Georgia-Carolina Investment Company will be entitled to receive on October 1, 1915, a dividend of 1¾% on the par value of their stock; but, as provided in the Certificate of Organization of Georgia-Carolina Investment Company, upon and after October 1, 1915, all dividends upon the preferred stock of said corporation will cease, and the holders thereof will have no rights whatsoever in respect thereof except to receive from said corporation, upon demand and surrender of the certificates representing the shares of preferred stock severally held by them, the amounts of said preferred stock of said Augusta-Aiken Railway & Electric Corporation to which they shall respectively be entitled as aforesaid.

The transfer books of Georgia-Carolina Investment Company will be closed to transfers of preferred stock at 12 o'clock noon on September 15, 1915, and will remain so pending further action of the Board of Directors.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DAVID H. THOMAS,
Secretary, Georgia-Carolina Investment Company.

Maxwell Motor Company, Inc.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned, as Trustee under the agreement dated January 2, 1913, between Maxwell Motor Company, Inc., and Central Trust Company of New York, has received and now holds the sum of $130,000, and will on September 18, 1915, receive sealed bids for the purchase at not above par of First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of said Maxwell Motor Company, Inc., for retirement to such amount not exceeding 1,000 shares of said First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates as the said moneys held by the undersigned will suffice to purchase.

Holders of said First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates are invited to submit to the undersigned, as hereinafter stated, bids for the sale to the undersigned at not above par for retirement of First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates to the amount aforesaid. All bids must specify the amount of First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates offered for sale to the undersigned in pursuance of this notice, the price at which the same are offered, and the numbers of the First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates so offered for sale.

Bids must be enclosed in sealed envelopes addressed to the undersigned as Trustee under the above-mentioned agreement and marked "Bid marked for First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates," and must be delivered to the undersigned at its office, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City, not later than twelve o'clock noon on September 18, 1915.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids received.

Dated August 18, 1915.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW YORK,
As Trustee Under Agreement dated January 2, 1913.
By GEO. W. DAVISON, Vice President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF AMERICAN MALTING COMPANY First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, Due December 1, 1914, Extended to June 1, 1917. SINKING FUND NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given as provided in Article Fifth of the First Mortgage of the American Malting Company, to Walter G. Oakman and George R. Turnbull, as Trustees, dated November 20, 1899, and in accordance with Article Fifth of the extension agreement dated September 1, 1914, that offers will be received until Ten o'Clock A. M., Thursday, August 19th, 1915, at the office of the undersigned, 140 Broadway, New York City, for the sale to it of such amount of the bonds next exceeding par and accrued interest to exhaust the sum of $200,454.21, Two Hundred Thousand, Four Hundred Fifty Four Dollars and Two One Cents.

Offers should be sealed and addressed to the TRUST DEPARTMENT.

The right is reserved to reject any and all offers and no bids offering all or none will be accepted.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Depositary.
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.
Dated New York, August 9, 1915.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 4% 50-YEAR GOLD BONDS OF THE BUSH TERMINAL COMPANY, DATED APRIL 1ST, 1902:

The undersigned, successor to Knickerbocker Trust Company, Trustee under the mortgage above referred to, desires under authority of said mortgage, to expend the sum of Thirty thousand Eight hundred Fifty (30,850) Dollars, for the purchase of bonds of said issue, provided such purchases can, in its opinion, be now made advantageously.

Sealed offers of said bonds may be sent to Columbia Trust Company, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York, on or before Tuesday, August 31st, 1915, 12 o'clock noon.

Bonds accepted must be delivered on September 1st, 1915, and accrued interest that day, if required, that delivery will be made within ten days, and the right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all offers.

Dated, New York, August 3rd, 1915.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
Successor Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN, Trust Officer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company.

Montreal, P. Q., August 4th, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Montreal, Province of Quebec, on Wednesday, the first day of September, 1915, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors; for sanctioning, approving, ratifying and confirming, if considered desirable, action taken by the Board of Directors of the Company at meeting held January 27th, 1915, authorizing the execution of a lease of the railroad and undertaking of this Company unto The New York Central Railroad Company, for the term of twenty-one years, upon the terms and conditions set forth in the submitted draft of lease; and for sanctioning, approving, ratifying and confirming, if so considered desirable, the adopting, enacting and passing certain by-laws, among other, that changing the location of the Head Office of the Company from the City of Montreal, Province of Quebec, to the City of Ottawa, Province of Ontario; and that changing the date of holding the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders from the first Wednesday of September to the third Tuesday of said month; and also for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.,

15 EXCHANGE PLACE,
Jersey City, N. J., August 4, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the VIRGINIA-CAROLINA CHEMICAL COMPANY for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including receiving the Annual Report of the Board of Directors and the ratification of the acts of the said Board since the last annual meeting of Stockholders) will be held at the principal office of the Company, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, County of Hudson, New Jersey, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, the 1st day of September, 1915, (which is the third Wednesday of September,) in accordance with Article I., Section 1, of the By-Laws.

The transfer books of the Company will not be closed for the purpose of the meeting, but pursuant to the statute of the State of New Jersey) no share of stock can be voted on at said election which shall have been transferred on the books of the Company after August 11, 1915.

S. D. CRENSHAW, Secretary.

THE ANN ARBOR RAILROAD COMPANY

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

To the Stockholders of the Ann Arbor Railroad Company: Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the By-Laws of the Ann Arbor Railroad Company, the annual meeting of the stockholders of said railroad company will be held at the office of said railroad company, in the Village of Durand, in the State of Michigan, on Saturday, the 18th day of September, 1915, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of electing directors, of electing inspectors of election to act as such at the next annual meeting for the election of directors, and of transacting such other business as may come before the meeting.

The books for the transfer of stock of said Railroad Company will be closed from 3 P. M. on September 7th, to 10 A. M. on September 20th, 1915.

H. B. BLANCHARD,
Secretary of the Ann Arbor Railroad Company.
August 18th, 1915.

GREENHUT ASSETS FETCH $2,250,000

Sold at Auction to Attorney of the Bondholders and Reorganization Committee.

BUSINESS TO BE CONTINUED

Name of Corporation to be Modified and Its Affairs to be Managed by Captain J. B. Greenhut.

All of the real estate, merchandise and other assets of the J. B. Greenhut Company, which went into a receiver's hands on April 9, were sold at auction yesterday by Joseph P. Day. The sale was held in the main store, at Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, under the order of Peter B. Olney, referee in the bankruptcy proceedings. When the sale started at noon there was an attendance of about 100 persons, chiefly of the largest creditors and their lawyers.

The properties offered included eighteen parcels. First they were offered separately, and then were offered on a blanket bid for the entire lot. There was only one bidder, Joseph M. Hartfield of the law firm of White & Case, reprsenting the bondholders and the reorganization committee of the creditors. He represents about $5,500,000 of the $6,000,000 bonds of the bankrupt firm.

On individual bids the parcels brought about $1,100,000, of which $504,000 represented the bid for the merchandise in the stores, the remainder representing an amount over the existing real estate mortgages. Mr. Hartfield then presented a blanket bid for the entire assets of approximately $2,250,000, which closed the sale.

Mr. Hartfield in a brief announcement explained his bid to the creditors by saying that the Reorganization Committee desired to take over the entire plant with all the assets in time to reopen the business for the Fall trade. The name of the corporation will be changed, but it will be somewhat similar to the old name, said Mr. Hartfield, and J. B. Greenhut, President of the bankrupt firm, will carry on the business.

Mr. Hartfield stated that his bid would permit the creditors to be paid in two ways. They might either receive 22½ per cent of their claims in cash, which would mean an outlay of about $2,250,000, or the creditors could take 12½ per cent. down and 15 per cent. in the stock of the new company. Referee Olney said that it would be necessary to call the creditors together to act on this proposition, and this meeting will probably be held within the next ten days.

The creditors' claims amount to about $10,000,000. J. B. Greenhut and his son, Benedict J. Greenhut, were present during the sale, and followed the bidding with considerable interest.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

An unfavorable turn to the weather over the Ohio Valley, Nebraska, and parts of Kansas explained a sharp rise of 2 cents per bushel in the wheat market yesterday, with September leading, in contrast to its recent weakness, on the idea that the movement, which had lately been increasing, rapidly, with 1,202 cars at Chicago yesterday, would be impaired again. The local cash market was firm, with No. 2 red quoted $1.16¾ cost, insurance, and freight, New York prompt, all rail; No. 2 hard, $1.17¼ cost, insurance, and freight, New York, to arrive; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.10½, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.07½ cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last Year.
Sept.	..	..	..	$1.15¾	$1.13¾	..

CHICAGO PRICES.

Sept.	$1.06⅛	$1.04¾	1.05⅞	1.04⅝	$0.94
Dec.	1.06¾	1.04¾	1.05⅞	1.04⅝	.99⅝
May	1.10½	1.09	1.10⅝	1.09¼	1.06⅝

CORN.

Complaints of rain and cool weather from parts of the Central belt affected corn during the day and prices advanced, closing ½c to ⅝c net higher, and only a little under the top. The market also felt the wheat strength and rather light country offerings. A cargo of Argentine corn was reported here, showing perfect quality and condition, and was said to have been offered at about 6 cents under Western corn, which was quoted here at 89c for No. 2 yellow, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last Year.
September	.74⅝	74¼	74⅜	73⅞	79⅞	
December	.63¾	63⅜	63½	63	70⅝	
May	.65⅞	64⅜	65⅜	64¾	71⅞	

OATS.

This market was also influenced by the weather and its possible effect on the movement and at one time showed about ⅝c net advance, but closed a little off under realizing, with final prices ½c to ⅝c higher. Cash oats in New York were easy and practically nominal, as follows: Standard, 65½c; No. 2 white, 66c; No. 3 white, 65c; No. 4 white, 64½c; fancy clipped white, 64@66c; ordinary clipped white, 63@64c. all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last Year.
September	.39⅜	38⅜	38⅝	38¼	43⅛	
December	.39½	38⅜	38⅜	38⅝	46	
May	.41⅝	41	41½	41	49¼	

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

To the Stockholders of International Mercantile Marine Company:

ATTENTION!

Stockholders representing about ten thousand shares of International Mercantile Marine Company have retained us to prevent the proposed stock assessment. The fact of the large earnings and the spending of several millions of dollars in the building of Pacific Mail Fleet show that such assessment is unnecessary. Our clients desire your co-operation. A meeting of the stockholders will be held at our offices on Wednesday, August 18th, 1915, at 2 P. M., to take such action as may be deemed advisable, and we request that you be present or be represented.

LOUCKS & ALEXANDER,
Attorneys-at-Law, Equitable Building,
120 Broadway, New York City.

DIVIDENDS.

MAXWELL MOTOR COMPANY, INC.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of Maxwell Motor Company, Inc., held August 10, 1915, a regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% upon the First Preferred Stock of the Company, together with an additional dividend of ¾ of 1% on said First Preferred stock, to apply on account of the accumulated dividends thereon, was declared payable October 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 10, 1915, without the closing of transfer books.

Dated New York, August 11, 1915.

CARLL TUCKER, Treasurer.

Referring to the above notice the undersigned Voting Trustees will, upon the receipt by them of certificates of deposit therefor to cause the same to be distributed and paid on October 1, 1915, through their agent, Guaranty Trust Company of New York, pro rata among the holders of Stock Trust Certificates representing First Preferred Stock of Maxwell Motor Company, Inc., as the same appear upon the books of the Voting Trustees at the close of business on September 10, 1915, without the closing of transfer books. Dividend checks will be mailed to holders of said First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates.

Dated New York, August 11, 1915.

CHARLES H. SABIN,
HARRY BRONNER,
JAMES C. BRADY,
Voting Trustees.

REPUBLIC IRON & STEEL COMPANY
Dividend No. 48.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republic Iron & Steel Company held August 16th, 1915, the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the Preferred Stock was declared payable October 1st, 1915, to stockholders of record September 15th, 1915, and there was also declared an extra dividend of ¾ of 1% on account of the cumulative preferred dividends as of July 1st, 1915, and October 1st, 1915, to stockholders of record September 15th, 1915. Books remain open.

RICHARD JONES, JR., Secretary.

National Cloak & Suit Company.

July 30th, 1915.

A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the preferred capital stock of this Company has been declared payable on September 1st, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 19th, 1915. Transfer books will not be closed.

WILLIAM ROSENBAUM, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL SUGAR REFINING COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY

New York, August 17th, 1915.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable October 2nd, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 7th, 1915.

H. F. MOLLENHAUER, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY
111 Fifth Avenue.

New York, August 4, 1915.

The dividend scrip issued by this Company September 1, 1914, will be paid at maturity, September 1, 1915, together with interest due, on surrender of certificates to Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York City, properly endorsed. Interest will cease September 1, 1915.

J. M. W. HICKS, Treasurer.

Norfolk & Western Railway Co.

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. upon the Common Stock of the Company, payable at the office of the Company, Commercial Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa., September 18, 1915, to the Common Stockholders as registered at the close of business August 31, 1915.

E. H. ALDEN, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, August 31, 1915, for Contract 154, for furnishing and erecting water-pipe equipment for operating valves in the shafts of the city tunnel of the Catskill Aqueduct, in New York City. The equipment consists of iron, copper and brass pipe, pumps, valves and fittings.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders, and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
RALPH T. STANTON, Assistant Secretary.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Washington, Aug. 7, 1915.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Purchasing Agent for this Department until 2 o'clock P. M. September 8, 1915, for furnishing and delivering from time to time as they may be required and ordered during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, for use in the Postal Service, gasoline motor trucks, as follows: Five of three-quarter ton capacity; five or more of one and one-half tons capacity, and five or more of three tons capacity. Blanks for proposals, including blue prints and specifications, will be furnished upon application to the Purchasing Agent. A. S. BURLESON, Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHington, July 26, 1915.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate will be received at the office of the Purchasing Agent for this Department until 2 o'clock P. M., September 1, 1915, for supplying all of the engraved and printed matter required by the Money-Order Service during a period of four years commencing December 1, 1915. Specifications and samples will be furnished upon application to the Purchasing Agent. A. S. BURLESON, Postmaster General.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts for week were 64,152 packages, compared with 64,277 packages last week. Exports for week: To Europe, 1,715 packages; to tropical countries, 868 packages. Imports, 30 packages. The market has declined since our last weekly report and the undertone in the close is still easy. Receipts have been heavy and we have been largely dependent on out-of-town and export buying. Export demand has fallen off, due chiefly to difficulty in securing refrigerator space on the boats, and out-of-town demand is more conservative. Qualities are running off and the proportion of strictly fancy butter is smaller, but there is an ample offering to fully supply present requirements and closing quotations: Market pretty well cleared of cheap creamery butter under 23c. Renovated quiet. Ladies moving slowly and some manufacturers cutting prices. Not much packing stock here. Creamery, extras, 92 score, 29½c; higher scoring, 29½@29½c; firsts, 24@25½c; seconds, 22½@23½c; thirds, 21@22c. State dairy, finest, 25½c; good to prime, 23½@25c; common to fair, 20@22c. Renovated extras, 92 score, 25½@25½c; lower grades, 20@21c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22@22½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 20½@21c; seconds, 19@19½c; lower grades, 18@18½c; packing stock, June make, fine, 20c; current make, 19c; No. 2, 18@18½c; lower grades, 16@17½c.

EGGS.—Receipts for week were 73,478 cases. Exports for week were 6,191 cases. Receipts have continued in a moderate scale, and with a fair demand current they have been cleaned up more closely. There has also been a better clearance of previous accumulations, of which only a moderate quantity remains unsold in cold storage. Prices have continued in sellers' favor. Market closes firm at the advances quoted, although the proportion of stock selling above the grade of firsts is small. Dirties and checks have been doing considerably better of late, owing to the closer clearance of cheap qualities of clean eggs. A little inquiry for storage stock, this resulting in little business as yet, and to fine Aprils can be bought at 23@24c. Near-by eggs in light supply and prices have made some further improvement; at the close, rather more of the demand for white eggs is being diverted to storage stock which can be had at 26@28c, and the supply of fresh seems to be more nearly equal to the needs of the trade. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 26½@26½c; extra firsts, 23½@25c; firsts, 21½@22½c; seconds, 19@20½c; thirds and poorer, 12@18c; dirties, No. 1, 16@17c; No. 2 and poorer, 12@16c; checks, choice, dry, 14½@15c; fair to good, 13@14c; culls and inferior, 8@12c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 34@35c; ordinary to good, 30@33c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 26@33c; Western, gathered whites, 23@29c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery browns, 26@30c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 20@23c; duck eggs, State and near by, Indian runner, 24@26c.

RATES OF EXCHANGE SHOW BETTERMENT

Downward Movement in Rates Is Halted—Sterling Recovers Slightly.

ALL WAITING ON LONDON

Announcement of Some Credit Arrangement from the Other Side Is Expected.

Although another day went by without any authoritative announcement of the adoption of plans for restoring the parity of European exchange in this market, the belief that arrangements to that end are rapidly approaching consummation was so strong in the financial district yesterday that the downward movement in rates was halted for the first time in several days. The lowest point touched by demand sterling was $4.64, the record established on Monday, and the closing quotation showed a recovery to $4.64¾. Paris exchange, which had sold at 6.02 francs to the dollar, closed yesterday slightly stronger at 6.00.

The improvement was not sufficiently marked to reflect any important change in the situation, but the fact that the demoralization was checked was taken as a good omen. A report that J. P. Morgan & Co. were engaged in the formation of a powerful banking syndicate for the purpose of underwriting a large offering of British securities running for one, five, and ten years was not confirmed or denied when brought to the attention of partners in the firm. No one who has taken part in the conferences on the credit situation would say a word as to the progress of negotiations yesterday, and the Street became convinced that it was only a matter of a few hours before an announcement would be forthcoming from the other side.

There is a difference of opinion among banking and investment houses as to the probable reception which a big British bond issue would meet here. The American conferees would like to see a more determined effort by the English to mobilize investment holdings of American bonds, against which they would issue notes here, but the impression prevails that the British favor a new foreign loan and will arrange one on terms proposed by New York.

One banker who has had frequent occasion to sound the market's ability to absorb new issues said yesterday that if Great Britain was prepared to sell bonds netting 5 per cent. here, free from taxes, very great amount could be placed with investors throughout the country. On the other hand, other bankers and heads of bond distributing houses still hold to the view that it would be a risky expedient for England to attempt the distribution of more than $100,000,000 on new securities at one time.

Conferences went on yesterday in and out of the Morgan offices, but no statement of any kind was forthcoming as to the probable result. The fact that the exchange situation has come up for widespread agitation in London, as reported by yesterday's cables, fitted in with the waiting attitude advised by authorities here.

HOOK OF POTATO HILL.

Recently a Visitor Here, He Gives His Impressions of New York.

George Hook of Potato Hill, who lately made a trip East, says Kansas City is not much, after one has seen New York. In his judgment, the R. A. Long mansion, which attracts so much attention in Kansas City, would be a boarding house in New York.

"Kansas City is the Bowery," says George, "the leading Kansas City business men, who impress us so much, would have their pockets picked. And those of you who are tired of seeing the picture of the new Kansas City Union Station in the papers should see the New York Central Station in New York. There is another station in New York almost as big and fine as the New York Central, the Pennsylvania. George says that, like all other visitors to New York, he went to see the Castles, and didn't like them.

George says every one ought to visit New York City occasionally; it will enable him to handle Kansas City people so much better hereafter.—Potato Hill correspondence Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

Willing to Go Halfway.

"How would you like to be shot at sunrise?" asks a syndicate writer. We know of none who would, but if we can judge by appearances there are many who don't mind being half shot at sunset.—Houston Post.

The Jitney Peril.

Man that is born of woman is of few days and full of prunes. He cometh forth as a flower in the morning, but before night he is liable to be cut down by a jitney and hustled to the hospital or the cemetery.—Houston Post.

Hot Baked Beans.

The Toledo Blade wants to know if American pork and beans wouldn't make a hit in Mexico, as in Belgium. Not unless the mixture contained 50 per cent. of capsicum.—Houston Post.

Not Altogether Slow.

Boss (to new boy)—You're the slowest youngster we've ever had. Aren't you quick at anything?

Boy—Yes, Sir; nobody can get tired as quick as I can.—Boston Transcript.

Sex Antagonism.

Another thing on which the sexes probably will never come to full agreement is the relative importance of a spoonful or so of stewed cherry juice on the tablecloth.—Ohio State Journal.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

N. Car.—Thunder showers and cooler Wed. Thurs., cloudy; showers in e. moderate n. to n. e. winds, probably fresh on the coast.

S. Car.—Thunder showers Wed. Thurs., fair to w., showers in e.; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Ga.—Thunder showers Wed. Thurs., cloudy; probably showers in s.; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Fla.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.; thunder showers in cen. and n. e.; moderate winds, mostly s. e.

Ala. and Miss.—Thunder showers Wed. and probably Thurs.; moderate s. e. to s. winds on coast.

La.—Showers Wed.; Thur. probably fair; moderate s. e. to s. winds.

E. Tex.—Cloudy Wed., probably showers; Thur. fair, cooler on the coast; moderate shifting winds.

W. Tex.—Fair Wed. and Thur.

Okla.—Cloudy Wed., with showers; Thur. fair.

Ark.—Showers Wed.; Thur. fair.

Tenn.—Showers Wed.; Thur. probably fair.

Ky.—Cloudy Wed.; Thur. fair.

Ohio.—Cloudy and continued cool Wed.; Thur. fair; moderate n. e. winds.

Ind.—Cloudy Wed.; Thur. fair, moderate n. e. winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair, continued cool Wed. and Thur.; moderate n. e. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair, continued cool Wed.; Thur. fair, warmer; moderate n. e. to e. winds.

Ill.—Cloudy in n., rain in s. and cen. Wed.; cooler in s. Thurs. rain.

Mo.—Rain Wed. and probably Thurs.; cooler in s. Wed.; fresh n. e. winds.

Wis.—Cloudy and cool Wed. Thurs. rain.

Minn.—Cloudy Wed., followed by rain at night in s. Thurs. rain.

Iowa—Rain Wed. and Thurs.; cool, fresh n. e. winds.

N. Dak.—Cloudy Wed. Thurs. unsettled, possibly showers.

S. Dak.—Unsettled Wed and Thurs., probably rain.

Neb.—Rain Wed. and probably Thurs.; fresh n. e. winds.

Kan.—Rain Wed. and probably in e. and cen. Thurs.; slightly cooler in n. and w. Wed.; fresh n. e. winds.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	B. S. & E. pf.	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
1	Con. Coal	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
25	Elkhorn Fuel	19½	19½	19½	19½
100	Houston Oil..	13½	14½	13½	14½
120	Hous. O. pf.	50½	57	50½	56½
2	M. & M. B..	27½	27½	27½	27½
17	North. Cent.	82½	82¾	82½	82¾
300	Sapulpa R.	2	2	2	2
50	U. R. & E.	23	23	23	23

BONDS.

$10,000	C. of B. 3½s.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
2,000	Con. Coal 6s.	101	101	101	101
1,000	Con. P. 4½s.	87	87	87	87
1,000	G. B. S. In.	2	2	2	2
3,000	G. B. S. I. 4s.	18	18	18	18
100	U. R. & E. fdg. 5s.	82	82	82	82

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
95	Ahmeek	95	95	95	95
3,165	Alaska	33⅞	34	33½	33⅞
25	Algomah	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
75	Allouez	54	54	54	54
6,211	Amn. Zinc	53¾	53¾	52¾	52¾
8,856	Ariz. Com.	5⅞	5⅞	5½	5⅝
526	Butte & Bal.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
1,645	Butte & Super.	65½	65⅞	64½	64⅝
905	Cal. & Arizona	62¾	63¼	62½	63
65	Cal. & Hecla	570	575	570	574
10	Chino	46	46	46	46
1,793	Copper Range	55	56¼	54⅞	55⅞
250	Daly West	2⅞	3	2⅞	2⅞
160	East Butte	12⅞	13	12⅜	13
60	Franklin	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛
170	Granby	83⅞	85⅜	83	83⅝
80	Greene Can.	40	40	39	39½
243	Hancock	16½	16½	15½	15½
40	Hedley Gold	28½	28½	28½	28½
10	Inspiration	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
1,285	Island Creek	51¾	52¼	51¼	52⅛
210	Isle Royale	27	27½	27	27½
210	Ke.r Lake	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
25	Keweenaw	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
197	Lake	13⅜	13	13⅜	15
75	La Salle	6	6	6	6
100	Mass. Con.	11	11¼	11	11¼
20	Mayflower	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
260	Miami	25	25	25	25
250	Mohawk	72⅜	73½	72⅝	73¼
15	Nev. Con.	14½	15	14½	15
1,332	New Arc.	11¼	11¾	11¼	11¾
100	New Idria	9	9	8	8
1,250	Nipissing	5¼	6¼	5¼	6¼
905	North Butte	29¼	30⅞	29¼	30⅞
200	Old Col. Min.	3	3	3	3
70	Old Dom.	52	52⅝	52	52⅝
15	Osceola	81	83	81	83
640	Pond Creek	19	19½	18½	18½
120	Quincy	86	86	86	86
15	Santa Fe	3	3	3	3
310	Shannon	7½	7¾	7½	7¾
60	Shattuck	23¾	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝
10	South Lake	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
310	St. Mary's	55	56	55	56
1,150	Superior & B.	2¾	2¾	2½	2½
170	Superior	26¾	27	26¾	27
1,915	Tamarack	57	57¾	55	56
300	Trinity	47	50	47	50
1,405	U. S. Smelt.	40¾	42¼	40¾	42
55	U. S. Smel. pf.	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
1,095	Utah Apex	3⅜	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
235	Utah Con.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
150	Wyandotte	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
285	Wolverine	60	61	60	61

RAILROADS.

10	C. J. & S. Y. pf.	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
10	Fitchburg pf.	62	62	62	62
2	Mass. Elec. pf.	35	35	35	35
180	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	63½	63½	63½	63½
100	West E. St. Ry.	63	63	63	63

MISCELLANEOUS.

50	Am. Ag. C. pf.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
127	Am. Sugar	110	110⅜	109½	109½
37	Am. Sugar pf.	115	115	115	115
400	Am. T. & T.	123½	124	123½	123½
90	Am. Wool	38¾	38¾	38	38
735	Am. Woolen	92⅞	93	92¼	92⅜
10	A. G. & W. I.	11¾	11¾	11¼	11¼
115	A. G. & W. I. pf.	26¼	26¼	25¾	25¾
150	East Boston L.	9½	9½	9½	9½
2,235	Gen. Elec.	23⅜	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛
11	General Elec. pf.	175¾	176	175	176
265	Mass Gas	92	92	91½	91½
2	Mass Gas pf.	88	88½	88	88¼
5	McElwain pf.	97	97	97	97
1,171	Pullman	163	163	163	163
5	Reece Button	15½	15½	15½	15½
10	Swift & Co.	113½	113½	113½	113½
50	Torrington	32	32	32	32
250	United Fruit	132¾	133	132¾	133
724	Un. Shoe M.	49½	49¾	48	48
65	Un. Shoe M. pf.	29	29	29	29
1,989	U. S. Steel	76⅞	77¼	76⅜	77
12	U. S. Steel pf.	115	115	115	115
1,840	Ventura Oil	12⅞	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝

BONDS.

$31,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	89½	89½	89½	89½
13,000	Am. cv. 4½s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
1,000	A. G. & W. I. 5s	71	71	71	71
2,000	Miss. River P.	..	..	..	..
	Stamped	72½	72½	72½	72½
1,000	N. E. Tel. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
2,000	Swift & Co. 5s	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.70	.80	Iron Blos.	.70	.74
Bay State	.10	.12	Iron Rose.	.03	.04
Bingham	.8	8½	McK-Dar.	.20	.22

RECEIVER TO RUN MISSOURI PACIFIC

President B. F. Bush Appointed in Friendly Suit to Reorganize the System.

DEFAULTS ON $2,000,000

Unable to Meet Interest Payment—Plan to Assess M. P. Stock $50 a Share.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 17.—Benjamin F. Bush, President and Chairman of the boards of the Missouri Pacific and of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railways, was appointed sole receiver of the two lines by Circuit Judge Adams at his Summer home at Woodstock, Vermont, today.

Edward J. White, general solicitor of the Missouri Pacific system was appointed counsel to the receiver and George C. Hitchcock, a St. Louis attorney, was appointed master.

The Commonwealth Steel Company, which brought the receivership suits against the Missouri Pacific Company and against the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern, agreed with the railways to urge the appointment of President Bush as sole receiver; because of the refusal of some of the security holders to agree to the reorganization plan recently announced. It is hoped under the protection of the Federal Court to bring about a reorganization, the properties meanwhile being conserved under the administration of a receiver familiar with the operation of the railroads.

President Bush is also president of the Denver & Rio Grande and of the Western Pacific, now in the hands of a receiver. The two roads form with the Missouri Pacific the so-called Gould transcontinental system and constitute a through line from St. Louis to San Francisco. After his appointment as receiver he gave out the following statement:

"The receivership of the Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain lines, considering the financial condition of both companies, was the only alternative left to preserve the property and the various interests for the benefit of the creditors, the stockholders and the public.

"The condition which necessitated this receivership was beyond my control. The indebtedness of the properties, in large measure, was created before my connection with the companies. While the physical condition of the properties has been materially bettered within the last four years, it has been impossible to create a financial condition indispensable to their preservation, without receivership."

Asks Confirmation of Receiver.

The Commonwealth Steel Company of New Jersey, as a creditor in equity suits which it brought in the Federal District Court against the Missouri Pacific Railway Company and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company, both of which have their general offices in St. Louis, yesterday asked that the order of the Federal District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri appointing B. F. Bush as receiver of the two railway companies be confirmed and that he be vested with full jurisdiction and control of that portion of the property and assets of the defendants in this judicial district. It also asked that the proceedings be ancillary in their character and in aid of the jurisdiction of the District Court of Missouri. The request for the confirmation of the appointment of Receiver Bush was submitted by Rearick, Dorr & Travis of 11 Broadway, counsel for the steel company.

News of the receivership, while it came as a surprise, did not shock the New York financial district. The financial weaknesses of the properties had been reflected in the well organized campaign to bring about a voluntary reorganization of the Missouri Pacific system, and it was argued that it was impossible to accomplish under a voluntary plan of reorganization, can be attained easily under the same plan if pursued through the courts. This plan calls for an assessment of $50 a share on the Missouri Pacific stock and for the issued of new bonds and new common and preferred stock to be exchanged for present bonds and stock.

Next to the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, which went into receivers' hands last April, the Missouri Pacific system is the largest railway which ever went into receivership in this country. The system comprises 7,285 miles. The Missouri Pacific holds all of the stock of the Iron Mountain.

Breakdown of Gould Roads.

With the Missouri Pacific system in receivership, there remains only one of the original Gould roads, (the Denver & Rio Grande,) which figured in the proposed Gould transcontinental system which has not found its way into the courts. The Western Pacific, the Wabash, the Wheeling & Lake Erie, and the Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Railway are now in receivership.

The deterioration of the Gould properties was spread over a period of ten years. From 1901 to 1914 the capitalization of the Missouri Pacific was more than doubled, and the increase in fixed charges played havoc with the surplus. From 1905 to 1907 the Missouri Pacific proper paid 5 per cent. in dividends, and in 1908 it paid 4 per cent. The consolidated company, after its creation in 1909, never paid dividends. The Iron Mountain paid a dividend in 1905 of 14 per cent. In 1911 it was as low as 1.8 per cent., and last year it was 6.3 per cent. All this dividend money went to the Missouri Pacific, which was the great support of the Missouri Pacific.

Although gross business steadily increased after the consolidation in 1909, the net income of the system dwindled rapidly after 1910. The lean years for railroads hit the Missouri Pacific very hard. Thus a surplus of $1,040,000 in 1909 was turned into a deficit of $5,232,000 by 1911. In 1913 there was a surplus of $1,563,000, but this amounted to only 1.88 per cent. on the stock. Last year there was a scanty surplus of $75,000 for the system, equivalent to only .09 per cent. on the $83,257,000 stock. For the fiscal year just ended, it is understood, there was a deficit of approximately $1,225,000. The official figure will not be available until next month.

The immediate necessity for a receivership was attributed to the fact that the Missouri Pacific was unable to meet interest payments amounting to about $2,000,000, due Sept. 1. The danger of a receivership, however, was clearly indicated several months ago, when a strenuous and finally successful attempt was made to extend $25,000,000 notes.

Statement by Directors.

Following a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Missouri Pacific system yesterday morning, this statement was issued:

When the plan of readjustment, dated July 1, 1915, was announced, it was hoped by the Boards of Directors of the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain Companies that securities would be promptly deposited in sufficient amounts to insure the success of the plan and to thereby make it possible to secure adequate financial assistance to meet the interest payments of Sept. 1, 1915.

The report of the depositaries under the plan show, however, that the deposits of securities are wholly insufficient for this purpose. The Missouri Pacific Company is without sufficient funds to meet its Sept. 1 interest payments aggregating almost $2,000,000. The Iron Mountain Company is already in default in respect of interest due July 1 and in the payment of other obligations, and is without means to remedy such defaults.

Neither company is in a position to obtain the funds required to meet its financial requirements of the near future. Accordingly, and in order to preserve the assets of the two companies, and in the interest of their creditors and stockholders, the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain Companies have consented to the appointment of a receiver, and are pleased that the court has appointed Mr. Bush.

It was announced in an additional statement that the reorganization work would now be pushed as hard as possible with a view of lifting the Missouri-Pacific system out of receivership as quickly as possible. To this end the time for depositing the securities was extended to Oct. 15.

"It is fortunate," added the statement, "that through Mr. Bush's selection continuity of efficient management is secured and the property preserved in the charge of a man who deservedly enjoys the confidence of all interested in the Missouri-Pacific System, as well as of the public."

The admission in the Directors' statement that there had been a default of interest on Iron Mountain bonds on July 1 was news to Wall Street. It was explained that this was a technical default. These bonds are $25,000,000 Iron Mountain 6 per cent. bonds, which constitute a part of the collateral behind the Missouri Pacific 6 per cent. notes. When the interest on the bonds was due several attachment suits, brought by holders of the Missouri Pacific notes who were adverse to a further extension, were pending. Had the interest on the bonds been paid, it was contended, those bringing attachment suits would have attached this interest fund. Moreover, according to a Director of the Missouri Pacific, no funds were available to pay the interest on the Iron Mountain bonds.

It was learned in this connection that, $72,000 of the $25,000,000 Missouri Pacific notes had been bought by individuals friendly to the Missouri Pacific to satisfy attachment suits. The railway did not directly pay off a single note, it was stated.

Under the reorganization which will now be attempted it will be stipulated that the holders of the $25,000,000 notes will be paid off in full just as soon as the money from the assessment on the stock is available.

SOME FOREIGN NEEDS.

Opportunities for Domestic Makers of Railway Supplies.

Manufacturers of railway supplies and materials used in steel construction work have an opportunity to examine a number of interesting specifications and blueprints of foreign engineering projects at the branch office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, 400 Custom House.

These specifications come from a number of different foreign countries. For instance, the Republic of China is in the market for bids for a railroad project in the Hankow district. Tenders for the project will be received until Sept. 3, 1915.

The Municipality of Rio de Janeiro is in the market for water pipes. British, German and French manufacturers of pipes and fittings have had a large share of Brazil's trade in these articles, and the present specifications, on file here, furnish an excellent opportunity for American manufacturers to become familiar with the situation which may mean important openings in this trade.

Another specification which should be of interest to American manufacturers is from Argentina. A company there is anxious to secure materials for house construction and the Bureau has recently received a pamphlet showing the dimensions and weights of the iron beams and girders which are desired.

The Republic of Nicaragua has just granted a railway concession for a mining district and a copy of the original text of the contract in Spanish, as well as a translation of the same, are also available at the Bureau to interested persons.

REPUBLIC STEEL DIVIDEND.

Payments Suspended During Business Depression Are Resumed.

The Republic Iron and Steel Company, which had passed several dividends, owing to the business depression, has resumed payments by the declaration yesterday of the regular 1¾ per cent. upon the preferred stock. The Board of Directors also authorized an extra dividend of ¼ of 1 per cent., leaving 12 per cent. of the dividends in arrears on the preferred stock still unpaid. The dividends are payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Prosperous conditions in the steel business are assigned as the reason for the resumption of the dividend. The Republic Iron and Steel Company manufacture steel bars, and the market for this product has been particularly active. The company's mills are operating to capacity, it was said.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Reinstatement: By order of Police Commissioner, as Patrol., first gr., Thomas Agnew, to 172d prec., 5 P. M., Aug. 16.

Temporary assignments: Insp. J. O'Brien, 1st Ins. Dis., to command 13th Ins. Dis., in addition to his own, 5 days, 12:01 A. M., Aug. 20. Patrol. T. Boland and H. Schnier, 16, to plain clothes, 15 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 18; W. Kelly, 22, to C. O., as chauffeur, 14 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 17; C. Nickees, 63, to cler. duty, 30 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 18; M. J. Lauterborn, 63, to Det. Bu, 30 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 18; E. P. Halpin, 156, to C. O., in Bur. of Repairs and Supplies, 20 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 18; J. E. Thier, 167, to Det. Bur., 5 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 16.

To Com. Office from prec. indicated, 10 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 23: J. F. Carroll, 1; J. A. Arras, 2; W. J. Quinn, 4; C. Weber, 5; J. Weld, 13; H. J. Smith, 25; G. Magee, 29; W. H. Long, 31; T. D. McClennand, 36; F. C. Kelly, 40; J. Ferguson, 61; E. C. Schoell, 63; P. Donovan, 65; C. Gutgsell, 143; W. Myer, 149; W. C. Frunke, 164; and Matron M. A. H. Young, 155, to Det. Bur., 30 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 19.

Leaves of absence with full pay: Insp. C. F. Cahalane, 13 Ins. Dis., 2 days, 12:01 A. M. Aug. 20, to be deducted from vacation. Without pay: Patrol. G. Bertholf, 145, 2 days, 4 P. M. Aug. 20; W. F. Siedbrink, 150, 1 day, 4 P. M. Aug. 16.

Fire Department.

These men will report to Fire., 1st gr., A, J. Muir at 7th Reg. Armory, Park Av. and 67th St., for practice at 10 A. M. Aug. 19: C. W. Hoe, Eng. 13; J. T. Foote, Eng. 18; W. J. Mertens, Eng. 24; A. Hothersall, Eng. 31; R. Bornholz, Eng. 36; J. J. D'Azevedo, Eng. 56; W. Clancy, Eng. 76; E. J. Donovan, Eng. 76; E. A. Dammeyer, Eng. 79; J. L. Dressler, Eng. 88; W. F. Gallagher, Eng. 213; P. J. Metzger, Jr., Eng. 231; W. F. Hickey, Eng. 234; C. Charous, Eng. 238; T. S. Richards, Eng. 327; F. Erganziger, Eng. 237; F. M. Munn, Eng. 244; C. A. Widmer, Jr., Eng. 250; H. B. Escher, Eng. 262; A. G. Klein, Eng. 263; H. Brenner, Eng. 288; E. A. Woolley, Eng. 287, (24 Sec.); E. Bernsen, H. & L. 127; J. W. Mulligan, H. & L. 135; W. H. Breuer, H. & L. 20; J. J. Schoppmeyer, H. & L. 22; E. S. Clements, H. & L. 35; J. A. Unrath, H. & L. 40; A. J. Muir, H. & L. 57; J. Gaffney, H. & L. 72; T. Cole, H. & L. 107; J. Miller, No. 2, H. & L. 115; N. J. Bruno, H. & L. 128; G. Olsen, H. & L. 128; C. G. Brown, H. & L. 137; J. J. O'Keefe, H. & L. 147, and Joseph A. Stack, H. & L. 148.

Revocation of temporary detail while on sick report, effective 8 A. M., Aug. 17: Fire. 1st gr. Adam Morgenstern, H. & L. 135, to new fire-alarm station, Malbone and Washington Sts. and Flatbush Av., Brklyn.

Temporary detail while on sick report, effective 8 A. M., Aug. 17: Fire. 1st gr. J. Brierton, Eng. 204, to new fire-alarm telegraph station, Malbone and Washington Sts. and Flatbush Av., Brklyn.

Special leaves of absence, without pay: Lt. R. H. Rau, H. & L. 2, 12-hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 20; Fire. 3d gr. G. C. Kunze, H. & L. 42, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 22.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Showers were general over practically the entire district east of the Rocky Mountains except in the Dakotas, Minnesota, and Upper Michigan, while west of the mountains the weather was generally fair.

The combination of marked high pressure over the north central portion of the country with the storm in the Southwest has resulted in a general and decided fall in temperature to much below normal conditions from the Upper Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic. In the plateau region high temperatures continue, while in the Rocky Mountain Region, the Plains States, and the South temperatures have changed but little except on the South Coast, where the off-shore winds have caused a decided rise in temperature, Brownsville reporting a maximum of 104 degrees.

Fair and cool weather will continue for the next two days from the Upper Mississippi Valley eastward, while in the South the weather will be partly cloudy, with occasional thunder showers and with moderate temperatures.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate to fresh northwest to north; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh north and northeast; South Atlantic Coast, moderate variable except moderate to fresh north and northeast off the Carolina Coast and gentle to moderate east and southeast off the Florida Coast.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND THURSDAY.

New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Wednesday and Thursday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	71	73	4 P. M.	79	73
6 A. M.	68	71	6 P. M.	75	71
9 A. M.	73	76	9 P. M.	74	65
12 M.	77	74	11 P. M.	72	63

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 70; for the corresponding date last year it was 75; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 72.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 77; at 8 P. M. it was 67. Maximum temperature, 77 degrees at 8:30 P. M.; minimum, 63 degrees at 10:15 P. M. Humidity, 77 per cent. at 8 A. M., 43 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.91 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:23—109 Ludlow St.; not given	None
2:22—Pier W. 115 St.; Michael Fitzgerald	$25
2:45—Mail St. & B'way; P. O. Bldg.	$10
2:50—211 E. 21 St.; David Levy	Slight
11:05—313 E. 107 St.; Louis Sama	Slight
P. M.	
12:25—556 7 Av.; Charles Ryan	Slight
12:40—2,758 Briggs Av.; Thomas Palmer	Slight
1:40—239 E. 109 St.; Isidore Obales	$200
2:15—25 W. 137 St.; Julius Orelwiler	None
2:45—205 7 Av.; not given	Slight
3:55—377 3 Av.; George Ellis	Slight
4:15—477 Lenox Av.; Martinson & Niebur	None
6:27—1128 Spring St.; Morris Booth	$25
6:45—151 E. 52 St.; Daniel Roberts	Slight
7:05—135 Pitt St.; Mrs. Hezicker	Slight
7:10—405 E. 41 St.; Forest Box & Lumber Co.	Slight
7:40—7 W. 66 St.; Durland Riding Academy	Slight
7:55—142 Wooster St.; I. N. Burdick	$1,000
8:50—727 Lexington Av.; Anna Bliss	$25
9:50—Pier W. 14, Conrad Weiss	Slight
9:55—71 E. 81 St.; Jacob Goldie	$5
10:20—96 W. 105 St.; not given	Slight
11:40—250-261 W. 10 St.; Pincus Bros.	$5,000

EDUCATION NOTES.

Director John W. Davis of the Bureau of Attendance of the Board of Education says that school transfers are issued at the rate of 300,000 a year. About 50,000 children a year receive employment certificates. In normal times from 15,000 to 20,000 children enter New York City as immigrants. More than 8,000 are allowed to leave school because of physical inability to attend; 4,000 disappear, and 3,500 under 7 years of age are withdrawn by their parents.

The children of Playground 77, Manhattan, Eighty-first Street and First Avenue, will hold their closing exercises at 3 P. M. on Friday.

The public school buildings will open on Sept. 8. All teachers, except those who taught in the Summer schools, must report for duty for the Fall term on Sept. 10. This year it is a Hebrew holy day, Rosh ha-Shanah. Nathan Leibowitz, 13 East 112th Street, wrote recently to Isadore Levy, one of the Board of Education suggesting that Hebrew teachers might report on Sept. 8, when they can do all things they need do on Sept. 10. Mr. Levy has asked Arthur Somers, Chairman of the Committee on High Schools, and George J. Gillespie, Chairman of the Elementary Schools Committee, if they cannot arrange for Mr. Leibowitz's suggestion carried into effect.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(‹) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the months of August and September, 1915, will be as follows:

Bankruptcy motions on Wednesday, Aug. 25; Sept. 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29.

General motions on Aug. 19 and 26; Sept. 2, 9, 16, 23, and 30.

Notes of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day.

Notes of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy discharges:

John Hooke.	Adjourned cases:
Michael A Cohen.	I Novick Co.
Ferdinand V Morrison, Jr.	Ben Rubin.
Samuel Etkin.	Involuntary case:
Joseph Kantrowitz.	Petition‹Henry
Edward Davidow.	Ploeger.
Max Dewitz.	Motions:
Louis Cohen.	Max Kobre.
Isaac Bownsky.	Fontana & Co.
Del Hawkins.	Adolph Werthmann.
Daniel F Tiemann, Jr.	Hans Triest.
William M Martin.	Harry W Sokolnick.
Glassheim & Hertz.	Louis Borowitz.
Jacob Harris.	Jacob Strohl.
Chas A Hamley.	Samuel Kaplan.
Achille Rorgo.	Stultz Bros, Inc.
Philip Seltzer.	Aaron Golef.
Benjamin Moskowitz.	United Box Board & Lumber Co.
L Greenblatt & Sons, Inc.	Barnett Kanter.
Saul Kaplan & Bro.	Fred M Hunter.
Bell Dry Goods Co.	Banks Laboratories.
Under objections:	Willis F Webb.
Bauer & Schoenweiss.	Chas A Nonz.
Chas G Reiche.	Lieble & Co.
Rothstein & Wolf.	Nathan Spinell, (2.)
Joseph Fordon.	Benchman & Cohen.
Emanuel Moskowitz.	Morris Weisberger.
David Kahan.	Neaderthal & Co.
Palestine & Nemser.	Stoppani & Hotchkin.
Liebler & Co.	Adolf Mundel.
Irving Fordon.	Robert W M Gunn.
	Max Kobre. (2.)
	Barnet Pusrin.
	Chas Weisinger.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Bankruptcy calendar, at 2 P. M.

Re Perry G. Rowe.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Rabe‹Baldwin.	Strauss‹Strauss.
Jabalie‹Taylor.	Gulick‹Phipard.
Suttern & Son‹Warfield.	Tobias‹All Theat Film & Access Co.
Zeller‹Conover.	McCann‹Jacobs & D.
Goldberg‹Fid & Cas. Berg‹Hyman.	Bronstein‹same.
Mazursky‹Cas E RR	Mutual Life Ins Co‹Pinelleman.
Mazursky‹Same. (2.)	Louter‹Van Benschoten.
Elmer P Morris Co of Penn‹CNY	King‹Rowan.
Kretschman‹B H RR.	Kramer‹Kramer.
Greenberg‹same.	Hannen & Schlobock.
David E Kennedy, Inc	Dainury‹Stull.
(US Fid & Guar Co.	McGlinchy‹Forsythe Bath Co.
McIlvaine‹Goldburg	Stephens‹Seibert.
Furniture & Garden Supplies‹Int Fair Co., Inc.	Ten House Dept‹100 W 61st St.
Newman P & O Co‹Heiser.	Weis‹Baldwin & Co.
Penn‹Mall & Ex, (2.)	Re Kleinberger.
Mendelowitz‹Nass	Re Cory.
Elec RR.	Re Kummer.
Krochmalnikof‹B H RR, (3.)	Re Dowling.
Rottenberg‹C I & B RR.	Re English.
Podoshen‹same.	Re Tupky.
Janosek‹B H RR.	Re Murphy.
Gelman‹B. Q Co & S.	Crossin‹Woolf.
Koenig‹CNY Cent RR.	Du Bois‹Schreimer.
Jacobson‹Nass El RR.	Wolf‹Lowenstein (2.)
Binder‹same.	Re Savidge.
Spica‹C I & B RR.	Van Tuyl‹Youngs.
Narcis‹Jacobs.	Wohlheim‹S E & M E RR.
Dinnerstein‹Everett.	Birnheimer Co.
Kalman‹Klarman.	Blum‹Blum.
Mazzer‹Man Hold Co.	Meyer‹Berger.
Profera‹B H RR.	Pines‹Townshend.
Flint‹same.	Silver‹Scoville.
Moore‹Moore.	Saperstein‹Hyman.
Hall‹Wall & Hanover St Realty Co.	Wagner‹Wagner.
Brooks Eng Co‹Prem 21 & 23 Rivers Pl.	CNY Loyal Bldg Co.
Re Lionello Perera & Co.	Carman‹Riverside Cont Co.
Jaste‹Greenspan.	Bowery Sav Bank‹Schleprenbeck.
Monypeny‹Monypeny.	Wolf‹Tannenbaum.
Hamid‹Schelton.	Henry‹Tully.
Ruppert‹Knickrihm.	Carpenter‹NY Trust.
Ginnerine‹C & E RR	Beidler‹Beidler.
Simon‹Wacht.	Hahn‹Colton.
Sydenham Corp‹Held.	Rathbun‹Rathbun.
Hayden‹Jacobs & D. White‹same.	Lambert‹Fisher.
Kittredge‹Grannis.	Elitzek‹Elitzek.
Sullivan‹Int Motor (2)	Sprague‹Webb.
Clarke‹White Eng Cor	Tausek‹Mulomaline.
Comathier‹Sun Print & Pub Assn.	Snow‹Snow.
	Rocheblane‹Guichard.
	Zittel‹Weber.
	Rothstein‹Brandeis.
	Ex rel Candlotte‹Bell.
	Dezzell‹Hellmers.

PART II.—Delehanty, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Recess.

PARTS III., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part H.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate:

William L. Breese,	Mary C. Elmendorf.
Margaret T. Stone,	Thomas Hume.
Moses Espen.	Richard J. Lyons.
Anne R. McMillan.	Patrick Mitchell.
Lizzie Stewart.	Kate S. Brown.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Mfg Record Pub Co‹Lindet.	Kaulbach‹A D Walker Co.
Wilbeth Realty Co‹B	Schenck‹M & L Hess.
Crystal & Son.	Int'l Dis Corp‹North
Gottfried‹Mailhouse.	Brit & Mer Ins Co.
Dobbs‹Brennan.	Lincoln Mtge Co‹
Albert‹Mohrmann.	Finciulli.
Birch‹Adams Realty Co.	Oertel‹Jackson.
Terrasi‹G Green Co.	Gottfried‹Mailhouse.
Chernin‹Hirschhaut.	Arscott‹Reichman.
Familant‹Strauss.	Polansky‹Sachs & Sachs.
Slayback & Co‹Kremer.	Alfred Peats Co‹Gordon.
Burstein‹Sesholtz, (4.)	Plaza Realty Co‹Stirn.
Hermann‹Queens L & T Co.	

PART II.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Shearn, J.—Re Murray (Davis Av)—Henry de Forest Baldwin. Re Hartfield Tel Pods Pub Co—Marcel Levy.

Delehanty, J.—Equitable Trust Co‹Dince—Edmund Hurley. Same‹Equality Const Co—Myron Sulzberger. Same‹McBain—Chas C Worth.

Guy, J.—Re Bond—Thos H Baskerville.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Rockland Co Trust Co‹Hannah C Lucas—C Clinton Kelly.

Delehanty, J.—Samuel Wacht‹Chas Schlang—James Buckley.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Motion calendar.—Adjourned until Aug. 23.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Bankruptcy calendar, at 2 P. M.

Re Perry G. Rowe.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Rabe‹Baldwin.	Strauss‹Strauss.
Jabalie‹Taylor.	Gulick‹Phipard.
Suttern & Son‹Warfield.	Tobias‹All Theat Film & Access Co.
Zeller‹Conover.	McCann‹Jacobs & D.
Goldberg‹Fid & Cas. Berg‹Hyman.	Bronstein‹same.
Mazursky‹Cas E RR	Mutual Life Ins Co‹Pinelleman.
Mazursky‹Same. (2.)	Louter‹Van Benschoten.
Elmer P Morris Co of Penn‹CNY	King‹Rowan.
Kretschman‹B H RR.	Kramer‹Kramer.
Greenberg‹same.	Hannen & Schlobock.
David E Kennedy, Inc	Dainury‹Stull.
(US Fid & Guar Co.	McGlinchy‹Forsythe Bath Co.
McIlvaine‹Goldburg	Stephens‹Seibert.
Furniture & Garden Supplies‹Int Fair Co., Inc.	Ten House Dept‹100 W 61st St.
Newman P & O Co‹Heiser.	Weis‹Baldwin & Co.
Penn‹Mall & Ex, (2.)	Re Kleinberger.
Mendelowitz‹Nass	Re Cory.
Elec RR.	Re Kummer.
Krochmalnikof‹B H RR, (3.)	Re Dowling.
Rottenberg‹C I & B RR.	Re English.
Podoshen‹same.	Re Tupky.
Janosek‹B H RR.	Re Murphy.
Gelman‹B. Q Co & S.	Crossin‹Woolf.
Koenig‹CNY Cent RR.	Du Bois‹Schreimer.
Jacobson‹Nass El RR.	Wolf‹Lowenstein (2.)
Binder‹same.	Re Savidge.
Spica‹C I & B RR.	Van Tuyl‹Youngs.
Narcis‹Jacobs.	Wohlheim‹S E & M E RR.
Dinnerstein‹Everett.	Birnheimer Co.
Kalman‹Klarman.	Blum‹Blum.
Mazzer‹Man Hold Co.	Meyer‹Berger.
Profera‹B H RR.	Pines‹Townshend.
Flint‹same.	Silver‹Scoville.
Moore‹Moore.	Saperstein‹Hyman.
Hall‹Wall & Hanover St Realty Co.	Wagner‹Wagner.
Brooks Eng Co‹Prem 21 & 23 Rivers Pl.	CNY Loyal Bldg Co.
Re Lionello Perera & Co.	Carman‹Riverside Cont Co.
Jaste‹Greenspan.	Bowery Sav Bank‹Schleprenbeck.
Monypeny‹Monypeny.	Wolf‹Tannenbaum.
Hamid‹Schelton.	Henry‹Tully.
Ruppert‹Knickrihm.	Carpenter‹NY Trust.
Ginnerine‹C & E RR	Beidler‹Beidler.
Simon‹Wacht.	Hahn‹Colton.
Sydenham Corp‹Held.	Rathbun‹Rathbun.
Hayden‹Jacobs & D. White‹same.	Lambert‹Fisher.
Kittredge‹Grannis.	Elitzek‹Elitzek.
Sullivan‹Int Motor (2)	Sprague‹Webb.
Clarke‹White Eng Cor	Tausek‹Mulomaline.
Comathier‹Sun Print & Pub Assn.	Snow‹Snow.
	Rocheblane‹Guichard.
	Zittel‹Weber.
	Rothstein‹Brandeis.
	Ex rel Candlotte‹Bell.
	Dezzell‹Hellmers.

PART II.—Delehanty, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Recess.

PARTS III., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part H.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate:

William L. Breese,	Mary C. Elmendorf.
Margaret T. Stone,	Thomas Hume.
Moses Espen.	Richard J. Lyons.
Anne R. McMillan.	Patrick Mitchell.
Lizzie Stewart.	Kate S. Brown.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Mfg Record Pub Co‹Lindet.	Kaulbach‹A D Walker Co.
Wilbeth Realty Co‹B	Schenck‹M & L Hess.
Crystal & Son.	Int'l Dis Corp‹North
Gottfried‹Mailhouse.	Brit & Mer Ins Co.
Dobbs‹Brennan.	Lincoln Mtge Co‹
Albert‹Mohrmann.	Finciulli.
Birch‹Adams Realty Co.	Oertel‹Jackson.
Terrasi‹G Green Co.	Gottfried‹Mailhouse.
Chernin‹Hirschhaut.	Arscott‹Reichman.
Familant‹Strauss.	Polansky‹Sachs & Sachs.
Slayback & Co‹Kremer.	Alfred Peats Co‹Gordon.
Burstein‹Sesholtz, (4.)	Plaza Realty Co‹Stirn.
Hermann‹Queens L & T Co.	

PART II.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Shearn, J.—Re Murray (Davis Av)—Henry de Forest Baldwin. Re Hartfield Tel Pods Pub Co—Marcel Levy.

Delehanty, J.—Equitable Trust Co‹Dince—Edmund Hurley. Same‹Equality Const Co—Myron Sulzberger. Same‹McBain—Chas C Worth.

Guy, J.—Re Bond—Thos H Baskerville.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Rockland Co Trust Co‹Hannah C Lucas—C Clinton Kelly.

Delehanty, J.—Samuel Wacht‹Chas Schlang—James Buckley.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Motion calendar.—Adjourned until Aug. 23.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.

Flora Wollheim.	James T Brady.
Helen Le Roy Pearsall.	Fanny Goldberg.
Harry M Abrams.	Marie Engel.
Karl Maas.	

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Simon‹De Vos—Charles A Strauss. Harlem Sav Bank‹Munn—Bernard J Isecke. Grayson‹Lamberti—William E Smith. Ferris‹Wood—Henry D Patton. Regent Realty Co‹Nonpareil Realty Co—George W M Clark. Regent Realty Co‹Adler—Alexander Roeke. Amer Pope‹Samuel—Joseph Reall‹Mestaniz—Daniel F McMahon.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Caesar Munch‹Julius Fuchs—Mitchell E Friend. Harry Stand‹Ernest Strottler—Julius D Tobias.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Scudder, J.—Motions.

Davidson, admr‹Ackerman.	Wetmore‹Wetmore.
Nagle‹Nagle.	Begod‹Begod.
Gaetzner‹Gaetzner.	Re Lally.
Raeder Co‹Price.	Re Church Av.
Prohera‹Am Mfg Co.	Schwartz‹Terry & Tench Co.
Krivoisky‹Hausler.	Re 67th St. (Stolfa et al.)
Proctor‹Proctor.	Re Malbone St. (Libretto.)
Fenwick‹Cypress Hills Cem Co.	Rebino‹Hazell.
Goodwin-Gallagher S & G Co‹Nassau S & G Co.	Sirzema‹Bauer.
Dunn‹Dunn.	Hachling‹N E R R.
Harrison‹Feinstein.	Bowre‹Nassau Co.
Dettloff‹Laundry Co.	Minville‹Minville.
Heslin‹Heslin.	Roberts‹Schiffenbecker.
Strickland‹Strickland.	Peoples‹Kitner.
Man Leasing Co‹Moskowitz et al.	Negulin‹Buehler et al.
Hayes‹Passumi.	Re 45th St.
Smith, executor‹Smith et al.	Caulfield‹Caulfield.
Re 42d St.	Farmer‹Title G & T Co.
Kramer‹Kramer.	Wright‹Steeplechase Co.
Re 26th St.	Pine‹Pine.
Tax Lien Co‹

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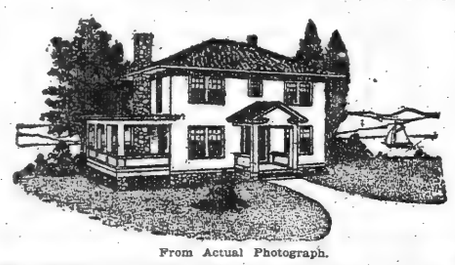
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An unusually well built home of seven large rooms, bath, on beautiful shaded grounds, 100 by 255 feet, in most select neighborhood, established social centre. Large living room with huge old-fashioned open fireplace, dining room with open fireplace, butler's pantry and well fitted kitchen on the first floor.

Four fine master bed chambers, tiled bath, linen and clothes presses on second floor. Separate entrance porch; large separate veranda and sleeping porch. Every modern convenience; absolutely pure drinking water, electric light, parquet floors, beamed ceilings, walls beautifully panelled in hard woods.

Convenient to country club, golf, ideal outdoor and water sports. Send, call or telephone for photograph.



From Actual Photograph.

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116-118-120 East 27th St.

Round the Corner from Madison Ave., adjacent to 4th Ave.

STORE AND LOFTS



An extremely high-class new fire-proof building, in the heart of the wholesale drygoods district. Size 66.8 x 100 ft. Three elevators. Complying with all new regulations, including smoke-proof fire tower. Approved sprinkler system—minimum fire insurance rates. Convenient to Subway, "L," Surface lines, Theatre and Hotel districts. Ready for occupancy Nov. 1st. Store, mezzanine and basement, $8,000 per annum. First and eleventh lofts, each $3,250 per annum. Second to tenth lofts, each $3,000 per annum. Apply on premises, to your own broker, or

A. L. MORDECAI & SON
30 East 42nd Street

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Three New Buildings

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"575 West End Avenue"
Southwest Corner 88th Street
Overlooking Riverside Drive

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Corner 84th Street
Southern, Eastern and Western Exposures

84th St. Corner Broadway "The Alameda"
Southern and Eastern Exposures

5, 6, 7 and 8 Room Apartments

Rentals from $1000 to $2700

We have only one price for the apartments we manage

MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
58 West 45th Street
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Representatives on Premises

7 & 8 ROOMS 2 BATHS

RENTALS $1,380 TO $1,560

207 WEST 56th St.

Between Broadway and 7th Ave.
Apply on Premises or
MOORE & WYCKOFF
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Corner 45th St. 'Phone, 1263 Bryant.

203 West 81st St.
3-4-5-6
Extraordinary large, light rooms, 1 and 2 baths.
$700 TO $1,500.
Every modern convenience. Two absolutely fireproof, 9-story elevator buildings. Near Subway and Elevated Station. Very desirable physician's apartment.

LOCATION

Plays A Large Part In Business Success

Times Building

TIMES SQUARE

Can be reached promptly and without inconvenience from every direction.

Half way between the Battery and 125th St. Half way between the Grand Central and Pennsylvania Terminal.

Single offices and large or small suites at reasonable rentals.

Exceptional light and ventilation.

RENTAL OFFICE
Room 406
Telephone 1000 Bryant

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

West End Av. No. 895

S. W. Cor. 104th St.

Modern Fireproof Building, recently completed, possessing every up-to-date convenience.

5 Rooms, 2 Baths. . $1100 up
6 Rooms, 2 Baths. . $1700 up
7 Rooms, 3 Baths. . $1950 up

House Under Owner's Management.
Apply Resident Manager.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS,
SPENCER ARMS,
S. E. cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS

or larger combinations — maid service included, and meals served in apartments.

Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.

Most Convenient location in city.

RENTAL, $70 to $125.

Chas. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker Tel Columbus 3998.

BRENTMORE
88 Central Park West
Corner 69th St.

9 ROOMS $3,500
3 BATHS $4,000

Two Styles, Simplex and Duplex. For rent from October 1st. Immediate possession may be arranged.

Apply on premises, or
Bing & Bing, 119 W. 40th St.
Telephone, 6410—Bryant.

HUDSONIA
79th St. & Riverside Drive,
315-321 West.

An apartment house of the highest class. Thoroughly modern and comfortable in every detail. Rooms conveniently arranged. Choice residential section. Subway, car and bus lines almost at door. Resident management.

6 & 7 Rooms. $840 to $1,100.

OFFICE ON PREMISES.
Tel 9171—Schuyler.

LIDO HALL
Cathedral Parkway at 7th Av.
(N. W. Corner)
6-7-8-9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
Rentals $1,000 to $1,700
Overlooking Central Park. Fireproof. Block to "L" or Subway. Car and bus.
Representative on premises or
W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.
Tel. Cort. 1633.

Apartments
61st Street and Central Park West. Eigth rooms and bath. Four elevators.
Rents $900 to $1400
Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd
84 William Street

225 West End Ave.

N. W. Corner 70th Street.
EXCEPTIONAL VALUE
One Apartment of 11 Rooms and 2 Baths, $1,500
Lease and occupancy from Oct. 1.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

An Apartment That Is a Real Home

Some people prefer to buy an old house rather than build a new one, because there is about an old house a livability, a character, which cannot be duplicated.

For the same reason some people prefer one of the older apartment houses built in the days of leisurely comfort, when expense of building was not so great.

Such houses offer bigger rooms, more rooms, more closets and a certain indescribable air of homelikeness that more than compensates for the lack of the ultra-modern improvements of the newest houses.

This is especially true when the rents for the same amount of space average lower than in the newest apartments.

Such a house is 495 West End Avenue. There are now available the following:

2nd and 4th Floors—	9 Rooms and 3 Baths,	$2,000.00
3rd Floor—	11 Rooms and 3 Baths,	$2,200.00
7th Floor—	11 Rooms and 3 Baths,	$2,500.00
9th Floor—	11 Rooms and 3 Baths,	$2,700.00
6th Floor—	9 Rooms and 3 Baths,	$2,100.00
8th Floor—	10 Rooms and 3 Baths,	$2,600.00

As these apartments have their own personality, you must see them to appreciate what they really offer you.

Loton H. Slawson Company 171 Madison Avenue, New York
Agent and Manager.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Three New Buildings

Now Open for Inspection

"575 West End Avenue"
Southwest Corner 88th Street
Overlooking Riverside Drive

"500 West End Avenue"
Corner 84th Street
Southern, Eastern and Western Exposures

84th St., Corner Broadway "The Alameda"
Southern and Eastern Exposures

5, 6, 7 and 8 Room Apartments

Rentals from $900 to $2700

We have only one price for the apartments we manage.

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Telephone Bryant 7866
Representatives on Premises

Don't Waste Energy Looking Further
All Under Owner's Personal Management.

THE CECIL
929 WEST END AVE.; 106TH ST. MANHATTAN'S GARDEN SPOT. ELEGANT 8 ROOM APARTMENT, ALL OUTSIDE. RIVER VIEW. MAGNIFICENT APPOINTMENTS. RENT, $1,350.

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307 WEST 93D ST., NEAR WEST END AV. SPLENDID 8 ROOMS. EXCLUSIVE SURROUNDINGS. RENT, $1,150 TO $1,200.

THE BLYTHEWOOD
HARLEM'S MOST EXCLUSIVE HOUSE, 109 W. 123TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV. RESTRICTED SECTION. BEAUTIFUL 8 ROOMS. EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT. RENT MOST REASONABLE IN MANHATTAN.

244 Riverside Drive (97th St.)
5, 7, 8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths, all light rooms, modern elevator house, $840 to $1260.

THE MARION
2612 BROADWAY (98TH ST.)
5-6 Rooms & Bath, $720-$960.
Fireproof elevator house, all improvements.

IRVINGTON 407 Central Park West
At 100th St., facing Park. Elevator house. 8 Rooms & Bath, 2 Toilets, $80-$85.

THE STANTON
9 West 91st St. Elevator House. 8 Rooms & Bath, 2 Toilets, $830-$1,100.
Broadway REMCO 98th Street.

EMAHREL
317 W. 99th Near Riverside
Modern Fireproof Elevator Apts.

4 Rooms	5 Rooms	7 Rooms
$660-$840	$900	$1,300

Apply to Superintendent.

76 West 86th Street
AND
77 West 85th Street
Attractive Apartments of
6-7-8-9 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
All Large, Outside Rooms.
Rentals $1,000 to $1,800 yearly.
APPLY TO AGENT ON PREMISES.

STRICTLY MILANO FIREPROOF.
125-127 WEST 58TH ST.
7 ROOMS & BATH, $1200-$1600.
5-Room, 1st Floor, Physician's Apt., $1200.
STANDARD ALL NIGHT SERVICE.
Broadway REMCO 98th Street.
Phone 1300 River, or 1854 Columbus.

3 Rooms (front) . . $60
4 Rooms $65
5 " $75

New fireproof elevator apartment house, fine location, near subway and "L" stations.
55 WEST 95TH ST.

The Sevillia
Apartment Hotel, 117 W. 58th St.
Apartment of 2 rooms and bath; also one 5 rooms and bath, unfurnished, from Oct. 1st.

Onondaga, 745 Riverside Drive
Six, seven rooms, three baths, all modern improvements; moderate rents. Superintendent on premises, or EDWARD WILLMAN, 400 Manhattan Ave.

THE WEST POINT
836 West 95th St., near Riverside Drive.
HIGH-CLASS HOUSE.
Subway express 96th St.; all night elevator.
5 Sunny light Rooms, $40-$45 | 6 Sunny Rooms, $50-$55
Inquire Superintendent.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

9 Rooms and 3 Baths

RENTAL $3,100 & $3,300.
Absolutely Fireproof. Modern in all details.
WELLSMORE,
77th St. and Broadway.
Open Evenings.
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.
239 Madison Av., cor. 41st St.
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Exclusive Bachelor Apartments

Nineteen West Fifty-fourth Street, a few doors from the University Club.

Apply on premises or to

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THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 76th St.
Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

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NEW
UNIVERSITY COURT
70 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, Cor. 117TH ST.
Near Columbia University.
Every convenience known provided; view for 50 miles from the parlor windows; the entrance with the splash of its fountains unsurpassed; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs allowed.
4 Rooms, $480-$540.
5 Rooms, $720.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,000.

HAGUE COURT
NEAR COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY,
400 West 118th St., facing Morningside Park,
5 Large Rooms, $600.
7 Large Rooms, 2 Toilets, $900
7 Large Rooms, 2 Toilets, $1,000
7 Large Corner Rooms, $1,200
Apply Superintendent respective buildings or
W. ALANSON ALEXANDER,
503 5TH AV TEL. 2718 MURRAY HILL.

THE KNICKERBOCKER
247 Fifth Ave., Cor. 28th St.
Exclusive Duplex Housekeeping Apt.
9 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
2 ROOMS AND BATH
NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE with Broadway entrance and conveniences; elevator.
All outside 6 to 9 room apartments. $50 to $85.
3609 Broadway, S.W. Cor. 149th St.

ST. NICHOLAS AVE.
SOUTHWEST CORNER 178TH ST.
4 to 6 large, beautiful rooms in elevator apartment; $33 to $55.

Parthenon and Hesperus
117th to 118th St., and Manhattan Ave.
Most convenient location in city; elevated express trains two blocks; 2, 4 and 6 rooms, rents $30 to $65; restaurant.

HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR
4 to 6 rooms, $40 upward; Washington Heights, most refined houses, every improvement; restricted avenue, refined. Owner lives on premises. Westwood and Cliffewood Courts, West 179th to 180th Sts. on Fort Washington Avenue.

8 AND 9 ROOMS
all outside, large, beautifully finished, $80 upward, refined houses on restricted Fort Washington Avenue. References required. Owner resides on premises. WESTWOOD & CLIFFEWOOD COURTS, West 179th to 180th Street on Fort Washington Avenue.

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d.
Eight large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

ROCKLEDGE HALL
SOUTH COR. RIVERSIDE DRIVE and 102d St.
New 12-story absolutely fireproof building; unequalled location, two blocks from Subway; every room has outside exposure.
4, 7, 8, 9 Rooms, 1 and 3 Baths.
$840 to $3,200.

THE OSTEND
2,880 BROADWAY, Cor. 112th St.
Modern elevator building; convenient to 110th St. Subway station; apartments are exceptionally large and well arranged.
9 and 10 Rooms, 2 Baths.
$1,400 to $1,800.
Apt. Suitable for Doctor or Dentist, 8 Rooms, $1,400.

THE DORLEXA
318 WEST 100TH ST.
Adjacent Riverside Drive.
Absolutely fireproof; overlooking Riverside Drive; arrangement of rooms unsurpassed.
8 Rooms and 3 Baths.
$1,500 to $2,000.

JANUS COURT
106 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE,
South Cor. 121st St.
New fireproof and soundproof building; situated at highest point in city; every modern improvement.
5, 6, 7 Rooms and Bath.
$660 to $1,200.

CHEPSTOW
215 WEST 101ST ST.,
N. E. Cor. of Broadway.
Convenient to Subway and "L" Stations; 10-story building; absolutely fireproof; filtering plant; 4 elevators.
6 and 8 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
$1,300 to $2,100.

250 W. 104th ST.
BET. BROADWAY AND West End Av.
Nine-story fireproof apartment; private house location; one block from 103d St. Subway.
5 and 6 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
$1,050 to $1,450.

PICKEN COURT
706 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
Corner 148th Street.
Ten-story fireproof building; every convenience; excellent view; all rooms exceptionally large.
4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
$660 to $1,400.

CAROLYN COURT
414 WEST 121ST ST.,
Bet. Amsterdam Av. and Morningside Drive.
All modern improvements; convenient to car lines and subway station.
3, 4, 5 Rooms and Bath.
$480 to $720.

Apply to Superintendents on Premises, or
Calder, Nassoit & Lanning,
Broadway, Corner 105th Street.

Just Finished

310 & 320 West 86th St.

(Just west of West End Avenue)

THESE apartments are both smart and dignified. A visit will give an instant impression of refinement and quality. Suites of six, seven and eight rooms, exclusive of large foyers. Three bathrooms in each apartment.

Rentals from $1,600 to $3,000.

Open daily for inspection, Sundays included

Loton H. Slawson Company 171 Madison Avenue, New York
Agent and Manager.

The Halsworth

S. W. Cor. West End Av. & 92d St.
New 12 Story Fireproof Apartment House.
Large Rooms and Closets.

Every Modern Improvement

5 Rooms and 2 Baths $1,200
6 Rooms and 2 and 3 Baths $1,800
7 Rooms and 3 Baths
8 Rooms and 3 Baths . . . . . $1,600 to $2,000

Renting Agent, on Premises, or
Slawson & Hobbs, Agts., 162 W. 72d St., Near B'way.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Most Reasonable Rent on Riverside Drive.

400 Riverside Dr.
Corner 112th St.
MODERN BUILDING EMBODYING ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.
Beautiful location and convenient to Subway and surface lines.
6, 7, 8 Rooms
with 1, 2 & 3 Baths.
Very Attractive Floor Plan.
RENTALS ON APPLICATION.
Calder, Nassoit & Lanning,
Broadway, Corner 105th Street.

Apartments
Chester Court
86 West 119th St.
6, 7, 8 and 9 Rooms and Bath newly renovated, $800—$1,200
Ronda and Chateau d'Armes
161st St. and Fort Washington Ave.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath, $480—$1,000
The Forres
251 West 81st Street
7, 8 and 9 Rooms and Bath
$1,200—$1,400
Further particulars and plans of all the apartments are on file at our offices at
10 East 45th St.
14 Wall Street
Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co.

REED HOUSE
Broadway at 121st St.

5 rooms....	$660	$720
6 rooms....	$720	$900
7 rooms....	$900	$1200

Perfect Service.
OWNER ON PREMISES.

Before deciding on an Apartment look at
PRINCE'S COURT,
3920 Broadway,
N. E. Cor. 164th St.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms.
Rent $480, $900.

BIG CONCESSIONS.
HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
4 & 6 ROOMS, $40 & $60; 3 & 5 W. 104th St.
5 & 6 ROOMS, $45 & $50, 40 W. 127th St.
4, 5, & 7 ROOMS, $35 to $60, 30 E. 128th St.

West Side, Above 110th Street.



THE MAJESTIC
St. Nicholas Av., S. E. Cor. 145th St.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath
Rentals $720 to $1,000.
Large, light rooms, complete, elevator and telephone service. All modern conveniences. Close to subway and elevated lines.
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.
N. E. Cor. Madison Av. & 41st.
Tel., Murray Hill—1481.
Renting Agent on Premises.

THE REGNOR,
601 West 115th St.
N. W. Cor. Broadway.
12 Story Fireproof Building
Overlooking Columbia University, Barnard College, with an ideal view of the river. Unusually large rooms, with an extra number of clothes and linen closets; extra large reception foyers, etc.
4-5-6-7 Rooms, 1-2-3 Baths
Rents $810-$1,850.
Owners on Premises.

NEW HOUSES
4 to 6 rooms, $30 up, every modern improvement, refined location, splendid service; owner's management; near Subway express. Northwest corner West 180th-Northern Ave.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

THE PALACIO,
Park Ave., corner 65th St.
8 Rooms and 2 Bathrooms.
ALL LARGE, OUTSIDE, SUNNY ROOMS.
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT.

61-69 EAST 86TH ST.
Choice Apartments, 5, 6 7 rooms; most accessible location in Yorkville; elevator service.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Slawson & Hobbs

162 West 72d Street
Near Broadway Tel. Col. 7240

The Halsworth
645 West End Ave.
Southwest Corner 92d St.
One of the latest new-type 12-story apartment houses in the exclusive West Side residential section.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms, 2 to 3 baths, $1,200 to $2,000.

The Oregon
162 West 54th St.
S. E. Corner Seventh Ave.
A new 12-story fireproof apartment; all outside windows, insuring light and ventilation. Extra maids' rooms.
3, 4, 5, 6 rooms & bath, $900 to $1,700.

The Cornwall
255 West 90th St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
A new 12-story apartment house of concrete; soundproof floors and partitions.
7, 8 & 9 rooms, 2 & 3 baths, $1,800 to $2,400.

La Rochelle
57 West 75th St.
A handsome modern fireproof building; large light apartments; long distance telephone in each apartment
6 and 7 rooms and bath, $900 to $2,000.

105 West 72d St
Bet. B'way & Columbus Av.
A new 12-story fireproof apartment house; accessible location with southern exposure.
4 & 5 rooms; 1 & 2 baths, $1,300 to $1,900.

The Rexor
600 West 116th St.
Southwest Corner Broadway.
A 12-story steel fireproof structure in a neighborhood noted for its exclusive apartment houses. Subway station at the corner. 5, 6, 7 rooms, 2 & 3 baths; $1,050-$2,100.

The Hamilton
420 Riverside Drive
North Corner 114th St.
A new, absolutely fireproof apartment house; overlooks Riverside Park and the Hudson.
6-7 & 8 rooms, 2 & 3 baths, $1,200 to $2,200.

The Hillcrest
430 West 116th St.
Situated on the crest of Cathedral Heights—the highest part of the city. All apartments have private reception room at entrance.
8 r'ms, 2 baths; $1,500-$1,700.

Georgean Court
58 Central Park West
S. W. Corner 66th St.
A nine-story fireproof building with all latest improvements known to modern architecture.
8 & 10 rooms; 2 & 3 baths, $2,300 to $2,600.

The Pamlico
97 Central Park West
Bet. 69th and 70th Sts.
Fireproof building; large and airy apartments; very select neighborhood; day and night elevator service.
7 and 8 rooms and bath, $1,100 to $1,400.

Terrace Court
202 Riverside Drive
South Corner 93rd Street.
A luxurious house on the most attractive site in the city, overlooking the prettiest part of the Drive and the Hudson. 9 and 10 rooms, 2 and 3 baths, $1,800 to $2,500.

The Stuart
250 West 94th St.
S. W. Corner Broadway.
The apartments are well planned and rooms are all large and light; near transit lines.
8 & 9 rooms, 1 & 2 baths, $1,200 to $1,500.

The Lucania
235 West 71st St.
Bet. B'way & West End Ave.
Situated on one of the most exclusive residential streets of the West Side; convenient to theatres, clubs, hotels, etc. 3, 5 & 6 rooms, 1 & 2 baths, $900 to $1,800.

4 & 12 W. 92d St
Near Central Park West
A newly renovated house on a high class private block. Elevator, electric light, etc.
7 rooms and bath, $900 to $1,100.

304 West 92d St
Near Riverside Drive
Adjoins the Halsworth Apartments. A high-class 8-story fireproof building; near 'bus line and subway.
5 and 6 rooms, 2 baths, $1,200 and $1,300.

375 Centr'l P'rk W
Near 97th St.
Very desirable spacious apartments; modern improvements; convenient to transit lines.
7 and 8 rooms, 2 baths, $840 to $1,200.

Woodmere
561 West 141st St.
Northeast Corner Broadway.
10-story fireproof apartments; large, light rooms.
4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath, $600 to $1,000.

Lyndon Arms
524-525 Riverside Drive
Near 127th Street.
Beautiful views Riverside Drive, the Hudson and Palisades.
6 and 8 rooms and bath, $840 to $1,100.

Send for our 1915 Apartment House Directory which contains information regarding apartment houses under our exclusive management.

The Following Houses Under the Management of
Telephone, 6410—Bryant. BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

SMALL APARTMENTS,
KITCHENS & KITCHENETTES.

1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms	The Dearborn, 850 West 55th St., Bet. 8th & 9th Avs.	Unfurnished. $30-$90.	Furnished. $37.50-$95.
3 & 4 Rooms	The Stanwood, 321 West 55th St., Bet. 8th & 9th Avs.	Unfurnished. $60 to $90.	Furnished. $75 to $110.
3 & 4 Rooms	135 W. 79th St. Bet. Columbus and Amsterdam Avs. New Building.	New Fireproof Building. Recently completed. Living Rooms, Chambers, Rental, $1,020 to $1,250.	10x20 13x16
2, 3 & 4 Rooms	The Poinciana, 434 West 120th St., Cor. Amsterdam Av.	Unfurnished. $35 to $75. Overlooking Columbia Campus.	Furnished. $45 to $90. Large, Light Rooms.

Manager at each house. Satisfactory References Absolutely Indispensable.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Murray Hill Apts.
122-128 East 34th Street
S. W. cor. of Lexington Ave.
SEVEN & EIGHT ROOMS
RENTS, $1,200-$1,800

Bachelor Apartments
THE BERWYCK
65-69 West 54th Street
TWO ROOMS & BATH
RENTS, $480-$720
CONVENIENT TO THE UNION AND UNIVERSITY CLUBS.
DOCTOR'S OFFICE, $900
APPLY TO
HERMAN L. R. EDGAR
81 Nassau Street

VAN CORTLANDT
71 East 96th St.
N. W. Cor. Park Av.
Modern elevator building, possessing every up-to-date convenience.
7 Rooms $75
8 Rooms $90
9 Rooms $110
2 Baths with Each Suite.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.
30 E. 42d St. Tel., Murray Hill 506.

LENOX COURT,
114-116 EAST 71ST ST.
8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
6 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
DOCTOR'S APARTMENTS.
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT.

CORONADO
Northwest corner of Park Av. and 81st St. High-class elevator apartment, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; rents, $800, $1,000, $1,300 yearly. Service unexcelled.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Non-Housekeeping Apartments
A few Apartments available for fall renting. 1, 2 and 3 large, airy, outside rooms with bath; modern in detail. Day and night attendance. Vacuum cleaning system, maid service, mail chute, open fireplaces, ample closet room. Meals served in apartments. Agent always on premises. 'Phone, Plaza—6070.
Rents, $600 to $1,320.
507 Madison Avenue. At 53d St.

1219 MADISON AVENUE,
Southeast Corner 88th Street.
All apartments have dining room and living room facing the avenue. Each has a maid's toilet. All floors parquet and hardwood. Electric lights. All-night elevator service.
6 Rooms & Bath, $840 up.
8 Rooms & Bath, $1,000 up.
9 Rooms & Bath, $1,450.
MANAGEMENT BY RESIDENT OWNER. APPLY ON PREMISES.

THE SUSSEX
55 EAST 65TH ST.
Apartments of seven or eight rooms. Rent $1,400. Extra maids' rooms. Private house block. Apply to Superintendent.

BRONX.

NEW BUILDINGS
Extra Large Room Elevator Apartments
New residential section, finest in Bronx, conveniently located, at walk-up prices; 5 ROOMS, $23; 6 ROOMS, $29; 7 ROOMS, $43; all front apartments.
179th St. and Morris Av.

BROOKLYN.

PARKWAY COURT.
Elegant high-class apartments of 4 to 8 rooms, all improvements. Best section of Eastern Parkway. Rents, $32.00 to $75.00. Ready Sept. 1st. M. F. GLEASON, Eastern Parkway, corner Kingston Av., Brooklyn.

EASTERN PARKWAY,
749 to 781, Corner Kingston Ave.
$40 TO $50.
Modern apartments, 7 and 8 rooms, 2 baths; in the most healthful section of Brooklyn; easy access to Manhattan via subway.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—1st Lt. E. C. Desobry, 19th Inf., transfered to 27th Inf.

Resignation of 1st Lt. J. J. Thomas, C. A. C., accepted.

Orders of Aug. 9, assigning Capt. A. C. Read, Inf., to 12th Inf., effective Aug. 23, amended to assign him to the 9th Inf., effective on same date.

Orders of July 30, relating to 1st Lt. P. Bradley, Ord. Dept., revoked.

Maj. W. M. Cruikshank, 1st F. A., is detailed for service in Adjutant General's Dept., effective Sept. 3; Vice Maj. A. S. Fleming, who is relieved and assigned to 2d F. A., effective Sept. 15, and after leave of absence, to San Francisco and sail for Philippines to join regiment to which assigned. Maj. Cruikshank, on arrival in U. S., to Vancouver Barracks, for duty as Adjutant of 7th Brig.

Lt. Col. T. C. Dickson, Ord. Dept., on his own application is retired with rank of Col.

First Lt. D. B. Crafton, 25th Inf., to recruiting service at Ft. McDowell, Cal.

Capt. F. L. Dengler, C. A. C., from station at Bridgeport, to South Norwalk, Conn., take station with duties as Inspector Instructor of the Conn. Coast Art. Militia.

Second Lt. R. Royce, 20th Inf., to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., for exam. for fitness for detail in aviation section of Signal Corps, then to his station.

Leaves: 1st Lt. R. Boughton, 27th Inf., one month's extension, and will sail for new station about Oct. 5 instead of Aug. 26, as heretofore ordered; Capt. H. Glade, 8th Inf., 2 months and 15 days; Capt. W. Kelly, Jr., 5th Cav., 2 months; Capt. S. P. Lyon, 25th Inf., 1 month and 20 days extension; 2d Lt. E. L. Hoffman, 2d Inf., 1 month and 20 days' extension; Lt. A. L. Rockwood, 12th Inf., 1 month and 23 days, and will sail for new station about Nov. 5 instead of Sept. 7, as heretofore ordered; 1st Lt. E. G. Beurst, 10th Inf., 2 months; Capt. L. V. Coleman, Q. M. Corps, 1 month and 10 days; Capt. H. M. Roberson, Med. Corps, 15 days; 1st Lt. E. A. Donlat, Ord. Dept., 10 days; Major W. Forse, C. A. C., 3 months.

Navy.

Junior Grade Lts. A. Macomb, L. P. Wearell, J. A. Crutchfield, E. P. Nicklinson, and D. F. Patterson, all commissioned.

Movements Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Paul Jones, Stewart, Perry, and Preble, at Dutch Harbor; Reid and Lamson, at N. Y. Yard; Tennessee, at Port au Prince; Chester, at Jaffa; Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin, at San Pedro; Ammen, at Boston Yard; Montana, at L. I. Sound; Kentucky, at Newport; Albany, at Bremerton.

Sailed: Cleveland, Topolobampo, for Mazatlan; Arkansas, Florida, Utah, South Carolina, Michigan, Texas, Wyoming, Virginia, New Jersey, Nebraska, Yankton, Monaghan, Perkins, Walke, Patuxent, Patapsco, Sonoma, Trippe, Jarvis, Jouett, Boale, MacDougal, O'Brien, Parker, Paulding, Fanning, Nicholson, Benham, Cummings, Cassin, Dirle, Porter, Birmingham, Patterson, Burrows, Terry, Sterritt, Roe, and Ontario, Newport to sea for manoeuvres; Kearsarge, Boston for Tangier Sound, and the Saturn, Mare Island for Tiburon.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BELL, Mrs. EVA MAY, (Nov. 15, 1914;) net estate, $22,631; James M. Bell, husband, beneficiary; assets, 16 West 83 St., appraised at $22,000; jewelry valued at $1,493.

BIANCHI, JOHN, (Aug. 15, 1914;) net estate, $54,152; Mrs. Fannie S. Bianchi, widow, beneficiary; assets, deposits, $223; stocks and bonds, $55,635; decedent was retired stock broker.

BOULAY, CLEMENCE, (May 3, 1907;) net estate, $613.

BROWN, Mrs. ADDIE, (Jan. 5, 1915;) net estate, $26,142; Alice Brown, daughter, principal beneficiary, receiving $23,254; assets, deposits, $527; personalty, $5,787; stocks and bonds, $20,643.

CONLEY, JOHN, (Feb. 14, 1915;) net estate, $370,465; Mrs. Teresa Conley, of 46 East 61 St., widow, sole beneficiary; assets, deposits, $35,432; insurance, $25,000; salary due from Conley Foil Co., $674; auto, $625; personalty, $1,009, and stocks and bonds, $388,976; largest holding of stock was 915 shares Conley Foil Co., appraised at $265,062; decedent also held bonds of the City of New York appraised at $25,000; 169 shares American Tobacco Co., $23,030; 250 shares Johnson Tin Foil & Metal Co., $35,000, and several blocks of stock in tobacco companies.

GOSENHEIMH, SARA, (Jan. 15, 1914;) net estate, $54,871; $500 given to the Home for Infirm and Aged Hebrews and three friends of decedent were given $1,000 each; rest of estate passed to nineteen relatives; largest amount to an individual being $5,680 to Max Beer, a brother; assets, equity, $10,000 in 128 West 87 St., appraised at $22,000; equity, $6,000, in 3 Manhattan St., appraised at $23,000; deposits, $4,087; notes, mortgages, and personalty, $23,339; stocks, $20,167.

DARWICK, ARTHUR B., (Dec. 1, 1910;) life insurance, $1,000; Floyd B. Derrick, son, beneficiary.

DUFFY, JULIA, (Dec. 31, 1895;) net estate, $7,906; Agnes J. Donohue, daughter, principal beneficiary. Assets: Deposits, $8,859; personalty, $15.

GANS, RALPH, (March 14, 1915;) net estate, $25,750; Mrs. Carrie Gans, widow, beneficiary. Assets: Deposits, $23; mortgages and personalty, $21,250; stocks and bonds, $4,050.

GORMLEY, MARGARET, (April 8, 1915;) deposits, $2,591; Agnes E. Dooley, niece, beneficiary.

HONEYMAN, JANE, (June 2, 1914;) deposits, $4,493; net estate, $5,141; two brothers and sister beneficiaries.

HUBERT, KATE D., (Jan. 10, 1915;) deposits, $790; net, $508.

KELLEHER, JOHN J., (May 22, 1905;) deposits and personalty, $7,637; net estate, $377.

KLEBL, DOROTHY, (Feb. 17, 1914;) deposits, $1,500; net, $992; Benedict Klebl, husband, beneficiary.

KOENIG, PETER A. C., (April 29, 1904;) deposits, $21,000; net estate, $20,128. In his will decedent declared that he had no relatives and gave the entire estate to G. Byron Latimer, his friend and adviser.

LEVY, JENNIE, (Dec. 31, 1910.) deposits, $1,088; net, $109.

McARDLE, ELIZABETH, (Sept. 18, 1914;) net estate, $3,966; Catherine King and Terence King, aunt and uncle, beneficiaries. Assets: Deposits, $5,122; jewelry, $10.

MURRAY, ROBERT M., (Feb. 10, 1915;) net estate, $81,250; Agnes L. Murray, sister, given $72,350; Agnes L. Vincent, cousin, given $3,700. Assets.: Deposits, $6,650; automobile and personalty, $398; stocks and bonds, $70,405; property held in trust, $8,700.

NICHTHAUSER, WILLIAM, (March 31, 1914;) net estate $20,320; Mrs. Maud S. Nichthauser, widow, given $24,129; Hugo L. Nichthauser, son, $3,000; rest passed to other relatives. Assets: Deposits, $31; jewelry, $125; insurance, $10,000; stocks, $21,611, of which $20,781 represents decedent's 419 shares in Nichthauser & Levy, a corporation, manufacturers of tinware and galvanized ware at Java, Provost, and Kent Streets, Brooklyn.

QUINLAN, JAMES; (April 10, 1915;) total assets $37,627, net estate $32,952; Margaret Quinlan, sister, given $14,957; Bridget Patterson, sister, $5,651; Catherine Ryan, sister, $7,002; Mary Magrath, sister, $5,951; rest of the estate passed to nephews and nieces. Assets: Equity, $11,480, in 125 West 96 St., appraised at $30,000; equity, $12,539 in 104 West 96 St., appraised at $30,000; equity, $8,062, in 166 West 96 St., appraised at $25,000; equity, $12,232, in 7 West 16 St., appraised at $51,000; deposits, $6,865; life insurance, $1,000; personalty, $273; stocks, $4,500.

RECHNITZER, MAX, (March 10, 1912;) two lots, northeast corner of Lind Avenue and West 170 St., Bronx, appraised at $5,500, net estate $1,868; Mrs. Clementine Rechnitzer, widow, and three children, beneficiaries.

RICHARDS, Mrs. JANE ANN, (Jan. 5, 1915;) net estate $23,497; Mrs. Maud S. Wheeler, Thomas T. Richards, Gertrude S. Richards, and Ruth Richards, four children beneficiaries. Assets: Deposits, $1,287; personalty, $2,000; loans and mortgages, $15,491; bonds, $10,200.

SHEPPARD, Mrs. MARY B.; (Jan. 4, 1915;) net estate $5,167; George Henry Sheppard, husband, beneficiary. Assets: Four lots at Oyster Bay, L. I., $500; deposits, $4,500; stocks, $1,107.

SMITH, Mrs. HELEN McGAW, of New London, Conn., (Oct. 4, 1914.) The value of decedent's entire estate does not appear in report. Assets taxable in New York realty and tangible personalty, $253,945. New York assets were distributed among the widow as follows: Helen P. W. Seamans, niece, clock $150, jewelry $325, and one-third residuary estate, $116,141; Gordon Woodbury, nephew, $116,141; Thomas Woodbury, nephew, $116,141; Florence Tully, cousin, personalty, $361; Emily Woodbury, not related, ring, $250; Blanche Woodbury, not related, jewelry, $300; Mattie E. Woodbury, not related, jewelry, $800, and Charlotte Woodbury, not related, jewelry, $325. Under will St. James Protestant Episcopal Church of New London, Conn., given $15,000; towns of New London and Waterford, Conn., receive the realty owned by decedent and situated in those towns after the death of Thornton Woodbury, nephew, who is to have the use of these properties during his lifetime. The New York assets were: 126 Front St., valued at $21,750; 108 Duane St., $54,466; 405-407 Lafayette St., $84,092; 451-453 Washington St., $71,350; 109-111 Prince St., $66,785; 13 West 76 St., $39,466; paintings, $7,940, and other personalty and jewelry, $9,852.

THORP, FREDERICK B., a civil engineer, (Dec. 21, 1913;) net estate, $6,365; Mrs. Mary B. Thorp, widow, and Stuart Kirby Thorp, son, beneficiaries. Assets: Deposits, $600; due from State of New York for services, $1,500; stocks and bonds, $7,140.

First Six Numbers of Current History. The New York Times Current History Magazine presents a clear and impartial account of the war. In it will be found the many phases of the war discussed by the leading thinkers of all nations. First six numbers, bound in cloth, may be secured for $2.00. (delivery charges extra.) The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications will be received until Aug. 25 for pathologist-bacteriologist. There is one vacancy in the Kings County Hospital at $1,320 and maintenance, or $1,500 and no maintenance. The minimum age is 21 years. A physical qualifying examination will be given. Candidates must be licensed to practice medicine in New York State and must have had at least one year's work in an official capacity in a pathological laboratory or its equivalent.

United States.

The commission announces for Sept. 8 at the New York Custom House a competitive examination for assistant in forest entomology, for men only, to fill vacancies in the Bureau of Entomology, Department of Agriculture, for service in the field, at a salary ranging from $1,200 to $1,400 a year. The duties will be to conduct investigations in the field and laboratory of insects affecting forest and shade trees, and methods of control of such insects. Competitors will be examined in forest entomology and education and experience. At least two years' experience in the investigation of forest or shade tree insects is a prerequisite. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first but not their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Real Estate at Auction.

JERE JOHNSON JR. CO., AUCTIONEERS. 187 Bway, N. Y. 183 Montague St., B'klyn.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, 150 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES, Real Estate. 140th St. and 3d Ave.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

CRAFTSMAN HOMES, with garage, only $5,500. Little Farms; 2 min. from Kings Highway sta. new Sea Beach Subway. OTTO SINGER, 248 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Jamaica—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,800; all improvements. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Bungalow plots for sale; water view; "Hillcrest Park," Great Kills, Giffords; near station, beach, bathing, boating, fishing; restricted colony; $175 and up; $50 down, balance monthly; shade trees; high location; city water, electric lights, sidewalks; express train service; 45 minutes from Battery, New York. Apply to Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, No. 84 William Street.

Two-room, kitchenette apartments, furnished or unfurnished, on the upper floor of remodeled private house, 747 Madison Av.

Lexington Av., 1,235, corner 84th St. 6-7 large rooms, steam, electric light, parquet floor, hall service; $50 up.

79th, 142 East, Cor. Lexington Ave.—Six rooms, bath, steam; suitable doctor, dentist, dressmaker; rent $55.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS. A. L. Mordecai & Son, 30 East 42d St.

Madison Av., 121.—Desirable housekeeping and non-housekeeping apartments.

West Side

THE INVERMERE, 415 West 118th.—Non-housekeeping apartments, 4, 5, and 6 rooms, with bath; elevator and all modern improvements; first-class cuisine; rent, $40 and upward.

THE LANGHAM, 73d to 74th St. and Central Park West. 10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Superintendent or phone Col. 4020.

65th Av., Corner 12th, (overlooking old Presbyterian churchyard.)—100 feet of lawn in front; beautiful 5-room apartment; all outside rooms. Call 12 West 12th, or Carstein & Linnekin, 221 4th Av.

20th St., 422 West.—Splendid neighborhood; unobstructed view; seminary grounds opposite; fine air and light; select tenants; no small children; 5 rooms, bath, $35-$39.

BROCKHOLST, 101 WEST 85TH. Apartments from 4 rooms and bath to 8 rooms, 2 baths; rents $900 to $1,500. Telephone Schuyler 4774.

$23—4 AND 5 ROOMS—$24. 105th; 8 West, (near Central Park.)—Steam heat, hot water; location unexcelled; small families; no dogs allowed. Janitor.

80 WEST 92D ST. 7 large rooms and bath, single flat; all improvements; refined neighborhood; near "L" and subway; $40.

Seven rooms; big, light, airy, large kitchen, two baths; modern elevator house; rent $80; very reasonable. Ernest Tribelhorn, 342 West 71st Street.

102d St., 205, (Near Broadway.)—Seven-room apartment; bath, steam, hot water; $38 and $40.

172d, 575 West.—Corner elevator house, 4-7 large, beautifully decorated apartments.

94th St., 319 West.—Handsome 5-7-room apartments. Superintendent, on premises.

84th St., 17 West.—7 large rooms, bath; one to sublet, $45, and one at $60.

130th, 202 West.—Modern apartments seven all large, light rooms, $40-$55.

180th, 669 West.—Elevator apartments, 5, 6, 7 rooms, $45 to $70.

Bronx.

263 E. Tremont Av. and 1,911 Anthony Av., corner of Tremont.—4 and 6 large, light rooms; very attractive; improvements; $25 to $37.

Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH. THE MARLBOROUGH APARTMENTS.

Marlborough Road, near Cortelyou Road; 5 and 6 rooms; all modern improvements; ready for inspection; $32.50 to $45. Apply F. W. Yates, owner, 34 Nassau St., Manhattan; telephone 1300 John.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Unfurnished.

Three adults wish three large bedrooms, bath, living room, diningroom, or the two combined; must be light, well ventilated, quiet, and modern in every particular; preferably accommodations for cooking, laundry and servant on premises; $60 month; city or near-by suburbs, Brooklyn and Long Island excepted; A1 references. Y 236 Times Annex.

Unfurnished apartment wanted, or floor, housekeeping, 3, 4 rooms, bath, modern, west side, between 50th and 90th Sts.; couple, no children; write details. Bureau Room 6,046, Metropolitan Life Building.

Furnished.

Gentleman, bachelor, desires 2 or 3 room apartment, well furnished, light, clean, tile bath, electricity, telephone; in select neighborhood; monthly. Write S 55 Times.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.

A watercourse, 16th St. and East River, pier and bulkhead; 200 feet by three fronts. Apply to John D. Crimmins, 624 Madison Av.

Large factor floor, Times Square district, suitable tailoring, millinery, or dressmaking, wholesale or retail; $75 a month. 133 West 41st St.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Complete home, convenient to station, stores, church, and trolley; in the attractive settlement of Gifford Park; nine rooms, 2 baths; garage; fruit; high location; $10,500; has cost $12,000. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N.Y.

All the bargains in Mount Vernon, Pelham, Broadway, for sale or rent, may be found at office Anderson Realty Company, 22 East 1st St., Mount Vernon.

New "Old Colonial," 8 rooms; 3 baths, in park, heart station, for sale; others to let. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y.

Hudson River.

KNEETLIVES & CO., Weschester, 7 E. 42.

HOUSE PLANS and specifications made according to your ideas. Rousseau, 2 E. 23d.

Sale or Lease.—New hollow tile stucco cottage. James L. Taylor, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$3,400 Cottage, Golden opportunity to become owner of first-class all-year home, with every modern convenience; 3 large rooms, each, latest and extra improvements, steam heat, gas, spacious porches, large garden, select location, 25 miles out, overlooking Great South Bay; boating, fishing, ocean; station 5 minutes' walk; small first payment, remainder as rental. A. B. McCord, Bellmore, L. I.

Lot No. 356 in plate "A," 75x100 feet, situate in Oriental Park, Brookhaven, Long Island, New York. Wright Holmes Corp., 25 Broadway.

Seven-room house, improvements, hardwood floors; 45 minutes; easy terms. Holiberg, Hyndsight 5714 Flatbush Park, Brklyn.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

[illegible] FORECLOSED.—Colonial house, 10 rooms, bath, heat; 40-mile view; charming shade; excellent spring; 185 acres. A rare chance. E. E. Floom, 141 Broadway.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots. THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW JERSEY, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morgenere, and Leonia, New Jersey. (opposite Grant's Tomb) within twenty-five minutes at Manhattan.

Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address HENRY D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 49 Broadway, New York City.

Bungalow, unusually attractive; practically new; 4 rooms; oak floors, steam heat, electric light; city water; thoroughly modern; all condition; lot 60x175; convenient station; for sale at less than cost. Write for photo. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J.

RENT IN RIDGEWOOD.

Test its merits as a suburban place of residence. 1,000 commuters like it; attractive homes, 4 to 10 rooms; rents $25 to $60. S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, RIDGEWOOD, N. J. 'PHONE 355.

Small fruit farms, 75x500; five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit soil; great opportunity; $5,000 to $6,500; terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Cranford, N. J.—New Queen Elizabethan House; 8 rooms, 2 baths; beautiful construction; to rent or sale. Droescher, 79 Warren St., N. Y., or Cranford, N. J.

Fanwood lot for sale, very cheap; will build according to your plans; easy terms; send for map. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL." All about the "Ideal Home Town." Secretary, Box 314, Nutley, N. J.

Now, while prices are low, is time to buy healthful New Jersey suburban homes. Consult Lockaby, 141 Broadway.

Bungalow, $3,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 30 minutes to city. Box M 355 Times Downtown.

Little farms, hour out, for city workers. $10 monthly. Room 1701, 141 Broadway.

Maryland—For Sale or To Let.

Baltimore suburban all-year home for sale or rent, furnished or unfurnished; substantially built, up-to-date, easy housekeeping; 40 minutes from centre of city on 5c car line; 10 rooms, three baths, including garage and needle spray; tireless gas range, steam heat, Ruud hot water heater, electric light, and porch completely screened; panel for vacuum cleaner and weather stripped. Y 243 Times Annex.

Real Estate Wanted.

Bungalow wanted, commuting distance from New York; well constructed; no heat except grate; must have good plumbing; plenty shade; send photograph. Thibou, 32 High St., Montclair, N. J.

Wanted—Six-room house, Long Island preferred; all improvements, conveniences; good transportation facilities; reasonable rental. C. N. Buck, 5,000 Broadway, N. Y.

Wanted to rent one-family private house, 8 to 10 rooms, all improvements; also some ground; within easy reach of Manhattan; answer at once. R. B. 205 7th Av.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted—$25,000 second mortgage on first-class property above bank mortgage. Wanted—First mortgage of $90,000, first-class apartment. Eastern Realty Co., 132 Nassau St. Phone Beekman 2524.

We have from $5,000 to $80,000 for first mortgages in New York, Jersey, and Long Island. Eastern Realty Co., 132 Nassau St.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

HOTEL IRVING, 26 Gramercy Park; fireproof; parlor, bedroom, bath; $15 weekly up. European plan; $30 weekly up. American plan; also single and double rooms.

West Side

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Ave. } 1, 2, 3, & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE, with private bath and kitchenette; some 3 and 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN. Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few sublet week, month, during Summer. Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River 8970.

SUMMER RATES. THE WILSONIA, 225-229 W. 69th St., near Broadway. 2 3 Rooms, Bath, & Kitch'n'ette, $35-$45 up; 1 Room & Bath, $25 up. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN; No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

Will place furnishings of handsome home in moderate size house or suite for person wishing to establish home in desirable New York neighborhood for at least one year. If desired, will shop, market, engage help, and plan meals in wholesome, economical, attractive manner. A-1 references exchanged; terms upon application. Y 237 Times Annex.

BIG CONCESSIONS, Completely furnished elevator apartment; 4 and 6 rooms and bath. 3 and 5 West 104th.

39TH ST., 52 WEST. Suites of two rooms and bath, charmingly furnished; cool; electricity, phone.

SUBLET. Three rooms and bath. HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

110th St., 435 West.—Two rooms, bath, kitchennette, high class, till October; convenient to subway. Apartment 8H.

Location Convenient.—Handsomely furnished five-room apartment, $125; high-class elevator house. Ernest Tribelhorn, 306 W. 97th.

118th, 507 West.—Delightfully 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

DON'T MISS SEEING Apartment seven unusually light rooms, 1,186 MADISON AVENUE. Corner 87th St. Electric light, parquet floors; price, $1,200. Superintendent on premises.

THE CLEVELAND, 126 to 130 East 24th Street, 9 rooms and bath, well arranged; rents, $800 to $1,200. Apply to Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, No. 84 William Street.

Two-room, kitchenette apartments, furnished or unfurnished, on the upper floor of remodeled private house, 747 Madison Av.

Lexington Av., 1,235, corner 84th St. 6-7 large rooms, steam, electric light, parquet floor, hall service; $50 up.

79th, 142 East, Cor. Lexington Ave.—Six rooms, bath, steam; suitable doctor, dentist, dressmaker; rent $55.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS. A. L. Mordecai & Son, 30 East 42d St.

Madison Av., 121.—Desirable housekeeping and non-housekeeping apartments.

West Side

THE INVERMERE, 415 West 118th.—Non-housekeeping apartments, 4, 5, and 6 rooms, with bath; elevator and all modern improvements; first-class cuisine; rent, $40 and upward.

THE LANGHAM, 73d to 74th St. and Central Park West. 10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Superintendent or phone Col. 4020.

65th Av., Corner 12th, (overlooking old Presbyterian churchyard.)—100 feet of lawn in front; beautiful 5-room apartment; all outside rooms. Call 12 West 12th, or Carstein & Linnekin, 221 4th Av.

20th St., 422 West.—Splendid neighborhood; unobstructed view; seminary grounds opposite; fine air and light; select tenants; no small children; 5 rooms, bath, $35-$39.

BROCKHOLST, 101 WEST 85TH. Apartments from 4 rooms and bath to 8 rooms, 2 baths; rents $900 to $1,500. Telephone Schuyler 4774.

$23—4 AND 5 ROOMS—$24. 105th; 8 West, (near Central Park.)—Steam heat, hot water; location unexcelled; small families; no dogs allowed. Janitor.

80 WEST 92D ST. 7 large rooms and bath, single flat; all improvements; refined neighborhood; near "L" and subway; $40.

Seven rooms; big, light, airy, large kitchen, two baths; modern elevator house; rent $80; very reasonable. Ernest Tribelhorn, 342 West 71st Street.

102d St., 205, (Near Broadway.)—Seven-room apartment; bath, steam, hot water; $38 and $40.

172d, 575 West.—Corner elevator house, 4-7 large, beautifully decorated apartments.

94th St., 319 West.—Handsome 5-7-room apartments. Superintendent, on premises.

84th St., 17 West.—7 large rooms, bath; one to sublet, $45, and one at $60.

130th, 202 West.—Modern apartments seven all large, light rooms, $40-$55.

180th, 669 West.—Elevator apartments, 5, 6, 7 rooms, $45 to $70.

Bronx.

263 E. Tremont Av. and 1,911 Anthony Av., corner of Tremont.—4 and 6 large, light rooms; very attractive; improvements; $25 to $37.

Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH. THE MARLBOROUGH APARTMENTS.

Marlborough Road, near Cortelyou Road; 5 and 6 rooms; all modern improvements; ready for inspection; $32.50 to $45. Apply F. W. Yates, owner, 34 Nassau St., Manhattan; telephone 1300 John.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Unusual location; cool, single rooms; suites with bath; table board.

15TH, 210 EAST. (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; electricity; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Large, single rooms, with board.

8 EAST 45TH STREET. Rooms, board; gentlemen; references.

West Side

7TH AV., 2,053, (123d.)—First-class family house; exceptional rooms and board.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

52D, 57 WEST.—Immaculate large, small rooms; adjoining; exceptional table; Summer rates; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Private bath, electric light; large room; suit particular people.

72D, 253 WEST.—Cool, well-furnished rooms; table board; individual table; $10 up.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable room, with board; subway, elevated, surface cars; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

78TH, 159 WEST.—Newly decorated large, small rooms; private baths; full arrangements.

79th, 114 West, Norece Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, parked street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

BEVAN HOUSE, Larchmont, N. Y.—Directly on the water; 40 minutes from Grand Central; wonderful cooking; rooms, with bath; music, dancing; moderate rates. Albert E. Copeland.

AQUEHONGA LODGE. Delightful Winter home, accessible to city; arrangements can now be made for Fall or Winter. 7 Richmond Av., Arrochar.

The Willows, Huguenot Park.—On the beach. Boating, bathing, fishing, tennis; delightfully cool lawns, orchards; exclusive, comfortable surroundings.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements now; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2101 Yonkers.

Long Island.

Elstone Park Hotel, Bayswater, Far Rockaway.—Nice home; refined people; rates, booklets. Apply Gunther & Udele; also 4 Court Square, Brooklyn. Phone Far Rockaway 401-402.

BELLE HARBOR, L. I., BAY VIEW LODGE. Montauk Ave. High class accommodations; boating, bathing and fishing. Rockaway Park Station.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH, East Orange, N. J., Corner Arlington Ave. and William St. 30 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY. Why stay in a crowded apartment when you can come to Beautiful East Orange, with its oiled streets, beautiful lawns, sunshine, and flowers? A cool, airy apartment of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, together with delicious meals for two persons, for only $25 per week; take the Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from the East Orange Station. Phone Orange 2620; write for booklet.

W. T. READE, Prop.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

80TH, 123 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; parlor floor; suitable dentist; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine and service; private baths.

80TH, 108-110 WEST.—The House Richards; an "old home" place for refined people; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 45 WEST.—Pleasant large, small rooms; running water; excellent table; reasonable.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple appreciating superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 137 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two adults in refined, exclusive Jewish home; easy access car lines; references.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptional boarding; 32 rooms; 16 on one floor; every room with running water or bath adjoining.

94TH, 36 WEST.—Desirable rooms with all comforts; excellent board; references. Strauss.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms; electricity, home cooking; select house; reference.

102D, 253 WEST.—Two exceptionally large rooms; private bath; gentleman, couple; excellent location; Summer rates; Jewish family; Southerners accommodated.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence near Riverside and Broadway; two large rooms, bath.

113TH, 340 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Two connecting front rooms, with bath; single, en suite; table guests.

122D, 156 WEST.—Large, small rooms; refined house; home cooking; reference; moderate.

149TH, 544 WEST.—Near Bway subway; nicest section Audubon; bright rooms; good board; home comforts; $3 up one, $15 up two. Tel. 2737 Audubon.

160TH, WEST, (Broadway.)—Delightful south room; river view. 25 Fort Washington Av.

HAMILTON TERRACE, 18.—Near City College; 2 rooms, adjoining bath; gentlemen; references.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple, appreciating superior table; homelike surroundings. Apt. 4D.

THE EVELYN LODGE. Charming family hotel of highest order; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 6c. fare. Lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $9-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

147 RIVERSIDE DRIVE. Fall and Winter reservations now; beautiful rooms in exclusive house; single, en suite; private baths; every modern convenience. STEIN, PHONE 9057 SCHUYLER.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted—For a Jewish couple and a child, (girl of 9 years,) in private family, 2 rooms with board and private bath; location to be between 75th and 95th Sts., West; state price and particulars. N 39 Times.

By widow, pleasant, well-furnished room, with breakfast, Winter; location, West 59th-West End Av. W., 1,323 Dorchester Road, Brooklyn.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

34TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant room; large closet; bath; electricity; $6.50; telephone.

23D ST., 29 East, (Madison Square South.) SUITE, single rooms and bath.

45TH, 14 EAST.—Room with bath; room with piano; single room; references.

76TH, 37 EAST.—Attractive front room; every convenience; telephone; private house, near park.

GRAMERCY PARK, 43, (21st St.)—Single, en suite; private bath; breakfast served in room.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

West Side.

117th, 120 WEST.—Two large rooms; handsome parlor floor; piano; also smaller rooms.

127th, 62 WEST.—Exceptionally cool room, running water; also smaller rooms; studio; references.

127th, 111 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; private house; references.

130th, 353 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; single, en suite; business men preferred; telephone; reasonable.

38TH ST. AND BROADWAY.—Large rooms, with hot and cold running water; $8 weekly and up; a few rooms $5 per week; with private bath; $8 to $10 weekly; telephone in every room. Hotel Normandie.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small, airy rooms; board optional; references required; high-class house.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Exceptional rooms, large, single; private baths; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

52D, 55 WEST.—Large rooms, attractively furnished; hot, cold running water; adjoining bath; electricity, telephone; reasonable; gentlemen only; references.

53D, 63 WEST.—Desirable large room; private bath; single room; reasonable.

55TH, 326 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, large, small rooms; all conveniences; private house; telephone.

57TH, 109 WEST.—Suites, double, single rooms; running water, private baths; references.

69TH, 143 WEST.—Attractive two rooms; fireplace; refined environment; electricity; shower; breakfast. Wilde.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Large, small, well-furnished rooms; finest locality; Subway, elevated; telephone.

71ST, 110 WEST.—Comfortable newly furnished rooms; near subway, "L"; all conveniences.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms, single or en suite; privacy.

72D, 147 WEST.—Ideal location; large and small rooms; private bath; telephone.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms, with, without bath; private residence; telephone; reasonable.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small looms; private bath; telephone; Summer rates.

76TH, 110 WEST.—Unusually refined room, dressing room, bath, electricity; bachelor; references.

76TH, 138 WEST.—Pleasant, cool, large, small rooms; electricity; private bath; moderate; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Cool rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small, cool rooms; home comforts; conveniences; special Summer rates.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive large room; private house; suitable one, two; references.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; single or en suite; private bath; references.

80TH, 114 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; next bath; private house; $7-$8 weekly.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished, large, cool rooms; private baths; hot water; $5 up.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

2 KILLED, 10 HURT IN AUTO ACCIDENTS

Aged Woman Dies After Being Run Down and Dragged in Avenue B.

INJURIES KILL SALESMAN

Police Believe Car Smashed in Central Park West Was Stolen Machine.

Two deaths and injuries to ten persons resulted yesterday from automobile accidents in New York and vicinity.

Mrs. Jennie Hyman, 73 years old, 250 East Fourth Street, was crossing Avenue B at East Fifth Street yesterday when an automobile darted out from behind a wagon, knocked her down and dragged her fifteen feet. She was picked up unconscious from many injuries and taken in an ambulance to Bellevue Hospital, where she died soon after her arrival. Israel Frankfater of 219 East Seventh Street, the owner and driver of the machine, said that he had turned out to clear the wagon and that he did not see Mrs. Hyman until it was too late to stop. He was arraigned before Coroner Riordan on the bail pending an inquest.

Samuel Neinberger, 27 years old, a guest at the Clarendon Hotel, at Asbury Park, died in the Monmouth Memorial Hospital yesterday of injuries sustained Monday night, when he was knocked down while crossing the street near the Atlantic oHtel, by a machine driven by Ernest Sherman, a New York chauffeur. Sherman was held in $1,000 bail on a charge of hom.c.de.

J. W. Williams, an automobile tire salesman of Elmsford, N. Y., was driving yesterday afternoon with Miss Amanda Burt, 20 years old, daughter of Mrs. Amanda Burt of 7 Livingston Avenue, White Plains, when he turned out of the way on a road near Armonk to avoid hitting a horse and wagon and overturned his automobile on a pile of trap rock. Williams suffered a broken arm. Miss Burt was pinned under the car. Williams, who was unable to help Miss Burt hailed some farm hands who lifted up the car. They found the young woman under it unconscious and seriously injured. She was taken to the White Plains Hospital, where it was said last night that she was suffering from internal injuries and that her condition was serious.

While driving on the Boulevard in Bayonne yesterday, Leroy Shaw of 193 Tonelle Avenue, Jersey City, lost control of his machine which skidded into the curbstone and turned over on the sidewalk, pinning under the tonneau two of the passengers, Mrs. Grace Collins of 59 Brunswick Street, and Miss Sadie Niehaus of 10 Baldwin Avenue, both of Jersey City. The two children of Mrs. Collins who were in the car escaped injury, but the two women were taken to the City Hospital in Bayonne, suffering from severe lacerations and bruises. Leroy was arrested for reckless driving and held in $500 bail.

Anna Schwartz, 10 years old, of 689 South Eighteenth Street, Newark, was knocked down at Central Avenue and Summit Street yesterday afternoon by an automobile which speeded on. She was taken to St. Michael's Hospital suffering from severe bruises about the head and body. The police are looking for the owner of the car. They got the license number of the car from a witness.

Mrs. Ange V. Leivinger, 60 years old, of 415 Ditmas Avenue, Flatbush, as the driver of an automobile which struck, on Ocean Parkway, a machine driven by Joseph Brodek of 502 East Seventy-seventh Street, Manhattan, yesterday. The occupants of both cars were bruised.

Freda Markowitz, of 974 East Third Street, Brooklyn, who was driving a machine on Ocean Parkway near Avenue F, had a collision yesterday afternoon with a car driven by Louis Katz, of 127 Ludlow Street, Manhattan. Mrs. Lena Tannenbaum of 327 Lorimer Street, Brooklyn, and Mrs. Rosa Rosenburg of 505 Lorimer Street, were thrown out of the Katz machine and suffered sprained ankles.

The police of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station sought unsuccessfully yesterday for Charles Kandazian of Forest Hills, L. I., in whose name is license No. 73,483, which was carried by an auto which was wrecked early yesterday morning at Central Park and Seventieth Street, and is believed to have been stolen.

Policeman Klinger of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station was standing on that corner yesterday morning when an automobile came along Central Park West at a high rate of speed. Klinger shouted at the driver. Immediately the machine swerved into the curb and overturned. Klinger found an unconscious man in the wreckage and sent him to Polyclinic Hospital. He questioned two other men who, he said, were in the machine at the time, and then locked them up in the West Sixty-eighth Street Station on the charge of steering the car.

The man in Polyclinic Hospital, who said that he was John Armstrong, 22 year old, a chauffeur of Bermuda, was suffering from a broken left leg, concussion of the brain, and internal injuries. The other two men, who said they were John Carney, a salesman of 210 West Fortieth Street, and John O'Connor, a porter of 254 East Sixty-first Street, denied they were in the machine when the accident occurred. They were held in $1,000 bail each on charges of grand larceny by Magistrate Levy in the West Side Court.

FIVE HURT IN CRASH.

Philadelphia Autoists Victims of Accident Near Camden, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 17.—Five persons were hurt early today, when an axle of a touring car broke as the car was near Berlin on the White Horse pike, a few miles from this city. All five are in the Cooper Hospital here, and besides broken bones they suffer from shock. It is thought one or more may die.

The injured persons were: Martin Bonsall, a policeman, who lives at 207 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia; Mrs. Matilda Bonsall, his wife; Elizabeth Bonsall, 8 years old, his daughter; Mrs. Sarah Rittenbox, 60 years old, mother of Mrs. Bonsall, and Elizabeth Bassenfielder of 600 Rate Street, Philadelphia.

They had been to Atlantic City, where they spent yesterday, and late in the evening started to make the trip across the State by way of the White Horse pike. They were running about thirty miles an hour when the axle broke and the car turned over.

Mrs. Rittenbox has concussion of the brain, possibly a fractured skull and internal injuries. Mrs. Bassenfielder has concussion of the brain, and internal injuries.

SUE TO BREAK WILL OF H. RUTHERFORD

Cousins Allege a Broker, Doctor, and Nurse Conspired to Get Part of $2,100,000 Estate.

STOP DIVISION OF $500,000

B. L. Gulick Charges Conspiracy in Bequest of $200,000 to Rockefeller Institute.

Efforts to break the will of Henry Rutherford, who died at the Hotel Astor on Feb. 25, 1913, leaving an estate in excess of $2,100,000, of which $200,000 was bequeathed to the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, came to light in the Supreme Court yesterday when affidavits were filed by Bertram L. and J. Franklin Gulick of Kingston, N. Y., maternal cousins of the testator, who assert that Mr. Rutherford was conspired against and unduly influenced in the making of the instrument.

The Gulicks are joined by ten other cousins. Through their attorney, William M. Seabury of 32 Nassau Street, brother of Judge Seabury of the Court of Appeals, they are asking the court to continue a temporary injunction restraining the executor, Charles K. Phipard, member of the Stock Exchange firm of Whitehouse & Co., from distributing the remaining $500,000 of the estate, until the will suit shall have been determined. The case comes up for argument in Part I. of the Special Term of the Supreme Court today.

The affidavits on file make the conspiracy charges against Mr. Phipard, Dr. George E. Steel, an eye and ear specialist, and Miss Edith Culver, a nurse who attended Mr. Rutherford through periods of illness.

$1,399,412 Went to Cousins.

It is asserted in the affidavits that the residuary estate, $1,399,412, was divided mostly among thirty-two paternal cousins of the testator, who are residents of Great Britain, the Canary Islands, and Nebraska, and who are hardly known to him.

The allegations against the broker, the physician, and the trained nurse are based, the deponents recite, on information that for years prior to his death Mr. Rutherford was addicted to the use of drugs and liquor, and that Dr. Steel and Miss Culver aided in keeping the testator in such a condition that when he made his will he was unable to exercise his judgment, but on the contrary was induced to follow the wishes of the persons named in the conspiracy.

The affidavits allege that through their acts Rutherford was induced to bequeath $50,000 to the physician's wife, and the same amount to her sister, and $100,000 to Phipard, who is named as executor. It is also charged that the $200,000 bequest to the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research was made because a son of Mr. Phipard was an officer or an employe of the institute.

Although Miss Culver was not named in the will, the affidavits set forth, yet after the death of the testator she acquired luxuries which she had not enjoyed prior to that; and further, that Miss Culver is not in reality a trained nurse, but is "held out as such" by Dr. Steel.

Bertram L. Gulick says the relations between his family and Mr. Rutherford were always cordial, and letters written by the testator to the deponent's family expressed a friendly intimacy. Further on the affidavit recites that after the death of Mr. Rutherford's wife, the decedent indulged in an excessive use of alcohol, so much so, that when his brother, John, died in 1911, the testator's condition was such that he was unable to attend the funeral. Mr. Gulick then says that he believes that Rutherford's condition was the same when he made the will.

Urged Patient to Drink.

The Gulick affidavit recites that, although Dr. Steel is an eye and ear specialist, he treated Rutherford and prescribed chloral, and urged the patient to drink, although another physician had advised against such conduct, and that as a result of Dr. Steel's recommendation, Rutherford yielded to the drinking habit.

Gulick's affidavit also recites that prior to the making of the will Miss Culver lived "in a modest four-room apartment" at Riverside Drive and 102d Street at a yearly rental of $1,000. Then, shortly after Mr. Rutherford's death, the affidavit recites, Miss Culver moved to an eight-room apartment at 400 Riverside Drive, and "began to indulge in a variety of extravagant purchases." She bought chairs of unique fashion for $150 each, expensive tapestries and paintings, rugs especially made for her, and a piano made to her order. She also took a trip to Europe and the Orient, came into possession of Mrs. Marshall's sealskin sacque, which cost more than $1,400, and Mr. Rutherford's automobile, which was sold later for $2,500.

Charles Fox of 66 Broadway, counsel for the defendants, said yesterday that affidavits will be presented in court today denying the essential allegations made against the defendants. He said that Mr. Phipard's son was never connected with the Rockefeller Institute, but that the $200,000 bequest was made for cancer research work because the testator's wife and sister had died of that disease.

SHARPE REPORTS ON CAMPS

Ambassador Says German Prisoners Are Well Treated in France.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Ambassador Sharpe at Paris today cabled the State Department a report on a recent inspection of several camps for prisoners of war in France, of which he gave a favorable description. The Ambassador urged that his report be forwarded to Berlin, adding:

"Knowledge in Germany of the good treatment of their prisoners ought to promote better feeling throughout the country in this regard."

IN NEW JERSEY.

BAYONNE.—Dr. Frederick C. Gray, City Bacteriologist, has completed an analysis of the water of the bay and reports it to be free from disease germs, thus refuting stories that persons had contracted typhoid and other ailments from bathing.

NEWARK.—Harry D. Hatton of 504A Washington Street was arrested on a charge of arson yesterday, following the discovery of three separate fires in rooming houses conducted by him at 504 and 504A Washington Street. Harold White, a roomer, was detained as a witness.

HACKENSACK.—A scow containing 70,000 paving blocks for a local contractor turned over shortly after midnight yesterday at the Long Dock, depositing its freight at the bottom of the river. Captain Jones and his wife were awakened by the rush of water and escaped by a window as the scow sank.

WEST ORANGE.—The citizens of this town have voted to purchase the distributing system of the West Orange Water Company for a "sum not to exceed $300,000." Agitation for a municipal water system became widespread after the Edison fire on Dec. 9. It is believed town will enter the State Water Supply Commission's scheme after the expiration of its present contracts.

MONTCLAIR.—Five hundred children attending the Montclair Summer schools, of whom two-thirds are of foreign parentage, are rehearsing to form a "living flag" for their closing exercises next week. Dressed in appropriate colors, they will form a United States flag, and sing "The Star-Spangled Banner" and other patriotic songs.

SPARTA.—Attracted to the rear of his barn by the continued barking of his dog yesterday, William H. Riker, a farmer living near here, found a rattlesnake, which he killed with a hay fork.

TRENTON.—Vice Chancellor Backes yesterday confirmed the sale of the Paterson, Passaic, and Suburban Telephone Company for $87,000, subject to a chattel mortgage of $110,000. The company has 300 stockholders and the amount received in the sale will pay all debts and administration expenses and allow the return of 20 per cent. of the value of the stock to each holder.

TRENTON.—The people of the city and county yesterday won the first step in the fight to prevent the Trenton and Mercer County Traction Corporation from abandoning its six-for-a-quarter strip tickets in favor of a flat 5-cent fare when, after a hearing before the State Board of Public Utility Commissioners, that body announced it would prevent the change for three months. This period will be allowed for investigation, and the first hearing will be held on Sept. 21.

TRENTON.—The Pennsylvania Railroad yesterday filed notice that it would appeal from the decision in its suit against L. Edward Herrmann, private secretary to Governor Fielder, against whom an action for debt was brought when he insisted on riding on a pass. The court held the validity of the law permitting certain State officials to ride free could not be tested by such an action and found against the company. Yesterday's appeal will carry the case to the Supreme Court.

COURTED A WOMAN ALREADY A WIFE

Joseph Mogha Lavished Presents for Three Years on Mrs. H. D. Potter.

HUSBAND APPRISED IN COURT

He Had Caused Mogha's Arrest for Annoying Mrs. Potter in Front of Her Home.

A rather pretty young woman, dark and slender, and arrayed in a costume of white, stood before Magistrate Appleton in Night Court last night and, in low tones, told how, unknown to her husband, H. D. Potter of 205 West 103d Street, she had been accepting the attentions for three and a half years of Joseph Mogha, a prosperous and middle-aged saloonkeeper of Hoboken; how he had taken her to various cabarets and amusement places, and finally how she had caused his arrest when he persisted in forcing his way into her home late at night.

Throughout her recital her husband, a sedate man of about 50, sat in the rear of the courtroom out of earshot of his wife's words. When she had concluded he stepped to her side and sat beside her within the railing, while Mogha took the witness stand in his own defense.

Then the husband had to listen while Mogha told of meeting Mrs. Potter three and a half years ago when she smiled and beckoned to him in a cabaret, of entertaining her, squandering money on her, and making her gifts of gowns, diamonds, jewelry, and silk stockings.

"What! You, a married woman, did these things unknown to your husband?" inquired Magistrate Appleton, and Mrs. oPtter, hanging her head, did not answer, but Mogha nodded a vigorous assent, exclaiming:

"Yes; and I left a good wife for her because I was infatuated with her."

Mogha was arrested outside the Potter home last night, and when Magistrate Appleton remarked that his presence there was no occasion for his arrest, Mrs. Potter responded:

"But I am not having him arrested for this, but for disorderly conduct when he tried to force his way into my apartment on last Thursday night."

Potter testified that he had answered the telephone late in the evening and told Mogha that he could not see Mrs. Potter, that he was not home at his door when the man persisted in his attempts to see the woman and that Mogha had threatened his life and that of the Superintendent of the building when the latter ejected him.

Mogha admitted the call, but denied having threatened any one. He said he had called at the request of Mrs. Potter, who, when the cabarets of Hoboken were closed some time ago, had asked him to notify her at once when they reopened that they might resume their visits to them. They have reopened, said Mogha, and he was carrying the glad tidings to Mrs. Potter.

He admitted also that he had accepted $100 from the woman on June 12, saying that it was on account of the real estate were due then and that he was short of ready cash. However, he declared he had spent much more than that on Mrs. Potter, and that he was not in her debt. It was then he told of his gifts.

Magistrate Appleton held Mogha in $300 bail to keep the peace for three months.

Serbian Here to Escape Service.

August Degeler, a young Serbian who has been living in Prague and Bohemia, who arrived yesterday from Bordeaux on the Touraine, was held by the immigration authorities because he had not sufficient funds to proceed to Vancouver, B. C., where an uncle lives. Degeler said that he did not wish to serve in the trenches as a soldier to be shot at. All he wanted was to be left alone to continue his studies, so he decided to go to British Columbia until the war is over.

PARENTS TO SHUN WEDDING.

American Father and Mother Object to Girl's Marrying a Panamanian.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Aug. 17.—The first international marriage, where an American girl weds a Panamanian, will be solemnized at the little Catholic chapel at Ancon tomorrow morning, when Miss Elizabeth Bolling of Baltimore and Richmond, becomes the bride of Jorge Boyd. The bride's father and mother are said to have objected to the marriage, but her mother is to be present at the ceremony tomorrow.

The wedding follows a short courtship, which was viewed with interest by the American colony, which has usually opposed marriages of this kind.

The bridegroom is the son of Frederico Boyd, a member of the Joint Land Commission, while the bride is the daughter of the Manager of the branch of the Commercial National Bank of Washington.

CLEMENCY FOR MARRIN.

Governor Commutes Sentence of Convicted Brooklyn Forger.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 17.—Governor Whitman, on the recommendation of the Parole Board and County Judge Norman S. Dike of Kings, has commuted the sentence of Frank C. Marrin, who was convicted of forgery, first degree, in Kings County in 1908 and sentenced to a minimum term of fifteen years and a maximum term of twenty years. Ex-Governor Glynn submitted Marrin's case to the Parole Board, which recommended that the prisoner was deserving of clemency.

Judge Dike, who sentenced the prisoner, reported to Governor Glynn that Marrin had made restitution in part, if not entirely, and that the time he had spent in Sing Sing Prison had been sufficient to punish him. It appears from a report of the District Attorney of New York County that Marrin has rendered valuable aid to that office.

Marrin is now confined in Auburn Prison.

ROCK ISLAND LOSS PUT AT $20,000,000

Continued from Page 1.

railway company $30,000 in bonds of the Iowa Company, then worth $24,500, for his services in the acquisition of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway Company, and he was paid by the latter company $85,000 in the same transaction. Mr. Cable also received another contribution, which will be referred to later.

"Robert Mather, Vice President, was given $25,000 in cash.

"George T. Boggs, Director and Secretary of the Board of Directors of the railway company, was given $15,000 in cash when he retired from the Secretaryship of the railway company.

$880,500 Stock to President.

"When the capital stock of the railway company was increased to $75,000,000, shares of the par value of $880,500 were placed in the name of the President, to be thereafter distributed in accordance with the following resolution of the Executive Committee passed at a meeting held in New York July 1, 1902:

Resolved, That such portion as the President may determine of the shares of the increased capital stock of the company not required for the purpose of the foregoing resolution shall be disposed of at par by the President for the benefit of such officers of the company as the President shall elect and determine.

"This stock was later exchanged for securities of the Iowa and New Jersey Companies in the same manner as was stock of the stockholders of the railway company.

"Following this exchange R. R. Cable received securities of market value of $368,500 for which he paid $260,000.

"H. A. Parker, First Vice President, received securities then worth $27,900, for which he paid but $15,000.

"Robert Mather received securities of a market value of $145,412 above his payments therefor.

"The contributions to officials of the railway company in excess of their salaries aggregated about $1,000,000.

"The salaries paid to some of the principal officers at various periods were as follows: H. U. Mudge, President, $50,000; L. F. Loree, Chairman Executive Committee, (one-half to be paid by the Frisco,) $75,000; R. A. Jackson, Vice President and General Solicitor, $50,000; R. R. Cable, member of the Board of Directors, $32,000; W. B. Leeds, President, $32,000; B. L. Winchell, President, $40,000; B. F. Yoakum, Chairman Executive Committee, $30,000; Daniel G. Reid, Chairman Board of Directors, $32,000; C. H. Warren, First Vice President, $35,000.

"W. G. Purdy, upon his retirement from the Presidency, was given two years' salary at $22,500 per annum.

"A significant transaction is that growing out of the action of C. H. Venner, a stockholder. He made demands on the officers of the company for a list of its shareholders. Being ignored he instituted proceedings in a State court of Illinois to enjoin the organizers of the holding companies and the exchange of railway company stock for their securities. In February and March, 1904, the railway company paid Venner $291,000, ostensibly in consideration of his delivery to it of securities of the New Jersey Company and of the railway company valued at $91,000, and stock of the Nebraska Construction Company of a nominal value of $200,000. Thereupon the suit to restrain the holding companies plan was dismissed. Neither the Nebraska Central Railway Company nor the Nebraska Construction Company had any road or any other tangible assets, and their stock is without value. The payments to Venner were in consideration of his refraining from further prosecution in the courts his opposition to the syndicate plans."

Rock Island's Big Losses.

The commission finds that the total loss to the Rock Island in the Alton deal was $6,370,000 and traces the whole transaction.

In the Trinity & Brazos deal it is shown that the Rock Island invested $4,504,782, practically all of which represents loss.

In the Consolidated Indiana Coal Company, the company, by its large advances, incurred a loss not yet determined, but approximately several millions. The interest loss is already $400,000.

The net loss of the Rock Island in the Dering Coal Company is fixed at $906,420 with a probable additional loss in securities of $2,500,000.

Of the investment of $12,000,000 in the Rock Island Improvement Company, the commission says the Rock Island sustained great loss.

Continuing, the commission says:

"The aggregate losses sustained by the railway company in connection with the foregoing transactions may be summarized as follows:

Expenses of maintaining and housing holding companies, more than	$290,000
Frisco deal, approximately	6,500,000
Alton deal, approximately	6,370,000
Trinity & Brazos Valley Railway deal, more than	4,500,000
Consolidated Indiana and Dering Coal companies, at least	1,300,000
Contributions or gratuities to officers and Directors, about	1,000,000
Venner transaction	217,000
Miscellaneous and unexplained expenditures	72,525

"These items show an aggregate loss to the railway company of more than $20,000,000. In addition thereto it is to be noted that prior to June 30, 1914, the railway company paid to financial institutions in connection with the issuance of bonds commissions aggregating more than $1,000,000 and suffered discounts of more than $17,700,000.

"Misrepresentation of assets in reports to stockholders appear to have been a practice of the Directors of the railway company. On June 30, 1904, a book surplus was claimed for the railway company of $22,343,055.26. By June 30, 1914 the company conceded a reduction of this surplus to $6,166,841.09, and even this amount was fictitious.

"Thus the railway company included among its assets certificates of indebtedness of the Trinity & Brazos Valley Railway Company, carried at a book value of $3,694,863.87. The Trinity & Brazos Valley Railway was then in the hands of a receiver and facing a deficit of $8,000,000. It is apparent that this item of more than $3,500,000 was based upon securities which were known to be worthless.

"The railway company carried as assets bonds of the Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railway Company at a book valuation of $6,000,000, secured only by stock of the Chicago & Alton Railway Company, which had a market value on June 30, 1915, not in excess of $1,000,000.

"The Directors also reported as assets the 5 per cent. debenture bonds of the Iowa Company, which were in fact worthless, but which were reported as worth nearly $6,000,000.

"In view of the fact that the reported value of the 'securities' listed for the year 1914 was nearly $18,000,000 in excess of their actual value, instead of a surplus of more than $6,000,000 claimed by the railway company, there should have been shown a deficit of over $11,600,000.

"Another objectionable practice of the railway company officials was the failure to state on the payroll the true amounts paid to its officers.

"The publication of misleading reports to stockholders cannot be too severely condemned, and the individuals guilty of such acts should be subject to adequate penalties.

Receivership Secret.

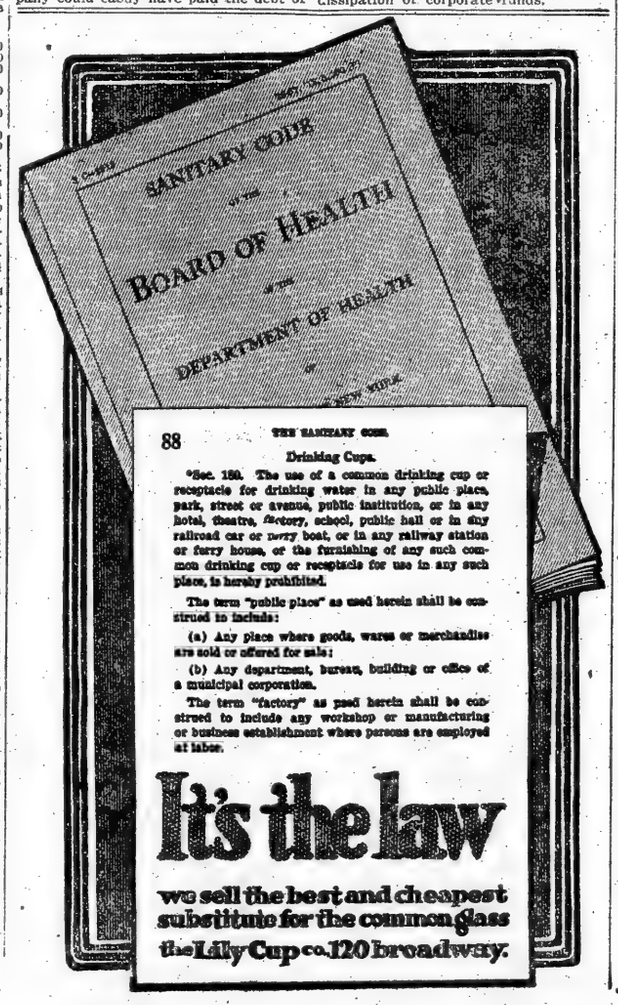
"The syndicate decided to put the railway into receivership. The general counsel of the railway company, at the suggestion of W. H. Moore, a member of the syndicate, drew the bill asking for a receivership and engaged an attorney ostensibly to represent the other side. The bill was placed in the hands of this attorney with the name of the complainant omitted, and he was instructed by the general counsel to locate some creditor of the railway company willing to act as complainant.

"The Board of Directors of the railway company was not informed of the intention to file a bill for receivership, and at no meeting of the board was any authority ever given for such action. Members of the Board of Directors not in the confidence of the syndicate were kept in ignorance of the fact that such a bill had been prepared. The stockholders had no information of the purpose to put the railway company into a receivership, although a stockholders meeting was held after the date upon which the receivership bill was completed by the general counsel, and this general counsel attended the meeting. According to the testimony, the bill was completed by the general counsel March 29, 1915, and the fact that it was to be filed whenever desired by those in authority was known only to certain insiders. The testimony clearly establishes the fact that the railway company could easily have paid the debt of $16,000 upon which the receivership application was based.

"The creditor at whose instance the receivership application was filed appeared as complainant by request."

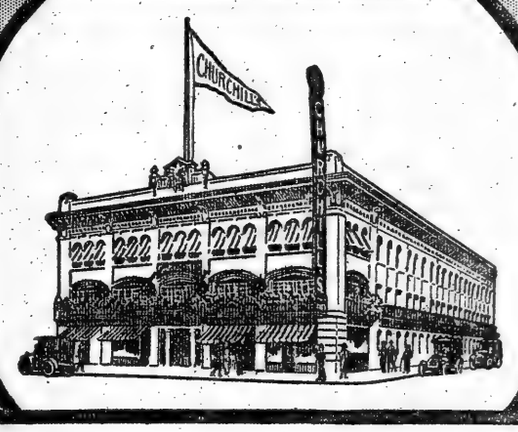
The report says in conclusion.

"This record emphasized the need of railway Directors who actually direct. There are too many Directors who acquiesce in what is being done without knowledge and without investigation. A Director of a railroad is a quasi-public official, who occupies a position of trust. A Director who submits blindly to the exploitation of his company is a party to the undoing, and he should be held responsible to the same extent as if he had been a principal instead of an accessory before the fact. The greater his prominence, the greater his responsibility and the greater his dereliction. Obviously a man of large affairs could not attend to all the details in intricate transactions, but it is inconceivable that a Director of ordinary business prudence and sagacity would sanction large expenditures without an inquiry as to the purposes of such disbursements. So long as this situation exists, however, it suggests the need of a law to charge such Directors with individual responsibility for the dissipation of corporate funds."



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All Outside Rooms
Breakfast, 50c. Lunch, 50c. Dinner, $1.00.
We Cater to Dinner Parties.
Single Room with Bath (per year).....from $540
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NO EXTRA CHARGE WHEN ROOMS ARE OCCUPIED BY TWO PERSONS.

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The Coolest Dancing Room in the City.
Unsurpassed Cooking. Popular Prices.
Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner every evening six to ten. $1.00
Delicious Frog Dinner (In the Grill), $1.25
MENU:
Little Neck Clams, Cherry Stone. Consommé in Jelly, Frog Legs, Sante Meuniere, Crab Meat Ravigote, Half Fried Chicken, Virginia Corn on Cob, Candied Sweet Potatoes, Salad, Peach Ice Cream, Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Cheese, Demi-Tasse.
DANCING Dancing Contest every Friday Evening. CABARET

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BROADWAY AT FORTY-THIRD STREET
Positively the Best Food, Values and Service in New York.
"The Wallick Is Popular, Because It Is Good"
ROOMS WITH BATH $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $4.00, $5.00 PER DAY.
GARDENS-IN-THE-AIR
HOTEL MAJESTIC Central Park W., at 72d St.
A la Carte 6:30 to Closing | DANCING Under the Direction of
Mr. & Mrs. ROWLEY DOWNES
Appearing in Exhibition Dances, Special Features. CARNIVAL NIGHT, THURS., AUG. 19: BENEFIT HERALD ICE FUND.
TEA ROOM 11 EAST 22ND ST.
Southern Cooking. Hot Breads.
BEST DINNER IN TOWN, 50c., 5:30 to 7:30

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UNDER FIRE
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HUDSON W. 44th St. Ev. 8:15 Mats. TODAY & Sat.
GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Sat. at 2:15.
MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

MESSIAH, At Ocean Grove, Sat. Eve., Aug. 21.
800 voices. Mme. Anita Rio, Gwyn Jones, Dan Beddoe, Henri Scott. Special trains, Penn. R. R., lv. Jersey City, 8:18, 1:40; Newark, 8:35, 1:58; Elizabeth, 8:46, 2:08. Return, 11:00. Round trip, $1.00. Ditson's and at trains.

DALY'S THEATRE BROADWAY and 30TH ST.
THE ONLY BURLESQUE ON BROADWAY
SCANLON & MOORE'S WINNERS.
MATINEES—DAILY—10-15-25c. | POSITIVELY
NIGHTS—15-25-35-50c. | NO HIGHER
EXTRA—MLLE. FIFI.

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B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way, 47 St. Daily Mat. 25 to 75. DELICIOUS LEMONADE FREE TO ALL. | WEBER & FIELDS EDWARDS DAVIS & CO., FOX & DOLLY, Others.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15. 12-Act Vaudeville Show ALL SEATS RESERVED DELIGHTFUL PROMENADE 25c, 35c, 50c.

PARK Thea., Col's Circle, 59th St. OPENING MONDAY, AUG. 23 | SEATS NOW. MAY IRWIN in her new comedy, "No. 13 WASHINGTON SQUARE"

STRAND B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30. 10c to 50c. Next Week, Sam Bernard in "Poor Schmaltz." | FANNIE WARD, "Marriage of Kitty." Strand Orch. & Soloists

VITAGRAPH 44th and Broadway 2:30 and 8:30. 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. "THE TIGRESS." "THE GODDESS" (15th Chapter).

YORKVILLE 86th St. at 3d Ave. Burlesque HIGH LIFE GIRLS Mat. Today 15c to 50c. Smoking Permitted.

S.S. "MANDALAY" DANCING Special Features Every Evening. Battery 7:30, W. 131st St. 8:30 P.M.

NEW Mat. Today BRIGHTON Brighton Beach. | GERTRUDE HOFFMANN in "SUMURUN," Company of 60, 8 Scenes. Orchestra of 30, 5 Acts.

PALISADES Amusement Park Opp. W. 130th St. Ferry SURF BATHING in Large Dance Pavilion. World's Largest Pool. Miles of Merry Midway.

Rolling Stones
EDGAR SELWYN'S AVALANCHE OF LAUGHTER


"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Friday; continued cool; moderate northwest to north winds.
For full weather report see Page 14.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 21,026. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

NEIGHBORS ALL PROTECT FRANK SLAYERS; VICTIM WAS BRAVE WHEN FACING DEATH; WHOLE STORY AS THE LYNCHERS TELL IT

GRIM TRAGEDY IN WOODS

"I Think More of My Wife and Mother Than of My Life," Frank Said.

HAD BEEN ASKED IF GUILTY

Made No Plea for Mercy and Was Cool and Stoic—Wild Scenes Around Body.

PROTECTION FOR LYNCHERS

Marietta Determined None Shall Suffer—Governor Offers $500 Reward for Slayers.

How Marietta Regards the Killing of Frank

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 18.—The feeling in Marietta over the Frank lynching is illustrated by a jeering, sarcastic telegram sent today by the Chief of Police to Detective William J. Burns, who was employed by Frank's friends and was run out of Marietta after an attempt to lynch him. The telegram reads:

William J. Burns, Burns Detective Agency, New York.

Leo Frank lynched here yesterday. Come quick and help investigate.

H. H. LOONEY,
Chief of Police.

From a Staff Correspondent.

MARIETTA, Ga., Aug. 18.—The murder of Leo M. Frank will go unavenged by the law if it is to be punished in the county where it was committed. No jury in Cobb County would convict the murderers, no Grand Jury would indict them, no official would undertake to prosecute them.

This is not to say that Cobb County is terrorized, for it is not; it is to say that the vast majority of its people, even those who deplore the lynching as a violation of law, believe that Frank got no more than his deserts, and that the mob simply carried out the verdict of the law after it had been arbitrarily set aside by a Governor who was a law partner of Frank's lawyer.

The word mob does not seem descriptive, although it is correct, for these men did not display the ordinary characteristics of a mob. There was no outburst of rage, no disorder; the whole thing was done with order, method, and precision, and with a military attention to details. Lynching mobs are usually composed of riff-raff, with a few leaders of a higher order; but this one consisted of leading citizens in the community, men prominent in business and social circles, and even in church.

Liquor played no part in it, as it does in most lynchings. The lynching had been planned for months, and the plans of the conspirators contemplated its carrying out on a night several weeks ago, but the authorities learned of it in some way and it was postponed until last Monday.

These leading citizens are today taking their leading parts in the city's business and social affairs, with no sign upon them of guilty consciences, for they have none. Their consciences approve them, and what they hear from their fellow citizens wherever they go adds to their self-approval, for the city approves them.

Held to Have Vindicated Law.

They are regarded not merely as men who can plead justification, but as men who prevented a miscarriage of justice and saved the law from being set aside and mocked by a man who happened to fill the Governor's chair. There are in Marietta men who do not approve their act because of a respect for the forms of law, but even these believe that the spirit of it was set at naught by the Governor, and not one of these men—who are few—would think of refusing to shake hands with one of the lynchers or introducing him to his wife or revealing his identity to an officer of the law.

Elsewhere than in Marietta there is much of the same sentiment, but there is a division. There are, but outside of Cobb County, men who fear the growth of the mob spirit after such a dramatic and spectacular exhibition and who would like to take measures to curb it. Many of them are in Atlanta. Many even of these believe Frank guilty and are concerned not with him but with the future of the State. They are considering the taking of steps to bring about the punishment of his slayers for that reason alone, but they do not know what steps to take.

Frank was carried through four counties by his captors, and some of those who would like to have them punished

Continued on Page 3.

Handcuffs May Prove Clue to Identity of at Least One of Leo Frank's Lynchers

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 18.—The identity of at least one member of the mob that lynched Leo M. Frank is likely to be disclosed through a pair of nickel handcuffs which were left Monday night on the wrists of Superintendent J. E. Burke of the prison farm at Milledgeville, when the lynchers fled with their victim in an automobile to a point near Marietta, when Frank was hanged to a tree.

These handcuffs, according to a statement made by Chairman R. E. Davison of the State Prison Commission, are stamped with the serial number of the manufacturers, and the Chairman says that he has been reliably informed that, by means of this number on the handcuffs, the purchaser can easily be traced.

100 DEAD, BIG LOSS IN TEXAS STORM

Galveston, with Damage Put at $15,000,000, Under Martial Law—14 Killed There.

ARMY CAMP SWEPT AWAY

Ten Soldiers Dead at Texas City—Houston and Many Coast Towns Suffer Heavy Damage.

DALLAS, Aug. 18.—The great tropical storm in southeastern Texas, it is known tonight, has cost the lives of more than 100 persons and the damage to property, about which there are only rough estimates now, will certainly run far into the millions. Many places are still unheard from, for means of communication have disappeared, and in many directions travel is impossible.

According to information available tonight, the deaths were recorded as follows:

Virginia Point, 30; Texas City, 18; Galveston, 14; Morgan's Point, 11; Hitchcock, 7; La Porte, 7; Port Arthur, 4; Lynchburg, 3; Sylvan Beach, 3; Seabrook, 3; Houston, 2.

Many towns reported property loss in such phrases as "Very heavy," "Not yet estimated," and "Considerable," but some of the estimates were as follows:

Galveston $15,000,000 or more; Houston, $2,000,000; Texas City, $400,000; Port Arthur, $200,000; Seabrook, $100,000; Sabine, $100,000; Sabine Pass, $100,000; Kemah, $50,000.

In addition, there was an enormous loss to cotton growers in the storm belt, some estimates stating that 25 per cent. of the crop of Central Texas was destroyed, and placing the loss at "millions of dollars." The oil fields also suffered severely.

Fourteen Dead in Galveston.

Cheering news was brought to this city tonight in a message that was flashed to thousands of anxious persons who had friends and relatives in the storm-stricken City of Galveston—"only fourteen dead in Galveston."

Galveston has undergone one of the severest storms in the annals of the Gulf of Mexico, and has emerged battered and sorely burdened with financial loss, but saved, as far as life and death are concerned, by its gigantic sea wall.

The water mains leading to the city's supply wells at Alta Loma, eighteen miles over on the mainland, have been broken and the available supply is fast diminishing, adding to the discomfort of the city.

A thousand feet of the sea wall which skirts the southern side of the city has been torn away and the causeway which connects Galveston with the outside world has been cut in two at the drawbridge.

Three fires have done great damage and the city is without adequate water supply.

Those who attempt to estimate the financial loss the city has undergone say that it will equal that of the 1900 storm, which was estimated at $15,000,000.

Despite the fact that a thousand feet of the wall was battered away Galveston attributes its salvation as a city to the big dyke which was built a few years after the storm of 1900.

The Mayor proclaimed the city under martial law, and after a survey of the losses announced that Galveston would not call on other communities for aid.

How Galveston can mend its water mains and re-establish traffic across the causeway in time to prevent more acute suffering are problems for engineers. The railroads running into the city have moved all available men and machinery from North Texas into the storm zone, penetrating it as fast as human toil can advance the wrecking trains, but this progress is slow, and for the next several days Galveston probably will have to depend largely upon its own resources.

The extent of the city's fire loss had not been summed up tonight, but three fires wrought great damage on Monday night, the storm being too severe for the Fire Department to control them.

Beach Swept Clean.

All the city's resort bath houses and beach amusements have been swept away. The Murdoch, The Breakers and The Surf, bath houses, each of which was a commodious frame structure, were demolished and heaped upon the Boulevard in debris.

Huddled near the beach Boulevard, from Twenty-first to Twenty-sixth Street, was a row of small shops, booths, dancing pavilions, restaurants and hotels. These are reported to have

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$500,000,000 GOLD MAY COME TO U. S.

Allies Plan Enormous Shipments to Re-establish Their Credit Here.

OUR BANKERS PREFER BONDS

Hold That We Have Gold Enough and That More Would Result in Overinflation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The financial editor of The Daily Telegraph, in an article bearing evidences of having been inspired, foreshadows the shipment of an enormous quantity of gold to the United States to pay for war supplies and right the exchange market. In other quarters it is intimated that the shipments of gold will aggregate $500,000,000. The Telegraph says:

"The joint stock banks are determined to support the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Bank of England to the fullest extent of their power, and there is good reason to believe that a plan has been agreed upon by all the parties concerned which will result in the restoration of New York exchange on London to a normal level.

"It is understood that at Tuesday's conference Mr. McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, entirely concurred in the views of the banking community. While it is obviously not the moment for a disclosure of the details of the scheme that has been decided upon, it may be said that it provides for the shipment by the Allies of a sufficient amount of gold to remove completely the deadlock in exchange which seemed to be imminent. When the amount becomes known it will probably surprise American bankers even more than the British public and will show that there is a great deal more gold in this country than many people suppose, besides evidencing the wisdom of the advocates of larger gold holdings by the great joint stock banks.

Blames Germans for Drop in Exchange

"To some extent recent movements in American exchange were the result of speculation doubtless fostered by German Emissaries in the United States. The best judges believe our present indebtedness is comparatively small, though it will greatly increase before long and will be especially heavy next year, when bills for the payment of the new crops mature. What we in conjunction with France and Russia are going to do is to send such an amount of gold as will provide for all requirements for some time to come.

"The sending of a very large amount of gold to the United States, where it is so little wanted that it is being used as a cover for notes for which the backing was intended to be commercial paper, must surely operate in the direction of cheapening the value of money. When that happens American investors will be all the more disposed to take British Government securities, and we shall be able to secure the credits we require on favorable terms. A big loan has got to come and on different terms from what we are accustomed to, but it will be placed more readily when there is no longer any disparity in exchange."

Allies to Join in Big Shipment.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The Times indorses the proposal for "an immediate issue and sale to importers by the Treasury of gold dollar Treasury bills payable in September, 1920, by British Government agents in New York. These would be taken readily by American bankers and exporters at a discount not exceeding 4½ per cent., and this method of raising a gold credit would obviate the injury to the British war loan involved in the issuance of a tax free 5 per cent. loan in New York."

The Post states emphatically that the Allied Governments have not yet reached an actual decision, and adds:

"The whole developments of the past few days may be summed up in the fact that the British treasury and country are completely united regarding the course of action necessary, and it is this fact rather than agreement on the details of a plan which is responsible for the sharp improvement in the exchange rate."

"A great part of the £50,000,000 to £100,000,000 gold which will be sent to America," says The Daily Mail, "will be contributed by France and Russia, as much of the purchasing from the United States has been on their behalf."

Bankers Here Discuss Loan.

As the result of another day's conferences between leading bankers in New York and London, during which ideas were frequently exchanged by cable, it appeared last night that the completion

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Pope Asks Austrian Emperor to Hasten the End of the War

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 18.—(Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—I am informed that a member of the Papal entourage sent a message to Emperor Francis Joseph today on the occasion of his 85th birthday. Monsignor Scapinelli, Nuncio at Vienna, was instructed to deliver the message personally.

Naturally, the message is confidential, but it is said that the Pope urged the Emperor to strive to hasten the end of the war and emphasized the fact that God had allowed him to live long so that he might use the experience and wisdom of age toward bringing about peace.

BIG MUNITION STRIKE REFUSED TO KEPPLER

Machinists' Executive Board Votes Against Plan for General Tie-up of Arms Plants.

REPUDIATED BY JOHNSTON

Union's President Calls Proposal for Nation-Wide Walkout Unauthorized by Association.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—When J. J. Keppler, Vice President of the International Association of Machinists, goes before the Executive Board of the association here tomorrow to urge a general strike of machinists in all arms plants which have not granted the eight-hour day, he will find his policy already vigorously repudiated by W. H. Johnston, President of the association, and by the board.

"The policy of the association for years," declared Mr. Johnston this afternoon, "has been to work for a shorter work day and better conditions advocated by Mr. Keppler, but everything possible will be done to avoid a general strike."

Yesterday in New York, before leaving for Washington, Mr. Keppler declared that he was hurried into his present demand for a general strike by charges that German money was behind the strike plans. From the way things are going at the sessions of the Executive Board, it appears that Keppler speaks for a minority with which the board is in disagreement. The board today authorized Mr. Johnston to disavow the general strike project. According to President Johnston, there may be strikes where the conditions warrant, but he is emphatic in his pronouncement against anything like a general strike.

"This statement by Vice President Keppler in THE NEW YORK TIMES," said Mr. Johnston, "is unauthorized by the International Association, and is wholly at variance with the policy of the association. We have declared for a general campaign to bring about an eight-hour day, but we do not advocate a general strike, and shall do everything in our power to avoid it.

"Our general campaign for a shorter working day has been going on for some time, our efforts being directed to particular localities and special industries. For instance, for three years we have been working in the printing machinery industry, where we have met with marked success.

"At the present time conditions are exceptionally good in the machine tool line, and in plants manufacturing arms and munitions. We shall therefore direct our united efforts to these branches of industry, which particularly justify improvements."

The Executive Board has been informed of trouble at the works of Potter & Johnston, Pawtucket, R. I.; in several plants at Wilmington, Del., and at the Watertown Arsenal under the War Department. At Pawtucket some 600 men have gone on strike, and a delegate has been sent to investigate conditions. At Wilmington, where several strikes are already in progress, the strike movement was said to be spreading.

N. P. Alifas, President of the division of machinists at the Washington Navy Yard, appeared before the Executive Board today and explained that the workmen in the Watertown Arsenal were fighting against the so-called Taylor system. Mr. Alifas was authorized to go to Watertown and assure the men of the association's support in their fight against this "unfair and obnoxious system of compensation."

Executive officers of all the metal trades unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor will meet here Monday to discuss a general campaign for improvement of labor conditions and wage increases commensurate with the profits which they say are accruing to American manufacturers through war orders. The meeting of the Metal Trades Department will follow the session of the Executive Board of the machinists.

BRIDGEPORT WEAVERS STRIKE.

Five Hundred Demand Eight-Hour Day—Girl Corset Makers Win.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 18.—An unexpected strike broke out at the Salts Textile Works this noon when 500 weavers walked out after making a demand for the eight-hour day and an increase of wages. The weavers are unorganized. The company is not inclined to grant the demands in full.

Girls in the shops of the Yost Typewriter Company and the American Graphophone Company also struck this afternoon. It is understood that they are demanding changes in working hours.

An adjustment was effected today between the Warner Brothers Corset Company and the striking employes, in which the 4,200 employes receive an eight-hour day and an increase of 12½ per cent. in wages. The girls have been enrolled in the Garment Workers' Union.

Demands are to be made at all the other corset factories in the city for the same concessions that the Warner Company has given, and if not given a strike will be ordered immediately.

Yesterday fifty girls employed at the Crawford Laundry, when they saw a group of corset workers pass their windows carrying banners, dropped their work and joined in a strike for eight hours and a 20 per cent. increase of wages. When the news reached the labor leaders they met the girls, hired a hall, and organized the girls into a local union. The Crawford Company has not complied with the girls' demands, but has offered to put an eight-hour day into effect two months from now.

W. F. Cattell of the American Federation of Labor is trying to organize all the laundry workers in the city, and demands are to be made at every laundry similar to those made at the Crawford.

John Tobin of the International Association of Blacksmiths was here today organizing the blacksmiths as a preliminary to a demand for the eight-hour day.

FAKE PASSPORT MAY SOLVE SEA MYSTERY

German Reservist on Ship When Italy's Horses Died Admits Papers Were False.

IS HELD IN BAIL OF $500

Widely Divergent Stories Told of Death of 336 Animals at Sea on Steamship Evelyn.

While August Meier, a German reservist, is locked up in the Tombs on the charge of having falsely represented himself to be Bernhard Osterman, a naturalized citizen of the United States, to obtain assistance from T. T. H. Thorn, American Consul at St. George, Bermuda, Government detectives are investigating a report that he had something to do with the alleged poisoning of a number of horses shipped from this country to Italy last December.

Meier was one of the crew of the steamship Evelyn, which sailed from Brooklyn on Dec. 26 last. The vessel, bound for Genoa, and in charge of Captain W. A. Barlow, besides a general cargo carried 336 horses which had been purchased here for the Italian Government, then preparing for war with Austria.

The Government detectives who have been investigating the case told this story of what followed:

"Soon after clearing Sandy Hook the Evelyn ran into a gale which continued for five days. The horses became sick and most of them died. It was supposed that the horses were simply seasick, but Carlo Rocco, who was in charge of them, suspected that the animals had been poisoned, possibly by a secret agent of some foreign Government.

"As during the storm the condenser of the Evelyn had become disabled and the vessel had sprung a leak, Captain Barlow changed his course to St. George, Bermuda. As the horses continued to die by the score they were thrown into the sea, and when, on Jan. 8, Captain Barlow sighted land, he had only thirty-five of the animals on board. But his troubles were not over, for the Evelyn, when about to enter the harbor of St. George, struck on an uncharted reef.

"The crew was landed at St. George, and there Meier, as Osterman, applied to Consul Thorn for assistance and passage back to the United States. He was cared for as a naturalized citizen and was given $25 to pay his fare back to New York. With his shipmates he arrived here on Jan. 16.

The detectives said Meier explained that because of the war he had been interned in the United States. Anxious to return to his native land, he decided to risk traveling on the naturalization papers of a dead man. Procuring Osterman's certificate he became a member of the crew of the Evelyn, expecting that when he reachd Genoa he would be able to make his way to Germany. He said he did not know that by using naturalization papers he was violating any law and, but for the mishap to the Evelyn, would have reached his native country safely.

Naturalization Examiner Crooks yesterday presented the facts of the case to Assistant United States District Attorney Raymond H. Sarfatty, who drew up a complaint charging Meier, alias Osterman, with violating Section 79 of the Federal Code by falsely representing himself as being a naturalized citizen to obtain assistance from Consul Thorn at St. George. When arraigned before Commissioner Clarence S. Houghton, Meier, who is penniless, waived examination and was held in $500 bail to await the action of the Federal Grand Jury. The punishment for the offense is $1,000 fine and not more than two years imprisonment, or both. The sailor was sent to the Tombs. He denied knowing anything about the alleged poisoning of the horses.

The story told by the Federal detectives does not fit in altogether with the stories said to have been told by Rocco and other hostlers on the Evelyn when they returned to New York to the Italian Consul General, G. Furi Forni, and Luigi Corbella, the purchaser of the horses. Rocco is said to have declared there was only one day of bad weather during the trip to Bermuda, and that the horses got sick from lack of water. Then, he said, the Captain ordered the hostlers to drive the animals aboard, saying that as the pipes of the condenser had burst they couldn't get any more water for the horses, and they would all be dead in a day or two, anyway.

"When the Evelyn reached Bermuda," Rocco is said to have told the Consul General, "the Captain spread a report that the horses had been poisoned by an Austrian spy, but that was untrue. None of them was poisoned.

ALLIES' COTTON DECREE MAY BE ISSUED TODAY

London Regards It as Settled that Staple Will Be Put on the Contraband List.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—A proclamation declaring cotton to be contraband of war is expected to be issued tomorrow at the latest by both Great Britain and France.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—The Temps says today:

"According to New York dispatches, the United States Government will welcome the long-awaited decision on cotton as likely to remove the causes of unnecessary dispute between the Allies and America.

"Not only will the Allies endeavor to apply the new measure with the utmost fairness, but they can cite a precedent which America will not disavow. During the civil war the United States declared cotton contraband. Moreover the American Secretary of State has stated that everything conveying for the manufacture of munitions ought to be regarded as contraband.

"This decision will end the campaign of the American cotten men who do not seem to have suffered more. Moreover, they appear to have joined the German-Americans in trying to induce Washington to forbid exports of munitions. President Wilson's reply to Austria defeats their manoeuvres."

A DELIGHTFUL ACID DRINK—Horsford's Acid Phosphate is superior to lime or lemon—more satisfying as a Summer beverage. Adv.

GERMANS GET KOVNO AND 400 CANNON; FORTRESS SMASHED BY MONSTER GUNS; RUSSIAN ARMY NOW IN GRAVE PERIL

Reichstag Members Gather in Confident Spirit, Parties United and Determined to See War Through

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, (Via The Hague,) Aug. 18.—With the arrival of practically all the members of the Reichstag, which opens tomorrow, actual politics supersedes tactical discussions for the moment in Berlin. Notwithstanding the apparent differences from the standpoint of the various parties as expressed in public resolutions, close dissection discloses that each seeks the same end. The opinions of the leading members of all parties may be summarized as follows:

Undoubtedly the credit of $2,500,000,000 asked by the Government will be granted by all parties, including the Social Democrats, even if during the discussion differences of opinion may be expressed. The same spirit of unity permeates all the political parties and the entire nation, notwithstanding the contrary expressions of a few individuals. The determination to see the war through to the bitter end and supreme confidence in victory still exist. All the leaders agree on one point—that the proclamation of the Kaiser on Aug. 1, at the end of the first year of the war, expressed the sentiments of the Reichstag and the nation.

The members are freely discussing the American situation, and seem to be of the opinion that a great misunderstanding must exist on both sides, but that this is not of such a character as to lead to an open conflict between the two nations. All who were sounded on the subject regretted what they called the attempt of a few newspapers in both countries to stir up ill-feeling.

The Chancellor will address the Reichstag at the opening session.

ZEPPELINS KILL 10 IN ENGLISH TOWNS

Thirty-six Others Wounded in an Attack Said to Have Reached London Suburbs.

DUTCH FIRE ON DIRIGIBLE

Airship Cruises an Hour Over Island Off the Coast and Troops Use Their Rifles.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The outskirts of London were raided last night by Zeppelins, which cruised over Eastern counties. Ten persons were killed and thirty-six wounded. The damage to property was not important.

A statement given out by the Official Press Bureau says:

Zeppelins visited the Eastern counties last night and dropped bombs. Anti-aircraft guns were in action, and it is believed that one Zeppelin was hit.

Air patrols were active, but, owing to the difficult atmospheric conditions, the Zeppelins were able to escape.

Some houses and other buildings, including a church, were damaged.

The following casualties have been recorded: Killed—Men, 7; women, 2; children, 1. Injured—Men, 15; women, 18; children, 3.

All the above were civilians.

The Handelsblad of Amsterdam says that Dutch troops opened fire today upon a German Zeppelin which sailed over Dutch territory. This newspaper, as quoted by Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, states that the Zeppelin L-10 appeared over the Island of Vlieland, cruising about for an hour. Dutch soldiers fired at her with rifles.

The Zeppelin finally sailed away, passing between the islands of Vlieland and Terschelling.

A Central News dispatch from Amsterdam says four Zeppelins were sighted, passing over the islands of Vlieland and Wieringer, off the Netherlands coast. The dirigibles were sailing from the east in the direction of the English coast. The hour of their appearance is not stated.

Berlin Tells of Harwich Attack.

BERLIN, Aug. 18, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—According to the Overseas News Agency, the Zeppelin attack on the English coast last week resulted in considerable damage. The agency says:

"Travelers arriving in Holland from England report that the last Zeppelin attack on Harwich caused serious damage, the extent of which has been suppressed by the Official Press Bureau.

"The explosion of heavy bombs and the resulting catastrophe caused great confusion. Coast guards deserted their posts. The number of killed is not known. Seventeen persons were wounded."

"One bomb struck the Post Office, and mail bags were destroyed by fire. Postal service between Harwich and Holland has not yet been re-established."

Yesterday's Zeppelin raid on England was the third within eight days, the two previous ones being on Aug. 9, resulting in fourteen deaths, and on Aug. 12, with six deaths. Previous to the raid of Aug. 9 there had been no raid since June 13, when sixteen persons were killed and forty wounded, except a harmless raid on Harwich early in July.

So far there have been eighteen Zeppelin raids on England, including two on London, causing seventy-two deaths and injuries to 200 persons, some of whom have since died.

CAUSES BOOM IN RECRUITING.

Zeppelin Raid Is Followed by a Rush to London Offices.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 19.—The Daily Chronicle says:

"For reasons which will be perfectly well understood by everybody there was a spurt in recruiting yesterday. It made itself felt in many quarters, and were it not for the loss of the lives of hapless women and children we might welcome heartily the efforts of Count Zeppelin to swell the ranks of the British army.

"The scenes on the Horse Guards Parade and at the Central Recruiting Office in Scotland Yard, to say nothing about those in more remote districts, might, if they were picked up by the German wireless, instruct the Kaiser in the knowledge that the murder of

Continued on Page 3.

ITALIAN DEMAND MADE ON TURKEY

Requires Immediate Release of Reservists and Other Italian Subjects Detained at Ports.

VENIZELOS GREEK PREMIER

Serbia Is Expected to Act at Once on Allies' Request for Cession to Bulgaria.

ROME, Aug. 18.—The relations between Italy and Turkey are becoming more strained, and there are indications that a rupture is approaching. The Foreign Minister, Baron Sonnino, has made the most vigorous representations to the Turkish Ambassador concerning the matters in dispute, particularly Turkey's detention of Italian subjects.

It is understood that an appeal has been made to Washington through the American Embassy to induce Turkey to carry out her promise to Henry Morgenthau, American Ambassador at Constantinople, that Italians be permitted to depart from Turkey. In this connection great interest has been aroused by the report that Mr. Morgenthau has dispatched American ships to Beirut and Smyrna to facilitate the departure of Italians.

Instructions have been sent to the Italian Embassy at Constantinople to obtain immediate satisfaction.

Turkey, according to a Bucharest dispatch to the Giornale d'Italia, has recalled permission for the departure of Italians, a large number of whom, including 700 reservists, are waiting to sail at Jaffa, Beirut, Mersina, Alexandretta, and Smyrna.

The Giornale says the news is confirmed in authoritative circles, and it further learns from a reliable private source that Turkey is continuing to send arms, money, and proclamations to Lybia with the object of provoking a native rebellion against Italy. The paper concludes:

"The cup is full. We have serious reasons to believe the Government will take energetic action toward the Porte to end these violent proceedings which Italy cannot tolerate."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople was authorized by the State Department soon after Italy's entry into the war to render aid to Italians who wanted to leave Turkey. His instructions are regarded here as sufficient to enable him to act where necessary without referring cases to the State Department. No new representations have been received here from the Italian Government.

The cruisers Des Moines and Chester were placed at Ambassador Morgenthau's disposal for relief work some time ago.

VENIZELOS PREMIER AGAIN.

London Believes He Will Agree with King to Keep Greece Neutral.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Former Premier Eleutherios Venizelos today notified King Constantine of his readiness to form a new Grecian Cabinet in succession to the Gounaris Ministry, which resigned at the opening of the Grecian Parliament yesterday, according to a dispatch to the Central News Agency from Athens.

Serbia probably will make her reply this week to the suggestion of the Entente Ministers that she cede Macedonia to Bulgaria. Opinion is divided in Serbia as to what the reply should be, but it is expected here that it will be favorable.

Serbia, it is asserted, would like to await the outcome of the Greek crisis before giving her decision. This, however, is likely to continue for some days and is expected to end in an agreement between King Constantine and the new Premier, M. Venizelos, which will guarantee the continued neutrality of Greece.

ROME, Aug. 18.—Advices of a confidential nature received here from Athens outline what is declared to be the policy decided upon by former Premier Venizelos, who has been asked by King Constantine to form a Cabinet, and has announced his readiness to do so. The outline is substantially as follows:

M. Venizelos affirms that he has no

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VILNA BEING EVACUATED

Hindenburg's Forces Are Rushing on to Seize Petrograd Railroad.

ARMY DRIVEN INTO BREST

Mackensen's Hosts Force Their Way Across the Bug to Attack the Stronghold.

LEOPOLD'S TROOPS AT RIVER

Two More Forts on the Northeast Front of Novo Georgievsk Captured by Assault.

LONDON Thursday, Aug. 19.—Kovno, one of the crucial points in the Russian defensive in the north, was captured by the Germans last night, and the road to the Vilna, Warsaw and Petrograd Railway is now open to the troops of Emperor William, according to the German War Office bulletin, although Petrograd last night announced that the Russians still held the fortifications at Jesia, which is about two and a half miles south of Kovno on the right bank of the Niemen.

The capture of the fortress was another triumph for the German 16-inch guns, which throughout the present war have been brought against no fortifications they were unable to subdue.

With the fortress of Kovno the Germans have taken over 400 guns, and, according to their account, an enormous quantity of war material.

This, however, is not the most serious part of the matter to the Russians. Beside opening the way to Vilna, which is an open town, from which most of the inhabitants have fled, and everything that might be of use to the invaders has been removed, the fall of the fortress removes the last protection, with the exception of the Russian Field Army, to the main line railway to the capital, and also places the Germans in a position to threaten the flanks of the Russian armies retiring to the Brest-Litovsk line and those operating in Southern Courland.

Russians Hasten Retirement.

Grand Duke Nicholas apparently expected the fall of Kovno, for his armies are hastening their retirement in Poland eastward. They still hold their own from Kovno to the south of Ossowets, but south of that they are being pressed from the northeast by Generals von Scholz and von Gallwitz, and from the west by Archduke Leopold, who has crossed the Bug River and is approaching the Brest-Litovsk and Bialystok Railway. It is the same in the south, where General von Mackensen, after many rebuffs, finally has succeeded in driving the Muscovites into their outer positions of the fortress of Brest-Litovsk.

For the first time since he began his retirement from Western Galicia in May, Grand Duke Nicholas, in the opinion of military observers, finds part of his army in serious danger of envelopment. The military writers express curiosity as to how he will extricate it. The Russian Commander continues an orderly retreat, as is evidenced by the fact that outside of the guns taken with the fortress of Kovno or captured in the forts of Novo Georgievsk, two more of which have fallen, the Germans make no claim to the capture of artillery.

It would appear also that few prisoners have been taken, which doubtless means that a considerable part of the Austro-Germans in their most recent advance have not met with serious fighting.

With Kovno in German hands and another German Army across the Bug south of Brest-Litovsk, a speedy exit, according to military observers, is the only safe one for the Russians if they are to escape before the second set of pincers, prepared for them, are closed.

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Amsterdam says a dispatch received there from Berlin announces that Emperor William sent telegrams of congratulations to Field Marshal von Hindenburg and Generals von Eichhorn and Litsmann. That to von Hindenburg said:

"With Kovno the first and strongest bulwark of the inner line of the Russian defenses has fallen into German hands. For this brilliant feat of arms the fatherland is indebted, as well as for the incomparable bravery of its sons and your conspicuous initiative. I express to your Excellency my warmest appreciation.

"Upon Col. General von Eichhorn, who guided the movements of the army with such prudence, I confer the Order Pour le Mérite, and upon General Litsmann, whose arrangement along the attacking front secured a victory, the Oak Leaves of Merit."

Similar dispatches were sent to Generals von Eichhorn and Litsmann.

Germans Held Back in the North.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 18.—After their first unsuccessful attacks in dense columns against Kovno, the Germans reinforced themselves with heavy artillery brought up from the East Prussian fortresses and subjected the defenses to a most violent bombardment.

On the Baltic front the enemy's new forces have not been able to overcome the Russian pressure and take the offensive. The operations in this region are now of the foremost importance, seeing that they are being conducted simultaneously on land and sea.

From the left bank of the upper Narew the Germans are stubbornly trying to get at the railway network toward Bielsk, and Bialystok and so isolate Brest-Litovsk from the metropolis. Vast

numbers of Germans are on this front. Mackensen's Eleventh Army has now been transferred to the right bank of the Bug with the object of drawing the Russians there and so make it easier for Gallwitz's and Sholz's armies to penetrate into Russian line at Bielsk and Bialystok. This move, however, is certain to be met with the most stubborn resistance.

VILNA BEING STRIPPED.

Russians Get Ready to Evacuate the City—Aeroplanes Bombard It.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 18—German aeroplanes are persistently bombarding the city of Vilna, about fifty miles east of Kovno. The possibility of the capture of Vilna by the Germans is foreseen in Petrograd and operations preliminary to its evacuation are in progress.

The Governor-General of Vilna has ordered the removal of the equipments of factories, and of banks, together with supplies of metals, including church bells, leather and everything else which might be useful to the invaders. Horses and livestock are being taken away.

Preparations for the evacuation of Bialystok continue. The town is in darkness at night on account of attacks by German aircraft.

Reports reaching here from Polandw are that Russians who remained in Warsaw after its capture have been removed to the interior of Germany.

LONDON PRESS CONCERNED.

See Great Danger to Russian Armies as Result of Kovno's Fall.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 19.—The London papers this morning comment upon the fall of Kovno as a disaster and speculate as to the future of the campaign on the Russian front.

The Daily News says:

"The fall of Kovno is the gravest disaster which has yet befallen the Russian arms. The German victory is important in two respects. It is evident that great booty has been taken, and it is evident that a very large number of heavy artillery such as Russia can very ill spare must have fallen into the enemy's hands. It is to be suspected also that the losses of the garrison, which must have been a large one, have been very heavy.

"In both these respects the defeat at Kovno is much more serious than the loss of Warsaw. But the most interesting and important question is the use which the enemy will make of their claim. It may be taken as certain that the immediate result of the fall of Kovno will be the capture of Vilna Dvinsk and the main railway to Petrograd."

The Daily Chronicle says:

"This German success facilitates von Hindenburg's bold operations in the Baltic provinces and places the railway from Vilna to Petrograd in deadly jeopardy. The Russians believe that the enemy's new objective is Petrograd, which is over 400 miles from Vilna. The fall of Kovno menaces the line of the Niemen and Bug.

"Meanwhile, two enemy's armies, one from the northwest and the other from the southeast, are converging on the important fortress and railway centre of Brest-Litovsk. Strategically Brest is of immense importance. Were it to become untenable or fall to capture the German-Austrian forces would have succeeded in driving a great wedge between the Russian armies of the south and those of the north, which would then be divided by the Pripet marshes into two separate groups. This is clearly the purpose of German strategy, both at Vilna and at Brest.

"The situation for our brave ally is full of peril. If a diversion in the Western theatre of war would bring the Russians relief it would undoubtedly be undertaken. The commanders of the allied forces are the best judges of the time when an effective offensive can be made."

OFFICIAL BULLETINS OF DAY'S OPERATIONS

Petrograd Says Forts on Right Bank of Nieman Are Still Held.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 18.—The War Office tonight issued the following:

On the 18th, after eleven days of fighting near Kovno, the enemy succeeded in seizing the fortifications on the left bank of the Niemen. To the west of Jesia, on the right bank of the Niemen, we are holding all the fortifications.

BERLIN, Aug. 18, (via London.)—The following statement was issued today by the German Army Headquarters Staff:

Eastern Theatre of the War.—Army Group of General Field Marshal von Hindenburg: The fortress of Kovno, together with all its forts and innumerable quantities of material, including far more than 400 cannon, fell into German possession in the course of the night. The fortress was taken by storm in face of the most stubborn resistance on the part of the enemy.

The armies of General von Scholz and General von Gallwitz penetrated further toward the East. Our foremost divisions are approaching the Bialystok-Bielsk Railway.

Before Novo Georgievsk two further forts on the northeastern front were captured by storm. We took 600 prisoners and captured twenty cannon.

Army Group of General Field Marshal Prince Leopold of Bavaria: The left wing met with renewed strong resistance yesterday in the Kamionka section on both sides of Siemiatycze. On the Bug and southeast of Siemiatycze we forced our way across the Kamionka section. The enemy was driven back to (name deleted). Our right wing reached the southern bank of the Bug.

Army Group of General Field Marshal von Mackensen: This army group has driven its enemies across the Bug and into the outer positions of the fortress of Brest-Litovsk. East of Wlodawa our troops penetrated across the railway line of Chelm-Brest-Litovsk in an easterly direction.

Russians Defeated Near Biala.

VIENNA, Aug. 18, (via London.)—The War Office tonight made public the following communication:

On the 18th, while the German forces advanced along the west bank of the Bug, the troops under command of Lieutenant Field Marshal von Arz repulsed the Russians on both sides of the road from Biala, within range of the fortress artillery of Brest-Litovsk. The surrounding ring on the western bank is closed.

In the area of Janow (about twenty miles northwest of Brest-Litovsk) Archduke Joseph Ferdinand's army cleared the southern bank of the Bug of the enemy.

On the East Galician front there is nothing of importance to report.

REJOICING IN BERLIN.

Fall of Kovno on Austrian Emperor's Birthday Hailed as Good Omen.

BERLIN, Aug. 18, (via London.)—The fall of Kovno is hailed with undisguised joy by the entire German press, which, however, print none of the details of the capture.

Berlin newspapers devote columns to a discussion of the military strength of the fortress and draw the conclusion, from the General Staff's report of the capture of more than 400 guns, that the victory is one of the most important of the war.

The fall of the fortress on the birthday of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria is hailed as a splendid omen for the future. The formal birthday celebration, arranged in the monarch's honor by Austrians and Germans, was doubly enthusiastic because of the success scored against the Russians.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 18.—The eighty-fifth birthday of Emperor Francis Joseph was enthusiastically celebrated today in Vienna and Berlin. Emperor William and all the German Princes sent telegrams to the ruler of Austria-Hungary expressing warm and unbreakable friendship "in the good and bad fortunes of war." Emperor William ordered that the Austrian flag should be displayed in all German cities.

Owing to his recent indisposition, Emperor Francis Joseph spent the day quietly.

ITALIANS ADVANCE AT BAYONET'S POINT

Take Many Austrian Trenches in the Tolmino and Carso Regions.

FIGHTING ON HIGH PEAKS

Squads Joined by Ropes Cross Camossi Pass in the Ortler Range and Oust Defenders.

ROME, Aug. 18.—Further Italian advances through the passes of the Alps and a bayonet charge which captured a strong line of Austrian intrenchments in the Tolmino region are described in an official report issued last night at Army Headquarters. The statement says:

In the rugged ortler range between the upper valleys of the Adda and the Adige one of our detachments set out during the night of Aug. 16 from Capanna Milano and divided into squads, joined by ropes, crossed the Camossi Pass (9,500 feet high) and the Vedretta di Dampo, climbed the snow-capped summit of Turckett Spits (10,500 feet) and surprised groups of the enemy. It then proceeded to Hinter Madatasch Spits, (10,400 feet,) occupied by a detachment of the enemy, which it attacked and dispersed, and solidly occupied the summit.

In upper Riens, further progress by our infantry is reported. We occupied Sattleberg west of Lange Alpe.

In the Monte Nero section we captured several of the enemy's trenches in the neighborhood of Visio peak. Later a counterattack by the enemy on our Visio position was vigorously repulsed.

In the Tolmino zone our brilliant offensive developed against the hills of Santa Maria and Santa Lucia, commanding positions situated to the right of the Isonzo. After the customary preparatory shelling by artillery our infantry dashed forward with the bayonet and stormed a line of strong intrenchments, extending along the western slopes of these heights. The enemy suffered very heavy losses. We captured seven officers and 547 men, four machine guns and a great quantity of ammunition.

A later bulletin issued this evening reported the continued success of the operations. It read:

Along the Tyrol and Trentino frontiers our artillery fire continues intense and effective.

In the Valley of Backer (Sexten) during the day of the 17th our troops conquered a second line of trenches. Although the enemy withdrew rapidly before our pursuit, we took two officers and forty soldiers and a quantity of rifles, ammunition, and other war materials.

In the Monte Nero section our detachment, advancing along the crest of Ursio in the direction of Javokzen, succeeded after a sharp struggle in driving the enemy from an extensive front and taking possession of it.

Before Tolmino fresh progress was made yesterday, notably on the Santa Lucia height, where we conquered further intrenchments and made about 200 prisoners, including several officers.

A brilliant success also was made by our troops engaged on the Carso. While they were continuing their usual methodical advance the enemy attempted a violent attack against the central part of our front, concentrating on it the fire of numerous batteries and then launching an infantry attack.

Rapid and effective intervention by our artillery soon silenced the artillery of our adversary. Then our infantry sprang forward and by their dash enabled us to gain fresh ground and to occupy an important position to the west of Marcottini.

Peak Raid a Dashing Exploit.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The latest wonderful exploit of the Italian Alpine troops, though unprecedented both in ancient and modern warfare, is yet announced briefly and plainly as though it were merely an ordinary episode.

A detachment of Alpinists started at night from Otler, between the Valleys of the Lake and the Adige. Divided into squads, roped together, they ascended the Tuckettspitzzez, 11,346 feet high, where they surprised the Austrian forces. Then, despite almost insurmountable difficulties, the ascent was continued until the detachment reached Hintere Madataschspritz, which was held by Austrians, who fled in disorder. The Italians occupied and consolidated the peak.

The high valley of the Adige toward Stelvio and the Stelvio Pass is now dominated by the Italians, and Austrian incursions toward the Valley of the Adda are rendered impossible. Doubtless the correspondents now at the front will be allowed to describe the Alpinists' wonderful raid. Its importance is so obviously great that the Alpine troops deserve world-wide admiration.

Say Italians Succeeded Nowhere.

VIENNA, Aug. 18, (via London.)—Concerning the operations on the Italian front, the War Office tonight made the following statement:

In the Italian theatre yesterday there was heavy fighting on the front of the coastal district, while the Carinthian frontier territory was proportionately quiet. In Tyrol the enemy's heavy artillery fire continued.

In the Gorizia district four Italian attacks against San Martino were repulsed. Before the Gorizia bridgehead the situation is quiet, but around the Tolmino bridgehead bitter fighting rages. There also four Italian attacks failed, and all attacks against our height position north of the Tolmino bridgehead equally miscarried.

Tyrolean frontier: Italian attacks against Tonale and Bleibel, in the Driezinnen area, and Milegna, on the Folgaria Plateau, were repulsed.

HONOR BRYAN'S SON-IN-LAW.

Capt. Owen of British Army Mentioned for Gallantry.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Information reached Washington today that Captain R. E. Owen, British Royal Engineers, son-in-law of William Jennings Bryan, had been "mentioned in orders" by Sir Ian Hamilton, British Commander at the Dardanelles, for distinguished gallantry in action.

$500,000,000 GOLD MAY COME TO U. S.

Continued from Page 1.

of arrangements for a huge British credit in this market is a matter of only a few days. At the conclusion of meetings in the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. it was stated by a banker who had been taking a prominent part in the overseas negotiations that, while no plans had crystalized, the financiers were approaching an agreement which should restore the parity of exchange between the two countries.

The chief difference, it is understood, has to do with the size of the external loan which the English bankers would like to place here. It is recognized that in view of the great amount of bills which will mature in the next few months with the shipment of the munitions of war now being manufactured in America a credit of $100,000,000 would be totally inadequate to provide an offset to the rapidly growing balance against the Allies. In fact, it is held by some of the bankers handling the negotiations that to clean up the situation a credit of not less than $750,000,000 should be arranged, and it is not likely that an amount of less than $500,000,000 will be decided upon. One of the leading bankers concerned in the discussions is holding out for at least this sum on the ground that a smaller credit would only take care of pressing bills.

Wall Street was not at all pleased with the recurrence of reports that upward of $100,000,000, and perhaps a still larger amount, in gold shortly would be sent to this country from South Africa, Australia and London. It is expected that at least $20,000,000 more will arrive from London, but it is hoped that this will be the last large shipment.

No More Gold Wanted Here.

Regarding Washington reports that more than $300,000,000 might be sent here, a man participating in the conferences said:

"We should deplore any effort to right the exchange situation through further shipments of gold. I should regard the receipt of a large sum as a national calamity. It would tend to induce inflation and a big advance in the cost of living here, and would do us no good. England needs her gold, and we do not."

From the same authority it was learned that from the present stage of the discussions it appeared not unlikely that arrangements to provide credit here for the Allies might be made by a combination of three devices: first, the return of a large amount of American bonds now held in Europe, to be used as collateral for advances; second, a direct offering in this market of a new British external loan; and third, shipments of gold.

The opinion is quite generally held in financial quarters that the obvious and most satisfactory solution of the problem now facing the two countries would be a more concentrated effort on the part of the British to mobilize American bonds. To effect this it is suggested that a heavy tax be laid against these bonds for the purpose of driving them out of hiding. If the British investor could be induced to turn his American securities into the Bank of England in return for the new war loan bonds, the arrangement of an advance here against such collateral could be effected over night.

Lombard Street would prefer to keep foreign securities and expand Great Britain's resources by the sale in this country of a large amount of external bonds, free from the British income tax. The best opinion here holds that not more than $100,000,000 of short-term 5 per cent. bonds could be absorbed by American investors. Smaller offerings than that of New York City corporate stock have glutted the investment market for weeks, and there is a great deal of doubt as to the nature of the reception which war bonds would receive.

Plan to Benefit America.

Many banks which ordinarily participate in big security offerings would undoubtedly hold aloof from the proposed issue, owing to the presence on their Boards of Directors of German descent or sympathies.

The question of the attitude of Washington toward a British loan placed here did not seem to be a disturbing element in yesterday's negotiations. Bankers said that inasmuch as not a dollar of cash would go out of the country in payment for the securities, it could not be said that the United States was financing the Allies' side of the war. The proceeds of any loan would all be used to pay obligations already contracted in this country.

The matter has not been taken up with the Administration for the reason that no definite proposition has yet been outlined by the British, but it is not expected that the Government officials will interfere. The primary purpose of the loan under discussion is a selfish one, in that it is not for the assistance of England, but for the maintenance of industry in the United States. The great accumulation of bills for supplies going to Europe must be paid, and if the terms are as onerous as the exchange market now makes them, it is accepted as a foregone conclusion that new orders will be greatly reduced in size. The banks in this country are choked with money, and they would be only too glad to get their surplus reserves out on American securities as collateral.

Realization of the fact that some settlement of the existing difficulties cannot be far off served to steady the exchange market yesterday. Demand sterling opened ¼ higher at $4.65, and by midday had reached $4.67¼. It closed at $4.66¼. Francs rose to .97. The recovery apparently was helped by short covering.

FRANCE SELLS OUR BONDS.

Lets Railroad Redeem $28,000,000 Deposited with Morgan & Co.

Of the American bonds held by J. P. Morgan & Co. as collateral for the credit of $43,000,000 extended to Faance, Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed bonds to the amount of 142,000,000 francs, or approximately $28,400,000, will never return to Paris. Arrangements were concluded yesterday whereby these securities, which were purchased by the French Government and the Rothschilds from private investors to render them available for borrowing purposes here, will be taken back and canceled by the Pennsylvania Railroad. Kuhn, Loeb & Co., acting for the railroad, have advanced the full value of the bonds to Morgan & Co., and the difference between the sum received and the amount loaned has been credited to the French Government.

These bonds were part of an issue of 250,000,000 francs put out in Paris by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. in behalf of the Pennsylvania road in 1908. They bear interest at 3½ per cent. and mature in 1921. The railroad company profits by the difference of nearly 16 per cent. in the exchange rates against Paris, and is relieved of the possibility of having to buy French exchange at high rates when the securities fall due. It is understood that the railroad company will make a new offering of bonds in dollars in this country to provide funds to repay the bankers.

The arrangement was acceptable to the French as relieving in some measure the exchange situation. Cancellation of these notes provides only a small amount of additional credit here, as they were pledged for 90 per cent. of their market value, but it reduces by about $25,000,000 the sum which the Rothschilds will have to provide to liquidate the loan when it is decided to recall the collateral. On the same ground efforts are making to buy other securities sold in Paris, particularly the 250,000,000 francs of 4 per cent. bonds placed there by the St. Paul Railroad five years ago.

Trucks delivered to the Morgan vaults yesterday "twenty-seven large packing cases lined with zinc to make them waterproof and filled with American securities sent here from Paris. It is understood that the credit based on this collateral, under which about $42,000,000 has been advanced to date for the payment of France's war bills here, is an open transaction, and that as fast as American bonds can be collected in Paris they will be shipped here to serve as a basis for more advances.

REICHSBANK GOLD UP, DEPOSITS DECREASE

Reserve Gained $223,000,000 in Year, but Deposits Fell $199,000,000.

BERLIN, Aug. 18, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.).—"The publication of the latest statement of the Berlin Reichsbank makes possible a comparison with the figures of a year ago, covering a year of the war," says the Overseas News Agency, in a statement given out today. The statement continues:

"The bank's gold reserve from Aug. 7 to Aug. 14 this year increased in round numbers 1,600,000 marks ($400,000), against 30,800,000 marks last year, and has reached $601,075,000, against $377,125,000, thus proving an immense influx of gold during war time.

"The amount of commercial paper held by the bank is now virtually the same as last year, the figures being $1,182,100,000, against $1,106,475,000, this showing that the bank's obligations remained stationary after reaching the war level. The change in conditions is emphasized by the fact that last week holdings of commercial paper decreased $8,800,000, while last year they increased $172,225,000.

"The circulation of bank notes this year is $1,347,175,000, against $970,475,000 last year, but a year ago private deposits with the bank were $637,925,000, while this year they are only $438,875,000."

LONDON, Aug. 18.—According to the Algemeen Handelsblad of Amsterdam, says a dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company, it was decided at a meeting held yesterday of the shareholders of the Mittel Rheinische Bank, which belongs to the Disconto-Gesellschaft banking group, to liquidate the affairs of the bank on account of the great losses suffered through the war.

The Mittel Rheinische Bank was closely connected with the great industries of the Rhine province and Westphalia.

VIOLENT GUN DUELS ON WESTERN FRONT

Struggles of Sappers and Combats with Grenades Also Mark the Operations.

VOSGES FIGHTING GOES ON

Germans Are Repulsed in Effort to Win Back the Lost Sondernach Ridge.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Except in the Vosges, the operations on the Western front have become a long line of duels with heavy artillery, mines and grenades, the aggressive being taken first by one side and then by the other.

The German forces have been attempting to retake the ridge at Sondernach, won yesterday by the French, but have failed thus far.

This statement was issued tonight at the French War Office:

There has been violent cannonading in Artois, in Champagne and in the Apremont Forest, at La Louviere, at the Vaux Fery, at Bois le Prêtre, in the region of Croix des Carmes and on the front at the Seille.

The struggle by means of mines continues at a great many points. Near Beuvraignes to the south of Roye, the explosion of one of our mines has shattered the sapping works of the Germans.

In the Argonne the various attempts made by the enemy to progress by means of grenades in the region of Marie Thérèse have all been repulsed.

In the Vosges the position taken by us on the Sondernach ridge is still in our hands despite a very violent bombardment.

The afternoon report read:

Last night passed in relative quiet along the greater part of the front. There has been reported only artillery engagements in the sectors to the north of Arras and between the River Somme and the River Oise, in the region of Roye, and in the vicinity of Lassigny.

There was fighting yesterday with bombs and hand grenades in the Argonne at Haute-Chevauchée, at Fontaine-aux-Charmes, and in the Forest of Cheppy. Our bombardment yesterday of the German positions near the Linge destroyed two heavy batteries and caused the explosion of several depots of ammunition.

On the crest of the Sondernach two fresh and violent counterattacks during the night against the position taken by us yesterday were completely repulsed, and we made about fifty prisoners.

The Berlin official bulletin says:

In the Vosges French attacks took place after having been prepared for at the expense of considerable quantities of ammunition against Schratzmaennle and our positions southeast of Sondernach. The enemy divisions, which thus penetrated into our positions, were driven back again by means of counterattacks.

South of Sondernach a small but completely demolished trench section remained in the hands of the French.

An official communication made public by the British War Office says:

General Sir John French reports that there have been no incidents of importance on the British line in Belgium and France since his last communication of the 10th inst., when the recaptured positions at Hooge had been consolidated. Since then our trenches in that neighborhood have been subjected occasionally to artillery bombardment, but there has been no infantry fighting, with the exception of two bombing attacks last night which were easily repulsed. On the remainder of the front there have been intermittent artillery engagements of no importance.

KITCHENER VISITS TROOPS AT FRONT

Says After Seeing Them He Understands the French Victories.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—A joint inspection of parts of the western battle line was made on Monday by Lord Kitchener, Great Britain's Secretary of State for War, and Alexander Millerand, the French War Minister. They were accompanied part of the time by General Joffre and Sir John French, the Commanders in Chief of the French and British Armies. The military leaders paid particular attention to conditions in Champagne and Woevre.

An official note, which gives details of the trip, says Lord Kitchener and M. Millerand were greatly impressed by the splendid appearance of the troops and their high morale.

Several conferences were held, but the nature of them is not disclosed.

Speaking at the close of a dinner yesterday evening M. Millerand declared that he felt highly honored by Lord Kitchener's visit to France and was glad to learn from the British Field Marshal's own lips of the complete accord uniting the two nations. Addressing the British War Minister directly, he said:

"Yours is not the only voice which praises our soldiers, for the enemy also gives them their due. After a year of war the enemy no longer has illusions of winning. He predicts internal dissensions among his enemies which he hopes will occur. Already he is endeavoring to incite neutrals and places before belligerents veiled hints and offers of peace.

"Let me assure you that France is united. People, Parliament, and Government never have been more firmly determined, in close accord with our heroic and faithful allies, never to lay down our arms until the day arrives when we shall have attained our goal, and if the road to Tipperary is long the price is sufficiently high to justify us, paying for all the delays, difficulties, and sadnesses along the road because the price is the liberation of the world."

Lord Kitchener, speaking in French, thanked M. Millerand for his kindness in extending an invitation to visit the French front and said that after seeing the splendid troops of General Joffre he could understand the French victories. He closed by declaring that Great Britain was resolved to make the greatest possible effort to aid France and to carry the war to a finish.

ITALIAN DEMAND MADE ON TURKEY

Continued from Page 1.

preconceived bias against the Central Empires. What he wishes to achieve, the advices state, is the union of all Greek territories, which in his view is only obtainable now by fighting Turkey.

Accomplishment of Greek aspirations by co-operation with the Entente Allies would, in the view M. Venizelos as outlined from Athens, have been easier before Italy entered the war, because of the occupation by Italy of Aegean islands claimed by Greece, and now further complicated by Greek expansion in Epirus in Southern Albania, thus arousing Italian jealousy.

M. Venizelos, it is declared, may consent to territorial concessions in the Balkans on the condition that Greece maintain a predominant position in the peninsula, but her participation with the Entente Allies now implies a greater demand, in the represented view of M. Venizelos, since Austro-German successes augment the value of her intervention.

The former Premier's object, the Athens advices declare, is to obtain for Greece what Cavour achieved for Italy, and he feels that she must have her national aspirations of becoming a great power in Southeastern Europe satisfied, or risk nothing.

BERLIN, Aug. 18, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—A Saloniki dispatch to the Berliner Tageblatt, according to the Overseas News Agency, contains the following:

"Throughout Greece street demonstrations are occurring against the new note of the Entente Powers. The popular excitement is growing and it is regarded as possible that the Gounaris and Venizelos parties may unite in a common policy."

Serb Parliament May Act Today.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 19.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Nish, Serbia, says:

"The outcome of the deliberations of the Serbian Parliament, which is expected to hold secret sittings on Thursday and Friday, is awaited with the utmost interest, and, indeed, anxiety in the Balkan States. On Tuesday the proposals of the Entente powers were the object of an exhaustive examination by the Cabinet. Premier Pachitch, who has been to Kraguyevatz, where he conferred with the Prince Regent and General Putnik, has returned to Nish.

"Opinions seem divided at present regarding the course Serbia should pursue, although the gravity of the situation is fully realized.

"Development of the crisis in Greece is being followed with the deepest concern here in view of its effect on the general situation in the Balkans."

BERLIN, Aug. 18, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.).—The Overseas News Agency gave out today the following dispatch from Budapest:

"The newspaper A Nap has received a telegram from Sofia saying that the Italian Minister to Serbia has handed Premier and Foreign Minister Pachitch of Serbia a new note, at the same time verbally communicating the request of the Italian Government that Serbia immediately evacuate the Albanian territory she had occupied, and informing him that Italian troops were already on the way in sufficient numbers to occupy Albania. Premier Pachitch expressed astonishment at Italy's step."

SIX STEAMERS SUNK BY GERMAN RAIDERS

One Spanish and Two Norwegian Vessels Among Victims of Submarines.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Six steamers and a trawler were sunk by German submarines today. They were the British steamers Bonny, of 2,702 tons; the Maggie, of 284 tons, and the Thornfield, of 488 tons; the Spanish steamer Isidoro, of 2,044 tons, and the Norwegian steamers Rumulus and Mineral.

Some of the crew of the Isidoro are missing. The other crews were saved.

The trawler George was sunk, her crew being saved.

The Mineral was a vessel of 649 tons gross, was built in 1890, and was owned in Narvik. The Rumulus, of 820 tons gross, was built in 1913, and hailed from Kragero.

SAW AUXILIARY SINK A SUBMARINE

Naval Reserve Officer Says Captain Gillard of the Demerara Got a $1,500 Prize for It.

An officer in the British Royal Naval Reserve, who left New York yesterday for Halifax to join one of the British cruisers on the North Atlantic station, said the Admiralty was not giving particulars to the press regarding the number of German submarines that had been sunk or captured since the war began. According to figures given to him by one of the high officials at Devonport dockyard, fully forty of them had been accounted for up to Aug. 4.

"I was an officer on board the auxiliary cruiser Demerara last May," said the officer, "scouting off the Scilly Islands when we sank one of the submarines of the new type. It was shortly after dawn on May 14 when the lookout man in the crow's nest reported a large buoy floating on the water about three points on the starboard bow of the Scilly. Our skipper, Capt. S. Gillard of the Royal Mail Steam Packet was suspicious and after looking at the supposed buoy through his glass he ordered two rounds to be fired at it from the 4.7 quick firing gun mounted on the fo'c'sle head. He believed it to be a mine because there were no buoys in that locality.

"It proved to be a decoy used by a German submarine and as we steamed closer up, the periscope appeared rising above the surface of the water. The ship was swung head on and both the 4.7 guns forward opened fire on it immediately. The first shot hit the periscope and carried it away. Then the submarine sank, bow first and we saw the stern rise out of the water and point toward the sky as she dived to the bottom of the Channel. A quantity of oil floated on the top of the water, but we did not see anything of her crew. Capt. Gillard waited for an hour, steaming around in a circle, and then went full speed to Devonport to report what he had accomplished to the Admiral in command of the naval dockyard. A month later, just before I was transferred, Captain Gillard received $1,500 as a reward from the Admiralty for sinking the German submarine and the two lookout men got $50 each."

The officer added that he did not believe the American Line steamer Merio had been sunk at the Dardanelles, as reported in Tuesday's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES, because she had been converted into a dummy warship with wooden guns and was cruising in the North Sea when he left Devonport dockyard two weeks ago.

Captain Gillard was well known in the Royal Mail service from the West Indies to New York and was transferred to the Liverpool-Buenos Aires trade about three years ago.

AUSTRIAN FLEET SHELLS PELAGOSA ISLAND

Retires After Killing Four Men and Wounding Three of Italian Garrison.

ROME, Aug. 18.—The Austrian fleet of twenty-one vessels, aided by an aeroplane, has bombarded the island of Pelagosa, in the Adriatic, midway between the promontory of Gargano and Dalmatia, recently seized by the Italian Navy. The fleet retired after killing one Italian officer and three men and wounding three others. The announcement was made today by the Chief of the Naval Staff in the following communication:

Twenty-one Austrian vessels and one aeroplane attacked the little island of Pelagosa yesterday morning. The garrison endured a violent bombardment bravely and the enemy retired without trying to disembark. We lost one officer and three men killed and three wounded. We do not know the enemy's losses.

(Signed) THAON DI REVEL.

VATICAN IS WORKING FOR A FREE POLAND

Great Britain, France and Italy Said to be Willing, but Russia Is Against the Plan.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 18.—Differences of opinion between Austria and Germany regarding the disposition of Poland have had the effect of gaining many adherents here to the proposal that Austrian, Prussian, and Russian Poland be united into an independent State, with either a President or a King of Polish nationality, owing allegiance to no other country.

The Vatican, working quietly toward this end, has sounded the powers of the quadruple entente, finding no opposition, except in Russia, where officials declare they will give autonomy to Poland, as promised, but hesitate to give up sovereignty.

It is understood, however, that Russia's refusal is not absolutely definite, so the Vatican is most hopeful, as the other powers of the quadruple entente have promised to use their good offices to attain this object. Russia to receive compensation in Turkey.

SAYVILLE WIRELESS UNDER CLOSE WATCH

Navy Sends More Officers and Enlisted Radio Operators to Long Island Station.

TO TIGHTEN CENSORSHIP

Secretary Daniels Acts on Evidence of German Activity Submitted by Providence Journal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—In consequence of the evidence submitted by The Providence Journal to prove the existence of German propaganda, the Navy Department has sent additional naval officers and enlisted radio operators to the wireless station at Sayville, L. I., and all messages, filed or received at Sayville, are scrutinized with the greatest care.

The naval censors have been instructed to forward to the department every message filed or received there that is not clear to the censors or appears to be open to the suspicion that it is of an unneutral character. Some such messages filed at Sayville for transmission to Germany have been forwarded to the department. In each of these cases the department has instructed the senior censor to return the message to the person who filed it with a request to put it in less doubtful language.

The Providence Journal's evidence was submitted at a conference between Secretary Daniels, James Brown Scott, who is Chairman of the Neutrality Board; Captain James H. Oliver, of the Navy, a member of the Board, and John R. Rathom, Editor of the Providence Journal. The Navy Department was impressed with the showing made by the editor. Secretary Daniels sent Captain William H. G. Bullard, in charge of the Naval Radio system, to Providence to make a detailed examination of documentary information that the Sayville station was being used for unneutral purposes.

The single statement contained in the article republished by THE TIMES from the Providence Journal today, which was not confirmed at the Navy Department, was that at the conference in Secretary Daniels's office evidence was presented "that a civilian still employed in the electrical service of the Navy Department is in the pay of Germany, and as proof of this statement it was shown that two years ago, when the Government desired a special report on conditions at Sayville, the report was in the possession of the German Government before it reached the United States Government."

Secretary Daniels had no recollection that this charge was made at the conference and he sent for Captain Oliver to obtain his recollection in regard to it. Captain Oliver said that he did not recall that any such statement was made. This afternoon, following his conversation with Captain Oliver, Secretary Daniels wrote to Mr. Rathom saying that he and Captain Oliver did not remember that this statement was made by Mr. Rathom at the conference, and asking Mr. Rathom to furnish particulars in regard to the charge. It is the intention of the department to make an investigation as soon as Mr. Rathom's report has been received.

The documentary matter furnished to the department was turned over to the Neutrality Board for examination. Department officials gave the impression that it had not ordered an investigation into charges that a German agent had tried to obtain information of the system of battle-fire control on American battleships; that the German Government had endeavored to have the chain of United States naval wireless stations around the world established on sites designated on a special map furnished by the Telefunken Company, which had been instructed by the German Government to bid for supplying and installing these stations, and that the German Government had attempted to get control of a chain of wireless stations owned by other Governments in South America and Central America.

In connection with the charge concerning fire-control systems, it was recalled today that the Navy Department had never succeeded in solving the mystery of the disappearance of the blueprint plans of the fire-control system of the dreadnought Pensylvania. These plans were stolen from the drafting room of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, in the Navy Department building on the night of President Wilson's inauguration, when the building was crowded with visitors permitted to see a fireworks display on the White Lot.

One of the highest officials of the Navy Department said today that the department had not obtained any direct evidence to confirm the charges made that the German spy system was at work in the United States.

Reports that a wireless station on the roof of a private dwelling in Washington was being used to obtain messages to and from the naval radio station at Arlington, Va., and that the information was furnished to the German Government, were investigated by the Department of Commerce today. The station was found to be a perfectly innocent affair.

MANY DENIALS OF ACTIVITY.

Persons Named in Disclosures Disclaim Connection with Propaganda.

Arthur von Briesen, the German-American attorney, whose name had been brought into the German propaganda discussion, denied yesterday that he had any connection with the propagandists. Regarding a letter written to him by William Travers Jerome, Mr. von Briesen said:

"The letter was in regard to a criminal prosecution. We are going ahead with the prosecution, and so, of course, I can say nothing as to its character. The matter had nothing to do with German propaganda. I have never taken the least interest in German propaganda."

Mr. Jerome was out of town yesterday and could not be reached.

Another denial was entered yesterday by Chandler Bros. & Co., who were mentioned in The World as having contracted a German note issue, one installment at least amounting to $30,000,000, the proceeds of which went to Ambassador von Bernstorff.

"Our attention has been called," says a statement issued by the firm, "to statements in the newspapers that Chandler Bros. & Co. brought out a German bond or note issue amounting to from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000, the proceeds of which were used, according to newspaper reports, in a 'German propaganda' in the United States. We feel perfectly free in making the following statement regarding the issue of Imperial German notes referred to:

"The issue of German notes, and the only one, so far as we are advised, put out in the United States since the beginning of the war, was for $10,000,000. This note issue was not brought out by Chandler Brothers & Co. at all, but by Chandler & Co., Inc. Chandler Brothers & Co. had nothing whatever to do with the issue. The notes were offered by Chandler & Co., Inc., on the very day that other banking houses brought out a $50,000,000 note issue for the French Government. We are advised that not a dollar of the proceeds of the German note issue was used either for the purchase of munitions of war or for any 'German propaganda.' The purpose of the issue was to provide a credit in the United States to settle German commercial debts.

"In regard to the large purchases of Cramp Shipbuilding stock which we made some months ago, every share of this stock was for clients of our firm, who bought it for investment. So far as we know, not one of these clients is even of German descent. As we stated definitely and clearly at the time, these purchases never even contemplated any change of control of the Cramp Shipbuilding Company."

Dr. Hugo Schweitzer, a German-American chemist at 117 Hudson Street, yesterday denied that he intended for war uses the large quantity of phenol, or carbolic acid, for the supply of which The World alleged he had a contract with the Edison Company.

"The World has entirely misunderstood the purport of the contract which I entered into for the purchase of a large quantity of phenol, or carbolic acid," said Dr. Schweitzer. "I secured by contract 6,000 pounds of carbolic acid per day, which I positively knew was intended to be converted into picric acid. This carbolic acid was badly needed by the pharmaceutical trade in this country. The entire output of carbolic acid in the United States was and is greedily sought by explosives manufacturers at fabulous prices, in order to be converted into picric acid. I wish to emphatically state that all of the carbolic acid contracted for and purchased by me is now and will be in the future converted solely into highly salutary medical remedies."

A. J. Moxham, President of the Aetna Explosive Company, was another who made a statement yesterday in regard to the alleged actions of the German agents. Mr. Moxham's sympathies are with the English, and The World's allegation is that his company made a contract with the Bridgeport Projectile Company, which it says was organized with a view to helping Germany, thinking that the Aetna explosives were eventually destined to reach the Allies. His statement follows:

"The Aetna Company was not as yet convinced that the Bridgeport Projectile Company was operating in the interest of Germany or was financed by Germany. The statements made to the Aetna Company by the officers interested in the Bridgeport Projectile Company who negotiated the existing contracts directly contradicted such an assumption, and Mr. Moxham stated he thought it was only fair to the Bridgeport Projectile Company that more positive proof should be given than anything which has as yet appeared in print concerning this matter. Mr. Moxham adhered to his previous statement that on no account whatever would the Aetna Company furnish powder to Germany, and justified his position on the ground that the war had no altered ordinary conditions that it was a necessity for all who could in any way, influence matters to take one side or the other. He expressed a strong personal admiration for German civilization in general, distinguishing it, however, from anything in the nature of militarism. He expressed an equally emphatic opinion as to the great danger to the whole civilized world from militarism carried to the extent to which it had been carried in Germany.

"In answer to the query, he stated that the contracts in question involved 4,400,000 pounds all told, of which 1,000,000 pounds had been transferred to Spain, a neutral country, leaving only 3,400,000 pounds, instead of the six and one-half million that has been generally discussed."

DEFENDS HORN STORY.

Providence Journal Insists the Dynamiter's Confession Is on File.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 18.—With reference to the denial published in THE TIMES this morning of Daniel T. O'Connell, attorney for Werner Horn, the bridge dynamiter, that Horn's alleged confession is a sensational fake, The Providence Journal will say tomorrow:

"If the statement of Werner Horn's lawyer is meant to convey the impression that any part of The Journal's announcement concerning the Horn confession is untrue, the statement is an absolute falsehood. Horn's confession is in the hands of the Department of Justice. It is in typewritten form and was voluntarily signed by him with the following words above his signature: 'I declare the above to be true on the honor of a German officer.'

"The confession covers several pages and when the typewritten form of it was submitted to Horn he declared that he was willing to sign it, and did so."

THE OTHER SIDE OF IT

FRANK BRAVE AS HE FACED DEATH

Continued from Page 1.

talk of having them indicted in some one of the three that were traversed before Cobb County was reached. Lawyers of prominence say that under Federal law they could not be indicted anywhere but in Cobb County for murder; in Baldwin County, where Frank was taken, they could be indicted for abduction, but not murder, and in neither of the remaining two counties could they be indicted for anything.

Nobody talks seriously of the investigation Governor Harris is promising, and there are very few who believe there is the slightest chance of any of the murderers being put to any grave trouble, much less punished. They are known to many of the citizens of Marietta, who would die rather than reveal their knowledge or even their suspicion.

Marietta in a Deadly Mood.

Marietta today is in a mood of braced purpose and resolve. Every stranger who comes into town is under observation the moment he arrives. Its mood is one of determination to protect the men who, in its eyes, executed the law after it had beeen trampled on. It is resolved that not a hair of their heads shall be harmed. Detectives or other persons who cannot give a satisfactory account of themselves are not wanted in Mariettta, and it would be as well for them not to insist on knowing why. Marietta once came within an ace of lynching Detective William J. Burns for his visit there in the interest of Frank, and Marietta then was only angry. Today Mariettta is in a mood of high resolve.

The killing of Leo Frank was carried out by these Marietta people—for they were from Marietta—in the firm belief that they were executioners of justice, and every detail of their proceedings shows that they were acting, in thir own minds, as such. Grotesque as it may seem elsewhere, Marietta sees nothing grotesque in the fact that, before hanging Frank, the leader of the band informed the prisoner that the sentence of the law was now about to be carried out and asked him formally if he had anything to say.

Frank was carried 175 miles in order that he might be put to death at Mary Phagan's former home. This was done in spite of the fact that posses were upon the track of the abductors. It was not done from any ferocious motive of inflicting unnecessary pain, as is shown by the fact that Frank was not harmed in any way before his death, but because it seemed to their minds of a piece with the justice they conceived themselves to be executing. The whole affair was carried out methodically and with a plodding following out of prearranged details.

The murderers had not only planned the crime for months, but had arranged its mechanism scientifically, and only one of the elements in it went wrong. That was the plan for the junction of two parties at Milledgeville at 10 o'clock, the hour for which the abduction was planned. That simply postponed the kidnapping until midnight, and resulted in the hanging of Frank in broad daylight instead of at a little after dawn. That slight alteration was the only change made necessary by any hitch in the arrangements.

Did Not Beg for His Life.

Leo Frank died bravely. He did not beg for his life; indeed, he did not say anything, except when he was spoken to, and then he answered collectedly. His abductors had little to say to him, as was in keeping with the character they were in in their own eyes—the character of officers of justice, sternly and silently executing a sentence already decreed by a regular tribunal.

How this delusion could have settled upon a whole community may be hard to understand. But the extent to which it went may be understood by the fact that the lynchers would have with them no men of lawless character or bad reputation. The lawless and the violent men of Cobb County, those with a celebrity as such, were not permitted to know what was going on, and would not have been permitted to participate. After the hanging these violent and lawless elements, furious at having been ignored, tried to take their vengeance on the dead body, and Georgia was saved from an added shame by the courage and energy of one man, Judge Newton A. Morris.

This man is the hero of one of the most dramatic events in the whole strange history of the Frank case. The story of the wild scene around Frank's body yesterday has not yet been fully told. It will be told here.

Judge Morris is the man who saved William J. Burns from lynching by taking him out through a mob bent upon having his life, conveying him through the midst of them and escaping with him in an automobile. His motive, then, was no concern for Burns; but deep concern for the good name of Georgia, and the same motive, no concern for Leo Frank, led him yesterday to save his State from the disgrace of a scene of Indian barbarity.

The men of substance and standing, the house-fathers, the educated men and church members, who planned the death of Leo Frank, had intended to carry it out several weeks ago. There was a leak of some kind, no one ever knew exactly what. There was no treachery in their ranks, so far as anybody ever discovered, but something happened which gave the authorities a hint, and on the day planned there were soldiers about the penitentiary.

Machines From Other Places.

New plans had to be made, and Monday was fixed upon as the date. The conspirators left Marietta at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. They got their automobiles at different places. They did not go together. They did not pick each other up on the road. They were not to meet or to see each other until they met at the rendezvous near the penitentiary.

The reason for not using Marietta machines, at least any considerable number of them, was that in an investigation it would be immediately assumed that the lynchers came from Marietta, and the whereabouts of the Marietta cars would be the first subject of inquiry. In fact, there has been such an inquiry, and the movements of practically every public automobile in Marietta throughout that night have been accounted for. One chauffeur was thought to be unable to account for his car, but he finally produced a satisfactory record.

In this methodical scheme it was arranged that the main party, which consisted of twenty-five men, should have nothing to do with the preliminaries, but should simply proceed to the rendezvous and take charge of the kidnapping. There was another party, consisting of fifteen men, who were to cut the wires and then join the main party at the rendezvous. For some reason which THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent has been unable to learn this party failed to carry out the arrangements. It cut all the wires but one, and then failed to get to the rendezvous.

The fact that one wire was left uncut has been accounted for on the theory that the "Milledgeville party," as the lynchers call that division which had the wire-cutting contract, did not know that wire was in use. It may be, instead, that whatever it was that prevented them from reaching the rendezvous prevented them also from cutting that last wire. The members of the "Milledgeville party" and the "Marietta party" undoubtedly know, but they have not told.

Not To Be Balked This Time.

At any rate, the "Marietta party" waited for two hours for the "Milledgeville party." The reason for meeting at ten o'clock was the same as the reason for leaving at three and four o'clock; it was designed to get to Marietta by about four or five in the morning, in order that Frank should be hanged in the dawn, before many people were stirring. The failure of the "Milledgeville party" foiled that scheme, but did not in the least interfere with the cool and inveterate determination of the lynchers. They had to hang him in broad daylight, and hang him in broad daylight they did.

When the two hours were up the party decided to wait no longer. They concluded that the scheme had leaked out again, as it had done on that prior occasion, and that the "Milledgeville party" had been intercepted. Probably, they said, a posse, or even soldiers, might be then on their track. Again, this did not interfere with their determination. They were resolved that this time Frank must die, whether the plan had been discovered or not, and they proceeded at once to the attack on the penitentiary.

While the fear that officers of the law might be on their track did not interfere with their execution of the plan, it did make them hurry a good deal and tried their nerves somewhat. This is the reason why Frank was rushed down the stairs so roughly that he could not always suppress a groan, steady and silent as he was throughout; but he did not speak a word, nor did they to him. They made the 175 miles by 6 o'clock, or very near it, but they were obliged to take circuitous routes to avoid the towns and cities. For hours before they ended their journey, men were hunting around for them, and one of them was the Night Chief of Police of Marietta, N. B. White.

How the News Got Out.

What had happened was that through the one wire which the "Milledgeville party" left uncut word had gone to the outside world. At 3 o'clock in the morning Josiah Carter, Jr., the Marietta correspondent of The Associated Press, was called on the telephone and told that Frank had been kidnapped and probably would be lynched and left on Mary Phagan's grave.

Carter called up Night Chief White, and the two went out to the cemetery; they found no corpse lying on the grave and no sign of any visitors. Then they hunted around the neighborhood, but found nothing, and went back to town. All this time the lynchers, rushing through the night in their four automobiles, were circling the towns nearby and getting nearer and nearer.

Mary Phagan spent most of her short life in a house on the last outskirt of Marietta. After you pass the house you come to a patch of woods, and the rest are woods and country. There is a tree nearly opposite the house, and, a little way up, the road forks. Beyond is a gin, owned by ex-Sheriff William Frey. Frey saw the automobiles go by and turn up the road, and he recognized Frank. It was daylight then, and Frey decided to go into town and see what had happened.

He did not know it, but he could have seen what had happened if he had gone on a five-minute walk up the road and turned into the woods. It was broad daylight and everybody was on the road who had any business there.

Warned Away With Revolvers.

Several men doing surveying work on the railroad came up to the fork in the road. The automobiles went by them and stopped in front of the patch of woods. The surveyors started to go up the road to see what was going on. A man came from the automobiles with a revolver in his hand and told them to move the other way and to do it quickly. They did it very rapidly.

It was a fairly populous road for the open country, but it must be remembered that it was practically in the city of Marietta. Frey had seen the machines, the surveyors had received that pressing invitation to move quickly only a little distance from his gin, and now there came down the road a man named Chandler. He saw the automobiles stop; in fact, he was almost upon them, though coming from the other direction than that the surveyors had been taking.

A man stepped forward with a revolver levelled at him and told him to stand whore he was and make no move. Chandler became a statue. As he stood there he saw Leo Frank step down from one of the automobiles and walk into the woods. There was a man on each side of him.

Nobody but the lynchers saw what went on in the woods, and one of them did not see it. He was the man with the revolver, who stood guard in the road.

The Tragedy in the Woods.

Throughout the entire trip Frank had been silent and quiet. When he went into the woods the lynchers ranged themselves around him, and their leader said, formally and coldly, without any heat:

"Mr. Frank, we are now going to do what the law said to do—hang you by the neck until you are dead. Do you want to make any statement before you die?"

In telling this story it must be remembered that we have not Frank's version, and never will have it. We have only the lynchers' word for it.

We can presumably rely on their account as to what they said themselves, and for Frank's answers we must take their report and analyze it each for himself. Their story is, then, that Frank answered calmly with the one word: "No."

The leader then said—and he seems to have done practically all the little talking that was done by anybody that night, either at the penitentiary or elsewhere, and this seems to have been by agreement:

"We want to know whether you are guilty or innocent of killing little Mary Phagan."

To this, according to the lynchers' story, Frank replied:

"I think more of my wife and my mother than I do of my own life."

He did not ask permission to write a letter, he made no request of any kind. He behaved throughout with a calmness and dignity and an utter lack of panic that was as striking a thing, in its way, as the grave and sombre executioner-like attitude of his murderers. Whether he said what the lynchers say he said; whether, if he said it, he meant that he would not confess a crime to save his life, or merely that he would not lie to save it; whether he said more or less, and whether he was rightly understood or misunderstood, no one will ever know. Whatever the truth, what Leo Frank said then was tne last thing he ever said in this life.

No Cry for Mercy.

There was no cry for mercy when the lynchers produced a piece of brown canvas, placed it around his waist and tied it behind him. He wore an undershirt and a night shirt, and on the latter garment, over his heart, was embroidered a name which looked more like "Lee" than Leo. Perhaps it was a pet name known to the one who gave him, or embroidered, the garment.

He had been handcuffed, and they had brought with them a brand-new three-quarter-inch manila rope, which they tied in a hangman's knot, so as to throw his head back and his chin up. They swung him to that tree which came nearest to facing Mary Phagan's house, and he hung there, his body four feet from the ground.

It was 7 o'clock. The cemetery was beginning to fill with people—had been so filling for half an hour—for the news that had come to Carter had been telephoned all over town by persons whom he called up in search of information, and everybody who heard it was heading for Mary Phagan's grave. Meanwhile William Frey, seeking to find out the meaning of Frank's strange automobile ride, had come into town, and there he encountered Carter and White. The moment they heard his story they saw that here was the clue to the failure to find the body at Mary Phagan's grave, and they went back with him to the fork in the roads. The automobiles had plainly come that far, for Frey had seen them, and they certainly had not gone much further, or Carter and White would have seen them. They began beating up the woods, and in a few minutes came upon the body.

Not only was the news all over town immediately, but it was flashing to all points of the compass, and all over this part of the State men were climbing into automobiles and dashing off for Marietta. As for the city itself, it turned out in a body. As the cars passed men jumped for them and swung aboard. No man who hailed a machine was asked where he wanted to go; he was taken at top speed to the end of the town, to the little patch of woods that began the open country, just past Mary Phagan's home. At the end of the journey the machines were packed together like sardines.

Morris's Wild Ride.

The temper of the crowd then was not ugly, at least not ugly enough to threaten any further disgrace to the State of Georgia. Mainly it was one of pleasure and satisfaction, with a tinge of bitterness in it that might grow menacing if the right touch were applied.

Judge Morris, the man who quelled the mob that tried to lynch Detective Burns and the most prominent man in the community, was attending court in Alfaretta when the news came. He called up his office in Marietta, but got no answer. He asked the telephone girl whom he could get. She answered: "Nobody. I am the only person left in Marietta."

The Judge boarded an automobile and went to Marietta as fast as he could go.

Judge Morris is stanchly loyal to Marietta, where he was born and raised, and he will not admit that there is any mob spirit in this place. If you ask him why he made such a rush for his town he will reply:

"The Marietta people are all right, but I knew that people from Atlanta would get there in a few minutes, and there might be some turbulence."

Marietta is twenty miles from Alfaretta, and he duplicated Sheridan's ride, only by automobile.

The leader of the other element in and about Marietta is Robert Howell, a man of good family and excellent connnections, who is related to Clark Howell, editor of The Atlanta Constitution. Morris is called "the nerviest man in Cobb County." Howell has served a term in the penitentiary for killing a man, and is always prominent in times of local excitement. He is not eloquent, simply passionate, and has the power of communicating his passion to any crowd of ignorant and pugnacious men.

It is said that it was he who first assaulted Burns, and he had a crowd of several thousand behind him in a few minutes; though, to the credit of Marietta it must be said, the worst of them were from out of town. He is a big man, rather stout, with a loud voice, which becomes a yell when he raises it. He is about the same age as Morris, who is 46.

Howell arrived on the scene greatly excited; he had been denied the privilege of joining in the lynching. He was one of those whom the lynchers would by no means have permitted to have had a hint of their intentions.

Howell Screams Appeals.

Howell wanted to have the body cut in little pieces and burned. He ran about it, shouting furious appeals in his screaming voice, and gradually there began to be manifest uneasy movements in the crowd. Most of the people were as yet unprepared for any Apache-like barbarities, and probably many would have taken no part in them at any stage; but there is a rough element in every crowd and a disinclination on the part of peaceable people to interfere with them, and the crowd was increasing from other towns, minute by minute, as the incessant procession of automobiles continued to discharge their freight.

The screaming man began to have more and more effect on the crowd. Seeing this, he redoubled his appeals. He drew his revolver and emptied it at the corpse, declaring that he would shoot it to pieces. His aim was bad, and he did not hit it. Some of the peaceably inclined got in front of him and prevented him from getting to the tree, which he was trying desperately to reach.

The crowd began to get more and more excited and to murmur.

"Let me get at him," yelled Howell. "How do I know that that's Frank—if I can't get at him? It may be a dummy. Just let me at him."

Other men began to chime in with him, there were yells and a movement toward the tree where the body hung. At this moment Judge Morris's automobile dashed up. The Judge darted through the crowd and leaped on the stump of a tree. He is a wonderful stump-speaker, one whose voice has that mellow and magical quality, which captures a crowd and who knows the art of touching the ignorant as well as that of appealing to the intelligent. He has a persuasive and arresting intonation and the power at the moment of being all things to all men.

"Boys," he cried, "just a moment! Listen to me. Whoever did this has done a complete job, and there's nothing more to be done. Leo Frank has paid the penalty of the law, and little Mary Phagan has been avenged, and the law has been vindicated—"

Morris's Eloquence Wins.

Howell struck Morris on the chest with the palm of his hand and yelled to the crowd to stop listening and follow him. The Judge simply patted him on the head like a fractious child and went on:

"You see him there now, and he is dead. This man has a mother and a father and a wife. They are guilty of nothing. They are entitled to his body, and not to a mutilated body. In the name of Cobb County, for the good name of this section, I appeal to you to see that that old mother and that old father and that poor wife get that body back. I want you people to stand by me."

"That —— —— thing have a mother and a father?" roared Howell. "We'll send him to no mother and father. We won't leave a piece of him as big as a cigar. We're going to burn him."

"Oh, no, you're not," said Judge Morris. "To prove it we'll take a vote on it. Boys, all those of you who want to let those sorrow-stricken old people have their son's body and who don't want it said that Cobb County kept it from them raise your hands."

It was simple eloquence, rather crude, perhaps, but just the kind to catch that crowd, full by this time of country people. The hands went up all over the road and through the woods, even the hands of the very men who a moment before had been joining in with Howell.

"Now, all who want to keep their boy's body away from them, hold up your hands," cried the Judge. Howell's hand went up alone.

Judge Morris had had experience in mob-quelling, and he knew that he must act at once, that any untoward incident might change the temper of the crowd. Calling for an undertaker's wagon, he jumped down from the stump, ran to the tree, and cut down the body. The rope slipped from his hand and the body fell. In that moment the temper of the crowd already had begun to change. Men snatched the rope, while Howell, yelling "burn him," ran up and tried to get the body.

The Judge cut the rope from Frank's neck, and the men fell to cutting it up for souvenirs, instead of attacking the body; but Howell reached the body, and, raising his foot, stamped on the face and breast with all his might.

Mad Race for Atlanta with Body.

The Judge rescued the body and, with the help of some other men, got it into the undertaker's wagon and into a basket. Then he and John Woods, a lawyer, jumped into Morris's machine and guided the wagon out of the crowd. The people followed, some of the turbulent spirits growing uglier and uglier, till one of them threw a stone at the negro driver and nearly broke his arm.

At this Judge Morris leaped from his automobile to the undertaker's wagon, took the negro's place and began driving himself. But by this time it began to be evident that Frank's body might never get out of Marietta unless some faster vehicle could be obtained. The Judge and Woods picked up the body and placed it across the front of the automobile. It was a little machine, a Ford, and the body projected on each side of it.

Then began a mad race for Atlanta. There were a thousand automobiles dashing along the road after Morris's, and all along the road they met more, streaming in from Atlanta and other places. Near Smyrna the machine was nearly overturned. The Judge waved his hand at the on-coming machines and ordered them out of the way; they obeyed.

At one place two motor cycle policemen came alongside and said: "Get out. We want to arrest you."

"Arrest me?" said the Judge. "What for?"

"Speeding," was the answer.

"I've got Leo Frank's body in this machine," said Morris, "and I'm getting it away from a mob that wants to burn it. If you want to take charge of it I'll be happy to turn it over to you and let you place me under arrest."

"Good God, no!" shouted one of the policemen. "Go ahead. You're not going fast enough. Put on some speed for Heaven's sake!"

The Judge pressed them into service as an escort, one riding ahead and one behind; and so the strange procession came into Atlanta. There it was met by the undertaker and an ambulance, and the body was rushed into the undertaking shop.

It was about 10 o'clock when Judge Morris saved Frank's body from the mob. When he cut it down the arm he caught was still limp. Carter and White must have arrived on the scene hardly more than a few minutes after the lynchers left the woods. They must have been scattering in different directions at that very time, and they probably passed hundreds of people who knew them well. But not one man in Marietta will admit that he saw anybody he knew on that road in an automobile at 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning.

Morris's Views on Frank.

Judge Morris, the only hero of the Frank lynching, has been Speaker of the Georgia House of Representatives; he has been a Judge of the Superior Court, which is something like the Court of Appeals in New York. He is now in private practice and very much in politics, a supporter of Senator Hoke Smith and Senator Hardwick and an opponent of Governor Slaton. He is a supporter of law and order; he has twice saved the State of Georgia from ineradicable disgrace, each time at the risk of his life. When he drove Burns out of the mob he shielded the detective with his own body and was the target for missiles.

With all this, it is somewhat surprising to a New Yorker to hear his views of the Frank case. But they should be weighed, for he speaks the mind of Cobb County and of much of the rest of Georgia. He is no fanatic, no incendiary. If you would get a clue to the mental processes which make Cobb County and Georgia itself seem so incomprehensible to many, hear him. This is what he said to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today:

"This is not a county of bad or lawless people. Ninety-nine per cent. of the people of this Blue Ridge section are American born. They are as good people as those in New York or any other State; they are law abiding and they go to church and Sunday school.

"They were patient; they were willing to let the courts pass upon the Frank case. They were willing that he should take all the appeals the law permitted, and argue them, through able counsel, up to the highest court in the land. But when, after all these appeals were exhausted, John M. Slaton, after forming a partnership with Frank's counsel, Luther Z. Rosser, set aside the verdict of the juries with one stroke of his pen, these people felt outraged. And when I say the people, I mean the substantial people, as well as the howling type; I mean the very best people. And they feel, and I feel, that Frank got his just dues.

Change in Slaton Firm.

"That law firm was Slaton & Phillips. Phillips is a young fellow, a Jew, an excellent citizen. Just before Slaton went into office the firm name was changed to Rosser, Brandon, Slaton & Phillips. It remained so during his entire term, and his name was on the stationery and the office door. The remittitur from the Supreme Court would not, in the ordinary course, have got back here in time for Slaton to act during his term; but Mr. Marshall, Frank's counsel, waived his right to the usual thirty days' delay and moved to have it sent back; and Slaton was able to act on it on the heels of his administration."

"Do you mean to say," asked the correspondent, "that, if it had not been for Slaton's partnership with Rosser, Frank wouldn't have been lynched?"

"I mean to say," responded Judge Morris, "that if any other Governor than Slaton had signed that pardon the people wouldn't have interfered, despite the fact that they think Frank guilty. I think Governor Slaton is directly responsible for this lynching.

"We feel, too, that the money that was back of Mr. Frank"—he usually prefixes the "Mr." to Frank's name—"has almost subsidized the press of this country. The partisan side has been put forward and pictured in newspapers and magazines, while our side hasn't been heard."

He was asked what he meant by subsidizing. He said:

"The Jewish element are a very thrifty element, and as a rule law-abiding. They do lots of advertising. I believe that had a great deal to do with the attitude of the press."

He denied very strongly that there was any anti-Jewish feeling in Cobb County, and said that the Jews were highly respected and were welcome neighbors there.

"It isn't a mob spirit that prevails here," he said. "The men who lynched Mr. Frank were intelligent men; they did it in an intelligent way. The forethought and care with which they planned and executed their project, and the way in which they brought him here to this town in the light of day, so that they might put him to death in an appropriate place, show their intelligence. I believe in law and order. I would not help lynch anybody. But I believe Frank has his just deserts."

Times Correspondent Warned.

No mob spirit, Judge Morris says, prevails in Marietta. If the word "prevails" is used in its strict dictionary sense, he is doubtless right. If he means that there is no spirit in Marietta which has to be repressed by the men of leading, like himself, lest at any moment a spark might set it into a roaring flame, it may be questioned whether he is altogether right. If he means that, it is strange that THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, coming here on a mission of impartial investigation and for no other purpose, should have been the recipient of so many warnings that his life was in danger, and that the very men who have extended to him courtesies for which he is grateful and who have assured him that there is no mob spirit in Marietta should have given him careful and minute directions how to conduct himself in the city streets so as to avoid peril.

HOLDS WATSON MOST GUILTY.

Georgia Can Never Forget His Work, Says Atlanta Journal.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Aug. 18.—Commenting on the Frank lynching The Atlanta Journal says:

"The unspeakably cruel and horrible crime that has been perpetrated by a band of law-defying men sweeps immeasurably further than the issues of the Frank case; it sweeps to the very base of our governmental institutions and challenges the very existence of our social order.

"If this lynching, which, by the way, is the ninth that has occurred in Georgia within the last eight months, is condoned by responsible authorities, who can say how frequent and swift will be the lynching to follow? Let us face the stark and terrible issue now, let us settle it now, or resign our State to the unbridled instincts of the jungle.

"As the chief custodian of the State's honor and law, it is the Governor's solemn duty to probe this crime to its blackest bottom and to exhaust every resource at his command to see that the guilty are punished and the State's integrity vindicated. If Governor Harris does nothing else during his entire administration, but does this in just completion, he will have rendered his State immortal service and will go into history among the bravest and greatest men of his time.

"It is a straight-out issue between law and anarchy. Let Georgians choose for themselves. This climax was inevitable so long as we permitted incendiary publications to set Georgia aflame. Tom Watson has cost Georgia more than 10,000 good and true men can rebuild in twenty years.

"The war in Europe is horrible enough; but anarchy at home is worse.

"Those who are disposed to temporize with this situation further will be as guilty of Georgia's disgrace and retrogression as the mob itself. Only worse than either of these is the man who has so persistently sown these seeds of hate and violence and anarchy throughout Georgia.

"God may be able to forgive him, but Georgia will never be able to forget him and his hellish work."

WOULD TRY PRISON OFFICIALS.

Kentucky Lawyer Also Demands Execution of Frank's Slayers.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION CAMP, PLATTSBURGH, N. Y., Aug. 18.—The twenty-five or more men engaged in lynching Frank should be discovered, tried, convicted, and executed. The penitentiary officials should be tried as accessories before the fact.

WILLIAM MARSHALL BULLITT.

Mr. Bullitt was born in Louisville, Ky., and practiced law in that city as a member of the firm of Bullitt & Bullitt. He is the editor of Bullitt's Civil and Criminal Codes of Kentucky, and was Solicitor General of the United States from July 15, 1912, to March 11, 1913.

WOULD ISOLATE GEORGIA.

States Should Refuse Her Requisitions, Says Chicago Police President.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Edward J. Dodd, President of the Chicago Patrolmen's Association, made public a letter today which he said he had sent to Governor Harris of Georgia. The letter stated that the lynching of Leo M. Frank indicated that Georgia was not capable of self-government, and that therefore he would ask Governor Dunn not to honor requisition papers sent to him by the Governor of Georgia.

In giving out the letter Mr. Dodd explained that it was his intention to request the heads of every policemen's organization in the country to make similar requests of the Governors of their respective States.

Resolutions condemning the lynching of Frank were adopted today at the annual meeting of the Illinois Federation of Colored Women's Clubs. The resolutions remark that nearly forty lynchings have taken place in the United States so far this year.

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POSLAM SOAP
At All Druggists.
for Toilet and Bath
and POSLAM SOAP will number you among its friends for life.
25 cts. and 15 cts.

GOVERNOR PREPARES FOR FORMAL INQUIRY

Conference with Prison Board and a Statement First, Then Offer of Reward.

AMOUNT LIKELY TO BE $500

The Statement Will Be "a Word for the Good Name of Georgia"—Letters Urging Action Pour In.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Aug. 18.—In preparation for a formal inquiry into the lynching of Leo M. Frank, Governor Harris has called a conference with the three members of the State Prison Commission for tomorrow, after which, it is likely, he will offer a reward of $500 for the capture, with evidence to convict, each member of the mob that lynched Frank. The Governor intended holding a conference with the commission this afternoon, but Judge T. E. Patterson was called to Columbus on business, and the conference was postponed until tomorrow. Following the conference, Governor Harris will give out a statement concerning the lynching.

"I want to speak a word for the good name of the State of Georgia," said the Governor, "and I am preparing my statement concerning the Frank lynching now.

"An awful crime has been committed against Georgia;" he continued. "The breaking into the State prison, the abduction of the State's ward, and subsequent lynching of him by the mob must be probed to the fullest. I will probably offer the highest reward permitted by the State laws for the capture of each man who had anything to do with the lynching of Frank, which is $500."

For half an hour this afternoon Governor Harris was closeted with Commissioner E. L. Rainey of Dawson, who came with Judge Patterson on Tuesday from Milledgeville on the first train after Frank was abducted. Commissioner Rainey outlined the story of the assault on the prison guards, telling how each guard was overcome by detachments of the mob.

Chairman Davison told the story of the attack on the prison farm soon after his arrival, and stated that as the State prison was not barricaded to resist attacks by armed mobs, it was impossible to check the assault. He asserted that the officials of the prison could not be blamed for the stealing away from the prison of Frank.

"We kept all the guards on night and day duty at the main building in which Frank was incarcerated for several weeks," said Mr. Davison, "until they kicked so much that two of them quit their jobs, and we were compelled to reduce the night guard to just five men.

"We had not expected an attack from the outside, but feared harm would be done to Frank inside the prison. We had no money to employ additional guards for Frank's defense, and it was simply up to the Governor to furnish protection to Frank. Only the militia could have resisted Monday night's attack."

In reply to the charge that it was his duty to protect Frank from Monday night's mob, Governor Harris said:

"I would have gladly called out the militia for Frank's protection had the proper civil authorities notified me of the danger or had I received any information that such an attack would be made.

"Recently I held the militia in readiness to make a hurried trip to Milledgeville to protect Frank when I was in receipt of information that a mob was organizing at Marietta to go to Milledgeville. The law specifies, though, that the Governor shall be notified by some of the constituted civil authorities of outbreaks before he shall call out the militia."

Numbers of letters were received today at the Governor's office from people in various parts of the country urging Governor Harris to go to the bottom of the lynching.

Michael Heintz, a Cincinnati lawyer, wrote to Governor Harris urging an inquiry, and ended with the phrase:

"It is to be regretted that the Dixie highway is to go through Marietta, Ga."

Deputy Sheriff Hicks of Cobb County, who was on the scene of the Frank lynching about 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning, one of the first to arrive there, was in Atlanta today and made a statement to a reporter.

"I do not believe that more than seven or eight men, riding in three automobiles, lynched Leo Frank," said the Sheriff. "I am doing all in my power to discover who the lynchers were, and if they can be ascertained I will surely assist."

The Coroner's inquest, which began in Marietta yesterday morning, was postponed until next week. Special counsel will probably be employed by the coroner to assist in the inquiry; the county commissioners having authorized such action. A special meeting has been held by the county commissioners, who expressed a determination to sift the tragedy and co-operate with the Governor.

Pictures showing Frank hanging from the tree near Marietta were sold on the streets of Atlanta today, and the vendors did a heavy business. The pictures were put out by a photographer, who reached the scene of the tragedy before the body was cut down. He has sent the pictures to all cities in Georgia.

The sale excited some opposition and Acting Mayor Ragsdale was asked to interfere. Mr. Ragsdale made an investigation of the law on the subject and found that the sale of the pictures, after a person had obtained a license for that purpose, could not be stopped.

Post cards bearing pictures of the Frank lynching, cannot be sent through the mail. The local postoffice is destroying all such cards mailed here.

I Can't Do Anything, Says Warden.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Aug. 18.—Warden J. T. Smith of the State Prison, said today that he knew nothing he could do to aid the investigation of the kidnapping of Frank from the prison. He went on.

"The mob overpowered me and every one connected with the prison who stood in its way. The work was done too quickly and we were taken too much by surprise to offer resistance. I am very glad the members of the prison commission were here when the attack occurred. Two of them told me that no one at the prison was to blame.

"The public is entitled to all the facts in this case, and if any have been hidden I would gladly give them out. The newspapers have told the story correctly as far as I know, and have covered every detail. There is nothing left in my knowledge to be brought out at an investigation."

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Fresh, new, beautiful Scarfs to liven up your summer wardrobe. Regular $1.50 and $1.00 Scarfs 45c

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JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

FRANK'S LAST LETTER REACHES HIS FATHER

Written Day Before Lynching, It Speaks of Hoped-For Pardon —Funeral to Be Simple.

While the parents of Leo M. Frank were preparing yesterday to receive the body of their son at their home, 152 Underhill Avenue, Brooklyn, many messages of sympathy reached them from different parts of the country. Rudolph Frank, the father of Leo, would not say from whom these communications came.

"I know everybody has sympathy for us," he told reporters, "but what good is it to tell us that? We wish to be left alone in our sorrow. We feel now that this is our affair."

Mr. Frank admitted that among the letters in the day's mail was one from Leo. It was written the day before the lynching. While the family would not show the letter, it was learned that Frank wrote to his father that the wound in his neck was healing rapidly and that he expected to be up and about in a day or two. Frank in his letter appeared cheerful and expressed the conviction that he would be pardoned. He also said that Mrs. Frank, who had been his constant companion and comfort, was well and cheerful.

Mrs. Frank, the mother of Leo, is bearing up bravely. She has expressed the wish that the family be left alone in its sorrow. Her one desire seems to be to have the body of her son.

"I know one thing, and that is that my son belongs to me," she said. "That is all I care about now—when he shall come home to me."

No arrangements were made yesterday for the funeral of Frank, and, according to his sister, Mrs. Otto Stern, no steps will be taken in that direction until the body arrives in Brooklyn. There will be a family conference then and the wishes of the widow will be consulted in making the funeral arrangements. If the wishes of the family are carried out the funeral will be private. The mother said she wanted no demonstration.

The body is due to arrive at the Pennsylvania Station at 6 o'clock this morning. In the funeral party are the widow and several Atlanta friends of the Franks.

PLANS FUND TO TRACE LYNCHERS OF FRANK

New Yorker Forming a Committee to Employ Investigators to Assist Georgia Authorities.

Isadore M. Levy, a member of the Board of Education, and a lawyer of 233 Broadway, announced yesterday that he was forming a committee of representative professional and business men of this city to co-operate with the authorities of Georgia in their pursuit of the slayers of Leo M. Frank. Men in every walk of life have been asked to serve. Among those who have agreed to take part in the work of the committee are Judge Edward Swann of the Court of General Sessions, ex-Congressman Edward S. Bennet, and General Roger A. Pryor.

The plan is for the committee to raise a large fund to pay trained inestigators who will work under the direction of the Georgia authorities. Beyond raising the money the committee will take no active part, as it is felt that the apprehension of the men who killed Frank is the business of the State of Georgia, and that interference from outside sources would not be an assistance.

It is proposed that the permanent Chairman of the committee, of which Harry H. Schlachs of the East Side Protective Association is Acting Secretary, shall be a prominent clergyman of this city whose name is to be announced today. Several members of the New York Legislature, and others equally prominent, have agreed to serve on the committee.

INTIMATES WOODWARD IS PLAYING POLITICS

Atlanta Mayor's Defense of Fatal Lynching Stimulates Mob Spirit, Says Slaton.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 18.—Ex-Governor John M. Slaton of Georgia, who commuted the sentence of Leo M. Frank to life imprisonment, issued today a statement condemning an address condoning the lynching delivered here last night by Mayor J. G. Woodward of Atlanta, and terming the Mayor "old and garrulous." He called the Frank case a "football of politics."

Commenting on Mr. Woodward's statement that three-fourths of the people of Georgia, including himself, believed Frank guilty, Mr. Slaton said: "Similar utterances made before the lynching naturally resulted in subsequent lawlessness. In one breath he proposes to defend the fair name of Atlanta and Georgia, and in the next breath he casts on them the most terrible condemnation.

"Mayor Woodward suggested that I could not with safety return to Georgia within a year. Such a statement is not only a gross reflection on the State, but is absurd and ridiculous, and it is further stimulative of the mob impulse, coming from an official who should stand in favor of law and order. It is in accordance with utterances of others who expect to utilize the Frank case for political preferment.

"I was born in Georgia, and I love her and her reputation. I shall return there in accordance with my original intentions.

"I think Mayor Woodward's statement is an affront to the people of Georgia instead of a defense. He is old and garrulous."

STORY OF RACE PREJUDICE

Told by a Georgian, Who Says It Affected a Frank Juror.

Harry Rose of Elberton, Ga., a Jew who has lived in Georgia for sixteen years and whose wife is a native of Elberton and the daughter of a Confederate veteran, made this statement yesterday at the Hotel Martinique, where he is staying:

"The average Northerner can have no idea," Mr. Rose said, "how the anti-Jew mob element in Georgia is dominating the State. I suppose you've heard that one of the men who served on the jury that convicted Frank said before the trial that he'd like to kill the d—n Jew. I heard him myself in Sparta, and several of my friends heard him at the Arnold Hotel in Greensboro.

"And now I see that the Mayor of Atlanta has said in San Francisco that the lynchers carried out the jury's just verdict. Mayor Woodward has been making political capital out of a good many things, but I didn't think he would go so far.

"It bewilders one to note how the anti-Jew spirit is being used by public men for their own political advancement. You can have no idea how the spirit has spread. The day that Governor Slaton commuted Frank's sentence I was in Toccoa, Ga., on business. A mob composed of men who knew me well came to a store I was in with ropes and guns and threatened to lynch me, simply because I was a Jew. I happened to be a personal friend of the Sheriff and he talked to the mob and managed to disperse it. But I hear I shall be exposed to the same danger when I go back. I had a telegram from my wife today telling me to stay here a while longer, but I'm going back Saturday, and I'm going to do my share in trying to have indictments found against those who were in that mob that came after me.

10

You may have asked—

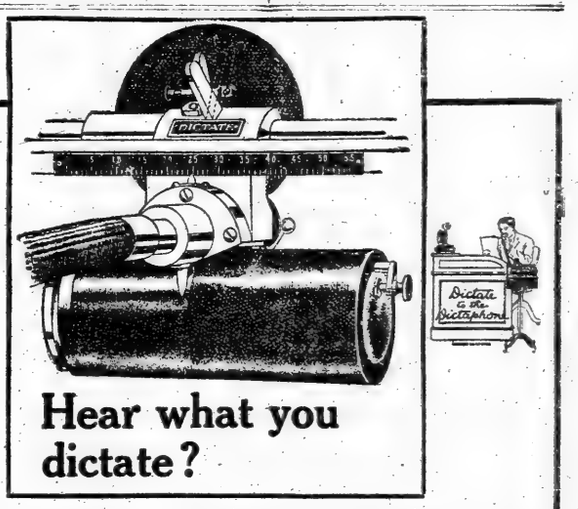
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Come to us first. If we can make your loan you will pay only a fair fee.

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The most pleasing and effective tooth preparation sold in

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See the stamp on the selvage; —the label in the garment.

Pussy Willow

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ADVERTISEMENT.

Drugs Often Make a Weak Digestion Worse

Do you have to pamper your digestion, avoiding a lot of delicious, ordinarily wholesome foods that simply *will not agree with you*? And every time you yield to temptation are you in distress until you have dosed yourself with digestives that weaken your stomach still further? Try one more good dinner, sipping with it a glass or two of Man-a-cea—that clear, good, refreshing mineral water that aids digestion and checks stomach and intestinal disturbances by *natural* means. Not a laxative. Sold by all druggists and by Park & Tilford, Charles & Co., Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., and other first-class grocers.

NEW BUDGET PLAN WINS AT ALBANY

Convention Indorses It on Final Vote and Proposal Goes Before Electorate.

DELEGATES RUSH WORK

Accept In All Eight Proposals, Including One to Kill the Executive Emergency Message.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 19.—By a well nigh unanimous vote the Constitutional Convention today adopted the two measures proposed by the Committee on State Finances, which provide for reforms in the handling of the sinking funds, for the substitution of so-called serial bonds for the present long-time securities of the State, and for budget making by the Governor instead of by the Legislature.

Both measures were adopted with little or no debate. The first proposal, providing for the sinking fund and bond reforms, which it is estimated will save the State $80,000,000 in the cost of amortization of bonds issued, or to be issued, passed unanimously. The measure providing for budget reforms, designed to put an end to the log rolling which marks financial legislation, was adopted by a vote of 137 to 4. Those voting against the measure were ex-Senator E. T. Brackett and William S. Ostrander, both Republicans of Saratoga, and John T. Dooling of New York, former President of the Board of Elections, and Mat Endres of Buffalo, Democrats.

William Barnes, L. E. Quigg, and a majority of the Republican stand-patters, who are preparing to make a fight to the finish on the Short Ballot measure, voted for the reforms recommended by the committee. There was a slight flurry in the convention, prior to the adoption of the two measures, when Henry L. Stimson, the Chairman of the committee, got up to resent the action of ex-Senator Brackett in sending to the clerk's desk to be read the letter from Senate Leader Brown, opposing the executive budget and the short ballot proposals. Mr. Stimson pointed out that Senator Brown's letter was addressed not to the Constitutional Convention, but to him as Chairman of the Finance Committee, and to Republican State Chairman Frederick C. Tanner as head of the Committee on Governor and other State officers which has reported the short ballot reform and the plan for the reconstruction of the State administration.

"I wanted to make sure that the delegates should know that such a letter has reached Albany and that they should be made acquainted with its contents," said Mr. Brackett.

"And I propose that the delegates shall be acquainted with the contents of another letter on the same subject that has reached me," retorted Mr. Stimson, sending to the desk to be read the following communication from Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University:

"I rejoice that your budget plan has been advanced to a third reading by a very heavy majority. I hold the introduction of this plan in the State of New York to be the most effective and the most practical step that has been taken in a generation toward the strengthening of our representative system of Government and toward making it both more efficient and more directly responsible to the people. If, in addition, the plan for the reorganization of the State departments is adopted, the convention will have done a great work."

Check on Pork Bills.

The Committee on State Finances took steps today to correct a defect in the Executive budget plan while that measure was on debate before the Committee of the Whole. The defect, pointed out by ex-Speaker Alfred E. Smith, consisted in the failure to provide any check on the Legislature in the matter of special appropriation bills for the benefit of localities, generally known as a "pork barrel" bills. It is estimated that measures of this class, carrying in the aggregate appropriations of $20,000,000, are introduced in the Legislature at every session. As a safeguard, Mr. Smith suggested that in the passage of such bills a two-thirds vote in each house of the Legislature be required.

In a supplemental proposal, which was reported to the convention today by the Finance Committee, is this paragraph:

"No public moneys or property shall be appropriated for the construction or improvement of any building, bridge, dike, canal, feeder, waterway or other work until plans and estimates of the cost of such work shall have been filed with the Secretary of State by the Superintendent of Public Works, together with a certificate by him as to whether or not, in his judgment the general, interests of the State then require that such improvement be made at State expense."

Eight Proposals Adopted.

The convention for the first time since it met today took up its third reading calendar and finally adopted eight proposed amendments to the Constitution. The paucity of debate afforded abundant evidence of the careful preparation of measures by the committees and the wisdom of the plan established of having all proposals thoroughly debated and amended in the sittings of the Committee of the Whole.

The six proposals adopted, in addition to the two proposals from the Commitee on State Finances, to which reference already has been made, were:

H. Leroy Austin's, repealing the provision in the present Constitution authorizing the passage of bills under so-called "emergency" measures from the Governor, a form of procedure which has led to grave abuses.

Almet R. Latson's three proposals, providing that the Legislature shall determine the number and qualifications of Major Generals and Aides de Camp in the National Guard, that all commissioned and non-commissioned officers in the militia shall have such qualifications as the Legislature shall deem most conducive to the improvement of the military arm of the State Government, and the commissioned officers shall be removed from office for absence without leave for three months or more instead of six months or more as at present.

Ray B. Smith's providing that no extra compensation shall be granted or allowed to any public officer, servant, agent or contractor, by the State or any civil division thereof, or by any board, officer or other agency of the State, or of any such civil division.

The proposal of the Committee on Relations to Indians, abolishing the Peacemakers' courts of the Tonawanda tribe and the Surrogates' courts of the Seneca Nation and all agencies of the Indian tribes exercising judicial powers, and vesting their jurisdiction in the white man's courts, as far as existing treaties and laws of the United States permit.

After the close of the session the Committee on Education met and revised the article on education. In its new form the article reads:

> The State shall continue its supervision and control of the education of children in its free common schools, and shall exercise such supervision and control elsewhere than in such schools, as it now possesses, and no powers in derogation thereof shall be conferred upon the local authorities of any civil division thereof. The Legislature shall provide for the maintenance and support of a system of free common schools wherein all the children of the State may be educated.

The article will come before the convention again next week.

The Cities Committee, it is expected, will report an amended home rule proposal tomorrow.

At the night session the Convention in Committee of the Whole considered the proposed new Judiciary article, but did not come to a vote on any of its provisions.

JURY TO FIX PENALTY.

Proposed Reform in Procedure in Capital Cases.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 18.—Juries in capital cases would determine whether a convicted murderer should be sent to his death in the electric chair or suffer noncommutable life imprisonment if a recommendation made by the Bill of Rights Committee of the Constitutional Convention, of which Louis Marshall is Chairman, should be adopted by the convention and ratified by the people.

The recommendation is based on a proposal presented by Charles H. Betts. Mr. Betts's proposal in its original form called for the abolition of the death penalty. It is predicted that the modified proposal will be indorsed by the convention.

Another provision in the proposed new Bill of Rights abolishes imprisonment in civil cases, except for contempt of court, on final judgment for a penalty for fraud, for willful injury to person or property, or for a domestic servant's wages.

An amendment urged by labor organizations has been incorporated in the proposed omnibus amendment to the Bill of Rights. This provides that no military tribunal shall exercise jurisdiction over a civilian while regularly organized State's courts are open to administer justice.

A new departure is involved in the provision that a person accused of a crime punishable by not exceeding five years' imprisonment, after arrest and commitment may waive indictment and trial by jury, all subsequent proceedings being held on basis of information placed before a court of superior criminal jurisdiction or a Judge thereof, by a prosecuting officer. Another new provision would assure every defendant in any court at least one appeal.

The so-called Massachusetts Mill act has been incorporated in substance in the proposed new bill of rights. Under it the Legislature would have power to enact laws permitting the owner of a water power site which has been developed to take, in return for just compensation, adjoining property when required for the proper development of the site to adapt it to his individual purposes, providing the taking of the property does not damage an existing water dam or mill which is in use.

A clause of interest to property owners provides that damages can be demanded by them for any injury to their property from a change of grade or the "building or maintenance of a permanent structure in, over, or under abutting highway." Other salient changes provide:

That no public property shall be leased or its use permitted by any individual, association or corporation without just compensation.

That private property shall not be taken for public use until paid for in full, or where the case is to be litigated because of public necessity, a provisional payment made.

That the cost of any local municipal improvement may be imposed by special assessment in whole or in part on private property affected by it. General benefits shall not be assessed locally.

A proposal also is included to make certain the constitutionality of the Machold water storage bill, passed by the last legislature.

In combining two sections of the old Constitution the committee made an article read that neither the credit nor the money of the State shall be given or loaned to any "individual." Some persons assert that it would have the same effect as the proposal of William Barnes which would have prevented "class" legislation such as old age pensions. Chairman Louis Marshall says the article cannot be so construed.

OVER 100 DEAD IN TEXAS STORM

Continued from Page 1.

been destroyed. To the west and to the east of this section were Summer cottages skirting the Boulevard, all of which are said to have been total losses.

The loss of the city port facilities has been enormous and all kinds of craft have suffered. The United States transport McClelland is high aground on Pelican Island, an artificial spot north of Galveston, just across the ship channel. Many vessels have been capsized, and several are reported as destroyed.

In bearing the brunt of the storm, Galveston Island and Bolivar Peninsula served as barriers to break the force of the hurricane against the little bay shore towns which skirt the large body of water lying to the north of the island.

The bay towns have suffered heavily, but probably have been saved from utter devastation. Dependable accounts of the losses in these lesser towns have not been thus far obtainable, but the loss of lives is proportionately greater in each of the bay towns than in Galveston.

The hurricane struck Houston Monday night, several hours after the last wire to Galveston had gone out. Never in the memory of its citizens has Houston been so severely buffeted by wind as Monday night. The wreckage consists chiefly in physical damage to buildings.

All along the Gulf Coast the wrecking winds and water levied heavy toll in property loss. Texas City, across the bay from Galveston, sustained damage amounting to $400,000, divided among citizens, the industries, and the Second Division of the United States Army, whose camp was destroyed.

Approximately 150 buildings were destroyed at Texas City, but most of these were cottages. No word has been received from Port Bolivar, directly across the narrowest part of the bay from Galveston, since Monday night and reported to have been entirely under water.

Flake, Patton, Caplen, and Rollover also are Bolivar peninsular towns from which no word has been brought since Monday. All these were subjected to the storm at its very worst.

In the Beaumont section, Port Arthur, Sabine, Sabine Pass, and Round Lake were deluged and are reported to have been heavy losers. Tonight stories of individual suffering and hardship began to filter in from the storm area. E. D. Armstrong, of Morgan's Point, was rescued yesterday after clinging to a raft for nine hours in the storm, and brought to Houston on a tug. He lost all his possessions in the storm and feared for the life of his fifteen-year-old son.

Brave Deed of a Sergeant.

A story of the heroism of Sergeant Petty at Texas City was told tonight. The soldier Tuesday morning swam nearly a mile with the baby of the express agent at Texas City to safety, then returned and brought out the mother and an older child. Sergeant Petty was formerly connected with the Government life-saving station at Galveston and is noted for his strength and fortitude in the water. Much praise has been given the Texas City soldiers for their conduct toward the civilian population during the storm.

Galveston Covered by Debris.

GALVESTON, Aug. 18, (by Courier to Houston and Railroad Wire to Dallas.)—Fourteen lives were lost in Galveston in the terrific storm which swept the city Monday and Tuesday. Four of the dead were United States soldiers.

Martial law has been declared.

The Mayor today issued a statement that outside aid would not be needed.

Storm swept and battered, the city began today to take stock of damage and plan rehabilitation. Five hundred houses have been crushed and the entire island on which the city stands is covered with debris.

The protection of the sea wall built after the first Galveston disaster is believed to have accounted for the small loss of life.

The fourteen who lost their lives perished in an attempt to reach the Tremont Hotel during the height of the storm. Several thousand persons were quartered in that hotel.

One thousand feet of the sea wall has been washed out, one breach of twenty-five feet being directly in front of the Galvez Hotel. It was through this break that most of the residential section of the city was flooded.

Three fires raged Monday night, and the fire loss has been great. Three bathhouses and 400 residences on the bay front were crushed and the wreckage is floating in the bay. The water made a clean sweep along the boulevard.

The storm reached its height at 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning, when its velocity was ninety-two miles an hour.

The greatest need here today is water.

Looting Reported in Galveston.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Colonel Waltz, commanding the Nineteenth Infantry at Galveston, reported to the War Department tonight that on account of reports of considerable looting in the city the Provost Guard had been increased to protect Government property and national banks.

He said the storm which swept the city was practically over and that the sea was receding.

SEVEN DIE AT HITCHCOCK.

Great District North of Galveston Covered with Water.

TEMPLE, Aug. 18.—Seven persons were drowned at Hitchcock, Texas, a small town just north of Galveston, it was announced at Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway Division Headquarters here today.

The water is standing three feet over the railroad tracks at Hitchcock and the entire region is a great inland sea. Wire communication over the railroad line was established with Hitchcock this morning.

TUG REACHES MAINLAND.

Captain Reports Looting and Fires in Galveston.

HOUSTON, Tex., Aug. 18.—Captain Dubjay of the tug Gertrude, which reached the mainland today from Galveston, said that Mayor Lewis Fisher placed the city under military rule at 9 o'clock on Monday night, because looting had started, mostly by negroes. Four regiments of the army are patroling the city, which has been divided into four districts.

Passengers on the Gertrude said it was reported that twenty negroes, caught while looting stores, were shot and killed by soldiers on Monday night, but this could not be confirmed.

Fire started in the Armour packing plant on Tuesday and the establishment was destroyed. Fire also destroyed Pier 21, a large cotton warehouse, and when the Gertrude left another fire was raging in a printing house at Mechanics and Twenty-fourth Streets.

City water, gas, and electric power plants were shut off while repairs were being made in damaged buildings and stores.

An interned Austrian steamer rescued ninety men, women, and children from Port Bolivar just before the storm's fury broke. That vessel is now aground on Redfish Reef.

The water, it is said, was higher in the streets than in 1900, being six to eight feet in the business section.

Most of the big hotels, warehouses, and elevators on the sea wall front escaped serious damage, but stocks of merchandise were water-soaked.

GALVESTON CONFIDENT.

Citizens Send Out Greetings, Saying Test Has Been Met.

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 18.—The following telegram was received by The Associated Press here tonight:

GALVESTON, Texas, Aug. 18.—Galveston has successfully passed through a West Indian hurricane that blew continuously for eighteen hours. The Government weather gauge registered the maximum velocity of the wind at ninety miles per hour. The city, due to the adamantine resistance of the sea wall, has sustained comparatively small loss in destruction of property, and but six deaths have been reported thus far. The great granite structure, built after the calamity of 1900, grimly met and conquered the raging waters of the gulf and hurled them back defiantly whence they came. Our citizenship is buoyantly cheerful because of the demonstrated impregnability of their protective works in this, the supremost test of their effectiveness.

In mass meeting today assembled, Galveston's citizenship send greetings to the world and assure friends everywhere of this sincere pledge to strive diligently and heartily to attain the superior success which last night's victory promised for the community.

Lewis Fisher, Mayor; Morris Stern, President Commercial Association; I. H. Kempner, President Cotton Exchange; S. Seitovich, Vice President Maritime Association; I. M. Barb, President Labor Council; W. P. Hammersmith, Vice President Merchants' Association; G. W. Briggs, editor The Galveston News.

TEN SOLDIERS DEAD; CAMP WIPED OUT

Texas City Site Abandoned and Families of Officers and Men Sent Away.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The camp of 7,000 soldiers of the United States Army at Texas City, Texas, was wipeld out by the heavy tropical storm that devastated Galveston and the surrounding country. Ten soldiers of the Twenty-third Infantry at the Texas City camp are dead.

In dispatches to the War Department filed at Houston last night and today, Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, commanding at Texas City, says that he has not heard from Galveston definitely, but it was understood that the Twenty-eighth Infantry, which was camped in low ground, had abandoned the camp.

In one dispatch General Bell says:

"Camp flooded and abandoned for safety. All camps total loss, including wooden structures. Not a vestige left."

The storm began about noon yesterday and reached its culmination at midnight. The wind blew at velocities of from eighty-five to one hundred miles an hour. General Bell says that there is much discomfort, but no serious suffering. The only serious menace to health is lack of water, as the reservoirs are flooded with salt water and mud.

The names of ten troopers killed in the storm at Texas City, with the names of their nearest relatives, were reported as follows:

Private JOHN J. MURPHY, brother, Thomas J. Murphy, 174 Prospect Street, Lawrence, Mass.
Private CHARLES E. MILLER, mother, Mary Miller, Watertown, N. Y.
Private JOSEPH P. SHANKEL, mother, Mrs. Anna Botz, Baltimore, Md.
Private HAIMAN SAMET, cousin, Ralph Samet, 13 Railroad Avenue, Freeport, L. I.
Private PAUL A. SOURAN, father, Paul A. Souran, Houston, Texas.
Corporal WILLIAM H. MOORE, mother, Mrs. Annie Moore, Greensboro, Ga.
Private ALBERT MITCHELL, father, Stephen Mitchell, 303 North Lee Street, Valdosta, Ga.
Private THOMAS A. WATSON, father, T. A. Watson, Carthage, N. C.
Private HENRY J. RIVAGE, father, Jacob Rivage, 116 Spring Avenue, Troy, N. Y.
Cook BADER, Quartermaster Corps. (The Adjutant General's record shows no soldier of that name at Texas City.)

The dispatch from General Bell giving the names of the men lost, adds:

"Quite a number not yet listed reported injured, some painfully. None seriously. Only one civilian reported dead. Not yet identified. Few civilians slightly injured. All being cared for in our hospital. No dead or injured among families of officers or soldiers. Many have lost everything. All have temporary shelter. Much discomfort. No serious suffering. Will provide better accommodations as soon as possible. Only serious menace to health, lack of water, reservoirs flooded with salt water and mud. Large sanitary force already organized and at work. Troops now securing shelter. Shall make gratuitous issue to soldiers who lost all clothing while saving animals and other Government property. No serious suffering, temperature mild."

A later dispatch said:

"Tidal wave and flood water combined rose average height of three to five feet throughout Texas City and surrounding country. All camps total loss, including wooden structures. Not a vestige left near bay and camp ground now a lake. All public and private property in camp almost total loss, except animals, transportation, and ordnance equipment. One man and few animals and considerable harness lost. Property every description scattered throughout Texas City. Floating wreckage piled up in streets.

"Many water craft of considerable size blown and floated into city near by shore. Command greatly scattered, seeking shelter during night. Storm still too violent to accomplish much this morning except search for dead and injured and rescue of women and children. Temporary hospital established Southern Hotel. Yesterday most dead and injured discovered and cared for last night."

The plight of the officers and men is thus described by General Bell:

"Not possible to care for homeless families of officers and enlisted men in Texas City. Many officers' families lost everything, and nearly all the families of enlisted men lost all. Am endeavoring to find a building big enough to hold all the latter and will organize a mess with soldiers to care for them temporarily at Government expense.

"Officers' families will be provided for at their expense at Houston or elsewhere. Shall ship all families out. Not possible to bring order out of chaos until all families are gotten out of Texas City. Ample accommodations in Texas City and community to care for homeless civilian families."

The text of General Bell's last two dispatches follows:

Houston, Aug. 18.

Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.:

Tried to reach Houston yesterday. Reached here 1:30 today. Conditions between here and Texas City very bad. Not yet heard from Galveston, but north of the bay all indications force of wind greater than in 1900. Great concrete causeway seriously damaged throughout and destroyed in sections. Many demolished and badly damaged houses, uprooted trees, drowned animals, and high water observed enroute. Numbers of mounted men had to go twenty miles inland night of storm to reach land not covered by water. Most of country between Texas City and Webster still a shallow lake of salt water. Terrific force of wind did most of damage in Texas City. Great loss and considerable suffering in surrounding country. Will certainly be impossible reestablish rail communication with Galveston in less than a month. Supplies can reach there by boat from Houston, via Ship Channel.

Every indication very high water. Galveston country north of bay strewn with thousands of cotton bales from warehouses in Galveston. Loss of life is probably not great. Failure of Depot Quartermaster to send Poe or other boat to Texas City indicates probability shipping wrecked as formerly.

Conditions Texas City gradually resuming normal. At request of civil authorities, took charge of police and sanitary operations in city.

J. F. BELL.

Houston, Aug. 18.

Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.:

No disorded whatever. Am here arranging for supplies for Texas City and for accommodations families officers and enlisted men. Will return Texas City tonight. Reach there not later than tomorrow. All traffic lines out of commission south of Hitchcock and Texas City Junction. No regular trains running on any lines. No mail or telegraph lines operating. Telephone lines all down. Have arranged with persons at Rice Hotel, Houston, to forward any messages to me at Texas City, by persons coming overland. Might be advisable to load transport now in New York with supplies. If not needed for issue to population, can be used by army.

J. F. BELL.

GALVESTON CAMP GONE.

Large Quantities of Army Stores Destroyed by the Storm.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The War Department tonight received from General Funston at San Antonio a telegram containing a radio message sent by the United States Army transport Buford, in Galveston Harbor, telling of the ravages of the Gulf hurricane. There is no loss of life among the United States troops there, but the camp of the Fifth Brigade was "completely wiped out."

The radio dispatch, which was sent from the Buford to Fort San Houston, at San Antonio, follows:

A severe hurricane visited this island Aug. 16 and 17, causing heavy damage and considerable suffering. Water system, lighting system, gas and street car system out of commission and no drinking water in city except in cisterns. Fifth Brigade camp completely wiped out. No loss of life reported. Depot corral destroyed. Two employes reported missing. All animals except two drowned or missing. McClellan grounded on Pelican. Buford and Kilpatrick safe. Poe damaged. Cushing safe. Troops of Fifth Bridgade will be quartered on Buford and Kilpatrick today until other means are available for them.

Large quantities of subsistence stores destroyed, and am trying to wire St. Louis and New York and Kansas City for supplies. City under martial law, and I am co-operating with Mayor and Citizens' Committee. Three hundred feet of causeway destroyed and no communication with mainland, either by rail or wire. Will send this by radio if possible. No news from Texas City. Ample tentage on hand for troops. Sufficient subsistence supplies on hand for troops, except fresh vegetables, flour, and hard bread, until communication is established. All officers, classified employes, and enlisted men and families are safe.

FEAR FOR PASSENGER SHIP.

United Fruit Boat, Overdue, Was Caught in Hurricane.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 18.—The United Fruit Liner Marowijne, with a large passenger list, which sailed from Belize, Honduras, on Friday morning and was due here on Monday afternoon, had not arrived late today. Efforts to reach the steamer by wireless have been unsuccessful.

The Marowijne was supposed to have been directly in the path of the tropical hurricane which swept through the Yucatan Channel on Sunday and marine men say the vessel probably was in the channel when the centre of the storm reached that vicinity.

KEY WEST, Fla., Aug. 18.—The American schooner M. A. Achorn, reported wrecked in the tropical storm that has swept the Gulf, was towed into Key West today by the coast guard cutter Miami. Her crew had been rescued by a passing steamer.

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$35 to $125 Dresses—$18 & $32

Afternoon dresses of silk and cloth—also charming frocks of net, crepe, batiste, etc.

$125 to $195 Day and Evening Gowns—$45

Bridge, dinner and dance gowns—a splendid opportunity to replenish one's wardrobe for the many informal affairs now taking place at the various seaside resorts.

$55 to $125 Afternoon and Evening Wraps—$35

A summary of styles suitable for formal and informal wear.

$45 to $125 Tailleur Suits—$28

Tailleur and demi-tailleur effects, including silk and cloth afternoon styles—very suitable for "between seasons," from now until your later Fall selections are made.

$35 to $65 Motor & Travel Coats—$15 & $25

Of velour, covert, tweed, whipcord, etc., the last of many lines. (White coats included.)

$45 Shantung Coats, $18 $22 Linen Coats, $10

$35 & $45 Silk & Satin Dress Skirts—$10

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Photo by F. O. Hoppe.

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A black-haired, straight-as-an-arrow boy, loving liberty and wanting it for the world; full of ideas for the betterment of mankind.

A girl who is the very embodiment of youth, groping for world-knowledge and learning fast, loving the world and keenly sympathetic with its sufferers.

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YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY WEARING W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES VALUE GUARANTEED

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For 32 years W. L. Douglas name has stood for shoes of the highest standard of quality for the price. His name and the price stamped on the bottom guarantees full value. They are the best known shoes in the world.

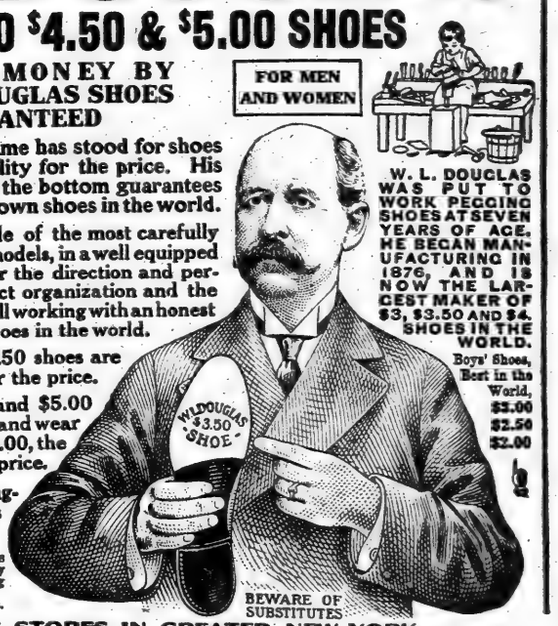
W. L. Douglas shoes are made of the most carefully selected leathers, after the latest models, in a well equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., under the direction and personal inspection of a most perfect organization and the highest paid skilled shoemakers; all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes in the world.

W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes are the best that can be produced for the price.

W. L. Douglas $4.00, $4.50 and $5.00 shoes are just as good for style, fit and wear as other makes costing $6.00 to $8.00, the only perceptible difference is the price.

None genuine unless W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom.

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EYES BURNED OUT ON YACHT

Explosion on Elbert White's $5,000 Boat Injures Three.

EAST ROCKAWAY, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Three persons were burned last night when gasoline, which had leaked into the hold of a large power yacht, exploded, while the owner explored with a match. One of them will never see again.

Elbert White of this place owned the auxiliary power boat Fanita, 50 feet long, which cost $5,000. She was anchored last night in Rockaway creek. He went out to the boat with his son, Bertram, 5 years old, and his nephew, Benjamin Ammerman, 10 years old. The boys played about the deck. Mr. White busied himself preparing the boat for a trip today. There appeared to be water in the hold, and he started to investigate with a lighted match. What he thought was water may have been gasoline, for there was an explosion that tore a hole through the deck and blew Mr. White through it.

His son was knocked down, and fell so that the flame which burst out through the hole burned one hand and his face and destroyed the sight of both eyes. The other boy was also burned about the face and hands and body. Mr. White himself was also badly burned, and was temporarily dazed by the explosion. When he recovered a bit he dragged his son out of the flames and put both boys into the tender and, despite his burns, brought them ashore. The yacht was burned to the water's edge.

CAPT. HARRY HAFF ACCUSED.

Fish and Game Deputy Called Before His Chief on Charges.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 18.—Captain Harry P. Haff, a State fish and game protector and at one time time skipper of the cup yacht Defender, was before George D. Pratt, Conservation Commissioner, today on charges of neglect of duty, failure to obey instructions, and falsifying expense accounts. The charges were instituted by Chief Protector Legge of the Long Island District.

Captain Haff denied the charges under oath. He explained the item regarding expense accounts to the satisfaction of Commissioner Pratt, who dismissed it, but the Commissioner reserved decision on the other charges.

CATHOLIC MEETING ENDS.

Next Convention of Federation Will Be Held Here—Whalen Re-elected.

TOLEDO, Aug. 18.—Many of the 2,000 or more prelates, priests, and delegates to the fourteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Catholic Societies left for their homes tonight, following the close of the convention today. John Whalen of New York was re-elected President, and Anthony Matre of Chicago was chosen for his fourteenth consecutive term as National Secretary. Neither had opposition.

The 1916 convention will be held in New York.

VETERANS BACK WILSON.

Pledge Their United Support and Denounce "Peace at Any Price."

DETROIT, Aug. 18.—Resolutions denouncing "peace at any price" and pledging united support to President Wilson in any crisis which might arise, were adopted by the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, at the concluding sessions of their encampment here today.

"We do not advocate preparedness for war, but preparedness which, in the event of the catastrophe of war, will prevent the enormous initial sacrifice of human lives which has characterized every war in which the United States has been engaged.

"We respectfully urge upon the President of the United States and upon every patriotic American citizen the necessity of protecting American citizens, the enforcement of American humane doctrines and the defense of our national honor.

"We dare not indulge ourselves in the enjoyments of the blessings of peace while turning deaf ears to the cry of distress or to the summons of a righteous cause."

PRESIDENT LAUDS INSTRUCTION CAMP

Congratulates Gen. Wood and Regrets His Inability to Visit Plattsburg.

A SECOND CAMP POSSIBLE

Its Organization Contemplated to Meet Demands of a Host of Disappointed Applicants.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 18.—President Wilson has given his unqualified official approval to the military instruction camp for business and professional men. In a letter received today by Major Gen. Leonard Wood, the originator of the idea of the camp, the President expresses his regret that "public matters of the first importance" make it impossible for him to accept General Wood's invitation to come to Plattsburg and review the organization. The President's letter follows:

The White House,
Washington, Aug. 16, 1915.

My Dear General Wood: I have followed as well as I could at a distance what has been done at Plattsburg, and have followed it with the greatest interest. I think all concerned ought to be congratulated upon the success of the experiment.

Unfortunately, it will not be possible for me to visit the camp. I find that I must tread a very narrow round in order to keep in constant touch with public matters of the first importance. It would give me real pleasure to visit the camp, and I am unaffectedly sorry that I must deny myself the chance. Sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood,
Military Instruction Camp,
Plattsburg, N. Y.

"I am very much pleased," General Wood said tonight, "with the President's letter and delighted to receive this added mark of his approval of the instruction camp. I and all others in camp regret exceedingly that the pressure of public business does not permit him to come to camp at the present time and hope that circumstances will permit a visit in the later stages of the camp. I know that he would appreciate very greatly the interest and earnestness of the men and derive much satisfaction in noting the thorough way in which they are doing their work and the rapid progress which they have made."

General Wood announced today that Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Secretary of War Lindley M. Garrison, Assistant Secretary of War Breckinridge, Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, the Chief of the General Staff; Colonel C. P. Townsley, Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point; and Dr. John Huston Finley, State Commissioner of Education, had accepted invitations to visit the camp. The time of these visits will be announced later. It is understood that Colonel Roosevelt will come next week.

May Have a Second Camp.

General Wood arrived from New York this morning. He found awaiting his consideration the applications for enlistment of more than three hundred representative citizens from all parts of the country east of the Mississippi. The limit of enlistments for the present camp has been reached and it now seems probable that a second camp for business and professional men will be established as soon as this one ends. This second camp, if established, will give instruction in military science from Sept. 1 to Oct. 7 next.

"About three hundred applications," said General Wood tonight, "have been received in New York in the last two or three days for another camp to follow on the heels of this one; and I find a great number of letters in my mail here this morning of similar import. It looks as though there would be enough men to warrant another camp for a month on the same lines as this one. The matter is now under consideration and the final decision will depend upon the number of applications received in the next few days. It would be very convenient to establish such an additional camp here because the regular troops will be here anyway for their annual field training and the equipment and the whole establishment is already here.

"Next week there will be a full battery of field artillery here and in all probability a regular field hospital and ambulance units. These will come to take part in the field training, which begins late this month. The men now here in camps will be organized as a provisional regiment and will be assigned to the infantry brigade. The men of the camp will in that way get the benefit of a week's regular work with the Regular army troops, taking the place, in these manoeuvres of the Twenty-second Infantry, which is now stationed at Douglas, Ariz.

"The interest in this camp is nation-wide. In the few days I have been away I have received many expressions of approval from citizens. When I arrived at my tent this morning I found another big batch of letters containing expressions of similar import."

Delaware Congressman Enlists.

The first member of Congress to join the regiment enlisted as a private in Company A this morning. He is Thomas W. Miller of Delaware. Among his Delaware comrades are J. P. Nields, the United States District Attorney at Wilmington, and Colonel William D. Denny of the Delaware National Guard.

"I have come here and enlisted as a private," said Representative Miller after he had enlisted, "because I have been deeply interested for many years in the matter of army and navy efficiency in this country, and have been particularly interested in recent revelations regarding our lack of military preparedness. I believe in preparedness, not as preparation for war so much as a guarantee for the maintenance of peace.

"I have joined the camp to practice as well as I can what I have been preaching. These men here should be able to do a lot of good for the country and they should among other things let their own Congressmen know their views and attitude on this most vital question.

"The fault for this whole business of unpreparedness lies with the members of Congress, and back of that with the constituents of the members of Congress who have had a part in compelling them to neglect our army and navy. I have read a great deal in the newspapers regarding the great success of this camp but you have got to come here and see for yourself to appreciate the wonderful truth of the whole thing, the splendid type of men represented, the wonderful discipline, and the genuine old-fashioned democracy of it all."

Representative J. J. Fitzgerald of Brooklyn, the Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, was a guest of General Wood at the camp tonight, and listened to a lecture by Captain Lincoln C. Andrews, of the Second U. S. Cavalry on the functions of cavalry in warfare. Mr. Fitzgerald was enthusiastic in his praise of the camp.

The machine gun platoons that man the armored automobile train went out for practice today and conducted some interesting experiments with the Benet-Mercier guns which comprise the armament of the armored automobiles. The train proceeded about twenty-five miles south of the camp and practiced on a field near the Ausable Cross Roads. One of the armor plates was removed from an eight-ton armored truck and set up as a target. Three guns firing at a range of 200 yards were trained on the plate. The plate was riddled and the effectiveness of the weapons used was a much-discussed topic in camp tonight.

Field Practice for Recruits.

The whole regiment of business men will break camp on Friday of next week for a continuous battle practice that will last nine days. The men will be in the field all the time sleeping in shelter tents. Each man will carry on his back the complete infantry pack. Orders issued today say that each man will carry one-half of a shelter tent, one blanket, one towel, an extra suit of underwear, an extra shirt, two extra pairs of socks, a comb, a toothbrush, a poncho, five metal tent stakes, and his mess kit—no more and no less. The packing of this equipment will be practiced from this time on. On this practice march the regiment, which will be accompanied by a large force of regulars, is expected to cover about 100 miles in the Adirondack country.

The first battalion, comprised of Companies A, B, C, and D, went on the target range this morning for their record practice on the outcome of which they will be rated as expert riflemen, sharpshooters, marksmen, &c. The companies, with the exception of Company C, completed today the first part of the practice firing prone at 300 and 500 yards. Company C is still to shoot at 500 yards slow fire.

Some High Target Scores.

The complete score for the day's work of only one of the companies was available tonight. That is Company B. Among those in Company A whose scores were given out tonight were Mayor Mitchel, who made the splendid record of 88 points out of a possible 100; Robert Bacon, Jr., who shot 81; Henry Clay Bate of Nashville, Tenn., who shot 90; Travis H. Whitney, 83, and O'Donnell Iselin, 75.

Company B's official totals show that John W. Alexander, second, shot 89; R. M. Quillian and R. B. Slaughter, each, 87; Landon Thomas of Georgia, 86; F. W. Perry, 86; H. F. Filler, 84; P. W. Hobart, and W. G. Coates, each 93; C. C. Hussey, 78; Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., 76; Oliver Iselin, 72; J. J. Cabot, 68; R. H. Little, 68; Philip J. Roosevelt, 67; Clarence Crimmins, 62; R. B. Chapman, 69; Kenneth Budd, 71; R. A. Derby, 72; R. W. Sherwin, 77; F. C. Vail, 74; G. L. Vrenn, 74, and H. B. Ingalls, 66. Not a man in this company shot under 56.

In Company D, William Daly made the highest score tabulated tonight. His record was 91. Others in this company who made fine records were Walter Mavin, 89; Robert J. Hale, 88; Police Commissioner Arthur Woods, 80; Perry Beadleston, the polo player, 73; F. L. Meagher, 86; and Hamilton Fish, Jr., 74.

The battalion will return to the range at 6 o'clock in the morning to begin the shooting of the second part of the required course. The complete records of all the members of the battalion will be tabulated on Friday night. These records will be filed with the War Department.

Electrical engineers, telephone and street railway Superintendents and one newspaper man are in the squad which daily receives instruction in signal corps work from Major Charles McK. Saltzman and Captain C. A. Scone of the regular forces. Men with high knowledge of electrical science and industrial management would be imperatively needed in time of war, not only to reinforce in the field the regular and militia Signal Corps, which are responsible for the construction and maintenance of military telephone, telegraph and wireless systems, but also to supervise enormous purchases of electrical equipment. In the theatre of war such men would be useful, once they had the rudiments of a military education, in the restoration of the lighting, power, and traction systems of a city partially destroyed by a retiring enemy, as at Warsaw.

The Signal Corps officers expressed themselves as much impressed with the extent of the technical knowledge of the recruits here, which by this training can be organized and rendered available in the event of war.

Charles Elliot Warren, President of the Lincoln National Bank, was appointed a Second Lieutenant today and assigned to Company F. He is the second member of the regiment to win a commission, the other being Lieutenant Schofield of the New York Police Department.

GEN. VILLA ACCEPTS PAN-AMERICAN PLAN

His Reply Received in Washington to be Delivered to Secretary Lansing Today.

JOINT CARRANZA PLEA

Generals Will Demand Recognition —Villa Agency Reports North and South Groups Are Linked Up.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—General Francisco Villa, head of the so-called Convention Government of Mexico, has agreed to accept the invitation of the United States, Brazil, Chile, Argentina, Bolivia, Uruguay, and Guatemala to participate in a conference for the purpose of establishing orderly government in his country. It is expected that Villa's acceptance will be presented to the Secretary of State tomorrow by Señor Liorente, the Villa agent here. Señor Liorente, who personally received a copy of the appeal of the seven American nations, will answer affirmatively. It is understood that the Villa agency has been notified by General Cantu, the Villista Governor of Lower California, that he has received a copy of the appeal and will accept the proposal to enter a peace conference.

No response has been received from General Venustiano Carranza, head of the so-called Constitutionalist Government, which is in control of Mexico City, Vera Cruz, and the greater part of Mexico. Unofficial advices from him seem to make plain that his answer will be a demand for recognition. Carranza, it is said, is being urged by some of his adherents to accept the invitation of the seven American Governments with the proviso that representation in the peace conference shall be proportionate to the number of troops or the amount of territory held by the respective factional elements.

Before the reply of Carranza is forwarded General Obregon is expected to make a strenuous attempt to capture Villa's stronghold at Torreon. Carranza agents here say the city will fall by Saturday.

It became known tonight that all of the principal Carranza Generals had entered into an agreement to make similar replies to the appeal sent them. Each one will describe conditions in the territory he controls, and declare that he holds it for "the Constitutionalist Government." Among the Generals addressed who, it is declared, will join within a week in a plea for recognition of the Carranza movement are: Obregon, now in the vicinity of Torreon, who claims control of territory north from Mexico City to Aguascalientes and Zacatecas and east through San Luis Potosi and the Tampico region on the coast; Gonzales, Coss, and Dieguez, at Mexico City and vicinity; Treviño at Monterey, Naffarete at Matamoros, Alvarado in Yucatan and the southeast territory, Aguilar at Vera Cruz; Calles, who is attacking Villa's forces in Northern Sonora, and Mucel, in Campeche.

The Villa agency issued a statement today saying that it had received a telegram from the Villa Government denying newspaper reports that Villa had executed twenty-two prominent men in Chihuahua, among them high officials of the Villa Government and a grandson of Luis Terrazas, one of the richest men in Mexico. In denying a report that Torreon had been taken from Villa, his Washington agency announced that it was in communication with Villa at Torreon today.

The Villa Government also claims that it has had considerable military success. The agency gave out this dispatch from Diaz Lombardo, the Villista Minister for foreign affairs at Chihuahua:

"Forces of the flying column under General Canuto Reyes have effected a junction with those under Roque Gonzales Garza and other convention chiefs in the central part of the republic, and together they have established complete control of the States of Hidalgo, Queretaro, Michoacan, and Guanajuato, and probably by this time have occupied the City of Aguascalientes. We are expecting the arrival at any moment of President Lagos Chazaro with the members of the convention."

The Villa agency made the following announcement:

"Control of the territory mentioned in the dispatch re-establishes communication between and cements the coalition of the northern and southern elements of the Convention movement and will enable the two allied factions to more conveniently participate jointly in the effort to bring to an end the struggle in Mexico. Further analysis of the military significance of the successes announced in Mr. Lombardo's message shows also that they completely block the attempts of Carranza to control central Mexico."

The threatened strike of the employes of the street railways of Mexico has been averted, according to a cablegram received by the Carranza agency tonight from Jesus Acuña, Minister of Foreign Relations in the Cabinet of General Carranza, which says:

"The employes were granted an increase of 31 per cent. in wages and the Constitutionalist Government advanced the traction company the funds sufficient to meet the increase for a period of one month. During that time the books of the corporation will be examined with a view to ascertaining if the receipts of the concern will warrant this increase. Credit for the settlement of the dispute between the employes and the corporation is given to General Gonzales.

"The price for meat, lard, &c., has fallen one-half. Vegetables and fruit are now plentiful.

"Railway traffic to the International Boundary via San Luis Potosi, Monterey, and Laredo will be opened in a few days.

"Everything in Mexico City is quiet and orderly and absolutely no disturbance of any sort has arisen since the occupation of the city. Vera Cruz is shipping 50,000 sacks of flour tomorrow. Two carloads of Red Cross corn received on the steamer Morro Castle will be expedited to the capital by the Constitutionalist Government."

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, called on Secretary Lansing today to talk over the Mexican situation. Great Britain is concerned over the large English holdings in Mexico and is anxious to support a plan for restoration of peace.

The battleships Louisiana and New Hampshire arrived at Vera Cruz today, after a rough passage across the Gulf. The wireless dispatch announcing their arrival made no mention of the situation in the Carranza capital. The State Department has had no reports either from Mexico City or from Vera Cruz for several days, the storm having wrecked the telegraph lines at the cable end at Galveston and possibly also at Vera Cruz.

The State Department received a brief message from Mr. Cardoso, the Brazilian Minister to Mexico, who arrived at New Orleans today on the gunboat Sacramento. The Minister and his party are expected to reach Washington on Friday.

CREEL SUED FOR $40,000.

Money Advanced to ex-Ambassador of Mexico by Guaranty Trust.

A writ of attachment was issued yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Shearn on any property within the State that may be owned by Enrique C. Creel, who was Ambassador to Washington under the rule of President Diaz of Mexico, and who is the son-in-law of General Luis Terrazas, said before the revolution to be the wealthiest Mexican.

The writ was granted on the application of the Guaranty Trust Company, which is bringing a suit against the former Ambassador to recover $40,000, with interest, the amount alleged in the complaint to be due on bills of exchange made out by Mr. Creel on dates extending from Sept. 14, 1914, to Oct. 23 of the same year. The bills were delivered to the plaintiff, the complaint sets forth, and were payable in sixty days. They were drawn on the firm of Frederick Probst & Co., but were not paid, and have gone to protest.

An affidavit of William G. Potter, Vice-President of the Guaranty Trust Company, says that for seven years prior to 1911 Mr. Potter was general manager in Mexico of the American Smelting and Refining Company, and knew the defendant during that period. Further, the affidavit reads:

"I have been advised by letters received from defendant that, owing to existing unsettled conditions in Mexico, he is now temporarily residing in Los Angeles, Cal."

Shortly after the present war in Mexico broke out, the former Ambassador, General Terrazas and a number of the Terrazas family hastened over the border into the United States, escaping with auto trucks laden with gold and silver before Villa's troops could head them off.

MEXICANS IN SUIT FOR 1,100,000 PESOS

Injunction Ties Up Argumedo's Deposits in Royal Bank of Canada.

YUCATAN WAR CHEST TALE

Ex-Secretary of State Says ex-Governor General Fled with $442,000 to New York.

Manuel R. Yrigoyen-Lara, who says he was Secretary of State for Yucatan, Mexico, until ousted recently by a Carranza agent, obtained an injunction from Supreme Court Justice Shearn yesterday restraining the New York branch of the Royal Bank of Canada from making any payments to Abel Ortiz Argumedo. Argumedo was Governor General of Yucatan by "popular acclaim" until he fled with 1,100,000 pesos, according to Lara's affidavit, filed yesterday.

The restraining order is made effective until Sept. 5, when the case comes up for argument in Special Term. The suit brought by the Secretary asks that Argumedo render an accounting of the funds, amounting to about $442,000 in American currency.

Lara, who says he is suing in behalf of the State of Yucatan, recites the fast shifting manner in which power and authority are bandied about in the turbulent States of Mexico. He first recites that Argumedo is living at 101 West Eighty-fifth Street with his family, and has an office in The Times Building, where he sets himself up as an importer and exporter. The Secretary says that José Cruz Vallado, former paymaster of Yucatan, and friend of Argumedo, lives at 2 Farragut Circle, New Rochelle.

He says Argumedo is living here in an extravagant manner, as is witnessed by his purchase of an automobile for $3,200, on which he has his monogram, "A. O. A." Argumedo, while in Yucatan, never possessed any such sums of money as he is expending here, the Secretary says.

Sues Officials and the Bank.

Argumedo, the Paymaster, and the Royal Bank of Canada are made the defendants in the suit. John Kirkland Clark of 27 Cedar Street is attorney for Lara, who lives at 10 Manhattan Avenue with his wife and son.

Lara's affidavit sets forth that there is now no government in Yucatan, but that authority in that State has been usurped by a Carranza agent, and that it is impossible to prosecute a criminal proceeding there against Argumedo, who, he alleges, has taken the funds from the war chest of the State. The affidavit says that on Jan. 31, 1915, an agent of Carranza, one Toribio B. de Los Santos, was sent to Yucatan, and seized the reins of Government at Merida, the capital of the State. The affidavit says the Constitution of the State required that only a citizen be appointed Governor, and that Carranza's agent was not a citizen.

Then, according to Lara, Argumedo, being a man of keen political sagacity, took opportunity by the hand, went about making speeches, and although no election was held, had himself made Governor by "popular acclaim." Argumedo forthwith removed Los Santos and all his attendants. On March 1, 1915, the affidavit continues, Argumedo discovered that it would be a good thing to buy arms and ammunition in the United States with which to keep the peace in Yucatan. Accordingly the Governor, so runs the affidavit, drew from the war chest 1,100,000 pesos, the equivalent of $442,000 in American currency. Simultaneously the Governor impressed upon the Secretary of State the necessity of hurrying to the United States and arranging for the purchase of munitions, and gave Lara the commission to do so.

Met Governor at Seaport.

Lara then said that before he left Yucatan, he met Governor Argumedo at El Cuio, a seaport town, and that the Governor had along with him a number of boxes which suggested that there might be money inside them. Then, says Lara, came Edward M. Thompson, now of Waverley, Mass., but who had been for twenty years United States Consul at Yucatan, but whose term expired in 1911. Thompson, with characteristic Yankee curiosity, peeped into the boxes and spied Mexican gold coins, the affidavit says, and so informed Lara.

Lara then said to Argumedo:

"You are sure you'll be here when I get back?"

"If all the people here should desert me, I will remain here, like Robinson Crusoe on his island," was the reply.

Lara says Argumedo sailed away from El Cuio on the Yucatan Navy, consisting of a small sailing vessel with a few guards aboard. Lara was compelled to find his way to the port of San Felipe, where he finally boarded a ship for Havana, Cuba; his wife and son having preceded him in another ship.

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Rock Island Lines have issued a small folder describing in detail the 42 most popular and interesting routes to the California Expositions.

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Free from Benzoate of Soda

enjoys a world-wide reputation for making foods taste better. It is ketchup at its best—the relish that never disappoints.

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The Spirit of the French Nation Is Reflected in This Dress

¶ The French designer is so true to his art that his very soul is expressed in what he creates — whether a painting or a dress.

¶ This great art rings true in this dress, which was created by Bernard. It is quiet and dignified—just as the French woman is today. And yet it has that *indomitable chic* which nothing can down.



GIMBELS
Copy is $35
Original Model Cost Us $200

¶ A casual eye could not detect any difference in the two dresses. In fact, one would have to measure the width of the braid to see that the braid on our copy is just a trifle narrower.

¶ Every other detail has been carried out to the letter. Moreover, we have added a touch which we think improves the frock very much; that is, a flaring top collar of hemstitched white organdie.

¶ The dress itself is of navy serge, and the Hercules braid is black.

The First Model in America

¶ This is not only the first dress of this model, "Cadorna," to reach America, but it is the first of the Authentic Modes for Autumn that have been sent to America.

¶ Bernard showed our fashion chief the model when it was simply basted together and as she realized that it would be an ideal dress for American women, she asked him to finish it. He did. And now not only the model but our copy is also ready.

Again, Gimbels leads!

Special Today

Women's $3.95 Bathing Suits of Mohair at $2.45

$6 to $8 Silk Bathing Suits at $3.95

Bathing Caps At Lessened Prices

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GIMBEL BROTHERS
Broadway & 33rd St.

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GIMBELS

Store Opens 8:30; Closes 5:30

The BIGGEST Chance of the Twelve-Month!

Our Summer Mark-Down Sale of Men's and Boys' Clothing

Once a year ONLY do prices reach this low-water mark on Clothing of GIMBEL excellence.

The savings range from one-third to more than one-half on Coats, Suits, etc., of every desirable kind, in fullest assortment as to size, style, material and color.

Examples follow:—

Men's Fine $22 to $27.50 Suits, for	$14
Men's $25 Silk-lined Overcoats, for	$15
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And practically every other sort of Men's Clothing, from Palm Beach Suits and Flannel Trousers to Fur Coats—all at the Sale's Great Savings.

Some of the Bargains for the Boys

There are absolutely hundreds of these, for boys of all ages. We mention one or two only to illustrate the values.

$6.50 Overcoats, $2.75
Of all-wool Chinchilla.

$3 & $3.75 Blanket Robes, $1
Of figured cloth, in jacquard weave.

$2 to $3 Wash Suits, $1.25
Solid colors and combinations.

$5 "Wet-Day" Outfits, $2.65
Consisting of rain-coat and hat.

$6 to $10 Silk Suits, $3.65
Splendidly made in newest styles.

$8.50 to $12.50 Norfolks, $5.50
With extra knickerbockers.

Fourth Floor

MAMMOTH CIGAR SALE

At United Cigar Stores in Greater New York



10c. Cigars cut to 6 CENTS
Boxes of 50, $3.00

1,235,440 Cigars
bought of A. G. Kaufmann & Co., at our own price to close out their two factories, (New York and Newburg.)

Every cigar the product of a house famous since 1856.

John Drew, Vernon Castle, Marshall Field and other popular brands in the purchase.

250,000 Roig's Habanero
(Manufactured by Roig & Langsdorf and universally sold at 5 cts. straight) cut to 3 cts. each to give the sale an extra swing.

180,000 La Yebana Perfectos
—direct from Manila. In boxes of 25, 95 cts.

No unknown brands.

All fresh cigars in prime condition.

5c. Cigars cut to 3 CENTS
Boxes of 50, $1.50



The Manufacturers' Loss Your Gain

UNITED CIGAR STORES

GIANTS AND DODGERS LOSE --- BRAVES OPEN NEW PARK --- BROMO WINS FEATURE AT SARATOGA

NEARLY 50,000 FANS AT BOSTON OPENING

Greatest Baseball Crowd on Record Sees World's Champions Dedicate Braves Field.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—The biggest crowd that ever saw a baseball game filled Braves' Field, the greatest baseball park in the country, to overflowing, at its opening today. The Boston Braves, who took advantage of the occasion to raise the blue and gold pennant won in the world series with the Philadelphia Athletics last year, defeated St. Louis by 3 to 1.

According to official estimates, the crowd numbered between 46,000 and 47,000 persons. Of this number, 32,000 were paid admissions. The seating capacity of the stands is 43,500, and thousands stood throughout the game, while thousands were turned away.

Ceremonies were frequent. Governor Walsh was present. The flag raising was participated in by President John K. Tener of the National League and many of the club owners, by the members of both teams and by Mayor Curley. Loving cups and floweys were presented to President Gaffney and the Mayor. Clark Griffith, Manager of the Washington Americans, pitched the first ball, a strike, to Manager Stallings of the Braves.

Magee scored the first run made on the new diamond. By the way, it is not a new diamond, for the turf, which for forty years has been marred by the spikes of many baseball stars has been transplanted from Walpole Street (the old South End grounds) and looks as green as ever.

Magee's run came in the second inning and was due to his hitting a fly to short left which neither Butler nor Bescher could reach. Butler muffed the ball and threw poorly, so that Magee made second. Schmidt sacrificed, Snyder to Miller. Smith sent a fly to short right which Long gathered in, Magee holding third. Maranville singled to centre, scoring Magee.

In the fourth, with two down, Smith was passed and Maranville singled and Hank Gowdy batted both runners home. The visitors made their run in the ninth inning, when Bescher singled to centre, and kept on to second on Compton's poor throw to Miller while three out. Miller, Bescher taking third, Long singled to left, scoring Bescher. Wilson singled to left, but Snyder hit into a double play. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mo'an, rf.	4	0	0	0	0	Hug'a, 2b.	3	0	0	1	2
Evers, 2b.	3	0	1	3	2	Butler, ss.	4	0	1	1	4
Cpton, cf.	4	0	0	2	0	B'cher, lf.	4	1	2	0	0
Magee, lf.	3	1	1	5	0	Miller, 1b.	4	0	0	13	0
Schf't, 2b.	2	0	0	2	2	Long, rf.	4	0	1	2	0
Smith, 3b.	3	1	1	0	3	Wilson, cf.	4	0	2	1	0
Mar'e, ss.	4	1	2	2	4	Snyder, c.	4	0	1	5	1
Gowdy, c.	3	0	1	7	1	Betzel, 3b.	3	0	0	1	0
Rud'ph, p.	3	0	0	0	0	Sallee, p.	2	0	0	0	4
						†Hyatt,	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	29	3	7	27	11	Mead's, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						Total.	33	1	8	24	11

*Batted for Sallee in eighth inning.
Errors—Huggins, Compton.

Boston	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	—3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1

Two-base hits—Long, Gowdy. Stolen base—Smith. Sacrifice hit—Schmidt. Double plays—Huggins, Butler and Miller; Maranville, Evers and Schmidt. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Boston, 9. Bases on balls—Off Rudolph, 1; off Sallee, 5; off Meadows, 1. Hits—Off Sallee, 5 in seven innings; off Meadows, 2 in one inning. Struck out—By Rudolph, 6; by Sallee, 2; by Meadows, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty-one minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

Pirates Halt the Phillies.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18.—Pittsburgh hit the ball hard here today and defeated Philadelphia 8 to 4. Wagner leading in the slugging with a home run, a double and a single. Mayer retired in the second inning, and Baumgartner did well until the ninth, when the visitors scored three runs on two doubles and a homer. Pittsburgh gave a bad exhibition of fielding, but the errors did little damage, owing to the effectiveness of "Babe" Adams. The score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Cost'o, lf.	5	1	1	2	0	Byrne, 3b.	5	1	1	0	2
C'lins, cf.	4	1	1	6	0	B'cht, ss.	4	0	0	3	2
J'ston, 1b.	4	1	1	9	0	Paskert, cf.	3	0	0	3	0
H'man, rf.	4	1	1	2	1	C'wth, rf.	3	1	1	1	0
Wag'r, ss.	5	1	3	5	3	Lud's, 1b.	3	1	2	9	1
Viox, 2b.	4	1	1	2	1	W'ted, lf.	3	0	1	0	0
Baird, 3b.	4	1	2	1	2	Nich'f, 2b.	4	0	1	2	3
Gibson, c.	3	1	1	4	1	Burns, c.	3	0	0	2	0
C. Adams, p.	2	1	0	0	3	J. Adams, c.	1	0	0	4	1
						K'fer, c.	1	0	0	1	0
						Mayer, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						B'mg'r, p.	2	0	0	0	2
						*Becker	1	0	0	0	0
						†Stock	1	0	0	0	0
						‡Dugey	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	35	8	10	27	11	Total.	33	4	6	27	11

*Batted for Burns in second inning.
†Batted for J. Adams in seventh inning.
‡Batted for Baumgartner in ninth inning.
Errors—Collins, Johnston, Wagner, Viox, Baird, Gibson, Paskert, Baumgartner.

Pittsburgh	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—8
Philadelphia	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	—4

Two-base hits—Wagner, Viox, Baird, Costello, Hinchman, Cravath. Home run—Wagner. Earned runs—Pittsburgh, 5; Philadelphia, 1. Stolen bases—Johnston, Gibson. Sacrifice hit—Collins. Sacrifice fly—Whitted. Double plays—C. Adams, Gibson, Baird, and Wagner; Bancroft and Luderus; Nicholson and Luderus. Bases on balls—Off Adams, 3; off Mayer, 1; off Baumgartner, 5. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 7; Philadelphia, 6. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1; Philadelphia, 3. Struck out—By C. Adams, 2; by Mayer, 2; by Baumgartner, 4. Hits—Off Mayer, 5 in 1 2-3 innings; off Baumgartner, 5 in 7 1-3 innings. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Stockdale. Time of game—Two hours.

Tigers Go Up; Athletics Down.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 18.—Sheehan's wildness and fast work on the bases by Detroit runners gave the Tigers the opening game with Philadelphia today, 4 to 1. Sheehan passed three men in the first inning and made two wild pitches, one of which scored Crawford with the winning run after Bush had stolen home. Timely hitting gave Detroit two more in the sixth and seventh innings. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b.	5	0	0	3	2	Kopf, ss.	3	1	1	2	6
Bush, ss.	3	1	0	2	5	L'd'es, cf.	3	0	1	1	0
Cobb, cf.	4	0	2	1	0	Str'nk, 1b.	4	0	2	9	0
C'wf'd, rf.	3	2	1	0	0	Lajoie, 2b.	4	0	0	4	5
Veach, lf.	3	0	0	3	0	Walsh, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
Burns, 1b.	4	1	1	13	0	Old'rs, lf.	3	0	2	2	0
Y'ung, 2b.	3	0	1	0	5	M'lone, 3b.	3	0	0	2	2
Stan'ge, c.	4	0	5	6	1	Lapp, c.	0	0	0	1	0
Dauss, p.	3	0	0	0	0	Sh'han, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						Bl'voy, c.	3	0	1	2	1
						K'wi'a, p.	3	0	0	0	0
Total.	30	4	8	27	16	Total.	30	1	5	24	19

Detroit	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Oldring, Burns, Cobb. Stolen bases—Cobb (2), Crawford. (3). Earned runs—Philadelphia, 1. Detroit, 4. Sacrifice hits—Davis, Kopf, Young, Vitt, Dauss. Double play—Vitt, Bush, and Burns. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 4; Detroit, 10. Bases on balls—Off Sheehan, 3; off Knowlson, 2. Hits—Off Sheehan, none in one inning; off Knowlson, 8 in seven innings. Struck out—By Sheehan, 1; by Knowlson, 1; by Dauss, 6. Wild pitches—Sheehan, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty-four minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Wallace and Connolly.

Chicago Checks Red Sox.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—The Chicago White Sox checked the Boston Red Sox here today, when they defeated the visitors, 5 to 1 in the first game of the series, although out-hit nearly two to one. A pass to Blackburne, Russell's double and a triple by Murphy won the game for Chicago in the fifth inning. Russell, who pitched for Chicago, was effective with men on bases. Fournier's arm was fractured in the eighth inning by a thrown ball by Blackburne. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf.	4	1	1	3	1	H'per, rf.	5	0	2	2	1
W'ter, ss.	3	0	1	2	3	Scott, ss.	4	0	1	2	1
R'f'na, 2b.	2	0	0	4	3	Sp'ker, cf.	5	2	3	4	0
F'ller, 1b.	3	1	1	7	0	G'ner, 1b.	4	1	2	6	0
Daly, 1b.	1	0	0	2	0	Lewis, lf.	5	0	3	3	0
J.C'na, lf.	5	0	0	1	0	G'rd'r, 3b.	4	0	0	2	1
Felsch, cf.	2	1	1	1	0	Barry, 2b.	4	0	1	3	4
Schalk, c.	3	0	1	4	2	Carr'n, c.	2	0	0	2	0
R'k'e, 3b.	2	1	1	4	1	Cady, c.	1	0	0	0	0
Russell, p.	3	1	1	1	0	Leon'd, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Faber, p.	0	0	0	0	1	Greg, p.	0	0	0	0	1
						*Jan'rin.	0	1	0	1	0
Total.	28	5	7	27	12	†Wagner.	1	0	0	0	0
						Total.	38	3	13	24	8

Errors—Blackburne, Russell.
*Batted for F. R. Leonard in ninth inning.
†Batted for Gregg in ninth inning.

Chicago	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	—5
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Fournier, Russell. Three-base hit—Murphy. Earned runs—Boston, 1; Chicago, 5. Sacrifice hits—J. Collins, Leonard, E. Collins, (2.) Double plays—Scott to Gainer; Blackburne, E. Collins, and Fournier. Left on bases—Chicago, 2; Boston, 11. First base on balls—Off Russell, 2; off Leonard, 1. Hits—Off Russell, 13 in eight and two-thirds innings; off Faber, none in one-third inning; off Leonard, 6 in six innings; off Gregg, 1 in two innings. Hit by pitcher—By Leonard, (Felsch.) Struck out—By Russell, 2; by Leonard, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Evans.

Cleveland Beats Walter Johnson.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 18.—Collamore, recalled from the Cleveland American Association team, shut out Washington, 3 to 0, today. Johnson held Cleveland to five hits and struck out 12 in 8 innings, but every hit counted in the scoring. The score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Wille, cf.	4	0	0	6	0	Kopp, lf.	4	0	1	3	0
T'ner, 3b.	3	0	0	0	1	Foster, 2b.	4	0	1	0	2
Ch'p'n, ss.	3	1	0	3	6	Milan, cf.	4	0	2	1	0
J'k'n, rf.	4	1	1	1	0	Sh'ks, 3b.	4	0	1	1	0
Kirke, lb.	4	0	1	7	0	G'd'il, 1b.	4	0	0	8	0
Smith, lf.	3	0	0	4	0	Acosta, rf.	2	0	1	0	0
W'b's, 2b.	3	0	0	4	2	Henry, c.	3	0	0	11	1
O'Neill, c.	3	1	2	1	2	M'B'e, ss.	3	0	1	0	0
Colla'e, p.	3	0	1	0	0	J'nson, p.	3	0	0	0	3
Total.	30	3	5	27	11	Total.	31	0	7	24	6

Errors—Chapman, Shanks.

Cleveland	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	—3
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Earned runs—Cleveland, 2. Two-base hits—Jackson, O'Neill. Stolen bases—Jackson, Kirke. Double plays—Chapman and Kirke; Chapman, Wambsgans, and Kirke. Bases on balls—Off Collamore, 1; off Johnson, 2. Struck out—By Collamore, 1; by Johnson, 12. First base on errors—Washington, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; Washington, 5. Time of game—One hour and thirty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand.

Snodgrass Is Released.

Fred Snodgrass, who has been with the Giants since 1908, received his unconditional release yesterday. Following this announcement it was rumored that he might go to Cincinnati, though there was no confirmation. Snodgrass was discovered by John McGraw when he was on the Pacific Coast in 1907, and the next year he came to the Giants. Since then he has been regarded by McGraw as one of the most valuable players on the team, this not alone because of his playing ability, but because of the spirit which he was able to instill into the club. This season his work has fallen off markedly.

Sunday Baseball Games.

The Lincoln Giants will play the Perth Amboy team in the second game of a double header at Olympic Field on Sunday afternoon. In the opening game, the Lincoln Giants will play the Bronx Stars. The Suburbans and Bushwicks will play a double-header at Wallace's Ridgewood Grounds, Brooklyn, Sunday afternoon. These teams have arranged a series of seven games and have already played four of them, each team having won two games.

Detroit Buys James for $15,000.

DETROIT, Aug. 18.—After several weeks of negotiation it was announced that Frank J. Navin, President of the Detroit American League baseball club, had purchased Pitcher "Bill" James from the St. Louis Browns. The price paid for him is said to have been in the neighborhood of $15,000. In addition to the cash price, it was also stated that Detroit exchanged Outfielder William Jacobson for James.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT BUFFALO.

Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Buffalo	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5

R.H.E. 7 1

Batteries—Hall and Howley; Beebe and Lalonge.

AT ROCHESTER.

Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0—2
Rochester	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	—4

R.H.E. 6 2 1 2

Batteries—Cook and Kocher; Erickson and Wanamaker.

AT HARRISBURG.

Providence	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1—5
Harrisburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—2

R.H.E. 13 1 9 1 2 1

Batteries—Schultz and Casey; Enzmann and Reynolds.

AT RICHMOND.

Jersey City	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2—4
Richmond	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2—4

R.H.E. 7 8 4 4

Batteries—Crutcher and Tragressor; Morrissette and Sweeney.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Cincinnati, 7; New York, 4.
Chicago, 9; Brooklyn, 0.
Pittsburgh, 8; Philadelphia, 4.
Boston, 3; St. Louis, 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at St. Louis, (rain.)
Chicago, 5; Boston, 3.
Cleveland, 3; Washington, 0.
Detroit, 4; Philadelphia, 1.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh, 12; Brooklyn, 5.
Baltimore, 6; Chicago, 0.
Buffalo, 3; Kansas City, 2.
Buffalo, 3; Kansas City, 2.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Jersey City, 4; Richmond, 2.
Providence, 5; Harrisburg, 2.
Rochester, 4; Toronto, 2.
Buffalo, 5; Montreal, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	56	47	.544
Brooklyn	58	51	.532
Chicago	55	52	.514
Boston	53	53	.500
Pittsburgh	55	55	.500
New York	50	53	.480
St. Louis	49	59	.454
Cincinnati	50	58	.463

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	69	36	.657
Detroit	71	39	.646
Chicago	65	42	.607
Washington	54	53	.505
New York	51	51	.500
Cleveland	42	66	.389
St. Louis	41	68	.376
Philadelphia	34	72	.321

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	62	48	.564
Pittsburgh	60	47	.561
Newark	60	48	.556
Kansas City	61	50	.550
St. Louis	58	51	.532
Buffalo	52	64	.448
Brooklyn	50	63	.442
Baltimore	39	71	.355

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	69	35	.664
Buffalo	60	38	.612
Montreal	55	50	.524
Harrisburg	51	52	.495
Toronto	47	56	.456
Rochester	45	56	.446
Richmond	45	60	.429
Jersey City	39	63	.382

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Cincinnati at New York.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Boston.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at St. Louis.
Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
Washington at Cleveland.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at Newark.
Kansas City at Baltimore.
Chicago at Buffalo.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Providence at Richmond.
Montreal at Rochester.
Toronto at Buffalo.

GIANTS ARE EASY FOR INVADING REDS

Heavy Stick Work by Cincinnati Gives Team a 7 to 4 Victory.

The exhausted Giants again fell by the wayside when the Cincinnati Reds invaded the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon. All tradition spoke for a triumph by the McGrawites, no matter how weary they may have become, but for once the signs were cast wrong and they lost 7 to 4. The men who call the plain under Coogan's Bluff home were all unmindful of the fact that the Reds have been badly bitten by the pennant bug. They thought they were the same graceful losers as of old, whereas the Westerners were ambitious, striding along under full headway to catch at least a thread of the championship flag.

Mr. McGraw called Pol Perritt to the mound yesterday and if Pol had worn a Cincinnati uniform he couldn't have been of more service to the Herzog team. He stayed there for seven innings and then was forced to abdicate, the persuasion in those bats that the Reds wielded being more than his weakened constitution could stand. It was a mystery just why McGraw let him play longer than the second. It was perfectly evident then that the day was considered just right by Perritt for a brand of ineffective pitching. Five hits had been secured by the Reds and four of them in one frame. That would have been enough under ordinary conditions to have put Pol on the bench. Not so yesterday. He just stayed and stayed, and passed out hits to his opponents as a spendthrift would chuck money away.

After seven innings the monotony of it got on McGraw's nerves and he sent in Bill Ritter. Evidently McGraw thought Bill was a pitcher and Bill knew he was. He held to that delusion for just about ten seconds. Joe Wagner opened up with a double and Mollwitz proceeded to do likewise and right then Bill must have decided he was a outfielder. Oh, yes, he finished out the game and let two runs get to the plate.

The Giants weren't remiss in bumping the ball, but somehow there was always a Red who managed to get in the path of what should have been a single. Mostly it was Chief Herzog. The Reds' manager had a way of fielding like a steam shovel. Nothing was so elusive that it got by him. In the fourth inning he made two stops that brought the fans right up on their toes. The first was a dashing grounder from Fletcher's bat and the stop and throw were just as pretty as one ever saw. After Merkle's out Brainerd tried to get another by Herzog. It was as useless as trying to punch a hole in a safe with a knife. The hit was a nasty bounder that looked for all the world as if it would hurdle over Herzog's head. He made another neat catch and throw. In the next inning Herzie had two more of the same kind of chances and each one went fast and true for an out.

The Giants were not overlenient with Dale; in fact, they pounded him rather hard at times, but the hits never served in their full capacity as run-getters. There was only one time when the McGrawites really threatened and then it was one of those foriorn chances that only serve to make one late for dinner. With two out and the infield in rather bore got a hit to left. Your old friend Georgie Burns was the next up and he bundled the ball up for a trip into the left field bleachers for a home run. Two runs were added to the previous pair that the Giants had scored. Dale just smiled and Robertson was an easy infield out.

Burnsie didn't have the only home run. Wingo loaned his name to the ball for a little while in the sixth inning and it wingoed into the right field stand for as much as you can get on a batted ball. The score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh, 3b.	5	0	3	2	2	Burns, rf.	5	2	3	3	0
H'zog, ss.	5	0	2	1	5	R'ston, rf.	5	0	1	2	0
W'ms, lf.	4	1	1	1	0	Doyle, 2b.	4	1	2	1	3
K'fer, cf.	4	0	1	0	0	Pch't, ss.	4	0	0	1	4
G'f'ths, rf.	4	1	3	1	0	M'kle, cf.	4	0	1	4	0
Wingo, c.	4	2	2	6	0	Br'n'd, 1b.	4	0	0	6	2
Wag'r, 2b.	4	1	1	1	3	Lob't, 3b.	4	0	1	2	2
M'witz, lb.	4	2	1	14	1	Dooin, c.	3	0	1	5	5
Dale, p.	3	0	1	0	3	Perr't, p.	2	0	0	0	0
						*Kelly	1	0	0	0	0
						Ritter, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						†Grant	1	0	0	0	0
						‡Bigton	1	1	1	0	0
Total.	37	7	16	27	14	Total.	37	4	10	27	14

*Batted for Perritt in seventh inning.
†Batted for Dooin in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Ritter in ninth inning.
Error—Mollwitz.

Cincinnati	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	1	1—7
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—2

Two-base hits—Lobert, Herzog, Burns, Mollwitz, (2,) Dooin, Wagner. Home runs—Wingo, Burns. Stolen bases—Burns, Fletcher, Doyle. Earned runs—Cincinnati, 7; New York, 3. Sacrifice hits—Wagner, Knifer, Dale. Double play—Herzog, Wagner, and Mollwitz. Left on bases—New York, 7; Cincinnati, 9. Bases on errors—New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Perritt, 3; off Dale, 1. Hits—Off Perritt, 11 in seven innings; off Ritter, 3 in two innings. Struck out—By Perritt, 2; by Ritter, 2; by Dale, 4. Time of game—One hour and forty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason.

Marsans Decision Today.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 18.—The injunction suit against Armando Marsans, the Cuban ball player, which has prevented him from playing with the St. Louis Federals, will be passed upon Thursday. It was announced today by Federal District Judge Dyer. Marsans jumped from the Cincinnati Nationals to the St. Louis Federals early in the 1914 season, and a temporary injunction obtained by Cincinnati has prevented him from playing ball since that time.

Benton Not a Giant Yet.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—Lack of a quorum prevented the National League reaching a decision today on the status of Pitcher Rube Benton, whose sale to the Pittsburgh team by the Cincinnati management was protested by the New York Giants on the ground that an unexpired option gave them a prior claim on Benton. The question will be considered at a meeting of the league to be held at New York on Friday. The league members attending today's meeting considered a number of minor matters informally, and later were the guests of President Gaffney of the Boston Club at a luncheon, which preceded the opening of the new Braves' field.

Senators Sign Second Baseman.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 18.—Carl Sawyer, second baseman of the Des Moines Western League Club, has been sold to the Washington American League club, it was announced today by Manager Isbell. Sawyer was obtained from the Portland League last Winter.

Heavy Hitter for White Sox.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Charles Jackson, an outfielder purchased from the Bloomington Club of the Three-I League, joined the Chicago Americans here today. He has made a reputation by his heavy hitting.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

American Association.

At Kansas City—Kansas City, 2; Louisville, 0.
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 5; Indianapolis, 3.
At St. Paul—St. Paul, 6; Cleveland, 4.
At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 6; Columbus, 5.

New York State League.

At Wilkes-Barre—Wilkes-Barre, 5; Utica, 2.
At Elmira—Albany, 5; Elmira, 4.
At Scranton—Scranton, 9; Syracuse, 6.
At Binghamton—Troy, 4; Binghamton, 3.

New England League.

At Manchester—Lynn, 4; Manchester, 0.
At Lowell—Lowell, 4; Lewiston, 3.
At Fitchburg—Fitchburg, 3; Lawrence, 0.
Lawrence, 4; Fitchburg, 0.
At Worcester—Worcester, 4; Portland, 3.
Portland, 16; Worcester, 10.

Colonial League.

At Hartford—Hartford, 9; Pawtucket, 6.
At New Haven—Springfield, 7; New Haven, 6.
At New Bedford—Brockton, 3; New Bedford, 1. New Bedford, 3; Brockton, 1.

Southern Association.

At New Orleans—New Orleans, 3; Memphis, 0.
At Birmingham—Birmingham, 0; Chattanooga, 0. (Eleven innings; darkness.)
Little Rock at Atlanta, postponed; wet grounds.

SMITH OUTPOINTS HEMPLE.

Latter, Aggressor at Start, Weakens in Closing Rounds.

Gunboat Smith had no great difficulty in disposing of Jack Hemple in a spirited ten-round bout at the St. Nicholas A. C. last night. For the first five rounds he did not show to the front; in fact, Hemple had the advantage, but from then to the close the superior ability of Smith was evident, and there was one time in the sixth round when it appeared that Hemple might be sent down for the count. He was partly dazed by a terrific right to the head, which, if it had landed true on the jaw, would undoubtedly have finished the bout then. As it was it took all of the life out of Hemple, and thereafter he was aggressive and effective only in flashes. All of the advantage of the last rounds lay with Smith.

When the men started Hemple carried the going to his opponent, and the men went at a clip that seemed certain could not be maintained. Hemple was the aggressor at all times and landed some clean punches that counted heavily against Smith. The latter, however, did not falter under the punishment, but took no chances of having one of Hmple's swings land true. Smith danced away when danger threatened, and the result was that he was far more alert when half the bout was over than his opponent. He was conserving his energy for the last five rounds, while Hemple was looking for the quick road to victory.

In the eighth Hemple was uncertain on his feet after taking a hard left followed by a right to the jaw. During the wielded being more than his weakened conserving his energy for the last five rounds, while Hemple was looking for the quick road to victory.

In the eighth Hemple was uncertain on his feet after taking a hard left followed by a right to the jaw. During the mound yesterday and if Pol had worn

McFARLAND BEGINS TRAINING

Chicago Boxer Getting Into Shape for Bout with Gibbons Sept. 11.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 18.—Packey McFarland today began training for his ten-round bout with Mike Gibbons at the Brighton Beach Motordrome Sept. 11. Under the terms of his contract, Packey must be in New York by Sept. 1 to finish his training.

McFarland began to condition himself as soon as the Gibbons match was arranged, but this was the first time he put on the gloves in four months. This morning Packey did four miles on the road, following with an hour's work in the gymnasium, shadow boxing, rope skipping, bag punching, and work on the pulleys. Then he boxed six rounds. Since the articles were signed he has taken off five pounds and is sure he will be able to make 147 pounds ringside.

Joe Welling, an Australian lightweight, will be one of McFarland's chief sparring partners. Packey's younger brother, Jimmy, will also work with him. Tommy Burke, a St. Louis middleweight, will join the camp tomorrow, and Johnny Griffiths of Akron will come in early next week.

After his first day's boxing McFarland declared that he was in good shape. McFarland will leave for New York the last week in August.

Boxing in the Trenches.

Lance Corporal Keyworth of the Twenty-fourth County "Queens" of London, who was decorated with the Victoria Cross for bravery in throwing bombs at a German position at Givenchy last May for two hours while exposed to rifle fire, tells this story of boxing among the soldiers:

"After coming out of the trenches the chaps have a high old time with the gloves. Shortly after the engagement at Givenchy we went to a picture palace, only three miles behind the firing line, and saw some rare boxing. It was like this: The building where the scrapping was held had had lumps knocked off it by shells; the sky could be seen through the roof, and it was easy to imagine it falling in a heap.

"It was, nevertheless, packed with fellows who, not being able to box themselves, let things go on the mouth organ. Boxing gloves and mouth organs are ever so popular. I don't know what we should do without them.

"But the boxing—every contest went to the bitter end. There was no victory on points. It was all a long, glorious slog, and all the time the music was going on shells were continually dropping around and about. But no one bothered the least little bit."

May Box for Sullivan Fund.

Word was received at the Amateur Athletic Union headquarters from Secretary Frederick W. Rubien yesterday that an international boxing tournament had been arranged by the Panama-Pacific Exposition athletic authorities to take place some time in October. The tournament probably will be for national name only, for it does not seem probable that any European amateur will go to San Francisco to compete. Tryouts will be held in New York to decide which five men will go from here to the exposition. Three will be sent from Boston and two from Cleveland. It is likely that a big tournament will be arranged for Madison Square Garden, the proceeds of which will go to the James E. Sullivan Memorial Fund, which has not received much support of late. The winners will be sent to San Francisco.

Roque Title-Holder Leads.

NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 18.—Interest in the annual roque tournament today centred largely in a match between Harold Clark of Springfield, Mass., the national champion, and E. W. Robinson, title holder in 1913. Clark won after a clever exhibition in which he tied up his opponent's ball behind the wickets. Summaries:

First Division.—C. C. Cox of Malden, Mass., defeated L. C. Williamson, E. G. Adams defeated J. C. Kirk, Harold Clark beat E. W. Robinson, C. G. Williams defeated W. C. Rodman.

Second Division.—Dr. B. L. Miller defeated Captain H. Wahly, Captain Wahly defeated C. M. Thompson.

Third Division.—Willard Millard defeated Irving Miner.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh Again Downs Brooklyn in Free-Hitting Contest.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 18.—

WESTERN TENNIS PLAYERS WIN AT NEWPORT---MOTORBOATS---GOLF---ATHLETICS---BOXING---CYCLING

WESTERN TENNIS PLAYERS TRIUMPH

McLoughlin, Johnston, and Griffin Win on Newport Courts—Williams Again Plays Poorly.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 18.—With forces about evenly divided, the lawn tennis representatives of the East and West lined up in the round before the semi-final of the Casino Cup singles today. There was the hope that in the premier contest on the main stretch the turf Watson M. Washburn, member of the Eastern States team that met with so little success on the asphalt of California, would be able to return the compliment to the flashing William M. Johnston. Again the conscientious work of the ranking committee was upheld by the result.

Johnston rated at No. 6 last season, defeated his rival rated at No. 9 on the National list, at 6—4, 6—1, 6—4.

The thing that caused the most comment about this match was the fact that Johnston uncovered the first really clever back court game that has been shown by any of the wielders of the racquet from across the continent. Johnston's drives the length of the courts, possessed plenty of sting. He knew how to control the ball and practically at every rally was easily the master of Washburn.

The great element about the game as Johnston played it was his skill in compelling openings for passes. He had the knack of forcing position and then shooting the ball through by pretty and sure strokes. His backhand was as strong as his forehand, and he outshone the best that Pell ever knew as a backhand artist.

The stroke analysis was sufficient evidence of this, for he won 32 placements to a paltry 15 for Washburn. There was not as great a difference on errors, for Johnston had a total of 70 on nets and outs, against 80 for his opponent. The victory was distinctly an earned one, Washburn never displaying the speed nor the sprightliness of game which made the Californian interesting.

The break in the line of the Eastern players only called keener attention to the work of R. Norris Williams, who scraped through in the singles and doubles without any improvement that anybody could discern over his playing of the previous day. He managed to defeat Craig Biddle at 6—3, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3.

Exactly how many love games Biddle got and how slight the margin in the point tally was closely covered up and the umpire made away with the score card. Williams had a pretty pile of nets against him, and he was erratic as might be without losing the match. It was said that Williams was holding himself in reserve for the harder matches to come. The retort was made that some people looked down the muzzles of guns and pulled the triggers to find out whether or not they were loaded, and that every once in a while they were called upon to bury the trigger pullers. It was pointed out that while Maurice E. McLoughlin has played considerable back-court position in his matches, that he has never taken chances on losing a set as a matter of experiment either here or at Seabright last week.

Williams and Washburn won their way into the round before the semi-final of the doubles. They had flights of brilliancy and mediocrity, and in the rallies the national champion seemed in the majority of instances to have his wrong foot forward as he started for the net with his partner, so that he timed his shots wrongly and kept the ball slapping into the barrier. Washburn was materially better in the doubles than in the singles. He pulled Williams out of many a hole, while the opposing pair composed of the wonderful boy, D. S. Watters of New Orleans, and Harold A. Mackinney of Providence were together for the first time, and they should so often in their wild efforts to mix it up in the rallies as to help Williams and Washburn along to a victory at 6—3, 6—2.

McLoughlin was at his old trick of testing the deep court game. He had Bernard C. Law of Princeton opposite to him, and the two had some of the prettiest bits of manoeuvres of the day on the courts. Law furnished the Comet plenty of exercise. He had power, and he took daring chances in using it, leaping for the net and trying to bombard McLoughlin with all of the heavy artillery at his command. As a result he had McLoughlin on the jump. Altogether it was one of the most spectacular of the contests. Law forcing the game to deuce in the third set before McLoughlin carried it off at 6—2, 6—3, 7—5.

Raymond D. Little and Frederick B. Alexander, the Davis Cup veterans, and each a former member of pairs holding the national doubles titles, appeared to enliven the event. They worked splendidly at the time-honored lob and rush in system, so that they swept through James S. Cushman and Walter L. Pate to the score of 6—2, 6—2.

McLoughlin tomorrow will play Wallace F. Johnson, a former Davis Cup team man, and considered the greatest chop-stroke artist of the country. The last time they encountered each other the Californian was nearly beaten, so that their match will be closely watched to ascertain whether or not the Comet has mastered the low-bounding game. Summary:

Men's Singles.—Third Round—R. Norris Williams, 2d, Philadelphia, defeated Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3; C. J. Griffin, San Francisco, defeated Richard Stevens, Hoboken, 6—3, 6—2, 3—6, 6—4; W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated W. M. Washburn, New York, 6—4, 6—3, 6—4; H. C. Johnson, Boston, defeated Rowland Evans, Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—0, 6—1; N. W. Niles, Boston, defeated G. H. Wightman, Boston, 6—4, 6—3, 6—2; M. E. McLoughlin, San Francisco, defeated B. L. Law, New York, 6—2, 6—3, 7—5.

Casino Cup Doubles.—First Round—H. A. MacKinney and D. S. Waters, Providence and New Orleans, defeated W. Rand, 3d, and Frank M. Watrous, New York, 6—3, 6—2.

Second Round.—R. Norris Williams, 2d, and Watson M. Washburn, Philadelphia and New York, defeated H. A. MacKinney and D. S. Watters, Providence and New Orleans, 6—3, 6—2; Clarence J. Griffin and William M. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated Robert Le Roy and Charles M. Bull, Jr., New York, 6—3, 7—5; Irving C. Wright and Wallace F. Johnson, Boston and Philadelphia, defeated R. Capers and Count Otto Salm, Newport, 6—2, 3—6, 6—2; Raymond D. Little and Frederick B. Alexander, New York, defeated James S. Cushman and Walter L. Pate, New York, 6—2, 6—2; T. R. Pell and Frederick C. Inman, New York, defeated Rowland Evans and Sydney Thayer, Philadelphia, 6—0, 6—0.

Third Round.—N. W. Niles and C. Johnson, Boston, defeated Lyle E. Mahan and George Wightman, New York and Boston, 6—0, 6—1.

Mrs. J. J. Astor Wins at Tennis.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 18.—The second round of the mixed doubles in tennis today left Mrs. John Jacob Astor and Edgar T. Scott of Philadelphia, and her sister, Miss Katherine Force, playing with Joseph T. Bowen of Chicago, to oppose each other in the semi-finals tomorrow. The summary:

Mixed Doubles, Second Round.—Miss Eleanor Carp and Richard Harte, Philadelphia, defeated R. P. Davis, Milton, Mass., and partner by default; Miss Bissell and B. N. Dell, New York, defeated Miss Pierpont and J. N. Cushman, Washington, 8—6, 6—3; Mrs. John Jacob Astor and Edgar T. Scott defeated Miss Dorothy Sturges and Rush Sturges, Providence, 6—3, 6—4; Miss Katherine Force, New York, and Joseph T. Bowen, Chicago, defeated Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Morgan, New York, 6—1, 6—1.

Norton Takes Belmar Tennis Final.

Hammett Norton won the open tennis tournament of the Inlet Tennis Club at Belmar, N. J., defeating in the final round George B. Yard, jr., in three straight sets at 6—3, 6—1, 7—5. Both finalists reached the closing round in straight-set victories. Mrs. H. H. Smith was forced to the limit to win the final round of the women's singles from Miss Helen Alexander at 3—6, 12—10, 9—7.

Bowman to Play Dr. Hildreth.

Special to The New York Times.

MAPLEWOOD, N. H., Aug. 18.—Play in the Maplewood men's open tennis tournament reached the final round today. Herbert L. Bowman of New York, the Bethlehem winner, defeated R. H. Stearns of Boston in straight sets, 6—3, 6—2, and Dr. Hildreth of New York eliminated H. S. Barker, jr., of Quincy, 6—3, 6—4. Miss Gertrude Woodruff of Joliet, Ill., and Miss Elizabeth Wempie of Staten Island won positions in the final bracket of the women's singles.

A WORLD'S RECORD FOR MOTOR BOATS

Tech, Jr., Speeds Two Miles at the Rate of 54½ Miles an Hour.

Coleman du Pont's hydroplane Tech, Jr., yesterday established a new speed record for American power boats over the Manhasset Bay measured nautical mile, twice reaching a speed of 54.54 statute miles per hour in the fourth and sixth trips over the course.

The occasion was the mile championship event always held in connection with the Gold Challenge Cup contests, and was the culmination of the four days' meeting of the best power boats in America.

The best speed record heretofore was 51.66 miles, held by the Baby Speed Demon, made over the Lake George course a year ago. Tech, Jr., therefore proved herself the faster boat by three miles an hour over the best effort of Speed Demon, though the latter, as a matter of fact, had made identically the same time over the Peoria (Ill.) course a year ago. This has never been accepted as a record, however, as it was made down stream with a swift current. Therefore it has never had a place in any official records except those of the Mississippi River Power Boat Association, and was never offered as a record, even by Mrs. J. Stuart Blackton, who owns the craft.

Each of the four competing boats had to make six trips over the course, three from north to south with wind and tide against them and three the reverse way of the course with wind and tide favoring. Tech Jr. was the last of the competitors to make the trials and her average time for the six miles, according to the irreducible minimum average of the Admiralty system was 46.79 knots or nautical miles of 6,080 feet, or an average of 53.87 miles per hour for the statute mile of 5,280 feet by which all other speed averages, than purely nautical events are measured and which is the mile as understood by all people save nautical engineers. This is an American record for motor boats, though it was said that there was a record of three miles faster made by Maple Leaf IV., the present holder of the Harmsworth trophy.

Tech's time is practically a record three miles faster than that heretofore recorded in this country. Comparisons are almost impossible, however, with absolute accuracy, as this is the first time that the Admiralty system of computation has been strictly applied to such trials.

Under this gruelling system of time computations Presto which was the first boat to make the six trials and Speed Demon, the third to start in the test, were tied for second place with an average speed of 50.36 miles per hour and Miss Detroit which won the Gold Challenge Cup, is fourth, with an average of but 40.46, showing the winner of the Gold Cup to have been the slowest of the competitors for that prize, though her stability and reliability carried her through to victory. Her speed trials were a distinct disappointment to her owners, as she had showed a speed of approximately 59 miles over the measured mile on the Detroit River on two different occasions.

That Tech Jr. was unquestionably entitled to her honors is further shown by the fact that she ran all her six trials, with the exception of a single mile made by Miss Detroit, in better time than was made by any boat in any single mile run Miss Detroit made her last mile in 1:18 3-5, which was a fifth of a second faster than the slowest mile made by Tech Jr. in her second trip over the course. Tech Jr. showed rather wide variations in her speed, her two fastest miles being three seconds faster than the second mile—the slowest. Young Coleman du Pont, Jr., who drove her, was as erratic in his judge of pace as were all the drivers except Robert Edgren, who drove Speed Demon so steadily that there was a variation of but four-fifths of a second between his fastest and his slowest mile.

The boats were timed from towers at either end of the course with telephonic communication and six watches held at either end of the course, the time of each mile being the average of the time recorded by the six timers. These times as taken by the timers at the tower at the Knickerbocker Yacht club house, show variations from the official time of the Admiralty system, which compares mile with mile for a reducible average until the final average is secured, and makes an accurate mathematical average as against the mean average of aggregate miles covered. This will account for the apparent discrepancies in averages in the following table with the official times ultimately figured out under the system followed in the navy as a means of obtaining absolute averages as against mean averages. The time as recorded by the watches for each mile were:

	Speed		Miss
Tech, Jr.	Demon.	Presto.	Detroit.
M. S.	M. S.	M. S.	M. S.
1:17 3-5	1:22	1:21	1:23 4-5
1:19	1:22 2-5	1:19 4-5	1:20 4-5
1:17 1-5	1:22	1:20 4-5	1:22 4-5
1:16	1:22 3-5	1:21 3-5	1:20 3-5
1:17 4-5	1:22 1-5	1:21 1-5	1:23 1-5
1:16	1:21 4-5	1:24	1:18 3-5
1:17 1-5	1:22 1-5	1:21	1:21 3-5

The average speed made by the four boats in knots, or nautical miles of 6,080 feet was: Tech, Jr., 46.79; Presto, 43.73; Speed Demon, 43.73; Miss Detroit, 42.53. In statute miles of 5,280 feet, the speed was Tech, J., 53.87; Presto, 50.36; Speed Demon, 50.36; Miss Detroit, 49.46.

Following the races there was a shore dinner given to the contestants and their friends by the Motor Boat Club of America, at which Commodore J. Stuart Blackton presided, and acted as toastmaster. He presented the Gold Challenge Cup to Dr. Crevier, representing the Detroit syndicate, owners of the Miss Detroit. In the course of his remarks he promised to build a boat next year and go to Detroit and try to win the cup from the Western champion next July.

WHITTED MAKES LOW SCORE

Sixty-four Players Compete for Golf Title of Greater New York.

Sixty-four players took part in the qualifying round for the golf championship of Greater New York over the Van Cortlandt Park links yesterday. W. J. Whitted, Jr., an unattached player, won the low-score medal with a card of 75. He played consistent golf without any remarkable shots except that he made the ninth hole in 4. In the afternoon match with J. B. Billings he was forced to carry his opponent to the twentieth green before he could shake off the younger golfer.

J. H. Buckbee and Percy Platt of the New York Golf Club, either of whom would have retained permanent possession of the cup had they won, were eliminated in the afternon match play. H. A. Linton beat Buckbee two up and one to play. On the sixteenth green Platt was one down and topped his drive in the rough. He recovered with his cleek for a good second on the green, but Walter Purcell, his opponent, holed out in 3, leaving the match dormie 2. Purcell won the match on the next hole when Platt again topped his drive.

The best match of the day was between J. E. Bresnan, unattached, and R. E. Taft of the New York Golf Club, which was won by Taft on the eighteenth green. Taft's score was 74 and his opponent's was 75. Bresnan made three threes in succession on the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth holes.

Christy Mathewson was a starter in the tournament and succumbed to the boodoo of the first tee by pulling his drive. He got a score of 90, which did not qualify. Scores of qualifying round, medal play:

W. J. Whitted, Jr., 75; J. H. Buckbee, 77; R. E. Taft, 77; Walter Purcell, 78; P. Platt, 79; F. Flaugh, 79; James Lang, 79; H. B. Dunn, 80; D. G. McConnell, 80; E. McMillan, 81; H. A. Linton, 81; J. B. Billings, 82; H. R. Martin, 83; E. Rhodenburg, 85; A. P. Roth, 85; W. E. Tracy, 84; L. J. Dunahant, 84; G. W. Pickard, 84; F. F. Pope, 84; A. Hedley, 84; J. E. Bresnan, 84; A. C. Murray, 84; J. P. McDonald, 84; T. Widmeyer, 84; H. J. Walters, 85; G. L. Billings, 85; J. F. Dunn, 85; J. G. Davidson, 85; William J. Chamberlain, 85; R. Peters, 86; P. Habers, 86; R. Peck, 86.

Score in the match play: A. Hedley beat H. R. Dunn, 2 and 1; W. Chamberlain beat J. Davidson, 4 and 2; R. B. Taft beat J. E. Bresnan, 1 up; James Lang beat A. C. Murray, 4 and 3; A. P. Roth beat J. F. McDonald, 2 and 1; D. G. McConnell beat E. McMillan, 5 and 4; H. J. Walters beat T. Widmeyer, 3 and 2; E. Rhodenburg beat H. R. Martin, 3 and 1; Fred Flaugh beat G. L. Billings, 5 and 3; W. Purcell beat Percy Platt, 2 and 1; R. W. Peck beat J. F. Dunn, 2 and 1; W. J. Whitted beat J. B. Billings, 1 up; H. A. Linton beat J. H. Buckbee, 2 and 1; W. E. Tracy beat L. J. Dunahant, 3 and 2; G. W. Pickard beat R. Peters, 5 and 4; P. Haber beat F. F. Pope, 8 and 7.

M'NAMARA LEADS IN WESTERN GOLF

Boston Player Makes Good Score in Open Tournament—Evans Tops Amateurs.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Tom McNamara of Boston, with a good score of 153 for the first thirty-six holes today, led the 110 golfers playing in the Western open golf tournament at the Glen Oak Club. The Boston professional scored a par 75 for the 6,309-yard links in the morning and was only three strokes worse in the afternoon round, in which he ran a 42 and a 36, his score for the second half being the best turned in.

Jack Hutchinson of Allegheny, Penn., finished the first half of the seventy-two-hole contest second, with 155 strokes. George Sargent of Chevy Chase Club, Washington, D. C., and Gilbert Nichols of Wilmington, Del., metropolitan open champion, were tied for third place, with 156.

James Barnes of Whitemarsh Valley Club, Philadelphia, defending his title, scored 157, as did Walter Hagen of Rochester, national open champion last year; C. P. Nelson of Oklahoma City, and A. Cunningham of Wheeling, W. Va.

Many big scores were returned by the experts, one running as high as 112 strokes for the first eighteen holes. The greens were lightning fast, and pitch shots did not hold well. A brisk north wind also handicapped the players.

Charles Evans, jr., four times Western amateur champion, and Western open champion in 1910, was off his game in the forenoon, but made 78 for the second round for a total of 165. This was the best score returned by an amateur, but was tied by J. N. McDonald of the Calumet Club, Chicago. William Rautenbusch, an amateur of the home club, made 166.

The only spectacular plays were made by George Sargent of Washington, who made the first hole, 367 yards, in two strokes in the morning round and in three strokes in the afternoon. Sargent drove 225 yards toward the blind hole and holed his approach during the first round, and lacked only a few inches of repeating the feat the second time.

The gallery followed Evans and Walter Hagen all day, but did not see any spectacular golf. Other leading scores were:

J. J. O'Brien, Mansfield, Ohio, 82, 76—158; Jack Jolly, Newark, N. J., 77, 81—158; Louis Tellier, Canoe Brook, N. J., 80, 79—159; Fred McLeod, Washington, D. C., 160; M. J. Brady, Wollaston, Mass., 162; Wilfred Reid, England, 163; Tom Kerrigan, Boston, 163; Charles Hoffner, Woodbury, N. J., 164.

Qualifying Round at Bethlehem.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, N. H., Aug. 18.—The qualifying round for the match play handicap for the Sargent Cups was played today on the Bethlehem links. Owing to the strong wind prevailing scores were high. The following qualified for the division: F. K. English, New Haven, 87; Dr. H. A. Roark, Albemarle, 87; C. H. Turner, Winthrop, 87; S. A. Hennessee, Cooperstown, 89; A. T. Gutheim, Lexington, 91; E. H. English, New Haven, 93; R. H. Mote, Woodbury, 94; H. Yoshida, Westfield, 94; K. Ichinomiya, North Jersey Country, 96; H. A. Waldon, Agawam Hunt, 96; L. B. Smith, Farmington, 97; Henry Ladwig, Crescent Athletic, 97; Dr. C. A. Giddings, Atlantic Athletic, 97; G. R. Souder, Marion Cricket, 98; H. C. Barbour, New Haven, 100; A. W. Fuller, Springfield Country, 100.

Traffic Club in Annual Tourney.

About sixty members of the New York Traffic Club played golf on the links of the Haworth Country Club yesterday. It was the annual tournament for the club, and they took part in a varied program. In the Class A handicap, H. G. Maynard won first prize, with a card of 94, 18—76, while R. E. Rose won the second award, with 95, 18—77.

J. P. Knight won the Class B Trophy, handing in 100, 26—74, and C. B. McManus got second prize, with 98, 23—75. In a blind bogey competition J. J. Lane won with a score of 85. The open prize was won by E. D. Rapp, who returned 92, 22—70.

There was a putting competition over the clock course for women, and this event went to Miss Bean, with a score of 31. Men who had never played golf had a chance to take part in a three-hole contest and this resulted in P. R. Crotsley winning, with a score of 33 for the three holes.

Hard Golf Matches at Stockbridge.

Special to The New York Times.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 18.—Walter R. Tuckerman of Washington, D. C., and Roger N. Hovey of Providence, each of whom has two legs on the Stockbridge Golf Cup, had difficulty in winning their matches in the annual tournament today. Tuckerman was 2 down at the turn in the morning round, but defeated J. A. Toole. In the afternoon R. Carroll of Bedford was 3 up on Tuckerman at the turn, but the District of Columbia champion settled down and emerged a winner, 2 and 1. W. P. Seeley, former champion of Connecticut, and C. J. Vellamy of Springfield are also left out of the finals.

FOUL TACTICS DO NOT STOP KRAMER

American Champion Has to More Than Ride to Win at Newark.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 18.—By winning the one-mile national championship bicycle race at the Newark Velodrome tonight Champion Frank Kramer added five points to the total he has secured in the titular series, which have been running all season. Kramer is now within two points of Alf Goullet, the Australian contender for the title held by Kramer.

Foul riding and rough riding made Kramer's task a hard one. In the semi-final, in which Goullet was eliminated by the champion, the Australian ran Kramer off the track on the last lap, which gave him a lead of ten lengths, 220 yards from the finish. Kramer put up a wonderful sprint and caught Goullet ten feet from the tape, winning by less than a foot.

In the final Reggie McNamara repeated Goullet's tactics and again the Yankee was pressed to the limit to win.

With only two points separating him from Goullet, Kramer is greatly encouraged and expressed the opinion after the race that he would eventually win the championship. Two weeks ago Goullet was leading by ten points.

Francesco Verri, the Italian champion, was third in the title race and Harry Kaiser of the Bronx was fourth. Verri later defeated Kaiser in a match race.

Frank Corry of Australia won the two-mile invitation handicap professional, Hanley of California was second, and Ray Eaton third. Tom Grimm of the Bayview Wheelmen won a grueling pursuit race in which Fred Taylor was second and Eddie Kane of the New York A. C. was third.

Nicholas Horvath, Newark, 50 yards, won the quarter-mile amateur handicap; Willie Murray, Harrison, 65 yards, was second, and Fred Trahmer, Newark, 50 yards, was third.

GALE KEEPS SCORES DOWN.

Morse Leads Trapshooters in Grand American Preliminary.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Shooting under the conditions which will prevail in the Grand American Handicap tomorrow, 683 trapshooters contested here today, in the preliminary handicap of the Interstate Association's annual meet. R. H. Morse, Chicago, shooting from eighteen yards, won with a count of ninety-five hits out of the 100 single targets. He received a trophy and $336.50.

A northeast gale sprung up at noon and kept the scores down. A triple tie at 94 followed Morse's score, those making that mark being George K. Mackie, eighteen yards, Lawrence, Kan.; Ed. Schendel, eighteen yards, Milwaukee, Wis., and C. A. Gunning, twenty yards, Long Mont, Col. The gunners divided $807.60, and will shoot for the second and third place trophies tomorrow. Those who broke 89 or better, shared in the remainder of the $3,365 purse.

There were a number of matches between professionals, and a program event at 100 targets for the paid experts. In this latter contest L. S. German, Aberdeen, Md.; Bart Lewis, Auburn, Ill.; R. O. Heikes, Dayton, Ohio; Ed. Graham, Chicago, and R. J. Taylor, Columbus, Ohio, broke 99 targets each.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 19, 1915.

RUSSIA IN RECOIL.

Kovno is the first fortified position on the Russians' second line of defense to give way. The importance of its fall is both moral and strategic.

When the Russians abandoned Warsaw it was, so Petrograd announced, only to fall back upon a line which from the beginning had been regarded as the one ultimately to be defended against any odds. The first line, which included Poland in a huge and vulnerable salient, was never thought to be permanent. It was fortified in the first place only in deference to the representations of France and England, whose General Staff experts thought the Russian ally should establish her first fighting line in Poland, Warsaw-to-Ivangorod, in order to be able to strike Germany sooner in event of war. That first line never was quite finished. It was agreed upon in 1910, and was to be completed in 1916. The war started in 1914. Therefore, giving up the first line was not a very great military humiliation to Russia, even though it meant surrendering Poland. She could argue that she wasn't prepared to hold it. But the Germans did not hesitate at Warsaw. And now Kovno, on the second line, has fallen. That is the moral aspect of the matter.

In the strategic sense Kovno is very important, because from there to Vilna, fifty-six miles in a southeasterly direction, the way lies smooth and open. Vilna is the real objective. Once there the Germans will have gained control of the Warsaw-Petrograd Railway for nearly half its length.

The main outlines of German strategy are easily visualized. Imagine the capital letter A lying over on its left side. At the apex is Warsaw. The upper stem, running in a northeasterly direction, is the Warsaw-Vilna-Petrograd railway. The lower stem is the railway leading away southeast from Warsaw through Kovel to Kiev, Kharkov and other great supply centres of Southern Russia. The bar across the A, now vertical, or north and south, because the A is on its side, is very important. It represents a railway connecting the other two. Where it joins the lower stem is Kovel. Where it joins the upper stem is Bialystok. Midway between is Brest-Litovsk. These are all places on the second line of defense. The next place on this line north of Bialystok is Grodno and then came Kovno, which now is in German hands.

Even before the capture of Warsaw the Germans bent all their strength to gain the railroads leading northeast and southeast away from Warsaw, to cut off the Russians' retreat. General VON MACKENSEN did break the southeastern road, but not at a vital place. Once the Russians had got out of the closed triangle of the A they were safe so long as they could hold the two stems together by the crossbar, that is, the line from Bialystok through Brest-Litovsk, to Kovel. Now one German force is moving toward Kovel, to break the angle at that point. The forces that took Warsaw, under Prince LEOPOLD of Bavaria, are proceeding directly upon Brest-Litovsk to break the crossplece there. In the meantime General VON HINDENBURG, in the north has taken Kovno, and will doubtless proceed in a southeasterly direction to Vilna, which is at the extreme outer end or foot of the upper stem of the A. The capture of Vilna would play havoc with the general reciprocating railroad communications of the Russian armies.

From the manner in which the Warsaw-Vilna-Petrograd line has been defended, and from the determination of the Germans to cut it across at several places, it is to be assumed that the bulk of the Russian Army is retreating toward Petrograd, as in 1812 it retreated toward Moscow. The Germans have not reached this line yet. They are fifty-six miles away. However, the Russians are already preparing to evacuate Vilna, as they prepared so deliberately to abandon Warsaw, and as they have made ready to give up Riga, on the Baltic, as if, behind the second line were a third, and behind that a fourth, and so on and on as far as the Germans should dare to come. They fight but they do not stand. Neither do they run. They perhaps determine the line of the German advance by choosing their own line of retreat. Napoleon was led to Moscow. At Vilna he hesitated and went on. At Smolensk again he hesitated and again went on, pursuing the enemy toward Moscow. Everything is now so different that parallels cannot be said to hold, and yet it must be that Russia in giving space is more like a force in recoil than one in defeat. Germany might take Petrograd or Moscow or both and yet not have crushed the "Slavic peril."

"A REGRETTABLE INCIDENT."

After what the Georgia Prison Commission goes so far as to call "a regrettable incident," the crowd was looking at the body of LEO FRANK, dangling from the tree, the blood of the not quite successful effort to murder him a month ago streaming from his throat. In that wild assemblage one man was wild to the edge of madness. You see him "bare-headed, "coatless, his eyes blazing like those "of a maniac." He shakes his fists at the dead man. His hands and body twitch convulsively. He screams and shrieks. As the crowd yells his ferocity grows, he bawls his hate louder and shriller at the corpse. When it is taken down he stamps his heels upon the face in a climax of arch-savagery.

That madman was a symbol of the madness that has obsessed Georgia. FRANK was doomed. A fixed idea, a terrible hallucination, raged. From his first arraignment to his expected end a hysterical passion, spread by deliberate and cruel incitements, prevailed. In two years it became more virulent instead of abating. It was largely artificial in its origin.

As for legal punishment of the men who actually carried into effect the death sentence pronounced upon an innocent man by the mob demon, it is rather to be hoped for than expected. Jack Ketch has given warning. Are there twelve jurymen in Georgia strong and brave enough to vote "Guilty" if FRANK'S executioners were brought before them and fastened to their crime by proof irrefragable?

There is much vain talk among apologists of this assassination about "outside interference." If somebody in Maine or Oregon ventures to doubt the justice of a verdict in Georgia, let Georgia vindicate State rights by lynching the man whose guilt has been doubted by the presumptuous outlander. That sort of stuff could influence no man with reason enough to vote. Georgia, or some Georgians, have spat on their own Constitution and defiled their own land. For daring to use on the side of mercy his clear constitutional and legal right, Governor SLATON was threatened and, in exile from his State, is still threatened, with FRANK'S fate. The madness is not cooled yet. Even in the presence of an incredible brutality the chins of the preachers of the lynching bee are wagging.

"Such a thing can never happen again in Georgia," says The Macon Telegraph, which seems to find comfort in the fact that "the men who "did the work were firmly convinced "FRANK was guilty." What an unbounded harvest of "justifiable" lynchings may be reaped from that theory enforced with hemp!

PRESENT AND FORMER RAILWAY RECEIVERSHIPS.

The two present shocking examples of misuse of railway opportunity and bad finance, Missouri Pacific and Rock Island, are not in the least extenuated by calling attention to the fact that railway operation, as distinct from high finance, has greatly improved. When the Atchison went into receivership it had on its books seven million dollars in uncollectible rebates. The point is not that the assets were deficient, or fictitious, but that such a state of accounts had been brought about by a kind of railway operation which no one now imagines to exist. Rate regulation has corrected much railway immorality, and the stoppage of misconduct affecting the basic duties of common carriers is clear gain. It is true that some shippers have to pay more because rebating has been nearly stopped, and there may be some who would be glad to see the rebating days back again. The railway managers are not among them.

In another respect it is early yet to say that the present receiverships are better than the old. When the railways collapsed in the nineties they were away below their potential capacity to render service to the public, and it took long years of reconstruction to fit them to serve the shippers suitably. The two railways now before the public for financial observation are not in so good a condition as their competitors, nor so good a condition as might have been if they had been operated with more reference to the carriage of freight than to the security market. Yet Mr. BUSH was able to say of the Missouri Pacific that "the physical condition "of the properties has been materi- "ally bettered within the last four "years." Other roads have been able to improve their condition from earnings, without the stoppage of dividends for that purpose. No doubt the Missouri Pacific management now regards such reward of virtue with envy.

The figures of the Rock Island operation published by the Interstate Commerce Commission show earnings of $65,848,258 in 1914. No doubt the property might have been so managed as to gain much larger earnings, or so that the efficiency of the plant might have saved larger profits from the same earnings. What seems sure is that the sixty-six millions really was earned, without deduction for uncollectible assets. It also is to be noted that the sixty-six millions compares with $26,075,574 in 1901, earned by the original company of the same name, described by the Commission as "thriving, its prospects were promis- "ing, its stock selling in the markets "of the world at more than $200 a "share." Its service to the public has increased, perhaps not so fast as should have been the case and yet in a very notable manner, notwithstanding the sins of a financial nature committed in Wall Street.

The downfall of the company was due to the multiplication of so-called bonds, which increased almost fourfold, while mileage only doubled. An under-capitalized property was bought for the purpose of over-capitalization. The sin has caused its own punishment, to which the Commission contributes nothing except the revival of old scandals. It is an example of the general truth that the debits of over-capitalization are greater than the credits, even from the standpoint of those who practice it. It is clear in these saner days, but this overcapitalization was done in a sort of financial delirium, when the soberest minds were deluded into the idea that old truths were abolished.

What the two cases show is that they stand together and apart, with remote reference to the general railway situation. Other railways ought not to be penalized because of these erring ones. On the other hand, whatever well-conducted railways are entitled to ought not to be withheld from the rehabilitation of these derelicts. For economic and legal reasons there cannot be two rates for competitors, any more than it is possible that there should be two prices for the same thing in the same market. In a dissenting opinion on the recent Western rate advance, Commissioner DANIELS said: "It is therefore suggested that "the appropriate remedy is the prose- "cution and punishment of individual "offenders, not the continued with- "holding of adequate rates to the "carriers as a whole."

THE CONFISCATOR CHAIRMAN.

After two years of labor, costing some $500,000, the United States Commission on Industrial Relations is hopelessly divided in opinion, and utterly discredited in public estimation. Its Chairman, Mr. FRANK P. WALSH, is the architect of its futility. From the moment that he first opened officially his untiring mouth until now, his course has been one continuous crescendo of prejudice and malice against employers, of self-magnification, of radical and socialistic fury. He has harried and insulted witnesses in his ludicrously styled "investigations." He has set drumhead "investigators" to work on his own hook, and they have "reported" to him in "reports" frothing with his rabies against "wealth," and he has "reported" to the public. He has acted as the Commission. His proposal that Congress prohibit by confiscatory inheritance taxes fortunes of more than $1,000,000 is but a specimen of his temper and intellectual make-up.

With the unbiased members of the Commission eager to find the facts, approaching them in a candid spirit, to present them uncolored, every fair-minded person must sympathize. Mr. WALSH has his conclusions ready made. He indicts, he prosecutes, he convicts.

Upon what and whose recommendation, solicitation, or guarantee was this passionate Red appointed to the Commission as one of its "impartial" members, supposed to represent the general public? Who is responsible for WALSH?

DOLLARS AND POUNDS.

Pounds are said to be at a discount of 5 per cent., which, if true, implies that dollars are at a similar premium. This discount of 5 per cent. is said to be unprecedented for pounds, but it is far from unprecedented for dollars. The discount on dollars in greenbacks was measured by the premium on gold during the civil war, and was 50 at the battle of Chattanooga. When the Government promised to pay gold to get funds it had to pay 7.3 per cent., or to issue 6 per cents at 89. England now has it in mind to float a half billion dollars' worth of pounds here at 5 per cent. That also is unprecedented.

Neither pounds nor dollars in New York will buy what they would before the war. The discount on them is the premium on munitions, on foodstuffs, on whatever else is in especial demand. The Economist's index number shows that during the war the cost of commodities, a true measure of the decline of the purchasing value of the pound, has risen from 116 to 150, the average of 1901-5 being 100. At the same time The Bankers' Magazine shows a decline of the value of 387 representative securities from £3,370,709,000 in July last year to £2,910,489,000 last month. That is to say, pounds would buy less spot goods and more securities. There is a discount and a premium at the same time, according to the exchange proposed, which is different from the exchange of pounds for dollars, or of pounds in one place for pounds in another place.

It is necessary to consider this when appraising the prospect of a British loan in dollars. Such a thing never was heard of, and it is likely to cost England a discount rate such as she has not experienced since the Napoleonic wars. Four and a half per cent., which will produce pounds in London, will not produce dollars in New York. Canada's guaranteed railway securities, a specific pledge with a Dominion indorsement, sell below 6 per cent. but a trifle. Manhattan mortgages rule above 5, and there are those who would prefer them to any Government credit except that of the United States. There remains nothing for England to do but to float a loan. It is clear that she has exhausted her available credits against us, including the magnified amount of American securities said to be held, and now so non-apparent. The discount on sterling is rather a credit phenomenon than a change in the relative purchasing powers of pounds or dollars, except as both have altered their relation to securities or commodities. All promises are at a discount. Almost all spot goods are high. The decline is in the paper, not in gold. The troublous times of England are not far different from those of ourselves in the sixties.

CIVIL SERVICE POETRY.

Chicago is rich in poets and she has in Poetry an accomplished and endowed organ of versesmiths. Even her civil service examiners insist that candidates lisp in numbers. Fifteen persons have just been examined to test their fitness for the post of Director of Publicity and Education in the Health Department. Every applicant "had to compose an original verse, epigram, or pithy paragraph." An Olympian game of intellect, the prize $2,700 a year. Dr. ARTHUR M. CORWIN, the palm bearer, made these sprightly feet:

> The typhoid bacillus
> Is waiting to kill us
> In milk uninspected
> And food that's infected
> By hand unabluted
> And likewise polluted—
> Put ban on uncleanness
> And banish all meanness
> Of unsanitation,
> 'Tis the hope of the nation.

Without uttering an opinion, until maturer consideration or further notice, on the merit or the melody of these lines, which are at least "simple" even if not "sensuous and passionate," and without speculation of the effect of poetry upon the public health, we hereby commit to the gracious consideration of Boston and Indianapolis the example of Chicago.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Executive Action Is "Legal."

In all of our States, in the United States as a whole, and in every country that has a system of legal procedure, careful provision has been made for doing exactly what, in the Frank case, has so often been described, since the commutation of the convicted man's sentence, as the overturning or ignoring of the work done, not by one court, but by several. In a way this charge, in some quarters now made as a defense of the lynching and in others as explanation or excuse of it, is true. Yet what Governor SLATON did, assuming that he acted honestly, and for no other assumption has any basis been offered, was done in the exercise of a power precisely as legal, precisely as much a part of the regularly constituted legal system of Georgia, as were the acts of the Judge and jury before whom FRANK was tried—as much as were those of the various higher courts that in one way or another sustained the legality of the original verdict and sentence.

Governor SLATON no more brought jury trial to nothing than would any of the higher courts have done if they had reached a different conclusion as to the quality and finality of the first proceedings. He simply performed the duty imposed upon him by law. The performance was a part of the law, and it was no more a defiance or an abolition of the law than are any of the innumerable reversals, revisions, or nullifications of action legally taken in lower courts that come from higher ones.

In what quarter of the globe can Georgians or others look without finding revealed in statutes, constitutions, or established custom the manifestation of a feeling that at least in cases involving human life and liberty the last word should be given to one man, and to a man who shall speak as his own sense of responsibility may dictate? Of course it has everywhere been realized, more or less clearly, that the man thus selected might use his power unwisely, unjustly, or even corruptly. Yet it has everywhere seemed better to take this risk than to let the decisions of courts be immutable. The Emperor or King, the President or the Governor, when he extends a mercy elsewhere denied does not scorn the law; he supplements it.

Slaughters Licit and Illicit.

Alike in several respects, the sinking of the Lusitania and that of the Royal Edward yet differ sufficiently to produce quite unlike impressions upon the minds of all who consider them. One must, indeed, in the one case as in the other, shudder at the wholesale slaughter that was effected, and for those of us not directly and actively engaged in war there is some difficulty in understanding how the commander of the submarine had what is called "the heart" to give the order that did send a thousand helpless and unwarned men to immediate death and might easily have sent half as many more there with them.

His attack, however, was on those who knew themselves exposed to all the risks of war and were themselves willing and prepared to kill as many of "the enemy" as opportunity and skill permitted. That their foe struck from the dark, instead of in the open, would have been held deeply dishonoring to him had the quarrel been between individuals, but surprises and ambuscades—the taking of advantages commonly held unfair and cowardly—all military codes permit, and as what the English on the Royal Edward suffered they would have inflicted on the Germans if they had the chance, they have no cause for complaint. It was playing the war game according to its established rules, and it was not for the victims to say anything about assassination.

Hence is it that the loss of the troop ship will cause, on the one side, grief, but no indignation, while on the other there will be no effort, as there will be no need, for defense or explanation. In due time, doubtless, we shall hear the name of the submarine's commander and that he has been publicly rewarded with praise and a decoration by the Government he has served so effectively. Only rumor—and rumor the accuracy of which has been vehemently denied—has disclosed, or pretended to disclose, the identity of the man who lay in wait for the Lusitania and sank her with so nearly all on board. His Government has not disavowed his act; it has even approved what he did. But at home as abroad his name is and seems likely to remain, for his own sake, a secret.

He occupies, apparently, a position something like that of the public hangman, another servitor whom the State uses, but does not honor—a fact upon which could be based, perhaps, one of the best arguments against capital punishment.

It Raises Questions of Motives.

A truly cruel revenge for the destruction of almost innumerable English fishing boats by the German submarines is reported to have been taken this week by the commander of a British warship. It seems that this ruthless person, while cruising the North Sea, came up with and had at his mercy a German trawler. Her master hastily prepared for the cannon shots he thought inevitable, but begged for time to get away in his boats with his crew, that being the most of leniency he hoped to get. Instead he was gruffly told to be off and about his business! Further report is that he promptly did so, cheering his enemies as he departed.

Of course the German is not exactly to be blamed for profiting by this rather contemptuous magnanimity, but if it was he that told the tale on reaching shore he showed a strange lack of discretion. He should have remembered the odiousness of comparisons—for those to whom they are unfavorable—and have left the British to vaunt their own generosity if they would. Probably they, too, knowing that this is a world deeply critical of self-asserted nobility, would have kept still about the episode, and if they didn't, then—well, the story wouldn't have been nearly as impressive as it is, coming from what at least professes to be a German source.

Even as it is, one wonders if the British Captain won't get scolded for what he did—or didn't. As what the French call a "gesture," it was very pretty, but it was not war, and though it may give pain in Germany, the chances are that it will excite there more of scorn.

Mr. Rushmore Declines.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been called to the inclusion of my name in the list of those who are said to be candidates for the place on the Supreme Court bench made vacant by the death of Justice Delany. The position is most honorable and of great importance and worthy of the ambition of any lawyer; but I have not sought nor shall I seek it. To friends who have suggested the matter to me I have been forced, for present personal and professional reasons, to say that I could not accept the appointment if it should be tendered. Will you be good enough to publish this letter?

CHARLES E. RUSHMORE.
New York, Aug. 17, 1915.

The Ragweed's Toll.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Park Commissioner should see to it that all ragweed and other noxious weeds growing in parks are cut down at once. The Street Cleaning Department should see to it that all weeds growing along the roads are destroyed. The owners of vacant lots should be appealed to to cut all weeds at once. The ragweed is now beginning to blossom, and very soon will send its poisonous pollen forth to pollute the air. Thousands of hay fever sufferers will be obliged to leave the city and remain away until the frost comes, and many other thousands will be obliged to remain here and suffer.

A. W. RICHARDSON.
New York, Aug. 16, 1915.

TO MY MOTHER.

[These verses, written by Ludwig Franz Meyer, since killed in action near Lowicz, were printed in the Liller Kriezeitung, a paper published by the Germans at Lille, France. The translation from the German is by Frances C. Fay.]

Not we who fight, who conquer and who fall,
Receive the sorest wounds the war is dealing,
For merry hours thrown in have steeled our feeling—
Our mother's is the hardest fate of all!

Our life out here, though be it stern and cold,
We learn to bear it, smiling toward the morrow,
While she, with trembling heart and prayerful sorrow,
Is writhing under cruel fears untold.

We learn to eat and relish our dry bread
So well that now our meals seem princely pleasure,
While mother cannot eat her dainty measure:
"Would I could give it to my boy instead!"

Sweet sleep descends upon us in the field,
Although on rotting straw our limbs be lying,
But mother's agonising thoughts are flying
To us, and her soft bed no rest will yield.

"Where may this night have found my soldier son?
"Is he not cold, on earth's bare bosom sleeping?"
And shuddering she lies awake, and weeping;
With burning eyes she greets the morning sun.

To roar of shot and shell we have grown used,
No longer do we fear the whirring missiles;
But when a bullet through her dreaming whistles
She cries: "My son! Oh, is he killed, or bruised?"

When peace returns, the hardships of the war
Will be forgotten while our wounds are healing,
But of these tragic hours, her pain revealing,
Our mother bears the marks on her white hair.

I think that when the nation's work is done
We should bend pious knees before our mother,
And kiss one silv'ry hair after the other;
"O silent heroine, thy crown is won!

"Let me caress thy tender, blessing hands,
"Thy mother-hands that prayed through anxious hours!
"If splendid victory at last is ours,
"Thine be the glory, and the Fatherland's!"

ETHICS OF NEUTRALITY.

An Attitude Which, Beyond Political Expediency, Is Immoral.

Johns Hopkins University,
Aug. 14, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For the benefit of Professor Kuno Francke, recalling Herbert Spencer's "Data of Ethics," I submit the following:

It is the duty of every individual to so conduct himself that the ultimate effects of his acts shall be beneficial to mankind. On this moral obligation is based the golden rule.

The correct standard of ethics between individuals is the ideal toward which all members should endeavor to have the standard maintained between groups made to approach. The standard of ethics between groups of individuals can never be higher than that held between the most enlightened members of a group.

Authentic history teaches that the approved codes between small groups have been adopted gradually between larger and larger communities.

When in any group of individuals two or more engage in strife prejudicial to the general welfare, in the absence of police power, it is the duty of all the others to either individually or jointly take part and help overwhelm the aggressing party. At the present day this standard is so generally accepted that it is taken as a matter of course. In view of the preceding it follows that:

When in any group or groups of individuals one or more groups make unjust and harmful attacks on others it is the duty of all those not primarily concerned to take part and help overwhelm the aggressing parties. This obligation is only modified by the question of expediency. Neutrality is only justifiable for those groups whose small size and resources are such that their community existence would be seriously endangered by taking part in the struggle.

Considering the present war, (read "The American Verdict," by Professor Church of the Carnegie Institute,) the United States is fortunate in that the preponderance of sentiment, as expressed by our leading journals, and the preponderance of material interests, as represented by the export of relief supplies, food and war munitions, are all on the side of our moral duty. The traffic and the sentiment make up in some degree for our inability to efficiently act under the moral obligation as indicated in the foregoing.

When groups of individuals, or delegates of groups of individuals, confer together to formulate rules of conduct to promote the general welfare, they are but arranging the methods by which each and all can more efficiently act in conformity in obedience to moral obligations that existed prior to the conference. Advocates of the proposed International Peace League should bear this in mind.

Neutrality as a principle, as other than a temporary expedient dictated by political exigencies, is immoral—is worse than the dueling code. America officially maintains neutrality. Germany wants the code of the duel. The Allies ask for the golden rule.

H. N. WOOD.

Hypochlorites.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of THE TIMES I notice the letter from William T. Jenkins, M. D., former Health Officer of the Port of New York, &c., in which he claims for Mr. A. E. Woolf the credit of the discovery for the application of hypochlorites as deodorants, antiseptics, and germicides. How this claim of discovery or credit for the application of hypochlorites can be substantiated, I fail to understand, as it is not borne by facts and is contrary to what is known by anybody conversant with the history of the discovery and application of chlorine and its compounds. The use of potassium hypochlorite (Eau de Javel) as a disinfectant dates from 1789, when it was recommended for this purpose by Bertholiet and by Guyton de Morveau. When lime was substituted for soda and potash ten years later, lime hypochlorite was generally used as a powerful disinfectant all through the civilized world, and specially employed by Listran and other eminent surgeons in the treatment of wounds, &c. For disinfecting sick rooms, I have used bleaching powder as far back as 1880 or about thirty-five years ago but, certainly, I did not attempt to put any priority claim for this use, as I knew well it was generally known. The American Health Association, in experiments made in 1885, found that .25 per cent. chlorine as bleaching powder was an effective germicide in 1 or 2 minutes. The introduction of hypochlorites as bleaching products and as disinfectants was originated by the French chemists from the late years of the eighteenth century and, later on, extended by Tennant of Glasgow and several other Scotch chemical manufacturers.

BAXERES DE ALZUGARAY.
New York, Aug. 16, 1915.

New York's Mosquito Pest.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Charles A. Lindley's letter on the city mosquito is worthy of the serious consideration of the city authorities. I was surprised to find on this my first visit to New York that the pest existed here at all. I had never heard that New York had an accompanying evil to its heat waves. The latter cannot be regulated, but the mosquito evil can certainly be eradicated. If the authorities want any advice on starting a campaign of extermination, they should ask the Board of Health of the Hawaiian Islands how it freed the Cities of Hilo and Honolulu of the annoying pest. A systematic campaign of extermination will cost less and be more desirable than the installation of protective screens, which will become necessary if the pest is allowed to thrive.

G. H. VICARS.
New York, Aug. 16, 1915.

A Beautiful Meteor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It may interest many who were watching for the meteors announced to appear on Aug. 10 and 11 to hear that this morning, Aug 12, in the northeastern sky, between the Pleiades, overhead, and Orion, low lying on the horizon, a most brilliant meteor darted upward toward the northwest, making a long, fiery trail that looked like a comet in motion. The length was about equal to the space between the two upper stars in Orion. The time that it was visible was about one and a half seconds. It occurred at 3:20 A. M. It was worth a night of watching.

G. S. PRENTICE.
Englewood, N. J., Aug. 12, 1915.

Seven in Distress.

Until cancer incapacitated him Mr. C., a piano polisher, had always been able to provide for his wife and children. Their need has made enforced idleness particularly hard for the father, who will not give up the hope that his condition may improve. The mother has courageously carried as much as she could by sewing, but for some time now has been unable to find employment. She is an intelligent young woman and takes good care of the home and health of her children, of whom there are five, from Anthony, the 12-year-old boy, down to Baby Marie. The Charity Organization Society is paying the rent of $12 a month and giving $24 a month for food and milk, and hopes at this time to raise a fund of $200 for these purposes. Gifts, payable to the society, should be addressed to its office at 105 East Twenty-second Street and will be acknowledged.

The society acknowledges with thanks the following contributions sent in response to previous appeals in THE TIMES for other families: M. K., $1; Anonymous, $10; Mr. A. V. Healy, $2; Mrs. Regina A. Hayden, $3; Mrs. Payson Merrill, $5; T. J. R., $10; Mrs. H. S. Houghton, $2; Mr. Albert Robertson, $5; Anonymous, $5.

SWEDEN GOES SOFTLY AND CARRIES A STICK.

She Has Room Enough in the Sun and Will Mind Her Own Business Strictly, But She Must Be Let Alone.

Translated from Aftarsvarlden. Indorsed for Publication by W. A. F. Ekengren, the Swedish Minister in the United States.

The time when last the Swedish people showed any serious inclination to act against the policy of peace and neutrality, maintained during a whole century, was in 1864, when there was a strong disposition in Sweden as well as in Norway to hasten, preceded by the King, to the rescue of Denmark, then attacked by Prussia and Austria. But after the peace of Frankfurt, in 1871, which in fact settled the present political situation in Europe, the Swedish foreign policy, under changing Governments and practically with the approval of the whole nation, has tended toward loyally maintaining and defending an honest neutrality in all directions. Sweden within borders marked out by nature herself is inhabited by an unmingled race, with exception of a few thousand Lapps and Finlanders in the extreme north. With a farseeing eye to what the safety of Scandinavia needed outward, the Swedish people resigned in 1905 her historical right, in the interest of peace, and submitted to the dissolution of the union with Norway, and has happily found her place in the sun to lie within the borders of Sweden proper.

In our large, beautiful country, so richly endowed by nature, there is room enough for the material expansive force of the Swedish race. There is also room enough for the present ambition of the Swedish people and their mission in the world, which consists in making our woof in the web of history, while still preserving the free development of our peculiar traits. Although we hope that this contribution of ours to the general evolution hereafter, contrary to formerly, shall be of an exclusively peaceful nature, we entertain a no less high opinion of the future of our nation.

The war, now for more than one year rending Europe and threatening to deprive her of her leading position in the world, has taught us that hereafter it is of great European interest that in our part of the world there remains at least one oasis or other, unaffected by the war, where the contending interests may meet on complete neutral ground and be subjected to impartial treatment. In this respect it seems that Sweden at the present moment, even before Holland, will take the foremost place. By the war the Swedes have also become still more deeply impressed with the conception of war, embraced by them for more than one generation, namely, that in our days no war is justified unless when made in defense of the independence and true honor of the nation.

In spite of all that, Sweden is the only one of the three Scandinavian countries which in the foreign press has been, and in some places still is, suspected of not leading an honest neutral policy, but of having aggressive designs. This must to an outsider appear so much the more unaccountable as at the beginning of the war the present Government of Sweden gave a binding declaration of neutrality identical with that given by the Governments of Norway and Denmark, and it has also up to date been as scrupulously maintained as any other whatever. To this may be added that the Government's declaration of neutrality was unanimously accepted by the Riksdag.

This will of Sweden to maintain and defend her neutrality during the war in which the great powers are now engaged is so general and so strong that if at this moment an appeal was made by the Government to the Swedish people in the shape of referendum regarding its attitude to the war and the warring parties this same people should give an almost unanimous reply to the effect that it expects the Swedish Government conformably to its duty to maintain with power and emphasis the neutrality in the foreign policy that for half a century has been recognized and maintained by all the Governments of Sweden and by the whole nation. This loyal will of the Swedes to remain neutral has furthermore been manifested before the world by the meeting of the Scandinavian Kings at Malmö, brought about on the initiative of King Gustaf and greeted with an equally great sympathy by the three people of the north.

Under these conditions it will surely be a hopeless undertaking for any one to try to entice the Swedish people to partake in a warlike adventure policy. That the attempt nevertheless has been made by a small set of irresponsible persons cannot surprise the one who knows that there has always existed among the Swedes representatives of an indomitable and uncontrolled individualism in the foreign as well as in the home policy, and that the Swedish liberty of the press in these matters is practically unlimited. A handful of anonymous theorists, supported by a small minority of not very influential newspapers, has lately made a good deal of noise by arguing in a pamphlet, called "The foreign policy of Sweden in the light of the world war," for the purpose of making Sweden abandon her policy of neutrality and "make a brave stand by the side of Germany."

The arbitrary advocates for a so-called "active Swedish foreign policy" just now advance two chief arguments for such a policy: Finland's cause and the compulsion for us to try to uphold a strong German empire, as such an empire would also be a life interest to Sweden. Regarding Finland, our declaration, that we have long ago ceased to have any life interests to defend in Finland, has been received in several quarters of Germany as well as in England and France with suspicion mingled with surprise. The opinion is now general in Sweden that Finland combined with Sweden would in the future as in former times become a constant subject of dispute with Russia; that the great power, Russia, cannot endure to have a foreign power close up to the gates of her capital, and that in the long run we should not be able to defend Finland against Russia, but very likely hazard our independence instead. If again a continued German supremacy on the Continent as after 1871 may be considered as a life interest to Sweden, remains an open question. At all events the Swedes have no mind to plunge themselves into a preventive war, something that even Bismarck himself condemned as irresponsible and unwise. The honor of Sweden as well as her real interests forbid in an equally marked degree such a step. That Germany in this war should run any risk of being "crushed" has never been believed in Sweden, nor is it warranted by the present state of the war. On the other hand it has long been obvious to our leading men of commerce and trade that the Germans are our most dangerous competitors in the world market, especially regarding the large Russian market of which we expect a great deal in the future for our now rapidly developing main industry.

The Russian world policy has always many irons in the fire, and one of these had long been the pushing forward to open ports on the North Atlantic Ocean. Otherwise the Russian espionage, carried out for many years in Sweden and Norway, would be inexplicable. But we have in Scandinavia more and more come to the conclusion that this Russian iron is one of lesser importance, and that it is not excluded that Russia may find what she wants on her own coasts at the Polar Sea. At any rate we are prepared to defend with all our power every inch of our country against whoever it may be. And this power, supported as it is by splendid strategical conditions, is by this time quite respectable even face to face with a great power. But as a couple of open ports on the Atlantic Coast remains a secondary interest to the gigantic empire of Russia, it is by no means improbable that the Russian statesmen may one day come to the conclusion that a war with Sweden and very likely then even with Norway would be too high a price to pay for the said advantage.

What the future may harbor in its bosom nobody knows. The war preparations of Sweden have since the time of Charles II. never been stronger than now, nor has the firm resolve and unity of the Swedish people to defend their country and liberty with all their power been greater. We are prepared for all; yet our hopes increase more and more that our Government, whose honest, firm and farseeing foreign policy has now won general acknowledgment abroad as well as at home, shall succeed even during the continuation of the war in maintaining the neutrality of Sweden.

POLAND CALLS EACH POLE.

A Poem by an Exile Written on the Fall of Warsaw.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I inclose a translation of the opening and closing stanzas of a poem composed in the Polish tongue upon the fall of Warsaw by a gentleman who prefers to remain anonymous for the present. I may say, however, that we fled Warsaw several years ago, upon learning that the Russian authorities "were planning his future" (as he loves to put it) because of his activities as a propagandist of Polish nationalism. The translation fails sadly behind the original, I fear, perhaps because I have striven to render it "too" literally. Still, I feel that the sentiment therein expressed deserves your attention, since it emphasizes an aspect of the recent military operations in the east that has, so far as I am aware, received no notice in your columns. I refer to what seems to be a fact—that the Poles generally are disposed to greet the taking of Warsaw with rejoicing, foreseeing (or so they think) the reunion of the dismembered Polish kingdom and the re-establishment of the Polish language and culture under a Teutonic protectorate that will be in the nature of a defensive and economic alliance rather than an irksome subjection. Out of evil—good!

ROSWELL J. BELL, Jr.
Philadelphia, Aug. 11, 1915.

YE POLES IN EXILE: A PSALM OF DELIVERANCE.

Mother Poland . . . hacked asunder . . .
Bleeding all a century . . . .
Mother, rejoice! . . . .

Vultures three and four of old—
Envy, Greed, Calamity—
Fell upon Thee! . . . . And they rent Thee. . . .
Tore . . . . in ghoulish amity . . . .
But Iron beak and bloody claw
Could not rape Thy soul!
That burned, an everlasting flame,
Hid from lust and safe from shame,
In the bosom of each Pole!

. . . . . .

Lo, my Friends, 'twas not in vain!
Lo, the Hundred Hideous Years,
The Century of Grief is run!
The Joyous Dawn of Hope appears!
Poland, touched of God's own Hand,
Is healed again and whole!
Hearken, brothers! . . . A command . . . .
Homeward! . . . . to the Motherland!
Poland calls each Pole!

Poland, Mater Dolorosa,
Bleeding all a century . . . .
Mother, we come!

BUTTERMILK AND CIDER.

One Was the First Alcoholic Drink; the Other Has Made History.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, who suggests that valor can be supported with hard cider and buttermilk as well as with alcohol, is quite right, and yet she is not in conflict with the correspondent who could not imagine General von Hindenburg satisfying his thirst with pop. There is a much closer relation between whisky and hard cider than between pop and either of these, for hard cider of the Maine variety contains from 10 to 20 per cent. of

DR. GOULD KILLED BY A HORSE'S KICK

Ex-New York City Chamberlain Dies from Injury Received in the Rockies.

MODEL TENEMENT LEADER

Author of Books on Social and Economic Subjects and Member of Many Societies.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 18.—Elgin R. L. Gould, President of the City and Suburban Homes Company of New York, formerly City Chamberlain of New York City, a classmate of President Wilson at the Johns Hopkins University, and brother of Clarendon J. T. Gould of the Police Board, died today at Cartier, North Bay, Canada, from being kicked by a horse, according to a telegram to the Police Commissioner received tonight.

Several days ago Mr. Gould accompanied by his family and Miss Mary Gould, a daughter of Police Commissioner Gould, was riding a horse through the Rocky Mountains when a bee stung the animal. The horse became frantic, Dr. Gould was thrown to the ground and was kicked.

Dr. Elgin Ralston Lovell Gould of 57 West Fifty-second Street was born in Oshawa, Ontario, Canada, and was 55 years old last Saturday.

He was a son of the late John T. and Emily A. Gould, and was graduated from Victoria College of the University of Toronto in 1881 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, later, in 1911, receiving the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. In 1882 he became a Fellow of Johns Hopkins University, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, in 1886. From 1892 until 1897 he was a lecturer in Johns Hopkins, and during 1895-96 he was Professor of Statistics in the University of Chicago.

Dr. Gould then came to this city and became President of the City and Suburban Homes Company. In January, 1902, he was appointed City Chamberlain by Mayor Seth Low, which office he held until January, 1904. On the expiration of his term the citizens of New York gave him a dinner in recognition of his distinguished municipal services. In 1907 and 1908 Dr. Gould was appointed by Governor Hughes to be Vice Chairman of the Commission to Revise the Charter of the City of New York.

Dr. Gould was deeply interested in the movement to establish banks which would loan small amounts of money to working people whose sole security was character. In 1914, Dr. Gould, a reporter of THE TIMES that he was one of the leaders in the proposal to establish financial institutions for making loans to deserving men of small means and thus remove the necessity of their seeking the aid of loan sharks.

"This is simply a movement among public-spirited men," he said, "to establish a system of savings and loan institutions in this country along models that have proved very successful in Europe for the purpose of helping worthy poor men. Character will be the principal security, and the movement, we hope, will go a long way toward eliminating the individual known as the loan shark."

Previous to this Dr. Gould took up the cudgels in favor of the model tenement. In reply to Henry Bruere, Alexander Smith's article in THE TIMES, which stated that these tenements were failures, he wrote a large article in THE TIMES of Jan. 19, 1913, in which he showed that a number of properly managed model tenements paid 6 per cent. on the investments. He said further:

"Model tenements are not and never have been built by commercial and semi-philanthropic enterprises for the very poor, i. e., for the shiftless, the careless, the ne'er-do-wells. But model tenements have been built in this city which have been and are today occupied by the worthy poor. Families of this kind prefer to live in good surroundings, knowing that living environment acts so powerfully in the formation of character, particularly of the young, and that a proper environment conserves health, morality, and dignified family life."

Dr. Gould was a former Vice President of the American Economic Association, a Fellow of the American Academy of Political and Social Science and a member of the International Statistical Institute, the British Economic Association, the Société d'Economine Politique, and the Société de Statistique de Paris. He was also a Vestryman and Treasurer of St. Bartholomew's Church and President of the Alumni of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity. Dr. Gould belonged to the Century, Authors, City, Barnard, National Arts, Baltimore Country, St. Andrews Golf, and the Church Clubs, and was President of the last.

He was the author of a number of widely read books on social and economic subjects, including "Housing of the Working People," "Popular Control of the Liquor Traffic," "The Gothenburg System of Liquor Traffic," and the "Social Condition of Labor."

Dr. Gould is survived by his widow, who was Miss Mary H. Purnell of Baltimore, and by two sons, Lyttleton B. F. and Earl C. B. Gould.

"Ritterspiele," a New German Revue

Before Director Rudolf Christians and his German stock company begin their regular season in the Irving Place Theatre S. Rachmann will assume control of the playhouse for a month for the presentation of a fantastic revue entitled "Ritterspiele." Sylvester Schaeffer, the versatile young German, who was seen last year in the Forty-fourth Street Theatre in an entertainment given almost entirely by himself, is the author of the revue, and will play the principal role. Dr. Max Simon and Arthur Schoenstadt wrote the lyrics and Dr. Anselm Goetzl composed the music. The principals will include Trixie Miller, Rudi Rahe, and Christian Rub. The first performance will be given Sept. 1.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Blow Your Horn" is the title of the new Irving Berlin revue in which Charles Dillingham will present Nancy Boyd's in the Fall, as told by THE TIMES yesterday. Harry B. Smith is writing the libretto.

Edgar MacGregor or his press representative seems to be laboring under a misapprehension as to some of the players engaged for Frank Fergusson's new farce, "A Queen High." A list of principals sent out from the MacGregor office included the names of Edward Emery and Louis Massen. The management of the Punch and Judy Theatre yesterday hastened to explain that Mr. Emery was engaged to appear in its first production of the season, while from the office of David Belasco came a denial of Mr. Massen's return to the stage. He will continue as Mr. Belasco's general stage director.

Gwendolyn Piers has been engaged for a role in the dramatization of "Roast Beef Medium," in which Ethel Barrymore will be seen this season.

Ralph Nairn, Harold Vizard, and Victor Le Roy have been added to the cast of the Herve-Briquet-Philip musical play, "Two Is Company." Adolf Philip is directing the rehearsals.

Beginning Sunday the Vitagraph Theatre will adopt a new policy of a continuous program from 1 to 11 P. M. The same quality of pictures will be shown as formerly.

Gertrude Hoffmann will entertain Richard Ordynski and the other members of the company appearing with her in the condensed version of "Sumurun," in the New Brighton Theatre tonight at the Brighton Beach Casino.

MUSIC NOTES.

In the Auditorium at Ocean Grove John McCormack, the Irish tenor, will give a concert on the evening of Labor Day, Sept. 6, his only appearance before the opening of his regular season in November.

The Symphony Society of New York, Walter Damrosch, conductor, announces four tours of the orchestra for the coming season. Three of them will be of two weeks' duration each while the Spring tour will last ten weeks. The latter will open on March 16 in Toronto, and will extend from coast to coast, with Josef Hofmann as soloist appearing seventy times.

MARRIED IN GRACE CHURCH.

Miss E. P. Austen Weds Walter Miller—Maid of Honor Sings.

The wedding of Miss Elizabeth Patty Austen, daughter of Mrs. P. T. Austen of 882 Union Street, Brooklyn, and the late Dr. Austen, Professor of Chemistry at Rutgers College, and Walter Miller, son of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Miller of Brooklyn, was celebrated at 8:30 o'clock last night in Grace Church, Tenth Street and Broadway. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Benjamin M. Washburn.

Miss Mathilde A. Boos of New York was maid of honor. While the guests were arriving Miss Boos sang a group of songs, including Grieg's "I Love Thee," Hildach's "Where'er Thou Goest," and Handel's "Trust in the Lord." She also sang the Lohengrin wedding march.

Mrs. Austen gave her daughter in marriage. Dr. Frank Miller of Plainfield, N. J., acted as best man for his brother. The ushers were George Everitt Miller, another brother, and John Ockershausen, both of Brooklyn.

The bride, who walked with her cousin, Lewis H. Austen, wore a gown of white net with appliqué embroidery and Limerick lace, with a full court train of net. Her veil was of rose point lace, an heirloom in the family, and she wore a full set of pearls which she inherited from her English ancestors on the maternal side. She carried a bouquet of mignon roses.

The maid of honor was in white crepe and taffeta veiled in chiffon, and carried American Beauty roses.

A reception followed in the vestibule of the church, which was decorated with hydrangeas and palms.

The bride is descended on the paternal side from Peter Townsend, who made the historic chain which stretched across the Hudson River during the Revolution to keep out the British vessels.

MRS. ANDERSON WEDS AGAIN

Marries Camille S. De Got Four Days After Her Divorce.

Mrs. Marguerite Anna Ebling Anderson, who lives at the Apthorpe, Seventy-ninth Street and Broadway, and Camille S. de Got, were married yesterday, four days after Mrs. Anderson's decree of divorce from John A. Anderson became final.

Much secrecy was observed about the marriage, which was celebrated privately. On Tuesday the couple took out their marriage license, when Mrs. Anderson gave her age as 21. Mr. de Got said he was 24 years old, born in Calcutta, India. He is a salesman, residing at 11 West Eighty-second Street.

The bride is a granddaughter of the founder of the Ebling Brewery, and first brought suit against her husband for divorce in February, 1914, after eight months of married life. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court decided that as Mrs. Anderson was only 19 years old, a guardian must be appointed to bring any further divorce action after the jury had brought in a sealed verdict generally in her favor.

Mrs. Anderson again filed suit in May, 1915, and William W. Gillen of Jamaica, the referee, on April 18 recommended a divorce for Mrs. Anderson. Later she received a decree.

Mr. de Got was named by Mr. Anderson when he contested his wife's action for divorce. He sued his mother-in-law, Mrs. Nellie Ebling, for $50,000 damages for alleged alienation of affections, asserting that Mrs. Ebling desired her daughter to get a divorce so that de Got might marry her. Both Mrs. Ebling and Mrs. Anderson denied the story at the time.

Wertheimer-Ellias Wedding.

The marriage of Miss Marian G. Ellias, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Simon Ellias of 410 West 130th Street, and Leonard Wertheimer of Birmingham, Ala., took place yesterday afternoon at 315 Lexington Avenue. The Rev. Fichman officiated.

The bride wore a gown of white tulle over satin, with a tulle veil caught up with orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley and roses.

Miss Helen Ellias was her sister's maid of honor. She was in blue taffeta veiled with blue chiffon with a hat to match, and carried tea roses. Little Frances Aderer was the flower girl. Victor Wertheimer was best man for his brother.

The couple will make their home in Birmingham.

Mrs. F. B. Smith Again a Bride.

Mrs. Florence Bullard Smith, who lives at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, was married on Tuesday to Dr. Robert Ernest Kinloch, of 283 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, on July 31. Mrs. Smith obtained a divorce from her first husband, Stuart Smith. The couple have gone to the Belgrade Lakes on their honeymoon.

MISS BLAIR TO WED.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Blair Is Engaged to Young Diplomat.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair of 6 East Sixty-first Street, are announcing today the engagement of their daughter, Miss Florence Ledyard Blair, to H. Rivington Pyne, son of Mr. and Mrs. Percy R. Pyne of 680 Park Avenue.

Miss Blair has been prominent in the activities of the younger set since her début in society several seasons ago, when she was presented at the same as her sister, Miss Marjory D. Blair, who is now Mrs. William Clark of Cambridge, Mass. She was her sister's maid of honor at her wedding on Sept. 20, 1913, to Mr. Clark at Blairsden, the country estate of her parents at Peapack, N. J. She has two other sisters, the Misses Edith D. and Marie L. Blair, the latter a junior. Her father is Commodore of the New York Yacht Club.

Mr. Pyne was graduated from Princeton University, class of 1914, and since that time has been Secretary to the American Ambassador in Berlin, James W. Gerard, and an attaché of the American Embassy. He is a member of the Union and Racquet and Tennis Clubs. His sister is Miss Mary Pyne, and Percy R. Pyne, Jr., and Meredith H. Pyne are his brothers. The Pyne country place is Upon Pyne at Bernardsville, N. J.

No date has been arranged as yet for the wedding.

MISS INEZ ROGERS ENGAGED.

Will Wed Wm. J. Hazel at Cummington, Mass., on Sept. 7.

Mr. and Mrs. William Cogswell Rogers of this city announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Inez Dudley Rogers, to William John Hazel, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Hazel of Homer, Mich.

The wedding is to take place on Tuesday, Sept. 7, at Dudley Manor, Cummington, Mass., the Summer home of the bride's parents.

Miss Rogers was graduated from the Southern Seminary, Buena Vista, Va., and is fond of outdoor sports, being an expert horsewoman. She is a direct descendant of the Rev. Dr. John Rogers, who was President of Harvard College in 1684, and of Thomas Dudley, who was Governor of Massachusetts from 1634 to 1650.

Mr. Hazel was graduated at Springfield College, class of 1912, and is now Physical Director at the Connecticut Literary Institute, Suffield, Conn., where the couple will make their home.

Miss Rogers has chosen as her bridesmaids the Misses Marguerite Lorenz, Edith M. Kelley, Florence Teets, and Ethel Angier. Her sister, Mrs. John Henry Pirie of Boston, is to be matron of honor. Homer Hazel is to act as his brother's best man.

Williams-Steele Engagement.

The Rev. and Mrs. Richard R. Williams of Glen Ridge, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss S. Aletta Williams, to the Rev. Frederick Todd Steele, pastor of the Mount Olivet Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn. No date has been set for the wedding.

MANAGERS TO STOP CUT-RATE TICKETS

Sam Harris Heads a Committee Appointed to Find a Way to Eradicate Evils.

HOTEL PREMIUM, 50 CENTS

Agencies Selling "Two for One" Coupons Likely to Resist Reform —No Free Admissions.

As the result of the movement begun last Spring by the late Charles Frohman to abolish the cut-rate ticket used extensively last season for Broadway attractions a series of sweeping reforms is to bring about some notable changes in the theatre by the time the new season is in full swing the first of September. These reforms concern chiefly the sale of tickets and will affect the sale of tickets at prices below the box-office schedule, tickets sold at premiums and free tickets.

A meeting of producing managers and managers of all first class theatres in New York was held Tuesday afternoon in the Hotel Astor to consider the various evils that have crept into the selling of tickets. No statement was given out as to what transpired at that conference, but THE TIMES learned yesterday that the managers were unanimous in the feeling that the time had come for action. Accordingly a committee composed of Sam Harris, who was one of the original crusaders against the cut-raters last Spring, Marc Klaw, and Arch Selwyn was appointed to outline a course of procedure and devise means by which the evils may be eradicated. This committee met yesterday and will hold frequent conferences till the plans are perfected. Then the committee will report back to another meeting of the managers.

It has been definitely decided that hereafter no tickets to first-class theatres will be sold either at box offices or at agencies at prices below the regular tariff. Last season, particularly during the latter half, the theatres in which the less popular attractions were being presented, issued coupons which upon presentation to the box office or agencies which sprung up in the theatre district, entitled the bearer to tickets at reduced rates, usually a half of the regular price. These coupons were known in the vernacular as "two for one" because for the price of one ticket the holder could get two. It was when the cut-rate business spread to alarming proportions, embracing at least 50 per cent. of the theatres, that A. H. Woods issued an appeal to his brother managers to call a halt and save the business.

Several conferences followed Mr. Frohman's proclamation, but a group of managers refused to agree to give up the practice. So the agitation subsided and the cut-rate agencies continued to do business through the Summer. Now these managers have come out in favor of the reform.

It is expected that the agencies which have built up a lucrative business selling the half-rate tickets will try to resist the new order, but the managers do not contemplate much difficulty in this direction, since they will not be able to get many seats to dispose of profitably at a reduction.

Before the managers themselves went into the scalping business there were one or two agencies that sold tickets acquired largely from persons to whom they had been issued for billboard or lithograph privileges. To cut off this source of supply and to minimize as far as possible the number of free admissions the managers have agreed to do away with all deadheads. There is a large class of persons in New York who through various connections with the stage and its people have had little difficulty in gaining admission to playhouses free. The axe is to descend on these, and hereafter the friend of a friend of the stage carpenter will have to pay to see the show as surely as the man from Kansas City.

Another reform to be inaugurated, and one that will interest a large class of theatregoers, is the standardization of prices at hotel and other agencies. Heretofore these agencies asked any price the demand warranted, and in the case of the biggest successes fabulous prices were got for choice seats. It has been no unusual thing for the agencies to ask and get $5, $6, and even higher for seats down front to some musical comedies.

The managers have decided that while the hotel agencies are necessary to serve a certain limited public, this charging of exorbitant prices has done a great harm to the business. Hereafter no agency will be allowed to charge more than a 50-cent premium no matter how popular the attraction or how good a view of the chorus the seat offers. Agencies found guilty of violating their contract with the managers will be subject to a fine, and if they persist the theatres will refuse to serve them. This will save New York theatregoers many thousands of dollars, because of the volume of business done by the special agencies.

Before the committee completes its work it will draw up an agreement binding the managers to its terms, and imposing certain penalties for any violations. It is planned to have the new order of things in effect by Sept. 1.

HEARING ON ANIMAL SOCIETY

Admitted That Men Charged with Cruelty Became Members.

Hearing on the motion of the Animal Relief Society for an extension of its powers to permit its agents to make arrests began yesterday before Justice Brady in the Supreme Court in the Bronx, with the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals opposing the motion.

President Chris Kiernan and Secretary Harry J. Mayer of the Relief Society were called as witnesses. They said the society was organized in May, 1914, and now has its headquarters in the Bronx Theatre building. President Kiernan said the society has four agents, who solicit new members and collect the dues as well as investigate cruelty to horses. The compensation to these agents, he said, is paid out of the dues and initiation fees they collect.

He admitted that although the society took up 500 cases, there were reports on only seventy-five cases on record. He began to read the report on one of these cases thus:

"Horse attached to wagon of Jeremiah Buckley, 1828 Sheridan Street and Creston Avenue, March 8, 1915—"

Herbert Barry, counsel for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, interrupted him at this point, and pointed to a line in the membership book, saying:

"Why, here's an item saying Jeremiah Buckley became a member of the society on March 10."

Kiernan then admitted that many of the members joined the society when they were found maltreating animals.

Attorney Barry introduced a petition purporting to contain the signatures of 168 of the 400 members of the Relief Society asking that the police power asked for be not granted. After a sharp tilt with Attorney James A. Beyer, the petition was rejected. Barry then announced that at the next meeting he would put all of the 168 petitioners on the witness stand.

The hearing was adjourned, to be resumed on forty-eight hours' notice.

T. E. Niles Perkins's New Secretary

District Attorney Perkins announced yesterday that he had appointed as his new Secretary, T. E. Niles, ex-managing editor of The Evening Mail. Mr. Niles succeeds George B. Baker, who resigned because of his wife's illness.

Mr. Niles is a graduate of Wesleyan College, class of 1888. During his newspaper career, he was connected with the staffs of The Evening Sun, The Newark Advertiser, and The Mail. His new salary is $3,800.

EMPEROR OF SAHARA SURRENDERS TO U. S.

Jacques Lebaudy, Jingling with Medals, Gives Sheriff a Hard Ride.

HE'S IN A SANITARIUM NOW

Eccentricities at His Westbury (L. I.) Home Include Uniforming Four Messenger Boys as Guards.

Jacques Lebaudy, who inherited $15,000,000 from his father, Jules Lebaudy, or "Jacques the First, Emperor of Sahara," as he has called himself ever since that day he tried to establish an empire in the Sahara and was driven out by the French Government, met defeat again yesterday. He surrendered to "the United States Government," represented by Sheriff Steve Pettit of Nassau County.

Lebaudy was sent to a sanitarium last night to recuperate from extreme nervous exhaustion. He might have been at home today had he not taken an unaccountable aversion to seeing Mrs. Edward Smith motor on the Westbury Road through the estate belonging to R. N. Ellis, which she had leased.

Forgetting that he was not among the sands of the desert, Jacques the First ordered her not to use the highway and when she persisted, showed his imperial disfavor by causing the said highway to be strewn with baled hay, empty wagons, tree trunks and many other things which made motoring along that road particularly unpleasant. Mrs. Smith, not recognizing such a thing as lese-majeste, promptly appealed to the authorities and Deputy Sheriff Henry Humber was sent with three assistants to look over the situation.

It was midday when the deputies heard in the woods behind them the tramp of horses and the clank of accoutrements. They turned to face the racket nervously. From out the leafy covert of the underbrush appeared a horse bearing a commanding figure whose Palm Beach suit, topped by a green-ribboned Panama hat, was weighted down with medals of all kinds till he looked like a German General. He carried a tin horn in one hand.

Emperor Shouts Surrender.

"I am the Emperor of the Saharas," he shouted. "Surrender!"

Humber tried to say "never," but he thought of the armies of the Emperor—so his voice broke on the word. Apparently Emperor Jacques thought he was signalling a hidden battery, for he swung his tin horn to his lips and blew a shrill blast.

Out of the woods galloped four horsemen, clad in dark green uniforms with facing of pink string. In soldierly formation they saluted their leader. They were district messenger boys with the Emperor's martial uniforms pulled on over their own peaceful garb, but they looked formidable.

"At them," was the command, and the guard rushed straight at the deputies. Every man for himself was the unanimous sentiment of the deputies and they scaled the twelve-foot stone wall in front of them with remarkable ease and agility. Once across, they paused. They were not being pursued. Humber ordered the others to watch the Emperor while he sent for aid.

Sheriff Pettit was busy playing polo when his deputy called him to the telephone.

"Say, Sheriff, there's a guy here who says he's an Emperor, but he looks like a General and I guess you'd better come over," was the message.

Sheriff Dresses Up.

The Sheriff decided that such a high ranking personage called for suitable garb, and he hastened to don his new Scotch plaid suit which he had bought at the Panama Exposition for just such an occasion. Then, mounted on the fastest steed which could be found, he spurred to the aid of the deputies.

When the Sheriff arrived he found the deputies on one side of a high stone wall and the Emperor and his troops on the other. The imperial forces held the road. The Sheriff halted and saluted. At the Emperor's request he handed his card to one of the guard. The sight of his foeman's name seemed to have a terrifying effect on his Highness, for he pulled his horse several feet back and stood poised like an eagle getting ready to fly.

"Leave me the countersign," he ordered.

"In just a minute," returned the Sheriff. "Come here and I'll whisper it to you."

At that the Emperor decided that his enemy was only waiting for reinforcements, so he turned suddenly and galloped off, blowing a hunting call to his men, who scurried into the bushes.

Right at his heels rode the Sheriff, his horse not gaining an inch on that which bore the Emperor. Through the woods they went and over brush heaps. Over and down the peals of the horn sounded defiance. Now they came into a little stretch of open country and the Sheriff gained gradually.

He was almost neck and neck with his quarry when the Emperor turned and rode straight for a brook that flowed at his right. Through the water they splashed, pursuer and pursued. The Sheriff's finery, put on to meet a General, was drenched by the spray from the flying heels of the General's horse.

At length in a corn field the chase came to an end. The Emperor's gallant horse could run no further. Magnificent in defeat he had ever been in victory. His Majesty turned to his enemy and said simply:

Surrenders to Uncle Sam.

"I surrender to the United States Government. I am Jacques Lebaudy, Emperor of Sahara, and I give up to you."

The Sheriff escorted his imperial prisoner back to the scene of the early combat and collecting the deputies took the whole party to the Nassau County Jail, where Drs. Guy Cleghorn and Joseph H. Bogart examined the prisoner.

Lebaudy has been wandering around this country and England ever since the French Government frowned on his scheme to found an empire in the Sahara Desert in 1897. He it was who took rooms at several of New York's leading hotels and then spent his time in a taxi, receiving callers and doing all business from that vehicle.

In this latest escapade he had locked his wife and daughter in their room while he attacked Humber and his men. His relatives have caused him to be sent to the Knickerbocker Sanitarium at Amityville, L. I., for observation. Mme. Lebaudy, who is staying at their Westbury home, acquiesced in having her husband sent to the sanitarium.

$3 Seats at Knickerbocker Movies.

Movies at $3 a sea, or half the price of an orchestra chair at the opera, will soon be on Broadway. When the Knickerbocker Theatre opens Sept. 18 under the management of the Triangle Film Corporation, loges in the first balcony seating four persons will be placed on sale at $3 a seat. The occupants of these seats will enter and leave the theatre by a special entrance in Thirty-eighth Street.

ADVERTISEMENT.

BOBINSON'S SPRING WATER.
A NATURAL WATER HAVING PROPERTIES OF GREAT VALUE. ITS EFFICACY AS A RELIEF IN KIDNEY, LIVER AND BLADDER TROUBLES IS PROFESSIONALLY ATTESTED. JOHN LEFFLER & CO., 131 FRANKLIN ST., N.Y.

DENIES DR. HILLIS AIDS.

Nephew Says He Never Was Asked to Pay Any of His Debts.

The Brooklyn Eagle received a telegram yesterday dated Vancouver, B. C., from Percy D. Hillis, a nephew of Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, in which the younger Hillis brands as false the story sent broadcast on July 14 last from Portland, Ore., to the effect that Dr. Hillis was paying off the debts contracted by his nephew, who had failed in the lumber logging business.

The statement to the effect that Dr. Hillis has assumed the burden of paying off hundreds of thousands of dollars of debts contracted by his nephews, Percy and Harry Hillis, was given out by Senator Charles W. Fulton of Washington after Dr. Hillis had been served with papers in a suit brought against him by the firm of Brayton & Lawbaugh. The suit was brought to recover $12,000 on two notes given by Dr. Hillis to the firm, which is engaged in the timber cruising business. Their main office is in Chicago, but they maintain a branch office in Portland.

Senator Fulton said that Dr. Hillis was very ill, but notwithstanding this fact, instead of resting for the Summer he was compelled to engage in lecture work in order to get money with which to pay his nephews' debts and that after a struggle lasting a number of years he was now in a position where the end was in sight. This story was printed in papers all over the country and evidently was read by Percy D. Hillis and caused him to send his message to The Eagle. The telegram read as follows:

"Interview as sent from Portland absolutely incorrect. Dr. Hillis has never paid nor been asked to pay any of my indebtedness or that of the logging company. Suit at Portland was for work done for him personally with which I had no connection."

The suit of Brayton & Lawbaugh was settled out of court. In a letter written to a Brooklyn lawyer, Dr. E. Lawbaugh, the living member of the firm, declared that the suit covered work performed for Dr. Hillis himself and not for his nephew.

"Although Dr. Hillis himself," said the letter, "or through his attorney in published interviews has made the statement that this was a debt or liability of his nephews, or of the P. D. Hillis Logging Company or of the Hillis Timber and Trading Company, this is not true. The suit is on notes given some of which have been paid—for services rendered to Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, and solely for Dr. Hillis's benefit. We have also done some work for the nephews of Dr. Hillis, all of which has been paid except for one small balance of $315."

EXTEND DEFENSE CAMPAIGN.

Exhibits Like New York One to be Given in Every City.

Every city in the United States is to be informed about national defense conditions by means of military exhibits like that opened recently at 299 Fifth Avenue by the American Defense Society, which announced yesterday plans to spread its propaganda throughout the country. This method of showing citizens of the nation the true situation seems best because already more than 10,000 visitors have seen the first exhibit. The American Defense Society also announced that Colonel Roosevelt had consented to become a member of its Advisory Board. The Society's announcement says:

In order to extend this work without further loss of time, the society today addressed an open letter to every chamber of commerce and board of trade in the United States, asking them, as representatives of the American Defense Society, to open an exhibit forthwith. This letter contained detailed instructions which will permit any one of these chambers of commerce to act immediately upon receipt of the letter, and, in case they are not in a position to do so, to delegate this duty to a committee of twenty leading citizens in their respective cities.

Plans are already under way for opening Exhibit B in the financial district of lower New York, and as soon as funds are available other stations will be opened throughout New York, Brooklyn, the Bronx, and neighboring cities.

For the purpose of carrying on this work the society has established committees to raise funds but of materials, including toy soldiers, field pieces, submarines, battleships, armored trains, model aeroplanes, war relics, flags, photographs—in fact, anything that can be used to attract attention to the general subject of national defense.

All communications on this subject should be addressed to the National Headquarters of the American Defense Society, 303 Fifth Avenue.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A., and Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U. S. N., have approved the exhibit.

MRS. MARCUS REMARRIES.

Divorcee, Who Left Husband and Children, Weds in England.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Aug. 18.—Friends of Mrs. Dorothy Cooksey Marcus, who was divorced last Fall from William Elder Marcus, Jr., of Upper Montclair Avenue, were surprised to learn yesterday that she had been married at Okehampton, England, on July 30 to Bernard Hedley Jackman of Chagford, England.

Her first husband applied for a divorce a year ago this month on the grounds of desertion, and when the decree was granted he received the custody of their two children.

Mrs. Marcus left her husband and children in July, 1912. One of the children was 3 years old and the other 7 months. She explained that she lacked maternal affection for her children and cared more for horses and dogs. The couple had been married in 1908, having become acquainted while on a voyage from Europe.

Announcement was made on June 10 of the engagement of Mr. Marcus to Miss C. V. Carpenter of Evansville, Ind.

No details of Mrs. Marcus's second marriage have reached this side. She went abroad to live shortly after she left her husband.

FIND GRAFT IN PANAMA.

Native Police Involved in Scandal Over Gambling.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Aug. 18.—A complete reorganization of the Panama National Police probably will result from an exposure of graft made by American detectives connected with the Zone Police. Their report, it is said, shows that practically all of the officers of the native police are involved with several other officials.

It is said that the gambling privilege was farmed out to an American who collected "protection money" from each place based on the scale of weekly receipts and that he paid officials proportionate shares. President Porras has issued personal orders that all alleged gambling games be stopped immediately. Apparently he has taken personal charge of the police force and has begun a searching investigation, which now has extended to Colon, where gambling houses also are protected along similar lines.

JOSE PARDO TAKES OATH.

Public Holiday in Peru While New President is Sworn In.

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 18.—The new President of Peru, Dr. José Pardo, took the oath of office this afternoon. A public holiday was declared. Labor organizations and other societies paraded with Dr. Pardo to the palace.

A new cabinet has been formed as follows:

Minister of Foreign Affairs—ENRIQUE DE LA RIVA AGUERO.
Minister of Interior.—Dr. LUIS JULIO MENENDEZ.
Minister of Finance.—AURELIO GARCIA LASTRES.
Minister of Justice.—WENCESLAO VALERA.
Minister of War.—Colonel BENJAMIN PUENTE.
Minister of Public Works.—Dr. BELISARIO SOSA.

CITY TIE-UP STRIKE GETS NEW BACKING

Mrs. Whitehouse Urges That All Women Stay Right at Home for One Day.

CALL FOR POLITICAL BLUFF

Doesn't Think Men Sincere Who Talk of Limiting Female Activities to Domesticity.

Some indiscreet politicians told Vira Boarman Whitehouse, as she signs her name, but who appears in the Social Register as Mrs. J. Norman de R. Whitehouse, when she went seeking support for woman suffrage, that woman's place was in the home.

Mrs. Whitehouse had heard that before, but inquiry and observation had led her to believe that woman had many places of importance outside the home, and that maybe men who professed to want women banished from all but home activities were only bluffing.

She had also heard the suggestion that a one-day strike of all women not employed exclusively as homemakers and homekeepers might be an excellent means for calling the bluff. So Mrs. Whitehouse, tired of the home talk, decided to get behind the one-day strike movement and give it a push. Her first effort was the following letter, sent out yesterday:

Dear Friend: Of course you have found that the chief objection urged against woman suffrage on all sides is that "woman's place is in the home."

This week a number of politicians of the city have reasserted this belief with such emphasis that I have decided to ask the leading organization women of the city for their advice and co-operation in an effort to demonstrate that this phrase has really no meaning today. The plan is to let the women stay in the home for one day and show what would happen to New York City in particular and the United States in general.

The men of Belgium won the suffrage by a one-day strike. The men and women of Finland also won it by a strike.

My idea is not to strike in order to win our suffrage campaign on Nov. 2, but merely to awaken the opponents of woman suffrage who use the phrase "woman's place is in the home" to its meaninglessness as applied to modern conditions.

All women will be asked to stay at home for one day. Home women will be asked to refrain from any of those activities outside the home that go with their work as purchasing and distributing agents or as careful mothers. Women employed outside the home will be asked to make the sacrifice and take the risks of staying "in the home."

Of course, the practical difficulties to be surmounted in the execution of this plan are enormous. When it is considered that one-third of the women of voting age in New York State work outside the home; that women are employed in all but three trades; that in important trades, such as telephone service, are entirely in the hands of women, it can easily be seen that the carrying out of our plan may mean a tremendous loss to employers and employes alike. But if we will mean almost stopping the hands of the clock for any day that may be settled upon for the "women's one-day strike." But the situation seems to require a visible demonstration of this sort in order to theorists for the realization of the change in modern conditions that forces women to go out of the home, whether they will or not.

A day in the middle of the last week of September or the first week of October probably will be selected.

Are you willing to co-operate? Will you come or send a representative to a meeting on Tuesday, Aug. 24, at 2:30 P. M., at the Empire State Campaign Committee, 303 Fifth Avenue, to discuss the practicability and the details of carrying out our plan?

Yours sincerely,
VIRA BOARMAN WHITEHOUSE.

Mrs. Whitehouse's letter was sent to members of the Women's Trade Union League, leaders of women's social clubs, suffragists, social and settlement workers, and individual women identified with the suffrage cause.

HOSPITAL INVITES INSECTS.

Staff Physicians Fear Typhoid Spread from Mosquitos.

Staff physicians of the Kings County Hospital have made application unsuccessfully for better protection against flies and mosquitos and say that there is danger of a spread of typhoid at the institution unless the windows and doors of the main hospital building, and the children's hospital building and the staff house are adequately protected by wire netting.

It is held by employes and members of the hospital staff that mosquitos are thicker on the grounds of that institution than anywhere else on Long Island and that flies are almost as numerous. The state keepers at the hospital keep their heads veiled with mosquito netting like bee hunters.

Because of the fact that the windows and doors are not defended against the insects, those who reside at the staff houses have their beds covered with netting and their rooms reeking with kerosene, wintergreen, and other odors that are said to discourage mosquitos. Nothing has so far proven effective.

During the last three weeks more than twenty patients with typhoid have been received into the main hospital and the children's hospital, and it has been strongly represented by members of the staff that the windows and doors should be screened as a precaution against the carrying of typhoid.

BROOKLYN WOMAN IS 114.

Mrs. Susan Gillis Oldest Person in State, Census Reports.

The oldest living person in the State is a resident of Brooklyn, according to the last State census. This discovery was made yesterday, and with it the identity and age of the person. She is Mrs. Susan Gillis, colored, of 571 Classon Avenue. She said she would be 115 years old on her next birthday, Dec. 25.

Mrs. Gillis, despite her age, is active about her home. She was born in slavery near Petersburg, Va., on a plantation owned by Colonel John Peterson. She ascribes her long life to the regularity of her habits during her slave days. She said she began her work early in the morning on the plantation, and retired early in the evening.

While Mrs. Gillis said that the record of her birth was lost when the home of her master, Colonel Peterson, was burned during an attack of the Federal army on Petersburg, she was sure she was as old as she said. She is a widow, and has three children living, the eldest of whom, Mrs. Julia Thomas, is 84 years old. Mrs. Hillis says she has a granddaughter 42 years old; a great-grandson 18 years of age, and a great-granddaughter 17 years old.

Court's Mercy for Edison's Old Aid.

Charles R. Richards, 63 years old, who is said to have assisted Thomas A. Edison in many of his early inventions, turned up in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, charged with stealing a telephone receiver which he expected to trade for a drink. He pleaded guilty. After suspending sentence, Justices O'Keefe, Flemming, and Freschi contributed enough money to pay Richards's fare back to his home in North Adams, Mass.

11 East 45th Street
Exclusive
Apartment Hotel
Furnished and Unfurnished Apartments
Short or Long Leases
Excellent Cuisine
Telephone, Murray Hill 4400

Built Like a Hotel
Run Like a Home

THE Standish Arms is essentially a hotel for home people, combining the mechanical conveniences of hotel life with the solid, substantial, fireside comforts of home.

Its location is home-like, its surroundings are home-like, its interiors are home-like, its table is home-like, its atmosphere throughout is an invitation to come in and be comfortable.

It is at the home-end of the Brooklyn Bridge, opposite Wall Street, fifteen minutes from the wiles and worries of Broadway, and about 40% less in its rentals than the same thing costs in Manhattan.

1 and 2 rooms and bath, 3 rooms and 2 baths, or larger apartments to suit, furnished or otherwise, from October 1st.

American or European Plan.

STANDISH ARMS 169 COLUMBIA HEIGHTS BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

Electrician Killed in Subway.

Frank Flueran, 40 years old, an electrician of 718 East 181st Street, was killed by a southbound Broadway subway train at 151st Street yesterday. He had finished some repairing in one of the niches along the subway and sent a man to telephone his office that the job was finished. As Flueran stepped from the niche where he was working, to the southbound tracks, he was struck by a train. Dr. Homan of Knickerbocker Hospital found Flueran dead when he arrived and the body was taken to the West 152nd Street station.

Obituary Notes.

Sergeant PETER S. MASKER of the Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. A., died at the hospital at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, several days ago. He was born in Paterson on June 4, 1880, and served in Company B

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

65 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

HERE TODAY, 19th; only office, 1 West 34th St., Room 1,109, 8 A. M. to 12. Telephone Greely 1741. Open for women's Summer dresses, skirts, middies, raincoats, sport coats at HERETOFORE unheard of prices; must be way down; cash if you want it. Henry Lansburgh.

PENN WAIST & DRESS CO., Scranton, Penn., in the market for crepe de chine, pussy willow taffeta and Georgette, 1,133 Broadway.

DRESS FASTENERS wanted; all sizes, black and white; carded or bulk; state price and quantity. S 58 Times.

WANTED—Messaline and taffetta Scotch plaid. Lipshitz Bros., 130 West 25th St.

OPEN FOR large quantity, corduroy cloth in all colors, 8th floor, 47 West 24th.

JOBBER LOOKING AT POPULAR-PRICE SERGE AND SILK DRESSES.—Can use quantities. Mr. Schwalbe, 39 West 35th St.

JOBBER LOOKING at popular-priced silk dresses. Apply Sixth Floor, 51 West 24th. Apply all week.

JOBBER LOOKING at cloaks and suits. 26 West 26th St., fifth floor.

JOBBER looking at Skirts after 11. Meyer, 35 West 36th, 3d floor.

CONTRACTORS on street and evening dresses up to $10; must furnish own samples. Call afternoons, all week, third floor, 37 West 32d St.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.—Large quantity to close out at great sacrifice; giving up manufacturing. Ratner Bros., 220 5th Av.

FOR NEW ENGLAND.

A line of popular-priced merchandise, that can be sold in large quantities to specialty cloak and suit and dept. stores by one of best-known salesmen and associates, maintaining permanent salesrooms in Boston, and constantly having two or more men on the road; a firm who can take care of $75,000 business or more. N 58 Times.

WE ARE OPEN for Button-Sewing Machines; spot cash. Rosengarten & Kellner, 20 West 20th St.

CASH FOR HIGH-GRADE women's suits, coats, dresses, skirts, waists, petticoats, and furs. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St. Frn 4343.

WILL BUY woman's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2587.

OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

Help and Situations Wanted.

EXPERIENCED SALESMEN wanted for city office and all territory for an A-1 popular-priced line of children's dresses; on commission. F. P., 114 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Wanted, A1 Eastern and Western salesmen on ladies' coats and suits; commission. Slater Bros., 47 West 24th St.

WILL REPRESENT line ladies', men's, children's, or notions; throughout Troy; commission. A. Abrams, Broadway Central Hotel, N. Y.

SALESMAN, traveling from Pittsburgh to Denver, is open for a popular priced line of coats or dresses, on commission. D 8 Times Annex.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 3¼@7% per cent. for the best names Tuesday...3¼@7½

The quotations are for six months' paper.

$3,000 from One Tree.

According to a bulletin of the California Development Board, Whittier, in Los Angeles County, can, perhaps, claim the most valuable fruit tree in California. It is an avocado—alligator pear—and is insured against wind and fire by Lloyd's, London, to the amount of $30,000. This tree produced 3,000 pears last year, which averaged the grower 50 cents each. It also produced $1,500 worth of bud wood, making a total production of $3,000 for the year.

Auctioneers

whose announcements of sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times:

Merchandise.

DAVID W. BIOW & CO., 520-522 BROADWAY.

William Livingston, Auct., 308 Canal St., 3266 Franklin. Advances; consignments solicited. Cash buyers, high-grade mdse. preferred.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4299.

HARRY M. MOSES, Auctioneer & Appraiser, 189 Broadway. Cortlandt 1233.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene, largest cash buyers; mdse., fixtures, machinery. Sp. 2248.

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2847 Franklin.

HENRY LILLY CO., 88-90 Reade St. Trade Sales of Shoes Every Wed. & Fri.

Gross, Frauzblau & Co., 27 Greene, Actn. & Com. Merch's. Cash buyers machny., mdse. Fixtures.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St., Fr'a 4343. Largest Cash Buyers Mdse. & Fixtures.

In BROOKLYN, it's I. SINGER, 682 Broadway, buys mdse., all descriptions, cash.

CASH for stores, plants, mdse., &c. B. R. S. Co., 32 Greene St. Spring 358.

Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard, Tel. 2950 Franklin. Buys All Kinds Stocks and Plants.

Dan'l Greenwald, Actr. to Sheriff, N. Y. County. 8 Lispenard St. Tel Frank. 1786.

LEOPOLD GANS CO., SALVAGE MDSE. 95 William St., Tel. John 325.

M. PERELMUTER, 208 Canal, pays liberal prices for cloaks, suits, and miscel. mdse.

Samuel Marx—Auctioneer & Appraiser, Woolworth Bldg. Telephones: 6911-12 Barclay.

LARGE wholesale or retail stocks wanted for cash. A. Schaap & Sons, 394 B'way.

Retail.

Art, Furniture, Rugs, etc.

Highest prices furniture, pianos, antiques, &c. A. Kaliski, 88 Univ. Pl. 'Phone 2377 Stuyv.

WISE, Auctr., 428 Columbus Av., 7175 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices, furniture, &c.

J. GORDON NOAKES, Auctioneer and Appraiser, 715 6th Av. Tel. Bryant 4343.

Works of art, pianos, bric-a-brac, paintings bought, any quantity. Broadway Galleries, 1,562 B'way.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

A High-Grade Stock of

FURS

Also a Small Stock of

Skins, Including Some Silver Foxes,

consisting of Scarfs, Muffs, Sets and Coats Made of the finest Hudson Seal, Skunk, all kinds of Foxes, Raccoons, Opossums, Fitch, Beaver, Stone Marten, Ringtail, Muskrat, Coney, etc. Made of prime skins in the very latest fashions, of the finest workmanship, ranging in price as high as $175 per garment. 6 extra large White Polar Bear Skins.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer,

Sells Today, Thursday, Aug. 19th, Commencing at 10:30 A. M., at Salesrooms, 15-17 Mercer St., Near Canal St., N. Y. C.

The above strictly without reserve. Notice: I will also resell, on account of former purchaser S. P., a bill purchased July 16th, 1915, amounting to $678.76. For information telephone Spring 4299.

Manufacturer's High-Grade Stock of 2,000 LADIES', MISSES' & CHILDREN'S LATEST FALL AND WINTER

COATS

such as Plush, Velvets, Chinchillas, Astrachan, Broadcloths, Caracul, Sport and Long Coats. 100 Very Latest Fall Style

SUITS,

SILK & EVENING DRESSES, SKIRTS, Etc. Frank Jacobovitz, by D. S. Bellows, Auct'r, Sells Tomorrow, Friday, at 10:30 A. M., at 10 Lispenard St., near W. Broadway. Telephone 2950 Franklin.

SALVAGE SALE.—Entire stock of RODMAN BROS., slightly damaged by water.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, will sell Tomorrow, Friday, Aug. 20th, 10:30 A. M., at our salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St., N. Y., 35,000 YARDS

Cotton Goods

5,000 YARDS DRESS GOODS, 1,500 Misses' and Children's Dresses, 500 LADIES' DRESSES,

Trimmings, Cotton, Buttons, etc., and everything pertaining to a dress manufacturer.

By order of LEOPOLD GANS CO.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

Continuation Sale Today

Commencing with Lot 1051

Important Trade Sale $125,000 Worth of

BOOTS and SHOES

MORSE & ROGERS, through VAN PRAAG & CO. and MAX KALTER, Auctioneers,

Will Sell at Auction to the Highest Bidder, the Entire Stock of

Clark-Hutchinson Company (N. Y.) In Liquidation

On Their Former Premises, 125 DUANE STREET, N. Y. City.

TODAY and Tomorrow, Aug. 19 and 20, 10:30 A. M. Daily.

All goods sold in trade lots for cash or approved 30 days' credit.

Buyers unknown to Morse & Rogers should establish credit prior to sale. Catalogues on application to Auctioneers or Morse & Rogers.

Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene St., N. Y. C., and Max Kalter, 487 B'way, N. Y. C., Auct'rs.

MORSE & ROGERS, Duane Street, New York City.

Now Buying Domestic Goods.

Agents of the woolen and worsted mills situated in the Fourth Avenue district are benefiting from the sales to operators who previously purchased goods from foreign mills. This departure, which was first noticed some time ago, is said to be becoming more pronounced as time goes on. Many foreign lines of fabrics are completely exhausted, and agents formerly handling these goods report their inability to renew orders. Consequently they are under the necessity of buying from domestic mills to supply their wants.

Purchases Made Quickly.

A marked characteristic of many of the buyers visiting the woolen and worsted trade of late is the rapidity with which they have made purchases. For some reason not wholly explained, most of these men seem to know just what kinds and patterns of cloth they want and accordingly act quickly. There is little of the halting and looking about so often met with. This attitude is very satisfactory to the selling agents and at the same time works to the advantage of the buyer in shortening his trip to the city.

Rise in Shoddy Prices.

The placing of the $10,000,000 Italian Government contracts for overcoat cloth, linings, and blankets has had the effect of sending up the price of shoddy to a point higher than can be remembered by most of the men in the trade. The rate jumped several cents a pound on some grades, while others climbed up 25 per cent. As a matter of fact, the prices named in the contracts indicated a large use of shoddy for the make up of the goods. This combined with a scarcity of shoddy in the market accounts for the spectacular rise in the prices of this commodity.

Gray Goods Very Quiet.

Pending definite announcement by Great Britain as to whether cotton is to be put on the English contraband list, buying of staple gray goods continues light here. Several confidential trades on printcloths are understood to have been made yesterday, for nearby delivery, at prices slightly under the quotations given below. On fancy goods, in which the cotton price element does not enter so strongly, business is still active. Staple printcloth prices follow:

39-inch, 80-80s....5½c; 38½-inch, 64-56s...3½c
39-inch, 72-76s...5¼c; 38½-inch, 60-52s...3⅜c
39-inch, 68-72s...4¾c; 38½-inch, 60-48s...3⅛c
38½-inch, 64-64s...3⅛c 27-inch, 64-60s....2⅛c
38½-inch, 64-60s...3⅛c 27-inch, 56-52s....2⅛c
*Asked.

Next Season's Fabrics.

Tailors to the trade, or representatives of so-called book houses, are now in the market buying fabrics for the next season. A good many orders of fair proportions have already been placed, with every indication that more are to come. As usual, Chicago buyers predominate, but other sections are well represented. Striped fabrics are said to be favored as against plaids. It is claimed by the tailors that, in cutting up, the operation of suitmaking is rendered much simpler by the use of stripes than plaids, as greater pains are required in plaids in matching up the various parts of clothing. Some mills report that they are sold up on these orders.

Fall Buying of Sweaters.

Complaint is heard in the trade that the Fall buying of sweaters in the staple grades is unusually slow. At the same time women's novelties show a decided improvement. The tendency in the novelties seems to be toward lighter weight on the order of angoras and Shetlands. It is generally thought that pure silk and artificial silk garments will be superseded to a considerable degree by those made of either one of the foregoing in combination with wool, such goods, for instance, as have alternating vertical stripes of the respective materials, or with a coat of wool in a solid color with artificial or pure silk trimming. While sales of utility sweaters are merely normal, a good demand is expected soon, particularly in men's lines.

Foreign Orders in View.

It was reported yesterday that representatives of the Russian Government in this city will shortly ask for bids on hosiery, overcoats, and other wearing apparel. Heavy orders in these lines were filled by domestic manufacturers some time ago, but it is understood that large additional supplies are wanted in the near future. Indications point to tenders from one or more of the neutral European countries for army clothing. The identity of these prospective buyers is being kept under cover for the time being. The inability of some of the neutral countries, whose armies have been mobilized to enforce their territorial integrity, to manufacture sufficient clothing to supply the troops requires that the goods be obtained here.

The Cloak and Suit Situation.

While opinions in the cloak and suit trade differ somewhat as to the retarding effect on buying of the recent strike possibilities, it is pretty generally acknowledged that business is going along quite well now. One of the features is said to be that present buying is less confined than usual, or that the requirements are being divided more between various houses. While this tends to make the individual orders smaller, it is said that the aggregate business placed to date compares very favorably with that of a year ago. A good business is developing on velvet, velveteen, and corduroy garments, while whipcords, broadcloths, duvetyns, velours, serges, and some gabardines are included in the other popular fabrics. The darker shades of blue, brown, green, &c., lead in the favored colors.

Shoe Sale Well Attended.

Buyers from all over the country, from the Philippines and from Bermuda were in attendance yesterday at the first day of the sale of the stock of the Clark-Hutchinson Company of New York, which is now in liquidation. The goods are being offered by Morse & Rogers, through Van Praag & Co. and Max Kalter, auctioneers, at the former location of the Clark-Hutchinson Company, 125 Duane Street. The buyers represented jobbers and department stores for the most part, and bidding was active. The day's sales total was $37,945, this amount having been realized on 1,050 lots of assorted boots and shoes. Today's offerings will consist of men's, women's, and children's goods and will begin with lot 1,051. The total value of the goods offered is $125,000, and the stock is said to be the largest ever sold at auction, in the local shoe trade.

Selling Too Much Price.

Quite a little complaint is heard among makers of the better grades of men's neckwear that many retailers are apparently going crazy on the subject of price cutting. Their one aim, it is said, seems to be to sell poor goods as cheaply as possible, or, in other words, to sell price instead of quality. In this they are abetted by a certain class of manufacturers, who make a point of buying up all the odd-lot materials they can find and then turning them into alleged neckwear for the benefit of the price slashers. By the manufacturers who complain of this sort of business it is said that not only are the manufacturers and retailers in question selling the poor goods to the detriment of the better ties they have in stock, but they are disgusting the consumers by the inferior quality of the merchandise they offer.

Dress Business Is Good.

While reports from the dress trade vary as to the condition of business, there seems to be little doubt that the manufacturers who are right on the style question are doing well. The bulk of the business on the better dresses at this time is being done on natural waistline effects with wide skirts, many of the skirts being draped. Long sleeves continue to be featured, in spite of reports from Paris that the three-quarter sleeve is on the way. It is said to be doubtful if the three-quarter sleeve is shown in this market much before Spring. In some of the cheaper lines the princess and redingote effects are being played up still. A general range of satin-faced silks leads the list of popular materials in the better dresses, they often being used in combination with Georgette crepe and other fabrics. There is very little doing in taffeta afternoon dresses, but in light colors for evening wear taffeta garments are moving well. Velvet and velveteen dresses are beginning to share well in the demand, they being wanted for late Fall and Winter wear. The demand for woolen dresses is confined largely to the cheaper and medium-priced lines. As a general rule, the buyers are said to be coming in a little later than usual this season.

ANOTHER SIDE TO IT.

Manufacturers Wish the Rule as to Samples to Remain.

The action of the Merchants' Association in sending a special committee to Washington to protest in behalf of importers against the recent Treasury Department order limiting the importation of textile samples, free of duty and unmutilated, to those not exceeding nine inches, brought out protests yesterday from representatives of domestic woolen and cotton mills who are members of the association.

A prominent factor in the domestic woolen cloth industry said to a reporter for THE TIMES that the sending of the special committee to the Capital to favor one element in the association, while the other—the domestic manufacturers—opposed any modification in the new rules just promulgated was, to put it mildly, an unusual proceeding. This man, who reflected the opinion of other domestic textile interests seen, stated that the importation of the articles in controversy free of duty has really ceased to be "sample" business altogether, and become a regular merchandising proposition.

The domestic manufacturers claim that they have lost heavy sales owing to the ability of jobbers to import samples free of duty. Some of the mills have been told by the jobbers in the so-called book houses that if they would make a lower price on cloth ordered for samples, they would be given the orders for both material for make-up and samples. Most of the mills have refused to do business on this basis, it was said. The indications are that the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, the American Woolen and Worsted Association and other textile organizations will make representations to Secretary McAdoo asking that the present regulations made effective Aug. 1, be continued.

At the office of the Merchants' Association it was said S. Christy Meade, Secretary of the organization, was out of town, while W. H. Mahoney, Manager of the association's Industrial Bureau, who accompanied the special committee to Washington, was not expected back until this morning. In the absence of these officials, nobody could be found to comment on the protests of the manufacturers opposed to the association's participation, as an organization, in the sample controversy.

Fashion Show Drew Big Crowd.

The opening session of the Shelton Looms and Associated Garment Manufacturers' Fashion Show at the Ritz-Carlton was well attended yesterday. A variety of excellent models of garments and hats, all of them showing the use and adaptation of pile fabrics, competed for the prizes offered. In the competition for these prizes the exhibits were judged from the viewpoint of superiority in design, workmanship, and salability. These firms were returned winners in their respective classes: Gratz, Baer & Gratz, two prizes; S. Shoyer & Co., Philadelphia; Edward Kolbert, two prizes; Leo F. Sturm, and Weinstein & Klipstein. The Board of Judges was made up of Miss M. Garrett, B. Altman Company; A. Kuehn, Kaufmann Bros., Pittsburgh; Clyde Stevens, William Hengerer Company; Buffalo; M. Steinfeld, Stix, Baer & Fuller Company, St. Louis; Mrs. Edna W. Chase of Vogue; Mrs. Carolyn Radnor-Lewis of Harper's Bazar; Edwin Goodman of Bergdorf & Goodman Company, and John M. O'Connor of the American Cloak and Suit Review. The final session of the show will be held at the Biltmore this afternoon.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 18.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Thunder showers Thurs. and probably Fri.; gentle to moderate n. and n. e. winds.

S. Car.—Thunder showers Thurs. and probably Fri.; gentle shifting winds.

Ga.—Thunder showers Thurs. and probably Fri., except fair in s.; gentle to moderate winds, mostly s. e., except s. over n. w.

Ala.—Thunder showers Thurs. and probably Fri.; gentle to moderate s. winds.

Miss.—Thunder showers Thur. and probably Fri.; mod. s. e. to s. winds.

La.—Thunder showers Thur. and probably Fri.; mod. s. winds.

E. Tex.—Fair in s., rain in n. Thur. Fri. fair, except rain in n. e.; warmer in n.; variable winds, mostly s. on the coast.

W. Tex.—Fair Thur., except thunder showers in w. Fri. fair.

Okla.—Rain Thur. Fri. fair in w., rain in e.

Ark.—Rain Thur. and probably Fri.; warmer Fri.

Tenn.—Showers Thurs. and probably Fri.

Ky.—Showers Thurs. Fri. cloudy and warmer.

Ohio—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; gentle to moderate n. e. winds.

Ind.—Cloudy Thurs., probably showers in s. Fri. fair; gentle to moderate n. e. winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; gentle n. e. to e. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair Thurs., warmer in e. Fri. fair; gentle shifting winds.

Ill.—Cloudy, probably rain, Thurs. Fri., unsettled, probably rain.

Mo.—Unsettled in n., probably rain in s. and cen. Thurs. Fri., probably rain.

Wis., Minn.—Fair Thurs. and probably Fri. Iowa—Cloudy and probably unsettled Thurs. Fri., probably showers.

N. and S. Dak.—Fair Thurs. and probably Fri.

Neb.—Unsettled Thurs. and Fri.; probably showers in e. and cen.

Kan.—Unsettled Thurs. and Fri.; probably rain in e. and cen.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON—C. H. Yeager Co.; J. Yeager, dry goods; R. G. Yeager, notions, toilet goods, hosiery, jewelry, leather goods; 320 Church.

ALLENTOWN—Hess Bros.; J. F. Diefenderfer, silks, velvets, dress goods, linings, umbrellas; 315 4th Av.

ATLANTA—National Straw Works; A. Kaufman, braids, straws; 621 B'way.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White & Co.; J. D. Hafner, housefurn. goods; 22 E. 26th.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—L. Sylvester & Sons; J. Sylvester, men's, boys' clothing, furn. goods, girls' coats; Collingwood.

BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Cator & Co.; A. J. Parsons, white goods; 200 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—John E. Hurst & Co.; W. B. Burke, domestics; I. M. Parsons, linens, white goods; 148 West 25th.

BALTIMORE—R. M. Sutton Co.; E. G. Freiburger, cotton goods, towellings; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; J. Berk, corsets, waists, muslin underwear; 470 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—A. A. Brager; L. L. Brager, domestics; Martinique.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; S. Trautman, millinery; 354 4th Av.; Marseilles.

BALTIMORE—Well-Made Pants Co.; J. A. Plest, pants; Broadway Central.

BALTIMORE—Joel Gutman & Co.; L. K. Gutman, dress goods; 200 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—L. & I. Greenbaum; L. Greenbaum, waists, dresses; 1,133 B'way.

BAY CITY—Hawley Dry Goods Co.; S. C. Musical, dress goods, silks, linings, velvets, notions; Marie Antoinette.

BINGHAMTON—John L. Morgan Co.; H. L. Riggs, domestics, dress goods, silks; Navarre.

BINGHAMTON.—Halpert & Jacobs; A. Jacobs, men's, women's, children's clothing, furn. goods; Endicott.

BIRMINGHAM—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; W. J. Montgomery, carpets; 225 5th Av.

BOSTON—W. M. Hatch & Co.; W. M. Hatch, rugs; Park Avenue.

BOSTON—T. Brigham, cloaks, suits; Breslin.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; T. N. Wilson, ready-to-wear; Miles F. Hahn, women's waists, knit goods; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss E. S. Hutchinson, muslin underwear; L. F. Hill, inexpensive dresses; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON—Blodgett, Conway & Webber; W. M. Rhodes, flannels, blankets; 396 B'way.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; J. N. Jowett, millinery, trimmings; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—William Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Biederman, women's suits; Miss Mahoney, skirts; Miss Peck, crepe de chine, kimonos, petticoats; Miss Vincent, women's coats; Miss McCrosen, women's costumes, dresses; Mrs. Barrett, women's machine made dresses; Miss Morrissey, coton waists; 116 West 32d.

BOSTON—Kennedy Co.; B. A. Wortman, boys' clothing; Latham.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; E. H. Bell, upholstery, lace curtains, portieres; Miss J. L. McClusky, costumes, dresses; 31 Union Square.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Mrs. E. S. Hutchinson, cotton underwear; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss B. Garner, women's, misses' coats, skirts; 15 East 26th.

BRADFORD, Penn.—J. Krenison & Bro.; Miss K. Reidy, millinery; Breslin.

BRIDGEPORT—Howland D. G. Co.; Miss P. Simons, muslin underwear, misses', infants' wear; To Spring.

BUFFALO—Hamlin's; H. N. Desmarets, general mdse.; 351 4th Av.

BUFFALO—Hens & Kelly Co.; Wm. Bader, carpets, rugs, draperies; 31 Union Square.

BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; Miss E. Dean, waists; 18 W. 35th.

BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; Miss F. Bower, millinery; Miss E. Magny, waists; 18 W. 35th.

BUFFALO—E. S. Bowman & Co.; E. S. Bowman, waists, dresses; Herald Square.

BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; Mr. Ferguson, laces, handkerchiefs, ribbons; 2 Walker.

BUFFALO—J. N. Adam; M. J. Mauer, millinery; 18 West 35th.

CHICAGO—S. P. Platt, furs; McAlpin.

CHICAGO—Hyland Bros.; J. S. Hyland, millinery; Park Avenue.

CHICAGO—The Fair; P. C. Fleer, upholstery goods; 225 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Raphael Weil & Co.; Miss G. Cohen, waists, muslin underwear, corsets; 15 E. 26th.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss M. Weathered, costumes; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—A. Gustafson, furn. goods; Grand.

CHICAGO—Evan Lloyd & Co.; C. L. Kessner, general mdse.; 1,261 B'way.

CHICAGO—The Fair; F. Wise, fancy goods, white goods, linens; 225 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; A. H. Holmes, furn. goods; 115 Worth.

CHICAGO—Marshall, Field & Co.; Miss Tepe, misses' coats, suits; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss L. R. Solomon, coats, skirts; Miss Kessler, coats, skirts; 13 East 22d.

CHICAGO—A. Smith, men's furn. goods, hats, shoes; Cumberland.

CHICAGO—Edson, Keith & Co.; Miss M. Higgins, pattern hats; 225 4th Av.; Flanders.

CINCINNATI—The Fair; H. Alexander, domestics, dress goods, silks; Miss L. Warner, millinery; F. Fischel, art, fancy goods; 23 E. 26th.

CINCINNATI—Children's Shop; Miss M. De Vaney, children's, infants', misses' wear; Navarre.

CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; Miss A. Wiener, art needlework; C. N. Rexford, laces; 18 W. 35th.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; Miss K. P. Burch, ladies' neckwear, hdkfs., ribbons; 220 5th Av.; Collingwood.

COLUMBUS, Ga.—J. A. Kirven Co.; J. A. Kirven, laces, embroideries; 49 5th Av.

COLUMBUS, Ga.—J. A. Kirven Co.; J. A. Kirven, genl. mdse.; 49 5th Av.

CYNTHIA, Ky.—Reister's Dept. Store; Mrs. Reister, suits, coats, dresses; Miss Irvine, dresses, millinery; J. H. Reister, carpets, children's wear; 104 Madison Av.

DANVILLE, Ill.—Wels Bros. Co.; A. Weis, cloaks, suits, waists; 116 West 32d.

DENVER—Armstrong-Turner Millinery Co.; L. S. Pennington, hats, braids; 621 B'way.

DETROIT—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; G. T. Moody, dress and white goods, prints, silks; 200 5th Av.

EL PASO—J. Stolaroff, staples; Mrs. J. Stolaroff, cloaks, suits, waists, women's furn. goods; 470 4th Av.; Marseilles.

ELYRIA, Ohio—J. Lersch & Co.; J. Lersch, silks, laces, notions; 1,270 B'way.

ERIE, Penn.—Osborne-Norman Co.; Miss M. J. Smith, petticoats, corsets; 1,170 E'way.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Smith & Bristow; A. A. Bristow, clothing, furn. goods, hats; Great Northern.

HAMILTON, Ohio—Robinson, Schwenn Co.; F. Robinson, notions, gloves, hosiery, laces, cloaks; Navarre.

HAMILTON, Ont.—T. C. Watkins Co., Ltd.; J. E. McKechnie, silks, dress goods; A. W. Day, mdse. mgr.; 23 E. 26th.

HARTFORD—Brown, Thompson & Co.; F. W. Pass, ribbons, laces, embroidery, neckwear; 2 Walker; Wallick.

INDIANA, Penn.—Bon Ton; G. W. Roe, J. Sherer, millinery, ready to wear; 72 Madison Av.; Strand.

INDIANAPOLIS—Selig Dry Goods Co.; J. A. Selig, dry goods; 116 West 32d.

INDIANAPOLIS—Hibben, Hollweg & Co.; E. M. Wiles, notions, furn. goods, mf'g dept.; 320 B'way.

INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres & Co.; Mrs. A. G. Patterson, art embroidery; Mr. Rusk, representing; H. Schuman, white goods; H. Wilson, domestics, blankets, beddings; 1,270 Broadway.

JACKSON—R. E. Kennington; Miss L. Rogers, ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av.; Great Northern.

JACKSON, Mich.—S. J. Johnson Co.; Miss E. Williams, notions; Miss W. Williams, ready-to-wear; Miss M. Calhoun, underwear; S. Johnson, general mdse.; Marseilles.

JACKSON, Mich. — Glasgow Bros.; A. S. Glasgow, cloaks, suits, clothing; Great Northern.

JACKSONVILLE—Cohen Bros.; Miss M. L. Cabanias, suits, cloaks, waists, furs; 225 5th Av.; Bellecilaire.

KANSAS CITY—New York Store; C. L. Maas, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

KANSAS CITY—New York Store; C. L. Maas, ready to wear; 1,270 Broadway.

LAKE CHARLES, La.—The Muller; Miss A. Snodgrass, millinery; 353 4th Av.

LANCASTER—Hager Bros.; H. C. Musselman, men's furn. goods; 79 Spring; Herald Square.

LEXINGTON, Ky.—Wolf, Wile & Co.; C. G. Wilson, linens, cotton goods; 116 W. 32d.

LOS ANGELES—Kohler & Samuel's Sons; E. L. Woods, ready to wear; Flanders.

LOS ANGELES—J. M. Hale Co.; G. Panell, cloaks, suits, millinery; 50 Union Square; Breslin.

LOUISVILLE—Abe C. Levi; A. C. Levi, silks; 200 5th Av.

LOWELL—P. & Q. Shop; J. F. White, manager; Collingwood.

MARINETTE, Wis.—Lauerman Bros. Co.; M. J. Cushman, dry goods, dress goods, silks, linens; 470 4th Av.

McALESTER, Okla.—S. Oppenheim, dry goods, ready-to-wear; 306 5th Av.; Great Northern.

MEMPHIS—E. Alperin, dry goods; Herald Square.

MEMPHIS—Bry-Block Merc. Co.; M. J. Barr, millinery; 353 4th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS—Powers Mercantile Co.; R. Knox, hosiery, underwear; 18 W. 35th.

MINNEAPOLIS—Wyman, Partridge & Co.; H. L. Gearhart, house furn. goods; 43 Leonard.

MONROE, La.—Meyer Bros.; S. Meyer, ladies' garments; 72 Leonard.

MONROE, La.—Meyer Bros.; S. Meyer, dry goods; 72 Leonard; Bonita-Narraramett.

MONTGOMERY—Montgomery Fair; G. T. Gibbons, clothing, furn. goods; M. B. Ray, ready-to-wear; 23 E. 26th.

NASHVILLE—Castner-Knott D. G. Co.; Miss A. Durrett, hosiery, knit underwear; 23 E. 26th.

NASHVILLE—Castner-Knot Dry Goods Co.; Mrs. L. E. Brandon, muslin underwear, kimonos, silks, petticoats, infants' wear; 23 East 26th.

NEW BEDFORD—Steiger-Dudgeon Co.; D. M. Lamitie, cloaks, suits, waists, furs, petticoats, house dresses, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 116 West 32d.

NEW HAVEN—Shartenberg & Robinson; W. S. Mumma, cloaks, suits, waists; J. H. Culler, shoes; 75 Spring.

NEW HAVEN—Gamble-Desmond Co.; P. J. Winter, cloaks, suits, furs, shawls, muslin underwear, corsets; 470 4th Av.; Park Av.

NEW HAVEN—J. Weissman, pants, umbrellas; Wallick.

NEW HAVEN—E. Malley Co.; A. Sandbach, hosiery, gloves, underwear; 1,270 B'way.

NOGALES—S. Leeker, general mdse.; 40 East 22d.

NORFOLK—Miller, Rhoads & Swartz; Miss K. Cohn, neckwear; 1,270 B'way; Gregorian.

NORFOLK—Burk & Co.; R. Fensterfald, general buyer; St. Andrew.

NORTHSTOWN—R. C. Warner, dry goods; 116 West 32d.

PAWTUCKET—D. Harley Co.; Miss A. M. Veigh, Miss S. E. McKenna, millinery; Continental.

PAWTUCKET—Shartenberg & Robinson Co.; H. Bernstein, dry goods; 75 Spring.

PEORIA—Clarke & Co.; Miss L. Biggerstaff, laces, embroideries; 31 Union Square.

PHILADELPHIA—Lit Bros.; Miss A. Morris, notions; Miss C. Doughty, jewelry; 1,261 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—John Wanamaker; Miss M. McMahon, misses' suits, coats; Broadway and 10th.

PHILADELPHIA — A. Sharpe, cassimeres, woolens; Aberdeen.

PHILADELPHIA—H. Burstein & Co.; H. Burstein, cloaks, suits; Breslin.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; G. C. Levy, J. Hirschel, coats, suits, dresses, skirts, waists, basement; C. H. Burkholder, millinery; Miss E. Eckert, misses', children's coats, suits, dresses; 95 Madison Av.

PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; Miss M. Martin, neckwear, handkerchiefs; Miss Sweeny, waists; Miss M. Gillenhoth, ribbons; 23 E. 26th.

PITTSBURGH—McCreery Co.; J. T. McWeenie, waists; 23 East 26th.

PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; I. Seder, coats; 364 5th Av.; Herald Square.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; Miss A. M. Shuster, millinery; 95 Madison Av.

PITTSBURGH—K. Solomon & Co.; J. Blbro, cloaks, suits; 116 West 32d.

POTSDAM, N. Y.—Lockwood Dept. Store; R. L. Sisson, dry goods, millinery, general mdse.; Continental.

POTTSVILLE, Penn.—H. Sternfield & Co.; H. Sternfield, children's dresses, skirts; 470 4th Av.

POTTSVILLE, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; D. E. Bible, carpets; 2 Walker; Herald Square.

POTTSVILLE, Penn.—Fashion Cloak Co.; H. Y. Sternfield, suits, dresses, waists; 470 4th Av.

PROVIDENCE—L. Dimond & Sons; R. Krauss, housefurnishing goods; Prince George.

PROVIDENCE—Shepard Co.; Mrs. B. MacNisce, gloves; 220 5th Av.

READING—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; J. G. Carmany, dress goods, silks; 2 Walker.

RICHMOND, Ind.—H. H. Grattendink, general merchandise; Flanders.

RICHMOND—Kaufmann & Co.; Miss L. Jones, millinery; 621 Broadway.

ROANOKE—Baldwin Bros. Co.; R. J. Baldwin, women's, misses', children's ready to wear; Broadway Central.

ROANOKE—G. MacBain Co.; T. M. Walshe, housefurn. goods, china; 432 4th Av.

ROCHESTER—Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co.; Mrs. B. Driscoll, art needlework; Miss M. J. Greary, muslin underwear; P. F. Mannion, women's, misses' cloaks, suits, waists; 220 5th Av.

ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; G. N. Foote, wall paper; E. R. Leavens, wash goods; G. M. Pratt, domestics, linings; 432 4th Av.

ROCHESTER—E. W. Edwards & Son; W. Coon, upholstery goods; Wallick's.

ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; L. K. Boyd, dry goods; 432 4th Av.

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ROCHESTER—Western Furniture Co.; A. Bliter, C. H. Fitter, furniture; Herald Sq.

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SCRANTON—Penn Waist & Dress Co.; H. Levy, silks; 1,133 Broadway.

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ST. LOUIS—Roberts Cloak & Suit Co.; P. Roberts, cloaks, suits, skirts; 170 5th Av.

ST. LOUIS—Garland's; Miss L. Frank, ladies' coats; 15 E. 26th.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo.—Charles H. Heer D. G. Co.; E. H. Drake, general mdse.; 320 Church.

STERLING, Ill.—J. K. Chester Co.; C. L. Stecker, carpets, general mdse.; Flanders.

SYRACUSE—Syracuse D. G. Co.; Gurnsey B. Williams, S. G. Bloom

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USES NEW PRINCIPLE IN IGNITION SYSTEM

Varley's Discovery Has Been Incorporated in Many Transformers.

HOTTER SPARK OBTAINED

In Addition to Usual Low and High Tension Windings, a Choke Coil Is Used.

A new principle in electrical transformer action which is expected to prove an important advance in ignition systems as applied to automobile and other internal combustion engines has been discovered by Richard Varley of Jersey City. The principle, which can be used with nearly any source of alternating current, has been incorporated in a large number of transformers for ignition purposes," where the potential at the secondary terminals has been shown to be more than eight times as great as could be obtained from the regular type of transformer. In other words, a hotter and more lasting spark is obtained with simplified apparatus.

Mr. Varley's discovery is described by The Horseless Age in its issue today, in part as follows:

"Mr. Varley employs a specially wound transformer, which, connected in circuit with the armature of a low-tension magneto, provides a high-tension ignition system that is in many respects different from all others known, and the arc flame is obtained without the necessity of winding the secondary upon the magneto armature.

Choke Coil Is Used.

"The new transformer has a closed iron circuit, and, in addition to the usual low and high-tension windings, a third winding, known as a choke coil, is used and is wound preferably under the high-tension winding. This choke coil occupies very little space and usually consists of one layer of turns under the secondary, or half of the turns may be placed on either side of the secondary.

"The chief advantage resulting from the use of this choke coil winding is that no condenser is required across the breaker contacts provided, of course, that the three windings are properly proportioned. The secondary discharge from the new transformer is said to be of long duration and to have all the characteristics of the spark delivered by a high-tension magneto with both primary and secondary windings on the armature and with a condenser.

"With this three-coil transformer the primary winding is connected to any source of alternating current and the mechanical circuit breaker is of the usual type and placed in the choke coil circuit. The generator armature is of the H-type and contains only one winding, the generator being positively driven by the engine in the usual manner. The size of the transformer is reduced by about half as compared with the usual coil, primarily in consequence of the elimination of the condenser and the reduced bulk of the secondary winding.

Reduces the Magnetic Flux.

"The choke coil is used in circuit with an interrupter opened and closed by a cam. When the circuit is closed while the alternating current flows through the primary coil, an induced current flows in it which creates a counter-magnetizing force and greatly reduces the magnetic flux through that leg of the laminated core on which the choke coil and secondary coil are wound, the greater portion of the magnetic flux created by the primary winding returning through leakage paths past the secondary coil.

"Rotation of the cam causes a sudden opening of the choke coil circuit, and as the cam is in synchronous relation to the generator, the circuit may be opened when the current wave is at its maximum. At the instant of separation of the contacts a high voltage is induced in the secondary coil, and if the coil terminals are sufficiently close together a flaming discharge is produced and continues for the balance of the current wave in the secondary, unless arrested by another short circuiting of the choke coil. The high voltage at the secondary terminals is due to the inrush of flux into the core leg surrounded by the secondary winding.

Current in Secondary Circuit.

"When the arc is established, current flows in the secondary circuit and the ampere turns of the secondary coil produce an effect similar to that of the choke coil, that is, they restrain the inflow of flux and prevent an abrupt or instantaneous exhaustive discharge of energy at high voltage.

"The secondary winding also acts somewhat in the manner of a condenser, by suppressing the spark at the breaker contacts. With all three windings properly proportioned and with a very small potential across the contacts (obtained by making the choke coil with few turns of heavy wire) there is little or no tendency to sparking at the contacts upon opening of the choke coil circuit.

"By making the number of the choke coil winding the same as the primary and connecting the choke coil in parallel with the primary, the circuit breaker can be placed in either circuit. With these arrangements a condenser may be used across the breaker contacts. The secondary may be grounded, with half of the turns over the primary winding and the other half over the choke coil winding, both secondaries being connected in series, or the secondary may also be placed directly over the iron core midway between the primary and choke coil windings. Preference, however, is given to the scheme where the choke coil winding is such as to obviate the need of a condenser.

Startling Increase in Voltage.

"This new transformer principle can best be demonstrated by connecting to the house circuit, where alternating current is available. A transformer wound to step up the voltage to, say, 8,000 at the secondary with the choke coil open, will, when the choke coil is connected to a vibrator, show a startling increase in voltage at the secondary, something like 24,000, the vibrator vibrating in synchronism with the primary current.

"The discovery of this transformer principle was brought about by an endeavor to design a coil to work with an external source of alternating current, the secondary discharge to have all of the characteristics of the spark from a high-tension magneto with revolving primary and secondary windings, the energizing current to be alternating to prevent pitting of the breaker contacts.

Can Be Used On Many Cars.

"When, in the course of the experimental work, coils with closed iron circuit were used, the potential at the secondary terminals was far too low, and if the turns were increased the voltage was raised at the expense of the amperage. But by the introduction of the third winding startling results were obtained. The voltage in the secondary was multiplied and the arc maintained by the continued current in the primary.

"The new transformer can be used on cars fitted with direct connected, continuous current, two-pole dynamos for lighting purposes, as it is a simple matter to fasten slip-rings to the armature of the lighting machine and take off a suitable alternating current, thereby eliminating the use of a magneto, provided the lighting machine is of a size sufficiently large to permit of being driven at magneto speed."

McCANN WILL DEFEND SUIT.

Richard Croker's Nephew Has $7,300 Default Judgment Opened.

Supreme Court Justice Shearn yesterday granted permission to Charles E. F. McCann, lawyer son-in-law of Frank W. Woolworth, and nephew of Richard Croker, to open a default judgment for $7,300 obtained against him by Mrs. Sarah A. Frazier. Mrs. Frazier was a sister of Richard Croker's first wife, who is dead. McCann is permitted to put in a defense and the suit will be placed on the trial calendar for the Fall term of the court.

The complaint recites that prior to September, 1894, Catherine Frazier, mother of the plaintiff, died, and in her will named as trustee Maria J. McCann, sister of the plaintiff and mother of the defendant lawyer. Under the terms of the will, Mrs. McCann was to collect the rents from 2,166 Second Avenue, and pay them over to the plaintiff for life, and at Mrs. Frazier's death the property was to go to the defendant, McCann. There was an alternative power given to Mrs. McCann, the complaint recites, to sell the property and invest the proceeds in other realty.

Further, the complaint sets forth, in October, 1900, Mrs. McCann, as trustee, deeded the property, without consideration, over to the defendant McCann. McCann, on Nov. 6, 1903, sold the property for $7,300. Then, without the plaintiff's knowledge, Mrs. Frazier says, he invested the proceeds in the property at 157 East 118th Street, upon which there was a first mortgage of $15,000. Later, this property was foreclosed at a price insufficient to satisfy the first mortgage, and the $7,300 was lost to the Frazier estate. Mrs. Frazier asked that McCann be compelled to file an accounting.

Yesterday McCann declared that the transfer of the property to him was made at the request of the plaintiff, that the sale was made with her consent and the proceeds turned over to her directly. He denies absolutely that he made any investment of the $7,300 in the property in 118th Street. He also pleads the statute of limitations as a defense.

MAY BUY CORONA BANK.

Bank of Long Island Offers $180 a Share for $100,000 Stock.

The Bank of Long Island, with main office in Jamaica and branches in Flushing, College Point, Far Rockaway and Woodhaven, has offered to purchase the First National Bank of Corona at $180 a share for its capital stock. The proposal has been referred to the shareholders of the Corona bank and it is believed the purchase will be consummated.

The holders of more than 500 shares of Corona bank stock have signified their willingness to sell at the figure stipulated. There are 1,000 shares of First National of Corona with a par value of $100. The bank was founded in 1907 by William J. Hamilton and C. W. Copp of Flushing and Henry S. Johnston of Elmhurst.

Conference of Hebrew Scholars.

A conference of Hebrew scholars was held yesterday at Wave Crest Manor, Wave Crest, L. I., to consider plans for the publication of a number of Hebrew classics. Among those present were Professor Solomon Schechter, President of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America; Drs. Israel Friedlander, Alexander Marx, and Louis Ginsberg of the Faculty of this institution; Dr. Kaufman Kohler, President of the Union Theological Seminary at Cincinnati; Drs. David Philipson and Jacob Z. Lauterbach of the Faculty of that seminary; Dr. Cyrus Adler, President of Dropsie College of Philadelphia; Dr. Henry Malter of the Faculty of this college, and the Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman, rabbi Temple Beth-El New York City.

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Write for Catalog, Box 17, GARDEN CITY, L. I.
WALTER R. MARSH, Headmaster.

Moravian Seminary & College for Women
Bethlehem, Pa. Accredited. 174th year Sept. 22, 1915.
Suffield School for Boys, Suffield Conn.—Prepares thoroly for college and business; rate $350. Write for catalogue. Address Box C.
Warrenton Country School for Young Ladies, Warrenton, Va.
Manhattan College, B'way and 131st St. Studies resumed Sept. 13. Write for catalogue.

INSTRUCTION.—Musical.
N. Y. College Music, 128 East 58th St.—Exceptional instruction all branches music.

RUBBISH INJUNCTION BLOW TO MERCHANTS

City Will Ask Delay While Seeking Way to Dispose of "Trade Waste."

PRIVATE DUMPS INADEQUATE

Business Men Warned They Must Dispose of Their Own Refuse After August 22.

So much complaint has reached Street Cleaning Commissioner Fetherston against the injunction granted by Justice Edward G. Whitaker of the Supreme Court to the contracting firm of Dailey & Ivins, restraining the city from removing from buildings not dwellings, "trade waste," which includes all rubbish except garbage, that the Commissioner took the matter up with the Corporation Counsel yesterday, and the latter decided to ask the Court for a stay.

The injunction affects thousands of business concerns whose waste has been carted to city dumps by the Street Cleaning Department, there to be handled by the Dailey & Ivins firm. It goes into effect on Aug. 23, and Commissioner Fetherston wants more time to consult owners of buildings and private cartmen as to the disposal of such waste in future. All stores, factories and business establishments are affected, and hereafter, at the cost of thousands of dollars, their rubbish must be taken by private cartmen to private dumps.

As the number of private dumps is limited, merchants will face the danger of having no place to dump their rubbish, and to find a solution, Commissioner Fetherston has arranged a conference of all parties interested. The private cartmen will meet this evening to discuss the matter with the Commissioner.

Just why the contracting firm asked the injunction, when it meant a loss of more than $200,000 to them, was a puzzle to city officials, until it was reported yesterday that the firm hoped for a new contract with the city, that would greatly increase its revenue.

The present contract, effective on Jan. 2, 1914, provides that for three years Dailey & Ivins are to have sole jurisdiction over the city dumps and that the city shall pay 23 9-10 cents for disposing of every cubic yard and a half of rubbish. The contractors applied last April for an injunction to restrain the city from depositing on city dumps rubbish from buildings not used as dwellings. They said they could not handle the rubbish in "dump scows" and consequently were losing money. Much of the trade waste consists of boxes and barrels, which are difficult to dispose of, particularly when burned on dumps in residential districts. Justice Whitaker on July 8 granted the injunction, and on July 23 signed the judgment which becomes operative on Aug. 22.

When Commissioner Fetherston took office he saw trouble ahead over trade waste, and had a bill passed by the last Legislature, "To legalize the use of city property for the disposal of refuse by private individuals, firms, or corporations, and to regulate and control such use; to charge private individuals, firms, and corporations for the disposal of trade waste, which now costs the city about $200,000 a year, and to permit the city to collect and dispose of trade waste at fixed prices." Another bill, providing for an incinerator, was vetoed by Governor Whitman.

The Commissioner said yesterday that under the new law the city could handle the situation, except that it lacked equipment. As soon as he had the funds, he said, he would solve the trade waste problem immediately. In the meantime, he said, he was willing to co-operate to relieve the embarrassment of merchants, and his department issued this notice:

The Supreme Court has enjoined the Department of Street Cleaning from delivering, dumping, or depositing on the scows or other transporting conveyances of the contractors material which is collected from department stores, factories, business establishments, and buildings, no portions of which are used as dwellings or residences by others than caretakers, janitors, or watchmen in the employ of those conducting the business.

On and after Monday, Aug. 22, 1915, the department must refuse to receive at the city dumps waste material of any kind whether ashes, rubbish, or otherwise, (excepting garbage,) which has been collected from such department stores, factories, business establishments, and business buildings, and must discontinue collecting waste material, (excepting garbage) of any kind from such business places.

In view of the foregoing circumstances, it will be incumbent upon the owners of such buildings and business places to make provision for the removal of their waste materials, (excepting garbage,) and for the disposal of the same at places other than the city dumps.

If the owners of buildings are forced to deal with private cartmen the cartmen will reap a golden harvest, but if not enough private dumps are available cartmen and owners of buildings will face a serious problem.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	72.12	71.58	71.78	--
Industrials	84.88	82.80	84.06	--

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Aug. 6	77.17	75.71	76.51	+ .46
Aug. 7	76.87	75.75	75.97	- .54
Aug. 9	77.10	75.81	76.72	+ .75
Aug. 10	78.05	76.60	77.45	+ .73
Aug. 11	78.29	76.70	77.10	- .35
Aug. 12	77.77	76.59	77.07	- .03
Aug. 13	77.45	76.87	76.54	- .53
Aug. 14	77.11	76.04	76.66	+ .12
Aug. 16	78.25	76.54	77.65	+ .99
Aug. 17	78.79	77.32	77.87	+ .22
Aug. 18	78.50	77.19	77.92	+ .05

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*Aug., 1915	78.29	Aug. 11	73.49	Aug. 2	76.66
Aug., 1914	Exchange closed.				
Aug., 1913	71.65	Aug. 13	68.88	Aug. 2	71.11
Aug., 1912	84.65	Aug. 14	81.92	Aug. 1	83.47
Aug., 1911	82.34	Aug. 1	79.40	Aug. 30	81.77
Year, *1915	78.79	Aug. 17	58.99	Feb. 24	76.66
Year, 1914	78.30	Jan. 31	57.47	July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09	Feb. 1	68.04
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.30
Year, 1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

*To date.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday by Adrian H. Muller & Sons, auctioneers, Exchange Salesrooms, 14 Vesey Street:

For Account of Executors.

1 share Corn Exchange Bank, $100, 301.
2 shares Fidelity-Phenix Fire Insurance Co., $100 each, 301.
5½ shares Chicago, Wilmington & Vermillion Coal Co., $100 each; 4 shares St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Stock Trust Ctfs. of Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad pfd. Equitable Trust Co. Ctf. of Deposit; 2 shares St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Stock Trust Ctfs. of Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad common, Equitable Trust Co. Ctf. of Deposit, $10 lot.
$3,000 Western Canada Public Utilities Co. 6 per cent. Collateral Notes, due 1916, interest March and September, 25.
142 shares International Bell Telephone Co., Ltd., $1 each, $28 lot.
For Account of Whom It May Concern.
100 shares American Chicle Co. com., $100 each, 90.
7 shares Fulton Trust Co., $100 each, 275.
1 share National Park Bank, $100, 400.
$3,000 Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western Railway First Refunding 4 Per Cent. Bonds, due 1953, 10-15.
$10,000 Pere Marquette Railroad Consolidated Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Bonds, due 1951. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. Certificates, 30. 143⅜ shares Hamlen Inp. Ervia Co., $25 each, $50 lot.
50 shares City Investing Co. com., $100 each, 17.
25 shares New Yorker Staats-Zeitung, $41.820 lot.
10 shares Title Guarantee & Trust Co., $100 each, 390.
$1,000 Estates of Long Beach First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Registered Bonds, due July, 1917; interest January and July, $500 each, $300 lot.
$1,000 Ouray County, Col., 4 Per Cent. Refunding, Series A Bonds, due 1921, 85.
$35,000 Bondholders' Protective Committee Notes in the Reorganization of the Denver Reservoir and Irrigation Co. 6 Per Cent. Collateral Trust Notes, due Aug. 11, 1918, 1. $18,000 Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf Railway First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds, due 1944, 1½.

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Complete stock of records
Open Evenings.
Write, call, phone 633 Coln.
E. MAYERS,
1,933 B'way, near 67th.
790 9th Av., near 53d St.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

BURRITT S. MILLS, salesman of 109 West Fifty-fifth Street, one of the heirs of the late James D. Layng, well known in railroad and financial circles, who died a few years ago, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $56,523 and assets of $158, consisting of cash, $95, loans, $95, and income from the estate of Mr. Layng and an undivided interest in the contingent remainder of that estate, amounts unknown. Mills's principal creditor is Robert Lenox Banker for loans obtained from the Real Estate Title Insurance Company of Philadelphia, $15,500; Alfred W. Ireland, $5,700; Henry W. Goddard, $4,708; Wm. J. Mallie of Fairchild-Parchment, $2,500, and Chas. R. Hoffman, $500. These creditors are secured. There are about sixty creditors in all, with eight whose claims are for an unknown amount. Among the unsecured creditors are C. L. Bernheimer of 10 Wall Street, $3,000; Mrs. J. D. Layng, $400 loan; J. Layng Mills, $325 loan; Hotel Martinique, $152; Hotel Falmouth, Portland Me., $127; Orchid Florist Company, $25 for flowers. Other debts are for four doctors' bills, $384; household supplies, carriage hire, electric light, telephone, rent, piano, jewelry and dress. Robert H. Gay, of 52 Wall Street, is his attorney.

MUNRO CHEMICAL COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Munro Chemical Company of 1 Liberty Street by these creditors: M. W. Larendon & Co., $8,500; George L. Hammond & Co., $182, and Welch, Holme & Clark Company, $1,196. It was alleged that the company committed an act of bankruptcy by paying a telephone bill of $9 on July 28. The company was incorporated on April 13, 1910, with capital stock of $5,000, and has a factory in Brooklyn.

MORRIS GREENBERG.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Morris Greenberg, jobber in dry goods at 213 Eldridge Street, by these creditors: Morris Hanft, $312; I. Simon, $81, and Kaplan & Gerber, $285. Liabilities are said to be $2,500 and assets $900.

GEORGE WIENER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against George Wiener, dealer in millinery supplies at 889 Grand Street, by these creditors: Linder & Berger, Inc., $503; Leon Greenberg, $90, and Max Kameny, $72. He made an assignment on Tuesday. Liabilities are $8,000 and assets $1,000.

LESTER AUTLER, traveling salesman, of 561 West 148d Street, formerly an officer of the Joseph Autler Company, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $66,895 and no assets. Of the liabilities $58,315 were secured by bond and mortgage on 518 West 125th Street and 26 Sixth Avenue, which have been foreclosed, and part of the other liabilities is for guaranteeing payment of goods sold to the Joseph Autlen Company.

EDWARD H. WERNBERG, stationer, who had an office at 56 Pine Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,729 and assets of $94 in accounts.

WILLMER F. TUTTLE of 136 Broadway has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,032 and assets $275 in accounts.

BELL DRY GOODS CO.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of the Bell Dry Goods Company at 137 Essex Street, with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar, cash.

GLASSHEIM & HERTZ.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of Glassheim & Hertz, manufacturers of braids at 40 West Twentieth Street, with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar.

SAMUEL KAPLAN & BROTHERS, (corporation,) dealers in clothing at 149 Canal Street and 335 Ninth Street, Brooklyn, have made a settlement with creditors at 35 cents on the dollar, and Judge Mayer has confirmed the composition.

NEADERHALL & CO., INC.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of Neaderhal & Co., Inc., manufacturers of furs at 39 West 38th Street, with creditors at 10 cents on the dollar.

LUNINE & TUCKER, dealers in men's furnishing goods at 26 East Twenty-third Street, have filed bankruptcy schedules showing liabilities $12,314 and assets of $2,150, consisting of stock $1,900 and fixtures $250.

DAVID ESTRIN, dealer in trunks and leather goods at 856 Lenox Avenue and 2,628 Broadway, has filed assignment schedules showing liabilities of $3,044, nominal assets of $1,075 and actual assets of $612.

SAMUEL KAPLAN.—Judge Mayer has denied a discharge from bankruptcy to Samuel Kaplan, manufacturer of waists at 118 West Twenty-second Street and 276 Grand Street. Mr. Kaplan withdrew his application for a discharge, before the referee.

Out of Town.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—Involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed today against Boston French Range Co., Inc., Boston. It is claimed that on July 28 the company committed act of bankruptcy in transferring portion of its property to Dodge Plating Co. Creditors who filed petition are FitzDane & Co., $853.63; A. J. Wilkinson & Co., $62.64, and the Morandi-Proctor Co.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 18.—Max Cohen, a peddler, 1,087 West 13 St., Voluntary petition, Liabilities, $14,496; assets, $11,095.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge Mayer in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

EDWARD DAVIDOW, salesman, 600 West 116th St., formerly a cloak manufacturer; liabilities, $233,459.

ROTHSTEIN & WOLF, 37 Broome St., formerly liquors: liabilities, $208,242.

ACHILLE BORGO, restaurant manager, 150 West 47th St., formerly kept the Casino at Narragansett Pier; liabilities, $20,910.

MICHAEL A. COHEN, clerk, 300 West 49th St.

FERDINAND V. MORRISON, JR., coal, 2,880 Marion Av.

SAMUEL EFKIN, tailor, 1,235 Franklin Av.

MAX DREWITZ, salesman, 1,851 Prospect Av., formerly furs.

FRANK J. MALONE, clerk, 268 West 101st St.

LOUIS COHEN, upholstery supplies, 121 East 18th St.

DANIEL F. TIEMAN, JR., manufacturer satin white enamel, Mamaroneck.

WILLIAM N. MARTIN, clerk, Kingston.

JACOB HARRIS, shoes, Rondout.

PHILIP SELDES, pants, 43 Walker St.

JOSEPH FORDON, manager, 35 St. Nicholas Terrace.

DAVID KOHAN, clerk, 25 Rutgers St.

EMANUEL MOSKOWITZ, pants, 684 Broadway.

PALESTINE & NEMSER furs, 279 7th Av.

JACOB SCHENKEL, trunk hardware, 19 Ludlow St.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Aldridge, Arthur—G. M. Finlay.....$116.16
Acker, Robert—I. Efrus.....539.48
Baumann, McWhirter Chemical Co., Inc.—Woolfender Chemical Co.....294.43
B. Light Co.—Trustees of Sailors' Snug Harbor in C. of N. Y.....493.21
Black, Madeline—J. Clawson Mills Co.2,827.93
Blank, Adolph A.—Old Colony Trust Co.136.50
Bloomingdale, William C., Inc.—M. F. Burtt.....159.20
Bowen, Wm. C.—Fairmount Creamery Co.....892.73
Cini, Antonio—R. Secco.....141.86
Daily, William—A. H. Courtney.....181.38
Esposito, George—American Bonding Co. of Baltimore.....125.31
Farrell, James E.—P. H. Brinkelmaier et al.....187.33
Globe Stockingette Co.—G. L. Rosenberg.....3,302.00
Gerhardt, Charles, Jr.—Jeanette Co.....261.03
Gardner Crusher Co.—Bethlehem Foundry and Machine Co.....336.81
Genins, Edw. A. and Gussie—Stewart Distilling Co.....190.04
Gardner, Charles H.—G. Gardner.....8,590.61
Hettrick, John T.—West Disinfecting Co.....1,212.57
Harris, Herman, and H. H. Trunk and Leather Goods Co., Inc.—N. Goldsmith et al.....920.91
Haigh, Allen T. and George—New York Times Co.....3,870.97
James F. Griffen Co.—McLoughlin-Donovan, Inc.....537.60
Jones-Keyser Co.—J. A. Walton.....363.84
Lovett, Julius—P. Kossoff.....773.17
Kuschner, Jacob—B. Silverman.....689.18
Laimber, Francis E.—G. M. Schreifer.5,513.93
Lehman, Edgar—Butler Bros.....134.98
Lewis, Albert—E. A. Barnet.....630.00
Lent, Gussie—City Real Estate Co.....211.58
Martin, Hugh J.—Henry Klein & Co.....283.21
Mackey, David—L. J. Toppin.....277.37
Moskowitz, Samuel—I. A. Jurgens..368.52
McCullough, Samuel J.—American Brass and Copper Co.....188.34
Nelson, Arthur—C. Rosen et al.....228.65
Olsen, George J.—E. E. Olsson, costs..137.98
Pollack, Samuel—United Dressed Beef Co. of New York.....607.86
Polster, David—Enterprise Enamel Co..605.59
Pekcer, Aszeiel and Morris—J. Siegel...112.15
Preskey, Samuel—H. G. Silleck, Jr.....294.61
Parker, Nance—A. J. Bryant.....168.34
Potts, Thomas—Empire Moulding Co.....171.71
Perrin, Hewell C.—505 5th Av. Co.....112.15
Qualitol Chemical Co.—George Borgfeldt & Co.....210.96
Roth, Julius—J. Seeman et al.....140.02
Rosenwasser, Morris—M. Marcuson.....105.17
Schultz, Otto—M. Knief.....392.27
Seligman, Henry—A. Volk.....256.32
Smith, Delia McC.—L. I. P. Horton.....571.03
Stern, Orving C.—G. Nordmann et al..760.15
Simpson, Wm. W.—S. Joachim.....375.37
Townsend, Van Buren—R. S. King.....122.66
Thornton, Charles F.—G. Goetzelman.....174.17
Weisman, Benjamin—Morris Bernhard Co.....116.33

In Bronx County.

Bernheimer, Moritz—M. Simon.....$116.91
Kirshenbaitt, Louis—L. Samelson.....163.42
Miller, John W.—J. Englander et al.....163.15
Rains, Leon A.—John C. Winston Co., Ltd.....40.57
Reinhardt, Edward—Richard E. Thibaut, Inc.....77.08
Usbeck, George F.—J. Miller et al.....85.92

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date that judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Appleton, Robert—A. O'Brien, Jan. 25, 1915.....$166.91
Cappell, George F., and National Surety Co.—People, &c., May 14, 1915.....1,000.00
Connecticut Cab Co.—E. Gurney, March 21, 1914.....2,104.35
Same—Same, June 24, 1915.....133.60
Same—M. F. Gurney, March 21, 19.1412,143.85
Greenwald, Herbig, and National Surety Co., People, &c., June 15, 1915.....2,500.00
Fox, Hugh C., Francis F. Fox, and William H. Caffrey—G. E. Peacock et al., Aug. 1, 1914.....115.40
Hicks, Edgar P.—Broadway Building Co., July 27, 1915.....633.68
D. Fine Raincoat Co. and Reu

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Exchange Situation Engrosses Attention—Stocks Active, for the Most Part Close Higher.

The indications are that we will receive a further large amount of gold whatever steps are taken later in the direction of establishing a huge foreign credit here. The Bank of England so far this week has released over $20,000,000 gold, acording to the daily cable reports of the Bank's gold transactions and it is assumed that most, if not all, of this is intended to be shipped here. Other large amounts of gold are understood to be on the way here from other quarters. It is recognized that this furnishes no solution of the foreign exchange problem—what little recovery as has taken place has been due to the prospect of a great credit and not to the gold shipments—but until some other means of paying for the vast supplies Europe is buying here are supplied, gold will have to continue to come.

Each day strengthens the belief that a credit will be arranged, for it is not thought likely that the exchange situation will be allowed to take its course even to the extent of putting an insurmountable handicap in the way of such part of our exports as Europe can do without if she has to. The problem which the exchange situation presents has very wide ramifications. It is very naturally engrossing the attention of bankers both here and on the other side, but the very magnitude of the problem makes for delay in bringing it to a solution. The problem, however, is not new, recent events have merely accentuated it, and it is thought likely that important steps will be taken before long.

So far as the stock market's relation to the exchange situation is concerned the problems which it presents are remote rather than immediate and traders so far as they concern themselves with the matter at all assume that the situation will be righted in time. They are more impressed with the present receipts of a large amount of gold than with the adverse effect of further possible unsettlement of the exchanges. There was much profit taking yesterday and what appeared to be an effort to give effect to the increased bearishness which has developed among traders in recent days, but the market withstood both these influences to a sufficient extent to afford opportunity to many stocks to show substantial net gains for the day. At the same time the impression spread in important quarters that the situation would be decidedly helped by a check on unrestrained operations for the long account.

On the other hand traders found in the news a good deal of the sort of thing which has fired speculative enthusiasm in recent weeks. More war orders were talked of and the news from the steel trade bore out the earlier indications that war orders and domestic business have combined to bring activity to this most important industry which is in most striking contrast with the extreme dullness into which the steel trade had fallen at the close of last year. The Iron Trade Review said yesterday: "The operations of the steel works of the country, all things considered, are now at full capacity. * * *" In December last the Steel Corporation for a time was operating in the neighborhood of 30 per cent. of capacity.

But not all are thinking of the industrial news. The status of the railroads is a deterrent to many people and more thought is coming to be given to the crop situation. The talk of damage to wheat since the August crop report was compiled is being numbered among the things making for a more cautious attitude toward the stock market, an attitude which, naturally enough, is impressed most upon those who have looked upon the recent advance as having carried the market to rather precarious length, in the sense at least that a large and rapid rise renders a market more vulnerable in the event of possible bad news.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4	5
New York	3	4	4	4	5
Phila.	3	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	3	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	3	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	3	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	3	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½	5
Minneap.	3	4	4	5	5
Kan. City	3	4	4	4	5
Dallas	3	4	4	4½	5
San Fran.	3	3½	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2⅛
Ninety days	2¼@2⅛

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2⅛
90 days	2¼@2⅛
4 mos.	3 @
5 mos.	3 @3¼
6 mos.	3 @3¼

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3¼@3¾
60 to 90 days	3 @3¼

Other Names.

4 months	3¼@3½
6 months	3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	4.67¼	4.65⅝	4.66¼
Cables	4.68	4.66¾	4.67

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or Check.)	Cable.
London	4.66¾	4.67
Paris	5.97	5.96
Berlin	81¼	81⅛
Austria	15.07	15.12
Russia	37.00	..
Switzerland	5.40	5.39
Scandinavia	25.65	25.70
China—		
Hongkong	42.70	42.85
Shanghai	54.00	..
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	5.80	5.29
Holland	39⅝	39⅛
India—		
Bombay	33.00	..
Calcutta	33.00	..
Italy	6.49	6.48
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.00	41.15
Rio	24.00	24.25
Spain	..	19.25

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.01¾	$4.59¾	$4.61	$4.59

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $363,335,979; balance, $17,745,904; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $2,904,864.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount bid, 5c premium asked; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 40c premium, unchanged; Montreal, $1.87½ premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 22¾d., off 1-16 d.; New York, 46¾c, unchanged.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Receipts and expenditures:

	Aug. 17.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$715,669	$8,556,536	$23,542,179
Int. Rev. ord.	1,535,869	15,682,139	44,936,416
Cor. Inc. tax.	485,188	1,061,332	9,476,497
Miscel.	98,325	2,073,119	6,737,750
Total rcpts.	$2,835,034	$27,408,128	$84,692,842
Expend.	3,302,067	36,819,634	110,081,183
Deficit	467,023	9,410,506	25,388,340

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 18, 1915.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	982,500
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	88,303,474
Same period last year	46,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	77.92 + .05
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	78.79	Aug. 17	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
33⅞	33⅝	800	Alaska Gold Mines	33⅝	33⅝	33½	33½	− ⅜
41⅛	41¼	22,350	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	41	42	39	41⅞	+1
71	71¾	2,900	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	72	72¼	70½	71½	+½
66	66¼	42,100	Am. Beet Sugar	62½	66⅝	62½	66⅛	+4¼
90	91	400	Am. Beet Sugar pf	90	91	90	90	...
102	107	300	Am.B.S.& F.cts.dep	103	103	103	103	−2
62¾	63	39,500	Am. Can	62½	63⅝	60⅞	63	+1⅛
106	107	300	Am. Can pf	106⅛	106⅞	106	106	−1
71	71½	10,200	Am. Car & Fdry	72	72¾	69½	71	−⅝
142	144	800	Am. Coal Products	145	145⅞	144	144	+1
51½	52	400	Am. Cotton Oil	51½	51⅝	51⅛	51⅝	+⅛
7⅞	8⅛	9,400	Am. H. & Leather	7⅞	8½	7⅞	8	+⅛
36⅞	37⅝	4,100	Am. H. & Leath. pf	36	38⅝	36	37⅜	+1⅜
24	25	100	Am. Ice Securities	24¾	24⅝	24¾	24⅝	−1
13⅝	14	9,300	Am. Linseed	12	14⅜	12	14	+2
32½	33	2,000	Am. Linseed pf	31	34	31	32⅞	+3½
56¼	56⅞	5,700	Am. Locomotive	57¼	57½	55⅝	56¾	−½
5¾	6	400	Am. Malt	6¼	6⅜	6	6	−¼
82	82½	4,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref	81⅞	82¾	81⅜	82	+½
54	54½	5,400	Am. Steel F'dries	58	58	54	54	+⅛
111	111½	3,100	Am. Sugar Ref	110⅜	111½	110⅜	111¼	+¾
123⅜	124	1,200	Am. Teleph. & Tel	124½	124¼	124	124	+¼
37¼	37½	1,000	Am. Woolen	38½	38¼	37¼	37⅜	−⅛
91⅞	92	300	Am. Woolen pf	92	92⅜	92	92⅜	−¾
9½	10	200	Am. Writing P. pf	9½	9⅝	9½	9⅝	...
69¾	70	13,000	Anaconda Cop. Co.	70	70½	69	70	+⅝
102	102¼	1,600	Atch., Top. & S. F.	102¾	102⅞	102¼	102¼	−⅛
99	99½	200	Atch., T. & S. F.pf.	99⅜	99⅜	98⅝	99⅜	+⅜
103	105	200	Atlantic Coast Line	105	105	105	105	+2
80⅞	81	5,600	Baldwin Loco	81⅝	81⅞	79½	81	−¾
82⅞	83	2,850	Baltimore & Ohio	85½	85⅞	82½	82¾	−¾
70⅞	71¼	100	Baltimore & O. pf.	71	71	71	71	+½
284	285	2,500	Bethlehem Steel	281	289¾	271	288	+5½
139⅞	140	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	139⅞	139⅞	139⅞	139⅞	−⅛
84½	85	3,900	Bklyn Rapid Tran	83½	85⅛	83¼	85	+1½
63⅞	64¼	1,500	Butte & Superior	65	65¼	63½	64	−⅝
...	41	100	Booth Fisheries	40	40	40	40	−1
17	17⅛	2,100	Cal. Pet. v. tr. ctfs	16	17⅜	16	17⅛	+¾
...	38½	1,200	Cal. Petroleum pf	38	38½	37½	38⅛	+1⅜
153	153½	2,000	Canadian Pacific	153	154	152½	153¼	−¾
45¼	45¾	22,500	Central Leather Co	44½	45½	44¼	45¼	+1¼
45⅝	46	950	Chesapeake & Ohio	45¼	47¼	45½	45⅝	...
12⅜	12¼	400	Chi. Great Western	12⅛	12½	12⅛	12⅛	−⅛
30½	31	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	−⅛
82⅝	82⅞	800	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	82¾	82⅞	82½	82⅝	−¼
19⅝	19⅞	36,800	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	19	20⅛	19	19⅝	+⅞
45½	45⅝	2,700	Chino Copper	45½	46	45⅜	45½	+¼
60	71½	100	C., C., C. & St.L.pf.	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	+⅝
55	60	100	Cluett, Peabody Co.	60	60	60	60	...
43½	43⅞	8,600	Col. Fuel & Iron	44	44½	43	43½	+⅜
125¾	126	1,500	Consolidated Gas	126½	126½	125¼	125¾	−⅛
89½	91	1,500	Continental Can	91	91	89	90⅛	−⅛
17⅜	17⅝	19,200	Corn Products Ref	18	18½	17½	17⅝	−⅛
83	83½	500	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	83½	83⅝	83¼	83¼	−⅛
76½	76⅞	21,100	Crucible Steel	78	78	73½	76½	+⅛
102⅝	102¾	100	Crucible Steel pf	102½	102½	102½	102½	−½
119	120	2,300	Cuban-Am. Sugar	117	119½	116	119¼	+1½
140	142	100	Delaware & Hud	140¾	140¾	140½	140½	+⅞
114	115	40	Detroit Edison Co	114	114	114	114	...
28¾	28⅞	2,500	Distillers' Secur	29	29⅜	28¾	28⅞	+⅛
21⅝	21⅞	1,400	Dome Mines	22	22¼	21¾	21⅝	−⅜
...	99	100	Dupont Powder pf	99	99	99	99	...
28⅝	28⅝	5,900	Erie	28½	29	28⅛	28½	−⅛
...	44½	700	Erie 1st pf	44⅝	44	44½	44	...
30¼	30¼	200	Federal M. & S.	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	+1¼
45	45	300	Federal M. & S. pf	44	44⅞	44	44⅞	...
116	118	292	Gen. Chemical pf	110½	110½	110½	110½	+ ⅜
174	174½	2,300	General Electric	175⅜	176	174½	174½	−1½
216	218	1,850	Gen. Mot. v. tr. ctfs	216	218	211⅝	218	+1
107	109¾	200	Gen. M. pf. v.tr.ctfs	108¼	108¼	108	108	−1
62¼	63	12,600	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	64¼	64¼	61¼	62¼	−1¼
107	107⅞	700	Goodrich pf	107	107	107	107	−1
117⅝	118⅞	700	Great Northern pf	119¼	119¾	118¾	118⅝	−¾
43¾	43¾	18,100	G. N. certs.ore prop	43¾	43¾	42	43¾	+⅛
66¼	66⅞	17,200	Guggenheim Explor	65¾	66⅝	65⅜	66⅜	+1
117½	..	100	Homestake Mining	115¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	+ ¼
..	..	60	do., odd lot	118	118	118	118	...
20¼	20½	1,500	Inter.Con.C.v. tr.cfs	20½	20¼	20	20¼	+⅛
72⅜	72½	800	Inter. Con. C.v. pf	71¾	72¾	71⅝	72⅜	+⅞
35⅝	35⅞	56,200	Inspiration Copper	35	36¼	34⅝	35⅞	+1
20¼	20¼	600	Inter.-Met. v. tr.cfs	20	20	20	20	− ⅝
20½	21	3,900	Int. Agricultural	20	21¾	19	20	+½
40¾	41	3,025	Int. Agricultural pf	36	41	36	41	+6
106	107⅜	700	Int. Harvester, N.J	106¼	107	106	106	− ⅛
9¾	10¼	100	Int. Paper	10	10	10	10	⅝
37½	38¼	50	Int. Paper pf	37½	37¼	37¼	37½	...
27⅜	27¾	1,000	Kansas City South.	27⅝	27¾	27¼	27¼	−⅛
58½	59	500	Kan. City South. pf	58¼	58	58¼	58½	...
54	54½	500	Lackawanna Steel	54⅜	54⅜	54	54½	...
102	103	12	Laclede Gas	103	103	103	103	...
142½	143	900	Lehigh Valley	143	143¼	142½	143	...
33	36	300	Long Island	32½	33	32½	34	...
76	79	40	Mackay Cos.	78	78	76	76	...
67¼	68	40	Mackay Cos. pf	67¼	67½	67½	67½	...
46½	47	8,700	Maxwell Motors	48¾	49	45⅝	46⅝	−1¼
92	92¼	2,450	Max. Motors 1st pf	92½	92⅜	91⅞	92	+⅞
39¼	39½	7,100	Max. Motors 2d pf	39	40	38½	39½	+1
87⅜	87½	36,200	Mexican Petroleum	81½	87½	81⅛	87½	+6¾
84	85	600	Mex. Petroleum pf	82½	84	82½	84	+1
26	26¼	1,000	Miami Copper	26¼	26½	26	26¼	...
15	15½	100	Minn. & St. Louis	15	15	15	15	− ½
118	120	15	M., St. P. & S. S. M	120	120	120	120	...
120	130	15	M.,St.P. & S.S.M.pf	132	132	132	132	...
2⅜	3	9,600	Missouri Pacific	2⅞	3¼	2⅜	3	+⅛
77½	80	650	Nat. Cloak & Suit	76	78	76	78	+3
28⅜	29	5,900	Nat. En. & St. Co.	29	29⅝	28	28½	+1½
64⅜	66	800	Nat. Lead Co.	64½	64¾	64½	64⅝	...
14⅜	14⅞	520	Nevada Con. Cop.	14½	15	14⅜	14⅞	...
126	127	11,200	N. Y. Air Brake	118½	126½	115⅞	126½	+8
..	..	75	do., odd lot	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	...
90⅞	91¼	1,000	N. Y. Central	90¼	91	90½	91	−⅜
63¾	64¼	300	N. Y., N. H. & H.	63¾	63½	63¼	63½	−⅜
26⅜	26⅝	900	N. Y. Ont. & West	26⅜	26⅝	26	26	−⅞
107	107¾	200	Norfolk & Western	107¾	107¾	107¾	107⅝	+⅞
72	73	500	North American	72¼	72½	71½	72	+⅞
107⅝	108¼	400	Northern Pacific	107⅝	107⅞	107⅝	107⅝	−⅝
33⅝	34	700	Pacific Mail	34¾	34¾	33⅝	34	−⅞
108¾	109	1,000	Penn. R. R.	109	109⅜	108¾	108¾	−⅛
68	70	100	Pittsburgh Co. & Co	68½	69½	68½	69½	+⅞
77	79	400	Philadelphia Co.	78	78½	78	78	−½
71	72	200	P. C., C. & St. L.	72	72	72	72	...
31¼	31½	25,300	Pittsburgh Coal	26¾	31⅞	28¾	31¼	+⅜
98½	99½	5,200	Pittsburgh Coal pf	97¾	99¾	97	99	+2½
65⅛	65⅝	12,610	Pressed Steel Car	65	65⅜	63¼	65⅝	+⅛
100	102	100	Pressed Steel C. pf	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	+¼
163	164½	650	Pullman Co.	161¼	164¾	161	164¾	+⅞
..	..	100	Quicksilver	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	+⅛
..	..	500	Quicksilver pf	5	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
42½	43	9,200	Railway Steel Sp	43	44¼	42¼	42¾	+¾
23	23¼	2,950	Ray Con. Copper	23	23¼	22¾	23	+¼
148¼	149	9,200	Reading	149¾	149¾	147¾	148½	−1⅛
43	46	13,000	Rep. Iron & Steel	46¾	46½	45⅞	45⅞	...
101½	102	1,500	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	100¼	101¼	100¼	101¼	+1⅜
..	..	50	do., odd lot	101	101	101	101	...
..	¾	400	Rock Island Co. pf.	¾	¾	¾	¾	...
10¾	10½	22,600	Rumely, (M.,) Co.	11¼	12⅞	9½	10¾	−½
14	15	3,300	Rumely,(M.,) Co. pf.	15	17½	14	14½	−¾
..	5	100	St. Louis & San Fr.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	...
9¼	9¼	500	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	8½	9¼	8½	8½	+1½
5¾	6¼	400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	...
15	15	100	Seaboard Air Line	15	15	15	15	+ ⅝
33¼	33½	300	Seab. Air Line pf.	33¼	33½	33¼	33½	+ ½
156⅞	156¾	700	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	156⅞	156⅞	156	156	−1
56¼	56¼	4,900	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co.	56¼	56¾	54⅝	56	+ ½
89¾	89¾	4,830	Southern Pacific	89¾	89¾	89¼	89¾	...
15⅝	15¾	325	Southern Railway	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ¼
111¼	112	14,800	Studebaker Co.	115	114	108	111	−3
105½	107	300	Studebaker Co. pf.	107	107	106¾	106¾	− ¼
49	49¼	24,400	Tennessee Copper	47	49¾	45¾	49¼	+2⅝
144½	145	1,000	Texas Co	147	147⅛	144½	145½	−1
130	141	100	do., sub. rcts. f. p.	138	138	138	138	+3
9½	10	2,500	Texas & Pacific	10	10¾	9½	10	+ ½
101½	101¾	100	Tobacco Prod. pf	101½	101½	101½	101½	− ⅛
90	91	100	Twin City R. T.	91	91	91	91	...
6⅞	7	1,100	Union B. & P. Co.	7¼	7¼	7	7	− ⅛
131½	131¾	7,700	Union Pacific	131⅞	132¼	131⅜	131½	− ½
81	82	100	Union Pacific pf	81½	81½	81½	81½	...
43½	45	100	United Cigar Mfrs.	45	45	45	45	+ ½
22	22½	2,000	U. S. Cast I. P.	22¼	22⅞	21¼	22	+ ½
42	47	100	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf.	47	47	47	47	+ ½
70¼	71	1,500	U. S. Indus. Alco.	72½	73	70¾	70⅞	− ⅞
53⅞	54	19,400	U. S. Rubber	53	54⅜	52	54	+2
102⅜	105	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	105	105	105	105	...
76⅞	77	120,100	U. S. Steel	77½	77⅝	76	76⅞	...
113⅜	113	200	U. S. Steel pf	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	+ ⅛
66½	66⅝	6,700	Utah Copper	66½	67⅜	66½	66⅝	+ ⅛
36⅞	36½	1,000	Va.-Car. Chemical	37¼	37¼	36	36¾	+ ¼
62	63	2,000	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	64¼	64⅞	63	63	−1
..	⅛	500	Wabash pf	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	...
108	111	100	Wells Fargo Exp	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	+2¼
71⅛	72	1,300	Western Union Tel.	72⅛	72⅛	71¼	71⅞	− ⅛
117⅜	118	85,300	Westingh. E. & M.	119¼	119¾	116½	117⅝	− ¼
..	1¼	100	W. Stg. L. E. 2d pf.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
180	181½	2,375	Willys-Overland	183⅝	183⅝	180	181	−1½
106¼	106⅜	100	Willys-Overland pf.	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	+ ⅛
35½	36	200	Wisconsin Central	35½	36	35¾	36	...
106½	107½	100	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co.	107	107	107	107	...

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	326	330
American Light & Traction pf	108	110
Adirondack Electric Power	14	16
Adirondack Electric Power pf	50	55
*American Gas & Electric	..	..
*American Gas & Electric pf	47	49
American Power & Light	61	64
American Power & Light pf	86	88
American Public Utilities	30	33
American Public Utilities pf	63	68
Am. Water Works & Electric	6¼	8
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf	15	19
American W. W. & E. 1st pf	53	60
Cities Service	44	47
Cities Service pf	52	55
Colorado Power	17½	19
Colorado Power pf	92	95
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	53	57
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	78	80½
Dayton Power & Light	30	34
Dayton Power & Light pf	85	90
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 6s	91	98
Electric Bond Deposit pf	60	65
Electric Bond & Share pf	98½	100
Empire District Electric 5s	72	76
Empire District Electric pf	60	70
Federal Light & Traction	16	19
Federal Light & Traction pf	56	62
Gas & Electric Securities	50	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf	50	70
Lincoln Gas & Electric	0	20
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	13
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf	47	52
Northern States Power	28	29½
Northern States Power pf	84	86
Ozark Power & Water	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	44	45
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	84½	86
Republic Ry. & Light Co	10	13
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	42	48
Southern California Edison	70	73
Southern California Edison pf	02½	06
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	4	6
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf	21	26
United Light & Rys.	107	110
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	67	70
Utah Securities	12	15
Western Power	14	16
Western Power pf	48	52

*Par value, $50.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Coast L.	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.55	4.40
Baltimore & Ohio.	1914-'23	4¼	4.55	4.45
Buf., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½@5	4.60	4.45
Canadian Pacific.	1915-'28	5	4.90	4.75
Car., Clinch. & O.	1915-'24	5	5.25	4.80
Chesapeake & O.	1914-'24	4½	4.88	4.62
Chic. & N. W.	1914-'23	4½	4.50	4.25
Chic., Ind. & L.	1914-'23	4½	5.10	4.80
Chi., R. I. & P.	1915-'25	4½@5	5.00	4.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5	4.80	4.60
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5	5.12	4.90
Del. & Hudson.	1922	4½	4.55	4.45
Erie Railroad.	1914-'23	4½@5	5.05	4.75
Hocking Valley.	1914-'23	6@5	4.88	4.65
Illinois Central.	1914-'23	4½@5	4.60	4.40
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5	4.50	4.30
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1914-'23	5	6.50	5.50
Missouri Pacific.	1914-'22	5	7.00	6.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines.	1915-'28	4½@5	5.00	4.75
Norfolk & West.	1915-'24	4½	4.50	4.30
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	6	5.00	4.70
Penn. G. Freight.	1914-'23	@4½	4.38	4

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100 New Jersey Zinc Stock
100 Niles-Bement-Pond Com. Stock
25 Victor Talk. Machine Com. Stock
10 Winchester Repeating Arms Stock

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell
25 Aetna Explosives Com. Stock
25 American Chicle Com. Stock
100 Comput.-Tab.-Recording Stock
43 Del., Lack. & West. Coal Stock
100 Milliken Bros. Com. & Pfd. Stock
50 New Jersey Zinc Stock
100 Rem. Typew. Com. & 2d Pfd. Stk.
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Continued Activity in the Curb Market, with Irregular Price Movements—Bonds Higher.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 415,806 shares of stocks and $540,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 127,120; oils, 4,056; railroad, 500, and mining, 284,180. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	Am. Zinc	52	52¼	52¼	52¼
2,500	‡C. C. & F.	107	107	96	105
1,200	‡C. C. & F. pf.	117	117	113	116
100	‡Canada Steel.	29	29	29	29
4,200	‡Car. L. & P.	9¾	9¾	9⅝	9⅝
600	‡Central Fdy.	13	13	12¼	12¼
560	‡Cramp Ship.	72	73	71	73
1,400	Driggs-S., w. i.	95	96	89	90
500	Electric Boat.	475	475	455	465
500	Elec. Boat pf.	475	475	465	470
40,900	‡E. Bt.new,w.i.	47	47¼	45¾	46½
410	Emer. Phon.	13¾	13¾	13¼	13¾
145	‡Hall Signal.	16	16	14½	15½
100	‡Hendee Mfg.	32½	32½	32½	32½
700	‡Houston Oil.	14	14½	14	14½
18,000	‡Int. M. M.	2⅞	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛
10,000	‡Int. M. M. pf.	8¾	9	8½	8⅞
210	‡Int. M. Mar., new, w. i.	45	49	45	46
300	‡Int. M. Mar., new,w. i., pf.	64	65½	64	65
400	‡Int. Motors.	27	27	23	26
700	‡Int. Mot. pf.	54	55¼	54	55
70	‡Int. Nickel.	172	172	170	170
465	Kath. Br. pf.	3½	3½	3⅜	3½
65	Kelly S. T.	184	184	182	182
1,000	‡Lake Tor. B.	14½	17⅛	14½	17⅛
4,900	Marc. of Am.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
700	Mutual P. S.	9¼	9⅜	9⅛	9¼
310	†N. S. C. of C.	54	54	51½	53
10	†N.S.C. of C.pf.	90½	90½	90½	90½
500	N. Y. Trans.	17⅞	18	17⅝	17⅝
400	C. of R. & H.	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	6¼
19,600	Sub. Cor. w.i.	47⅛	47⅛	45⅞	46½
2,155	‡St. Motors.	12⅛	12⅝	10⅝	11
700	Sterling Gum.	3	3	3	3
400	‡St. J. Lead.	12	12¼	12	12¼
5,500	Tri. Film ctfs.	5⅞	6¼	5⅞	6⅛
150	‡U.C.S.C. of A.	105	105	104	104
2,100	Un. C. S. new	10¾	10⅝	10½	10⅝
1,100	Un. Prof. Sh.	2¼	2⅛	2⅜	2⅜
1,200	‡Vent. Con. Oil	13	18	12⅜	12⅜
2,700	‡World Film.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅞	3⅞

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25	Buckeye P. L.	103	103	103	..
8	Illinois P. L.	149	147	147	– 1
2,700	‡Inter. Petrol.	9¾	9	9⅛	– ⅛
170	Nat. Transit.	34⅛	33⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
125	Ohio Oil	154	150	154	+ 4
100	Pierce Oil.	13	13	13	+ ⅛
170	Prairie O. & G.	402	395	398	– 2
40	Prairie P. L.	180	180	180	+ 1
60	So. Penn. Oil.	346	340	340	– 2
85	St. O. of Cal.	277	270	270	– 3
15	St. O. of Ind.	441	441	441	– 5
60	St. O. of Ky.	284	280	284	+ 9
450	St. O. of N. J.	426	420	426	+ 8
45	St. O. of N. Y.	193	190	190	..
18	Union Tank L.	85	84	84	– 1
5	Vacuum Oil	220	220	220	..

RAILROAD.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
500	‡Wab. pf. (b).	22	22½	22	22½

MINING STOCKS.

330	‡Alaska Jun.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞
5,000	†Albion Min.	40	42	40	42
7,000	‡Alta-C. M. Co.	57	57	57	57
15,000	†Am. Com'r.	13	13	11½	12½
12,500	†Arizona Duq.	32	30	31	..
6,700	‡Atlanta.	33	33	32	32½
15,000	‡Big Cotton.	7⅞	8	7⅞	8
900	Big Lge. D. C.	2½	2½	2⅜	2½
1,100	‡Booth.	47	48	47	47
8,000	Braden Cop.	7¾	8¼	7¾	8⅛
200	Butte & N.	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
1,100	Butte C. & Z.	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
3,500	†Caledonia.	100	100	97	97
475	†Chile Copper.	19	19	18⅜	18⅝
90	Con. Ariz. Sm.	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
17,000	†Emma Copper.	85	85	82	85
500	†Florence.	48	48	48	48
230	Goldfield Cons.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,000	‡Gold'd Mer.	22	22½	22	22
300	†Genesee Val.	39	39	39	39
100	‡Iron Blossom.	72	72	72	72
3,700	Jumbo Exten.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
39,600	Kennecott Cop.	48	48¾	46¾	47
1,500	†Kewanaa.	12	13	12	13
100	†Lone Star.	4	5	4	5
300	Magma Copper	13¾	13⅝	13¼	13½
4,800	McIntyre.	48½	51	48½	50½
1,000	†McK.-Dar.	24	24	24	24
300	†Majestic M.	50	50	50	50
45,000	‡Mother Lode.	29	30	28½	29
600	New Utah B.	2⅝	3	2⅜	2⅞
8,000	Nip. Mines Co.	6¼	6¾	6¼	6⅞
500	Ohio.	7	7	7	7
35,000	‡Rev Con. M.	49	51	46	51
2,500	‡Sand. Ken.	6	6½	6	6½
1,000	‡Silver Pick.	9	9	9	9
300	Stand. S.-L.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
6,000	Stewart.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
15,600	‡Success Mine	1	1	91	92
8,700	†Super, M. Co.	24	24	24	24
200	†Tono. Jim B.	84	84	84	84
275	Tono. Mining.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
500	Tri-Bullion.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	‡Wasatch.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
8,700	†West E. Con.	61	63	61	62
300	‡White Knob Copper pf.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
40	Yukon Gold.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼

BONDS.

$400,000	‡Amer. Mer. M. new 5s.	75	77	75	76
140,000	Ken. Cop. 6s.	141	145	141	142

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in, compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Aug 18. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 17. Bid.	Asked.
Cent. Fdry. pf.	25½	27	25½	27
Inter. Steam Pump.	7	8	7	9
Inter. Steam Pump pf	10	17	12	17
Pyrene Mfg. Co.	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝
Savoy Oil	8¼	8	8¼	8
Sherman Carbide	8	10	8	10
Sherman Carbide pf.	13	14	10	14
Un. C. S. Co. of Am.	103	106	103	106
Wayland Oil & Gas.	2⅜	2½	2¼	2⅜

RAILROADS.

Mo. Pacific, w. i.	18	20	19½	20
Mo. Pacific, w. i., pf.	37	40	38	40

MINING STOCKS.

Diamond Black Butte.	2	3	2	3
Greene-Cananea.	33	33½	33½	40½
Howe Sound.	⅜	¾	⅜	¾
Kerr Lake.	3½	3¾	3½	3⅝
Tonopah Extension.	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives.	135	140	142	146
Aetna Explosives pf.	79	84	79	84
Atlas Powder.	218	226	212	220
Bliss (E. W.).	340	360	345	360
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	129	140	129	140
Canadian Explosives.	290	320	295	310
Canadian Explos. pf.	101	110	101	110
Colts Arms.	505	515	485	500
Dupont Powder.	690	705	695	710
Du Pont Powder pf.	95	100	95	100
Hercules Powder.	362	372	365	375
Niles-Bement-Pond.	113	115	111	114
Savage Arms.	275	300	270	300
Winch'r Rep. Arms.	1,700	1,750	1,675	1,725

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1915	101	101¼	2.50
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100½	100⅝	5.28
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1917	100	100¼	5.87
Argen. Govt.	6	May, 1920	98½	98⅝	6.30
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99¼	99⅝	5.05
City of Q'b'c.	5	Apr., 1920	98¾	99¼	5.20
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	99¼	99¾	5.05
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	99¼	99¾	5.10
French Govt.	5	Apr., 1916	97¼	97⅝	8.80
German Govt.	5	Jan., 1916	97	97⅝	12.30
Norway Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	99½	100½	5.79
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	99⅝	100¼	5.95
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	99¼	99⅞	6.10
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1916	99½	100	5.00
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	96¼	96⅞	6.15
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	96½	96⅞	5.75

Company Issues.

Ala. Power.	6	Feb., 1918	100	101	5.00
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100¼	101¼	3.40
Am. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅜	101	3.80
Ana. Copper.	5	May, 1917	100¼	100½	4.50
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	99⅝	99¾	4.55
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	98¼	98½	4.90
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	99⅞	100	5.00
Can. North.	6	Sep., 1915	98¼	98¾	5.70
Can. Pacific.	4	May, 2-'24	101⅛	101⅞	5.05
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	92¼	92¾	7.25
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sep., 1915	100	100¼	1.00
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	98½	95¼	10.10
Con. Gas, Bal.	5	May, 1917	100	100¼	4.98
C. P. R. & L.	6	June, 1916	98	99	6.38
Con. Power.	6	May 1, 1917	98	99	6.60
East. P. & L.	6	1918	93	96½	6.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	100¼	100¼	4.60
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	1.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	99⅝	99⅞	5.55
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	98¾	98⅞	5.00
Grand R. Ed.	5	May, 1916	100	100⅜	4.51
Grand R. Ry.	5	June, 1916	100	100⅜	4.47
Hav. El. Ry.	6	Sep., 1916	98½	100	6.00
Hock. V. Ry.	6	Nov., 1915	100½	100⅜	3.00
Int. Harv.	5	Feb., 15-'18	100	100¼	4.95
Lack. Steel.	6	Mar., 1917	98¾	99¾	6.10
L. S. & M. S.	5	May, 1916	100	100⅛	2.00
L. Gas & El.	6	Apr., 1918	97½	98½	6.50
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	99	100	6.00
Minn. G. El.	6	June, 1917	100½	101	5.58
Mon. P. & H.	5	Apr., 1917	99	99¼	6.05
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	96½	96⅝	8.20
N.Y.C.& H.R.	5	Sept. 15, '15	100¼	100⅜	1.00
N.Y.C.& H.R.	5	Oct., 1915	100¼	100⅜	1.00
N.Y.,N.H.& H.	5	May, 1916	100¼	100⅜	4.30
No. States P.	6	June, 1917	99	99¾	6.12
Penn. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100	100¼	2.00
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	100¼	100⅜	3.85
Seab. A. L.	5	Mar., 1916	100¼	100⅜	3.85
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1916	100	100¼	4.50
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	98	98¼	6.15
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100¼	101¼	4.10
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	98	98¾	6.45
Union Type.	5	Jan. 15, '18	99½	99¾	14.80
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101¾	102¼	4.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	99	99¾	5.15
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	100	100⅜	5.40
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	97½	98¼	6.45
West. Power.	6	Mar., 1917	98	99	6.50
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	96	98	7.10

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
270	Cons. Coal.	95	96	95	96
26	Con. Power.	106	106	106	106
29	Cons. Fr pf.	112½	112¾	112	112
240	Cosden	6¼	6½	6¼	6½
35	Elkhorn Fuel.	19	19¼	19	19¼
109	H'ston Oil pf.	56⅞	56⅞	56⅜	56⅜
800	Sapulpa Ref.	2	2	2	2
300	Un. Rys. & El.	23¼	23½	23¼	23½
1,500	Wayland Oil.	3½	3¾	3½	3½

BONDS.

$10,000	A. C. L. con. 4s	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼
4,000	Car. Cent. 4s.	85	85	85	85
8,000	Cons. Coal 6s.	101	101	101	101
3,000	Cons. Pr. notes.	100¼	100¼	100⅜	100¼
2,000	Cons. Pr. 4½s	86⅞	86⅞	86⅝	86⅝
3,000	Md. Steel 5s.	95	95	95	95
5,000	Mt. Y. Cotton Duck 5s	43½	43¼	43½	43½
1,000	Sp. Pt. 4½s.	94½	94½	94½	94½
1,000	Un. Rys. & Elec. 4s	80½	80½	80½	80½
1,000	Un. Rys. & El. incomes.	57¾	57⅝	57¾	57¾

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
45	Ahmeek	96	96	96	96
706	Alaska	33⅜	34	33⅛	33⅞
250	Algomah	2½	2¼	2¼	2½
120	Allouez	54½	54½	54	54
1,495	American Zinc	52⅜	52⅜	52¼	52⅜
117	Anaconda	70½	70½	69	69
1,615	Ariz Com'l	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝
400	Butte & Bal.	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4¼
1,332	Butte & Sup.	65	65	63⅞	64½
70	Cal. & Arizona	63¼	63¼	62⅝	63
400	Centennial	18½	19¾	18½	19½
1,398	Copper Range.	56⅜	56⅞	55½	56
50	Daly West.	3	3	3	3
210	East Butte	13	13½	13	13½
15	Franklin	9½	9½	9½	9½
117	Granby	84	84	83¾	83¾
30	Greene Can.	39	39	38½	38½
127	Hancock	16¼	16¾	16¼	16¼
650	Indiana	4¾	5	4¾	5
250	Inspiration	35½	35¾	35⅜	35¾
645	Island Creek	51½	51⅞	50¾	51⅝
160	Isl. Creek pf.	90	90¼	90	90¼
270	Isle Royale	27½	28	27½	28
55	Kerr Lake	4	4	4	4
200	Lake Copper	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
35	La Salle	6	6	5¾	5¾
100	Mass. Con.	11½	11½	11¼	11¼
130	Mayflower	3¾	4	3¾	4
10	Michigan	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
385	Mohawk	73	74¼	73	73¾
80	Nevada Con.	14¾	14¾	14½	14½
1,445	New Arcadian	12	12	11⅜	11⅝
50	New Idria	9	9	8¾	8¾
870	Nipissing	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6⅝
572	North Butte	31½	31⅞	30¼	31
25	Old Colony M.	3½	3½	3½	3½
39	Old Dominion	53	53	53	53
130	Osceola	82⅝	83¼	82	83¼
364	Pond Creek	18¾	18¾	18¼	18¼
68	Quincy	86	86	86	86
19	Ray Con.	23	23¼	23	23¼
110	Shannon	7⅞	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝
200	Shattuck	26	26	25¾	25¾
23	South Lake	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
10	St. Mary	57	57	57	57
50	Sup. & Bos.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝
180	Superior	28	28½	27½	27½
1,144	Tamarack	57½	58⅜	57	57
150	Trinity	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
935	Tuolumne	52c	60c	30c	30c
65	U. S. Smelting	42	42	41½	41½
5	U.S. Smelt. pf.	46½	46¾	46½	46½
174	Utah Apex	3¾	3¾	3⅝	3¾
875	Utah Con.	13	13	12⅝	12⅝
70	Winona	3½	3½	3½	3½
135	Wolverine	61½	62	61½	61½
100	Wyandotte	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝

RAILROADS.

102	Boston & Alb.	181	181	181	181
31	Boston El.	76	76	75	75
1	Boston & Low.	130	130	130	130
99	Boston & Me.	23½	24	23½	24
85	C. J. & S. P. pf.	104	104	104	105
20	Mass. Elec. pf.	33⅛	33½	33⅛	33½
65	Maine Central.	99	99½	99	99½
101	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	63¾	64	63¾	64
10	Old Colony.	141½	141½	141½	141½
10	Pittsfield	120	120	120	120
1,020	El. Stor. Bat.	65¾	64⅝	63¾	64⅝
60	Erie	28⅝	28½	28⅜	28½
100	Gen. Asphalt.	32½	32½	32½	32½
95	Un. Cos.	22¾	22¾	22¼	22¼
10	Keystone Tel.	14	14	14	14
810	Lake Superior.	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞
75	Lehigh Nav.	74½	74½	74¼	74¼
4	Little Schuyl.	52½	52½	52½	52½
4	Minehill	55½	55½	55½	55½
381	Penn.	54¾	54¾	54½	54½
200	Phila. Co.	39¼	39¾	39¼	39¼
5	P. Co. old pf.	35	35	35	35
12	P. Co. cum. pf.	40	40½	40	40½
418	Phila. Elec.	24⅝	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝
35	Phila. R. T.	9½	9½	9½	9½
80	Phila. R.T. t.c.	9½	9½	9½	9½
11	Phila. Trac.	75	75	74⅝	74⅝
20	Pitts. Coal.	30¼	30¼	30⅞	30⅞
800	Rumely	12	12	12	12
81	Reading	75	75	75	75
15	Ry. Steel Sp.	43½	43½	43½	43½
90	Ton. Belmont.	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
700	Ton. Mining.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
200	Utah Copper.	67½	67½	67½	67¾
202	U. Gas Imp.	85	85	85	85
13	Un. Cos., N. J.	220½	220½	220¼	220¼
6,075	U. S. Steel.	77½	77½	76¾	77
134	W. Iron & S.	10½	10½	10¼	10½

BONDS.

$506	City 4s.	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1,000	Elec. & P. 4s.	71½	72½	73½	73½
5,000	P'tate Ry. 4s.	58	58	58	58
10,000	Leh. Val. gen cons. 4½s.	98½	98½	98½	98½
10,000	Pa. gen. 4½s.	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
1,000	P. Co. cons. 5s	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼
1,000	Phila. El. 4s.	78½	78½	78½	78½
2,000	Phila. El. 5s.	78½	78½	78½	78½
17,000	Read. gen. 4s.	92½	93	92⅞	92⅞
3,000	U. Ry. Inv. 5s.	63½	65¼	63½	65¼
1,000	W'bach 1st 5s.	93	93	93	93

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
115	Am. Shipbldg.	41½	41½	40	40
90	Booth Fish.	42	42	40	40
50	Booth Fish pf.	79⅝	80	79⅝	80
140	Chi. Pn. Tool.	78	78½	77⅝	78
5	Com. Edison.	135	135	135	135
50	Goodrich.	63½	63½	63½	63½
20	Max. M. 1st pf.	92½	92½	92½	92½
50	Max. M. 2d pf.	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
10	Nat. Carbide.	149	149	149	149
25	People's Gas.	115⅞	116	115⅝	116
15	Pub. Service.	74½	74½	74¼	74½
10	Quaker Oats.	243	243	243	243
155	Quak. Oats pf.	106	106½	105	105
825	Sears-Roeb.	156½	157	156¼	156
10	Sears-Roe. pf.	124	124	124	124
50	Swift & Co.	113⅜	113⅜	113⅛	113⅜
1,662	Union Carbide.	162	166¼	162	163
150	U. S. Steel.	76¾	77¼	76¼	76⅜

BONDS.

$1,000	Ch. Ry. 1st 5s.	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
5,000	Chi. Gas 5s.	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1,000	Com. Edis. 5s.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1,000	Dt. M. deb. 4s.	102	102	102	102
1,000	Morris 5s.	87½	87½	87½	87½
1,000	Tel. 5s.	100½	100½	100½	100½
1,000	Swift 5s.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Alliance Ins.	17	17	17	17
100	Allis-Chalmers.	42	42	42	42
800	Am. Can.	62½	63⅜	61	63⅝
60	Am. Rys.	25	25	24½	25
170	Baldwin Loco.	80¼	80¼	79⅜	79⅝
25	Baldwin L. pf.	105½	105½	105½	105½
100	B. R. T.	83½	83½

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the second week of August show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Two roads	$697,317	+$39,902
Six roads	4,289,828	—445,423
Total (8 roads)	5,987,145	—405,521

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY for June and twelve months—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Freight rev.	$4,734,119	$4,979,646	$255,526
Passen. rev.	1,789,896	1,877,297	87,400
Total op. rev.	7,260,412	7,564,950	324,538
Mt. of way.	1,465,079	1,338,725	*126,353
Mt. of equip.	976,401	1,260,256	383,855
Transp. exp.	2,241,867	2,290,078	48,211
Total op. exp.	5,076,446	5,410,471	341,025
Taxes	492,342	692,970	200,627
Op. income	1,608,466	1,565,509	*192,956

Twelve months:

Freight rev.	62,509,484	62,799,188	289,704
Pass. revenue	20,185,564	21,742,507	1,557,942
Total op. rev.	91,125,969	93,037,141	2,962,090
Mt. of way.	11,359,210	12,010,977	650,767
Mt. of equip.	15,415,122	16,035,205	620,082
Transp. exp.	29,611,165	30,224,524	1,107,360
Total op. exp.	69,441,567	65,224,832	2,783,485
Taxes	4,681,848	4,016,657	*665,191
Op. income	26,577,687	26,445,630	*132,057

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE for June and twelve months—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Freight rev.	2,947,465	3,134,566	186,900
Passenger rev.	887,703	1,032,028	144,325
Total op. rev.	4,175,583	4,437,781	262,197
Mt. way & str.	882,472	695,448	*187,034
Mt. of equip.	686,703	957,956	271,253
Transp. exp.	2,591,574	2,845,107	253,532
Total op. exp.	3,176,775	3,440,411	263,635
Taxes	187,843	216,690	28,847
Op. income	810,592	800,246	*10,346

Twelve months:

Freight rev.	36,053,794	42,695,807	5,742,013
Passenger rev.	10,859,043	13,080,198	2,221,152
Total op. rev.	51,606,015	59,906,466	8,300,451
Mt. way & str.	8,963,489	9,257,493	294,060
Mt. of equip.	10,310,562	12,292,181	1,981,618
Transp. exp.	17,449,811	20,731,749	3,283,937
Total op. exp.	39,431,789	45,012,304	5,580,515
Taxes	2,145,160	2,690,288	435,179
Op. income	10,023,051	12,288,154	2,265,108

THE VIRGINIAN RAILWAY COMPANY for June and twelve months—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross earnings.	475,497	488,223	12,726
Op. exp. & taxes	235,536	253,314	*10,242
Net earnings.	179,943	202,909	22,968
Other income.	†2,098	9,635	11,733
Total net inc.	177,845	212,544	34,701
Fixed charges.	117,997	119,646	1,679
Balance	59,848	92,898	33,022
Gross earnings.	5,820,405	6,340,079	519,674
Op. exp. & taxes	3,630,187	3,790,415	160,228
Net earnings.	2,190,218	2,549,664	359,446
Other income.	†25,747	91,889	117,636
Total net in.	2,164,471	2,641,653	477,182
Fixed charges.	1,426,350	1,380,800	*45,750
Balance	737,921	1,260,853	522,932

*Increase. †Deficit.

BOSTON & MAINE for June and 12 months—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Freight rev.	2,434,593	2,431,825	*2,768
Passenger rev.	1,434,487	1,614,273	179,786
Total op. rev.	4,065,852	4,187,953	152,120
Main. way and struc.	644,930	698,296	53,366
Main. of eq.	391,519	668,379	276,860
Transp. exp.	1,571,882	1,786,704	214,822
Total op. exp.	2,784,149	3,320,410	533,461
Taxes	197,744	152,591	*45,153
Op. income	1,047,194	714,950	*332,243

Twelve months:

Freight rev.	27,167,543	27,912,889	869,346
Passenger rev.	15,515,242	14,130,359	612,126
Total op. rev.	46,673,098	48,160,285	1,487,236
Main. way and struc.	7,105,081	6,700,913	*404,168
Main. of eq.	6,686,420	7,835,145	1,139,726
Transp. exp.	20,193,691	22,434,904	2,241,212
Total op. exp.	35,969,771	38,856,218	2,946,447
Taxes	2,078,225	2,019,015	*59,210
Op. income	8,625,100	7,285,051	*1,340,049
Op. income	8,779,100	7,245,049	*1,534,060

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY for June and 12 months—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	7,260,412	7,584,950	324,538
Net after taxes	1,608,466	1,565,509	*192,956
12 mos. gross	91,125,969	93,687,141	2,562,080
Net aft. taxes	26,577,687	26,445,630	*132,057

*Increase.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

CLEVELAND ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING (Central States Electric Corporation, subsidiary,) for July and 12 months—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	511,043	531,489	20,154
Net after taxes	152,010	140,847	11,163
Bal. aft. int., pf. divs. & amor.	116,580	105,107	11,472
Sur. aft. depr.	85,215	75,957	9,457
7 mos. gross	2,585,581	2,540,097	45,484
Net after taxes	1,052,132	1,182,650	109,480
Bal. aft. int., pf. divs. & amor.	1,104,118	928,440	175,678
Sur. aft. depr.	818,558	670,785	147,773
12 mos. gross	4,301,428	4,202,682	98,745
Net after taxes	2,089,968	2,006,324	83,642
Bal. aft. int., pf. divs. & amor.	1,670,078	1,585,193	84,885
Sur. aft. depr.	1,239,974	1,159,234	80,700

CITIES SERVICE CO. for July and 12 months—

Gross	297,026	271,637	25,989
Net after exp.	263,255	242,675	20,580
Bal. after int. and pf. divs.	242,422	221,842	20,580
Surp. after pf. divs.	111,589	85,009	26,580
12 mos. gross	4,040,722	3,543,747	459,985
Net after exp.	3,500,132	3,496,468	403,670
Bal. after int. and pf. divs.	3,360,143	3,125,477	234,666
Surp. after pf. divs.	*1,706,147	1,703,352	62,795

*Equivalent to 11.84 per cent. on common stock.

Combined gross earnings of subsidiaries for the year ended June 30, 1915, were $20,256,539.

ALABAMA POWER CO. for July and 12 months.

Gross	86,014	45,045	40,366
Exp. and tax.	35,249	23,508	11,885
Net earnings.	50,024	22,184	28,484
12 mos. gross	909,360	456,160	444,4-0
Exp. and tax.	371,993	281,274	89,725
Net earnings.	529,500	174,895	354,695

MONTREAL LIGHT, HEAT & POWER for July and three months—

Gross	474,479	460,903	13,976
Net after tax.	255,348	233,902	21,194
Sur. after chg.	214,577	198,316	16,261
3 mos. gross	1,509,506	1,454,195	55,340
Net after tax.	841,888	708,125	63,763
Sur. after chg.	760,892	692,812	67,080

DAYTON POWER & LIGHT CO. for July and twelve months—

Gross	76,032	68,456	7,576
Net	35,288	27,744	7,544
Sur. after chg.	17,196	10,558	6,638
12 mos. gross	1,043,033	885,369	117,664
Net	465,869	390,628	75,241
Sur. after chg.	252,024	186,222	65,802

PHILADELPHIA RAPID TRANSIT for July—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	1,990,995	1,951,205	11,390
Net	844,211	813,563	*30,648
Sur. after chg.	27,615	4,199	*23,416

AMERICAN RAILWAYS for July and seven months—

Gross	485,019	522,625	37,586
7 mos. gross	3,060,387	3,195,974	135,587

*Increase.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 18.—Twenty-nine corporations, having aggregate capital stocks of $496,100, were chartered today. They included:

Presidents Motion Picture Corpn., motion pictures; reels, cinematographs, publishers, $150,000; H. Nicholson, I. Kyle, J. J. Flinn, Hotel Gerard.

Melophone Talking Machine Co., musical instruments, $100,000; R. Netter, E. A. Lambert, F. B. Guardnier, 1,602 Garrison Av., Bronx.

Treo Co., corsets, garters, notions, novelties, $50,000; E. Gugg-nheim, F. Weisbaum, E. Greenstein, 1,486 Lyse Av.

E. G. Hitchcock Bros., paper boxes, kindred articles, $20,000; R. L., Brian G., and B. G. Hughes, Jr., 1,184 Madison Av.

James C. Wood, Inc., Lynbrook, printers, bookbinders, stationers, $15,000; J. L. Robinson, A. H. Wagg, J. C. Wood, Lynbrook.

Garner African Films Co., theatrical, stage productions, motion pictures, wild animals, $15,000; R. L. Garner, R. L. Ramsey, C. B. Akeley, American Museum of Natural History, 77th St. and Columbus Av.

Lakin Realty Corpn., Buffalo, realty, brokerage, $15,000; R. O'Connell, C. C. and V. M. Page, Buffalo.

Acme Hat Co., headwear, $10,000; B. Alexander, L. Applebaum, J. Burger, Passaic, N. J.

A B Z Holding Corp'n, electric and other machinery, merchandise, power materials, $10,000; J. P. Barbieri, A. A. Zerilli, C. L. Balzarini, 55 Madison St.

Antwerp Diamond Co., precious stones, jewelry, $20,000; R., A. J., and H. B. Cohen, Buffalo.

Wender Waist Co., women's wearing apparel, $10,000; M. Meyers, M. Lipschitz, A. Gertz, 1,023 Sedgwick Av.

Johnson Coal Co., Lloyd, coal, coke, wood, $10,000; H. A. Lent, M. and L. Johnston, Highland.

Eskay Harris Feature Film Co., motion pictures, $10,000; J. and J. Harris, S. Kantrowich, 110 West 40th St.

The Marko Laboratories, dental cement, chem. lab., $5,000; G. M. Barlach, G. A. Grant, E. A. Markush, 806 East 163d St.

Blue Book Garage, Katonah, trucking, hacking, garage, $6,000; S. H. and L. J. Hayes, J. A. Benedict, Katonah.

Belmont Building Corp'n, B'klyn, realty, $6,000; L. Schiffman, M. Katz, P. L. Carty, 1,107 Carroll St., B'klyn.

Fox Square Laundry Co., $5,600; C. Alessi, A. Wouk, G. C. Young, 165 B'way.

Borough Park Realty Co., B'klyn, $5,000; A. L. and T. Harry Glick, 1,215 50th St., B'klyn.

Lapidus Cloak and Suit Co., women's clothing, $5,000; J., J. and L. W. Lapidus, 215 Central Park West.

The Rochester Wrecking & Salvage Co., Rochester, $5,000; H. Rosenberg, B. R. and N. M. Jacobs, 725 Lynwood Av., Buffalo.

Eagle Mining Co., mining, metallurgical operations, smelting, refining, base and precious metals, $5,000; S. Heineman, H. and W. Hoffman, Healy and Forest Avs., Far Rockaway.

Mintz Point Garage Co., Bronx, $5,000; George Lodes, A. and A. Lanter, 789 Elton Av., Bronx.

Authorizations: Tennessee Copper Co., Jersey City, mining, quarrying, transportation on land and water, $5,000,000; rep. by F. H. Rude, 2 Rector St., Manhattan; The Curtain-less Shower Co., Wilmington, Del., specialties, sanitary fixtures, novelties, bathroom fixtures, $750,000; rep. by Graeff Milles, 25 West B'way, Manhattan.

Voluntary Dissolution: Hecla-Winslow Co., Millbrook.

RAILROAD SOLD AT AUCTION.

Bondholders' Committee Buys in New Orleans, Mobile & Chicago.

MOBILE, Aug. 18.—The New Orleans, Mobile & Chicago Railroad, operating from Mobile to Middleton, Tenn., 403 miles, was sold at public auction here today by H. A. Lockwood, Special Master, for $2,763,280, to Chauncey H. Murphy, as Secretary of the Bondholders' Committee.

The road had been in the hands of a receiver for two years, and the Federal District Court ordered the road sold to satisfy an indebtedness of $14,283,860.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the months of August and September, 1915, will be as follows:

Bankruptcy motions on Wednesday, Aug. 25; Sept. 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29.

General motions on Aug. 26; Sept. 2, 9, 15, 23, and 30, 1915.

Notice of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day.

Notices of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 1, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Motions. Adjourned causes:

O-K Mfg Co<Simplex Letter Opener Co.
Peerless Light Co<Levitan.
Ind Drink Cup Co<Errett.
Rockland & Rockport Lime Co<Estate of W S Pendleton.
Autosales Gum Choc Co<Tunnel Adv Co.
U S<Farmer.
Sanders<Canton Metal Cell Co.
Briggs<Un Shoe Mach Durrand Co<Howard.
Notice causes:
England<N Y Times Co
Sunny Brook Lead Co<Meister.
Vidal<So Am Sec Co.
Joslah Wedgwood & Sons<F W Woolworth & Co.
Bright<Leh Val RR.
Jacoma<same.
Bentenegna<same.
Bencomons<Erie RR.
Nitro Power Co<Butterworth & Judson.
J D Park Sons Co<Bruen.
Bush & Lane Piano Co<Becker Bros.
Int'l Hide Skin Co<Norwegian Motor Bark Elfelda.
D, L & W RR Co<Frank.
Batter<Prince Line, Ltd.
Eastern Steel Co<Godair Wimmer Co.
Sauer<Florida Ry.
Niental<Dejonye.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Extradition calendar, at 10 A. M.
Re I T T Lincoln.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Stewart<Sherman.
Re Zeraga.
Funke<Funke.
Jaburg<Rosenfield.
Wright<Wright.
Ventres<Zuelch.
Christensen<Taylor.
Messina<same.
Reader<State Bank.
Ebony<Fairchild & Co.
Weed<Dean.
Arthur Wolfsohn Co<Jaffe, (2.)
Re Butterfield.
Weinstein<Freed.
Davis<Levering.
Ludwikow<Rheinfrank Housewrecking Co.
Re Co<Fleischman Rty Co. (2.)
Ray<Mutual Life Ins. Chaletzsky<Bradley Cont Co.
Marinelli<Kuerzl.
Nathanson<Nathaason
Caradouna<White Con Miglior<J W Cody Rty Co, (2.)
Levy<Duglin.
Carpenter<Roxbury Rty Co.
Re Walker, (Magee Cont Co.
Excelsior Sav Bk<Lefkowitz.
Meyer Sniffen Co<Hosford.
Neuhorn<Frankenstein
Albertin<Keenan.
Hinckley<Amer Lum & Mfg Co.
Stand Cigar Stands Co<Schwarz.
Kuechle<Sloane.
Archer<Archer.
Kasanoff<Crown.
Re 76th St. (2.)
Re 77th St. (2.)
Re Gutto<Onorato.
Benedict<Benedict.
Rochford<Jacobs.
Re Clerk Av-Perry Av and Rust Av. (Q's.)
Dean<Dean.
Kurtz<Lazarowitz.
Perry<Perry.
Stand Cigar Stands Co<Pearl.
Re Lesnian Trust Co, (Lindbergh.)
Piesen<Kelly.
Schechter<Schechter.
Salisbury<Stein.
Re Rigner.
Gem Cutlery Co<Silverman.
Loeb<Goldsmith.

PART II.—Delehanty, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Recess.

PARTS III., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate:
Eleonora Zara, S Cencl, Mary J. Tate,
N. Schoeneberger, Helen B. Asch,
Moses J. Siegel,
Elizabeth S. Irving,
Edward J. Lawson.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

David McMeekan Mfg Co<Rabinowitz.
Teitelbaum<Rosing.
Hunt & West<Leezer.
Chelsea Loft & Co<Emb Bleach & Dye Co.
Panzer<Title Guar & Trust Co.
Fothblatt<McKinley Storage & Van Co.
Diamond<Reichbach.
Wurst<Haight.
Mayer<Cox.
Tobey Furniture Co<Coon.
Trivers<Mark.
Holbert<Gleason.
Epstein<Wendt & Fattenbaum.
Mussachio<Amendola.
Pilgrim Shoe & Rubber Co<Brown.
John A. McCarthy & Brothers<Cutrone.
David McKeekan Mfg Co<Rabinowitz.
Mandel<Fritireelzio.
Allen<Rome.
Edelstein<Mechlowitz.
Dale<Howe.
Neuberger<Roth & Gisl Casino Co.
Felsenthal<Scheuer.

PART II.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Shearn, J.—The Mutual Life Ins. Co.<Diedemann, et al—Warren C. Van Sicklen. Hanson<Fenenbock—Henry W. Pollock.

Delehanty, J.—Metropolitan Sav. Bk.<Budelman—John H. Regan.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Margaret L. V. Shepard<Catherine Kelly—Chester J. Byrnes.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Motion calendar.—Adjourned until Aug. 24.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Scudder, J.—Motions.

Tetu<Tetu.
Re Levine. (2.)
Re 81st St. (Winslow).
Borough Bank<Gow.
Reis<Reis.
Skinner<Skinner.
Stackman<Kaufman.
Twarowski<Twarowski
Lehigh Coal Co<Lehigh Coal Co
Banfield<Van Giesen, (2.)
Hoffman<Davis et al.
Clark et al<Fabro et al
Re Anderson, (alleged incompetent).
Re Gillespie, (alleged incompetent.)
Re Carman, (alleged incompetent.)
Re Timms, (alleged incompetent.)
Re Mullen, (alleged incompetent.)
Re Butterfield, (alleged incompetent.)
Archer<Archer.
Kasanoff<Crown.
Re 76th St. (2.)
Re 77th St. (2.)
Re Gutto<Onorato.
Benedict<Benedict.
Rochford<Jacobs.
Re Clerk Av-Perry Av and Rust Av. (Q's.)
Dean<Dean.
Kurtz<Lazarowitz.
Perry<Perry.
Stand Cigar Stands Co<Pearl.
Re Lesnian Trust Co, (Lindbergh.)
Piesen<Kelly.
Schechter<Schechter.
Salisbury<Stein.
Re Rigner.
Gem Cutlery Co<Silverman.
Loeb<Goldsmith.

PART II.—Delehanty, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—No calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

David McMeekan Mfg Co<Rabinowitz.
Teitelbaum<Rosing.
Hunt & West<Leezer.
Chelsea Loft & Co<Emb Bleach & Dye Co.
Panzer<Title Guar & Trust Co.
Fothblatt<McKinley Storage & Van Co.
Diamond<Reichbach.
Wurst<Haight.
Mayer<Cox.
Tobey Furniture Co<Coon.
Trivers<Mark.
Holbert<Gleason.
Epstein<Wendt & Fattenbaum.
Mussachio<Amendola.
Pilgrim Shoe & Rubber Co<Brown.
John A. McCarthy & Brothers<Cutrone.
David McKeekan Mfg Co<Rabinowitz.
Mandel<Fritireelzio.
Allen<Rome.
Edelstein<Mechlowitz.
Dale<Howe.
Neuberger<Roth & Gisl Casino Co.
Felsenthal<Scheuer.

PART II.—Finelite, J.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Shearn, J.—The Mutual Life Ins. Co.<Diedemann, et al—Warren C. Van Sicklen. Hanson<Fenenbock—Henry W. Pollock.

Delehanty, J.—Metropolitan Sav. Bk.<Budelman—John H. Regan.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Margaret L. V. Shepard<Catherine Kelly—Chester J. Byrnes.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Motion calendar.—Adjourned until Aug. 24.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Scudder, J.—Motions.

Tetu<Tetu.
Re Levine. (2.)
Re 81st St. (Winslow).
Borough Bank<Gow.
Reis<Reis.
Skinner<Skinner.
Stackman<Kaufman.
Twarowski<Twarowski
Lehigh Coal Co<Lehigh Coal Co
Banfield<Van Giesen, (2.)
Hoffman<Davis et al.
Clark et al<Fabro et al
Re Anderson, (alleged incompetent).
Re Gillespie, (alleged incompetent.)
Re Carman, (alleged incompetent.)
Re Timms, (alleged incompetent.)
Re Mullen, (alleged incompetent.)
Re Butterfield, (alleged incompetent.)
Archer<Archer.
Kasanoff<Crown.
Re 76th St. (2.)
Re 77th St. (2.)
Re Gutto<Onorato.
Benedict<Benedict.
Rochford<Jacobs.
Re Clerk Av-Perry Av and Rust Av. (Q's.)
Dean<Dean.
Kurtz<Lazarowitz.
Perry<Perry.
Stand Cigar Stands Co<Pearl.
Re Lesnian Trust Co, (Lindbergh.)
Piesen<Kelly.
Schechter<Schechter.
Salisbury<Stein.
Re Rigner.
Gem Cutlery Co<Silverman.
Loeb<Goldsmith.

PART II.—Delehanty, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—No calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Margaretha Metzel,
Walter Carr,
Peter McGeecy,
W. H. Springer,
Mary A. Keefe,
Leon K. Israel,
Helen M. Weekes.
Accounting of:
L. Gertrude Gregory,
Max Berger,
W. G. Fulton,
Honara R. Sweeney,
Nelson D. Moulds,
Mary A. Young,
E. C. M. Fitzgerald,
Adm'n of:
Grace McGeary.
Estate of:
Frederick R. Cohen.

County Court.

CIVIL—No calendar.

EXPECT GOOD WOOL SEASON

Market Is Gradually Improving Owing to Big War Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"The wool market for the last week was active, with scoured wool especially in demand. This was brought about by big army orders. In fact there was a good general demand for all wool. The wool situation is stronger than for two years.

"Practically all offerings in woolen and worsted goods are available in the men's wear market, and the situation is favorable. The past week is considered one of the busiest at any opening period in a number of years. There is every indication of a prosperous season.

"Some lines have been withdrawn because dye stuffs are not available and others have been withdrawn because the mill production is taken up to a certain extent by war orders. The question of greatest importance at present to the trade is whether buyers are overpurchasing.

"Among the subjects causing the greatest discussion are the European army orders and the dyestuff situation. The ordering of relatively large quantities of woolen goods for the light weight season is surprising. The situation in the women's wear market is much better. Among many sellers stocks have been gradually becoming smaller.

"The fine and fancy goods situation has improved. Styling is better than ever. The color situation is not very difficult in fine and fancy goods, largely because the quantities of color needed are rather small for the light colors and the tendency has been towards white goods."

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Showers were general in the South, the Lower Ohio, the Middle Mississippi, and Lower Missouri Valleys, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Eastern Colorado, while over the remainder of the country the weather was generally fair.

Cool weather prevails over all districts east of the Rocky Mountains, except in the south portion of the South Atlantic district, the East Gulf States, and South Texas. Corpus Christi, Texas, reported a maximum temperature of 100 degrees, the highest temperature ever recorded at that station. West of the Rocky Mountains temperatures are still high.

There will be thunder showers Thursday and Friday in Tennessee, the South Atlantic and Gulf States, and on Thursday in the Lower Ohio Valley; probably followed by fair weather Friday.

From the Upper Ohio Valley and the lake region eastward the weather will be fair Thursday and Friday, and cool weather will continue over central and north districts.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate northwest to north Thursday and Friday; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate northwest to northeast; South Atlantic Coast, gentle to moderate, mostly east and southeast.

FORECASTS TODAY AND FRIDAY.

New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Thursday and Friday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	69	68	4 P. M.	81	77
6 A. M.	69	65	6 P. M.	85	70
9 A. M.	73	61	9 P. M.	82	65
12 M.	80	65	11 P. M.	78	62

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 69; for the corresponding day last year it was 77; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 72.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 69; at 8 P. M. it was 66. Maximum temperature, 71 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 55 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 57 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 45 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.07 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.99 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

P. M. Tuesday.

11:45—8,552 Holland Av.; not given....Slight
A. M. Wednesday.

12:20—Front of 31 W. 24 St., (fence;)
Benjamin Rosenstli ....Slight

1.40—1,145 B'way; Huyler candy factory ....Slight

9:15—1,443 5 Av.; Benjamin Christania. Slight

11:30—115 W. 106 St.; Ritter & Kramer. Slight

P. M.

1:23—35 W. 21 St.; Royal Button Co....Slight

2:55—227 W. 64 St.; Lebman Contracting Co. ....Slight

3:10—1,522 Webster Av.; Bessie Zuarstein ....Slight

3:15—46 W. 120 St.; Joseph Regan. ....Slight

4:30—Rhinelander Av. and Unionport Road; W'chester & Boston R. R. $1,000

4:35—726 Courtlandt Av.; J. Gottlieb..Slight

4:50—534 Hudson St.; Jacob Seigel....Slight

5:15—107 E. 110 St.; not given....Slight

6:10—231 W. 69 St.; Minnie Masters..Slight

9:25—7 W. 58 St.; Plaza Hotel Co....Slight

9:30—103 W. 27 St.; Litz....Slight

10:30—45 W. 28 St.; Am. & Hungarian Restaurant ....Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Temporary assignments; Lts. J. C. Vissers, 15, to office of Traf. and Mar. Divs., 30 days, from 8 A. M., Aug. 22; W. A. Stevens, 154, to Bridge Prects., 30 days, 9 A. M., Aug. 24; P. F. Clifford, Bridge Prects., to office of Traf. and Mar. Divs., 30 days, 9 A. M., Aug. 24; Sergt. J. J. Barnes, 6th to 26th, 15 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 22; Patrol. J. A. Dougherty and J. M. Jensen, 5th, to D. B., 10 days, noon, Aug. 17; J. Scheider, 7th, to C. O., in Special quad 3, 30 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 19; W. Brod, 23d, to 16th I. D., 15 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 20; M. Dawson, 26th, to C. O., in Special Squad 3, 30 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 19; A. M. Mullen, 63d, to B. B. H. Squad, in Special Squad 1, 15 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 19; H. J. Etherington, 143d, to B. B. H. Squad, in Special Squad 1, 15 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 18; T. A. Lavin, 143d, and I. E. Schramm, 144th, to 16th I. D., 10 days, 1 P. M., Aug. 18; G. E. Burton and H. B. Kelly, 143d, to plain clothes, 30 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 22; L. Barrett, 147th, to C. O., in Special Squad 4, 30 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 22; F. Rockeln, 148th, W. T. Major, and J. J. Wilson, 160th, and G. W. Cook, 270th, to 15th I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 19; F. Fasullo, 154th, to 17th I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 21; P. Kane, 156th, to 172d, bicycle duty, 30 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 19; E. C. Buchman, 164th, to 17th I. D., 15 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 19; C. Fried, 172d, to 156th, foot patrol, 30 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 19; F. T. Collins, 283d, to 12th I. D., 14 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 17. To 15th I. D. from prects. indicated, 10 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 19: C. C. Kellermann, 22; J. Cross, 170; J. Vitale, 43; J. C. Jagel, 171; Matron M. Whitehurst, 150th, to B. B. H. Squad, in Special Squad 1, 30 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 19.

Leaves of absence, without pay: Patrol. W. R. Hester, 1, day, 8 A. M., Aug. 18; F. E. Beston and M. D. Conlon, 21, 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 22; M. Walker, 23, 2 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 25; P. Harty, 28, 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 20; J. F. Conlan, 32, 1 day, 4 P. M., Aug. 20; H. Timmins, 34, 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 21; J. R. Kelleher, 68, 3 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 22; F. F. Long, 81, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Sept. 4; J. H. Telschow, 274, 2 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 4; J. F. Hopkins, 276, 3 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 22; F. C. Ahrens, 278, 1 day, 4 P. M., Aug. 17; C. C. David, 283, 1 day, 12 P. M., Aug. 12; J. C. P. Schmauder, 3d I. D., 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 20; T. V. Burke, Traf. Div., Subdiv. No. 2, 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 18.

Approved applications for full pay while on sick report: Patrol. J. J. Barnes, 7, 3:20 P. M., Aug. 8, during disability; R. B. Ames, 32, 1:30 P. M., Aug. 13, during disability; H. Greenberger, 38, 4:45 P. M., Aug. 12, during disability; W. M. Curran, 39, 10:25 A. M., July 18, to 12:01 A. M., July 27; G. R. Mc. Gill, E. B. H. Squad, 8 A. M., Aug. 7, to 12 P. M., Aug. 9.

Dropped from rolls: Names of J. F. Tappin and J. E. Brady, improperly appearing upon rolls of Police Dept. They are stricken therefrom, effective Aug. 16.

Fire Department.

In order that company commanders may be properly informed as to making out and forwarding hose reports, this number of lengths of hose (sizes specified) has been designated as the allowance for each company. Such other hose as may be in their possession, not specified herein, will be carried under the heading "On Hand"; see supplement to S. O. 48.

Revocation of temporary detail, effective 8 A. M., Aug. 19: Eng. B. A. Redmond, Eng. 91, to new fire alarm telegraph station, north side 180th St., Devoe St. to Bronx Park Av., Bronx, while on sick report.

Temporary details, effective 8 A. M., Aug. 19: Eng. B. A. Redmond, Eng. 91, to Med. Board, Manhattan, while on sick report; Fire. 1st Gr. W. J. McGough, H. & L. 26, to new fire alarm telegraph station, north side 180th St., Devoe St. to Bronx Park Av., Bronx, while on sick report.

Temporary details, while on sick report, to new quarters, 29-31 Vermilye Av., Manhattan, as indicated, effective 8 A. M., Aug. 19: Fire. 1st Gr. E. W. Heegan, H. & L. 24; Fire. 1st Gr. A. Fehlhaber, H. & L. 27; Fire. 3d Gr. C. A. Hauseman, H. & L. 44.

Special leaves of absence, without pay: Lt. T. J. Corbally, Eng. 41, 12 hours, 8 A. M.,

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

South Church Forced to Take Back Old Murray Hill Corner—New Fifth Avenue Building Pending for Forty-second Street—Builders Buy Big Heights Plot—Suburban Deals.

It was ascertained yesterday that the trustees of the old South Reformed Church have been obliged to take back their property on the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, on which is the old church building. Within the last two years this choice plot, being within the restricted Murray Hill zone, furnished considerable realty interest from the fact that a syndicate contracted to buy it provided the church agreed to deliver the property free from restrictions against the erection of an apartment house.

The church trustees, in fulfilling their part of the contract, agreed to defend a suit brought to test this phase of the restrictive clause, and over a year ago the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court handed down an opinion that a ten-story apartment would not be contrary to the private house restrictive clause in the Murray Hill zone.

The buying syndicate, which contracted to take the property for $590,000, was known as the Madison Avenue Building Company. Two or three large operators were connected with the company, although it was brought out in the suit that the original contract had been made with Edward O. Hannon, who afterward transferred his interests. The prospective buyers, as soon as their right to erect the contemplated apartment house was determined, made no effort to carry out the plan.

Jabish Holmes, who represented the South Church trustees in the restrictive suit, admitted yesterday that the church had been obliged to take back the property because the prospective buyers had declined to adhere to their contract, and as the orginial dealings had been through dummy buyers, conditions were such as to make it impossible to compel a fulfillment of the contract. After a long court suit, therefore, of which the church trustees bore the expense, they find themselves still with the plot and only a small bonus to their credit, paid down at the time of the original contract.

Pending Fifth Avenue Operation at Forty-second Street.

An important Fifth Avenue improvement, it was ascertained yesterday, is likely to be undertaken in the near future on the southeast corner of Forty-second Street. The site is now occupied by the seven-story building erected about five years ago. The plot, 73.8 by 100, was purchased in 1913 from Edwin Wolf of Philadelphia by the Oceanic Investing Company. It was stated at the office of the latter concern that tentative plans had been prepared some time ago by the architect, Montague Flagg, 2d, for a tall building which would be more in keeping with the growth of high class business in that locality. No definite plans, however, have been formulated, and at the earliest nothing will be done until after May 1, 1916. The Oceanic Investing Company owns part of the property covered by the new Rogers Peet Building on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-first Street.

Builders Buy Large Upper Manhattan Plot.

An upper Manhattan deal, which will result in the improvement of a large plot with a nine-story apartment house, has been closed by A. L. & S. Wolfson, who sold for Maude C. Vollman the vacant plot adjoining the southeast corner of Audubon Avenue and 181st Street. It fronts 75 feet on the street by 119.6 feet deep, forming an "L" around the immediate corner, with a frontage of 19.6 on Audubon Avenue. The corner plot, 25 by 100, is occupied by a two-story building.

The buyer was the Southside Construction Company, which gave in part payment the new five-story apartment at 506 and 508 West 181st Street, 50 by 100, and fully rented. The vacant plot was held at $75,000 and the nine-story apartment to be erected by the Southside Company will cost about $150,000. The brokers are negotiating a long lease of projected buildings.

Last of a Row of Seven Harlem Apartments Sold.

The last of a row of apartments completed about a year ago on a portion of the old Pinkney estate property in Harlem was disposed of yesterday by the builders to an investor. The deal involves the five-story apartment at 52 to 56 West 111th Street, occupying a plot 87 by 100, between Lenox and Fifth Avenues. It was sold by the 111th Street Construction Company. Samuel Williams, Treasurer, which improved the entire south side of 111th Street between Fifth and Lenox Avenues, with the exception of the corners, seven apartments in all.

Another Harlem Flat Deal.

An investor is reported to have purchased from Pasquale Angarola the six-story flat, 2,422 to 2,426 Seventh Avenue. The structure occupies a plot 75 by 75, located 75 feet south of 142d Street.

Recent Buyers.

The Podgur Realty Company is the buyer of the plot on Prospect Avenue, 22 feet north of Lafayette Street, sold by the Benenson Realty Company.

George R. Walker is the buyer of the five-story flat 25 by 100 on the southeast corner of 129th Street and Madison Avenue.

Builders Buy Bronx Corner.

As a site for a five-story apartment house, Philip Weinstein & Son have purchased a plot 50 by 100.8 on the southeast corner of 181st Street and Vyse Avenue.

Bronx Sales.

Richard Dickson has sold for Mabel M. Gordon, 1,066 Tiffany Street, a private house on a lot 25 by 100. Also for Charles Lee, 271 East 165th Street, a two-family dwelling on a lot 22 by 90.

Brooklyn.

Joseph Sobel has purchased from the Alco Building Company, 2,051 Sixty-fifth Street, a one-family dwelling for $6,000.

Buys Montclair Residence.

Mrs. H. L. Davis of New York City has purchased from George W. Huver the residence on the west side of Midland Avenue, Montclair, near the Montclair Athletic Club. It occupies a plot 289 feet in depth and the property has been held at $18,000. F. M. Crawley & Brothers were the brokers in the sale.

Westchester County.

The Robert E. Farley Organization has sold at Nepperhan Heights, Yonkers, houses to George T. Whitney of New York, on Fairview Avenue, and E. F. Caldwell of New York, on Morningside Road. Both are of the bungalow type and have recently been completed.

The Cooley Realty Company has also sold for J. Louis White his residence at 113 Cottage Avenue, Mount Vernon, to Elizabeth Willis Rose.

Commercial Leases.

The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company have leased for the Goelet Realty Company the store and basement at 10 East Forty-seventh Street, to Agatha Moffatt, milliner, for many years at 557 Fifth Avenue. Harris & Vaughan represented the owners.

S. Mac L. Ehle have leased the fourth and fifth floors at 5 to 9 West Thirty-seventh Street, 15,000 square feet, to the International Hat Works. The lease is for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $50,000.

Bronx Loans Placed.

Eugene J. Busher has placed a first mortgage of $10,000 for August C. Hecht on 389 East 155th Street, a four-story flat, 25 by 100 and a first mortgage of $18,000 for A. L. Wallace on the northwest corner of 162nd Street and Teller Avenue, 40 by 113 and with Richard A. Scobie a first mortgage of $3,750 for L. M. Lurie on 380 East 135th Street, a one-family house, 20 by 100.

$900,000 for Queens Borough Buildings

All recent records at the Building Bureau of the Borough of Queens have been broken by the applications that have been made there during the last two weeks, according to the figures of John W. Moore, superintendent of the bureau. During this period there were 191 applications for new buildings of a total estimated cost of $769,100 to which is added applications for alterations, additions and plumbing amounting to more than $100,000, making the total estimated cost of nearly $900,000.

The greatest activity is in the Long Island City, Ridgewood and Woodhaven sections. In Long Island City the big terminal building of the Degnon Company takes the lead in all operations in the borough. In this section also at least a dozen high class tenements have been projected.

In the Ridgewood section the improvements consist of three-story tenements and two-story two-family brick dwellings. The Woodhaven section is given over almost entirely to the erection of single detached frame dwellings and two-family frame dwellings.

Real Estate Notes.

Levin Brothers Company have been awarded the general contract for the new model tenement house to be erected at 441 to 443 West Twenty-eighth Street, for the Chelsea Homes Corporation, from plans prepared by Herbert M. Baer and Eugene H. Klaber.

Henry L. Dinkelspiel has formed a co-partnership with Alfred J. Rowantree under the name of the Dinkelspiel-Rowantree Company, for real estate business, with offices at 200 Fifth Avenue.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company will advance to the West End-Eighty-third Street Corporation $225,000 for the construction of a twelve-story apartment house, 59 by 79 at the northwest corner of West End Avenue and Eighty-third Street.

F. E. Kenny is now associated with Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., & Co.

An auction sale of 146 lots, will be held by Charles H. Bard, on the premises at Camp Hill, New Dorp, S. I., on Saturday afternoon.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Perry St, 70 s s, 160 ft w of 4th St, 20x94.10x20x94.9, four-story dwelling; H. H. Maynard et al. against A. P. Messinger et al.; Hawkins, D. & L., attorneys; R. M. Robinson, referee; due, $10,942.05; taxes, &c., $525.40; to Mary E. Tiemann, a party in interest, for $13,600.

By Henry B. Ketcham.

Canal St, 67 to 71, n e corner of Allen St, 50x34.6, two five-story brick tenements and stores; also 86th St, 170 West, s s, about 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.6, five-story tenement; stayed by order of the court.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Hawkstone St, s s, 70.11 ft w of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 61.7x64.10x50x28.9, vacant; A. R. Crossin against J. A. Woolf et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; J. F. Donovan, referee; due, $788.83; taxes, &c., $2,732; to the plaintiff for $1,200.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

7th Av, 307 and 309, e s, 78.1 ft s of 28th St, 41.5x76.4x irregular; two five-story tenements and stores and two four-story rear tenements; C. N. Lee, executor, against 28th St. and 7th Av. Realty Co. et al.; W. C. Orr, attorney; H. C. Quinby, referee; due, $63,670.28; taxes, &c., $852.56.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

83d St, 30 West, s s, 331 ft w of Central Park West, 19x102.2, four-story dwelling; Society of St. Johnland, against Henry Castleberg et al.; Cary & L., attorneys; Louis Lande, referee; due, $21,175.56; taxes, &c., $461.

By Henry Brady.

Rivington St, 329, s s, 74.3 ft w of Mangin St, 25x75, three-story stable; C. M. Howard against Henry Nodell et al.; A. A. Spear, attorney; Winter Russell, referee; due, $8,817.54; taxes, &c., $136.38.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Schofield St, n s, 890 ft w of Long Island Sound, 50x119, City Island; T. A. Jewell against J. F. Barry et al.; Hayes & K., attorneys; T. N. Cuthbert, referee; due, $2,032.87; taxes, &c., $173.81.

By Henry Brady.

Harriet Place, e s, 264.8 ft n of Eastern Boulevard, 50x91.6x47.8x98.3; also Turnbull Av, n s, 105 ft w of Zerega Av, 100x108; E. O'Hara et al. against Colorado Realty Co. et al.; J. S. Harrison, attorney; E. J. Tinney, referee; due, $2,527.51; taxes, &c., $843.78.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

62D ST, 131 East; Gelband Contracting Co., Inc., against Henry R. Stern, owner; George Gotthelf and H. Greenblatt, and Zimmerman & Gotthelf, contractors.....$65

CONVENT AV, 8; Haime Baumgarten against Emanuel Bach, owner and contractor.....$32

Bronx.

JACKSON AV, w s, 23 ft s of 147th St, 50x100; United Marble Works, Inc., against Pfar Building Corporation, owners and contractors.....$185

INTERVALE AV, e s, 250 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x100; Fred Schneider against Daveck Building Co., Inc., owners; Daveck Building Co., Inc., James Contracting Co., Inc., and Thomas Fox, contractors...$244.15

WALES AV, n w corner of 142d St, 101x145; Noonan Building Material Co., Inc., against Ward Baking Co., owners; William Henderson, Inc., contractors.....$730.95

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Livingston Pl., nr. 17th St., 3 & 4 sty., $1,200-$1,800
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Terms—$500.00 to $1,000.00 cash. Balance on easy terms.

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WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

Attractive all-year-round home, 14 rooms, 6 master's bedrooms, 4 servants' rooms, 8 baths; garage for 3 cars; 2 servants' rooms; large corner plot; trolley 2 blocks; convenient to station; rent from Sept. 15th or for sale at a bargain.

FOX REALTY COMPANY, 22 EAST 42ND ST.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

512 Fifth Ave.

Southwest Corner 43d St.

APARTMENTS

GRAMPION

MODERN FAMILY HOTEL, 182 ST. NICHOLAS AVE.

One, two and three rooms, private baths, furnished or unfurnished; full service; rents moderate, $25 to $60. Superintendent, on premises, or WILCOX & SHELTON, 2,107 7th Ave., at 125th St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Will Sub-Lease Office Space, 47 feet x 21 feet, in Woolworth Building

Fourteenth floor, southern exposure, directly opposite elevators. Exceptional opportunity to secure beautiful offices at favorable rental.

Phone 7560 Barclay.

A BROADWAY CORNER

Building will be improved for Garage and Stores and leased for long term.

Responsible Tenant wanted—Rent right. Address "GARAGE," 145 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

33 West 51st St.

CLOSE TO FIFTH AVE.

NEW 12-STORY HOTEL.

Suites of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 rooms, with baths. WRITE, CALL OR PHONE Raymond W. Jones, Mgr. 'Phone, 8264—Plaza.

38 WEST 59TH STREET

FACING PARK.

Sublet; Summer rates; half price; handsome furnished apartments, 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath. Leases now being made from Oct. 1st.

APARTMENTS—Furnished or Unfurnished.

Flats, Apartments, Floors & Houses.

3-Room Apartment—Rent, $10 Monthly.
4-Room Apartment—Rent, $12 Monthly.
5-Room Apartment—Rent, $20 Monthly.
7-Room Apartment—Rent, $22 Monthly.
Houses Suitable for Furnished Rooms. Furnished or Unfurnished.

JAMES N. WELLS' SONS, 191 9th Ave., (Near 22d St.)

Efficiency

A pleasant, well-lighted, properly ventilated office makes for more and better work.

TIMES BUILDING

Times Square

surrounded by 100-foot streets. An abundance of daylight, more than sufficient good, clean, fresh air. No more desirable office building or location in the city. Large and small single offices. Large and small suites. Reasonable rents.

Rental Office—Room 406

Telephone—1000 Bryant

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY

offer the following choice high-grade Apartments to lease.

Being under ownership management, tenants are assured of excellent service and attention at all times.

The buildings are all new, absolutely fireproof, are ideally located and contain all up-to-date features with modern equipment throughout.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN

72d St.—Broadway—73d St.

Express Subway Station at 72d St.

6 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths

Rentals $1,800 to $3,800

Including Refrigeration.

All large and light rooms, with abundant closet space.

There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and service Elevator.

Telephone, 3547—Columbus.

EVANSTON

West End Ave., at 90th St.

Situated on the finest residential avenue in the city.

Duplex Apartments

9 & 10 Rooms, 3 Baths

Rentals $3,000 to $3,700

Telephone, 7793—River.

ADMASTON

N. W. Cor. Broadway, 89th St.

Near 91st St. Subway.

Every Modern Convenience.

Apartments of

5, 6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths

Rentals $1,200 to $2,200

The 8 Room Apartments Have Extra Shower.

Telephone, 7793—River.

FORREST CHAMBERS

N. W. Cor. Broadway, 113th St.

Convenient to 110th St. Subway.

6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths

Rentals $1,100 to $2,400

Telephone, 6261—Morningside

RESIDENT MANAGER AT EACH HOUSE.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

ALLENDALE

808 West End Av., Cor. 99th St.

7 Rooms 2 Baths, $1,850.
9 Rooms 3 Baths, $2,150.
10 Rooms 3 Baths
Corner Apartment, $2,950
Doctor's Corner Apt., $2,400

KELMSCOTT

316 West 79th St.

6 Rooms 2 Baths, $1,500
7 Rooms 2 Baths, $1,700 to $1,800
8 Rooms 3 Baths, $2,100 & $2,200

ALL ROOMS LARGE AND LIGHT. Apply to Supt., on Premises, or EDWIN S. BRICKNER, 140 W. 79th. Tel., 9827—Schuyler.

244 Riverside Drive (97th St.)

5, 7, 8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths, all light rooms, modern elevator house, $840 to $1500.

THE MARION

2612 BROADWAY (98TH ST.)

5-6 Rooms & Bath, $720-$930.

Fireproof elevator house, all improvements.

IRVINGTON 407 Central Park West

At 100th St., facing Park. Elevator house. 8 Rooms & Bath, 2 Toilets, $80-$85.

THE STANTON

9 West 91st St. Elevator House. 8 Rooms & Bath, 2 Toilets, $950-$1,100.

Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FRANCHISE HEARING

STREET RAILWAY—BROOKLYN

Board of Estimate and Apportionment, City of New York

Application having been heretofore made by the

NASSAU ELECTRIC RAILROAD COMPANY

for a franchise to construct, maintain and operate a street surface railway on

8th Avenue—39th Street to Bay Ridge Avenue

the petition therefor published, a hearing held on Friday, November 29, 1906, due notice of which was given, and an inquiry made by this Board to determine the terms and conditions to be imposed—

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to law, that a PUBLIC HEARING will be held at Room 16, City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, August 26, 1915, upon the proposed contract for the franchise, embodying all the terms and conditions to govern the grant, at which all citizens interested shall be entitled to appear and be heard.

PROPOSED CONTRACT

Copies of the proposed resolution, containing the form of contract with all the terms and conditions of the grant may be obtained at the office of

BUREAU OF FRANCHISES

Room 1307, Municipal Building, CENTRE AND CHAMBERS STS., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Telephone 4560 Worth.

JAMES D. McGANN, Assistant Secretary.

Dated New York, July 29, 1915.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On August 9, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against twenty-six cases *shell eggs* upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said libel and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on August 25, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter), at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned. THOS. D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.

August 9, 1915.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the United States District Court for the District of New York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, by C. Kornblum, Auctioneer, on Wednesday, August 25, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, at 25 Beaver Place, Room 307, third floor, United States Court House, and Post Office Building, New York City, N. Y., one trunk containing wearing apparel, consisting of 20 model gowns and 7 blouses.

The goods will be on exhibition Tuesday, August 24, 1915. Catalogues mailed upon request as soon as issued.

Dated, New York, July 29, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, by John Van Brunt, auctioneer, on Friday, September 3d, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon on the 10th floor, U. S. Appraiser's Warehouse, No. 641 Washington Street, corner Christopher Street, New York City, New York, one refiner folder machine, one fancy cutting machine complete, and five stamps.

The machine will be on exhibition Thursday, September 2d, 1915. Catalogues mailed upon request as soon as issued.

Dated New York, August 12, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, S. D., N. Y.

The War's Progress.

From the time Belgium was invaded by the German host the progress of the great war is shown in pictures in The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial. Ten early numbers, bound in cloth, sent by mail prepaid for $1.60. Address The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Exclusive Bachelor Apartments

Nineteen West Fifty-fourth Street, a few doors from the University Club.

Apply on premises or to

Wm. A. White & Sons

46 Cedar Street

Telephone 5700 John

BRENTMORE

88 Central Park West

Corner 69th St.

9 ROOMS $3,500 TO
3 BATHS $4,000

Two Styles, Simplex and Duplex. For rent from October 1st. Immediate possession may be arranged.

Apply on premises, or

Bing & Bing, 119 W. 40th St.

Telephone, 6410—Bryant.

FREMONT

8 LARGE ROOMS 2 BATHS
$1200. $1400.

310 W. 94th NEAR WEST END AVE

250 W. 88 ST.

BETWEEN

B'WAY & WEST END AV.

THE METROPOLITAN

6-7 ROOM APTS., $1,400 TO $1,600.

3 Rooms (front)..$60
4 Rooms.....$65
5 " $75

New fireproof elevator apartment house, fine location, near subway and "L" stations.

55 WEST 95TH ST.

THE AYLSMERE, 60 West 76th St.

Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

THE ADRIAN, 58 West 72d.

Eight large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

Skylight Studios

5 West 16th Street

Bachelor Apartments

$30 to $40

APARTMENTS

One or more rooms and bath; furnished or unfurnished. The Calumet Apartment Hotel, 340 West 57th St., caters to guests requiring refined surroundings. Excellent restaurant. Doctor's 3-room apartment, ground floor.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 21927.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM HYMAN, LOUIS GELBERG, and NATHAN KONOGY, individually and as co-partners, trading as THE STAR RUBBER RAINCOAT CO. and the U. S. WAIST & DRESS CO., Bankrupts.

Abraham Hyman, Louis Gelberg, and Nathan Konogy, individually and as co-partners, trading as The Star Rubber Raincoat Co. and the U. S. Waist & Dress Co., were duly adjudicated bankrupts on August 5th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on August 31st, 1915, at 12 M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, August 18, 1915. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 21839.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—In

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

The Duncraggan

Ready for Inspection.

North Side of Plaza,

181st St. & Riverside Drive

3--4--5 ROOMS

With all the improvements and devices that contribute to the health and comfort of Tenants. **Rents $30 to $60.**

Located on a Plaza 120 Feet Wide.

Commanding a magnificent view of the Park, River and Palisade scenery; within easy access of all transit lines. The proposed bus service will pass door.

Leases Made Now from October 1st.

LOWEST RENTS Possible with Highest Class Service.

River Cliff
628 WEST 151st ST.,
Building just completed.
AT RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
3, 4 & 5 ROOMS, $35-$60
JUST THE HOME YOU HAVE BEEN LOOKING FOR; SPACIOUS CLOSETS, LARGE FOYER HALL, ETC.; BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.

The Trossachs
106 NORTHERN AVE.,
JUST NORTH OF 181ST ST.
3, 4, 5 & 6 ROOMS, $30-$65
EXTRA LARGE, LIGHT, ESPECIALLY WELL ARRANGED, OVERLOOKING HUDSON AND PALISADES, SHORT WALK TO SUBWAY STATION.

Holyrood Court
New Elevator House.
436 Ft. Washington Ave.,
S. E. COR. 180TH ST.
One of the choicest locations on Washington Heights.
ONE BLOCK WEST OF BROADWAY.
3, 4, & 5 Large, Light, Exceptionally Well Arranged Rooms, $35-$65

The Fairfield
97 Ft. Washington Ave.,
SOUTHWEST CORNER 163D ST.
Overlooking Parade Grounds.
4,5,6 & 7 ROOMS, $45-$85
Extra Large, Ligh .
BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED, ABUNDANT CLOSET SPACE, COMMANDING VIEW OF PALISADES AND THE HUDSON RIVER; STREET UNDER SUPERVISION PARK DEPARTMENT; MOST IDEAL RESIDENTIAL SECTION ON MANHATTAN. AGENT ON PREMISES.

NEW ELEVATOR BUILDINGS. BEST VALUE ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

None but desirable tenants accepted.

Our Fall list of Apartments, from 3 to 10 rooms, now available. Agent on premises, or

87th St., Cor. B'way. **KEMPE & CO.** Schuyler 5610

The Halsworth

S. W. Cor. West End Av. & 92d St.
New 12 Story Fireproof Apartment House.
Large Rooms and Closets.

Every Modern Improvement

5 Rooms and 2 Baths..... $1,200
6 Rooms and 2 and 3 Baths... $1,400 to $1,800
7 Rooms and 3 Baths
8 Rooms and 3 Baths..... $1,800 to $2,000

Renting Agent, on Premises, or
Slawson & Hobbs, Agts., 162 W. 72d St., Near B'way.

150 WEST 79TH ST.
Bet Columbus & Amsterdam Aves.
12-Story Building.
One 9 Room Duplex.
One 9 Room Simplex.
Rental $2,600.

315 Central Park West
N. W. Corner of 91st St.
12-Story Building.
One 10 Room Duplex Apartment.
Rental $2,600.

587 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Cor. 136th St.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms.
Rental $900 to $1,380.

1,100 PARK AVE.
Corner 89th St.
9 Rooms.
Rental $1,600.

EDGAR A. LEVY, 505 FIFTH AVE.
Telephone 6960—Murray Hill.

MANHATTAN—West Side. | MANHATTAN—West Side.

CENTRAL PARK
APARTMENTS
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.
Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.
Two Apartments suitable for physicians.
Modern plumbing. Parquet floors.
Apply at Office, 175 West 58th St.



HENDRIK HUDSON
Apartment Houses
Broadway, 110th St. and Riverside Drive
Subway Express Station at Building

THE two best known and best managed apartment houses. Under A. R. E. Co. management.
Apartments from 5 rooms and 2 baths to 10 rooms and 3 baths. Rents $1,000 to $2,800.
Children's playground on the roof overlooking the Hudson, in charge of an experienced Kindergartner, and a well equipped gymnasium for adults, with needle baths, are some of the unique features of these well-known apartment houses.

Owners
American Real Estate Company
FRANK A. PETELER, Manager at the Buildings
Telephone, 4302 Morningside

302-306 W. 79th St.
Bet. West End Ave. & Riverside Drive.
5, 6 & 7 ROOMS
Modern FIREPROOF building, located on the West Side's most FASHIONABLE street. Rooms large and bright; hardwood floors. Most desirable home for refined families who demand the best of service.
Rents $780 to $1,200 per Year.
Superintendent on Premises.

DORILTON



MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE
Unusual sunny exposure. Express subway station 100 feet away. Free electric light and refrigeration. Three vacancies only, 5 to 9 Rooms at $1,600 to $2,300. Write or telephone for leaflet.

BROADWAY & 71ST ST.

87th Street, 59-63 West.
Very desirable apartments of 6 and 7 rooms, rent $60 and $65 per month. Apply premises, or Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 Broadway.

RENAULT COURT
207-211 West 110th St.
High-Class Elevator Apartment.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Moderate Rents.
OPPOSITE CENTRAL PARK.
Superintendent on Premises.

Beautiful Apartment.
301 WEST 107TH, CORNER BROADWAY. SEVEN LIGHT ROOMS, unfurnished; tiled bath; four flights; hall service, telephone; clean, tidy; all improvements; private house block; elegant neighborhood; $55; five rooms ground floor, $50; decorated to suit.

225 West End Ave.
N. W. Corner 70th Street.
EXCEPTIONAL VALUE
One Apartment of 11 Rooms and 2 Baths, $1,500
Lease and occupancy from Oct. 1.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

ROCKLEDGE COURT,
3,044 Albany Crescent
B'way and 231st St. Sub. Station.
3-4-5-6 Rooms, $24.00-$43.00.
Large rooms, big closets; all improvements.
Ready for Occupancy Sept. 1st.
Class of tenants absolutely restricted.
Michael J. Martin Corporation
Owner on Premises.

THE PLAZA,
795 ST. NICHOLAS AV.,
CORNER 150TH ST.
High-class seven, eight room elevator apartments; unsurpassed service; $60-$75.

THE KANAWAH,
203 WEST 111TH ST.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
ALL-NIGHT SERVICE.
5-6 Rooms. $37.50-$47.50.

For Tranquillity, Dignity, Comfort
COLUMBIA COURT
510-518 WEST 123RD ST.
3 and 4 rooms, modern elevator apartment; all conveniences. Rents $32-$45.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Attractive, Homelike Apartments, Moderately Priced,
Under the Management of
A. L. MORDECAI & SON,
30 EAST 42D ST.

119 West 71st St. Fireproof Apartment House. ONLY TWO APARTMENTS REMAIN TO LEASE. 4 AND 5 ROOMS AND BATH.
Rental $900 to $1,200 yearly.

140 WEST 71ST ST. 3-room Doctor's Office suite. Splendid central location. Convenient to "L," Subway, and all surface lines.
Very low rent.

The HAMPTONS
117th St., St. Nicholas and 7th Aves.
Most exclusive dwellings in Harlem. Every room an outside room. Elevator apartment. Convenient to Subway, "L" and surface cars. 7 and 8 room suites.
Rentals $720 to $1,100 yearly

The HUDSON FULTON
S. E. Cor. 136th St. and Broadway.
A few suites to let from next October in this elevator apartment house. 6 to 8 rooms and 2 baths. One block from Subway.
Rentals $800 to $1,000 yearly

The Aspinwall Apartments
399-403-407-411 Audubon Ave.
Entire block front from 185th to 186th St. A few apartments to rent from next October. Within short walk of 181st St. Subway Station. These buildings were awarded a prize by the American Institute of Architects.
4 ROOM SUITES—$28 TO $34 PER MONTH
5 ROOM SUITES—$35 TO $43 PER MONTH

J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.
N. E. Cor. Madison Av. & 41st. Tel., Murray Hill—1481.
Offers a number of desirable Apartments, some of which are ready for immediate occupancy.

THE WELLSMORE
S. E. Cor. 77th St. & Broadway.
Modern in all details.
9 Rooms & 3 Baths, Rental $3,100 to $3,300.

The Cambria
347-351 West 55th St.
1, 2 & 3 Rooms & Bath,
Kitchenette,
Furnished or Unfurnished
$30 to $70 per Month.
Ground Floor Apartment, suitable for physician or dentist.

The Majestic
St. Nicholas Av., S. E. Cor. 145th St.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath.
Rentals $720 to $1,000.
Very large, light rooms, complete elevator and telephone service. All modern conveniences. Close to subway and elevated lines.

Wharfedale
604-606 West 115th St.
Near Riverside Drive.
7 & 8 Rooms,
$900 to $1,200.

Bonavista
362 Riverside Drive.
Magnificent Fireproof Apartments. Located in Best Section of Drive.
7 & 11 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
Rental $1,400 to $2,500.

The Beauclere
N. W. Cor. B'way & 109th Street
7 Rooms & Bath,
$1,000—$1,400.

Elberon Hall
385 Central Park West,
Near 99th St.
8 Rooms & 2 Baths,
$780 to $1,200.

The Hillchester
547 West 157th St.
Near Broadway Subway station
4, 5, 6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
$480—$900.

Prince's Court
N. E. Cor. B'way & 164th Street
4, 5, 6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
$480—$900.

Tenants living in apartments under our supervision are assured of the most efficient service and attention.

BE SURE TO SEE BOTH OF THESE HOUSES BEFORE YOU DECIDE

VAUXHALL
780 Riverside Drive at 155th St.
Very unique corner, new 5-room 11-story building.
4 Rooms & Bath, $650.00; to 7 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,350.00
Magnificient Views from Every Window—B'way Sub. Sta. 157th St.
One Splendid Doctor's Suite, with private entrance. Resident Manager, Phone 7100 Audubon.

GREYTON COURT
630 W. 141st. Cor. of Riverside Drive
3-5-6-7 ROOMS WITH 1 TO 3 BATHS.
Prices $600.00 to $1,300.00 per year.
Absolutely Fireproof—Large Rooms and Closets.
Best of Service. Resident Manager, Telephone 7610 Audubon.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Several Very Desirable SUITES TO LEASE
—IN THE—
BANCROFT
Kitchenette Apartments
509-517 W. 121st St.
Bet. Broadway and Amsterdam Ave.
LIVING ROOM, BEDROOM, KITCHENETTE AND BATH, **$35 to $42.50**
LIVING ROOM, TWO BEDROOMS, KITCHENETTE AND BATH, **$45 to $60**
LIGHT, UNOBSTRUCTED VIEWS.
NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING. FINE RESTAURANT ON PREMISES.
References absolutely indispensable.

"THE ENDYMION,"
352 WEST 117TH ST.,
near Park, close to transit; 6 and 7 rooms; elevator; full service; home house; tenants stay years; rents very low to right families; only $45 to $57.50. Supt., or
WILCOX & SHELTON,
2,107 7th Ave., at 125th St.

POINCIANA
507-509 WEST 124TH ST.
5 and 6 rooms. Very choice. Refined families. Full service. $45.00.
Supt. or **WILCOX & SHELTON,**
2,107 7TH AVE. (125TH ST.)

NEW HOUSES
4 to 6 rooms, $30 up, every modern improvement, refined location, splendid service; owner's management; near Subway express. Northwest corner West 180th-Northern Ave.

Bachelor Apartments.
Harlem Library Apartments, 32 W. 123d St. Delightfully located in Harlem's choicest residential section; one or two rooms; only $12 to $30. WILCOX & SHELTON, 2,107 7th Ave., (125th St.)

CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS
NEW 2 & 4 ROOMS
417 West 114th St.

THE ST. ANDREW,
2 EAST 127TH ST.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
ALL NIGHT SERVICE.
5-6-7 rooms, $55-$80.

IDEAL LOCATION
High-class elevator apartments to lease, 41 Convent Ave., 509-519 W. 129th, 408-420 W. 130th, 19 St. Nicholas Terrace; 4-8 rooms, $480-$900. Inquire on premises or Agent, 405 W. 130th. Concession till October.

ALLVIEW
709 WEST 170TH ST.
4-5 Rooms, $30-$38
Class of tenants absolutely restricted.
Michael J. Martin Corp. on Premises.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

ROMAINE & LOYAL
New Buildings
Now Ready for Occupancy.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Overlooking the Hudson and Palisades.
160th to 161st St. and 655 W. 160th.
Suites of 4-5-6-7-8 Rooms and 2 Baths
Rents, $480 to $1,320 Yearly
Special Arrangements on Leases Signed Prior to October 1st.
Renting Agt. on premises. Phone 8591—Aud.
Friedman Con. Co., 189 Broadway

REED HOUSE
Broadway at 121st St.

5 rooms....	$660	$720
6 rooms....	$720	$900
7 rooms....	$900	$1200

Perfect Service.
OWNER ON PREMISES.

RIVERVIEW COURT,
611 West 136th St., near Riverside Drive. Four and six rooms and bath, large and light, $35 and $55; subway 137th St. and Broadway; efficient service; references. Premises, or
HALL & BLOODGOOD,
542 Fifth Av. Tel. Bryant 7632.

BISMARCK COURT,
550 WEST 138TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY. Most desirable apartments of 3, 4, and 5 rooms and bath; elevator and all modern conveniences; rents $420 to $960; October leasing. THE BEST SERVICE.
PORTER & CO., 159 WEST 125TH ST.

Westbourne Court
556 West 140th Street,
Corner Broadway.
6 and 7 Rooms.
REASONABLE RENTS.
Superintendent on Premises.

HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR
4 to 6 rooms, $40 upward; Washington Heights, most refined houses, every improvement; restricted avenue, refined. Owner lives on premises. Westwood and Cliffewood Courts, West 179th to 180th Sts. on Fort Washington Avenue.

8 AND 9 ROOMS
all outside, large, beautifully finished, $80 upward, refined houses on restricted Fort Washington Avenue. References required. Owner resides on premises. WESTWOOD & CLIFFEWOOD COURTS, West 179th to 180th Street on Fort Washington Avenue.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Fred'k Zittel & Sons

IN THE APTHORP. **Broadway and 79th Street** TEL., 9700—SCHUYLER.

Offer the following Elevator Apartments for Rent:—

801 West End Ave.,
N. W. Corner of 99th St.
Absolutely fireproof building conveniently located, close to 96th St. Subway express station and surface lines; large, airy rooms; every modern improvement
6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths,
Rents $1,400 to $2,200.

The Prasada,
50 Central Park West.
South corner of 65th Street, overlooking Central Park.
Large rooms and closets.
8, 9 & 10 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $3,000.

The Dallieu,
101st St. and West End Avenue.
Southeast Corner.
Modern 12-story elevator apartment house. Thoroughly up-to-date in every particular.
6 Rooms and 3 Baths,
9 Rooms and 3 Baths,
Filtered water, elevator service, etc.
Rents $1,600 and $3,000.

251-55 West 98th Street,
Close to Subway Express Station.
Modern elevator apartment house of the most modern type; all light and airy rooms; southern exposure.
6 Rooms and 2 Baths,
$1,000 to $1,300.

The Runoia,
267 West 89th St.
New 8-story fireproof building; extra large rooms and closets; modern in every respect.
5 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,000 to $2,000.

The Wiltshire,
610 West 141st St.
Modern elevator apartment house; every improvement.
2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $360 to $865.

The Arleigh,
620 West 115th St.
Modern elevator apartments. All modern improvements.
6, 7, 8 Rooms and 2 Baths,
$900 to $1,200.

The Rolyat,
Southwest Corner,
Broadway and 140th St.
Large rooms, pantries, and closets.
Suites of 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $1,000 to $1,200.

44 West 96th Street,
Elevator apartment house. Unusually attractive apartments. Adjoining the Park. Large, airy rooms.
6 Rooms and Bath,
$900 to $1,200.

Rafford Hall,
N. W. Corner Broadway and 144th St.
The rear apartments afford a splendid view of the Hudson River; all improvements; elevator service, etc.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $600 to $1,000.

St. Charles,
101 West 72d St.
Eight Large Rooms and Two Baths.
Must be seen to be appreciated; elevator service, etc.
Rents $1,200 to $1,300.

The Desmond,
2,026 Seventh Av., Near 121st St.
Building to be remodeled. Every improvement to be installed. Elevator service, etc.
8 Large Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,000.

The Montague,
203 West 94th Street.
Adjoining Broadway.
Very Attractive 4 and 5 Room Apartments.
Rents $480 to $720.

St. Evona,
N. E. Corner 185th St. and Broadway.
New six-story fireproof elevator apartment house; large, sunny rooms; southern exposure.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms.
Rents $540 to $1,100.

If these apartments do not meet with your approval, we have others that do not appear in this advertisement. A call at our office will save you much time and annoyance. We will mail you our booklet containing full descriptions of our houses on request.

405 Park Avenue
NORTHEAST CORNER 54TH STREET.
3 apartments, 8 to 12 rooms, 3 & 5 baths, $3,500, $6,000.
Doctor's Office, 4 Rooms and Bath, $2,100.

118 East 54th St.
1 apartment, 9 rooms, 3 baths, $2,800.

115 East 53rd St.
1 apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, $2,700.
Doctor's Office, 3 Rooms and Bath, $1,200 to $1,440.

123 East 53rd St.
3 apartments, 7 rooms, 2, 3 baths, $1,980, $2,250.

Moore & Wyckoff,
Phone 1263 Bryant— **546 Fifth Avenue**—Corner 45th St.

Chatsworth



344 West 72d Street, at Riverside Drive
Absolutely fireproof, overlooking the Hudson from the Statue of Liberty to Yonkers.
Apartments of 5 to 10 Rooms, $900 to $3,250,
INCLUDING REFRIGERATION.
To those leasing now apartments will be altered to suit.
In connection with Chatsworth is also a Restaurant, Cafe, Barber Shop and Valet Service, &c. Convenient to "L" and subway; Fifth Av. Buses at the door.
L. J. Phillips & Co., 72d St. & Columbus Av.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

1364-1372 St. Nicholas Ave.
(Near 179th St.)
Elevator Apartments.
One of the most desirable locations on Washington Heights. Convenient to Subway, Broadway car and crosstown lines. Cool, light, airy suites. 5 and 6 rooms.
Rentals $420 to $540.
Apply on premises, or to
HEILNER & WOLF,
30 East 42d Street.

THE ARDELLE
527 Riverside Drive,
Opposite
Grant's Tomb and Claremont.
6-7-8 Rooms, Foyer, 2 baths.
The Best Built House on Riverside.
Management of Owner on premises.

Before deciding on an Apartment look at
PRINCE'S COURT,
3920 Broadway,
N. E. Cor. 164th St.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms.
Rent $480, $900.

The RAVENWOOD
S. W. Cor. Broadway & 180th St.
(Drug Store Corner.)
4, 5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $34 to $60.
Every convenience. All night elevator service.
Agent on Premises. Tel. Aud. 3577.

West Side, Above 110th Street.



VALLAMONT
CORNER ST. NICHOLAS AVE. & 119TH.
Exceptional Sunny Apartment.
Large closets, home house, full service; elevator; $55 to $85. Janitor, or
WILCOX & SHELTON,
2,107 7th Ave., at 125th St.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

BACHELOR
691 Madison Ave. N. E. COR. **62d St.**
Parlor, Bedroom, and Bath,
Furnished or Unfurnished.
Service Included.
RENTS $480 TO $720.
Apply on premises, or to
MOORE & WYCKOFF
546 Fifth Ave., 45th St. Tel. 1263 Bryant.
APARTMENTS

STRICTLY **YOSEMITE** FIREPROOF
S. W. COR. PARK AVE. & 62D ST.
7 ROOMS & BATH, $1,100-$1,750.
Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street.
PHONE, 1300—RIVER, or 2370—PLAZA.

RUTHERFORD
Elevator Apartments.
206 East 17th St.
3-4-5 Rooms, $360 to $540.
Berlin Renting Agency 141 E. 17th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Slawson & Hobbs
162 West 72d Street
Near Broadway Tel. Col. 7240

The Halsworth
645 West End Ave.
Southwest Corner 92d St.
One of the latest new-type 12-story apartment houses in the exclusive West Side residential section.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms, 2 to 3 baths, $1,200 to $2,000.

The Oregon
162 West 54th St.
S. E. Corner Seventh Ave.
A new 12-story fireproof apartment; all outside windows, insuring light and ventilation. Extra maids' rooms.
3, 4, 5, 6 rooms & bath, $900 to $1,700.

The Cornwall
255 West 90th St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
A new 12-story apartment house of concrete; soundproof floors and partitions.
7, 8 & 9 rooms, 2 & 3 baths, $1,800 to $2,400.

La Rochelle
57 West 75th St.
A handsome modern fireproof building; large light apartments; long distance telephone in each apartment.
6 and 7 rooms and bath, $900 to $2,000.

105 West 72d St.
Bet. B'way & Columbus Av.
A new 12-story fireproof apartment house; accessible location with southern exposure.
4 & 5 rooms; 1 & 2 baths, $1,300 to $1,900.

The Rexor
600 West 116th St.
Southwest Corner Broadway.
A 12-story steel fireproof structure in a neighborhood noted for its exclusive apartment houses. Subway station at the corner. **5, 6, 7 rooms, 2 & 3 baths; $1,050-$2,100.**

The Hamilton
420 Riverside Drive
North Corner 114th St.
A new, absolutely fireproof apartment house; overlooks Riverside Park and the Hudson.
6-7 & 8 rooms, 2 & 3 baths, $1,200 to $2,200.

The Hillcrest
430 West 116th St.
Situated on the crest of Cathedral Heights—the highest part of the city. All apartments have private reception room at entrance.
8 r'ms, 2 baths; $1,500-$1,700.

Georgean Court
58 Central Park West
S. W. Corner 66th St.
A nine-story fireproof building with all latest improvements known to modern architecture.
8 & 10 rooms; 2 & 3 baths, $2,300 to $2,600.

The Pamlico
97 Central Park West
Bet. 69th and 70th Sts.
Fireproof building; large and airy apartments; very select neighborhood; day and night elevator service.
7 and 8 rooms and bath, $1,100 to $1,400.

Terrace Court
202 Riverside Drive
South Corner 93rd Street.
A luxurious house on the most attractive site in the city, overlooking the prettiest part of the Drive and the Hudson. **9 and 10 rooms, 2 and 3 baths, $1,800 to $2,300.**

The Stuart
250 West 94th St.
S. W. Corner Broadway.
The apartments are well planned and rooms are all large and light; near transit lines.
8 & 9 rooms, 1 & 2 baths, $1,200 to $1,500.

The Lucania
235 West 71st St.
Bet. B'way & West End Ave.
Situated on one of the most exclusive residential streets of the West Side; convenient to theatres, clubs, hotels, etc. **3, 5 & 6 rooms, 1 & 2 baths, $900 to $1,800.**

4 & 12 W. 92d St.
Near Central Park West
A newly renovated house on a high class private block. Elevator, electric light, etc.
7 rooms and bath, $900 to $1,100.

304 West 92d St.
Near Riverside Drive
Adjoins the Halsworth Apartments. A high-class 8-story fireproof building; near bus line and subway.
5 and 6 rooms, 2 baths, $1,200 and $1,300.

375 Centr'l P'rk W.
Near 97th St.
Very desirable spacious apartments; modern improvements; convenient to transit lines.
7 and 8 rooms, 2 baths, $840 to $1,200.

Woodmere
561 West 141st St.
Northeast Corner Broadway.
10-story fireproof apartments; large, light, rooms.
4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath, $600 to $1,000.

Lyndon Arms
524-525 Riverside Drive
Near 127th Street.
Beautiful views Riverside Drive, the Hudson and Palisades.
6 and 8 rooms and bath, $840 to $1,100.

Send for our 1915 Apartment House Directory which contains information regarding apartment houses under our exclusive management

NEW APARTMENTS
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
BING & BING
119 West 40th St. Tel. 6410 Bryant.

993 Park Av., Cor. 84th St. — **8-10-11 Rooms, 3 Baths** — **$2,700 to $4,300**
Ready for occupancy. Leases from October 1st. An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co. Open for inspection.

955 Park Av., Near 82d St. — **7-9-10 Rooms, 3-4 Baths** — **$2,400 to $3,500**
Ready for occupancy. Leases from October 1st. An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co. Open for inspection.

1,155 Park Av., Corner 92d St. — **8-12 Rooms, 3-4 Baths** — **$2,400 to $3,900**
New Building. Leases from October 1st. An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co. Open for inspection.

LARGER SUITES CAN BE ARRANGED.
Apply on Premises, or at the Office of Bing & Bing,
119 West 40th St. Tel. 6410 Bryant.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Apartments

500 Madison Ave. N. W Corner of 52nd Street. 7, 8 & 10 Rooms & 3 Baths. $2,500—$4,000	**998 Fifth Ave.** Corner of 81st Street. 18 Rooms and 5 Baths. $15,000
776 Lexington Ave. 2 and 3 Rooms and Bath. $420—$840	**120 East 31st St.** 8 Rooms and 2 Baths. $1,000—$1,500

Further particulars and plans of all the apartments on the east side are on file at our office at
10 East 45th Street
Telephone 3100 Murray Hill

Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co

THE STUYVESANT
17 LIVINGSTON PLACE
Corner East 17th St., Overlooking Stuyvesant Park.
6 & 7 Rooms
RENTS $800-$1,200.
Large, light and airy; 'phone, elevators, electric light, uniformed hall attendants; separate servants' toilets.
Apply to Supt., on premises.

THE KNICKERBOCKER
247 Fifth Ave., Cor. 28th St.
Exclusive Duplex Housekeeping Apt.
9 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
2 ROOMS AND BATH
NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

1219 MADISON AVENUE,
Southeast Corner 88th Street.
All apartments have dining room and living room facing the avenue. Each has a maid's toilet. All floors parquet and hardwood. Electric lights. All-night elevator service.
6 Rooms & Bath, $840 up.
8 Rooms & Bath, $1,000 up.
9 Rooms & Bath, $1,450.
MANAGEMENT BY RESIDENT OWNER.
APPLY ON PREMISES.

CORONADO
Northwest corner of Park Av. and 81st St. High-class elevator apartment, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; rents, $800, $1,000, $1,300 yearly. Service unexcelled.

56-60 E. 87 St.
Near Park Ave.
Highest Type Elevator Apartment. All Night Service.
7 Rooms—$1,100-$1,200.
Physician's or Dentist's Apart.—$900.
Large Rooms Flooded with Sunlight.
OWNER ON PREMISES.

BRONX.

5 GRAND ROOMS $32—$38
JUST COMPLETED
University Heights Apartments
1905-1929 ANDREWS AVE.,
BET. WEST BURNSIDE AVE. AND WEST 179TH ST., WEST BRONX.
Broadway Subway, 181st, University line. 8 cents. Parquet floors; two families on each floor; tenants restricted. Booklet.

BROOKLYN.

PARKWAY COURT.
Elegant high-class apartments of 4 to 8 rooms, all improvements. Best section of Eastern Parkway. Rents, $32.00 to $70.00. Ready Sept. 1st. M. F. GLEASON, Eastern Parkway, corner Kingston Av., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 18.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

37TH ST, 312 and 314 West, s s, 137.6 ft w of 8th Av, 37.5x98.9; Roy M. Robinson, referee, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser, 300 Central Park West; (mtg $38,000.) Aug. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $2,500

67TH AV, 339, e s, 80 ft s of 21st St, 20x73.8; Agnes G. Kemin to Sara Welt-Kakels, 35 East 61st St, Aug. 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.. .....$100

227TH ST, e s, 175 ft s of Adrian Av, 25x100; George E. Denton and another to Sarah E. Fletcher, 91 Marble Hill Av, (mtg $3,000.) June 28; attorneys, Brown & F., 10 Wall St. $100

NAGLE AV, s s, 550 ft e of Ellwood St, 50x105; Premium Holding Corp. to Nagle Avenue Construction Co., 149 Church St, Aug. 16; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St. $100

113TH ST, 67 West, n s, 241 ft e of Lenox Av, 16x100.11; Morris Garfinkel to Bob Realty Co., 102 Greene St, quitclaim, (mtg $9,000;) Aug. 12; attorney, Max Monfried, 299 Broadway $100

26TH ST, 136 East, s s, 81 ft e of Lexington Av, 10x49.4; Grimont Construction Co. to Larret Realty and Construction Co., 187 Riverside Drive, (mtg $9,000.) Aug. 17; attorney, Thomas J. Meehan, 2 Rector St..$100

100TH ST, 48 East, n s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 20x100.11; Lena Katz to Sarah Barfiel, 1,716 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, (mtg $17,350.) Nov. 30, 1914; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Sarah Barfiel to Bernard Bernstein, 1,020 Tiffany St, (mtg $16,000.) Aug. 17; attorney, same.....$1

PRINCE ST, 180, n s, 75 ft w of West Broadway, 25x95, (foreclosure Aug. 17;) Samuel Lachman, referee, to Max Ottinger, 20 East 70th St, and Moses Ottinger, 23 West 75th St, Aug. 18; attorneys, Kurzman, F. & G., 25 Broad St. $25,500

134TH ST, 121 West, s s, 365 ft w of Lenox Av, 35x100.11; Jacob Morgenroth to Sedalia R. E. Corporation, 61 Broadway, (mtg $26,000,) all liens, Aug. 18; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

Bronx.

285TH ST, n s, 135 ft e of Katonah Av, 60x100; J. J. Karbry O'Kennedy to Harmony Construction Co., Inc., 1,120 Walker Av, Aug. 12; attorney, C. H. Baechler, 1,126 Walker Av $3,500

LONGFELLOW AV, 1,142, n e s, 44x irregular; Absar Realty Co. to Meyer Goetz, 1,045 Kelly St, and another, (mtg $32,000,) Aug. 17; attorney, Henry M. Ornstein, 51 Chambers St $100

PLIMPTON AV, w s, 75 ft s of 170th St, 22.7 x100; John P. Herren to Henry Jeline, 94 Branchport Av, Long Branch, N. J., Aug. 16, (mtg $7,000,) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

INTERVALE AV, e s, 194.3 ft n of 165th St, 75x100; Enid Bernstein to Enid Realty Co., 113 Broadway, Aug. 16, (mtg $10,000.) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

LOT 473, map of Van Nest Park; Rudolf Wittekind to Sherry Goldberg, 1,474 Wilkins Av, Aug. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co. 176 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 306 and 307, Map 1,448, 50x100; The Monatiquot Real Estate Co. to Thomas A. Grimes, 855 Tremont Place, July 12, (mtg $1,000.) attorney, W. Niles, 154 Nassau St..$1

OLMSTEAD AV, e s, 96.11 ft n of Westchester Av, 47.6x28.11x39x10.8; Empire City Exhibition Co., Inc., to Tri-Chester Improvement Co., Inc., 1,901 Westchester Av, Aug. 1, 1914; attorney, Joseph Wormser, 234 Willis Av. $100

BURKE AV, e s, 75 ft n of Harper Av, 36.2x 111.2x53.7x100; also Harper Av, n w corner of Burke Av, 100x25; also Harper Av, s s, 150 ft e of Burke Av, 25x141.9x25.4x137.4; also Harper Av, n e corner of Burke Av, 100x25; also Harper Av, w s, 25 ft n of Harper Av, 25x100; also Harper Av, n s, 225 ft e of Burke Av, 25x154.10x25.4x150.4; also Harper Av n s, 200 ft e of Burke Av, 25x 150.5x25.4x146.1; also Burke Av, w s, 50 ft n of Harper Av, 22.3x101.6x29,100; also Harper Av, n s, 270 ft e of Burke Av, 60.2x irregular; also Harper Av, s w s, 290 ft s e of Burke Av, 262.1x86.11x25.10x61.3; James Noonan to Margaret Clark, 3,690 21st Av., Brooklyn, Aug. 13, (mtg $10,450;) attorney, Adam Moran, 590 5th Av, Brooklyn.....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

20TH ST, 319 West, n s, 270 ft w of West End Av, 20x100; Isabelle C. Crystal to New York Transit Co., 26 Broad St, Aug. 17, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Trust Co., 160 Broadway $16,000

107TH ST, 170-72 East, s s, 83 ft w of 3d Av, 56.6x100.11; Mary Abrahams to Philip Abraham, 170 East 107th St, June 23, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Aaron Morris, 277 Broadway $2,500

NAGLE AV, e s, 100 ft e of Ellwood St, 50x105; Nagle Avenue Construction Co. to Thomas G. Field, trustee of Hy Weil, at Cedarhurst, L. I., Aug. 17, 5 years; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St. $37,000

26TH ST, 208 West, s s, 123.4 ft w of 7th Av, 23.4x98.9; William J. Janson to Anna King, at Far Rockaway, L. I., Aug. 17, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, E. Herrman, 261 Broadway $360

MONTGOMERY ST, e s, 47.6 ft n of Cherry St, 21.10x58.7; Kauffman & Lewenthal Realty Co. to Emily C. Crow, Montclair, N. J., prior mtg $11,000, 3 years, 5 p. c., Aug. 18; attorney, George A. Nagle, Jamaica, L. I. $6,000

114TH ST, n s, 365 ft w of Lenox Av, 35x 100.11; Sedalia Real Estate Corporation to Jacob Morgenroth, 606 West 116th St, prior mtg $28,000, 2 years, 6 p. c., Aug. 18; attorney, Lawyers Trust Co., 160 Broadway, $4,000

Bronx.

219TH ST, 646 East, s s, 18.9x128.10; Clara S. Egan, Yonkers, N. Y., to Celestia Smith, 429 E. 156th St, Aug. 16, due &c. as per bond; attorney, C. C. Dean, 148th St. & 3d Av. $1,250

HUGHES AV, e s, 200 ft s w of Cambreleng St, 20x100; Wm. H. King to Jas. Madden, 420 E. 76th St, Aug. 14, 3 years, 5½ per cent.; attorney, Frank Brodsky, 1,404 2d Av, $1,000

LONGFELLOW AV, 1,142, n e s, 44x irreg.; Meyer Goetz and anc. to Absar Realty Co., 919 Fox St, (prior mtg, $32,000,) Aug. 17, due, Feb. 15, 1920, 6 per cent.; attorney, Absar Realty Co., 919 Fox St. $8,000

238TH ST, n s, 135 ft e of Katonah Av, two lots, each 25x100, two mtgs, each $3,500; Harmony Constr. Co., Inc., to Margaret O'Kennedy, 601 W. 176th St, Aug. 13, due &c., as per bond; attorney, J. J. K. O'Kennedy, 89 Nassau St. $7,000

LOT 59, Block 597, map of part of Fox estate; Giovannina Bruni to Raeffaelle Manniello, 2,128 1st Av, (prior mtg $2,750,) Aug. 2, due Jan. 2, 1916, p. c.; attorney, J. Barbieri, 35 Nassau St $150

SAME PROPERTY; same to Jos. P. Barbieri, 62 Leggett Av., Queens, L. I., (prior mtg $2,750,) Aug. 2, demand — p. c.; attorney, same $82

165TH ST, n w s, part of lot 28, map of Morrisania, 25x100; Elise Mundt to Frank Reilly, 1,462 Washington Av, Aug. 4, due &c as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,000

LOTS 306-307, map 1,448; Thomas A. Grimes to Monatiquot Real Estate Co, July 12, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, N. Niles, 154 Nassau St. $1,000

149TH ST, 256 East, s s, 25x100; Lucia Holding Co., Inc., to Lizzie Sallinger, 2,251 Haviland Av., Aug. 13, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,500

RIVERDALE AV, n e cor of 246th St, 50x to Delafield Av; Delafield Estate to Maturin L. Delafield, Jr., Delafield Estate to Maturin L. Delafield, Jr., Delafield, H. & F., 27 Cedar St. $20,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

42D ST, 157 and 159 East, all; Otto F. Struse, trustee, to Patrick Quinn, 1,985 Daly Av, 4 years and 9 months from Aug. 1, 1915; attorney W. H. Stewart, 1,659 3d Av. $4,500

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner 174th St, store and basement; Delmar Realty Corporation to William Schulkin, 500 West 174th St, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1915; attorney, M. A. Walsh, 74 Broadway $1,020

8TH AV, n e corner 117th St, all; Albert Ullmann to Charles Knickrihm, 301 West 117th St, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, W. H. Stewart, 1,659 3d Av. $5,700

2D AV, n w corner 99th St, store and vault; Frederick H. Schacht to Alex. Harris, 26 East 85th St, 5 years from Aug. 1, 1915; attorney, W. H. Stewart, 1,659 3d Av.$2,000

2D AV, all; George Strecker to Henry Graf, 377 Willis Av, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorneys, Cohen Bros., 64 Wall St. $3,900

SPRING ST, 70, store and basement; Savoy Holding Co. to Emil Grebois and another, 672 Tinton Av, 5 years from Aug., 1915; attorney, W. H. Stewart, 1,659 3d Av. .$1,500

2D AV, 1,519, n store; Samuel Rubin to Harry Mihalakis, 1,519 2d Av, 2 years from Aug. 1, 1915; attorney, Teresa Kelm, 1,515 3d Av. $900

AVENUE D, 108, corner store; Louis Abowitz to Max M. Tuttle, 5 years from Aug. 22, 1915; attorney, Ira Wollison, 206 Broadway $780

Bronx.

LYMAN PL, 1,365, all; George Wolf to Altar Levin, 1,1001 Home St., 3 years from Sept. 1, 1915; attorneys, Goldsmith, R. M. & E., 35 Nassau St. $4,400

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

WADSWORTH AV, 124 to 128; Grassi Contracting Co. against Aldorf Construction Co., Inc., et al.; (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, M. J. Dix.

122D ST, 247 to 251 East; United States Trust Co. of New York against Kremrut Realty Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Stewart & Shearer.

86TH ST, 508 and 508 West; James Klernan against Joseph A. Klernan et al., (partition;) attorney, J. A. O'Leary.

IRVINGTON ST, s w corner of Lewis St, 20x 80; Union Trust Co. of New York against Nathan Burzinsky et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Miller, King, Lane & Trafford.

Bronx.

187TH ST, n e corner of Park Av, 34x100; Christina Schuessler against William H. Ellis et al., (action to set aside deed;) attorney, B. A. Benton.

135TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of Lincoln Av, 25x 100; Joseph Costa against Timothy Toohig et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. H. Nekton.

184TH ST, 465 East; Fernclift Cemetery Association against Anna Bade et al., (action to declare conveyance void;) attorneys, Appell & Taylor.

149TH ST, n s, 19 ft e of Morris Av, 43x80; Helen Barbara Schreiber against Frederick W. Fielding et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

MADISON ST, 28; Isidor Goldman against Mary J. Mcshane et al., Aug. 5, 1915. .$296

WADSWORTH AV, 124 to 128; Grassi Contracting Co., Inc., against William Hobson et al., Jan. 26, 1915, (canceled).....$500

Bronx.

INTERVALE AV, e s, 250 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x100; Fred Schneider, Inc., against Daveck Building Co., Inc., et al., Aug. 18, 1915 .....$244

LAFONTAINE AV, s w corner of 179th St, 100x100; Bernard Greenwood Co. et al. against Walter Aronstein et al., Feb. 13, 1915 .....$2,210

TIFFANY ST, n w corner of Whitlock Av, 100x100; Asa W. Crookston, against Ensign Improvement Co. et al., Aug. 17, 1915. .$11

LEGGETT AV, s e corner of Beck St, 100x 100; Maurice F. Abearn against Macy Con-

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

Stores, Lofts, Ground Floor Shops, Suitable any Business.
Will Build to Suit Tenant.
Save your time and ours by stating your requirements. We can fill them.
JAMES N. WELIS' SONS,
191 9th Av., (Near 22d St.)

Looking for OFFICES or a LOFT? We can save you both TIME and MONEY. Large or small space. All parts of city. Long or short terms. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 B'dway, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5786.

63 West 56th.—Basement and parlor floor; hardwood floors, steam, electricity; rented separately. Premises or N 66 Times.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & 16 E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

STORE, southeast corner 14th St. and 7th Av. E. S. Willard & Co., 52 William St.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

DUNWOODIE HEIGHTS.—Attractive, new, Colonial style home, 7 rooms, bath, every modern improvement; place for garage, garden, poultry; main line Putnam Division; 45 minutes from house to Wall St.; bargain price; $500 down, $35 monthly. Dunwoodie Realty Corp., Radford Bldg., Yonkers.

Complete home, convenient to station, stores, church, and trolley; in the attractive settlement of Gifford Park; nine rooms, 2 baths; garden, fruit, high location; $10,500; has cost $12,000. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N.Y.

All the bargains in Mount Vernon, Pelham, Bronxville, for sale or rent, may be found at office Anderson Realty Company, 22 East 1st St., Mount Vernon.

10-room house, all improvements; ground 50x 116; river view; 3 minutes station; $6,500. Photo and particulars, Alfred E. Cooke, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

New "Old Colonial," 8 rooms, 3 baths, in park, handy station, for sale; others to let. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Ten-room house, all improvements; ground 50x116; river view; 3 minutes station; $50. Alfred E. Cooke, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

New Houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace, Rollins Bros., Cor. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Seven-room house, improvements, hardwood floors; 35 minutes; easy terms. Holberg, Hinsdale Av., Floral Park, L. I.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots.
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, and Leonia, New Jersey. (opposite Grant's Tomb), within twenty-five minutes of Mannattan.
Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

Bungalow, unusually attractive; practically new; 7 rooms; bath; floors, steam heat; electricity, gas, city water; thoroughly modern; A1 condition; lot 60x175; convenient station; for sale at less than cost. Write for photo. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Attractive, modern 10-room house; plot 60x 175; will sell at sacrifice and easy terms or rent to right party $50 per month. Owner, 720 Watchung Av., Plainfield, N. J.

RENT IN RIDGEWOOD.
Test its merits as a suburban place of residence; 1,000 commuters like it; attractive homes, $50 to $150 per month. Write us. S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, RIDGEWOOD, N. J.. PHONE 655.

For Sale—A modern five-story, solid concrete factory, 75x100, on plot 100x100; well equipped with machine tools, power, freight elevator; will sell without tools; located in Jersey City. Address Box G 229 Times Downtown.

Small fruit farms, 75x500; five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5,000 to $6,500; terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Fanwood lot for sale, very cheap; will build a cottage or sell on easy terms; send for map. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Little farms, hour out, for city workers. $10 monthly. Room 1701, 141 Broadway.

ASSIGNEE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the general assignment of THE WELSH MACHINE WORKS to WILLIAM HENKEL, Jr., for the benefit of creditors.—Assignee Sale.
PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the undersigned, the Assignee of the above-named company, will sell to the highest bidder at Public Sale and competitive, written bids, all of the assets and effects of the said company now located at No. 276-277 West Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, consisting of a modern plant equipped to the smallest detail for the manufacturing of elevators, engines and general machine works, consisting of patterns, complete pattern machinery shop, consisting of benches, lathes, circular saws, jointers, planers, mortises, etc. Complete line of patterns for the manufacturing of elevators, gas engines and general machinery. Complete electrical department, consisting of motors, elevator controls, lathes, drill presses, emery grinders, disc grinders, Universal grinding machine, hand-power shears, vises, vacuum pumps, screw machine, circular metal saw, gasoline engines, Standard grinder, Pedmar, curling and lining machine, Pease planer, metal saw grinder, steam engines, four-cylinder marine engine, two-cylinder marine engine and an elaborate stock of accessories consisting of raw copper, brass and steel, bolts, nuts, washers, parts for all elevators, electrical material consisting of magnet wires, contacts, carbon, fibre, resistance units, rheostats, pipes, and fittings, brass valves, pressure pump, set screws, lag screws, brass and steel tubing. Large stock of pulleys and hangers. Also three power metal saws, power hammer, complete blacksmith shop, forge and blower, Pease planer, key seating machine, two drill presses, exhaust fan, Westinghouse two-cylinder gas engine, Otto gas engine, Brighton gas engine, bench vises, oil filter, pressure pump, generator, grinder, hoop rolling machine, gear cutter and hobbing attachments, screw and hydraulic jacks 42x42x12 Gray planer, chain hoists, drill presses, slotter, three large lathes and drill and taps, radial drill and angle plates, centering machine, milling machine, screw machine, gang drill, drill grinder, together with a complete stock of mandrels, plug gauges, drills, taps and keys, testing machines, platform scale, and three automobiles. Also the office furnishings consisting of safes, desks, chairs, time clock, filing cabinets, typewriter, etc., together with the good will and trade name of the above concern.
All bids must be submitted to the Assignee at his office, No. 64 William St., City of New York, on or before Thursday, August 19th, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the morning, and should be marked "Bids in the matter of The Welsh Machine Works." All bids must be accompanied by cash or certified check for at least 10 per cent. of the amount of the bid. The Assignee reserves the right to reject any and all bids. Should the Assignee accept any of the bids, the successful bidder shall be called upon to pay the balance of the purchase price within twenty-four hours after acceptance.
WILLIAM HENKEL, Jr., Assignee.
64 William St., New York City.
CLIFFORD G. LUDVIGH, Attorney for Assignee, 31 Nassau St., New York City.
Inspection can be made any day from 9 o'clock to 5 o'clock.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

CRAFTSMAN HOMES, with garage, only $5,500. Little gems; 2 min. from Kings Highway sta. new Sea Beach Subway. OTTO SINGER, 248 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Compelled to sell at once up-to-date cottage; all improvements; 7 rooms; large plot; 30 minutes from city; $100 cash; balance $16 per month. COTTAGE, Box 169 Times Downtown.

Jamaica—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,900; all improvements. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Bungalow plots for sale; water view; "Hillcrest Park," Great Kills, Giffords; near station, beach, bathing, boating, fishing; restricted colony; $175 and up; $50 down, balance monthly; shade trees; high location; city water, electric lights, sidewalks; express train service; 45 minutes from Battery, New York. Kolff 45 Broadway, city, and St. George, Staten Island.

City Houses Wanted.

Wanted, to rent modern detached house, with 6 or 7 bedrooms, 2 or 3 baths; preferably with garage, well furnished, easy of access to New York, preferably near Yonkers. Address, with full particulars, Eder, South 10th Av., Rockaway Park.

Home, some acres; commuting distance; Westchester County preferred; give particulars; price not to exceed $5,000. Lawyer, N 2 Times.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Will exchange 12 lots Bath Beach section for 2 or 3 family house in South Brooklyn; only one mortgage, $9,000 equity; exchange two-family house Bronx free and clear lots. Eastern Realty Co., 132 Nassau St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Gramercy Section.—For rent, three-story, 25-foot brownstone house; exceptionally large rooms; excellent condition. Apply 138 East 19th St.

8-story and basement house, 10 rooms, 2 baths, West 101st St., 2 blocks Subway Station. Very moderate rent. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway (103rd.)

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

We have from $5,000 to $80,000 for first mortgages in New York, Jersey, and Long Island. Eastern Realty Co., 132 Nassau St.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.
East Side.

HOTEL IRVING, 26 Gramercy Park; fireproof; parlor, bedroom, bath; $15 weekly up, European plan; $20 weekly up, American plan; also single and double rooms.

Will rent exceptional two-room-and-bath hotel apartment at great sacrifice. N 57 Times.

One or three room furnished apartment; ground floor; private house. 222 East 17th St., (Stuyvesant Square.) Stuyvesant 3024.

West Side

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 1, 2, 3, & 4 Rooms
100 Cathedral Parkway, SPECIALLY.
110th St. and Col. Ave. ATTRACTIVE,
with private bath and kitchenette;
some 3 and 4 room suites with two baths.
Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils.
ROOF GARDEN.
Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly.
CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished.
A few sublet week, month, during Summer.
Near Subway and "L"; must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River, 3970.

SUMMER RATES.
THE WILSONIA, 2, 3 Rooms, Bath, &
225-229 W. 69th St., Kitch'n'ette, $35-$45 up;
near Broadway. 1 Room & Bath, $25 up.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN;
No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; telephone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L" 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

Alcazar, 215 Manhattan Av., Corner 109th. Capitol, 107 West 109th St.

Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, modern elevator building, near "L" subway; Central Park; rents $30 monthly up; references essential. Phone 10200 and 9735 Riverside. Restaurant in building, open evenings.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN,
Broadway, (Amsterdam Av.,) 72d to 73d St., overlooking Sherman Square, new apartments, furnished, of six, eight and nine rooms and two baths. Manager, 175 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 3547.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; choice localities. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5392.

51st St., 355 West.—New elevator building; two, three and four rooms, kitchen and kitchenette; $12 up; references necessary.

113th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Finely furnished private apts.; all localities. Gray, 269 West 73d. Col. 3974.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.
East Side.

DON'T MISS SEEING
Apartment seven unusually light rooms, 1,186 MADISON AVENUE.
Corner 87th St. Electric light, parquet floors; price, $1,200. Superintendent on premises.

Lexington Av., 1,235, corner 84th St. 6-7 large rooms, steam, electric light, parquet floor, hall service; $50 up.

Attractive skylight studio apartment; elevator service; $950. Hoffman Arms, 640 Madison Av., (59th St.)

Select apartment.—137 East 34th St.; two rooms, bath, maid; $37.50. Ames, 26 West 31st St.

Madison Av., 121.—Desirable housekeeping and non-housekeeping apartments.

West Side

Wadsworth Av., 382, one block from 191st St. Broadway subway station; highest elevation in Manhattan; exceptional high-class elevator house; rooms are extraordinary large and light, and contain every newest improvement; 4 all front rooms, $40; 5 rooms, $45-$50; 6 rooms, $60; 7 rooms, $65. Apply premises.

Location convenient shops, theatres, West 71st St., 242; apartment eight unusually large, cheerful rooms, three baths; living room, 20x20; bedroom, 16x22; sunlight every room; high-class elevator house; $1,850; six and eight room apartments same house; rooms immediate; $1,500; immediate possession. Particulars Ernest Tribelhorn, 308 West 97th.

51ST ST., 318-328 WEST.
THE WASHINGTON—THE JEFFERSON.
4-8 ROOMS, $45 UP.
Attractive modern elevator apartments.
WALDRON—FREEDMAN, 489 5TH AV.

THE INVERMERE, 415 West 118th.—Non-housekeeping apartments, 4, 5, and 6 rooms, with bath; elevator and all modern improvements; first-class cuisine; rent, $40 and upward.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Superintendent or phone Col. 4020.

A.—"GARNET HALL,"
601 West 141st St., corner Broadway.
Three to seven large, light, outside rooms; spacious closets; all night elevator; low rentals.

Edgecombe Av., 291, (near 145th St.)—5 and 6 unusually large, cheerful rooms; modern elevator house; rent, $40 to $60; reasonable; opposite Colonial Park.

80 WEST 92D ST.
7 large rooms and bath, single flat; all improvements; refined neighborhood; near "L" and subway; $40.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS,
(SPENCER ARMS,) S. E. Cor. B'way and 69th St.—2, 3 and 4 rooms; $70 to $125.

116TH ST., 610 W.—2-3-5-room apartments; furnished or unfurnished. Phone Morningside 3040. Thompson.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

540 West 122d St.—Desirable five-room apartment; modern improvements. See Janitor.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Z., Box T 25 Times.

611 West 176th.—7 large, sunny rooms, 2 baths; $50 and $52.

172d, 575 West.—Corner elevator house, 4-7 large, beautifully decorated apartments.

94th St., 319 West.—Handsome 5-7-room apartments. Superintendent on premises.

Apartments, 5-7-8-9-10 rooms, $660 to $2,000; Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th Sts.

150 West 79th.—High-class apartments, nine rooms, duplex and simplex. $2,600.

84th St., 17 West.—7 large rooms, bath; one to sublet, $45 and one at $40.

130th, 202 West.—Modern apartments seven all large, light rooms, $40-$55.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.
Staten Island.

The Willows, Huguenot Park.—On the beach. Boating, bathing, fishing, tennis; delightfully cool lawns, orchards; exclusive, comfortable surroundings.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

At Fynevue, heart of Larchmont; fine air, fine fare; rooms, views, service, rates, including auto, teams, and clubs; use launch. Bayard Circle, Larchmont 409-W.

Rockledge Manor, 124 Bruce Av., telephone 4136 Yonkers; convenient; refined home; moderate price.

New York State.

Ellinwood.—Good board, Ulster County Farm; arrange. White, 309 West 46. Bryant 34.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.
West Side

Elevator apartments of 7 and 8 large rooms, $1,000-$1,500. 102 West 75th St.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

180th, 660 West.—Elevator apartments, 5, 6, 7 rooms, $45 to $70.

Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH.
THE MARLBOROUGH APARTMENTS.
Marlborough Road, near Cortelyou Road; 5 and 6 rooms; all modern improvements; ready for inspection; $32.50 to $45. Apply F. W. Yates, owner, 34 Nassau St., Manhattan; telephone 1306 John.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.
Furnished.

Two rooms and bath, (1 drawing room,) private entrance, electricity; good neighborhood; from 60th to 106th St., near Broadway, R., Room 212, 320 Broadway.

Wanted, well furnished 2 to 4 room housekeeping apartment; 33d to 59th Sts. Address Responsible Couple, Box 83 Times.

WANTED, best 6 to 8 room furnished apartment; $200 per month, will rent. Address Adults, Box 57 Times.

Wanted, short lease of 7 rooms, furnished, bath; 20 minutes from Wall St.; state price; references. N 59 Times.

Unfurnished.

Wanted, by two business women, a two or three room kitchenette apartment, south or west exposure, between 30th and 50th Sts.; about $50. N 52 Times.

Wanted—Apartment Oct. 1-May 1, unfurnished, six rooms, two baths, below 72d St. Telephone 510 Columbus.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.
East Side.

47 FIFTH AV.
Cool single rooms; suites with bath.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; electricity; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Large, single rooms, with board.

61ST, 159 EAST.—Beautiful rooms; newly decorated; all improvements; excellent table; Jewish. Weinberg.

62D, 16 EAST.—Second floor; private bath; excellent board optional; other rooms.

8 EAST 45TH STREET.
Rooms, board; gentlemen; references.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private baths; one block 34th St. subway.

West Side

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

53D, 57 WEST.—Immaculate large, small rooms; adjoining; exceptional table; Summer rates; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Private bath, electric light; large room; suit particular people.

72D, (near Riverside Drive.)—Will accommodate a few refined people. 2380 Columbus.

72D, 253 WEST.—Cool, well-furnished rooms; table board; individual table; $10 up.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable room, with board; subway, elevated, surface cars; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

79th, 114 West, Norece Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, parked street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; private or public bath; high grade.

80TH, 108 WEST.—The House Richards. An "Old Home" place for refined people; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; also parlor floor, newly decorated; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine and service; private baths.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 45 WEST.—Pleasant large, small rooms; running water; excellent table; reasonable.

83D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms; permanent, transient; table boarders.

83D, 17 WEST.—High-class Jewish house; large room; electric lights; excellent table.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple appreciating superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 137 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two adults in refined, exclusive Jewish home; easy access car lines; references.

92D, 52 AND 54 WEST.
Cool, attractive large and small rooms; reasonable; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptional boarding; 32 rooms; 16 on one floor; every room with running water or bath adjoining.

94TH, 36 WEST.—Desirable rooms with all comforts; excellent board; references. Strauss.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms; electricity, home cooking; select house; reference.

102D, 253 WEST.—Convenient to subway. Saloon floor; large room and floor with bath. English family; excellent table.

107TH, 222 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence near Riverside and Broadway; two large rooms, bath.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Two connecting front rooms, with bath; single, en suite; table guests.

141ST, 527 WEST.—Single and double rooms; all conveniences; excellent board; telephone.

149TH, 544 WEST.—Near B'way subway; nicest section Audubon; bright rooms; good board; home comforts; $8 up one, $15 up two. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

157TH, (944 St. Nicholas Av.)—Large rooms; single, suite; bath; excellent table.

BROADWAY, (245 West 104th St.)—Attractive rooms; southern exposure; home cooking; telephone. Jantzen.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family hotel of highest order; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 5c. fare; luxury rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $9-$14 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

147 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Fall and Winter reservations now; beautiful rooms in exclusive house; single, en suite; private baths; every modern convenience.
STEIN, PHONE 9957 SCHUYLER.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple, appreciating superior table; homelike surroundings. Apt. 4D.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant rooms; bath, shower, &c.; superior board; $12 weekly; exceptional home surroundings. 4960 Morningside. Payne.

WANTED—Two elderly gentlemen or couple who prefer a good home to a hotel in German-American family on Washington Heights, convenient to subway or elevated; no children. K. B., 552 Times.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th Subway.)—Beautiful rooms, floors; excellent table; references.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Convenient Borough Hall; rooms; excellent table. 1159W—Main

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

CHRISTIAN gentleman and son desire home with family in vicinity of Broadway and 145th; no other boarders; state price and

CHIEF OF UNIFORMED BURGLARS IS CAUGHT

"Squinto" and Two of His Old Associates Trapped in a Dumbwaiter Shaft.

ROBBED 40 ON THE DRIVE

Posed as Messenger Last Fall and Fled to the West When His Band Was Captured.

When Mrs. Henrietta Marbe returned from her summer home at Long Beach, Long Island, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon and opened her door on the second floor of the Holland Court Apartments, 315 and 317 West Ninety-eighth Street, close to Riverside Drive, she saw two straw hats lying off the bed in her room, which was visible from the front door. She listened and thought she heard some one moving in the rear of the apartment. Then she ran to the telephone in the hall and called to Superintendent S. H. Fox that she thought there were burglars in her apartment.

"They're going down the dumbwaiter!" she screamed excitedly an instant later when she heard the sounds of several men scrambling into the dumbwaiter from her kitchen.

Fox ran to the rear of the basement and slammed and double bolted the dumbwaiter door just as the box slid into view with three men in it. They kicked and pounded on the door for a moment and then, as Fox ran to the street to shout for help, there was silence.

Mrs. Marbe, after seeing that a heap of clothes and some jewelry had been piled up, ready to be carted away, ran down stairs and at the door was joined by Mrs. Blanche Finke, carrying her infant son, and Mrs. Stahl, Mrs. Finke's mother. They ran from their apartment on the ground floor, calling that someone was trying to enter their kitchen from the dumbwaiter door.

The cries of the women aroused the house and as tenants ran from all the apartments and Samuel Greene, the negro elevator boy, ran from his car in the rear of the public hall, the three men burst from the Finke flat, bowled Green over and dashed for the street. Already there was a crowd in front of the house and through this the men rushed, knocking men and women to right and left and making off as fast as they could run, with several policemen and a crowd at their heels.

One was caught at the corner of Broadway, another in Riverside Drive, and the third at Central Park West and Ninety-ninth Street. Detectives Hagen, McGee and Boyle hurried from the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau and took the prisoners there. One was recognized as John Murray, better known as Squinto, who, the police say, was the leader a year ago of a band of seven who dressed as messenger boys and committed more than forty burglaries in the Riverside Drive section. The others gave the names of James Duffy, and John Connolley and said they lived, respectively, at 809 Amsterdam Avenue and 130 West 138th Street. Murray gave the address of 2,124 Eighth Avenue.

According to the detectives, Murray confessed that when the six other members of his gang were caught last Fall he had escaped in a New York Central freight car and had traveled west. He returned a month ago and, the detectives say, declared he had kept straight until a week ago, when he met Connolley and Duffy.

With them, the detectives say he admitted, he had committed three burglaries at 316 West Ninety-fourth Street, 315 West Ninety-eighth Street, and 220 West 104th Street, up to yesterday, when he and the others got a small basket of vegetables, entered the basement of Holland Court and began ringing bells, with the vegetables as a blind should they receive a response. No one answered from the Marbe apartment, and they ascended by the dumbwaiter and broke in.

Murray, the detectives say, admitted that when they had found the lower dumbwaiter door locked, they had pulled up to the Fincke apartment and smashed the door in. Mrs. Fincke, her mother, and Emily Eriksen, a nurse girl, were in the kitchen, but fled at the first blow on the door. The nurse girl locked herself in her bedroom off the kitchen so the men were unopposed when they finally entered this flat.

The three were locked up, charged with burglary, and the detectives then went to 418 Central Park West and arrested John Snowden, the Superintendent, to whom Murray said he had sold a typewriter, part of the loot in an earlier burglary. Snowden admitted the purchase though denying he had known the machine was stolen, but he was charged with receiving stolen goods.

HAITIAN REBELS WANT TO FIGHT AMERICANS

More Marines Landed at Cape Haitien—Foreigners at Port-a-Paix in Peril.

CAPE HAITIEN, Aug. 18.—Another detachment of American marines has been landed from the warships off this port.

The rebels have refused to disarm, and in some sections have expressed a desire to fight the Americans.

The people of Cape Haitien are greatly excited, though no outbreak of any kind has occurred up to the present.

Foreigners at Port-à-Paix, a Haitian town thirty-five miles northwest of Capt Haitien, report that they are being menaced by Haitian rebels, and request that American forces be sent to protect them.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Discontented Haitian soldiers, followers of various leaders, are concentrating at Liborgne, on the north coast of the island, and near St. Marc, Rear Admiral Caperton reported today that their leaders feared they would be unable to keep the men under control. The Admiral said he expected to disarm the men and persuade them to disband.

The message said order prevailed at Port au Prince and that the battleship Connecticut was at Cape Haitien.

The cruiser Tennessee landed a battalion of marines at Cape Haitien yesterday and will probably return to the United States.

WILL NOT RUN, SAYS HUGHES

Justice Declares He Would Refuse Presidential Nomination.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 18.—Justice Hughes of the Supreme Court of the United States has refused to permit his name to be considered as a Presidential candidate in 1916, according to a statement made today by ex-Governor Edward C. Stokes.

Justice Hughes also advised Mr. Stokes that if he were nominated he would not accept. In other words, Mr. Stokes said that Justice Hughes has put at rest for all time consideration of his name in connection with the Presidency.

Justice Hughes's statement was an answer to a communication sent to him by the former Governor a few weeks ago. In his letter Mr. Stokes suggested that Justice Hughes permit his name to be used upon the broad ground of availability, his duty to his country, and the confidence of the people in him. The former Governor incidentally advised Justice Hughes that many in New Jersey wanted him to run.

R. F. Wheeler, Bird Trainer, Dead.

Robert Francis Wheeler, a bird trainer, and known all over the city as a bird lover, died on Tuesday at his home, 233 Lexington Avenue, in his 68th year. He was born in England, and after he first came to this country was employed for several years by the New York Life Insurance Company. However, he left this position to establish a bird store at Forty-first Street and Lexington Avenue, thus living out the dream of his boyhood, which was to always have birds and animals about him. Mr. Wheeler was known to his friends as the "Bird King." He will be buried from the Little Church Around the Corner.

FIND FEW BAD ONES AMONG ALDERMEN

Citizens' Union Gives Commendation to Queens, Brooklyn, and Richmond Members.

MANY EXCELLENT RECORDS

All Credited with Voting for Constructive Legislation on Unanimous Roll Calls.

The Aldermanic Committee of the Citizens' Union made public yesterday its report on the individual records of the members of the 1914-1915 Board of Aldermen from the districts in Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond. As it reported of the Manhattan and Bronx Aldermen, the committee says that every member has voted for constructive legislation on unanimous roll calls. The report shows that nearly all the Aldermen made excellent records. Following are the reports on the Brooklyn Aldermen:

BARTSCHERER, JACOB, Rep., 60th—Excellent record of attendance and votes. Rendered valuable assistance on Building Committee.

BOSSE, ROBERT H., Rep., 57th—Made excellent record of votes and rendered useful service. Attentive at local board.

CARBERRY, MICHAEL, Dem., 43d—In his third term made excellent attendance record. Not active. Displayed some independence in votes on important issues.

COLNE, WILLIAM W., Rep., 52d—During his year of service made excellent record of attendance and votes. Rendered valuable assistance in the board's constructive work, particularly as Chairman of Salaries and Officers' Committee.

CUNNINGHAM, FRANK, Dem., 44th—In his third term took but little part in the work of the board. Voted against or withheld his vote on several desirable measures which became issues.

DIEMER, JOHN, Rep., 47th—In his ninth term made excellent attendance record. Poor record of votes due to failure to be recorded on important issues when present. Continued to exert influence as an obstructionist.

DIXSON, FRANK T., Dem., 55th—Excellent record of attendance. Voted to increase business hours in city offices, but voted against or failed to vote on other desirable measures which became issues.

EICHHORN, EDWARD, Rep., 63d—In his third term displayed some interest in his duties, but failed to vote on two important issues. Poor attendance record.

ESTERBROOK, O. GRANT, Rep., 58th—Resigned June 29, 1915, to accept appointment as City Magistrate. As presiding officer invariably correct in his rulings. By his resignation the board lost a capable and useful member.

FERRAND, AUGUST, Rep., 51st—In his first term made excellent record of attendance and votes. Gave promise of future usefulness.

GAYNOR, JOHN S., Rep., 45th—In his fourth term made excellent attendance record. Record of votes on important issues fairly good.

HOGAN, MICHAEL J., Rep., 42d—In his first term made excellent record of votes on important issues and made creditable record generally.

KENNEY, FRANCIS P., Dem., 49th—In his eighth term, though attentive, his service was of but little value and to some extent obstructive. Voted for amendment to make taxicab ordinance effective, but made poor record on other issues of importance.

LEVY, ABRAHAM M., Rep., 62d—First term. Conscientious and useful member. Made earnest effort to obtain enactment of suitable ordinance to regulate pool parlors. Excellent record of votes.

McGARRY, WILLIAM P., Dem., 56th—Voted against ordinance making unnecessary Alderman's consent to issue of stand permits. Voted for amendment to make taxicab ordinance effective. Withheld his vote on several other important issues.

MOLEN, JAMES J., Dem., 48th—Introduced measures of local character only. Rendered service of but little public value. Poor record of votes on important issues.

MOORE, CHARLES J., Rep., 64th—First term. Made excellent record of votes on important issues.

MOORE, JESSE D., Rep., 54th—Attentive. Fathered ordinance for uniform vacations in all city departments. Good record of votes on important issues.

PENDRY, WILLIAM E., Rep., 61st—Hard-working and conscientious member. Very attentive. As Chairman of Codification Committee instrumental in making possible the adoption of the new code of ordinances.

ROSENBLUM, ISIDOR M., Rep., 65th—First-term member. Displayed independence. Made excellent record of votes.

SQUIERS, ARNON L., Rep., 39th—One of the board's most able and energetic members. Displayed commendable independence. Rendered valuable service in codification of ordinances and enactment of important legislation. Excellent record of votes.

STEVENSON, FREDERICK H., Rep., 53d—Attentive. Excellent record of votes and creditable record generally.

TAYLOR, EDWARD H., Rep., 46th—First-term member. Attentive and made good record of votes.

VALENTINE, EDWARD B., Rep., 50th—First-term member. Inactive. Fair record of votes. Failed to vote on three important roll calls. Attentive to local board duties.

QUEENS ALDERMEN.

BENNINGER, ALBERT C., Dem., 67th—His activities were confined mainly to local matters. Displayed but little independence in votes on good measures which became issues.

BURDEN, SAMUEL J., Dem., 68th—New member. Record of votes on important issues shows but little independence. Developed no qualifications for public office.

DUJAT, ALEXANDER, Dem., 66th—In his third term voted for employment of competent engineer to draft building code, and rendered assistance on Building Committee. Voted against or withheld his vote on several good measures which became issues.

KOCHENDORFER, JOHN, Rep., 70th—First-term member. Displayed independence and an intelligent grasp of his duties. Took important and helpful part in the Board's activities. Excellent record of votes.

POST, CHARLES A., Rep., 69th—In his second term made good record of votes and rendered service of value.

RICHMOND ALDERMEN.

COLE, CHARLES P., Dem., 73d—In his fifth term displayed some independence in voting for employment of competent engineer to draft building code, and for abolishment of City Hall "Marriage Chapel" graft. Voted against or withheld his vote on several other good measures which became important issues. Attentive to local board duties.

FINK, WILLIAM, Dem., 71st—In his third term took but little part in the Board's activities. Withheld his vote on or voted against several good measures which became issues. Attentive to local board duties.

O'ROURKE, JOHN J., Dem., 72d—Active in introducing ill-considered measures. Showed some independence in votes on important issues. Very attentive, especially to local board duties.

The members had opportunity to examine the statement of their records and to make suggestions and criticisms.

Bronx Y. W. H. A. Housewarming.

The Young Women's Hebrew Association of Bronx County, Inc., will have a housewarming in the permanent headquarters at 890 Cauldwell Avenue on Sunday, Aug. 22, at 2 P. M. Among the speakers will be Judge Gibbs, Miss Rachel E. Bandler, President of the association, and Max Wolff, Chairman of the Children's Welfare Committee. A barn dance will be given at the headquarters on Aug. 28.

DIAMOND TURNS TO GLASS.

Man Who Says He Took Gem Has Only Imitation.

When is a diamond not a diamond?

That's what Edward Shevlin, Captain of the lightship Tulip, wants to know—it's what Peter Hangin, former deck hand of the Tulip wants to know—and it's what Asdoor Azmelian of 217 East Thirty-third Street wants to know.

Captain Shevlin, whose ship is laid up for repairs at St. George, Staten Island, on last Sunday missed from his cabin a ring with a diamond in it worth $400. He also missed his deck hand, Hangin, at the same time. He reported both disappearances to the police. The police found Hangin at his home, 333 Third Avenue, Manhattan, yesterday and arrested him on a charge of grand larceny. According to the detectives, the prisoner admitted taking the ring and said that he had turned it over to Azmelian, who was to dispose of it for the benefit of both.

"But," Hangin said, according to the police, "that crook Azmelian gave the ring back to me on Monday and said the diamond wasn't any good. I took the stone to a pawn shop and they told me it was plain glass. But I know that I got a real diamond from Captain Shevlin's cabin, and that Azmelian took it out and put that piece of glass in, and then told me the ring wasn't worth anything. Say, what d'you think of a crook that'll play a trick like that on a pal?"

Azmelian was arrested on Hangin's story and charged with grand larceny, but he denied he had ever had any real diamond. Captain Shevlin, however, swears that the stone in his ring was genuine.

LIEBMAN SENTENCED TO DIE.

Harangues Jury and Smites Man with His Shoe in Court.

After hurling a shoe at a hostile witness and haranguing a jury on its verdict, Hyman Liebman, the tailor of 73 East Ninety-eighth Street who killed his seven-year-old daughter Sadie on March 17, was sentenced by Judge Wadhams in General Sessions yesterday to die in the electric chair. The shoe episode occurred in open court immediately after the jury had retired to decide the question of Liebman's sanity.

Before any officer could stop him, Liebman drew the shoe off his right foot and flung it at Charles Zusner, the agent of the Hebrew Desertion Society who shortly before the murder brought Liebman back from Texas to face the charge of deserting his wife and children. The shoe landed on Zusner's jaw and caused a slight abrasion under the right eye. Two Deputy Sheriffs seized Liebman and shackled him.

Liebman was brought before Judge Wadhams yesterday to be sentenced for murder in the first degree. A committee consisting of Dr. William Mabon of the New York State Hospital and Dr. Herbert C. Cornwall of Fordham Hospital had already reported to the court that Liebman was sane, but Judge Wadhams decided to leave the final disposition of the question to a jury which he impaneled to hear the testimony of the alienists.

Both physicians, on the stand, agreed that Liebman was sane when he murdered his daughter and tried to kill his five-year-old son Samuel, by hurling them down an airshaft. The doctors said he committed the crime in cold blood and was actuated by a vicious motive of revenge.

After remaining out five minutes, the jury returned with a verdict that Liebman was sane. Taking advantage of a formality, Liebman arose and harangued the jury for more than ten minutes on the verdict, which he considered "very unfair." He said if he had been a rich man, the jury would have undoubtedly found him insane, but being a poor man the jury finds him sane.

Through his attorney, he then asked the court that he be allowed to die on Sept. 16, which is his thirty-sixth birthday anniversary. Judge Wadhams refused to consider the request and sentenced the defendant to die in the electric chair in the week beginning Sept. 27. Liebman was removed to Sing Sing at once.

MRS. BLATCH TAKES OATH.

Suffragist, Going Abroad, Becomes American Citizen Again.

Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, who is booked to sail Saturday on the Rotterdam, said yesterday that there was no truth in the reports of her having had trouble in getting a passport. When years ago she married an Englishman she lost her American citizenship. A widow is permitted to regain her citizenship, provided she takes the oath of allegiance to the United States. So last Monday Mrs. Blatch took the oath and got a passport.

She is leaving New York State during the present struggle for suffrage for personal reasons. Together with her brother-in-law, George Edwards, the Secretary of Scotland Yard, she is co-trustee of her husband's estate, and she is going over to settle it up. This will require some time, and Mrs. Blatch will go to France, where her brother, Theodore Stanton, lives. Mrs. Stanton is the head of the military hospital at Castres, and her nephew, Robert Livingston Stanton, is in the French Army. Among her other nephews in the trenches in France are Reuben Conran, a mining engineer, and Dennis Conran, in the Munster Royal Fusileers.

From France Mrs. Blatch will go to Italy to see her husband's cousin and her own most intimate friend, Signora Stark, whose Italian sons-in-law are in the Italian Army. Mrs. Blatch says she will spend her spare time in studying the effect of the war on the women and their condition, and also its effect so far on general civilization.

Mrs. Blatch said she would return in October, when the one hundredth anniversary of her mother, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, is to be commemorated.

Plan Jewish Congress Tonight.

More than 400 delegates from Jewish organizations in America will attend a mass meeting in Cooper Union tonight to discuss plans for a National Jewish Congress to be held within the next three months, to consider the Jewish problem arising from the war. Nathan Straus will preside at the meeting tonight. Among the speakers will be Louis D. Brandeis, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Joseph Barondess, and Rabbi M. S. Margolies.

SONS FIGHT IN VAIN TO RESCUE RECTOR

Rev. Dr. Harry McK. Moore of Philadelphia Drowns at Lambertville, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 18.—The Rev. Dr. Harry McK. Mooore, rector of St. Philip's Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, was drowned to day in the Delaware River at Lambertville. Dr. Moore, his two sons, Harry McK., Jr., and James S., John Sine, Harold R. Fellows, and James Fellows were on a canoe trip from Fort Deposit, N. Y., to Philadelphia. They reached Lambertville last night, and in two canoes left this morning to resume the trip to Philadelphia.

Soon after starting, the canoeists attempted to shoot the Wells Falls, and both boats overturned. Dr. Moore seemed to be attacked by a cramp as soon as he entered the water. His two sons seized him as he sank the first time and attempted to swim with him to shore, but he slipped from their grasp and went under. Five times they caught his body and each time were unable to hold it. The last time Dr. Moore sank and his body was swept over the falls and through the rapids.

Nearly exhausted the others made their way to shore and at once took charge of efforts to recover their father's body, but it had not been found at a late hour tonight. The current of the river runs strong below the falls.

Dr. Moore has a Summer home at Point Pleasant, N. J., where his wife is. She was notified by telegraph tonight of her husband's death. Dr. Moore was 52 years old.

TOO MANY TO DANCE.

Enthusiasm of Hoboken Spoils City Authorities' Plans.

The enthusiasm of persons in Hoboken for public street dances defeated last night the plans of the City Commissioners to hold the first entertainment of that sort. The Commissioners had a block in Garden Street between Fourth and Fifth Streets roped off and announced that a band in Church Square Park, adjacent, would furnish music for dancing. The announcement was received with favor and the occupants of all of the houses facing the square and the closed block decorated their dwellings with colored lanterns.

The Commissioners expected about 500 dancers to attend and have a gay time, but darkness had hardly settled when fully 10,000 persons crowded into the street and squares. Dancing was impossible, so the festivity was declared a concert and the band played while the people walked and stood about. On next Wednesday night the Commissioners will have three blocks roped off in Garden Street and they hope that dancing will be possible.

YVETTE DE VON ARRESTED.

Actress Accused of Perjury in Breach of Promise Suit.

Clad in an exquisite black gown and picture hat, Yvette de Von, an actress and artists' model, was taken before Magistrate Corrigan in the Tombs Court yesterday on a charge of having committed perjury in her $50,000 breach of promise suit against Andrew Cuneo, head of the Cuneo Bank, at 28 Mulberry Street. She also filed a suit against him for the conversion of $3,000 which, she said, she had intrusted to his care.

The banker's lawyers secured a warrant yesterday for the arrest of the actress on the ground that her complaining affidavit in the breach of promise suit, in which she sets forth that Cuneo, in New York in January, 1911, promised to marry her, and repeated that promise in New Orleans in May, 1911, consisted of statements which she knew to be false when she swore to them. Miss de Von was arrested at the Hotel Brevoort, Eighth Street and Fifth Avenue, late in the afternoon.

She was taken at once to the Tombs Court, where she entered a plea of not guilty. The attorney for the banker requested an adjournment of the hearing until Aug. 20, which Magistrate Corrigan granted, releasing the actress in the meanwhile in $1,000 bail.



LION-ROLL
3 IN.
THE NEWEST LION CREATION
A SUMMER ROLL COLLAR
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N.Y.

Summer Suits $12.50

There are $25, $22 and $20 Suits in this lot of 350 Suits. They are mostly light colors—for us, bad, as the days come toward Fall. *For you!* That is up to you—I offer them absurdly low, when value is considered.

White Flannel Trousers, $3.75 to $5.00 regular prices—at the same time, your money's worth.

G. N. VINCENT,
524-526 Sixth Ave., 31st St.



This RHEINAROON with big batoon
Now leads a chorus here;
In all their lays they sing the praise
Of Liebmann's Rheingold Beer.

Rheingold Beer

The greatest drink the ingenuity of man has devised is a malt drink—namely, beer. And Rheingold Beer is one of its best varieties.

S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Co.

EXCELLENT TABLE D'HOTE IN THE GRILL ROOM, $1.00

Janssen wants to see you

Excellent Cuisine. Finest Imported Beers and Wines. Beautiful Music before and after Theatre.

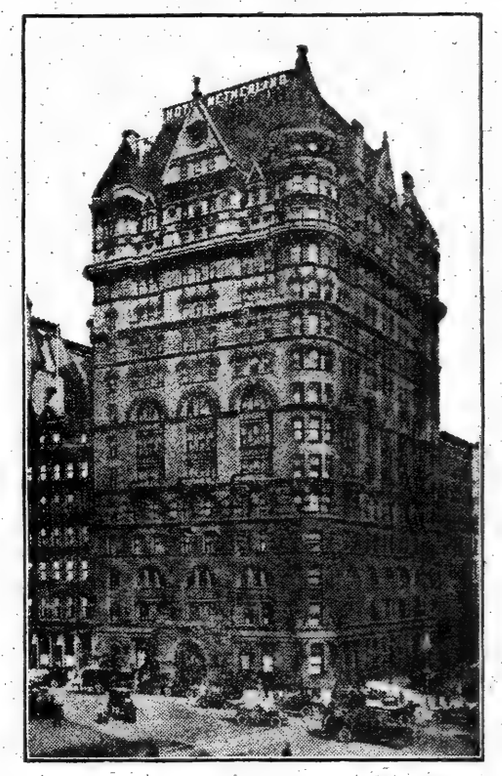
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Famous for its Ladies' and Business Men's Luncheons.
Fresh Killed Poultry and Sea Food our Specialty.

REISENWEBER'S Columbus Circle and 58th Street. Phone, 9640—Columbus.

The Coolest Dancing Room in the City.
Unsurpassed Cooking. Popular Prices.
Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner every evening six to ten. $1.00
Delicious Frog Dinner (In the Grill), $1.25
MENU:
Little Neck Clams, Cherry Stone, Consomme in Jelly, Frog Legs, Saute Meuniere, Crab Meat Ravigote, Half Fried Chicken, Virginia Corn on Cob, Candied Sweet Potatoes, Salad, Peach Ice Cream, Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Cheese, Demi-Tasse.
DANCING Dancing Contest every Friday Evening. CABARET

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HOTEL NETHERLAND
5th Ave. and 59th St., N. Y.
Finest and best located hotel in New York
NEW MANAGEMENT
REDUCED RATES
Room and Bath.....$2.00 up
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath.....5.00 up
ON YEARLY LEASE
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath.....$1,500.00 up
Parlor, two Bedrooms and Bath.....2,100.00 up
Parlor, three Bedrooms and Bath.....3,000.00 up
The largest three-room Apartment in New York, overlooking Central Park.....7,000.00
Cuisine Unexcelled---Prices Moderate
Two floors of Bachelor Single Rooms at special low rates.
VALET SERVICE WITHOUT CHARGE

Permanent Patrons

The ever-increasing popularity of Shanley's is due to the quality of the food, service and entertainment.

Seven course luncheon —75 c. (Music)
Cabaret—20 acts—evenings—seven to one.

SHANLEY'S
Broadway—43rd to 44th St.

HARRIS THEATRE, WEST 42D ST. Evenings, 8:20. Mats at 2:15. FIRST MATINEE SAT. NOW
EDGAR SELWYN'S
AVALANCHE OF LAUGHTER
Rolling Stones



"A pronounced success." —AMERICAN.
"One big laugh after another." —COMMERCIAL.
"Humor and thrills." —SUN.
"Spirit of the U. S. A." —PRESS.
"The talk of the town"

These Theatres do not deal with Tyson Company.
KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway and 38th Street. Evenings 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:10. LAST 2 WEEKS
JULIA SANDERSON, DONALD BRIAN, JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the Greatest Musical Comedy Success, THE GIRL FROM UTAH
NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8:10. Matinees Wednesday & Saturday 2:10. The Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced in the Coolest Theatre in the World.
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
GALA OPENING NEXT MONDAY. NEW Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic in The Dance De Follies—Atop This Theatre. Table Reservations Now—Tel. 3093 Bryant.
GAIETY Broadway at 46th Street. Evs. 8:30. MATINEE SATURDAY 2:30. SEARCH ME
FULTON 46th St., near Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
"Some Baby!"
is S-O-M-E FARCE."—Eve. Journal.
BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evening 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:20. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:20
"THREE ACTS OF GOOD FUN."—Sun.
THE BOOMERANG
GEO. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way & 43d St. Last Matinee Saturday 2:20. IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE | LAST 4 TIMES
BIRTH OF A NATION AT LIBERTY W. 42d St. THE TWICE Daily, Incl. Sunday. Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats.....25-50-$1. D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.
"TENSE, GRIPPING. A MASTERPIECE." —Tribune.
UNDER FIRE
With William Courtenay
HUDSON W. 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15.
MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

NORTH BEACH
Boats from East 99th & 134th Sts.
Also direct trolley via Queensboro Bridge.
FREE FIREWORKS TUES. & THURS.
Steeplechase
Coney's Only Funny Place.
Beautiful Beach and 3 Great Pools. Special Rates to Clubs and Parties.
DALY'S THEATRE BROADWAY and 30TH ST.
THE ONLY BURLESQUE ON BROADWAY
SCANLON & MOORE'S WINNERS.
MATINEES DAILY—10-15-25c. | POSITIVELY NIGHTS—25-35-50. | NO HIGHER
EXTRA—MLLE. FIFI.
LUNA Summer House Now Open "Luna's Broadway Echo"
EVERY EVENING AT 8 AND 10 P. M.
PALACE B. F. KEITH'S B'way, 47 St. Daily Mat. 25 to $1. | WEBER & FIELDS EDWARDS DAVIS & CO., FOX & DOLLY, Others. DELICIOUS LEMONADE FREE TO ALL.
Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. 12-Act Vaudeville Show | Every Eve. at 8:15. ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c. DELIGHTFUL PROMENADE.
YORKVILLE 86th St. at 3d Ave. HIGH LIFE GIRLS Burlesque | Mat. Today 15c to 50c. Smoking Permitted.
PARK Thes., Col's Circle, 59th St. | SEATS OPENING MONDAY, AUG. 23 | NOW MAY IRWIN in her new comedy, "No. 13 WASHINGTON SQUARE"
VITAGRAPH 46th and Broadway. 2:30 & 8:20. 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. | "The Tigress"—"The Goddess." Beg. Sun., To Cherish and Protect.
STRAND B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30. 10c to 50c. | FANNIE WARD, "Marriage of Kitty." Strand Orch. & Soloists Next Week, Sam Bernard in "Poor Schmaltz."
S.S. "MANDALAY" DANCING Special Features Every Evening. Battery 7:30. W. 131st St. 8:30 P.M.
NEW Mat. Today BRIGHTON Brighton Beach. | GERTRUDE HOFFMANN in "SUMURUN." Company of 60, 8 Scenes. Orchestra of 30. 5 other.
EDEN WORLD IN WAX European War Heroes. Xtra Attractions. MUSEE
OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10:30 TO 10:30.

RIPWOOD
E & W RED-MAN COLLARS 2 for 25cts.
TROY'S BEST PRODUCT

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Nine Days More
The opportunity is quickly passing. Season's suit-ends nearly gone. $25 to $50 materials, suit to measure only, $18.
Coat & Trousers, $16
Visitors to New York can take advantage of this exceptional offer. Delivery guaranteed in twenty-four hours, if necessary. Fall Suitings are now ready.
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BROADWAY AT FORTY-THIRD STREET
Positively the Best Food, Values and Service in New York.
"The Wallick Is Popular, Because It Is Good"
ROOMS WITH BATH $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $4.00, $5.00 PER DAY.



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HOTEL MAJESTIC Central Park W., at 72d St.
A la Carte 6:30 to Closing | DANCING Under the Direction of Mr. & Mrs. ROWLEY DOWNES
Appearing in Exhibition Dances, Special Features. CARNIVAL NIGHT, THURS., AUG. 19; BENEFIT HERALD ICE FUND.



A Dinner You Will Enjoy Compare it with elsewhere. DALY'S RESTAURANT—GRILL 20 EAST 42D STREET Half a block west of Grand Central.
For Summer Comfort, 1,400 Outside Rooms, 17 Floors. Hotel Ansonia BROADWAY, 73d & 74th Sts.
TEA ROOM 11 EAST 22ND ST. Southern Cooking. Hot Breads. BEST DINNER IN TOWN, 50c., 5:30 to 7:30
Hotel Bretton Hall BROADWAY 85TH TO 86TH ST.
Offers All the Advantages of the Best New York City Hotels at Much Lower Prices.
EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS OF ALL SIZES,
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, FOR LONG OR SHORT PERIODS.
Transient Rates, $2.00 per Day Up
No Extra Charge When Rooms Are Occupied by Two Persons.
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Mr. G. HEPBURN WILSON, M. B., American Authority on Modern Dances, Fifth Avenue, New York, Thorley Bldg. Northwest Cor. 46th St. Tel. Bryant 6321. Write for Information Teachers' Normal Course. TERMS REASONABLE.
Cuchow's 14th Street, near Fourth Ave.
A. A. SAATO ACADEMIES OF DANCING. Broadway, 86th-87th Sts. All modern dances taught. Summer rates. 9435 Schuy
MISS BENA HOFFMAN, 44 E. 34TH ST. Murray Hill 900
Mansfield Studios, 33 West 44th.—All dances taught, absolute privacy. Summer prices.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today, partly cloudy tomorrow; moderate west to northwest winds, becoming variable.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXIV....NO. 21,027. .... NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1915.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

WHITE STAR LINER ARABIC, TORPEDOED WITHOUT WARNING WITH 26 AMERICANS ABOARD, SINKS IN ELEVEN MINUTES; 391 SAVED, SOME INJURED; TWO AMERICANS AMONG 32 MISSING

SHOCKS PRESIDENT WILSON

Arabic Disaster Gravely Viewed in All Circles at Washington.

IS IT BERLIN'S ANSWER?

Attack Regarded in Some Quarters as "Deliberately Unfriendly" Reply to America.

LANSING AWAITS THE FACTS

Administration Guardedly Silent —Hints of a Diplomatic Break with Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The State Department received a cable dispatch late tonight from Lewis C. Thompson, Vice and Deputy Consul of the United States at Queenstown, in which he said that survivors of the Arabic said the ship was torpedoed without warning and sank in eleven minutes. Mr. Thompson said that no authentic information had been obtained at the time his dispatch was sent "as to whether any or how many were lost." He gave a list of sixteen American survivors.

The statement in the Vice Consul's message that survivors declared that the Arabic was sunk without warning lent the gravest aspect to the incident because of the effect it may have on relations between Germany and the United States.

The question in the minds of Government officials tonight is: Was the sinking of the Arabic Germany's answer to the last American note concerning the Lusitania? If it was, this Government faces another crisis in its dealings with Germany. But officials were not willing to say tonight whether in the attack the German Government proceeded on the principle that actions speak louder than words and wished it to be understood that the German submarine warfare against unarmed merchant vessels was to continue without observance of the requirement upon which President Wilson has insisted —that passengers and crew shall have ample time to escape to places of safety before the vessel is torpedoed.

First News from Consul.

Vice Consul Thompson had sent a message earlier in the day informing the State Department that the Arabic had been sunk sixty miles from Queenstown and that survivors were being brought to that place. He gave no details, however, and department officials waited anxiously for a full report. After the receipt of Mr. Thompson's second message, in which he said that survivors declared that the Arabic was sunk without warning, the views of responsible officials as to the possible consequences of the act of the German submarine could not be obtained.

On the basis of the Vice Consul's first message high officers of the Administration declined to comment on the Arabic incident. "Nothing to say," was all that came from Secretary Lansing's office.

The White House was silent, but President Wilson's concern was indicated by the fact that he canceled an engagement to play golf and called Secretary Lansing on the telephone to ascertain what information the State Department had with regard to the sinking of the White Star liner.

Awaits All the Facts.

The position of the Administration is that no determination as to the course it will take can be reached until full reports of the circumstances attending the loss of the Arabic have been received. It was realized immediately after the first news of the sinking reached here that the affair might bring to a head the already strained relations between Germany and the United States and for that reason officials became extra cautious in answering questions on the subject.

If all the American passengers on the Arabic escaped with their lives, it does not change the application of the principles which this Government has laid down with reference to Germany's submarine warfare. The fact that the lives of American citizens were endangered through the German submarine's refusal to observe the well-established rule that non-combatants on merchant vessels must have an opportunity to reach places

Continued on Page 2.

President Wilson's Warning to Germany

"The very value which this Government sets upon the long and unbroken friendship between the people and Government of the United States and the people and Government of the German nation impels it to press very solemnly upon the Imperial German Government the necessity for a scrupulous observance of neutral rights in this critical matter. Friendship itself prompts it to say to the Imperial Government that repetition by the commanders of German naval vessels of acts in contravention of those rights must be regarded by the Government of the United States, when they affect American citizens, as deliberately unfriendly."—*From the American note to Germany, sent on July 21.*

LONDON PRESS ASKS WHAT WE WILL DO

Fate of Americans the First Inquiry When News of Arabic Disaster Reaches England.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The news of the torpedoing of the steamer Arabic reached London between 5 and 6 o'clock this evening and created a sensation only secondary to the sinking of the Lusitania. The first point upon which attention centred was whether there were American passengers aboard.

At the offices of the White Star Line it was definitely announced that there were twenty-five Americans on the passenger list. It was added that there were possibly more, but this could not be stated definitely, as it is a rule of the company that booking clerks shall not press clients to give their American addresses. Consequently it occasionally happens that American passengers are simply entered on the books as registered at a London hotel.

The next point of inquiry was whether any American passengers had lost their lives. The White Star officials expressed their belief that late news would show that all the passengers had been saved, and pending definite information on the point declined to give any particulars as to the identity of the passengers on the ground that possibly unnecessary anxiety would be caused their relatives and friends.

Look for a Crisis.

Further information which the evening brought forth tended to confirm the belief that no American lives had been lost. This had the effect of removing the early idea that the sinking of the Arabic might set America aflame and precipitate an immediate breach in German-American relations. None the less, it is believed here that the incident is bound to bring about new developments in the already strained situation. President Wilson's second note to Germany is quoted as a clear indication that the United States cannot tolerate the torpedoing of a passenger ship carrying Americans in circumstances under which the Arabic was sunk. The principles laid down by the President that "the high seas are free and that the character and cargo of a merchantman must first be ascertained before she can be lawfully seized or destroyed, and that the lives of non-combatants may in no case be put in jeopardy unless the vessel resists or seeks to escape after she has been summoned to submit to examination," are held here on the information so far available, to have been clearly violated in the case of the Arabic.

Await Our Answer.

Comments in the London papers show special interest as to what the United States will do about the attack.

The Daily Chronicle says:

"We await with interest the action which the American Government will take in the face of this new challenge to peaceful seaborne traffic."

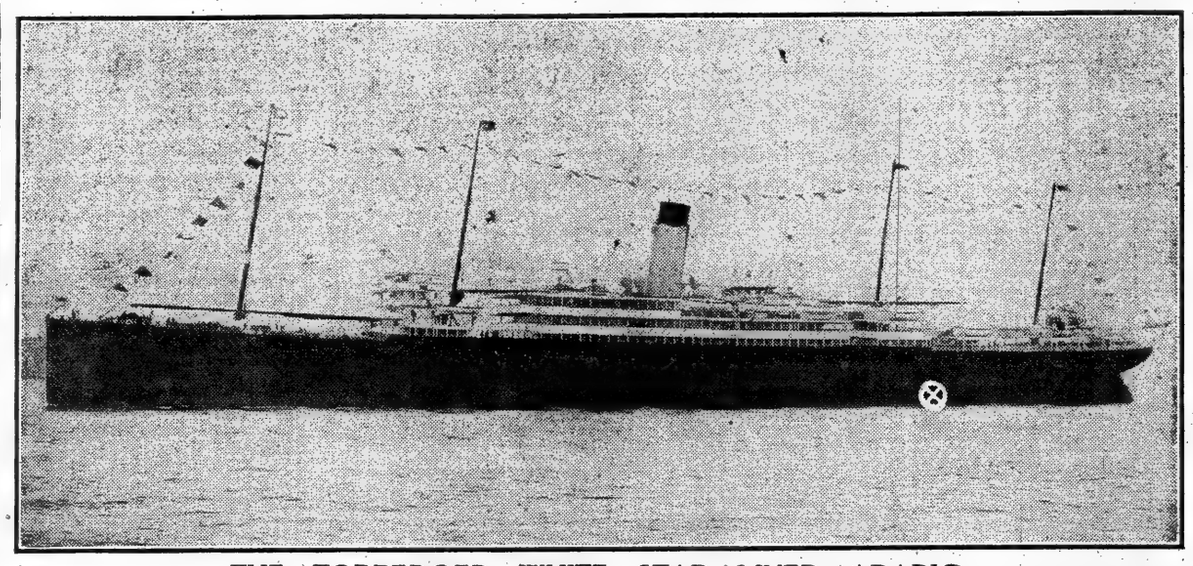
The Daily News says: "It is a definite challenge to neutrals, and it does not stand alone. The seizing of the Norwegian mails, which aroused great and natural indignation in Norway, is merely another illustration on a smaller scale of the entirely unlimited rights which Germany is arrogating to herself over all neutral commerce.

"The defense put forward is, as in the case of Belgium, simply Germany's necessities. As in the case of Belgium, it is an entirely false defense, even on its very slender merits. It is now certain that the defense of Germany in no sense required the invasion of Belgium, and it is equally certain that the balance of sea power against her is in no degree redressed by her submarine outrages.

"But the doctrine itself is one which, if pushed to its practical conclusions, the neutral world cannot afford to tolerate. No State has the right to set its own convenience above the elementary rights of all the rest of the world. The theory may provoke nothing but protests, but if an attempt is made to enforce it, and to enforce it as Germany is doing, with a total disregard to human life and human feelings, the ultimate result can only be to proclaim

Continued on Page 3.

BOSCA SEC—Light, Rich, Soft. A Favorite Among the Ladies.—Advt.



THE TORPEDOED WHITE STAR LINER ARABIC.
X shows where the torpedo struck, which sent her to the bottom in eleven minutes.

Two Americans Unaccounted For on Lists of the Arabic's Saved

Mrs. Josephine L. Bruguiere of New York and Edmund Woods Were First Reported Rescued, But Revision of List Puts Their Safety in Doubt.

A revised list of survivors, compiled from cable reports received from Liverpool early this morning, indicated that Mrs. Josephine Bruguière of New York and Edmund Woods were still unaccounted for among the American passengers. They were mentioned as having been saved in previous reports.

At 3 o'clock this morning the agents of the White Star Line said that, including the third-cabin list, 181 passengers of the Arabic had been accounted for, leaving twenty of the listed passengers still missing to complete the total of 181, as sent from Liverpool.

Besides Mrs. Bruguière and Woods, they said they had received no confirmation that James Houlihan, cabin, and Thomas Elmore, steerage, had been rescued, as stated in advices to Washington. The others were six cabin and ten third-class passengers.

The foreigners now missing, according to the lists received here, are as follows:

CABIN.

MARY ENGLISH.
PATRICK FITZGERALD.
ELLEN MILIA.
L. L. MEILLIER.
Miss MARIE MILLS.
Mrs. W. G. RANDALL.
Mrs. TATTERSALL.
Miss Irene TATTERSALL.
WILLIAM BULLIBANT.
Mrs. JOHN H. NEAVE.

THIRD CLASS.

Mrs. L. HERMANS.
MARY HARRINGTON.
THOMAS McMAHON.
MARY RADINGTON.
CORNELIUS SULLIVAN.
FLORENCE THOMAS.

The names of rescued Americans contained in these lists were as follows:

AMERICANS.

CABIN.

Mr. and Mrs. FRED BURGESS.
Master BRUGUIERE.
Mr. and Mrs. JAMES CALMON.
Mr. and Mrs. P. W. A. COLLINS.
Mr. and Mrs. DELLAH COVINGTON.
JOHN F. A. DAY.
The Rev. Dr. E. A. McALLISTER.
CHRISTOPHER McTAMMEY.
LEOPOLD P. MOORE.
A. HULME NEBEKER.
JOHN DOLAN.
CLAUDE ROODE.
JAMES M. ROWLEY.
W. E. RAMSDELL.
Miss F. E. SHRIMPTON.

Reports from Washington state that Vice Consul Thompson has cabled of the safety of these other Americans:

CABIN.

JAMES H. OULIHAN.

THIRD CLASS.

JOHN OLSEN.
THOMAS ELMORE.

Private cables from Liverpool reported the safety of the following:

THIRD CLASS.

WILLIAM HUGHES.
J. KELLETT.

It is possible that some Americans boarded the liner as she was about to sail and were carried in the list given out by the White Star Line as of other nationalities.

OTHER NATIONALITIES.

The first list as given out here by the White Star Line accounted for the following passengers of other nationalities:

CABIN PASSENGERS.

Mrs. FLORENCE C. ALLISON.
JAMES BARNES.
ROBERT BOND.
Mr. and Mrs. JAMES CLAMON.
Miss ETHEL M. CHADWICK.
Miss CATHERINE CHRISTIE.
ISAAC CORRAE, Jr.
Miss BRIDGET CUFFE.
WILLIAM CUMMINS.
Mrs. MARIE DALTON.
JOHN DEIGHTON.
Miss ROY DUNCAN.
Miss EVELYN EATON.
Mrs. RUTH GODDARD.
AUBREY GUALTER.
A. P. HILLER.
ALBERT INGAM.
Mrs. JOHN B. KELK.
Master JOHN W. KELK.
Misses DOROTHY, VIOLET and OLIVE KELK.
CHARLES KFESSER.
Miss ISABELLA G. LOBB.
FREDERICK LARKIN.
SAM MEADOWCROFT.
Miss BRIDGET MILLS.
Major G. L. MONEY.
CYRIL MONEY.
Misses MABEL and EDITH MONEY.
JOHN H. NEAVE.
Miss TERESA O'FARRELL.
JOHN OLSCHEWSKI.
Miss BESSIE PORTER.
C. W. PRINGLE.
W. J. RANDALL.
Miss E. M. RANDALL.
JOE ROBINSON.
Miss S. D. ROSSALL.
Mrs. E. SMITH.
JOHN STEWART.
ALFRED STILL.
Miss GLADYS TATTERSALL.
FRANK TATTERSALL.
Miss BERTHA TATTERSALL.
Rev. AUGUSTINE WALDNER.

Later another list of cabin passengers saved was issued as follows:

R. A. BURNS.
Miss G. A. CARNE.
STELLA CAROL and HUSBAND.
Miss M. CHRISTOPHERSEN.
JOHN CRITCHLEY.
S. COX.
A. J. CORLSON.
Miss L. G. DAY.
C. J. DENNEHY.
K. DOUGLAS.
Miss E. DUNLOP.
Mrs. DAVEY.
Mrs. M. E. EATON.
Miss MARY FEENEY.
Mr. and Mrs. W. NEGUS.
J. PEARSON.
Mrs. A. E. PHILLIPS.
Master W. D. PHILLIPS.
Master S. M. PHILLIPS.
Miss G. PHILLIPS.
Miss A. M. PHILLIPS.
Miss K. PHILLIPS.

Among the survivors of the crew, it was stated, were the Captain, all the deck officers, all the engineers, except London, the doctor; the Purser, assistant Purser, Chief Steward, Second Steward, Chief Third Class Steward, and Chief Stoker.

Cable advices late at night from London gave the name of John F. A. Day as among the American survivors of the Arabic.

A third list gave these additional names of rescued:

A. E. PHILIP.
F. PRYCE.
C. E. ROSS.
Miss M. ROSS.
Mrs. and Miss TEWKSBURY.
J. USHER.
Mrs. A. M. F. VAN SCHELLE.
Mrs. BEATRICE WHITE.
W. L. ADAMS.
Miss V. H. ALDERSON.
W. BATHURST.
J. C. BOLAND.
Miss M. E. BOLAND.
Miss M. M. BOUDET.
M. BRADLEY.

A fourth list of the survivors of other nationalities was as follows:

MISS A. HYDE.
HARVEY JUDD.
MISS IVY JUDD.
A. LAWADSKY.
G. W. LYONS.
DENNIS McCULL.
A. M. MORTON.
Mrs. J. GILLANDER.
Master W. N. GILLANDER.
Mrs M. GREAVES.
Miss MARGARET GREAVES.
Miss M. HARRISON.
Mrs. S. HILL and infant.
Mrs. M. PRESCOTT-HELLER.
JOSEPH DE LORIMER.
Mrs. GABRIEL CANTOR.
W. MASON.

Survivors of Third Class.

The following list of steerage survivors was given out:

KATE CONNORS.
ANNE MOONEY.
SARAH E. SALT.
FRANK SALT.
MONA SALT.
FLORENCE SALT.
LIZZIE MAHONEY.
MARY HAYES.
ROSE WEBER.
KATE FALVEY.
DELIA QUINN.
JOHN MORRISSEY.
JOHN KENNEDY.
MARTIN FLANAGAN.
ELIZABETH WILLOUGHBY.
JOHN SULLIVAN.
JOHN KEOGEN.
FRANCIS CARRAGHER.
HUGH HANLEY.
MARTIN LOGAN.
MARTIN LOFTUS.
REUBEN LISS.
WILLIAM DUCKERS.
EUGENE KILDUFF.
DENIS FALVEY.
THOMAS HAYES.
GEORGE LYONS.
JOSEPH WALDRON.
JAMES MANNION.
NAT MOORE.
Mrs. LOUISA FARMER.
Mrs. FRANCES REA.
Miss VALDERSON.
Miss AMY JONES.
MARGUERITE MULQUEEN.
JOHN DIGHTON.
Mrs. KELLETT.
DOMINICK MORSIE.
JOHN TUMULTY.
CHARLES HOWE.
JOHN DOHERTY.
PETER PUGAL.
JAMES WALDRON.
TIMOTHY HAYES.
JENNIE MANGAN.

Survivors in Pitiable Plight; Women in Boats in Night Clothes

Many in Their Berths When Torpedo Struck the Ship—All Owe Their Lives to Gallantry of Arabic's Crew.

QUEENSTOWN, Friday, Aug. 20.—The landing here yesterday evening of the survivors of the White Star Line steamer Arabic was a striking scene. All of them were scantily clothed, and none of them had hat or head coverings of any kind.

A large number of the survivors were suffering from injuries to their heads and other wounds or from shock, and the effects of being forced to take to open boats scantily clothed.

Many of the women were in their berths when the liner was torpedoed and ran to the deck in their night clothing. These were provided with blankets when they were taken from boats and rafts by the crews of the rescue ships. A number of those saved were picked out of the water and arrived here in their sea-soaked clothing. The people of Queenstown gave them every possible attention and provided fresh outfits for many of them. There were some pathetic scenes of grief over the loss of the members of some of the families on board the liner.

A. Hulme Nebeker of Logan, Utah, who when he arrived here had on only a bathrobe, said that the crew worked splendidly under Captain Finch's direction in the short ten minutes which they had to get the passengers into the boats, and but for the discipline maintained and the excellent work of the rescuing tug officers at least 200 persons would have been lost. The submarine, according to Mr. Nebeker, was seen before it launched the torpedo, but there was not time enough to escape it.

The American Vice Consul here assisted the local authorities in aiding the survivors.

Captain Finch, who is suffering from injuries to his leg, said last night that he did not see the submarine, but distinctly observed the torpedo approaching the ship.

"It was then impossible to escape it," the Captain said. "We had only eight minutes to get the boats away and save all on board."

George L. Money of Stratford, Ontario, who, with his daughter and brother, was returning home on the Arabic, said the passengers in large numbers were enjoying the beautiful weather about decks after breakfast. Their attention had just been attracted to the steamer Dunsley, the boats of which were being launched.

[The censor here evidently has deleted the facts concerning the Dunsley.]

The Arabic, Mr. Money added, was making toward the Dunsley when the streak of a torpedo fired from a submarine lying in the wake of the Dunsley was seen making for the Arabic. There were cries of alarm and all hands made for lifebelts and the lifeboats.

"Fortunately," continued Mr. Money, "all precautions had been taken, the lifebelts being in readiness on deck and the boats in position for launching. The torpedo struck the ship and there was a terrible explosion. The ship began to settle immediately and sunk in a few minutes. It was marvelous how so many boats were got afloat. It spoke well for the discipline of the crew. I was an hour and a half swimming."

A member of the crew of the Arabic said when the steamer was struck she was going at sixteen knots for the Dunsley. When the torpedo struck a part of the ship was borne away, and he saw the bodies of coal trimmers and of five engineers whose watch was below blown to pieces and into the sea.

Although the steamer was torpedoed in the forenoon, it was 8 o'clock in the afternoon before the survivors were picked up by the Primrose and Mongolian. On board these boats all the rescued received the best of care and attention.

Charles Pringle of the Motor Company, Limited, of Toronto, said that most of the passengers on board the Arabic were Canadians. Discussing the work of rescue, Mr. Pringle said:

"It was really marvelous that so many persons were saved. All the lifeboats were crowded when they were launched, and some persons were thrown into the water. There were some very panicky scenes, but the crew kept cool heads and rescued most of those struggling in the water. The floating rafts did good service, several passengers clinging to them for a considerable time.

"One woman, the mother of three children, had an arm broken and became separated from her children when the boats were lowered. She did not know of their fate until she met them at the landing place. It was an affecting scene as she clasped them to her breast."

The Assistant Purser of the Arabic said:

"The torpedo hit near the engine room and the boilers of the steamer exploded. This accounts for the rapidity of her sinking.

"The Captain was the last man to leave the ship. The boats were rowed about for four and a half hours before they were picked up."

ROWED FOR 4½ HOURS, SAYS ACTOR DOUGLAS

He Noted No Panic or Accident Among the Arabic's Passengers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 20.—Kenneth Douglas, an actor, who was one of the Arabic survivors, has telegraphed from Queenstown to The Daily Mail as follows:

"We were struck by the torpedo at 9:28 A. M. All the passengers saved were got away in boats in twelve minutes. The boats had been lowered for any emergency. We rowed about for four and a half hours until we were picked up by a ship. I am feeling quite all right. There was no panic, and there was no accident of any kind. We in the boats were picked up by two ships."

SAYS ONE AMERICAN IS LOST.

Six Other Passengers and 25 of Crew, According to Liverpool.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—I have just been officially informed that of the thirty-two persons on the Arabic not accounted for twenty-five were members of the crew, the other seven being passengers. A message just received states that at least one of the missing is an American.

The passengers were made up of the following nationalities: British, 146; Americans, 26; French, 3; German, 1; Belgian, 1; Russian, 3; Swiss, 1; Spanish, 1. The German is the Rev. Augustine Waldner, who was traveling with a Home Office permit.

The majority of the crew come from Liverpool, and there is a crowd of women outside the White Star offices waiting for news.

Latest Shipping News.

Arrived—SS Ryndam, at Falmouth, Aug. 19.

IF WORN OUT AND "ALL IN" from overwork or hot weather, take Wincarnis, the famous tonic and restorative.—Advt.

Ship's Whole Side Blown Out; Many Survivors Injured

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 19, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Three hundred and seventy persons who were rescued from the Arabic were landed at Queenstown at 6 o'clock this evening. A large number of them were badly injured. The ship sank in six minutes, according to some survivors, almost the whole of one side being torn out of her.

Several of those who were injured were engaged in watching another ship which was being torpedoed when their own vessel was struck.

The survivors were four hours in the ship's boats before they were rescued.

CAPTAIN PRAISES WORK OF THE CREW

Engineers and Firemen Sacrificed Their Lives to Execute Orders from the Bridge.

QUEENSTOWN, Friday, Aug. 20.—Captain Finch of the Arabic has given The Associated Press a detailed account of the loss of the liner.

"We were forty-seven miles south of Galley Head at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning," he said, "when I perceived the steamer Dunsley in difficulty. Going toward her, I observed a torpedo coming for my ship, but could not discern a submarine. The torpedo struck 100 feet from the stern, making terrible havoc of the hull. The vessel began to settle immediately, and sank in about eight minutes.

"My order from the bridge about getting the boats launched was promptly obeyed. Two boats capsized. We had taken every precaution while in the danger zone. There were plenty of lifebelts on deck, and the boats were ready for immediate launching. The officers and crew all behaved excellently and did everything possible in the circumstances, getting people into the boats and picking up those in the sea.

"I was the last to leave, taking the plunge into the sea as the ship was going down. After being in the water some time I got aboard a raft, to which I also assisted two men and women."

Captain Finch paid special tribute to the heroic conduct of several engineers and firemen who remained at their posts to the last and sacrificed their lives to execute orders from the bridge. Among those lost was the Captain's nephew.

The Arabic's commander spoke appreciatively of the kind treatment received by passengers and crew aboard rescuing vessels, and likewise of the arrangements made for their comfort at Queenstown. His chief regret was that he was not able to save the lives of every one on board.

"If I had been given a little more time by the submarine," he said regretfully, "I am satisfied I could have saved everybody."

Sang "Tipperary" to Cheer Women.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 9.—Stella Carol, a professional singer, gave an interesting description of the scenes on the Arabic. She got quietly into the boat, which reached the water safely. She saw the Captain dive off as the ship went down, and said he was a hero all through. Five women were in the boat she was in and twenty-nine men. The women became much distressed after a time, and she sang "Tipperary" to cheer them up. She also took a hand at rowing the boat.

Miss Carol was on the east coast of England on Sunday night during an air raid, and now thinks she has had enough of the Germans.

REPORTS EXPLOSION KILLED SOME ON BOARD

Assistant Purser Says the Torpedo Blew Up Arabic's Boilers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 19, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—B. Curry, assistant pursuer of the Arabic, said of his experience:

"The ship was struck at 9:40 and she sank at 9:53. The torpedo hit near the engine room and her boilers exploded.

"Not the slightest warning was given. Most of the passengers had just finished their breakfast, but some of them were still in their cabins.

"There was nothing approaching a panic, and the passengers were got into the boats smoothly.

"The Captain was the last man to leave the vessel. The ship went down very quickly. It was the most wonderful sight I have ever seen."

James Barnes, a passenger, said:

"The first we knew that anything was wrong was the sound of an explosion. The Arabic must have been struck in a vital part, for she sank almost immediately.

"Everything on board went wonderfully smoothly, and there was no trouble in getting the passengers into the boats. I saw a few people in the water, and I cannot be sure if they were saved."

It is reported here that some persons were killed on board by the explosion.

WOMAN NEW YORKER LOST?

U-Boat Emerged and Fired Torpedo Without Slightest Warning.

PASSENGERS SAW PERIL

Watching Attack on Another Vessel When Fatal Bolt Struck the Arabic.

BOATS QUICKLY LAUNCHED

But Many Persons, Including a Woman, Were Hurled Into Sea —Maimed Reach Queenstown.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 20.—The big White Star Line steamer Arabic, formerly a favorite ship of the Liverpool-Boston service, but which on her present trip was on the way to New York, was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine at 9:15 o'clock yesterday morning southeast of Fastnet.

The steamer, according to a statement of the White Star Line, was attacked without warning and went down in ten minutes. Of the 423 persons on board—181 passengers and 242 members of the crew—32 are missing and are believed to have perished.

Most of those who have not been accounted for belong to the crew. Only six of the passengers are reported missing.

Whether any of those not accounted for are Americans has not yet been determined, but there were only twenty-six citizens of the United States on board, twenty-two being in the second cabin and four in the steerage. The Arabic carried no first-class passengers, having lately been turned into a two-class liner.

Survivors at Queenstown.

The survivors, who left the steamer in the ship's boats and were picked up later by passing vessels, arrived in Queenstown tonight. They are being accommodated by the White Star Line in hotels and boarding houses in the little town which so short a time ago cared for the survivors and the dead of the Lusitania.

Details of the sinking of the Arabic are lacking, but that the loss of life was not greater was doubtless due to the fact that the weather was fine and that steamers plying the German submarine zone now keep their boats swung out and are otherwise prepared for emergencies.

The torpedo that sunk the Arabic struck her on the starboard side 100 feet from her stern. The vessel had left Liverpool Wednesday afternoon and taken a southerly course, well off the Irish coast, doubtless with a view of avoiding the submarines which frequent the waters nearer the shore.

When some fifty miles west of where the Lusitania was sunk in May the German submarine came to the surface and launched a torpedo.

The marksmanship of the Germans, as in the case of the Lusitania, was deadly accurate, and like the Lusitania, the big liner quickly settled and soon disappeared from view.

Some of the survivors, according to reports received here, say that they had just witnessed the torpedoing of a British steamer, presumably the Dunsley, and that this had caused great alarm on board the Arabic.

In their fright the passengers had rushed for life preservers, and had barely adjusted them when the German submarine turned its torpedo against the Arabic's side.

Passengers Fall Into Sea.

Ten life boats and a number of life rafts were quickly got over the side of the steamer, and into these a large number of the passengers and members of the crew scrambled.

Many of the passengers, however, fell into the water, but they got hold of the rafts and clung to them and later were rescued. One woman who fell into the sea screamed pitifully for help. The weather and tidal conditions being favorable, two sailors swam to her assistance and succeeded in lifting her upon a raft.

Among those who were rescued were Captain William Finch, commander of the Arabic, all the deck officers, the chief engineer, the surgeon, the purser, the assistant purser, the chief steward, and the third-class steward. Third Engineer Lugon is among the missing.

One of the passengers on board was Kenneth Douglas, a well-known English actor. Mr. Douglas was on the Lusitania when she was sent to the

Passengers on the Arabic---Her Earlier Escapes in the War Zone

bottom. His good luck followed him again today, for he is among the survivors.

Sensation in London.

When the news of the sinking of the Arabic reached London late this afternoon it caused a tremendous sensation. The first reports said it was feared a large number of the passengers had been lost. Crowds soon gathered at the White Star offices making anxious inquiries as to friends and relatives, who had taken passage on board the Arabic.

Reassuring news came shortly by wireless, however. It was to the effect that some fifteen or sixteen boats and life rafts had left the steamer safely, had been picked up, and were being towed into Queenstown. Later private telegrams brought the news from most of the passengers that they were safe, although some of them were injured.

Captain Finch was formerly in the Pacific Mail service, but for some years has been in command of the Arabic. The steamer is the largest yet sunk by the Germans, with the exception of the Lusitania.

The White Star Line issued the following statement Thursday night concerning the Arabic.

"The Arabic left Liverpool at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. She was torpedoed Thursday morning at 9:15 o'clock in latitude 50.50 north, longitude 8.32 west.

"She had aboard 423 passengers and crew. As far as can be ascertained, there are 375 survivors. It is understood that only six passengers are unaccounted for."

Fastnet, off which the Arabic went down, lies close to the lane of steamship traffic between England and America. It is about forty miles west of Old Head of Kinsale, near which the Lusitania was sunk, German submarines have been active in these waters since the declaration by the German Government in February of a naval war zone around the British Isles.

BRIDE-TO-BE ON THE ARABIC.

Miss Alderson Was Coming to Wed W. Riding of East Hartford.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 19.—Among the first cabin passengers booked to sail on the Arabic was Miss Violet H. Alderson of Blackpool, Lancashire, England, who was coming to America to wed William Riding, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Riding of East Hartford.

The Riding family came from Blackpool two years ago, and William Riding and Miss Alderson, who were boy and girl sweethearts, corresponded with the result that they became engaged two months ago and decided to be married in this country in August. A letter was received on Tuesday from Miss Alderson, announcing that she would sail on the Arabic, and the Ridings were planning to meet the steamer in New York next week.

LIMBMAKER ON WAY HOME.

Dr. Rowley Had Won Medal and a Big Contract in England.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Among the passengers on the Arabic was Dr. Rowley, President of an American firm of artificial limbmakers, J. F. Rowley & Company of Chicago and Kansas City. He came to England three months ago with his manager, W. E. Isle, to exhibit specimens of artificial limbs at Roehampton House, Putney, with the view of obtaining War Office contracts.

His exhibits won a gold medal, as well as a contract. Rowley established a factory at Roehampton and having seen it in working order was returning to America, leaving Isle in charge.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—Mrs. James P. Rowley of 6,400 Kenwood Avenue did not know her husband was on the Arabic until some one called her up by telephone tonight and told her, adding that her husband was among the missing. She was nearly prostrated and word was sent to her daughter, Mrs. J. B. Korredy, wife of an insurance man. Mrs. Korredy and her husband at once went to the Rowley home to await further news. Information that Mr. Rowley had been rescued was later conveyed to the family. Mr. Rowley is 54 years old and has lived in Chicago for many years.

RESCUED NOTIFY FRIENDS.

Kenneth Douglas and Others Send Word of Their Escape.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 20.—Among the saved from the Arabic are Charles Mc. Tawney, John Olechewski, and Claude Rode, variety artists who recently appeared at the London Pavilion.

Kenneth Douglas, a well known actor, has sent a wire to his wife containing news of his safety.

Joseph De Lorimer has wired that he was saved.

CONSUL SENDS A LIST.

Reports from Queenstown on Sixteen Americans Saved.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The State Department late tonight received the following cable dispatch concerning the Arabic from Lewis C. Thompson, the Vice and Deputy Consul of the United States at Queenstown, Ireland:

Survivors state that ship was torpedoed without warning and sank in eleven minutes. Excellent discipline prevailed. In all, twenty-one boats were lowered, but all were picked up by rescue boats. Other boats were empty. No authentic information as yet as to whether any or how many were lost. The following is a list of the American survivors:

A. HULME NEBEKER, Logan, Utah.
JAMES HOULIHAN, Philadelphia.
THOMAS ELMORE, New York.
GEORGE A. McCALLISTER, Chambersburg, Penn.
JAMES T. ROWLEY, Chicago.
Mr. and Mrs. COVINGTON, New York and London.
LOUIS BRUGUIERE, New York.
JOHN OLSEN, San Francisco.
Mr. and Mrs. PHILIP COLLIER, Buffalo.
Miss SADIE SHRIMPTON, Syracuse.
CLAUDE McROODIE, Schenectady.
JOHN NOLAN, JOHN OLSCHEWSKI and CHRISTOPHER McTAMNEY, Trenton.

THEATRE PEOPLE NUMEROUS ON SHIP

Young English Prima Donna, Stella Carol, Among Passengers on the Arabic.

ALSO "SOME BABY" AUTHOR

Zellah Covington Returning After Having Put on Farce in London—Others on List.

Stella Carol, one of the Arabic's passengers, is a young English prima donna who was on her way to New York to make her American debut. She was to appear under the management of Hugo Goerlitz, who first brought Paderewski and Kubelik to this country.

Miss Carol is said to possess a remarkable soprano voice. She sings the arias of Tetraszini and Melba with ease, her voice having a range of three octaves. She has sung before Queen Mary by command, and Caruso has predicted a brilliant future for her.

Mr. Goerlitz received a cable saying Miss Carol had sailed on the Arabic about the time the papers were announcing its sinking.

Kenneth S. Douglas, another passenger on the Arabic, is well known to New York theatregoers through his acting all last season of the rôle of Sam Thornhill in "A Pair of Silk Stockings" in the Little Theatre. Although this was Mr. Douglas's first appearance here, he scored so emphatically that Grace George engaged him as her leading man the coming season. He was on his way here to begin rehearsals.

While Mr. Douglas is comparatively new to American audiences, he has been a popular comedian in London for more than twenty years. His wife is Grace Lane, who was leading woman for Lewis Waller during his season in Daly's Theatre several years ago.

John Nolan, Christopher McTawney, and John Olschewski, whose names appear in the list of saved, make up a vaudeville team known as the Flying Martins. The three are aerial performers and are said to do the fastest aerial work in vaudeville. Recently they have been appearing in the English halls.

E. A. Weil, well known in theatrical circles as a manager and press agent, had written to friends here that he would return on the Arabic, but his name does not appear in the list. Mr. Weil, who is associated with H. H. Frazee, theatrical producer, went abroad on his honeymoon about two months ago. He was married just before he sailed to Dorothy Arthur, a dancer and a niece of Daniel Arthur, a play producer whose wife is Marie Canill.

H. Le T. Templeton, the Purser, also saved, has been for some time in the Montreal service of the company and was making his second voyage in the Arabic. H. Lee, the Chief Steward, also came to the ship from the Canadian route.

Dr. D. W. S. Muir, who is among the saved, was the Surgeon of the Arabic and is well known to American travelers by the White Star Line.

Zellah Covington, who was a passenger on the Arabic, with his wife, is a native of California, and one of the authors of the farce "Some Baby," now running at the Fulton Theatre. He has appeared in sketches on the vaudeville stage with his wife, Rose Wilbur. He went to England to put on "Some Baby," which has been running in London since March. Mr. Covington made his first appearance on the stage in David Belasco's stock company at the Burbank Theatre, Los Angeles, some years ago.

Mrs. Josephine Bruguiere is a sister of Mrs. Marion Bruguiere and Mrs. Emilie Bruguiere of California, and has been living in Europe for some years. She is about 33 years old, and her son Louis is 10 years of age. Mrs. Marion Bruguiere is staying at the seashore during the Summer. She telephoned to the White Star Line last night about her sister, but the name was not on the first four lists of survivors received before midnight.

Mrs. Bruguiere, who was accompanied by her maid, according to the passenger list of the Arabic, had previously booked on the American liner New York and the White Star liner Baltic.

TRENTON RESIDENTS ABOARD.

Vaudeville Team Among Those Who Sailed on Arabic.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 19.—Eight residents of this city were among those who had engaged passage on the Arabic for the trip from Liverpool to New York. Cable dispatches were received from them at Liverpool last night saying that they were sailing on the vessel.

Among them were Christopher McTamney, John Nolan, and John Olschewski, known internationally to vaudeville patrons as "The Flying Martins." They went abroad to fill engagements in London, Belfast, and Dublin, and were returning to this country to fill an engagement at the New York Hippodrome.

The wife and four children of C. T. H. Phillips of 410 Ardmore Avenue also were on the Arabic, according to a cable dispatch received by him.

WIRELESS MAN ONCE AN ACTOR

Batchelor Was Making His First Voyage on the Arabic.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The wireless operator of the Arabic was Leonard Batchelor of London. Batchelor, who was 21 years old, was formerly call boy at the Playhouse, and subsequently Cyril Maude, then the lessee, took an interest in him and gave him several small parts to play.

Ultimately, thanks to Mr. Maude's good offices, Batchelor took up the calling of wireless operator, and this was his first trip on the Arabic.

RED CROSS SURGEON ABOARD.

Dr. E. F. Woods of Janesville, Wis., Was Returning from Flanders.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Aug. 19.—Dr. E. F. Woods of Janesville, a leading Wisconsin surgeon, was a passenger of the Arabic, according to members of his family. Dr. Woods has completed a tour of Red Cross duty with the British Hospital Corps in Flanders and was on his way home.



CAPTAIN WILLIAM FINCH. ©INTER. NEWS SERVICE



Passengers on the Lost Steamer Arabic

AMERICAN PASSENGERS.

CABIN.

BRUGIERE, Mr.
BRUGIERE, Mrs. JOSEPHINE L.
BURGESS, Mr. and Mrs. FRED.
CALMON, Mr. and Mrs. JAMES.
COLLIN, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. A.
COVINGTON, Mr. and Mrs. ZELLAH.
DAY, JOHN F. A.
HOULIHAN, JAMES.
McALLISTER, the Rev. Dr. G. A.
McTAMNEY, CHRISTOPHER.
MOORE, LEOPOLD P.
NEBEKER, A. HULME.
NOLAN, JOHN.
RAMSDELL, W. E.
ROODE, CLAUDE.
ROWLEY, JAMES F.
SHRIMPTON, Miss S. E.
WOODS, EDMOND F.

STEERAGE.

ELMORE, THOMAS.
HUGHES, WILLIAM.
KELLETT, J.
OLSEN, JOHN.

OTHER NATIONALITIES.

CABIN.

ADAMS, W. L.
ALDERSON, Miss V. H.
ALLISON, Mrs. F. C.
BARNES, JAMES.
BATHURST, W.
BOLAND, J. C.
BOLAND, Miss M. E.
BOND, ROBERT.
BOUDET, Miss MARGARET.
BRADLEY, MICHAEL.
BULLIVANT, WILLIAM.
BURNS, REGINALD A.
CARGE, Miss GLADYS A.
CAROL, STELLA, and husband.
CHADWICK, Miss ETHEL M.
CHRISTIE, Miss CATHERINE.
CHRISTOPHERSON, Miss M.
CRITCHLEY, JOHN.
CORREA, ISAAC A., Jr.
COX, S.
CUFF, Miss BRIDGET.
CUMMINS, W.
DALTON, Mrs. MARY.
DAY, Miss L. G. M.
DEIGHTON, JOHN.
DE LORIMER, JOSEPH.
DENNEHY, C. J.
DOUGLAS, KENNETH.
DUNCAN, Miss ROY.
DUNLOP, Miss ELIZABETH.
EATON, Mrs. MARY E.
EATON, Miss EVELYN.
ENGLISH, Miss MARY.
FEENEY, Miss MARY.
FITZGERALD, PATRICK.
GAULTER, AUBREY.
GILLENDER, Mrs. J.
GILLENDER, Master W. N.
GODDARD, Mrs. RUTH.
GREAVES, Mrs. M.
GREAVES, Miss MARGARET.
HARRISON, Miss M.
HILL, Mrs. SARAH, and infant.
HILLER, Miss M. C. PRESCOTT.
HILLER, A. PRESCOTT.
HYDE, Miss A.
INGRAM, ALBERT.
JUDD, R. V.
JUDD, Miss IVY.
KANTOR, GABRIEL.
KELK, Mrs. JANE L.
KELK, Miss DOROTHY.
KELK, Miss OLIVE M.
KELK, Miss VIOLET.
KELK, JOHN W.
KRESSER, CHARLES F.
LAWADSKY, ANTHONY.
LE BLOND, Mr. and Mrs.
LE MEILLEUR, L.
LOBB, Miss ISABELLA G.
LYONS, G. W.
McCULL, DENIS.
MARTIN, FREDERICK.
MASON, WILLIAM.
MEADOWCROFT, SAM.
MELIA, Miss ELLEN.
MILLS, Miss MARIE.
MILLS, Miss BRIDGET.
MONEY, Major G. L.
MONEY, CYRIL.
MONEY, Miss EDITH.
MONEY, Miss MABEL.
MORTON, ALEXANDER N.
NEAVE, Mr. and Mrs. JOHN H.
NEGUS, Mr. and Mrs. WYN.
O'FARELL, Miss TERESA.
OSCHLEWSKY, JOHN.
PEARSON, JAMES.
PHILLIPS, Mrs. ANNIE.
PHILLIPS, Master WILLIAM D.
PHILLIPS, Master M.
PHILLIPS, Miss GWEN.
PHILLIPS, Miss AGNES.
PHILLIPS, Miss KATHLEEN.
PHILP, A. E.
PORTER, Miss BESSIE.
PRINGLE, C. W.
PRYCE, F.
RANDALL, Mr. and Mrs. W. G.
RANDALL, Miss E. M.
ROBINSON, JOE.
ROSS, Miss MARGARET.
ROSSALL, Miss S. D.
SMITH, Mrs. E.
STEWART, JOHN.
STILK, ALFRED.
TATTERSALL, Miss GLADYS.
TATTERSALL, Mr. and Mrs. FRANK.
TATTERSALL, Miss BERTHA.
TATTERSALL, Miss IRENE.
TEWKSBURY, Mrs. and Miss.
USHER, J. EDINGTON.
VAN SCHELLE, Mrs. A. M. F.
WALDNER, the Rev. AUGUSTINE.
WHITE, Mrs. BEATRICE.

STEERAGE.

CARAHER, FRANCIS.
CARLSON, JOHAN A.
CONNELL, KATIE.
DAVEY, FLORENCE.
DOHERTY, JOHN.
DUCKERS, WILLIAM.
DUGAL, PETER.
FALVEY, KATIE.
FALVEY, DENIS.
FLANAGAN, MARTIN.
HANLEY, HUGH.
HARRINGTON, MARY.
HAYES, TIMOTHY.
HAYES, MARY.
HERMANS, Mrs. L.
HOWE, CHARLES.
JONES, AMY.
KENNEDY, JOHN.
KEOGAN, THOMAS.
KILDUFF, OWEN.
LISS, RUEBEN.
LOFTUS, MARTIN.
LOGAN, MARTIN.
McMAHON, THOMAS.
MAHONEY, LIZZIE.
MANGAN, JAMES.
MOONEY, ANNIE.
MOORE, NATHANIEL FRANK.
MORRISSEY, JOHN.
MULQUEENEY, MARGARET.
ORESI, DOMENICO.
QUEENAN, DELIA.
RADINGTON, MARY.
SALT, SARAH ELIZABETH.
SALT, MARY.
SALT, FRANK.
SALT, MONA.
SALT, FLORENCE.
SULLIVAN, CORNELIUS.
SULLIVAN, JEREMIAH.
THOMAS, FLORENCE.
TULMELTY, JOHN.
WALDRON, JAMES.
WILLOUGHBY, ELIJAH.

EARLIER EFFORT TO WRECK ARABIC

Detectives Found Two Sticks of Dynamite Aboard on July 27.

POPULAR WITH TOURISTS

Chartered for Seven Years for Cruises to Egypt—Captain Finch Highly Esteemed.

The Arabic was a twin-screw steel steamer of 15,801 gross tonnage, built at Harland & Wolff's shipyard in Belfast in 1903 for the Oceanic Steamship Company of Liverpool, and was placed in the Boston and Liverpool service of the White Star Line, where she speedily became very popular on account of her steadiness and spacious cabins. Her dimensions were: Length, 600 feet 7 inches; 65 feet 5 inches beam, and 47 feet 6 inches depth of hold. For the first seven years of her existence the Arabic was chartered by Frank Clark for his cruises to Egypt and the Holy Land, and carried between 600 and 700 passengers.

Captain William Finch has commanded the Arabic almost from the day she left the yard at Belfast and was so attached to the vessel that he refused promotion four years ago to go to the new liner Laurentic, in the Montreal-Liverpool service. He is regarded by the management of the International Mercantile Marine Company as one of the most skilful and careful shipmasters in its employ. Before entering the Atlantic trade he was in command of the White Star liners trading between San Francisco and Yokohama.

After the war began and the big liners, like the Olympic, were taken off the New York service, the Arabic was kept constantly employed because of her capacity for cargo, and has since made about eight voyages, having taken on each trip 16,000 tons of ammunition and war munitions of all kinds to Liverpool for the British Government.

Captain Finch on his last sailing from New York, on July 28, said that he had taken every precaution to prevent the German submarines from catching him by always giving the southwest coast of Ireland a wide berth and passing it at night with all lights doused. On leaving Liverpool he ordered all lifeboats swung out and lowered to the level of the main deck ports, so that the passengers might embark quickly in case of emergency. Bags of hard biscuits, with a beaker of fresh water and a lantern, were placed in each lifeboat. The boats were not swung inboard until the Arabic was fully 200 miles west of the coast of Ireland or anchored at the Bar Lightship in the Mersey, if she was eastbound. Before the passengers retired on the first night at sea a boat drill was given, and a seat was assigned to each passenger and instructions given as to the proper adjustment of lifebelts, so that there might be no confusion in time of danger.

The Arabic carried regular lifeboat accommodation for 945 passengers and accommodation on rafts and collapsible boats for 1,147 more, having a total lifesaving capacity of 2,092 persons.

On her eastward voyage last March the passengers on their arrival in Liverpool said that the Arabic had been chased by a submarine off Holyhead and had narrowly escaped being torpedoed, but this was denied by Captain Finch, who said the voyage had been without incident. The liner's color was changed to navy gray. Captain Finch was the first commander in the Atlantic trade to place sandbags around the wheelhouse at the stern of the ship, to protect the steering gear in case of the vessel being subjected to shell fire.

For the last three or four months rumors have been circulated in New York, emanating from German sources, that the Arabic and Adriatic would be torpedoed because they were carrying big quantities of war munitions, and that people who traveled on these steamers took their lives in their hands. On July 27, when the Arabic was finishing loading a cargo of war munitions, including ammunition, motor trucks, and aeroplanes, preparatory to sailing the next day for Liverpool, one of the company's detectives found two sticks of dynamite secreted under a settee in one of the women's retiring rooms in the cabin quarters, amidships. Inspector Egan of the Bureau of Combustibles said, after examination of the dynamite, that it had deteriorated and was very likely to explode with slight concussion. The discovery of the dynamite was kept secret until after the Arabic had arrived in Liverpool in order not to alarm the relatives of the 130 passengers who had sailed on the ship.

It was known to the managers of the International Mercantile Marine Company that agents of the German Government were working among the longshoremen on the piers and on the steamers, taking notes of all war stores, ammunition, &c., that was loaded on them for Liverpool and London. These men were watched very carefully by detectives, but nothing could be ascertained further than that they were keeping records of the cargoes. One of these agents was suspected of placing the bomb in the No. 2 hold of the Minnehaha and the dynamite on the Arabic, but there were no proofs, and no arrests have been made.

COMING TO SEE DAUGHTER.

Mrs. Eliza Smith Has Two Sons in the Trenches in France.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 19.—Mrs. Eliza Smith, who was among those saved on the Arabic, was on her way to Worcester to visit her daughter, Mrs. Rufus H. Graves of Jerome Avenue, Auburn.

She was delayed in sailing from Liverpool by waiting for the arrival of her two sons who are fighting in the trenches in France, but who came to Liverpool to bid her good-bye.

THREE OTHER SHIPS SUNK.

Two British and a Norwegian Steamer Destroyed by Germans.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The Wilson liner Grodno of Hull, 1,955 tons, the steamer Serbino, 2,205 tons, also of Hull, and the Norwegian steamer, Magda, 1,063 the Norwegian steamer Magda, 1,063 The crews were saved.

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw. Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating. No payment accepted unless successful. FREDERIC H. WETHEY Engineer and Contractor 217 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SINKING OF ARABIC SHOCKS PRESIDENT

Continued from Page 1.

of safety before such vessels are sunk by a belligerent warship, puts the case on all fours with that of the Lusitania. President Wilson has insisted from the very beginning of Germany's submarine activity in the so-called German war zone off the British coasts that the requirement of visit and search must be exercised by a submarine before attacking in order to determine the character of the merchant ship and her cargo and, what the President regarded as more important, whether American citizens were included among her passengers and crew.

According to the statements made to Vice Consul Thompson by survivors of the Arabic this requirement was disregarded and the lives of the American passengers on the vessel were endangered thereby. This circumstance is regarded as increasing the gravity of the relations between Germany and the United States. But it is not possible tonight to give any authoritative comment from the White House or the State Department. Vice Consul Thompson said in his second message that "excellent discipline prevailed," and this is taken to mean that except for this, there would have been great loss of life as the vessel sank in eleven minutes after she was torpedoed. Survivors of the Lusitania testified that she was eighteen minutes in sinking.

Before Vice Consul Thompson's second message came to the State Department late tonight officials were chiefly concerned over the question, Was the Arabic sunk without warning? They were also anxious to ascertain whether any American citizens lost their lives. From an international standpoint the first question was more important, for an affirmative answer to it would indicate that the German Government had determined to defy President Wilson in his insistence that a German submarine should give a passenger vessel carrying Americans ample time to disembark her passengers and crew before the ship went to the bottom. But in the official mind the two questions were coupled, for it was realized that if American lives had been lost in the Arabic through the fact that they had no opportunity to escape, public feeling in this country might be aroused to such a pitch that the Administration would be obliged to take prompt and positive action.

In the several notes sent to Germany on the subject of her submarine warfare, President Wilson has given solemn warnings that Germany would be held to a "strict accountability," and the United States would regard submarine attacks involving Americans without observance of the established requirements of international law, "as deliberately unfriendly."

The "deliberately unfriendly" warning was contained in the last note sent to Germany on the subject of the sinking of the Lusitania and the submarine warfare generally. Literally, as well as figuratively, these were the last words of the United States, appearing at the very end of the American note of July 21. That note was so worded that it did not necessarily require a formal answer. The answer would be found, it was generally understood, in the future conduct of the submarine warfare.

Note Never Answered.

The German Government has not responded to that communication, and the idea has been prevalent that it accepted the view that the future relations between the two Governments were to be determined on whether or not German submarines continued the practice of sinking unarmed merchant vessels without warning. Since that note was transmitted to Berlin there have been many instances of the sinking of unarmed merchantmen by German submarines, but in all except one case, sufficient warning was given for passengers and crews to take to the small boats. The exception was the case of the Orduna, but the Orduna escaped without loss of life. If it be true that the Arabic was sunk without providing that measure of safety, this Government will be confronted with the necessity of deciding whether the principles to which it demanded adherence in its several notes have been violated purposely, and Germany thereby have been guilty of the "deliberately unfriendly" act upon which this Government has laid stress.

The first information of the sinking of the Arabic came to the White House and the State Department in press dispatches just before 2 o'clock this afternoon. The first official information reached the State Department about 2 o'clock in the following cable message from Lewis C. Thompson, the Vice and Deputy Consul of the United States at Queenstown:

"Queenstown, Aug. 19.

"Arabic sunk at 9:30 today, sixty miles from Queenstown. Sunk in eleven minutes. Eleven boats of survivors being brought here.

"THOMPSON, Vice Consul."

An Act of Defiance.

This information was too meagre to enable State Department officials to form any conclusion as to the effect the sinking of the liner would have on relations between the United States and Germany. They desired advices as to whether the Arabic was sunk without warning; whether any American passengers were on board, and, if so, whether any of them lost their lives. Technicalty, the sinking of the vessel without warning would be a flat defiance of the position taken by the United States in its notes to Germany. But it has come to be well understood that the United States would hold Germany to "a strict accountability" or regard her as guilty of a "deliberately unfriendly" act only in the event that her submarine warfare caused the destruction of an American merchant ship or the loss of American citizens without regard to the nationality of the vessel upon which they had taken passage, provided always that the merchantman concerned was sunk without those on board of her having an opportunity to reach places of safety.

It should be pointed out in this connection that there was another provision acknowledged by this Government which would give Germany immunity from being called to account by the United States for sinking a vessel carrying Americans. This provision would become effective only in the event that the vessel attempted to escape after she had been ordered to halt. In a note to Germany under date of June 9 the United States explained that "nothing but actual forcible resistance or continued efforts to escape by flight when ordered to stop for the purpose of visit on the part of merchantmen has ever been held to forfeit the lives of her passengers or crew."

The meagre information concerning the sinking of the Arabic received in Washington up to a late hour tonight does not make clear the circumstances attending her destruction. Early press dispatches said she was torpedoed without warning, but the State Department had no confirmation of this. The department is also without knowledge as to whether the Arabic attempted to escape. Until these matters are determined by detailed information, President Wilson and his advisers will be unable to form a conclusion as to their course.

In its note of July 21 the United States took the ground that the German Government in its note of July 8 had recognized without reservation the validity of the principles insisted on in the several communications addressed by the United States to Germany with regard to the submarine warfare. Disappointment was expressed, however, that the German Government "regards itself as in large degree exempt from the obligation to observe these principles, even where neutral vessels are concerned, by what it believes the policy and practice of the Government of Great Britain to be in the present war with regard to neutral commerce." The principles upon which the United States insisted, and which it understood the German Government to recognize, subject to the degree of exemption mentioned, were stated in the American note as follows:

"The principle that the high seas are free, that the character and cargo of a merchantman must first be ascertained before she can lawfully be seized or destroyed, and that the lives of noncombatants may in no case be put in jeopardy unless the vessel resists or seeks to escape after being summoned to submit to examination; for a belligerent act of retaliation is per se an act beyond the law, and the defense of act as retaliatory is an admission that it is illegal."

Applies to All Vessels.

This expression of the position of the United States applies as much to the case of a passenger vessel of foreign register, such as the Arabic, as to a vessel flying the American flag. While the statement quoted above of the principles upon which this Government insists gives the impression that the United States would find cause for offense if any merchant vessel carrying noncombatants were sunk without warning by a German submarine, the context of the American note indicates that these principles would be upheld and made an issue of by this Government only where American citizens were affected.

It was not until late tonight that Vice Consul Thompson's second dispatch was received, in which he said that survivors of the Arabic declared that the vessel was sunk without warning. While the statement of the Vice Consul gives the sinking of the Arabic a critical aspect, officials will wait for details before making any comment in connection with the affair.

Discuss Possible Diplomatic Break.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—What the course of the United States would be with regard to the Arabic no official would predict tonight because of the absence of detailed information. It must be established authoritatively whether any warning was given and whether the vessel attempted to escape. If no American lives were lost, it was thought in most quarters that drastic steps were improbable, but in the event that Americans were drowned, a rupture in diplomatic relations was everywhere discussed as likely.

The attack on the Arabic came without official intimation from Berlin that submarine commanders would persist in torpedoing ships without warning and in the face also of constant reiterations in German quarters here that in the future passenger vessels would receive due warning. The incident, therefore, caused widespread surprise, especially since the ship was bound for the United States and had no contraband. In some quarters there was a disposition to think the German submarine commander might have exceeded his orders or made a mistake.

The general immunity which passenger liners of belligerent flags, carrying Americans, seemed to have enjoyed in the last few weeks had developed a feeling of confidence that the German Government would avoid any incident that might intensify feeling in the United States and bring the relations of the two countries nearer the breaking point. For this reason, along with information as to exactly what occurred when the Arabic was attacked the viewpoint of the German Foreign Office is eagerly awaited.

President Wilson was startled by the news. He spent the entire afternoon and evening trying to get detailed information. Though obviously worried, he took the position that judgment should be withheld until official details were received.

President Deeply Concerned.

The President had just finished a conference with Attorney General Gregory, and was preparing to go golfing when word of the sinking of the steamer reached him. He immediately abandoned his plans and gave orders that all information, official or unofficial, be forwarded to him as quickly as possible. A cablegram came from Vice Consul Thompson at Queenstown telling of the sinking of the steamer, and later the Vice Consul reported the names of sixteen American survivors. White House Secretaries remained on duty during the evening, and as press dispatches giving details were received they were communicated to the President, who sent out several times for late editions of newspapers.

Secretary Lansing, in announcing to the newspaper men the receipt of Mr. Thompson's dispatch, halted inquiry as to the course to be pursued by the department by the statement that he had nothing to say now because he had nothing to work on. He sent no instructions to Ambassador Page at London, but is assuming that Mr. Page will promptly advise the department if the important news as soon as he can obtain reliable information.

The decision of the United States to refuse all claims for life or property lost aboard ships torpedoed with due warning was made clear today when it became known that a claim in the case of John Wall, a muleteer, killed when the Armenian was sunk, would not be taken up by the State Department. The department holds that there can be no legal claim in cases like the Armenian, where ample warning was given and the ship refused to obey even when subjected to shell fire.

FLAGS ON SUBMARINES.

Berlin Announces That They Always Display Colors in Action.

BERLIN, Aug. 19, (By Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—Among the items given out today for transmission by the Overseas News Agency were the following:

"The assertion printed in foreign newspapers that German submarines carry no flag is officially declared to be an error. The under-water craft, it is stated, hoist a battle flag during the commission of every warlike act above water, as while stopping, searching, and sinking enemy or neutral ships carrying contraband.

"For military reasons, submarines are not numbered. The charge that this makes it difficult to establish the nationality of the craft is declared senseless, because the boats always show their flag. The Government has received regularly full official reports about submarine activity, these to serve as a basis on which to adjudicate damage claims by neutrals.

"The American Embassy has notified the Government that the prisoners' camp at Casabianca, Corsica, has been dissolved, and some of the prisoners transferred to another camp in Corsica and the others to various camps in France."

SINKING DEPRESSES STOCKS.

U. S. Steel and "War" Issues Most Affected by the Arabic's Loss.

Wall Street felt the effects of the sinking of the Arabic, shares declining sharply when the news first became known. They rallied, however, when it was reported that most of the passengers and crew had been saved, only to fall again at the close.

United States Steel and the more active "war" issues appeared to suffer most.

ARABIC HAD A RIFLE CLUB.

Stewards Practiced Target Shooting as an Army Preparation.

The stewards of the Arabic formed a rifle club on the last voyage of the Arabic to New York, which had fifty members, who paid 15 cents a month dues and used the proceeds to buy prizes to be shot for. At sea they let a target over the stern and fired at it with Lee-Metford rifles, and practiced with .22-calibre rifles at a target in the shaft tunnel.

Captain Finch encouraged the men to become good shots in order that they might be useful as marksmen when they volunteered for the army.

It was suggested here yesterday that the formation of this organization might be seized upon by the German Government as an excuse for treating the Arabic as a ship of war.

SAILINGS FOR WAR ZONE.

Cunard Liner Etonian Leaves Boston with a Large Cargo.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—Carrying a cargo made up largely of war material, the steamship Etonian, under charter to the Cunard Line, sailed from East Boston today for Liverpool.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 19.—The only ship to leave this port today for the war zone was the Danish motor ship California for Copenhagen with general cargo.

BELL-ANS Absolutely Removes Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists. Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

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Comment of This Morning's Newspapers on the Arabic Sinking

NEW YORK

No Question of Arms Involved.

From The World.

There were twenty-one Americans on board the Arabic, which was bound from Liverpool to New York. A passenger ship on the way from Liverpool to New York carries no munitions of war, no contraband of any kind; therefore the Arabic case cannot be complicated by questions of arms and ammunition such as were raised in connection with the Lusitania massacre.

Every German submarine commander knows that a passenger ship from Liverpool to New York, whatever flag she flies, presumably carries American citizens. If the commander of the submarine which sank the Arabic deliberately destroyed an unconvoyed and unwarned passenger ship without taking the precautions prescribed by international law, it is to be assumed that the intended deliberately to murder Americans. Their escape from death, if all of them escaped, in no way modifies his intention.

Some of the essential facts in regard to this attack are not yet ascertained and no verdict can be pronounced until all the evidence is at hand. But the situation is undeniably serious. It is so serious and the issues involved are so grave that final judgment must be suspended until all the facts are known beyond the possibility of a doubt.

Is This Germany's Reply?

From The Herald.

Is the torpedoing of the Arabic Germany's reply?

Until official reports of the circumstances are at hand, the American people, as well as their Government, will withhold judgment. This much is known—that among the Arabic's passengers on this fateful voyage there were a number of American citizens; that there is still a question whether all of those were saved; that officers of the vessel are reported in the news dispatches as asserting that the Arabic was given no warning. If this assertion is true, then is the issue made.

In view of the Government of the United States these American citizens were where they had a right to be.

Not only did these American citizens have a right to be where they were, but they had every assurance that their Government would "omit no word or act" necessary to insure protection to them in that right. The United States has demanded of Germany that these rights be respected.

Is Germany's answer one of open defiance?

Promise Must Be Redeemed.

From The Sun.

There were more than a dozen American passengers on the Arabic, according to last night's dispatches. What was the toll of accidental death, of American lives, of lives sacrificed by Von Tirpitz's order, cannot now be said. If there was warning, if there was an observance or an attempt to observe the rules of naval warfare and the dictates of common humanity, the affair presents a different aspect. Supposing the worst—and Heaven grant that the worst be not true!—we have Germany's answer, not in words but in a frightful deed, to the note of warning signed by Secretary Lansing just thirty days ago this day.

Still supposing the worst, the German answer has come after an unexampled manifestation of patience and forbearance on the part of this friendly Government. It has come in the form which President Wilson and Secretary Lansing plainly characterized on July 21 as "an unpardonable offense against the sovereignty of the neutral nation affected"; and again, as an act "deliberately unfriendly." The Government of the United States then notified the German Government that it would continue to contend for the right of its neutral citizens to sail on the neutral seas unassassinated, "without compromise and at any cost."

No Government worthy of the respect of its equals on earth could let that definite promise go unredeemed without immersing itself and its people in indescribable humiliation. The warning of a month ago was not a threat of war. It is not the constitutional function of the American Executive to declare war on a foreign nation, no matter what the provocation; the power to decree war is solely in the Congress. But it is within the power of the President, in the failure of apology and reparation immediately and voluntarily rendered, to recall its representatives at the capital of the deliberately unfriendly Government, to break off all diplomatic relations and official intercourse with that unfriendly Government, and to dismiss peremptorily the representatives which that unfriendly Government has accredited to us by handing them their passports.

This, still supposing the worst, is the obvious and only course consonant with the self-respect of the American people in the present extremely critical juncture.

Demands Break with Germany.

From The Tribune.

In every detail the German attack upon the Arabic fulfills President Wilson's definition of an act "deliberately unfriendly" to the United States.

Since this is the case only one road remains open to Mr. Wilson; there is only one course that he can follow with dignity and with honor. Without delay, further protest, any diplomatic exchange whatsoever, the German Ambassador in Washington should receive his passports; the American Ambassador in Berlin should be recalled.

It is time to have done with a nation which has repudiated every scrap of international law. It is time to have done with a State which has adopted a policy which is alike a challenge to humanity and a negation of all that civilization means.

When the Germans murdered our men, women, and children on the Lusitania, when this whole nation stood in dumb horror beside the seas on which a German naval officer, to gratify an insensate hatred and an inhuman lust for killing, had scattered American women and children, all helpless and innocent of all offense save that they were between Germany and a purpose, there went up from one end of the country to the other a solemn warning.

We chose not to make war to avenge our dead, we chose not to join in a whole world of killing to punish, as we could, a nation whose crime against us was unparalleled in civilized history. But in that hour we resolved that there should be no more slaughter of Americans.

We do not know whether more American lives have been lost or not. But what difference can this make? If the would-be murderer misses, if his bullet goes astray, does society less certainly incarcerate him? It is not the fault of the German commander that every American on the Arabic was not drowned. All that the assassin could do was done. All that the butcher could do to make the massacre complete was done. If chance spared Americans, it was chance alone.

The time has come now to act. To talk further is to encourage, not avoid, murder. It is to compound with infamy and continue relations with savagery. It is to write ourselves down willing victims, as consenting to the continued slaughter of Americans.

Calls It Attempt at Dictation.

From The Journal of Commerce.

The only defense that can be offered for this latest act of German naval outlawry is that the Arabic had already brought munitions of war for the enemy and might, on her next voyage from New York, bring more. But the cargo of the Arabic on her outward voyage from this port was one that Americans had an indisputable right to sell, and the part of it composed of munitions of war was the product of a form of industry which they can neither be cajoled nor bullied into abandoning. That it was liable to seizure on the high seas was part of the buyer's risk. But that in default of ability to seize it, the ship that carried it could be destroyed without search or warning on her return voyage is a claim unheard of among civilized men.

Apart altogether from the question of whether American lives were endangered or sacrificed in the sinking of the Arabic, it carries with it an insolent and cynical attempt to dictate to our Government and people a course of action which they had plainly intimated they would not adopt.

WORCESTER

Expects Only Words.

From The Worcester Telegram.

This time it is the Arabic bound for the United States with Americans aboard that is torpedoed and sunk. More beautiful sentences will flow from Washington—Wilson, that's all. Then in time the German reply will again outclass Washington.

For some years the American Government has failed to be anything like a Government. It is chiefly a talking machine with fondness for spending billions, getting little therefor.

SPRINGFIELD

Widens the Gaping Breach.

From The Springfield Republican.

If the act was technically somewhat removed from the category described as "deliberately unfriendly," it was not because the German submarine commander so willed it, but because of the benign interposition of God Almighty.

It cannot be pretended, in the face of this event, that Germany has actually restrained her submarine commanders from deeds which in principle, if not in practice, rival the Lusitania massacre.

Because of its obvious intent and its underlying spirit, this latest submarine attack on a passenger ship widens the gaping breach in the relations between the warring German Empire and this peaceful Western Republic.

NEW HAVEN

Parallels Lusitania Case.

From The New Haven Journal-Courier.

The Arabic, according to an official announcement by the White Star Line, was torpedoed without warning. The sinking presents in this respect an exact parallel case to that of the Lusitania and may be taken as Germany's answer to our persistent protest against the sinking of passenger ships without first exercising the right of visit and search under international law.

BOSTON

No More Talking; Action Now.

From The Boston Globe.

If we assume that the Arabic was torpedoed without warning and American lives have been lost, then the country must decide the grave question of what must be done. It will be a question of doing, not talking.

President Wilson has exhausted all peaceful and usual means to protect American lives upon the seas. He cannot now repeat what he has already asserted three times

Should investigation prove that it was the Germans who have again jettisoned international law, then they have torpedoed the good-will of the United States.

On the Face of the Returns.

From The Boston Herald.

Is this the answer?

When President Wilson dispatched to Berlin his last note on the Lusitania case, it was commonly observed that he would look to the Atlantic rather than to Berlin for his answer. It was written in such form as to make naval deeds rather than diplomats' words the natural vehicle of response.

Now that answer may have come in the loss of the Arabic, westbound and without notice, and in circumstances calculated to carry Americans to the bottom as well as other neutrals and noncombatants. On the face of the returns it looks as if the destruction of the Arabic was Germany's answer to the American note, and delivered in terms that could not be long misunderstood.

It is too early to discuss what the United States should do, but the "strict accountability" message with which our President opened the discussion will stare him and his fellow-countrymen in the face.

HARTFORD

Germany's Answer to Our Note.

From The Hartford Courant.

The Arabic has followed the Lusitania to the bottom of the sea, and the manner of her going was the same. Germany has put an end to our parley over the sinking of the Lusitania.

By sinking the Arabic in exactly the same barbarous and illegal way as she sank the Cunarder, Germany gave a more definite and decisive answer to our contention than could possibly be conveyed in the circumlocution of diplomatic correspondence.

What we have to say now must be equally definite and decisive. Our last note to Germany on the subject said that we should continue to contend for our rights on the sea at all costs, and so it must be.

PITTSBURGH

German Threats Verified.

From The Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

Unless early accounts of the Arabic affair are vitally modified by the facts authoritatively ascertained, Germany has committed a "deliberately unfriendly act." It has given "unpardonable offense" to a neutral nation, despite the most solemn protests and repeated warnings of the American people speaking through their President.

Reiterated unofficial assurances from Berlin that Germany would not alter her methods have simply been verified.

Duty to Wait on Wilson.

From The Pittsburgh Dispatch.

It will be well for popular opinion to await official inquiry and report by our Government before rushing to conclusions. That the vessel was leaving England and had no munitions on board is not a fact to clinch on an enemy's commerce may include both exports and imports, as witness the blockade on German shipments.

Whatever the facts, it will be the duty of every American to wait for the President to indicate our course.

CLEVELAND

German Plea Worthless.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

After the great crime of the Lusitania German officialdom offered the excuse that the destroyed vessel carried war munitions which would have been used to kill German soldiers.

The sinking of the Arabic proves the worthlessness of the German pleading. It proves, also, the insincerity of German officialdom.

The destruction of a passenger liner, outward bound, is mere wantonness. There is no palliation possible.

American sentiment, despite the heated assertions of the hyphenated press, is unanimously against a nation which stands sponsor for the policy of stealthy murder. Sentiment which is not against such a policy is not American.

BOISE

The Answer in Arabic.

From The Boise Statesman.

President Wilson has received the answer to his note to Germany in "Arabic."

PHILADELPHIA

Must Act or Admit Bluffing.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

Many days have gone by since the United States sent an ultimatum to Germany on this subject of murder. Surely every submarine commander has had his orders since then. Are we to assume from this Arabic incident that there is no intention on the part of Germany to respect the ultimatum? If so, then the days of friendly relations between the United States and Germany are limited.

The murder of one American must call for positive measures on our part. Either think or the confession that we are only bluffing.

Good Grounds for Caution.

From The Philadelphia Record.

It suffices to say that the position of the United States is unalterable, and the country will back up the President whole-heartedly in maintaining American rights on the seas, "from whatever quarter violated, without compromise, and at any cost." That this is clearly understood by Germany is good ground for a cautious attitude toward the presumption that she has repeated on a lesser scale in the case of the Arabic the Lusitania atrocity.

BALTIMORE

Up to the President.

From The Baltimore American.

If the sinking of the Arabic does not again raise the issue with Germany over the imperilment of the lives of empty of contraband, was torpedoed sue is pretty sure to arise sooner or later in its most acute form.

Germany has again proved that her submarines will sink an enemy's ship no matter who is aboard. It is up to President Wilson and his advisers to decide what they will do about it.

Patience Near Breaking Point.

From The Baltimore Sun.

If, as is reported in last night's cables, the White Star liner with many passengers aboard, including Americans, and bound westward and therefore empty of contraband, was tropedoed without warning, such an act would be so flagrant a violation of all international law as would strain the patience of America very near to, if not beyond, the breaking point. It would be especially dangerous if there happened to be any Americans among the murdered.

Perhaps Germany, elated with its recent victories over the Russians, has decided to reply to President Wilson's last note in this decisive way.

WASHINGTON

A Most Grave Situation.

From The Washington Post.

The details concerning the sinking of the Arabic are not known in full. If American citizens went down, Germany will have brought about a most grave situation, in the face of a solemn warning from the United States that it would regard such an act as deliberately unfriendly, and that it would maintain the rights of its citizens, "without compromise and at what ever cost."

CHARLESTON

Shows Germany's Contempt.

From The Charleston News and Courier.

The torpedoing of the Arabic proves that Germany either is convinced that this country will not defend its honor and its rights or that she does not care whether we break with her or not.

If Americans perished with the Arabic it is clear that Germany has committed a deliberately unfriendly act against the United States; that Ambassador von Bernstorff should be handed his passports, and that Congress should be convened.

It is a question whether, even in the event that all the Americans on board were saved, the torpedoing of the Arabic, without warning and without provision for the safety of those on board, must not be regarded by this Government as a deliberately unfriendly act.

MONTGOMERY

Germany Seeks a Break.

From The Montgomery Advertiser.

The unwarranted sinking of the Arabic is another submarine assassination which hastens to a crisis the strain of the relations between America and Germany. The ultimate break can only be avoided by Germany, and Germany has laid her plans and staked her future on a policy which can only force a break. The President carries the hopes and confidence of the American people. He should understand, and doubtless does understand, that the people would not have him too patient and too long suffering, but that they would respond warmly to a call to a national spirit which wants the name America respected in the chancelleries of Europe.

CHICAGO

Well?

From The Chicago Herald.

Well?

"American citizens act within their indisputable rights in taking these ships and in traveling wherever their legitimate business calls them upon the high seas."—President Wilson to Germany, May 13, 1915.

"It (the American Government) must hold the Imperial German Government to a strict accountability for any infringement of their rights intentional or accidental. * * * The Imperial German Government will not expect the Government of the United States to omit any word or any act necessary to the performance of the sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and its citizens and of safeguarding their free exercise and enjoyment."—President Wilson to Germany, May 13, 1915.

"Friendship itself prompts it (the United States) to say to the Imperial Government that repetition by the commanders of German naval vessels of acts in contravention of those rights must be regarded by the Government of the United States, when they affect American citizens as deliberately unfriendly."—President Wilson to Germany, July 21, 1915.

"In particular the Imperial Government is unable to admit that American citizens can protect an enemy ship through the mere fact of their presence on board."—Official German note of July 9.

"LONDON, Aug. 19.—The steamship Arabic was torpedoed by a German submarine this morning. There were a number of Americans aboard."

Well?

CINCINNATI

Phrases Hardly Meet Situation.

From The Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

The sinking of the Arabic, with American passengers aboard, adds little or nothing to the seriousness of a situation which already has reached a point where either this country or Germany, perforce, must retire from the position taken or adopt a more strenuous method of dealing with the matters at issue.

We cannot see why the fatuous gentlemen at Washington should be either surprised or disturbed at the sinking of propose to do about the matter? The making of strong and virile phrases hardly meets the situation.

INDIANAPOLIS

Will It Be Accountability?

From The Indianapolis Star.

President Wilson has never retracted his original contention in the first note to Germany, that the seas are free, and that American lives must be respected. Will it be a "strict accountability," or another note of protest from the humanitarian standpoint

CHATTANOOGA

Remains for Wilson to Act.

From The Chattanooga Times.

Unless later details shall place the affair in a different light, the relations between our Government and that of Germany have reached a climax from the consequences of which there is no possibility of retreat.

It remains for President Wilson to act in accordance with the policies he has laid down as covering any such incident as is now reported.

CHARLOTTE

"Deliberately Unfriendly Act."

From The Charlotte Observer.

If an American life was lost the torpedoing was a deliberately unfriendly act. About that there can be no controversy. The American Government has thus characterized it and classified it in advance.

In any event further correspondence with Germany on the subject of submarine warfare would appear to be a waste of time if not a squandering of dignity.

RALEIGH

If the "Dead Line" Has Been Crossed—

From The News and Observer.

If the "dead line" has been crossed by Germany in its acts as they affect our citizens, then we may well expect that the President will at all costs take such action as Americans will applaud. The case is safe in his hands.

BUTTE

Only Harsher Means Left

From The Butte Miner.

Diplomacy having failed to accomplish the desired end, the United States has no option left except to use harsher and stronger means to bring the Kaiser's Government to its senses.

ST. LOUIS

As Grave as When Maine Was Sunk.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

If any Americans were lost, then the situation is far graver than immediately after the sinking of the Lusitania, when so many lives were lost.

If American lives were lost, then the situation is as grave as that when the Maine was sunk in the Harbor of Havana. President Wilson has shown force and conservatism in his handling of German-American affairs. Let us hope he will prove equal to the present emergency.

ST. PAUL

Shows Willingness to Affront.

From The St. Paul Pioneer Press.

No one believes Germany means intentionally to affront the United States, but pursuance of her naval policy toward passenger ships, regardless of the fact that Americans may be among the sufferers, indicates to many that she cares little whether we are affronted or not.

LINCOLN

An Act of Hostility.

From The Nebraska State Journal.

To torpedo the Arabic without warning would be an act of hostility toward the United States. It looks on the face of the information received like a serious case. We all hope that later news will show that the German Government did not deliberately permit this act to be done, inviting consequences of the gravest character. Calm judgment must now await the official unfolding of the facts.

PORTLAND, ORE.

A Definite Challenge.

From The Portland Oregonian.

The destruction of the Arabic is an event of the most impressive gravity, for it is in fact, if not in form, Germany's reply to the latest American note.

The attack on the Arabic is a challenge, definite and defiant, to President Wilson to follow his words with deeds. It is, or will be, incumbent upon the United States to stand by its own interpretation of neutral rights, whatever the cost, or to back out, whatever the cost.

RENO

Thinks Germany Wants War.

From The Nevada State Journal.

The State Journal's interpretation of Germany's well-conceived and well-executed course toward the United States from the first is that it has been and is calculated to force this nation to take the initiative in breaking off diplomatic relations and eventually to bring about war.

Germany's efforts have been and are being directed toward placing upon the United States the responsibility for bringing about a rupture between the countries, and thereby causing a stronger feeling and a closer tie between German-Americans and the Fatherland.

SALT LAKE

Further Discussion Useless.

From The Salt Lake Tribune.

It may turn out that no American lives were lost on the Arabic, but even if all were saved, the act must be considered as "deliberately unfriendly," and it cannot be explained away. We do not know what action will be taken, but we hold to the belief that it is worse than useless to continue discussion of submarine warfare with Berlin.

CHEYENNE

Calls for Protest.

From The Cheyenne Leader.

The torpedoing without warning of the Arabic, with Americans aboard, bound for home, without contraband, unless renounced by Germany, may not necessarily mean war; but it calls for protest, and it would seem that the breaking of diplomatic relations is inevitable.

PHOENIX

Brings Us to the Breaking Point.

From The Arizona Republican.

If the Arabic was torpedoed without warning, this country has been brought to the breaking point with Germany. In our latest note to Germany we took a stand from which we cannot recede without pitiful humiliation, such as would invite the contempt of the world.

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LONDON PRESS ASKS WHAT WE WILL DO

Continued from Page 1.

the authors of such a policy as common enemies of mankind.

"President Wilson's warning at the end of last month is quite explicit. He told the German Government that 'Repetition by the commanders of German naval vessels of acts in contravention of neutral rights' would be regarded at Washington, when they affected American subjects, as deliberately unfriendly. The cup is overflowing."

"Intention Was Murder."

The Daily Telegraph says in an editorial article:

"The enemy's intention was wholesale murder, another colossal tragedy such as occurred when the Lusitania went down. It was plotted in the full knowledge that no extenuating circumstances could be pleaded.

"If the policy which is being followed by the Germans is permitted to crystallize into precedents, then there is no sea borne interest of the United States which will not be imperiled if at some future time the American people become involved in a war at sea. The new piracy means that in future should any naval power with ideals of frightfulness be engaged in hostilities, ocean navigation will be rendered impossible except at the gravest risk of life.

"The submarine is in its infancy. It will probably develop into a far more dangerous type of man-of-war. In that event what will be the position of merchantmen when hostilities are in progress at sea? A declaration of war between two States with navies, determined, like the Germans to wage war ruthlessly, will result in anarchy at sea, to the detriment not only of their own citizens, but of all persons traveling in their ships.

"The sympathy which will extend to those who were robbed yesterday of their loved ones by the assassin's foul blow will be mingled with a sense of horror at the suggestion of the dawn of a new, terrible era at sea, if by some means the enemy cannot be punished and restrained before he has dragged the civilized world down to his own level."

The Reply to Our Note.

The Daily Mail says:

"Americans have wondered why no answer has yet been returned to the note they sent to Germany on July 23. They know now. The reply was given yesterday, when a German submarine torpedoed the Arabic. Deeds in this, as in most cases, speak louder than words.

"The United States has been rightly reluctant to believe that Germany, in spite of all warnings and all appeals, would duplicate the Lusitania infamy, but with the sinking of the Arabic by the same means without warning and with complete indifference as to whether any American citizens were on board, Germany's determination to persevere in her piratical course can no longer be concealed. She has completely thrown off the mask. She is out simply and solely for murder."

The Times says in an editorial:

"It is not the fault of the gallant German sailors, on whose chivalry and humanity the late Baron Marschall bade the world rely, that the sinking of the Arabic has not been so murderous as that of the Lusitania.

"Full reports of this last proud feat of Germanhood have not yet reached us, but we know that the great ship was destroyed with the same ruthlessness and the same reckless contempt for law and for human life as was the Cunarder. The German commander showed no symptom of human pity or of any other weakness which should disqualify him for the Iron Cross or for the popular admiration showered upon his forerunner in this Teutonic path to glory.

"It is to be particularly noted that the Arabic, like the Orduna, who avoided the torpedoes fired at her, was outward bound. That wipes away the whole web of falsehood and of sophistry with which the Wilhelmstrasse sought to darken counsel in its impudent and mendacious reply to the American protest against the sinking of the Lusitania. There can be no pretense that the Arabic was carrying ammunition on a voyage from Liverpool to New York.

"Sheer lust of blood, and nothing else, can explain this last exploit of the nation which claims to stand in the forefront of Christian civilization. It may, indeed, have been timed, like the late air raids and the destruction of other merchant ships which is announced today, to impress the Reichstag on its reassembling yesterday with the effectiveness of Germany's action against her most hated foe. That would only show that, in the view of the authorities, the Legislature and their constituents heartily approve of the indiscriminate slaughter of unarmed civilians, of women, and of children, even where no military result can possibly be attained.

"The authorities are doubtless right. They know their countrymen. What they do not know is the inevitable effect of such deeds upon their adversaries and upon neutrals."

The Standard says:

"It is not for us to anticipate the effect of the incident on American opinion or on the attitude of the United States Government. It would seem that President Wilson can hardly ignore the cool defiance of his 'deliberately unfriendly act' note in this last exploit of submarine savagery."

The Daily Express, in an editorial headed "America Flouted," says:

"The torpedoing of the Arabic is, to quote President Wilson, a more flagrantly 'illegal and inhuman act' than the sinking of the Lusitania. She was outward bound from Liverpool, it is quite certain that she carried no munitions of war, she was unarmed, among her passengers were a number of American citizens.

"After the Lusitania tragedy the American Government advised Berlin that a repetition of these illegal acts would be regarded by America as 'deliberately unfriendly.' What will Washington say now?"

HOW SENATORS VIEW SINKING OF ARABIC

Thomas Calls It Germany's Answer to President's Note.

Views of Senators on the sinking of the Arabic, sent in response to the request of THE NEW YORK TIMES, follow:

Calls It Germany's Answer.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DENVER, Aug. 19.—If the Arabic's passenger list included American citizens the sinking of the ship should be accepted as Germany's answer to the President, who will doubtless act in harmony with his last declaration. I have every confidence in his wisdom, his patriotism and his courage.

C. S. THOMAS,
Senator from Colorado.

Wants No Aggressive Action.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SANTA FE, N. M., Aug. 19.—We should condemn in most unstinted terms the act of torpedoing the Arabic, carrying American passengers, without first giving warning and full time to disembark passengers, and should notify Germany that full reparation is expected, and take such steps as may be feasible to prevent a repetition and violation by Germany of international law in that way until Germany refuses compliance with our demands. We should take no aggressive action. We do not want war with Germany, and could not reach her in an effective manner if we went to war.

THOMAS B. CATRON,
Senator from New Mexico.

Censures American Travelers.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

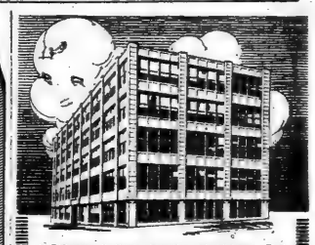
NORTH YAKIMA, Wash., Aug. 19.—It is idle for us to expect Germany to abandon the effective use of her only efficient naval instrument of warfare. Americans who have any regard for humanity or their country will stay off belligerent ships. The sinking of the Arabic with Americans aboard should not affect our relations with Germany unless it appears her action was directed against our people. The mere declaration that sinking a belligerent ship with Americans aboard is an unfriendly act will not make it such with the American people.

WESLEY L. JONES,
Senator from Washington.

REPORT BRITISH CRUISER AND DESTROYER SUNK

BERLIN, Aug. 19, (via Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—German torpedo boat destroyers have sunk a small British cruiser and a British destroyer by torpedoing them in an engagement off the west coast of Jutland, the German Admiralty announced today. The statement says:

"On Aug. 17 at 2 o'clock five boats of one of our torpedo boat flotillas attacked a small modern British cruiser and eight torpedo boat destroyers near Hornsriff Lightship on the west coast of Jutland, and sank the cruiser and one destroyer with torpedoes. Our forces had no losses."



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The first news of the torpedoing of the White Star liner Arabic was received by cable from the news agencies in London at 1:15 P. M. yesterday, but was not confirmed by the International Mercantile Marine Company at 9 Broadway until 2:10 o'clock. At 1:30 o'clock a cablegram was received saying that the Arabic had sailed from Liverpool on Wednesday night with 130 cabin and 45 steerage passengers, 2,382 bags of mail, and 136 baskets of parcel post packages, and 2,200 tons of cargo.

P. A. S. Franklin, Vice President and General Manager of the International Mercantile Marine Company, said that the first message received at 2:10 o'clock read:

Regret advise Arabic sunk by German submarine 9:15 this morning off south coast Ireland. Will cable further particulars earliest possible. Hopeful all passengers and crew saved as fifteen boatloads rescued.

At 3:15 the company received a copy of the following cablegram, which had been sent to the State Department from Lewis C. Thompson, American Vice Consul at Queenstown:

Arabic sunk at 9:30 today sixty miles from Queenstown. Sank in eleven minutes. Eleven boatloads of survivors being brought here.

In answer to Mr. Franklin's request for all particulars to be sent as quickly as possible, the second message from the White Star office in Liverpool came at 4:50 and read:

Three hundred and seventy-five survivors Arabic landed at Queenstown. Forty-eight still to be accounted for. Commander wires torpedoed without warning. Ship sunk in eleven minutes. Mr. de Lorrimer of Canada among those landed at Queenstown.

This was followed by another message, received through the State Department, to the effect that fifteen of the passengers on the Arabic were American citizens.

The third cablegram, received by Mr. Franklin at 6:30, read:

Further message advises 175 passengers saved, 216 of crew. Ship struck 100 feet from stern on the starboard side.

According to the dispatches from Liverpool this made a total of 391 saved and left thirty-two persons to be accounted for. These, it was hoped, would land later along the coast.

There were not many calls at the White Star office in the course of the afternoon, because the news of the sinking of the Arabic had not been circulated out of town; but toward night several messages were received by telephone and telegraph.

Mrs Marion Brugière, who lives at Sherry's, telephoned regarding her sister, Josephine, who was a passenger on the Arabic, with the latter's ten-year-old son Louis.

Telegrams were also received from Worcester, Mass., requesting information about Mrs. Eliza Smith, who was on the passenger list of the Arabic as Mrs. F. Smith, and from Winston-Salem, N. C., regarding Frederick Martinn.

The office was kept open all night to answer inquiries from relatives of passengers and send out the cablegrams to the newspapers as soon as they were received.

Mr. Franklin said last night that, as he judges from the messages received from Liverpool, the Arabic had 181 passengers and a crew of 242, making the total number on board 423. Up to midnight 391 had been saved, and there were six passengers and twenty-six of the crew to be accounted for.

Mr. Franklin said that the ship had been fully insured with an outside firm for about $1,000,000. He explained that at the beginning of the war the company dropped the practice of insuring its ships out of a special fund of its own and insured them all with the British Government and British marine insurance companies. The cargo was insured by the individual shippers. So far as it is known, no specie was shipped on the Arabic from Liverpool, nor any kind of cargo that could give the German Government an excuse for the torpedoing of the ship without warning.

4,150 OF US IN GERMANY.

Most Americans There in the Southeast, Near Swiss Frontier.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Aug. 14, (Dispatch to The London Daily Express.)—The number of American citizens at present in Germany on business or holidays is estimated at 4,150. There are about 500 in Berlin, but most of the Americans are keeping close to Rhine towns or staying in the southeast of Germany so as to be able to cross the Swiss frontier as quickly as possible if events between the two countries take a serious turn.

Most of the important commercial men have been winding up their affairs, some from Basle. There are 128 Americans at Zurich, and twice this number in Geneva, many of whom have arrived recently from Germany.

Submarines Have Sunk 67 Ships Since Our Last Lusitania Note

Between Feb. 18, when the German "war zone" decree went into effect, and July 21, the date of the last American note to Germany, 218 vessels were destroyed by German submarines, with a loss of 1,652 lives.

Since then the losses have been as follows:

Date.	Name.	Class.	Nationality.	Loss.
July 24	Rubona	Ship	Russian	0
" 24	Star of Peace	Trawler	British	0
" 22-25	Danae	Steamer	French	0
" 22-25	Henry Charles	Trawler	British	0
" 22-25	Kathleen	Trawler	British	0
" 22-25	Activity	Trawler	British	0
" 22-25	Prosper	Trawler	British	0
" 22-25	Frith	Steamer	British	4
" 22-25	Perseus	Trawler	British	10
" 22-25	Briton	Trawler	British	6
" 25	Leelanaw	Steamer	American	0
" 26	Pimreite	Steamer	Norwegian	0
" 26	Grangewood	Steamer	British	0
" 25-27	Emma	Steamer	Swedish	0
" 25-27	Maria	Schooner	Danish	0
" 25-27	Neptunis	Schooner	Danish	0
" 25-27	Lena	Schooner	Danish	0
" 25-27	Mangara	Steamer	British	0
" 28	Icenic	Trawler	British	0
" 28	Saladia	Trawler	British	0
" 28	Tagnadelen	Bark	Swedish	0
" 28	Westward Ho	Trawler	British	0
" 29	Princess Marie Jose	Steamer	Belgian	0
" 29	Fortuna	Brig	Swedish	0
" 31	Iberian	Steamer	British	8
" 27-31	Quest	Trawler	British	0
" 27-31	Strive	Trawler	British	0
" 27-31	Achieve	Trawler	British	0
" 27-31	Athena	Trawler	British	0
" 27-31	Coriander	Trawler	British	0
" 27-31	Fitz Gerald	Trawler	British	0
" 27-31	Two unnamed	Trawler	British	0
Aug. 3	Ranza	Steamer	British	3
" 5	Grimbariat	Trawler	British	6
" 5	Portia	Trawler	British	0
" 5- 9	Mal	Steamer	Swedish	10
" 5- 9	Geiranger	Steamer	Norwegian	0
" 5- 9	Westminster	Trawler	British	0
" 5- 9	Harbor Wiper	Trawler	British	0
" 5- 9	Benardna	Trawler	British	2
" 5- 9	Jason	Schooner	Danish	0
" 10-11	Oakwood	Steamer	British	0
" 10-11	Morna	Bark	Norwegian	0
" 10-11	Francois	Bark	French	0
" 10-11	Baltzer	Bark	Russian	0
" 10-11	Young Admiral	Trawler	British	0
" 10-11	George Crabbe	Trawler	British	0
" 10-11	Illustrious	Trawler	British	0
" 10-11	Calm	Trawler	British	0
" 10-11	Trevire	Trawler	British	0
" 10-11	Welcome	Trawler	British	0
" 10-11	Utopia	Trawler	British	0
" 11-13	Osprey	Steamer	British	0
" 11-13	Summerfield	Steamer	British	0
" 11-13	Jacona	Steamer	British	0
" 11-13	Aura	Steamer	Norwegian	3
" 14-18	Bonny	Trawler	British	0
" 14-18	Maggie	Trawler	British	0
" 14-18	Thornfield	Steamer	British	0
" 14-18	Isidoro	Steamer	Spanish	7
" 14-18	Rumulus	Steamer	Norwegian	0
" 14-18	Mineral	Steamer	Norwegian	0
" 18-19	Grodno	Steamer	British	0
" 18-19	Serbio	Steamer	British	0
" 18-19	Dunsley	Steamer	British	0
" 19	Arabic	Steamer	British	32

The total since July 21 is 67 ships and 84 lives lost, and since Feb. 18,285 ships and 1,736 lives lost.

THINKS THIS COUNTRY WILL FAVOR FORCE

Dr. J. W. White Cannot See How Relations with Germany Can Be Continued.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 20.—The Daily Mail publishes an interview concerning the Arabic with Dr. J. William White of Philadelphia, the well-known surgeon and author of "Text Book of the War for Americans Who Return From a Visit to the French and British Fronts."

"I cannot see how any self-respecting Government can continue for one more hour to maintain relations with Germany," he said. "If American lives have been lost I feel certain that the country will demand action commensurate with what President Wilson's last and still unanswered note described as a deliberately unfriendly act.

"In view of the President's past temporizing I hesitate to predict that he will now resort to extremes, but of this I am certain, the temper of the country will be in favor of the only step which pirates and murderers respect; namely, force."

SEES HUMILIATION FOR US.

A Canadian View of the Sinking of the Arabic.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 19.—The Mail and Empire will say editorially tomorrow:

"Had any American lives been lost by the sinking of the Arabic the United States Government must have broken off relations with Germany. President Wilson made it very plain to the Berlin Government that such another outrage as its pirates committed upon American citizens on the Lusitania would be made a casus belli.

"If further information shows that, while no American lives were lost when the Arabic was torpedoed, the lives of Americans were imperiled by the attack, and that their escape was the result of their own exertions and of British seamanship rather than any warning given by the Germans, then war may yet result from the incident.

"If the Washington Government is convinced that in exercising their right to travel upon British vessels Americans are still exposed to German attacks, it may well ask itself why it should wait until lives are actually lost before resorting to arms against a nation that ignores its reasonable protests.

"Surely the sinking of the Arabic will fill to overflowing the cup of humiliation that Germany holds to the lips of the American Republic."

NO WARNING NEEDED.

Says Cincinnati Volksblatt, if the Arabic Was a Registered Auxiliary.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 19.—Commenting on the sinking of the Arabic, the Cincinnati Volksblatt says:

"It is too early to pass judgment on the sinking of the Arabic. The charge that the ship was sunk without warning requires substantiation from other than English sailors who have not established a reputation for credibility.

"Moreover, the other question has to be determined whether the Arabic was a registered English auxiliary man-of-war. If such was the case, no warning was needed.

"Only those who stand by England, whether right or wrong, will jump at conclusions. True Americans demand a thorough sifting of the case. We may also add that all difficulties with Germany could be easily averted if Americans would place themselves under the protection of their own and not of a foreign country."

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FRANK LYNCHING DUE TO SUSPICION AND PREJUDICE

New York Times Staff Correspondent on the Ground Analyzes the Causes.

AN ANTI-JEWISH FEELING

Did Not Exist Before Frank's Arrest, Says Gov. Harris, but Does Now.

"OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE"

Resented by Many Georgians—Slaton, Burns, and Watson as Factors.

From a Staff Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 19.—Nothing is so incomprehensible to the Northern understanding as the state of mind that led to the murder ride of Tuesday morning, which culminated in the lynching of Leo M. Frank, or that justifies it. That state of mind is fairly clear to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, who has talked with all sorts and conditions of men, alike in nothing but being all in deadly earnest and in feeling and saying that the other States do not understand them, and have made no effort to understand them. It is a feeling which breeds another, and that other is a feeling of being alone against the world, which draws men in such a beleaguerment closer to each other. For Georgia understands perfectly what the outside world thinks of her, make no mistake about that, and she feels that a penalty will be exacted of her by that world. She feels helpless, and she knows that she is alone.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent has made an honest effort to get at what is in the minds of these people. Of the many to whom he has talked it is well to choose one for quotation—an old man with a gentle voice, a great deal of thin white hair, full and expressive blue eyes, and a winning and appealing manner. He was a Confederate soldier, and now he is the Governor of the State of Georgia. Nat E. Harris is his name.

"Tell me the news from New York," he said humorously. "How is Georgia's credit there?"

"I haven't been in New York for several days," said the correspondent. "The last I heard, Georgia could get money in New York cheaper than New York City could."

"That was true last week," said the Governor. "Is it true now?"

The reply was that there was unquestionably a feeling not only in New York but in other States that Georgia had shocked the Union.

When Women Are Concerned.

"I know it," said the Governor. "This awful horror hurts the State. But I don't think the North has had the right idea about the feeling against this dead man. It was not for the reasons that have been given for it. It was not because he was a Jew; there never was any anti-Jewish feeling in Georgia until now. It was because, in the first place, there is something that unbalances men here in the South where women are concerned. I won't call it chivalry, or call it anything; it is, if you like, something that destroys a man's ability and even willingness to do cold and exact justice. I have been a lawyer for over forty years, and have had many cases in the courts, and I have found that where a woman is the plaintiff she will get twice the damages a man would who had the same case.

"That is the way it is in the South; it cannot be argued against, and must be accepted as a fact. If a woman is the victim of a crime, a fury seizes upon our men. It is a feeling that never will pass away until we have woman suffrage, which I think we will soon have."

"Will woman suffrage do away with it?"

"Yes," said the Governor. "Not with the respect and admiration men have for women, but with the protective feeling that comes from their helplessness. Let a strong man make use of his strength to force a helpless woman to yield to him, and there is something that arouses the tiger in Southern men. Yet I won't restrict it to the South. I believe it is the same with your men in the North; it is the same everywhere; it is something that goes with this," and the old Governor touched his white cheek. "It goes with the white man's skin," and I have even seen it in some cases among niggers.

"I went through the State prison and a negro man came up to me and said: 'Boss, I'm dying of tuberculosis; won't you pardon me and let me go home and die with my people?' I said, 'What was your crime?' He said: 'Murder.' I said: 'I can't let you out of here, even though you are dying, if you committed such a crime as that. Did you really kill a man?' He said: 'Yes, I killed a man who seduced my wife.' I said: 'Old man, you shall go home and die with your people.'

"No, Sir, we can't argue those things, they are too deep for reason to reach.

"Outside Interference."

"Now, that was the first thing. But there was another thing that roused bitterness against Frank, and it was outside interference. From all over the Union there came an attempt to govern Georgia's action. Detectives were sent here, petitions circulated, resolutions passed, attacks made upon the State. Whether it should have aroused resentment may be a question, but that it did there is no question whatever.

"These are two things that in the first place created anger against Frank."

"Not among the ignorant classes, surely," said the correspondent. "They don't read papers from other States."

"But they learned what those papers were saying," answered the Governor. "What was said outside of the State was commented on by the papers here, and Tom Watson in his weekly published parts of the original criticisms, whether correctly quoted or not, I do not know. All classes in Georgia knew what was being said and done, and knew of the organized efforts to set Frank free, and every one of these efforts deepened the feeling against him."

"You said a while ago that there had never been any anti-Jewish feeling in the State until now," said the correspondent. "Is there now?"

"I am afraid there is," said the Governor reluctantly. "But I hope it is only a flurry and will pass away. It is among the more thoughtless of our people. There has never been an atom, never a trace or a thought of it. The Jews have always been our friends; we have here the best class of Jews. For a man to be known as a Jew was actually an asset to him in a business way. But among the thoughtless elements there has grown up—temporarily, I hope—a feeling that the Jews banded themselves together as a race or a religion to save a criminal, and out of that has grown a feeling of hostility. You would not believe the tremendous extent of the influence that was exercised by a report that spread from one end of the State to the other, and was believed by thousands of people. It was that the Jews had said that no Jew had ever been hanged, and that none ever would be."

Danger to Ex-Governor Slaton.

The Governor was asked if there was any danger that ex-Governor Slaton would be assassinated if he attempted to return to the State. This question was asked because the air is full of rumors that he will be.

"I can't tell; I hope not," said the Governor, gravely. "I hope the time hasn't yet come in Georgia when one of her Governors cannot safely return to her soil."

But he would go no further than to hope; he would not say he believed it.

Governor Harris said he fully realized that the injury to Georgia's standing would continue for a long time.

"If I could bring Frank back to life I would," he said. "As it is, all I can do is to try to punish the men who killed him. To that end I shall offer a reward for their conviction, a reward of $500 each for the conviction of three of them. The law does not permit more than $500 to be offered in reward for the conviction of any one man, and there remains only $3,000 of the fund available for rewards."

There was some talk about the character of the men who killed Frank. The correspondent told the Governor that his investigations had convinced him that they were all men of high standing in the community and asked what could have induced men of such character to engage in a lynching.

"Do you not think," answered the Governor very slowly, "that there may have been in the minds of these men, of the character you describe, a belief that Frank was a convicted felon, that he had been condemned by a jury, and that all the appellate courts had affirmed his conviction; that after this was done the guilty and convicted felon was saved by an act of the Governor, who did not pardon him, but only commuted his sentence to life imprisonment; that this left the original sentence unexecuted but still left the convicted man as guilty as ever and the law unsatisfied, and that they may have believed they were executing the law?"

No Probability of Punishment.

This was only a question in form. In reality it was the answer the correspondent expected. But though Governor Harris set forth the situation correctly as far as he went, there was a good deal he left unsaid which is necessary to an understanding of the conditions. First, it should be said that there is not the remotest probability of any human being suffering any notable inconvenience, to say nothing of arrest or indictment, as a result of Tuesday's hanging. The Governor had a conference with the Prison Commission today, and though they all know very well that nothing can be done in Cobb County, some of the friends of order hope that something can be done in one of the other counties through which the murder procession passed, for it seems that there is a stringent mob law in this State overlooked by the lawyers who hold that the lynchers can only be indicted in Cobb County, and that under this statue they could be punished in any one of four counties.

Nevertheless, not one of those men will be held to answer in any way for what happened opposite Mary Phagan's house on Tuesday morning. And this is said without in the least impugning the sincerity of the Governor, the Prison Commission, or anybody else connected with the attempt to bring the murderers to justice. It is no more possible than it would have been possible to convict Wendell Phillips in Massachusetts under the fugitive slave law for aiding a slave to escape.

This said, it is necessary to explain the sentiment which makes otherwise good citizens unwilling to aid in the punishment of a great crime, which creates sympathy for Frank's murderers among law-abiding men to such an extent that they would go any length to protect them. Three main elements enter into the feeling which brought about the lynching:

Causes of the Lynching.

First—The thing to which Governor Harris referred—the unfounded belief that the Jews of the country, hitherto not the object of any hostility or dislike, had banded themselves together to save a criminal because he belonged to their race and religion and had thus ranged themselves in opposition to men of other races and religions. Against this belief no argument was effective, no denial was listened to.

Second—The bitter resentment over what everybody in Georgia to whom this correspondent has talked calls "outside interference," and this does not mean only the "interference" of the New York newspapers by a long shot, though Tom Watson has done his evil best to make it appear that the New York newspapers are attempting to govern the State of Georgia. There is more resentment against Indianapolis, Chicago, and California than there is even against New York.

Third—And this is the thing which turned the smoldering fire into a raging flame and maddened men who were merely angry—it is believed from one end of the State to the other that Governor Slaton was Frank's lawyer and pardoned his client after every court had upheld that client's conviction. The ignorant believe Slaton was bribed, or that at best he received, as Frank's lawyer, a share of the fee paid to his firm; the more intelligent believe that he was merely influenced in his judgment by the fact that Frank was his firm's client.

Then there are lesser elements. One is of strong influence among the working classes. It made its appearance earlier than any of the other factors, and dates back to the time of Frank's trial. It was the belief that wealth weighed heavily in the balance of justice, and that a poor working girl's life was of no account compared with money.

Effect of Burns's Activity.

Another, and one of incalculable influence, was the appearance in the case of Detective William J. Burns. It is astonishing how that one thing brought things to a head; how it brought men hitherto incredulous of Frank's guilt, or doubtful, or indifferent, into the ranks of those clamoring for his blood; how it crystallized sentiment, and how it sharpened mere antagonism toward Frank into furious hatred. This was not due alone to Burns's employment by Frank's friends, which tended to increase both the feeling against "outside interference" and the belief that money was outweighing the life of a working girl; it was made tenfold more injurious to Frank by Burns's behavior here, every feature of which seemed expressly designed to foster and intensify a feeling already bitter enough because of his mere presence.

It is necessary to take these three main factors and the two lesser ones as the things that went to make up the original animosity toward Frank, already believed guilty of a vile crime and erroneously believed to have been guilty of others. It is necessary because every possible attempt to find other factors have failed, unless the extraordinary influence of Watson's violent publication be considered a separate factor. It is necessary to exclude the theory that anti-Jewish prejudice was responsible, because among the men questioned have been men, not only of high character and great intelligence, but friendly to the Jews and active in Frank's behalf.

It is undoubtedly true, though many of the men questioned deny it, that there is an anti-Jewish prejudice now in some parts of the State. It has not made its appearance in Atlanta yet, but it has in other cities, where it never existed prior to the Frank case. It is the Frank case that has created it; but it seems to be due, not to the fact that Frank was a Jew, but to the idea that Jews the country over were banded together to defeat justice. This hostility is manifest in small cities and even there is deplored by all the better men in the community. These express the hope and belief that it is only temporary, a part of the aftermath or the wake of the Frank case, and will die down when that case ceases to be the topic of conversation.

From men who hate Frank and are glad he is dead, from men who strove to save him, from men who believe him guilty but are angered and horrified at the method of his taking off, there comes one story, almost in the same words from each of them. It is that Frank died at the hands of friends who insisted on interfering with Georgia from the outside and at the hands of Governor Slaton, who made anger uncontrollable by overruling the courts in behalf of a client; they lay Frank's death at these two doors.

Why There Was No Second Trial.

As for Burns, there are cool-headed and critical men here, utterly unsympathetic with the mob and deeply regretful over Frank's death, who would almost place him with these other two as responsible for that crime. One of the leading lawyers of Atlanta, a man of calm mind and strong intellect, said to THE TIMES correspondent today:

"At the time of Frank's conviction there was a widespread impression that he would get a second trial, and was believed by many to be practically certain. Then Burns was injected into the case, and instantly everything was changed. If there had been no more stir, if the case had been allowed to take its course without any exciting and irritating factors being thrust into it, I have not the least doubt in the world that there would have been another trial."

There is a general impression in the North that Burns merely went through a rather rough experience in Marietta and that his face was slapped. The North does not know what a deadly serious affair that was. It was the first real outbreak of violence in the whole case; the demonstrations in the courtroom were mere growls compared with it. A recital of what really happened will give an idea of the tumultuous feeling aroused by Burns, a feeling which hitherto had been kept in restraint and had even been nonexistent in many parts of the community which had now become furious.

Burns arrived in a community already touchy and sensitive over "outside interference," already convinced in its less educated circles that wealth was pitted against the honest poverty of an unavenged working girl. He was promptly photographed and interviewed, and he announced that it was a simple case and that he would have no trouble in getting to the bottom of it. This offhand manner of treating a case which all Georgia believed to be by no means simple, was not well received; and Burns's subsequent activity and his New York methods soon turned hostility into hate. When to this was added a belief in many quarters that Burns was getting false testimony to be used in Frank's behalf hate became fervent.

Burns's Narrow Escape.

He went to Marietta and encountered Howell, who on Tuesday stamped on Frank's dead face and tried to raise the mob to burn the body, and was foiled with great difficulty by Judge Newton A. Morris. Howell set upon him, slapped his face, and chased him to the Court House, with a rapidly growing mob at his heels, and at the Court House raised the lynching cry. In a short time there were a couple of thousand men shrieking for Burns's blood; it was court day and the town was full of strangers, many of them rough characters.

Some one telephoned for Morris, as people in Marietta usually do when there is anything to be done. The Judge came on the run, broke through the crowd, and ascertained that Burns was in the Whitlock House, about four blocks up the street. He made his way there with some friends and found that about 200 men had learned where Burns really was and had surrounded the house. Morris got through them, entered the house, and found Burns on an upper floor, guarded by some women guests of the place.

Howell and the larger crowd were still besieging the Court House. Morris saw that Burns must be got out of there before the crowd learned the truth, and Howell led his followers to the Whitlock House. His chief difficulty was with Burns.

Morris went out and made one of his anti-mob speeches, trained down to the size of an infantile understanding.

"Boys," he said, "this man Burns didn't kill Mary Phagan. Frank did. Are you going to hang Burns and leave Frank safe in jail? Besides, Burns is employed by the Federal Government, and it always protects its people. If you kill him the Government will send United States marshals down here, and they'll arrest you and put you in Federal prisons, where you will never see your wives and children again; and you'll go through all that just for hanging the man who didn't kill Mary Phagan."

Won Promise From Mob.

The childlike nature of this argument illustrates better than anything else can the ignorance and simplicity of the natures Morris was seeking to influence. He knew, of course, the silliness of his own arguments, but he knows exactly what sort of talk will sway that kind of people. In a few minutes he had them under control, and he called on them to promise that they would let him get Burns into his machine and out of Marietta. They yelled a promise. Morris knew that in a minute their mood might change and they would be yelling for blood, and he dashed up the stairs and tried to get Burns to come. Burns refused.

But the women joined their entreaties to Morris's demands and the Judge and Deputy Sheriff Hicks led the detective through the crowd. As they got into the machine a rush was made toward them, and the air was full of yells of "Lynch him!" But Morris held the crowd off with another elemental appeal until the car was started, and then it went like lightning, with the crowd in pursuit.

Morris and Hicks leaned over Burns and protected him with their bodies from the flying missiles, and were hit by nothing worse than an egg, which struck Morris on the head; but the crowd was, as Morris had foreseen, in a changed mood and desperate for a lynching. They never stopped until they got over the county line. Neither Morris, Hicks, nor the women ever heard from Burns again.

This story is now told—it has never been told before—to explain the effect of Burns's appearance in the case. Bob Howell's hand, which slapped Burns in the face, struck fire out of all Georgia. In a dramatic way it focused attention on what was until then only a growing opinion—that money and "outside influence" were being used to save a rich man from punishment for the murder of a working girl. Frank, of course, was not rich, but it was impossible to make these people believe it, and such falsehoods as the one cited today by Governor Harris about the vow that no Jew should ever be hanged spread widely over the State and increased the tense suspicion.

Tom Watson's Part.

The part that Watson played has never been sufficiently appreciated in the North. It was enormous. One cannot talk to any Georgian about the case for five minutes without hearing Watson's name. He runs a hill-billy weekly at his home town of Thompson, seventy-five miles from here. It is something like what Brann's Iconoclast was fifteen years ago in Texas, or like what Jim Jam Jem's was to North Dakota when it was circulated by hand. It is largely made up of picturesque villification written with a practiced hand.

Watson undertook to have Frank's blood, and his attacks were written with none of the restraint which must bind even the most sensational of dailies. There were no more ropes on him than on a maverick. The conservative classes look on him and his weekly with abhorrence, but it was not to the conservatives that he appealed, and it was not they whom he influenced.

The conservatives were, however, as deeply affected by other things as the "red necks"—which is Georgia for hillbillies—were by Tom Watson. "Outside interference" was the thing that made them first hostile, and then angry, and then frantic. Of course the cry was exaggerated. There is no attempt here to make it appear that the charge was true, or even reasonably probable; the only attempt which this dispatch is making is to portray what was going on in the Georgia mind, so that the North can understand it.

Slaton's Law Partnership.

Then came Slaton's part. A year or more ago Judge Morris called on him to resign from the firm of Rosser, Brandon, Slaton & Phillips or else announce that he would leave Frank's case over for his successor. This and other things fostered the suspicion that Slaton intended to pardon Frank if the appeals to the various courts did not make it unnecessary. The last year of Slaton's term as Governor was spent with thousands of eyes watching him with deep suspicion to see if the belief was justified. When all the appeals failed and Slaton did pardon Frank, it was of no use to argue with the men who had been expecting just such an act and had assigned in their own minds an evil motive for it. It was then that the frenzy became homicidal madness.

Among the less educated the belief that Frank would escape because of Slaton's partnership with Rosser was doubled by a conviction that he would escape anyhow. From the time of Frank's conviction the carpenter, the blacksmith, the cobbler, and the motorman had been saying: "He will never hang. He's rich, and Mary Phagan has no friends."

They had never wavered in that conviction. As for Slaton's partnership, they knew nothing of that until Tom Watson began to blaze it all over his paper. His paper was written for them, and they read it.

Now, this partnership of Slaton's was largely mythical. He had lent his name to the firm, which he intended to join actively on his retirement from the Governorship. But that was all. He took no part in its business dealings, and his object was merely to help the firm by advertising the fact that he had not left it and would return to it when his official duties were done, so that the firm might hold on to his clients. Nevertheless, even the most conservative and intelligent people in Atlanta, seeing Slaton's name on the office door, especially in view of the fact that Rosser had not been one of the partners during Slaton's former membership, and had only joined the firm on the eve of Slaton's becoming Governor, for those who were not conservative and intelligent, they took the bald and brutal view that Rosser and Slaton were partners, and were to divide up the fee Rosser got if Frank was liberated. They hold to that view today, and with them it isn't a view, but a fact. Nothing will get it out of their heads.

Concern for Slaton's Safety.

When Slaton said, on pardoning Frank, that his political career was ended, he understated the truth. His career in Georgia was ended and his life was in danger, and it is yet. Everywhere you go in Georgia you hear the conscrvatives expressing the earnest hope that Slaton will always remain in the State for a few weeks longer, until the excitement dies down. Last night the writer was talking to a responsible and representative Atlanta man who was pooh-poohing the idea that Slaton was in any danger. The writer asked him, "Do you mean to say that if Slaton came back today he would be as safe here as you are?"

"If he came back in a week or two," was the answer. "There wouldn't be any organized effort to kill him—none at all. He would be safe from anything like that. Of course, there are individuals like the man that stamped on Frank's face yesterday. One of them might shoot him."

"Wouldn't it hurt as much to be shot by an individual as by an organization?" asked the inquirer. The subject was changed.

That expression, "the individual who stamped on Frank's face," is suggestive. Nobody will utter nobody will print the name of the man who stamped on Frank's face, though everybody knows who it was. Even the men who were holding this conversation knew it perfectly well, but even in conversation the name was not to be mentioned. It is suggestive of the ease with which the Governor will find somebody to tell him who the lynchers were.

Alibi All Prepared.

There is little more to be told about the lynchers. They were mainly from Marietta, but not all. Two of them were from Atlanta. Every man in Marietta has accounted for his movements on Monday night to the satisfaction of the constituted authorities of Cobb County. These authorities have been convinced that the lynching party did not contain a single Marietta man, and have the evidence to prove it when the Governor's representatives go to Marietta to make inquiry, if he deems it worth while to send any.

If he sends any such representatives, they will be received in Marietta with courtesy. But he will not send any detectives. Marietta is a city of 6,500 people. It's busy city. But the moment a stranger appears in the main square he is under observation, and before he has been there fifteen minutes his identity and mission are known. The surveillance is not obtrusive, but it is unmistakable.

Marietta is courtesy itself to strangers who have business not connected with the Frank case. It does not take Marietta twenty minutes to find out whether the strangers have business unconnected with the Frank case or not. It is quite an interesting experience to be a stranger in Marietta just now; one worth going through, although many persons of quiet tastes might not prefer it to other amusements. There is nothing coarse about it. No visiting stranger need object to the interest shown in him because it is shown by rude and uncultured persons, for it is not. It is shown by gentlemen well dressed and educated.

Georgia Off Her Balance.

This dispatch has sought to interpret to the puzzled Northern mind the mind of Georgia and the combination of different factors which bred in a gentle-mannered and civilized people a frenzy of suspicion and hate. There are among the thinking and far-sighted citizens of the State certain fears and forebodings which are not shared by the others. One of the fears, which is more a certainty than a fear, is that Georgia has fallen low in the estimation of other States, that she has received a heavy blow from which it will take her long to recover, and that her credit will be the first to suffer.

Another is that lawlessness will breed lawlessness, that the example set in the murder of Leo Frank will be followed again and again, until anarchy sets in. Some of these are already laying plans how to act in the next case of the kind, and there is talk of a meeting of leading citizens to take action that will check anarchy as soon as it begins to show its head.

But even such men as these share the feeling about "outside interference," and the feeling about Slaton's partnership with Rosser, and find it easier to condemn the lynching than to say anything very harsh about the lynchers. Georgia is temporarily off her balance. The attempt here is to diagnose her case and to show what were the things that bit by bit combined to bring about the fever.

GOVERNOR OFFERS REWARD OF $1,500

Will Be Paid for Conviction of First Three Participants in Frank Lynching.

ISSUES LONG STATEMENT

Says State Authorities Protect Prisoner to the Best of Their Limited Ability.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 19.—Governor Harris tonight proclaimed a reward of $1,500 for the first three persons convicted of participation in the lynching of Leo M. Frank. At the same time he issued a statement declaring he would do all in his power to apprehend the perpetrators of the "unfortunate occurrence."

In defense of the State authorities the Governor pointed out that the prison farm, from which Frank was abducted, was not constructed to withstand attack from the outside, and declared that the complete secrecy with which the lynchers made their careful preparations made impossible any defense which might have saved the prisoner.

It is not believed any further action will be taken in the way of an investigation of the State Prison. The members of the State Prison Commission were on a visit to the institution when the attack occurred and have held that the prison officials were powerless to prevent the attacking party from carrying out its purpose.

Governor Harris's statement in part follows:

Was in State's Safest Place.

"In view of the great interest felt in all matters concerning the lynching of the prisoner, Frank, I have thought it well to make a statement to the public explaining as far as I can the facts that led up to the transaction and the situation that made it possible," says the Governor.

"When Mr. Frank's sentence was commuted by Governor Slaton to life imprisonment he was sent to the State farm for the purpose of being delivered to the Prison Commission at that point. He could have been sent by the commission to one of the county chain gangs of the State or put to work in the prison, in the discretion of the commission.

"The excitement which attended his entrance into the prison was such that no disposition that would send him away from it seemed safe or advisable, as after events have shown. There was really no gang in Georgia where he would have been secure. He was kept at work, therefore, in the prison, as other prisoners, awaiting any other disposition that might be found advisable.

"The State Penitentiary, as it is called, was never built with the idea of preventing an attack from the outside. Any determined body of men would be able to effect an entrance, if such an attempt was decided upon. The vast building was full of windows, both in the basement and main story. It was like a dormitory, one great sleeping apartment, the prisoners working out upon the farm in the daytime, and occupying the sleeping dormitory at night. The cots stood side by side, in easy proximity.

Feared Attack from Within.

"In my consultation with the Prison Commission over Mr. Frank, we felt and thought of the need of more guards, more Wardens, but the idea was that these were needed to prevent his fellow-prisoners from hurting him. I felt that there was too much exposure in letting the prisoners all sleep together in the same great room.

"But the outside attack was not considered in this. Such danger was thought to be small after the first month. It was believed that if a prison guard could hold an attacking party in check long enough to get word to the authorities, the prisoners could be protected. The county authorities were close at hand, and there was one of the best military companies in the State within two miles of the prison. This company, with the militia in Macon, had been directed by the Adjutant General to keep in readiness for immediate service, if called on.

"The complete secrecy of the movement, the careful preparation of every detail, the cutting of the telephone and telegraph wires, thus completely isolating the prison from the outside world, prevented any expected assistance, and enabled the attack to succeed.

"Some four weeks ago I received an alarm in the form of a secret message to the effect that a mob intended to storm the prison and lynch Frank on a certain night. I at once telephoned the authorities in charge, including the Prison Commission, the Warden at the State Farm, the Sheriff of Baldwin County, and Captain Ennis of the Baldwin Rifles. I secured the proper request from the civil authorities and immediately had General Nash get in readiness to handle any local situation that might arise, and Captain Ennis was directed to call his men to the Armory, prepared to go to the farm at once. The Macon Military was also put under arms. For this course I incurred considerable censure, for the alarm seemed to be entirely unfounded.

"It has come to light since the result of Monday night's work that my prompt action in this matter delayed the lynching of the prisoner for a month, as the mob, coming to within a few miles of Milledgeville and hearing of the preparation, decided to postpone the attack.

"On Monday night the militia would have been called out had the request been made in time.

Frank Was Still in Hospital.

"I have found on inquiry of the Prison Commission that Frank was still in the hospital, confined to the single room where he had been kept since the attempt upon his life by William Creen. He had not been taken into the common quarters, but was in confinement in the hospital, which, though under the same roof with the prison, is separated from it by partitions and passageways extending through the building.

"There is no man in the bounds of the State who regrets more deeply than I do this unfortunate occurrence. I shall do all in my power to discover and bring to justice the perpetrators, believing that the people at large do not justify the wave of lawlessness that seems to be spreading through the State. Mob law should never take the place of statute law. There will be no safety to life, liberty, or property until this is recognized by our people.

"It was especially distressing to me because the attack was made upon the State's own prison, built not to resist the violence of its citizens outside, but to keep in confinement the weak and helpless convicts who were unfit for service in the chain gang of the counties."

The Board of Directors of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce today unanimously adopted resolutions urging the Governor and other State officials to exert every effort to apprehend and convict the men who lynched Frank. The resolutions, which refer to the band as a "secret oathbound organization," say:

"The question now is, shall we have a State Government in fact, as well as in name, or shall we be ruled by an organized mob? What we are dealing with is anarchy in its most dangerous form. If it continues, no man's life will be safe. Let every man who is a man stand ready to actively aid the officers of the law in stamping out the mob spirit."

Has Frank's Wedding Ring.

O. B. Keeler, a newspaper man, employed in Atlanta, but residing in Marietta, in a published article today says that Frank's wedding ring was delivered to him at his home last night by a man unknown to him. Keeler says a note in an envelope with the ring read:

"Frank's dying request was that his wedding ring be given to his wife. Will you not see that this request is carried out? The note will be delivered to you by a man you do not know and who does not know you. Make no effort to find out his identity. You are expected to destroy this after reading it."

Keeler said he destroyed the note at once and quoted from memory.

Frank's ring was not on the body when it was discovered hanging near Marietta, Keeler said.

NEW REWARD FOR LYNCHERS.

New York Committee to Seek Punishment of Men Who Hanged Frank.

A committee of New York citizens was formed yesterday at a meeting in the chambers of Judge Edward Swann in the Criminal Court Building to co-operate with the State of Georgia in bringing to justice the men who lynched Leo M. Frank.

The following temporary officers were elected: Judge Edward Swann, Chairman; Isidore M. Levy, Vice Chairman, and Herman A. Metz, Treasurer. Among others at the meeting were ex-Congressman William S. Bennett, Allan Robinson, and Harry Schlacht. Mr. Levy, outlining what the committee hoped to accomplish after the meeting said:

"We do not propose to do anything that might antagonize the officers or the people of Georgia. Rather we hope to proffer our services and our money toward bringing to justice the murderers of Leo M. Frank.

"Governor Harris has said that $500 is all he is authorized by law to offer as a reward. That is a ridiculously small amount, so we propose to open a subscription and offer to Georgia through its Governor a part of this money to be put up as a reward. With the remainder of the money collected we will hire investigators to seek evidence and turn over to the State whatever they may discover pointing to the guilt of any individual.

"We do not anticipate that Georgia will receive our tender of services in any other spirit than that in which it is made.

"The committee is non-sectarian. Among those who will be asked to join will be the Rev. Dr. S. Howard Young, Judge Roger A. Pryor, Judge Scudder, and Bishop Greer. Its formation was suggested by a man who is not a Jew, and to avoid the appearance that the movement is one of any creed or religion some prominent Jewish citizens who would otherwise be asked to serve will not be asked."

Subscriptions will be received by Mr. Metz at 122 Hudson Street. Mr. Levy said that probably a permanent organization for stamping out the spirit of lawlessness that made lynchings possible might grow out of the present temporary body.

The Medical Review of Reviews yesterday offered $500 toward a reward for the capture of the lynchers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—Lester L. Bauer, who had charge of the Chicago committee working for the liberation of Leo M. Frank, declared today that business men had called him up and pledged $1,500 as a nucleus toward a reward fund to find the murderers of Frank. He said $25,000 would be raised in Chicago alone.

"We are planning to join in a big national reward for the discovery and conviction of the men who killed Frank," he said. "It is not at all certain that Frank died by hanging. Some of us believe that he died from blows struck in the prison."

A. Flower, President of a tailoring Company, said that his firm was ready to contribute $500 to any fund for the apprehension of the lynchers. He wrote: "In view of the events of the last few days we have decided to cancel all orders which we have now on hand for Georgia accounts and to refuse all further business from that State."

SUFFRAGE TO END LYNCHING.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw Says Chivalry Has No Part in Violence.

President Anna Howard Shaw of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, employing the Frank case as a vehicle for an argument in favor of suffrage for women, issued a statement yesterday in which she called intolerable the attempt to excuse the lynching of Frank on the ground that chivalry for women prompted it.

She called attention to the fact that the men of Georgia had permitted a law to stand fixing ten years as the age at which a girl may be considered legally responsible for her acts, and thus making it impossible to prosecute severely a man who ruins a girl of that age, and asked:

"If Georgia men are really bent on protecting woman's honor, why do they not follow the example of those States in which the age of consent has been raised to eighteen years, among them nine of the eleven States in which women have full suffrage?"

She cited the lack of child labor and education laws in Georgia and its high illiteracy as evidence of the need of woman suffrage, and declared:

"No thinking person can fail to see the connection between a system of laws which neglects the education of boyhood and girlhood, which does not protect child toilers, which refuses to punish those who violate young girls, and this horrible crime. No woman in that State has any voice in making these laws fit for the protection of women and children. Is there any one who can say her voice is not needed?"

LAWYERS CONDEMN LYNCHING.

Bar Association Pronounces It "a Willful and Deliberate Murder."

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 19.—A resolution on the Leo M. Frank lynching, presented to the American Bar Association today by Stephen S. Gregory of Illinois, was adopted unanimously. It pronounced the lynching "a willful and deliberate murder by mob violence, concerted and accomplished in a spirit of savage and remorseless cruelty unworthy of our age and time."

It expressed the hope of the association that the authorities will speedily punish the guilty parties.

CELESTINS VICHY
Prevents GOUT and INDIGESTION
Ask your Physician

FRANK'S BODY HERE; BURIAL HOUR SECRET

Painted Pine Coffin, with Flowers from Friends, Brought Home by Widow.

CROWDS BESIEGE HOUSE

But Coffin Is Rushed in Late at Night—Mother Forgives Slayers as Son Had Done.

The body of Leo M. Frank, accompanied by his widow, arrived at the Pennsylvania station at 6:20 A. M. yesterday. A small group of relatives, including the dead man's father, Rudolph Frank; his sister, Mrs. Otto Stern, and her husband, were at the station to receive it.

Because of disfigurements on the face made by the heel of a man in the mob that gathered about the body after it was discovered hanging and cut down, it was not taken at once to the Frank home, 152 Underhill Avenue, Brooklyn, but to an undertaker's establishment near by to be prepared for burial. The mother did not see the body until late in the evening.

It was 11:14 o'clock when Frank's body, in a new black coffin with purple draping, was carried into the home of his parents. Until then it had lain in the shop of James Strauss at 503 Atlantic Avenue, with Detective Sergeant Barry and Detective McClum on guard to keep the curious from attempting to view it.

Around the Frank home an expectant throng had waited all the evening though Detective States made them remain at the corner of Park Place or of Sterling Place, each about half a block from the Frank home, but as the time passed this crowd began to thin out until, shortly before 11 o'clock, only a few men and women still loitered about the corners. It was decided then to have the body brought to the house and States, hoping the small throng remaining would take his departure as evidence that the body was not to be brought to the Frank home last night, went to the home of the undertaker at 327 Park Place.

The body was put in an automobile hearse, and with Barry and McClum accompanying it, the cortege left the undertaker's at 11:06 o'clock, stopped at Mr. Strauss's home where States and the undertaker joined the party, and then sped to the Frank home. The three detectives pushed back the few curious one who still waited there, and the coffin was hurried into the house.

The mother would not talk of the hanging. It was something of the past, but she said she could never forget the "relentless persecution" of her son "that did not end even after he was actually taken out and slain."

In a letter written by Frank to his aunt two days before the lynching and received by her one day after his death there is every evidence that Frank expected complete vindication. Referring to the devotion of his wife, Lucille, and his recovery from the wound inflicted by a fanatical prisoner at Milledgeville, Frank said he had been "snatched from the portals of the Great Beyond for the enjoyment here of that honor which is justly mine."

Last Letter to His Aunt.

The text of this letter follows:

Milledgeville Prison, Aug. 14, 1915.

Dear Aunt Sarah: Just a few lines to tell you how glad I was to receive your welcome letter of Aug. 6, 1915, and how much I appreciate the box of lovely fruit which you directed Herbert Schiff to send me.

Thank God, I am improving right along in health and strength. The wound has nearly healed up, though my neck will still be bandaged for another week or so. I am daily gaining in health and strength, the nurses have now gone, and I am attended by the State's doctors only. My dear Lucille is taking care of the nursing job, and is doing remarkably well. To her tender care and ministration I attribute my rapid gaining in strength, as she gets up and prepares all that I have eaten.

In my battle with death, she has been to me a pillar of strength and encouragement, even as the good Lord has been my buckler and savior. Surely he has snatched me from the portals of the great beyond for the enjoyment here of that honor which is justly mine, and I await patiently for the dawn of that brighter day. With much love to you and all dear ones, in which dear Lucille joins me, I am,

Your devoted nephew,
LEO M. FRANK.

P. S.—Greetings to inquiring friends.

"You see," exclaimed the mother yesterday, referring to that letter, "how far his thoughts were from death. And yet today he is brought to me dead."

When the train which brought the body arrived at the Pennsylvania Station there was a rush of baggage men and porters for the door of the express car. Several trunks were tumbled out first, after which four men dragged a pine coffin, painted light green, to a platform truck. Upon the coffin were several boxes of flowers sent by friends in the South who believed in the dead man's innocence.

Facts of His Death.

Tacked to the centre of the coffin was a yellow envelope containing the death certificate, as required by law when a body is transferred from one State to another. The certificate indicated the main facts of Leo Frank's life to be as follows:

Name—Leo Moses Frank. Where born—Germany. Date of birth—July 4, 1885. Occupation—Superintendent of pencil factory. Mother's name—Judith Hirsch. Father's name—R. Frank. Cause of death—Strangulation. Died—At Marietta, Ga. Destination of body—Brooklyn, N. Y.

Just as the body was taken from the train a man pushed his way forward in an effort to get nearer. A guard held him back, only to give him a free road, when the man, who proved to be Rudolph Frank, exclaimed in a choking voice:

"Let me— Let me— Can't you see— I'm that boy's father."

At the other end of the platform Frank's sister, Mrs. Otto Stern, with her husband and another man, received the widow, who alighted from the train heavily veiled. Mrs. Frank had not slept for many hours and was on the verge of collapse. She was hurried to a waiting automobile. "It's over. It's all over now," she sobbed.

Others who arrived with the body were Frank's brother-in-law, Alexander Marcus; Rabbi David Marx, Chaplain of the Milledgeville Prison, and Harry Alexander, one of Frank's lawyers.

Few to See Departure.

That the party might encounter no demonstration, the station was guarded by a dozen detectives and an extra detail of police under Sergeant Van Twistern of the Central Office. The precautions, however, proved unnecessary, because not more than 200 persons were gathered about the Thirty-first Street exit to see the departure.

At 6:30 A. M. two automobiles occupied by the relatives swept out of the Thirty-first Street runway. The hearse followed, and close behind it Motor Cycle Policeman John H. Howe, who had been detailed to trail the body to its destination.

The hearse did not follow the Frank party, but sped down Fifth Avenue without attracting attention, except for the motor cycle policeman, who was never more than ten feet behind, crossed Manhattan Bridge, and made its way to the Brooklyn Casket Company, 603 Atlantic Avenue, where the body was to be prepared for burial.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank declined to make any statement in reference to funeral arrangements, their object being to avoid attention. From early morning until late at night hundreds of persons stood in the streets near the three-story home of the Franks. The blue shades were drawn, but many visitors passed in to offer condolences, among them County Judge Harry E. Lewis and Rabbi Alexander Lyons of the Eighth Avenue Temple. Many flowers were carried into the house.

The committee of women, Mrs. Belle Newman, Mrs. M. Loeb, Mrs. Max Steinert, Mrs. L. Kaplan, Mrs. Lewis Levy, Mrs. Charles Horwitz, Mrs. E. Fraad, and Mrs. M. Levine, visited every house in the block and in behalf of the Leo Frank Protest League requested the residents to hang out flags at half staff. Few acceded to the request.

Mother Tells of Son's Love.

In response

ESTIMATE 250 DEAD IN THE GULF STORM

Great Number of Missing Given Up for Lost Among Crews of Sunken Dredges.

A WIDE AREA DEVASTATED

Troops Patrol Galveston—Few Boats Only Means of Communication with the Mainland.

HOUSTON, Aug. 19.—There are 101 dead outside of Galveston from Monday night's West Indian hurricane, according to reports here tonight. The missing outside of Galveston total 264, and of the missing list it was feared more than half were dead.

Communication with Galveston and Texas City, a distance of sixty miles from here, continued to be a matter of many hours. It was known that Galveston's loss of life was comparatively light and the island city had not sent out any appeals for aid.

Remote points on Galveston Bay began to report today, some of them bringing small quotas of unidentified dead. At Anahuac the loss of the United States dredge boat No. 12 was confirmed, but there was no loss of life as reported from Beaumont. The loss of life at Anahuac was placed at five.

W. T. Miller, United States Engineering Department Inspector from Galveston, who was aboard the dredge, said it was moored with six-inch ropes, but the wind snapped them. One of the men volunteered to swim ashore and try to moor the vessel to a tree. He went overboard, but a gust of wind picked up the slack of the rope whipping it out of his hands. Next day, said Miller, this man regained the dredge party unhurt.

Miller had three ribs broken. Nevertheless, he rode a log down Trinity River, then rode a horse twenty-six miles and walked several miles through the woods until he reached rail connections with Houston. On his trip he found three dead at Wallisville and five missing at Moss Point.

Mayor Ben Campbell of Houston has asked that all power boats available here search the shores of Galveston Bay and inlet for persons marooned and starving.

Edwin Carter of Houston, caught in the storm near La Porte, at the head of this bay, was in the water from Monday night until early Thursday morning. When found he was delirious with his eyes swollen nearly shut.

5,000 in Galveston Station.

Refugees from Galveston today described the early hours of Thursday. Archie McDuffy of Waxahachie, Texas, said he spent the night in the terminal station at Galveston. He estimated there were 5,000 persons in the upper floors of that building. When the storm was at its height hundreds of negroes sang for hours the song, "Old Time Religion."

None of the refugees who had whisky in their possession were permitted to enter the building.

At daylight Blake Rose of Waxahachie swam across the street to get some fruit. He dragged two crates of cantaloupes to the station, where they furnished the only breakfast for many women.

General Franklin J. Bell of the Second Division at Texas City has asked contributions of clothing for soldiers of his command, and particularly their families.

At a meeting of Houston business men today resolutions were adopted offering a camp site for the Second Division at some point near Houston.

Governor James E. Ferguson of Texas, who is here to take charge of general relief work, issued the following statement:

I trust the papers of the country will be careful in their statements with reference to conditions in the storm-stricken areas. My information now is that the loss of life is not great, and the local authorities will be able to handle the situation without outside assistance. Everything possible is being done to relieve conditions.

Nineteen Lost with Lighthouse.

The destruction by the storm of the lighthouse at Surfside, Texas, about fifty miles below Galveston, was confirmed by couriers who said they knew positively that nineteen persons lost their lives in the lighthouse. It collapsed between midnight and 2 A. M. Tuesday.

Inland for 100 miles and over a zone reaching nearly 100 miles on each side of Houston, the vast flat South Texas prairies are dotted with crushed buildings. Many isolated trees have their branches whipped almost bare of foliage, and the whole country shows the effect of a rainfall of nearly seven inches which accompanied the hurricane.

For the first time since the storm, the intermittent rains, gales, and alarming black clouds disappeared and the sun shone brightly. During the hurricane the wind was so cold on the prairies that many hardy persons nearly perished from exposure incident to standing for hours in water after their houses had become unsafe. A young son of Henry Heilman, near Alvin, died from such exposure.

Freight cars lie on their sides along the railroads in these flats, and many miles of telegraph poles were snapped off or blown over.

Harris County, where Houston is situated, has provided large quantities of disinfectant materials to use about bodies of domestic animals which perished by hundreds along the edges of the bays.

The steamer Honduras, overdue at Freeport, Texas, with thirty-four persons aboard, reported her safe arrival there late today. Another relief train was due to leave Houston for Galveston tonight.

A sailor, believed to be a survivor of the wrecked dredge Sam Houston, drifted to the mainland between Clifton-by-the-Sea and San Leone late on Tuesday, clinging to a pole and a bit of wreckage. He was dazed and said that he "was the only one left of a party of friends on a dredge in the Gulf." It was believed here that virtually the entire crew of the Sam Houston had been lost.

Railroad officials promised by tomorrow to have trains running on regular schedule from here to Texas City and thence by barge about six miles across the bay to Galveston. One road sent two trains to Texas City today, both crowded with passengers, carrying permits from Mayor Ben Campbell of Houston explaining the nature of their business in Galveston, and asking city authorities there to admit them. It was said permits were necessary while the water supply was unsalted.

The dead and missing lists outside of Galveston tonight as recorded here were:

DEAD.

Morgan Point, 6; Wallaceville, 3; Lynchburg, 5; Port Arthur, 5; Anahuac, 5; Texas City, 32; Surfside, 19; Houston, 4; Jennings Landing, 3; San Leon, 3; Seabrooke, 2; Cedar Bayou, 2; Freeport, 1; Sour Lake, 1; Orange, 1; Alvin, 1; San Jacinto Battleground, 1; Dickinson, 1; scattered on beaches, 6. Total, 101.

MISSING.

Dredge Sam Houston, 56; dredge San Jacinto, 50; Bolivar, said to be mostly on steamer, 30; dredge San Bernardo, 27; Virginia Point, 20; Patton, 10; Hitchcock, 7; Moss Bluff, 5; dredge Houston, 50; tug Helen Henderson, 9. Total, 264.

Galveston's first press report since Sunday was sent to the city tonight by courier from Houston.

Sea at Galveston Calm.

GALVESTON, Aug. 19, (via Boat to Houston.)—The sea has returned to its normal aspect here and the last rainstorm, following the hurricane, stopped this afternoon. The number of dead here was not known exactly, but was estimated at less than twenty.

Eight bodies were seen floating in the bay today, but it was not known whether they came from Galveston or were washed out from the mainland with the outflow of the tide.

The city is under military rule, with soldiers patroling the streets and on guard in hotels. Galveston appears to have suffered outwardly much more from wind than from water. The hurricane ripped loose all manner of material, scattering it everywhere.

The city's most serious loss was the partial destruction of the $2,000,000 causeway. Only small boats ran to the mainland, so the city temporarily is embarrassed by lack of an adequate ferry service.

There is no evidence that there was panic during the storm. In the Galvez Hotel, which stands practically on the sea wall, the guests the night of the hurricane danced until midnight. Then the lights failed, and the dancing stopped.

Some of the troops of the Fifth Brigade from Fort Crockett have been quartered on the army transport Buford.

TOLL AT SEA HEAVY.

Dredges and Barges Destroyed Along the Gulf.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Aug. 18 (delayed).—When all tales are told the loss of life in Galveston from the two-day hurricane will not reach a score of souls, for the heavy seas have lashed Galveston's sea wall without making an impression. Gigantic waves still (Wednesday) break over this bulwark but conditions improve with every hour that passes.

But while there was small loss of life in the city it is feared that loss of life at sea has been great. Fully two dozen boats known to have been within the radius of the storm are given up for lost with their crews. Gus Carlson, a sailor on a United States dredgeboat, was rescued in the surf, fifteen miles down the island last night, with a lifebelt about him and unconscious. He had been fifteen hours in the water, following the wreck of his boat. At noon today he regained consciousness and said that probably twenty-seven of the complement of the dredge were drowned. He said the deck house washed off the boat at 10 o'clock Monday morning, thirty-six miles south of here. The vessel sank immediately, and the crew took to the two barges. The barges soon were beaten to pieces and Carlson does not believe any but himself was saved. O. T. Larsen, her master, and several of the crew happened to be ashore.

The dredgeboats Sam Houston, San Jacinto, No. 1, and Galveston may be lost, and the Government tug San Luis. The dredge Mills is reported safe.

The Government launch Pastrop went to the causeway this morning, and reports fully two-thirds of that structure gone, meaning that rail communication with the mainland will not be established for weeks.

The most remarkable feature of the storm was the salvation of the crew of the four-masted schooner Dora Allison, en route from Progreso to Mobile with a cargo of lumber and jute. This ship, washed out of her course, was taken on the crest of a high wave and literally carried over the sea wall and deposited in the parade grounds at Fort Crockett. There she broke to pieces in less than ten minutes. Soldiers of the Fifth Brigade and coast guard saw the predicament of the schooner and rushed to the rescue of her crew. The eight men of the crew were taken off alive, one with both legs broken. Those most seriously injured were loaded into a hospital ambulance, and several squads of soldiers took turns about pushing this vehicle through the blinding storm and through mud and water that sometimes rose over their heads from Crockett to St. Mary's Hospital, a distance of several miles.

Ten fishing smacks, with crews aggregating more than a hundred, are within known radius of the hurricane, and hope for them is practically abandoned. The steamship El Sud of the Morgan Line is ashore at the Galveston south jetty, in danger of breaking up. A Spanish steamship is ashore, in a dangerous predicament, as is the Campania, an interned Austrian vessel. The transport McClellan is aground, but not in danger.

The city is under martial law, and regular soldiers walk the street armed to prevent depredations. Yesterday (Tuesday) several jewelry stores, saloons, and other business houses were looted before the patrol was organized. No looters have been killed, but several have been stopped at gun point.

HEAVY LOSS TO ARMY.

General Bell Expected to Urge Abandonment of Texas City Site.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Additional reports to the War Department today from army officers at Galveston indicate that the soldiers encamped at Texas City, the Fifth Brigade, of about 8,000 men, narrowly escaped in the great storm. The brigade lost all its horses, supplies, and equipment. Twelve soldiers only are reported killed, but the dredge Dan Bernard was lost with thirty men, the parapets of the army fortifications were swept away, and the high water caused great loss of stores and property belonging to the army.

The transport McClellan is aground and damaged on Pelican island, but the transports Buford, Kirkpatrick, Cushing, and Hoe are safe.

Acting Secretary of War Henry Breckinridge today made public a series of official messages received from Major Gen. Funston and other army officers in or near Galveston reporting details of the situation.

Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, in command of the Texas City camp of the Fifth Brigade, has been asked to make a complete report on the situation, and until this is received the War Department will take no action.

It is believed that General Bell will recommend that the Fifth Brigade be removed from Texas City to a more desirable post on the mainland of Texas. High officials of the army have not been in favor of maintaining the camp at Texas City.

TRACE FUNDS TO CONSULS.

German Said to Have Given $246,500 for Supplies for Warships.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 19.—Allegations that the Imperial German Consulate and A. Carnegie Ross, British Consul, at San Francisco, furnished a quarter of a million dollars, directly and indirectly, to men under indictment for violations of the neutrality of the United States were made in indictments made public today by John W. Preston, United States District Attorney.

It was alleged in the indictments returned on July 8, that the German Consulate placed $246,500 to the credit of Joseph L. Bley and H. Kaufman, who conveyed the same amount to C. D. Bunker & Co. of San Francisco, in September, 1914.

C. D. Bunker and the firm of C. D. Bunker & Co. were indicted in connection with the alleged delivery of supplies by the steamer Sacramento to German warships, off Valparaso, Chili, late in 1914.

It was alleged also that the Northern and Southern Steamship Company, of which some of the indicted men were officers, purchased the steamer Sacramento, formerly the Alexandria, paying $155,000 for her to the Hamburg-American Line.

A. Carnegie Ross, British Consul in San Francisco, was alleged in indictments returned against Ralph K. Blair and others, charging them with recruiting men for foreign service, to have paid $6,124.50 to Blair. It was alleged Blair paid out $4,635.60 principally for transportation to Thomas Cook & Son and the Southern Pacific Company.

POST OFFICE ORDERS RAISED

Government Swindled Twice in One Day by the Same Man.

Post Office Inspector W. A. Sommers has issued a bulletin telling how on two occasions on Aug. 11 a Post Office order for $2.10 was raised to $5 and collected. In the first case a man who gave the name of N. B. Cope of 231 West 132d Street got a money order for $2.10 at the station at the corner of West 132d Street and Seventh Avenue, payable to Percy F. Preger of 123 West Forty-fourth Street. The amount was raised to $5 the name of the payee changed to Percy F. Preger and the order collected at the Post Office in the Grand Central Station, the man identifying himself by letters and a Providence Loan Company pawn ticket. It is believed that Cope and Preger are the same person.

Later in the afternoon another order for $2.10 was obtained in the name of A. C. Allen of 416 West Twenty-second Street, raised to $5 and presented for payment at the Hamilton Grange Station in the evening in the name of Percy F. Preger. Both transactions were evidently carried out by the one man.

ROOT WINS FIGHT FOR COURT REFORM

Constitutional Convention Indorses His Plea for Clarifying and Simplifying Procedure.

BLOW AT THE LAW'S DELAY

Plan to Check Legislative Tinkering—Eight Sections of New Judiciary Article Adopted.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 19.—President Elihu Root of the Constitutional Convention took the floor this afternoon and made a stirring appeal for action by the convention to obviate the law's delays and cut down the high cost of justice. Mr. Root didn't spare his censure of the members of his own profession, although a majority of the delegates who listened to him were lawyers. He spoke with especial resentment of the tendency on the part of lawyers to make a cult of their profession.

"We should discourage technicalities and subtleties which tangle justice in the net of form," Mr. Root exclaimed at one point. And again, "We ought to get back to the fundamental idea of our profession, which is that we should be priests in the administration of justice."

Mr. Root had taken a seat in the body of the convention at the opening of the afternoon session when the proposed omnibus amendment to the judiciary article presented by ex-Attorney General Wickersham as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee was under discussion. Mr. Root had followed the debate with close attention, but remained silent until ex-Senator E. T. Brackett of Saratoga had assailed Section 6 of the new article, which provides a method by which the Justices may assemble and prescribe rules of procedure for the courts with a view of obviating the constant meddling by the Legislature with court practice.

After Mr. Root had spoken, the section under debate was put to a vote at once by Senator R. F. Wagner, who occupied the chair while the convention sat in Committee of the Whole, and was adopted without amendment and by unanimous vote.

Mr. Root's speech was the feature of the convention's session today. In part he said:

"Under the old common law system practice had become so complicated and difficult that it was difficult for an honest man to get his rights. There is a good deal of human nature in it. It has been so since the laws of the Medes and Persians were formulated; it has been so since the days of Egypt's power. Wherever a special class of men have had intrusted to them the formulation and administration of laws, they tend to make it a mystery. They tend to become more and more subtle and refined in their discriminations, until ultimately they have got out of the field where they can be followed by plain honest people's minds, and some power must be exerted to bring them back.

"I believe there is no duty which is demanded from this convention more generally than the duty to do something to make our practice more simple, speedy, inexpensive and effective."

Mr. Root traced the history of the Civil Code and referred to the constant changes made by the Legislature. Continuing, he said:

"I heard the other day a lawyer in New York boast that he could postpone any litigation for seven years, and I asked a lot of friends as I came along whether that was true, and they all said they did not doubt it. How? Why, by compelling the honest fellow that comes into court to redress a wrong or to secure a right, to litigate one after the other, statutory rights that have been created by the Legislature. Courts cannot ignore them because they are rights given by law. The courts must observe the law, and so the plain man who wants to get a wrong redressed has, bristling between his demand for redress and his judgment a dozen litigations that he has to fight out before he can get to the end of his judgment.

"We have been making our system of procedure here conform to the subtle, acute, highly-trained ideas of lawyers. That is not the true basis.

"The system of procedure, of course, cannot be simple, but as far as possible it ought to be made to conform to the plain man's inteligence and experience. It ought to be so that the farmer and the merchant and the laborer can understand it, and know why he is delayed in getting his rights; can understand that the processes to which he is subject have a reason and know what the reason is, otherwise you cannot have that respect for the law, that confidence in its justice, necessary for the maintenance of a system of just administration.

"Now, we ought to get back to the fundamental idea of our profession which is to be priests in the administration of justice. I am old enough at the bar to have the men who were my partners, my juniors, my clerks, sitting on the bench, and I look at them from a different angle from that that I can recall forty or fifty years ago when I looked up to those men—they are men like the rest of us. But, my friends, they are honest and just. They want to do justice if they can be permitted to. They will do justice if they are permitted to.

"This network of meticulous rules that are made by our Legislature with honest purpose prevents them from doing justice in the particular case; and the people of our State and of our country understand this. They may not know why, but they feel that the pathway of justice is obstructed. They feel that the honest man would better lose his claim than go into court and spend his time and money in the law's pursuit which seems to have no end. And they are indignant over it and restless and dissatisfied over it, and they look to us to do something.

There was a warm debate when the Convention took up the section which limits appeals. Some of the lawyer delegates opposed this section. This aroused Louis Marshall, who said:

"If in any case arising in an inferior court, there shall be a right of appeal, not only to any intermediate appellate tribunal, like the Appellate Term, but also to the Appellate Division, what answer can we make to the claim that we are not trying to prevent the law's delays, but that we are encouraging the law's delays?

"Are we to submit to the criticism, which would be a very natural one, that a convention consisting of a preponderance of lawyers, is framing a Constitution for the purpose of creating business for lawyers?"

Under Section 6 of the proposed judiciary article the Legislature would be compelled to act at its next session on the report of the Board of Statutory Consolidation of which Judge Adolph J. Rodenbeck of Rochester was Chairman and the late William B. Hornblower, John G. Milburn, Adelbert Moot of Buffalo, and Charles A. Collin of New York City, members. This board reported to the present Legislature, but no action was taken on the report.

Section 6, which in main follows the lines of that report, provides that the Legislature shall pass a short practice act and a set of rules of procedure. This done, the Legislature must not enact any amendments to either except on the recommendation of the Judges, except that every five years it may appoint a commission to investigate and recommend to the law-making body such changes in the code as experience suggests should be enacted. The Judges of the Court of Appeals and the Justices of the Appellate Division receive power to amend the rules of procedure.

The convention spent all its three sessions today in debating the new judiciary article. The first eight sections of the article were adopted with some amendments relating to form rather than substance.

ROOT HONORED BY LAWYERS

Unanimously Elected President of American Bar Association.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 19.—Elihu Root, of New York, was unanimously elected President of the American Bar Association today.

REVISE HOME RULE PLAN.

Committee's Amended Proposal Reported to Albany Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 19.—The Cities Committee of the Constitutional Convention tonight completed its work of revising the proposed home rule article, and Seth Low, Chairman of the committee, submitted it to the convention just before adjournment.

The new article gives each municipality the exclusive power "to manage, regulate, and control its property, affairs, and municipal government." The word "business," which occurred in the original article, has been eliminated in answer to the objection of Louis Marshall, who said that this would imply authority for municipalities to launch out in business ventures not essential to their government.

The power of regulating the salaries of all city officials and employes, including police and health officers, will rest with the city authorities.

Each city will have power to amend its own charter without submitting the amendments for Legislative approval when these apply to any functions coming within the above grant of power. Any amendments changing the framework of government must be sent to the Legislature before Feb. 16 next year and during the first week of Legislative sessions thereafter.

In New York City the Board of Aldermen, subject to the approval of the Board of Estimate and the Mayor, could enact charter amendments coming within the exclusive scope of the city authorities.

Under the revised article, also a city might receive from the Legislature power to enact legislation of State-wide concern in certain matters affecting its own government, but any such charter amendment must not embrace more than one subject. This provision was put in to take care of matters coming within that broad "twilight zone" of functions regarding which the courts have not decided whether they belong to the State or the municipalities.

The article prohibits from passing any law affecting the property, affairs or municipal government of a city except by general laws applying alike to all cities. Under the original home rule article it would have required three years for a city to bring about a general amendment of its charter. Under the revised article the waiting period would be shortened by one year through a provision authorizing the election of the Charter Commissioners at the same election where the question of whether there shall be a general charter revision is submitted.

INTRENCH SERVICE BOARDS.

Convention Committee Again Urges Constitutional Recognition.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 19.—In a revised article which was reported tonight by the Committee on Public Utilities of the Constitutional Convention, the Public Service Commissioners are continued as Constitutional officers, despite the criticism which that provision received in the debate before the article was sent back to the committee for revision.

The revised draft provides that the present Commissioners shall serve out their terms. Their successors will be removable by the Senate on the recommendation of the Governor, who must file a statement giving the grounds for asking their dismissal. This provision was contained in the original article and was sharply criticised on the ground that it was urged by public service corporations and curtailed the Governor's power.

Another feature transferred from the old article would prohibit the Legislature from undertaking any rate legislation, except after the Public Service Commission has been consulted and has submitted a report as to the reasonableness of the measure.

A new provision in the revised article would permit the Legislature to change the jurisdiction and number of Public Service Commissioners. The two commissions are continued.

SULZBERGER WILL FILED.

Packer Provided for the Division of His Estate Before His Death.

The will of Ferdinand Sulzberger, who was President of the packing house of Sulzberger & Sons Company at the time of his death at Lake Constance, Germany, on Aug. 6, was filed for probate yesterday. The petition accompanying the instrument gives no adequate estimate of the estate, reciting only that there is personal and real property in excess of $20,000.

The widow, Mrs. Stella L. Sulzberger of 21 East Sixty-seventh Street, receives only her husband's personal and household effects in the home, and the will recites that Mrs. Sulzberger understands this, as she has been amply provided for during the lifetime of the testator.

There is a trust fund of $90,000 set aside for the use of three sons, Nathan, Max J., and German F., and a nephew, Nathan Grabenheimer, who may at their discretion provide from this fund for the care of a brother of the testator, Simon, and a son of the decedent, Simon. Regarding the latter, who resides in Sydney, Australia, the will recites that the decedent advanced him large sums of money and:

"In no event shall he and his issue share in my estate except as above provided."

The residuary estate is bequeathed to the following children in equal shares: Nathan, Max J., German F., Arthur, Marion, Sheridan, Karl F., Mrs. Tilly Weinberg, Mrs. Bella Schrag, Mrs. Lilly Rothschild, and Miss Dulcie Sulzberger.

It is then recited in the instrument.

"I have made no specific provision for the distribution of any part of my estate either for charitable or eleemosynary purposes through no lack of interest, but rather because I have left instructions with the members of my family of my desires in that regard. I feel confident that in such respect they will faithfully and fully carry out my wishes."



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FACTIONS CAN AGREE, SAYS VILLA'S REPLY

His Own Party Willing to Do Everything to Carry Out Pan-American Peace Plan.

WOULD CALL AN ELECTION

Carranza Acknowledges Receipt of Appeal in Brief Note to His Washington Agent.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—General Francisco Villa's formal acceptance of the invitation of the United States, Brazil, Chile, Argentina, Bolivia, Uruguay, and Guatemala to participate in a peace conference with representatives of the other Mexican factions was laid before the State Department today by E. C. Llorente, the confidential agent of the Villista cause in Washington.

In his communication, which is addressed to Secretary Lansing and the Ambassadors and Ministers of the other Governments participating in the effort to adjust Mexico's troubles, Villa says that he accepts the invitation on his own part, and that of the subordinate officers of his Governments.

The Carranza agency here announced today that General Carranza had received the invitation of the seven American nations, and had made a formal acknowledgment of it in a cable message to Eliseo Arredondo, the chief confidential agent of the Carranzistas in Washington. General Carranza's cabled note to Mr. Arredondo was as follows:

Eliseo Arredondo, Washington:

The Department of Foreign Relations received today the note sent by the Secretary of State of the United States and the representatives of the South American republics through Mr. Silliman.

V. CARRANZA.

Carranza's curt acknowledgment does not cause surprise here. His attitude of opposition to the effort of the United States and the Latin-American countries to bring peace to Mexico through amicable means is well known. It is expected, however, that Carranza will make a fuller response to the invitation extended by the seven Governments, in which he will decline to participate in any peace conference and will insist that his government is entitled to recognition as the de facto Central authority in Mexico.

General Villa's letter of acceptance is as follows:

I, as General in Chief of the Conventionist Army, have been informed with satisfaction of the friendly note which your Excellencies have advanced to me and which I received on the night of Aug. 5.

In replying, I have the honor to inform you that the Convention Government is strong enough through its own force and power to continue the fight defending the institutions belonging to the Mexican people, until such a time as the high ideals of the revolution, which guarantee a solid and stable peace, are realized; but taking into consideration the friendly and brotherly attitude of the United States of America and our sisters, the Latin-American republics of Brazil, Chile, Argentina, Bolivia, Uruguay, and Guatemala, with the end that peace in Mexico must be an immediate fact and constitutional order duly established, we are ready to accept and cordially do accept the good offices of your Excellencies toward calling a reunion of delegates of the contending parties recognized in Mexico. It will be possible for them to reach a satisfactory agreement, thus saving the national honor, well understanding that the Conventionist Government is willing to make all kinds of efforts to correspond to the good-will expressed by your Excellencies.

I want to state clearly that all military chiefs, as well as the civilians, attached to the Conventionist Army are willing to establish in Mexico a provisional government that will guarantee the elections to which people will be convocated to elect with liberty its officers, as we have no further desire except that the nomination will be in favor of a determined man.

I have the honor to reiterate to your Excellencies the sincerity of my highest esteem.

FRANCISCO VILLA,
General-in-Chief of Operations.

The Carranza agency announced on the authority of its consul at El Paso, that Generals Orestes, Pereyra, and Cenieceros, with a force of more than 3,000 men, occupying considerable part of the line between Torreon and Durango, have disavowed Villa. The consul said that this strenghtened the probability that the occupation of Torreon by General Obregon's forces has already been accomplished.

General Alvaro Obregon, the Constitutionalist commander, sends the following message regarding the Pan-American appeal to Mexican leaders to Roberto V. Pesqueira, a special representative of the Constitutionalist Government in New York:

Zacatecas, Aug. 18, 1915.

Referring to the pacifying conferences of the Pan-American countries, our enemies' intrigues should not modify our revolutionary ideals. We will always remain united until we see the realization of the national hopes of the Mexican people, which is incorporated in our revolutionary principles.

THREE AMERICANS PRISONERS.

Demand Made on Carranza Forces for Their Release.

NOGALES, Ariz., Aug. 19.—Frederick Simpich, American Consul at Nogales, Sonora, received information today that C. E. Cates, an Assistant Superintendent of the Southern Pacific Railroad of Mexico, and two other Americans had been made prisoners by Carranza forces which captured Imuris last Monday.

A demand was made for their release.

The men taken prisoners with Cates were a conductor named Hamm and an engineer named Miller.

With three Mexican railroad employes, according to the report made to Mr. Simpich, they were forced to gather up the dead on a battlefield on which Carranza troops defeated Villa forces. Afterward, lashed together, the prisoners were taken in the direction of Cananea.

These reports were brought to the border by Americans.

Carranza Revokes Oil Concession.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Aug. 19.—The concession of the Mexican Oil Company, owned in the United States, has been revoked and the deposit confiscated.

Carranza Generals Take Durango.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Aug. 19.—Panfilo Natera and the Arrieta brothers have captured Durango. This gives General Obregon a second railroad to advance on Torreon.

PLAN FOR PEACE MEETING.

"Friends of Peace" Perfect Plans for Two-Day Convention in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—Arrangements have been perfected by Dr. J. Tobias, Chancellor of the Midland University; John Brisben Walker of New York, National Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Friends of Peace, and Alexander P. Moore of Pittsburgh for the Peace Convention in this city at Medinah Temple and the Federal Baseball Park on Sunday, Sept. 5, and Monday, Sept. 6. The purpose of the convention is to propose the support of America in a world peace movement.

At the first session Miss Jane Addams and Miss Frances Stone, the latter Chairman of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Association of Commerce, are to preside. Delegates from many organizations will attend.

Ex-Secretary of State Knox, United States Senator Borah, and Judge Wilson of Peoria, Chairman of the National Grange, will address the delegates.

ANNOYED BY STREET NOISES

Author, Who Complains to Mayor, Starts Campaign for Quiet.

L. Francis Warren, an author, of 65 West 108th Street, said yesterday that he intends to begin a campaign to compel the suppression of unnecessary street noises. As a preliminary step Mr. Warren wrote a complaint to the Mayor's office. He received a reply yesterday stating that Health Commissioner Goldwater has been asked to take the matter up. These results are rather slow, so Mr. Warren intends to do something on his own account to see that New York is made a quieter place in which to live.

In his letter he pointed out that vegetable men, old clothes men, line-up men, scissors grinders with trumpets and bells, and many others go through the streets continually shouting their wares.

"Pandemonium reigns supreme in the streets of New York, excepting Fifth Avenue and like streets, the abodes of the rich and haughty," Mr. Warren wrote. "Reason teaches that it is only a step from noise to disorder, disorder to lawlessness, lawlessness to crime. Very much of the petty crime in this city can be directly traced to the license given the so-called peddlers. No policeman can suppress lawlessness among boys in the streets, when boys can hardly hear the officer's admonitions because of the yelling of old clothes men and others.

"It is a fact," continued Mr. Warren, "that many of the so-called line-up men that awaken one in the morning in the rear of our enforced homes are crooks or on the lookout for good things for crooks. It is no exaggeration to say that there is hardly a built-up block in the city that does not house sickness and distress, the sufferers being constantly awakened from needed sleep by yelling from the street."

15,000 MACHINISTS GET STRIKE POWER

Union's Executive Board Authorizes Eight-Hour Fight in Four Eastern Cities.

ACTS ON KEPPLER'S ADVICE

Vice President Denies Knowing of Any Foreign Influence Promoting Walkouts.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Authorization to strike if necessary to gain an eight-hour day and improved working conditions was given today to 15,000 machinists in four New York and New England cities by the Executive Board of the International Association of Machinists in session here.

Names of the cities and of the industrial plants involved were withheld by the board. Action was taken on a recommendation by Vice President J. J. Keppler, who made a detailed report on working conditions in New York, New England and New Jersey shops.

"We do not wish to make public the names of the firms involved," said W. H. Johnston, President of the International Association, in announcing the step. "The firms are affiliated with the National Metal Trades Association, which is resisting the efforts of our organization."

Keppler explained to the board statements attributed to him in advocacy of a national strike of machinists for the eight-hour day in arms and munitions plants. He said he had been misquoted and that he favored the general campaign in all machine industries for the eight-hour day, without strikes, if possible.

"It has been said that I favored a national strike, and it has been insinuated that there are foreign influences in connection with our movement," said Keppler. "If there is any foreign influence, I do not know of it, and it has nothing to do with our efforts to improve the working conditions of our men. Of course, I am in sympathy with the general policy of the association and abide by its decision."

The Executive Board today received reports of reduction in working hours by the Automatic Machine Company, Baird Machine Company, American Chain Company and the Beiman Hard Rubber Company, all in Bridgeport, Conn.

1,000 MORE OPERATIVES OUT.

Strike in Salts Textile Mill, in Bridgeport, Spreads.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 19.—Approximately 1,500 operatives of the S. Salts Textile Company are on strike for an eight-hour day and increased wages. The walkout, which began with 500 men yesterday, affects the weaving, batting, and winding departments. The plant employs about 2,000 persons. Formal demands were prepared today for presentation to the company.

It is estimated that as a result of the labor agitation here during the past few weeks about 10,000 working men and women are now or will be soon on an eight-hour day schedule.

SOMEBODY SAID

In an article on the war recently somebody made the point that when you tie a stick of dynamite to a dog's tail, it is equally dangerous to let him go, or stop him!

Similarly, if you discover that you have hired the wrong contractor after the job is started, it will be dangerous to let him go on, but it will also be dangerous to stop him.

Fortunately you are under no need to take chances.

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Look under this Lamp
Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday!

BOOKS SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE

Boy-and-Girl Love

is the theme in which the author of "The Dark Flower" excels every other living writer.

This springtime love is the central theme of his new novel, "The Freelands." But, incidentally, there is a brilliant commentary on some of the most absorbing social problems of the day.

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¶ Hats for every occasion—petite turbans, medium size styles and picturesque models.

¶ Hats of Georgette Satin faced with velvet.

¶ Hats of Hatter's Plush faced with velvet and stitched through and through.

¶ Hats entirely of Velvet—not only in black, but in these new colors:

Mahogany *Purple* *Brown*
Green *Navy* *Black*

¶ There is no absolute decree about the width of brims or the heights of crowns, for those of many dimensions are in vogue.

Motifs from Paris

¶ 150 designs, at least, in Jet, Cut Steel and various beads, have just arrived from our Paris Bureau, 50c to $5.

Hats Trimmed Without Charge

if the trimmings for them are also purchased in our Millinery Sections, Main and Third Floors.

Main and Third Floors

Silk Bathing Suits at $3.95
Regularly $6 to $8 and More
Black Satin, Mohair & Bengaline
12 Models



¶ Every one is unusual—far removed from the usual stereotyped suits at such little price. The model which is illustrated has a bodice of black-and-white domino silk, skirt and suspenders of black satin.

$3.95 Mohair Suits at $2.45

¶ In black or navy, mohair trimmed with sateen in white or colors. Combination tights with every suit.

$1 "Castle" Daisy Bands, 50c
(Illustrated)
85c Sateen Sailors, 55c
$1.95 Mercerized Combination Tights, $1

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International Trade		Publisher's Price.	Macy's Price.
International Trade and Exchange	*H. G. Brown*	$1.50	$1.34
History of Commerce	*C. Day*	$2.00	$1.79
International Law and Relations		**Publisher's Price.**	**Macy's Price.**
Law and Usage of War	*T. Barclay*	$1.50	$1.34
War	*T. Baty and J. H. Morgan*	$3.50	$3.14
American and the New World State	*R. M. A. Lane*	$1.25	$1.12
Relation of International Law to the Law of England and of the U. S. of America	*C. M. Picciotto*	$1.75	$1.58
Collected Papers on Public International Law	*Edited by Oppenheim*	$5.50	$4.94
International Law—Part II.—War	*J. Westlake*	$2.25	$2.03
Woman Suffrage		**Publisher's Price.**	**Macy's Price.**
Short History of Women's Rights	*E. A. Hecker*	$1.50	$1.34
Common Sense Applied to Women Suffrage	*M. P. Jacobi*	$1.00	89c
Are Women People?	*A. D. Miller*	60c	54c
What Women Want	*B. F. R. Hale*	$1.25	$1.12
Awakening of Woman	*F. C. Tuttle*	$1.00	89c
Subjection of Women	*John Stuart Mill*	60c	54c
Women as World Builders	*Floyd Dell*	75c	68c
Tennis		**Publisher's Price.**	**Macy's Price.**
Tennis as I Play It	*M. E. McLoughlin*	$2.00	$1.79
Modern Tennis	*P. A. Vaile*	$2.00	$1.79
Tennis Tactics	*R. D. Little*	70c	63c
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ALLIED CALUMNIES, CHANCELLOR'S CRY

Bethmann-Hollweg Tells Reichstag Germany's Enemies Are Deceiving Their People.

NEW CHARGE AGAINST GREY

German Leader Says He Planned to Play a Weakened Germany Against a Victorious Russia.

FORCE FOR FREEDOM'S SAKE

Germany Will Deliver Europe 'from French Intrigues, Muscovite Lust of Conquest and British Tutelage.'

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 19, (via The Hague.)—Packed galleries and an apparently expectant diplomatic corps, including Ambassador Gerard, witnessed the impressive opening of the Reichstag session today. Color was lent by the presence of many members wearing field-gray uniforms and displaying numerous Iron Crosses. The address of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg consumed practically the entire sitting.

The house was apparently most impressed by the direct attack by the Chancellor on the policies of the English Cabinet before and after the declaration of war. He gave his version of his attempt to reach an understanding between England and Germany, thereby preventing the possibility of a world conflict. He also asserted, and read a telegram to prove his assertion, that Sir Edward Grey willingly dropped his suggestion of a general diplomatic conference to prevent the conflict, preferring von Bethmann-Hollweg's formula of direct negotiation between Vienna and Petrograd.

He sought to refute charges that Germany had not brought pressure to bear on Austria by reading a telegram sent to Count von Berchtold, the Austrian Foreign Minister, through the German Ambassador at Vienna, containing the following sentence, which brought forth loud applause from all sides of the house: "We are ready to fulfill our treaty obligations, but we must refuse to be drawn into a world conflagration by the Austro-Hungarian Government's declining to pay attention to our advice."

Everything, he said, promised a settlement, but the Russian mobilization destroyed all hopes.

The Chancellor laid particular emphasis upon the last conversation between Sir Edward Grey and Ambassador von Lichnowsky on Aug. 4, which, he said, showed England's desire not to crush Germany so that England could obtain help from this source later against Russia.

He asserted that the press of the Allies had practically ignored the publication of the reports of Belgian diplomatic representatives in London, Paris and Berlin, recently found in Brussels. He reminded his hearers that no better proof of Germany's enemies' plans for war could be asked for than these very reports.

No reference to the American situation was made, although it was expected on all sides.

The Chancellor was twice interrupted by Dr. Karl Liebknecht.

BOASTS OF HIS FRANKNESS.

Bethmann-Hollweg Says He Never Conceals Anything from Reichstag.

BERLIN, Aug. 19, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Imperial Chancellor, in a speech today at the opening of the Reichstag after a recess since May 30, retraced the history of the European events leading up to the present war. He recited what he said were attempts made by the enemies of Germany to conceal the whole truth from the nations at large and from their own people. This, he said, was proved by the incompleteness of the information given by the diplomatists of the Entente allied countries to their own Parliaments.

"I never have concealed anything," he said, "from the representatives of the German nation. I never had anything to conceal."

Cryptic Saying Attributed to Grey.

The Chancellor quoted the words which he said Sir Edward Grey spoke to the German Ambassador to London when the latter took leave of the British Foreign Minister after the beginning of the war in August, 1914.

"Sir Edward Grey," said the Chancellor, "emphasizing his words, said that war between the two countries would make it impossible that at the conclusion of peace he could render us more valuable services than had England remained neutral."

The Chancellor explained that he interpreted these words to mean that England desired the friendship of a beaten and enfeebled Germany as a counter influence against powerful Russia. England would be ready to use such a Germany as a weak country without industry and without a navy.

The Chancellor's report of this remark caused a profound sensation in the Reichstag.

The speech began with a review of the present military situation, the Chancellor saying:

"Since you assembled at the last session great things have happened. Again all French attempts to shatter our western front have failed, in spite of the contempt for death and the reckless waste of human lives of the French.

"Italy, our new enemy, who thought that she could easily take her neighbor's coveted goods, has been splendidly repulsed in spite of a numerical superiority, and has made an immense sacrifice in human lives.

"Unshaken and unshakable stands the Dardanelles front.

"We greet our faithful allies and extend special greetings to the exalted ruler of the Danube, the monarch who yesterday entered upon his eighty-sixth year.

"We ourselves have taken almost all Galicia and a large part of Poland, Lithuania, and Courland, and our lines everywhere, far advanced into the enemy's countries, stand like walls. We ourselves have strong armies free at our disposal for new enterprises.

"Proudly and without fear we look into the future!"

Allies' "Campaign of Calumny."

The Chancellor insisted that the nations at war with Germany were attempting to deceive their people regarding the present real situation, thus, as he declared, "incurring heavy blood guilt," and denounced what he declared to be a "campaign of calumnies" conducted against Germany.

"Our enemies," declared the Chancellor, "pretend that Germany was prepared for this war, since during this first year she was victorious, while her enemies, innocent and peaceful, were unprepared."

The Chancellor recalled newspaper articles published in the Spring of 1914, at what, he said, was the instigation of Russian War Ministers, in which it was declared that Russia was completely prepared for war. He recalled also the "proud language" used for years by France in connection with what he said was France's demand that Russia should use for strategical purposes a large part of the money loaned her, and the words of Sir Edward Grey in the British Parliament, stating that in the event of war Great Britain's war preparations would enable her to protect commerce to and from her shores, and Sir Edward's quoted declaration: "If we are engaged in war we shall suffer but little more than we shall suffer if we stand aside."

Neutrals' Commerce "Strangled."

The Chancellor arraigned what he declared was the English pretense that Great Britain was fighting in the interests of small neutral countries.

"The legitimate commerce of neutral countries," he said, "has been strangled by England, who forbids neutrals to transport merchandise coming from or going to Germany, even if the merchandise is not contraband. Neutral ships are forced to take English crews on board on the high seas and do as they command. England occupies Greek islands without explanation, because this is convenient for the liberty of the military operations of herself and her allies. She tried, together with her allies, to force neutral Greece to concede territory to Bulgaria because thus she desires to engage the latter nation on her side.

"In Poland, Russia, fighting, together with her allies, for the liberty of nations, destroys, before the retreat of her armies, the whole country evacuated, burns villages, despoils harvests, expels the entire population of villages and cities, Christians and Jews alike, turning them into desert countries, and lets them perish in the dirt of Russian roads or in tightly closed railroad cars, without windows.

"This is the liberty, this is the civilization for which our enemies are fighting."

Assails England.

The Chancellor enumerated alleged violations by England of the rights of small nations, citing the cases of the Boer republics, Egypt, and Persia. This, he said, was the same England which in 1914 declined a German guarantee of Belgian integrity in case of England's neutrality, replying that she could not traffic in Belgian neutrality. The Chancellor summed up this phase of his speech in these words:

"A country whose policy was and is such has no right to accuse of war lust or barbarism or of a desire for conquest a country that protected European peace for forty-four years; a country that only lived for peaceful evolution, while others went to war and conquered other countries; a country that now, menaced by half of the world, fights for its own life. Such an accusation is hypocrisy."

Commenting upon the recently published documents declared to be secret reports of Belgian diplomats, the Chancellor declared that they proved that Germany had been attacked after long and careful preparation by others for war. He reviewed an attempt to arrive at an understanding with England after the Moroccan crisis, asserting that England had declined Germany's suggestion for an unconditional mutual neutrality, but had offered to promise to make no attack upon Germany without provocation, and had given assurances that England had entered into no engagement to attack Germany and would not enter into one.

"I thought," said the Chancellor, "that it was not usual for civilized States to attack others without provocation or to join combinations which plan such attacks, and therefore I thought that a promise to abstain from such attacks or refrain from entering combinations which plan such attacks could not well be the object of a solemn treaty between civilized nations."

The Chancellor said he had thereupon suggested to be attended by unprecedented and indescribable misery among the civil population. German officers returning to headquarters report thousands upon thousands of Poles returning in utter want to destroyed villages. Thousands of wagons and refugees block the roads from the Vistula to the Bug, mothers with children vainly seeking food.

Reports from the Governments of Bessarabia, Kherson, Podolia, and South Volhynia indicate that the Russians are planning to evacuate this territory soon. Harvesting and thrashing are going ahead feverishly, but no efforts are being made to plant Winter crops.

WARSAW, Aug. 19, (via Berlin and London, Aug. 20.)—The Associated Press correspondent was received today by General von B—, commanding the army besieging Novo Georgievsk. This fortification, which now apparently is approaching its end, greatly resembles a second Vicksburg, because it effectively stops all communication on the Vistula River.

Three forts already have been taken and German and Austrian guns of the heaviest calibre are pounding away at the others. General von B— hopes to reduce the fortress within a few days.

Petrograd Thinks Kovel Safe.

PETRORAD, Aug. 19.—Russian successes on the left bank of the River Bug, where the Germans have been pushed back southeast of Voldava, and in the region of Wladimir-Wolynsk, have allayed fears for Kovel, on the main railroad line between Brest-Litovsk and Lutsk,) although Government institutions have already been withdrawn from the city.

SOME KOVNO FORTS HOLDING.

Mackensen Said to Have Met a Heavy Reverse.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 19, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Kovno remains the centre of operations. One fort on the left bank of the Niemen has been taken by the enemy, who has managed to establish himself in several others westward of the Jesia. The danger of the position is gradually increasing, yet as long as the Russians continue to hold part of the angle formed by the lower Niemen and Jesia, whose deep banks offer them a convenient position allowing them to conceal numerous obstacles, such as barbed wire traps, there is still hope.

Experts say that until the enemy occupies the region between the right bank of the Jesia and the Niemen his hold on the left bank is not secure; therefore he is endeavoring to reach the right bank of the Jesia and is not attempting to cross the Niemen and attack the forts on the right bank, which are outside of his range of fire, and all remain in the hands of the Russians.

The enemy has gained his swift success at the cost of colossal losses. He stormed Kovno hurriedly, seeing that its fall would facilitate earlier reinforcement for his forces on the Baltic, which is of foremost importance to him at the present time. A hurricane of fire so swept and broke the armored turrets of the batteries, turning over the concrete platforms, that it was impossible for the garrison to hold out.

The Germans, chiefly from the northeast, continue to attack Noco Geogievsk, where the forts defend the railway from Mlawa, which is necessary to the Germans' right wing.

Mackensen's army has been frustrated and repulsed southwest of Vladova to the left bank of the Western Bug. Three German regiments were destroyed here, and the entire road of retreat is strewn with German bodies. It is expected that the result of this will be that all the German formations will move northward.

The new German arrivals expected here will probably barely cover the losses in the July fighting. The Prussian Guard is said to have lost 14,191 men.

FOR LIMITED ANNEXATION.

Progressives in the Reichstag Reported to Favor Such a Policy.

BERLIN, Aug. 19, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—The Overseas News Agency says:

"The progressive faction in the Reichstag has decided that the time is not yet ripe to discuss peace conditions publicly. In principle it approves of the conquering of territory necessary to the safeguarding of the future interests and strength of the empire, but opposes unlimited annexationist ideas. It trusts that the Government, in common with the people's representatives, will at the proper time open the matter to discussion so that a decision as to what is necessary may be reached. Until that time the main object, the progressives believe, is to maintain, as has been done, the unshakable unity of all classes."

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BREST-LITOVSK NEAR CAPTURE

Austro-German Besiegers Penetrate Outer Defenses of Czar's Great Fortress.

NOVO GEORGIEVSK DOOMED

Two More Forts, with 125 Cannon, Taken by Storm on the North Front.

NEW LINE CANNOT BE HELD

Already Virtually Turned on North and South—Invaders Reach the Bialystok Railroad.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 20.—The continued German advance on the eastern front is seriously endangering a portion of the Russian Army and must soon have an effect on other fronts.

Berlin repeats the claim that the fortress of Kovno has fallen, compelling the Russians in the Kalwarya and Suwalki districts on the East Prussian frontier to fall back. In fact, the Russians now appear able to hold their own only in the Baltic provinces, where they are preventing the Germans from advancing.

Beside the capture of Kovno the Germans have taken additional Novo Georgievsk forts and, according to their account, have penetrated the outer positions of Brest-Litovsk, the great fortress which is the mainstay of what was expected to be the Russians' new line of defence.

There is no evidence yet of Grand Duke Nicholas's intentions, but military writers are of the opinion that the swiftness of the German advance has rendered it impossible for him to make a stand on the Brest-Litovsk line, which already virtually has been turned by Field Marshal von Mackensen in the south and by his colleagues in the north.

Investing Brest-Litovsk.

BERLIN, Aug. 19, (via London.)—The continued advance of the German and Austro-Hungarian troops on the 18th in the movement to encircle Brest-Litovsk is described by the correspondent of the Allgemeine Zeitung at Austrian Press Headquarters. The desperate resistance of the Russians was broken at many points, and they were forced to retire to prepared defenses in the immediate vicinity of the fortress.

The right wing of Field Marshal von Mackensen's forces pressed forward energetically from the south. An Austro-Hungarian army corps was pushed across the Bug east of Dobrynka. Archduke Joseph Ferdinand's troops advanced from Janow and narrowed the circle. Northwest of Brest-Litovsk the Germans forced a passage across the Bug at several points.

The Russian retreat from Poland is reported to be attended by unprecedented and indescribable misery among the civil population. German officers returning to headquarters report thousands upon thousands of Poles returning in utter want to destroyed villages. Thousands of wagons and refugees block the roads from the Vistula to the Bug, mothers with children vainly seeking food.

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FIVE CORPS TO BE SENT

Have Been Concentrated at Apulia to Enforce Ultimatum to the Porte.

MUST LET ITALIANS DEPART

Large Numbers Prevented from Leaving the Empire and Subjected to Tax on Foreigners.

TARANTO, Italy, Aug. 19.—A strong squadron of fast cruisers is being held in readiness to sail from here at a moment's notice.

It is expected that the warships will be sent against Turkey if that country declines to satisfy Italy's demands for the release of Italian subjects held in the Ottoman Empire.

BRINDISI, Italy, Aug. 19.—Five army corps, concentrated at Apulia, have been ordered to be prepared to leave for an unknown destination.

ROME, Aug. 19.—Dispatches from Saloniki received by the Giornale d' Italia and the Tribuna declare that the Turkish authorities in addition to prohibiting the departure of Italians from Smyrna have levied a heavy war tax which foreigners never before have been required to pay and which many Italians in Smyrna, being almost destitute, are quite unable to pay.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 20.—The forces of the Ottoman Empire, besides being closely pressed by the Anglo-French Allies on the Gallipoli peninsula, where a new British contingent has obtained a firm footing in the vicinity of Suvla Bay and by the Russians in the Caucasus, are threatened by a new enemy—Italy.

The Italian Government, angered by the disregard by the Porte of protests against the treatment of Italian subjects in Turkey, is reported to have issued an ultimatum demanding that Italians be allowed to leave the country how, when and where they desire, a privilege heretofore denied them.

OFFICIAL BULLETINS OF DAY'S OPERATIONS

Germans Continue to Report Successes All Along the Russian Battle Front.

BERLIN, Aug. 19, (via London.)—Following is the text of the statement dealing with the latest operations on the eastern front which was issued by the War Office today:

Army group of Field Marshal Von Hindenburg—On the occasion of capturing Kovno an additional 30 officers and 3,900 men were taken prisoners.

Under pressure of the loss of Kovno the Russians were obliged to evacuate their positions opposite Kalwarya and Suwalki. Our troops are pursuing them.

Further to the south German troops crossed the Narew west of Tykocin. They captured 800 Russians.

The army of General von Gallwitz has made progress in an easterly direction. North of Bielsk our troops reached the railway from Bialystok to Brest-Litovsk. Three thousand Russians were taken prisoners.

In the northeastern section of Novo Georgievsk our troops captured the Wkri crossing. Two forts on the north front were taken by storm, more than 1,000 prisoners and 125 cannon falling into our hands.

Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria—The left wing drove the enemy, continuously fighting, before it, and in the evening reached the district west and southwest of Nielejovce. The right wing, breaking forward across the Bug at Melnik, drove the enemy out of his strong positions in the north of this section and is progressing further.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen—The crossing over the Bug between Niemirow and Janow has been taken possession of by allied troops.

Before Brest-Litovsk German troops penetrated into outer positions of the fortress near Rokitno, southeast of Janow.

South of Vladova our troops are pursuing the defeated enemy. Under pressure of our advance the enemy evacuated the eastern bank of the Bug above and below Vladova. He is being pursued.

BERLIN CELEBRATES VICTORY.

German, Austrian, and Turkish Flags Brighten the Capital.

BERLIN, Aug. 19, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The popular celebration of the news yesterday of the capture of Kovno by the Germans is described as follows by the Overseas News Agency:

"Early in the morning flags, mostly Austrian, were hung out in honor of the birthday of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria. At about 11 o'clock rumors spread like wildfire that the Kovno forts had been captured by storm, with an immense amount of war material. Then extra editions of the newspapers appeared, confirming the reports.

"A great celebration began almost immediately. German and Turkish flags were flung out with the Austrian colors, until the city appeared like an ocean of waving bunting. The bright sunshine, after many days of heavy rain, added to the gayety of the scene. Troops of cavalry and artillery marched to the Lustgarten, and in front of the massive old Hohenzollern Castle, in the heart of the city, fired a salute. Men at the top of their voices shouted the news to their neighbors.

"Soon after this came the published report of a naval engagement and an airship raid. All these things combined to make the day most happy.

"Austrian officials attended service at the Catholic Cathedral and later were present at a reception. In an address Prince von Hohenlohe-Langenburg, acting German Ambassador to Turkey, said:

"'Since the month of May a series of magnificent victories has compelled the admiration of an unwilling world. Whether it be the Russian bear or a faithless former ally which attempts to grasp morsels of our country, neither will ever get one bit.'

"Berlin newspapers remind their readers that Kovno is the fourth Russian stronghold to be captured in the last fortnight. Since the fall of Warsaw, Ivangorod and Lomsa have been reduced and Brest-Litovsk half encircled. The capture of Novo Georgievsk is a question of only a few days. Then there will be held a congress of all Poland, freed from the Russians.

"Moreover, Dunaburg and Riga are threatened. The Russian armies have been repulsed along the whole line, with heavy losses in officers, men, and materials."

ITALIAN SHELLS BATTER AUSTRIAN FORT

Defenders Forced from Works and Pursued—Foe Bombards a Town.

ROME, Aug. 19.—The following official statement was issued tonight at the headquarters of the Italian General staff:

In the Tonale zone, our artillery seriously damaged an enemy fort called Pozzi Alti. The defenders were obliged to evacuate the works, pursued by our line.

In the upper Cordevole Valley enemy batteries, after trying in vain to shell our troops out of their positions, directed their fire against the township and church of Piave di Livinallongo, causing an outbreak of fire.

In the upper fires we made considerable progress. We captured a redoubt on Monte Paterno and conquered a line of trenches near Dreizinnen-Huette, making twenty-four prisoners.

In the Tolmino section the night of the 18th the enemy made violent counterattacks on positions gained by our troops but was completely repulsed.

On the Carso Plateau our line has been pushed forward slightly. We have made fifty-three prisoners and have taken one machine gun.

The enemy is making increasing use of aeroplanes both for reconnoissance and attack. Our aviators, whose continual bold exploits have contributed so greatly to the successful progress of our operations, together with antiaerial artillery, constitute an effective means of defense against these enterprises of the enemy.



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MORE BRITISH LAND AT DARDANELLES

But New Troops at Suvla Bay Are Held by Turkish Reinforcements.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Additional troops have been landed by the British at Suvla Bay, Gallipoli Peninsula. This announcement was made here officially this afternoon.

The War Office admits that after heavy fighting, in which no satisfactory progress was made, the British advance halted. Losses on both sides were very large.

The text of the statement follows:

The recent operations on the Gallipoli Peninsula consisted of attacks on the enemy's positions along the southern and Anzac lines, and included the fresh landing of a strong force at Suvla Bay.

There is evidence from prisoners' statements that the Turks had been considerably reinforced, with a view to heavy attacks on us, and that ours forestalled the enemy's by about twenty-four hours. Consequently, the fighting was very severe and on both sides the casualties were very high.

The landing at Suvla Bay was well planned and carried out by the navy; but, in spite of the fact that the Turks developed their greatest strength in the Anzac region, our troops from Suvla could not make very satisfactory progress before the enemy was able to move up considerable forces from his reserves and bring our further advance at this point to a standstill.

Within the past week the positions won have been consolidated at all points. The spirit of the troops is excellent.

SERBIA SAID TO HAVE YIELDED TO ALLIES

Agrees to Cede Macedonio for Part of Dalmatian Coast and of Albania.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 20.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Berne says:

"According to information from semi-official Serbian sources here, Serbia has accepted the conditions of the Allies and will consent to the occupation of Macedonia by the Allies in exchange for a section of the Dalmatian coast and adjacent islands, and the partition of Albania with Greece, except Avlona, which will remain Italian.

"When this is accomplished the Allies will transfer Macedonia to Bulgaria.

"The plan only awaits the adhesion of Italy."

VENIZELOS CONFERS WITH ALLIES' ENVOYS

King Constantine Also Receive the British and Russian Ministers.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—King Constantine yesterday received Sir F. E. H. Elliot, British Minister to Greece, according to a dispatch from Athens to the Exchange Telegraph Company, and also expressed a desire to see the Russian Minister, Prince Elim Demidoff.

M. Venizelos visited the Ministers of the Entente Powers and had a long conversation with each of them.

The Hestia says that Venizelos has asked permission to delay the formation of a new cabinet in order to investigate whether the policy of Gounaris, the former Prime Minister, had not rendered the international situation such that his own policy henceforward would be impossible of application.

MILAN, Aug. 19.—Commenting on the Balkan situation, the Secolo says:

"The only way to prevent the threatened Austro-German march through Serbia and Bulgaria with the consent of the latter, who thus would be enabled to conquer by force the territories she claims, is to return Macedonia to the Bulgarians.

"Bulgaria has behaved well in not augmenting her pretensions, although she holds in her hands the key to the Dardanelles. Greece should be satisfied, inasmuch as Bulgaria claims less than was granted to her after the first Balkan war; but if Greece still resists the Quadruple Entente cannot protect her interests against her will. They must abandon her to a Bulgarian attack."

A Constantinople dispatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung, under date of Aug. 1, says: "There has been spread throughout Greece a proclamation by the English Military Attaché in Athens which offers the most attractive conditions in the endeavor to enlist Greek reserve officers for the Dardanelles operations. Besides doubled pay for the war a higher rank is granted to the officers. The Government of Athens has had the proclamation suppressed and at the same time made an energetic protest to the English legation, with a demand that the illegal activity be discontinued."

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GERMAN FLEET AGAIN MENACES PORT OF RIGA

Russian Warships Protecting the Entrance to the Gulf Draws Closer In.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 19.—That German warships again are menacing Riga, the big Russian port on the Baltic, is indicated by an official communication issued here tonight. The communication says:

Our warships protecting the entrance to the Gulf of Riga yesterday drew closer in owing to the great superiority of the enemy's fleet.

Russia Calls Out Class of 1916.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—The Russian Embassy announces that by decree of the Emperor young men of the class of 1916 have been called to the colors, dating from the 20th of August. No exemptions whatever by reason of family connections or of study abroad will be allowed, the announcement states.

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You may invest $100 and upwards. Interest checks mailed every six months.
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(By Order of the United States District Court)

50 2½ Green Trading Stamps FREE Today with purchases of $1 or more. Present Coupon.

THIS COUPON GOOD TODAY
Cut out this coupon. It is good for 50 (FIFTY) 2½ Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchase of $1 or more Today, Friday, Aug. 20.
These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.
N. Y. T., 8-20-15. J. B. Greenhut Co. 72

We cannot guarantee to fill mail or telephone orders on these items.

Men's and Youths' Fall Suits
Today's Extraordinary Values

Men's $12.75 and $15 All-Wool Blue Serge Suits—at $8.45
Men's Suits of Fine Worsteds and Cassimeres—usual prices to $22.50; at $13.95
Men's $6 Genuine Panama Suits—at $2.95
Men's $7.50 Genuine Palm Beach Suits—at $4.95
Men's Auto Dusters—reduced to $1.35, $1.95 and $2.95
Men's White and Striped Serge Trousers—at $2.95
NOTE—Youths of all sizes can also be fitted in these bargains.

$5, $6 and $7 Suits for Boys—popular styles in Summer and early Fall weight fabrics; many suits with 2 pairs of trousers; all sizes for boys of 7 to 17 years $3.45
Boys' Blue Serge Suits—splendid garments; faultlessly made $3.45
Boys' $1 Washable Suits—at 49c
Boys' 69c Washable Trousers—at 45c
Boys' 50c and 75c Washable Blouses—at 39c
Middy Blouses—popular styles; all white or with contrasting colored collars, cuffs and trimmings 49c, 69c and $1
$2 to $6 Tailored and Dress Blouses—splendid variety of styles in cotton voile, crepe de chine and Georgette crepe; at $1, $2.50 and $3.98
$6.75 to $11.50 Summer Dresses—for women or misses; of voile, net or lace; on sale at $2.75 and $4.75
$2.95 and $3.95 Wash Skirts—for women and misses; materials are linen, gabardine and pique; belts 24 to 32; lengths 37 to 42 $1.95
Children's 45c Gingham Dresses—sizes 2 to 6 years; at 29c
19c Printed Chiffon Voiles—36 to 40 in. wide; yd 11c
2,500 Wash Goods Remnants—fabrics usually to 25c yd; 27 to 40 inches wide; 2 to 10 yard lengths; yd 8c
25c Worsted Finish Shepherd Check Suitings—36 inches wide; yd 15c
Women's $3 Low Shoes—all this season's footwear; popular styles and leathers; not every size in each style, but all sizes up to 6 in the lot $1
Women's $1 Boudoir Slippers—pink and white; sizes 2½ to 7; at 59c
Little Nemo $2.50 "Scout" Shoes—all sizes up to 2; at $1.49
$2.95 "Crex" Rugs—sizes 8x6 to 8x7.6; at $1.98
$4.75 "Crex" Rugs—sizes 8x8 to 8x9.6; at $3.69
$5.75 "Crex" Rugs—sizes 9x9 to 9x11.6; at $4.49
30c Rugs—size 18x36; at 18c
$3.95 Cut Glass Salad Bowls—8 inch size $2.29
$3.50 Cut Glass Water Pitchers—3 pint size; at $2.29
$3.95 Cut Glass Comports—8 inch size; at $2.29
25c to 50c Inverted Gas Globes—at 16c
59c to 75c Gas Globes—complete with burner, mantle and inner globe; at 39c
$10.95 Gas Domes—beautiful domes, made of 100 pieces of art glass, leaded in Mosaic effect; at $7.45
$4.95 to $7.50 Gas and Electric Lamps—at $3.29

Save 10 to 50 Per Cent. During Our Semi-Annual Sale of
Furniture

Not a flimsy piece in our whole stocks; which cover two entire floors in our Annex Building.
The very best productions from the leading makers are liberally represented.
From today's big list of specials we cite the following:

$2.00 Golden Oak or Fumed Oak Dining Room Chairs—wood seat, slat back; box construction; at $1.15
Arm Chairs to match the above—at $1.75
$7.50 White Enameled Chiffoniers—with five large drawers; gallery back; at $5.75
$15.00 Fumed Oak Chiffoniers—made of selected quartered oak; five large drawers; 16x20 French plate mirror; excellent construction; at $7.50
$12.50 White Enameled Bed Outfits—at $8.25
consisting of two inch post white enamel bed; all regular sizes; ten year guaranteed Romelink spring and soft top mattress; covered in a good quality of ticking.
$7.00 Combination Mattresses—with layer felt top, bottom and sides; all regular sizes; at $3.50
$5.50 Crown Woven Wire Springs—with helical spring ends; all regular sizes; at $3.75
$8.00 Regis Woven Wire Springs—extra heavy weave; high risers; all regular sizes; at $5.25
$10.00 Simplex Iron Couch Beds—complete with mattresses; at $6.95
$4.75 Manhattan Oxidized Telescope Couches—with two mattresses; at $2.85
$9.00 "Greenhut Special" Roll-Edge Felt Mattresses—covered in fancy cretonne ticking; 50 lbs. to the full size; all regular sizes; at $6.95
$4.00 Soft Top and Bottom Mattresses—covered in a good quality ticking; all regular sizes; at $2.35
$3.00 Rome-Link Springs—10-year guarantee tag attached to each; high risers; all regular sizes; at $1.95
$6.00 Englander Wit-Edge Springs—raised

ALBERT DEFENDS HIS PROPAGANDA

Germany's Agent Says False Deductions Are Drawn from The World "Exposure."

DENIES VARIOUS CHARGES

Says Effort to Control Fatherland Was to Protect the President from Abuse.

GOT OFFERS FROM CRANKS

Insists His Work Was Above Board and He Did Nothing to Violate American Hospitality.

Dr. H. F. Albert, Imperial German Privy Councilor, who has been described in The World's exposure of German propaganda methods here as the chief financial agent of his Government in this country, issued a statement to the newspapers last evening from his office at 45 Broadway, denying as "false and unwarranted" many of the deductions drawn from "the documents and memoranda that were stolen from me" and presenting his own version of his activities here. Dr. Albert's statement in full follows:

Repudiates McLane's Strike Scheme.

In view of the wide publicity that has been given the documents and memoranda that were stolen from me and the wholly false and unwarranted deductions that are sought to be drawn from them as evidenced by news comments and editorials, I have concluded, in justice to the public and to the cause I represent, as well as to myself, to present a brief summary of the facts.

It is inevitable that all sorts of wild and irresponsible offers, proposals and suggestions should be addressed from every conceivable quarter to one holding the official position in which I am placed as an accredited agent of one of the great nations engaged in this unfortunate world-wide war. That is the character of most of the "documents" that were contained in the portfolio that was abstracted from me.

The published letter from a Mr. McLane to the effect that Mr. McLane "has a plan for precipitating a strike of automobile workers" and that "a strike could be brought about in the munitions factories of Detroit, Cleveland and Cincinnati for about $50,000" is a fair illustration of the worthless sort of "junk" on which the representatives of my country are charged with conspiring against the industrial peace of this community and are sought to be held up to public reprobation.

Letters and documents of this sort from strangers with whom we have had no dealings or communications, and whose very identity is unknown to us, are paraded under blinding headlines, as though they constituted evidence of actual transactions with us or were matters of which we were cognizant or for which we are responsible. Is it anywhere suggested that the slightest attention was ever paid to that or any other letter of like import or that $50,000 or 50 cents was ever paid or agreed to be paid upon any such enterprise?

Appeals to American Fairness.

Yet it is upon that sort of "evidence" and that alone, that we find one of our leading metropolitan papers editorially indulges in the unspeakably false and reckless charge against the accredited agent of a friendly Government of "buying strikes and industrial turmoil, inciting sedition against the Government, and organizing treason." It seems that every crank who chooses to write a letter containing any sort of wild or disreputable proposal has the power to make his ridiculous proposals the basis of charging me with disloyalty to the country whose protection and hospitality I enjoy and deeply appreciate, and which I have in no way abused or infringed.

I have, however, lived here long enough to have learned that although your people are at times disposed to jump to hasty conclusions on insufficient evidence, there is too much of the spirit of fair play among them to permit of your forming your final judgments on such manifestly false and slender premises, when your attention is called to the facts. It is because of that conviction that I take the liberty of pointing out the flimsy and unreliable character of these publications and of the implied accusations on which they are based. They may be ranged under four heads:

1.—It is said that the documents indicate that the German Government has been engaged in the purchase of munitions factories and war materials, while at the same time it or its ally has been insisting upon and supporting a propaganda in favor of an embargo by this country against the exportation of arms and ammunition. This is charged to be an inconsistent attitude and as evidence of bad faith.

Not Buying Munitions Factories.

I insist that it is capable of no such construction, and that the two positions are entirely consistent, although in point of fact there has been as yet no purchase made, contracted for or arranged of any munition or other factory, and none is in contemplation.

While Germany and Austria-Hungary had hoped that there would be such an embargo and have been expecting that the action of Great Britain in seizing control of the seas against neutral countries and in destroying neutral commerce in violation of international law would result in prompt reprisals of that character, we have still considered it our right and duty, while Great Britain continues its piracy on the high seas, to endeavor to protect ourselves against this course of international brigandage by stopping the exportation of war materials to the Allies wherever it can be accomplished, whether by our purchase of factories or of war materials, even though we are not in a position at this time to make further use of them in our own defense.

I am unable to understand on what theory our action in that direction should be the subject of criticism. If we had the means and the opportunity we would buy every munitions factory in the United States, if in that way we could keep munitions from the enemy. We should, however, still earnestly urge and insist, as we do, that it is unjust to require us to protect ourselves in that way, if it were possible to do so, which it is not, and that your Government should protect its commerce with us and should not permit its citizens to be made the chief instruments of the wholesale slaughter that is now devastating Europe. If there is anything in the nature of bad faith or inconsistency in that attitude, I confess to being too obtuse to be able to appreciate it.

Offer to United States.

As further evidencing the utter worthlessness and misleading character of the publications of which I complain, I beg herewith to quote from an official document filed by the German Embassy with the State Department on June 13, 1915, from which you will note that so far from our then contemplated purchases of war materials having been secretly conducted, our intentions were fully explained to the State Department, accompanied by the offer to resell to the United States Government "any or all of the materials purchased."

If the German Government, during the course of the war, should consider it advisable to purchase arms, ammunition or other war material in the United States it could do so for no other purpose than to prevent it from falling in the hands of the Allies, her enemies. The right of Germany to effect such purchases could not be questioned. Such purchases could not form a danger to the United States, but would, to some extent, serve as a limitation upon the casualties of war, thus serving humanity; such purchases would, furthermore, serve the particular interests of the United States. For it must be remembered that if the German Government should ever consider it advisable to purchase war materials in the United States it would do so knowing that delivery in Germany could not be secured and that no use of the purchased material could be hoped for during the war.

It will readily be understood, therefore, that the German Government would at any time be willing and, indeed, glad, to sell and transfer to the United States Government any or all of the material it had purchased. Instead of depriving this country of any part of her resources, purchases by Germany would insure the retention within this country of any material it might purchase. From the German point of view, purchases at this time by the German Government of war material manufactured in the United States, while it would involve the sacrifice of large sums of money, would be justified alone by the consideration of the human effects such purchases might accomplish in the saving of the lives of the German soldiers, whom, in the hands of the Allies, this war material would wound and slay.

Americans Ruled by Britain.

This statement was prompted by the simultaneous appearance at the time of articles in leading newspapers in various parts of the country that were almost identical in language, in which they refer to an alleged "German plot to get possession of the plants making war materials, in order to embarrass the United States in the prosecution of its policies."

The articles were evidently part of the inspired press campaign to embarrass the German Government in its relations with your Government and were of course mischievous fabrications.

The criticisms directed against our negotiations looking to the prevention of exports of liquid chlorine to the Allies, by buying the product seems strangely out of place, having regard to the fact that the British Government has from the beginning of the war concluded contracts in this country whereby

(a) Every American manufacturer of rubber goods and of woolen goods has been compelled, as a condition of securing the crude rubber or raw wool required in his business, to sell his entire product through a British agency and has been prevented from supplying any part of it to Germany or Austria-Hungary or from dealing with any neutral nation except through the British agency;

(b) The copper producers of the country have been required to deal with their output of copper in like manner;

(c) The great packing industries of America have likewise been compelled to withhold their product from neutral countries, as well as from the enemies of Great Britain, except to the extent to which Great Britain, through its own agents, may permit such sales;

(d) Efforts in the same direction are now being made to tie up the entire cotton crop.

Denies Fomenting Strikes.

Does The World regard this course of action on the part of Great Britain as "the meddling by a pretended friendly government with the domestic affairs of the United States?"

It would be difficult to conceive of more high-handed practices or more flagrant violations of the spirit and intent of your anti-trust laws than are embodied in these arrangements. Yet when the German Government endeavors to secure control of the output of a single factory, its entirely legitimate action is widely denounced as amounting to a propaganda "involving the United States in the complications of the European war."

Surely, no reasoning mind can be misled by such manifest evidences of blind partisanship, unfairness and insincerity. I doubt whether the world has ever witnessed a publicity campaign or a secret service bureau approaching the dimensions, influence and efficiency of that which is maintained in this country by our enemies.

2. In answer to the inference based on certain of the letters, that I or any one connected with the German Government has been concerned in fomenting or encouraging strikes in factories manufacturing war materials, I have only to say that there is no basis for any such assertion or insinuation. No such transaction or negotiation as is suggested by the above-mentioned letter from Mr. Dencken to Mr. Marlow or by the McLane letter ever occurred. While it is true, as above stated, that all sorts of offers and proposals were and are being constantly made to me (as they are doubtless being made to the representatives of the Allies in this country) upon that and every other conceivable subject by people unknown to us, whom we never took the trouble to answer or investigate, and to whose proposals we paid not the slightest attention, no such transaction as has been sought to be adduced from the one-sided correspondence that has been printed ever took place.

Tried to Control Fatherland.

Our only offense, on the face of these letters, is that of having permitted unknown people to write letters to us, and of having tucked away the letters instead of consigning them to the waste basket.

For months past the newspapers have been filled with inspired romances of our attempts to foment labor troubles, which I am glad of the opportunity to set at rest. It is quite on a par with the baseless and ridiculous assertion that "the large transactions of Germany suggest a weekly expenditure of $2,000,000." These sensational falsehoods follow one another so thick and fast that it is impossible to deny them if one were disposed to do so.

3. As to The Fatherland:

No agent or representative of the German Government has or ever had, directly or indirectly, any control over or voice in the organization, promulgation, publication, management, policy, or affairs of The Fatherland. The paper was in existence, and had, I am told, a wide circulation as a publication of avowedly pro-German sympathies, long before Dr. Dernburg or I or any of us came to this country.

It so happens that the transaction referred to in Mr. Viereck's letter of July 1, 1915, (which was entirely legitimate and unobjectionable,) was never carried out, for the reason that Mr. Viereck refused to subscribe to the conditions set forth in that letter. I explained to him that we were not in sympathy with his attacks upon the Administration, and especially upon the President, and that we would lend no substantial support to the publication, notwithstanding any claim to which it might otherwise be entitled because of its pro-German attitude, unless we could have a sufficient control over its editorial policy to prevent such attacks.

Defends German News Service.

I did this notwithstanding our desire to assist a publication that would place the merits of the German point of view before the American public. Mr. Viereck declined to permit his policies to be in any way influenced by our wishes and much that he has said in his paper has been against our vigorous and persistent protest.

4. As to the so-called German Information Service and the alleged newspaper propaganda:

It is not true that an effort has at any time been secretly made to influence American public opinion. The existence of the German Information Service was publicly announced to all the leading newspapers of the country upon its inauguration, in October last, and has become well known to the public since. It was founded for the purpose, as then stated, of counteracting the partisan news service that up to that time had been coming via England, in which the happenings of the war and the conditions in European countries were being grossly misrepresented, to the injury of Germany.

The embassy, which has a natural and legitimate interest that reliable information regarding Germany should be made available to the press of this country, has always openly assisted that service by giving it access to authentic news items and official reports. Germany is and has been avowedly and anxiously seeking and will continue to seek for its cause the moral support of America and of the other neutral countries of the world. It believes in the justice of its cause and will leave no effort untried to place the merits of its cause before the world, notwithstanding the stupendous obstacles it will be required to overcome in order to secure a fair hearing at the bar of enlightened public opinion.

Charges Allies With Falsehoods.

With every means of cable and almost every other form of communication in the hands of its enemies, with all the powerful financial interests of the country arrayed against it, with a press bureau unequalled in the annals of history for efficiency and imagination working night and day, year in and year out, manufacturing the most revolting tales of atrocities to poison the public mind, I fail to see anything reprehensible in the desire of Germany to get its case before the people whose friendship it has had in the past and whose good opinion and sympathetic interest it is anxious to retain.

This effort it has made in the open, and in this it will persevere, notwithstanding the discouragements put in its way by this latest attempt to distort its motives and to attribute malign purposes to legitimate and praiseworthy undertakings. For every dollar that it has expended in advancing that praiseworthy object, it is safe to say that thousands of dollars have been expended by our enemies in subsidizing the sources of information by means of garbled censored cable reports, and by the many subteranean channels that are open to them, through their control of the news, their vast expenditures, and the far-reaching financial interests that are behind them. It is because we are frankly solicitous for the good opinion of your people and resentful of these baseless attacks upon our integrity and the use we have made of American hospitality that I have taken the liberty of trespassing to this extent upon public attention.

AGAIN ACCUSES DR. FRANK.

Providence Journal Insists He Sought Secrets of Our Warships.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 19.—In reply to the denial of Dr. K. G. Frank that he is a German agent and that he attempted to secure details of the fire control on some of the battleships at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, The Providence Journal tomorrow will say:

"Dr. K. G. Frank's visit to the Brooklyn Navy Yard on the date referred to was for the sole object of trying to discover certain details of the fire control system on our battleships, which up to that date he was not able to get. It is true also that Dr. Frank attempted, by offers of certain electrical appliances to the Navy Department, to get close enough to the system to ascertain the details for the German Government.

"Dr. Frank's position as a German agent has been well known in New York for years among all Germans in that city. His declaration that he had never tried to secure in an improper and underhand way any material concerning electrical installation is untrue.

"The Journal tomorrow morning will print a photograph of a letter signed by Dr. Frank on his own letterhead, to Richard Pfund, 111 Broadway, as follows:

Dear Sir:

Referring to our conversation over the phone today, I would ask you to buy for me one Vane frequency single winding relay as manufactured by the Union Switch and Signal Company, the price of which is about $40. You only will have to mention that you need it for your experiments and they will send it to you without difficulty.

It will be expedient, if, at the beginning, you do not ask for this special kind of relay, but ask for an alternating current relay in general, mentioning that you had been told such relays are installed at the New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Thanking you in advance, I am,
Very truly yours,
Dr. K. G. FRANK.

"Dr. Frank desired to secure the secret of this device for the German Government railways. The moment Mr. Pfund received the letter he telephoned to the Union Switch and Signal Company and warned its officers of the attempt that was being made, with the result that Dr. Frank did not secure the apparatus he sought.

"This is only one of many known cases of similar character."

SCHWEITZER'S PURCHASE.

Chemists Doubt if Carbolic Was Intended for Salutary Medicines.

Chemists and druggists expressed some surprise yesterday at the statement of Dr. Hugo Schweitzer, the chemist who contracted for 6,000 pounds of carbolic acid a day from the American Oil and Supply Company, which was getting it from Thomas A. Edison's plant, that he intended it only "to be converted into highly salutary medical remedies, such as salicylic acid, salicylate of soda, salol, and especially the universal medicine, aspirin." Dr. Schweitzer said that the carbolic acid for which he had contracted could be converted into 18,000 pounds of picric acid per day, and added:

"It needs no imagination to realize how many men would have been killed, wounded and maimed by the use of this enormous quantity of one of the highest explosives known. I made Mr. Edison especially happy by converting this carbolic acid into medicines, because, as he said to me, he would dislike very much that any of the merchandise manufactured by him should be used for killing people."

Now Dr. Schweitzer having specified how much picric acid could be made per day with the carbolic acid for which he has contracted, Chemists began to speculate how much of the "highly salutary medical remedies" could be made out of it—out of 6,000 pounds a day. Dr. Schweitzer's company practically controls the aspirin supply of the United States, it is said; but in the other drugs named it is dominant only in so far as they are manufactured from carbolic acid. The salicylic acid, salol, and salicylate of soda which is produced synthetically in the United States are made from other substances and has nothing to do with carbolic acid. Only the Germans have made them satisfactorily with carbolic acid as a base. It was impossible to find Dr. Schweitzer yesterday to ascertain just how much of these salutary medicines he could make per day, or how much of the business done in them in this country his firm controls.

But some idea of how much alleviation he can bring to suffering was furnished by the computation of the amount of carbolic acid used in disinfecting solutions. The solution most used contains two and a half per cent. by weight of carbolic acid. So the 6,000 pounds which Dr. Schweitzer bought would make every day 240,000 pounds of the solution—It would equip 1,820,000 people with a two-ounce bottle of carbolic solution every day, and would give such a bottle to every man, woman and child in the United States once in seven weeks.

So it looks as if there will be no shortage of highly salutary medicines for some time to come.

Adjourn Spy's Hearing.

The hearing in the case of Ignatius T. T. Lincoln, former member of the British Parliament and self-styled German spy, who is wanted in England to answer a charge of forgery, was adjourned until Aug. 31 yesterday by Judge Van Vechten Veeder, in the United States District Court in Brooklyn. The request for the delay was made by Charles Fox, attorney for the British Consul in New York, because papers mailed from England had not arrived.

FRENCH TROOPS WIN IMPORTANT SALIENT

Successful in Night Attack Upon Crossroads to the North of Arras.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—A night attack to the north of Arras has put French forces in possession of a German salient comprising the junction of highways communicating with Arras, Bethune, Ablain and Angres. This gain, which is characterized in the French night report as "very appreciable," is admitted, in part, in the bulletin from Berlin. Paris also reports the capture of a German trench on the Schratzmannele, in the Vosges. Fierce artillery exchanges are reported from the greater part of the Western front.

The following is the report issued by the French War Office tonight:

The artillery fighting continues intense on the greater part of the front, notably on both banks of the Oise, in the region of Plessis-de-Roye and at Vingre, where we hit an enemy train and convoy, and also in Champagne and in the Southern Woevre.

In the forest of the Argonne the Germans exploded near Hill 285 a mine which did not disturb our works.

In the Vosges the enemy confined himself to violent cannonading on the positions of Linge and Schratzmannele.

During an action yesterday which enabled us to realize in Artois a very appreciable gain, we took prisoners and captured five machine guns.

Yesterday's operations are thus described in the afternoon bulletin:

There was much activity last night on the Artois front. An attack by our forces made us masters of the junction of the highroads between Bethune and Arras and between Ablain and Angres, where the German position constituted a salient into our advanced line. Several counter attacks on the part of the enemy were repulsed.

To the north of Carleul we were successful in repulsing certain attacks made with hand grenades and bombs. These attacks were preceded by a bombardment at close range and supported by infantry fire.

In the region of Berles and Adinfer, in the Department of Pas de Calais, violent infantry fighting was continued yesterday. There was also cannonading between the Oise and the Aisne; in the sector of Bailly, as well as on the plateaus of Quennevières and Nouvron.

In the Argonne our artillery put an end to the activities of the enemy batteries and bomb-throwers in the vicinity of Fontaine-aux-Charmes, as well as in the region of Marie Thérèse.

In the Vosges there was yesterday a violent and continued engagement on the summit of Lingekopf. We took possession of another German trench on the crest of the Schratzmannele and made several prisoners.

The text of the German official report is as follows:

Between Angres and Souchez the enemy carried out an attack last night for which he prepared during the entire day with artillery fire. At certain places our opponents penetrated our outermost trenches, and still hold that part of them which occupies the centre of the attacked section. On the remainder of the front, however, they have already been driven back.

In the Vosges the enemy renewed attacks yesterday north of Münster against our postions on Lingekopf and Schratzmannele. After a temporary advance into some of our trenches on Lingekopf, the opposing forces nearly everywhere were dislodged from the positions won. On Schratzmannele the fighting continues.

France and Italy Trade War Mail.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—An agreement has been signed between France and Italy by which letters and postal cards from the soldiers of one country to correspondents in another shall be carried postage free, while letters to soldiers from civilians living in either country shall bear domestic postage only.

GERMAN SPIES ACTIVE IN THE NETHERLANDS

Agents Get Military Information, Influence Papers, and Watch Belgians Who "Escape."

THE HAGUE, Aug. 19.—A series of articles containing what are alleged to be details of a German espionage system in the Netherlands is being printed by the Amsterdam Telegraaf, which declares that the agents engaged are working with three ends in view—to obtain military and naval information, to influence the Dutch press, and to watch the large Belgian colonies residing in the Netherlands in order to learn along what roads Belgians continue to escape from their own country.

The Telegraaf charges that this system centres at The Hague, where some sixty agents are scattered among hotels of all classes, under the direct control of the German Minister, who has accomplished the task of gaining the good-will of the press in Constantinople and Stockholm since the beginning of the war.

The Minister, the newspaper alleges, personally introduced the man suspected of being the head of the espionage system to the Chief of Police at The Hague recommending him as "a German who is desirous of propagating a better understanding between Holland and Germany." Some of the agents are said to be women.

The Telegraaf asserts that Dutch papers are being influenced by apparently neutral news stories written by three unofficial attachés of the German Legation and sent gratuitously to the provincial press.

CONTRACT OF ALLIES "REVEALED" IN BERLIN

Russia to Get Dardanelles, but Rumania Mustn't Know, German Paper Says.

BERLIN, Aug. 19, (via London.)—Clauses of an alleged contract entered into by Great Britain, France, and Russia regarding the future of Constantinople and the Dardanelles are printed by the Vienna Algemeine Zeitung. The provisions of the agreement as printed by the newspaper were:

"First.—England and France will do everything possible to force the Dardanelles, open a way to Constantinople, and take the Turkish capital.

"Second.—Russia will, where possible, support the British and French from the Bosporus.

"Third.—Constantinople and the Dardanelles will go to Russia.

"Fourth.—This contract is to be kept a secret from Rumania, since its publication might influence Rumania's attitude unfavorably.

"Fifth.—Russia contracts to press forward to Berlin by the end of March at the latest."

BURN 1,000 ARMENIANS.

Turks Lock Them in a Wooden Building and Then Apply the Torch.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 20.—A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says:

"Almost unbelievable details of Turkish massacres of Armenians in Bitlis have reached Petrograd.

"In one village 1,000 men, women and children are reported to have been locked in a wooden building and burned to death.

"In another large village only thirty-six persons, it is said, escaped massacre.

"In still another instance, it is asserted, several scores of men and women were tied together by chains and thrown into Lake Van."

SOLVE EXCHANGE PROBLEM.

British Bankers Agree on Plan of Paying American Debts.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—A meeting of bankers was held yesterday to discuss the exchange rate problem, but no announcement was made except that "the proposals previously put forward by a sub-committee were unanimously approved."

The Morning Post strongly indorses the plan to send a committee of London bankers to New York, recommending that the delegation be headed by Sir Edward Holden, who is widely known in the United States and who played a leading part in London's offers of assistance at the time of the Wall Street crisis in 1907, when the situation was greatly relieved by shipments of gold from England. The paper hopes the bankers' committee will be supported by representatives of the treasury or the Government.

If such a committee takes up the question it is believed the actual details of a plan for establishing suitable credits in America will not be decided until after conferences have been completed between the committee and American financial interests.

FRYE NOTE IS TAKEN UP.

Budget Committee in Berlin Discusses Latest American Message.

BERLIN, Aug. 19, (via London.)—The last American note to Germany concerning the sinking of the American ship William P. Frye was the subject of discussion in the Budget Committee yesterday.

The discussion was confidential, and it has been impossible to obtain information concerning what was said or what action was taken.

TAKES MUNITION PLANTS.

Great Britain Now Controls Operations in 535 Factories.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, announced today that his department had taken over 190 more establishments for the production of war munitions. The total number of these plants now under the control of the ministry is 535.

PROPAGANDA INSIDE LAW.

Department of Justice Finds Nothing to Warrant Federal Action.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Attorney General Gregory had an interview with President Wilson today, at which the newspaper charges concerning the activity of pro-German propagandists in the United States was discussed. Afterward the Attorney General said that his talk with the President related mainly to matters of patronage, but he admitted that the allegations in regard to the pro-German propaganda had been mentioned.

Without indicating what conclusion had been reached by the President and hidmself concerning the newspaper charges, the Attorney General said that, while he had not had the opportunity of reading the newspaper statements in full, he had been informed by officials of the Department of Justice, who had followed them closely, that there was nothing in them that would justify criminal prosecution against any person named, or give the Department of Justice jurisdiction in the matter under any Federal statute.

Mr. Gregory added that the department was constantly making investigations to determine whether the neutrality laws were being violated and would continue to do so, but nothing had been developed that would warrant Grand Jury proceedings at this time.

It was evident from what was said by the Attorney General that the Administration did not contemplate taking any action involving those who have been active in furthering the German cause in this country.

DEFENDS CONSUL GAFFNEY.

Munich Paper Says He Has to Declare Himself Against England.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 20.—The Morning Post reproduces an article from the Munich Neueste Nachrichten strongly denying The Post's allegation that T. St. John Gaffney, the American Consul at Munich, showed strong pro-German sympathies. Neueste Nachrichten says:

"The English seem to expect and demand that the Consular officials of neutral countries shall be enthusiastic only about England. This is really no part of the duty of such officials. On the contrary, the American Consul, who represents with complete independence the interests of his country that are intrusted to his charge, is at times simply compelled to express himself publicly against England, which damages American trade in the most ruthless manner.

"In doing this the American Consul acts in complete agreement with his countrymen, as is most clearly proved by the very unfavorable reception accorded by America to the last English note.

"The statement that Americans in Munich have been offended by Mr. Gaffney's remarks is, therefore, absolutely untrue."

HONORS MRS. VANDERBILT.

French Foreign Ministry to Confer Its Gold Medal on Her.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 19.—Mme. Catulle Mendès of Paris, who will sail for France on Saturday, and who left here today for New York, received before her departure the following cablegram from the General Secretary of the Vestiaire des Blessés in Paris:

"I beg of you to announce to Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt that the French Minister of War has addressed to her a letter of gratitude for the work of the American Committee of the Vestiaire des Blessés, and that she is proposed for the gold medal of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in order to offer to her the high testimony of the French Government for her active and useful sympathy toward the French cause."

This will be the first time that an American woman has received such a distinction from the French Government.

"That's no rent roll, it's a directory"

A visitor to the Equitable Building, on seeing in the foyer the list of Equitable tenants, exclaimed: *"That's no rent roll, it's a Directory!"*

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(A Two Column Review from The Evening Post.)

CANADA BLACKIE, A "LIFER," SAVED

Chance Meeting With a Woman Visitor Arouses Convict's Memory of His Mother—Influence Which His Life Has on Prison Reform

UNCLE TOM, the slave, product of a woman's imagination so forceful that, though merely a character of fiction, he made articulate the despair of some millions of blacks bent down in servitude, immortalized himself and his creator, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. Yet, in the last analysis, he must ever remain what he really is, a character of fiction.

Not so Canada Blackie, the Uncle Tom of a prison servitude which in economic fallacy, savagery, and general inhumanity makes the slavery of a past generation almost a jest. Should this sound to the reader like literary hyperbole, he is advised to read this book. He can do so at one sitting, for it is not a long book, and he will find that the straightforward narrative of a convict's life, told for the most part in the prisoner's letters to his friends, gives expression both to the horror of the present prison régime, and the spirit of the great movement so recently launched in this State and elsewhere for its reform.

Critics of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" could have said at the time that book was written that it exaggerated conditions, that all the troubles which befell Uncle Tom never happened to any one slave; that, in short, his great character in fiction had been overdrawn. And they at least have had grounds for such argument and could have demanded proofs that the conditions were as bad as painted.

In the case of Mrs. Field's book, should similar critics call for proof, it can be given in the following irrefutable facts, all of which are brought out in the book: Canada Blackie was a real convict who served some twelve years in the three great prisons of the Empire State; he died early this year from tuberculosis contracted in prison; before his death he developed blindness caused by twenty continuous months of solitary confinement in the practically utter darkness of an isolation cell at Dannemora; at the time of his death he still carried on both wrists the scars of steel handcuffs by which he had been suspended for hours at a time, his toes barely touching the ground, while serving a term in the Reformatory at Joliet, Ill., twenty years before.

THE STORY OF CANADA BLACKIE
By Anne P. L. Field
Introduction by Thomas Mott Osborne
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4 Baked Red Kidney Beans	31 Queen Olives
5 Cream of Tomato Soup	32 Manzanilla Olives
6 Cream of Pea Soup	33 Stuffed Olives
7 Cream of Celery Soup	34 Pure Olive Oil
8 Mince Meat	35 Tomato Ketchup
9 Plum Pudding	36 Tomato Chutney
10 Cooked Sauer Kraut with Pork	37 Chili Sauce
11 Peanut Butter	38 Tomato Relish
12 Spaghetti (a L'Italienne)	39 Mushroom Ketchup
13 Fruit Preserves	40 Walnut Ketchup
14 Fruit Jellies	41 Mustard Ketchup
15 Apple Butter	42 Mustard Dressing
16 Peach Butter	43 Pepper Sauce
17 Plum Butter	44 Mandalay Sauce
18 Grapefruit Marmalade	45 Worcestershire Sauce
19 Euchred Figs	46 Prepared Mustard
20 Cranberry Sauce	47 Powdered Mustard
21 Preserved Sweet Gherkins	48 India Relish
22 Preserved Sweet Mixed Pickles	49 East Indian Chutney
23 Sour Gherkin Pickles	50 Evaporated Horseradish
24 Sour Mixed Pickles	51 Sweet Red Peppers
25 Chow Chow Pickle	52 Pure Malt Vinegar
26 Dill Pickles	53 Pure Cider Vinegar
27 Euchred Pickle	54 White Pickling and Table Vinegar
	55 Spiced Salad Vinegar
	56 Dill Vinegar
	57 Tarragon Vinegar

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GIANTS DROP GAME TO REDS—DODGERS BEAT CUBS—McNAMARA WINS WESTERN GOLF TITLE

GIANTS HUMBLED BY CINCINNATI

No Match for Advancing Reds, Who Win Second Game by 6 to 1.

When Charley Herzog brought his hustling Reds to this city he made the prediction that Cincinnati would take three straight from the Giants, and, preposterous as such word may have seemed then, it appears now as if his proud boast would be fulfilled. He said the Giants were weak. How did you happen to guess it, Charley? Of course, the Giants are weak. They tottered about yesterday in a way that was pitiful and the Reds won their second victory at the Polo Grounds by a score of 6 to 1.

With the Giants acting like a lot of invalids, Cincinnati didn't have to work over hard for the game. The McGrawites couldn't hit, the fielding was slow and then along in the sixth inning Davey Robertson made a bonehead play that takes rank with any of the leaders in that line. Cincinnati had already won the game, and Davey evidently thought another run could do no particular harm. With Joe Wagner on third and Mollwitz on second, Henie Groh lifted what proved to be a sacrifice fly to right field. Robertson made the catch, but his thoughts must have been playing tag with some visionary possibility, for to the surprise of every one he hurled the sphere to Lobert instead of speeding it to Meyers in an effort to nip off Rodgers, who was running for Wagner. Hans was so surprised that he nearly missed the ball.

Just before, Schauer tried to pitch the ball through Wagner's head, and he almost succeeded. Mollwitz hit a sacrifice to the Giants' pitcher and Schauer threw to second to catch Wagner. It was a great shot for the latter's head and he dropped beside the bag. There was just one wiggle left after he went down, and he threw his feet on the bag and was safe. Wagner knows Schauer has a lot of speed now. He was in doubt before.

The Northwestern League was quite a factor in yesterday's game. Cincinnati had three players from there and the Giants one. George Kelly, who played his first full game for McGraw. The real star, however, was Frank McKenery, who used to be a teammate of Kelly's on the Victoria Club. He pitched for the Herzog men, and accomplished his task in such convincing manner that the defeat of the Giants may be attributed to his efforts. Just five hits was the total he allowed, and there was never better than one in any inning, though two were for extra bases. When you grasp that fact you don't have to understand how the Giants could lose.

There was a time in the first inning when the Giants were considering how much punishment it would be fair to hand out to this new recruit. After that they wondered how much he would humiliate them. The incident that led the Giants to a false appreciation of his pitching come when two were out in the first inning. Larry Doyle whipped the bat into one that pleased him and sent the sphere hurtling to the right-field grand stand for a home run around the trail. That home run marked the limit of the Giants' scoring capacity.

For all that McKenery proved himself a capable pitcher, there was another factor that entered into the game to rob the Giants of singles. It was the Reds' infield. A mouse couldn't have sneaked through it yesterday. The men played more than good baseball, they played brilliantly. Herzog, Groh, Wagner, and Mollwitz made a combination that scooped in everything, no matter how hard it might come. Some of the chances that Charley made good on would have gone for hits with lesser lights, and his throwing, even after making a difficult stop, was as true as a bullet. But even if it hadn't been, Mollwitz was tall enough and active enough to cereal anything that was within a reasonable distance. He made a great catch of one of Groh's heaves that was ballooning over his head.

The Giants used three pitchers, and each one failed to stop the heavy-hitting Reds. Stroud started, and lasted for three innings. It was that time he was pounded for eight hits, two of them three-baggers, and four runs were scored. That record sent him to the bench. Schauer did fairly well for five innings, when he made way for a pinch hitter. Only one Red crossed the plate in that time. Schuppe, who succeeded him, allowed another run in the ninth. The score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh, 3b.	4	2	2	0	1
H'zog, s.	3	1	1	3	6
W'ms, lf.	5	0	4	1	0
K'fer, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
G'bs, rf.	4	0	1	2	0
Wingo, c.	4	0	1	7	1
Wag'r, 2b.	3	0	0	0	2
R'gs, 2b.	1	1	0	1	2
M'w'z, 1b.	3	1	1	16	0
McK'y, p.	3	0	0	0	2
Total.	34	6	12	27	15

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf.	4	0	0	1	1
R'tson, cf.	4	0	1	3	0
Doyle, 2b.	4	1	2	4	4
F'ch'r, ss.	4	0	1	0	2
K'lie, cf.	4	0	0	1	1
Kelly, 1b.	3	0	1	9	1
Lob't, 3b.	3	0	1	2	3
Meyers, c.	2	0	0	7	0
Stroud, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Grant	1	0	0	0	0
Schr'r, p.	1	0	0	0	3
†Brain'd	1	0	0	0	0
Schupp, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Total.	32	1	5	27	17

Error—Schauer.

*Batted for Stroud in third inning.

†Batted for Schauer in eighth inning.

Cincinnati	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	1—6
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Doyle, Griffiths, Williams. Three-base hits—Griffiths, Williams. Home run—Doyle. Stolen base—Mollwitz. Earned runs—New York, 1; Cincinnati, 5. Sacrifice hits—Killifer, Mollwitz, McKenery, Herzog. Sacrifice fly—Groh. Left on bases—New York, 4; Cincinnati, 4. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 1. Bases on balls—Off Schupp, 1. Hits—Off Stroud, 8 in three innings; off Schauer, 2 in five innings; off Schupp, 2 in one inning. Struck out—By Stroud, 2; by Schauer, 2; by McKenery, 2. Time of game—One hour and thirty-six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason.

Red Ames Subdues Braves.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—Ames pitched well today, and St. Louis won from Boston, 4 to 1. The Cardinals hit both Ragan and Tyler for scores, assisted by the former's passes. Beecher had a big day at the bat. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hug's, 2b.	2	2	1	3	4
Butler, ss.	4	1	2	1	4
Beecher, lf.	5	1	2	3	0
Dolan, cf.	3	0	0	1	0
Wilson, rf.	3	0	1	1	0
Miller, 1b.	4	0	0	12	0
Fetzel, 3b.	4	0	0	1	1
Snyder, c.	4	0	0	4	0
Ames, p.	4	0	0	0	3
Total.	33	4	8	27	13

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf.	4	0	0	0	0
Evers, 2b.	4	0	1	4	1
Magee, lf.	4	1	1	1	0
[illegible]	3	0	0	4	1
Smith, 3b.	2	0	1	1	3
Mytie, ss.	3	0	0	1	1
Gowdy, c.	3	0	0	4	5
Wh'ty, c.	0	0	0	2	0
*Fpat'k	1	0	0	0	0
Ragan, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Conroy, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Hughes, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Tyler, p.	2	0	0	0	0
Total.	31	1	4	27	8

*Batted for Whaling in ninth inning.

†Batted for Ragan in fifth inning.

Errors—Maranville, Evers.

St. Louis	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0—4
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hit—Magee. Three-base hit—Beecher. Sacrifice fly—Wilson. Sacrifice hit—Butler. Double play—Gowdy and Smith. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Boston, 9. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Ames, 6; off Ragan, 3; off Tyler, 1. Hits—Off Ragan, 5 in five innings; off Hughes, none in two innings; off Tyler, 4 in two innings. Struck out—By Ames, 4; by Ragan, 4; by Tyler, 2. Wild pitch—Ames. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT ROCHESTER.

			R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	1—6	13	1
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1—2	8	1

Batteries—Cadore and Howley; Huenke and Wanamaker.

AT RICHMOND.

									R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1	4	2
Richmond	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0—2	4	1

Batteries—Eayres and Haley; Rubbell and Sweeney.

AT BUFFALO.

FIRST GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0—3	10	3
Buffalo	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	0—5	9	0

Batteries—Manning and Kocher; Fullenwelder and Lalonge.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—4	12	3
Buffalo	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0—3	7	0

Batteries—McTigue and Kelly; Gaw and Onslow.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati, 6; New York, 1.
Brooklyn, 6; Chicago, 5.
Pittsburgh, 8; Philadelphia, 3.
St. Louis, 4; Boston, 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at St. Louis, (rain.)
Washington, 11; Cleveland, 6.
Detroit, 6; Philadelphia, 1.
Chicago, 2; Boston, 1.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 4; Brooklyn, 3.
Newark, 5; Pittsburgh, 0.
Kansas City, 6; Baltimore, 1.
Buffalo, 5; Chicago, 0.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Richmond, 2; Providence, 1.
Montreal, 6; Rochester, 2.
Buffalo, 5; Toronto, 3.
Toronto, 4; Bpffalo, 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	56	48	.538
Brooklyn	59	51	.536
Chicago	55	50	.509
Pittsburgh	56	55	.505
Boston	53	54	.495
New York	50	54	.481
St. Louis	52	59	.468
Cincinnati	51	58	.468

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	69	37	.651
Detroit	72	39	.649
Chicago	66	42	.611
Washington	55	53	.509
New York	51	51	.500
Cleveland	42	67	.386
St. Louis	41	68	.376
Philadelphia	34	73	.318

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Newark	61	43	.560
Chicago	62	49	.559
Pittsburgh	60	48	.556
Kansas City	62	50	.554
St. Louis	59	51	.536
Buffalo	53	64	.453
Brooklyn	59	64	.438
Baltimore	39	73	.351

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	69	37	.651
Buffalo	61	39	.610
Montreal	56	50	.528
Richmond	51	52	.495
Toronto	48	57	.457
Rochester	45	57	.441
Richmond	46	60	.434
Jersey City	39	63	.382

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati at New York.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Boston.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at St. Louis.
Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
Washington at Cleveland.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at Newark.
Kansas City at Baltimore.
Chicago at Buffalo.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Providence at Richmond.
Montreal at Rochester.
Toronto at Buffalo.

LEAGUE RACES TIGHTENING.

National and American Teams Are Practically Tied for Honors.

With Brooklyn within two points of the Phillies for the leadership in the National League, and with Detroit within two points of the Red Sox for the honors in the American League, the pennant races on both circuits present a situation which is unprecedented in the history of the national pastime.

At no time in the past have both leagues presented such thrilling races at the same time. With the fans the interest is about equally divided, because in both leagues the exciting fight for first place is commanding widespread attention.

This morning finds Pat Moran's Philadelphia club with a percentage of .538 and Brooklyn with .536. This difference of less than a game puts the Dodgers practically in a tie for first place as far as games won and lost is concerned. The Phillies have found it hard sledding against Cincinnati and Pittsburgh and appear to be slipping. On the other hand, Brooklyn is coming strong, and if the Phillies lose again today and Brooklyn is able to wrest another game from Chicago, the Dodgers will have a clear title to the League leadership.

There is only a difference of eight games between the first and last teams in the National League, situation unheard of in the league with the end of the season only a little over a month away. The sudden and unexpected spurt of Cincinnati is the latest sensation of the pennant fight and today's standing finds them tied with St. Louis for seventh position. Cincinnati has won eight out of their last nine games and there is no sign of their weakening.

The American League race is also furnishing much excitement. Boston leads Detroit this morning with a scant two points, the same margin which features the National League race. Boston's standing is .651 and Detroit is .649. The Chicago White Sox are but a few points behind and are still within easy reach of first honors. Detroit's chances look bright for the leadership, as they are playing the Athletics again today, while the Red Sox have another tough game on with the White Sox. It is very likely that as a result of today's games, both leagues will see new leaders set-ting the pace tomorrow. Never in the history of baseball have the races in both leagues been so close and exciting at this stage of the season, as they are at the present time.

Pirates Make It Three Straight.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19.—Pittsburgh again hit Philadelphia's pitchers hard today and won the game, 8 to 3. Demaree was knocked off the rubber in the third inning, and the visitors also got after Tincup in this session and in the sixth inning. Harmon was effective and had good team support. Hinchman led in the hitting with three singles and a sagrifice in five times at bat. Score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Cost'o, lf.	5	1	2	1	0
C'lins, cf.	4	2	2	4	0
J'ston, 1b.	5	1	1	10	0
H'man, rf.	4	1	2	2	0
Wag'r, ss.	4	1	2	2	2
Vlox, 2b.	4	0	2	0	5
Baird, 3b.	3	0	2	1	1
Gibson, c.	3	1	1	5	0
H'mon, p.	4	1	1	0	1
Total.	36	8	15	27	9

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b.	4	0	0	1	1
B'ch, ss.	3	1	2	2	3
P'kert, cf.	4	0	1	2	1
C'lath, rf.	4	0	0	2	0
Lud's, 1b.	4	1	2	11	0
W'ted, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
Nieh'f, 2b.	4	0	2	3	8
K'fer, c.	2	1	1	5	0
Adams, c.	1	0	0	1	2
Dem'e, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Tincup, p.	3	0	0	0	1
*Becker	1	0	0	0	0
†Stock	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	35	3	8	27	17

*Batted for Adams in the ninth inning.

†Batted for Tincup in the ninth inning.

Errors—Vlox, Bancroft, (2.)

Pittsburgh	3	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0—8
Philadelphia	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0—3

Two-base hits—Luderus, Niehoff. Three-base hit—Harmon. Home run—Gibson. Stolen bases—Wagner, Vlox, Baird. Earned runs—Pittsburgh, 8; Philadelphia, 2. Sacrifice hit—Hinchman. Sacrifice fly—Wagner. Double play—Niehoff, Bancroft, and Luderus. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 6; Philadelphia, 7. Bases on balls—Off Harmon, 2; off Demaree, 1; off Tincup, 2. Hits—Off Demaree, 7 in two and one-third innings; off Tincup, 8 in six and two-thirds innings. Struck out—By Harmon, 3; by Tincup, 3. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Stockdale. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

DODGERS' AMBITION ALMOST REALIZED

Brooklyn Beats Cubs and Are Within Two Points of First Place Honors.

Should it come to pass that Brooklyn wins all this torrid National League agitation—and take it straight from Squire Ebbets, they'll just about do that—the least that the Dodgers should do would be to send a box of good cigars to Larry Cheney of the Chicago Cubs. While under ordinary conditions Larry works for the Chicago club, he won the game for Brooklyn yesterday by a score of 6 to 5.

A whimsical wild pitch by Chency in the eighth inning at Ebbets Field hopped out of Jimmy Archer's reach, while George Cutshaw galloped home with the run which shattered the 5 to 5 tie and gave Brooklyn the verdict. The more you think about it, the Dodgers should give Larry something more than a package of stogies. They ought to give him a house and lot in Flatbush.

Yesterday's win over Chicago, while the Pirates were jumping all over the Phillies, put Brooklyn within two points of the lead. The present generation cannot remember the time when the Dodgers have been so high in the race at this stage of the strife.

In all the excitement about the Brooklyn's climb, everybody seems to have forgotten to slap Wilbert Robinson on the back and give him a nickname. Any man who can lift Brooklyn as high in the race as Robbie has isn't a manager. He's a magician. Robbie could probably take your old straw hat and extract a rabbit or two from it any time.

He has the Dodgers making themselves believe that they are really good. For a time they doubted it, but now they will believe anything about themselves. The only trouble is that if they should happen to vault into the lead today they may become surcharged with old confidence and run right out of the league.

It was no easy task for Brooklyn to pull yesterday's game out of the fire. The Cubs threatened them dangerously all the time, but the Dodgers got the "breaks" which usually go with a winner.

Jeff Pfeffer started the game, but his moist ball was stripped of all its mystery by the hammering Cubs, and Napoleon Rucker's mighty mites slow ball was then turned loose. There was so much difference between Pfeffer's fast one and Rucker's slow one that, to the Cubs, Rucker's slow ball didn't seem to move at all. It just hung, as it were, between the pitcher and the batsman in mid-air, and the ball never arrived in the catcher's mitt until several seconds after they had swung at it.

It was rather a fortunate thing that Rucker's slow ball was slower than usual, because in the eighth inning Cy Williams thought the ball had passed him on its journey to the catcher and as a matter of fact, it hadn't reached there at all. As a result, Cy got in the path of the ball and it hit him on the cheek and he dropped in his tracks. Now if that was a speedy sling instead of a slow one, Cy Williams would have been knocked cold. As it was, he received a bad bruise on the cheek which may keep him out of the game for a while.

Roger Bresnahan, manager of the Cubs, worked himself up to 110 in the shade over the game and got it into his head that the umpires were playing on the Brooklyn team. Roger will can't bring himself to realize the fact that Brooklyn can play ball. He went so far yesterday as to outrageously charge Nap Rucker with making a balk. Roger swears he saw the balk, stalking out there in the pitcher's box as big as life. Nobody else saw it.

James Lavender, a pitcher of various talents, was slammed right and left by the Dodgers in the second inning. First, Fisher muffed Wheat's pop fly and Cutshaw skied to right. Stengel was passed and Getz singled to right, the ball going through Good, while Wheat and Stengel scored and Getz went to third. McCarty singled and scored Getz. Pfeffer flied to Schulte. Myers singled to centre and sent McCarty to third. To stop a double steal, James Archer threw the ball into centre field and McCarty scored.

In the next inning, with time gone, Wheat singled and stole second. Cutshaw beat out an infield tap, and Wheat went to third. While the Cub infield was engaged in running Cutshaw down between first and second, Wheat scored.

The Cubs got a run in the third, when, with two out, Phelan singled and went to second on a passed ball. Archer's single sent him home. Zimmerman singled in the fourth, and he made the trip home ahead of Vic Saier, who punched a home run into the centre field stocked. In the fifth inning Good doubled through Daubert, and scored on Fisher's single. Pfeffer resigned in favor of Rucker, and the Cub enthusiasm was quelled.

Chicago tied the score in the eighth. After Zimmerman had been thrown out at first, Saier singled to right, and Williams was hit in the face by a pitched ball and was forced to retire, Zabel running for him. Saier and Zabel worked a double steal, and Phenlan's single scored Saier.

Cheney, who had succeeded Lavender in the fourth inning, gave the game to the Dodgers in the eighth. Cutshaw singled, and went to third when Stengel planted a Texas Leaguer out of everybody's reach in short centre field. Larry then made this lurid toss, and Cutshaw raced home with the winning run. Getz was thrown out at first, and McCarty flied to Pete Knisely in centre. Stengel tried to score after the catch, but Knisely's rifle-ball peg to the plate beat him home and he was doubled. In the practice before the game Otto Miller was hit under the left eye with the ball, and he may be out of the game for a while. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
O'M'a, ss.	4	0	0	0	3
D'bert, 1b.	4	0	0	8	1
Wheat, lf.	4	2	1	3	0
C'sh'w, 2b.	4	1	2	4	0
Stngel, rf.	3	1	3	2	0
Getz, 3b.	4	1	2	4	3
M'Carty, c.	3	1	1	4	0
Pfeffer, p.	2	0	0	0	0
Rucker, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Total.	33	6	10	27	9

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf.	4	1	2	1	0
M'rray, rf.	1	0	0	1	0
Fisher, ss.	5	0	1	0	2
Sch'lte, lf.	4	0	1	5	0
Z'man, 2b.	4	1	1	2	1
Saier, 1b.	4	1	2	2	0
W'ms, cf.	3	0	1	3	0
*Zabel	0	0	0	0	0
K'sely, cf.	0	0	0	1	1
P'lan, 3b.	4	0	0	1	2
Archer, c.	4	0	1	5	3
L'v'der, p.	1	0	0	0	1
†McLarry,	1	0	0	0	0
Cheney, p.	1	0	0	0	1
‡Bres'han.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	37	5	12	24	13

Errors—Fisher, Saier.

*Ran for Williams in the eighth inning.

†Batted for Lavender in the fourth inning.

‡Batted for Cheney in the ninth inning.

Brooklyn	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	0—6
Chicago	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	0—5

Two-base hit—Good. Three-base hit—Getz. Home run—Saier. Stolen bases—Good, Murray, Saier, Zabel, Myers, Wheat, (2.) Earned runs—Chicago, 5; Brooklyn, 4. Sacrifice hits Schulte, McCarty. Double play—Knisely and Archer. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Brooklyn, 5. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2. Bases on balls—Off Lavender, 1; off Rucker, 1. Hits—Off Lavender, 6 in 3 innings; off Cheney, 4 in 5 innings; off Pfeffer, 8 in 4 1-3 innings; off Rucker, 4 in 4 2-3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Rucker, (Williams.) Struck out—By Lavender, 2; by Cheney, 1; by Pfeffer, 2. Wild pitches—Pfeffer, 1; Cheney, 1. Passed ball—McCarty. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Cockill. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

Cullop Puzzles the Terrapins.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 19.—Cullop was too much for Baltimore this afternoon, and as a result Kansas City won the opening game of the series, 6 to 1. The visitors bunched their hits to advantage and were never in danger of being headed. The score:

									R.	H.	E.
Kansas City	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	2	0—6	12	0
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1	9	3

Batteries—Cullop and Easterly; Johnson and Jacklitsch.

Buffeds Whitewash Chicago.

BUFFALO, Aug. 19.—The Buffeds opened the series with Chicago today by shutting them out, 5 to 0. Five of the ten hits off Prendergast were made in the seventh inning, and these, with fast work on the bases, netted four runs. Chicago got a man past second base only once during the game. The score:

									R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	5	1
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	*—5	10	3

Batteries—Prendergast and Fischer; Krapp and Blair.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit Defeats Athletics and Climb to Within Two Points of Red Sox.

DETROIT, Aug. 19.—Detroit hammered Wyckoff hard and often today, and, aided by Coveleskie's superb pitching, defeated Philadelphia 6 to 1. Detroit's defense sparkled with fielding features, Young and Vitt playing leading rôles.

The game was a merry struggle until the eighth when the Tigers bunched five hits, two of which were safe bunts, and scored four tallies. Cobb stole second in the third inning, while McAvoy was holding the ball and took third when the catcher's throw went to centre field. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b.	3	1	2	1	4
Bush, ss.	4	1	1	1	3
Cobb, cf.	3	1	1	0	0
C'w'd, rf.	4	1	2	3	0
Veach, lf.	3	1	1	1	0
Burns, 1b.	4	1	1	11	1
Y'ung, 2b.	3	0	1	4	3
Stan'ge, c.	4	0	2	6	0
Covel'e, p.	4	0	0	0	2
Total.	32	6	11	27	13

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Kopf, ss.	4	0	0	1	3
L.D'es, cf.	3	0	0	2	0
Str'nk, 1b.	4	1	2	13	0
LaJoie, 2b.	4	0	3	3	4
Walsh, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
Oldr'g, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
M'lone, 3b.	3	0	0	1	2
M'Avoy, c.	2	0	0	2	1
Wyck'f, p.	3	0	0	0	4
Total.	31	1	5	24	14

Errors—McAvoy, Wyckoff.

Detroit	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	—6
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1

Two-base hit—Vitt. Stolen base—Cobb. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 1; Detroit, 4. Double plays—LaJoie and Strunk; Vitt, Young, and Burns; Wyckoff, Kopf, and Strunk. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 5; Detroit, 6. Bases on balls—Off Wyckoff, 4; off Coveleskie, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Coveleskie, (Davies.) Struck out—By Wyckoff, 1; by Coveleskie, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Wallace. Time of game—One hour and twenty minutes.

Gandil Pounds the Ball.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 19.—Washington hit two Cleveland pitchers hard and won, 11 to 6. Gandil featured the stickwork with two singles and two triples in five times at bat. Boehling was wild, but Cleveland threw away chances to score by bad base running. Washington's three double plays also held the Cleveland count down. The score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mo'ller, rf.	6	1	2	0	0
Foster, 2b.	5	1	2	1	0
Milan, cf.	5	1	1	1	0
Sha'ks, 3b.	5	1	1	3	1
Gandil, 1b.	5	3	4	9	1
Acosta, ss.	2	1	1	0	0
Barber, rf.	1	1	0	0	0
Henry, c.	5	1	3	4	4
Mc'de, ss.	4	0	0	0	9
B'ling, p.	2	1	1	1	0
Total.	39	11	15	27	24

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O'Wlle, cf.	3	2	1	4	0
Turner, 3b.	2	1	2	0	0
O'man, ss.	3	2	1	2	5
J'kson, rf.	5	0	3	1	0
Kirke, lb.	5	0	1	12	0
Smith, lf.	5	0	0	0	0
W'm's, 2b.	4	0	1	2	1
O'Neill, c.	2	0	0	4	2
Ha'orth, c.	2	0	0	2	0
Jones, p.	0	0	0	0	0
H'man, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Cou'be, p.	1	0	0	0	0
*Paschel	1	0	0	0	0
†Gainer	1	1	1	0	0
Total.	34	6	11	27	14

*Batted for Hagerman in fifth inning.

†Batted for Coumbe in ninth inning.

Errors—Wille, Milan, Gandil, McBride.

Washington	4	1	0	0	4	0	1	1	—11
Cleveland	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	2—6

Earned runs—Cleveland, 4; Washington, 10. Two-base hits—Henry, 2. Three-base hits—Moeller, Milan, Gandil, 2. Sacrifice hits—Chapman, Boehling. Sacrifice fly—Acosta. Double plays—Henry, Shanks, and Bride, and Shanks; McBride, Foster, and Gandil; McBride, Shanks, and Foster. Hits—Off Jones, 4 in 1 inning; off Hagerman, 8 in 4 innings; off Coumbe, 6 in 4 innings. Bases on balls—Off Hagerman, 2; off Coumbe, 1; off Boehling, 7. Struck out—By Hagerman, 3; by Coumbe, 2; by Boehling, 4. First base on errors—Cleveland, 2. Left on bases—Cleveland, 9; Washington, 7. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

Close Game at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—The Chicago White Sox won a splendid fielding game from the Boston Red Sox, 2 to 1, here today. The visitors were unable to fathom Faber's delivery. John Collins walked in the sixth inning, stole second, took third on Thomas's wild throw, and scored the winning run on Leibold's single to left. Sensational fielding by Eddie Collins, Jack Barry, and Felsch was a feature. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf.	4	0	1	2	0
W'yer, ss.	4	0	1	4	1
E. C's, 2b.	3	0	0	3	2
J. C's, 1b.	3	1	0	6	0
Leib'd, lf.	4	1	2	3	1
Felsch, cf.	3	0	2	3	0
Schalk, c.	2	0	1	8	1
Bl'b'e, 3b.	3	0	0	2	2
Faber, p.	3	0	0	0	3
Total.	29	2	8	27	10

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Scott, ss.	4	0	2	3	5
Sp'ker, cf.	4

TENNIS STARS IN NEWPORT SEMI-FINALS—SARATOGA RACES—TROTTING—BOXING—MOTOR CYCLING

TENNIS STARS IN SEMI-FINAL ROUND

Williams and McLoughlin Play Extra Sets on Newport Courts —Quick Doubles Results.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 19.—By a coincidence which afforded ample proof of the somewhat careless way in which they have been playing of late, R. Norris Williams, 2d, and Maurice E. McLoughlin, rated the greatest of American lawn tennis players, each lost a set before they emerged triumphant to their places in the semi-final round of the cup singles here. Williams, the national champion, defeated William M. Johnston, the young Californian, at 3—6, 10—8, 6—1, 6—3. It was the first time that the great Harvard player had held the stretch of turf before the grand stand since his memorable battle of a year ago when he wrested the crown of the courts from his rival, McLoughlin. To the credit of the champion it must be said that he put all he had into his match today. He made a mediocre beginning, which only served to display the strength of Johnston's game with its beautifully controlled drives for the full length of the court. Gradually Williams lifted his game. It was as a great tidal wave gathering momentum and force as it neared the beach. It was a game that, like its tidal counterpart, swept with its irresistible force upon Johnston in the fourth set.

McLoughlin, who holds the position of vantage in the lower section of the draw opposite Williams, had three sets of more or less comedy tennis before he pulled himself together in the fourth to finish with a flash of his old-time form. The cause of McLoughlin's difficulties was that he was called upon to play against the chop and cut stroke game of Wallace F. Johnson, former intercollegiate champion of the University of Pennsylvania, a past master of the art. Three years ago when they played it was the sort of game that came near to depriving the Comet of his first all-comers honors.

Throughout three sets Johnson had McLoughlin hopping around the court like a hen on a hot griddle. In the first set the great Californian made a mess of stroking the low ball. Then he took more time about playing the ball, always meeting it with his racquet as if he was afraid he would break it. Throwing caution to the winds in the fourth set, McLoughlin moved into the rallies with his old-time abandon. He smashed and volleyed, took all kinds of chances at being passed, so that by the power of his game he finished in wonderful form to the score of 5—7, 6—4, 6—0, 6—2.

McLoughlin always used his heavy artillery service and he depended upon it more than he has done in any of his recent matches. He won twenty of his service games and lost two; as compared with seventeen service games won for Johnson and five lost. The difference in service was most apparent in the fourth set. In the fourth game of this set McLoughlin toed the line and served four consecutive service aces. The difference in the total number of points was not great—for four sets, as the Comet scored 141 to 125 for the Pennsylvanian. It was even less in the match in which Williams defeated William Johnston, as the respective totals for the contest stood at 141 to 134, as an indication of the desperately close fight by which the top class men came through.

The forces of the East and of the Pacific Coast remained numerically alike as the successful players drew into the semi-finals. Clarence J. Griffin, one of the Pacific Coast doubles pair, coupled with Williams for the final round. Griffin again wore his heavy woolen cap, his pet mascot, and was the only wielder of the racquet who came through in straight sets. He proved that at least one of the Californians knows how to deal with the shore breezes. Griffin succeeded Irving C. Wright, but after the first set he was always blocking Wright's returns or by fine and fast driving, holding him on the defensive, so that he won at 7—5, 6—2, 6—4.

Niles defeated Harry C. Johnson of Boston by the old style of deep driving mixed with shorter returns at the net and crossing shots for a victory at 4—6, 4—6, 6—1, 6—4, 6—3. Niles's dogged persistency, his courage, and his ability to outstay Harry Johnson helped him to win. Altogether the day was one of disaster for players of the Johnson clan, with representatives from California, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, all falling into the defeated column.

After all of the flash and fire of the singles, the doubles failed to develop any remarkable tennis in the afternoon. The team work of Griffin and Johnston, the Pacific Coast champions, who stand as the challengers of Maurice E. McLoughlin and Thomas C. Bundy for the national championship title, easily excelled that of Irving C. Wright and Wallace F. Johnson, who opposed them. It was a match that was rapidly scored, at 6—4, 6—3. Griffin's overhand shots, which he whipped through the openings, helped along by the remarkably steady driving and volleying on the part of Johnston, always held the games well in hand.

R. Norris Williams and Watson M. Washburn, the Eastern champions, and Raymond D. Little and Frederick B. Alexander, the Davis Cup veterans, also came through winners, all of the successful pairs landing in the semi-final round.

Williams had lapsed into a happy-go-lucky streak again in the doubles. T. R. Pell and Frederick C. Inman were erratic at all stages, however, and the Eastern pair was not hard pressed to win at 6—4, 6—3.

Williams gets the place of honor on the grandstand court again tomorrow. The semi-finals promise only practice gallops, however, as a prelude to the great battle between the East and the West for the cup as a fitting finale for the tournament here. Point score and summary:

Williams vs. Johnston.

FIRST SET.

Williams.....	0	2	1	6	5	5	2	2	2—25	3
Johnston.....	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	6—34	6

SECOND SET.

Williams—	1	0	8	4	2	5	4	1	4	1	4	0	4	0	4	1	4	4	—51	10
Johnston—	4	4	6	2	4	3	0	4	1	4	2	4	1	4	0	4	1	2	—30	8

THIRD SET.

Williams.....	4	5	4	1	4	4	7	—29	6
Johnston.....	2	3	2	4	2	2	5	—20	1

FOURTH SET.

Williams.....	4	4	4	5	2	5	4	6	4—38	6
Johnston.....	6	0	2	3	4	3	6	4	2—30	3

McLoughlin vs. Johnson.

FIRST SET.

McLoughlin..	2	4	2	5	1	4	0	4	1	4	0	3—30	5
Johnson.....	4	2	4	3	4	2	4	2	4	1	4	5—39	7

SECOND SET.

McLoughlin.....	1	5	2	4	5	4	1	4	0	4—30	6
Johnson.....	4	3	4	2	3	1	4	1	4	2—28	4

THIRD SET.

McLoughlin..	1	4	6	6	5	3	1	4	2	4	1	4	4	4—49	8
Johnson.....	4	0	4	4	7	5	4	1	4	2	4	0	0	1—40	6

FOURTH SET.

McLoughlin.....	5	4	7	4	2	4	2	4	—32	6
Johnson.....	3	0	5	0	4	1	4	1	—18	2

Men's Singles.—Fourth Round—C. J. Griffin, San Francisco, beat I. C. Wright, Boston, 7—5, 6—2, 6—4; R. Norris Williams, 2d, Philadelphia, beat William M. Johnston, San Francisco, 3—6, 10—8, 6—1, 6—3; M. E. McLoughlin, San Francisco, beat Wallace F. Johnson, Philadelphia, 5—7, 6—4, 6—0, 6—2; N. M. Niles, Boston, beat H. C. Johnson, Boston, 6—1, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Men's Doubles.—Third Round—R. Norris Williams, 2d, and W. M. Washburn, Philadelphia and New York, defeated T. R. Pell and F. C. Inman, New York, 6—4, 6—3; C. J. Griffin and W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated I. C. Wright and W. F. Johnson, Boston and Philadelphia, 6—4, 6—3; R. D. Little and F. B. Alexander, New York, defeated F. C. Dixon and Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—2.

Mrs. J. J. Astor Beats Her Sister.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 19.—The semi-final round of the mixed doubles tournament brought out the best tennis of the tournament, and left Mrs. John Jacob Astor and Edgar Scott to play Miss Eleanor Cary and Richard Harte tomorrow in the finals. Mrs. Astor and Mr. Scott defeated Miss Katherine Force and Joseph T. Bowen, 6—4, 5—7, 6—2, while Miss Cary and Mr. Harte won from Miss Bissell and B. N. Dell at 6—4, 4—6, 6—4.

Schoolboy Takes Maplewood Tennis.

Special to The New York Times.

MAPLEWOOD, N. H., Aug. 19.—Herbert L. Bowman, the New York schoolboy, defeated Dr. Hildreth of New York in the tennis finals of Maplewood's second open tournament today. The veteran tired quickly and succumbed to Bowman's superior speed and staying qualities, 7—9, 6—0, 6—4, 6—3. Miss Elizabeth Wemple of Staten Island won the women's singles, defeating the Vassar champion, Miss Gertrude Woodruff of Joliet, Ill., 6—2, 4—6, 6—0.

Harbor Hill Steeplechase Entries.

Entries for the Harbor Hill Steeplechase, the big 3-year-old cross-country feature of the season, to be decided at the Locust Valley course of the Piping Rock Racing Association in October, promise a notable race. This race was first a feature of the Westchester Racing Association Fall meeting. Clarence Mackay annually donates the $3,000 prize, as well as plate to the value of $500. In the list of nominators this year are found the names of several sportsmen who never before have figured in the cross-country sport, and the entries thus far received are already in excess of those in other years. The following entries have been received: Superhuman, Garter Buckle, Allode, White Metal, Vidi, Dolly Madison, Hydroplane, Al Reeves, Ptolemy, Chivalry, Bill Dudley, Florida, Carl, Elesqian, Hustler, Welsh King, Four Aces, Malabar, Ruffo, My King, Arcturus, Flying Peep, Amans, Ben Dale, Texas Star, Gammon, Fakir, Bull Moose, Rupica.

Today's Saratoga Entries.

First Race—For two-year-olds; handicap; five and a half furlongs. Startling, 105; Whimsy, 99; Peaceful Star, 108; Pesky, 106; Fanny Dodge, 98; Miss Puzzle, 106; Prince Harry, 115; Hidden Star, 110; Rochester, 109; Seeony, 97; Poppee, 112; Ingot, 100; Friar Rock, 120; Fernrock, 107; Hands Off, 106; Blume, 100; Cosmic, 114.

Second Race—For mares of all ages; handicap; seven furlongs. One Step, 115; Light Wing, 98; Capra, 103; Hester Prynne, 112; Pomette Blue, 109; Filigree, 98; Bayberry Candle, 114; Kaskaskia, 105; Blume, 90; Charter Maid, 95; Water Witch, 106.

Third Race—For four-year-olds and upward; selling; one file and three-sixteenths. Carlton G., 100; Napier, 111; G. M. Miller, 115; Marshon, 112; Easter Star, 97; O'Sullivan, 115.

Fourth Race—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; one mile. Holiday, 107; Reybourn, 104; Conning Tower, 112; Pullux, 100; Thornhill, 115; Charter Maid, 92; The Grader, 100.

Fifth Race—For two-year-olds; selling; five and a half furlongs. Broomvale, 109; Miss Phibin, 101; Walloon, 111; Maifou, 105; Helen Marie, 94; Importune, 105; Fernrock, 112; Sal Vanity, 104; Dolina, 103.

Sixth Race—For three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Silica, 107; Fan Maid, 107; Rocket Bill, 118; Reliance, 115; Rupica, 109; Stir Up, 112; Hanovia, 113; Iron Duke, 118; Grumpy, 115; Hauberk, 115; Figinny, 121.

ROLY EASY WINNER OF MOHAWK STAKES

English-Bred Colt Chicle Scores Hollow Victory in Two-Year-Old Race at Saratoga.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Roly, the useful and handsome son of Golden Maxim-Lotawanna, was an easy winner of the Mohawk Selling Stakes, the feature of today's racing card. He made nearly all the pace, with Lady Rotha as his nearest attendant, and although he permitted her to show in front in the further turn for a few strides, he shook her off easily in the stretch and won as he pleased. Lady Rotha was a poor second, and Lady Teresa third.

The final race of the day for maiden two-year-olds proved an easy thing for L. S. Thompson's English-bred colt Chicle, by Spearmint, English Derby winner, out of Lady Hamburg II. This is another splendid two-year-old turned out by Trainer James Rowe, making three in a row for the Thompson stable in as many days.

A high weight handicap saw Hanson, from the stable of Schuyler L. Parsons, a handy winner over Andrew Miller's Lady Rotha, and the steeplechase of the day went to M. Daly's Garter. In this running Astute fell at the water jump with Haynes, and after being caught and remounted, refused at the next fence.

After Mars Cassidy was returned winner of the mile for selling platers, Johnny McTaggart, who rode Spearhead, lodged a claim of foul when the winner had ridden him very close in the run through the stretch, but the claim was not allowed.

It was definitely decided today that the Saratoga racing season would come to a close Aug. 29. An effort was under way to have the association use up its full quota of dates, which would extend the meeting up to Aug. 31.

Roy Rainey made his first appearance today, and other arrivals were John J. McCafferty, old-time jockey, owner and trainer; Charles F. Gainger, President of the new Louisville Jockey Club and a member of the Kentucky State Racing Commission, and William McCombs, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

In the third race David Gideon's three-year-old Polarius broke down so badly in the stretch that later it was found necessary to destroy him. The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:07 4-5.

Ilaria, W. F. Presgrave's ch. f., by Star Shoot-Autumn Leaves, 110 pounds, 12 to 1, 4 to 1, and 2 to 1. (McAtee).....11½
Good Counsel, 103, 15 to 1, 6 to 1, and 3 to 1. (Carrington).....2½
Edna Kenna, 100, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, and even. (Allen).....3½
Servia, Tralee, Black Beauty, Mollie Elliott, Little Alta, and Sivan also ran. High Horse and Miss Philbin scratched.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; selling; $600 added; about two miles. Time—4:33.

Garter, M. Daly's ch. g., by Golden Garter-Fair Empress, 141 pounds, 6 to 5, 1 to 3, and out. (O'Connor).....1
Handsallround, 143, 9 to 5, 1 to 2, and out. (Tuckey).....2
Dixon Park, 134, 6 to 1, 6 to 5, and out. (H. Williams).....3
Astute also ran.

THIRD RACE.—High-Weight Handicap; three-year-olds and upward; by subscription; $500 added; six furlongs. Time—1:13 4-5.

Hanson, S. L. Parson's ch. g., by Odd Fellow-Jane Eyre, 130 pounds, 18 to 5, 7 to 5, and 7 to 10. (Loftus).....1½
Leo Skinny, 127, 7 to 1, 7 to 2, and 7 to 5. (Borel).....2
Luke, 134, 2 to 1, even, and 1 to 2. (Garner).....3
Superintendent, Bac, Huguenot, Aldebaran, Badinage, Sir John Johnson, and Polarius also ran. Fenmouse scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—The Mohawk; for three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse, $1,200; one mile. Time—1:39 2-5.

Roly, D. J. Leary's b. c., by Golden Maxim-Letawanna, 108 pounds, 9 to 20, and out. (Turner).....1½
Lady Rotha, 106, 7 to 2, 11 to 20, and out. (Garner).....2
Lady Teresa, 101, 12 to 1, 12 to 5, and out. (McCahey).....3½
Sea Shell also ran. Distant Shore, Mars Cassidy, and Play scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; selling; $500 added; one mile. Time—1:41.

Mars Cassidy, J. F. Schorr's b. g., by Ogden-Ivory Bells, 104 pounds, 9 to 2, 8 to 5, and 4 to 5. (Kederis).....1
Reybourn, 111, 2 to 1, 9 to 10, and 2 to 5. (Buxton).....2
Spearhead, 107, 4 to 1, 3 to 2, and 7 to 10. (J. McTaggart).....3½
Donald McDonald, Lahore, Shyness, Ahara, and World's Wonder also ran. Hedge, Chance, and Easter Star scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—Two-year-old maidens; $400 added; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:07 4-5.

Chicle, L. S. Thompson's b. c., by Spearmint-Lady Hamburg II., 112 pounds, 9 to 5, 4 to 5, and 1 to 3. (T. McTaggart).....1
Crimero, 112, 8 to 5, 7 to 5, and 3 to 5. (Martin).....2
Favour, 109, 10 to 1, 4 to 1, and 8 to 5. (J. McTaggart).....3
Poloroma, Smoothbore, Belgian Trooper, Saturn, Lovedale, Watercress II., Jacobus, Birdland, and Mme. Herrmann also ran. Trend, Indian Chant, and Plaintiff scratched.

May Call Off Juarez Race Meet.

EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 19.—The Juarez Jockey Club may call off the races this Winter, as General Villa demands too heavy a tribute, and refuses to close the pool rooms.

VOLLMER WINS FAST SWIM.

New York A. C. Star Comes Close to 1,000-Yard Record.

The American swimming record for 1,000 yards of 13:20 3-5, made eight years ago by Charles M. Daniels, stood the test of competition again last night, when Herbert Vollmer, Columbia University and New York A. C. star, defeated Joseph Wheatley, another Mercury Footer, who captured three places in the recent national championships, in a scratch race held under the auspices of the Glenmore A. C. at Steeplechase Park, Coney Island. Vollmer, holder of all intercollegiate titles from 100 yards to 440 yards, won by about seven yards from Wheatley in the good time of 13:59 3-5. The mark is a new American record for an eighty-yard tank. Daniels's figures were established in a twenty-yard tank, which gave him an advantage over Vollmer, but his performance in general was better than that of the Columbia man's last night.

Vollmer could have done better had he extended himself to the limit, but he was content for the greater part of the race to keep close to Wheatley, and made no effort until the final lap to draw away. In the last circuit he easily pulled away from his clubmate. Alexander Palenscar of the Hungarian-American A. C., the only other starter in this event, was never in the running. In a 100-yard handicap, Harold Soss of the City Athletic Club was the victor from the twenty-two second mark. John Curran of the New York A. C., with 14 seconds, was the runner-up, with J. Charles Lee, Jr., of Columbia University, virtual scratch man, finishing third from a 19-second handicap.

Boy Beats Richards's Record.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—Henry Miren, a boy of 18 years, today bettered all records for the difficult swim from Charlestown Bridge to Boston Light. He breasted his way through the eddying currents of the harbor in 4 hours 54 minutes 30 seconds. The best previous performance was 5 hours 15 minutes 40 seconds, by Sam Richards. Both Miren and Richards are members of the L Street Swimming Club of this city.

To Purchase English Thoroughbreds

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 19.—Charles T. Patterson left today for New York and Saturday will sail for England with a commission to purchase $50,000 worth of thoroughbreds to be raced in this country by Frederick Johnson and C. K. G. Billings.

AMERICAN PACERS ON MONTREAL TRACK

Judge Ormonde Wins Queen Mary Stakes of $5,000 in Best Time of Meet.

MONTREAL, Aug. 19.—Grand Circuit racing was inaugurated in the Province of Quebec at Dorval track today. The Queen Mary Stakes for 2:06 pacers, with a purse of $5,000, was won by Judge Ormonde, C. A. Valentine's black stallion, driven by the owner. Judge Ormonde won the third and fourth heats, and finished second in the second heat. Judge Ormonde's time was 2:04½ in the third heat, this being the best time made during the afternoon on a track that was very fast.

Hal S., winner of the 2:13 pace, the opening event, won his first heat in 2:07¾ and repeated in the next heat, his third and final heat time being 2:08.

Todd Temple, with Snow up, won the 2:14 trot, after Deroche, driven by Ed. Geers, had won the second and third heats. Summaries:

2:13 Pace.—Three in five; $1,000.

Hal S., ro. s., by Halchaffi, (Murphy).1	1	1
Camelix, br. m., (Cox).....3	2	2
Thistle Patch, blk. g., (Snow).....2	3	4
Patrick M., blk. g., (Stokes).....4	4	3
Hal Connor, br. g., (Geers).....dis		

Time—2:07¾; 2:07¾; 2:08.

Queen Mary Stakes, 2:06 Pace.—Purse $5,000.

Judge Ormonde, blk. s., (Valentine).....7	2	1	1	4
Halboy, b. g., (M. Childs).....6	1	5	5	1
Baron A., b. h., (Cox).....1	8	6	3	2
Leila Patchen, blk. m., (Snow).3	4	2	2	2
Rastus, b. g., (McDonald).....2	3	3	4	5
Russell Boy, b. s., (Geers).....8	7	7	ro	
Peter Parren, b. h., (Murphy).....4	6	4	ro	
Lustricus McKinney, b. g., (Rodney).....4	5	5	dr	

Time—2:06¾; 2:06; 2:04½; 2:06; 2:06¼.

2:14 Trot.—Purse $1,000.

Todd Temple, br. g., (Snow).....1	2	3	1	1
Deroche, ch. s., (Geers).....2	1	1	2	2
Loe Blossom, ch. m., (Wall).....3	5	2	3	3
Todd McGregor, ch. s., (Rodney).5	3	4	4	4
Blue Feather, br. s., (Cox).....4	4	5	dr	
Sadie S., b. m., (Murphy).....dis				

Time—2:09½; 2:11½; 2:11¼; 2:09¾; 2:09½.

SEVEN TIED IN SHOOT.

Big Entry List Prevented Finish of Grand American Handicap.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—The fact that 827 trap shooters tried to win the grand American Handicap made it impossible to finish the contest, the big event of the Interstate Association's annual meet, in one day. When darkness stopped the sport, however, each of the contestants had shot eighty times, leaving a string of twenty targets for tomorrow's competition.

At the end of the day seven men were tied for the lead with scores of 78, six had 77, and seven had 76. The fifty high guns at the end of the contest will share in the purse of $7,813. The winner will receive 10 per cent. of this, the second man 9 per cent., the third best 8 per cent., and others in proportion.

Freebooters Beat Rumson Four.

RUMSON, N. J., Aug. 19.—By a quarter of a point the Rumson Freebooters defeated the Rumson four in a fast polo match played today on the Rumson Field. Each team scored five goals, but Rumson was penalized one-half on a foul against Hugh J. Barrett, while the Freebooters lost one-quarter of a point on a safety by George Henry, making the final score 4¾ goals to 4½ in favor of the Freebooters. Howard S. Borden made two fine goals, but received poor support. Barrett E. Priser and Peter Hauck, Jr., made the other goals for Rumson. G. Jason Waters made three goals for the Freebooters, while George Henry and H. W. Barbour made the other two goals.

Dismantle Miss Detroit.

John Milot, the pilot of the victorious Miss Detroit in the power boat races for the Gold Challenge Cup on Manhasset Bay, said yesterday at the Hotel McAlpin, where he is staying with C. G. Smith, the owner of the boat, that after the first race he was confident that Miss Detroit would win. The hydroplane is now being dismantled and will shortly be shipped to Chicago, where it is entered in races to be held on Aug. 28, 29, and 30. Milot said he had never traveled more than five or six miles in any power boat prior to the cup races.

Clark Barred from Roque Tourney.

NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 19.—The Committee of Arrangements of the National Roque Association ruled today that former Champion Eddie Clark of Springfield, Mass., was ineligible to contest for the championship this year owing to late entry. Clark did not arrive until last night, and the by-laws provide that his entry should have been in by noon yesterday. Clark will, however, defend his title to the Van Wickle Medal.

CHAPPLE FAILS TO MAKE NEW RECORD

Motor Cyclist Comes Within a Second of Mark at Brighton Beach—Time Was 1:17.

Arthur Chapple came within a second of the track record last night at the Brighton Beach Motordrome, when he rode two miles against time on a motor cycle in 1:17. Chapple made two attempts against the course figures. He could not get his machine working in good order on the first trial and was forced to retire while another race was put on. His second effort was more successful and he was cheered when his time was announced.

George Hamilton of Montclair defeated Stephano Quaccinelli of Italy, in the two-mile special match race. The New Jersey rider won two out of three heats. He won each time by only a few feet. This was the most exciting event of the program and the result was enthusiastically received by the large crowd of spectators.

The feature of the evening was the riding of George Sperl, who won the five-mile handicap in straight heats, with a lap start on Freddie Luther at scratch. George Mercier, the other entrant, finished a close third. He also captured the first heat of the six-mile open professional race. There were four starters, Hamilton and Henderson coming in second and third respectively, with Quaccinelli bringing up the rear.

As the riders were coming onto the track from the paddock for the second heat, Sperl's motor cycle caught fire, and it took the efforts of many assistants to get the flames under control. Several of the fire fighters made matters worse by trying to smother the flames with their wearing apparel. Finally a number of buckets of sand were brought from the inclosure, and the burning gasoline was put out. This put Sperl out of the race. The event was won by George Hamilton, who took the third heat, with a total score of thirteen points.

Arthur Chapple won the five-mile Metropolitan Special from a field of four other riders. He was on scratch, giving the other riders two laps each. His time was 3:33 4-5.

GRIFFITHS BEATS CROSS.

Dentist Beaten in Fast Bout at Ebbets Field by Westerner.

It was a fast, interesting ten-round bout that 8,000 boxing fans witnessed at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, last night, when Johnny Griffiths of Akron, Ohio, defeated Leach Cross. And it was a real beating that Griffiths handed out to the east side veteran. Leach was in the best of condition, he boxed as hard, if not harder, than he ever boxed before, but he was pitted against a much better man, who lowered the dentist's colors much more decisively than they have been lowered in many a year.

It was a sturdy youngster, clever and strong, who came out of the West to defeat the veteran. Griffith is 21 years old, knows how to box, has a vicious left swing and jab, and is ever cautious and shifty in the ring. Last night when Leach swung that famous right for Griffith's jaw he missed—missed pitiably—because the young Westerner had been warned about that wallop, and moved, and moved quickly when he saw it coming.

Cross tried to hoodwink the youngster into an opening in the fifth. Griffith had landed on the stomach and Leach doubled up and dropped to the floor in evident distress. The Westerner, like a frightened rabbit scurried to the other side of the ring. When Leach saw that Griffiths was not to be caught napping he jumped up smiling and buried the Akron boy under a whirlwind attack and earned an even break in that round. This round and the eighth were the only ones in which honors were even and the rest went to the Ohio boy.

Millrose A. A. Athletes Return.

Melvin Sheppard, trainer of the Millrose Athletic Association, brought several members of his team who competed in the national championships back to New York last night. With him came Joe Higgins, the Boston Irish-American Athletic Club athlete, who finished third in the half-mile championship; John Cahill, the weight thrower, and Willie Kyromen, who was an unsuccessful candidate for the five-mile title. Charles Pores and Nick Gianakopulos, the Millrose distance runners, are remaining in San Francisco for the Olympic Marathon, which is scheduled for Aug. 25. The Millrose boys had little success in the title meeting, Pores alone showing his real form, being placed second in the junior five-mile championship. Practically all the Eastern athletes have now returned from the Coast. Sheppard reported that Bernie Wefers, trainer of the New York Athletic Club, had decided to remain in San Francisco until the contesting of the Marathon to look after the interests of Hugh Honohan.

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A 1783 10-inch 65c. — ARE YOU THE O'REILLY? (Emmett and Rooney.) Columbia Stellar Quartette. Orchestra accompaniment. NORWAY. (McCarthy and Fischer.) Henry Burr and Albert Campbell, tenor and duet. Orchestra accompaniment.

A 1790 10-inch 65c. — CLOSE TO MY HEART. (H. Von Tilzer.) Henry Burr and Albert Campbell, tenor duet. Orchestra accompaniment. FIREFLY. (Glogan.) Peerless Quartette. Orchestra accompaniment.

A 1791 10-inch 65c. — THERE'S A LONG, LONG TRAIL. (Elliott.) Billy Burton and Herbert Stuart, tenor and baritone duet. Orchestra accompaniment. THERE'S A LITTLE LANE WITHOUT A TURNING. (Meyer.) Henry Burr, tenor. Orchestra accompaniment.

A 1788 10-inch 65c. — PLAYED BY A MILITARY BAND. (Mohr.) Sam Ash, tenor. Orchestra accompaniment. YPSILANTI (Van Alstyne.) Ada Jones, soprano. Orchestra accompaniment.

A 1789 10-inch 65c. — MY HULA MAID. (Edwards.) James Reed and J. F. Harrison, tenor and baritone duet. Orchestra accompaniment. OPEN UP YOUR HEART. (Gilbert.) James Reed and J. F. Harrison, tenor and baritone duet. Orchestra accompaniment.

A 1787 10-inch 65c. — GIVING A DONKEY A STRAWBERRY. (Williams and Godfrey.) Billy Williams, comedian. MR. JOHN MACKENZIE, O. (Williams and Godfrey.) Billy Williams, comedian.

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Blue Label A 1779 10-inch 75c. — DAS HERZ AM RHEIN ("The Maid of the Rhine"). Karl Jorn, tenor. Orchestra accompaniment. RHEINLIED ("Rhine Song") Karl Jorn, tenor. Orchestra accompaniment.

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Blue Label A 5699 12-inch $1.25 — GOOD NIGHT, FAREWELL. (Kucken.) Mildred Potter, contralto. Orchestra accompaniment. DADDY. (Behrend.) Mildred Potter, contralto. Orchestra accompaniment.

Duet and Quartette

Blue Label A 5701 12-inch $1.25 — CALM AS THE NIGHT. (Gotze.) Grace Kerns and Albert Wiederhold. Soprano and baritone duet. Orchestra accompaniment. I LOVE AND LOVE THEE. (Campano.) Grace Kerns and Mildred Potter. Soprano and contralto duet. Orchestra accompaniment.

Blue Label A 1793 10-inch 75c. — JUANITA. (May.) Columbia Mixed Quartette. Flute, cello and piano accompaniment. THE TWO ROSES. (Warner.) Columbia Stellar Quartette. Unaccompanied.

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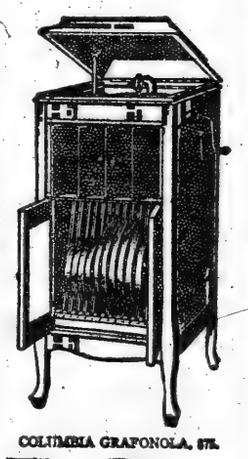
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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 20, 1915.

THE SINKING OF THE ARABIC.

The British steamship Arabic, bound from Liverpool for New York, with American passengers on board, was torpedoed without warning by a German submarine. It was the purpose of the German commander to destroy the ship and the lives of all her company. It was an act, as we have repeatedly protested to Germany, in violation of the laws of nations and of civilized warfare. We have told her that it would be difficult to regard such acts, perpetrated against the rights of American citizens and endangering their lives, in any other light than as evidence of an unfriendly disposition. We need not inquire whether they are deliberately unfriendly, perpetrated with intent to exhaust our patience and sunder the amicable relations of the two nations, or whether they proceed from a rough and brutal disregard alike of our rights and other warnings. It is hard to accept either theory. But facts and not theories confront us. We have seen these murderous attacks committed again and again, and to our protests and demands for disclaimers and reparation and for assurances that they will not be repeated Germany has made no satisfactory reply.

Our latest note remained unanswered, and, just as from an apparent lull in the operations of Germany's submarines, we had begun to hope that she would conform in acts and fact to our representations, comes this new offense distinguished by no saving principle from others that preceded it. That the loss of life was not very much greater is attributable not to the humanity of the German commander, but only to the preparedness and celerity of the ship's passengers and crew.

We cannot conceal from ourselves the gravity of the situation to which this fresh attack gives rise. The rights of our citizens, in defense of which we have warned Germany that we should omit no word or act, have been stripped from them. The terror of death at the hands of the German submarine commanders closes to us the seas upon which we have the right to travel. Our citizens will be deterred from going in a lawful manner about their lawful concerns. They will look to our Government for that protection and assurance of safety which it has pledged itself to give them.

The sinking of the Arabic will have the most serious consideration of the Government at Washington. The sending of notes in the friendly tone which has characterized all of our dispatches to Berlin has proved futile. We reason, we appeal, we protest, we remonstrate. The written answer is evasive and irrelevant; the actual answer is a defiant persistence in the provocation. While Germany's agents plot against our peace, our policies and our industries, upon our own soil, German ships of war assail and sink the merchant ships that bear our fellow-countrymen upon the seas. It should be plain even to the most warmad Germans that friendly relations between the two countries cannot continue to be maintained if these intolerable wrongs continue to be perpetrated.

DECLINE AND FALL-OFF OF THE MASSACHUSETTS PROGRESSIVES.

A candidate for State office in Massachusetts must get 250 signatures in at least four counties or his name will not be put on the official ballot and only the poor consolation of the "sticker" or "paster" remains to him. From the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth comes news chilling to the bosoms of the too few surviving ardent Progressives. Only NELSON B. CLARK, Progressive candidate for Governor, got signatures enough. The five Progressive candidates for the five other State offices failed by about fifty votes. WILLIAM SHAW, Prohibition candidate for Governor, yearned for the Progressive nomination, too. With industry he collected 247 names.

In 1912 Mr. ROOSEVELT had 142,228 Massachusetts supporters at the polls. CHARLES SUMNER BIRD, candidate for Governor, the cheeriest, loudest, and one of the most forehanded of Progressives, had 122,602. In 1913 Mr. BIRD got 127,755 votes, beating the Republican candidate, Representative AUGUSTUS P. GARDNER, by more than 12,000. Mr. BIRD knows when to stop. In 1914 JOE WALKER, inheritor of the Progressive mantle, had 32,145 votes, and SAMUEL WALKER MCCALL, Republican, 198,267; WALSH, Democrat, winning as usual. In 1915—but why go on? These dwindlings, these poor ashes of that Bay State sacred fire, move to sympathy, to pity:

Massachusetts, God forgive her, she's
a-turnin' with the rest,
Ef you're huntin' fer Progressives,
yeou must finetoothcomb the West.

Observing the disject members of the Massachusetts Progressive Party, we wonder if next Fall is not the time to put Mr. MCCALL, the ablest man in political life in that State, one of the ablest men that ever went to Congress from Massachusetts, into the State House, monument of BULFINCH and the Tutelar Codfish.

THE PRESIDENCY AND THE SUPREME COURT.

Justice HUGHES disappoints the hopes of many progressive Republicans, and all but the rump of the Progressives, by his refusal, strong as words can make it, to be the Republican candidate for President in 1916. He will not take the nomination even if it is offered and given to him. A resolution impossible to keep, a self-denial beyond human capacity, a virtue impracticable and temporary, a woman's "No," cynics might say with some show of reason in the case of many men. Who will wave away such an honor and opportunity? Justice HUGHES's character, his inflexible honesty and sincerity, which impressed even his Republican opponents in the bitter fight between spoilsmen and reformers, hunkers and liberals, during his administrations at Albany, guarantee the finality of his determination. One great promise of Republican union must be dismissed.

It would be a waste of time to dwell upon Justice HUGHES's unshaken strength among those who wish to see public life and party policies responsive to noble aims and illustrated by fine talents and lofty moral traits. He flung away political ambition when he accepted his appointment to the Supreme Court. He deserves well of his country in declining to allow any suspicion of political hope or fear or bias to intrude into that tribunal, where the Constitution and the laws find their ultimate interpretation. The shows and decorations of authority may dupe the thoughtless. The Supreme Court of the United States, oracle of the Constitution, judge of legislation, exercises in its quiet chamber a vast and multifarious power.

Men have gone, and go, to that court, clothed with the dust and heat of politics. So JOHN MARSHALL and ROGER B. TANEY and Justice HUGHES himself went. There their active partisanship should stop. To keep up political intrigue and dally with political operations, as SALMON P. CHASE did with such melancholy futility, and DAVID DAVIS with a futility almost grotesque: so to do is to lower public confidence in the court. There have been indiscreet Justices whose speeches to popular audiences have been taken, correctly or erroneously, as bids for a Presidential nomination. But the tradition, if not continuous, has grown strong that the Supreme Court should not be a training ground of candidates for President. It is neither difficult nor pleasant to speculate on the kind of law or dissenting opinion that might be expected from Judges, if such should ever be appointed, playing to the party galleries and looking forward to a national convention.

There is no law, it may be there is no irrefutable reason, against nominating the Chief Justice or an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for President. There is, we think, a general if undefined objection. Justice HUGHES apparently shares, and his example should do much to strengthen, that objection.

THE VALUATION OF BAGGAGE.

Senator CUMMINS was quick to repudiate responsibility for the nuisance to railways and passengers resulting from the attempt to cheapen rates by compelling railways to carry valuable goods at the same rate as cheap goods. The Senator declared that it was another Senator's amendment which muddled his bill, which was not designed to apply to baggage at all. There was published yesterday a similar repudiation of responsibility by the Interstate Commerce Commission. In its own words:

> There is no provision in the act to regulate commerce, including the Cummins amendment, that requires declaration as to value of property shipped in interstate commerce, nor has the Commission issued any ruling that requires such declaration.

That is, neither shippers nor passengers are compelled to declare the value of shipments or of baggage by any requirement of law or ruling of the Commission. It appears that in order that the law shall be applied at all there must be rates graded according to value—baggage rates have customarily been graded according to weight—and the carrier must elect to require the shipper to state the value of the goods which cannot be examined. The penalty of the law applies only when there is an attempt to evade the rates based on value.

That seems to throw the matter back to the railways. They can carry costly goods at the same rate as cheap ones if they want to, and can allow their graded rates to be nullified either by not examining the shipments or by allowing shippers to evade the law. The system of rates graded by value would seem to be more of a joke than checkers of baggage have thought it. Shippers desiring to evade just charges, and railways complacent toward the attempt, will appreciate better the surprises of the Cummins amendment.

AN ELECTIVE JUDICIARY.

Six Supreme Court Justices are to be elected in this district next Fall. Mr. CHARLES F. MURPHY, with his cabinet of Tammany big chiefs, has been pondering whether six candidates should be selected by him on a straight Tammany ticket or whether Democrats and Republicans should unite in approving the renomination of four of the present incumbents. It is always good to see in action the elective judiciary system, so much praised by many, which has undeniably yielded many excellent Judges, and some not so excellent. The appointive system is "monarchical"; and all that. What sort of "elective" system is there now?

Mr. MURPHY chooses. The Republican bosses choose. Divers persons supposed to control a goodly batch of votes get a Judge or Judges. The Judges are really appointed. Primary and November elections simply ratify or reject the appointment. Irresponsible appointment, whose actual nature is not altered, even if it is obscured, by the parade of "election."

PROOF OF FRANK'S INNOCENCE.

Men of light and leading in Georgia can render their State the highest service in their power to give by establishing in the sight of all the world the innocence of LEO M. FRANK and the right and justice of Governor SLATON'S act in commuting the sentence of death to life imprisonment. There should be a rigid and comprehensive inquiry into all the evidence concerning the murder of MARY PHAGAN, and this work should be undertaken with the support and co-operation of those members of the Georgia Bar and those citizens of Georgia who urged the commutation of sentence. After his review of the court testimony and examination into facts not put before the trial jury, Governor SLATON was convinced that the guilt of FRANK was not proved beyond reasonable doubt; it is very evident from his written decision that he believed that FRANK was not the murderer. To establish now the innocence of FRANK would be a supreme service to the State of Georgia. It would be the most effective possible check upon that lawless spirit which, in Georgia and other States, too often prompts mobs to that act of criminal violence which they call taking the law into their own hands.

The establishing of FRANK'S innocence would visit upon each and every one of his murderers a punishment more terrible than any court could decree or any Sheriff execute. One and all they would then have upon their consciences the proved and torturing guilt of having taken the life of an innocent man. The penalty of the law, if it should ever be visited upon them, they might accept with bravado, insisting even upon the scaffold itself that they had done a work of justified vengeance and had vindicated the laws of their State. Repentance can come to them only through the terror that haunts the minds of guilty men. Then, even though left unwhipped of justice, they would go through their lives bowed down under the weight of remorse and the ceaseless reproofs of conscience, an example to all their fellow-men against the terrible risks and wrong of the lynching practice. The exemplary effect would be enormous throughout the South.

For the State of Georgia and its people the demonstration of FRANK'S innocence would be a deliverance. There would be a change of spirit, an instant revulsion to wholesome respect for law which would make condemnation of the lynchers universal. In that way the State would free itself from the reproach which the murderers of FRANK have brought upon it. With the process of investigation set on foot to discover the identity of the lynchers the hundreds of thousands of persons outside the State of Georgia who have believed in FRANK'S innocence have nothing to do. Any attempt to interfere with aid or promptings should be opposed and suppressed. That is the exclusive concern of Georgia, whose law-abiding people have the sympathy of their fellow-countrymen in their present efforts to deal with the complex and terribly difficult matter. The calm-minded, reasonable men of Georgia, sensitive to imputations that do harm to the good repute of its people, would deplore the failure of the process. That should be guarded against. The sure bulwark, the certain vindication, would be had through an inquiry that, by bringing conviction of FRANK'S innocence, would at once change the public temper of the people in Georgia. The State would be redeemed and freed from reproach.

By such an investigation the way would be opened to demonstrate the soundness of Governor SLATON'S conclusion that FRANK'S sentence should be commuted. There are men in Atlanta familiar with the details of the case. They know the sources in which evidence should be sought, they know at once the strength and the weakness of the case presented by the prosecution. The work of inquiry would have the aid and co-operation, we are confident, of men of great prominence at the Georgia Bar, of many leading citizens in Atlanta, and it is altogether probable that new and convincing evidence would be discovered. It is a duty to be performed in the interest of justice and of the people of Georgia who have been wronged and outraged by the few among them, participants in the act of lynching, whom nobody would hold to be representative of the public spirit and opinion of the State.

CHINA.

Those who regard the republican form of government on earth not as a means of living toward something further, but as an end in itself, first were over-enthusiastic at the laying of a foundation in China for "the greatest republic," three and one-half years ago, and will perhaps now be unnecessarily pessimistic over the news that its President, YUAN SHIH-KAI, thinks of turning monarch. They will be pained, besides, to know that the change is recommended by an American adviser of the good republican name of FRANK JOHNSON GOODNOW of Johns Hopkins University, U. S. A.

Explanations suggest themselves. One is that YUAN SHIH-KAI and his counselors may have been influenced by the observation that popular governments are slow and vacillating with the sword. A monarchical government in China probably could meet Japan's aggressions in a much more efficient manner. There may be something in that view, though less perhaps than one should like to think. The true explanation is that a majority of the people of China do not insist upon being governed in the republican manner.

The President of the Chinese Republic had become, in fact, a dictator, and to be governed by a dictator is worse than to be ruled by an Emperor, not ethically perhaps, not intrinsically either, but emotionally. People are somehow responsible for a dictator. They may have to depose him or cut off his head. But Emperors, by divine arrangement, can go on succeeding each other, or intending to do so, leaving the people to do likewise. That is China. That is the temperament of any very old people, preferring to take life as it is and all for granted.

The Chinese Republic came of a popular revolt in the South against the Manchu dynasty. But when the republic was at last to be realized, people were so distrustful of what they had done, the radicals themselves included, that for President they accepted the man whom the Manchu dynasty had employed to put down the revolution. That was YUAN SHIH-KAI himself. But he was never a republican at heart. Dr. SUN YAT-SEN was the great republican of China, the leader of the revolutionary movement; he stepped aside in the hour of his triumph and thrust upon YUAN SHIH-KAI the honor in his stead. Thus the embraces of the republic were forced upon its enemy. In the meantime the institution of monarchy was not dispatched. The infant Emperor has continued to live at Peking and receive a kind of homage. YUAN SHIH-KAI is a very shrewd man. He is in a position to say that his mandate to form a republican government came not from the people but from the Emperor, and that, therefore, he is responsible not to the people for their republic but to their Emperor, who allowed them to have it as an experiment. That would cancel the republic.

His succession to the throne would follow almost inevitably, and be no doubt a great relief to millions of Northern Chinese who do not want the bother of belonging to a republican government. The radicals in the South would be heard from again. So it is. People who are old in racial feeling cling tightly to a habit of being governed and shrink from the thought of change. People who are young, who are beginning to live again, will sometimes make the first great sacrifice for the ideal of self-government. The leaven of racial youth is working in China. That is the trouble. It began working half a century ago in Japan. It did not produce a republican government there. Youth became absorbed not in ideals of political liberty but in the vision of empire. If China to that dream should come wide awake, the world might have to pay a heavy debt in Asia.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

What Has Prevented Prevention?

There is no difficulty in explaining why it is that in all parts of the city mosquitos are now more abundant than they have been for years past. The Summer has been one of frequent rains, continuing well into the season usually marked by rarely interrupted drought; thus the water for innumerable small breeding places has been supplied, and the great amount of earth disturbance for the subways and other like purposes has created the necessary depressions for just the sort of pools required for the production of other than salt marsh mosquitos.

The effects, too, of the mosquito campaigns conducted in recent years were so good that both officials and the private property owner, thinking the pests gone for good, may have become careless about puddles and stopped-up gutters and old cans and bottles in vacant lots, any one of which can in a few days give hundreds of thousands of the insects a chance to pass through and emerge from the brief period of life in water through which every one of them must pass.

To explain a thing, however, is not to justify or excuse it, and the present mosquito plague is not made the less serious or reprehensible by being understandable. Wherever mosquitos exist it is because well-known, easily applied, and not very expensive measures for their extermination have not been taken. In other words, in New York, as in every other city and in every town and village anywhere, the presence of mosquitos proves either that the inhabitants are ignorant of what everybody ought to know, nowadays, or else that they have intrusted the protection of their life and health to officials who are either negligent or without the power and money needed for doing what they are well aware ought to be done.

New York's Board of Health is, of course, perfectly competent to handle the mosquito problem properly—to exterminate the mosquitos, that is—and it has frequently demonstrated, in other matters, both the possession of great power and the inclination to use it vigorously for the public's benefit. Yet New York is now bitten and bothered almost as badly as it was in the old days when mosquitos were viewed as something between an irritating joke and an inevitable evil. Why? The mystery is a dark one, but Commissioner GOLDWATER presumably could throw some light on it. If he will tell New York who or what has prevented him from protecting it from these extremely dangerous little beasts, New York will attend to that person or thing with speed and efficiency.

An Appalling Strike Is Threatened.

Nothing so irritates the suffrage orator — which comes pretty near to being the same thing as saying nothing so irritates the suffragist, for they are all rather distinctly oratorical—as to tell her that "woman's place is in the home."

It is only fair to admit, perhaps, before going further, that resentment of this particular psittacism is neither unnatural nor unreasonable. To have made known to one in a reproving and informative way what one knews even better than the reprover and informer is notably trying to masculine as well as feminine tempers, and the suffragist not only knows as well as anybody else that woman's place, or one of them, is in the home, but she has said so innumerable times and never said anything else except that there are other places not a few that are also woman's, either by innocent choice or more or less peremptory compulsion. Wise "antis," therefore, refrain from uttering the sorry platitude and devote their energies to the more promising task of arguing that there are some places, among them polling places, out of which women had better keep—or be kept.

All too many antis, however, lack this discretion, and now a consequence threatens which is—well, it is hard to decide at first thought whether it is a cause for amusement or for deep apprehension. A suffragist of local and other eminence has proposed in seeming seriousness that on a day in the near future all women in this city shall go on a new sort of strike—shall do nothing more or less than remain for twenty-four uninterrupted hours in whatever home, near-home, or substitute for home they happen to have!

Should this plan, at once so simple and so astonishing, come to execution, there is no doubt that the woman's-place-is-home folk will get a lesson not soon to be forgotten. On that dreadful day, woman's absence from the innumerable places other than the home where she has made herself useful or necessary will more or less trouble most businesses and cause the almost complete suspension of dozens far from the least importance. What, for instance, would become of the telephone service, upon which we have all become so slavishly dependent? The big shopkeepers, too, would moan as men forever undone if for a day they lost not only the larger part of their "help," but an equally large part of their customers. The lugubrious list could be extended almost infinitely.

No, the prospect is not amusing, it is deeply alarming. A promise by everybody never to say again that woman's place is home would be a small price to pay for escape from the effects of such a strike. Let's make it!

THE RIGHTEOUS WAR.

It is not well to give Man too much Pow'r;
King, Priest, Director, all misuse Might's Dow'r.
Robed in the Toga of Authority,
The Puppet dreams he's Sovran of the Hour.

Can there be a war that is just and right,
A righteous reason for men to fight,
To kill or cripple their human kin?
Can war be aught else than folly and sin?

Yea, there be times when the red game's fair,
The pack not crooked, the deal dead square.
When 'tis played to win, in the last resort,
The liberties, erst blood alone has bought:—
The rights of a people by king denied,
The will of a nation by fool defied;
When Freedom is fettered, still born, or lost;
When humanity's gain is worth the cost;
When the weak by the strong are dispossessed;
When the world-wide kin are by wrong oppressed;
When homeland's invaded or home-folk slain;
When lawful demand for redress is vain;
When Justice palters on land or sea;
When autocrat poniards democracy.

Such war will be duty while force is crowned,
While knave, thug, or thief rules a race craft-bound;
While fraud, lust, and fear 'gainst mankind combine;
While tyranny poses as "Right Divine."
But warfare of conquest, aggression, greed,
The conflict of trade and the war of creed,
Are dastardly murder and swine-like crime,
And blood-feud against them, fair, just, sublime.

Then thresh war's wheat with the sword's red flail,
Till tyrants are humbled, till despots quail—
Ay, stand to the guns and shoot straight to kill,
Till the sceptre sways by the people's will,
Till power is tool of the nations' meed,
Till slavery's dead and great Freedom freed,
Till the fear of death shall have brought surcease
Of ambition's crimes—till we win World Peace!

W. E. P. FRENCH.

MR. BARNES'S ISSUE.

Let the People Say Whether the Incompetents Shall Be Endowed.

Albany, Aug. 18, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to the editorial in THE TIMES of this morning, I have this to say:

I have not opposed in the convention the short ballot or responsible State Government. I am much in doubt as to what State officers should be elected by the people and what State officers should be appointed by the Governor. I do not consider that the people of this State are incompetent to elect their State officers. Whom they should elect and whom the Governor should appoint is a matter which is before the convention and shortly will be taken up. I think you will agree with me that the length of the ballot is hardly a constitutional question as such.

In favoring today a State budget to be initiated by the Governor of the State, I have simply expressed a position which I have taken many times on this subject.

The amendment to the Constitution which the convention defeated, which was proposed by the Committee on Legislative Powers and Limitations, was as follows:

> The Legislature shall not pass any bill: Granting hereafter to any class of individuals any privilege or immunity not granted equally to all the members of the State.

That amendment would not, as you say, serve as "a blockade to humanitarian legislation," except such legislation as granted privilege or immunity to any class of individuals, which would include taxing the people to pay money to incompetents or unfortunates of both sexes in what might be termed fee simple. In other words, to make dependents independents by public money. Care by the State for dependents—Yes. Benevolence through cash contribution to dependents so as to make them independents—No.

This proposal could not have interfered with the exercise of the police power for regulation, but would have prevented the Legislature from crossing that line into benevolence and privilege.

Furthermore, I advocated that this proposed amendment to the Constitution be submitted to the electorate in 1917, which may then include women, in order that a clean-cut expression on the part of the voters of the State, after a two years' debate, might be had on this important question.

We have had so much discussion of "Judge-made law" that the public mind is not clear that first of all the Constitution is "people-made law." The court protects the will of the people as expressed in the Constitution against a legislative act that violates the Constitution.

As we have a written Constitution, and as the legislative halls are crowded every year with representatives of all classes demanding from the Legislature privilege, corporate, individual and humanitarian, in the sense of benevolence, there should be written into the basic law the principle that privilege and immunity should not be granted to any class by the Legislature, but if any class desires such privilege or immunity, it would under this proposed amendment to the Constitution be compelled to appeal to the entire electorate of the State.

There is nothing worse for a people than confusion. There is no way to find out what Mr. Justice Holmes in the Oklahoma Bank case calls "Preponderant Public Opinion" except at the ballot box. There I had hoped my contention might receive sanction or disapproval at the hands of the voters, but the convention has ruled otherwise. Thus the matter rests until it is raised again, and it will be raised in my judgment because the issue is one that cannot disappear.

The voter is not a coward. He is responsible to himself. A member of the Legislature fears the most active and punitive group of the people whom he represents.

WILLIAM BARNES.

To Mr. Villard et Al.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If THE TIMES has heard of the movement on foot to address a memorial to the President asking for a hearing against any increase in our national armament and if it cares to see the answer which one citizen has made to a request to sign the memorial if in sympathy with it, the inclosed is at its service:

Dell Brook Farm, Aug. 15, 1915.

Messrs. Oswald Garrison Villard and Others:

In answer to your circular of date Aug. 10, just received, I regret that at this writing I do not find myself in sympathy with the proposal to address President Wilson in the manner you indicate.

I have, up till recently, been opposed to all the talk of increasing our armament at the present time. But in view of Germany's treatment of President Wilson's messages in re the Lusitania crime, and of her military successes and growing arrogance, I am being reluctantly forced to the conclusion that there will be no peace on earth or good-will among nations until she gets an overwhelming drubbing; and, as the Allies do not seem able to do it, America—all America, both North and South—must get ready as allies to keep her in her place under the sun, so that she shall stop her attempts to put other peoples out of their places. I have, therefore, no mind to embarrass our President by any such address as you propose.

JOHN BROOKS LEAVITT.

New York, Aug. 14, 1915.

A Detour Sign.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The reply by "M. T.," who says he is engineer in charge of the State road under construction, is most annoying. Whoever wrote the letter of complaint as to the posting of the new detour from Ossining to Croton was quite justified. I passed over the road Thursday morning of last week and can agree with "M. T." in that the signs turning one off the State road at each end are adequate. But not another sign was displayed, and we were turned into a very hilly country of many roads and the farmers were most good-natured. I said they were hard pressed for directions that day, and, thanks to them, after retracing my tracks several times, I was safely out. I was not less able to read them than my fellow-motorists of that day, and we passed and repassed each other as we variably lost our roads. It was bad treatment.

G. VAN B. ROBERTS.

Highland, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1915.

Not This Professor Bennett.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As my name is familiar to a large circle of your readers, and as it has recently been extensively associated with that of Muenter, alias Holt, may I take this opportunity of saying that I never knew Muenter, never, to my knowledge, ever saw him? Much less have I suppressed any knowledge of his alleged criminal antecedents. The Bennett who knew Holt was Charles W. Bennett, I am

CHARLES E. BENNETT,
Goldwin Smith Professor of Latin, Cornell University.

Ithaca, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1915.

For Who May Want Eternal Spring.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After a continuous residence of over five years, permit me to voice my opinion of San Francisco's weather. Eternal Spring is the climate here—not the Spring of the poet, but moderate heat and cold, with a need for medium underwear. Beware of light balbrigans.

L. M. YOUNG, M. D.

San Francisco, Aug. 4, 1915.

GERMANY'S ECONOMIC JOKE ON EUROPE.

The Allies, Combining to Isolate Her Commercially, Killed Their One Best Customer and Principal Vendor.

BY THE WAR COMMITTEE OF GERMAN INDUSTRIES AT BERLIN.
Propaganda Printed in German and English.

Among Germany's enemies in the present war the English have without doubt assumed the intellectual leadership. They have developed the methods of business warfare always peculiar to them in a degree which would previously have been considered scarcely possible, in that they made it a point to break up completely Germany's economic organization and destroy the German capital invested abroad. In countless instances they have resorted to an annulment of the honestly acquired claims of Germans and to a breach of private rights and international law, and have placed the trade of the neutral nations in a condition of uncertainty and lawlessness the effects of which will be experienced long after the treaty of peace is concluded.

But the English have also succeeded in converting their allies to the same means of warfare. As shrewd teachers they have caused the French, Russians, and Italians to resort to methods which do not at all correspond to the past history of these people and do not conform to their natural dispositions.

The English have often enough publicly declared that for England the goal and methods of warfare are entirely commercial. Grey in the speech made in the House of Commons on Aug. 3, 1914, confessed himself to this view. He wished to make clear to his countrymen that England must take part in the approaching war because her heavy burdens would not be increased thereby. With this in view he said:

> We are going to suffer, I am afraid, terribly in this war, whether we are in it or whether we stand aside. Foreign trade is going to stop, not because the trade routes are closed, but because there is no trade at the other end. Continental nations engaged in war—all their populations, all their energies, all their wealth, engaged in a desperate struggle—they cannot carry on the trade with us that they are carrying on in times of peace, whether we are parties to the war or whether we are not.

Grey, therefore, at that time justified England's participation in the war by the prophecy that English business would not suffer more by such participation than it would if England maintained, at least outwardly, a passive attitude. Only the commercial harm to England was a factor in his eyes. He gave not a thought to the enormous sacrifice of human lives that a nation must bring in war. Meanwhile the cold, hard facts will have reminded him fearfully of these sacrifices so entirely overlooked and forgotten by him.

But also the commercial prophecies which Grey in incomprehensible shortsightedness permitted himself to make on Aug. 3, 1914, have in the sequence been proved to be completely false. No one has shown that better than Lloyd George in the speech he made before the House of Lords on May 4, 1915. His starting point was the fact that Germany and England, in times of peace, have an enormous export trade that invariably shows an excess of imports over exports at the end of the year. Comparing the economic conditions of the two nations in war, he said:

> We have both got to maintain ourselves, feed our populations, and feed our manufacturers, and that has got to be done either out of the produce of our own country or out of accumulated reserves of material or by means of imports from abroad. Germany cannot import from abroad. So she has to depend entirely on what she can produce at home or on accumulated reserves. Let the committee (the House of Lords had constituted itself a Committee of the Whole) observe the difference between the two problems. From the point of view of a War Minister, Britain is better off. From the point of view of a Finance Minister, our difficulties are greater for the time being. In a protracted war the British War Minister has great and increasing advantages over his German rival; but the German Finance Minister has not the same difficulty in financing purchases from abroad. I am now putting the financial position which is in front of us. The margin of imports over exports in an ordinary year is £130,000,000. The margin of imports over exports this year will be £448,000,000. That does not include Government purchases abroad or the purchases of our allies abroad. We have got practically to finance the purchases of most of our allies abroad. That means that, instead of having to finance a difference of £130,000,000, we have to finance a difference between £700,000,000 and £800,000,000. Lloyd George continued with the query as to how England might be of the most use to her allies. She could maintain control of the seas. This she has done. She might keep a large army in the field and assume the financial burdens for the Allies and see to it that their armies are kept supplied with munitions of war. Of these three duties England could fulfill the first and third completely. But the number of English soldiers sent to the front would necessarily be limited by the fulfillment of these duties. In regard to this matter Lloyd George said: "I say, speaking now purely from the point of view of finance, that the time has come when there should be discrimination, so that recruiting should not interfere with the output of munitions of war and that it should interfere as little as possible with the output of those commodities which we export and which enable us to purchase munitions for ourselves and for our allies."

The heavy burdens which Lloyd George thinks the German War Minister has to bear we may fittingly leave him to carry alone. It has appeared that not the Germans but the English lack a sufficient quantity of good ammunition. And the Cabinet of which Lloyd George is a member has finally stumbled over the question of high explosive grenades. More important is what Lloyd George says about economic conditions in a field in which he is an expert. According to him, not only have the burdens of the war attained undreamed-of proportions for England, but England can fulfill her military duties toward her allies only at a further expense of her economic organization. And now the moment is clearly approaching when England will resort to compulsory military service, that invention of the branded and passionately combated militarism. But thereafter, according to Lloyd George's incontestable and competent judgment, Great Britain will not be in a position to carry the economic burdens of the war as hitherto. She will have learned that this war, for the outbreak of which she is not entirely irresponsible, not only demands enormous sacrifices of human life on the battlefield, but, considered merely as a business transaction, it is very poor business.

Germany stands second among the nations in the magnitude of her foreign trade. If, now, a country with an export and import trade amounting to $5,000,000,000 annually is suddenly cut off from the world market, the consequences will, of necessity, be keenly felt not only by the country in question, but also by all the countries standing in economic relations to it. This is in no small degree the case with the nations now at war with Germany, who assumed that Germany's economic dependence would force Germany comparatively quickly and easily to make peace.

What a rôle the trade with Germany played in the economic life of her present enemies the following table shows:

GERMANY AS PURCHASER.

There was taken of the entire exports of—	By Germany.	By England.	By France.	By Russia.	By Belgium.
	%	%	%	%	%
England	10.0	...	6.3	3.7	3.8
France	13.1	19.6	...	0.9	16.4
Russia	30.9	21.6	5.6	...	3.7
Belgium	26.0	16.0	19.0	2.0	...

GERMANY AS SELLER.

There was furnished of the total imports of—	By Germany.	By England.	By France.	By Russia.	By Belgium.
	%	%	%	%	%
England	9.9	...	6.1	5.3	3.2
France	12.2	12.4	...	5.5	6.8
Russia	40.8	12.9	5.0	...	0.6
Belgium	15.0	10.0	13.0	3.8	...

These figures prove what an important part Germany played in the economic life of her present-day enemies, especially of Russia and Belgium.

England concluded from this that Germany was hereby made dependent upon the world market and that she could easily and quickly be brought to her knees through the economic pressure brought to bear. This hope has not materialized. On the other hand, it has appeared that the other now hostile nations were in great measure dependent upon the purchasing and export power of Germany.

WAS IT HOT IN PARADISE?

If Not, Then It Couldn't Have Been on the Sultry Persian Gulf.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Aug. 15 there is an account of a Sumerian tablet which, the account says, has "to the amazement of the scholars of the world been found to contain the story of the Flood and the Fall of Man."

Scholars, I assume, are glad to live and learn; but, with entire deference, I assume also that they are not so easily amazed, and, even otherwise, it is perhaps obvious that they could not be in this instance. Long ago the original epic of the Fall and the Flood was given by Lenormant in "Les Origines," by Smith in his "Chaldean Genesis," and by a writer, whose name I forget, in "The Lords of the Ghostland."

The account adds that the Sumerians were noted for their piety and culture. But noted by whom it does not say; and naturally, perhaps, since one knows little of them, except that they were ordinary brutes whose myths and epics, re-edited from their extinct tongue into cuneiform, were kept at Nippur and Borsippa—the Brooklyn of Babylon—where, after the fall of these cities, for millennia they lay. Subsequently disinterred and deciphered, they showed that before Genesis was already it had been written.

Perhaps, then, what is true of the present tablet is not new and what is new may be questioned. For instance, it puts paradise on the Persian Gulf. But, as that part of the planet is the hottest anywhere, hotter than Senegambia, hotter even than New York, its charm may be doubted. Besides, there never was a paradise except, as Bossuet said, in one's heart. Moreover, the primal tale of it is told in the Avesta, which, itself, antedates the epics of Sumer.

I am sorry if I appear learned; I am nothing of the sort. What I venture to submit is but a string of platitudes of which all unlearned students have been long since aware.

EDGAR SALTUS.

New York, Aug. 17, 1915.

A Telephone Registration Bureau.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The admirable telephone service we now enjoy in this and other cities would, in my opinion, be greatly improved by adding a "registration bureau" on the same lines as the familiar "information," except that a charge would be made for its use by travelers and others wishing to record their temporary address and whereabouts.

This convenience, at a nominal charge, would be of great use and most helpful in locating transients with whom it is desired to get into immediate communication. Merchants could rapidly find their salesmen, friends failing to meet at the railroad station or steamship pier would be brought together, and many other useful services performed for the business world by its aid.

HENRY GARDNER.

New York, Aug. 12, 1915.

THE DREAM OF FAIR WOMEN

More Potent Than Rum to Send Men Headlong Into Battle.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the actions of the brave appeal to any one on earth, one would think it would be to the generous heart of the fair. At any rate, when I was a young soldier, "the dream of fair women," and not rum, was oftentimes the intoxicating mead that sent me headlong into the thickest of the battle.

Miss Jane Addams seems not to know the first principles upon which real courage rests. As you appeal to particulars, and not to generalities, I will say in regard to this particular individual now writing that he was sometimes scared to death, but such a thing as running away never once suggested itself to him as a remote possibility. The story has been often told of a Confederate who, while lying down under a heavy fire—and I should like to tell Miss Addams that this is an infinitely harder ordeal than charging breastworks—and who, seeing a rabbit making tracks to the rear, cried out: "Go it, old Molly; if I didn't have a reputation to sustain I would go, too."

It is said that at the battle of Preston-Pans a Major rode up to his Colonel and said: "Colonel, you look as if you were frightened." "Yes," said the Colonel, "

MONTH OPERA TOUR FOR METROPOLITAN

An Old Custom, Long Discontinued, to be Revived at End of 20 Weeks' Season.

TWO WEEKS IN BOSTON

Three Days Each in Baltimore and Washington and Final Week in Atlanta—Season Begins Nov. 15.

The Metropolitan Opera Company will at the end of its coming season revive a custom that has been discontinued for years, that of making a tour to other cities. This tour will last one month. Its first two weeks will take the company to Boston, opening the opera house in that city after what will be nearly two years of deprivation of "star" opera by the time the engagement begins. The third week of the tour will be split between Baltimore and Washington, each city receiving half the time, and the final week will be spent in Atlanta.

For several seasons back Atlanta has had visits from the Metropolitan Opera Company, but the appearances in the Georgia city were in the nature of a special engagement, the artists and other members of the company having an extension clause in their contracts which covered their singing there.

This year's tour to Boston, Washington, and Baltimore will be on the regular time of the contracts, however. The regular season of the Metropolitan Opera Company has been of late years twenty-three weeks in New York. Next season, however, the opera artists will be here only twenty weeks, the Diaghilew Russian Imperial Ballet occupying the stage for four weeks after the singers leave.

When it was announced that twenty weeks, instead of the usual twenty-three, would constitute the season here, there was some speculation as to how the lost three weeks would be made up. The three weeks' tour, with the usual extra week at Atlanta, solves this question.

It is understood that practically the full personnel of the company will make the tour, with the repertoire divided between the German and Italian standard works and including some of the novelties of the season.

The season in New York will begin on Monday evening, Nov. 15, and end early in April. The company will go on tour immediately.

MANHATTAN DAY AT FAIR.

Borough President Marks Takes Part In the Celebration.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 19.—Marcus M. Marks, President of the Borough of Manhattan, and a party of several hundred who arrived with him recently, members of the New York Society of California, and other Easterners participated today in the celebration of Manhattan Day at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

The New York City Commissioners were presented with a flag of the City of Amsterdam by H. A. Vance Torchiana, Commissioner General to the Exposition from the Netherlands. Long distance telephone conversation between New Yorkers here and officials in Manhattan was held.

TWILIGHT SLEEP IN MOVIES.

A Private Exhibition for Medical Men and Sociologists.

The Medical Review of Reviews has sent out cards of admission to a private showing of motion pictures illustrating the technique of Daemmerschlaf, or Twilight Sleep, to be given next Wednesday afternoon in the Candler Theatre. The cards state that the audience will be made up exclusively of medical men, sociologists, and public workers.

Dr. Frederic H. Robinson, editor of The Review, said yesterday that the pictures were intended to show the workings of this interesting treatment and that while the subject would not be proper for a general audience the pictures were entirely proper. It was Dr. Robinson, working through the Sociological Fund of his publication, who gave the first performance of Brieux's drama, "Damaged Goods," in the Fulton Theatre several years ago. The audience asked to see these pictures has been selected from those who subscribed to the fund at that time.

MOVIE FOLK IN CARNIVAL.

A Scenario Contest a Feature of Tomorrow's Festivities at Brighton.

The movie folk will hold high carnival tomorrow at Brighton Beach race track. Some 2,000 men and women engaged in making motion pictures, from stars to the men who turn the cranks, will be on hand for the festivities.

At 1 o'clock there will be a parade from the track to Ravenhall's, led by Francis X. Bushman. Some of the big film companies have arranged special features for the parade. Upon the return to the track there will be a series of athletic contests, in which many of the best-known screen artists will take part. A novel feature will be a scenario contest, in which directors will write a scenario and convert it into a picture before the grand stand. The pictures will be shown between dances at night.

The carnival will begin at 10 o'clock in the morning with water sports, and will end with dancing at midnight. Joe Humphreys will be master of ceremonies.

WILL MEET MUSICIANS.

Managers Ask for a Discussion of Differences with Unions.

A meeting of the United Managers' Protective Association was held yesterday in the rooms of the association in the New York Theatre Building to discuss the relations between theatre managers and musicians as outlined in THE TIMES of Wednesday. The managers object to the demands of the local unions of the American Federation of Musicians specifying that theatres must employ a certain number of musicians throughout the season.

It was decided that before any definite action should be taken representatives of the federation should be asked to confer with representatives of the Managers' Association, Joseph M. Weber, President of the federation, was communicated with and agreed to meet a committee of the managers to discuss the differences. This meeting will be held early in the week.

Benefit for Italian War Sufferers.

A benefit for the Italian war sufferers will be held in the Century Opera House next Thursday under the auspices of the Comitato Generale Italiano di Soccorso, of which the Italian Ambassador, V. Macchi di Cellere is Honorary President, Luigi Sciari, the President; Ernest Valentini, General Manager, and P. Nardi, Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements. The program will be made up almost entirely of music. There will be an orchestra of fifty pieces and a chorus recruited from the choral singers of the Metropolitan. The Italian principals of the Metropolitan will take part, among them Pasquale Amato and Luca Botta.

Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of $1 from "M. W." for a helpless old man.

HAMBURG LINE LOSES POINT.

Court Rules Agents Must Reply to Questions In Libel Action.

Judge Vanvechten Beeder, in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York, decided yesterday that the agents of the Hamburg-American Line must answer the questions put by Ralph James M. Bullowa, the Proctor for the Norwegian corporation owning the steamship Joh Ludw Mowinckel, which was damaged by fire at Las Palmas while under charter to the defendant company at the beginning of the war and is seeking damages. The plea set forth by the attorneys of the Hamburg-American Line agents for refusing to answer the questions was that to do so might incriminate their clients.

They referred to the questions indicating that the company had chartered vessels through various brokers to carry coal and stores to the German cruisers as representatives of the German Government in this country. Some of the questions were:

"Did you purchase any ships for the purpose of coaling a belligerent cruiser?"

"Is it not a fact that Monrovia was on the course to the Cape Verde Islands, and that the Joh Ludw Mowinckel was expected to meet a cruiser of the German Empire?"

GOES TO AID SEMINOLES.

Mrs. Wilson Says Indians Are Being Pushed Off Their Land.

Mrs. Minnie Moore Wilson, of Kissimmee, Fla., who has been championing the cause of the Seminole Indians of Florida, left the Hotel Imperial yesterday for the South. She will try to rouse a country-wide agitation for the cause of the Indians of Florida, to whom, she says, is denied the land that was given to them seventy-five years ago by treaty rights. Mrs. Wilson says the Seminoles are now being literally pushed off the land.

"There are only 600 Seminoles left," said Mrs. Wilson, "and those who are working to have justice done them want to have an answer to the question why they have been denied the Everglades and which is rightfully theirs. We want to arouse the country so that those who have been holding land for speculative purposes will have to restore it to the Indians."

MRS. WIDENER NOT TO WED.

Denies Her Reported Engagement to Dr. Hamilton Rice, the Explorer.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 19.—Mrs. George D. Widener made an emphatic denial today of her reported engagement to Dr. Hamilton Rice of Boston, the noted explorer, which was published in a New York newspaper. Dr. Rice has been a house guest of Mrs. Widener for several weeks.

According to the report, the formal announcement of the engagement would probably be made tomorrow night at the ball Mrs. Widener is to give at her new villa. It was also stated the wedding was to take place quietly on Aug. 28.

Mrs. Widener lost her husband and one of her sons in the Titanic disaster. She was Miss Eleanor Elkins, daughter of the late William L. Elkins, before her marriage. She owns a notable collection of pearls, one of the finest in the world. After her husband's death she rebuilt as a memorial to him St. Paul's Episcopal Church at Ogontz, which is near her home in suburban Philadelphia.

Dr. Rice has received many medals for his explorations, principally in South America, and has published works of his scientific achievements as an explorer.

MISS GLADYS ADAMS WEDS.

Niece of Lady Ross the Bride of Charles L. Crutchfield.

The wedding of Miss Gladys Adams, daughter of Mrs. William Adams of 14 East Sixtieth Street, and Charles Lee Crutchfield, was celebrated yesterday at noon in the Church of the Transfiguration.

After the ceremony a bridal breakfast was served at the home of the bride's mother. Later the couple left on a motor trip. They will reside at 140 West Fifty-seventh Street on their return.

The bride is a niece of Lady Ross, wife of Sir Charles Ross of Balnagown Castle, Rons-Shire, Scotland, with whom she lived for several years. She was engaged in relief work for the British army for a time last Winter with her aunt. She is a descendant of General Charles Scott, who was one of the first Governors of Kentucky and served on the staff of General George Washington.

Mr. Crutchfield is connected with a Stock Exchange firm and about fifteen years ago, came here from Nashville, Tenn., where he was graduated from the Vanderbilt University.

WELLES-SEELEY WEDDING.

President Emeritus L. Clark Seeley of Smith College Officiates.

Special to The New York Times.

ESSEX, Conn., Aug. 19.—At the Summer home of Mr. and Mrs. William G. Seeley a quiet wedding took place at 12:30 this afternoon, when their only daughter, Miss Muriel Seeley, and Herbert Welles, son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Welles of Paris, France, were married by President Emeritus L. Clark Seeley of Smith College, assisted by the Rev. Rarold Carroll of Boston, both being cousins of the bride.

The maid of honor was Miss Lucy Cabot of Boston. The bridesmaids were Miss Annie Soadman and Carlotta Welles, a sister of the bridegroom. The best man was Ralph Welles of New York, a brother of the bridegroom, and the ushers Philip L. Cook, Sargent H. Wellman, Henry L. Lee, Harold G. Wilkins, and George Cheney Seeley, a brother of the bride.

MISS D. H. ROGERS ENGAGED.

Clark Settlement Worker to Wed F. Desmond Sprague.

Miss Fanny E. Rogers of Briarcliff, N. Y., announces the engagement of her niece, Miss Dorothy Howard Rogers, to F. Desmond Sprague of this city.

Miss Rogers is a graduate of Wykeham Rise School, Washington, Conn., class of 1908, and for the last two years she has been actively associated with the work of the Clark Settlement in this city.

Mr. Sprague took his degree in civil engineering at Cornell University, class of 1911, and is an associate member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. He is engaged in research work with his father, Frank Julian Sprague, of 165 Broadway, who is a pioneer in the development of electric transportation in this country.

The wedding is to take place on Sept. 1 in All Saints' Church, at Briarcliff.

Miss Louise Hopkins a Bride.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 19.—The marriage of Miss Louise Hopkins, daughter of Mrs. Henry Hopkins and the late Henry Hopkins, to Archer Coit Sinclair of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, took place here today at the home of the bride's mother. The Rev. John H. Denison, an uncle of the bride, officated.

Miss Alice Hopkins was her sister's only attendant, and Dr. Donald B. Sinclair of New York was his brother's best man.

The bride's father was one time President of Williams College.

Fish-Wiborg Wedding on Sept. 18.

The wedding of Miss Olga Wiborg, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Wiborg, and Sidney Webster Fish, son of Stuyvesant Fish, whose engagement was announced last month, is to take place on Saturday, Sept. 18, at East Hampton, L. I. Owing to the recent death of Mr. Fish's mother it will be a quiet affair.

Reunion of Van Etten Families.

A reunion of the Van Etten families is to be held for three days, beginning today, at Tangle Birch, the camp of General and Mrs. Edgar Van Etten, at Upper Saranac, in the Adirondacks. Mrs. Van Etten is to give a barbecue picnic tomorrow and a costume dance tomorrow night.

Among those expected are Judge and Mrs. Amos Van Etten, John T. Van Etten, Mrs. Charles Taylor Slauson and Mrs. Charles R. Riseley, the two daughters of General Van Etten, from the Pacific Coast, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Van Inwegen.

MILLIONS IN JEWELS WILL BE EXHIBITED

Gem Retailers to Employ Scores of Detectives to Guard Grand Central Palace Show.

DISPLAYS ON LIVING MODELS

Watchmakers Will Try to Make Wrist Timepieces Popular Among Men.

The American National Retail Jewelers' Association is going to hold a "million dollar convention and side show" in this city at the Grand Central Palace for the first time next week, and elaborate preparations—they include the retaining of scores of private detectives to guard the jewels—are being made to put on the biggest performance of its kind ever attempted. The association was formed twelve years ago and since then many of the members have endeavored to arrange for an annual exhibition here, on the theory that they could present in this city, where the trade has its largest and most wealthy representatives, the biggest thing of the kind ever attempted.

The argument that it would be a good thing for the jewelry business and do more to knock out the "fakers" than a dozen meetings in any other city in the country won out finally. If this proves to be a fact the convention and exposition will be made an annual event in New York.

The retail jewelers want it understood that the term "million dollar side show" is simply a figure of speech, and that the exhibits will be worth, in actual value, many millions of dollars. There has even been agitation to close the show to the public because of the value of the exhibits and the danger of robbery, but influential members, who are willing to contribute substantially for a big corps of detectives to guard the jewels, are fighting against that, and, apparently, are going to win.

According to the present plans there will be about every kind of jewelry exhibited—diamonds, rubies, sapphires, rings, necklaces, and—well, the wrist watch, especially the wrist watch of the male gender. For the watchmakers who are members of the association are going to make a crusade at this convention to popularize the wrist watch on the ground that it is about the most practical thing in the jewelry line which has been put forward in years.

J. B. Warren, General Manager of the Elgin Company's offices here, talked about that phase of the million dollar side show yesterday. There are to be about 2,000 delegates and, according to advance reports, will be regular wrist watch brigade. Mr. Warren, who wears one himself when he feels that it will be useful and convenient, is a staunch advocate of the wrist watch. He scoffs at those who would link it up with the sport girl.

"The watchmakers will have everyone in New York wearing one before we get through," he said, "and why not. It is all very foolish to say they resemble a bracelet. Everybody who has tried them says they are the handiest thing that ever was invented. Now why should an engineer, a soldier, a policeman, or, for that matter, anybody else find it necessary to dig around in his pockets for a watch when it is just as easy to strap on one to your wrist. They are wearing them in Europe in the war zone because they find them handy, and why shouldn't they be worn here?"

The watchmakers are even trying to get out a wrist watch which can be worn while in swimming and, during the convention Mr. Warren intends to have an exhibition at one of the nearby seaside resorts to show that this can be accomplished. It is the contention of these watchmakers that they can make a watch to adorn the wrist at all times, under all circumstances, and still keep perfect time. That is one of the things they are going to try to prove at the convention.

Others who are interested in the exhibit like to refer to it as a jewelry style show, where people can get a liberal education in the way jewelry should be worn, the kind that fits various complexions, &c. For this purpose there will be living exhibits. They will wear rubies, and diamonds, and necklaces of fabulous value. There will be some who wear little jewelry and some who wear much—a walking exhibit for every taste.

The association has also devoted much of its time in the past to a war against fake advertisers, on the ground that there is no more fertile field for faking than in the jewelry business. That phase of the business will occupy part of the time of the sessions here. The convention and exhibition will continue throughout the week, beginning Monday.

MRS. FLAGLER RICHER NOW.

Estate of Divorced Wife of Oil Man Has Increased to $4,978,471.

The business acumen of Andrew Freedman, as committee of the estate of Mrs. Ida Flagler, who was the incompetent and divorced wife of the late Henry M. Flagler, in caring for the property so that it had increased $2,171,639 since 1904, when Mr. Freedman took charge of it, is noted in a report of Henry A. Gildersleeve, the referee, who recommends to the Supreme Court that Mr. Freedman be awarded $20,000 in addition to his regulation fee of $2,020.

The entire estate now amounts to $4,978,471, of which $3,420,457 is in stock of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. There is $85,606 in cash on hand, the report shows. Mrs. Flagler is in Dr. MacDonald's Sanitarium at Centre Valley, N. Y.

SAMUEL REA OPERATED UPON

President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Is Resting Comfortably.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19.—Samuel Rea, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who had been ill for several days, underwent a surgical operation in the Polyclinic Hospital today.

At Mr. Rea's office it was stated that the result of the operation was most satisfactory and that Mr. Rea was resting comfortably.

Son in Howland S. Davis's Home.

Mr. and Mrs. Howland S. Davis are being congratulated upon the birth of a son on Monday last at their city home, 178 East Seventieth Street. Mrs. Davis was Miss Laura S. Livingston, the daughter of Mrs. Robert R. Livingston of Washington Square. Her marriage to Mr. Davis took place last September at the old Livingston estate, Northwood, Cheviot-on-Hudson. The newcomer is a grandson also of Mr. and Mrs. Howland Davis and a great-grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Edward N. Tailer.

PUCCINI-D'ANNUNZIO OPERA ON THE WAR

Composer Visited Poet at Italian Front and Tells of Projected Work.

VENICE, Aug. 19.—Giacomo Puccini, the Italian composer, arrived in Venice today after a visit to the front. In the course of his trip he met Gabriele d'Annunzio, the poet, who is serving as a Lieutenant in the army.

D'Annunzio has agreed to write the libretto of an opera dealing with the European war in an allegorical manner. Puccini is to compose the score.

MINISTER SUED FOR DIVORCE

Wife Names Deaconess in Her Husband's Asbury Park Church.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 19.—The Rev. Joseph Milo Robinson, former pastor of the First Congregational Church at Asbury Park, was sued for divorce today in the Chancery Court by Mrs. Leota Tredway Robinson. In the papers on file here Mrs. Robinson alleges desertion, and names Mrs. Inez I. Patterson of Asbury Park as co-respondent. She asks for alimony and the maintenance of their three children, Kenneth Tuttle Robinson, 6 years old; Douglas Tredway Robinson, 3 years old, and Lynoll Tredway Robinson, 16 months old.

Mrs. Robinson alleges improper relations have existed between her husband and Mrs. Patterson since July 1 this year. The offenses are alleged to have taken place in the bungalow residence of Mrs. Patterson at Iona Park, Wanamassa. Mrs. Patterson was a deaconess in Mr. Robinson's church.

Constable Theodore Hulick had to search for several days before he was finally able to serve the papers upon the minister, who was found in the church at Asbury Park of which he was pastor until his resignation was demanded and tendered a few weeks ago. The Rev. Robinson fled at the appearance of the Constable, rushed into his home adjoining the edifice, and barred himself in a bedroom. There he broke down and wept, after which he heeded the request of his wife and descended to the parlor, where he was served by the Constable. Mrs. Robinson had not seen her husband for weeks.

Constable Hulick had first sought the Minister at the Iona Park home of Mrs. Patterson, where it had been said he was hiding.

After he had been served Mr. Robinson said to have pleaded with the constable to keep Mrs. Patterson's name out of the case. He said he would not contest his wife's suit if Mrs. Patterson was not mentioned in the proceedings.

The death from cancer of the tongue of Mrs. Patterson's husband, Samuel Patterson, a well to do lawyer, occurred last January. After her husband's death Mrs. Patterson went to Georgia with her son, George Patterson, and Miss Edna Street, for a visit with relatives. During her absence she offered the use of her residence at Seventh Avenue and Webb Street to Rev. Robinson and his family. The offer was accepted. The two families became intimate after Mr. Patterson joined the First Congregational Church a short time before his death.

For a month or more after the return of Mrs. Patterson Mr. Robinson and his family remained at the Patterson home. About May 1 Mrs. Robinson and her three children suddenly left to live in the parsonage on Emery Street. From that time, it is said, the Rev. Robinson did not visit the parsonage, although he presided at the usual Sunday services. Then came rumors of dissatisfaction in the part of the congregation, and the minister's resignation was received by mail the next week.

YUAN PUSHES HIS PROJECT.

Issues Full Text of Advice That Monarchy Be Established.

PEKING, Friday, Aug. 20.—The Government has given to the newspapers the full text of the advice given President Yuan Shih-kai by Professor Frank Johnson Goodnow, legal adviser of the Chinese Government, regarding the establishment of a monarchy. It fills five newspaper columns.

The entire Cabinet, including General Li Yuen-heng, Vice President of the Republic, was summoned to the President's palace today to discuss "a general policy for the salvation of the country."

The project credited to Yuan Shih-kai of proclaiming himself Emperor of China was reported from Peking on Aug. 16. The announcement made it appear that the plan had been proposed by a group of leading citizens. The foremost argument of the monarchists was the danger of chaos reigning, as in Mexico, at Yuan Shih-kai's death.

The succession of Vice President Li Yuen-heng, who has been a prisoner on an island in the Winter Palace grounds for the past two years, would be unsatisfactory, it is said, to some of Yuan's supporters.

Professor Goodnow is a member of the Faculty of Johns Hopkins University.

FIRE SHOTS AT BENAVIDES.

Retired President of Peru Attacked by Mob—His Followers Wound 10.

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 19.—Colonel Oscar Benavides, the retired Provisional President of Peru, on returning to his residence last night after the inauguration of Dr. José Pardo as the new President of the republic, was forced to run the gauntlet of a hail of bullets and stones.

Colonel Benavides's companions drew revolvers when the attack was at its height and fired into the crowd. Ten persons were wounded. A detachment of police then arrived and dispersed the mob. The Ex-President was not injured.

An attempt to start a rebellion at Chimbote, a Peruvian seaport in the Department of Ancachs, has been subdued by Government troops.

BOMB FOR CHINESE ADMIRAL

Military Governor of Shanghai Barely Escapes Assassin's Missile.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 19.—An unsuccessful attempt to assassinate Admiral Tseng Ju Cheng, Military Governor of Shanghai and Director of the Kiangnan Arsenal, by means of a bomb, was made last night.

The Admiral was at the China Merchants Wharf at midnight bidding farewell to his wife, who was leaving for Tientsin, when the bomb was thrown narrowly missing its mark. The bomb exploded with a deafening report, but the Admiral was not injured. His rickshaw coolie was seriously hurt.

A detective from the French concession afterward arrested a suspect who said he was a former soldier from Tientsin.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

½ PER CENT. CHARGED ON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

CARDINAL BISHOP VANNUTELLI DEAD

Dean of the Sacred College Dies in Rome at the Age of 81 Years.

THRICE A PAPAL CANDIDATE

Brother of Cardinal Vincenzo Vannutelli Had a Brilliant Diplomatic Career Under Pope Leo XIII.

ROME, Aug. 19.—Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli, Dean of the Sacred College, is dead at the age of 81.

Cardinal Vannutelli was one of the most able and influential of the members of the Sacred College eligible for the Papacy. He was one of the six Cardinal Bishops who take their title from the Suburban See of Rome, and was Bishop of Porto, Santa Rufina, and Ostia. Pope Leo XIII. made him a Cardinal on March 4, 1887.

The Cardinal was born at Genazzano, in the diocese of Palastrina, and received his early education at the Seminary there. His degrees in philosophy and theology were received from the Capranica College in Rome. After teaching theology in the Pontifical Seminary he became a diplomat and was successively Secretary to the Papal Nuncio in Bavaria, Apostolic Delegate to Ecuador and Peru, and Nuncio at Brussels and Vienna.

He was a candidate for the Papacy on three occasions. It is said that his age was the bar that stood between himself and that office after the death of Pope Leo XIII. He was said to be the leading candidate of those who desired that there should be a Pope who would devote his energies to the revival of the religious sense among the nominally Catholic nations; who would be conciliatory toward Italy; who would make for the good in modern life, and who would transform the Sacred College from an Italian oligarchy crowded with mediocrities into an international Senate whose representatives would bear equitable proportion to the actually existing state of the Catholic world.

Cardinal Vannutelli, like his famous brother, Cardinal Vincenzo Vannutelli, was of great height and commanding presence. He was handsome and prepossessing, and came of a family that has played important parts in the destiny of Italy. His grandfather, Count Vannutelli, was for a time Master of the household, first of Napoleon's sister, the Princess Pauline Borghese, and later of her mother, the wonderful Letitia Bonaparte, who always refused to take the Napoleonic era seriously, and who was always known as Madame Mère.

His rapid and brilliant diplomatic career during Pope Leo XIII.'s days brought him the rare good fortune of being able to apply his talents in the service of the Holy See under difficult circumstances which always with honor. He enjoyed the confidence and affection of Pope Leo XIII., and the esteem of his colleagues. Under that Pope he had great influence in the government of the Church, and never hesitated to make it felt by virtue of the great offices he held, being Secretary of the Universal Inquisition, Grand Penitentiary, a member of the Congregation of Bishops, a member of the Council of the Propaganda, a member of the Council upon Ecclesiastical Affairs Extraordinary, and of the Commission on Elections of Italian Bishops.

Cardinal Vannutelli was on intimate terms with the house of Savoy, and it was said that King Victor Emmanuel III. in his power to assist in his election as Pope.

Among the other distinguished offices he held was that of Auditor of the Apostolic Delegation at the City of Mexico when the ill-fated Emperor Maximilian became the ruler. He was an intimate friend of Cardinal Farley, the Archbishop of New York, who was his guest in Rome on several occasions.

Cardinal Vannutelli has been described as an "ecclesiastical aristocrat," and this is said to have militated against him when he aspired to be Pope.

His brother, Cardinal Vincenzo Vannutelli, visited this city in 1910 to attend the consecration of St. Patrick's Cathedral, and his visit was made the occasion of one of the greatest religious celebrations this city has ever seen.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Selwyn & Co. have leased the Cort Theatre in Park Square, Boston, and will rechristen it the Park Square Theatre. "Twin Beds" will be the first offering there under the new management.

Mrs. Thomas Whiffen was engaged yesterday by Klaw & Erlanger and George C. Tyler to play the role of the mother in Beulah M. Dix's war play, "Moloch," in which Holbrook Blinn's company will be seen here next month.

Mrs. William Faversham, known to the stage as Julie Opp, will return to the stage this season after an absence of two years. She will play the role in "The Hawk" in which Gabrielle Dorziat appeared here last season. Mr. Faversham will play his original part.

James K. Hackett has purchased Woodland, an estate comprising twenty acres, at Clayton, N. Y., and will occupy it as a Summer home.

Francis X. Bushman will appear in Loew's Circle, New York, and Greeley Square Theatres tonight and talk briefly of his experiences as a movie actor.

Cecil B. De Mille, director general of the Lasky Feature Play Company, arrived yesterday from the studios of the company, where he has been for the last two years producing pictures. He will return in a few weeks.

An augmented orchestra will play Victor Hollaender's music for "Sumurun" next week in the Palace. Max Hoffman will conduct.

The Giants and Reds saw the performance of "Some Baby!" in the Fulton Theatre last night.

OUR MARINES HOLD ST. MARC

Haitians Make Futile Attempt to Oppose the Landing Party.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—One company of American marines has landed at St. Marc, Haiti, and taken control of the town. An attempt to oppose the landing failed.

The Navy Department issued this statement:

"Admiral Caperton has reported that the U. S. S. Castine landed one company of marines at St. Marc, Haiti, and has assumed control of that town. The occupation of St. Marc will serve to guard the food supply for the city of Port au Prince. Among the dissatisfied residents of St. Marc an attempt was made to organize an armed opposition to the landing force, but this effort was not successful, and some dissatisfied Haitians with arms left for the mountains before the landing occurred."

STROMBOLI IN ERUPTION.

Large Quantity of Lava Emitted from the Italian Volcano.

MESSINA, Sicily, Aug. 19, (via Paris.)—The Chief Signal Officer at the Island of Stromboli reports the eruption of a large quantity of lava from Stromboli volcano. The lava is forming a lake of fire between the craters and the sea.

The emission of lava is accompanied by loud detonations and clouds of smoke.

MICHAEL F. G. LAFFAN DIES.

Former Treasurer of The Sun Was Brother of Late Wm. M. Laffan.

Michael Fitz Gibbon Laffan, formerly a Trustee and Treasurer of The Sun Printing and Publishing Company, died here yesterday after a short illness. He was a brother of the late William M. Laffan, proprietor of The Sun until his death in 1909. Mr. Laffan was born in Dublin, Ireland, and was a son of the late Michael and Mrs. Sarah Ellen Fitz Gibbon Laffan. His sister, Miss May Laffan, was at one time a well-known novelist.

Mr. Laffan came to this country many years ago, although he since spent many years abroad, where he was correspondent of The Sun in Madrid during the Spanish-American war. He lived at the Lotos Club and was unmarried. His funeral will take place at 241 West Twenty-third Street on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock. The interment will be private.

G. R. HARDENBERGH DIES.

Ornithologist and Artist Expires at His Summer Home.

Gerard Rutgers Hardenbergh, an authority on American bird life and an artist, died yesterday morning at his Summer home in Bay Head, N. J., in his sixtieth year. He was a son of the late Warren and Amelia V. R. Rutgers Hardenbergh of New Brunswick, N. J., and came of a family well known in New Jersey for the last 200 years.

Mr. Hardenbergh had spent the last eighteen Summers at Bay Head and had recently finished a chart of American bird life that was indorsed by the American Ornithological Union. His widow, three sisters, and a brother, J. Warren Hardenbergh, a Panama Canal engineer, survive him.

John William Ahles.

John William Ahles, a grain merchant and a member of the New York Produce Exchange for more than twenty-five years, died yesterday at his home on Belle Avenue, Bayside, L. I., in his sixty-eighth year. He had been a resident of that place for many years, and his home there was one of the show places of the town. Mr. Ahles was a vestryman of All Saints' Protestant Episcopal Church in Bayside and is survived by his son and two daughters.

William E. Webb.

Special to The New York Times.

NANTUCKET, Mass., Aug. 19.—William E. Webb of 248 West 102d Street, New York City, Vice President and a Director of J. H. Dunham & Co., dry goods merchants, of 346 Broadway, died today at his Summer home in Siasconset. His son, William E. Webb, Jr., lives at 20 West Thirty-seventh Street, New York.

Dr. Joseph Lawrence Hicks.

Dr. Joseph Lawrence Hicks, physician emeritus of the Flushing Hospital and prior to his retirement in 1911 one of the best known physicians on Long Island, died yesterday at his home at Washington and Main Streets, Flushing. Dr. Hicks was 81 years of age and a graduate of the Troy Polytechnic School, receiving his medical degree at the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

New York Pioneer Dies at 106.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITESBURG, Ky., Aug. 19.—John Westley Stidman, a former New York pioneer, 106 years old, is dead at his home in Stone Mountains, east of here, near the Virginia border. He left many descendants. He was a member of the Baptist Church for nearly ninety years.

Obituary Notes.

ALFRED RENSKORF, President of the Somerset County Anti-Tuberculosis Society, and a former member of the Somerville Board of Education, died yesterday in Mount Sinai Hospital in his fifty-third year. He was a resident of Somerville, N. J., and was President of the Morris Herman Paint Company of 200 Fifth Avenue. Mr. Renskorf was a member of the Somerville Country Club. He is survived by his widow and a daughter.

MAHLON SFEICHER, Superintendent of the fire alarm telegraph system of Jersey City, died on Wednesday in Middletown, N. Y. He was connected with the fire alarm system since 1884, and became Superintendent in 1904. His home was at 180 Fourth Street, Jersey City.

ARTHUR WOETERS, for fourteen years brewmaster for the Gottfried Krueger Brewing Company of Newark, N. J., died yesterday at his home, 31 Belmont Avenue. He was 54 years old.

FRANK E. DEGRAW, Postmaster of South Amboy, N. J., by appointment of President Roosevelt from 1907 to 1911, twenty-three years a member of the Board of Education, and ex-Mayor, died in South Amboy yesterday. He was born in Princeton in 1844. For many years he was with the Camden & Amboy and Pennsylvania Railroads.

HARRY DE HART, a chemist at the du Pont Laboratory at Parlin, N. J., died suddenly yesterday at his home.

JOSEPH J. MANDERY, a pioneer automobile dealer, died on Wednesday at his home in Rochester, N. Y., in his fiftieth year. After a long experience in the bicycle business he became an automobile salesman in 1899.

FREDERICK G. DAVIS, a member of the Boston Stock Exchange, died on Tuesday at a hospital in Boston. He was a member of the banking firm of Richardson, Hill & Co. and was 56 years old.

ISAAC STERN, formerly a traveling salesman for the Hahn Trunk and Bag Company, died on Wednesday at his home, 67 Lenox Avenue, in his seventy-third year. He was born in Germany and in recent years was a manufacturer of clinical thermometers.

Major JOSEPH J. HAGEN, President of the Second Regiment Association, died on Wednesday at his home in Troy, N. Y., in his seventy-seventh year. He was a veteran of the civil war. Major Hagen was a graduate of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and was an engineer on the old Erie Canal at the outbreak of the war.

Mrs. LILLIAN B. GILDAY, widow of Dr. Walter C. Gilday of this city, died on Wednesday at the home of her mother in Baltimore. She was a daughter of the late John T. Malley and came here to live in 1909 after her marriage.

Mrs. ADALINE A. BELL, widow of Dr. William F. Bell, died on Wednesday at her home in Arlington, N. J., in her eighty-ninth year.

Mrs. HESTER L. ACKERMAN, widow of Joseph W. Ackerman, formerly a merchant in this city, died on Wednesday at her home in Ridgewood, N. J., in her seventy-ninth year. In addition to her husband, she is survived by a son, Dr. John A. Helm.

ELIZABETH B. DUSENBURY, librarian of the Williamsburg Branch, Readers' Club, and a prominent member of the Alpha Club of the New York Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, died on Wednesday at her home, 141 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, in her 28th year. Miss Dusenbury was to have been married soon to Ralph I. Fay.

FRANCIS GOLDEN, formerly a Corporal in Company B, Engineering Corps, United States Army, died on Wednesday at his home, 939 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 60 years.

INGVALD TORGERSEN, Captain of a Stearns lighterage barge, died in the Norwegian Hospital, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, from heart disease. He was 43 years old and a native of Norway.

ROBERT AUGUST BUNGE, a musician and member of the Deutscher Krieger Bund of New York, the Musical Mutual Protective Union, Local No. 310, and the Brooklyn W. K. Verein, died on Wednesday at his home, 317 Menehan Street, Brooklyn, aged 56 years. He is survived by his wife and two daughters.

GEORGE BRICKELMAIER, Sr., until the first of the year President of the firm of Luyties Brothers, wine merchants, and formerly for many years a resident of Brooklyn, died from apoplexy on Wednesday at his home in Nanuet, N. Y. Mr. Brickelmaier was 56 years of age, and is survived by his widow, two daughters, and a son, Dr. George Brickelmaier. Funeral services will be held in the chapel at 332 East Eighty-sixth Street tomorrow.

CHARLES J. HOLZER, a manufacturer of surgical instruments, died at his home, 401 Hendrix Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, from apoplexy. He was 54 years old, and a member of East New York Council No. 953, Royal Arcanum. A widow and two sons survive him.

JOSEPH H. SPENCER, 64 years old, for many years employed in the Hanover Bank in Manhattan, died on Wednesday at his home, 333 Chauncey Street, Brooklyn.

ANDREW COLVIN, a retired milk dealer and a member of Ivanhoe Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Twelfth Street M. E. Church, is dead at his home, 556 Tenth Street, South Brooklyn, aged 75 years.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

NORRIS—BOGERT.—At St. Luke's Church, Montclair, N. J., Aug. 19, 1915, Viola Bogert, daughter of Mrs. William H. P. Bogert, to Francis Ely Norris.

SINCLAIR—HOPKINS.—On Thursday, Aug. 19, at Williamstown, Mass., Mary Louise Hopkins, daughter of Mrs. Henry Hopkins, to Archer Coit Sinclair of Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

DE GOT—EBLING.—Aug. 18, Marguerite Ebling to Camille S. De Got.

KOLLE—TALLMAN.—Aug. 18, Viola Tallman to Henry F. Kolle.

Died

ABELSON.—Aaron, in his 20th year, beloved son of Abe and Celia Abelson, brother of Louis, Sarah, Joe and Henry Abelson. Funeral 10:30 A. M. from his home, 1,551 Hoe Av.

AHLES.—John William, on Thursday, Aug. 19, 1915, at his residence, Bayside, L. I., N. Y. Notice of funeral hereafter.

ALLEN.—On Tuesday, Aug. 17, at Tuxedo Park, N. Y., suddenly, James Allen, aged 48. Funeral private, Friday morning.

CARPENTER.—Aug. 18, at Lyndon Hall, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Mrs. George F. Carpenter, mother of Mrs. J. Vaughan Clark. Funeral private. Interment at Foxboro, Mass. Boston and St. Louis papers please copy.

CLARK.—Emma. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241 West 23d St., (

GEN. WOOD ASSAILS CRITICS AS FAKERS

Denounces Some Opponents of Training Camp Plan—Finds New Weak Point.

DISCUSSES SUPPLY PROBLEM

Urges Organization of Nation's Material Resources—Signal Corps Communicates with Montreal.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 19.—This was an unusually interesting day for the business and professional men who make up the enlisted personnel of the civilian regiment that is undergoing military instruction at the big training camp here.

Major Gen. Wood, commanding the Eastern Department of the Army, made a stirring speach to the regiment in which he advocated the immediate organization of the material resources of the country; the wireless squad of the Signal Corps set up a field wireless outfit and in less than five minutes was in communication with the big Canadian mobilization camp at Montreal; floating targets for field artillery practice were set up in Lake Champlain at which the second battalion fired all day, and finally there was a parade of the first battalion in which for the first time the men executed the manual of arms as a battalion and later marched in review before Captain Collins, their battalion commander, to the applause of several thousand persons.

In his talk to the regiment General Wood referred in bitter terms to some critics of the movement of which the present camp is the outcome.

"The chief criticism of this movement," said General Wood, "is made by fakers who do not care to place their own precious bodies in jeopardy."

General Wood repeated what he said to the newspaper correspondents last Saturday regarding the imperative need of an adequate reserve of officers in this country, placing the number at about 35,000. It was entirely possible, he said, to get these men from the military schools and from business and professional life. He suggested the advisability of establishing camps similar to this for the supplementary training of the senior cadets from military academies in the various States. He said he believed it would be a good plan to put 1,500 of these cadets in the regular army as provisional Second Lieutenants in the year following their graduation.

General Wood then turned to the consideration of another military problem. "We need a reserve of rifles and field artillery equipment," he continued. "Rifles are easily destroyed, and thousands are lost or captured in all wars. They disappear very rapidly, and the same is true of field artillery. Artillery cannot be turned out rapidly, while we in this country cannot, today, even turn out a considerable number of rifles. We are producing a very small quantity of small arms, and when you think of the extent of the problem involved, the equipping of a million or two million men, you can appreciate the seriousness of it. Neither for love nor for money can these things be made in a short time.

"Other resources must also be organized, such as, for instance, transportation, supplies, motor vehicles, and many other things. At the present time we have placed in a state of organization none of these resources. This must be done. We have thousands of motor trucks and other motor-driven vehicles that would be needed in the moving of armies and supplies, but up to date they have not been organized, although we are now trying to do so.

"To meet any first-class nation this country must have not only its soldiers and reserves, but must also organize its material and other resources. We can solve all these problems without in any way subjecting ourselves to the danger of militarism.

"A knowledge of how to defend your country effectively is as important as any knowledge I know of. A proper military training hurts no man. Nations in which the citizens are trained believe that this military training increase their efficiency from 15 to 30 per cent. The annual percentage of crime is reduced. It makes men better physically; it makes them better subordinates, and I believe it makes them better citizens.

"We must be careful not to make the impression that we are trying to create a system of militarism in this country. Militarism we must never brook. We want people from all the walks of life in our country at these camps. We want the workingman, and we want the college man and all the other good citizens. Nothing so makes for solidarity among a people as does a movement like this."

The wireless work of the signal organization of the regiment this afternoon could hardly have been improved upon by regular troops. Two big tractors belonging to the Signal Corps of the army were used. The poles were of sectional type and were hoisted into position in a few minutes. Then the connections with the electrical apparatus were quickly made and an expert regular operator took the sending key. There was a series of flashes and the operator smiled.

"What's happened?" asked Major Saltzman of the Signal Corps, who directed the work of the squad.

"Oh, I just got the mobilization camp at Montreal," replied the operator.

"Who are you?" asked the Canadian operator when he caught the Plattsburg signal.

"This is the military instruction camp for business men on Lake Champlain," answered the American operator; "and may I ask who you are?"

"Well, we are the Canadians at Montreal who are mobilized here for real business," was the answer flashed out of the north.

Some more pleasantries followed, and then the squad got down to hard work in its efforts to master the intricacies of military field wireless equipment and its operation.

The field artillery targets which are to be used in sub-calibre practice with three-inch field pieces were set afloat this afternoon under the supervision of Lieutenant Minor, the senior instructor of artillery here. The men of the artillery detachment will fire at them tomorrow afternoon.

The parade of the first battalion this afternoon was perhaps the finest exhibition given by the regiment since it was organized ten days ago. The companies were A, under Captain J. R. Kelly; B, under Captain G. H. White; C, under First Lieutenant S. J. Sutherland, and D, under First Lieutenant R. M. Parker. Fully 75 per cent. of the soldiers, it was said, were for the first time taking part in a dress parade, but those who witnessed the exhibition saw only proficiency. The men moved with a military swing, and their execution of the commands was quick and in perfect unison. The enlisted man who had the honor of carrying the colors was Sergeant George Wharton Pepper of Philadelphia. Sergeant Pepper said later that it was an honor he would cherish as long as he lived.

A large number of New Yorkers, who came by auto to the camp, witnessed the parade. Among them was John D. Crimmins, Father John P. Chidwick and W. Bourke Cockran.

"I thought they were regulars," said Mr. Crimmins afterward, "as they swept by in such perfect formation."

Only partial returns of the target scores of the second battalion have been tabulated. Of the scores made public, however, there are two which hold the record thus far. They are the scores of L. B. Cooper and R. D. Salisbury of Company H, each of whom made 92 out of a possible hundred. C. Drischel of the same company made 86, and J. K. Olyphant a score of 76.

In Company E, Willard D. Straight shot 64; W. Stokes, 77; Lieutenant Schofield of the New York police, 66; C. H. McKinney, 55; R. B. Miles, 91; J. S. McCloy, 89, and C. Fahnestock, 86.

Among the good shots in Company F were Charles Elliot Warren of the Lincoln National Bank, 82; Elihu Root, Jr., 88; W. James, 87; F. E. Frothingham, 65, and Richard Harding Davis, 63.

In a strenuous drill of the cavalry squadron this afternoon Trooper W. L. Oakley of New York was unhorsed and painfully, though not seriously injured. The surgeons said tonight that he would be back in the saddle in time to take part in the bivouac tomorrow night. This bivouac will be the first night out of camp spent by any of the recruits. Half of the squadron will go tomorrow night and the other half on Saturday night. The men will camp about seven miles from Plattsburg, cook their own food, and sleep under shelter tents.

Actual trench work probably will begin tomorrow, and on Monday the first of the minor problems will be taken up involving offense and defense, which will lead up to the big problems of the final period of the camp.

A new recruit today was L. S. Hallowell, the Harvard football star of a decade ago. There are now 1,375 men in the regiment.

TO REVIEW 7,000 TROOPS.

Governor to See National Guard in Marching Order Sept. 25.

All the troops of the New York National Guard in Manhattan, Brooklyn, Bronx and Staten Island will be ordered to parade as a division, under war conditions, at Van Cortlandt Park on Saturday, Sept. 25. Governor Whitman has promised to be present and review the command, and prominent officers of the United States Army will also witness the event. It will be the most elaborate review ever planned for the National Guardsmen. About 7,000 officers and men will take part, every branch of the military service being represented.

The division will make a march as if in the enemy's country, with its wagon train, scouts sent out ahead to get information of the enemy, and with flank guard and rear guard. There will also be some tactical exercises in addition to the review and march.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding, said yesterday that it would be too expensive to mobilize the entire guard of the State at Van Cortlandt Park, much as he should like to do so.

SAFETY FROM FIRE BIG CAMPAIGN'S AIM

National Prevention Day and Teaching in Schools Two Means Suggested.

SEEK UNIFORM STATE LAWS

Regulation of Combustibles, Fireworks, and Explosives Will Be Urged.

The Fire Insurance and Fire Prevention Committees of the Safety First Federation of America, made up of members from all parts of the United States and one from Canada, decided yesterday upon the establisment of an annual National Fire Prevention Day and selected Oct. 9.

The committee also voted to recommend to the first annual national convention of the federation, to be held in Detroit in October, the inauguration of a campaign for safety laws in all States.

Former Chief William Guerin of the New York Fire Department presided at the meeting in the offices of the federation at 6 East Thirty-ninth Street. The members had before them many reams of letters containing suggestions.

Following are recommendations to be presented to the national convention in October:

The enactment of fire prevention laws in all States.

The establishment of a National Fire Prevention Day, Oct. 9 being recommended.

A campaign of education in fire prevention, to be directed by the following committee: Edward R. Hardy, Chairman of the Safety First Society of New York; C. Albert Gasser, Inspector of Combustibles and Fire Risks, representing the Newark Board of Trade, and William Guerin, Chairman of the Fire Prevention Committee. It is proposed to urge laws for the teaching of fire prevention in all schools, public and private.

The appointment of Fire Marshals in all States.

Legislation to regulate the manufacture and disposition of explosives and inflammable materials, including fireworks, and regulations regarding aisles, exits, &c., in public buildings.

Legislation making persons liable for loss to others resulting from fires caused by carelessness or criminal intent, with the additional provision that municipalities may recover all expenses incurred in the extinguishment of fires so caused.

Laws providing for State building codes, with the following committee to draft a model code: Chairman, Joseph Ahearn of the New York Fire Department and A. D. Iddings, Dayton, Ohio; Frank Hague, Jersey City.

A sub-committee was named to consider uniform laws to regulate the use of combustibles and explosives, consisting of C. Albert Gasser, Newark, Chairman; A. D. Iddings, Dayton, Ohio, and Frank Hague of Jersey City.

The most mooted subject before the committees and that on which the greatest number of appeals for instant action has been received was the regulation of the use of explosives on Independence Day. There was a divergence of opinion, but it was generally agreed that the sale and use of sparklers, balloons of paper, toy cannon, firecrackers and dangerous fireworks should be prohibited.

A table, compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, showed that fourteen lives had been sacrificed to the celebration of the Fourth this year, an increase of two over 1914. There was a large decrease, however, in the number of accidents. The total this year was 455, compared with 589 in 1914. Hartford, Conn., led in the casualty list with 41 accidents. Cincinnati was second with 29. Detroit had 12 and Baltimore 10.

The causes of the fourteen deaths this year were distributed thus:

Fireworks	7
Firearms	3
Cannon	3
Gunpowder	1

There was a big increase in fourth of July fire losses compared with 1914. For 1915 the total was $208,850; for 1914, $99,545.

Mr. Iddings introduced a resolution which was unanimously adopted, thanking Representative Biggerstaff of Kalamazoo, Mich., for his efforts in the Michigan Legislature in behalf of a bill to regulate the use of inflammable liquids; thanking Representative Clark of Lebanon, Ohio, for efforts in behalf of a similar bill; and thanking State Fire Marshal Winship and Assistant Fire Marshal Robinson of Michigan for new regulations governing combustibles, &c., in their State.

It is probable that among recommendations submitted to Congress and all State Legislatures will be laws for control of water transportation, as a result of many appeals since the Eastland disaster in Chicago.

Following are the members of the committees which drafted yesterday's recommendations:

Elbridge G. Snow, President of the Home Insurance Company of New York; Frederic C. Buswell, former resident of the Insurance Society of New York; Edward E. Hardy of New York, E. P. Stover of New Haven, Nelson J. Edwards of Cincinnati, Nicholas R. Wall of St. Louis, Paul E. McKinney of Washington, Holden P. Williams of Boston, C. C. Hooven of Dayton, Ohio, William Guerin of New York, W. J. Chittenden, Jr., of Detroit, R. R. Fancher of New Haven, J. T. Burke of Toronto, F. G. Blackledge of Indianapolis, G. W. Cleveland of Cincinnati, Charles E. Sevingley of St. Louis, William E. Safford of Washington, A. D. Iddings of Dayton, Ohio, George W. Elliott of Philadelphia, C. Albert Gasser of Newark, J. O. Hammit of New York, and John A. O'Keefe of Boston.

BROOKLYN SLATE TODAY.

Republicans Will Confer on Designations for County Places.

The Executive Committee of the Kings County Republican organization will hold a conference at 4 o'clock this afternoon at Republican Headquarters, 192 Montague Street, Brooklyn, to discuss the selection of candidates for county offices. Bridge Commissioner Kracke, County Clerk Devoy, and ex-Congressman Calder will attend the conference.

Two new names were added yesterday to the already long list of candidates for Sheriff, those of Deputy State Controller William Boardman and Deputy Chief Clerk of County Court Dr. Harry Ralston. Both men come from the First Assembly District. It was thought yesterday that Register E. T. O'Loughlin would be renominated by the Republicans. The three candidates for Judges probably will be County Judge Harry E. Lewis, Municipal Justices George Freifeld and Marcus B. Campbell.

Assistant District Attorney George A. Voss served notice on the Republican leaders yesterday that he will not withdraw from the race for a nomination for one of the County Judgeships and that if he was not designated he would make a fight in the primaries.

McLAUGHLIN A CANDIDATE.

Brooklyn Democratic Club President Aspires to Bench.

The Brooklyn Democratic Club yesterday served notice on Leader John H. McCooey that it desired the nomination of its President, Alonzo McLaughlin, for County Judge. A delegation of five members called upon Mr. McCooey and made known their demands. Mr. McCooey told the committee there would be a meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee next Tuesday or Wednesday at which the selection of candidates for county offices would be considered. He assured them that Mr. McLaughlin's name would be considered at that time.

1,000 IN STREET CHASE.

Deputy Prosecutor and Wife Join Crowd in Capturing Lapore.

After an exciting chase through Centre, Walker and Baxter Streets, participated in by detectives, policemen, lawyers, reporters, and factory employes, numbering 1,000 or more, Antonio di Recco Lapore, 24 years old, a laborer, who lives in Ridge Street, near Stanton Street, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Detectives Hogan and Picco and locked up in Police Headquarters on a complaint made by his wife, Antoinette, 16 year old. She said that during the two years of their married life he has endeavored to force her to live an immoral life.

The young wife told Deputy Assistant District Attorney Lockhart that her husband told her on Wednesday that unless she supported him he would return to Italy and join the army. After making this declaration, she said, he brought two men home but she fought them off and escaped. Yesterday she asked her husband to take a walk with her and she led him to the Criminal Court Building.

She was taken to Mr. Lockhart's office and while her husband remained a short distance away the girl-wife told her story. Lockhart called a policeman and told him to arrest the husband. Hearing the word "arrest," Lapore bolted out of the door. His wife, Mr. Lockhart and the policeman were in pursuit and the screams of the wife and the shouts of Lockhart attracted persons leaving the various courtrooms and all joined in the chase.

In Centre Street Lapore turned north, still followed by the crowd, now augmented by hundreds of factory employes and several uniformed policemen. A shot was fired after Lapore, but this only caused him to increase his speed. As he turned into Walker Street the cry went up that he had escaped from the Tombs and hundreds of men and women poured out of the various buildings and joined in the pursuit. At Baxter Street Lapore was overhauled by the two detectives.

He was brought back to the Criminal Court Building and Magistrate Koenig in Jefferson Market Court later sentenced him to sixty days in the workhouse on a disorderly conduct charge. Lapore said he formerly lived in Swampscott, Mass., and that he intended sailing for Italy as he was a reservist. He refused to comment on the charges made by his wife.

SAHARA'S 'EMPEROR' FLEES SANITARIUM

Lebaudy Throws Watcher Off His Guard by Feigning Sleep and Is Left Alone.

DIVES THROUGH A SCREEN

Jacques the First Dashes Into the Long Island Woods and Eludes Sheriff Pettit and Posse.

Jacques Lebaudy, the "Emperor of Sahara," the man who outgeneraled the deputies of Sheriff Stephen Pettit of Nassau County, Wednesday, and all but outran the doughty Sheriff himself in a cross-country obstacle race on horseback, finally surrendering to "the United States Government," escaped yesterday from the Knickerbocker Sanitarium at Amityville, L. I., whither he had been exiled. He was last reported to be in parts unknown.

After his capture by the Sheriff, Jacques the First was taken to the Nassau County Jail, where he made a farewell address to his "army," whose members had followed him in a trolley car, and who afterward removed their Saharan splendor and returned to New York as simple messenger boys. His Majesty broke his tin horn and tore off his insignia of rank, the bright green sash which had bound the Panama to his head. He was then ready to go wherever his victorious enemies might decree.

He was taken to the Knickerbocker Sanitarium, whose name reminded him of that time of pristine glory when he had called the Hotel Knickerbocker bellboys to his room, showed them $50,000 in gold, all arranged in piles, the number of piles corresponding to the number of boys in the room, and then dashed their greedy hopes to the ground by a sudden "Get out of here, the whole bunch of you." He was assigned at the sanitarium to the suite occupied by other royalties when they visited there in the past, including the "King of Europe" and the "Empress of Africa."

But his Saharan Majesty was not happy. He could not forget the deputies returning triumphant to the field from whence he had driven them, nor his gallant steed which had borne him so nobly through woods and brook to the discomfort of Sheriff Pettit; but these tortures were nothing compared to the realization that now Mrs. Edward Smith could motor unmolested down the Westbury Highway, where he had forbidden it, with never so much as a whisp of hay, let alone an entire bale, to obstruct her path.

At 6 o'clock he rose, and, donning his Palm Beach uniform, strolled out of his room. A guard was ready to see that his imperial Majesty did not go far. Jacques the First eyed him with the same look that he had given the French naval officer who had brought the orders for him to leave his palace in Africa; and the guard, being new to the sanitarium, fell in behind the Emperor.

On the porch, screened with wire against the Long Island mosquitos, they stopped, and the royal guest sat down in an easy chair. Soon, so far as the guard could see, he was asleep. It was the chance that the inexperienced guard was waiting for. He would go quickly to the Superintendent, Dr. Lowden, and ascertain the exact etiquette that was required of him in a case like this; the mosquito screen would hold the Emperor.

This was likewise the chance that Jacques the First was waiting for. With a spring he went through the screen and vanished into the green woods, leaving the guard to announce his departure.

The shouts of the guard brought the sanitarium employes to the scene. A short search convinced them that it was useless to look for the missing emperor there. A hurry call was sent to Sheriff Pettit and to the police in New York and Brooklyn. The allies were ordered to mobilize in the face of the threatening imperial aggressions.

In a little while Sheriff Pettit had saddled the horse which stood him in such good stead yesterday, and with twenty-five deputies went scouring the woods for Jacques Lebaudy. A half-dozen of the Nassau County motorcycle police corps patroled the roads. Henry Humber, whose encounter with the emperor on Wednesday rendered him familiar with the cunning of Jacques the First, was assigned to watch the Lebaudy house in Old Westbury.

All day the seekers searched, and when night came their lanterns showed flickering through the woods between Farmingdale and Amityville, where the fugitive was presumed to be lurking.

One old woman was found late yesterday afternoon who declared that she had seen a debonnaire figure in a Palm Beach suit and Panama hat tripping gaily through the woods where she was picking berries. He had a sprig of wild flowers in his buttonhole, she said, and he passed her whistling "Till the Sands of the Desert Grow Cold." Up to a late hour last night this was the last report of anybody even resembling his imperial highness of Sahara. It is rumored that he secured a motor boat at Great South Bay and might next be heard from in his desert kingdom.

According to Dr. Lowden the escaped Lebaudy has no money. His attorney, Paul De Fere of 5 Market Street, New York City, met Sheriff Pettit on the road yesterday morning and was informed of his client's disappearance. It was news to him, he said. He had been ordered to bring out several changes of clothes to the captured potentate, and he had them with him. Mrs. Lebaudy was notified, but manifested no concern.

Sheriff Pettit says that if he fails to catch the Emperor by this morning he will drop the search. It is up to Suffolk County, he declares, in whose jurisdiction his majesty escaped. If that county doesn't manifest more interest in the whereabouts of the illustrious prisoner he may remain free, so far as Nassau's Sheriff is concerned.

SPITE HOUSE SOLD.

Richardson Built on Five-Foot Wide Plot in Lexington Avenue.

The famous Richardson "Spite House," which has stood for more than thirty years on a narrow plot at the northwest corner of Lexington Avenue and Eighty-second Street, is about to be torn down for a big apartment house. It was sold yesterday, with two adjoining houses on Eighty-second Street, to Bing & Bing, realty operators, who have been active builders of Park Avenue houses. They are having plans prepared for an eleven-story apartment building covering the entire plot.

The "Spite House," which acquired more fame than any other structure of that character ever erected on Manhattan Island, covered a mere sliver of ground. It is 16 feet on Eighty-second Street and 102 feet on Lexington Avenue, being half of the block frontage on that thoroughfare. The builder, Joseph Richardson, was an eccentric millionaire who died in 1897. He built it several years before his death, with the object, it was stated, of cutting off the view of Lexington Avenue from the adjoining flats on Eighty-second Street. It was also said at the time that the adjoining owners had offered Mr. Richardson $1,000 for his sliver of land, but he demanded $5,000.

"By taking full advantage of the building law, which permitted generous bay windows, Mr. Richardson put up a four-story flat, so arranged that many of the rooms obtained depths of from seven to eight feet, making them fairly habitable. Later he altered the ground floor into a row of small stores and they were well rented.

After Mr. Richardson's death the house was sold to close the estate and was bought by Charles Stein. It was sold at auction in 1909 for $18,500, but was bought in by the owner and he has now sold it to Bing & Bing. Its assessed valuation at present is $17,000.

Mr. Richardson's estate, at his death, was estimated to be worth from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000, but for several years it was in litigation and before the case was settled his widow said that over $200,000 had been spent in counsel fees. One of the objections made by the heirs was to the payment of a legacy of $17,500 to the Rev. Henry W. Warren, then pastor of the old Central Park Baptist Church, but this was afterwards paid.

BLOWS KILLED EPILEPTIC.

Attendant at the State Village Is in Somerset County Jail.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 19.—William Van Riker, 46 years old, a patient at the State Village for Epileptics at Skillman, is dead, as the result of an assault alleged to have been committed by Frederick C. Holbrook, an attendant, who is now confined in the Somerset County Jail. Van Riker was committed to the institution from Passaic, and Holbrook gives his address as Englewood, N. J.

Before the discovery of Van Riker last Tuesday morning in a serious condition, Holbrook had left the institution on a two days' leave of absence. The leave of absence expired last night and Holbrook was arrested. State Commissioner of Charities and Corrections Richard Stockton, Dr. David F. Weeks, the Superintendent at the village, and the Somerset County authorities are conducting the investigation.

Van Riker suffered from epileptic dementia, but was not considered a dangerous or troublesome patient. When it was time for the patients to leave their rooms last Tuesday morning the attendants noticed there were marks and scars on his body which plainly showed he had been a victim of an assault. He died in a hospital Tuesday night. The autopsy showed that death was caused by shock and abdominal hemorrhages as the result of a terrible beating.

Holbrook denied having any knowledge of the assault on Van Riker.

KILLS 2 BOYS AND HERSELF.

Paterson Woman and Her Grandsons Die in Gas-Filled Room.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 19.—Mrs. Madeline Hanger, 57 years old, wife of Frederick Hanger, a silk weaver of 92 Sheridan Place, killed her two grandsons and herself this afternoon, while in a fit of despondency resulting from a recent illness and operation.

When Hanger returned home for lunch he smelled gas and found the door of the kitchen locked. He broke in the door and saw his wife sitting with her head on the kitchen table and the two small boys, Edward Armeck, seven years old, and his brother William, eight years old, lying on the floor. Calling for help, Hanger plunged into the room and was overcome by the gas from the four burners of the gas stove, but was rescued by neighbors.

Dr. William De Can responded with the ambulance from the General Hospital and tried to revive Mrs. Hanger and the boys with the pulmotor. Both she and Edward were dead but William partly revived and was taken to the hospital where he died tonight. The windows of the kitchen were closed, although not bolted and on the table was a note in German, which read:

"I can't stand it any longer. I am taking my two boys with me. Goodbye, dear husband. I will soon be out of the way of my dear relatives."

Hanger could not explain what the references to relatives meant. He said there had not been any trouble with any of them. The two little boys were the sons of a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hanger who died five years ago, after which the father of the boys disappeared. Since that time they have lived with their grandparents and Mrs. Hanger's affection for them was known all over the neighborhood.

The police said that the Hangers are comfortably well off and that there was no money trouble of any kind. They were known as a happy family and the children were the constant companions of their grandparents everywhere they went.

CANADA'S GATES OPEN.

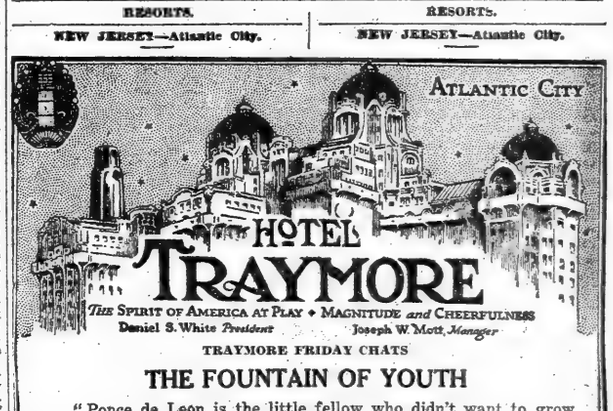
Americans Need No Passports to Cross the Border.

Misstatements about wartime conditions of travel between this country and Canada have led to an official announcement from Washington that no passports are needed by Americans crossing the border. A letter of inquiry to the Department of State at Washington brought a reply from ex-Governor John E. Osborne, Assistant Secretary of State, in part as follows:

The department has been informed by the Canadian authorities that American citizens entering Canada are not required to carry passports, and the department has given this information to the press. The department has recently been informed that all persons entering Newfoundland must bear passports, but this regulation does not relate in any way to Canada, the Government of which is separate from that of Newfoundland.

RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.



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TRAYMORE FRIDAY CHATS

THE FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH

"Ponce de Leon is the little fellow who didn't want to grow old," said a friend, wishing to correct last week's reference to De Soto and the Fountain of Youth. The critic's knowledge was limited. The search for the Fountain, which restored vigor and gave fortune and fame, was a sixteenth century craze; Ponce de Leon, De Soto and many others went on the quest. * * * Their fountain in Florida existed only in fabulous rumor. There are, nevertheless, actual fountains of youth wherever there are means to refresh the mind and restore to old folks the child's capacity for sheer pleasure. The boy lives in the philosopher, and the philosopher is happiest as a boy. * * * The Traymore is now such a fountain. It is offering those elements of rejuvenation which the deluded Spaniards vainly sought in Florida. Indeed, it will so emphasize and vary this feature of its entertainment that, when winter comes, many seekers of youthfulness and joy will say—"Why go to Florida at all?"

"A Street Scene in Cairo" was given last week in the Restaurant. "A Night in Naples" is repeated this week by request. Scenes from Holland and Russia will be presented in the immediate future. * * * The Traymore is also entertaining private parties from twelve to three hundred in the several special banquet rooms of the hotel.

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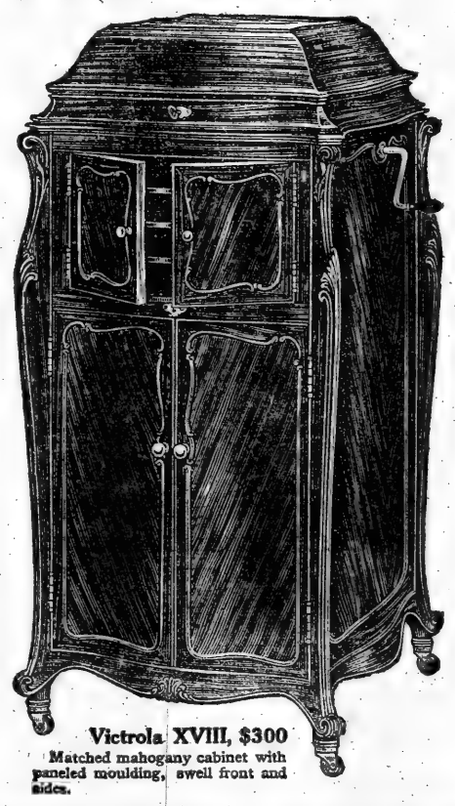
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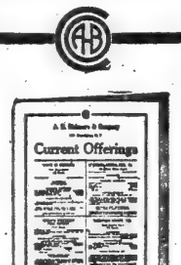
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Unsettled by News of Sinking of Arabic—The International Exchange Situation.

The unexpected happened yesterday and the stock market broke sharply. It was the sort of news which had been possible all along, although the market chose to ignore the possibility. Not precisely the sinking of another big passenger vessel without warning had been expected, for it had been believed that Germany would refrain from deeds which might cause a repetition of the Lusitania incident, but it was clear that any day might bring some unexpected bad news and it was clear, too, that the market had been rendered vulnerable to such news.

The market was reactionary yesterday before the news that the Arabic had been sunk by a German submarine gained circulation, but that news caused a sharp decline. It was followed by some recovery, but the decline was resumed again before the close. The reports that all the passengers and crew had been saved, which followed quickly upon the news of the sinking of the ship, did much to soften the effect of the news. It was assumed that if all were saved the vessel must have been given warning before being torpedoed. It was not until after the market had closed that announcement was made that no warning had been given, and then the fear spread anew that some of the crew or passengers had been lost. The further possible effect of the occurrence must be considered in the light of the fact that the failure to give warning was not known until after trading had ceased.

In high banking quarters the matter was looked upon as introducing a very grave new factor into the situation. The fear of some new factor of the kind being intruded into the situation was one of the main reasons for the feeling of caution which had been spreading in important financial circles and which had led to the view that the continuance unabated of the speculation which had been under way on the stock exchange would render the market more vulnerable and thus unnecessarily increase the danger of stock market unsettlement. The reaction yesterday without regard to the cause was welcomed as serving to put a check on too free speculation. Not all stocks lost ground in the final count, but most did. The net changes included some large gains, but the majority showed losses many of which amounted to several points. The **dealings were larger** than the recent average.

The news responsible for the unsettlement of the market in the afternoon distracted attention from practically all other matters, not excepting the international exchange situation, which had been engrossing the attention of bankers here as well as in London. It seemed as important yesterday as it had previously seemed that for the good of our future export trade some means should be adopted to restore orderly conditions in the exchange market, but apparently no plans were arranged between this market and London. Meanwhile gold continues to come, little as we need it and much as it is valuable to the countries of Europe which are surrendering it. The cables brought suggestions that the Allies stand ready to send us $500,000,000 gold in settlement of the international balance. Barring other means of payment and to the extent that that sum might be needed to pay for things which Europe cannot do without, there is no doubt that much gold would be sent, but its shipment here would be neither to our advantage nor to that of Europe. The after effects might be bad for both, bad for our trade and bad for Europe's finances.

Disinclination among investors here to take a foreign loan and aversion in London to surrendering its historic place in international finance, as well as aversion to offer a high rate on a Government loan, seem to be at the bottom of the fact that the exchange situation has in effect been allowed to drift. No doubt the English market's complacency over the prospect of shipping an enormous amount of gold to us is increased by the showing which is being made by the Bank of England and the Bank of France. Instead of losing gold as a result of the shipments to the United States, both banks in recent weeks have been steadily increasing their stocks of the metal. The Bank of England reported yesterday for the week a gain of over $6,500,000 and the Bank of France a gain of $14,000,000, using the conventional figure of reduction. The people of both countries are drawing on their latent gold reserves, which are very large. Quite likely we see in this fruit of the movement, which dates back the gold reserves of the English joint stock banks. The movement to increase those reserves was less opposed than was the movement to report the banks' gold holdings apart from their other cash, and it may be that the joint stock banks now hold much more gold than has gen-
erally been believed.

LONDON TRADING STEADY.

Market Hesitates on Latest News from the Eastern Front.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—There were no fresh developments in the American exchange problem today beyond the fact that negotiations are proceeding between the various authorities here and in New York. Cable transfers were a shade easier at 4.67¼ to 4.67⅝. Money was in good demand and discount rates were easy on the good bank return.

The stock market was hesitating on the Eastern war news which offset the effect of the favorable bank statement. Bonds were inclined to ease off and oil shares and Russian securities were easy.

American securities were quiet all day. Prices hardened near the close under the lead of United States Steel and Canadian Pacific. The closing was steady.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£1,893,000
Circulation decreased	506,000
Bullion increased	1,387,655
Other securities decreased	1,052,000
Other deposits increased	39,561,000
Public deposits decreased	39,940,000
Notes reserve increased	1,907,000
Government securities decreased	290,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 23.59 per cent., last week it was 22.70 per cent.

Rate of discount 5 per cent.

Prices Irregular on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—Prices were irregular on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 68 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 80 centimes.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	70,087,000
Silver in hand increased	68,000
Notes in circulation increased	73,558,000
Treasury deposits increased	21,412,000
General deposits increased	97,085,000
Bills discounted increased	8,238,000
Advances decreased	5,595,000

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, AUG. 19, 1915.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	1,095,465
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	89,398,939
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	76.72 —1.20
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	78.79	Aug. 17	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	78.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
33	33⅛	1,000	Alaska Gold Mines	33⅜	33⅜	33	33	—⅜
38½	38⅝	19,300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	41½	41½	38¼	38⅝	—2⅞
69⅜	70	4,200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	71⅜	71⅜	69¼	69⅜	—1⅜
56⅜	56⅞	100	Am. Agricul. Chem	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	—⅝
63¾	64	14,300	Am. Beet Sugar	63⅝	66	63	64	—2½
85	91	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf	90	90	90	90	...
60½	60⅝	41,600	Am. Can	64	64	60½	60½	—2½
106½	107½	1,100	Am. Can pf	107	107	107	107	+1
69	69½	10,700	Am. Car & Fdry	70¾	71	68	69¼	—1⅜
147	148	9,200	Am. Coal Products	145	154½	145	147½	+3½
49½	50¼	400	Am. Cotton Oil	51½	51½	50	50	—⅝
7⅝	7¾	2,400	Am. H. & Leather	8½	8½	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
36½	37	1,000	Am. H. & Leath. pf	38	38¼	37	38	+⅝
23¼	24½	300	Am. Ice Securities	24½	24½	23½	23½	—1⅜
14½	14⅞	15,700	Am. Linseed	14⅝	15½	13⅞	14¾	+⅝
33	33½	3,200	Am. Linseed pf	35¼	35	33	34	+1⅛
54	54⅝	6,100	Am. Locomotive	56¾	56¾	53½	55	—1¼
80⅜	80½	7,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref	82⅜	32⅜	80	80	—2
106½	107	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	106½	106½	106½	106½	+¼
52⅞	53	4,100	Am. Steel F'dries	56	56	52½	53	—1
...	...	50	do., odd lot	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	...
110	110½	700	Am. Sugar Ref	111¾	111¾	110¼	110½	—1
123¼	123⅞	310	Am. Teleph. & Tel	123⅜	123⅝	123½	123½	—½
223	228	200	Am. Tobacco pf	226	228	228	228	+2
107	107½	100	Am. Tobacco pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	+½
37	37½	800	Am. Woolen	38	38	37	37¼	—½
91	92	200	Am. Woolen pf	92	92	91⅜	91⅜	—1¼
70⅜	70⅝	50,000	Anaconda Cop. Co	70¼	72¼	69⅞	70½	+½
101⅜	102	2,100	Atch., Top. & S. F	102	102⅜	101⅜	102	—⅛
99	99½	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	—¼
79¼	80	8,700	Baldwin Loco	80⅞	81	79	79¾	—1⅜
82	82½	2,100	Baltimore & Ohio	83	83	82	82	—¼
70⅜	71¼	800	Baltimore & O. pf	71	71½	71	71	...
1¼	1⅜	100	Batopilas Mining	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
274	280	1,800	Bethlehem Steel	287	288	275	275	—13
138½	140	1,200	Bethlehem Steel pf	140	140	138	138¼	—1⅝
84	84½	2,000	Bklyn Rapid Tran	84⅝	84⅝	84⅛	84⅜	—⅞
62¾	63½	2,100	Bklyn Un. Gas	64¾	63⅝	62½	63	—1
16⅜	17¼	1,200	Cal. Pet. v. tr. ctfs	17¾	17⅞	16⅝	16⅞	—⅞
55	58½	11	Canada Southern	55⅜	55⅜	55½	55⅝	...
151⅜	152	5,300	Canadian Pacific	152½	152½	151⅜	151½	—2¾
44½	45	26,800	Central Leather Co	45⅜	46	44	44½	—½
104	105¼	300	Central Leather pf	104⅞	105¼	104⅞	104⅞	—⅞
44⅝	45	1,700	Chesapeake & Ohio	45¾	45¾	44⅜	44⅞	—⅞
12	12⅛	900	Chi. Great Western	12	12	11¾	11¾	—⅜
30	30⅜	200	Chi. Gt. Western pf	30½	30½	30¼	30¼	—⅜
82	82¼	1,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	82½	82⅞	82¼	82¼	—½
122½	123	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	123¼	123¼	123¼	123¼	—⅝
126	127½	200	Chi. & Northwest	127½	127½	126½	126½	—1⅜
18¾	19	13,500	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	19⅜	20⅜	18½	19	—⅝
45	45¼	4,400	Chino Copper	45⅝	46	45	45⅛	—⅜
60	71½	100	C., C., C. & St. L	62	62	62	62	+1⅞
103	105	100	Cluett, Peabody pf	103⅜	103¾	103⅜	103⅝	+1⅞
41¼	41¾	8,800	Col. Fuel & Iron	43½	43⅞	41¼	41⅞	—2¼
125⅜	126¾	2,700	Consolidated Gas	126	128	125¾	125¾	—¾
86	88	1,700	Continental Can	86	89½	86	87	—3½
103½	104½	100	Continental Can pf	104	104	104	104	—½
17⅝	17¾	16,000	Corn Products Ref	17⅜	18¼	17¼	17½	—½
82	83	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	83½	83½	83	83	—⅜
73	73¼	34,500	Crucible Steel	76½	78	72	73	—3½
102	103½	1,100	Crucible Steel pf	103	103	102	102½	—⅜
118	120	2,800	Cuban -Am. Sugar	122	122	118	118	—½
140	141	300	Delaware & Hud	140⅜	140½	140	140⅜	...
114	114½	5	Detroit Edison	114	114	114	114	...
28	28⅝	3,000	Distillers' Secur	29⅛	29⅛	28	28	—⅞
6	10⅛	100	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	8	8	8	8	+½
...	...	...	Dome Mines	22	22½	21⅞	22	+⅞
27¾	28	5,400	Erie	28½	28½	27¾	27⅞	—⅜
43⅞	43½	1,200	Erie 1st pf	43¾	44	43⅛	43½	—¾
280	290	10	General Chemical	286	286	286	286	...
172½	173½	2,275	General Electric	174⅜	174⅜	172½	172⅝	—1⅞
213	218½	2,100	Gen. Mot. v. tr. ctfs	213¾	216	217⅛	213	—5
107	109	200	Gen. Motors pf	108	108	108½	108½	+½
60	60¼	19,350	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	62½	63	59⅞	60	—2¼
69	69½	10,700	Great Northern pf	118¾	118½	118	118	—⅝
42½	42⅞	82,500	G. N. ctfs are prod	43⅜	47	42½	42½	—5½
64¼	64⅞	4,700	Guggenheim Explor	66⅜	66⅜	64¼	64¼	—2⅞
20¼	20¾	8,600	Inter.Con.C.v.tr.cfs	20⅜	21⅜	20	20⅜	+⅝
...	...	50	do., odd lot	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	...
73	73⅜	2,200	Inter. Con. Corp. pf	72½	73⅜	72½	73	+⅞
34⅜	34⅞	32,400	Inspiration Copper	36	36¼	34½	34⅞	—1
20¼	20⅜	6,500	Inter.Met. v. tr.cfs	20¼	21¼	20	20½	+⅛
19½	19⅝	1,200	Int. Agriculture pf	20½	20½	19	19½	—⅝
36¾	39	1,000	Int. Agricul. pf	41	41¾	37½	37½	—3¼
105	106½	500	Int. Harvester, N.J.	106	107	105½	105½	—½
9½	10	900	Int. Paper	10¼	10¼	9⅜	9½	—½
26¼	28¼	2,300	Kansas City South	27¼	27½	26½	26½	—⅝
58	60	400	Kan. City South. pf	59¼	59½	58¾	58⅝	—⅞
77	84	100	Kayser (J.) & Co	78	78	78	78	...
145	183	600	Kresge (S. S.) Co	145	150	145	150	+5½
53	55	500	Lackawanna Steel	54¼	54¼	53½	54	—½
141	142	100	Lehigh Valley	142	142	142	142	—1
36¼	36¾	700	Long Island	34	36	34	36	—3
114	115	100	Louis. & Nash	114½	114½	114½	114½	+⅝
76¼	79	100	Mackay Cos	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼	...
43⅜	44⅛	7,000	Maxwell Motors	47	47	43⅜	44	—1⅞
89½	90	1,000	Max. Motors 1st pf	91⅜	91⅜	90	90	—2
37½	38	1,800	Max. Motors 2d pf	39½	39½	37⅝	37⅝	—1½
83¾	84¼	33,700	Mexican Petroleum	87¾	87⅝	83½	84	—3½
84	85	100	Mex. Petroleum pf	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	+1¼
25⅞	26⅛	2,200	Miami Copper	26½	26½	26	26	—¼
118	120	20	M., St. P. & S. M.	120	120	120	120	...
7⅞	8	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	7¾	7¾	7⅝	7⅞	+¾
16	18	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	18½	18½	18½	18½	+⅞
3	3⅛	3,000	Missouri Pacific	3	3¼	3	3⅛	+⅛
50¼	51	200	Montana Power	50¾	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	—⅝
162⅜	165	33	Morris & Essex	162	162	162	162	...
80	82	2,200	Nat. Cloak & Suit	78	82	78	82	+4
28	28½	4,400	Nat. Enam. & Stg	26	29¼	28	28¼	—⅝
63¼	63½	2,000	Nat. Lead Co	64¾	64¾	63⅞	63⅞	—⅞
110	111	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	110	110	110	110	+1
14½	14⅝	300	Nevada Con. Cop	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
132	134½	31,450	N. Y. Air Brake	128	137⅜	126	134	+7½
89⅜	90	1,300	N. Y. Central	90⅜	90⅜	90	90	—1
63	63½	1,700	N. Y. N. H. & H	63⅝	63⅝	63	63¼	—⅛
25⅜	25⅝	300	N. Y., Ont. & West	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	—⅛
107	107½	200	Norfolk & Western	107⅝	107⅝	107¼	107¼	—⅜
72	73	100	North American	72	72	72	72	...
107	107¾	1,500	Northern Pacific	107⅝	108	107	107	—⅝
33	34	900	Pacific Mail	34	34	33	33	—1
30	32½	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel	30	30	30	30	—3
108⅞	109¼	1,700	Penn. R. R.	109	109¼	108⅝	108⅞	+⅛
...	...	66	do., odd lot	108½	108½	108½	108½	...
78	79	800	Philadelphia Co	78	79¼	78	79¼	+1¼
29¾	30	16,500	Pittsburgh Coal	32	32	30	30	—1¼
96	98	2,310	Pittsburgh Coal pf	99	99	97	97	—2
62½	62⅝	11,600	Pressed Steel Car	63¾	63¾	62¾	62¾	—2¾
159	163	200	Pullman Co	160	160	160	160	—4¾
...	...	600	Quicksilver	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
40¾	40¾	2,400	Railway Steel Sp	43½	43½	40⅞	40⅞	—1⅞
22⅞	23	2,000	Ray Con. Copper	23	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	—⅛
147½	147¾	14,800	Reading	149	149½	147½	147½	—1
44⅜	44⅝	14,700	Rep. Iron & Steel	46½	46¼	44⅜	44⅜	—1¼
102	102	2,200	Rep. Iron & St. pf	102	102⅜	101	101½	—⅛
¼	⅜	100	Rock Island Co	½	½	½	½	—⅛
⅞	¾	100	Rock Island Co. pf	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	...
8⅞	9	6,700	Rumely, (M.,) Co	10¾	10¾	9	9	—1¼
13	14	1,100	Rumely, (M.,) Co. pf	15	15	13	13¼	—1¼
4¾	5	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	5	5	5	5	—¾
11	14	100	St. Louis Southwest	12½	12½	12¼	12¼	—1
14	14⅜	1,000	Seaboard Air Line	15	15	14¼	14½	—½
32½	33	200	Seab. Air Line pf	33	33	33	33	—½
151	153½	500	Sears, Roeb. & Co	156¾	156¾	153	153	—3
53	54	5,050	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	56⅞	56⅞	53½	53½	—2½
88¾	89	5,600	Southern Pacific	89⅜	89½	88¾	88¾	—1
15	15⅛	2,000	Southern Railway	15½	15½	15	15	—1⅝
47¼	48⅜	400	So. Railway pf	47¼	48⅝	47¼	48⅝	—⅜
72½	74	5	Standard Milling pf	72½	72½	72½	72½	...
108	109	11,400	Studebaker Co	111¼	111½	107	108⅜	—2½
105½	107	100	Studebaker Co. pf	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	—½
47⅝	48	19,800	Tennessee Copper	48¼	49⅝	47¼	47⅝	—1⅞
141	142	3,800	Texas Co.	144½	144½	141	141½	—4½
9¼	10	200	Texas & Pacific	9½	9½	9½	9½	—⅛
51⅜	52	5,400	Third Avenue	51⅜	53	51	52	+½
73	78	100	Underwood Typew	78	78	78	78	+2
6⅝	7¼	600	Union B. & P. Co	6⅝	7¼	6⅝	6⅝	—¼
130¼	130⅝	9,800	Union Pacific	131⅝	131⅝	130¼	130⅝	—1⅛
81½	82	100	Union Pacific pf	82	82	82	82	+½
43	45	200	United Cigar Mfrs	43⅜	43⅜	43¼	43¼	—1⅝
18	19	100	United Rys. Invest	18	18	18	18	—½
35¼	35⅜	200	United Rys. Inv. pf	35⅜	35⅝	35½	35½	—½
20½	22	1,900	U. S. C. I. P. & F	22	22½	21	21	—1
69½	69⅞	3,400	U. S. Indus. Alco	71½	71½	69½	69½	—1⅜
38	39	200	U. S. R. & Imp. Co	38	38	38	38	...
3	4⅜	100	U. S. Red. & Ref. pf	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	+⅜
513¼	522	7,200	U. S. Rubber	538½	551⅜	515	52	—2
104	104½	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	104½	104½	104½	104½	—½
74½	74⅝	283,100	U. S. Steel	77	77⅜	74⅜	74⅜	—2½
112⅝	112⅞	1,185	U. S. Steel pf	112⅞	112⅞	112½	112½	—¼
66⅜	66⅝	9,000	Utah Copper	67	67⅞	66½	66½	—⅜
36	36½	2,100	Va.-Car. Chemical	36⅛	36⅝	36	36½	+⅛
59	60	500	Va. Iron, Coal & C	64	64	59⅜	59⅜	—3½
⅛	¼	400	Wabash pf	¼	¼	¼	¼	—⅛
107	110	100	Wells Fargo Exp	110	110	110	110	+1¼
71	71½	1,300	Western Union Tel	71⅝	72	71	71	—⅞
281	290	1,000	Westingh. Air B	280	280	280	280	...
...	...	20	do., odd lot	281	281	281	281	—2
115	115¼	69,600	Westingh. E. & M	118	118	114	115¾	+2
137	145	100	Westingh. 1st pf	135	125	125	135	—1
176	180	2,950	Willys-Overland	180½	181	176	176	—5
103⅜	106⅜	100	Willys-Overland pf	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	...
35	35½	200	Wisconsin Central	35⅜	35⅝	35	35	—1

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	33.62½	34.12½	33.75	34.75
Lead		4.45		4.45
Spelter	*11.00		*11.50	
Antimony	31.50	32.00	32.00	33.00
Quicksilver	$91.00	$92.00	$91.00	$92.00
Aluminium	†33.00	34.00	†33.00	34.00
Iron, No. 2 X fdy.	15.00	15.50	15.00	15.50

*Sales. †Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted at 16⅝@16c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Thursday. £	s	d	Wednesday. £	s	d
Copper, spot	85	15	0	86	15	0
Copper, futures	87	0	0	88	0	0
Tin, spot	148	10	0	148	15	0
Tin, futures	149	15	0	150	5	0
Spelter	37	0	0	38	0	0
Lead	21	3	9	20	18	0

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Lee Higginson & Co. and Blair & Co. will act as reorganization managers in carrying out the plan for the reorganization of the Kansas City Railway & Light Company. Participants in the plan must deposit their securities before Oct. 1.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company has moved into new quarters in the Equitable Building. John F. Bermingham has succeeded E. E. Loomis as President of the company.

Directors of the Chesebrough Manufacturing Company declared yesterday the regular quarterly dividend of 6 per cent. and an extra dividend of 4 per cent., both payable Sept. 20 to stockholders of record Sept. 8.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	—Sept., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
6s	—Sept., 1916	102⅝	102¾	102⅝	102¾
6s	—Sept., 1917	104¼	104½	103⅜	103⅝
4½s	—June, 1965	101⅜	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝
4½s	—March, 1963	102⅛	102⅜	101⅞	102⅛
4½s	—Nov., 1957	101⅜	102	101⅜	102⅛
4½s	—May, 1957	101⅜	102	101⅞	102⅛
4½s	—Nov., 1917	100⅜	101	100⅜	101
4½s	—May, 1964	98⅛	98⅜	98⅛	98⅜
4½s	—Mar., 1962	98	98⅜	98	98⅛
4½s	—Sept., 1960	98	98⅜	98	98⅛
4½s	—Mar., 1930-60	98⅛	98⅜	98⅛	98⅜
4s	—May, 1959	94⅛	94⅜	94⅛	95
4s	—Nov., 1958	94⅜	94⅝	94⅛	95
4s	—May, 1957	94⅜	94⅝	94⅛	95
4s	—Nov., 1956	93⅜	94⅛	93⅝	94⅛
4s	—Nov., 1955	93⅜	94⅛	93⅜	94⅛
4s	—Nov., 1936	94⅛	..	94⅛	..
4s	—May, 1917	99⅜	..	99⅜	..
4s	—Nov., 1918	99⅜	..	99⅜	..
4s	—May, 1919	99⅜	..	99⅜	..
3½s	—Nov., 1955	84⅜	..	84⅜	..
3½s	—Nov., 1954	85⅛	86¼	85⅛	86¼
3½s	—May, 1954	85⅛	86¼	85⅛	86¼

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Receipts and expenditures:

	Aug. 18.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$927,903	$9,484,440	$24,470,083
Int. rev. ord.	1,580,067	17,262,207	46,516,484
Cor. & in. tax	116,816	1,208,148	9,393,313
Miscellaneous	207,991	2,281,110	6,945,741
Total rcts.	$2,832,779	$30,235,907	$87,525,622
Expenditures	1,973,011	28,792,696	112,064,165
Surplus	859,767		
Deficit		8,556,788	24,538,543

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

International Mercantile Marine.

There was activity on the Curb yesterday in the old preferred and common shares of the International Mercantile Marine, following the reports that dissatisfied stockholders would wage an organized fight against the $2.50 assessment on the stock. The common, on sales of 30,000 shares, advanced from 3⅝ to 5 and closed at 4¾, and the preferred, on sales of 15,000 shares, jumped from the opening of 9⅛ to 11⅜, closing at 10¼. There was small trading in the new stock, on a when-issued basis, and hises of several points were recorded there, too. The early reports indicated that the protest to the plan of reorganization was a very weak one, but this did not appear to be the case. In one day the protesting stockholders, holding about 90,000 shares, created more of a stir than the existing Stockholders' Committee, of which George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., is Chairman, had created in several months. Six months ago there was little optimism among holders of International Mercantile stockholders. The rise was the contributing factor to the rise in hopes.

***

The War's Freaks.

A year ago, it is assumed, a broker advising clients to "get in" on the war stocks, would have picked out the stocks of ordnance or leading industrials. The war has its freak turns, however, and innocent-looking paint shops have been converted into ammunition factories. It has been reported that typewriter companies are making shell fuses and that wagon

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COTTON IS STEADY ON STORM REPORTS

Damage to Crops Causes Maintenance of Advances Made Recently.

EARLY LOSS WAS REGAINED

Market Only Slightly Influenced on News That Cotton Has Been Placed on Contraband List.

There were enough damage reports in the cotton market yesterday as an aftermath of the Galveston storm to give the market a steady undertone and cause a maintenance of the advance of the last day or so. Quotations at the close were practically unchanged.

Liverpool was about two points lower than due, which caused a decline in the local market at the opening. This loss was soon regained, however, on account of the disturbing news regarding the storm. Shorts were sufficiently impressed by the character of the Galveston advices to cover short cotton, although several Texas wires were received which stated that the damage from the storm would be more than offset by the increase in the size of the crops resulting from the abundant rains. In fact, Mike H. Thomas, the well-known Dallas bull, wired that the storm damage amounted to very little and that it would be offset 100 to 1 by the beneficial effects of the rain.

Wires from Memphis and New Orleans reported an increase in spot demand at rising quotations. The steadiness in Southern spots, as a matter of fact, was quite influential in causing uneasiness among local bears.

Aside from the damage to open cotton, which will affect the grade rather than the quantity, the crop prospect has been greatly improved as a result of the recent storms. The drought has been broken over the entire belt, and good rains were reported in the Central, Eastern, and Western belts. No detailed advices have been received from Texas, however, owing to wire trouble.

Strange to say, the market was influenced very little by the report that cotton had been placed on the contraband list by Great Britain and France. Official notification of this step has not yet reached the Cotton Exchange, but it is assumed that such action will be taken.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged to thirty-eight points higher. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, five points advance; 9.40 for middling. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Aug.	9.00	9.00	9.07b	9.09b
Oct.	9.43	9.34	9.40@ 9.42	9.40@ 9.41
Dec.	9.78	9.64	9.70@ 9.71	9.69
Jan.	9.84	9.74	9.82	9.81@ 9.82
March	10.28	10.20	10.26@10.28	10.26@10.28
May	10.49	10.42	10.47@10.48	10.44b

Total port receipts, 3,000 bales; last week, 3,815 bales; last year, 5,000 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	934	159	...
Galveston	...	1,044	222
Mobile	1	72	13
Charleston	...	22	22
Savannah	1,131	353	94
Wilmington	...	228	...
Norfolk	1,435	639	...

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	55	614	9
Memphis	27	97	65
St. Louis	...	323	217
Houston	...	2,119	1,254

Exports, 4,516 bales; total thus far this season, 94,317 bales; total last season, 4,060 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Mid.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
	Galveston	...	101,125	37,671
1,255	New Orleans	9.07	132,729	52,036
—	Mobile	8.63	12,237	1,864
1,723	Savannah	8%	59,302	9,651
—	Charleston	...	42,547	1,182
	Wilmington	...	...	7,753
793	Norfolk	8.75	43,304	15,688
323	Augusta	8.38	64,816	9,558
127	Memphis	8.87	68,394	15,423
68	St. Louis	8%	13,918	14,641

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a fair demand in spot cotton, with middling 3 points advance at 5.86d. Sales, 8,000 bales; receipts, 1,000; American, 100. Market closed dull.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4	5
New York	3	4	4	4	5
Phila.	3	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland		4	4	4½	5
Richmond		4	4	4½	5
Atlanta		4	4	4½	5
Chicago		4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½	5
Minneap.		4	4	5	5
Kan. City		4	4	4	5
Dallas		4	4	4½	5
San Fran.	3	3½	4	4½	5

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days 2¼@2⅛
Ninety days 2¼@2⅛

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1¾	1¾	1¾

ON TIME.

60 days 2¼@2⅛ | 5 mos. 3 @3¼
90 days 2⅜@2⅜ | 6 mos. 3 @3¼
4 mos. 3 @ ... | 1 year 4

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.
4 months 3¼@3⅜ | 6 months 3¼@3⅜
60 to 90 days 3 @3½

Other Names.
4 months 3½@3¾ | 6 months 3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.67⅛	$4.66½	$4.67⅛
Cables	4.68¼	4.67⅞	4.68¼

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or Check.)	Cable.
London	$4.67½	$4.68¼
Paris	5.88	5.87
Berlin	.81⅞	.81⅝
Austria	15.05	15.10
Russia	.37.00	...
Switzerland	5.40	5.39
Scandinavia	25.85	25.70
China—		
Hongkong	42.70	42.85
Shanghai	54.00	...
Singapore	57.50	...
Greece	5.30	5.25
Holland	.39⅞	.40⅛
India—		
Bombay	33.00	...
Calcutta	33.00	...
Italy	6.45	6.44
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.00	41.15
Rio	24.00	24.25
Spain	...	19.25

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

	Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.	
$4.62½	$4.60½	$4.62	$4.60	

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $392,422,664; balance, $32,807,500; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $699,188.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres; Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount, up 5c; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 40 premium, unchanged; Montreal, $1.87½ premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 22⅞d. up ⅛d.; New York, 47½c, off ⅜c.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	103	107	103	107
American Cigar pf.	97	99	97	99
Am. Mach. & F'dry.	80	90	80	90
Conley Foil	320	350	320	350
Johnson T. F. & M.	130	140	130	140
J. S. Young	165	175	165	175
J. S. Young pf.	107	110	107	110
MacAndrews & F.	160	170	160	170
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99½	100½	99½	100½
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	185	195	185	195
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	360	370	350	370
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	119	121	119	121

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
52	Cons. Power	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼
1	Fidelity & Dep.	134	134	134	134
75	Houston Oil	14	14	14	14
60	do pf	36¾	37	36¾	37
50	Mer. & M. Bk.	28	28	28	28
262	Nor. Central	82⅝	82⅞	82⅝	82⅞
50	Penn. Water Pr.	66	66	66	66
103	United Rys. & E.	23½	23½	23¼	23¼

BONDS.

$1,000	A. C. Line 4s.	84	84	84	84
1,000	C. Balt. 4s SL.	95½	95½	95½	95½
2,200	do 4s, '38	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
1,000	Cons. Coal 5s.	101	101	101	101
10	do Ref. 5s	87	87	87	87
6,000	Un. R.& E. In.	57½	57¾	57½	57⅝
1,000	do 4s	80½	80½	80⅜	80⅜

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales		Open.	High.	Low	Last.
135	Ahmeek	97	97	97	97
280	Alaska	33½	33⅝	33½	33½
380	Algomah	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜
110	Allouez	55	55	54	54
3,161	Amn. Zinc	52¼	52½	51½	51½
1,520	Ariz. Coml.	8⅞	8⅞	8	8
105	Butte & Bal.	4	4⅛	4	4⅛
1,210	Butte & Sup'r.	64	64	62½	62½
130	Cal. & Ariz.	62½	63	62½	62⅝
13	Cal. & Hec.	565	565	561	561
10	Chinp	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
386	Cop. Range	55	55½	54⅞	54⅞
110	East Butte	12¾	12¾	12½	12½
25	Granby	84	84	84	84
85	Greene Can	39	39½	39	30
98	Hancock	16	16	15¾	16
20	Inspiration	35¾	36	35¾	36
1,265	Island Creek	51½	51¾	49½	49¾
30	Isl. Creek pf	90	90	90	90
65	Isle Royale	27	27	27	27
80	Kerr Lake	4	4	4	4
100	Lake	14	14¾	14	14¼
30	Mass. Cons.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
100	Mayflower	3½	3½	3½	3½
235	Mohawk	73¾	73⅞	72½	72½
775	New Arcadian	11½	11½	10⅞	10⅞
160	New Idria	5	5	5	5
120	Nipissing	6½	6½	6⅜	6⅜
650	North Butt	30½	30⅝	30	30
4	North Lake	1½	1½	1½	1½
100	Old Colony	3½	3½	3	3
100	Old Dom.	52	52	52	52
80	Osceola	83½	83½	83	83
1,340	Pond Creek	18	18¼	16¼	17¾
30	Ray Con.	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
25	Quincy	86	86	85	86
780	Santa Fe	2⅝	3	2⅝	2⅞
300	Shannon	7¾	7¾	7¼	7½
40	Shattuck	25½	25¾	25½	25⅝
300	South Utah	25	30	25	30
104	St. Mary's	55	56	55	56
185	Superior & B.	2⅜	2⅜	2½	2⅜
10	Superior Cop.	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
651	Tamarack	57	57	55	55½
100	Trinity	4	4	4	4
200	Tuolumne	49c	49c	49c	49c
290	U. S. Smelts.	41½	41⅝	40¾	41⅛
210	U. S. Smelts pf	46½	46½	46¼	46¼
270	Utah Apex	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
240	Utah Con.	12⅜	12⅜	12¼	12¼
310	Utah Cop.	67¼	67½	65⅞	65⅞
40	Winona	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
25	Wolverine	61¼	61¼	61½	61½

RAILROADS.

55	Boston Elev.	75	75¾	75	75½
505	Boston & Me.	24½	25	24½	24¾
7	Mass. Elec.	33½	33½	33½	33½
55	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	63	63¼	63	63¼
201	West End St.	62	62½	62	62½
10	West E. St. pf.	80	80	80	80

MISCELLANEOUS.

55	Am. Ag. Ch.	57	57	55⅝	56
80	Am. A. C. pf.	92⅜	92⅜	92½	92⅜
10	Amoskeag pf.	98	98	98	98
15	Am. P. S. pf.	17	17	17	17
20	Am. Sugar	111	111	110	110
249	Am. T. & T.	124¼	124¼	123½	123½
30	Am. Wool.	37	37	37	37
106	Am. Wool pf.	92	92¼	91½	92
98	A. G. & W. I.	11	11½	10⅝	11½
135	A. G. & W.I.pf.	23¼	23½	23½	23½
105	Edison	234	234	233½	233½
115	Mass. Gas.	91½	91½	91	91
23	Mass. Gas pf.	88	89	88	89
10	McElwain pf.	97½	97½	97½	97½
1	N. E. Tel.	131	131	131	131
60	Pullman	164	164	164	164
56	Swift	114	114	113½	113½
9	Torrington	32¾	32½	32½	32½
36	United Fruit.	134½	135	134	134½
562	United Shoe M.	40¼	40¾	40	40
100	U. S. M. pf.	29	29	29	29
4,011	U. S. Steel	76⅞	77¼	74½	75
1	U. S. Steel pf.	113	113	113	113
2,820	Ventura	12¾	12⅞	12¼	12¼

BONDS.

$1,000	A. T. & T. 4s.	89	89	89	89
21,000	A.G.&W.I. 5s.	70½	70½	70	70
1,000	West. Tel. 5s.	96½	96½	96½	96½

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
65	Am. Shipb'd'g.	40	40½	40	40½
10	Booth Fish.	40	40	40	40
180	Chi. Pneu. T.	77	77	75	76
105	Dia. Match.	97	98	97	98
175	People's Gas.	115½	115⅝	115½	115½
45	Q'ker Oats pf.	105	105	105	105
772	Sears-Roebuck.	156	156	154½	155
5	Sears-Roe. pf.	124	124	124	124
230	Stwart-Warner.	66	66½	65	65⅝
110	Swift & Co.	114	114	114	114
500	Union Carbide.	165	165	160	160

BONDS.

$2,000	Chi. Ry. 1st 5s.	95	95	95	95
1,000	Chi. Tel. 5s.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
16,000	Swift 5s.	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
200	Bald. Loco.	80½	80½	70½	80
300	Am. Can.	63¼	63½	61⅞	61⅞
125	Anaconda	70½	71½	70½	71½
100	B. & O.	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼
4,171	Cambria Steel.	54⅞	55¼	54¼	54⅝
50	Cent. Leather.	45	45	45	45
100	Catawissa	45⅝	45⅝	45¼	45⅝
788	El. Stor. Bat.	63	65	62¾	62⅜
190	Ins. Co. N. A.	22½	22¾	22½	22¾
30	Lehigh Val.	47¼	47¼	47	47
1,405	Lake Superior.	10	10	9⅛	9½
11	Lehigh Val.	71½	71½	71¼	71½
20	Minehill	55	55	55	55
14	North. Cent.	83¾	83¾	82¾	82¾
100	Pacific Mail.	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
220	Pennsylvania	54¾	54¾	54⅜	54⅜
22	Penn. Salt Mfg.	95	95	94	94
35	Phila. Co.	39½	39½	39½	39½
54	Phila. Co. pf.	40	40	40	40
517	Phila. Elec.	24¾	24¾	24⅝	24⅝
1,393	Phila. R.T. t.c.	10	10½	9⅛	10
39	Phila. Trac.	74	74	74	74
2	P. B. G. N. & N.	140	140	140	140
65	Reading	74⅝	74⅝	73¾	73¾
10	Tenn. Copper.	48⅝	48⅝	48¾	48¾
150	Tono. Belm.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
10	U. S. Rubber.	53½	53½	53½	53½
10	U. P.	131	131	131	131
20	Uni. Gas Imp.	84¾	85	84¾	85
215	Union Traction	34⅝	35½	34⅝	35½
14,225	U. S. Steel.	77¼	77¼	74½	74¾
185	War. Iron & S.	10	10	10	10
10	York Ry. pf.	30	30	30	30
15	Wm. Cramp.	73	73	73	73

BONDS.

$5,000	Bald L. 1st 5s.	102	102	102	102
3,000	Beth. Steel 6s.	118	118	118	118
2,000	Beth. Steel 5s.	100½	100½	100½	100½
3,300	El. & Peo. 4s.	73	73	73	73
2,000	L. Y. Gen. 4½s	98½	98½	98¼	98¼
2,000	Penn. Co. Con. 4½s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
3,000	Penn. Co. Gen. 4½s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
2,000	Penn. Cos. Cons. 5s	81¼	81½	80¼	81½
3,000	Phila. Elec. 4s	78⅜	78⅝	78⅜	78⅝
1,000	Welsbach 5s.	93	93	93	93

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
325	Am.W. Gl. Mch.	15¾	15¾	15½	15½
33	Am. W. Glass Mch. pf.	80	80	80	80
10	Caney River Gas	25	25	25	25
650	Col. Gas & El.	14⅞	15	14⅝	14⅞
33	Crucible Stl. pf.	102	102	102	102
20	Ind. Brewing	2	3	3	3
30	Ind. Brewing pf.	15½	15½	15½	15½
20	La Belle Iron.	36½	36½	36½	36½
10	Lone Star Gas.	92½	92½	92½	92½
200	Mfrs.' Lt. & Ht.	49⅞	49⅞	49½	49¾
120	Nat. Fireprfg.	6½	6½	6½	6½
200	Ohio Fuel Oil.	15	15	14⅝	15
240	O. Fuel Supply.	39⅝	39⅝	39⅜	39⅜
50	Okla.Nat'ral Gas	66	66	66	66
40	Osage & Ok. Gas	70	70	70	70
75	Pitts. Br'g pf.	15	15	15	15
770	Pittsburgh Coal.	32	32	30	31
231	Pitts. Oil & Gas	6	6⅛	6	6⅛
1,065	Pure Oil	17¼	17¼	17¼	17⅜
4,000	San Toy	16	16	16	16
75	Union Nat. Gas.	130	130	130	130
80	Un. Sw. & Sig.	106	106	106	106
250	U. S. Steel	77	77	75½	76
590	Westingh. A. B.	141	142	140½	140½
410	Westingh. Elec.	59½	59½	57¾	58

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha Con.	.01	Kentucky Con.	.02
Andes	.07	Mexican	.42
Best & Belcher	.06	Occidental Con.	.29
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.24
Caledonia	.49	Overman	.08
Challenge Con.	.07	Potosi	.02
Chollar	.02	Savage	.04
Confidence	.11	Sec. Belcher	.03
Con. Cal. & Va.	.11	Sierra Nevada	.11
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con.	.21
Gould & Curry	.03	Utah Con.	.02
Hale & Norcross	.04	Yellow Jacket	.13
Julia	.01	Silver Bars	.47⅛

Belmont	3.85	C. O. D.	.04
Jim Butler	.84	Comb. Fraction	.08
McNamara	.02	D'df'd Daisy	.03
Midway	.11	D'df'd E. Bines	.03
Mizpah Ext.	.19	Florence	.45
Montana	.28	G'd'd Con. Min.	1.25
North Star	.11	G'd'd Merger	.21
Rescue Eula	.06	Jumbo Ext.	1.52½
Tonopah Ext.	2.45	Lone Star	.03
Tonopah Merger	.35	Silver Pick	.08
Victor	.28	Vernal	.02
West End	.02	Nevada Hills	.19
GOLDFIELD.		Rochester Mines	.26
Atlanta	.31	Round Mountain	.43
Booth	.45	MANHATTAN.	
		Man Big Four	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'kpot.	10	10½	Findlay	3½	4½
Elkton	25	26	Isabella	14¾	15⅜
El Paso	76	100	Jackpot	6½	7½
Golden Cy.	176	177	McKinney	.37	38
Gold Dol.	...	4	Portland	144	148
Gold Sov.	5¼	5⅞	Vindicator	150	170

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Lessened Activity in the Curb Market Followed by a Sharp Decline in Prices.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 398,147 shares of stocks and $426,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 154,295; oils, 2,502; railroad, 200, and mining 241,150. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	Am. Zinc	51¾	53¾	51¾	51½
2,700	†Can. C. & F'y.	103	106	101	104
3,200	†Can.C. & F.pf.	118	*124	118	118
50	†Canada Steel.	30	30	30	30
5,000	†Car, Lt. & P.	9⅞	10½	9¼	9¼
200	†Central Fdy.	12½	12½	12¼	12¼
275	†Cramp Shib.	72½	72½	70	70
1,800	Driggs-Sea.w.i.	94	94	94	94
250	Electric Boat.	460	470	456	456
100	Electric B. pf.	470	475	465	465
55,000	†Elec. B. new, w. i.	46⅜	47	45⅝	45⅝
10	Emer. Phono.	14	14	14	14
520	†Hall Signal.	16½	18	16	17
25	†Hendee Mfg.	32½	33	32	32
400	†Houston Oil.	14¼	14¼	14	14
300	Intercon. Rub.	7	7	7	7
30,000	†Int. Mer. Ma.	3⅜	5	*3⅜	4¼
15,000	†Int. M. M. pf.	9¼	11¾	9	10¾
700	†Int.M.M. new, w. i.	47	52	47	50
1,000	†Int.M.M. new, w. i. pf.	65¼	*66⅜	65¼	66
350	†Int. Motors.	26	26	24½	24½
400	†Int. Mot. pf.	55	57	55	55
45	†Int. Nickel.	171	171	169	170
2,500	Kath. Br'ze pf.	3⅜	3⅜	*3⅜	3½
10	Kel. Sp'f'd Ti.	178	178	178	178
3,700	†Lake Tor. B't	17	19	13	13
2,000	Mar. of Am.	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4⅝
400	Mu. Pr. Shar.	8¾	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛
300	†Nat. Steel Car of Canada	51	52½	51	51
10	†Nat. Steel Car of Can. pf.	92	92	92	92
500	N. Y. Transp.	17¾	17¾	17	17¾
350	†Pyr. Mfg. Co.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
100	M. Rumely new	28	28	28	28
2,500	†Stand. Motors	11¾	11¾	10¾	10¾
100	Sterling Gum.	3	3	3	3
800	†St. Jo. Lead.	12	12¼	12	12⅛
10,800	Sub. Cor. W. i.	46⅞	47	43⅝	45⅝
6,200	Tri. Film ctfs.	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾
4,000	U. C. S. new.	10¼	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
200	Un. Pr. Shar.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
15,000	U. S. L. & H.	3¼	4	3¼	3⅝
3,500	U.S.L.&H.pf.	5	6¼	5	5⅞
1,000	†Ven. Con. Oil.	12	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝
1,000	Way. O. & G.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1,000	†World Film.	3⅝	3½	3⅜	3½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
6	Atlantic Ref.	600	600	600	— 9
20	Buckeye P. L.	104	104	104	+ 4
3	Crescent P. L.	48	48	48	+ 3
6	Eureka P. L.	250	249	249	+ 4
15	Galena-S. Oil.	170	169	169	+ 1
25	Illinois P. L.	148	147	148	+ 1
50	Indiana P. L.	104	101	101	— 4
300	†Inter. Petrol.	9¼	9½	9¼	..
100	National Tran.	34½	34½	34½	..
3	N. Y. Tran.	228	228	228	+ 5
255	Ohio Oil.	156	154	156	+ 2
616	Pierce Oil.	13¾	12½	13	..
175	Prairie P. L. & Gas.	398	390	393	— 3
325	Prairie P. L.	183	179	183	+ 3
10	So. Penn. Oil.	347	347	347	+ 7
5	Southern P. L.	214	214	214	— 1
50	St. Oil of Cal.	298	294	294	— 4
72	St. Oil of Ind.	445	445	445	+ 4
35	St. Oil of Ky.	280	280	282	— 2
15	St. Oil of Neb.	350	335	335	+ 1
350	St. Oil of N. Y.	437	430	435	+ 9
40	St. Oil of N. Y.	194	191	193	+ 3
25	Union Tank L.	84½	85	85½	+ 1½

RAILROAD.

| Sales. | | Open. | High. | Low. | Last. |

WANT I. M. M. BOARD SUED FOR $10,000,000

Minority Stockholders Say Big Ship Company Receivership Was Needless.

MAKE A FORMAL DEMAND

If Fourteen Directors Are Not Sued for Damages by Corporation, Committee Will Do It.

Following the organized protest of minority stockholders of the International Mercantile Marine Company against the proposed assessment of $2.50 a share on the company's stock and against other provisions of the reorganization plan furthered by the Bondholders' Protective Committee, it became known yesterday that a demand had been served on the company and on P. A. Franklin, as receiver, to bring an action immediately against the fourteen men who were Directors of the International Mercantile Marine Company when it went into receivership last April.

It is demanded that these Directors be sued for $10,000,000, the amount alleged to have been lost through the shattering of the company's credit. Loucks & Alexander, 120 Broadway, attorneys for certain stockholders, served the demand on the corporation and on Mr. Franklin. If the demand is not complied with within ten days an action in the Supreme Court or in the Federal Courts will be instituted against the Directors.

The Directors named in the demand are Lord Pirrie, E. C. Grenfell, A. H. Gillard, J. Bruce Ismay, Harold A. Sanderson, all of London; J. P. Morgan, Charles Steele, P. A. S. Franklin, George W. Perkins, Charles F. Torrey, E. J. Berwind, Percy Chubb, John I. Waterbury, all of this city, and P. A. B. Widener of Philadelphia.

Say Defaults Were Unwarranted.

Defaults in interest payments on the bonds of the International Mercantile Marine Company have been made on five different occasions, and it is alleged that each of the defaults was unwarranted. The first was made on Oct. 1, 1914, on $52,594,000 4½ per cent. bonds. After the expiration of the necessary six months, a suit to foreclose the lien of the indenture securing these bonds was brought by the New York Trust Company, as trustee. Another issue on which default was made and on which foreclosure proceedings were instituted by the Fidelity Trust Company, as trustee, was that of $17,632,000 5 per cent. bonds.

It is alleged in the demand that there was enough cash available on each occasion, when an interest payment was due, and it is asserted that these payments should have been regularly made by authority of the Board of Directors. As the result of the defaults there is now due $70,226,000 in obligations, and this, it is admitted, cannot be paid now. Without a receivership, it is asserted, these obligations could have been retired as provided in the mortgage indentures.

It is further alleged that the stock was greatly decreased in value as the result of the receivership. The estimate of $10,000,000 damages alleged to be due the stockholders is roughly made and is not itemized.

Earned $11,000,000 in Six Months.

The recent report of Receiver Franklin, showing that the International Mercantile Marine earned $11,000,000 net in six months, after setting aside a depreciation fund of several millions, is cited in the demand as proof of the allegation that there was sufficient money on hand to prevent any default on the bonds. It was stated on behalf of the stockholders that the sum set aside for a depreciation fund would have been sufficient, in itself, to pay for all interest falling due since Oct. 1, 1914.

It is understood that the suit to recover damages will not in any way interfere with the attempt now under way by the minority stockholders to effect changes in the reorganization plan and to eliminate the assessment. A stockholders' committee, of which George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., President of the Metropolitan Trust Company, is Chairman, has been in existence for several months, but this committee has been criticised by the minority faction, headed by Henry S. De Forest, for inactivity.

There was a conference yesterday between representatives of the Van Tuyl committee and the De Forest faction, and it was suggested that a coalition of forces might be brought about. No decision was reached on this point at the conference, however.

The De Forest faction of stockholders will meet at the law offices of Loucks & Alexander next Wednesday afternoon to form a permanent committee.

Approves Pacific Mail Purchase.

Judge Charles M. Hough in an order filed yesterday in the United States District Court approved the purchase by the Atlantic Transport Company, one of the companies composing the International Mercantile Marine, of the five liners owned by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

The order was made on the petition of the New York Trust Company, complainant in the receivership suit, which said that since the opening of the European war the International Mercantile Marine Company and its subsidiary companies had lost three vessels and sold two ships. It further said that the International Mercantile Marine Company during the same time had not acquired any new vessels, and that the shipyards of Europe are now so busy on war orders that they are unable to build merchantmen.

The New York Trust Company also stated that it had been informed by Federal Receiver Philip A. S. Franklin that in his best judgment it would take at least three years to build a new vessel of substantial size, and it was, therefore, highly desirable that the Atlantic Transport Company acquire the Pacific Mail boats now under contract to it, and two of which can be profitably operated on the service between New York and London, and two others between New York and San Francisco by way of the Panama Canal.

The petition stated in addition that the present and prospective demands for shipping facilities between the United States and European countries are such as to make Receiver Franklin confident that other ships can be profitably operated in such service.

Cost of the Five Boats.

The approximate cost of the five Pacific Mail liners, according to the New York Trust Company, was $10,400,000, but the purchase price authorized by Judge Hough amounts to $5,250,000, and the amount apportioned to each ship is as follows: Korea, 11,276 tons, built in 1902, $1,000,000; Siberia, 11,284 tons, built in 1902, $1,000,000; China, 5,000 tons, built in 1889, $250,000; Manchuria, 13,636 tons, built in 1904, $1,500,000, with interest at 5 per cent. a year from July 31, 1915; Mongolia, 13,639 tons, built in 1904, $1,500,000, with interest on $1,400,000 thereof at 5 per cent. a year from Aug. 25, 1915.

Judge Hough empowers Receiver Franklin, if necessary, to make modifications of the contract and directs him and the New York Trust Company to give their consent to the purchase and to assist in all proper ways to bring it about.

The order was signed by Judge Hough while on vacation at Hanover, N. H. Receiver Franklin joined in the request of the New York Trust Company for the instructions given in the order.

DIVIDENDS.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

The regular Semi-Annual Dividend of $2.00 per share on the Preferred Stock and the regular Quarterly Dividend of $2.00 per share on the Common Stock of this Company have this day been declared, payable at the Treasurer's office, 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on Friday, October 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M., on Wednesday, September 1, 1915.

Stockholders who have not already done so are urgently requested to file dividend mailing orders with the undersigned, from whom blank forms may be had upon application.

FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.
New York, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1915.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 36

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of One Dollar and Fifty Cents ($1.50) per share on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared payable at the Treasurer's Office, No. 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on October 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business Tuesday, August 31, 1915. The stock transfer books will not be closed for the payment of this dividend. Cheques will be mailed only to stockholders who have filed permanent dividend orders.

A. K. VAN DEVENTER, Treasurer.
August 12, 1915.

THE AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING COMPANY.
PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 95.
COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 96.

Jersey City, N. J., August 10, 1915.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the following dividends, payable October 2nd, 1915, to the stockholders of record on September 1st, 1915, to wit:

On the Preferred stock a dividend of 1¾ per cent., being the 95th consecutive dividend thereon. On the Common stock a dividend of 1¾ per cent., being the 96th consecutive dividend thereon.

The Transfer Books will not be closed.
JOSEPH E. FREEMAN, Secretary.

MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE CO.

New York, August 17, 1915.

A regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. on the capital stock of Mergenthaler Linotype Company will be paid on September 30, 1915, to the stockholders of record as they appear at the close of business on September 4, 1915. The transfer books will not be closed.

FREDK J. WARBURTON, Treasurer.

Knox Hat Company, Incorporated.

The semi-annual dividend of 3½% has been declared on the First Preferred Stock of this Company, payable September 1st, 1915, for the period from January 1st, 1915, to July 1st, 1915, to First Preferred Stockholders of record at the close of business on August 25th, 1915. LAKE H. SMITH, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

JONAS & NAUMBURG.

Whereas, The copartnership heretofore existing between Louis A. Jonas and Aaron Naumburg, which conducted the business of dealing in hatters' furs, and which had business relations with foreign countries, and which has transacted business in this State for more than three years, has been dissolved by the death or Louis A. Jonas, and

Whereas, The business of the said copartnership continues to be conducted by the survivor, Aaron Naumburg, under the said firm name.

Now, therefore, the undersigned, in pursuance of Article III. of the Partnership Law of the State of New York, does make and sign this certificate and declares that the person using the said name JONAS & NAUMBURG, and who intends to deal under such name, is Aaron Naumburg, and his place of residence is Sherry's, at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and 44th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, and the principal place of business where the said business is and will be transacted is at Washington Place, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York.

Dated New York, July 28, 1915.

AARON NAUMBURG. [L. S.]

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

On this 28th day of July, 1915, before me personally came AARON NAUMBURG, to me known and known to be the person described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and he duly acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

JACOB GOLDBERG,
Notary Public, Kings Co., 38, reg. 6037, certif. filed in New York Co., 34, reg. 6109.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, August 31, 1915, for Contract 154, for furnishing and erecting water-pipe equipment for operating valves in the shafts of the city tunnel of the Catskill Aqueduct, in New York City. The equipment consists of iron, copper and brass pipe, pumps, valves and fittings.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders, and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, or at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
RALPH T. STANTON, Assistant Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Purchasing Department, Panama Rail Road Company, 24 State Street, New York, until 2:00 P. M., Monday, August 30th, for furnishing the Commissary of the Panama Railroad Company with dry goods, in accordance with terms and conditions set forth in Circular P-258, copy of which may be obtained at the office above mentioned.

OFFICE OF CONSTRUCTING QUARTERMASTER, Fort Caswell, N. C.—Sealed bids are wanted until Aug. 23, 1915, for sale of material for pure water distilling plant, consisting of pretreatment tanks, filter, stills, pumps, heat exchange, iron platform, and assortment of valves and piping. Information on application.

DU PONT CO. TO CUT $58,000,000 MELON

Powder Concern to Distribute Shares in a New Corporation as a Stock Dividend.

AMOUNTS TO 200 PER CENT.

Assets and Liabilities Are to be Transferred for $120,000,000 in Cash and Securities.

The E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, whose shares have been selling at $700 within the past few days, has decided to cut a $58,854,200 "melon" by organizing a new company and distributing its common shares as a stock dividend to the holders of the common shares of the old company. The shareholders will retain their old stock, but for each share will receive two shares in the new company. The plan has been adopted by the Board of Directors and is submitted to the stockholders for their assent.

The old company has outstanding $29,427,100 common and $16,068,600 preferred stock. Pierre S. du Pont, President of the company, in a letter to the stockholders submitting the plan for the new company, says the business has greatly increased in volume so that it has become necessary to increase the capital to provide for proper and economical operation. It is proposed, he explains, to incorporate a new company under the laws of Delaware, with the name of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company. This company is to have three classes of stock: 6 per cent. cumulative non-voting debenture stock, 6 per cent. cumulative voting debenture stock, and common stock. The debenture shares have preference over the common in the event of distributing the assets of the company.

It is proposed that the new company shall buy all the assets and assume all of the liabilities of the old company, paying therefor the sum of $120,000,000, as follows: $1,484,100 in cash; $30,681,700, par value, of debenture stock, and $58,854,200, par value, in common stock. It is promised that no other stock will be issued at this time.

After the receipt of this money and securities the cash will be used to purchase $1,250,000 of outstanding 5 per cent. bonds which are subject to call. For the $14,166,000 of 4½ per cent. bonds outstanding, an offer will be made to exchange the new 6 per cent. non-voting stock at par. For the $16,068,600 of preferred stock outstanding, an offer will be made to exchange a like amount of the 6 per cent. non-voting debenture stock, or 83⅓ per cent. of the par value, in the voting debenture stock. The holder who accepts the latter choice may change his mind and take $100 in non-voting stock at any time up to April 25, 1916. The $58,854,200 common shares will be distributed as a stock dividend, as already explained.

If the holders of the preferred shares of the old company elect to take non-voting debenture shares in exchange, the company will still have $29,427,100 in debenture shares. The company does not state what disposition will be made of the debenture stock remaining, which is just the equivalent of the present amount of common stock outstanding.

After the exchange there will be no bonded indebtedness or other fixed charges against the powder companies. There will be no change in officers, the executives and Directors of the old company accepting similar positions with the new. This explanation was made yesterday of the decision to incorporate in Delaware:

The powder industry, which was originally established in the year 1802 on the banks of the Brandywine in Delaware by the ancestors of the du Pont family, was first incorporated under the name E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, and this, coupled with the fact that the du Ponts are staunch and loyal supporters of their native State, has resulted in the decision to choose their old name, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, and to incorporate their business under the laws of Delaware.

The old company apparently will cease to be an operating concern.

American Stores Deny Insolvency.

The American Five and Ten Cent Stores Company yesterday filed an answer in the United States District Court to the involuntary bankruptcy proceedings now pending against it. The company, which is incorporated for $1,000,000, denies it is insolvent, and asks for a dismissal of the bankruptcy petition. The answer alleges that the assets of the concern exceed its liabilities and that it is able to pay all debts in full.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Surrounded by bearish factors, the wheat market turned weak yesterday and at one time was two cents a bushel under the previous night on months other than September, the latter showing resistance owing to the problem of receipts which are checked in the Southwest by wet weather. In the early afternoon the reported sinking of the Arabic added to the unsettled feeling and brought about lowest prices of the day, but rallies quickly followed the announcement that crew and passengers were all safe, and the close was up about half a cent from the bottom, although 5c to 1½c under the previous night. Cash wheat was weak in the local market. No. 2 red being quoted $1.10¾, cost, insurance, and freight New York, prompt, all raid; No. 2 hard, $.17¾, due to arrive lake and rail; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.09¾, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.05½, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Sept.	....	....	1.14¾	1.15¾	....

CHICAGO PRICES.

Sept.	1.05⅞	1.04¾	1.05⅜	1.06	94
Dec.	1.05	1.03¾	1.04⅜	1.05⅝	90½
May	1.09⅛	1.08	1.08⅝	1.09⅞	1.03⅝

CORN.

Although the weakness in wheat and the favorable progress of the crop as shown in most private advices had an early depressing effect on corn, it later showed the influence of a firm cash situation and light receipts and recovered, closing unchanged to ⅝c net higher. Rumors of Argentine sales lacked confirmation, although it was said bids were close to the market. It was estimated Argentine shipments would be 4,250,000 bushels, compared with 4,276,000 bushels the previous week. No. 2 yellow corn in the local market was quoted 86½c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Sept.	....	....	.76	77¾	78⅜
Dec.	64½	63⅝	64¼	64	69½
May	65⅞	65⅝	65⅞	65⅞	70½

OATS.

Near positions were again affected by poor grading, and after showing irregularity closed ¼c higher, while later positions, influenced by large receipts and hedging sales, closed ¼c net lower. Cash oats locally were steady, as follows: Standard, 54@55c; No. 2 white, 55c; No. 3 white, 52½@53c; No. 4 white, 51¼@52½c; fancy clipped, white, 55@ 57c; ordinary clipped white, 53@55c.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Sept.	39⅜	38½	39⅜	39⅛	43¾
Dec.	38⅝	38⅛	38½	38⅜	45⅞
May	41⅜	40⅝	41	41¼	48⅞

PROVISIONS.

After slight opening recessions the provision market developed a firm undertone and for the balance of the day was well sustained by commission house buying, light speculative offerings, and occasional support from packers. Receipts at Chicago were 16,000 hogs, with 14,000 expected on Friday. Kansas City receipts were 6,000 and Omaha 12,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
September.	8.12	7.92	8.12	7.95	9.97
October....	8.22	8.02	8.22	8.02	10.10
Ribs—					
September.	8.70	8.55	8.70	8.65	12.75
October....	8.80	8.65	8.80	8.72	12.25
Pork—					
September.	13.77	13.50	13.77	13.57	22.50
October....	13.90	13.62	13.90	13.70	.....

COTTONSEED OIL.

Near months appeared to be under pressure, partly for hedging account, and closed 2@3 points net lower, but late positions were steady, at 1@3 points net advance, influenced by the strength of lard and intimations that the South was not disposed to sell much crude on the basis of 32c.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	5.40@6.00	5.30
August	....	....	5.40@6.00	5.48
September	5.43	5.39	5.39@5.40	5.42
October	5.58	5.52	5.54@5.55	5.56
November	....	....	5.53@5.55	5.53
December	5.60	5.58	5.57@5.59	5.56
January	5.70	5.64	5.68@5.70	5.67
February	....	....	5.75@5.79	5.73
March	5.92	5.90	5.89@5.92	5.80

COFFEE.

The coffee market was less active yesterday, and appeared to be somewhat unsettled. The evening-up of September contracts, which accounted for such a large proportion of Wednesday's business, was but little in evidence, and after opening 1 point lower to 1 point higher, active months held up 2 or 3 points on rumors that the valorization plans in Brazil were assured, and apprehensions that the rains reported in producing sections might be followed by a cold snap with frost complaints next week. The local spot market remained quiet and steady at 7c for Rio 7s.

RANGE OF PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	....	....	6.34@6.35	6.35
September	6.41	6.38	6.39@6.40	6.40
October	....	....	6.43@6.44	6.64
November	....	....	6.46@6.47	6.47
December	6.52	6.50	6.49@6.51	6.50
February	....	....	6.57@6.58	6.59
February	....	....	6.58@6.58	6.59
March	6.64	6.63	6.62@6.64	6.63
April	....	....	6.66@6.67	6.67
May	6.75	6.74	6.71@6.72	6.71
June	....	....	6.75@6.76	6.76
July	....	....	6.80@6.81	6.81

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 6,630 packages. The tone of the market is steadier. A little more trading, and buyers generally show a little more disposition to take on supplie, though most of these refuse to advance recent bids. Holders show less urgency to sell. Exporters have taken several hundred tubs of good values in creamery at 25c. Renovated and other low-grade butters unchanged. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 25¾@26c; higher scoring, 26¾@27c; firsts, 24@25¾c; seconds, 22½@23¼c; thirds, 21@22c; state dairy, finest, 25½c; good to prime, 23½@25c; common to fair, 20@23c; renovated, extras, 23@23½c; firsts, 22@22½c; lower grades, 20@21c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22@22½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 20¼@21c; packing stock, June make, fine, 18@18½c; packing stock, June make, fine, 20c; current make, fine, 19@19½c; No. 2, 18@18½c; lower grades, 16@17¼c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 11,196 cases. The market maintains a generally firm tone. Trading is perhaps a little less active, rather more dealers turning their attention to storage stock, but the demand for fresh goods seems to be sufficient to provide a prompt clearance in the ranges quoted. Dirties and checks are in light supply and show further strength owing to the smaller offerings of competing grades of other eggs. Near-by white eggs are quieter, and there is some accumulation; buyers at top quotation are becoming very critical, and much of the stock has to go at the lower quotations. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 26@27c; extra firsts, 24@25½c; firsts, 22@23½c; seconds, 20@21c; thirds and poorer, 17@19c; dirties, No. 1, 18@18½c; No. 2 and poorer, 14@17¼c; checks, choice, dry, 16@16½c; fair to good, 14½@15½c; culls and inferior, 10@14c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery whites, fine to fancy, 34@35c; ordinary to good, 28@ 33c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 26@33c; Western, gathered whites, 23@29c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery browns, 27@30c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 21@26c.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the second week of August show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Four roads	$1,755,437	+$204,359
Eight roads	4,702,805	— 457,535
Total (12 roads)	458,242	— 253,176

LOUISVILLE RAILWAY for July and seven months—

	1915.	1914.	Increase
Gross	244,231	268,059	*23,828
Net after tax.	115,393	104,398	34,894
Bal. aft. chgs.	38,727	31,085	7,643
Other income	21,569	19,070	2,499
Total income	60,296	50,159	10,137
7 mos. gross	1,701,970	1,869,606	*158,636
Net after tax.	806,405	794,379	12,026
Bal. aft. chgs.	289,822	293,963	*4,141
Other income	101,618	97,880	3,738
Total income	391,440	391,843	*403

POROTO RICO RAILWAYS for July and seven months—

Gross	58,151	61,111	*2,559
Net after tax.	28,070	30,193	*2,116
7 mos. gross	440,855	466,337	*25,481
Net after tax.	209,496	211,855	*2,359

VIRGINIA RAILWAY & POWER for July—

Gross	448,858	443,816	5,041
Net earnings	232,027	231,579	1,447
Other income	8,660	6,414	2,446
Total income	241,087	237,993	3,093
Int. taxes, and sink. fd., &c.	143,375	136,398	6,976
Depreciation	8,333	8,333	.....
Surplus	89,979	93,262	*3,283

*Decrease.

COMMONWEALTH POWER, RAILWAY & LIGHT CO. and its constituent companies for July, seven months, and twelve months:

	Month.	7 Mos.	12 Mos.
*Gross	1,182,519	8,020,712	14,072,518
*Operating exp.	590,120	3,854,004	6,776,276
Net	592,399	4,166,708	7,296,242
Fixed chgs.	429,731	2,986,064	5,110,885
Net profits	162,667	1,180,644	2,179,756
Div. pf. stock	80,000	560,000	960,000
†Balance	82,667	620,644	1,219,756

*Intercompany sales eliminated from these figures. †Available for replacements and dividends on common stock.

Note.—Fixed charges include dividends on outstanding preferred stocks of constituent companies in addition to taxes and interest.

SPRINGFIELD RAILWAY & LIGHT CO. for June and twelve months:

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	41,252	53,241	11,988
Op. ex. & txs.	29,986	30,350	363
Net	11,265	22,890	11,624
Interest chgs.	8,849	9,760	910
Balance	2,415	13,129	10,714
Report for 12 months ended June 30:			
Gross	546,844	628,617	81,772
Op. ex. & txs.	362,374	364,691	1,316
Net	183,469	263,925	80,456
Interest chgs.	115,485	115,811	326
Balance	67,984	148,114	80,129

COLORADO POWER COMPANY for April and twelve months—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross op. rev.	$61,414	$61,343	$5,070
Op. exp. & tax.	24,212	22,517	1,695
Net earnings	42,201	38,825	3,375
Other income	4,442	1,527	2,914
Total net inc.	46,643	40,353	6,290
Bond interest	17,197	17,197	.....
Balance	29,446	23,156	6,290
Deprec. (res.)	6,641	7,000	*358
Surplus	22,805	16,156	6,648
Gross op. rev.	773,539	714,479	59,059
Op. exp. & tax.	275,857	245,410	30,446
Net earnings	497,681	469,068	28,612
Other income	38,541	19,270	14,271
Total net inc.	531,223	488,339	42,883
Bond interest	206,365	.....	.....
Balance	324,858	.....	.....
Deprec. (res.)	68,456	.....	.....
Surplus	256,401	.....	.....

THE MONTANA POWER COMPANY for June and six months (including all subsidiary companies)—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$316,512	$302,645	$13,867
Op. exp. & tax.	96,449	95,087	1,362
Net earnings	220,063	207,558	12,505
Other income	9,789	5,882	4,907
Total net inc.	229,852	212,040	16,912
Int. charges	82,046	76,279	6,367
Balance	147,206	135,661	10,545
Gross earnings	1,851,037	1,874,408	*22,931
Op. exp. & tax.	565,010	558,141	6,871
Net earnings	1,286,625	1,316,327	*29,702
Other income	35,754	29,433	6,321
Total net inc.	1,322,379	1,345,760	*23,381
Int. charges	490,536	492,609	*2,073
Balance	831,843	853,151	*21,308

CENTRAL ARKANSAS RAILWAY & LIGHT CORPORATION for June and twelve months—

Gross earnings	39,477	36,710	*6,232
Op. exps. & txs.	18,190	25,010	*6,819
Net earnings	12,286	11,700	586
Int. charges	8,153	10,069	*1,913
Balance	4,131	1,630	2,500
Gross earnings	514,823	492,367	21,956
Op. exps. & txs.	309,292	328,265	*18,973
Net earnings	205,530	164,101	40,929
Int. charges	98,286	109,844	*11,577
Balance	106,764	54,257	52,507

*Decrease.

PUGET SOUND TRACTION, LIGHT & POWER COMPANY for June and twelve months (including subsidiary companies)—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	592,736	648,254	55,518
Op. exps. & txs.	392,357	417,509	31,152
Net earnings	210,379	230,745	44,366
Int. charges	159,679	157,216	*1,462
Balance	50,700	99,529	48,829
Bond sk'g. fund	21,683	21,442	*221
Bal. for res. and divs	29,017	78,087	49,070
Gross earnings	7,908,267	8,701,960	793,363
Op. exps. & txs.	4,825,818	5,059,172	233,354
Net earnings	3,082,379	3,642,788	560,209
Int. charges	1,892,003	1,839,151	*52,852
Balance	1,190,376	1,803,637	613,261
Bond sk'g. fund	259,769	257,462	*2,307
Bal. for res. and divs	930,807	1,546,175	615,368

*Increase.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 19.—Thirty-three corporations were chartered today, with an aggregate capital of $709,000. They included:

Film Process Corp., moving picture films, machines, $100,000; H. A. Eberhardt, A. McCarron, H. J. Cuskley, 600 E. 164th St.

F. M. Talbot Co., Walden, contracting, construction, quarrying, realty, $100,000; L. Bush, F. M. Talbot, F. E. Loughren, 311 W. 94th St.

Wayne Publishing Co., publishing, bookselling, printing; $10,000; C. S. Lorentzen, J. R. Clevenger, F. B. Wood, 233 Broadway.

Hedfield-Kendrick-Odell Co., (consolidation) printing, publishing, $250,000; C. F. Odell, E. A. Kendrick, J. H. Redfield, Greenwich, Conn.

F. R. B. Expert Co., foodstuffs, merchandise, arms, ammunition, $50,000; J. Bander, J. H. Robinson, W. A. French, 27 William St.

E. & E. Products Co., inventions, machines, apparatus, $50,000; J. C. Riley, A. W. and S. F. B. Morse, 521 W. 112th St.

A. Silber & Son, Bronx, boots, shoes, rubbers, $25,000; D., I., and A. Silber, 538 E. 138th St.

Kellogg Machine Corp'n, machines, metallic goods, merchandise, $25,000; F. L. Tyson, G. W. Myer, Jr., J. Blake Kellogg, 32 W. 40th St.

McCabe Bros., Salamanca, dry goods, groceries, drugs, meats, hardware, musical instruments, $25,000; P. and J. B. McCabe, F. E. Messinger, Salamanca.

Henri M. Stewart, Inc., artistic cards, calendars, articles, $25,000; C. B. Hobbs, W. H. Carpenter, H. M. M. Stewart, 605 W. 156 St.

Greeley Fashion Co., women's and children's wearing apparel, $25,000; E. Schwartz, D. Meyer, S. Blumenkron, Riverside, Conn.

No. 435 Park Av., realty, construction, $10,000; J. E. Wald, J. F. Dempsey, R. W. Quigley, 84 South Centre Av., Rockville Centre.

Kingston Silk Mills, textiles, $10,000; R. Bauman, P. Landau, M. Silverman, 156 5 Av.

Branes Mixed Feed Co., hay, corn, oats, feed, animals, $10,000; P. J. Dolan, C. H. Isbols, J. Fenet, 173 W. 59 St.

Hart Sales Co., footwear, hosiery, rubber, clothing, $10,000; L. Barry Smith, J. L. Bradlee, J. G. Hart, Ocean Parkway and Av. N, Brklyn.

Prosperity Advertising Service, printing, publishing, advertising, $10,000; W. B. Butler, A. Karlin, L. S. Rosenblaum, 1,595 Madison Av.

Bell Garment Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, garments for women and children, $5,000; O. Moskowitz, L. J. and M. W. Becker, 322 Arlington Ave., Brooklyn.

Young-Brenner Trucking Co., $5,000; F. L. Williams, K. Fahey, S. C. Bernstein, 87 Nassau St.

Harco Specialty Co., mercantile novelties, building insulation material, $5,000; T. C. Lawrence, F. G. Rita, W. S. Overend, 233 Broadway.

Brand Bros. Scrap Iron and Metal Co., Bronx, scrap and metal products, $5,000; J. L. and I. Brand, 254 E. 143d St.

Eureka Leasing Corpn., Rochester, theatrical, vaudeville, moving pictures, $5,000; L. A. Plumb, H. Satterlee, E. J. Walters, Rochester.

B. Chalk Co., tailoring, wearing apparel, $5,000; M., Sophie and B. Chalk, 228 W. 105th St.

Gerard Iron Works, Bronx, iron, steel, metal articles, $5,000; G. F., A. M. and J. F. Kelly, 2,884 Valentine Ave., Bronx.

Twin Lake Farms, Inwood, realty, agricultural implements, live stock, dairy products, publishing, $5,000; N. A. Wright, C. C. Bunker, M. K. Harris.

Apartment House Properties, management, realty, $5,000; L. Greenhouse, J. S. Demovitch, A. L. Feinstein, 201 B'way.

Gonfalon Realty Co., realty, $5,000; H. Friedson, N. and S. Meinhold, 1,306 St. Nicholas Av.

Capital increases: Brambach Piano Co., New York, $100,000 to $200,000; Holland Machine Co., New York, $50,000 to $120,000.

Capital reduction: The Olean Co., Rochester, $30,000 to $15,000.

Voluntary dissolution: Charles Solomon & Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

TRENTON, Aug. 19.—These incorporations were filed yesterday:

Hudson Chandelier Co., Union, chandeliers, brackets, &c., $25,000; Benjamin Zimmerman, West Hoboken; J. Levin, Weehawken; Abraham Boskowitz, Union.

Fair Realty Co., Paterson, real estate, $100,000; Arthur Coller, Henry Stein, Abraham Chessler, all of Paterson.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

KANSAS CITY RAILWAY AND LIGHT COMPANY
REORGANIZATION
OF THE
Street Railway and Electric Light Systems at Kansas City

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Metropolitan Street Railway Company Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds due May 1, 1913, and Certificates of Deposit therefor issued by the Old Colony Trust Company as Depositary and its Agents under the Agreement dated June 8, 1911;

Kansas City Railway and Light Company First Lien Refunding Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds due May 15, 1913, and Certificates of Deposit therefor issued by The New York Trust Company as Depositary and its Agents under the Agreement dated April 3, 1913;

Kansas City Railway and Light Company Six Per Cent. Collateral Gold Notes due September 1, 1912, and Certificates of Deposit therefor issued by The New York Trust Company as Depositary and its Agent under the Agreement dated August 15, 1912;

Central Electric Railway Company Five Per Cent. Mortgage Gold Bonds due May 1, 1914, and Certificates of Deposit therefor issued by The New York Trust Company as Depositary and its Agent under the Agreement dated March 10, 1914;

Corrigan Consolidated Street Railway Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds due July 1, 1916;

East Side Electric Railway Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds;

Notes of the Kansas City Railway and Light Company to Kansas City Banks secured by stock of the Kansas City and Westport Belt Railway Company;

Kansas City and Westport Belt Railway Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds due July 1, 1926;

Kansas City Elevated Railway Company General Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds due July 1, 1922;

Kansas City Elevated Railway Company General Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds due July 1, 1922;

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned have, at the request of the Honorable William C. Hook, United States Circuit Judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit, consented to act as Reorganization Managers under a Plan dated July 30, 1915, prepared by him for the reorganization of the street railway and electric light systems at Kansas City owned by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, the Kansas City Elevated Railway Company, the Kansas City and Westport Belt Railway Company and the Kansas City Electric Light Company, all of which companies are controlled by the Kansas City Railway and Light Company, and, as authorized by said Plan, have prescribed the Terms of Participation in the Plan.

In order to become parties to said Plan holders of the above mentioned bonds and notes must deposit their

MANY CHANGES MADE IN EXPRESS RATES

Interstate Commerce Commission Increases Weights of Fruit Packages.

POULTRY FANCIERS HIT

Fowls for Breeding Will Go in Cloth Coops and Pay a 50 Per Cent. Surtax.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The Interstate Commerce Commission, in an unreported opinion, has announced a number of modifications on the uniform rules and classification of express matter. The most important changes apply to refrigerated fruits, live poultry, newspaper supplements, and to "C. O. D." shipments to be partly settled for after examination by the consignee.

The commission allows an increase in the weight of the various packages of fruit coming northward from Florida, North Carolina, and South Carolina, so that 32-quart carriers, estimated to weigh 65 pounds, will be held to weigh 115; 64-quart carriers, estimated at 130 pounds, will be held at 225 pounds, and 80-quart packages, now held to weigh 160 pounds, at 250 pounds.

It is held that egg cases must be made of hardwood, bound with iron, if to be used several times, and that second-hand fillers, other than of modeled pulp board, must not be used.

In the matter of shipments of live poultry and pigeons, a rule is to be put into effect that poultry for market purposes and that sent for breeding shall pay different rates. The shipper of market poultry will be required to state that his shipment is worth not to exceed 25 cents a pound, when it will take the single rate. Poultry for breeding purposes will go at a rate and a half in cloth coops. Dogs in crates will hereafter need to be chained.

Of the proposed new rule reducing the rate on newspaper supplements the commission says:

"It is proposed to provide for the application of the daily newspaper rating to parts of dailies which may be forwarded a day or two in advance of the date of the issue of which they are a part. It appears that supplements to Sunday papers are, for convenience to both the publishers and express companies, forwarded on Saturday and sometimes on Friday. Under the present classification a higher rate applies to newspaper supplements than to daily newspapers. The proposed change, which will reduce the rating on supplements that are shipped not to exceed forty-eight hours in advance of the issue, has our approval."

The order of the commission on newspaper supplements reads:

"Under caption 'Newspapers,' on Page 17 of express regulations, change first and seventh paragraphs to read: Newspapers, not otherwise specified, including auxiliary newspapers, patent insides, newspaper supplements containing ready matter or plates (stereotypes not including parts of daily newspapers forwarded in advance of date of issue,) and reading matter plates or plates illustrating reading matter—charges prepaid or guaranteed: Pound rates, minimum 25 cents.

"The above rates do not apply on daily newspapers when shipped C. O. D. or to parts of newspapers forwarded in advance of date if issue, except that parts of daily newspapers shipped to the same consignees as the regular issue may, for convenience in handling, be forwarded, not to exceed forty-eight hours, in advance of the date of issue."

IRON AND STEEL RATES UP.

Commerce Commission Approves New Tariffs in the Middle West.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Increased rates on iron and steel from the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, Chicago and intermediate territory to Utah, Colorado, and Kansas points were approved today by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The decision makes an exception as to iron bars, steel bars, steel sheets, and structural steel in carloads from St. Louis to Denver originating east of the Mississippi.

The decision justifies the proposed readjustment of iron and steel rates from St. Louis and Pittsburgh and other points in Central Freight Association territory to Oklahoma points and to Fort Smith, Ark., and declares that existing rates from Pittsburgh and St. Louis to Hutchinson, Wichita, and Topeka, Kan., "are not shown to be unreasonable or unjustly discriminatory."

IMPORTERS HAVE HOPES.

Some German Goods Released by the British Authorities.

Importers here, of German or Austrian merchandise long held from shipment by the British Orders in Council, were much encouraged yesterday over the cabled report from London that Great Britain has issued permits for the shipment of some German goods ordered but not paid for before March 1. Some of the merchandise is now at Rotterdam, while the balance has not yet left Germany. The releases were credited to A. G. Hays, an attorney of this city; W. W. Bride, formerly of the State Department staff, and other attorneys looking after American importers' interests in London.

As soon as the action taken in London became known yesterday, importers having merchandise held up took steps to have their legal representatives in the British capital take up the question of releasing goods badly wanted here. At the office of Mr. Hays's law firm it was stated that the permits for shipment had been "recommended" by the British authorities, but that it is assumed that full permission will be granted for the shipment of the goods immediately involved. It was explained that relief can come only through submitting the proper documents dealing with individual purchases.

Many importers declared that they will make application for the shipment of goods, relying on Paragraph 16 of the last British note. At the same time, the explanation was made that there will be no let-up in the pressure exerted on the State Department for the principle of free commercial intercourse between neutral countries in non-contraband merchandise of enemy origin.

Carl W. Stern, Vice Chairman of the Hotel Biltmore Committee of Importers, said that while importers are availing themselves of the offer contained in the British note, such action is separate and distinct from the appeal made to the State Department. According to authentic cable advices received here yesterday, the permits recommended affect several large department stores and toy, hosiery and glass importing firms.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

JACOB KLEIN, manufacturer of cloaks and suits at 33 West Seventeenth Street, has assigned to Henry H. Kaufman. A petition in bankruptcy was filed against him also by Rosenberg, Levis & Ball. Liabilities are $27,000 and assets $8,000.

AARON BORDEN, jobber in silks at 329 Fourth Avenue, has assigned to David Freiberger. A petition in bankruptcy was filed against him also. Liabilities are $10,000 and assets $2,000.

DANIEL SHEEHY, JR.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Daniel Sheehy, grocer, at 2,859 Eighth Avenue. Liabilities are $2,000 and assets $500.

SAMUEL MILLER, who formerly had a restaurant at 306 West Fifty-ninth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,165 and no assets.

ABRAHAM FISHER, who had a cafe, restaurant, and hall at 209 East Broadway, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $23,559 and assets of $1,250.

CAESAR DE FEO, jewelry repairer at 1,358 Broadway, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $3,406 and assets of $50, in stock.

FIJASHNICK MANUFACTURING CO., INC.—Judge Mayer has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on July 13 against the Fijashnick Manufacturing Co., women's apparel, at 22 West Fifteenth Street, on a settlement with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar, payable 10 cents cash, 10 cents on a note at six months, and 5 cents on a note at nine months.

NAIMAN GOLDBERG, dealer in men's and women's furnishing goods at 863 First Avenue, has assigned to Samuel Neumann.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

New York County.

Astoria Wire Co.—Trenton Trust & Safe Deposit Co. $466.94
American Overhead Electrical Irrigation Co.—Ralph B. Carter Co. 807.01
Auerbach, Jacob, and Louis Kaplan—M. S. Shatzkin et al. 732.19
Axelrod, Max—R. Gemenich et al. 183.10
Barclay, Maud B.—Corn Exchange Bank 45,508.60
Brown, Annie—Commonwealth Insurance Co. of New York 4,732.59
Brighton Press, Inc., and Charles Baker—W. A. Wakefield 1,625.93
Columbia Electrotype Co., Inc.—E. Vetter 321.11
E. J. McLaughlin Co.—J. G. Shaw 1,681.48
Eisenberg, Joseph—A. Grey 281.08
Freedman, Annie—W. F. Tammany et al. 561.91
Fleischman Realty Co., Inc.—Greenwich Savings Bank 2,886.93
Foley, Mary A.—I. S. Vought et al. 178.46
Flynn, Mary E.—M. J. Cunningham 1,000.00
Goldman, Morris—B. Rosen 278.79
Griffin, John—Anheuser Busch Agency 100.68
Hug, Ernest R.—Demer Realty Co., Inc. 421.21
Hicks, Mrs. Ines M.—F. E. Peters 276.41
Israelitan, Mandel, and Samuel Bock—M. Aronson 113.63
Kanter, Leon—D. Fleisher 104.75
Kelly, John S.—J. Tazelaar 192.16
Knowles, Anna C.—County Holding Co. 135.41
Kirschbiatt, Louis—Samelson 163.42
Leindorf Electric Light Co., Inc.—Johnston Export Pub. Co. 400.01
Lerner, Aaron and Etta—Security Bank of New York 386.25
Lesbian Fruit Co., Inc.—George Borgfeldt & Co. 378.71
Loeb, Eva E.—Page Belting Co. 271.15
Lynch, Joseph E.—J. B. Greenhut Co. 827.39
L. Fevre, Joseph S.—Driver Harris Wire Co. 316.10
Mitchell, Charles T.—T. C. Wood 287.16
Same—same 225.32
O'Donnell, John F.—B. B. Platt 225.07
Price, Joseph J.—O. Greenberger 3.197
Paskow, Rudolph—M. J. O'Brien 111.81
Quereaux, Louis L.—Central Syndicate Building Co. 446.92
Rosewin Amusement Co., Inc., Aaron Rosenstein, and Louis Medwin—C. Adler 193.46
Richardson, William—F. E. Peters 255.21
Springfield Development Co.—N. Y. and Queens El. Light and Power Co. 1,217.02
Suddenly, Herbert E.—N. Y. Trust Co. 2,599.36
Shearer, Jacob H.—Greenhut Siegel Cooper Co. 109.09
Twarsowski, Francis—L. Frustet et al. 929.27
T. R. Smith Realty and Construction Co., Inc.—M. Mosher 283.08
Wagner, Julius—M. Wagner 817
Wrede, Nicholas W.—H. Wessel 163.42
Woolf, Nathan L.—E. Gutman et al. 130.08
Zauderer, George—S. Tanenbaum 165

In Bronx County.

Asmolofsky, Isidore—I. Well $32.41
Bronx Fireproof Storage Co.—Gibney Tire & Rubber Co., Inc. 129.41
England, John—D. Schwartz 29.14
Esposito, George—American Bonding Co., Baltimore 125.31
Gilligan, Michael J.—J. R. Dawson 871.42
Goodman, Abraham—George E. Evans Co. 27.96
Hart, Thomas M.—M. A. Kuh, et al. 873.41
Lock, Alexander—L. Mershen, et al. 3869.05
Same—same 3256.90
Murphy, Peter E.—F. A. Godfrey, et al. 870.76
Prensky, Samuel—H. G. Silleck, Jr. 294.61
Rice, Joseph and Frank—Dimock & Fink Co. 70.32
Ventimiglia, Pasquale—G. Clemente 469.72
Warschaw, Jacob, and Elias Lang—S. Garber 169.41

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Franklin, George, & National Surety Co.—People, &c., May 5, 1915. ..... $500
Murtha & Schmohl Co.—Ulster Brick Co., Dec. 26, 1913. ..... $444.50
Robinson, John—I. Sobin & Son, July 8, 1915 ..... $106.31
Scali, Samuel, and National Surety Co.—People, &c., March 20, 1915. ..... $1,000
Sturcke, Louis—William J. Horan Co., Nov. 28, 1914. ..... $157.77
Wasale, Frank, and National Surety Co.—People, &c., April 29, 1915. ..... $500
Waxenberg, Louis, and National Surety Co.—People, &c., June 2, 1915. ..... $15,000
Mclver, Francis F.—Ira Realty Co., Nov. 6, 1913, (canceled) $173.27

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

DAVID W. BIOW CO.,
520-522 BROADWAY.
Tel. 6680-6681 Spring, near Spring St.
To-day, Friday, Aug. 20, 10:30 A. M.,
Special peremptory auction sale
High-Class Retail Stock
Ladies', Misses' & Children's
Wearing Apparel.
also 1,200 trade lots
DRY GOODS,
MEN'S AND LADIES'
FURNISHINGS
1,500 doz. Initial Handkerchiefs.
Men's & Ladies' SWEATERS,
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Manufacturer's High-Grade Stock of 2,000 LADIES', MISSES' & CHILDREN'S LATEST FALL AND WINTER
COATS
such as Plush, Velveta, Chinchillas, Astrachan, Broadcloths, Caracul, Sport and Long Coats. 100 Very Latest Fall Style
SUITS,
SILK & EVENING DRESSES, SKIRTS, Etc.
750 up-to-the-minute Crepe, Georgette, Fussy Willow lawn and lingerie
WAISTS.
Frank Jacobovitz, by D. S. Bellows, Auct'r,
Sells Today, Friday, at 10:30 A. M., at
10 Lispenard St., near W. Broadway.
Telephone 2950 Franklin.

SALVAGE SALE.—Entire stock of RODMAN BROS., slightly damaged by water.
VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, will sell
Today, Friday, Aug. 20th, 10:30 A. M.,
at our salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St., N. Y.,
55,000 YARDS
Cotton Goods
5,000 YARDS DRESS GOODS,
1,500 Misses' and Children's Dresses,
500 LADIES' DRESSES,
Trimmings, Cotton, Buttons, etc., and everything pertaining to a dress manufacturer.
By order of LEOPOLD GANS CO.

DAVID W. BIOW CO.,
520-522 BROADWAY.
Tel. 6680-6681 Spring, near Spring St.
Special peremptory auction sale
Monday, Aug. 23rd, 10:30 A. M.,
by order of several manufacturers
Large and Seasonable Offering
LADIES', MISSES' & CHILDREN'S
Wearing Apparel
for Fall & Winter Wear.

SUBWAY CONTRACT PRESENTED IN COURT

Bidder's Attorney Accuses the Board of Estimate of Acting Without Information.

McANENY DENIES CHARGE

Custom to Get Full Information in Advance—Mandamus Decision Is Expected Soon.

At the hearing of arguments yesterday for a mandamus to compel the city to complete the contract for building the Times Square section of the Broadway-Seventh Avenue Subway, Ex-Lieutenant Governor Conway, who appeared in behalf of the Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation, the lowest bidder for the contract, told Justice Shearn that he had attended a meeting of the Board of Estimate when a resolution was adopted eliminating a clause of the contract which provided for lump-sum payments for extra work, and that so far as he heard or saw none of the board knew the meaning of the resolution upon which they were voting.

"You don't mean to say," interrupted Justice Shearn, "that the Board of Estimate adopts resolutions without their being read or without knowing even what they are voting for, do you?"

Assistant Corporation Counsel Lehman, who represented the city, interrupted to say he was not familiar with the procedure at board meetings, and could not deny Mr. Conway's charge. Mr. Lehman explained that the resolution, which was introduced by Controller Prendergast, had been drawn by Tilden Adamson, Director of the Bureau of Contract Supervision.

"Well," said Justice Shearn, "if these statements are true, the board follows a slipshod method of procedure." He reserved decision.

LeRoy Harkness, assistant counsel to the Public Service Commission, said that for the Board of Estimate to approve the contract without striking out a clause was in effect rejection of the contract. He contended that the Board of Estimate was not the body authorized by law to fix the details of these contracts. The Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins contract had already been passed upon, and was sent to the Board of Estimate, he said, merely for the board's consent and to get the funds appropriated.

"If the Board of Estimate could do this," broke in Mr. Conway, "it would rob the Public Service Commission of every power conferred upon it by law. This clause in question has never been abused. Forty or fifty contracts containing this clause have gone through the Board of Estimate before and never been touched."

The resolution rescinding that part of the subway contract regarding the payment of a lump sum to the contractors for extra work was adopted at a meeting of the Board of Estimate in July. The resolution was fathered by Controller Prendergast following a report on the subject by Tilden Adamson of the board's Bureau of Contracts, who had been asked by the Controller to investigate the subject. The resolution was discussed at length at the meeting and was passed over the protest of Mayor Mitchel, President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen and Borough President Connolly of Queens. It also came up at two subsequent meetings of the Board of Estimate upon a question of reconsideration, but was defeated each time, Controller Prendergast standing by his original resolution.

Aldermanic President McAneny last evening, when told of Mr. Conway's remark and Justice Shearn's comment, said:

"It is the custom of each member of the Board of Estimate to examine carefully and in advance all matters that are coming up, or to have full information on such matters supplied to them."

While the case was being argued before Justice Shearn, it was also under discussion at the Board of Estimate meeting, where Aldermanic President McAneny was presiding as Acting Mayor in the absence of Mayor Mitchel at Plattsburg. The Acting Mayor said in opposing the Adamson recommendation:

"It cannot be denied that this board created the present situation. Had we not voted to cancel that clause the subway work would be going on smoothly enough today."

Tilden Adamson at this juncture in defense of his recommendation said that seventeen contracts for subway work, all let in the modified form, had been executed by the Public Service Commission on July 9.

The Estimate Board took no action pending the decision of Justice Shearn, which is expected soon.

CHESTER PLANT MAKES DYES

Attempts to Replace German Products Explain "Yellow Works."

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 19.—With the announcement here today that Philadelphia hosiery manufacturers, blocked at all points in their attempts to get the aniline dyes necessary for their plants and heretofore furnished by Germany, had, under Delaware laws, formed the American Co-operative Dye and Chemical Works, comes the explanation of the secrecy surrounding the mysterious, heavily guarded "yellow works" at Chester, Conn., where, in the witchhazel factory of Magnus, Maybee & Reynard of New York, the townspeople were sure poisonous gas bombs for war were being manufactured, because of the yellow-tinted and reticent foreign chemists employed.

On account of the scarcity and consequent high price of phenol, the United States Pharmacopoeia name for carbolic acid, a special plant has just been finished where the first batch of carbolic acid crystals ever made in America was produced this week.

According to original formulas worked out by a Russian chemist formerly employed in Germany, a black dye has been made and has withstood the severest tests. The manufacturers say that black having been discovered, the other colors are easy.

The factory, which is owned by a New York lawyer, John T. Hetterick, is being conducted by Dr. I. V. Stanislaus of South Bend, Ind., and William Alms, a Philadelphia dye expert. Secretary C. E. Carter of the Philadelphia Hosiery Manufacturers' Association says the tests were successful beyond expectation, and that the factory is sure to be enlarged and in time there will be no need for imported German dyes, as the American dyes can now be produced quite as cheaply as the foreign product, notwithstanding the greater cost of labor in this country.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

Continuation Sale Today
Important Trade Sale $125,000 Worth of
BOOTS and SHOES
MORSE & ROGERS, through
VAN PRAAG & CO. and MAX KALTER, Auctioneers,
Will Sell at Auction to the Highest Bidder, the Entire Stock of
Clark-Hutchinson Company (N. Y.) In Liquidation
On Their Former Premises, 125 DUANE STREET, N. Y. City
TODAY (FRIDAY), AUG. 20, 10:30 A. M.
All goods sold in trade lots for cash or approved 30 days' credit.
Buyers unknown to Morse & Rogers should establish credit prior to sale. Catalogues on application to Auctioneers or Morse & Rogers.
Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene St., N. Y. C., and Max Kalter, 487 B'way, N. Y. C., Auct'rs.
MORSE & ROGERS, Duane Street, New York City.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

DRESS FASTENERS wanted; all sizes, black and white; carded or bulk; state price and quantity. S 58 Times.

OPEN for jobs of taffeta and crepe de Chine dresses; quantity no object. The Bedell Co., 14 West 14th St.

JOBBER LOOKING at cloaks and suits. 23 West 36th St., fifth floor.

JOBBER looking at Fall coats. 3rd floor, 18 West 27th St.

JOBBER looking new styles coats and suits. Ninth floor, 132 West 22d.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.—Large quantity to close out at great sacrifice; giving up manufacturing. Ratner Bros., 220 5th Av.

CONTRACTOR, with facilities to manufacture five hundred dresses each week, would like to hear from a good jobber. Will place entire plant at your disposal. Y 275 Times Annex.

HAVE 1,000 white chinchilla coats on hand in latest styles, ranging in price from $2.75 to $8. Rudinsky Bros., 27 West 24th.

CASH FOR HIGH-GRADE women's suits, coats, dresses, skirts, waists, petticoats, and furs. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St. Fr'n 4343.

WANT 200 tons weekly liquified chlorine; best price; no brokers. Foreign Buyer, S 68 Times.

CASH PAID for job lots of women's apparel. Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard St. Fr. 2950.

Help and Situations Wanted.

FUR TRIMMINGS.—Best, most extensive line; open for several territories to experienced, first-class salesmen; commission basis. Apply Box S 66 Times, stating experience, terms.

SALESMEN—Experienced, to sell popular line dresses; one for Greater New York, and one for New York and Pennsylvania; only first class men with good following need apply; commission basis only. Rosenfeld, Shaffron Co., 37 West 28th St.

SALESMAN.—For Southern territory; all States; to handle a well-known 98-cent retailer, fitted top petticoats; commission basis only. S 64 Times.

EXPERIENCED designer and marker of boys' popular-priced wash suits and rompers; also must be capable of supervising factory; best references required; out of town. See Mr. Thanhouser between 11 and 3 P. M. Room 902, 1,261 Broadway.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 3¼@3¾ per cent. for the best names
Wed'day..3¼@3¾ " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Embargo on Wooled Sheepskins.

The Commonwealth of Australia has stopped for the present the exportation of wooled sheepskins, according to an announcement made yesterday by the Textile Alliance, Inc., of this city. For the United Kingdom, India, and the Cape all wooled or haired sheepskins, or goatskins, except Angora goatskins, come through the alliance.

Shoe Styles for Women.

The style trend in women's shoes shows hardly any change, except that the gypsy patterns are increasing in demand in both the button and lace styles. Lace shoes with long tips and no seams at the sides are very pretty, and are said to be much more comfortable than any other pattern. The best-selling materials just now are black kid, patent leather, bronze kid, and navy kid, in solid colors and gypsy patterns.

May Have to Cut Orders.

Orders for woolen and worsted suitings have been much better than expected and quite a number of mill agents believe the volume of business placed will be beyond the capacity of some mills which are likely to be kept busy the entire season. Evidence is at hand to warrant the belief that many mills will be obliged later on to inform buyers that their orders have been cut at least 50 per cent.

Sole Leather Getting High.

Sole leather is now selling around 50 cents a pound, which means that the price has almost doubled in a few years. It was predicted some time ago that if sole leather crossed the 40-cent mark there would be no men's welts offered under $3 a pair. However, with the leather 10 cents a pound above the "danger mark," at least one of the big manufacturers is offering these goods at $2.25, and they are said to be excellent value for the money.

Buying Is Imperative.

An encouraging fact that is being emphasized every day in the woolen and worsted district is the extremely low stocks prevailing in all sections of the country among retailers. During the periods of uncertainty as to the future business outlook, retailers everywhere pursued a niggardly policy in the matter of replenishing counters and shelves, while many jobbers, taking the cue from the retailers, also bought much less than usual from the mills. Buyers here now confess that the limit has been reached in many quarters in the matter of low stocks, and conservative buying is absolutely imperative.

Lyons Silk Mills Quite Busy.

Some of the Lyons silk manufacturers are said not only to have equaled, but surpassed, one-half of the total receipts for normal times during the twelve months that have elapsed since the beginning of the war, according to an article appearing in a French trade paper. According to Vice Consul J. J. Ernster, who is stationed at Lyons, the writer says that the factories have in this period exercised all means to keep up a certain activity, which has had a most satisfactory result through the collaboration of all the silk manufacturers. They now have customers, it is said, who were unknown to them previously, but who are expected to continue to patronize them.

Gets Big Government Contract.

The following contract has been awarded to the Springdale Mills by the War Department, the merchandise to be used by the United States Army: 750,000 yards of cotton olive-drab uniform cloth; 250,000 yards of 29½-inch, 12.40-ounce khaki duck; 100,000 yards of special shelter tent duck, and 100,000 yards of olive-drab special 33-inch drilling. This is the fourth contract for uniform cloth that has been given the Springdale Mills by the Government. They have also furnished large quantities of cotton goods to foreign governments. The plant is situated at Canton, Mass., and is owned by John H. Meyer & Co., 50 Union Square.

The Raw Silk Summary.

The Yokohama raw silk market is firm, and prices have advanced a trifle since last week, particularly on tram stocks, which are scarce. Sales for the week amounted to 4,000 bales, with stocks at 7,500 bales. Canton sends news of further disaster and reports the fifth crop seriously damaged by rains. Holders are offering sparingly and are advancing prices. The Shanghai market is quiet, but firm, with some upward tendency. Cables received from Milan by H. L. Gwalter & Co. report that market strong and advancing on the strength of the increased cost of dry cocoons. The demand for European consumption is very good there, and the stock of ready silks is small and poorly assorted. The local market is active and steady.

Situation in the Fur Trade.

It was said yesterday in the fur trade that furriers have a sufficient supply of furs to meet the early demand, but jobbers are making no predictions relative to what the situation will be later. Samuel Ullmann, Chairman of the Furriers' Board of Trade, said yesterday there is no cause for alarm. "There is a brisk demand for all kinds of furs, and we shall be able to fill orders at least for a time. Later in the season there will probably be a shortage unless the blockade problem is satisfactorily adjusted. We are getting no furs from Germany, but certainly hope to do so later." Mr. Ullmann added that several American dyers are turning out good work, although the domestic products are not quite so satisfactory as the Leipsic dyes.

Bidding Active at Shoe Sale.

Bidding was active at the second day's sessions of the auction sale of the stock of the Clark-Hutchinson Company of New York, which is now in liquidation, the day's sales total being $51,695, and bringing the total for the two days to $89,000. The attendance was even better than on the first day. The offerings yesterday were made up largely of men's, women's and children's shoes, all of which were taken well. Spring and Summer goods sold at low prices, but staple Fall goods were not disposed of so cheaply. The sale, which is being held under the direction of Morse & Rogers, through Van Praag & Co. and Max Kalter, auctioneers, will continue today, beginning with lot 2,201. The shoes to be offered consist of samples and men's goods.

Gray Goods Inquiry Better.

If anything, there was a little better inquiry for printcloths in the local gray goods market yesterday. While opinions differ as to the willingness of the mills to sell to the end of the year at present prices, and indications were that they were tightening up, some business was reported done for that delivery on 39-inch 68-72s and 38½-inch 64-60s at the prices listed below. Nearby sales were reported on 39-inch 80 squares at 5⅝ cents, on 38½-inch 64-56s at 3⅝ cents and on 60-48s in the same widths at 3¼ cents. There was not much said about business on sheetings, drills or other staple goods, but reports concerning fancies were optimistic. Staple printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s....5⅝c 38½-inch, 64-56s...3⅝c
39-inch, 72-76s...*5⅛c 38½-inch, 60-52s...3⅜c
39-inch, 68-72s....4¾c 38½-inch, 60-48s...3¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s..3½c 27-inch, 64-60s....2⅛c
38½-inch, 64-60s..3⅜c 27-inch, 56-52s....2⅜c
*Asked.

Italian Government Contracts.

The last of the big Italian Government contracts for overcoat cloth and blankets, aggregating over $10,000,000, was reported as signed yesterday, and active work is to be begun at once in turning out the required goods, first deliveries of which under the terms of the contracts must be made around September 20. It was learned yesterday that the two Italian Commissions now in this country charged with supplying the army with clothing have received word from the War Office in Rome that additional quantities of goods, presumably overcoats and blankets, are wanted. Details regarding these reported extra orders were not available, although in well informed quarters it was understood tenders will shortly be required for the necessary garments. Some interesting developments in the matter of textile materials for some of the other European countries are due soon, it is said.

GLAD THEY DIDN'T HELP

In the Protest Made Concerning Imports of German Dyes.

Representatives of the woolen and worsted mills with selling offices in this city, who have been following the revelations into the activities of semi-official German agents in this country, are expressing relief that the official trade organizations with which they are connected declined to help the German dyestuff handlers in getting goods here by means of pressure brought to bear on the Washington administration.

Several months ago a strong effort was made by certain dyestuff importers to persuade the trade organizations to make formal protest against the British embargo on colors, but, after due consideration by the respective Boards of Directors of these associations, it was decided not to take any official action, notwithstanding the embarrassment caused to the industry through the lack of German dyestuffs.

Now that it is shown through documents signed by the Commercial Attaché of the German Embassy that the withholding of German goods was part of the propaganda movement, manufacturers expressed gratification that they were not led into an unfortunate position before the public.

EMBARGO LIST CHANGED.

Some New Things Prohibited by the British Regulations.

The Department of Commerce has received a cablegram from Consul General Skinner, London, containing this summary of the most recently reported changes in the list of articles under embargo in the United Kingdom:

Hosiery needles, formerly prohibited to all destinations, may now be exported to British possessions; mercury is prohibited to all destinations in the list of exports prohibited to all destinations other than British possessions the new item, "mercury compounds and preparations other than nitrate of mercury," is substituted for the former heading "mercury salts and preparations," and caustic soda and sodium are added.

The list of exports prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe other than France, Italy, Russia, Spain, and Portugal is increased by the following items: Acetic acid, antimony, antimony compounds, except sulphide and oxide; copper compounds, except copper nitrate (formerly prohibited to all destinations), copper iodide, sulphate and suboxide (formerly prohibited to all destinations other than British possessions,) sodium cyanide and sodium sulphide.

TO GIVE GUARANTEE TAG.

In Public Defense Silk Association Has Begun Novel Campaign.

An educational campaign of considerable proportions has just been launched by the Silk Association of America. It intends to furnish the manufacturers of clothing, shoes and many other articles with a neat tag, representing a spool of machine twist, which will guarantee to the purchaser that the article has silk-sewed seams and stitching.

As the result of this campaign the public will be able to give preference to articles bearing this tag guarantee. By doing so they will work to their own best interests, because it is generally known that a seam sewed with silk will withstand a greater strain than one sewed with any other material. This is because silk is elastic and very strong.

It is the intention of the association to prosecute any wrongful use of the tag in question, and the public will be asked to notify the association if any of these tags are found on any garment that has not been sewed with silk thread reeled directly from cocoons.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Forecasts:

N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Showers Fri. and Sat.; gentle to moderate winds, mostly n. e. and e.

Fla.—Showers Fri., except fair in s. Sat., showers; moderate e. to s. e. winds, except moderate to fresh s. over n. w.

Ala.—Showers Fri. and probably Sat.; moderate s. winds, possibly fresh on coast.

Miss.—Showers Fri. Sat., cloudy; moderate s. winds.

La.—Showers Fri., except fair in s. w. Sat., fair, slightly warmer in interior; moderate s. winds on coast.

East. Texas—Probably fair Fri., except showers in n. e. Sat., fair, warmer in interior; moderate s. winds on coast.

West. Texas—Fair Fri., except showers in extreme w. Sat., fair.

Okla.—Fair Fri., preceded by showers in extreme e.; slightly warmer. Sat., fair, warmer.

Ark.—Rain Fri. Sat., fair, probably warmer.

Tenn.—Rain Fri. and probably Sat.

Ky.—Rain Fri. Sat., fair, warmer in w. rain in e.

Ohio—Fair in n., rain in s. Fri. or Fri. night and Sat.; moderate n. e. winds.

Ind.—Rain Fri., except fair in n. Sat. fair, except rain in s. e., warmer in n. and w.; moderate n. e. to n. winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair in n., cloudy in s. Fri. Sat. cloudy; gentle to mod. winds, e. over s.

Upper Mich.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; gentle shifting winds.

Ill.—Rain Fri. and Sat.

Mo.—Rain Fri. Sat., probably fair.

Minn.—Fair Fri. and probably Sat.

Iowa—Unsettled in w., probably rain in e. Fri. Sat., probably fair.

N. Dak. and S. Dak.—Fair Fri. and probably Sat.

Neb.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat., possibly unsettled in s. e. Fri.

Kan.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat., probably unsettled in e. Fri.

SELLING PRICE THE BASIS.

Decision on Rates of Duty for Laces and Embroideries.

Plauen and St. Gall laces or embroideries shipped to this country, and which have no home market, are properly dutiable here on the basis of the selling price, according to a decision made yesterday by Board 1 of the General Appraisers in the case of Reichenbach & Co., manufacturers and importers of this city and Plauen. When the goods in controversy reached here they were sent to the Appraiser's Stores for the usual examination.

It was found that the merchandise was consigned from the manufacturer at Plauen to himself in the United States; that nearly one-half of the product is exported to this country, and the remainder to other countries; that there is no home market for the laces in the country of production, Germany, and finally that the cost of production for Plauen laces sold in Europe and that consigned to the United States is the same. The Customs Examiner declined to accept the invoiced values of the goods, and Appraiser Sague appraised the merchandise at the selling price in this country, this action resulting in the payment by the importing firm of substantially higher duties together with accruing penalties.

The importers then appealed to a single General Appraiser for a reappraisement. This official sustained the claim of the protestants, and held that the invoice prices should prevail for dutiable purposes. The full board, however, reversed this action and, agreeing with the port officials, held that the selling price here is the duty basis. The decision of the board states that the testimony warrants the conclusion that the cost of production reported by the importers cannot be sustained. Reichenbach & Co. refused to permit an examination of their books as to the cost of production for goods sold in Europe but were willing to show the cost of goods shipped to the United States. The importers testified that the item of expense allowed on merchandise consigned to this country is 10 per cent. On the other hand, the special Treasury agent's report showed this item much larger. At the trial the importers relied on Paragraph K, Section 3, of the tariff administrative law as the correct rule of appraisement. This paragraph refers to goods sold in the open market in the country of production for home consumption.

The board, rejecting the importers' claims, said in part:

"In a case at bar there is no home market. The entire product is for export, either to the United States or other countries. The appraising officer being without actual market value and the importer realizing there was no home market, invoiced his goods at the cost of production as required by the first part of Paragraph L, Section 3, of the Tariff Act. To permit this method of invoicing, a correct statement of cost of production must be shown, and the statute provides the method which this factor shall be shown, either in the invoice or in a separate statement. The importer did not state the cost of production accurately. The item of expense he placed at 10 per cent. and in doing so averaged it with the expense of other years and then added or deducted as he thought advisable. It is shown by the special agent's report that the importers recognized higher prices of similar merchandise and the expense connected therewith.

"We are entirely satisfied the cost of production as stated by the importer was not correct. When the appraiser was unable to accept the cost of production and there being no home market, he then took the selling price in the United States as required by Paragraph L, Section 3, of the Tariff act. In doing so he was following the statute and the facts justify his conclusion."

WILL IMPLICATE FORNEY.

McHenry Promises to Tell Story of Attack on T. F. Schneider.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 19.—George McHenry pleaded guilty today to five charges against him, growing out of the murderous attack made on T. Franklin Schneider, a wealthy candy manufacturer, of Washington, D. C., in this city. McHenry is alleged to have aided Thomas G. Forney, a son-in-law of Schneider and an attorney of Washington, in an attempt to slay the candy manufacturer at the Hotel Anderson on June 24 last.

When arraigned in court today McHenry said:

"I will go on the stand and tell the entire story of this whole matter when the proper time comes. Forney is not going to get away with anything—he has gotten me in enough trouble already, and I am sorry that I ever met him."

After his plea was entered in court, McHenry was remanded to the county jail, without bail. He pleaded guilty to two charges of conspiracy, two charges of felonious assault and battery, and a charge of entering a building with intent to commit murder.

We Have Specialized on Six Crackerjack
CREPE de CHINE WAISTS
at $16.50 a Dozen.
See the Numbers with the Punch.
KAYANEE WAIST & DRESS CO.
536-538 Broadway.

TRADE-MARK MERCHANDISE

ARTICLE	TRADE MARK.	SOLD BY
A Wide Variety of Fabrics for Manufacturers and Jobbers.	Hydegrade WEAVES	A. G. Hyde & Sons NEW YORK & CHICAGO

To open bag release handle and press back lock.
AUTOMATIC LOCKING BAG — ELKUS & OLIAN Inc., 640 Broadway, Brooklyn. Williamsburgh 4679.

Century None Better Made. — RUBBER STAMPS HIGHEST QUALITY EFFICIENT SERVICE — Commercial Stationers Write for Agency To 318 B'WAY, N. Y.

M. M. Patent Petticoats Showing Fall Line. — Silk $18 to $60 — 36 West 25th St. — Cotton $7 to $15 — Meyer-Mayers, Inc. Founder (Mayers & Lester)

GUARANTEED WEAR PROOF.
MIDDYS Made of that wonderful fabric Silkenfiel' Zeecss
Z. & S. Middy & Waist Co. Showroom 39 W. 32d St. Factory, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MADE IN U. S. A.
150 new FALL MODELS ready for your inspection. PHIL GILL DRESS VALUE CREATOR. 39W32nd St. In the Heart of Trade.

We have our Fall line ready to show from $8.50 up. Rose Dress Co. 25-29 West 31st
We have a Silk Crepe-de-Chine Dress, Latest Model, at $5.75. A Great Value. Immediate Delivery.
Sol. Shapiro Mf

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The tropical storm has moved to Western Arkansas, with somewhat lower pressure but without increasing winds, although heavy rains continued over Northeastern Texas, Western Louisiana, and Arkansas, and extended into Southern Missouri and Tennessee.

There were also showers in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States and in Kansas, and scattered thunder showers in the Rocky Mountain region. Elsewhere the weather was fair.

Although temperatures have risen generally from the Upper Mississippi Valley eastward, they are still below the seasonal average as far west as the Rockies, except on the South Texas coast, where abnormally high temperatures continue. Brownsville reporting a maximum of 106 degrees. West of the mountains temperatures remain high, with a maximum of 116 degrees at Yuma, Arizona.

There will be rain Friday in the West Gulf States. Friday and Saturday in the East Gulf States and South Atlantic States and the Ohio Valley, and on Saturday in the south portion of the Middle Atlantic districts. From the lake region eastward the weather will be generally fair Friday and Saturday.

Temperatures will remain moderate east of the Mississippi River, but will be somewhat higher by Saturday in the interior of the West Gulf States.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North Atlantic Coast will be gentle to moderate west, becoming variable; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate west, becoming variable; South Atlantic Coast, moderate east.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SATURDAY.

New York and New Jersey—Fair Friday. Saturday, partly cloudy.

New England—Fair Friday and Saturday.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Friday. Saturday, showers, except fair in northeast portion.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
8 A. M.	76	59	4 P. M.	95	76
6 A. M.	73	58	6 P. M.	84	73
9 A. M.	82	64	9 P. M.	79	71
12 M.	90	73	11 P. M.	79	69

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 67; for the corresponding date last year it was 74; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 72.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 61; at 8 P. M. it was 72. Maximum temperature, 76 degrees at 4 P. M., minimum 58 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 68 per cent. at 8 A. M., 52 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.02 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.97 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M. Loss.
12:35—45 E. 7th; not given.....Slight
3:55—85th and Broadway, (auto;) Emrich Steinberg.....Slight
5:25—31 W. 4th; J. B. Williams....Not given
6:45—Union Sq. and 17th, (subway;) D. E. Smith Const. Co.....None
9:00—452 E. 100th; Lizzie Reith.....Slight
10:20—229 E. 95th; Henry Elast.....$10
11:30—28 Bleecker St.; Gayety Waist Co..$25
P.M.
12:—1,901 Lex. Av.; Jacob Lawin..Slight
1:00—1,653 Bathgate Av.; Hyman Cartwait.....Slight
1:40—124 E. 105th; Herman Rothstein.Slight
2:30—3,133 Villa Av.; Antonio Delane....$5
3:30—548 W. 46th; James McConnell..None
4:25—244 W. 10th; Thomas O'Day....Slight
5:45—402 Madison St.; Jacob Donowitz.....Slight
7:15—64 Columbia St.; P. Sandeger....Slight
8:30—1,202 Castle Hill Av.; Joseph Leiblock.....Slight
9:15—219 W. 40th; Arthur Cain.....Slight
9:15—2,143 8th Av.; Joseph Tyekely...Slight
9:35—145 W. 28th; French Button Wks.Slight
10:00—78 Chambers St.; P. Jappi...Slight

Through an error in the police report, the Fire Record on Tuesday morning showed a fire in the premises of Phinous Brothers, 259 West Tenth Street. The fire was in lofts occupied by another tenant.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Changes in Ordnance Dept.: Lt. Cols. C. L. H. Ruggles, from Philippines to assume command of Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J., and S. Hof, from duty at Springfield Armory, Mass., to Manila for duty as Ord. Officer of Philippine Dept.; Maj. W. I. Westervelt, from duty at Watervliet Arsenal to Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J., to take station and report to commanding officer there.

Orders of July 13 and of Aug. 6, relating to Capt. R. M. Hardaway, Med. Corps, revoked.

Capt. R. M. Hardaway, Med. Corps, on leave at St. Charles, Mo., is relieved from duty with Second Div., effective on expiration of said leave, then to San Francisco for temporary duty, Western Dept., until time to sail, about Oct. 6, for Philippines for duty. Col. E. F. Ladd, Adjut. Gen., is retired on his own application after more than 36 years' service.

Following relieved from assignment to company, C. A. C., specified, and placed on unassigned list: Capt. C. G. Kilbourne, Gen. Staff, 122d Com., and 1st Lt. M. Murray, C. A. C., 64th Com.

Following officers of C. A. C. from assignment to company specified, effective Aug. 28, and placed on unassigned list; Capt. P. H. Worcester, 100th; 2d Lts. J. G. Booton, 76th; W. K. Dunn, 135th; G. H. Franke, 82d, and L. A. Nickerson, 124th Com.

First Lt. C. J. S. Williams, C. A. C., from assignment to 8th Com., placed on unassigned list, effective Aug. 25. He will then report to commanding officer of coast defenses of Portland for duty on his staff.

Leaves: Capt. C. B. Trott, 8th Inf., 2 mos.; Capt. G. B. Lake, Med. Corps, 1 mo.; 2d Lt. C. D. Laag, 7th Cav., 1 mo. and 10 days; Maj. P. L. Boyer, Med. Corps, 5 days; 2d Lt. W. W. Vautsmeier, C. A. C., 21 days; 1st Lt. L. Dyer, C. A. C., 3 mos.; Capt. J. J. Reddy, Med. Corps, 1 mo.; Maj. W. M. Crulkshank, 1st F. A., 2 mos.; 2d Lt. V. Meyer, 2d F. A., 2 mos.; Col. J. D. Barrette, Adjt. Gen., 1 mo.; Capt. F. W. Lewis, 8th Inf., 1 mo. and 15 days; Capt. G. M. Holley, 8th Inf., 2 mos., and Capt. F. P. Jackson, 1st Inf., 2 mos.

Navy.

Ensigns W. E. Cheadle, the Petrel, to Norfolk Naval Hospital for treatment; D. W. Hamilton, the Hannibal, to the Henley, and G. F. Jacobs, to Atlantic reserve fleet.

Midshipmen W. J. Nunnally, Jr., Naval Acad., to the Birmingham, Sept. 1; R. Burhen, Academy, to receiving ship at New York; A. D. Struble, Academy, to temporary duty on the St. Louis Sept. 1; W. J. Copfer, Academy, to the Vermont, Sept. 1, and H. H. Harrison, Academy, to San Francisco, Sept. 1.

C. F. Machinist J. A. Oliver, the Arkansas, to home, wait orders.

Machinists J. A. Ward, Charleston (S. C.) Yard, to the Vermont; J. C. Parker, the Vermont, to the Arkansas.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

ARRIVED: Pompey, at Makassar, P. I.; Cleveland, at La Paz; Macdonough and D-2, at N. Y. Yard; Louisiana and New Hampshire, at Vera Cruz; Sacramento, at New Orleans, and San Diego, at Mare Island.

SAILED: Des Moines, Rhodes for Alexandria; Saturn, Tiburon for Seattle; Balch, N. Y. Yard for Newport; Tennessee, Cape Haitien for Phila.; Ammen, Boston for Newport, and Hercules, Norfolk for Tangier Sound.

The Paducah, now at San Juan, P. R., will leave about Aug. 26 for New York and Portsmouth, N. H.

The Tennessee has been ordered to proceed from Cape Haitien to Phila.; thence to Portsmouth, N. H.

Proposed movements of the Denver and the Albany, as published in "Movements of Naval Vessels" list of Aug. 12, have been suspended for the present.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Building Bureau of the Education Department is making rapid progress in getting ready the twelve schools in the Bronx, where the Gary school plan is to be tried this Fall. Superintendent William Wirt of Gary, Ind., who is in New York, expects to have the plan in operation in most of the twelve schools by Oct. 1.

The Local School Board of District 18 suggests that, in view of the great need for economy in the management of the schools, a large saving could be effected on the printing sent out by the Education Department; that a less expensive style would be quite as serviceable, and that a little investigation would show that many books are circulated in quarters where they are not needed or appreciated; that methods could be devised more nearly to equalize the expenditures on evening schools and the results obtained; that the difference in the payment of teachers of vocational subjects in elementary and high schools does not appear necessary, and that very little hardship would be caused by requiring evening school pupils, especially high school pupils, to defray the cost of their own textbooks and materials.

War History in One Volume.

It will be many years before the story of the European conflict is written authoritatively from all points of view. The New York Times 'Current History is anticipating the future historian with a clear and impartial account of the war, and the first six numbers, bound in cloth, may be had for $2, (delivery charges extra.) Times Square, New York.—Advt.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the months of August and September, 1915, will be as follows:

Bankruptcy motions on Wednesday, Aug. 25; Sept. 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29.

General motions on Aug. 26; Sept. 2, 9, 15, 23, and 30, 1915.

Notes of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day.

Notes of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Ame Elec Garage<N Y Edison Co.
Grubel<I R T.
O'Connor<same.
Drotbleff<same.
Chauneau<Maxwell.
Goldberg<I R T.
Daenhoff<same.
Re C N Y, (Rosedale Av.)
Re Fletcher.
Cohen<Cohen.
Pelot<I R T.
Stewart<Pigueron.
Reed<Shiebler.
Stoller<Stoller.
Schechtman<Mellet.
Silverberg Imp Co<Bauman, (2.)
Salowey<Schapiro.
Berger<Tilyou Rty Co
Cohn<Cohn.
Fabrica Nacional de Papel<Gottesman.
Strachstein<Strachstein.
Dunigan<Kraus.
Brock<Joslyn.
Rembrandt Rty Co<Hanlon.
Emigrant Ind Sav B'k<Meakim.
Re Teper.
Auslander<Miller.
Davis<Wilmerding.
Baraninowicz<P R R Co.
Karosas<same.
Paskewicz<same.
Ruthawski<same.
Dintenfass<Societe Francaise des Films, &c. (2.)
Kimball<Galtes.
Wallach<Silberman.
Katz<Katz.
Grieco<Adams.
Martin<Martin.
Aetna Life Ins Co<Austin.

PART II.—Delehanty, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Recess.

PARTS III., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate:
Abbey E Chatfield, Charles Ellis Tillman, Lillian Sothstein, Andrew Steuer, Mary Murphy.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Myers<Gray.
Chemical Rty Co<Newman.
Gimbel Bros<Driscoll.
Friedman<Sherman,(2)
Levine<Tenzer.
Goldberg<Ginsberg,(3.)
Hecht<Katz.
Trotta<Ind Et Sup Co.
Elsler<Tesser & Stern.
Hoffman<Brand.
Plaza Motor Rent Co<Willard.
Pintt & Washburn Ref Co<Cohen.
Rosenberg & Parket<Brecher.
Maas<Trigger.
McGregory<Schedler.
Brecovici<D, L & W RR.
Oppenheim, Collins & Co<Ranger.
Hauben<Silbert.
Obermeyer & Liebman<Kerr.
Griffin<King.
Campbell<Vernon.
Perlman<Edelman.
Giudici<Con. Tel & Elec Supply Co.
Dalnashinska<Green.
Miller<Dalberg.
L Stern & Co<Sydney.
A Peats Co<Gordon.
Assets Ltq Co<Pinkham.
Kaplan<Hinton.
Hecht & Greenfield<Katz.
Greenbaum<Borden's Cond Milk Co.

PART II.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Shearn, J.—John M. Stewart<Emma W. Sherman—Alex I. Rourke. Emma Suydam<Milla Suydam—Arthur M. Levy Belle Robins<Francis J. McElhenny—John V. Coggey. Theodore W. Myers<Sol Bloom—Theodore W. Myers.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Motion calendar.—Adjourned until Aug. 24.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Tiernan, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR MOTIONS—Tiernan, J.—Motions.
Kumpf<Biegen. Herzig<Brennan.
Austin, Nichols & Co<Romano. Re Slaff.

TRIAL TERM—Tiernan, J.
Re Williams.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. King<Hunts Point Estate—Edward D. Dowling. Hardy <Hunts Point Estate—Edward D. Dowling. Spencer<Hunts Point Estate—Edward D. Dowling.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Helen Barbara Schreiber<Frederick W Fielding—James J Donovan.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Scudder, J.—Motions.

Hayes<Kennedy.
Re 81st St. (Kennedy)
Orton<Weaver.
Macklin<Oates.
Hughes<Pinelawn Cemetery.
McCullough<McCullough.
Kouz<N Y Cons R R Co.
Doowan<B H R R Co.
Zirrimo<N E R R Co.
Cicalo<same.
Hammel<B H R R Co
Secor<N Y Cons R R Co.
Levine<B H R R Co.
Fotter<same.
Barrett<O I & B RR Co.
Hammerschlag<B H R R Co.
Sullivan<B, Q Co<& S R R Co.
Flannco<B H R R.
Cohen<O I & B R R.
Benjamin<B H R R.
Re 76th-77th Sts, (Thomas.)
Re Manila, July 17; Hongkong, July 20; Shanghai, July 23; Yokohama, July 31; Honolulu, Aug. 10—and mails dated —Wellington, July 25; Auckland, July 26; Melbourne, July 30; Sydney, July 31—which arrived at San Francisco per steamers Mongolia and Ventura, were dispatched East on Aug. 17 and 18. These mails are due in New York on the mornings of Saturday, Aug. 21, and Sunday, Aug. 22, respectively.

PART II.—Callaghan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—No calendar.

TRIAL TERM—No calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—No calendar.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following promotion list to clerk, second grade, is announced:

Department of Education, Bureau of Lectures—Maurice Schwach, 80.45. Office of City Superintendent of Schools—Jacob Geiger, 73.85; Frank N. Stewart, 74.45. Bureau of Attendance—Marshall O. Trevelli, 84.20; John J. Callahan, 81.40; Max S. Schelber, 80.15; Philip Weinstein, 79.05; Jacob Liebling, 79.30; Philip Epstein, 78.45; Charles J. Guire, 77.85; James F. Hynes, 77.65; Maurice Bass, 77.40; Samuel Schwarz, 76.80; Isidor Shear, 76.50; Francis H. McKeon, 76.40; Louis Goldstein, 76.37; Hyman Mayerson, 76.35; Morris Finkelstein, 76.90; Mordecai Sosinsky, 75.10; Thomas E. McKavanagh, 75; John W. Creeden, 74.50; Moses I. Berliner, 73.40; Samuel Bernstock, 72.40.

United States.

The commission announces for Sept. 8, at the New York Custom House, a competitive examination for cheesemaker, for men only, to fill vacancies in the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at salaries ranging from $1,200 to $1,440 a year. The duties will be to assist in the experimental manufacture of Swiss, Camembert, Roquefort, and other foreign cheeses, and later demonstration work among cheesemakers. Competitors will be examined in practical questions in dairy manufacturing, report writing, education, and experience. An educational training, including at least a short course in dairying at a dairy school or college of recognized standing and ability to converse fluently in the German language are prerequisites. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Relieved, dismissed, and awarded pension: Patrol. J. A. Miner, Jr., Traf. Div., Subdiv. C, on Police Surgeons' cert., $350.40 per annum; appointed Aug. 1, 1906; effective 12 P. M., Aug. 18.

Temporary assignments: Surgs. A. S. Vosburgh, 2d S. D., in charge of 3d S. D., in addition to own, 30 days, noon Aug. 24; H. G. Webster, 14th S. D., in charge of 19th S. D., in addition to own, 1 day, noon Aug. 19; Lts. J. T. Leith, 38, and B. T. Winslow, 63, to T. S., 15 days, 9 A. M. Aug. 20; C. A. Madigan, 183, to 283, 30 days, 4 P. M. Aug. 20; F. M. Kavanagh, 174, to 163, 30 days, 4 P. M. Aug. 20; Patrol. W. J. Blanch, 1, and T. J. Weber, 26, to D. B., 5 days, 4 P. M. Aug. 18; J. J. Argenza, 2, and W. Coffey, 9, to D. B., 30 days, 8 A. M. Aug. 19; T. F. Jenkins, 26, to D. B., 10 days, 6 P. M. Aug. 21; P. J. Sweeney, 39, to D. B., 5 days, 4 P. M. Aug. 17; G. F. Chiquette, 63, to D. B., 5 days, 8 A. M. Aug. 19; E. Powers, 130, to D. B., 3 days, 4 P. M. Aug. 18; J. E. Bealler and W. W. Ruege, 153, to 11 I. D., 4 P. M. Aug. 21 to 8 A. M. Aug. 24; R. C. Nugent and J. F. Lorigan, 168; G. C. Schlesinger and J. J. Fowler, 170, to 11 I. D., 1 day, from 2 P. M. Aug. 22; J. T. McCann, 160; S. E. Thompson, 171, and J. E. Cassidy, 174, to 15 I. D., 4 P. M. Aug. 21 to 8 A. M. Aug. 24. To 7 I. D. from prec. indicated, 4 P. M. Aug. 21 to 5 A. M. Aug. 24: T. J. Lenihan, 61; N. P. Pehrsson, 62; D. Wright, 63; F. J. Conklin, 66. To B. B. H Squad, in Special Squad 1, from prec. indicated, 3 days, 8 A. M. Aug. 21; D. E. Reilly, 12; J. P. O'Hara, 28; T. W. Gray, 161; W. M. Lewis, 165; P. McDonough, 273; D. J. Maher, 290.

Leaves of absence with full pay: Surgs. C. E. Nammack, 3d S. D., 20 days, noon, Aug. 24, vacation; T. A. McGoldrick, 19th S. D., 1 day, noon, Aug. 19, to be deducted from vacation; without pay: Surg. C. E. Nammack, 3d S. D., 10 days, noon, Sept. 13; patrol. A. Braunworth, 13, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Aug. 23; J. A. Guerin, 14, 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 18; J. L. Coffey, 29, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Aug. 22; T. Lamb, Jr., 38, 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 21; C. Link, 43, 1 day, 12 P. M., Aug. 22; J. P. Morgan, 144, 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 19; O. Comiskey, 146, 2 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 17; E. A. Nelson, 149, 1 day, 4 P. M., Aug. 18; S. Feinstein, 152, 3 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 21; M. T. McKeon, 174, 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 16.

Sick leaves granted: Patrol. J. J. Govern, 157, 30 days, noon, Aug. 19.

Applications for full pay while on sick report approved: Serg. T. F. J. O'Grady, 79, 12:45 P. M., Aug. 14, to noon, Aug. 16; patrol. M. J. McCormack, 89, 10:15 A. M., Aug. 15, during disability; J. J. Brennan, Traf. Div., Subdiv. D, 12:30 P. M., Aug. 6, during disability.

Resignation accepted: Patrol. Joseph Tondl, 32, to take effect 12 P. M., Aug. 18.

Fire Department.

Having been tried before W. Holden Weeks, Dep. and Act. Fire Com., Aug. 19, for violation rules and regulations, 1912, and found guilty, the following penalties are imposed: Fire. 3d gr. W. M. Stiefel, Eng. Co. 18, false entry in company journal, one regular leave withheld; Fire. 2d gr. J. Kennedy, No. 2, Eng. Co. 18, neglect of duty, absence without leave, neglect of duty, and disrespect to superior officer, sixteen regular leaves withheld.

Special leaves of absence without pay: Lt. A. A. Faubel, Eng. 257, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 25; Fire. 1st gr. W. H. Ryder, Eng. 264, 45 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 21; Fire. 1st gr. H. F. Williams, Eng. 13, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 22; Fire. 1st gr. B. F. Parker, Eng. 64, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 21.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BERRY, MARCELLUS F., (March 4, 1915;) net estate, $33,616; Mrs. Bertha Berry, widow, beneficiary. Assets: Stocks, $14,187; deposits, $7,761; insurance, $15,149; personalty, $105.

GROSS, CONRAD R., a real estate operator, (July 24, 1912;) net estate, $219,536; Mrs. Lena Gross, widow, given life estate in $151,536, $5,000 in cash; John C. Gross, son, given $20,000; Elsa M. Gross, daughter, $20,000, and Lena K. Walter, daughter, received $20,000. Assets: Equity, $9,783 in 427 West 147 St., appraised at $20,000; deposits, $254; insurance, $2,969; personalty, $267; mortgages, $30,720; due from Gross & Herbener, Inc., $80,014; claims due from Gross & Herbener Realty Operating Co., $18,874; stocks and bonds, $100,502; decedent's 45 shares of Gross & Herbener, Inc., are appraised at $90,535.

MAGNUS, ADOLPH, manufacturer of extracts, (May 16, 1914;) net estate, $130,576; David and Daniel Magnus, brothers, each given life estate in $15,000; Frederick S. and Heinrich Magnus, nephews, trustees, to hold in trust 1,050 shares Maas & Waldstein Company and 100 shares Maas & Waldstein Extract Company, appraised at $80,500, for benefit of two nephews and nieces, and after deduction of several specific legacies the residuary estate is divided among these nephews and nieces. The Manuel Magnus Fund, created for the poor of the City of Lyck, Russia, is given $4,775; $1,000 given to each of the following institutions: United Hebrew Charities, Montefiore Home, Mount Sinai Hospital, Hebrew Technical School for Boys. Assets: Deposits, $29,639; mortgages, $4,561; stocks and bonds, $104,879; largest holding was 1,000 shares stock Maas & Waldstein Co., appraised at $73,500; 100 shares Maas & Waldstein Extract Co., appraised at $7,000; 200 shares U. S. Steel common, $12,200.

REYNARD, HENRY, (March 17, 1914;) net estate, $9,854; Mrs. Ida M. Reynard, widow, $9,022; rest of estate passed to relatives. Assets: Equity, $4,013 in 248 East 117 St., appraised at $10,000; deposits, $4,051.

LONG, CHARLES L., of Roselle, N. J., (Jan. 2, 1915;) no assets taxable in New York; decedent was member of Hopkins-Dwight & Co.

TALBOT, ISABEL M., (March 4, 1914;) jewelry and personalty, $1,509; net, $642; Edith Von Blarcom and Katherine Zimmerman, not related, beneficiaries; decedent owned realty at Susquehanna, Penn., which passed to sister and nephew, but its value does not appear in report.

WUNDERLICH, ROSE, (Nov. 9, 1910;) 208 West 94 St., appraised at $5,500; net estate, $3,375; Dora Wunderlich, daughter, beneficiary.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Mongolia .....Aug. 20
Hawaii (via Tacoma)—Kentuckian....Aug. 21
Japan, Corea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Tacoma Maru..Aug. 22
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West.) New Zealand, (specially addressed) (via San Francisco)—Ventura .....Aug. 23
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Makura .....Aug. 27

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, July 16; Kobe, July 20, and Yokohama, July 31—which arrived per steamer Tacoma, were dispatched east from Seattle on Aug. 15, and are due in New York on the morning of Friday, Aug. 20.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Shanghai, July 21; Kobe, July 29, and Yokohama, July 29—which arrived per steamer Merionethshire, were dispatched east from Seattle on Aug. 16, and are due in New York on the morning of Friday, Aug. 20.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, July 17; Hongkong, July 20; Shanghai, July 23; Yokohama, July 31; Honolulu, Aug. 10—and mails dated —Wellington, July 25; Auckland, July 26; Melbourne, July 30; Sydney, July 31—which arrived at San Francisco per steamers Mongolia and Ventura, were dispatched East on Aug. 17 and 18. These mails are due in New York on the mornings of Saturday, Aug. 21, and Sunday, Aug. 22, respectively.

Hudson River Day Line



A fast boat to Albany every day but Sunday with direct rail connections to all points North, East and West. The time to go is NOW.

All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Direct rail connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. Music. Restaurant.

Leave Desbrosses St., daily except Sunday, 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.

Also Desbrosses St., 9:40; W. 42d St., 10; W. 129th St., 10:20; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, and Poughkeepsie.

One Day Outings to Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, West Point or Bear Mountain

Afternoon Boat for Bear Mountain, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Ideal outings to Bear Mountain and West Point, returning by Str "Robert Fulton."

Desbrosses St. Pier Tel. 4141 Spring New York

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises 5:14 | Sun sets 6:54 | Moon sets 12:00

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	3:08	3:45	9:20	10:19
Governors Island	3:21	4:02	9:45	10:49
Hell Gate	6:11	5:52	11:25	12:29

Arrived—Thursday, Aug. 19.

SS Crissington Court, Plymouth, July 31.
SS Magdalena, Rotterdam, Aug. 9.
SS Morish Prince, Brest, Aug. 2.
SS Philadelphia, San Juan, Aug. 14.
SS Rijwisjk, St. Jago, Aug. 7.
SS Saramacca, Jamaica, Aug. 13.
SS Ardowan, Havre, Aug. 4.
SS Everett, Boston, Aug. 13.
SS Medina, Galveston, Aug. 12.
SS Antilles, New Orleans, Aug. 14.
SS St. Leonards, Bordeaux, Aug. 5.
SS Florizel, St. John's, Aug. 19.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Coya	Cristobal	Aug. 8
Hermine	Bordeaux	Aug. 1
Aakehall	Havre	Aug. 1
Spirelo	Liverpool	Aug. 4
Auchencrag	London	Aug. 7
Dunsborg	Bristol	Aug. 3
Munwood	Matanzas	Aug. 13
St. Georges	Glasgow	Aug. 7
E. K. Venizelos	Marseilles	July 30
Baron Cawdor	Marseilles	July 29
Palacine	Brixhan	Aug. 9
Carrillo	Colon	Aug. 12
Walton Hall	London	Aug. 6
Achilles	Marseilles	Aug. 6
Gloughton	London	Aug. 7
Chicago City	Swansea	Aug. 7
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Aug. 17
Colon	Colon	Aug. 14
El Cid	Galveston	Aug. 14
Arapahoe	Key West	Aug. 17
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Aug. 17

DUE TOMORROW.

New York	Rotterdam	Aug. 6
Oregonian	Pernambuco	Aug. 1
Cymric	Liverpool	Aug. 11

DUE SUNDAY.

Philadelphia	Liverpool	Aug. 14
Palermo	Genoa	Aug. 6
Lutetian	Dartmouth	Aug. 8
Pythias	Newport	Aug. 8
Yaguez	San Juan	Aug. 11
Kroonland	Colon	Aug. 6
Bayamo	Santiago	Aug. 16
City of Columbus	Savannah	Aug. 19
Duca degli Abruzzi	Naples	Aug. 11

DUE MONDAY.

Tuscania	Glasgow	Aug. 14
Thessalonika	Bermuda	Aug. 15
Themistocles	Patras	Aug. 7
Chicago City	Swansea	Aug. 7
Strathguiry	Havre	Aug. 7
Aldersgate	Buenos Aires	July 27
Greystock Castle	Balboa	Aug. 14
Tenadores	Colon	Aug. 14
Sixaola	Santiago	Aug. 18
Brazos	San Juan	Aug. 18
Carolyn	Colon	Aug. 13
Harpathian	Marseilles	Aug. 5
Creole	New Orleans	Aug. 15
Bermudian	Bermuda	Aug. 21
Czar	Archangel	Aug. 9
Philadelphian	London	Aug. 7

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Pinar del Rio, Tampico	——	12:00 M.
Mariana, Santiago	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stampalia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Touraine, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Vauban, Barbados	8:00 A.M.	11:30 A.M.
Calamares, Havana	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cragina, Montevideo	7:00 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Saramaccs, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, S. Domingo	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Rio de Janeiro, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Ordunz, Liverpool	——	10:00 A.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Medina, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Norte, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Santiago, Brunswick	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Fagersand, Guiana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., AUG. 19.

SS Philadelphia, Liverpool to New York, was 1,075 miles W. at 7:38 A. M.; due 22d, forenoon. American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 125 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Kroonland, Colon to New York, was 272 miles S. at noon.
SS Guantanamo, Vera Cruz to New York, was 83 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 290 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, was 227 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 211 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Vesta, Sabine to New York, was 126 miles S. W. of Sabine Bar at noon.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 150 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Arapahoe, Galveston to New York, was 647 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Brazos, San Juan to New York, was 1,126 miles S. at noon.
SS Homolulan, Colon to New York, was 495 miles N. of Colon at 8 P. M.
SS Santa Cecelie, was 290 miles from Colon at 8 P. M.
SS Currier, Guanica to New York, was 103 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Italia, at Gibraltar, Aug. 18.
SS Indrasamha, at Suez, Aug. 19.
SS Byron, at Montevideo, Aug. 17.
SS Prins Frederik Hendrik, at Amsterdam, Aug. 16.

Sailed.

SS Georgie, from Liverpool, Aug. 18.
SS St. Patrick, from Perim, Aug. 19.
SS King Haddyngton, Bordeaux, Aug. 17.
SS Nias, from Amsterdam, Aug. 16.
SS Magdala, from Gibraltar, Aug. 16.
SS Edgar H. Vance, from Valparaiso, Aug. 17.
SS Glenstica, from London, Aug. 18.

Passed.

SS Ryndam, New York for Rotterdam, passed Lizard.
SS Giuseppe G., New York for Genoa, passed Gibraltar.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 21, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Aug. 21, SS Touraine.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Sept. 9, SS Cretic.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. Aug. 30, SS Bassam.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 21, SS Rotterdam.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Aug. 26, SS United States.
Italy—Close at 8:30 A. M. Aug. 19, SS San Guglielmo, and at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 21, SS Stampalia.

To Boston

Fall River Line

Leave Pier 14, North River, foot Fulton Street, daily, 5:30 P. M. Steamers Commonwealth and Priscilla. Orchestra on each.

Providence Line

Leave Pier 14, North River, foot Fulton Street, daily, except Sunday, 6:00 P. M. Steamers Providence and Plymouth.

$1.00 and $2.00 Outside Staterooms. Inside Staterooms have Outside Ventilation and Are Always Cool and Comfortable.

Other Long Island Sound Routes

NEW BEDFORD LINE
To New Bedford and Summer resorts on Buzzards Bay, Cape Cod and Martha Vineyard and Nantucket. Strs. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE. Lv

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Moving-Picture Concern Buys Thirty-one Lots at Marble Hill for $1,000,000 Film Plant—Lexington Avenue Corner Purchase for Apartment—West Eighty-sixth Street Residence Sold.

The realty market furnished several features of interest yesterday, most noteworthy being the purchase of a large plot on Marble Hill, at the far upper extremity of Manhattan Island, by a moving picture concern for improvement with several buildings, while Lexington Avenue provided another important transaction in the sale of the famous "Spite House," with adjoining property on the northwest corner of Eighty-second Street.

The moving picture deal involved the purchase by the Famous Players Film Company of a plot of thirty-one lots bounded by 225th Street, Adrian Avenue, Jacobus and Van Corlear Places. It is assessed at $160,000, but it was stated that the purchase price was $115,000.

The plot was sold through the A. N. Gitterman Corporation, the buyers being represented by E. J. Ludvigh and Ralph Kohn as attorneys. Adolph Zuker is President of the Famous Players Film Company, Daniel Frohman Managing Director, and Edwin S. Porter Treasurer and General Manager.

The plans of the company, it is stated, involve the expenditure of nearly $1,000,000 in the erection of studios, open-air stages, laboratories, and factories for the production and testing of motion picture films. One of the most important buildings will be a large experimental laboratory for research work toward improving the mechanical factors of the preparation and exhibition of films.

Among the advantages of the site leading toward its purchase were its elevation and rural surroundings with Van Cortlandt Park and the Riverdale section close by, while opportunity will be offered for the production of marine spectacles on the Hudson and Harlem Rivers, the latter being at the foot of the property.

Lexington Avenue "Spite House" Corner Sold.

A Lexington Avenue deal of more than ordinary interest was the purchase by Bing & Bing of a plot on the northwest corner of Eighty-second Street for improvement with an eleven-story apartment house. The property includes the celebrated "Spite House" built by Joseph Richardson many years ago on the immediate corner, five feet on the street by 102.2 on the avenue. This was purchased from Charles Stein, who acquired it shortly after Mr. Richardson's death. In addition, the buyers acquired the two adjoining four-story flats at 129 and 131 East Eighty-second Street, fronting fifty feet, making a plot 53 feet on the street and 102.2 on Lexington Avenue. The Eighty-second Street houses were bought from John S. Murphy. The assessed valuation of the entire plot with the improvements is $86,000. John J. Cody was the broker in the transaction.

G. McK. Brown Sells Town Residence.

One of the finest private residences on the west side, the five-story American basement house at 42 West Eighty-eighth Street, has been sold by Pease & Elliman for George McKesson Brown to a New York merchant for occupancy. Mr. Brown has a large country home at Huntington, L. I., and the residence just sold was his town home. It covers a plot 25 by 102.2 between Columbus Avenue and Central Park West and was built several years ago by Sonn Brothers. The mantels and tapestries in the house were purchased from the late Stanford White, who got them in Europe, and they were included in the sale. The property has been held at $100,000.

Willetts Family Sell Front Street Building.

An investing client of the Ruland Whiting Company has purchased for all cash from the Willetts estate the four-story factory building at 284 and 286 Front Street.

The structure occupies a plot 46.8 by 74.3, located midway between Roosevelt and Dover Streets. It has been in the possession of the Willetts family for a number of years.

Deal on West Fourteenth Street.

The old four-story dwelling at 210 West Fourteenth Street, occupying a lot 25 by 131.6 between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, has been sold to an investor by Charles Rubinger.

Sale on Washington Heights.

Oscar Haase has sold to an investing client of Robert Levers 605 West 178th Street a three-story building on a lot 20 by 78 feet, occupied by the Temple of the Covenant.

Bronx Sales.

The Charwyn Realty Company, Charles Wynne President, has sold to H. Hadden the private dwelling No. 2,923 Bainbridge Avenue, in the Bedford Park section, on a lot 25x105. After alterations the buyer will occupy.

A builder has purchased from the Benenson Realty Company a plot 50 by 115 by irregular on the northeast corner of Bathgate Avenue and 181st Street.

Brooklyn.

Louis Gold has sold to Morris Reizenstein the two-story and store building at 1,676 Myrtle Avenue, Ridgewood, for investment.

Long Island.

In the Fourth Ward of the Borough of Queens the New York Suburban Land Company has sold a plot, 60 by 100, on Kinsey Avenue to Mary Moran, and a plot, 40 by 100, on Boulevard to Mary Moran.

New Jersey.

The Deep Springs dairy farm and Summer home of George Batten of Montclair, in Walpack Township, Sussex County, has been purchased by former Mayor Ernest C. Hinck and Thomas J. O'Connor. The farm, which is from 300 to 400 acres in extent, has been held by Mr. Batten for a number of years.

The New York Suburban Land Company has sold at Garwood, N. J., a plot, 40 by 100, on Myrtle Avenue, to H. Knott, and a plot, 40 by 100, on Centre Street, to C. Anderson.

Commercial Leases.

Johnson Cowdin & Co., manufacturers of silk ribbons, for many years located at Eighteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, have leased for a long term of years the entire store and basement of the building now being completed at 38 to 44 East Thirtieth Street. L. Tanenbaum, Strauss & Co. negotiated the lease.

David J. Oliver has leased for a term of years, for Henry H. Dreyer, the store at 4,021 Broadway, northwest corner of 169th Street. The store has been occupied by Mr. Dreyer for the last sixteen years as a real estate office.

Moore & Wyckoff have leased, in conjunction with M. & L. Hess, the tenth floor of the Passavant Building, at 440 Fourth Avenue, to the Vogue Company, publishers, for a term of years.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Leon S. Altmayer has leased for the estate of Charles Rosenbaum, deceased, for a term of years, the modern dwelling 119 East Seventy-eighth Street near Park Avenue. The house is opposite the American basement dwelling leased to Vincent Astor.

Shaw & Co. have leased for Pauline M. Sauer the three-story and basement frame dwelling, 117 West 123d Street, to Kathern M. Mills.

Pease & Elliman have leased 70 Riverside Drive, a four-story and basement house at the north corner of Seventy-ninth Street, for Dr. Nathan Klein to Mrs. M. J. Rich.

Porter & Co. have leased for Leo Fried to Johanna Aylward the three-story dwelling at 153 West 126th Street.

$300,000 Riverside Drive Apartment.

Plans are being prepared by G. Ajello for a thirteen-story apartment house to be built by the De Haven Building terno Construction Corporation on a plot 50 by 100 on the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and 108th Street.

The cost of the new structure, which will contain many novel features, is estimated at $300,000.

Two New Brooklyn Flats.

Plans have been completed by W. T. McCarthy for two four-story and cellar brick apartment buildings to cost $90,000 to be built by the De Haven Building Corporation, on a plot 100 by 100 on the northwest corner of Avenue C and East Fifth Street, Brooklyn.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

7th Av, 307 and 309, e s, 78.1 ft s of 28th St, 41.5x76.4x irregular; two five-story tenements and stores and two four-story rear tenements; C. N. Lee, executor, against 28th St. and 7th Av. Realty Co. et al.; W. C. Orr, attorney; H. C. Quinby, referee; due, $63,670.28; taxes, &c., $852.56; to the plaintiff for $60,000.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

83d St, 30 West, s s, 331 ft w of Central Park West, 19x102.2, four-story dwelling; Society of St. Johnland, against Henry Castelberg et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; Louis Lande, referee; due, $21,175.56; taxes, &c., $461; to B. Oglesby Young for $22,000.

By Henry Brady.

Rivington St, 229, s s, 74.1 ft w of Mangin St, 25x75, three-story stable; C. M. Howard against Henry Nodell et al.; A. A. Spear, attorney; Winter Russell, referee; due, $8,517.54; taxes, &c., $136.38; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Schofield St, n s, 390 ft w of Long Island Sound, 50x119, City Island; T. A. Jewell against J. F. Barry et al.; Hayes & K., attorneys; T. N. Cuthbert, referee; due, $2,032.37; taxes, &c., $173.81; to the plaintiff for $450.

By Henry Brady.

Harriet Place, e s, 164.8 ft n of Eastern Boulevard, 50x91.6x47.8x98.3; also Turnbull Av, n s, 105 ft w of Zerega Av, 100x108; E. O'Hara et al. against Colorado Realty Co. et al.; J. B. Harrison, attorney; B. J. Tinney, referee; due, $2,527.51; taxes, &c., $843.78; to the plaintiff for $1,400.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

125th St, 45 and 47 West, n s, 345 ft e of Lenox Av, 40x99.11, two four-story tenements and stores; M. O. Sage against M. G. Hawke et al.; De Forest Brothers, attorneys; W. H. Hamilton, referee; due, $67,026.40; taxes, &c., $750.86.

By Henry Brady.

Elizabeth St, 13, n s, 175 ft n of Bayard St, 25x94, six-story loft and store; W. F. Morgan, Jr., against Convent Park Co. et al.; Blackwell Brothers, attorneys; F. S. McAvoy, referee; due, $23,829.55; taxes, &c., $702.80.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Beaumont Av, 2,289, e s, 52 ft s of 183d St, 20x92.11, two-story frame dwelling; also Beaumont Av, 2,284, e s, 72.6 ft s of 182d St, 20.11x92.11, two-story frame dwelling; also 170th St, 782 and 784 East, s w corner of Mapes Av, 100x35, five-story flat; R. G. Perry, Trustee, against Charles Schaefer, Jr., et al.; F. X. Hennessy, attorney; T. D. McCarthy, United States Marshal; due, $15,496.95; subject to prior mortgages aggregating $40,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, AUG. 19.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CANAL ST, n e corner of Mulberry St, 50x25; Phebe Donnelly, New Rochelle, N. Y., to Annie M. Losee, at Glens Falls, N. Y., ½ part, all liens, Aug. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

CONVENT AV, e s, 459.6 ft n of 141st St, 20x100; Clifford Barbee, Manhasset, L. I., to James M. Helmle, of Bellefonte, Penn. (mtg $15,000,) all liens, Dec. 10, 1914; attorney, Herbert J. Goodwin, 51 Chambers St.....$1

MADISON ST, 147, n s, 109.6 ft w of Pike St, 25.3x100; John L. MacDonnell to William R. Smith, 2,087 Flatbush Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $25,000,) Dec. 30, 1914; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $1

SAME PROPERTY, (Madison St, 147;) Max Kobre to same, (mtg $23,000,) all title, July 31; same attorney.....$29,250

SAME PROPERTY; Max and Sarah Kobre, private bankers, by Eugene L. Richards, as Superintendent of Banks and as receiver in bankruptcy of Max and Sarah Kobre, 61 Broadway, to same, all title, quitclaim, Aug. 2; same attorney.....$29,250

ORCHARD ST, 93, w s, 56.8 ft n of Broome St, 19.2x65.1, Katie Weil, executrix and devisee of Philip Weil, 24 Grand St., Elmhurst, Borough of Queens, to Jacob Weil, 896 Willoughby Av, Brooklyn, 1-9 part, July 20; attorney, John P. Gering, Elmhurst, L. I.....$1

1ST ST, n s, 225.1 ft w of 1st Av, runs w 24.9 x n 144.3 x s e 5.2 x s 38.2 x w 25 x s 100 to beginning, and all R. T. and I. to strip on w 0.4⅝x144.7¼x0.5x144.7⅛; Wright Barclay to Arac Realty Co., 42 Broadway, all liens, Aug. 17; attorneys, Hayes & K., 42 Broadway.....$100

3D AV, 25-27, e s, 30 ft n of 8th St, 40.1x74; 8th St, n s, 74 ft e of 3d Av, 24x75.4; Wright Barclay to Arac Realty Co., 42 Broadway, Aug. 17; attorneys, Hayes & K., 42 Broadway.....$1

5TH AV, 2,147, e s, 25 ft n of 131st St, 25x80, foreclosure Aug. 17;) Orson A. Raynor, referee, to Emily M. Roemer, 494 Grecian Av, Brooklyn, Aug. 18; attorneys, Elkus, G. & P., 111 Broadway.....$19,500

8TH AV, 354, e s, 157.4 ft n of 26th St, 22x100; Louise S. Hoffman to Charles J. Appell, 53 West 104th St, quitclaim, Aug. 18; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St....$1

8TH AV, 330, e s, 93.4 ft n of 26th St, 22x100; same to William A. Appell, 23 Arden St, quitclaim, Aug. 18; attorneys, same. $1

10TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 50x92.4; Wright Barclay to Arac Realty Co., 42 Broadway, all liens, Aug. 17; attorneys, Hayes & K., 42 Broadway.....$1

28TH ST, s s, 85 ft w of 8th Av, runs s 74.3x w 15x s 24.8x w 5x n 98.9 to street x e 20 to beginning, (foreclosure June 23;) Abraham Greenberg, referee, to Jennie B. Ferguson, 128 West 122d St, Aug. 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$10,200

74TH ST, 235 to 239 West, n s, 250 ft e of West End Av, 60x102.2; Joseph H. Davis Building Co. to Kennard Korman, 2,585 Amboy Road, New Dorp, S. I., b. and s., all liens, Aug. 17; attorneys, Weschler & Kohn, 42 Broadway.....$1

81ST ST, 117 West, n s, 133.11 ft w of Columbus Av, 17x102.2; Eliza J., wife of Charles M. Allen, Bayonne, N. J., to Florence Schwerin, 25 Prince St., Elizabeth N. J., (mtg $17,000,) all liens, Aug. 13; attorney, C. L. Schwerin, 189 Broadway..$100

98TH ST, 163 West, n s, 169.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, runs n 33x n e 14.11x s e 14.11x s 33 to street x w 15 to beginning; Harriet M. Dickinson, Brattleboro, Vt., to Eleanor L. Knowles, 661 West End Av, all liens, July 29; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

128TH ST, 132 and 134 West, s s, 152.6 ft e of 7th Av; Van Dorn Estate, Inc., to Louis Engel, 129 34th St, Woodcliff, N. J., all liens, (mtg $69,000,) Aug. 18; attorney, Max Stern, 64 Wall St.....$100

134TH ST, 19 West, n s, 172.11 ft w of 5th Av, 17.10x99.11; Charles B. Wiggins to James B. Jones, 127 West 137th St, (mtg $7,100,) Aug. 18; attorney, Alexander Karlin, 320 Broadway.....$1

138TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 75x100.11; Martin W. Hill, East Orange, N. J., to the Argyle Co., 424 Essex Bldg., Newark, N. J., (mtg $106,400,) all liens, June 15.....$100

151ST ST, 539 West, n s, 233.4 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 33.4x99.11; Isidore Silverberg, 3 Seaview Av, Borough of Queens, to Navahoe Realty Co., 18 East 34th St, (mtg $28,000,) all liens, July 29; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

173D ST, n s, 100 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 37.6x100; Herman Cohen, Plainfield, N. J., to Belmart Realty Corpn., 36 Maiden Lane, (mtg $30,000,) Aug. 19.....$100

178TH ST, n s, 160.8 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 41.8x100; Herman Cohen, Plainfield, N. J., to Belmart Realty Corp., 36 Maiden Lane, (mtg $39,000,) Aug. 19.....$100

179TH ST, n s, 277 ft e of Fort Washington Av, 50x92.6; John Wichelns to Anna H. Ahrens, 442 West 162d St, (mtg $45,000,) Aug. 19; attorney, James Boyd, 135 Broadway.....$1

Bronx.

BAINBRIDGE AV, w s, 76.5 ft n of 199th St, 25.5x100; Charwyn Realty Co. to Henry W. Fedden, 4,283 Park Av, (mtg $5,000,) Aug. 19; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

BARKER AV, w s, 100 ft n of Elizabeth St, 50x125; Edward Spitznagel to Bertha Vogt, 3,463 White Plains Road, April 7; attorney, P. A. Johann, 1,147 Stebbins Av.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Bertha Vogt to Philip A. Johann, 1,147 Stebbins Av, Aug. 14, (mtg $6,500;) attorney, same.....$1

BRADY AV, s s, 75 ft w of Radcliffe Av, 25x100; Isidor Daberstein to Joseph Daberstein, 902 Union Av, ½ part, Aug. 4; attorney, I. Rosenburg, 205 Broadway.$100

BRIGGS AV, w s, 75 ft s of 196th St, 25x100; Joseph Andreozzi against Russo-Iodice Realty Co., owners and contractors.....$825

179TH ST, n s, 30.3 ft e of Bathgate Av, 49.5x108.4; Thompson Bros. against Burnett-Well Construction Co., owners and contractors.....$2,142

CLINTON AV, w s, 70.4 ft s of 182d St, 8.10x86.2x8.10x86; Bertha Pirk to Joseph Vergara, 2,306 Prospect Av, July 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

CROTONA AV, w s, 100 ft n e of Fairmount Av, also 95.1 ft n of 175th St, 25x100; Charles Zobel to Harris Gruberman, 1,843 Crotona Av, (mtg $6,250,) Aug. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

GRACE AV, e s, lot 64, map St. Raymonds Park; Jas. McClure to Wm. H. Henneberger and Jas. J. Herold, 329 Greenwich St, July 19; attorney, H. A. Herold, 45 John St....$1

LAFONTAINE AV, w s, 75 ft n of 178th St, 37.6x100; Clara J. Nathan to Katrine A. Henderson, 501 West 170th St, (mtg $29,900,) Aug. 18; attorneys, Arrowsmith & D., 261 Broadway.....$1

LELAND AV, e s, 50 ft s of Wood Av, 25x100; Wm. Krug to Lizzie Neumann, 1,226 Tinton Av, mtg, $4,500, Aug. 13; attorney, O. J. Kalt, 871 Brook Av.....$100

LOTS 266 to 270, map of 297 lots, Hunts Point Estates; Theodore S. Tenney to Mollie Tannenbaum; 764 East 161st St, Aug. 10, (mtge. $1,500;) attorney, Theodore S. Tenney, 1,998 Madison Av.....$100

PROSPECT AV, e s, 440 ft n of 187th St, 20x85; Daniel V. Sullivan, referee, to Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., Trustee, 22 William St, Aug. 17; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place.....$6,500

PROSPECT AV, 603.5, w s, 37.6x100; Herman Cohen to Belmart Realty Corpr., 36 Maiden Lane, mtg $35,000, Aug. 19; attorney, H. Cohen, 36 Maiden Lane.....$100

215TH ST, n s, between Barnes and Bronxwood Avs; Lot 367, Map of Wakefield; Arthur Belle, referee, to L. Josephine Moses, 4,318 White Plains Road, Aug. 12; attorney, G. A. Moses, 3,413 White Plains Road.$2,000

236TH ST, s s, 112.7 ft e of Katonah Av, 25.7x100; Geo. Beller to Geo. Gebhardt, 522 Morris Av, mtg, $7,000, Aug. 16; attorney, O. J. Kalt, 871 Brook Av.....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

MADISON AV, s e corner of 42d St, 25.9x—; Archibald M. Maclay, executor, et al. to Georgie Maclay, Millbrook, N. Y., Aug. 17, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$36,000

MOTT ST, 74, 25x94; David Fried et al. to Sam Bernard, 317 West 89th St, demand, July 19; attorney, A. M. Mittlemann, 44 Cedar St.....$3,000

2D AV, s e corner of 9th St, 26.10x123; Max Menschel and another to Armin H. Mittlemann, Borough of Queens, July 16, demand, 6 p. c.; address, 44 Cedar St.....$2,800

3D ST, s s, 86.1 ft e of West Broadway, 43x75; William Fox to Columbia Trust Co., trustee, 60 Broadway, Aug. 18, due Aug. 1, 1918; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$34,500

8TH AV, e s, 93.4 ft n of 26th St, 22x100; William A. Appell to Greenwich Savings Bank, 246 6th Av, Aug. 18, 1 year; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.....$13,600

8TH AV, e s, 137.4 ft n of 26th St, 22x100; Charles J. Appell to Greenwich Savings Bank, 246 6th Av, Aug. 18, 1 year; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.....$12,000

28TH ST, s s, 85 ft w of 8th Av, 20x—; Jennie B. Ferguson to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, due as per bond, Aug. 18.....$9,000

32D ST, n s, 275 ft w of 5th Av, 73.9x98.9; Louis Markel to Mortgage Co., Inc., 280 Broadway, July 13, prior mtg $445,000, due as per bond; attorney, Abr. S. Weltfisch, 299 Broadway.....$3,000

121ST ST, s s, 120 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100.10; Alois Behre to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, Aug. 19, 5 years; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St..$4,000

Bronx.

BRIGGS AV, w s, 69.7 ft of 196th St, 25x101.8x25x99.11; Kate A. Zimmerman to Title G. & T. Co., 176 Bway, Aug. 16, 3 years, 6 and 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title G. T. Co., 176 Bway.....$3,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Lizzetta Hoeffken, 2,707 Briggs Av, prior mtg., $3,000.) Aug. 2, 3 years 6 p. c.; attorney, same.$1,500

CROTONA AV, w s, 100 ft n e of Fairmount Av, also 95.7 ft n of 173th St, 25x100; Harris Grubermant to Charles Zobel, 1,821 Crotona Av., Aug. 16, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers T. & T. Co., 160 Broadway..$6,250

238TH ST, n s, 135 ft e of Katonah Av, 2 lots, each 25x100, 2 mtgs, each $3,500; Harmony Constn. Co., Inc., to Margaret O'Kennedy, 601 West 176th St., Aug. 13, due &c., as per bond; attorney, J. J. K. O'Kennedy, 99 Nassau. (Correction as to location of property).....$7,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

3D AV, 683, all; Journine Silverman to Mayer Silverman, 693 3d Av, 5 years, from Sept. 1, 1915; attorney, A. A. Feinberg, 350 Broadway.....$1,800

41ST ST, 309 West, all; 41st St, 305 and 307 West, rear extension over yards; William H. Gunther to Albert S. Talley, Far Rockaway, L. I., 10 years, from May 1, 1913; attorney, Charles Frankel, 150 Nassau St. $3,600

79TH ST, 308 East, all; Edward Paymer to Republican Union of the Twentieth Assembly District, New York County, 5 years, from May 1, 1915; attorney, William C. Hecht, 189 East 83d St.....$1,140

144TH ST, 613 to 619 West, all; Gold Hill Holding Co. to Ignatz Sidon, 192 Bradhurst Av, 2 10-12 years, from Aug. 1, 1915; attorney, Leo Schafzan, 51 Chambers St...$10,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

ACADEMY ST, s w s, 225 ft n of Broadway, 100x145; Smith against Hudson Investing Co., owner and contractor. $215

LEXINGTON AV, 192; H. B. Smith Co. against Jules Glacieux, owner; James Curran Mfg. Co., contractor.....$125

VERMILYEA AV, 25; Lewis Smith against 25 Vermilyea Av., Inc., owner; Peter Agilon, contractor.....$170

147TH ST, 223 East; Louis Wasilkowsky et al., against Albert E. Smith, owner and contractor.....$2,401

347TH ST, 56 East; H. B. Smith Co. against Harry C. Sturgis, owner; James Curran Mfg. Co., contractor.....$125

79TH ST, 168 and 170 West; H. B. Smith Co. against Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, owner; James Curran Mfg. Co., contractor.....$61

103D ST, 79 West; Harry Fedenbusch against Briner Realty and Construction Co., owner; Reinhold M. F. Buge, agent and contractor.....$30

123D ST, 439 West; Harry Fedenbusch against Briner Realty and Construction Co., Inc., owner; Reinhold M. F. Buge, agent and contractor.....$40

204TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Broadway, 50x100; Mastracchio & Andreozzi against 204th St. Corpn., owner and contractor.....$450

Bronx.

LORILLARD PLACE, e s, 121.6 ft n of 3d Av, 50x100; Joseph Andreozzi against Russo-Iodice Realty Co., owners and contractors.....$825

179TH ST, n s, 30.3 ft e of Bathgate Av, 49.5x108.4; Thompson Bros. against Burnett-Well Construction Co., owners and contractors.....$2,142

SATISFIED MECHANIC'S LIEN.

Manhattan.

TRINITY PLACE, 70 to 76; Isidor Schwartz against Alliance Realty Co. et al., July 19, 1915, (by bond).....$325

45TH ST, 307 to 317 West; Keasbey & Mattison Co. against William Astor et al., April 3, 1915.....$623

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

MANHATTAN AV, n e corner of 118th St, 25x95; New York Savings Bank against Catherine M. Burke et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. A. Dutton.

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, w s, 224.4 ft n of 153d St, 50x112; German Savings Bank in the City of New York against George Schuck et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Amend & Amend.

7TH AV, s w corner of 59th St, 23.5x100; Theodore W. Myers against A. B. Barr & Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Engelhard & Pollak.

102D ST, 9 West; John Bopp against Thomas Blake et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. M. Burghard.

123D ST, 112 West; Bedell H. Harned against J. Oakley Hobby et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Taylor, Knowles & Hack.

Bronx.

LOT 22, Block 2,846, Section 11, on tax map; Simeon M. Barber against Emil Schwab et al., (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorney, H. Swain.

167TH ST, 481 East; Henry H. Jackson against Benjamin P. Moore et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. H. Jackson.

239TH ST, 250 East; Lena Besserer against Anna A. Spaulding et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Mann, Buxbaum & Schoenbern.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Stores to Let in Good Locations.

325 Lafayette St., near Bleecker St.....$600
241 Third Ave., near 20th St.....$600
80 Third Ave., near 12th St.....$720
87th St., 208 West.....$780
12th St., near Broadway.....$780
Third Ave., near 35th St.....$900
Third Ave., near 10th St.....$1,200
17th St., near 5th Ave.....$1,200
Third Ave., near 29th St.....$1,200
25th St., near Broadway.....$1,200
Third Ave., near 18th St.....$1,500
17th St., near 5th Ave.....$1,500
39th St., near 5th Ave.....$1,800
3rd Ave., near 18th St. "L" Station.....$1,800
3rd Ave., near 14th St.....$2,400
7th Ave., near 41st St.....$1,200-$3,000
18-15 Lispenard St., near W. B'way.....$2,400

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.,
30 EAST 42D ST.
Telephone 500 Murray Hill.

A BROADWAY CORNER
Building will be improved for Garage and Stores and leased for long term.
Responsible Tenant wanted—Rent right. Address "GARAGE," 145 Times.

MADISON, N. J.
I will sell my beautiful California bungalow at sacrifice and easy terms; every improvement; ideal location; D., L. & W. R. R. A. D. Thompson, Highland Av., Madison.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

116-118-120 East 27th St.
Round the Corner from Madison Ave., adjacent to 4th Ave.
STORE AND LOFTS



An extremely high-class new fire-proof building, in the heart of the wholesale drygoods district. Size 66.8 x 100 ft. Three elevators. Complying with all new regulations, including smoke-proof fire tower. Approved sprinkler system—minimum fire insurance rates. Convenient to Subway, "L," Surface lines, Theatre and Hotel districts. Ready for occupancy Nov. 1st. Store, mezzanine and basement, $8,000 per annum. First and eleventh lofts, each $3,250 per annum. Second to tenth lofts, each $3,000 per annum. Apply on premises, to your own broker, or

A. L. MORDECAI & SON
30 East 42nd Street

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

An Exceptional Opportunity

To lease for a term of years, four-story building on Prospect Park Plaza, 918-920 Union St., Brooklyn, formerly occupied by Long Island Automobile Club. A. Adelberg, Owner, 119 West 24th St., New York, or your own broker.

Mapleton Park
Only 29 Min. from Municipal Bldg.
Park Row, City Hall, on
Sea Beach Subway.
Beautifully Decorated, 7-Room, Semi-Detached Brick Houses, $4,500 to $9,000.
Payments—just like rent—little cash. Booklet No. 1
Alco Building Co., 60 Liberty St. Phone 2552 Cort.
Property Office, 20th Ave. Station (local trains). Phone 1118 Bath Beach.

Large Gowanus Waterfront Bankruptcy Sale
Bulkheaded, improved, deep water
Messimer & Carreau 191 Park Ave. 662 Mur. Hill

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET

Long Term Leases
for industrial sites on remarkably advantageous terms in Long Island City, the very heart of New York's industrial centre; 8 minutes to Times Square; great transit facilities; the Barge Canal Terminal adjoining property. Ravenswood Holding Co., 1 Madison Ave. Tel. 730 Gramercy.

THE VENICE OF NEW YORK
Thirty Minutes from "Herald Square."
All year round homes for refined people. Motor boating, bathing beach, fishing, asphalt streets; last word in lot sub-division. Will build to suit if purchased before September 30th. Titles guaranteed. For terms and particulars write or call 208 West 96th St., near Subway express. Private dancing and bathing pavilion.

A CEDARHURST BARGAIN.
New stucco House, 10 rooms, three tiled baths, sun parlor; hardwood trim, parquet floors; on 100x100 corner; every city convenience; 22 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; will sacrifice. H. G. KNOWLES, 105 Garfield Place, Brooklyn.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



Shore Acres
Boating, Fishing, Bathing and a $40,000 Club House—only 39 minutes from Grand Central in the Village of Mamaroneck. Every lot is either water front or water view. Prices low—pay in 3 years. Booklet free for the asking.
CLIFFORD B. HARMON & CO.
51 East 42d Street

NEW ROCHELLE & vicinity
Unique HOMES large
Modern and small
FOR RENT AND FOR SALE
Prices unusually attractive
Several desirable exchanges offered—for Farms, Country Places and N. Y. City Properties.
★O'CONNOR REAL AGENCY★
221 Huguenot St. Tel. 594—New Rochelle, N. Y.

A sacrifice at $13,000 TO close estate | NEW ROCHELLE
Beautiful modern stucco home, 10 rooms, master's baths, gas, electricity, hot water heat, nearly ½ acre.
JAMES D. McCANN
221 Huguenot St. Tel. 451 New Rochelle, N. Y.

5 ACRES ABSOLUTE SACRIFICE
LITTLE CASH NEEDED
Modern half stone dwelling, 14 rooms, 3 baths; stable, poultry house; beautiful views, high elevation; excellent neighborhood; fruit orchard, shrubs; station 10 minutes walk.
FOX REALTY COMPANY, 22 East 42nd Street.

SCARSDALE AND VICINITY
Residence Properties—Sale or Rent
Joseph Elsener, Scarsdale, New York

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NAVESINK PARK,
ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS.
Highest Point on Coast Between Maine and Florida.
CONSISTING of 200 acres, divided into suitable building plots, fully restricted. Attractive prices. Delightful scenery. Over a mile of water front. State automobile Boulevard traverses property. Within easy access of the Sandy Hook steamers of the New Jersey Central Railroad.
EDWARD D. LOUGHMAN,
280 Broadway, New York City.

SUMMER & WINTER HOME
NEAR LAKE, LARGE GROUNDS
Eight Room All-the-Year-Round Home with hardwood trim, parquet floors, electric light and all modern conveniences; one-half acre beautifully shaded ground near Express Station on D., L. & W. R. R.; less than 1 hour to N. Y. City; 800 ft. elevation; select neighborhood.
Will sell for $5,500, Easy Terms.
B. B., Box 629 Times Downtown, New York City.

SOMERVILLE—
24 acres, house, and barn.....$3,300.00
14 acres, no buildings.....1,500.00
10 acres, house, and barn.....3,500.00
This house has bath, kitchen range, and furnace.
Terms—$500.00 to $1,000.00 cash.
Balance on easy terms.
J. B. WELLING, R. F. D., Somerville, N. J.

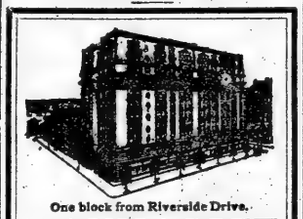
Madison, N. J.—D., L. & W. R. R.
Large, modern house, every improvement; plot 276x216, fine shade and shrubbery, greenhouse; will sell at great reduction or rent to right party. House and location adapted for physician specialist. OWNER, Room 703, 141 Broadway.

Mount Vernon, Pelham Heights.
Attractive Homes for Sale or Rent.
Cooley Realty Co., 39 Prospect Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Phone 3400.

RICHMOND BOROUGH—SALE OR LET.

On the TOMORROW Property
under tent SATURDAY rain or shine
AUG. 21ST AT 2 P. M.
CHAS. H. BARD, Auctioneer,
Will Sell THE
146 Choice Residence Lots
To YOU
AT "CAMP HILL," NEW DORP Staten Island
He is going to sell these lots to the highest bidder at
Public Auction
ATTEND THIS SALE.
BIG VALUES for LITTLE MONEY.
Send to Auctioneer for illustrated booklet, now.
3 Depot Place. Tel. 2084 Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.



One block from Riverside Drive.
MANHASSET APARTMENTS
Broadway, 108th to 109th Streets.
Under A-R-E Co. Management.
Subway Express Station one block.
A select house in a select district for select tenants.
Corner apartment of six rooms, $1200. Seven rooms, occupying entire wing of building, $1200 to $1500. Eight and nine rooms, also occupying entire wing of building, $1650 to $2000. Manager on premises.
Owner
Marbrick Realty Corporation
H. B. Snyder, Mgr. Phone 9400 Riverside

9 Rooms and 3 Baths
RENTAL $3,100 & $3,300.
Absolutely Fireproof. Modern in all details.
WELLSMORE,
77th St. and Broadway.
Open Evenings.
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.
299 Madison Av., cor. 41st St.
Tel. 1481—Murray Hill.

Apartments
Chester Court
86 West 119th St.
6, 7, 8 and 9 Rooms and Bath
newly renovated, $600—$1,200
Ronda and Chateau d'Armes
161st St. and Fort Washington Ave.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath, $480—$1,000
The Forres
251 West 81st Street
7, 8 and 9 Rooms and Bath
$1,200—$1,400
Further particulars and plans of all the apartments are on file at our offices at
10 East 45th St.
14 Wall Street
Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co.

4 Rooms $660-$840 5 Rooms $900
EMAHREL
Modern Fireproof Elevator Apts.
317 W. 99th Near Riverside
Apply to Superintendent.

3 Rooms (front).....$60
4 Rooms.....$65
5 " $75
New fireproof elevator apartment house, fine location, near subway and "L" stations.
55 WEST 95TH ST.

The New York Times
MID-WEEK PICTORIAL
24 Pages—Over 50 Photographs
The week's news from every quarter of the earth presented in pictures—wonderful reproductions in rotogravure of the best work of the camera men.
Twenty-four pages, containing more than fifty photographs.
No publication of a like nature approaches it in human interest or artistic beauty.
Price 10 Cents.
$1.25 for Three Months,
$5.00 a Year Postpaid.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Three New Buildings
Now Open for Inspection
"575 West End Avenue"
Southwest Corner 88th Street
Overlooking Riverside Drive
"500 West End Avenue"
Corner 84th Street
Southern, Eastern and Western Exposures
84th St. Corner Broadway
"The Alameda"
Southern and Eastern Exposures
5,

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Real Estate at Auction.

JERE JOHNSON JR. CO., AUCTIONEERS, 187 B'way, N. Y. 192 Montague St., B'klyn.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

CALDER, MASSOIT & LANNING, B'way and 108th St. Phone 8380 Riverside.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES, Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

BEDFORD SECTION—BROOKLYN.

For sale, 3-story-and-basement brownstone house, with extension; 11 rooms and bath; located in the exclusive part of Bedford Section, Brooklyn; exceptional opportunity for a doctor or dentist; house in first-class condition; principals only need apply. Y 252 Times Annex.

CRAFTSMAN HOMES, with garage, only $5,500. Little gems; 2 min. from Kings Highway sta. new Sea Beach Subway. OTTO SINGER, 248 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 18th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn, Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

Two-family (parlor floor and basement) brick house in Bay Ridge. Inquire 430 63d St., Brooklyn.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Want to dispose of my 2 well-located building lots; in good town; only 28 minutes out; will sacrifice for $125 each; do better for half or all cash. Baines, Box 102 Times Downtown.

Jamaica.—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,000; eight rooms and bath, $3,800; all improvements. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Bungalow plots for sale; water view; "Hillcrest Park," Great Kills, Giffords; near station, beach, bathing, boating, fishing; restricted colony; $175 and up; $50 down, balance monthly; shade trees; high location; city water, electric lights, sidewalks; express train service; 45 minutes from Battery, New York. Kolff 45 Broadway, city, and St. George, Staten Island.

City Houses Wanted.

Wanted, to rent modern detached house, with 6 or 7 bedrooms, 2 or 3 baths; preferably with garage, well furnished, easy of access to New York, preferably near Yonkers. Address, with full particulars, Eder, South 10th Av., Rockaway Park.

Small house wanted to rent, with an option of buying it, or a floor in a two-family house with improvements; with garage or a place for one. D 14 Times Annex.

Store Wanted.—General jobbing, painting, plumbing, carpenter, electrician. Sonken, 251 East 103d St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Will exchange 12 lots Bath Beach section for 2 or 3 family house in South Brooklyn; only one mortgage, $9,000 equity; exchange two-family house Bronx free and clear lots. Eastern Realty Co., 132 Nassau St.

Real Estate Wanted.

I am looking for 6 or 8 room modern house within easy commuting distance; state rental and full particulars. S 70 Times.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

129th, 106 West.—Handsome 3-story and basement dwelling; 2 baths; $900 from Oct. 1.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of COOPER & POLLAK STRUCTURAL IRON WORKS, INC.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Monday, the 30th day of August, 1915, at 2 P. M., at 18-20 Jackson St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of iron iron doors, fire escapes, machinery, tools, office fixtures, safe, &c.

MARCUS HELFAND, Assignee.
ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of GUSTAV NEIDERMAN, Bankrupt. Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, Aug. 30, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 48 Essex St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of household utensils, carpets, chairs, dressers, chiffoniers, sideboards, beds, springs, pillows, rugs, carpets, fixtures &c.

SAMUEL GREENBERG, Trustee.
MacGRANE COXE, Referee,
Woolworth Bldg., N. Y.

MORRISON & SCHIFF,
Attorneys for Trustee,
320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SCHOEN BADKIN CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, Aug. 20, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 227 W. 29th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of brass & metal works; metal, brass machines, lathes, motors, office furniture, desk, safe, typewriter, fixtures, &c.

MATTHEW A. HENKEL, Trustee.
WILLIAM HENKEL, Jr., Attorney for Trustee, 64 William St., New York.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee, Woolworth B'ld'g, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of A. LOWELL MFG. CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Aug. 20th, 1915, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 108 Fulton St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of household utensils, vacuum washers, clothes line, egg mixers, coffee percolators, typewriter, fixtures, &c.

MATTHEW A. HENKEL, Trustee.
WILLIAM HENKEL, Jr., Attorney for Trustee, 64 William St., New York.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee, Woolworth B'ld'g, N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22046.—In Bankruptcy, ELIAS J. SHASHOU, Alleged Bankrupt.

Take notice that on August 17, 1915, the above proceeding was referred to me as Referee to pass upon a proposed offer of composition prior to adjudication.

A special meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 67 Wall Street, New York City, Sept. 1, 1915, at 11:30 A. M., at which time creditors may attend, act upon the proposed offer of composition, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 19, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21,694. —In Bankruptcy.—NATHAN FRIEDMAN and ISAAC KOESNER, individually and as co-partners trading as THE PARIS FANCY FEATHER CO. and the PARIS FANCY FEATHER CO., Bankrupt.

The above named bankrupts were duly adjudicated bankrupt on May 28, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on September 2, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 18, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22,034. —In Bankruptcy. — THE REED CRAFT WARES, INC., Bankrupt.

The Reed Craft Wares, Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 6, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on September 2, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, to consider the sale of any and all interests the Receiver and Trustee may have in and to the assets of the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 18, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22065. —In Bankruptcy.—SAMUEL JACOBSON and ROBERT SCHOEN, individually and as co-partners, under the firm name of JACOBSON & SCHOEN, Bankrupts.

The above-named bankrupts were duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 13, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on September 2, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 18, 1915.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

Stores, Lofts, Ground Floor Shops, Suitable any Business.
Will Build to Suit Tenant.
Save your time and ours by stating your requirements. We can fill them.
JAMES N. WELIS' SONS.
191 9th Av., (Near 22d St.)

Large parlor floor, Times Square district, suitable tailoring, millinery, or dressmaking, wholesale or retail; $75 a month. 133 West 41st St.

34th, 144, (near Lexington Av.)—Fine new store; heat, hot water; choice location. Ford, 171 3d Av.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

DUNWOODIE HEIGHTS.—Attractive, new, Colonial style home, 7 rooms, bath, every modern improvement; place for garage, garden, poultry; main line Putnam Division; 45 minutes from house to Wall St.; bargain price; $500 down, $35 monthly. Dunwoodie Realty Corp., Radford Bldg., Yonkers.

Complete home, convenient to station, stores, church, and trolley; in the attractive settlement of Gifford Park; nine rooms, 2 baths; garden, fruit, high location; $10,500; has cost $12,000. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N.Y.

New "Old Colonial," 8 rooms, 3 baths, in park, handy station, for sale; others to let. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y.

Hudson River.
KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, 7 E. 42.

HOUSE PLANS and specifications made according to your ideas. Rousseau, 2 E. 23d.

Sale or Lease.—New hollow tile stucco cottage. James L. Taylor, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots.
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, and Leonia, New Jersey. (opposite Grant's Tomb) within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.
Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

Wanted, to rent modern detached house, with 6 or 7 bedrooms, 2 baths; preferably with garage, well furnished, easy of access to New York, preferably near Yonkers. Address, with full particulars, Eder, South 10th Av., Rockaway Park.

Small house wanted to rent, with an option of buying it, or a floor in a two-family house with improvements; with garage or a place for one. D 14 Times Annex.

Store Wanted.—General jobbing, painting, plumbing, carpenter, electrician. Sonken, 251 East 103d St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Will exchange 12 lots Bath Beach section for 2 or 3 family house in South Brooklyn; only one mortgage, $9,000 equity; exchange two-family house Bronx free and clear lots. Eastern Realty Co., 132 Nassau St.

Real Estate Wanted.

I am looking for 6 or 8 room modern house within easy commuting distance; state rental and full particulars. S 70 Times.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

129th, 106 West.—Handsome 3-story and basement dwelling; 2 baths; $900 from Oct. 1.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

DUNWOODIE HEIGHTS.—Attractive, new, Colonial style home, 7 rooms, bath, every modern improvement; place for garage, garden, poultry; main line Putnam Division; 45 minutes from house to Wall St.; bargain price; $500 down, $35 monthly. Dunwoodie Realty Corp., Radford Bldg., Yonkers.

Complete home, convenient to station, stores, church, and trolley; in the attractive settlement of Gifford Park; nine rooms, 2 baths; garden, fruit, high location; $10,500; has cost $12,000. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N.Y.

New "Old Colonial," 8 rooms, 3 baths, in park, handy station, for sale; others to let. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y.

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ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

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MARCUS HELFAND, Assignee.
ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of GUSTAV NEIDERMAN, Bankrupt. Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, Aug. 30, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 48 Essex St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of brass & metal works; metal, brass machines, lathes, motors, office furniture, desk, safe, typewriter, fixtures, &c.

MATTHEW A. HENKEL, Trustee.
WILLIAM HENKEL, Jr., Attorney for Trustee, 64 William St., New York.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee, Woolworth B'ld'g, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH L. MCDONALD, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, Sept. 1, 1915, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 357 W. 16th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of tools, lumber, &c.

HENRY HOGEBOOM, Trustee.
GEORGE W. ELKINS, Attorney for Trustee, 34 Pine St., New York.

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Referee in Bankruptcy.
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New York, August 18, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22,034. —In Bankruptcy. — THE REED CRAFT WARES, INC., Bankrupt.

The Reed Craft Wares, Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 6, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on September 2, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, to consider the sale of any and all interests the Receiver and Trustee may have in and to the assets of the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 18, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22065. —In Bankruptcy.—SAMUEL JACOBSON and ROBERT SCHOEN, individually and as co-partners, under the firm name of JACOBSON & SCHOEN, Bankrupts.

The above-named bankrupts were duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 13, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on September 2, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 18, 1915.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$3,400 Cottage.—Golden opportunity to become owner of first-class all-year home, with money wasted paying rent; 6 large rooms, bath, latest and extra improvements, steam heat, gas, spacious porches, large garden, select location, 25 miles out, overlooking Great South Bay; boating, fishing, tennis courts; station 5 minutes' walk; small first payment, remainder as rental. A. B. McCord, Bellmore, L. I.

SEMI-BUNGALOW, $5,000; 28 minutes from Manhattan, 100 trains, 4 minutes from express station; restricted, refined neighborhood; garden, shade trees; 7 rooms and tile bath; all city improvements; outside chimney and fireplace; built day's labor and guaranteed; easy terms. Write or phone, J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y. 3876 Cortlandt.

Seven-room house, improvements, hardwood floors; 35 minutes; easy terms. Hollberg, Hinsdale Av., Floral Park, L. I.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Must be Sold.—20-room house; all improvements; plot 125x200; Tarrytown; 5 minutes from station. Andrew F. Murray, attorney, 45 Broadway.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

We have from $5,000 to $80,000 for first mortgages in New York, Jersey, and Long Island. Eastern Realty Co., 132 Nassau St.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 14 WALL ST.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

HOTEL IRVING, 26 Gramercy Park; fireproof; parlor, bedroom, bath; $15 weekly up, European plan; $30 weekly up, American plan; also single and double rooms.

One or three room furnished apartment; ground floor; private house. 222 East 17th St., (Stuyvesant Square.). Stuyvesant 3924.

West Side

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Ave. With private bath and kitchenette; some 8 and 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dining Rooms, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN. Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few sublet week, month, during Summer. Near Subway and L. Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River, 3970.

SUMMER RATES.
THE WILSONIA, 225-229 W. 69th St., near Broadway. 2 & 3 Rooms, Bath, & Kit'n'tte, $35-$45 up; 1 Room & Bath, $25 up. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN; No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway and L. 66th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

THE ADMASTON, 251 West 88th. Six-room apartment, nicely furnished, including silver, china, linen. To sublet from Sept. 1 Jan. 31. Two people only. Rent $150. Seen from 2 to 4.

51st St., 355 West.—New elevator building; two, three and four rooms, kitchen and kitchenette; $12 up; references necessary.

39TH ST., 52 WEST. Suites of two rooms and bath, charmingly furnished; cool; electricity, phone.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

137th, 607 West.—Four rooms, every convenience, to Oct. 1. Apt. 41.

113th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Wanted for September, nice flat completely furnished, 3 or 4 rooms, kitchen, &c., near Riverside, from 72d to 125th St. Box G 241 Times Downtown.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

THE METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, Complainant, vs. THE DEFIANCE WATER COMPANY, Defendant. No. 3 In Equity.

On the first day of July, 1915, a decree was entered in the above entitled suit in the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio, Western Division, foreclosing the mortgage or deed of trust of the defendant, The Defiance Water Company, and ordering that all of the mortgaged premises and property, real, personal, or mixed, and all rights, privileges, immunity, and franchises, and every part and parcel thereof conveyed and embraced in said mortgage, or upon which the same is a lien, as found in said decree, shall be sold by the undersigned, Special Master Commissioner, the property to be sold being briefly described as follows, to wit: All the real and personal property of The Defiance Water Company, including its lands, water works, buildings, pump-houses, stand pipes, reservoirs, machinery, pipes, mains, hydrants, apparatus, and equipment, situate in the County of Defiance, State of Ohio, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, tolls, rents, issues, income, and profits accruing therefrom. Also all and singular the corporate franchises, privileges, rights, and libertles of said Water Company, or acquired and possessed by it; and also all the estate, right, title, interest, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity of said Water Company of, in, and to the property above described, and each and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances; and also the property, renewals, additions, and extensions acquired and made and added to said mortgaged property by the mortgagor and by said receiver.

Excepting, however, from such sale the fund or accumulation and any and all moneys, accounts receivable, claims, credits, and choses in action in the hands of said receiver.

Pursuant to said decree the undersigned, Special Master Commissioner, will sell said property at public auction, in the City of Defiance, State of Ohio, at the west door of the Court House of Defiance County, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of

Saturday, August 28, 1915.

The sale may be adjourned by the Special Master Commissioner, subject to the approval of the Court. All of said property, including franchises, will be offered for sale in one parcel. No bid will be accepted for less than the sum of $100,000.00. If such sum be not bid the sale will be adjourned. Before any bid will be received the bidder shall deposit with the Special Master Commissioner the sum of $20,000.00 in money or by certified check, or not less than $40,000.00 par value of said six per cent. bonds of The Defiance Water Company of January 16, 1888. When the property is struck off the deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned. The successful bidder shall forthwith deposit with the Special Master a sum not less than the deposit already made, nor less than ten per cent. of his bid in money, or twenty-five per cent. in said bonds, the amount already deposited to be counted as part of such deposit. If the successful bidder fail to make good his bid, or to make final settlement, or to comply with any order of Court respecting the consummation of the sale, his deposit shall be forfeited. If the sale be confirmed the deposit shall be returned to the bidder or applied on the purchase price, pursuant to the further order of the Court. Final consummation of the sale and settlement of the purchase price shall be made at a time and place fixed by the Special Master Commissioner not later than one month from the date of sale, or such further time as the Court, or a Judge thereof, shall order. The purchaser may make final settlement of the purchase price to the amount of ninety per cent. thereof by turning in to be canceled or credited any of said bonds or coupons entitled to participate in the proceeds of said sale, and shall be credited with the distributive amount which would have been due on said bonds if the entire purchase price had been paid in cash. For greater particularity as to the property to be sold and the terms of the sale and of said decree reference is made to said decree in the above suit.

July 19, 1915.

CHARLES J. THOMPSON,
Special Master Commissioner, Defiance, Ohio.
HENRY & ROBERT NEWBEGIN, Solicitors for Complainant.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

DON'T MISS SEEING
Apartment seven unusually light rooms, 1,186 MADISON AVENUE.
Corner 87th St. Electric light, parquet floors; price, $1,200. Superintendent on premises.

55TH, 28 EAST, (cor. Madison.)—3 outside rooms and bath; $65, including service. Tel. Bryant 6766 for particulars.

84th, 144 East, (near Lexington.)—From Oct. 1; choice apartments; heat, hot water, kitchenette. Ford, 171 3d Av.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
A. L. Mordecai & Son, 30 East 42d St.

Elegant two-room kitchenette apartments, furnished or unfurnished. 747 Madison Av.

West Side

IDEAL APARTMENTS, $38 to $40.

20th St., 422 West.—Overlooking Campus of college, opposite; fine air and light; select tenants; no small children; 5 beautiful rooms, bath; modern conveniences.

THE INVERMERE, 415 West 118th.—Non-housekeeping apartments, 4, 5, and 6 rooms, with bath; elevator and all modern improvements; first-class cuisine; rent, $40 and upward.

THE LANGHAM,
72d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Superintendent or phone Col. 4020.

5th Av., Corner 12th, (overlooking old Presbyterian churchyard.)—100 feet of lawn in front; beautiful 3-room apartment; all outside rooms. Call 12 West 12th, or Carstein & Linnekin, 221 4th Av.

80 WEST 92D ST.
7 large rooms and bath, single flat; all improvements; refined neighborhood; near "L" and subway; $40.

Artist's studio, beautiful apartment; northern light; size studio, 22x24; call at once, Miss Effiein, Hotel Chelsea, West 23d St.

1724, 575 West.—Corner elevator house, 4-7 large, beautifully decorated apartments.

84th St., 17 West.—7 large rooms, bath; one to sublet, $45 and one at $60.

Four-room front apartment; ground floor; suitable doctor. Finke, 315 West 98th.

130th, 202 West.—Modern apartments seven all large, light rooms, $40-$55.

156th, 601 West.—Elevator apartments, 4, 6, 7, 8 rooms; $38 to $100.

Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH.
THE MARLBOROUGH APARTMENTS.

Marlborough Road, near Cortelyou Road; 5 and 6 rooms; all modern improvements; ready for inspection; $32.50 to $45. Apply F. W. Yates, owner, 34 Nassau St., Manhattan; telephone 1306 John.

Bronx.

283 E. Tremont Av. and 1,911 Anthony Av., corner of Tremont.—4 and 6 large, light rooms; very attractive; improvements; $25-$37.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

47 FIFTH AV.
Cool single rooms; suites with bath.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; electricity; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Large, single rooms, with board.

62D, 16 EAST.—Second floor; private bath; excellent board optional; other rooms.

8 EAST 45TH STREET.
Rooms, board; gentlemen; references.

West Side

77TH AV., 2,053. (123d.)—First-class family house; exceptional rooms and board.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

53D, 57 WEST.—Immaculate large, small rooms; adjoining; exceptional table; Summer rates; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Private bath, electric light; large room; suit particular people.

72D, 253 WEST.—Cool, well-furnished rooms; table board; individual table; $10 up.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable room, with board; subway, elevated, surface cars; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

79th, 114 West, Nerece Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, parked street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; private or public bath; high grade.

80TH, 108 WEST.—The House Richards. An "Old Home" place for refined people; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; also parlor floor, newly decorated; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine and service; private baths.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 45 WEST.—Pleasant large, small rooms; running water; excellent table; reasonable.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple appreciating superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 137 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two adults in refined, exclusive Jewish home; easy access car lines; references.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptional boarding; 32 rooms; 16 on one floor; every room with running water or bath adjoining.

94TH, 86 WEST.—Desirable rooms with all comforts; excellent board; references. Strauss.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms; electricity, home cooking; select house; references.

102D, 258 WEST.—Convenient to subway; saloon floor; large room and small room with bath; Jewish family; excellent table.

107TH, 822 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence near Riverside and Broadway; two large rooms, bath.

113TH, 500 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Two connecting front rooms, with bath; single, en suite; table guests.

BROADWAY, (245 West 104th St.)—Attractive rooms; southern exposure; home cooking; telephone. Jantzen.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family hotel of highest order; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway; &c. fare; Lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $9-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant rooms; bath, shower, &c.; superior board; $12 weekly; exceptional home surroundings. 4960 Morningside. Payne.

147 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Fall and Winter reservations now; beautiful rooms in exclusive house; single, en suite; private baths; every modern convenience. STEIN, PHONE 9957 SCHUYLER.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple, appreciating superior table; homelike surroundings. Apt. 4D.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Convenient Borough Hall; rooms; excellent table. 1159W—Main

New Jersey.

A REFINED HOME for girl, 6 to 8, companion to mine. Particulars, Rowe, General Delivery, New Brunswick, N. J.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

REFINED home and care wanted for aged invalid American lady; references. Box 135, New Brunswick, N. J.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.) SUITE, two rooms and bath.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room, with bath; electricity; $6; telephone.

35TH ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable, attractive room; all conveniences; choice location.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room, with bath; room with piano; single room; references.

76TH, 37 EAST.—Attractive front room; every convenience; telephone; private house, near park.

GRAMERCY PARK, 43, (21st St.)—Single, en suite; private bath; breakfast served in room.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

West Side.

12TH, 52 WEST.—Exceptionally cool room, running water; also smaller rooms; studio; references.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; private house; references.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

AQUEHONGA LODGE.
Delightful Winter home, accessible to city; arrangements can now be made for Fall or Winter. 7 Richmond Av., Arrochar.

The Willows, Huguenot Park.—On the beach. Boating, bathing, fishing, tennis; delightfully cool lawns, orchards; exclusive, comfortable surroundings.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

BEVAN HOUSE, Larchmont, N. Y.—Directly on the water; 40 minutes from Grand Central; wonderful cooking; rooms, with bath; music, dancing; moderate rates. Albert E. Copeland.

Rockledge Manor, 124 Bruce Av., telephone 4126 Yonkers; convenient; refined home; moderate price.

Long Island.

FAR ROCKAWAY, MAISON LOUIS, 80 Carlton Av.—Elegant rooms; moderate; French table board. SPECIAL WEEK ENDS, $3.50.

Crystal Lake House, Freeport.—Family hotel; Fall rates; ideal location; all outside rooms; booklet.

New York State.

BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE HOUSE, (cottages,) $8 per day, $15 to $17.50 per week; illustrated booklet. E. C. Potter, Propr.

Elliswood.—Good board, Ulster County Farm; arrange. White, 309 West 46. Bryant 34.

New Jersey.

Orange, N. J., 211 Lincoln Av., Six Minutes from Highland Station.—High, excellent location; large, bright, airy rooms, with board; moderate rates; a satisfactory home for refined people; reference. Thomas F. Dempsey.

Connecticut.

New Canaan, Conn.—The Ardsley and cottages; high elevation; 5 minutes' walk to station; excellent table; tourists accommodated; open year round. Tel. No. 292.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

30TH, 353 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; single, en suite; business men preferred; telephone; reasonable.

38TH ST. AND BROADWAY.—Large rooms, with hot and cold running water; $8 weekly and up; a few rooms $5 per week; with private bath; $8 up to $10 weekly; telephone in every room. Hotel Normandie.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small, airy rooms; board optional; references required; high-class house.

52D, 55 WEST.—Large rooms, attractively furnished; hot, cold running water; adjoining bath; electricity, telephone; reasonable; gentlemen only; references.

53D, 62 WEST.—Desirable large room; private bath; single room; reasonable.

55TH, 226 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, large, small room; all conveniences; private house; telephone.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Comfortable, large, small rooms for gentlemen; desirable location; terms moderate.

70TH, 137 WEST.—Parlor floor, suitable for dentist or doctor; also large room with private bath; private house; select neighborhood. Phone 6130 Columbus.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Large, small, well-furnished rooms; finest locality; subway, elevated; gentlemen.

71ST, 110 WEST.—Comfortable newly furnished rooms; near subway, "L"; all conveniences.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Electricity; parquet floors; hot, cold water; no rooming house.

72D, 266 WEST.—Modern, attractive, high class; convenient location; meals optional; references.

72D, 248 WEST.—The Greystone. Phone 1894 Columbus. Furnished rooms; excellent table.

72D, 147 WEST.—Ideal location; large and small rooms; private bath; telephone.

72D, 240 WEST.—Phone 9096 Columbus. Nicely furnished and unfurnished rooms.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms, with, without bath; private residence; telephone; reasonable.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Parlor floor, suitable for doctor; also large, small rooms; well furnished; running water; adjoining bath; reasonable.

76TH, 124 WEST. — Attractively furnished large, small looms; private bath; telephone; Summer rates.

76TH, 158 WEST. — Pleasant, cool, large, small rooms; electricity; private bath; moderate; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Cool rooms, including

POLICE GET ROBBERS OF MAYOR'S MOTHER

Say Two Men Have Confessed to Seventy Burglaries in Harlem This Year.

RAID ALLEGED "FENCE"

Take Jewelry Worth $25,000 from Place Where Prisoners Say All Their Loot Was Sold.

After a raid on an alleged "fence" in upper Third Avenue last night, following the arrest of Luigi Ricco, who has no home, and Frank Banning, alias Frank Carney, of 411 East 150th Street, the police announced at midnight that they believed they had cleared up the mystery of scores of robberies in Harlem during the last six months, including the robbery of the home of Mrs. Mary Purroy Mitchel, mother of Mayor Mitchel. Detectives said that after three hours' grilling the two prisoners had confessed to more than seventy burglaries.

After the detectives had been told by Ricco and Banning that all of the loot had been sold to one establishment, known as the Harlem Pawnbrokers' Sales Store at 1,968 Third Avenue, they went to the place and arrested Morris Rosenzweig and Samuel Scheibner, the proprietors, who were taken to the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau. Detectives made four trips from the store to the bureau, carrying ten suit cases full of jewelry, which they said was valued at $25,000.

In the jewelry seized were articles the police said had been taken from the home of Mrs. Mitchel at 447 West 152d Street. One of these was an old silver watch, with crystals on both sides, on which was engraved a large "P." Mrs. Mitchel's maiden name was Purroy.

The police also recovered an entry book, of which only two pages, in the middle of the book, had been used. These were filled with lists of articles under initials. The police said they also found apparatus for melting down gold. Rosenzweig and Scheibner told the police they had been in business five months.

Detectives Finan and Riley of the Fourth Branch made the arrests. Riley, who was off duty, was entertaining his friend Finan in the parlor of his home when he saw Ricco and Banning walk up the steps. When the two men saw some one was at home they walked quickly down again. The detectives decided not to wait for their dinner and followed the two. The detectives said the men stopped at five houses and walked up the steps, and down again when they found the tenants were not away.

A coincidence was that Riley and Finan had been on an all-day search for Ricco and Banning on the complaint of Thomas Nearney, who said he knew they were the men who entered his apartment at 4:0 West 154th Street early yesterday morning and stole a typewriter. Nearney said he watched the theft, but was afraid to turn on the lights or to say anything because he was not armed.

After Finan and Riley had arrested the two men they put their prisoners on a crowded surface car at Eighth Avenue and 153d Street. When the open car started the prisoners leaped over a seat and jumped over other seats toward the rear. The detectives, with drawn revolvers, started after them. Some one blew a police whistle, and the screams of women and children in the trolley car nearly precipitated a riot. The prisoners were recaptured on the rear seat of the car and handcuffed.

When they searched Ricco and Banning at the Fourth Branch, the detectives said they found burglars' tools and a quantity of jewelry. They then questioned the men for almost three hours before Ricco and Banning broke down and told their story of a half year's thieving.

FAVOR JEWISH CONGRESS.

Great Crowd in Cooper Union Indorses Movement.

Cooper Union could not hold more than one-third of the crowd which turned out last night to attend the mass meeting on the question of holding a Jewish Congress to unite Jews in favor of bringing about an abolition of Jewish disabilities in Russia and establishing a Zionistic State in Palestine at the close of the war. Practically everybody in the hall rose to vote in favor of the resolution for holding the congress.

Louis D. Brandeis, who was to have been the chief speaker, sent a telegram saying he had been detained. Nathan Straus, who was to have presided, did not appear, and his speech was read. Talks were made in English by Judge Leon Sanders and N. Taylor Phillips, both of whom urged the holding of a congress in which the Jews of this country should be represented by delegates chosen by vote. He denounced the idea of having a congress held behind closed doors.

"I believe the Jews should speak out," he said. "I feel now that a great outrage has been committed in Georgia, and who will say that I ought to keep silent about it?"

There was applause for this, which was the only reference made in English to the lynching of Frank. Later at the suggestion of Joseph Barondess all in the hall rose to their feet as an expression of sympathy for the family of Leo Frank.

Speakers in Yiddish at the meeting were Dr. Shmarhaj Levin, Dr. Nahum Syrkin, Rabbi Meyer Berlin, Abraham Goldberg, Dr. M. Girsdandsky, Dr. Julius Weiss, and Dr. Joseph Seff.

TAMMANY COMMITTEE, 6,030

Membership Increased and Official Call for Primaries Issued.

Both the Tammany Executive and the Tammany General Committees met last night at Tammany Hall and issued the regular official call for the primaries to be held on Sept. 28. A resolution increasing the size of membership in the General Committee was passed. Hereafter it will be composed of 6,030 members.

Neither committee took action on candidates. Charles F. Murphy was present, but silent as usual. After the meeting it was said that the race for nomination for District Attorney was still wide open, with Judge Edward Swann of General Sessions the favorite and Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan a good second.

"Big Bill" Edwards, once Street Cleaning Commissioner, will have his candidacy for Sheriff launched at a dinner to be given him at the Biltmore Hotel next Monday evening. Mr. Edwards wants the Tammany designation, but, failing in this, it was said that he would run in the primaries just the same.

Justices Clarke and Greenbaum were picked as candidates for re-election at a meeting last night of the Executive Committee of the Progressive Party at headquarters, 70 East Forty-second Street. Jacob R. Schiff, Chairman, presided. Petitions for the two candidates will be circulated by Stanley M. Isaacs, J. O'Connell, and William M. Chadbourne. The committee took no action on the candidacy of ex-Assistant District Attorney Frank Moss for District Attorney. It was decided not to indorse any candidate unless he affirmatively answered this question: "Will you run on the Progressive ticket if you receive the Progressive nomination, whether you get any other nomination or not?" The committee will meet again next Tuesday.

The Republican County Committee will meet next week to take action on candidates.

RESCUED BY THE CYMRIC.

Crew of Schooner Gypsum Queen Were in Great Peril.

The agents of the White Star Line received advices from Liverpool yesterday stating that the steamship Cymric on her eastward passage rescued the crew of the three masted schooner Gypsum Queen, 642 tons, of Bridgetown, Barbados, which had been severely battered by gales.

The Cymric left New York on July 21 and was four days out when she sighted the Gypsum Queen, bound from Halifax, Nova Scotia, for Preston, England, with a cargo of lumber. The vessel was on the point of foundering when her crew of eight were rescued by a life boat from the Cymric.

ENVOY ANNOUNCES EMBARGO ON COTTON

Allies Will Declare It Contraband in Principle, British Embassy Says.

TO SUPPORT THE MARKET

Plans for That Purpose to be Revealed When the New Order Goes Into Effect.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—"The allied Governments have agreed in principle that cotton is contraband of war. The exact date when this announcement shall be made is still under consideration as well as other details connected with the proclamations." This statement was authorized today at the British Embassy.

As soon as the official announcement is made, it will be disclosed also that the allied Governments have prepared to stand behind the market to prevent ruinous depression of prices and minimize hardships to planters.

The American Government several days ago was informed unofficially but authoritatively of the intention of the allied Governments to make cotton contraband, and was informed that they would claim a legal right for their action.

It was explained here today that the Allies refrained from making cotton contraband at the outset of the war, because of conditions in the United States, where a large crop had been planted, and a contraband order then would, in their opinion, have been far more serious.

Now, the Allies contend, the cotton States have been prepared for a change of policy by reductions of acreage. Some of the cotton interests, allied quarters acknowledge, may be affected by the change, and for that reason it has been decided to stand behind the market to minimize embarrassment and to avoid a permanent decrease in American cotton plantings which would be reflected in the industries of the allied countries.

The principal reason for declaring cotton contraband is that it is one of the principal sources of smokeless powder. How the Allies propose to support the cotton market is not explained here.

FEDERAL BANK ABLE TO FINANCE COTTON

Can Do It Even If the Staple Is Made Contraband, the Controller Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, today stated that the national banks of the country and the Federal Reserve Banks were in an unprecedentedly strong position to finance the crop moving and marketing of the Fall and to meet any strain which might be put upon them.

In the first formal official reference to the impending decision of Great Britain to declare cotton contraband, Mr. Williams said that even if cotton were so declared, the unheard-of surplus reserves in the vaults of the banks would enable them to finance the entire cotton crop and half the wheat and tobacco crops, though no need to do all this is anticipated. Loans on the security of staple commodities, said Mr. Williams, would be much better than loans that would be used to influence the stock market.

The demands that will be made upon the banks will come from the following causes, said Mr. Williams:

First. The yearly recurring demand for funds with which to move the crops, which this year, except as to cotton, are unusually large and commanding full prices.

Second. The unusual demand for funds which may arise to enable cotton growers to meet any congestion in the movement or marketing of the crop in the event that cotton should be declared contraband.

Third. The demands which are likely to be made upon the national banks, both directly and indirectly, in connection with the extension of credit to foreign purchasers of supplies of all kinds, and to pay for the American securities which may be returned to us by foreign creditors.

"The abstract of condition of national banks as of June 23, 1915, just completed," said Mr. Williams, "shows that notwithstanding the great reduction in reserve requirements which went into effect with the inauguration of the Federal Reserve system in November last the actual reserves of the national banks on June 23, 1915, were far in excess of the largest reserves ever held at any one time in the past history of the country, and amounted to $1,840,000,000, or $778,000,000 more than the amount which the national banks are required to hold.

"This surplus reserve, it is estimated, is sufficient to justify, on a conservative basis, an expansion of credit or a further loaning power of say two or three billion dollars. The present total loans of all the national banks amount to about six and two-thirds billion dollars. A year ago, or on June 30, 1914, the surplus reserve of the national banks was only $41,000,000; so that the increase over the surplus reserve sown a year ago is $737,000,000.

"The total reserve of the national banks now exceeds by $310,000,000 the greatest reserve ever held by the national banks at any time prior to the passage of the Federal Reserve act.

"The specie held by the national banks and the Federal Reserve Banks amounts to close to one thousand million dollars. The specie in the national banks increased between May 1, 1915, and June 23, 1915, $71,000,000.

HITS HOKE SMITH'S AGITATION

Paper He Once Owned Condemns Attack on British Over Cotton.

The Atlanta Journal, a newspaper once the property of Senator Hoke Smith, finds itself obliged strongly to British agitation over the cotton question, as extracts from a recent editorial show. Says The Journal:

"In their views on most matters of State and national concern Senator Hoke Smith and The Journal have been in hearty accord. It is therefore with distinct regret, but with emphatic conviction that we demur to the Senator's present attitude toward the Administration's treatment of those issues.

"In his recent speech to a convention of New York importers Senator Smith said, in alluding to our case against Germany: 'The most aggressive could not wish our Government to do more than has been done.' But of the British case, which was the subject of his address, he declared: 'It was unfortunate that Congress and the Administration did not take a more vigorous course with reference to those earlier violations on the part of Great Britain of American rights.'

"As to the Senator's interesting and cogent discussion of the purely legal aspects of the British case, there will be scant difference of opinion on this side of the water. Great Britain undoubtedly has interfered with the rights of American commerce, and undoubtedly has overstepped the strict boundaries of international law.

"But Great Britain has destroyed no American vessels. She has sacrificed no American lives. She has entered upon no piratical course of frightfulness and barbarity.

"While therefore the United States has ample reason to protest against British infringements upon the rights of American commerce, it has no reason, as we see it, to deliver an ultimatum or to resort to threats that may precipitate difficulties far more serious and costly than those now existing. It should be remembered, moreover, that the Administration is dealing with the British case diligently and far-sightedly. The fact that the President has not acted in haste is no indication that he will not act with firmness; rather, it is an indication that he will act wisely and for the country's broadest welfare."

DEMAND PROTECTION FOR COTTON INTERESTS

In response to a request from THE NEW YORK TIMES for an expression of their views on the project of the Allies to declare cotton contraband of war, Southern newspapers last night sent the following telegrams:

Does Not Expect the Impossible.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 19.—If there are facts of law to upset the contention of the Allies that cotton is properly contraband, they are yet to be brought out. The South expects the Government to safeguard its rights, but it cannot and does not ask the Government to do the impossible. Its attitude toward the Allies' proposal to stand behind the market and prevent depression of prices will depend upon the nature of the steps proposed.

The larger issues of the war have not been lost sight of in this section, but the rest of the country must remember that it is this section which has suffered most from the war.

THE NEWS AND COURIER.

Sees No Justification.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 19.—The Constitution has held, and still holds, that there is no justification for this declaration either in law or precedent. The South feels that it is entitled to the protection of the Government when a large part of its market for its basic staple is destroyed by any nation in violation of international law and without the justification of any precedent.

England insisted on the rights of India to ship cotton to Japan when Russia sought to make cotton contraband. Raw cotton heads the list of those things which cannot be declared contraband, according to the Declaration of London.

This country is committed to neutrality, and therefore has no right to consider whether cotton will help one cause or hurt another. She can only consider her rights as a neutral and insist that all belligerents respect them. This, I am sure, is the overwhelming sentiment of the South today.

J. D. GORTATOWSKY,
Managing Editor.

VAUDEVILLE DANCER TURNS TO BURGLARY

Jack Mann, Who Says He Was with Valeska Suratt, Confesses to 50 Robberies.

STOLE TO TIDE OVER SEASON

Friends Told Him, He Said, That Stealing in New York Was "the Easiest Thing in the World."

Jack Mann, 19 years old, who gave his address as Mills Hotel 3, Seventh Avenue and Thirty-Sixth Street, and who said he was a dancing partner of Valeska Suratt last season, confessed last night that he had committed fifty burglaries in the last three months, according to detectives who arrested him. The dancer is said to have told the police that he found it an easy and profitable way to spend the Summer, and that he had intended to rejoin Miss Suratt at the beginning of her season next month.

The police had been looking for Mann for several weeks on suspicion. About 7:30 o'clock last night Detectives Gompers and Nelson of the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau saw him coming out of an apartment in 140th Street near Eighth Avenue with a bundle under his arm. They followed him. When Mann saw he was being followed he ran into St. Nicholas Avenue with the detectives after him. At 150th Street and Bradhurst Avenue they caught him and took him to the Detective Bureau. The police said that when they searched Mann they found a set of skeleton keys and a jimmy in his pockets. The bundle, they said, contained a suit of clothes too small for Mann, who is six feet in height.

According to the detectives, Mann told them he worked with Miss Suratt for a thirty weeks' season, leaving the company on April 19. His money gave out in May and Mann is said to have recounted how in a casual conversation with friends he was told that burglary in New York was the "easiest way in the world to make a living. The police never bother you."

Mann, the detective said, thought he would try it. "What was a man to do when he was hungry?" he is quoted as asking. "I was too proud to ask my people in Boston for help." Mann's first two attempts, according to his alleged confession, resulted in his being frightened away.

"My third attempt was so successful and easy," he is said to have told the police, "that I went ahead. In the last three months I have stolen things from at least fifty apartments."

Mann, the police said, told them that on the night of Aug. 11 he entered the apartment of George Holt at 539 West 144th Street and took $1,000 worth of jewelry; on Aug. 12, the apartment of Adolph Kaufmann at 460 West 131st Street, where he got $500 worth of loot, and last Saturday night the apartment of Joseph Van Ficken at 149 West Ninetieth Street, where he got $150 worth of jewelry.

The police said Mann declared he pawned some of the loot, sold some, and threw the rest in the river. He refused to tell what house he was in last night. He was later taken to Police Headquarters and will be given a hearing this morning, when the police hope to get from him a list of the places he is said to have robbed.

Miss Suratt said last night that George Baldwin was her dancing partner last season, but that Jack Mann had been a member of her company. Her description of him tallied with the police description of the man they arrested. She said she had intended to have Mann in her company this season. She refused at first to believe that the Mann she knew had been arrested. She said he came of a good Boston family and seemed "the best sort of a boy." The program of the Palace Theatre for Jan. 11, 1915, showed "Jack Mann" as "Gayety" in Miss Suratt's company.

CROWDED CONEY CAR WRECKED IN CRASH

De Kalb Avenue Line Conductor Mortally Hurt in Flatbush Trolley Collision.

CRUSHED BETWEEN SEATS

Woman Badly Injured—Frightened Passengers Jump to Street as Cars Come Together.

A De Kalb Avenue car filled with sixty men, women and children, returning from Coney Island, started across Flatbush Avenue in Malbone Street, Flatbush, at 11 o'clock last night, just as a Lorimer Street car began to turn from Malbone Street into Flatbush Avenue. There are four tracks in Malbone Street, the downtown track of the De Kalb Avenue line adjoining the out-of-town track of the Lorimer Street line so that the rear of the Lorimer Street car, one of the big convertible type cars, swinging wide of its track as it turned, was jammed against the side of the De Kalb Avenue car, one of the open type with a side running board.

Just where the cars came together stood Freeland Henderson, the conductor of the De Kalb Avenue car. His back was turned as he collected fares, and he had no chance to escape. He was crushed against his car with such force that a seat was broken, while his hips were crushed and he was injured internally. Miss Caroline Bahlman of 39 Emerson Avenue, who had been seated at the end of this seat, was jammed so that her right leg was injured.

The cars stopped instantly, but the shriek of the conductor and the crash of the cars caused a panic and several women fainted while others leaped off into the roadway.

Henderson was taken to the Swedish Hospital where it was said he probably would die of his injuries. Friends helped Miss Dahlman home. No one else was hurt and the other passengers continued their journeys after a delay of a few moments.

CURRAN HERE ON FURLOUGH

Comes Down from Plattsburg Camp to Fill Out Estimate Board.

Henry H. Curran, Vice Chairman of the Board of Aldermen and Corporal of Company B, Camp of Military Instruction, at Plattsburg, appeared at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Estimate without awaiting the body attachment, that the board facetiously threatened to get last week. Corporal Curran had a furlough granted by Captain G. H. White of his company, to expire at 9 o'clock on Aug. 20. The Corporal had a badly blistered nose and face and seemed to experience some trouble sitting down, but aside from the sunburn and stiffness he said he never had felt better. As soon as he took his seat, Acting Mayor McAneny handed him a paper on which was written:

"Corporal Curran will report at headquarters, Board of Estimate Room, City Hall, 10 A. M., Thursday. (Signed) McAneny, Commanding."

Mayor Mitchel is still at the camp, but the appearance of the Vice Chairman gave the board a full attendance and several motions requiring unanimous consent were passed.

These theatres do not deal with Ryan Company.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway and 38th Street. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:10.
LAST 2 WEEKS
JULIA SANDERSON, DONALD BRIAN, JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the Greatest Musical Comedy Success, THE GIRL FROM UTAH

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8:10.
Matinees Tomorrow & Wednesday 2:10.
The Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced in the Coolest Theatre in the World.
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
GALA OPENING NEXT MONDAY.
NEW Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic
In The Danse De Follies—Atop This Theatre.
Table Reservations Now—Tel. 3093 Bryant.

GAIETY Broadway at 46th Street. Evs. 8:30.
MATINEE TOMORROW 2:30. SEARCH ME
FULTON 46th St., near Broadway. Evs. 8:20.
Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.
"Some Baby!"
"Inspires a lot of laughter."—Mail.

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evening 8:30.
Mats. Tomorrow & Thurs. 2:20.
"WEALTH OF FUN."—TIMES.
THE BOOMERANG

GEO. M. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way & 43d St. Last Mat. Tomorrow 2:30.
IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE | LAST 3 TIMES

Seats Now
BIRTH OF A NATION
AT LIBERTY W. 42d St. THE 2:15 & 8:15. TWICE Daily, Incl. Sunday. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats. 25-50-$1.
D. W. GRIFFITH'S
GIGANTIC SPECTACLE.
Symphony Orchestra of 40.

HARRIS West 42d Street. Evening 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
Edgar Selwyn's Greatest Success
Rolling Stones
"A Real Smash—Something New." —Eve. Journal.

"Thrilling Action and well Arranged surprises."—Telegram.
UNDER FIRE
With William Courtenay
HUDSON W. 44th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed.
GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. at 2:15.
MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

Proctor's Fifth Ave. NOW Broadway and 28th Street. at 3:45, 6:45, 9:45 and 11:01
WAR BROTHERS
VAUDEVILLE'S BIG HUMAN APPEAL
WAR DRAMA

DALY'S THEATRE BROADWAY and 30TH ST.
THE ONLY BURLESQUE ON BROADWAY
SCANLON & MOORE'S WINNERS.
MATINEES DAILY—10-15-25c. NIGHTS—25-35-50c. POSITIVELY NO HIGHER
EXTRA—MLLE. FIFI

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way, 47 St. Daily Mat. 25 to $1.
WEBER & FIELDS
EDWARDS DAVIS & CO., FOX & DOLLY, Others.
DELICIOUS LEMONADE FREE TO ALL.

Steeplechase
Coney's Only Funny Place.
Beautiful Beach and 3 Great Pools.
Special Rates to Clubs and Parties.

LUNA Summer House Now Open
"Luna's Broadway Echo"
EVERY EVENING AT 8 AND 10 P. M.
S.S. "MANDALAY" DANCING
Special Features Every Evening. Battery 7:30, W. 131st St. 8:30 P.M.

NEW Mat. Today BRIGHTON Brighton Beach.
GERTRUDE HOFFMANN in "SUMURUN." Company of 60, 8 Scenes. Orchestra of 30, 5 others.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15.
12-Act Vaudeville Show ALL SEATS RESERVED
DELIGHTFUL PROMENADE. 25c, 35c, 50c.

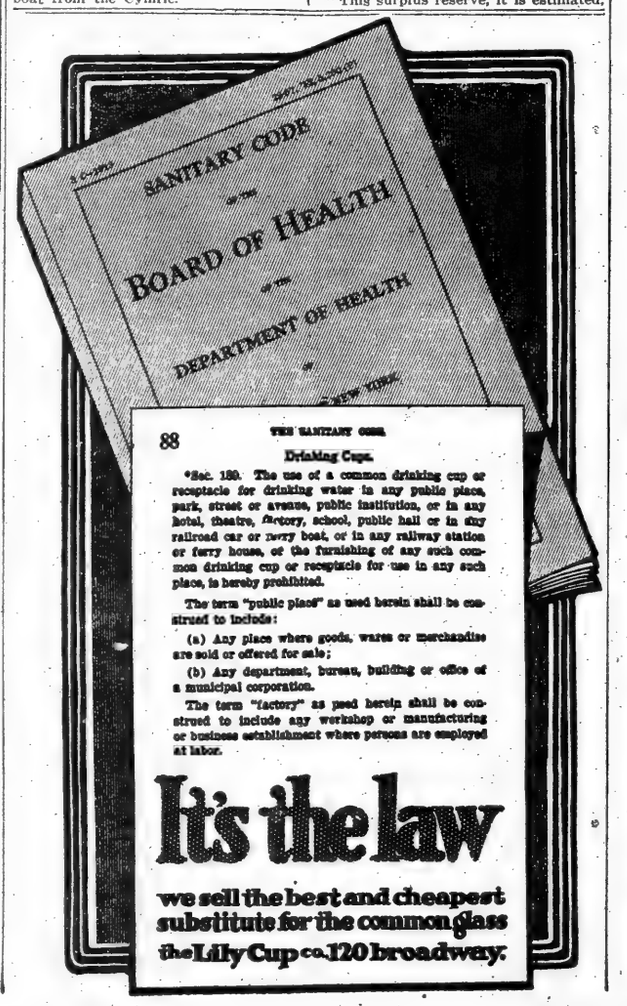
STRAND B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30. 10c to 50c.
FANNIE WARD. "Marriage of Kitty." Strand Orch. & Soloists
Next Week. Sam Bernard in "Poor Schmaltz."

VITAGRAPH 44th and Broadway. 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. 2:30 & 8:30.
"The Tigress"—"The Goddess." Beg. Sun., "To Cherish and Protect."

YORKVILLE 86th St. at 3d Ave. Burlesque HIGH LIFE GIRLS
Mat. Today 15c to 50c. Smoking Permitted.

PARK Thes., Col's Circle, 59th St. SEATS OPENING MONDAY, AUG. 23 NOW
MAY IRWIN in her new comedy, "No. 13 WASHINGTON SQUARE"

MAD. SQ. GARDEN, Fri., Aug. 20
RUSSIAN SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
WAGNER PROGRAMME.
Vocalist, Charlotte Radcliffe Symons.
Popular prices, 25c to $1.00.



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An ARROW COLLAR 2 for 25¢
Cluett Peabody & Co. Inc. Makers

Special---
Neckwear
25c
Friday and Saturday only
Fancy silk four-in-hands—scarfs in striking patterns and timely modes—almost every conceivable weave and color.
Thousands to select from,—that were $1.00, 65 and 50 cents.
Today and tomorrow, 25 cents.
Wallach Bros.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Broadway, below Chambers St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. 246-248 West 125th St. } Open Evenings
647 Eighth Ave.
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

Money talks—this time o' year in tones more heavily resonant

$16.50 speaks in the robust timbre of bigger figures—and why not? since it commands a choice of Hart Schaffner & Marx summer suits that, even in clearance sales, had been $28.50, $23.50 and $18.50.

Because $16.50 talks so compellingly, many men have been introduced to one of these suits for late summer and early fall wear. Why don't you get on speaking terms with this opportunity?

$20.00 has that grave and polished address that invites to your possession Hart Schaffner & Marx suits that were $35, $32.50 and $30. Won't you give your money a chance to get up in the world?

$25.00 articulates crisply, with a suggestion of a foreign accent; even the fine imported fabrics and silk-lined Hart Schaffner & Marx suits that were $40 and $35 listen receptively.

When dollars speak in this vein, conversation is conservation.

Wallach Bros.
Broadway, cor. 29th St. Broadway, below Chambers St. Third Av., cor. 122d St. 246-248 West 125th St. } Open Evenings
Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

RECTOR'S

"There is only one Rector's"
ALWAYS INVITINGLY COOL
Let the thermometer register what it may—you can always count on finding Rector's cool and comfortable. The lofty ceilings and fifty windows, opening on three wide streets, catch every breze that blows. To this add a highly efficient ventilating system and Rector's may well claim to be the coolest restaurant in New York.
Come and enjoy the best of foods, the superior cooking, the efficient service and the remarkably reasonable prices—at Rector's All-Star Cabaret in Main Dining Room. Ballroom open at 8 P. M.
BROADWAY, 48th St. and 7th Av.
Get Acquainted with Rector's Famous Cold Buffet

NEW HOTEL THERESA
LARGEST AND COOLEST
Transient & Family Hotel Uptown
7th Av. 124th to 125th St.
ONE BLOCK TO "L" AND SUBWAY. SURFACE CARS, ALL POINTS, AT DOOR.
Absolutely Fireproof.
Single Rooms AND BATH $1.50 Per Day
Double Rooms AND BATH $2.50 and Up PER DAY
All Outside Rooms
Breakfast, 50c. Lunch, 50c. Dinner, $1.00.
We Cater to Dinner Parties.
Single Room with Bath (per year)...from $540
2 Rooms and Bath (per year).....from $720
3 rooms, 1 or 2 Baths (per year)...from $1,200
Special Rates by Month and Season.
BOARD, $10.50 PER WEEK.
T. M. LENEHEN, MANAGER,
'Phone, 8270—Morningside

REISENWEBER'S Columbus Circle and 58th Street Phone, 9640—Columbus.
The Coolest Dancing Room in the City.
Unsurpassed Cooking. Popular Prices.
Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner every evening six to ten. $1.00
Delicious Frog Dinner (In the Grill), $1.25
MENU:
Little Neck Clams, Cherry Stone. Consomme in Jelly. Frog Legs, Sauta Meuniere. Crab Meat Ravigote, Half Fried Chicken, Virginia Corn on Cob, Candied Sweet Potatoes, Salad, Peach Ice Cream, Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Cheese, Demi-Tasse.
DANCING Dancing Contest Every Friday Evening. CABARET

Hotel Wallick and Wallick's Restaurant
BROADWAY AT FORTY-THIRD STREET
Positively the Best Food, Values and Service in New York.
"The Wallick Is Popular, Because It Is Good"
ROOMS WITH BATH $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $4.00, $5.00 PER DAY.

Dinner $1.25 Luncheon 75c
Hotel Arthur 5 EAST 45TH STREET
Cuisine Francaise No Cabaret CLOSED SUNDAYS.

OPEN AIR DINING
CARLTON TERRACE
100TH ST. & BROADWAY JOSEPH F. PIKE, SOLE OWNER.

Known the world over. French Cuisine, "Amateur Soirees."
BUSTANOBY RESTAURANTS.
39th Street (METAMORA CLUB.) Dancing prizes at lunch, tea, din.

Prince George Hotel Fifth Ave. and 28th Street.
One of the most beautifully appointed hotels in New York.
500 Rooms with Bath Rates, $3 and up.

Breakfast 25c-50c
Luncheon 50c
Tea with Waffles.....30c
Club Dinner.....75c & $1
Open all Saturdays.
The Fernery Miss Tucker 22 East 33d Street
The Oldest Tea Room in New York. Bet. 5th & Mad. Aves. Smoking in the Conservatory.

Hotel Bretton Hall
BROADWAY 85TH TO 86TH ST.
Offers All the Advantages of the Best New York City Hotels at Much Lower Prices.
EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS OF ALL SIZES,
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, FOR LONG OR SHORT PERIODS.
Transient Rates, $2.00 per Day Up
No Extra Charge When Rooms Are Occupied by Two Persons.

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5th Av. and 59th St.
Under New Management
Reduced Rates:—
Room and Bath, $2.00 and Up.
Parlor, Bedroom & Bath, $5.00 & Up.
Luchow's
14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

—LOUIS H. CHALIF—
Graduate, Russian Imperial Ballet School
Personally teaches teachers, in daily normal classes for interpretive, simplified classic, racial and ballroom dancing, at 7 West 42nd St., N. Y.

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REMEY SCHOOL FOR DANCING,
617 Eighth Ave. (54th St.) 'Phone Col. 4557.
All Modern Dances Quickly Taught.
One Hour's Private Lesson, $1; 9 Lessons, $5.

LILLIAN LANG IRENE ST. JOHN
ALL MODERN DANCES TAUGHT.
ST. JOHN DANSE STUDIO,
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No returns. No unsold copies. Consequently no waste.
The cheapest, as it is the best, newspaper advertising medium in the world.

Too Many Fads and Fancies in Present Day Methods of a Pre-College Education
This is the view of a number of college Presidents whose opinions were published last Sunday.
Read what twelve prominent educators—all Presidents of colleges and universities—have to say on the
Importance of Correct Methods of School Training in a Pre-College Education
NEXT SUNDAY, Aug. 22, in
The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain today, tonight and on Sunday; south winds, increasing tonight.
For full weather report see Page 12.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 21,028. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1915.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

NO DECISION IN THE ARABIC SINKING TILL PRESIDENT HAS FULL DETAILS; CONSUL CONFIRMS NO WARNING GIVEN

GERMANS CAPTURE NOVO GEORGIEVSK WITH 700 CANNON

May Have Bagged Russian Fortress's Entire Garrison of 85,000 Men.

GET BIG STORE OF SUPPLIES

Hindenburg's Armies Begin a General Attack from Kovno to Riga.

BREST VIRTUALLY INVESTED

Six Austro-German Armies Converging on the Czar's Centre Forces Along the Bug.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 21.—The garrison of the fortress of Novo Georgievsk, which was left behind by Grand Duke Nicholas when he began the evacuation of Poland, to delay the advance of the German invaders, after accomplishing its task for just a fortnight, has succumbed to the heavy siege artillery of the Germans, which throughout the war has made every fort attacked by it untenable.

Berlin was able today to announce the capture of the fortress with its 700 guns and a large quantity of war material. The spoils have not yet been estimated, but they probably are large, as it had been hoped by the Russians that the earthworks around the fortified camp would enable it to hold out much longer than it has done. It is now expected by the military observers that the other Russian fortresses, such as Brest-Litovsk, Grodno and Ossowetz, either will be captured or given up.

After the fall of Kovno Field Marshal von Hindenburg's army again began an offensive along the whole front from the Gulf of Riga to Kovno with the object of taking Riga and the whole Warsaw-Petrograd Railway from Vilna northward. He is meeting with stubborn resistance and may be denied even the possession of Riga, unless the German fleet succeeds in entering the Gulf of Riga.

South of Kovno as far as Grodno the Russian armies, after the fall of Kovno, fell back toward the Nieman River, and here, according to the German official account, they are offering fresh resistance in the hope of preventing or delaying the envelopment of the northern flank of the Brest-Litovsk line.

May Be Forced by Direct Attack.

There seemingly is danger of this line being forced by direct attack. Six Austro-German armies, strengthened by the corps which have been investing Novo Georgievsk, are converging on the Russian centre, which is behind the Bug and along the railway from Brest-Litovsk to Bialystok, and no doubt will soon commence a bombardment of Brest-Litovsk.

Other armies have cleared the whole of the left bank of the Bug before Brest-Litovsk, while Field Marshal von Mackensen having crossed the Bug is advancing on the fortress from the south. This means that the obstacle of the marshes has been circumvented and that Brest-Litovsk, the chief military depot and concentration centre of Russia, is virtually enveloped.

Although military observers are of the opinion that the Grand Duke probably again will be able to withdraw his army in safety, the loss of these lines is considered a greater military misfortune than the loss of Warsaw.

The German success has been due almost entirely to their great superiority in artillery, and the military critics express the belief that as long as they maintain this and continue to press forward the Russians must retire before them. While the Russian armies remain intact, however, these critics are optimistic as to the future.

Emperor William, who is reported to have arrived at Novo Georgievsk will, it is understood, make a state entry into Warsaw and there let it be known by an announcement what the future status of Poland will be.

Gloomy View in Petrograd.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 20. (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Vilna is being cleared betimes of all non-combatant elements.

It is thus evident that the German advance progresses steadily into the depths of Russia against the most stubborn opposition of the Russian rearguard forces. It must be confessed that matters look black in the extreme. There is, however, according to my informant, one ray of hope in the immediate future.

Some newspapers recently circulated strongly suggested doubts about the solidarity of the western Allies with Russia. My information, on the contrary, is to the effect that this solidarity is perfect.

OSSOWETZ DEFIES ATTACKS.

Germans Cannot Place Their Guns to Reduce the Fortress.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 21.—A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says:

"Ossowetz, where heavy German attacks have been repulsed, is greatly favored by topographical conditions which prevent the enemy from concentrating an irresistible fire from any direction. It is impossible to post guns on the swampy banks of the Bobr, which, with its marshes, has protected the fortress from being stormed.

"The so-called isthmus between the Niemen and Viliya, which was occupied by the Germans after the Russian withdrawal from Kovno, is three miles across. Consequently the town of Viliya is threatened and the inhabitants are leaving. The removal of the church bells, after they were sprinkled with holy water by the priests, was watched by a bareheaded and silent throng.

"Near Keydany, in the Government of

Continued on Page 4.

SECRET SERVICE MEN GATHER AT NEWPORT

Visitors at Resort Connect Their Presence With the Atlantic Battleship Fleet.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 20.—Something has occurred near Newport which has caused a number of secret service men to assemble here. Those who are in a position to know maintain the strictest secrecy as to the reason for the presence of the Federal agents, but it has been asserted that something sensational may be expected to be made public soon. It has been further said that the disclosures may have an international bearing.

Before the Atlantic Fleet sailed to take part in the war game last Monday there were rumors that something had occurred on some ship which was being kept from the public by officers and men alike.

The Atlantic Fleet returned here tonight. Practice in the laying of mines by the flagship San Francisco, and mine sweeping by two divisions of torpedo boat destroyers, formed a part of the manoeuvres which have been conducted off Block Island.

The entire fleet will leave here early next Monday for Boston Harbor, where it will be reviewed Aug. 25 by Secretary Daniels and the State executives attending the conference of Governors.

BATTLE IN RIGA GULF WITH GERMAN FLEET

Kaiser's Warships Force Way Past Entrance and Engage the Russian Squadron.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 20, (via London, Aug. 21.)—A German fleet has penetrated the Gulf of Riga and is engaged with Russian warships defending the coast, according to an official statement issued tonight at the Russian War Office.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 20, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—A few English ships arrived here a couple of days ago from the Gulf of Riga, carrying the last of the Government property from the threatened area. We presume, but do not know that the fortress of Ust-Dvinsk, situated at the mouth of the Dvina defending Riga from attack by sea will not oppose a German landing, since the town and harbors have been evacuated.

A powerful German fleet had been attempting since Aug. 8 to force an entrance into the Gulf of Riga, so as to give assistance to their army occupying the western coast of the gulf.

The Russians asserted that their warships and seaplanes were successful on the 8th in repulsing nine German battleships and twelve cruisers with a large number of torpedo boat destroyers. The Germans asserted that this attack merely was a reconnoissance to determine the position of Russian mines.

A German Admiralty statement issued Aug. 11 said that German cruisers drove off Russian torpedo boats which appeared near the entrance of the gulf on the preceding day, in spite of repeated attacks by Russian submarines.

A Petrograd official statement issued Thursday admitted that Russian warships protecting the entrance to the gulf had drawn in closer "owing to the great superiority of the enemy's fleet."

GERMANS HAVE A RAY TO CUT THROUGH WIRES

Novel Application of Electric Forces Destroy Entanglements from a Distance.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 20, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—I hear that the Germans have now some mysterious scientific device for clearing a way through wire entanglements from a considerable distance. The instrument has all the appearance of what is known as a projector—that is, a searchlight. No specimen has yet been captured, and nothing is known about it, except that it disposes of wire entanglements from a distance of a mile by some means at present incomprehensible to the lay mind.

Greek fire projectors have now made their appearance on the western front. These also were apparently intended originally to fuse wire defenses, but they can only operate from a maximum of a couple of score of yards. The new instrument must probably be some novel application of electric forces.

AIR RAID INTERRUPTS A SURGEON AT WORK

Electric Lights Go Out, But the Operation Is Continued by Lamplight.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—During one of the recent German air raids on the east coast a well-known surgeon was performing the operation of tracheotomy on a child at a nursing home. It was night, and the municipal electric service was at once suspended. All lights went out at the very moment when the surgeon was opening the windpipe.

Fortunately, says The Lancet, it was not the first attack delivered against this place. Taught by experience, the operator had made it a matter of habit to warn his nurses and other assistants that lamps should be kept ready for use during all operations which had to be undertaken at night. This precaution saved the small patient's life. With but a trifling delay the tracheotomy was completed, and the child is now doing well.

FOR IMPAIRED DIGESTION—Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate. A sure remedy for the relief of acid stomach or distress after meals.—Advt.

BULGARIA WILL JOIN THE ALLIES, ROME IS ADVISED

Entente Powers Expected to Induce Greece and Serbia to Cede Territory.

A COMPROMISE PLANNED

Part of Macedonia to Bulgars and Kavala to Serbs, with Further Settlements Later.

ITALIAN CABINET CONFERS

Prolonged Meeting to Consider the Turkish Situation May Be Followed by War.

ROME, Aug. 19, (via Paris, Aug. 20.)—The Entente powers, according to a positive statement made by the Sofia correspondent of the Giornale d'Italia, have offered to Bulgaria that part of Macedonia given to her by the Serbo-Bulgarian treaty of 1912, with the right of immediate occupation. The controversy over the part of Macedonia contested by Serbia and the cause of the second Balkan war will be settled after the present war ends.

Proportionate compensation is to be given to Serbia, including the city of Kavala, with the districts of Kavala and Seres, with the right of immediate occupation.

Bulgaria on her side renounces forever pretensions to Saloniki, Vodina and Uskub. She promises also to declare war immediately upon Turkey aided by funds of the four Allies. Bulgaria, the correspondent declares, will receive further territorial concessions in Turkey.

It is believed that Serbia and Greece will give way under pressure by the Entente powers, but negotiations will be lengthened by the reluctance of the King of Greece to consent to any cession of territory.

SOFIA, Aug. 20, (via London.)—General Fitcheff, Bulgarian Minister of War, has resigned on account of ill health. He is succeeded by General Jecoff.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 21.—Telegraphing from Bucharest the Balkan correspondent of THE TIMES declares there is danger of another Balkan war unless the proposals of the Quadruple Entente powers to Bulgaria, Serbia, and Greece are accepted and acted upon by those States.

Rumania, he says, is exerting her influence to persuade her neighbors to accept the proposals and Serbia shows signs of compliance.

ROME CABINET CAUTIOUS.

Action Delayed in Interest of 12,000 Italians in Turkey.

ROME, Aug. 20.—A prolonged meeting of the members of the Cabinet was held this morning and also this afternoon.

A rupture of relations between Turkey and Italy is considered imminent. Delay in action on Italy's part is ascribed to her desire to do her utmost to conserve the interests of Italians who still remain in the Ottoman Empire, who are now estimated at 12,000 in number.

Italian newspapers, in commenting on the situation, express the opinion that an Italian declaration of war against Turkey would not hasten a solution in the Dardanelles favorable to the Entente Allies, because military experts seem to believe that a new army on the Gallipoli Peninsula would be superfluous.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 20.—There is every indication that Italy is about to declare war on Turkey. For some time Turkey has given every provocation to the peninsula. The latest being to detain Consuls and Italian subjects, after having given formal permission to them to leave.

Turkey is repeating the tactics she resorted to before the late Italo-Turkish conflict. It had been supposed here that she wished to avoid giving Italy any excuse to attack her, but lately her attitude has quite changed, probably through the influence of Germany.

This new conflict brings the relations between Germany and Italy again to the front. The opinion is gaining ground that Germany never will attack Italy, and that she wishes to avoid being in a state of war with her because if she be beaten Italy will be her only direct channel to the Mediterranean and Orient.

MACEDONIANS FOR BULGARIA.

Those Here Ignore Serbia, Minister Panaretoff Says.

OAKLAND, Cal., Aug. 20.—Stephen Panaretoff, Minister from Bulgaria to the United States, who has arrived from Washington, to attend the International Congress on Education, being held under the auspices of the National Educational Association, in convention, said today that Bulgaria's position with regard to the European war depended altogether upon the annexation of Macedonia.

"On account of the similarity of customs, and people," he said, "Bulgaria claims Macedonia for its own. The Macedonians are desirous of annexation. There are thousands of Macedonians in the United States who call themselves Bulgarians, and who, when summoned by Serbia to the colors, tore up the summons. If Bulgaria needs them, however, they will all go. We do not wish to get into the war because we know too well what war is."

GREECE SEEKING A LOAN.

Venizelos Said to Have Approached London and Paris About It.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—A dispatch to the Temps from Athens says the correspondent has been authorized by diplomatists to announce that M. Venizelos, the Greek Premier, is principally occupied with the possibility of floating a Greek loan through the assistance of the Allies.

The Premier is declared to have consulted London and Paris in this respect.

BOSCA RED—Sparkling-Ruby in color. A very favorite wine during meals.—Advt.

Berlin Reported Nervous; Press Kept Silent on Arabic

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The Exchange Telegraph Company today received the following dispatch, dated Berlin, via Amsterdam:

"News of the sinking of the Arabic caused great nervousness, the Foreign Office fearing it would lead to serious difficulties with Washington.

"Details are withheld from the newspapers, which are prohibited from making comments."

VON JAGOW IGNORES LIEBKNECHT'S QUERY

Refuses to Answer Interpellation on Annexation in the Reichstag.

CALLS MOMENT UNSUITABLE

Socialist Leader's Efforts to Make a Peace Speech Thwarted by General Uproar.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent sends a dispatch received there from Berlin, which says that Gottlieb von Jagow, the German Foreign Minister, declined to reply today in the Reichstag to the question of Dr. Karl Liebknecht, one of the Socialist leaders, whether the Government was disposed to abandon its idea of the annexation of any conquered territory and enter into immediate peace pourparlers if the other belligerent powers were similarly inclined.

"I think I have the support of a majority of the House," Herr von Jagow is quoted as having said, "if I decline to reply, as the moment is unsuitable."

This statement, the correspondent says, was received with great applause. Dr. Liebknecht attempted to speak, but was prevented from doing so by continued loud applause, shouts of "Stop!" and laughter. In the course of the demonstration the President of the Chamber was repeatedly obliged to use his bell to obtain order.

Liebknecht's Opposition to the War.

It was announced on Aug. 16 that Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the leader of the Social Democrats in the Reichstag, would soon put one of his embarrassing questions to the Government. The question was:

"Is the Imperial Government prepared to enter into peace negotiations on the basis of abandoning all plans of annexation of conquered territory?

All but three Berlin newspapers ignored the question. The Lokal Anzeiger printed the question under the heading, "A Silly Question"; the Vossische Zeitung did the same with the caption, "A Little Question of Liebknecht to the Doctor has been a thorn in the side of the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, and the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Herr von Jagow.

On Dec. 2 he was the only member of the Reichstag who voted against the war budget. In registering his contrary vote he handed a note to the President, which read as follows:

"Germany, an accomplice of Czarism and hitherto a model of political reaction, has no vocation for the rôle of deliverer of nations. The deliverance of Russia, as of the German people, must be brought about by themselves. The war is not a German defensive war. I demand a speedy peace without conquest."

The foregoing was not allowed to be published in the German press, and Dr. Liebknecht was summoned as a reservist and ordered to join his regiment. Evidently he was not forced to serve, however, for later he sent a New Year's message to British Socialists, in which he said:

"The masses everywhere loathe this war, and among German workers there is a much greater degree of opposition to it than has generally been supposed."

OPPOSE ANNEXATION.

Socialists' Manifesto Said to Have Been Suppressed in Germany.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—A long manifesto against any annexation of conquered territory by Germany, addressed to the German Chancellor jointly by committees of the Social Democratic Party and the Socialist groups in the Reichstag, is published today by Humanité.

The document points out that the party joined the present struggle with the rest of the German people to defend national existence and independence, not to make conquests.

"Every infringement by force," it says, "of the autonomy and independence of a people contains the germs of future wars and implies in itself a dangerous coalition of enemies against Germany. The assertion that the German Empire needs to acquire territory east and west to insure her economic existence is refuted by the brilliant economic progress made by Germany in her present form."

The manifesto is dated June 25, but never yet, it is said, has been published in Germany.

BERLIN HAS MORE SECRETS.

Intends to Show English Had Plan of March Into Belgium.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 20, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The German Government plans to publish in the near future further documents to show the prewar military relations between England and Belgium. The Germans, it is said, discovered in the archives of the Belgian General Staff finished plans for the march of an English army into Belgium, and further documents proving that these plans were communicated to the General Staff.

They have also found a report of the last Belgian Ambassador in Berlin, Baron Beyens, written a few months before the war, which is said to state that the protection of Belgian neutrality would simply be used by England as a pretext to march into Belgium. Baron Beyens quite recently published an article in the Revue des Deux Mondes in which he emphatically denies that the Belgian Government had any connection with military negotiations between colonel Barnadiston and the Belgian General Staff.

LANSING CABLES FOR FACTS

Orders Envoy and Consul to Get Full Affidavits on Arabic Sinking.

TENSE FEELING AT CAPITAL

President Confers with Secretary of State at Night, but Both Are Silent.

HINTS OF DIPLOMATIC BREAK

Recall of Gerard and Summoning of Congress Among Rumors at Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—President Wilson and his advisers are anxiously awaiting full details of the sinking of the Arabic, and meanwhile have reached no decision regarding the course the Government will pursue.

Secretary Lansing has instructed Lewis C. Thompson, Vice Consul at Queenstown, to obtain affidavits of survivors as to the circumstances of the attack. One of the main points to be determined is whether the Arabic was under convoy of British warships when she was torpedoed. It was admitted authoritatively at the State Department today that if the vessel was being convoyed the German submarine was within its rights in sinking her without warning.

But the State Department does not believe that the Arabic was under convoy. This belief is based on statements of survivors that they were in small boats of the liner four and a half hours before they were picked up by steamers sent to their relief. The boats of the Arabic would have been picked up by the convoying vessels long before the expiration of that length of time if the liner had been under convoy.

President Wilson left the White House early this morning for a motor trip to Philadelphia, 137 miles from Washington. The given reason for his excursion was that he wished to consult an oculist in the Quaker City. When it became known that the President was off on a long motor journey it was recalled here that for four days after the sinking of the Lusitania the President virtually secluded himself from companionship and spent a large part of the time in motoring in the vicinity of Washington. One theory advanced today was that he had taken the motor excursion to Philadelphia in order to have the opportunity of giving the most careful and earnest thought to the Arabic case without interruption. The President left here in an automobile at 7:30 o'clock this morning. Secret Service men followed him in another car.

Not Under Convoy.

Reports were persistent today that the State Department had official information that the Arabic was being convoyed at the time she was sunk and that this information was deleted from the cabled reports to the department before they were given to the press. From the highest departmental sources, however, it was learned that no such advices had been received and that the department was practically convinced that no warships were accompanying the Arabic at the time she was torpedoed.

Department officials were entirely frank in admitting that the Arabic would have lost the character of a merchant vessel if she had been under convoy, and would have taken the character of a warship, subject to attack without warning. This point is being investigated in Queenstown, by direction of Secretary Lansing, and no decision as to the course of the Government will be reached until after the fullest evidence on this and every other factor connected with the disaster are in the possession of President Wilson.

The guarded remarks of high officials all tend to show that President Wilson, Secretary Lansing, and others, who may be called on to determine the policy of the Government, are keeping their minds open until the fullest official accounts have been received. What appear to be the facts ascertained so far are that the Arabic was torpedoed without warning; that she was not under convoy of British warships at the time, and that several American passengers are missing and supposed to be lost. Unless the detailed reports should show that the Arabic had lost immunity to attack

Continued on Page 2.

List of the 14 Arabic Passengers Who Are Reported to be Still Missing

Two Americans on the Arabic are still reported missing. They are:
Mrs. JOSEPHINE L. BRUGUIERE. EDMOND F. WOODS.

The passengers of other nationalities still missing are:

Miss MARY ENGLISH.
PATRICK FITZGERALD.
Mrs. JOHN H. NEAVE.
W. G. RANDALL.
Mrs. W. G. RANDALL.
Mrs. FRANK TATTERSALL.
Miss MARY HARRINGTON.
Mrs. L. HERMANS.
THOMAS McMAHON.
Miss MARY RADDINGTON.
CORNELIUS SULLIVAN.
FLORENCE THOMAS.

CITIZENS ABROAD LOOK FOR ACTION

C. M. S. McLellan Believes President Will Put This Country in Line with Allies.

SON JOINS BRITISH ARMY

Does So with Playwright's Permission, Though Remaining a "Thorough American."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—C. M. S. McLellan, the American playwright, tonight voiced the sentiment of many Americans in London on the sinking of the Arabic by a German submarine.

"I feel that there is only one thing for America to do," said Mr. McLellan to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent. "I shall be surprised if, after the President's note to Germany, we do not come to a sharp point. I believe all Americans must feel that the time has come when we must put a stop to Germany's flaunting of the rights of America in the war as a neutral.

"President Wilson has defined the right of Americans to safety on ships journeying from and to America. He has warned Germany that America expects to hold her responsible for further violation of American rights. On top of this the Germans have sunk the Arabic regardless of the fact that Americans were on board, and not, apparently, caring if they had a chance for their lives. Without warning the ship was torpedoed and the Americans were left to shift for themselves.

"If this is not deliberate disregard of President Wilson's warning I do not know what it is, and if Mr. Wilson does not follow it up with stiff action I will be amazed. I am only hoping that the President will take the attitude all real Americans are expecting of him.

"I have a son nineteen years old, born in America, and as thorough an American as I am, and he left yesterday to serve in the British Army. He went with my consent. That shows how strongly I favor the Allies and how bitterly I resent German brutalities.

"I wish all Americans could feel as strongly as I do about it, and I believe the great majority do. I firmly believe that the President will put America in line with the Allies, where she belongs, to fight for the world.

"To my mind war between Germany and America is very near. If it comes, every loyal American will be back of the President."

"Let me ask my fellow countrymen to consider this point," went on Mr. McLellan. "As an American citizen for the moment in London I wish to journey to New York next week. I had booked to go by the Adriatic. It is vital to my business interests that I should go and it is vital to the busines interests that Klaw & Erlanger have in my play, which they are preparing to produce, that I should arrive safely in New York. If for that reason and out of my duty to my family, to say nothing of any desire that I might have in the matter, I decide I had better travel by an American Line boat instead of the White Star, I cannot do so, as the American Line boat is completely booked up.

"Now what does Germany say to me? She says, 'If you dare to sail next week by the Adriatic we shall try to murder you, and as we are exceedingly clever at the game we shall probably succeed.'

"This leaves me, an American citizen, the simple choice between remaining here in London and thus jeopardizing the fate of a piece of work on which I have labored for months and in which a firm of American producers is risking the investment of a large sum of money, or going to sea in a ship that the Germans openly threaten to sink, thereby jeopardizing to a still greater extent the fate of my piece.

"In a word, I, an American, am being threatened, dictated to, and perhaps ruined, in case I am allowed to live at all, by one of the belligerents in this war, and my Government is still hesitating how to protect me.

"I use my personal case as an illustration, but of course it is in no sense unique and describes the precise position of every American in Europe today who undertakes to carry on business relations with his own country. As for myself, I resent it absolutely, and deny that my Government is justified in subjecting me and other Americans in England to any such system of humiliation and bulldozing.

"I do not overstate the case when I say that the Germans have now, by sinking the Arabic, made it impossible for Americans who have not already got their places booked to get aboard any American boats for weeks to come, and have placed themselves on record as lying continually in wait off the south coast of Ireland to murder every American who attempts to get past their submarine blockade in a British ship. It is only partial exaggeration to say that we are Germany's prisoners of war.

"I should say that the United States Government has got to deal boldly with the matter very soon or frankly confess that we are not in a position to call the bluff."

GERMANS SINK TEN MORE SHIPS

Submarines in Tense Activity in War Zone, Attacking Neutrals and Foes Alike.

SEVERAL SEAMEN MISSING

British Steamer New York City, Spanish Ship Castillo, and Norwegian Vessel Lost.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Ten vessels have been sunk by German submarines in the war zone around the British Isles in the last twenty-four hours.

The official statement given out here today places the loss to British shipping in the week ended Aug. 8 at thirteen vessels. Eleven were sunk by submarines and two by mines. Their gross tonnage was 22,970.

Today's bulletins of disasters follow:

The British steamship New York City has been sunk. The crew of the vessel has been saved. The Captain and crew of fifty-three of the New York City were landed at Queenstown today. The vessel was hit by a torpedo.

Two small British steamers, the Restormel and the Baron Erskine, have been sunk by German submarines. Both crews were saved.

The Spanish steamer Peria Castillo and the Norwegian steamer Sverresborg have been sunk by submarines. Three members of the crew of the Peria Castillo were saved. The fate of the others on that craft and of those on the Sverresborg is unknown.

The British steamships Samara of Glasgow, and Gladiator of Liverpool have been sunk. The crew of the Samara is proceeding to port in a trawler. Thirty-five members of the Gladiator's crew are in lifeboats, which are being towed to port by a trawler.

The British steamer Ben Brackie, 3,908 tons gross and owned in Glasgow, has been sunk. Her crew was landed.

The British steamer Bittern has been sunk by a German submarine. The crew of the vessel was saved.

A dispatch from Haugesund, Norway, says the Norwegian steamer Bras, a vessel of 1,351 tons, has been sunk. The crew was saved.

The New York City left Bristol Aug. 16 bound for New York. The vessel was of 2,970 tons and 319 feet long.

The Samara was of 3,172 tons gross and was 381 feet long. The Gladiator was of 208 tons gross.

The Restormel, 1,349 tons, was built at Greenock in 1901 and owned by J. Cory & Sons, Limited, of Cardiff. The Baron Erskine, 3,505 tons, was built at Dumbarton in 1911. The Baron Erskine sailed from New Orleans, July 28, for Avonmouth.

There are two British steamers named Bittern, one of them, of 1,797 tons, belongs to the Cork Steamship Company, and the other of 207 tons, is owned in Grimsby.

BRITISH SUBMARINE ASHORE; 15 MISSING

The E-13, Bound for the Baltic Sea, Runs Aground—Destroyed, Say Germans.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Official announcement was made today that a British submarine had grounded in the Sound. Fifteen members of the crew were saved. The official announcement follows:

"A British submarine, the E-13, Lieut. Commander Layton, on its way to the Baltic grounded yesterday morning on the Danish island of Saltholm, in the Sound.

"Fifteen officers and men are reported to have been saved, while fifteen are missing. Full details will be made known as soon as they are received."

BERLIN, Aug. 20.—The following official announcement has been made by the Admiralty:

"During the forenoon of Aug. 19 the British submarine E-13 was destroyed at the southern outlet of the Sound."

DRIVES OFF A SUBMARINE.

Norwegian Torpedo Boat Protects Mail Steamer in Home Waters.

CHRISTIANIA, Aug. 20.—A German submarine stopped the Norwegian mail steamer Irma within Norwegian territorial waters yesterday, but the appearance of a Norwegian torpedo boat prevented further interference with the mail ship.

The Irma was on her way from Newcastle, England, to Stavanger, Norway. When a little to the north of Jaederens Reef the submarine hailed her with shots across her bows. The Irma's skipper swung out his boats, but the Norwegian torpedo craft, attracted by the shots, steamed quickly to the spot, warned the submarine that she was in Norwegian waters and ordered her to leave. The submarine thereupon retired.

54 LOST; TWO AMERICANS

Mrs. Bruguiere and Dr. E. F. Woods Known to Have Perished.

FOUGHT TO SAVE MOTHER

Louis Bruguiere Making Gallant Struggle in Water When Stunned by Wreckage.

NOT WARNED, SAYS CAPTAIN

Vessel Turning to Aid of Dunsley's Crew When the Torpedo Struck Her.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—At least five passengers, two of whom were Americans, and forty members of the crew lost their lives when the White Star liner Arabic was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine off Fastnet yesterday morning. Nine other passengers are missing and are believed to have perished.

The two Americans who went down with the ship were Mrs. Josephine Bruguiere of New York and Dr. Edmund T. Waods. Mrs. Bruguiere was thrown into the water, and was kept afloat for some time by her son, Louis, who was forced to relinquish his hold when he was struck by a piece of wreckage. Nothing was seen of Dr. Woods after the steamer was struck.

Most of the missing members of the crew belonged to the engineer's staff. They remained at their posts and went down with the ship.

Captain Finch and the other officers of the Arabic assert that the submarine gave them no warning. They declare the torpedo was fired as they were going to the rescue of the steamer Dunsley, which had just been torpedoed, presumably by the same submarine.

That the loss of life was not much heavier was due to the preparations by the officers in view of the possibility of an attack while passing through the "war zone," to the fine weather which prevailed, and to the splendid discipline maintained by the crew. Lifebelts had been placed on the decks and the lifeboats swung out. As soon as the ship was struck rafts were flung over the side. Many of the passengers and crew who were thrown into the water climbed on board these rafts or were dragged aboard by persons already upon them.

The Americans who reached Queenstown were cared for by the United States Consul. With the other passengers they left Ireland for England tonight. They lost all their baggage, and many of them wore borrowed clothing until the Consul had provided for them.

Mail for America Lost.

The Arabic carried 2,813 bags of mail, mostly for the United States. The mail included several hundred bags from Sweden, Norway, Holland, Switzerland, Spain, and other countries.

The Arabic was one of eleven British steamers sunk during the last forty-eight hours, four being reported yesterday and seven today. It was reported this evening that the Bovic of the White Sar Line also had been sunk, but this later was denied. Three Norwegian and one Spanish steamers engaged in trade with England also were sent to the bottom.

Previous dispatches from London have announced positively the sinking of only ten British steamers in the last two days. It is possible the Dunsley is the eleventh, although there still seems to be some doubt as to whether this vessel went down after being torpedoed.

CAPT. FINCH TELLS OF NARROW ESCAPE

Was About Exhausted When a Swell Washed Him Into One of the Boats.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—A thrilling story was told by Captain Finch of the Arabic this morning. He said he had been over six years in command of the Arabic, and went on:

"I left Liverpool at 2:34 P. M. Wednesday, and had on board 423 souls all told, including 261 members of the crew. All went well with us on our way down the Channel until 9:30 A. M. Thursday, when the ship was torpedoed. There was a north-

easterly wind, and there was only a slight swell on. Therefore, before we were torpedoed we were going at 16 knots."

Asked as to whether any warning had been given by the submarine, Captain Finch said emphatically:

"No; we were torpedoed without receiving any warning whatever. I was on the bridge at the time, and had been on the bridge all the way down the Channel. The first indication I had that we were attacked or of the presence of a submarine at all in our vicinity was when I saw the torpedo coming toward the ship at a distance of about 300 feet. That was the very first I saw of it. It approached us at right angles, coming toward us from the north and striking us on the starboard side at a point some ninety or a hundred feet, I should say, from the stern.

A Terrible Explosion.

"When the torpedo struck us there was a terrible explosion, so loud that I had never heard anything like it. You can imagine how terrible it was when I tell you it shook the whole ship from stem to stern. The explosion was so stupendous that one of the boats which was swung out from the ship's side was blown into the air in splinters. Then, after the torpedo struck, an immense volume of water was throw up in the air to a tremendous height, and, of course, there was a great shock."

Asked if the torpedo struck the ship in a very vital part, Captain Finch said:

"Oh, yes, indeed. Why, the ship sank in ten minutes. As soon as she was struck she gave a great list, first to starboard and then to port, and after that she seemed to steady herself a bit. Then she went down quickly by the stern, and disappeared completely in ten minutes.

"I did not see a single sign of a submarine, and, as far as I am aware, nobody else saw a submarine, either before or after the occurrence.

"We had all the lifeboats, and also the rafts and the patent Andersen lifeboats, ready, and they were swung out immediately. Everything was ready right away, including the rafts, which floated off. We put out plenty of boats. In fact, there were sufficient boats to take many more persons than were on board. Lifebelts were distributed fore and aft before we reached the spot where the torpedo struck us. This is always done, in anticipation of the danger zone.

No Commotion on Board.

"There was no commotion. Everybody behaved splendidly. All the officers and crew were at their posts, and everybody was supplied with a lifebelt. There were, in all, fourteen boats lowered, I think, but I have been informed that as the ship was sinking two or three of the boats capsized. I do not know what was the cause of that. I did not see it, but I was told it did take place.

"The Arabic went down very quickly. She rose up at the bow and went down by the stern, disappearing altogether in ten minutes.

"We had good assistance sent to us. I understand eleven boats were picked up.

"I was on the bridge when the ship went down, and I went down with her. I thought I was all in, but after a time I found myself in the water, floating among rafts and patent boats, which were banging the life out of me, until a patent boat to which I could cling came along and I was able to hold on to it.

"I was too tired and weak to haul myself on board. Then two firemen came along, and I succeeded in shoving them into it, but I could not get in myself. After that a woman and her baby were met and taken on board, and I got a piece of raft under me, and a swell then washed me on board the boat.

Saw the Dunsley Sinking.

"Just before we were torpedoed we passed the Dunsley, which was sinking. That vessel had three holes in her from shells. I also saw two boats sailing away from the Dunsley toward the land. At the time we were torpedoed we were sixty miles south and 102 miles west of Queenstown and half a degree east of Fastnet.

"Mr. Harrison's staff of the White Star Line are engaged in compiling a list of the saved and missing, but the work will take some time to complete. The majority of the missing were members of the crew.

"As soon as the torpedo came we took the way off the ship. There were signals from below to stop and go astern, and wires were also in motion, but all those poor fellows remained below and never came above, but kept at their duties and did their work like heroes. This is the engine room staff I refer to, and they were lost. All the men who remained down there deserved twenty Victoria Crosses. They were real heroes a thousand times over.

"All the loss of life has been caused by the blowing up of the ship. As regards the rescue of the passengers and crew from the boats, assistance was sent to us as quickly as possible under the circumstances. About one and a half hours after I entered the patent boat I was taken off by a patrol boat.

"All the officers and crews of those vessels showed us the utmost kindness and rendered the best help they could to all those they rescued. I am personally very thankful to them, and I am sure all the other people rescued are also, and thankful as well to everybody in Queenstown who gave such extreme care and attention to the people rescued."

SPIED OUT TORPEDO THROUGH TELESCOPE

C.S. Pringle of Toronto Describes Approach and Explosion of Bolt That Hit the Arabic.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—C. S. Pringle of Toronto, a cabin passenger on the Arabic, said today in describing the disaster:

"After breakfast most of the passengers went up on deck to enjoy the fresh air. The sea was calm and the atmosphere quite clear, in fact it was a perfect Summer morning. With my telescope I noticed what appeared to be the track of a torpedo coming at right angles toward the Arabic. I saw no submarine then or later on.

"The torpedo traveled at enormous speed and struck our steamer on the starboard side. The impact made her shake frightfully and then there was a sudden explosion. The passengers were by this time rushing for the lifeboats. Captain Finch was on the deck giving orders and the boats were being got down over the side of the vessel. Suddenly the ship began to sink, and in eight or ten minutes she went down. There was no panic, but naturally there was a good deal of excitement among the women and children. They were the first to be put into the lifeboats.

"Considering that no warning was given by the submarine it was astonishing that a much larger proportion of those on board were not lost."

Joseph G. De Lorimer, K. C., of Montreal said he was saved after he had been struggling in the water, holding on to a raft for considerable time. He had gone on deck to sit down, he said, and a friend was standing by his side when he exclaimed, "We are gone." They both then saw a white line in the water which proved to be a torpedo. Mr. De Lorimer rushed to his cabin for a lifebelt and brought it on deck. He was in the last boat that left the ship as she took the final plunge. Previous to this the liner listed tremendously and turned turtle. One or two lifeboats were struck by the starboard quarter of the Arabic and all the lifeboats were caught in the whirlpool as she sank.

AMERICANS DESTITUTE ON REACHING LAND

Had Only Fifty Dollars Among Them—Loud in Praise of Captain and Crew.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Lewis C. Thompson, the American Vice Consul, has been ceaselessly busy since early morning in rendering assistance to destitute survivors of the Arabic of his own nationality.

There were about twenty-five American citizens on board the liner. Nearly all found themselves without resources or adequate clothing when they were landed here. A large proportion were in their nightclothes, sometimes with tragically comic additions, as in the case of a pretty girl who appeared in a cambric nightdress and an army officer's full-dress tunic.

Anything had been caught up in the desperate haste of the moment. Men were wearing women's wraps and women sheets and blankets just as they had snatched them from bunks to rush on deck.

As for money, they had only $50 to share between them. In the course of a few hours the Vice Consul handed out $2,000 in doles sufficient to carry the shipwrecked sufferers back to England.

Besides suffering indignities, such as these, several of the Americans were badly bruised and cut, though all were exceedingly cheerful. Next to thankfulness for their escape their predominant feeling, I found when I mixed with them, was one of admiration for the conduct of Captain Finch and his crew.

Captain Finch, a burly mariner of the old school, has been almost overwhelmed today by women passengers, each one of whom has wanted to express her thanks.

One of the most remarkable points about the disaster is the small number of persons who were not even so much as damped by the launching of the boats, which seem to have been got away with really remarkable technical skill. Slight physical injuries were numerous, however, and twenty-one cases had to be treated at the Queenstown Cottage Hospital. Three of these are regarded as rather serious, but no deaths are expected.

The action of the cabin stewards in rousing every passenger within a few moments of the blowing of the muster bugle appeared to be with promptitude.

Trawlers are searching for the bodies of the victims, but the tide and wind render it practically certain that they will not meet with immediate success. Sailors here state that it is not unlikely that some bodies will be washed up on the Welsh coast.

A number of the Arabic's boats, one or two showing signs of having been battered by wreckage, have been brought in.

TELLS OF "CRUISERS" IN RESCUE WORK

Survivor Says Two Picked Up Passengers in Boats After an Hour and a Half.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 21.—J. Edgar Usher is the first of the Arabic survivors to arrive in London from Queenstown. Usher is an Englishman living in London. He said no panic seized the passengers on the Arabic when she was torpedoed. He sailed on the steamer to go to San Francisco to take a job as wireless operation on a Pacific oil tank steamer. He is 21 years old.

Last night at his home he looked pale and haggard after his experience. He laid stress on the fact that no warning was given the passengers by the submarine, and that had it not been for the foresight of Captain Finch in making ready for the possible attack the loss of life would have been large.

"When we left Liverpool on Wednesday afternoon," he said, "the thing I noticed was that the lifeboats were swinging out and that each one had jugs of water and biscuits in it. Also that lifebelts were lying on the edge of the decks so as to be handy for passengers if anything happened.

"There was the utmost confidence among the passengers to whom I talked on the first day out, not one seeming to think that there was really any danger of being torpedoed. Being a wireless operator I made myself acquainted with the operators on the ship and they assured me that it was a 100 to 1 shot against our being submarined.

"On Wednesday morning about 9:30 o'clock, after breakfast, I went to the promenade deck and sat writing, when suddenly a woman sitting in the chair next to me cried: 'here's a submarine.' The next instant, before I had a chance to get out of the chair, came a terrific jar and it seemed as if the ship was keeling over. At the same time there was an awful roar. The woman next me scrambled up and that's the last I saw of her until at Queenstown when she was standing on the quay.

"After the torpedo struck I ran across the deck to the port side, the torpedo striking us on the starboard side, and began helping women into the boats swinging over the side.

"The amazing thing about it all was that, while many men and women were making for the boats, there was not the slightest uproar and not a sound of excited voices. All seemed bent on getting into the boats as fast as they could and without losing their heads. The crew aided tremendously in getting the passengers into the boats, making sure that they had lifebelts and telling every one that they had plenty of chance to escape safely. I must say that I never in my life expect to see a crew so calmly going about their work in such a time, and never thought to see passengers in the face of death be so cool.

"The boats were so accurately handled by the crew that after the passengers got in them there was not the slightest hitch in dropping them to the water. It seemed as if all the passengers must be getting out as all the boats seemed loaded at once.

"As the boats dropped to the sea the Arabic began dipping down, stern first, until as the last boat reached the water, the bow of the liner suddenly leaped straight up into the air. I looked up and saw Captain Finch standing on the bridge. His fact was calm and pale, as if he was facing death with the grim resolve not to desert his post. The next moment, as the Arabic plunged with a sizzling roar into the watery, I lost sight of the captain. He went down far into the water, into the vortex of the sinking vessel and the next time I saw him he was on the deck of one of the cruisers that rescued us.

"In the boat I was in were some thirty others, among whom was Stella Caroll, the singer, and her husband.

"When the boats struck the water we became aware of a severe, heavy sea. The waves were not high, but quite choppy, and the boats rolled like corks. As we started to row away from the sinking Arabic we saw two boats drawn down by suction. The passengers in those boats and also at the point where the torpedo struck were probably the ones who lost their lives. Those inside the ship at the point of contact were probably killed instantly.

"There was not a strip of land in sight when the Arabic sank. We rowed around for an hour and a half before we sighted a cruiser. Another cruiser came to the rescue taking all passengers aboard.

I met a German minister, the Rev. Augustus Waldner, on the cruiser, and he shook hands, saying we were all lucky to escape.

"At that time the Americans were bitterly agrry at the Germans and alked of forwarding a petition to Washington asking if the lives of Americans on the high seas were not to be protected. They didn't talk of war, but looked ready for it."

WILSON PAYS VISIT TO PHILADELPHIA

Slips Away from White House Early in the Morning for a Trip to His Oculist.

DAY FULL OF INCIDENTS

Walks Through Philadelphia Streets Followed by Throng—Returns on Public Railroad Car.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—President Wilson slipped away from the White House soon after 6 o'clock this morning and before Washington was awake was off to Philadelphia in a motor car to visit his oculist. He returned this evening by train, after having broken some Presidential precedents. He had been lost on the road, had taken luncheon unannounced in the dining room of a Philadelphia hotel, strolled through the streets of the business section of Philadelphia, rode back to Washington in a public railroad car, and was driven to the White House in a hired automobile.

The President realized it was unlikely that official details of the sinking of the White Star liner Arabic would be in Washington before tomorrow and took the opportunity to make his annual visit to the oculist and spend several hours in quiet riding in the country. He took only Dr. Cary T. Grayson, his naval aide and physician, into his confidence about the trip, and other White House officials did not know where he had gone until after his departure.

The automobiles usually used by the President are at Cornish, N. H., and he rode in a light car driven generally only in the city. Dr. Grayson rode with him, and another machine, carrying six Secret Service men followed. In Baltimore the Presidential party turned the wrong way and had to seek directions before the Philadelphia road was found. It was after 1 o'clock before Philadelphia was reached.

News of the President's coming had preceded him, and a crowd of photographers and moving picture men greeted him as he stepped from the automobile at the door of the oculist. He remained less than half an hour and was told that his eyes were in excellent condition.

In the meantime, Dr. Grayson and a Secret Service man had left for the railroad station on a fruitless mission to engage a private car to return to Washington. The President had decided that a return trip by automobile would be too tiresome and long. No private car was available, so a Pullman drawing room was reserved.

An invitation to have luncheon at a Philadelphia club was declined, and the President decided to go to a hotel. He rode alone to the hotel, and, passing by, astonished employes and guests who recognized him, took an elevator to an upstairs dining room.

Selecting a table, the President ordered luncheon. Dr. Grayson joined him soon afterward, and when they finished dining the President decided he wanted exercise and started through the downtown section of Philadelphia. He swung along Walnut Street, unnoticed at first by other pedestrians.

At one corner an automobile of the Philadelphia Police Department almost bumped into him, but he quickly stepped back to the sidewalk and waved to the driver to pass. Then a mounted policeman recognized the President and appointed himself a special guard throughout the walk.

Mr. Wilson passed from one street to another, and finally turned into Chestnut Street, where the sidewalks were crowded. There he was recognized and followed, and a crowd soon had gathered which the Secret Service men had trouble keeping back. The throng still followed when the President entered the Pennsylvania station.

On the ride back to Washington, the President left the door of his drawing room open. The other passengers were much interested, and Master Robert Swan, 5 years of age, of Norfolk, Va., was presented to the President at his father's request.

When the train arrived in Washington there was no White House automobile to meet the President at the station, so he took a hired machine for the ride home.

WASHINGTON'S LIST OF ARABIC MISSING

State Department Gives Out Early Reports Cabled by Ambassador Page.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Following is the list of missing Americans and known survivors of the Arabic disaster, as made up at the State Department from cabled reports from Ambassador Page at London and Vice Consul Thompson at Queenstown:

MISSING.

BRUGUIERE, Mrs. JOSEPHINE L., New York
WOODS, Dr. EDMUND F., Janesville, Wis.
ELMORE, THOMAS, New York.
HOULIHAN, JAMES, Philadelphia.
BURGESS, FRED.
BURGESS, Mrs. FRED.
MOORE, Mrs. F. P.
KELLETT, J.

SURVIVORS.

NEBEKER, A. HEILME, Logan, Utah.
McALLISTER, GEORGE A., Chambersburg, Penn.
ROWLEY, Dr. JAMES T., Chicago.
COVINGTON, ZELLAH, New York and London.
COVINGTON, Mrs. ZELLAH, New York and London.
BRUGUIERE, LOUIS, New York.
OLSEN, JOHN, San Francisco.
COLLIER, PHILIP, Buffalo.
COLLIER, Mrs. PHILIP, Buffalo.
SHRIMPTON, Miss SADIE, Syracuse.
ROODE, CLAUD, Schenectady.
NOLAN, JOHN, Trenton.
OLSCHEWSKI, JOHN, Trenton.
McTANNEY, CHRISTOPHER, Trenton.
CUMMINS, WILLIAM.
MOORE, LEOPOLD P.

The State Department received a cablegram this morning from Vice Consul Thompson at Queestown, dated Aug. 19, which said there were only twenty-one American passengers on the Arabic, according to the list from Liverpool; that he had checked up the names of sixteen survivors, and "may find more in the morning." This made it appear that five Americans were missing.

Ambassador Page later sent, under today's date, a cablegram making corrections in the list of survivors missing, as previously cabled, and gave the names of four Americans as missing—Mrs. Joseph L. Bruguiere, Dr. Edmund F. Woods, Thompson Elmore, and James Houlihan. The State Department received a second message tonight from Ambassador Page in which he gives the names of four more persons not in the list of survivors. This message was based on a dispatch he had received from the Consul at Queenstown. The four missing survivors thus added to the list are Mrs. F. P. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Burgess, and J. Kellett. Here is the text of Ambassador Page's first message:

London, England, Aug. 20, 1915.
Secretary of State, Washington:
The following was received Aug. 20 from the Consul at Liverpool:
Add to list telegraphed last night, in second class: Louis Bruguiere, William Cummins, John Nolan.
Correct Mrs. S. F. Moore to read Mr. Leopold P. Moore; Edmund T. Woods to read Edmund F. Woods; Claude W. Roote, to read Claud Roode.
The following are not in list of survivors: Mrs. Josephine L. Bruguiere, James Houlihan, Edmund Woods, second class, and Thomas Elmore, third class.
AMERICAN AMBASSADOR, London.

Complete List of the Arabic's Passengers, Showing 167 Saved and 14 Missing

AMERICANS—25.

Known survivors 23
Missing 2

Reported Survivors.

Cabin Passengers—18.

BRUGUIERE, LOUIS.
BURGESS, FRED.
BURGESS, Mrs. FRED.
CALMON, JAMES.
CALMON, Mrs. JAMES.
COLLIN, P. W. A.
COLLIN, Mrs. P. W. A.
COVINGTON, ZELLAH.
COVINGTON, Mrs. ZELLAH.
McALLISTER, The Rev. G. A.
McTAMNEY, CHRISTOPHER.
MOORE, LEOPOLD P.
NEBEKER, A. HULME.
NOLAN, JOHN.
ROODE, CLAUDE.
ROWLEY, JAMES.
RAMSDALL, W. E.
SHRIMPTON, Miss S. E.

Third Class Passengers—5

ELMORE, THOMAS.
HOULIHAN, JAMES.
HUGHES, WILLIAM.
KELLET, J.
OLSON, JOHN.

The Missing.

Cabin Passengers—2.

BRUGUIERE, Mrs. JOSEPHINE L. | WOODS, EDMUND F.

OTHER NATIONALITIES.

Known survivors 144
Missing 12

Names of Reported Survivors.

Cabin Passengers—106.

ADAMS, W. L.
ALDERSON, Miss V. H.
ALLISON, Mrs. F. C.
BARNES, JAMES.
BATHURST, W.
BOLAND, J. C.
BOLAND, Miss M. E.
BOND, ROBERT.
BOUDET, Miss MARGARET.
BRADLEY, MICHAEL.
BULLIVANT, WILLIAM.
BURNS, REGINALD A.
CARGE, (or Carne,) Miss GLADYS A.
CAROL, STELLA (see Le Blond.)
CHADWICK, Miss ETHEL M.
CHRISTIE, Miss CATHERINE.
CHRISTOPHERSON, Miss M.
CRITCHLEY, JOHN.
CORREA, ISAAC A., Jr.
COX, S.
CUFF, Miss BRIDGET.
CUMMINS, W.
DALTON, Mrs. MARY
DAY, JOHN F. A.
DAY, Miss L. G. M.
DEIGHTON, JOHN
DE LORIMER, JOSEPH
DENNEHY, C. J.
DOUGLAS, KENNETH
DUNCAN, Miss ROY
DUNLOP, Miss ELIZABETH
EATON, Miss EVELYN.
EASTON, Mrs. MARY C.
FEENEY, Miss MARY
GODDARD, Mrs. RUTH.
GREAVES, Mrs. M.
GREAVES, Miss MARGARET
GILLENDER, (or Gillander,) Mrs. J.
GILLENDER, (or Gillander,) Master W. N.
GAULTIER, AUBREY
HILL, Mrs. SARAH
HILL, (infant)
HILLER, A. PRESCOTT.
HILLER, Miss M. C. PRESCOTT
HARRISON, Miss M.
HYDE, Miss A.
INGRAM, ALBERT
JUDD, R. V.
JUDD, Miss IVY
KANTOR, (or Cantor,) GABRIEL
KELK, Mrs. JANE L.
KELK, Miss DOROTHY
KELK, Miss OLIVE M.
KELK, Miss VIOLET
KELLY, JOHN W.
KRESSER, CHARLES F.
LAWADSKY, ANTHONY.
LOBB, Miss ISABELLA.
LE MEILLEUR.
LE BLOND, Mr.
LE BLOND, Mrs. (see Carol.)
LYONS, E. W.
MARTIN, (or Martain,) FREDERICK
McCULL, DENIS
MELIA, Miss ELLEN MEILLEUR.
MONEY, Major G. L.
MONEY, CYRIL
MONEY, Miss EDITH
MONEY, Miss MABEL
MASON, WILLIAM
MEADOWCROFT, SAM
MILLS, Miss BRIDGET
MILLS, Miss MARIE.
MORTON, ALEX. N.
NEAVE, JOHN H.
NEGUS, EDWARD CHARLES.
NEGUS, Mrs.
O'FARRELL, Miss TERESA.
OSCHLEWSKY, JOHN.
PEARSON, JAMES.
PHILLIPS, Mrs. ANNIE.
PHILLIPS, Master WILLIAM D.
PHILLIPS, Master M.
PHILLIPS, Miss GWEN.
PHILLIPS, Miss AGNES.
PHILLIPS, Miss KATHLEEN.
PHILP, (or Philip,) A. E.
PORTER, Miss BESSIE.
PRINGLE, C. W.
PRYCE, (or Bryce,) F.
RANDALL, Miss E. M.
RANDALL, Mrs. W. G.
ROBINSON, JOE.
ROSS, Miss MARGARET.
ROSSALL, Miss S. D.
SMITH, Mrs. E.
STEWART, JOHN.
STILL, ALFRED.
TATTERSALL, Miss GLADYS.
TATTERSALL, FRANK.
TATERSALL, Miss BERTHA.
TEWKSBURY, Mrs.
TEWKSBURY, Miss.
USHER, J. EDINGTON.
VAN SCHELLE, Mrs. A. M. F.
WALDNER, The Rev. AUGUSTINE.
WHITE, Mrs. BEATRICE.
WOODS, EMOND F.

Third-Class Passengers—38.

CARAHER, (or Carragher,) FRANCIS
CARLSON, (or Corison,) JOHAN A.
CONNELL, (or Conners,) Miss KATIE
DAVEY, FLORENCE
DOHERTY, JOHN
DUCKERS, WILLIAM.
DUGAL, PETER
FLANAGAN, MARTIN
FALVEY, Miss KATIE
FALVEY, DENIS
HAYES, TIMOTHY, (or Thomas.)
HAYES, Miss MARY
HOWE, CHARLES
HALBEY, HUGH
JONES, Miss AMY
KEOGAN, THOMAS, (or John)
KENNEDY, JOHN
KILDUFF, OWEN, (or Eugene)
LISS, RUEBEN.
LOFTUS, MARTIN.
LOFTUS, MARTIN
MOONEY, Miss ANNIE.
MORRISSEY, JOHN
MANGAN, JAMES, (or Jenny.)
MORESI, (or Morsle,) DOMENICO.
MOORE, NATHANIEL FRANK
MAHONEY, Miss LIZZIE
MULQUEEN, (or Mulqueen,) Miss MARGARET
QUENNAN, (or Quinn,) Miss DELIA
SALT, FRANK
SALT, Miss SARAH ELIZABETH
SALT, Miss MARY, (Alice)
SALT, Miss MONA
SALT, Miss FLORENCE.
SULLIVAN, JEREMIAH, (or John.)
TULMELTY, JOHN
WALDRON, JAMES, (or Joseph)
WILLOUGHBY, ELIJAH

The Missing.

Cabin Passengers—6.

ENGLISH, Miss MARY.
FITZGERALD, PATRICK.
NEAVE, Mrs. JOHN H.
RANDALL, W. G.
TATTERSALL, Mrs. FRANK.
MANNION, JAMES, (probably meant for James Mangan)
REA, Mrs. FRANCES
WEBER, ROSE

Third-Class Passengers—6.

HARRINGTON, Miss MARY.
HERMANS, Mrs. L.
McMAHON, THOMAS.
RADDINGTON, Miss MARY.
SULLIVAN, CORNELIUS.
THOMAS, FLORENCE.

The following names of persons not on any official lists were also listed among the survivors:

FARMER, Mrs. LOUISA
HAWES, TIMY, (probably meant for Timothy Hayes)
KELLETT, Mrs., (probably meant for J. Kellett)

LANSING CABLES FOR ARABIC FACTS

Continued from Page 1.

without warning by reason of being under convoy, or the German Government should disavow the act of the submarine commander, the case would appear to come within the category of "deliberately unfriendly" acts against which the Government warned the German Government in its last note on the submarine warfare.

What Will Be Done?

In these circumstances the question asked in Washington is, What is the Government to do about it? The official answer to that question is that the Government intends to do nothing until it has all the facts before it and is able to determine calmly and deliberately whether the rights of American citizens have again been violated by Germany.

There is no disposition on the part of the high Government officials to minimize the seriousness of the situation. At the same time they are not seeking to show that a deliberately unfriendly act has been committed, and that the Government must take action in order to uphold the national honor and dignity. That officials are deeply concerned goes without saying, but they are exhibiting a degree of calm that is very noticeable. Nothing, for example, in the manner of Secretary Lansing today indicated that the United States might be facing an international crisis that would culminate at the very least in breaking off relations with one of the great powers of Europe.

Vice Consul Thompson cabled today that, according to a list received from Liverpool, there were only twenty-one American passengers on the Arabic, and that sixteen of these were certainly among the survivors. Mr. Thompson added that he might find more American survivors in the morning, but did not explain upon what he based this statement. Included in the dispatch was an account furnished by Zellah Covington, an American citizen of New York and London, who, with his wife, was rescued from the Arabic. Mr. Covington's statement bears out the allegation that the Arabic was torpedoed without warning. He said that the boats of the Arabic containing survivors were in the water for about four and a half hours before the rescue ships arrived.

Saw Torpedo Coming.

Following is the message from Vice Consul Thompson containing Mr. Covington's statement:

Only twenty-one American passengers on Arabic, according to list from Liverpool; checked up sixteen survivors; may find more in the morning. List has been sent. Statement of Mr. Zellah Covington: Came up on deck from breakfast, was standing on starboard side looking at S. S. Dunslea, which was sinking, having been torpedoed a few minutes before, when heard some one say, "Here it comes." Then looked and saw the torpedo approaching about 300 yards away, when noticed ship had changed her course and that the torpedo would either miss or strike well astern. It struck on starboard side astern, about three feet below water line. Immediately ship had been struck Captain ordered all passengers on deck. Boats were all swung out day before and equipped and provisioned in best manner, also all ropes and gear seem to have been in perfect order. No panic, crew and passengers all orderly, and work of getting boats out and lifebelts was a matter of only short time. Boats were in water about four and one-half hours before rescue ships came in answer to wireless signal sent out at the time the torpedo struck.

May Inquire of Germany.

As bearing on the possible attitude of the Government, the significant statement was made by a high official today that the Government had not determined whether, before taking action, it would call on the German Government for a statement in regard to the sinking of the Arabic. This official was asked if it had not been customary for the Government, in various other cases where American rights on the high seas appeared to have been violated by German submarines, to make inquires in Berlin, in order to determine whether the German Government had any explanation to offer. The official answered promptly that such had been, the practice, but with reference to the Arabic case he remarked that "we don't know whether we will or will not" ask the German Government about it.

Press dispatches have stated that the Arabic was under convoy of British warships from the time she left the Mersey until just before she was torpedoed by the German submarine. No confirmation of these statements has been received at the State Department. Officials today declined to express any opinion as to whether the fact, if it was a fact, that warships had accompanied the liner part of the way through British waters would give her the character of a vessel of war. Unofficially, however, the view is that the submarine would have been entitled to attack the Arabic without warning only if British warships were accompanying her so close that it was apparent that she was under their protection. In these circumstances, there does not appear to have been any warrant for an attack on the Arabic on the ground that she was under convoy of British warships.

That the submarine would have been justified in torpedoing the White Star steamship without warning if she had been obviously under convoy of enemy armed vessels is conceded at the State Department. But the answers of department officials today to questions on this point indicated that they placed no faith in the statements that British warships were accompanying the steamship. They declined also to express an opinion as to whether the illegality of the German submarine warfare would justify this Government in protesting against the sinking even if the Arabic was convoyed.

While nobody in a position to know is making any disclosure on the subject of the Government's probable attitude, unofficial opinion here inclines strongly to the view that the sinking of the Arabic was a "deliberately unfriendly" act. In addition to the apparent circumstances that the Arabic was unarmed, was not under convoy, and was sunk without giving passengers and crew an opportunity to escape, she was bound for the United States, and thus offered no excuse to the German submarine that she was engaged in carrying arms and ammunition to Germany's enemies. In some quarters here it is contended that the incident presents all the evidence necessary to show deliberate unfriendliness, and President Wilson is confronted with the necessity of taking action accordingly.

Already there is discussion as to what course the Government will take. The recall of Ambassador Gerard from Berlin, the complete severance of diplomatic relations by recalling Mr. Gerard and in addition handing passports to the German Ambassador to the United States, and summoning Congress in extra session to consider the situation are all suggested as possible means to be employed by the Administration to meet the crisis which the sinking of the Arabic has produced.

Tension High at Capital.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Tension increased in official quarters here tonight when consular messages forwarding affidavits of American survivors of the British liner Arabic brought definite information that the vessel was torpedoed without warning, and that at least some Americans had been lost.

It seemed that only one point remained to be cleared up—whether the Arabic attempted to ram the submarine or whether a change of the liner's course to assist the already sinking British steamer Dunsley nearby was misinterpreted by the German submarine commander as a hostile approach.

The theory that the Arabic may have attempted to ram the submarine was scouted by naval officers of high rank, who said the prevailing impression that a large passenger vessel could ram under-water craft was erroneous. The submarine can manoeuvre about so quickly, they explained, as to be able to torpedo the larger vessels without difficulty. Officials also thought that no vessel of large tonnage, especially those with passengers aboard, ever would attempt to take such a risk.

The attitude of the American Government for the moment is receptive, anxiously awaiting accurate details and reserving judgment as to whether the action was "deliberately unfriendly." The final decision rests with President Wilson.

The President consulted Secretary Lansing tonight, but no statement was forthcoming. Everywhere in official quarters, however, the grave aspects of the case were discussed. The general trend of comment was that the American Goverament had reached the point where it must decide whether it would sever diplomatic relations with Germany.

In addition to awaiting information from the American survivors, the embassy in London and American Consuls, officials expect some word from Ambassador Gerard at Berlin to indicate whether the attack without warning on the Arabic had the sanction of the German Government. Should Germany offer an explanation asserting there were qualifying circumstances, such as an attempt by the Arabic to escape or ram the submarine, the disposition on Germany's part to discuss the case would in all likelihood be construed here as a disavowal of any intention deliberately to violate the principles for which the United States has contended.

Officials here have found it difficult to reconcile the act with previous declarations from Germany that the purpose of the submarine warfare was to prevent the carriage of munitions of war to the Allies. The Arabic was bound for an American port and therefore carried no contraband.

The British censorship of press dispatches on the disaster created the impression that perhaps facts were being withheld which might affect the case vitally. Official messages, however, are not subject to censorship, and confidence prevailed that within another twenty-four hours the circumstances of the torpedoing would be definitely known.

STOCKS STAND UP UNDER ARABIC LOSS

Yield Two to Five Points in the Early Trading, but Make a Quick Recovery.

REGAIN MOST OF THE LOSS

Wall Street Does Not Expect Break with Germany Because of Torpedoing of the Ship.

While many stocks broke two to five points in the early trading yesterday, the sinking of the Arabic and the loss of American lives brought little of the violent decline which followed news of the Lusitania's loss. United States Steel, which usually reflects market sentiment more than other stocks, of the standard group, receded less than three points in the period when prices were weakest and was not long in recovering more than half of this decline. Frequently Steel has fallen further under a greater outpouring of sales than yesterday's when domestic developments have been interpreted unfavorably to quotations.

Wall Street appeared to feel that a break with Germany would not follow an official report on the loss of the Arabic. The ground for this belief in the early dealings was a report that no Americans had lost their lives. This was disproved in cabled dispatches later, but by that time the market had received good support and was in process of recovery. Nervousness was evident throughout the day in commission houses, but afternoon buying left the price list well above the lowest figures.

Naturally, the stocks that had scored the most extensive advances in recent days were the heaviest sufferers. Studebaker, which had risen more than thirty points in ten days, dropped back seven and a half points in the first sale, and General Motors fell nine points in a few minutes. Goodrich retreated five points and Westinghouse three and a half points. Crucible Steel and other war stocks were sold in quantity, but the railroad issues were suajected to small pressure and few dropped as much as a point.

In the subjoined table a number of the most active stocks are set down with their gross and net losses:

	Gross Decline.	Net Decline.
American Beet Sugar	4	1½
American Locomotive	3½	1
American Smelting Ref.	1	½
American Woolen	2½	1½
Baldwin Locomotive	2¾	¾
Crucible Steel	1	½
General Motors	9	3½
Goodrich	5	1
Mexican Petroleum	3	1
New York Central	1	½
Northern Pacific	1½	½
Reading	2½	½
Studebaker	7½	1¾
Union Pacific	1	¾
United States Steel	2¾	1
Westinghouse	3½	¾

The figures show that substantial recoveries occurred before the market closed. In fact, there were several issues classed as specialities which left off with good-sized gains. Buying was prompted by cables in the afternoon saying that the Arabic had been under convoy of destroyers. The war vessels, it was said, had turned back shortly before the torpedo was launched, the commanders believing that the Arabic was beyond the danger zone, but traders were quick to point out, ironically, that Germans could argue that the vessel was still under guard and fair prey under the rules of war.

In many respects the resiliency of stocks under the stress of bad news brought encouragement to partisans of the constructive side of prices. The rapid rise of certain war issues, stocks of companies which had received large orders for munitions, had called forth from market observers earlier in the week warnings that unfavorable developments might easily cause a serious setback. The decline was not considered of a grave nature, and the later action of prices showed that urgent selling had quickly been checked.

SECURITIES ON ARABIC WORTH MILLIONS LOST

All Insured and Can be Reissued —Liner Also Carried Registered Mail of Large Value.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—It is understood that the Arabic carried between $10,000,000 and $15,000,000 worth of American securities for New York. These all were insured, but the underwriters at Lloyds and the various financial institutions were busy this morning looking up the details and arranging claims.

One firm alone had $1,250,000 worth of securities on the sunken vessel. It is understood that some stocks are being purchased in America to cover these.

In banking quarters of Wall Street the par value of securities on their way from London to New York aboard the Arabic was estimated to be between $10,000,000 and $15,000,000. It was not known whether any gold had been lost. At the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. the statement was made that none had been consigned to that firm on the vessel as far as was known, and because of this the Street thought that if any metal had been shipped it was a comparatively small amount.

It was learned that one banking firm expected about $300,000 in stocks and bonds on the Arabic, and other consignments of greater amount were reported. The bankers will not suffer loss, it was said, as the certificates can be replaced upon proof that the originals were destroyed. Proof will not be hard to obtain, as it has been the custom since the war made mail transportation hazardous on British vessels to photograph securities before sending them from the other side. The photographs are mailed on a neutral steamer. Besides this precaution against loss, stocks and bonds are insured, and any difficulties in replacing them are left to the underwriters to adjust.

Gold, too, is insured, and while the metal itself would be lost beyond recovery, the bankers would be none the worse off. Bankers who knew securities consigned to them had gone down said the only difficulty they expected would be delay in getting replacements made.

DR. WOODS, AMERICAN NATURALIZED CITIZEN

Was Contemplating Assuming Charge of a French Base Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Aug. 20.—Dr. Edmund F. Woods, who is reported among the missing in the sinking of the Arabic, was born in Aldborough, Norfolk, England, in 1854. He came to America with his parents when he was 6 years old. He was educated in Ohia and Wisconsin public schools, and was graduated from the Indiana Medical College, Indianapolis, in the class of 1880. He practiced medicine in Darlington, Wis., until 1888, when he removed to Janesville, where he had lived ever since. He was married in 1890 to Margaret Allen Darlington, who survives him.

Dr. Woods took out naturalization papers in 1896.

He went to London last May to take up surgical work in English and French field hospitals. He spent some time in London and in Paris, and was asked to take charge of a large French base hospital near Paris. It is believed by his associates that he had planned to return to arrange his business in order to accept this offer.

Woods Promised to Wire If Safe.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 21.—Dr. Edmund Woods, one of the Americans believed to have been lost in the sinking of the Arabic, came to London from Janesville, Wis., last Fall for Red Cross work, and lived in the colony of Americans at Cartwright Gardens, near Euston Station. Up to a late hour tonight no word had been received from Dr. Woods at the place where he lived.

According to the keeper of the prison where Dr. Woods made his home, he seemed to have a premonition of danger. When he paid his bill on Tuesday he observed to the manager in the office: "Well, I'm starting back to America. I don't know whether the Arabic will ever get there. If she does I'll write to you and let you know. But you never can tell what the Germans are going to do. If they submarine us I'll wire you if I escape. If you don't hear from me then you'll know I'm gone."

BRUGUIERES SWEPT APART BY WRECKAGE

Son Swam Twenty Minutes Supporting His Mother When a Timber Stunned Him.

HER FOREBODINGS REALIZED

She Had Postponed Her Voyage Several Times in Fear of German Submarines.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES

PRESS OF ENGLAND LOOK TO AMERICA

President's Notes to Germany Called Waste Paper Unless Backed Up.

FEW EDITORS GIVE ADVICE

Sinking of the Arabic Looked Upon as the Kaiser's Answer to Our Warnings.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 21.—Preponderant British interest in the sinking of the Arabic centres upon what the American Government will do. The press generally recognizes the fact that America neither needs nor requires outside advice, and most of the editorial writers wind up their articles with paragraphs of inquiry. The general impression, however, appears to be that some definite action will be taken by the American Government, for it is argued that the circumstances of the Arabic outrage do not admit of further hesitation.

The Birmingham Post says:

"If a single American has been lost it will be for the United States Government to determine forthwith whether they are to stand by the warnings President Wilson has repeatedly addressed to Germany, or whether the successive notes, so carefully revised by the head of the State, are to be regarded as so much waste paper. Obviously no third course will be open to the Government of the United States, who already have gone as far as methods of diplomacy can take them, and cannot consent to reopen the argument. Let us add that even if American subjects have not been murdered, the principles of humanity, for which President Wilson has been contending, have been violated. He declared that notice must be given before merchantmen were attacked, and according to our information notice was not given. He said full provision must be made to assure the safety of crews and passengers, and what seaman will say that this requirement is satisfied when men, women and children are hurriedly huddled into open boats and left to shift for themselves, miles from land, in the strong tidal currents and treacherous waters of the North Atlantic. Even if Americans have not been sacrificed, it can hardly be denied that any who may have been on board were put in jeopardy. President Wilson will take the natural course if he treats this episode as a full, complete and final answer to the demands he has been making upon Germany in the name of law and humanity."

The Yorkshire Post also takes the view that "this outrage places President Wilson and his Government in a situation which will require very serious consideration. It is apparently a reply to their third note on the subject of submarine warfare. This was delivered just four weeks ago, and there has been no verbal answer. The answer has been given in deeds, not words, and it will be for the Government of the United States to decide whether they also will abandon argument for action."

The Westminster Gazette says:

"President Wilson said in his note to the German Government that the world had observed with satisfaction the greater humanity which had characterized the recent proceedings of German submarines. We said at the time that we were unable to trace any signs of this beneficent change, and we shall be surprised if the American people discover them in the light of Saturday's exploits. From our point of view there are no words in which we can characterize these crimes. They are in very truth unspeakable, and fitting answer to them is not words, but deeds."

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 21.—Commenting on the sinking of the Arabic The Pall Mall Gazette says:

"Although of British registry, the Arabic to a large extent was American-owned, and as American citizens were aboard, there can be no question that the deliberately unfriendly act described in President Wilson's last note has been committed. What the consequence will be we shall not attempt to prophesy."

The Standard says:

"The Germans have not only committed an act the type of which President Wilson has announced he will regard as 'deliberately unfriendly' but have intensified its unfriendliness by sinking a ship bound for, and not from, an American port."

The Globe says:

"If President Wilson remains quiescent under this latest outrage we shall despair of the United States, as we should despair of the future of a man who saw his children mauled by a mad dog and only wagged his finger at the infuriated beast."

The Manchester Guardian makes this comment:

"That the Germans in the middle of a controversy with the United States should have repeated the offenses which are the subject of President Wilson's protest shows how little they are abashed by America's moral censures, or how little they are in awe of any possible action America may take. This is not strength, but insolence, which has always, by the just law of nature, brought down its retribution."

PARIS PRESS INDIGNANT.

Call Sinking of Arabic New Outrage Against United States.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—The afternoon papers comment with unusual bitterness on the sinking of the Arabic. The Temps prints a column editorial headed, "A new outrage against the United States," in which it declares all German explanations have been vain and false.

"The Germans declared the Lusitania was torpedoed because it was carrying munitions to the Allies, but this excuse is not applicable to the Arabic," the Temps says. "German infatuation seems to consider this new crime against transatlantic traffic can intimidate Americans. Admiral von Tirpitz desired to inaugurate the opening of the Reichstag by a new submarine victory over an enemy vessel of commerce aboard which were only non-belligerants and neutrals."

The Journal des Débats says:

"Neither the reprobation of public conscience nor official protests and warnings appear to influence the German mind or incline the Berlin Government to modify the principles, contrary to all public law, which inspire its conduct of the war. The torpedoing of the Arabic is indeed one of those acts which it was declared at Washington would be considered 'deliberately unfriendly.'"

Georges Berthoulat, managing Director of La Liberté, signs a violent editorial headed, "The barbarians keep on," in which he says the passengers on the Arabic were saved from wholesale drowning only by the exceptionally fine weather.

CALLS IT TIME FOR ACTION.

Kingston (Ont.) Standard Expects to See Bernstorff Sent Home.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, Ont., Aug. 20.—Discussing the sinking of the Arabic, The Daily Standard says:

"The United States, so long patient and forbearing, must now surely be forced to recognize that, while in the interests of humanity and peace patience and forbearance are often times eminently fitting, there comes a time when the cause of humanity is best served and advanced not by patience, but by action strong, vigorous, resolute. That time seems to be now.

"Constituting, as the deliberate torpedoing of the Arabic does, what must fairly be regarded as 'an unfriendly act' such as President Wilson in his last message declared the American nation would not for an instant again tolerate, it is hard to see how there can be any other end to it than a severance of diplomatic relations between Germany and the United States, if not indeed an actual declaration of war."

GERMAN PAPERS HERE DEFEND THE SINKING

Their General View Is That Americans Had No Business on the Arabic.

The following views on the sinking of the Arabic are voiced by the German-American press of the country.

Wants Congress Called

Herman Ritter in the Staats-Zeitung.

Since the sinking of the Lusitania three months and a half ago plunged this country into sorrow and created overnight an almost hysterical feeling of resentment against Germany, time has been had for calm reflection.

A great deal of light has been seen by the American people during these months.

The torpedoing of the White Star liner Arabic the day before yesterday will result, therefore, in nothing comparable with the outburst of hasty and illogical passion which followed the destruction of the Lusitania.

Whatever may have been the attitude of our Government in regard to submarine attacks on British armed merchantmen having sailed from a harbor of the United States, it can have little bearing on the attitude to be adopted by our Government in regard to submarine attacks on British armed merchantmen sailing from a British port. A new set of premises governs such cases. We cannot, therefore, be concerned with attacks made by German submarines on such boats, whatever form they may take.

We are not fighting Great Britain's battles.

We should not forget, either, that, as Senator Wesley L. Jones of Washington so well puts it, "the mere declaration that sinking a belligerent ship with Americans aboard is an unfriendly act will not make it such with the American people."

We are as far behind today in our negotiations with Germany as we are in our relations with Mexico. We seem to have muddled both almost beyond repair.

The one hope lies in the immediate reassembling of the Congress. The President is said to be watching the sentiment of the country. The simplest and safest way to watch this sentiment is to listen to the voice of the people from the mouths of their elected representatives.

The sooner the Congres is called together the sooner the President will hear from the people, and not alone from a press of questionable accuracy in interpreting the people's thoughts and feelings.

Quotes German Paper's Threat.

From The New York German Herold.

The Frankfurter Zeitung, one of the most progressive newspapers in Germany, which has frequently come into violent conflict with the Government, and whose editors have been prosecuted for many radical articles, wrote on July 24:

"The American note closes with the warning that America in future will regard such happenings as deliberately unfriendly. This is serious language which must be weighed with all due deliberation, but which cannot frighten us. The submarine war instituted by Germany, not heedlessly or for frivolous reasons but after thorough reflection on its advantages and disadvantages, cannot be abandoned on account of a threat. Should Mr. Wilson adhere to his dogmatic views, the world will have to bear the consequences."

If the American people insist on Germany abandoning this weapon, the consequences of an irresistible force striking an immovable body must be "visualized."

From what we can see at present, the war excitement is mostly in the newspaper offices. Everybody regrets the loss of American lives, and to us it is doubly painful, because the tension between the United States and Germany is increased. But the "man in the street" is convinced in his heart that Americans should avoid traveling on vessels belonging to belligerents. If our Government had done its duty in warning the belligerents taking care that English lives or property were duly protected.

But no matter what the circumstances are, we don't expect war.

Was to be Expected.

From the Detroit Abendpost.

The sinking of another British steamer, used for the transportation of material by the British authorities, had to be expected. Wilson refused flatly to place an embargo on the exportation of ammunition and Germany in reply was compelled to continue its under-sea boat war, it being immaterial whether the Arabic was bound across with ammunition or without. The warning issued to civilians not to travel on ships owned by the Allies still holds good. The Arabic had established a record as a ship for ammunition and as a war auxiliary cruiser, so its destruction not only was right, but a duty. We are convinced that proper warning was issued before the sinking, otherwise the casualties would have been greater. A new note of protest may be considered useless.

Blames Failure to Stop Arms Exports.

From the Cincinnati Freie Presse.

The Arabic has carried an immense amount of war material and it cannot be estimated how many German soldiers have bled as the result of wounds received from American bullets which this ship brought to England and her allies. Therefore, we may be satisfied that the trips of this British ammunition ship have ceased. If our Administration cannot be persuaded to stop the unlimited export of arms and ammunition then Germany must protect herself.

Sees no Cause for Trouble.

From the Cleveland Waechter und Anzeiger.

The British censor holds back the dispatches about the Arabic. We take it as proof that there is no chance to stir up trouble about it here.

Says All Interests Demand Peace.

From the Chicago Abendpost.

Individuals and newspapers who, without waiting to hear the facts and circumstances of the case, declare the sinking of the Arabic to be a deliberately unfriendly act in the sense of the President's recent note to Germany and ask expectantly: 'Well, what now?" show by this only that they wish and will have, if possible, a break between the United States and Germany. By this they show they are un-American and unpatriotic. America's interest demands peace. No sane man can believe that a war with Germany would benefit this country.

Can't Be War for "a Few Americans."

From the St. Paul Volkszeitung.

The sinking of the Arabic, a vessel controlled by the English Admiralty and in continuous use as a transport of ammunition, has seriously delayed an enormous cargo of war material destined for the slaughter of German soldiers—and thus has called forth a new hysterical clamor of the pro-British American press.

We cannot believe that President Wilson is ready to plunge this country into war for the sake of a few Americans who staked their lives to safeguard England's transport of ammunition. However, we do believe that, as a practical solution of the existing difficulties, the American people would enthusiastically approve of an official warning on the part of the President that Americans use only neutral or American steamers for passage through the European war zone.

Blames Americans for Being There.

From the Chicago Staats-Zeitung.

We hardly believe that anybody will venture to assert that the Arabic was not a hostile boat from the German point of view. The Arabic chiefly carried war supplies since the outbreak of the war.

The crew formed a rifle club and practiced daily with long range rifles of heavy calibre. The seamen would trail a small raft astern of the vessel upon which a stick of wood would be stuck to represent a submarine periscope. This served as a target.

If Americans knew this and used the boat just the same they are to bear the consequences of their reckless actions. If they did not know it, England is responsible for the loss of American lives.

"Fortunately President is Cool."

From the Louisville Anzeiger.

So far we know nothing except what the British censor has passed. We do not know the circumstances of the sinking of the Arabic. But in spite of this, the Anglo-American press breaks into a clamor of war. Fortunately, the President and his advisers are cool and determined to wait until they are advised officially.

Amity Hangs by a Thread.

From the Cincinnati Volksblatt.

All indications point to a satisfactory explanation of the sinking of the Arabic. The fact remains, however, that amicable relations between the United States and Germany hang by a thread which might be snapped at any moment by some untoward incident. This uncomfortable state of affairs could easily be removed by applying common sense which would, and ought to, induce the President to tell American citizens to save their country from embarrassment by traveling under the American flag.

RUMORS HERE TELL OF MANY SHIPS SUNK

Bovic Posted as Lost—Fears for Liner Lapland, with Thirteen Americans Aboard.

The lack of definite news from Liverpool in answer to cablegrams sent from this side caused many rumors to be circulated yesterday regarding the torpedoing of other vessels in the White Star service.

Officials of the line were anxious about the Lapland, which sailed from New York on Aug. 12 with 18 first, 105 second, and 195 third class passengers, including thirteen Americans. She was to have arrived at Liverpool early yesterday morning, but no word was received from the head office there and the rumors caused many telephone calls from relatives and friends of those on board to be sent to the office here.

The most persistent rumor regarded the White Star freighter Bovic, which left New York on Aug. 8 for Manchester with about 11,000 tons of cargo, including a quantity of steel rails, acids, motor trucks and other war munitions for the Allies. She was known to be a slow boat and was calculated to be right in the centre of the danger zone at 10 o'clock in the morning when the rumor started. Twice during the day it was verified from various sources and posted at the Maritime Exchange. The White Star agents received no news of any kind regarding the Bovic until 7 o'clock, when a cablegram came that she was safe in Liverpool.

Another rumor, which proved to be unfounded, was circulated regarding the Leyland freighter Nicosian, which was said to have been sunk by a German submarine, and was afterward reported to have reached port after being hit by a torpedo. She left New Orleans for Avonmouth on Aug. 1.

The report of the sinking of the Bristol Line steamship New York City, was confirmed by a cablegram received yesterday afternoon by James Arkell & Co. of 25 Whitehall Street, from the head office stating that the steamer was sunk at 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon. No position was given in the dispatch which added that all the crew had been saved. The New York City, a steel freighter of 6,000 gross tonnage and left Bristol on Wednesday for this port in ballast.

REPORTS BOVIC SAFE IN PORT.

Press Association Says She Has Reached Liverpool.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The report that the steamer Bovic has been sunk is untrue, according to the Press Association.

This says the steamer arrived at Liverpool today and proceeded to Manchester.

BERNSTORFF REFUSES COMMENT ON ARABIC

German Ambassador in Seclusion Here—Dr. Albert Also Has Nothing to Say.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, who is at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, refused yesterday to make any statement concerning the sinking of the White Star Line steamship Arabic by a German submarine. At the hotel it was said that Count von Bernstorff had remained in his rooms practically all day, and had refused to see any one. He had left word that he was not to be disturbed, and that newspaper men were to be told that he could not discuss the Arabic case.

It was considered doubtful whether the Count had received any official information from his Government yesterday about the latest submarine attack upon a passenger ship. He read all of the newspaper reports.

At the office of Dr. H. F. Albert, Imperial German Privy Councilor, at 45 Broadway, it was said that he had received no information about the case aside from that contained in the newspaper reports, and that he had no comment to make.

SHIPPING MEN PRAISE WORK OF CAPT. FINCH

Steamship captains and shipping men generally spoke in the highest terms yesterday of the skill shown by Captain William Finch of the Arabic in launching and filling fourteen lifeboats after the liner was torpedoed, and getting them away, which, they said, was a record in the annals of the mercantile marine. Captain Finch was master of sailing ships round Cape Horn and the Cape of Good Hope and also sailed on the San Francisco American clippers before he entered the White Star employ.

Officials of the company said that he would undoubtedly get another command in the service, as he had manifestly done his duty in every way.

There were several inquiries at the offices of the White Star Line during the day by relatives of survivors who had cabled to Queenstown and received no replies to their messages.

TORPEDO WELL AIMED.

German Submarine Had Taken Accurate Note of Arabic's Speed.

QUEENSTOWN, Saturday, Aug. 21.—Bugler Holford o fthe Arabic, in an interview concerning the sinking of the steamer, said he was on the upper promenade deck when he saw a torpedo about 150 yards distant making direct for the steamer's starboard bow.

"By the time the torpedo reached us," said Holford," we had moved on a couple of hundred feet, but so well was the speed calculated by the submarine's commander that the torpedo struck us about one hundred feet from the stern and near the engine room.

"There followed a tremendous explosion, and I knew that we were done for. I rushed for my bugle and sounded the alarm as loud as I could. All the crew knew what that meant, and every man went to his station and began to pass into the boats and lower them away clear of the ship. Nearly all the passengers were on deck at the time, watching the steamer Dunsley sinking not far from us."

COVINGTON HAD WARNING.

Saw the Dunsley Had Been Torpedoed and Went for Life Belts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 20.—Zillah Covington, the American playwright, said at the Queen Hotel this morning that he felt no ill effects from his experience of yesterday, but was filled with unutterable disgust at Germany's latest example of piracy. It was not like the Lusitania, he said. The Arabic, he said, was outward bound and could not possibly be suspected of having munitions on board. He had been late going to breakfast with his wife, and the meal did not occupy them long. When they went on deck and a steward with his glasses pointed out the Dunsley which, he said, must have been torpedoed, he said to his wife to come along to their cabin. Just as he was putting a lifebelt on her there was a terrific explosion, and they knew it was all up. They went quickly to the boat deck and got into a boat with about forty others and took the water safely. There was no officer in their boat, so they rowed around the wreckage and rescued a few persons. They got a sail up, and subsequently took another boat in tow, which also rescued some people. Mrs. Covington had some difficulty pacifying hysterical child in the boat. After about four hours they were picked up and brought to Queenstown. Mr. Covington will go back to London tonight.

GERMANS WIN BACK SOUCHEZ TRENCHES

Expel French from Some of the Recently Taken Positions North of Arras.

FRENCH KEEP VOSGES GAINS

Many German Dead Are Found in the Schratzmannele Trenches Carried on Wednesday.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The Germans have regained part of the trenches lost by them between Angres and Souchez on Wednesday, but have been unable to drive the French from the first-line trenches on Schratzmannele, in the Vosges, which the latter captured on the 18th. There was artillery fighting today at many points on the front, and the Argonne was the scene of mine attacks and the hurling of bombs and torpedoes from trench to trench.

Tonight's official communication from Paris says:

Artillery duels have occurred at a great many points, notably at Bailly, on the banks of the Oise, on the plateau of Quennevières in Champagne, on the front of Perthes-Beauséjour, between the Argonne and the Meuse in the region of Bethincourt-Haucourt, and in the Vosges in the region of Hilsenfirst.

In Artois, after a violent artillery fight and three new counterattacks during the night of Aug. 19-20, the enemy succeeded in regaining a footing in the trenches which we had taken from him the 18th, on the road from Ablain to Angres. The Germans sustained severe losses.

Mine fighting is still going on in the Argonne and also shelling from trench to trench by means of bombs and torpedoes.

The French afternoon report reads as follows:

There has been continued activity on the part of our artillery along the banks of the Oise, to the north of the Aisne, in the Champagne district, and along the front at La Seille.

In the Argonne there has been fighting with mines in the region of Vienne-le-Château, and fighting at close range with bombs and hand grenades in the sector of St. Hubert and near Marie Thérèse.

On the heights of the Linge and of Schratzmannele the German losses have been very heavy. We found a large number of dead German soldiers in the trenches, 250 yards long, which we occupied.

The bulletin issued by the War Office in Berlin says:

Between Angres and Souchez the enemy in the course of the night was driven out of the trench sections of which he occupied yesterday. On Schratzmannele, in the Vosges, a small section of our first line positions was lost to the French.

FRENCH STOCKINGS ARE GIVING UP GOLD

Numismatists, Peasants and Children Flock to Offer Hoardings to M. Ribot.

PARIS, Aug. 8, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—There have been some remarkable scenes at the Bank of France since Alexandre Felix Ribot, the French Minister of Finance, issued his call for the mobilization of gold. "We are spending two billion francs a month," he said, "It's a frightful sum, and we must keep up another Winter. Bring on your gold." The call spread rapidly, and the response has been prompt.

M. Ribot is only one month older than M. Colin, of the Rue des Tours, who was 78 this Spring. Mme. Colin wrote on the slip she delivered in the Bank of France with 100 francs of gold to be exchanged for national defense bonds; "I had saved it to make a present to M. Colin on our golden wedding day, but we decided that we could both get more pleasure and satisfaction out of that gold by turning it over as a sort of homage to M. Ribot."

Hundreds of school children will associate the name of the venerable Minister with their first visit to that mysterious and awe inspiring institution always so impressively guarded by he handsomely uniformed Republican Guards. Their teachers lift them to the teller's window, where gold is exchanged and they are generally disappointed not to see the patriarchial head of M. Ribot somewhere behind the counter.

One woman shoved a pile of coins, amounting to 350 francs, through the teller's window at the Bank of France, with the concise explanation, "For M. Ribot." She turned to go away without her bank bills and had to be persuaded that M. Ribot was not seeking gold without giving the equivalent in exchange.

A man who had spent years collecting 100-franc gold pieces, and had got together 100 of consecutive dates, including the rarest effigies, brought his treasures to the bank. They were worth as a collection five times their face value, but he went away satisfied with 10,000 francs in bank notes. Another numismatist sacrificed a unique collection of 200 of "double-louis"—forty-franc pieces.

Another man, in the familiar peasant's blue blouse, came in, took his place hesitatingly in the line and fidgeted continually while waiting. He left the line once and got to the door, hesitated, turned back and took his place again at the foot. When his turn finally came he cast a fond glance at the sock he pulled out of a waistcoat pocket, then poured 7,000 francs in gold upon the counter.

The counting of the millions of pieces received would take too long; it would also be too complicated, since with the "louis," "napoleons," and "republics," there are "sovereigns," "eagles," "double-eagles"—in fact pieces of nearly every nation that coins gold. Consequently every deposit is valued by weight. Sometimes weight is the only possible means of valuation, as in the case of the curé of Huiron, who deposited at the branch of the Bank of France at Chalons-sur-Marne, a shapeless mass he had recovered from the ashes of the presbytery after the retreat of the Germans. Coins of the total value of 480 francs had been melted and run together by the heat of the conflagration. The million and a half francs received at Chalons included a twenty-franc piece on which the effigy of the Republic had been nearly pierced by a German bullet.

A newspaper announcing the gold exchange movement was smuggled into a hamlet on the battlefront that has been taken and retaken several times, and now happens to be occupied by the Germans. The peasants made a purse of all their gold and drew lots to choose the one who should have the honor of carrying it through the lines to "M. Ribot."

"All I ask," said the simple-minded peasant who accomplished this mission, "is that you just give me a paper that I can take back to show the gold's turned over."

"You'll take it back with us when we march in," said the colonel, giving him a receipt in the name of the village. "You could never get through there twice, alive."

None of the principal banks will deliver gold to anyone now, but traffic in it is still going on under cover. A man who wanted Dutch gold to the value of about 300 francs got it from a money exchanger by paying a premium of twenty-six francs.

KITCHENER ENDS INSPECTION

Winds Up Four Days' Tour of the Front in France with Millerand.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Aug. 19, (via London.)—Field Marshal Lord Kitchener, the British Secretary of State for War, and Alexandre Millerand, the French Minister of War, who were here as the guests of Sir John French, commander of the British forces on the Continent, have completed a four days' tour of inspection of the British and French fronts, the second they have made.

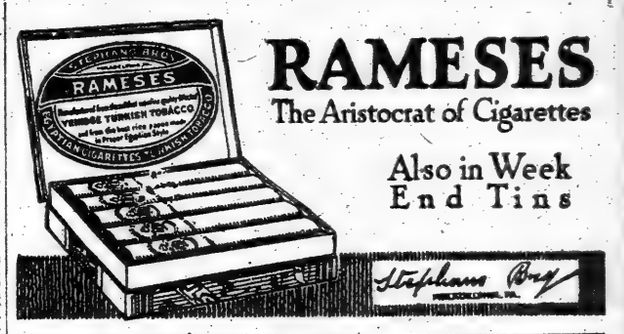
Lord Kitchener visited points which his time did not permit him to reach on his previous tour. Wherever the two War Ministers went their fast automobiles arrived and departed punctually on the minute, and the crowded program of these responsible heads of the two armies read, for example, something like the following:

"3:45 P. M., inspect a battalion of engineers; 4:15 P. M., inspect a regiment of Canadians; 4:45 P. M., inspect hospitals for convalescents; 5 P. M., meet divisional commanders of certain army corps."

The War Ministers examined various types of French mortars and saw them fired. At parade, one of the divisions was inspected, and Lord Kitchener publicly presented the British Distinguished Service Order sent by King George to Captain Donnayon, the French army officer and aid to M. Millerand, as a reward for the part the officer had played in his important diplomatic and military rôle in co-operation with the allied Governments and in co-ordinating the work of the allied armies.

The tall figure of Lord Kitchener, clad in khaki and with a blaze of colors on his breast, and the sturdy form of the French War Minister in his civilian clothes made a striking contrast as the two men stood side by side and reviewed crack regiments of the British Army.

Today Lord Kitchener spent two hours with the commander of the British First Army.



RAMESES
The Aristocrat of Cigarettes
Also in Week End Tins

CHEER MILLERAND DEFENDING JOFFRE

Deputies Indicate Their Support of the Cabinet in a Stormy Session.

MINISTER ADMITS ERRORS

Says the Sanitary Service Was Inadequate at First, but Has Been Strengthened.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—At today's resumption of the sessions of the Chamber of Deputies, after a recess of ten days, Alexandre Millerand, Secretary of War, answered his critics and carried the Chamber with him in his defense of the military establishment under the direction of General Joffre.

The various political groups held caucuses before the meeting of the Chamber. The Republicans of the Left, the union of Radicals and Radical-Socialists, which numerically is the most important, with 180 members, and the Democratic Left decided to support the Government.

The fully united Socialist groups, however, after interviewing Premier Viviani this morning, delegated Alexandre Varenne to reply to the speech of the Minister of War.

The debate on appropriations for the new Under Secretaries of War opened calmly, but there was a long attack on the sanitary services.

Jean Hennessy supported the appropriations. He suggested the necessity of even creating three additional Under Secretaries of War—for aviation, engineering, and inventions and transportation.

After a number of uninteresting speeches, M. Millerand mounted the tribune to face his accusers. Apologizing for not waiting for the end of the debate, the War Minister plunged boldly into the political situation, saying:

"For a week certain Deputies have conducted here a trial of the War Minister. According to them, my administration has been characterized by negligence, inertia, and carelessness; I am a prisoner in my own office; I have abdicated in favor of the military authorities, and am in enemy Parliamentary control.

"I reply without passion or embarrassment, for I keep always before me the thought of those who fight, suffer, and die for us."

Taking up the question of munitions, M. Millerand told the Chamber that every promise concerning the supplying of munitions had been kept, and that "always more" was his motto. The present situation, he said, justified every confidence in the future. The War Minister paid no attention to attempts to interrupt him, and calmly dominated the situation even when the uproar prevented his voice from reaching the benches.

M. Millerand with the utmost frankness admitted that the sanitary service at the beginning of the war was in process of reorganization and insufficient and faulty. But now, he asserted, it was satisfactory and would be further improved.

Completing his review of all the services criticised, although the frequent interruptions compelled Paul Deschanel, the President of the Chamber, to call for order, M. Millerand began a eulogy of General Joffre. When he said that the country had the good fortune to have at its head a General of absolute loyalty, there was a great outburst of cheering, participated in by the members of all sections of the house.

M. Millerand added that General Joffre had the fullest confidence of the country, and said that those persons who had attempted to inject politics into the control of the army could not realize the dangerous game they were playing.

"Our allies count upon our wisdom, our enemies on our divisions," M. Millerand said in conclusion. "I call upon the wisdom of all to act in harmony until the final victory."

On the motion of Premier Viviani the Chamber adjourned until Aug. 26.

MASEFIELD OFF FOR GALLIPOLI

Poet and Novelist to Aid Dardanelles Wounded.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—John Masefield, poet and novelist, has left England for the Dardanelles, where he will take charge of a picket boat and barge for conveying the wounded from Gallipoli. On behalf of the British Red Cross in the Near East Masefield raised funds for the purchase of both vessels. He is well fitted for the work, as he served several years at sea before he became a writer. He has been working in hospitals in France for the last five or six months.

Another writer, Edward Garnett, who was an orderly in a hospital in France, is going out with a Red Cross unit to Italy.

DISCARD RIFLE FOR KNIFE.

Italian Troops Use Daggers When at Close Quarters.

GENEVA, Aug. 5.—The Italian troops fighting on the Isonzo comprise several regiments from the south of Italy and Sardinia and some soldiers from Corsica, who, when it comes to hand-to-hand fighting, throw away their rifles and use their daggers and stilettos.

The Italian officers have frequently told these troops that a bayonet at the end of a rifle is of far more utility than a dagger, but the advice is useless. Perhaps it is instinct and custom. When the troops from Southern Italy enter the trenches of the Austrians they use the knife and not the bayonet.

ALLIED GAIN AT GALLIPOLI.

French Report "Some Progress" by the British Left Wing.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—The French War Office today gave out a report on the situation in the Dardanelles which reads as follows:

In the southern zone there is nothing to report with the exception of engagements between patrols and artillery exchanges.

In the northern zone the British left wing has made some progress in the plain of Anafarta.

The Aristocrat of Soaps

POSLAM SOAP

A daily delight for Toilet and Bath. Helps to keep the skin in healthy condition.

At All Druggists. 25 cts. and 15 cts.

GERMANY GAVE NOTICE SHE MIGHT BUY ARMS

Advised State Department of Plan to Prevent Munitions Going to Foes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—It was said authoritatively at the State Department today that Secretary Lansing had no objection to the publication of the full text of a communication filed at the State Department by the German Embassy on June 13, in which the German Government gave notice that it might consider it advisable during the course of the European war to purchase arms and ammunition in the United States for the express purpose of preventing them from going to Germany's enemies.

The statement was made at the Department today that while Secretary Lansing was willing that this document should be printed in the newspapers, he preferred that the German Embassy, and not the State Department, should furnish it to the press.

The statement to this effect, made at the State Department, was based on the fact that in the answer of Dr. H. F. Albert, Imperial German Privy Councilor, to newspaper charges that he was the head of the pro-German propaganda in this country, which was printed in newspapers this morning, Dr. Albert quoted a portion of the German Embassy's document of June 13. This document had never been mentioned by either the State Department or the German Embassy.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN GUN DUELS.

Invaders' Attacks on Tolmino Bridgehead Repulsed.

VIENNA, Aug. 20, (via London.)—The War Office today made public the following announcement concerning the operations on the Italian front:

The heavy artillery fighting in the Tyrolean frontier district continues. In the attack mentioned yesterday against our advanced positions on the Plateau of Folgaria the Italians lost 200 men.

On the northern sector of the front coastal district yesterday morning hostile attacks against Mrzlivrh and the slopes behind this mountain were repulsed, with heavy enemy losses.

Two Italian attempts yesterday evening and early this morning to break through our lines at the bridgehead of Tolmino failed.

District of Gorizia: In some parts of this sector vigorous Italian artillery attacks have been made, in which our artillery successfully replied, destroying a pontoon bridge near Sagrado and bombarding hostile troops east of Piercis.

KING VICTOR UNDER FIRE.

Greets His Soldiers in Trenches—Captured Villages Welcome Him.

FROM THE ITALIAN FRONT TO BRESCIA, (via Paris,) Aug. 20.—A number of journalists who were conducted to the front have approached the Austrian territory along the Chiese Valley, where Garibaldi stopped in 1866 while marching toward Trent. While there an automobile in which was King Victor Emmanuel, accompanied only by a Colonel, appeared. The King was hastening toward the trenches to bid his soldiers good morning.

The spot was three miles from the Austrian batteries, which shelled the region where the King quietly discussed military matters with his staff and examined the Austrian positions. Victor Emmanuel s thinner than at the beginning of the war, but he is sunburned and in perfect health. The King permitted some of the correspondents to take pictures of him.

Descending the valley, all the villages, which three months ago were Austrian, were decorated with the tricolor, and their inhabitants gave the King a warm welcome. The King took up at one place a little girl who was offering flowers to him and kissed her on both cheeks amid the cheering of the soldiers and the populace.

TALKS OF ITALIAN APATHY.

Priest Says Only 15 Out of 7,500 Sailed to Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 20.—Father Enrichio Gianetto, pastor of St. Anthony's Church of this city, said tonight:

"According to the latest census returns there are 7,500 Italians in this city of whom only about 500 are citizens of this country. Of this number only 15 have returned to offer military aid to Italy. There are probably two reasons for this. First, Italians wanted to see their country remain neutral in the European conflict and secondly and more than anything else, the big majority of Italians, who come to this country, soon lose their nationality and become good and loyal Americans. There are 14 Italian societies in Elizabeth. All have been asked to assist Italy financially in its war against Austria, but altogether less than $200 has been raised.

"There has been more excitement today among local Italians over the sinking of the Arabic and its possible results than over Italy's declaration of war against Austria."

45c
For $1.50 and $1 Neckwear

Rich, liberal-cut dollar and dollar-fifty Scarfs in strikingly smart patterns, specially priced at 45c.

$17.50 for Stein-Bloch Medium-Weight and Light-Weight Suits; also Silk Suits and Tropical Weights that were $35, $30, $25.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32d Street

BELL-ANS
Absolutely Removes Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

FURTHER COMMENT OF THE AMERICAN PRESS ON THE ARABIC

NEW YORK.

Have Done with Germany.

From The Tribune.

We have done with Germany. All but the formal steps have been taken to separate us from the country whose statesmen have made murder a Governmental policy and neutral American citizens the targets for German torpedoes. We are done with notes, explanations; we are done with words altogether. What is to be done will be done promptly, fearlessly, finally.

No Moral Responsibility Here.

From The World.

Germany may desire the friendship of the United States, but only on Germany's terms. To deal diplomatically with a Government that shows no capacity for good faith is a difficult task. If President Wilson finally fails, all Americans will have the satisfaction of knowing that he has done his best and that no moral responsibility rests upon the United States, come what may.

Ready to Follow President.

From The New York Herald.

If, after all the facts are in, the President believes the sinking of the Arabic to be "Germany's answer," and if, as would then seem inevitable, he determines that the German Government is an unclean thing with which the United States Government cannot afford to do business, the people will be with him to whatever end his determination may lead.

We Know What to Expect.

From The New York Press.

Instead of continuing longer the sophomoric discussion that has begun to pall upon the nation, Germany has given her answer. Assuming that the facts are what they now seem to be, the United States knows exactly what it must expect from Berlin.

Has Again Outraged All Laws.

From The New York Evening Sun.

The outstanding fact is that after all remonstrances and all warning the German Navy has again outraged the laws of international acceptance for the regulation of war at sea; it has again infringed every principle of civilization and humanity.

Has Forfeited Our Friendship.

From The New York Evening World.

She [Germany] has chosen to forfeit our friendship and esteem. We see that if our citizens are to be protected it must be in other ways than by appeals to her humanity or to her regard for law as observed by civilized peoples.

President Will Take Action.

From The New York Evening Post.

No one imagines President Wilson will think for a moment of retreating from the positions taken by him. * * * The only question is in what way he will fulfill his pledge to omit no word or act.

Must Break with Germany.

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

Assuming that all the circumstances are as reported, the first step he (the President) must take, a step that can no longer be avoided without national abasement and humiliation, is to send Count von Bernstorff out of the country and simultaneously recall Mr. Gerard from Berlin.

A Deliberate Insult.

From The Buffalo Commercial.

The destruction of the Arabic, in violation of the laws of justice and humanity and in the face of our polite but firm warnings, was not only "deliberately unfriendly," but deliberately insulting.

Puts It Insolently Up to Us.

From The Buffalo Express.

By this act Germany is insolently asking the United States, "What are you going to do about it?"

Must Cease to be Humiliated Victim.

From The Buffalo News.

It is inconceivable that this country shall continue to be the humiliated victim of a nation that is hedged in by the bayonets of the world.

MAINE.

"But One Alternative."

From The Lewiston Journal.

If facts indicate that Germany has sunk an unarmed ship bound for our shores with loss of life of American citizens there is but one alternative.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Tired of "Supine Submission."

From The Boston Transcript.

Should the President (thus) sever our diplomatic relations with Germany his course would reflect the sentiment of the American people, a people tired of "supine submission," and of a correspondence as prolonged as it is fruitless.

CONNECTICUT.

"A Policy Ruthless and Contemptuous."

From The Hartford Times.

The sinking of the Arabic was another episode in the German scheme for the reduction of England through the steadfast pursuance of a policy of ruthless and contemptuous in its regard for anything save the accomplishment of the end in view.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Must Be Deemed Unfriendly.

From The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

If the sinking of the Arabic proves to have been a deliberate assault, there would seem to be no course open to the United States Government, consistent with its dignity and with the integrity of its official utterances, than to consider the action as "unfriendly" in the diplomatic sense of the word, and to sever diplomatic relations with a nation that is so inconsiderate of our national rights.

Time for Cool Judgment.

From The Philadelphia Press.

In the face of the critical condition thus brought to a sharp focus, cool judgment should prevail among the American people.

Not as Big as Lusitania Case.

From The Pittsburgh Post.

It is far from being another Lusitania case in the number of victims, but it remains to be seen how far there is a similarity in the principles.

OHIO.

Faces Consequences of Act.

From The Cleveland Leader.

If it is true * * * that no warning was given * * * then the President's solemn warning stands flouted and Germany faces the consequences of a "deliberately unfriendly act."

Americans Against Murder's Sponsor.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

American sentiment is unanimously against a nation which stands ponsor for the policy of stealthy murder.

Must Uphold the President.

Cincinnati Times-Star.

It is the duty of every true American to uphold the hands of the President.

INDIANA.

Loss of American Lives Not the Issue.

From The Indianapolis News.

The question is not whether American lives were lost—though that would aggravate the offense—but whether they were "put in jeopardy" by the sinking of the Arabic.

MICHIGAN.

Is Reply to Last American Note.

From The Detroit Free Press.

Assuming the accuracy of first accounts, the sinking of the Arabic by a German submarine is in effect—and many people will be prone to believe in de

GULF STORM BRINGS FLOOD TO ST. LOUIS

Hundreds in City and Suburbs Driven from Homes by Nearly Six Inches of Rain.

RAILROAD TRAFFIC STOPS

Rescues Made In Boats—Levee Breaks at East Alton, Ill., Sending Flood Waters Through Town.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 20.—The storm that devastated the Texas Gulf Coast last Monday and Tuesday, sweeping northward, struck St. Louis with diminished fury last night and today, bringing with it the heaviest downpour in the history of the city, and causing a flood that drove hundreds of city and suburban residents from their homes.

Up to 5 o'clock tonight the rainfall since the storm began was 5.95 inches.

The flood here was due to back water in the storm sewers in the western part of the city and to a big rise in the River Desperes, which went out of its banks in the western and southern parts of the city, and flooded suburbs, interrupted train service, and caused annulment of street car service to suburban towns.

Through train service into St. Louis was affected by the storm which continued tonight. Rumors of drownings in Maplewood and other suburbs were unconfirmed.

By the middle of the afternoon every automobile road and street car line leading from St. Louis to the surrounding suburban towns had been closed because of high water. Firemen were rescuing inhabitants of several suburbs from second-story windows in boats.

Four feet of water entered the subway of the Union Station, the underground passage through which baggage and mail is handled. The gates of the tunnel leading from Union Station to the main Post Office were closed, preventing damage to the latter building and its contents. Damage was slight.

Early before noon Mayor Kiel ordered Street Department trucks to take lifeboats from the city harbor boat to Maplewood to help in the work of rescue. All available city automobiles were hurried to the suburbs.

At noon one fire engine company in the extreme southern part of St. Louis had taken 115 persons from their homes.

A train stopped at Delmar station, near the city limits, but the water around the station was so high that firemen and street employes were called on to assist the marooned passengers. Ropes were tied about the rescuers to pull them through the current as they waded in.

Police stations received many telephone calls from persons who said they were marooned on the second floors of their homes. Many houses in the suburbs of Greenwood and Maplewood were completely surrounded by water, with only roofs and chimneys visible. From a distance, rescuers in skiffs could be seen taking the people from second story and attic windows.

The 800 residents of Benbow City and West Wood River were warned of the oncoming flood by two men on horseback, who, preceding the water by a few minutes, rode through the streets calling, "Run for your lives!"

The entire population of both towns sought refuge in the city of Wood River.

Four hundred employes of the Western Cartridge Company and the Equitable Powder Company in East Alton escaped the wall of rushing water. The property loss of these two plants alone was estimated at more than $200,000.

A Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis train, with seventy-five passengers, was caught between two streams of flood water and was stalled. Efforts to remove the passengers by boat were begun.

ALTON, Ill., Aug. 20.—The levee of Wood River at East Alton gave way tonight and sent flood waters rushing through the streets, tearing down barns and small homes and forcing the occupants of larger dwellings to upper stories for safety. Appeals for motor boats and skiffs to rescue hundreds of marooned persons were sent to Mayor Beall of Alton.

SMALL TEXAS TOWNS APPEAL FOR HELP

Galveston Makes Men Work Cleaning Up—Railroads Join to Build Trestle to City.

GALVESTON, Aug. 20.—An urgent appeal to the citizens of Galveston and of the State of Texas for aid was sent out today by the residents of the small villages of Anahume, Wallaceville, Kankamer, Graydon, Eagle, Glenn, Double Bayou and Smith Point. They are on the east side of Galveston Bay.

The appeal said every village had suffered in loss of life.

Mayor Lewis Fisher said today that the causeway would be rebuilt at once, "stronger and better than ever." It was estimated it would cost $750,000 to repair the damage.

Every man in Galveston who wished work could get it, and it was not found necessary to pay extra wages. Men refusing to work were placed under the guard of soldiers and forced to labor.

Fresh water was started running into the city mains this morning from Altoona, the city's water reservoir, eighteen miles away on the mainland.

Since Monday the people here have been drinking water from wells, and a serious impairment of health was feared.

Plans for quick restoration of railroad traffic were made at a meeting of representatives of all the railroads entering Galveston today.

35 BODIES ON A DIKE.

Only Four Known Survivors of Dredge Crew of Forty-four.

TEXAS CITY, Aug. 20.—Six bodies were picked up yesterday on a dike near this city and the crew of the tender Rowan, which recovered them, said that twenty-nine more bodies lay on this dike. It was thought that part of these bodies might be those of men from the dredgeboat Houston, wrecked three miles off Texas City.

There are only four known survivors out of a crew of forty-four from the Houston.

Crew Refuses to Leave Wreck.

MOBILE, Aug. 20.—Wrecked in the Gulf storm, the schooner E. A. Sabean, owned in Kingston, Jamaica, is dismantled and a derelict in latitude 30.30 north, longitude 83.20 west, according to advices received here today from the steamship Matinicocke. The crew of the distressed vessel refused to abandon it, but accepted water, beef, and bread from the Matinicocke.

FOUR MORE SOLDIERS DEAD.

Army Records at Texas City Lost Despite Precautions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, commanding at the camp of the Fifth Brigade of the United States Army at Texas City, today added to the list of ten soldiers previously reported as killed in the Galveston hurricane, the names of three additional men. They were Privates Walter Williams, Frank Soukup, and Harry W. Elter, all of Company K, Twenty-third Infantry. General Bell reported that Private Samuel Henderson, Company G, Engineers, who was reported dead, had been found sick in a hospital. One other soldier is reported dead at Galveston, but General Bell was unable to determine his name.

General Bell reported that most of the records in the army division were lost, notwithstanding precautions taken in pursuance of ample warning.

Captain Carleton notified the Adjutant General today that the Fifth Brigade was being well cared for on the dock and on the transports Buford and Kilpatrick; that the transport McClellan was grounded in the bay, but uninjured, and that he would send rations and tentage by barge from Galveston to Texas City if the weather permitted, and had authorized aid for destitute citizens, but that little help was needed in Galveston.

ITALIAN FORCES PUSH ON.

Progress of Troops Reported In Several Sections.

ROME, Aug. 20.—This statement was issued at the headquarters of the General Staff:

In Val Sugana our troops advanced as far as the line of the Masc Brook, their left resting on Monte Civaron and their right on Mounts Cina and Cimone. Enemy artillery on Mount Panarotta tried to dislodge us from our newly conquered positions, but unsuccessfully.

In the upper Cardevole Valley a fire caused by the shelling of the enemy's artillery almost entirely destroyed the township of Piave di Livinallongo as well as a church, without doing any damage to those of our troops who previously had occupied the ground.

In the upper Rienze and Bodenbach zone our occupying force reached the slopes of Innichridel and Knutten.

In the Tolmino sector, operations continue to develop favorably.

On the Carso Plateau there is nothing of importance to report.

ITALY NEEDS OUR COAL.

Restriction of Exports from England Gives America a Chance.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENOA, Aug. 20.—An excellent opportunity is now offered American coal producers to capture the Italian market. Italy has always been a large buyer of British coal, as she is entirely without coal deposits herself; but the recent British decree that no coal be shipped without special permission, which is difficult to obtain, has created great inconvenience here, as dealers are unable to carry out their contracts, while, of course, prices have risen tremendously.

KILLS HERSELF AFTER ROW.

Cigar Manufacturer and Wife Quarrel Over Woman.

After leaving four notes written in Spanish, two to her husband, one to her mother, and one to the police, Mrs. Adela Diaz, 20 years of age, committed suicide in her home at 1,883 Second Avenue yesterday afternoon by shooting herself in the heart. The shot was heard by Mrs. Mary Mayer and Mrs. Minnie Bradsky, tenants in the house, who found Mrs. Diaz lying on the dining room floor with a revolver by her side.

John Diaz, a cigar manufacturer, husband of the woman, collapsed on learning of the suicide. He was arrested later by Patrolman Adams of the East 104th Street Station on a charge of violating the Sullivan law. He said the revolver used by his wife was his property, and that he had no permit. He was discharged by Magistrate Nolan in the Harlem Court.

Diaz said his wife and he had quarreled recently because she saw him talking to a woman, but that when he left yesterday morning she seemed in good spirits. The note addressed to him, he said, asked for forgiveness and stated that his wife was sorry for what she had done.

In the note to the police the woman said she was the only one responsible for her act and that she regretted the trouble she knew her act would cause. The note assigned no cause for her act.

Mrs. Diaz came to this country from Porto Rico two years ago and was married the day after her arrival. The couple had no children.

BOND SALESMAN ARRESTED.

Woman Says Lester Appropriated Securities Worth $7,000.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 20.—William Lester, 36 years old, a member of the investment firm of Lester & Lester of New York, is in jail here and will be arraigned in City Court tomorrow morning on a charge of grand larceny.

He was arrested at Darien, Conn., yesterday on a warrant sworn out by Miss Estelle Sayre, a wealthy spinster of this city, who says that Lester converted $7,000 worth of bonds intrusted to him by her to his own use. The transfer, the affidavit says, was made through E. F. Hutton & Co., a brokerage house of 111 Broadway. Lester readily agreed to waive extradition.

Plans for the arrest were laid for Wednesday, it is said, but at that time Lester pleaded to be allowed to attend a social affair in Darien, promising that he would accompany the officers anywhere without protest if allowed to do so.

Miss Sayre's counsel, Wilfred H. Sherrill, and the police say, wife and child are living in New York, while he, for the greater part of the Summer, has been living at Darien with a vaudeville actress in an elaborately furnished bungalow.

Lester has sold bonds in this city for years. Originally, Miss Sayre says, she intrusted $15,000 worth of the bonds to Lester, but $8,000 worth of them have been recovered. They were bonds of the National, Light, Heat and Power Company, a Maine corporation.

NEW ARREST IN MANN CASE.

Police Say Bronx Youth Was Receiver of Stolen Goods.

David Gurvitch, 19 years old, who said he was a clerk of 1705 Bathgate Avenue, the Bronx, was arrested in front of 746 Sixth Avenue last night by Detective Gompers of the Bronx Detective Bureau, one of the detectives who arrested Jack Mann, the dancer, on a charge of burglary, Thursday night. Gurvitch was locked up in the West 125th Street police station on a charge of receiving stolen goods.

The police assert he is a pawnbroker and received many articles which they say were stolen by Mann. On his person was a gold watch which Detective Gompers asserted was the property of Adolph Kaufman of 460 West 131st Street, whose home was robbed Aug. 12.

WALDORF EMPLOYE JAILED.

Woman, Annoyed by James Brady, Calls Police with Whistle.

Miss Vervena King of 732 Second Avenue appeared in the Yorkville Court yesterday as complainant against James Brady, foreman in the laundry of the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, and on her testimony Brady was sentenced to thirty days on Blackwell's Island on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Miss King said she was returning home Thursday night when Brady spoke insultingly to her at Second Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street. She said she was forced to use her police whistle until Patrolman McIntyre of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station came to her aid. The policeman corroborated the young woman's testimony. Brady admitted that his conduct was not such as it should have been.

Investigates Death of Druggist.

Coroner Riordan began an investigation yesterday into the death of Frederick C. Seicher, a druggist of 201 West Lincoln Avenue, Mount Vernon, who fell or jumped from a window on the seventh floor of the Polyclinic Hospital in the early morning of last Aug. 11. He had entered the hospital the day before with intestinal trouble and reached the window when a nurse left him alone that night. His body was heard to strike the courtyard. He was brought in and Dr. Tobin tried to save his life, but he died in an hour.

FRANK'S FUNERAL SIMPLE AND QUIET

Only Relatives and Few Friends at the Services in the Home by Desire of the Family.

BURIAL AT MOUNT CARMEL

Police Keep Crowd of 300 at a Distance, and There Is No Demonstration—Grave Guarded.

Accompanied to the grave by fewer than twenty mourners, the body of Leo M. Frank was laid at rest in Mount Carmel Cemetery in the Cypress Hills district of Queens Borough yesterday morning. The wishes of his family for a quiet funeral were carried out. A few relatives and close friends, with the members of the Frank family, comprised the funeral party. At the cemetery there were thirty-eight friends of the family waiting when the automobile hearse bearing Frank's body arrived. They stood silently near the grave as his body was lowered into its final resting place.

The time for the funeral had been withheld by the family from all but intimate friends to avoid a public demonstration. So it was not until 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning when the automobile hearse, followed by four auto funeral cars, rounded the corner of Sterling Place from a westerly direction and drew up in front of the Frank home at 152 Uunderhill Avenue that the neighborhood knew that was the hour.

The Frank home on Underhill Avenue is between Park Place and Sterling Place, and after the arrival of the funeral cars the cortegé was on its way to the ceremtery, the police of the Grand Avenue Station, under Acting Captain John Schmid, kept the block clear of traffic. A crowd of about 300 persons had gathered on the far corners of Sterling Place and Underhill Avenue and stood there quietly and respectfully. The police had no occasion to give directions to them.

There was a delay of half an hour before the doors of the Frank home opened, and then the undertaker's assistants began to carry out floral pieces. There were eighteen pieces of various designs. Meantime, simple funeral services were being held over Frank's body in the house. Rabbi Alexander Lyons of the Eighth Avenue Temple, who had known Frank in his boyhood, and Rabbi David Marx of Atlanta, who was Frank's spiritual adviser and friend while he lived in that city and at the Milledgeville Prisen, conducted the ceremonies.

When the prayers of the service ended each rabbi paid a brief tribute to Frank's life and character. Both spoke of him as a friend and praised the patience and fortitude he displayed in the trying days before his death. They told their hearers that his courage was an example to young men of his age and faith.

Only a few minutes had elapsed from the time that the floral pieces were placed in the undertaker's vehicles when four pallbearers were seen carrying the coffin containing Frank's body down to the hearse. Other floral pieces besides those previously carried out of the house covered the coffin.

As the doors of the auto hearse closed the members of the Frank family came to the waiting cars. The first to appear were Frank's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Frank. Mrs. Frank, heavily veiled, was weeping. Although her husband held her arm firmly and assisted her into the car, she walked with a steady step and kept up well under the strain.

Behind Frank's parents came his widow, Mrs. Lucille Frank. She was assisted to the car by A. E. Marcus, one of Frank's lawyers in Atlanta, who had accompanied her and the body of her husband to Brooklyn. Mrs. Frank appeared to be in a state of imminent collapse as she reached the sidewalk. She swerved slightly, but steadied herself immediately. She entered the first auto car with Frank's parents.

Mrs. Otto Stern, a sister of Frank, with her husband, entered the second car. The third funeral car was occupied by the two rabbis, Henry A. Alexander, and another friend of the family. The fourth and last car contained other family friends.

At 9 o'clock the funeral party left the house and twenty-five minutes later was at the grave. Frank's body was lowered into its resting place and two rabbis read short prayers for the dead. The mother, widow, and sisters of the dead man wept silently as his body was lowered into the grave. Then all three were assisted to the automobiles and driven back home.

There was no demonstration at the cemetery. A few policemen were on duty at the entrance and near the family plot, but there was no need for them.

The cemetery authorities have placed a guard near Frank's grave to prevent morbidly curious persons from molesting the floral pieces placed there.

OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE RESENTED BY GEORGIANS

Offers of Advice in Frank Case Will Do More Harm Than Good, Gov. Harris Says.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 20.—Governor Nat E. Harris today expressed his impatience with the disposition shown by many persons outside of Georgia to interfere in the situation precipitated by the lynching of Leo M. Frank. His opinion is that outside offers of advice will be resented by the people of Georgia and will do more harm than good.

"The lynching was a crime against the civilization of our State and a blot upon Georgia's fair name that cannot be erased," said the Governor. "None of us approves of mob violence or lynch law, and all of us regret what has happened. I have exerted and will continue to exert every power at my command to bring the members of the mob to justice.

"But if the members of the mob are brought to justice it will be through the courageous efforts of Georgia officials and courts, supported by the sentiment of the citizens of the State, and not through newspaper editorials and resolutions of indignation and offers of rewards coming from other States.

"I am afraid these things will only serve to aggravate a situation that already is deeply humiliating to our people, and if they continue will eventuate in a great deal more harm than good by defeating the efforts of the State to apprehend the guilty parties.

"Georgia is adequately capable of coping with the situation without the suggestion of outside aid."

GOVERNOR PLANS CONFERENCE

County Officials Will Discuss Means for Punishing Lynchers.

By The Associated Press.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 20.—So far as the public is advised, the only forward step taken today in connection with the lynching of Frank was the announcement that the Governor soon would ask the prosecuting officials of Baldwin and Cobb Counties to confer with him on what future action shall be taken. The State prison farm is in Baldwin County, and Frank' death, so far as known, occurred in Cobb County. The Superior Court Judge, the Solicitor, and the Sheriff of the two counties are to be invited to the conference.

There has been some doubt among these officials, according to report, as to which should take the initiative in discovering the identity of the men who abducted Frank from Milledgeville and later left his body dangling at the end of a rope near Marietta. It is contended on behalf of the Milledgeville authorities that the actual killing of Frank did not take place in that county, and therefore the real prosecution of the case would not lie in their hands. On behalf of the Cobb County authorities it is contended the officials there did not come in actual contact with the mob, and were unaware of the crime until the lynchers had escaped.

Governor Harris said he would urge the Judges and solicitors to bring the matter before their respective Grand Juries and would ask the Sheriffs to cooperate in every possible way. No Grand Jury sessions are imminent in either county, and so far as could be learned tonight no special sessions are contemplated.

Herbert Clay, Solicitor of Cobb County, where Frank was found dead, was one of the Marietta citizens who appeared before the Prison Board some time ago and urged that there should be no commutation of Frank's death sentence. Apparently the only tangible investigation of the lynching actually under way is that being conducted by Coroner Booth of Cobb County, who empaneled a jury soon after he cut down Frank's body last Tuesday morning, but postponed the sitting for a week.

Coroner Booth said today that he had discovered only two witnesses who had seen the lynching party in automobiles approaching the vicinity of the giant oak near the Frey cotton gin. One of these witnesses is William Frey. Neither was able to fix the identity of any member of the party. Frank was recognized, they say, because of his only partly clad figure. The lynchers wore heavy automobile goggles which effectively served the purpose of masks.

An Associated Press reporter visited Coroner Booth today at his home two miles out of Marietta. He is 77 years old, but has the appearance and vigor of a much younger man. Under direction of the County Commissioners the Coroner has employed Gordon Gann as special counsel for the inquest, which will be resumed next Tuesday morning in the Marietta Court House.

Mr. Booth was in reminiscent mood today. The way the lynching of Frank was planned and carried out seemed to remind him of the old Ku-Klux Klan days of the South's reconstruction period. He said he was a member of the Ku-Klux Klan in Elbert County, organized by General Nathan B. Forrest. Of the Frank investigation the Coroner said:

"I am sworn to inquire, and to inquire diligently, and I am going to do it."

So far as could be forecast tonight, however, the verdict of the Coroner's jury will be that Frank came to his death "at the hands of persons unknown."

Marietta today was the same quiet little village it normally is. The lynching was referred to by one citizen as "the storm that recently passed," and most of the residents of the city regard the incident in that light.

ALLEGED FRANK RELICS

Sent to Chicago Man and Given to Federal Prosecutor.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—A letter purporting to be signed by B. P. Bobo of Marietta, Ga., inclosing a piece of rope said to be a piece of that used in lynching Leo Frank and two leaves said to be from the tree on which he was hanged, was received today by Elmer R. Murphy, a Chicago business man.

After consulting his attorney, Murphy turned the letter and its inclosures over to United States District Attorney Clyne in the hope, he said, that it might be used in action against the persons implicated in the Georgia lynching.

The letter contained closely written pages, and was devoted in part, it was said, to a description of the scene of Frank's hanging.

APPEAL TO GEORGIA.

A Statement Issued by the American Jewish Committee.

This statement on the Frank case was issued yesterday by the American Jewish Committee of which Louis Marshall is President:

The American Jewish Committee, in common with all American citizens, profoundly deplores the brutal lynching of Leo M. Frank, and together with our fellow-citizens, we denounce the action of the lynchers as subversive of law and order, and dangerous to the republic. This is a matter in which all of the law-abiding citizens of the land are equally and vitally interested. The authorities of this State of Georgia must do everything in their power to apprehend the lynchers and bring them to justice. We sincerely hope that the dangers to every State and to the entire nation of fomenting prejudices of all kinds will be realized, and thrifties law-abiding citizens of the land will take warning from this deplorable example of lawlessness, and of the mob spirit, and that the shameful practices of lynching will be stamped out.

Bull Moose for Frank Moss.

The Claremont Progressive Club of the Nineteenth Assembly District has passed resolutions indorsing Frank Moss for District Attorney. The resolutions were presented by David C. Myers, President of the club.

DETECTIVE CHUMS WITH BURGLAR BAND

Poses as an Escaped Convict from Canada and Exhibits Dummy Loot.

GETS FOUR IN HARLEM GANG

Joseph Hausmann, Son of a Wealthy Artist, Is One of Prisoners Accused of 200 Robberies.

In a roundup of men, believed to be members of the gang of burglars credited with more than 200 robberies in Harlem in the past six months, detectives last night arrested Joseph Hausmann, of 32 West 120th Street, son of Morris Hausmann, a well known and wealthy artist.

Hausmann was one of four men the detectives had been shadowing for three weeks. When Detectives Finan and Riley of the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau went to the Hausmann apartment in a handsome apartment building just off Fifth Avenue, they said they were refused admittance by Morris Hausmann and other members of the family. Joseph Hausmann, who is 32 years old, is the eldest of ten children.

When the detectives fought their way into the Hausmann apartment the members of the family tearfully pleaded with them to relent. They said they broke open the door of Joseph Hausmann's room and found him in bed. While he was dressing at their orders, the policemen searched the room and said that in a pocket of a coat belonging to Joseph Hausmann they found a dozen pawntickets, which they said represented jewelry stolen earlier in the day from Mrs. Caroline Cissel of 300 West 142d Street.

Hausmann was taken from the midst of his tearful family and was followed to the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau by his bride of a month, who pleaded in vain for the release of her husband. According to the detectives she was dumfounded when she heard her husband confess to the Bissel robbery and five others. The police had to use force to break their tearful embrace before they led Hausmann away to a cell. Hausmann told the detectives he formerly ran a moving picture theatre in Jersey City.

In the arrest of Hausmann last night and of Joseph Spitz of 164 East 124th Street, yesterday afternoon, the police believe they have in custody the leading spirits of the robber band that has preyed on so many residents of Harlem.

A Detective Captain's gold watch, diamond pins belonging to other detectives and most of the jewelry owned by members of the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau helped Detective Finan to round up the members of the gang.

Detective Finan three weeks ago got several clues to the gang and proceeded to make himself one of them. For three weeks he lived with them, sleeping in the parks when they did, giving them joy rides in his own car, posing all the time as an escaped burglar from Canada. To keep in touch with the Detective Bureau he would tell his "pals" every afternoon that he had a private job to "pull off." When he returned to them he would have his pockets full of other detectives' jewelry, which he exhibited as his loot.

Luigi Rocco, who has no home, and Frank Banning, 411 East 175th Street, were arrested by Detectives Finan and Riley Thursday night. They confessed to more than seventy burglaries, and as a result of their story, detectives raided the Harlem Pawnbrokers' Sales Store at 1,968 Third Avenue and recovered $15,000 in jewelry they believe to have been stolen. Mrs. James Purroy Mitchel, mother of Mayor Mitchel, yesterday identified a double-crystal watch and a gold watch and several other articles she didn't know were missing from her home, 447 West 162d Street.

Yesterday afternoon Finan and Riley saw Spitz boarding a surface car at 125th Street and Eighth Avenue. They got on the car and when they arrested him Spitz drew a razor blade from his pocket and in the scuffle which followed Riley was slashed across the right hand. Spitz was taken to the Fourth Branch where the detectives say he confessed to robbing the home of Mrs. E. C. Post, 24 West 128th Street of $200 worth of jewelry and clothes on the night of Aug. 8, and the home of Samuel Potter, 109 West Ninety-sixth Street of $150 worth of jewelry, clothes, and perfumery, on Aug. 17.

Finan says that the four men he and Riley have arrested are the working members of the gang. They said there are others who occasionally work with them. They said that practically all of the gang's loot had been pawned at Third Avenue stores they stripped Thursday night. The detectives are busy hunting for the owners of the more than $15,000 loot they have recovered.

GERMAN WAR COSTS FAR EXCEED ESTIMATES

But Helfferich Tells the Reichstag the Entente Will Foot the Bills.

BERLIN, Aug. 20, (via Amsterdam and London.)—Dr. Karl Helfferich, Secretary of the German Imperial Treasury, speaking in the Reichstag on the second reading of the war loan of 10,000,000,000 marks ($2,500,000,000), said:

"Up to now 20,000,000,000 marks ($5,000,000,000) has been voted, and our estimates of the war's needs are still exceeded by real war expenditures. The expenditure in one month is higher by one-third than the total expenditure of the war of 1870, but every German knows that the sacrifices will not be in vain. The grant of new millions means a guarantee of immovable determination on the part of the German people.

"During the war we will not increase the gigantic burden of the people by new taxation. A tax on war profits can be raised only at the conclusion of the war. It will be payable both in cash and in a war loan. Our economic future must be freed from the gigantic burden of war. The heavy burden of thousands of millions will be borne through decades by the instigators of the war and not by us.

"Both the first war loans were covered partly by the war chest and partly by cash in hand at the Imperial Treasury at the outbreak of the war. To this must be added the surplus of the extraordinary budget of 1914-15, which, instead of the expected 58,000,000 marks ($14,500,000), amounted to 219,000,000 marks ($54,750,000).

"Beyond this, greater amounts must be raised provisionally by discounting Imperial Exchequer bonds at the Reichsbank and private banks. The sums expended remained within the country with the exception of unimportant amounts."

Continuing, Dr. Helfferich said that speculative business, which had revived, had to be suspended, as all available money was needed by the Fatherland. Subscriptions to the third war loan, he said, could be made through the Post Office, and small subscribers for 1,000 marks, ($250,) or less would be permitted to pay in instalments. From larger subscribers Imperial Treasury bonds bearing no interest and not yet due would be accepted as payment with a reduction of 5 per cent. To reduce as far as possible the traffic in money and to avoid a disturbance of the money market, he said, the issue price would be higher.

Discussing the war expenditures of the various powers, Dr. Helfferich said:

"Up to the present the German total expenditures have been the highest, but they now are being exceeded by Great Britain. The coalition of our enemies now is bearing almost two-thirds of the total cost of the war."

MORE BREAD FOR GERMANS.

Ordinary Allowances Raised to 225 Grams a Day.

BERLIN, Saturday, Aug. 21, (via London.)—Berlin's daily bread allowance has been increased from 200 grammes to 225 grammes as a result of a careful estimate of the 1915 wheat crop.

Individual municipalities have been given permission to issue cards calling for 250 or 225 grammes of bread daily to laborers.

The increased allowances are made possible by the revised estimate of the year's wheat supply, which is said to have been underestimated at first, because of the prevailing bad weather.

BERLIN, Aug. 20, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas News Agency gave out today for publication the following item:

"Discussing the control and distribution of food supplies and other measures taken to feed the German people during the coming year, a Government official stated that the new harvest year began with a surplus of 700,000 tons of wheat and corn. The yield of rye this year is a little below the average. The wheat crop is above the average. The crop of potatoes is excellent."

SEND WHEAT TO LUXEMBURG

Swiss Government Dispatches 450 Tons to Starving Duchy.

GENEVA, Switzerland, Aug. 20, (via Paris.)—The Swiss Government yesterday dispatched 450 tons of wheat in thirty-one cars under the supervision of Swiss officers to Luxemburg, which is said to be virtually without bread.

GYPSYING DE LUXE ACROSS CONTINENT

Party of Ten to Travel, Dine, and Sleep in the Big Motor Van of Roland R. Conklin.

LIKE A HOUSE ON WHEELS

Has Shower Bath, Stove, Cupboards, Ice Chest, and Closets Enough to Satisfy Most Women.

Roland R. Conklin, who has extensive sugar and railway interests in Cuba, with members of his family, guests and servants—a party of ten in all—will start today from Mr. Conklin's Summer home at Rosemary Park, Huntington, L. I., for a transcontinental tour in perhaps the largest and most completely equipped "gypsy motor van" in the world. Those in the company will be Mr. Conklin, Mrs. Conklin, Roland, their son; Miss Julia, their daughter; a young woman friend of Miss Julia, two of Mr. Conklin's nephews, a cook, a chauffeur, and a mechanician.

The first impressive thing about the vehicle, which Mr. Conklin calls his "land yacht," is its size. Over all, it is twenty-five feet in length, six inches longer than the Fifth Avenue buses. It is seven and a half feet wide and thirteen feet high. It weighs between seven and eight tons. The size of the great automobile ceases to dominate one's thoughts when one investigates the comprehensiveness of its equipment. It is really a house on wheels, though it runs smoothly at moderate speed.

Mr. Conklin's van is made for the accommodation of passengers both inside and on its upper deck. Inside there are comfortable sleeping bunks for eight persons, and there are also sleeping quarters on the upper deck, which may be covered with a removable roof.

Meals for the party will be cooked in a galley in the van fitted with an electric stove. Also, there is a shower bath in the car, to which hot water is supplied from the radiator and cold water from tanks.

Food supplies sufficient to last eight persons a week may be carried in the van in cupboards, and an ice chest that has a capacity for 150 pounds of ice in addition to storage room for perishable goods.

Practically every inch of space about the car not needed for the comfort of the passengers is utilized as a closet, cupboard, or drawer.

Mr. Conklin and his party will take the Post Road to Albany. The route will then be through Buffalo, Chicago, Denver, Yellowstone Park, Glacier National Park, San Francisco, San Diego, and Los Angeles. The party will return to New York by steamer through the Panama Canal, leaving the van to be shipped East.

GIFT TO AMERICAN CAPTAIN.

Britain Sends Loving Cup to C. E. Blackler, Who Saved U Boat Victims

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—There was received at the Department of Commerce today from Secretary Lansing a silver loving cup, made in London, to be given to Captain Charles Edward Blackler, master of the American merchant steamship Ruby, of Philadelphia. The cup is the gift of the British Government to Captain Blackler in recognition of his rescue of the officers and men of the merchant ship Harpalyce, which was sunk in the North Sea by a German U boat on April 10. The inscription on the cup is as follows:

Presented by the British Government to Charles Edward Blackler, master of the steamship "Ruby," of Philadelphia, in acknowledgment of his humanity and kindness to the shipwrecked crew of the British steamship "Harpalyce," of London, which was sunk in the North Sea on the 10th April, 1915.

The Harpalyce was chartered by the American-Belgian Relief Committee last March, to carry a cargo of food and clothing and other needed supplies which had been purchased in England from funds contributed by many American citizens. She had made the voyage to Antwerp under safe conduct from the German Minister at The Hague, and had delivered her cargo. On the return voyage she was sunk near the North Hinder Lightvessel by a German submarine, whose commander, it was said, had had no opportunity of being advised of the assurances given on behalf of the vessel.

BRITISH CREDIT PLAN HALTS.

Arabic's Sinking May Make American Money Needed at Home.

The sinking of the Arabic has halted for a time at least plans for the big British credit in this country.

No apparent progress was made yesterday and it was said that nothing further could be done on this side until a decision was reached by the British authorities. In the meantime the helpful effect of the negotiations was not lost on the exchange market, demand sterling closing at $4.67½, or three points above the low level made earlier in the week.

Two new factors were injected into the situation by the attack on the White Star liner, both turning on the possibility of war between the United States and Germany. It was said that the British financiers were content to hold up negotiations for a few days to see if the entrance of the United States into the struggle would not make it unnecessary to arrange a credit here, and a number of New York bankers who had been considering participation in the suggested syndicate to take British bonds said that they would do nothing further until they learned whether or not their funds will be required for a big bond issue by this country.

The possibility is not so remote that New York banking houses feel free to tie up their funds in the suggested British loan.

GERMANS CAPTURE NOVO GEORGIEVSK

Continued from Page 1.

Kovno, a German shell fell among a procession of refugees, causing many casualties."

Retreat from Brest Difficult.

VIENNA, Aug. 20, (via London.)—The following official communication was made public tonight:

The advance of the allies toward Brest-Litovsk has crowded together within the precincts of the fortress a considerable portion of the Russian Army. For a withdrawal in a northeasterly direction the troops and supply columns are restricted to a few crossings.

The enemy is offering strong resistance, especially west of Brest-Litovsk, on both banks of the river. Notwithstanding this, the north wing of our siege troops has captured several advanced positions east of Rokitno.

On the northern bank of the Bug the troops of Archduke Joseph Ferdinand yesterday, before darkness fell, drove away the enemy by storming his trenches near Wolczyn. The army group of General Koeyess is advancing toward the upper Pulwa.

In the bombardment of Novo Georgievsk, which was captured by our allies, our heavy mortars successfully participated.

Near Vladimir-Volynsky and in East Galicia the situation is unchanged.

Still Hold Left Bank of Niemen.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 20.—The General Headquarters tonight issued the following bulletin:

On the whole front, from the west of Riga to the lower Biliya, there has been no essential change. After the occupation of the Kovno fortifications by the Germans the remainder of the garrison rejoined our forces occupying positions west of the railway from Janow to Kochedary. South of Kovno our troops still are on the left bank of the Niemen.

From Ossowetz southward and still further along the whole front of the Upper Narew and the Bug in the course of the 18th and 19th the Germans made strong attacks. On the right bank of the Narew in the region of Strenkova and Goura in the Strablia-Bielsk sector, and near Lipnitza, twenty versts (thirteen miles) northwest of Brest-Litovsk in the sectors attacked, our troops continued to withstand the enemy. Our cavalry assisted in repulsing a German offensive near Lipnitza, attacking the German infantry in strong force.

On the Bug east of Vladova, the enemy, having occupied the right bank of the river since the morning of the 19th, directed his ulterior efforts along the road leading to Pushoka.

Near Novo Georgievsk, after occupying the left bank of the Wkra, the Germans concentrated all their efforts northwest of the Wkra as far as the Vistula. By an incessant bombardment with a hurricane of projectiles they almost completely destroyed our fortifications. In this section on the evening of the 18th the Germans surrounded one fort in the region of Wymslow and afterward, despite enormous losses, directed their columns on the rear of the Zakrocyin Sector. This compelled our troops on the night of the 19th to retire on the line of the former forts forming the central defense.

In the course of the following day, having destroyed by their fire two of these forts, the Germans, by a series of sanguinary assaults, occupied their ruins from which they directed their fire against the central defenses. We blew up the bridge over the Narew and the forts we abandoned in the northern section.

EXULTATION IN BERLIN.

Chancellor Tells Crowd "What Will Not Bend Must Break."

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 20.—A great patriotic demonstration took place last night before the palace of the Chancellor at Berlin. Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, who was widely cheered, appeared on a balcony and briefly addressed the throng:

"Russian fortresses," he said, "are dashed to pieces like earthenware. The Reichstag has strikingly displayed the unconquerable spirit of the German people in voting ten thousand million marks at a single sitting for the prosecution of the war.

"The fight is not finished, but if it is God's will the day will come whe nwe may say, "What will not bend must break!"

HAVE 2,000,000 PRISONERS.

BERLIN, Aug. 20, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The Overseas News Agency says:

"The Frankfurter Zeitung estimates that the Germans and Austrians are now holding more than 2,000,000 prisoners of war, of whom 1,654,000 are Russians."

OFFICIAL BULLETINS OF DAY'S OPERATIONS

Russian Army Retreating from Captured Kovno Forced Into Battle on a Plain.

BERLIN, Aug. 20, (via London.)—The following official version of the operations on the Russian front and the capture of Novo Georgievsk was issued today by the General Staff:

Eastern Theatre of War: Army Group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: East of Kovno our troops continue their pursuit of the enemy. They are conducting a successful battle in the plain from Sabina to the highroad between Augustowo and Grodno.

The Russians have been driven back on a line from Gudele, east of Marypampol, to Lozdzieje and Studzioniczna, and are offering fresh resistance there. East of Trojin also hard fighting is in progress.

The army of General von Gallwitz has made successful progress with its attacks on the enemy, capturing ten officers and 3,654 men.

The fortress of Novo Georgievsk, the last halting place of the enemy in Poland, has been won after a stubborn resistance. The complete garrison consisted of six generals and 85,000 men. Of these more than 20,000 were captured in yesterday's final battle alone. The number of cannon recently captured has been increased to more than 700. The quantity of other war materials cannot yet be estimated.

The Army Group of Prince Leopold is making further progress.

Army Group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: The left wing drove back the enemy behind Koterkakulva, in the section southwest of Brest-Litovsk. South of the Bug we gained ground on the Brest-Litovsk line. East of Vladova our troops reached

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GIANTS AND DODGERS WIN—SARATOGA RACES—TENNIS STARS IN NEWPORT FINAL—GOLF—AUTOS

ADVANCING REDS HALTED BY GIANTS

Tesreau Shuts Out Cincinnati, 7 to 0, in Last Game of Series.

The Giants gathered themselves for one stinging final blow at the Reds yesterday, and delivered it so efectively that one almost forgot all of the transgressions of the previous two games. McGraw's men have been goaded almost to desperation by defeats that carried with them the essence of humiliation, and when exultant Cincinnati faced them at the Polo Grounds for the final game the Giants struck with a might that appalled the visitors. Moved by some mad spirit of revenge, they won the game by a score of 7 to 0. Overnight the team had been rejuvenated. The rheumatism had been rubbed out of the joints. Every man was an alert, agile ball player, unhampered by any thought of age or feeling of it either. Instead of the crippled Giants of the day before, the Reds were facing a team that not only knew how to play ball, but could do it with all of the spirit of youth.

It was Jeff Tesreau who was pitted against Lear, and Jeff worked as smoothly as ever in his life. Perhaps it was his presence that instilled the Giants with their high resolve. There is no doubt that he has had bad days, many of them, this season, but for all he is just about as dependable as any of the pitchers that McGraw has, and if he had not had the Giants got the support he received yesterday his record of the season might look brighter. That sped delivery was more than the astonished Reds could fathom, and just five hits was the lean total which the Herzog players gathered, not enough to win any ball game from the Giants in their fighting mood of yesterday.

The Giants had found the Herzog men so bewildered in the first inning that in the second Burns tried to put over a play to make them look ridiculous. It acted as a boomerang, however. He had beaten a hit to Herzog and Robertson fouled out to Wingo. Burnsie waited until the count on Groh had been made, and then, with Wingo's back toward him, started leisurely down to second. The Red, however, had eyes in the back of his head, and the strategy resulted in a double play. They made another shappy double play in the next inning, in which Herzog, Wagner, and Mollwitz figured. On side to side those instances the brilliancy of the fielding lay all with the Giants.

Fred Merkle, in centre, made some startling catches. The one from Mollwitz's bat in the sixth, that he had to go over into right, is the one that had every intention of being a three-base hit. Fletcher was jealous of the praise that went to Herzog for his work of the previous days and set out to give his own play the same lustre. He succeeded. He gobbled up everything that came his habit faultlessly. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf..2	1	1	3	0		Groh, 3b..4	0	1	0	1	
R'tson, rf..4	2	2	1	0		H'zog, ss..4	0	2	1	4	
Doyle, 2b..4	2	2	0	1		W'ms, lf..4	0	1	4	1	
F'ch'r, ss..3	1	1	2	4		Neale, cf..3	0	1	2	0	
M'kle, cf..2	0	1	4	0		G'ths, rf..4	0	0	2	0	
Kelly, 1b..3	0	0	10	0		Wingo, c..3	0	0	5	2	
Lob't, 3b..4	1	2	2	0		Wag'r, 2b..3	0	0	2	4	
Dooin, c...3	0	0	5	1		M'W'z, 1b..3	1	0	10	0	
W'dell, c..1	0	0	1	0		Lear, p...2	0	0	0	2	
T'reau, p..4	0	0	0	3		*Rodgers .1	0	0	0	0	
						McC'y, p..0	0	0	0	0	
Total..30	7	10	27	9		Total..32	0	5	24	14	

*Batted for Lear in the eighth inning.
Errors—Wagner, Dooin.

New York	4	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	---	7
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	---	0

Two-base hits—Fletcher, Mollwitz. Stolen bases—Lobert, Burns. Earned runs—New York, 3. Sacrifice flies—Merkle, Kelly. Double plays—Wingo and Herzog; Herzog, Wagner, and Mollwitz. Left on bases—New York, 5; Cincinnati, 5. First base on errors—New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Lear, 3. Hits—Off Lear, 10 in 7 innings; off McCluskey, none in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Lear, (Fletcher.) Struck out—By Tesreau, 4; by McCluskey, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Rigler. Time of game—One hour and twenty-two minutes.

Hughes Baffles the Cardinals.

BOSTON, Aug. 20.—Two of Boston's four hits off Meadows, a triple by Magee and Schmidt's single, in the fourth inning, counted the only run off today's game with St. Louis. Hughes had the visitors in hand at all times. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf..4	0	0	0	0	0	Hug's, 2b..3	0	0	0	0	3
Evers, 2b..2	0	0	0	2	0	Hyatt, 1b..1	0	0	0	0	0
Con'ly, cf..4	0	0	0	3	0	Butler, ss..4	0	0	0	2	2
Magee, lf..4	1	1	4	0	0	B'cher, lf..3	0	1	0	3	0
Sch'dt, 1b..3	0	1	6	1	0	Dolan, cf..3	0	2	1	0	0
Smith, 3b..2	0	1	1	1	1	W'son, rf..2	0	0	4	1	0
Mar'e, ss..3	0	0	1	3	2	Miller, 1b..					
Gowdy, c..1	0	0	9	2	0	2b..3	0	0	8	1	
Hughes, p..3	0	1	0	2	0	Betzel, 3b..3	0	0	0	0	0
						Snyder, c..3	0	0	4	1	
Total..26	1	4	27	10		Mead's, p..2	0	0	0	1	
						*Long .1	0	0	0	0	
						Rob'n, p..0	0	0	0	1	
						Total..28	0	4	24	10	

*Batted for Meadows in eighth inning.
Error—Maranville.

Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	---	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	---	0

Two-base hit—Dolan. (2.) Hughes. Three-base hit—Magee. Sacrifice hit—Wilson. Double play—Wilson, Miller, and Meadows. Left on base—St. Louis, 4; Boston, 2. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Hughes, 1; off Meadows, 4; off Robinson, 1. Hits—Off Meadows, 4 in 7 innings; off Robinson, 0 in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Hughes, (Dolan); by Meadows, (Gowdy.) Balk—Robinson. Struck out—By Hughes, 8; by Meadows, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and fifty-three minutes.

Bancroft's Homer Beats Pirates.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—A home run drive by Bancroft, with one out in the eleventh inning, gave Philadelphia a 4-to-3 victory over Pittsburgh today. Rixey, who started the game for the home team, was hit much harder than Cooper, the former being taken out in the eighth inning after Pittsburgh tied the score. Alexander did fine work as a rescue twirler. Bancroft and Vlox starred at the bat, each making three hits and receiving a pass in five trips to the plate. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b..5	0	0	1	2	3	Cost'o, lf..5	0	0	2	3	0
Bu'k, ss..4	2	2	3	3	1	Col's, cf..5	0	0	4	0	
P'kert, cf..3	0	0	2	0	0	J'ston, 1b..5	1	2	10	0	
C'v'th, rf..4	1	1	3	0	0	H'man, rf..4	1	1	3	0	
Lud's, lb..4	0	1	7	2	0	Wag'r, ss..4	1	2	2	3	
W'ted, lf..4	0	0	2	0	0	V'lox, 2b..4	0	3	2	3	
Nich'f, 2b..4	1	1	4	1	0	Baird, 3b..5	0	0	1	2	
K'fer, c...4	0	0	2	4	0	Gibson, c..5	0	2	5	1	
Rixey, p...2	0	0	0	1	0	C'per, p...5	0	0	1	1	
Alex'r, p..1	0	0	0	0	0						
						Total..42	3	12	*31	10	
Total..35	4	8	33	19							

*One out when winning run was scored.
Error—Gibson.

Pittsburgh	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	--3
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	--4

Two-base hits—Johnston, Gibson, Luderus, Niehoff. Home runs—Wagner, Bancroft, Cravath. Stolen base—Niehoff. Earned runs—Pittsburg, 3; Philadelphia, 3. Sacrifice hits—Wagner, Paskert, Rixey. Double plays—Wagner, Vlox, and Johnston; Byrne, Niehoff, and Luderus; Bancroft, Niehoff, and Luderus. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 9; Philadelphia, 3. Bases on balls—Off Cooper, 1; Rixey, 2. Hits—Off Rixey, 10 in 7 1-3; Alexander, 2 in 2 2-3. Struck out—By Cooper, 1; by Rixey, 2; by Alexander, 1. Time of game—One hour and fifty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Stockdale.

Seaton Traded for Falkenberg.

The first official act of John Ganzel, the new manager of the Brookfeds, was completed yesterday when he traded Tom Seaton of the Brooklyn pitching staff for Cy Falkenberg, one of Newark's pitchers. Tom Seaton has not been showing any surprising form in the box this year, and especially since the emory ball has been barred, his work has fallen off. To date he has won ten games out of twenty-one pitched.

Phillies Get Pitcher McQuillan.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 20.—Announcement was made tonight that George McQuillan, a pitcher, had been sold by the Pittsburgh National League Club to the Philadelphia Nationals; Carmen Hill, a pitcher, sent to the Youngstown Central League Club early in the season by the Pirates, has been recalled, and will report in Boston Tuesday.

Colonial League.

At New Haven—New Haven, 3; Pawtucket, 2. (Twelve innings.)
At Brockton—New Bedford, 6; Brockton, 4.
At Hartford—Springfield, 13; Hartford, 7.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York, 7; Cincinnati, 0.
Brooklyn, 6; Chicago, 5.
(Ten innings.)
Boston, 1; St. Louis, 0.
Philadelphia, 4; Pittsburgh, 3.
(Eleven innings.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at St. Louis—Rain.
Boston, 4; Chicago, 1.
Detroit, 11; Philadelphia, 1.
Washington, 8; Cleveland, 0.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn, 8; St. Louis, 1.
Kansas City, 8; Baltimore, 4.
Buffalo, 7; Chicago, 3.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Jersey City, 10; Harrisburg, 3.
Providence, 10; Richmond, 9.
Rochester, 4; Montreal, 1.
Toronto, 1; Buffalo, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	57	43	.543
Brooklyn	60	51	.541
Chicago	55	54	.505
Pittsburgh	56	56	.500
Boston	54	54	.500
New York	51	54	.486
St. Louis	52	60	.464
Cincinnati	51	59	.464

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	70	37	.654
Detroit	73	39	.652
Chicago	66	43	.606
Washington	56	53	.514
New York	51	51	.500
Cleveland	42	68	.381
St. Louis	41	68	.376
Philadelphia	34	74	.315

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Newark	61	48	.560
Kansas City	63	50	.558
Pittsburgh	60	48	.556
Chicago	62	50	.554
St. Louis	59	52	.532
Buffalo	54	64	.458
Brooklyn	51	64	.443
Baltimore	39	73	.348

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	70	37	.654
Buffalo	61	40	.604
Montreal	56	51	.523
Harrisburg	51	53	.490
Toronto	49	57	.462
Rochester	46	57	.447
Richmond	46	61	.430
Jersey City	40	63	.388

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE
St. Louis at New York.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
(Two games.)
Pittsburgh at Boston.
(Two games.)
Chicago at Philadelphia.
(Two games.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Chicago.
Boston at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
Washington at Detroit.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
(Two games.)
Pittsburgh at Newark.
Kansas City at Baltimore.
(Two games.)
Chicago at Buffalo.
(Two games.)

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Jersey City at Harrisburg.
Providence at Richmond.
Toronto at Buffalo.
(Two games.)
Montreal at Rochester.

BROOKFEDS HIT BALL HARD.

Get 15 Hits Off Three Pitchers—Marsans Plays with St. Louis.

Hits rattled off the Brookfed bats yesterday at Washington Park like leaves off a tree in Autumn. That Brooklyn team has been weak with the stick lately, but yesterday it broke forth like a Western tornado and thundered out fifteen hits off three St. Louis pitchers, winning the contest by the score of 8 to 1.

Armando Marsans, against whom the Cincinnati National League team had an injunction all season, preventing him from playing with St. Louis, and which by the way was dissolved Wednesday, was in the game yesterday. The Cuban poked out one single in four times at the bat and accepted two chances in centre field. Doc Watson was Fielder Jones's first selection on the mound for the Westerners, and after the Brookfeds had batched his delivery for eight hits, one of them a triple, in one and two-thirds innings, he was replaced by Doc Crandall. The old Giant twirler lasted until the fifth, then Willett went in, but Brooklyn was on a rampage and it was impossible to stop them.

Every one of the Brooklyn players made at least one hit in yesterday's pastime. Kauff and Helfrich got three each and Anderson, Halt, and Fred Smith connected for a brace of hits apiece. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
A'son, rf..5	1	2	1	0		Tobin, rf..4	0	1	1	0	
Helf'h, 2b..4	2	3	0	2		V'ghn, 2b..4	0	0	5	2	
C'per, lf..3	0	1	3	1		Miller, lf..4	0	1	1	0	
Kauff, cf..4	2	2	1	0		M'Mans, cf..4	0	0	1	2	
Myers, 1b..4	0	1	12	2		B'ton, 1b..4	0	0	11	0	
Holt, 3b...4	1	2	2	2		Kores, 3b..4	0	1	1	4	
F. S'h, ss..4	0	1	2	4		H'ltley, c...4	1	2	2	1	
Land, c....4	1	1	4	1		J'son, ss..4	0	0	0	2	
Marion, p..4	1	1	1	3		W'son, p..2	0	0	0	1	
						C'dall, p...2	0	1	0	0	
						W'lett, p..2	0	0	0	3	
						*E'well ...1	0	0	0	0	
Total..36	8	15	27	15		Total..37	1	7	24	15	

*Batted for Willett in ninth inning.
Errors—Tobin, Hartley, (2,) Johnson, F. Smith, (2.)

Brooklyn	0	4	1	2	0	1	0	0	---	8	
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	---	1

Left on bases—St. Louis, 12; Brooklyn, 8. Two-base hits—Kores, Kauff. Three-base hit—Anderson. Earned runs—St. Louis, 1; Brooklyn, 7. Sacrifice hit—Myers. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Stolen bases—Kauff, Hartley, Holt, F. Smith, Myers. Double plays—Helfrich, Land and Myers; Willett, Vaughn and Borton; Marsand and Borton. Bases on balls—Off Marion, 3; off Crandall, 1; off Willett, 1. Struck out—By Marion, 3; by Willett, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Crandall, (Holt.) Hits—Off Watson, 7 in one and two-thirds innings; off Crandall, 5 in two and one-third innings; off Willett, 3 in four innings. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Mullen and Johnston.

Baltimore Easy for Kansas City.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 20.—Kansas City had no trouble in making it two in a row by taking today's game, 8 to 4. Bailey lasted less than an inning for Baltimore, and Suggs was also chased later on. Packard was never forced to extend himself. The score:

										R.	H.	E.
Kansas City...	3	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	---	8	12	3
Baltimore	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	---	4	7	2

Batteries—Packard and Brown; Bailey, Suggs, Leclair, and Jacklitsch.

New England League.

At Lynn—Lynn, 2; Lowell, 1. Lowell, 14; Lynn, 2.
At Lewiston—Lewiston, 6; Lawrence, 5. (Ten innings.)
At Fitchburg—Fitchburg, 3; Worcester, 1.
At Portland—Portland, 4; Manchester, 1.

Southern Association.

At Atlanta—Atlanta, 5; Little Rock, 0.
Little Rock, 3; Atlanta, 2.
At Birmingham—Chattanooga, 1; Birmingham, 0. Birmingham, 0; Chattanooga, 0. (Nine innings.)
At Mobile—Nashville, 7; Mobile, 5.

WHEAT'S BIG SMASH WINS FOR DODGERS

Brooklyn Outfielder Sends Two Runs Across in Tenth and Chicago Loses 6 to 5 Game.

Just as the Dodgers were about to be dislodged from the charmed vicinity at the head of the National League parade by the Chicago Cubs at Ebbets Field yesterday, Zack Wheat arose with a violent protest. The slugging Cherokee from Kansas expressed his disapproval with an enormous smash in the tenth inning, which swept the bases of two runners and won the game for Brooklyn, 6 to 5.

It was as big and jolly a home run as ever trickled from a clubber's bat, but Zack gets credit only for a three-base hit. When he touched third the winning run had been scored from first base and the last lap of Wheat's joyous trip doesn't go on record.

Wheat had a hard time disposing of a home run yesterday. Twice before, in the third and fifth innings, Wheat uncorked tremendous raps which were plainly ticketed home huns, but redheaded Jack Murray, late of Gotham, in centre field, thwarted Jack's commendable efforts with a couple of circus catches, which brought the crowd hopping to its feet in wild exclamation.

Zack was the first citizen up in the third and pummeled the ball high over Murray's auburn thatch in centre field. After a wild exciting chase Murray stuck his gloved hand up at the ball and it was glued there. In the fifth he made another wonderful catch of one of Wheat's skyrockets as it was on its merry way to the centre field wall.

Yesterday victory kept the Dodgers up within a mere couple of points of the pace-making Phils. It was one of those nerve-racking games which just oozed with hair-raising excitement all the time. The Cubs died hard. The dogged persistence which the Brooklyns are developing in their dash to the front finally killed off the Cubs in the seething tenth.

The Dodgers gathered four runs in the first two innings and had what looked like a safe lead. Getting their runs one at a time, the Cubs overtook the Dodgers in the seventh and deadlocked the score at 4 to 4. In the first of the tenth Chicago went to the lead at 5 to 4. Was in the last of the tenth that Wheat registered his emphatic protest.

Hi Myers, the first man up, was hit by one of James Lavender's unruly tosses. Olson sent him to second with a neat sacrifice. Daubert beat out an infield grounder to Fisher and stepped Wheat. His smash went far out to the centre field wall and Myers dashed home with the tying run, closely pursued by Daubert with the hurrah tally.

In the Dodgers' first O'Mara walked, but he had to retire from the game because of an injured ankle. Olson took his place, Daubert walked. Wheat singled to right, scoring Olson, while Daubert went along to third. Wheat attracted the throw, and, as he was being run up and down between the bases, Daubert scored and Wheat got to second safely. Cutshaw then pushed a roller at Zabel, who threw the ball wild to third and Wheat scored.

Murray singled in the second and Phelan was sent to Bresnahan's as safe rap scored Murray. Myers's single and Olson's triple gave the Dodgers another in the second. Bresnahan singled in the fifth and Zabel skied to right. Good forced Bresnahan and then stole second. Fisher's single scored him. That was the last of the Douglass, as Dell came in and quieted the activity.

Olson's error gave Phelan a life in the seventh, and he stole second, aided by a wild pitch. He tied the score on a two-bagger by Williams. Fisher doubled in the tenth and scored on a single to centre by Wildfire Schulte. Next came the Dodgers' half of the tenth, and Zack Wheat's overwhelming punch to the fence which won the game. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers, cf..2	2	0	0	0		Good, rf..4	1	2	2	0	
O'M'a, ss..0	1	0	0	0		Fisher, ss..5	1	2	1	2	
Olson, ss..2	0	1	3	2		Sch'te, lf..4	0	1	2	0	
D'bert, 1b..3	2	1	10	0		Z'm'n, 2b..5	0	2	2	3	
Wheat, lf..4	2	2	2	0		Saier, 1b..5	0	2	9	0	
Cut'w, 2b..4	0	1	6	5		Murp'y, cf..3	1	1	5	0	
St'gel, rf..4	0	0	1	1		Phel'n, 3b..3	1	0	2	1	
Getz, 3b..4	0	0	1	3		Bresn'n, c..3	0	2	2	1	
M'C'ty, c..4	0	0	7	2		Zabel, p..2	0	0	0	1	
Doug's, p..2	0	0	0	1		†Williams..1	0	0	0	0	
Dell, p...0	0	0	0	0		Lav'der, p.1	0	0	1	2	
‡Schultz...1	0	0	0	0							
Smith, p..1	0	0	0	2							
Total..33	6	7	30	15		Total..37	5	12	*28	13	

*One out when winning run was scored.
†Batted for Zabel in the seventh inning.
‡Batted for Dell in the seventh inning.

Brooklyn	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	---	6
Chicago	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	---	5

Errors—Zabel, Olson.

Two-base hits—Fisher, Williams. Three-base hits—Zimmerman, Olson, Wheat. Stolen bases—Good, (4,) Zimmerman, Murray, Cutshaw. Earned runs—Chicago, 4; Brooklyn, 5. Sacrifice hits—Olson, Daubert. Double plays—Cutshaw and Daubert, (2.) Left on bases—Chicago, 9; Brooklyn, 6. First base on errors—Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Douglass, 1; off Zabel, 2; off Smith, 3; off Lavender, 2. Hits—Off Douglass, 8 in four and two-thirds innings; off Dell, 2 in two and one-third innings; off Smith, 2 in three innings; off Zabel, 4 in six innings; off Lavender, 3 in three and one-third innings. Hit by pitcher—By Lavender, (Myers.) Struck out—By Douglass, 2; by Zabel, 2; by Smith, 4. Wild pitch—Dell. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Cockill. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes.

National League Double-Headers.

Secretary John A. Heydler of the National League yesterday announced the following official list of dates fixed for the playing off of postponed and tie games:

At Boston.—With New York, Oct. 4, (2.)
At Brooklyn.—With St. Louis, Aug. 25, (2.) With Pittsburgh, Aug. 28, (2.) With Boston, Sept. 8, (2.)
At New York.—With St. Louis, Aug. 23, (2.) With Pittsburgh, Aug. 25, (2.) With Philadelphia, Sept. 2, (2.)
At Philadelphia.—With Chicago, Aug. 23, (2.) With Cincinnati, Aug. 25, (2.) With St. Louis, Aug. 30, (2.) With New York, Sept. 9, (2.)
At Pittsburgh.—With St. Louis, Sept. 1, (2.) With Boston, Sept. 10, (2.) With New York, Sept. 17, (2.) and Sept. 18, (2.)
At Cincinnati.—With New York, Sept. 12, (2.) With Philadelphia, Sept. 17, (open.) With Brooklyn, Sept. 24, (open.)
At Chicago.—With Boston, Sept. 15, (open.) With New York, Sept. 22, (open.) With Philadelphia, Sept. 25, (2.) and Sept. 24, (2.) With Cincinnati, Sept. 27, (2.) Sept. 28, (2.) and Sept. 30, (open.)
At St. Louis.—With Boston, Sept. 16, (2.)

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT BUFFALO

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	---	1	5	4
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	---	0	8	0

Batteries—Luque and Kocher; Bader and Onslow.

AT ROCHESTER.

										R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	---	1	7	1
Rochester	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	*	---	4	9	3

Batteries—Fullerton and Howley; Herche and Williams.

AT RICHMOND.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	1	5	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	---	10	19	2
Richmond	2	3	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	---	9	14	4

Batteries—Cooper, Schultz, and Casey; Cottrell, Morrisette, and Sweeney.

AT YORK.

										R.	H.	E.
Harrisburg	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	---	3	12	3
Jersey City	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	*	---	10	11	0

Batteries—Chabek and Regan; Bruck and Tragresser.

American Association.

At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 3; Columbus, 2.
At Kansas City—Louisville, 4; Kansas City, 3.
At St. Paul—Cleveland, 4; St. Paul, 3. (Thirteen innings.)
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 13; Indianapolis, 0.

New York State League.

At Syracuse—Syracuse, 5; Wilkes-Barre, 4.
At Binghamton—Binghamton, 17; Albany, 1.
At Elmira—Elmira, 3; Troy, 2. (Twelve innings.)
At Scranton—Utica, 2; Scranton, 1.

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AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit Continues Winning Streak and Downs Athletics by 11 to 1.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 20.—Detroit continued its unbroken string of victories today, making it nine straight, with an 11 to 1 defeat of Philadelphia. Bressler went to pieces in the third inning, giving five bases on balls and allowing two hits. Three of the passes and one of the hits came with the bases filled, netting the Tigers five runs.

Bill James, recently purchased from St. Louis, pitched a fine game for the Tigers.

Cobb and Crawford attempted a double steal in the seventh. McAvoy's throw retired Crawford at second, and Kopf's lightning relay to the plate caught Cobb, who attempted to score from second. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b..5	1	2	0	3		Kopf, ss..5	1	2	2	4	
Bush, ss..4	1	0	0	5		L.D'es, cf..4	0	1	2	0	
Cobb, cf..3	2	2	1	0		Str'nk, 1b..3	0	2	9	0	
C'wf'd, rf..5	1	2	2	0		Lajoie, 2b..3	0	1	2	2	
Veach, lf..4	1	1	2	0		Walsh, rf..4	0	0	0	1	
Burns, 1b..5	1	3	16	0		Oldr'g, lf..4	0	1	2	0	
Y'ung, 2b..3	0	1	1	2		M'lone, 3b..4	0	1	1	1	
Kav'h, 2b..1	1	1	1	1		M'Avoy, c..4	0	0	6	3	
Stan'ge, c..3	2	0	4	0		Bress'r, p..1	0	0	0	1	
James, p..2	1	1	0	0		Ph'llon, p..1	0	0	0	1	
						Fil'g'm, p..1	0	0	0	0	
Total..35	11	13	27	11		Total..34	1	8	24	13	

Errors—Kopf, McAvoy, Burns.

Detroit	0	0	5	1	0	5	0	0	---	11	
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	---	1

Three-base hit—Kavanagh. Stolen bases—Kopf, Cobb, Strunk. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 1; Detroit, 10. Sacrifice hit—James. Sacrifice fly—Lajoie. Double play—McAvoy to Lajoie to Kopf to McAvoy. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 9; Detroit, 10. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1; Detroit, 2. Bases on balls—Off Bressler, 5; off Pillion, 1; off Fillingim, 2; off James, 2. Hits—Off Bressler, 2 in three innings; off Pillion, 9 in two and one-third innings; off Fillingim, 2 in two and two-thirds innings. Hit by pitcher—By Pillion, (James.) Struck out—By Bressler, 1; by James, 3; by Fillingim, 1. Wild pitches—Fillingim, James. Time of game—One hour and fifty-four minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Wallace and Connolly.

Red Sox Cling to Lead.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—Boston defeated Chicago, 4 to 1, here today, driving Benz off the mound in the first inning. Singles by Scott, Speaker, and Lewis caused Benz's departure from the game. One run had scored, Gardner then doubled off Russell, and two more visitors scored. Hoblitzel's triple in the seventh inning, followed by a wild pitch, gave Boston its other run. Shore eased up in the last half of the ninth, and singles by Murphy and Weaver and a double by E. Collins saved Chicago from a shut-out. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf..4	1	1	2	0		M'phy, rf..5	1	2	2	0	
Scott, ss..5	1	2	2	4		W'ver, ss..5	0	2	1	1	
Spk'r, cf..4	0	0	2	0		J. C's, 2b..4	0	0	2	3	
H'ltl'l, 1b..4	1	1	16	0		J. C's, 3b..4	0	0	11	0	
Lewis, lf..4	0	2	0	0		L'bold, lf..2	0	0	0	1	
G'd'r, 3b..4	0	2	0	4		Felsch, cf..4	0	1	4	0	
Barry, 2b..3	0	0	2	3		Schalk, c..4	0	1	4	0	
Cady, c...3	0	0	2	0		Fe'bee, c..0	0	0	0	0	
Shore, p...4

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 21, 1915.

THE NEXT STEP.

The hope has been expressed that the German Government will voluntarily disclaim the act of the naval officer who sank the Arabic, an act by which, according to authoritative reports, American passengers lost their lives. In our note of July 21 we said that "the Government of the United States cannot believe that the Imperial Government will longer refrain from disavowing the wanton act of its naval commander in sinking the Lusitania or from offering reparation for American lives lost, so far as reparation can be made for a needless destruction of human life by an illegal act." To that note no reply has been received. But the German note of July 8 was of a nature to discourage the belief that disavowal and an offer of reparation would be made.

In view of this latest assault upon American rights and American lives, to repeat in further correspondence the protests and representations we made in our notes of May 13, June 9, and July 21, would be incompatible with the dignity of the Nation, it would obviously be futile. Our communications to Germany have apprised that Government and our own people of the steps that would of necessity be taken should Germany persist in its barbarous and lawless acts in contravention of our right to enjoy the freedom of the seas. We have told her that our Government will sustain its citizens in the exercise of their rights, that it will omit no word or act "necessary to the performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and its citizens and of safeguarding their free exercise and enjoyment," and that the repetition of lawless and murderous acts must be regarded by the Government of the United States "when they affect American citizens as deliberately unfriendly."

A disclaimer from Germany of any unfriendly intent, a disavowal of the acts of the naval officers who sank the Lusitania and the Arabic, would be most welcome. We earnestly desire continued and undisturbed friendly relations with Germany. But if appeal and remonstrance fail, as they have repeatedly failed, other measures must be taken to defend and protect the rights Germany has violated. The Government must and will keep its pledge to its own citizens. It would be the usual step, therefore, for the Government at Washington to instruct its Ambassador at Berlin to say to the German Chancellor that it had not abandoned the hope that disavowal of the act of the commander who destroyed the Lusitania would yet be made and with it a similar disavowal of the destruction of the Arabic, with consent to make such reparation as is possible, to the end that this Government might feel assured of the desire of Germany for a continuance of friendly relations between the two countries.

The instructions to our Ambassador would naturally indicate our confident expectation that the reply of the German Government would be received at an early date, certainly not later than a week or ten days after the delivery of our communication. The refusal of Germany to reply within the time designated or its failure to reply in the sense of the Ambassador's instruction would naturally be followed by the sundering of diplomatic relations. We should instruct Ambassador GERARD to return to this country and we should deliver to the German Ambassador his passports. These steps would be taken with only such delay as may be required for the receipt of full and authentic information concerning the sinking of the Arabic. In such matters promptness of action is requisite; needless delay, after full information is obtained, would deprive the measures taken of something of their force.

Should this course be followed, it would be for the German Government to say whether it believes that persistence in its submarine warfare upon peaceful merchant ships carrying American passengers, and even, as in the case of the Arabic, when they are westward bound, would not be purchased at too high a price if it should cause the sundering of the relations of friendship that have so long prevailed between Germany and the United States.

GALVESTON'S PROBLEM.

Galveston's splendid sea wall, built of concrete reinforced with steel, could not save the city from the sea in its hurricane fury. Through a great gap in that monument of engineering skill the floods rushed into the streets and caused devastation. But the loss is inconsiderable in human life and property compared with that of 1900, when 3,000 persons were killed and $25,000,000 worth of property was destroyed. The sea wall and the causeway have served Galveston well for many years, and a new and prosperous city has been builded on the ruins of the old town. That concrete bulkheads, no matter how strongly reinforced, will not permanently serve as protection against the sea in a tempest, however, is a fact that has been proved often along the Atlantic Coast. Recent Winter storms have crumbled the heavy concrete bulkheads in the settlements along the Rockaway peninsula while strangely sparing flimsy structures of wooden piles sunk in the sand. The piles are comparatively non-resisting; the concrete stands firmly to be smashed when its time comes. The problem of Galveston's protection must be taken up anew by the engineers. They will not consider wooden piles, of course, but they must discover a way to build a sea wall which will be permanent, against which the strongest seas may spend themselves with unavailing fury. The problem may be solved, not perhaps by making the fortification against the ocean's warfare heavier, for there is nothing heavy enough to combat the battering of an angry sea, but by constructing outer works to lessen the force of the contact.

Galveston will never succumb. It will not change its site. It has become a seaport of great fame, with annual exports worth nearly $250,000,000, it is proud of its history, cherishes its traditions, and will survive to conquer the sea which so often rises against it. Already the Gulf City is repairing its losses without aid from the outside world. It needs nothing for its restoration that the spirit of its self-reliant citizens cannot provide. Elsewhere in Texas the hurricane from the tropics did great damage. The loss at Texas City was so great that the abandonment of that place as an army depot is inevitable. We cannot afford to let any of our few soldiers die in floods. But Galveston will courageously meet her own problems and solve them.

THE NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS POLICY.

Secretary MCADOO is about to tour the country in the interest of the improvement of the Treasury's policy regarding Federal buildings, especially Post Offices. It is a promising field of reform. The old method was to get as large an appropriation as possible, in ways that will not bear the light, and then to build the Post Office to use the appropriation, rather than to fit the business of the Post Office or of the town where the money was to be spent. Villages often got stone structures, although there was not business to support them, and cities were treated less well than they deserved. On the new system the places wanting public buildings will be classified according to their business, and the building will be proportioned to the case. On 136 purchases of sites it is said that a half million already has been saved of the money allowed by Congress. Putting the lid on the public building pork barrel is an achievement not to be lightly regarded by those to whom it is agreeable to acknowledge well-doing by officials.

The seriousness of the situation may be illustrated by the case of Chicago. Two years ago $1,750,000 was appropriated, and the money has been unused because a suitable site would cost four or five millions. The difficulty is that Post Office business is ground floor business. Most other businesses are able to divide their affairs, and to put some part of their establishment above the ground floor. The Post Office does this with great reluctance, and draws sharp distinction between the nature of its business and the business of banks, insurance companies, and even other Government business. When the value of real estate is based upon its utility for skyscrapers, and when the Post Office can use only the first floor or two, there is an evident waste of capital in buying sites of the sort suitable for the Post Offices in cities. Accordingly the plan under consideration is to build skyscrapers on the Post Office sites throughout the country generally, and, in the words of Assistant Secretary BYRON R. NEWTON, use the extra floors "either for other governmental purposes or more probably to rent them out to tenants." That surely is a novelty, and requires consideration before approval. In some other cities the proposal is not approved at first sight.

The Boston Globe remarks that the only skyscraper in Boston belongs to Uncle Sam, and the Boston policy is unfavorable to skyscrapers in general. The Globe says: "The Government may do what the State and city may not. But should it? Do we desire more skyscrapers, even chaperoned by the Government?" Those are questions of artistic propriety and policy which would not apply here, but there are other cities which may feel like Boston. And perhaps there are still others which may have practical objections such as will be felt in New York. It is right for Uncle Sam to do his best to reduce the cost of his real estate, and it is no fair ground of objection that the sustaining force of his requirements is withdrawn from the realty market. But when the Federal Government proposes to ask exemption from taxes, and to set itself up in competition with taxed landlords, the competition is unfair.

The attention of the Constitutional Convention would not be misplaced in connection with the tax exemption clause. Money ought not to be made by tax exemptions, neither by Government, nor by churches, nor any of several other beneficiaries. There is in this principle no hostility to the Federal Government nor to churches and the others exempt. The only suggestion is that the causes of exemption should be the consideration, and when there is failure of consideration the exemption might also very well be reconsidered. The present custom is to give exemption once for all, although assessments are renewed annually. Exemptions might well be for a fixed period, with renewals like leases. Assessments also might well be for considerable periods. Real estate does not change widely in value from year to year, and the system of annual assessments results in less careful consideration than might be given if the assessments were made less seldom. The result of annual assessment is that only those assessed for considerable sums can afford to contest the assessment. It is cheaper to pay the tax. But if the assessment were for a term of years the aggregate tax would justify the assessors in taking more care, and enable the taxpayers to review their action in court when necessary. The depressed condition of real estate is due in considerable part to the great aggregate of the exemptions, and to the methods of assessment, practically without opportunity of challenge by the small taxpayers.

MR. CARDOSO AND MEXICO.

The welcome of the United States to JOSE M. CARDOSO, Minister of Brazil to Mexico, who is now visiting us, should not be confined to official Washington. Every American citizen owes a debt of gratitude to that diplomat. For many months the diplomatic relations of the United States with Mexico have resembled those of two nations at war. In all that time Mr. CARDOSO has looked after the welfare of our citizens in the tortured republic with admirable patience and as much success as any diplomat could exert upon various self-appointed leaders of the people who know little about international relations and care less. Mr. CARDOSO was received with official honors in Washington yesterday, and will be specially honored by the President today. Incidentally, he is expected to communicate to Mr. WILSON his views of the Mexican situation. They should be interesting and important, especially his view of CARRANZA's boasted ability to restore peace. But the President has already been well informed on that point.

The movement to settle the Mexican disturbances through the proffer of good offices by the United States, in concert with the Latin-American republics, has proceeded so far that the acceptance of the offer by VILLA has been dispatched to Washington and that of ZAPATA is expected to follow. VILLA uses fair words. He promises to abide by the advice of the friendly intermediaries. But, except a curt announcement that the joint communication has been referred to a Foreign Office which has no national existence, nothing has been heard from CARRANZA. In his safe seclusion he preserves the attitude of a conqueror. His assurance, his narrowness, and his insolence are unabated. Obviously, if the proposed conference is to take place it will be without the co-operation of the Constitutionalist leader. The inference is that his Generals, including OBREGON, will also stand aloof. But that remains to be seen. If the Government at Washington is determined to go on with this business, it may yet exert a potent influence with all the Mexican leaders who have enough common sense to understand that there will be more glory for them in the settlement of the disturbances with the friendly assistance of their neighbors than there could possibly be in a prolongation of the conflict with a growing scarcity of ammunition.

JUSTICE FINCH.

Having before him a considerable number of names of members of the New York bar in good standing, and all of certified and recommended qualifications, Governor WHITMAN has appointed EDWARD R. FINCH to be a Justice of the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice DELANY. It will be the general opinion of the bench and the bar that the choice was well made, that in appointing Mr. FINCH the Governor has raised to the bench a counselor at law well qualified for judicial duty.

Justice FINCH has a record for valuable service as a practitioner and as a citizen. He has done good work as a member of the Assembly, in the Honest Ballot Association, in the City Club, as a member of the Child Welfare Committee, and his seventeen years' practice in the courts gives him the sound qualification of knowledge and experience. The term for which Justice FINCH is appointed to fill a vacancy will expire on Jan. 1. Very naturally, his appointment is taken as an assurance that he will be nominated at the primaries as his own successor and with good prospect of election.

THE SUBWAY LITIGATION.

Mr. ADAMSON, Director of the Bureau of Contract Supervision, says that sixteen dual subway contracts have been let with the clause which he caused to be added to the contract for the Broadway subway's "keystone" link through Times Square. The statutory duties of the Bureau of Contract Supervision in connection with subway business are obscure. That is a trifle. If the bureau can improve the subway contracts in an orderly and lawful manner it is desirable that it should be done. But the merits were not considered at the hearing before Justice SHEARN, nor was it proper that they should be. The sole question was regarding the amendment of the contract after the bidding, and, there is even reason to suppose, after the letting of the contract.

There might even be circumstances making that defensible, perhaps even necessary. But nothing of that sort was asserted at the hearing. There have been between forty and fifty contracts let with the clause to which the bureau objects, and there is no allegation of abuse in connection with the expenditure of scores of millions in the manner Mr. ADAMSON seeks to improve upon. The question is whether extra work should be paid for in a lump sum agreed upon by the contractors and the representative of the city, or at cost plus a percentage. The city's experience does not discredit the former plan. There is good practice in support of the latter plan. The question on the substance is open. But there can be no acquirement of merit by starting litigation by this manner of changing from one method to the other, on any cause shown at the hearing.

It is not open to the Public Service Commission to yield to the Board of Estimate in this matter. If the board can alter a contract after it has been formulated by the commission the board becomes the preparer of the contracts, contrary to the law and manner of procedure up to this time. If the Board of Estimate should wish to make representations to the Public Service Commission and secure the adoption of the Adamson proposal before contracts are offered for bidding it would be suitable to consider the matter. But offhand, alteration of a contract, giving contractors ground or excuse to allege that they are aggrieved, is not in the public interest. No lump sum abuse in connection with this contract can be possibly worthy of comparison with the delay of the dual subway by a lawsuit. The interest on hundreds of millions, and the greater losses to the city in taxes, and to citizens in the speedy use of what costs them so dear, must remain the chief question.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

No Inside Help This Time.

After the sinking of the Lusitania, we were solemnly assured by several high German authorities that a vessel of such size and strength, if carrying an ordinary cargo, might reasonably be expected to float for at least an hour, even after having suffered the greatest amount of injury a torpedo could inflict. That she went down so quickly, and that there was such a regrettable loss of life, was not the fault, therefore, of the commander of the German submarine, or of those whose orders he executed, but that of the British Government and the owners of the ship. They had loaded a passenger craft with military supplies and the explosion of these, after the torpedo struck, probably caused a submergence that was fatal only because it was so sudden.

This theory had several obvious weaknesses, among them the one that the ammunition on board the Lusitania was small in quantity, and none of it of a kind to explode either easily or violently. Indeed, a good deal of it would not explode at all, since it consisted of unloaded shells. However, this plea in mitigation and avoidance did receive some consideration, mostly, perhaps, because the making of it revealed the existence in the minds where it originated of a certain compunction about the killing of women and babies, and a certain desire to transfer to other than German shoulders the burden of obloquy which such slaughters bring. But the little there was in the ammunition argument, either as justifying the attack on the Lusitania or as explaining the quickness of her disappearance, must now be abandoned.

The Arabic, a ship as strong as the Cunarder, was torpedoed in exactly the same way, and though there is not even a suspicion that there were any explosives on board, she remained above water only eleven minutes, according to those who put the time at its longest, while the Lusitania lingered on the surface at least five minutes longer. That the loss of life on the Arabic was not the greater of the two disasters seems to have been due chiefly to the fact that there were fewer to lose. The effectiveness of the submarine was even better illustrated than before, and there is not even a hint that the master of the under-water craft cared what the results of his blow might be or on whom they fell. So far as any of the details go, the same man might have sunk both steamers.

Why, Then, Was He So Excited?

Dr. H. F. ALBERT, the Imperial German Councilor, who admittedly has been shepherding the German propagandists in this country, has taken his time, as was wise and his right, before making a public statement about the documents which so mysteriously passed from his possession to that of our neighbor The World. The statement, now that it has come, is, as might be expected, a good one. It is marked by a moderation of language really surprising, in the circumstances, for Dr. ALBERT's experience was painful and justified some heat of resentment.

But besides being emotionally restrained, the statement is characterized by a good deal of plausibility, for it is quite natural that a man in the doctor's position would receive many letters from irresponsible and flighty persons, proposing all sorts of plots and schemes. He wins assent, too, when he says that neither the receipt nor the possession of such letters proves that their recipient had acted on them or intended to do so. For the careful student of this interesting case, however, there remains in it, even after Dr. ALBERT's explanations, at least one dark mystery.

If the papers were as worthless, as unmeaning, as undemonstrative of anything whatever, as he says, it made no particular difference to him what became of them—whether they remained, as he puts it, "tucked away," or were printed broadcast. They couldn't hurt anybody except the men to whom he refers so scornfully—people with whom he had not trafficked and wouldn't. But it is reported that on discovering the loss of these same worthless and insignificant documents, Dr. ALBERT was filled with what seemed, at least, to be great excitement. He used all the means customarily employed by the losers of valuable property to get them back, including the advertising of a large reward, and he behaved very much as do people who realize that they are threatened with trouble so serious that it must be avoided if possible.

Considering the episode in all its aspects, there is difficulty in quieting the fear that between Dr. ALBERT's statement and the deeply lying, solidly frozen facts there is a certain inconsistency, a certain inharmony. To refute him is impossible, to answer him not easy, but somehow he does not fully convince. One feels that he has told a lot of truth. One doesn't feel that he has told the whole of it.

His Death Bereaves This City.

By the death of Dr. ELGIN R. L. GOULD this city loses a citizen whose efforts for the betterment of its economic and social conditions were as many, perhaps, as those of any man now living here, and though he never sought or attained that public recognition as a philanthropist and reformer that has been accorded to some others, his work, like his character, was highly appreciated by those best informed with regard to the subjects that won his constant and intelligent interest.

With "charity," in the older sense of that word—in the sense that has almost driven it out of any except hesitant if not derogatory usage—Dr. GOULD was not in any way identified. "Helping the poor" was for him a much larger task than could be accomplished or even advanced toward completion by the giving of alms. Such things as model tenements, and banks where small loans could be obtained on the security of industry and sobriety, were those that his activities produced or fostered. Not often or eagerly an office holder, his public services gave him distinction among those who understood their value, and as a writer on economic topics he earned the respect of the experts.

His career terminated when he had hardly passed his prime, but he had lived a full life, without reproach, which is something, and a useful one, which is much more.

THE COMMONER EXPLAINS.

Mr. Bryan Bought the Desk in a Perfectly Customary Manner.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While I am not in sympathy with Mr. Bryan's actions during his late occupancy of office of Secretary of State, yet I wanted to know what the law is in regard to the question of his removing the desk that he used while in office. I wrote Mr. Bryan regarding the same and "their" reply is hereto attached. J. M. OURSLER.

Council Bluffs, Iowa, Aug. 16, 1915.

Mr. J. M. Oursler, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Dear Sir: Your recent favor reached this office while Mr. Bryan is absent. Inclosed find copy of an editorial that will appear in the August issue of The Commoner, which I believe covers the case in which you are interested. It is unfortunate that some American newspapers will not make any effort to learn the facts before publishing statements that are so absurd and untrue.

Regretting Mr. Bryan could not make personal reply, we are,

Very truly yours,
THE COMMONER,
By J. R. Farris, Supt.

[Inclosure. Proof of an editorial to appear in The Commoner.]

Desk and Chairs.

Those who are interested enough to make inquiry will find that it is customary for officials to purchase from the Government pieces of furniture for which they have formed an attachment. Each Cabinet member, for instance, takes the chair which he has used at the President's council table, paying therefor the cost of a new one. Mr. Bryan takes his, depositing for it $65. He also buys his desk chair for $50 and a desk for $250—the cost of new furniture of the same character. The desk is the one used by him in signing the peace treaties. Is it strange that he is fond of it?

A Longing.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having watched my German-American countrymen as long as I can stand it, I have been seized with a violent longing for their vaunted Germany. I am longing for discipline; for respect toward properly constituted authority; for obedience of those rightfully placed in command; for wholesome control of public speech; in a word, for all those manifestations of social responsibility which we lack, and which the German-Americans believe are not needed on this side of the ocean. EDWIN BJORKMAN.

New York, Aug. 18, 1915.

I DID NOT RAISE MY BOY TO BE A SOLDIER, BUT—

I did not raise my boy to be a coward,
To bear with blood unstirred whate'er befalls,
To skulk, or shirk, or flinch in times untoward,
To stop his ears when need or honor calls.

I did not raise my boy to bide in pleasure
When duty summons him to suffer pain,
To count mere easeful plenty, good—to measure
All by paltry rule of private gain.

I would not have him cringe when proud ambition
Fares forth full-armed to work its lawless will,
To use his own upon some base condition,
Or look on weakness outraged and be still.

Better, far better, that my son were lying,
Fordone and shattered on the stricken field;
Better, far better, that my boy were dying,
Where freemen, sore forfoughten, scorn to yield.

I love him not? Ah me! Too well I love him
To have him live at ease, full-fed and whole,
A recreant to the righteous God above him,
A traitor to his birthright and his soul.

JOHN POWER.

MAN CONSOLIDATES IN WAR.

It Teaches Him the Quality and Further Use of Concerted Action.

New York, Aug. 15, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Whether the present condition of the civilized world is the outgrowth of this or that thing of the past, or whether it is the beginning of an era in which this or that will be the new order of events, no one may accurately state or prophesy. But there is an aspect of the matter that we may consider and, in the consideration, gain at least a rough knowledge of the longitude, if not the latitude, we hold on this uncharted sea that we are trying so desperately to navigate. It is the fight: we are in the midst of it. That there is a basic right in the sense that one nation holds touch with divinity is obviously ridiculous. If we must persist in believing that a divinity shapes our course, then let us do so with intelligence.

In the study of warfare, one thing stands out in bold relief. Concerted action is the basic quality of it, and, moreover, the termination of every war has found more humans under one banner than in the beginning. This latter is in itself the basic social element upon which rests the foundation of civilization. In other words, war makes for consolidation, which is socialism. To see millions under one banner fighting millions under another banner, after seeing hundreds under a thousand different banners, holds far more hopeful material for an early unity than any personal morality that may after all in the end shape our final destiny.

These are facts both obvious and logical. But the answer to the question that flows out of this question is not so obvious; namely, why should millions of humans hold as a unit a belief so opposed to the unit belief of other millions? That is, indeed, a question of psychological elaboration. Some idea of the substance that is the cause of this breach among nations may be gained by the following: All men of all nations, no matter what the language spoken, have identically the same appetites, commonly spoken of as desires. The demands of the flesh and the hope of everlasting life are the two driving forces to which man must attend in order to maintain his sanity. This is a psychological axiom. That these ends may be reached by innumerable channels is unknown to the segregated one, for the very obvious reason that the channel he knows is the only one that exists. Segregation, whether it be due to poverty, wealth, physical barriers, monarchies or democracies, is evidently not the intention of nature. War testifies to this as truly as have steam, electricity, submarines and flying machines. Thus, one may suspect that right and justice are not so much matters of definite precision as arbitrary standards. In short, arbitrary standards still govern the conduct of most human affairs. Which of innumerable standards may become temporarily operative is, in the grand total of things, of no particular moment, so long as we consolidate, socialize.

I am aware of the fact that these things I have aranged for consideration are racial and not personal. I am also aware of the fact that man is not particularly interested in his race beyond its personal attractiveness. So back we come to the fight for standards and the question which standard will prevail. I am not going to toss my guess into the hat of chance. I am, however, willing to state that up to the present a physical preparedness has been of much value in the determination and sustaining of standards.

DAVID ORR EDSON.

American Goods in South America.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a letter from Wilhelm Venatov, published in THE TIMES, he complains of statements made by H. H. Thomas in his "Hints on South America," such as "that German goods are of inferior quality and their machinery very poorly constructed and shortlived." He says: "It will be very hard for Mr. Thomas to prove this, as the goods and machines turned out by Germany are known all over the world for their high-grade quality." I should like Mr. Venatov to read an article entitled "Fighting for Latin America," by Roger W. Babson, which appeared in The Saturday Evening Post for July 31, 1915, and, in case he may not have the magazine at hand, I will quote for him a single paragraph. The speaker is described as the head of a large department store in the City of Punta Arenas. He said to Mr. Babson:

When you get back to the States please tell your readers that, though we live in the most southerly city in the world, we are not wild Indians. We not only want to buy goods, but we want first-class goods. Though the German goods are lowest in price, they are not good enough for us. Whether buying automobiles, typewriters, sewing machines, shoes, or hardware, our customers want the very best. Moreover, if the U. S. A. manufacturers will send their best quality of goods to South America, and compete for quality instead of price, they will win a great victory in the end. Likewise, though the Germans have been getting the trade owing to their low prices, the label "Made in Germany" is beginning to stand for cheap quality.

The antipathy of South Americans to North American products, to which Mr. Venatov also alludes, he will find existing largely in his own imagination. E. L. LEWIS.

Hinsdale, N. J., Aug. 16, 1915.

What the City Drinks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is a lake called Croton, whose waters are famed for their purity and salubrity; at the expense of an unspeakably costly aqueduct they have been drawn into New York City to supply its inhabitants with water for drinking and other purposes. Almost periodically, and now very recently, a great war has occurred in this lake. The big fish, grown mighty, have attacked the smaller ones, have murdered them, and, unable to consume them all, have left them dead on the lake bed. The recent storms, allies of the big fish, have joined the battle and have washed down into it masses of decayed vegetable matter. Knowledge of this has been communicated through the water pipes in the plain, unmistakable, uncensored information, "water fishy in taste and odor." Are we meekly to endure this and wait for nature to rectify the condition in her own unchallenged time? Or are we to look to our Water Commissioners or Inspectors or to other city authorities for help? It may be that they quaff only from manufactured spring water, and are totally unaware of what the ordinary resident must endure.

New York, Aug. 13, 1915. M. D. L.

Yarn for Italian Soldiers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Society for the Army, of Milan, (Societe Pro-Esercito,) is making an urgent appeal for knitting yarn (gray preferred) for the benefit of the Italian soldiers. The soldiers are even now fighting in a very cold temperature—snow is seldom absent from the Alps. The society will arrange for the yarn to be made up in Italy into articles suitable for the soldiers. It may be sent direct to the society (address simply Milan) by parcel post or the office of any Italian newspaper; or I shall be glad to receive and forward it.

ANNIE D. HANKS.

New York, Aug. 12, 1915.

The Wireless Span.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your issue of July 29 contained an article under the heading, "Marconi Wireless Soon to Span Earth." The information given therein is misleading, in so far as the station in Funabashi has not been built by the Marconi Company, but by the Telefunken Company of Berlin. Dr. E. G. FRANK.

New York, Aug. 13, 1915.

LIBERTY THRUST ASIDE IN EUROPE.

In Free and Neutral Switzerland the Book "J'Accuse" Is Suppressed by the Commander in Chief, Acting Under Martial Law.

By LAWRENCE F. ABBOTT.

Cornwall, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the Allies should be beaten and Europe should be "Germanized," it is easy to conceive the fate in store for free thought and free speech, the two prime blessings of democracy. Indeed, their fate is foreshadowed in the fate which has befallen "J'Accuse," the remarkable war book published in Switzerland to which I called your attention in a previous letter and which was admirably reviewed at length in the Sunday Magazine section of THE TIMES a few weeks ago.

"J'Accuse," as your readers will remember, is a book of nearly three hundred pages narrating the diplomatic, military, and international acts of Germany which led to the outbreak of war. The author is a German who writes anonymously for obvious reasons, although his identity and responsibility are vouched for in a preface by a well-known Swiss savant.

The book, which was published in April in Lausanne, is patriotic. It upholds Germany as the greatest nation of modern times. But it condemns out of hand the militaristic policy of the bureaucrats and junkers who have, the author asserts, plunged Germany into a hopeless war of conquest and aggrandizement, and have thus robbed the German people of the fruits of their peaceful, industrial, and social supremacy.

An issue of the Journal de Genève just received announces with ill-concealed disgust that the Swiss Commander in Chief, acting under martial law, has suppressed the book, seized all copies for sale on the railway news stands, and has forbidden its transmission through the Post Office. Another Swiss newspaper reports that a widespread protest has been made against this suppression on the ground that it is a political and not a military act, and that, therefore, the military branch of the Government has exceeded its authority. At all events an appeal has been taken to the Federal Council, the national body in which supreme executive power lies. It remains to be seen whether sinister German influence is as effective with the council as it is with the Commander in Chief of the army.

What Swiss Liberals think of this incident is indicated by a private letter, which lies before me, from a Swiss gentleman who has been deeply interested in the struggles of European liberalism during this terrible year of war. From his letter I translate the following paragraph:

I have hunted for some issues of our Swiss newspapers to send you which might give you some news. But there is nothing in them. The authorities hide everything that would be interesting to know. There is a French as well as a Swiss military censor. Our free republican nation is held in schoolboys' bonds. They are afraid that we shall get too excited; that we shall not be able to contain ourselves! This, it seems, would not be good for our moral hygiene! And, besides, it would be dangerous from a military point of view. We have protested, and the authorities have replied with regulations still more arbitrary.

The sale of the famous book, "J'Accuse," the review of which in THE NEW YORK TIMES created such a sensation, (fracas,) has been forbidden in the railway stations by our Chef Militaire; they have seized all copies on the news stands; the Post Office refuses to accept it for transmission by mail. I could indulge in some long and bitter reflections on this situation, but what is the use!

I am very much afraid that when this war comes to an end—if it ever does come to and end!—that we shall never return, certainly not for a long time, to the complete liberty of former days. The rights of man are betrayed and trampled under foot. This is precisely the regime which the Germans would like to impose on Europe.

This is a gloomy indictment, but is it not justified by the facts. "J'Accuse" is not a treasonable book, it is not even a bitter book. It is moderate in tone, and is full of a patriotic and even passionate admiration for what the author considers to be the true glory of Germany. It is simply an open and telling—too telling, it seems—criticism of German jingoism. Books of a similar critical spirit were freely published, uncensored and unsuppressed, in England during the Boer war, and in the United States during the Spanish war. And now the neutral and free—or supposedly free—Swiss are forbidden to read a book which is really an appeal for freedom.

This affair of "J'Accuse" appears to me to be something more than a mere "incident." It is a confirmation of the truth, growing daily more clear, that those Americans and pseudo-Americans who are supporting the German Government in act or in spirit are simply forging chains for the shackling of their own political and intellectual liberty.

LAWRENCE F. ABBOTT.

THE ECONOMIC MYTH.

That England Entered the War to Crush a Commercial Rival.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a constant and admiring reader of THE TIMES, and especially of the editorial page, may I be allowed a few lines in which to express my resentment at the insinuation or rather the statement of Professor Horewitz? He says: "It is clear enough that England's prime reason for entering the war was the opportunity it gave her of crushing a dangerous commercial rival."

The unspeakable shabbiness of such a statement cannot be adequately characterized within the Ten Commandments. Germany was not a more dangerous commercial rival than the United States, not so dangerous a rival. Why has not England availed herself of the abundant opportunities presented throughout the last hundred years to pick a quarrel with the United States? Why did she, on the contrary, frustrate the efforts of other European powers to form a coalition for the purpose of crippling the United States when they went to war with Spain? With the absolute potential, nay, the actual, control of the seas, why has she allowed the German commercial marine to enjoy the freedom of her ports on the same terms as her own ships? With her own manufacturers clamoring for protection against the products of a German industry, why has she so persistently adhered to her fixed and settled policy of free trade? Did all this show a desire or a determination to crush the commercial rivalry of Germany? Her colonies have, some of them, granted her some slight preferences in their markets over not only Germany but all other nations. She never asked for the preference and had no power to refuse it. She had, in fact, entered into treaties which prevented such preferences being given, and it was not on her initiative at all but because of the insistent demand of Canada that these treaties were denounced. If she had wished to crush the commercial rivalry of Germany there were a hundred ways more easy and less costly and bitter than the terrible ordeal of a war from which she shrank until every consideration of honor and loyalty thrust it upon her.

Has this new apologist ever read the official correspondence? Could he have read it without observing the strenuous and persistent effort of the British Minister to keep his own country, and Germany as well, out of the war and enable the latter to continue her "dangerous commercial rivalry" undisturbed by the ruinous conflict upon which she was determined to enter? Strange it is that a presumably intelligent and educated writer can find no more obvious reason for England's intervention than the desire to crush a rival. Stranger still, he cannot perceive that the easy and safe way to crush her rival would have been to keep out of the war, as the United States is doing, and amass wealth by the manufacture of arms and explosives for the combatants. Has the learned professor never heard of the treaty that guaranteed the neutrality of Belgium, the obligation of which Germany inherited from Prussia and the contriving validity of which was freely and fully recognized by Bismarck? Put the United States in the place of England. Let her hear the piteous call of the heroic little kingdom, about to be invaded by the strongest military power in the world, and tell me if there is a citizen of your country so dead to every impulse of chivalry and honor that he could have resisted the call. B. RUSSELL.

Hubbards, N. S., Aug. 13, 1915.

What "Pop" Really Is.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Perhaps it may be of interest to you to know that there is no such beverage as "pop," and never was. No one seems to know where the name came from except, perhaps, on opening a bottle of a carbonated beverage it "popped" because of the withdrawal of the cork. So does champagne, for that matter. All such so-called "pop" drinks, in fact, are carbonated beverages, wholesome, non-intoxicating, made simply from filtered or distilled water charged with carbonic acid gas, sweetened with fruit-flavored simple syrup, with a proper acidulation and bottled in sterilized bottles. No one questions their wholesomeness, for the authorities all agree. The world, too, is fast coming to better recognize their superior value, as any one who is not prejudiced will readily admit.

W. B. KELLER.

Editor National Bottlers' Gazette.

New York, Aug. 18, 1915.

A Bayonet Charge.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Bayonet charges are seldom arranged several days in advance; they spring suddenly out of a change in the battle lines. How to have the rum, absinthe, gin, or beer served out when the officers cried, "Charge!" instantly following the order "Fix bayonets!" would puzzle the commissary, and the "halt to drink" would reduce the ardor of the charge as much as "three times around the barn" pacifies an angry man.

New York, Aug. 18, 1915. HARDIE.

BAN ON WOMAN'S GENIUS.

Too Busy to Invent Things, but Might Have Averted War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under the caption of "Questions for the Women" in the "Topics of the Times," you cite a number of instances where man's inventive genius has entered woman's own domain and lessened labor for her. You say "Women bent over their needles from the earliest times, but men invented sewing machines." Why not? While women were bending over their needles and other household tasks the men, their daily tasks finished, while the women still plied their needles by candle light, had time to observe and think. What average woman could at any time command the hours of uninterrupted study required to perfect an invention? A few women, such as the distinguished discoverer of radium, ideally placed and relieved of the harassing and compelling detail which holds the whip over our sex, have proved by their achievements that inventive genius and initiative are not masculine monopolies.

But why quibble about it? Has any one proposed to make inventive genius a test of citizenship? If the man who makes an invention is entitled to vote, why not the man or woman who uses the invention? Some intelligence is needed even for that, and one is quite useless without the other.

A more important test of citizenship would be a genius, or a mere capacity, for detail, which is the foundation of efficiency in any achievement, great or small. And if woman can be said to have any distinguishing genius for anything, it is for detail. It has been her job always to clear the decks for man's engagements, and the more efficiently she has accomplished the job the less it has been appreciated. Only when she has balked or bungled has the immensity of the task been observed. Man's gracious inventions, for which he all praise and thanks, have eased the burden somewhat, though they have not changed its nature.

The results are apparent. Women are beginning to think and to question, especially in view of what is going on in Europe today, whether they are willing to continue clearing the decks for engagements over which they have no control, and entailing further clearings of gigantic proportions. When the war is over the daily labor of reconstruction will fall chiefly upon the women, who, in addition to those womanly duties which no one but themselves can perform, must in many cases take up with aching hearts the work of husband, father or son killed in battle, or now a cripple by the fireside,

MRS. G. D. WIDENER OPENS NEW VILLA

Ball for Newport Guests at Miramar, in Style of a French Chateau.

GARDENS ARE ILLUMINATED

Many Rare Art Objects, Some from the Morgan Collection, Displayed—The Costumes.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 20.—Mrs. George D. Widener of Philadelphia gave a house warming in her new residence on the Cliffs and Bellevue Avenue, called Miramar, tonight, which was the largest social entertainment of the Summer.

Previous to the entertainment Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones gave a dinner at Sherwood for Mrs. Widener, as was the custom of the late Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, for the host or hostess of large affairs. From the many other dinners, including those of Mr. and Mrs. J. Francis A. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert M. Harriman, Mrs. William Grosvenor, and Mr. and Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings, came the guests, driving through the pretty illuminated gardens of château effect.

Mrs. Widener, wearing a black tulle gown and a string of pearls, received the guests, assisted by her daughter, Mrs. Fitz Eugene Dixon, who wore a costume of silver and gold. The guests danced both in the ballroom and on the terrace close to the sea, where they looked upon pretty electrical illuminations in the trees about the Cliffs. Three orchestras played.

The supper was served in a room specially erected on the north terrace and enclosed with painted canvas, brilliantly treated in electric lighting and aranged in gray and white effects of flowers with hanging baskets lighted by small lights to correspond with the colors of the flowers.

Dine in Tent on Lawn.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones had a large tent placed on the lawn for the dinner in honor of Mrs. Widener, arranged with five tables and lattice effects, hanging baskets of pink lilies and tiny electric bulbs. One hundred and fifty guests were seated in the tent. The centre table where the host and hostess and guest of honor were seated was set with the gold cup won by Commodore Pembroke Jones in the sloop Carolina II. in the recent Astor Cup races. Between the tables four other tables were Venetian columns with hanging baskets of lilies. At the south end was a spraying fountain arranged with pink hydrangeas at its base. Here and there were large bird cages with singing canaries.

Like an Old French Chateau.

The residence, which is built between Bellevue Avenue and the Cliffs, was designed by Horace Thrumbauer of Philadelphia, taken from the design of a French Château in the period of Louis XVI. The hall is made of cainstone, and the grand salon or ballroom is of Louis XVI. style, in fine color and magnificent in its size and proportions. The decorations are simple and dignified. This room contains some valuable works of art, among them five Gobelin tapestries by Boucher, which were formerly in the possession of Sir Richard Wallace.

The room also contains some of the wonderful gems of art of the Morgan collection, until lately in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. A noted object is a rug of the seventeenth century, Persian, which was formerly in the palace of the Grand Mogul at Delhi. The Savonnes porcelain, in turquoise ground color, is of the greatest rarity and quality.

To the right of the drawing room is the sitting room, a mahogany-carved inclosure of the early part of the seventeenth century. The room was transferred piecemeal from France to the United States and is a masterpiece in its magnificent architectural proportions. The room also contains some rare eighteenth century furniture.

At the left of the drawing room is the dining room, which is made of marble in the eighteenth century and is rare French taste. There is a striking piece of tapestry on the wall of yellow ground, woven with two magnificent scenes of the story of Don Quixote.

The Costumes.

Some of the costumes:

Mrs. Henry Pierrepont Perry, white lace costume over taffeta lace, in old-fashioned effect.

Miss Rhoda Fullam wore the stunning costume she wore as a bridesmaid of the Morgan-Andrews wedding last Saturday.

Mrs. John Sanford was in a white and satin brocaded costume.

Mrs. French Vanderbilt wore coral pink and silver brocade.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs wore pink metcor and handsomely embroidered mauve net panetha.

Miss Anna Sands was in blue and silver brocade, with a garniture in leaf design of rhinestone and sapphire blue crystals.

Mrs. W. Goadby Loew appeared in mauve satin embroidered in floral design of diamonds and crystals.

Mrs. Henry C. Phipps, white satin with diamond and pearl garniture.

Mrs. F. Lothrop Ames, rose and gold brocade, with gold lace and tulle of the same colors.

Mrs. Henry Barton Jacobs, blue satin with an underskirt of blue net done in diamonds and spangles.

Mrs. Hamilton Wilks Cary wore a stunnning costume of lavender satin and chiffon embroidered in rhinestones and crystals.

Miss Julia Berwind, white satin and diamond and pearl trimmings.

Mrs. Joseph E. Widener, pale green tulle costume, trimmed with silver effects.

Mrs. Craig Biddle, mauve satin and chiffon and pearls in string effect.

Mrs. John R. Drexel, a light blue satin costume with silver trimmings.

Mrs. William E. Carter, a soft white satin embroidered dress over silver with a court train of white tulle with diamond strap shoulder effects.

Mrs. Beeckman, wife of the Governor of Rhode Island, was in yellow chiffon with embroidered crystals and rhinestones.

Miss Mimi Scott, a fetching gown of green satin spangled with a tulle skirt and red velvet sash effect.

Mrs. Oliver Perin, lace embroidered costume in spangled effect and rhinestones.

Madame Riano, wife of the Spanish Ambassador, black lace spangled effect and wearing a blue belt.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones, a beautiful gray cloth of silver with an overdress of gray velvet embroidered in diamonds and spangles.

Mrs. Perry Belmont wore a pink embroidered costume with pearl trimmings.

Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt was in mauve.

Mrs. Henry J. Whitehouse wore a beautiful gown of gray with pearl trimmings.

Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont entertained many guests at Marble House this afternoon with a musicale. Vernon d'Arnelle of Paris, baritone, and Fritz Kreisler, violinist, with Mr. Lamson at the piano, were the performers.

Geraldine Farrar Returns.

Geraldine Farrar, the Metropolitan soprano, who spent two months in California acting for pictures for the Jesse L. Lasky Feature Film Company, returned to New York yesterday. Miss Farrar will go to the mountains to remain till September, when she will return to begin a concert tour. She will sing with the Chicago Opera Company in December, and in February will return to the Metropolitan. Mrs. Morris Gest, Mrs. David Belasco, and Mrs. Sidney Farrar, her mother, came with the prima donna in a private car.

HOVEY AGAIN GOLF WINNER.

Joseph H. Choate Presents the Stockbridge Cup—Colony Notes.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 20.—Joseph H. Choate this afternoon presented the Stockbridge Golf Cup to the winner, Roger N. Hovey of Providence, R. I., following the finals for the cup in which Hovey beat Walter R. Tuckerman of Washington 5 up and 4 to play. Hovey won the cup the last three years. Mr. Choate was at his best in the presentation and made a facetious address. Tea was served and there was a large and thoroughly representative gallery of well-known society persons at the club house.

Among those who watched the play were Mr. and Mrs. Edwin T. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. Laurence B. Stoddart, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mr. and Mrs. Felix Lamond, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin B. Owen, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Blagden, Miss Mabel Choate, Dr. John Dodge Peters, John Shepard, Jr., Walter Nesbleton, David T. Dana, George E. Turnure, Bishop Albion W. Knight.

Mrs. Robert W. Paterson resumed her Friday afternoons at home at Blantyre this afternoon. Mrs. Daniel Chester French was at home at Chesterwood. Miss Georgiana Sargent returned to the Twin Elms from Bar Harbor.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark G. Voorhees of Lyme, Conn., have arrived to visit with Mrs. Churchill Satterlee.

Mr. and Mrs. Harris Fahnestock will give a dance at Eastover on Saturday evening, Sept. 4.

Mr. and Mrs. James R. Walker are entertaining Mrs. George Marsh of Chicago in Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. George E. Turnure entertained a dinner party of fourteen at Beaupre tonight. After dinner Mr. and Mrs. Turnure took their guests in automobiles to Pittsfield to attend a play.

Hunting Worth of New York won the Hotel Aspinwall tennis cup for men's singles on the hotel courts this morning, defeating Edward S. Chase of Pittsfield 3—7, 6—1, 6—4, 6—4.

Miss May Hamstone of Brooklyn defeated Miss Elizabeth Colt Dutton of Pittsfield in the golf finals in the tournament at the Country Club of Pittsfield.

Walter C. Humstone of Brooklyn has offered prizes for mixed golf foursomes at the Country Club.

The standing at the Heaton Hall Clock golf tournament for the Hotel Cup today was: Mrs. Charles R. Gay, 24; Winifred Rice, 24; F. Gregory, 24; W. H. Leigh, 22.

Misses Josephine and Alma De Gersdorff have gone to Murray Bay on the St. Lawrence to visit the Misses Helen and Edith P. Morgan.

Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Phyfe, Mrs. L. J. Ehret, George Ehret of New York, Grosvenor Calkins, and Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Kerr of Boston arrived at the Curtis Hotel.

Touring in the Berkshires are Mr. and Mrs. Scott Foster, Mrs. John Gray Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Dewey, Mr. and Mrs. Robert K. Story, Miss Story, William T. Wintringham, Miss Wintringham, Mrs. T. W. Wardell of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Swift, Jr., of Chicago, and Mr. and Mrs. George H. Swift of Boston arrived at Hotel Aspinwall.

Mr. and Mrs. Grant Squires, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Noyes, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Cook of New York arrived at the Maplewood in Pittsfield.

Mrs. J. L. H. Thompson and Mrs. Walter S. Wilmot of New York arrived to visit with Mr. and Mrs. John Hutton in Tyringham.

Miss Margaret French is entertaining Miss Dorothy Schoonmaker, Miss Mary Lawton, Arthur Thompson of New York, and Albert Fletcher of Boston.

WEDS WHILE MOTHER IS ILL.

Mrs. W. H. P. Bogart Too Low to be Told of Daughter's Wedding.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Aug. 20.—Miss Viola Bogart, daughter of Mrs. William H. P. Bogart of Prospect Avenue, and Francis Ely Norris of Boonton were married last night in St. Luke's Episcopal Church, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Alfred R. McWilliams, assistant rector of the church. Because of the serious illness of the mother there were no relatives or friends present except the attendants. Mr. and Mrs. Norris are now at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Dyer Smith, the Crescent, in this town.

Mrs. Bogart was taken ill following her return from Chatham early this week with her daughter. Septic poisoning developed, and it was said today that, owing to her condition, she had not been informed of the wedding.

The engagement of the couple was announced last Fall.

MISS E. L. JAEGER TO WED.

Engaged to Charles Edison Poyer, a Nephew of Thomas A. Edison.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Aug. 20.—Friends of Miss Eleanor Louise Jaeger, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Otto Jaeger of Prospect Terrace of this place, were surprised today when they learned that she is shortly to marry Charles Edison Poyer of Orange. Mr. Poyer, who is a nephew of Thomas A. Edison, holds a position with Mr. A. Edison, Inc. Miss Jaeger is a sister of Miss Clara Marie Jaeger, soprano.

The family is at Seabright, occupying a cottage for the season. Miss Jaeger's brother, Otto W. Jaeger of Orange Road, was married in June to Miss Dorothy Brainard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Brainard of Glen Ridge.

No date has been set for the wedding, but it will probably take place the latter part of September.

MISS WIBORG'S WEDDING.

Attendants for Her Marriage to Sidney W. Fish on Sept. 18.

Miss Olga Wiborg, whose marriage to Sidney Webster Fish, the younger son of Stuyvesant Fish, is set for Sept. 18 in St. Luke's Episcopal Church at Easthampton, L. I., will have her sisters, the Misses Sara S. and Mary Hoyt Wiborg as her only attendants.

Mr. Fish will have Benjamin Moore, the son of Mrs. Clement Moore, for his best man, and the ushers selected are Charles L. Appleton, James Park, Erskine Wood, and Frederic H. Cruger, all of whom were members of Harvard's 1908 class with Mr. Fish. The Rev. Mr. Chorley of St. Philips's in the Highlands, Dr. Garrison, is to perform the ceremony. Frank B. Wiborg will give his daughter in marriage.

The reception will be held at the Wiborg country place, the Dunes, at Easthampton. Owing to the recent death of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish relatives only will be asked to the ceremony.

THEIR HONEYMOON IN AUTO.

Mr. and Mrs. Harper Lake Are Touring in New England.

Mr. and Mrs. Harper Lake, who were married on Thursday evening, have gone on an automobile tour of New England, and on their return will live at 340 West Eighty-sixth Street. Mrs. Lake was Miss Margaret Elaine Stiff, a daughter of Clint Stiff of McKinley, Texas, and granddaughter of Captain Edward Stiff, a pioneer of Texas.

Mr. Lake is a member of the firm of Lake Brothers, cotton brokers, at 15 William Street. He met his bride several years ago in Texas, and for the last several months she had been visiting relatives at 64 Riverside Drive.

The wedding took place in the parsonage of the Forty-fourth Street Methodist Church, and the Rev. Dr. Ernest Johnson officiated.

Colver-Ross Wedding on Sept. 8.

Special to The New York Times.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Aug. 20.—The wedding of Miss Alice Mary Ross, daughter of Mrs. Louis Runyon Ross of Englewood, and Frederic Beecher Colver, the Borough Clerk of Tenafly, will take place in the Englewood Presbyterian Church, of which the Rev. Robert Davis is pastor, on Sept. 8. Miss Ross is a Wellesley College graduate, class of 1913. Mr. Colver is a Princeton man, class of 1910, and a graduate of Columbia Law School in 1913. He is the son of ex-Mayor and Mrs. Frederic L. Colver.

HORLICK'S
The Original
MALTED MILK
Unless you say "HORLICK'S" you may get a Substitute.

GAY COSTUME BALL AT NARRAGANSETT

Dancers in Fantastic Garb Compete for Silver Cups at the Casino.

MISS ASHDOWN A FAIRY

Mrs. John H. Hanan Appears as an Egyptian Princess and Mrs. H. B. Kane as a Garden Girl.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 20.—Through a forest of cedar trees and into a woodland bower composed of oak leaves of Rhode Island and hydrangeas and box hedges, hundreds of dancers marched tonight arrayed in fancy costumes at Narragansett's annual costume ball at the Casino. Fluttering through the air as favors were toy balloons, rolls of serpentine and vari-colored feathers, and among other souvenirs of the ball were French horns, quaint rattlers, and celluloid balls. Miniature clowns' heads were presented to the men for buttonières.

Several hundred members of the Summer colony at Narragansett and from near-by resorts assembled on the plaza of the Casino for dinner before the ball, and others gathered around small tables in the ballroom. Prizes of silver cups were awarded for the best costumes displayed at the ball.

Among those at the tables for dinner were Admiral H. T. B. Harris, U. S. N., and Mrs. Harris of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. J. H. Alexander, who entertained a party of seven; Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hanan of New York, who entertained ten; Mr. and Mrs. Gerald T. Hanley of Providence, who entertained twelve; Miss Lillian Hobson of New York, William G. Roelker of Providence, Mr. and Mrs. Harold S. Knowlton of West Upton, Mass.; Earle W. Alexander of Elizabeth, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Birke, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Gilford, Jr., Morris Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Valentine, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar L. Richard, and Mrs. George Bradley of New York; Miss Henrietta Porter and Arthur D. Champlin of Providence; Mrs. Harry S. Harkness, Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Bonaparte, and E. Clarence Jones of New York.

The members of the Committee of Arrangements were Philip S. P. Randolph of Philadelphia, Henry B. Kane of New York, Dr. A. F. Hopkins, William C. Morrow of Washington, D. C., and John R. Fell.

Flitting in the throng of dancers were Oriental girls, Turkish dancing girls, Princesses of the Far East, Pierrots and Watteau shepherdesses, diplomats and ladies of Court, and others of the period of 1840.

Miss Marion Ashdown of New York was a fairy and wore a gown of white tulle caught with butterflies and pansies and with a brilliant butterfly in her hair.

Harry D. Holloway of Philadelphia was an Arabian nobleman for the night and wore a blue and gold costume, elaborately embroidered, and gold turban to match.

Mrs. John Henry Hanan of New York essayed the rôle of an Egyptian Princess, with a costume which included a shawl of embroidered silver and veil.

Miss Lillian Hobson of New York was a Turkish dancing girl, in costume of Turkish design, of gold and net, with Turkish spangled trousers and slashed skirt trimmed with gold fringe. The bodice was of gold net, and she wore a jeweled headdress.

Samuel H. Valentine of New York was a Venetian Prince, and Mrs. Valentine was a French shepherdess.

Henry Bergoyne Kane of New York was a diplomat with knee breeches and sash, and wore a white wig. Mrs. Kane was a garden girl, and carried a basket of tools.

Duke Arturo De Majo Durazzo went to the ball as a Mexican, in a yellow costume, elaborately embroidered, and wore a black Mexican hat.

Mrs. L. J. B. Somerville of New York was a gypsy girl.

Mrs. Antoinette Bloodgood of New York appeared in a Tommy Atkins costume.

AIDS BAR HARBOR HOSPITAL.

Benefit at Building of Arts Yields $1,000—The Arrivals.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 20.—The annual benefit for the Bar Harbor Hospital brought in more than $1,000 today. It was held at the Building of Arts and Miss Suzette Sturgis, New York, was the manager, as for the last several years. The Greek Minister, S. X. Constantinidi, sang in French, William Raymond gave recitations, Elias Breeskin played the violin, and Miss Benney danced.

Arrivals at the Newport House today were Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Chandler, Milwaukee; James D. Morgan, Washington; Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Pratt, George K. Orton, Mrs. and Miss De Ajuria, Augustus Wynkoop, Miss Binney, Mrs. A. W. Gray, New York.

At the Louisburg, Miss C. I. Menninger, Miss Ethel Reeves, Asheville, N. C.

Minister from Sweden and Mme. Ekengren entertained at dinner tonight at the Louisburg. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Larz Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Moses T. Pyne, Mr. and Mrs. Warner M. Leeds, Mr. and Mrs. Ketterlinus, Mr. and Mrs. Tallmadge, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Glover, Miss Mellon, Miss Gertrude Myer, Mr. Davis, and Count Bonde of the Swedish Legation.

The St. Anthony Club of Bar Harbor held its thirteenth annual dinner this week.

The tennis championship was played today and Edgar Scott and Mrs. John Jacob Astor won, the score being 6—2, 4—6, 6—1.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward K. Dunham gave a dance at their cottage in Seal Harbor Thursday night with 120 guests present.

Philip Livingston gave a dinner at his cottage tonight.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Damrosch and Miss Gretchen Damrosch are at the Palace Hotel during their stay in San Francisco. They will return East the middle of September and go to Long Island for the Autumn.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter K. Rishel and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Blanke of New York are at the Royal Muskoka Hotel, Muskoka Lake District, Canada.

Mr. and Mrs. William Corcoran Eustis are spending the Summer at their country estate, Oatlands, near Leesburg, Va., where they are entertaining many house parties.

Mrs. Robert Wiles, President of the Daughters of 1812 in Alabama, is the guest of her cousin, Mrs. C. B. Treat, 923 West 122d Street.

Mrs. Charles Gilmore Kerley and her daughter, who are at Blue Hill, Me., will return to Hilltop, Sharon, Conn., to entertain a house party over Labor Day.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Tweed Sheldon, (Miss Alice Cooper Stanton,) who were married Thursday at Amherst, Mass., will make their home in New Haven when they return from their honeymoon trip.

$8,000,000 ESTATE SUIT.

Miss Mary Roberts Would Oust Mrs. Vivian as Trustee.

Miss Mary M. Roberts of 4 West Fifty-first Street yesterday started proceedings in the Supreme Court to oust her stepmother, Mrs. Susan Roberts-Vivian, as trustee of the $8,000,000 estate of the plaintiff's father, Marshall O. Roberts, mining and steamship man, who died in 1880.

Mrs. Vivian is the wife of Colonel Ralph Vivian of the British Army, whom she married in 1902 at Calvary Church, this city, since which time she has resided at 15 Grosvenor Square, London. Her son, Lieutenant Marshall O. Roberts of the British Army, who has foresworn allegiance to the United States, married Miss Irene Helen Murray, whose father was secretary to William E. Gladstone when the latter was Prime Minister of England.

Mrs. Vivian is now an English subject, and the stepdaughter alleges that the estate must suffer because of the long distance that separates the trustee from the affairs of the property.

Mrs. Vivian receives an income of $40,000 a year from the estate in addition to her trusteeship commissions. Her son, Lieutenant Roberts, receives an annuity for life of $12,000. Miss Roberts received the bulk of the estate in addition to an annual income of $12,000.

Miss Roberts alleges in her papers that until the death of John F. Patterson, a New York lawyer who also was a trustee of the estate, she took no steps to remove Mrs. Vivian, because the estate was well cared for. She says, too, that she felt that while Mr. Patterson was in charge the estate would be competently administered, but that now it might suffer.

BRITAIN MADE NO PROTEST.

Ambassador Denies Complaint Against State Department Official.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The British Embassy today made the following official statement:

"The attention of the British Embassy has been called to statements in the press to the effect that a complaint had been lodged at the State Department by the British Ambassador 'against the activities' of Mr. Robert F. Rose, who recently resigned his position as head of the Trade Advisers to the State Department.

"The Embassy wish it to be known that there is absolutely no foundation whatever for any such statement."

The report corrected by the Embassy was that the Embassy had complained of Mr. Rose's activities about American cotton cargoes detained by British authorities. Since his resignation Mr. Rose had associated himself with the Southern Commercial Congress, and it is expected that he will be active in the campaign to obtain modifications of the British restrictions on cotton shipments to neutral countries in Europe.

ACTORS FEAR SUBMARINES.

Hall Caine's Son Finds It Difficult to Bring "The Manxman" Here.

The submarine policy of the Germans is beginning to affect the stages of both New York and London. A cable was received yesterday by Joseph Brooks from Derwent Hall Caine, son of Hall Caine, the author, saying that he was finding difficulty in assembling an English company to come to New York to present a dramatic version of his father's novel, "The Manxman." The play was to have been produced next month by an English company headed by the younger Caine.

A. H. Woods recently experienced a similar difficulty when getting together an American company to appear in "Kick In" in London. There were repeated withdrawals from the cast through fear of the submarines before a full company was finally got together.

"The Duke of Killicrankie" Revival.

When "The Duke of Killicrankie" is revived in the Lyceum Theatre next month Francis Wilson and Ann Murdock will not be in the cast as formerly announced. A short play by J. M. Barrie, entitled "Rosalind," is to be given on the same bill and as there are no parts for either Miss Murdock or Mr. Wilson in the playlet it was decided by the Frohman Company to follow the original plan of presenting these stars in separate plays.

Betty Bond Loses Her Speech.

Betty Bond, of the vaudeville team of Bond and Casson, is in the Mount Sinai Hospital, under treatment to restore her speech and hearing. Miss Bond was with a party of friends at 116th Street and Seventh Avenue, last Sunday night, when she was stricken suddenly with a nervous disorder. Upon regaining consciousness it was found she could neither hear nor speak.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on Five Steamships.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

NEW YORK, (Liverpool.)—Mr. and Mrs. A. Anson, Dr. and Mrs. J. O. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Bancroft, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Barnes, Miss B. Becker, S. K. Colby, O. P. Dickinson, Mrs. F. R. Embury, Mrs. H. C. D. Fitzgerald, Miss Octavia G. B. Fitzgerald, Robert Fraser, Berkeley Gage, R. D. Garden, Dr. J. W. Good, Mrs. M. Groves, J. F. Dickinson, Mrs. F. R. Embury, Mrs. H. C. D. Heilenday, Miss Heslop, Mrs. Hunt Heslop, H. J. Howland, Miss Jessie Kennedy, Harry Kenyon, Mrs. C. H. Lawson, J. T. McGraw, C. H. Marble, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Mrs. W. L. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Patterson, Wilfred Robert, Mr. and Mrs. G. Robertson, Nigel Stuart, A. B. Webster, and Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Wolcott.

ORDUNA, (Liverpool.)—Miss May Bolger, Mr. and Mrs. Gustave Heslouin, Mrs. F. Baron-Fry, Miss Mary Baron-Fry, Mrs. Helena Stedham, Henry Bood, Mrs. Julia Davies, Robert Pollitt, Mrs. Tudor-Davies, Edward Dalton, Robert Blair.

ROTTERDAM, (Rotterdam.)—A. R. Atkey, Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Bacon, Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, Miss Harriet Cassels, Mrs. Eleanor Cochran, Miss Amy G. Cook, Mrs. W. Dobell, A. R. T. Dobell, F. C. Drake, Charles A. Frey, Mrs. F. M. Gaudet, Mrs. H Gordon, Miss M Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Grier, Mrs. Russell Hale, Miss Helen Hale, Miss M. W. Hale, Miss M. de L. Harwood John G. Lamont, United States Vice Consul at Hamburg; Mrs. H. Molson, Mrs. J. T. Molsom, Mr. and Mrs. R. Campbell Nelles, Mrs. A. E. Ogilvie, Moncure Robinson, Mr and Mrs. J. F. Ryan, David Sears, Mrs. A. B. Spang, Major J. W. Stephan, R. H. Strong, Dr. J. J. Thomas, Mrs. R. E. W. Turner, the Misses Kathleen and Evelyn Turner, J. B. Warner, and H. S. Worth.

TOURAINE, (Bordeaux.)—Dr. F. C. Abbott, Mrs. J. R. Ashley, C. A. Brooks, Miss J. Berlin, Mrs. V. Colson, Mrs. L. Cachat, Miss C. Deslays, I. N. Gilbert, Mrs. J. Hamilton, Miss S. F. Huntington, W. B. Haviland, G. F. Lemaitre, Mrs. Catullo Mendes, B. J. Morrison, David Melville, Rev. J. B. Purson, L. S. Payne, Mrs. Parnell, Mrs. R. Willard, and Miss O. Willard.

STAMPALIA, (Naples.)—H. G. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. William Flaherty, Countess Maria Drice Guelfi, Dr. Cecile L. Greil, Dr. Catherine Sweeney, and John Manola.

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THE NEW GREENBRIER FINEST BATH ESTABLISHMENT IN AMERICA
EUROPEAN PLAN—OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
Staff of experienced Physicians in attendance

DR. PAUL EHRLICH, SCIENTIST, IS DEAD

Discoverer of the Antitoxin for Diphtheria Expires in Germany.

WON HALF OF NOBEL PRIZE

Noted Exponent of Modern Pathology Was Also the Discoverer of Salvarsan.

BERLIN, Aug. 20.—Dr. Paul Ehrlich, discoverer of salvarsan and of the antitoxin for diphtheria, died suddenly today of heart disease at Bad Homburg at the age of 61 years. He was noted also as an expert in the treatment of cancer. Half the Nobel Prize for medicine was awarded to him in 1908.

Dr. Ehrlich, Chief of the German Government's Institute at Frankfort, was one of the most celebrated medical scientists in the world. His discovery of salvarsan in 1910 was hailed as one of the most important ever made in the realm of medicine. He announced two years later the discovery of "nigrosin," which he believed would prove a cure for cancer. In 1914 he began experiments with a remedy for the sleeping sickness.

At the International Medical Congress in London in 1913, Dr. Ehrlich was introduced by Sir Malcolm Morris as "the greatest exponent of modern pathology in the civilized world." He received an ovation which lasted several minutes before he was permitted to speak.

The Decoration of the second class of the Red Eagle with the star was conferred upon Dr. Ehrlich in 1914 by Emperor William and he was awarded the Cameron prize by Edinburgh University in the same year.

Dr. Ehrlich was born at Strehlen, Germany, on March 14, 1854, and was educated at the Universities of Breslau, Strassburg, Freiburg and Leipsic. He was the author of several important works on medicine.

WANT PASSAGE MONEY BACK

300 Greeks and Turks Held Here by Accident to Steamship.

Most of the 300 Greeks and Turks who bought tickets and expected to sail for Piraeus on the Greek steamer Chesalonique on Aug. 18 have complained to the State Department Labor Bureau because they have been notified that the Chesalonique is out of commission and that they will have to wait for the sailing of the Themistocles on Aug. 26.

Some of the passengers have complained that the Greek Line refused to return more than $37 of the fare of $51, and others urged that the line should be compelled to furnish them with board and lodging during the delay.

John Habazis, passenger agent of the Greek Line, said last night that the company had never refused to make refunds, but that they would pay back only the $48 that they received, and that the $3, which was the agent's commission, must be collected from the agent. He said that the company could not help the breakdown of the machinery of the Chesslonique, which has been sent to Bermuda because it was not in condition to make the longer trip.

WINNING AUTOIST FINED $25.

Didn't Know He Was Speeding by Deputy Police Commissioner.

As Marcellus Schoener of 530 West 122d Street whirled along Ocean Parkway in Brooklyn Thursday he decided to catch a car ahead which was also going at a good rate.

Speeding up his car he was soon directly behind the lurching machine. A little more speed and he was neck and neck with his opponent.

Schoener's eyes were on the road else he might have seen that the auto he was trying so hard to beat contained Deputy Police Commissioner Leon G. Godley of Brooklyn, with Patrolman Harry Luce as chauffeur. It was not until he was by and going further ahead every second that information came to the speeding Schoener that he had made a mistake.

A hoarse order to halt stopped the flying car and Schoener received a summons from Luce to meet him in Magistrate Geismar's court at Coney Island. There he was fined $25 yesterday morning for speeding.

ALUMNI MEETING BY PHONE.

Perdue Men in Four Cities Hear Speeches Simultaneously.

Perdue University Day was celebrated by alumni last night in San Francisco, Chicago, Omaha and New York. By means of the transcontinental telephone line from New York to San Francisco, with connections at Chicago and Omaha, the alumni in the several cities held their meetings simultaneously and listened to speeches and college yells as though they had been in one hall.

Dr. W. E. Stone, the president of the University, made an address in San Francisco that was heard through multiple receivers in the other three cities. He was followed by W. E. Goldborough, formerly professor of engineering at the University, who spoke in New York to all four of the gatherings. The meetings in New York, Chicago and Omaha were in the offices of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, in these places, and in San Francisco the alumni gathered at the company's quarters in the Fair Grounds.

Track Walker Killed in Subway.

George Hallenbach, motorman of the Fourth Avenue Subway train, which arrived at the Fifty-ninth Street station, Brooklyn, at about 8:30 yesterday morning, reported at the station that he had noticed the body of a man along the track. Patrolman Homan went back and, between Forty-sixth and Forty-ninth Streets, he found the body of John Brown, a track walker, who had been run over. Brown left a wife and six children.

Jay Gould's Old Coachman Dead.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 20.—Lawrence Campbell, 72 years old, who lived on East Clinton Avenue, and who was said to have been coachman in the family of Jay Gould several years ago, died from heart disease this afternoon. For several years he had been employed in the Bellmark Pottery, on New York Avenue, and he was at work at a machine there this afternoon when he dropped dead.

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Short or Long Leases
Excellent Cuisine
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LAST SPAN IN NEW BRIDGE.

Four-Track Structure Over Harlem River Completa Tomorrow.

The final span of the new elevated railroad bridge over the Harlem River, which is the middle draw span will be put in place tomorrow at noon. The shore spans are already in use. The contractors expect to put in the final span in eight or ten hours, and traffic over the bridge will be interrupted for only that time.

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company has notified the Public Service Commission that during the suspension of train service northbound passengers will be given transfers at the 129th Street station which will be honored at the 133d or 138th Street stations. Southbound passengers will recive transfers at the 133d Street station which will be accepted at the 129th Street station. Passengers receiving such transfers can walk across the Willis Avenue Bridge and resume their journey on the other side of the river.

The new bridge is a double-deck structure containing four tracks. Trains from the Second Avenue line will use the upper deck and those from the Third Avenue line the lower deck.

As usual the ebb and flow of the tide will be utilized to remove the old draw span and place the new one. The old span will be lifted from its bed by cribwork upon a barge, which will rise with the tide sufficiently to lift the structure clear of its anchorages. After the old span is towed away the new span, similarly resting on false work built upon a barge, will be floated into place, and as the tide ebbs will settle into the anchorage occupied by the old span.

The new bridge is being built by the Interborough as part of the elevated third-tracking improvements authorized by the dual subway contracts.

DENIES HE WAS BURIED.

Spanish War Veteran Thinks Military Funeral Was Misplaced.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., Aug. 20.—A man known as Thomas Douglas Stewart was found dead from gas poisoning in a roo mover Klein's Hotel here on April 11. He had lived in Rockville Centre for thirteen years. His body was taken to a morgue and efforts were made to find a sister, reported to be an actress. Letters found on Stewart indicated he was a veteran of the Spanish-American War. He was buried with military honors by D. B. F. Post, G. A. R., of Freeport.

Now Thomas De Witt Stuart of 1345 B Street, S. E., Washington, D. C., has written to say he was surprised to read a notice of his supposed death and burial. He says his age and the ships on which he served are correct, but the record does not belong to the man that was buried on April 11. He says he was the only Thomas D. Stuart on the Brooklyn in the war with Spain.

HENRY TOWNSEND MARTIN.

Brother of Late Bradley and F. T. Martin Dies in a Sanitarium.

Henry Townsend Martin, a brother of the late Bradley and Frederick Townsend Martin, died yesterday at a sanitarium in Riverdale, New York City, to which he was committed when it became known that his ailment was incurable. He was the son of the late Henry Hull and Mrs. Anna Townsend Martin of Albany, N. Y., and was a direct descendant of William Seaborn Martin, who came to this country from England in the early years of the seventeenth century.

Mr. Martin was twice married. His widow, who was Miss Justine de Peyster, daughter of the late Colonel Johnston Livingston de Peyster, and to whom he was married by Bishop Satterlee of Washington in Poughkeepsie in June, 1906, survives him. He was a graduate of Cornell University in the class of '75, and was a member of the Union Club.

In May of this year Mr. Martin was declared incompetent to take care of his property by the Sheriff's Jury which had been appointed by the Supreme Court on the application of his son by his first marriage, Townsend Martin, a member of the class of 1917 at Princeton University, and of his nephew, Bradley Martin.

Adolph H. Borman.

Adolph H. Borman, a member of the New York Stock Exchange since April, 1899, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Louise Borman Laridan, in East Rockaway, L. I. He was born in Germany and came to this country with his parents when an infant. When he first became a member of the Stock Exchange, Mr. Borman was a member of the firm of F. D. White & Co., later operating under the name of A. H. Borman & Co., and at the time of his death he was associated with Charles E. Quincey & Co. of 80 Broadway. He was a member of the Union Club and the Chamber of Commerce, and was well known in this city as a patron of German opera and as a friend of the late Anton Seidl. In addition to his daughter he is survived by a brother.

Dr. E. R. L. Gould's Funeral Today.

The funeral of Dr. Elgin R. L. Gould of 57 West Fifty-second Street, a former City Chamberlain and at the time of his death President of the City and Suburban Homes Company, will take place from St. Bartholomew's Church in Madison Avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets, at 10 o'clock this morning. Dr. Leighton Parks, the rector, will conduct the services. Dr. Gould died on Wednesday at Cartier, North Bay, Canada, as the result of injuries received when he was kicked by a fractious horse. Immediately after the funeral services his body will be taken to Baltimore, where the interment will take place.

Mrs. Josephine Lloyd Hitchcock.

Mrs. Josephine Lloyd Hitchcock, mother-in-law of Governor Charles S. Whitman, died on Thursday at the Buckingham Hotel, Fifth Avenue and Fiftieth Street, in her sixty-third year. She usually spent the Summers at Newport, but was too ill to be moved this season. It was known that she was critically ill. Mrs. Whitman arrived from Newport, and with her father, O. N. Hitchcock, and brother, Milton Hitchcock, was with her when she died.

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TO HOLD A SECOND CAMP

More Than 400 Applications Received—Regulars and City Rookies Fight to Draw.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Captain Charles E. Kilburne of the General Staff of the Army, in an address to the members of the Business Men's Regiment tonight, informed them that experts of the army were now at work developing a new carriage system for the guns mounted in coast fortifications, both in the United States proper and in the foreign possessions, which was expected to increase the range of those guns by several miles. Under the present disappearing carriage arrangement, the maximum elevation of the pieces, he said, was 15 degrees. The 12-inch guns, for instance, as at present mounted, when elevated to 15 degrees had a maximum range of about 15,000 yards. If mounted so as to permit an elevation to a maximum of 45 degrees, these guns should hurl a projectile from 33,000 to 35,000 yards, while in the case of the great 14-inch guns, the range would be increased with a similar maximum elevation to more than 37,000 yards. An elevation of 45 degrees for the guns of 16-inch calibre would mean a possible range of about 44,000 yards. At these extreme ranges, however, the effectiveness of the guns would be doubtful, and the present intention, Captain Kilburne said, was to alter the carriages so as to permit an elevation of 26 degrees, which, in the case of the 16-inch guns, would mean accurate fire at a range of more than 25,000 yards.

This was one of the problems that the officers of the ordnance and coast artillery arms were studying, Captain Kilburne asserted, and the prospects of success were more than good. Furthermore three of the ablest officers of the army, two of them of the General Staff, and the third one of the famous engineers of the army, were working out the problem of a proper and efficient system of land support for the coast fortifications.

Captain Kilburne spoke for nearly an hour. At the beginning of his talk Captain Kilburne pointed out the need of solving the land support problem for the coast fortifications.

"There is just one place in our scheme of coast defense," said Captain Kilburne, "that would not need the entire mobile army of the United States to support it in the event of a crisis. That place is the Long Island approach to New York City, where the fortifications, which are three in number—Forts Michie, Terry and Wright—are on islands and for that reason the strong support needed in the case of the other fortifications would not apply.

Without adequate coast artillery protection on the sea approach to New York through the Ambrose Channel, an enemy's fleet, which would not necessarily have to be nearly as strong as our own, could life, Captain Kilburne said, off the mouth of the Ambrose Channel and make it a very difficult and dangerous undertaking for our own ships to get out of the harbor. The ships would have to leave the harbor in single column and it would not be so difficult matter for the enemy to concentrate the fire of all his ships on each American vessel as it emerged. An adequate coast artillery armament on Sandy Hook and at other strategic points in that district would, however, make egress comparatively safe, for the guns of the fortification would be able to keep the enemy at a safe distance.

The fortifications in the Philippines and in Hawaii, Captain Kilburne said, could not be reinforced in time of war and it was very doubtful if the Panama fortifications could be reinforced under present conditions. In some of the fortifications in the United States proper as many as twenty-five companies of the Coast Artillery were needed, the speaker said, to man them properly and yet the strength was now not more than ten companies, and in fortifications where ten companies were needed the number on duty was correspondingly smaller.

Our Mortars Up to Date.

Captain Kilburne next touched upon the mortars of the coast artillery, and here the news he gave was good news, for he says that there were no better mortars in the world than those in the American fortifications.

"These mortars," said Captain Kilburns, "are first class, and their high-angle fire is as good as there is anywhere."

The story he told of the big guns was different. Their glaring defect, he said, was the out-of-date disappearing gun carriage system, which decreased the range several thousand yards in the case of the guns of higher calibres. An elevation much greater than 15 degrees was absolutely necessary, Captain Kilburne said, if our guns were to have a sporting chance in a duel with the high-powered long-range guns mounted on modern dreadnoughts of the Queen Elizabeth type. These great naval guns, he said, had completely altered the coast artillery situation in this country, and the time was at hand when the deficiencies must be made good.

"Until then we are up against it," Captain Kilburne said, "when we take in consideration the fact that these great guns of which I speak can fire accurately at a range of 25,000 yards."

Captain Kilburne then pointed out the necessity of increasing the force that now mans the seacoast defenses.

"All that we ask of Congress," said Captain Kilburne, "is that they give us enough men to man one-half the guns. That done, we think we can guarantee the rest of it."

The mine problem is another that must be solved quickly if we ever get into trouble, for, as Captain Kilburne put it, "mines must be placed within twenty-four hours after a war is declared, so rapidly do events move in modern warfare."

The speaker referred to the part that the fleet would play if the country ever became involved in war. The fleet in the Pacific, if we were to play the part some persons had laid out for us there, should be the equal, Captain Kilburne said, of the opposing fleets in that ocean. He referred to the need of adequate and properly defended naval bases in the Pacific, and said that in addition to the bases in Hawaii and the Philippines there, should be another at Guam, making it possible for the fleet to steam from base to base for its coal and supplies without having to rely on colliers, which would have to be defended in battle.

Captain Kilburne cited the fact that a frontal attack on fortifications by a fleet never had been successful. The attack of the allied fleets on the fortifications in the Dardanelles he described as a hopeless failure until troops were landed to attack from the land side. The Japanese success at Port Arthur he said, was an instance of a victory due not to a naval frontal action, but to the effectiveness of the attack made by the Japanese troops on land.

"A great many of us think," added Captain Kilburne, "that if troops had been landed in the Dardanelles at the time of the first attack from the sea, the Allies would be a lot farther along than they are now."

The speaker then gave some interesting details concerning an American ordnance. It was at this point that he told of the work now under way to increase the range of the big guns by substituting for the disappearing carriages, other carriages which would permit a greater elevation and greater range.

Will Hold a Second Camp.

It was officially announced today that a second camp for business and professional men would be held here immediately after the present one ends, two weeks from next Monday.

The announcement was made by General Wood, who said that already more than 400 applications had been received for the second camp, and that new applications were coming in by every mail. The indications are that the second regiment will be larger than the regiment now here, which numbers nearly 1,400 men. In addition to the 400 applications for enlistment in the second regiment now on file, more than 100 members of the present regiment have announced their intention of remaining for the second camp. These men will be able to serve as assistant drill masters, and practically all of them will be made non-commissioned officers in the new organization. Ex-Secretary of War Jacob M. Dickinson has written that he would like to take the training, and that he would seriously consider doing so if a camp was to be held near Chicago. Dickinson, however, is above the age limit, and it is doubtful if he could be accepted under the regulations now in force.

Sham Fight Called a Draw.

The first skirmish of the present camp occurred today on the drill plain at the barracks. The opposing forces were Company A of the Business Men's Regiment, and a battalion of the Thirtieth U. S. Infantry.

The civilian soldiers had just completed the construction of a tent village when the Regulars came on the field. As the Regulars swung into position ahead Captain Kelly decided that it was too good a chance to miss for some real practice. The Regulars thought the same way and immediately the two forces got ready to go at it. The civilians advanced in skirmish line, a man to every yard, which meant in this instance that the line was nearly two hundred yards long. It was only one company and yet it was a longer line, and there were more men employed, than there were in the entire battalion of Regulars, which was pointed out as a splendid illustration of the fact that the army is far short of its quota. The Regulars were making a bayonet charge when Colonel O'Neil, the umpire, called the battle off and declared it a draw.

Mayor Mitchel was in the thickest of the fray, and Corporal Little said that it was rumored that the Mayor was among those wounded, although the Mayor did not know it. While he was telling about it Corporal Little was informed by Private Philip Roosevelt that Little was among those "killed." Professor Allen of the University of Pennsylvania was also reported slightly wounded, but like the Mayor and Little he doubted the accuracy of the report.

Private B. Van Benthuysen, of Company A, made a remarkable record at target practice yesterday. Firing at 600 yards, two shots at slow and ten at rapid fire, he made twelve bull's-eyes. This is the camp record thus far.

TO PICK STATE'S RIFLEMEN.

Guardsmen Will Shoot for Places in National Team Match.

A competition for places on the team to represent the State of New York, in the National Team Match to be held at Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 20, will take place at the State rifle range at Peekskill on Saturday, Sept. 4, beginning at 9 o'clock. This competition is open to all members of the National Guard who for the last year have performed not less than 75 per cent. of duty. The team will consist of twelve shooting members, in addition to a captain, coach, spotter, and several alternates.

At least six of the shooting members of the team must be enlisted men, and the other six must be men who have never shot previously on a National Match team. The competition for places on the team will be conducted by Colonel N. B. Thurston, Chief Ordnance Officer.

MORE BRIDGEPORT STRIKES.

About 3,000 Workers Out Now, and More Threaten to Quit.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Aug. 20.—One-half of the employes of the Bryant Electric Company walked out on a strike this morning without making any demand on the company. Two hours later the operatives, with the exception of one cutter, at the Star Shirt Factory followed suit. Later in the day the strikers formulated demands for an eight-hour day and an increase in wages, which were presented to the companies.

Further evidence of labor unrest in the factories of the city was shown later in the day when the employes of the Connecticut Electric Manufacturing Company, the Electric Cable Company, and the Crawford Laundry walked out on a strike against the advice of the labor leaders. The numerous strikes in the past week has called out a protest from the labor leaders who are in the city for the purpose of organizing labor. It is estimated that 3,000 employes are on strike at the present time, none of whom had made any demand from their employers.

Besides the strikes declared today the S. Salts Textile Company's plant, where the employes walked out Wednesday, was at a standstill because of additions to the ranks of the strikers. Many of the male weavers walked out today, demanding, in addition to the eight-hour day, the abolition of the double-loom system.

When the girls at the Remington Arms and Ammunition Factory began to walk out Miss Mary Scully, Organizer of the Federation of Labor, urged them to go back into the plant, exclaiming to one group: "I cannot have more than one strike at a time. If you want the eight-hour day just wait until I can get it for you the right way."

Miss Scully said later that within two weeks, if the eight-hour day was not granted, there would be strikes in Bridgeport which would involve about 26,000 workers.

INSTRUCTION.

The Barnard School of HOUSEHOLD ARTS 228 W. 79th St.
Cooking: Elementary and Advanced. Chafing Dish, Hostess and Housewifery Courses.
Practical courses in Dressmaking, Decorative Art, Household Accounts, Conversational French, English, Dramatic Art, Millinery. Part time courses. Catalog.

BARNARD SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
421, 423 W. 148th St. Tel. Aud. 4555. 20th Yr.
Kindergarten to College. Certificate privilege. The school co-operates with the home in seeking to keep the pupil a wholesome girl.

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AT THE SCHOOL HOUSE ON THE HILL
W. 244TH ST., OVERLOOKING VAN CORTLANDT PARK.
The BARNARD SCHOOL BOYS are in close personal touch with their teachers in Class Room, Athletic Field, Gymnasium; the Small Classes assure this. They may remain all day, including Saturdays. Half our boys who will enter college next Fall prepared in three years. Instead of the usual four—the result of our daily Study, Recite and Play Plan. The School Building is new. A healthy school life out-of-doors, amidst country surroundings, makes a sturdy boy. Catalogue for 30th year.

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Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Secretarial, Typewriting, Spanish, Civil Service & Stenotype Departments.
Day and Evening Sessions.
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NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL.
174 Fulton St., N. Y. City.
Day School. "Dwight Method" Evening School. of Instruction.
Near Fulton St. Subway Station, Hudson Terminal, and Elevated R. R. stations. Courts and lawyers' offices close at hand. Students can join A. M. or P. M. or Evening Classes. Three years' course, with degree of LL. B. Treatises used, with cases, lecture notes, etc. Send for Catalogue No. 10.
GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

New York Preparatory SCHOOL 57th Year
16 WEST 43D ST., NEW YORK.
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REGENTS and COLLEGE
Send for Catalog & "Success in Regents' Exams."

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Individual Instruction. Two years in one.
COUNTRY SCHOOL AT TARRYTOWN, N.Y.
Free catalogues of all schools. Amer. Sch. Ass'n. 1,615 Times Bldg. Bryant 6144.

G. J. GOULD MUST TESTIFY.

New Yorkers Called as Witnesses in Suit on Loan to Railroad.

Under the terms of an order issued yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Delehanty George J. Gould, Alvin W. Krech, Edward T. Jeffery, Winslow S. Pierce, Thomas J. Freeman, George P. Butler and Henry W. Anderson will be required to appear before John Delehanty of 32 Nassau Street, as commissioner for the District Court of Travis County, Texas, and testify in a suit brought by the Concrete Investment Company against the International & Great Northern Railway.

The suit was begun in Texas to recover money lent by the National Bank of Commerce of St. Louis to the International & Great Northern Railroad. This road went into receivers' hands in 1908 and was reorganized into the railway company. The plaintiff is suing on an assigned claim. The men called to testify were interested in the reorganization of the property.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises 5:15 | Sun sets 6:53 | Moon sets 1:04

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	4:17	4:47	10:27	11:20
Governors Island	4:41	5:13	10:54	11:49
Hell Gate	6:31	7:03	12:34	1:29

Arrived—Friday, Aug. 20.

SS St. George, Glasgow, Aug. 7.
SS New York, Liverpool, Aug. 6.
SS Franklyn, Havre, Aug. 4.
SS Colon, Colon, Aug. 14.
SS Spirelo, Liverpool, Aug. 4.
SS SS Carrillo, Colon, Aug. 12.
SS Joseph J. Cuneo, Jamaica, Aug. 16.
SS Tyskland, Cardenas, Aug. 14.
SS Dakotan, Philadelphia, Aug. 16.
SS Currier, Guanaca, Aug. 14.
SS Gotland, Buenos Aires, July 4.
SS Apache, Jacksonville, Aug. 17.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah, Aug. 17.
SS Chesapeake, Baltimore, Aug. 18.
SS Dunsborg, Bristol, Aug. 2.
SS Siamese Prince, Brest, Aug. 3.
SS K. Venezuelos, Gibraltar, July 30.
SS Ghazee, Hull, Aug. 4.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Cymric	Liverpool	Aug. 11
Coya	Cristobal	Aug. 8
Hermine	Bordeaux	Aug. 1
Askehall	Havre	Aug. 1
Auchencrag	London	Aug. 7
Munwood	Matanzas	Aug. 13
Baron Cawdor	Marseilles	July 29
Palestine	Brisbane	Aug. 8
Walton Hall	London	Aug. 6
Achilles	Marseilles	Aug. 6
Gloughton	London	Aug. 7
Chicago City	Swansea	Aug. 7
Arapahoe	Key West	Aug. 17
Oregonian	Pernambuco	Aug. 1

DUE TOMORROW.

Philadelphia	Liverpool	Aug. 14
Palermo	Genoa	Aug. 6
Lutetian	Dartmouth	Aug. 8
Pythias	Newport	Aug. 6
Vaquez	San Juan	Aug. 6
Kroonland	Colon	Aug. 6
Bayamo	Santiago	Aug. 16
City of Columbus	Savannah	Aug. 19
Duca degli Abruzzi	Naples	Aug. 11

DUE MONDAY.

Tuscania	Glasgow	Aug. 14
Thessalonika	Bermuda	Aug. 19
Themistocles	Patras	Aug. 2
Chicago City	Swansea	Aug. 7
Strathguiry	Havre	Aug. 7
Aldersgate	Buenos Aires	July 27
Greystock Castle	Balboa	Aug. 14
Tenadores	Colon	Aug. 14
Sixaola	Santiago	Aug. 18
Brazos	San Juan	Aug. 18
Carolyn	Colon	Aug. 15
Harpathian	Marseilles	Aug. 9
Creole	New Orleans	Aug. 13
Bermudian	Bermuda	Aug. 21
Philadelphian	London	Aug. 7

DUE TUESDAY.

Lancastrian	London	Aug. 12
Harbor	Havre	Aug. 14
Watura	Port Spain	Aug. 14
Hellig Olav	Christiansand	Aug. 14
Chipana	Colon	Aug. 18
Lucileine	Gibraltar	Aug. 8
Tatac	Bahia	Aug. 16
Sabine	Mobile	Aug. 17
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Aug. 21
Bankdale	Brest	Aug. 11

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Campania, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Touraine, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Vauban, Barbados	8:00 A.M.	11:30 A.M.
Calamares, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cragina, Montevideo	7:00 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Saramacca, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, S. Domingo	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Orduna, Liverpool	——	10:00 A.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Medina, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Norte, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Santiago, Brunswick	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Maraval, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Fagersand, Guiana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Verons, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rio Janeiro, Barbados	9:00 A.M.	11.00 A.M.
Cristobal, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
C. of Columbus, Sav'h	——	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., AUG. 20.

SS Tuscania, Liverpool to New York, was 890 miles E. at noon; due 23d, forenoon. Cunard Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Guantanamo, Vera Cruz to New York, was 284 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Vesta, Sabine to New York, was 380 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Kroonland, Colon to New York, was 731 Miles S. at noon.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 69 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Antilla, Santiago to New York, was 220 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Arapahoe, Galveston to New York, was 305 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Honduran, Balboa to New York, was 754 miles E. of Colon at 8 P. M.
SS J. D. Rockefeller, Tuxpan to New York, was 150 miles E. of Sandkey at 8 P. M.
SS Brazos, San Juan to New York, was 796 miles S. at noon.
SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, was 262 miles S. at noon.
SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 252 miles S. at noon.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 523 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Czar, at Archangel, Aug. 3.
SS Knutsford, at Havre, Aug. 17.
SS Kumeric, at Suez, Aug. 19.
SS Chimu, at Fayta, Aug. 19.
SS Chincha, at Anca, Aug. 19.
SS Tompoc, at Thamestown, Aug. 19.
SS St. Cecille, at Liverpool, Aug. 19.
SS Samland, at Plymouth, Aug. 19.
SS Toyokawa Maru, at Vladivostok, Aug. 19.
SS Maleas, at Piraeus, Aug. 2.
SS Purly, at Yokahama, Aug. 19.

Sailed.

SS Lord Ormonde, from Havre, Aug. 19.
SS Rossano, from Cardiff, Aug. 18.
SS Egremont Castle, from Colombo, Aug. 18.
SS Indrawadi, from Hongkong, Aug. 19.

Passed.

SS Frederick VIII., New York for Copenhagen, passed Dermit Head.
SS St. Joseph, New York for Marseilles, passed Gibraltar.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 21, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Aug. 21, SS Touraine.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Sept. 9, SS Cretic.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. Aug. 30, SS Bassam.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 21, SS Rotterdam.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Aug. 26, SS United States.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 21, SS Stampalia.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Hawaii (via Tacoma)—Kentuckian....Aug. 21
Japan, Corea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Tacoma Maru.Aug. 22
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) New Zealand, (specially addressed) (via San Francisco)—Ventura .....Aug. 26
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Makura .....Aug. 27

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, July 17; Hongkong, July 20; Shanghai, July 23; Yokohama, July 31; Honolulu, Aug. 10—and mails dated —Wellington, July 25; Auckland, July 26; Melbourne, July 30; Sydney, July 31—which arrived at San Francisco per steamers Mongolia and Ventura, were dispatched East on Aug. 17 and 18. These mails are due in New York on the mornings of Saturday, Aug. 21, and Sunday, Aug. 22, respectively.

SEARCHLIGHT ROUTE



NEW YORK—ALBANY—TROY and the NORTH.
Daily, including Sunday.
Capital City Line—Pier 35, N. R., foot Canal St., 5:30 P. M., W. 132d St., 6:00 P. M. Leave Troy 6:00 P. M., Albany 8:00 P. M. Fare $1.00.
New Night Express—Pier 35, N. R., 9:00 P. M., W. 132d St., 10:00 P. M. Leave Troy (except Sunday) 9:00 P. M., Albany, daily, including Sunday, 11:00 P. M. Fare $2 one way, $3.50 round trip.
People's Line—Pier 35, N. R., 6:00 P. M., W. 132d St., 6:30 P. M. Leaves Albany, 6:00 P. M. Fare $2.00 one way, $3.50 round trip.
Sunday morning boat for Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point and Albany, leaves Pier 32, N. R., 9:30 A.M., W. 132d St., 10:00 A. M. Leaves Albany, 10:00 A. M.
Tel. Spring 9400, day or night.
Largest River Steamships in the world.
HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY

MAUCH CHUNK GLEN ONOKO
$1.50 ROUND TRIP
CHILDREN HALF FARE

Lehigh Valley Railroad
Spend Sunday, Aug. 22, in the Mountains.
Mauch Chunk Switchback
SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES:
New York (West 23rd St.) 8:20 A.M. (Liberty St.)...8:30 "
Jersey City (Jackson Av.)..8:50 "
Newark .....9:10 "

Iron Steamboat Co.
NO LANDING AT W. 23D ST.
The ONLY ticket office of the IRON STEAMBOAT CO. at WEST 129TH STREET is on the DOWNTOWN SIDE of dock.
A Day OCEAN "TAURUS" ON THE
Fishing Str.
Daily at 8 A. M. from Pier 1, N. R., ONLY.

CONEY ISLAND
LEAVE WEST 129TH STREET,
9:00, 9:40, 10:30, 11:30 A. M.; 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4 P. M., 8:15, 6:30, 7:30, 8:40 P. M.
LEAVE PIER 1, NORTH RIVER,
9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12:15, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 6:00, 6:40, 7:15, 8:15, 9:30 P. M.
LVE. STEEPLECHASE, CONEY ISLAND,
10:15 A. M., 12:25, 1:25, 2:23, 3:10, 3:57, *4:55, 5:25, 6:10, *7:10, 7:50, 8:25, 9:25, 10:40 P. M.
*Trains marked * to Str. "Grand Republic."
ROCKAWAY BEACH
Str. "GRAND REPUBLIC"
Lve. Yonkers 8:35 A. M.; W. 129th St. 9:40 A. M., *1:15 P. M.; Pier 1, N. R., 10:20 A. M., 2:15 P.M; Rockaway Beach 12:30, 5:30 P. M.
*Transfer to Str. "Grand Republic."
Full Time Tables are on INSIDE of back cover of Telephone Directories. Telephone Rector 872.

SUNDAY SAIL
Up the Hudson
This is a delightful day's outing; 150-mile sail through the most beautiful portion of the river.
Newburgh, Poughkeepsie & Return $1
on the big handsome steamer
"BENJ. B. ODELL"
Leaves Franklin St., Sunday, 9:06 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:30 A. M., for West Point, Beacon, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie. Music, Restaurant, Lunch Room. Round Trip, $1.00.
Central Hudson Line

BLOCK ISLAND R. I. $1.50 EVERY SUNDAY
Special train, with parlor car, leaves foot East 34th St., N. Y., 8:30; B'klyn, Flatbush Ave., 8:40; Nostrand Ave., 8:44, and East N. Y., 8:49 A. M. for Montauk, thence by the steamer "SHINNECOCK."
Lve. Block Island, returning, 4 P. M.
Tickets on sale, commencing Saturday of each week, at 170 Broadway, 5th Ave. Bldg., (5th Ave. and 23d St.), and Long Island R. R. stations, foot 34th St., E. R., N. Y.; Long Island City, and Brooklyn. Sale of tickets limited. The right is reserved to postpone the excursion and redeem tickets. Restaurant, Lunch Counter and Cafe service on steamer.

Delightful Afternoon Trip
to Bear Mountain Park or WEST POINT
Str. "Albany" Returning on Swift
Str. "Robert Fulton"
Leave Desbrosses St. Daily except Sunday, 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. $1 round trip. 4 hours at Bear Mountain or ample time at West Point to drive around the Post. Orchestra. Restaurant.
Best Trip for Saturday Afternoon.

GLEN ISLANDS
"The World's Pleasure Grounds"
Every seaside amusement; fine bathing; boating and fishing; Bayne's band concerts; "The Zoo"; restaurant; plants and flowers; Rambler diner and a la carte; dancing; "Klein Deutschland"; The Dairy. Steamers leave Battery 9.45, 11.15 A.M., 2.30, 3.30, 7.30 P.M. East 34th St. half hour later. Extra Boats Sundays. Round Trip 50c.

UP THE HUDSON, SATURDAY
AUGUST 21, STR. HOMER RAMSDELL, for West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie and Kingston, leaves Franklin St. 1:00; W. 129th St. 1:30 P. M. Connection at West Point and Newburgh with Str. Benj. B. Odell for New York, $1 Round Trip. Music, Restaurant, Lunch Room. G. W. F. Romer leaves Franklin St. 2:30; W. 129th St. 3:00 P. M. for landings Highland Falls to Kingston. Connection at Highland Falls or West Point for return boat to New York same day.
ROUND TRIP, $1.00
CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

VALLEY GROVE
EVERY SUNDAY
Bathing, Dancing, 75c
STR. "MONTAUK" ½ Fare 40c
Leave Pier ft. E. 34th St., 10:00 A. M.
Leave Pier ft. E. 138th St., 10:30 A. M.
4 hours ashore, returning leave 5:00 P.M.
Dining Room. Lunch Counter, Refreshments.

DAYLIGHT TRIPS
Long Island Sound
New London Line On Mondays Str. CHESTER W. CHAPIN lvs. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., 10:00 A. M.; ft. of East 22d St., 10:30 A. M., for New London, Norwich, Stonington, Watch Hill, Providence. Boat, Rail, Folder on request. City Ticket Agent, 371 Broadway. M. F. Sale of tickets limited. The right is reserved to change steamers. Tel. Spring 4141

CATSKILL EVENING LINES
Splendid Strs. lv. Pier 43, N. R. (ft. Christopher St.), 6:30 P. M.; Yonkers, 7:30 P. M. (Daily except Sunday). For Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie and way landings. Direct connection for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Falls, Tannersville, and all points in the Catskill Mountains.
SATURDAY SPECIAL, to Malden ($1.00); Catskill and Hudson, FARE, $1.25. Lv. Pier 43, N. R., 2 P. M.; Yonkers, 1:45 P. M.
REDUCED FARE TO MALDEN
$1.00 IN EACH DIRECTION
SPECIAL REDUCED RATES for AUTOMOBILES. Send for AUTO TOUR BOOK or phone 1097 Spring.

Atlantic Highlands
STEAMER "CASTLETON" FARE 10 Cts
Automobiles Carried. Capacity 30 cars.
This Route for All Jersey Coast Resorts.
Lvs. Daily ft. Whitehall St., next to South Ferry, 10 A.M., 2 P.M. Lvs. Atlantic Highlands 11:45 A. M., 5 P. M.
Trains & Trolleys to all Coast Resorts
Passenger Capacity Is Limited to 1,350.

HUDSON RIVER BY NIGHT.
MANHATTAN LINE
$1.00 TO AL

CARRANZA TO REPLY FROM MEXICO CITY

Will Move His Government to the Old Capital at Once and Ask Recognition.

GENERALS WON'T ANSWER

Refer Peace Appeal to First Chief—Lansing Thanks Cardoso for Good Work for Americans.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—General Carranza, it was learned here tonight, is preparing to move from Vera Cruz to Mexico City at once and to have his Government established in the old capital by the time his response to the Pan-American peace appeal reaches Washington next week.

Private advices from Carranza to his Washington representatives today said he expected to be in Mexico City on Monday.

According to all information reaching here, Carranza, in replying to Secretary Lansing and the Latin-American diplomats who offered to aid in restoring order in Mexico, will reject the peace conference proposal and urge recognition of his Government as the surest guarantee of peace. That Carranza's generals intend to let their chief answer the conferees for them became apparent today when responses from four of them, including General Candido Aguilar, Governor of Vera Cruz, arrived, stating that it would be a breach of discipline for the generals to answer independently.

Tonight the Carranze agency made public telegrams sent to the First Chief by General Jacinto B. Trevino, military commander at Monterey, and General Alejo Gonzales, commander at San Luis Potosi. Trevino said he would follow the policy marked out by Carranza. Gonzales declared that his forces would stand by Carranza, "preferring to succumb than to permit a foreigner to trample on our soil or to destroy the liberating work of the armed people of Mexico, as the matters of Mexico should be decided only and exclusively by Mexicans."

Senhor Cardoso de Oliveira, the Brazilian Minister to Mexico, who has been representing American interests in that country since April, 1914, arrived in Washington this morning, escorted by Leon Canova, chief of the Mexican division of the State Department, who was sent to New Orleans to meet him. The Minister was met at the Union Station by Senhor da Gama, the Ambassador of Brazil, who came to Washington from Long Branch for the purpose, and Captain Powell Clayton of the United States Army, who has been assigned as military aid to Minister Cardoso during his stay here.

Minister Cardoso called on Secretary Lansing at the State Department and Mr. Lansing returned the visit at the New Willard Hotel, where the Minister is stopping. Tomorrow Senhor Cardoso will be received by President Wilson, who will thank him for the able and self-sacrificing manner in which he represented the United States' interests in Mexico.

Minister Cardoso declined to discuss the Mexican situation. It has been reported that he found conditions in Mexico City favorable since its reoccupation by the Carranza forces, and Carranza encouraged belief in this direction by a telegram to the President of Brazil, in which he spoke of Senhor Cardoso as one of those who had brought trouble to Mexico. The Minister will remain in Washington until some time next week. The Government is particularly anxious to show honor to him as a mark of its appreciation of the manner in which he cared for American interests in Mexico.

VILLISTAS RETAKE DURANGO.

Two Columns Threaten Carranza Army from South.

EL PASO, Aug. 20.—Reports from the south today state that the City of Durango, occupied on Aug. 13 by a raiding party of Arrieta and Carranza forces, aided by a revolt of the Villa troops there, has been reoccupied by Villa forces from Torreon without a fight.

General Canuto Reyes, commanding a Villa expeditionary force said to number about 2,000 men, is authoritatively reported near Zacatecas, which is said to be occupied by the Carranza force which evacuated Durango.

General Fierro, heading a division of General Reyes's force, is reported at Gymon, about 100 miles south of Torreon.

YAQUIS KILL VILLA LEADER.

Overpower Small Garrison and Take Him from Jail.

NOGALES, Ariz., Aug. 20.—Colonel Juan Murillo of the Villa Army, who, it had been alleged, had killed a Yaqui leader, was taken from jail today at Nogales, Sonora, by Yaqui Indians serving with Governor José Maytorena's forces, and summarily executed.

The Indians came into Nogales in such numbers that the small Villa garrison was helpless to do anything but protest.

Yaquis Raid Town; Kill 20.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Aug. 20.—Wireless messages from Guaymas, Sonora, received today by the United States cruiser Colorado, reported that Yaqui Indians raided the town of Camou, Sonora, Aug. 6, killed twenty Mexicans and burned several flour mills. The Indians repulsed an attack by Mexican troops.

NAMES E. R. FINCH FOR BENCH

Governor Selects Him as Successor of Delany.

ALBANY, Aug. 20.—Edward R. Finch of New York, a Republican, and President of the Honest Ballot Association, today was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court by Governor Whitman to succeed the late Justice John J. Delany, a Democrat. His term will expire on Jan. 1.

Edward R. Finch was born in New York City on Nov. 15, 1873. He was graduated from Yale University in the class of '95 and was a member of Phi Beta Kappa. Later he studied law at Columbia University, where he was graduated in 1898. He was elected to the Assembly in 1902, 1901, and 1903.

For eight years he has been a trustee of the City Club. He is also a trustee of the Northern Dispensary and the West Side Savings Bank. He is the author of the so-called "signature law," which requires electors to sign when they register and vote, so as to prevent fraud. He is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Honest Ballot Association, was Secretary of the Republican Club for two terms, and is a member of the Executive Committee of the New York Child Welfare Committee. He has been practicing law in all courts for seventeen years.

Governor Hughes appointed Mr. Finch as commissioner to hear charges against Samuel D. Nutt, Coroner of Queens County. He is a member of these associations and clubs: Bar Association of the City of New York, State Bar Association, National Bar Association, County Lawyers' Association, University Club, Union League Club, Sons of the American Revolution, Riding Club, Church Club, St. Nicholas Society, and Fort Orange Club of Albany.

Canadian Bishop Preaching Here.

Bishop John A. Richardson of Fredericton, New Brunswick, will preach at Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, in East Eighty-eighth Street, tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock. The Bishop is conducting a series of four meetings in a tent on the grounds of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, the first of which was held Thursday night. The last will be on Tuesday night.

JAPAN LOOKS TO U. S. AS HER BEST MARKET

War in Europe Expected to Boost Demand for Many Products of the Orient.

BIG "PANAMA" HAT TRADE

Flood of Toys to be Expected, and Big Offers of Copper, Silks, and Canned Crabs.

Minoru Oka, the Chief of the Bureau of Commerce and Industry of Japan, is the author of an article in the current issue of The Japan Magazine of Tokio, in which Japan's prospects of exporting large quantities of goods to the United States in the future are painted in roseate hues. After referring to a number of articles which this country imports from Japan, the writer makes the sweeping statement that "almost all the goods imported from Europe and now reduced or wholly stopped by the war can be had from Japan."

Among the articles which the writer expects this country to import from Japan in greatly increased quantity are toys. He says the toymakers of Japan are now busy trying to make goods suitable for the American market, and adds that "Japanese toys are more artistic and less expensive than those from Europe, and the demand for them should greatly increase in the United States."

The demand for Japanese canned crab is also growing rapidly in America, he says, and asserts that "complaints as to quality have been happily disappearing with continued improvement in methods of putting up the fish, and now the American taste is fully satisfied." The export of canned crab reached over 1,000,000 yen ($500,000) last year, he says.

"There is no doubt that the United States promises to be one of the greatest markets for Japanese goods," the article reads. "The exports from Japan to that country now amount to over 200,000,000 yen a year, being about one-third of the total exports of Japan, though but a small part of the total imports of the United States. There is, therefore, plenty of room for enlarging our market in that country. And the present is the best time to pay attention to the subject, as imports from Germany and Austria are suspended on account of the war."

America has for some time been the country's greatest market for raw silk, he says, and the United States has been buying over 80 per cent. of the entire export of this article.

"Personally I hope," says the Japanese writer, "that the custom of using silk materials will so increase in the United States that the day may come when the people there will wear daily the elegant silk clothes that are seen in Japan. In the same way as the humbler Japanese wear American cotton clothes.

"Exports of tea to the United States are second only to raw silk, the annual value being now about 10,000,000 yen, which is 90 per cent. of the total export of tea from Japan and equal to about one-half of the ten imports of the United States."

The writer expresses the belief that the cheaper freights afforded by the opening of the Panama Canal will result in this country importing more copper from the Orient. "The product of copper in Japan amounted to 55,000,000 yen in 1903; and by 1913 it had risen to 104,000,000 yen. With continued improvements in our methods of mining and in our smelting processes the price will go down and the sales will increase. We are, accordingly, anticipating a bright future for Japanese copper in the American market."

An interesting sidelight on the origin of many of the "Panama" hats seen in America is to be found in his comment on hat exports to this country from Japan. "The export of Japanese hats to the United States has considerably increased of late," he says, "chiefly the so-called Panama hat, made from Formosan fibre, which is much cheaper than the real Panama hat. By strict attention to improvement in quality and cheapness we are hoping to increase the demand for these hats still more. The export of straw braids for making hats has always been extensive and still continues. Amounting to over a million yen ten years ago, the annual value of exports is now over 7,000,000, of which about 5,000,000 yen is for hemp braid, the export to America being about 50 per cent. of the total exports of this material."

In certain lines of knitted cottons the Japanese products are superior to the English and German goods of the same class, the writer says, and expresses the hope that the American trade in these articles, among which he names socks, underwear, and gloves, may increase steadily.

IMPORTS GETTING LESS.

Main Features of Those That Came to This Port Last Week.

Both general imports and dry goods showed a falling off in the week ended Aug. 14, compared with the week before, according to the Custom House statement issued yesterday. General imports had a value of $12,384,337, compared with $17,978,895 in the week before, and $13,568,089 in the week before that.

Aniline color receipts last week were valued at $8,529, while dyewood totaled $91,746. Indigo entries, which have touched the $40,000 mark in many weeks of late, were down to $1,693 in the week just reported. Sugar entries amounted to 139,272 bags, appraised at $1,730,180. Wool imports were 610 bales, worth $62,323. Imports of coffee reached 67,202 bags, inarred as having a value of $835,899, while raw cocoa entries reached 27,674 bags, appraised at $638,095. Jewelry, precious stones, and watches had a value of $309,900. Hides and findings were returned at $1,175,527, while india rubber, manufactures and waste amounted to $1,737,692.

Dry goods entered for consumption had a value of $1,543,403, silk entries being appraised at $571,961. In the preceding week, dry goods brought in for consumption amounted to $1,645,866, silk entries being placed at $480,926. Withdrawals from bonded warehouses last week aggregated $650,363, while warehoused goods had a value of $480,895. In the corresponding week last year the entries were respectively, $1,598,035, and $563,908.

LAWYERS OPEN CAMPAIGN.

Non-Partisan Judiciary Committee Is at 65 Cedar Street.

The Non-Partisan Judiciary Committee, the body of New York lawyers formed to work for the re-election of Supreme Court Justices Clarke and Greenbaum, yesterday opened campaign headquarters at 65 Cedar Street. Neither of the Justices has received assurances of places on the organization slate of either party, and their supporters are planning to run them as independent candidates at the primary elections of all three parties. Leon Fraser, Lecturer in Law at Columbia University, will be in charge of the Clarke-Greenbaum headquarters.

The officers said yesterday it was planned to have not only lawyers but laymen sign the petitions of the two Justices.

Demand for Men's Wear Goods.

Considerable improvement is noted in the demand for woolen and worsted men's wear with a resultant firm undertone in the market. While some clothing manufactureres have made their initial purchases for the next lightweight season, some reorders are reported on fancy worsteds of the higher grade, as well as on staple mixtures. One well known line of fancy worsteds was withdrawn this week, but this did not meet with surprise in the trade, as it was known that the mill was sold ahead to such an extent that the agent here would be unable to take any repeat orders.

MAKES WAY EASIER FOR IMPEACHMENTS

Albany Convention Indorses a Proposal to Take Testimony by Committee.

JUDICIARY ARTICLE RUSHED

Fight Over Section Described as a Plan to Pension the State's Judges.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 20.—President Elihu Root of the Constitutional Convention took a hand tonight in the debate on Section 15 of the proposed judiciary article. This section governs the conduct of impeachment proceedings. Mr. Root said that impeachments were an antidote to evils in public life and should be made easier. There should be more impeachments, instead of fewer impeachments, according to Mr. Root.

Mr. Root was led to participate in the debate through a motion made by Leroy A. Lincoln of Buffalo. Mr. Lincoln wanted a clause permitting the High Court of Impeachment to take testimony by committee eliminated from the section on the ground that an impeachment was important enough to warrant the sitting of a full court at all times.

Mr. Root opposed this. After he had spoken the section was adopted with the provision Mr. Lincoln had opposed included.

"I think Mr. Lincoln takes too rigid a view," said Mr. Root. "An impeachment is not a criminal proceeding. The express provision of our Constitution, the common provision of all constitutions, is that judgment shall not extend beyond removal from office to which disqualification from future holding of office may be added, and the party impeached may still be indictable and punished, according to law."

Mr. Root referred to the fact that impeachment proceedings "stop the wheels of Government," and continued:

"I have sat for weeks in the trial of an impeachment case, feeling that injury to the interests of the people of the country through the stoppage of the wheels of government in order to listen to a large mass of testiuony that I knew would not be disputed made it hardly worth while to get rid of the unfaithful official."

Mr. Root said that the sensible thing would be to have comparatively unimportant testimony taken before a committee of the court, so as not to tie up the Senate, and the Court of Appeals, which bodies compose the tribunal before which impeachments are tried in this State.

The convention indorsed the views which Mr. Root advanced.

A lively fight preceded the adoption by the convention of Section 8 of the proposed judiciary article. This section provides for commissioners, appointed by the Appellate Division, to sit in condemnation cases and other references the courts may assign to them. Another feature of Section 8 continues by constitutional proviso the present official referee system created by statute.

It was the latter provision that brought on the storm. It keeps the present official referees in office and renders any retired Judge of the Court of Appeals or Justice of the Supreme Court who at the time of his retirement shall have served twenty years as Judge or a court of record in this State or for a full term in either of these tribunals, eligible.

William Barnes, Lemuel Ely Quigg, and a number of other delegates insisted that the provision was nothing more or less than a pension system for Judges of the higher courts. Robert S. Pelletreau, a lawyer, who represents the First Senatorial District on Long Island denounced the provision in an angry speech.

John C. Leggett of Allegany County, a Republican delegate, moved to strike the entire section from the article. William Barnes seconded the motion. Mr. Barnes asserted that the provisions of the section involved special privilege.

"If the Judges are to be granted special privileges," he said, "I cease to see why privileges of all kinds should not be granted to all classes," Mr. Barnes said.

Mr. Leggett's motion was lost, but only by a narrow majority. The vote stood 36 to 49. L. E. Quigg, ex-Judge Leopard D. Hale, who renounced his $10,000 salary as counsel for the upstate Public Service Commission when he became a delegate to the convention, and other up-State Republicans voted with Barnes and Leggett.

Majority Leader G. W. Wickersham, Delancey Nicoll, Morgan J. O'Brien, William F. Sheehan, John B. Stanchfield, Louis Marshall, Henry L. Stimson, and Frederick C. Tanner were among those who voted the other way.

One amendment suggested by Alfred E. Smith and adopted by the convention, will give the Board of Estimate a part in determining the compensation of Supreme Court Commissioners in New York City. The convention sitting as a Committee of the Whole, made rapid progress today in its consideration of the judiciary article. Sections 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 were debated and adopted with only trifling amendments.

Section 9 provides for three additional Judges of the Court of Appeals and for a system by which Supreme Court Justices may be called in and the highest court of the State receive itself into two parts until its crowded calendars have been cleared.

Section 10 deals with the filling of vacancies in the Court of Appeals and is Section 8 in the Judiciary article of the present Constitution, transferred to the revised draft. Section 11 limits the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals to questions of law mainly, except in capital cases. Sections 12 and 13 are Sections 10 and 11 respectively in the Judiciary article now in force. Section 14 increases from $10 to $20 the extra compensation of Supreme Court Justices serving out of their own department.

An amendment offered by Mr. Wickersham and adopted by the Committee of the Whole would make the salaries of the presiding Justices of Appeals Equal to those of the highest paid Justices of the Supreme Court—$17,500. The present salary is $10,000, with an additional $3,700 for expenses.

H. Leroy Austin, Republican delegate from Greene County, an up-State lawyer, urged an amendment which would give disbarred lawyers the right of appeal from the Appellate Division to the Court of Appeals.

Mr. Wickersham, ex-Justice Clearwater, and other lawyers opposed the amendment.

After the session had adjourned, intimations came from several quarters to indicate that the Austin amendment might have been presented for the benefit of a very prominent member of the bar who has been under investigation by the Bar Association, and that there might be some disclosures in the case shortly.

OPPOSE THE SHORT BALLOT.

Foes of Committee Measure Propose a Compromise.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 19.—William Barnes, who recently in debate denounced as autocratic the plan for a reorganization of the State Government presented in the short ballot proposal of the Constitutional Convention Committee on Governor and other State officers, said today that he had not as yet taken a definite stand on this proposal.

The announcement came as a surprise to some of Mr. Barnes's friends, who have formed their opinion regarding his attitude not alone from what he said in debate on the convention floor but from his private utterances as well.

"It is hardly just to place me in the light of opposing the proposal providing for a reorganization of the State administration and centralization of power in the Governor," said Mr. Barnes to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today. "I have been represented as opposing the budget reforms, and yet I voted for that proposal when it came up for adoption yesterday."

In some quarters Mr. Barnes's latest statement on the short ballot proposal is attributed to a general realization among the opponents of the plan that in order to launch a winning fight they will be compelled to form an alliance with the Tammany element in the convention. It is not thought that Mr. Barnes would be prepared to go to such lengths even though some Republicans who oppose what they call the "autocratic" short ballot proposal have been negotiating with some of Tammany's spokesmen in the convention. A majority of the Democrats whom Tammany does not control will give enthusiastic support to the reorganization plan to which the Democratic Party is pledged in its platform adopted at Saratoga last Fall. Another indication that the opposition is weakening came to light today when Russell Wiggins, a Republican delegate from Orange County, proposed a compromise to Chairman Frederick C. Tanner in pursuance of which the question of what State officers in addition to Governor and Lieutenant Governor should remain elective would be submitted to a separate referendum in the election this Fall. Mr. Tanner, in speaking of this offer, said:

"The proposal does not relate to the change in the general scheme of concentrating scattered bureaus, departments, and commissions into a small number, but merely as to whether certain of the State officers should be elected or appointed. A definite outline of the proposed officers to be submitted on a separate referendum has not yet been placed before the committee on Governor and other State officers. When such proposal is made I suppose it will be considered by this committee, but from the votes which have been taken in Executive Session I am sure that the question will be confined at least to officers now elected by the people."

Mr. Barnes said that the referendum would suit him.

The Republican opponents of the short ballot reform began counting noses today. At a meeting called by the leaders of the movement, twenty-five Republican delegates appointed a committee to draft a substitute plan for the reorganization of the State Government.

This plan was made public tonight. It provides for an even longer ballot than the one now in use. In addition to retaining all the present elective State officials, the opposition plan provides for the election of the Commissioner of Agriculture and the Superintendent of Public Works. The Controller under the standpatters' plan would not be an auditor, as under the Tanner reorganization plan, but would retain all his present functions and his present patronage. The plan to centralize the supervision of the penal and charitable institutions of the State under one responsible head is rejected by the opposition. Under the new plan the prisons, the charitable institutions, and the insane hospitals would be under separate administration.

From developments today it would appear that, even by combining with the Tammany element in the convention, the Republican standpatters would be far from strong enough to defeat the short-ballot plan, which has the indorsement of the responsible leaders in the convention.

MAY SEND BANKERS TO DISCUSS CREDIT

Three British Financiers Likely to Come Here to Make an Arrangement.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—That a deputation of financiers will go to New York to arrange the details of an American credit is thought probable in city circles today. According to one report the committee will consist of three members, all connected with Clearing House banks.

Two of them, it is said, will be Sir Edward Holden and Sir Felix Schuster. The name of Sir George Paish has been strongly urged, but it is now decided that he is not to go.

The membership of the committee will be confined to men actually engaged in banking. Its personnel and the time of its visit to the United States may be withheld until the actual arrival of the committee in New York.

CHANCES FOR BUSINESS.

Exhibits at the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

E. C. Porter, agent in charge of the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, announced yesterday that he has received additional samples and exhibits in connection with trade opportunities. These samples, exhibits and specifications may be seen during the next six days by American manufacturers who may be interested and call at room 409 Custom House. Among these specifications are several which Mr. Porter believes should be of particular interest at this time to manufacturers in various lines.

The Chinese Government is in the market to receive tenders for the construction of eight bridge spans on the Hankow-Szechuan Railway. Bids will be received until Sept. 25, 1915. This is an extremely favorable opportunity for American construction firms to share in the large markets connected with Chinese railway construction.

The same Government is also in the market for tenders for the equipment of a central telephone exchange in Hankow and Wu Chang. The Chinese Government is increasing the telephone facilities of these two cities. At the present time the Hankow telephone system has 2,200 subscribers, and the system is to be enlarged to a capacity for 10,000 subscribers.

Another specification of steel construction work is for a gas retainer and steel tank for the city of Newcastle, Australia. The American Consul at Newcastle has taken especial pains to make it possible for American firms to submit bids for this tank, and there seems to be a favorable opening for American construction.

Another interesting sample has been received from Colombo, Ceylon, where a firm is in the market for 100,000 small galvanized stamped sheets.

Among the other specifications and exhibits of interest to American manufacturers is a sample of copaiba oil from Brazil. A firm there is ready to sell 22,000 pounds of this oil. The price is said to run from 40 to 45 cents per kilo.

An English firm is interested in securing incandescent bulbs. Designs and specifications for bulbs may be seen. There are also samples of cheap grades of writing paper, which were formerly imported from Germany by a firm in Uruguay. The customer is in the market for 25,000 boxes of this paper.

There is also on file a sample of sugar which a firm in Chile is anxious to purchase. The sample is shown because sugar similar to this sample will receive a lower rate of duty under the Chilean tariff than ordinary American refined sugar.

$78,176 FOR SUBWAY STONE.

Upper Hudson Company Gets Contract for Part of Ballast.

The Public Service Commission yesterday awarded the contract for Section C of the supply of ballast, for which bids were opened Aug. 4, to the Upper Hudson Stone Company for $78,176. The contract calls for a supply of limestone to be used in ballasting the tracks of the new subways. Three bids, one defective, were received for Section A, and one for Section B for ballast, including trap rock and limestone. It was decided to reject these bids and to readvertise. New bids will be opened Sept. 10.

The commission also approved the award by the New York Municipal Railway Corporation, (the B. R. T. Subway Company,) to John Thatcher & Co., the lowest bidders, of the contract for the construction of stations in connection with the third-tracking of the Broadway Elevated Railroad in Brooklyn. The stations are on the Broadway line between Havemeyer Street and East New York, where the third-tracking is already under way.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

LARGE MANUFACTURER open to buy for cash 200 pieces of plush in quantities of 5 pieces up. S 79 Times.

IN THE MARKET for crepe de chine, georgettes, etc. Penn Waist & Dress Co., 1,133 Broadway.

WE CAN SELL 50 pieces P. P. L. Poplins, all shades. Phone Farragut—8830.

JOBBER looking at snappy coats and suits. 3d floor, 11 West 20th.

WILL LOOK at cloth coats. Call Saturday morning, seventh floor, 11 West 25th St.

CONTRACTOR, with facilities to manufacture five hundred dresses each week, would like to hear from a good jobber. Will place entire plant at your disposal. Y 275 Times Annex.

CASH FOR HIGH-GRADE women's suits, coats, dresses, skirts, waists, petticoats, and furs. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St. F'n 4343.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN.—For Southern territory; all States; to handle a well-known 98-cent retailer, fitted top petticoats; commission basis only. S 64 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 3¼@3½ per cent. for the best names Thursday 3¼@3¾ " " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Putting In Their Orders.

Now that the fear of a strike in the wearing apparel trades has been removed manufacturers of coats, suits, dresses, and accessories are rushed in looking after the needs of buyers who all appear to have entered the market at the same time. While activity is most marked in suits, buyers are giving excellent attention to other lines. According to the manufacturers, present orders compare very favorably with those of the same period a year ago.

Prefer Plain Dress Fabrics.

A considerable volume of reorders is reported by selling agents from makers-up in such fabrics as velours, vicunas and other soft woolen fabrics, dyed in dark colors for Fall and Winter wear. The principal movement, however, has to do with broadcloths, and agents are confident that these fabrics will continue to run in the first place for Fall and Winter, owing to the fact that all signs point to a plain season. This fact is generally recognized by mill agents here, jobbers, and even retailers. Everywhere the testimony is that plain dress fabrics have the inside track over fancy goods.

Styles Vary for Fall.

Buyers of ready to wear suits for women are having more latitude than usual this Fall in their operations, due to the lack of any one definite style. In suit jackets, for instance, there is a variety of lengths offered, any or all of which may be "right." The skirts are a trifle longer, as a rule, than the Spring skirts, and average 2¼ to 2½ yards in width. Some of them are made with shirred effects at the waistline, while others are shirred into a yoke. Quite a few models make use of side pleats, but there are few full-pleated skirts offered in the better lines. Fur and braid trimmings are used in profusion.

Linoleums to Go Higher.

Another advance of two cents a square yard will be made on the leading lines of linoleums on Sept. 1. This will be the third advance of this kind since prices were named for the Fall season some months ago, which means that these goods have gone up six cents a square yard since that time. The advances are due chiefly to the difficulty encountered in securing supplies of wide burlaps and color stuffs, though the situation in the ground cork and linseed oil markets has also played a part in them. The retail demand at the moment is not very large, but a good business has been done of late on heavy goods, suitable for use on battleships and other places where they are subjected to rough wear, by the houses that go after this sort of trade.

Cotton Goods Exports Improve.

A nice business on cotton duck for war purposes has been done with the allied nations in the last week or so, and commercial duck has been pretty well taken by other countries that are more peacefully inclined. China has been taking some duck, but this business has been none too heavy. Latin-American countries are reported to be buying well here, some of them taking cotton yarns and twine in addition to yard goods of various kinds, including colored fabrics. The West Indies and Manilla are also buying colored goods well where they can be supplied. A fairly good inquiry is reported from Australia, parts of Africa and the Red Sea district for sheetings, but as yet there is no real sign of an awakening of the call for these goods on the part of China. The demand from India is also off color.

As to Italian Foodstuffs.

Jobbers in Italian food products are beginning to experience serious difficulty in getting most of the staple goods originating in Italy and for which a market exists in this country. While Italy at the start of hostilities proclaimed an embargo on many of its foodstuffs products, no particular attempt appears to have been made by the Government to interfere with the shipment of the usual lines to this country. Importers here, however, said yesterday that the embargo is now beginning to be enforced to an appreciable extent in the matter of goods for the United States. This is particularly true of beans and peas. Another element in the situation is the depreciation in Italian currency. This circumstance is being reflected in the steadily advancing prices which Italian exporters are asking for such products as may still be shipped.

Two Sets of Prices.

Owing to some kind of misunderstanding not yet explained, the two Italian Government buying commissions inviting bids for the overcoats and blankets contracted for last week called on prospective contractors at different times and asked for bids on identical quantities and qualities of fabrics, but at a considerable variation in prices. The story as heard in the trade is that the first commission invited proposals for identical merchandise at lower prices than those proposed by the second delegation. For a short time the conflicting specifications caused much confusion among those interested in the contracts, but the two commissions, after a conference, managed to make the specifications uniform apparently on the basis of the earlier proposal. The uncertainties of the situation being eliminated, there was no further delay in signing up the contracts.

Gray Goods Were Quiet.

Events of an international nature of the last day or two have put an effectual, if temporary, obstacle in the way of business in the staple end of the local gray goods market. Business was very limited on printcloth constructions yesterday, and there was little indication that sheetings, drills, or the other staples fared any better. Practically the whole range of printcloths, in fair-sized orders at least, can be had for spot or near-by delivery at a sixteenth off the figures quoted below, while contracts to the end of the year can be made all through the list, it is said, at the prices given. Fancies, on the other hand, are active and firm. Nominal prices on staple printcloths yesterday were:

39-inch, 80-80s...5½c 38½-inch, 64-56s...3¾c
39-inch, 72-76s...*5½c 38½-inch, 60-52s...3¾c
39-inch, 68-72s...4¾c 38½-inch, 60-48s...3¼c
39½-inch, 64-64s...3½c 27-inch, 64-60s...2¼c
38½-inch, 64-60s...3¾c 27-inch, 56-52s...2¾c
*Asked.

Linen Demand Is Picking Up.

Reports from the linen trade indicate that the demand for this merchandise is better at the present time than since last October. Both the jobbers and the retailers appear to be buying, and it is thought that stocks in the hands of some of them, particularly the retailers, are so low that replenishment is imperative. Opinions differ in the trade regarding the Spring import orders taken. In some quarters it is said that there has been quite a little of such business, while in others the assertion is made that if Spring orders have been taken they will be filled from stocks in this country so far as possible, because goods now here cannot be duplicated without paying a good deal more for them than originally. Stocks are admitted to be pretty well broken, but the supply of goods now in this country is said to be quite liberal in proportion to the business being done. It is stated that this would not be the case, however, if a normal business were doing. The effect of the announcement of the Russian embargo on flax has been to "bull" linen prices for the future on the other side.

Duty Value of Nottingham Nets.

Owing to the higher prices being obtained for Nottingham nets, Appraiser Sague has directed that the existing schedule now in use for determining the value for dutiable purposes of the goods be modified so as to meet the prices prevailing in England for these goods. The heavy demand being made by the British War Office for netting to be used in the Dardanelles campaign to protect the troops from mosquitos and other insects, is said by importers here to be responsible for the advance in the home market price of the goods. The method used by the Appraiser's office to determine the dutiable value of the nets is known as the "hole schedule," and was put into effect Jan. 30 last. The revised schedule as adopted by Mr. Sague is to apply to all shipments made from Nottingham after Aug. 31, and has the effect of a 10 per cent. advance in the value of the nets over former prices.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

BERDICHOWSKY BROTHERS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Israel and Philip Berdichowsky, who did business as Empire Neckwear Manufacturing Company at 405 Broadway, with a retail store in San Francisco called the New York Department Store, by William M. Berman, $800; G. Schmidt, $400, and A. Auerbach, $30. Judge Mayer appointed B. W. B. Brown receiver. Liabilities are $25,000, and assets $15,000.

HENRIETTA B. FAGAN, a theatrical performer, who formerly resided at 135 West Forty-fifth street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,172 and assets consisting of one dog, valued at $50.

A. GREENSPAN & SONS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against A. Greenspan & Sons, manufacturers of leather bags at 53 Wooster Street, by Arthur E. Clark, $410; Louis De Jonge & Co., $154, and Charles L. Silkman, $80.

PROFIT SHARING GROCERIES CORPORATION, of 1,005 and 1,007 Columbus Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $10,748 and assets of $7,012.

HIRSH AND COHEN.—Furs and gowns at 106 West Forty-second Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $11,534 and assets of $1,800 in stock.

GERMEL-NEW YORK PAPER COMPANY, Inc., of 43 Great Jones Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $6,929 and assets of $3,688.

BERNARD D. PRICE.—Abram S. Price and Gussie Price, also known as Gussie Silberstein, trading under the name of Bernard D. Price, manufacturers of woman's neckwear at 137 Fifth Avenue, made an assignment to Benjamin B. Greller.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The Dix Foundry and Machine Co., a co-partnership, composed of Charles B. Dix, a brother of ex-Governor John A. Dix, and Clarence Fancher, doing business in Glens Falls, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the Federal Court in Utica today. The concern and partners have liabilities of $46,280, against assets of $2,026, and the partnership debts are placed at $28,598, of which Mr. Dix owes $19,400. The largest creditor is the First National Bank of Albany for $12,887, in which ex-Governor Dix was a Director up to a short time before he went into bankruptcy less than a month ago.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 20.—Charles B. Dix and Clarence Francher, partners, doing business under firm name of Dix Foundry & Machine Co., Glens Falls, owe $46,280 with assets of $2,000, according to bankruptcy petition filed today. Dix is liable individually for over $19,000. The First Nat'l Bank, Albany, is creditor for $12,887, and M. L. R. Dix, Glens Falls, for $9,226. John A. Dix retired from directory of First Nat'l Bank recently.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 303 business failures in the United States during the week against 293 for the previous week. The Middle States had seventy-seven, New England twenty-eight, Southern sixty-three, Western seventy-six, Northwestern, twenty, and Far Westtrn thirty-nine. Canada had forty against fifty-eight for the preceding week. About 92 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of less than $5,000; and 4 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Abel, Nicholas—H. D. Meyer.....$155.26
Alpert, Harry, and John Krieg—S. Benowitz et al.....104.96
Ashbrooke, John T., Jr.—J. Black.....262.10
Bellevue Realty Corp.—Bowery Savings Bank.....10,075.04
Same—same.....4,756.45
Black, Madeline—W. Watson.....2,614.01
Clark, Thomas P.—Braunfels, Browning & Co.....252.35
Churchill, John J.—Lawyers Mortgage Co.....379.69
Duder, Arthur—S. Harris.....106.48
East Twenty-ninth St. Co.—Lawyers Mortgage Co.....2,062.92
Franco-American Rubber Cloth Co., Inc.—B. Levison et al.....307.55
Fleitmann, Linda M., adm.—First Nat'l Bank of Brownsville, Texas.....15,767.23
Frotman, David—N. Friedberg.....105.65
Grant, James A. and Nettie L.—Greene Consol. Copper Co., et al., costs.....806
Gottesfer, Jettner—Park Terrace Co., costs.....207.95
Heinemann, Adolf—K. M. Goldsmith...82,038
Hochberg, Morris—R. Mantell.....141.05
Horton, Ralph C.—A. Le Forte.....927.63
Kaufer, Louis A. Dodd et al.....164.91
Leindorf Electric Co.—Fullerton Electric Co.....152.82
Lauterbach, Morton E.—Fashion Garment Co.....256.98
Mahr, Augusta E.—Lawyers Mortgage Co.....1,467.71
Malinger, Leo—Overland Part Payment Co.....861.90
Maratskey, Louis—M. Silver.....210.80
Murphy, Michael J. and Thomas L. Clogher—A. Adler.....366.06
Moss, Alcan—Jacob Ruppert Realty Corp.....226.57
Popper, Herman—M. Geluta.....120.98
Pareti, Pasquale—Mosaic Tile Co.....126.52
Richard M. Montgomery & Co., Inc.—Lawyers Mortgage Co.....1,751.23
Ritchie, James A. Kilshelmer, Jr.....188.17
Schweiger, Max—S. Harris.....357.82
Southern, Edith M.—Jules Du Bois Moulding Co.....755.38
Schulz, Selig, and Max Cohen—N. Mendoloff et al.....139.40
Schlachetzki, Israel D.—L. Marshall...1,748.38
Sprague, Henry L.—W. S. Webb.....1,987.30
Schneider, Morris, and Henry Passeltiner—Robert Hoe Estate, Inc.....146.60
Schrier, Joseph—Florida Brokerage Co.135.19
Siegel, Aaron—Times Square Automobile Co.....233.98
Simcock, Charles F.—Swift & Co., Inc.102.18
Tuomey, Lucy M.—W. J. Spain.....366.17
Vassallo, Carmela—W. W. Farley...1,820.25
Verhees, Louis E.—Alfred Peats Co..149.31
Vermor, Albert—John Newton.....468.11
Wood, Charles A.—E. B. Heary Co.....141.04

In Bronx County.

Block, Ida—A. Stein et al.....268.77
Benline, Albert—M. E. Bliss et al.....34.73
Flynn, Mary E.—R. C. Fulton et al.....800.43
Fox, Gustave—A. Berliner et al.....224.44
Goodman, Abraham—Francis H. Leggett & Co.....35.46
Klein, Percy—B. Rechson et al.....255.41
Nelson, Arthur—C. Roken et al.....228.65
Roth, Hyman—S. Silverman.....150.50
Schachter, Max—M. Freundlich.....43.27

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Arfman, Benjamin—T. Armour et al., May 13, 1913.....$116.85
Cuccio, Joseph G.—S. Acunto, Aug. 14, 1915.....105.00
Dinnebeil, George and William—A. Burner, Sept. 24, 1914.....124.15
Goldberg, Mortche, and Southwestern Surety Ins. Co.—People, &c., Aug. 17, 1915.....2,500.00
Nurnberger, David M.—I. Roth, March 4, 1914.....105.15
Same—Same, May 29, 1913.....364.15
Rock, Edward, Fernando Enrique De Murias, and John P. Morris—M. L. Adt, May 14, 1915.....217.95
Hauser, William—J. Schlanger, Aug. 11, 1915. (vacated).....1,936.63
Webb, Wm. S.—H. L. Sprague, Dec. 31, 1914. (reversed).....213.84

In Bronx County.

Hofstadtar, Jacob L.—M. Greenstein, July 14, 1915.....27.72
Wolfe, Casper—Olin J. Stephens, Inc., May 20,

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DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF FISHER & LESSELL has been mutually dissolved this day.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Break Sharply, Receive Support, Rally—New Phases of International Situation.

The stock market had before it at the opening yesterday the news which it had not had before the close of trading the previous day, that the Arabic had been sunk without warning and that there had been loss of life both among the passengers and among the crew. The possibility of the deed being "deliberately unfriendly" was thus greatly increased and the market reflected the inferences to which that possibility gave rise by a very sharp drop in the first five minutes of trading. But immediately the market met support and before long prices were being restored to close to the closing figures.

The rest of the day among traders was given over to consideration of a report that the ship had been given warning contrary to the previous news, and to another rumor that the ship had been under convoy and that it was therefore fair prey. The worst regarding the occurrence, it was argued, had been heard and later news quite likely would put a different complexion on the sinking of this ship. The reassurance which was taken from these reports was not substantially offset by what seemed to be definite confirmation of the loss of two of the Americans who were aboard the Arabic. Some said that nothing would come of the incident and others that no matter what came of it the market had already felt the effect of the news. The latter view fairly illustrates what seemed to be the controlling sentiment of the day regarding the stock market, a sentiment borne of the great success which has lately attended the speculative operations on the long side.

Others who chose to weigh more carefully the possibilities in the situation held to the view that the rumors of yesterday which made out that the Arabic had been legally sunk were too slim foundation on which to dismiss concern over the matter, and that in the event of its being shown officially that the vessel had been sunk in violation of the rules of international law this Government would have no choice but to follow up the warning which it gave to Germany in our last note that a repetition of acts in contravention of our rights must be regarded by us when they affect American citizens as deliberately unfriendly. That admittedly would present a very grave situation. This was recognized in banking circles but only to a limited extent among traders. At the same time the market owed such steadiness as it showed in the first place to supporting orders executed at the opening of trading and in the second place to short covering by traders who became impressed with the suggestion that later news would put a less serious aspect on the sinking. There appeared to be relatively little outside buying. It would have been strange under the circumstances had there been much.

The war news was followed with interest, but it was of contradictory import. The further losses of the Russians was set against the reports that the Balkan States were on the eve of joining the Allies. But this was a secondary phase of the situation, the chief elements in which had to do with our own possible relation to the struggle. This introduced a new factor into the discussion of the talked of foreign credit here, for were it to become likely that our own Government would issue a large loan banks and other investors, it was suggested, would naturally hold their resources in reserve for the American loan.

The Exchange situation, moreover, has been eased to a small extent at least by the recurrence of foreign liquidation in this market on a scale larger than any since the closing of the subscriptions to the British war loan on July 10. The selling includes stock as well as bonds, but principally the latter. That is what was expected to follow a large depreciation in exchange, but this possibility had rather been lost sight of in the more recent discussion of ways and means to meet the problem created by the unprecedented fall in exchange.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 to 30.	Over 30 to 60.	Over 60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4	4	5
New York	3	4	4	4	5
Phila.	3	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	..	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	..	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	..	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	..	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½	5
Minneap.	..	4	4	5	5
Kan. City	..	4	4	4½	5
Dallas	..	4	4	4½	5
San Fran.	3	3½	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2½@2⅛
Ninety days	2¼@2⅜

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1⅞	2	1½

ON TIME.

60 days	2½@2⅜	5 mos.	3 @3½
90 days	2⅜@2½	6 mos.	3 @3½
4 mos.	3 @	1 year	4

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3½@3¾
60 to 90 days	3 @3¼

Other Names.

4 months	3½@3¾
6 months	3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.68⅝	$4.67⅛	$4.67⅛
Cables	4.68⅞	4.67⅞	4.67⅞

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or Check.)	Cable.
London	$4.67⅛	$4.67⅛
Paris	5.91	5.90
Berlin	.51⅞	.51⅜
Austria	15.00	15.18
Russia	.37.00	..
Switzerland	5.37	5.36
Scandinavia	25.70	25.75
China—		
Hongkong	42.70	42.85
Shanghai	54.00	..
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	5.30	5.29
Holland	.39⅛	.40½
India—		
Bombay	33.00	..
Calcutta	33.00	..
Italy	6.45	6.44
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.00	41.15
Rio	24.00	24.25
Spain	..	19.23

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

—Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	—Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.62¼	$4.60¼	$4.62	$4.60

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $379,172,073; balance, $19,907,938; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $357,303.

The local banks gained $3,069,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 40c premium; Montreal, $1.25 premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 22½d. up ⅛d.; New York, 47⅝ up ⅛c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, AUG. 20, 1915.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	979,472
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	90,378,411
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	76.44 — .27
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	78.79	Aug. 17	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
33	33½	1,700	Alaska Gold Mines	32¾	33	32½	33	..
38	38¼	22,500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	36½	38⅝	36¼	38½	— ⅛
69	70½	2,100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	68	69½	67¾	69½	— ½
55	57	100	Am. Agricul. Chem	55	55	55	55	— 1½
62½	62¾	13,400	Am. Beet Sugar	60	63	60	62½	— 1½
59⅜	39⅝	41,300	Am. Can	57¾	59⅜	57½	59⅜	— ¾
105	106	300	Am. Can pf	105¼	105½	105	105	— ¼
67¾	68¼	10,600	Am. Car & Fdry	67½	68¾	67	68	— ⅛
152	154	5,000	Am. Coal Products	145	154	145	152	+10½
116	118	100	Am. Coal Prod. pf	117	117	117	117	— ⅝
49⅛	50	200	Am. Cotton Oil	49¼	49½	49¼	49½	— ⅛
97	99	200	Am. Cotton Oil pf	96	97	96	97	+2
7¼	7½	300	Am. H. & Leather	7½	7½	7½	7⅜	— ⅛
34¾	35½	1,300	Am. H. & Leath. pf	36	36	35	35⅞	— 2⅞
16⅝	17	7,500	Am. Linseed	14⅜	16⅜	13⅜	16⅜	+2
35	35⅜	1,900	Am. Linseed pf	33	35¼	33	35¼	+1¼
52⅜	53	6,950	Am. Locomotive	51¾	53	51⅝	52¾	— 2¼
97½	98½	300	Am. Locomotive pf	98½	98½	98	98	— 1
24	26	100	Am. Malt pf	25	25	25	25	— 2
79½	79⅝	5,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref	79	80	79	79⅝	— ⅛
105½	106⅜	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	106⅞	106⅝	106⅜	106⅜	— ⅛
..	..	30	do., odd lot	106½	106½	106½	106½	..
51	51¼	3,100	Am. Steel F'dries	49	51½	49	51¼	— 1⅜
109½	110	600	Am. Sugar Ref	109¼	109½	109¼	109¼	— 1½
122	122¼	3,300	Am. Teleph. & Tel	123¼	123¼	121½	122	+1½
107	107½	176	Am. Tob. pf., new	107	107	107	107	— ½
35⅝	36½	900	Am. Woolen	36½	36½	35	36	— 2½
90	91	200	Am. Woolen pf	91½	91½	91¼	91¼	+ ⅛
71	71¼	30,200	Anaconda Cop. Co	68¾	71⅛	68¾	71⅛	+ ⅝
101¼	102	2,100	Atch., Top. & S. F	101	101½	101	101¼	— ⅜
101⅝	103	100	Atlantic Coast Line	103	103	103	103	— 2
79¼	79½	7,700	Baldwin Loco	77	79¼	77	79¼	..
81⅜	81½	3,800	Baltimore & Ohio	81	81½	81	81½	— ⅛
1⅜	1⅝	100	Batopilas Mining	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
283	285	300	Bethlehem Steel	275	285	275	285	+10
140	150	300	Bethlehem Steel pf	141	145	141	145	+6⅜
84½	84½	4,400	Brklyn Rapid Tran	83⅞	84½	83½	84	— ⅜
61⅜	62	1,900	Butte & Superior	60¼	61⅞	60¼	61½	— 1⅛
16	16½	300	California Petrol	16½	16½	16	16½	+ ⅛
149	149½	6,200	Canadian Pac. x d	148½	149¾	148¼	149½	+ ⅛
43⅞	44	10,450	Central Leather Co	43⅜	44	43	43⅞	— ⅜
104	105	200	Central Leather pf	105	105	105	105	+ ⅛
125	130	100	Cent. & So. Am. Tel	126½	126½	126¼	126½	— ½
44¼	44½	1,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	44	44⅝	43⅞	44⅛	— ⅜
29⅜	29⅞	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf	29¾	29⅞	29¾	29⅞	— ⅛
81½	81⅞	3,050	Chi., Mil. & St. P	81⅝	82½	81½	81⅝	— ⅝
121½	121¾	100	Chi., M. & St. P.pf	121⅝	121⅝	121¼	121⅝	— 1⅝
125¾	127	200	Chi. & Northwest	125⅜	126	125⅜	126	— ½
22⅛	22⅜	58,700	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	19	22¼	18½	22¼	+3¼
44⅜	45	2,000	Chino Copper	44½	44⅞	44½	44⅞	— ¼
41	41¼	7,300	Colo. Fuel & Iron	40	41¾	39¾	41¾	..
125¾	126½	600	Consolidated Gas	125¼	126	125¼	125¾	— ⅛
86	87	1,800	Continental Can	86	86½	84½	86	— 1
103½	104½	200	Continental Can pf	104	104	104	104	..
16⅜	17	9,600	Corn Products Ref	16⅜	17	16¼	16⅜	— ⅛
72½	72⅝	31,200	Crucible Steel	70	73¼	69	72⅝	— ⅜
..	..	300	Crucible Steel pf	102	102	102	102	..
114	117	800	Cuban-Am. Sugar	110	115	110	115	— 4
139½	140	300	Delaware & Hud	140	140	139½	139½	— 1
27¼	27½	1,700	Distillers' Secur	27	27¾	26¾	27	— 1
21½	21⅞	1,700	Dome Mines	21½	21⅝	21¼	21½	— ⅛
27⅞	27⅞	9,100	Erie	27½	27⅝	27¼	27⅜	— ⅛
42¼	42½	2,600	Erie 1st pf	42½	42½	41⅞	42⅜	— ⅞
34	34¼	900	Erie 2d pf	33⅜	34	33⅜	33⅜	— 1¼
110	112½	10	Gen. Chemical pf	112	112	112	112	..
171⅞	172½	4,100	General Electric	170¼	172⅜	170¼	172	— ⅝
208	210	3,200	General Motors	205	209⅞	204	209¼	— 3½
106	107	100	General Motors pf	106½	106⅝	106½	106⅝	— 1⅛
55	56	13,700	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	55	56	55	56	— 1
117	118	1,000	Great Northern pf	117	118	117	117½	— ½
42	42¼	28,800	G. N. certs.ore prop	41½	42	41½	42	— ½
63⅜	63½	6,100	Guggenheim Explor	63	63¾	62⅞	63½	— ⅛
34¼	34⅜	22,910	Inspiration Copper	34	34½	33¼	34⅜	— ⅛
20¾	20⅞	5,400	Inter.-Met. tr.cfs	20⅛	20⅞	19⅞	20½	— ⅛
20½	20¾	3,100	International Cons	19⅝	20⅞	19⅝	20¾	+ ⅜
73⅛	74	2,900	Interboro Con. pf	72¼	74	72¼	73	..
19¼	20	1,200	Int. Agricultural	16⅞	19	16½	19	— ⅛
38½	39½	1,100	Int. Agricultural pf	35	38½	35	38¾	+1
37	38	100	Int. Paper pf	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37½	— 1⅝
26⅛	26½	3,500	Kansas City Southern	26	26½	26	26¼	— ⅛
122	124	2	K.C.Sth. L. & P. d	123½	123½	123½	123½	..
52	53	500	Lackawanna Steel	51½	53	51½	53	— 1
141½	142	800	Lehigh Valley	141¾	141¾	141¼	141⅞	— ⅛
116	120	48	Liggett & Myers pf	116	116	116	116	..
113	114	100	Louis. & Nash	114	114	114	114	— ¼
42½	43	6,400	Maxwell Motors	42	43	41	42⅝	— 1⅜
87⅜	88½	2,500	Max. Motors 1st pf	83	89	87	88	— 2
36½	37	4,100	Max. Motors 2d pf	35	36¾	35	36¼	— 1⅝
82¾	83	14,900	Mexican Petroleum	82	83⅝	81	83	— 1
82	83½	100	Mex. Petroleum pf	82½	82½	82½	82½	— 2¾
25⅞	26	1,800	Miami Copper	25¾	26	25½	26	..
7⅞	7¾	500	Mo., Kan. & Texas	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
3	3¼	1,000	Missouri Pacific	3	3	3	3	— ⅛
50	51	400	Montana Power	49¼	50⅞	49½	50⅝	..
80	81½	1,490	Nat. Cloak & Suit	75¼	81	75½	81	— 1
104½	106	365	Nat. Cloak & S. pf	104½	106	104½	106	..
26½	27	3,700	Nat. En. & St. Co	26¾	27½	26	27	— 1¼
62	63	900	Nat. Lead Co	61⅞	62½	61⅞	62½	— 1⅜
108¾	112	400	Nat.Lead Co.pf.x d	111	111½	111	111½	+3½
14¼	14⅛	500	Nevada Con. Cop	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	— ⅛
131	133⅜	14,530	N. Y. Air Brake	128	134½	128	133	— 1
88⅜	89⅞	1,200	N. Y. Central	89¾	89¾	89	89½	— ½
63	63½	300	N. Y., N. H. & H	62¾	63½	62½	62¾	— ½
25¼	26½	300	N. Y., Ont. & West	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅜
106	106¼	900	Norfolk & Western	106	106¾	105¾	106¼	— 1
106¾	106¾	3,200	Northern Pacific	107	107	106¾	106½	— ½
32¾	33½	600	Pacific Mail	32½	33	32½	32⅝	— ⅛
30	32	25	Pacific Tel. & Tel	30	30	30	30	..
109⅜	109½	1,980	Penn. R. R.	108½	109⅜	108	109⅜	+ ½
114½	116	100	People's Gas, Chi	115	115	115	115	— 2
..	..	10	do., odd lot	114½	114½	114½	114½	..
90	95	100	Pet. M. & Co.1st pf	93	93	93	93	+3
78	78½	300	Philadelphia Co	78	78	77	77	— 2½
30½	30¾	9,000	Pittsburgh Coal	28¼	30⅜	28¼	30½	+ ½
97	98	1,100	Pittsburgh Coal pf	96	98	96	97⅝	+ ⅝
61¼	61⅝	11,300	Pressed Steel Car	60	61⅝	59½	61¼	— 1⅛
158	160	200	Pullman Co	159	159	158	158	— 2
..	..	300	Quicksilver	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
39½	41	4,400	Railway Steel Sp	40	40	38	39½	— ½
122½	123⅜	1,500	Ray Con. Copper	22¼	22¾	22½	22¾	— ⅛
146⅜	147⅛	26,200	Reading	146¾	148	145⅝	147	— ⅛
43¼	43⅝	13,700	Rep. Iron & Steel	43¼	43⅝	42½	43½	— ⅛
100⅝	101½	600	Rep. Iron & S. pf	101⅜	101⅜	100½	100⅝	— ⅜
..	..	500	Rock Island Co. pf	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
9	9¼	2,800	Rumely, (M.,) Co	9	10⅜	9	9¼	+ ¼
4¾	5	200	St. Louis & San F	4⅞	5	4⅞	5	+ ¼
5¾	6	700	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	5½	6	5½	5½	+ ¼
14	14½	300	Seaboard Air Line	14	14¼	14	14¼	— ⅛
151½	153	1,300	Sears, Roeb. & Co	150⅜	152	150⅜	152	— 1
52	53	2,610	Stoss-S. S. & L. Co	51	53	50	52	— 1½
89	92⅜	52	S.-S. S. & L. Co. pf	93	93½	93	93½	..
88⅜	88¾	7,800	Southern Pacific	88¾	88⅝	87½	88⅜	— ⅛
14⅞	15	2,900	Southern Railway	15	15½	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
47	50	300	So. Railway pf	46⅝	47¾	46½	46⅞	— ⅛
55½	57	500	Standard Milling	55⅞	58	53¾	56	— 2½
104	105½	11,400	Studebaker Co. x d	100	105	100	105	— 2½
50½	50¾	35,800	Tennessee Copper	46½	50½	46½	50¾	+2½
139	141	1,610	Texas Co	139	141	139	139¾	— 1⅞
135	140	100	Tex. Co. sub. cfs. f.p.	136½	136½	136½	136½	— 1½
..	..	100	Texas & Pacific	9¼	9½	9¼	9½	— ⅛
52	52	200	Third Avenue	52	52	51⅝	51⅝	— ⅜
91	92	100	Twin City R. T.	91	91	91	91	..
..	63	200	Union Bag & P. Co	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— 1
129⅜	130	18,300	Union Pacific	129½	130	128⅞	130	— ⅝
50	55	100	Un. Dry Goods pf	50	50	50	50	—6
..	..	9	do., odd lot	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	..
17½	18	200	United Rys. Invest	17½	17½	17¼	17½	— ½
35	35	300	United Rys. Inv. pf	35	35	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
21	21½	1,900	U. S. Cast I. P. & F	20⅝	21½	20⅝	21½	+ ½
63	63	100	U. S. Express	63	63	63	63	+1
67⅞	70	5,000	U. S. Indus. Alco	67⅞	70⅞	67¼	70½	+ ⅜
93½	98	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	93½	93½	93½	93½	— 4½
50¾	50¾	6,700	U. S. Rubber	50¾	51	50	50⅝	— 1⅜
73⅜	73⅞	216,000	U. S. Steel	73½	74	72	73⅝	— ⅛
111¼	112	2,800	U. S. Steel pf	112	112¾	111¼	111¾	— 1¼
66¼	66¾	6,400	Utah Copper	65¾	66⅞	65¾	66⅞	+ ⅜
35⅛	35½	1,600	Va.-Car. Chemical	35	35½	34½	35¼	— 1
100	101	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	101	101	101	101	— ⅝
57	58	700	Va. Iron, Coal & C	60	60	55¼	57	— 2⅞
70⅜	71	700	Western Union Tel	70⅛	70⅝	70	70⅝	— ⅜
278	282	200	Westingh. Air B	281	281	280	280	..
114⅜	115	84,100	Westingh. E. & M	112½	115	111⅝	115	— ⅜
175	180	3,725	Willys-Overland	174½	175	170½	175	— 1
106	108	200	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	106⅛	106⅜	106⅛	106⅜	— ⅝

LONDON TRADING LIFELESS.

Sinking of Arabic and News from Eastern Front Causes Hesitancy.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Money was quiet and discount rates were easier today. American exchange was quiet. Cable transfers were slightly under 4.68. Paris exchange on London declined sharply from 27 francs 80 centimes to 27 francs 30 centimes on reports of the opening of a large French credit here.

The stock market was not very cheerful owing to the sinking of the Arabic and the latest Eastern war news. The minimum prevented a fall in bonds, but Russian oil and mining shares were weak.

American securities responded to the decline in Wall Street, with United States Steel the most active on the decline. A few American gold bonds were sold and International Mercantile Marine and American Telephone and Telegraph received attention. The closing was dull.

Prices Heavy on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—Prices were heavy on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 68 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 70 centimes.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar pf	103	107	103	107
American Cigar pf	97	99	97	99
Am. Mach. & Fdry.	80	90	80	90
Conley Foil	320	350	320	350
J. S. Young	165	175	165	175
J. S. Young pf	106	109	106	109
MacAndrews & F	165	173	165	173
MacAndrews & F pf.	99½	100½	99½	100½
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	185	195	185	195
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	360	370	360	370
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	119	121	119	121

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	70.58	71.10	—	.14
Industrials	82.05	80.02	81.79	— .40

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Aug. 13	77.43	75.87	76.54	— .53
Aug. 14	77.11	76.04	76.68	+ .12
Aug. 16	78.25	76.54	77.65	+ .99
Aug. 17	78.70	77.32	77.87	+ .22
Aug. 18	78.50	77.19	77.92	+ .05
Aug. 19	78.22	76.47	76.71	— 1.21
Aug. 20	76.68	75.30	76.44	— .27

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.	Low.	Last.
*Aug., 1915	78.79	Aug. 17	75.30 Aug. 20	76.44
Aug., 1914	Exchange closed.			
Aug., 1913	71.65	Aug. 13	68.83 Aug. 20	71.11
Aug., 1912	84.65	Aug. 14	81.92 Aug. 1	83.47
Aug., 1911	82.34	Aug. 1	73.40 Aug. 30	73.77
*Year, 1915	78.79	Aug. 17	58.99 Feb. 24	76.44
Year, 1914	78.30	Jan. 31	57.47 July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09 Feb. 1	68.04
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30	75.24 Feb. 26	78.85
Year, 1911	84.41	June 28	69.57 Sep. 25	77.80

*To date.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	—Sept., 1915	100	100⅛	100⅛	100⅜
6s	—Sept., 1916	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
6s	—Sept., 1917	103⅞	104	103⅝	104⅛
4½s	—June, 1965	101¾	101⅞	101¾	101⅞
4½s	—Mar., 1963	101⅜	102⅛	101⅜	102⅛
4½s	—Nov., 1967	101⅜	102	101⅜	102
4½s	—May, 1957	101⅜	102	101⅜	102
4½s	—Nov., 1917	100⅝	101⅛	100⅝	101⅛
4½s	—May, 1917	100⅝	101	100⅝	101
4½s	—Mar., 1965	97⅞	98¼	98	98¼
4½s	—Mar., 1962	97⅞	98⅛	98	98¼
4½s	—Sept., 1960	97⅞	98⅛	98	98¼
4½s	—Mar., 1960-60	97⅞	98¼	98	98¼
4s	—May, 1959	94¼	94⅝	94½	94⅝
4s	—Nov., 1958	94¼	94⅝	94½	94⅝
4s	—Nov., 1957	94¼	94⅝	94½	94⅝
4s	—Nov., 1956	93¾	94⅛	93¾	94¼
4s	—Nov., 1955	93¾	94⅛	93¾	94¼
4s	—Nov., 1936	94⅛	..	94⅛	..
4s	—May, 1917	99¾	..	99¾	..
4s	—Nov., 1918	99¾	..	99¾	..
4s	—May, 1919	99¼	..	99¼	..
3½s	—Nov., 1955	84¾	..	84¾	..
3½s	—Nov., 1954	85¼	86¼	85¼	86¼
3½s	—May, 1954	85¼	86¼	85¼	86¼

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Anybody's Market.

If a chart were drawn of the day's sales in any one of a number of active issues yesterday the line denoting price changes would resemble the outline of a roller coaster. The break at the opening was not as large as most traders expected to see, and a recovery soon set in. Prices gave ground and recovered again. Every few minutes a new rumor was made the basis for an advance or a decline. The report that the Arabic left under convoy proved of great comfort to the traders, as did an earlier rumor that all of the Americans on board had been accounted for. Men whose business is buying and selling stocks reached a point where they threw up their hands when they were asked for advice. The belief that war with Germany was inevitable was shared by few traders, evidently, and those few tried to console themselves with the thought that war sometimes means inflation and that entrance of the United States into the European melee would bring greater prosperity for the war stocks. The tenacity of the holders of stocks on news that should have shaken them off convinced some of the short sellers that nothing could keep prices down in the present public mood.

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$2,040 for One Share.

Gains in other war stocks look insignificant when measured by the upward movement in the shares of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company. At the close of the session on Thursday they were quoted at $1,800 a share. The first s

WESTERN RAILROADS WILL ASK REHEARING

Hold Interstate Commerce Commission Misstated Facts in Decision on Rates.

HOPING TO GAIN $6,000,000

Argue That by All the Precedents Commissioner Daniels's Findings Should Have Ruled.

Application will be made by the Western railroads to the Interstate Commerce Commission for a rehearing of the Western rate case, which was virtually decided against them in the findings handed down by the commission last week. This information reached THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday from a reliable source. The forty-one carriers concerned in the rate case, it was asserted, agreed on this course within the last few days.

The request for a rehearing will be based on the ground that the commission misstated the facts in its decision. It was suggested yesterday that this ground was sufficient as a basis for application to the commission, but that it was not sufficient reason for taking the case into the courts, as no question of law or charge of confiscation was involved.

The railroads, it is understood, regard it as surprising that the majority of the commission should have found against the recommendations of Commissioner Daniels, who heard all of the testimony in the case. Commissioner Daniels held that the railroads were entitled to the increases they demanded. He was sustained by Commissioner Harlan, but the other members voted for smaller increases.

If all of the demands of the railroads had been granted, representing increases in ten commodities, an estimated $7,600,000 would have been added annually to the gross earnings of the forty-one roads. By the ruling of the commission only five commodities figure in the increases, and the yearly increase for the forty-one roads is estimated at $1,630,000.

The railroad heads were naturally disappointed in the decision, and some of them expressed themselves very frankly. The Chicago packers were most elated, probably because the commission did not include increases on cattle and packing house products. Many of the railroad men pointed with satisfaction, however, to the trend of the minority reports, made by Commissioners Daniels and Harlan.

In the weekly review of J. S. Bache & Co., issued yesterday, there is a mention of the proposed reopening of the rate case, and it is pointed out that the Interstate Commerce Commission, in going against the recommendations of one of its own members who sat as examiner, had set a precedent.

"It is customary," says this review, "for the Interstate Commerce Commission to appoint one or more members to hear important cases. We hear that Mr. Daniels was selected to hear the arguments in the Western rate case, and he was the only one to hear them. Notwithstanding this and notwithstanding his strong representation that the railroads were right, that they deserved the advances and even larger advances than they had asked, the commission, by a large majority, decided against the railroads, ignoring Mr. Daniels's judgment and arguments.

"This is the first time in its history that the commission has 'turned down' the finding of the only member that heard the evidence. We now learn upon competet authority that it has been decided to ask a rehearing on the ground of misstatement of fact in the decision."

TO REPURCHASE P.R.R. BONDS

French Investors Plan to Put Them Into Dollar Denominations.

If plans now working out succeed, practically all of the Pennsylvania Railroad's bonds in franc denomination will be repurchased from the French investors who bought them nine years ago, and exchanged for new securities in dollar denominations. With the completion yesterday of the transaction whereby Kuhn, Loeb & Co. paid J. P. Morgan & Co. the present value of the 142,000,000 francs, or approximately $28,000,000, of Pennsylvania 3½ per cent. bonds, in behalf of the Rothschilds and the French Government, it was learned that efforts are being made to get in the remainder of the issue of 250,000,000 francs originally brought out in Paris.

The bonds bought by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. constituted part of the collateral provided by the French to secure a banking credit with J. P. Morgan & Co. It is understood that upwards of $48,000,000 has been advanced on these securities, which were obtained by the French Government from the investors in exchange for Government bonds. The sale of the Pennsylvania bonds canceled that much of the debt and the French profited to the extent of the difference between the market value and the loanable value of the securities. The banking credit is an open transaction under the terms of which additional American bonds, as they are obtained by the Rothschilds in Paris, can be forwarded to this country and pledged. It is expected that a considerable part of the 108,000,000 francs still outstanding can be brought together and sold. The Pennsylvania will exchange new bonds payable in this country for the securities taken over by Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul sold a like amount of bonds to investors in France in 1910, and a part of these have been returned to this country among the collateral for the credit. It was intimated yesterday that there were difficulties in the way of effecting a similar sale of these bonds, but it is not improbable that they too will eventually be released. The New Haven has outstanding 145,000,000 francs debenture bonds which may be included in later arrangements for buying back the American securities.

The great advantage to the railroads in making an exchange of new obligations for the French issues lies in the profit at which French exchange can now be bought, and the release from the necessity of providing themselves with fund sat Paris when the bonds mature. In anticipation of the maturity of the bonds, bankers for the railroads would ordinarily begin the accumulation of French exchange several months before it was needed, in order to avoid the payment of excessive rates, and the railroads will be saved the cost of this transaction.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the second week of August show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Six roads	$2,079,357 +$208,736
Eleven roads	6,167,397 — 543,385
Total (17 roads)	8,246,754 — 334,649

Miscellaneous Earnings.

COMMONWEALTH POWER, RAILWAY & LIGHT (and Subsidiaries)) for July—

	1915.	Per Cent. Gain Over 1914.
Gross	$1,182,519	3.43
Net earnings	592,399	1.19
Balance after charges	162,868	2.37
Surplus after pref'd divs.	82,667	5.19
Seven months' gross	8,029,718	0.84
Net earnings	4,166,708	1.26
Balance after charges	1,180,644	*5.15
Surplus after pref'd divs.	690,644	*9.34
Twelve months' gross	14,072,518	0.73
Net earnings	7,296,242	3.82
Balance after charges	2,179,757	*1.61
Surplus after pref'd divs.	1,219,757	*2.85

*Decrease.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Houston Oil	13½	13½	13½	13½
4	Mer. & M. Bk.	28	28	28	28
100	Unit. Ry. & El.	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼

BONDS.

1,000	City of Balt. 4s '51	95½	95½	95½	95½
1,000	Con. Coal 6s	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
3,000	Con. Power 4s	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
2,000	Elkh'n Fuel 5s	97½	97½	97½	97½
2,000	Maryland State 4½s 1924	94	94	94	94
2,000	Norfolk Ry. & Light 5s	95	95	95	95
3,000	United Ry. & Elec. Income	57½	57½	57½	57½

BOSTON.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Adventure	2	2	2	2
50	Ahmeek	97	97	97	97
672	Alaska	32⅞	33¼	32½	33¼
35	Allouez	53	55	52½	53
2,575	Am. Zinc	51	51½	50⅝	51⅛
600	Arizona Com.	8	8	7⅞	8
25	Butte & Bal.	4	4	4	4
2,361	Butte & Sup.	61	61⅝	60¼	61½
225	Cal. & Arizona	62	62¼	62	62
6	Cal. & Hecla	555	555	551	551
50	Chino	44½	44½	44¼	44¼
768	Copper Range	54	54⅜	53⅝	54⅛
82	East Butte	12⅜	12⅜	12¼	12⅜
230	Franklin	9¼	9¼	9	9
840	Granby	81¼	81¼	80	81
10	Greene-Can.	38⅛	38⅛	38¼	38½
118	Hancock	16	16	15¾	15¾
100	Helvetia	25	25	25	25
25	Indiana	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
185	Island Creek	49	49	48¼	48¾
50	Island Creek pf	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼
60	Lake	13½	14	13½	14
10	La Salle	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
5	Mayflower	4	4	4	4
25	Mohawk	72	72	72	72
58	Nevada Con.	14⅞	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛
180	New Arcadian	10½	10½	10½	10½
100	New Idria	8	8	8	8
50	Niplssing	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
811	North Butte	30	30	29¼	29¼
23	Old Dominion	62	62	62	62
15	Osceola	81	81	81	81
175	Pond Creek	16⅞	17	16⅝	16⅞
275	Shannon	7½	7½	7	7½
50	Shattuck	28	28	28	28
100	South Lake	6	6¼	6	6
35	St. Mary's L.	55	55	54	54
890	Tamarack	53½	54⅜	53½	54⅜
370	Trinity	4	4	3¾	4
500	Tuolumne	48	48	48	48
150	Un. Cop. Land	1	1	1	1
400	U. S. Smelters	40½	40½	39¾	39¾
164	U. S. Smelt. pf	46	46¼	46	46¼
155	Utah Apex	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
150	Utah Con.	12	12⅛	12	12⅛
350	Utah Copper	66⅝	66⅝	65¼	65½
10	Wolverine	60½	60½	59½	59½
100	Wyandotte	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜

RAILROADS.

1	Boston & Alb.	181	181	181	181
80	Boston & Me.	79	79	76	76
15	Boston & Me. pf.	25	25	24	24
5	Mass Elec. pf.	34½	34½	34½	34½
56	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	63¾	63¾	63	63
10	Old Col.	140¼	140¼	140¼	140¼
123	W. El. St. R.R.	62¾	62¾	61	61

MISCELLANEOUS.

21	Am. Ag. C. pf.	92½	92¾	92½	92¾
60	Am. Sugar	109½	109½	109½	109½
34	Am. Sug. pf.	116	116	116	116
924	Am. T. & T.	123¾	123⅝	121½	122¼
53	Am. Woolen	36⅞	37	36⅞	37
160	Am. Wool. pf.	91½	91½	91	91
15	A. G. & W. I.	11	11	11	11
165	A.G. & W.I.pf.	25	25	24¾	24¾
60	E. Boston L.	10	10¼	10	10¼
118	Edison	233	233	231	231
50	Gen. Elect.	170	171	170	171
337	Mass Gas	90¼	90¾	89½	89¾
97	Mass Gas pf.	87½	88	87½	88
10	McElwaine pf.	97	97	97	97
111	Pullman	159	159	158	158
40	Reece But'hole	15¼	16	15¼	16
17	Swift & Co.	118¾	118¾	113½	113½
651	Un. Shoe M.	49	49	48¾	48¾
20	U. S. Mach. pf.	29	29	29	29
638	United Fruit	134	134	132	132
420	U. S. Steel	74¾	74¾	73¾	74
22	U. S. Steel pf.	112	112	111½	111½
2,116	Ventura Oil	12½	12½	11	12
100	Wollaston L.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼

BONDS.

1,000	A. T. & T. 4s	88¾	88¾	88⅝	88⅝
9,000	A. T. & T. 4½s	101⅝	101⅝	101	101⅛
5,500	A.G. & W.I. 5s	70	70	70	70
3,000	Swift 5s	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
1,000	W'n Tel. 5s	96½	96½	96½	96½

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.30	.80	Larose	.45	.50
Bay S Gas	.10	.11	McK-Darr.	.22	.25
Bingham	8½	8¾	Mt. of Am.	.24	.25
Begole	1	1⅛	Majestic	.53	.56
Butte & L	.35	.37	Mex Met	.24	.26
Bos. Ely	.20	.30	Nev Doug.	.68	.70
Chief Cons	.94	.99	New Balt.	8¼	8½
Cons Cop.	1¾	2	New Com.	7	7⅛
Crown R.	.45	.55	Ohio Cop.	.10	.15
Calaveras	1¼	1⅞	Old D Rts	7¼	7⅝
Cons Ariz.	.70	.80	Oneco	1	1½
Cortez	.50	.60	Riker & H	6¼	6½
Cal Corbin	6	8	S W Miam	1	1¼
Dav Daly	.91	.96	Stewart M	1	1⅛
Eag & B B	1¼	1½	Tono Mng.	5¼	5⅝
First N C.	2⅜	2½	Utah Met.	9	9⅜
Gilt Edge Cons	1¾	1⅞	Unk Verde	5⅝	5¾
Houghton	3	3¼	Yuk Gold.	2¼	2⅜
Iron Blos.	.70	.74			

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Am. Ship	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼
100	Am. Ship. pf.	74	74	74	74
400	Chi. Pn. Tool	75	75	73	75
25	Dia. Match	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
25	Kan. Cy. Light	24⅝	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝
50	Mon. Ward pf.	112	112¼	112	112¼
10	Nat. Carbon	149	149	149	149
15	People's Gas	115⅛	115⅝	115⅛	115½
5	Quak. Oats pf.	105	105	105	105
1,858	Sears-Roebuck	152	152	150¼	152
220	Stew. Warner	65½	65¾	65	65
220	Swift & Co.	114	114	113⅜	113⅝
155	Union Carbide	160¾	160	158½	160
20	U. S. Steel	73¾	73¾	73½	73½

BONDS.

$1,000	Com Edison 5s	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¼
5,000	Swift 5s	95¾	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
600	Allis-Chalm.	38	38	37¼	37¼
100	Am. Can.	59	59	59	59
60	Am. Rys.	24⅞	24⅞	24½	24½
50	Am. Locom.	68	68	68	68
370	Baldwin Loco.	78¾	79	77½	77¾
2	Baldwin L. pf.	105½	105½	105½	105½
25	Buff. & S. pf.	40	40	40	40
2,462	Cambria Steel	54	54½	54	54½
400	C. R. I. & P.	20	20½	20	20⅛
10	Col. Fuel	41	41	41	41
856	Elec. Storage	62⅜	63	62	62½
220	Erie	27¾	27¾	27¼	27¼
275	Gen. Asphalt	31⅜	32	31⅞	32
3	Ins. Co., N. A.	22½	22½	22½	22½
300	Inspiration	34½	34½	34¼	34½
1,010	Lake Superior	9¼	10	9¼	9¾
50	Lehigh Nav.	74	74	73¾	73¾
20	Lehigh Val.	70½	71	70½	71
393	Penn. R. R.	54⅝	54⅝	54¼	54⅝
41	Penn. Salt	94	96	94	94
200	Phila. Co.	33½	33½	35½	35½
10	Prese. St. Car	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜
105	*Phila. Elec.	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
1,645	P. R. T. ctfs.	10	10½	10	10⅛
145	Reading	73¼	73¼	73¼	73⅜
210	Ton. Belmont	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
25	Ton. Mining	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
400	Tenn. Copper	50	50	50	50
65	Union Trac.	35¾	35¾	35½	35½
90	Un. Gas Imp.	83	83	83	83
15,758	U. S. Steel	75¾	76	73¾	74
100	U. S. Rubber	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞
225	Warwick Iron	10	10¼	10	10¼
10	West. Coal	63	63	63	63
300	Wm. Cramp	68½	68½	66½	67

BONDS.

$1,000	A. G. & E. 5s	87⅛	87⅜	87½	87¾
5,000	Baldwin L. 5s	102	102	102	102
5,000	Elec. & P. 4s	73¼	73¾	73	73
20,000	Pa. gen. 4½s	97½	97½	97¼	97¼
8,000	P. Co. con. 5s	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼
1,000	P. Elec. 4s	78½	78½	78½	78½
5,000	Read. gen. 4s	92⅞	92⅞	91	91
1,000	U. Ry. inv. 5s	65	65	65	65

*Ex dividend.

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Am. Sewer P.	17	17	17	17
10	Am. W. G. M.	15½	15½	15½	15½
10	Am. W. G. M. pf	80	80	80	80
1,055	Col. Gas & E.	14⅝	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝
10	Elk Nat. Gas	98	98	98	98
10	Harb.-Walk. pf.	99	99	99	99
75	Ind. Brewing	3	3	3	3
15	Mfrs. L. & H.	49⅝	49⅝	48¾	48¾
520	Pitts. Coal	30	30⅝	29¼	30½
10	Pitts. G. & E.	6	6	6	6
10	Pitts. Plate G.	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1,175	Pure Oil	17	17	16⅜	16¾
2,500	San Toy	15c	15c	15c	15c
95	Un. S. & Signal	105½	105½	105½	105½
100	U. S. Steel	73½	73½	73½	73½
145	West. Air B.	140½	140½	139	139
120	West. Elec.	57	57½	57	57
10	West. Elec. pf.	69	69	69	69

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Coast L.	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.58	4.38
Baltimore & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.55	4.40
Buf., R. & Pitts.	1914-'30	4½@5	4.90	4.40
Canadian Pacific	1915-'28	4½	4.95	4.75
Carolina, C. & O.	1915-'24	5	5.35	5.00
Chesapeake & O.	1914-'24	4½	4.90	4.65
Chi. & Northwest	1914-'23	4½	4.50	4.30
Chi., Ind. & L.	1914-'23	4½	5.25	4.75
C., R. I. & P.	1915-'22	4½@5	8.00	6.00
C., S. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5	4.80	4.60
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5	5.15	4.90
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.55	4.40
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4½@5	5.10	4.80
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4 @5	4.88	4.62
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½@5	4.60	4.40
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5	4.50	4.30
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1914-'23	5	6.75	5.25
Missouri Pacific	1914-'22	5	7.50	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1915-'28	4½@5	5.00	4.75
Norfolk & West	1915-'24	4½	4.50	4.30
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	6	5.00	4.70
Pa. Gen. Freight	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.38	4.15
S. L., I. M. & S.	1914-'23	5	5.00	5.00
Seaboard Air L.	1914-'23	5	5.12	4.75
Southern Ry.	1914-'24	4½@5	5.00	4.70
Southern Pac.	1914-'23	4½	4.60	4.40
Virginian Ry.	1914-'19	5	5.05	4.75

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Trading Only Moderately Active, with Prices Sharply Lower in Industrial Issues.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 277,870 shares of stocks and $38,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 77,511; oils, 4,454; railroad, 500, and mining, 195,405. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,400	American Zinc	50⅜	51¼	50⅜	51
800	†Can. Car & F.	100	102	99	100
900	†Can. C. & Fdy. pf.	116	118	115	117
250	†Canada Steel	27½	27⅞	25	26
6,000	†Car, L. & P.	9	9½	8¾	9½
100	†Central Fdy.	11	11	11	11
700	†Cramp Ship	68	69	66¾	69
600	Driggs-Seabury w. i.	90	92	90	92
260	‡Electric Boat	430	450	430	445
20	‡El. Boat, pf.	440	440	440	440
29,000	‡El. Boat, new, w. i.	44½	46	43½	45¾
100	Emerson Phon.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
325	‡Hall Signal	17⅜	17⅜	15½	16½
100	‡Houston Oil	13½	13½	13½	13½
40	Intercon. Rub.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
15	Int. Mer. Ma.	4¾	4¾	3½	4¼
4,000	†Int. M. M. pf.	10	10¼	8¾	9⅞
400	†Int. Mer. Ma. new, w. i.	47	48	46	46
350	†Int. Motors	22⅝	24	22½	24
190	†Int. Motors pf	49	52	49	51
300	†Int. Nickel	168	168	162	164
200	Kath. Bronze pf	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
15	Kelly Sp. Tire	178	178	176	176
600	†Lake Tor. Boat	15	15	13	13
4,090	Marconi of A.	4½	4¾	4¼	4¼
800	Mutual Profit Sharing	9	9	9	9
20	‡Nat. Steel Car of Canada	50	50	49	49
50	‡Nat. Steel Car of Canada pf	90½	90½	90¼	90½
100	Corp. Riker & Hegeman	6	6	6	6
2,000	‡Stand. Motors	10	11	9½	10¾
150	Sterling Chair	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
500	‡St. Joseph L.	12½	12½	11¾	11¾
2,800	Triangle Film ctfs.	6⅛	6⅞	6⅛	6⅝
4,000	Un. Cig. Stores, new	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10⅜
1,800	Un. Profit-S.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
7,000	U. S. Light & Heat Corp.	3⅝	4	3⅝	3⅝
1,000	U. S. Light & Heat Corp. pf	5¾	6	5¾	5½
900	‡Ventura Cons. Oil	12	12	11¾	12
1	‡Winchester Repeat. Arms	1,980	1,980	1,980	1,980
1,200	‡World Film	3½	3½	3¼	3½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
5	Crescent P. L.	48	48	48	
5	Eureka P. L.	250	250	250	+11
29	Galena-S. Oil	170	169	170	+1
175	Illinois P. L.	148	145	145	+3
2,600	Inter. Petrol.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
220	National Trans.	34	34	34	-½
10	North. P. L.	100	100	100	+4
240	Ohio Oil	156	153	153	-3
525	Pierce Oil	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	-⅛
150	Prairie Oil & G.	390	385	390	+5
120	Prairie P. L.	181	179	181	+2
10	So. Penn. Oil	343	339	339	+8
65	St. Oil of Cal.	300	294	300	+6
40	St. Oil of Ind.	443	438	438	+5
195	St. O. of N. J.	430	425	429	+6
47	St. O. of N. Y.	192	190	190	-3
18	Union Tank L.	85	85	85	-⅛

RAILROAD.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
500	‡Wab. pf. (b)	22	22	22	22

MINING STOCKS.

2,500	‡Alaska Jun.	11⅝	12	11½	12
1,000	‡Albion Min.	40½	40½	40½	40½
1,000	‡Alta C. M. C.	84	86	84	86
12,000	‡Am. Com.	14	14	12½	13
7,800	‡Arizona Dup.	32	35	32	35
3,700	‡Atlanta	30½	32	30½	30½
5,000	‡Big Cottonw.	8½	9	8½	9
600	Big L. D. Co.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1,900	Braden Copper	7⅞	8	7⅞	8
14,000	Caledonia	97	97	94	94
200	‡Chile Copper	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
1,000	Crown R.	½	½	½	½
800	Con. N. U.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
8,000	‡Emma Cop.	89	90	88	90
250	‡Genesee Cop.	39	39	39	39
150	Goldfield Con.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1¼
1,700	‡Goldfield M.	20½	21	20	21
1,000	Howe Sound	4	4	3⅞	3⅞
2,700	Jumbo Extn.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
35,000	Kennecott Cop.	44	46	43	45⅞
3,000	Kerr Lake	3¾	4⅛	3¾	4⅛
2,500	‡Kewanaa	11	12½	11	12
100	La Rose Con.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
300	Magma Cop.	12½	12	12½	13
3,600	McIntyre	51	52	50	51
3,000	‡McKinley-D.	26	26	24	26
32,000	‡Mother Lode	27	27	25½	27
400	Silver Dyke	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	Nipis. M. Co.	6	6¼	6	6¼
5,500	‡Oro	7	7½	7	7½
26,000	‡Rex Con. M.	53	55	53	55
2,000	‡Sandst'm K.	5¼	5½	5¼	5½
500	‡San Toy	16	16	16	16
300	Stand. S.-L.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,500	Stewart	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
16,500	‡Success M.	1	1	98	94
2,700	‡Super. M. Co.	23¼	24	22¾	23½
540	Tom. Exten.	2½	2⅝	2½	2½
500	United Verdi	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1,200	Tri-Bullion	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,500	‡Wasatch	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
860	‡West E. Con.	62	62	61	62
405	‡W. K. C. pf.	2½	2½	2⅜	2½

BOND.

$38,000	Ken. Cop. 6s.	140	143	140	143

†Sells cents per share. ‡Ex. dividend. *Odd lot. ‡Unlisted.

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Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in, compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Aug. 20. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 19. Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Film	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Hendee Mfg.	32	33	32	33
I. M. M. new, w. i., pf.	64	66½	63	66¾
New York Transp.	17¼	17⅝	17¼	17⅝
Pyrene Mfg Co.	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝
Sherman Carbide	8	10	8	10
Sherman Carbide pf.	10	14	10	14
Wayland Oil & Gas	3¼	3¾	3¼	3¾

RAILROADS.

Mo. Pac., w. i.	19½	21	19⅜	21
Mo. Pac., w. i., pf.	33	48	33	48
Wabash, w. i.	11	11½	11	11
Wabash pf (a)	41½	42	41¾	42
Con. Arizona Smelt.	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Lone Star	4	5	4	5
Majestic Mines	50	60	50	60
Silver Pick	8	9	8	9
Tonopah Merger	35	37	35	37

BOND.

Int. M., new 5s	75½	76¼	76	77

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives	127	135	134	142
Aetna Explosives pf.	70	84	79	84
Atlas Powder	214	220	220	228
Bliss (E. W.)	340	360	350	370
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	135	150	130	140
Canadian Explosives	325	375	325	375
Canadian Explos. pf.	101	110	101	110
Colts Arms	505	515	495	510
Du Pont Powder	695	715	685	700
Du Pone Pow

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The Texas storm increased in intensity since Thursday night and has moved from Western Arkansas to Southwestern Indiana, attended by heavy rains and gales in that vicinity, the rains also extending in lesser quantity into the Upper Ohio Valley, the Western Lower Lake Region, and the East Gulf and South Atlantic States. At St. Louis seven inches of rain fell in twenty-four hours, accompanied by high winds, and the lower sections of the city were flooded. In addition to the precipitation above mentioned, there were local thundershowers in the Rocky Mountain Region and the Northwest, but over the remainder of the country the weather was fair.

High temperatures continue west of the Rocky Mountains and moderate temperatures to the eastward, except over the Great Central Valleys, where they are quite low for the season.

The storm over Southwest Indiana will continue northeastward, attended by rain, Saturday from the Ohio Valley and lake region eastward, and on Sunday in New England and the north portions of the Middle Atlantic States. There will also be scattered showers Saturday in the South Atlantic States.

In the East Gulf States the weather will be generally fair Saturday and Sunday, and it will be fair on Sunday in the lake region, the Ohio Valley, the South Atlantic States, and the south portion of the Middle Atlantic district. It will be somewhat warmer Sunday in the Ohio Valley.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Great Lakes, except Superior and the northern part of Lake Michigan.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be variable, mostly south and southeast, increasing Saturday night; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate south, increasing Saturday night; South Atlantic Coast, moderate south, except variable off the Florida Coast.

FORECASTS TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York—Rain Saturday, Sunday partly cloudy west, rain east portion.

Southern New England—Increasing cloudiness Saturday, followed by rain at night, Sunday rain.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Rain Saturday, Sunday partly cloudy south, rain north portion.

Western New York—Rain Saturday, Sunday partly cloudy west, rain east portion.

Northern New England—Fair Saturday, Sunday rain.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	76	67	4 P. M.	75	80
6 A. M.	74	66	6 P. M.	73	75
9 A. M.	77	69	10 P. M.	75	70
12 M.	79	76	11 P. M.	72	69

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 74; for the corresponding date last year it was 76; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 72.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 66; at 8 P. M. it was 71. Maximum temperature, 82 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 65 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 61 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 68 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.04 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.01 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.	Loss.
8:05—32d St. and Greeley Square; Hudson Tube Tea Room	$300
9:30—972 Av. St. John; Herman Goldstein	Slight
10:20—1-7 Gouverneur St.; Solomon Cohen	Slight
11:10—705 3d Av.; Bilesky Bros.	Slight
P.M.	
1:20—435 W. 119th; Frank Brindle	Slight
1:50—531 E. 80th; not given	None
2:20—1,284 So. Blvd.; Boudan Kiras	None
2:50—1,146 Intervale Av.; Anthony Cioffi	85
6:06—32 Morningside Av.; Anna Post	Cone
8:50—150 Hudson St., Abraham Nickel	$1,000
7:12—163 Chrystie St.; Abe Rosenberg	Slight
7:15—167 Suffolk St.; Max Kirschbaum	Slight
7:45—1,634 University Av.; not given	Slight
8:00—660 W. 169 St.; Rudolph Frimmel	Slight
8:15—201 Greene St.; B. B. Mfg. Co.	$1,500
9:45—785 Hewitt Place; Adolph Schwartz	Slight
10:20—66 W. 138 St.; Gertrude Berry	Slight
10:37—801 E. 152 St.; Standard Oil Clothing Co.	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—First Lt. F. F. Culver, 3d Cav., to Sig. Corps, Aviation School, San Diego, Cal.

Capt. W. H. Burt, F. A., to joint camp of instruction for field artillery, Sheridan, Cal., until Aug. 28, after which he will return to proper station.

Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., designated permanent station of 1st Lt. Chas. H. Scott, Med. Res. Corps, upon relief from Fort Morgan, Ala.

1st Lt. M. F. Pentecost, Med. Res. Corps, ordered active duty, effective about Aug. 25. He will report to commanding officer, Fort McPherson, Ga., during absence of 1st Lt. M. H. Bowman, Med. Res. Corps, upon whose return Lt. Pentecost will return home and be relieved from active duty.

Orders July 30 amended as follows: 1st Lt. J. C. Mehaffey, Corps of Eng., detailed as member Board of Road Commissioners for Alaska, effective about Sept. 5, vice Capt. G. E. Edgerton, Corps of Engs., relieved. Capt. G. E. Edgerton, Corps of Engs., is assigned to 2d Bat. of Engs., effective about Sept. 5, and upon expiration of leave will proceed to Texas City, Texas, for duty in 2d Bat.

Orders June 17 relieving 1st Lt. L. A. Kunzig, Inf., from duty with R. of T., Fort Wm. Seward, effective Sept. 20, amended to relieve him on Dec. 31.

Orders July 2, detaining Maj. P. W. Davison, Inf., as member of B. of R. of T. for Alaska, and designating him disbursing officer of the commission, effective Oct. 1, amended to take effect Jan. 1.

First Lt. J. B. Pascoe, Med. Res. Corps, relieved from duty at Ft. Warren, Mass., will proceed to Revere, Mass., for duty, by letter to com. officer Eastern Dep., relieving 1st Lt. H. W. Yemans, Med. Res. Corps, who will proceed to Ft. Warren, Mass.

The 156th Co., C. A. C., is designated as a gun company.

Resignation of 1st Lt. H. F. McGaughey, Med. Res. Corps, accepted.

Capt. J. F. Cohn, 15th Inf., is to fill a vacancy in Quartermaster Corps.

First Lt. C. S. Blakeley, 6th F. A., detailed as inspector-instructor of field artillery of organized militia, Atlanta, Ga., effective Sept. 1.

Capt. J. C. Carr, 7th Inf., now at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., to join his regiment.

Second Lt. R. S. Brown, 1st Cav., attached aviation sec., Sig. Corps, as aviation student, proceeding to San Diego, Cal., for duty.

Capt. J. Bourke, Med. Corps, relieved from duty in 2d Div. at Galveston, Tex., to his station, Ft. Wayne, Mich., relieving 1st Lt. F. H. Newberry, Med. Res. Corps.

First Lt. W. A. Smith, Med. Res. Corps, to active duty, effective Aug. 21, reporting to com. officer, Ft. Moultrie, S. C., until Sept. 3, when he will be relieved from active duty in Med. Res. Corps.

Leaves: 1st Lt. H. D. Higley, 6th F. A., 1 mo.'s extension; 2d Lt. E. G. Cullum, 4th Cav., further extended 16 days; Col. J. G. Galbraith, Cav., 2 mos.; Maj. C. H. Mc-Master, 16th Inf., 15 days; 1st Lt. J. R. Brabson, 2d F. A., 2 mos.; 2d Lt. J. F. Barnes, 2d F. A., 1 mo. and 20 days; 2d Lt. J. Magruder, 2d F. A., 2 mos.; 2d Lt. De Court, Phil. Scouts, 4 mos.; 2d Lt. M. Proctor, 2d F. A., 2 mos.

Navy.

Junior Grade Lts. R. C. Giffen, Washington Yard, Sept. 1, to N. Y. Shipbuilding Co., Camden, N. J., connection fitting out the Wainwright, and on board when placed in commission; F. W. Milner, from command of the Biddle, to Portsmouth (N. H.) Yard, and C. W. Magruder, Naval Ob., Sept. 1, to the Jenkins.

Midshipman H. O'D. Hunter, the Hancock, to the Dixie.

Surgeons R. E. Hoyt, to Puget Sound Hos., and W. S. Iloen, the Colorado, to the St. Louis.

P. A. Surg. H. F. Hull, Puget Sound Hos., to await orders at Washington, D. C.; A. Surg. J. F. Pruett, to Med. School, Washington, D. C.

P. A. Paymaster A. G. Hearne, Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 15, to await orders.

Machinist J. C. Hines, to Charleston (S. C.) Yard.

Commissions as ensigns have been issued to members of Naval Acad., class of 1915. These commissions were withheld pending result of investigation into charges of fraud in annual exams. in modern languages.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

ARRIVED: Annapolis at Acapulco; Raleigh, at San Francisco; Des Moines, at Alexandria; Kearsarge and Kentucky, at Tangier Sound.

SAILED: Lafson and Reid, N. Y. yard for Tangier Sound; Fox, Aberdeen, Washington for Astoria, Wash.; Uncas and Sterling, Charleston for Philadelphia; Osceola, Guantanamo for Port au Prince; Vestal, Lebanon, Patapsco, Patuxent, Ontario, and Sonoma, off Newport, for Hampton Roads; Missouri, Long Beach for Balboa; Ohio, San Pedro for Balboa; Wisconsin, Venice for Balboa.

The Ericsson, at Phila. yard, to N. Y. yard, thence to Newport. On arrival at Newport will be assigned to duty with torpedo flot., Atl. Fleet.

Coast Guard: Capt. D. F. A. De Otto, to duty at headquarters.

First Lts. W. A. Wiley, to duty as asst. insp.; J. L. Maher, to Golden Gate, and M. M. Usina, of Eng., the Seneca; to temp. duty as super. lifeboats.

Second Lts. M. C. Beach, of Eng., to the Androscoggin; C. J. Odendhal, of Eng., the Miami to the Apache; C. H. Johnson of Eng. to the Pamlico; R. D. Jones, to Porto Rico station; E. D. Wairnes of Eng., the Apache to the Alert; A. F. Patterson, of Eng., the Alert to the Yamacraw; F. H. Fitch of Eng., the Yamacraw to the Algonquin.

Third Lieut. P. R. Smith of Eng., to the Seneca, temp. duty.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Temporary assignments: Surg. D. D. Jennings, 19 S. D., in charge 12 S. D., in addition to own, 10 days, 12 P. M. Sept. 2; Lts. H. Hellmers, 39, to Marine Div., 30 days, 4 P. M. Aug. 21; A. L. Duffy, 149, to C. O. duty in office Third Dep. Com., 20 days, 8 A. M. Aug. 25; Sergts. M. Coughlin, 1, to 81, 10 days, 8 A. M. Aug. 23; D. McCarthy, 10, to 278, motor cycle duty, 10 days, 8 A. M. Aug. 23; W. F. Shea, 18, to T. S., 11 days, 8 A. M. Aug. 22; J. W. O'Keefe, 66; C. J. Leibold, 81, and T. B. Goodman, 278, to T. S., 10 days, 8 A. M. Aug. 23; C. B. Burns, 161, to B. B. H. Squad, in office of Bor. Insp., B'klyn and Queens, 7 days, 8 A. M. Aug. 23.

Patrol. A. Hayes, 13, to T. S., 15 days, 9 A. M., Aug. 23; J. E. Ryan and J. F. Shevlin, 14, to plain clothes, 30 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 22; A. Cruice, 15, and R. Tuxson, 32, to 4 I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 22; C. N. Faust, 15, and P. J. Fleming, 58, to 4 I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 24; J. Sabatella and E. Beekman, 15, duty in plain clothes, 20 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 21; O. J. Eisele, 20, to 5 I. D., 15 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 21; G. S. Bloss, Jr., 36, to 89, motor cycle duty, 10 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 23; E. McDonald, 40, to D. B., 30 days, noon, Aug. 23; W. Seifert, 61, to 274, 30 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 21; L. Pettigrew, 66, to 69, mounted duty, 30 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 21; F. Palmer, 81, and F. W. Voelbel, Traf. Div., Subdiv. A, to 99, motor cycle duty, 10 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 23; J. F. Thier, 167, to D. B., 5 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 21; T. Galligan, 170, to 172, bicycle duty, 30 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 21; O. H. Crosby, 274, to B. S., 20 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 26; D. Murray, 274, to 68, 30 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 26; A. Rossner, Traf. Div., Subdiv. A, 74, motor cycle duty, 10 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 23.

To T. S. from prect. indicated, 10 days, 8 A. M. Aug. 23: G. J. Scherf, 7; M. Widmer, 42; W. Delaney, 74; J. E. Monahan, 62; W. J. Pierce, 89; P. Dicke, 99; W. P. Dickson, 99.

To 12th I. D. from prect. indicated, 4 P. M. Aug. 21, to 8 A. M. Aug. 24: T. M. Webster, 279; T. L. Connors, 281; H. H. Marks, 283; F. Schappert, 283; H. Winters, 285; T. V. Duffy, 285. Bicycle Patrol, B. F. King, 33, to 74, 30 days, 4 P. M. Aug. 21; E. J. Hughes, 74, to 73, 30 days, 4 P. M. Aug. 21; P. E. McGowan, 172, to 170, foot patrol, 30 days, 4 P. M. Aug. 21. Mounted Patrol, T. J. Stephens, 69, to 61, foot patrol, 30 days, 4 P. M. Aug. 21.

Leaves of absence with full pay: Surg. A. D. Smith, 12 S. D., 10 days, 12 P. M. Sept. 2, balance of vacation. Without pay: Patrol. A. E. Blythe, 12, 4 days, 4 P. M. Aug. 20; J. Murphy, 17, 14 days, 4 P. M. Oct. 7; S. Krupski, 21, 1 day, 12 P. M. Aug. 22; C. J. O'Connell, 26, 1 day, 8 A. M. Aug. 22; A. Everson, 28, 2 days, 8 A. M. Aug. 22; P. S. Haber, 29, 1 day, 12:01 A. M. Aug. 22; J. F. Ward, 42, 2 days, 4 P. M. Aug. 25.

Sick leaves: Patrol. W. D. Quinlan, 14, 90 days, 8 A. M. Aug. 22; Matron A. X. Boylan, 162, 15 days, 9 A. M. Aug. 20.

Applications for full pay while on sick report approved: Patrol. A. E. Mueller, 161, 11:35 A. M. Aug. 13 to 12:01 A. M. Aug. 17; M. J. McGrath, Traf. Div., Subdiv. C, 12:45 P. M. Aug. 16, during disability.

Suspended from duty without pay: Patrol. R. L. Duffy, 18, effective 4:35 P. M. Aug. 19.

Fire Department.

Tried before W. Holden Weeks, Dep. and Act. Fire Com.: Aug. 18: Eng. N. C. Englehardt, Eng. 43, intoxication, guilty, seven days' regular leave withheld; Eng. G. A. Stein, Eng. 61, entering saloon in uniform, not guilty.

Fire. (1st gr.) J. D. Kennedy, Eng. 207, is fined $5 for loss of coat badge, No. 5253.

Special leave of absence, without pay, fifteen days, 8 A. M. Aug. 23, granted Fire (1st gr.) W. J. Martin, Eng. 42.

Par. IV., Special Or. 146, Aug. 16, revoked in so far as it applies to Fire (1st gr.) P. H. Barrett, Eng. 76, being granted special leave of absence, 12 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 22.

Special leaves of absence without pay: Fire. (1st gr.) T. A. Shanley, H. & L. 5, 48 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 21; Capt. J. Connolly, H. & L. 9, 12 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 21; Fire. (1st gr.) M. J. Sullivan, Eng. 56, 12 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 22; Eng. F. T. Lynch, Eng. 18, 24 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 21.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BABCOCK, Mrs. EUGENIA LEWIS, Plainfield, N. J., widow of George H. Babcock, (Dec. 22, 1910;) value entire personal estate was placed at $1,039,195 by executors. Total assets taxable in New York amounted to $33,231; net estate in New York after prorated deductions, $1,444; assets, eleven parcels of realty in Brooklyn, appraised at $5,-901: books, $286; stocks, $2,500, and notes, $1,325. Larger holdings of stock not taxable in this State were: 6,231 shares of Babcock & Wilcox Co., appraised at $523,100; 1,000 preference shares and 22,369 ordinary shares Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., English corporation, appraised at $434,853; 658 shares Lawdowiel-Celadon Company, Illinois corporation, $32,900; George Luason Babcock, stepson, given $633,936; Nathan Earle Lewis, nephew, $171,066; Howard Taylor Lewis, nephew, $21,653; Myra L. Clarke, not related, $21,-332; Board of Trustees of the Seventh Day Baptist Memorial Fund, $43,000; American Sabbath Tract Society, Salem College, Salem, W. Va., and Seventh Day Baptist Missionary Society of Rhode Island, each trust fund of $10,000; Muhlenberg Hospital, Plainfield, N. J., $5,000; other bequests to institutions, relatives, friends, and employes.

KUICHLING, EMIL, (Nov. 9, 1914;) net estate, $166,671; Mrs. Sarah L. Kuichling, widow, beneficiary. Assets: Interest in premises 225 Clinton Ave., Rochester, N. Y., $21,-450; two lots at Rochester, $250; premises 63 Hand St., Rochester, $500; premises 706 Clinton Ave., Rochester, $2,500; farm at Gates, Monroe County, N. Y., $5,000; deposits, $29,480; mortgages and notes, $67,-120; stocks and bonds, $39,620; interest in estate of Mary Kuichling, deceased, $7,847.

LEE, FREDERICK H., (July 26, 1913;) supplemental report.

MOORE, Mary (Sept. 23, 1909;) deposits, $885; net estate, $318.

SIESEL, OSCAR, (Jan. 17, 1915;) net estate $17,215; Augustus I. Siesel, brother, given $14,670; Samuel J. Bloomingdale, cousin, given a water color picture; Hattie Bloomingdale, aunt, "my best love and reverence, as I know there is nothing earthly that I have that would interest her"; minor bequests to several others. Assets: Interest, $1,536.67, in northwest corner of 60th St. and Lexington Av., appraised at $32,000; deposits, $829; jewelry and personalty, $543; insurance, $8,743; stock in Max G. Cohn & Co., Inc., hair ornaments, 693 Broadway, $17,166; interest in estate of Minnie S. Cohn, deceased, $21,098; largest item of debts, $12,000 due Bloomingdale Brothers for moneys loaned.

WHITEHURST, BENJAMIN D., (April 25, 1905;) net estate, $571.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Contracts for alterations and repairs to the heating and ventilating apparatus in P. S. 13, 33, 107, and 160 and the Julia Richman High School, Manhattan, and for alterations and repairs to the heating and ventilating apparatus in P. S. 47, the Bronx, have been declared void and forfeited.

The service of seventy-six persons has been granted to the City Superintendent until Oct. 15.

The next meeting of the Board of Education will be at the call of President Churchill. Unless he issues such call the board will not meet until Sept. 15.

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

6TH AV, 782 to 786; Lewis & Conger against 784 6th Av., Inc., et alo; (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. C. Relyea.

1ST ST, 68 East; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against Maud B. Barclay et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

10TH ST, 261 East; Rosa Gentzlinger, executrix, against Mabel T. Port et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. P. Botty.

1ST AV, s e c 1st Av. and 100 ft e of 1st Av., 100x206.8, except parts released; Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York against Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral et al., (amended foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, F. L. Allen.

40TH ST, 235 East; K. George Falk against George Killian et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, K. R. Wallach.

8TH ST, s s, 370 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x100.8; Marcus Daly against Francis E. Laimbeer et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

104TH ST, 8 West; George A. Muller et al. against Margaret E. Hughes et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

108TH ST, 63 West; August F. Schaefer against Rosa Kahl, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. H. Schwarz.

114TH ST, 330 East; D. Comyn Moran against Victor Quarelli et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

Bronx.

FREEMAN ST, n s, 57.6 ft e of Prospect Av, 13.4x94.8; Alice Couldock against Eugene H. Hammond et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Williamson & Bell.

FREEMAN ST, n s, 88.1 ft e of Prospect Av, 17.1x35; Annie M. Atwood against Eugene H. Hammond et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Williamson & Bell.

LORILLARD PLACE, e s, 96.6 ft n of 3d Av, 25x100; Anthony Joseph Mackay against Thomas J. Coyne et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Halsey, Kiernan & O'Keeffe.

LOTS 88, 89, and 107, map of 160 lots in the 23d Ward; Trustees of the New York Universalist Relief Fund against John Cominsky, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. F. Wund.

WARREN AV, w s, 285.2 ft s of Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, 181.9x383.6; Frances C. Lloyd, as administratrix, against William H. Yale et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. W. Dunlap.

3D AV, e s, 225 ft s of 171st St, 50x100; John Rising, Jr., et al. against Nora Construction Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Williamson & Bell.

contractor $700

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

TRINITY PLACE, 70 to 76; L. Dornbush & Co. against Valentine Lynch et al, Aug. 3, 1915, by bond $227

14TH ST, 223 East; Wasilkowsky & Levy against Albert E. Smith et al, Aug. 19, 1915, ... $2,401

146TH ST, 470 West; Samuel Glaser against Abraham N. Leventhal et al, April 28, 1915, ... $915

Bronx.

3D AV, e s, 200 ft s of 172d St, 25x125; Angelo Restivo et al against Moses Hodes et al., Feb. 16, 1915 ..... $2,255

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Eighty-second Street Residence Near Fifth Avenue in $275,000 Trade—New Goelet Apartment Project on Park Avenue—Heights Flat in Woodmere Deal—New Jersey Farm Sale.

Light trading characterized the realty market yesterday. A residence deal of some interest in the upper Fifth Avenue district involved the sale of the five-story American basement dwelling at 15 East Eighty-second Street, covering a plot 25 by 100, between Fifth and Madison Avenues. It was purchased by Edward H. Raynolds from Mrs. Annie S. Arnold. In part payment Mr. Raynolds gave the six-story apartment house known as the Vallancourt, on the northeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and 119th Street, covering a plot 50 by 136. The properties involved were valued at about $275,000.

Alfred C. Marks was the broker in the transaction.

Goelets in New Park Avenue Operation.

The 435 Park Avenue Company has been incorporated at Albany by the Goelet estate interests with the purpose, it is understood, of improving the easterly block front of that thoroughfare between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Streets with a high-class apartment house. The Goelets have owned all the block front except a frontage of 75.5 on the Fifty-sixth Street corner, owned by Patrick J. Smith, which, to square their holdings, has been purchased in addition to the three adjoining houses at 106 to 110 from the McCarthy estate, giving a frontage of 90 feet on both Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Streets. The company has been capitalized at $10,000.

Manhattan Flat in Woodmere Trade.

The five-story apartment house at 519 West 151st Street, 32.4 by 99.11, between Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway, figured in a deal for several lots at Woodmere, L. I. The Manhattan property was given in part payment by Isidore Silverberg to the Navahoe Realty Company for the Woodmere plots on the southwest corner of Oak Street and Central Avenue, 80 by 150, the southwest corner of Pine Street and Central Avenue, 80 by 160, and fourteen lots in Woodmere Park between Wood Lane and Willow Road. Goldschmidt & Macdonald were the brokers.

Operator Buys Tenements.

Paul A. McGolrick has bought from the Carucci Holding Company, 81 New Chambers Street, running through to 93 James Street, six-story tenements on a plot 33.7x86.1x irregular; also 992 Freeman Street, Bronx, a four-story new law tenement on a plot 47 by 90.39.

A $100,000 Bronx-Jersey Trade.

Martin W. Hill of East Orange has sold at Verona, near Montclair, New Jersey, a tract of about thirty city lots having a frontage of 300 feet on the east side of Lakeside Avenue and 500 feet on Hillside Avenue. In part payment the buyer gave a twenty-four-family apartment house known as 1,076 Simpson Street in the Borough of the Bronx. About $100,000 was involved in the trade, which Louis Kamm negotiated.

The Verona property is the same parcel recently transferred to Martin W. Hill by the Simpson, Merritt Company of Montclair, N. J.

Brooklyn.

The Jerome Property Corporation has sold 151 Garfield Place, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, a four-story, eight-family apartment house on a lot 20 by 130 feet, for Mary Mullee to John T. Finnerty for investment; also 159 Garfield Place, a similar building, for the same owner to an investor, closing out her holdings in the Park Slope section.

Charles F. Werner has sold 457 Park Place, a four-story apartment, for the estate of Elmer R. Brown.

I. Salzberg sold for Fokras & Gross to Albert Elgart, a two-family cottage of eighteen rooms, on a plot 30 by 100 feet, situated ninety feet from the southwest corner of Forty-sixth Street and Fifteenth Avenue, known as 1,472 Forty-sixth Street.

The Bulkley & Horton Company has sold the three-story residence at 1,320 Dean Street, between New York and Brooklyn Avenues, for S. A. Du Cret to a client for occupancy.

Massachusetts Investors Buy in Queens.

Syndicates and individuals from Worcester, Mass., yesterday took title to property in Queens valued at $100,000, in the Oakland Park development at Bayside. The property was formerly part of the John H. Taylor estate, and is adjacent to the Oakland Golf Club. John E. Bradley of Worcester purchased approximately a city block, 210 by 243 feet, at the southwest corner of Edwin Street and the Boulevard Avenue. The Fourth Oakland Syndicate, Inc., with offices in Worcester, took title to a plot 210 by 417 feet at the southwest corner of Cole and Harcourt Streets, and the Fifth Oakland Syndicate, Inc., took title to a plot fronting 164 feet on the north side of the Black Stump Road and west of Queens Street.

Long Island.

John M. Riehle, President of the Manhasset Park Company, Manhasset Park, L. I., has sold three lots on Nassau Avenue to J. P. Nelson, who will improve the property immediately by building a seven-room house.

$23,000 Sale at Yonkers.

Rivercrest, the former home of E. A. Verbeck, at 18 Sunnyside Drive, Yonkers, N. Y., has been sold to Mrs. Edith Pope.

The property consists of a large brick and marble villa, overlooking the Hudson, near the Ludlow station of the New York Central. It has been held at $23,000. The sale was negotiated by Thomas S. Burke.

Deep Springs Farm in New Jersey Sold.

Ex-Mayor Ernest C. Hinck of Montclair has purchased from George Batten the "Deep Springs" farm in Sussex County, N. J. The farm comprises 280 acres of land, and is noted for the fine herd of imported Jersey cattle maintained by Mr. Batten. The residence is a two-story stone house, containing eleven rooms, and in addition there are dairy and horse barns, four tenant and two superintendents' houses, a garage and a private stable. The farm is one of the best known in northern New Jersey, the owner having expended over $100,000 on the property. The orchards contain over 6,000 trees.

F. M. Crawley & Bros. of Montclair were the brokers.

$16,000 Deal at Leonia Heights.

The announcement last week that the big $250,000 plant of the Universal Film Company of Leonia, N. J., will be completed and in operation within the next thirty days, has created quite an active realty market in this section. The new plant will employ regularly over five hundred persons. One of the finest homes on the property of the Leonia Heights Land Company has been sold to Ben Wilson, a Director of the Universal. The house is located at the corner of Paulin Boulevard and Allaire Avenue and was held at $16,000.

Westchester County.

The Delafield Estate has sold a large plot of ground at Fieldston, situated on the corner of Waldo and Livingston Avenues, having an extensive view over Van Cortlandt Park, to J. M. Richardson Lyeth of Manhattan.

It is Mr. Lyeth's intention to build a large, semi-fireproof residence and garage on this property for his own use.

Thomas S. Burke has sold for the Valley Farms Company to James E. Tatten, four lots on Sedgwick Avenue, Yonkers, upon which the buyer will erect several two family houses.

Joseph Lambden and son have sold two lots at Pelhamwood to investors who will erect private dwellings. Eight other dwellings are nearing completion on the development.

Commercial Leases.

The store at 17 West Forty-second Street has been leased for Walter J. Salomon to Mintz & Gutterman. Albert J. Moore was the broker.

Frederick Fox & Co. have rented to Morton & Sartoris the second floor at the southeast corner of Forty-eighth Street and Broadway. The lessees, after alterations, will use the premises as a skating rink. The basement will soon be opened as a restaurant.

Private Dwellings Leased.

The Douglas Robinson-Charles S. Brown Company has leased the four-story private dwelling, 866 Lexington Avenue, for Mary Appleton to Anna E. Loughran.

Porter & Co. have leased for Louis J. Pooler to Rosabel Fisher, the three-story brownstone dwelling located at 241 West 122d Street.

Foreclosure on New Apartment.

Justice Delehanty of the Supreme Court has appointed Theodore W. Myers receiver of the rents of the twelve-story apartment house under construction on the southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, plot 25 by 100, pending a suit brought by Theodore W. Myers against Sol Bloom and others to foreclose a mortgage of $165,000.

To Rebuild Old Rockingham Apartment.

The contract for the alteration of the Rockingham apartment, at the southeast corner of Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street, has been awarded to Arthur F. Jones. The ground floor will be remodeled into stores. The plans have been prepared by Robert J. Reiley and the work will be begun at once.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

125th St, 45 and 47 West, n s, 345 ft e of Lenox Av, 40x99.11, two four-story tenements and stores; M. O. Sage against M. G. Hawke et al.; de Forest Brothers, attorneys; W. H. Hamilton, referee; due, $67,-926.40; taxes, &c, $750.80; to the plaintiff for $55,000.

By Henry Brady.

Elizabeth St, 15, n s, 175 ft n of Bayard St, 25x94, six-story loft and store; W. F. Morgan, Jr., against Convent Park Co. et al.; Blackwell Brothers, attorneys; F. S. McAvoy, referee; due, $25,829.33; taxes, &c., $762.80; to the plaintiff for $24,900.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Beaumont Av, 2,286, e s, 52 ft s of 183d St, 20x92.11, two-story frame dwelling; also Beaumont Av, 2,284, e s, 72.6 ft s of 183d St, 20.11x92.11, two-story frame dwelling; also 179th St, 782 and 784 East, s w corner of Mapes Av, 100x35, five-story flat; adjourned to Aug. 25.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

22d St, 334 and 336, for a six-story tenement, 45.4x80.8; S. S. Construction Co., 106 West 13th St, owner; Gronenberg & Leuchtag, 303 5th Av, architects; cost, $50,000.

29th St, s s, 138.5 ft w of Broadway, for a three-story store and loft, 65x98.9; Mrs. M. Fareira, 106 6th Av, owner; R. H. Almiroty, 220 5th Av, architect; cost, $35,000.

54th St, s s, 250 ft w of 2d Av, for a five-story basement and public garage, 50x92; Monmouth Garage, Inc., 140 East 54th St, owner; Ballinger & Perrot, Marbridge Building, architects; cost, $75,000.

150th St, n s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, for a private garage, 61.4x29; J. H. Banks, 531 West 159th St, owner; R. M. Tait, 531 West 159th St, architect; cost, $1,000.

198th St, s e corner Briggs Av, for a one-story brick store, 20x98; John Schnakenberg, 198th St. and Webster Av, owner; Harry T. Howell, 3d Av. and 149th St, architect; cost, $7,000.

Alteration.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Broadway, s w corner 97th St, to a two-story theatre, store, and office building; Broadway and Central Park Realty Co., 126 West 46th St., owner; T. W. Lamb, 644 8th Av, architect; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, AUG. 20.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE C, e s, 27.6 ft s of 12th St, 25x63; Kath. Muller to Magdalene Muller, 970 East 179th St, a. t., all liens, Mar. 11; attorneys, Wilmer & McAllister, 120 Broadway $1,000

BROADWAY, w s, 100.11 ft s of 125th St, 140.11x100; Abraham Stein to the Marcy Realty Co., 100 Broadway, July 16, (mtg $225,000;) attorney, C. L. Westcott, 100 Broadway $100

FRONT ST, 121 and 123, s s, 37x109.9; Richard H. Smith and another, executors, to Julia R. Parker and another, Great Bend, Penn. (mtg $60,000,) Aug. 19; attorney, T. S. Kingman, 15 Broad St. $60,000

JAMES ST, 93, w s, 49.6 ft s of Batavia St, 25.6x89.1 x to 81 New Chambers St; Carucci Holding Co. to James Powers, at Mount Hope, N. Y., (mtg $30,000,) Aug. 11; attorney, P. A. McGoldrick, 261 Broadway $1

MADISON AV, 1,603, s e corner of 108th St, 25.11x83; Abr. Stone to J. & A. Stone Realty Co., Inc., 42 West 114th St, (mtg $41,250,) a. t., June 9; attorney, Nathan H. Stone, 346 Broadway $100

MADISON AV, 1,587, s e corner of 107th St, 25.6x81; Abr. Stone to J. & A. Stone Realty Co., Inc., 42 West 114th St, (mtg 44,000,) all title, June 9; attorney, Nathan H. Stone, 346 Broadway $100

MADISON AV, 1,567, e s, 25.11 ft s of 106th St, 25x70; ida Stone et al. to J. & A. Stone Realty Co., Inc., 42 West 114th St, (mtg 44,000,) a. t., June 9; attorney, Nathan H. Stone, 346 Broadway $100

PINE ST, 81, s s, 67.4 ft w of Water St, 20.9x40; Water St. 128, n w s, 40 ft s w of Pine St, 23x69.8; Arthur H. O'Malley to Aletta H. Miller, 19 Miller St, Newark, N. J., and S. all liens, Aug. 6; attorney, C. S. Carpenter, 44 Court St, Brooklyn. ..$1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w s, 81.3 ft s of 149th St, 20.4x118.4; Wesley Realty Co. to William Adams of Fishkill, N. Y.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

WEST END AV, w s, 76.5 ft s of 102d St, 24.6x100; Arthur C. Bostwick to Charles Noller, 240 East 58th St, Aug. 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $30,000

1ST AV, e s, 75.5 ft n of 60th St, 25x100; John H. Rogan, referee, to Julius Lavy, Far Rockaway, L. I., Aug. 17; attorney, Morris Cooper, 20 Vesey St. $20,000

95TH ST, s s, 155 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100; Milton C. Henley to Esther A. Bertine, 3 East 94th St, Aug. 19, quitclaim; attorney, Nathan Schwartz, 18 East 96th St. ..$1

97TH ST, n s, 127 ft w of 3d Av, 27x100.11; Anton Av. and Florence Gerlich to Frederick F. Roth, 53 East 95th St, all liens, Aug. 19; attorneys, Gerlich & S., 1,511 3d Av. $100

107TH ST, 54 East, s s, 34 ft w of Park Av, 17x80.10, (foreclosed June 29;) Middleton S. Borland, referee, to Lazarus Marshall, Auburn, N. Y., Aug. 19; attorneys, Gerlich & S., 1,511 3d Av. $7,000

129TH ST, 3 East, n s, 25 ft e of 5th Av, 37x50; J. Cotter Connell, referee, to Broadway Savings Institution, 5 and 7 Park Place, Aug. 4; attorney, Richard Kelly, 233 Broadway $12,250

140TH ST, 227 West, n s, 435.8 ft w of 7th Av, 27.10x99.11; Bertha Kramer to Hattie or Hannah Kramer, 129 West 130th St, 2-3 part, (mtg $22,000,) all liens, Jan. 27, 1912;

WILL AID BETHLEHEM STEEL

Lehigh Valley's New Pier at Bayonne for Chilean Iron Ore.

A party of engineers and representatives of the press, headed by W. H. Arnold, Terminal Engineer of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, inspected yesterday the new ore pier the railroad is constructing at Constable Hook, Bayonne, N. J. This pier will cost $1,500,000, and will be used by the Bethlehem Steel Company for the transshipment of iron ore from its mines in Chile. Its steamships will run from the west coast of South America through the Panama Canal direct to this port. Other iron and steel mills will also use the new pier.

The construction of the pier necessitated the building of the largest single piece of cribbing ever used in dock construction in this country, it is said, and the sinking of this cribbing has attracted considerable attention among engineers.

A great deal of the under water construction of the new pier is already complete and it is expected the work will be all done by the end of January. The new pier will be 1,150 feet long and 67 feet wide. Alongside will be a basin 200 feet wide and protected at the outer end by a solidly-built breakwater. Dredges are digging a 75-foot deep channel to the basin.

The site of the new pier is known as the old French Oil Yard and adjoins the plant of the Standard Oil Company. It is directly on the line of the Lehigh Valley, but in order to accommodate the increased traffic the road will construct at the land end of the new pier a railroad yard which will have a capacity of 300 cars. It will have special facilities for the quick handling of ore cars.

The new pier will be equipped with the most modern unloading machines in the world. Great cranes are to be so constructed that two of them can work on one vessel at the same time, and each will have a maximum capacity of 500 tons an hour. This means that within a space of fifteen hours, 15,000 tons of ore must be unloaded.

The plans of the Bethlehem Steel Company call for an annual importation of 750,000 tons of ore from its beds at Coquimbo, Chile. It is expected these shipments will be increased to 1,000,000 tons a year.

TO GIVE UP DEEP SEA HOTEL.

Committee Fails to Raise Sufficient Funds to Maintain It.

Miss Lilian L. Deaver, Chairman of the committee that has worked for the last two weeks to have the Arbuckle Deep Sea Hotel, the boat known as the Jacob A. Stamler, continued as a home for poorly paid working girls, announced last night that she considered all its labor had resulted in failure.

"The Arbuckle heirs seem to have ignored our pleas," she said, "and it looks as though the hotel will cease to exist after Aug. 28. The girls are moving out as fast as they can find cheap rooms, although there are a few who have lived on the ship for some time who hope against hope and have not made other arrangements yet."

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Commonwealth Trust Company of Boston, Massachusetts, as it is trustee under a mortgage or deed of trust dated July 1, 1912, recorded July 5, 1912, in the office of the City Clerk of Boston, Massachusetts, in records of Mortgages, book 1200, page 321, and executed by Boston Herald, Incorporated (a Massachusetts corporation having a usual place of business at 171 Tremont Street, Boston, Massachusetts), to secure an issue of Twenty Year Five Per Cent. Refunding Bonds of said Boston Herald, Incorporated, hereby gives notice that default has been made in the payment of semi-annual interest due on the bonds secured by said mortgage and that pursuant to the provisions of Section 3 of Article IV. of said Mortgage, it will sell as an entirety free and discharged from all liens except municipal taxes which have accrued since April 1, 1915, at public auction to the highest bidder at the office of the Treasurer of said Boston Herald, Incorporated, 171 Tremont Street, Boston, Massachusetts, on Tuesday, September 14, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the enforcement of the security of the bonds so secured by said mortgage, all the property of whatever description and wheresoever situated of said Boston Herald, Incorporated, subject to said mortgage, except cash on hand and in banks, including all the goods and chattels, merchandise, machinery, furniture, fixtures and equipment of every name and nature whatsoever then owned by said Boston Herald, Incorporated, and used in connection with its business contained in the buildings numbered 11, 13, 15, 17 and 19 Avery Street, Boston, Massachusetts, and 171 Tremont Street, Boston, Massachusetts, together with the goodwill of Boston Herald, Incorporated, all its copyrights and trademarks, its Associated Press franchises and rights, its choses in action, including its accounts receivable and leasehold interests, the right to the name "The Boston Herald" and "Boston Herald" and the right to the name "The Boston Traveler" and "Boston Traveler," and the right to the rents, assets, income, product and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest or claim whatsoever as well in law as in equity of said Boston Herald, Incorporated, in and to the same which said Boston Herald, Incorporated, now has or may hereafter acquire in and to the aforesaid property and every part and parcel thereof.

No bid shall be received from any bidder who shall not first deposit with the undersigned trustee thirty thousand dollars ($30,000) in cash or in a check certified by national bank or trust company situated in the City of Boston, Massachusetts, or in the City of New York, New York, to be forfeited by the bidder to whom the property is sold if such bidder fail to make good his bid as provided by the terms of the sale hereinafter set forth.

The cash or certified checks so deposited will be returned to all unsuccessful bidders at the conclusion of the sale and will be credited to the successful bidder as part payment of the purchase price.

The terms of the sale are ten per cent. (10%) of the purchase price in cash to be paid at the time of the sale and the balance in cash on the tender of the Trustee's deed for the property sold, except that as provided in Section 8 of Article IV. of said Mortgage any purchaser at such sale may in paying the purchase money turn in any of the bonds or coupons secured by said Mortgage of July 1, 1912, in lieu of cash to the amount which shall, upon distribution of the net proceeds of such sale, be payable thereon.

The sale may be adjourned from time to time in the discretion of the Trustee.

COMMONWEALTH TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee under the aforesaid Mortgage of Boston Herald, Incorporated, dated July 1, 1912.
GEORGE S. MUMFORD, President,
30 Congress St.,
Boston, Massachusetts.

GASTON, SNOW & SALTONSTALL,
Solicitors for the Trustee,
Shawmut Bank Building,
Boston, Massachusetts.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On August 9, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against three hundred-six cases shell eggs upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on August 23, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter), at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned. THOS. D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

August 9, 1915.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, by C. Kornblum, Auctioneer, on Wednesday, August 25, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, at my office, Room No. 307, third floor, United States Court House, and Post Office Building, New York City, N. Y., one trunk containing wearing apparel, consisting of 20 model gowns and 7 blouses.

The goods will be on exhibition Tuesday, August 24, 1915. Catalogues mailed upon request as soon as issued.

Dated, New York, July 29, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, by John Van Praag, auctioneer, on Friday, September 3d, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon on the 10th floor, U. S. Appraiser's Warehouse, No. 641 Washington Street, corner Christopher Street, New York City, New York, one refiner folder machine, one fancy cutting machine complete, and five stamps.

The machine will be on exhibition Thursday, September 2, 1915. Catalogues mailed upon request as soon as issued.

Dated New York, August 12, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D., N. Y.

COURT CALENDARS.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Tiernan, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Re Blaine, Peter L. Mullally, Gett V. Riely, Thomas C. Larkin.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM.—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM.—Part II.—Finelite, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J. Re Korn—Richard J. D. Keating.
SUPREME COURT—Shearn, J. Re Tepper—Morton S. Coan. Oppenhaimer<Monterey—Martin B. Cohen.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Shearn, J. Nellie Levene<Louis Levene—Isidor Neiner.
SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J. K. George Falk<Geo. Kelian—Geo. Kilian, Lawyers Mortgage Co<Maud B. Barclay—Jacob Katz. Rosa Gentylinger<Mabel L. Fort—Sophie Koch. Belle Robins<Francis J. McElkenney—John V. Coggey. Theodore W. Myers<Sol Bloom—Theodore W. Myers.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following promotion lists are announced:

To Clerk, Fourth Grade, Municipal Civil Service Commission, Administration Division—Lawrence A. Byrne, 84.12. Examining Division—Joseph A. Ruddy, 82.65.

To Stenographer, Fourth Grade, Police Department—James A. McKeever, 90.86; Julian B. Breitenstein, 82.72; Walter T. Mulhall, 79.20.

To Clerk, Fifth Grade—Harris E. Cunningham, 83.83; Harry W. Krane, 81.12; Joseph A. Courtney, 79.18.

United States.

The commission announces for Sept. 8, at the New York Custom House, a competitive examination for assistant in poisonous plant investigations, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at a salary ranging from $1,200 to $1,500 a year. The duties will be to assist in investigations of poisonous plants, comprising both work in the field and laboratory and office work in the central office in Washington, D. C. Competitors will be examined in botany, zoology, elementary chemistry, thesis, education and experience. Graduation with a bachelor's degree from a college or university of recognized standing, such training to have included courses in zoology, botany, and elementary chemistry, is a prerequisite. Applicants must not have reached their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Showers Sat Sun, fair; moderate s. e. to s. winds.

S Car. and Ga.—Showers Sat Sun., fair; moderate s. winds.

Fla.—Fair in cen. and s., showers in n., Sat. Sun., fair; moderate s. and s. w. winds, except gentle, variable over s.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; moderate s. to w. winds.

La. and East. Tex.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; moderate s. and s. w. winds on coast.

West. Tex.—Fair Sat. and Sun., except thunder showers Sat. night or Sun. in extreme w.

Okla.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Ark.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Tenn.—Rain Sat., except fair in extreme w. Sun. fair, warmer.

Ky.—Rain Sat. Sun. fair, warmer.

Ohio—Rain Sat., strong n. e. winds or moderate gales. Sun. fair, slightly warmer.

Ind.—Rain Sat. with fresh to strong shifting winds. Sun. fair, warmer.

Lower Mich.—Rain Sat., with strong n. e. winds. Sun. fair, slightly warme in s.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.; moderate shifting winds, becoming n. e. and n.

Ill.—Cloudy Sat., preceded by rain in e., warmer in s. and w. Sun., cloudy and warmer.

Mo.—Fair and warmer Sat. Sun., probably fair, warmer in e. and s.

Wis.—Cloudy in n. and w., unsettled in s. e. Sat. Sun., probably fair.

Minn.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun.

Iowa—Fair Sat. and probably Sun., warmer in e. and s. Sat.

N. Dak.—Cloudy and cooler Sat. Sun., fair.

S. Dak., Neb. and Kan.—Cloudy Sat. and probably Sun.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

Associated Bible Students.

NEW YORK CITY TEMPLE, West 63d St., near Broadway.
10:30 A. M.—"The Day of Judgment: Has It Begun?"
8:00 P. M.—"In the Resurrection Where Will You Be?"

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE, 18-17 Hicks St., near Brooklyn Bridge.
3 P. M.—Discourse. 7:30 P. M.—Bible Study. SEATS FREE. NO COLLECTION.

Baptist.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 57th St., bet. 6th and 7th Avs. Rev. Thomas M. Dadson will preach, 11 A. M.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST.
C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR,
MAURICE PENFIELD FIKES, D. D., of Detroit, will preach Sunday.
11 A. M.—"The One Thing That Jesus Christ Could Not Do."
8 P. M.—"Up the Miff-Tree."
Union Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av. 11 A. M., Rev. Janes Grant will preach.

Christian Science.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M.

During August Sunday evening services are held at First and Fifth Churches only.

First Church, Central Park West and 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. and Madison Av.
Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Av. & 178th St.
Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 West 33d St.
Sixth Church, 1,931 Washington Av., Bronx.

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St. Rev. Wm. A. Kirkwood preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Disciples of Christ (Christian).

CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 W. 81ST ST.
11 A. M., Rev. MARION J. BRADSHAW will preach. Cordial welcome to strangers.

Lutheran.

CHURCH Broadway at 98d St., Rev.
OF THE ADVENT. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th St. and Central Park West.
Rev. CHARLES J. SMITH, D. D., Pastor. Service at 11 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal.

MADISON AV.
MADISON AV. COR. 60TH ST,
WORTH M. TIPPY, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. W. R. Young, D. D., of Toronto, Canada, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH.
Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

18TH ST. M. E. CHURCH, near 8th Av.—B. C. WARREN, Minister. Services, 10:45 and 8. Pews, fans, ice water free!

New Thought.

CHURCH OF THE INDWELLING MASTER, 1,919 Broadway, cor. 64th.—Friday evenings, W. Frederic Keeler. W. J. Colville, through September.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 32 West 58th St.—Sunday, 11 A. M.; Thursday, 8 P. M. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public invited.

UNITY SOCIETY, 305 MADISON AV.
Sunday, 11—Mrs. Van Marter. Subject: "The Power of Advertising."

Presbyterian.

BROADWAY
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
114th St. and Broadway,
WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D. Minister, preaches at 11 A. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH AV. AND 55TH ST.
REV. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor.
Services 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M.
Rev. WILLIAM H. ROBERTS, D. D., will preach at both services.

FORT WASHINGTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 174th St. at Broadway.
Rev. D. HOFFMAN MARTIN, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. LYMAN R. HARTLEY will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

HUGH BLACK, D. D., preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
WEST END Presby., Amst. Av. & 105th St.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor. The Rev. RUSSELL CECIL, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE—ELEVENTH STREET.
Howard Duffield, D. D., Pastor. 11—Mr. H. C. Jaquith will preach. 8, service on church lawn.

THE BRICK CHURCH, 5th Av. and 37th St.
Ministers: {WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL, {FRANK LATIMER JANEWAY
Dr. WILLIAM C. COVERT of the First Presbyterian Church, Chicago, preaches at 11 o'clock.
Communion at the close of the service.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Cor. 10th Street.
Rev. Oliver Clyde Weist will preach at 11.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Audubon Av. and 172d St.
W. J. GILLESPIE, Assistant Pastor.
11 A. M., ARMAGEDDON.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., } Pastors.
Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., }
Rev. DANIEL HOFFMAN MARTIN, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

Protestant Episcopal.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 111th St.
8 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Robert J. Renison.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Robert J. Renison.
Daily Services, 7:30 A. M.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St.
Services, 8, 10, 11, and 8.
Preacher, Rev. B. D. Chambers.
Subjects: Morning, "Obedience."
Evening, "Rash Judgment."

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 6th Av. and 20th St.
8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Rev. J. A. Haughton-Burke.
12:00 M.—Holy Communion.
8:00 P. M.—Rev. J. A. Haughton-Burke.
Daily Noon Day Service, with Address, commencing 12:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St. Low masses, 7:30, 9. High mass and sermon, 10:45; Evensong at 4.

Protestant Episcopal.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St.
Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D.C.L., Rector.
Services:
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
Preacher, Rev. STANLEY MATTHEWS CLEVELAND.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St.
8; and 11 (Bishop Gailor of Tennessee).
8 (Rev. Benjamin M. Washburn).

SPECIAL SUMMER SERVICES
ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Av. at 44th St.
The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., Rector. Sunday mornings at 11 o'clock.
Full Choir will be present. Seats free. Preacher, August 22,
REV. SAMUEL D. McCONNELL, D. D.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH is on 16th St., east of 3d Av.
All Seats Free.
THE REV. STUART L. TYSON preaches 11 A. M.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, West End Av. and 87th St., Rev. MAXWELL GANTER, Rector.—Mass at 7, and 11. Vespers at 4. Weekdays, mass at 7; holy days and Friday, at 7 and 10.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5th Av. and 53d St. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector.
8 and 11 A. M.
Rev. W. STROTHER JONES, D. D.

THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. & 10TH ST.
Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector.
11 A.M.—Rev. Charles W. Naumann, Preacher

THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 E. 29.
COMMUNIONS, 7, 8 A. M. At 10:30 SERMON and WOODWARD'S MASS. EVENSONG at 4 o'clock, with PROCESSIONAL.

Reformed.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister.
Rev. Harold W. Schenck will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAMES BURRELL, D.D., Minister.
Rev. Peter H. Milliken, D. D., will preach. 11 A. M.—"Light Bearers."
8 P. M.—"God's Hidden Things."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D.D., Minister. Rev. Charles R. Brown, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister.
Rev. Winfred R. Ackert will preach at 11 A.M.

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.)—Meeting 11 o'clock, 30 Gramercy Park, Manhattan.

Spiritualist.

FIRST GERMAN SPIRITUALIST CHURCH. Services in English, Sundays, 8 P. M. Pabst Grand Circle, 59th & Columbus Circle.

SPIRITUALIST MEETING, Psychological Research Society, Inc., Tuxedo Bldg., 59th, cor. Madison Av.; Sun., 3-8; Mon., Thur., 8; Wed., 3 P. M.; Christensen, Psychic, answers questions.

Unitarian.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, Park Av. and 34th St. Union Service at 11 A. M. Rev. G. CROSWELL CRESSEY, D. D. Subject: "THE GREAT WAR AND DIVINE PROVIDENCE." The public cordially invited.

Other Services.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 44th St., Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor. Preaching 10:30 A. M. by Rev. Charles Inglis. Subject: "God's Everlasting Yea." Evening subject: "A King Weeping."

TENT EVANGEL,
West 125th and Manhattan Sts.
Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, Sunday, 8 P. M. The Noted Boy Preacher, J. Scott Dawkins of Phila., Sunday, 10:30, 3:30, and Aug. 23d, 24th and 25th, at 8 P. M.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY SIEGEL and PRUNE VOGEL, individually and as members of the firm of HENRY SIEGEL & CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Aug. 24, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 339 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of 17105 shares of stock of the Siegel Stores Corporation; also 4575 shares of stock of Hecla Siegel Co., Boston; 15000 shares of the Siegel Stores Corporation, common stock; 659880 shares of stock of Nevada Volcan Mines Co.; 20 shares of stock of the Eugenot Trust Co., New Rochelle; 10 shares of stock of the National Bank of the Republic, Chicago, Ill.; 55 shares of the common stock of the Motor Coach Co.; 50 shares of the preferred stock of the Motor Coach Co.; 4 shares of stock of the Central Trust Co. of Illinois; 50 shares of the Mamaroneck Hook & Ladder Land Co. of Mamaroneck, N. Y.; 25 shares of stock of the Banco Nacional De Santo Domingo; also a number of promissory notes to the order of Henry Siegel, which can be seen at the office of the Trustees; also Cert. 72 of Siegel Stores Corporation, in name of Wm. R. Rose for 2500 shares; Cert. 12 of Henry Siegel Co., Boston, in the name of Henry Siegel, for 500 shares; Cert. 18 of Henry Siegel & Co., Boston, in the name of Henry Siegel for 1000 shares; Cert. 8 of Siegel Stores Corporation, common stock, in the name of John R. Butler, 100 shares; note of Duncan M. Stewart, to Henry Siegel & Co., Bankers, for $2000, dated Nov. 1, 1911; note of A. J. Mayer for $2000 to Henry Siegel & Co., Bankers, dated April 27, 1912, together with Cert. O-27 for twenty shares of the Preferred Stock of the Siegel Stores Corporation, given as security for said note; 5 shares of stock of the Empire City Safe Deposit Co., in the name of Frank E. Vogel; 895 shares of stock of the Silver Cave Mining & Milling Co.; Certificate of 2500 shares of stock of the Nevada Smelting & Mines Corporation; 3 two year 4% Debenture Gold Bonds of the City Athletic Club, and WILLIAM HENKEL, Jr., JOHN KING, and GEORGE L. SANBORN, Trustees, 64 William St., N. Y.

ELEK J. LUDWIGH, Attorney for Trustees, 31 Nassau St., New York.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
71 Broadway, N. Y.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

An out-of-town owner of 4-story American basement private dwelling, 3 baths, all parquet floors, hardwood trim throughout, 141st, between Convent and Amsterdam Avs., will sacrifice at considerable loss to immediate purchaser. Owner, 158 Montclair Av., Montclair, N. J.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

CALDER, NASSOIT & LANNING,
B'way and 106th St. Phone 8380 Riverside.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

Two-family (parlor floor and basement) brick house in Bay Ridge. Inquire 430 63d St., Brooklyn.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

CORNER DALY AV. AND 181ST ST. 96x166.69, with old house; price $25,500. Steinmetz, 1,005 East 180th St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Jamaica—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $3,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,900; all improvements. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Bungalow plots for sale; water view; "Hillcrest Park," Great Kills, Giffords; near station, beach, bathing, boating, fishing; restricted colony; $175 and up; $50 down, balance monthly; shade trees; high location; city water, electric lights, sidewalks; express train service; 45 minutes from Battery, New York. Kolff 45 Broadway, city, and St. George, Staten Island.

City Houses Wanted.

Wanted, to rent modern detached house, with 6 or 7 bedrooms, 2 or 3 baths; preferably with garage, well furnished, easy of access to New York, preferably near Yonkers. Address, with full particulars, Eder, South 10th Av., Rockaway Park.

Bungalow wanted, commuting distance from New York, well constructed; no heat except grate fires; good plumbing; plenty shade; send photograph. Thibou, 32 High St., Montclair.

Store Wanted.—General jobbing, painting, plumbing, carpenter, electrician. Sonken, 151 East 108d St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Will exchange 12 lots Bath Beach section for 2 or 3 family house in South Brooklyn; only one mortgage, $9,000 equity; exchange two-family house Bronx free and clear lots. Eastern Realty Co., 152 Nassau St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

129th, 106 West.—Handsome 8-story and basement dwelling; 2 baths; $900 from Oct. 1.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

Stores, Lofts, Ground Floor Shops, Suitable any Business.
Will Build to Suit Tenant.
Save your time and ours by stating your requirements. We can fill them.
JAMES N. WELIS' SONS.
191 9th Av., (Near 22d St.)

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

DUNWOODIE HEIGHTS.—Attractive, new, Colonial style home, 7 rooms, bath, every modern improvement; place for garage, garden, poultry; main line Putnam Division; 45 minutes from house to Wall St.; bargain price; $500 down, $35 monthly. Dunwoodie Realty Corp., Radford Bldg., Yonkers.

Attractive house, stone and shingled, large porches, steam heat, electric light, large grounds, shade trees, 300 feet elevation, easy commuting distance, $7,000; great bargain of owner direct. Westchester, N 49 Times.

New "Old Colonial," 8 rooms, 3 baths, in park, handy station, for sale; others to let. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELLI & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

SEMI-BUNGALOW, $5,900; 28 minutes from Manhattan, 100 trains, 4 minutes from express station; restricted, refined neighborhood; garden, shade trees; 7 rooms and tile bath; all city improvements; outside chimney and fireplace; built day's labor and guaranteed; easy terms. Write or phone, J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y. 3876 Cortlandt.

FREEPORT HOUSES AND CHOICE PLOTS AT LOW FIGURES. A. A. SEALY, 165 BROADWAY, N. Y., OR FREEPORT.

Seven-room house, improvements, hardwood floors; 36 minutes; easy terms, Hollberg, Hinsdale Av., Floral Park, L. I.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots.
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Mornemere, and Leonia, New Jersey. (opposite Grant's Tomb), within twenty-five minutes of Mannattan.
Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Superintendent of Banks, Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

Bungalow, unusually attractive; practically new; 7 rooms; oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water; thoroughly modern; all condition; lot 60x175; convenient station; for sale at less than cost. Write for photo. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J.

RENT IN RIDGEWOOD.
Test its merits as a suburban place of residence; 1,000 commuters like it; attractive homes, $50 to $150 per month. Write us. S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, RIDGEWOOD, N. J. PHONE 555.

Small fruit farms, 75x500; five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5,000 to $6,500; terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

SUMMIT, N. J.—Fine old residential property, beautifully located amid real country surroundings; equity $12,500; rental $100 monthly. OWNER, 666 Springfield Av., Summit.

Fanwood lot for sale, very cheap; will build a cottage or sell on easy terms; send for map. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Little farms, hour out, for city workers. $10 monthly. Room 1701, 141 Broadway.

Maryland—For Sale or To Let.

Baltimore suburban all-year home for sale or rent, furnished or unfurnished; substantially built, up-to-date, easy housekeeping plan; 40 minutes from centre of city on 5c car line; ten rooms, three baths, including shower and needle spray; fireless gas range, steam heat, fluid hot water heater, electricity; house and porch completely screened; piped for vacuum cleaner and weather stripped. Y 238 Times Annex.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

We have from $5,000 to $30,000 for first mortgages in New York, Bronx and Long Island. Eastern Realty Co., 132 Nassau St.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of YANKEE WAIST CO., INC., Bankrupt.—No. 21,626.

Notice is hereby given that the Yankee Waist Co., Inc., has filed its petition, verified August 19th, 1915, praying that the composition heretofore offered by it to its creditors and accepted in writing by a majority in number of creditors whose claims have been allowed, which number represents a majority in amount of such claims, may be confirmed by the Court, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Judges of the United States Court, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 1st, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

Dated, New York, August 19th, 1915.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy, 45 Cedar Street, New York City.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

HOTEL IRVING, 26 Gramercy Park; fireproof; parlor, bedroom, bath; $15 weekly up, European plan; $30 weekly up, American plan; also single and double rooms.

West Side.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, } 1, 2, 3, & 4 Rooms
100 Cathedral Parkway, } SPECIALLY
110th St. and Col. Ave. } ATTRACTIVE.
with private bath and kitchenette; some 3 and 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils.
ROOF GARDEN.
Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few sublet week, month, during Summer. Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3970.

Will place furnishings of handsome home in moderate size house or suite for person wishing to establish home in desirable New York neighborhood for at least one year. If desired, will shop, market, engage help, and plan meals in wholesome, economical, attractive manner. A-1 references exchanged; terms upon application. Y 257 Times Annex.

51st St., 355 West.—New elevator building; two, three and four rooms, kitchen and kitchenette; $12 up; references necessary.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

WILL RENT EXCEPTIONAL TWO-ROOM AND BATH HOTEL APARTMENT AT GREAT SACRIFICE. Y 102 TIMES.

113th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

DON'T MISS SEEING
Apartment seven unusually light rooms, 1,186 MADISON AVENUE.
Corner 87th St. Electric light, parquet floors; price, $1,200. Superintendent on premises.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
A. L. Mordecai & Son, 30 East 42d St.

West Side.

THE INVERMERE, 415 West 118th.—Non-housekeeping apartments, 4, 5, and 6 rooms, with bath; elevator and all modern improvements; first-class cuisine; rent, $40 and upward.

THE LANGHAM,
78d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Superintendent or phone Col. 4020.

80 WEST 82D ST.
7 large rooms and bath, single flat; all improvements; refined neighborhood; near "L" and subway; $40.

96th, 67 West.—Seven large, bright rooms, single apartment; improvements; second flight.

WILL RENT EXCEPTIONAL TWO-ROOM AND BATH HOTEL APARTMENT AT GREAT SACRIFICE. N 104 TIMES.

120th, 349 West.—2 rooms, bath; steam heat, hot water, electric light; outdoor sleeping porch; all sunny; $30.

172d, 575 West.—Corner elevator house, 4-7 large, beautifully decorated apartments.

84th St., 17 West.—7 large rooms, bath; one to sublet, $45 and one at $60.

130th, 202 West.—Modern apartments seven all large, light rooms, $40-$55.

Elegant six-room apartments, elevator, reasonable. 504 West 180th, cor. Pinehurst Av.

87th, 207-209 West.—Seven large, light rooms, improvements, $40-$45. Supt.

156th, 601 West.—Elevator apartments, 4, 6, 7, 8 rooms; $38 to $100.

611 West 176th.—7 large, sunny rooms, 2 baths; $50 and $52.

Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH.
THE MARLBOROUGH APARTMENTS.

Marlborough Road, near Cortelyou Road; 5 and 6 rooms; all modern improvements; ready for inspection; $32.50 to $45. Apply F. W. Yates, owner, 34 Nassau St., Manhattan; telephone 1306 John

ATLANTIC CITY BLOCK DESTROYED BY FIRE

Costly Exhibits in the Mayor William Riddle Building Are Burned.

LOSS ESTIMATED AT $250,000

Firemen, After Hard Fight, Save Haddon Hall, the Strand, and Steeplechase Pier.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 20.—Fire that caused damage estimated at $250,000 this afternoon destroyed all of the buildings in the Boardwalk block here between North Carolina and Pennsylvania Avenues. The most pretentious structure in the block was the Mayor William Riddle Building, which contained many costly exhibits. The local branch office of Harriman & Co., New York stock brokers, and the Huyler confectionery store were also destroyed.

Part of the Boardwalk had to be chopped away by the firemen to prevent the spreading of the flames along the waterfront, and for more than an hour Haddon Hall and the Strand, two large hotels, were in danger. The Steeplechase Pier was also threatened.

The fire is thought to have originated in the Porto Rico Shop, where a large quantity of inflammable laces was stored. Spreading through the basement the flames entered the photographic studio of Charles Dietrick and made brisk headway in the combustible chemicals kept there.

By the time the firemen were able to get to work all of the buildings in the block were burning and there then seemed little hope of confining the fire within the block. But an easterly wind aided the fire-fighters, and a number of civilians assisted them by playing streams of water from private and public hoses on the threatened buildings.

The fire began when the Boardwalk was populous with Summer visitors who crowded to the scene by the thousands. The police had difficulty in keeping fire lines, and hundreds of persons playing the crowd were in danger at one time when the supports of several large electric signs were burned away. Seeing the iron work of the signs swaying, the police warned the people to move back, which they did just before the signs fell where they had been standing.

From statements made by the owners of the property destroyed it is estimated that of the loss $50,000 is covered by insurance.

Girl Held on Suicide Charge.

Emilia Bugailis, 22 years old, of Brooklyn, who shot herself in the head last Sunday, was arraigned yesterday before Judge Muncusi-Ungaro in the Third Criminal Court in Newark on a charge of attempted suicide and held in default of $500 bail. Miss Bugailis shot herself on the doorstep of the home of Joseph Czelkis of 194 New York Avenue, her former sweetheart, a few hours after he had married another girl.

These Theatres do not deal with Tyson Company.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway and 38th Street. Evenings 8.10. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2.10.
Julia Sanderson — Last 2 Weeks —
Donald Brian — "THE GIRL
Joseph Cawthorn — FROM UTAH."

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8.10. Matinees TODAY & Wednesday 2.10. The Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced in the Coolest Theatre in the World.
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
GALA OPENING NEXT MONDAY. NEW Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic in The Dance De Follies—Atop This Theatre. Table Reservations Now—Tel. 3093 Bryant.

GAIETY Broadway at 46th Street. Evs. 8.30. MATINEE TODAY 2.30.
SEARCH ME

FULTON 46th St., near Broadway. Evs. 8.20. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2.20.
Some Baby!
"A LAUGHING TRIUMPH."—American.

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evening 8.30. Mats. TODAY & Thurs. 2.20. MATINEE TODAY AT 2.20.
THE BOOMERANG

GEO. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way & 43d St. W. Last Mat. TODAY 2.20.
IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE | LAST 2 TIMES

THE BIRTH OF A NATION
AT LIBERTY W. 42d St. THE TWICE Daily, Incl. Sunday. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats. 25-50-$1.
D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

HARRIS West 42d Street. Evening 8.15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2.15.
Edgar Selwyn's Greatest Success
Nothing But the Truth
HAS SPIRIT OF THE U. S. A."
—N. Y. PRESS.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8.15. Mats. Today & Wed. at 2.15.
"Thrills that brought the audience to its feet."—Press.
UNDER FIRE with WILLIAM COURTENAY.

GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8.15. Mats. Today & Wed. at 2.15.
MONTGOMERY & STONE. CHIN CHIN

Proctor's Fifth Ave. NOW
Broadway and 28th Street. at 3:45, 6:45, 10:10 P. M.
WAR BROTHERS
VAUDEVILLE'S BIG HUMAN APPEAL
WAR DRAMA

NORTH BEACH
Boats from East 99th & 134th Sts.
Also direct trolley via Queensboro Bridge.
FREE FIREWORKS TUES. & THURS.

Steeplechase
Coney's Only Funny Place.
Beautiful Beach and 3 Great Pools. Special Rates to Clubs and Parties.

LUNA Summer House Now Open
"Luna's Broadway Echo"
EVERY EVENING AT 8 AND 10 P. M.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15.
12-Act Vaudeville Show | ALL SEATS RESERVED
DELIGHTFUL PROMENADE | 25c, 35c, 50c.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way. 47 St. Daily Mat. 25 to $1.
WEBER & FIELDS
EDWARDS DAVIS & CO.,
FOX & DOLLY, Others.
DELICIOUS LEMONADE FREE TO ALL.

PALISADES Amusement PARK Opp. W. 130th St. Ferry
SURF BATHING in World's Largest Pool. Large Dance Pavilion. Miles of Merry Midway.

PARK Thea., Col's Circle, 59th St. | SEATS
OPENING MONDAY, AUG. 23 | NOW
MAY IRWIN in her new comedy,
"No. 13 WASHINGTON SQUARE"

YORKVILLE 86th St. at 3d Ave. Burlesque | Mat. Today 15c to 50c. Smoking Permitted.
HIGH LIFE GIRLS

STRAND B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30. 10c to 50c.
FANNIE WARD. "Marriage of Kitty." Strand Orch. & Soloists
Next Week, Sam Bernard in "Poor Schmaltz."

VITAGRAPH 44th and Broadway 9:30 & 8:30.
10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. "The Tigress"—"The Goddess." Beg. Sun., "To Cherish and Protect."

S.S. "MANDALAY" DANCING
Special Features Every Evening. Battery 7:30. W. 131st St. 8:30 P.M.

EDEN WORLD IN WAX European War Heroes. Other Attractions. MUSEE
OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10:30 TO 10:30.

MISS DE VON PUT ON TRIAL.

Perjury Charge in Breach of Promise Suit Against Banker Cuneo.

Yvette de Von, an actress and artists' model, appeared before Magistrate Corrigan in the Tombs Court yesterday as defendant to a perjury charge made against her by Andrew Cuneo, head of the Cuneo Bank of 28 Mulberry Street, against whom she had brought a $50,000 breach of promise suit. Mr. Cuneo charged that Miss de Von committed perjury, when she swore in her complaining affidavits that she did not know he was married at the time when he is alleged to have promised to marry her.

"This is a base attempt to rob this orphan of her day in court," exclaimed Lawyer John Reilly, who appeared for the woman, and moved to dismiss the complaint.

Miss de Von, when her lawyer made this remark, raised a dainty white silk handkerchief to her eyes. She lives in the Hotel Brevoort and came to court in a beautiful gray satin gown of clinging consistency and a large picture hat.

"There is a gang of Italian cut-throats in this courtroom who are ready to swear her life away," continued Mr. Reilly.

Magistrate Corrigan said he was "not afraid of cut-throats," and decided to hear the case. The first witness was Edwin Rodriguez of Waterloo, New York, who in 1911 was the superintendent of the Southern States Alcohol Company in New Orleans. He met Cuneo in the company of Miss de Von at a luncheon in New Orleans and in the presence of the young woman, he says, he inquired about the health of Mrs. Cuneo, who at that time had attracted public attention by winning the Long Island automobile races. Rodriguez said that Miss de Von could not have failed to understand that he was speaking of Cuneo's wife and therefore knew the banker was married.

After Rodriguez had testified, Magistrate Corrigan adjourned the case until Monday for further hearing.

FELL ON THE SAFE KEYS.

Grinberg Said He Was Attacked—Later Said He Missed $700.

When Abraham Silver, a clerk, went to work yesterday morning at the Pawnbrokers' Sales Store, 751 Sixth Avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third Streets, he found his employer, Ignatz Grinberg, lying on the floor near a big iron safe in the back of the store. He called Policeman Paul E. Murphy of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, to whom Grinberg told a story of a man entering the store, unarmed, and beating him. He said he had fallen, striking his head against the safe.

The outer doors of the safe were open, the inner closed. Beneath Grinberg lay the keys to the inner drawers. The inner doors were opened, and Grinberg said $700 had been stolen. When he complained of a pain in the head, Grinberg was removed to the Polyclinic Hospital, where it was said he was not seriously hurt.

The police said that a relative of Grinberg, whose name they refused to give, had told them he gave Grinberg $500 Thursday, to which Grinberg was to add $200 of his own and buy stock. This $700 is what is missing.

There were scores of persons passing the door at the time Grinberg said he was attacked in the store.

Detectives are investigating the case, but have made no arrests.

SCANLON OUT ON BAIL.

Fiancee's Mother Mortgages Property to the Bonding Company.

Harry Scanlon of 57 Prospect Street, Long Island City, who was convicted on a charge of having assaulted Mrs. Clara Ellert in the Democratic clubhouse in Long Island City, was released yesterday from the Queens jail at Long Island City on a certificate of reasonable doubt granted by Justice Kelly in the Supreme Court. A bail bond of the Casualty Company of America for $5,000 was approved by Justice Scudder in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn.

At the same time that Scanlon was released there was filed in the Queens County Clerk's office a mortgage given by Mrs. Petra C. Larsen to the Casualty Company in the sum of $5,000 on property owned by her in Long Island City. She is the mother of the young woman to whom Scanlon is engaged to be married. At the time of the trial Miss Larsen was constantly at Scanlon's side and during his confinement in jail she visited him almost daily.

ARREST ALLEGED ABDUCTOR

Hoboken Police Trap Man Waiting at Young Woman's Home.

Michael Benetti, 25 years old, of 267 Moonachie Street, Woodridge, N. J., said to be a member of the Jack Sirocco gang of New York, was held yesterday, by Recorder Carsten of Hoboken without bail for the Hudson County Grand Jury on a charge of attempting to abduct Miss Gertrude Kelso, 24 years old, of 107 Garden Street, Hoboken.

He was arrested at the young woman's home yesterday morning by Detectives Breen and Fullam, who hid themselves in a closet and appeared while Bennetti was waiting for Miss Kelso to get ready to go away with him.

The Hoboken authorities had been watching Bennetti for some time, having been told that he was trying to induce Miss Kelso to go away with him and enter a resort.

Keansburg Carnival Opens.

Special to The New York Times.

KEANSBURG, N. J., Aug. 20.—Miss Inez Robinson was crowned queen of the fifth annual Keansburg carnival in the New Point Comfort auditorium tonight. Jerry Sheehan was crowned king. The coronation ceremonies marked the official commencement of the carnival, which will come to a close next Saturday with a baby parade on the boardwalk. The coronation committee consisted of Mrs. E. G. Entwistle, Chairman; Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Marquardt, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Jiminez and Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Amon.

Sues to Get His Ring Back.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 20.—Papers in a writ of replevin were served today upon Miss May E. Piche, a stenographer of 808 Bergen Street, Newark, in an action by Fred L. Galm of 257 South Eighth Street, Newark, an employe of the Prudential Insurance Company, to recover an engagement ring which he declares Miss Piche refuses to return to him, although their engagement was broken several weeks ago. The writ is returnable before Judge Charles B. Clancy in the East Orange District Court next Tuesday.

Upsala Man to Michigan University.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 20.—Dr. Sven Freeberg, for seven years a member of the Faculty of Upsala College at Kenilworth, announced his resignation today to accept a position as instructor in the University of Michigan at the beginning of the Fall term.

IN NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK.—Displaying great courage despite the fact that his right hand was held fast between the cogs of a concrete mixer on Greylock Avenue, Belleville, Ralph Perrier of 30 Sussex Avenue for two hours and a half yesterday remained conscious and directed the efforts of a score of men to release him. He was released only when the machine was dismantled. His arm was amputated in St. Michael's Hospital.

PHILLIPSBURG.—Richard Cholegain of Paterson, who came here with his bride on a honeymoon trip, was drowned yesterday while bathing in the Delaware River.

EATONTOWN.—Norris Fox, 62 years old, a milk dealer of Tinton Falls, died yesterday from a fractured skull a few hours after being struck by the Jersey Central Atlantic City Express at the Eatontown station while crossing the tracks in his milk wagon.

TRENTON.—The State Board of Public Utility Commissioners has approved the issuance of $85,000 in capital stock and $100,000 in bonds by the Trenton, Lakewood & Seacoast Railway Company, which will operate between Trenton and northern seashore resorts.

TRENTON.—Arthur J. Cooper was badly injured at Titusville yesterday when a locomotive of a Pennsylvania freight train struck an automobile truck he was driving. The automobile was upset, pinning Cooper under the steering wheel.

JACQUES THE FIRST IS PRISONER AGAIN

Lebaudy Is Recaptured After a Stinging Defeat in Two-Day War with Mosquitos.

TAKEN BACK TO SANITARIUM

Emperor of Sahara Is in Good Condition in Spite of Hardships in Long Island Wilds.

The Emperor of Sahara is once more safely in the Knickerbocker Sanitarium at Amityville, L. I. After a battle in which his Majesty was overwhelmed and driven in disastrous retreat, Jacques Lebaudy said he would rather face all his other enemies, including Sheriff Pettit, the French Navy and every newspaper man in New York, than march a foot into the territory of the forces he encountered yesterday, the polnard-beaked, leather-lunged, Long Island mosquitos.

When the Emperor escaped from the sanitarium Thursday, he went too hurriedly to prepare himself adequately for his trip. He had no money and few clothes. He felt sure he had only to appear before his beloved guard in the old familiar uniform of a Palm Beach suit and they would flock to his standard. He could almost hear their joyous cries, "Vive l'Empereur!" But alas, he did not know that Sheriff Pettit, Field Marshal of the enemy, had sent his army back to New York, where every gallant Saharan soldier resumed his duties, a harmless, necessary messenger boy.

On through the woods he went. He would buy up all the cattle on the island, especially the long-horned kind he had known in Sahara, so as to have an ever ready supply of beef for his troops. Gardens should furnish the produce, and Long Island might in time rise to be worthy of annexation in his favor. Mrs. Mrs. Edward Smith would find that his imperial decrees could not be slighted. She should not motor unmolested on the Westbury highway. Enchanted with the prospect, the Emperor fastened a little bunch of wild flowers in his buttonhole.

Then it was that his new enemies attacked him. With a sound like Niagara Falls Jacques the First heard their vanguard coming. They attacked him in the mass formation dear to the mosquito mind. The monarch fought back bravely, knocking the buzzing cohorts right and left. Again and again his hands thrashed and crashed like machine guns, and whole companies of mosquitos were felled, but the survivors came on right across their own dead, singing their war songs and swarming greedily over their prey.

Realizing that this was an occasion that called for the discretion of a statesman rather than the courage of a man of war, Jacques the First began a retreat across Long Island. At first it was strategic, like the Russian withdrawal from Warsaw, but it speedily grew into a rout, and abandoning all notions of princely dignity, the Emperor of Sahara ran headlong before the onslaught of the battalions of mosquitos.

Late yesterday afternoon several inhabitants of Halesite, L. I., were earnestly engaged in a discussion of the weather when they heard a noise like a thunder storm in the distance. As it drew nearer they distinguished the sounds of a mighty combat. Slap! Bang! Crash! Smash! Then it sounded as if some one were swearing in an alien tongue.

While they gazed from out the covert broke the figure of a man who looked as if he had been tangoing with a bramble bush. His clothes were torn, blood streaked his face, and in his hand he held the frayed remains of a Panama hat. Every once in a while he would lash with this hat into the air or slap himself with his other hand. He was too occupied for the moment to notice the spectators.

When he saw them he straightened up and ceased his erratic motions. Placing his hat, or what was left of it, firmly on his head, he approached the group. His step was princely, and the bow with which he greeted the onlookers would have done credit to a French teacher of deportment. The inhabitants of Halesite stared.

"Gentlemen," said Jacques the First, for it was he who had come once more to the haunts of men, "Have any of you any long-horned cattle in your stables?"

Even the heat of battle had not made him forget his plan to provide for his troops. But the farmers had no idea of the power of monarchs to make requisition for what they may desire, and when they heard the stranger in the very next breath seek to borrow a paltry 50 cents from a bystander they became suspicious that the propspective buyer would not be able to pay for any cattle, either long-horned or short-horned.

One Biggs, an officer of the forces allied against his Saharan majesty, an Under Sheriff of Suffolk County, recognized the monarch. Basely declaring that he had a whole herd of the longest-horned cattle on the island, Biggs persuaded Jacques the First to get into his automobile. In an hour the emperor was face to face with his old adversary, Sheriff Pettit, who had been summoned to meet the prisoner in Huntington.

"You find me hors du combat," was Jacques's remark to the Sheriff, "but I gave you a good battle on Wednesday, didn't I?"

At the Knickerbocker Sanitarium, the surgeons examined the imperial prisoner and asserted he was in good physical condition, save for a multitude of mosquito bites and scratches. Dr. Lowden said last night that Lebaudy had one of the most cunning and acute minds he had ever encountered. He declared that he would see to it that the patient was more carefully attended.

The sole comment of Jacques the First on finding himself again at Amityville was:

"I can't tell at all how long my stay here will be. To tell the truth, I feel very de trop in this place. You see in Sahara I have so much more freedom, and there are no mosquitos in my empire."

CONVICT KILLED IN CELL.

Another Stabbed in Fight in State Prison at Trenton.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 20.—As the result of a stabbing affray at the State Prison here this morning, John De Augustina, a convict of Cumberland County is dead and Joseph Ferrato, another convict of Middlesex County is in a critical condition. The latter is suffering from a stab through his lung.

Antonio Macella of Hudson County, a prisoner in the same cell with the other two men, has been questioned by Prosecutor Devlin and Detective Kirkham, but his statements have been so conflicting that the authorities have been unable to ascertain just who was the aggressor in the fight. De Augustina, who was known to be troublesome, was put with the other two convicts in the hope that he would become better through having company.

Assistant Centre Keeper Holmes heard a noise in the Italians' cell early this morning. He and Keeper Wheeler rushed to the cell and found De Augustina and Ferrato fighting. An iron bar had been put across the door and the keepers could not enter until the battle had ended.

W. H. Considine Exonerated.

William H. Considine, proprietor of a café at Broadway and Forty-second Street, who was charged several days ago with having permitted the making of a hand-book in his place, was rearraigned before Magistrate Krotel in Yorkville Court yesterday and discharged, as there was no evidence that he knew of the commission of the alleged offense. George W. Lyon of 12 West 109th Street, was arrested Tuesday, on the charge of making a hand-book for the races in a back room of Considine's place.

MORE WAGNER SHIPS PUT UNDER OUR FLAG

State Department Sanctions the Transfer of Three to American Registry.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The State Department cabled instructions today, originating in the Bureau of Navigation of the Department of Commerce, to Consul General Edward D. Winslow, at Copenhagen, to issue provisional certificates of American registry to three steamships now at that port, which were recently purchased by the American Transatlantic Company, of which Richard A. Wagner of Milwaukee is President. The vessels thus transferred to American registry are the Djursland, as renamed under Danish registry, and formerly the Veerhaven, under Dutch registry; the Finland, now under Danish registry, and formerly the Greek steamship Condylis, and the Hoogland, also under Danish registry, and formerly the Groveness, under Swedish registry.

The Djursland has been renamed under American registry as the Maumee, the Finland as the Genesee, and the Hoogland as the Winneconne. These vessels are part of a fleet of thirteen, acquired and building by the American Transatlantic Company, which is a Delaware corporation organized by Mr. Wagner, and to be used in freight-carrying between the United States and Europe and South American ports. Seven other vessels have previously been transferred to American registry and are engaged in commerce between New York and Norfolk and South American ports.

There was a prolonged controversy as to whether these steamers could be placed under American registry because of an alleged investment of capital by a German coal operator, Hugo Stinnes, in the stock and bonds of the steamship company. The final decision by Secretary Lansing that such a transfer was regular, and that it made no difference whether German capital bought the steamships or not, so long as the corporation was regularly organized under the laws of the United States, enabled the Department of Commerce to issue certificates of American registry.

It has been expected that a protest would come from Great Britain, on that at the first opportunity one or more of these ships would be seized, but thus far no opposition has been offered to the transfer to American registry.

GIVE NICKNAMES TO BOMBS.

Allies Have the "Hairbrush" and the "Cricket Ball."

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The various kinds of bombs now used in France and Flanders are described by an English officer in a letter from the front. There are, he says, four main types—the "hairbrush," the "cricket ball," "the policeman's club," and the "jam-tin." Bomb throwers are known in trench slang as "anarchists."

"The hairbrush," explains the writer, "is very like the ordinary hairbrush, except that the bristles are replaced by a solid piece of high explosive. The policeman's truncheon has gay streamers of tape tied to its tail, to insure that it falls to the ground nose downward. Both these bombs explode on impact, and it is inadvisable to knock them against anything—say the back of the trench—when throwing them.

"The cricket ball works by a time fuse. The removal of a certain pin releases a spring, which lights an internal fuse timed to explode the bomb in five seconds. You take the bomb in your right hand, remove the pin, and quickly fling madly from you. The jam-tin variety appeals more particularly to the sportsman, as the element of chance enters largely into its successful use. It is timed to explode about ten seconds after the lighting of the fuse. It is, therefore, unwise to throw it too soon, as there would be ample time for your opponent to pick it up and throw it back. On the other hand, it is unwise to hold on too long, as the fuse is uncertain in its action and is given to short cuts."

COLONEL LAUDS A WRITER.

Thanks Dr. J. William White for Defending America's Honor.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The Spectator publishes a letter from Colonel Theodore Roosevelt to Dr. J. William White of Philadelphia, who is now in London. The letter, dated at Oyster Bay on June 4, says:

"The sinking of the Guiflight and Lusitania, the hideous loss of life thereby caused to Americans, and above all the callous murder of hundreds of women and children by direct order of the military and naval authorities representing the present German Government—for this is precisely and exactly what the sinking of the Lusitania meant—should make our Government realize that what was called for on our part was not words, but deeds.

"Unfortunately, this does not seem to have been the effect, and Americans who are sensitive of the honor of their country must therefore feel all the more pleased to have a private citizen step forward to make good, so far as may be, the failure of our Governmental authorities to care for the honor of this nation and the interests of mankind."

The latter part of this letter refers to a book written by Dr. White entitled "Text Book of the War for Americans Who Return from a Visit to the French and British Fronts."

STABBED IN RESCUE RUSH.

Two Harlem Men Thought Crowd Was Robbing Noisy Citizen.

Richard Henry of 240 West 114th Street brought a crowd around him late last night by standing on the corner of 110th Street and Fifth Avenue and shouting he had been robbed.

Michael and Thomas Debonis of 206 East 106th Street saw the crowd, heard the yells and thought Henry was being held up. They waded into the crowd intent on a rescue, and when Policeman Lotterhaus of the East 104th Street Station got there each had a stab wound in the back, and Henry, forgetful of the robbery, looked as though he was likely to go to sleep standing up. He was very tired. Michael and Thomas were sent to Harlem Hospital, neither seriously hurt, and Henry proceeded on his way homeward.

Detectives who investigated said they didn't doubt Henry had been robbed, for they heard of a crap game in which he might have taken part, and in which no one has a chance who isn't very wide awake.

Arsenal Chemist Goes to Aetna Co.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, N. J., Aug. 20.—William H. Ransom, for six years chemist in the United States Arsenal at Picatinny, has offered his resignation to Major J. C. Nichols, the commanding officer. Ransom will take a position with the Aetna Explosives Company. Several months ago the commanding officer of the arsenal, Lieut. Col. Odus Horney, resigned and entered the employ of the Aetna Company.

VANDERBILT GUEST HELD IN BELLEVUE

Young Woman in Psychopathic Ward Said She Was a Domestic at the Hotel.

HAS LARGE BANK ACCOUNT

Found Wandering in Street, Suffering Mild Delusion—Registered as Violet A. Whittemore.

The psychopathic ward at Bellevue houses a well-dressed young woman, who was a guest at the Vanderbilt Hotel when she was noticed acting strangely on the street Thursday and removed to the hospital for observation, but who preferred to tell the authorities she was employed as a domestic at the Vanderbilt when they found a room key in her purse.

Her identity has since remained hidden to some extent, for the hotel and the hospital people say they know nothing about her family or friends. She registered last week at the Vanderbilt under the name of Miss Violet A. Whittemore, and when her room was examined for a clue to her identity after she had been found wandering Thursday, a passbook issued under that name was found, showing deposits of several thousand dollars in the Garfield National Bank.

The young woman was found wandering about Ninth and Tenth Avenues, near Fortieth Street. She attracted some notice and a policeman's attention was directed to her. She was not violent, but apparently had the delusion that by raising her hand over the heads of passerby and issuing orders to them, she could compel their obedience.

At the Vanderbilt it was said the guest had been entirely quiet there and had never attracted any attention by unusual actions. One of the managers said no friends or members of her family had called and they knew nothing of her family or connections.

The directory lists a Violet A. Whittemore as a lawyer at 1 Madison Avenue, the Metropolitan Life Building, with her home address 575 West 159th Street. At the latter place it was said last night no person by the name of Whittemore lived there.

At the Metropolitan Life Building it was learned that a young woman lawyer, Violet A. Whittemore, had had an office there for several years, but had given it up about a year ago, and her present whereabouts were unknown. She was further said to be the daughter of Edward Whittemore, a broker.

At Bellevue last night the young woman was resting quietly.

SLAIN MAN AN INFORMER.

Police Believe Reformed Gangster Was Shot by Old Associates.

The police yesterday learned something of the career of Stephen Curran, 26 years old, who was shot and killed Thursday night after being called from the parochial hall of the Slavish Catholic Church of the Holy Family, at Nassau Avenue and Banker Street, Brooklyn, where he was acting as a special policeman. According to the police, Curran had been a gangster, and had taken part in a number of stabbing and shooting affrays.

While making an investigation early yesterday the police picked up a woman's handkerchief, and through this clue expect to get on the trail of the murderer.

The police assert that when Curran decided to reform and became a special policeman he informed on the crowd with which he formerly associated. This, the police believe, was the cause of the murder.

HUSBAND TOO HOME-LOVING

So Young Wife Left After Four Months and He Seeks Divorce.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 20.—Because her husband, William White, was "slow" and "hugged" his home instead of taking her out to dances and parties, Mrs. Margaret White, 23 years of age and of attractive appearance, left their home here four months after their marriage in Nyack, N. Y., in February, 1913, and took all of the household furniture with her.

White instituted divorce proceedings, charging desertion, and testimony was taken today before Special Master Frederick W. Van Blarcom. Decision was reserved.

All 450 Bijur Hands Strike.

Except for the foremen and one forewoman, no one went to work yesterday morning at the Bijur Motor Lighting Company's plant on Fifteenth Street, Hoboken. The employes were on strike. The number of strikers was about 200 Thursday. Now the number is about 450. This includes 110 girls employed in the assembly and drill press departments. The strikers purpose to make a demand on the company for an eight-hour day and 15 per cent. increase in pay.

$16.50
for a Hart Schaffner & Marx Summer Suit that *was* a very great deal more
and was worth all ts original price.
Broadway stores open till 6. Harlem stores open till 11.
Wallach Bros.
Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.
} Open Evenings

CARE FOR JESSAMY STEELE.

Woman Sent to Bellevue May Be Bret Harte's Daughter.

A woman whom the police describe as Jessamy Steele, an artist, 29 years old, of 147 East Thirty-third Street, was taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday evening for observation on a commitment by Magistrate Krotel in the West Side Court. It is believed, in spite of confusion in addresses given, that the patient is Mrs. Jessamy Harte Steele, eldest daughter of Bret Harte, the American writer. In January, 1907, she attracted much attention throughout the country by being found in Portland, Me., where she had gone to give a recital from her father's works, in a broken-down condition, financially and mentally. She was sent to the poorhouse. She had been estranged from her husband, whom she had married at Plainfield, N. J., in 1900, when she was known for her artistic talents and her beauty.

At the time of her breakdown in Portland, Eleanor Robson, the actress, who is now Mrs. August Belmont, organized a benefit for her. The star was then playing in "Salomy Jane," adapted from Bret Harte's work. The leading literary men in the country took a share in relieving Mrs. Steele's distress.

The police obtained the patient's address as 147 East Thirty-third Street, and at the hospital it was given as 329 East Thirty-third Street. At neither of these addresses could anything be learned as to the identity of the patient. On the hospital records the name of Harrison Griswold stands as "nearest friend," with his address given as 139 East Twenty-second Street. That address is the site of the new Children's Court.

FUSION WILL AID BRUSH.

Republican Alderman to Support Bull Moose for Assembly.

Progressives and Republicans of the Nineteenth Assembly District have arranged for fusion on the nominations for Alderman and Assemblyman. Robert P. Levis, Progressive leader, and Alderman William D. Brush, Republican leader, have agreed that the Progressives will indorse Alderman Brush for re-election this year and the Republicans will indorse James Walsh, a Progressive, for the Assembly.

Levis was formerly a Republican but broke away from the district organization of which Alexander Brough was leader in 1912 to go with Colonel Roosevelt. Walsh left the Republican organization at the same time, and the two took more than a third of Leader Brough's district captains with them.

ACCUSED OF ATTACKING GIRL

Patrolman Richard Duffy Arrested in Police Station.

Richard Duffy, a patrolman attached to the West Twentieth Street Station and living at 6,587 Amboy Road, Pleasant Plains, S. I., was held in $1,000 bail for examination Aug. 23 by Magistrate Koenig in Jefferson Market Court yesterday, charged with attacking a girl.

The complaint was made by Charles E. Tobin, an agent for the Children's Society, in behalf of Anna Rubinowitz, 15 years old, of 67 Meserole Street, Brooklyn. The attack is alleged to have occurred in the lobby of Miner's Theatre at 312 Eighth Avenue early on the morning of Aug. 12. Duffy was arrested in the West Twentieth Street Station by Police Captain Edward J. Burns.

Killed for a Fancied Insult.

PASSAIC, N. J., Aug. 20.—Harry Kumishak, 20 years old, of 107 Fourth Street, died in St. Mary's Hospital today, the victim of a gang assault last Monday night. He was set upon and stabbed seven times in the back, and his lung was pierced. Kumishak and his brother Michael were a few blocks from their home on Monday night, when Harry accidentally stepped upon the toe of one of several men lounging about a corner. He turned to apologize and was attacked. The police arrested Harry Lane, Harry Fiacht, and Stephen Koselak on a charge of atrocious assault and battery, and they were held. The charge against them will now be changed to murder.


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THE NEWEST LION CREATION
A SUMMER ROLL COLLAR
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N.Y.

SHANLEY'S
IN YONKERS
Many leading professional people have here their rendezvous. Thursday Miss Frances Demarest star in one of the season's musical comedy successes, entertained at supper. Mr. and Mrs. Rowley Downes of the "Gardens in the Air" have engaged a table for Sunday evening.
The Usual Shanley Excellence of Cuisine and Service.
Dancing Entertainment Special Sunday a la Carte.

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BROADWAY 86TH TO 85TH ST.
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Transient Rates, $2.00 per Day Up
No Extra Charge When Rooms Are Occupied by Two Persons.

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MODERN DANCES
Mr. G. HEPBURN WILSON, M. B., American Authority on Modern Dances, Fifth Avenue, New York, Thorley Bldg. Northwest Cor. 46th St. Tel. Bryant 6321. Write for information Teachers' Normal Course.
TERMS REASONABLE.

A. A. SAATO ACADEMIES OF DANCING, Broadway, 86th-87th Sts. All modern dances taught. Summer rates. 6435 Schuy.
MISS BENA HOFFMAN, 66 E. 34TH ST. Murray Hill 991
Mansfield Studios, 33 West 44th—all dances taught, absolute privacy; Summer prices.

HOLDS BALD HEADS ARE DUE TO NEGLECT

Dermatologist Says if Scalp Were Cleaned Regularly Falling Hair Would Be Rare.

AMENABLE TO TREATMENT

Practice of Brushing Briskly and Often Is Best Preventive, Dr. Cunningham Says.

"Seven Clues to Baldpate" is the title under which Dr. William P. Cunningham, assistant dermatologist at Harlem Hospital and clinical assistant at the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, discusses baldness, its causes, symptoms, prevention, and remedies in the current issue of The Medical Record.

Dr. Cunningham refers to the "covert baldness of men and the covert baldness of women," and says that efforts to prevent baldness, or baldness in spots, that is caused by a few diseases is practically hopeless. But these diseases are comparatively rare, he says, and states that the commonest cause of vanishing hair is "quite amenable to proper management." In the treatment of his subject Dr. Cunningham devotes considerable space to efforts made by women to hide approaching baldness.

"Woman's crowning glory is her hair; one of her greatest griefs to see it go," he says. "So keenly does she feel its slow deletion that she will save and wind and hoard each falling strand, to weave, in that much dreaded day when baldness yawns, the cunning false presentment of a crown. So conscious is she of the need of this that she will even buy the hair of other heads and heap it in profusion on her own. To her the preservation of her hair is something vital and innate.

"Her consort, while bedecked by nature with a less luxuriant growth, is nevertheless concerned about its permanence, especially as the years forbode a tonsure. He notes with marked anxiety the thinning at the top, and ingeniously manipulates the more resistant filaments to hide the shining scalp. This artifice is usually futile. No eye is deceived by it except his own.

"This aversion to yielding to the ravages of time is not always prompted by discreditable vanity. Bald heads and gray hair are regarded as the evidences of the degenerative changes coming with advancing age and associated with a 'slowing up' of bodily activity. Viewed in this light, they are a detriment to the seeker for employment. Oftentimes their significance is utterly misconstrued. The baldness or the grayness may not be due to age, but disease or idiosyncrasy. But, in general terms, it is admitted that the possession of a bald or whitening head is in most of the paths of industry a very undesirable asset. Thus, the preservation of the hair from premature decadence is a matter of very serious moment, and well worth our earnest consideration."

In discussing the case with which the commonest cause of baldness could be removed, Dr. Cunningham says that if the scalp were cleaned as regularly as the teeth premature falling of the hair would be the rarest of complaints.

"But the sober truth," he says, "is that with few exceptions attention to the scalp is confined to periodic or episodic washings, with a tendency to aggrevate the incipient disease." The practice of brushing the scalp briskly with a good stiff implement will stimulate the blood and nerve supply and prevent the development of the condition causing dandruff and falling hair, he says. This is the cause of most baldness. It is a disease of the sebaceous glands, which open into the hair follicles and secrete an oily substance, and dandruff results when the glands become infected and commence to exude an inflammatory substance into the follicles to such an extent that it dries into flakes.

Another symptom of the same baldpate causing disease is too much oil in the hair. Instead of the appearance of dandruff this is also due to the fact that the little sebaceous glands are not working properly. The condition is very hard to "cure," the physician says, partly because of the disinclination of patients to pursue a course of treatment that is tedious and for a long time apparently unavailing.

Dr. Cunningham emphasizes the fact that water should not be used in connection with the frequent cleansing needed by the scalp when dandruff or an oversupply of oil presages a baldpate. "Even for the removal of accumulated débris it is of doubtful utility because of its propensity to aggravate the dermatitis," he says. The proper means of curing the trouble, he says, is the use of resorcin, a compound composed of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, sulphur, ammoniated mercury, and bichloride of mercury. Where there is excessive oil, alcohol may be added with advantage to the lotion. It will be found, the writer says, that the salves and lotions recommended for the disease are sufficient to keep the scalp clean if applied properly, without the use of water.

CROPSEY PUZZLES LEADERS

He Declines to Tell Republicans Whether He Will Run Again.

District Attorney James C. Cropsey hurled a 42-centimeter shell into the camp of the Kings County Republican leaders yesterday when he served notice upon them that he had not yet determined

Picture Section,
Rotogravure: Part 1

The New York Times

Sunday,
August 22, 1915



BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL MEN OF PROMINENCE DRILLING AS PRIVATE SOLDIERS ON THE GROUNDS OF THE PLATTSBURG BARRACKS IN THE FIRST MILITARY INSTRUCTION CAMP OF ITS KIND EVER HELD IN THE UNITED STATES. *(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood*



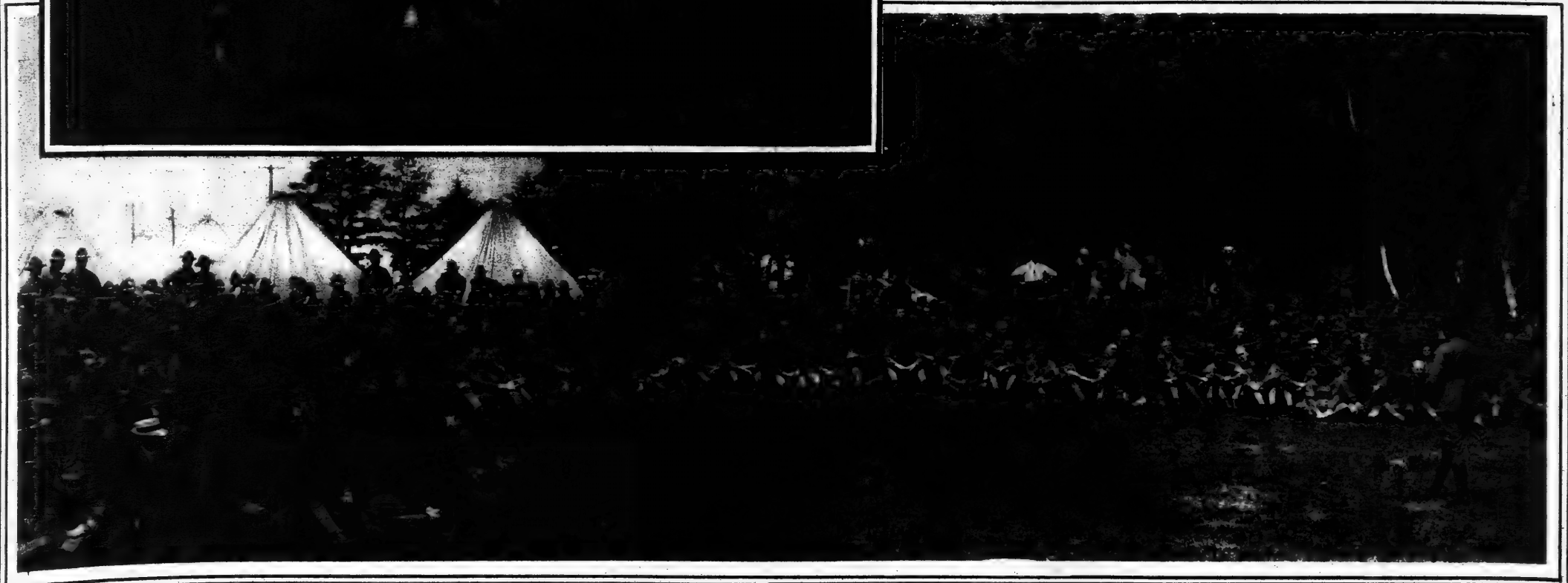
COMPANY B, WITH THEODORE ROOSEVELT, JR., IN THE CENTRAL FOREGROUND, ON A SWINGING HIKE.



CAPTAIN HALSTEAD DOREY,
Commanding Officer of the Camp.
(Photos by Pictorial News Co.)



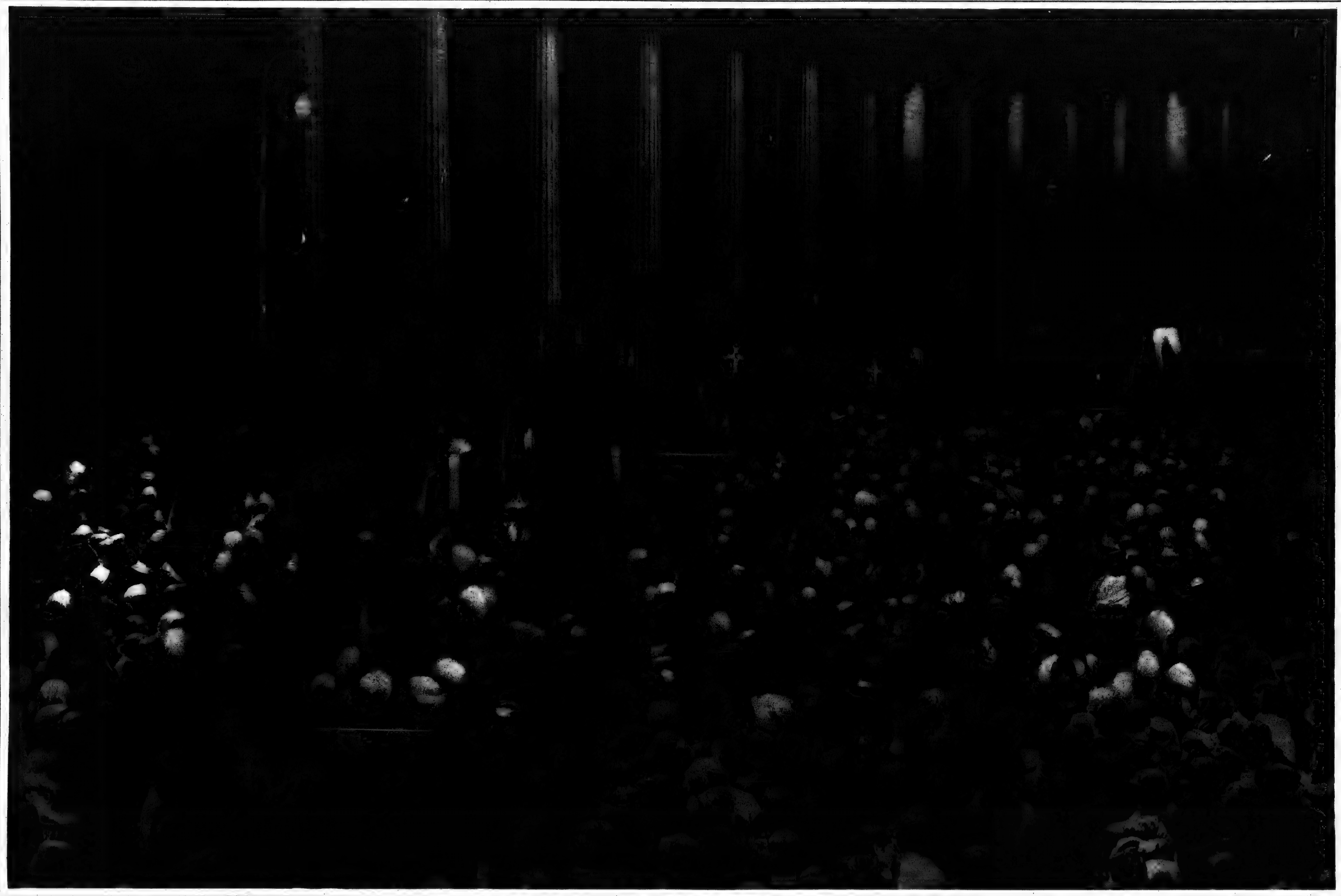
MAYOR MITCHEL OF NEW YORK, (SECOND), A ROOKIE CAVALRYMAN.



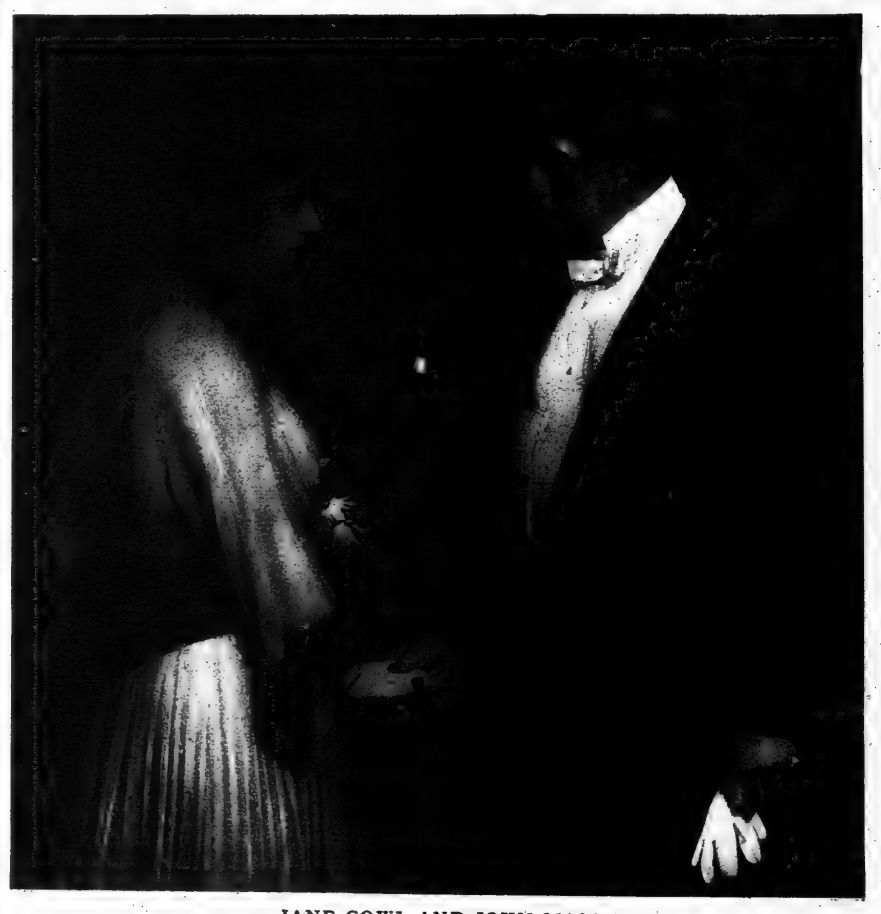
CAPTAIN DOREY DELIVERING AN OPEN AIR LECTURE ON MILITARY SCIENCE TO THE TWELVE HUNDRED MEN IN THE PLATTSBURG CAMP.

Additional Photographs in Connection with the Business Men's Military Instruction Camp at Plattsburg, N. Y., Are Reproduced on Pages Six and Seven of This Section.

(Photos by Modern Photo Service.)

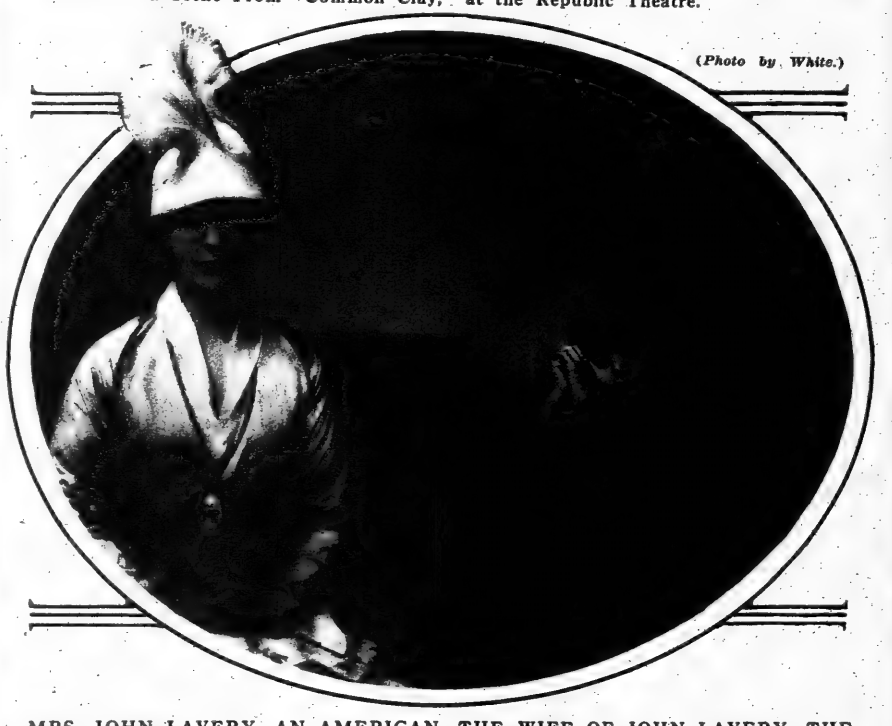


VAST THRONG OF RUSSIANS ASSEMBLED ON JULY 21 LAST BEFORE THE FAMOUS KAZAN CATHEDRAL, PETROGRAD, TO PRAY FOR VICTORY FOR RUSSIAN ARMS AGAINST THE INVADING GERMAN HOSTS UNDER FIELD MARSHALS VON HINDENBURG AND VON MACKENSEN. (Photo from Mellem Photo Service.)



JANE COWL AND JOHN MASON
In a Scene From "Common Clay," at the Republic Theatre.

(Photo by White.)

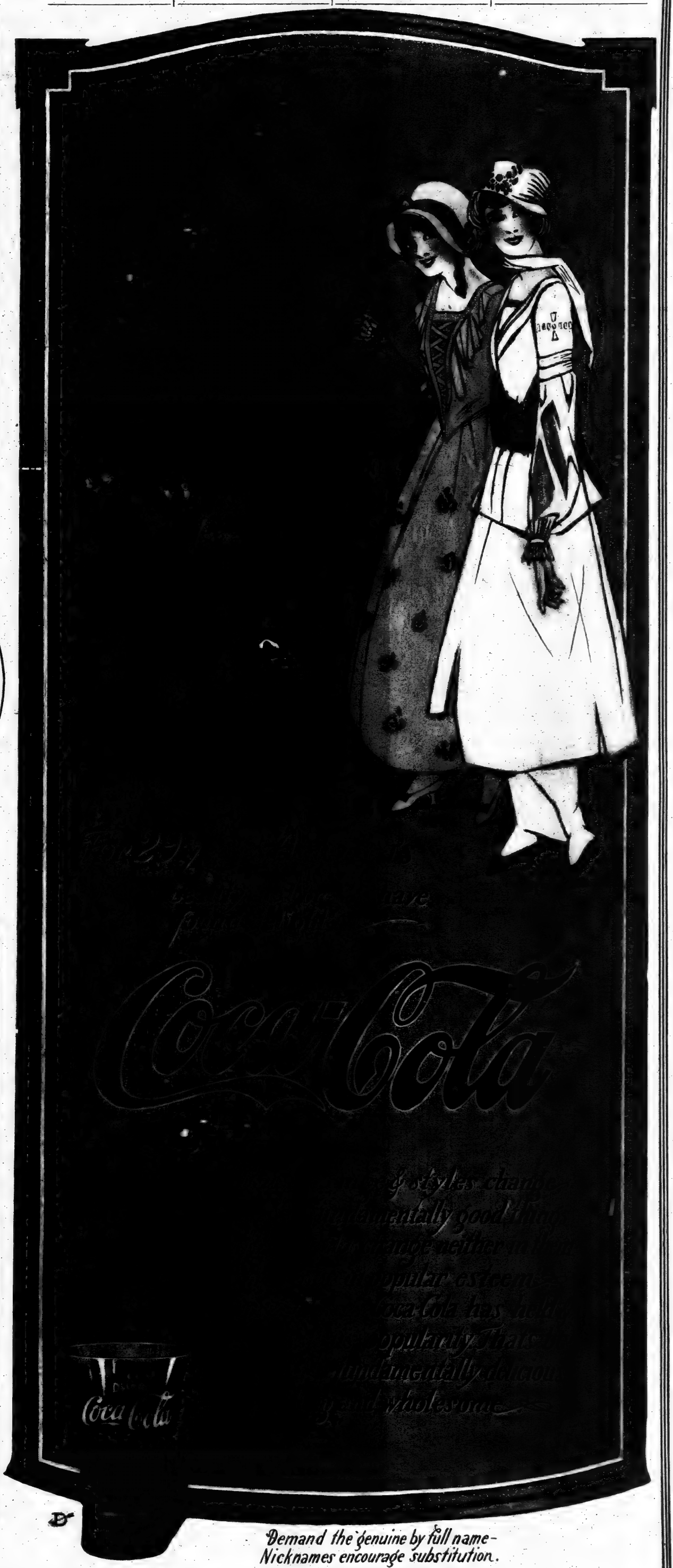


MRS. JOHN LAVERY, AN AMERICAN, THE WIFE OF JOHN LAVERY, THE PROMINENT ENGLISH ARTIST, AND HERSELF AN ARTIST OF NOTE.
From a Recent Camera Portrait by Hoppe Which Has Just Reached This Country



"MOTHER AND CHILD."
From the Artistic Photograph by Miss Bianca Conti Awarded the Gold Medal of Honor at the Panama Exposition.

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DISCONTINUED PATTERNS at 50% of Regular Prices.

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For Resting or Reading. Most Comfortable and Luxurious.
All Hair Filled. *In Denim.* Special at $32
Selection of colors. REGULARLY $60.



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CHAIRS, DESKS, TABLES, ETC.

Sheraton, Tudor, Adam, Heppelwhite, Colonial, etc.
Dining Room Suites, 10 pieces, **$100 up;** regularly $200 up.
Queen Anne, Louis XIV., Louis XVI., Sheraton, etc.
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Manufacturers, Main Entrance **MANGES BROS.** *Established* 1852
115 & 117 WEST 23D ST. and 108 & 110 WEST 24TH ST., N. Y.



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The Designer

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Of choicest leathers, they are dressy, durable, comfortable and economical shoes for school or play.

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Sizes
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Button Blucher and Oxfords

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10c. extra by mail anywhere in the United States.

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J. Blyn & Sons GUARANTEE SHOE CO.

Mail Order Dept. 2240 3d Av.

West Side Stores: 222-224 W. 125th St. 6th Av. & 37th St. 9th Av., near 39th St.
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Brooklyn Stores { B'way, bet. Park & Ellery Sts. 485 Fulton St., opp. A. & S. Broadway, near Greene Ave.
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Nourishes and strengthens the follicles and thus promotes the growth of the hair. Relieves the scalp of unhealthy accumulations and secretions. Gives a rich gloss, is highly perfumed and free from oil, makes the hair light and fluffy. Trial will convince you.

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is a revelation to women whose hair is thin or straight.

The *Transformation Simplex* is light and airy, with a perpetual loose wave—the kind of coiffure you will admire and *cannot be detected.*



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Why Have Gray or Faded Hair?

Henna D'Oréal
New French Discovery

which is composed of pulverized Henna and Herbs, provides the only harmless coloring in the world. Not affected by previous dye. Will not stain scalp or rub off. All shades, easy to apply.

Price, Postpaid, $1.10.
Permanent coloring for eyebrows and lashes. Price $2.00.

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10 PIECE DINING ROOM SUITE
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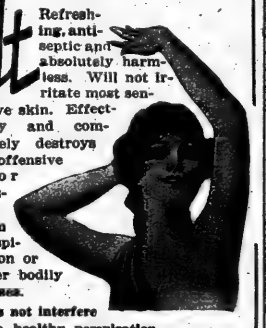
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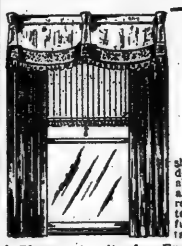


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"Country Club" Suits

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Two Distinctive Misses' Models
SIZES 14 TO 20 YEARS

No. 728—**Misses' "Country Club" Suit** (*Style Registered*) of Imported English Whipcord in Navy Blue, African Brown, Green, Field Mouse and Black. A smart hip length flare coat, forming belt in front, a convertible collar worn high or low, with detachable collarette of Suede cloth; collar, sleeves and pocket silk braid trimmed, figured silk lining. New model circular shirred back skirt, with half belt and braid bound pockets.

Special 29.50

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Prices range from $179 up, according to size. Send for illustrated catalog, which also contains description of complete line of Bossert Redibilt Homes.

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The redolence of the rose, the fresh fragrance of the violet imprisoned for your toilet,



Genuine in their French distinctiveness because they are made from genuine French formulas.

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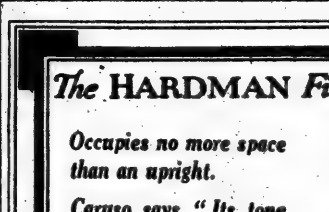
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Occupies no more space than an upright.

Caruso says, "Its tone is wonderful."

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FRENCH CHAISE LOUNGE $39.00

Beautiful Chaise Lounge, upholstered in very soft and luxurious style. Filled with hair. Tufted Arms, Back and Seat, resting upon Pillow Springs, makes a most comfortable Reading or Lounging Couch. Legs of Solid Mahogany or Quarter Sawed Oak in any desired finish. Covered in any color Denim or Chints.

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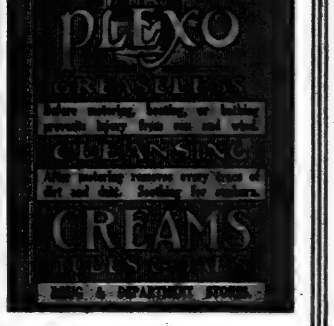
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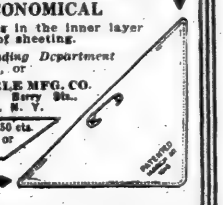
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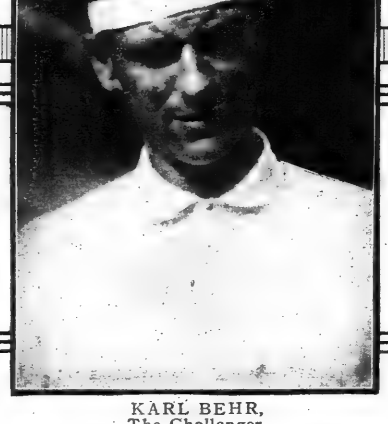
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of distinctive excellence
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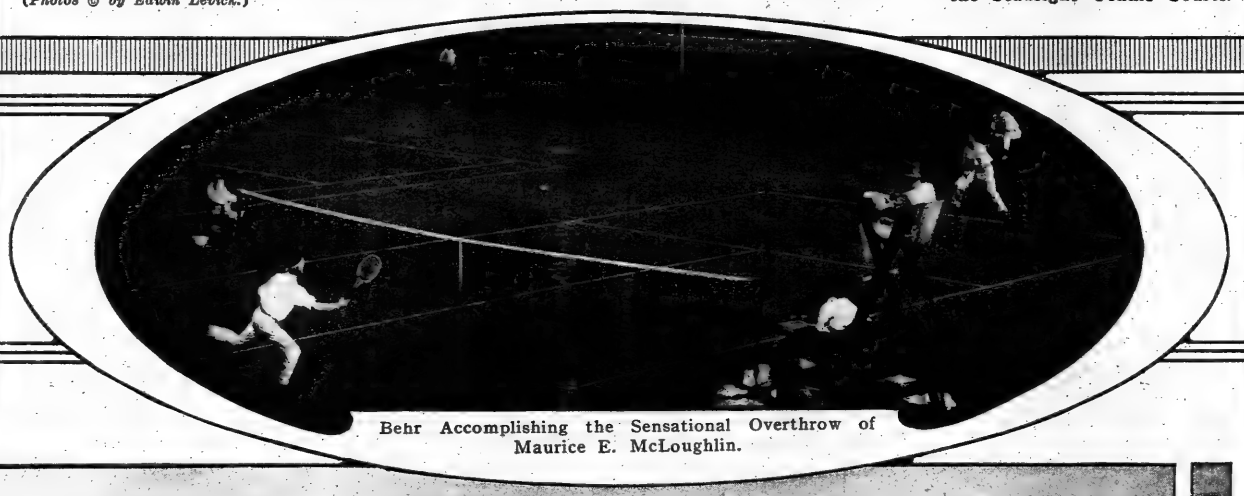
The New York Times



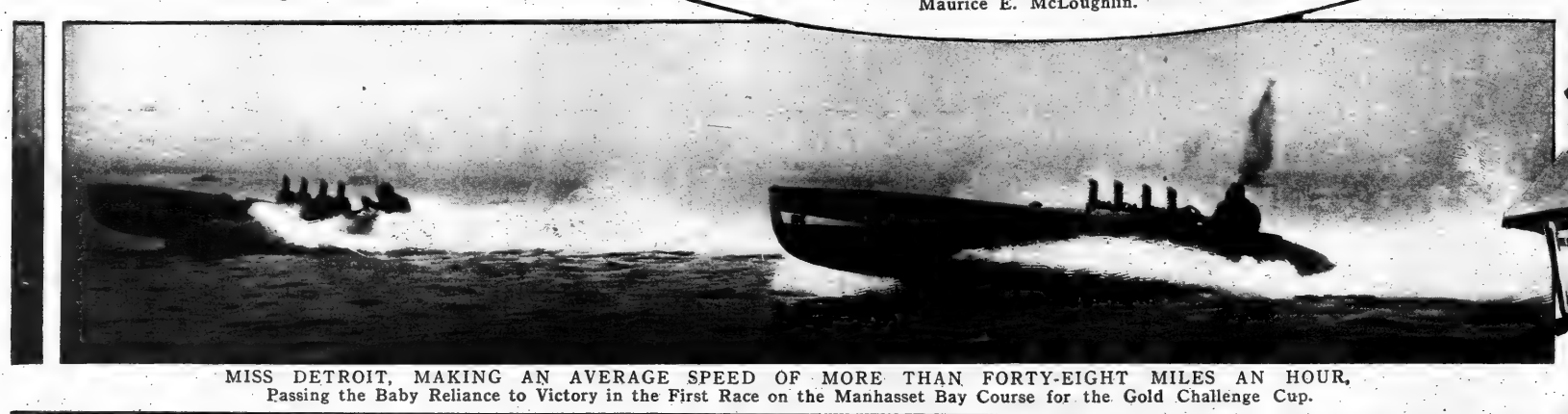


KARL BEHR,
The Challenger.

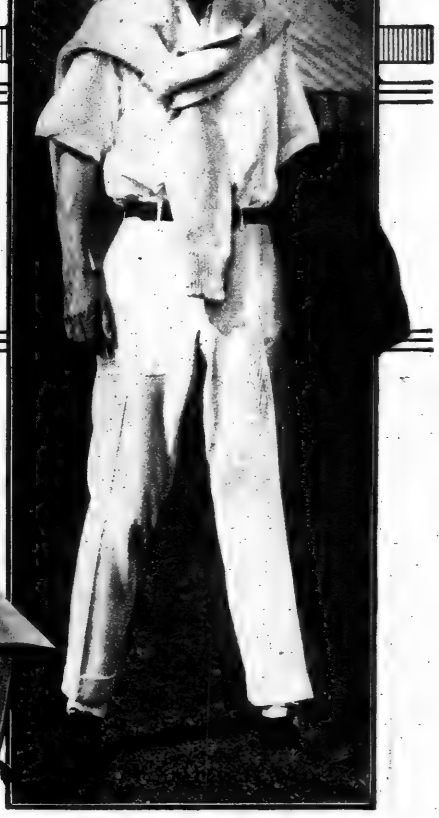
R. Norris Williams Successfully Defending His Title to the Famous Achelis Challenge Cup Against Karl H. Behr on the Seabright Tennis Courts.
(Photos © by Edwin Levick.)



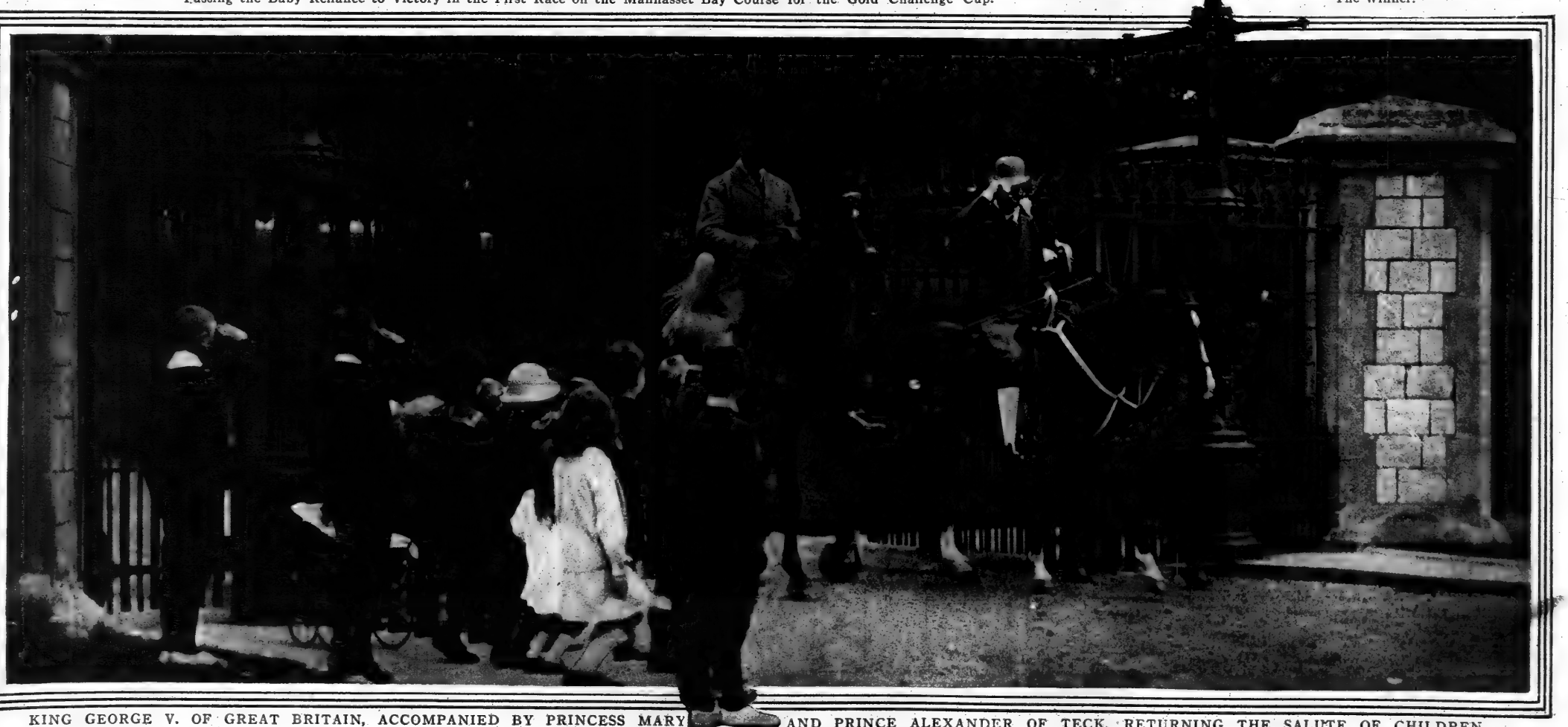
Behr Accomplishing the Sensational Overthrow of Maurice E. McLoughlin.



MISS DETROIT, MAKING AN AVERAGE SPEED OF MORE THAN FORTY-EIGHT MILES AN HOUR,
Passing the Baby Reliance to Victory in the First Race on the Manhasset Bay Course for the Gold Challenge Cup.



NORRIS WILLIAMS,
The Winner.



KING GEORGE V. OF GREAT BRITAIN, ACCOMPANIED BY PRINCESS MARY AND PRINCE ALEXANDER OF TECK, RETURNING THE SALUTE OF CHILDREN WHOM HE PASSED IN WINDSOR PARK.
(Photo from American Press Assn.)



FRENCH PRISONERS OF WAR, DISABLED FOR LIFE, ARRIVING AT THE RAILWAY STATION IN LYON AFTER HAVING BEEN RELEASED FROM GERMAN HOSPITALS.



(Photo © by American Press Assn.)

Turkish Sniper in the Dardanelles, Who Had Screened Himself by a Jack-in-the-Green Arrangement of Foliage, Marching Into Camp Between His Captors.

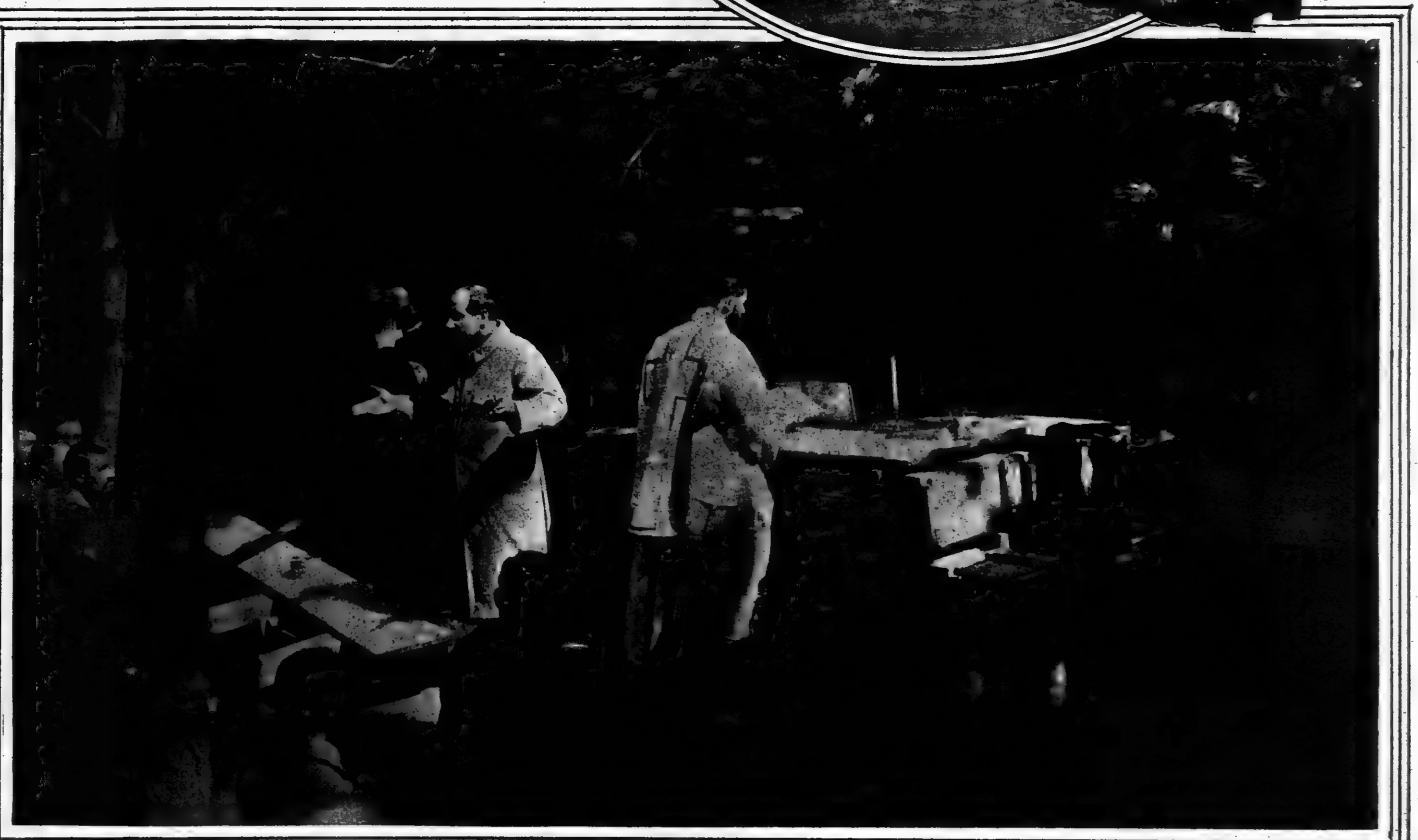


FRENCH OFFICERS QUESTIONING A VERY YOUTHFUL GERMAN PRISONER.



HER IMPERIAL HIGHNESS, GRAND DUCHESS MARIA PAVLOVNA, Cousin of the Russian Czar, Who Has Become a Red Cross Nurse with the Russian Armies.

(Photos © by Underwood & Underwood.)



FROM THIS ALTAR OF AMMUNITION BOXES AND EVERGREENS PRIESTS CONDUCT DAILY MASS IN THE TRENCHES BEHIND THE FRENCH LINES.

(Photos from International News Service.)

REGIMENT OF ALPINE CHASSEURS PASSING IN REVIEW BEFORE GENERAL JOFFRE IN A RECONQUERED ALSATIAN VILLAGE.



PRINCESS YOLANDE MARGARET OF SAVOY,
Eldest Daughter of King Victor Emmanuel III. of Italy, Who Has Recently Visited Her Father at the Headquarters of the Italian Armies Near the Isonzo.
(Photo © by Press Illustrating Co.)



Remarkable Night Photograph of the Bursting of a Rocket Fired Into the Russian Lines for the Guidance of the German Artillery.
(Photo from Henry Ruschin.)



Scottish School Teachers From Glasgow, Who Have Volunteered to Pick Raspberries for the Farmers Unable to Obtain Help Because the Men Have Gone to the Front, On Their Way From the Country Railway Station to the Camp, Where They Live in Tin Huts and Do Their Own Housework, As Well As Pick Berries All Day.



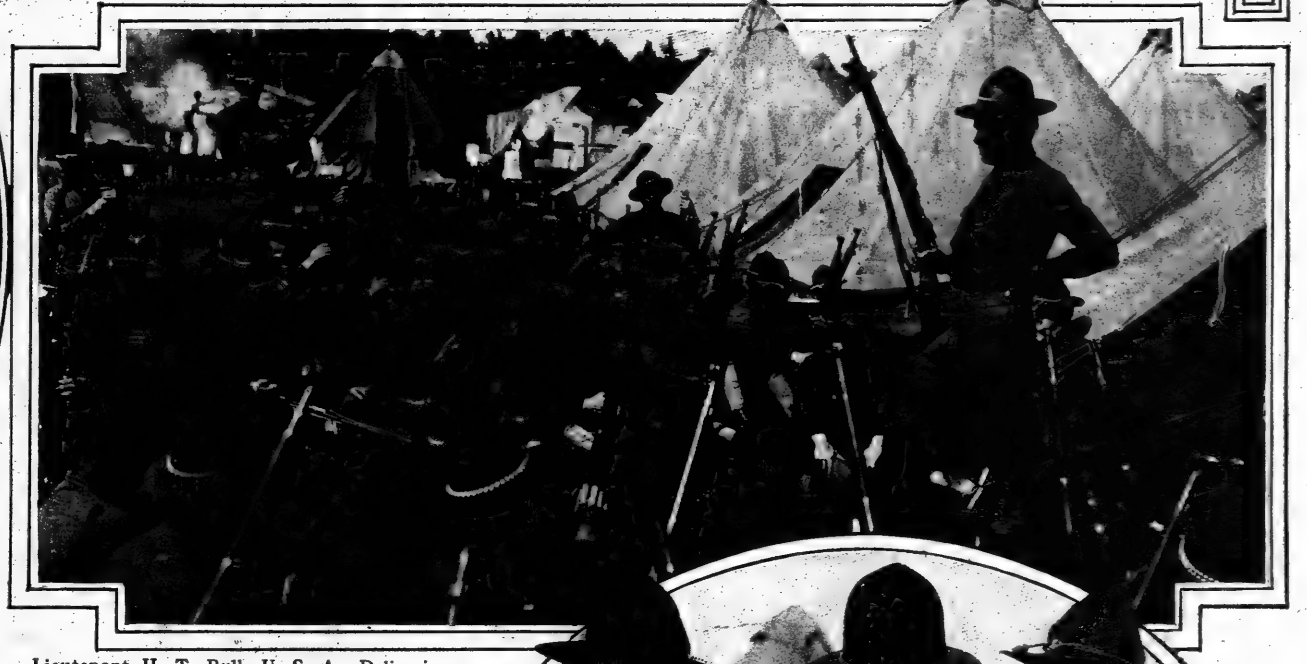
FRENCH TROOPS ADVANCING THROUGH A WHEAT FIELD ALONG THE SHORES OF THE DARDANELLES.
(Photos © by American Press Assn.)

PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE MILITARY INSTRUCTION



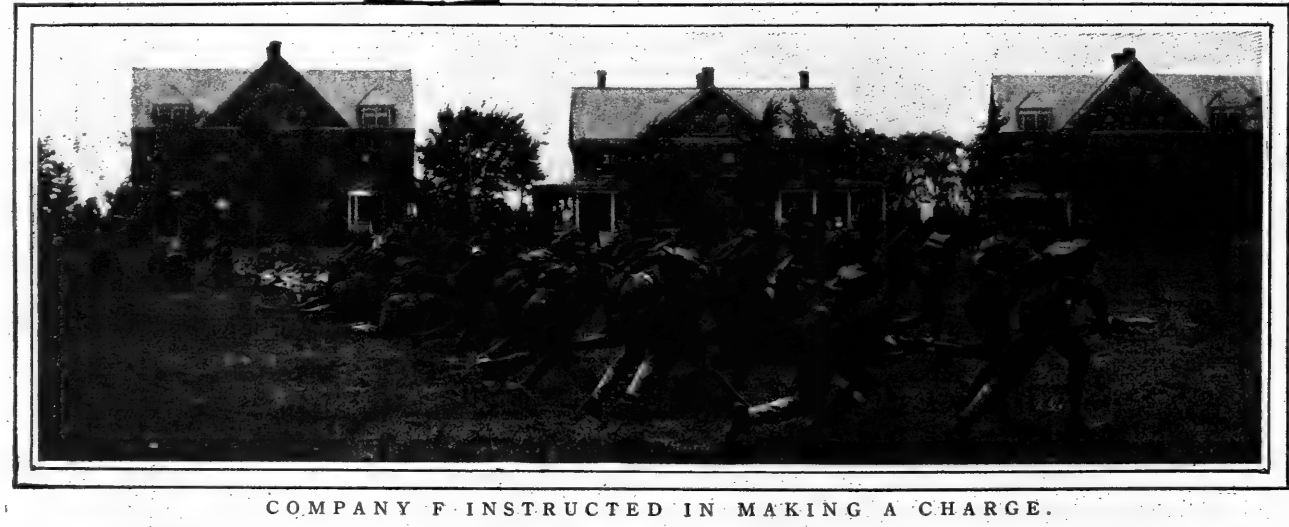


Major General Leonard Wood, U. S. A., Watching the Business Men at Work.



Lieutenant H. T. Bull, U. S. A., Delivering a Lecture On Rifle Range Shooting.

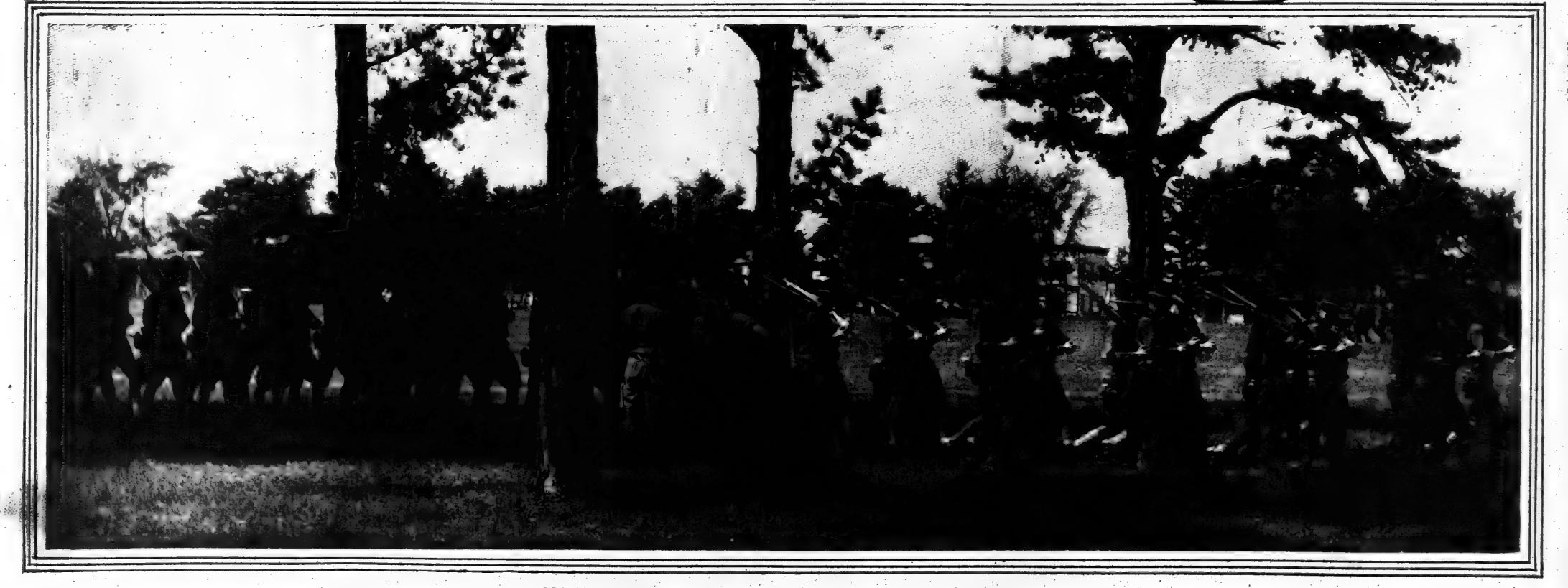
(Photos © Underwood & Underwood.)



COMPANY F INSTRUCTED IN MAKING A CHARGE.



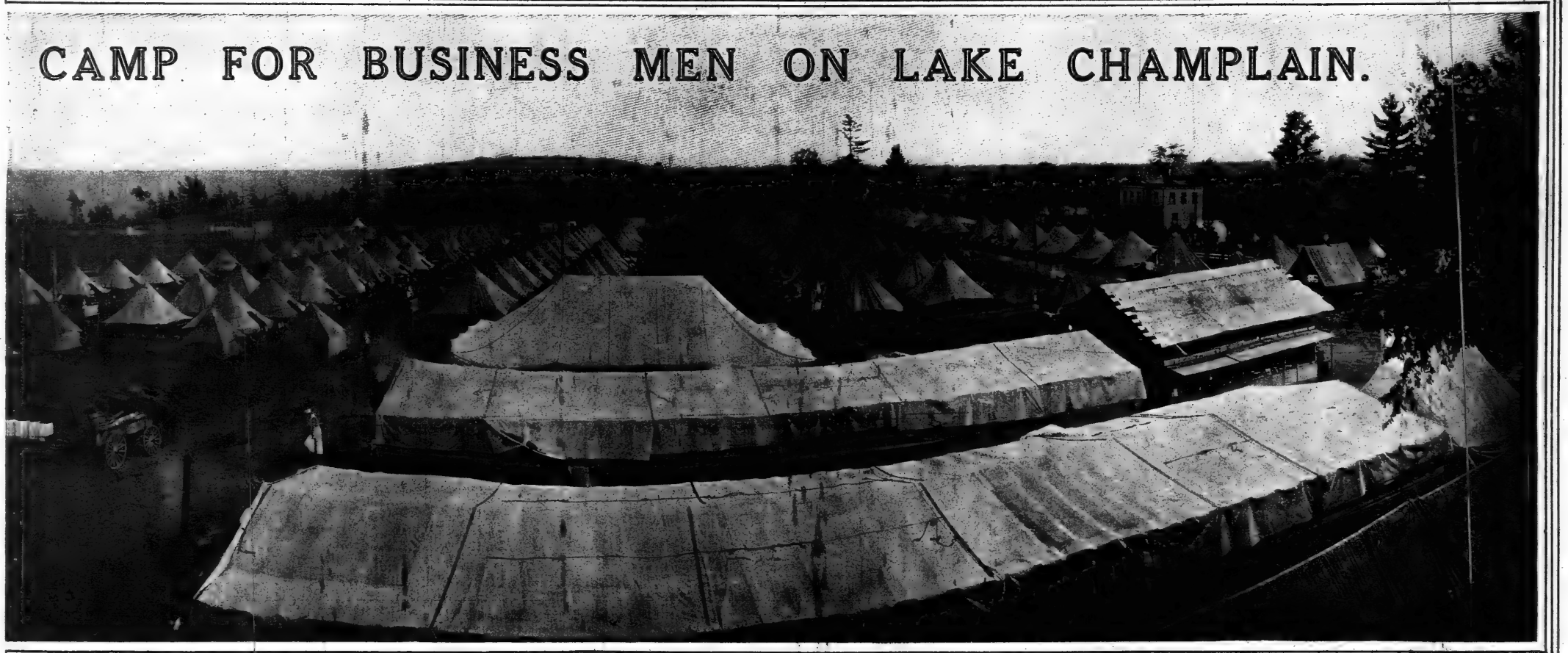
Reading The Times Picture Section.
Left to Right: Otto McFeely, Chicago; the Rev. Dr. J. A. Wade, New York City, and C. R. Lee, Chicago.



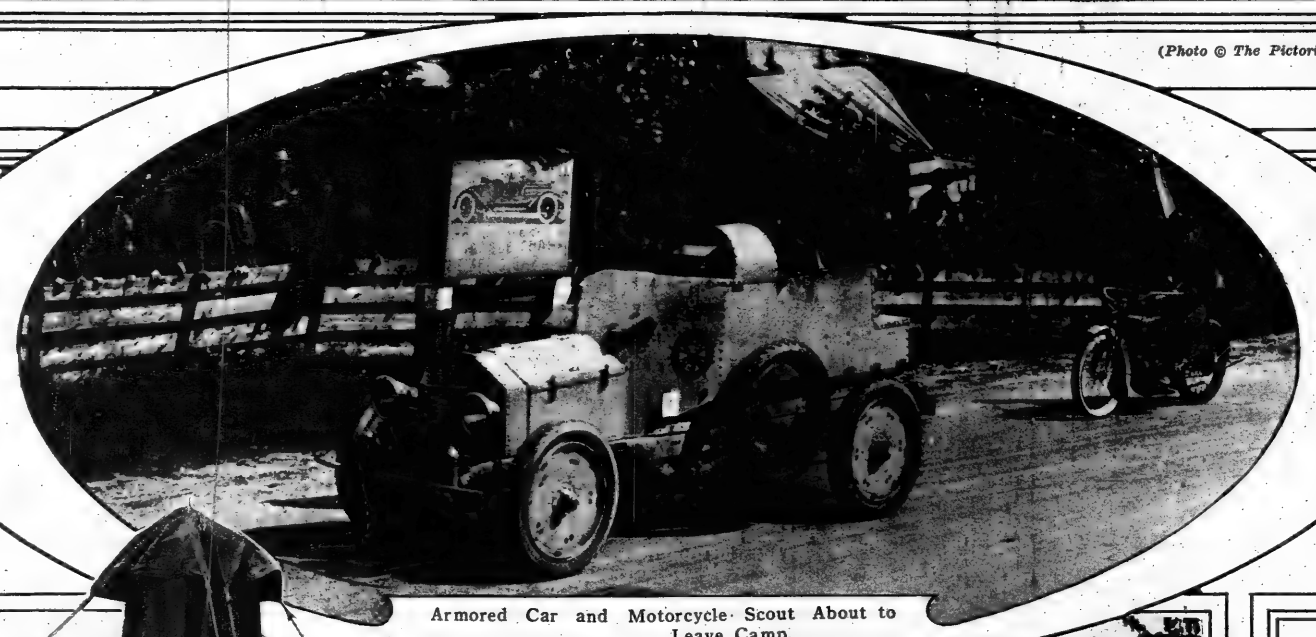
MEN RETURNING FROM A PRACTICE HIKE.

(Photo by Paul Thompson.)

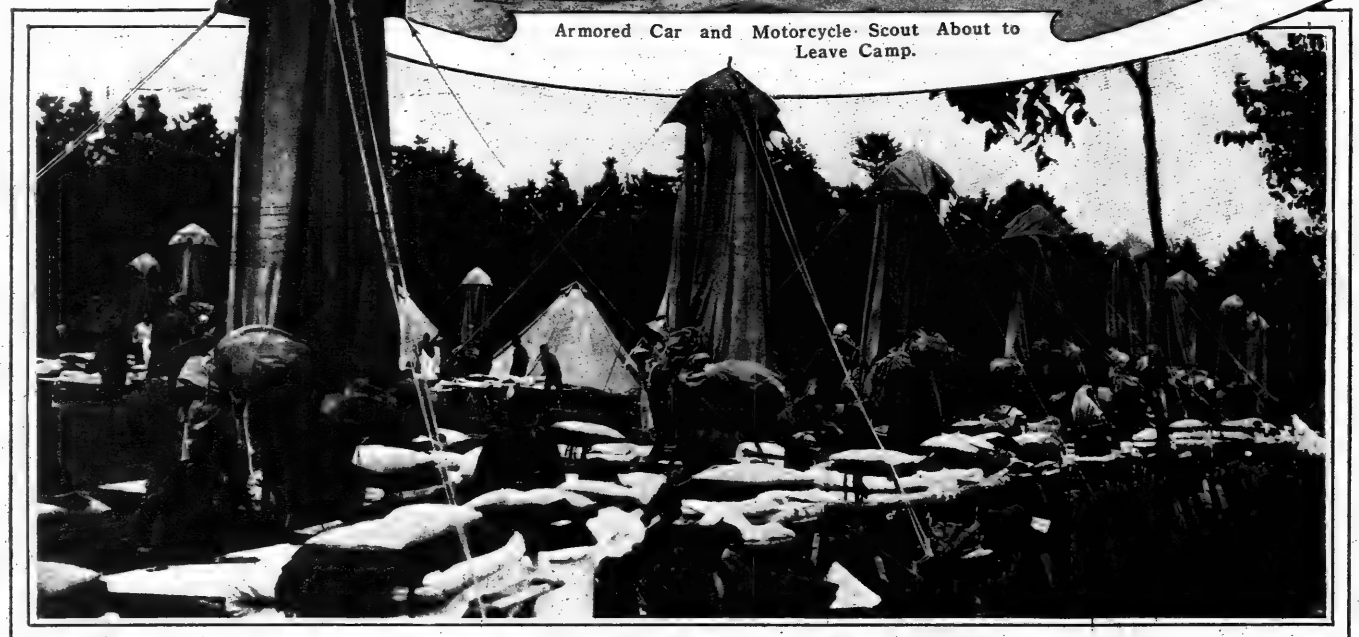
CAMP FOR BUSINESS MEN ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN.



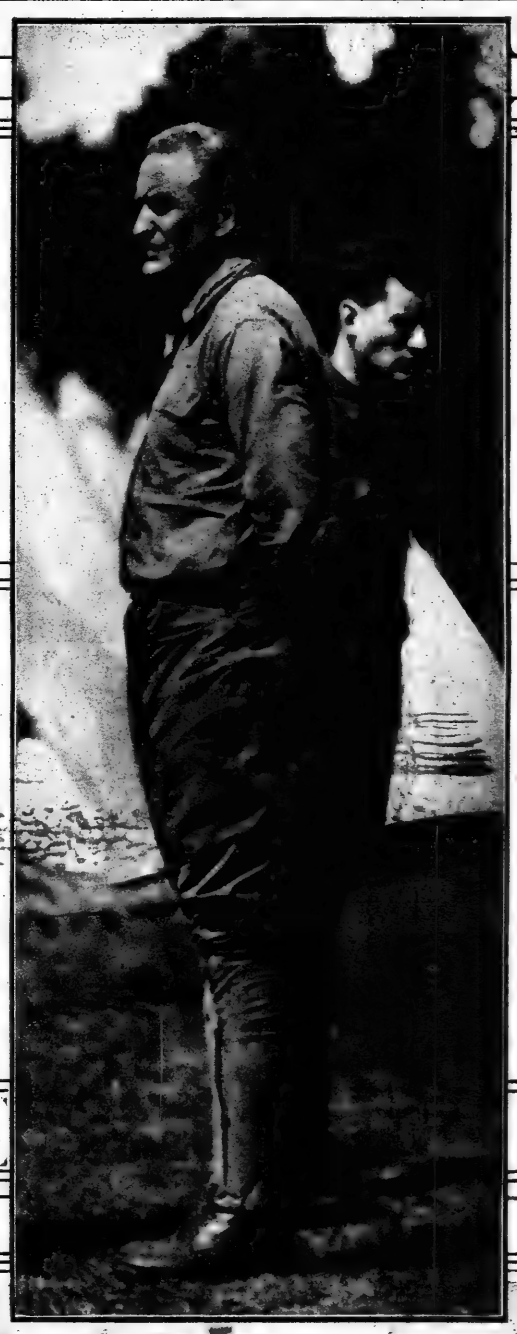
(Photo © The Pictorial News Co.)



Armored Car and Motorcycle Scout About to Leave Camp.

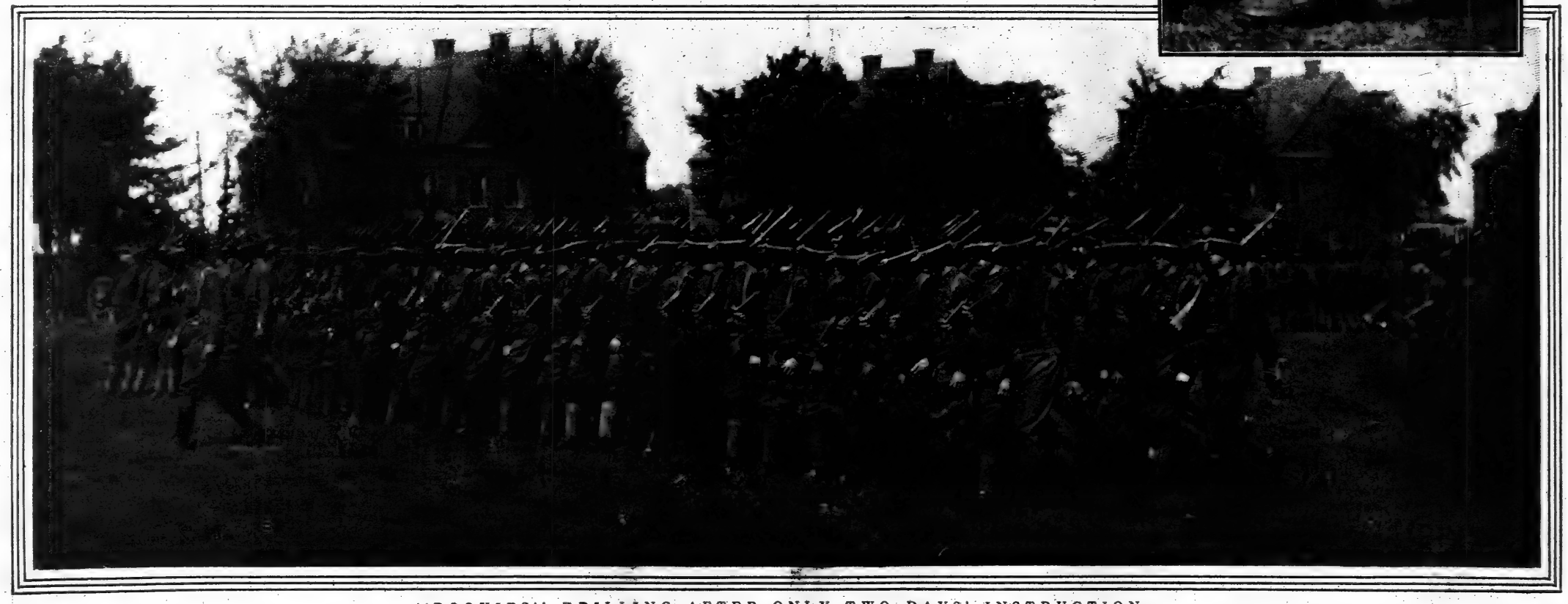


COMPANY A, OF WHICH MAYOR MITCHEL IS A HIGH PRIVATE, STRIKING THEIR TENTS.

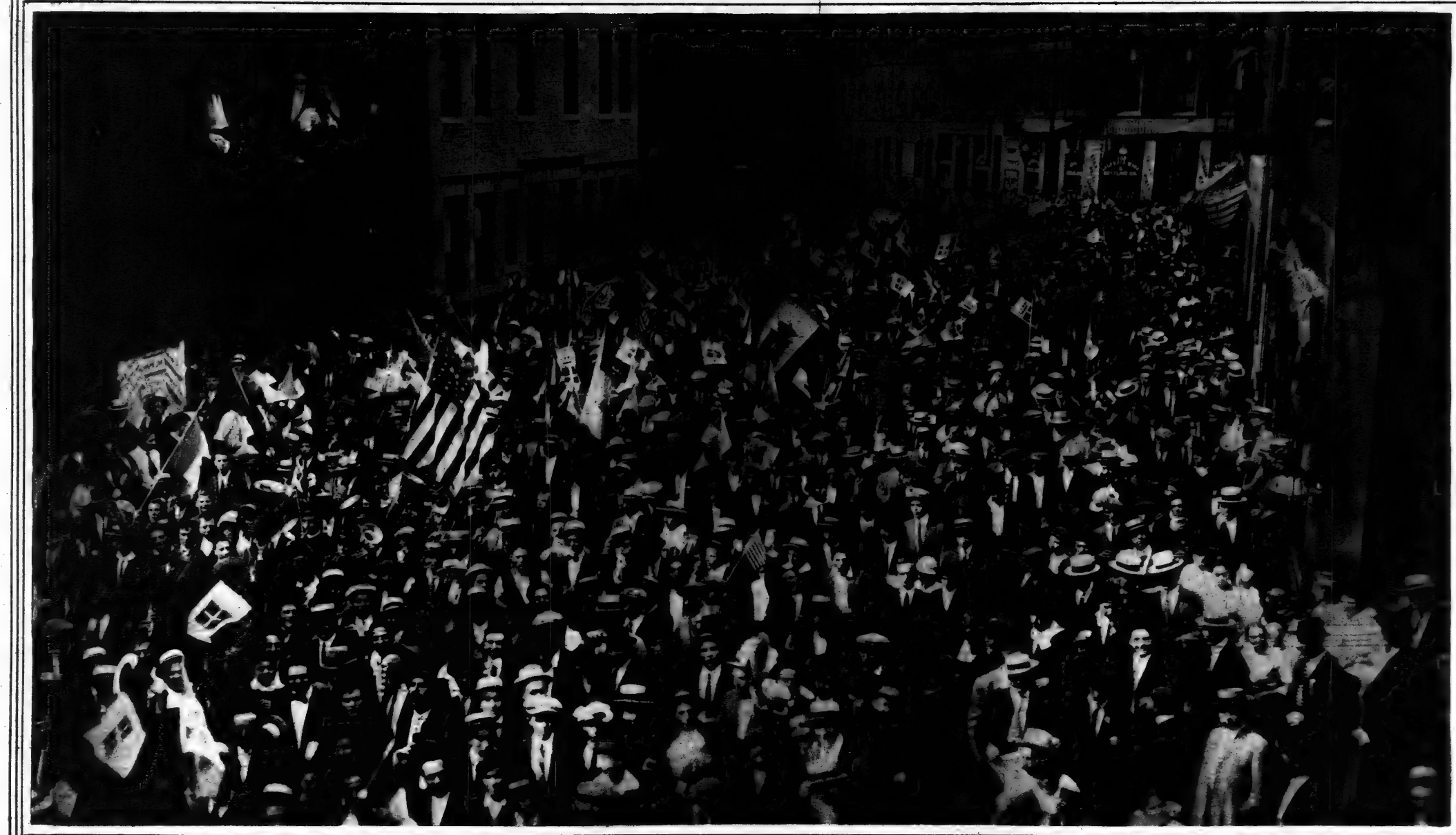


ROBERT BACON, Formerly Secretary of State and Ambassador to France, in the Uniform of a Private in the United States Army.

(Photos by Medem Photo Service.)



"ROOKIES" DRILLING AFTER ONLY TWO DAYS' INSTRUCTION.
(Photo by Paul Thompson.)



PARADE OF THE ITALIAN RESERVISTS THROUGH THE STREETS OF BOSTON ON LAST SUNDAY, ENDING IN A RIOT AT THE COMMONWEALTH PIER.

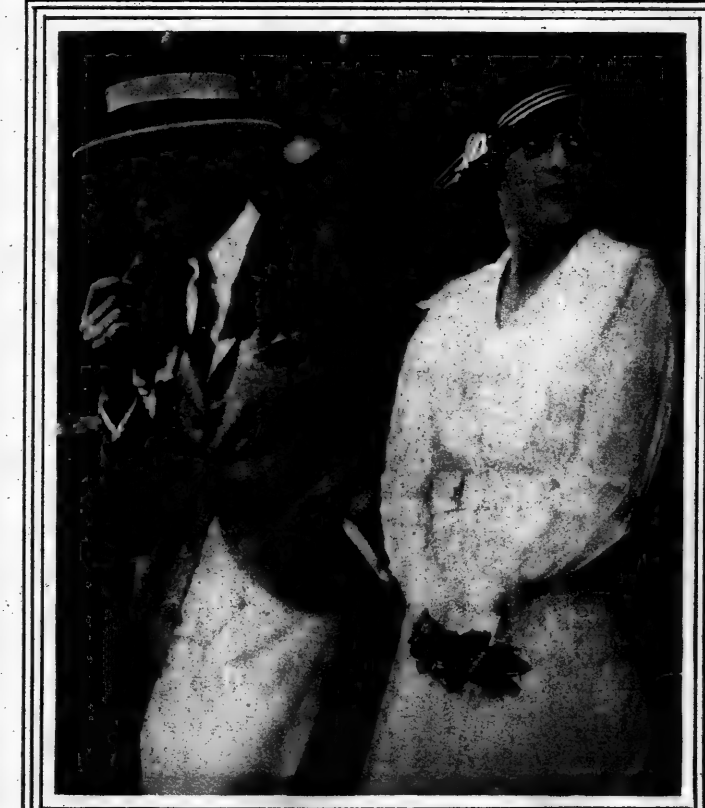
(Photo © Underwood & Underwood.)



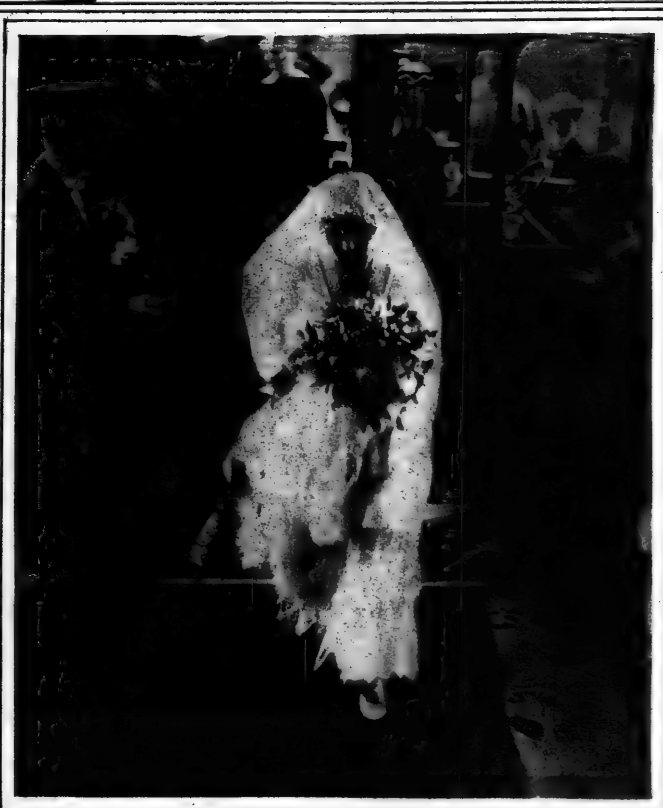
LITTLE MISS ALICE BEATRICE TAINTER,
With "Wampage Tobis Beauty," a Prize Winner at the Newport Dog Show.



London Girls, Who Have Volunteered to Spend Their Vacation Working on a Farm, Talking with the Only Man the War Has Left on the Place.
(Photo from Janet M. Cummings.)

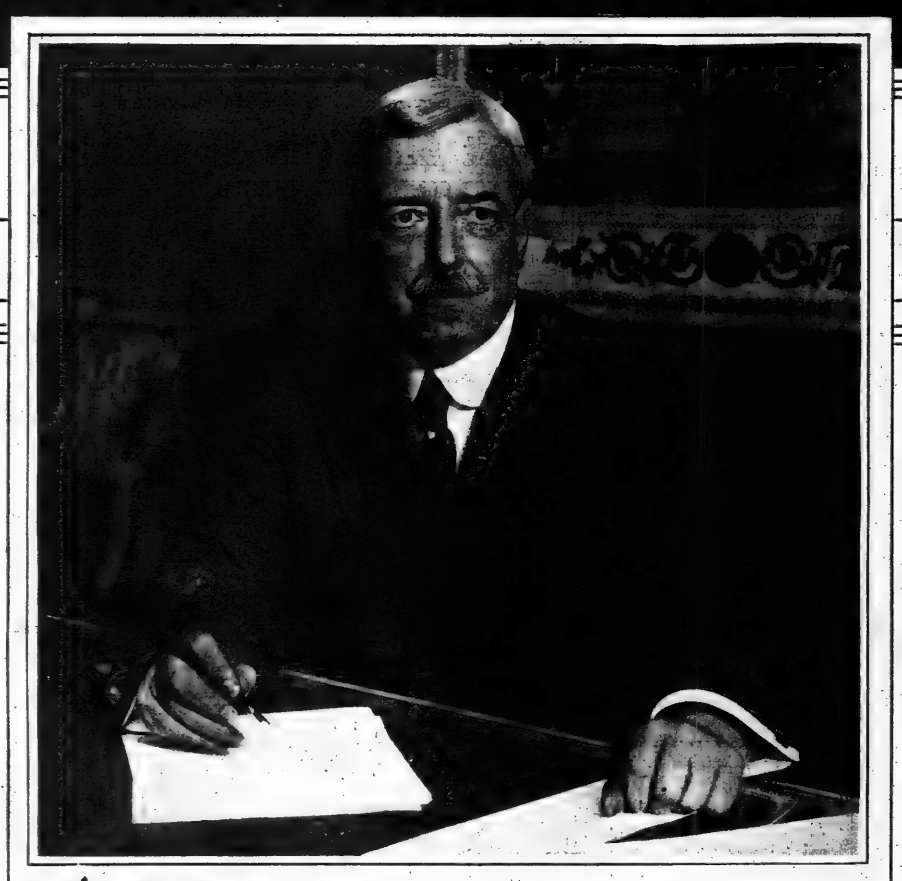


MISS MARIE TAILER AND HER FIANCE, S. BRYCE WING, AT THE NEWPORT DOG SHOW.
(Photos © International News Service.)



Mrs. Charles Greely Loring, Formerly Miss Katherine Page, Daughter of United States Ambassador Walter Hines Page, Followed by Her Father, About to Enter the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace, London, Where the Wedding Ceremony Was Performed.

The New Curtiss Military Biplane, One of the Two Hundred Ordered by the Allies; Just After It Had Ascended 8,300 Feet at Buffalo With Its Operator, Raymond V. Morris, and Three Passengers, Breaking the American Flying Record for Altitude With Passengers. (*Photo by Hare, Buffalo.*)



SECRETARY OF STATE ROBERT LANSING
At the Pan-American Conference in this City for the Pacification of Mexico.
(*Photo © American Press Assn.*)



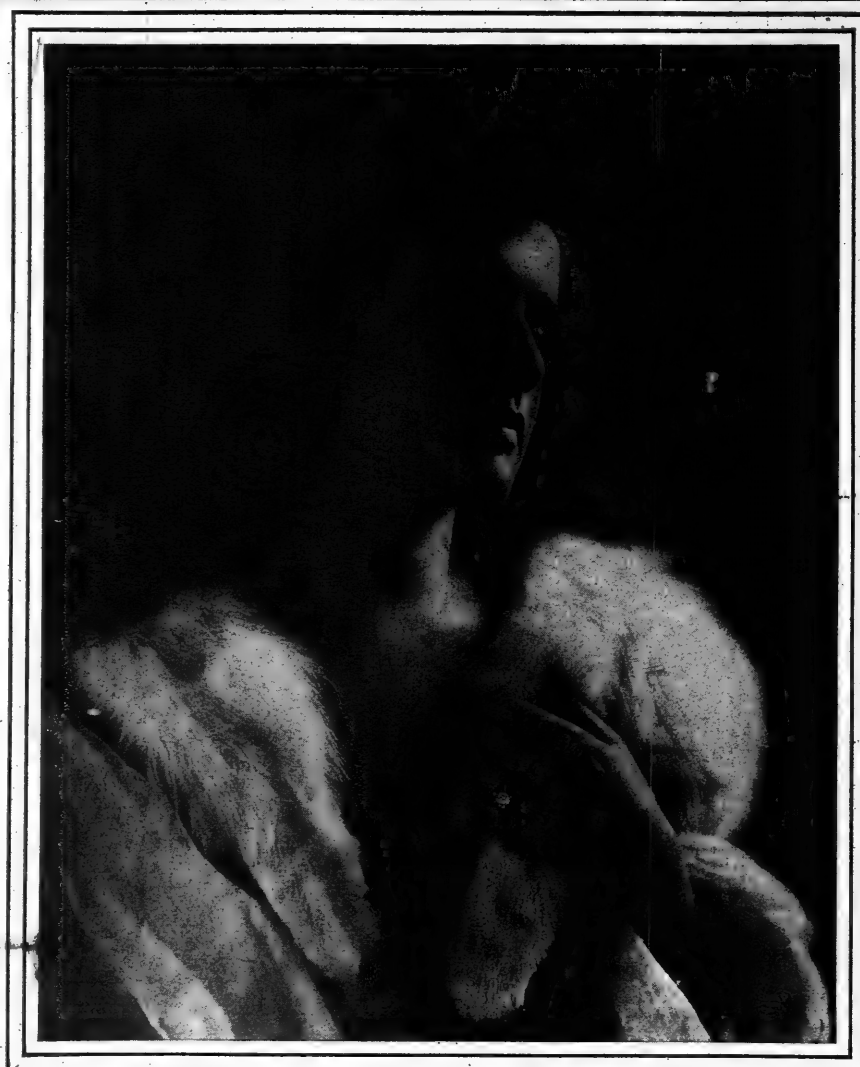
The Princess Nadeja and Her Elder Sister, the Princess Eudoxia, Daughters of King Ferdinand I of the Bulgarians.
From a recent photograph which has just reached this country.



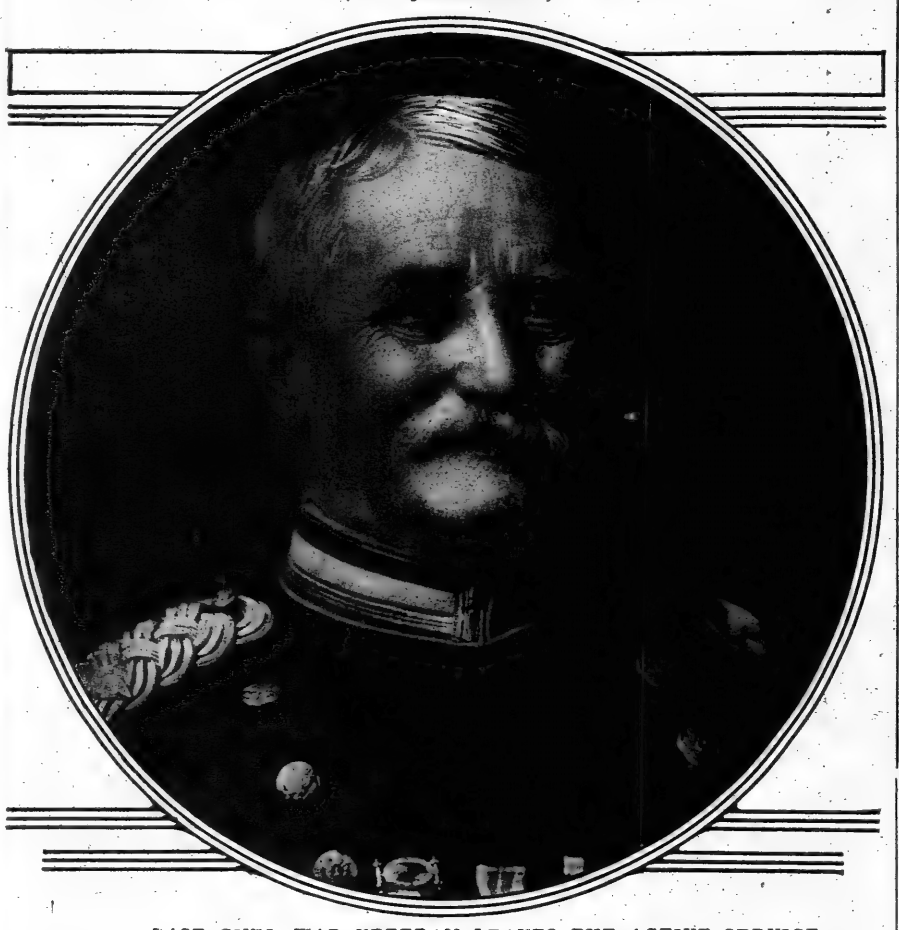
MISS BEATRICE CLAFLIN,
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Claflin, Whose Engagement to Robert Potter Breese Has Been Informally Announced.
(*Photos © Underwood & Underwood.*)



MEMBERS OF THE GERMAN SCHUETZEN VEREINS, OR RIFLE CLUBS, MARCHING IN THE GREAT PARADE WHICH MARKED "GERMAN DAY" AT THE PANAMA EXPOSITION.
(*Photo by International News Service.*)

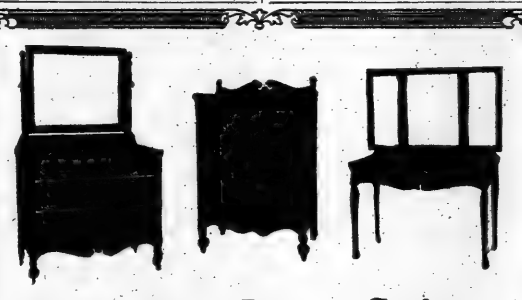


OLIVE TELL IN "COUSIN LUCY,"
Coming to George M. Cohan's Theatre.
(Photo by Kikuchi Studio.)



LAST CIVIL WAR VETERAN LEAVES THE ACTIVE SERVICE.
Colonel John L. Clem, Known All Over the United States as "Johnny Clem, the Drummer Boy of Chickamauga," Who Reached the Age Limit on August 13th and Was Retired With the Rank of Brigadier General.
(Photo by Harris & Ewing, from Paul Thompson.)

ADVERTISEMENTS.



This Five-Piece Suite Is Priced at $148.00

A Dresser 44 inches wide, a Chiffonier 33 inches wide, a Toilet Table 43 inches wide, Twin Beds each 3 feet 3 inches by 6 feet 8 inches (extreme)—all in Mahogany, all splendidly made, all beautifully finished.

The beds were offered by themselves several weeks ago. They were so well received that we are now offering, at correspondingly low prices, the other pieces to match. The simplicity of their Colonial lines is extremely effective.

Individually the pieces are priced as follows:

Dresser, 44-inch (*as illustrated*)	$39.50	Chiffonier (*as illustrated*)	$35.00
Dresser, 48-inch	53.00	Chiffonier, with mirror	39.00
Dresser, 54-inch	68.00	Toilet Table (*as illustrated*)	39.00
		Beds (*as illustrated*), each	17.50

Chairs, Night-Table, Cheval Mirror, etc., can also be furnished to match at correspondingly low prices.

W. A. Hathaway Company
62 West 45th Street, New York
"Furniture of the Better Kind."

$17.50 each



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August Sale of
VACUUM CLEANERS



WE have bought very heavily for this sale because of the attractive prices quoted by manufacturers. The result is our sale prices are very much less than a year ago.

BIG REDUCTIONS
FOR A LIMITED TIME

PRICES SACRIFICED—NOTHING RESERVED

HAND-POWER CLEANERS

P. & W. Hand-power Long Tube Style Suction Cleaners; guaranteed for 2 years. Former price, $6.00. Sale price..... **$2.75**

Duntley Combination Pneumatic Vacuum Cleaner and Carpet Sweepers; very popular. Former price, $9.50. Sale price..... **$3.95**

All Other Kinds of Hand-Power Cleaners at Big Reductions.

ELECTRIC VACUUM CLEANERS

Eureka electric cleaner, Model E, winner of 1st Grand Prize (highest award) at Panama Exposition, rightly named "The Quality Cleaner." Has many exclusive features. Former price, $40.00. Sale price, cash or easy terms..... **$29.50**

Magic Electric, winner of Third Prize at Panama Exposition. Former price, $38.00. Sale price **$29.50**

Frantz Premier Electric, winner of Fourth Prize at Panama Exposition. Sale price..... **$22.75**

This sale includes such well-known Electric Cleaners as: Western Electric, Duntley, Cadillac, Liberty, Hoover, Reliable, Invincible, Vacuna, Royal and many others. All at Big Reductions.

Don't Miss This Opportunity!

SEND FOR COMPLETE PRICE LIST No. 13, and state whether you have electricity or not. We pay express charges anywhere.
Special attention to mail and phone orders.

In connection with above sale of new cleaners we are having a sale on agents' samples, shop-worn and used cleaners. No mail or phone orders. None C. O. D. Prices as follows:

Arnold electric cleaner, was $65, now $7.
Richmond electric cleaner, was $55, now $10.
Eureka electric cleaner, was $35, now $11.
Frantz Premier electric cleaner, was $25, now $12.
Magic electric cleaner, was $38, now $13.
Monarch electric cleaner, was $75, now $29.00.
Duntley electric cleaner, was $75, now $35.
And many others, all fully guaranteed.

Muenzen Specialty Co.'s **"Vacuum Cleaner Shop"**
All kinds of Cleaners—At Cut Prices—At All Times

Main Offices.
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Over French Shriner's Shoe Store.
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The individual touch of Tecla craftsmen renders each creation unique in conception and treatment.

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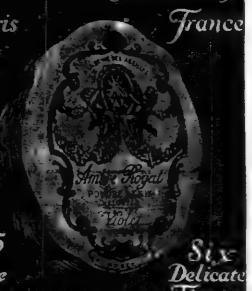
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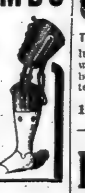
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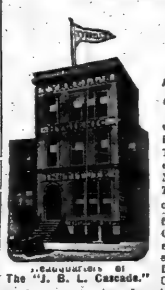
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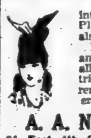
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Scientific French Treatments, $2.00. Booklet.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Sunday rain; Monday fair; moderate to fresh south to southwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 6 S.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 21,029. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 22, 1915.—90 PAGES, In Seven Parts, Including Picture and Rotogravure Section and Review of Books. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ITALY, FLEET AND ARMY WAITING, DECLARES WAR ON TURKEY; FRENCH ARMY IS NOW READY TO BEGIN A GREAT OFFENSIVE; ARABIC NOT CONVOYED AND GOT NO WARNING, PAGE CABLES; PRESIDENT GIVES BERLIN CHANCE TO EXPLAIN BEFORE ACTING

COTTON NOW CONTRABAND

Britain Issues Formal Declaration, in Which France Joins.

TRADE RELIEF PROMISED

Government Will Adopt Some Measure Temporarily to Ameliorate Expected Depression.

SITUATION LITTLE CHANGED

New Order Carries Out Purpose of Blockade Without Ambiguity, Lord Milner Explains.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Cotton has been declared absolute contraband of war by Great Britain, according to a statement issued by the Foreign Office this afternoon. The statement declares that the Government proposes to initiate measures to relieve depression which might temporarily disturb the cotton market because of the contraband order. The announcement reads:

His Majesty's Government have declared cotton absolute contraband. While the circumstances might have justified such action at an earlier period, his Majesty's Government are glad to think that the local conditions of American interests likely to be affected are more favorable for such a step than they were a year ago, and, moreover, his Majesty's Government contemplate initiation of measures to relieve as far as possible any abnormal depression which might temporarily disturb market conditions.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—The Foreign Office announces that the Journale Official tomorrow morning will contain an announcement by the French and British Governments declaring cotton absolute contraband of war.

JUSTIFIES MAKING COTTON CONTRABAND

Essential to Munitions, Lord Milner Points Out—Why Decision Was Delayed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Lord Milner today gave to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent an interview which may be regarded as an authoritative exposition of the British attitude on the question of cotton as contraband and as an informative supplement, coincident with the declaration on the subject issued by The Foreign Office.

"You ask me," said Lord Milner, "whether the declaration of cotton as contraband is justifiable. I am not a lawyer, but I should have thought it was quite clear that any belligerent nowadays was entitled to declare cotton contraband. Lists of contraband articles vary necessarily with every war, but the broad principle is clear enough. Anything may be declared contraband which is esential to a belligerent for the continuance of the war. It is quite true that considerable doubt has existed, until this war, as to whether cotton comes within this category. But the present war has shown that the successful conduct of military operations requires an enormous consumption of munitions of all kinds, and since cotton is the basis of almost all propulsive explosives in actual use, vast quantities of cotton have to be employed and are in fact indispensable to a belligerent. In short, cotton is now just as essential a part of munitions of war as were in the old days, the component parts of gunpowder or the raw materials from which ships or cannon were made."

"Why, then, was cotton not declared contraband long ago?" Lord Milner was asked.

"That question is one which only a member of the Government can fully answer," he replied. "I do not suppose it was realized by the Government or their advisers in the early months of the war that a vast demand for cotton for military purposes would arise, and it is obvious that no Government would wish to take a step so restrictive of neutral rights as a declaration that cotton was contraband unless they were satisfied that the military necessities compelled them to do so. The British Government have all along been most anxious not to strain their belligerent rights. In particular they have been anxious to avoid friction with the United States. In this respect I think they have truly interpreted the feelings of the nation.

Value American Sympathy.

"Sentiment and policy alike cause us to desire most earnestly that the relations between our country and yours

Continued on Page 4.

British Royal Proclamation Declaring Cotton Contraband

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The British declaration making cotton contraband is effective from today. A royal proclamation on the subject was published in a supplement of The London Gazette tonight. After a brief preamble, the proclamation says:

Now, therefore, we do hereby declare, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, that, during the continuance of the war, or until we do give further public notice, the following articles will be treated as absolutely contraband, in addition to those set out in our royal proclamation aforementioned: Raw cotton, cotton linters, cotton waste, and cotton yarn.

And we do hereby further declare that this our royal proclamation shall take effect from the date of its publication in The London Gazette.

The proclamation was signed yesterday by King George.

KAISER REJOICES IN 'SUBLIME DAY'

"I Humbly Thank God," He Telegraphs Chancellor on Fall of Novo Georgievsk.

LAUDS GENERAL AND MEN

Calls It "One of the Finest Feats of Arms Ever Accomplished by Any Army."

LONDON, Aug. 21.—A message expressing deep gratification over the capture of Novo Georgievsk and paying high tribute to the courage of German troops has been telegraphed by Emperor William to Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Imperial Chancellor, according to the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of Berlin, says a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam. The Emperor's message as given by the newspaper follows:

"Thanks to God's gracious assistance, the tried bravery of the conqueror of Antwerp, General von Beseler, the heroic courage of our brilliant troops, and the excellent German and Austro-Hungarian siege artillery, the strongest and most modern Russian fortress, Novo Georgievsk, is in our hands.

"Deeply moved, I have just expressed my thanks to my brave troops, whose spirit was splendid. It is one of the finest feats of arms ever accomplished by any army. It was a sublime day, for which I humbly thank God. The booty in Kovno has increased to 600 guns."

The Chancellor replied to the Emperor with the following message:

"Full of gratitude to God, the entire people rejoice over the heroic deeds of the army, and, knowing our cause is just, look to the future with entire confidence. The unanimous resolution of the Reichstag shows the entire people are firmly united behind our brilliant army. Thousands last evening sang songs of triumph and 'Now Let Us All Thank God' before the Palace."

RUSSIA SUSPENDS LAW AGAINST JEWS

Refugees Allowed to Settle in Cities of Empire Except Petrograd and Moscow.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 21, (via London.) Owing to the occupation by the Germans of a great part of the pale of Jewish settlements and the inclusion of the remainder in the sphere of military operations, the condition of the Jews is critical. Five hundred thousand Jewish residents have been deported and probably greater numbers have taken refuge in the interior provinces, where they have no legal rights.

Prince Cherbatoff, the Minister of the Interior, brought the question of their status before the Council of the Empire, and that body has decided temporarily to permit Jews to settle in the cities of the empire with the exception of those of Moscow and Petrograd and the suburban residences of Emperor Nicholas.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd telegraphs that the newspapers there announce that an order will shortly be issued abolishing during the war Jewish residential restrictions in regard to towns, with the exception of Petrograd and Moscow.

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To Florida, Cuba, Savannah, Atlanta, Birmingham. Best service South. Ing. 1184 B'way. —Advt.

FRENCH EAGER TO BEGIN

Times Correspondent Hints at Advance 'Before Leaves Are Red.'

SEES THREE BATTLE POINTS

Visits Sections of the Front Which Were Previously Barred to Journalists.

TELLS OF GERMAN SURPRISE

They Found French Had Taken Forest of Parroy in the Night Without Firing a Shot.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—With an officer of the General Staff—the same who accompanied me on prevous trips to the front—I have just visited three points on the French battle line, heretofore barred to correspondents.

I waited for this trip in preference to the privilege of describing rides in aeroplanes or visits to famous generals or similar "stunts," in order that I might obtain the closest view of the French army accorded to anybody.

For weeks there have been "reliable" rumors concerning the "German plan when the Russian campaign is over." We have been regaled with details of just how and where Germany intended to hurl new millions of men and shells. There have been disturbing whispers. In fact, Paris has been so crazy with misinformation that the idea has scarcely occurred to any one that perhaps the army's higher command might have an entirely commendable plan of its own for the ultimate victory of the French arms.

This is not to be an account of fighting, such as the spectacle of the Battle of the Labyrinth permitted me to describe. Of all the war I have seen, this trip seemed the least like war.

When I rode through the majestic pine forests between the mountain peaks of the Vosges there was not a sound to disturb tranquility of thought, although armies were secreted there, watching. When I walked through the meadows of Lorraine I could scarcely believe there was anything but peace in all the world, although several times observers informed the party that we were unnecessarily exposing ourselves to German artillery.

But artillery did not breathe a sound those beautiful afternoons. When, from observatory posts on the lofty ranges in the north I looked down upon the dense and tranquil woods, I knew them full of hidden troops and cannon. Afterward I saw them close, but it was like the quaint forest life of old story books—these Summer encampments.

Men Playing and Bathing.

Everybody was happy. Men played quoits and ninepins or fished and bathed in the streams, and slept at night on pine boughs in funny little houses of rough bark or mud. Perhaps it was the pines and balsam that proved so delusive, but one could not realize that only a few yards further on were the trenches where sentries never slept. On this peaceful excursion I did not get shot at once, I did not experience a single thrill of danger; yet, if my Captain censor would only permit me to tell all I know that I did not know before, I believe I would be able to thrill my readers to their soule—for I saw several things that made a greater impression on me than anything I had ever before seen.

But my Captain censor will not permit me to tell it all. That is, he will not permit it to the degree that might be called satisfactorily specific.

In addition to covering a great portion of the lines in the Vosges and Lorraine, my trip included the Grand Couronne de Nancy from end to end. This is a natural fortification of high hills half circling the city North and East. Five years after the Franco-Prussian war France wanted to build forts there for the defense of Nancy. The Germans declared that such action would be a casus belli, and beaten France desisted. In the light of the present day uselessness of forts against heavy artillery, she never ceases to be thankful that she did not build them, for, with the place left open to army operations, it was there that General Castelnau threw back Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria at the time of the Battle of the Marne.

Other points where I was the first correspondent allowed since the war began are a portion of the Forest of Champenoux, near Badonviller, and the Forest of Parroy, lying east of the Grand Couronne just on and off the Franco-German frontier.

Stalked Each Other Like Indians.

This latter forest until a few weeks ago was a no-man's land, rival trench lines extending along both sides, a distance of several miles separating them. Patrols of both armies enjoyed themselves constantly, riding through the dense brush, stalking each other in Indian fashion for a pot shot. It became a game which grew in intensity to such an extent that one morning the French General of that particular army said words equivalent to: "I have had enough of this sort of thing."

His orders were executed under cover of the darkness a few mornings later. The Germans rubbed their eyes in astonishment at finding new trenches just a few yards in advance of them. The French had taken the Forest of Parroy without firing a shot.

In the trenches of Champenoux Forest I had the unique experience of being in a section where the Germans had been active with the use of poisonous gases. Although there was not even a rifle shot to disturb us, these trenches were fully equipped with preventive paraphernalia in case gases were used. Every soldier in the trenches wore goggles and a mask. Also there were large tubs of water at intervals.

Everywhere on the trip I was impressed as never before with the impregnability of the French positions. The French trenches are all on slopes looking down. In some places they are only forty yards from the Germans, but, carefully squinting through loopholes in the observation posts, I could see barbed wire entanglements so thick that a kitten could not crawl between them.

Mustn't Discuss Offensive.

The soldiers were more cheerful than ever before, the officers more buoyant, more eager for the "general offensive," signs of which I also scught. But regarding this matter of a general offensive my lips are sealed by my Captain censor.

By the way, I wish I could give his name, but he only says, when I ask permission: "I am nobody. In the French Army it is not the custom of officers to be advertised." But if I had permission, I am sure my readers would be quite as interested as when correspondents with the German Army are permitted to mention the names of certain officers accompanying them to the battlefields.

But I do know, and I hope to be permitted to say, that the words "general offensive" are not a mere idle phrase. * * *

Several paragraphs inserted here have been entirely deleted by my censor, who has already seen this copy, and I can only conclude by saying that the French Army, from the soldiers in troop trains to those in the trenches, is steadfast for its "higher command" to the very last man.

The Kaiser said a year ago that he would beat France "before the leaves fall from the trees." Perhaps the French reply may now come before the leaves are red.

FRENCH ARE DOMINANT IN ARTILLERY DUELS

Their Shells Wreck German Ammunition Depots in Alsace—Rheims Bombarded.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Violent artillery combats were fought last night and today at many points along the western

Continued on Page 2.

Spain Makes Protest Against Submarines

MADRID, Aug. 21, (via Paris.)—The Spanish Government has protested to Germany against the torpedoing of two Spanish steamers, the Peria Castillo and the Isidoro, in the North Sea.

The German Ambassador at Madrid has writen a private letter to the Foreign Minister expressing regret.

The Spanish steamer Isidoro was sunk by a German submarine between Aug. 14 and 18. It is not known whether there was any loss of life.

The records of the recent activity of the German submarines contain no reference to the Peria Castillo.

NEW FOE FOR THE MOSLEMS

Rome Resents Turkey's Aid to Libyans and Detention of Citizens.

REPORT BULGARIA MENACING

She Is Said to be Massing 150,000 Troops on Her Turkish Frontier.

RUMANIA ALSO TO MOBILIZE

Bucharest Says Steps Will Be Taken This Week—In Close Touch with Other States.

LONDON, Sunday, Aug. 22.—Italy has declared war against Turkey, according to a Steffani News Agency dispatch from Rome.

This announcement receives confirmation in an official telegram from Constantinople received in Amsterdam and transmitted to The Central News with the added information that the Marquis di Garroni, the Italian Ambassador at Constantinople, presented the declaration yesterday and demanded his passports.

The reasons given in the note for Italy's declaration of war were the support of Turkey of the revolt in Libya and the prevention of the departure of Italian residents from Syria.

A Reuter dispatch from Constantinople, via Berlin and Amsterdam, says that the Ambassador has left the Turkish capital.

The Italian Government, says another dispatch from Rome, has telegraphed to all its representatives abroad a circular setting forth the questions at issue between Italy and Turkey. The circular closes with these words:

"In view of these obvious infractions of categorical promises made by the Ottoman Government, and following upon our ultimatum of Aug. 3, provoked by evasions of the Ottoman Government, particularly with regard to the free departure of Italian subjects from Asia Minor, the Italian Government has sent instructions to its Ambassador at Constantinople to declare war upon Turkey."

Dispatches from Italy three days ago told of the mobilization of a squadron of fast cruisers at Taranto, ready for action against Turkey, and of the concentration of five army corps (200,000 men) in Apulia, under orders to prepare for departure to an unknown destination.

150,000 BULGARS MASS ON TURKISH FRONTIER

Ottomans Strengthen Fortifications in Thrace—Rumania About to Mobilize.

NAPLES, Aug. 21, (via Paris.)—A dispatch to the Mattino from Saloniki says that Bulgaria has concentrated 150,000 troops on the Turkish frontier.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Telegrams from the Balkan capitals state that Turco-Bulgarian relations have reached the breaking point, and that Turkey is strengthening her fortifications in Thrace because of the fear of a Bulgarian invasion.

No open breach between the Bulgars and Turks is likely, however, until Bulgaria learns whether the Serbian Parliament, which has been in secret session for three days, is willing to cede Macedonia to her.

Recent news dispatches from Sofia have agreed that Bulgaria is satisfied with the territorial concessions offered her by the Entente powers as the price of her aid in the war and is only awaiting the consent of Serbia and Greece to these terms before acting.

Rumania Preparing for Action.

GENEVA, Aug. 21.—The Bucharest correspondent of The Tribune sends the following:

"Between Nish and Bucharest constant telegrams are passing.

"It is believed that Rumania will

Continued on Page 3.

"Time for Words Has Passed," Says Roosevelt; He Declares It Not Enough to Dismiss Bernstorff

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Ex-President Theodore Roosevelt issued this statement tonight:

I see it is suggested in the papers that the German answer to our last note—that is, the sinking of the Arabic by a German submarine and the consequent murder of certain American citizens—will be adequately met by the Administration dismissing Bernstorff and severing diplomatic relations with Germany. I earnestly hope the Administraton will not take this view, for to do so would be a fresh sacrifice of American honor and interest.

The President's note to Germany in February last was an excellent note, if only it had been lived up to. But every subsequent note has represented nothing but weakness and timidity on our side, and the sinking of the Lusitania and of the Arabic, the attacks on the Gulflight and the Falaba, and all the similar incidents that have occurred, represent the arrogant answers which this weakness has inspired. Germany will care nothing for the mere severance of diplomatic relations.

The time for words on the part of this nation has long passed, and it is inconceivable to American citizens, who claim to be inheritors of the traditions of Washington and Lincoln, that our governmental representatives shall not see that the time for deeds has come.

What has just occurred is a fresh and lamentable proof of the unwisdom of our people in not having insisted upon the beginning of active military preparedness thirteen months ago.

6 WARSHIPS LOST IN BALTIC FIGHTS

British Submarine Sinks a German Cruiser—Others Smaller Craft.

2 RUSSIAN GUNBOATS SUNK

Germans Admit Loss of Two and Damage of One Torpedo Boat by Mines.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—According to official statements issued tonight in London and Berlin, a British submarine has sunk a German cruiser in the Baltic, while the Germans lost two torpedo boats and the Russians three small warships in the fighting in the Gulf of Riga. A third German torpedo boat was damaged and taken into port.

The official Russian statement follows:

During the fighting in the Gulf of Riga Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the enemy's losses were not less than two torpedo boats.

A British submarine successfully torpedoed a German cruiser in the Baltic Sea.

The Russian vessels, which were sunk, were the gunboats Sivutch and Koreets, and a torpedo boat. The German ships sunk or put out of commission were all torpedo boats. One damaged German boat was escorted to port.

A statement from the German Admiralty concerning the battle reads as follows:

Our Baltic naval forces penetrated the Gulf of Riga after mine sweepers had swept the mine field and net obstructions. In the outpost engagements which developed a Russian torpedoboat of the Emir Pucharskii class was destroyed, and other torpedoboats, among them the Novik, and one large vessel, were severely damaged while retreating.

On the evening of the 19th in Moon Sound the Russian gunboats Sivutch and Koreets were sunk by artillery fire and torpedoboats, after brave resistance. Forty members of the crew, including two officers, some severely wounded, were rescued by our torpedoboats.

Three of our torpedoboats were damaged by mines. One sank, one was run ashore, and one was escorted to port.

Our loss of life was small.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 21, (via London.)—The newspaper Russky Invalid states that the chief units of the Russian Baltic fleet are not in the Gulf of Riga, which a German fleet has entered and engaged the Russian naval defenders. The Gulf of Riga, the newspaper declares, is defended by mines and small warships.

The Sivutch and Koreeta were sister ships of 875 tons displacement. They were 218 feet long and 36 feet beam. They were armed with two 4.7-inch guns and four 3-inch guns. Their normal complement was 140 men each.

For nearly a fortnight a powerful German squadron was engaged in an attempt to force an entrance into the Gulf of Riga for the purpose of assisting the German army which occupies the western coast of the Gulf. The Russians asserted that they repelled on Aug. 8 an attack delivered by nine German battleships, twelve cruisers, and a large number of destroyers, but the Germans asserted this was not a general attack, but merely a reconnoissance. Later the Russians announced that their warships had been drawn in closer on account of the superiority of the German squadron, and an official communication received last night from Petrograd said that a German fleet had penetrated the Gulf and engaged the Russian vessels.

The character of the vessels sunk bears out a statement from Petrograd that the chief units of the Russian Baltic fleet were not in the Gulf of Riga, which was defended by mines and small warships.

GERMANS TO STRIKE NORTH.

Naval Attack Foreshadows New Offensive—Bielsk Captured.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The naval activity in the Gulf of Riga, where the Russians apparently have only small craft, foreshadows, it is thought, another big Ger-

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GERMANS SLAY 14 HELPLESS SAILORS

Torpedo Boat Attacks Stranded British Submarine in Danish Waters and Shoots Crew.

DANES GO TO THE RESCUE

Warn Germans Away, but They Return with Reinforcements —All Scandinavia Aroused.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Details of the sinking of the British submarine F-13, the loss of which was reported yesterday, were told in an announcement from the Admiralty today.

The report says that while the submarine was aground German war craft entered the neutral area and destroyed her. When her crew abandoned her and the sailors were struggling in the water, according to the report, the Germans fired upon them with machine guns and shrapnel. Fourteen are said to have been killed.

The Danish and Swedish newspapers bitterly denounce the attack as an unwarranted encroachment on Danish neutrality.

The British Admiralty report is as follows:

"A report has been received from Lieut. Commander Layton, commanding the E-13, whose grounding on the Danish island of Saltholm was published yesterday. The Lieutenant Commander reports that the submarine grounded in the early morning of Aug. 10. All efforts to refloat her failed.

"At 5 o'clock a Danish torpedo boat appeared on the scene and informed the E-13 that she would be allowed twenty-four hours to get off. At the same time a German torpedo boat arrived and remained close to the submarine until two more Danish torpedo boats came up, when she withdrew.

"At 9 o'clock, while the three Danish torpedo boats were anchored close to the submarine, two German torpedo boats approached from the south. When about half a mile away one of these hoisted a commercial flag signal, but before the commanding officer of the E-13 had time to read it the German destroyer fired a torpedo at her from a distance of about 300 yards. The torpedo exploded on hitting the bottom close to her.

"At the same moment the German destroyer fired with all her guns, and Lieut. Commander Layton, seeing that his submarine was on fire fore and aft and unable to defend herself owing to her being aground, gave orders for the crew to abandon her. While the men were in the water they were fired upon by machine guns and with shrapnel.

"One of the Danish torpedo boats immediately lowered her boat and steamed between the submarine and the German destroyers, who, therefore, had to cease fire and withdraw."

Danish Press Aroused.

The Copenhagen correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company sends the following regarding the sinking of the British submarine:

The destruction of the British submarine E-13 in Danish territory by German destroyers, under circumstances which placed the shipwrecked craft under Danish protection, has aroused widespread indignation, which finds expression in the Danish newspapers. It is urged that there can be no explanation or plausible excuse for the deliberate violation of Danish territory, as a German torpedo boat had thoroughly investigated the locality before returning with the others to attack the defenseless crew. The Vortland says:

"There can be no question that the German commander was aware he was violating Danish neutrality. The incident is simply in accordance with Ger-

Continued on Page 2.

PAGE SENDS ARABIC REPORT

Cables Affidavits of Americans That Liner Was Not Warned.

VESSEL HAD NO ESCORT

Admiralty Statement and Captain's Story Bear Out Tales of the Survivors.

WILSON MOVES CAUTIOUSLY

Will Give Germany a Chance to Explain—Open Talk of Diplomatic Break.

Berlin Silent on the Arabic, Press Under Tight Curb

BERLIN, Aug. 21, (via London, Aug. 22, 1:35 A. M.)—No statement is obtainable in official quarters regarding the sinking of the steamer Arabic. The tendency, however, seems to be to consider the question without excitement.

The press thus far has avoided comment of any nature.

This dispatch contains the only reference to the Arabic obtainable from Berlin Saturday.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Ambassador Page cabled a report to Washington today giving the details of the sinking of the Arabic, and making the point that from statements communicated to him the submarine fired its torpedo without giving the slightest warning. That is the Ambassador's official report, based upon all the information available.

The Ambassador talked with James Colman, an American citizen, who had been living in London for some years and had sold his property here in the last few months, so as to return to America. He was aboard the Arabic. Mr. Colman called at the Embassy to assure Mr. Page that the torpedo was fired without the slightest chance being given to the passengers to save their lives.

"The first any one knew of the torpedo," he said, "was while some were looking at the steamer Dunsley foundering a little distance away. Suddenly the cry went up that a torpedo was coming toward us. Captain Finch was zigzagging his vessel, for evidently he had already spotted the submarine, and was trying to avoid it. Before any one of us fully realized it, crash came the torpedo into the ship, almost knocking the ship over, it seemed. The Germans did not fire any shot across the bow of the Arabic to stop her, and did not make any effort to ascertain if there were Americans aboard. It was simply a cold-blooded attack with utter disregard of the consequences.

"Every American on the ship to whom I have since talked agrees that the Germans apparently were determined to kill every one."

Sends Other Affidavits.

Ambassador Page cabled Mr. Colman's statement to Washington with others communicated to him from the Consul at Queenstown, who interviewed all the American survivors. All were intensely indignant at Germany's flagrant disregard of the warning in President Wilson's latest note to Germany. Ambassador Page also cabled the official statement of the Admiralty that the Arabic was not convoyed by British or any other war craft.

The Admiralty report and the affidavits cabled by Ambassador Page are held to show that the Arabic was not convoyed. The Admiralty statement is also backed up by affidavits made by several English passengers who were on the Arabic. Ambassador Page cabled the affidavits of four American passengers taken at Queenstown. Officials, too, also state positively that reports from America that the Arabic attempted to ram the submarine are untrue. The facts as developed by the Admiralty investigation and supplemented by reports to Ambassador Page show that the submarine was not seen by any one

aboard the Arabic until after the torpedo had smashed into the side of the steamer. Captain Finch has made a statement that neither he nor any other officer of the Arabic saw the submarine. Ambassador Page's affidavits say that none of the passengers saw the submarine before the impact of the torpedo.

These affidavits and statements are regarded by officials here as definitely disposing of the contention that the Arabic tried to ram the submarine. Captain Finch asserts that his ship was torpedoed while he was endeavoring to go to the rescue of the steamer Dunsley, which was rapidly sinking.

No Attempt at Escape.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The British Government today authorized the statement that the steamship Arabic was not being convoyed when she was torpedoed by a German submarine. It is also learned on inquiry in official circles here that the British Government is satisfied that the Arabic did not attempt to escape, or to ram the submarine which sank her.

This conclusion is the result of statements made by Captain Finch and other survivors. All agree that the submarine was not sighted before the torpedo was fired. The Arabic, instead of attempting to escape, had been slowed down for the purpose of ascertaining whether assistance could be given to the steamer Dunsley, previously torpedoed. British officials scout the idea that the Arabic was attempting to ram the submarine. They say that by doing so Captain Finch would have been almost certain to strike the Dunsley and wreck his own ship. Statements thus far received maintain without exception that no warning was given by the submarine.

Numbers of survivors of the Arabic have reached Liverpool and London and all those who have been seen confirm Captain Finch's assertion that no warning was given by the submarine and that the frothy streak made by the oncoming torpedo was the first intimation of the impending disaster.

Saw Two Women Killed.

"We're done, boys; they've got us this time," Captain Finch shouted to his officers on the bridge, and the next minute, according to survivors, the torpedo struck the vessel and tore her side and bottom out. The fumes from the explosion were suffocating, survivors said, and a great column of water shot high in the air and fell on the deck with a roar. Men were knocked down and washed overboard and two women were left dead on the deck.

All the survivors paid tribute to the wonderful work of the officers and crew in saving so many persons in ten minutes' time.

The only hint heard here that the Arabic was under convoy came from an American, and has been contradicted by the categorical denial of the British Government. Numerous passengers also have attested to the fact that the steamer's boats rowed about for two or three hours before they were picked up. As to the other suggestion that the Arabic possibly attempted to ram the submarine, Captain Finch's statement is to the contrary.

The management of the White Star Line telegraphed today to Captain Finch an expression of its "profound admiration of the excellent discipline and exemplary conduct of all concerned, which resulted in minimizing what under other circumstances might have proved to be an infinitely greater calamity."

BREAK WITH GERMANY HINTED AT WASHINGTON

But President Moves with Caution —To Give Germany a Chance to Explain.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—President Wilson and Secretary Lansing are not committing themselves as to what they think should be done to obtain amends or express the indignation of the United States over the torpedoing of the steamer Arabic and the destruction of American lives, but if the views of subordinate officials, who ordinarily would be in a position to know the attitude of the Administration, are indicative of the probable policy, the least step to be taken will be a severance of diplomatic relations.

Such a step does not mean war, but it is frequently preliminary to war, and it is realized that if, after relations had been broken, the German submarine warfare should be continued without regard to the safety of American lives and property, this Government might be obliged to pursue more positive methods, involving the use of force.

The care that is being shown by the Administration in getting the facts is all the more significant when taken into consideration with the growing indignation among officials over the German Government's apparent disregard for the lives of the Americans who were on board the Arabic. Officially, the higher authorities are saying nothing to indicate the viewpoint of the President. Privately, they are unable to conceal their indignation and their belief that a grave situation has been produced in the relations between the United States and Germany.

If the personal opinions of Administration officers are to be taken as indicative of the probable action of the Government, nothing less than a severance of diplomatic relations with Germany is to be expected.

Want Germany's Report.

No explanation having been offered by the German Government concerning the sinking of the Arabic, the State Department will instruct James W. Gerard, the Ambassador at Berlin, to ask the Imperial Foreign Office if it has any report to offer on the subject of the disaster. That this action had not been taken already was explained today on the ground that the State Department was endeavoring to straighten out what might be an "inconsistency" in a statement made to the United States Vice Consul at Queenstown by Zellah Covington, one of the American passengers on the Arabic. Mr. Covington said he saw a torpedo approaching the Arabic about 300 yards away and then noticed that the ship had changed her course and that the torpedo would either miss or strike well astern. What the Government desires to know is why the Arabic changed her course, and the so-called "inconsistency" lies in the fact that Mr. Covington did not make this clear.

The care that is being exercised by the Government in ascertaining all the circumstances concerning the sinking of the Arabic before taking action is illustrated in its intention to clear up every point, no matter how inconsequential, so that the case will be complete when the first step is taken in the policy to be followed.

What that policy will be apparently has not been determined definitely, but there are indications that an examination is being made as to the course to be pursued in breaking off diplomatic relations with Germany. There is no authoritative information in this connection, however, and the most that can be said at this time is that the President and the Secretary of State want to be sure of the facts before making any move.

Secretary Lansing had instructed Walter H. Page, the American Ambassador in London, to make a thorough investigation and submit a complete report on the sinking of the Arabic. Cable advices from London tonight said that Ambassador Page already had cabled his report along with the affidavits of several American passengers. The State Department gave out nothing concerning the receipt of the Ambassador's report tonight. It is believed, however, that the report makes clear all the circumstances connected with the sinking. When Mr. Page's report has been discussed by the President and Mr. Lansing Ambassador Gerard will be instructed to give the German Foreign Ofice an opportunity to furnish any explanation it may have to offer concerning the attack.

Before proceeding to take the step that it deems to be necessary to meet the situation, the Government will obtain the best possible evidence on these essential points:

Was the Arabic attacked without warning?

Was the Arabic under convoy of British warships when attacked?

Did the Arabic make any resistance to the German submarine?

Did the Arabic attempt to escape?

How many of the passengers of the Arabic were American citizens?

Proof of the American citizenship of passengers who were drowned.

From all the information now in the possession of the Government, there is nothing to show that the German submarine was justified in sinking the Arabic without warning. The reports to the State Department from the United States Vice Consul at Liverpool are consistent in making that assertion.

Scant Attempt at Ramming.

Some newspaper statements to the effect that the Arabic might have attempted to ram the German submarine have attracted the notice of Government officials. With respect to such surmises it was said in official circles that there was no evidence whatever to support them, but, on the contrary, all the information in the possession of the State Department tended to refute any suggestion of that sort.

It was pointed out today in an authoritative quarter that all accounts of the sinking of the Arabic indicated that the German torpedo struck the liner on the starboard side well astern. That being the case, it was contended, the Arabic could not have been rushing at the submarine head-on in an effort to sink her. Furthermore, the accounts of survivors agree that the submarine which fired the torpedo could not be seen, or was not seen, by those on the Arabic.

Not Under Convoy.

The official statement of the British Admiralty that the Arabic was not under convoy of British warships at the time she was attacked, merely confirms the understanding of the State Department, based on its advices from Queenstown. The statements agree that the Arabic's small boats were in the water for more than four hours before they were picked up. This fact has been regarded as showing that there were no convoying ships with the Arabic, as otherwise they would have picked up the boats within a much shorter time than four hours.

No evidence has been produced that the Arabic tried to ram the submarine or offered resistance. Nor is there anything to show that the Arabic was attempting to escape at the time she was torpedoed. The evidence at hand is that the submarine was not seen at all and that the torpedo was well on its way before it was discovered. According to Mr. Covington's statement, the Arabic changed her course after the torpedo had been seen, and this seems to make it clear that the liner turned merely in an effort to escape being struck.

The latest reports show that there were twenty-five Americans on the Arabic, and that all these were saved except two, Mrs. Josephine L. Bruguiere of New York, and Dr. Edmund F. Woods of Janesville, Wis.

Conference at White House.

According to the position of the United States Government, the offense of the German submarine would not have been mitigated even if no Americans had lost their lives. This Government insisted that the requirement of visit and search be complied with before a submarine undertakes to sink a merchant vessel. The fact that the lives of Americans were placed in jeopardy makes the offense practically as great, in the view of the United States, as if many Americans were drowned.

Secretary Lansing had a conference with President Wilson at the White House this afternoon. It lasted half an hour and at its conclusion no information as to the attitude of the Government was obtainable except that there would be no action until full reports of the circumstances of the disaster were received from official sources. The conversation between the President and the Secretary of State served mainly to make clearer the idea that the President had determined to exercise the greatest care before proceeding.

Very few expressions of opinion concerning the sinking of the Arabic have been received at the White House by telegraph. In some quarters this has been interpreted to mean that the people of the country are not aroused over the affair as they were over the sinking of the Lusitania. Everything goes to show, however, that President Wilson is not considering his course with reference to public opinion, but on the basis of his warning to Germany that repetitions of the acts in violation of international law, especially where American citizens were concerned, would be regarded by the United States Government as "deliberately unfriendly."

Chance for Germany to Delay.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—President Wilson and Secretary Lansing conferred today on the Arabic situation with the text of the two messages from Ambassador Page, at London, before them, giving details of the destruction of the ship as far as they have been gathered from American survivors. The Ambassador and Consular officials in England have been instructed to supplement their reports with all available information bearing upon the physical facts of the tragedy. The additional affidavits will be studied carefully, but in the meantime Germany's explanation will be sought.

Ambassador Gerard, at Berlin, will be instructed to look to the German Government for an explanation of the sinking of the Arabic, or at least for a statement of the facts, so far as they have been reported to the Admiralty by the submarine commander. That this might take a fortnight is realized from the fact that the German Admiralty has heretofore declared that it could communicate with submarines on the ocean lanes only with difficulty, and that often it was necessary to await their return to home ports. It is recalled that so far the State Department has been unable to obtain reports from the German Foreign Office in the case of the Orduna, shelled more than a fortnight ago, and the same delay has been experienced in the Leelanaw and Nebraskan cases.

Notwithstanding the possibility of delay, it has been decided that in a matter of such gravity and importance the amities of diplomatic intercourse, as well as a sense of exact justice, require that the German Government have full opportunity to present its side of the case before the action to be taken by the United States is determined upon.

ZELLAH COVINGTON'S STORY OF ARABIC

Playwright Pays a Tribute to the Liner's Captain and Crew.

FINCH A HEROIC FIGURE

Every One Thought He Was Lost When He Went Down with the Ship—Bugle Boy's Pluck.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Zellah Covington, the playwright, of the Hotel Navarre, New York, who, with his wife, survived the sinking of the Arabic, arrived in London today from Queenstown, to take a fresh start for America next week on the American liner St. Paul. Mr. Covington's money went down in the steamer, and he had to borrow funds from the White Star Line today to keep him going until Monday, when he expects a draft from New York. He said:

"What America is to do is for the President to decide, and all the American survivors to whom I talked at Queenstown felt assured that he would adopt the course that was right. In our talks the first night out Americans felt that they had taken their own risk in boarding a steamer flying the British flag, but at the same time they thought the Germans would not torpedo it without warning. It is for the President to say if Germany is to be held accountable for murdering Americans."

For his own part, said Mr. Covington, he and his wife prepared themselves the moment they got on the ship for the contingency of a submarine. They got out life preservers and arranged their clothing so that they might get dressed quickly if a torpedo struck the ship.

"Our own precautions of life belts were superfluous, however," he said, "as Captain Finch had made sure that enough preservers for every one were on all decks. My wife and I were on deck when we saw the torpedo coming at the ship. I had been looking at the steamer Dunsley through binoculars loaned by an officer, and when I spied the torpedo I jammed them in a pocket and started with my wife for our stateroom. We had just got inside the doorway leading to the deck below when the torpedo struck with a fearful jar that threw us from our feet.

"We rushed back to the deck and made for the life boats. The crew began moving about quickly, telling the passengers to put on the life belts. Above the modulated cries of the crew the Captain's voice could be heard from his perch on the bridge, ordering the passengers to be sure the belts were on tight and to hurry into the boats.

"We had all been looking the day before at the life boats as they were swung out on the davits so as to ascertain what to do in the event of torpedoing. Eight boats were swung out on each side of the ship—more than enough for every one. When we stepped into the boat we were impressed with the provision of tins, crackers, and casks of water, also that compasses, sails, oars, and everything were all ready for the emergency. That is a wonderful tribute to the far-sightedness of Captain Finch.

Boats Let Down Slowly.

"The ship's crew waited calmly until the passengers were led into the boats, and then let them down slowly into the water. There was not the slightest confusion about it. You would have thought the crew of the Arabic were used to that sort of work.

"On the bridge stood the Captain, watching the whole scene, putting in suggestions to the passengers where needed and giving orders to the crew with lightning rapidity.

"I will never forget the bugle boy. When the torpedo struck he jumped to the companionway and started a shrill 'tatatatatat' on the bugle, meaning 'the ship is in peril, get to the lifeboats.' The little chap kept it up until the last boat was filled up, when the Captain hollered at him to quit and jump into the boat himself. The kid obeyed, hugging his bugle as if it were the only thing he cared for in the world.

"When we got to the water we stuck around in the boats, after getting a safe distance away from the Arabic, until she abruptly turned her nose straight up in the air. The Captain was still on the bridge when the Arabic took her plunge, stern down. He just slipped down with her, and we thought it was all up with him. He made a heroic figure, that Captain did, sticking to his ship till she went under.

Captain "Pops Up" Again.

"We watched the spot where the Captain had gone down, and after what seemed an incredible time he popped up like a shot out of a catapult. Half a dozen boats made for him, and he climbed into one.

"Right away, without even waiting to sneeze, the Captain took command of the fleet of lifeboats. We all went circling around to pick up those struggling in the water, and saved more than twenty that way. After we got all we could find the Captain hoisted sail over his boat and took a compass to find where the land lay. We were so far out that we couldn't see land. I felt the binoculars that I had jammed into my pocket, and they were passed from one boat to another until the Captain got 'em. They were the only binoculars around, the Captain's having slipped out of his pocket when he went down with the ship.

"The Captain started leading the fleet of lifeboats for land, when, after an hour and a half, a British cruiser hove in sight. The cruiser took four shots at the submarine, which was now way off in the distance. I don't know if it was hit. After that the cruiser picked up the passengers and conveyed them to Queenstown."

Mr. Covington related that the two Flying Martins, acrobats, who had been playing in London, slid deftly down a rope into a lifeboat from the deck of the Arabic. One had his arms filled with clothes which he hastily grabbed in his stateroom after the torpedo struck. The clothes came in handy after they had picked up ill-clad survivors from the sea, and by the time the cruiser arrived they had all been passed around to the shivering ones.

TOTAL OF ARABIC LOST NOW PUT AT 39

Eighteen Passengers and Twenty-one Members of Crew Still Missing.

QUEENSTOWN, Sunday, Aug. 22.—Thirty-nine persons lost their lives in the sinking of the steamer Arabic, according to an announcement of the White Star Line late last night, after completing an investigation regarding the nunmber of persons aboard.

It is stated that twelve cabin passengers, six steerage passengers, and twenty-one members of the crew cannot be accounted for and must be put down as lost.

The Coroner has decided that no inquest will be necessary over the bodies recovered and consequently Captain Finch, who was waiting to give evidence, left for Liverpool.

In accordance with instructions from Washington, the American Consul is procuring affidavits from American survivors, bearing particularly upon the assertion that no warning was given by the German submarine which torpedoed the Arabic. Statements of this nature have been taken from Mr. and Mrs. P. W. A. Collins, Zellah Covington, and Miss S. E. Shrimpton.

AMERICANS WHO ARE MISSING.

Page Reports That Mrs. Bruguiere and Dr. Woods Probably Are Lost.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The list of Americans missing as a result of the sinking of the Arabic, was definitely placed at two in messages received by the State Department today from Ambassador Page at London. According to the Ambassador's dispatches all the Americans, who were aboard the Arabic, have been saved except Mrs. Josephine Bruguière and Dr. Edmund Woods. The first message from Ambassador Page was as follows:

"Consul General reports that Mr. and Mrs. Burgess and J. Kellett should be added to the list of survivors, and the name of Mrs. Moore should be changed to Leopold Moore, who is a survivor. Total of missing Americans now is two, namely, Mrs. Josephine Bruguière and Dr. Edmund Woods."

The second message from Ambassador Page read:

"White Star reports to me Mrs. Bruguière and Dr. Woods, both Americans, are yet missing. Louis Bruguière states to Queenstown Consul he is confident he saw his mother in the water and that he is sure she is lost."

FIND MRS. BRUGUIERE'S BODY.

Telegram from Her Son—Her French Maid Was Drowned.

The officials of the White Star Line said yesterday that Mrs. Marion Bruguière of Cedarhurst, L. I., had informed them that she had received a cablegram from Louis Bruguière announcing that the body of his mother, Mrs. Josephine L. Bruguière, one of the victims of the Arabic, had been recovered, and also the body of Margaret Boudet, Mrs. Bruguière's French maid, previously reported as saved.

A cablegram from the Liverpool office stated that two bodies from the Arabic had been washed ashore near Queenstown. One was that of a woman, presumably a cabin passenger, and the other that of a steward. The bodies had not been identified when the message was sent. Notice had been received through other sources that United States Vice Consul Thompson at Queenstown had notified the State Department at Washington that Fred Burgess, chauffeur for Mrs. Bruguière, and his wife were among the saved.

A revised list of missing cabin passengers is as follows:

BOUDET, Miss MARGARET.
BRUGUIERE, Mrs. JOSEPHINE L., (U. S. A.)
DEIGHTON, (or DIGHTON,) JOHN.
ENGLISH, Miss MARY.
EATON, Mrs. MARY E.
FITZGERALD, PATRICK.
LYONS, G. W.
NEAVE, Mrs. JOHN H.
NEGUS, Mrs.
RANDALL, W. G.
RANDALL, Mrs. W. G.
TATTERSALL, Mrs. FRANK.
TATTERSALL, Miss IRENE.
WOODS, EDMUND F., (U. S. A.)

The revised list of missing third-class passengers is:

DAVEY, (or DARCY,) Mrs. FLORENCE.
HARRINGTON, Miss MARY.
HERMANS, Mrs. I.
McMAHON, THOMAS.
RADDINGTON, Miss MARY.
SULLIVAN, CORNELIUS.
THOMAS, FLORENCE.

GRAVE CRISIS HERE, SAYS MR. TUMULTY

New Jersey Democrats Cheer Reference to President as Defender of Our Rights.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., Aug. 21.—Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to President Wilson, in an address here today, spoke of the German situation as extremely grave, and said that President Wilson stands as the defender of the inalienable rights of Americans, whether on land or sea.

Governor Fielder, Secretary of State Thomas F. Martin, State Treasurer Edward E. Grosscup, State Controller Edward I. Edwards, and other Democratic leaders were in the crowd that heartily cheered Mr. Tumulty when he spoke of the situation with regard to Germany and stated that a united nation would uphold the President in what he referred to as "a great international crisis."

"In this solemn hour," said Mr. Tumulty, "our President stands as the defender, the conservator, and the spokesman of the inalienable rights of Americans on land and sea.

"To all the world he represents the majesty, the integrity, the very sovereignty of a great people, a people bent upon no mission of injustice, but interested in asserting and maintaining at every cost those rights of international law and humanity so vital to the life of the nation itself, rights which were procured for us in an ancient day in America at a cost of blood and great sacrifices.

"In this hour of a great international crisis our hopes, our hearts and our prayers are with our beloved President. If the necessity shall arise our lives and our sacred honor shall follow him."

Secretary Tumulty's address was made to the rival Democrats who had gathered here at the direction of the Monmouth County Democratic Committee for a love feast and to talk over plans for the Fall campaign.

Governor Fielder made an address in which he urged concentrated work among the local organizations.

NO WORD FROM THE LAPLAND.

White Star Liner, with 318 Passengers, Due at Liverpool Yesterday.

No word had been received up to a late hour last night of the arrival in Liverpool of the White Star liner Lapland which sailed from New York on Aug. 12 with 318 passengers, and was due there yesterday. Officials of the line said that no uneasiness was felt regarding the safety of the Lapland because she did not leave until 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 12th and therefore would be late arriving in Liverpool.

The Lapland is a vessel of 18,565 gross tonnage built by Harland & Wolff at Belfast in 1908 for the Red Star Line service between New York which has been temporarily discontinued on account of the war. She is 605 feet 8 inches long, has 70 feet 4 inches beam, and 37 feet 4 inches depth of hold and is equipped with twin-screw quadruple expansion engines, which give her an average speed of sixteen knots. Captain James Bradshaw, the Commodore of the Red Star Line, is an American and has a reputation of being a skillful and careful navigator. She carried about 12,000 tons of war munitions in addition to 2,500 sacks of mail.

On account of the torpedoing of the Arabic on Thursday, there was considerable anxiety expressed yesterday by relatives and friends of the passengers, and numerous telegrams were received at the office of the company at 9 Broadway.

FIVE LINERS TAKE 2,136 PASSENGERS

Only Two Persons Frightened by Fate of the Arabic Into Canceling Passage.

FEW AMERICANS ON BOARD

Orduna Carries 10,000 Tons of War Munitions and Stampalia 1,000 Italian Reservists.

Five liners sailed from New York yesterday for Europe, with 2,136 passengers of all classes, their cabins being well filled, considering the conditions of ocean travel at present. The only cancellations on account of the torpedoing of the White Star liner Arabic were two in the first cabin of the American liner New York, which had 109 first, 113 second, and 243 third-class passengers. Among the passengers was Edward Bjorkman, the author of "Nothing New Under the Sun."

The officers of the New York said the same preparations regarding lifeboats and lifebelts were made before reaching the danger zone as on the White Star liners. They did not expect to be attacked by a German submarine, but thought it wise to take every precaution.

Of ten passengers in the first cabin of the Cunarder Orduna, which sailed at 10 o'clock for Liverpool, four were citizens of the United States. They were Miss Mae Bolger, Mrs. F. Brattan, Robert Pollitt, and Ernest Dalton of New York, who booked at the last moment on the pier. Mrs. F. Baron Fry and her daughter, Miss M. A. Baron Fry, both members of the Imperial Daughters of the Empire, sailed on the Orduna to serve with the British Red Cross in France, and were seen off by a number of the members of the society. Among the fifty passengers in the second cabin were five Americans, W. C. Cannons of De Land, Fla.; Miss Dorothy Elizabeth Davies of New York City, Miss Eugenia Hart of Boston, and Edwin Horton of Pawtucket, R. I. There were 150 in the third class.

The passengers on the Orduna seemed to share the confidence of the officers and crew in the skill and courage of Captain Thomas McComb Taylor to take them safely to Liverpool. The liner had about 10,000 tons of cargo, mostly war munitions, but it did not include any ammunition, the officials said.

The Holland-America liner Rotterdam sailed at noon from Hoboken with 108 first, 75 second, and 91 third class passengers, and was followed at 3 o'clock in the afternoon by the French liner Touraine, which had 200 passengers of all classes for Bordeaux. Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, the suffragette leader; Moncure Robinson, and John G. La Mont, United States Vice Consul at Rotterdam, were among the passengers on the Rotterdam.

The Italian liner Stampalia got away shortly after 4 o'clock with 1,087 passengers of all classes, of whom 1,000 were reservists in the steerage, who had half rate tickets from the Italian Consul to go home to join the colors.

There was no weeping on the pier, because Hartfield & Solari, the agents of the company, do not allow any persons except passengers to go on their piers. All other steamship lines issue passes to friends of passengers for sailing day to admit them on the piers. The vivas and tears of the Italian colony had to be shed on the top of a big dustheap at the foot of West Thirty-fourth Street and Twelfth Avenue, as the Stampalia moved out into the river with the reservists standing on the foc'sle head waving flags.

At all piers a strict examination was made of the baggage by private detectives before it was sent on board the ships, and each passenger had to produce a properly vised passport at the barrier by the gangways with the steamship ticket.

The agents of the American Line announced yesterday that, owing to repairs which had to be made in the engine room of the St. Paul, now at Liverpool, her sailing for New York had been postponed. She is expected to get away on Wednesday and should arrive Sept. 2, and leave again for Liverpool with passengers and mails on Sept. 4.

FINDS NO EXCUSE FOR ARABIC ATTACK

Not a War Vessel, Even If Convoyed, Says French International Lawyer.

Even if the Arabic was under convoy by British war vessels she was not legitimately subject to attack without warning, according to a statement made yesterday by M. A. de La Pradelle of Paris, a member of the Institute of International Law. The institute was founded in 1813, and among its American members are Elihu Root, John Bassett Moore, James B. Scott and Professor G. Wilson of Harvard.

When M. La Pradelle, who is in this city at present, was asked his opinion regarding the efforts being made to justify the torpedoing of the Arabic, he said:

"It has been reported that the sinking of the Arabic can be justified under international law for the three following reasons:

"First—That the Arabic had been the object of former pursuits by German submarines, which she had escaped, thereby making it unnecessary to give any further warning.

"Second—That the Arabic was escorted by naval convoys, whereby her character of a ship of commerce was changed to that of a vessel of war.

"Third—That the Arabic had changed her course to come to the assistance of the steamship Dunsley, which had been torpedoed and was sinking.

"To the first question I reply:

"That it is an obvious principle of law that in order to proceed to the capture of a ship of commerce, a vessel of war must first command it to stop, this command applying at each particular time only, and if the vessel attempts to escape by flight or by resistance, can use force only during the pursuit which follows on the particular occasion.

"To the second:

"The mere fact that a ship of commerce is escorted by vessels of war is not sufficient reason for changing it into a vessel of war. The only effect which the presence of vessels of war near a ship of commerce gives is that the latter can suffer by accident from attack which will legitimately be made on the vessels of war, which was not the fact in the case of the Arabic.

"To the third:

"The fact that the Arabic may have changed her course to assist the S. S. Dunsley, which had been torpedoed and was sinking, does not deprive the Arabic of recognized human rights, for in so acting she was only acting under a duty which is prescribed by the laws of humanity."

FEAR THE PRESIDENT WANTS TO BE A KING

John Brisben Walker and "Friends of Peace" Advise Mr. Wilson of His Prerogatives.

Copies of this telegram sent Saturday to President Wilson by the National Convention Committee of "The Friends of Peace," an organization formed under German-American auspices, was given to the newspapers last night:

Great interests, willing to slay a million men, if thereby they can add additional profits to their already swollen fortunes, are urging war in that portion of the unneutral press of New York which they control.

In this hour, fraught with danger, The Friends of Peace respectfully ask the attention of the President to the mandatory provisions of the Constitution of the United States.

No intention of the great framers of that document was more clear than the determination to separate the Presidency from kingly power. From the exercise of his arbitrary authority by George III. had come our troubles with England.

The most dangerous of kingly prerogatives is that of declaring war. That authority was expressly committed, in our Constitution, solely to Congress. Without question, the issue of manifestos which put the country in the position of being obliged to declare war, in order to back up our declarations, are direct assumptions of the kingly power so distinctly forbidden in the Constitution and so expressly committed to Congress and to Congress alone.

It is impossible to conceive of any violation of the Constitution that is more fraught with menace to the public welfare or likely to be more dangerous to the permanence of the Republic.

If this kingly rôle should be assumed the great speculators and their great crowd of jingoes would be able, with the aid of an Executive, or even a Secretary of State, to sweep the nation off its feet into that most frightful of calamities—modern warfare.

It is in no unfriendly spirit, Mr. President, that The Friends of Peace, at a time of so much danger, place before you the mandatory character of the Constitutional provision, which takes the war-making power, and, as a corollary, all action calculated to involve us in war, from the hands of the President and commits it solely to the representatives of the people in Congress assembled.

Very respectfully,
JOHN BRISBEN WALKER,
Chairman.

CYMRIC NOT CONVOYED HER OFFICERS INSIST

Passengers Mistook Coast Patrol Boats for Escort of War Vessels They Say.

Two or three of the passengers of the White Star liner Cymric, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, told reporters that the steamer had been convoyed from Liverpool to the Fastnet by small warships, which picked her up at various points in the submarine danger zone. One passenger was certain that he saw a submarine within 200 yards of the ship.

The officers of the Cymric denied emphatically that the ship had been convoyed to the Fastnet or that she had ever been escorted even when eastbound, loaded with 16,000 tons of war munitions.

"The trouble is that passengers become excited almost before the steamer leaves the landing stage," said one of the senior officers of the Cymric, "and stay on deck until the Irish coast is a good 300 miles astern.

"What passengers mistake for escorts are probably the patrol boats, which have been cruising round the coast of the United Kingdom since the war started. They are mostly steam fishing trawlers, converted steam yachts and old torpedo boats with a few ocean going tugs. These vessels are equipped with quick firing guns to attack submarines and have a speed of twelve to twenty knots. Captain Harry Smith, the senior commander of the White Star Line is in charge of one of the converted yachts, formerly called the Zaza, and now known by a number."

The officer said that on this voyage he believed the Cymric had sighted three or four patrol boats on the way from Liverpool to the Fastnet, but no destroyers. Sometimes they did not meet any of these vessels either eastbound or west bound, he said. There have been only two Atlantic liners escorted out of Liverpool west bound, and both vessels flew the American flag. The first was the St. Paul, which sailed on June 7 with Colonel E. M. House on board, bearing dispatches for the President, and her sister ship, the St. Louis, which left Liverpool on June 26, with D. A. Thomas, the newly appointed Commissioner of War Munitions, on board. In both instances the escort of two torpedo boat destroyers was purely complimentary on the part of the British Admiralty.

FRENCH READY FOR OFFENSIVE

Continued from Page 1.

battle front. In the Argonne the French last night established themselves in a German trench which they had mined and shelled other trenches effectively today. Several German ammunition dépôts in Alsace were exploded by French shells. The Germans again bombarded Rheims.

Following is the night official report from Paris:

In Artois the artillery on both sides has been very active in the region of Noulette and in the Neuville section.

Cannonading has also been rather violent in the region of Roye and Lassigny, in the Aisne Valley and in Champagne.

The enemy has fired about forty shells on Rheims. Only one person was wounded, so far as reported.

Bomb fighting on the Perthes-Beausejour front in the Argonne has continued. We shelled the German trenches very effectively in reply to their shelling at Vauquois.

In Alsace, in the region of Ammerzweiler, our mortars and bomb-throwers have played havor with the German positions and have blown up several ammunition depots.

The Paris afternoon report is as follows:

Last night saw continued severe artillery fighting in the Artois district; between the Oise and the Aisne; in the Champagne district, and in the Vosges.

In the Argonne fighting with mines continues at Courtes Chaussées and at St. Hubert, where we have occupied and consolidated the crater made by a mine explosion.

Two weak infantry attacks on the part of the enemy, one at Frise-sur-Somme and the other in the Forest of Farroy, in Lorraine, were completely repulsed by us.

Berlin dismisses the operations in these words:

"In the western theatre of war nothing of importance has taken place."

STOCKS UNSETTLED BY ARABIC CRISIS

Fear of Trouble with Germany Causes Declines of 2 to 11 Points in the Leaders.

U. S. STEEL'S NET LOSS 3⅛

War Issues Hard Hit, Bethlehem Receding 11 and General Motors 7½—Day's Sales 541,000 Shares.

Traders in stocks went down to Wall Street yesterday morning in a far more thoughtful frame of mind regarding the loss of the Arabic than on Friday, and sold heavily. The previous feeling of confidence that a break with Germany would not occur was absent. In commission houses the gossip dealt exclusively with the prospect of a rupture of diplomatic relations, and holders of long stock evidently thought it would be best to lighten their burdens, with the result that prices left off at the close of the market with net declines running from 2 to 11 points.

The start of business brought a moderate recession, but support was accorded to an extent sufficient to impart a fair degree of stability to quotations. This condition failed to last beyond the first half hour. Thereafter sales increased, and prices melted down with rapidity. Steel, which sold earlier in the week well above 77, dropped to 70¼, and Studebaker, in contrast with a price of 120 on Tuesday, changed hands at par.

Lowest prices of the short session were reached in final trading, and numerous active issues closed at the bottom. In the following table are presented the more active stocks, with their high and low prices and net declines from Friday's close:

	Highest Price.	Lowest Price.	Net Decline.
Allis-Chalmers	37⅛	34¼	3⅛
American Beet Sugar.	62	58	4¼
Am. Car & Foundry.	67	63	4
American Locomotive.	53	49½	3½
Baltimore Locomotive.	78½	75	3¾
Bethlehem Steel	274½	274	11
Crucible Steel	72	68¾	3¼
General Motors	206⅞	200	7⅛
Mexican Petroleum	82¾	79	3¼
New York Air Brake.	132⅞	126½	6⅛
Studebaker	105⅛	100	5
Union Pacific	129¼	127¼	2¼
United States Rubber.	50⅝	49	1⅝
United States Steel	75⅞	70¼	3½
Westinghouse	114⅝	111¼	3⅜

Wire houses were reported as especially busy on the selling side. This was taken to mean that earlier buyers were realizing profits made in the long upward swing of recent weeks, and also, that considerable liquidation by investors in the interior was being carried out. Some of the war stocks gave evidence of pressure from sellers for the short account, but, on the whole, the progress of the market downward was believed to represent the selling of holders who had made up their minds to stand from under until the international situation received more light.

Such news as reached the Street from London and Washington was by no means reassuring. The official announcement from British Government sources that the Arabic had not been convoyed was followed, upon its publication by the ticker agencies, by increased selling pressure. The market had been bolstered up to a certain extent on Friday by a rumor that the vessel had been accompanied by warships, and that an investigation would prove that the German submarine commander had not violated the rules of war in torpedoing the Arabic without warning.

EXPECT A SCRAMBLE HERE FOR LOST STOCK

British Think Lack of Canadian Car Shares Sunk with the Arabic Will Be Felt.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—According to the Westminster Gazette, the sinking of the Arabic is likely to cause difficulties in Wall Street curb speculations in Canadian Car and Foundry shares.

Recent American buying of Yankee securities has resulted in many packages of shares being shipped across the Atlantic, and no doubt the Arabic carried some of these.

A Wall Street broker who has to deliver shares which are coming from this side may find himself awkardly placed if the certificates are fathoms deep in the ocean. Should the buyer insist upon the immediate completion of his bargain, there might be a lively scramble to lay hold of shares.

So far as bonds are concerned, the troubles are likely to be less than they would be with shares of Canadian Car or some other speculative issues, because bonds are generally bought for investment and change hands but seldom, as compared with the certificates of railroad or industrial shares. Therefore the ultimate buyer of such securities will be probably content to wait until the proper indemnities can be obtained.

While no doubt every effort will be made to salve the cargo, if it be found that the Arabic's strongroom contained much stock when the ship left these shores, in any case it seems likely enough that the ship's sinking will have the effect of causing a great deal of difficulty to members of the New York Stock Exchange and to financial institutions which have been buying securities that come from this side, and the next developments are awaited with considerable interest.

SUBMARINES DESTROY FIVE MORE VESSELS

British Steamer, Belgian Tanker, and Three Sailing Ships Blown Up in the War Zone.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—A dispatch from Brest to the Havas Agency reports the sinking of two steamships from American ports. The British steamer Carterswell, of about 4,000 tons, which sailed on July 25 from Galveston for Havre with a cargo of grain, was sent to the bottom yesterday by a German submarine. Her crew of 24 was taken aboard a fishing boat.

The Belgian oil steamer Daghestan, 2,818 tons, from Philadelphia Aug. 6 for Rouen, and three sailing vessels also have been sunk.

Captain Paret of the Daghestan, in describing the torpedoing of his ship, said that yesterday at 12:30 P. M. he saw a big gray, unnumbered submarine, which fired three times through the rigging of his ship as it was fleeing.

When the shots were fired the Daghestan lay to, and a German officer boarded the ship. The officer seized the ship's papers and ordered that three bombs be placed on board. Five minutes later, when every one had disembarked, the ship was blown up. The officers and crew of the Daghestan were saved.

THINKS WE MUST FIGHT.

Canadian Press Believe Arabic Attack Means War for Us.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 21.—The Globe, which is edited by the Rev. Dr. MacDonald, the pacifist lecturer, says:

"Germany has in inward purpose and in outward deed committed the 'deliberately unfriendly act.' Will it be dishonored peace or will it be unavoidable war? President Wilson confronts these two questions. The American notes were not a bluff; on its face the deed was murder. American neutrality would seem to be at the parting of the ways. Canada's experience with Canadians of German blood or birth justifies the hope and confidence that if the choice must be made in the United States it will be for the President and the larger freedom."

The Mail says: "The aim of Germany is so to intimidate United States exporters as to cut off their trade from the allied countries or to drive the United States into war so that the enemy submarines can with less restraint torpedo United States shipping. Are our neighbors to be forced into war?"

The Telegram says: "Canadians believe that the United States can be more dangerous to Germany as a neutral than as a combatant joined to Britain and her allies. The United States may be kept at peace with the world as a result of Wilson's leadership."

VON BERNSTORFF SILENT.

Has Nothing to Say Regarding the Sinking of the Arabic.

Efforts to obtain a statement from Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, regarding the sinking of the Arabic and the published reports of the Ambassador's alleged commendation of a so-called pro-German publication of this city met with failure yesterday.

An inquiry over the telephone met with the response that the Ambassador would have nothing at all to say yesterday. The voice at the telephone announced that the speaker was the Ambassador's secretary.

An attempt to see the Ambassador a few moments before at the Ritz-Carlton, where Count von Bernstorff has an apartment, met with the same result. The hotel clerk called up the Count's rooms, and stated that he had been told: "The Ambassador has nothing to say today."

GERMANS SLAY 14 HELPLESS SAILORS

REFORMS THE PRICE OF SOCIALIST VOTES

Dr. David Says Political Equality Must Follow Germany's Victory.

DECRIES WAR OF CONQUEST

But Holds That Only Further Defeats Can Induce the Allies to Consider Making Peace.

BERLIN, Aug. 21, (via London.)—In the course of today's debate in the Reichstag, Dr. Eduard David, a Socialist leader, said:

"There lives in the hearts of the German people, as in all other peoples, longing for the day of restoration of peace. It would be a sad day for humanity if it were otherwise. The European peoples are bleeding from thousands and thousands of wounds. Every day of the war means further frightful destruction of values.

"Therefore, I point again today to the declaration which our party made in the Reichstag. We adhere to the principle declared on Aug. 4, 1914, that an end must be made to the war as soon as our enemies are inclined to make peace.

"Lust for conquest must not prolong this war unnecessarily. Emperor William said we were waging no war of conquest, and the Chancellor's speech yesterday supplied further proof. Unfortunately, Germany's enemies are not yet inclined to peace, notwithstanding their severe defeats. Their leading statesmen only recently asserted the determination to continue the war until Germany was crushed and their plans for conquest were realized. They are still looking for allies among the neutrals. They say time is their ally, and hope to wear out Germany's economic and military power by protracting the war.

"If we desire peace, therefore, the only thing left is to compel them to see that their hope is futile."

Referring to the Chancellor's words to the effect that Germany owed her success to moral power exerted in the direction of freedom, Dr. David said:

"And I hold it to be my duty to add that we expect a greater measure of liberty for the German people. With this hope we shall vote for the new credit. We must reach the goal of equal civil rights attending equal civil duties.

"Whoever did not know it before must have learned through this war that the great masses of the German people stand so high in efficiency, in the spirit of organization, in the sense of social duty, that the demand for full political equality can no longer be refused. Creation of freer and higher conditions of law and culture among the people themselves and in respect to other peoples must be the unshakable aim of a policy which strives for the best for our own people and all humanity. In struggling for that goal we vote for the present war credit."

Dr. Peter Spahn, a Clerical, expressed gratitude to Pope Benedict for his efforts in behalf of peace, saying:

"The position of the Holy Father which has been created by the war compels us to think of an international arrangement which would do justice to the rights and dignities of the Papacy."

Dr. Spahn indorsed the Chancellor's position concerning the freeing of Poland from "the Russian yoke." Major Ernst Bassermann, the National Liberal leader, spoke in the same vein. He added, however, that the Polish problem must be solved with due regard to Germany's national interests as well as the interests and demands of the Poles.

"Victory must bring us peace which will guarantee our future, dictated solely from the standpoint of Germany's national interest," he said.

Vladislaus Nyda, a Polish member, expressed satisfaction with the Chancellor's position, saying Poland would have the opportunity of developing its national life and reviving the culture of former times.

"We express firm confidence that the present war will create political conditions for the Polish nation which will guarantee free development of its national life in the future," he said.

EAGER FOR A GERMAN POLAND.

Press of the Country Applauds von Bethmann-Hollweg's Program.

BERLIN, Aug. 21, (via London).—German newspapers, with a few exceptions, comment exhaustively on the speech in the Reichstag of the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, attaching particular importance to his remarks concerning Poland. The general opinion set forth in the press is that the government contemplates the annexation of Russian Poland, which meets with almost universal approval.

Editorial comment, although dealing frankly with this subject, is restricted to some extent by the prohibition of the discussion of annexation—a prohibition promulgated by the Chancellor himself, which, in the opinion of some newspapers, overstepped his prerogative.

The Tägliche Rundschau says that "Poland will be freed finally from the Russian yoke and a more fortunate future will be guaranteed." The Poles, this newspaper says, will be independent, "or nearly so."

The Tägliche Rundschau ventures to become critical, however, and questions whether an independent Poland, under German sovereignty, menace to Germany, and whether the Chancellor, in bringing up the discussion of annexation, has not retarded the conclusion of peace by bringing home to Russia the realization that its richest industrial province may be lost.

The Kreuzzeitung says that the Chancellor's speech was not sufficiently definite, although it held out hopes which may have the most important consequences.

The Nachrichten of Dresden draws the conclusion from the Chancellor's speech that the Government does not intend to permit Poland again to be under Russian control.

The Tageblatt of Leipsic says: "The world now knows how we became involved in this war, and we have learned for the first time whither we are headed. The Chancellor for the first time has lifted the veil concealing the purpose of the war, and has indicated distinctly and manfully what is to be the reward of the efforts of ourselves and our allies—freedom of the seas to the west and the weakening of Russia to the east. The Chancellor's words, 'Courland freed,' will be greeted joyfully by hundreds of thousands."

The Nachrichten of Leipsic expresses the belief that the military achievements of Germany thus far are not sufficient to warrant the Chancellor's utterances, but approves the revelation of the Government's intentions.

The Germania of Berlin says the Chancellor's remarks show that the attitude of Germany toward Poland is friendly, but indicates an alteration of Prussian policies.

The Berlin Tageblatt says:

"A certain goal is clearly to be seen in the Chancellor's words. A new Europe, a new order of things, must result, which will make impossible any encircling of Germany, any breaking of her circuit in the future. The basis for this is, in the Chancellor's opinion, the extension and strengthening of the German Empire. In this purpose all Germans will agree with him. The means to its attainment can be discussed only when the proper time arrives. The more effective our armies in Poland are, the sooner that time will arrive."

Though slight differences of opinion appear in the press as to the wisdom of the Chancellor's frankness in discussing Poland, such criticisms are virtually buried in an avalanche of praise of his straightforwardness and honesty.

ITALY DECLARES WAR AGAINST TURKEY

Continued from Page 1.

begin a general mobilization on Aug. 25. Relations between Bulgaria, Rumania, and Serbia at present are excellent."

TURKS AT DARDANELLES CUT OFF BY THE ALLIES

Four-Day Suvla Bay Battle Threatens Disaster to Whole Moslem Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—An allied victory at the Dardanelles which he intimates will go far to offset the successes of the Germans in Russia is chronicled in a dispatch to The Chicago News from its staff correspondent, Louis Edgar Brown. His story of the Allies' master stroke, telegraphed from Moudros, a town in the Island of Lemnos, near the eastern base of the Allies, on Friday, and relayed from Athens today, is as follows:

"Through a bold stroke the British Army has dealt the Turks a humiliating and disastrous reverse, resulting in the capture and destruction of the main lines of communication between Constantinople and the forces defending the Gallipoli Peninsula, thus entirely cutting off the ammunition and food supplies that had moved down the Peninsula from the base to the army in the field. This strategic success, it is calculated by the Allies, will equal the effect upon the Balkan political situation of the fall of Warsaw. The demoralization and the surrender of the Turkish Army defending the Gallipoli Peninsula are predicted for the near future. The opening of the Dardanelles and the eventual fall of Constantinople are now said to be inevitable, and it is only a matter of time before the Twentieth Century Crusaders will raise the standard of Christianity on the Mosque of St. Sophia.

Feint Against the Asiatic Coast.

"The result was brought about by a gigantic ruse. Huge and heavily equipped forces were concentrated by the British and French on various island bases near the Asia Minor seacoast. The Allies made a great display, indicating an intention to invade Asia Minor. Thereupon the Turks threw every resource of the nation into the defense of the seacoast of the Asiatic provinces. After they had thoroughly fortified the coast, warships of the Allies made several violent demonstrations against the newly constructed works. The Turks rushed every available man to the defense of Smyrna, Adramyti, and other Asiatic cities.

"Suddenly, during the night of Aug. 13, thousands of troops at half a dozen bases embarked on transports, destroyers, and trawlers and steamed hastily to an unknown rendezvous. Great secrecy was maintained, and even many of the staff officers were ignorant of the objective. The Turks, learning that the British army was moving, prepared to give it a hot reception at any point along the entire coast of Asia Minor.

"Like a thunderbolt from a clear sky the British invaded Gallipoli Peninsula at Suvla Bay, where the Turks were hopelessly unprepared for an issue. During the night an immense fleet gathered in the Gulf of Saros from all points of the compass. There were hundreds of transports, destroyers, cruisers, and trawlers, bristling with khaki-clad soldiers, who were beaming with cheerfulness and trembling with eagerness.

"The huge expeditionary force—one of the largest launched at the heart of an enemy's country—was flung against the Turks at a point they least expected it. The landing was orderly, scientific, and unopposed, and it was followed by a rapid advance to a position four miles inland, which was immediately fortified.

Turks Cut Off from Their Base.

"This move entirely severed the enemy lines of communication, with the result that 100,000 Turks, or what is left of the Seventh Army Corps, defending the peninsula, are nearly surrounded and virtually besieged. The enemy's retreat is now impossible. Entirely cut off from escape, it must either fight to the death or surrender.

"It is now a question of how long the Turks can subsist on the supplies they have. It will be an utter impossibility for them to get enough for their daily needs, because the British command both land and sea communications.

"The landing was splendidly executed. Under the supervision of the navy, half a thousand small boats, launches, and pinnaces, bristling like porcupines with fixed bayonets, carried the troops quietly ashore and returned repeatedly for fresh loads. Each man was equipped with an entrenching tool, ammunition, and food for three days. Immediately after the landing fifty Turkish outposts surrendered, and there were the only soldiers of the enemy seen during the day.

"The spectacular bombardment and continuous roar of cannonading, which were a feature of the original landing at Sedd-el-Bahr, were conspicuously absent this time. Everything was quiet and orderly as if it were a peace manoeuvre, and not a shot was fired until nearly dark.

"Turkish reports say that 60,000 British troops landed within twenty-four hours.

"When half the force was ashore it was divided into two sections, one marching inland to the south of Salt Lake, now a sun-baked and deeply ditched plain, and the other marching north beyond the lake. The forces employed through the salt marsh, covering as much ground as possible. The first section moved northeast and the second southeast in an attempt to make a junction with the Australian and New Zealand forces north of Gaba Tepe.

"Then silence fell and the forces halted for a brief rest. Reconnoissance parties reported that there were no Turks in sight, and the troops advanced to make as much ground good as possible before the enemy offered resistance. They covered six miles before nightfall of Saturday. Artillery, mule transports, water wagons, kitchens, hospitals were brought ashore in sufficient quantities for temporary purposes.

Turkish Reinforcements Attack.

"Turkish forces were hurriedly mobilized and rushed to oppose the invasion, the first detachments arriving just before sunset. Though hopelessly outnumbered at first, the Turks received reinforcement after reinforcement, and then there began the biggest battle that has yet been fought on Gallipoli Peninsula.

"All night both sides worked madly on trenches, artillery positions and barbed wire barricades. Scores of small pitched battles occurred. Often Turks appeared behind the British lines, whereupon they were immediately rushed by the infuriated "Tommies," who literally choked them into submission or bayonetted them to death.

"Shrapnel and bayonet attacks punctuated the night, small parties of Turks charging the troops working on the defenses. The British soldiers dropped intrenching tools and wire-cutters, grabbed guns and bayonets, dispatched the enemy and calmly returned to the work of building the defenses. Several well organized bayonet attacks on a large scale were delivered by the Turks.

"The battlefield was out of range of the guns of the destroyers and cruisers, and the army had to depend entirely upon itself. Artillery exchanges were intermittent, neither side having enough cannon for effective execution.

"During Saturday night the Turks mobilized about 70,000 men and at daybreak flung them against various points of the British line. The British made many violent counterattacks, and both sides were supported by considerable artillery. The battle raged all day Sunday in the terrific heat of the sun. The Turks had the advantage of fighting on higher ground and of knowing the country.

"The battle front twisted and squirmed all day like a huge snake. Because of the ever-changing position of both forces the only shelters were boulders, clumps of bushes, and ravines. The Turks turned the rugged beds of the Winter mountain torrents into almost impregnable trenches. Turkish sharpshooters were in their glory. Often they were caught far behind the British lines with great heaps of used cartridges at their feet.

"During the heat of the battle British pioneers worked to complete the fortifications. This seemed to enrage the Turks, who time after time flung battalions of infantry in bayonet charges upon the trench diggers. The forces often engaged in hand-to-hand fighting. The men, after emptying the magazines, used their rifles as clubs. Bombs and hand grenades did great execution in these encounters, and frequently machine guns were turned on the advancing Turks. This always scattered them.

"Dust was the greatest hardship. Kicked up by thousands of scurrying feet, it disturbed the troops more than did the rifle fire. Shortage of water caused some trouble, but the wounded received excellent attention. Long lines of stretcher bearers carrying wounded continually passed to and from the front to the field hospitals. A man was hardly wounded before he was picked up and taken to the rear.

"Toward night the battle front formed an irregular semicircle centring on Suvla Bay and having a radius of five miles. After dark thousands of the British fighters turned to digging trenches and making the position secure. The Turks battered away mightily, burling onslaught after onslaught on the British, massing forces at one point, then suddenly shifting the attack to another point; but they were unable to move the British back anywhere.

"Further northwards, almost under the guns of the big fortress of Bulair, which proved no disastrous foe, Australians in the Balkan-Turkish war, the French made a feint attack. Among the invaders here was a Greek legion composed of Ottoman and Christian volunteers in the French Army. The legion acquitted itself nobly, falling in battle nearly to the last man, of every man gave a wonderful exhibition of daring and patriotism. The French forces later withdrew to ships standing ready to receive them in the Gulf of Saros.

Battle Line Twelve Miles Long.

"On Monday, the second morning after the landing, the British made a violent right flank attack, putting the enemy entirely to rout, with terrific loss. The Australian and New Zealand forces holding the territory to the North of Gaba-Tepe, which had been heavily engaged for four days, concentrated simultaneously on the left flank, the attack resulting in the junction and consolidation of the Australians with the British invading force, so that now there is a continuous battle-line twelve miles long, twice cutting the main road over which the Turks defending the peninsula received all their supplies.

"The British forces hold the villages of Buyuk, Hanafari and Turchenkeui, through which the road passes. There is another road, but it is nothing more than a mules' path over the mountains. This is under direct artillery fire, which can sweep the valley of Bokalidepel clear to the waters of the Dardanelles. A battery is continually trained on this road, and when anything seeks to pass a peal of shells is fired, and they explode in the centre of the road. Every three minutes during the night shells are exploded over the road.

"Wounded men described to me the battlefield as a horrible sight. It was littered with bodies, the scattered debris of a great fight, equipment and stores. Corpses were strewn in wild confusion, half-buried bodies, heads, hands and legs, protruding from hastily dug graves. There were rifles, bayonets, ammunition belts, cartridges, soldiers' packs, blankets and coats which had been frantically thrown away in some fierce charges. Half-eaten loaves of bread, now bloodsoaked, and canteens and tobacco boxes which had been abandoned were everywhere.

Burning the Turkish Dead.

"One man described the funeral pyres. At intervals there were monster fires, with fitful splashes of flame darting out here and there and dense black smoke rolling upward. None venture near them except the few whose duty it is to throw kerosene on logs to aid combustion. A sickly stench permeated the atmosphere, forcing upon all the knowledge that dead bodies of Turks were being burned. It was absolutely impossible to mistake the smell of burning flesh. It is imperatively necessary in a tropical climate that dead bodies immediately to prevent disease when there are not enough men available to bury the dead. The British dead were buried in little fenced cemeteries near the shore.

"The British having broken the land communications of the Turkish forces, it remains for the navy to destroy the water lines. These have already been disrupted by the British submarines, which control the lower part of the Sea of Marmora and which recently sank 100 sailing boats. The Turks not enough vessels left to the Turks to transport supplies across the Dardanelles for even an army of 10,000. The British submarines are continually waiting to sink these surviving craft. Gunfire on the water communications causes the Allies no worry.

"The Turks feel discouraged. Referring to a Turkish announcement, the losses in the battle were: British, 4,000 dead, 9,000 wounded; Turkish, 8,000 dead, 12,000 wounded. Turkish admission of this overwhelming loss indicates that the British success was even greater than has been reported.

"Minor military difficulties may prevent the Allies from reaching Constantinople before Spring notwithstanding the big success of the last few days, but the startling results of the latest British victory eclipsing anything of a similar nature in history, assure the Allies of full eventual victory over the Turks and lend reason to the belief that the European side of the Dardanelles will be controlled by the Allies within a few weeks.

British Used Armored Cars.

"British armored motor cars have made raids for a considerable distance north and south from the position of the Allies on Suvla Bay. One crew of a turret car, armored with a machine gun, drove out two miles and discovered pioneers of the enemy erecting field gun positions. The machine gun was turned on the workers, killing thirty of them. The others fled.

"Then bullets began to strike against the armored turret, and shells exploded near by. The pilot turned the car around to the camp, but discovered that the Turks had dug a deep ditch across the roadway and the automobile from getting back. The car reached the ditch in time to turn the machine gun on the diggers, and then the crew jumped out and placed across the ditch the planks always strapped to the side of the car for that purpose. Quickly they ran the machine across and sped away in safety.

"Aeroplanes played an important part in the recent operations in locating bodies of Turkish reinforcements and gun positions concealed in the mountain torrent gullies, and also in observing the British artillery fire. The Turkish aeroplanes were active but ineffective observers for the enemy's artillery.

"Australian miners are digging for gold in the trenches on Gallipoli Peninsula. They were surprised at the similarity of the Gallipoli ground to the Australian gold fields, and their sharp eyes soon discovered traces of the yellow metal. In their spare time the miners built rude placer outfits on the seashore and began washing for gold. They found it, and now the Australian troops with mining experience are passing every minute when not fighting the Turks in washing clay, which is brought to the shore from half a mile inland. One soldier thus made $5 in four hours."

THOUSANDS OF ITALIAN SUBJECTS IN LEVANT

Danger to Them Said to Have Led to the Delay in the Declaration of War.

There are estimated to be between seven and eight thousand Italian subjects in the Levantine towns of Jaffa, Beirut, Messina, Alexandretta, and Smyrna. Among these are 1,000 or 1,500 reservists whom, even before the war, Turkey would not allow to depart. In Cyrenaica, which, with Tripoli, forms the Italian north African colony of Libya, the Italian outposts have been driven in by the Besher tribes, who, it is alleged, are inspired by Turkish officers.

These two subjects have occupied the Italian press for weeks, and comments on them have shown that the papers expected the Government to act. The reason for delay is understood to have been the danger to the lives of the Italians in the Levant in case Italy should declare war.

It was announced on Aug. 19 from the Italian naval base of Taranto, which is behind the "heel" of the peninsula, that "a strong squadron of fast cruisers" was being held there to sail at a moment's notice, while from the commercial port of Brindisi, on the Adriatic side of the "heel," came the news that the five army corps concentrated at Apulia, above Brindisi, "have been ordered to be prepared to leave for an unknown destination."

Italy makes no distinction between her new battleships and her armored cruisers. As her cruiser class proper is small and would be of more service in Adriatic waters, it is likely that the cruisers to sail from Taranto will be composed of the San Giorgio, San Marco, and Pisa, (sister ship of the lost Amalfi,) all three of which can make over 23 knots an hour, and each of which is armed with 4 ten-inch and 8 7.5-inch guns. They have from 9,930 to 10,118 tons' displacement. Possibly there has been sent the 12,625-ton cruisers Vittorio Emanuele, Regina Elena, Napoli, and Roma, each of which carries 2 twelve-inch guns and 12 eight-inch guns, with a maximum speed of 21.5 knots an hour.

With the exception of the Queen Elizabeth and her successor at the Dardanelles, the Warspite, each armed with 15-inch guns, which reduced the forts at the entrance to the Strait, neither England nor France has sent her heaviest or newest ships to this field of operations.

It has been known for some time that over 100 transports had been collected at Brindisi and that at least three army corps and one division of cavalry had been in training at Apulia. The two corps may have been in training nearer the ports of embarkation, for it is unlikely, on account of the alleged doubtful attitude of Switzerland and the belief that Italy will shortly send troops to the French front, that the five army corps which have been training for weeks on the old manoeuvring grounds in the north, between Milan and Turin, would be drawn upon.

Moreover, although Rome cable dispatches this morning show that the Italian movement against Trieste, particularly on the Val Sugarna side, has been considerably accelerated, nothing is reported as having occurred along the Isonzo front. The Italians have captured most of the positions overlooking Tolmino in the north, Gorizia in the middle ground, and the Carso plateau on the south, but Italian military men here say that it will take some days, perhaps weeks, to bring heavy guns up to these heights and thus clear the way for an advance of the field army below.

Today, General Cadorna, Chief of Staff, allowed a statement to be made to that effect at his headquarters at Udine on Aug. 14, and it was added:

"The Italian General Staff is said to be hopeful that this campaign may be successfully completed early in September."

Meanwhile the Italo-Turkish dispute has come to a head. The Italian press in criticising the actions of Turkey has been much more open than when negotiations were proceeding between Rome and Vienna, even though it was known a month ago that the Government and the military authorities were not of one mind as to the expediency of sending a force to the Dardanelles. The King, General Cadorna, and the military authorities as well as Baron Sonnino were at first opposed to the idea, believing that Italy's proper policy was to concentrate all her energies on the Trentino, Carinthian, and Gorizia-Gradiscan frontiers.

But the Colonial and Foreign Offices showed the extent of the campaign carried on by the Turks in Libya, and the crying needs of the Italians in the Levant, to protect whom the good offices of the American Government had even been asked. The attitude of Rumania, Greece, and Bulgaria is said to have brought the military authorities round to the Government's way of thinking, for Italy has large interests in the Near East, not only in Palestine, but in those Aegean Islands which, according to the Treaty of Lusanne, she was to hold until the last Turkish soldier departed from Libya.

MAY SWAY THE BALKANS.

Italy's Action Believed Calculated to Win Greek Co-operation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Italy's declaration of war against Turkey is construed in official circles as a strong and shrewd move on the part of Italy and her Allies to bring Greece the short remaining distance that apparently separates her now from openly joining the Quadruple Entente. The force of Italy's declaration is expected to make itself felt first at Athens, where Prime Minister Venizelos, just returned to power with the overwhelming support of the country in favor of his war policy, will assume the direction of foreign affairs.

Conditions in the Balkans in the past few days are believed to be ripe for the new move, and it is hoped, in quarters sympathetic to the Allies, that Greece will now realize that if she is to benefit by the ultimate downfall of Turkey, she must make haste to assist in the preliminary warfare. Greece's territorial aspirations lie largely in the direction of Asia Minor, off the coast of which Italy already holds twelve islands as fruits of the Tripolitan war. Should Italy make a demonstration from those islands toward the mainland—and a large force is said to be gathered in southern Italy now for the purpose—Greece would see that her hope of recovering the old Greek cities that dot the shores of Asia Minor was vanishing.

Little surprise would be felt here if Germany sought to offset Italy's declaration of war against Turkey by declaring in turn formal war against Italy. This would make little practical difference in the European theatre, where Bavarian troops have already been reported as operating on the Italian frontier; and whether it would have any marked effect in the Balkans, is regarded as extremely doubtful, particularly as Bulgaria and Greece have lately shown their willingness to yield territory in Macedonia to hesitating Bulgaria.

Should Greece, under the guidance of her Prime Minister, enter the war on the side of the Allies, there is little doubt that this would be the signal for Bulgaria and Rumania to do likewise; or rather, it would mean that Greece already had assurances that they would follow her. Then Bulgaria would assist in forcing the Dardanelles by pressing forward to the Chatalja forts, which protect Constantinople from the Black Sea to the Sea of Marmora, in the rear of the Dardanelles. Greece would be expected to attempt a landing in Asia Minor, thus flanking the Dardanelles to the south, while Rumania would be expected to invade Hungary in the province of Transylvania, thus adding 500 miles at one stroke to the Austro-German defensive frontier.

The recently announced massing of a strong German and Austrian force on the Serbian frontier is regarded here as another mistake of German diplomacy. As the army was massing, statements were allowed to appear in the closely censored German papers advocating a march through to effect a junction with Turkey for the united defense of the Dardanelles. This would only be possible by crossing not only Serbia, but Rumania, friendly to both.

The first effect of the threat was to make Serbia more reasonable in her attitude toward Bulgarian demands and to stiffen Rumania in her refusal to let German munitions pass through to Turkey.

Official news of the declaration of war has so far been received neither by the State Department nor the Italian Embassy. The Ambassador and most of his staff are at Pitch Pine Hill, Beverly Farms, Mass., but the Counselor of the Embassy, Mr. Brambilla, is in Washington. He had no news from Rome and refused to comment on the declaration of war.

Italy's declaration of war adds another wide stretch of territory in which the interests of a belligerent power will be cared for by the United States. It can hardly be said, however, that today's declaration increases the American diplomatic burden in this respect to any marked degree. Ever since Italy entered the warlike arena against Austria, the good offices of Ambassador Morgenthau and his assistants have been invoked in behalf of Italians in Turkey pursued by many mobs or desirous to leave the country. Months ago the United States formally granted Italy's request that in case the war spread to include Italy and Turkey, the United States would care for Italian interests in Turkey, as the United States is already caring for them in Austria-Hungary.

Through Ambassador Morgenthau's activity in behalf of Italian subjects in Turkish territory, this Government has become well informed as to grounds of Italy's complaints against Turkey. Since the entrance of Italy into the European war the Italian Ambassador has remained at Constantinople, where his position has been made extremely uncomfortable by reason of Turkish resentment over Italy's participation in the war as the enemy of Austria, the partner of Turkey's ally, Germany.

But whatever outward resentment was shown by the Turks toward the Italian envoy at the Ottoman Court was of a minor character, as compared with the feeling aroused in Italy through the attitude of the Ottoman Government toward Italian subjects, who were residing in Turkey when Italy declared war against Austria. The Turks threw obstacles in the way of the departure of these Italians, and the Rome Government appealed to the United States to instruct Mr. Morgenthau to use his best endeavors to obtain their release from virtual detention.

Ambassador Morgenthau was successful in many instances, and the United States warships Tennessee, Chester, and and Des Moines carried a considerable number of Italians back to their own country. But the Turkish authorities would not permit the departure of Italians at several ports, and great feeling has been aroused in Italy by reason of this action.

Another cause for complaint on Italy's part against Turkey is that the Ottoman Government has failed to carry out one of the important provisions of the treaty which marked the re-establishment of peace between the two nations after the Tripolitan war. Turkey agreed that Italy should have the right to build a railway at Damascus. As a guarantee of the fulfillment of this arrangement, Italy was to keep possession of twelve islands in the Aegean Sea, which Italy has taken from Turkey. Turkey has never fulfilled her treaty agreement, and while Italy has held the islands in the Aegean, she has felt resentment over Turkey's course.

"A GIGANTIC MOVE" TO ROCK TURKS' EMPIRE

American Correspondent Wrote of Huge Plans Maturing by the Allies.

By LOUIS EDGAR BROWNE,
Correspondent of The Chicago Daily News.

ATHENS, July 29.—Within the next few weeks the Allies will launch a gigantic move against Turkey, which will rock the Ottoman Government to its foundations. The plan of campaign has been formed. Preparations are being rushed to completion.

This move has two phases—military and political. It contemplates the overthrow of the Ottoman power by creating a political crisis that will convulse the Balkan States, that crisis being caused by a decisive military move intended to leave the result of the Dardanelles campaign no longer in doubt. What that move will be none but the highest authorities know. Where the blow will strike is highly problematical. But the great preparations for a gigantic coup of some sort stand out so glaringly that the Turkish General Staff itself knows something is coming and is striving mightily to prop up the weak places in its defense.

Within the last few days I have talked with members of the Diplomatic Corps here. One gathers a distinct impression that, whatever move is to be made by the Entente, it is as much to influence the attitude of the Balkan States as it is to deal a military blow at Turkey. That is, any new move of importance against Turkey, whether it be on Gallipoli Peninsula, in European Turkey, or in Asia Minor, will be made for the purpose of creating a crisis in Greece, Bulgaria and Rumania.

The whole plan of the Allies was upset two weeks ago because the opening of the Greek Parliament was postponed until Aug. 16 because of King Constantine's poor health. The new Greek Parliament is pledged to turn out of office those statesmen preferring Germany to the Allies. The incoming Chamber will surely be more favorable toward war than the present one. The members of it will give Mr. Venizelos a workable majority for almost any policy he may select.

Mr. Venizelos is a well-known admirer of the Entente. He, above all Greeks, is imbued with the national dream of reclaiming the lands of Turkey which are peopled by 4,000,000 Greek Christians. Before the German propaganda rudely thrust him out of office he was eager for war. What his views are now few of his friends know. In Greece he is called "The Sphinx." During the whole election campaign he did not make a single speech; he announced no platform.

It is thought that a single great victory by the Allies in Turkey—one which really threatened the heart of the Constantinople Government—timed to occur at a psychological moment after the meeting of the Greek Parliament, would bring Greece tumbling into the fray and force Bulgaria and Rumania seriously to consider their future. A big victory by the Allies in Turkey would turn the Balkans over, just as did the German victory over the Russians in Galicia. Then Rumania was paralyzed and both Bulgaria and Greece badly frightened.

Resources for the big move are being rapidly mobilized. Only a few days ago there were in the harbor at Moudros at the same time the Aquitania, the Mauretania, and the Empress of Britain, all loaded with troops. These ships have made three trips to Moudros within six weeks with reinforcements for the Dardanelles expedition.

In Moudros today there are more than 100,000 troops, of which 60,000 are French. There is yet a large force in Egypt, and several brigades are stationed on the islands of Imbros and Tenedos. Somewhere in the Aegean Sea there are nearly thirty transports loaded with French and English troops. These transports left only the order to discharge in all nearly 70,000 men in the enemy's country. In Gallipoli Peninsula there are about 120,000 men of a dozen races fighting under French and British flags. In all there are in the Allies' expeditionary force more than 300,000 men. The strategical situation is such that half that number could not be crowded onto the section of Gallipoli held by the Allies.

Strong reinforcements for the fleet of North Sea fishing trawlers have arrived. These ships have proved invaluable as transports. Also huge piles of ammunition may be seen everywhere at Moudros. In the centre of every open field is one or two misshapen canvas-covered heaps of cartridge boxes. Not long ago Sir Ian Hamilton, Commander in Chief of the allied forces at the Dardanelles, made an inspection of the base.

This time the attack will be a surprise to Turkey. The Turkish General Staff knew all about the Allies' move on the Gallipoli Peninsula long before that move was launched. When and where the allied army and navy will strike this time is a State secret. It may be in European Turkey, from the Gulf of Saros. It may be on the Asiatic side of the entrance of the Dardanelles.

The resources of all Turkey are concentrated on the defense of Gallipoli Peninsula. A diversion of the Allies' military strength would cause a division of the Turkish strength, and then sudden re-enforcements and a quick move by either of the Allies' armies would probably put the Turks utterly to rout. This is more or less the theory of those British staff officers I have been able to get to discuss the situation.

MORGENTHAU ACTS FOR ITALY.

Her Ambassador Leaves Her Interests in Turkey in His Hands.

AMSTERDAM, Sunday, Aug. 22, (via London.)—The Italian Ambassador and the Embassy staff left Constantinople at noon yesterday, according to a telegram from the Turkish capital.

The United States Embassy has been intrusted with the task of protecting Italians in Turkey. One secretary and two dragomans remained at the Italian Embassy.

ITALIAN AVIATORS DEFEAT AUSTRIANS

Bring Down Three of Enemy's Air Squadron in Battle Over the Adriatic.

—PARIS, Aug. 21.—Italian aeroplanes defeated an Austrian air squadron off the Adriatic coast, according to a dispatch to the Figaro from Turin.

Three of the Austrian machines were brought down and their crews were either killed or made prisoners.

The Figaro's correspondent says that the Italian squadron forced an engagement upon the Austrians after a long, stern chase.

The Italian aviators returned to their base without loss or injury.

ITALIANS HAMMER OUTPOSTS OF TRENT

Their Artillery Are Close to Levico, Only Ten Miles from Austrian Camp.

VERONA, Italy, Aug. 21.—Italian guns are now hammering at outposts of the great intrenched camp of Trent.

The Austrian position on Mt. Panarotta, an attack on which by Italian artillery was announced in the latest official communication from General Cadorna, lies to the northeast of Levico, which is ten miles southeast of Trent. This mountain, more than 6,000 feet high, is one of the outposts of Trent.

In attempting to advance on Trent, the Italian forces have before them a long and difficult task. From the top of Mt. Panarotta down to Tenna Pass is a succession of forts and intrenchments extending for more than twenty miles and connected by underground passages built last September.

The gigantic defenses of the Austrians around Trent extend from Stelvio Pass, near the Swiss frontier, down to Lake Garda and up to the Carnic Alps. They form a barrier more than 200 miles long, in which nature herself has erected the most formidable bulwark.

ROME, Aug. 21.—This official statement was issued tonight by the General Staff:

"On the plateau northwest of Arsiero our troops by a vigorous attack captured an important Austrian redoubt on the flank of the mountain west of Maggiore.

"In the upper Cordevole Valley the artillery duel continued yesterday. Our artillery destroyed and burned an abattis barring the Dolomite road beyond Arabia. Enemy artillery, on the other hand, tried with stubborn rage to reduce to ruins the hamlet of Plave di Livinallongo without respecting even the civil hospital, which was greatly damaged.

Remarkable progress was made yesterday in Conca di Plezzo where our troops, thanks to an energetic offensive, won the front from Pluzne to Cozsoca. Enemy artillery, not succeeding in checking the rush of our troops, directed its fire against inhabited places, inflicting considerable damage and causing some fires.

"In the Monte Nero sector, after a hard fight, a strong section of enemy trenches on the northern slopes of the Ursic Mountain fell into our possession. All enemy attempts to retake the positions were repulsed. The same fate was reserved for other enemy counterattacks against our positions at Santa Lucia, where we made several prisoners including one officer.

REPORTS ITALIAN PROGRESS.

Embassy Asserts Austria Is Everywhere on the Defensive.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The Italian Embassy gave out tonight the following statement issued by the Government at Rome on the Italian military operations up to Aug. 18:

"As opposed to misleading reports circulated from Austro-Hungarian sources, the Royal Italian Government wishes to make known the following facts:

"1. Austro-Hungarian military action on the whole Italian front is on the defensive. The few isolated offensive movements undertaken have been of a merely local character and were nothing more than vain attempts to reconquer lost positions.

"The frontier, which was considered practically impassable, owing to the most up-to-date fortifications Austria-Hungary had constructed along its whole length and in the building of which she had taken full advantage of natural defenses and almost impregnable mountains and valleys, has been crossed by the Italian armies. Immediately upon the declaration of war the Italian troops occupied many important positions in the Trentine and Isonzo zone, and by so doing secured the enormous advantages which the frontier drawn in 1866 placed entirely in the hands of Austria-Hungary. In some few places the Italian army has refrained from invading, as it could have done, Austrian territory, in order to take better advantage of local conditions, but nowhere has the enemy dared to invade Italian territory.

Entire Austrian Front Under Fire.

"As a result, all the fortifications of the Austrian front line of defense are now under heavy fire from Italian siege guns and a considerable amount of land has been wrenched from the enemy and definitely occupied by the Italian army.

"2. Austria-Hungary had to evacuate positions in eastern Friuli, specially suited for stubborn defense and retreat to the even more strongly fortified line of the Isonzo, with the object of placing between her own and the enemy's armies, a river well known for its unfordable current and frequent inundations, on the mountainous banks of which she had erected a system of modern fortifications justly described by the Archduke Eugene in his proclamation to the Austro-Hungarian troops as "formidable." The Italian troops have, however, passed the Isonzo and captured important positions, such as Caporetto and Plava and all the lower course of the river from Gradisca to the sea. It was their well-known dash that enabled the Italian troops to accomplish the feat of crossing the river under heavy fire from the enemy's artillery. Time after time the bridges thrown across the river gave way under the shelling and the pressure of the swollen waters, but they were instantly rebuilt by the brave Italian soldiers.

"On the Upper Isonzo the greater part of Plezzo Valley was captured and occupied. Tolmino has been attacked and its fortifications are being battered daily by the Italian artillery. Further south, between Tolmino and Gorizia, our troops succeeded in establishing a strong bridge-head at Plava, where, having advanced during that surprised even their enemies, they are now able to cover our bridges from the left bank of the Isonzo and repel the daily counterattacks launched against them.

Rapid Advance on Carso Plateau.

"In front of Gorizia, the strong network of fortifications the enemy still holds on the right of the river is being approached at some points to within a few paces, and the Austrian press has admitted that our rifle fire reaches the houses in the town. But the Italian advance was even more successful on the Carso Plateau, which constitutes the main stronghold in the Gorizia defenses. There in a few weeks our troops have forced their way to the outer edge of the heights running from Gradisca to Montefalcone and then pierced the enemy's strong line of defense on the plateau itself from Selta di San Martino to Monte Sei Busti and the heights and forts of Montefalcone. From there they have begun and are carrying on with slow but steady progress their attack on the next line of Austrian defense.

"These results, which Austria-Hungary herself has been unable to deny in her official war reports, have naturally not been attained without reverses. Our losses, however, do not amount even to one-sixth of the 200,000 casualities attributed to us by our enemies. We have taken 18,000 prisoners, although we had to make frontal attacks, while the enemy has taken only a few hundred, so few that he does not mention them in his official reports. Austrian losses have been ascertained to be extraordinarily heavy, and all Austro-Hungarian officers made prisoners by us have admitted it.

"The Italian offensive continues and the enemy is unable to check it, notwithstanding the flow of reinforcements brought up against us. Violent counterattacks attempted at times in strong numbers have everywhere been repulsed. Our offensive is steadily developing, although it has to face and overcome defenses which are the strongest ever built."

VENIZELOS IS WILLING.

He Is Expected to Take the Oath as Greek Premier Tomorrow.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Eleutherios Venizelos has asked for an audience with King Constantine tomorrow, says a Reuter dispatch from Athens, and it is certain he will inform the King of his willingness to form a new Cabinet.

He is expected to take the oath as Premier Monday morning.

PROF. EVERSON TONIGHT
Tent, 146th & Amst. Ave., 8 P. M.
"A Vital Truth
On Which the Whole
World Has Gone Wrong!"
A Lecture of

Standard like Gold or Silver

BETHMANN-HOLLWEG TALKS OF ATTITUDE OF GERMANS HERE

Exclaims That We Surely Can't Believe Germany Would Interfere in Our Politics.

CHAT WITH BOSTON LAWYER

Suffrage, Prohibition, and Our Sympathies Discussed in an Interview on War.

BRITISH FOES CLASSIFIED

As Brutal, Selfish, Unscientific, and Outside the Pale of German Equality—Chancellor Aids His Own Interview.

By FRANZ HUGO KREBS.

[Mr. Krebs, who is a Boston lawyer, born in that city and a veteran of the Spanish-American War, went to Germany some weeks ago in the interests of the abortive movement supported by German-Americans here for the reopening of the cable to Germany under American auspices, and it was in furtherance of that mission that he interviewed the Chancellor. His account of the interview, as here written, was submitted to and approved by the German Foreign Office.]

Some days after reaching Berlin, I received a note at my hotel stating that his Excellency the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, would see me at 12 M., and further requesting me to call at the German Foreign Office at 11:30 and see Dr. Alfred Horstmann, the Secretary of the Foreign Office, who would accompany me to the Palace. At about 11:45 A. M. Dr. Horstmann and I arrived at the Chancellor's palace on Wilhelmstrasse.

On entering, I found myself in a very large hall, where we were told to leave our things with an attendant, and then were ushered upstairs. On going up, we were shown into a huge room, very simply furnished, the walls covered with tapestry, the most interesting bit of furniture being a small table, on which there were three pictures, one of the Kaiser, another of the Kaiser and two of his grandchildren, and another of Field Marshal von Hindenburg. These pictures were all autographed in the lower right hand corner, and were evidently personal gifts to the Chancellor.

After waiting in this room for two or three minutes, the door opened and we were ushered into another room, equally large and also very sparsely furnished. At one minute of 12, the door leading into still another room opened, and an aide-de-camp came into the room and, clicking his heels together, saluting at the same time, informed us that his Excellency was ready to see "Herr Krebs."

We then went into a third room, as large as either of the other two. There was a huge desk in the room. A man was seated behind it, wearing the undress uniform of a General, with no order or decoration save the Iron Cross. There was a rug on the floor—panther or leopard, I don't know which, for, as I was looking around a bit, in order to get a birds-eye view of my surroundings, the man behind the desk began to rise, and kept on rising, and finally, when he had fully risen, came around to the side of the desk, held out his hand, gave mine a cordial shake, and, motioning me to a chair, said: "I am very glad to see you."

Chancellor's Great Size.

How tall is the Chancellor? Frankly, I don't know. I know that I stand five feet ten in my socks, and he towered above me, and my hand rested in the palm of his as a child's hand might rest in mine.

The Chancellor has a remarkable face. He wears a closely cropped beard, his hair is iron gray, his face is deeply lined. Ambassador Gerard told me that the Chancellor reminded him somewhat of Lincoln, and I understand it, but I did not see in his face that tender, all-embracing sense of the fellowship of man that seems to me to be vividly present in many of the pictures of Lincoln.

The Chancellor has the face of one to whom men may mean comparatively little, but who is interested in a broad way in the history of mankind in the past and in its future development as well. The personal touch was to me lacking, but, remember, it could not be there and have him the great and wonderful exponent that he is of the most perfect human machine on the face of the earth. In Germany the welfare of the State comes first, after that the rights of the individual.

The Chancellor lighted a cigarette, offered me one, and finding that I did not smoke and had a bad cold, he pressed a button, gave an order to the attendant who appeared, and shortly a glass of seltzer was placed by me, and the Chancellor said, with a friendly smile: "I see you are very hoarse, a sip now and then may help you to speak more easily."

I then handed the Chancellor the sealed envelope containing a letter addressed to him from America regarding the reopening of the cable between America and Germany.

The Chancellor read the letter through with great care, and then looked up at me with evident interest showing in his face.

"But, Mr. Krebs," he said, "do you think for a minute that the British would allow the cable to be opened ?"

"Yes, your Excellency, provided it is done under such conditions that Germany cannot gain anything, and the United States gains everything.'"

"But would public opinion in the United States favor the cable being reopened?"

I answered in the affirmative.

Turning in his chair, and striking his hand on the desk, the Chancellor said:

"We will do more than you suggest. We will, if cable communication can be restored, allow the American Ambassador and Consular representatives to use the cable. We will also allow all properly accredited American newspaper representatives to use the cable and send out their reports uncensored, except as to military or naval operations which might be deemed prejudicial to Germany's best interests. If the American people want the news, Germany is willing that they should have it. Germany has nothing to conceal from the world."

A moment or two passed in a brown study. Musingly, the Chancellor then commented:

"It is sometimes very hard for us to understand you Americans, but you certainly have a great deal of push and ingenuity. Well, I will take this matter under consideration, and if I find that the cable can be repaired, of course the matter must then be taken up by us with the Government of the United States, as it would only be through its influence that the cable could be reopened and operated."

Rapid-Fire Questions.

Then, looking me straight in the eyes, the Chancellor asked me a series of fairly rapid-fire questions.

"When did you leave the United States?"

"Three weeks ago."

"What was the state of public opinion then?"

"Strongly in favor of the Allies."

"Why?"

"Partly on account of the violation of the neutrality of Belgium, partly on account of a very kindly feeling for France, partly on account of our close finanial relations with Great Britain, and largely on account of the violent propaganda carried on in the United States by Germans and German-Americans."

"Don't the American people believe that a man has a right to show his fondness for the land of his birth?"

"Yes, your Excellency, they do, and are very sympathetic in all matters of that kind; but suppose conditions were reversed, and suppose the United States and Great Britain were at war, and further suppose that there were about 2,500,000 Americans by birth living in Germany, and enough more of American descent to bring the number up to about 20,000,000; suppose, also, that 75 per cent. of your people favored Great Britain, and that practically all of your upper classes did so, and suppose that your Government desired to remain neutral; how long would you tolerate an agitation such as has been carried on in the United States for months past? Under those conditions wouldn't you stop it with an iron hand, before it had gained any considerable headway?"

The Chancellor asked one or two questions from Dr. Horstmann, evidently desiring him to translate for him a few words that he had not entirely understood. He then said:

"Mr. Krebs, this view is a novel one to me. Surely, Americans can't believe that Germany would interfere in their internal politics?"

Sure That Germany Will Win.

In answer to my question, "Who will win the war?" the Chancellor said:

"Germany and its allies will win. The people have made great sacrifices, and must be and are prepared to make still greater ones; but of the outcome there is no doubt."

Next, I asked the Chancellor, "Do the Germans hate the British?"

The answer, calmly given, was:

"No, I do not think that hate is the proper word to describe their feeling. We have only had a united Germany for about forty-five years, but see what we have accomplished in that time. We have, I believe, the most scientifically conducted Government that the world has ever known, and we have practically succeeded in eliminating extreme poverty.

"The upper classes in Great Britain, who have for generations past lived in luxury and comfort, have given little thought to the millions of wretched slum dwellers in their large cities. To the German mind such an attitude seems not merely selfish and cruel, but unscientific. Now, in its hour of peril, what assistance can those unfortunate beings offer to the country that has given them birth alone?"

The Chancellor then said, and his voice suddenly sounded as cold as ice:

"We are not unfamiliar with the stories circulated about us by the British since this war began. Was it not Shakespeare who said:

Who steals my purse steals trash; 'tis something, nothing;
'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands;
But he that filches from me my good name
Robs me of that which not enriches him
And makes me poor indeed.

"And, while we do hold the masses of British gentlemen responsible for the circulation of these libels, we do feel that it is an indication of an underlying brutality in the British that places them outside the pale of our regard as intellectual and moral equals."

Then, turning in his chair, the Chancellor said:

"Let us not talk about the war any more. Tell me"—with a rather quizzical look in his eyes—"how's woman suffrage coming along in the United States."

When I told the Chancellor that it was advancing rapidly, that in all probability in 1916 both candidates for the Presidency would favor it, and that it was only a question of a few years before women would be voting in nearly every State of the Union, he seemed very much interested.

"Well," he said, almost seeming to be thinking aloud, "who can tell? It may be the best thing for you to do. There are no historical precedents to guide you. You are traveling along a road where you have to blaze your trail:—who can tell, who can tell?"

Asks About Prohibition.

There was a distinct pause before the next question, and then:

"Is prohibition of the sale of liquor still an active issue in the United States?"

"Yes, your Excellency, we have many States in the Union in which the sale of all intoxicants is forbidden. Recently the question of adopting a constitutional amendment was brought up in Congress and received very considerable support."

"Most interesting," said the Chancellor. "A movement of that sort would make no headway in Germany. The people would regard it as an absolutely unwarrantable interference with their personal liberty."

Then a clock chimed once, the Chancellor arose, shook hands with me, and said:

"Good-bye, Mr. Krebs. Please don't forget that you did not do all the interviewing."

And, with a wave of his hand, we were dismissed. The joint interview was over. I left thoroughly impressed with the fact that for an hour I had been in touch with one of the world's greatest men and one of its greatest minds.

The feeling in Germany against its diplomats is very strong and outspoken; I have had many Germans say to me: "After the war is over, we will make a clean sweep of our diplomats." The Chancellor stands forth as the absolutely impeccable representative of the German aristocracy who believe in straight and clear thinking and who have an entire and almost unreasonable contempt for mental equivocation of any kind.

He is an idealist, but of the work-a-day kind. As Secretary of the Interior he labored for years in order to put the Empire in the condition in which it is today, one so economically and basically sound that it is able to withstand the shock of attack from all sides and yet maintain its poise and the integrity of its boundaries.

A man personally of the most simple, almost, one might say, Spartan tastes, the Chancellor seeks personal recreation, when work permits, far from courts or the ambitions of the mighty. The Kaiser has had the best there was in him to give, and when his life work is ended one can imagine the Chancellor, with that absolute loyalty to his sovereign that characterizes the German gentleman, laying aside the cares of State without a single regret save that further service may be impossible.

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DERIDE BETHMANN-HOLLWEG.

Paris Newspapers Ironically Discuss the "Freedom" He Promises.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—The speech delivered by Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg at the opening of the Reichstag is printed verbatim in the French newspapers and commented upon by editorial writers with a wealth of irony.

The Petit Parisien draws a parallel between the Chancellor's speech and Lady Macbeth's cry. "He is haunted by the memory of a crime," says the paper. "His speech is a repetition of those made at previous sessions. We hoped to learn something about Poland. He confined himself to vague allusions. We expected a definite statement about annexation. He avoided that subject altogether."

"That liberty he promises the universe," says the Matin, "which already has been so happily experienced by Alsace-Lorraine, Schleswig and Posen, will be assured by the domination of the chosen people, since, according to von Bethmann-Hollweg, if the Germanic Empires are victorious the policy of the balance of power must disappear. With Bismarck, his great predecessor, the Chancellor evidently thinks that 'liberty consists in being the master.' This is the only sincere phrase in the 'scrap of paper' man's long harangue.

"As is the case of the German manufacturer, his speech is for the home market. It is a tissue of deceits and gratuitous affirmations. It will be for other countries but a monument of what its masters expect of the well-drilled credulity of the German people."

INVENTS NEW BOMB TO SCATTER FIRES

Leon Goldmerstein Tries Out Explosives That Throw Molten Metal Over Wide Area.

TEST BEFORE MILITARY MEN

Effects Demonstrated in Piles of Wood, Many Blazes Being Started—Offered to Government.

Incendiary bombs that will scatter molten metal over a wide area and start many fires within the area were demonstrated yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the Aeronautical Society of America on the society's aviation field at Oakwood Heights, Staten Island. The demonstrations were made by Leon Goldmerstein, the inventor of the bombs, and witnessed by fifty officers of the United States Navy and Army and the National Guard. Several representatives of the society, of which Mr. Goldmerstein is a member, were also present.

The demonstrations, which were really of the nature of tests, for Mr. Goldmerstein had never before experimented with his explosives in the open air, were made with small quantities of explosive set off by fuse from the centre of piles of wood. In actual use the bombs will be dropped from aeroplanes and exploded by percussion, but Mr. Goldmerstein's object yesterday was only to show that his explosive would scatter molten metal that would start simultaneous fires in many places.

Before making his first test the inventor explained the principle of his bombs and their asserted superiority as incendiary machines over the bombs now used by the European belligerents.

"The usual aeroplane incendiary bomb," he said, "consists essentially of a shell filled with thermit, which is a composite metal, and an igniting device, usually phosphorus. When ignited, themit develops an extremely high temperature and sets fire to inflammable objects with which it comes in contact. The disadvantage of the bombs now in use is that the thermit usually burns in one spot, and so starts a fire that is local and may be easily extinguished. A few buckets of sand thrown in time will put out the fire and make the damage from the bomb insignificant.

Explosive Easily Handled.

"The idea occurred to me sometime ago that this disadvantage could be overcome if an explosive were added to the bomb that would scatter the thermit and cause it to start numerous fires over a fairly extensive area. The difficulty was that every explosive then known would explode at a degree of heat far below the melting point of thermit, so that, before the thermit was molten and in a condition to be scattered and start fires, it would be thrown about almost harmlessly by a premature explosion.

"I set myself to work, therefore, to find an explosive that would not explode before the entire mass of thermit about it had been ignited and liquefied. I now believe that I have found such an explosive. Up to a temperature of about 900 degrees Fahrenheit it is harmless and noncombustible. It may be hammered, melted or placed in an open fire with perfect safety. It is even insensitive to mercury fulminate.

"But burning thermit develops a greater temperature than 900 degrees in melting, so that if the new explosive is placed in contact with it, it will be exploded and scatter the thermit after that substance has melted. I propose, therefore, to mix the new explosive with the thermit in a bomb. The thermit will be ignited by phosphorus in the usual way, and, as that burns, the mounting temperature of the explosive becomes heated to 900 degrees, it will be scattered by the explosive. With the explosive and thermit properly mixed, continuous explosions will result that will make the bomb a sort of little volcano, throwing molten thermit in all directions for an appreciable period.

"I wish to add, before making the first test, that my invention is at the service of the United States Government. At my request, the Aeronautical Society has notified the Government that it may have the full benefit of the invention without charge."

Fires Started as Expected.

Mr. Goldmerstein then made his first test. An ounce of the new explosive was mixed with a quantity of thermit, put in a metal cup and buried under a small pile of wood. A fuse was attached, which Mr. Goldmerstein lighted, and a moment after the fire in the fuse had reached the compound white-hot molten thermit began to leap in lumps from the centre of the woodpile, some of it striking the grass twelve feet away. Numerous fires were quickly started in the woodpile and in the grass. A second test was made in another pile of wood with similar results.

Mr. Goldmerstein said that in an actual bomb at least a pound of explosive would be used, and that it would scatter the thermit in a circle from forty to fifty feet in radius. The bomb could be as easily exploded by percussion as by a fuse, he said. He considered that the tests made yesterday with a small quantity of explosive in a stationary container proved the efficiency of his invention, and, although the army and navy officers present would not make official comments, it was clear from the number and character of questions they asked that they were impressed with what the inventor had done and with what he promised.

Following these tests, Mr. Goldmerstein made an experiment with another explosive which, he said, would not explode until the melting point of thermit had been reached, and, being much more powerful than the first explosive used, would scatter the thermit for a distance of 300 to 400 feet from the point of explosion.

Explosives Are Cheap.

This test was more difficult, however. Because of the slipping of a wedge, the explosive "floated," and, although it manifested great force, it did not scatter the themit as the inventor had anticipated. He was anxious to repeat the experiment, but the great heat developed in the thermit melted the metal cup containing it, and Mr. Goldmerstein had no more cups at the aviation field. Another test with the higher explosive will be made in the near future.

Mr. Goldmerstein also announced that he had completed arrangements with a manufacturer of shrapnel shells for experimentation with projectiles filled with a mixture of one of his new explosives and thermit, instead of slugs. He believes that fifty pounds of thermit may be used in one shell and scattered by the explosive over a great area. The molten thermit will thus be thrown, he said, on any one near the point of explosion and will have greater effect in putting men out of battle than the slugs now used in shrapnel. Tests of shrapnel shells filled with thermit will be made next October.

A feature of the explosives compounded by Mr. Goldmerstein is their cheapness. According to the inventor the weaker explosive costs about twenty cents a pound and the other eighty cents a pound. At least 1,000 bombs filled wih thermit and the lesser explosive may be manufactured in a week, Mr. Goldmerstein said, at a cost of $7 to $8 each.

One of the most ardent believers in Mr. Goldmerstein's inventions is Frederick W. Barker, Acting President of the Aeronautical Society, who witnessed yesterday's experiments. Other officers of the society who were present also asserted their belief in the inventor's success.

To Become American Citizen.

When the society was asked by Secretary Daniels to nominate two men for membership on the Naval Board of Experts it wished to name Mr. Goldmerstein as one of the members and, according to the officers of the society present at the field yesterday, would have done so had it not been remembered that Mr. Goldmerstein was a Russian and not an American citizen.

Mr. Golmerstein had been given reason to expect the nomination, and he was disappointed when he learned that his citizenship precluded him from service on the board, but, instead of sulking in his disappointment, Mr. Barker said, he went ahead with his laboratory work until he had perfected the explosives now offered to the Government for use without compensation. The inventor has taken out naturalization papers in New York, and will become an American citizen in the shortest time allowed by law. In addition to his inventive work, he is an associate editor of the Journal of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and before coming to America he was variously employed by the Russian Government.

ROOSEVELT TO VISIT PLATTSBURG CAMP

Will Review the Citizen Soldiers on Wednesday and Make an Address.

MANOEUVRES FOR ROOKIES

Military Operations on a Large Scale to Begin—Good Work at the Targets.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt will go to Plattsburg on Tuesday night and will spend all day Wednesday at the business men's military camp, which is being held there under the supervision of General Leonard Wood. This became known, last night, coincident with the issuance by Colonel Roosevelt of a statement about the sinking of the Arabic. He is prepared to show, it was made known, that he was ready to back up by his personal actions, each word which he uttered. At Plattsburg he will deliver an address to the citizen soldiers.

Some time ago Colonel Roosevelt was invited to attend the encampment, and he made it known that he was keenly desirous of lending his aid to the work. When he heard of the sinking of the Arabic by a German submarine he was deeply stirred, and decided to accept the invitation without further delay. He was doubly anxious, it was said, to lend his aid to any movement in this country which would aid in the cause of military preparedness. He is in thorough accord with the purpose of the camp and with the movement to establish other camps in the country where men will be instructed in military operations.

While at Plattsburg the Colonel will be prepared to spend several hours with the men, and to ride with General Wood on inspection tours. He wants to review the men who have given their time to the study of military tactics and do what he can to aid the cause.

During the Spanish-American war when the Colonel resigned the post of Assistant Secretary of the Navy to become Lieutenant Colonel of the Rough Riders, he selected General Wood as Colonel. They have, since that time, been the closest of friends.

ROOKIES IN SHELTER TENTS.

Mayor Mitchel Among 200 Men Roughing It in "Doghouses."

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 21.—A cold, drizzling rain is falling here tonight and all is quiet in the military instruction camp for business and professional men. But dreary as it is in the main camp it is much gloomier on Cumberland Point, five miles north of here, where more than 200 of the civilian soldiers have bivouacked for the night and are sleeping, two to a tent, under the little shelter tents that armies use when in the field. Among those who are facing the hardships of the worst night of the encampment are Mayor (Sergeant) Mitchel, ex-Ambassador Robert Bacon, and a score of other "rookies" who are well known in the political and business life of the nation.

The first two troops of the squadron bivouacked last night and got back to camp this morning. The bivouac was not bad, but as near the real thing, so far as life in the field is concerned, as the regular officers in command could make it. The men had to cook their own meals, they had to groom their horses and do all the other things that the regular troopers have to perform when in active field service.

This morning the first of the minor problems was worked out. It was advance guard work, and the company selected to solve it was Company A, under Captain Kelly. It was purely preliminary, and is a part of the general schedule leading up to the big field problems, the first one of which is to be worked out next Friday, when the whole regiment goes into the field for nine days' service under war conditions.

The record target work is being rapidly completed and by 5 o'clock Monday afternoon it is expected that every man will have completed the required target work. Most of the men are now shooting the 600-yard prone requirement, and today some of them made wonderful records at that range. Oswald Chew of Philadelphia, firing at that range, made a score of 45 out of a possible 50; Sergeant Goss of the New York police, 46; L. G. Cooper came within one point of making a perfect record; R. D. Salisbury made 48; C. P. Slocum, 47; E. K. Carver, 47; C. P. Brown, 47; G. H. Crocker, 47.

Police Commissioner Woods is one of the few men who sought the full course and he missed the honor of being recorded an expert rifleman by just two points. The maximum score for the whole course is 250, and those who make 210 or better are rated as experts.

The machine gun squad is also in the field tonight, and is not due to return until late tomorrow afternoon. They are camped some twelve or thirteen miles south of here in the vicinity of Ausable, in the course of a talk on the big part played by the machine gun in modern war one of the officers read an item from one of the British service publications, where it was stated that the Germans are now turning out the latest and most effective types of machine guns at the rate of 500 a week.

Colonel Mitsu Itamy of the Japanese General Staff who is the Military Attaché of the Japanese Embassy in Washington, visited the camp this afternoon and watched the men drill after retreat. Colonel Itamy said that the work of the men, all things taken into consideration, was one of the most remarkable exhibitions he had ever witnessed.

Willard D. Strait was commissioned a Second Lieutenant this afternoon and assigned to Company F, and he will appear with the gold cord around his hat for the first time tomorrow at the first dress parade in which the entire regiment will participate. F. R. Appleton was another New Yorker commissioned a Second Lieutenant today.

James Speyer, the New York banker, sent in his application for enlistment in the Second Regiment today. The application was approved.

SEES ROOSEVELT FOR 1916.

Progressive Leader Thinks Preparedness Will Be the Issue.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 21.—Edgar A. Knapp of Elizabeth, Chairman of the Progressive State Committee, sent a letter to each member of the county committees in New Jersey tonight, asking support to prevent desertions to the Republican Party. Mr. Knapp predicted that the 1916 campaign would be fought on the issue of "national preparedness" and said the real fight would be between Roosevelt and Wilson.

"The same Bourbons that controlled the Republican Party in 1912 are still in the saddle," writes Mr. Knapp, "and all are trying to force the nomination of Elihu Root for President. I want to put members of the Progressives on their guard against attempts of Republicans to get them back into their still reactionary party. The Bourbons wrecked the party in 1912 and are now strangling every attempt of some of the good men that are still in the party to lead it out of the mire in which these political pirates have placed and kept it.

"If the same conditions exist today that brought about our withdrawal in 1912—and they do—how can any conscientious Progressive go back now and condone the very things that drove him out? Wilson deserves the support of every American at the present time, but the campaign of 1916 will be fought along the issue of national preparedness of which Colonel Roosevelt is the original advocate."

THREAT TO RALPH PULITZER

He Will Be "Repaid" for German Exposure, Says Herman Ridder.

Discussing The World's exposure of the secrets of German propagandists, Herman Ridder says in an article in the Staats-Zeitung today:

The disclosure of the correspondence in regard to the details of such transactions, by The World, hampers only to a slight extent this legitimate activity by aggravating the already strained relations between this country and Germany.

The World has done a doubtful service for the country in which it is published—doubtful as was its exposure of the "Panama scandal" and Mr. Ralph Pulitzer will be recompensed therefor, beyond a peradventure, in that it establishes without question that the Austrian blood which flows in his veins is thinner than the waters of the Atlantic.

A Commander in the American Navy towed the British off the mud banks of Taku and wrote the phrase "blood is thicker than water" into American parlance. The son of one who elected America rather than the country of his birth for his domicile has chosen to delete it therefrom.

SHOW WE DEPEND ON WORKING WOMEN

Suffragists Point Out the Predicament a One-Day Strike Would Bring About.

FEW CALLINGS UNAFFECTED

If Women Obeyed the Injunction, "to Stay in the Home," Many Industries Would Stop.

The woman suffragists have been doing a little figuring to see what would happen if the one-day strike for women should call them all out. It should be remembered, they say, that the one-day strike of men in Belgium won them their rights.

In New York City, for example, 1,134 men would be obliged to look after the entire telephone service, which now employs 7,362 girls, for the latter would be in their homes. In Buffalo not one of its 563 operators would be at the switchboards. In Rochester the wires would be idle and in many other cities, too, if the 12,154 women operators stayed at home.

In the retail shops the absence of the 72,261 dealers, clerks, and storekeepers would necessitate their closing.

The machinery of the home will be tied up if the 322,969 women in personal and domestic service stay in their own homes and not those of their employers, and if the 82,465 laundresses stay "in woman's place," the men will be obliged to wash their own clothes, to say nothing of the ironing.

And who will cook the dinners for a large number if the 25,215 women specialized as cooks remain in their own homes; as not even one of the 152,771 general servants can take their place. As to the 5,746 chambermaids they will go home and attend strictly to their own beds. Housekeepers, too, numbering 20,648, must be promptly delegated to their own proper places, their own homes.

Is a boarding house a home? If so, nearly 15,000 purveyors of board and lodging must invite their patrons to move along. Hospitals are among the worst offenders. They are constantly training girls to leave their homes. The hospital nurses must go to their places. Somewhere in the neighborhood of 12,877 trained women are mistakenly going out of their homes to care for the sick. Let them learn their proper place. And nearly 20,000 midwives and untrained nurses have been undertaking a misplaced duty in humbler ways. Don't build on the hope that restaurants will offer help on the meal question. There will be nothing for the hungry between the smartest restaurants and the automat. About 16,000 waitresses will wend their way home. The best a man will be able to do will be to drop a nickel in the slot and take a sandwich home to his wife, for the tired wife belongs in the home. In a pessimistic she plays the part of a merchant buying in the public market; hence she must renounce that job and be but a keeper of the home.

Fifty thousand stenographers and typewriters will be called in vain to appear with their pencils and pads. The girls belong in their homes, and you'll find them right there—to stay through the one day at least.

Then there are 51,010 women teachers; of course they cannot leave the home, where they must remain and create an atmosphere of culture. The clothing trades will sorely miss their 22,320 women, more than one-third of all the workers in the hat, suit and overall industries. In Troy there are 3,429 of them, in New York there are almost 10,000. In New York State 8,116 women are making your collars, cuffs and shirts. Nearly 12,000 are tailoresses, 60,000 make dresses, 20,000 make hats, 4,608 make gloves, 5,460 make shoes, and nearly 100,000 are sewing machine operators.

There are nearly 10,000 in the knitting mills, 6,500 in silk mills, 8,722 printing books and papers, 3,000 making candy, 5,000 are in cotton mills, and nearly 12,000 are outside the home making cigarettes and cigars. There are also over 5,000 barbers and manicurists who will go home to wash their gloves and make shirtwaists.

The evening will offer no solace, because the theatres will perforce close without actresses, and how about the music halls? By way of contrast, take the thirty-three clergymen or clergywomen, the 371 college presidents, the 205 dentists, and the 1,650 religious and charity workers, and do not forget the two light housekeepers and the 132 women undertakers.

But greatest problem of all, to whose homes shall the 1,100,671 single women in this State go? Over 400,000 are more than 25. One hundred thousand are over 44. Nearly 375 are widows who maintain their own homes. If they remain in them, who will provide bread and butter for their children?

The 33,000 engaged in keeping books and accounts and the 1,687 who carry messages and run errands must not be forgotten. Nor must the humble charwomen, who number 6,500.

The suffragists have not made up the statistics of those women engaged in making lace, embroidery, paper pulp, the southward, and at 5 o'clock from the northwestern portion of the citadel tremendous fires broke out, consuming the officers' quarters, haystacks and the supply depot and causing explosions of ammunition.

"Thousands gave themselves up as prisoners."

SIX WARSHIPS LOST IN BALTIC FIGHTS

Continued from Page 1.

man offensive against Riga and throughout the Baltic provinces.

With the fall of the Polish fortresses, Field Marshal von Hindenburg now can command large reinforcements for this venture. With Riga, assailed from sea and land, in German hands there may even be an attempt to advance toward Petrograd.

Meantime, however, the Germans and Austrians, following up their advantage, are endeavoring to make the Brest-Litovsk line untenable for the Russians. One of their armies has captured Bielsk and is across the railway from Brest-Litovsk to Bialystok, threatening to divide the Russian forces at Brest-Litovsk from those holding the line to the northwest as far as Ossowetz. The Russians still are making an orderly retreat, doing all the damage they can, and, except for the guns and men taken in fortresses, the Austro-Germans do not claim any large captures.

The official statement given out today Berlin follows:

Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg:

In the fighting east of Kovno 450 prisoners and six machine guns were taken. South of Kovno the enemy evacuated his position on the Jesia River and is retreating in an easterly direction.

Near Gudele and Sejny Russian positions were stormed. In the fighting west of Tykocin the Russians lost 610 prisoners, including five officers, and four machine guns.

The army of General von Gallwitz took Bielsk and south of that place drove the Russians over the Biala.

The Army Group of Prince Leopold broke the renewed resistance of the enemy yesterday afternoon and evening, and since early this morning the enemy has been in retreat. More than 1,000 prisoners have been taken.

The Army Group of Field Marshal von Mackensen advanced its left wing over the Koterka sector and from the mouth of the Bug to Pulva. The enemy continued to retreat. Near Brest-Litovsk and east of Vladova further progress was made.

Report German Repulse at Bielsk.

This report of the Russian War Office was given out in Petrograd:

On the front from Riga to the lower Willja there has been no change. In the direction of Kovno our troops held up the enemy's offensive on the railway line toward Kochedary.

Between the Narew and the Bug on the front Ossowetz-Bielsk-Brest-Litovsk there was no important change Thursday or yesterday. Our troops repulsed a series of particularly fierce attacks in the region of Bielsk, which cost the enemy enormous losses.

On the Bug, in the region of Brest-Litovsk, there was no important change.

At Novo Georgievsk there was violent fighting during Thursday night, the Germans making an assault against the citadel on the right bank of the Vistula.

On the rest of the front there has been no change.

Heroic Defense of Fortresses.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 21, (via London.)—Russian military observers in their comment on the recent operations in the east minimize the importance of the fall of the fortresses of Kovno and Novo Georgievsk, which for days had been anticipated, and point with satisfaction to the heroic defense of these fortresses by the Russian garrison.

The military writers declare that Brest-Litovsk is the goal of all German efforts in the central theatre of war, where in the near future the Russians will be forced to contend against three approaching armies for the possession of this most important base.

Referring to the evacuation of Kovno, it is said that almost the entire garrison gave up their lives before surrendering the position.

Today's official statement of the Russian War Office indicates that the Austro-Germans are pressing toward Brest-Litovsk from the northwest and the south with the evident intention to execute if possible a flank movement to the southeastward, where they have already crossed the important north and scuth railway and pushed their forces well toward Pisha, twelve miles east of Vlodava. The Russian defense in this direction is aided by swamps which extend far to the east of the River Bug.

Russian military men see in the determined German efforts to push across the railway north of Brest-Litovsk a plan to cut off the Russian armies based on that fortress from those operating at Ossowetz and thus enable the Germans to approach Ossowetz from the south. According to today's communication, the Bialystok-Brest Railway is still in Russian hands, although vicious battles are occurring in various sections.

The German lines now run, approximately, as follows:

Beginning at the Gulf of Riga, immediately to the east of Riga, they extend along the River Aa to Poneviezh, thence to a point east of Vilkomir and southwest to Janov, through Ossowetz, bending westward to Strekova-Gura, near the intersection of the Bobr and Narew, eastward and southward along the line of the Upper Narew to Strabila at the crossing of the Bialystok-Brest-Litovsk Railway, directly south to Lipnitza, twelve miles north of Brest-Litovsk, swinging westward around that fortress, touching the River Bug near Vlodava, and extending eastward toward Pisha.

The presence of the German fleet in the Gulf of Riga, where it is co-operating with the land forces, brings the evacuation of Riga close at hand.

RAPID SUCCESSES AT FORTRESS

Novo Georgievsk's Fall as Described by a German.

BERLIN, Aug. 21, (via London.)—A dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger gives these details of the capture of Novo Georgievsk:

"The chief attack was carried out from the northeast. After a bombardment of ninety minutes, word was received that the important Fort No. 3 was still intact, and therefore the time had not come for the advance. The bombardment was continued until 1 o'clock, when a reconnoitring party was attacked.

"At 3 o'clock Saxon reserves began to storm the Russians' position. The Russians ceased shooting and surrendered when the Saxons entered.

"Simultaneously Fort No. 2 was attacked from the North. Artillery firing was continued until 2.45 o'clock, at which time German cheers could be heard.

"Abandoned cannon were everywhere, and near Alexandrinskaya Cemetery were numerous batteries. There are huge supplies of ammunition in the forts.

"At 4 o'clock German shouts of victory were heard from Fort No. 1, to the southward, and at 5 o'clock from the northwestern portion of the citadel tremendous fires broke out, consuming the officers' quarters, haystacks and the supply depot and causing explosions of ammunition.

"Thousands gave themselves up as prisoners."

SECRECY FOR DEPUTIES

But French Chamber's Votes on War Measures Must Be Public.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—At a meeting today, presided over by President Poincaré, the Cabinet considered questions raised recently in parliamentary debates by a small group which has criticised the policy of the Government respecting the war. A statement was issued concerning the request of the Socialists for a secret session of the Chamber of Deputies for the purpose of placing before that body more detailed explanations of the conduct of the war.

In its statement the Cabinet recalls the fact that the Constitution provides that debates and votes of Parliament must be public, and holds that this provision is essential to the normal working of Parliament. However, there are occasions on which it appears to the Government expedient to furnish information the publication of which might be useful to the enemies of France. The Government had been of the opinion that these explanations might be heard by committees.

Material objections to this procedure having developed, the Government accepts the application of the ruling which provides for constituting the Chamber of Deputies a secret committee. This will be done only on the condition that the secret committee take note of such information as is supplied and discuss it without making a decision of any kind in any form. If, after the secret session, the Chamber desires to take further action, this must be done in public.

The Government announces also that it will accept no vote except in public session, and published in the Journal Officiel.

CLEMENCEAU AGAIN AUDIBLE

L'Homme Enchaine Reappears After Four-Day Suspension.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—L'Homme Enchaîné, former Premier Georges Clemenceau's paper, reappeared today after four days' suspension because of M. Clemenceau's defiance of the censorship. He entitled his leading article, "Still Alive." The article discusses the military service.

COTTON LISTED AS CONTRABAND

Continued from Page 1.

should remain not only correct, but cordial. We believe ourselves to be fighting in this struggle, not only for our own preservation, but for the interests of humanity, and from that point of view the sympathy of America is a great encouragement and moral support; and of course the material advantages of uninterrupted intercourse between the two countries are obvious. I have no doubt that all fumbling over the cotton question is due at bottom to consideration for the United States.

"Indeed, I doubt whether any strong measures at all would have been taken in the matter but for the length to which the Germans have gone in their submarine warfare. In the face of an enemy who stuck at nothing it has become necessary for Great Britain to use its undoubted belligerent rights with less reserve. If friendly neutrals are incommoded thereby we are sincerely sorry, but even from a neutral point of view a certain amount of inconvenience and loss is better than an indefinite prolongation of war, especially war as the Germans are now conducting it."

"But if the new development of submarine warfare had any influence on the question, why has the action now taken by the British Government been delayed for so many months?"

"Because we tried in the first instance to achieve the same object by other means. That object was to prevent cotton from getting into Germany. This was one of the main points aimed at by the Orders in Council of March last establishing the blockade. I dare say it would have been better, since it was clearly intended to stop cotton from reaching Germany, to state clearly and definitely from the outset that it would be stopped because it was contraband.

"Of course the practical result, whether cotton is stopped by a blockade or is stopped as contraband, is precisely the same, and the difficulty in either case is also the same. It is that of discriminating in the case of cotton consigned to neutral countries between cotton actually required by and about to be consumed by the neutral and cotton only colorably destined for the neutral but actually going on to the enemy.

Position in Law Clear.

"The position in international law seems quite clear: You have no right to stop even contraband when it is clearly intended for a neutral; you have every right to stop it when its ultimate destination is the enemy, even if it is consigned to the neutral. It has now been established for more than half a century, and largely by American precedents, that where the ultimate destination of contraband is the enemy's country, it can be stopped at any point of its journey.

"Our great difficulty is how to prevent cotton from reaching the enemy without cutting off the supply to neutral countries with which we have no right and no wish to interfere. Many different attempts have been made to meet this difficulty. I am told on good authority that the three Scandinavian countries and Holland have during May, June, and July received rather more than 17,000 tons, against about 16,500 tons, which is their normal consumption in time of peace for the same period."

"If, then, this policy has been so successful, why is it necessary to make any change?"

"Because it is well not only to be substantially in the right, but to be intelligibly so. We are really bound in fairness to our allies as well as to our own soldiers, to do all in our power to stop cotton getting into Germany; but the method by which we have hitherto tried to do this has been called in question. I am not going to criticise the Orders in Council, but it undoubtedly is a fact that many authorities, especially American authorities, have taken objection to our action under them with regard to cotton.

"What is quite indisputable is that we have a right to declare cotton contraband. By doing so we regularize our position, and it is henceforward perfectly clear and unambiguous. It is true we are not going to do anything more than we are already trying to do, namely to restrict the importation of cotton into neutral countries to what is required for the consumption of these countries and absolutely to prevent cotton from passing through them into Germany, but in pursuing this course in future we shall be fortified by having taken up a position which I believe to be quite unassailable from a juridical point of view."

Can you say anything about the suggestion made that the British Government should take measures to avoid the financial injury that may be caused to cotton growers by their restrictive policy?"

Question of Indemnification.

"As a matter of abstract right I do not believe it has ever been contended that a belligerent was bound to indemnify neutrals for the

2 DEAD, 8 INJURED, DAY'S AUTO RECORD

One Man Killed Cranking Machine and Another When Car Turns Over.

MOTOR VAN UPON SIDEWALK

Rabbit Leaps at Cyclist and He Runs Into Tree—Boy Ball Player Loses Arm in Street.

Two persons were killed and eight injured in automobile accidents in New York and at nearby New Jersey points yesterday.

One of the dead is William C. Rowland, 45 years old, a Summer resident of Ideal Beach, Keansburg, N. J. He was crushed against a tree when an automobile started while he was cranking it. He died in the Long Branch Hospital of shock and internal injuries.

Tony Palotti, 17 years old, of 39 Market Street, Paterson, died in the General Hospital of injuries suffered when an automobile in which he was riding turned over near Wyckoff, N. J. He and James Jordan, son of a Paterson clothier, were in the car when a tire blew out. Jordan escaped with a dislocated shoulder.

Three men, one of whom will probably die, were seriously injured at Third Street and Avenue B last night when a large motor van ran upon the sidewalk. The most seriously injured is Theodore Rudka, 33 years old, of 184 Third Street, whose skull and left leg were broken. The other two are Mochoca Haboe, 29 years old, of the same address, who received a compound fracture of the left leg, and Max Bloom, 23 years old, of 136 Delancey Street, who is suffering from ruptured blood vessels in his legs. All were taken to Bellevue.

The motor van, driven by William Sanders of 202 Avenue C, was going south in Avenue B. According to the chauffeur, he had to turn sharply at Third Street to avoid a surface car and two men carrying a trunk across the street. In making the turn, he said, the steering gear broke and the van shot upon the sidewalk. Sanders was arrested on a charge of felonious assault.

Mrs. Percy Maxman, 37 years old, of 939 Madison Avenue, was struck by an automobile delivery wagon yesterday afternoon as she was crossing Central Park West at Ninety-third Street. She was taken to Knickerbocker Hospital with concussion of the brain and internal injuries.

Nicholas Sheridan, 12 years old, of 215 West 145th Street, while playing baseball in Creston Avenue, near East 196th Street, the Bronx, yesterday afternoon, ran into the path of an automobile that knocked him down and passed over his right arm, cutting it off at the shoulder. He was taken to Fordham Hospital. George Bromberg of 338 East 142d Street, the driver, was held blameless by the police.

A rabbit that attempted to leap over him as he was riding a motor cycle was responsible yesterday afternoon for injury to James Healy, 22 years old, of West Orange, N. J. Healy was going south in the Pleasant Valley Road when he saw a rabbit, sitting in the road, and behind it an approaching automobile. To avoid the automobile, Healy had to ride directly at the rabbit, which jumped in fright against Healy's arm, causing him to lose control of his machine. The motor cycle crashed into a tree, throwing its rider violently and causing him many painful cuts and bruises.

William J. Martin is dying in the Tarrytown Hospital from a fractured skull, suffered when an automobile driven by Samuel A. Herzog of Bliss Avenue ran into a carriage at 8:30 o'clock last night. Martin with his wife was returning from the Tarrytown lakes along John D. Rockefeller's estate when the Herzog motor hit his rig. Mrs. Martin was uninjured. Herzog stopped and aided the injured man.

FIND JEWELRY UNDER FLOOR

Police Get $2,000 Worth Hidden in Pawnbroker's Sales Store.

Detectives of the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau made a second visit to the Harlem Pawnbroker's Sales Store at 1,988 Third Avenue within a week last night and found, they say, more than $2,000 worth of jewelry and silverware secreted under a false floor. On Thursday night they made a raid on the store and arrested the proprietor and his assistant, charging them with receiving stolen goods following the discovery of nearly $30,000 worth of jewelry and merchandise there.

The information on which Detectives Riley and Finan visited the store on the second occasion was given by a coterie of self-confessed flat burglars, according to the police, whom they rounded up Thursday and Friday. Among the valuables recovered last night were thirteen rings, twenty-five brooches, ten gold lockets, twenty watches, twenty pairs of opera glasses, gold and silver crosses, silver spoons and other articles of silverware. The police say that none of the property was listed in the pawnbroker's receipt book.

TO SEE CZAR'S PRISONERS.

Germany Will Send American Red Cross Men to Inspect Camps.

BERLIN, (via London), Aug. 21.—James W. Gerard, American Ambassador to Germany, announced today that arrangements had nearly been completed whereby a number of American Red Cross physicians and nurses, formerly employed in Germany and Austria, would be sent to Russia to investigate the conditions under which German prisoners of war were confined there.

Because of a shortage of funds it had been planned to recall to the United States all the American Red Cross attaches in Europe. The German Government immediately suggested that it was willing to pay the salaries and expenses of a corps if, instead of returning home, they would go to Russia and investigate conditions there thoroughly.

Ambassador Gerard, after securing the sanction of the Red Cross authorities, called for volunteers. Three doctors and eighteen nurses signified their willingness to undertake the proposed work. It is stated that they will be paid by the German Government if the American Red Cross Society is unwilling to continue their salaries.

Negotiations are still under way looking to the creation of a similar organization in Russia, which would investigate the condition of Russian prisoners in Germany. The members of this corps would be paid by Russia unless the Red Cross Society should bear the expense.

HAVE ANTI-TORPEDO DEVICE.

Two Nebraska Men Say Their Invention Will Save All Ships.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Aug. 21.—An anti-torpedo devices which is said absolutely to neutralize the shock of a torpedo explosion against the side of a ship has been designed by I. B. Robinson and James Burge of Lincoln, who were in Omaha today to discuss with Senator Hitchcock the merits of the device.

The Senator gave them letters to carry to Washington, where their invention is to come before the naval authorities in September. They say they will give the device to the Government.

The apparatus, when attached, to the sides of a ship, will, according to the inventors, prevent the explosion of a torpedo in most cases, but if the torpedo or mine does explode, the only damage will be to a section of the attachment, and not to the ship itself.

BRITISH RESPIRATORS SAID TO BE POISONED

F. V. Springer Declares Government Canceled Large Orders After Discovering a Plot.

According to F. V. Springer, the representative of an American rubber firm who returned from Europe yesterday on the White Star liner Cymric, the British authorities discovered a plot to poison respirators purchased for the use of the troops in the trenches against the poisonous chlorine gases used by the Germans. This resulted in the cancellation of a number of large orders for respirators, he said.

"When the use of poison gas was first begun on the western battle front," Mr. Springer said, "the Government immediately called upon all available factories for a big supply of rubber respirators. Thousands were delivered, some of which were also sold to hotels near London for the use of guests in the event of the dropping of poison-gas bombs from Zeppelins.

"Suddenly, however, all contracts for respirators were canceled. Then it gradually became known that Government chemists had found that the sponge attachment had been impregnated with some kind of asphyxiating poison. What stock was on hand was destroyed, and now the respirators are manufactured in England only under Government supervision and only given out after being carefully examined."

Mr. Springer said he had been in Italy, where he found one of the best military organizations in all the countries at war, adding: "Italy has already 1,500,000 troops on the battle-line, properly equipped for the campaign, and is preparing to bring her forces up to 4,000,000 during the Winter months."

INSISTS SWISS ARE NEUTRAL

Geneva Citizen Denies His Country Will Join Teutonic Allies.

Georges F. Lemaitre, former chief engineer of Geneva, who sailed yesterday for Bordeaux on the French Line steamer Touraine, said that the dispatch published on Aug. 19 from the United States Minister at Berne intimating that Switzerland was preparing to take sides with the Germanic Allies did not accurately portray the situation.

"At the beginning of the war the Swiss Government mobilized an army of 450,000 men to guard the frontiers and preserve its neutrality. This army has been reduced to 200,00," he said. "When I was in Berne toward the end of June the Federal Council took measures to insure that all the belligerent nations should be treated alike.

"We have German, French, and Italian cantons whose inhabitants speak the language of their ancestors and may be swayed a little in their personal opinions on the war, but they are all imbued with one spirit, that Switzerland must maintain her neutrality at all cost. That is the reason the army was mobilized."

Mr. Lemaitre said, further, that when he was in Zurich and Berne before leaving for New York, the sympathies of the majority of the people were in favor of Germany, but, according to a letter from a leading banker he had received by the last mail, it had veered to the other side. This change had been caused chiefly, he added, by the treatment of Belgium, as the Swiss realized that their country was in the same position and depended for existence on its treaties.

BERNSTORFF GAVE $5,000.

Ambassador's Contribution to a Pro-German Journal.

As further confirmation of the alleged effort of German propagandists in this country to control the press and influence public sentiment, The World yesterday published facsimiles of a letter and a check sent by Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, to Marcus Braun, editor of Fair Play, a pro-German magazine published in this city. The letter, dated March 15, is an indorsement of the editorial policy of the publication. The check, dated May 28, was for $5,000, and was made payable to the Fair Play Printing and Publishing Company.

The letter, written on the stationery of the German Embassy, follows:

Washington, D. C., March 15, 1915.

My Dear Mr. Braun: In answer to your favor of 12th instant, I beg to say that I have read the monthly review, Fair Play, for the last three years, and I can state that this publication has been living up to its name and that it has always taken the American point of view. During the last seven months "Fair Play" has, in its editorial policy, treated all belligerents justly and thereby rendered great services to the millions of foreign-born citizens of this country, especially to those of German and Austro-Hungarian origin. Fair Play has fought for the rights of the latter and for truth, always maintaining an American attitude and showing true American spirit.

You are at liberty to show this letter to anybody who is interested in the matter, but I beg you not to publish it, as to do this would be contrary to the instructions of my Government, who does not wish me to publicly advertise any reviews or newspaper. Very sincerely yours,

v. BERNSTORFF.

Marcus Braun, Esq., Editor of Fair Play, New York City.

It was said yesterday that Mr. Braun is in Europe. He has been connected with several publications, and has been active in Republican and Progressive politics in this city.

WAR REUNITES A FAMILY.

German Deported from France Finds Children Here After 22 Years.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., Aug. 21—After a reunion with his daughter Mrs. Edrad Aner of North Arlington, whom he had not seen for twenty-two years, Albert Bockmann visited his son Harry Bockmann here today.

Bockmann was forced to leave England, long his home, in June because he was a German. From England he went to France, where he was arrested as a spy, but was allowed to leave the country and proceed to America. Immediately on his arrival he started a search for his children, getting the assistance of the police and Post Office Department. After a time he found them.

Bockmann left this country in 1888. He was living in this city at the time. His wife died shortly after. The children were placed in the Foster Home where they remained till they were twelve years old. The two boys started a farm and are now in good circumstances and the daughter has been adopted by a well-to-do family.

Bockmann, in the meantime, got employment as engineer on a fast English steamer and later re-married in England. He intended to stay there until forced to leave the country by the police. He will now take up his residence in this city and send for his wife.

HOT AT ITALIAN FLAG INSULT

Three Hundred in Protest at Tarrytown Police Headquarters.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Three hundred Italians made a demonstration tonight in front of Police Headquarters and demanded the arrest of Charles Madison, a gateman at the Main Street crossing, who ripped the Italian flag from the engine of a work train and threw it under the wheels of a passing express. Remnants of the flag were found later by local Italians, and news of what had happened spread through the Italian colony. Then leading Italians called for a demonstration.

Carrying the Italian and American flags, they marched to headquarters, where Chief of Police William J. Bowles told them Madison had gone to his home in Tenth Avenue, New York. He advised calling on the county agent. Marriatti, representing the Italian Consul at Yonkers. Marriatti rushed to Tarrytown in an automobile, where he addressed the Italian mob and promised that he would try to have Madison discharged. The Italians then went home.

DR. GRAVES MAKES ARREST.

Writer on German Secret Service Says Spies Follow Him.

Dr. Armegaard Karl Graves, who at the opening of the war gave to the newspapers sensational reminiscences of days in the German Secret Service but lost prominence after a series of his prophecies concerning the war had failed completely, last night caused the arrest of Ellwood Van Wyck Kneeland on the street near the Brooklyn Bridge Station.

The self-accused spy stopped Policeman Cabell of the Bridge A Precinct and told him that Kneeland and two others had picked him out of the crowd who were seated in the subway train and gone through the motions of putting him under arrest. They hauled him out of the subway train, he said, and tried to force him into a small room, but he resisted. Two of the men disappeared, but Kneeland went on to the street with him.

After hearing the story, Cabell gave permission to Dr. Graves to arrest Kneeland for impersonating an officer. Kneeland said that he was a detective employed by the Dougherty Detective Agency, and that he had arrested Dr. Graves for stealing a book from a woman. Later he said he had seen the spy insult a woman.

George S. Dougherty, head of the Dougherty Detective Agency, said that he had once employed Kneeland, but that he was no longer connected with his agency. Kneeland was locked up in Oak Street Station on the charge of impersonating an officer. Dr. Graves said that German spies had been pursuing him for the past year. He suggested that the odd affair in the subway station had been inspired by Berlin.

Kneeland was found guilty of disorderly conduct by Magistrate Appleton in Men's Night Court and held without bail for sentence on Tuesday night. Dr. Graves told the Court that he thought that Kneeland was working for powerful enemies of his and that he would withdraw the charge if Kneeland would only make a clean breast of the motives behind his conduct. Observers in the courtroom got the idea that Kneeland or Graves might take advantage of the opportunity to tell something interesting when the prisoner is called up for sentence on Tuesday night.

TO TRAIN MEN FOR ARTILLERY

Coast Defense Militia Invites College Men Into New School.

The Eighth Coast Defense Command of the New York Artillery, N. G. N. Y., is organizing a school for officers at its new armory at Jerome Avenue and Kingsbridge Road. The original scheme was to hold classes for engineers, mechanics and others particularly qualified, but the evidence afforded by the Plattsburg Camp and other military camps that men in all walks of life are eager to obtain military training has induced the officers of the command to broaden their classes so that college graduates, men who have had some military experience and others with special qualifications can take the course.

Those who enter may enlist in the command with the understanding that they are candidates for commissions. They will have the privilege of attending the lectures and taking the examinations provided for the Coast Artillery officers by the War Department, at the same time receiving military training and experience in the ranks. These men will be given the preference for commissions when vacancies occur and will be listed by the War Department as available for commissions with the volunteer forces. Candidates should appear at the armory on Wednesday evenings. There are a number of graduates of Princeton, Cornell and New York University enlisted.

LOURENCO MARQUEZ REVOLT

Bloodless Revolution in Portugal's East African Territory.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—A bloodless revolution in Lourenço Marquez, a Portuguese territory in East Africa, has been reported at Johannesburg by former officials of the district.

A fortnight ago about four hundred ultrarepublicans, termed Carbonario, seized the Government offices at Lourenço Marquez, says a Reuter Johannesburg dispatch, and deposed the acting Governor. Prominent military and civil officials were deported on a steamer.

Control was wrested from the regularly constituted authorities without the firing of a shot.

The City of Lourenço Marquez, one of the chief ports of Portuguese East Africa, is in Mozambique, on the north side of Delagoa Bay. It is the capital of the district of the same name. It is the terminus of the Delagoa Railway, which penerates to Pretoria, with branches to various mines.

ARMY TOAST TO GERMANY.

Oregon Man Files Charges Against Two Artillery Officers.

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 21.—Charges were filed today by George S. Shepherd, an attorney of Portland, with Senator George E. Chamberlain, Chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, against Captain Leonard T. Waldron, in command of the Ninety-third Coast Artillery, stationed at Fort Stevens, Oregon, and Lieutenant Harold L. Gardiner of the same company.

The charges were a result of an incident alleged to have occurred in a restaurant at Astoria last night, when the two officers were said to have joined in several toasts to the German arms. According to the charges, several Astoria citizens were with the officers. The toast "Deutschland and Uber Alles" was alleged to have been drunk several times. Shepherd's charges were signed by several other persons.

Both officers denied today that any such toast was drunk. Senator Chamberlain said he would forward the charges at once to the War Department.

ASKS AID FOR ALBANIANS.

American Red Cross Official Appeals for Food and Medicines.

ROME, Aug. 21.—The people of Albania are suffering from terrible destitution and the lack of sanitary necessities, according to reports received in Italy.

Dr. Richard P. Strong, Director of the American Red Cross Sanitary Commission, which is operating in Serbia and Albania, has sent a dispatch to Thomas Nelson Page, American Ambassador to Italy, requesting that Mr. Page appeal to the American Red Cross Society and to the Rockefeller Foundation for food and medicines to combat the great distress in Albania.

WILL BUY LENOX ESTATE.

Mrs. A. G. Vanderbilt Is Expected to Purchase Erskine Park.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 21.—Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt will buy a country place in Lenox, and most probably it will be Erskine Park, the country place of the late Mr. and Mrs. George Westinghouse.

Mrs. Vanderbilt has looked at the estate this week and agents of the property have been in Lenox. The deeds of the property are being examined by title searchers. Erskine Park has a charming prospect. It looks out across Laurel Lake, which is at the foot of the estate. Miles of spacious white roads thread their way by graceful turns through vast sweeps of lawn, dotted by beautiful old elms, and encircle a handsome white villa, which stands half a mile from the entrance on a high elevation of land. There are more than 700 acres in Erskine Park, three sides of the lake in park, farm, and woodland.

When the late Alfred G. Vanderbilt was lost on the Lusitania his will gave his country place, Oakland Farm, in Newport, to his eldest son, and Mrs. Vanderbilt found herself without a country seat. She has been in Lenox since June at Shadowbrook, the country place of Spencer P. Shotter of Savannah, Ga. The property has also been offered for sale to Mrs. Vanderbilt.

Kingsley Swan of Brooklyn has been taken from his country place to a Pittsfield hospital. He is ill with pneumonia.

ZEPPELIN SHOT DOWN BY RUSSIANS AT VILNA

Hit Four Times, According to an Unofficial Dispatch from Petrograd.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Russian gunners have brought down a Zeppelin that was approaching Vilna, according to a dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Petrograd today.

The dispatch continues:

"The airship was hit four times. It contained the pilot and engineer, together with eight soldiers, a machine gun, bombs, incendiary darts, and photographic apparatus."

HAY QUOTED ON GERMANY.

Late Secretary Noted Fear of Anglo-American Entente 15 Years Ago.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Sir Charles Waldstein in a letter to The Spectator says,

"It is highly instructive at this present juncture to note a passage in a letter from the late Hon. John Hay addressed to me in 1899, when he was Secretary of State at Washington, having before that been United States Ambassador in London. The letter since appeared in Volume 3 of the letters of John Hay and extracts from his diary, printed but not published, at Washington in 1908. It was written with reference to a book of mine on the expansion of western ideals and the world's peace. The object of the book was to bring about a closer understanding if not an alliance between Great Britain and the United States. It also contained warnings of the attitude of German diplomacy in striving to prevent a closer understanding between the English-speaking nations. Mr. Hay's letter contains the following passage:

"'Last night for the first time since your book on the expansion of western ideals arrived I found a quiet hour to read it, and I must thank you most sincerely for a great pleasure. I wish you would lend some of your wisdom to certain of our German friends who seem to think that peace with England means war with Germany.'

"It will be seen what the attitude of Germany toward us was at that early time."

TO TRY PROPHET OF WAR.

Russia Prosecutes Deputy Who Predicted Conflict with Germany.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 21.—A Alexandrof, a member of the Duma, published eighteen months before the war began a newspaper article predicting war between Russia and Germany.

The Deputy based his prediction on the appointment of the German officer, General Liman von Sanders, as Commander of the Turkish armies.

An illustration of the position of the Russian press is found in the fact that M. Alexandrof will be placed on trial at the end of the present month for the publication of the article.

BRITISH HOLD JOURNALIST.

Say Articles Sent Here Might Have Hurt Foreign Relations.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Theodore Sington, described as a journalist, was remanded today by a Manchester magistrate on the charge of having violated the Defense of the Realm Act, by sending to an American publication "information calculated to prejudice His Majesty's relations with foreign Governments."

The prosecutor stated that if the articles in question had been published, they might have caused material injury to this country in the minds of American readers. Mr. Sington denied that his articles were intended for publication.

ATTACKS GUSTAVE HERVE.

Paris Newspaper Ridicules the Socialist Editor for Political Shift.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—Under the title "Gustave Hervé on the Happy Man" La Lanterne attacks the Socialist writer whose recent volte-face on political questions has surprised every one. La Lanterne says: "The ideally happy man is he who can change his opinions as often as circumstances demand without losing his sincerity or faith in himself. Here Hervé excels. One day he accuses the Ministry of all our troubles; the next he regards it as the Palladium of the Republic. His regular readers may be dazed, but Hervé remains unruffled. Soon he will change, like the seasons, and with equal regularity. From there it is but a step to equality with God."

A CHANGED CAMBRIDGE.

Graduate of English University Tells of War's Transformations.

A letter to a Cambridge man in New York from another graduate of the same university, who recently returned to England, gives some details of the changes that the war has made on the aspect of the ancient courts and colleges. The writer says:

"The war has left its mark on Cambridge. You will remember Whewell's Court stands apart from Trinity as a separate entity. Since last Summer it has been taken over by the Government, and they have had all sorts of soldiers quartered there. There are none now, but in one of the courts there still stands the soldiers' wash arrangements, a long zinc-lined trough, with a few taps running into it under a rough penthouse. The staircases still have the names of the undergraduates painted at their bottom, but only two or three dons are in evidence, and scrawled in chalk are such queer words as 'Comp'y C,' 'Medical Room,' or 'Canteen.'

"In another court you may see the remains of the camp kitchens, little piles of brick, and an empty washtub. Even the porter has deserted his lodge. They are expecting a couple of hundred Canadian nurses next, but they won't do the damage the Welsh territorials did, who tore out about $6,000 worth of gas and electric light fixtures for pure lightness of heart.

"Pembroke and Peterhouse are given up to the officers' training corps. I saw them come in from drill today, four companies strong. They were marching down Trumpington Street—men of all sizes, widths, and years. Nearly all, of course, were in khaki, but a few were still in civilian rig. Tonight as I write I hear the tramp, tramp of a regiment and saw making Girtonward a corps of active men.

"At Jesus some of the officers are quartered, and beside the porter's lodge stands a most wonderful collection of pickaxes and shovels. At Caius is the headquarters staff of an army.

"Jesus, Clare, and the Hall are said to have suffered most from the war on account of the number of their men who have gone to the front. It's a pretty serious matter for the dons, and still more for the coaches. Men have seen a perfectly secure income cut in half or disappear altogether almost overnight. One of the Jesus dons was telling me how the man who kept rooms over him and the man above him and both been killed, and how another man from the same staircase had been seriously wounded. He also warned me that when I dined in Hall tomorrow night I should get only meat and sweets, although there might possibly be soup, because that didn't cost much. When I told him Trinity was still supplying at the High Table soup, fish, roast, sweets, and cheese, he almost rose in revolt at such shameless extravagance."

WANT BETTER SCENARIOS.

Promoters of National Defense Pageant Issue New Directions.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—More than five thousand actors will take part in the great historic pageant of the woman's section of the Navy League in Washington this Fall. Among those who will participate will be sons of America's most widely known society women, 1,000 school children from the Washington public schools and detachments from the Army and Navy, National Guard, and Naval Militia. The directors include Preston Gibson of Washington, Albert B. Lambert of St. Louis, Percy Mackaye and Ralph Beaver Strassburger.

Many scenarios have been received by the Contest Committee, but as few of the competitors seem to have a definite idea of exactly what is required in plots submitted for the prize, the committee has decided to issue more definite instructions. Scenarios will be judged from the dramatic possibilities of their plots and the opportunity they afford for display of the picturesque in the history of our country and of scenes calculated to inspire patriotism and love of country. It is desirable that the subject of national defense be introduced as much as possible and the importance of preparedness be emphasized. The contest will close Oct. 10.

BOBO SAYS WE COVET MOLE-ST. NICHOLAS

Defeated Haitian Revolutionist Expects Americans to Seize Foothold in Island.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Aug. 21.—Dr. Rosalvo Bobo, the Haitian leader, arrived here today.

Referring to the American occupation of Port-au-Prince and Cape Haitien during the recent troubles, Dr. Bobo said:

"The United States has long coveted Mole-St. Nicholas (a deep bay and cargo port at the northwest extremity of Haiti) and the war in Europe afforded an opportunity to get a foothold, otherwise impossible.

"Without American guns Dartiguenave could never have attained, or retained, the Presidency. Haitians will never submit to the degradation of outside interference."

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Aug. 21.—Dr. Rosalvo Bobo, who headed the recent revolt in Haiti against the Administration of the late President Guillaume, and who subsequently was defeated in the elections for the Presidency of the Republic by General Dartiguenave, arrived at San Juan today en route for Santo Domingo, where he intends to take up his temporary residence.

Dr. Bobo said he left Port au Prince the day after the election of General Dartiguenave for "purely patriotic reasons, and to make the work of the American forces there easier."

BARRED BY MRS. HARRIMAN.

She Puts a Stop to a Big War Contract for a Plant She Owns.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Aug. 21.—After the McKeen Motor Car Company of Omaha had practically accepted contracts to manufacture shrapnel shells for the warring nations of Europe, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, who owns the McKeen shops, stepped in, and today orders came from New York that all such work be stopped.

The McKeen shops are equipped with German machinery and were peculiarly fitted for the manufacture of shells. The contracts offered were sufficiently large to take the entire output of the shops, working night and day, for two years.

Mrs. Harriman heard of the order through the newspapers, and put a stop to it.

LAMP SETS YACHT ABLAZE.

Hallernan Opens Gasoline Tank Near Flame and Boat Is Destroyed.

Before full daylight yesterday morning Frank Hallernan of Richmond Hill was preparing his father's motor boat Lark III. for a day's trip as she lay anchored in Jamaica Bay at the foot of Hammel Avenue, Rockaway Beach. He was working with an oil lamp about the boat, and when he started to draw some gasoline from the tank he did not give this fact all the consideration it deserved.

Suddenly there was an explosion and a burst of flame. Young Hallernan was knocked backward into the bottom of the boat and burning gasoline spattered over the craft. The flames spread rapidly. Although the explosion was loud enough to call several persons to his aid, they were not in time to check the blaze.

Hallernan was burned severely about the arms in trying to put out the fire. Finally he was forced to desert the Lark as the flames made headway. The craft was destroyed, with a loss of $3,500. She was thirty feet long. The youth's father, who owns the boat, is Michael Hallernan of 329 Woodland Avenue, Richmond Hill.

DAILY DELIVERY AND CALL SERVICE BY MOTORS TO ALL SUBURBAN POINTS

Mail and Telephone Orders Promptly Filled. 'Phone Greeley 6900

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

A Store of Individual Shops

(Registered)

Fall and Winter Apparel

For Women, Misses, Girls, Boys and Infants

at Popular Prices

Thirty Specialty Shops Under One Roof

"Specialized Service" means multiplied satisfaction; this policy prevails throughout the house of Franklin Simon & Co.

Aside from "Specialized Service," the one other dominant note of the "Thirty Shops" is eternal newness—to show the things that are *coming*, rather than the things that are *going*. To be a step ahead of the mode, to show the styles of To-morrow rather than of To-day.

Showing Monday--Fall Fashions

Women's and Misses' Tailored Suits

New Fall Models, copies of Paris fashions, also original and exclusive creations of Velour de Laine, Kittens Ear Cloth, Vicuna Velour, Cashmere Velour, English Whipcord, Broadcloth, Velveteen, Chiffon Velvet, Callot or Duvetyne checks. 29.50 to 145.00

Women's and Misses' Dresses

Copies of Paris Fall models, adaptations and exclusive models from our own workrooms, for street and afternoon wear in Serge, Charmeuse, Crepe Meteor, Faille or Taffeta Silk, of self material or combined with Velvet, Silk or Georgette Crepe. 18.50 to 79.50

Women's and Misses' Evening Gowns

Advance Fall models, exquisite creations in copies and adaptations from the latest Paris models, of French Satin, Gros de Londres, Faille Silk, Crepe Meteor, Charmeuse or Taffeta Silk. 29.50 to 175.00

Women's and Misses' Coats and Wraps

Fall models for evening, afternoon, street, motor, sport and general wear. The new long waist line, flare skirt, semi-fitted or high chin collar models, of Chiffon Velvet, Mother of Pearl Silk, Plush, Broadcloth, Wool Plush, Cashmere Velour, Wool Plaids, English Vicunas, Tweed, Whipcord or Corduroy, in the prevailing colors, plain or fur trimmed. 18.50 to 245.00

Women's and Misses' Waists

New Fall models, including original Paris Waists, adaptations and our own exclusive models, of Georgette Crepe, Soiree Silk, Laces, Nets, Crepe de Chine or Chiffon Taffeta. Also Tailored Waists of Handkerchief Linen in white and the fashionable tints. 4.75 to 49.50

Misses' "Country Club" Suits—*"Style Registered"*

Twelve new and distinctive models, for immediate or Fall wear, of English Whipcord, Callot Checks, Wool Duvetyne or Broadcloth, showing entirely new belted or semi-Russian blouse coats; new model circular, pleated or flare skirts, plain, braid or fur trimmed; 14 to 20 years. 29.50 and 39.50

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY

Fall Models Suitable for Immediate Wear

Women's New Model Coats

"Jenny" Model Sport Coat—*Beaver Collar*

Russian belted model of a new English wool fabric, in royal purple, green, white, rose, Chinese blue; convertible chin collar of natural beaver. *Special* 18.50

Misses' "Radmawr" Dress

"Radmawr" Serge Dress—*Style Registered*

In navy or black; new model with yoke front and back, extra detachable collar of white faille silk, plaited skirt with panel front; 14 to 20 years. *Special* 14.50

Women's "Parfait" Shoes

New Model High Shoes—*Buttoned or Laced*

An exceptionally smart model of selected black Russia leather with dark gray kid tops, a new high arch last, light welted soles and new concave heels. *Special* 5.50

Misses' Tailored Suits

Plain or Fur Trimmed Suits—*Twelve Models*

Of Broadcloth or English Whipcord in navy, African brown, green, Burgundy, taupe or black, new model coats and skirts; 14 to 20 years. *Special* 29.50

GERMAN DENTIST AS A PROPAGANDIST

With Patient's Mouth Gagged, He Pours Forth Arguments for the Fatherland.

HAS IT ALL HIS OWN WAY

As Electric Drill Bores He Tells Why the Sinking of Lusitania Was Justifiable and Gets No Retort.

There was one method of spreading the pro-German propaganda which the agents of the German Government overlooked, if stories of its campaign are to be believed—and that is through pro-German dentists. Concerning that matter a TIMES reporter can speak feelingly.

It so befell yesterday that the reporter had an appointment with a dentist who believes that the sinking of the Lusitania and the Arabic was justified and the Wilson Administration all wrong in its attitude, otherwise this one best bet might have been overlooked for all time. That it is a very efficient method there can be no doubt.

If all those who are unneutral enough to oppose the German methods were to be seized with toothache and there were enough pro-German dentists established at various points throughout the country a lot of pro-German propaganda could be circulated and go unchallenged. At least this is the first opportunity THE TIMES reporter has had to tell all that he felt.

Perhaps it all sounds very complicated—but it wasn't. It was a walkover, a regular landslide for the dentist. He had it all his own way.

The trouble started when the reporter, who, being a reporter, is supposed to be versed fully in the current events of the day, innocently remarked that he had tried to remain neutral until the Germans sunk the Lusitania, and then just couldn't. He used the word "murder" and after that he didn't have a chance. Perhaps the modern methods employed in dentistry are to be blamed, and if such is the case they should be reformed.

Let it be said to the everlasting credit of the dentist that he didn't cause unnecessary pain—that should be said despite the fact that the nerve of the tooth had been removed before war was mentioned and it was supposed to be possible to bore as deep as one liked without causing any hurt. He might have lacerated the gum or let one of his instruments slip, or have filled the wrong tooth, or something like that, but he didn't. He simply talked and there was no reply. He had the platform all to himself and it took fifty minutes to put a simple, porcelain filling in that tooth.

"Now open your mouth wide," he said. "I don't think you have a single thing to say to support your theory. That's right, open wide. President Wilson is all wrong."

He pressed his foot against a bar and a thing which might have been an electric fan from the sound it made, but wasn't, began to buzz.

"A bit wider, if you please. Why was the sinking of the Lusitania or the Arabic murder. That's it now; don't you dare close that mouth or you'll get the cavity damp and I'll have to do it all over again. Why should the Government promise protection to its citizens who go on English ships and fail to give protection to those in Mexico?"

"Grrrr," attempted the patient.

"Look out; keep that cavity dry," he replied. "Those ships had been used to carry thousands of rounds of ammunition to the enemies of Germany."

"Now hold that position, hold it." He clipped out a square piece of rubber, punched a hole in it, and fitted it around the offending tooth. "There is no such thing as international law which is binding in this case."

He strung a strap about the head and chucked a small roll of bandage in the mouth—not his mouth—to keep it open.

"Ah," he said, "perfect. Now for the filling."

That ended the patient's chance if he ever had any, for the strap about the head was tight, the rubber secure and articulation a thing of the past until succor came. There are pro-German arguments of many kinds and he heard them all. They went unanswered; one cannot talk very well with the feet or hands unless one is skilled.

But that strap had to be removed; that rubber square taken from the tooth. Did the patient have a chance? Wait.

"Now," said the dentist as the filling was completed, "it is necessary to permit this cement to harden. Why do you think it was wrong to sink the boat; why should there be trouble? Why, you know there are no reasons."

He was waiting for something; that much was evident. He buzzed the buzzer to test the unnamed machine of torture in operation; he rearranged his tools. The hour was nearly up.

"Just hold that position for five minutes," he said, "perhaps three, or two. I guess it is all right now."

The bell had rung and a young woman stepped into the outer office.

"Right this way, Miss Blank," said the dentist. "You may get into the chair and I'll start without delay, as you said you would be in a hurry. Yes, Mr. ———, good morning. You are to come again on Tuesday."

Live Buffalo to be Exhibit at Outing

Black Diamond, the oldest buffalo in captivity, is to be taken from his home in Central Park to be exhibited at the sixth annual outing of the employes of A. Silz, Inc., at Donnelly's Grove, College Point, today. The buffalo was purchased from the city recently by Augustus Silz and in a few weeks is to be cut up into steaks. All of the prominent hotel proprietors of the city are to be guests at the outing, and they with their hosts numbering more than 600 will be taken from the Silz Building, 414 West Fourteenth Street, in automobiles to the grove. There will be athletic events and a clam bake.

LEBAUDY'S LAWYER TO FIGHT

He Will Resist Effort to Have Him Put in an Asylum.

Jaques Lebaudy, or Jaques the First, pretender to the throne of Sahara, who was locked up in a sanitarium at Amityville, L. I., by the Nassau County authorities for trying to annex a section of Long Island to his empire of burning sand in North Africa, started to spend a quiet week-end at the sanitarium yesterday in the company of Napoleon, Cromwell and other beacon lights of history.

Paul E. De Sere, counsel for Lebaudy, went to Mineola, where he understood a hearing on the question of committing Lebaudy for insanity would come before Supreme Court Justice Townsend Scudder, but through some misunderstanding, Justice Scudder did not arrive. Mr. De Sere said that a long legal battle would follow if Lebaudy was committed to an asylum. While admitting that Lebaudy was eccentric, he said that he was quite sane and an extraordinarily shrewd business man. Mr. De Sere said that Lebaudy held a third interest in the Huanchaca Mining Company at Valparaiso, Chile, which was the second richest silver mine in the world.

DINED WITH STOLEN SILVER.

Detectives Find Big Hotel Names on Little Restaurant's Table.

On complaint of Louis Mouquin, the restaurant man, who charges him with receiving stolen goods, Antonio Giorgini, 43 years old, who has a restaurant at Hughes Avenue and Fordham Road, the Bronx, was locked up last night. The police say silverware and table linen valued at $1,400 were found in his place, bearing the marks of many large hotels and restaurants.

Detectives Thompson and Massie, dining in Giorgini's restaurant yesterday, noticed that the knives and forks bore the name "Mouquin." Mr. Mouquin was communicated with and, the police say, identified several articles of silver as his. A search of the place revealed silverware which the police believe belongs to the Hotel Netherland, the Ritz-Carlton, Sherry's, the Waldorf, and the Astor.

Giorgini told the police he bought the property at various times from an unnamed Italian. His story is being investigated.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PARIS FASHIONS TO BE SHOWN AT FETE

Bal Masque to End Great Display on Living Models at Long Beach.

America at last is to have its own Autumn Parisian fashion show, with a philanthropic setting, American models and all the elaborate details necessary for the proper display of the French fashions, the designing of which in the French capital has gone forward without interruption despite the war.

Arrangements for the fête Champêtre, as the display is to be called, are being made by Mr. J. M. Gidding, of the firm of J. M. Gidding & Co., of No. 44 Fifth Avenue, who is directing the affair. It will be held August 25, 26, and 27, at the Castles-by-the-Sea, at Long Beach, and all of the proceeds derived from the sale of flowers, souvenir programmes and other sources of income will be devoted to the relief of the war sufferers of France; and Mme. Jusserand, wife of the French Ambassador, has consented to take charge of the transmission and distribution of the funds.

Detail sof the affair have not yet been completed, but it is known that not fewer than one hundred pieces, including gowns, hats, wraps and other garments, will be displayed on living models, who will pose not only in the brilliantly illuminated wings of the castles, but on the dance floor in the salon of the seaside gathering place. Not fewer than twenty-five professional women models will wear the season's latest importations, some of which cannot be expected to arrive here until almost the day set for the opening of the fête.

Widespread interest already has been evidenced in the unique undertaking, since it is intended to make the event the first Autumn exposition of authentic Paris models.

All of the models to be displayed will be seen each day of the fête. In addition to the illumination, which will form part of the decorative scheme, huge calcium lights will be played upon the mannikins as they walk about the dance and dining salons and thence out into the wings of the castles, which, for the event, will be converted into both conservatories and dining halls.

As the diners assemble the approach of the mannikins will be announced by music furnished by several orchestras, one of which will be in each of the salons in which the models are to be shown. Except for the garments themselves, everything about the display will be American, except that several of the mannikins are French women who have been living in this country for several years.

As the mannikin reaches the centre of the dancing floor she will make a complete circuit of the open space. When every one in attendance has had ample opportunity for viewing the gown she wears, a maid will appear carrying cloak, wrap, hat, or other garment to be displayed. Each in turn will be displayed in the same manner.

The affair will end with a bal masque, and this event is expected to prove one of the largest social gatherings of the Summer season at the Long Island shore resorts. All of the gowns and other articles displayed on the previous nights will be worn by the mannikins at this affair.

The floral decorations have been donated, and prominent women of the stage, including Pauline Frederick, Emmy Wehlen, Marie Tempest, Florence Reed, Elsie Janis, Mable Norton, Marie Wainwright, and Alma Belwin will have a part in the programme that is being arranged incidental to the display of gowns. Prominent actresses also will sell programmes and flowers.

—*From New York Herald of Saturday, August 14th.*—Advt.

Fall and Winter Catalogue of "Correct Fashions" mailed out of town on request.

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street.

Established 1879



ON the way home from a Summer in the mountains or at seaside, it has been a habit with many to stop over in New York and replenish the family wardrobe.

And this year you will find among many other things, the Best advance Fall models just stepping out for inspection.

Models that follow Fashion's latest dictates, yet have Best's individual touch which sets them apart—marks them with distinctive charm.

Then after you have examined and decided for yourself that our styles and prices are right—just note this one point further. The dependable quality of our merchandise makes shopping at Best's, even by catalogue, thoroughly satisfactory.



The New Fall Styles

Are well represented in the selections of Advance Models in Women's and Misses' Wearing Apparel

Now assembled in readiness for the coming season. Tailor-made Suits and Coats, and Gowns and Wraps for street or evening wear, displaying the latest silhouette, New Waists and Original Paris Model Hats with copies and adaptations from our own workrooms, are now being shown at decidedly attractive prices.

Women's and Misses' Dresses and Suits for Fall

Copies of Paris models

Featuring new fabrics in the Fall shades and combinations—2nd Floor.

Dresses of serge combined with silk, upward from **15.00**

Tailor-made Suits, fur trimmed, upward from **28.50**

Misses' Fall Styles

Exclusive models—4th Floor.

Cleverly adapting line and silhouette, and the latest Paris idea, with the conservative smartness that makes Best's apparel authoritative for young people.

Street or Calling Frocks of serge and taffeta; very smart; sizes 14, 16 and 17 years, **15.75**

Tailor-made Suits in the new dark brown, green or blue whipcord, an unusually effective model; 14, 16, 17 years, **25.00**

The Advance Fall Models in Children's and Misses' Trimmed Hats are now displayed on the 4th Floor.

Women's and Misses' Hats

In distinctively smart and unusual advance models, are priced at

8.50 upward

Original Paris Model Hats

From the leading houses are also displayed, with adaptations and copies made in our own workrooms, some of these priced as low as 10.50—2nd Floor.

The New Fall Waists

Show two special models at

5.00 **5.75**

A new tailored effect in Milanese silk, navy or white, at 5.00.

The other of crepe de chine, copied from a Paris model; navy, flesh, white, at 5.75.

Hand Made Dresses

For Little Children—6 months to 2 years.

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR Reg. Trade Mark.

1.25 and **2.75**

Hand-made, hand-embroidered, one model also hand featherstitched—3rd Floor.

Summer Apparel at Clearance Prices

No Approvals. *No Credits.*

Women's and Misses' Skirts, Dresses and Suits

At greatly reduced prices—2nd Floor.

Wash Skirts, formerly up to 7.95, **1.50 2.50 3.00 4.50**

Summer Dresses, Broken sizes, **3.75 5.00** to **9.50**

Tailored Suits, for travel, sports and country wear, **12.50 15.00**

Women's Summer Waists

At greatly reduced prices—2nd Floor.

Waists formerly up to 5.95, **2.50**

Waists formerly up to 7.50, **3.95**

Girls' Coats

In wool materials, have been reduced to

2.50 **5.00**

3½ to 10 years, broken sizes—4th Floor.

"You Never Pay More at Best's"

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

Preliminary Exhibits of Autumn Fashions

Are now being held, accurately forecasting the new vogue for the ensuing season in

Women's and Misses' Tailored Suits, Afternoon and Evening Dresses, Coats, Wraps, Millinery, Furs and the numerous smaller accessories of the Fall wardrobe at very moderate prices.

VISITORS TO NEW YORK

Are cordially invited to avail themselves of the conveniences of its most centrally located dry goods establishment and inspect these highly interesting displays of correct Autumn wear.

Desirable and Seasonable Summer Apparel

A Final Clearance Offering, To-morrow, of a limited number of Women's Dresses and Suits,

At Drastic End-of-Season Reductions

Women's Dresses at $1.85 and 2.95
Of voiles, striped tissues and linens; Formerly $4.50 to 7.50

Women's Dresses at $3.75 and 4.25
Of striped voiles, crepes and linens; Formerly $9.75 to 12.50

Women's Dresses at $6.50 and 9.75
Embroidered voile; linen and voile combined; Formerly $13.50 to 29.50

Women's Dresses at $7.50 to 19.75
Of Crepe de Chine and serges; Formerly $13.50 to 37.50

Women's Suits at $7.50 to 15.00
Of linen, eponge and cretonne; Formerly $11.75 to 32.50

Women's Suits at $7.50 to 16.50
Of serges, gabardines and checks; Formerly $16.50 to 35.00

Women's Attractive Autumn Blouses

An extensive assortment of new smart models will provide interesting values on the Main Floor.

Lingerie Blouses
Entirely new effects, with lace trimming and embroidery; long sleeves, at $1.95

Crepe de Chine Blouses
With long sleeves and convertible collar, in tailored and embroidered models, at $3.25

Georgette Blouses
In charming variety; also superior quality crepe de Chine models; various styles, at $5.50

Fall Dress Fabrics

An offering of unusual interest on the Main Floor of several thousand yards of the leading Autumn weaves, 54 inches wide, including

All Wool Cheviots, Serges, Whipcords, Poplins, Diagonals, Bedford Cords, Canvas Weaves and Striped Suitings in the correct Fall colorings, at 95c a yard

Regular Values $1.50 to 1.75

Imported Wool Plaids, 45 and 54 ins., in a full range of tartans, including blue and green effects, $1.10

The Lace Sections

Will feature the following exceptional values:

Edgings & Insertions, yd. 10c to 1.98
Of real Irish lace; values 30c to $2.95

Edgings & Flouncings, yd. 15c to 95c
Of embroidered net; values 35c to $1.85

Shadow Laces, yd. 15c to 1.50
In various widths; values 40c to $2.25

Lace Flouncings, yd. 55c to 1.25
White or cream; 18 to 27 ins., val. 80c to $1.90

Black La Tosca Net, yd. 58c
42 ins. wide; superior quality; value 95c a yard

Women's and Men's Handkerchiefs

At Very Special Price Inducements.

Women's Handkerchiefs, doz. 95c
Sheer or heavy linen; hemstitched; value $1.45

Women's Handkerchiefs, doz. $1.10
Shamrock lawn; colored centre; value $1.50

Women's Handkerchiefs, doz. $1.35, 1.95
Pure linen with initial; values $1.80 and 3.00

Women's Handkerchiefs, doz. $2.00
Linen; hand embroidered corners; value $3.00

Men's Handkerchiefs, Box of six $1.00
Pure linen with innitial; value $1.50

Men's Handkerchiefs, doz. $2.35 & 2.60
Pure linen; hemstitched; values $2.90 and 4.00

The Upholstery Sections

We have taken from regular stock a large collection of desirable Curtains, appropriate for Autumn and Winter home decorations and repriced them very decisively lower than heretofore.

Lace Curtains, pair $3.75 to 15.00
Lacet Arabe, Marie Antoinette and Irish Point styles; values $5.00 to 25.00

Lace Panels, each $4.50 to 25.00
Including Scrim, Net and Filet effects, in new designs; values $7.50 to 35.00

Also a very important offering of 400 pairs of

Reversible Beauvais Velour Portieres at $12.75 a pair

Custom made with open edge in combinations of popular colorings; Actual Value $22.50 pair.

Oriental Rugs, Carpets and Runners

At further radical reductions, affording an opportunity to procure very choice weaves for Fall delivery at about half of what they will be later, on account of the rising market, due to the European war.

Persian Rugs at $5.75 to 14.75
Small and medium sizes; values to $22.50

Room Size Rugs at $58.00 to 75.00
Afghans and Beloochistans; values to $108.00

Oriental Carpets at $68.00 to 125.00
In soft effects; values $102.00 to 225.00

Kirmans and Sarouks, $135 to $375
Values up to $575.00

Persian Hall Runners, in desirable sizes; values up to $85.00, at $29.75 to 49.50

Furniture of Quality

The closing days of the August sale provide many exceptional values in desirable Odd Pieces, among which patrons may find just the article they require at a substantial saving.

FOR LIVING ROOM

$12.00 Gate Leg and Work Tables, $8.50
Of solid mahogany in Colonial designs.

$29.50 Upholstered Divans at $18.50
Mahogany frames; covered in denim.

$40.00 Mahogany Arm Chairs at $20.00
With superior leather seats and backs.

$52.00 Bookcases at $26.00
Made of solid mahogany in Adam design.

FOR THE BED CHAMBER

$12.00 Bureaus and Chiffoniers at $10.50
Well made pieces finished in enamel.

$50.00 Full Size Bedsteads at $22.50
Finished in antique ivory.

$125.00 Chamber Suite at $100.00
Four pieces; in either mahogany or ivory.

$394.00 Chamber Suite at $250.00
Eight pieces; finished in antique ivory.

SUITES AND SEPARATE PIECES FOR DINING ROOMS

$80.00 China Closets at $33.00
Solid mahogany with all glass backs.

$80.00 Mahogany Buffets at $48.00
Made in Colonial design.

$208.00 Dining Room Suite at $175.00
Ten pieces; in Jacobean oak.

$327.50 Dining Room Suite at $225.00
Ten pieces; solid mahogany; Adam or Sheraton

SUES FOR PROFITS IN $12,000,000 WAR JOB

Partner In Contracting Co. Says Trouble Arose When Real Money Appeared.

SOLD ARMS TO THE ALLIES

Loan of $10,000, Taken on Strength of Prospects, Basis of First Disagreement.

A dispute over the profits on the sale of $12,000,000 worth of rifles and 100,000,000 cartridges for the use of the British Army, and 400,000 pounds of picric acid for the use of the French Government, was recited in papers placed before Supreme Court Justice Delehanty yesterday.

The court granted to Frank E. Webb, who is suing for the appointment of a receiver for the Imperial Contracting Company, an injunction restraining the company and J. Hunter Byrd, Nathaniel G. Prince, George R. Maxwell, Newenham A. Gray, Charles D. Gray, and Robert Michaelis from disposing of any property owned by them or transferring or alienating from themselves in any way accounts or transactions growing out of the formation of a certain syndicate, not named, for the sale of war materials.

The court ruled, however, that the injunction should not become operative if the defendants furnished a bond of $10,000 to stand pending the trial of the suit.

Webb alleges in his complaint, filed by Bonynge & Bonynge, that in December, 1914, he associated himself with the defendants in a joint venture to obtain contracts for and deal in munitions of war. He says that he had for years previously been contracting for the purchase and sale of supplies for the United States Army and Navy. He further recites that Newenham Gray was at one time a Captain in the British Army and is an ordnance expert; that Michaelis is an Englishman, and has spent most of his time in England and France since the granting of the contract for the supplies named; that Prince is a resident of London sojourning here, and that Byrd and Maxwell are citizens and residents of St. Louis.

Everything went smoothly, the complaint recites, for the first four months after the contract for the supplies was signed. When, however, profits began to appear, the complaint sets forth, friction developed "due to those frailties of human nature which have disrupted many a similar enterprise."

Following this friction, the complaint says, the Imperial Contracting Company was organized by Byrd and Prince, and some of the syndicate's business was taken over and transacted by the company. Hitches in the distribution of the profits then resulted, the complaint sets forth.

Michaelis has filed an affidavit in substantiation of the complaint, in which he says that he obtained the order from the British Government in April for the rifles, and he heard later that Byrd and Prince borrowed from a trust company $10,000 on the contract, and that the deponent was refused his share of the loan when he asked for it.

Prince, who lives at the Hotel Imperial, makes affidavit that he entered upon the contract work with the plaintiff Webb because he had heard Webb representing himself to Byrd as a former Captain of the United States Army who had served in the Philippines, was an expert in materials used in modern warfare, and an inspector of textiles in this country for the French Government.

Byrd sets forth in an affidavit that he is President of the Byrd Contracting Company, of 71 Broadway, and that the contract or joint venture alluded to in the complaint was void because of fraudulent representations which were made to him before the contract was signed.

Sends $1 for Conscience Fund.

Fred H. Johnson, Assistant Secretary of the Board of Education, received in the mail yesterday one dollar in stamps and a letter from an unknown person, stating that the stamps would "about cover the expense or cost of Board of Education stationery and stamps which I appropriated to my personal use." The stamps were turned over to the city's "Conscience Fund."

Hickson INC.

ANNOUNCES

The Arrival on the S. S. Philadelphia of

PARIS MODELS

Gowns Tailored Frocks Hats and Furs

A complete presentation of everything worth while shown in Paris now will be on view

TUESDAY, AUGUST 24TH

Fifth Avenue at 52d Street
New York

Boston Paris

WEINGARTEN & PEARL
IMPORTERS.

Announcement

MR. SAMUEL PEARL

Arrives on the S. S. *Philadelphia*, TO-DAY, with a large collection of

PARIS MODELS

selected at the recent openings of the leading Paris houses, which models will be

On Exhibition

Commencing Monday, August 23rd.

Also a superb collection of their own adaptations featuring originality and exclusiveness.

PROMPT EXECUTION of ORDERS FOR THE TRADE

516 FIFTH AVENUE
At 43rd Street New York

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street *5th Avenue*

Distinctive Fall Wearing Apparel

Specially Priced for Monday and Tuesday

WOMEN'S FALL SUITS

Reproductions of Latest Paris Models

Featuring Authentic Fashions for the coming season, in the newest Materials, including Velvet, Kitten's Ear Cloth, Velour Broadcloth, Velour Gabardine, Check Velour, Whipcord, Broadcloth, French Serge and Mannish Mixtures; new Fall colorings; many richly fur trimmed.

24.50 to 145.00

Special Offering

Women's Tailored Suits

New Fall Styles,—reproductions of several of the latest French Models, developed in Broadcloth, Gabardine or French Serge. Special **29.50**

New Fall Dresses

Many attractive and distinctive models in Serge, Serge and Satin or Serge and Taffeta combinations; new waistline types in Redingote and Princess effects.

16.50 to 35.00

WOMEN'S COATS

Special Values in Fall Styles

Practical Coats of Zibeline trimmed with velvet; silk lined. regularly 27.50, **19.50**

Motor and Traveling Coats in the new Fall Mixtures; half lined. **19.50, 24.50 and 29.50** regularly 29.50 to 37.50

Walking Coats of Boucle Cheviot, trimmed with plush or velvet; silk lined. regularly 22.50, **15.50**

MISSES' FALL APPAREL

Moderately Priced

Misses' Suits of Broadcloth, Gabardine, Poplin or Whipcord; smart braid or fur-trimmed models, in Black, Navy Blue or African Brown. Size 14 to 18 years. **26.50, 29.50 and 35.00**

Misses' Dresses of Navy Blue or African Brown Serge, combined with plain or plaid Taffeta. Size 14 to 18 years. **12.75, 16.75 and 22.50**

Misses' Afternoon Dresses of Crepe de Chine, Taffeta or Meteor; very smart and chic models, in Black, Navy Blue, African Brown, Green or Bengaise Blue. Size 14 to 18 years. **18.50, 26.50 and 29.50**

Misses' Raincoats of Leatherette, Canton, Poplin or Gabardine; Navy Blue or Tan; practical models. Size 14 to 18 years. **7.50, 10.75 and 14.75**

Misses' Separate Skirts of Serge, Gabardine, Scotch Mixtures, Men's Wear Worsted, Corduroy and Wool Plaid Fabrics; new Fall shades. 35 to 39-inch lengths, **5.75, 8.50 and 10.75**

Fall Showing

TRIMMED HATS

Millinery Salon

A Collection of handsome Velvet Hats for dress and street wear; new colorings and shapes; trimmed with Ostrich, Fancy Feathers, Fur Bands, Flowers and Novelties. Specially priced **15.00**

Noteworthy Values

WOMEN'S BLOUSES

White Crepe de Chine Blouses with eyelet embroidery and fine tucking; hemstitched yoke in back and front; new shape collar. **6.50**

Dressy Model in White Crepe de Chine with flat collar and turn-back pointed cuffs of fine eyelet embroidery; tucked Raglan shoulder. **8.95**

Exquisite Blouses in Georgette Crepe with fine tucking and veining; hand-embroidered flat collar. White or Flesh. **10.75**

Handsome Blouses in Marquisette with trimming of hand-embroidery; collar may be worn high or low; new suit shades. **14.75**

Numerous models in Dressy and Semi-tailored Blouses of Crepe de Chine, Georgette Crepe, Chiffon, and Plaid or Check Silks for early Fall wear.

SILK PETTICOATS

Excellent Values

Petticoats of superior quality Taffeta,—tailored or fancy models; fitted top; two-toned or solid colors. **2.95**

Pussy Willow Taffeta Petticoats,—new Fall colors, also Black or White. **3.95**

Taffeta Petticoats in the newest colors of Tartan plaids. **3.95**

White Tub Silk Petticoats,—with tucked or scalloped double ruffle. **2.95**

"Klosfit" Petticoats,—new models and colors.....
Regular sizes.....5.00 Extra sizes.....6.00

WOMEN'S HOSIERY

Exceptional Offerings

Thread Silk Hosiery,—fine gauge; extra reinforced. Black or White, pair **1.50**, regularly 2.00 and 2.25

Thread Silk Hosiery,—fine gauge; Black, White and novel effects. pair **85c**, regularly 1.00 and 1.25

Thread Silk Hosiery,—lisle tops and soles. Black or White. pair **60c**, regularly 75c

Lisle Hosiery—fine gauge. Black, White or Tan. pair **35c** regularly 50c

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century

The Finest Silks the World Produces

Autumn 1915

The largest variety and most complete assortment of authentic Model Designs and Colors in Plain and Novelty Silks, Satins, Chiffons and Velvets shown in America. The selected fashions of the world's best creators are now on sale, including fascinating designs and gorgeous colors in Silver Metal Poult de Soie, Ninon and Gauze, Chiffon Velvets and Military Plaid and Stripe Silks.

15,000 Yards of Superior Quality

Crepe de Chine

In a choice range of this season's newest colors; also White, Cream or Black yd. **95c** formerly 1.35

Black Taffeta Silk,—40 inches wide..... yd. **95c** formerly 1.50

FALL COTTON DRESS GOODS

Medium-weight Cotton Goods,—plaid and plain weaves, in the most desirable colors. 44 inches wide. yd. **55c** regularly 1.25

White Corduroy, 36 inches wide .....regularly 1.00, yd. **55c**
32 inches wide .....regularly 85c, yd. **48c**

White Nainsook,—pieces of 12 yards..pc. **1.75, 2.00 and 2.50** regularly 2.25, 2.50 and 3.00

White Long Cloth,—pieces of 12 yards.....pc. **1.35 and 1.65** regularly 1.75 and 2.00

New Fall Models

WOMEN'S SWEATERS

Angora Finish Worsted Sweaters in a variety of colors **7.75**

Fibre Silk and Worsted Sweaters with sash; various styles, **7.50**

Thread Silk Sweaters with sash; several colors.....**17.75**

Shetland Weave Sweaters,—various models.....**4.95**

TRUNKS & BAGS

Special Values

Regulation 45-inch Wardrobe Trunks in various models; made on veneered frames; duck and fibre covered; all edges reinforced with fibre and hand-riveted trimmings; fitted with the most modern garment and chiffonier sections. regularly 28.00 to 75.00, **18.50 to 60.00**

Hard Fibre Dress and Steamer Trunks,—light and durable hand-riveted throughout; fitted with divided and dress trays. Sizes 36, 38 and 40 inches.

Dress Trunks.....regularly 12.75 to 14.50, **9.50**
Steamer Trunks.....regularly 10.00 to 11.00, **8.00**

Week-end Cases of Black Enameled Duck,—double steel frames; reinforced corners; fitted with trays and top pockets. Sizes 24, 26 and 28 inches. regularly 5.50, **3.75**

Cowhide Suit Cases,—double steel frames; reinforced corners; fitted with shirt pockets. Sizes 24 and 26 inches. **3.75** regularly 5.75

August Clearance Sale

DECORATIVE LINENS

Pronounced Reductions

400 Dozen Real Madeira Napkins,—hand-embroidered corner. regularly 6.00, 7.50 and 10.00, doz. **4.50, 5.50 and 7.50**

300 Dozen Real Madeira Hand-embroidered Doylies..... regularly 40c, 50c, 75c and 1.00, **25c, 35c, 50c and 75c**

Real Madeira Tray Cloths,—hand-embroidered.....**25c** regularly 50c

500 Real Madeira Luncheon Sets,—hand-embroidered..... regularly 5.00, 6.00 and 7.50, Set **3.25, 3.75 and 4.75**

Real Madeira Hand-embroidered Towels..each **2.75 and 3.75** regularly 4.50 and 5.50

Real Madeira Hand-embroidered Guest Towels..... regularly 1.75, 2.00 and 3.00, each **1.25, 1.50 and 1.75**

Extraordinary Values

DINNER SERVICES

American Porcelain,—various dainty border designs with gold edge; 101 pieces. regularly 15.00, **10.00**

American Porcelain,—several desirable floral and border decorations; 101 pieces. regularly 20.00, **15.00**

American Porcelain,—rosebud border pattern, in double gold lines; 101 pieces. regularly 25.00, **18.00**

American Porcelain,—choice conventional border decorations or coin gold band with solid coin gold handles; 101 pieces. regularly 32.50, **25.00**

ELECTRIC LAMPS

Greatly Reduced

Boudoir Lamps of Solid Mahogany or finished in Antique Ivory, French Gray or White Enamel; complete with silk-lined 10-inch smoked bamboo shade or 10-inch cretonne shade, **1.75** regularly 3.00

Floor Lamps of Solid Mahogany, Burnished Gold Wood, or finished in French Gray, Antique Ivory or White Enamel; fluted column; 22-inch silk Empire shade with 4-inch silk fringe; any color. regularly 20.00, **12.50**

"Martha Washington" Work Tables

Made of Solid Mahogany; dull Antique finish

10.75

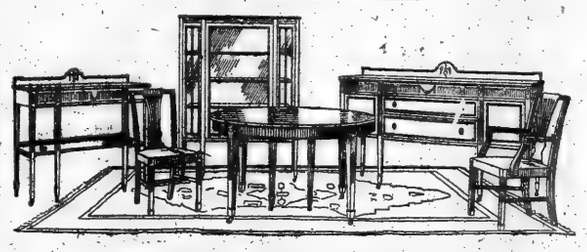
regularly 20.00

Clearance Sale

McCreery "MASTER-MADE" Furniture

A special Clearance Sale of Suites and Separate Pieces has been arranged commencing Monday and continuing the remainder of the month.

Savings Up to 50%



Dining Room Furniture

Ten-piece Adam Model Suite, as illustrated,—made exclusively for James McCreery & Co. of the finest selected Mexican Mahogany, regularly 480.00, **375.00**

Ten-piece Plain Mahogany Suites,—Sheraton model...**235.00** regularly 299.50

Ten-piece Charles II. Jacobean Oak Suites.....**250.00** regularly 325.00

Ten-piece William and Mary Jacobean Oak Suites.....**195.00** regularly 300.00

Chamber Furniture

Ten-piece Empire Model Suites, in White Enamel, decorated in blue. regularly 2,367.00, **1,000.00**

Eight-piece Decorated White Enamel Suites with Twin Beds. regularly 590.00, **295.00**

Five-piece French Gray or Ivory Enamel Suites with Twin Beds. regularly 400.00, **200.00**

Four-piece Ivory Enamel Suites, including Dresser, Chiffonier and Twin Beds. regularly 350.00, **175.00**

Library Furniture

Overstuffed Sofas.....regularly 80.00, **50.00**
Armchairs to match.....regularly 45.00, **30.00**
Wing Chairs,—four models.....regularly 35.00, **21.50**
Mahogany Library Tables.....regularly 45.00, **29.75**
Mahogany Rockers.....regularly 24.00, **19.50**

Remarkable Values

ORIENTAL RUGS

This offering includes a collection of Rugs carefully selected by our expert buyers in the Far East. Comprehensive range of sizes and colorings, and every rug is guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction.

At 1/3 Less Than Regular Prices

100 Small Shirvan Mats.....Special, **5.75**

Over 1,200 Small Rugs from Anatolia, Kurdistan and Beluchistan. **9.75, 12.75 to 25.00** regularly 14.50, 18.50 to 37.50

Antique Iran Rugs,—lustrous pieces.....**47.50** regularly 65.00

Room-size Persian Mahal Rugs,—attractive colors..... regularly 125.00 to 175.00 **85.00 to 127.00**

Serapi Carpets,—average size 10x12 ft.; exceptionally beautiful. regularly 225.00 to 245.00, **157.00**

Royal Kirmanshah Carpets,—room sizes; soft pastel colors; very durable. **165.00 to 195.00** regularly 275.00 to 345.00

Domestic Rugs,—Specially Priced

Royal Wilton Rugs,—9x12 ft.....regularly 37.50, **29.50**
Seamless Royal Wilton Velvet Rugs..regularly 27.50, **19.50**

Unusual Values

BED COVERINGS

Blankets

Single bed size.....pair **3.75 and 4.50**
Double bed size.....pair **5.00 and 6.00**

Comfortables

Figured Silkoline; cotton filled.....each **1.75**
Figured Silk Mull Tops; plain border; cotton filled..each **2.50**

Bed Spreads

Crochet Hemmed.....each **1.35 and 1.60**
Marseilles, satin finish; scalloped.....each **2.90 and 3.85**

Three-Wheel Dinner Wagons

Made of Solid Mahogany; rubber tired wheels

18.50

regularly 25.00

RAILROADS FIGHT GOVERNMENT RULE

See $500,000 Loss in the Order to Transport Federal Cash and Securities by Mail.

SHARED BY EXPRESS LINES

Carriers Complain They Not Only Are Deprived of Revenue, but Have to Give Service Free.

A protest against the order of the Treasury Department which went into effect Aug. 16, directing that all public moneys and securities transported between the Treasury, the Sub-Treasuries, and the banks be carried by registered mail instead of by express was issued yesterday by the Committee on Railway Pay, supported by a number of railroads and headed by Ralph Peters, President of the Long Island Railroad Company. The express companies and the railroads, according to the statement, will lose $500,000 a year as a result of this order, the loss being about equally divided.

The railroads are particularly opposed to the order because it not only deprives them of the $250,000 which they formerly received from the express companies for hauling the Government packages, but they are now compelled to transport the same packages free of charge. The express companies, it is pointed out, while they lose a contract are at least relieved from all service.

"The new arrangement," says the statement, "has enabled the Treasury Department to claim that a saving will be made equivalent to the entire amount hitherto paid to the express companies, because the Treasury is to receive from the Post Office Department the privileges of free postage and free registration upon all shipments of currency and securities.

"It would be a great error, however, to suppose that the revenue loss to the carrier companies will be a real saving to the Government. The Treasury expenses, it is true, may be somewhat decreased, but Post Office expenses will necessarily be materially increased.

"It would appear from an analysis that the only real and tangible saving of expense to the Government lies in the substantial elimination of payment to the railroads for the transportation service. In other respects nothing but a change in agencies is effected, which is as likely to increase as to decrease costs.

"If the Treasury Department can use the Post Office Department, and consequently the railroads, in the manner contemplated by the order respecting the shipment of public moneys, what is to prevent the War and Navy Departments from shipping their supplies by mail, with United States troops and marines as armed guards, to be carried free by the railroads as agents in charge of the mails?

"For precedent upon these points it may be recalled that when the Treasury Department last Summer shipped $100,000,000 in gold from Philadelphia to New York as 'parcel post,' the Post Office Department required four special cars, for which no additional payment was made, and also the transportation for the round trip of 100 guards without payment of fare."

Music in the Parks.

Following are the free concerts announced by the Park Department for the coming week in Manhattan and Staten Island:

This afternoon at 4—Central Park, First Regiment, Field Artillery Band; Hudson Park, West Side Municipal Band; Fort Washington Park, Uptown Municipal Band.

This evening at 8—Tompkins Square Park, East Side Municipal Band; Washington Square Park, West Side Municipal Band; East 112th Street Pier, Uptown Municipal Band; Westerleigh, Staten Island, Staten Island Municipal Band.

Tuesday evening—East Twenty-fourth Street Pier, East Side Municipal Band; Chelsea Park, West Side Municipal Band; Colonial Park, Uptown Municipal Band; Pleasant Plains, Staten Island, Staten Island Municipal Band.

Wednesday evening—Columbus Park, East Side Municipal Band; Battery Park, West Side Municipal Band; St. Nicholas Park, Uptown Municipal Band; Alaska Park, Staten Island, Staten Island Municipal Band.

Thursday evening—Market Street Pier, East Side Municipal Band; Barrow Street Pier, West Side Municipal Band; Mount Morris Park, Uptown Municipal Band; Tottenville, Staten Island, Staten Island Municipal Band.

Friday evening—Hamilton Fish Park, East Side Municipal Band; Abingdon Square Park, West Side Municipal Band; Carl Schurz Park, Uptown Municipal Band; Washington Park, Staten Island, Staten Island Municipal Band.

Saturday afternoon at 4—Seward Park, East Side Municipal Band.

Saturday evening at 8—Central Park, First Regiment Field Artillery Band; Curtis Field, orchestral concert; East Third Street Pier, East Side Municipal Band; Thirtieth Street Pier, West Side Municipal Band; West 129th Street Pier, Uptown Municipal Band; St. Gabriel's Park, Staten Island, Kips Bay Neighborhood Association Band.

DYING MAN'S SMILE VALIDATED HIS WILL

Surrogate Holds T. M. Durkin, Too Ill to Speak, Approved Document Giving Estate to Wife.

HIS SISTER STARTS CONTEST

Physician Testifies Lawyer Was Fully Conscious When He Made His Mark on Testament.

When Thomas Meagher Durkin, New York lawyer, smiled, just before he died at Mount Washington, Md., where he was visiting his wife's relatives, on March 28, 1912, he expressed his approval of the will which bequeathed about $26,000 to his wife, Mrs. Mary F. Durkin, who is now a resident of Mount Washington. Surrogate Cohalan has so decided, but the lawyer's sister, Mrs. Mary Town of Little Falls, N. Y., who received only $1,000 under the will, has started a suit in the Supreme Court to set aside the decree of Surrogate Cohalan in admitting the instrument to probate. Mrs. Town asserts that the will was improperly executed.

The case is now on file with Supreme Court Justice Weeks, who is considering a demurrer entered by Herbert McKennis, attorney for Mrs. Durkin, who declares that Mrs. Town has no cause of action because of the repeal of a section of the code upon which she depends as a basis for the action.

The record of the case shows that Mr. Durkin was suffering from Bright's disease when he visited his wife's family and was suddenly taken ill. He called in a friend, Dr. Charles Beetem, and told the physician that he wished to have his wife named as executrix in a last will.

Following instructions of the lawyer, Dr. Beetem found a torn will, made out in 1900, in a satchel. This former will had been torn in two, accidentally, by the lawyer in tearing up some miscellaneous papers, and the instrument's provisions were similar to those of the new will, except that Mrs. Durkin was named as executrix in the later document.

The physician then followed the torn will in drawing up the later one. He called two neighbors as witnesses, and standing beside the sinking lawyer's bed, said:

"He is not strong enough to write his name and he is going to make his mark, and I would like you (the witnesses) to witness his signature."

The physician then further testified, the record shows, that he asked the lawyer if this document was his last will and testament, and that Durkin said nothing but, "he just put a smile on his face, that is all. He was not much of a man to get into a conversation or talk unless you would start a conversation with him."

The physician further testified that he said: "Tom, make your mark, and he made the mark. He was very weak, but perfectly conscious."

The Surrogate's opinion recites that it is not necessary that the testator actually make the declaration himself, but may assent to the statement to that effect made by another. The Surrogate further says:

"The words of request and publication were uttered by Dr. Beetem. It must clearly appear that the testator was cognizant of these words and made them his own. It appears that when the words of request and publication were pronounced by the doctor, the testator smiled. This was the only indication that the dying man heard and assented to the words uttered."

The Surrogate then concludes:

"It is shown that the testator was not a talkative man and that he sometimes showed his approval by a smile. A very important consideration in this connection is the fact that the testator was himself a practicing lawyer. As such, he must have been somewhat familiar with the formalities attending the execution of a will. He certainly must have known that he was executing a will from the very presence of the two witnesses."

The section of law governing such matters reads:

"The testator at the time of making said subscription, or at the time of acknowledging the same, shall declare the instrument so subscribed to be his last will and testament."

LAWSON JUROR ARRESTED.

Charged with Making False Affidavit for Convicted Miner.

TRINIDAD, Col., Aug. 21.—Grover Hall, a member of the jury which convicted John R. Lawson, international board member of the United Mine Workers of America, of first degree murder, was arrested today at Raton, N. M., on a charge of perjury. His arrest was on an information filed in the district court here by the Attorney General. It is based upon an affidavit by Hall, incorporated in Lawson's motion for a new trial, in which Hall swore that he had been coerced by a court bailiff to agree to a verdict of guilty.

Hall's affidavit, which the Attorney General charges was false, was used in a motion for a writ of supersedeas, granted by the Colorado Supreme Court this week.

Hall swore that he held out for a verdict of acquittal, and that during that time Frank Gooden, the bailiff in charge of the jury, repeatedly told him that his wife was seriously ill. He said when this did not work Gooden informed him that Judge Hillyer had ordered that the jury be given no food until a verdict was returned. Then, according to the affidavit, he agreed to return a verdict which, he claimed, he did not think was just.

WOMAN LEAPS INTO RIVER.

Tells Rescuers She Wanted to See Her Father, "Under the Water."

In the presence of several boys playing on the pier, a woman, fully dressed, dived into the river at the foot of Stanton Street yesterday. The boys yelled and several men, running to the end of the pier, saw the woman come to the surface with arms outstretched and remain afloat, first on her face and then on her back.

The tug Edward S. Atwood was signalled and John Snyder, a deckhand pulled the woman aboard. She said she was Yetta Rabbi, but she would not tell her address.

"I want to see my father who is under the water," she moaned.

After dry clothing had been got she was taken to the Bellevue for observation. She is about 40 years old, four feet, six inches tall and weighs 160 pounds.

Ask Aid for Needy Widow.

The Widowed Mothers' Fund Association, 192 Bowery, appeals for aid for a widow and three boys, the eldest nine years old. The father died of pneumonia, the mother was so stricken by her sudden loss that she developed heart trouble, the children show such weakness of the chest that they are to be sent to the Tuberculosis Preventorium as soon as possible. Donations for their relief will be welcomed by Mrs. Henry Zuckerman, 80 Broadway, N. Y.

B. Altman & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE - MADISON AVENUE

Thirty-fourth Street NEW YORK Thirty-fifth Street

New, Dainty Neckwear

fresh from the designers' hands, is among the many interesting arrivals foreshadowing the Autumn season. Collars, Collar-and-cuff Sets and Semi-guimpes that will appeal to every woman are shown in the fashionable French blue, in shell pink, in all-white, and in white combined with blue or pink.

There are also some charming novelties in Feather Boas, made of real ostrich dyed in all the fashionable colors. These are to be extensively worn during the Autumn days.

The Dep't of Interior Decoration

is prepared to display, to interested patrons, the newest textures and color effects in fabrics for draperies and upholsteries.

Specialists in decorative art (from the Studios connected with this Department) will gladly confer with architects and residence owners relative to the decoration and furnishing of interiors, including architectural woodwork, painting, upholstery, draperies, etc.

Sketches and estimates prepared.

Out-of-town appointments may be arranged.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF ORIENTAL RUGS

now in progress and to be continued throughout the remainder of the month, consists of an unprecedentedly large assortment of separately selected Oriental Rugs, all of which are being offered

at prices much lower than are usually asked for Rugs of similar grades

The wearing qualities of these Rugs are unreservedly guaranteed by B. Altman & Co.

An Important Offering of Hand-made Lace Curtains, Panels and Stores

(all new importations) will present to-morrow (Monday) an unexampled opportunity for securing desirable lace hangings for the Autumn re-furnishing at decided savings in prices.

Among the items of special interest will be:

Hand-made French Lace Curtains
per pair . . . $3.75, 4.75 & 5.50

Hand-made French Lace Stores
each . . . . $5.00, 7.50 & 9.00

Hand-made Filet Lace Panels
each . . . $11.00, 13.50 & 15.00

Women's Ready-to-wear Department (Third Floor)

Black Satin Dress Skirts

in several new Autumn models, made of superior-quality satin, will be placed in stock to-morrow (Monday), and will offer exceptional values at $10.50, 16.50 & 20.00.

Women's Silk Gloves

Mousquetaire, Sixteen-button Length,

in white or black,

will be on special sale to-morrow at 60c. per pair.

The above is a most remarkable concession from the regular price.

Good-quality Handkerchiefs

FOR MEN AND WOMEN

will be placed on sale to-morrow at surprisingly low prices.

MEN'S LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS
Initialed in white, per dozen, $1.85 & 2.50
Initialed in color . . per dozen 2.50
Plain, hemstitched, per doz., $2.45 & 3.00

WOMEN'S SHEER LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS
Initialed, per dozen, $1.10, 1.35 & 2.00
Plain, hemstitched, per dozen, 1.35 & 1.70
Hemstitched, with embroidered corner, per dozen $2.15

Also Shamrock Lawn Handkerchiefs, with colored border . . . per dozen $1.20

Crepe de Chine Handkerchiefs, in dainty colorings . . . . per dozen $1.50

Founded 1827 — Founded 1827

Arnold, Constable & Co.

3rd Series of

REMOVAL SALES

41 Days before Removal to 5th Ave. & 40th St.

Our Own Stocks. Dependable Merchandise.

$300,000 Summer Stocks
⅓ to ½ Price

Further Reductions in Men's Furnishings

Extra Values in
Men's Ties
Handsome, figured foulard four-in-hand Scarfs; also popular navy blue silk Bat Ties with white Polka Dots.
Marked to Close
50c

2,500 Pairs
Men's Hosiery
Below Wholesale Price
PURE THREAD SILK HALF HOSE—The most popular shades of gray, with lisle foot, reinforced. *Regularly 50c pair* — 39c
3 Pairs 1.10; 6 Pairs 2.00.
SILK MIXED HALF HOSE—In desirable shades; made from pure silk, mixed with fibre, soft, lustrous and serviceable; sizes 9½ and 10 only. *Regularly 39c pair* — 25c
3 Pairs 70c; 6 Pairs 1.35.

Men's
Pure Worsted
Bathing Suits
Closely knitted, non-shrinkable and recommended for extra good service; plain or trimmed; sleeveless or quarter sleeve. Sizes 40, 42, 44.
Sale 2.45 Price
Regularly $3.50.

Final Clearance Sale
Of Discontinued Lines of
Men's Fine Underwear
Of Silk, Silk and Wool, also Cotton
Average Much Less Than ½ Price

Brettle's English Silk Underwear—Heavy Fall and Winter weights of 12, 16 and 20 threads. Not all sizes, but plenty of large, extra large and small sizes. *Regularly $10.00 to $20.00 per garment*	3.95	Finest Merino and All Wool Underwear—All discontinued lines of only the finest grades we carry. Odd sizes of shirts and drawers only. *Reg. $2.25 to $3.75*	85c
Brettle's English Silk Underwear—Summer and Fall weights of shirts only, in sizes 46, 48, 50. Drawers only in 30 and 32. *Reg. $5.50 to $10.00*	2.95	Summer Weight Union Suits—Fine soft finished cotton in white only. Athletic knee length. All sizes. *Regularly $1.00*	68c
English Silk and Wool Underwear—Finest grades only. All odd sizes of shirts and drawers. *Reg. $5.00 to $6.50*	2.75	Athletic Undershirts—All from our regular stock and only the most staple styles. *Regularly 50c*	35c

NOTE—Included in this final clearance sale of Men's Underwear are many small lots and plenty of other odd prices not mentioned above, in all weights. Assorted on one large table for easy inspection—All less than ⅓ regular price.

Men's
Night Shirts
Of "Fruit of the Loom" Muslin and other weaves, cut on generous lines and finely finished; collar attached or V neck.
Regularly $1.00. 75c

Men's Silk and
Negligee Shirts
⅓ to ½ Price
PURE SILK SHIRTS—Comprising the season's smartest striped effects and all the most wanted colorings in heavy tub silk of the quality used in fine custom made shirts. *Formerly up to $5.50* — 2.75
3 for $8.00; 6 for $15.50.
FINE NEGLIGEE SHIRTS—To compose this attractive group we have taken the balance of our higher grade shirts in neat striped Madras and other fine mercerized fabrics, and marked to close, regardless of former prices, at *Values up to $2.50* — 95c
3 for $2.75; 6 for $5.40.

Men's and Women's
Travelling Bags
and Suit Cases
Best grades of sole leather in shades of tan, russet and brown, brass locks and trimmings; finest construction.
Sale 5.50 Price
Regularly $7.50.

Women's New Fall Suits
Copy of a Bernard Russian Model of fine Broadcloth, with beaver collar
In Field Mouse, Subterranean Green, African Brown, Black, Navy, Blackberry and Belgian Blue.
25.00
Actual Value $37.50

Women's
Fall Sweaters
A charming new model with sash, made from soft Shetland wool and fibre silk in all the smart brilliant colors; trimmings of white.
9.50
Regular Value $11.50

Hand Embroidered
Japanese Kimonos
For Women and Misses
Unusually dainty practical House Robes of crisp cotton Crepe, in pink, blue, Copen, coral and lavender; exquisitely hand embroidered in delicate shades and various designs.
1.75
Regularly $3.50

Closing of 50
Smart Coats
Small Women and Misses
Of English Worsteds, Tweeds, Homespun, Covert and Serge in various desirable models and colorings for Fall wear. Some satin lined and presenting exceptional value at
10.00
Former prices up to $25.00
Sizes 14 to 20 years.

Women's New
Fall Blouses
Presenting delightful advance styles in Radium, Puny Willow, Lace and other favored blouse fabrics; also special assortment handkerchief linen models.
3.95
Regularly $5.50

Women's Hosiery
For Present and Fall Wear
Reductions Average ⅓
EXTRA FINE SILK LISLE—In black and tan, reinforced. *Regularly 35c pair* — 25c
3 Pairs 70c; 6 Pairs 1.35
FIBRE SILK PLAITED—Cool, lustrous, serviceable and smart; black, white and tan. *Regularly 50c pair* — 35c
3 Pairs 95c; 6 Pairs 1.85
EXTRA FINE SEA ISLAND YARN, highly mercerized, in black only; reinforced. *Regularly 50c pair* — 35c
3 Pairs 95c; 6 Pairs 1.85
PURE THREAD SILK—Of desirable weight, double soles and double silk garter tops, in black only. *Regularly $1.50 pair* — 95c
3 Prs. 2.75; 6 Prs. 5.40

A Great Event in
Women's Raincoats
Smart Models of Imported Showerproof Worsteds and Other Fabrics, Useful in Every Season.
Now Priced Greatly Below Regular
RAINCOATS of Priestley's light weight Covert Cravenette. Now 10.50
Regularly $15.00
RAINCOATS of Gabardine, featuring the latest belted model. Now 12.50
Regularly $16.50
ROUGH WEATHER COATS of English Tweeds and Shepherd Checks, cravenette finish, presenting three choice models adapted for general wear and motoring.
10.50 12.50 15.00
Regularly $16.50 to $22.50
RAINCOATS of the celebrated "Roseberry" Priestley fabric; in black, navy and tan. All sizes to 46 bust. 8.75
Regularly $12.50

Women's
Underwear
In the Most Wanted Styles
⅓ Off to Nearly ½ Price
UNDERVESTS—Extra fine Swiss ribbed gauze, in regular and extra sizes. *Regularly 50c* — 35c
3 for 95c; 6 for 1.85
GLOVE SILK UNDERVESTS—In white and pink, of superior quality. *Regularly $1.50* — 1.00
UNION SUITS—Patented model of fine ribbed cotton; elastic, cool, serviceable; tight or lace trimmed knee; regular and extra sizes. *Regularly $1.00* — 55c
GLOVE SILK KNICKERS—In white or pink; superior quality; reinforced. *Regularly $2.00* — 1.50

The Season's Best Values in
Velour Portieres
Less Than ⅓ Below Regular Price
REVERSIBLE VELOUR PORTIERES, with figured centres and border, made from handsome, highly lustrous velour in choicest combinations of colors. *Regular Price, $24.50.* Sale Price, 14.75
REVERSIBLE VELOUR PORTIERES, of superior quality plain colored velour, in all the most favored Autumn shades. *Regular Price, $19.50.* Sale Price, 10.75

Important Special Sale of
Bigelow Carpets
⅓ off to Less than ½ Price
BRUSSELS AND AXMINSTER in a most attractive range of colors and designs in our own private patterns. Reduced from $1.65 to $2.00 yd. Sale Price, 1.10 to 1.50
BIGELOW AND ENGLISH WILTON in an assortment of colors and patterns desirable for Fall furnishings. Reduced from $3 and $4 yard. Sale Price, 1.75 to 2.75

Broadway & 19th Street

C. F. U. SUSPENDS 20,000 WORKERS

Garment Workers Who Seceded from A. F. of L. Put Out of Federated Body.

COMPERS ASKED ACTION

Charged That Socialists Ruled Amalgamated Union and Opposed Peaceful Settlements.

Twenty-six local unions and about 20,000 men in this city belonging to the United Garment Workers of America were suspended by the Central Federated Union at a meeting yesterday, after this action had been requested by Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor.

The immediate cause of the suspension is that the United Garment Workers have recognized the Amalgamated Garment Workers, an organization which seceded about two years ago from the American Federation of Labor. President Gompers instructed the leaders of the Central Federated Union yesterday that the American Federation of Labor could not take any half-measures or compromises with secessionists, and that the United Garment Workers could belong to the American Federation only on condition that they had no dealings with those who had left the main body of organized labor.

The fundamental cause of the disagreement, however, according to labor leaders, is that the members of the United Garment Workers and of other organizations sympathetic with it are largely from the class of Russian and Polish immigrants who are strongly socialistic and oppose the methods of Samuel Gompers and his associates as too conservative.

Mr. Gompers has steadily opposed the influence of the Socialists, and has been successful in preventing them, in spite of their strength in this city and other large cities, from getting control of the organization or making great headway with it. The Socialists hold that the present program of union labor aiming at better hours, wages, and living conditions through legislation, negotiations with employers, and occasional strikes is a palliative, and that it injures the ultimate welfare of the working classes by keeping them satisfied with their present conditions and putting off the time when, as the Socialists expect, the workingmen will control the tools of production.

Unions made up largely of foreign-born workers have nearly always been Socialists, and have often failed to get on harmoniously in the American Federation of Labor. About three months ago the United Hebrew Trades Council of this city was suspended by the Central Federated Union because it had disobeyed the American Federation of Labor by recognizing secessionists.

The Amalgamated Garment Workers of America, of which Sidney Hillman is President, recently forced an increase in wages and other concessions from the manufacturers of the poorer grade of clothing. They followed this action by applying for reinstatement to the American Federation of Labor, but reinstatement was denied. The Amalgamated Garment Workers seceded two years ago because they held that they had not received fair representation at a convention of the American Federation of Labor.

5,000 GET WAGE INCREASE.

Roosevelt and Perth Amboy Factories Agree to New Scale.

Special to The New York Times.

METUCHEN, N. J., Aug. 21.—More than 5,000 factory workers in Roosevelt and Perth Amboy have received an increase in wages of from one to two cents an hour. The minimum wage scale is put at 21 cents an hour.

The Barber Asphalt Paving Company and the American Smelting and Refining Company of this city employ 3,000 men, 1,000 men are employed at the Raritan Copper Works in Perth Amboy, and 1,000 men at the United States Metals Refining Company in Roosevelt Borough. Two hundred men are still on strike at the plant of the International Phosphate Company in Roosevelt. It was reported tonight that the plant was to close down indefinitely. Two hundred machinists, employed at the Wheeler Condenser and Engineering Company have not obtained their demands and are still out.

WOMEN PLAN GREAT PARADE

Suffragists to March in Fifth Avenue on Oct. 23.

The suffragists are planning for their biggest parade on Saturday, Oct. 23, to start, rain or shine, at 2 o'clock from Washington Square and proceed up Fifth Avenue to Fifty-ninth Street. It is to be led by the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, of which Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt is President, and she will head the procession.

Nation by nation, the twenty-six countries in the international organization will march by proxy, all in white, but no national colors are to be carried. The proxy procession is to be followed by the Executive Board of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, led by its President, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw. Special prominence will be given to New Jersey, for it is expected that by Oct. 23 the Jersey women will have the right to vote. The Empire State Campaign Committee will come next, and then the other two campaign States, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. Other units will be the Equal Franchise Society, the Women's Political Union, the Political Equality Association, the Collegiate Equal Suffrage League, and the men's leagues.

The massed standards of the women's clubs that have indorsed suffrage are also expected to be one of the most interesting and decorative features. Back of these will be the massed standards of the men's organizations that have indorsed woman suffrage.

The parade will be under the direction of the Empire State Campaign Committee. Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse is Chairman of the Parade Committee, and the committee also includes Mrs. Catt, Mrs. Blatch, Mrs. Howard Mansfield, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, Mrs. John W. Alexander, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Mrs. Raymond Brown, Mrs. W. Edward Dreier, Mrs. Alfred J. Eno, and Mrs. Henriette Speke-Suley.

IDENTIFY MISS WHITTEMORE

Her Sister Says Breakdown Was Due to Overstudy.

Miss Violet Whittemore, the woman lawyer who was found wandering about Tenth Avenue and Fortieth Street last Thursday, was identified in the psychopathic ward of Bellevue Hospital yesterday by her sister, Mrs. Charles Rodenburg, of 575 West 159th Street, and Mr. Rodenburg.

Mrs. Rodenburg said her sister gave up her law practice in the Metropolitan Life Building last June because of ill health and came to live with her. When Mr. and Mrs. Rodenburg went away on Aug. 12 Miss Whittemore engaged a room in the Vanderbilt Hotel, where she continued a deep study of legal problems. According to her sister, Miss Whittemore's nervous breakdown was brought about by overstudy.

Miss Whittemore is a graduate of the New York Normal School, where she receive her A. B. degree, and of the New York Law School.

At the hospital yesterday it was said that the woman will recover from her nervous breakdown within a few days. She is under the care of Dr. Gergory.

GREAT STRIKES THREATENED

Dressmakers and Raincoat Workers May Go Out This Week.

General strikes are planned in the New York ladies' garment industry for the next fortnight, which will affect many thousands of persons, most of whom live in the congested districts on the east side. The 20,000 workers in the fashionable dressmaking shops of New York and Brooklyn have their strike plans nearly perfect.

"Although the girls in the tailoring and dressmaking shops make suits and gowns that are sold at $100 to $5,000, they get wages of only $4 to $8," said Jacob L. Banach, Secretary of the Ladies' Tailors' and Dressmakers' Union. They ask for a fifty-hour week, 60 per cent. bonus for overtime, Saturday afternoon holidays all the year, minimum wages of $10 a week, abolition of sweatshops and protection against discharge for union activity.

"In violation of the fifty-four hour law, the girls are compelled to work more than that limit every week, and receive no pay for this overtime. The men workers have Saturday afternoon holidays and by their strikes of 1911 and 1913 have been able to get a forty-eight hour week and substantial increases in wages."

The Raincoat Makers' Union has completed plans for a strike of 6,000 men and women, which may be called on Monday. They say their wages have been cut from $40 a week to $8 a week in the last five years through manufacturers' competition. They demand a 25 per cent. increase in wages, a forty-eight hour week, abolition of contract shops and betterment of standards.

FINDS ONLY A THIEF AT HOME

Seizes Burglar at Dumbwaiter and Holds Him for Police.

Michael F. Finella, 24 years old, who, the police say, has served several terms for robbing apartment houses, was held yesterday in the Flatbush Court by Magistrate Voorhees on a charge of burglary. The complainant was Thomas B. McCann of the Florence Court, at 600 Lincoln Place.

Mrs. McCann and her son were away from home, and when Mr. McCann returned to his apartment on Friday afternoon he was surprised to hear a noise in the kitchen, and found Finella trying to escape by the dumbwaiter. Mr. McCann seized the intruder and held him while a woman neighbor telephoned for the police.

When searched at the station house Finella had nearly $1,000 worth of jewelry belonging to Mr. McCann in his pockets.

RIKER'S ISLAND LIKE 'ANCIENT MARINER'

Water, Water Everywhere, and Not a Drop for the 500 Prisoners to Drink.

MAIN BREAK CUT OFF SUPPLY

Islanders Went Dry Until Transfer Boat Brought Water to Them in Milk Cans.

If there happened to be any "Ancient Mariner" among those whom the power of the law has sent to temporarily sojourn at the Branch Workhouse on Riker's Island, he must have felt thoroughly at home there yesterday, for it was "water, water everywhere, and not a drop to drink." This became true at almost exactly 12:45 P. M., when the water pipes on the island, called on for their accustomed duty, gave out gurgles of despair and ran dry.

The Department of Water Supply was communicated with and men were sent out to look for possible breaks in the main under the Bronx streets. The Department of Correction was then called up and told of the difficulty. Twenty-five men at Blackwell's Island had been told off and were all ready to go to Riker's Island to take the places of twenty-five prisoners who were released yesterday from the Branch Workhouse. This transfer was held up on account of the situation.

The department's transfer boat Corrections reached Riker's Island on a trip from Hart's Island about 4 o'clock. Warden McCann had two dozen milk cans loaded onto a wagon and brought down to the pier, and when the Corrections tied up, these cans were all filled from the ship's tanks.

Late yesterday afternoon the Department of Water Supply reported to Riker's Island that it had found two breaks in the main where it runs under Longwood Avenue in the Bronx.

About 8 o'clock last night a little water began to get through to Riker's Island, but the pressure behind it was so slight that it would hardly run through the faucets. The warden made arrangements last night for water to be ferried to the island today if the supply is not back to normal.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

CHARGE PATRONS MAY TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THESE SALES, HAVING BILLS RENDERED OCT. 1st.

An Absolute "Close-out"

Of Summer Apparel, now on hand—

Dresses—Heretofore $35 to $75 — $15
Of net, crepe, organdie, batiste and silk—

Street and Afternoon Dresses — $28
Heretofore $65 to $95
Of taffeta, chiffon, net, satin, etc.—

Reception and Dinner Gowns — $38
Heretofore $75 to $135
Of silk and satin combined with tulle, lace and net—

Handsome Lingerie Gowns — $35 & $55
Heretofore $65 to $125
Of net, lace and hand-embroidered batiste—

Evening Gowns — $55 & $85
Heretofore $95 to $250
Very handsome models in dancing gowns and full evening effects—

Silk Coats and Wraps — $18 & $32
Heretofore $45 to $95
Afternoon and evening styles, of silk and satin—

Suits—Heretofore $45 to $95 — $25
Tailleur and demi-tailleur effects—

Coats—Heretofore $45 to $65 — $18
Motor, travel and semi-dress effects—in new materials—

Blouses—Heretofore $10 to $15 — $3 & $5
The remainder of the Summer styles in batiste, linen, voile, net, etc.—

Maison Bernard
Fifth Avenue at 57th Street
Announce
Final Summer Sale
Every Summer Frock, Hat and Wrap
will be disposed of during MONDAY and TUESDAY Regardless of Cost.

An Interesting Display
—OF—
Advance Autumn Modes
HATS, GOWNS, and MANTLES from the foremost Modistes of Paris, and Maison Bernard Original Models.
Inspection Invited.
Fifth Avenue at Fifty-seventh Street

Greeley 1900 — Founded 1826

Lord & Taylor

38th Street — FIFTH AVENUE — 39th Street

Store Hours 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Closed Saturday



For School Days

High time to think about the Dresses little daughter will require for school wear.

Fashion favors plaids and stripes in rich dark blues and greens with just a touch of vivid scarlet, yellow or emerald, while the weaves include fine wool taffetas, light weight serges and heavier cheviots.

These smart new fabrics are in 42-inch widths and in the true "Clan Plaids"—Novelty Plaids and Roman Stripes—Almost two score patterns. Special, 95c a yard.

For practical Tub Dresses there are Scotch Zephyr Ginghams in stripes, checks and plaids at 12½c to 45c a yard.

Second Floor.



SHOES of ORIGINALITY
DISTINGUISH THE NEW SEASON



Footwear is not likely to relinquish the important place it has won in Fashion's sunlight. Styles for the Fall show many novel and striking effects, but Lord & Taylor models, at least are truly refined and artistic.

Higher tops are first noted—giving the smartness and neatness demanded with the shorter skirts now worn. Black kidskin is neatly lined by white stitching on the more conservative models. Black trimmed with white, all gray or blue, are the chief effects.



$8 Suede Leathers made up in handsome new styles deserve a renewal of their popularity. Handsome Tan Shoes have appeared with tops in a lighter tone over rich, brown vamps. And there are graceful shoes of Bronze kid with brown cloth tops.



Women who thoroughly appreciate the importance of Footwear in Fashion's scheme will be delighted with the opportunity to select new Fall Shoes from this early showing.

All of these models are exclusive with Lord & Taylor. The pictures show some of the more interesting effects.



Women's $5.00 Boots, $3.95
Patent Leather, black or tan Russia Calf, lace or button.

$4 and $5 Low Shoes, $1.50
Closing out about 1,500 pairs in many styles, sizes incomplete.

Second Floor.



Paris Millinery

Our Millinery Chief deferred his departure from Paris until the greatest Milliners had launched their final creations for the season. Hence the Lord & Taylor importation includes the very latest models, *originals* which will influence the authoritative Autumn modes.

How "chic" is a ravishing little Reboux Turban, with its soft high crown of black panne and a tiny brim! From a narrow velvet fold falls the filmiest of black Chantilly. A demure but dashing fashion of a century ago revived, $75.00.

From Maria-Guy—a model of daring simplicity, the sharply flaring brim upturned and caught with a fur edged rosette—its only adornment. In brown felt with black panne, $75.00.

The Jeanne Duc Sailor in deep sapphire blue velvet with silver leaves spanning its slashed brim and silver bugles accentuating its enchanting curves, $50.00.

Fourth Floor.

Paris—Reflected in These
LATEST SUITS AND COATS

To Cheruit, Callot, Bernard, Drecoll and Martial-Armand must be credited the distinctive note of dignity which distinguishes Autumn's modes.

Tailleurs and Top Coats in the new tones—bottle green, plum, African brown, field mouse, gray, navy and in black, are warmly interlined and finely lined with peau-de-cygne.

The Suits

Novel to a degree is a Suit on blouse lines, the coat belted to give the new dip effect. Skunk fur edges the deep velvet collar and embroidered velvet makes cuffs and belt motifs—**$35.00.**
(Eight other styles at this price.)

Sharkskin velour, smartest of the season's fabrics, is used for a handsome Tailleur. A collar of skunk fur trims the cleverly cut long coat, pointed in novel fashion is the skirt's yoke—**$50.00.**

Also two models in lustrous French broad cloth—one braided with soutache and skunk trimmed; the other more elaborately braid embroidered has a novel collar of natural opossum—**$50.00.**

The Coats

Cashmere velour, soft, warm, almost feather weight in four extremely graceful models, on very flaring lines. Collars are wide, cuffs deep and the shoulders of raglan cut—**$39.50.**

The season's handsomest outergarments are of sharkskin velour. This supple deep pile fabric is used for a loose belted model, with flaring skirt—the collar and cuffs are of natural raccoon—**$60.00.**

Another coat, being loose and flaring, features an epaulet yoke, circular at the back; a deep collar of natural beaver may be worn high in military fashion or low—**$60.00.**

Third Floor.

A Brilliant Array of
AUTUMN'S SMARTEST BLOUSES

For the interpretation of the new season's modes, lovely laces, filmy Georgette crepes and lustrous crepe-de-chines are the accepted favorites.

Collars are clever and becomingly high at the back, sleeves are graceful. Simplicity dominates the mode, but it is a simplicity strikingly effective.

Tailored Blouses of white crepe-de-chine in smart models, tucked, box pleated and daintily embroidered. **$2.95** and **3.95**

Georgette Crepe Blouses in purest white, the collar, vestee and deep cuffs of fine meshed filet shadow lace; the soft full fronts all embroidered, **$5.95.**

Another model with Venise lace insertion features the new high back collar which may be worn low if preferred, **$5.95.**

Georgette Crepe and crepe-de-chine in combination effect, finely embroidered, **$5.95.**

Shadow Silk Lace Blouses over pink chiffon foundation, with ivory satin bodice. Creamy embroidered net lace collar and cuffs, also vestee, **$5.00.**

Novelty lace Blouses in deep ecru with cream white embroidered pattern, over flesh chiffon; the soft collar and vestee of Lierre lace, **$6.95.**

Silk striped net Blouses in cream over pink chiffon, or in black with camisole satin bodice. Wired collar and cuffs of embroidered net lace, **$8.75.**

Third Floor.

Autumn's Rich
SILKS & VELVETS

From leading foreign and domestic looms have come lovely shimmering silks and supple velvets for Milady's Autumn Gowns and Suits. Fabrics have never been finer in weave and texture, nor have colors been so rich and yet so subdued. Royal purples—the luscious shade of plum and grape—the deeper tones of green, the sombre browns and dull grays predominate.

A new importation of Chiffon Velvet just arrived shows the beauty of these new colorings to perfection, while the fabric is of rich deep pile and exquisite texture.

A brilliant display of "Broche Etincelant" will delight every woman who views these gorgeous silks, gleaming with gold and silver threads and in the most alluring colors imaginable.

Ground Floor.

A Significant Sale of
ORIENTAL RUGS

A collection of 300 superb room-size rugs is of compelling interest both by reason of the beauty and quality of the specimens and the fact that they are offered at

Important Price Concessions

Four groups of choice Rugs in every wanted odd size and shape and in such a diversity of colors, patterns and qualities that we can but hint at the comprehensiveness of the collection.

Royal Kermanshah Rugs
In sizes from 7 ft. 7 in. x 5 ft. 8 in. to 22 ft. 5 in. x 13 ft. 3 in.
Former prices ranged from $210.00 to $2500.00.
For This Sale—**$135** to **$1250.**

Royal Sarouk Rugs
Sizes from 10 ft. 1 in. x 6 ft. 7 in. to 12 ft. 7 in. x 8 ft. 8 in.
Former prices $275.00 to $450.00
For This Sale—**$165** to **$325.**

Tabriz Rugs
Sizes from 9 ft. x 6 ft. 8 in. to 16 ft. 2 in. x 10 ft.
Former prices $195.00 to $600.00
For This Sale—**$97.50** to **$300.**

Persian Mahal Rugs
Sizes 7 ft. x 10 ft. to 14 ft. 2 in. x 10 ft. 4 in.
Former prices **$100.00** to **$225.00**
For This Sale—**$67.50** to **$145.**

Small Rugs and Hall Runners at Proportionate Reductions.

Fifth Floor.

Women's
SMART SWEATERS AT $5.00

A remarkable offering, for these are models usually sold at $8.00 to $12.50.

Wool Sweaters—Artificial Silk Sweaters—in brilliant colors.

Third Floor.

INFANTS' DRESSES
Marked for Disposal

Broken sizes
Linen Dresses—**$1.95** to **$3.95**
Were $2.50 to $6.50
French Hand-Made Dresses—
$1.95 to **$10.75**
Were $4.25 to $20.00.
Pique and Linen Dresses—
$2.95 to **$8.95**
Were $4.50 to $11.45.
Fancy Dresses—**$4.95** to **$10.75**
Were $9.95 to $17.50
Long Dresses—**$1.95** to **$29.75**
Were $3.00 to $49.50
Short Dresses—**95c** to **$6.95**
Were $1.45 to $12.75

Fourth Floor.

We Are Making Friends Daily
In the MID-SUMMER FURNITURE Sale

The furniture section has enjoyed a steadily increasing business from day to day since the opening of this value-giving, price-saving event. More salespeople have been added to keep up the selling record and continue the quick and courteous service. Careful buyers are daily in evidence. Those who first came to inspect and compare prices and values have been welcomed back to make their purchases here.

Lord & Taylor Furniture has made many new friends for this grand old-new store. You owe it to yourself to see this splendid collection of *Quality Furniture That Will Stand The Test Of Time.*

Extension Tables

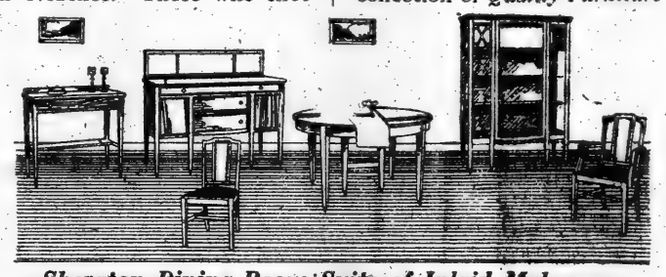
$36.00 Fumed Oak	$18.00
$36.00 Golden Oak	$18.00
$40.00 Fumed Oak	$20.00
$45.00 Fumed Oak	$25.00
$66.50 Sheraton Mahogany	$33.00
$50.00 Adam Mahogany	$35.00
$70.00 Colonial Mahogany	$35.00
$72.00 Colonial Mahogany	$40.00
$120.00 Mahogany	$60.00
$125.00 Adam Mahogany	$80.00

Serving Tables

In Golden Oak, Fumed Oak and Mahogany are reduced ⅓.

China Cabinets

$50.00 Golden Oak	$25.00
$50.00 Mahogany	$25.00
$62.50 Mahogany	$31.25



Sheraton Dining-Room Suite of Inlaid Mahogany
Usually $400.00, Special **$295.00**

A Suite of unusual elegance, its beauty of line and grace of proportion enhanced by the richness of the mahogany and the fine inlaying. Ten pieces, perfect in every detail of craftsmanship and finish.

Buffet, 60 inches in width. China Cabinet, 45 inches. Serving Table, 40 inches. Extension Table, 50 inches. 5 Side Chairs and 1 Armchair upholstered in Spanish leather.

Sixth Floor.

Buffets

$40.00 Fumed Oak	$20.00
$75.00 Golden Oak	$37.50
$75.00 Golden Oak	$50.00
$70.00 Golden Oak	$58.00
$105.00 Golden Oak	$70.00

Dining Chairs

A collection of 115 odd Chairs at reductions of ⅓ to ½.

Mahogany Suites
Specially Priced.

	Usually	Now
9 pieces	$250.00	$165.00
10 pieces	$304.00	$225.00
10 pieces	$331.00	$245.00
10 pieces	$450.00	$325.00
10 pieces	$500.00	$375.00
10 pieces	$546.00	$395.00
10 pieces	$643.50	$445.00
10 pieces	$720.00	$500.00

OBREGON SHARPLY REJECTS APPEAL

Tells Signers Not to be "Misguided by False Information or Unscrupulous Influences."

MORE TIME FOR ANSWERS

Mail Advices Show Mexico City Was Still in Great Distress on Aug. 9, with Foreigners Anxious.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The time limit within which Mexican leaders, to whom the Pan-American appeal was sent through the medium of the American State Department, may answer will not expire for at least ten days for the reason, as was announced by the State Department today, that at least one of the leaders to whom the appeal was addressed has not yet been reached. It was stated at the State Department today that the ten days' time limit would not begin to run until the last of the Mexican leaders to whom the appeal was addressed had been reached.

The replies of seven more Mexican leaders, including that of General Alvaro Obregon, to the Pan-American appeal have been delivered to the American Consul at San Luis Potosi for delivery to its seven signatories. All five of these responses came from Carranza Generals or leaders, among them General Cesareo Castro, General J. Agustin Castro, General Dieguez, General Nafarrete, Military Commander at Matamoros, General Cesar Lopez de Lara, and Colonel Aquiles Juares, Military Governor of Tabasco. Like the previous answers from Carranza Generals, the responses that came today point to Carranza as the leader of the Constitutionalist cause, declare their adherence to him, and decline to act independently in dealing with the Mexican situation.

The response of General Obregon is considered the most important of those thus far received. It had been intimated that General Obregon might break away from the Carranza movement in the interest of a unification of the revolutionary factions, but the answer received from him today, besides being a sharp rejoinder to the Pan-American appeal, indicates that Obregon is remaining loyal to the Carranza movement.

General Obregon says that the Pan-American note denotes clearly that those who signed it "were absolutely in ignorance of the solidarity of our movement and of the perfect cnotrol" which General Carranza "exercises over the whole Constitutionalist Army, which at the present date numbers over 150,000 men, controlling nine-tenths of the republic."

Obregon's Reply.

The text of General Obregon's reply follows:

Hon. Consul of the United States of America:
Present.

Dear Sir—I acknowledge the receipt of your courteous note, in which you have been pleased to include the one sent to you from Washington by their Excellencies, the Secretary of State of the United States of America, the Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, and the Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary of Bolivia, Uruguay, and Guatemala, tendering their good offices toward the pacification of Mexico. You may answer in my name to the above-mentioned gentlemen that I am transmitting their note to Citizen Venustiano Carranza, First Chief of the Constitutionalist Army and Depository of the Executive Power of Mexico, the only person in this republic invested with the power to represent the nation since the date of assassination in the City of Mexico of Francisco I. Madero and José M. Piño Suarez, President and Vice President of the Republic of Mexico, all of us Mexicans having reposed in him our confidence when we were forced to rise in arms to free the country from one of the most ignominious tyrannies, and we are disposed to support him until the country is completely pacified and a strictly democratic government is established.

Honoring your wishes to know the impression made on me by the aforesaid note and my personal opinion on the same, it affords me pleasure to say to you outright that, judging from the terms in which it is written, and from the fact that it was sent separately to each of the military leaders in command of troops, to the Governors of the States, and to the First Chief of the Constitutionalist Army, denotes clearly that the honorable gentlemen who have signed it were absolutely in ignorance of the solidarity of our movement and of the perfect control which the First Chief exercises over the whole Constitutionalist Army, which at the present date numbers over 150,000 men, controlling nine-tenths of the republic, wherein natives and foreigners enjoy all the guarantees afforded by our laws.

My opinion is that if our sister republics are, as I believe them to be, animated by lofty principles of morality and fraternity, and sincerely desire for our beloved Mexico a future of peace and prosperity, and are ready to lend their aid to accomplish it, they could do so by the mere act of not allowing themselves to be misguided by false information or unscrupulous influences, and allow the Constitutionalist administration to end its work of pacification and to establish a really democratic Government which will put an end to the series of murders and treasons which have been occurring in our country, due to the perverse influences which have meddled with our liberal democratic party, causing embarrassing arrangements to be made in the past with the enemies of the people. In this case the Mexican people would look upon the brother countries with profound gratitude and sympathy because of the respect shown to Mexico's institutions and rights.

ALVARO OBREGON.

Other Carranza Leaders.

General Cesaro Castro, commander of a division at Tampico, transmitted his answer to the Pan-American appeal directly to General Carranza. He said in part:

"Being indisposed to recognize the right of foreigners to impose their will upon us, no matter how friendly a fashion they may chose for so imposing it, I and the division under my command, spontaneously and sincerely applaud the straightforward way in which you have always proceeded and do now proceed, and it affords us pleasure to say that as we have before been at your side in defending the principles of constitutionalism we will stand by you today with yet stronger reason in the unfortunate event that any attack should be made against our national sovereignty."

Similar messages of adhesion were sent by General Diegues, Governor and Military Commanner of the State of Jalisco, with headquarters at Guadalajara, and from General J. Augustin Castro, military commander of the port of Salina Cruz.

The answer of General Cesar Lopez de Lara, Governor of the Federal District of Mexico, was received in Washington today. Its text follows:

Mexico City, Aug. 19.

I have received your courteous note of the 16th inst., in which you inform me that pursuant to instructions from your Government, you are transmitting to me a correct translation of a note addressed to military and political leaders of Mexico by the Secretary of State of the United States of America and the plenipotentiaries of Brazil, Chile, Argentina, Guatemala, Bolivia and Uruguay, accredited near the Government of the United States of America. I have also received the translation of the note attached to your letter. On account of the object which the above mentioned document seems to pursue, I must say to you at once that it is not the province of this Government of the Federal District of the United Mexican States, which is under my charge, to treat matters of this character, and that the decision of them is of the exclusive power of the First Chief of the Constitutionalist Army, depository of the executive power of Mexico, Citizen Venustiano Carranza, whose determination shall be duly respected and sustained in every respect. The documents referred to are being transmitted by me to Mr. Carranza for his consideration.

I am, Sir,

Yours very truly,
CESAR LOPEZ DE LARA
Governor of the Federal
District of Mexico.

A similar message was received from General Nafarrete, Military Commander at Matamoros, Tamaulipas. Colonel Aquilas Juares, Military Commander and Governor of the State of Tabasco, replied to American Consul Lesspinasse, at Frontera, that the Constitutionalist Governors depended from First Chief Carranza, as the depository of the Executive Power of Mexico, to whom the Consul or his Government should address the note.

VILLA RENEWS HIS FIGHT.

Agent Predicts Change in Military Situation in a Fortnight.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Announcement was made from Villa headquarters here today that active warfare against Carranza's forces would be resumed. The declaration of policy on Villa's part was made by Enrique C. Llorente, his Washington representative, and was as follows:

"A new and vigorous offensive movement has been begun by the Convention forces against the Carranzistas, and results which may entirely change the military situation may be expected within a fortnight."

TO AID CARRANZA PRISONER.

Foreigners Protest Against Treatment of H. W. Francis.

VERA CRUZ, Mexico, Aug. 15, (via New Orleans, Aug. 21.)—Foreigners in Vera Cruz have protested to American Consul Canada here against the continued imprisonment of Henry W. Francis, a newspaper correspondent, arrested on Aug. 6, by order of General Carranza.

Francis, a British subject, who is under the protection of the American Consul, because of Carranza's refusal to recognize the British Consul here, has been held in a cell since his arrest, charge with "rebellion and unconstitutional acts against the Government." An official explained that the charge was based on information that Francis had published in the United States news reports unfavorable to Carranza.

Francis had a secret preliminary trial before a military court. He is said to have told Consul Canada that he was compelled to sign a statement without being acquainted with its contents. Reports have been circulated here that other foreigners were to be arrested.

PRESIDENT THANKS CARDOSO.

Brazilian Minister to Mexico Received at the White House.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The Brazilian Minister to Mexico, who has served as a diplomatic agent of the United States in Mexico for more than a year, was officially welcomed at the White House today by President Wilson.

Minister Cardoso was escorted to the White House by Secretary Lansing and Domicio da Gama, Brazilian Ambassador to the United States.

At the reception of Senhor Cardoso President Wilson was accompanied by military aids in full-dress uniform. He greeted Senhor Cardoso warmly and thanked him on behalf of the United States for the manner in which he had cared for the country's interests in Mexico City during the last year. The President told him the Government of the United States deeply appreciated his energetic efforts. Senhor Cardoso responded briefly, thanking the President. There was no detailed discussion of the Mexican situation during the formal reception at the White House.

Mexicans Fire on Our Cavalry.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—A detachment of American cavalry was fired on yesterday while on a practice march between Ranch 80 and Lochiel, Arizona, by Mexicans over the border line. General Funston reported the incident to the War Department.

LIBRARY TAPESTRY IS NOT A 'GOBELIN'

Famous "Parnassus" of Public Collection Found to Have Been Woven in Brussels.

JOSSE DE VOS THE WEAVER

George Leland Hunter Discovers Signature Patched Into the Bottom Selvage.

Thousands of persons who have lingered in the art galleries of the Public Library to admire a splendid tapestry, "Parnassus," which the guide to the collection described as a Gobelin of about 1750 to 1770, will be surprised to learn that its custodians now are about convinced that the tapestry is in reality not a Gobelin. The discovery, according the August Bulletin of the Public Library, just issued, was made by George Leland Hunter, who has written about tapestries, their origin, history, and renaissance, and who three years ago; while examining the tapestry in the Library, first suspected it was not a Gobelin.

"While studying the very beautiful 'Parnassus' tapestry, that is the crowning glory of the Stuart Collection of The New York Public Library," says Mr. Hunter, "I was surprised to find it described as a Gobelin, of about 1750 to 1770. Several of the men who know most about French tapestries confirmed the attribution as regards the place of production, but, of course, agreed in recognizing the style not as that of Louis XV. (1715-1774), but as that of Louis XIV. (1643-1715). They also agreed in pronouncing the tapestry one of the finest specimens of the period in existence.

"However, I was unable to bring myself to share their opinion and felt confident that while the tapestry might be from the Beauvais looms, it was more probably from those of Brussels. One day, through the kindness of one of the Library officials, I was permitted to examine closely the turned-under bottom selvage of the tapestry. Confidence at once became certainty. Patched into the selvage, which had been much repaired and largely restored, was the Brussels mark, a shield between two B's, the first B standing for Brussels, the second for Brabant, the province of which Brussels is the capital. There was also the signature I. DEVOS, which is that of Josse de Vos (in Latin, Judocus de Vos), who flourished in Brussels at the beginning of the eighteenth century, weaving several important sets of tapestry still preserved in the Imperial Austrian Collection; as well as the 'Victories of Marlborough,' at Blenheim.

"The identification once completely established, other interesting facts quickly presented themselves, and on page 150 of my book on 'Tapestries,' I was able to print the illustration of a similar tapestry in the Royal Swedish Collection—a simplified and inferior version of the one in The New York Public Library. The Swedish tapestry is signed with the Brussels mark, and F. V. D. BORGHT, which is the signature of Frans van der Borght, a Brussels tapestry maker of the second quarter of the eighteenth century. The tapestry was purchased for the King of Sweden, in Brussels in 1745.

"The Public Library tapestry was acquired for the Stuart Collection in 1881, in Paris, before the revival of interest in tapestries had dragged the facts about them out from ancient diaries and ledgers. Recently it has been cleaned and given the minor repairs that time and dust had made necessary; and the bottom selvage has been turned down and out so that every visitor to the Stuart Collection can see for himself the Brussels mark and the I. DEVOS.

"The tapestry is very beautiful and the composition decidedly interesting. The magnificent size, 13½ feet by 21½ feet, brings all the details into easy view. The scene is set on Parnassus, the Olympian home of the ancient Greek gods. On the right, under the trees, stands the banqueting table of Jupiter and the other divinities, with Hebe and Ganymede in active service. In the distance arrives Neptune out of the sea, pushing his steeds as if he were late. High up in the sky, far about the chariot of Neptune, is the charlot of the Sun. This part of the composition is suggestive of Raphael, and quite in keeping with the work of Jan van Orley, the Brussels painter who flourished at the end of the seventeenth century and who is probably responsible for the design.

"Apollo himself, lyre in hand, occupies the centre of the scene. Before him, in typical costumes and coiffures of the period of Louis XIV., are the nine Muses, with song books, stringed instruments, and even an organ. Above Apollo's head appears Helios the Sun God, whose identity is sometimes the same as that of Apollo, holding the blazing sun that forms a brilliant light source for the whole picture. Out of the woods, in the background on the left, two rustic divinities, pipes in hand, peer jealously at the scene of celestial harmony. The border is a woven imitation of gilt frame—the kind introduced at the end of the seventeenth century.

"I am well aware that some persons will blame this tapestry because it is not Gothic; others, because it is not Renaissance; still others, because it is not contemporary and modern American. To them I wish to point out that provincialism of taste is quite as distinctive of ignorance as is provincialism of ideas; that nothing is more characteristic of barbarism than a passionate prejudice in favor of a single style, and the expression of that prejudice in meaningless snobbotha.

"The man who cannot find beauty in all the range of art from classic through romantic to naturalistic, and who is not thrilled by the great creations of the periods of Louis XIV., Louis XV., and Louis XVI., as well as by those of Greece, and Rome, and the Renaissance, and of Gothic, is only part of a man. The 'Parnassus' tapestry at the Public Library is a splendid definition of what the style of Louis XIV. really is, and attracts the quick admiration of all who have not been educated against it."

Mr. Hunter further points out that in the last half of the seventeenth century Paris became the decorative center of the world, that the style of Louis XIV. became the style of the world, and that costumes, furniture, and architecture were reproduced in Spain, Germany, as well as in England and Flanders.

In Brussels the weavers not only copied in tapestry the designs of Charles Le Brun, but they also wove tapestries from original designs, like "Parnassus," created by Flemish painters in the style of Louis XIV. He says the "Parnassus" tapestry deserves to be studied by every one interested in tapestry as probably the best example of the period in any collection, public or private, in America.

Held for Passing Counterfeit Bill.

On the charge of having passed a counterfeit $10 United States Treasury note at a five-and-ten-cent store in Poughkeepsie, William Salento, an Italian, was yesterday arraigned before United States Commissioner Houghton by Captain John Henry of the Secret Service. He was held in $2,500 bail for examination on Aug. 30 and in default of surety was committed to the Tombs. As Salento had a companion with him when he succeeded in passing the spurious note, which is of poor workmanship, another arrest is expected.

CITY BREVITIES.

The Friends of Peace, affiliated with German organizations, with headquarters at 150 Nassau Street, has announced that it has obtained a special round-trip rate of $33.30 to Chicago for persons desiring to attend the National Peace Convention in that city Sept. 5 to 6.

John Newton, 38 years old, of 400 West Forty-fifth Street, was sent to Bellevue Hospital for ten days' observation as to his mental condition when he was arraigned in the West Side Court before Magistrate Levy yesterday. He had been charged with annoying Anna Schessler, 8 years old, of 359 West Forty-fifth Street.

Police Headquarters received word yesterday that Commissioner Woods, now in the military instruction camp at Plattsburg, would return to his office tomorrow or leave to attend to some routine work. He will return to Plattsburg on Tuesday.

Peter Griffe, 22 years old, a printer of 140 East 111th Street, was standing in front of 39 East Fourth Street yesterday when a man he said he did not know walked up to him, drew a revolver, and fired point-blank. Then he walked away. Dr. Hodgins of St. Vincent's Hospital found that Griffo had merely received an abrasion of the skin.

Nickel flake, the new substance discovered by Thomas A. Edison, to be used in storage batteries for auto trucks, will be exhibited at the first National Chemical Exposition, beginning Sept. 20, at Grand Central Palace. Edison's personal laboratory exhibit will also show his new benzol and chemical products.

The American Red Cross announced yesterday that it had shipped sixty-one cases and bales of supplies to Mexico on the Ward Line steamer Mexico, sailing from New York last Thursday. A large part of this consignment includes food specially contributed for Mexican relief.

MISTAKE IS COSTLY TO WESTERN UNION

With American Telephone Co., It Applied Rate Cut on Leased Wires to Old Contracts.

FIRST REDUCTION BY POSTAL

Latter's New Price Only for New Business, but Rivals Apparently Thought It Retroactive.

When the Postal Telegraph Company announced on July 31 that it had reduced by half the rate on night-leased wires to newspapers and press associations throughout the United States, to become effective on Aug. 2, there was a hurried marshaling of official forces by the Western Union and the American Telephone and Telegraph companies. On Aug. 6 the telephone company announced that it had met the new rate, which was $5 per mile per annum to newspapers and $6 to press associations. The Western Union, on the following day, sent out notice that it had adopted the same reduction "retroactive as of Aug. 1."

Apparently it was understood by the Western Union and the American Telephone heads that the Postal Company intended the reduction to be applied to all outstanding leases as well as to new business and was to go into effect immediately. Bills had already gone forth for the August rental, but the Western Union did not wait for its patrons to return them for correction based on the reduced rate. It sent corrected bills, recalling those mailed before the cut was announced.

It has since developed that the Postal Company applies the reduction to new leases only. The old rate still applies on old contracts, bills for leased lines being rendered a month in advance and thirty days' notice being required to arrange a new contract.

Thus the Postal sets out on the new conditions of competition with a considerable advantage in proportionate receipts.

Officials of the three companies were reluctant to discuss the matter, when asked about the operation of the new rates, but one of them admitted that he had not been aware that the Postal Company had intended anything but that the new rate should go into effect on all of its night leases on August 2. Nor did the Postal officials seem to understand that the Western Union and American Telephone Companies proposed that their announcements should carry with them automatic cancellation of all old contracts, to be renewed automatically at the reduced figure.

It was learned yesterday that the reduction had not yet brought any notable volume of new business to the telegraph companies, but it was pointed out that it was still too early to look for that. The telephone company has had scores of inquiries concerning proposed new circuits, according to H. S. Brooks, General Commercial Superintendent of that company. All officials agreed that the cut has been made to get new patrons, especially among the smaller papers of the country, and expressed the hope that eventually the loss which must be sustained at the beginning would be more than offset later.

The mileage of leased wires both day and night runs into hundred of thousands of miles, the bulk being day business, at double the old night rates of $30 and $12. Night leases probably do not exceed 10,000 miles, if indeed the business reaches that figure. The Western Union's night leases at present approximate 30,000 miles and the Postal's 10,000. It is fairly safe to calculate that the American Telephone Company does not lease many more miles for press purposes than the Western Union, if as many.

An idea of the number of miles of wires that must stand idle at night time can be obtained when it is known that the Western Union operates 1,488,000 miles of telegraph wires in the United States, the American Telephone Company 9,780,185 miles, and the Postal 800,000+ miles. This does not take into account the tens of thousands of miles of construction wires used in the plant and operating departments of the three concerns at their terminal and relay stations. For instance, it is estimated that there is enough wire in use to connect the massive switchboards, operating tables, repeating and quad departments in the Western Union's new offices on Lispenard Street in this city to go around the world, if pieced into a continuous line.

WANTED FOR BOSTON THEFT

C. M. Young, Confidential Man of Hickson Company, Arrested Here.

Clive M. Young, recently confidential man for the Hickson Company, a dry goods concern of Boston, which has an office at 1 East Fifty-second Street in this city, was arraigned in Yorkville Court before Magistrate Krotel yesterday on suspicion of being wanted in Boston in connection with the alleged disappearance of $4,000 worth of goods belonging to the Hickson Company.

Detective Ditsch arrested Young in a cloak and suit establishment at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street after he had sought to flee by way of a fire escape. Ditsch made the arrest on a warrant and copy of an indictment, the latter signed by Chief Justice John A. Aiken of the Superior Court of Massachusetts. The detectives said that Young was under $2,500 bail pending a hearing in connection with another charge involving the disappearance of $7,000 worth of goods belonging to the Hickson Company.

Young refused to give his address in this city. Magistrate Krotel committed him to prison without bail to await the arrival of extradition papers.

INDICTED BUTTER MEN FAIL.

Receiver Named for Lestrade Bros., Charged with Frauds.

Judge Mayer in the United States District Court yesterday appointed Frederick W. Stelle receiver for Frank and James Lestrade, doing business under the name of the Ladled Butter Factory of 195 Duane Street, with powers to carry on the business for twenty days.

In the petition it is said that the Lestrades have assets of $10,000 and liabilities of $50,000. Their troubles date from July 30, 1915, when they were indicted by the Federal Grand Jury on a charge of conspiring to defraud the United States Government out of internal revenue taxes.

The tax on adulterated and artificially made butter is 10 cents a pound, and it was charged that since Dec. 21, 1913, the Lestrades and others connected with them had made for local consumption between 2,500 and 3,000 pounds of adulterated butter a month. The amount of taxes involved is said to be nearly $50,000, and it was further charged in the indictment that the Lestrades sold to C. Fifter & Sons, as pure butter, twenty pounds of the adulterated article.

AMERICAN CAMPAIGN FOR TRADE IN CHINA

Aggressive Movement Initiated by the Departments of State and Commerce.

AMERICAN BANK PROPOSED

Project Under Consideration by Financiers—Minister Reinsch Brought Plans Home.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—An aggressive campaign to obtain for American business a share in the development of the enormous resources of China has been planned by the Departments of State and Commerce. The plan contemplates the development of an American vested interest in China that will insure to the United States a fair share of that country's foreign trade and be powerful enough to take care of itself in the complicated political and commercial situation there.

The scheme was developed by Paul S. Reinsch, Minister to China, Julean H. Arnold, Commercial Attaché at Peking, and Dr. Edward E. Pratt, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Mr. Reinsch brought to Washington a program framed by himself and Mr. Arnold, which was submitted to Dr. Pratt, Secretary Lansing, and other officials. It was generally indorsed, and the bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has already begun work along the lines suggested. Mr. Arnold will return to the United States this winter and tour the country tosecure capital for investment in China.

State Department officials have been watching commercial conditions in China since the recent granting of extensive special privileges demanded by Japan. No political steps have been taken to obtain concessions or privileges for Americans, however, and the policy of the Government has been steadfastly against commercial politics such as other nations have employed in China.

The plan now proposed will, it is expected, develop an American interest there which will be powerful enough to meet the competition of other nations.

Dr. Pratt pointed out today that American capital was piling up as a result of the European war, and that vast sums of idle money are available for investment. The bureau expects to take advantage of every opportunity now offered in China and to have an American interest strongly intrenched there at the close of the war.

Work in the desired direction has already been begun by agents of the Commerce Bureau in the United States, and several New England business men are now in China closing contracts for the installation of American machinery in cotton mills built under Chinese Government supervision.

It is expected that the establishment of an American bank in China will be the first big result of the campaign, and this proposal is now under consideration by various financial interests.

ON DUTY WHILE WIFE DIES.

Detective Insists on Arresting Suspect He Has Trailed.

Although he had been called to St. John's Hospital, where his wife was dying, Detective Isaac Mindheim of Queens insisted on Friday evening on participating in the capture of a suspect on whose trail he had been for several days. He caught his man but nearly lost his life and failed to reach his wife's bedside until after her death. The arrest was made in a crusade against alleged hold-up men who have been operating extensively at North Beach.

The man arrested, John Kalaghan, 53 years old, of 176 Ryerson Street, Brooklyn, was charged by Herman Freyburger and Jacob Scully, East Eighty-second Street, New York, with holding him up and robbing him with a revolver on the night of Aug. 18 near Jackson Creek, North Beach.

Freyburger accompanied the detectives to North Beach and pointed out Kalaghan. Detective James Scully, Mindheim's partner, was hid nearby in some bushes. As Mindheim approached Kalaghan the latter drew a revolver and was about to shoot as Scully jumped upon him from behind and knocked him down.

In the Long Island City Police Court yesterday Kalaghan was held under bail of $1,500 for extortion and $1,000 for carrying a revolver.

On the way to make the arrest Mindheim had said to Scully that he wished something would happen to end his life as his wife was dying in St. John's Hospital, and he did not want to be left alone. On his return from North Beach after he reached headquarters with his prisoner he was informed that his wife, Mary, 30 years old, had just died.

MONUMENT TO GEN. WEBB.

Statue of Hero of "The Angle" to be Unveiled at Gettysburg Oct. 12.

New York will add another statue to the Gettysburg battlefield on Tuesday, Oct. 12, when the brilliant services of the late General Alexander S. Webb, at "The Angle,"—the "high water mark of the Rebellion"—will be perpetuated in solid bronze, practically completing the work of the New York State Commission on this field. At every point where fighting was fiercest will be found an enduring testimonial to the valor of Empire State troops.

The New York State Commission is mustering veterans of the State who participated in the conflict at the Angle for transportation to Gettysburg at the unveiling of the statue, including the survivors of the Tammany regiment (Forty-second N. Y.) and the Fifty-ninth. The War Department is expected to furnish a squadron of cavalry from Fort Myer, and a battery of artillery for saluting purposes. Governor Whitman and his staff will be there and other State officers, including members of the Legislature, with members of General Webb's family.

OUR CATTLE TO ARGENTINA.

Decree Authorizing Importation is Submitted to President Plaza.

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 21.—A decree authorizing the importation of American cattle has been submitted to President Victorino de la Plaza.

Argentina has been one of the greatest beef-producing countries in the world. Her exports of this product since the war began have reached tremendous proportions.

NEW FALL MODELS
That ACTUALLY Will Fit
STOUT FIGURES
measuring up to 56 bust; built exclusively by Lane Bryant, over living models, representing all types of stout figures. Street, Afternoon and Evening Dresses, Coats, Suits, Waists, Skirts, Negligees, Corsets and Underwear, in a wide range of styles and prices.
Final Reductions
on entire Summer stock to effect clearance.
Phone 6416 Greeley. Lane Bryant 25 West 38th St.
The only house carrying a complete assortment of smart apparel for stout figures.

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Fifth Avenue & 36th St.
INTRODUCES
CORRECT PARIS STYLE
First Showing in America
of the
Latest Paris Novelty
"Tour de Cou"
in matched sets with
Manchon et Chapeau
also
New Fall Models
SPORT HATS
COATS AND SUITS
from
Gabrielle Chanel
21 Rue Cambon, Paris
in a variety of
Authentic Styles

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO
34th Street, New York



Women's and Misses'
Stylish Sport Coats
Suitable for Immediate Wear
New belt model (*as illustrated*) of Knitted Jersey Cloth in White, Plum, Rose, Green, Copen and Tan. (*Natural Beaver Collar.*)
Special Value 20.00

Knitted Golf Coats
Norfolk model of Tyrolien Cloth, with belt and pockets.
7.50

Japanese Crepe Kimonos
Of cotton crepe in Rose, Copenhagen, Light Blue, Lavender and Pink; hand embroidered. Regular 2.50 Values 1.50

Women's Silk Hosiery
3500 pairs Women's Silk Hose, reinforced sole, heel and garter top, in Black, White and colors. Special 39c

Glove Silk Underwear
Superior Glove Silk in Pink and White.
Glove Silk Vests.....Special.....95
Glove Silk Bloomers.....Special....1.25
Glove Silk Union Suits.....Special....1.95

Crepe de Chine Petticoats
Several attractive models of superior Crepe de Chine in pink and white, lace and ribbon trimmed. Special. 2.95

New York Brooklyn Philadelphia
OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO
Cleveland Buffalo Newark
34th Street—New York
Showing of New Autumn Fashions
Exclusive *Oppenheim, Collins & Co.'s* Models.
Women's and Misses' Tailored Suits, Afternoon and Evening Gowns, Coats, Skirts, Blouses and Millinery.
Women's and Misses' Tailored Suits---Smart models of Vicuna Velour, Velour de Laine, Suede Cloth, Charmeuse, Velvet, Broadcloth, Whipcord and Novelty Fabrics; Embroidered, Braid or Fur trimmed; suitable for immediate wear.
25.00 35.00 45.00 55.00 and upward
Women's and Misses' Afternoon Dresses---Latest Paris models of Georgette Crepe, Charmeuse, Faille Silk, Crepe de Chine, Taffeta, Velvet and Flowered Silk.
25.00 29.75 35.00 45.00 and upward
Women's and Misses' Serge Dresses---Practical models for street wear, of superior serge or combined with satin, taffeta or Georgette Crepe; plain tailored and smartly trimmed.
20.00 25.00 29.75 35.00 and upward
Women's New Model Blouses
Unusual Showing, Suitable for Immediate Wear.
Dressy and Tailored Blouses of Georgette Crepe, Crepe Cashmere, Satin, Crepe de Chine, Soiree, Radium and novelty silks.
3.95 5.90 8.90 15.00 and upward
Women's Separate Skirts
For Dress, Street and Sport Wear.
Smart models of Broadcloth, Velvet, Whipcord, Mixtures, Knitted Cloth, Gabardine, Charmeuse and novelty stripes and checks.
5.90 7.50 10.75 15.00 and upward
Women's Fibre Silk Sweaters
Belt and sash models with roll collar or V-necks, in Rose, Copenhagen, Canary, Purple, White and two tone effects.
3.95 5.00 7.90 12.75

GRAND JURORS VIEW ISLAND INSTITUTIONS

Committee Finds Much to be Done at Riker's and Blackwell's Reformatories.

MISS DAVIS ASKS $65,000

Stagnant Lake and Many Unfinished Buildings Await Board of Estimate's Action.

A special committee of the Grand Jury inspected the city institution on Riker's Island and the Workhouse on Blackwell's Island yesterday to learn just how far out of date and how insanitary those institutions are and how urgent is the need of Dr. Katharine B. Davis, Commissioner of Correction, for a special appropriation of $65,000, which she has asked. The Grand Jury is expected to urge the Board of Estimate to make the appropriation.

The committee was made up of M. L. Simon, George H. Pings, J. P. Duffy, W. P. Young, and William A. D. Evans, secretary of the Grand Jury. They were escorted by H. C. Honeck, engineer in charge of maintenance and construction of the Department of Correction. At Riker's Island Warden Henry O. Schieth acted as guide and Warden Fox showed the visitors through the Workhouse on Blackwell's Island.

When the committee's boat reached the Riker's Island landing, the Warden explained that the great noise was not evidence of riot, but that the 500 prisoners were venting their spirits at a ball game between the Riker's Island Bears and the Construction Gang nine.

Riker's Island is 500 acres in extent. Commissioner Davis wants to establish a modern workhouse where prisoners may live fairly normal lives in the open air on a pretentious farm. Warden Schieth and Mr. Honeck explained that it was planned to use every cent of the $65,000 now asked for materials, the work to be done by the department.

"There are on Blackwell's Island more than 1,100 cells, and to put in plumbing would cost about $53 a cell," the Warden explained. "I doubt if there would be room to put in proper plumbing if we had the money. It would cost at least $50,000 to do the work, and here we could put up buildings that would be more sanitary than the workhouse and the penitentiary, and would make available this island which, in shape and location, is infinately more desirable for corrective institutions than Blackwell's Island."

Foundations Waiting.

The committee inspected the dormitory buildings and the concrete foundations of a new building, which, with the permission of the Board of Estimate, is to be another dormitory.

"These old buildings were put up fifteen years ago," said Mr. Schieth. "They cost $5,600 each. The buildings we have erected and the ones we plan to put up will cost about $3,600 apiece."

The buildings, like others on the island, were spick and span. They are of wood, one story, and have plenty of light through barred windows. Along the sides and in aisles were cots, some "double-deckers," but all of iron, and clean. Several prisoners had the freedom of the place, and all doors were unlocked.

After visiting the washroom fitted up by the prisoners the officials opened the emergency "ward." There are no bars at the windows, and the door lock is little more than a latch. No one has as yet attempted to escape from that room, Mr. Schieth said.

The concrete brick plant was next inspected. The plant is small, but well kept. There is a machine for moulding building blocks and another for brick making, with capacity for 1,000 bricks a day. Bricks can be made for the city at a saving of 50 per cent.

"The great need is not only accommodations for more prisoners but machines and shops," said the Warden. "We could make nearly everything used by the Education and Charities Departments, to say nothing of other city departments. With the proper plant we could be making millions of dollars for the city."

The committee also found a trench where a sewer is being built. It was explained that this work had halted until the city's engineers could map out a sewer for Riker's Island. The enthusiast who undertook to build the sewer had also undertaken to make water run up hill.

Still Cook with Wood.

In the dining hall, with its well-scrubbed wooden tables, it was explained that there, as in other departments, the plant was being operated at capacity. The kitchen is so antiquated that wood is still burned under the great pots. The small building dignified with the name of laundry was next inspected. There again the Warden apologized, though it was apparent he was getting maximum service from the plant.

Walking northward, the committee came to the site chosen for the disciplinary building, where the foundations are awaiting action by the Board of Estimate. There the visitors got a view of the spot where the work of filling in the island was stopped, leaving a great stagnant lake, a menace to health and an eyesore. The Grand Jury probably will call this to the attention of the Street Cleaning Department and the Board of Health. Most of Riker's Island is reclaimed land built up with refuse from the Street Cleaning Department. Many weeks ago this dumping stopped, leaving a seventy-five-acre lake embanked with old cans and refuse. The city contractors who have been filling the island have found it profitable to fill twelve inlet between Hunt's Point and Barretto Point for a real estate company.

Eighty Cases of Typhoid.

"The authorities should be notified of this condition," said Juryman Pings.

"They have been," said the Warden.

The Committeemen felt that the situation was grave considering that there are now eighty cases of typhoid fever on Hart's Island.

After a walk along the shore and noting the farming possibilities, the committee returned to the baseball field in time to see a prisoner knock a two-bagger and to share in the applause.

Warden Fox of the Workhouse met the committee at the entrance to that institution, and took the members first to the women's section. There, as on the men's side, room is for twelve inlet accommodated in a cell. That is because the prison was built with large cells. Matron Harris pointed out the unsanitary features of this sort of confinement. In each cell is a bucket for toilet purposes, and there is not a cell with decent facilities or running water. Some of the prisoners also told of the inconveniences.

After an inspection of the men's side where the same unsanitary conditions prevail, the committee visited the new shower-bath, where nearly half a hundred men can wash at a time. This addition was built by the prisoners. At the south end of the prison is a half-finished building, one of several built by prison labor. Several of the new buildings have been half completed with materials at hand or through the practice of many economies, and now they stand waiting for the Board of Estimate to give more money.

Members of the committee would not discuss the recommendations they will make, but the report will be presented to the Grand Jury tomorrow. It is probable, however, that they will urge the Board of Estimate to release $65,000 of Corporate Stock so that the present situation in the Department of Correction may be relieved.

ONE FRANK LYNCHER SAID TO BE KNOWN

His Name to be Given to Gov. Harris This Week—Promise of Thorough Inquiry.

GRAND JURY TO GET CASE

Law Officials Confer with Governor —Family Holds Aloof from Outside Pressure on Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 21.—It was intimated in official circles here tonight that the identity of one member of the party that lynched Leo M. Frank was known to some officials, and that the information probably would be placed before Governor Harris next week.

Nothing that seemed likely to lead to identification of any of the men had come to the Governor today, he announced. He said early in the day that he was not making public all steps he had taken to investigate the abduction and lynching, and this caused some speculation. The statement even was interpreted by some to mean that he knew who some of the men were, but he later said there was no such significance to his words.

Governor Harris today had conferences with Herbert Clay, Solicitor of the Blue Ridge Circuit, in which Cobb County is situated, and Judge H. L. Patterson of the Superior Court of the same circuit relative to the Frank lynching. The Governor said Solicitor Clay had assured him that everything that could be done legally would be done to bring the members of the Frank lynching party into court.

Judge Patterson said that a special term of court to try pending cases would be convened on Aug. 30, and that the Cobb County Grand Jury would meet Sept. 1. At that time, Judge Patterson said, he would lay the Frank matter before the Grand Jury and urge that it make diligent inquiry into the lynching.

Governor Harris expects to confer next week with the prosecuting officials of Baldwin County, in which the State prison farm is located.

The City Council today unanimously passed an ordinance making it unlawful to sell in Atlanta a photograph of the body of a person who has been hanged illegally. Licenses had been issued to three persons here to sell postcard photographs of the body of Frank taken while hanging. The Council instructed the City Clerk to revoke the licenses.

NO ACTIVE PURSUIT BY FRANK FAMILY

Will Leave Detection of Lynchers to Georgia Authorities and Organizations.

Announcement was made yesterday at the home of the parents of Leo M. Frank in Brooklyn through a woman relative that Frank's family would take no active part in any attempt to apprehend and convict the members of the lynching party that caused his death. The search for the slayers of Frank will be left to the authorities of Georgia and the local organizations interested in the case. The woman relative also corrected some wrong impressions.

"It was said," she remarked, "that Mrs. Leo Frank collapsed after the funeral. That is not correct. Mrs. Frank is a healthy and very sensible woman. Of course, the tragedy affected her very greatly, as it would any woman in her position. She struggled for more than two years to save her husband's life and learned to bear disappointments, if not with resignation, at least with fortitude. Her physical condition and mental condition are very good, considering the terrible strain she has undergone for such a length of time.

"I do not know how long Mrs. Frank will stay here with us, as I have not discussed the matter with her. But I am sure that she will be here for some days at least. So far as I know she has made no definite plans for the future."

A meeting of the Leo Frank Protest League, organized by men and women interested in Frank's case, was held at the home of Max Scheinert, a lawyer of 1,435 East Seventeenth Street, Flatbush, yesterday. Mrs. Bella Newman-Zilberman, a suffragist who had taken a leading part in the formation of the league said that the league was preparing a statement to be sent to the Governor of every State in the Union, protesting against injustice done to Frank. She said that the league had more than two hundred members.

TRIED TO OVERPOWER GUARD

Bail Jumpers Caught in Poughkeepsie Assaulted Detective on Train.

Harry Fielder of 339 Bedford Avenue and Victor Cordovitz of 160 South Fourth Street were sentenced to three months in the workhouse yesterday by Magistrate Conroy in the Manhattan Avenue Court, Williamsburg. The men had been arrested five months ago on the charge of attempting to pick a man's pockets. The complainant disappeared before they were brought to trial, and they were arraigned on a minor offense and released under $500 bail pending a further hearing.

The men jumped their bail and nothing more was heard of them until Friday night when they were arrested in Poughkeepsie. Detective Conroy went after them, and while he was bringing them back to this city on a train early yesterday morning, they assaulted him, near Tarrytown, and attempted to escape. They were overpowered by the train crew, and handcuffed.

Diet Kitchen Needs Funds.

Of 3,035 babies under its care thus far this Summer only four have died from digestive disorders, according to a statement issued by the New York Diet Kitchen Association of 1 West Thirty-fourth Street. This is a new record in its campaign to reduce infant mortality in this city. The association maintains eight milk stations in crowded sections of the city. To carry on its work it is appealing for contributions.

ELEVEN LIVES LOST IN ST. LOUIS STORM

Flood Subsides as Rapidly as It Rose—Swell Threatens East St. Louis.

TEXAS DEATH LIST GROWS

Known Dead Now 200, and May Reach 300—Girl, Alone of Camping Party, Escaped.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 21.—Eleven bodies of victims of the flood that swept a narrow section of St. Louis and its suburbs yesterday were recovered today and the death roll, as a result of the gulf storm that struck this section, was increased by two. A farmer was drowned near Edwardsville, Ill., when his home was swept away by a rise in Cahokia Creek and another man perished when a boat in which he was rowing with three others in East St. Louis capsized.

Of the eleven dead in St. Louis and its suburbs, ten were negroes and one was a white woman.

Six bodies were found in Ellendale, which adjoins the city on the southwest, and five in the manufacturing district in the southwestern part of St. Louis which is drained by the Des Pères River, the white woman drowned was Mrs. Annie Wagoner, 80 years old, whose body was found under a bed that had been overturned by the rush of water.

The River Des Pères, the rise in which was responsible for most of the destruction of property and all the destruction of life on the Missouri side of the Mississippi, fell rapidly today, and normal street car and railroad service to suburban towns was practically restored. The St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, however, was handicapped by a rise in the Meramec River, and several bridges over the Gasconade River were threatened by a rise. Main line service probably will be interrupted for several days. Several large factories along the River Des Pères were damaged badly by the flood and most of these establishments will be closed for days.

In East St. Louis, Ill., danger of a great flood appeared when the Wabash embankment, sixteen miles northeast of there, threatened to give way. Five square miles of East St. Louis already are under water.

By the breaking of the levee that held back Wood River, a small tributary of the Mississippi, on the Illinois side, near Alton, big sections of the Big Four, Burlington, and Chicago & Alton tracks were torn out. The Prairie State Express, which left Chicago on the Alton for St. Louis on Friday morning, could not get past Alton last night, and the passengers were brought to St. Louis by boat today.

When the levee gave way a wall of water rushed toward the towns of Wood River, Benbow, and East Alton, but two horsemen, who had stood watch at the levee, raced a hundred yards ahead of the oncoming water, calling right and left, "Run for your lives!"

In less than an hour the three towns were covered with ten feet of water, but not a soul had lingered. Two trains —a Chicago & Alton, from Kansas City, and a Big Four, from St. Louis—which were caught between two branches of the flood gave shelter for the night to scores of refugees.

The Missouri Naval Reserves and the First Regiment of the Missouri National Guard joined in the rescue work in St. Louis. The crews of stalled street cars constructed a huge raft of railroad ties and on this carried a score of families out of reach of the rapidly rising water.

Springfield, Mo., reported that the damage to the Ozark peach crop would exceed $500,000. The damage to corn is estimated at $1,000,000. Real estate men believe the aggregate property damage to St. Louis buildings will be $1,000,000; two ammunition factories in East Alton suffered $250,000 damage when the Wooda River levee broke.

200 KNOWN DEAD IN TEXAS FLOODS

Loss of Life May Reach 300, Gov. Ferguson Says—Estimates Property Damage at $5,000,000.

GALVESTON, Texas, Aug. 21.—Total known deaths from the hurricane, both for Galveston Island and the mainland of Southeast Texas, today stood at 200.

Two of the principal railroads entering Galveston have come to the city's aid and have been authorized to construct a new pipe line along the causeway across the bay to connect the broken supply main of the city's water system at the mainland and the Galveston ends. The railroad officials expect to have an adequate supply of fresh water by next Tuesday. Fresh water is the city's most important problem now.

Several of the large stores have reopened. Ten bakeries are supplying bread.

The fishing boats Cape Horn, Avalon, and Mary Silveira, each carrying a crew of about nine men, which were fishing between this point and the Campeche banks about the time the hurricane swept the Gulf Coast, have not been heard from, and it is feared they are lost.

Of all of a house party from Richmond and Houston Heights who were camping at Quintiana as guests of Captain Steinhardt of the Brazos life-saving station at Surfside, only sixteen-year-old Minnie Flores of Richmond is known to have escaped. Miss Florea, with Carl Olson of the life-saving crew, was thrown up on the west end of Galveston Island Thursday, after floating on wreckage for twenty hours and covering forty-five miles. She is in the Marine Hospital, recovering. Fifteen bodies, including several children, have been found near the Surfside Light wreck.

"The life-saving station began crumbling at midnight Monday," said Miss Florea. "I jumped from a window after good-byes were said, and landed on a door, clinging to the knob. I was knocked unconscious. Reviving, I found myself lying across a log. I lost this and found a plank, and floated all the way to the island. I shall never forget the bravery of my father or calmness of my mother in the face of certain death."

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 21.—An appeal to the people of Texas for food, clothing, or money to assist flood sufferers outside of Galveston was issued today by Governor Ferguson. The larger cities, Galveston, Houston, and Beaumont, disclaim need of aid.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Governor Ferguson of Texas today telegraphed President Wilson that the loss of life from the tropical storm along the Texas coast would not exceed 300, and that the damage had been greatly exaggerated. Replying to a message from President Wilson offering sympathy and assistance, Governor Ferguson telegraphed:

"The situation is well in hand, but as yet it is not fully determined just what assistance is necessary. I desire to thank you sincerely for your thoughtfulness, and am sure the people of Texas greatly appreciate the manifestation of your interest in them."

In another message Governor Ferguson estimated the damage at not to exceed $5,000,000.

BESET ARRESTED AGENT.

Bus Fares Follow Him to Station to Get Their Money Back.

Policeman Wurtheimer of the West Forty-seventh Street station arrested last night P. J. Coffey of 200 East Twenty-ninth Street, who was in charge of a Coney Island bus, for refusing to have the car moved from the curb where it was standing at Forty-sixth Street and Broadway.

When he was arrested Coffey had twenty-five persons in the car and was almost ready to start for Coney Island. He told the passengers to keep their seats and promised them that he would soon be free. The passengers went with him to the West Forty-seventh Street station, but they demanded their money back and then deserted after Lieutenant Clarkin had ordered Coffey taken to Night Court. In the Night Court Coffey was fined $5.

MAY BE AN AUTO BURGLAR.

Man in Jail at Montclair Has a Car and a Motor Cycle.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Aug. 21.—While searching for goods alleged to have been stolen by Arturo Constantino of Crooks Avenue, Paterson, arrested here charged with robbing several houses, the Montclair police found that the young man had an automobile and a motor cycle.

The automobile, it is alleged, was stolen from a man in New York. When Constantino was arrested after the home of Dr. W. S. McDonald had been robbed of $1,000 worth of jewelry, he carried automobile licenses issued in a half dozen States. He is in jail in default of $2,000 bail.

BOSTON PAPERS AT AUCTION

Ownership of The Herald and The Traveler to be Readjusted.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—Announcement was made today that the physical assets and the good will of the Boston Herald Company, which publishes the Boston Herald and The Evening Traveler, would be sold at auction on Sept. 14. This came as a surprise to the public, which had observed both newspapers to be growing in both circulation and advertising. In newspaperdom it had been thought that there was a divergence of opinion among the holders of the 25 per cent. refunding bonds issued by the company in 1912, and that this might result in reorganization.

At The Herald office inquirers were referred to the editor, Robert Lincoln O'Brien, and to Charles F. Choate, attorney. Mr. Choate is out of town, but in other quarters it was suggested that the sale might have been brough about by the holders of the bonds for the purpose of readjusting the ownership. Payment of interest on the bonds was stopped, it is said, last April.

The sale, it is said, will be bona fide—to the highest bidder; but no uneasiness regarding their future is manifested by the employes.

The Commonwealth Trust Company, the Trustee under the bond issue, ordered the sale.

WINSLOW TO HEAD FLEET.

Will Relieve Admiral Howard of Pacific Command.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—President Wilson today designated Rear Admiral Cameron McRae Winslow as the new Commander in Chief of the Pacific fleet with the rank of Admiral. He will relieve Admiral Thomas B. Howard, who will be assigned to duty as President of the Naval Examining Board at Washington.

Admiral Winslow will take command of the Pacific fleet at San Diego the latter part of this month. Admiral Winslow was born in the District of Columbia, and appointed to the Naval Academy in 1870. He has shown conspicuous ability in every duty he has been assigned, and is regarded as one of the most capable and efficient officers of the navy.

He commanded a division of the Atlantic fleet for two years under Rear Admirals Osterhaus and Badger, and at the time of the Mexican trouble at Vera Cruz was assigned to command a special cruiser squadron and dispatched to Mexican waters, his flagship being the battleship New York. He remained on this service until September, 1914, when he was assigned to duty at the Naval War College.

Man of 28 Appointed Prosecutor.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 21.—Former Assemblyman James Russell Carrow of Camden was named by Governor Fielder today to be prosecutor of Cape May County, to succeed Matthew Jefferson, convicted of grafting and sent to prison. Carrow will serve until the Legislature meets in January, when he probably will be appointed for the full term of five years. The salary is $2,000. Carrow will be 28 years old in December.

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MRS. PISTCHAL from PARIS

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Offer for sale for two weeks only an Incomparable Selection of

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Some were used for a few weeks by the artists of the Metropolitan Opera Co.

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But all of these instruments bear our unqualified guarantee —the same warranty as used by us invariably for seventy-three years past.

A small deposit can secure any of these instruments for Fall delivery, if so desired.

Terms as low as the purchaser conveniently can pay.

Come as early as possible to-morrow in order to get the best selections.

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Store Hours 8:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. (Saturday 1 P. M.)

Beginning tomorrow, the final disposal of

3724 Pairs of Women's Low Shoes

taken from our regular stock

101 Styles for Street, Dress or Sport Wear

reduced from $5, $6, $7 and $8

to $1.95, $2.95 and $3.95

Pumps and Oxfords in all the desirable leathers, and including black, white, black-and-white and a great variety of color combinations. Widths AA to D and sizes 2 to 8; not every width in every size in every style, but a sure fit for every woman.

The most important economy event of our shoe season

Exceptional values in a special offering of

Women's Newest Street Coats

(featuring advance Fall styles)

A new "Paquin" Coat at $29.50

A faithful reproduction in wool velour, the new warmth-without-weight fabric. Seven-eighths length, in exceedingly graceful effect, emphasizing a long waist line. Velvet collar and tabs on cuffs. Semi-belt of self fabric in front. Lined throughout with peau de cygne. Black only. Sizes up to 46.

Women's Fancy Tweed Coats at $12.50

Special for Monday and Tuesday only

Seven-eighths length; buttoned all the way down the front; full belted; roll collar; buttoning close to the neck; fancy patch pockets; deep cuffs. Yoke and sleeves lined with satin. In black-and-white, gray, tan or brown mixtures.

Women's Taffeta Skirts at $5.00

The new three-tier tunic model, either plain or accordeon pleated. Waist bands to 32.

Tomorrow, an important special reduction in

Women's Silk Auto Coats at $7.25

former prices were $15.00 *to* $22.50

Silk pongee and fancy surah silk, glorias, in tan, navy or gray. **Motor Apparel Shop; 6th floor**

Exceptional value in this importation

Women's Gloves

just received from Europe

Two-clasp, white glace lambskin Gloves with wide black crochet embroidered backs.

remarkably priced at 69c

(by the dozen, $7.50)

The style and quality are standard and the saving very considerable.

Tomorrow, an important special offering of

Misses' Serge Dresses at $18.50

Princess, bolero and newest waist-line models in combination effects of plaid-silks, taffeta-and-serge, or satin-and-serge. Trimmed with braid, beading or soutache embroidery. Collar and vestee of Georgette crepe or silk faille. Navy, brown or black. Sizes 14 to 18.

Misses' Newest Tailored Skirts

very specially priced at $5.95

English serge, gabardine, plaids, checks and mixtures. Patch pockets, or braided, slashed pockets. Finished with tailored self belt or ruch-top girdle. Waistbands 23 to 29 inches. **Second floor**

Tomorrow, the initial showing of

1,000 Newest Model Petticoats

with all the frills and fancies dear to the feminine heart. Designed especially for the new gowns and for the wide skirts with which Fashion declares they must be worn

at $1.98, $2.98, $3.98

In plaid or pompadour taffeta, soft French taffeta in two-tone, striped or the new self colored lace stripe effect. Many colors, plain or changeable. Circular or gathered flounces with scallops, ruchings, shirring or ruffles.

Also the newest models in Milanese silk Jersey.

Men's and Women's Umbrellas

very special at $1.50

Fine tape-edge silk mixture fabric, with silk case. Sterling trimmed or natural wood handles.

Men's Cane Umbrellas at $2.95

The collapsible outside cane may be put in the pocket when the umbrella is in use. Prince of Wales hook handle. Malacca or rosewood finish.

Tomorrow, an advance offering of

Newest Redingote Afternoon Dresses for Women at $20.00

A splendid "Paquin" model is reproduced in satin charmeuse of excellent quality and rich lustre. Georgette crepe sleeves; soutache embroidery on waist; 5-yard circular skirt; overtunic; Georgette vestee and collar. Navy, black, field mouse, hunter's green or tete de negre. Sizes 34 to 44.

Four newest Fall models of Dresses in taffeta-and-serge or satin-and-serge; sizes 34 to 42; very specially priced at **$15.00**

Women's "Tub" Frocks greatly Reduced

were $7.50 to $15—**now $3.95, $5.95, $6.95**

Women's Newest Fall Blouses

Four from among the very newest styles in Blousedom for the Fall.

New Blouses of white Georgette crepe, with taffeta in contrasting colors. Flare collar; front trimmed with hemstitching in fancy designs; long sleeves. **$5.95**

New Blouses, semi-tailored; Georgette crepe with box-pleated front and back. High collar; long sleeves; trimmed with hemstitching in various colors and small crocheted buttons; white only. **$5.95**

New Blouses of taffeta in plaids and stripes in many color combinations; collar, cuffs and vestee of solid color; high or flat collar; long sleeves. **$3.95**

New Blouses of shadow laces and crepe de Chine combined with pompadour chiffon; embroidered organdie panels and hand-embroidered front. Long or short sleeves; high or low collar. **$2.98**

Gray & White Hair Goods Reduced

18-inch Wavy Switches, were $3.50—**now $2.45**
20-inch Wavy Switches, were $5.00—**now $3.45**
22-inch Wavy Switches, were $7.50—**now $5.45**
Wavy Transformations, were $7.50—**now $5.95**
Wavy Transformations, were $10.00—**now $8.45**

A perfect match assured by an expert.

Women's Sweater Coats

in the newest models at $6.95

Light-weight Jersey cloth, belted back, with yoke, novelty pockets, new collarless style. Rose, Copenhagen or emerald.

All of our finest Sweater Coats

for women, in broken assortments of colors and sizes; Milanese, silk Jersey, and fibre silk have been greatly reduced for immediate and final disposal—

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUG. 22, 1915.

THE PRESIDENT'S RESPONSIBILITY.

President WILSON is for the time being the sole judge of the measures to be taken concerning the sinking of the Arabic and the continued refusal of the German Government to comply with our representations about the destruction of the Lusitania. As JEFFERSON, when he was Secretary of State in WASHINGTON'S first Administration, had occasion to remind the French Minister, the President is the only channel of communication between the United States and foreign nations; from him alone "foreign nations or their agents are "to learn what is or has been the "will of the nation." It is for the President to determine when to recognize the independence of a State newly come into being. He appoints Ambassadors and Ministers with the advice and consent of the Senate, he may recall them in his own discretion. It is for him to decide when interest or expediency demands the departure of the diplomatic representative of a foreign State here resident.

To recall an Ambassador from a foreign capital and to hand his passports to an Ambassador accredited to this Government from that capital means only a severance of diplomatic relations. It is not a hostile act. Its utmost meaning in itself is that causes of difference have arisen and remain unsettled which temporarily interrupt friendly intercourse. The displeasure of the Government and of the Nation is made known in that way. Of necessity the displeasure must be grave, for this way of manifesting it is emphatic; less serious dissatisfaction is sometimes indicated by declining for a considerable time to appoint a successor to a Minister or an Ambassador who, for any reason, has returned to his own country. In times past our diplomatic relations with a Government of whose conduct we had cause to complain, have been sundered, once in the case of Brazil, and for a considerable time we have had no diplomatic representative in Mexico. Usually differences leading to the interruption of relations are adjusted as the result of overtures from one or the other Power.

In their present stage Congress has no concern with the differences that have arisen between ourselves and Germany. The limit of the President's discretion and power is reached when the disturbed relations threaten to develop into actual hostilities. Then Congress must act. It is for Congress to provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States, and Congress alone can declare war. The interruption of friendly relations is sometimes followed by preparations for national defense. It depends upon the gravity of the case and of that the President is the judge. He can summon Congress in extraordinary session.

Persistence in denial of right and justice is not expected of a great and just nation. That course of conduct would be evidence either of a hostile spirit and an intention to provoke war or else of a degree of indifference to the rights and the protests of the complaining nation which would be in its spirit and essence indistinguishable from positive enmity. National self-respect and dignity demand that a Government remonstrate against invasions of its rights and when remonstrance fails that it take notice in the customary way of the unfriendly disposition manifested toward it. For a peaceful nation like the United States the breaking off of diplomatic relations is the usual way, the first step. Whether the present attitude of Germany toward us requires that that step be taken is for the President to determine. It would be for him to decide, according to his judgment of later events, whether other steps should be taken.

A COMMON POINT OF VIEW.

In an interview reported in the Magazine Section of THE SUNDAY TIMES today Secretary GARRISON puts coherently into words a problem which this country must solve without further delay. The provision of means of national defense is a huge task, but it is not one that cannot be quickly and thoroughly performed if the people as a whole will that it shall be performed. Fifty years ago this republic proved to the world, as Mr. GARRISON puts it, "that our national coherence was strong enough "to withstand the greatest possible "adverse internal influence." Now the question is, "Can we hold together against powerful external influence?" We do not doubt that our citizens of foreign blood would in an emergency stand firmly for the essential foundations of the Republic. If we did not believe that, we could have little hope for the permanency of our form of Government. But more than fidelity to our institutions is needed to make the work of putting ourselves in a prepared condition possible of speedy execution. There must be a common point of view.

There are other influences to be overcome besides the sentimental affiliations of citizens who were born in foreign lands or have inherited foreign traditions. Some one has said lately that the Englishman has been "letting out his belt for seventy-five years." We, too, have been getting fat and contenting ourselves with lives of ease. It is no reproach to us that we are a peaceful people, but it is not to our credit that we have been careless and indolent and short-sighted. It is not necessary to exaggerate the importance of surface indications to prove that this is an hour of peril to nations. The absolute need of stronger defenses for this nation is obvious to all who seriously consider the plain facts. But the forces working against an intelligent increase of our armaments are many and their influence must be overcome if we are to make ourselves secure. All the people must be made to comprehend the peril that we face and our lack of sufficient means of defense. A supreme effort must be made to bring the whole nation to that common point of view.

A BEAR WALKING BACKWARD.

There are no resisting Russians left in Poland. That war-scarred bit of earth again is wholly conquered. The fall of Warsaw was the formal and final advertisement of its fate; but that had been long expected, and a more theatrical thing remained to happen. For a fortnight after the surrender of the Polish capital the fortress Novo Georgievsk, twenty-three miles northwest, continued to offer gallant and wholy futile resistance. It had at last to be taken by storm. The Germans at first reported 20,000 prisoners. Later the count was raised to 85,000, and if that approximates the truth, then it is clear that the fortress contained not a garrison, but an army in refuge. The importance of this fortress to the Russians lay in the fact that it held command over one of the two railways leading out of Prussia to Warsaw—the one from Danzig, control of which would have been very valuable to the invading Germans.

When it was understood that Grand Duke NICHOLAS, on retiring from Warsaw, had left Novo Georgievsk and all its garrison to be totally surrounded by the Germans, strategists began to vie with each other in subtlety of conjecture. But one of two obvious things had happened. Either Grand Duke NICHOLAS had thrown Novo Georgievsk to the enemy, as prey to a pursuing pack, to divert and arrest it, gaining time for himself through keeping the Warsaw-Danzig railroad out of German use; or, which is more probable, he utilized its co-ordinate power of resistance to the very last minute and was then unable to save the garrison. That the fortress was well provisioned proves nothing else. Every fortress in time of war should be. That the abandoned garrison stubbornly resisted, as the German report states, though there was no hope, proves nothing that might not have been assumed beforehand of a Russian force in adversity.

It was a very odd circumstance of war, this one fortress in the heart of Poland holding out after the capital had fallen; its defenders totally surrounded and fighting still with nothing else of the great Russian army left anywhere in Poland. Novo Georgievsk's fall was like the relaxing hand-grip of an arm severed from the body. It was the last fortified place on the Polish quadrilateral, known as "the first line of defense." It fell two days after the capture of Kovno, the first fortified position to give way on the "second line" within Russia.

German aggression did not even pause at Warsaw. The Polish capital, before it was taken, had ceased to be the enemy's objective. He moved steadily on toward the second line, and is hitting it hard in several places. He reports his expectation of capturing Brest-Litovsk immediately. That is perhaps the most important place on the second line as a point of resistance and as a military depot. The Berlin War Office reports that the vital north and south railway running from Kovel through Brest-Litovsk to Bialystok, hitherto the most important means of communication between the supply centres in the south of Russia and the military points on the second line of defense, has been cut between Brest-Litovsk and Bialystok. This, if true, probably means that the Russians have given up the thought of holding, not Brest-Litovsk alone, but the second line at all, any longer than will be necessary to cover a further retreat.

The disposition and direction of the retreating Russian armies are unknown. Whether the plan is to fall back steadily toward Moscow, as in 1812, or upon Petrograd, as has been thought until now the more probable eventuality, no one can say for sure. The Petrograd correspondent of The London Morning Post says the Government has already seriously considered removing the capital to Moscow. For emotional reasons, no doubt, the Russians would prefer to defend Moscow, and, besides, it seems very improbable that the Germans would carry the war in that direction. Their objective undoubtedly is Petrograd. To win Riga, and then, by co-operation of land and naval forces, to take Petrograd, would give Germany command of the entire Baltic Sea. That would be for Russia a calamity.

Riga and Petrograd are the Baltic seaports of Russia. Germany has imprisoned the Russians' Baltic Sea fleet. It consists of four dreadnoughts, four pre-dreadnoughts, twelve cruisers, and an indeterminate number of submarines, destroyers, and gunboats. For some time the German Navy in the Gulf of Riga has been co-operating with the land forces. During the last forty-eight hours there have been rumors of an important naval engagement. It seems altogether probable that in the very near future the Russian and German fleets will come to a death grip in the Baltic Sea. Germany could hardly hope to take Petrograd without first destroying the Russian fleet, and the Russian fleet, if attacked, would have to fight to the death, because there is no way out.

SAUL IN MISSOURI.

Since Mr. BRYAN resigned his whereabouts, much of the time, have been unknown. The pillar of Pro-German hope sank beneath the horizon. The public was grateful. It knew that somewhere the mouth of might was vibrating on the Chautauqua circuit. Yet so long a surcease of familiar sound was almost perturbing. The wanderer has been found. On Aug. 17 explorers got within ear of him at Independence, Mo., somewhere near Kansas City. As he was beginning his homily on "The Causeless War" some neurotic admirer in a front seat leaped up and yelled: "He "is the greatest man since ST. PAUL "was snatched up to heaven."

Not the moderation of this compliment, but its touching symbolism, interests. It was SAUL BRYAN who signed the notes to Germany of Feb. 19 and May 13. SAUL was in favor of the vigorous assertion and defense of American rights upon the seas. It was PAUL who saw a great light between May 13 and the appearance of the mild note of June 9. The Independence enthusiast was perhaps a little indiscreet in his comparison, but the conversion of the lion into the dove was wondrous strange, if not miraculous.

By the way, Mr. BRYAN is still prudent enough not to criticise Mr. WILSON.

THE GUARDSMAN WITH A GROUCH.

Now and then the National Guardsman with a perpetual grouch makes his presence in the community felt. He thinks that the members of the organized militia lack encouragement. He has an idea that he should enjoy civil privileges withheld from other men. He feels that the Guardsmen are unappreciated and he makes his feeling known through letters to the newspapers. Lately he has been vexed because of the military training of 1,300 of his fellow citizens at Plattsburg under army supervision. What encouragement is there in that, he asks, for the militia? We might ask, in turn, what possible discouragement there is in it for him or any of his fellow militiamen. We are aware that the National Guardsmen under the new dispensation, when their work is so much harder than it was before they were in the way of becoming real soldiers, are not quite so well treated as they should be. Membership in a regiment of citizen soldiers should not cost the member anything. An officer's equipment should not be so expensive that poor men cannot afford to accept commissions. But we are confident that the grouchy Guardsman does not fairly represent the State's soldiers. He is an exception, and we sometimes doubt if he is half so discontented as he pretends to be.

The only reward of the Guardsman is the knowledge that he effectively serves his State and his country. He is looked to for the performance of heroic duty in behalf of his country when it needs help. He belongs to the first line of its defense. He is not regarded by his fellow citizens as a ward to be cared for or as a parasite. They look up to him and thoroughly appreciate the work he is doing. With the experimental work the United States Army has undertaken with a view to forming an effective reserve he has no concern at all. He is not of the reserve but of the first line. If he comprehends the responsibility placed upon him he is striving with all his might in his hours of military practice to fit himself to bear it. He is inspired by a patriotic pride in his country and a desire to serve it. Men of that sort soon become good soldiers and strive to fit themselves to be officers. The few discontented Guardsmen may occasionally render good service to their comrades by complaining of real grievances, but as a general thing they are bores. A man who is always wondering "what there is in militia service for him" would be better off out of the service, and there are so few men of that quality in the National Guard at present that their withdrawal would be scarcely missed.

THE WEST ON THE RATE CASE.

Western comment on the Western rate case is both characteristic and significant. It might be thought that there is a disposition in the West, in circles unaffected by the meagre advance allowed, to protest any advance at all. On the contrary, there is a manifestation of desire to show the Commission its errors and to criticise it for making the advance so small. But whereas legislators, and even courts, are accessible to public opinion, the Interstate Commission is not. Lawmaking bodies are responsive to the popular will. The members of the Interstate Commerce Commission make laws; they are believed besides to exercise a judicial function.

Not so, remarks The St. Louis Republic. Under the headline, "The Irresponsible Interstate Commerce Commission," it remarks that the Commissioners are not Judges at all. Judges apply existing law to past facts. Legislatures make laws for future acts. The Commission acts as the legislative power when it makes rates, which are laws, and apply only to future business. Yet the Commission is more inaccessible to public opinion than Judges. The question of what a rate shall be is a question of policy, looking to the future. The people are entitled to be consulted upon all questions of policy, yet neither the President, nor Congress, nor the voters can get at the Commission's errors in the way which recommends itself to the breezy, wholehearted West.

The significance of the remark lies in the facility with which the people reverse themselves, and the inability of judicial bodies to do so. The Commissioners are not Judges, to be sure, but they act in a judicial manner likely to deceive those who do not look below the surface. There are hearings and arguments, and decisions are handed down which are not decisions at all in rate-making cases, but new rates which are laws. In deciding questions of fights and morals precedents are useful. Not so in the case of questions of business discretion and policy. The rates which were right last year may be wrong this year, through the alteration of conditions. Yet the Commission is so ensnarled in its decisions and precedents and principles that it is not capable of making a fresh departure.

In the West the thought is growing that the country is getting what it deserves for abandoning the custom of making law by one set of representatives and administering it by another, for substituting government by commissions, which are legislators and think themselves Judges, and in any case are inaccessible to public opinion. Ordinary common sense once punished the railways suitably, and now would allow them to live for the common good, overlooking the past. But that is just what the Commission cannot be compelled to do.

A Dream.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want to tell you of a remarkable dream I had the night before the Arabic was sunk. I dreamed that I was in New York City in a position in which I could view the Statue of Liberty. To my dreaming eyes, the statue was whitewashed a dazzling white, and lit up by myriads of brilliant electric lights. As I gazed in wonder at the scene, I noticed a throng of people around it and a voice issued from the interior of the statue. The voice was punning with the crowd outside. Soon after, a colored person came out from the interior of the statue. At the same time I noticed that President Wilson was present on the scene, and on looking up I beheld the whole sky overcast with black clouds stretching from pole to pole.

I wish some one could interpret this dream.

J. ERWIN BLAKE.

New York, Aug. 20, 1915.

HE COULDN'T 'A BEEN A POET.

He couldn't-a been a poet, for
He used such simple words.
There wa'n't a thing but what was clear
As songs of common birds.

And his rhymes, why, any one could see
How little skill they took—
As easy and as natural
As any rippling brook!

A homelike body; yet I liked
The verses that he spun.
And Sarah liked to hear them read
Sometimes, when work was done.

They sort of soothed the frets and cares
And trials that life brings,
And helped you see the good and true
Back of the puzzling things.

Some things he wrote were full of fun,
And wife and I would laugh.
I know real poets never deal
In such light, tickling chaff.

But after little Ella died,
And we sat desolate—
You know, if you've been through with it,
That crushing, killing weight—

We found some tender lines of his
That made our tears fall hot,
About God's care for little lambs;
They eased our hearts a lot!

Real poets blaze and awe. His words
The humble hearthstone haunt.
He couldn't-a been a poet, and
I'm sort o' glad he wa'n't.

VICTOR KILSPINDIE.

New York, Aug. 19, 1915.

A PEOPLE'S HUMOR

Content, Form, and Quality of the American Joke Analyzed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the very interesting and entertaining interview with Miss Carolyn Wells published in the Sunday Magazine of THE TIMES there are several statements which produce loud and prolonged amazement in the mind of a person who has made a study of wit and humor in all forms, and which cannot fail to call forth a protesting comment.

If Miss Wells had defined her terms more clearly there would be firmer ground for either approval or condemnation, but in the interview as published I find only the broad statement that Americans are witty and Englishmen are humorous, and the only clue I find as to the meaning of this distinction is the specimen given as a typical piece of humor—the sort of humor that characterizes the British.

By analyzing this joke I have discovered that its chief characteristic is that it exists for its sake alone; that it neither preaches nor proves, but is merely a dainty little slice cut off of the universe in order to make humanity laugh. I suppose all humor is like this. And wit, I take it, is a species of fun which has a purpose in the world—outside of exciting laughter, of course—a purpose which makes it more than funny and less than art. A witty saying either preaches, or wounds, or arouses thought, or does something else equally absurd. Are my deductions acceptable to Miss Wells?

Now, while I agree with the statement that wit is produced by Americans and humor by the English, I must object to the statement that these forms of fun are characteristic of the respective nations.

As I pointed out several years ago in an analysis of college humor, it is the college papers which really represent the humorous tendencies of this nation, and not the larger national weeklies. College humorists are characteristic of America because, like the country, they have not yet outgrown their ridiculousness and they have not yet become too obsessed with the efficiency fever to produce worth-while art, valuable for itself. In England, I suppose Punch and the other weeklies are characteristic of British fun, and English humorists, such as Wilde, Whistler, (who would have been greatly incensed at being called an American, in spite of his nativity,) Shaw, and Chesterton, are delightfully characteristic of Punch.

Now, what I am working toward is this: The typical specimen of British humor given by Miss Wells, and discussed above, is as typical a specimen of American undergraduate humor as one could find. It is so typical that I should venture to state that, if I had the time and inclination to trace it to its source, I should discover its place of origin in some of our college magazines. It is a wise joke that knows its own writer, and it is nothing unusual to see jokes printed in this country wandering over to England and wholly expatriating themselves. Recently I have come across several typical American jokes, which I wrote myself while in charge of The Ohio State Sun-Dial, returning sadly homeward with Punch or Sketch nailed on to them and masking as typical English humor.

The English in their art, as well as in their jokes, are too fond of preaching. In reading through several late numbers of Punch I find only three jokes which could safely be called humor; all the others are barbed wit. And in all of Oscar Wilde's plays there are only four jokes valuable in themselves; all the others tell us something we ought not to know. On the other hand, every college paper published today contains at least twenty jokes built on the principle of Miss Wells's specimen, and the works of Bill Nye abound with them.

I am silent when any one attacks our Government, or our cities, or anything else, but when the very foundation of our nation is attacked I rise as one man to protest.

ALFRED PATRICK KEARNEY.

New York, Aug. 20, 1915.

THE SWORD WAS FROM GOD.

So Argues the Evangelical Press Association for Germany.

Under the caption "A Christian Organ Concerning the War," the German Social-Democratic central organ, Vorwaerts, in its issue of July 18, cites the following from the "War Correspondence of the Evangelical Press Association for Germany," concerning "the old song about the eternal peace":

"Certainly an abiding courage is required always to suffer to be heard at this time the old sigh for the 'eternal' peace of nations. Nevertheless, precisely in these days, the pacifists have held sessions again in Holland and Switzerland and have with stylistic flourishes indited lengthy peace programs. The old slogan is of course the well known motto: universal disarmament, the concluding of an alliance by the entire 'civilized' world, to be ruled by 'law and justice'; the future policies are to adopt the laws of morality as their own.

"Aside from the fact that after the experiences of this war one can consider treaties from the beginning as to be valued merely according to their weight in paper, and that, for instance, nobody could give guarantees for the 'objective justice' of a political arbitral court, and that furthermore we shall have our own ideas about the membership qualifications of 'civilized nations,' the proposals of the friends of peace stand in such sharp contradiction to the historical teachings based upon the history of centuries, and the desires of the pacifists also run so counter to the paths that can be followed, that they really require no consideration at all.

"But besides, such proposals in no wise stand the test of higher ethical considerations either. Assuming that law and justice 'rule.' An impossible rule without power! Whoever would rule must be able to dispose of means of force; otherwise he shows forth merely as a bogy. To the picture of Justice belongs not only the scales, but also the sword, which was intrusted to it by God.

"But precisely for that reason, because the sword was laid by God into the hands of mankind, it can be so greatly abused. If ever war is to be abolished, the human weaknesses must first be removed from the world, to which in the last analysis all conflict is to be traced back—greed, lust for revenge, ill-will, and envy.

"Here is the field in which 'disarmament' must be begun! Not the flashing coat of mail which man puts on is what stands in the way of eternal peace, but only man himself, with his unclean mind. And precisely for that reason are wars in self-defense and self-protection not only permissible, but they serve practically as part of God's dispensation.

"For the rest, one must, as Luther says, 'look upon war with manly eyes,' not merely think of what an ugly plague war is, but rather keep also in view what purifying effect it has; it awakens much that is noble, much that would lapse into sleep and disappear in the 'eternal' peace."

To which the Vorwaerts simply remarks: "The commentary to this Christian voice we must leave to our readers."

A Thought for Mrs. Whitehouse.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When so charming a social leader as Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse turns labor strike leader she is bound to get results. Undoubtedly every woman in commercial and professional life outside the home will respond to her call for a day's strike, particularly if bread and butter depend upon such work, simply to prove a contention of Mrs. Whitehouse. But if Mrs. Whitehouse wishes to show in which sphere of activities the absence of women would cause the greatest demoralization, let her call a strike in the home. Let her order a walk-out of the approximate 80 per cent. of women who are married (and presumably home keepers) together with the 8 per cent. of working women who are in domestic service, and see what would happen. It is a question whether if the industrial and professional world were deprived of the valuable services of women and girls at present employed therein, men and boys could be trained to fill such places; there is no question whatever as to whether the male sex could adequately replace women in the home. A BUSINESS WOMAN.

New York, Aug. 19, 1915.

SECRET OF CIVILIZATION.

Cause of Latin-American Backwardness Neither Racial Nor Climatic.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In 1880 my father, Dr. J. Munoz Tebar, published in Spanish a book entitled "Personalism and Legalism," in which he studies the causes which produce such a striking difference between the sound social and political results which are attained in the United States and the poor—almost pitiful—ones which are attained in some Spanish-American countries.

He brings forth the arguments of many anthropologists to refute the opinion generally held that the main causes are those of race and climate, and shows that any race, if properly educated, is susceptible of the greatest degree of progress, and that the matter of climate has very little to do with the development of nations, civilization having been born practically in India, Persia, and Egypt, which are tropical countries. Even here, at the time of the discovery of America, we find that the most civilized Indians were those of tropical Mexico and Peru. He would rather consider the customs or habits of the people as having a great bearing on the ultimate results. Thus to him the bad habits which we Spanish-Americans inherited from Spain have been our main foundations of evil; and those countries, like Argentina and Chile, which have repudiated them are rapidly progressing. The good and clean Anglo-Saxon habits have contributed in a powerful manner to the making of the great American nation.

Regarding governments, he finds only two systems—personal government, where the will of a man or several men predominate, and legal government, where the law is above everything and is respected and fulfilled by everybody.

To illustrate this, he contrasts historically the evolution of nations. He shows that Greece was chiefly ruled by legal governments, while in Rome personal governments mostly prevailed; that England has been a legalistic nation, while personalism has flourished in Spain; and, through inheritance, in the United States legality has always had the upper hand, and personal government has found an excellent breeding place in some of our Spanish-American countries.

As a remedy the author suggests the modification of our Spanish habits through imitating, practicing, and thoroughly acquiring those which have given good results in the United States. For example, the President of this country is considered solely as a servant of the people, a man selected on account of his wisdom and virtues to fulfill the duties of State. This idea has no acceptation in some of our Spanish-American countries, where the man who rises to the so-called Presidency becomes, ipso facto, the absolute ruler of the nation, with unlimited power to do right or wrong. The laws are obeyed both by the Government and the people of the United States, and until this habit is thoroughly acquired by us there can be no hope of our ever enjoying the blessings of a truly republican government.

The book ends with this warning: "The millions of men which are rapidly accumulating in the United States; the immense treasures in intelligence, money, and industry which they produce; all this, protected by wise laws and customs, forebode that at no distant date these elements will need space where to expand, and this will be no other than the territory occupied by the Spanish-American republics. If our countries do not take to heart the matter of their future, if they do not better their social and political conditions through well-directed and lively efforts, if they do not get ready to incorporate themselves in a dignified manner to the triumphal march of the new civilization, they will be absorbed or extinguished in the light of their sovereignty. But we must not expect that this absorption or extinction will take place through outside violence, which at least would give us the chance of exhibiting a heroic death. No; all will happen as a quiet work of nature, such as the successive changes in the seasons of the year or in the quarters of the moon."

R. MUNOZ TEBAR.

Nutley, N. J., Aug. 19, 1915.

Officers That Resign.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial on army resignations does not state the case quite fairly. Though a civilian, I am connected or well acquainted with many present or former officers, and particularly those in the Ordnance Department, where I have met men of all ranks and some of those referred to as resigning. All of these men had been required to contract to remain in the army a certain number of years after leaving West Point. They have already stayed much longer than that, and it was a natural and logical inference that they are now entitled to retire if they desire, as there is no imperative need for their remaining. The munition companies with which they are or will be connected will, under their direction, turn out vastly more than the Government arsenals where these men have served, for those places are so trammeled by political influence, deficient appropriations and antiquated machines that the output has been disappointing to the able and energetic officers whose loyalty you apparently impugn. If their country ever needs them doubtless they will return to the service as did Grant and Sherman in 1861.

Your remarks as to an officer's compensation are somewhat misleading; you admit the "pay is not large," but say "he enjoys advantages not to be obtained in civil life" and an ample retirement pension. The pay is not enough to provide adequate life insurance for the wife and children who, after his death, will have no pension beyond one year's pay, after which they must shift for themselves.

P. B.

Salisbury, Conn., Aug. 16, 1915.

William L. Alden's Humor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am not a little surprised to find, in the editorial on American humorists in THE TIMES, no reference to William L. Alden, who, in the seventies, enlivened your editorial page with his exquisite drolleries. I recollect in particular one of his articles—a philosophical disquisition based on the blowing up of a cattle steamer on the Ohio River and the consequent fall on the Blue Grass country of a shower of meat particles. These, the facts in the case, he brushed aside and then proceeded to demonstrate the existence of a belt of flesh globules circling about the sun as the meteorites circle, and he predicted with confidence an additional paragraph in the daily weather indications such as this: "For New England and Eastern New York, roast mutton; for the Middle States, beef a la mode," &c.

I was a resident of Hartford, Conn., in 1875, and a coterie of us were so much stirred up by a humorously violent attack which Mr. Alden made on the pie habit, especially the mince pie habit, that the wife of one of us, a cook par excellence, concocted a batch of mince pies succulent enough to tempt any mortal, and these pies were carefully shipped to Mr. Alden. His reply was an editorial in which he assailed the baseness of New England devotees of pie in attempting to bribe a philosopher devoted to the welfare of humanity—and the editorial concluded with the confession that the writer had yielded to the temptation and pronounced it exquisite. Hundreds of your older readers could, I am confident, add tributes to the humor of Mr. Alden, which was not unlike that of Mark Twain.

EMORY H. TALBOT.

Boston, Aug. 13, 1915.

Canada and the Mexican Crisis.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A suggestion, recently made, that Canada be invited to join with American nations in their conference on the Mexican crisis, seems at first thought worthy of consideration. But those who have the decision of this matter will do well to consider whether there be not a subtle plan behind the suggestion. An invitation to Canada would in effect be an invitation to England, which would amount to an abandonment of the Monroe Doctrine and would open the door to European interference in American affairs. This would particularly benefit and please Germany. When Canada becomes a nation she will be a welcome member of the new American union; until such time it will be well to bear in mind that she, in government, is still European. CHAS. W. CARPENTER.

New York, Aug. 19, 1915.

GERMANY'S CHALLENGE TO DEMOCRACY.

The Issue Is Between Duty and Freedom, or Between Efficient Socialism and the Individualism That Leads to Anarchy.

By PRESTONIA MANN MARTIN.

Hurricane, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In her allusion to Germany's success in solving the problem of poverty, in contrast with the wretched condition of England's poor, Mrs. Atherton would seem to have put her finger upon the sore spot in English civilization. She tells of an Englishman who "made it his business to go daily among the laboring class and reason with them about their lack of patriotism, only to receive invariably the same answer: 'Let the Germans come. We don't care. We couldn't be worse off, and we hear there are no poor 'uns there.'"

Is it not possible that such a sentiment, or its opposite, resident in the working class, makes the difference between national success or national failure? England enjoys "free institutions," her Government is democratic. It believes in "Hands off," "Every man his own master," "That Government is best which governs least." She believes in laissez faire, and her poor have been "let alone." How have they fared? Their own answer is: "Let the Germans come. We couldn't be worse off." Mrs. Atherton says England has "the most ungrateful and laziest poor to be found in any land." Why are they ungrateful? Why are they lazy?

England's colossal wealth has been amassed out of the toil of her workers. Have they received a fair share of it? Under the name of freedom has she not practiced terrific exploitation? Is it strange, then, that her poor should look a little longingly toward a nation which has known how to care for its children? It might seem that they are ready to barter some of their famous "freedom" (the freedom to drudge on starvation wages) in exchange for a little more protection and consideration. You may tell them that paternalism is weakening, that they do not need to be treated like children. They know in their hearts that you are wrong, that they are children and at the mercy of the strong. Perhaps if they had received the care they need they would not now be in the position to be called by Mrs. Atherton "the most ungrateful and laziest poor to be found in any land." The sodden misery of the London slums, the horrors of the black country are nowhere to be found in paternalistic Germany, while "lazy and ungrateful" are not epithets commonly applied to the sturdy children of the fatherland.

The two forms of government are today on trial. The watchword of democracy is "freedom." The watchword of paternalism is "duty." Followed to their conclusions one leads to anarchy, the other to its opposite, socialism. One tends to decentralize government; the other to centralize it. One aims at individual independence; the other at national efficiency. One places the highest value upon freedom; the other sacrifices freedom for the sake of order, system, power, security. Each of us, at heart, inclines temperamentally either toward anarchy or toward socialism, and the antagonism toward Germany evinced in America is due to the fact that most of us here are at heart anarchists and instinctively resent ideas of discipline and control.

Germany, as an actual going concern, is the most complete exposition of State socialism the world has ever seen. It is, as such, to be sure, repudiated by orthodox Socialists because, while the Government is thoroughly paternalistic and does almost precisely what they want done—yet it is not under popular control. They demand a powerful, paternalistic, centralized, efficient government, yet one under democratic control. But this is almost a contradiction in terms and can never be realized, because in proportion as we get democratic control we lose in governmental efficiency. Orthodox socialism is a dream. The nearest approach to the socialist State attainable is that realized in Germany. There society is organized upon the pattern of the family. The Government is the father occupying the position at its head, responsible for the welfare of his children, wielding authority over them, devoting his life to caring for them to the best of his ability. Socialism would also regard government as the father, but a father subject to the control and caprice of his children. It seeks to enjoy the benefits of paternalism without paying the price. State socialism, as Germany is demonstrating, demands the price and then delivers the goods.

It is undeniable that Germany is putting forth amazing power. No other nation on earth could make such a showing. It is idle to deny that the final test of a government is the degree of vigor, intelligence and loyalty of the people who live under it, and we may one day have to ask ourselves whether we have not paid to high for our "freedom" in its inevitable toll of corruption and incompetence. In the struggle among nations for supremacy it may one day prove to be impossible for loosely organized, careless, disorderly, "free" democracies to stand up against the solid onslaught of compact brotherhoods which have been welded into a family-nation by the fostering care and the strict discipline of a paternalistic government.

PRESTONIA MANN MARTIN.

FOR HUMAN GOVERNMENT.

Distinguished Opinions on the Subject of Proportional Representation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You were kind enough to publish on July 21 an open letter by me on proportional representation. I outlined the remarkable progress made by the reform abroad, even during the war, and presented some evidence of the need of making proportional representation constitutional in New York State. It seemed clear, especially from the experience of Dayton, Ohio, that some of our cities would soon demand a Council elected by the proportional system. Since July 21 an event has occurred which shows that some of the cities of the State are likely to be demanding proportional representation very soon after the revised New York Constitution is submitted to popular vote. I refer to the fact that the proportional system was adopted at the polls on Aug. 10 for the election of the Council of Ashtabula, Ohio.

The letters written to the leader of the movement in Ashtabula from eminent publicists in all parts of the country show clearly that proportional representation already has the support of many of the leading experts on city government, and that the demand for it is likely to be widespread as soon as it has once been put into operation in a single city. Following are extracts from some of these letters:

Jeremiah W. Jenks, Professor of Government, New York University:

It is best for those who believe in good government to favor this amendment. I have for many years been familiar with the proportional representative plan and as it has actually worked in various cantons of Switzerland, in Tasmania, and more lately in Belgium and the Scandinavian countries. * * * Not only is the system one that is just, as every one acknowledges, but it is also practicable and workable, as has been shown by experience.

Richard S. Childs, founder and Secretary of the Short Ballot Organization, New York City:

On the adoption of this plan [proportional representation] this organization, which is a clearing house for information for Charter Revision Commissions all over the country, will immediately set up your charter as the model and the starting point for all discussions.

C. A. Beard, Professor of Political Science, Columbia University:

The American people want not only efficient government—they want human government: To keep the government human it is necessary to hold it in close touch with all elements of the population. * * * To my mind the great gains of the new forms of city government cannot be retained unless provision is made for proportional representation.

Lent D. Upson, recently Director of Bureau of Municipal Research, Dayton, Ohio:

The experience of a year and a half [in Dayton] has now demonstrated the need of a more satisfactory method of connecting public opinion with the Government itself. * * * I feel confident that the greatest success of our present type of government [city manager] will come under some form of proportional representation.

All that the proportionalists of New York State are now asking is that proportional representation be made constitutional. Surely that is not too much to ask in the light of Ashtabula's recent action and the progress of the reform throughout the world.

C. G. HOAG,
General Secretary, American Proportional Representation League.

Tamworth, N. H., Aug. 17, 1915.

Odors on Riverside Drive.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

How long is the City of New York going to tolerate the nuisance which gives to the atmosphere of Riverside Drive the obnoxious odors of a chemical laboratory? Is there no way to control the fumes of the factories so that we may breathe with comfort in our homes?

Is there no arrangement which can be made with the New Jersey authorities to induce them to co-operate in abolishing a nuisance that pollutes and poisons the air of an entire district? The apartments along Riverside Drive are the most comfortable places in the world to spend the Summer. They are almost always cool, for over the river a breeze usually plays. But when that breeze comes laden with suffocating, nauseating fumes which irritate the nose, eyes, and throat and make breathing a misery, it is a curse and not a blessing.

A. SUPPEKER.

New York, Aug. 19, 1915.

AS GREEK SEES BULGAR.

Light on Racial Hatreds in the Quarrelsome Balkan States.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I do not adhere to the views expressed by your correspondent "A Bulgarian," regarding the Balkan affairs. Further thought and knowledge should convince your correspondent that the cession of Kavalla, or any other part of Macedonia, is an impossibility for Greece, and none of her statesmen, much less the King, could persuade his countrymen to abandon a population of their own blood, which, after centuries of Turkish bondage, has come into the security of union with the Motherland.

The Bulgarians are a Turanian race, akin to the Tatars and Huns, who made their appearance in Europe in the latter part of the seventh century and who were a horde of swine herders, fierce and barbarous, practicing polygamy and governed despotically by their khans and boyards, their original abode being the tract between the Ural Mountains and the Volga, where the Kingdom of Black Bulgars existed down to the thirteenth century.

For these reasons, the Bulgarians have no legitimate claims upon the land of Philip and Alexander the

EDW. J. BERWIND IS NEWPORT HOST

Gives a Dance at The Elms for Young People—New Marble Tea Houses Shown.

MANY DINNER HOSTESSES

Mrs. Wm. Draper and Mrs. H. Mc-K. Twombly Among Entertainers—Newport Country Club Election.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 21.—Edward J. Berwind gave his first entertainment of the Summer tonight at The Elms, a dance principally for young people, with others coming in later from many dinners. Mr. Berwind was assisted in receiving by his sister, Julia Berwind of Philadelphia.

The white and gold ballroom, opening upon the terrace to the West side of the house, presented a striking picture as the new marble terrace, sunken garden and white marble tea houses were seen for the first time. The lawn was illuminated. A buffet supper was served.

Mrs. William Draper of Washington and her daughter, Miss Margaret Preston Draper, continued their series of dinner parties tonight, using green and yellow flowers with the table set in gilt service. The guests included Brazilian Minister to Vienna Oliveira and Mme. Oliveira, Capt. and Mrs. Albert P. Niblack, Capt. and Mrs. Roger Welles, Col. and Mrs. Slocum of Washington, Lieutenant Fedoroff and Baron Renaud d'Ungern of the Russian Embassy, John Hays Hammond, Jr., Lieut. Commander Edward T. Constien, U. S. Navy, C. Clifton and the Misses Gheen of Washington and Mrs. William B. Caperton and Miss Marguerite Caperton.

Dinners were given tonight by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Frederick Hoffmann, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings, Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly, Mrs. George S. Scott, and by Mr. and Mrs. George P. Messervy, the latter entertaining at Hill Top Inn.

At the close of the Casino invitation tennis tournament today Casino officials and the Tennis Committee decided, owing to the success of the first invitation tournament, it would be a regular fixture each August.

In boxes were former Secretary of the Navy George von L. Meyer, with Miss Meyer and Lieutenant and Mrs. Christopher R. P. Rodgers, son-in-law and daughter of Mr. Meyer; Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt, rear Admirals Cameron McRae Winslow, Seaton Schroeder, and Thomas J. Cowie, Lieutenant Donald C. Bingham of Vice Admiral Mayo's staff; Commander Carl T. Vogelsang, Lieut. Commanders H. N. Yarnell, H. S. Knapp, W. S. Pye, Captains Edward Simpson and O. P. Plunkett, represented the Naval War College. Captain Roger Welles and Surgeon J. B. Kaufman represented the Training Station.

Members of the Newport Fishing Club gathered at the clubhouse on Gooseberry Island today for luncheon.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie entertained with luncheon for their house guests Mr. and Mrs. Alexander D. B. Pratt. Mrs. W. Goadby Loew also gave a luncheon.

At the annual meeting of the Newport Country Club these officials were elected for the year: President, Edward J. Berwind; Directors, Edward J. Berwind, Henry A. C. Taylor, James Stillman, Robert C. Goelet, Perry Belmont, and R. O. Havemeyer; Executive Committee, James Stillman, Henry A. C. Taylor, and Robert W. Goelet; Secretary and Treasurer, George W. Bachelior, Jr. Perry Belmont was elected a Director in the place of the late Alfred G. Vanderbilt.

Miss Grace Watson and a party of friends attended tennis today, later being entertained at luncheon at Hill Top Inn.

Mrs. Wallace Shilletto, C. Pareda and family, Leigh Hunt, and Clarence Jones of New York are registered at the Muenchinger-King.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Gerry are guests of Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry.

Frederick O. Beach is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan.

The Misses de Ford and Miss Nancy Leiland are among the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Heary Barton Jacobs.

Mrs. Charles S. Mellen of Stockbridge, Mass., is at Hill Top Inn.

S. Montgomery Roosevelt of New York is at the New Cliffs.

The loss of a valuable white Boston terrier belonging to Mrs. Frederic Neilson, who started by motor Tuesday for Saratoga, was reported today. Mrs. Neilson purchased the dog at the fete held at Mrs. William Grosvenor's for the benefit of St. Mary's Orphanage of Providence last month.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse of New York, who recently purchased two estates here, which they will improve and occupy next Summer, are passing the week-end here.

Mrs. Joseph H. Willard gave a dinner for Miss Dorothy Norris tonight, afterward escorting her guests to Mr. Berwind's dance.

George R. Preston has returned from New York, joining his sister, Miss Alice Preston.

A Luncheon to Cardinal Gibbons.

Special to The New York Times

SPRING LAKE, N. J., Aug. 21.—Cardinal Gibbons was today the guest at a luncheon tendered him by Mr. and Mrs. Martin Maloney at their beautiful estate, Ballingarry, at this place. The guests included Mrs. James F. Fielder, Mrs. Walter H. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Heilner, former Governor and Mrs. John Franklin Fort, Mgr. Duffy, Mrs. L. Carberry Ritchie, and the Rev. Father Daniel Leahy, who is the rector of St. Catherine's, the Maloney memorial church at this place.

Mrs. Nan B. Knight to Wed Again.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 21.—The engagement of Mrs. Nan B. Knight of Central Valley, N. Y., and Walter H. Kettenring of Plainfield was announced today. Mrs. Knight is a great grandniece of De Witt Clinton, seventh Governor of New York. She is a pianist and composer. Both Mrs. Knight and Mr. Kettenring were divorced last Summer. The date for the wedding has not been announced.

A Son to Mr. and Mrs. Lydig Hoyt.

Mr. and Mrs. Lydig Hoyt are being congratulated upon the birth of a son on Tuesday last at their city home, 167 East Seventy-fourth Street. Mrs. Hoyt was Miss Julia W. Robbins and her marriage took place more than a year ago. She is the younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Julian W. Robbins, and Mr. Hoyt is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Gerald L. Hoyt.

Engagements.

Mrs. William Seiber of Huntington, W. Va., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Marie Margaret Seiber, to Frederick Schaefer, the son of Andrew F. Schaefer, the proprietor of the Union Square Hotel, New York. Mr. Schaefer is assistant manager of the hotel. The marriage will take place next June in Huntington.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Estelle Krotosky Hershfield, daughter of Levi Hershfield, to Samuel L. Cohen of Scranton, Penn. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mrs. Rosa Lesser of 560 West 150th Street, has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Carrie Lesser, to Robert M. Robinson. Miss Lesser is with her mother at their Summer home in Rockaway Park. On their return in November to the city Mrs. Lesser will give a reception for Miss Lesser.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Baum of Somerville, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Gertrude Anna Baum, to Dr. Otto William Welsbrod of 194 Spruce Street, Newark, N. J. No date has been named for the wedding.

Mrs. Martha Hesse of 69 East 177th Street, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Helen Hesse, to Max Weingarten, also of this city.

BOY CHOOSES STEPFATHER.

Heir to $1,500,000 Doesn't Want to Live with Wm. Mills, Jr.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 21.—"I want to live with my father Lee," said fourteen-year-old William Crossman Mills Lee in court here today when he was asked to choose between his stepfather, T. Frederick Lee, of 158 South Broadway, and his natural father, William Mills, Jr., of Venice, Cal.

The boy inherited $1,500,000 from the estate of his mother, Mrs. Georgia Crossman Mills Lee, who died at the Hotel Ansonia, Manhattan, several months ago. Mrs. Lee divorced her first husband, William Mills, Jr., and married T. Frederick Lee. Mrs. Lee inherited a fortune from her father, William Crossman, a millionaire coffee importer of New York City. She left $50,000 to Mr. Lee in her will and named him and his mother, Mrs. Kenyon Lee, as guardians for her son.

The natural father seeks the custody of the boy, and the last of several hearings came before Justice Tompkins here today. Ernest K. Coulter, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children of New York, testified that Mrs. Lee had told him that Mr. Mills had shown little interest in the child, and in 1901, when she was going abroad, she said, she was leaving the boy with Mr. Lee's mother and was satisfied that he was in good hands.

When the boy was called to the stand he said his stepfather treated him nicely. "Do you want to live with Mr. Lee and your grandmother Lee or your uncle, Mr. Crossman, or Mr. Mills or your grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Mills in New Rochelle?" asked Attorney C. T. Taylor.

"I want to live with my father Lee and my grandmother Lee, where I am living now," the child replied.

The court reserved decision.

MISS STRACHAN RESIGNS.

Withdraws from Educational Association After Defeat for Presidency.

OAKLAND, Cal., Aug. 21.—Miss Grace C. Strachan, District Superintendent of Schools of Brooklyn, has resigned from the National Education Association, it became known today, following her defeat for the Presidency of the organization. Miss Strachan charges that her defeat was brought about by unfair means and factional disloyalty.

"I have no regard for the National Education Association," said Miss Strachan in commenting upon her action. "I have sent in my resignation and it should be in the hands of the Secretary by this time."

Delegates to the convention are discussing the question of whether Miss Strachan's action forecasts a split in the association.

At a stormy session of the convention, Miss Strachan vainly sought to address the delegates just before the election. She forced the question to a ballot and was defeated by a vote of 479 to 184, Dr. David Bancroft Johnson, President of Winthrop Normal and Industrial College of Rock Hill, S. C., being elected President.

HAD BLIND WOMAN'S PURSE.

Janitress and Her Son Accused of Robbing Tenant.

Mrs. Kate Batterson, 40 years old, janitress of the apartment house at 486 Ninth Avenue, and her son, Winfield, 17 years old, were arrested last night by the police of the West Thirty-seventh Street station charged with grand larceny. The complainant was Mrs. Ada Mussehl, 60 years old, who occupies an apartment at that address.

Mrs. Mussehl, who is blind, and her friend, Mrs. Anna Cullinan, also blind, returned from Westfield, N. J., yesterday, after spending two months' vacation there. Mrs. Mussehl had a handbag containing nearly $200, and in opening the front door she placed it on the steps, expecting her friend to pick it up.

Half an hour later she asked Mrs. Collinson what had become of the bag. The money was missing. Complaint was made to the West Thirty-seventh Street police station and Detective Dondero arrested Mrs. Bateron when he found a small purse containing fourteen quarters which Mrs. Mussehl said she had lost. Search of her son's pockets revealed another purse such as Mrs. Mussehl described, the police said.

SEEK OWNER OF AUTO 28846.

Nassau Police Say He Is Senator Hart, Wanted for Speeding.

The owner of auto No. 28846 N. Y., who, the police say, has described himself as Senator J. M. Hart, and as a busy manufacturer, is wanted in the Jamaica Police Court, the Lynbrook Police Court, or the Court at Lawrence, L. I., to answer summonses said by the police of two counties to have been served upon him for speeding at forty miles an hour.

The owner of the auto was to have appeared in the Jamaica Police Court on Wednesday, but he failed to do so. Two Nassau County policemen were there waiting to ask him why he had failed to respond to the summonses. The case was adjourned until yesterday, when "J. M. Hart" again failed to appear. Magistrate Joseph Fitch has given him until Monday to answer.

Motor cycle Policeman Otto Payne of Nassau County arrested 28846 N. Y., on the Merrick Road, near Amityville, on Aug. 9, he says. He gave the driver a summons to appear before Police Justice Neu at Lynbrook.

"Oh, yes, I know Judge Neu very well," Payne says the driver replied. "That will be all right. I am Senator Hart, the drafter of the Callan law. Next year I mean to present a bill to amend the speed law so that the prohibition of speeding will be abolished."

DEATH CAREFULLY PLANNED

Despondent Woman Destroyed Her Letters and Turned On the Gas.

Miss Lillian Lauenroth, an attractive young woman, who lived alone in rooms at 188 Lorimer Street, Williamsburg, committed suicide yesterday in the kitchen of her home by inhaling illuminating gas. She made the most careful preparations for her suicide, destroying all papers and letters that might have given a clue to her antecedents. The first knowledge neighbors had of the suicide was when they detected the odor of escaping gas. A policeman who forced an entrance to her rooms found Miss Lauenroth dead on a couch in the kitchen, with one end of a rubber tube in her mouth and the other end fixed to an open jet. She had been dead for several hours.

The police learned that Miss Lauenroth rented the rooms four months ago. She went away every morning, returning in the afternoon, and she was often observed to be crying. Neighbors who talked with her were unable to learn anything of her trouble.

Second Daughter to Mrs. C. Cobb.

Mr. and Mrs. Candler Cobb of 1186 Lexington Avenue, are being congratulated upon the birth of a daughter, their second, at their home yesterday. Mrs. Cobb before her marriage was Miss Beatrice Carpenter.

A Vacation for You and "Tenement Tommy"

We know many puny children down in Allen, Cherry, and other crowded streets who are starving for fresh air. They're like plants kept in a cellar all Winter.

Three dollars will pay for a week's seashore vacation for one of them.

Won't you give at least one the same health-restoring opportunity you are going to have this Summer?

Multiply the number of days you expect to be away by forty-three cents, send us the amount and we will keep at least one of these little victims of poverty at Sea Breeze while you are away.

CORNELIUS N. BLISS, JR., President.
NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.
105 East 22nd Street, Room 210.

MOVIE STARS POSE AT THEIR CARNIVAL

"Fillum Fav-rites" Parade in Fancy Dress Before Hero and Heroine Worshippers.

LOTS OF CHARLEY CHAPLINS

Thanhouser Kid on a Horse, and Pearl White Conspicuous in the Sports at Brighton Beach.

It was a day of movie madness at Brighton Beach yesterday. From early near-September morn till late at night there were movie stars in street and fancy clothes, camera men, miniature Charlie Chaplins, and motors smothered in pennants all over the place. Likewise there were quantities of sport shirts, still more blue taffeta dresses, and even more trick shoes that laced in the most difficult places.

The occasion of this gathering of the movie clans was the first carnival and field day under the auspices of the Motion Picture Exhibitors' League. The festivities began with aquatic sports in the morning and ended with a shore dinner and dance at the Brighton Beach Hotel at night, with all kinds of contests in between held on the Brighton Beach track.

When the parade that started about noon and traipsed all over Brooklyn came straggling into the track inclosure along toward 3 o'clock there were several thousand movie fans eagerly awaiting its arrival. Riding at the head were Clara Kimball Young and Clair Whipple in mid-Victorian or mid-August or some other period costumes. Back of them came motors packed with film people, a troop of girls in middle suits advertising Pathe's new feature, "Neal of the Navy"; an Irish jaunting car carrying Kate Price and William Shea in costume, a string of cowboys on ponies, and the usual assortment of bands.

The "Fav-rites" on View.

But the parade and the events that followed were only the sideshow. The main show was the collection of "real, live fillum fav'rites" on view. There is no need protesting that there is no such word as fillum. The word rolled off of every spearminted tongue, from Old Joe Humphreys, the official announcer, to the young woman who sat breathless in the last row of the grandstand through it all at the thought of being this near the people of her dreams.

They were all there, these men and women of the world of flickering shadows, and one could walk right up close and gaze at them. As many did Anita Stewart, the Goddess that she was and is, made the looking particularly easy by promenading in just the right places and because she was born that way. Whenever Miss Stewart halted a moment she was the centre of a cluster of heroine worshippers, which was easy to understand, since, in her purple frock, she registered as surely on the retina as on the screen.

Then there was Arnold Daly, strolling about with that delicious hyper-blasé air of his as if thinking of the days when one didn't have to monkey with movies to make a living, and saying to himself, "Oh, Shaw!"

Pearl White, the Elaine and Pauline of counless adventures, strolled about as if all this was pretty tame stuff after the things she has to do for her dear audiences. Vivian Martin smiled from one of the motors, and sitting on the back of another was Nance O'Neil. Fannie Ward, peeping out from a blue motor costume, walked about with Jack Dean in search of movie atmosphere, and only last week Miss Ward débutted into the films. Then there was Mike Donlin, who gave up baseball for art.

Billie Reeves Staggers About.

The Thanhouser Kid, a Hazel Dawn in miniature altogether too cunning for such a horrid name, galloped about on horses whose heads were as long as she is. Billie Reeves, in evening dress, and carrying one of his familiar stage buns, staggered here and there, and wherever he went, a Lubin cameraman was sure to find him and send him from there to here, or vice versa, as the case might be.

Joseph Kilgour, all done up like George Washington, took part in the opening tableau, in which a flag was raised amid the smoke of sulphur smudges, presumably representing the smoke of battle, while a dozen lens shutters clicked. Embryonic Charlie Chaplins infested the place. Whatever one may think of the genius of Charlie's art, there can be no question of the unsanitary looks of the old trousers, coats, and hats of his countless imitators.

Arthur Cunningham, bursting from a cheesecloth Roman costume, broiled in the sun all afternoon waiting for a chariot race or something. Shades of Gilbert and Sullivan, all of whose rôles Mr. Cunningham knows by heart! This was the noblest Roman of them all, and now so garbed to make a movie holiday!

Wherever one looked there were faces that flicker on every screen—Francis X. Bushman, Earle Williams, King Baggot, Dorothy Gibson, Estelle Mardo, Lottie Briscoe, Edith Storey, Lillian Walker, Wally Van, Sidney Drew, Allen Hale, Edith Hickel and Anson, Billy Quirk, Maurice Costello, and Flora Finch. That is the beauty of New York—one sees so many interesting people.

Batteries of rapid-fire cameras were everywhere, so the 5,000,000 movie fans in New York who were unable to attend will see what happened in their own thratres this week.

DAUGHTER TO MME. GLUCK.

Child of Singer and Zimbalist, Violinist, Is Her Second Daughter.

A daughter was born to Alma Gluck, the soprano, in the Glens Falls (N. Y.) Hospital on Friday. Mme. Gluck and her husband, Efrem Zimbalist, the violinist, have been spending the Summer at Lake George.

This is Mme. Gluck's second daughter. When she was "discovered" as a singer she was the wife of Bernard Gluck, a young east side insurance agent. They had one daughter. In 1911 she became estranged from her first husband and in October, 1912, they were divorced. She married Zimbalist in London in June, 1914. She has sung at the Metropolitan Opera House, and when she came here last Fall for a concert tour more than ordinary interest attached to her reappearance, since, in the interim between her last singing here, she had studied with Mme. Sembrich and was practically the first pupil of that famous singer to be heard on the stage.

One report has it that Mme. Gluck will not appear professionally during the coming season, but will devote her musical efforts solely to singing lullabies for her baby. It is not known whether this is true or not.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Stuart Walker has been engaged by Charles Hopkins as stage director of the Punch and Judy Theatre. Mr. Walker worked for a number of years in a similar capacity for David Belasco. He is the inventor of the Portmanteau Theatre, a fully equipped stage that may be packed in ten cases and moved from place to place.

The company that will appear in the new Blossom-Herbert comic opera, "The Princess Pat," will go to Atlantic City today for the first performance tomorrow night in the Cort Theatre. Eleanor Painter is the prima donna, and the cast includes Sam B. Hardy, Al Shean, Alexander Clark, Ralph Riggs, and Katherine Witchie.

Polly Pathe and Mrs. Frances Fisher Byers will start this week on a tour of the United States that will embrace the principal cities and points of historic interest. A camera man will accompany them, and 150,000 feet of film will be taken, to be released by Pathe under the title, "Seeing America First." They expect to cover 14,000 miles.

FRUIT LINER IN TROUBLE.

The Marowijne Believed to be Ashore Near Cape San Antonio.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Aug. 21.—The United Fruit steamer Marowijne, which was due at Orleans last Monday, has not been heard from, and it is believed she is ashore off Pinar del Rio, near Cape San Antonio.

A ship ashore there answers the description of the United Fruiter.

The steamer Abangarez, which sailed today, was ordered to investigate.

SENATOR SHIVELY VERY ILL.

Indiana Representative Suffers from a Septic Form of Diabetes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Information has been received in Washington that Senator Benjamin F. Shively of Indiana, Chairman of the Committee on Pensions and second ranking member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, is seriously ill at Brookville, Jefferson County, Penn., the former home of Mrs. Shively.

Mr. Shively has been ill for a long time. He left Washington on May 11 to enter a sanitarium in New York City and remained there until July 1, when he went to Brookville, much improved in health. Recently he suffered a return of his ailment, a septic form of diabetes, and the accounts reaching Washington represent him as being in a dangerous condition.

Senator Shively's home is in South Bend. He served several terms in the National House of Representatives as a Democrat, but was in private life for years before he was elected to the Senate in 1910. He was reëlected last year for another term of six years.

$30,000 FOR METAPHYSICS.

Estate of Christian Scientist Given for Broad Investigation.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Aug. 21.—In furtherance of the study of metaphysical thought, the $30,000 estate of Miss Ellen Dyer, a Christian Scientist of Vineland, willed to Helen Campbell of Denver and Elizabeth Westerndorf of Boston, was settled today in the Orphans' Court before Judge Loder.

In giving her estate to the beneficiaries Miss Dyer directed that the funds be applied to the study of "the broadest interpretation of metaphysical thought."

A SPEEDY MOVIE ROMANCE.

Director Davis Weds Florence Boggs After 10 Days' Acquaintance.

A romance of the movie studios came to light yesterday when it was learned that William S. Davis, one of the leading directors of the William Fox Corporation, was married to Florence Boggs, a player under his direction, on Aug. 12. Ten days before the wedding Miss Boggs, who is 18 years old, applied for work as a film actress.

In the days immediately following the two saw much of each other, and on they wed in the parsonage of the Methodist Church at Amsterdam Avenue and 145th Street. The Rev. Dr. Price performed the ceremony.

Concert for Polish Relief Fund.

A concert was given at the Crags Moor Inn on the top of Shawangunk Mountain, Ulster County, yesterday for the joint benefit of the St. John's Guild of the Floating Hospital of Bensonhurst and the Polish Relief Fund. The artists who appeared were Sigismund Stojowski, pianist, and Mrs. Lionello Perera, violinist.

Both of them joined in the performance of Handel's Sonata in A major for violin and piano. Mr. Stojowski played the Bach-Liszt Fantasie and Fugue, Schumann's "Papillon," Paderewski's "Legend No. 1," and two compositions of his own. Several hundred persons attended the concert.

"Just Outside the Door" for Gaiety.

"Just Outside the Door," a new play by Jules Eckert Goodman, will be presented Monday night, Aug. 30, in the Gaiety Theatre by Henry Miller in association with Klaw & Erlanger. The play is the exposition of events of a single evening in a well-ordered American household, and an illustration of how romance lingers just outside the most prosaic door. The action is confined to the actual period of time employed in its stage representation. The cast will include Kathlene MacDonell, Ottola Nesmith, Lizzie Hudson Collier, Julia Mills, Elliot Dexter, Ernest Truex, Frank Kemble Cooper, David Glassford, Frank Losee, and William Norton.

"Battle Cry of Peace" at Plattsburg.

Arrangements have been made by the Vitagraph Company to show its film, "The Battle Cry of Peace," before the business and professional men in camp at Plattsburg on Tuesday. The picture is based on Hudson Maxim's "useless army" theory of America, and will be released shortly after a series of special showings before Government and State officials and military bodies.

Falls Dead While Fishing.

Rudolph Dalmann, 46 years old, a piano maker of 437 West Forty-sixth Street, Manhattan, died suddenly late yesterday afternoon from heart failure on the fishing boat Edith M, while off Seabright. Dalmann and three friends were fishing when he was taken ill. He asked one of the men to take his line, and as he started for the cabin he fell to the deck dead. A doctor who happened to be on the boat said death was caused by heart failure. The body was taken to Quarantine, where Coroner Vail ordered it removed to the Stapleton morgue.

$300 Reward for Cat Poisoner.

Katisha II., the prize-winning silver cat of Mrs. Reginald Brook of 59 West Twenty-second Street, Whitestone, is dead—poisoned Mrs. Brook declares, and $300 reward for the discoverer of the poisoner has been offered. "The Silver, Atlantic, and Lockhaven Cat Clubs, of each of which I am a member, have offered $100 each," said Mrs. Brooks.

Boy Drowned in Excavation.

George McGinnis, aged 4 years, of Seventh Street and Jackson Avenue, Woodside, was drowned yesterday afternoon in an excavation at the New York Connecting Railway which the Wilson & English Contracting Company is constructing. The boy fell into the excavation while playing.

Arrivals from Liverpool.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Liverpool on the Cymric were:

Miss A. J. Aird, Mrs. Anna Ashman, D. B. Ball, Mrs. J. Ball, E. M. Barnes, Miss M. B. Bloss, Miss Catherine Boyle, R. Bromley, Mrs. Bromley, Mrs. W. Brown, H. S. Cardell, T. W. Christian, P. H. Clayton-Greene, Mrs. Clayton-Greene, R. H. Collett, S. Cox, Mrs. S. Davies, Amos Ellis, Miss E. Fairbrother, John Forester, Miss M. H. Gatwood, Edward Fay, Edward Douglas, John Joyce, J. S. Kennedy, the Rev. and Mrs. E. G. Miller, Thomas Myers, Ernest Naylor, Mrs. Janet Palfrey, A. A. Singer, J. B. Scott, T. H. Reed, L. S. Thompson, A. S. Walker, and Miss Delia Walsh.

11 East 45th Street
Exclusive
Apartment Hotel
Furnished and Unfurnished Apartments
Short or Long Leases
Excellent Cuisine
Telephone, Murray Hill 4400

SUCCEEDS SIR COURTENAY.

C. C. Bayley to be British Consul General Here.

Word was brought from London yesterday by the White Star liner Cymric that Charles Clive Bayley, who has been British Consul General at Moscow since 1913, will succeed Sir Courtenay Walter Bennett as Consul General at New York.

Previous to being at Moscow Mr. Bayley was Consul General at Warsaw from 1908 to 1913, and Consul in New York from 1899 to 1908 under Sir Percy Sanderson, and was very much liked by downtown merchants doing business with Great Britain and her colonies.

Mr. Bayley is 51 years old and is a son of Sir Edward Clive Bayley, who was for many years in the Foreign Office at London. The official announcement of the appointment has not yet been made.

ELIZA BURGESS YOUNG DEAD

Last Survivor of Brigham Young's Wives Was 87 Years Old.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Aug. 21.—Eliza Burgess Young, last survivor of Brigham Young's wives, died at her home here last night. She was 87 years old, a native of Lancashire, England, and had lived in Utah since 1848.

Her death closes the estate of the noted Mormon leader, who died in 1877. His will provided a life annuity for each of the nineteen wives who survived him. The estate amounting to about a million dollars, after the settlement of claims, was incorporated into a trust company, which discharged the provisions of the will.

Gov. Whitman Attends Funeral.

Governor and Mrs. Charles S. Whitman attended the funeral services yesterday of Mrs. Josephine Lloyd Hitchcock, mother of Mrs. Whitman, in the apartments Mrs. Hitchcock occupied for the last twelve years at the Hotel Buckingham, Fifth Avenue and 50th Street. The services were private. O. N. Hitchcock, husband of the dead woman; Milton Hitchcock, a son, and several other relatives and intimate friends were present. Interment was in Woodlawn Cemetery. Mrs. Hitchcock died on Thursday night in her sixty-third year.

Mrs. Henrietta Sternberger.

Mrs. Henrietta Sternberger, widow of Mayer Sternberger, died yesterday at her home in the Hotel Majestic in her eightieth year. She was suddenly taken ill in the White Mountains and was brought back to the city two days ago on a special train. Mrs. Sternberger was born in Bavaria, and had lived in this city for sixty-five years. She was active in musical circles, and connected with a number of charities, to which she gave liberally. Five daughters and four sons, two of whom are Colonel Henry S. Sternberger, Quartermaster General of New York State, and Maurice S. Sternberger, are members of the New York Stock Exchange.

Dr. Benjamin E. Dolphin.

Dr. Benjamin E. Dolphin of 430 West 116th Street died suddenly yesterday at his Summer home in Far Rockaway, L. I. He was born in Susquehanna County, Penn., and was a graduate of the University of Michigan and Columbia University. Dr. Dolphin began practice in Kansas City, Mo., and for the last twelve years had practiced here. Recently he had been connected with the Post Graduate Hospital. He was a member of the Academy of Medicine and the State, County, and City Medical Societies. Dr. Dolphin was unmarried.

Dr. Charles O. Maisch.

Dr. Charles O. Maisch of 17 East Thirty-eighth Street died on Friday in the German Hospital. He was graduated from the Bellevue Medical College in 1891 and had been a physician in this city ever since. Dr. Maisch was connected with the New York Post Graduate Hospital School for several years, and was a member of the American Medical Association, the New York Academy of Medicine, the Society of the Alumni of the German Hospital and the German Medical Society. His father, a brother and a sister survive him.

Melancethon Burr.

Melancethon Burr, a broker living at the Apthorp Apartments, Broadway and Seventy-eighth Street, died yesterday at his Summer home in Holdersage, N. H. He is survived by his widow and a son, Melancethon Burr, Jr., head of the firm of M. Burr, Jr., & Co. of 20 Broad Street.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. DAVID J. FULLER, formerly one of the best-known dentists in Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at his home in Bar Harbor, N. H., aged 76 years. He was born in Dracut, Mass., and came to Brooklyn in 1878, where he practiced for more than thirty years. He was a deacon in the Strong Place Baptist Church. Dr. Fuller is survived by his wife, a son, and a daughter.

Mrs. SOPHIA HENRIETTA DREWES, widow of John William Drewes and one of the oldest members of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, died on Thursday at her home, 410 Bodwell Street, Brooklyn, aged 79 years. She was a native of Hanover, Germany, and is survived by two sons, Frederick William, who is active in Democratic politics in Brooklyn, and Louis C. Drewes.

NELLIE JOSEPHINE HANLON, 48 years old, a teacher of the piano and a daughter of the late Thomas Hanlon, a Brooklyn builder, died on Thursday at her home, 127 Hall Street, Brooklyn, from pneumonia.

NELSON GRIGGS, a music publisher for more than sixty years and until his fatal illness manager of the office of the Record Music Company in this city, died yesterday at his home, 34 Park Avenue, Passaic, N. J., in his seventy-fourth year. He was a member of the Eighth Veteran Company of the Seventy-first Regiment, a charter member of the Fifth Regiment Band of Paterson, and an Elk.

Mrs. MARY MULLANEY, widow of William Mullaney and mother of Father Thomas Mullaney of Saratoga, N. Y., died yesterday at her home, 349 Magnolia Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J. She was born in Ireland and was one of the oldest communicants of St. Patrick's Church in Paterson.

CHARLES M. CUNNINGHAM of Brooklyn died suddenly last night at the home of his son, Charles M. Cunningham, Jr., at 60 Park Place, South Orange, N. J., in his fifty-eighth year. He was born in New York and had lived in Brooklyn for the last twelve years. In addition to his son, his widow and two daughters survive him.

HENRY J. HEIMS, a traveling women's wear salesman, died on Friday at his home, 460 Riverside Drive, in his forty-first year. He was born in this city, and until a few months ago had offices on Broadway and Eighty-second Street. Mr. Heims was a member of the Hungarian Benevolent Society and is survived by his widow and four children.

Mrs. LYDIA G. APPLEGATE, wife of Rue Applegate, a resident of Ocean Grove, N. J., for forty-four years, died at her home, 65 Delaware Avenue, yesterday of cancer. She was 62 years old. She went to Ocean Grove with her husband when he entered the employ of the association at its beginning.

Mrs. MONICKA HOLLENBECK, 87 years old, is dead at her home, 396 Carmita Avenue, Rutherford, N. J., from a stroke of paralysis. Mrs. Hollenbeck was born in Germany and had lived in Rutherford for forty-seven years. Her husband, a son, and two daughters survive her.

GRACE HUTCHINSON TABOR, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Tabor of 44 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, died in a hospital in San Francisco, Cal., on Thursday, where she had gone last May to attend the Exposition. Miss Tabor was 30 years of age and a niece of the Rev. Wallace MacMullen of the Drew Theological Seminary. She was employed in the National City Bank in Manhattan.

Mrs. HENRIETTA SAGE, wife of Charles S. Sage, President of the Sage Brick Company, and prominent in social and charitable affairs in Greenport, L. I., died yesterday at her home in Greenport. Besides her husband she left a son and a daughter.

PATRICK BRADY, 72 years old, who died at his home, 166 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday, was buried yesterday. He was a retired freight transportation agent of Manhattan and well known on the turf. He is survived by four daughters.

JAMES MURRAY KAY of Brookline, Treasurer of the Houghton-Mifflin Company, publishers, died on Friday at his Summer home in Eastern Point, Gloucester, Mass., in his seventy-fourth year. He was born in Scotland and came to this country forty years ago. Mr. Kay is survived by two daughters, Mrs. John Prentiss and Mrs. Rutherford Shepard of this city.

GEORGE W. C. CARTERET, a newspaper man, died on Friday at his home in Philadelphia. His son, George W. C. Carteret, Jr., of The Evening World, died recently of pneumonia. Mr. Carteret's widow survives him.

Dr. WILLIAM HOLLINGER of 2,107 Amsterdam Avenue, died Thursday in St. Luke's Hospital in his fifty-first year. He was born in Germany and came here when 15 years old, after which he studied in the schools and was graduated from Columbia University. Dr. Bollinger worked with the German Red Cross in a Berlin hospital until his health broke down. Two sisters survive him.

Mrs. ELIZABETH BARNES died on Friday at her home in Greenwich, Conn., in her fifty-first year. Two daughters and two sons survive her.

ISAAC ROSENFIELD, a retired wholesale leaf tobacco merchant, died on Friday at his home, 430 West 116th Street, in his seventy-eighth year. He was born in Germany and came here when a boy. For years he was in business in Detroit, Mich., but had lived here for the last twenty years. Five daughters and three sons survive him.

GEORGE W. SEIKAS, for many years a music publisher, died on Thursday at his home, 208 West Eighty-fifth Street. He was born here and is survived by his widow and daughter.

Mrs. HENRY GRISWOLD, wife of Dr. Griswold, of 70 West Forty-eighth Street, died on Thursday at her home in her forty-third year. She was born in Louisville, Ky., and, in addition to her husband, is survived by two sisters.

SIMON KIRSCHBAUM, a retired clothing manufacturer, formerly of this city, died on Friday at his home in Philadelphia, in his fifty-ninth year. He was a member of the Mercantile, Manufacturers' and Philmont Country Clubs of Philadelphia, and will be buried today in Cypress Hills Cemetery, L. I.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

LUBETKIN.—Aug. 19, 1915, to Mr. and Mrs. Herman Lubetkin of 780 Riverside Drive, a daughter.

MICHAELS.—Mr. and Mrs. Saul Michaels of 829 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, announce the birth of a son on Aug. 21.

Engaged

FRIEDLAND—BERLOW.—Mr. and Mrs. B. Friedland announce the engagements of their daughters, Rose, to Elias Berlow, Montclair, N. J., and Leona, to Dr. Milton D. Barkann, Jersey City.

MYERS—COHN.—Mr. and Mrs. Lester Cohn of 607 West 137th St. announce the betrothal of their daughter, Marcella, to Elkan Myers of Baltimore.

ROBINSON—LESSER.—Mrs. Rosa Lesser of 560 West 150th St. announce the engagement of her daughter, Carrie, to Robert M. Robinson. Reception notice later.

Married

SACK—LOEW.—Tuesday, Aug. 17, at 568 West 149th St., Anita Loew, daughter of Mrs. Doris Loew, to Dr. Leo Sack. At home after Oct. 1, 746 St. Nicholas Av.

SMITH—WENWICH.—Adah Doremus Renwick of Montclair, N. J., to C. Minturn Smith, Thompson Chapel, Broadway Tabernacle, city, Aug. 21, 1915, at noon.

Died

AHLES.—At Bayside, N. Y., on Thursday, Aug. 19, 1915, John William Ahles, in the 68th year of his age. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at All Saints' Church, Bayside, N. Y., on Sunday, Aug. 22, 1915, at 3 P. M. Train leaves Pennsylvania Terminal at 2:20 P. M. Interment at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

BILLING.—Arthur H., Aug. 14, 1915, at Estes Park, Col. Son of late Bishop of Bedford, England. Graduate of Jesus College, Cambridge. Funeral at Church of Transfiguration, 29th St. and 5th Av., Tuesday, Aug. 24, at 11:30 A. M. Interment at Woodlawn.

BORMAN.—Adolph H., died Friday, Aug. 20, 1915, after a lingering illness, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Louise Borman Laridon, 526 Atlantic Av., East Rockaway, L. I. Service will be held Monday, 4:30 P. M., Aug. 23d, at the U. S. Crematory, Fresh Pond, L. I. Member of the New York Stock Exchange and Union League Club, Chicago and Denver papers please copy.

BULL.—On Aug. 21, 1915, William Henry, beloved husband of Katherine J. Bull and father of William

IDENTIFY MAN SLAIN ON MORGAN'S ESTATE

Bertillon Measurements Show He Was Frederick Kalein, a Fugitive Burglar.

PROBABLY SHOT BY A PAL

Coroner Says Bullet in His Brain Was of Larger Calibre Than One in Revolver Found Beside Him.

The man whose body was found last Sunday in a clump of bushes on the J. P. Morgan property at Ardsley-on-the-Putnam was identified yesterday by photographs, finger prints, and Bertillon measurements, as a fugitive burglar well known to the police of Westchester County and New York City as Federick Kalein, alias Kline. He was convicted in 1903 for burglary committed in the home of Dr. Frank E. Russell in Tarrytown, and was sentenced to from six to nine years in prison.

After serving in Sing Sing until 1910, Kalein was released on parole, but in a short time he broke the parole and disappeared. The police have been looking for him ever since. They believe now that he had gone to Westchester County with a companion to commit another burglary, and that the two became involved in a disagreement that resulted in the murder of Kalein.

The identification was due to the activity of Raymond Hill of Dobbs Ferry, who is in charge of the Westchester County Police Bureau of Identification. Mr. Hill took photographs of the dead man, fingerprints and Bertillon measurements, and then searched the county Rogues' Gallery until he found Kalein's record. He also visited Police Headquarters here and found that the pictures and measurements of the dead man were identical.

Kalein, according to the police, was an accomplished burglar, and, when successful in evading capture, made rich hauls. The police believe that he robbed the home of some well-to-do family recently, for when his body was found it was expensively clothed. The man was so well dressed, in fact, that before his identity was established many thought that he had been a prosperous business man.

The theory of the killing accepted by the police now is that Kalein's pal murdered him and then attempted to make it appear that the man had committed suicide. The body was found with a bullet through the temple and a revolver lying on the ground near it, as though it had been dropped as the man fell after shooting himself. But the suicide suggestion was never received by the police because it was found that the revolver contained only one shell, and that unexploded. Dust in the barrel and cylinders was evidence, too, that the weapon had not been discharged recently. Furthermore, Coroner's Physician Dennison of Yonkers, found that the bullet in the man's brain was of a larger calibre than that in the revolver.

If the police had had a report of a recent burglary in Westchester they would be inclined to believe that Kalein and his companion had disputed over a division of the loot after the burglary, or that the companion had shot Kalein to rob him of his share of the stolen goods; but as no burglary of consequence has been reported the police believe that the two burglars quarreled before committing their crime.

SHOT IN FAMILY QUARREL.

Wounded Son Hits His Father, and Both Go to Hospital.

Joseph Frick, a wheelwright, 59 years old, of 297 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, who quarreled with his wife two months ago, went last night in the hope of seeing her and becoming reconciled at the residence of their son, Otto Frick, of 1,023 Flushing Avenue, where Mrs. Joseph Frick had been staying.

He saw his wife, but during their conversation she became frightened and shouted to her son. When he ran into the room the father drew a revolver and shot his son twice in the abdomen. Otto was able, nevertheless, to run to the kitchen and get a stove-lifter. Coming back, he beat his father into unconsciousness.

Policeman Ferris called an ambulance and sent both men to St. Francis Hospital, where the father is held on a charge of felonious assault and violating the Sullivan law.

Kroonland Due Here Today.

The Panama-Pacific liner Kroonland is due today from San Francisco via Panama, with 310 first and 200 second cabin passengers and 12,000 tons of cargo, after being delayed a day in the Canal by a slide in Culebra Cut. Among the passengers are Dr. G. W. Jean, F. N. Delancy, H. H. Dewey, the Rev. H. D. Gratland, Mrs. V. H. Best, E. Moreny, A. B. Cline, and E. H. Crosby.

NEW COURSE IN SURGERY.

N. Y. U. to Treat It as Philosophical Science in Graduate School.

Surgery as a distinctly philosophical rather than as a technical science will be one of the most significant innovations attempted by New York University in its graduate school work for the collegiate year which opens in September. Besides opening a new field for graduate study, the announcement calls attention to the fact that its primary purpose is to offer to the practitioner of medicine and its medical students an opportunity to study the theory of surgery from the standpoint of its relation to broad biological laws.

The new department aims to meet the need of the physician who desires to inform himself on the theoretical side of his profession and of the student of science who is interested in the study of medicine, but not from a purely commercial or technical point of view. The university, in its prospectus of the course, also indicates the significance of its departure from the generally accepted methods of study and research work in the science of surgery. It is pointed out that by means of graduate study of this sort a more adequately prepared and broader type of surgeon and medical practitioner may be expected in the future.

Students who enroll for the course will be required to have previously obtained either the baccalaurate degree in arts, science, philosophy or letters or the degree of doctor of medicine from a college of standing. Candidates who matriculate for the degree of master of science in this department will be required to continue their course of study for one year, while those who are seeking the more advanced degree of doctor of science must devote three years to this study, in addition to having a reading knowledge of two foreign languages.

ABE RUEF IS PAROLED.

San Francisco Politician Served Nearly Five Years of Term.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21.—Abraham Ruef, once a power in San Francisco politics, serving a fourteen-year sentence for offering to bribe a San Francisco Supervisor, was paroled today from San Quentin Penitentiary by the State Board of Prison Directors.

Ruef's parole provides that he shall go to Mendocino County, where he has a ranch, and remain there ninety days. He requested that this condition be made so that he might not be charged with renewing activity in San Francisco politics, where a municipal election campaign is under way.

Ruef has spent four years, five months and fifteen days in prison. His conviction was one of the results of the famous San Francisco graft prosecutions.

KILLED ON PRIVATE YACHT.

Explosion Causes Death of Steward on Leonard Richard's Vessel.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Aug. 21.—An explosion in the forward dining room of Commodore Leonard Richard's auxiliary yacht Carola IV. early this morning caused the death of second steward John Marsden. The Carola was lying at Riverside Ship Yard awaiting a new topmast with her owner and a party of friends aboard.

The explosion is believed to have been caused by a lighted match or electric spark which ignited the gas escaping from the pipes leading to a tank on deck. The force of the explosion aroused every one aboard the yacht. The dining room was badly wrecked, and damage to the extent of at least $3,000 was done.

Marsden's home address was East Fifty-fourth Street, New York City. He was 31 years old.

DEVICE TO SAVE SUBMARINES

Navy Department Is Experimenting with Salvage Apparatus.

NEWPORT, Aug. 21.—A device for the salvaging of a submarine unable to reach the surface is being tested by naval officers here. In the course of the experiments the submarine G-1 was submerged to a depth of between fifty and sixty feet, then brought to the surface, it became known here tonight.

Lieutenant Robert T. Merrill, attached to the submarine tender Tonopah, is the inventor of the device, the nature of which is kept secret.

Crowd Threatens German Orator.

Alexander Kaufman, a German musician, of 328 Seventy-second Street, Brooklyn, narrowly escaped a beating in Park Row early last evening. According to Patrolman Adamec, he attempted to tear American flags from a wagon at 63 Park Row and made an address attacking the United States Government. The patrolman arrested Kaufman on a disorderly charge and took him to the police station to escape the angry crowd.

CHARGES THAT CITY EMPLOYS CONVICTS

Central Federated Union Says Prisoners Are Used for Work on the Piers.

TO PROTEST TO THE MAYOR

Committee of Three Appointed to Call on Mitchel and Present Evidence of the Practice.

The Central Federated Union believes that an attempt is being made by the city administration to use prison labor on city work, and because of this discovery it was announced last night at the meeting of the Federated Union that a formal protest was to be sent to Mayor Mitchel. Ernest Bohm, Secretary of the organization, is authority for the statement that already, and as an opening wedge, Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith is employing nearly a dozen prisoners from Blackwell's Island on department work. An old pier at the foot of West Fifty-seventh Street is being dismantled, and the prison labor is being used on the work.

Deputy Commissioner Lewis of the Department of Correction was much surprised when told of the charge made by the Central Federated Union. He said that so far as he knew not a single prisoner was employed by the Department of Docks. He added that outside of the Department of Correction he knew of no employment of prison labor. Commissioner Katharine B. Davis was out of town last evening.

Action in protest of the alleged use of convict labor on city works crystallized at a meeting at which the union appointed a committee to call on the Mayor and make formal protest against the two Commissioners. This committee is made up of Delegates James Holland, Robert Brindell, and Edward I. Hannah. It will call on the Mayor at the City Hall as soon as possible after his return, and it will lay before him not only the protest, but the alleged evidence of the acts against which protest is made.

In asking for the appointment of a committee, Delegate Hannah of the Payers' Union said:

"It seems almost impossible of belief that the city should allow the suppression of free labor by the substitution of the labor of convicts. This is the condition of affairs that we find now exists in this city, and steps should be taken at once to make a protest that will be both vigorous and convincing. We find now that in the Department of Docks convicts have been put in the places of men who have been twenty to twenty-two years in the service of the department."

Business Agent Robert Brindell, of the Dock Builders' Union, is another who believes that men from Blackwell's Island are employed by the Dock Department.

"Convicts have been sent to work on the docks," he said. "All unions should make a protest to the Mayor, the Dock Commissioner, and the Commissioner of Corrections."

Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith is out of town. His deputies could not be reached last evening.

NEED WIRELESS OPERATORS

England Has Taken 5,250 from Merchant Marine for the Navy.

Marconi operators employed on Atlantic liners say that the demand made by the British Navy for operators is so great that when a steamer arrives in Liverpool or London there is an order waiting for the men to be sent to another vessel ready to go to sea.

Up to the present 5,250 Marconi operators have gone to the navy, and 1,000 of that number have left the merchant service permanently. They are rated on joining as warrant officers and mess with the gunner, bo'sun and carpenters, and are paid about $50 per month. So far Marconi operators serving in the warships have earned one Victoria Cross, one Cross of the Legion of Honor and four Distinguished Conduct medals.

William Gordon Sutherland, the senior operator on the White Star liner Baltic, which sailed this week for Liverpool, said that he had been in seven different steamships since February owing to the changes caused by the number of operators required by the navy for warships, transports, hospital ships and patrol boats.

Forming Union of Waitresses.

Mrs. Belle Donner, organizer of the Women's Trades Union League, who is forming a union of waitresses in this city, requested the Central Federated Union yesterday to ask the men to aid in the work. She said the campaign would be successful if the men who belonged to unions would insist on eating only in restaurants where union waitresses were employed.

YOUR FAMILY
IS SAFEST IN THE
Packard
"TWIN-SIX"
which also best gratifies your every desire in motor car usage.

It is the Packard of greatest refinement, luxury, comfort and grace of structure—the Packard of all previous degrees of progress so far advanced that it has become a veritable sensation and will continue so to be until, by widespread use it shall become in public view the modern standard of motor car sufficiency.

The 1-35 — Wheelbase 135 inches. Price, with any open body, f. o. b. Detroit - - - $2,950
The 1-25 — Wheelbase 125 inches. Price, with any open body, f. o. b. Detroit - - - $2,600

PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY
of NEW YORK *Broadway at 61st Street*

Come to GIMBELS to See the New Styles That Are AUTHORITATIVE!

GIMBELS stands pre-eminent in its grasp of Foreign FASHIONS, and its ability to present them authoritatively. To the co-operation of an expert foreign staff, that has stood its ground uninterruptedly in three European capitals—Paris, Berlin and London—we have added transatlantic trips by more of our American staff than have been sent by any other store to bring back the new Autumn goods and fashions.

This absolute grasp of the fashion situation abroad, a vigorous desire to be first to lead in constructive service to the public, and the triple buying power of the GIMBEL Organization with its effect on decreasing prices—all these join in establishing GIMBELS more firmly than ever as

The House of Fashions

for the season of Autumn, 1915. Come tomorrow to see what we have gathered of the new good things.

Fine Fox Furs That Cannot Be Duplicated

As we watched the trend of Fashion we knew that the demand for Fox Furs would be tremendous when the season opened. Therefore we purchased ahead of time, and now we have the furs made up in the new models—at prices that cannot be duplicated.

Natural Cross Fox

$47.50 *A Set* — $67.50 *A Set* — $75 *A Set*

Golden Brown Fox—Scarfs, $29.50 and $37.50; Muffs, $55.
Battleship Gray Fox—Scarfs, $25; Muffs, $25.
White Fox—Scarfs, $19.50, $22.50, $25; Muffs, $42.50.
Natural Red Fox—Scarfs, $15; Muffs, $25.
Black Fox—Scarfs, $15; Muffs, $25.
Natural Silver Fox, $250 to $450 set.

Third Floor

Ever So Many New Coats


$65

All Different—
$15 to $65

Styles are distinctive, even though one silhouette reigns — that with long straight lines in the front and in the back, but with a decided flare at the sides.

To tell about the collars alone would be a long tale, for there are all kinds, from the new high-standing collar that almost envelops the chin, to one that is really a throw scarf.

The materials are wonderful—
Velour Raye *Corduroy*
Velvet *Broadcloth*
"Knitabac" *Tweed*

Fur is the prominent trimming on the coats from $25 to $65—a Black Velvet model, trimmed with skunk-raccoon, is illustrated, $65. Third Floor

"This Is To Be a Season of Suits"—*says Paris*


$55

The Suits—and our copies—have arrived, so there is no doubt about the fulfillment of this prediction.

The Suits are exceedingly smart, and there is a style for every type of woman.

Why GIMBEL Suits at $25 to $75 are Superior

Quality in every instance is the best.
Styles are authentic—absolutely true to Paris.
Prices are the lowest in New York.
New materials—Velours de Laine, Velvet, Serge, Whipcord, Broadcloth and Corduroy.
Colors—Dark Browns, Greens and Grays, also Mulberry, Field Mouse, Smoke, Navy and Black.
Trimmings—mostly Braid, Fur and Velvet.

Special — Fur-trimmed Broadcloth Suits at $25
Third Floor

Le Dernier Cri of Paris
Chiffon Dress Velvet, $4.95 Yd.

Our representative who is now in Paris sends word that Velvet is to be the leading material for Winter. Whether it is a Suit, Afternoon, Evening or Dinner Gown or Wrap—Velvet it must be. And this particular quality is 42 inches wide and these colors:

African Brown *Prune* *Navy Blue*
Field Mouse *Nile Green* *Black*

Fine Trimming Velvet at $1 to $2 Yd.

$4.50 Imported Double-Width Black Chiffon Velvet, $3.25 Yard
Second Floor

The Newest and Finest Untrimmed Hats of Paris—$6.75 and $8.75

From Bailly, Daniels and Moos, the famous Parisian hatters who make all the blocked hats used by the famous modistes of Paris.

The Girondin Mode

which was launched by Reboux, and which is considered the most ultra style of the season. It is the hat with the exceedingly high crown and small brim.

Adaptations of the high crowned hats of the Directoire and Louis-Philippe Periods.
The Mushroom Chapeau, which was made famous by the Empress Eugenie.
Sailors, Quadricornes, Turbans and many other charming modes.

The hats are of Hatters' Plush, Lyons Velvet and Panne Velvet, also a few of Felt-and-Velvet.

Black dominates, but there are many exquisite colors, including Dahlia, Bordeaux, Blue Francaise.


$8.75

Hats Trimmed Without Charge
Main and Third Floors

From all over the Store
Special
1,000 Women's Pin Seal 'Sample' Hand Bags, $1.35

Made by a well-known maker and just the kind of Hand Bags that will appeal for serviceability. They are of dull or polished Pin Seal. The smaller shapes are desirable for Dress Occasions.
Main Floor

Messaline and Taffeta Petticoats, $1.95

with fitted top and umbrella flounces.

In Changeable and Plain Colors

Black, Navy Blue, King's Blue, African Brown, Blue-and-Green, Navy-and-Green, Brown-and-Green and Rose-and-Green.
Main and Second Floors

$2.50 Imported French Velours de Laine, $1.65

50 in. wide—in Dark Brown, Taupe, Cadet Blue, Burgundy, Purple, Navy, French Gray and Black.
Second Floor

1,200 Women's $1 White Silk Stockings, 70c Pr.

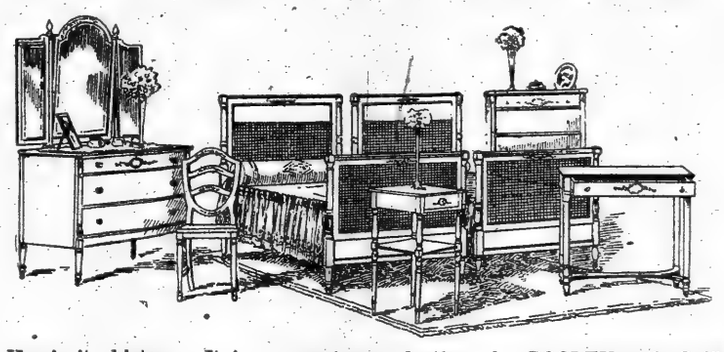
These pure silk Stockings of excellent quality and serviceable weight have lisle feet and double lisle garter top. Sizes 8½ to 10.

Women's Novelty Silk Stockings at $1, $1.25

The majority are in the popular black-and-white effects. Some are striped, others have small polka dots or side clocks; also novel mottled patterns.
Main Floor

The $200 this Wonderful RITZ CARLTON Suite Costs

Bears little relation to the $350 at which we value it



Here's its history. It is an exact reproduction of a POOLEY-made Suite to be found in the bedrooms of the luxurious Ritz-Carlton Hotel in New York.

In its inception it undoubtedly cost $700 or more, and but for the co-operation of the manufacturers for this August Sale, we could not sell it for less than $350. It may be had in solid mahogany or in gray enamel, hand-decorated with dainty sprays of flowers. The desk is $30 extra, the chair $17.50.

HALF PRICE
(only one of a kind) for each of these fine
Bureaus & Chiffoniers
$12 to $35
Originally $24 to $70

Cheval Glasses
$12.50 to $32.50
Originally $24.50 to $65

Hall Glasses
$6.50 to $15
Originally $13.50 to $30

The August Furniture Sale
—"WITH INITIATIVE"—

offers a dozen such remarkable achievements, some of which are briefly listed below:—

$400 Black Enamel Hand-Decorated Bedroom Suites, $245

Nine pieces, including twin beds. Each piece hand painted in subdued colors. Chairs have upholstered seat. Table and Desk have glass tops, over cretonne.

Special attention is called to the following suite in the Adam Model, made exclusively for GIMBEL BROTHERS. In Mahogany, Circassian Walnut or Ivory Enamel.

$235 Suite, 4 pieces.....$190

For the Dining Room

$540 Chinese Chippendale Suites, $340
Ten pieces of unique design, finished in dark brown mahogany. Four side and two arm chairs, with lattice backs, and slip seats covered in dark green leather. Round pedestal dining table with 50-inch top.

$199 Fumed Oak Suites, $135
Mission style, on plain lines, with hammered copper hardware. 60-inch sideboard and 54-inch dining table. Five side and one arm chair, with slip seats upholstered in brown Spanish leather.

$308 Adam Model Suites, $242.50
Finished in dark brown antique mahogany. Dull brass handles. 60-inch sideboard. China closet; 48-inch extension table. Five side and one arm chair, upholstered in Spanish leather. Seventh Floor

Exceptional Savings on Fine Linens

We have made the prices worthy of the continuance of our August Linen Sale, now drawing to a close.

Odd Damask Table Cloths ⅓ to ½ Less
Now 65c to $10.50 each

Odd cloths, heavy, full bleached damask patterns. Some scalloped, some hemstitched, some unhemmed. Sizes from 36 inches to 2½x4 yards.

Embroidered Bedspreads at Half Price
$5.50 to $20.50
For size 72x100 inches.
$8.75 to $33.75
For size 90x100 inches.
$10 to $33.75
For size 90x108 inches.

$4.20 Turkish Bath Towels, $2.75 a dozen
Of very absorbent yarns. Hemmed ends. Size 28x45 inches. Neat yellow, pink or blue borders.

$6 Turkish Towels, $4.75 a dozen
Extra heavy, and made of double twist yarn. Size 23x45 inches.

All-Linen Huck Towels, $3 a dozen
Full bleached, heavy and absorbent. Neat, damask border effects, with space for initial. Size 19x38 inches.

Special Tables on Main and Second Floors

Kitchen Tables at $2.25

Drop leaf; three-foot size, in white wood or golden oak finish.

Stools at $1.75
Combinations of bathroom stool and shoe-polishing case. White enameled. Top 15 inches square.

Kitchen Cabinets, $17.25, were $22
Light oak frame, with tiling flour bin and glass sugar container, cereal and spice jars. Sliding nickeled table top. Upper part white enameled inside.
Fifth Floor

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 22, 1915.

R. H. Macy & Co.

Leave films for developing and printing at Main Floor Camera Counter or Fifth Floor Camera Department.

SHOPPERS consider the moving stairways one of the greatest comforts at Macy's. For going from one floor to another, they are far better than the elevators. Quick, safe, convenient—never crowded, always running. Use them the next time you come to Macy's.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

THE season for furs will soon be here—but fur fashions have changed. Macy's Fur Repair Department will transform your last season's furs into the modes of the present at a very moderate cost. Skilled work—low charges—furs delivered promptly or stored.

Macy's—Third Floor.

Store Hours: During August the store is open from 8:30 to 5:30 P. M. On Saturdays from 8:30 to 12 Noon.

Autumn Fashions Dominate the Store

Helping the Bride Solve Her Trousseau Problem

THE "happiest event" in a woman's life need not be marred by the anxiety that usually attends the selection of wedding apparel.

Our Personal Shopping Service is ready to render brides-to-be, bridesmaids and wedding guests an intelligent, helpful co-operation in the choice of suitable apparel.

These experts know our store and know the needs of our patrons. Combining the two, their help in your shopping becomes a pleasure as well as an important economic advantage.

To your pleasure at shopping side by side with a sympathetic, sensible woman shopper is added the thought that you are buying at a store whose reputation for "giving most for the money" has withstood the test of 57 years.

Buying your trousseau at Macy's is an auspicious and pleasant introduction to genuine household economy.

Macy's—Personal Shopping Service. Third Floor.

A $185,000 Collection of Authentic Oriental Rugs

Now on View at Macy's

A COLLECTION of rare beauty, interest and inclusiveness—one of the finest of its kind in the country. In fact, if rated at "art-gallery prices" its selling value would probably exceed a quarter million dollars.

But Macy's has never capitalized "artistic atmosphere." Macy prices are never based on sentiment. We sell Oriental Rugs purely as *merchandise*, at the lowest price possible to a store that buys and sells for CASH.

And cash is such a tremendous factor in dealing with the Orient that the real "prizes" fall to the buyer with ready cash at his command.

Briefly, those are the reasons why the art lover of moderate means, as well as the wealthy connoisseur, can buy to better advantage at Macy's than anywhere else in the City. These prices are convincing:

Over 600 Persian Moussouls at $14.48, $19.89, $22.89 and $27.50

Brilliant, glowing squares of color for den, living-room or library, shown for the first time in this country. From 3 to 4 ft. wide and from 4½ to 7 ft. long.

Iran Dozar Rugs at $37.50 to $57.50

In scatter sizes ranging from 4x6 ft. to 5.3x6.6.

The Kirmanshahs—

Glorious, soft-hued gems of the Orient, perhaps the most beautiful (and elsewhere among the costliest) of all Oriental rugs. Yet room sizes cost less at Macy's than anywhere else in the City.

The Chinese Rugs—

Copies of magnificent antiques, in exquisite pastel shades of blue ornamented in gold. Authenticity *guaranteed*, beauty enduring and price the least consideration here of all shops in New York.

Room-Size Royal Afghans in deep shades of mahogany, to fit into the setting of homes of refinement. Splendid specimens at **$59.50 to $92.50.**

No reason why *your* home should lack a really fine rug or two, with prices as low as these!

Macy's—Fourth Floor.

Women's French Underwear

At August White Sale Prices

Drawer Combinations $1.89, $2.89, $3.74

Fine nainsook, daintily embroidered with flower sprays or eyelet work, and finished with scallops and ribbon.

Envelope Chemises, $1.69

Fine nainsook, prettily embroidered around neck and finished with scallops and ribbon.

Nightgowns, $1.89, $2.89, $3.49

Exquisitely sheer nainsook, trimmed with scallops and embroidery. One model with hemstitched yoke and embroidered panel front.

Petticoats, $1.94, $2.69, $2.89, $4.89

Straight and circular-flounced models, trimmed with scalloping and embroidery.

Macy's—Third Floor.

French Panel Curtains Just Arrived from Paris

—And priced at only **$9.49 each.** Particularly adapted to the decoration of interiors of taste. Combining hand-made filet and cluny motifs, cluny insertion and "eyelet" hand-embroidery, with a deep flounce of the heavier cluny, mounted in a soft sheet quality of French lawn. All of an excellent quality linen. See them!

Beautiful Plain Velour Portieres, $11.74 Per Pair

—With a rich, thick pile and high lustre. Custom-made with open edges in our own workrooms. Combinations can quickly be made up to suit your own color scheme. Combinations ready for delivery:

Blue-and-Tan	Rose-and-Brown
Blue-and-Gold	Tan-and-Tan
Blue-and-Rose	Green-and-Gold
Blue-and-Brown	Olive-and-Mulberry
Empire-and-Brown	

Silk Velour (Special) by the Yard

—Plain and Figured Silk Velour in Louis XIV. design, 50 inches wide, very soft and shimmery, in crimson, blue, brown, and green. Yard, **$2.24.**

—Plain, Silk Velour, 50 inches wide, in rich, deep blue, red, green, brown, cerise, and mulberry. On account of some very slight and hardly noticeable imperfection this velour has been reduced to **$1.98** the yard. *(Macy's usual price, $2.89.)*

Macy's—Fourth Floor.

Women's Pure Silk Hose 69c

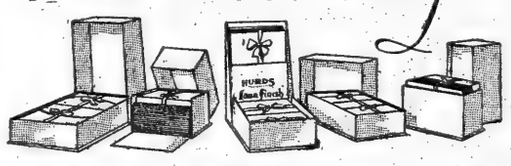
Macy's usual price, $1.00. At this lowered price, the woman who knows values in silk hosiery will certainly purchase several pairs of these desirable stockings.

But for slight imperfections that in most cases are scarcely noticeable, these hose could never be bought at such a little price.

They are full length, have elastic tops, double soles, toes and heels, and come in various colors and black.

Macy's—Main Floor.

Correct Social Stationery



Sale of 4,000 Boxes of Hurd's Fine Stationery

on which Macy's price would be 54c to 94c

at 39c and 54c

WHILE Macy's usually sells the finer grades of stationery for less than any other store, an event like this is naturally something of a rarity—dependent on an occasional cash-backed stroke of business.

Hence, we cannot promise those who miss this opportunity another chance to buy as well. BUT we *can* guarantee those who come savings that will settle the stationery question for several months ahead.

Just a hint of what you may find among 4000 boxes:

Fine Qualities	Correct Colors
Hurd's Lawnette Linen Finish	Ivory White Pastel Gray
" Linen Lawn Panel Pressed	Buff Tint Lavender
" Lawn Finish Crushed Linear	New Brown Pearl Gray
and other Hurd's papers as fine.	Cream, Regimental Gray, Blue and other correct tints.

Writing Papers and Cards, Plain, Gilt or Silver-Edged.

Novel Shapes—artistic boxes—24 sheets of paper or cards and 24 envelopes to a box. Simply wonderful at the prices!

Best of choice *early* tomorrow.

Macy's—Stationery Shop, Main Floor.

Showing of Autumn Dress Goods

EVERY day adds something new to our display of Fall Dress Goods—something smart and novel—until it seems as if all the new materials, patterns and weaves were here.

Among the goods displayed this week are the just-received Suede Cloths, Plaid Serges and Imported Velour Checks, all of which are decidedly attractive and promise becoming Fall costumes.

Just as attractive as the extensive stock are Macy's prices. Nowhere else in the City are new Autumn materials as reasonably priced, for nowhere else in New York does ready cash play so great a part.

54-inch Broadcloth—Sponged, shrunk and ready for the needle. A wide range of the colors of the season. **$1.49 yd.**

54-inch Whipcord—Whipcords are among the popular Fall materials. In new dark tones of seal, taupe, navy, myrtle and black. **$1.98 yd.**

New Suede Cloth—A fashionable material for smart two-piece suits. 54 inches wide. In taupe, seal, two shades of navy, Russian green, plum, myrtle and black. **$2.39 yd.**

54-inch Imported Velour Check for coat and skirt suit, or separate skirts. Color combinations are: green-and-black, blue-and-black, green-and-garnet, green-and-brown, and Copenhagen-and-black. **$1.98 yd.**

54-inch Plaid Serges—Entirely new, in unusual color effects. **$1.98 yd.**

One of the season's novelties—**40-inch Silk and Wool Plaid Poplins.** Make very effective dresses either alone or in combination with woolen materials. Five new color effects. **$1.79 yd.**

Macy's—Second Floor.

Just Arrived From China—

Hand-Made Cluny Laces



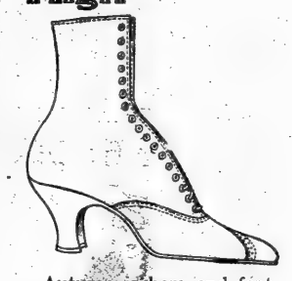
Made of a fine, strong cotton yarn finished to resemble linen thread. Just as dependable as linen, but with a finer and more lustrous surface. Very effective as trimming for underwear, blouses and decorative linens. New dainty designs to choose from, with edgings and insertions to match, in widths from one-half to three and a half inches.

15c to 49c a yard

Macy's—Main Floor.

With Economy the Keynote

Milady Changes From Low Shoes to High



Autumn is here and footwear must change from comfy pumps to high-cut boots.

You will hardly notice the difference if you wear a pair of these new lace boots, so light and trim and soft are they.

Of glace kid, they fit like a glove and add the final touch of smartness to the new Autumn costume.

Gracefully modeled, with Louis heel, turned sole and white stitching in striking contrast with its sober shade.

Price a surprise—**$5.49.**

***"Right-Shape" Shoes* For Boys and Girls**

"Right-Shape" shoes allow for the rapid growth of children's feet. They give the kiddies comfort and save them from future suffering. Start the small feet growing right—bring the youngsters to Macy's and have them properly booted by experienced attendants.

"Right-Shape" shoes are made to stand the wear and tear of school and play. Uppers of patent leather, kid or tan calf skin, solid Goodyear welted soles.

Children's sizes, 8½ to 11, **$2.49.**

Misses' sizes, 11½ to 2, **$2.97.**

Macy's—Second Floor, Rear.

Yard-Wide Brocade Satin

For lining coats and cloaks, a very serviceable quality that should give two seasons' wear. Light in weight, of soft charmeuse finish and fine cotton back, with a flower and scroll design. Colors: cream, silver gray, mais, lilac, tan, Copenhagen, gold, jasper, taupe, emerald, light blue, brown, purple, navy, old rose; also in black and in white.

69c a yard.

Macy's—Lining Dept., Second Floor.

Women's Suits in Clever Autumn Modes

SOME of these Early Fall suits are copies or adaptations of original Paris designs. New lines, smart fabrics, and high fur or velvet collars add unusual distinctiveness to the collection.

The suit of whipcord *illustrated* is a Bernard copy and comes in gun-metal gray, navy, or Russian green, with touches of worsted embroidery to match, and collar and cuffs of Krimmer fur. Patent leather belt, trimmed with buttons of the fabric. **Price $34.75**



A marine blue whipcord suit copied from a Jenny model, has a unique cravat collar of velvet faced with canary yellow. Another new feature is two tiny thumb pockets in the belt of the skirt. This model comes also in green and brown. **Price $26.75**

A suit of fine broadcloth at the same price is on modified Redingote lines. The collar and cuffs are of velvet, with two-tone embroidery. Flare skirt with side pleats. Green, navy, African brown.

We are showing also a group of models in chiffon velvet, plush and matelasse cloth, priced **$169** up to **$224.**

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th St. Side.

Ready—in Our Women's Coat Department

ADVANCE Autumn models for street, travel and motor wear, developed in the season's smartest fabrics and revealing the newest fashion tendencies. Many of these coats are suited to present wear at mountain or shore, and purchased now will give the added pleasure of exclusiveness to their possessors. Prices are, as usual, lower than elsewhere for similar things.

A long Russian blouse coat of navy or black whipcord with semi-raglan sleeves, is gathered at back under a wide belt and edges bound with black silk braid. Strikingly lined throughout with striped silk lining. **Price $23.74**



A long belted coat of cravenetted gray or brown tweed has convertible collar and set-in sleeves. Body and sleeve lining of satin. **Price $14.74**

Suitable for travel or motor wear is a long coat of vicuna coating, cut slightly dipped in back, with the fullness starting from a round yoke. This is sumptuously lined with fancy silk and finished with deep pockets and high convertible collar. **Price $39.75**

Macy's—Third Floor

150 Untrimmed Hats From Paris



The landed cost alone of these hats was $7.00 to $12.00 *Macy's Price* **$6.89**

MADE by "Liez" and "Daniel"—two leading Paris houses and originators of the highest-class hats in the world. They were imported by a maker of fine untrimmed hats for samples, but as they arrived too late he sold them to us at a great concession.

The group includes many new and exclusive shapes—large sailors, flaring effects, tricornes, and turbans—developed in velvet, hatters' plush, and combinations of these fabrics. One model is *illustrated* at left.

Hats of "Lyons" Velvet

Specially priced at $2.79

500 Untrimmed Hats made of fine French velvet in about 18 new shapes—pokes, tricornes, turbans, and sailors.

COLORS—BLACK, PURPLE, NAVY, BROWN

A New Ostrich Trimming $1.98

The original arrived from Paris a few days ago and we liked it so well that we had it copied—as *illustrated* at right. It consists of a knotted band that circles the crown and an open pompon. Colors—purple, navy, brown, black, and combination effects.

Macy's—Second Floor.



See our Grocery Advertisement on other side of this page.

RECORD SEASON FOR COLLEGE FOOTBALL

Rules Committee Schedule 3,000 Games by 1,000 Universities and Schools for the Fall.

More than a thousand colleges and schools throughout the country are preparing for the greatest gridiron campaign in the history of the sport. Within the next few weeks the first games of the season will be played, and each succeeding Saturday will witness a steadily increasing schedule of contests until the top of the sport is reached late in November and the play declines to the final matches of early December.

Not since the early seventies, when American intercollegiate football was born, has there been an Autumn which held forth as much in the way of football activity as that of 1915. According to the official schedule prepared by the Rules Committee close to 3,000 games will be played by the leading colleges and school teams of the United States between Sept. 18 and Dec. 4.

The honor of opening the season falls to four Pennsylvania institutions, for the Carlisle Indians play Albright and Bucknell opposes Bloomsburg Normal School in the first games of the Autumn on Saturday, Sept. 18. One week later the activity will be spread to scores of line-marked fields, for more than one hundred play the opening games of their schedules, including Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Dartmouth, Tennessee, Virginia, Vanderbilt and many other Eastern, Western and Southern elevens.

Cornell will not begin play until the final days of the month, but Saturday Oct. 2 will see the leading university and college teams of all sections lining up in contests, some of which can hardly be classed as preliminary games. Princeton will play Rutgers whose team has been looking forward to this match for almost a year. The day will also mark the début of United States Military and Naval Academy elevens against Holy Cross and Georgetown respectively.

Michigan, like Cornell, has selected a midweek day for her opening game, but will join the Saturday brigade on Oct. 9 when a number of promising contests are scheduled. While the baseball fans are anxiously awaiting the outcome of the world's series, football followers will watch with interest the result of such games as Cornell vs. Williams; Harvard vs. Carlisle; Princeton vs. Syracuse; Navy vs. Pittsburgh; Penn State vs. Pennsylvania; Minnesota vs. Iowa; Notre Dame vs. Haskell, and Yale vs. Lehigh.

A week later the leading games of Saturday will bring together Colgate and West Point; Pennsylvania and Navy; Chicago and Indiana; Pittsburgh and Carlisle; Georgetown and North Carolina, and Princeton and Lafayette. The leading games of Oct. 23 include: Harvard vs. Cornell; Princeton vs. Dartmouth; Army vs. Georgetown; Navy vs. Virginia Poly; Michigan vs. Michigan Aggies; Pennsylvania vs. Pittsburgh, and Yale vs. Washington and Jefferson.

The final Saturday of October is marked by several intersectional games, Michigan plays Syracuse; Cornell faces Virginia Poly, and the Michigan Aggies oppose the eleven of the Oregon Agricultural College. Other contests in the various sections of the country bring together Harvard and Penn State; Chicago and Wisconsin; Yale and Colgate; Princeton and Williams, and Dartmouth vs. Amherst.

The opening of November finds the leading elevens gyrating together with the result that on Saturday, Nov. 6, Pennsylvania and Dartmouth play at Boston; Princeton and Harvard clash at Princeton; Notre Dame travels to West Point to play the Army; Cornell goes west to play Michigan and Yale has Brown as an opponent.

Yale and Princeton will be the headliners in the East on Nov. 13, while Minnesota and Chicago will play the leading rôles in the Middle West. Other important contests on the same day include Washington and Lee at Cornell, Brown at Harvard, Michigan at Pennsylvania, Colgate at Syracuse, Penn State at Lafayette, and Amherst at Williams.

The final games of many college elevens will be played on Saturday, Nov. 20. The annual contest between Harvard and Yale at Cambridge stands pre-eminent on the day's card, but there are other games of importance scheduled, including Colgate at Georgetown, Dartmouth at Syracuse, and Illinois at Chicago.

Thanksgiving Day will see Pennsylvania and Cornell playing at Philadelphia, Carlisle Indians at Brown, Syracuse tackling the University of Montana at Missoula, Notre Dame playing Texas at Austin, Penn State at Pittsburgh, Southern California playing the Oregon Aggies at San Francisco, and Vanderbilt playing the University of the South at Nashville.

The season will close in the East on Saturday, Nov. 27, with the annual Army-Navy game, played in New York this year, but will continue for another week in the South and West. On Dec. 1 Syracuse will also wind up a season of many trips with a game against the Oregon Aggies at Portland, Ore. On Saturday, Dec. 4, the University of Southern California will meet Whittier at Los Angeles, and, with this contest ended, football taps will be sounded for another year.

AQUAPLANING NEW SPORT.

Riding Plank Drawn by Motor Boat in New Game.

Those who have a hankering for hazardous games can find all the thrill they want in a new game called "aquaplaning." This form of recreation was invented this season, and it has become popular in towns near the water.

In aquaplaning you stand on a plank tied to the stern of a motor boat. With great momentum the plank literally hurtles over the crests of the waves, and it requires skill and courage for the rider to maintain his equilibrium.

Notwithstanding that the game is new, there are some aquaplaners who can ride the plank standing on their hands. The rider must be a good swimmer, for the chances of being left are numerous and frequent.

Aquaplaners say it is a mistake to try to brace the feet by turning the toes outward. The force of the water catches the feet in this position and the rider is thrown into the water. It is better to stand in a firm position with the toes pointed straight ahead, balancing with the hands and the upper part of the body.

WILLIAMS DEFEATS McLOUGHLIN FOR NEWPORT CUP—RUBIEN DISCUSSES ATHLETICS—AUTOS

CHAMPION WILLIAMS DEFEATS M'LOUGHLIN

His Whirlwind Tennis at Newport Too Much for Brilliancy of the Californian.

WESTERNER'S FAME HURT

Conquered at Seabright by Behr, Yesterday's Loss Dims His Glamour.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 21.—By maintaining an attack against the backhand of his arrival, R. Norris Williams, 2d, defeated Maurice E. McLoughlin in four sets here today in the final of the lawn tennis singles for the Casino Cup. The match was scored at 5—7, 6—4, 6—3, 6—3. The respective games totals stood at 23 to 17, with the points at 134 to 117.

Williams, even more impressively than he accomplished the defeat of the great Californian a year ago here in the "all-comers," drew the sting of the game of his famous rival. He afforded the player whose flashing style has set a new vogue in tennis few chances to bring off his powerful overhead strokes. In fact, all of the brilliant smashes came from Williams's side of the net. To the amazement of the crowd Williams lifted his own service to such flights as to conquer McLoughlin in this feature of the battle completely. So skillfully did the national champion combine pace and top-spin of the ball in his swift driving as to cause McLoughlin to play often like a novice, as he uncertainly stroked the ball from the back of his court. Except for the first set the Californian was on the defensive. He was never able to force an attack with any success, as Williams outgeneraled him for openings. The outcome, which was expected after the showing the men made yesterday in the semi-finals, was fraught with significance, for it marked the crushing of the California invasion and foretold the probable supremacy of the racquet wielders of the East in the battles for the national title on the turf at Forest Hills.

Westerners Win Doubles.

The Pacific Coast pair, Clarence J. Griffin and William M. Johnston, challengers for the national championship, won the doubles, in which they defeated R. Norris Williams, 2d, and Watson M. Washburn, 6—3, 6—4, 3—6, 6—2.

The impressive thing about the game as played by the national champion was his splendid use of service. He had no less than sixteen service aces for the four sets as against McLoughlin's total of thirteen. So adroitly did Williams handle the Californian's service that he was successful in breaking through eight times during the match. He drove deeply and surely in the rallies, and when he brought off sizzling volleys, taking the lying ball on the run as he moved swiftly in to the net, Williams caused the crowd of more than five thousand to applaud him to the echo.

Williams manoeuvred to make the contest a back court duel. He conducted his campaign chiefly along the same lines that Karl H. Behr used at Seabright last week, when he placed the great California Comet in eclipse for the first time this season. Compelled to use ground strokes, McLoughlin made a miserable failure of attaining to his old-time speed. On each occasion that he attempted to force the rallies Williams conquered him by drawing him out of position so that he had the broad highway of the court to play the ball for a prettily timed passing shot. So ably did the national champion play that gradually the flash and fire of McLoughlin's game dwindled. He fought a losing game from—what for him was a losing position—in the back of his court, for he did not possess the strokes nor the control necessary to check his opponent.

Many Love Games.

McLoughlin vainly fought to make his service the formidable weapon that had served so well in other of his matches. Often he sped the ball across the net for four aces in a row. It was only to have Williams reply by four shots of the same character. The Champion's service was even faster and better placed than that of the Californian. To such flights did each lift his game in this respect that never before in the history of the tournaments here have so many love games appeared on any score. The respective point totals of the men stood at 134 to 117, a difference practically accounted for by the earned points on placements, of which Williams had 48 to 30 for McLoughlin.

Williams started serving for the great match which was regarded as foretelling whether or not the East or the West was to be supreme on the courts this season. He was unsteady and did not find his range, so that McLoughlin won the game, followed by taking his own service for a lead of 2—0. Williams soon disclosed the line of attack as he continuously bombarded the lefthand side of his rival's court. He was inclined to shoot the ball over the lines, so that McLoughlin led him at 5—3 on games before the National champion steadied. By a series of swift attacks at the net, in which he outmanoeuvred McLoughlin, the champion carried the games to 5 all, by breaking through service for the tenth game. Then there was a flash of the McLoughlin of old as he desperately fought his way to the net, blocking off Williams's drives to win the set at 7—5.

It was at the beginning of the second set that Williams lifted his service to its highest development. He was always following the ball in whipping it across court in the rallies and aiming at McLoughlin's backhand.

Fights for Ninth Game.

In the ninth game the Californian made a dash for the net on his own service. He was foot-faulting badly, but there was no judge to halt him. The rallies were furiously fought, McLoughlin taking the game by his sideline shots. He could not hold Williams's service on the next game, however, and the champion finished out the set easily.

There was a sharp decisiveness about the way Williams stroked the ball in the third set that caused him to send it through the openings before McLoughlin could get in position. His manoeuvring was superior to McLoughlin's in this set, so that he soon had a lead of 4—2 on games, as the best the Californian could do was to win the second and fifth, the last, a breaking through of service as McLoughlin put the lines by fast drives. Williams was strengthening his pace so that he took the set and moved confidently along in the fourth with the opposition from the other side of the net weakening.

The final game of the match was characteristic of the methods by which Williams brought about the downfall of his rival. Sizzling drives to McLoughlin's backhand caused the Californian to drive outside in the first two rallies. Then Williams ran his opponent across the court for a recovery which he turned into a pass when the ball came back to him. McLoughlin tried to steady himself as they engaged in a rally, but again his backhand played him false, and as the ball slapped into the net Williams advanced to shake his fallen adversary by the hand.

Holding true to form Griffin and Johnston, the Pacific Coast pair, outplayed Williams and Washburn, the Eastern title holders, in the doubles. The dash of the two younger men from California spiced the rally, which was filled with spots of speed and brilliancy from each side of the net. There was concerted team work of the smoothest sort on the Pacific Coast side, Griffin showing up strongly on his overhead strokes, while Johnston picked out the spots through which to drive and volley for passes.

Williams led off with the service in this contest. He was not nearly so dependable as in the singles, however, and he was followed in order by Johnston, Washburn, and Griffin. In the third set the pair that stand as challengers let down for a set. Then they forced the rallies once more, to win easily as Williams showed the strain of his singles battle.

FIRST SET.

									Points.	Games.
Williams	3	0	4	2	5	0	4	0	1	0	2	1—35	5
McLoughlin	5	4	1	4	3	4	1	4	2	8	4	4—44	7

	Aces.	Places.	Nets.	Outs.	Faults.	Double Faults.
Williams	6	10	9	12	6	1
McLoughlin	9	8	11	7	1	0

SECOND SET.

									Points.	Games.
Williams	4	1	4	4	5	6	2	3	4	4	4	—37	6
McLoughlin	1	4	2	1	7	4	4	5	0	1	—29		4

	Aces.	Places.	Nets.	Outs.	Faults.	Double Faults.
Williams	2	15	6	11	1	1
McLoughlin	3	8	11	9	1	0

THIRD SET.

									Points.	Games.
Williams	4	2	4	5	1	6	4	3	4	—33			6
McLoughlin	2	4	0	3	4	4	1	5	2	—25			2

	Aces.	Places.	Nets.	Outs.	Faults.	Double Faults.
Williams	5	11	10	6	1	1
McLoughlin	1	7	10	6	1	1

FOURTH SET.

									Points.	Games.
Williams	5	4	0	4	1	2	5	4	—29				6
McLoughlin	3	0	4	1	4	0	3	0	—19				3

	Aces.	Places.	Nets.	Outs.	Faults.	Double Faults.
Williams	3	12	4	7	1	0
McLoughlin	0	7	6	8	0	0

RECAPITULATION.

	Aces.	Places.	Nets.	Outs.	Double Faults.
Williams	16	46	29	36	9
McLoughlin	13	30	38	32	2

The second and semi-final rounds were reached in mixed tennis doubles.

Mixed Doubles.—Second Round—Miss Eleanora Sears and W. M. Johnson defeated Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden and Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., 8—6, 6—4; Mrs. W. Goadby Loew and H. C. Johnson defeated Miss Bishop and C. J. Griffith, 4—6, 8—6, 8—3; Mrs. Howard G. Cushing and W. M. Washburn defeated Miss Morrison and Charles M. Bull, Jr., 6—0, 6—2; Mrs. Barger Wallach and Mr. Craig Biddle defeated Mr. and Mrs. Robert Le Roy, 6—3, 6—3.

Semi-Final Round—Mrs. and Mr. Cushing and Mr. Washburn defeated Mrs. Barger Wallach and Mr. Biddle, 6—3, 6—4.

TENNIS AT BENSONHURST.

Five Clubs Represented in Doubles Tourney on Yacht Club Courts.

As a feature of the Bensonhurst-at-home week of the Bensonhurst Yacht Club yesterday, an invitation men's double tennis began yesterday on the club courts at Bensonhurst in which many of the leading players in Brooklyn competed. Five clubs sent two of their strongest doubles teams and as a result, some interesting tennis was witnessed. Two of the competing teams reached the second round and in order to complete the tournament today, play will start at 10 o'clock.

Lincoln Reimer and Harry S. Roberts of the Knickerbocker Field Club defeated Chester Schubert and W. Jennings, Borough Park, 3—6, 6—2, 6—3 in the best contest of the day. There were several other three set matches. F. G. Anderson former Long Island champion and Charles Chambers, Kings County Tennis Club are favored to win the tournament. The summary:

Bensonhurst Field Club Invitation Men's Doubles.—First Round—Lincoln Reimer and Harry S. Roberts, Knickerbocker Field Club, defeated Chester Schubert and W. Jennings, Borough Park Club, 3—6, 6—2, 6—3; R. Langdon and J. T. Allen, Kings County Tennis Club, defeated L. Schumway and G. Jackson, Terrace Club, 4—6, 6—4, 6—1; Ralph Lewers and J. C. Emmett, Bensonhurst Yacht Club, defeated S. Pucadelli and W. Woodward, Atlantic Yacht Club, 6—2, 6—2; H. George and Edward Grand, Terrace Club, defeated W. S. Carrel and W. J. Ranney, Marine and Field Club, 6—2, 5—7, 6—2; F. C. Buse and F. G. Burgess, Bensonhurst Yacht Club, defeated W. E. Randleman and G. Schlegel, Bay Ridge Field Club, 6—4, 6—4; J. J. Bennett and A. L. Willgoose, Bay Ridge Field Club, defeated E. S. Rohl and E. N. Bailey, Atlantic Yacht Club, by default; Frederick G. Anderson and Charles Chambers, Kings County Tennis Club, defeated Mark Noble and Andrew Worden, Marine and Field Club, 6—1, 6—2; C. G. Burroughs and W. A. Hartye, Jr., Borough Park Club, defeated F. Danielson and G. W. Holmes, 6—4, 6—2.

Second Round—R. Lewers and J. C. Emmett, Bensonhurst Field Club, defeated H. George and Edward Grand, Terrace Club, 6—3, 5—7, 6—4; F. Buse and F. G. Burgess, Bensonhurst Yacht Club, defeated J. J. Bennett and A. L. Willgoose, Bay Ridge Field Club, 6—1, 6—3.

Twelfth Title for Prentice.

Special to The New York Times.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., Aug. 21.—Bernon S. Prentice won the tennis championship of the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club today for the twelfth time, defeating C. H. Hooker Talcott in the challenge round, 6—3, 6—2, 6—3, by superior net work and brilliant passing. Prentice later in the day defeated Louis Graves in an exhibition match, 7—5, 7—5.

RUMSON FOUR VICTORS.

Best Freebooter Polo Team by 11½ Goals to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

RUMSON, N. J., Aug. 21.—In a polo match for cups presented by G. Jason Waters, played on Herbert Field today, the Rumson four defeated the Freebooters by the score of 11½ goals to 2. A large gallery of society folk watched the game from the clubhouse veranda and from automobiles, and also saw the capsizing of a yacht in the river near the scene of the polo game.

Although the Freebooters led at the end of the first half by 2 to 1¾ goals, they were shut out the last half, during which Howard S. Borden scored 9 goals in succession and G. Jason Waters 1 goal. Borden's all-around play and brilliant goal scoring and pretty goals by Emil Pfizer and George Henry were features.

Rain Halts Cycle Races.

Only the first heats in two of the scheduled events at Brighton Beach Motordrome had been decided last night when the stand was deluged with rain, forcing a postponement of the remainder of the card. In the first heat of the match race between Mercier and Sperl the former won after a spirited race, while in the opening heat of the three-mile open professional event, Fred Luther of Fort Worth, Tex., won handily.

M'LOUGHLIN DEFEAT NOT A GREAT UPSET

Californian, Williams, and Behr on a Par with Different Temperaments.

The so-called tennis upsets during the past ten days at Seabright and Newport, when Karl H. Behr inflicted a straight defeat on Maurice E. McLoughlin and R. Norris Williams 2d triumphed over the California Comet, three sets to one, have somewhat complicated the tennis situation and will furnish much food for thought and comment before the National Championships get under way one week from tomorrow on the West Side courts at Forest Hills, L. I. McLoughlin, because of his wonderful record on the courts, is considered by the tennis public as possessing an infallible game. Without doubt he has mastered a style of play that has installed him at the top of the tennis world, but, being a human, he is not infallible. No matter how great a player he is, his career will be marked by a number of defeats. It already has.

The tennis world has not stopped to consider that there is but slight difference in the strength of game as between the first three players in the country. Each man possesses his individual style, but the difference in the effectiveness of his game is slight in comparison to the other two men ranked alongside of him. The difference is usually discovered in the temperament of the individual. Where one player holds a rank just above that of his contemporary it is frequently due to his ability to rise to occasions better. McLoughlin possesses the propensity to cope with the most difficult situations successfully, because of his well-balanced temperament.

No better illustration can be presented to prove the perfect control he commands over his nervous system when under the most trying circumstances, like that of his doubles match with Hackett against Parke and Dixon in England during the successful 1913 quest of the Davis Cup. With the score standing two sets all on his service and five games to four against him, match point was in the balance. It would be a natural thing for a player to make certain of his second service by placing a little top on it, thus cutting down the speed, but McLoughlin, unperturbed, hit his second ball even harder than his first, resulting in a clean ace. The match was won by the Americans when they pulled out the deciding set at 7—5, but if McLoughlin had double-faulted instead of serving a clean ace, with match point against him, the Davis Cup would have remained in England.

Last Summer proved conclusively that a champion cannot win every tournament he enters. To win a large championship of a national character means concentration of thought and energy during the week of the tournament. No individual can keep himself in such a state of mind for more than two weeks at a stretch. McLoughlin was a marvel in the Davis Cup matches last year at Forest Hills, when he conquered the great Wilding and Brookes, but with the international competition over he relapsed from the physical and mental strain and as a result lost the national championship to Williams, who again turned the trick yesterday on the Newport Casino courts. Williams concentrated his efforts and thought on the Newport tournament, and let down the following week at the Intercollegiates to such an extent as to be defeated by George M. Church in the final round.

McLoughlin's double defeat this year should not be considered in the light of a great upset. The games of the Californian, Williams and Behr are so nearly equal in effectiveness that one or the other player is apt to be defeated at any period if playing a little below his standard.

McLoughlin, Williams and Behr, who occupy the positions of first, second and third, respectively, in the official 1915 ranking, have inflicted defeat on each other in tournaments played to date. While Williams won over McLoughlin at Newport, and Behr at Seabright, the Californian won from the national champion in the challenge round for the Longwood bowl. Behr easily defeated the Comet at Seabright, but fell a victim to Williams in the last round for the Achelis Cup. With the three leading players of the country on equal terms for No. 1 place in the official ranking for 1916, the national tournament at Forest Hills should prove most interesting.

POINT JUDITH'S MALLET.

Westchester Loses Gold Polo Trophy in Season's Last Game.

Special to The New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 21.—Polo of the championship kind today marked the closing game of the series for the gold mallet, a trophy sought by the principal players for four years. Won in 1912 by Meadow Brook, in 1913 by the Leopards, and last season by Westchester, the mallet was presented by Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman, wife of the Governor of Rhode Island, to the Point Judith players, who defeated Westchester by a net score of 3¼ to 2½.

On the winning team Hal C. Phipps distinguished himself by his horsemanship and strategy. Joshua Crane's steady play in the rear and his back strokes demonstrated his return to old-time form. In the early play John R. Fell scored handily. His opponent, W. G. Loew, outplayed him as the game progressed, however. The Westchester forward, Robert C. Strawbridge, Jr., foul-hooked an opponent's mallet in the second period, and in the seventh crossed dangerously, thus losing two half goals.

Wistar Randolph of the Westchester team rode hard and played well, but was fined half a goal for crossing in the fourth period. R. C. Strawbridge and his son made a clever combination, accounting for three goals, the mount of the older Strawbridge kicking the ball through for a fourth.

At the end of the fourth chukkar the score was 1 to 1¼ in favor of Point Judith, the character of the play being the best since the international championships.

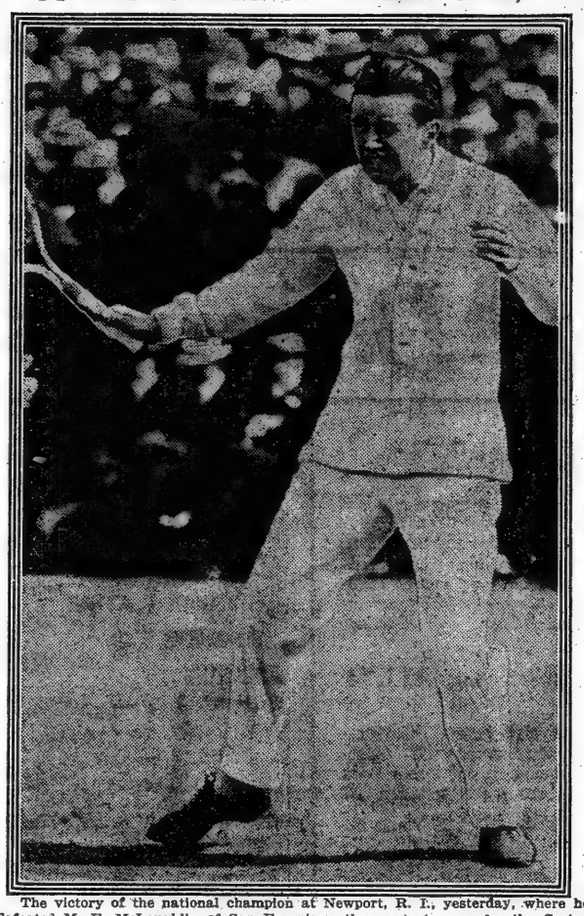
The line-up:

WESTCHESTER.	POINT JUDITH.
R. C. Strawbridge, Jr.	1 John R. Fell.
Wistar Randolph	2 H. Le Roy Whitney.
R. C. Strawbridge	3 Hal C. Phipps.
W. G. Loew	4 Joshua Crane.

Individual goals—Point Judith: J. R. Fell, J. Crane, (3:) total, 4. Less penalties—¼ for safety and ½ for foul, by H. C. Phipps; net score, 3¾. Westchester: R. C. Strawbridge, Jr., (2,) R. C. Strawbridge, R. C. Strawbridge's pony, 1; total, 4. Less penalties—Strawbridge, Jr., 1 for two fouls, and Wistar Randolph, ½ for crossing; net score, 3½.

Referee—J. C. Cooley.

CHAMPION R. N. WILLIAMS, 2d.



The victory of the national champion at Newport, R. I., yesterday, where he defeated M. E. McLoughlin of San Francisco, three sets to one, for the Casino Cup, further complicates the tennis situation, as McLoughlin defeated Williams for the Longwood bowl and Karl H. Behr eliminated the California comet in the Seabright, N. J., tournament. Williams won from Behr in the final round for the Achelis Cup at Seabright. McLoughlin has twice defeated the Philadelphian this year, but Williams won the national title from McLoughlin last year, which places these two players on a level. Behr has one victory over McLoughlin, but lost to Williams. The three players will fight it out at the national championships next week at Forest Hills, L. I.

ROAMER CAPTURES SARATOGA FEATURE

Andrew Miller's Crack 4-Year-Old Leads All the Way in Handicap.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Roamer, Andrew Miller's champion 4-year-old, was winner of the Merchants and Citizens' Handicap this afternoon after a long stretch battle with L. S. Thompson's Borrow, while August Belmont's Suburban winner, Stromboli, was a close third. The race was over the mile and three-sixteenths distance, and to score the son of Knight Errant made pace from the first stride to the last.

The Grand Union Hotel Stakes for 2-year-olds over the six-furlong distance was a notable companion piece to the Merchants and Citizens, and, as a matter of fact, it was of greater value and of greater importance. It saw Foxhall P. Keene's filly, Puss-in-Boots, win, and to score she took the measure of L. S. Thompson's Dominant, winner of both the United States Hotel Stakes and the Saratoga Special.

Dominant was the one to cut out the running, and after he had raced Marse Henry, the Western colt, into submission he looked a winner, but through the last furlong he could not withstand the rush of Puss-in-Boots and he was beaten half a length, while Big Smoke, a Westerner, from the stable of T. C. Bradley, ran third.

The Saratoga Handicap Steeplechase brought out only three runners, and one of them, Indian Arrow, from the stable of H. W. Sage, was added at the eleventh hour. Indian Arrow did not cut much of a figure, for he fell at the fifth fence, and Weldship, winner of the North American Steeplechase, duplicated that victory very easily when he led Cherry Malotte, from the Greentree stable, all the way to win, pulling up at the end.

Wanda Pitzer was first in the opening six-furlong dash for selling platers. Evelyn C. won a dash over the same distance, and then went to the stable of J. W. Hedrick after she had been boosted from her entered price of $500 to $800, and at the end of the program Max Hirsch's Fair Weather was a very easy victor over a big field of selling plater two-year-olds.

Seven race horses in training, the property of John W. Schorr of Memphis, were sold at auction in the paddock this afternoon, just before the beginning of the racing. The five-year-old bay gelding Leo Chares, by Broomstick-Leayonara, was the star of the sale, and he was knocked down to John Sanford for $5,000. The seven offered averaged nearly $1,900 a head.

C. K. G. Billings delightfully entertained the occupants of the grand stand and lawn today by exhibiting his champion trotter, Uhlan, 1:53, on the grass course inside the quarter stretch. The great gelding was sent along under saddle, and Mr. Billings was the rider. Not only the world-famous black gelding, but the excellent horseman ship of his accomplished owner was greatly admired. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For all ages; handicap; selling; purse $400 added; six furlongs. Time—1:13.

Wanda Pitzer, J. S. Ownbey's b. m., by Pep o' Day-My Gem, 109 pounds, 2 to 1, 4 to 5 and 1 to 3, (Buxton) 1
Fenmouse, 108, 18 to 5, 7 to 5 and 3 to 5, (J. McTaggart) 2
Helen Barbee, 115, 9 to 2, 2 to 5 and 4 to 5, (Lilley) 3
Ilaria, Gloaming, Striker, Cy Meinck, Chivator and Broomflower also ran. Badinage, Chance and Harry Shaw scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; the Saratoga Steeplechase Handicap; purse $2,000; about two and a half miles. Time—5:23.

Weldship, E. M. Weld's ch. g., by Seahorse II.-Moon Daisy, 150 pounds, even and out, (Wolke) 1
Cherry Malotte, 156, even and out, (Powers) 2
Indian Arrow fell. Lysander scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; the Grand Union Hotel Stakes; purse $5,000; six furlongs. Time—1:13 3-5.

Puss in Boots, F. P. Keene's b. f., by Peter Pan-Star Cat, 104 pounds, 5 to 1, 3 to 5, and 7 to 10, (Garner) 1
Dominant, 130, 2 to 5, 1 to 8, and out, (T. McTaggart) 2
Big Smoke, 107, 25 to 1, 8 to 1, and 4 to 1, (Connelly) 3
St. Rock, Primero, Bromo, Klimer, Marse Henry, Prince of Como, Spur, Achievement, Watercress II., and Cantara also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; the Merchants' and Citizens' Handicap; purse $2,000; one and three-sixteenths miles. Time—1:59.

Roamer, Andrew Miller's b. g., by Knight Errant-Rose Tree II., 129 pounds, 7 to 5, 3 to 5, and 1 to 3, (Butwell) 1½
Borrow, 123, 16 to 5, 6 to 5, and 3 to 5, (Notter) 2
Stromboli, 121, 5 to 1, 8 to 5, and 3 to 5, (J. McTaggart) 3
Gainer, Star Jasmine, Star Gaze, Huguenot, and Sir John Johnson also ran. Sharpshooter scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling; purse, $500; six furlongs. Time—1:41 1-5.

Evelyn C., B. Pfefferling's b. f., by Duke of Ormonde-Lu, 94 pounds, 10 to 1, 4 to 1, and 2 to 1, (Mink) 1
Jesse, Jr., 102, 15 to 1, 6 to 1, and 3 to 1, (Martin) 2½
Devil Fish, 119, 40 to 1, 15 to 1, and 6 to 1, (Byrne) 3½
Bindle Do, Duke of Dunbar, Volant, Santa Ahena, Chesterton, Goodwood, Outlook, Malabar, and Flossie Crockett also ran. Rupica, Borgo, Sinal, Voluspa, Beverly James, Blackthorn, and Ray Oakwood scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; selling; purse $400; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:08.

Fairweather, William Hirsch's ch. g., by Fairplay-Sauriarte, 109 pounds, 9 to 2, 2 to 1, and 4 to 5, (T. McTaggart) 1
Keziah, 109, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, and even, (Connelly) 2
Bobolink, 104, 30 to 1, 10 to 1, and 5 to 1, (Mink) 3
Miss Philbin, Nolli, Rifle Shooter, Walloon, Tatiana, Belle of the Kitchen, Organdie, Navigator, Vedado, and Madame Herrmann also ran. Burglar, Flute, and Black Coffee scratched.

BOGASH WINS FREE-FOR-ALL

World's Champion Pacing Gelding Takes Star Montreal Event.

MONTREAL, Aug. 21.—Frank Bogash, Jr., the world's champion pacing gelding, won the free-for-all event, the chief feature of the grand circuit meet at Dorval Park today. The winner, driven by Murphy, took three straight heats, his best time being 2:03 in third. Earl, Jr., finished second.

Three of the four events were won in straight heats. Summary:

2:05 Pace.—Purse, $1,000.

R. H. Brett, b. g., by Wapanes, (Grady)	1	1	1
Grand Opera, b. h., by Clans Forrester, (Neville)	2	2	3
The Assessor, ch. g., by Walter Direct, (McMahon)	4	3	2
Delrey, b. s., by Nutwood, (Cox)	3	dis.	

Time—2:04½, 2:05¾, 2:05¾.

2:15 Pace.—Purse, $1,000.

Hal S., ro. s., by Hal Chaffin, (Murphy)	1	1	1
Hi Chief, b. g., by Hal B., (Matheson)	2	2	2
Prestolite, br. m., by Don Varrick, (Geers)	3	3	3
Miss Harris, b. m., by Peter the Great, (McDonald)	4	dis.	

Time—2:09½, 2:00¾, 2:08½.

Free-for-All. Purse $1,000.

Frank Bogash, Jr., b. g., by Frank Bogash, (Murphy)	1	1	1
Earl, Jr., g. h., by The Earl, (Cox)	2	2	2
King Couchman, b. g., by Atlantic King, (Valentine)	4	3	3
Hal Connor, br. s., by Argot Hal, (Geers)	3	4	4

Time—2:04½, 2:07¼, 2:03.

Special classified trot. Local purse $500.

Aulsbrook, blk. h., by Bengara, (Bastien)	5	4	1	1	1	
May Case, b. m., by Judge Case, (Clarente)	1	1	5	6	3	
Robert Allerton, b. g., by Nixon, (Robillard)	2	2	3	8	4	
Keynote, ch. g., by Keywood, (Gignas)	3	7	4	2	2	
Brestillion, b. h., by Alleywood, (Simard)	6	8	2	7	dis	
Ismalian, ch. g., by Alavolo, (St. Vincent)	3	5	7	3	dis	
Harold K., ch. g., by Royal Victor, (V. Undeiae)	4	3	8	4	dis	
McCash, b. g., by Prodigal,	7	6	6	5	dis	

Time—2:16½; 2:14¾; 2:16; 2:16¼; 2:16.

Judge Moore Shows Horses.

Special to The New York Times.

BEVERLY, Mass., Aug. 21.—One of the most notable affairs of the North Shore season took place today when Judge William H. Moore of New York gave his annual private horse show at Prides Crossing. Every colony along the North Shore was represented at the affair. The day was almost perfect and the park was thronged. Judge Moore drove in several of the classes and received a flattering reception. There were ten classes, and the entries included the famous champions Lady Seaton, Bountiful Roderick Dhu, Whitewall Ariel, and Raeburn. Among those who drove were Judge Moore, Edward Small Moore, Edward S. Moore, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Paul Moore of Tuxedo, N. Y., Mrs Gardiner Lane, Miss Jean Moore, Paul Moore, Jr., and Miss Eleonora Sears. Tea was served at Rockmarge after the game.

Cornell's Football Captain Ineligible.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 21.—When the Cornell football squad reports for practice this Fall its Captain and quarter back, Charles Barrett, will be absent. Barrett failed to pass in all his subjects and must make up a condition before he can compete in athletics. He is one of the best football men at Cornell, and his loss will greatly weaken the back field.

Lafayette Starts Training Sept. 7.

EASTON, Penn., Aug. 21.—The Lafayette football team will begin preliminary training at the Delaware Water Gap Sept. 7. The headquarters of the team will be at the Glenwood Hotel, where a playing field and equipment will be provided. Coach Crowell, who is Director of Athletics at Lafayette, will have a squad of between thirty and forty men.

RUBIEN REPUDIATES KICKING ATHLETES

A. A. U. Secretary Says Every Decision in Recent Meet Was Absolutely Correct.

By Frederick W. Rubien.

Secretary-Treasurer of the A. A. U.

Real athletic history was made with the holding of the Amateur Athletic Union championships in connection with the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco. Never before in the annals of the A. A. U. has this title meeting been conducted with greater success, and we owe a lot to the Westerners for the business-like manner in which they promoted the events. I am pleased to note that all the A. A. U. title contests proved money makers for the exposition.

It was with regret that I learned upon my return here yesterday, that some of the Eastern athletes who competed in the championships had declared they were cheated in their events. There was no ground for these complaints, and it doesn't appear to me to be good sportsmanship that the walls should be made now.

From what I saw of the officials at the track and field meetings they could not have been improved upon in the East, or in any other part of the country. The judging was fair and impartial at all times, and I think almost every man who competed in the meetings will agree with me.

Alvah Meyer, the Irish-American A. C. sprinter was fairly beaten by Joe Loomis of Chicago in the 100-yard dash, and Pat Ryan was squarely defeated in the heavy-weight throw. Incidentally Ryan was the only man in this event to receive seven trials with the weight. Talbott, the score sheets will show, received only the legal number.

The unfortunate part about the Meyer incident is that Everett Brown of Chicago, a clubmate of Loomis's, was picking first place in this event. Three of the four judges agreed that Loomis had been the victor, though Meyer made a wonderful finish and nearly forced his way into a dead heat.

E. E. Babb of Boston who acted as supervising judge, agreed that Meyer had caught Loomis, and so did another judge, by the name of Halpin, but they were outnumbered. I was not a judge but stood within two yards of the finish line, and was sure that Loomis crossed the finish line first. An identical finish was witnessed in the Metropolitan senior championships when Meyer received the verdict over Roy Morse, the sensational colored boy. Meyer did not make a howl after this race, and it appeared to many spectators that Morse was entitled to the premier honors.

These kicks, coming as they do after the games, hurst athletics. Especially where there is so little foundation for them. Ryan was loud in his complaints about the judges, when in reality he was favored by them. It is true that Talbott took three trials in succession in the heavy weight but this was only because Ryan and some others insisted on starting the weight event before the discus exhibition was completed, and we could not expect Talbott to suffer for this reason.

Ted Meredith was not in condition to break the 440-yards record of 47 seconds second on the morning the aSn Francisco officials are said to have made a fizzle out of his trial. Johnny McHugh, whose starting work was great and complimented by the Coast authorities, fiered Meredith off his mark in this trial. The rays of the sun prevented some of the timers from seeing the flash, others caught it, but there were not enough who did to make a record legal. Therefore there was nothing for us to do but recall Ted. Meredith was indisposed on the morning of the trial and I don't believe he would have made a new mark under the circumstances.

My impression of the condition of athletics in the West is most vivid, since I have seen their best men in action and have visited many of their biggest clubs. Right here I would like to offer my hearty thanks to William Humphreys and the Olympic Club for the splendid treatment accorded to us all. We had one continual round of pleasure, thanks to the congenial San Francisco people.

Humphreys to me appears to have the best change of becoming the next President of the A. A. U., though in an offhand manner he is said to have declined to accept the position. I think his name will rank first when nominations for the position are made.

On my way home from San Francisco I visited the wonderful clubhouse of the Multnomah A. C. in Portland, Ore., also the million-dollar home of the Minneapolis A. C. This place was opened just a day before our arrival. It is a remarkable fourteen-story building, and ranks with any of its kind in the world. The Minneapolis club has done nothing much in the way of track athletics, but I received assurances that they will be in the field with a strong team before long.

The Westerners are now heart and soul with the A. A. U. They know that we in the East are not antagonistic. There is one just complaint the Coast people can make. They say they should be permitted to send proxies for their delegates to the national conventions, and in this I agree with them. They never get a chance to hold these meetings, and therefore should be permitted to send proxies. They will gain this point, I think, at our next convention.

The West is the place for athletics, and it will not be long before they are supreme, unless Easterners hustle.

WELLS BOXES FOR FUND.

Bombardier Fights to Help Disabled Soldiers.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The big sports meeting in aid of the fund for permanently disabled soldiers and sailors, held on the ground of the Chelsea Football club on August Bank Holiday, proved a tremendous success, 50,000 persons paying for admission. The carnival attracted the largest number of crack athletes seen in England since the Olympic games of 1908. Stars in every branch of sport entered for the various events, 200 boxers, 1,100 athletes and nearly all the leading jockeys comprising the competitors.

The feature event was the "Donkey Derby" in which the following well-known jockeys competed, Danny Maher, Bernard and Joe Dillon, Steve Donohue, E. Wheatley, Wal Griggs, F. Allden, and J. Alliva. Of the best known boxers Dick Burge, Pat O'Keeffe, Bombardier Wells, Ian Hague, Johnny Summers and Duke Lynch gave some sparkling bouts. The Marathon team race was won by the Irish Guards, the men running the course in full drill kit with rifles, which drew a terrific cheer from the large crowd as the winners entered the ground.

FIRST BOXING CONVENTION.

Cleveland Meeting Will Fix Standard of Weights for World.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 21.—Fourteen boxing promoters and managers representing almost that number of cities and as many more promoters, who were unable to come here, assembled at the Hollenden Hotel today in the convention for the uplift of the ring game—the first convention of its kind ever held in this country. An organization will be definitely formed tomorrow, by-laws adopted, officers elected, and a set of rules governing boxing will be adopted. The purpose of the convention is to have a national agreement binding on boxers, managers, and promoters.

Among the most prominent suggestions made was one for a revision of the present scale of weights; the raising of the bantamweight limit from 116 to 117 pounds, of the featherweight from 122 to 125 pounds, the lightweight from 133 to 135 pounds, the welterweight from 145 to 147 pounds, and the middleweight from 158 to 160 pounds.

Lord Lonsdale, leading figure in the ring game in England, in a letter to Tom Andrews, leading spirit in the convention, asserted that the English authorities would reduce their featherweight limit from 126 to 125 pounds, making the weights in all classes in the United States and England the same.

Telegrams were received from Sam Howard of Far Rockaway, N. Y.; Orton B. Fowler of St. Louis, Tommy Burns and Dominick Torotorich of New Orleans, stating that for various reasons they could not attend the meeting, but that they wished to be enlisted as members of the organization, and would support any action taken by those present.

PRIZES FOR GRASS-CUTTERS

Horses Draw Lawnmowers at Hayground Show.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Under threatening skies the annual Suffolk Hunt Club Horse Show was held this afternoon in the paddock adjoining the clubhouse at Hayground. The attendance was the largest of any of the shows and socially it was by far the most successful event of the season.

From 1 to 4 o'clock automobiles came from every village and hamlet in the east end of Long Island. The parking spaces were crowded, the whole space being inclosed in yellow and white bunting. Tea was served on the porches of the clubhouse. One of the attractions of the show was Class V., for the best horse drawing a lawnmower, and created much amusement for the spectators, the owners of the entries driving. Colonel Robert M. Thompson, in a suit of overalls, with a cornstalk for a whip, won first prize; Dr. Albert H. Ely second, and third prize went to Harry Pelham Robbins, who was dressed as a farmer. Among the other exhibitors in this class were Richard H. Newton and F. B. Wiborg of Easthampton.

Among the early arrivals were Henry E. Coe, in his four-in-hand. With Mr. Coe as his guests were Mrs. Henry

GIANTS LOSE 13-INNING GAME—DODGERS BREAK EVEN—YANKEES IN TIE—BASEBALL AVERAGES

ROBERTSON TOSSES GAME TO ST. LOUIS

Thirteen-Inning Battle Goes Against Giants by Score of 5 to 4.

The Giants fluttered around victory for a long time yesterday and finally, like the moth, were burned up in the flame. For twelve innings the Polo Grounds hummed with excitement. The score was an even break at 3 to 3. Then Davey Robertson forced his way to the front of the scene. Davey, you would make a great mascot for the Cardinals, and it would not be amiss if they save you a gold cigarette case, but from your teammates, the Giants, you will never get better than a leather medal. And there is no certainty that you deserve as good as that. When that fatal thirteenth opened Cozy Dolan clipped a double to right and was tossed out at third on Miller's tap to Stroud. Betzel struck out. Nothing very dangerous there, you say, but listen. Frank Snyder zipped one down toward Kelly, John J.'s new first baseman. Did he get it? No. He never even bent his long body in an effort to stop the ball and it went on to Davey Robertson in right. Miller meantime was making for third and Davey hurled the ball in the general direction of Lobert. If Lobert had been supplied with a stepladder he might have reached it, but having nothing more than two legs, and those not as limber as they have been, the ball kept right on in its mad career, struck the ground in front of the grand stand, and then hopped inside. Miller crossed the plate and Snyder was pausing for breath on third. One more hit, a grasser to centre by Slim Sallee, and Snyder scored. Therein lies the reason that the Giants were beaten by St. Louis by a score of 5 to 4.

The game was lost, but the Giants never knew it until they had had their half of the inning and they made a rally that started cold chills up and down Sallee's back. One run was scored, the one that made the Giants' total four, and there was the setting for another, that would have brought the game to a tie, but it was nipped off at the plate. Fletcher dropped a long one into Bescher's waiting hands and then there came a turn of luck to the Giants' standard. Fred Merkle hit to Betzel and a wide throw to Hyatt gave the Giant possession of the sack. Kelly's batting had been nothing to boast of, so Brainerd faced Sallee. Another hit ripped toward Betzel and Brainerd beat the throw, Merkle taking second. Lobert shot one to right that scored Merkle and placed Brainerd on third. Everything was cast for at least bringing the game to a tie. When Dooin bounded one to Hyatt, Brainerd started to come in and was caught by inches on the throw. There was still hope, for Wendell was hitting for Stroud and Lobert was on second. A pop fly that was caught by Snyder ended the game.

Snyder ever was a thorn to the Giants. Six times he came to bat and on five of those occasions he pounded out singles, and Stroud particularly was not handing those out very freely, in fact, he pitched cleverly and his work deserved a better fate.

The difficulty was that Marquard had just about tossed the game away in the first two innings. Rube didn't last all of the two. McGraw sent word when one was out in the second that he would be a whole lot more help as a spectator, and Rube retired, but he got some cheers. The crowd yesterday was in a holiday mood. Not even Lord Byron caused it to become impatient. Marquard came off the field with head down, and visions of that waiver rumor were probably dancing before his eyes; so it was kindly of the fans to give him a cheer in passing.

From all indications at the start, Slim Sallee was slated for the same trail. The Giants pounded him hard for two innings, though there was an element of luck in the first two runs that were scored. An error by Butler headed off a double play and the hit that scored two runners took a nasty bound so that it popped over Butler's head. Still, the Giants were hitting, even though they did get the breaks. In the second both Burns and Robertson doubled and produced another tally, and right then Slim said "Enough." He closed down as tight as a miser, and what hits were made scattered themselves so far apart that they were lost.

The Cardinals grew decidedly threatening in the ninth, which was the first time that Stroud faltered. A single to left by Miller led off the inning. Betzel flied out to right, and then Frank Snyder made one of his oft-repeated singles, Miller going to third. Miller Huggins told himself that he was a misfit for this occasion and sent himself to the bench so that Hyatt might pinch hit, Hyatt didn't get a chance. Stroud deliberately walked him and then made the fans rest easy when he caused Butler to pop up a foul; and, by the way, Red Dooin made a great catch of it. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'g'ns, 2b	3	0	1	2	3
Hyatt, 1b	2	0	1	4	1
Butl'r, ss	5	1	1	3	5
B'ch'r, lf	5	0	2	4	0
Long, rf	5	0	0	2	0
Delan, cf	4	0	1	3	0
Miller, lb-2b	6	1	1	11	1
Betzel, 3b	4	1	1	1	2
Snyder, c	4	2	5	9	1
Sallee, p	6	2	0	3	0
Total	48	5	13	39	16

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf	5	2	3	2	0
Rob'n, rf	6	1	2	2	0
Doyle, 2b	5	0	0	6	6
Fl'c'r, ss	4	0	0	2	4
M'kle, cf	6	1	1	2	0
Kelly, 1b	5	0	0	13	2
*Brainard	1	0	1	0	0
Lob'rt, 3b	4	0	2	5	0
Meyers, c	3	0	2	2	2
†Bab'gton	0	0	0	0	0
Dooin, c	3	0	0	3	1
Marq'd, p	0	0	0	0	0
Stroud, p	5	0	0	0	4
‡Wendell	1	0	0	0	0
Total	52	4	13	39	20

*Batted for Kelly in thirteenth inning.
†Ran for Meyers in seventh inning.
‡Batted for Stroud in thirteenth inning.
Errors—Butler, 2; Long, Betzel, Robertson, Doyle.

St. Louis	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	5
N'w York	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4

Two-base hits—Burns, Robertson, 2; Bescher, Dolan. Earned runs—St. Louis, 4; New York, 2. Sacrifice hits—Doyle, Huggins, Butler. Sacrifice fly—Long. Double plays—Butler, Huggins, and Miller, 2; Lobert, Doyle, and Kelly. Left on bases—New York, 11; St. Louis, 11. First base on errors—New York, 2; St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Marquard, 1; off Stroud, 3; off Sallee, 1. Hits—Off Marquard, 5 in 1 1-3 innings; off Stroud, 10 in 11 2-3 innings. Struck out—By Marquard, 1; by Stroud, 1; by Sallee, 4. Time of game—Two hours and forty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason.

Braves Release "Bill" Martin.

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—"Bill" Martin, former Georgetown University shortstop, was unconditionally released by the Boston Nationals today.

Detroit Tigers Release Steen.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 21.—Pitcher Bill Steen of the Detroit Americans, recently purchased from the Cleveland American League Club, received notice of his unconditional release today.

New Catcher for Dodgers.

Scouts for the Brooklyn Club have landed a new catcher. He is Ed Monroe of Topeka, and will report to the Dodgers next month.

SATISFIED WITH "FEDS."

R. B. Ward Says Ten-Cent Baseball Is Making for Bigger Crowds.

In discussing the innovation of ten-cent New York baseball, Robert B. Ward, Vice President of the Federal League, yesterday insisted that organized baseball was losing, due to the success of the Federal experiment, and he was exultant over the increased attendance at the Fed parks. Under the new scale of prices he said the league was patronized by from three to four times as many persons as formerly, while organized ball had been forced to see its old clientele gradually drifting away. The dissolution of the Marsans injunction was a Federal League victory which pleased him greatly, and with that as a basis he was hopeful regarding the outcome of other court cases now pending.

While his attention was called to some record crowds gathered under the old scale of prices, Mr. Ward said that advocates of the dime bleachers had never contended that big crowds at certain points could not be attracted under the old tariff.

"The quality of the game, however, was not improved nor was any means ever devised whereby the popularization of baseball was seriously attempted. Without opposition it seemed a positive certainty that enough supporters could be held, and old ones aroused on special occasions, to keep the game on a profitable basis. This theory worked out well until the Federal League came into existence. Other forms of recreation, chiefly by reason of the more moderate cash expenditures involved, gained a grip on the fans and finally general economic conditions made it apparent that something should be done to make it possible for the fans to get their baseball at the parks instead of through the newspapers."

Braves Jump to Third Place.

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—The Braves returned to third place in the National League standing today, winning two pitching duels from Pittsburgh, 3 to 1 and 2 to 0. In the second game Arthur Nehf, a recruit pitcher obtained by Boston from Terre Haute, had the better of Mamaux, the Pirate star. He not only held the visitors to five hits without a run but knocked in Boston's only tallies with a single in the sixth. Costello was put off the field in this game after an argument with Evers.

Bases on balls proved the undoing of Kantlehner, Pittsburgh's pitcher in the first contest. He allowed Boston only two hits, but one of these and five passes in the second inning resulted in Boston's three runs. Rudolph kept his opponents' hits scattered, except for consecutive doubles by Collins and Johnston, which produced one run in the sixth. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, cf	2	0	0	3	0
Evers, 2b	3	0	0	1	5
Egan, rf	4	0	0	1	0
Maisel, lf	3	1	0	5	0
Smith, 1b	3	1	0	12	0
M'ville, ss	2	0	1	1	2
Gowdy, c	2	0	0	9	0
Rud'ph, p	2	0	0	0	2
Total	26	3	2	27	11

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Cost'o, lf	3	0	0	1	0
C'lins, cf	3	1	2	1	0
J'ston, 1b	4	0	1	10	0
H'mann, rf	4	0	0	0	0
Wag'r, ss	4	0	0	2	2
Viox, 2b	4	0	0	0	3
Archer, c	3	0	0	6	0
Phelan, 3b	3	0	0	0	3
K'ther, p	3	0	1	0	5
Total	31	1	5	24	10

Errors—Wagner, Viox, Schmidt.

Boston	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3					
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1					

Two-base hits—Smith, Collins, Johnston. Three-base hit—Baird. Stolen bases—Gowdy, Rudolph. Sacrifice hits—Maranville, Collins. Double play—Evers, Maranville, and Schmidt. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 6; Boston, 6. Bases on balls—Off Rudolph, 2; off Kantlehner, 6. Struck out—By Rudolph, 4; by Kantlehner, 5. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf	3	0	1	3	0
Evers, 2b	4	0	0	3	3
Con'ly, cf	2	0	0	0	0
Magee, lf	1	0	0	2	0
Schm't, 3b	3	0	1	1	2
Smith, 3b	3	1	1	2	2
M'ville, ss	2	1	1	1	1
W'ng'r, c	4	0	1	7	0
Nehf, p	4	0	1	1	0
Total	28	2	6	27	8

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
McC'y, 2b	4	0	1	3	0
C'lins, cf	3	0	0	4	0
J'ston, 1b	4	0	0	6	1
H'man, rf	4	0	0	1	0
Wag'r, ss	4	0	1	2	2
Viox, lf	3	0	0	2	0
Baird, 3b	4	0	1	2	0
Gibson, c	3	0	2	4	2
Mam'x, p	1	0	0	0	2
*Murphy	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	0	6	24	4

*Batted for Gibson in ninth inning.
Errors—Gibson, Maranville.

Boston	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2					
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0					

Two-base hit—Moran. Three-base hit—Gibson. Stolen bases—Connolly, Maranville. Double plays—Schmidt and Smith; Smith, Evers, and Schmidt. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 3; Boston, 10. First base on error—Pittsburgh. Bases on balls—Off Mamaux, 6; off Nehf, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Mamaux. (Magee, Connolly.) Struck out—By Mamaux, 2; by Nehf, 6. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—Two hours and eight minutes.

Phillies Take Two from Cubs.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.—A crowd which filled the park to its capacity saw Philadelphia defeat Chicago in both games today, the scores being 7 to 5 and 3 to 2. Humphries and Standridge, who pitched for Chicago in the first game, and Alexander were hit hard and the poor support given the visiting twirlers gave the home team the victory. In the closing contest Demaree was prevailed in trouble, but he was saved by his support. Adams did not permit a batsman to reach first base until the fifth inning, after which Philadelphia won by mixing hits with errors. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b	4	1	1	1	1
B'clft, ss	3	2	3	4	6
Pask't, cf	4	0	0	1	0
C'vath, rf	5	2	2	0	0
Lud's, lb	5	0	2	7	2
W'ted, lf	4	2	1	1	0
N'hoff, 2b	4	0	0	2	3
K'fer, c	4	0	1	10	0
Alex'r, p	4	0	0	2	1
Total	37	7	10	27	11

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf	5	2	1	1	0
Fisher, ss	5	0	2	2	2
Sch'te, lf	4	0	2	1	0
O'man, 2b	4	0	0	2	0
Saier, 1b	3	0	0	7	0
Phl'n, 3b	3	0	0	3	1
Archer, c	4	1	1	8	1
H'ph's, p	0	0	0	0	0
St'dge, p	3	1	2	0	4
*Murray	1	1	1	0	0
Total	36	5	10	24	10

*Batted for Standridge in ninth inning.
Errors—Fisher, Schulte, Saier, Phelan, Humphries, Boncroft, Killefer.

Philadelphia	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	—7					
Chicago	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	—5					

Two-base hits—Schulte, Standridge, Bancroft, Niehoff. Three-base hit—Good. Home run—Cravath. Stolen bases—Good, Killifer. Earned runs—Chicago, 3; Philadelphia, 3. Sacrifice hits—Phelan, Bancroft. Sacrifice fly—Paskert. Double play—Alexander, Bancroft and Luderus. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Philadelphia, 10. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Philadelphia, 3. Bases on balls—Off Standridge, 2; off Alexander, 2. Hits—Off Humphries, 3 in 1 inning; off Standridge, 10 in 7 innings. Struck out—By Standridge, 4; by Alexander, 8. Wild pitch—Standridge. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Stockdale.

SECOND GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b	3	0	0	2	2
B'clft, ss	4	0	0	3	4
Pask't, cf	4	1	2	0	0
C'vath, rf	4	0	0	2	0
Lud's, lb	4	1	1	11	0
W'ted, lf	4	1	2	4	0
N'hoff, 2b	3	0	1	2	4
Burns, c	2	0	0	7	1
Dem'e, p	3	0	0	0	1
Total	31	3	6	27	11

CHICAGO	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf	4	0	1	2	0
Fisher, ss	5	0	3	0	1
Sch'te, lf	4	0	0	1	0
O'Z'man, 2b	5	2	2	1	4
Saier, 1b	3	0	2	6	0
W'ms, cf	4	1	2	2	0
Phelan, 3b	3	0	0	0	0
Archer, c	4	0	1	8	1
Adams, p	4	0	0	0	0
Total	36	2	11	24	4

Errors—Schulte, Saier, Paskert. (2.)

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2					
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	—3					

Two-base hits—Zimmerman, Fisher, Whitted. (2.) Paskert. Three-base hit—Luderus. Home run—Williams. Earned runs—Chicago, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Double plays—Bancroft, Niehoff, and Luderus; Byrne, Niehoff, and Luderus. Left on bases—Chicago, 11; Philadelphia, 6. Base on error—Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Adams, 1; off Demaree, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Adams, (Byrne); by Demaree, (Good.) Struck out—By Adams, 10; by Demares, 1. Wild pitch—Adams. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Stockdale and O'Day.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT ROCHESTER.

	R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	0	1
Rochester	0	0	0

Montreal	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3	5	2
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	—3	9	3

Called end thirteenth; darkness.
Batteries—Hall and Howley; Erickson and Williams.

AT HARRISBURG.

	R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0	2	1
Harrisburg	2	8	2

Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	2	1
Harrisburg	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	—5	8	2

Batteries—Ring, Verbout and Tragresser; Schacht and Heckinger.

AT RICHMOND.

	R.	H.	E.
Providence	3	6	0
Richmond	6	8	3

Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—3	6	1
Richmond	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	—6	8	3

Batteries—Pennock and Haley; Morrissette and Sweeney.

AT BUFFALO—FIRST GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Toronto	1	2	1
Buffalo	0	0	0

Toronto	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2	11	0
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	—3	7	0

Batteries—Herbert and Kocher, Beebe and Onslow.

SECOND GAME.

Called on account of rain.

BROOKLYN HELD UP BY SPEEDY REDLEGS

Cincinnati Wins First Half of Double-Header, 4 to 1—22,000 See Contests.

Charley Herzog's regiment of Germans presumed to beat the dashing Dodgers in the first portion of a double header at Ebbets Field yesterday 4 to 1. This is a big boost for the Rhinelanders because, as everyone knows, any club that can beat the Dodgers these days, is a pretty fair ball team. The Dodgers won the second game 1 to 0, but as the Phillies won two games, they made their first place perch a little more secure.

This ball game that Cincinnati won 4 to 1 was one of those rare exhibitions of speed and baseball skill that you do not see so very often. It just bristled with dazzling fielding plays, the Cincinnatis being a bit more proficient in this line than the Dodgers. Robinson's men rallied behind old Jack Coombs in commendable fashion. The Colby veteran had to resort to every trick at his command to hang on as long as he did. His pitching at no time was good enough to withstand the spirited attack of the Reds' bats, but he managed to hold out for a surprisingly long time.

One of the biggest crowds of the season got all excited over the Dodgers, more than 22,000 contributing encouragement to the Brooklyn team in one form or another. Some of the fans got so heated, that they scaled their straw hats down onto the field. Others carried megaphones, so that they could make as much noise as possible. Herzog has his men worked up to a fighting pitch and they played good ball every minute.

Charley has one new player on his roster named McCloskey, and its a mystery how in the world anybody named McCloskey can get along with that regiment of Germans.

The second game was a pitching duel between Wheezer Dell and Pete Schneider. Wheezer traveled at top speed throughout the engagement and the Redlegs had never a chance to break through the benders that he was distributing. In this game, the Dodgers showed that, although they make occasional dull-minded plays on the bases, they also can be quite smart when they want to be.

In the third inning Brooklyn coined the lone run which won the game by a squeeze play which took Cincinnati completely by surprise. Ole Olson, who is subbing for O'Mara at short, was at the bat and Lew McCarty was on third. Lew was squeezed into the scoring pan by a fraction of an inch.

Dell was never in danger. Once or twice, when Reds threatened on the bases, he mopped his bald head, threw in the high speed clutch, and spun the ball so fast that it buzzed like a hornet. Somebody tried to guy Wheezer about his bald pate, but, said Wheezer, "You never saw grass grow on a busy street, did you?"

Jack Coombs was in a peck of trouble from the start in the first game. Only the glit-edged support of the Dodgers saved him from destruction. Three times he had the bases loaded and each time pulled out of the hole without allowing the Rhinelanders a run. No less than fourteen of the Reds were left on the bases.

Cincinnati got a run in the second. After Joe Wagner whiffed, Mollwitz doubled to right and went to third when Toney was tossed out at first. Mollwitz scored when Wheat muffed Groh's fly in left.

Brooklyn tied the score in the third. Coombs got a pass and Myers ripped a double to left. Olson popped a foul to Mollwitz and Daubert crashed a lightning fast bouncer at Groh. Heine made a great one-handed stop and threw Coombs out at the plate. Wheat cracked a double to left, scoring Myers. The Reds went to the front in the fifth. Coombs was wild and passed Killifer and Griffith. Clarke popped to Coombs, and Wagner lofted one to Olson. Mollwitz singled to centre, scoring Killifer, but he was out trying to make second.

Cincinnati reached Coombs frequently in the seventh and grabbed another brace of runs. Clarke singled to centre and Joe Wagner laid down a nice sacrifice. Mollwitz sent Clarke home with a single to centre, and went to third on Myers's wild throw home. Toney fanned, and Groh scored Mollwitz with a sharp hit to third base.

Cutshaw committed a stupid play in the second inning of the last game, which made Uncle Robbie tear his hair in grief. Wheat got a pass, and was forced at second by Cutshaw. Stengel singled to centre, but Cutshaw stopped at second and gave a fine imitation of a wooden Indian. After a while he decided to run to third, and was out by yards.

McCarty singled in the third and Dell sacrificed. Myers shot a single over third and then the Dodgers displayed real base-running intelligence and worked a squeeze play. Olson laid a bunt toward first and McCarty slid home safely.

Both Schneider and Dell pitched runless ball, and were effective in the pinches. In the seventh Dell got an infield hit back of second and went down on Wagner's wild throw. Hi Myers singled to centre and Dell hesitated as he was rounding third. The delay was fatal, as the slow-moving Wheezer was nipped at the plate. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh, 3b	5	0	2	2	2
H'zog, ss	4	0	1	2	5
W'ms, lf	4	0	1	3	0
G'fith, cf	3	0	1	1	0
Clarke, c	5	1	1	3	2
Wag'r, 2b	4	0	2	2	5
M'witz, lb	4	2	2	12	0
Toney, p	5	0	1	1	3
Total	38	4	12	27	18

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers, cf	4	1	1	0	1
Olson, ss	5	0	0	3	3
D'bert, 1b	5	0	1	9	0
Cooper, lf	3	0	0	2	0
C'sh'w, 2b	4	0	1	3	2
St'gel, rf	4	0	3	0	0
*Smyth	0	0	0	0	0
Getz, 3b	4	0	0	2	2
McC'y, c	4	0	0	8	0
C'mbs, p	1	0	0	2	0
†Schultz	1	0	1	0	0
‡Hummel	1	0	0	0	0
Ap'ton, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	1	10	27	10

*Ran for Stengel in the ninth inning.
†Batted for Coombs in the seventh inning.
‡Batted for Appleton in te ninth inning.
Errors—Myers, Olson, Wheat.

Cincinnati	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	—4					
Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1					

Two-base hits—Myers, Wheat. Earned runs—Cincinnati, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Sacrifice hits—Wagner, Mollwitz. Double plays—Herzog, Wagner and Mollwitz, (2.) Olson, Cutshaw and Daubert. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 14; Brooklyn, 8. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 2. Bases on balls—Off Coombs, 3; off Toney, 2. Hits—Off Coombs, 11 in 7 innings; off Appleton, 1 in 2 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Coombs, (Herzog and Williams.) Struck out—By Coombs, 3; by Appleton, 2; by Toney, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Cockill. Time of game—Two hours and twelve minutes.

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers, cf	4	0	2	1	0
Olson, ss	3	0	0	5	5
D'bert, 1b	3	0	0	10	0
Wheat, lf	2	0	0	2	0
C'sh'w, 2b	4	0	1	1	3
G'fith, rf	3	0	0	1	0
St'gel, rf	1	0	1	0	0
Getz, 3b	3	0	0	2	4
McC'y, c	3	1	1	4	2
Dell, p	2	0	1	0	2
Total	28	1	6	27	16

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh, 3b	4	0	1	2	5
H'zog, ss	4	0	0	3	2
W'ms, lf	4	0	1	3	1
K'fer, cf	4	0	1	1	1
G'fith, rf	4	0	0	1	0
Wingo, c	4	0	0	4	1
Wag'r, 2b	3	0	2	2	1
M'w'z, lb	2	0	0	8	0
Sch'r, p	2	0	1	0	3
*Leach	1	0	0	0	0
Dale, p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	32	0	7	24	15

*Batted for Schneider in the eighth inning.
Errors—Wagner, Olson.

Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1					
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0					

Stolen bases—Cutshaw, Getz. Earned run—Brooklyn. Sacrifice hits—Mollwitz, Olson, Wheat. Double play—Cincinnati, 6; Brooklyn, 9. First base on error—Brooklyn. Bases on balls—Off Schneider, 3; off Dale, 2; off Dell, 3. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Cockill.

Errors Help Red Sox Win.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 21.—Two errors by Agnew, combined with a series of bunched hits in the fourth inning, gave Boston a victory over St. Louis in the first game of the series, 4 to 1. Two singles, a sacrifice, and Shotton's steal home in the first inning saved St. Louis from a shutout. Jacobson, recently acquired from Detroit, played his first game with the locals today. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hoop'r, rf	3	1	0	2	0
Scott, ss	4	1	2	2	1
Sp'ker, cf	4	1	1	1	0
G'ner, lb	4	1	1	10	1
Lewis, lf	4	0	1	2	0
G'dn'r, 3b	4	0	0	1	2
O'Neil, c	3	0	0	7	0
Shore, p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	33	4	5	25	6

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, lf	4	1	4	3	0
Austin, 3b	4	0	1	1	0
Sisler, 1b	5	0	2	12	0
Pratt, 2b	4	0	0	0	4
W'ker, cf	4	0	0	5	0
Jac'n, rf	4	0	0	1	0
Lavan, ss	2	0	0	0	0
How'd, ss	1	0	0	0	0
Agnew, c	2	0	0	5	0
Sever'd, c	2	0	0	0	0
Wellm, p	3	0	0	0	3
*Leary	1	0	1	0	0
†Walsh	0	0	0	0	0
‡Ruel	1	0	0	0	0
Total	37	1	9	27	15

*Batted for Lavan in seventh inning.
†Ran for Leary in seventh inning.
‡Batted for Wellman in ninth inning.
Errors—Scott, Gainer, Agnew, (2.)

Boston	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	—4					
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0					

Two-base hit—Lewis. Stolen bases—Shotton, 2; Sisler, 2. Earned runs—Boston, 2; St. Louis, 1. Sacrifice hits—Austin, Ruth, Barry. Left on bases—Boston, 5; St. Louis, 11. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2. Bases on balls—Off Ruth, 1; off Wellman, 1. Struck out—By Ruth, 6; Wellman, 5. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen. Time of game—One hour and forty-three minutes.

Players in Jackson Deal.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Two of the three White Sox players who will join the Cleveland Club of the American League as part payment for Joe Jackson, the outfielder, were announced by Secretary Blackwood of the Cleveland Club today. The men chosen are Bobby Roth, utility outfielder, and Ed Klepfer, a pitcher. The third player has not been announced, but it is understood to be Thomas Daly, a catcher.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

American Association.

At Kansas City—Indianapolis, 12; Kansas City, 9.
At St. Paul—Columbus, 5; St. Paul, 2.
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 6; Louisville, 3.
Louisville, 2; Milwaukee, 1.
At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 17; Cleveland, 4; Minneapolis, 10; Cleveland, 6.

New York

HOW TO LEARN TO PLAY GOLF—STAGING GIBBONS-McFARLAND BOUT—YACHT RACES AT STAMFORD

GOLF ANALYZED AND SIMPLIFIED

By JOHN ALBERT SCOTT.

The following articles on golf are part of a series the object of which is to explain in simple, easily understood form advice by such experts as Vardon, Travers, Braid, Taylor, Ouimet, Ray, and others the points which every golfer, young or old, should know.

The previous articles dealt with the grip and the stance.

The accompanying articles have to do with the drive.

No. 9—The Back Swing.

THE previous article prepared you for the limits within which the hands worked. The first limit which will be considered—and it is the principal element of a correct back swing—is the distance the hands are carried back from the line of play—i. e., the distance they will travel from a line across the



James Braid. Top of swing for drive. Left arm practically straight, left knee turned in toward the right.

feet (see the stance photographs in previous articles,) toward a line which runs parallel to it, and drawn back of the player's heels. By referring to the stance photographs used to illustrate the articles on the stance, it will be seen, and can be easily verified by trying it, that a plumb line, dropped from the "heel" of the left hand will strike the ground very slightly in front of the line across the feet, about an inch, as a matter of fact. (This line will be referred to as the "line of flight" or "the line across the feet," both phrases meaning the same thing.)

The "heel" of the left hand has been selected, as it is the pivot point of the hands; it is the point around which the hands turn in going to the top of the back swing, and again in coming down to the ball. On each of the photographs a vertical line is drawn, and in each instance it comes inside a line drawn back of the right heel, parallel to the line of flight. The point at which this line would strike the ground has been most carefully determined, and when I once had noticed this important detail, I carefully observed the position of all the famous players, and found they were in perfect accord in this element of the stroke, as they are, in fact, in all the really vital things of the stroke.

The height to which the hands are carried is a matter of importance, to be considered later, but it will be sufficient to say, at this time, that the height to which the players selected for illustration have carried their hands is correct for those of similar build.

A careful study of the photographs, stance and top of swing, will indicate how the hands assume the position they are in at the top of the swing. In all the articles I have ever read, in books, or magazines, in talks with professional golf instructors, it has always been stated that the "hands are carried around the body." Some advocate one method and some another, but all agree that the hands are carried around the body, by and of themselves; that the hands leave the direct back line from the ball and are carried or swung, around the body in a circular motion, by their own movement. This agreement is not the result of analysis, but rather the description of a sensation—bodily action will often create a feeling that we are doing a particular thing in a way quite different from our actual motions, hence the danger of describing a state of mind, so far as its value to the one to whom we try to impart knowledge.

Analysis has to do with cause and effect. There is no attempt to describe feelings. I fully agree that the sensation is that the hands are being swung around in a circular motion, but it will be seen that they are not, (as I have analyzed the stroke,) by any independent motion of their own.

No. 10—The Back Swing.

TO swing the club back in the correct track, and to get into the position shown in the photographs used for illustration, take stance and grip as described in former articles, remember to keep the head still, "the eye on the ball," and be careful not to let the body sway. This above all things, don't sway during the back swing, but turn the body on an axis—this axis can be best understood if we assume the spine to be fastened to a rod which would be set at the angle of inclination of the upper body. At the lower end, this rod would be fastened to the ground at a point back of, and some distance from the feet. At the upper end it would be fastened at a point in front of, and over the head. The head, if you will remember its position described in the articles on the stance, will be inclined slightly forward of the angle of the upper body.

If you will imagine your body as fastened to this rod, you will readily see why it cannot sway, but must turn on a very definite axis. When the down swing is described, this point will be made very clear, a thorough "sensing" of this important element will be attempted: a method explained which has been of the utmost satisfaction to myself and others. For the present purpose, however, that of explaining the body turn, without sway, the foregoing is sufficient.

Keeping these points in mind, stance, grip and body turn—swing the club with the hands directly backward. As it is the action of the hands we are considering, and as the club must go where the hands take it, and thus, naturally, the club head will lead, the track of the club head will not be considered at this time, but only the track of the hands. This being understood, swing the hands backward along a line which would be a continuation of the line across the feet, the line of flight, previously referred to. Note carefully, I say, the hands. Don't try to start any other part of the body, for as has already been said, as the hands lead, the other parts of the body will follow, easily and naturally, if you will allow them to do so.

If the arms are allowed to follow the hands on the back swing, as far as you can reach without letting the body sway, the left shoulder will go down and the right one up, and the hands will reverse their position, the right one becoming the upper and the left one the lower. If no restraint is placed on the body, (that is why you must be relaxed at the moment of starting the back swing,) it will naturally accompany this movement of the hands, arms, and shoulders by turning toward the right, the hips acting as a pivot for this body turn, and it cannot sway if we remember the spine is attached to the imaginary rod described in this article.

The turning of the body at the hips, pivoting it is called, will cause the left hip to go down, as well as around, and the left leg to bend at the knee. As this turning movement continues, the left knee will gradually bend in toward the right, and the left heel will rise, bringing the left foot into a position where it touches the ground only on the inside, from the end of the great toe to the ball of the foot.

This action of the left leg and foot will not be a conscious effort, but the result of keeping the spine still and turning under it. Try and get this very clearly in your mind—you turn under the spine, while holding it still and in its original position.

No. 11—The Back Swing—Wrist Action.

IF you follow the line of the back swing as it has been described, you will find, (without any attempt on your part to accomplish it, that as the hands swing backward and upward, and the body turns in response to this swing, the shoulders, besides going down and up, respectively, are rotating as well.



George Duncan. Top of swing for drive. Hands carried very high, and the right elbow correspondingly so. Obviously no effort is being made to keep the right elbow "down, in and close to the right side."

As the indicated motions continue—without the least effort to get the hands around the body—the hands will be stopped when they have reached a point about the height of the right ear, the club shaft will drop into the position shown in the photographs by a sharp bending down of the wrists and the wrists only. This wrist motion—and it is the wrist action of the golf stroke—has been prepared for all the time you were swinging back, if you followed the line indicated, and did not allow the least change to take place in the position of the hands on the grip of the club. The left wrist was turning over all the time, (you did not try to turn it,) and was being prepared for this quick drop into position. It is this drop of the wrists, without slackening the grip or giving way anywhere, that sets the tension for the down stroke. It is the percussion cap which fires the loaded gun.

Remember clearly that there has been no conscious turning over of the left wrist in going back. It was the position of the left wrist in the grip that, following the line of the back swing, made this action involuntary, and hence, natural. If you have swung the hands straight back, and have kept the left elbow from bending more than was absolutely necessary to take off undue strain, and have allowed the body to twist to the right to the proper degree, then, when you drop the club into position with the wrists, it will just miss the back of the head, and will finally come to rest almost touching the back of the neck, close to the base of the skull. It is a good idea, in practicing this movement, to let the shaft touch the neck, in order to know that the club is on the right track. When swinging freely in this manner, the club head can be seen out of the "corner" of the left eye, surely an indication that there is nothing stiff about it, nor anything mechanical.

Now, note carefully, you have not carried the hands around the body a single inch by any independent movement of their own. They have been simply swung backward and upward—it was the twisting or turning of the body at the hips and the rotating motion of the shoulders that have taken the hands to a place that allowed the club shaft to be dropped by the wrists to its correct position. In no other way can the club be swung directly to this



Harry Vardon. Starting back swing for drive. The hands are being swung straight back, the left arm is being kept straight and the left wrist is beginning to turn over, but is not bending at all.

WHITNEY LOSES TO KIRKBY IN POOR GAME

Both Players Wild in the Final Chief Cup Match on the National Links.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 21.—Oswald Kirkby, former metropolitan golf champion, proved too much for Nelson Whitney of New Orleans in the final match for the chief cup of the tournament over the National Links of America today. The Englewood man won by a 4 and 3 margin, thanks to a fine start on the first five holes.

Kirkby appeared due for some great work early in the contest, for he played perfectly, but his indifferent spell started when he took a 7 on the seventh hole, the same place where he lapsed so painfully in the early round. He was 3 up at the time, and it proved a useful advantage.

Both missed easy putts for twos on the sixth. On the seventh Kirkby began his erratic work, and visiting the rough he had a job to get out of it. He lost the hole. From there on it was a question who was the wilder of the two. Neither man seemed able to keep on the course. Even so, Kirkby, after the awful thirteenth, where he went straying into Bullshead Bay, settled down somewhat and finally won on the fifteenth green. Whitney's mistakes on the thirteenth and fourteenth holes were costly.

On the Eden hole his clean cut mashie tee shot plumped into a deep trap to the right of the green. His out was far too strong, and he went beyond the green into the rough. Yet he got a 5 out of it. On the Cape hole he topped his drive into the bay, and play 3 to it cost him 6. He conceded a four-foot putt to Kirkby. The card:

Kirkby—Out	3	4	5	3	5	3	7	5	6—41
Whitney—Out	4	4	6	4	5	3	5	6	6—43
Kirkby—In	6	4	5	4	4	3	5		
Whitney—In	4	4	5	5	6	5			

Early in the day Kirkby took the measure of E. B. Prindle of Shinnecock Hills by 5 and 3, while Whitney defeated Gardiner W. White of Flushing 3 and 2. Whitney played fine golf in the semi-final, having a 4 and a 5 coming to him for a 75. He went out in 38. The summary follows:

First Sixteen.—Semi-final Round—Oswald Kirkby, Englewood, beat E. B. Prindle, Shinnecock Hills, 5 up and 3 to play; Nelson Whitney, New Orleans, beat Gardiner W. White, Flushing, 3 up and 2 to play.

Final Round—Kirkby beat Whitney, 4 up and 3 to play.

Beaten Eight, First Sixteen.—Semi-final Round—Stephen F. Nash, Baltusrol, beat F. D. Frazier, Essex County, (Mass.,) by default; Philip V. G. Carter, Nassau, beat D. D. Cooke, Shinnecock Hills, 3 up and 1 to play.

Final Round—Carter beat Nash, 2 up and 1 to play.

Second Sixteen.—Semi-final Round.—Paul Moore, Morris County, beat A. W. Dole, Merrimac Valley, 3 up and 2 to play; Eben M. Byers, Allegheny, beat C. Tiffany Richardson, National, 4 up and 2 to play.

Final Round—Byers beat Moore, 3 up and 1 to play.

Beaten Eight, Second Sixteen.—Semi-final Round—F. A. Solwedel, Canoe Brook, beat Heyburn H. Whaples, Farmington, 1 up; A. H. Johnson, Sleepy Hollow, beat Reginald Brooks, National Links, 1 up.

Final Round—Johnson beat Solwedel, 6 up and 5 to play.

Third Sixteen.—Semi-final Round—William Watson, Baltusrol, beat C. M. Baxter, National Links, 6 up and 4 to play; Wynat D. Vanderpool, Morris County, beat J. F. Byers, Allegheny, 5 up and 3 to play.

Watson beat Vanderpool, 1 up, (19 holes.)

Beaten Eight, Third Sixteen.—Semi-final Round—Shepard K. De Forest, National Links, beat H. R. Stern, Maidstone, 3 up and 2 to play; E. A. Thomson, National Links, beat James A. Stillman, National Links, 2 up and 1 to play.

Final Round—De Forest beat Thomson, 2 up.

Fourth Sixteen.—Semi-Final Round—Malcolm McBurney, National Links, beat Fulton Cutting, Jr., Essex County, 1 up; A. D. Childs, Englewood, beat J. Insley Blair, National Links, 3 up and 2 to play.

Final Round—McBurney beat Childs, 1 up, (19 holes.)

Beaten Eight.—Fourth Sixteen—Semi-Final Round—C. G. Comstock, Jr., Sleepy Hollow, beat W. W. White, Englewood, 1 up, (19 holes;) L. B. Van Ingen, National Links, beat R. D. Graham, National Links, 4 up and 3 to play.

Final Round—Comstock beat Van Ingen, 4 up and 2 to play.

Fifth Sixteen.—Semi-Final Round—Harlon O'Connell, Youmtakah, beat E. A. Lynch, Rockaway Hunt, 7 up and 6 to play; Clarence J. Martin, Baltusrol, beat J. K. Secor, National Links, 6 up and 5 to play.

Final Round—Martin beat O'Connell, 2 up.

Beaten Eight.—Fifth Sixteen—Semi-Final Round—C. F. Watson, National Links, beat T. C. Fogel, Apawamis, 7 up and 6 to play; F. S. Danforth, Norfolk, beat Daniel Chauncey, National Links, 4 up and 3 to play.

Final Round—Watson beat Danforth, 1 up, (19 holes.)

Name and Club.	G.	Hcp.	Net.
L. W. Callan, National Links...	97	7	90
G. H. Flinn, Allegheny	97	18	79
F. H. Bohlen, Pine Valley.....	89	9	80
Frederick W. Kerr, Maidstone...	90	8	82
George Van Keuren, Englewood.	96	14	82
Austin P. Palmer, Fox Hills....	91	8	83
Dr. A. S. Morrow, Baltusrol.....	89	6	83
C. E. Van Vleck, Jr., Baltusrol..	92	5	87
Dr. D. Webb, Granberry, Baltusrol	95	8	87
Lee W. Maxwell, Sleepy Hollow.	93	5	88
H. W. Dupuy, Allegheny.....105		13	92
J. Mitchell, Torsen, Sleepy Hollow	115	18	97

Park Golf Club Competition.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 21.—Harry H. Woodland and Royle T. Phillips, holders, defeated R. C. Blancke and H. E. Blazier, challengers, 3 and 2, for the Officers' Challenge Medal at the Park Golf Club today. In the play for the President's Cup A. A. Cannon led the field. The scores in this event were:

A. A. Cannon, 98, 20—73; W. P. Taylor, 82, 7—75; H. L. Moodey, 96, 20—76; Harry H. Woodland, 93, 16—77; Royle T. Phillips, 92, 15—77; R. G. Morse, 92, 15—77; J. A. Wilson, 94, 16—78; H. E. Blazier, 89, 9—80; C. J. Hand, 99, 19—80; Harry G. Demeza, 104, 18—86; Walter Whitehead, 104, 16—88. E. A. Lyon, with a net score of 77, won the sweepstakes event at the Plainfield Country Club.

Taft in Golf Sweepstakes.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 21.—A large gallery was out today at the North Jersey Country Club and saw Roger Taft, who won the Greater New York championship yesterday, come out victor in Class A of the club's ball sweepstakes. He defeated T. F. Kane. Taft's score was: Out, 41; in, 41, 82, 5—77. Kane's score was: Out, 47; in, 49, 96, 17—79. In Class B W. B. Smith defeated G. Barber with a score of: Out, 46; in, 50, 96, 25—71. Barber's score was: Out, 57; in, 48, 105, 30—75. Several matches for the August cups are scheduled for tomorrow.

ON NEAR-BY GOLF COURSES.

Class Handicap Events at Montclair —Other Competitions.

There was match as well as medal play on the links of the Montclair Golf Club yesterday, and in the Class A handicap sweep C. J. Turner won with a card of 81—6—75. The lowest net total was a 69 by R. P. Barbour, winner of the Class B prize. P. Scarano won in Class C with 102—24—78. Four-ball matches in two divisions were run off in the August tournament, and there was also a women's putting competition. Mrs. Edgar won first prize and Mrs. W. H. Loftus the second. Scores:

Class A Sweep.—C. J. Turner, 81, 6—75; J. B. Kremer, 86, 10—76; A. R. Allen, 86, 9—77; J. I. Simmons, 84, 8—76.

Class B Sweep.—R. F. Barbour, 86, 17—69; H. L. Delano, 90, 15—75; A. D. Brower, 97, 18—79.

August Cup, Class A.—J. B. Kremer and J. W. Allen beat C. Downing and J. A. Kelsey, 6 up and 5 to play; A. R. Allen and Eads Johnson beat A. Hunter and W. P. Cravat, 3 up and 1 to play; J. Noyes and W. M. Ramsey beat F. O. Dyer and S. N. Carr, 5 up and 4 to play; H. M. Robinson and H. G. Plimpton beat J. Hodgson and J. I. Simmons, 2 up and 1 to play.

August Cup, Class B.—N. P. Hill and E. W. T. Gray beat R. O. Curry and W. H. Clow, 5 up and 3 to play; R. S. Carmichael and W. W. Hubbard beat Dyer Smith and S. J. Costigan, 3 up and 1 to play; W. F. Bull and P. Scarano beat E. M. Dougherty and E. D. Branston, 6 up and 5 to play; R. T. Barbour and F. C. Lewis beat E. T. Oliver and C. W. A. McMahon, 1 up.

Quite a field turned out for the combined four-ball handicap at the Deal Golf and Country Club yesterday, E. V. Hartford and J. E. McQuail with 190—32—158, won the competition, after being hard pressed by H. Stacey Smith and B. M. Shanley, Jr. P. A. Proal won his match in the fourth round for the Allenhurst Cup, defeating Daniel P. Lehy, 1 up. Match play was also started in Classes A and B for the cups presented by William Ottmann. Scores:

Four-ball Handicap.—E. V. Hartford and J. E. McQuail, 190—32—158; H. Stacey Smith and B. M. Shanley, Jr., 200—41—159; J. B. Turner and R. S. Porter, 179—19—160; W. Rice Hoster and J. B. Shanley, Jr., 179—16—163; P. A. Powell and W. W. Peabody, Jr., 194—24—167; E. H. Raynolds and J. B. Newcombe, 208—40—168; W. E. Albright and H. F. Ball, 207—37—170; F. H. Birch and J. H. Haggerty, 216—40—176; W. B. Lewis and Lee Harrison, 219—42—177; Henry Borneman, Jr., and Paul Heller, 214—36—178, F. A. Croselmire and H. W. Hill, 218—39—179; L. Emdin and Judge La Fetra, 229—48—181.

Class A, Ottmann Cup.—First Round—James P. Smith beat E. W. Cone, 1 up; R. S. Porter beat A. B. Rode, by default; J. T. Gillespie beat H. H. Parker, 4 up and 3 to play; John E. Kelley beat Alfred Nathan, 7 up and 5 to play.

O. F. Lewis and G. C. Widmer tied for the net prize with scores of 78 in the handicap at the Wykagyl Country Club yesterday. Final rounds in the club championship tournament were also scheduled to be played, but the chief actors, T. V. Bermingham and G. K. Maltby, postponed their match. In the second sixteen W. F. Stevenson beat F. F. Taylor, 2 up, while for the third sixteen prize G. B. Luhman defeated H. W. Boettger, 2 up and 1 to play. Scores: G. C. Widmer, 81, 3—78; O. F. Lewis, 93, 15—78; O. C. Semple, 102, 23—79; R. D. Johnston, 91, 10—81; J. McKeon, 94, 11—83; F. J. Rocker, 94, 11—83; W. Luhman, 105, 24—81.

In the Red Card competition at the Dunwoodie Country Club yesterday, J. F. Downey won in Class A, with 79, 6—73, while R. H. Davis led in Class B, returning 98, 28—70. A. M. Morris won his match in the third round of the August tournament, Class A, defeating F. Colville, 1 up, (19 holes.) J. C. Sharp received a bye.

In Class B, Wesley Sisson beat T. F. Keogh, 2 up and 1 to play, and W. S. Evans beat W. Bader, by a 3 and 1 margin.

There was a triple tie for the net prize in the eighteen-hole medal play handicap at the Dyker Meadow Golf Club yesterday, R. G. McKeever, F. W. Fitch, and E. F. Hunt all having 77. An 81 by Hunt was the best gross. Scores:

E. F. Hunt, 81, 4—77; F. W. Fitch, 84, 7—77; R. G. McKeever, 87, 10—77; F. J. Van Ranken, 105, 24—81; T. M. Pilcher, 109, 24—87; W. C. Freeman, 98, 8—90.

A medal play handicap in two classes was run off on the links of the Forest Hill Field Club yesterday, and in the A division J. F. Fairbanks, returning a 73 net, won the prize. M. Readey, with 94, 25—69, easily won in Class B. Scores:

Class A.—J. F. Fairbanks, 86, 13—73; H. E. Napier, 85, 11—74; Charles Cameron, 92, 14—78; Albert Kaiser, 96, 18—81.

Class B.—M. Readey, 94, 25—69; J. C. Cummings, 94, 18—76; H. Magel, 103, 22—81.

M. J. Gammont won the medal play handicap on the Fox Hills links yesterday, his card reading 103, 23—74. There was also a match play for the Colonel J. J. O'Donohue Trophy, resulting as follows:

B. T. Allen beat L. D. Spindler, 2 up and 1 to play; J. A. Keenan beat W. Roy Barnhill, 6 up and 5 to play; James G. Batterson beat A. W. Dole by default; M. J. Grammont beat L. S. Hubbard, 2 up and 1 to play; S. V. Sullivan beat Benjamin Starkey, 4 up and 2 to play; F. D. Parker beat Frederick W. Wood, 7 up and 6 to play; W. A. Rowan beat W. W. Van Loan, 1 up; T. K. McCarthy beat P. W. Tamock, 5 up and 4 to play.

At the Englewood Country Club yesterday the members took part in another bogey handicap. C. R. Black won the prize, finishing 2 up. He went round in 91 and received a fourteen-stroke allowance. Others to make returns included R. E. Larendon, 1 up; Grantland Rice, 1 up, and Eugene Frayer, all square.

"Colonel Bogey" Forced to Retreat.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 21.—Forty-one golfers contested in the bogey competition at the Kebo Valley Club today. E. H. Bartlett was the only one to get the better of the redoubtable "Colonel," with a score of 79 up. Mason Phelps of Chicago was second, with a score of 1 down. The other results were:

Edward C. Knight, 2 down; Miss E. N. Mellon, 2 down; Mr. L. V. Hoppin, 3 down; H. H. Gay, 3 down; Samuel W. Bates, 3 down; L. P. Reed, 3 down; D. L. Fickman, Jr., 4 down; L. A. Biddle, 6 down; Martin Van Buren, 6 down; Mr. Barlow, 8 down; A. Murray Young, 9 down; C. W. Bowen, 12 down; F. J. Hobson, 12 down; Charles H. Sherrill, 13 down.

Shenecossett Golf Championship.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 21.—In the finals of the Shenecossett Country Club amateur championship today Louis Tetlow of the Wanamoisett Country Club, Rhode Island won in the first sixteen, defeating C. E. Van Vleck of Montclair, 6 up and 7 to go. In the second sixteen W. T. McQuillan, Pine Valley Country Club, Philadelphia, won from Frederick Terry of New York, 10 and 8. In the third C. W. F. Lyons of the Greenwich Country Club won from M. D. Stiles of the Siwancy Country Club, Mount Vernon, 1 up.

Clock Golf at Watch Hill.

Special to The New York Times.

WATCH HILL, R. I., Aug. 21.—In the clock golf tournament at the Ocean House today Joseph Wayne, President of the Girard National Bank and of the American Bankers' Association, with a card of 71, won the silver cup donated by J. Frank Champlin. Edgar Moser of St. Louis finished second, with 73, while Louis W. Dalzell of Pittsburgh won third place with 76. In the women's division Miss Dorothy Allyn of Hartford was the winner, and her mother, Mrs. Robert Allyn, took second prize.

Women's Western Golf Title.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Play for the women's Western golf championship will start at Midlothian Country Club next Monday with more than 120 entries. It was announced today, Mrs. H. D. Hemmond of Indianapolis, holder of the championship, will defend her title. Miss Elaine Rosenthal of Ravisloo, runner-up in the women's national championship, will also compete.

BUSINESS METHODS APPLIED TO BOXING

Realty Operator Bets on Low Prices Instead of Gouge for McFarland-Gibbons.

Unique is the word which best describes the Packey McFarland-Mike Gibbons boxing contest to be held at Brighton Beach Motordrome on the evening of Sept. 11. Unique in its inception, unique in the matching of the two cleverest boxers in the country today, in the opinion of many sporting men; unique in its management; unique in the fact that it is to be for real money to be deposited five days before the contest; unique in that it is to be for popular prices, and that the management has gone into the affair as a business proposition instead of a sporting event. The latter it certainly is; in fact, is the biggest thing in that line that now looms on the sport's horizon.

William C. Marshall, promoter of the match, who has agreed to deposit $32,500 in cash five days before the bout, to be divided between the boxers+$17,500 to McFaland and $15,000 to Gibbons—and further has deposited $5,000 with the boxers' representative, to be forfeited in case he does not make the greater deposit, had never seen a boxing bout when he made arrangements for the meeting. Mr. Marshall does not know a left upper cut from a right hook, and cares less about getting acquainted with them. He does not know today whether McFarland is a heavyweight or a feather-weight, and couldn't tell the welter-weight limit in pounds, if it were necessary to escape incarceration in Raymond Street jail. Mr. Marshall is a business man managing a real estate proposition at Brighton Beach, which he inherited.

One afternoon about five weeks ago he sat at the Brighton Baths talking over his Harvard days with a friend. The friend was a boxing "fan." He said incidentally, "Why, Marshall, if one could get Packey McFarland and Mike Gibbons into the ring together for a ten-round bout he could clean up a million."

"How Much Is a Million?"

Mr. Marshall sat up. "A million?" he echoed. "How much does that mean in actual cash?" His eyes were resting on the Motordrome, which was not earning him enough to fatten his bank account.

"Well, say ten to fifteen thousand dollars, if it was managed properly."

Mr. Marshall found a pencil and a bit of paper somewhere in his pockets and for a minute did some figuring. He concluded that he could get 60,000 people into his Motordrome when he was told that boxers only require a fifteen-foot square "ring" for their performance.

"Can you match these two men? If you can, I'll put up a purse of $25,000, deposit it in cash before the contest, pay you well for your services, and give you a cigar right now to bind the bargain. You know the game; I do not. All I want is your assurance that this is the maximum of sport in the boxing line. Then I can go to the public and say, here is the maximum of sport for the minimum in price. That will be my slogan. You do the work of getting the men. I'll furnish the cash and take the risk. But I propose to make this a business proposition, run exclusively by a business organization, the one I now have. I want no promoter or professional to take a hand in the game and will make or break on my own ideas."

Three days later the two were in Chicago and Packey McFarland, at their invitation, met them. Packey is by way of being a successful business man since he abandoned boxing as a profession a couple of years ago. He had just come from his broker's office. He didn't care for a return to boxing exhibitions. Was satisfied with things as they were.

"But there is $10,000 in cash for you in it, and you cannot pick that up every day in a broker's office."

"I made $14,000 in American Tool by a deal I closed today," came back Packey.

Packey Gives Ultimatum.

"And you could as easily lose it in another deal you might be tempted into tomorrow. You can't always beat brokers at their own game," mused Mr. Marshall, as if he had had some experience.

Packey thought a bit. After his cogitation he said: "I'll go back into the old game for $17,500 cash; no more, no less. Take it or leave it; it's my last word."

"You're on," said Mr. Marshall.

That end of the deal was closed, even though Mr. Marshall had hoped to tempt the clever boxer with his $10,000 offer. Gibbons came harder. He wanted the same sum as McFarland. It would just buy him another Minnesota farm he coveted. But he finally consented to accept $15,000 as his share. The match was made.

Then people who had nothing at stake began to worry for Mr. Marshall. They opined he was certainly crazy to offer such a sum for a ten-round boxing match. Any one who knew about the business would have laughed at the proposition. It was not possible. Marshall was crazy. That was always the way with people who butted into a game they knew nothing about. They mussed it all up by kicking over precedents.

W. C. Marshall let them worry. He got the best engineers he could and told them to convert his Motordrome into a boxing arena, with a provision that the seats in the arena should be so arranged that every one should be able to see the sport from any point in the inclosure. He had a boxing platform built. Then he sent employes to the most remote seats in the place as they then existed for motor racing purposes. He had a couple of men strip and go through the motions of a boxing match. "If you cannot see every move made perfectly, let me know," were his instructions to his experimental observers. So he has worked in the process of converting the Motordrome into a boxing arena.

Makes Cut-Rate Prices.

Then he put all the other boxing promoters into a fever. He announced after a little figuring over the engineer's plans that the price of admission would be from $1 for a bleacher seat to $5 for a box seat. Promoters harried him almost to distraction. By word of mouth in excited interviews, and by telephone in words that made the wires sizzle, he was informed that he was "killing the game"; was "putting boxing on the fritz"; was neglecting a lifetime's opportunity to get golden eggs from the public goose, and was headed directly for the bankruptcy court, because he refused to "make the suckers pay $25 for a box seat and $5 for a general admission."

Mr. Marshall, according to his volunteer advisers, faced two terrible calamities, over-paying his boxers, undercharging the public. Then he took his engineer's report and figured, as a business man would. The result looked like this:

6,854 box seats at $5 each...	$34,270	
16,223 arena seats at $3 each..	48,672	
14,400 admissions to arena at $2 each	28,800	
15,000 admissions to bleachers, back of the motor track, at $1 each	15,000	
Total possible receipts.....		$126,742
Deduct for seats to the press and personal friends.....	6,742	
Payment to boxers.....	32,500	
Incidental expenses	17,500	
Seats unsold	30,000	
Total		86,742
Balance		$40,000

Deadhead List Suspended.

It looked pretty good to Mr. Marshall. Then he promptly told all promoters and worriers to "Go chase yourself." He sat back confidently and went ahead with plans to carry out his scheme to give lovers of boxing the best possible sport with the least possible cost to them. Now he is sitting back and wondering whether boxing contests are business enterprises or gambles. Letters he has received in hundreds from men who could not afford to pay stiff prices to see their favorite sport lead him to believe he has not made a mistake. Although the tickets have not been printed yet, reservations for fully half the box seats have been asked for already. Sale of all the box seats would put him "on velvet" so far as paying the boxers goes. So he feels sure, from preliminary demands, three weeks before the event is to take place, that an attempt to run a boxing contest on a business basis need not necessarily be a failure. Unique? On the level, isn't it?

"I have received over 200 letters by actual count from women who want to see a boxing match. They wish to know if they are to be provided for. I'm told it would be suicidal or something like that. So I am going to set aside a section in each class of seats especially for women with escorts. If boxing is a good sport for a man, it should be for his wife or sweetheart. I'm going to try out that plan, and any woman who comes with an escort can have a seat. They will be especially provided for and cared for by ushers."

Equality for women at boxing shows is rather unique. What? Well, most of the attempts to care for the tender sex at such shows have been half-hearted and failures.

Now, if Mr. Marshall's plans do not miscarry owing to rainy weather or something of that sort it looks on the face of things as if the payment of $32,500 to the principals in a boxing match was rather a good investment than a startling, absurd, and unwarranted risk. Popular prices will let into the arena to see the biggest boxing contest possible, unless it would be a fight for the heavyweight championship of the world, a lot of the real lovers of the sport who cannot afford to pay the prohibitive prices heretofore asked for a bout of this class. For that reason the boy and young man who has to count his dollars carefully calls Mr. Marshall blessed.

Oarsmen Overboard in Regatta.

Gravesend Bay was too rough yesterday to be comfortable for the scullers of the Brooklyn Rowing Club, and the twenty-fourth annual regatta of the organization was postponed after four events had been contested and half a dozen oarsmen had been dumped into the water. The remaining eight events will be contested next Sunday. In the senior singles race for the club championship W. J. Coughlin triumphed by a length over J. H. Cassidy. Cassidy was in front for almost the entire distance, but faltered when he had victory apparently well in hand. W. F. Fay was third. F. Dorman was the victor in the novice singles exhibition. There was an interesting duel between C. Schaffner and D. F. Sullivan in the junior singles, with the verdict going to the former by a small margin. C. A. Nelson scored in the intermediate singles, with J. Arnold the runner up and J. Lenihan finishing third in the fast time of 6:18.

Bethlehem Golf Matches.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, N. H., Aug. 21.—The finals of the match-play handicap for the cups presented by Mrs. R. A. Swigert of Aiken were played today on the Bethlehem links. Dr. H. A. Roark, Albemarle, handicap 5, was the division winner, defeating A. W. Fuller, Springfield Country, whose allowance was 7 and 6 on thirty-six holes. R. H. Mote, Woodbury, 4, won the consolation cup, beating S. A. Hennessee, Cooperstown, 6, 1 up, on eighteen holes.

A summary of the semi-final and final rounds of match play follows:

Semi-finals.—Dr. H. A. Roark, 5, beat C. H. Turner, 5, 1 up; A. W. Fuller, Springfield Country, 8, beat Harry A. Waldron, Agawam Hunt, 7, 1 up.

Finals.—Roark beat Fuller, 7 and 6, 36 holes.

Consolation Semi-finals.—R. H. Mots, Woodbury, 4, beat Kichinomiya, North Jersey, 14, 2 up; S. A. Hennessee, Cooperstown, 6, beat Hyoshida, Westfield, 11, 5 and 4 up.

Final—Mote beat Hennessee, 6, 1 up, 18 holes.

Barber Vermont Champion.

BENNINGTON, Vt., Aug. 21.—William A. Barber, Jr., of New York, playing from the Ekwanok Country Club, today won the State golf championship in the final match of the tournament on the links of the Mount Anthony Country Club. He defeated George E. Morse of Rutland by a score of 9 up, 7 to play.

MILADI IN FIRST AT STAMFORD REGATTA

Geo. W. Scott's Little Schooner Home in Front of Much Larger Boats.

Miladi, George W. Scott's racing schooner of Class F, which suffered a pounding in the New York Yacht Club cruise and was nearly put out of commission, defeated Henry Whiton's schooner Windward of Class D, and A. M. Billing's yawl, Mac—each of them big enough, almost, to take her on deck—in a race, boat for boat, at the annual regatta of the Stamford Yacht Club yesterday. Miladi sailed a course of 19¼ miles in two hours and forty minutes, and beat the yawl by nearly three minutes, and the larger schooner by ten minutes. The course was from the starting line, off Stamford Light, to the bell buoy off Lloyd's Neck, thence to the gas buoy off Matinicock Point, and thence home. As the wind was southeast at the start, and for most of the afternoon, the first leg was windward work and the second a reach. Later in the afternoon the wind shifted at times to the southwest so that the greater part of the third leg was a run.

The yawl and Miladi made a very pretty start, with the yawl's bowsprit covering the wash of the stake boat and that of the schooner overlapping the yawl's jigger. Windward was several lengths astern. All were on the starboard tack. On the wind, positions changed several times, but after the mark at Matinicock Point was turned it was Miladi's race.

The Stamford Yacht Club did not have as many starters in its annual events as some of the clubs have had, but it had the best sailing breeze of the year; fairly strong all day, and with "weight" in it. The fleet numbered thirty-three yachts: Six of the thirty-footer one-design class, of three divisions but sailing as one class; two of Class R, five of the Indian Harbor one-design class, two Stars, three Greenwich dories, two of the Stamford one-design class, three Stamford redwings, Eleonora of Class M and Alice of Class N, sailing in a match race, and a low "Duck" boat, manned by two little fellows in their early 'teens, to which was awarded a pennant for sailing over a short course. The thirty-foot yachts sailed a course of thirteen and three-fourths miles, turning for home at the Oak Neck buoy instead of that at Matinicock Point. The handicap yachts sailed ten and one-half miles, most of the others seven and three-fourths miles, and the redwings and dories five and three-fourths miles.

Next to the race of the schooners and yawls, the feature of the day was the race of the thirty-foot class. The start was close, as usual, with Silhouette in the lead, but at the leeward end of the line, Hope to windward and only half a length in the rear, and Alera, Oku, Alerion II. and Minx so close as to cover each other and make it necessary to take their numbers after they had spread out beyond the line. It was Alera's day to win. She finished more than two minutes ahead of Hope, which led Alerion II. by 48 seconds.

The closest race of the day was that of the two Class R boats, Joyetta beating Margaret by eight seconds. Other winers were: Handicap Class, Robin Hood III., second place, Sally IX.; Indian Harbor one design class, Wabisi; second place, Minehaha, by forty seconds over Yaqui. Greenwich dories, Lobster; Star class, Zete; Stamford one design class, Dart; Stamford redwing; Ruddy Duck. In the match race, Eleonora beat Alice at the finish by 3 minutes and 18 seconds, but the result may be changed when the time allowance is figured.

Members of the Stamford Yacht Club were greatly disappointed at the comparatively small number of starters, for the occasion gave the first opportunity to visiting yachtsmen to inspect the fine new clubhouse that has taken the place of the house that was burned nearly two years ago. It is with much satisfaction that the members point out that the new house was designed by an architect who has served on the House Committees of the New York and Larchmont Yacht Clubs, and therefore it is well suited to the requirements of a yacht club.

CRESCENT A. C. REGATTA.

Banzai, Thirty-Footer, Breaks Joy's Winning Streak.

One of the best regattas of the lower bay yachting season was sailed under the auspices of the Crescent Athletic Club yesterday. The wind came from the southeast and had enough strength to bury lee rails in true racing style. It whipped up tiny whitecaps over the bay and gave the yachtsmen a wet but spirited contest. Several of the boats found a little bit too much breeze and withdrew. The majority, however, finished in excellent time.

The appearance of Banzai, one of the thirty-footers of the New York Yacht Club, enabled the Regatta Committee to start a first division of the handicap class. In addition to Banzai, there was Joy, the craft that has been winning so consistently in the second division. The yachts race boat for boat, and the thirty-footer had no great dif

VOLLMER DOUBLE WINNER AT RYE

First in 100 and 200 Yard Swims — Women's Race Goes to Miss Walsh.

In the water sports events held under the auspices of the Rye Beach Club, off Oakland Pier at Rye, yesterday, H. E. Vollmer of the New York Athletic Club was a double winner. He took both of his races with comparative ease. The first was the 200-yard handicap, in which there were eight starters. Vollmer was on scratch, giving some of the other contestants as much as thirty seconds. Fifty yards from the finish he caught H. Soss of the City Athletic Club, who finished second. Joseph Wheatley of the N. Y. A. C. was third. The time, 2:26 3-5, was considered fast for the condition of the water, which was choppy.

Vollmer's other victory came in the 100-yard race for the Thompson Cup. Here Wheatley and Soss changed places, the former coming in second, two yards ahead of the City Athletic Club swimmer. The time was 1:05 2-5.

There were four starters in the 100-yard swim for women. Miss Helen Walsh of Rye, who was the favorite, won the race with yards to spare. Miss Gertrude Sherman, also of Rye, came in second, with Miss Edna Ludwig third. The winner's time was 4:48 1-5. Miss Sherman and Miss Ludwig were thoroughly tired out after the race, and were towed to the float, but Miss Walsh swam to the shore.

The novelty race caused no end of amusement. There were six starters. The contestants, all young men, were arrayed in women's attire. They swam fifty yards in skirts, passed through barrels and did other stunts. They then had to perform on the diving board.

The race was awarded to Vincent Turner, who was the first to get back into his mother-hubbard gown, variegated stockings, and nightcap.

Vincent Turner easily took the 300-yard swim for the McManus Cup, which was the long distance event of the afternoon. R. W. Kirkland, who was second, made Turner extend himself for the first hundred yards, but after that, found the strong head wind too much for him, and he dropped behind to take second place, with G. Lindeman, third, almost one minute and a half behind the winner. Turner's time was 4:56.

The high diving contest was the most spectacular performance of the afternoon. There were four entrants, which included A. E. Downs, the Metropolitan champion, J. F. Dunn, and F. A. Mullen, all three members of the New York Athletic Club's swimming team. The exhibition of these three stars was an unusually fine one.

Downs won the event with 102.70 points. Dunn, who came second, scored 86.36. F. A. Mullen was third, with 86.75.

J. W. Lyon won the 100-yard race for the Stoll Trophy. He set the pace from the crack of the pistol and was never headed. A. Leitch, ten yards behind, came in second, R. Wilson being a close third, only inches between him and Leitch.

CURREN BEST SWIMMER.

Wins 440-Yard Event of Jamaica Bay Yacht Club.

John J. Curren, one of the New York Athletic Club's most prominent youngsters, led from the start and easily won the junior 440-yard Metropolitan Association swimming championship, held by the Jamaica Bay Yacht Club at Holland, Rockaway Beach, yesterday. There was no doubt of the result after Curren had covered half the distance, for he rapidly moved away from his field to win by fifteen yards in the time of 6:33 2-5. The pace was slow, for the tide carried the swimmers out of their course.

J. Charles Lee, Jr., of Columbia University, swimming unattached, finished second, fifteen yards in the wake of Curren, swimming strong in the last lap. Garry E. Schmeelk, unattached, was third, barely beating out A. J. Palenscar of the Hungarian-American Athletic Club, who fought him to within five yards of the finish, when the tide carried Palenscar in front of a platform and forced him to stop. Schmeelk was seven yards in back of Lee. Jack A. Welsing of the West Side Young Men's Christian Association found his speed lacking at the distance and finished fifth. Prescott Palmer of the New York Athletic Club also started, but he retired early.

For the first lap of the seventy-five-yard course the six swimmers moved along abreast, with Curren well on the inside. At the first turn Curren got the best take-off and gained a small lead, which he increased to a yard at the 150-yard point. Schmeelk was second, with Lee third and the three other contestants bunched. On the next two laps Curren was forced to swim hard by Schmeelk, who was going along strongly, but the latter weakened as Curren passed the 300-yard mark three yards in front. Lee kept behind Schmeelk and nearing the turn for the final lap the Columbia student passed him and proceeded to pick up on Curren. The latter, however, swam strongly and finished well within himself.

Sam Lothian of the West Side Young Men's Christian Association made the most of his thirteen-second handicap in winning the seventy-five-yard swim. He had only a two-foot advantage on James T. Curtin, Jr., an unattached competitor, who started from the nine-second mark and finished second. Harry Knecht, leaving from scratch, took third honors.

L. B. (Bud) Goodwin, the veteran New York Athletic Club swimmer, fresh from his victories on the Coast, showed the speed of the Goodwin of old in an exhibition of 150 yards and, although he slackened his efforts in the last ten yards, covered the distance in the fast time of 1:44 2-5.

Young Morgan Loses Boat Race.

Twenty-eight yachts in seven classes sailed a fairly fast race yesterday in the fourth annual regatta of the Orients Yacht Club of Mamaroneck from the black buoy off Delancy Point to Matinicock Point, to Execution Light, and thence to the finish, giving the yachts a beat for the first leg and reaches for the other two. Eight of the Star Class started, and the racing of these fast little sloops was close. Willis and Stannard's Altair won from Charles E. Hyde's Hyra by 8 seconds. The Catseye, in the Jewel Class, won from the Opal, sailed by Harry Morgan, son of J. P. Morgan, by 6 seconds. The winners in the other classes were: Chance, Petrel, Firefly, Thane, and Yan. The club has just purchased three acres on the shore of Mamaroneck Harbor, upon which it will erect a new clubhouse.

Harlem Yacht Club Race.

There were sixteen starters yesterday in the Harlem Yacht Club's long-distance race to Stratford Shoal Light and return. The start was made at 6 P. M. in a light southerly breeze.

The yachts that started in the rating class were Arvis, Shadow, Amoret, Ogeemah, Wianno, Anita, and Pixie.

In Class B (yawls) the starters were Gypsy, Hyperion, and Coot.

In the handicap class the starters were Rebilla, Va Veda, Natoma, Senora, Kanmuir, and Miss Modesty.

BRONX ATHLETES STAR.

Lead in Events of Keansburg, N. J., Carnival.

Close competition, featured by the frequent successes of athletes representing the Bronx Church House, marked the annual track and field games of the Keansburg (N. J.) Carnival Association at Keansburg yesterday. Jack Kelly's boys starred in the field events and were factors in the track exhibitions. They failed, however, to show up as strong as usual in the five-mile road run held in conjunction with the track sports. New Jersey Boys and a Philadelphian were the principals in this event. H. Terhune of the Michelin A. A., New Brunswick, starting with the limit handicap of 3 minutes and 45 seconds, was the first away, and he remained in front throughout the entire journey over the streets of Keansburg.

The team prize went to representatives of the Holy Family Lyceum, Jersey City. Joseph Schwartz of the Mercury Athletic Club, Philadelphia, proved the fastest man in the field of seventy, going the route in 29:52.

The reappearance of Harry Smith, Bronx Church House, former national two-mile champion, was one of the interesting points in this race. Smith started from scratch and finished in twenty-ninth position, his time being seven seconds slower than that recorded by Schwartz. It took Terhune, the victor, 32:26 to run twice around the course.

Eddie Elnes, Bronx Church House, junior national standing high jump, captured his favorite event with a leap of 5 feet 2 inches, but his victory was protested on the grounds that he automatically suspended himself by competing in an unsanctioned meet two months ago. Second place was taken by J. C. Hendrickson, with a jump of 4 feet 10 inches and a four-inch handicap. L. Louterbaum, with five inches, jumped 4 feet 9 inches, and annexed third place. Harry Buhler will get third prize in the event that Elnes is disqualified.

Buhler showed the way in the 100-yard dash, but only after a struggle in which Herman Foster of the Salem Crescent A. C. was all but shut out and disqualified. Foster was the back marker, and fifteen yards from the tape was pocketed by Buhler and L. C. Hartmann, unattached. To get out he had to use his elbows and for doing so was protested. Referee Brady refused to sanction the claim.

Jim Plant of the Long Island A. C. made a splendid effort to land the mile handicap, but he was not equal to the task and first place went to T. A. Benish of the Bald Eagle A. C. of Perth Amboy, N. J., who had seventy-five yards start. Plant broke from the fifteen-yard post. D. M. Pinckney, Mohawk A. C. with eighty-five yards handicap, finished directly back of Plant in 4:41.

A likely youngster won the 600-yard novice—F. Richter of the Pastime A. C. who journeyed the distance in 1:23. He was pushed by L. Cohan, Newark Y. M. C. A., and F. Manning, Prudential A. A.

Big Matt Skea of the Pastime A. C. easily came through in the 300-yard scratch race in 0:34 2-5.

He is another turned from Lionel Beet of the Salem Crescent A. C., 100 yards from the finish and won easing up. Beet was the runner up, with C. Young of the Michelin A. A., third.

Leaders in the road run:

	Actual Hcp. Time.
H. Terhune, Michelin A. A.	3:45 32:26
G. J. Janovsik, Kts. of St. Peter.	2:15 30:59
Harvey Frick, Bronx Ch'ch House.	2:30 31:24
H. Smith, Holy Family Lyceum.	3:30 32:25
A. Kostan, Holy Family Lyceum.	3:45 30:43
S. Kirkikas, Greek-Am. Lyceum.	3:15 32:18
G. P. Harty, Holy Family Lyceum.	3:45 32:49
G. Mazzucca, Mohawk A. C.	3:15 32:23
F. Johns, Holy Family Lyceum.	3:30 32:39
R. Mallory, Mohawk A. C.	2:30 31:50
Joseph Randolph, Kts. of St. Peter.	3:15 32:37
R. Terhune, Michelin A. A.	3:15 32:39
William Breece, Michelin A. A.	3:45 33:10
L. May, Holy Family Lyceum.	3:45 33:11
J. Cerino, Mohawk A. C.	3:00 32:27
J. Schwartz, Mercury A. C., Phila.	0:29 29:52
J. Dolan, Mohawk A. C.	1:45 31:21
R. Brand, St. Anselm A. C.	2:15 31:52
John D. Bell, Arcolkyn A. A.	3:15 31:54
Gotch Becker, Holy Fam. Lyceum.	0:40 30:22
A. Morris, unattached.	1:00 30:44
M. Gross, Brooklyn A. A.	3:30 33:15
H. Herrmann, Michelin A. A.	2:30 32:10
H. Geoghan, Kts. of St. Peter.	3:30 33:20
J. J. Reynolds, Ozanam A. A.	3:15 33:08

TEAM SCORES.

Holy Family Lyceum	4	5	6	8	13—	36
Mohawk A. C.	7	9	14	15	28—	73
Michelin A. A.	11	12	16	17	33—	79
Knights of St. Peter	2	10	20	35	40—107	
Brooklyn A. A.	17	18	24	30	34—123	
Bronx Church House	3	25	29	32	37—126	
St. Anselm A. A.	16	23	26	31	39—135	
Ozanam A. A.	21	22	27	33	38—141	

On Local Cricket Creases.

A championship game in the series of the New York and New Jersey Cricket Association, played at Livingston yesterday, between the Staten Island Club and the Bensonhurst Rovers, resulted in an easy win for the Rovers, who proved effective with both bat and ball and defeated the Staten Island team by 88 runs, with three wickets to spare.

The Manor Field and Crescent teams played an association game at West New Brighton, and the former won easily, declaring their innings at 174 for the loss of 7 wickets, and dismissing the Crescents for 88. The feature of the game was the splendid innings of R. Comacho, who went in first for the winners, and was still not out when the innings terminated with 96 to his credit.

The Van Cortlandt League game, played at Van Cortlandt Park between the Camerons and Yonkers, was won by the Camerons with totals of 82 to 41.

In a splendid finish, after being behind for the most part of the game, the Brooklyns defeated the Brooklyn Wanderers by the narrow margin of two runs in the Metropolitan League game at Prospect Park. The totals: Brooklyn Wanderers, 127; Brooklyn, 129.

The Manhattan Club virtually won the pennant in the Metropolitan League series for the season by defeating Paterson at Prospect Park by 137 runs, with seven wickets to spare. Even if Manhattan is defeated by Brooklyn next week, they will still stand ahead of their nearest competitor. The Manhattans made 170 for the loss of three wickets.

The Spartans defeated the West Indians at Prospect Park by 37 runs, with totals of 111 against 74. J. Joseph, one of the winning side, was not out for 40, while J. Moore contributed 30, and H. Holder added 23.

A draw game was seen at the meeting of the Orients and the West Indian Veterans at Prospect Park, the Orients running out, 127, thanks to good batting on the part of Dash, Clarke, Watts, Roach, and Austin, while the West Indian Veterans scored 71 for the loss of six wicket when time was called.

The Anglo-American team defeated the Bronx United Eleven in a league game at Van Cortlandt Park, totaling 73 against 25 made by their opponents.

E. Carr was pre-eminent in both departments in the game between Van Cortlandt and Vernon at Van Cortlandt Park, and mainly through his efforts the Van Cortlandts won by a margin of 35 runs in totals of 72 and 37.

The United C. C. won a victory over the Pickwicks by 10 runs at Prospect Park, scoring 111, while the Pickwicks were able to make but 101.

The Colonials scored an even 100 in their game against the West Indian second eleven, who responded with 57, thereby losing the game by 43 runs.

E. H. English Beats Brother.

Special to The New York Times.

MAPLEWOOD HOTEL, N. H., Aug. 21.—A large gallery followed the English brothers of New Haven in their thirty-six-hole final today. E. H. English won the Maplewood sixth annual golf championship from H. K. English by 5 and 3. The victor is a long driver, and he startled onlookers by reaching several greens with an iron where the average player uses wood. The medal scores were low, both men securing 75 for the morning round, and F. K. English repeating this afternoon. E. H. English defeated his brother because of his superior green work. Accurate approaching and putting netted him a 70 for the afternoon's play, his total for the thirty-six holes being 145, to F. K. English's 150. F. H. Bailey of Braeburn won the 36-hole men event in the second sixteen by defeating H. C. Waldron, Ingawana Hunt, 5 and 4. The Directors' Cup went to L. H. Dorchester of Hartford, who vanquished L. Scott of Greenfield, 3 and 2. W. S. Buckner of Lakeville took the Secretary's Cup from J. S. Farrand, Jr., by 7 and 5. The Casino became the prize of Ward Cheney, Maplewood, who beat M. D. Fink, St. Andrews, 4 and 3. In the Weekly sweepstakes tourney today T. R. Buckner, Compierne, won first place with a net score of 69. R. H. Stearns of Braeburn was second with 70, and Robert Ault of York third with 71. Miss Gertrude Woodruff of Joliet, Ill., and Miss Laura F. Rice of Houston, Texas, won first and second, respectively, in the women's event with scores of 103 and 107.

Champion by Flip of a Coin.

NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 21.—Harold Clark of Springfield, Mass., retained his title of roque champion at the close of the National Tournament here tonight. When play ended he and his brother, Eddie Clark of Springfield, were tied with 12 games won and 1 lost. Instead of playing off the tie they decided to flip a coin, and Harold Clark won the toss.

AMATEUR GOLF RACE DRAWS 'BIG THREE'

Ouimet, Travers, and Evans Among Entries for U. S. G. A. Tournament.

The amateur championship tournament under the auspices of the United States Golf Association will be under way on the links of the Country Club of Detroit in another week. Unusual interest centres in this year's tournament because practically the best of American golfers will be entered for the eighteen-hole elimination test on Saturday, Aug. 28.

Usually when the tournament is held over an Eastern course four-fifths of the entry is made up of players from along the Atlantic seaboard, and when the scene shifts to Chicago the Middle West furnishes nearly all the talent. This time, however, the golfers are heading for Detroit from all directions. Strong players from the Pacific Coast will be there, others from the South, and others from Canada.

There are, of course, three figures looming up prominently. Francis Ouimet, the title holder; Jerome D. Travers, the open champion, and Charles Evans, Jr., the Western leader, constitute what might be termed the "big three." They will all be on a strange course.

In the cases of Evans and Ouimet it may be said that most of their triumphs have been achieved on familiar courses. This is more particularly so with Evans, who is a wizard on Western turf, but rarely does anything in the East. He has flashed brilliantly in medal rounds, but as a rule the keener greens in this part of the country have never suited his style of putting. Further than that, it has been said that Evans does not possess the proper temperament to succeed at match play. Many instances might be cited wherein he has ruined his chances through indifferent headwork, but even so the theory that he is only good at medal play hardly bears close analysis when his many Western wins are taken into consideration.

It would be hardly fair to Ouimet to say that he has never done much out of New England. While his greatest triumph, the winning of the open at Brookline, was on a course to which he had played since childhood, it cannot be said that he enjoyed any particular advantage a year ago at Ekwanok, where he won his present amateur title. Ouimet has done comparatively little playing in the West, but there is no reason why a person possessing his sound game should not give a good account of himself, especially at the Country Club of Detroit, admittedly one of the foremost courses in America. The extreme length of the links should also suit the champion.

In Travers we have the one amateur who has demonstrated his ability to play well anywhere. His first national championship crown was won at Cleveland, and a few years later he won the title over the links of the Chicago Golf Club, defeating Evans in the final. His two other national amateur successes were scored at Garden City.

He astonished the world almost as much as did Ouimet by winning the "open" at Baltusrol last June. There, to be sure, Travers was on a course he knew well, but for all that he was playing golf that week that would have won over almost any links. His driving has been going so much better this Summer that few amateurs are now able to make him play the odd.

While it is out of the question to attempt to mention all the others who have done things and have a right to be considered as possibilities, such well-known players as W. C. Fownes, Jr., of Oakmont, Eben M. Byers, of Allegheny, both former title holders; Joseph Schlotman, of Detroit; Jesse Guilford, of Boston; Ned Sawyer, of Wheaton; Max Marston, of Baltusrol; Philip Carter, of Nassau, and Harry Davis, the San Francisco sensation, all possess the ability to go a long way with anything like a fair break in the luck.

The conditions for this tournament calling for an elimination round on Saturday to be followed by a 36-hole qualifying test on Monday, make it possible to have all match rounds at 36 holes. That is what all golfers desire, for although a round of the links consists of eighteen holes there is always that feeling, especially on this side of the Atlantic where there is at times a tendency to break away from tradition, that too great an element of chance attends the contest restricted to eighteen holes.

As entries for the championship close tomorrow evening with Howard F. Whitney, Secretary of the United States Golf Association, it will not be long before it is known positively who will and who will not be at Detroit. Because of the recent additions to the eligibility list, there are now considerably more than 800 amateurs having the right to compete, but no matter how many start the elimination round will speedily reduce the field to 64, or possibly a few more should there be any ties for last places.

SEEK FOREIGN PILOTS.

Speedway Wants Furloughs for Soldiers for Astor Cup Race.

Europe's war zone is being invaded to secure racing pilots of foreign nationality to go against the formidable list of stars who will drive in the Vincent Astor Cup race. Some of the contenders in this event, which will be the opening race at the new Sheepshead Bay Speedway on Oct. 2, have high-speed cars that were built abroad. Dario Resta, although born in Italy, is a British subject and has a French Peugeot, which will give his entry a triple international flavor. Ralph De Palma, who is Italian born but an American citizen, will be at the wheel of a German Mercedes; and Barney Oldfield has imported a French Delage for the 350-mile speed classic. Earl Cooper and Eddie Rickenbacher, both American, have won big races on native-made Stutz and Maxwell cars and offer two strong domestic combinations.

What Manager Everard Thompson is seeking, however, are cracks of foreign reputation as pilots of several famous European-made racing cars to furnish the distinctive international elements that were so conspicuous in the early races for the Vanderbilt Cup and the Grand Prize trophies. He has made a direct appeal to the French War Office to grant some of the drivers a sufficiently long furlough from the front to participate in the Astor Cup race.

The French War Minister has been approached in that matter through the intermediation of a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. Advices from Paris give encouragement that the appeal has not been altogether in vain.

Word has been received by the Speedway management that René Thomas and the noted Bablot have received permission for a leave of absence in order to compete. The pilots are among the best in France. Thomas won the Indianapolis race in 1914. Bablot made much of his reputation in the Targa Florio, the Grand Prix of the Automobile Club of France and a string of other important foreign races.

Manager Thompson says he will have no difficulty in securing for them fast cars of foreign makes already bought on which options have been secured by New Yorkers and others who propose entering the racing game. Porporato, of the Italian army, who finished second in the Chicago Derby on a Sunbeam, is still in this country. Porporato is rated in Italy as the peer of any of the Italian drivers, De Palma and Resta not excepted.

Felice Nazarro and Vincenzo Lancia are engaged in making war cars at Turin and are out of the question, but of the other famous pilots of early Vanderbilt Cup and Grand Prize days, Victor Hemery, Louis Wagner, and Arthur Duray have not yet been reported as among the impossibilities.

Among the European racing stars of more recent years who are anxious to come over, and who may receive furloughs, are Jules Goux, who won the 1913 Indianapolis 500-mile race in a Peugeot and who now is driving a car at the front for General Joffre, and Georges Boillot, victor in the French Grand Prix of 1912, who when last heard from was engaged in planting mines, a thing he considers decidedly more dangerous than race driving.

The Vincent Astor Cup is the bait of wealthy sportsmen, and the $50,000 in prize money is a temptation hard to be resisted by men who won fame and fortune in the race of a few years back.

TRADE SCHOOL EXHIBIT.

National Association to Give Show in Madison Square Garden.

The National Industrial Education for Vocational Training Exposition and Conference will be held in Madison Square Garden from Sept. 23 to Oct. 2. The New York Board of Education will have exhibits of the work done in the Manhattan Trade School, the Evening Trade and High School, the Brooklyn Vocational School for Boys, the Boys' Vocational School Instruction, the Murray Hill Vocational School, and other institutions.

Several leading manufacturers will give exhibitions. An address will be delivered by Dr. C. P. Steinmetz, President of the General Electric Company and President of the National Association of Corporation Schools, an organization of more than fifty industrial concerns which are maintaining apprentice shops. Trade school exhibits will be installed by the Saunders Trade School of Yonkers, the Boardman Apprentice Shops of New Haven, Conn.; the Hampton Institute, the Little Mothers' Aid Association, the Free Industrial School for Crippled Children and others.

PRIZES FOR NATIVE NUTS.

Northern Growers' Association Wants to Find New Species.

The Northern Nut Growers' Association, which will hold its sixth annual convention at Rochester on Sept. 1 and 2, has offered a series of prizes in an effort to aid the industry and bring to the attention of the growers new species which will enable them to compete with the importers.

The main prize will be one of $50 for a hazel nut of unquestioned native origin that can compete with the imported filbert. Then there will be a prize of $10 for a better Northern pecan, and $20 will be divided as prizes for other nuts.

Impetus has been given to the movement by the discovery in Indiana recently of three of the finest pecan nut trees in the world. From these trees, it is believed, thousands of others can be developed by grafting. It is hoped that the competition at the convention will bring many such instances and also do much for the industry. Competitors may send samples of the nuts entered in the prize contest to Dr. W. C. Deming, Secretary of the association, at Georgetown, Conn.

ASK AID FOR FRESH AIR HOME

Ethical Culture Society Wants to Extend Orange County Farm.

An appeal was made public yesterday for funds to aid in the maintenance and extension of the work at Felicia, the nonsectarian fresh air home of the Ethical Culture Society at Mountainville, Orange County, N. Y. Checks may be sent to Walter H. Liebmann, Treasurer, at 233 Broadway.

Hundreds of children are given an outing at the home each Summer, beginning June 15. Most of the children are from 5 to 14 years of age, and they are taken there in groups of 100. They are selected from lists provided by the Hudson Guild, Madison House, the Widowed Mothers' Fund Association, the Hebrew Orphan Asylum and other organizations.

The home is on an estate covering seventy-five acres, which provides an excellent playground. The children are instructed in natural history and the rudimentary rules of hygiene. The home was purchased and equipped by a comittee of young men, among them Milton M. Klein, Walter H. Liebmann, Arthur Essing, Henry J. Gaisman, and Charles J. Liebmann.

FURS IN THE NORTHWEST.

They Are Plentiful, but Bring Little for Lack of Demand.

Consul General R. E. Mansfield, Vancouver, Canada, writes to the Department of Commerce that there is little prospect of any big fur sales being held in that city this season, and that the usual annual influx of fur buyers is noticeably absent.

He also says that, with an almost complete absence of demand from Europe, which is the chief market for furs, combined with a material decline in values of the higher-priced pelts, the lot of the fur dealer or trapper in the Canadian Northwest is not a highly remunerative one at present.

The supply of furs is very good, according to reports from the North, which may tend to force prices still lower. Many of the small-town fur traders in northern British Columbia and Yukon are unable to pay their bills, because they have been unable to obtain anything like reasonable prices for their furs. It is anticipated, however, that there will be a demand for moderate-priced furs in the near future. Black furs will be much in demand in Europe and elsewhere because of the almost universal mourning. Other furs, like the white fox, musquash, and lynx, will be dyed black to meet the demand.

South Africa Exporting Meat.

South Africa is coming into the limelight as a meat-exporting district, according to a commerce report. Shipments have been made to England since May, the total to recent date being 14,854 quarters of beef. All of this meat came from Natal, with the exception of about 1,500 quarters from Cape Town. Although it was of poor quality, on the whole, it brought 13 or 15 cents a pound at Smithfield market, London. Exported under favorable conditions, an experimental consignment of 24 quarters of meat from the Government School of Agriculture at Cedara was sold in England at 17 cents a pound for hindquarters and 15 cents a pound for fores.

Builders Active in Queens.

Owing to the demand that has developed for apartments in several sections of Queens builders are very active in that borough. Frank Zvanovec, who is erecting tenements in Astoria to cost $60,000, has taken title to a plot 78 by 97 feet on the south side of Third Avenue, west of Jamaica Avenue, Astoria, from David Deans.

The Hague Construction Company has taken title to three plots at Maspeth from John F. Kaiser.

$700,000 Park Avenue Apartment.

Plans have been filed for a twelve-story apartment house to cover the block front on the west side of Park Avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets. It will have a frontage of 200.9 feet and 65.5 on each street. The 330 Park Avenue Company, Inc., E. Clifford Potter, President, is the owner. Warren & Wetmore, the architects, have placed the cost at $700,000.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., Ga.—Fair Sun. and Mon.; mod. n. w. winds.

Fla.—Fair Sun. and Mon.; gentle to mod. shifting winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Sun. and Mon.; gentle to mod. n. and w. winds on coast.

La.—Fair Sun. and Mon., except showers Mon. in n. w., gentle to mod. s. winds on coast.

E. Tex.—Cloudy Sun. Mon. showers, except fair near coast; mod. s. e. to s. winds.

W. Tex.—Fair Sun. and Mon., except thunder showers Sun. night or Mon. in n.

Okla.—Cloudy Sun.; thunder showers at night or Mon.

Ark.—Fair Sun.; warmer in e. Mon., unsettled, probably showers.

Tenn.—Fair Sun.; warmer in extreme west. Mon., fair in east, probably showers in w.

Ky.—Fair, warmer Sun. Mon., cloudy; warmer in e.

Ohio—Fair Sun., preceded by showers in morning in n.; warmer. Mon., fair, warmer; mod. to n. w. winds, becoming variable.

Ind.—Warmer and fair Sun. Mon. fair; mod. n. w. winds, becoming variable.

Lower Mich.—Fair Sun., preceded by showers in morning in s. e. Mon., fair; gentle to mod. n. winds, becoming variable.

Upper Mich.—Fair Sun. Mon., unsettled, probably showers; gentle to mod. n. winds, becoming variable.

PEOPLE MAY VOTE FOR MAGISTRATES

Brooklyn Delegates to Convention Put Through Amendment to Make Office Elective.

AIDED BY UP-STATE MEN

Manhattan and Bronx Delegates, in Opposing Proposal, Severely Criticise Brooklyn Methods.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 21.—In the absence of a quorum today, the Republican delegates from Kings, by effective team work with Republican delegates from up-State, succeeded in forcing through an amendment to the proposed judiciary article of the Constitution which will leave an opening for the Legislature to pass a law making City Magistrates in New York City elective instead of appointive officers. For many years the Sullivan element in the Tammany delegation to the law-making body has attempted to have legislation of that character passed, but their efforts have stranded on the opposition of civic organizations in the City of New York.

Almet R. Latson, a Republican delegate from Kings, offered an amendment to Section 19 of the judiciary article which deals with the powers and duties of Judges in the inferior courts, that would have had the effect of creating an exemption for Brooklyn, so that City Magistrates there might have been elected, while in the rest of the city they would have been appointed by the Mayor.

At the same time an amendment to the same section was suggested by the Judiciary Committee which would have tended to establish qualifications for the position of Justice of the Peace, admittedly the weakest link in the judiciary chain. The up-State Republicans were anxious that the powers of the Justices of the Peace and the lack of any constitutional or statutory provision to establish any standard of fitness or any legislative curb on their fees should remain unchanged. The Brooklyn delegates were for elective magistrates—in Brooklyn.

After considerable debate on the question Henry L. Stimson got the floor. He argued that perhaps the best interests of the State might be served by making some concession to the Brooklyn men, though in a general provision covering the entire city and leaving it optional with the Legislature to provide for elective magistrates or leave them appointive.

"If we don't there is every likelihood that the powerful Republican organization in Kings may effect a deal with the equally powerful Democratic organization in New York County (Tammany Hall) to accomplish its ends elsewhere and produce a change throughout the city which, in my opinion, would be disastrous to these courts."

Nicoll Criticises Brooklyn.

District Attorney Martin of the Bronx said it would be the best thing that could happen to the city if the Magistrates were being "brought down closer to the people instead of sitting on the bench with their robes on them, so far from the people that they cannot understand their desires.

"If this system which Mr. Stimson says is so good is out of politics, how is it then that the brother of a political leader and the son of another political leader less than a month ago were selected for the bench? There is as much politics in it one way as the other."

Delancey Nicoll spoke against the Latson amendment.

"It is most extraordinary that Brooklyn is trying to set itself up apart from the other boroughs," said Mr. Nicoll. "Does it want to secede? I do not know but the Borough of Manhattan would be glad to have some of the boroughs go; we are now paying almost all of their taxes. Brooklyn, which has this powerful Republican organization which wants to set up in business for itself, now pays about 20 per cent. of the taxes of the Greater City—in any event not more than 25 per cent.—while the burden falls on the Borough of Manhattan."

When the section was put to a vote two amendments were adopted with the aid of the Brooklyn vote. They will leave the Legislature powerless in establishing any qualifications for Justices of the Peace in rural communities and will leave the fixing of their salaries to local boards of supervisors. Then the Latson amendment was adopted by a vote of 38 to 20 with the aid of Republican delegates from up-State.

No Quorum Present.

The convention, sitting as a committee of the whole, also adopted Sections 20 and 21, which provide for the general reorganization of the intermediary criminal and civil courts in New York City. Under these sections, the County Courts in Kings, Bronx, Queens, and Richmond are abolished and their criminal jurisdiction transferred to the Court of General Sessions for the City and County of New York, while their civil jurisdiction is transferred to the City Court, which is given power to adjudicate cases involving up to $5,000 in the amounts litigated. The section provides also for five additional City Court Judges, two from Kings and one each from the Counties of Bronx, Queens, and Richmond. The Judges of the County Court will become Judges of General Sessions.

At the beginning of the afternoon session, when there were 110 absentees, Mr. Quigg moved that the Committee on Rules be instructed to "go to all and every place where absent delegates were sojourning, arrest them and bring them back at their own expense." This motion lacked a second and was never put. Then Mr. Quigg made a motion to adjourn, but was voted down by the delegates.

BARCLAY PAYS WIFE'S FINE.

Lawyer Tells Court Her $6,000,000 Fortune Is Nearly Wiped Out.

William Barclay, wealthy realty operator, yesterday paid the fine of $250 imposed upon his wife, Mrs. Maud Brevoort Barclay, by Supreme Court Justice Guy, who had declared the society leader in contempt of court for failure to appear in supplementary proceedings in a judgment for $3,020 obtained against her by the Corn Exchange Bank.

Mrs. Barclay's fortune, estimated once at about $6,000,000, has been nearly wiped out, according to her lawyer, Norman W. Kerngood, who appeared in her behalf when the payment of the fine was made a court record. Had Mrs. Barclay failed to effect the payment she would have been placed in Ludlow Street Jail, where she would have been compelled to serve one day for each dollar of the fine.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Tacoma Maru, Aug. 23.

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West.) New Zealand, (specially addressed) (via San Francisco)—Ventura ..... Aug. 26

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Manoa, Aug. 26

Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West.) (via Vancouver)—Makura ..... Aug. 27

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Shinyo Maru ..... Aug. 30

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Sado Maru ..... Sept. 2

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 28, SS Philadelphia.

France—Close at 11 A. M. Sept. 4, SS Espagne.

Belgium—Service suspended.

Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Sept. 9, SS Cretic.

Greece—Close at 12 M. Aug. 26, SS Themistocles.

Liberia—No sailing at present.

Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 31, SS Nieuw Amsterdam.

Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 7, SS Noordam.

Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Aug. 28, SS United States.

Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 24, SS Verona, and at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 26, SS Duca degli Abruzzi.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:16|Sun sets..6:51|Moon sets..2:19

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:18	5:43	11:28	12:00
Governors Island	5:48	6:12	11:57	12:00
Hell Gate	7:38	8:02	1:37	1:40

Arrived—Saturday, Aug. 21.

SS Cymric, Liverpool, Aug. 11.
SS Achilles, Marseilles, Aug. 6.
SS Chicago City, Swansea, Aug. 7.
SS Hermine, Bordeaux, Aug. 1.
SS Puno, Colon, Aug. 18.
SS Munwood, Matanzas, Aug. 18.
SS Askehall, Bordeaux, Aug. 1.
SS Lutetian, Dartmouth, Aug. 8.
SS Tomsk, Baltimore, Aug. 18.
SS Orifiamme, Bordeaux, Aug. 19.
SS P. H. Crowell, Boston, Aug. 19.
SS El Cid, Galveston, Aug. 14.
SS El Rio, Galveston, Aug. 14.
SS Pythias, Newport, Aug. 6.
SS Antilla, Santiago, Aug. 16.
SS Kivita, Boston, Aug. 18.
SS Anglo-Patagonian, Bordeaux, Aug. 9.
SS Finn, Baltimore, Aug. 18.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Philadelphia	Liverpool	Aug. 14
Cora	Cristobal	Aug. 6
Baron Cawdor	Marseilles	July 30
Palacine	Brixham	Aug. 8
Walton Hall	London	Aug. 6
Gloughton	London	Aug. 7
Palermo	Genoa	Aug. 6
Pythias	Newport	Aug. 6
Yaguez	San Juan	Aug. 11
Kroonland	Colon	Aug. 6
Bayamo	Santiago	Aug. 16
City of Columbus	Savannah	Aug. 19
Duca degli Abruzzi	Naples	Aug. 11

DUE TOMORROW.

Tuscania	Glasgow	Aug. 14
Thessalonic	Bermuda	Aug. 16
Themistocles	Patras	Aug. 2
Chicago City	Swansea	Aug. 7
Strathgairy	Havre	Aug. 7
Aldersgate	Buenos Aires	July 27
Greystock Castle	Balboa	Aug. 14
Tenadores	Colon	Aug. 14
Sixaola	Santiago	Aug. 15
Brazos	San Juan	Aug. 18
Carolyn	Colon	Aug. 15
Harpathian	Marseilles	Aug. 5
Creole	New Orleans	Aug. 15
Philadelphian	London	Aug. 7

DUE TUESDAY.

Lancastrian	London	Aug. 12
Hathor	Havre	Aug. 12
Waturu	Progreso	Aug. 14
Hellig Olav	Christiansand	Aug. 14
Chipana	Colon	Aug. 18
Lucilene	Gibraltar	Aug. 8
Taltac	Balboa	Aug. 18
Sabine	Mobile	Aug. 17
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Aug. 21
Bankdale	Brest	Aug. 11

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Nieuw Amsterdam

FIVE POINTS LOSES ITS MISSION HOUSE

Notorious Criminal District of Past Taken by the City for Its Centre for Courts.

RAZING THE OLD BUILDING

Methodist Society Continues Its Religious Work of Last Sixty-five Years and Will Buy New Home.

After occupying for more than sixty years the site of the old brewery in the heart of the historic Five Points district, the Five Points Mission House was obliged to move to new quarters a few weeks ago, and, housewreckers began last week to tear down the old mission structure. The building covered a plot 98 by 148 feet at 63 Park Street, opposite Paradise Park. It was condemned by the city some time ago with adjoining property, which was needed for the new Court House centre.

The Mission has taken temporary quarters in the six-story brick building at the northwest corner of Worth and Centre Streets, within two blocks of the old site. Plans are being made to acquire a suitable site, if possible, not far from the old neighborhood, as the women who control the mission work under the auspices of the Ladies' Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church are anxious to continue their work in the district with which they have been so long associated.

When the mission work was established in 1850 the Five Points had been notorious for years as the worst spot in the city. Charles Dickens in "his "American Notes" has left a picture of the locality during his visit there in 1841, in which he speaks of its narrow ways, reeking with filth and hideous tenements, and with nearly every house a low tavern.

In 1850 the Ladies' Missionary Society began the pioneer work to reclaim the district to decency and proper living. A building, about twenty by forty feet, was hired in the vicinity of Park and Worth Streets, and the Rev. Lewis M. Pease, who afterward became widely known as the founder of the Five Points House of Industry, took charge. Despite many difficulties the work prospered, and in 1852 the bold decision was made to buy the Old Brewery for a commodious mission building.

The Old Brewery was then a ramshackle tenement house and was called the most degraded place in New York. It was originally said to have been erected as a brewery in 1792, but was transformed into a tenement in 1837. A narrow passageway on one side, known as Murderers' Alley, suggestive of the character of the neighborhood, gave access to the rear. Through the efforts of influential citizens, the property was purchased for $16,000 in May, 1852. It was torn down, and on June 18, 1853, the new five-story Five Points Mission House was opened, and up to a few weeks ago the work was continued there, day and night. Sixty-five years ago the building was regarded as too small, and it was replaced with the more expensive structure now being torn down. It is a six-story edifice, and although the property is exempt from taxes, its assessed valuation is carried on the books of the Tax Department at $210,000, of which the building figured at $100,000.

Mrs. Willard H. Rogers, treasurer of the Five Points Mission, said yesterday that no award had been made by the city, and until such time as the amount no definite steps would be taken toward acquiring a new site. The building at Worth and Centre Streets has been leased for a short term, and the work is going on without interruption.

The report for 1914 shows that more than 1,100 families in the neighborhood were assisted and more than 9,000 articles of clothing were distributed, while all of the boys' and girls' classes, including the industrial departments, Junior Scouts, Camp Five Girls, kindergartens, and King's Daughters' circles, were well maintained. The Sunday School has an attendance of 300 to 500 pupils, according to the season of the year. The mission has a large Summer farm near Cornwall, N. Y., where more than five hundred children and their mothers are taken for short periods during the warm weather. The expense last year to carry on the work was more than $26,000.

The officers of the Five Points Mission are: President, Mrs. R. M. Holsten; Vice Presidents, Mrs. Stephen Merritt, Mrs. L. H. Kane, and Mrs. H. Fowler; Treasurer, Mrs. Willard H. Rogers; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Jesse Howell. Among the members of the Advisory Committee are Bishop Luther B. Wilson, the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, the Rev. Dr. Allan Macrossie, Frank deK. Huyler, Benjamin Moore, Miss Kate Bond, Francis L. Wandell, J. M. Cornell, and Lemuel Skidmore. The Rev. Dr. F. J. Belcher is the Superintendent and pastor of the mission.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha Con.	.02	Justice	.04
Andes	.07	Kentucky Con.	.02
Best & Belcher	.07	Mexican	.47
Bullion	.02	Occidental Con.	.79
Caledonia	.02	Ophir	.30
Challenge Con.	.08	Overman	.82
Chollar	.03	Savage	.04
Confidence	.12	Seg. Belcher	.03
Con. Cal. & Va.	.11	Sierra Nevada	.13
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con.	.39
Gould & Curry	.03	Utah Con.	.03
Hale & Norcross	.04	Yellow Jacket	.12
Julia	.01		

TONOPAH.

Jim Butler	.82	Comb Fraction	.09
McNamara	.02	Diamondf. Daisy	.03
Midway	.10	Diamondf. B. B.	.01
Mineral Ext.	.19	Florence	.45
Montana	.28	Goldfield Merger	.20
North Star	.11	Jumbo Ext.	1.42½
Rescue Eula	.06	Lone Star	.03
Tonopah Ext.	2.45	Silver Pick	.08
Tonopah Merger	.35	Vernal	.02
Victor	.28	Nevada Hills	.18
West End	.60	Rochester Mines	.27
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.48
Atlanta	.29	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.43	Man. Big Four	.05
C. O. D.	.04		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	10	10¼	Isabella	1¼	1¾
Elkton	21	22⅜	Jackpot	⅝	¾
El Paso	76	100	McKinney	37½	38
Findlay	2½	4½	Portland	145	146½
Gold. Cycle	176½	177	Vindicator	158	164
Gold Dollar	1	4	Rav. B. H.	2¼	4
Gold Sov.	2½	4			

FALL RIVER QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Aug. 21.—Cotton mill stock quotations:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Linen Co.	..	56	..
Arkwright Mills	..	65	..
Barnard Manufacturing Co.	35	..	..
Border City Mfg. Co.	105	..	..
Chace Mills	100	102½	..
Charlton Mills	92	..	..
Davol Mills	90	..	..
Davis Mills	107½	..	..
Flint Mills	97	..	100
Hargraves Mills	..	43	..
King Philip Mills	107	..	..
Laurel Lake Mills	100	..	..
Lincoln Manufacturing Co.	75	78½	..
Luther Manufacturing Co.	118	..	..
Merchants' Mfg. Co.	77½	82½	78½
Mechanics Mills	77	..	..
Narragansett Mills	..	92½	..
Osborne Mills	..	97	..
Pocasett Manufacturing Co.	90	..	..
R. Borden Mfg. Co.	..	140	..
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	175	..	..
Seaconnet Mills	..	55	..
Shove Mills	70	75	..
Stafford Mills	67	72½	..
Stevens Manufacturing Co.	123	..	..
Tecumseh Mills	105	..	..
Tiverton Cot Mfg. Co.	170	..	..
Wampanoag Mills	..	70	..
Westamoe Mills	..	80	..

Boston Manufacturing Stocks.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—Sales for the week:

Sales.	Price.
5 American Steam Gauge & Valve Co. pf.	102½
1 Dwight Mfg. Co.	1,600
2 Great Falls Mfg. Co.	187½
5 Hill Mfg. Co.	85
1 Middlesex Co.	55
5 Merrimac Mfg. Co.	27
7 Pepperell Mfg. Co.	120@120½
5 Snell & Simpson Biscuit Co pf.	40
10 Wamsutta Mills	121½
5 Wamsutta Mills	121¾
10 U. S. Finishing Co.	12
1 York Mfg. Co.	90

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The Texas storm is now central over northwestern Ohio, with diminished intensity, but the rains continued in the middle Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, the south upper lake and the west lower lake regions, and extended into the Middle Atlantic States and western New England.

There will be rain Sunday in New England and the Middle Atlantic States, followed by generally fair weather Monday.

Winds for Sunday and Monday along the north Atlantic Coast will be moderate south; middle Atlantic Coast, fresh south and southwest; south Atlantic Coast, moderate south and southwest, except light, variable off the Florida coast.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND MONDAY.

New York, New England, and New Jersey—Showers Sunday; Monday, fair.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Showers Sunday; Monday, fair, warmer.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	72	67	4 P. M.	97	72
6 A. M.	78	68	6 P. M.	70	71
9 A. M.	78	73	9 P. M.	70	72
12 M.	84	72	11 P. M.	69	..

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 74; for the corresponding date last year it was 77; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 72.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 70, at 2 P. M. it was 73. Maximum temperatures 78 degrees at 2:20 P. M., minimum 67 degrees at 4 A. M. Humidity 90 per cent. at 8 A. M., 52 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.02 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.95 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
10:30—212 E. 20 St.; Henry Cohen	Slight
10:50—2,473 B'way; Gente Cowzi	Slight
11:05—508 W. 17 St. (vacant lot;) Consol. dated Gas Co.	None
11:30—136 Orchard St.; Samuel Rosen	Slight
P. M.	
1:45—476 Willis Av.; Wm. McElvoy	$15
4:03—727 Melrose Av.; John Pittman	Slight
4:05—3 Av. & 114 St., elevated railr'd	Slight
6:00—603 B'way—Goodman Bros.	Not given
6:30—602 E. 12 St.; I. Nogunonitzsky	Slight
8:05—650 10 Av.; Geo. Jacobi	Slight
8:40—B'way & 64 St., (auto;) R. J. O'Neil	Slight

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The eligible list for gardener is announced. It is as follows:

James Marsh, 97.60; William A. Bartholomae, 94.30; Thomas E. Driscoll, 91.60; Jeremiah Reidy, 89.50; Arthur H. Pritchard, 88.90; Richard Schneider, 88.40; Patrick A. Donlon, 88.40; Patrick Vaughn, 88; Cuno Wenk, 88; Patrick J. Collins, 85.90; Patrick J. Delaney, 85.80; William F. Rodgers, 85.30; Walter L. Degman, 85.30; George A. Grannell, 84.40; Frederick W. Ketsch, 84.40; John J. McDonald, 83.20; Max H. Henckel, 81.80; Michael F. Reilly, 81.30; Michael J. Kiely, 81; Peter Flood, 80.70; Joseph McLaughlin, 80.50; Morris Isaacs, 80.40; Patrick O'Brien, 79.90; Albert M. Olm, 79.80; Damano Formisano, 78.70; James Wren, 77.80; Peter J. Donlon, 77.20; Arthur T. Bent, 76.20; Samuel C. Grant, 75.60; James L. Hannon, 74.80; Thomas McGoldrick, 74.80; William J. Hyland, 74.60; Peter Nasi, 73.50; Simon Linehan, 73.30; William F. Feistel, 72.40; Joseph Casey, 72.10.

United States.

The commission announces for Sept. 8-9 at the New York Custom House a competitive examination for marine engine and boiler draftsman to fill a vacancy in the Naval Trial Department of the United States Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., at $3.32 per diem, and vacancies as they may occur in any United States navy yard or naval establishment or in the Department at Washington, D. C., at entrance salaries ranging from $3.52 to $5.52 per diem. In filling vacancies in navy yards and other naval establishments certification will be made of the highest eligibles competent in the vicinity of the place at which the vacancy occurs, except that, upon the request of the Navy Department certification will be made of the highest eligible on the register for the entire country who have expressed willingness to accept appointment where the vacancy exists. Competitors will be examined in mathematics, materials, details and specifications, drawing and design, and education, training, and experience. For positions paying $3.52 to $4.48 per diem applicants must have had a two years' engineering course in a technical school of recognized standing and at least two years' practical experience, or which at least one must have been in marine engine and boiler drafting; or have had the equivalent of a high school education and four years' practical experience in engine and boiler work, of which not less than one year was practical experience in drafting. For positions paying $4.72 to $5.52 per diem applicants must have had the equivalent of a complete course in engineering in a technical school of recognized standing and at least three years' practical experience, of which not less than one and one-half years has been in marine engine and boiler drafting; or the equivalent of a high school education and at least five years' experience in marine engine and boiler work, of which three years were spent in drafting, and not less than one of these three spent in design. Age, 18 years or over on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Board of Education has awarded the following contracts: For installing electric equipment in P. S. 18, Brooklyn; for additions, alterations, and repairs to the electric equipment in P. S. 42 and 43 and Manual Training High School, Brooklyn; for alterations and repairs at P. S. 45, Brooklyn; for alterations to form open-air classrooms and equipment of the same for various schools in Manhattan; for improving the sanitary conditions of P. S. 12 and 15, Queens, and for furniture for new P. S. 96, Queens.

The local School Board of District 18 says that a speedy and large saving would be achieved by the establishment of a proper depository by the Board of Education and a system of delivery for school supplies. It recommends that no more money be spent for fiction for classroom libraries and that the Bureau of Lectures be made an independent department. It urges that whenever a Principal feels that the assignment of a clerk will be of more use to the work than the assignment of a head of department the Principal's desire should be respected. It also recommends the repeal of all by-laws to the contrary.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 21.—Twenty-two companies, having aggregate capital stocks of $529,500, were incorporated today. They included:

Standard Catering Co., catering, restaurants, hotels, $250,000; W. A. Burnette, H. W. Copleston, William Taylor, 95 Monroe St., B'klyn.

Plimpton Epic Pictures, moving pictures, theatrical, $100,000; S. D. Ripley, P. K. Frower, W. S. Shaterian, 27 William St.

The Whitney-by-the-Sea, Brooklyn, hotels, saloons, cafes, bathhouses, moving-picture places, $50,000; Glaston, Gingar, and Alphonse Stack, 2,632 E. 25 St., B'klyn.

Allan Herschell Co., North Tonawanda, merry-go-round, carousels, park amusements; articles, $27,000; F. W. Fritsche, John Wenther, Allan Herschell, 179 Vandervoort St., North Tonawanda.

Weaver's Inc., Bronx, department store, $20,000; Johanna Lewin, Mina S. Weaver, H. M. Greenbaum, 152 W. 116 St.

Congern Realty Co., realty, theatrical, motion pictures, $20,000; T. F. MacMahon, Laura S. and O. F. Battaglia, 348 W. 42d St.

Amols & Schutz, millinery, $10,000; Joseph Schutz, Amelia and Samuel Amols, 39 W. 38th St.

Matlack Coal & Iron Corp'n, commodities, $10,000; Cipriano Audrade, Jr., H. C. Matlack, R. A. Ralney, 523 Vanderbilt Av.

Lekram Hotel Co., hotels, restaurants, theatres, $10,000; L. Pascal, Joseph and Louis Markel, 924 West End Av.

Hub Waist Co., women's wearing apparel, $15,000; Hyman Greenwald, Goldie and S. M. Grundwerg, 234 W. 111th St.

Rural Cemetery of Hornell, cemetery, $15,000; M. W. Jacoby, Henry Erlich, Charles H. Bartshorn, Hornell.

The Brilliant Silk Mfg. Co., textiles, $10,000; W. R. Frick, William and J. B. Richter, 114 Remsen St., B'klyn.

Universal Movieganne Co., development, promotion, sale, exploiting games applying to titles of photo plays, capital no par value; Alice V. and G. S. Parsons, Kathryn Short, 17 W. 28 St.

J. H. Levine Co., furniture, rugs, carpets, ornamental metalware, $5,000; Nathan Lieberman, Sadie and Carrie Levine, 543 W. 162d St.

Wilkeson Estate Holding Co., Buffalo, realty, $5,000; Margaret W. Burnett, Mary H. Wilkeson, Elizabeth W. Freeman, Buffalo.

Dewey's Garage, Mount Vernon, livery, garage, $5,000; J. A. MacCracken, F. E. and Hannah Dewey, 55 North St., Mount Vernon.

Authorization: Societe des Produits Chimiques Coignet, Paris, France, glue and necessary products, gelatine, 2,500,000 francs; Rep. by W. E. Miller, 17 State St., Manhattan.

U. P. S. C. Seeks Injunction.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Aug. 21.—In a complaint filed in the United States Court here today, the United Profit Sharing Corporation charges that the Southern Cotton Oil Company has broken its contract, and asks that the concern be enjoined from selling its own products unless it places the corporation's coupons in the packages. Judge Rellstab allowed an order requiring the defendant firm to show cause why an injunction should not be issued. This order is returnable here on Tuesday, Aug. 31.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—First Lt. R. Asbrook, retired on own application, detailed as Prof. of Military Science and Tactics at Blackstone Acad., Blackstone, Va.

First Lt. J. N. Merrick, M. R. C., to active duty at Ft. McIntosh, Tex., and by letter to Commanding General, Southern Dept.

Orders of July 15, relieving 1st Lt. J. W. Hart, M. R. C., from active duty in that corps on Aug. 19, amended to direct him to remain on duty at Washington Bar., D. C., until return of Maj. C. D. Buck, Med. Corps. He then stands relieved from active duty in M. R. C.

Leaves: Second Lt. J. C. Walker, Jr., 12th Inf., 1 mo., and 2d Lt. H. H. White, 1st Cav., 2 mos.

Navy.

Junior Grade Lt. H. W. Koehler, to Receiving Ship at New York.

Ensigns A. W. Ashbrook, the Vermont, to Receiving Ship at Norfolk, Va.; H. E. Overesch, J. M. Field, Jr., H. H. Harrison, A. G. Quinn, S. A. Maher, C. E. Lewis, R. Kiely, T. C. Brown, J. E. Maher, I. R. Chambers, A. G. Hatch, A. E. Smith, L. Wood, and McL. Collins, all commissioned from June 5.

P. A. Surgeons: D. C. Cather, Great Lakes, Ill., Naval Hosp., to Asiatic Station via Oct. 5 transport; R. Hayden, Naval Medical School, Gettysburg, Penn., to Naval Acad.

A. Surgeons of M. R. C. commissioned from Aug. 6: G. P. Shields, J. Harper, V. H. Carson, F. De A. Gibbs, W. J. Rogers, F. M. Harrison, G. B. Tyler, R. J. Trout, W. A. Beising, H. C. Weber, J. F. Pruett, E. A. M. Gendreau, G. C. Wilson, J. P. Owen, and R. H. Miller.

Chief Gunner O. Fries, Atlantic Res. Fleet to Illinois.

Chief Machinists: J. E. Cleary, the Alabama, to asst. to Insp. of Eng. Mat., Phila.; W. C. Gray, asst. to insp. of Eng. Mat., Philg., to the Rhode Island.

Machinists: W. H. Hubbard, the Missouri to the Alabama; G. C. Lacock, the Rhode Island to the Missouri, and D. McDonald, the Wisconsin to the Alabama.

Junior Grade Lt. J. M. Doyle, to the Cincinnati. (Cable from Shanghai.)

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Lamson and Reid at Tangier Sound; Panther, Birmingham, Dixie, Wyoming, New Jersey, Nebraska, Virginia, Utah, Florida, Michigan, South Carolina, Texas, Arkansas, Trippe, Perkins, Burrows, Ammen, Patterson, Paulding, Beale, Fanning, Jarvis, Balch, Nicholson, O'Brien, Benham, Parker, Jouett, Terry, Roe, Monaghan, Cassin, Cummings, McDougal, Sterett, and the Walker at Newport; Nero at La Paz, and the Chester and Montana at Beirut.

Sailed: Paul Jones, Perry, Preble, and the Stewart, Dutch Harbor for Kodiak; Justin, Dutch Harbor for Mare Island, the Galveston, Nagasaki for Chingwangtao; Orion, Newport, for Norfolk, and the Cleveland, La Paz, for Ensenada.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BONDY, MYER, (June 15, 1914;) deposits and insurance, $5,029; net, $4,380; Mrs. Bertha H. Bondy, widow, beneficiary.

BOOTH, OTIS W., (April 13, 1915;) net estate, $11,014; three sisters, nephew, and niece were beneficiaries. Assets: Deposits, $862; personalty, $638; 40 shares stock Title Guarantee and Trust Company, $15,280; salary due, $253.

BRASSEUR, CLEMENCE, (July 31, 1914;) net estate, $1,020; relatives beneficiaries. Assets: Deposits, $768; Jewelry, $125; stocks, $40; four lottery tickets, appraised as of no value; insurance, $70.

BRITTON, Mrs. JANE N., (Nov. 23, 1914;) net estate, $118,493; Mrs. Amanda Britton Manee, daughter, and Isabella Britton, granddaughter beneficiaries, sharing equally. Assets: 460 Sixth Av., appraised at $100,000; 491 Tenth Av., appraised at $18,500, and deposits, $563.

ENGELSDORF, WILLIAM, (Oct. 30, 1909;) total assets, $860; net estate, $416.

RIDLEY, ARTHUR J., (May 9, 1914;) net estate, $297,801; life estate in $5,000 given to Mary A. Roden, not related; rest of estate passed to Edward, Henry E., Robert M., Arthur J., Jr., Catherine, and Ida Ridley, and Alberta R. Glore, seven children. Assets: 2,384, 2,386, and 2,388 Tiebout Av., Bronx, $27,750; 118 E. 30 St., $11,000; lot at Jamaica, L. I., $2,100; lot at Jamaica, L. I., $800; lot at Corona, L. I., $2,100; lot Gun Hill Road and De Kalb Av., Bronx, $5,000; lot west side Gun Hill Road, near Gun Hill Road, Bronx, $3,000; lot Jerome Av. south of Gun Hill Road, Bronx, $5,000; lot Mosholu Parkway near Jerome Av., Bronx, $6,000; lot McGraw Av. north of Storrow St., Bronx, $1,250; lot Westchester Square and Pugsley Circle, Bronx, $7,500; lot northeast corner Paulding Av. and 223 St. Bronx, $2,500; lot 223 St. east of Corsa Lane, Bronx, $1,400; two lots south side 197 St. east of Grand Concourse, Bronx, $4,000; four lots at Tuckahoe, N. Y., $1,800; deposits, $34,482; personalty, $1,136; mortgages and loans, $192,573; stocks, $5,453.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS

Reinstatements: Patrol., 6th gr., D. S. Dick, to 31, effective 4:20 P. M., Aug. 20; 1st gr., W. H. Harford, to 40, and J. Meyers, to 172; 5th gr., F. Muus and G. T. Cooper, to 172; 6th gr., J. C. Cox, to 7, 7th gr., J. A. Geary, to 149, effective 9:45 A. M., Aug. 21.

Temporary Assignment: Patrol. J. Brady, 2, to C. O. as chauffeur, 18 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 20; L. B. Pastorini, 139, to both I. D., 30 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 28; T. Agnew, 172, to T. S., 90 days, 9 A. M., Aug. 23.

Leaves of absence without pay: Patrol. C. J. Morris, 26, 2 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 21; W. Hand, 35, 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 22; E. Carroll, 37, 1 day, 8 P. M., Aug. 22; C. Forsyth, 161, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Aug. 22; H. L. Ringelmann, 149, 1 day, 12 P. M., Aug. 26; W. F. Maybeck, 157, 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 24; W. F. Jarrett, 161, 2 days, 12:01 A. M., Aug. 22, Prob. Patrol. J. L. Mohr, T. S., 4 days, 9 A. M., Aug. 28.

Applications for full pay while on sick report approved: Sergt. D. W. O'Grady, 28, noon, Aug. 5, during disability; Patrol. J. Sullivan, 28, 10:20 A. M., July 29, to noon, Aug. 10; C. E. Slevin, 35, 10:20 A. M., Aug. 14, during disability; J. Steinback, 37, 11:25 A. M., Aug. 16, during disability.

Suspended from duty without pay: Patrol. C. F. Rubing, 283, effective noon, Aug. 20.

Dropped from the rolls, on resignation, charges pending: Patrol. H. Barnett, 159, effective noon, Aug. 20.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Buick.

BUICK late 1913 Model 25 touring; excellent condition; must sell immediately; $575; any demonstration. Miss Daly. Melrose 8649.

'14 Buick tour., 5 passenger; starting and lighting system; perfect. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

Cadillac.

For Sale.—1913 Cadillac five or seven passenger, newly painted color of 1915 car; perfect condition; Klaxon horn; four-cylinder; tire pump and shock absorbers; $800, or best offer. R. M. Prophet, Rutherford, N. J. Day phone 786; night, 893-W.

Cadillac touring, 1914, in very fine condition, $900. — L. Plumb Motor Co., White Plains, N. Y. Tel. 828.

Fiat.

1913 Fiat R'dster. Poughkeepsie raceabout; like new. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

Haynes.

Haynes, 1911, touring car; excellent condition; $300. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Hupmobile.

Hupmobile, Model 32; slightly used; a bargain. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Mercer.

MERCER—LIKE NEW—BARGAIN.
One-man tops, $25; envelopes, $1-$5.
20th Century Co., 1,604 Broadway, near 53d.

1915 Mercer touring, stream line body, latest model, like new. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

National.

1914 National, 5 passenger touring; perfect; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 B'way.

Oldsmobile.

One six-cylinder automobile, Oldsmobile, Delco electric, 5-passenger car; sell for $700. Address 508 West 139th, Apt. 6.

Overland.

1914 Overland Sedan, 5 passenger; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

Packard.

Packards Only.	'14 1 "6" Phaeton, 5 passenger.	
	'12 "30" Touring.	
	'11 "30" Touring.	
	'12 "18" Touring and Landaulet	

OPEN AND CLOSED BODIES AT COST. All these cars have been thoroughly overhauled. PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE, INC., 1,876 Broadway. 'Phone Columbus—5078.

Packard Touring Car for Sale.—Death of owner makes sale necessary; just overhauled by Packard Company. Never operated excepting around city; total less than 10,000 miles; 1912 model. Never changed hands since purchased; $1,200. Inquire Turner. Telephone Cortlandt 8500.

Rauch & Lang.

Rauch & Lang dual controlled coach, like new; Edison batteries. Y 233 Times Annex.

Rauch & Lang worm-drive brougham; owner leaving city; must sell at once. S 12 Times.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Simplex.

For sale, by receiver, cheap, seven-passenger Simplex touring car, with extra limousine body, in good condition. Burnstine & Geist, Attorneys for Receiver, 35 Nassau St.

1912 Simplex 38 H. P. four-passenger car, wire wheels; A1 condition. M. Le Claire, 112 West 52d St.

1914 38 Simplex limousine; latest model; practically new; wire wheels. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

1912 Simplex 50 H. P. Quinby five-passenger touring car. J. Kennedy, 1,607 B'dway.

1912 50 Simplex 5 passenger touring; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

S. G. V.

For Sale—Auto, S. G. V., 1914, 5 passenger; electric starter, electric shift; wonderful condition; cost $3,500; will take $1,200 cash. No dealers. Address N 88 Times.

S. G. V. land't brougham, collapsible; overhauled. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 B'way.

Stearns.

Stearns 30-60, 5 passenger; overhauled, repainted; shaft drive, victoria top, windshield, extra shoes, speedometer; practically new; $450. Roskam-Scott, 1,896 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

AGENTS WANTED.
HIGH CLASS FORD PROPOSITION.
BIG SELLER. LARGE PROFITS.

AGENTS WANTED FOR NEW YORK CITY AND EVERY CITY OF 5,000 AND OVER, NEW JERSEY, NEW YORK, AND CONNECTICUT. EXCLUSIVE AGENCY WILL BE PLACED IN EACH TERRITORY. ONLY RESPONSIBLE AGENTS OWNING FORD CARS WILL BE CONSIDERED.

APPLY 9 TO 12, 3 TO 5, AUG. 24TH.
H. ALLEN DALLEY,
HOTEL ASTOR, NEW YORK.

TRUCKS | Packards, 3 ton; Pierce Arrows, 5 ton dumps; Peerless, 3 ton Van; Saurers, 5 and 6½ ton trucks; Gartford, 1½ to 5 ton; Standard, 3 ton, new; Alces, 100 mofe. Lawrence Co., 1,705 Broadway. 190—Circle.

Big bargains in accessories and all kinds automobile equipment at lowest prices in New York; also new and used autos below cost. TIMES SQUARE AUTO CO., Southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway. WORLD'S LARGEST DEALERS.

WANTED | Used cars and trucks; list same with us for good sales; forward full information concerning model and years; equipment; lowest price. LAWRENCE CO., 1,765 Broadway.

ELECTRIC CAR OF 1,000 LBS. CAPACITY. HANDSOMEST PANELLED BODY IN NEW YORK CITY; WILL SELL CHEAP. MONAHAN EXPRESS CO., MAIN DEPOT, 17TH AND 18TH STS. AT 7TH AV.

HUDSON, | Dodge, Overlands, Cadillacs, Buicks; new and used; many others. Lawrence Company, 1,705 Broadway. 190—Circle.

Velie 1914 roadster, fully equipped, electric lights and starter; excellent condition; a bargain. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway, New York City.

Krit very late 1913 light 5-passenger touring; complete equipment and many extras; must sacrifice; $300; 15 days' trial allowed. Fordham 1941-W.

NEW CARS & TRUCKS, | Save you big discount on any make; immediate delivery. Lawrence Co., 1,765 Broadway. 190—Circle.

Lippard-Stewart Commercial Trucks, 1,500 pounds and 1 ton; just overhauled and newly repainted; guarantee; investigate quick; $1,000. H. K. Reilly, 136 West 52d St.

A.—NEW CARS—BIG REDUCTIONS.
ONE MAN TOPS, $20-$25.
Dust covers, $1, $5; 20th Century, 1,604 B'way.

Five-ton motor truck, complete, with body and cab; thoroughly overhauled; in first-class condition. Phone 1,195 E. Stuart, Col. 2745.

Chevrolet cars sold on time payments. Auto Buyers Co., authorized Chevrolet agents. 1,790 Broadway. 8046 Columbus.

American roadster, 1913; in perfect condition; $450. Used Automobile Co., 1,666 B'way.

Must sell my G. M. C. 3-ton truck cheap. Address H., 3,383 Broadway.

Automobiles for Rent.

Renault and Packard cars for hire, hour, day, or month; classy and up to date; reliable chauffeurs. Lenox Hotel Garage, 20 West 60th St. Phone 1509 Columbus.

Practically new Packard. $2.50 hourly upward; experienced owner drives; references. Harlem 6818.

Touring car, owner drives, reasonable rates hourly, daily trips. Telephone 778 Circle.

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P. GRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 8440.

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STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. 226 W. 57th St. Ladies' classes.

Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7620 302 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

Automobile Repairing.

We repair auto radiators, lamps, windshields, horns, honks, mudguards, &c. Hudson Auto Lamp Works, Inc., 1,648-50 Broadway, New York. Tel. 8194-3884 Columbus. Brooklyn Branch, 1,054 Bedford Av. Tel. Decatur 1227.

We repair your radiator, lamps, tanks, and guarantee at very moderate charge; see us before placing job. Franco-American Lamp Co., 157 W. 54th St.

Electric Starting—Lighting—Systems. Detachable Wire Wheels. Jesco Company, 245 W. 55th St. Circle 1553.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted—Five or seven passenger limousine body; send particulars. G 270 Times Downtown.

Wanted—1915 four-passenger Mercer car for cash, quick. N 145 Times.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Real Estate at Auction.

JERE JOHNSON JR. CO., AUCTIONEERS. 187 B'way, N. Y., 193 Montague St., B'klyn.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER. 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE.—Plot 100x100 on 11th Av. in the new dock section; suitable as site for manufacturing plant or warehouse purposes; can be bought at a very low price. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. 5700 John.

For sale or lease for a term of years, S. W. corner Franklin Av. and 166th St., 70 ft. east of 166th St. and 3d Av. elevated station; free and clear. For particulars apply to J. B. Theiss, owner, 17 West 42d St., or your own broker.

Greenwich Village Section, 12th, near 5th Av., four-story basement private dwelling, suitable for high-class rooming or boarding house. Peps, 40 Washington Square.

A cozy home, three stories and basement, 236 West 127th St., will sacrifice for $6,000; assessed at $7,000; owner forced to leave city. W. T. Ebert, Summit, N. J.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES.
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Is it a bargain? $10,000 home, $6,350; investigate; picture. Room 137, 45 Broadway, city.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

Beautiful two-story (corner,) two-family house on Park St., in Bay Ridge; every improvement; room for garage. See Sauter, 431 5th Av., Brooklyn.

Two-family (parlor floor and basement) brick house in Bay Ridge. Inquire 430 63d St., Brooklyn.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

BROADWAY PLOT,
opposite Van Cortlandt Park; 2 lots, 50 ft. south of W. 262d St.; also plot, 50x97, W. 262d St., south side, 75 ft. from Broadway; restricted. Owner, 74 Stockholm St., Brooklyn.

CORNER DALY AV. AND 181ST ST.
90x166.69, with old house; price $25,500. Steinmetz, 1,005 East 180th St.

Large corner house to let, fifteen rooms, in Lower Bronx; 152 Alexander Av., near East 138th St.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Arrochar Park, Staten Island.—House on large plot, built to suit your requirements; $1,000 down and $40 per month; 38 minutes from Battery; private park, highly restricted; beautiful shade trees; near beach. Inquire Chris. Meyerdirks, 13 William St. Tel. 1585 Broad.

For Rent—One of small gem Vanderbilt houses; beautiful gardens; best section; rent $46. 241 Talbot Place, off Vanderbilt Av., Clifton, S. I.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Do you want to own my fine home of 7 rooms and bath, all improvements, in town 30 minutes from city, by paying $17 monthly? Concession to good party. Write for particulars. Treiss, Box 145 Times Downtown.

$17 monthly will buy handsome 7-room cottage, all improvements; large garden plot; small amount down. Keithley, Jericho Turnpike, Floral Park, L. I.

Jamaica—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,900; all improvements. Piquet, 354

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

7 ROOMS AND BATH, $35; steam heat and hot water; excellent block; quiet house; well kept; 48 E. 129th St., near Madison Av. See janitor on premises, or J. EDGAR LEAVCRAFT & CO., 30 E. 42d St.

41st St., 11 East.—Unusually attractive apartment, two very large and one small room and two bathrooms; second floor; all modern conveniences; telephone service; also a few single rooms, at moderate rates. Telephone 7061 Murray Hill.

ST. GEORGE.
Newly renovated, all light, corner apartments, 1,125 Lexington Av., cor. 78th St. 6 rooms, $900; 7 rooms, $1,000; every modern improvement; all-night elevator service. William Wolff's Son, 1,102 Lexington Av.

ST. GEORGE.
Newly renovated, all light, corner apartments, 1,125 Lexington Av., cor. 78th St. 6 rooms, $900; 7 rooms, $1,000; every modern improvement; all-night elevator service. William Wolff's Son, 1,102 Lexington Av.

7 AND 8 ROOMS AND BATH.
RENTS, $50-$96.
STEAM HEAT. HOT WATER. &C.
71 AND 73 EAST 128TH ST.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 30 E. 42d St.

DON'T MISS SEEING
Apartment seven unusually light rooms, 1,186 MADISON AVENUE.
Corner 87th St. Electric lights, parquet floors; price, $1,200. Superintendent on premises.

THE CLEVELAND.
126 to 130 East 24th Street, 9 rooms and bath, well arranged; rents, $800 to $1,200. Apply to Gammans, Voorhees & Frost, No. 64 William Street.

79TH, 142 EAST, COR. LEXINGTON AV.
HANDSOME CORNER APARTMENT, six rooms, bath; all improvements; suitable physician, dressmaker, dentist; rent $55.

LEXINGTON AV., 807, NEAR 62D ST.
One and two rooms, bath; large, light; $30. HALL & BLOODGOOD, 342 Fifth Av. Tel. Bryant 7632.

55TH, 28 EAST, (cor. Madison.)—3 outside rooms and bath; $45, including service. Tel. Bryant 6760 for particulars.

84th, 144 East, (near Lexington.)—From Oct. 1: choice apartments; heat, hot water, kitchenette. Ford, 171 3d Av.

70th, 203 East.—Five and six large rooms, newly decorated; hot water supply; rent $25-$27. See Janitor.

College Av. and 170th St.—Three and four grand rooms; beautiful neighborhood; references required.

Studio, 127 East 34th.
Two rooms, bath, steam heat, large sky-light; $40. Premises, or Ames, 26 West 31st.

3D STREET, corner Madison Avenue.—Two rooms and bath, $540-$600; 922 Madison Avenue.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,235, COR. 84TH.
Six, seven rooms, all improvements, hall service; telephone each apartment; rent $50-$55.

"Kingston," 129-131 E. 70th St.; handsome apartments; 7, 8 large, light rooms.

30th, 234 East.—Five rooms, bath; modern; private house; possession October; $50.

West Side

THE CHESKNOLL,
360th St., 580 West. Five and six room apartment; modern; exceptional position; $35-$48

THE LEVERIDGE,
77th St., 172 West, Cor. Amsterdam Av.
Every room faces street; $65.
163 WEST 80TH STREET.
Large seven-room apartment; only one left in apartment house; rent, $60.

THE TOWERS,
119th St., 871 West. Corner apartment facing beautiful park; seven rooms; newly renovated; exceptionally large; rent, $35 to $45. Also complete list of furnished and unfurnished apartments all sections.
EVERETT M. SEIKAS CO., 507 Fifth Ave.
Murray Hill 4520.

THE NEWPORT
822 Street, 200-206 West, s. e. cor. Broadway. Five and six rooms, $35 to $75. Elevator, steam heat, electric lights. Quiet and respectable building. Apply on premises or to

WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
46 Cedar Street. 'Phone 5700 John.

Apartments—1, 2, 3 rooms and bath, 4 rooms and 2 baths; full hotel service; phone, maid service, newly decorated to suit; $20 per month up per room; meals optional, $7 a week; one block from "L" and subway express, cars and bus lines; special inducements for leases; references; full complement Hotel Nobleton, 126 West 72d St. Write for booklet. Very exceptional opportunity owing to tardiness in completion of building; great sacrifice in rates.

Wadsworth Av., 382, one block from 191st St. Broadway subway station; highest elevation in Manhattan; exceptional high-class elevator house; rooms are extraordinary large and light and contain every newest improvement; 4 all front rooms, $40; 5 rooms, $45, $50; 6 rooms, $60; 7 rooms, $65.

SAVOY COURT.
3,064 Bailey Ave., 231st, Broadway. Subway, high class, 4, 5 front room apartment. Apply Superintendent.

IDEAL APARTMENTS, $36 TO $40.

20th St., 422 West.—Overlooking Campus of college, opposite; fine air and light; select tenants; no small children; 5 beautiful rooms, bath; modern conveniences.

5 ROOMS AND BATH.
Parkway, near "L" and subway; all improvements; biggest values in New York; $26 and up; to select tenants only. Superintendent on premises, 2,207 7th Av., near 130th St.

I WILL RENT
a nine-room corner apartment on West End Av. at a splendid value to the right tenant; three baths; large, light rooms; white hall service; every modern improvement. Principal, 611 Times.

51ST ST., 318-328 WEST.
THE WASHINGTON—THE JEFFERSON.
4-8 ROOMS, $45 UP.
Attractive modern elevator apartments.
WALDRON & FREEDMAN, 489 5TH AV.

204th St., just east of 10th Av.; Subway station at 207th St.—4 and 5 extra large and light room apartments, electric light, shower bath, etc. Rents $25 to $33 month. Superintendent on premises. New Buildings.

FINEST NINE-ROOM APARTMENT in New York; three fronts, east, west, south; three baths; balconies on Central Park and 64th St.; $3,600. Harperley Hall, 41 Central Park West.

Unfurnished; sublease until October, 1916; six rooms, two baths, apartment; rental $1,500; will take $1,300; 89th, near West End Av.; vacant Sept. 1. 2,882 Riverside, information.

59 WEST 68TH ST.—PARLOR FLOOR UNFURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, IN HOUSE WITH OWNER; SUITABLE FOR PROFESSIONAL MAN; REFERENCES EXCHANGED.

104TH, 218 W.—7 extra large rooms, overlooking Broadway, 104th and 103d Sts.; all improvements; just decorated; near Central and Riverside Parks; subway and "L"; $45-$50. Janitor.

5th Av., corner 12th St., overlooking Old Presbyterian Church yard, 100 feet of lawn in front; beautiful 3-room apartment, all outside rooms; call 34 West 12th, or Carstein & Linniken, 221 Fourth Av.

THE INVERMERE, 415 West 118th.—Non-housekeeping apartments, 3, 4 and 6 rooms, with bath; elevator and all modern improvements; first-class cuisine; rent, $40 and upward.

THE LANCHAM,
78d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Superintendent or phone Col. 4020.

A.—229 West 101st St., corner Broadway.—Housekeeping apartments of 4 and 5 large, light rooms; passenger elevator; rent $540 to $900.

Firm L. J. Carpenter, 25 Liberty St.

A.—Claremont Hall, 60 West 12th St., corner Broadway.—Apartments 5 to 7 rooms; passenger elevator, &c.; rent $720 to $1,100; possession.

Firm L. J. Carpenter, 25 Liberty St.

140th, (79 Hamilton Place.)—5-6 light rooms; electricity, telephone; $28 to $50; 137th St., Broadway subway.

97th St., 361 West (The Albemarle.)—High-class elevator apartments of 4 and 5 rooms; large closets; $40-$45.

120th, 349 West.—2 rooms, bath; steam heat, hot water, electric light; outdoor sleeping porch; all sunny; $30.

Artist's studio, beautiful apartment; northern light; size studio, 22x24; call at once, Miss Elfiely, Hotel Chelsea, West 23d St.

Four-room front apartment; ground floor; suitable doctor. Finke, 315 West 98th..

172d, 573 West.—Corner elevator house, 4-7 large, beautifully decorated apartments.

84th St., 17 West.—7 large rooms, bath; one to sublet, $45, and one at $50.

150th, 202 West.—Modern apartments seven all large rooms, bath; $40-$55.

250 West 122d St.—Desirable five-room apartment; modern improvements. See Janitor.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Z., Box T 25 Times.

94th St., 319 West. — Handsome 5-7-room apartments. Superintendent, on premises.

123d St., 405 West.—Single flat, opposite Park; 7 large rooms, bath. Owner.

250 West 79th.—High-class apartments, nine rooms, duplex and simplex. $2,600.

Elevator apartments of 7 and 8 large rooms, $1,000-$1,500. 102 West 75th St.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

94th, 113 West.—Seven rooms; all improvements; rent cheap. Apply on premises.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

Manhattan Av., 436, (near 116th St. "L" station.)—Six rooms, bath, modern plumbing, steam heat; beautiful entrance; $26; newly decorated throughout. Janitor.

80 WEST 92D ST.
7 large rooms and bath, single flat; all improvements; refined neighborhood; near "L" and subway; $45.

118th st., 203 West.—Six rooms, 3d floor; all rooms direct light; $27-$33; all improvements; near Central, Morningside Parks, subway, L. Janitor.

7 AND 8 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS and bath; all improvements; convenient to all cars, park and schools; $40 up; lease to select tenants only. 6 West 104d St.

To Rent.—Apartment, furnished or unfurnished; 8 rooms and 3 baths, on 10th floor, 338 Central Park West. Apply Superintendent, or 98 West St.

80TH ST., 129 WEST.
4 stories, 21 feet wide, box stoop, 15 rooms, 3 baths; asking $2,200.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 E. 42D ST.

$22—4 AND 5 ROOMS—$24.
105th, 8 West, (Central Park.) steam heat, hot water; location unexcelled; small families only; no dogs allowed. Janitor.

109TH, 245-247 W.—4 rooms, newly decorated; steam heated hall and closets; near Broadway and Riverside Drive; $18-$22; subway, "L."

AT ONLY $340-$1,200.
7-room apartments, electric light, elevator. Lyonhurst, 235 W. 76th St., cor B'way. William R. Ware, Broadway & 86th St.

BROCKHOLST, 101 WEST 85TH.
Apartments from 4 rooms and bath to 8 rooms, 2 baths; rent $900-$1,500. Telephone Schuyler 4774.

AT 66 WEST 84TH ST.
Seven rooms and bath, $60.
ELEVATOR.
W. R. Ware, agent, B'way & 86th St.

WADSWORTH AV., 96-98 (corner 177th.)—5-6 rooms, all improvements, $27-$36; Broadway subway 181st; lowest rents on Washington Heights.

Large studio apartment, facing Public Library; north skylights; southern exposure; $1,200. Telephone Bryant 4697. Write N 140 Times.

Eight rooms, two baths, from 72d to 150th St., west side, (Riverside;) $80 to $90; from Oct. 1 to March.

96th, 67 West.—Seven large, bright rooms, single apartment; improvements; second flight.

142d, (100 Hamilton Place.)—Elevator apartments, 7-8 rooms, 2 baths; select locality; one block Broadway; $60 $65.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

Wadsworth Hall, Arrochar, S. I.—Attractive all-year-round home, combining country and seashore; Clifton Tennis Club; very accessible; spacious grounds; good bathing.

ST. GEORGE HEIGHTS.—Superior accommodations; large grounds, overlooking bay; 5 minutes from ferry. 51 Hyatt St., New Brighton.

THE STUYVESANT, ST. GEORGE.
Superior accommodations; rooms with baths; excellent home table; tennis; one block ferry. Phone 194 Tompkinsville.

The Willows.—Huguenot Park on the beach; boating, bathing, fishing, tennis; delightfully cool lawns, porches; exclusive, comfortable surroundings.

AQUEHONGA LODGE.
Delightful Winter home, accessible to city; arrangements can now be made for Fall or Winter. 7 Richmond Av., Arrochar.

ST. GEORGE HEIGHTS.—Superior accommodations; large grounds, overlooking bay; five minutes from ferry. 51 Hyatt St., New Brighton.

Westchester.

"KINMOUNT."
182 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.
Delightful house, with large rooms and broad piazza on three sides, overlooking Hudson; half hour's ride from Grand Central station; excellent table; all conveniences; large grounds; two minutes from trolley car. Telephone 908 Yonkers. Annie E. Lane.

PELHAM HEIGHTS, NEAR STATION.
BUSINESS ADULTS DESIRING PERMANENT (HOME TABLE) ACCOMMODATIONS, PRIVATE FAMILY; EXCELLENT, IDEAL LOCATION; HALF HOUR GRAND CENTRAL; GOLF NEARBY. S 77 TIMES.

YONKERS ON THE HUDSON.
119 LOCUST HILL AV.
Rooms with board; large and small; private bath; large veranda; high elevation; river view. Phone Yonkers 4484 A. C.

BEVAN HOUSE, Larchmont, N. Y.—Directly on the water; 40 minutes from Grand Central; wonderful cooking; rooms, with bath; music, dancing; moderate rates. Albert E. Copeland.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grands; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

White Plains.—Private boarding house; open all year; modern improvements; refined location; everything the best; easy commuting. A.-Aschoff, 14 Lake St. Phone 2588-W.

Rockledge Manor, 124 Bruce Av., telephone 4126 Yonkers; convenient; refined home; moderate price.

Elegant home; quiet, refined surroundings; moderate. 165 N. Fulton Av., Mt. Vernon.

New York State.

Rosemary Farm, Monticello, N. Y., Sullivan County.—Ideal place for rest and recreation; bungalows; tents for outdoor sleeping; excellent table, own produce; $9 up. Ackland.

The Whispering Pines.—Chappaqua.—Select accommodations; wide porches, beautiful lawns, fine old trees, tennis and croquet; own gardens; near station. L. S. Matker. Phone 37.

BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE HOUSE, (cottages,) $3 per day, $15 to $17.50 per week; illustrated booklet. E. C. Potter, Propr.

Ellswood.—Good board, Ulster County Farm; arrange. White, 309 West 46. Bryant 34.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
East Orange, N. J.,
Corner Arlington Av. and William St.
30 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY.
Why stay in a crowded apartment when you can come to Beautiful East Orange, with its oiled streets, beautiful lawns, sunshine, and flowers? A cool, airy apartment of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, together with delicious meals for two persons, for only $25 per week; take the Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from the East Orange Station. Phone Orange 2620; write for booklet.

W. T. READE, Prop.

HEALTH, REST, AND COMFORT.
Accommodations offered few select guests; beautiful private estate; Northern N. J. hills; hour out; high altitude; magnificent view; cool breezes, health-giving air; outdoor sports; every modern convenience; excellent cuisine; congenial atmosphere; Christian family. Commuting, M 103 Times.

HOTEL BON AIR AND COTTAGES,
at beautiful Lake Hopatcong; one hour by Lackawanna. Mountain air and scenery. For the dining room, the best of everything. Very moderate rates. Booklet.
Hoyt Bon Air, Landing, N. J.

THE BOYKEN, Morristown, N. J.; Fall and Winter engagements; moderate prices; rooms single and en suite; private baths; unexcelled home table and service; convenient to R. R. station and trolley.

Orange, N. J., 211 Lincoln Av., Six Minutes from Highland Station.—High, excellent location; large, bright, airy rooms, with board; moderate rates; a satisfactory home for refined people; reference.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Family hotel; 16 miles on the D., L. & W. R. R.; 800 feet elevation; rates from $12 up. Apply to manager. Also furnished cottage with improvements.

Young couple with attractive house in refined social suburb, 30 minutes from Broadway, would share their home with bachelor or congenial couple. G 294 Times Downtown.

South Orange, 117 Scotland Road.—Refined family; beautiful home; location near D., L. & W.; large room, private bath; excellent table; references.

Montclair.—Healthful, convenient; excellent accommodations; piazzas, trees, flowers. Randall, 104 Valley Road.

DESIRABLE ROOMS with excellent board; convenient to Lackawanna station. 29 Union St., Montclair.

CONVALESCENTS, invalids, elderly people; ideal conditions; near N. Y.; booklet. Dr. T. Ellis, Metuchen, N. J.

Hills New Jersey—Quiet, homelike; convalescing and elderly guests; nurse's care. S. Straley, Newton, N. J.

Connecticut.

Ridgefield, Conn.—The Elms, a quiet, refined country home; all advantages of the Berkshires; within short distance of New York; own farm produce; excellent table; tourists accommodated. Booklet.

BEACHSIDE INN, GREENS FARMS.—DIRECTLY ON LONG ISLAND SOUND; REDUCED RATES FOR SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER. TEL. FAIRFIELD 308. BOOKLETS.

New Canaan, Conn.—The Ardsley and cottages; high elevation; 5 minutes' walk to station; excellent table; tourists accommodated; open year round. Tel. No. 292.

French teacher, having comfortable cottage hour twenty out, wishes few persons as guests for Fall. Rosemarie, Fairfield, Conn.

EXCELLENT BOARD; home cooking; private family; $12 up; near trolley. 4 Maher Av., Greenwich.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Long Island.

THE STAFFORD, ARVERNE, N. Y.
Beach 66th St. Phone 415 Hammels.
On ocean; coolest spot within 200 miles; 30 minutes from Broadway; monthly commutation, $7.50; finest beach; superb bathing, fishing; mile-long ocean boardwalk; tennis; bountiful table; September rates, room and board, $10 week; Labor Day rate, Saturday dinner to Tuesday breakfast, including railroad ticket and ocean bath, $7.

OCEAN VIEW HOUSE.
Far Rockaway, L. I.—Choice rooms, overlooking ocean; splendid location; invigorating sea air; good, substantial table; families. Mrs. Martin.

Elstone Park Hotel, Bayswater, Far Rockaway.—Nice home; refined people; rates, booklets. Apply Gunther & Udele; also 4 Court Square, Brooklyn. Far Rockaway 401-402.

GRADUATE NURSE having comfortable home, can give best of care and board to chronic invalids. 141 86th St., Bay Ridge, Brooklyn.

Crystal Lake House, Freeport.—Family hotel; Fall rates; ideal location; all outside rooms; booklet.

PRIVATE home for elderly people or semi-invalids; large, cheery rooms; porches; excellent table, $10 and $12. 2260 Bay Ridge.

Far Rockaway.—Maison Louis, 80 Carlton Av.; elegant rooms; moderate; French table.

3 PARK ST., Long Beach.—Room and board, two gentlemen or couple. Manion.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Literary woman, with daughter, seeks home in suburbs, with private family; simple, refined, harmonious surroundings at moderate price, unimpeachable references; not over forty-five minutes from Grand Central. Author, S 61 Times.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

47 FIFTH AV.
Cool single rooms; suites with bath.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; electricity; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

37 EAST 53D ST.
TABLE BOARD; REFERENCES.

61ST, 158 EAST.—Changed management, well furnished large, small rooms; excellent table; Jewish.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Delightful large front room, adjoining bath; small room; phone.

8 EAST 46TH STREET.
Room and bath; table board; references.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Large, single rooms, with board.

61ST, 159 EAST.—Beautiful rooms; newly decorated; all improvements; excellent table; Jewish. Weinberg.

LEXINGTON AV., 342, Below Grand Central.—New, superior accommodations; rooms, meals optional.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private baths, one block 34th St. subway.

West Side

16TH, 7 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms; private bath; excellent table; refined surroundings.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Double and single rooms; parlor dining; references.

47TH ST., 47 WEST.—Private boarding house; large rooms; private baths; good table; arrangements for Winter; single table.

52D, 55 WEST.—Large room, attractively furnished; hot, cold running water; adjoining bath; electricity, telephone; reasonable; gentlemen only; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—First-class single, double rooms; suites; private baths; electricity; references.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

65TH, 54 WEST. — Handsomely furnished large rooms or floor; electric lights; high-class private boarding house; accessible location, near park, subway; excellent table; Southern cooking; private baths; also smaller rooms.

65TH, 56 WEST.—Private bath, electric light; large room; suit particular people.

70TH, 132 WEST.—Choice of two large, attractive rooms, each having twin beds; private baths; all conveniences; references.

71ST, 62 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; DOUBLE ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHS, ELECTRICITY, STEAM HEAT; ATTRACTIVE SINGLE ROOMS; REASONABLE.

72D, 120 WEST.—Dining room will be opened Sept. 1; newly decorated and refitted; large and small rooms, with or without baths; can now be arranged for. M. Luez.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; excellent board; table guests.

72D, (near subway.)—Will accommodate a few refined people. 2380 Columbus.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms; subway, elevated, surface cars; table board; references.

73D, 256 West.—Attractive rooms, well-appointed house; superior table; table guests.

74TH ST., 5 WEST.—Newly furnished, cool, comfortable, large, small rooms; private residence; telephone; reasonable.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 9 WEST.—Second floor front and back rooms; private bath; all conveniences; excellent table. Guttman. Schuyler 5229.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; table guests; references.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select pension; exquisitely furnished suite; double, single rooms; private baths, running water; superior cuisine; electricity.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Delightful double, single rooms; exclusive house; excellent home table; moderate.

78TH ST., 155 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms; private baths; excellent board.

78TH, 159 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; newly decorated; private bath; Fall arrangements.

79th, 114 West, Nonce Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, paved street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electricity; excellent table; subway, "L"; references.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; private or public bath; high grade.

80TH, 108 WEST.—The House Richards. An "Old Home" place for refined people; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; also parlor floor, newly decorated; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine and service; private baths.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 45 WEST.—Pleasant large, small rooms; running water; excellent table; reasonable.

83D, 17 WEST.
High-class private Jewish house; excellent table; large, small rooms; electricity; gentlemen.

83D, 5 WEST.—Unusually attractive; modern improvements; suite, singly; reservation coming season.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike surroundings. Brumenfeld.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Richly furnished second floor front room; private bath; exclusive house; table service, appointments, of unusual excellence.

86TH, 51 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms; two private baths; superior table; transients.

86TH, 137 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two adults in refined, exclusive Jewish home; easy access car lines; references.

86TH, 174 WEST. — Elegant large, small rooms; private bath; electricity; table guests.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Small and medium rooms; suitable for gentlemen appreciating fine home.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Very attractive large rooms; private baths for refined people; reservations for Winter season; excellent home cooking; references; table guests.

89TH ST., 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; excellent table.

90TH, 16 WEST.—Choice rooms; gentlemen, adults; exclusive; Jewish house. River 9793. Hellman.

90TH, 4 WEST.—Facing park; large back parlor; suitable various purposes; excellent cuisine.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Physician's office ten years; retiring account illness; owner's private home. Riverside 736.

92D, 117-119-121 WEST.—Delightfully sunny front rooms for Winter; opposite St. Agnes's grounds; room with private bath; parlor dining room; excellent food; permanent guests desired; telephone; references.

92D, 52-54 WEST.—Attractive large and medium-size rooms, dressing rooms; reasonable; table guests accommodated.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West 70ds.

93D, 308 WEST.—Beautiful, large room, adjoining dressing room; suites, with bath; board optional.

94TH, 140 WEST.—Large double rooms; suitable two gentlemen or couple; refined surroundings; excellent home cooking; $14-$20.

94TH, 36 WEST.—Desirable room, suitable 2 gentlemen; excellent board; moderate; references.

94TH, 60 WEST.—Attractive rooms; parlor dining; exceptional meals; table guests; reasonable.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptional boarding; 32 rooms; 16 on one floor; every room with running water or bath adjoining.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms; electricity, home cooking; select house; reference.

94TH, 52 WEST.—Beautiful rooms for bachelors; ideal location. Magill.

102D, 253 WEST.—Convenient to subway; saloon floor; large room and small room with bath; Jewish family; excellent table.

102D, 316 WEST.—Large room; home cooking; in private family owning beautiful home near Riverside. Phone 6427 Riverside.

105TH, 248 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Comfortable, light room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment. Copeland.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence near Riverside and Broadway; two large rooms, bath.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Large room; private bath; suitable gentlemen, couple; home cooking; references.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

114TH, 508 WEST, (Apt. 42.)—Private Jewish family has large room, adjoining bath, for two gentlemen or couple.

122D, 156 WEST.—Large, small rooms; refined house; home cooking; reference; table guests.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

47 FIFTH AV.
Cool single rooms; suites with bath.

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21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; electricity; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

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92D, 52-54 WEST.—Attractive large and medium-size rooms, dressing rooms; reasonable; table guests accommodated.

HOLLAN HOUSE,
West 72d St. Phone 415 Hammels.
On ocean; coolest spot within 200 miles; 30 minutes from Broadway; monthly commutation, $7.50; finest beach; superb bathing, fishing; mile-long ocean boardwalk; tennis; bountiful table; September rates, room and board, $10 week; Labor Day rate, Saturday dinner to Tuesday breakfast, including railroad ticket and ocean bath, $7.

OCEAN VIEW HOUSE.
Far Rockaway, L. I.—Choice rooms, overlooking ocean; splendid location; invigorating sea air; good, substantial table; families. Mrs. Martin.

Elstone Park Hotel, Bayswater, Far Rockaway.—Nice home; refined people; rates, booklets. Apply Gunther & Udele; also 4 Court Square, Brooklyn. Far Rockaway 401-402.

GRADUATE NURSE having comfortable home, can give best of care and board to chronic invalids. 141 86th St., Bay Ridge, Brooklyn.

Crystal Lake House, Freeport.—Family hotel; Fall rates; ideal location; all outside rooms; booklet.

PRIVATE home for elderly people or semi-invalids; large, cheery rooms; porches; excellent table, $10 and $12. 2260 Bay Ridge.

Far Rockaway.—Maison Louis, 80 Carlton Av.; elegant rooms; moderate; French table.

3 PARK ST., Long Beach.—Room and board, two gentlemen or couple. Manion.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

PRIVATE FAMILY having beautiful home in the 80s, just off Central Park West, wish to let one floor for the Winter, consisting of two very large bedrooms, large dressing room and bathroom; excellent home cooking; references. Y 300 Times Annex.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family hotel of highest order; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 6c. fare; lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $9-$14 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant rooms; bath, shower, &c.; superior board; $12 weekly; exceptional home surroundings. 4960 Morningside. Payne.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Private family has beautiful rooms, facing the Drive, 2 baths; suitable for couple. Telephone 4570 Audubon. Apt. 6B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, Apt. 31.—Beautiful rooms; southern exposure; superior board; refined.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple, appreciating superior table; homelike surroundings. Apt. 4D.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, NORTHWEST, (101 Waverley Place.)—Newly renovated; steam heat; electricity; gas; private baths; excellent table and service.

WEST END AV., 531, (86th St.)—Desirable rooms; steam heat; electricity; exclusive neighborhood; high-class cuisine; reservations for the Winter; references; table guests entertained.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th Subway.)—Beautiful rooms, floors; excellent table; references.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Convenient Borough Hall; rooms; excellent table. 1159W—Main

New Jersey.

A REFINED HOME for girl, 6 to 8, companion to mine. Particulars, Rowe, General Delivery, New Brunswick, N. J.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

BOARD for boy required; a private family to take full charge of and giving motherly care to a Spanish boy, 10 years old; desire place him in public school. Address, giving details, including terms and references, S M 285 Times.

REFINED gentleman and son, desires home with family in vicinity of Broadway and 145th; no other boarders; state price and full particulars. L 245 Times Downtown.

REFINED widow seeks good home in Jewish family; west side; state particulars; moderate references exchanged. A B 400 Times.

REFINED home and care wanted for aged invalid American lady; references. Box 135, New Brunswick, N. J.

ROOM AND BOARD, man and wife and daughter, 7 years, west side, between 80th and 100th; permanent; reasonable. Write J. L., 2,387 Broadway.

WANTED—Two adults wish two well heated, sunny, furnished rooms and board from Sept. 21, with refined family in private house, in high-class apartment, within half mile from Broadway and 110th; will pay $25 per week; references exchanged. Address Y 287 Times Annex.

WANTED—For a Jewish couple and a child, (girl of 9 years,) in private family, 2 rooms with board and private bath; west; state price and particulars. N 66 Times.

YOUNG BUSINESS WOMAN (married) and baby wants board refined family. G

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A1 STENOGRAPHER, secretary; twelve years' experience, eight in advertising, publishing; rapid, accurate; highest references; hours immaterial. I want permanent position only, where loyalty, experience, interest counts. W. B., 1,364 Broadway.

BEST & CO.,

8TH AV., AT 35TH ST.,

require experienced sales ledger bookkeepers; must have department store experience, be quick and accurate, and accustomed to the use of loose leaf ledgers. Apply by letter, stating experience, Dept. R. O.

BEST & CO.,

8TH AV. AT 35TH ST.

Millinery Improvers and Apprentices—Paid while learning. Apply all week.

BOOKKEEPER in publishers' office, capable of taking charge, and must be experienced in modern system of balancing and reports; give references, business experience, and salary. Address N 42 Times.

COOK, colored, houseworker or laundress; references. Lee, 101 West 133d St.

COLORED LITERARY WOMAN or other writer competent write fashion and beauty newspaper articles for colored readers. N 74 Times.

DESIGNER.—A woman of taste who can combine laces and embroideries; one having experience in shirtwaists or underwear preferred; ability to create patterns unnecessary; good permanent position with a large brassiere manufacturer for the right party; state experience, age and salary expected. Address Confidential, 305 Union Building, Newark, N. J.

DESIGNER.

A capable designer to make misses' and ladies' silk dresses to sell from $10 to $15; state former connection and experience; excellent opportunity for right party. Address Designer, 184 Times.

DESIGNER on infants' and children's white dresses; those previously connected with reputable houses need apply only; good opportunity. S 72 Times.

DRESSMAKER, colored; experienced, styles; quick; references; $2.50. 261 West 134th, Apt. 2B.

DRESSMAKING, high-class work; also remodeling; $3 a day. Phone 4476 Prospect.

FAMILY OF TWO at Garden City, L. I., all the year, desire services of general housework; Frenchwoman preferred; wages $25. Y 291 Times Annex.

FITTER WANTED—ABSOLUTELY FIRST-CLASS, ON AFTERNOON AND EVENING GOWNS, TO TAKE CHARGE OF WORKROOM IN WASHINGTON, D. C.; STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY DESIRED. Y 282 TIMES ANNEX.

FRANKLIN, SIMON & CO.,

FIFTH AVE., 37TH AND 38TH STS.,

Are now ready to consider applications from

EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN

FOR

WOMEN'S SUITS,
WOMEN'S GOWNS,
WOMEN'S DRESSES,
WOMEN'S FURS,
WOMEN'S TRIMMED MILLINERY,
MISSES' SUITS,
MISSES' DRESSES,
MISSES' COATS,
GIRLS' COATS.

Consideration will be given only to those who have had experience in the above lines with high-class retail trade in New York City. A good salary, permanent position, and splendid future possibilities to capable women who can show results. State full previous experience. All replies held strictly confidential.

APPLY BY MAIL ONLY.

FRANKLIN, SIMON & CO.,

8TH AV., 37TH AND 38TH STS.,

REQUIRE

CAPABLE SALESWOMEN

FOR

GIRLS' DRESSES,

(AGES 6 TO 14 YEARS.)

Must have had previous New York City experience in Girls' Dresses with high-class retail trade.

A permanent position, with good salary and exceptional opportunity for future advancement, to capable women who can show results. Please state fully previous experience. All replies held strictly confidential.

APPLY BY MAIL ONLY.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,

NEW YORK,

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED COPYISTS

FOR THEIR MILLINERY WORKROOMS.

HIGHEST SALARIES PAID.

YEARLY POSITIONS.

THESE ARE SOME OF THE REASONS WHY POSITIONS AT GIMBEL BROTHERS ARE DESIRABLE.

APPLY ALL DAY AT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 6TH FLOOR, 32D ST. SIDE.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,

NEW YORK,

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED MILLINERS; YEARLY POSITIONS; HIGHEST SALARIES PAID; FAIRY WORKROOMS, FLOODED WITH DAYLIGHT.

APPLY ALL DAY AT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 6TH FLOOR, 32D STREET SIDE.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,

NEW YORK.

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF ERRAND GIRLS FOR THEIR

MILLINERY WORKROOMS.

Apply at Employment Office, 5th Floor, 32nd St. Side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,

NEW YORK.

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF IMPROVERS,

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVANCEMENT.

YEARLY POSITIONS AND BEST SALARIES PAID.

Apply all day, at Employment Office, 5th Floor, 32nd St. Side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,

NEW YORK,

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A YOUNG WOMAN, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN THE SELLING OF MARBLES, BRONZES, AND ART WARES, WITH ABILITY TO ACT AS HEAD OF STOCK.

Apply at Employment Office, 5th Floor, 33d St. side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,

NEW YORK,

require the services of an experienced

SALESWOMAN

FOR THEIR

JEWELRY SECTION.

Apply at Employment Office, 5th Floor, 32d St.

GIRLS, first class, wanted for light, pleasant work; highest wages paid; 8-hour shop. Union Metallic Cartridge Works, Bridgeport, Conn.

GOVERNESS.—Nurse, proficient in care and training of backward, sub-normal, defective, invalid children, wishes position; references. N 134 Times.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO., INC.,
125th St., West,

require a
BUYER
for
Laces, Vellings, Neckwear, Embroideries, and Handkerchiefs.

All applications treated in confidence. Apply by letter only to E. V. Koch, giving particulars of past experience and salary expected.

HOUSEKEEPER'S place, first-class hotel, by stanch, domesticated woman, age 31; is a good disciplinarian in the management of servants; early riser; can invest a little money. Answer, 10 days, Stefeney, 182 Times.

HOUSEWORKER, competent, for family of two adults and a baby; must be experienced cook and waitress; no washing or heavy cleaning; wages $25 to $30; references necessary. Write Mrs. Howson, 13th St., Flushing, L. I.

MILLINERY SALESLADY, with established trade only, for tailored hats from $7 to $35, by high-class and well-advertised shop. Address Millinery, Box 116 Times.

MODELS — TALL STYLISH YOUNG LADIES (SLIGHT) TO TRY ON GOWNS; LONG SEASON; HIGHEST SALARIES PAID. CALL TUESDAY, AFTER 10, FAR-QUHARSON & WHEELOCK, 724 5TH AV.

MODEL.—A young lady of good appearance to try on hats and coats in retail millinery house; must be tall; size 36; none but those having had experience need apply. Call after 10 A. M. Francois, Inc., 589 5th Av.

NICE-APPEARING GIRL wanted to handle switchboard. Apply Monday. H. F. Brown, 1,790 Broadway, Room 406.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, $20 monthly; working housekeeper, $20 monthly; country. "Farm," Y 297 Times Annex.

OPERATORS (50) experienced on high-class silk waists; none but the best need apply. Ruby Waist Company, 15 East 26th St.

R. H. MACY & CO.

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED, SUCCESSFUL BUYER OF GOWNS, COSTUMES, AND DRESSES. WRITE OR CALL AT PRIVATE OFFICES, R. H. MACY & CO., HERALD SQUARE, NEW YORK, N. Y. ALL APPLICATIONS IN STRICT CONFIDENCE.

SALESLADY FOR FUR DEPARTMENT; MUST UNDERSTAND BUSINESS THOROUGHLY. CALL TUESDAY, AFTER 9:30, FAR-QUHARSON & WHEELOCK, 724 5TH AV.

SALESWOMEN. — Five up-to-date refined saleswomen, good talkers, go West for Winter; salary and commission. Room 1,014, 225 5th Av.

SALESLADIES with an elite clientele to sell high-grade toilet preparations; commission. N 128 Times.

SECRETARY.—Young lady of prepossessing appearance desires position of trust as private secretary; excellent stenographer. Loyal, A 231 Times Downtown.

SPANISH.

We need several girls, over 17 years of age, who can read and write both English and Spanish; good positions. Apply Employment Dept., The National Cloak and Suit Co., 207 West 24th St.

STENOGRAPHER.

A GOOD POSITION.

A department manager needs a stenographer; must be rapid and have experience; one who is neat and accurate, never forgets, and who is willing to work will have a good position; salary to start about $15.

Apply Employment Department, National Cloak and Suit Co., 207 West 24th.

STENOGRAPHER. — NEAT, ACCURATE, WELL EDUCATED, WHO HAS BUSINESS EXPERIENCE; SALARY TO BEGIN, $10 TO $12; APPLY WITH REFERENCES. BLANCHARD & PRICE, 142 5TH AV.

STENOGRAPHERS to study filing; we cannot fill half the calls we receive for girls to do both stenography and filing at good salaries. New York School of Filing, Singer Building.

STENOGRAPHER and OFFICE ASSISTANT in manufacturing concern; must be quick and accurate at figures; state salary and previous experience. Thomas, Box 210 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; 2 years' experience; best references; moderate salary. G 279 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced law; state full particulars. Patents, G 272 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced in manufacturing line; salary, $9 to start. J. H., 223 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, refined, Christian; capable handling busy board; references. G 297 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, competent; give age, experience, salary expected; references. S 88 Times.

TWO GIRLS, preferably Bronx residents, for light clerical work; moderate salary to start with; chance for advancement; state age and reference. Write A. B. C., 1,408 St. Nicholas Av.

THURN,

15 EAST 52D STREET,

REQUIRE

MILLINERS,

MAKERS,

IMPROVERS.

GOOD PAY AND LONG SEASON.

TYPIST.—EDUCATED YOUNG WOMAN OF GOOD FAMILY AS TYPIST; SALARY TO BEGIN, $7 TO $8. APPLY, WITH REFERENCES, BLANCHARD & PRICE, 142 5TH AV.

WAIST FITTER.—THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED; ONLY THOSE ACCUSTOMED TO HANDLING HIGHEST CLASS OF TRADE NEED APPLY; GOOD SALARY TO RIGHT PARTY. CALL TUESDAY, AFTER 9:30, FAR-QUHARSON & WHEELOCK, 724 5TH AV.

WOMAN with some nursing experience to care for invalid lady. 28 West 96th St.

YOUNG WOMAN wanted, sleeping out, for general housework in apartment on St. Nicholas Place; four in family. (2 children;) state age, wages expected, and references. Address Room 18, Tuthill Point Hotel, East Moriches, L. I.

YOUNG COLLEGE GRADUATE for educational office; state age, education, and experience; Y 283 Times Annex.

YOUNG LADY.—To make herself generally useful in cloak and suit house; size 36 model. Becher & Brownold, 112 Madison Av.

YOUNG LADY.—To alter corsets and assist in store. 3,647 Broadway, (160th.)

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

SUMMER TERMS UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1ST.

Three months' course; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42nd St.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

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SUMMER TERMS UNTIL SEPTEMEER 1ST

Three months' course; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42nd St.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Day and evening session. Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

A.—THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 42d St. and Lexington Ave., N. Y. The only secretarial school conducted by college professors. Individual instruction. Positions for efficients. Prof. Meagher, M. A., (Lon.) Dir.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists; day or night. Reopens, Day, Sept. 7; Night, Sept. 13. See Catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1858.) Broadway, at 72d St.

FILING.—Original school teaching all authorized systems and related commercial subjects; day, evening classes; aid to good paying positions. Universal Filing and Indexing Bureau, Park Row Building, opp. Post Office.

FILING.—Instruction in day, evening, or correspondence courses at the first institution of its character. New York School of Filing, Singer Building, New York.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.
30 Church Street, New York.
FEMALE.

STENOGRAPHERS for permanent positions; salaries from $10 to $20.
SPANISH and ENGLISH stenographer; $20.
FILE CLERK.—Must have experience; $8.
BOOKKEEPER.—Knowledge of stenography; $15.
TYPIST.—Must be rapid touch operator and have experience; $12.
Call between 9 and 1.

POSITIONS for stenographers, bookkeepers. Call for interview. No advance fee. Mighill, (Agency,)- Flatiron Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS, wanted.—Permanent positions; no registration fee. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey St.

STENOGRAPHERS, hotel, $40 monthly and meals; Spanish, beginner, $11. E. W. Carpenter Exchange, Singer Building.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A.—A.—"NOT JUST 'AN ADVERTISING MAN,' BUT A PRACTICAL SALES BUILDER."

A profit-earning advertising man, with 15 years' practical experience, desires a part time or a permanent JOB with one big or two small manufacturers, or an advertising agency that needs a GENUINE service man; my ability evidence and your knowledge of men will PROVE my value; I'm employed, never was out of work; do not drink; age 31, married. Wages are a secondary consideration. T 27 Times.

A COLLEGE GRADUATE, Yale, '25, technical engineering and sales training, knowledge of bookkeeping, stenography, typewriting, all-around business experience, seeks position with chance for advancement; salary moderate. G 266 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, ENGLISHMAN, thoroughly experienced, reliable, now employed by mining company operating near New York, seeks better position; will locate anywhere; highest credentials; speaks Spanish, Portuguese. Y 283 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager, credit man; expert at cost and statistical work and graphic charts; liberal education; splendid accounting training; tactful and tenacious correspondent; irreproachable character; $40. A 249 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, opens, writes up, closes, systematizes books; makes periodical audits; prepares financial statements; terms reasonable. Rogers, 131 West 31st St. Madison Square 3760.

A. — ACCOUNTANT. — Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 2351.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED.
Will revise or install factory, office, or cost systems. Long experience. Th. Pentlarge, 52 Broadway. Telephone.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER, experienced, acquainted with office routine and secretarial duties; young man (25) seeks opening where executive ability is essential; references from present employer. Y 306 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT.—Junior; university graduate; over two years with large public utility corporation, nine months with public accountants; very best references; temporarily employed. L 251 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED.
Audits, systems installed, superior service. Kenneth Fairbanks, 55 Liberty St. Telephone Cortlandt 6970.

ACCOUNTANT.—Established twenty years; fees moderate; all work certified. Equitable, 7883 Hanover.

Accountant, audits, systems that stop leaks; charges reasonable. Fleming, 35 Nassau St.

ADVERTISING AND SALES PROMOTION.

After Sept. 1 a successful advertising and sales manager will be open for new engagement, either for part or full time; an exceptional opportunity to enlist the services of a live copy and detail man for any portion of time necessary to your problem. Y 290 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, with a clean-cut, successful record, would like to make a new connection; the advertiser is a thoroughly experienced solicitor, is in touch with some of the largest advertisers in America, possesses a broad knowledge of the field, and is a consistent business getter. N. 90 Times.

ADVERTISING plan, idea, and copy man, 15 years' practical experience, employed on part-time work, has two days open for agency, manufacturer, or trade paper. N 185 Times.

AMERICAN and French college graduate, (30,) bookkeeper, well versed with all modern methods; thoroughly experienced office man, desires permanent position with reliable concern; salary moderate. N 71 Times.

AMMUNITION EXPERT, experienced as chief examiner in largest factories of Europe, wants work anywhere in the East. Address Andreas Ochoa, 504 West 20th St.

ASSISTANT TO EXECUTIVE. — Young American, in charge of factory, desires change; 12 years' experience manufacturing, managing, purchasing; thorough on factory and office details; initiative, executive ability, clean character, successful record; highly recommended. N 137 Times.

ASSISTANT SUPT. or draughtsman; young man desires position with architect or builder; graduate of technical school; nine years' experience on building construction. N 118 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—26; married; thoroughly conversant with bookkeeping and cost accounting; manufacturing experience; take charge; salary, $15. G 257 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, or clerk; twelve years' banking and commercial experience; rapid and accurate; first-class reference; moderate salary to start. N 158 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Age 26; understands office management, controlling accounts; all forms of statements and systems; opportunity more essential than salary. G 283 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (25,) thoroughly experienced modern accounting methods, costs; educated; speedy, accurate; familiar commercial Spanish; well recommended. N 123 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, CASHIER.—Can typewrite; bond; references. Joseph Wuerth, 5,828 5th Av., Brooklyn.

BOY (17) wants position with chance for advancement; references; experienced. N 73 Times.

(BY AN OPTIMIST.)

I believe profoundly in myself, not only because I have achieved success in what I have undertaken, but also because I feel efficient, virile and am a confirmed optimist.

At the age of 28 I am eminently fitted to take up that work for which my natural aptitude fits me and wherein I shall also find my limitations.

I am essentially a salesman, not merely by personal contact, but also in the broader sense of sales planning and advertising—my record proves it.

I believe that I excel in writing high-class printed matter—the sincerely persuasive kind that appeals to intelligent people.

My mind is shrewd, analytical and flexible. I am well educated, and have both poise and presence.

Three years ago I was sent here from England to manage the New York branch of a London concern; my reference shows that I made good, but voluntarily resigned because of war troubles.

I DESIRE A FAIR SHARE OF THE EXTRA PROFIT MY SERVICES BRING YOU.

N 105 TIMES.

CARPENTER and practical mechanic in building trades desires position as repair man for hotel, estate, factory. N 31 Times.

CASHIER in near-by bank open for engagement Nov. 1; larger field wanted; self-made man; high grade; other business would be considered. Banker, Y 305 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, (30,) single, German, with long experience, understands several languages, still employed, wishes to change; best references. Chauffeur, care Zimmerer, 518 West 145th St.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 28, married, six years' shop, road experience, well recommended, careful driver, all repairs, seeks permanent position. R. Streller, 540 East 142d St., Bronx.

CHAUFFEUR, white, age 27, single, wishes private position; excellent references. Thomas Hart, 60 William St., Orange, N. J.

CHAUFFEUR.—American, white, 22; position, city or country; careful driver, good repair man; neat, willing and polite; good references. F. M., care of Mackrell, 1,528 Amsterdam Av., city.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man, experienced, understands care of high-grade cars, desires employment by private family. Howe, 318 West 57th St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanician, valet, handy man, Japanese, single, desires position; city or suburbs; faithful servant. Kaneko, 157 West 64th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married; Scandinavian; own repairs; honest; references. I. L. Heino, 4,014 8th Av., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; 7 years; all cars; private; city, country; first-class references. Schwartz, 1,268 3d Av. Lenox 3188.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

CHAUFFEUR and mechanic; 6 years' experience; private or commercial; best references. Ginger, 157 W. 83d St. Schuyler 9144.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, neat appearance, capable, reliable; strictly temperate; 11 years last place. I. Robinson, 215 E. 88th.

CHAUFFEUR, (23;) Spanish; white; three years' experience; reference. Ballester, 637 6th Av.

COOK.—Japanese, thoroughly competent cook, also capable taking entire charge of bachelor's apartment; good references. K. K., 624 Lexington Av.

COLLECTOR, &c.—Gentleman wishes position take charge of real estate; having had long experience in renting, collecting, and looking after repairs, &c., can furnish best of references. J. K., 331 Third Av.

CREDIT MAN and office manager, aged 30, 10 years with very large corporation, capable correspondent, initiative, executive ability, would consider position as assistant with reliable concern. N 130 Times.

DRAUGHTSMAN, electrical; American, 23; four years' mechanical, three years' shop experience, designing, layouts; exceptional credentials. G 214 Times Downtown.

ENGINEER, machinist; track-laying construction; reference; reliable worker. Casper, 627 6th Av.

ELEVATOR OPERATOR (20) wishes position club, hotel, apartment. Muller, 401 E. 64th.

EXPERIENCED office and assistant sales manager, 27 years of age, five years with largest direct advertising concern in this country, wishes to associate with manufacturer or merchandising concern; his experience with many lines of business in advertising and selling has made him particularly versatile; excellent sales promoter; able to solve problems from the other fellow's viewpoint; would be valuable assistant to some busy executive; opportunity rather than large immediate pecuniary return desired; best of references; clean record. N 111 Times.

EXPERT ORGANIZER AND FACTORY MANAGER,

with 25 years' success behind him, is open for position where results will be paid for; highest personal and ability credentials. Address Box N 136 Times.

FARMER. — Experienced; first-class; any country position. Fleming, 637 6th Av.

GARDENER open for engagement; 20 years experience in all branches of gardening; thorough knowledge of all work pertaining to a gentleman's estate; Scotch; married; good references. Box 28, Cos Cob, Conn.

GARDENER, married, no family, wishes position on private estate; best of references in all branches. R. S., 118 Chichester Av., Jamaica, L. I.

GARDENER.—Head; Scotch; married; wishes position; thoroughly competent all departments; best references. Apply Gardener, 317A Madison St., Brooklyn.

HEAD LAUNDRYMAN; hotel, institution; experience; reference; honest. Ross, 766 Columbus Av.

HIGH-CLASS, CAPABLE BUSINESS MAN, 15 years' experience handling sales large manufacturing company making well-known office specialty, seeks new business connection; traveled extensively all United States, Canada, and Mexico, and important parts South America; fully capable handling domestic or export business or both; accept moderate compensation for future prospects. Highest references. G. 251 Times Downtown.

HOSIERY. — EXPERIENCED SALESMAN WANTS LINE, DIRECT MILL SHIPMENT ONLY, FOR OKLAHOMA AND TEXAS. N 154 TIMES.

JAPANESE.—Experienced young man; useful; housework; city; long references. 798 Lexington. Inouye.

MACHINIST.—Drill press experience; engineer, third class. Holneck, 280 St. Ann's Av.

MANUFACTURER and salesman of experience, many years precious metal line, not at present in active business, wishes position, automobile or marine engine industry preferred; full knowledge gasoline engines. G 254 Times Downtown.

MAYBE I AM

THE ADVERTISING MAN

YOU NEED.

Somewhere in New York there is an opening for a high-grade sales and advertising manager, somewhere there is a firm willing to pay a price for quality. My record will prove that I am a man considerably above the average—will show that for nine years I have been doing big things in a big way. Have had broad experience in the preparation of many live magazine and newspaper campaigns from the laying out of basic sales plans down to handling the final details—possess the ability to train, organize, and direct salesmen. Can incorporate into your business the most successful of modern trade-promotion methods. Now with Chicago advertising agency, but anxious to locate in New York. Best references; age 29; lowest salary $75 per week. Address Room 1,220, 123 West Madison St., Chicago.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, (38,) 15 years' experience; 7 years in charge of large construction power plant; theoretical and practical knowledge of erection and operation steam, air, D. C. electric refrigeration; best references; consider service in or out of State; invest if satisfactory opportunity presents. Address M. E., 151 E. 41st St.

OFFICE MANAGER,

correspondent, age 38, excellent references, economical manager, executive ability, with thorough knowledge of accounting and office details, seeks position with high-class firm or management of estate. Address W. L. K., 18 Cypress St., Newark, N. J.

OFFICE EXECUTIVE, capable credit man, and correspondent; reduce your delinquent accounts; highest credentials; salary desired, $20. N 86 Times.

OFFICE MAN, (31,) with 12 years' experience at bookkeeping, stenography and typewriting, desires position; salary $18. G 267 Times Downtown.

OILER.—Engines; three years' experience; (25;) German; honest. Schmidler, 312 West 24th St.

PHYSICIAN.—YOUNG M. D. DESIRES OPPORTUNITY TO TRAVEL FOR AN OPTICAL, SURGICAL OR DRUG HOUSE; GOOD PERSONALITY, CHARACTER, TACT AND REFERENCES. G 278 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

PRIVATE SECRETARY

to international executive desires change; college man, (30;) 6 years' experience; excellent credentials; unusual equipment. N 37 Times.

REAL ESTATE MANAGER, 15 years' experience with two estates, renting, collecting and repair work; capable of taking full charge of property for an estate; straight salary or commission basis; highest credentials as to character and ability. Manager, Apt. 55, 51 East 129th St.

SALESMAN; &c. — An unusual opportunity open to secure salesman or sales manager with exceptional training and capacity for efficient; hard work; academic and legal education; several years' Wall Street experience; best family connections; only high-class proposition interests me; reply must give particulars. Y 307 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Young man, 27 years of age, with 8 years' experience salesman, specialty cloak and suit store, also capable manager; interested in becoming connected with reliable concern, where experience, ability, and confidence is desired; city or out of town. H. S., Box 125 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Exceptionally high grade, energetic specialty salesman; excellent health, habits, record; knows hardware, housefurnishing trade; Maine to Florida; good sales-advertising executive; married; 37; Christian; $1,800. Kesser, 607 8th Av.

SALESMAN, SALES MANAGER.—Clean-cut Christian, (37,) married, extensive knowledge modern methods, real money-maker, open for engagement high-class house. M 149 Times.

SALESMAN. — Experienced traveling salesman, traveling in Texas and Southwest, a big following, is open for engagement; now employed by leading house; would like to make a change. N 106 Times.

SALESMAN, traveling, excellent following through Pennsylvania, Ohio, Chicago, and Detroit, desires ready-to-wear lines. N 80 Times.

SALESMAN.—HIGH CLASS, EXPERIENCED AND CAPABLE; SPECIALLY QUALIFIED TO SOLICIT LATIN-AMERICAN BUSINESS. N 155 TIMES.

SALESMAN, having unusual ability, tact and necessary force to increase sales, desires connection with responsible concern. N 87 Times

SALESMAN.—Drug; thorough knowledge of and extensive experience selling drug trade Greater New York and vicinity. Active, G 261 Times Downtown.

SALES ENGINEER seeks opening with future; seventeen years' experience in mechanical and electrical lines; technically educated. N 113 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced selling leather; has established trade in this line. G 249 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, (26,) experienced collector, bookkeeper; excellent ability; energetic; highest references. G 253 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY or OFFICE MANAGER.—Woman of unusual education, wide experience, accustomed to supervising others; now employed by large corporation; $20 weekly. G 277 Times Downtown.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

SECRETARY.—Young man, experienced secretary; ten years in executive position in Government service; lawyer and shorthand reporter; wide acquaintance in all Government departments and both houses of Congress; conversant with departmental and Congressional procedure; would like to make connection with some man of large interests either in secretarial capacity or as Washington representative. Address A. M. T., 1,333 Calvert St., Washington, D. C.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, anxious locate in Cuba or South America, or any place away from New York; expert stenographer; trained, experienced secretary. G 282 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Spanish speaking young man, stenographer, English dictation, assistant bookkeeper, desires position with reliable firm; salary no object. N 62 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, with knowledge of bookkeeping, desires position in large house; A-1 references and recommendations. N 13 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, capable, well educated, able correspondent, hard worker, will sell services for fair compensation. G 286 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Office Assistant, not afraid of hard work; rapid and accurate. John Snyder, 37 East 58th. Phone Plaza 2903.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST.—Experienced, neat; good command of language. N 36 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT, carpenter and builder, American, contractor or realty company; 10 years' experience in renting and collecting. N 64 Times.

TEACHER.—Business man; several years' practical experience accounting; university graduate. G 289 Times Downtown.

TECHNICAL GRADUATE AT PRESENT HEAD OF R. MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT DESIRES POSITION WITH COMPANY OFFERING BETTER OPPORTUNITIES; HAVE HAD THREE YEARS' EXCEPTIONAL EXPERIENCE IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING AND WORKS MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENTS; AGE, 26; SINGLE, RESOURCEFUL AND TACTFUL. D 21 TIMES ANNEX.

TRAFFIC MAN, experienced, sober, reliable, desires position with large corporation; excellent references. G 273 Times Downtown.

VALET, BUTLER. — Japanese desires position; take full charge; assist chauffeur; best reference; trustworthy; moderate wages. Nyshi, 798 Lexington Av.

VALET, Japanese, wants position; competent; excellent cook. Togo Goichi, 573 West 183d St.

VALET.—Japanese; permanent or visiting. H. Satow, 340 West 58th.

WATCHMAN, (49;) experience; reference; honest, reliable worker. Boyd, 154 East 40th St.

YOUNG MAN, 29, possessing ambition, personality, good character, intelligence, having ten years' comprehensive and varied outside experience, adjuster, investigator, collector, &c., desires connection with reputable concern as general outside man; chance advancement; have initiative and good judgment; exceptional references former, present employers. G 298 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, Christian, 28 years old, student of forestry, for two years and a half employed on the Pacific Coast in the wood preserving business in office and experimental testing plant, just returned and desirous of locating immediately; familiar with Underwood and Remington machines; speaks German; salary, moderate. Address G. V. B., 57 West 68th St.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) technical education, with five years' experience as minor executive in factory, wants position in a different field; salary requirements moderate, but position must offer exceptional possibilities. Y 269 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER, GENERAL OFFICE WORKER, EFFICIENT, ACCURATE RELIABLE, DESIRES CONNECTION; HIGHLY RECOMMENDED; MODERATE SALARY. G 228 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN, 28 years, married, neat appearance, five years' experience calling retail grocers, wishes position with reliable concern with chances for advancement. G 240 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) wants position; good penman, accurate at figures, knowledge bookkeeping; willing, polite; highly recommended. F. M., care Mackrell, 1,528 Amsterdam Av.

YOUNG MAN, 23, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER, WITH COLLEGE EDUCATION, ENERGETIC, RELIABLE, EFFICIENT, DESIRES CONNECTION; MODERATE SALARY. G 296 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN desires position purchase, sales clerk; 4 years in Wall St.; excellent education; best references. G 248 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, Italian, good accountant, knowledge of chemistry, mechanics; speaks, writes French, English; references; moderate salary. S 95 Times.

YOUNG AMERICAN MAN (22) would like position on large stock farm; best reference. H., 178 Macon St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 18, industrious and intelligent, good education, seeks position in office. J. Lief, 1,588 Madison Av.

YOUNG MAN.—Commercial school graduate; industrious and reliable. Max Goloh, 329 East 101st St.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

AGGRESSIVE SOLICITOR wanted to secure contracts for magazine sections of newspaper; excellent leads, copy service, and cooperation; commission basis; opportunity for capable young man of some experience to earn profitable promotion. Address D 25 Times Annex.

A STOCK SALESMAN; legitimate industrial; liberal commission; drawing account; must have own clients; references. 609 Park Row Building.

ADVERTISING WRITERS, possessing originality, ability to write sets of short newspaper ads for successful patent medicine. N 81 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Wanted by a New York Stock Exchange house experienced assistant bookkeeper. Write, stating experience and giving references. Box G 295 Times Downtown.

AUTHOR WANTED TO WRITE UP IN A LIVING, GRIPPING STORY A WORLD-WIDE BUSINESS; DETAILS REGARDING MANUFACTURING AND GENERAL BUSINESS METHODS WILL BE GIVEN TO AUTHOR OF EMINENCE ONLY. ADDRESS "AUTHOR," BOX 5, ROOM 605, ARBUCKLE BLDG., BROOKLYN.

B. ALTMAN & CO.,
FIFTH AV. AND MADISON AV.,
34TH AND 35TH STS.,

Require for the Autumn Season thoroughly experienced salesmen for the various sections of their Upholstery Department, including Fabrics, Portieres, Cretonnes, Brass Goods, Window Shades, White Goods, etc.; also several Junior Salesmen. Apply by letter, stating previous experience. Address Upholstery, B. Altman & Co., New York.

BANK BOOKKEEPER.—Individual ledger; efficient; experienced; must bear closest investigation; no other considered; salary, $65 to $75. S 75 Times.

BANK CLERK, who can run individual ledger. First National Bank, Jamaica, L. I.

BOOK SALESMEN going out to Australia are invited to call on The Standard Publishing Co., Pty Ltd., head office, 100 Flinders Street, Melbourne, and also at 19 Hunter Street, Sydney; experienced men with good references will earn good money.

BOOKKEEPER, high grade; assume charge double entry system, controlling accounts; replies in handwriting, giving age, training, experience, former employers, salary expected. S 87 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Man or woman for responsible position; only persons thoroughly experienced in modern double-entry bookkeeping need apply; salary $15 to start; give age, experience; references. S 89 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, ASSISTANT. — Clean-cut young man who thoroughly understands his work; state qualifications and references. Lyons, 24 East 129th St.

BOY.—Bright, active, well educated, with good manners, wanted for office; must reside on upper west side; full particulars with application. Reliable, G 262 Times Downtown.

BOY.—For general office work; must be well recommended; capable switchboard operator, stenographer, and typist; neat, educated American only. Address, in own handwriting, G 292 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted to learn commercial drawing. N 93 Times.

BUYER FOR WALL PAPER, PICTURES, TRUNKS AND TOYS in department store; man who thoroughly understands these lines, with ability as a sales promoter; must have successful record as a profit maker; give in first letter names of previous employers, and state salary wanted. The Hunter, Tuppen Company, Syracuse, N. Y.

BUYER.—A large New York department store requires the services of a man, thoroughly experienced in the housefurnishings sections, to act as an assistant buyer. Box N 147 Times.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

CANVASSERS, experienced, for New York City, Brooklyn, and Long Island territory, to call on high-class private residents; only those experienced in selling Victrolas need apply; salary or commission. For particulars address, with references, Box N 97 Times.

CAPABLE MAN wanted to manage collection agency; state previous experience; salary and commission. G 230 Times Downtown.

CARPET DESIGNING.—Boy wanted about 17 years of age as copier; experience necessary. Reply, stating age, experience, and references to Designing, Box 200 Times.

Chemist wanted; one who understands manufacture of coal tar products, particularly hydroquinone; state full particulars and experience, Y 231 Times Annex.

CLEAN CUT, aggressive, temperate young man (American) of some selling experience; the opening is with a large real estate company; must be at least 23 years of age and able to finance himself over a trial period on commission basis. Mr. Mullaly, 9 A. M., Country Life Exposition, Grand Central Terminal.

CLERK for golf club; young, unmarried man with knowledge of bookkeeping wanted for golf club; 30 minutes from Lower N. Y. C. Answer, stating experience, references, education, &c., M. M., 67 Times.

COLLECTORS wanted: every town; spare time; good salary; bond required. N 107 Times.

COMPETENT SALESMEN or MERCHANTS preferred, by well-rated Cleveland concern, to sell merchants' specialty of the day; $300 to $500 per month; commissions paid weekly; state experience. H. A. Taylor, Station C, Cleveland, Ohio.

COMMERCIAL DESIGNER.—Good lettering, French script, &c. N 84 Times.

EDITOR WANTED.—A young, trained man wanted to take complete charge of steam and electrical engineering trade journal; $15 a week and a half share in net receipts will be paid to experienced man, who, however, will have to know the business and be a hard worker; a technically trained man will receive preference. S 90 Times.

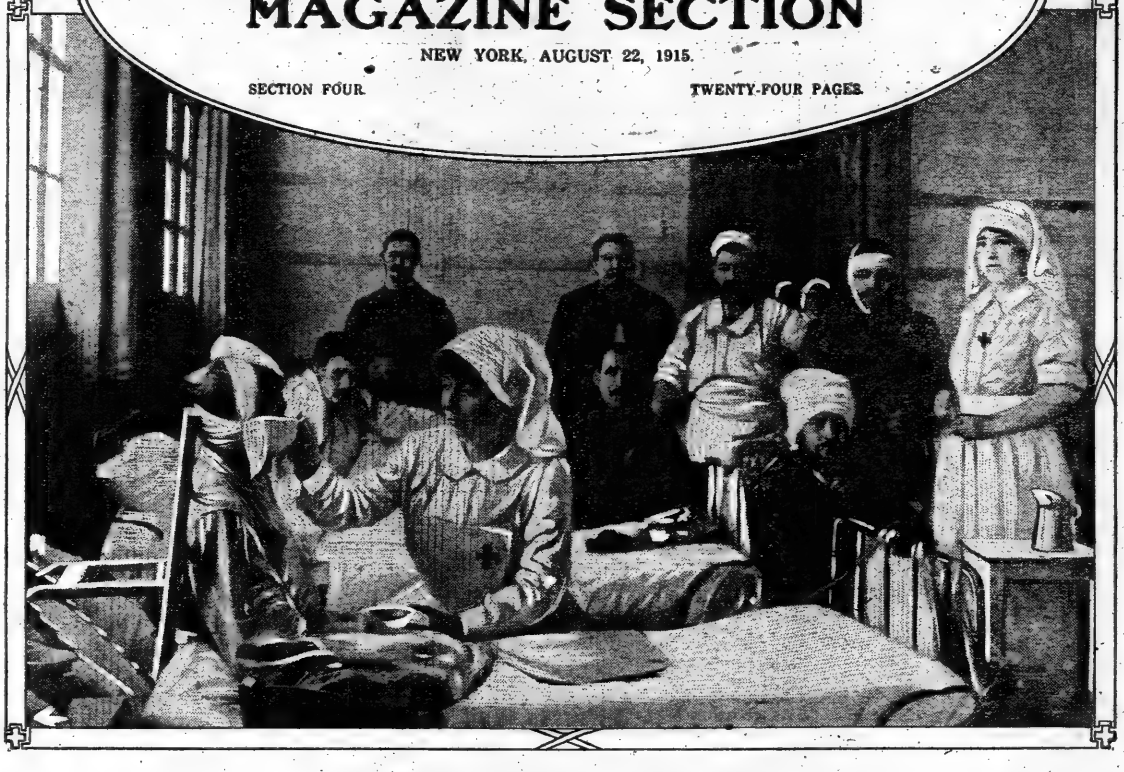
EXPERIENCED SALESM

The New York Times

MAGAZINE SECTION

NEW YORK, AUGUST 22, 1915.

SECTION FOUR. TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.



The Duchess of Vendome Nursing the Wounded in a Hospital.

KING ALBERT'S SISTER ON THE WAR

The Duchess of Vendome Tells of the Sufferings of Her People in Belgium and of Their Needs

By Ruth Wright Kauffman.

THE eyes of ancient Kings were on us in the grand salon at Belmont, while her Royal Highness Henriette, Duchess of Vendôme and Princess of Belgium, the sister of King Albert, told me, simply and as woman to woman, of the sufferings of her people.

"We are poor!" said the Duchess of Vendôme. "All our money, everything, is in Brussels! I may not even send a letter to the friends of my childhood, nor may they write to me. If a letter slips through it is by mere chance!"

There was a sweet rising inflection in her use of my language, and a pleasant lack of emphasis. Each syllable fell precisely into its place, and each phrase had a rhythmic swing—I might better say a rhythmic sing. It was her large, blue eyes that gave the emphasis, steady and true, reflecting the tortures of Belgium; more than once they held tears.

"Our beautiful bourgeoisie were so happy!"—I wish I could reproduce the intonation with all its charm. "You remember our beautiful bourgeoisie, and how the restaurants and the cafés were crowded in Brussels, and how glad you were when you passed by to see every one enjoying himself after his day's work? Our bourgeoisie has vanished; many must even ask for their food and clothing!"

Her Royal Highness is a splendid, large woman, the kind one likes to think of as of the race of Queens and Kings. There is something very motherly and tender about her, perhaps because she is herself the mother of four children. One feels instinctively that she is cool-headed and capable and that she would not let her hand tremble if she held a glass of water to a dying soldier's lips.

She has done more than that for her dying soldiers. With her own hands she has nursed them back from the door of death to the gate of life.

Under her personal supervision are five hospitals, two at Neuilly, just outside of Paris, where she has a house; two at Cannes, where his Royal Highness Mgr. Duke of Vendôme has a large establishment; and one at Calais; and there is another hospital at Vangirard, Paris, called the Hospital St. Michel, founded by the Duke of Vendôme and under his personal direction. At Cannes Madame la Duchesse has mostly to do with the executive side of the St. Charles and St. Jean Hospitals, but there, too, she has taken charge individually of several interesting cases.



The Villa St. Jean, Cannes, Which the Duchess of Vendome Has Converted Into a Convalescent Hospital.

Dieudonné Capelle, for instance, was a Sergeant of the Second Regiment of Belgian Carabiniers, a brave fellow, who fought from Liége to Louvain with heroism. He had an ugly wound in the shoulder and in the arm. At first he was nursed at Calais and was later sent to Cannes to the hospital St. Charles, where he had his left arm amputated and lay at the edge of death for weeks.

The Duchess of Vendôme nursed him during this time. As it was picturesquely put, "he was her wounded."

When she is at Neuilly-sur-Seine she goes each morning to the hospital and performs regular nurse's duties from 9 o'clock until noon in the hospital ward. Not a moment of her day is occupied in thought of herself; it is her duty to her country and her love of her people, and if she is not doing manual labor for the ill and wounded, she is sitting on committees and gathering together sheets and blankets, underwear, shirts, condensed milk, preserved meat, anything and everything for the destitute.

"There are weeks," said her lady-in-waiting, "when we have not a penny, and they write for food. We have had

to ask the Chamber of Commerce of London to send for us, and they have been most generous; sometimes we have had to borrow for as long as three weeks. When food is asked for, it must be sent, and immediately, or the people starve."

"But," exclaimed her Royal Highness to me, "your country is feeding my country! America is literally feeding Belgium. You have never failed us. Think of that. One million dollars each month! What would happen without that help I do not know, I dare not imagine. I am very grateful; my brother is grateful. I have never visited America, but after this terrible war I must go there and show my gratitude."

She had just returned from the front, where she was with King Albert. Together he and she had been in an automobile within five hundred yards of the Germans, where, I was assured, it was not really dangerous at all!

"Aren't the men very much depressed at being kept out of their country so long?" I asked.

"No!" said her Royal Highness. "That is very curious. But they all look bright and happy. They are so confident. My brother electrifies the soldiers, and the soldiers electrify my brother!"

I heard at Belmont several tales of incidents from the front, which, by the way, is not so far from London, where I write, as Philadelphia is from New York.

Women are discouraged from venturing near the firing line, and they are even forbidden there without special papers. In Belgium's narrow strip of remaining territory Lady X. motored close to the enemy's cannon with a famous General.

They were stopped.

"My General," a guardian soldier apologized, saluting, "I regret that I notice a lady is with you. It is not permitted without papers."

Recently two women with an aide de camp were crossing the forbidden ground when they were called peremptorily to a halt by an angry sentinel. The officer showed his permit.

"And those women," the soldier asked, "what are *you* doing here?"

"It is your Queen, with her lady-in-waiting."

The brave sentinel was properly astonished.

"He has done his duty well," said the Queen, smiling.

"A private," I was informed, "told us that one day the firing was what we call in French 'warm,' and no one had any desire to fight. Indeed, it was very 'warm.' Suddenly one among the soldiers leaped ahead and shouted impatiently:

"Well, aren't we going to advance?"

It was the King.

"And another time a soldier was struggling with his gun and not loading it properly, when it was wrenched from his hands, and the King drew and fired. The King is everywhere."

"My brother does not think of himself," said the Duchess of Vendôme.



Garden Party for the Wounded in the Park of the Chateau St. Michel.

"But," she added, "the soldiers at the front are well enough, compared with some others. They do not lack, and they are kept courageous because they know they are doing something fine and heroic. It is for the wounded and the civilians that I am most distressed, especially for the poor little babies.

"At my Villa St. Jean Hospital at Cannes I so very much need fifteen more beds for the wounded, and I have no means to get them. The French Government provides 2 shillings a day for each of the wounded, but that is not enough. To install a bed for one month costs 60 francs from an individual. That is $12.

"*We ask*," wrote the Princess, taking the pencil with which I made a few notes from my hand, "*for linen, sheets, towels, and money. Please send them to Duchess of Vendôme.*"

"And," she resumed, "the *orphélinats*. "That was initially the idea of the Countess Van den Sheen de Gelsay and the Countess Louise d'Ursel; and my husband joined with them. The wounded soldiers received usually excellent care, but the civilians, the refugees, the sick women and the babies—there was no place at all for *them*.

"So they privately installed a hospital at Popérhingle, which is half Flemish and half French, and there these poor fleeing civilians were welcomed. I cannot tell you how wretched these people were, and nearly always with nothing in the world but the clothes on their backs! Later, similar hospitals were privately established at Hazelbrouck and at Caester. All the people who came were refugees from the hideous bombardments which happened in March in the Ypres region and made so many orphans. Afterward, when it was recognized that the work was necessary and that help was vital, the Belgian Minister of the Interior contributed what he could, about $5,000. The Friends' Ambulance Unit in morsels splendidly contributed about the same. Otherwise the work has gone on only through private charities.

"Now the Countess Van den Sheen has branched off to the work of the grown civilians, while the Countess Louise d'Ursel has alone undertaken the care of the children. Two orphan homes have been formed, one at Wizerne, where there were, at last reports, fifty-nine boys, and one at Wisque, where, in the month of May, there were seventy-four little girls and seventeen babies—later a hundred. The figures are, of course, at present even larger.

"Many of the poor little children," her Royal Highness continued in her rich voice, "have no parents at all, and many are too little to give us information. We are keeping all the frocks and rings and trinkets to identify them by, hoping that, after the war, there may be a chance of finding out to whom they belong—and what their names are.



Princess Marie-Louise d'Orleans, Eldest Daughter of the Duchess of Vendome.

"One little baby girl, about three months old, we took out of her mother's arms; the mother had no head! Such a pretty little thing the baby is, too!"

"How much," I inquired, "does it cost to take care of one of these orphans for a year?"

The Duchess of Vendôme considered.

"Twenty pounds," she finally said.

"One hundred dollars would feed and clothe and provide all the necessaries for one of these children for an entire year?"

"Yes. That is just enough. * * *

"There is another thing, and I am struggling so hard to get it," the Duchess of Vendôme said, her fine eyes troubled. She leaned forward earnestly.

"I cannot tell you of our difficulties with tuberculosis. You see, the hospitals will not accept tubercular cases, and the poor people, some soldiers and some civilians, are often driven from one hospital to another. None will receive them. The quantity of cases is enormous; there has been so much suffering and privation. You would be amazed to know the numbers of our sturdy women and children who are now tubercular.

"What I want is to have hospitals established by the English and French Governments if possible, in good healthy places in England and France, where the ill may stay until the war is over, and where there will be a chance for them to be cured."

I went through the different rooms of Belmont House, from the pretty Salon Montpensier, with its memories of ancient banishment, to the delightful, high-ceilinged library, with the crested volumes of the Royal Almanach from its beginning, the shelves double lined with valuable old and unique editions, with books autographed by Queen Victoria and sent to her "dear cousin Nemours," the grandfather of the present Duke of Vendôme, and with two huge balls of worsted on the large centre table, wound by her Royal Highness and symbolic of a more recent banishment.

Everything in the Salon Montpensier had belonged personally to Anne Marie Louise d'Orléans, "la Grande Mademoiselle," who occupied, in oil, the space above the fireplace, a portrait of her father in her hand. The walls were covered with her pictures—Louis XIII., together with Gaston d'Orléans, as babies; Mary Queen of France and Scotland, in mourning—and in white mourning—butterflies, birds, the very chairs and tables, the piece of tapestry before the fire, and the samplers made by "la Grande Mademoiselle" herself—all the roomful that was sent to Queen Amelia after the revolution of 1848. And, significantly, one sampler caught my eye and held it:

Ne vous laissez pas vaincre par le mal,
Mais travaillez à vaincre le mal par le bien.

There was the "little dining room" "where we eat when we are quite among ourselves"—yet all the Dukes of Orléans looked down at the table. There was the gallery of the Guises, with Henri de Lorraine, who took in the sixteenth century a city that a descendant of his is now helping to guard. There was the large dining hall, hung over with red tapestry, with Kings of France, while outside through the low French windows blue cornflowers waved and several lazy cows grazed—and the table was spread for supper.

Yet * * *

"Two young girls in Brussels were put into jail the other day because," said her Royal Highness, "they wore the portrait of my brother at their throats!"

There will come a time, let us hope soon, when the expatriated will return to Belgium. But now, at this moment, here is a Princess without a country, and there a King without a castle; an entire people expelled from the prosperous land of their birth. Over and over the lines repeated themselves:

Is there a man with soul so dead
Who never to himself hath said:
This is my own, my native land?

The Sparrow

By James J. Daly.

THE sparrow has no holiday gear,
Nor whistles a jolly stave;
But in romance no buccaneer
Has ever been so brave.

He scorns your threats and stays to scoff,
He challenges and usurps.
Does blustering Winter scare him off?
He tilts his head and chirps.

He meets the North's artilleries
As cool as Bonaparte;
No hungry siege of frost can freeze
The courage in his heart.

While refugees take gentle cheer
In lands of palm and spice
He drudges in the trenches here
With wings incased in ice.

Then when Spring starts her northern drive
And Winter's long line reels,
The foppish refugees arrive
Fresh from the far Antilles.

The oriole, that gay young spark;
The thrush, swift, robin, wren,
The martin, and the meadow lark
Come back to us again.

And fawning honors we must do
Unto this dandy rout,
This debonair, soft-fluting crew
Must drive the sparrow out!

The gable-angle, come what will,
Must serve the martin's rest.
The elm-crutch near the window sill
Must hold the robin's nest.

The drooping maple bough must sway
For the oriole's silken ease.
Woe to the sparrow that says nay
To our sublime decrees!

I do not like the sparrow's dress,
It is as dull as dirt;
I do not like his quarrelsomeness;
He's impudent and pert.

But as for me, he's free to hold
What's his by gallant fight.
No silver song or coat of gold
Shall blind me to his right.

At the Depot

By Charles Campbell Jones.

OOOO-EE! I is de tiredest man in town,
Jes' wo' down to a frazzle, dat's a fac',
I got a sawt o' gone-ness in mah back,
An' bofe mah arms keeps on a-hangin' down.
Seems laik as ef dey's sho'ly made o' lead.
Cain't keep mah mouf shet 'less n I res' mah head,
Jes' same's a roostin' tukey on mah bres'.
I knows mah laigs is gone de wobbles',
No stiffeh dan er skeeter's. I is slack,
Jes' plumb used up! Mah sperrit done bin rench
In sweat o' de brow 'twel I cain't skasely see.
Ef dey wuz boun' to hang me 'less n I be
At wuk—an' comin'—I jes' could'n' crawl
Up offen dis hyah mizzehubul bench—
Ise clean fagged out, dat's all!

Ee-ah! Ise tired as—Ooo-oo-oo-o-o!
Although I ain't bin zackly wukin' none—
Wuz jes' 'gaged sittin' peaceful in de sun,
Not pestehin' nobuddy, nor honin' to;
Jes' bein' sawt o' ca'm an' easified,—
An' two white men come chancin' roun' dis side
An' met smack on de platform an' begun
De foolest talk. De fust one up an' say:
"I'll mos' nigh git mah cistren dug today."
An' toddeh sez: "Ise fencin' in mah place.
D'you ebbes watch me shoot a pos'-hole, Mase?"

Lawd' bress us, livin's curious! 'Tain't no doubt
Folks hunts de o'n'riest things to talk about!
Dat wear'some chinnin' whut dem white folks done
Jes' dreened mah strength, so I wuz 'bleeged to sit
Endurin' of it,—an' I ain't moved yit!

I wondeh ef when Numbeh Nine comes in
De cyahs mought stop 'pas' whar dey's mos'ly at—
De brakes not wuk, or sumpin' laik o' dat?
'Spect I cain't see who's gwine an' who's bin.
Dat's 'nuf I mosered down hyah fo' jes' now,
But I—ee-yaa-a!—ain't got no luck, nohow!

YUAN SHIH-KAI, EMPEROR OF CHINA?

Judge Wilfley Discusses Situation in Far East and Result of Move Reported to be Contemplated

THE intention of President Yuan Shih-kai to proclaim himself Emperor of China, indicated in recent reports from Peking, rests upon a statesmanlike consideration of the needs of China in the world crisis, according to Lebbeus R. Wilfley, former Attorney General of the Philippines and Judge of the United States Court for China.

"In my opinion," said Judge Wilfley to a TIMES reporter, "the intention of President Yuan to make himself Emperor, if the report of such an intention is correct, is not at all due to any desire for personal aggrandizement. I know President Yuan personally; I have made a close study of his public career, and I am thoroughly convinced that he is a man of integrity and of unquestioned patriotism.

"I do not wish to venture an opinion as to what form of government is best adapted to China, but any one familiar with the situation can see at a glance that it would take a long time to develop the Chinese people to the point where they could put in operation a representative government according to Anglo-Saxon standards.



Yuan Shih-Kai and His Secretary at Work.

"More than that, he is a statesman of great ability, and my opinion of his capacity is as high as my confidence in his patriotism is absolute. If he contemplates taking this step, it is certain that he is not doing it without careful consideration and without having first taken counsel with the ablest advisers whose services he can command.

"His foreign advisers are President Frank Johnson Goodnow of Johns Hopkins University and Dr. George E. Morrison, formerly Peking correspondent of The London Times. The character of these men, as well as President Yuan's record, is such as to inspire confidence both at home and abroad in any step which the President may undertake at this time. It is only a fair inference that Dr. Goodnow was called into conference at this time for this specific purpose.

"What the controlling reasons are for taking this step I have, of course, no means of knowing, but there seems good reason to believe that they are connected with the present international situation and the particular position of China. It is fair to assume that Yuan's recent experience with Japan, in connection with her demands on China, has occasioned careful consideration of the form of government best suited to conserve and promote the interests of the Chinese people. In view of the Japanese program he, no doubt, realizes that the great problem now confronting China is the conservation of her sovereignty.

"Now as to the best means of securing this. But for Japan's recent performance, President Yuan and his advisers could have devoted their energies to the establishment of a republican form of government. In view of conditions in China this work alone would have been sufficient to absorb all their thought and energy; and naturally this work was only in its incipiency when Japan launched her program for the taking over of China.

"For the real establishment of republican government in China is a very different task from the mere declaration that the form of government is to be republican. A system like that cannot be imposed in a day. The reformers who wished to impose on China a republican constitution similar to that of the United States forgot that republican government in this country did not arise over night, but that it had behind it the development of free institutions for a thousand years in England.

"This was lacking in China, and there was likewise lacking the idea of nationality, despite the spread of such an idea in recent years among the educated classes. In early times the Chinese was interested first of all in his family and then in his village community. The central government was a remote and extraneous affair, which touched him only now and then through the medium of taxes, for which he got no particular return. It is only in recent years that the idea of nationality in the modern acceptance of the word began to grow in China, thanks to the telegraph, the railroad, the newspaper, and foreign trade in China, together with the education of Chinese students abroad. This spirit must be more highly developed before China can be a republic in the true sense of the word.

"If President Yuan has resolved to make a change in the form of government, it is undoubtedly for the reason that the work of establishing a republican polity had not proceeded far enough to make the new government an efficient instrument in his hands for meeting the international issues which have confronted his country, and for the further reason that by returning to the old form he would be in a position to utilize the forces of the nation more effectively than he could possibly do while he was establishing the republic.

"For the republican polity in China was in a state of solution, and had not yet crystallized into a form in which it could function effectively in this crisis. It must not be inferred that this may mean a return to the old régime. This would be unthinkable. The old Manchu dynasty is a thing of the past, and of course the worst of the old official class has also been eliminated.

"I assume that it is Yuan's purpose to establish a constitutional monarchy, and his object is no doubt to use most efficiently the material he has at hand. That means that to some extent he can make use of the old machinery of the monarchy without having to go to work to create new administrative systems in this time of stress; but it will be the old machinery informed by a new spirit —the introduction of the principles of modern administration into the practical workings of the Chinese Government.

"Such a change in the form of government at this time must be regarded as disturbing, to be sure; it is swapping horses in the middle of the stream. It is quite possible that we shall see it seized upon by the Japanese and pointed out to the rest of the world as a proof that stable government in China is impossible, that the nation is incapable of managing its affairs and needs the interference of a foreign power.

"But I regard it as likely that President Yuan and his advisers thought that by taking this step at this time they might be able to forestall such a criticism a little later; that certain measures would be necessary in order to strengthen the government and that the lull succeeding the storm occasioned by the Japanese negotiations would be the most favorable time for making the change.

"That there will be some opposition to the proposed constitutional alteration goes without saying. Always, under such circumstances, there are reformers of the extreme type who disregard compromise and concessions and insist on establishing at once the full end and object of their desires. As an illustration we can take no better example than the difficulties of Cavour in his work of establishing a constitutional monarchy in Italy. He was constantly harassed by the Reds and the Blacks, representing the extremes of republicanism and absolutism, and with great difficulty he steered a middle course from beginning to end.

"Yuan, like Cavour, is a practical statesman, who is willing to face the facts as they are and to conform his

policies to meet actual conditions rather than to expend his entire force on the attainment of an unattainable ideal. I should call Yuan an opportunist, to be sure—an opportunist and a statesman, of the highest order.

"Would this move tend to strengthen the Chinese Government abroad? I am disposed to think it would. It would tend to stability and to the establishment of credit, for the reason that it is calculated to eliminate the doubt that arises in the minds of most observers with regard to the succession. Moreover, Yuan, when he was a subordinate official, had the only efficient army in China. With the better elements of the old monarchical organization at his disposal he could perhaps build up a national army that would be an effective force.

"I do not think that any element of consideration of a possible addition to his dignity by the adding of the religious sanctions of imperial authority enters into the plan; the Chinese had pretty well lost their reverence for the Manchu dynasty, and Yuan probably neither could get such reverence nor would want it. But the change would promote administrative efficiency. Naturally, Yuan would surround himself with the ablest men of China, and would build up an order which would correspond to the Elder Statesmen of Japan. This group would be perpetual and would tend to give stability to whoever was at the head of the nation.

"Much criticism will undoubtedly come from the radical party of Sun Yat-sen, and also from the class made up of Chinese students who have been educated in Japan and have half-baked ideas of Western civilization. There are thousands of these students who could not afford to go to Europe or America, and who went to Japan instead and got their notions of Western culture filtered through a Japanese medium. They and the radicals may try to make trouble, but I do not think they are likely to afford serious difficulty unless they receive open or covert Japanese support. I believe the solid element of China and the leading nations of the world will look on the change with favor.

"It must also be expected that Japan will make capital of this change and will justify her aggression in China in the eyes of the world by the endeavor to make it appear that the Chinese Government cannot be depended upon to maintain law and order and to protect life and property throughout the empire.

"But if the constitutional change is successful it will be of the greatest importance to the Washington Government, for the reason that it will put China herself in a position to resist the future aggression of Japan in the event of the triumph of the Allies in the present war. Japan's recent aggression has worked her much damage. It is clear that she has weakened her position in the eyes of the other powers of the world by her attempts on the sovereignty of China, and she has also lost such Chinese friends as she had.

"My Oriental correspondents inform me that the Chinese boycott against Japan is steadily growing more effective; and if Yuan Shih-kai as Emperor can make himself head of a strong centralized Government he can become the rallying point for all the anti-Japanese sentiment among the enlightened class of his countrymen. That such a leader for resistance will be needed is clear enough.

"For it is plain even to the casual observer that Russia and Japan are drawing closer together, with the end in view that if they triumph in the present war, Russia, controlling the Dardanelles, will be the dominant factor in Western Asia, and Japan, controlling China, will be dominant in Eastern Asia. By the signing of the Treaty of Portsmouth Russia agreed to share her interest in China with Japan. When Secretary Knox, a few years later, undertook the nationalization of the Manchurian railroads, the result was to throw Russia and Japan into each other's arms.

"Since this war has been under way all the information from both Japan and Russia is to the effect that there is an open, avowed and continuous effort on the part of both powers to get closer together in their operations for the control of Asia. If the Allies win, dominance in the Near East will fall to Russia, dominance in the Far East to Japan—the latter a long step toward the realization of the ambition of 'Asia for the Asiatics.' England and France will not like it, but they will not be able to stop it; for Russia and Japan are their allies, and they will put forward a claim for what they want if the Allies are in a position to divide up the plunder.

"But if Germany were in a position at the end of the war to force a settlement advantageous to herself, it is clear that she would have greater power to compel Japan to relinquish her grasp on the throat of China than would England and France in the event of victory for the Allies. And this is more in accord with the interests of the Government of the United States.

"All the nations of Europe undoubtedly recognize China as the great undeveloped and unexplored trade area of the world, and the various nations are laying plans to extend their trade in the empire. Germany had a splendid base at Tsing-tao—a city built for her purposes. She wanted trade in China, and a sphere of influence in Shantung Province; Japan wants China.

"There is no reason to believe that German statesmen are blind to the fact that China is still the greatest undeveloped field, or that if circumstances at the end of the war are favorable to them they will resume their enterprises in this quarter; and it would easily be possible for German statesmanship, in the event of German victory, to bring about a situation where German interests in the Far East would be identical with those of the United States.

"Hitherto the United States has taken the diplomatic lead in the affairs of the Far East, particularly in the substitution of the open-door policy for the system of spheres of influence, which looked to the division of China among the powers. In short, John Hay took the lead in establishing that equilibrium in the Far East which Japan in one stroke has destroyed.

"That this aggression of Japan menaces our trade interest in China is clear to every one who has any knowledge of the situation, and the feeling is general among students of Far Eastern affairs that it is the special task of the diplomacy of Washington to put itself in the position, at the close of the war, to compel the relinquishment of Japan's hold on China—to do this without the use of force, and thus to avoid the possibility in the future of a war with a Japan which had reduced China to a subject State, and had placed herself in a position where she could employ all the resources of China to strengthen herself in a military and financial way.

"How can this best be brought about? It is clear that there is only one way, and it is most gratifying to all who are interested in the situation to see that the Washington Government has adoptetd that way, namely, by increased armaments, so that our words may be respected. And in this connection I want to express very great appreciation of and admiration for the work of our present Secretary of War, the Honorable Lindley M. Garrison. He is entitled to the gratitude of the whole nation for the manner in which he has prepared the way for the improvement of our national defenses.

"Six months ago there was a general feeling in this country that such a course was not necessary; and I feel that the change of public opinion is due largely to the tactful but fearless manner in which he has brought the real facts of the situation to the attention of the American public. Secretary Garrison is entitled to the highest praise for the work already accomplished, and deserves the enthusiastic and unstinted support of all patriotic Americans in carrying out the work which he has undertaken.

"If the American people follow the lead of Secretary Garrison they will undoubtedly avoid being placed in the embarrassing position in the future in which England and Russia now find themselves in coping with Germany. The world is now witnessing the most striking example of the value of preparedness that history has ever furnished, and it is also realizing the futility of the excuse of lack of preparedness when conflict actually arises. It is for the American people to take thought, to interest themselves in the phases of the world crisis now under way, unless they wish their country to fall behind.

"Of course, all these comments are predicated on the assumption that President Yuan and his advisers have decided that the present is the opportune time to make the change. On the correctness of this decision I do not wish to express an opinion, but willingly defer to their better judgment."

U. S. ONE OF THE OLDEST NATIONS

THE United States of America is one of the oldest nations on earth. With the exception of England and Russia it is, as a present nation, older than any country in Europe. And alone in the Western world, it has stood for the past one hundred and twenty-five years with an unchanged Government. Its boundaries have expanded and its Constitution has been amended and it has gone through civil war; but the United States is "ruled" today as it was ruled in 1789; and it is the only Western nation that is.

The Constitution of the United States of America was adopted in 1789. In that year the French Revolution began. Since 1789 Europe has been remade. Among the nations four stand out as "ancient"—England, Russia, Denmark, and Spain. Yet in the past century and a quarter those countries have lived through Governmental changes that show beside the stability of the United States rule as exceedingly large and significant "shifts."

The changes that have taken place in the English régime are the most interesting, because they are the least known to the world at large. It is inevitable with us all that the mention of an "ancient nation," a "stable government," the "oldest country on earth" should bring the thought of England to our minds. That means England, just as the "dominion on which the sun never sets" means England, and just as "the war lord" means the Emperor of Germany, and "the tri-color" means the flag of France.

To be sure, there was a Governmental upset in England in the middle of the seventeenth century, and a "revolution" in 1688. But any Englishman will point proudly back to Magna Charta and murmur magic words of 1215, in the firm assurance that here is the "ancient nation" beside which all the rest of the world is young. And even with the thought of the revolution of 1688 in our minds, it is unanswerably plain that the line of the Kings of England has ruled, uninterruptedly, a "limited monarchy" since the end of the seventeenth century.

But the Government of England, as we know it today, dates its beginning from the year 1832. That is the date of the passage of the first reform bill. These bills—the first in 1832, the second in 1867, the last in 1884—shifted the Government of England from Lords to Commons, from nobles and men of great property to the people themselves, changed the "limitation" of England's monarchy from a feudal to a popular right. Without revolution, the Government of the country was effectively revolutionized; with no notorious or even markedly noticeable departure from the ancient "order of things," the "oldest nation" was remade.

The striking evolution of domestic government in England, which began in 1832 with the granting of the ballot to the merchants and men of small property in the realm, moved on to its final step in the "Parliament bill" of 1912, which took away all but "suspensive veto power" from the House of Lords, and left the "Commons" rulers of England. But the Government of Great Britain has known another change. It has reconstructed its empire.

France began its revolution, as all the world knows, in 1789. Since then it has had two empires, three kinds of kingdoms, and three republics; it has executed one King and deposed two others, and it has forced each of its two Emperors to abdicate. Since the final formation of the third French republic, its Cabinet has been changed very nearly on an average of once a year. France has universal manhood suffrage. It will probably adopt proportional representation in voting in the near future. It has known Socialist Ministries, and it has included many prominent Socialists and Radicals in various positions in its Cabinet.

Out of the Franco-Prussian war grew, as every one knows, the present German Empire. But the years that lay between the adoption of the Constitution of the United States and the formation of the present Empire of Germany were eventful years in the establishment of the German nation.

In 1789 there still existed in central Europe that "Holy Roman Empire," which was, as Mr. Bryce has pointed out, "neither holy, nor Roman, nor an empire." It consisted at that time of between three hundred and fifty and four hundred separate and practically independent States, quarreling among themselves most of the time, and presenting no sort of a "united front" to the rest of Europe. Austria was the strongest of these States, and when in 1848 revolution broke out in both Germany and Italy, the power of Austria put it down. Prussia was jealous of Austria's power in those days, but, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, too weak herself to offer much real rivalry to the southern power.

At the time of the Congress of Vienna in 1815, Prussia, however, was beginning to make her influence felt among the Northern States. And the Congress of Vienna, considering the possibility of creating a German confederation to replace that "Holy Roman Empire" that every one knew was now dead, had suggestions from Prussia to reckon with.

To the fifteen years between 1860 and 1875 date the final establishments of four great European nations, France, Germany, Austro-Hungary, and Italy. Republican France and militarist Germany are practically the same age. The Hapsburgs have been rulers since 1274, but their present monarchy is very young. "United Italy" proclaimed its kingdom in 1861, and with the wrestling of Venetia from Austria in 1866 established its present European boundaries.

Spain is one of the ancient kingdoms of the world, not greatly changed as a nation since the days when Ferdinand and Isabella formed the kingdom by the union of their lands of Aragon and Castile. Yet Spain has become a constitutional monarchy since the beginning of the nineteenth century, and she has done something more spectacular, and yet less generally known, than that. For two years Spain was a republic. The present kingdom dates back to 1875.

The Kingdom of the Netherlands dates back to 1815, when the Congress of Vienna granted its national independence under the rule of the House of Orange. At that time the provinces known as the Austrian Netherlands were united to Holland, but there was little sympathy of nationality, religion, or racial inheritance between the two sections of the newly formed kingdom.

Compared with France and Germany, Switzerland is old. Under Napoleon's patronage the sturdy little Alpine States were united into an independent, but rather loose, federation in 1803. In 1848 a new confederation was formed, modeled on that of the United States, and holding the cantons together in a more strongly centralized federal power. In 1874 a revision of the Constitution gave still greater power to the central Government. It is interesting to note that at the Congress of Vienna the powers of Europe agreed never to violate the neutrality of Switzerland, or to attempt to move troops through the passes of the Swiss Alps.

Greece has been an independent kingdom since 1832, Rumania since 1862, Bulgaria since 1885, Montenegro became independent in 1878, and was made a constitutional monarchy in 1905. The Portuguese republic was established in 1910. Turkey's new régime is five years old.

Russia stands, alongside of England, as our rival in point of age. The empire of the Romanoffs has changed but little since the time when Ivan the Terrible, in 1554, threw off the Tartar yoke.

LEO FRANK WROTE HIS OWN ALIBI

Time Schedule and Other Data Written by Him to Show He Couldn't Have Committed the Crime

Two years ago the following statement was written by Leo M. Frank as data for an investigator to follow up and confirm.

It has never before been published.

BY means of this chart, based on testimony of both State and defense witnesses, Frank's attorneys proved it was a physical impossibility for him to have killed Mary Phagan:

April 26, 1913.

7:30 A. M.—Seen at breakfast by Minola McKnight.

8:25 A. M.—Frank arrives at factory. Sees Halloway, Alonzo Mann and Roy Irby.

9:00 A. M.—Frank sees N. V. Darley, Wade Campbell, Miss Mattie Smith and Mr. Line.

9:20 A. M.—Miss Mattie Smith leaves factory.

9:40 A. M.—Darley and Frank leave factory together.

10:00 A. M.—Frank at Montag Brothers, sees and converses with Sig. Montag, H. Gottheimer, Miss H. Hall, Mr. Matthews and Mr. Mix.

10:30 and 11:00 A. M.—Alonzo Mann telephones servant at Schiff's to tell Schiff to come to office.

11:00 to 11:30 A. M.—Frank returns to factory, Halloway, Mann, Miss Hall. Frank dictates mail and works on orders.

11:30 A. M.—Sees Mrs. A. White.

11:35 to 11:45 A. M.—Miss Corinthia Hall and Mrs. Emma Freeman, B. Graham and Tillander, Mrs. May Barrett.

11:45 A. M.—Miss C. Hall and Mrs. Freeman leave building.

11:50 A. M.—Mrs. A. White leaves building.

12:02 P. M.—Miss Hattie Hall leaves factory office.

12:05 to 12:10 P. M.—Miss Montine Stover at factory.

12:12 P. M.—Approximate time Mary Phagan entered office.

12:14 P. M.—Time Mary Phagan left office.

12:20 to 12:22 P. M.—Lemmie Quinn at office.

12:30 P. M.—Mrs. A. White sees Frank in his office.

12:50 P. M.—Frank on fourth floor of factory with Messrs. Denham and White and Mrs. A. White.

1:00 P. M.—Frank leaves and locks factory.

1:10 P. M.—Miss Kern sees Frank corner Whitehall and Alabama, (three blocks from factory.)

1:20 P. M.—Mrs. Levy sees Frank get off Georgia Avenue car and enter his home.

1:20 P. M.—Mineola McKnight, Mr. and and Mrs. Selig at Selig home on Georgia Avenue see Frank.

1:25 P. M.—Frank talks to Annie Hixon, servant at Ursenback's, over telephone from his home.

Between 1:55 and 2:00 P. M.—Mrs. Michael, Julian, Loeb, Jerome Michael and Mrs. Wolfsheimer see Frank at Wolfsheimer home.

2:00 P. M.—Cohen Loeb on Washington Street car with Frank.

About 2:10 P. M.—Hinchey sees Frank on Washington Street car at Washington and Hunter Streets.

2:20 P. M.—The Misses Carson see Frank in front of M. Rich & Bros. Co.

2:50 P. M.—Miss Rebecca Carson sees Frank go into Jacobs's Pharmacy, corner Whitehall and Alabama Streets.

3:00 P. M.—Frank goes into factory to fourth floor to see Messrs. White and Denham.

3:08 P. M.—White and Denham go to Frank's office.

3:10 P. M.—Frank begins work on financial sheet.

3:45 P. M.—Newt Lee (colored night watchman) sees Frank at factory.

About 6:00 P. M.—Frank completes work.



Leo M. Frank.
Photo by American Press Association.

Between 6:00 and 6:05 P. M.—Frank sees Newt Lee and J. M. Gantt at factory door.

6:10 P. M.—Mrs. Selig sees Frank at Jacobs's, Whitehall and Alabama Streets.

6:25 P. M.—E. Selig sees Frank at Selig home.

6:30 P. M.—Mr. and Mrs. Selig and Mineola McKnight see Frank at Selig home.

7:00 P. M.—Frank telephones Newt Lee at factory.

Between 8:00 and 8:30 P. M.—Mr. Goldstein, Mrs. A. E. Marcus and Mrs. M. Marcus see Frank at Selig home.

10:25 P. M.—L. Strauss sees Frank at Selig home.

10:30 P. M.—Frank retires to bed.

Jim Conley (Negro) in Case and His Various Statements.

Conley was arrested May 1 and taken to police headquarters at instance of Halloway, factory day watchman, because he was suspiciously washing his shirt. (On May 1 Frank was removed to County Jail to await Coroner's Jury action.) After merely mentioning his arrest, the papers made no further note of Conley until May 24.

About May 12-14, the Pinkerton detectives on the case (employed by pencil factory) reported to the factory that Conley kept denying he could write. The Pinkertons told the factory that they strongly suspected Conley of the crime. The factory people said they knew Conley could write, but could furnish no specimens as proof. Word was sent to Frank at the jail, and he told where they might find some specimens of Conley's handwriting. Following Frank's directions, the specimen was found and put to use. So it was due to Frank that Conley admitted his ability to write.

Conley's Statements.

MAY 18.—To Harry Scott of the Pinkertons and John Black, City Detective, Conley made a statement declaring that after leaving the factory on Friday, April 25, he went home and stayed there, or in the vicinity of his home, until 7 A. M. Monday, April 28, and that was all that he knew. This statement was signed, but not sworn.

MAY 24.—Sworn statement to the detectives that on Friday, April 25, at 12:56 P. M., Frank called Conley to his office and had him write, at his dictation, the two notes found by the body of the dead girl. (A specimen of Conley's handwriting which they forced him to give had convinced the detectives before this that Conley had written the notes.) Frank gave Conley a box of cigarettes containing $2.50. Frank told Conley that he was going to send the notes to his mother in Brooklyn to show what a smart nigger he was. After Conley wrote notes, Frank jollied and joked with him. Then Frank, looking up at the ceiling, exclaimed: "Why should I hang, I have rich folks in Brooklyn?"

(Note.—This statement was published in the newspapers after Frank was indicted by the Grand Jury.)

MAY 25.—Conley makes another (third) sworn statement to the detectives. He states that he makes this his last statement after thinking over the matter fully and carefully, and has decided to tell the whole truth and keep back nothing. That his statement (second) of May 24 was a mistake, and that the transaction between Frank and him occurred at 12:56 P. M. on Saturday, May 26, and not on Friday. He had said Friday, because he did not want to put himself there on Saturday, for fear that they would accuse him of the crime. Moreover, he was going to tell all, because he was not going to shield Frank any longer, as Frank seemed to be in trouble and could not get him (Conley) out. He states that Frank met him near Montag Brothers and told him to go to the factory and hide himself, so that no one could see him, that he (Frank) had some work for him to do and would whistle when he wanted him. That he had been drinking freely of beer and wine and had bought a half-pint of whisky before meeting Frank. He mentions seeing Darley, Halloway, two draymen, Miss Hattie Smith and another girl. (The time he said he saw these people does not agree with any of the other testimony.) The writing of the notes occurs same as before, as well as the conversations with Frank.

MAY 29TH.—Statement (fourth) before the detectives at headquarters.—Note that in his statement of May 28 (third) he says he has told all the truth and is holding back nothing—he has no reason to do so, as he is not shielding Frank any more—and yet the very next day he makes to that statement an addition of four or five single spaced typewritten legal cap pages, covering a very minor (?) and trivial (?) matter which he neglected to mention the day previous!

He states that when Frank whistled, Frank asked him if he would like to earn some money real quick. He answered "Yes." Then Frank tells him of a girl who had fallen and hurt herself in the rear of the office floor. Conley discovers that the girl is dead, calls to Frank to help him carry the body. The body is taken down on the elevator to the cellar, where Conley, carrying body alone from elevator, deposits it on dust heap in rear part of cellar. Then Conley and Frank return upstairs to Frank's office, where the notes are written as before, but many new variations in the conversation and incidents are added. Frank hides Conley in wardrobe while Miss C. Hall and Mrs. Freeman are in office.

The details of the finding, carrying, dropping, and depositing body are graphically told with all the imaginative coloring of the negro mind. Frank whistled for Conley to move the body, again at 12:56 P. M., changing time of the incidents somewhat. Was given $200, which was taken back.

The next and fifth statement, differing in many points, and containing numerous and grewsome additions, was given as sworn testimony at the trial on Aug. 8. During this time Conley was under the tutelage of the Solicitor and the detectives, and he had frequent sessions with them during this period. The Solicitor was with him seven times. Before taking up what Conley said on the stand, just how it differed from his previous four statements, note what Pinkerton Detective Harry Scott said on the stand under oath, in reference to the foregoing four statements:

"We talked with him (Conley) almost every day. Yes, we pointed out things in his story that were improbable, and told him that he must do better than that. Anything in his story that looked to be out of place we told him would not do. After he had made his last statement we did not wish to make any further suggestion to him at that time."

It is a matter of history of the case that after Conley made his fourth statement (May 29) Pinkerton Detective Harry Scott, employed by the Pencil

Company, was not allowed to interview and talk with Conley any more. So it was that Conley's new and fifth statement on the stand was wholly a surprise to the defense.

It was in the interval between his fourth statement and his testimony on the stand, May 29 to Aug. 8, that Conley received most of his instruction and training. He repeated his tale glibly, and in repeating parts of it did so verbatim, with all the apparent earmarks of a rote-learned story or speech, like a child reciting a speech.

Fifth statement on stand—different from other four:

Saw Mary Phagan go into factory.

Saw Lemmie Quinn go in and out factory.

Saw Montine Stover go in and out factory.

Saw parasol on office floor.

Said Frank was a pervert, (two incidents,) (uncorroborated.)

Said Frank said he killed girl.

Said Frank told him he was not built like other men.

Watched while Frank had girls in his office—many times, (uncorroborated.)

Said Frank had a code of signals for Conley when watching.

Said Frank had girl's meshbag, which he put in safe.

Said Frank expected the girl to come.

Said Frank always joked and played with him.

Said Frank had cord in his hand.

Said Frank was red and trembling.

Said Frank told him to come back and burn body.

Said Frank told him to be a good boy.

Said he overslept himself, which is why he did not come back to burn body.

Said he wanted to come back in the afternoon to get the $200, which Frank had taken back.

Said he wrote four notes—two were unsatisfactory to Frank.

Said he left factory at 1:30 P. M., leaving Frank in factory.

Said he drank whisky with drayman in cellar, (McCreary does not corroborate.)

Said he arrived at factory at 8:30 A. M.

Said Frank told him to meet Frank at Montag Brothers.

Says Frank placed box, on which he was to sit, by the elevator.

These are the main additions. He also changed many of the incidents in the former four statements.

The prosecution in putting up Conley as its star witness and only material witness, not alone vouches for the truth of his testimony in its entirety but also puts the stamp of its approval on each and every detail of it.

The following are a few incongruities in the statement, based on the unimpeachable and competent evidence adduced at trial.

The Three Time Elements.

Conley swears:

He heard the 12 M. whistle blow.

After a time interval Mary Phagan goes up to office. He hears footsteps back to tip plant on office floor. Then he hears a girl's scream, and then silence. Then he sees Montine Stover go into the factory, stay a while, and then leave.

(Note that Conley says he is watching for Frank. A fine watchman he was!)

So Mary Phagan was attacked and killed previous to the entrance into the factory of Montine Stover. Montine Stover swears she reached office floor of factory and noticed factory clock at 12:05 P. M. and remained until 12:10 P. M. She swears she heard nothing, nor did she see anything or anybody. So that Mary Phagan must have met her fate before 12:05 P. M.

George Epps testified he rode to town with Mary Phagan and sat beside her on the seat in the car; that they both left the car corner Forsyth and Marietta Streets at 12:07 and started to walk to the pencil factory, three blocks distant.

Mr. Matthews, motorman of car on which Mary Phagan came to town, swore that car reached Marietta and Forsyth Streets at 12:07 P. M., and that he knew Mary Phagan well, as she often took his car to town.

Mr. Hollis, conductor of the car that brought Mary Phagan to town, swore car reached place when Epps says he and girl alighted at 12:07 P. M. Note that all three of these witnesses (Epps, for the State, and the other two for the defense) swear that the car reached Forsyth and Marietta at the same time, viz., 12:07.

John Staines, City Detective, swore it took three and a half minutes for him to walk from Marietta and Forsyth to the pencil factory office. He is a State witness. So that the very earliest that the physicial possibilities of the case would allow of Mary Phagan reaching the factory is 12:07 plus three and a half minutes, or 12:10½. Yet Conley says she was killed before Montine Stover entered the factory or before 12:05 in contradiction to what the other four corroborated witnesses say. (If this were so Mary Phagan was killed before she got off the street car.)

Miss Hattie Hall (def. wit.) swears she heard the 12 o'clock whistle and then left the office, returned for her umbrella and noted the factory clock at 12:02 P. M. as she left. She swears she saw neither Lemmie Quinn, Mary Phagan, nor Montine Stover while she was at the factory or that day at all. She is an unimpeached and unimpeachable witness and her testimony must stand.

Conley says that first Quinn came in and stayed six or seven minutes—then left. Then Mary Phagan comes in, goes to office, then back (with Frank—Conley knows this by hearing footsteps on the floor above him, he says) to the tip plant—then a scream and then silence.

Montine Stover comes in and stayed a while and then leaves. She swears she saw the clock at 12:05 and stayed till 12:10. In other words, that which Conley swears happened would consume fifteen to twenty minutes at least and there was but the interval from 12:02 to 12:05 or three minutes in which it could have occurred.

In reference to the time element involving the street car, &c., Dorsey says that the car must have been ahead of schedule, (12:07 was testified to as schedule time,) and that both watches of conductor and motorman were fast. (They swore that they looked at their watches at Forsyth Street, as it is a terminal point of their run, and compared them.)

Dorsey also says the factory clocks were slow. Note, he does not prove it, he just asserts it; the watches that day had to be fast and the clocks (at the factory) that day had to be slow. He knew why, because it disproves Conley's story at its most vital point and therefore vitiated his whole tale and caused the State's case to a reasoning and unbiased mind to fall.

But in the second time element, involving Quinn, Mary and Montine in an interval of three minutes from 12:02 to 12:05, the clock involved was the same clock in each case, and whether slow, fast or correct, the impossibility of Conley's testimony is palpable, and it is convincing and compelling that he is again lying in reference to the vital point—Mary Phagan's attack—and his story collapses.

The third time element: He states that after disposing of the body in the cellar and writing the notes, he left the factory at 1:30 P. M., leaving Frank still in the factory. (See Frank's alibi, 12:50 to 1:25, where nine people see Frank and speak to him away from factory and at home.) Also note that Conley claims to have started to move the body at 12:56 P. M., with Frank helping him. Defense produced evidence and testimony to show that the minimum time that could be consumed in Conley's stated movements and conversations with Frank was 36½ minutes, or until (from 12:56) 1:32½ P. M.

The whole of Conley's testimony is sprinkled with improbabilities, and his and the State's case, banking as they do on his evidence unsupported, should fall of its own weight. He states that the body was taken down on the freight elevator. White and Denham, at work on the fourth (top) floor of the factory, did not hear or see the elevator, motor, and cables running, as they would have done if the elevator had moved. The uncrushed ball of twine, lump of feces, and umbrella found in the bottom of elevator shaft prove also that the elevator did not run that day. (The elevator stops automatically by bumping on the bottom of the elevator shaft.) Therefore the body was not moved via the elevator. Moreover, where Conley says the body rested momentarily by the dressing room, a spot claimed to be blood was found. Yet not a trace of blood on floor of elevator where Conley says body was placed, with all its vibration and knocking.

If body was carried as Conley states, why all the grime and dirt rubbed into face, arms, and skin of body, and the soiled dress. Body must have been dragged.

If Conley found girl dead, why the cinders and sawdust breathed up the girl's nostrils and down her throat? This shows she must have been living when she reached the basement.

If girl was wounded so slightly as not to show a trace of blood on factory floor where Conley says he found her, why the two large bloodstains on left front of dress? Why the blood-soaked handkerchief found ten feet from body in basement? If Conley's story is true, why should a blood-stained handkerchief be found there?

The chips from stain, claimed to be blood, showed no blood on three of the four chips. Only one showed three or four corpuscles to field of a microscope. This is not even a blood trace. If this stain, which did show up as coloring matter or paint, is not blood, (and it certainly is not blood,) then Conley's whole story is without one single corroboration.

If after Conley's statement of the 28th or the 26th of May he was then telling the whole truth and not shielding Frank any more, and was entirely innocent of anything else except assisting, &c., why were all the additions put into statement on stand, as well as some of the things previously sworn to, changed? His glibness, his attitude on stand, his answer "I disremember" to any question outside of his story, shows training by the detectives and the outrageous frame-up.

The handwriting, form and context of the note breathe the "nigger" in every line. No white man could write notes like that.

Why were there two notes? Surely one was sufficient!

If the negro told the truth about burning of the body, what was the use of the notes anyway? This is another incongruity.

If the negro's story is true, why was the staple pulled out of the alley door in basement?

The idea of the dictating of the notes by a white man to a negro is a joke—it is certainly the most laughable fantasy that ever was formulated by the demented brain of a human being.

What white man, if guilty, would take a half drunken, shiftless negro into his confidence and present the Prosecutor with a witness on a silver platter.

What negro, be he ever so good, would have been willing to do what Conley claims he did for Frank. Not alone move a dead body, but write notes accusing a negro.

Contrast Conley's behavior, his story torn from him piecemeal, and built and rounded out by detectives, his continuous lies from May 1 until he got on the stand, and while on the stand, with Frank's. Frank made a statement April 28 to Chief Lamford of Detectives, before he knew what any one was going to say. He underwent a grilling at the hands of the Coroner May 5 and 8, and gave a statement on the stand at the trial Aug. 17. All agree identically. Every vital point is corroborated. He was never caught in a misstatement, lie, or subterfuge, nor was he once mistaken. He didn't hide anything. It is his testimony alone from which the detectives got the fact that Frank saw Mary Phagan alive on Saturday, April 26, and he told it as soon as he viewed the body, Sunday, April 27. Conley did not open his mouth in regard to the crime, &c., until May 24, after every one who knew anything or had been at the factory had so stated on oath and after Frank had been indicted by the Grand Jury. Conley therefore cannot be corroborated when he opens up two or three weeks after these facts are common property. Frank is amply and fully corroborated by people who testified after he did.

Conley swears he can't read newspapers—several swore he could read. The notes which he swears he wrote show that he can read reasonably well. He uses words on stand—dictate, complexion, &c.

Conley reeled off his story like a phonograph and laughed when telling of the most gruesome details.

HOW AN AMERICAN LED CHINESE ARMIES

By Baker A. Jamison.

IN view of the present public interest in the affairs of China the following account of the romantic career of a daring young American in the days of the Taiping rebellion seems singularly appropriate.

So far as I know, the facts herein recorded have appeared in no publication. Chinese history mentions the name of this American, General Burgevine, as second in command of the Chinese Imperial Army, but tells no more of a career most daring and remarkable.

That the particulars have not reached the public is probably to be accounted for by the obscurity attending the internal affairs of China at that time, and also from the fact of Burgevine's name being merged in that of a titled Mandarin. The knowledge of them came to the writer from the sister of General Burgevine, who learned them through correspondence with her brother, as well as from sources informing her of his untimely fate.

His greatest ambition was to become the Sultan of Turkey, and he would seriously and enthusiastically discourse by the hour upon the absolute certainty of his reaching that exalted station and being seated on the throne of the Caliphs.

Chafing under the curb of ordinary business, and determined to enter upon the world's stage in the pursuit of his cherished ambition, he left the Senate and shipped as a common sailor. Learning the practical part of the science of navigation, he became Captain of a merchantman trading in the ports of the East. In this way he made several trips to China, passing time in the open ports in learning the Chinese language.

With a mind essentially military, he made military science a study as one of the weapons to aid him in the accomplishment of his great purpose, and, when the great Taiping rebellion broke out in China and the rebels scored success after success against the Government troops, he offered his services to the imperial authorities.

The rebel chieftain, having won victory after victory and captured city after city, was triumphantly approaching Peking, the capital of the empire, when General Burgevine by his military skill and indomitable daring defeated him in a number of battles, thus relieving the capital.

Returning in triumph to Peking, he was loaded with honors by the Emperor and created a Mandarin of the highest order.

Here history repeats itself. The honors thus showered on him aroused the envy of the higher magnates, especially in the Court circle, and with that distrust and hatred of foreigners so characteristic of the Chinese he was pursued with an enmity and venom that used every craft to undermine his great influence with the Emperor.

Cabals were formed, and every form of ingenuity resorted to, until at last success crowned the attempts of his enemies and Burgevine, divested of his honors, was ordered not to leave the boundaries of the capital.

His American spirit could not brook the success of his bitter foes. Refusing to submit to such unjust humiliation and base ingratitude, he managed to escape from Peking and fled to the disorganized rebel camp, where he was received with open arms and placed in high command.

Finally in a sanguinary battle the rebel forces were utterly routed, and General Burgevine, fighting with great courage, was taken prisoner.

In the hands of his foes Burgevine was treated with Eastern barbarity.

Thus, forgetting all they owed him; forgetting the provocation their former ingratitude had given him, they condemned him to a most cruel and inhuman death—that of being sewed up alive in a sack and cast into the sea.

A NEW PLAN TO HARNESS NIAGARA

Former Congressman Peter A. Porter Proposes to Dam River Below Falls and Get Mighty Power

THE HON. PETER AUGUSTUS PORTER has just injected fresh animus into a controversy which is already some 200 years old. He appeared last week before the joint legislative committee on the Niagara situation, and presented a plan for developing 2,000,000 electrical horse power by damming the lower Niagara.

And more than that. "Not only do we propose the greatest power development in the world," asserts Mr. Porter, who, as a member of the Assembly in 1886 introduced the first Niagara power bill, "but we have a plan to place Niagara Falls on the map as a lake port and bring to a realization the dream of a ship canal from lake to lake around Niagara Falls."

In no wise will this mar the scenic grandeur, Mr. Porter contends. For the power development will be located, not above the Falls, where all the trouble has been centred, but a good six miles below. Devil's Hole Rapids would have to be eliminated, but that is the sole loss which Niagara would suffer, and the power plants above the Falls would not be in any way affected.

The plan includes the erection of a colossal dam across the gorge, three-quarters of a mile south of Queenston. The river is very narrow here and natural conditions offer the best possible opportunity for a dam of great strength. The dam would be at least ninety feet in height, a little less than one-third of the height of the steep banks of the gorge.

Such a dam would impound the waters of the river straight back to within about a mile of the Falls. This would submerge the present Whirlpool Rapids, the Whirlpool and the entire lower rapids beneath a long narrow lake. The lower end of this lake, pouring over the proposed dam, would create a smaller Niagara. The drop of the river from the Falls to Lewiston, seven miles below, is about 100 feet, providing at least, according to Mr. Porter's estimate, for the development of 2,000,000 horse power.

The scheme also includes a ship canal to connect Lake Ontario with Lake Erie, a project which has been dreamed of for many years. Mr. Porter holds that it would be feasible to place a lift lock at the foot of the proposed ninety-foot dam in the gorge, which would carry lake vessels up to the higher level from Lake Ontario. This would permit them to stream direct to the City of Niagara Falls.

Then at the foot of the Falls themselves would be two enormous lift locks, one on the American, and one on the Canadian side of the cataract. The American lock would lift vessels up to the high bank. There they would find passage in a short ship canal to the upper reaches of the river and thence on to Buffalo and the Great Lakes.

On the Canadian side the lock would lift the vessels to the top of the first bluff. There a second lock would carry them to the higher level and thence by canal to the Welland Canal.

The scheme would cost, Mr. Porter estimates, about $100,000,000.

"It is an enormous proposition," declares Mr. Porter, "but the State of New York is expending $150,000,000 on the Erie Canal. The United States Government will soon have spent $500,000,000 on the Panama Canal. Great Britain has expended many, many millions to dam the Nile. The Roosevelt dam has cost millions, to be sure, but it has brought under cultivation thousands of acres hitherto barren.

"This plan positively will not affect the Falls of Niagara. It will, without a doubt, however, wipe out the present scenery of the lower river. But the creation of 2,000,000 horse power for the encouragement of industries over a wide-spread area—over at least a radius of 500 miles in the very near future—would compensate many times over for the loss of the scenery of those lower rapids, and would be for the benefit of humanity. It would afford light, heat, power, and occupation for many thousands of the citizens of this State.

"I should never ignore the wisdom of the everlasting preservation of the great Cataract of Niagara, the most famous scenic sight on earth unharmed and unharnessed. It is not necessary to mar Niagara's grandeur. Above the Falls today, and without detracting an iota from their beauty, the waters have already been diverted under authority and today are developing 500,000 horse-power.

"The rapids below the Falls clear down to Lewiston, a distance of seven miles, are glorious. But they contain potential possibilities for the production of power, to be used directly for the good of humanity, which will yield far greater benefits, direct daily benefits, to many thousands, than by letting that power flow to waste.

"It seems to me that it is a sinful waste for the State of New York to allow all that power to continue undeveloped and unused. I do not believe that New York State ought any longer to allow such a source of benefit to its people, such a source of taxation and revenue, to be disregarded. The great cry all over the land today is for the use, development, and conservation of the water powers, not forgetting the widely advertised maxim 'Safety first.'

"This one development down the gorge would save an annual consumption of something like 50,000,000 tons of coal—an enormous and unjustifiable economic waste."

Mr. Porter suggests that the State of New York and the Province of Ontario undertake the project jointly or grant the right of the undertaking to a private corporation deriving some financial benefit from the development by a fixed tax on the amount of power developed."

For instance, Mr. Porter suggests that the State might obtain an annual revenue of $5,000,000 by taxing the company which should undertake the development $5 per horse power for the 1,000,000 horse power which should be America's share of the 2,000,000. The financial return to the State should be based on the same principle as the tax which is at present levied on the Canadian companies, a sliding scale, according to the amount of horse power developed.

Mr. Porter cannot see that the war would make any difference in the negotiations for this scheme.



Peter A. Porter.

"This is, of course, an international proposition," he said. "It will require consents from the State of New York and from the Province of Ontario. Being concerned with a boundary stream, it will also necessitate the consent, I assume, of Congress and of the Dominion Parliament. It may even further require the negotiation of a treaty between the United States and Great Britain, unless the International Joint Commission already has sufficient power over the premises."

The only treaty which applies to the situation is the waterways treaty of 1910. By the terms of this treaty any development is forbidden on one side which would lower the level or flow of boundary waters on the other side of the line. The treaty states:

> It is agreed that, in addition to the uses, obstructions, and diversions heretofore permitted or hereafter provided for by special agreement between the parties hereto, no further or other uses or obstructions or diversions, whether temporary or permanent, of boundary waters on the other side of the line, shall be made except by authority of the Government of the United States or the Dominion of Canada within their respective jurisdictions and with the approval, as hereinafter provided, of a joint commission to be known as the International Joint Commission.

Article V. of the treaty makes Mr. Porter's canal plan permissible:

> So long as this treaty shall remain in force no diversion of the waters of the Niagara River above the Falls from the natural course and stream thereof shall be permitted except for the purposes and to the extent hereinafter provided. * * *
>
> The prohibitions of this article shall not apply to the diversion of the water for * * * the service of canals for the purposes of navigation.

The present plan for damming the lower Niagara is the work of T. Kennard Thompson. Mr. Thompson, it may be remembered, is the author of a plan to extend New York City four miles down the bay at a width of over a mile, by building out concrete walls and then pumping out the inclosed water and filling in.

This is not the first scheme for the commercial utilization of Niagara's power which Mr. Porter has fathered. In 1886 he put on the statute books the first plan for the harnessing of the Falls.

"People laughed at me then," said Mr. Porter in self-defense. "They said Porter was only a kid and was fathering a crazy scheme. Let me remind you that today, twenty-nine years later, as a result of the so-called crazy scheme, there have been built at Niagara five great power plants at a total cost of about $100,000,000. Add to that sum the capital of the many industries which have been attracted to the city by reason of the Niagara power; add to it the many industries which depend on that power in the City of Buffalo and many adjoining towns; add to it the trolley systems of all Western and much of Central New York; add further the investments in the numerous small power and lighting plants in those sections; and finally add the industries in Canada which are dependent on the power generated at Niagara in the 140 villages and cities which are served by the Ontario Power Company.

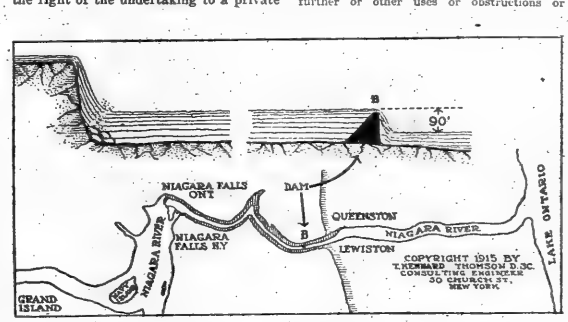
"Take the total, and you will find that about $750,000,000 have been invested in that crazy scheme for which I asked and secured a State charter twenty-nine years ago.

"I represented the Niagara District in the Sixtieth Congress. On the floor of the House of Representatives I stated that the people of my district were more interested in preserving the scenic beauty of the Falls of Niagara than were any people on earth. But we did ask that just as far as engineering science would decide that the water of the cataract could be safely used for commerce, without impairing the scenic beauty of Niagara Falls, to that extent power development should be not only permitted, but encouraged. And that is exactly the position that I hold today."

The present Peter Augustus, the man who "rode into Congress on a cow," will always be thought of in intimate connection with Niagara Falls. He is directly responsible, as he himself states, for the thirty years of controversy over the diversion of the waters of Niagara.

Between 1886 and 1894 the New York Legislature granted six charters to take water from above the Falls. Some of these charters were amazing in their amplitude. One of the grants gave a fortunate corporation the right to develop 200,000 horse power. Another grant ceded all the water which would pass through a canal 100 feet wide and 14 feet deep. Nothing was said in this instance about the slope of the canal; under the terms of this franchise the grantee could practically empty the Niagara River.

In all, the State of New York, acting on Mr. Porter's impulse, authorized the taking of 27 per cent. of the total discharge over the Falls.



Mr. Porter's Proposed Plan for Developing Power From Lower Niagara by Placing a Dam Across the River Above Lewiston and Raising the Level of the Lower River Above the Dam 90 Feet.

THIS AUTO IS A FLAT ON TIRES

Motor-Driven Gypsy Van with Kitchen, Running Water, Beds, Tables, and Even a Roof Garden

IF the well-known Haroun-al-Raschid, Commander of the Faithful, had ordered the most powerful Jinns acknowledging fealty to him to produce out of thin air for his royal pleasure a vehicle which should have the power of motion and yet be a dwelling place fit for a Caliph, the result would have fallen far short of the actual house upon wheels which left New York yesterday for a trip to the Pacific Coast.

This unique motor vehicle, which he calls a "Gypsy Van," is owned by Roland R. Conklin of this city and Huntington, L. I. He is making the transcontinental tour with his family. With more sense of space in many ways, although much smaller actual dimensions than the private railroad car, this sublimated English caravan, land-yacht, or what you will, has all the conveniences of a country house, plus the advantages of unrestricted mobility and independence of schedule.

Mr. Conklin decided last Spring to visit the Panama-Pacific Exposition, and conceived the idea of making the trip in an automobile which would provide living as well as traveling facilities. The result is the present vehicle, which has been constructed under his direction here in New York. Instead of being obliged to lay up in a smoky railroad terminal, it can pitch camp by some wooded stream or lush pasture. It need follow no time tables nor stick to any track. It embodies an extension to the field of recreation of the time-honored principle of carrying one's office under one's hat.

As speed was not a special object, a comparatively small motor of 60 horse power could be used, specially geared for power on grades. Canvas strips for sandy sections, a knockdown, portable bridge and a winch operated by the motor, strong enough to pull the car out of a mudhole or ditch are special items of equipment. No such vehicle had ever been attempted before on this scale, but his experience in designing large vehicles for traffic, as the President of the New York Motor Bus Company, convinced Mr. Conklin that his idea was practical, so he went ahead. The result has been the production of a unique unit of travel.

The body of this land yacht is mounted on a truck chassis, of the motor omnibus type, with such changes and additions as were necessary to meet the varied calls upon it. The inside dimensions of the body are 21 feet in length, 7½ feet wide and 6½ feet high. On top there is a full-sized deck, fitted with a big folding leather top and side curtains. The body has forty-four windows, fitted with glass sash, shades, and copper wire screens. Screen doors are provided in addition to the regular doors at both entrances.

Probably the best way in which to get a clear idea of all the wonders of this unique vehicle is to enter at its main door, which is at the back, and go right through the "house" from cellar to garret. As you approach the car from the back you see a wooden door, but no steps, unless you happen to recognize the folding steps of a pattern similar to that used on some of the New York surface cars. When you turn the doorknob and open the door these steps unfold easily. When you have mounted and opened the screen door you find yourself in the rear compartment, which probably combines more different functions with less waste of space than any yacht or launch cabin in existence.

At your left as you enter is a roomy icebox with several compartments and a hundred-pound ice capacity. In one side of this a folding metal wash bowl, not unlike those in the washroom of a railroad parlor car, is concealed. A little pull brings this basin down into its position for use. It is fed from the large water tanks on the roof. Above this basin is a water filter for drinking water, one coil of which passes through the icebox, so that chilled water of filtered quality is constantly on tap. Next to the icebox toward the front of the car is a neat porcelain kitchen sink, and near it is an electric range with several burners and a large oven. A miniature dresser with spices, sugar, flour, and the like is on the wall, and other cunningly contrived cupboards and racks hold pots and pans and a plentiful supply of cutlery.

From the ceiling above this part of the compartment a rack hangs which holds the folding dining room table. This is used in the main compartment of the vehicle, and measures eight feet by two feet when set up. Immediately



The "Gypsy Van" Under Way.

over the door through which you entered there is something more which at once arrests your attention in an inspection of the ceiling. This is the spray-head and curtain ring of a shower bath. The first thought that enters your head is in query form. Where does the waste water go when the shower is in use? At first glance it looks as if a bath would be followed by a flooded kitchen. But not at all; this contingency has been provided for in the same ingenious way with which other difficulties have been met in the "Gypsy."

By raising a little sunken latch in the floor a section of the flooring comes out, disclosing what looks like a small trap door divided into four sections. When these in turn are lifted by their latches they are found to be lined with metal and to form a sort of box, the sides of which are several inches above the floor level and the bottom several inches below that level. With the final touch of a rubber stopper the shower bath arrangements are complete.

The shower bath is about in the centre of the car's rear compartment. That is to say, it is midway between the wheels, but near the entrance door. Nearer the front of the vehicle on the right side of the compartment is a folding short step-ladder to be used to reach the companionway which leads to the upper deck or roof. This step-ladder leads a double life, however. It unfolds into a card table with a special, non-slipping surface. Below the companionway is wainscoting which conceals a deep cupboard with shelves. In this are quite a library of books, a stock of playing cards, films and other small articles.

Next it, toward the front, one of the sunken latches of which there are so many in the car, is an invitation to prying fingers. Operated, it reveals one of the neatest examples of space-saving in the whole structure—a writing desk which apparently unfolds out of nowhere and contains all the fittings of the ordinary library escretoire.

After absorbing the wonders of the rear compartment, or sublimated galley, writing room, shower bath and wash room, according as the mood or the time of day governs its function, the visitor aboard the "land cruiser" is ready to go forward, into the central and largest cabin. This has a triple function; it is living room, dining room, and bedroom and most attractive it is for any of these purposes.

The furniture is covered with attractive material, and there is a sort of valance to match above the windows, which make up the side walls of the compartment. All the windows, by the way, open in the same way that house windows open. They are provided with green shades, not unlike those used in a parlor car and have wire screens on the outside. In addition, there are awning strips and frames on the outside of the car which can be let down to keep out sunlight or light rain at night.

The interior woodwork of the compartment is of ash finished in a light neutral tone of pleasing effect. The ceiling, which at first glance appears to be solid, is finished in the same way. As a matter of fact this ceiling contains four berths or bunks which fit into an almost inconceivably small space when not in use, but pull down quite easily and look like decidedly comfortable beds. They are of the same size as the lower berths or couches; that is to say, several inches larger in each dimension than the standard railroad sleeping car berth.

Above each of the couches one of these berths is located, the other two, both disappearing, being a little further forward and set across the vehicle. There is, therefore, ample sleeping room for six persons in this compartment. Each of the berths is provided with side curtains hung from brass rods, which give complete privacy, and each has a very flexible wire spring and a thick hair mattress. But their comfort does not stop with mere bedding. A clever way has been found to provide bureau and wardrobe space for each bunk.

At the head of each of the upper berths, as they may be called for convenience, in the partition between the central and rear compartments of the car, is a closet of the "scientific management" variety. When you open its door you see first a little recess, and forming the back of this space, as it were, several drawers with the familiar socket latches. When these are opened they are found to be deeper and more commodious than appearances would indicate. There is lots of room for one's linen, cravats and small articles. In the space or recess between the door and these drawers there is a hanger, and there is just enough room to hang a suit neatly with the trousers folded once over a bar.

The lighting arrangement is such that each bunk has an electric bulb at its head, so that if it is one's custom to turn the pages of a book while awaiting the coming of Morpheus, the habit need not be laid down simply because one is doing motor touring de luxe instead of spending the nights in more usual habitations.

When you emerge on the upper deck you find it guarded by a wire mesh rail which can be folded inward to give less over-all height to the vehicle. Around the sides are broad lockers, with seat cushions on top, which form delightful seats through the medium of adjustable back racks. These lockers contain guns, fishing tackle, and a commissary supply sufficient for two weeks. They also conceal tanks for hot and cold water, several folding chairs and divans, with mattresses, for outdoor sleeping. Clothing can also be stored in them in a special case made to measure, half way between a suitcase and steamer trunk. By means of the seat cushions and sort of folding Morris chair in the centre, five persons can easily ride abreast on the upper deck, all facing forward.

The land yacht is not without its tender. Like the tender of any sea-going craft, this has its abiding place on the upper deck and is lowered away by means of davits, which are concealed from view when not in use. Here the analogy between sea and land stops, however. The tender in this case is a motor cycle, which is carried on its side in a



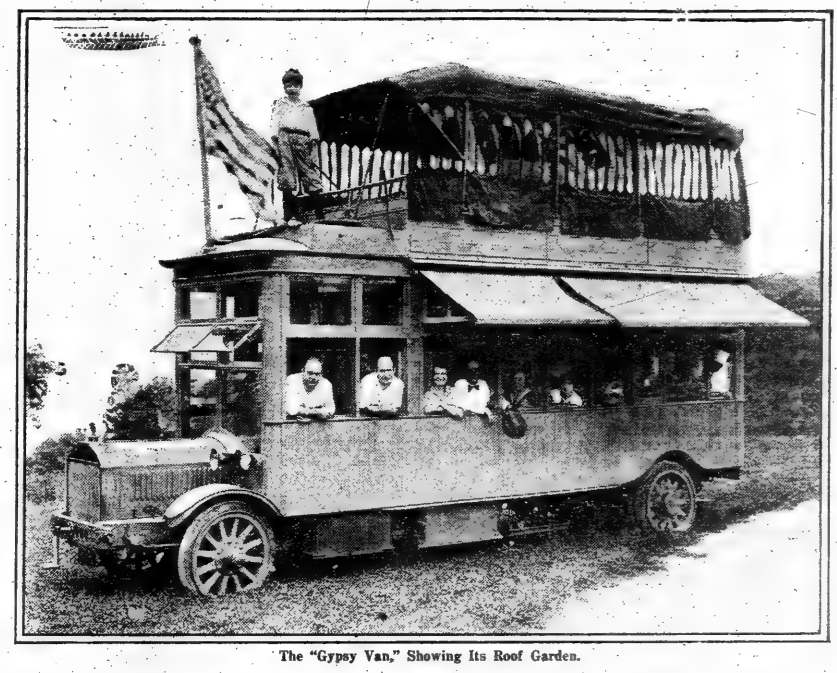
An Attractive "Room" in the Conklin Auto.

compartment on the rear of the roof. When it is desired to scout ahead in order to make a first hand survey of the road conditions, test a bridge or measure a place where the headroom is believed to be scanty, all that is necessary is to unship the motor cycle and send the chauffeur off on a tour of inspection. By the same means fresh supplies of light weight may be secured, letters sent to any desired point, and a dozen other "chores" be performed swiftly.

The great size of the "Gypsy" necessitated special study in the matter of color. The exterior is in great part veneered with wood, a soft tan shade having been chosen to bring out the grain of the ash. The chassis is a quiet gray green. This combination gives the vehicle a sort of protective coloration, as the ornithologists say, blending with the landscape, as the main portion is in harmony with the road itself and the balance harmonizes with the grass. All the interior fittings follow the note of the faun gray walls. The upholstery and valences are of gray Spanish linen, with a design in the mellow greens, blues, and reds of old tapestry. The silk curtains also help to preserve the restful effect of the interior. Even after a dusty day's run the car should look fresh and inviting within. Here, as in other features of the vehicle, the practical has not been forgotten for a moment.

One of the most interesting features of this remarkable car is its easy arrangements for converting it into a veritable camp when the owner wants to stop for the night or for fishing or shooting. This is done by raising the top and side curtains for the upper deck and letting out awnings against either side, which when lowered protect the main body from sun and light rains without the closing of windows. This upper deck is also made mosquito proof. When stopping for camp, a flag waves at the head and a powerful searchlight can rotate in every direction. The electrical equipment includes two fans, a drill, emery wheel, soldering iron, &c.

The weight of the vehicle, with its complement of passengers, crew, and provisions, is a little less than that of a Fifth Avenue motor bus, with its passengers. The wheelbase is 206 inches, but the overhang in the rear is only 46 inches, measured from the rear axle centre. A six-cylinder gasoline motor, with cylinders 4¼ by 5 inches, is used. The height from ground is 11.6 inches and the minimum clearance 16 inches.



The "Gypsy Van," Showing Its Roof Garden.

The transmission is of the selective sliding dog type, with gears always in mesh. It is really a double-gear box, as it gives nine speeds forward and three in reverse. This unusual transmission was necessary because of the special requirements of this vehicle. It must be able to travel faster on good roads than the ordinary motor truck of similar weight, and must also be able to negotiate far steeper grades and deep sand.

The gear ratio on the lowest forward speed is 86 2-3 to 1, as compared with 26 to 1 on a Fifth Avenue motor bus. The gear ratio of the highest speed is 8 2-3 to 1. Final drive is through worm gears. Solid tires 5 by 36 inches, dual on the rear, are fitted.

A pump, driven by gears from the shaft, is provided for filling the water tanks on the roof. It will lift water from a depth 15 feet below its level. A winch, similarly driven, is attachable to the front of the frame. A 7½ kilowatt generator, driven from the gasoline motor, and a 30-cell battery giving 225 A. H. at 36 volts, supplies electricity for cooking, vacuum cleaners, and auxiliary lighting. A separate generator is used for starting the gasoline motor and for lighting. Very easy riding is secured through the employment of semi-elliptic springs, four inches wide and 56 inches long, specially constructed. The brakes are very powerful, the service brake acting on the rear wheel, having 260 square inches of braking surface.

Before starting on its transcontinental trip, this motor land yacht was driven several hundred miles over the hills of New Jersey and Westchester County and through the sands of eastern Long Island. No attempt at a speed record will be made in crossing the continent, and Mr. Conklin plans to make a number of side trips en route to interesting places. He will follow the Lincoln Highway in the main.

WAR PLANTS MAY BECOME "JUNK"

SOMETHING like six months ago, before the country generally had come to realize something of the enormous size of the war orders that were being placed over here, a big concern whose output in normal times is principally a line of metal manufactures, sizing up the situation and the outlook, succeeded in "cornering" practically all the available rifle-making tools in the country.

What its profits have been, as companies that obtained contracts to manufacture rifles and had not the wherewithal to make them have had to buy at the other's price, has not been revealed. Perhaps they paid "through the nose." Anyhow, one of the heads of the concern that had foreseen the demand for this particular line of implements, was found the other day in a mood of satisfaction and complete relaxation. He said that the last of the stock had been sold, and if a certain contract could be obtained that he had reason to expect, the concern was going to start in making shrapnel.

"One thing is certain about this turning peaceful manufacturing plants into munition factories, and that is that this country is going to be left after the war with the greatest lot of junk on its hands that the world ever saw," he said. "Almost everybody who has gone into the manufacture of shells and shrapnel, for instance, has had to install a complete equipment which will be absolutely useless after the war. Therefore the American contractor who has taken orders at prices that will not enable him to junk his entire establishment when his last contract is filled will probably lose money.

"For these converted shell factories will have to be unconverted. The machinery in them will be absolutely of no use for anything else. Of course, there is the possibility of their being a sort of national insurance, for no nation will regard lightly the matter of rushing into war with a country which will be able to turn out so many rifles and shells per day as we shall at the end of the war.

"It is no small expense to get ready to turn out shrapnel, even when your plants are standing and filled with machinery. We ourselves will have to spend a full million dollars before we can be in a position to fill a respectable order. Why, the machinery required for turning out the time-pieces on the heads of shrapnel shells will require alone an investment of $400,000.

"Not every manufacturer who is starting in a new line has the luck of the Remington Arms Company in their arrangement with the Baldwin Locomotive Works for the use of the latter's great establishment at Eddystone, near Philadelphia. The Remington Company were spared the necessity of putting up a building. They have a contract for 3,000,000 rifles, and at Eddystone they have installed an equipment that will be capable of turning out 6,000 rifles a day. It is understood that their arrangement requires the payment of $1 each on every rifle they manufacture in the plant, the Remington Arms Company getting $25 per rifle. That still leaves a rather decent profit when you consider what it costs to make a rifle.

"As THE TIMES has pointed out, the stories that have been told in Germany about American shells and shrapnel working such havoc among the Germans and the estimate of Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria that 50 per cent. of those used by the Allies were of American manufacture, were all so much poppycock. Shipments from this country have only begun to go forward. Indeed, the Bethlehem Steel Company was the only concern that could turn out such things, and I understand its first shipment of this ammunition started only within the last few weeks.

"The Russians have as yet had absolutely nothing from this country in the shape of shells and shrapnel. But what they have contracted for is going to cost them a lot more than any of the other belligerents are going to pay.

"They are buying shrapnel shells at $17 apiece. The British, through J. P. Morgan & Co., are paying only $15. The extra $2 represents the 'graft' that somebody in the employ of the Russian Government is getting—at least the indications are that way. The British have done a sensible thing in making all their purchases of ammunition through one reputable concern. J. P. Morgan & Co. get a commission of 2 per cent. If small sums only were involved they would be doing their work at a loss, but the sheer magnitude of the orders brings a handsome profit.

"One of the most extraordinary of the numerous 'big deals' that are being talked about nowadays concerns the approaching visit of a 'Spanish commission' to this country.

"This 'commission,' a body of distinguished men, is supposed to be on its way here for a most unusual purpose—nothing more nor less than the purchase for the Spanish Government of a fully equipped rifle factory in this country. The report is to the effect that the Spanish Government finds itself preserving its neutrality with difficulty. Should it be forced or dragged into the war it would be unable to equip properly a sufficiently large body of troops. Therefore it is the intention of the Government to buy a big factory over here and run it solely for the purpose of providing weapons for its own army.

"Of course, if there were such an intention on the part of the Spanish Government, it would be futile, for the reason that there is not a rifle factory to be had for love or money. But the chaps who are handing out the yarn certainly have a convincing manner.

"I was sitting in my private office one day last week when the card of a Spanish gentleman was brought in with the announcement that his errand was secret and of the greatest importance. When he came in, he talked in whispers. First he looked at the door through which he had come, then at the windows, and then at the furniture, and, having satisfied himself that nobody could hear, he approached my desk and confided the information about the approaching visit of the Spanish Commission. He told me a lot of particulars about it; he had got what he knew from an authoritative source. He was the one man in this country who was able to steer the commission up against us.

"Finally, as he rose to go, after having consumed a great deal of my time, he put his hand on his heart, bowed, lowered his voice again, and said:

"'Of course, you will understand that in making your prices you will add a trifle to your estimates. It need not be large—say, 5 per cent.'

"'What would that be for?' I demanded.

"'Why,' he replied, apparently in astonishment, 'that would be my commission.'

"'Nothing doing,' was my response, and I bowed him out.

"The next day another Spanish gentleman was announced. He went through practically the same rigamarole as the first.

"I thought when I had almost kicked him out that I had heard the last of the 'Spanish Commission,' but I hadn't. When I went to my office the next morning there sat in the anteroom another proud hidalgo, and he delivered himself before I had managed to reach my own room.

"His speech was of the same tenor as the others. I am convinced that had I showed anything more than ordinary politeness to any of them, all would have requested a small loan 'on account' before they left me."

WHAT ARE THE SIX BEST NOVELS?

Famous Authors Name English and American Novels That They Regard of the Highest Merit

Believing that a discussion of a literary topic of the widest interest might be not without value as a momentary relief to minds which have constantly before them the tragic spectacle of the world's greatest war, THE NEW YORK TIMES *recently asked a few of the most distinguished novelists of America and Europe to reply to this question:*

"Which in your opinion are the six best novels in the English language?"

The answers received have shown great diversity of opinion and indicate that the taste of novelists is often at variance with that of the public for which they write. The letters will be printed in several installments, of which this is the first:

Fielding to Meredith.

By William J. Locke.

YOURS of the 14th has just arrived, and I hasten to reply to it.

Here is a list of the six best novels in the English language:

Tom Jones. (Fielding.)
Tristram Shandy. (Sterne.)
David Copperfield. (Dickens.)
Henry Esmond. (Thackeray.)
The Cloister and the Hearth. (Reade.)
The Egoist. (Meredith.)

I don't know whether "Tristram Shandy" can be strictly called a novel. If the rules of your game cut it out, then I would replace it by

Kenilworth, (Scott,)

to my mind the most perfect of Scott's novels.

It may be surprising, and it is to me heart-rending, to omit Scott from the original list, but I think every one of the novels I have chosen is a higher achievement than any individual work of Scott.

Corner Hall, Hemel Hempstead, Herts, England.

A Hoosier List.

By Meredith Nicholson.

MIDSUMMER is the happiest possible season for opening such a debate as you propose as to the six best novels in the English language. In January I should not fall into the trap, but in the midst of Hoosier corn weather I weakly yield to temptation. Here is a list:

Tom Jones.
Ivanhoe.
Vanity Fair.
Tale of Two Cities.
The Scarlet Letter.
The Rise of Silas Lapham.

Having set down these titles, I was frugally searching in my waste basket for your stamped envelope when a copy of The Atlantic for December last fell under my eye, with Edward Garnett's gratuitous insult to American fiction. Perhaps it was the heat; perhaps the annoyances and perplexities of farm life were responsible; but, at any rate, I suddenly felt myself tingling with patriotism.

Literary chauvinism attacked me in its most virulent form. Why, I asked myself, should I carry water for the English elephant and neglect the moose, elk and coyote in our own menagerie?

Did not my great-grandsire suffer all that melancholy Winter at Valley Forge? Were not my great-great-uncles obliged to leave home at sugar-making time back in 1812 to set their breasts against the British bayonet? Have I not personally been humiliated in every part of Great Britain in my pursuit of an all-over bathtub and a cup of coffee that didn't taste like patent medicine?

To these questions I unhesitatingly answer yea. With the thermometer hovering around 96 and the heat dancing over the young corn in my back yard, I shall stand up, (all alone if need be,) make a face at Edward Garnett, and burst out singing "The Star-Spangled Banner." Here is my revised (and final) list:

The Scarlet Letter.
Huckleberry Finn.
The Grandissimes.
The Damnation of Theron Ware.
The Portrait of a Lady.
The Rise of Silas Lapham.

Bring out the old fowling-piece, young professors, much given to silent adoration before the shrines of Turgenieff and Balzac! On Tuesdays and Thursdays in April I, too, have a fancy for Jane Austen's pretty teacups; but today Huck Finn shall tote me a jug of buttermilk, with a cob for a stopper. Away with world standards, and let us chant with Whitmanian gusto the song of democracy! And if Henry James shall have renounced these States in favor of



William J. Locke.

England by the time this reaches the proofreader, the red-eyed man (Emerson's phrase, I think) has full authority to substitute for "The Portrait of a Lady" William Allen White's "A Certain Rich Man," and let it go at that.

Indianapolis, Ind.

Critical Standards.

By Eden Phillpotts.

WITH the best will in the world I find your question beyond my power to answer. One might as easily name the six best pictures by British or American painters.

The art of the novel embraces every sort of mental interest, and to make such a limited choice appears to me impossible. Frankly, I know of no six novels that I could set above all others. Some manifest supreme qualities in one direction, some in another; some possess splendors of heart and some of head; some excel in profound knowledge of human nature; some make their appeal on grounds of exalted idealism and cosmic sympathy rather than in truth to nature as we know it. Here the criterion of greatness lies in a single character mightier than the common span; here the artist is concerned that none shall play protagonist above another and seeks for the effects of every-day life in his balance and movement and realistic record of detail.

The adventures of a soul among masterpieces must always depend upon the soul, and while training and painstaking study key taste to concert pitch and raise all standards, they cannot banish predilection and native bent. I should judge that there are few novels about which a dozen just critics would agree in placing them without argument in the best six; indeed, it would be possible from the riches of English fiction to furnish a dozen equally worthy lists. Everything must depend upon the art values which dictate the selection.

No man who rates Meredith as the greatest of English novelists would set six of his works ahead of any other six, while another critic, who might hold the humanism of Dickens above the mental splendor of the later Victorian, would plump for him first and last. The lover of Hardy could never set a work by Henry James in his best six, for he would count the Aeschylean quality of the English master as a greater manifestation of power, while the worshipper of James above all novelists living or dead must brush aside, say, Scott or George Eliot as meat for babes.

Similarly, a man who perhaps regards "The Way of All Flesh," by Butler, as among the very greatest of English novels could not possibly rank with it Reade's "The Cloister and the Hearth" or Blackmore's "Lorna Doone." His favored six must embrace works nearer to the line of Butler.

It is not a question of expert criticism, but one of values, for all criticism is unconsciously influenced by the human factor. Ruskin held Zola undiluted poison and Scott the last work of what fiction ought to be.

One more point I venture to make. Evolution has had its precious way with our art, and while genius continues forever rare, the average of observation and applied intellect to be found in serious fiction has immensely heightened. Among those who regard novel writing as man's work, and the noblest of arts—among those of fine natural endowment who approach it with sincerity and their full strength—shall be found the best writers of the English language at present living.



Meredith Nicholson.

It is not too much to say that contemporaries have written some of the best novels in our tongue, but to state this is not to disparage the pioneer masters. Fielding and Richardson had a different field to play upon, and the art has developed so enormously, the models from other nations have worked such wonders, that the novel as written in England and America now challenges the finest intellects and greatest artists of the time. The very fire of life glows in this art, and its possibilities are beyond all prediction, for fiction is the greatest education force in the modern world.

Torquay, England.

The Realists.

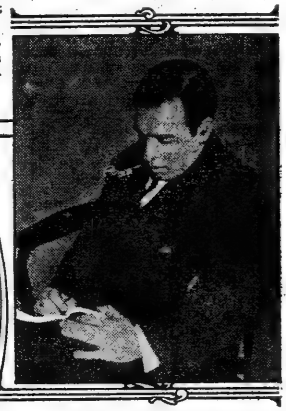
By Harry Leon Wilson.

THERE are not "six best novels in the English language." Criticism, in spite of an occasional vexed pundit to the contrary, being still as far from an exact science as ever alchemy was, there can be no six proved best novels in any language.

Nor should we find them, I think, if we might all at once achieve the very absolute of criticism—if by some tremendous miracle of osteopathy the book reviewers could be endowed with something near to the critical acumen they must now suppose themselves to possess. I fear even then we should find that there are no six best novels. I am rather sure these more than earthly gifted ones would tell us that there are—shall we guess it roughly?—a hundred novels that would equally obey the rules and meet the requirements of their superanalysis—a hundred novels they would be compelled on points to mark perfect each after its kind.

Only the pettiest of pedants, I take it, would dare with academic compasses to establish the supremacy of any six. Such a zealot, I dare say, would undertake to select the six loveliest women in the world or the six best motor cars. I would trust him to pick neither for me.

He would be one who believes that books lend an air of refinement to the home and that reading improves the mind. There are, then, a plenty of perfect novels; that is, humanly perfect, as Caruso is a perfect tenor, as the heroines of Robert W. Chambers are perfect ladies.



Owen Johnson.
(© PAUL THOMPSON)

Let me point to a few summits, yet not invidiously—after saying that I believe the novel is today better than ever it was in the past; a juster interpretation of this sad, glad puzzle of human association. I believe this improvement noticeably began a dozen years ago, and I believe the best fruits of it have come from the English writers.

I should, for example, expect our heaven-perfect critics to assert that "The Old Wives' Tale" is perhaps (still only perhaps, mind you,) the most technically admirable specimen of this difficult art ever written in English. In the matter of form, of the nice adjustment of a style to that form, in the cool sureness of its attack, it surpasses the work of Bennett's predecessors and most of his contemporaries almost as far as it surpasses Bennett's own later work.

Which is not to say that the stupendously monumental correctness of this performance even slightly impairs my perfect joy in certain tales of H. G. Wells. Certainly better "Mr. Polly" or "Tono Bungay," or that dear fool "Kipps," than anything else Bennett has done.

Here are two of a half-score novelists that I would we had the like of in my own land, their crowning superiority being that they are unafraid. And the pity of it that another Englishman should now be no part of this living force! We must name his book, to be sure, "Kim," that ultimate flowering of a genius who was yet small enough to need a country—and be engulfed by it in his prime. "Born a poet—died an Englishman!" This, for Rudyard Kipling, I hereby coin and submit for a place in the world's six saddest epitaphs. Shall we venture other names? "The Egoist" surely, by the tongue-tied but word-drunk poet, who must have his own vision or none. And poor "Jude," who fought his losing fight with women's flesh. Did he ever read of Emma Bovary, his lesser country cousin, I wonder?

But at least none of that other Englishman, C——s D——s, with his slapstick journalism, his loud guffaws, his ten-twenty-thirty plots, his maddening heroines, who make even virginity offensive, his endless chain of buckets brimming with the facile tear—none of him in this day of a shrewder art, even if all of us whoever so much as read him once do owe him more than we should care to confess in the market place. Of the

other, say "Henry Esmond," by its form free of that cheap, wordy moralizing of the fireside scold. And Joseph Conrad, to be sure.

But of Nazareth you ask? Oh, good has come out of it. I see "The Scarlet Letter" on the lists of my confrères. A best enough novel, barring its impossible child. Poor, unthinking Hester Prynne * * * whose only defense need have been that her child was not a real child! And "The Rise of Silas Lapham." Has the fine artist who wrote it, I wonder, ever suffered a vision of all he might have been to us fortified by the hardy valor of a Frank Norris or a Stephen Crane?

Alas! for the untimely going of those giants who were not afraid to touch a woman's skirts or strip a man to his hide. Yet let us be just. Fiction in the day of Silas Lapham was what might without scandal occur in a drawing room of ladies and gentlemen composed of impalpable mists between the neck and the knees—with Gwendolyn, home from school, practicing the scale of C major on the pantaletted square piano and little Clifford, with voice just breaking, absorbed in the Aunt Patty Books. One could expect little from that smug time.

We had to wait for a "McTeague." And years after even "Sister Carrie" horrified a publisher. How proud we are of it now! And how proud we may be of Huck Finn, which I am sure the critic gods would have high on their list—by a swearing, tobacco-soaked, gray-thatched old boy who is seeing—and



W. L. George

saying if he sees them—funny and true things about God this minute for all I know.

I have easily named our authentic giants. Of a lesser but still considerable stature we have too many to name. We have even that incredible thing a woman novelist—one Gertrude Atherton! Only one, yet she counts. We have not to feel gallant to praise her.

I did hear of another yesterday; at least she reckons her sales by editions of the hundred thousand. She confided to a friend of mine that the only difference she saw between her novels and Meredith's was that Meredith's had never sold very well. We are coming on!

And here is a recently printed curio, called "The Spoon River Anthology," by one Edgar Lee Masters, which I suspect of combining more art with less fibrous matter than any writing performance within my memory. A capital Comédie Humaine in little, and I almost think I would rather have it than all but one of the other Comédie Humaine written by that inspired bookkeeper with a preposterous schoolboy's mind for trollops. If only Mr. Masters were French or Bengali, or had kinks in his brain like the Russian novelist who became so ashamed of having been a man after he'd gotten well over it—and had an introduction by Dr. van Dyke or H. W. Mabie, so that he could be taken up by reading clubs with tea and be asked to lecture about what he meant—perhaps he would come into his own, as we so often say in our trade.

Oh, we shall have other authentic giants. One notes progress. Only ten years ago an Indianapolis publisher declined a novel of my own, because, he said, "The public simply won't stand for divorce." Now the public will buy hardly a novel without a divorce, or at least a smelly and urgent need for one!

Indeed, we are coming on! Even the magazines are leading us. Not so many years back the editor of one of our oldest and most respectable monthlies returned a short story to the late H. C. Bunner, asking for an amendment in the cause of common decency.

The story told of a youth who saved an expensive and very beautiful railway train from wreck. He ran a mile to do it and fainted as the train stopped.

The grateful passengers thronged about him. One raised him and asked, "Is there some brandy?"

There proved to be. In the words of the story, "At once half a dozen flasks were thrust forward."

The great editor wished to know if the writer couldn't make it "two flasks." To him six flasks among a hundred and fifty travelers seemed licentious—as if it were an excursion of Bartenders' Union No. 8, which, of course, could never get into his magazine at all unless it were to be wrecked with frightful and deserved loss of life.

But a few months since I read a short story in the same magazine wherein an apartment-house Lothario in cold print embraced the wife of his neighbor across the hall, nor did he later prove to be her half-brother from San Diego. It was the guiltiest of embraces there on a page where once couldn't produce six flasks of drug store whisky!

We move and our lesser giants grow apace.

Monterey, California.

A Feminist's Choice.

By W. L. George.

YOU ask me a difficult question, for I am not quite sure that there is in the English language a great novel as the word "novel" is understood



Harry Leon Wilson.

abroad. Certainly if perfection of form, the cutting away of irrelevancy, and the exclusion of the author from the text are the criterion, then there is only one English work with claims—"The Way of All Flesh," by Samuel Butler.

And that is inferior to "Madame Bovary," (Flaubert,) L'Education Sentimentale," (Flaubert,) "Une Vie," (de Maupassant,) "Anna Karenina," (Tolstoy,) "Le Rouge et le Noir," (Stendhal.)

The English novel is discursive, tainted with sentimentality, and so prone to embody moral lectures that it does not easily sum up human passion, which seems to me essential in a "great" book.

Still, we must take the English novel as it is, rather formless but still cosmic in outlook, because it does manage to achieve power. To my taste here are the best:

1. Tom Jones, (Fielding.)
2. Tristram Shandy, (Sterne.)
3. The Way of All Flesh, (Butler.)
4. Vanity Fair, (Thackeray.)
5. (a bad fifth.) The Mill on the Floss, (G. Eliot.)

I am doubtful as to No. 5, and find no sixth fit to put in the list. There is a crowd of competitors: "Bleak House," sentimental; "Guy Mannering," artificial; "Jane Eyre," "hectic; "Cranford," loose; "The Egoist," precious; "Jude the Obscure," noble but—Mr. George Moore referred to Mr. Thomas Hardy's style as "pudding," and was not quite wrong.

There is Mr. George Moore's "Esther Waters," and his "Evelyn Innes," but he is painfully indecisive. One might mention "Tono Bungay," "The Old Wives' Tale," "Lord Jim;" the last has the best chance, for the other two, broad in scope and brilliant in imagination, are full of irrelevancies. As for Mr. Henry James, I do not know, for I cannot read his later work; if the young author of "Daisy Miller" had not declined into logomachy



Eden Phillpotts

he might have written a great novel. Mr. D. H. Lawrence is now 30 years old; he is the one young novelist who shows a gleam of genius; one of his future novels may be the sixth on my list, but I cannot at present go beyond five.

3 Pembridge Crescent, W., London, England.

No Americans

By Owen Johnson.

IN selecting the six most famous novels in the English language, I find with much surprise, after long consideration, that I am conscientiously unable to displace any one of the six English novels selected for the work of an American author. The American contribution to the literature of fiction has given, in Edgar Allan Poe and Bret Harte, two geniuses who profoundly affected the development of French as well as English fiction in the realm of the short story; while in the "Rip Van Winkle" of Washington Irving we have undoubtedly the most famous short story in the world, a work which has passed itself into the sure immortality of a national legend.

Cooper's "The Spy," Mark Twain's "Huckleberry Finn," and likewise "Life on the Mississippi," (both rare documents of an ephemeral civilization,) and Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter" might be cited as leaders in American fiction. Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter" is always a convenient peg to hang to, yet I cannot but feel that its fame reposes on traditional rather than actual arguments. Personally, I prefer "The House of the Seven Gables." The one American novel which has achieved a noted place in international libraries is "Uncle Tom's Cabin," but here the circumstances of its writing gave it a worth and interest completely outside the literary achievement.

My first selection is "Tom Jones," by Henry Fielding, a work that for generations has stood alone in English fiction in dispassionate verity, yielding nothing to that curse of English fiction, middle-class sentimentality, which reached its climax in the Victorian deluge.

My second selection is Thomas Hardy's "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," which, after the long Middle Ages of emotional cant, dared to point the direct way to a significant literature.

For third I would place Daniel De Foe's "Robinson Crusoe" as an immortal work, which opened up a new empire in fiction.

For fourth I prefer "The Cloister and the Hearth," by Charles Reade, as the most convincing historic romance from an English pen, surpassing "Henry Esmond," which, to my mind, is rather a finely chiseled monument of style than a living and convincing reincarnation of the past. Walter Scott's novels, for the most part, are a succession of English seminary heroines wandering through a carefully scoured and renovated past, with encyclopedic trimming.

For fifth place I select the romance of "Lorna Doone," by Blackmore, a much inferior talent than either Dickens or Thackeray, but who produced in this one work a masterpiece of bucolic England.

For honorable mention I include "The Vicar of Wakefield," which certainly cannot be completely eliminated from any such roll of honor.

For the sixth place I prefer "Vanity Fair," by Thackeray, to "David Copperfield," by Charles Dickens—potentially a truer strain of romance, by a greater, if cruder, creator of human types. A satirist and essayist, unconsciously viewing the world through the obligatory colored spectacles of Victorian mawkishness, Thackeray, who, had he been born a generation later, might have ranked with Balzac, did produce in "Vanity Fair," despite his English inability either to see or to dare to analyze feminine character, a searching and profound estimate of that multiple conflict of ambitions, desires, cravings, and warring prejudices which makes so-called "society" the ultimate expression of social progression.

Wolfeboro, N. H.

(Next Sunday's installment of this symposium will have as its contributors E. Phillips Oppenheim, "George Birmingham" (Canon James O. Hannay), St. John G. Irvine, John Galsworthy, Cosmo Hamilton, Rupert Hughes, Kathleen Norris, and Samuel Merwin.)

FACTS FROM MANY LANDS

HITHERTO the postage stamps of the Chinese Post Offices were ordered from foreign countries. In view of the war in Europe, it has become difficult for the Government to import new supplies. The Ministry of Finance has decided that postage stamps are to be manufactured and printed by the Government Engraving Bureau at Peking.

There are 6,873 foreign residents in Yokohama, according to figures recently compiled by the police authorities. Of these, 569 are citizens of the United States, 4,081 of China, 1,250 of Great Britain, 386 of Germany, and 180 of France.

There are about 500 wild buffalo in the Province of Alberta, Canada, and these are said to be the only wild herds left on the continent out of the vast hordes which once roamed the prairies and the foothills. Most of the 500 range in northern Alberta, and the rest in the McKenzie district. Protection is given to the buffalo by the Northwest Mounted Police.

A recent number of a Bavarian trade organ, Handel und Industrie, states that the Krupp works have just turned out a steel safe that will put all burglars to shame. It is reported that this famous Essen firm has succeeded in making a steel of such resistibility that it withstands the methods of attack and the tools at present known to burglars. At a melting test, steel plates with a surface of 11.8 by 11.8 inches and a thickness of 1.57 inches were used, which, in the separate testings, were subjected for a different length of time to an oxyacetylene flame. At one of these tests a hole of 1.903 inches diameter and 1.377 inches depth was burned into the plate, but for this not less than 476 gallons of acetylene and 534 gallons of oxygen were used, and the time consumed was one and one-quarter hours. In order to produce a hole large enough to admit the hand, 2,642 gallons of oxygen and 2,378 gallons of acetylene would be needed, while the performance of this work would require six hours.

Great activity is being shown at all Japanese shipyards, even the smallest keeping their employes at work day and night, so Consul General George H. Scidmore recently reported to Washington.

The United States is, by far, the greatest paper-producing country in the world. It is estimated that the present annual output of the American paper mills is worth $300,000,000. The United States is, however, a comparatively small exporter of paper, the manufacturers in the past having had about all they could do to supply the home demand. Paper exports have been increasing to England and Argentina.

The largest foreign purchaser of the products of this country in the Americas is Canada, which bought products valued at $345,000,000 last year. Cuba came next with purchases of $69,000,000, and then Argentina, $45,000,000; Mexico, $39,000,000; Brazil, $36,000,000; Panama, $23,000,000, and Chile, $17,000,000.

New York City has 200 theatres and 951 moving-picture houses, with a combined seating capacity of 712,584.

The value of farm implements and machinery in the United States is $1,368,224,000.

JUNIOR POLICE NOW A YEAR OLD

Work Accomplished by This Organization in Helping Keep the Laws Proves Very Valuable

"HERE is the boy, Captain." With these words one of the officers of the Junior Police Force pushed his young Italian companion in front of his superior, Police Captain John F. Sweeney of the Fifteenth Precinct. The officer allowed his eyes to travel from the boy's unpolished shoes up to his unwashed face.

"Do you want to join the Junior Police?"

"Yes, Sir," most meekly.

"Well, you must be cleaner than this. Go home and fix up."

The young applicant for police honors evidently lived nearby, for in a few minutes back he came with a clean shirt and black shoes. In his hurry, hair and face had been neglected, but beads of perspiration testified to his earnestness. He saluted. The Captain looked him over.

"Well, son, you look fit to join the force now. But, wait! How about that face? Did you wash it?"

The boy deliberated for a moment. Then with a faint, "No, Sir," shifted his feet.

"Do you smoke?" suddenly asked the Captain.

"No, Sir," replied the recruit.

"Did you ever smoke?"

After a pause came the answer.

"Yes, Sir! But I don't now."

Further questioning concerning truancy and crap shooting brought forth the same reply. Always the boy added: "But I don't do it now."

The Captain then proceeded to the business of enlisting the new candidate. The youngster recited the pledge and motto in good form, but when he came to the duties, the little foreigner mispronounced words and misplaced thoughts to such an extent that the result seemed doubtful. The Police Captain, however, after laboriously assisting in the examination, opened his honor book and called for the applicant's pedigree.

Then with worthy solemnity, looking straight at the candidate, the official expressed regret that the duties were not better known. "But," stated the officer, "because I need your help, I will admit you to the force. Here is your Junior Police badge."

As the door closed on the happy youngster, the Captain turned to the man who had brought in the boy. "If that kid had not been able to get one of those duties straight," he remarked, "he would have been enlisted. He's been a bad one and we want to get him!"

Captain Sweeney is one of the most aggressive in weeding out the old idea that the time to save a boy is after his first offense. He intends to prevent as many youngsters as possible from committing that first misdemeanor. The Junior Police organization is directing the energy of the boys in this region so that their activities will be with the police and not in opposition.

Other sections have established this idea, notably the Bronx, under the supervision of Charles Pullen; the west side, with Dr. Eliot of the Hudson Guild in charge; and the Sixty-fourth Precinct, (Brooklyn,) where Captain William Shaw directs. The boys under Captain Sweeney, however, were the first to organize. Moreover, his East Side Junior Force is not under the control of any settlement house, nor is it supported by any one philanthropic individual. The Police Captain of the precinct directly supervises the boys, and his office in the police station house is the headquarters for his organization.

The Fifteenth Precinct, which extends from Fourteenth Street to Rivington Street and from Fourth Avenue east to Avenue B, is typical of cosmopolitan New York. Bounding this section is the Bowery—famous a generation ago for its night life and accompanying crimes. In another corner is located "Little Italy," with its "most dangerous block." From the centre of this precinct came the gangsters who "got" Rosenthal. Here dwell a jumbled mass of all races.

The qualifications for candidates to the Junior Police Force of the Fifteenth Precinct are simple and few in number. The boy must be able to appear before Captain Sweeney, and after saluting and giving the pledge, recite understandingly the duties of the office. In many cases two or three trials are necessary. But success comes, and with it the badge—a shiny disk as big as a silver dollar, on which appear the words: "Junior Patrolman." The pledge and duties are printed on cards, which the boys receive when they first seek admission.

A perusal of this list reveals the purpose of the force: "A child to protect the child." The words "swearing," "cigarettes," "crap shooting," "garbage," "fires" exhibit both a purpose and a desire to guard the children of the precinct morally and physically. Upon a closer examination it is seen that the first five duties deal with the correction of juvenile misdeeds. The regulation of these misdemeanors should logically, according to our trial by peers, be in the power of the boys if they are able to effectively control the same.

Duties 6, 8, 9, and 10 deal with adult offenses (blocking fire escapes, exposing garbage, &c.)—often unintentional opposition to the law—dangerous, nevertheless, especially as they impair the health and endanger the lives of the children. Duty 7, relative to the mixing of ashes, garbage, and paper, is probably the city ordinance disobeyed most frequently on account of ignorance. The boys enlighten the citizens in regard to this law. Adults have always objected to children's interfering in their affairs—opposed even an expression of an opinion—so in realization of this situation the last duty on the list has been enforced, and with emphasis. Under no condition must a junior policeman attempt to correct evils by entering a store or an apartment.

Without such a privilege the effectiveness of the boys' work would seem negligible. A study of the plan, however, reveals a working system, admirable alike in its organization and in the relationship existing between the boys and the city police.

In the Captain's office is a chart of the precinct, mapped into twelve zones, and in charge of each territory is a boy Captain. At present, however, there are only eight Captains. Asked to explain this apparent lack of officers, one of the boys replied: "Those four zones are so tough that the smaller boys are afraid, and we can't get an older boy who will give up craps and cigarettes."

Under the control of each Captain are two Lieutenants, two Sergeants, and twenty patrolmen. The force also has an Inspector. The present membership totals about 270 boys.

An illustration will reveal the manner in which the system operates. Mrs. C. has covered the fire escape opening, so that her small children may have a play place. One of the junior patrolmen notices the violation of the statute and desires to correct the fault. Formerly this boy would report the trouble to his Junior Captain who in turn would make a written report to the City Captain, and a member of the city force would be sent around to warn Mrs. C. This scheme was unwieldy, and the credit for discovering the violation often went to the wrong boy, so a new plan has been devised.

The boy discovering a law violation immediately fills out the upper half of an inspection slip and hands it in at the police station. An Inspection Committee, appointed by Captain Sweeney, composed of members of the police force, citizens of the precinct, and some of the most reliable boys, act promptly on the violation and fill out the lower half of the slip, reporting what they have done in the matter and giving credit to the boy policeman making the report.

This method of procedure gets at the results more quickly and gives credit to whom credit is due. It is important to realize that the boy never accuses an adult of violation of the laws, but reports such violation to the Inspection Committee, composed of citizens of the precinct or members of the police force.

The effectiveness of an organization also depends upon the method of advancing its members. In this respect, Captain Sweeney has worked out an efficient plan. If one of the Sergeantships should become vacant, the position is open to the patrolmen in that zone. When these candidates apply their membership records are examined. The most worthy record is rewarded with the new position and the coveted badge of "Junior Sergeant."

The requirements for promotion suggest another phase of the work—its social aspect. If a boy thinks that he is surrendering supposed rights and receiving nothing in return, his enthusiasm soon dies down. Captain Sweeney has keenly realized this situation and seeks to emphasize the social advantages of the Junior Force.

Twice a week the boys have meetings, and variety in entertainment is offered in spite of limited funds. There are drills in the police gymnasium, lectures and practice in "first aid," talks on the city police organization, swimming lessons in the city baths, games, and trips to the "movies." The boys are proudly telling of their new band of fourteen pieces, and their new bicycle squad. And they hope to have uniforms soon so that they may compete in appearance with other organizations when on parade.

In discussing the work accomplished by the Junior Police Force in the first year of its existence, Captain Sweeney emphasized three big obstacles that have presented themselves. The earlier attempts of his young enthusiasts to investigate every phase of wrongdoing have been curtailed. It has been impressed upon them firmly that law violations in shops, saloons, and elsewhere do not concern the Junior Force; their province is limited and they must confine themselves to its narrow fields. Not only is it deemed unwise to allow children to become too familiar with the shortcomings of adults, but such investigations, it is realized, lead to the deadly trait of "squealing" or "snitching." Moreover, they produce unnecessary dissatisfaction among the adult violators of the law, who strenuously object, saying that the boys often do not know the laws and show neither leniency nor sympathy when the stress of dire poverty or the grip of habitual vice is responsible for slight law violations.

The law violators are not the only class whose hostility has made the work difficult. Worthy citizens of the district and members of the force at first withheld their support or were indifferent. The general objection has been: "What's the use? You'll get a lot of people down on you. They can't stand for interference by kids." Or, "These kids always hanging about the station are a nuisance."

A few months ago the Association of Professional and Business Men of the Fifteenth Precinct gave their hearty support to the movement and volunteered to assist with uniforms, band instruments, and opportunities for development. Commendatory letters and hearty words of encouragement reveal the transformation brought about in the precinct.

This lack of funds and men to carry on the work has been exceedingly serious at times. Many boys have been brought into the force, but could not be held. They summarize the situation thus: "We give up cigarettes, gambling and 'being tough.' You promise us boxing, swimming, gymnasium, games, excursions, badges and uniforms for parade. You don't do what you promise. We'd rather join the gang."

In summarizing the year's work Captain Sweeney emphasizes several of the points already discussed. Bonfires have been reduced 98 per cent. The foreign element has been enlightened regarding the garbage and fire-escape laws. Dangerous street playing has been practically eliminated. At least 250 boys are refraining from swearing, smoking and gambling, and are directing their energies toward helping the police.

As to the future, Captain Sweeney is most optimistic. He believes that very soon the city will realize the importance of having police and boys as co-workers rather than antagonists. To bring such a condition into being the city should train certain police officers for just such service

The unsatisfying results often obtained by settlement houses and benevolent organizations are due to the frequent use of altruistic methods in materialistic neighborhoods. Even more important is the fact that children may easily pass beyond the control of such an association, and there is no law to pull them back.

With the city police in charge, the boy could not escape their jurisdiction. The police are everywhere and always present. The boy can be forced, if necessary, to receive friendly aid. And when the time comes that the Police Department considers, as part of its duty, the special care of boys from 10 to 15 years old during the habit-forming period, we can then expect to obtain a constant, steady result in the reduction of the number of "gangsters."

THE JUNIOR POLICE

City of New York

FIFTEENTH PRECINCT

PLEDGE

1. I promise on my honor.
2. To do my duty to God and my country, and to obey the law.
3. To obey the motto and the rules and the regulations of the Junior Police Force of the City of New York.
4. To keep and never to misuse my Junior Police badge, and to surrender it upon demand to the Chief of the Force.

MOTTO

Be honest. Be helpful.
Be trustworthy. Be polite.
Be loyal. Be obedient.
Be brave.

DUTIES

1. Prevent swearing and vulgar language in the public street and public places.
2. Prevent the building of bonfires in the streets.
3. Prevent boys from breaking windows and street lamps, and from defacing buildings and sidewalks with chalk.
4. Prevent boys from smoking cigarettes and playing craps.
5. Prevent boys from engaging in dangerous or unlawful playing.
6. Prevent persons placing encumbrances or obstructions on fire escapes.
7. Prevent the mixing of ashes, garbage, and paper.
8. See that garbage cans are kept covered, and that ash and garbage cans are promptly removed from the sidewalk when emptied.
9. Request persons to keep the sidewalk and areaway in front of their buildings clean, and not to throw refuse into the street.
10. Make special effort to perform duties 6, 7, 8, and 9 at your own homes. See that your parents and relatives do not violate the laws and ordinances.
11. For the above purposes do not enter any building under any condition.

(Pre-Vocational Press, P. S. 64.)

Card Received by Each Boy in the Fifteenth Precinct Junior Police.

WAR AIDS UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE

Dr. Vizetelly, Noted Lexicographer, Shows How European Nations Are Exchanging Words

By Joyce Kilmer.

THE war's effect on literature has been the subject of much speculation during the past year. But a matter of much more general importance is its effect upon the material of literature, its effect upon language.

I put this problem before a man who has for years made the origins and meanings of words his constant study—Dr. Frank Horace Vizetelly, managing editor of the Standard Dictionary. And he told me that the war had already brought humanity nearer to the use of a universal language than it had been since the time of the Tower of Babel. He also said (and this may tend to increase the number of fervent pacifists) that it would extend the vogue of simplified speling.

I found Dr. Vizetelly surrounded by card indexes, foreign and American periodicals and books, and various details of his system for the recording of verbal events. He looks more like a war correspondent than like a member of Dr. Samuel Johnson's exacting profession, and therefore his imagery seemed peculiarly appropriate when he spoke of himself and his associates as standing on guard in the trenches of American lexicography, ready to receive the enemy as he dropped in or down.

Not that Dr. Vizetelly regards new words with hostility. He takes them prisoner in the kindliest spirit, and his chief regret concerning them is that they do not come to him in larger numbers.

"Although so much has been written about this War of Nations," he said, "about the causes that brought it about, and about the gross inhumanity of its conduct, the harvest of new terms which it has produced is disappointing. It is especially disappointing when one takes into account the magnitude of the operations and the number of nations on the firing line.

"So far the indications are that the vocabulary of our speech will not be greatly increased. But there have already been some notable additions—or shall I say, accretions—to it.

"We have heard a great deal too much of 'Kultur,' and not enough of 'Ausgleich.' 'Ausgleich' is the word to which everybody's attention should now be given, for the adjustment of affairs, national and international, demands the attention of all right thinking men.

"If our hyphenated citizenry gave a little more heed to it and a little less to condemning us for doing what they have always done in the past, things would run much more smoothly for them and there would be no talk of 'der Hatz,' and none of 'Gott strafe England,' not that England, or, for that matter, the United States, much minds this ebullition of wrath over spilt milk."

Dr. Vizetelly's name obviously is Italian, but he was born in England, where his family settled in 1560. I thought it advisable to turn the conversation from international politics to international philology. So I asked:

"What are the sources of the new words which the war has added to the English language?"

"The first shot had scarcely been fired," replied Dr. Vizetelly, "when the English language was enriched by the addition of three French words, 'communiqué,' 'demarche,' and 'pourparler.' Of course you understand that 'pourparler' may be found in the State papers of Henry VIII.'s time. But it has lain dormant for many years, and only recently has it again sprung into life.

"The French have given us also 'Boche,' 'laissez-passer,' and 'loi des cadres.' The 'loi des cadres' is responsible for the formation of the framework of a regiment, supplying the commissioned and non-commissioned officers as occasion requires.

"According to the language of the French State papers, the corporate unity of an empire is now termed its 'personalité.' 'Milieu,' which formerly connoted 'centre,' now means 'environment.' Telegrams not sent in cipher are now said to be sent 'en clair.'



Dr. Frank H. Vizetelly.

"To our German friends we owe not only 'Ausgleich' and 'Kultur,' but 'Auseinandersetzung,' 'durchhauen,' 'strafe,' 'Minenwerfer,' 'Kriegszustand,' 'Kriegsgefahrzustand,' 'Vormittag,' 'Notwehr,' and 'Not.' We may accept 'Kultur' because of the gentle principles it spread over Belgium, but who of us is willing to accept 'Notwehr' and 'Not' for 'necessity'? Not I, certainly. Of course, some of these words have equivalents in English, but the English word 'gentleman,' I am told, has no equivalent in German."

I had already found that it was dangerous to let Mr. Vizetelly talk about German words. I now discovered that it resulted in his making interlinguistic puns, so I hurriedly changed the subject.

"Is it likely," I asked, "that many of these terms will be retained in the English language?"

"That," said Dr. Vizetelly, "time and usage alone can determine. Certainly some of them will be retained; those that indicate new naval or military operations and those that have no exact English equivalents.

"We have been warned against the 'Yellow Peril,' the 'Slav Peril,' the 'Serbian Peril,' and now we are threatened with the 'P. P.'—the 'Prussian Peril,' or 'Deutsches Gefahr.' Well, we have already stood a good deal, perhaps we can stand more.

"Before the war who cared about the Bulgarian 'Sobranze,' for instance? Who cared about the Montenegrin 'Skupshtina,' the Russian 'Gosudarstvennaya Sovyet,' or 'G.—(pardon me if I hesitate)—Duma,' or the Serbian 'Narodnaskupabitina'?

"As far as I can see, this war is giving the consonants a chance. But, for 'Przemysl,' 'Przasnysz,' 'Syczsbrzsyan' and 'Szczuczyn,' the letter 'z' might have fallen into disuse.

"Not that 'z' does these words any particular good. But it gives them the picturesque quality of unpronounceableness, and thus awakens public interest. You see 'z' gives them the necessary measure of literary atmosphere, which enables them to pass muster in Ruthenian or Polish speech.

"Until this war came 'z' was a sadly neglected letter. There has been a dead set against it for years. Why, even in the days of 'Good Queen Bess' my forebears ruthlessly cut a 'z' out of my own name.

"I feel that I should be a sort of Lord Protector of the letter 'z,' and I rejoice that our German friends are giving it its place in the sun. Of course, the Czar, with his 'z,' we shall always have with us. But I am glad that Premier Tisza managed to get into the spotlight, together with Count Szapary, M. Sazonoff, and Chief of the General Staff Holtzendorf.

"The consonants—especially the last of them—have certainly come to their own again during the last twelve months. Can you cite me a prettier instance than Szezsbrzsyan?"

"Are there many new words," I asked, "of English form?"

"Not many," answered Dr. Vizetelly. "There are same new combinations such as 'air-base,' 'air-raid,' 'air-scout,' 'aero-gun,' and 'gas-helmet.'

"Then there are the terms which, while they formed a part of the language, were not in general use before the war. Among these must be included such chemical words as 'chlorine gas,' 'lyddite,' (of Boer war fame,) 'melinite,' 'trotyle,' 'trinit-rotoluene,' and 'turpinite.'

"Then too we are now familiar with a hitherto unaccustomed use of the names of nearly all the colors of the Solar Spectrum. I mean their use in the designation of diplomatic correspondence, as the English White Paper, the French Yellow Book, the Belgian Gray Book, the Russian Orange Book, the Austrian Red Book, and the Serbian Blue Book.

"But while so far the number of new words brought into the English language by the war is comparatively small, it must be remembered that there is now in process a general exchange of words, an interlinguistic exchange, so to speak. And that has brought us nearer to a universal language than we have ever been before."

"Just how has this been brought about?" I asked.

"Naturally," answered Dr. Vizetelly. "That is the way in which such things must happen. You cannot arbitrarily alter the language of nations. You cannot establish a universal language by force any more than you can establish simplified spelling by force. The extraordinary circumstances of the war, causing people to take a wholly unprecedented interest in the actions and speech of the people of other nations, have of necessity led them to use terms from each other's languages. And so we are brought nearer to a universal language, a sort of interlinguistic conglomerate, than we could ever get as a result of the activities of the advocates of Esperanto, Volapük, or Ito.

"What has happened in the past is happening in the present. The Roman conquest of Britain made a marked impression on the speech of the Kelts, and the coming of the Saxons, Jutes, and Angles again recast the language. In due season the Norman descent did the work of introducing Norman-French and Latin, and the wars that have followed each helped to enrich the vocabulary of the English language even down to today. You will find, in this respect, that war hath her linguistic successes no less renowned than peace. The various campaigns of Napoleon I., the Peninsular war, the war in Belgium that terminated in 1815; the campaigns of Napoleon III. in Mexico, Italy, and Austria, as well as those of the British in Egypt and Darfuria gave us a good round number of words. So did the Boer war, and the end is not yet.

"Take, for instance, the irrepressible Tommy's contributions to the English language, his adaptations of the French and German words he has met. Most of them may be short-lived, but for a while they will circulate extensively, and some of them certainly will endure.

"To the British soldier his German enemy bobbing up and down in the trenches is a 'gerbuoy'—from association of the German helmet with a floating buoy bobbing up and down with the tide. But that is a 'portmanteau word,' and therefore not a fair example of the sort of adaptation I mean.

"Here is a good instance of it—'nappoo!' That is Mr. Atkins's laconic way of stating that his interest in the war is temporarily suspended because of his wounds. 'Il n'a plus d' intêret' is the way his French comrade expresses it.

"Tommy has corrupted 'tres bien' to 'tabbyan.' But, as a rule, he prefers to say 'tabby.'

"'Café au lait' he renders phonetically 'cafyoly.'

"Besides producing this internationalism of language," I said, "what, from the lexicographer's viewpoint, has been a good effect of the war?"

"Well," said Dr. Vizetelly, "perhaps you will not agree with me that this is a benefit. But I firmly believe that one cause has profited substantially by this year of bloodshed. And that cause is simplified spelling."

"How can the war help simplified spelling?" I asked.

"By calling our attention to many monstrous examples of unsimplified spelling," Dr. Vizetelly answered. "It seems as if we needed this universal catastrophe to show us the utter absurdity of such collocations of letters as 'Ischl,' 'Przemysl,' 'Przasnysz,' and 'Szczuczyn.'

"But the Simplified Spelling Board has not yet undertaken the simplification of place names. When its Lord High Executioner gets to work he will have his hands as full with the Polish, Serbian, Hungarian, and Russian names as the War Lord had his hands full with the people of Belgium."

CHINA BENEFITED BY THE WAR

Writer on Chinese Finances Believes the Conflict Will Force That Country to Finance Herself

THE war is proving to be a benefit to China. For many years the Chinese have been taught by the Western nations to believe that China could not get along without their financing and their general guidance. But since the war has taken the attention of the European nations, China is discovering that she can get along all right without outside help, and this is bringing to her qualities of self-reliance and independence which are bound to have a highly beneficial effect on her national life and destiny."

So said Mr. Srinivas R. Wagel to a NEW YORK TIMES man last week. Mr. Wagel, who is an East Indian, has just arrived in New York from China, where for five years he has been Financial Editor of the North China Daily News of Shanghai. He is an authority on Chinese financial affairs, and is the author of two books, "Finance in China," and "Chinese Currency and Banking," while a third volume, "Taxation in China," is now in press. He is in the United States for a stay of several months, to write and speak on economic subjects.

"China," continued Mr. Wagel, "has been in the position of a man who was being held down by several other men. Suddenly these men begin to fight among themselves and release the man who was held. That man quickly finds his feet and his freedom and his independence. So it is with China.

"China will not be pestered by outside powers for a while, and will have a chance to work out some of her problems for herself, gaining in strength as she does so. In the monetary field, for instance, China has been forced to the belief that she couldn't get along at all unless outside financial aid were extended to her. But since the war there are no more Chinese loans, no more Chinese financing in the old way.

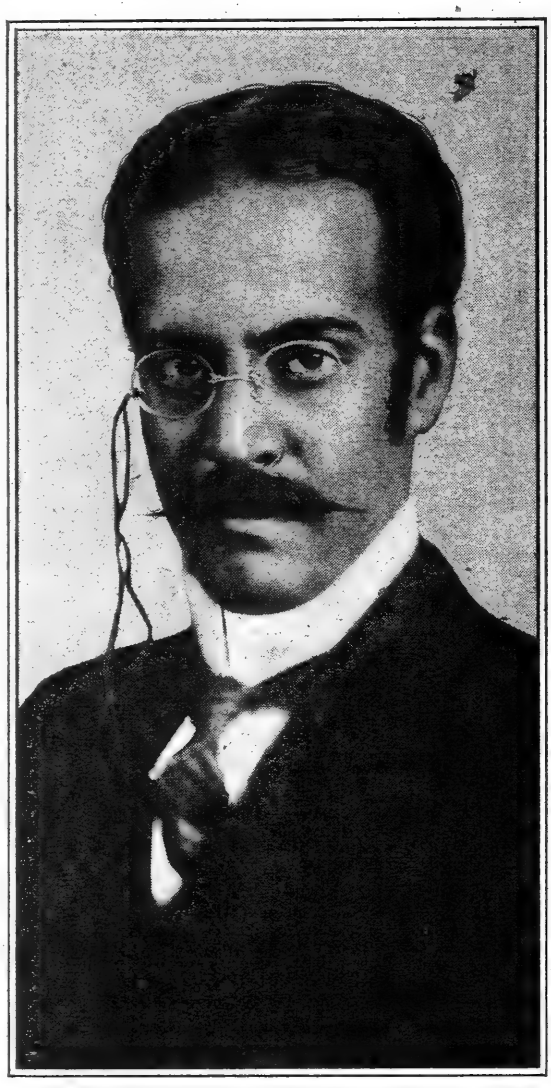
"And what has happened? China has found money for herself. The people of China—and this shows how much confidence they have in the strength of the administration which is being given the country by President Yuan Shih-kai—are producing money of their own from hidden hoards.

"This money is chiefly in silver, although some gold has come out. With this money China is financing herself. The money which has thus come out in this time of national need would not be much for the United States, but it is enough for China. The nation now understands that she can manage to get along without foreign loans if she is only let alone by foreign powers.

"Take exports and imports. The war is greatly reducing exports, while the import trade is quite demoralized. China had been taught to believe that she had to have these imports to get along. But now that the imports are not coming as they did, she is still managing to get along all right, and with positive benefit. China used to buy goods for which she could not pay, with the result that the national debt kept piling up, and it was a problem even to pay the interest on the debt.

"China has nothing tangible to show for an indebtedness so incurred. But now that the war has stopped the import trade, China is better off. The dislocation of trade has been a benefit to the nation. In at least two directions China is increasing her manufactures as a result of the war—in flour and cotton yarn. She had manufactured these commodities before the war to a limited extent, but she has been increasing her output during the last year.

"The result of China's learning the lesson that she can walk without foreign help is that a national spirit is being infused into the administration and into the people—an infusion that was impossible before because of the retarding influence of foreigners, who are now too busy killing each other to smother China's national spirit any longer. Now that China has to get on alone, she is getting on alone. And thus it is that the war is resulting in a great thing for China—the awakening of the nation.



Srinivas R. Wagel.

"As for President Yuan Shih-kai, he is giving China the strongest Government she has had since 1845, when the country began to be the victim of Western exploitation, and Nanking and Amoy were opened to trade.

"Yuan Shih-kai proved his strength in decisive fashion during the dangerous negotiations with Japan recently. It must never be forgotten that all powers in dealing with China are the same—they are looking for as much as they can wring from her. But Japan has treated China in these recent negotiations far better than would any one of the Western European powers if one of those powers had been in the position of Japan. England or Germany or another would have been much more severe in the terms she would have demanded from China.

"Now, the Chinese people, as a whole, did not want to grant even the concessions which Japan demanded. They wanted war. And here the President proved his power. For he knew that a war with Japan would mean the overthrow of China. He new that the best interests of China lay in parleying with Japan and trying to abate her demands as much as possible without war.

"Now China has some 50,000 or 60,000 well trained soldiers. This would be an insignificant force against Japan, but it is a formidable force as the upholder of the Government. Thus Yuan Shih-kai let it be known that any war demonstrations would be put down by armed power.

"It was the fact that he was strong enough to take that position, allied to the moral strength which he possesses in the minds of the Chinese people—for he is respected and trusted—which kept China out of a disastrous war. Japan could overrun China in two months. She could throw a million men into China, for she has the ships to do it. As to naval power, China has no navy, except a few small cruisers and gunboats."

"Are the concessions thus wrung from China by Japan sufficiently extensive to have the ultimate result of turning China into something akin to a Japanese colony?" asked THE TIMES man.

"There are very excellent reasons," replied Mr. Wagel, "why China will not become a Japanese dependency. Japan wants no trouble with either Europe or America, and she realizes that if she went to extreme lengths in imposing her sovereignty on China that there might be a coalition of European powers against her, or that the United States might interpose.

"Not that Japan is afraid of the United States. Her reasons for not wishing to fight this country are economic. The silk and tea which are bought by America support—in consequence of the industries they represent—fully one-quarter of the population of Japan.

"As for China, there are also economic reasons which will deter Japan from pushing the Chinese too far. It is China which keeps the Japanese manufacturing industries alive—the trade with the United States, by the way, to which I referred is in raw, not in manufactured, products. The Japanese do not wish to have the Chinese boycott Japanese goods. It is true that there has been somewhat of a boycott recently as a result of the Japanese demands, but that boycott will neither be extensive nor permanent.

"The idea that Japan wants the Philippines is erroneous—at least it is erroneous to suppose she wants them at the price of war with the United States. What Japan wants is a large area of good but sparsely settled land, where she can send colonists. Manchuria, for instance, suits Japan, and she is sending colonists there in considerable numbers."

In reply to a question by THE TIMES man as to the workings of the Chinese Republic, Mr. Wagel said that China is a republic only in name.

"The republic only came into being in February, 1912," he said, "and there was a rebellion in 1913, so that the republican form of government has not had an opportunity yet to get fully organized. The Government is practically an autocracy.

"The President appoints the Cabinet himself and is not responsible to any one. There is no Parliament, and has not been since 1913. That Parliament was not a legislative body in the Western sense of the word, but was a nest of intrigue, and of such a nature that the body had to be dissolved. Work is now being done to get some definite form of government under which the nation may be conducted, and there are tentative plans for the holding of a Parliament next year."

Turning to the war, Mr. Wagel said that he thought the conflict would have the result of paving the way to a better understanding between the white races and the colored.

"The white races have gone on the theory for many years," he remarked, "that they had a monopoly of the virtues, while the colored races were in possession of all the undesirable traits of humanity.

"But this war appears to have proved to several of the white races that other white races have quite as many and as sinister attributes as any colored race could possibly have. The English, for instance, find that the Germans are particularly base, while the Germans find the English entirely vile.

"But while white races are seeing each other as reprehensible, some of the white races are finding fine points about the colored races. The men with tinted skins of my own and other races who are fighting in the trenches besides the English and the French—are they not men who are proving their manhood and their virtues to those English and French?

"Before the war it was said by whites that they would not work beside men of colored skins because it was lowering to do so. The white men who are today using the rifle and the bayonet side by side with men of colored skins are finding no lowering of dignity. Is it likely that, when the war is over, the white men will regard the tinted men who have fought beside them in quite the same way as they did before the war if it comes to a question of working in the field with them, for instance?

"There are fashions in thought, and I believe the war will make entirely old fashioned the thought that a man with a white skin must necessarily be superior to a man with a brown skin."

WE NEED UNSINKABLE BATTLESHIPS

Louis Gathmann, Inventor of Famous Gun, Explains New Invention Offered to Our Government

Mr. Louis Gathmann, author of the article printed below, is the inventor of the famous Gathmann gun, the original of the mighty fort-destroying mortars used by the Germans in the present war. He is one of the men called upon by the United States Government recently for help in war preparation.

By Louis Gathmann.

WHAT this country needs most for its defense is unsinkable battleships—fighting vessels that can resist attack by torpedoes, mines, and high-explosive shells.

We can have them if we want them; it is a mere matter of willingness to build them. The designs are at the disposal of the Navy Department. But the department is conservative; it is, as a rule, reluctant to accept new ideas.

Unsinkable battleships are no mere figment of inventive imagination. Germany has such ships already. I know because I myself furnished the designs.

I offered them to our own Government first, but could not even obtain serious consideration for them. The same thing happened to the Gathmann gun, which, rejected by Uncle Sam, was promptly snapped up by the Kaiser, and has figured somewhat conspicuously in the present war as a destroyer of forts and other defensive works.

The Kaiser's Government is always on the lookout for new things that may have military value. It bought my designs for the unsinkable battleship, which our Navy Department had refused, and used them.

Germany did not build any battleships after my designs, however, until her naval authorities had made elaborate preliminary experiments which proved beyond the peradventure of a doubt that vessels thus constructed would successfully resist attack by mines, torpedoes, and projectiles carrying large quantities of high explosives.

A fighting ship can be made torpedo-proof and mine-proof by the simple expedient of providing it with a triple steel hull—each of the three steel coats only three-fourths of an inch thick, but with an air-space of forty inches between the first and second, and another air-space of thirty inches between the second and third. I claimed that these air-spaces would afford incomparably better protection than an equal thickness of armor—even supposing that it were practicable to armor heavily the entire hull of a vessel, which, of course, is not the case. The experiments made by the German Government demonstrated the correctness of my idea.

A torpedo carrying 250 pounds of high explosive will undoubtedly rupture the outer steel shell of a ship thus constructed. It may even break through the second coat of steel. But under no circumstances will it penetrate the third. It was to prove or disprove this claim that the German experiments were undertaken. They proved it.

But how about resistance to attack by projectiles from big guns? The energy of their impact is so tremendous that nothing but armor can withstand them. Obviously the unsinkable battleship must be armored.

Even so. But the armor should have an arrangement different from that adopted in the construction of our dreadnoughts, the protection of which is represented by the thickness of a single plate. That is a wrong idea. Suppose the thickness to be twelve inches. A vastly better defense would be offered by an outer plate of eight inches and an inner plate of four inches, with an air-space between.

If, however, there be a second air-space between the four-inch plate and an innermost steel shell three-fourths of an inch thick, the projectile cannot make its way through all three. It may smash the armor locally to a considerable extent, but—and here is the important point—it cannot make its way into the engine room or other vitals of the ship, and perhaps put her out of action at a blow.

To make the arrangement clearly understood in a few words: The entire hull of the vessel is a triple shell of three-quarter-inch steel—save only that a double sheet of armor takes the place of the outer two shells above, for the protection of the water-line and freeboard.

Where, under present conditions of warfare, a single mine or well-aimed torpedo is able to destroy the most formidable of our dreadnoughts, it is obvious—especially in view of an inevitable extension of the activities of undersea boats from this time on—that the most important problem in battleship construction confronting our Navy Department is that of rendering such war craft proof against submarine attack. But are we doing anything in that direction? Not so far as I am able to ascertain.

An obvious disadvantage under which our navy labors is lack of effective projectiles. Considered in relation to modern methods and instruments of warfare, our shells are a joke. Even the largest of them, provided for the great fourteen-inch guns on our newest dreadnoughts, carry no more than sixty pounds of high explosive. The fifteen-inch guns of the British battle cruiser Queen Elizabeth throw projectiles that contain 300 pounds of high explosive.

The Queen Elizabeth has a speed of twenty-six knots an hour—which means that she can steam five knots an hour faster than our swiftest battleships. If opposed to the best of our dreadnoughts in an action at sea such a vessel could choose her own distance at which to fight and maintain the tactical position that suited her best. Her superiority in destroying power is so enormous that she could sink at leisure any or all of our ships. A single well-aimed shot from one of her guns would be likely to drive in the whole side of the newly built Pennsylvania, armor and all.

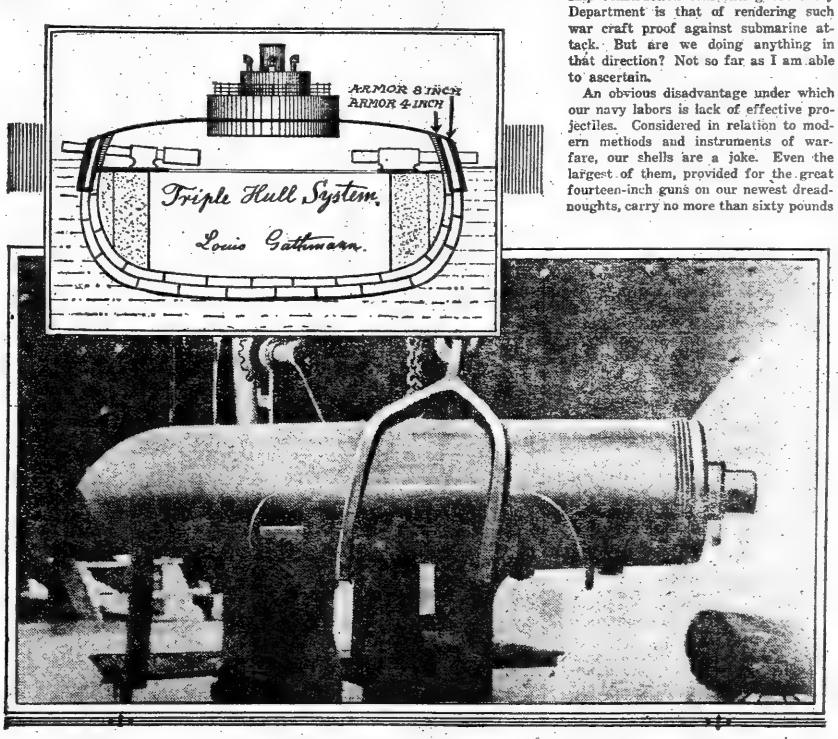
Why is it that, in the present circumstances of national emergency and alarm, we find ourselves without even a supply of proper projectiles for our ships' guns?

The matter is easily explained. For many years past our ordnance experts have stuck persistently to the notion that the most important business of a projectile was to penetrate—to get through the armor of the enemy ship. To accomplish this, of course, it must be made with thick walls, leaving little room inside to hold the high explosive bursting charge.

That is a back-number idea. Fifteen years ago I did my best to convince the Navy Department that the way to accomplish wholesale and complete destruction was to deliver an adequate quantity of high explosive against the battleship or other object aimed at. How it got there did not matter; all that was necessary was that it should arrive and "go off" in contact with the target.

The department went so far as to allow me to demonstrate my proposition. It even went to considerable expense for the purpose, erecting a number of formidable structures on land which in each case were supposed to represent the armored side of a battleship. I was then allowed to shoot at them with a big naval gun, using what I called "torpedo shells"—projectiles of my own design, with thin





ells, and carrying heavy bursting charges of high explosive.

Only one shot was needed in each case. In fact, there was no opportunity to fire a second, for the entire structure was distributed over the landscape. In one instance the department spent four weeks' time and $15,000 in the building of an obstacle which it was convinced would resist my attack. It was composed of huge bulks of timber reinforced by every means that ingenuity could suggest, the inside of it being filled with 130 tons of earth tightly rammed. In front of it was set a ten-inch armor plate.

I fired one torpedo shell at it, and the structure was not there any more. It was simply a mass of scattered débris. The armor plate was not penetrated; but why should it be? It was gone. They found it among the fragments, but it had served no useful purpose.

Of what advantage is it to put a shell clean through the armor of an enemy battleship if you can just as easily smash in the whole side of the vessel? The notion our ordnance experts have entertained is that a big projectile, once finding entrance to the bowels of a ship, would thereupon explode and do a lot of damage. It is a nice idea, but one trouble with it is that our armor-piercing projectiles commonly contain hardly more than enough high explosive to rend asunder their own thick steel walls.

To illustrate my point still further, I had a shell made of wood and loaded it with 100 pounds of guncotton. A "hull construction" such as I have described, to counterfeit a battleship's side, had been built with an armor plate in front. Five shots were fired at it with a six-inch naval gun, using armor-piercing projectiles. They did no more than make dents in the plate. I used no gun, but simply leaned my wooden shell against the structure. When set off it smashed the whole affair, literally to smithereens.

The torpedo shell is made as light as possible. The thinner its walls the greater the quantity of high explosive that can be packed in it. It is perfectly well adapted for use in the guns we now have. Being light, it requires much less gunpowder for the firing charge than the armor-piercer of equal calibre in order to travel with the same velocity—about half a mile a second—on leaving the muzzle. But two-thirds of that velocity is plenty fast enough, for all that is needed is that it shall arrive—that it shall reach the target. This accomplished, no matter how slow it is going—even though it be "spent"—it will do the work. Unlike the armor-piercer, it is equally effective at all distances within its range.

But, as I was about to say, one might imagine that after all the tests I have described, so conclusive in their results and so plainly demonstrative of the correctness of my idea, the Navy Department would have been glad to accept and apply the suggestions thus offered.

Did it do so? It did not. On the contrary, it dropped the matter then and there.

In the light of present and prospective conditions of warfare, let me say here just a word about the armament of our battleships as it ought to be. Their main batteries should be of 18-inch guns—four inches larger in calibre than the biggest rifles our newest dreadnoughts carry—and these guns should throw shells containing 500 pounds of high explosive. With such weapons and projectiles it would not be necessary to hit the most formidable enemy ship more than once.

Of what use would armor be against such an attack? The armor would be likely to be blown clear through the ship. One fair hit would put her out of action.

It is obvious that, for defense against a hostile fleet, our coast forts should be provided with equally formidable guns and equally destructive projectiles. Were they thus equipped, an enemy would be exceedingly cautious about approaching them.

In case of war we should have no need of 17-inch mortars or other great guns, such as the Germans are using, for our field armies. There are no forts for us to batter down. What we should require is weapons with which to kill men—particularly machine guns. We now have some hundreds of such guns; we ought to have at least 5,000 to start with. It would take several months to make them.

Our high explosives are inferior. We should set about making better ones. A good deal is said in print nowadays about the German "trinitrotoluol," but Germany has other explosives, probably the best now known, the composition of which is kept carefully secret.

The navy, however, is our first line of defense. In case of war with a foreign power the first shock of conflict would be on the sea. It is and will continue to be of the utmost importance to our national welfare and safety that our fighting ships shall not be inferior in speed or armament to those of any other country. And, in view of recent developments of warfare, they should be made proof, as far as possible, against attack by those new and formidable instruments of destruction, the torpedo, the mine, and the high-explosive projectile.

Such a statement, of course, is self-evident. But the point I wish to emphasize is that the design for a battleship capable, at least measurably, of resisting such attacks is now before the Navy Department. Whether it will receive more than a very languid and uninterested attention remains to be seen.

TWO WOMEN TELL VIVID WAR TALES

THE two letters from which extracts are printed below were sent to an American woman in New York and give an excellent picture of what life in France is nowadays. The first letter is from a Frenchwoman with near relatives at the front, while the second is that of an energetic American woman, working with might and main to alleviate the suffering about her, impatient of red tape and everything else that stands in her way.

The Frenchwoman's letter came here from the little town of Vernon, in the Department of the Eure. The writer says to her American friend:

For some days I have had the good intention of writing to you, but it seems that all my time is taken up. You probably received a letter in which I told you that my husband had been wounded at Arras. Considering his condition, he is doing very well. A bullet which struck him in the leg was taken out two days later and he is being cared for at the hospital of Vernon, where I am by his side, as well as Jean, (her little son.)

The time allowed for his convalescence is quite short; he must rejoin his regiment at the front on the 1st of August. Men of my husband's age cannot be cared for too well now that men 45 years old are going to battle. * * * Surely it is solely by the valor of our soldiers that we are going to win—and we shall win! That is the cry of all the young men who go to the front to avenge the dead: it is the last word of those who fall. It is all France with one soul marching to victory.

When one hears our wounded tell of the battle of the Marne, one becomes more and more enthusiastic. After having retreated and marched for three days without a rest or food, they found themselves almost at the gates of Paris, and thought they must fall to the ground from exhaustion, hunger, and thirst; then, suddenly, there came the cry "Right about face," and there were shouts of joy, and for the first time they got a chance to throw back the enemy, forgetting all that they had suffered by fighting like wild beasts. * * *

This morning a trainload of German prisoners passed through here. They were all huddled up against each other, standing, in cattle-cars, and looked at us with an indignant expression. The train passed slowly through a crowd, which preserved a crushing silence. Not a word, not a motion! They are the enemy, but they are human beings.

When one looks at them, one thinks of our men, of the entire human race which is suffering, and one feels a catch at the heart as they pass.

It is the same way at the hospital or in certain rooms where French are on one side and Germans on the other. Jean likes to distribute sweets and cigarettes, which he buys with his little savings, among the wounded, and when, after visiting the rows of Frenchmen, he goes over to where the Germans are, he is received with smiles and sometimes with tears. Why not? Are there not fathers on both sides? We in France would not be able to maltreat a German, but one must not show the slightest regard for them either, for it is very quickly noticed.

I know, of course, that our prisoners in Germany are not so well treated, and that is why our poor prisoners in Germany beg us to send them bread. And from hovels and palaces the French people are trying to send them as much as possible of everything, especially bread.

I spend every afternoon at the hospital, reading to the wounded, or else I take them out. They are so happy when they can talk of their wives, their children, &c. I have been particularly fortunate in being allowed to be at my husband's side, and, at the same time, not far from Paris. Vernon is really a little Versailles, most picturesque, and on a pleasant sunny afternoon it is certainly a pretty sight to see, along its old avenues lined with big trees, the wounded men walking with their nurses. When they are tired of walking, they sit in the shade of the trees, and it is rare indeed when they do not take up again the one and only theme of conversation. It is like an obsession with these men to speak without pause of their battles. They talk, talk all the time, as if in delirium. I wish I could describe to you the deep impressions which I continually receive and also the beautiful and touching scenes which I witness.

For instance—(it is nothing, and yet * * *)—yesterday, while walking with a group of wounded men, among whom was my husband of course, we came to the entrance of a wood where there was a big plain wooden cross, covered with flowers and wreaths and inscribed:

1914-1915

To the brave men of Vernon, killed fighting for their country.

Then, underneath, was the list of their names.

We stopped short. Not another word was spoken—there was not so much as a sigh. Together, with more or less difficulty, those wounded men took off their képis, and an officer, a friend of my husband, exclaimed:

"Comrades, courage! Our duty is not entirely finished; soon we will return to avenge these men!"

All cried "Vive la France!" and, with tears in our eyes, through the silent woods we continued on our way.

I can assure you, my dear friend, that Jean and I will remember this little, this very little scene as long as we live—in the midst of the beauties of nature it showed us once again the soul of our brave Frenchmen.

We are living through tremendous hours just now, for the battle of Arras, which has lasted two weeks, is one of the fiercest of all. It is no better than butchery; they are not only fighting with bayonets, but with knives, and what the wounded just back from the front tell us is terrifying. Were it not for them we would know little of what is going on, because the newspapers avoid harrowing the people, who have not the strength to endure and would become demoralized. If only the massacre might stop right away. If we fight next Winter it will mean the ruin for all Europe, delivered over to fire and sword.

The same American woman who received the letter from Vernon also got another, this time from an American woman in Paris, working night and day to lighten suffering. From this letter, which irradiates enthusiasm and energy, the following vivid paragraphs are taken:

I'm very, very busy. What with "my children" at the hospital, sending packages to French prisoners and English officers, I can assure you I've got my hands full, and my pocket—empty!

I also have a lot of correspondence with our Ambassador at Berlin, who has been a positive angel in obtaining news for me of prisoners in Germany for their wives and families in France. I cannot really tell you how hard he has worked in personally writing to the German War Office and to the commandants of fortresses and thereby obtaining reliable information. I repeat—he's an angel.

I also have written to several Governors of German fortresses asking them to deliver letters inclosed to prisoners in their charge. I always state of what nationality and who I am, and up to the present I have invariably had success.

I've also on two occasions tackled the War Office here—the last was for a poor wounded soldier home here on convalescence who received news that his brother at Verdun—in a trench—by an explosion of an "obus" had lost his right hand and arm, part of his chest, and his two eyes! * * * The poor fellow begged piteously for the brother to go to his bedside, but permission was refused from both Invalides and Ecole Militaire—and imagine why!—it was because Verdun is in the war zone! And, although my soldier had come back wounded from the zone, it was a question of red tape.

I was so mad that I took my soldier with me down to the War Office and just raised Cain there! I told them they were more cruel than the "Boches," who would never treat their soldiers as ours were treated by their superiors.

It was an old Commandant that I stormed at, and I thought he would explode with rage! He told me that I knew nothing about it; that there were two million and a half soldiers at the front, among them many, many dead, and that they couldn't look after them all. To which I replied, "the dead surely not; I was talking about the wounded." I was wearing my Red Cross badge and American brooch flag, and whenever he felt like "busting" he would glance at them—and swallow hard.

Finally he told me I could send a letter asking permission to the Governor General of Verdun, and you bet the letter went in an hour "from an American—a neutral—who had come from Switzerland to France at the start of hostilities to give herself body and soul to aid in all she could the France she loves."

And, my dear, in two days the permission came—and the brother left. The poor wounded fellow doesn't yet know that he's blind, but he's going to get the highest pension and two medals, one (the most coveted) Medaille Militaire, and another for courageous service.

"We'll just put him on Sanatogen"

What a happy thought prompted that decision! He wasn't his "old self" at all—and try to mask it as he might, his face showed only too well how poorly he felt. And so when a friend—with conviction born of experience—spoke of Sanatogen, they "put him on Sanatogen."

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Perhaps you have not yet had this happy thought—perhaps you haven't yet "put him on Sanatogen."

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GARRISON TALKS PREPAREDNESS

Secretary of War Says Country Faces Choice Between Two Policies in Its Military Problem

By Edward Marshall.

HERE are the opinions of our Secretary of War, freely expressed at a time when we are the only one of the world's great nations remaining unstained by blood of battle.

In this interview—in almost its first paragraph—Mr. Garrison expresses recognition of the fact that there is peril in our situation.

These, he thinks, are the days of our supreme test. In our civil war, by contest of arms we proved our strength to meet difficulties of internal origin; now, he thinks, we must demonstrate ability to withstand outside influences which, unmastered, might tend toward our disintegration.

Mr. Garrison went over the whole matter with me, at the War Department in Washington, pausing for the purpose in the midst of planning a new military program for presentation to Congress when it meets. The intense activity of the whole department indicated the seriousness with which the situation is regarded.

"In 1861 this country faced the question as to whether or not its units were to hold together or fly apart," said Secretary Garrison. "We passed that crisis. It developed that our national coherence was strong enough to withstand the greatest possible adverse internal influence.

"Now we face another question: Can we hold together against powerful external influence? This probes to the core of our national psychology.

"If it is to be answered in the affirmative, that reply will mean that the people coming from other nations have found here enough to make them true sons of this nation.

"This should be the case. 'Where a man's treasure is, there should his heart be also.' Their treasure is here.

"The real test of us, then, is whether the problems of this country affect those who have come here from abroad as citizens of this country, or in relation to their earlier affiliations outside of this country."

"Have you much doubt?" I asked.

"I don't know," the Secretary answered. "I am unable to put myself in the place of a person who does not realize what this country stands for.

"There is an opportunity for the individual here to make of himself whatever may be in himself, and we all have become so accustomed to the opportunity that we do not realize its really very great importance.

"If, as the result of any influence of any sort, our experiment in government should fail the episode would indicate to future generations that democracies must always fail and that society, to succeed, must band itself into monarchies, autocracies, or something other than a government in which the people work together to accomplish that which is most worth while for the general good.

"All of which is to say, and perhaps to emphasize, that all the people who are a part of this great family here, must stand for its essential foundations.

"Agreement upon the right solution of no problem, not even a great one, is likely to remain very difficult after an agreement has been reached as to the standpoint from which it is to be treated.

"If, by your knowledge you can make an appeal to people in a way which will induce a really careful consideration of the subject, then the proper viewpoint can be reached, and, after that, you need apprehend no obstacles.

"Thus, by means of a roundabout, but I hope not valueless introduction, we come to the fact that here in the United States we now are compelled to face a choice between two policies with regard to the military problem.

"But the difference in the two policies is not a difference as to the number of regiments. The real difficulty seems to lie in the trouble we are having in establishing a common viewpoint.

"When one speaks to the American people about preparedness far war, they invariably ask:

"'Whom are we to prepare to fight? Why fight at all?'

"I must prefer to express the idea which I have in mind by saying that it is our national interest to take precautions against war. Then, if I am asked: 'Why take precautions?' an answer is almost unnecessary.

"Another obstacle is the belief that



Secretary of War Lindley M. Garrison.

men devoted to military service are economically wasted. Above all things we are an efficient people. We waste, but it is easy to make us, as a nation, abhor the sort of waste which that is said to be.

"But people who are thus affected by the thought of military competence do not realize that by the same argument all men set apart for special service in government are wasted.

"That argument makes an economic waste of a policeman or a firemen and assumes that clerks and others in the Government employ are also wastefully removed from participation in productive labor.

"But, really, we have policemen because we do not want disorder; we have firemen because we do not want fires; we should have soldiers if we do not want wars.

"And mingled with these and other opposing influences there is among old-time Americans a traditional distaste of standing armies.

"This is not hard to understand when we reflect that within a short time standing armies were little other than the means by which those who had secured power aggrandized themselves.

"It is not difficult to see how consciousness of this should breed the feeling that the existence of a standing army must connote military oppression.

"However, I do not think it possible for even the most immature mind to reach the honest conclusion that in this country, under our form of government and traditions, an army of the size that any understanding man ever will suggest for us, could or ever would be used for any of the objects which have given the bad name to the standing armies maintained by other forms of governments in other lands for other purposes.

"Necessarily and properly, another matter to be carefully considered at this time, must be the expenditure to be involved if we are to have anything of value in the way of a military force, either in the present or future.

"With respect to this, of course, the only sensible decision is that, if we reach the conclusion that a certain amount of military force is necessary for the maintenance of international peace between us and our neighbors, or for our protection, its cost is as ordinary an item of our national expenditures as the cost of our courts or of the collection of our revenue or of any other machine necessary to our Government.

"Thus, it seems to me, are overcome the more striking of the stock objections to the maintenance of an efficient military establishment by the United States. But these objections are not all that have been advanced.

"Without attempting to be all inclusive, or to assume that all those people who are at work against our national defense come under the classification, I must now refer especially to those who feel that nothing justifies war, that all international disputes surely can be settled by negotiation or arbitration, and that peace, or the opportunity to avoid war, would be best promoted if we abstained from the maintenance of any military force and thus put ourselves forward as a righteous example for the benefit of the world.

"Taking up these contentions in inverse order, I would say as regards the last that we have been just such an example to the nations of the world during the 139 years of our national existence. We have done everything which could constitute us such an example, and only when we actually have been engaged in war have we ceased to be such an example.

"The results have been that we have been in war during many years of the period and have entered every war in a state of utter unpreparedness, in consequence incurring, every time, an extravagant waste of money and life and a list of after-consequences in the greatest pension roll the world ever has known.

"As a proof of the futility of our example it is easy to cite the fact that at the present moment, after those 139 years of our supposedly admirable unpreparedness, practically all of Europe is at war, and, on the other side of the Pacific, the Chinese President, who is hailed as the most intelligent citizen of the new republic, has said that his country has been compelled to suffer humiliation, insult and the deprivation of its national rights because it possessed no fighting force with which to protect and defend itself.

"To those who hold that nothing justifies war I can say only that I do not understand their viewpoint, and, therefore, cannot discuss it with them.

"If their opposition is religious, then, of course, I cannot argue with them. Any one who believes as an essential tenet of his religious creed that he has no right, in any circumstances, to use force for the achievement of an end, must obey his creed and do no arguing.

"To those, however, who do not base upon religion their objections to a national readiness to use force, but who still maintain them in the face of everything, I can only say that I find myself unable to perceive how sensible men can arrive at their conclusion.

"To my mind there must be some things over which a self-respecting man must fight. However he may feel about himself, he must be willing to fight to the last ounce of his strength and the last drop of his blood for those whom he has undertaken to cherish and protect.

"It must be inconceivable, for instance, that a man would stand by and see his wife insulted without making every desperate effort to prevent such an outrage.

"When there has been generally accepted for the settlement of international disputes some method which will free the world from the necessity of maintaining military establishments, we shall find no difficulty in abolishing, and of course at once shall abolish, everything of the sort which we may possess at the time of the glad day's arrival.

"But I am convinced that no sensible man, viewing life in the light of the past and with reference to the present, after calm and unbiased reflection, can believe that we now would have any right in reason to act as if that day already has arrived.

"It seems to me that the informed and honest mind, which is without prejudice, must take up the matter of some real measure of military preparedness affirmatively and freed from all those objections which apparently obstruct the course, but, in reality, ought not to do so.

"Viewed in this light we know that one of the forces which drew together the thirteen original American Colonies, at a time when they had little else in common, was the necessity for combining for defense against force which very reasonably might be expected otherwise to be projected against them.

"In the preamble of the Constitution we find this necessity of union for the common defense given as one of the primary reasons for the formation of the federation of States.

"Philosophically considered the foundation of all government, that is, the thing which permits and enables communities of people to associate themselves together, is an agreement that the general resources, the resources of the Government, shall be used for the

common benefit in protection and defense against malign outside influences and forces.

"Even in everyday life this basis exists below the very foundations of society, though often unseen and unfelt.

"The order of a court requiring one man to give up to another the possession of something, in the last analysis is a manifestation of force, not distantly related to the force which standing armies represent.

"The man who at the time the order issues is in possession of the property relinquishes it, not because he is intellectually convinced that the other man should have it, but because, in accordance with the country's laws, an authorized body has decided that the surrender will be just, and because he knows that authorized body to be backed by force, operative if necessary directly against him, and powerful enough to compel obedience.

"That is the threat of warfare on a small scale—the warfare of the socially inclined against the unsocially inclined.

"And frequently these processes progress far beyond mere threats, as is evidenced by the continual performances of our police and the constant habitation of our prisons.

"Just so long as in the social body there shall be people who of their own volition are likely to refuse respect to others' rights, just so long there must be an available instrument of force for the protection of those who do right against those who do wrong.

"That this is as true of nations as it is of individuals is so perfectly apparent that I think it needs no argument. Any one who will investigate intelligently will find that our own statesmen, practically without exception, have recognized this fact.

"If we value those things which actually are vital to our continued existence as a nation with ideals and aspirations which we appraise highly we must be prepared to protect and defend them.

"The only possible way in which we can be prepared to do this is to see to it that we have at hand an adequate instrument to use against those who forcefully may try to take them from us.

"The United States has no aggressive intents against any other people in the world. But we are one of the great nations of the world, with such relationship as may bring us into dispute with others over matters of vital import. And we must be prepared to meet aggression in case such a dispute should lead to it.

"I believe, therefore, that sanity and a sense of duty demand of this nation such military practices as are suggested by what history indicates as likely to occur, and by what actually is happening elsewhere.

"I believe that ordinary prudence and foresight dictate careful thought, hard work, and reasonable expenditure along these lines.

"While a sensible man cares little about epithets, as concerns himself, he knows that if an epithet generates a false impression in people's minds, diverting them from proper consideration of what is right, he very properly may regret its use.

"Those who for one reason or another deprecate military precautions apply the term 'militarism' to any suggested scheme of national protection, and the term 'militarist' to every advocate of such protection.

"Actually 'militarism' is the subordination of civil authority to military authority, that is, it is the condition in a State which exists for military purposes, and an actual 'militarist' would be one who advocated such subordination and supported as desirable the existence of such a condition.

"In so far as the United States is concerned, except for the purpose of diverting minds from the proper consideration of the problem, the use of the word is ridiculous. There are no 'militarists' here.

"But it is imperative that we should see to it that those who use it as an epithet against those with whom they disagree do not stand in the way of our progress upon a rational course.

"This nation must face indubitable facts and must determine what its military problems are and then put into effect such measures as will meet them.

"As is known to all who take the slightest interest in such affairs, we have a military establishment of the highest efficiency so far as the existing units are concerned, but of a size which entirely fails when it is considered in the light of being a reasonable protection of this nation against aggression.

"This is inexcusable. We must have something which for the moment is efficient and which would be expansible to adequacy for any need if other and more perilous times should come.

"To suggest that we cannot devise a rational, sensible, and adequate scheme for the accomplishment of this is to bring an indictment against our people which I, for one, refuse to find.

"I am not unmindful of the obstacles, but I have an abiding confidence that when the people realize what the problem is, what the facts are, what our duty is, they will take the matter up in the proper way and keep at it until a proper conclusion has been reached."

I asked the Secretary of War to give me his conception of what conclusion would be proper.

"It would be inadmissible to present the subject in detail at this time, but the general principles upon which the matter should be settled are obvious to me," he said.

"In the first place, we should have a regular military establishment maintained in the highest state of efficiency. One of its purposes should be service as experimenters and practitioners in military art and science and as a model for other organizations.

"It should be available, as our present force is, for the purpose of suppressing domestic insurrections and when otherwise required by our Chief Executive in the performance of his constitutional duties.

"It should be of numerical strength sufficient for these purposes and, in addition, to train properly such other forces as may be needed for emergencies. Some reasonable plan at once should be provided whereby such training may be begun and continued.

"Another primary function is to supply garrisons for our outlying responsibilities.

"As to reserves of citizen soldiery, whatever cannot be quickly devised, yet is likely to be needed, obviously must be prepared in advance.

"So long as other nations have force available to use against us, we must take precautions toward the defense of that which we cherish.

"To me the suggestion that if we have a proper military force we are likely to misuse it is an inexcusable accusation of the American people.

"Justice and strength are mutually helpful, and no just man's influence ever was aided by feebleness or harmed by the possession of power."

BATTLE OF ALLIES, OUR BATTLE

Henry Rutgers Marshall, Noted Pacifist, Says if Worst Comes to Worst We Must Help in Fight

By Edward Marshall.

"WE, alone, of all the nations, really can observe adequately the great phenomenon of the European war," said Henry Rutgers Marshall. "England cannot. France cannot. Italy cannot. Russia cannot. Certainly Germany and Austria cannot. They cannot get the true perspective.

"We Americans who do see, eventually, I think, must come to the conclusion that Germany is all wrong, and that if worst shall come to worst, we must help to fight the battle against the world consequences of her error, for it is becoming increasingly clear that the battle of the Allies is also our battle."

This statement becomes especially impressive when it is considered in connection with the fact that Henry Rutgers Marshall has been among the best known of the nation's pacifists.

I had gone to see him because a man whose judgment counts had said that Mr. Marshall's book, "War and the Ideal of Peace," was, he believed, the best discussion by any neutral psychologist (and one of the most distinguished of them all,) of the fundamental human characteristics which have resulted in the present war and the basis upon which rests the hope and possibility of peace.

"But I am not anti-German," Mr. Marshall went on thoughtfully. "The war is an outgrowth of German special pleading, as has been said frequently since its beginning. Germans always have been able, and, I regret to say, frequent special pleaders in metaphysics and aesthetics, as well as politics.

"In the departments with which I am familiar this special pleading has been prevalent since Hegel's time, and, as far as I know, in departments in which I cannot claim to be expert it may have been going on as long or longer.

"I think their success has been due to clever inventiveness and practical applications, rather than to work involving rigid logical processes. For twenty years it has seemed to me that German thinkers have revealed in their expressed utterances a lack of intellectual integrity.

"American ideals and German ideals are diametrically opposed. In Germany the State is conceived of as pre-eminently important in life, and such a conception must tend to crush out the ability of the individual to adjust himself to existing situations. The fundamental fact appears perfectly clear in the opposition between autocracy and democracy, but we must go still deeper to find the basis of this fundamental.

"The people of the United States conceive the individual to be pre-eminently important. We hold that only in a State made up of the most highly developed individuals can the highest ideal of the State be realized. Great danger, I am sure, must threaten any State in which the capacity for the individual's development is curtailed. That must mean that in such a State the head, the individual leader, is recognized as a superman.

"There is not now nor ever will be any superman.

"Germany, really, is not unified. There is a good deal that is imaginary in the extravagance of her statements as to her inevitable oneness in all things.

"This apparently radical difference between the German and the American cannot be too strongly emphasized, but at the same time we must be cautious. We must not allow ourselves to overlook the fact that conditions of life yield differences which are not fundamental, for we cannot forget that men are all made of practically the same stuff.

"I believe the German people to have shown themselves capable of the most magnificent development. But I believe that they have sadly suffered through living under what has amounted to that deification of the State.

"They are a definite product of that very powerful condition. Thus we find that what we may call German-Germans are very different men from what some of themselves are fond of naming German-Americans. The 'German-American' has gone a great way on the path toward complete conversion from the old idea and has gained immensely by it. These 'German-Americans,' so-called, are fine people, wonderful people.

"I cannot believe that the 'German-Americans' in case of a conflict between Germany and the United States would raise active opposition to this Government. It is not impossible that many would eventually join our armies, and I think that those who did not would be absolutely neutral, and this not merely because that in neutrality would lie their only possibility of personal security.

"The antagonisms which have grown up between the American Republic and the German Empire are not based upon any fundamental difference of human nature, but they are very real, nevertheless, and it would be foolish for us to fail to recognize the fact that they exist or to fail to take them into account.

"These antagonisms are there. I do not see that this is our fault. I am certain, as a matter of fact, that we have done nothing to justify them. But whether we are at fault or not, we must be prepared to face an emergency which may arise. One may confront us at any moment. We must meet it as best we may.

"I have always been a devoted advocate of international peace. I have opposed armaments. But I see now that we must have a navy and must have an army, and, furthermore, must be prepared to use them if necessity arises. This is desperately unfortunate, but it seems to me to be the fact. We do not want to go anywhere to fight, but we must be surely able to see to it that no one can come here to fight.

"And we could do great things in this war without fighting. Even if we did not fire a shot, our influence would be immense, if we should enter it upon the side of the Allies.

"This, for me, is an extraordinary conclusion. Remember, I have been and am an advocate of peace. Ex-President Roosevelt, I imagine, would call me a 'mollycoddle,' pure and simple. But there was enough red blood in my veins to react, and I believe all red blood should have reacted, against the German course in Belgium and what The Evening Post called the 'deep damnation' of the Lusitania's destruction. These and other things have made this war our affair.

"My book was written before the United States became involved in our present contention with Germany. If I were writing it now I should change a few sentences in the last few pages to indicate more clearly than I have that I refer in my opposition to a permanent and substantial increase of our armament, not to any increase which may be called for in an emergency.

"If I, as a householder, learn that violent burglars are abroad, I quite properly spend some of my savings in barring my ground floor windows. But it would be stupid for me to spend a large amount of money on firearms, and a large proportion of my time in preparing for defense. It is much wiser to try to live my normal life, and meet the emergency, if it comes, as best I may.

"So we, as national householders, will do well to have a highly effective navy;

and an army of sufficient strength to quell rebellion in our midst and to repel any sudden hostile assault long enough to enable us to raise an effective army. But I protest urgently against any large permanent increase of our army. It would burden our people with taxation and would tend to make us aggressive.

"Modern psychology has taught us one thing surely. A definite form of behavior necessarily involves an equally definite attitude of mind, and vice versa. If, for instance, the English people had prepared themselves for war as effectively as the Germans did they would in that fact have gained necessarily all the qualities which appear to us so repugnant in the Germans of today.

"I cannot regret, therefore, that England was 'caught' as she was. Her final victory, with the aid of her allies, will enforce upon all men the necessity of national alliances which will enable the combined non-aggressive nations to repress aggression by any particular nation, thus allowing the people at large to devote their whole strength to the pursuits of peace.

"Nothing could excuse, or, indeed, bring about war between the United States and Germany except the firm conviction of our people. Politicians could not make such a war, commercial interests, in themselves, could not, the newspapers could not.

"Personally I think that President Wilson has handled the situation with great gravity and firmness, and, in every sense of the word, very admirably. I think nothing could have been more worthy of us as a nation than his last note. It is a great State paper. I believe that in the future it will be recognized the world over as one of the most notable State papers of this time.

"In the circumstances, even more especially than in ordinary cases, our special duty is the development of American citizenship. This, however, is the outgrowth of a higher and broader duty—the development of man. Every detail of the German course against which we have protested has been in contravention not only of American citizenship, but of the development of man. So whatever we may do wisely to protect American citizenship and to develop it on the right lines, will be done also, with the wider aim and usefulness.

"In general I believe the United States should be the great advocate and example of international peace. Nothing requires more courage than to be peaceful, in certain circumstances.

"A century ago Alexander Hamilton was killed in a duel and left a paper saying that he disbelieved in dueling. But he was unable to stand against public opinion in its favor. Thus it was lack of courage, not possession of courage, which sent him to the fight ending in his death. It required more bravery than he possessed to oppose the generally popular dueling institution.

"It may, and very likely will, require from us as a nation as great courage to avoid anything which will lead to aggressiveness on our own part as he would have required in order to make him strong enough to stand against dueling. He did not have it, and, for the lack of it, failed and died. We must have it, succeed and live, if we are to lead humanity in its advance.

"It may seem that this contradicts my previous statement that we should not hesitate to array ourselves upon the side of the Allies and that consequently we must be prepared for war. As a matter of fact, the two statements do not contradict themselves in spirit. We must be prepared to protect our rights, which are the best interests of the world, and we must be prepared to help in the protection of the rights of humanity at large, while, at the same time, we must have the courage to avoid anything which might tempt us to aggression. I believe that if we really are determined not to be aggressive we must be ready to do what may be necessary to stamp out aggression on the part of others. So I think it is plain that the two points of view are not irreconcilable.

"It seems to me that, through their reconciliation, must be found the platform upon which American pacifists must stand. In time of general peace, for instance, it not only would be absurd but wrong and a national handicap for us to maintain great bodies of soldiery; but in a time like this, when a threat against us is implied in the very nature of the world's events, it very well may be necessary for us to do what we can to make the realization of the threat impossible, thereby doing exactly what we have been endeavoring to do by avoiding the maintenance of a great army: advancing the cause of at least our own permanent peace.

"There is no racial antagonism between the Germans and the English, or the French, or the Russians, or the Italians, or the Americans. As a matter of fact racial antagonisms, as such, do not exist. The antagonisms which are so designated are always national, not racial. What has happened during the past two centuries to national boundaries in almost every portion of the world proves this. Nothing is more certain than that the nations of the earth are mongrel, through and through—all of them. We, ourselves, are of mixed blood, but of blood little if any less thoroughly mixed than the blood of the European nation which most ardently is claiming the danger of a Slav peril as an excuse for warfare.

"Actual fundamental differences to some degree there may be between nation and nation, but nowhere are they strong enough to provoke or justify armed conflict. They have not been strong enough to prevent intermarriage across the boundary lines. That answers every claim, defeating it. For, after all, nations consist of grouped human beings, and what the human beings do and find agreeable and profitable and right to do nations need not fear to do. Therefore, national antagonisms must be purely political, obviously even in their economic phases. It is their economic phases which have played the greatest part in this war. Nationalized covetousness has been and is the basis of most national antagonisms. We should contend against that with all our power.

"Man can advance by co-operative effort only, and any action looking to the gain for self exclusively, whether on the part of an individual or of a nation, necessarily must stand in opposition to such co-operation. We have not been idealists in this regard. Our mode of procedure in acquiring the Panama Canal Zone very evidently has put back our co-operative relations with the peoples of Latin America to an extent from which it will take many decades to recover. Germany's radical position, based upon nationalized covetousness, led to the whole existing terrible situation. We must guard against any exhibition of the sort.

"There are Americans, and careful and important thinkers, too, who feel that for our own commercial advantage we are justified in exploiting the properties of peoples whose aims are different from ours. For instance, I for my part think the argument which is implied by the sentimentalism of 'The White Man's Burden' to be specious. I am unconvinced that in many instances the white man has taken up this burden with any thought save personal gain in view. This, I think, is evidenced in some of the plans suggested for our diplomatic course in China, and in that direction I believe danger lies. Our specific national duty there involves no interference by America as America, but demands that we shall do what we can to see that China herself shall be in such position as will enable her to protect American interests within her boundaries. This may mean American assumption of some material, but not political responsibilities. If, for instance, China could be made competent to protect herself against the Yellow River floods, she would have advanced far in the direction of ability to protect herself against political aggression. In that matter we can help China, for we have developed competence in such matters and China has not.

"This general principle applies to commercial enterprises as well, for if the Chinese Government can be put into a position from which she can give us firm guarantees that our capital, if invested with her, will be protected, that capital will be ready to serve her purposes in such developments as she most may wish to advance, and which would strengthen her as a nation.

"Diplomatically, we should encourage our capital to go only as far as the Chinese can protect it. Certainly we as a nation should not feel ourselves obligated to involve ourselves in any complications with a power at present friendly in order to secure commercial advantage for certain American business interests. We should regard the Japanese-Chinese business as Japanese-Chinese business, and not American business.

"How about Mexico?" I asked.

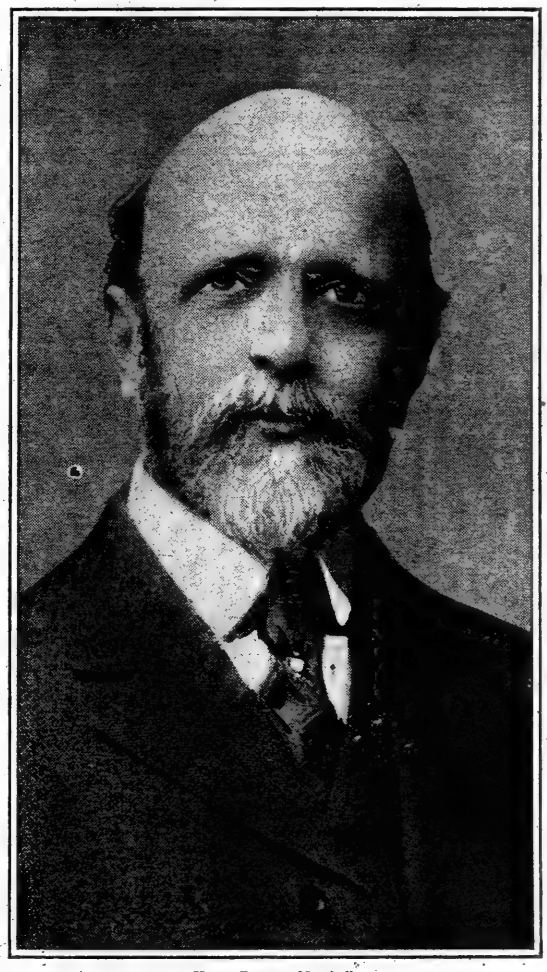
"The same general principle would seem to be applicable to the Mexican situation were it not for the fact that conditions there are very special.

"Across our Southern boundary we find confronting us as a nation in a state of anarchy. The question is not primarily one of commercial exploitation there, but one with undeniable relations to the protection of the weak and to the preservation of humanity.

"It seems to me that the Mexican conditions are closely allied in nature to those which existed in Cuba before the Spanish-American war. They may compel our Government to intervene in the interests of civilization, and, in the last analysis, in the interests of peace.

"I am a pacifist. As such I find myself confronted by conditions more extraordinary than any which the world ever has known before. I believe that the ideal of peace eventually will be fully realized, but now the streets of the world are full of brawlers. And in the case of street brawls an unavoidable duty devolves upon the police, for only through police activity can we hope that brawling ever will subside.

"I have called myself a 'pacifist.' We sadly need a new word in the language. 'Pacifist' has been somewhat discredited. There should be a word which would characterize men and nations who object to brawling and believe in an international attitude similar to the social attitude of the private citizen who, maybe, is too proud to fight, but also has too much common sense to fight."



Henry Rutgers Marshall.

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WAR PICTURED BY JEWISH SOLDIERS

Some of the Many in the German and Austrian Armies Tell of Thrilling or Amusing Adventures

IN the huge armies arrayed by Germany and Austria - Hungary against their foes Jews are well represented both among officers and soldiers, and many of them are listed among the winners of the coveted Iron Cross and other rewards for bravery in the field. A collection of letters written by German and Austrian Jews at the front, which has just appeared at Berlin, paints the life of these men in thrilling and vivid fashion. The letter writers tell relatives and friends at home of tragic moments of battle, of amusing experiences during hours of relaxation, of religious services held while shells screamed through the air, of cheery evenings spent with coreligionists in France or Poland who forgot for the time being that their guests were invaders of their native soil. Throughout the book there are countless little touches, bits of reflective phrase, that bring clearly before the reader how war reacts on the minds of those waging it.

One of the most interesting letters of all is from Private Werner of the 104th Infantry, describing the death of his brother Walter in a fight in Belgium. He writes:

In the morning we were taken over the Meuse and lay in reserve until darkness fell. About eight in the evening we received the order to advance. Under fearful artillery fire my company advanced toward the village, already entirely in flames, (for our artillery had done good preliminary work.) The village shone blood-red against the horizon.

While we lay in the cover of some bushes for a moment, Walter and I happened to find ourselves kneeling side by side by the flag. Both of us had the same thought. We caught hold of the flag with one hand, clasped our other hands, and in silence swore once again to be faithful to the flag and to ourselves.

"Forward!" We advanced at full speed. Rifle bullets whistled about us, shrapnel shrieked and burst in the air. We kept beside each other, shouting encouraging words, each thinking of the other, seeking not to lose him in the storm of battle. * * *

When we had about reached the village the enemy had already withdrawn and begun an attack from the flank. Now came the order: "Left, march!" We were under the best of cover, but now had to plunge into the worst hail of bullets. Many a man hesitated, but when we saw our officers rush on, Walter and I jumped up and ran forward.

We charged for five minutes with fixed bayonets. I heard Walter call to me. While I was answering, a bullet struck my forearm. It was only a glancing wound, but a second shot struck my upper arm and threw me to the ground.

Next afternoon the company officers sent me Walter's pocketbook and diary, with the news that my good brother had just been buried. After the battle he had set out to find me and had been shot dead. Death has robbed me of my best comrade. * * *

A very different picture is painted by another soldier, who describes how the town of Kolomea, in Southern Galicia, turned out to welcome the Austrian troops passing through on their way to fight the Russians. He says:

You should have seen how the Jewish families, who constitute the majority of the population here, had put all their eatables and drinkables on long tables right in the middle of the street in order to regale the soldiers marching through. Everywhere stood women and children in their Sunday best, cutting pieces of cake and bread, while the men brought barrels and jugs full of water from the houses.

It was a strange sight to see a group of elderly Jews, in their silken caftans, sleeves rolled up, standing around a barrel, one of them hacking ice into small bits, others cutting lemons into narrow strips and pounding up sugar. An old and worthy Jew with a white beard was in the meantime stirring the refreshing lemonade with a long spoon. It was easy to see that all these people, of the better business element every one of them, would have given everything they owned most willingly to relieve the tired soldiers.

From a side alley an old Jewish woman appeared with a dish full of roasted apples; she, too, wished to give her share. At one table there was an especially gay time. Young Jewish girls stood by it in their best street garments, making small packages, each containing two pieces of bread (such gigantic war chunks!) spread with butter, two pickles, a piece of cake, and ten cigarettes. I saw one heap of about 500 of these packages, and still they were making more and bringing more supplies.

"Walter C. of Cologne" tells in a letter to his parents how he won the Iron Cross in Northern France. After describing days of desperate fighting, on one of which he lay for an hour under a dead horse, unable to extricate himself, he writes:

In the evening it was learned that one-fourth of our company was missing. I believed there could be nothing worse than that day, but there was worse ahead.

We pursued the enemy, who had received strong reinforcements. Then began a tremendous struggle that lasted seven days—40,000 French against 30,000 Germans.

The worst was on the 7th of the month (September, 1914). All day we had lain under frightful shell fire, perfectly helpless because our artillery could not get the range of the enemy. At 7 in the evening my Captain got orders to send a patrol to the top of a hill, which was literally covered all over with bursting shells, from where the enemy's position could be descried.

"Eight volunteers step forward!"

I stepped forward. Nobody else did. The Captain clasped my hand.

I crawl back to our artillery, which immsucceeded in getting to the top of the hill, but there I was discovered and subjected to fire that absolutely beggars description.

A fragment of a shell about as big as a fist smashed my helmet, a piece of shrapnel tore my knapsack to pieces, another the cartridge box on my left side. In the meantime I quietly observed the enemy's position through my field glass and noted it on a map.

I crawl back to our artillery which immediately turns its fire in that direction. Exactly seven minutes later the French guns are silenced. Once more I crawl back up the hill. Every French gun has been overturned. The gunners are dead.

A French battalion comes along to save the pieces. After a prearranged signal (white light-bullets, which I fire into the air,) our artillery gives them a round. More than half the battalion fall dead or wounded, the other runs off in a panic, and for that day there are no more Frenchmen to be seen.

Next morning 300 dead and wounded are found, 82 torn by shells. I receive the Iron Cross.

An interesting human touch is that in a letter written home from near Rheims by another winner of the Iron Cross. "Inclosed I send you the Iron Cross," he says—and then, on the same line: "No, I have decided otherwise. I will wear it."

Another, a non-commissioned officer of artillery, begs his "dear old folks" at home to send him frequently "little packages of chocolate, bonbons, sausage, and other edibles."

"You have no idea how much we need such things," he adds.

"I was so glad to get your letter that I lighted a candle under my tent in order to read it, though this is strictly forbidden," writes Lieutenant Alfred Kraus of the Austrian Army to a friend. "We know what hay or straw looks like only from hearsay," he adds further along in the same letter, "and, as for the mud, we have to wade through it knee-high."

The writer bewails the hard fate that sent him to be mired in Serbia as one of the guardians of the Austrian lines of communication instead of letting him take part in real battles against the Russians. But from a note attached to this letter—one of the most light-hearted of the lot—we learn that the Lieutenant not only got his wish to see a real fight but was killed in Bosnia.

"It was my sad duty to lay him in his grave," says the writer of the note.

Another soldier tells of attending a religious service "in the midst of thundering cannon and pouring rain. Yet I think we were all as devout as if we had been at home," he remarks. Another, also describing his devotions in the field, tells how all present thought of their homes until the tears came to their eyes.

"No, no, we must not have such thoughts!" he goes on. "We must stay strong. We grit our teeth together." And then:

The services are over. Before the church, laughing sunshine welcomes us. Once more we are soldiers, laughing like the sunlight, chattering, telling each other stories. Four Jews with Iron Crosses are among us. They tell of many Jewish comrades who also have it, but could not come to the services.

Whew, how the shells whistle!

One letter is from the son of the widow Levi, in the district of Cassel, in Germany, whose six sons are fighting. When she lent it and another to the compiler of this book of soldiers' letters she wrote: "Herewith two letters from my son, but for God's sake return them to me, as I am a very poor widow and the letters of my son are my only fortune." Writing from Russian Poland, one of the six tried to cheer up his "dear, good little mother" thus:

Judging from all your letters, you cannot get over the fact that you have six sons in the field. To be sure, it is no trifle for a woman of 70 to see all her sons, her only hope, her only support, in the field. But, dear, good mother, do not let your heart get too heavy in this heavy hour. Remember how often God has stood by you in the direst days—do you think He would abandon you now? No; I don't believe He would.

Think of your joy when we all come back victorious; think of all the things we'll have to tell you! Why, we could write whole books about our adventures! It must be a joy and honor to you that we are all fighting for the fatherland.

One moonlight night Martin Feist of Frankfurt, private in an infantry regiment, leaning against the front of his trench in France, let his thoughts travel to his relatives and friends, especially to one comrade killed a short time before by a French bullet. In a letter he sets down these nocturnal meditations in the following poignant lines:

I got thinking of all my friends and relations, and above all of him, the faithful one, with the warm heart and the glowing ideals. His aim was to fight ever higher toward truth, beauty, and goodness.

He was fated not to reach his goal; far from his home the bullet of the foe struck him down and brought him to an untimely end. Nothing of him remains to me but the memory of the happy and troubled days of our youth which we spent together. God's ways are inscrutable.

Thus ran my thoughts for hours. They stopped when I thought of the awful sights on which my eyes have gazed. You stay-at-homes, you cannot be too grateful for the good fortune that has spared you from the horrors of war. Oh, you rich people, if you but knew what they are, you would open wide your hands and hearts to relieve suffering and misery, you would show yourselves great as men, greater in your duties as Jews. You would understand that it is doubly right in these times to spend and give. Sources of revenue, to be sure, are cut off this year; perhaps you have suffered losses—yet God gave you so many years of prosperity!

On my thoughts ran: May these times tend to cleanse us in Frankfurt; may we learn to understand that heretofore we have thought too much of who was rich, who poor.

Away with the worship of wealth! Let us thrust that idol from our hearts, and our Frankfurt will see that there is something higher than riches. It is this: To be human!

Then came the rattle of rifle fire, the thunder of cannon. The thoughtful man from Frankfurt was compelled to do his share in warding off the enemy.

Another writer tells how, in a French village, he and his comrades were ordered suddenly to round up all the inhabitants who had not fled and imprison them until further orders in the village schoolhouse. Some indignantly protested, and it took all the young soldier's slender stock of French—he alone among the Germans knew a bit of that language—to persuade them that resistance was useless. Finally all were cooped up in the schoolhouse and then began a torrent of requests from the indignant prisoners. The soldier writes:

They had a thousand desires, and every time that one or another of the villagers left the schoolroom, the sentinel had to report it, so that I might ask each what he wanted.

This one wished to feed his cattle, another to milk her cows in order to have milk for her little children; some required more bedding, others had forgotten plates, knives, forks, &c. And each time one was allowed to go to his home one of the guards had to go along with a fixed bayonet.

Things were not easy for the interpreter. He managed to find out what most of the villagers wanted, but when the members of one family excitedly informed him that they had a rabbit stew cooking at their home and wanted to go back to eat it before it was burned he was helpless.

They repeated it over and over again. Finally he understood. Off went the family to their rabbit stew—accompanied by a German soldier with fixed bayonet.

"You sleep at night fully clothed, boots on, an electric lamp clasped on your breast, your revolver by your side," writes a soldier from somewhere in Russia, adding, "but I soon got accustomed to it."

Another, also in Russia, writes amusingly of what occurred after he stopped a wagon driven by a Russian peasant and bought two geese:

The news ran like wildfire along our column. "A. has cabbaged two geese!" In a few minutes I heard my First Lieutenant riding up at a gallop. Thirty yards away he called out: "Where are the birds?" I held them up before him by the feet, and he joyfully asked to be the third in our party. I and our "Wachtmeister," (a non-commissioned officer,) were the other two.

At the next stop we found a Jew and had the geese killed according to ritual. When we marched into Olkuss, our destination, quarters were prepared for me by order of the First Lieutenant, and I was commissioned to look after roasting the geese.

Soon I found a good Jewish family, who were pleased to find that I also was a Jew; and when I said that seven others would also be there, we at once formed a friendly alliance.

But, my God, what a kitchen it was!—parlor, living room, bedroom, tailor shop, kitchen, all in one. One other room with a bed was rented. I soon cleared up things on the hearth, which was no easy matter, as the family consisted of fourteen persons; the youngest was five months old, and so upward to 21 years old. The wife had the reputation of being an excellent cook.

Dinner was set for nine. We got together punctually—eight non-commissioned officers, five privates, and the First Lieutenant. The rented room was cleared out and a table put in it, grandly decorated.

Our First Lieutenant was quite flabbergasted when he saw me getting up all this splendor and went from one fit of astonishment into another. He could find no words to express himself; simply muttered "Ah! Ah!" and wagged his head. He contributed thirty bottles of beer to the festivities; the "Wachtmeister," ten.

Everything went beautifully and we were all in the best of spirits. The side dishes were salted potatoes, covered with hot goose-fat and some pickles.

In short, it was a good peace dinner in the midst of the most violent warfare in the enemy's country, for, about three miles from our dining place, a patrol of Cossacks had been beaten off only the day before.

"Yesterday my acetylene lamp went out, so I am finishing this letter today," writes another soldier from "Skodnicki Duze near Lodz." Another observes: "Having no pen or ink, I had to write my letter with a pencil, for which please pardon me. Moreover, I have no table, but must use the ground for one."

Hugo Henle, non-commissioned officer in a Landwehr regiment, observes: "I have repeatedly found that one must not underestimate the Russians, especially when it comes to digging themselves in."

Turning again to the western front, we have this exciting narrative of a soldier's adventures at Souain in France:

God be thanked, I am still alive and uninjured, while many, many of our men, especially those who were near me during yesterday's attack, are dead or wounded. * * *

The tale is really too awful to tell; how I alone escaped alive and unhurt is incomprehensible to me.

It was 10 o'clock in the morning and the company was being paid. I had as usual taken the money which the men send home, when suddenly the French attacked us amid terrific artillery and rifle fire.

I darted back along the trench to my post, snatched my rifle and put my other rifle in its place. We could not stay long where we were crouching, but edged away more to the left, where there was better cover. Ten minutes later we had to move toward the right again to where we had been before in order to shoot at the French, who were advancing.

At the same moment a hail of shells and shrapnel burst upon us. I was hurled to the ground by the air pressure and buried by the earth falling upon me until only my head remained above. Hands, arms, all were pinned down. I was in this awful position for an hour while shells burst roundabout me, wounding several men. I yelled to soldiers, who came up and tried to dig me out, to get away and think of their own safety.

When they finally dug me out I felt and touched myself all over; no damage. The only sufferers were my spectacles, which I was carrying in my pocket; one of the glasses was broken.

But what a spectacle there was around me! I shall never forget it! Everywhere they are saying that this day was the most terrible of all experienced by the regiment since the war began.



WHAT NEW CHILDREN'S COURT IS

Justice Hoyt Talks of What Has Been Called "the Greatest Life Saving Station in the World"

A SPLENDID example of the wonderful advance made within a little over twelve years in the corrective work for delinquent children may be seen in the new Children's Court building, opened last week, in Twenty-second Street, near Lexington Avenue. Within its simple limestone front, relieved by six Ionic columns above the first story, there is a dignity and stability in this latest public building to be opened in New York City which suggests visibly the patient and enduring work accomplished in the last few years in elevating to useful members of society thousands of boys and girls exposed to influences of vicious environment.

Justice Franklin Chase Hoyt, the presiding Justice of the new Children's Court, although a young man, has made a thorough study of the many problems involved in the general term of child welfare. Two of the points in which he is a firm believer are the evils of bad environment and the need of individual treatment for every case brought into the court.

"The majority of children brought here are simply victims of environment, using that word in its broadest sense, as including the home training, actual surroundings, and contaminating influences," said Justice Hoyt the other day to a NEW YORK TIMES man. "In almost every case children who have erred have done so because of their environment, and the great majority have been helped by probation and the removal of the evil influences by a change of environment. Place any normal child with average faculties amid conditions which are unhealthy physically and morally and there will be little restraint to keep that child from going to the bad. On the other hand, if placed in a better situation, the rougher and selfish impulses may be readily controlled.

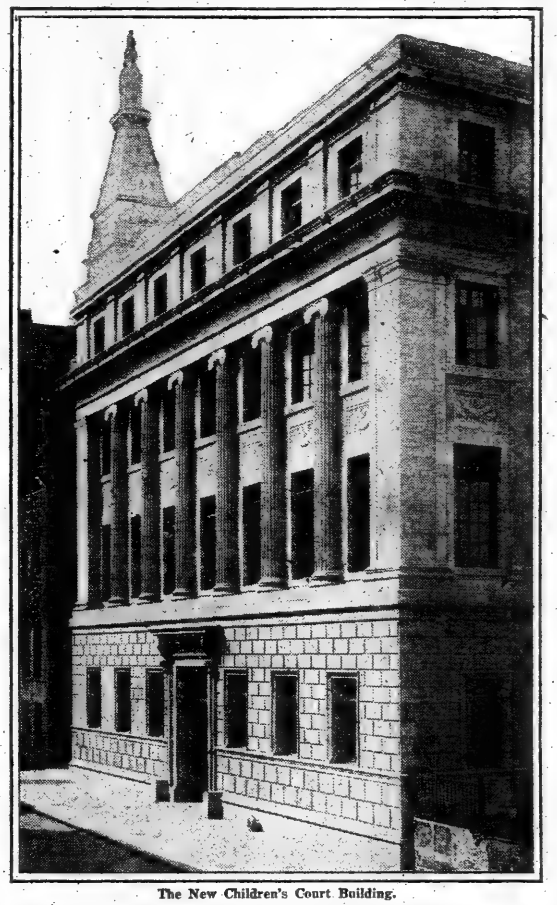
"This new building, with its comfortable rooms and well-arranged facilities," continued Justice Hoyt, "will make it possible to give personal consideration to every case. As a corrective influence upon the children this, in itself, is a valuable advance. In our old building—that archaic structure on the corner of Third Avenue and Eleventh Street—which has been the headquarters of the Children's Court in Manhattan for several years, there were no adequate facilities for treating the delinquent child as an individual needing careful personal care and attention. In the unavoidable congestion of the old court, where parents and children crowded into the one room where the cases were heard, the story of each child virtually became the common property of all in the room. At times there would be somewhat harrowing and trying scenes, which naturally exerted a harmful effect upon many of the children waiting to come before the Justice.

"In our new court this cramped condition has been done away with. With our two courtrooms it is possible to insure quiet, comfortable conditions. Opportunity is also afforded for two Justices to hear cases at the same time, thus expediting the work of the court. The old rush has been entirely eliminated."

Scores of societies and hundreds of persons who have rendered faithful service toward solving some of the troublesome child problems incident to a great city may feel a natural pride in the fact that the new structure is the finest Children's Court building in the world. It occupies a portion of the site of the old City College at 137 East Twenty-second Street, between Lexington and Third Avenues. The architects were Crow, Lewis & Wickenhoefer, and the total cost was about $240,000.

The building is four stories in height, with a ten-foot passageway on each side, and a perpetual light court twenty-three feet deep in the rear.

From the ground floor a wide marble staircase leads to the courtroom and main waiting room on the second floor. The latter occupies the entire front of of the building, being 52 feet long and 21½ feet wide. The courtroom, occupying the central section of the floor, is finished in English quartered oak. From the large waiting room each child, with its parents or others accompanying it, is brought into the courtroom before the Justice, each case being heard singly, completely shut off from observation from the large waiting room. For more serious cases requiring detailed investigation there is a small court, or examining room, just off the main court,



The New Children's Court Building.

and, in addition to the Justices' and Clerks' rooms, there is a comfortable mothers' room.

On the third floor are large detention rooms for boys and girls which will be in charge of the Children's Society. Another large room has been set aside as a clinic where physicians may give careful examination to those who are mentally defective.

On the top floor quarters have been provided for the court offices, the Children's Society, the Big Brother and Big Sister societies, and other organizations interested in child welfare work.

Besides these admirable facilities, which make the building not only the finest Children's Court in the world but the most thoroughly equipped for all needs, the new structure also places the administration of the Children's Court on an absolutely independent basis for the first time in the city's history. The new law creating this new method of procedure was passed by the Legislature a year ago and went into effect formally July 1. Under its provisions the treatment of children is completely divorced from all connection with crime.

Hitherto the Children's Court was a subsidiary of the Court of Special Sessions, and the Justices were appointed to serve in the Children's Court for specific periods by rotation. Under the new arrangement the Children's Court has five Justices. Those appointed by Mayor Mitchel to preside over the newly organized Children's Court are, in addition to Justice Hoyt, the presiding officer, Justices Robert J. Wilkin, Cornelius F. Collins, Morgan M. Ryan, and John B. Mayo.

They have all been for many years interested in work for children. Justice Hoyt is President of the Big Brother movement and also of the Boy Scouts in Manhattan and the Bronx. Justice Wilkin is President of the Brooklyn Juvenile Probation Association, and was formerly Superintendent of the Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Justice Mayo, in addition to a service of three years in the Children's Court, is connected with various children's societies. Justice Collins is President of the Catholic Big Brother movement, which he recently organized. Justice Ryan is President of the Richmond County Probation Association.

The new court for the first time has its own probation system, with thirty-six probation officers and three deputy probation officers to direct the work. It also has its own system of records, and the Justices are empowered to make the necessary rules and regulations for the government of the court.

Justice Hoyt spoke with pride of the probation system, which has more than kept pace with the child welfare work since its establishment as a vital part of the court in 1912.

"Our probation system has been greatly developed and strengthened," he said, "and I can safely say that New York City now possesses as good a probation system as exists in any similar court in the country. Its records of studies in the investigation of children are not surpassed by those of any other court or organization in the world.

"While we have made great improvements in the physical methods of handling and training children and in the probation system, it will be impossible to effect any improvement in the legal procedure unless the State Constitution is amended. I mean that the Children's Court is not in any sense to be regarded as a criminal one. It is, indeed, exercising new powers of a Court of Chancery in providing for the care, protection, and correction of the wards of the State, but the procedure under which it is forced to act is that of the old criminal law which, in cases of juvenile delinquency, provides that each child must be tried under technical rules of evidence. The court has no power to appoint guardians, and this authority is most essential in order to solve some of our most difficult child problems.

"This matter has been called to the attention of the Judiciary Committee of the Constitutional Convention now in session at Albany, and I am glad to say that last week the committee recommended to the convention that full power be given to the Children's Court to handle each new case properly, and also that some method of procedure be adopted which may allow the court to inquire into all the facts and circumstances of each case and provide the best method of treatment for the child. This would mean a new system of legal procedure which would be a great advance.

"Of course the work of the court is divided almost equally between cases of neglected children and cases of juvenile delinquency. We must not lose sight of the fact that some of the most difficult problems are those of neglected children, including those whose moral training has been neglected. The problem of the future is not so much the work of the Children's Court itself as the approbation furnished to the Children's Court by the community for the correction, training and development of the children brought before it. By some the court has been called 'the world's largest life saving station.' It might also be regarded as a school of instruction for those charged with the duty and responsibility of child training.

"Actually three classes of offenders may be said to stand morally arraigned before its bar: the child, the parents, and the community. Of these three, I feel very strongly that the child is generally the least responsible.

"Strange as it may seem at present, there is no regular institution to which a child can be sent for short periods of time for a more careful study of its individual needs. The court can only remand for a few days to the care of the Children's Society or else commit the juvenile offender to some reformatory institution for two years or more. It is, to my mind, absolutely essential for all kinds of children that various institutions or homes be established where children may be sent for short, indefinite periods—say from one to two months. As a result of the personal attention which could be given by this means, recommendations might be made to the court regarding proper methods of training for a useful life in the future.

"A short time ago a home was opened through the generosity of a woman interested in the work of the court. Her purpose was to provide a refuge for young girls for periods of four weeks to two months instead of having them committed to a reformatory for a long term. In this house the conditions are like a private home and it has been a great success.

"If we had many stations of observation of that nature to handle and study cases requiring tactful, kindly treatment, it would be of immense aid toward the future welfare of the child."

The number of children whose cases were considered in the Children's Court last year, said Justice Hoyt, was about 8,000. The average is about sixty a day but sometimes it reaches over one hundred. The yearly average, said Justice Hoyt, showed a decrease. A few years ago the Children's Court had a record of over 10,000 cases.

PORTRAITS OF FAMOUS FLORENTINE

Art at Home and Abroad

Ghirlandaio's Portraits of Giovanna Tornabuoni, the Finest of Which Is in Morgan Collection

ONE of the pictures in the collection of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, although not known familiarly to the public, has been the theme of erudite discussion before and since it passed into the hands of the illustrious collector. This is that pure gem of Florentine painting, the portrait of Giovanna degli Albizzi, wife of Lorenzo Tornabuoni, painted from life by Ghirlandaio, and embodying all the lofty distinction of the Florentine nobility of the fifteenth century. The picture formerly was known as "Petrarch's Laura," but the identity of its subject has been convincingly established through comparing it with the medallion by Niccolo Fiorentino bearing a decisive inscription. It represents a young girl in a dress of red satin trellised with yellow and strewn with silver buttons. An over-robe is of brocaded cloth of gold. A pleated white chemisette appears through openings in the sleeve and bodice. A thin black cord is about her neck, from which hangs a cluster of pearls. The fine little head surmounts a long neck and is adorned by a shining mass of hair brushed smoothly back to a flat, prim coil except where soft, rich waves escape and hang loose [illegible] the ear. The figure is relieved [illegible] architectural framework of a window, to which a string of coral beads is attached. A jewel lies in one corner of the window, and in the opposite lower corner lies a Book of Hours, bound in black, with gold edges and clasps. In the background is a cartel with a Latin inscription which, translated, reads: "Art, couldst thou but depict character and mind, there would be no more beautiful picture in the world." Character and mind are precisely what the artist has depicted in the quiet, refined profile, more lovely than beautiful, with a sincere, childlike expression in which lurks a delicate discretion and firmness unusual in a face so young.

The painting was exhibited at the Royal Academy in London in 1878, and was for several years in the National Gallery in that city. In 1895 it passed into the collection of Rodolphe Kann, and was the first example of the Primitives acquired by him, as well as the most valuable. The introduction to the Kann catalogue calls attention to its clear, fresh color and to the softness of the tone, in contrast to much of Ghirlandaio's painting. "Among the numerous portraits generally attributed to Ghirlandaio," the writer says, "very few are authentic, and none can compare in beauty with the Giovanna Tornabuoni." From the Kann collection the portrait went to the Duveens, and from them to Mr. Morgan.

Concerning this Giovanna, exquisite in youth and dignity and blonde fairness, Robert de la Sizeranne published not long ago some interesting notes in his "Les Masques et les Visages," but even this indomitable searcher in the field of picturesque biography has found it difficult to gather more than a fragrant handful of dim suggestions and inferences marking the scene of her brief existence. She lived, he says, all through her youth "in glory and in light." Intellectual joys entreated her. She was trained for belles lettres by a future Pope, Tommaso Parentucelli. Among her admirers were counted Lorenzo the Magnificent, as well as the greatest painters of the fifteenth century. Her affianced husband was the most distinguished youth in Florence, a scholar also, a poet educated by Politien, and a connoisseur in antique medals; such was Lorenzo Tornabuoni.



Ghirlandaio's Portrait of Giovanna Tornabuoni, Painted From Life. In the Morgan Collection. (Courtesy Duveen Bros.)

The wedding of Giovanna with Lorenzo was an affair of national importance and was celebrated not in the bride's parish, but in the Cathedral, with one hundred white-robed maidens from the leading families of Florence as her escort with fifteen young cavaliers in the armor of the tourney. The Spanish Ambassador was present and many Florentine and foreign Knights. The press, says M. de la Sizeranne, was represented by Politien, and in the absence of kodaks the eyes of Botticelli, of Verrocchio, of Ghirlandaio, of Niccolo Florentino, were fixed upon the bride's young profile as it passed out of the Cathedral through the bronze doors of Ghiberti. A Guichardin and a Castellani escorted her to the palace of the Tornabuoni. "In the evening they danced in the Place San Michele Berteldi, now Piazza San Gaetano, near the Palace Tornabuoni, today entirely disappeared. On the other side of the city the whole length of the Borgo degli Albizzi torches set in great iron rings burned in honor of the wedding. All Florence was making festival. Never did a woman enter with a lighter step upon the path of life."

Then came sculptors and painters in hot haste as though aware that their chance would soon be over. Botticelli painted his frescoes on the walls of the Villa Tornabuoni in 1486. They were long concealed under whitewash, were recovered in 1872, and nine years later were brought to their present place of exile, where, like pale ghosts away from the Tuscan light and warmth and blossoming flowers, they peer out of their cold shadows at heedless tourists crossing to the galleries from "that chill Sahara," the staircase Daru. The composition in which the bride plays her part shows her advancing, holding out a napkin in which to receive gifts brought by three languid and hesitating fairies in human form. M. de la Sizeranne regards them as three Fates casting into the outstretched hands the grim gift of early death, for Giovanna died in childbirth at the coming of her second child, a destiny shared with many young wives of the Renaissance time. One sees her there with her simple gesture and girlish face, and reflects that in two years she will be dead. At the moment of the painting she was at the high tide of her short history, "a joy for the eyes of every one, a benediction to those whom she touched."

Ghirlandaio twice painted her, the first picture being that owned by Mr. Morgan and now in a place that should be infinitely sympathetic to it, the beautiful library with its first edition of Petrarch, its incomparable "Book of Hours" by Clovio, its shelves of Aldines. The second picture is one made from memory in the group of women in the scene of The Visitation painted for the Santa Maria Novella. In this portrait, M. de la Sizeranne points out, the Morgan painting has simply been repeated and extended to a full length figure by the addition of a long robe. All visitors to the Dominican Church, he says, have noticed this great lady in her brilliant costume, her clear cut profile held high and straight among the modest women of the Gospel story, advancing cautiously to disarrange no detail of her elaborate attire. A great lady of only 18 years.

Her husband, himself hardly more than a boy, also occupies the attention of her biographer and is presented to our imagination in a fashion not less moving. Nine years after he had carried Giovanna to the family tomb in the Santa Maria Novella, he was condemned to death by the followers of a monk in his cell at San Marco, "monk with the profile of a sheep."

The execution was hastened, because it was known that all Italy would mourn the young scholar and humanist, noble and gracious, whose crime was conspiracy to bring back to power those Medici who had brought about his marriage with Giovanna. "Thus were extinguished after their brief splendor the two beings whose apparitions on bright days flit across the Louvre stairway, whom on all days we can see in Florence behind the altar of Santa Maria Novella: Lorenzo and Giovanna Tornabuoni. Without painters and sculptors their destinies would be indifferent to us; would have passed enveloped in the folds of that great dissembler, History. A few brush strokes on a wall, the pressure of a finger on a bit of wax liberating and outlining them, young and clear, against the misty confusion of the crowd. By the grace of art the two beautiful children live again and are again beloved."

The pilgrims to the Santa Maria Novella, he adds, coming from all parts of Europe and from the two Americas to celebrate the worship of beauty, are far more interested in the lovely Giovanna than in the sacred scene in which she is placed, far more interested in the tragic history of the young Lorenzo than in the misadventure of Saint Joachim, which offers opportunity to include him with other Florentines of his period in a legendary group. Nor does it matter to these modern pilgrims that they have just come from visiting with awe the cell of Savonarola, who burned the vanities in which Giovanna's beauty was enshrined and caused the murder of Lorenzo. "Our piety reconciles without effort all these heroes who fought one another, exiled one another, and believed that in destroying one another they were destroying [illegible] passions. We know that they pursued a dream. We love them for the ardor with which they pursued it."

The presence in an American collection of the authentic effigy of the young Florentine lady by a hand so sensitive and skilled as Ghirlandaio's is excellent fortune not only for its owner but for all Americans who are interested in the aesthetic development of their country.

Miss Shonnard's Interesting Animal Portraiture Shown in Bust of "Dinah," Modeled at the Bronx Zoo

"Immigrants in America" Contest Again.

The Jury of Awards in the "Immigrants in America" contest, offered by Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, has been selected. The names are Chester H. Aldrich, James E. Fraser, Robert Henri, Charles Dana Gibson, John Sloan, Frank X. Leyendecker, and Paul Manship. The contest closes Nov. 1, 1915. All entries must be delivered, charges prepaid, at the risk of the contributor, and addressed to Mrs. H. P. Whitney, 8 West Eighth Street, New York City. Entries will be received only on the following dates: Oct. 28, 29, and 30, 1915, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. The size of the canvas for painting and of the paper for drawing must not exceed twenty-four inches by thirty inches, and the figure or group of figures for the sculpture competition must not exceed thirty inches in its greatest dimension. Further particulars may be learned by addressing an inquiry to Frances A. Kellor, Editor, Immigrants in America Review, 95 Madison Avenue, New York City.

An Autumn Exhibition of Ceramic Art.

The New York Society of Ceramic Art, Guild of the Society of Craftsmen, 119 East Nineteenth Street, New York, will give a special Autumn exhibition at the Little Gallery, 15 East Fortieth Street, New York.

The exhibition will take place from Nov. 1 to Nov. 15, inclusive. It is the desire of the committee to make this the finest and most representative exhibition of pottery and decorated porcelain by modern craftsmen ever shown in New York.

Chinese Sculpture in the Boston Museum.

The August Bulletin of the Boston Museum is almost entirely taken up with a description of three specimens of Chinese tomb sculpture recently acquired



Bronze Bust of "Dinah" the Gorilla: By Miss Shonnard.

by the museum. They are thick rectangular slabs of limestone, and on one of the large surfaces of each stone are cut in broad outlines one or more scenes illustraining various legendary and historical events which seem to have little connection with each other. In spite of the simple and naïve appeal made by the anecdotal art of these designs, the writer of the Bulletin article sums up the available evidence as seeming to show "that in the tomb sculptures of the second century A. D. we are confronted with an art which, though primitive enough in execution, was in other respects decadent rather than archaic—the product of highly civilized and sophisticated people, who, newly stimulated, perhaps, by a desire to decorate their tombs, and seeking therefor a medium of expression which could withstand exposure to the weather, took the simplest possible means of transferring to stone the ideas and scenes with which they had long been familiar both in literature and in painting. That this work was intrusted to artisans rather than to artists may be inferred from the lack of originality shown in the frequent repetition of the same scenes and in the manner of treatment which, moreover, is characteristic rather of the painter than of the sculptor. Indeed, we seem to be justified in concluding that the chief interest of these slabs lies not so much in their relation to sculpture as in the indications they give of what early Chinese painting must have been.

The Portrait of "Dinah."

The death of "Dinah" at the Zoo has lent new interest to Miss Shonnard's recently completed bust of the gorilla, the only existing representation of that animal in art.

Miss Shonnard started in on her portrait of Dinah last Fall and worked on it for about six months. The difficulty of "keeping pose" made it impossible to work very steadily on the model, who was in a room with the sculptor separated from the cages. Dinah is said to have been very much interested in her portrait, and was so inquisitive that to keep her away from the effigy was something of a problem. Very keen mentally, she perceptibly improved in health under the fresh intellectual interest provided by the experience while it lasted. The bust is on exhibition at the Gorham Galleries in bronze reproduction.

Art Books at the Public Library.

The recent books on art added to the collections of the New York Public Library are two volumes on the decorative art of the salons of 1912 by A. Guerinet, (in French;) Barber's "The Ceramic Collector's Glossary," Hilaire Belloc's "Book of the Bayeux Tapestry," a volume on letters and lettering by Frank C. Brown; "Chats on Old Copper and Brass," by F. W. Burgess; a reproduction of an old Scottish communion plate with a preface by Thomas Burns, John Cotton Dana's "American Art: How It Can Be Made to Flourish," Lewis Day's "Lettering in Ornament," a book on design by Leon Deshairs, (in French;) "Decoration of the School and Home," by T. M. Dillaway; "The Practical Book of Period Furniture," by Eberlein; Edwin Foley's book on "Decorative Furniture," Adolph Goldschmidt's book on "Ivory Sculpture in the Eighth to Eleventh Century," (in German;) Hessling's "Appliques en Bronze," (in French;) Hunter's "Steigel Glass," "House Furnishing and Decoration," by McClure & Eberlein; a book on "Modern Home Culture," (in German;) "The Ornament of the Italian Art of the Fifteenth Century," by Nicolai; M. J. Quinn's "Planning and Furnishing the Home," Alfred Pringsheim's "Die Majolikasammlung Alfred Pringsheim in Munchen," Rowe's "French Wood Carvings," Topping's "Grinling Gibbons," and a catalogue of the tapestries in the Victoria and Albert Museum, by A. F. Kendrick.

Art Students in England.

Sir Claude Phillips, writing in The Daily Telegraph of the exhibition students' work executed during 1914-1915, says that it reaches quite its usual average in spite of the departure of many students for the front. He adds:

"Those who expected that something of the great wave of agitation now overwhelming the whole world would pulsate in the productions of the students will be disappointed. These are, as a whole, marked, if by any one striking quality, by a level calm and an absolute detachment. It is perhaps unfair to expect of art in this still mainly inchoate and tentative stage that it should express either individual temperament or the spiritual atmosphere in which it has its being. In the beginning it does not so much seek to express, to interpret, as to imitate, to paraphrase. The Royal College of Art has hitherto distinguished itself by allowing a far greater freedom to its students than is permitted by other State establishments of the same class; by fostering and controlling rather than rudely compelling original talent. This year it has again adhered to the broader and healthier conception of the great function of teaching. It is the students themselves who have been content to open their wings less widely than heretofore, who in too many instances have remained satisfied with the elaboration of accepted formula. However, nothing is more difficult than to recognize artistic personality at this stage. We can but record the opinion, or rather the impression received, that the artistic youth here gathered together asserts itself less audaciously, less felicitously than on some previous occasions, though it gives proof of an at least equal assiduity in matters technical.

"In the school of ornament and design, though the level of technical accomplishment is well maintained, we note no advance, but rather a retrogression. In these designs for carpets, tapestries, brocades, and embroideries—for wall papers and hangings, for schemes of mural decoration—there is a certain staleness in invention, a failure to make good the advance attempted during past years upon the basis of, yet with a measure of detachment from, past styles. Against the section of enameling and metalwork much the same criticism may be leveled. The workmanship is careful; but the invention is timid and poor. The combination of silver work with cloisonné enamel (or enamel which has the aspect of cloisonné) has little to recommend it. In the section of pottery, on the contrary, there is a definite advance; the study of Turkish and Damascus wares, and of Italian majolicas, has borne fruit. In this branch of applied art, indeed, the invention is frequently in advance of the realization. The whole subject of education in art is one of immense importance just now. In this upheaval and convulsion of the world the fate of artists and students is trembling in the balance. It has more than ever before become necessary that genius and talent be gently led into fields where they can be made fruitful to themselves and to the world; that artistic ambitions unsupported by adequate ability be firmly directed into other channels."

Mestrovic the Slav.

The exhibition of the works of Ivan Mestrovic at the South Kensington Museum has stirred the London critics to emphatic comment both in favor of and against his art. He is not new to Europe, having created a sensation at the International Exhibition at Rome in 1911, but his violent poetry is new to England. The Saturday Review, after indicating those features of his work which will prove a trial to the timid and conventional, adds: "But this much, at least, the professional class will admit it owes to Mestrovic. The authentic spirit, the flaming meaning within his work, explodes as nothing else has exploded the performances of our synthetists, our tame little group of revolutionaries. For here we see how high genius will rise by simply going to Nature and finding the way to express by mastery of form something of the spiritual meaning that it apprehends. Mestrovic's final successes are what might be called his most realistic endeavors, for in them we are conscious of no straining to express an intellectual idea. In them, indeed, we are conscious of no secondary considerations; they are the cry of a prophet revealing truths and mysteries, to whom, compared with their truth and urgency, nothing else on earth matters. And it is his intimacy with and conviction in his message that lay a spell on us. We care nothing about technique or skill or story. Tremendous truths, deep and enduring passions, godlike overwhelming strength, these suddenly confront us in South Kensington. Not only does this man mean something intensely, (which is rare enough,) but his meaning is greater than we can divine. Next such an one our school of neo-primitives are exposed as men of paper, devoid of meaning and emotion, mere theory-bags."

Mestrovic is 32 years old; Michelangelo was about the same age when he began his greatest works. What the Serbian's development will be we can only guess. On the other hand, we should have no difficulty in recognizing that he is already a master of great achievement. I notice here and there a tendency to pick cautiously at his work, weighing this influence and that, this mannerism and the next. People are suspiciously asking one another whether he is really as fine as he seems, or isn't it possible that there is some trickery or illusion somewhere. Here again we must make allowance. So much dust has been thrown in our eyes of late that we have begun to doubt our own impressions. But if we will for the moment cease to worry about the Egyptian and Assyrian and Grecian and Viennese influences that are said to be traceable in Mestrovic's art and passively submit to its impression of abundant meaning and vitality we cannot go far wrong. His meaning and the spirit that animates his heroic figures and his portraits may not be congenial to nor comprehended by us; but what we might prefer would certainly be useless to Mestrovic and Serbia. That he has created in superbly sculpturesque terms a world of strangely powerful emotion and intense life, that his thought and craft are rare enough to conceive and utter life with this intensity and on this tremendous scale is surely enough for us to "carry on" with. For, after all, it is not every day that for any adequate comparison of standard and achievement wherewith to judge twentieth-century art we have to go back to the tombs in San Lorenzo.

Making of a Line Engraving.

Following last year's exhibition illustrating the "Making of an Etching," the Prints Division of the New York Public Library has now arranged one in the print gallery, (Room 321,) dealing with the "Making of a Line Engraving." Here, again, the visitor is first taken through the various stages of the process. Copper plates are shown, bare and engraved upon, as also gravers, burnishers, and other tools used by engravers; an original drawing and a gelatine transfer appear side by side with an impression from the engraved plate. The matter of states is illustrated notably by a series of thirteen progressive proofs of the engraving of a "Holy Family," after Raphael, by Lecomte. Pictures of engravers and printers at work round out this introductory survey of the process.



Ghirlandaio's Protrait of Giovanna Tornabuoni in the Santa Maria Novella at Florence.

A SOURCE OF INNOCENT MERRIMENT

Of two evils we are apt to choose the one we enjoy most.

Women are naturally generous. Where one woman will keep a secret, 99 will give it away.

The telephone girl isn't always a belle. A bell always rings as it is tolled.

Some people are so unfortunate that they couldn't even tumble into luck without hurting themselves.

Flattery is the salt we sprinkle on the tail of vanity.

Even the fellow with a family tree may prefer to branch out for himself.



The best years of a pessimist's life are always behind him.

Some people are good natured only when they have nothing else to do.

One of the greatest factors in demonstrating the uncertainty of life is the sure thing.

A pessimist is a person who would look for splinters in a club sandwich.

Many a man deludes himself with the idea that he was born to command, and then goes off and gets married.

Some people never even express an opinion without sending it collect.

Mother—You naughty boy! What did you hit your baby brother for?
Bobby—'Cos he's been jabberin' what sounded like German. —The Sketch, London.

LINES FROM A JESTER'S NOTEBOOK—By John Kendrick Bangs

A STAMMERING CUPID.

HIS speech was like a siphon,
For he stuttered with a vim.
He seemed to set his life on
Every word that came from him.
He'd hiss, and sizzle; his attack
Upon each word he said
Was fierce enough, you'd think, to crack
The contour of his head.

Ten minutes' conversation
In his presence took a week,
So great the iteration
Of the syllables he'd speak.
No single word in human tongue
But sounded like the roar
Of some staccato cannon flung
'Mid horrid scenes of war.

And when he put the question
That fills the heart with cheer,
Her verbal indigestion
Was terrible to hear.
He backed and filled; he hammered;
He twisted and he twirled;
He sizzled and he stammered;
He whistled and he whirled—

"O Mum-mum-mum-mum-Mary,
O dud-dud-dearest Love,
Beloved fuf-fuf-fairy,
Sent from abub-bub-bove,
I wow-wow-wow-wow-want to tell—"
When she, to ease his ill,
Cried out as in his arms she fell—
"Never mind, J. Henry—I know exactly what you have in mind, and unless you wish to continue this Fourth of July imitation you may stop just where you are. Further explosions on your part would be a bit of complete supererogation—a word, by the way which I advise you to avoid. I only interrupted you, however, to say that—
UBETCHA LIFE I WILL!!"

THE MAINE PHILOSOPHER.

"Wa-all," said the Maine Philosopher, as he read over certain recently published naval statistics, "I don't callate ez how us Noo England folks'll ever make good sailors fer them there battlill-ships. There hain't none of us ever been trained to repel boarders—fact is, ef we didn't sort o' make boarders feel welcome some of us'id hev to go back to diggin' clams."

STRATEGY.

In fighting the Invader bold we'll let the women aid
By getting up a Hat-Pin and a Parasol Brigade;
And when the Foemen thirsting for to conquer us come by,
We'll turn our Amazonians loose to jab 'em in the eye.

AT THE SUMMER ART SCHOOL.

"I cannot compliment you on your flesh-tints, Miss Jones," said the critic. "They are entirely too brown."

"Ah, but that is just why I think they are perfect, Mr. Brushleigh," said the sweet young thing. "When I had finished this study I put it out in the sun to dry, and what you complain of is the tan."

AN APPLICATION.

"Ye'll excuse me, Captain," said O'Harrity, addressing the commander of the battleship, "but is ut thrue that ut costs sivin hundred dollars to fire wan o' thim big guns?"

"Yes, O'Harrity," said the Captain. "Why do you ask?"

"Oi t'ought Oi might save yez some money, Sorr," said O'Harrity. "Sure, and Oi'll fire 'em for yez for tin.'

FROM OUR LETTER-BOX.

"I see," writes Poeticus, "that a writer in a recent issue of The Atlantic Monthly says that nobody has ever written a poem about the nose. If this is true, what would you say to a poem beginning—

Oh, how I dote on Dahne's Nose
As up the beach she gayly goes,
The while the Sun, with heart aflame,
Pours out his freckles on the same,
I care not what my fate may be
So long as it ne'er sniffs at me.

We decline to say what we should say to such a poem. There are some observations, dear Poeticus, which are truly not fit to print.

A WISE SAYING.

There is more truth than humor in the saying of Bildad that the best way to keep your word is not to give it.

A NICE QUESTION.

One of the rather nice questions the life insurance companies will shortly have to decide is whether or not the acceptance of the Presidency of Haiti is after all only a new and somewhat subtle form of suicide.

ACCOUNTED FOR.

"Come here, Hiram," said the lady, addressing the little boy. "I wish to speak to you a minute."

"Me name ain't Hiram," said the boy, wriggling around, as boys sometimes do.

"Then why does everybody call you Hi?" asked the lady.

"Becuz me fadder's a German, Ma'am, an' muh real name is Hyphen," said the lad.

Still Ahead

AMONG the passengers on a train on a one-track road in the Middle West was a talkative jewelry drummer.

Presently the train stopped to take on water, and the conductor neglected to send back a flagman. An express came along and, before it could be stopped, bumped the rear end of the first train.

The drummer was lifted from his seat and pitched head first into the seat ahead. His silk hat was jammed clear down over his ears.

He picked himself up and settled back in his seat. No bones had been broken. He drew a long breath, straightened up, and said:

"Well, they didn't get by us, anyway."

A Musician's Sally.

VICTOR HERBERT tells this story of two famous musicians:

"De Pachman and Goldmark once met in front of the latter's Vienna home. Goldmark was a most estimable old chap, and as everybody knows, a writer of exceptionally brilliant and melodious music, but his one great fault was his overwhelming conceit. As de Pachmann and Goldmark walked away from the composer's house the pianist pointed backward and said:

"'That modest little edifice will be signally distinguished some day after you are dead.'

"'Indeed!' said Goldmark.

"'Yes,' continued de Pachmann, 'they will decorate it with a tablet.'

"'And what do you suppose they will say on the tablet?' asked the composer, eagerly.

"'To Let,' replied de Pachmann.



His Father (answering a request for further funds)—Why, when I was your age I didn't have as much money to spend in a month as you have in a week!
The Son—Well, pater; don't grumble at me for that—it's grandfather you ought to blame. —The Sketch, London.

A New Definition

A NUMBER of business men at luncheon were giving definitions of "optimist" and "pessimist." One of them offered the following:

"A pessimist says, 'Is there any milk in that pitcher?' whereas an optimist remarks, 'Pass the cream, please.'"

Seems Plausible.

DURING a recitation in natural history a teacher asked:

"Can any one tell me where the home of the swallow is?"

There was a long silence. Finally one lad rose and offered this response:

"The home of the swallow is in the stummick."

The Pleasures of Youth.

A PUBLIC school teacher once put this question to her pupils:

"Which would you rather have—three bags with two apples in each bag, or two bags with three apples in each bag?"

"Three bags with two apples in each bag," was the surprising answer given by one lad, while the rest of the class was struggling with the problem.

"Why, Harry?"

"Because there'd be one more bag to bust!"

Improved Dairy Methods.

"How shall we protect ourselves from bad milk supplies?"

"Pasteurize the cow."

"What do you mean by that?"

"Why, turn her out to pasture, of course!"

The New York Times
Review of Books
LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

SECTION FIVE | NEW YORK, AUGUST 22, 1915 | EIGHT PAGES

MR. GALSWORTHY ON A PROBLEM OF TODAY

In His Latest Novel, "The Freelands," He Tells Why the Existing Land System Is a Menace to the English Nation

THE FREELANDS. By John Galsworthy. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.35.

INSTEAD of "The Freelands," Mr. Galsworthy might have called his new novel "What's the Matter with England?" And the answer would be that the land system is killing the nation with dry rot. As for the reform movements and social work with which the air is filled, the author makes his heroine say: "Yes; but those are all for curing the skin, and I suppose we're really dying of heart disease, aren't we?"

In this sentence we have the keynote of "The Freelands." Its theme is the rights and wrongs of the English farm laborer. In some respects the book harks back to one of Mr. Galsworthy's earliest novels, "The Man of Poverty," while in many of its characters it recalls the vivid and vital figures of "The Patrician." It lacks some of the emotional depth and distinction of "The Dark Flower," but those who have patience to get past the mass of descriptive characterization at the outset will find it an engrossing and deeply human story.

Mr. Galsworthy believes that the ownership of vast estates by a few privileged families is a source of injustice to the farm laborers and of weakness to the English nation. "The Freelands" is the story of a young love that becomes entangled in the knotty web of this old question. The author evidently has put his own convictions into the heart of his hero, Derek Freeland, a born reformer with hot Celtic revolt in his veins, inherited from his mother.

Derek and his sister Sheila undertake to check the petty tyranny with which their neighbor, Lady Mallorings, is treating her tenants. The Mallorings naturally resent such meddling, and the affair develops into a battle royal, involving all four of the Freeland families. Derek and his cousin Nedda have just fallen in love, and the girl's heart is so torn by the events of the struggle that she fully earns the honors of heroine.

Along with the poignant love story of these two young things runs a moving film of English society, low and high, as Mr. Galsworthy sees it through critical or sympathetic eyes. Under the shadow of the great estates move ghostlike figures of their victims, such as old man Gaunt, refined of face, helpless, and hopeless; or his son Tom, brutal and revengeful; or Tom's daughter, ready to go to the bad for want of sympathy or guidance. The whole family of five, by their utmost exertions, can earn only twenty-seven shillings a week.

But underpay is not the chief indictment. Mr. Galsworthy is more concerned with the unwholesome power which the land owners exercise over the private lives of their laborers. The story centres upon the case of a man named Tryst, whose wife has died, leaving him with a large family of small children. His deceased wife's sister is willing to care for the children, and Tryst wishes to marry her, for such a marriage is now legal in England. But Lady Mallorings's high church scruples will not permit it. Derek Freeland incites Tryst to assert his rights. Eviction follows, and after that comes reprisal, which in turn leads to imprisonment, riot, and an exciting series of events, with more or less tragic results.

In the thick of the row, scandalous to relate, is Derek, a Freeland, fighting as if he were an under dog himself. The effect upon the different members of the Freeland clan is interesting to watch. Derek's crusade is a stick thrust into an anthill. Throughout the book there is a scurrying of Freelands to and fro, a desperate ado to smooth things down again into conventional forms.

There is only one point on which the four Freeland brothers can agree—the country is going to the dogs. As for the cause, each shifts the burden to the others. Felix, a writer, says England's paralysis is due to the horrible hold of industrialism and officialdom, which have drained the peasantry from the land and sapped the independence of the people. John, a Government official, lays it to industrialism and to books that breed unrest. Stanley, a manufacturer, thinks it must be due to the people's want of respect for their betters. Tod Freeland, Derek's father, merely devotes himself to his bees, birds, and flowers, leaving his wife and children to do the thinking and agitating.

Mr. Galsworthy evidently has enjoyed throwing these pharisaical differences of opinion into subtly humorous contrast. He spends so much time describing the four families, however, that one becomes impatient for the story to get under way.

A house party of bigwigs at Stanley Freeland's home affords a fine exhibit of products of the English social system. The author is inclined to be satirical at their expense. The conversational debauch at the first night's dinner, he says, brought out the conclusion that there was nothing really wrong with the farm laborer, the only trouble being that the unreasonable fellow did not stay on the land. Government ought to impose penalties on those



who tried to leave the land without good reason. Some of the guests admitted that this might trench on the liberty of the subject, but the interests of the country were so much more important that something of the kind ought to be done. The cruder early notion of resettling the land by furnishing habitable houses with security of tenure was quite unanimously rejected, as it would interfere unduly with the game laws and other soundly vested interests.

As a member of the ruling class, Nedda remarks that these shallow-talking bigwigs make her feel as if she were part of something heavy sitting on something else, and all the time prattling about making things lighter for the thing it's sitting on. Her Uncle John is shocked at such a sentiment. It sounds like something dangerous that he had heard somewhere before.

Her father, however, reflects on the three products of rural England—"gardeners, gooseberries, and the great"—and wonders if the exhibit is quite ideal. He remembers that next door to his brother's estate is a tract of 10,000 acres owned by Lord Baltimore, who lives in Norfolk, London, Cannes, and anywhere else that his whim takes him. That land is nearly all given over to grass and a private game preserve. The case is extremely common. Surely it spells paralysis. If land is to be owned at all in such great lumps, owners ought at least to live on the lumps, and to pass high examinations as practical farmers.

As Felix cogitates on these things he finds at his side a typical bigwig of the finer sort, sincere, clean, charming. The author continues:

> And suddenly he knew that he was face to face with the tremendous question which soon or late confronts all thinkers. Sitting beside him was the highest product of this system. With its charm, humanity, courage, chivalry up to a point, its culture, and its cleanliness, this decidedly rare flower at the end of a tall stalk, with dark and tortuous roots and rank foliage, was in a sense the sole justification of power wielded from above. And was it good enough? Was it quite good enough?

The implied answer is in the negative. This exceptionally fine bigwig admits that he believes in reform, but is not up to abolishing the game laws. There it is! One won't give up his shooting, another won't give up his power, a third won't give up his week-ends, a fourth won't give up his freedom. So all the reform talk is only a lackadaisical kind of bun-fight of pet notions. There's no real steam.

A London editor gives Nedda his views of what's the matter with England—to much the same effect.

There is no reference to the present war in this novel, but one recalls the slow enlistments, even the half hostile indifference seen in portions of the English laboring class, and one wonders whether the conditions attacked by Mr. Galsworthy have anything to do with it. The picture of the relations between Sir Gerald and Lady Mallorings and their cottagers is not reassuring. Neither is Felix Freeland's rather supercilious sketch of the average London street crowd.

It is a pleasure to turn from the drab economic aspects of "The Freelands" to the bright story of the young people's love. Mr. Galsworthy's power of depicting pure and passionate love has never shone to finer effect than in the words and deeds of Nedda. Though Derek's revolutionary ideals are new and strange to her, she is loyal to him through thick and thin. The chapter in which she writes out her heart after first knowing the happiness of love is a gem. One comes upon it with something of the primal thrill that one feels on discovering a bubbling spring in the forest—a deep, pure, sweet spring, inexhaustible and free for all who seek it.

Derek will not tell Nedda beforehand about his plans to stir up a general strike on the Mallorings' farm. A cloud comes between them. They draw apart, look fiercely at each other, their hearts stiff and sore. The owl in the tree above them goes on hooting, and the flowers in Nedda's hair still gleam white in the dusk, but for her the world has suddenly collapsed. Tears rush to her eyes; she shakes her head and turns away, hiding them passionately. Then:

> A full minute passed, each straining to make no sound and catch the faintest sound from the other, till in her breathing there was a little clutch. His fingers came stealing round, touched her cheeks, and were wetted. His arms suddenly squeezed all breath out of her; his lips fastened on hers. She answered those lips with her own desperately, bending her head back, shutting her wet eyes. The owl hooted, and the white flowers fell into the dusk off her hair and waist.
>
> After that they walked once more enlaced, avoiding with what perfect care any allusion to the sudden tragedy, giving themselves up to the bewildering ecstasy that had started throbbing in their blood with that kiss, longing only not to spoil it. And through the sheltering larch-wood their figures moved from edge to edge, like two little souls in Paradise, unwilling to come forth.

The scene from which this is taken has a quality that somehow recalls the famous betrothal meeting of Richard and Lucy in Meredith's "Ordeal of Richard Feverel." If it has not Meredith's literary brilliancy, it has a similar intensity and more naturalness. Both are reminders that St. Cecilia, seated before the silver organ pipes of Paradise, "pressing fingers upon all the notes of which Love is but one," is the only musician who can express the sacredness of a first kiss. With all his intellectualism, Mr. Galsworthy can plumb the depths of pure passion, and is not ashamed to depict it sympathetically in his pages.

The numerous characters of "The Freelands" are alive, natural, and well differentiated. Mr. Galsworthy depicts his people somewhat too largely by description; but, granting him his method, it must be owned that there are no false strokes. Frances Freeland, the grandmother of the lovers, is almost as striking a figure as the masterful old lady in "The Patrician," though of a far different type. A curious medley of traits, with her large courage and piffling devotion to patent medicines, her quick sympathy and shallow dislike for anything that is not "nice," this wonderfully preserved old lady seems to be the fine flower of what the Victorian era could produce. She is good for some things, but certainly not for reforming old injustices.

In strong contrast to her is the fiery rebel, Kirsteen, Derek's mother, whose heart burns against all the injustices of the world. While the matter-of-fact Britons around her go through life without seeing even the things that are before their eyes, the dark glowing eyes of Kirsteen Freeland are forever seeing exalted visions of things that never were on sea or land. In comparison with her placid husband, engrossed in the simple things of nature, she is a flaming sword of discontent and revolt. Which is right? Which is the wiser? Which is doing more good?

It is in this tone of questioning rather than of assertion that Mr. Galsworthy closes his novel.

SUCCESS AND FAILURE IN AERIAL WARFARE

Mr. F. A. Talbot Points Out Actual Results So Far Obtained as to Comparative Values of Aeroplanes and Dirigibles—Recent Books on the War

AEROPLANES AND DIRIGIBLES OF WAR. By Frederick A. Talbot. Illustrated. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

MR. TALBOT'S book has a timely interest in view of the present movement to create an adequate American aerial fleet. Though popular rather than technical in style, it presents an instructive survey of the successes and failures of the various types of aerial fighting machines.

According to the author, there were nearly 5,000 aircraft of all descriptions in the military service of the belligerent nations at the beginning of the war. He credits the surprising statement that Russia had 800 aeroplanes and about 20 small dirigibles. Germany, of course, surpassed all the other nations in the size and power of its Zeppelins and other dirigibles.

France was strongest in aeroplanes, but after a few weeks the authorities forbade the use of the Blériot and several other types, thus throwing into the discard no less than 358 machines. The models that received official approval, however, have far surpassed the enemy in speed. French aviators, too, have proved themselves the most skillful of all the nationalities. Great Britain has left the development of land aviation largely to private enterprise, with some brilliant results, while in the navy its fleet of 200 waterplanes has turned out to be one of the most effective scouting forces in existence.

Mr. Talbot's information is especially full in regard to German aircraft. He tells the romantic story of Count von Zeppelin's long struggle to perfect his dirigible balloon, a story whose climax came with the Kaiser's unexpected letter of approval. Even then he had to mortgage all his remaining property to build his third airship. This, like the others, went up in flames or down in disastrous wreck, but the colossal size had captured the imagination of the people. The fourth Zeppelin came to the ground on French soil, creating an awkward diplomatic situation; but worse still was the capture of its logbook, which revealed the slowness of these giants of the air, with other details that saved the French Government from spending much thought or money on dirigible balloons.

Though we hear only of Zeppelins, Germany is using other types of dirigibles, most notable being the Parseval. This is steered with the aid of ballonets at the ends, which can be pumped full of air to displace the gas. Its speed, however, is reduced 20 per cent. by air resistance on the cordage and car. The swiftest dirigible type is the Astra-Torres, used by the French. Its peculiarity is that the whole suspension system is inside the gas bag, so that there is no friction of ropes against the air. It can go more than sixty miles an hour. The French Government has recently ordered larger and more powerful vessels of this design, and is in a position to contest every step that Germany has made in this field. Russia also has adopted this invention of Señor Torres.

On the whole, Germany's "aerial dreadnought" fleet has fulfilled the hopes of its enemies rather than those of its friends. Its achievements in a military sense have been almost negligible. Mr. Talbot thinks the Germans are still so infatuated over their Zeppelins that they may try a massed attack of some kind upon England, but if they do they will lose more than they will gain.

Thus far nothing as distinctively new as the Astra-Torres airship has been developed in the heavier-than-air machines. The armored aeroplane is an attempt at it, but, so far as Mr. Talbot's testimony goes, it has not been a great success. The one field in which the airman has done all that was hoped of him is in the guidance of artillery fire. He has brought a new era to the big long-distance gun. As a scout also he is invaluable. Before the war many laymen imagined aviators doing terrible things with bombs. Something has been accomplished in this line, such as the destroying of Zeppelins in their sheds, but on the whole the military gain from bombs dropped from the air has amounted to little. This is due, says the author, to the great difficulty of hitting a desired target from great heights.

At the opening of the war German Taubes were much in evidence over Paris and elsewhere. The French have changed all that. It quickly developed that Frenchmen were the better aviators, and their supremacy in this regard is shared by some of the British airmen. The only way the Germans now can make an effective aeroplane attack is by advancing in squadron, and even then they are as likely as not to be overpowered by their swifter rivals.

Both sides have resorted to strategy. One of the most successful French ruses was used to draw the enemy's concealed artillery fire. A French machine suddenly appeared over the masked battery. Two German airmen gave chase and assailed it with machine guns. The Frenchman paid no attention, but calmly glided down. Crash! went the guns of the concealed German battery. A few moments later the German airmen found themselves attacked by two French aeroplanes that came at them out of the clouds at a high speed. The fuel tank of one German craft was riddled, and the machine crashed to earth, killing both occupants. The other hurried away with its pilot wounded. Still the original French machine settled gradually to within a hundred feet of the German artillery. Then it suddenly exploded, throwing a hail of shrapnel over the heads of the artillerymen. It had been merely a decoy glider with a booby-trap instead of a man aboard.

Mr. Talbot has a good deal to say about anti-aircraft guns, some of which can shoot more than two miles up into the sky. Germany entered the war with the best guns of this type, but they have been surpassed now by the French. All these anti-aircraft guns are mounted on armored automobiles.

This book is entertainingly written and includes much that the average reader desires to know about the present status of aerial warfare. It contains good photographic illustrations.

LORD ROBERTS

LORD ROBERTS. By Mortimer Menpes. With Eight Portraits in Color. New York: The Macmillan Company. 75 cents.

IT was the good fortune of Mortimer Menpes, the English artist, to be allowed to paint several portraits of Lord Roberts in the midst of his last great campaign—in South Africa. The rare union of gentleness and strength in the old commander captivated Mr. Menpes, and he has managed to transfer much of this charm to the pages of the "thumbnail biography" bearing his name.

To illustrate the contrast between Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener he tells a story. At some great ceremonial rehearsal the man who was "dressing the stage" demanded, "Are there any Field Marshals here?" Lord Roberts answered, with a whimsical twinkle, "Here's a little one!" A minute later Lord Kitchener said stolidly, "Here's another!" quite oblivious of the smile that went round. It would have been quite outside his nature, adds the author, to have referred to himself jocularly and said, "Here's a big one!"

Mr. Menpes goes to the heart of the popularity of "Bobs Bahadur" in such sentences as these:

> He had the greatest of all human faculties of winning over people, an immense power of sympathetic absorption in the affairs of others. He spoke to you not only with his whole attention for the time being, he went further than that; he gave you the impression that this was the supreme moment of the day for which he had been waiting. . . . He was not reserved, because he had nothing to conceal, and the very essence of him was that in many ways he was exactly what people expected. If we set aside the very real military genius which he possessed, he was otherwise just the typical man. There was no eccentricity, no rough knot in his nature; he never left you depressed or mystified, and he was undeniably sincere. His interest in people was not in any way feigned, it was a real part of his character.

His one idiosyncrasy he revealed with characteristic frankness to a lady who said to him, "I suppose you would take me for a dreadful coward, Lord Roberts, for if a mouse appeared I should certainly shriek." His reply was: "Not at all, my dear lady. If a cat ran across this room you would see me first on this chair and then on the table"—and he explained that he had a constitutional horror of cats. Along with his modesty, temperance, sympathy, and deep religious nature, however, there was a strain of sternness that made him feared as well as loved. Mr. Menpes says the piquancy of this union of opposite qualities was one secret of the interest he always aroused.

The author's charming vignettes in tint are quite as illuminating in their portraiture as the text. One's only regret is that the book is not longer.

POPULAR PREDICTIONS

THE WAR AND THE PROPHETS. By Herbert Thurston, S. J. New York: P. J. Kenedy & Sons. $1.

FATHER THURSTON, an English Jesuit, has undertaken in this book to sift many so-called prophecies bearing upon the present war. He has handled these popular predictions of our own time in much the same critical spirit that Dr. Döllinger applied to those of the Middle Ages, yet not with the complete skepticism which some of us would say they deserved. Says the author:

> That there have been, and are, many persons to whom a knowledge of the future is imparted in ways that transcend our comprehension, I fully believe. But that this knowledge ever extends to the foreseeing of political events of general interest is very difficult to establish by evidence.

Very difficult indeed, as Father Thurston has proved by his patient examination of hundreds of these so-called predictions. In almost every case he has found them to be either palpable frauds manufactured after the events they pretend to predict or mere guesses long ago refuted by events. In fact, he has found only one that "seems to retain the least semblance of intrinsic probability," and as it is not generally known it may be worth while to repeat it here.

In a brief English biography of a Carmelite nun known as Sister Mary of Jesus Crucified, printed in 1887 by the late Lady Herbert, there are several prophecies said to have been uttered by this nun in a state of religious ecstasy. Though remarking that Lady Herbert was not always a "conspicuously accurate writer," the author is impressed by the following passages from her life of Sister Mary, which seem to foretell the great war in the pontificate of Benedict XV.:

> St. Elias appeared to her and said: "Our present Holy Father is a saint. After him shall come another like no other; he shall suffer much from the hands of his enemies. The third Holy Father shall be the Seraphic. The fourth —alas! alas! there is, and shall be, no cross like the one he will carry! But the Church will begin to triumph under the rule of this Holy Father, and after his death completely."
>
> Later on she seemed to have a still wider insight into the future. Again, she saw the black cloud, very thick, but covering not only France but the whole of Europe. Then there were fearful wars convulsing every part of Europe; and when they were over only the fourth part of men remained; the rest had all perished in the struggle. "At that time," she said, "the priests will be few in number, for they will have died for the faith or in defense of their country. There will be sorrow and mourning everywhere till God's anger is appeased."

As the religious mystic who is said to have uttered these prophecies died in 1878, the fourth Pope would be the present one. The author is also impressed by the reference to priests dying in defense of their country. He believes there was no reason, in 1878, to suppose that a time would ever come when the clergy would have to take part in battle. Yet he is cautious about regarding even this prophecy as more than a remarkable coincidence. In the end he decides in favor of the "bare possibility that the words attributed to the Carmelite ecstatics may have been inspired by some true intuition of the future," and so on.

Father Thurston has gone through the vast mass of popular predictions called forth by the war of 1871, and published under the title "Voix Prophétiques"; but he finds them all empty and unprofitable. As for the "Prophecy of Brother Johannes," printed in the Figaro last Fall, he shows it to be a fraud, pure and simple. Von Jagow's Gypsy story—to the effect that the Kaiser was restrained from making war until after 1913 by a prediction once made to his grandfather—also is shown to be fiction. The methods of Zadkiel and the whole tribe of soothsayers and almanac makers are analyzed and exposed. A chapter on the so-called "Prophecy of St. Malachy," from which the Latin mottoes of the Popes have been drawn for centuries, shows it to be of fraudulent origin.

While some of the subjects are taken more seriously than they deserve, the volume is the product of an alert mind.

PEACE INSURANCE

NATION OF NATIONS: THE WAY TO PERMANENT PEACE. By Alfred Owen Crozier. Cincinnati: Stewart & Kidd Company. 50 cents.

SHORTLY after the outbreak of the war Alfred O. Crozier, a Cincinnati lawyer, published the outlines of a plan to insure permanent international peace by organizing an armed supernation, which should have power to stop by force any single nation's attempt at aggressive warfare. He has now elaborated that plan in a brochure entitled "Nation of Nations," which contains a tentative "Supreme Constitution," modeled on that of the United States, and providing for the government of all the world's governments in matters of war.

The fatal weakness of peace tribunals such as the one at The Hague is lack of military means to enforce obedience to judgments rendered. The vital point of Mr. Crozier's plan is that it provides for a police force for his Nation of Nations:

> The conference that creates the permanent Council of Nations should requisite every nation to turn over to such world government, by gift or lease, a substantial portion of its best naval and military equipment, to be held and used as an effective police power to prevent all future war between individual nations not authorized by the Council of Nations.

Probably this is also the rock on which the plan would come to grief at the outset. The fleet and army of the Nation of Nations would have to be stronger than those of any two or three individual nations. It requires a large and hopeful imagination to see Great Britain turning over a sufficient portion of its fleet, or Germany placing an adequate part of its army at the call of the Supreme President and Supreme Senate. But the author's answer to this would be that at the end of the present war all the belligerents will be so worn out, financially and physically, that they will welcome any practical plan to enable them to reduce their costly armaments and yet insure themselves against future attack.

The idea is at least a noble dream, and Mr. Crozier has worked it out in sufficient detail to inspire any peace-loving reader with a share of his own enthusiasm. He urges as one of its advantages that it avoids the entangling alliance which is a feature of the League of Peace plan recently formulated at Philadelphia.

When it is remembered how national authority stopped private warfare at the end of the Middle Ages, often with an abruptness that surprised even robber knights and barons, it seems reasonable to believe that the barbarism of international wars will ultimately be abolished by a world power of some kind. Whether the instrument will be a single overmastering empire, a league of nations, or a separate and supreme government made up of representatives of all governments, no man can tell. At a time when many minds are grappling with the same problem, this little book deserves not to be overlooked.

WHY INDIA IS LOYAL

THE GOLDEN KEY TO WORLD POWER, AND THE WAR. By Sunampadu Arumugam. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

EACH nation that has held the trade of India has become the world power of its time. It was so in the days of the Phoenicians, of Solomon, of the Persians, of Alexander the Great, of the Egyptians, of the Romans, and, finally, of Great Britain. Germany, eager for world power since 1870, has long known this. In "Germany and the Next War" von Bernhardi said: "The nation that controls the Indian trade is the happy possessor of the world sovereignty." This is why England, and no other country, is attacked as the special enemy of Germany. The Germans are after India.

Such is the gist of the present pamphlet. The author, a native of British India, sketches the early history of his country and rejoices in its "unassailable loyalty" to Great Britain. He says India has sent nearly 200,000 men to fight for the Empire in five theatres of the present war.

Mr. Arumugam's discovery of German designs on India is perhaps a less significant matter than his account of present Indian loyalty to British rule. It is evident that the divers peoples of India have felt a common thrill at being called upon to send soldiers to the war—a feeling that they are truly a trusted part of the empire. At the same time they have a natural antipathy to the "jack-boot" spirit of German Governmental methods. With the British Navy to back up against, the author valiantly declares that the Indians would make short work of Prussian militarism if it tried to get them and would "find a safe place for it at the bottom of the Bay of Bengal."

He quotes a manifesto of the Aga Khan, the leader of 700,000,000 Indian Mohammedans, in which these passages also throw some light on why India is loyal:

> Germany and Austria have been no disinterested friends of Islam. While one took Bosnia, the other has long been plotting to become suzerain of Asia Minor and Mesopotamia, including Kerbela, Nejef and Bagdad.
>
> If Germany succeeds, which Heaven forbid, Turkey will become only a vassal of Germany, and the Kaiser's Resident will be the real ruler of Turkey, and will control the Holy Cities.
>
> Turkey was the trustee of Islam, and the whole world was content to let her hold our Holy Cities in her keeping. Now that Turkey has so disastrously shown herself a tool in German hands, she has not only ruined herself, but has lost her position as trustee of Islam, and evil will overtake her.

The proofs of Indian loyalty contained in this brochure at least would not tend to encourage German ambitions in that direction.

PSYCHOLOGY OF THE KAISER

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF THE KAISER. By Morton Prince. Boston: Richard G. Badger. 60 cents.

Dr. Morton Prince, editor of The Journal of Abnormal Psychology, has attempted in this little volume to analyze the Kaiser's peculiar sentiments and obsessions. He discusses the divine right delusion and other familiar phases of the German Emperor's abnormal egotism, but it cannot be said that his psychological terminology conveys any new information on these points. The largest share of space is devoted to the Kaiser's intense antipathy to the Social Democrats. Why his swift anger at the mere mention of this large and growing party? Dr. Prince discovers, after much analysis, that the imperial anger is caused by a subconscious fear of democracy—a fear that he may lose his autocratic power. One might be no psychologist and yet guess as much. The moral that the author draws is that if the powers of Europe want lasting peace they should "look to the democracy of Germany."

The Butterfly Guide

A little book called "The Butterfly Guide," written by Dr. W. J. Holland, Director of the Carnegie Museum, is offered as a pocket manual for the ready identification of the commoner species of butterflies found in the United States and Canada. It contains 295 colored figures, representing 255 species and varieties, and an excellent descriptive text. (Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25.)

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WEALTH AND INCOME OF THE UNITED STATES

An Investigation That Reveals the Steady Average Gain in Well-Being Enjoyed by People of This Country

THE WEALTH AND INCOME OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES. By Willford Isbell King. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50. 278 pp.

DR. KING, Instructor in Statistics at the University of Wisconsin, has made a study of the general supply and distribution of wealth and income in this country, and has compared it with that of several other countries. His idea was not to mass figures like a mathematician, but to draw deductions from them, like a publicist. He starts with the census figures of the money value of the economic goods possessed by the people of continental United States, and cannot be blamed for doing so. Yet those figures have been destructively criticised as based upon the values for taxation, which are notoriously incorrect. In other cases estimates have been made by the Federal officials upon assumed ratios of increase of values, which vary hopelessly from the tax valuation. These are errors of the source, not of Dr. King, and perhaps are inseparable from the difficulty of the subject. He could hardly be expected to make a census for himself, and was within his rights in doing the best he could with the best available material. No doubt the figures of population are more nearly right, being counts rather than estimates. The relation of these two factors of national wealth are his topic, and he recasts them in many forms. He examines the distribution of wealth among families, and compares that for the nation at different times. He finds that in the United States, as in several other countries, "most of the wealth is in possession of one-fifth of the inhabitants." Only a small minority, the upper middle class and the rich, possess enough property to derive any considerable income from it to supplement the proceeds of toil. He suggests that this inequality of distribution is decidedly evil, and that, since it partly results from the operation of law, better distribution might also be promoted by law.

Passing from the consideration of wealth to that of income, he gives the estimated income of the people of the United States. He puts the total, arrived at in the method which he describes, at $30,530,000,000, or $1,494 per family, in 1910. The increase has been constant, except in the decade 1880, reflecting the dolorous '70s. Even then the purchasing power of money was so great in those hard times that the smaller nominal income gave greater yield in goods. The total income is then redistributed into portions respectively received by those who earn it. Wages, interest, rent, all have risen. Wages alone have risen without interruption, and most decidedly. Interest and rent have fluctuated, and their rise is moderate. Profits have fallen more than wages have risen. Interest is related more directly to the money market than to the other factors of production. The share of rent is too small for the liking of the followers of Henry George, who allot to land the larger share of the blame for the inequalities of the distribution of wealth. Wages and profits are the two great protagonists in the economic development of our times, and labor appears to have the better of the argument. Dr. King argues that no more can be diverted to labor from rent, by any system of taxation. The share of interest cannot be reduced without discouraging thrift. The only remaining source of betterment for labor is a further reduction of profits, already declining. Profits now average only about one-half more than wages, and some portion more is earned by the entrepreneurs, because their efficiency is superior to that of wage-earners. This analysis leads to the conclusion that "The grim fact remains that the quantity of goods turned out absolutely limits the income of labor, and that no reform will bring universal prosperity which is not based fundamentally upon increasing the national income." The bearing of that upon the movement for shorter hours and more holidays is obvious. They decrease the power of capital to do what labor demands. Thus "during the last fifteen years the rising money wages have served to hide from the workingman the fact that the shortening of his hours of labor was resulting in a decrease in the power of his daily earnings to buy the commodities desired."

It is the doctor's opinion that labor is doing very well under conditions which some describe as unendurable. He says that the period 1850-1890 saw that come to pass which the English economists of the earlier half of the nineteenth century deemed impossible—the improvement of the workingman's economic welfare to such an extent that he was lifted out of the conditions formerly thought inseparable from a working life. The workingman in this country is far more prosperous than in most other nations of the globe. Beginning with 1870 there has been an increase in the national dividend so enormous that it cannot reasonably be attributed to anything but the tremendous advance in productive power due to the revolutionary improvements in industry. It seems improbable that any other great nation ever experienced such sweeping gains in the average income of its inhabitants. But the doctor sees trouble ahead. Large families are bad for the wage-earners, and large populations are the enemies of prosperity. Natural resources are beyond human control. Therefore population is the factor in which readjustment should take place when population presses upon subsistence. Every nation should maintain its numbers at the point found to give the maximum average of real income. Workingmen should limit their families to the number which they can support. Nations should limit immigration when the standard of living is threatened. Given the maximum production by a nation it follows that the larger the population the smaller the average share. Within reasonable limits a nation's permanent economic welfare, therefore, depends but little on the soil, or the mines, but is based almost wholly on the question whether the masses of the people have passed the deep but narrow gulf which separates the control of the population by a standard of living from that condition in which it is limited only by the means of subsistence. It is the crossing of this gulf which substitutes reason for animal instincts.

The doctor's position has been stated rather than discussed. It might be suggested that he quarrels with himself in his description of the abundance in this country, into which immigration has been hardly regulated, and not restricted. A workingman who earns more than his living is an addition to the nation's wealth, not a burden upon it. The prohibition of immigration would necessitate that coarse labor should be done by those now holding themselves above it, and who are unwilling to do it at any price. Our roads, railways, canals, and other public works would not have been created without imported cheap labor, and they would be great deductions from the nation's wealth and means of earning income. Even if the doctor's theorem should be conceded, it might be urged that its application was premature in the case of a nation which has just exported almost a billion dollars' worth of foodstuffs without missing it. Evidently in the case of such a nation the population is not pressing close upon the line of subsistence, and is rather receding from it, since the last year's exports of foodstuffs was the record. If that point be conceded, it follows that for the United States it is rather a question of the distribution than of the production of wealth. But the distribution of wealth is something which concerns the individual rather than society.

In this country each man within his powers can settle for himself how much above the average his share of wealth shall be. If he lacks the powers, that is rather his misfortune than the fault of society. His quarrel then is firstly with Providence, and next with his environment, beginning with his parentage. The position that it is society's duty to remedy conditions so individual is debatable. The chances are that the individual would make a better job of it, and that society in attempting it would do as much harm as good. It may be that the doctrines of individualism and laissez faire are effete, or even extinct: There are those who doubt it, and who hardly will be converted by the doctor's book, excellent though it is in many ways. The trouble is that so many troubles lie beyond his theorem. Suppose it conceded that peoples should regulate their birth rate and immigration so as to maintain the maximum average or real income, the difficulties of distribution would remain as now. The maximum average would mean nothing to the individual, who must fend for himself then as now. Unless indeed the whole scheme of society were to be revamped, something too large an order for any study of statistics to establish.

ENGLISH TAPESTRY WEAVING

TAPESTRY WEAVING IN ENGLAND. By W. G. Thompson. Charles Scribner's Sons. 1915.

THIS book is concerned with the splendid examples of weaving found in the possession of English collectors and ascribed to English weavers. It is very difficult to determine the precise origin of many tapestries. During the fifteenth century emigrants from France and Flanders set up their looms in England in great numbers following the encouragement of Edward III. in the previous century given to foreign weavers and manufacturers of cloth. During the sixteenth century the religious persecution in the Netherlands was a potent factor in the extensive emigration of artisans from that country. Thus many of the hangings woven in England would bear marks of foreign inspiration. King Henry VIII., however, whose fondness for this form of art amounted to a mania, was not satisfied with the home production, but acquired hangings wherever and whenever he could, a single ship from the Continent bringing to him on one occasion no fewer than 1,000 pieces. It would seem an almost impossible task to extricate from the vast numbers of tapestries in English collections those actually woven in England, and Mr. Thompson has not pinned himself down to absolute ascriptions in all instances.

He has given, however, an extremely interesting account of the tapicers and tapestries identified with England and has included inventories of the highest importance, and records that are the fruit of exhaustive research. His chronological history extends from the "wall clothing" of the Anglo-Saxon homestead described in the seventh century to the Saunders tapestries of the late eighteenth century with which the art lapsed in spite of two attempts to revive it in the following century, that made at Windsor and that of Merton Abbey. Between these extremes lies a great wealth of historic material. England was rich in tapicers in the fourteenth century, and a typical English work of the period is the set depicting the adventures of the famous Guy of Warwick which hung in Warwick Castle.

The importance of tapestry in the English life of the fifteenth century was such that inventories of great houses at this period reveal an "almost incredible wealth in tapestry." Even humble establishments possessed considerable numbers of these woven hangings, and in large houses forty and fifty are found on the lists. By the beginning of the sixteenth century enormous quantities of the finest kinds of tapestry were in everyday use in England, and not only tapicers but arras menders were in constant demand. Mr. Thompson quotes an amusing instance in which a suite of tapestry hangings was included in "courtship expenses" in a breach of promise case, the gentleman suing the lady, contrary to present custom.

The seventeenth century was marked by the rise of the Mortlake ateliers, a "splendidly equipped national establishment from which emanated the finest hangings made at that period." The author complains that the English themselves have been slowest to recognize the beauty of the Mortlake weavings and have declined to praise work of a later style than that of the beginning of the sixteenth century until quite recently, when critics have turned their attention to the productions of the Mortlake weavers, and have shown them the "studious and sympathetic appreciation they deserve." The first tapestries woven in Mortlake represented the myth of Venus and Vulcan, a series of nine hangings executed from sixteenth century designs, probably by an Italian artist. The subject remained a popular one and was repeated many times. Two sets are in America. Details concerning the Mortlake weavings and those of eighteenth century tapicers naturally are more abundant than in the earlier periods, but the volume contains an extraordinary amount of information admirable in arrangement and lavishly illustrated.

SCHOOLS OF TO-MORROW
By John and Evelyn Dewey.
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LOWELL AS A CRITIC

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL AS A CRITIC. By Joseph J. Reilly, Ph. D. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

DR. REILLY, a former instructor in English at the College of the City of New York, seems to have made this study of Lowell's critical writings to prove that Lowell was no critic. As the country editors used to say in such emergencies, his discovery is important if true. When Lowell's "Among My Books" appeared in 1870 The Nation called its author "perhaps the best of living English critics" and praised his "marvelous acuteness of sight and delicacy of sympathy." Toward the end of Lowell's life Mr. H. D. Traill wrote in the Fortnightly Review: "As a critic of belles lettres he has scarcely any living equal." If Lowell has ceased to deserve the title of critic there must have been a radical change either in our standards or in our definition of the word. Let Dr. Reilly furnish his own definition:

> If Lowell is to survive, he says, it must be frankly as an impressionist. For so far as criticism approaches a science, so far as it depends to any serious extent on ultimate principles, so far, in a word, as it is something more fundamental and abiding than the ipse dixit of an appreciator, Lowell is not a critic.

Even if we allow the author to limit the word critic to the meaning given it by the scientific school, the best that we can do for his case against Lowell is to render the Scotch verdict, "not proven." One may grant most of the faults he alleges—Lowell's reliance on feeling rather than intellect, his enthusiasms and superlatives, his lack of the cool aloofness of Sainte-Beuve, his conservatism, his indifference to novels—even his dependence on intuition for his most brilliant work. These do not prove the main charge, that Lowell lacked penetration and "philosophic depth of mind," and is, therefore, no critic. One is reminded of the false dictum, now happily discredited, to the effect that Frenchmen have no depth of thought. Dr. Reilly has been misled by Lowell's imagination, wit, clarity and brilliance of style. The man who wrote the "Harvard Commemoration Ode" certainly had depth of some kind, and he had a philosophy of life.

The main objection, however, is inherent in the author's definition of criticism. It will be a dreary day for critical literature when it shall throw out all imaginative and intuitive writers such as Lowell, and be compelled to consist solely of cold intellectual analyses and scientific judgments, modeled on M. Brunetière's theory and Mr. Saintsbury's practice. The "inspirer and awakener" is quite as valuable a worker in the critical field as the cool manipulator of scales and scalpel, and some of the most inspiring interpretative criticism in the language is in Lowell's essays.

Take the beautiful passage likening Spenser's poetry to "one of those still pools of mediaeval legend, which covers some sunken city of the antique world"; floating on it "we catch faint tones of bells that seem blown to us from beyond the horizon of time," and so in delightful imagery that reaches into places in the reader's heart where no mere judicial pronouncement can enter. True, this is an imaginative picture of the critic's own impression, and, therefore, not scientific in Brunetière's sense; but Brunetière himself was a good critic only because he so frequently violated his own metallic rules and followed his cultured taste, as Lowell did. Surely we have a right to object to a definition of criticism that excludes this kind of writing.

Aside from its parti pris Mr. Reilly's volume is a praiseworthy study of Lowell's critical writings. The author has tried to be fair and has not belittled Lowell's fine qualities, so far as he has perceived them. The chapter on "The Range of Lowell's Knowledge" is a valuable summary, the result of much reading. That on his "Judicial Attitude" is less satisfactory. The author will by no means have the whole American public on his side when he quarrels with Lowell's "notion" that goodness has something to do with poetic beauty.

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The New York Times
Review of Books

Literary Section
of
The New York Times

NEW YORK, AUGUST 22, 1915

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A YEAR IN BOOKS

ACCORDING to a survey made by the Literary Supplement of The London Times, on the first anniversary of the great war the book world has passed through some rare experiences, the final results from which are still to come. In London itself, we are told, booksellers have suffered heavily; but the provincial trade, particularly in the northern manufacturing centres, is more flourishing now than before the war." One enthusiastic traveler reports that this English country trade "as a whole is more prosperous to-day than at any time during the last ten years." The specific gain has been in the sale of cheap reprints. "Probably," says The Times, "there have never been so many sevenpenny and shilling reprints sold in this country in any previous year as during the last twelve months." The expensive books, on the other hand, are the ones that have suffered. Among the reprints that have increased in popularity are those containing translations of Russian novels, while "Russia's sudden enthusiasm for modern English fiction" has created an unusual demand for new editions of the latter for exportation. In contrast with this increase in the Russian book market, the writer of The Times article notes that the American market for England "has considerably diminished." In this connection Mr. GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM'S recent interview in The Bookman is quoted, although there is dissent from the view expressed in the latter to the effect that plans for new books are not likely to attract publishers until after the war. The Times finds, on the contrary, that many publishers are "taking the opportunity to consider new schemes and manuscripts which in normal times would be overwhelmed by the flood of ephemeral publications." Fiction is found to be "holding its own surprisingly well, on both sides of the Atlantic, especially among authors of repute." The total number of new books has fallen off, but "more novels are circulated than at the beginning of the war, when every one, bewildered by the sudden catastrophe, read nothing but war news and war books for such dim light as these could throw upon the problem. Today people are turning with relief from the war news to fiction, especially to the more popular novelists." The war, it is found, has had little effect on the vogue of well-known American novelists in England:

> Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL'S new novel of contemporary American life, "A Far Country," made, indeed, a better start "on subscriptions" the other day than any of his previous tales, and promises to be his most popular book among English readers. Mr. JAMES LANE ALLEN'S romance of the American civil war, "The Sword of Youth"—dedicated "to the youth of England in their great struggle"—has also done well. So, too, has Mr. H. SYDNOR HARRISON'S latest work, "Angela's Business."

The Times review of existing conditions in the book world and its forecast of the future is encouraging in every respect—in delightful contrast with some of the pessimistic outgivings on the same subject that have recently appeared.

THE strange literary inquisitiveness that never rests until it finds local habitations and names for the characters appearing in a well wrought work of fiction has found, quite naturally, excellent material to work upon in Mr. BERESFORD'S Jacob Stahl trilogy. The realism of the latter is so simple, so convincing, that one may be excused for believing that the author has disguised a chronicle of real life under a thin veil of fictitious names and places. Moreover, as there are several minor points of similarity linking Mr. BERESFORD to Jacob, numerous critics have confidently asserted that the novel is an autobiography. Of course it is not. "Jacob Stahl" is quite too good, too thoroughly a work rejoicing in the freedom of thought and imagination that comes from true art, to be set down as a pure "fact" story. Evidently Mr. BERESFORD'S patience has been tried by these confident intimations from his reviewers, for he has at last put forth the following denial:

> It is true that in those three books, I have written only of milieus in which I have lived and of which I can speak with the confidence of close acquaintance. But the actual incidents of Jacob Stahl's life are almost without exception fictitious. Moreover, I have quite deliberately contrasted his character in some respects with my own—in so far as I am able to know myself. Jacob and I have much in common, no doubt, but we are not twins, hardly brothers; and I have a mental picture of his face and appearance that bears no resemblance to mine. I may note by the way that the Cornish place names used in "The Invisible Event" are the true names of actual places, neither being in any way disguised.

From this one gathers that the Jacob Stahl trilogy is not an autobiography, although in writing it the author has made use of his own personal experiences as to life and character. In this, of course, there is nothing unusual. The novelist who does not draw on his personal experiences of life for the material out of which he weaves his fiction is apt to take from his work the very quality that would give it interest and vitality.

THE renewed interest in Russian literature, evident in numerous reprints of translations of the famous Russian novels of the nineteenth century, is about to be directed into fields that have remained almost wholly unknown until now to English and American readers. Even the literary historians have led us to believe that a hundred years ago Russian literature was in its beginnings—that back of that period, barring a few famous exceptions in verse, there was nothing to interest the foreign reader. This conception, however, is misleading. A great literature does not step forth full statured in one or even two generations. The modern flower of Russian literature undoubtedly made its first appearance in the nineteenth century, but the stalk upon which it bloomed reached back many centuries before that. In this little known past of the nation's intellectual life Russia was rich in folk-song and fable, the material that is used in many of TOLSTOY'S peasant stories, and that is familiar enough throughout the empire. English translations, however, have not been made of these folk-tales; hence the opportunity to bring out an adequate collection of them now has been seized by the English publishers, Messrs. KEGAN, PAUL.

SPEAKING of the Russian peasantry and literature, Professor LEO WIENER gives some interesting experiences in his book, "An Interpretation of the Russian People." In a peasant Sunday school, it appears, readings were recently given from English literature. A feature of these readings was "King Lear," in three versions: One, a translation of LAMB'S "tale"; another, a native adaptation with a happy ending, entitled "Old Man Nikita and His Three Daughters"; the third, a literal translation of SHAKESPEARE'S tragedy. In discussing the comparative merits of these versions, the prevailing opinion was decidedly adverse to "Old Man Nikita" and in favor of "King Lear." As one girl put it, the former was "written for peasants," while the latter "was for gentlefolk." Besides this it was decided that "such a story never could end well." The humor of DICKENS, according to Professor WIENER, did not appeal to these peasant students, although they displayed a lively interest in Lear's fool. Two books that won their special approval were "Oliver Twist" and "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

LATEST PUBLICATIONS

Books Received During the Week Ended August 19 Classified and Annotated According to Contents

History and Biography

WRITERS OF THE DAY. General Editor, Bertram Christian. "Arnold Bennett," by F. J. Harvey Darton. "Anatole France," by W. L. George. "H. G. Wells," by J. D. Beresford. New York: Henry Holt & Co. Three volumes. 50 cents each.

Each volume contains a biography and critical estimate of the author considered.

THE STORY OF CANADA BLACKIE. By Anne P. L. Field. With an introduction by Thomas Mott Osborne. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.

Contains an account of his experiences from "one of the most desperate criminals in the State of New York, who recently died at Sing Sing."

THE POLITICAL HISTORY OF SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES. By James Z. George. New York: The Neale Publishing Company. $2.

The author, former United States Senator from Mississippi, left this work unpublished at the time of his death seventeen years ago. It is now brought out with the necessary editorial revision by William H. Leavell, American Minister to Guatemala.

LIFE AND LETTERS IN THE ITALIAN RENAISSANCE. By Christopher Hare. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

An illustrated historical review of the period.

Essays and Criticism

THROUGH A DARTMOOR WINDOW. By Beatrice Chase. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

Illustrated sketches of life on the moor.

European War Books

I ACCUSE. (J'ACCUSE.) By a German. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.50.

Published anonymously in Switzerland, this book is a criticism of German imperialism that has attracted attention in Europe.

Fiction

ME: A BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE. Anonymous. New York: The Century Company. $1.30.

The autobiography of "a well-known woman novelist."

MYRTA. By Walter S. Cramp. Boston: Richard G. Badger. $1.35.

A historical novel of Rome in the reign of Caligula.

THE FREELANDS. By John Galsworthy. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.35.

A survey of England's land problem is involved in the story.

THE RAINBOW TRAIL. By Zane Grey. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.35.

A story of adventure in the West.

PRUDENCE OF THE PARSONAGE. By Ethel Hueston. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.25.

The scene of the story is laid in a small Iowa town.

THE ROSE-COLORED ROOM. By Maude Little. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.35.

A story of Glasgow and the Ayrshire coast.

THE BROWN MOUSE. By Herbert Quick. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.25.

A novel having for its theme country schools.

Science

DARLING ON TRUSTS. By Joseph R. Darling. New York: The Neale Publishing Company. $1.50.

The author, Joseph R. Darling, was a special agent for the Department of Justice, 1910-1914. In the present books he aims to present "the situation as regards concentration of industry in reference to the Sherman anti-trust law."

HABITS THAT HANDICAP. By Charles B. Towns. New York: The Century Company. $1.20.

Presents facts and suggestions regarding the alcohol, drug, and tobacco habits.

Religion

CONFUCIANISM AND ITS RIVALS. By Herbert A. Giles. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Second series of last year's Hibbert Lectures. Confucianism is considered chronologically from B. C. 3000 to the present time.

THE HOLY SPIRIT IN THOUGHT AND EXPERIENCE. By T. Rees. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

Brings together and interprets material regarding the doctrine of the Holy Spirit.

THE MIGHTY AND THE LOWLY. By Katrina Trask. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.

Considers the teachings and example of Christ in relation to modern social problems.

Travel

THE JEWEL CITY. By Ben Macomber. San Francisco: John H. Williams. $1.25.

An illustrated handbook descriptive of the International Exposition at San Francisco.

New Editions

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE BIBLE. By Sidney C. Tupp. Kansas City, Mo.: Published by the author.

Revision of a work published in 1912.

Educational

CHEMICAL CALCULATIONS. By R. Harman Ashley. New York: D. Van Nostrand Company. $2.

A textbook designed to meet the needs of the student who will later find occupation in chemical laboratory work.

THE RHYTHMS OF CHILDHOOD. By Caroline Crawford [illegible] Rose Fogg. New York: The A. S. Barnes Company. $1.50.

Illustrated book of music for use in children's dances.

SONGS FOR THE SEASONS: NOTE SONGS FOR CHILDREN. By Estelle F. Cushman and Maude M. Andrews. New York: The A. S. Barnes Company. 75 cents.

Of value in the lower grades of public and private schools and in the home.

THE LITTLE CHILD AT THE BREAKFAST TABLE. Arranged by William and Mary Giannetti. Boston: The Beacon Press, 25 Beacon Street. 50 cents.

Contains selections in prose and verse for daily readings.

THE NEW BARNES SPELLING BOOK. BOOK ONE. By Edward Mandel. New York: The A. S. Barnes Company. 28 cents.

Intended for the third, fourth, and fifth school years.

HOW TO KNIT SOCKS. By Maud Churchill Nicoll. New York: Brentano's. $1.

A manual for amateur and expert knitters.

HOW TO BECOME A NATURALIZED CITIZEN. By Frank Voigt and Wellington S. Barto. Philadelphia: Boyer Brothers.

Facts about naturalization, how to make application for citizenship, &c.

"Bealby"

New York Times Review of Books.

THE undersigned and a number of others, all confirmed Wells-worshippers, recently read "Bealby"; read it with mingled feelings of rage, horror, and dismay. Speaking with strictest accuracy, we read only from two-thirds to three-fourths of the book, since none of us could muster the faith and courage to win through to the end.

Now comes THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, and pronounces "Bealby" "a work of pure humor," "delicious provocation to laughter," "literature." We are confounded. We thought we were one with all reading mankind in considering "Bealby" a tragic abomination. If we had known that there were those who disagreed with us, we should have asked to see a symposium instituted, to determine the question, "Is 'Bealby' humorous?"

In the article on the subject appearing in the last number of THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW mention is made of "the notion that for an author of the first rank to employ his talents to make people laugh is to lower, somehow, his literary standards." To us it had seemed that this was exactly the notion that possessed Mr. Wells himself, in approaching the (to him) unfamiliar task of composing "Bealby." It seemed to us that he had struck an attitude. In the previous delighted perusal of many of the works of Mr. Wells, we thought that we had observed a fair proportion of real humor, spontaneously begotten and carelessly and incidentally employed, as we understood real humor is properly created and used. But we remember that in "Marriage" Mr. Wells produced a character—Will Magnet—whom he labeled a humorous writer, and whom he treated with careful contempt. We remembered drawing the conclusion at that time that Mr. Wells thought little of humorous writers and writings, considering the former the lowest of his profession, and their product a mere scurvy handful of cheap mechanical tricks. "Anybody could do it," intimated Mr. Wells; "and some day I'll do it myself, just to show you."

When "Bealby" came along, after our first shocked agitation had measurably subsided (the thing, realized, was too horrible!) the more mild and forgiving among us reasoned that an attempt had been made to fulfill that malign threat, and that its mortifying failure should be simply passed over and forgotten. Others of our number, however, more harshly resentful, claimed that our idol had deliberately set out to make a most terrific ass of himself, and had fallen short not one jot in attaining that sinister purpose.

Now, indisputably, we are shown to have been completely wrong, and are set absolutely right. "Bealby" is humorous. And Mr. Wells did it with his two hands tied behind his back.

Having learned this valuable lesson, can we not draw further enlightening conclusions from it? "Bealby" is humorous, hence:

1. Any story of an English house party that includes a wealthy parvenu, a comic Bishop or Lord Chancellor, several true-to-type serving-people (with dialect,) and other characters too familiar to mention; in the course of which one or more persons fall downstairs, individually or (better) by twos and threes; in which there are enumerated various after-dark collisions, misadventures, and complications, in doors and out; in which, above all, there ensue divers kicks, blows, buttings (preferably administered in the abdomen or on the contrary) and sundry other instances of "laughable" violence; and wherein there are depicted further numerous situations which are also, like the characters, too familiar to mention—such a story is inevitably and superlatively humorous.

2. We have more or less, alas! abandoned that type of story in this country. But the theme, or the principles of it, still endure in American vaudeville. Hence, as a vaudeville question, it really becomes "vital." And now we can say: The "act" wherein the comic short, fat man with the large feet and the red nose kicks, batters and otherwise maltreats the comic tall, thin man with the large feet and red nose, is excruciatingly humorous. This means much to the American people.

3. (Incidental, but interesting.) In the above-mentioned standard scene of the lighter stage, the short, stout comic person's intermittent "business" of removing, one by one, an incredible number of bright-colored waistcoats, is not humorous, and should be deleted forever. There is nothing like it in "Bealby."

And yet—is "Bealby" humorous?

DONALD McKEE.

Cliffside, N. J., Aug. 15, 1915.

CONQUERING THE HABITS THAT HANDICAP

Mr. Charles B. Towns Describes the Menace to Civilization of Opium, Alcohol, and Tobacco and Tells How to Overcome Their Use

CONQUERING THAT HANDICAP. The Menace of Opium, Alcohol and Tobacco, and the Remedy. By Charles B. Towns. New York: The Century Company. $1.20.

THE efforts Mr. Towns has for some years been making against the drug-habit evil have brought his name prominently before the public. To his book, therefore, will be due the prestige consequent upon the attention already attracted by the very great services he has rendered in the warfare against this social menace. He was instrumental in securing the passage of the Boylan act in this State, which, he says, "establishes for the first time the danger line" for the benefit of the medical profession and the protection of the public. The treatment he gives for the cure of the drug habit and the methods he employs in the hospital he has established for that purpose have aroused the interest and won the commendation of physicians and philanthropists.

During his stay in China, where he went to study the drug habit, Mr. Towns opened three hospitals, and in eleven months supervised the treatment of over four thousand Chinese, receiving all who presented themselves. He has had only four fatalities during the whole fourteen years of his practice, although many thousands have passed under his ministrations.

Mr. Towns's treatment of the drug habit reduces it for the first time to a definite hospital system, with the usual methods of a resident physician and complete bedside histories and charts. He says that by his method "any case of drug or alcohol habit that is not complicated by physical disabilities due to other causes can be successfully treated in a few days without heroic methods and without risk." His system of treatment includes the administering of a medical formula, which is not given in this book, although it was published for the benefit of the medical profession some years ago. In addition to this formula there are certain methods of treating the patient which he insists are essential for success. The drug user should have individual treatment for each case, and he must be kept away from other addicts. When they get together they talk of their symptoms, conditions, and habits, and of drug effects upon them, and so help to feed their craving. He thinks it impossible to cure drug users as long as they are what he calls "colonized" in sanitariums with constant freedom of conversation with one another. There must also be treatment, which he does not describe, designed to rid the patient's body of the poison with which it is soaked. After this is accomplished there should be a thorough examination to find out whether he is ailing physically or mentally. "Physical revelations," he says, "which follow the unpoisoning of patients frequently startle the patients themselves as well as the physicians who have had their well-being in charge for long periods. Nor are the mental revelations less astonishing."

Mr. Towns thinks that a wholly impersonal relation between physician and patient is necessary for the best results, and he does not believe that his treatment can be successfully administered in the patient's own home, nor in either an ordinary sanitarium or hospital. In his own hospital in New York City he has fifty beds, and receives and discharges an average of four patients each day. He hopes to see, he says, many similar hospitals established by cities and States. He thinks there should always be a charge made for the treatment, even if its payment must be deferred until after the cure is complete. He emphasizes his conviction that this should be a fixed charge, the same for each case, and sets forth at some length and with righteous indignation the evils that have resulted from the practice of the sanitariums of charging their patients according to the weeks or months of their stay.

The author is merciless in his showing up of the methods in vogue at these sanitariums and of the so-called "cures" which they use. He has investigated many of these "cures," and has found that they all contain the very drugs for which they are supposed to be an antidote. Their only appreciable effect, he declares, is to fasten the habit more firmly upon the unfortunate patient.

Mr. Towns bases his discussion of these matters, of the psychology of the question, and of the conditions and needs of the patients upon the bedside notes he has taken of the many cases he has examined and treated during the fourteen years in which he has been engaged in this work. Many of his statements will surprise the average reader and convince him that the author's zealous spirit is sanctioned by his knowledge. He deals almost entirely with the extent of the drug habit and its menace in the upper world of reputable, upright, and well-meaning citizens. And the chief source of the peril in that upper world he finds to be in the very hands that are supposed to conserve its health and defend it from disease, the hands of physicians, nurses, and druggists. Ninety-five per cent. of his morphine or other opium alkaloid patients have taken the drug hypodermically, and with few exceptions he has found that their first knowledge of its use has come through the administration of a hypodermic by a physician. The hypodermic syringe, he thinks, has been the chief creator of the drug habit in this country. Any one could buy it cheaply and without question, and, except in New York, can do so still. The vast amount of patent medicines containing habit-forming drugs consumed by the American people is, he thinks, another grave source of the increasing numbers of drug addicts. One wholesale house alone prepares and sells 600 remedies containing some form of opiate. A great majority of the cases of cocaine habit which have been under his observation were created by so-called catarrh cures, sold openly everywhere, containing cocaine. They may have only from 2 to 4 per cent. of that drug, but the small amount he has found to be just as efficacious as the large in forming the habit. "In the end," he says, "the snuffer of catarrh powders comes to demand undiluted cocaine; the taker of morphine in patent medicine, once the habit is formed, must inevitably demand undiluted morphine." The bill which Congress has passed intended to regulate the traffic in habit-forming drugs will not, he is quite sure, accomplish its purpose unless it is considerably amended. He thinks that the only effective way for regulating the use of opium is for its sale to be made a Government monopoly in all countries, with a system of accounting which would keep track of its passage through all hands to the retail druggist, who would be allowed to sell it only on prescription.

At the present time the most harmful form of opiate with which we have to deal, Mr. Towns thinks, is heroin, which was first used in cough mixtures and was believed to be harmless. It is still contained in many cough and asthma patent medicines. Its deleterious effects, moral, mental, and physical, his observations have convinced him, are more marked than those of any other opiate.

The Internal Revenue Reports have shown for years an annual increase in the importation of opium and its derivatives and cocaine, while last year there was a marked upward jump in the amount. But Mr. Towns does not believe that this has been due to increase in population, because "our immigrants are not drug takers." Among the thousands of drug users that he has treated or known he declares that he has never seen an Italian, a Hungarian, a Russian, or a Pole, and has known only four cases of drug-taking among Hebrews. It is the native "American type," nervous and always going at full pressure, out of which comes the upper world's chief crop of drug addicts.

Users of tobacco will not be pleased to find "my lady Nicotine" classed with opium and shown to be mother of many ills. Mr. Towns confesses to have been a hard smoker himself until some eighteen years ago, when a bright light upon the error of his ways induced him to quit and to go about the investigation of the characteristics and results of the tobacco habit. "I consider," he says, "that cigarette smoking is the greatest vice devastating humanity today, because it is doing more than any other vice to deteriorate the race." He is sure that if the comparative efficiency of smokers and non-smokers could be determined the difference would be at least 15 per cent. in favor of the latter. The Chinese have taken to smoking cigarettes since the beginning of the attempt to subdue the opium evil, and are now spending twice as much money for tobacco as for opium. But Mr. Towns thinks they have gained nothing by the substitution of the one drug habit for the other. We of the Occident condemn and are horrified by the opium habit because we are able to look "with an unbiased mind on a drug habit that is not our own." Mr. Towns devotes many pages to showing the toxic effects of tobacco upon the system and the various ways in which it works for the mental, moral, and physical deterioration of the smoker, and he draws a striking parallel between the action and effects of opium, alcohol, and tobacco. His deductions concerning these relations and effects are the result, he says, of his years of study of the drug habit upon many thousands of patients.

The book is written with very great earnestness, and since the author's statements and discussions come out of wide observation and profound study of the whole subject of the menace of drug addiction it will have high authoritative value among all thinking people.

There is an introduction by Dr. Richard C. Cabot of Boston, expressing warm commendation of the author's work and his treatment of drug addicts, and in a long appendix Dr. Alexander Lambert of Cornell University discusses "The Relations of Alcohol to Disease."

THE MIGHTY AND THE LOWLY

Mrs. Trask Analyzes the Demand for a New Social Order

THE MIGHTY AND THE LOWLY. By Katrina Trask. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.

LIKE her drama, "In the Vanguard," Mrs. Trask's new book is an appeal to high motives, but "The Mighty and the Lowly" is not a play or a novel; it is an impassioned sermon on the message of Jesus, written with brilliance and power. Its object is to refute the teachings of the dominant school of Christian Socialists, who are said to base their demands for a new social order upon the claim that Jesus lived and died exclusively for the poor, the proletariat.

Against this doctrine Mrs. Trask marshals all her emotional and intellectual powers. She says it is only one more in the procession of narrow and misleading creeds with which men have obscured religious truth through the ages. She holds that Jesus concerned himself with no social order, urged no social reform, belonged to rich and poor alike, and lived neither for a privileged class of the poor nor for a privileged class of the rich, but for all. He simply ignored social conditions, because he was proclaiming something more important—the regeneration of the individual spirit—which alone can bring social regeneration.

The author continues:

> Modern agitators proclaim a new order, a new Christianity, a social religion. They have tuned their note to match this day of discontent: their cry, which encircles the world, is an insistent protest upon one theme: they also would make of Jesus—the myriad-minded Philosopher, the cosmic, universal Teacher—a Specialist, close-limited to a narrow groove; a broader groove than the old one, possibly, but still a groove; and they would make of His Gospel a brief for their own cause.
>
> Jesus was of the poor—and of the rich; He was of the patrician class—and of the plebeian class; He was the son of a lowly proletaire—He was the descendant of mighty Kings.
>
> He was born in a stable and lay amongst the cattle because of an accident; He was born in a stable and laid in a manger simply because there was no room in the inn. * * * The fact is that it made not the slightest difference where He was born. He transcended the stall; He would have transcended the palace.

To those who cite Mary's song of the "Magnificat" as proof of God's antipathy to riches and hatred of the so-called privileged class the author replies:

> Who knows whether or not God disapproves of riches—whether or not He has a hatred of any unfortunate class born to a false system, subjected to imperfect education as the rich have been? If it is anywhere proven that God disapproves of riches, let men produce the proofs; they must, however, find more convincing proofs than the inspired words of the Virgin's song.
>
> "He hath put down the mighty from their seats, and exalted them of low degree."
>
> The "Magnificat" on the lips of the poor mother proves exactly the reverse of the things that are claimed by those who use it as an evidence of God's attitude toward the privileged class.
>
> When Mary lifted up her voice and sang that splendid song, says the author, the mighty of Rome continued to sit securely in their seats. Mary had gained nothing externally; she was still the lowly wife of a workingman. Yet her soul suddenly became exalted above the mightiest of the world—because the divine revelation had come to her. The "Magnificat" simply proves the relative unimportance of having riches or being without them when one has attained the exaltation of inward glory.

Mrs. Trask devotes many pages to showing that Jesus neither taught that wealth in itself was a sin, nor that poverty in itself was a virtue. Rich and poor alike were His friends. He died as the lowliest of the proletariat, but it was Joseph of Arimathaea, a man of wealth, who cared for His body. He rested in the humble home of Peter and lived in the house of the wealthy Zacchaeus. He received fresh fish from one of His disciples, and from another accepted a feast where Roman officials and capitalists were gathered about the luxurious board. He granted the prayer of the blind beggar by the wayside and that of the powerful centurion of Rome. He healed the daughter of the despised Canaanite woman, and raised the daughter of the wealthy Jairus.

Mrs. Trask is not indifferent to the unjust distribution of wealth or the sufferings of the poor. She holds that we are bound in common honesty to try to cure these social diseases, just as we are to seek a cure for cancer or tuberculosis. But to degrade the Gospel of Jesus to economic purposes, she says, is to use a false method and foil the desired end of accomplishment.

The author's contention is that so long as selfishness and hatred continue to canker the hearts of men all outward social reforms are useless. Monarchy, with its privileged class, may be defied until a republic is set up. The republic in turn evolves its privileged class, and that may be defied by the Socialists. Socialism is set aside by the philosophic anarchists, and these in turn are threatened by the I. W. W.—and so on, in an endless chain. The only solvent is love. The only antidote is in the words, "The kingdom of God is within you."

Many of Mrs. Trask's pages sound like what the preachers have been trying to tell the world for nearly two thousand years, but the book has its own distinctive angle of protest. It would not be rash to guess that it will provoke debate.

Look under this Lamp
Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday!

BOOKS
SCRIBNER'S STORE

Boy-and-Girl Love

is the theme in which the author of "The Dark Flower" excels every other living writer.

This springtime love is the central theme of his new novel, "The Freelands." But, incidentally, there is a brilliant commentary on some of the most absorbing social problems of the day.

THE FREELANDS
By John Galsworthy
$1.35 net
CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

(A Two-Column Review from The Evening Post.)

CANADA BLACKIE, A "LIFER," SAVED

Chance Meeting With a Woman Visitor Arouses Convict's Memory of His Mother—Influence Which His Life Has on Prison Reform

UNCLE TOM, the slave, product of a woman's imagination so forceful that, though merely a character of fiction, he made articulate the despair of some millions of blacks bent down in servitude, immortalized himself and his creator, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. Yet, in the last analysis, he must ever remain what he really is, a character of fiction.

Not so Canada Blackie, the Uncle Tom of a prison servitude which in economic fallacy, savagery, and general inhumanity makes the slavery of a past generation almost a jest. Should this sound to the reader like literary hyperbole, he is advised to read this book. He can do so at one sitting, for it is not a long book, and he will find that the straightforward narrative of a convict's life, told for the most part in the prisoner's letters to his friends, gives expression both to the horror of the present prison régime, and the spirit of the great movement so recently launched in this State and elsewhere for its reform.

Critics of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" could have said at the time that book was written that it exaggerated conditions, that all the troubles which befell Uncle Tom never happened to any one slave; that, in short, this great character in fiction had been overdrawn. And they at least have had grounds for such argument and could have demanded proofs that the conditions were as bad as painted.

In the case of Mrs. Field's book, should similar critics call for proof, it can be given in the following irrefutable facts, all of which are brought out in the book: Canada Blackie was a real convict who served some twelve years in the three great prisons of the Empire State; he died early this year from tuberculosis contracted in prison; before his death he developed blindness caused by twenty continuous months of solitary confinement in the practically utter darkness of an isolation cell at Dannemora; at the time of his death he still carried on both wrists the scars of steel handcuffs by which he had been suspended for hours at a time, his toes barely touching the ground, while serving a term in the Reformatory at Joliet, Ill., twenty years before.

THE STORY OF CANADA BLACKIE
By Anne P. L. Field
Introduction by Thomas Mott Osborne
Price $1.00 net. At any bookstore.
E. P. DUTTON AND COMPANY, 681 Fifth Ave., New York

BACK-TO-THE-LAND A THEME IN FICTION

Mr. Herbert Quick's Story of "The Brown Mouse" a Brilliant Presentation of a Country School Problem —Recent Novels from Well-Known Authors

THE BROWN MOUSE. By Herbert Quick. Illustrations by John A. Coughlin. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.25.

AS editor of a farm magazine Herbert Quick lives in a tense agricultural atmosphere, and every little while he relieves the pressure by condensing some of the ozone into a good novel. "The Good Ship Earth" was one of these and "The Brown Mouse" is another. It scarcely needs to be said that the new book is primarily a refreshing love story. The back-to-the-land theme, however, is writ large in its pages and may be found in the motto which Jim and Jennie inscribed over the mantel of their new home:

"Let Us Cease Thinking So Much of Agricultural Education, and Devote Ourselves to Educational Agriculture. So Will the Nation Be Made Strong."

Mr. Quick's enthusiasm for this idea is deep and contagious. He believes that country schools have too long been copying city schools, giving their boys and girls an education that is in some respects worse than useless, since it kills their interest in farming and lures them away to the cities where only one in a hundred can achieve real success. He believes that this congests the cities, injures the greatest of all our industries, and weakens the nation.

By subordinating the ordinary textbooks and by getting daily lessons out of the familiar home and farm life of the pupils, the author believes, the rural school teacher can arouse their interest, fit them for success, and yet give them the only kind of culture that counts.

All this he translates into live story interest during Jim Irwin's long fight for the revolutionary idea just described. Though simple in plot, the novel has characters that live and a magnetism that never flags. The scene is a prosperous farming community in Iowa, and the story tells what happened when a farmer's daughter said "Humph!" to her father's hired man. The hired man was Jim Irwin, and Jennie Woodruff's scornful little grunt caused him to knock a man down, get himself elected teacher, captivate the children, antagonize the old conservatives, and make a success of his daring educational scheme before the outraged politicians could get ready to fight. The plot is complicated by the fact that Jennie, the woman he loves, is Superintendent of Schools, and has to preside at the meeting to oust him.

Educators, whether skeptical or not, will find much of value in Mr. Quick's version of an ideal country school. The problem of discipline is solved by securing the interest and friendship of the children and young people. The teacher is simply their old friend "Mr. Jim," and they are helping him to work out all sorts of conundrums about their own farms and homes. Instead of having to sit rigid and silent through long hours, they are free to move about, consulting with each other like men in an office, and the low buzz of their voices disturbs nobody.

Instead of cramming dull ready-made problems from an arithmetic, one group is busy making up "examples" about the percentage of loss if you have a certain number of weed seeds in the wheat you sow; another group is engrossed in a census of the cows within an hour's drive, and still another is making a comparative study of dairy methods, and writing essays on the results. On the spelling and penmanship of these essays "Mr. Jim" makes pointed comments that are part of the fun—and of the instruction. The reading lesson is a condensed article on corn, from a farm journal, or, perhaps, the corn idyl from "Hiawatha." As for geography, everything on one's dinner table runs back to that, from chicken and turkey to pepper and nutmeg.

In short, according to Jim Irwin's curriculum, a liberal education is at hand in the things of everyday life in which young people are interested. To prove it, the boys and girls come flocking to his desk an hour before school time in the morning, bringing samples of grass seed, or the latest cure for corn smut; and they stay long after school hours. The work fascinates them. They are learning more than mere books could teach, but they scarcely realize it.

But how about culture? The parents protest that they want their children to have book learning, so that the family can shine when they move to town. Delegations of mothers move upon Mr. Jim's outworks, and a caucus of local politicians lies in ambush to take his scalp. All the intrenched social forces of the neighborhood are against the new teacher—all except Colonel Woodruff, who decides that Jim Irwin is a "Brown Mouse," otherwise a genius. When all seems lost, he gives Jim a private hint to put his pupils through a swift drill in the books and have them ready to attend the coming trial at the courthouse. How this bit of strategy works out Mr. Quick must be allowed to tell for himself. There is genuine humor in the chapter that relates how Newt Bronson kept his father from voting against his beloved teacher.

The author scores from the outset by making his readers like Irwin. We are shameless partisans on his behalf from the moment that Jennie "humphs" at the idea of his marrying anybody to the day when the State Agricultural College at Ames discovers his remarkable work and makes him famous. He is a tall, gangling, modest man of the Lincoln type, liked yet patronized by all his neighbors, but in the end he proves to be what the Colonel suspected. As the latter explains, an Edinburgh scientist once crossed two widely different breeds of mice and at rare intervals thus obtained a brown one that "raised hob" in a perfectly original way. The scientists called it a "Mendelian segregation of genetic factors." Whenever a Brown Mouse appears in human history the world is changed for good or ill, and is never quite the same again. Certainly Jim Irwin changed things in that Iowa community, if we credit the happy ending of the story.

Frequent touches of humor, with constant high spirits, are part of the charm of "The Brown Mouse." The characters act with perfect naturalness throughout. It is impossible, too, not to feel a serious interest in that "truly rural rural school." With this in mind, Mr. Quick modestly intimates that the book may be more important than Waterloo, but he does not insist. It will depend on how many farmers and teachers adopt Jim Irwin's idea.

ME

ME. The Century Company. $1.30 net.

DURING recent years that curious hybrid, the autobiographical or semi-autobiographical novel, in which an anonymous author supposedly reveals the innermost secrets of his or her life and soul, mixing fact and fiction in such proportions as he or she may desire, has become rather popular among writers. Like most hybrids, however, it is usually a rather unsatisfactory production, being, as the old saying goes, neither fish, flesh, fowl, nor good red herring—neither straight autobiography nor frank fiction. The latest addition to the ranks of this especial kind of book is the one just published under the name of "Me" and subtitled "A Book of Remembrance." It is prefaced with a laudatory introduction by Miss Jean Webster, who gives us her word that she personally knows the "main outlines" of this history to be true, and that it is the work of an author who has written many books which have had "a wide circulation."

For the purposes of this narrative the author and heroine is called Nora Ascough. One of a family of sixteen children, the daughter of an impecunious Irish-English artist, and a tight-rope dancer whose nationality, though never plainly avowed, seems to have been Japanese, she was only 17 when she decided that the time had come for her to begin to earn her own living. Born and brought up in Quebec, extremely ignorant, astonishingly naïve, with "the most acute, inquiring, and eager mind of any girl of my age in the world," and unlimited faith in her own talent as a writer, she had already begun to scribble stories and poetry, which she read aloud to any one whom she could induce to listen. A chance to do newspaper work in Jamaica presenting itself, she set out with $10 in her pocket and a wardrobe admirably suited to a Canadian Winter. It is with her departure that the book opens. Although very successful there she did not remain long in Jamaica, an encounter with a negro politician speedily convincing her that it was no place for her. So she went first to Boston and then to Richmond, where an elderly physician who had met her in Jamaica and tried to kiss her had offered her a post as secretary whenever she wanted it. One night under Dr. Manning's roof was enough. On the train she had become acquainted with a rich man named Hamilton, who had given her his address and told her to let him know if she were ever in trouble, which she immediately did, and then proceeded to fall desperately in love with him. The hundred dollars plus her railway fare which he lent her enabled her to go to Chicago and look for work. Her subsequent experiences—at least the majority of them—were such as always befall the pretty, young, and unsophisticated working girl in fiction and frequently in fact.

The time covered by the narrative is only one year, but during that year many men fell in love with Nora, and although she was violently in love with Hamilton—a fact of which she frequently informed him, though he for some time protested that he was only "interested" in her and desirous of giving her things—her tender-heartedness, which made it quite impossible for her to say no, caused her to become engaged to three other men, all at one and the same time. The friend of one of them presently told her a few plain truths, and at last the real position of Hamilton, which the reader has divined from the very first, was revealed to her.

While there is nothing particularly new in the book, it contains material out of which an interesting volume might be made. Lolly is fairly interesting, and Nora herself seems to have fascinated most of the people with whom she came in contact. It is a distinctly ungracious task to criticise the personality of a heroine who is asserted to be real, and in regard to Nora, no doubt opinions will differ; she certainly appears to have been a hard worker. But the individual to whom the sympathies of at least one reader went out is her unfortunate roommate on the steamer.

THE RAINBOW TRAIL

THE RAINBOW TRAIL. By Zane Grey. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.35.

WHILE not exactly a sequel to one of Mr. Grey's previous novels, "Riders of the Purple Sage," this new book grafts another story upon the crash with which the other closed when a man pushed down a boulder into the trail, shut off a band of pursuing, vengeful Mormons, and locked into a valley from which his act left no possibility of escape, himself, the young Mormon woman whom he was trying to save from the punishment of her church and the child she had cared for. The new story is complete in itself, and it is not necessary to be familiar with the other to read it with understanding and enjoyment. But the necessity to make clear the previous events, out of which the new tale has developed, at the same time that it is being evolved, has interfered somewhat with the author's usual close and smooth construction of plot. "The Rainbow Trail" is a little looser in plan and a little less complicated in the weaving together of its incidents than are most of Mr. Grey's novels, but it excels them in the skill with which he has made his setting part and parcel of his story.

The wild, grim land, awesome and beautiful, stretching back from the upper part of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, Mr. Grey knows thoroughly, and in it he has staged the action of several of his stories. But in this tale it is more than background, it is as much a part of the action, of the evolving story, as are the characters themselves. Only a reader entirely unresponsive to the inanimate earth across which he walks will fail to feel and to remember these red, upflung walls, deep, weird canyons and lovely hidden valleys as he does the men and women who aid or retard the search of the hero for that lost inclosure where Lassiter and Jane Withersteen had been shut from the world a dozen years before. He is a man from the Central West, a former minister whose failing theology had cast him from the Church and sent him forth to find God in the wilderness. He had heard the story of the lost valley and he had set himself the task of finding it and rescuing its prisoners, and, being young, he thought much of the little girl who was with them and of the young, strong, and innocent womanhood into which she had surely grown.

The story carries him through many adventures, strange friendships and unexpected occupations. He finds the girl in a village of women, hidden in a secret, lovely valley, the sealed wives of Mormons who sometimes come riding down the mountain trail by night in a long line. Tragedy comes to the beautiful vale, an outlaw dogs the hero's steps, a sombre, high-souled Navajo is faithful as his shadow, there are weird happenings, wild ventures over mountain trails, and, finally, an absorbing, breath-quickening, reckless rush in a flat-bottomed boat down the red, rapids-tossed waters of the Colorado through the Grand Canyon. It is a fitting climax to a story that is carried through, from first to last, on a high, unbroken note of suspense. Aside from its story, the book is well worth reading for the sake of its impressive and haunting pictures of a wild region of which but little is known.

SALLY ON THE ROCKS

SALLY ON THE ROCKS. By Winifred Boggs. New York: Brentano's.

SALLY had had her once dead-brown hair X-rayed and changed to a lovely golden yellow—an item of conduct which, not unduly, suggests a streak of frivolity in her attitude toward the world. But it was only in unessentials that her viewpoint was casual, cynically humorous, and undeniably frivolous. It was grimly serious when the question was concerned with what she considered the essentials. Chief among these she classed an easy, sheltered life, padded with plenty of banknotes. Six years in Paris had taught her the futility of expecting to gain any of the essentials by means of her one cheap little talent for paints and canvas. So back she went to the English village of Little Crampton, where, in the person of the vicar, dwelt the widower of her cousin, in whose household she had, more or less and at intervals, grown up. She was "on the rocks." She must go back to Little Crampton and ensnare into marriage a prosperous, but most unpleasing, middle-aged bank manager or take the wide and easy path down into the lower regions. For the war had come and in neither Paris nor London was it possible for her to earn even the grayest kind of a respectable living.

Practically the whole of the story takes place in Little Crampton, and the account of what Sallie did to the unsuspecting banker, of what Miss Hopkins, the village gossip, did to her, of how Mrs. Dalton, the buxom widow who was also intent upon marrying the banker, carried on her rivalry, and of what complications came about when Captain Kantyre, who had been cashiered because he had disobeyed orders and led his men into death at the front, tried to kill himself, is all told with humor, some of it sharp and biting, some of it just bubbling gayety. And back of it all looms the tragic background of the war and sends out of its sombre clouds now and then a lightning stroke of illumination for the paths of human destiny. For the story dramatizes, to a certain extent, the spiritual uplifting and purifying that, it is said, has swept England like a flame during the last year. Frivolous Sally, on the rocks and longing for velvet cushions, has visions of the trenches and of sinking battleships, and burns with shame.

The book's most striking quality is the sardonic humor with which it portrays the smugly respectable life and people of an English village. Mr. Bingley, the bank manager, as plump and stubborn and satisfied with himself as the symbolic figure of John Bull himself, affords the author no end of opportunities for her caustic and very clever pen. The village gossip gets fresh and interesting treatment, for she has a sense of humor and an amusing faculty for saying the unexpected thing. Aside from her wit, her sharp humor and her cleverness the author has the imagination which now and then lifts both writer and readers to the heights where human life takes on its true proportions and can be seen in its entirety.

BATTLE SLEEP

By Edith Wharton

SOMEWHERE, O sun, some corner there must be
Thou visitest, where down the strand
Quietly, still, the waves go out to sea
From the green fringes of a pastoral land,

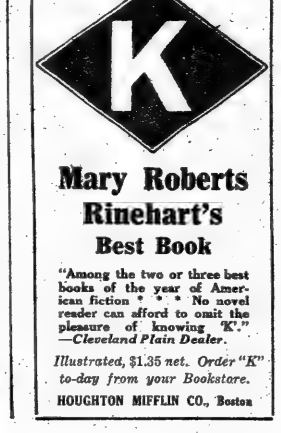
Deep in the orchard-bloom the roof-trees stand,
The brown sheep graze along the bay,
And through the apple-boughs above the sand
The bees' hum sounds no fainter than the spray.

There through uncounted hours declines the day
To the low arch of twilight's close,
And just as night about the moon grows gray,
One sail leans westward to the fading rose.

Giver of dreams, O thou with scatheless wing
Forever moving thro' the fiery hall,
To flame-seared lids the cooling vision bring,
And let some soul go seaward with that sail.

—From the September Century.





QUERIES AND ANSWERS FROM TIMES READERS

COMMUNICATIONS for these columns should be addressed to the Editor of Queries and Answers, New York Times Review of Books. They should be written on only one side of the paper and must contain the name and address of the writer. If the inquirer prefers, initials only will be printed with the communication.

ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR

M. E. C.—Kindly give me the lines of the poem, "Ashes on Our Slide." I think Eugene Field is the author.

"Ashes on the Slide" is by Eugene Field. It is too long for these columns. It will be found in "The Poems of Eugene Field," published by Charles Scribner's Sons. It begins as follows:

When Jim and Bill and I were boys a
man years ago,
How gayly did we use to hail the coming
of the snow!
Our sleds, fresh painted red and with their
runners round and bright,
Seemed to respond right briskly to our
clamor of delight,
As we dragged them up the slippery road
that climbed the rugged hill,
Where perched the old frame meetin'
house, so solemn-like and still.

U. S. BIRD.—Please tell me where I can find the poem, "High Tide at Gettysburg," by W. H. Thompson?

It is published in Stedman's "American Anthology" and in Stevenson's "Home Book of Verse." It consists of fifteen stanzas of five lines each. The first of these is as follows:

A cloud possessed the hollow field,
The gathering battle's smoky shield;
Athwart the gloom the lightning flashed,
And through the cloud some horsemen
dashed,
And from the heights the thunder pealed.

L. K.—Would you please tell me if the author, Marie Corelli, is still living, and if so, where? Also is she a Catholic?

Marie Corelli is living. Her address is Mason Croft, Stratford-on-Avon, England. She was educated in a French convent, where she received with other instruction a first class musical training. One of our readers may be able to say what is Marie Corelli's religion.

MABEL VON BLITCH.—Will you kindly tell me where I can obtain a copy of the poem which begins:

In a valley, centuries ago,
Grew a little fern leaf, young and tender,
Waving when the wind crept down so
low—

and ends thus:

So I think God hides some souls away
Sweetly to surprise us, the last day:

Should also like to know the author's name.

The poem is entitled "The Petrified Fern," and is by Mary L. B. Branch. It is published in Stedman's "American Anthology," "Arbor Day Manual," by C. B. Skinner; Bryant's "New Library of Poetry and Song," and in other collections of poems.

FRANCES D. FOGG.—Please give a short sketch of Mary Shipman Andrews.

Mary Raymond Shipman was married to Judge William Shankland Andrews on Dec. 31, 1884. She is the author of "Vive l'Empercur" and other works, and has contributed many short stories to magazines. Her address is Split Rock, Syracuse, N. Y.

M. A. W.—Can you give information as to when, or on what occasion, the saying of "A bolt from the blue" came into vogue?

The saying is an old one. Virgil, in Book IX. of the "Aeneid," has it: "Audit et coeli genitor de parte serena intonuit laevum." "A bolt from the blue" was used by the Nineteenth Century, February, 1891, in reference to a strike.

KATHLEEN LAWLER.—I wonder if you can tell me the author of the poem sometimes called "The Weavers," beginning:

Let us take to our hearts a lesson—
No lesson could braver be—
From the ways of the tapestry weavers
On the other side of the sea, &c.

"The Tapestry Weavers" is by Anson G. Chester. It is published in "Heaven's Distant Lamps," by A. E. Mack, published by Lee & Shepard of Boston.

E. H. MORRISON.—Please give a short sketch of Mrs. Sidney Webb and her recent work in London.

Beatrice Potter, born Jan. 23, 1858, married Sidney Webb. She investigated social and industrial conditions, and contributed to Charles Booth's "Life and Labor of the People." She is the author of "The Co-operative Movement in Great Britain" and other works; some jointly with her husband. Since 1900 she has been honorary secretary of the National Committee for the Prevention of Destitution.

Will Flora L. Terry please send us her address?

ANSWERS FROM READERS

LOUISE PHELPS—"V. A. M." will find the lines

Heaven gives our years of fading strength
Indemnifying fleetness;
And those of youth, a seeming length,
Proportioned to their sweetness.

in "The River of Life," by Thomas Campbell.

Answers to this query have been received also from "A. M. C.," Indianapolis, Ind.; James Berry, Washington, D. C.; Adela F. Smith, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Adeline Lobb, Northvale, N. J.; Ferdinand Tusch, Brooklyn, N. Y.; M. J. Swift, New York; R. Bingham, Asheville, N. C.

MARGARET BULL ROBINSON—Louise Doty, in a recent issue of THE REVIEW, asked for the author of the lines beginning "Spare us the hint of slightest desecration." They are by J. K. Stephen, in a small book of verse by him, published by Macmillan in 1892 or 1893, and refer to smoking by women.

GIORGIO MAJESONI.—In your issue of Aug. 1, "A. E." asks for the name of the author of a poem entitled "Philosophy," and where obtainable. The poem was published anonymously and afterward set to music by David Emmell, and published by Allan & Co., 276-278 Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia, and sung by Mr. Maurice Farkoa. It is probably obtainable from Chappel & Co. or Oliver Ditson.

PHILOSOPHY.

A bee once lighted on a flow'r,
All on a Summer day.
He sipp'd it once, he sipp'd it twice,
And then he flew away.

A lizard came upon a wall,
All on a Summer day.
He ventur'd once, he ventur'd twice,
And then he ran away.

There came a lover to a maid,
All on a Summer day.
He kiss'd her once, he kiss'd her twice,
And then he rode away.

For the flow'r had no honey,
And the wall wasn't sunny,
And the maiden had no mopey,
Wasn't it funny?
But it's true.

The query has been answered also by Francesca W. Johnson, Brooklyn, N. Y., who says that the music may be obtained from the B. L. Wood Music Company, 29 West Thirty-eighth Street, New York; Rose L. Heiman, New York; "L. G. B.," Mountain Lake, N. J.; "I. R. McP.," New York; Kenneth Bullwinkle, New York; Mme. Kate Rooney, New York; Mrs. Bonnie Copp, New York, who says that it may be obtained from Schirmer's, Forty-third Street, New York; "E. O.," Winchester, Va., who says that the lines were given her by Mlle. Gabrielle Dorziat, the French actress, who recited the little poem on several occasions last Winter; Joseph F. Gray, New York; "F. E.," Gilbertsville, N. Y.

A. C. BOWSER—In answer to "P. M.," July 18: In 1891 a little book of poems, called "As Light as Air," was published in Louisville, Ky., by Miss Jean Wright, now Mrs. Frank Swope. Among them is the story of the boy and his mother's heart, given as a translation of "A Brittany Folk Song." The translation is very like the one given in your REVIEW of July 25, but the refrain in Miss Wright's book is "Oulle Oulal Oulle Ouia," repeated in each of the six stanzas as a second line.

HENRY O. DILLER—In answer to query of William Callaghan of Aug. 8, the lines are from the poem by William Knox, "Oh, Why Should the Spirit of Mortal Be Proud?" which was a favorite of Abraham Lincoln's. The first stanza is as follows:

Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be
proud?
Like a swift-fleeting meteor, a fast-flying
cloud,
A flash of the lightning, a break of the
wave,
Man passeth from life to his rest in the
grave.

Replies to this query have been received also from W. E. Delevan, New York; Dr. George P. Boulden, Tompkinsville, N. Y.; D. W. Barker, M. D. S., Brooklyn, N. Y.; "A. M. G.," New Haven, Conn.; John Loughnane, New York; Marion Y. Todd, Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.; George W. Tunis, West Hartford, Conn., who says it is published in Vol. III. of Cropee's "Classical and Beautiful of the Literature of Three Thousand Years"; L. S. Goff, New London, Conn., who says it is in "Home Book of Verse" and in "Crown Jewels"; Stuart MacMillan, Schenectady, N. Y., who says it is in Henry J. Raymond's "Life of Abraham Lincoln"; G. L. Buys, New York; Bessie Charney, Paterson, N. J.; Frederick Bostwick, New Haven, Conn., who says it is in Whittier's "Songs of Three Centuries" and in Garrett's "One Hundred Choice Selections, No. 1"; Anna M. Brocas, New York; O. D. Drake, Horseheads, N. Y.; "L. P. D.," Brooklyn, M. Y.; "C. B. B.," Norfolk, Va.; Olive White, New York, who says that it is in Bryant's "Library of Poetry and Song"; Olive Chapman, South Manchester, Conn.; C. C. Burr, Manchester, Conn.; Carrie K. Smith, Rensselaer, N. Y.; Eleanor C. Smith, Garden City, N. Y.; Mrs. E. C. Brown, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Dr. J. M. O'Neill, Flushing, N. Y.; Jessie Flenner, New York; William Edwards, New York; Mrs. "E. D. H.," New York, who says Lee & Shepard of Boston published an illustrated edition of this poem, fifty-six lines, in 1876; "N. W.," Weehawken Heights, N. J.; "E. A. L. M.," Athens, N. Y.; H. Y. Norwood, Rochester, N. Y.; Isaac A. Swart, Albany, N. Y.; Ira W. Porter, Omaha, Neb.; Ferdinand Tusch, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Jay L. Hayner, New York; E. L. Crawford, Romulus, N. Y.; "J. H. J.," Fort Wayne, Ind.; Edna Witherspoon, Pittsfield, Mass.; Marion A. Palmer, Bedford Park, N. Y.; George E. Hill, Bridgeport, Conn.; A. A. Fuller, Albany, N. Y.; S. Hopkins, Brooklyn; E. B. Crothers, Montreat, N. C.

ANNIE S. HUTCHINS—In your issue of Aug. 1 "L. S. A." inquires for the author and verses of the poem which begins, "Two more little feet to tread the dusty way." I believe the poem wanted is "The Baby," written by Lucy E. Akerman. The verses follow:

Another little wave,
Upon the sea of life;
Another soul to save,
Amid its toil and strife.

Two more little feet
To walk the dusty road,
To choose where two paths meet
The narrow or the broad.

Two more little hands
To work for good or ill,
Two more little eyes,
Another little will.

Another heart to love,
Receiving love again,
And so the baby came,
A thing of joy and pain.

Copies of the verses have been received also from "R. M.," Nutley, N. J.; V. J. Artz, Chicago, Ill.; M. E. Clark, Passaic, N. J., who says that it was published in a book called "Baby," by Anson D. F. Randolph & Co., New York; Mrs. Walter Newell, Pawtucket, R. I.

LUCIA MALTBIE—In THE REVIEW of Books of Aug. 8 I notice that "F. A. M." attributes a quotation to Senator William H. Seward of New York, given on the floor of the Senate during a heated debate over the Sumner-Brooks affair. I think he will find that the quotation belongs to Cowper, the English poet, and, correctly given, runs as follows:

A moral, sensible, well-bred man will not
affront me, and no other can.

Mrs. T. RUDDELL—Will you please forward to Alice Thomson the poem she inquires for, which I have cut from The Family Herald and Weekly Star, Montreal, Canada?

The poem, which is too long for our space, has been sent to Alice Thomson. Copies have been received also from Miss Kathleen Lawler and "Lawrence," Kingston, N. Y., who says it was printed in Harper's Weekly for Feb. 7, 1863.

JANET M. WOODBURN—"H. M. C." will find "The Ballad of the Iron Cross," by Alter Brody, in The Outlook of June 2, 1915.

APPEALS TO READERS

C. S.—Can any reader supply me with a copy of a patriotic poem published in England since the war began, running something like this:

Oh, how will you fare, Danny dear, Danny
dear, in the long, cold Winter night?

G. H. W.—I would like to have a short poem published several years ago in one of the magazines which had for its subject the little grave of "an amiable child" on Riverside Drive. Perhaps some of your readers may know it. Also, in what poem occur these lines:

A Tuscan lily, only white,
As Dante, in abhorrence
Of red corruption, wished aright
The lilies of his Florence.

W. A. D.—Will some reader kindly tell me where I may get a copy of the "Index Rerum," an "Index of Subjects," published in 1616 in Northampton, Mass., by Butler?

C. J. HEYLMANN.—Could you obtain this information for me? A poem was in some school book thirty-odd years ago, in either public or parochial school reader. The title was either "The Mind," or "The Human Mind," and read, as near as I can remember, as follows:

The human mind, that lofty thing,
The palace and the throne
Where reason sits, a (sceptred? crowned?)
king,
And (guides? sways?) the world . . .

Would be very much pleased and thankful if you could manage to put me in touch with the lost and pretty poem.

F. W.—Can some reader kindly tell me where I can find the following lines, which I think are correctly quoted:

I will remember while the Light lasts,
And in the Darkness I shall not forget.

Mrs. J. E. KENT.—I have a sampler worked in 1827. Some of the work has been destroyed. The sampler has a poem beginning:

Though age may show how vain life's
pleasures are.

Would be very grateful to have the rest of the verses.

The Making of Christianity

In a volume entitled "The Making of Christianity," the Rev. Dr. John C. C. Clarke, formerly a professor in the Old University of Chicago and the Chicago Baptist Union Theological Seminary, presents "an exhibit of Hebrew and Christian Messianic Apocalyptical philosophy and literature." His view is that the Apocalypses are only in a most general way prophetical, and that the purpose with which they were written was to uncover great principles and great facts of divine and human nature, and to disclose the ways of God. "The Apocalypses," he remarks, "uncover the destinies of mankind, but far less in the details than in the reasons for them, and in the laws and purposes of God." (Alton, Ill.: G. P. Clarke. $1.25.)

Comrades in Service

A book by Margaret E. Burton entitled "Comrades in Service" is published by the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association of the United States of America. It contains eleven biographical sketches of men and women who have done notable social and religious works in America and other countries; the list of comrades includes Jacob A. Riis, Dwight L. Moody, Thomas Crosby, Grace H. Dodge, J. A. Burns of Kentucky, Bishop Samuel Adjai Crowther, Chundra Lela of India, Kaji Yajima of Japan, Frances Jackson Coppin, Dr. Li Bi Cu of China, and Syngman Rhee of Korea. (40 cents.)

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PUBLISHERS PROMISE AN EARLY SEASON

A Number of Important Works of Fiction Soon to Make Their Appearance, Together with Books in Other Departments of Literature

A WAVE of fiction during the next week or two will initiate the Fall publishing season, toward which the publishers are looking with cheerful confidence and for which they have prepared long and interesting lists. At the end of this week the Appletons will have ready a number of novels including "The Measure of a Man," by Amelia E. Barr, the story of a young English wife who, notwithstanding her purpose of not being bothered with children, comes through harrowing experiences to a different feeling; "Record No. 33," by Ida Clyde Clark, the romance of a girl who falls in love with a voice in a talking machine and gets mixed up in a half-million-dollar theft mystery; "Rags," by Edith Barnard Delano, which deals with the fate of a waif in a Montana mining town; "A Young Man's Year," by Anthony Hope, the tale of all that befell a young man in a twelvemonth in the way of business, love, and romance; "Nicky-Nan, Reservist," by Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, a tale of Cornish life.

Doubleday, Page & Co. will have ready the middle of next month a new novel by Kathleen Norris, "The Story of Julia Page," which asks and answers the question, "How much should a woman tell her husband?"

Ready for immediate issue by the George H. Doran Company is "Co-Directors," by Una L. Silberrad, which tells what happened to a young woman who, with no desire for a business life, found an enterprise forced upon her.

"Ayesha: or the Bosphorus," by Stanwood Cobb, will have September publication by the Murray & Emery Company of Boston. The scene is laid in Constantinople, and its romantic story is concerned with what happened to an American who fell in love with a woman of the New Turkey. The author endeavors to give the reader a new conception of the Turkish woman, and has put into the story the knowledge of Constantinople gained during his residence there. He is the author of "The New Turk."

The Frederick A. Stokes Company, which is already announcing that it will publish next February a new novel by Mrs. Atherton, a mystery story entitled "Mrs. Balfame," has also taken over from other publishers the following books by Mrs. Atherton: "The Conqueror," "Julia France and Her Times," "Tower of Ivory," "The Californians," "The Splendid Idle Forties," "Patience Sparhawk and Her Times," and "A Few of Hamilton's Letters."

A list of juveniles which Henry Holt & Co. will publish either the last week in August or the first week in September includes two books by A. Hyatt Verrill, "In Morgan's Wake," a story of travel in the West Indies for boys, and "Uncle Abner's Legacy," a story of the farming experience of a city-bred brother and sister; "The Cinder Pond," by Carroll Watson Rankin, about a little girl who started life in a squatters' colony; "Tom Strong, Junior," an adventure story by Alfred Bishop Mason, dealing with the son of the hero of his earlier stories; "Camp Bob's Hill," in which Charles Pierce Burton tells another tale with a strong boy scout appeal of his "Bob's Hill" boys.

Another of Lotta Griswold's Deal stories, "Deal Woods," in which the theme is a friendship between two lads and its influence upon them, is promised by the Macmillan Company for the first week in September.

On Sept. 15 the Macmillans will have ready two new volumes in their series, "True Stories of Great Americans," for young readers. They will be "William Penn," by Rupert S. Holland and "Benjamin Franklin," by E. Lawrence Dudley.

"Jane Clegg," a play in three acts, by St. John Ervine, will be published this week by the Holts. Mr. Ervine's novels, "Mrs. Martin's Man" and "Alice and a Family," have had enthusiastic welcome in this country and the Irish Players presented one of his dramas during their tour on this side, but this is his first play to be published in the United States. Its heroine is the wife of a poor London clerk who handles her domestic crisis in a big, unusual way. The Holts will issue about mid-September "The Beau of Bath and Other One-Act Plays," by Constance D'Arcy Mackay, which will present episodes of eighteenth century English life with famous men and women as persons of the drama.

On Sept. 1 the Macmillans will bring out a new edition of Browning's complete poetical works containing the new poems which were published in a separate small volume last year. A week later the Macmillans will have ready Lincoln Colcord's "Vision of War," a poem with a twofold theme, dealing in the first place with war, having much vivid description of the present conflict, and emphasizing the spiritual glory of war. This carries him to his second theme, a vision of the brotherhood of man.

Berton Braley's "Songs of the Workaday World," poems depicting the lives and souls of all manner of working men, will be published by George H. Doran Company in the latter part of September.

"History of the Norwegian People," by Knut Gjerset, which the Macmillans have ready for immediate publication, is a timely two-volume book giving the history of Norway and its people from the earliest times, dealing not only with the life of the people in Norway itself, but also with the influence exerted upon other nations by the Norwegians who have emigrated to other countries, including the United States.

Harry A. Cushing, of the New York bar, has written and the Macmillans will publish early in September a concise volume on "Voting Trusts: Chapters in Recent Corporate History," said to be the first book upon this subject. The Macmillans will have ready next week "The Criminal Imbecile," by Henry H. Goddard, which gives an analysis of certain murder cases in which the Binet tests were used and discusses the question of responsibility.

Within a week or two the Holts will publish a new, revised edition in one volume of L. T. Hobhouse's "Morals in Evolution," which first appeared in 1907 as a two-volume work.

Clarence Hawkes is the author of "Hitting the Dark Trail: Starshine Through Thirty Years of Night," which the Holts will have ready the first week in September. The author, who was made blind by an accident in his early teens, tells the story of his life of many activities, including nature study and the writing of nature books, designing the floats for parades, lecturing, fishing and camping.

This house will have ready this week a new series of "Essays for College Men," compiled by Professors Foerster, Manchester, and Young of the University of Wisconsin.

Harper & Brothers will publish about mid-September "The Story of a Pioneer," Anna Howard Shaw, in which the famous suffrage advocate tells the tale of her own life of many and varied activities.

The Century Company announces for immediate publication "The Fun of Cooking," by Caroline French Benton.

On Sept 3 the Appletons will publish "The People's Government," by David Jayne Hill, former Ambassador to Germany, a discussion of the relations between the citizen and the State, of the origin and possibilities of the State and of the sources of its authority.

THE MODERN DRAMA IN LITERATURE

Books That Furnish Surveys of Contemporary Stage Plays

THE MODERN DRAMA. By Ludwig Lewisohn. New York: B. W. Huebsch.

CHIEF CONTEMPORARY DRAMATISTS. Twenty plays from the recent drama of England, Ireland, America, Germany, France, Belgium, Norway, Sweden, and Russia. Selected and edited by Thomas H. Dickinson. New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $2.75.

ONE who would know the best among the plays the world has produced since the days of Henrik Ibsen must look elsewhere than in the theatres of New York or any other American city. He must look to the bookshelf, and increasingly this is being stocked with the material for a working knowledge of the modern drama. Two books that have lately been added to the list would, in themselves, provide a quite comprehensive and stimulating survey of the work done in the quarter century preceding the war—a period that has at least been interrupted and may eventually be regarded in retrospect as having reached its highest point before the war.

To the voluminous output of contemporary dramatic criticism, a book has been contributed by Ludwig Lewisohn, an assistant professor in the Ohio State University, who has gained distinction by his admirable edition of Hauptmann's dramatic works which is being brought out by the same publisher who gives us his volume of criticism. His new book is called "The Modern Drama." It is perceptibly pro-German. In chief a treatise on the naturalistic, or as some would prefer to call it, the normal drama, it swings between a fervent review of the work of Hauptmann and a contemptuous dismissal of the compromise art of Henry Arthur Jones. The more marked variants from the prevailing type come in for ample enough comment, but the appreciation of dramatic works like those of Maeterlinck and Yeats, say, is touched with such conscientious effort as might mark an essay on the genius of Poe by one whose heart was all in Howells and James. Written in a style that is bold, direct and almost lusty in its virility, flavored often with a happy pungency of phrase, illuminated here and there with a particularly penetrating bit of criticism, Professor Lewisohn's work is interesting throughout and well worth the time it takes to read it, though it is so special in its sympathies as to be of most uneven merit. You must agree and disagree with him, approve and disapprove. You may relish the singularly luminous monograph on the drama of François de Curel without repressing a smile at his translation of one of the Rostand lyrics. You may assent to his remarkably compact and discerning comment on the work of Stephen Phillips without disguising your wonder at the judgment of one who regards "An Ideal Husband" as Wilde's best play.

Indeed, it is in his survey of the English drama that the author grows most confused. His words are largely of Shaw, Barker, and Galsworthy. And the greatest of these is Galsworthy. But the spectacles with which Professor Lewisohn has pored lovingly over the pages of his great German leave him quite myopic when he attempts to estimate the values in Jones and Pinero, that luckless twain who, in their declining years, must again and again bear themselves described as "transition dramatists." There is not much to be said for a Pinero review that dwells mercilessly on "The Mind-the-Paint Girl" and pretends that "His House in Order" was never written, nor for a Jones critique that expands in a grossly perverted synopsis of "Michael and His Lost Angel" only to consign it to the lachrymose moments of the gum-chewing girls in the old Fourteenth Street Theatre, and that draws out a summary of "The Case of Rebellious Susan" while making no mention whatever of "The Hypocrites" or "The Divine Gift."

As for American drama, one gathers from Professor Lewisohn's book simply that there isn't any. The foreword apologizes for the absence of all comment on the dramatic products of Italy and Spain by explaining that the critic lacks an intimate acquaintance with the Spanish and Italian idiom. But concerning the drama here, there is only a stony and, it must be admitted, a disconcerting, silence. You might read the volume from cover to cover without being reminded that such a play as "The Great Divide" was ever written. A quite attentive perusal leaves you with the hazy impression that the only native play that had arrested Professor Lewisohn's attention was "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch."

And you are left at last to meditate on this summary:

> The modern drama in England, represented by Shaw and Barker and Galsworthy, differs from the modern drama in Germany and in France, not so vitally by its extent, as by the underlying cause of that narrow extent—the lack of an adequate audience. Inheritors of the noblest literature since antiquity, possessors of names that have turned the current of the world's thought—the great mass of the English-speaking peoples is still imprisoned in the iron vise of moral inflexibility and intellectual prejudice. On theology, on ethics, on art, opinions are still currently held in England and America by people called intelligent which, in the central intellectual life of the world, have long passed into the region of history. The only hope for the art of the drama as for all higher forms of spiritual activity among us—and this applies most emphatically to us Americans—rests in the possibility that our universities may gradually assume, in the classroom and beyond it, their highest duty to democracy; the creation of a large and cultured class, flexible in intellect, liberal in judgment, not shocked by plain speaking, nor insulted by art, nor outraged by the radiant face of truth.

A more comprehensive survey is supplied by another teacher from the Middle West, Professor Thomas H. Dickinson of the University of Wisconsin, who has compiled a volume of specimens of the modern drama in "Chief Contemporary Dramatists." There is a fascination in its very list of contents which is satisfying, if not ideal. Here, indeed, the ideal is unattainable. In considering the wisdom of the selection, it must be remembered that it is one thing to choose the twenty best or most salient plays of our time, and quite another to choose the best play by each of the twenty most representative playwrights. It is one thing to compile a list of twenty such plays and quite another to obtain permission to republish them. America is here represented—unduly represented, perhaps—by four plays, "The Great Divide," "The Scarecrow," "The Witching Hour," and "The Truth." There are, of course, conspicuous omissions. Ibsen is absent, partly for the same reason that left Shakespeare out of the famous five-foot shelf," an omission which, it will be remembered, occasioned a profitable hubbub. And probably "Candida," "What Every Woman Knows," and "The Easiest Way" would have found a place if Professor Dickinson could have laid his hands on them. However, the collection is admirable; the volume containing it a very treasure.

If, of these two books on the modern drama, you must deny yourself one, do not deny yourself "Chief Contemporary Dramatists."

ONE day a few months ago a woman novelist of national reputation found herself in a New York hospital with three or four weeks of convalescence ahead of her. Lying there, looking up at the ceiling, she went back over the period when, alone, almost penniless, seventeen and ablaze with life, she set out from Canada to fight her way in a business world of men and to seek adventure in a world wherein everybody, especially men, seemed to her marvelously romantic figures. A great deal happened to her, and in a very great hurry; and the convalescent, running back over that thrilling, colorful time, began to set it down on paper. It was an amazing *tour de force*—one hundred thousand words written in two weeks. And she called it

ME

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Section 6

X SUNDAY, AUGUST 22, 1915. X

THE WEEK ON THE VARIOUS WAR FRONTS IN EUROPE

German Plans Contemplate Putting Russia Out of Action and All Else Is Being Subordinated to That End—Brest-Litovsk Line Apparently Rendered Untenable for Russians—Italians Still Hammering at Gorizia—Local Actions Elsewhere.

By a Military Expert.

THE week's operations on the Russian front give every indication that the German plan, for the present at least, involves Russia and Russia alone.

Since it became evident that the fall of Warsaw was inevitable speculation has been rife as to Germany's next move. In many quarters it was argued that with Russia behind the Vistula and the Bug, the German masses would be thrown against the western battle line in another drive toward the French coast. The arguments in favor of the move rested principally on the defensive strength of these positions; that once the Germans held securely the western banks, they could with a greatly reduced force hold the Russians in check while the surplus troops could reinforce the western line. Against this was the length of line to be held and the possibility that the Russians might manoeuvre behind it and, by massing forces at a selected point, break through the German line at some weak spot.

Again, it was rumored that as Turkey was weakening and her munitions becoming exhausted, Serbia was to receive the brunt of the German attack. This possibility was emphasized by the concentration of Teuton troops and artillery at Orsova, a town close to the frontiers of Hungary, Rumania, and Serbia. An attack was actually made from this town against the Serbian frontier, but as this failed to materialize into a general offense, a process of elimination determined Italy as the next objective. This has also failed to materialize, and the military forecasters have finally been forced to the conclusion, which, it is true, future events may prove incorrect, that all of these predictions are wrong, and that Germany's plan is, first and foremost, Russia.

This conclusion is, to say the least, the most logical of them all. Germany cannot but realize, what has so often been repeated in these reviews, that with all of her enemies in the field maintaining active mobile armies, her chances of success are small; that it is almost hopeless to contend on an equal footing with such a coalition steadfast and intact. Her chance to win must be based on her ability to eliminate from the conflict at least one of her opponents so that she may be free to devote her forces to the other. And what more logical candidate for elimination can at the present moment be found than Russia?

Driven completely across Galicia from the Dunajec to the Lipa, forced north from the San across the Warsaw-Kovel Railroad, the Warsaw salient broken in by attacks in its front and on its flanks, the strong line of the Narew forced and its defenders compelled to retire to the weaker line behind the Bug, short of ammunition and her troops wearied with incessant fighting and equally incessant retreats, Russia presented by far the weakest front of any of the allied powers. What more natural, then, than an attempt by combined attack to render Russia completely hors de combat and force on her a peace independent of her allies?

Everything at the present juncture points to this as the immediate German object. There are other considerations, too, in addition to Russia's present weakness. The Allies are known to have but an inadequate supply of ammunition. Enormous contracts for war material have been placed in this country, but, because of the fact that our plants have to be modified or entirely rebuilt in order to produce shell, substantial deliveries have not yet been made. Of this Germany is well aware. She has equally full knowledge that by late Fall the flow of shell from this country to the Allies will be substantial in amount and consistently maintained, and, although her submarine fleet will account for some of these shipments, at least 95 per cent. of them will reach their destination.

If, then, the forces opposed to her have not been reduced by the elimination of one of her greatest antagonists before the flow begins, how can she hope to continue during the Winter? This war has simmered down to a war of ammunition and resources, of shell and money. The Allies have greater wealth, and when this supply of shell also becomes greater Germany's superior organization will be set at naught. These are facts to which the German leaders, with all their alleged egotism, are keenly alive. To Germany, as to us, they emphasize the necessity of Russia's elimination. Whether Germany can accomplish this is for the prophets, not for the reviewer to say. We are concerned only with what has been done, and what it means now, not what it may mean in future operations.

The retreat of the Russians in Poland has continued all during the past week until the Teuton armies are now close to Brest-Litovsk. Advancing east along the railroads radiating from Warsaw, north from Ivangorod and Lublin, they have taken one railroad junction after another, turned the more important into auxiliary supply depots, and from these field bases have continued their march eastward.

On Sunday the capture of Siedlce was announced, the last of the important railroad points guarded by the Warsaw salient. This means that all Russian forces have retired completely from the salient, and the situation, which last week's reports left very confused, has assumed definite form, as far as the location of the battle lines is concerned.

The most severe fighting in this region is in the section between the Narew and the Bug. The German offense is still directed against a railroad, the one running northeast from Brest-Litovsk through Bielsk and Bialystok, thence to Grodno and Vilna. This road from Brest-Litovsk to Grodno is along the first line of Russian defense, and is, for this reason, vastly more important and must be held if Russia still hopes to make a stand on the line joining these two fortresses. Moreover, it parallels the present Russian front, and by means of important branches feeds directly the Russian battle line.

North of Grodno the Russian line of defense follows generally the Niemen River, and was intended to pass through Kovno. But the Germans have upset all the Russian plans by storming and finally capturing this fortress, thereby imperiling the entire Russian right wing. At Kovno considerable material was captured and reported, emphasizing the failure to report such capture in connection with the Warsaw success.

Not only does it expose the flank of this line, but it also opens the way to Vilna, an open town, against which the Germans are already advancing. In fact, their aviators have actually been bombarding it. Vilna is also on the main railroad from Warsaw to Petrograd, and is at the junction of another road running south to Rovno. But it is the Petrograd road that will hurt. By taking Vilna the Teutons will absolutely control, through the control of two termini, about two hundred and fifty miles of this artery.

There is another danger still that is fully as menacing and it is beginning to appear: the successful retreat from Warsaw was a step out of the frying pan into the fire. Having failed in their attempt to trap the Russian Army in the Warsaw salient, the Germans, with unlooked-for versatility, immediately formed an alternative plan looking again to the same object—for it is the Russian Army, not the capture of Russian territory, that is the German objective. To this end von Hindenburg is pushing east and south from Kovno in an attempt completely to outflank the Russian Army by bending it back on itself, while Mackensen is driving north trying to accomplish the same thing further south. The result is the creation in the vicinity of Ossowetz of another salient similar to the one at Warsaw. An attack against its sides will, at the rate of the German advance, soon place the army occupying the salient in a difficult position. The Russian commander will have his hands full to extricate his forces with his usual success.

On the southern part of the line, that along the Dniester, and the Zlota Lipa, there has been comparative quiet. There was a temporary resumption of hostilities that lasted a day or two and resulted in some slight Russian advantages, but matters soon became quiet again, the two battle lines facing each other across the rivers. The German army here has no reason to take the offensive. It is apparently intended only as a holding force to prevent a Russian advance, and plays no part in the general offensive plan further north.

Military critics generally who two weeks ago were predicting the impossibility of a German advance against Petrograd and other points further east, basing their opinions on Napoleon's disastrous attempt on Moscow, have seized upon the alleged statement of a German officer of high rank that there is no analogy between the conditions of the two campaigns because of the superior transportation facilities now afforded; that bread baked in Berlin today will be eaten in Warsaw tomorrow. To a certain extent this is of course true.

Railways have changed greatly, through simplifying the problems of the commissariat, the range of a mobile army. At the same time it cannot be denied that the further an army gets from its natural bases the greater the transportation difficulties become, the harder it is to push up to the front the necessary supplies and to effect their distribution, and the greater the danger to lines of communication. A battle line as long as that of the Teutons, operating throughout most of its length in a hostile country, needs to have every available supply line open. Particularly is this true in Russia, where there are very few good highways connecting up with the railway lines. The crippling of one railway may therefore mean something approaching disaster to that section of the line which that railroad feeds.

It is not only a question of food. The advantages gained by increased transportation facilities are in some degree offset by the increased necessity therefor, caused by the very recent development of artillery—a development that demands heavy shells and plenty of them, shells such as can be transported in quantities only over railroad lines.

Again, the passing of a railway has not in any way affected the character of the country which the Teutons must traverse, nor has it changed the climate. All these are factors that bear directly on the German problems, and must be considered in forming an estimate of German possibilities.

On the Italian front there is nothing of special importance on which to comment. At the same time there seems to be a general feeling of disappointment among the friends of the Quadruple Entente as to Italy's failure to make more rapid progress as well as confusion as to just what the problem is in this theatre and what Italy has done to meet the situation.

At the outset it must be realized that the problem is largely topographical. Except on the Isonzo front (and in part even there) Italy is practically hidden from the rest of the warring nations by an almost impassable screen of very high mountains, the sides of which are practically perpendicular. It is only in the southeastern corner of the Province of Venetia, along the southern Isonzo, that the country opens up sufficiently to permit of military operations on any large scale. These mountains open into Piedmont, Lombardy, and Venetia by means of passes through which troops invading any one of these provinces must come.

Italy's only line of advance is the line of the lower Isonzo, with Trieste as the objective. Italy's task before she would dare make such an advance was to guard her flank and rear by occupying the passes and the heights controlling them with forces of sufficient strength to make an invasion in force against her impossible. This has been done, and in fact little by little Italy's troops have been advancing up the passes to make doubly sure the precautions against an attack from the rear. Particularly is this true in Trentino, as evidenced by the Italian activity against Riva and Rovereto, near the head of Lake Garda.

Most of the effort, however, has been centred on the Isonzo line, where the fighting has been on a large scale. Austria has been entirely on the defensive, being so seriously occupied with offensive operations against Russia that she could not do otherwise.

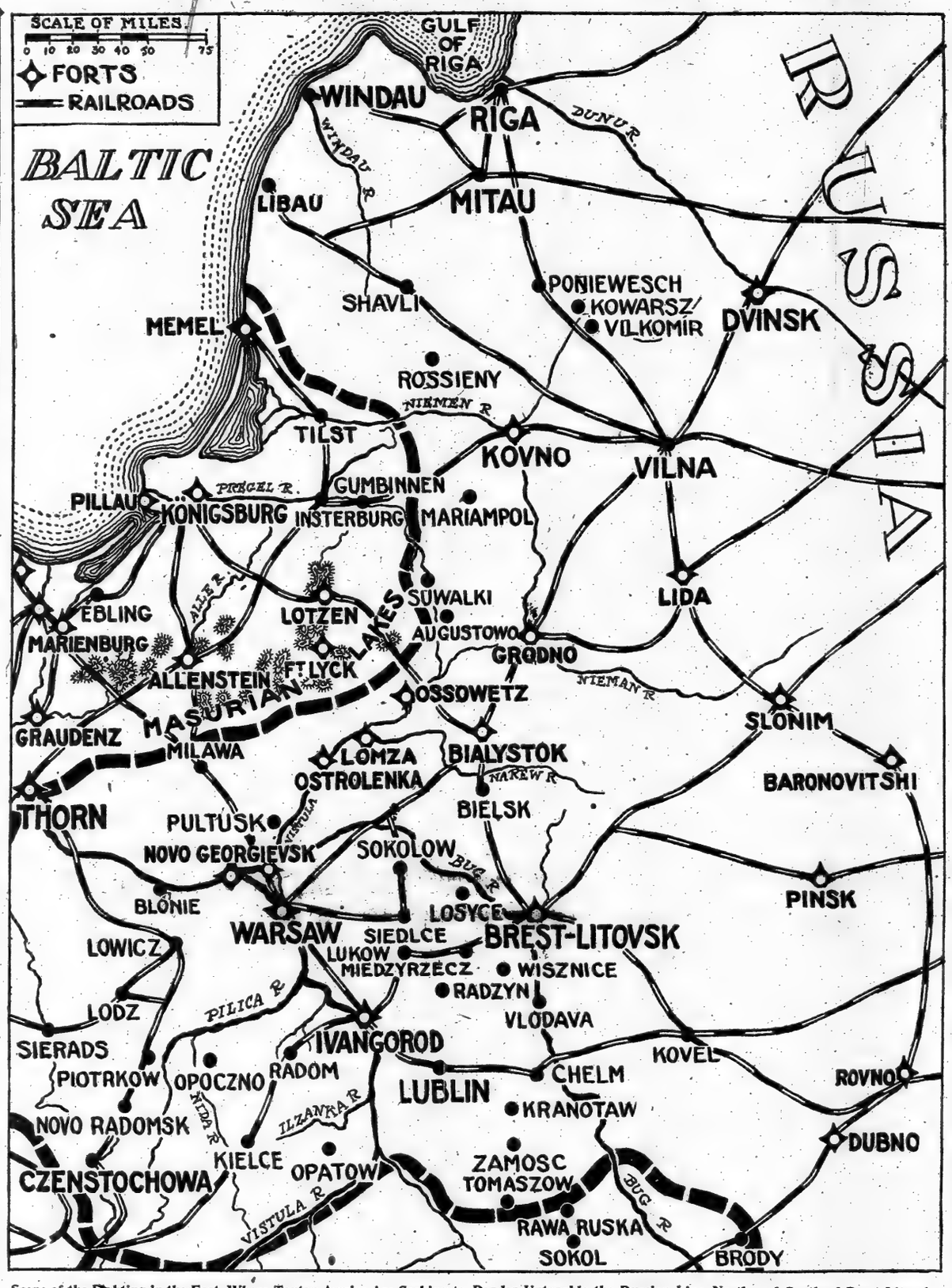
Now as to the Isonzo line: It is perfectly obvious that an advance on Trieste must first involve the taking of Gorizia. Otherwise the Austrian forces at the latter point could, by an attack on the Italian communications, render nugatory any offensive from the south, conducted, for example, from Monfalcone and following the general railroad line from that place to Trieste. Just north of Gorizia the mountain country comes down rapidly to a plain in which Gorizia is situated. The Isonzo here comes through a deep gorge-like ravine into the open country and, breaking away slightly to the west, follows along the western foot of a large table land, the Plateau of Carso. Just west of Gorizia, on the western bank of the Isonzo, are found the mountains, and on a sort of spur the town of Podgora, below which run the railroad and the highway.

So far the Italians have crossed the Isonzo and hold both banks of the river from its mouth to a few miles south of Gorizia. They have also, by furious fighting, mounted the Carso Plateau, and have thoroughly organized and consolidated their positions there.

The Austrian object, it will be repeated, is one of defense only—to prevent the Italians from seizing Podgora and the bridge over the Isonzo which it protects, and from making further advances along the Carso Plateau.

Podgora is absolutely essential to the Austrian continued possession of Gorizia. It is scarcely a mile and a half away, and absolutely dominates Gorizia in every sense. The northern tip of the plateau, while considerably more distant, is still within comparatively short range for heavy artillery of Gorizia, and if it were in Italian hands the Austrian fortress would be in an exceedingly uncomfortable position. Hence the main Italian offense is centred against these two points—the spur of Podgora and the Carso Plateau.

The fighting on the plateau is trench warfare pure and simple, and is entirely analogous to the fighting in France. The advance must be slow and measured in yards. Knowing how tremendously powerful modern defense is, we can understand something of the apparent tardiness of the Italian advance.



Scene of the Fighting in the East, Where Teuton Armies Are Seeking to Render Untenable the Russian Line North and South of Brest-Litovsk.

HERE AND THERE IN THE WAR NEWS

HOOKS and eyes, pins, and buttons made of brass, nickel or tin, must not be sold in Germany by order of the Government, according to a London report. The measure is said to be designed to preserve the dwindling supply of metals. The report adds that members of the Drapers' Association of Berlin have been notified that they must consider as confiscated that part of their stock which includes the above-named articles.

There are now more than 2,000,000 prisoners of war in Germany and Austria, says a dispatch from Frankfort-on-the-Main. Of these all but 330,000 are Russians.

Germany is preparing to land troops on the coast of Finland and thence invade Russia, according to news from Stockholm.

Efforts by Rumania to purchase powder in this country have failed so far, it is said, because firms approached by the Rumanian Government, having previously received orders for powder from France, had been obliged to pledge themselves not to supply powder to the Teutonic allies. As there has been a possibility that Rumania might swing over to the Teutonic side of the war, these firms are said to have insisted that Rumania convince them that she had no intention of entering the war against the Allies.

Emperor William has received a telegram from the League for the Liberation of the Ukraine (Russia) congratulating him on the victories won by his troops in Poland, says a Berlin dispatch.

"It would not surprise me if the European war lasted eighteen years," said Prince Alexandre Gagarin of Russia, who is here as a special agent of the Czar, in Philadelphia a few days ago. He added that Russia would not make peace until every German and Austrian soldier had been driven from Russian soil.

Robert Herrick, the well-known Chicago novelist, declared on his arrival from abroad last week that an American passport is now worthless in Europe on account of the numerous forgeries of such documents made by Germans. To enter France armed with nothing but an American passport, he said, was practically useless.

Franz Josef, Emperor of Austria-Hungary, was 85 years old last Wednesday. He has been on the throne since 1848.

Italy is rejoicing over the victory won in the Greek Parliament by Venizelos and his adherents, looking upon it as definitely committing Greece to the cause of the Allies.

The Overseas News Agency of Berlin claims that many German wounded who fell into the hands of the Russians were attended by barbers who had had only six weeks' medical training, and that the failure of these men to give proper treatment to wounds which were slight at the outset necessitated in many cases the amputation of arms and legs.

Precautions against the spread of cholera from Austria to Switzerland are being taken by the authorities of the Swiss Canton of Neuchâtel. They are establishing isolation hospitals and arranging for special medical service.

A Rome newspaper says that Germany has lost 43,972 officers since the war began, in killed, wounded, and missing. Included in this total are 123 Generals.

A regular through train service from Warsaw to Lille, the leading city in Northern France held by the Germans, has been organized by the Kaiser's railway officials. The through train is to leave Lille at 6:40 A. M., arrive in Brussels two hours later, go through Berlin at midnight, and reach Warsaw the next afternoon.

A Petrograd dispatch states that King Ferdinand of Bulgaria has dismissed Dr. Groetzel, for twelve years his medical adviser, on the ground that he is a German spy.

Men at the front for England favor conscription to fill the ranks of the British Army, according to Colonel Arthur Lee, member of Parliament for the Fareham Division of Hants. The Colonel made this statement to his constituents while home on a short leave of absence. "We need compulsory national service because nothing else can solve our difficulties with regard to men, money, munitions, and exports," he said.

Among the prominent Germans who signed the petition addressed to the German Chancellor protesting against the annexation of territory to the empire are Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, Professor Adolf Harnack, Clemens Delbrueck, and Prince von Hatzfeldt.

The name of the Emden, Germany's famous raiding cruiser, bobbed up again last week when the news came that Lieut. Commander Lauterbach, her executive officer, had reached San Francisco after an adventurous journey from Singapore by way of Sumatra, Java, the Philippines and China. It is said that Lauterbach was concerned in fomenting the uprising of native troops against the English in Singapore.

A Russian expert declares that the total loss of the German armies during the war is 3,620,000 killed, wounded, and missing.

Six Victoria Crosses, the most coveted of all English military decorations, have been awarded to men serving in the Dardanelles Expeditionary Force for conspicuous gallantry. Those thus honored were Commanders Eric Gascoigne and Edward Unwin; Midshipmen G. L. Drewry and W. St. A. Malleson; and Seamen W. C. Williams and George Mackenzie.

Trademark, patent, and other industrial privileges have been taken from Germans in Japan for the duration of the war by the Japanese Government.

A Berlin estimate places the losses of the French during the recent heavy fighting around Arras at 78,300.

French and British aviators flew over Constantinople and dropped bombs on the Galata section of the city, causing heavy casualties, according to a report from Athens.

Italy has more than trebled her artillery, it is reported, and has provided it with new quick-firing guns, firing forty shots a minute, especially adapted for use in rough country like that in which the Italians are engaging the Austrians.

From Rome comes the news that an Italian named Quarini has invented a device which deflects torpedoes from their course and explodes them. It is said that the allied fleets are to be supplied with his invention.

Germans are so busy clipping the bushy beards of their numerous Russian prisoners, it is said, that the town of Solingen, famed for its cutlery works, after suffering sad depression at first as a result of the war, is now having a business boom.



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IN NATHAN HALE'S TRAGIC FOOTSTEPS

Easy One-Day Trip Will Enable You to Visit Landmarks on Long Island Associated with Famous Patriot.

By Sarah Comstock.

OUT on Long Island, where the waters of the blue Sound peacefully lap a tranquil shore, stands a great gray boulder on a grassy knoll. It is neither ornate nor what many would consider "imposing" as a monument; it displays no ostentatious and symbolic ladies, depicting "Grief" or "Victory" or "Peace" by stretching out their arms and waving their draperies. It is merely a huge, rough, gray boulder. But there is something about its simple statement of the tragedy it commemorates that is far more impressive than pompous and adorned monuments can be. It marks the spot of the capture of Nathan Hale.

There is no sadder story in the history of our Revolution than that of the brilliant young Captain who died the death of a spy. His courage and devotion to the American cause had already made him a prominent figure when he undertook the perilous exploit which cost him his life. In "The Greatest Street in the World" Stephen Jenkins relates the story of an Englishman visiting New York and stopping to gaze at the statue of Hale by MacMonnies in City Hall Park. He looked long at the bronze face, and then thoughtfully stood back and observed:

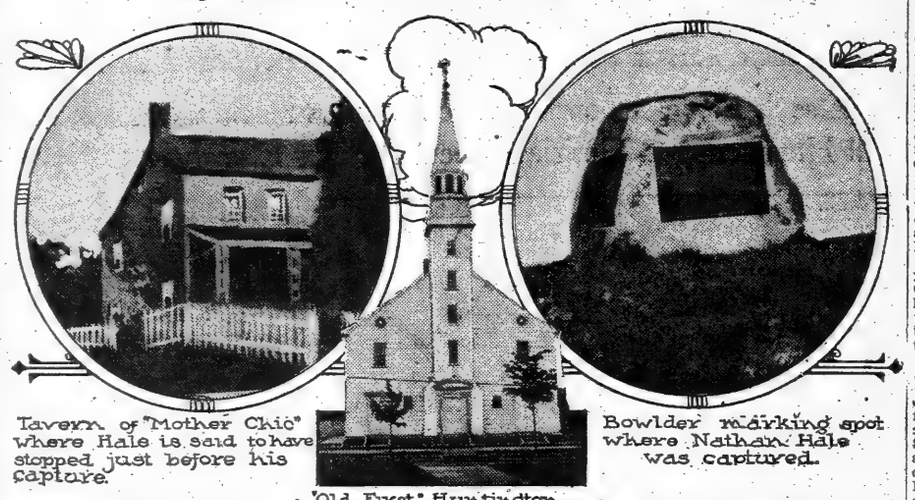
"If that is a correct picture of Hale, surely no man was less fitted to be a spy than he."

And all accounts of the young officer's character bear out the sculptor's conception. He was known to be of the frankest, the most open, and honest nature, and his volunteering for the ugly task could have been prompted only by courage and unselfishness. The instinct of the spy was not in his make-up.

But although the story is a sad one, it has its splendor, and that's the side of it to look for in our journey over Hale's paths. Only some thirty miles or thereabouts from our rather dingy August city you can reach one of the freshest spots on all Long Island's north shore—green and wooded and grassy and wave-lapped and breeze-brushed, with little boats and big all waiting to take you jaunting over the water, and paths all luring you into the green thickets, and little hills rolling playfully and beaches shining, and the black jitney puffing and snorting, ready to carry you over the Nathan Hale story ground. Let any one dare to offer more for as few miles, as few hours, and as few dollars!

Be up betimes on the day you go to Huntington, for trains on that Wading River branch of the Long Island Railroad are few and far between, and the journey is too rich with sight-seeing plums to be hurried. Allow a full day for it, and if you don't reach home until the evening train arrives you'll have had no time to spare. Whether walking or boating or jitneying be your choice, or whether you want a taste of all three, there's more than enough to do.

A 9 o'clock train reaches Huntington station at 10:13, and you will find a trolley awaiting it to bear you on into the village. You can continue to the end of the car line and from there walk to Hale Rock on the beach, or you can leave the car at the village centre, the corner of Main Street, and there find automobile or jitney to carry you over the course. We were the fortunate passengers of the Black Jitney, whose commander proved to be guide, philosopher, and friend in the devious journey in search of Mother Chic's house, the old dwelling where Hale is said to have stopped. We sailed over rocky roads and precipitous hills, but reached harbor safely at last.



Tavern of "Mother Chic" where Hale is said to have stopped just before his capture.

"Old First" Huntington, the bell of which was captured by the British

Bowlder marking spot where Nathan Hale was captured.

It was in that stormy year of 1776 that Hale's tragedy befell, you remember. The battle of Long Island had just resulted disastrously, in spite of Putnam's valiant defense of Brooklyn Heights. The Americans had crept across the river in safety, the British had seized their works, and Long Island for the time being belonged to the enemy. Howe was in aggressive mood, the British were cocksure, and Washington saw dark days ahead. He made preparations to evacuate New York if necessary.

On Sept. 7 a council of war was held, and the trend of feeling was in favor of holding the city; but another council on the 12th decided upon evacuation. Accordingly, the exodus was begun and the army started northward toward Kingsbridge, Washington himself taking up quarters in the house of Robert Murray on Murray Hill.

During the discussions that took place it was determined to send a spy into the British camp. Washington felt that he must know more fully the enemy's plans and powers before proceeding further. Colonel Knowlton was instructed to choose one of his men from the picked regiment known as "Congress's Own," which he commanded, and which was "the eyes and ears of the army."

In that regiment was a young Captain only 21 years of age, a native of Coventry, Conn., who had graduated from Yale only two years before, and had been a Connecticut schoolmaster at the time the Revolution broke out. That young Captain, hardly more than a boy, was Nathan Hale, and when Colonel Knowlton turned to his brilliant group, debating with himself as to who was best fitted for the task ahead, the choice was taken out of his hands. Hale stepped forward and offered himself.

Promptly the decision was made, and Hale was sent to the Murray house, a "country seat" near what is now Fourth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street. Here he received his secret orders. The plan was shrewdly laid, and the higher officers recognized Hale as a man well fitted, by his brains and fearlessness, to carry it out.

Here in New York City he donned his disguise. It was the quaint costume of a Dutch schoolmaster, the sort of garb which would attract the least possible suspicion. From New York he went directly to Norwalk, on the Connecticut shore of the Sound, with intention to cross from that point to Long Island, and, once on the island, to make his way to the British headquarters in and around Brooklyn—in short, to approach the enemy by their back door.

Washington gave Hale instructions for all commanders of American armed vessels that they were to convey him wherever he wished to go. Thus he was able to make a quick trip from Norwalk to Huntington. From that town he worked his way on to Brooklyn, visited the British camp, took notes and made sketches which told the complete story of the British situation, and started back toward Huntington without arousing any one's suspicion. Had he been able to make his way directly back across the Sound and thence to New York, he might have been saved.

But at Huntington, satisfied in the possession of his precious knowledge and notes, he halted to await his boat. Near the shore, in a cozy old dwelling snuggled in an orchard, was a house known as the Tavern of Mother Chic, widow Rachel Chichester being that lady's full name. Here Hale stopped to rest.

Now there has long been debate as to which is the home of Mother Chic. Authorities differ on the subject, but the building which is commonly accepted by popular tradition as the ancient tavern is standing today, and is known to the neighborhood as the "Nathan Hale House." Passing the monument on the shore, you must proceed eastward for about a mile, following the automobile road of the Golf and Marine Club. Close to the golf links a road turns to your left, skirting the far side of the links; follow it for about a quarter of a mile, and you will come to a broad old orchard in a valley at the right of the road. In the hollow of the orchard stands a weather-beaten and deserted house, which common belief, at any rate, calls the house of history.

The old dwelling peers out through broken, small-paned windows, and from top to toe it is utterly dejected. But the story goes that it was a prosperous tavern in Revolutionary days, kept by the Widow Chichester, who was a warm Tory herself, and entertained many a Tory within her doors.

Hale was obliged to wait awhile for the boat which had been promised to take him back across the Sound, and he went to the big room where the widow's guests were wont to gather. Here he fell into good-tempered conversation, cleverly playing the rôle he had assumed, and acting the country schoolmaster to perfection. No one of the group there appeared to suspect him; none but one, in fact, ever did. But as a certain one stole from the room Hale felt a doubtful flash of recognition.

However, the vague feeling that he knew the man passed from him, and he went on chatting easily. At last word came that a boat was approaching, and he walked down confidently toward the shore, ready to board it, never guessing that it was any but the one that he expected.

But, as a matter of fact, the boat was one from the British vessel Cerberus, then lying off the east side of Lloyd's Neck. It made straight toward the shore where Hale stood, and he proceeded downward to meet it. As the oarsmen drew near a challenge rang forth. Hale was charged with being an American, an impostor, and a spy.

It is believed that a certain relative of Hale's, a Tory refugee, was the man who had slipped from the tavern group, had betrayed Hale to the British, and was now in the boat, ready to identify the unfortunate young American. The boatmen threatened to shoot if he did not yield, and Hale had no choice but to accompany them. He entered the boat a captive at the moment when he had thought he should be setting out on his safe return.

Follow back now over your course to the monument which marks the site of the capture. It is a boulder, with three bronze tablets on three of its faces, telling in brief the story of the spy. On one of the bronzes you will read:

His ancestors were the Hales of Kent, England. He was born at Coventry, Conn., June 6, 1755. Graduated from Yale College Sept. 8, 1773. Enlisted as Lieutenant Seventh Connecticut Regiment July 6, 1775. Appointed Captain in Continental Army, Sept. 1, 1775. Volunteered as spy, September, 1776. Captured by the British on this shore September, 1776. Executed at New York Sept. 22, 1776.

A briefer and more eventful career has seldom been known. In hardly more than a year this youth distinguished himself by brilliant service and immortalized himself by his fatal act of bravery.

The first step taken by his captors was to lead him at once to Howe's headquarters. The British commander was occupying the Beekman house at Turtle Bay, (near our East Forty-fifth Street.) There was a large greenhouse in the garden of the estate, and on the night of Sept. 21 this was turned into a prison for Hale. Lossing says: "The next morning, without even the form of a regular trial, he was delivered to Cunningham, the brutal Provost Marshal, to be executed as a spy. He was treated with great inhumanity by that monster. The services of a clergyman and the use of a Bible were denied him, and even the letters which he had been permitted by Howe to write to his mother and sisters during the night were destroyed." The cause given was "that the rebels should never know they had a man in their army who could die with such firmness."

None of his friends saw Hale after the moment when, in Dutch schoolmaster's garb, he had crossed the Sound to Huntington. It was on a September afternoon that the British Captain Montressor visited the American army, a flag of truce being his escort. Putnam, Alexander Hamilton, and several other American officers were engaged in conversation with Montressor, when he remarked that there had been an execution that morning—a Captain of Rangers had been hanged, he said, having been caught as a spy. Instantly William Hull, one of the group, stepped forward and asked for more details; he was a chum of young Hale's, a Yale classmate, and his mind reverted to him. Investigation proved that Hale was the victim. He had been taken with the incriminating papers on him, in the soles of his pumps, Montressor related, and the punishment had been swift.

The British Captain had been interested in the noble face of the young spy, and had called him into his tent for a talk just before the execution.

"I asked him if he did not regret having undertaken a mission so unfitting to one of his character and achievement," Montressor reported, "and he replied, 'I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country.'"

Those famous words are inscribed on the Nathan Hale Memorial which you will find when you return from the harbor to Huntington village. It is a temptation not to return; boats ply in and out, and the shore is the sort of shore on which you can loaf for a long August afternoon. Near it in many directions stretch the estates of the wealthy, green lawns and broad verandas and flowers and vines. The groomed grounds of the country club are not far away. To one who loves a tramp, it is worth while to seek the Mother Chic house afoot, and the water lover can hire a boat for any length of time.

But there is much to be seen in the old village back inland. When you reach Main Street, turn to your left, and you will come to the drinking fountain placed there in memory of the spy. Just beyond it stands the charming little stone building used as a public library; back of this, on the slope, is the old village cemetery, with crumbling headstones dating back over two centuries.

This burying place was opened in 1760. Eighty-two years later the British erected Fort Golgotha within its limits, and British troops held the fort. After the war was over the old burial ground once more settled into peace, and the low stones gathered on the hillside year by year. An inscription near its wall tells the wayfarer that "here rest the early town's patriot dead, soldier and civilian, among them Silas Wood, author of the first history of Long Island."

Pass on east along Main Street and you will soon come to the Old First Church, one of the most interesting historic houses of worship on the entire island. It is trim and white, its tall spire shining out from the top of the hill. Little sketches of its adventurous past may be read upon the tablets at each side of its door.

One of these states that "The bell of the First Presbyterian Church was first hung in 1716. It was carried away by the British in the frigate Swen in 1777. Taken to New York and restored from damaged condition on petition to Admiral Digby in 1783. It was recast, and has since been in constant use."

The other brief story is as follows: "The First Presbyterian Church of Huntington organized and first building erected in 1665. Second building on this site, 1715. Occupied by the British as a barracks, 1777. Torn down and materials used to erect Fort Golgotha on burying ground hill, by order of Count Rumford, 1782. Present building erected, 1784."

So the prim and modest old church on the hill has seen its storm and stress and played its part in the stirring events that made our country ours. The bell rings out briskly on Sunday mornings, having taken up its useful life of regular service as soon as it was restored, and so matter-of-fact are our twentieth century American ears that few of those who hear it ever call up the exciting scene when the bold enemy snatched it from its own steeple and bore it off to their frigate in the Sound, a captive bell.

Turn back toward the trolley track, and follow it a short distance toward the station. You will soon see, on the right-hand side of the street, a low, spreading building screened by trees, and bearing the sign of the Huntington Historical Society.

This substantial old dwelling dates back to the Revolutionary period, and no place could have been more fitting for all the precious relics which the village could gather together. Here are old prints and portraits, brasses and furniture, mementos of the past. Perhaps the most picturesque figure in all the little museum is the stuffed person of Old Tom, one of Huntington's most famous characters and dearly beloved friends.

Old Tom was as handsome a swan as ever sailed blue waters, and every citizen of Huntington knew him, for he made his headquarters in the harbor and lived a pampered life, fed from affectionate hands. He was born in the sixties and was a descendant of the famous Barnum swan. For almost half a century he found life smooth sailing, and never did bird lead a more petted existence.

Then a cloud dawned upon Tom's horizon. Automobiles were invented, and great was his fear and hatred of the honking monsters that began to appear at his harbor, whizzing down to the water's edge, arrogantly assuming the road to be theirs. When Tom would be on land drying his magnificent snowy plumage the villainous things would almost graze him, and into the water he would dash, a ruffled and angry bird.

His fear paralyzed him one day as a machine whirred dangerously close to him. He tried to move and seemed rooted to the spot. A curve, a sharp turn of the wheels—and it was over. Tom's long life was ended.

If you have time a-plenty a most delightful way to return to New York is by way of the trolley across the island. Take it at Huntington station, ride through sunny farm land all the way to Amityville on the south shore, and return home by the railroad from that town. Thus you will cover a broad circle of Long Island—and the more you see of it the better these Summer days.

ITINERARY.

Long Island Railroad to Huntington. Time, about one hour and a quarter. Fare (round trip) $1.83. (Train leaves Pennsylvania Station at 9 A. M.)

Trolley from Huntington Station to Main Street. There take jitney out to Hale Rock near the Harbor, and on to Mother Chic's Tavern.

Or, take trolley to end, at Harbor, from there walk to Rock and Tavern (over a mile).

Return to village, see memorial drinking fountain, old cemetery, old Presbyterian Church, museum of Historical Society.

Trip may be varied by returning via trolley to Amityville, thence Long Island R. R. to New York along south shore.

MOTORING IN THE BERKSHIRES

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 21.—Mrs. Carlos M. de Heredia has issued invitations for a domino dance at Wheatleigh, Friday, Sept. 17. A dozen or more house parties will be given for this entertainment, and Mr. and Mrs. de Heredia will have a large party of house guests.

Dancing is to be again in high favor. In September the Lenox Club will give a series of Saturday night dances, as will also the Casino Association in Stockbridge. Friday nights in September Mr. and Mrs. Payson Hatch will give dances. Miss Louise La Salle of New York has returned to Lenox, to give instruction in dancing to classes organized by Mrs. Henry Hollister Pease, Mrs. de Heredia, and Mrs. Austin Fox Riggs.

Ambassador and Mme. Constantin T. Dumba went to New York Monday to attend a celebration of the birthday of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary on Wednesday. There was no observance of the Emperor's birthday in Lenox, except that the Summer embassy was decorated with the flags of that country. Dr. and Mme. Dumba will return from New York today.

The annual golf tournament at Stockbridge started Tuesday. Among those taking part were Walter P. Tuckerman, Carl A. de Gersdorff, Beverly Duer, Bishop Albion W. Knight, Dr. John Dodge Peters, John Shepard, Jr., Philip Blagden, Edward B. Owen, David T. Dana, and Allen B. Fenno.

Among the arriving house guests this week were Gaun M. Hutton and Reginald W. Hutton, guests of Rose T. Whistler; Miss Una Hutton, a guest of Mrs. Joseph W. Whistler; Mr. and Mrs. Roger Wolcott Griswold of Erie, Penn., who came to visit Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Griswold; Mr. and Mrs. George Higginson, Jr., to visit George Higginson; Mrs. Willard D. Straight, to visit Mrs. John D. Swann; Mrs. George B. Bend, to visit Mrs. William Douglas Sloane; Mrs. John Cooper and Miss Elizabeth Kendall, to visit Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, and Mr. and Mrs. George S. Kingsland and Mrs. Walter P. Anderton, to visit Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris.

Mr. and Mrs. William B. O. Field and their family started early in the week for the Little Cascapedia River in Quebec, where they are camping.

Thatcher M. Adams went to Bar Harbor, the Rev. Anson Phelps Stowes to Paul Smith's in the Adirondacks, and Mrs. Francis C. Barlow and Miss Maud Weaver went to Bar Harbor.

Mrs. Herbert Parsons and her family were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews in Newport this week, where Mr. Clews observed his birthday.

The Berkshire section is extremely popular as a one-day motor run from New York and Boston. Throughout this week the prominent hotels of the region have been filled nightly, an unusual condition in the month of August, foretelling of a great Autumn business. Among the prominent tourists were Mr. and Mrs. Winchester Fitch and the Misses Fitch, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin E. Jackson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Louis M. Starr and the Misses Starr, Mrs. Edwin H. Weatherbee, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph T. Low, Mrs. E. K. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Post, Mrs. E. T. Ludlow, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Symington, Mr. and Mrs. George de Forest Lord, Dr. Cary Langhorn, U. S. N., and Mrs. Langhorn; Mrs. Walter N. Eldridge, Mr. and Mrs. Sandford H. Steele, Mr. and Mrs. Hollis Godfrey, Mrs. I. Presser Todd, Miss Elizabeth Todd, Mrs. Howard Barney, Miss Mildred G. Barney, Miss Sadie A. Barney, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Pond.

Returning to Lenox by automobile were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Shields Clarke from the White Mountains; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hollister Pease, from Crescent Beach, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Paterson, from Sag Harbor; Miss Mabel Choate, from Wood's Hole, Mass.; Mrs. J. Fred Schenck, from Cohasset; Mrs. William B. Bacon, from Nahant, and Mrs. William Pollock, from Newport.

Water sports ended this week with the awarding of the championships to Miss Edith Bonsal, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Roscoe Bonsal, and Henry Yates Saterlee, son of Mrs. Churchill Saterlee. In the finals Miss Bonsal won the canoe obstacle race and the tub race for girls, and Mr. Saterlee the tub race and the egg and spoon race.

Mrs. Oscar Iasigi was hostess for the council of the Lenox Garden Club at Clovercroft Monday, thirty-five of the council attending. Mrs. Norman H. Davis of Havana was elected to membership in the club, and the council accepted an invitation from Mr. and Mrs. Carlos M. de Heredia to hold a meeting at Wheatleigh, Sept. 13. At this meeting a New York physician will speak on "Plants and Medicine." The club has already begun arranging for the annual meeting of the National Garden Club Association in Lenox, in June, 1916.

NARRAGANSETT PIER.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 21.—Many entertainments and outdoor sports, including yachting and motoring, filled the past week at Narragansett Pier making it the gayest of the season. Several notable entertainments were also planned for next week, when the season is expected to reach its zenith.

More than 160 guests from various parts of the State, including Providence, Newport, Jamestown, Saunderstown, and Wickford, assembled at the dinner given in honor of his Excellency Governor R. Livingston Beeckman, by Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Hanan at their villa, Shore Acres, on Tuesday evening. The large tables where the guests were seated suggested bird cages, and toy birds in cages were distributed by host and hostess as favors at the dinner.

The costume ball on Friday night was another great event of the week. The dancers were arrayed in costumes of gorgeous hues representing various characters such as Pierrots and Pierrettes, dancing girls of the Far East, and students of the Latin Quarter. Members of the Committee of Arrangements were Henry B. Kane, Dr. A. F. Hopkins, Philip S. P. Randolph, William C. Marrow and John R. Fell.

A number of the young people of the cottage colony will appear in the operetta, "Gay Revillon," and the skit, "A Day at Narragansett," which will be presented at the Casino on Aug. 24 for the benefit of St. Peter's-by-the-Sea. The book and lyrics of the opera and skit were written by Charles Henry Dorr, the music by Adrian Schubert.

S. Montgomery Roosevelt of New York and James N. Townsend were recent visitors at the Narragansett Reading Room.



Eugene
Builder of HATS
30 West 39th St.
SPECIAL SHOWING OF EARLY FALL MODELS, at $5

THE GORHAM CO.
EXTENDS A CORDIAL WELCOME TO THE
American National Retail Jewelers' Association

The Gorham Co. welcomes and offers its best wishes for the success of the Annual Convention of the American National Retail Jewelers' Association, now being held in this city; and hopes particularly that every visiting member of the Association will take this opportunity to make the closer acquaintance of the Gorham Co. by paying them a social call.

THE GORHAM CO.
Silversmiths and Goldsmiths
Fifth Avenue and 36th Street 17-19 Maiden Lane

L. BAMBERGER & CO.
NEWARK, N. J.



The Spirit of Fall Fashion Predominates

The glorious new things are being mobilized, assembled, arranged and displayed. This is the season of the year when the chiefs of the Bamberger store go a-marketing, seeing and choosing from among thousands of beautiful fall creations those ultra-pretty things which they are sure will appeal to every woman. It is gladdening to see the new garments popping up out of tissue-lined boxes at every hand. You must view them. It will be well worth your while. We are, as usual, first with the greatest number of new fall fashions. This announcement merely skims over the situation to give you an inkling of what awaits you.

Serge and Silk Compose Frocks

The writing on the wall of fashion proclaims the predominance of compose frocks of serge and silk for afternoon and street wear. Paris whispered this to Bamberger's weeks ago. Our plans were made accordingly, so that now, amply ahead of the first cool days, we are able to show the newest, most exclusive effects in these exceedingly smart, wholly delightful trotteur dresses at prices to suit every woman. Come and view this splendid showing, and make your selection now.

At 8.98 and 10.98—Women's French serge and silk compose dresses, showing new plaited skirts and novel jacket ideas.

At 15.00 and 17.98—Very new developments of the serge-and-silk idea. Tailleur models on graceful redingote lines.

At 22.98 and 25.00—New open-side Callot models. Bernard frocks showing the Russian tendency, with plaited flounces.

At 27.98 to 37.98—Reproductions of most effective Worth, Premet and Bernard models. Princess and redingote lines, embroidered or braided.

Every frock in the assortment is of exquisite workmanship and fine fabric, designed for the discerning woman.

Third Floor.

The Newest Silk Stockings 1.50

The writer viewed these the moment—or perhaps the moment after—their wrappings were removed. They are smartly conservative, designed for the woman to whom the season's spectacular novelties have not appealed.

Woven of fine taupe and navy silk thread, the lower part showing narrow, corded vertical clocking in white, the cords an inch and a half apart. The upper part shows a woven white cluster horizontal stripe. Would look exceedingly well with patent leather or trim dull kid pumps. 1.50 the pair.

Main Floor.

Striped Taffeta Fichu Blouses 3.00

Demurely pretty are these new blouses of soft taffeta, striped in grayish white, their necks finished with fichus of hemstitched, ruffled net, and having net cuffs to match. They give dainty grace to the neck and shoulders of the women who wear them. Priced at 3.00.

Third Floor.

Chic Chiffon Sport Veils 2.00

Practical because of their size, and dainty because of their fabric and border treatment. Developed in fine white chiffon, 1¾ yards long and 1 yard wide, with hemstitched border showing a printed block design in rose, black, green, brown or blue. Priced at 2.00.

Main Floor.

Women's Shetland Wool Sweaters 5.00 to 12.00

The new sweaters of Shetland wool are warm and cosy, and quite as attractive as the fiber and silk models. They are woven in a loose, pretty stitch which admits of a variety of two-toned effects. Models are shown in white faced with orange, blue, rose and other colors, and vice versa. And there are wide stripe styles, white with old blue, old rose and other shades, furnished with sashes, pockets and other modish essentials.

For wear now and all during the autumn. 5.00 to 12.00.

Third Floor.

Read This To Your Husband

The subject of the "return goods evil" brings to the writer's mind a nearly forgotten conversation which he listened to some years ago, while seated in the lobby of the Hollenden Hotel in Cleveland.

There were two brothers who ran a fair-sized general store in ——, about eighteen miles southeast of Cleveland. The elder brother, coming into a liberal share of this world's goods through an advantageous marriage, sold his interest in the old store, and, together with a number of other rich men, opened a LARGE DEPARTMENT STORE in one of the principal thoroughfares of Cleveland. To outward appearances he prospered, thus vividly exemplifying the Biblical phrase: "To him that hath."

The writer chanced to be in the company of the two brothers one evening while the following conversation took place:

"Joe," said the little merchant to his brother, "I'm about ready to give up the retail business. It is becoming harder every day. Sometimes it actually seems to me I get back more than I sell. What am I going to do to stop the leak? I have to be liberal, because if I am not, my customers will all come here (meaning Cleveland) to trade."

"My dear boy," said the big Cleveland merchant, "your troubles and mine are identical. Our customers are just as thoughtless as yours when it comes to sending goods back. Our returns are alarming. But what can I do?"

We quote this conversation, not because it was in any way spectacular, but because it shows that no storekeeper is immune to the ever growing "return goods evil." The big merchant and the small merchant are almost as these two men were and are to this day—BLOOD BROTHERS IN MISERY. The gaunt, stalking specter of "goods back" is present in every market place in the land.

We ask you—is it right or just?

We have not changed our policy of liberality nor have we the slightest intention of doing so. These little talks are PURELY EDUCATIONAL; we are telling you of a condition that, in all probability, you never knew existed. We are asking you to lend your support, MORAL AND OTHERWISE, to a movement that we know will benefit you as well as ourselves.

"Talk it over with your friends."

(To be continued.)

Lovely Silk Petticoats for dance and street wear

The Silk Petticoat of 1915 is joyously feminine. Wonderful little ruffles, and plaits, and frills, and scallops combine to complicate its prettiness. Milady, after forswearing the petticoat for several seasons, has turned about with womanly thoroughness and demands not one, but several, for every occasion.

A Watteau-like confection is of soft white taffeta; its wide net flounce adorned with picoted ruffles in pink and blue, applied scallop wise. For wear with a wide-skirted dancing frock, 11.00.

A palest pink taffeta petticoat shows picoted frills in pastel shades; lavender, green, pink and blue. It is of surprising daintiness, and costs 8.00.

And there is ye olde time petticoat of pompadour taffeta, its three ruffles outlined with narrow black velvet ribbon. Priced at 10.00.

And many others, all lovely and beautifully made, with the elastic waist bands which women prefer. 5.00 and upward.

Wide petticoats for wear with tailored frocks and suits, in all colors and combinations, including striking plaids, with scallops, pinkings, picot finishes, etc. 3.98 and upward.

Third Floor.

A Corset Cover which ties

Rather slender women who do not find brassieres satisfactory will appreciate this little garment, which fits smoothly in the back and has two pointed ends in front, which tie, fichu-fashion, holding the bust firmly.

To be worn under a sheer camisole. Developed in fine nainsook-batiste, with hand-embroidered and buttonholed scalloped edges, 1.59.

Second Floor.

Women's Fall Bronze Shoes 4.00



Bronze shoes will prevail for Fall street wear and these show fashion's most correct points. Of soft bronze kid, with high-cut cloth uppers to match. The graceful heel is a little heavier than that of last year, and the toe is slightly round, insuring comfort as well as slenderness of contour.

Hand-sewed welted soles add to the shoes' attractiveness. They are 16-button height, permitting the wearing of the full, short skirt which the season demands. Priced at 4.00.

L. BAMBERGER & CO.
In the Heart of Newark—Easy to Reach from Everywhere.

FASHIONS FOR NEXT AUTUMN ARE STILL UNSETTLED

Mannequins and Society Women at Fashionable American Resorts Refuse to Discard Tight Skirt for Fuller Garment—Much Confusion Exists Over Paris Situation, but Real Styles, as Usual, Will Again Come Out of France.

NOTHING so proves the general indifference of the public as to the French openings until it is time for these clothes to arrive here as the expression one heard on every side during this month that there would be no Paris fashions this Summer on account of the war and the consequent lack of ships, and that the American designers must trust to their own ingenuity to provide styles for us.

In three weeks, when the new gowns are arriving here, the interest will be intense, because it is a fact before the people and not a written report. Most outsiders have taken it for granted that Paris has closed the doors of her dressmaking houses and will not open them until peace has been signed and the ships have resumed their regular sailings.

No one in the business believes this, and no one who has anything to do with the buying of clothes from a commercial standpoint denies the truth that the continuation of designing frocks and setting fashions by Paris is the only happy thing that comes out of Europe this year. It relieves commerce of much uneasiness. It brings money to the counters of all shops. It gives a breathing time to the exclusive dressmakers here, and it booms the business of all those who supply the country with advance models.

Dressmakers Relieved.

Last season, there was uncertainty. No one knew what moment the bottom would fall out of all things sartorial. At any hour the American dressmakers might have been called on to supply the Winter fashions from their own sewing-rooms, and while they each and all expressed their readiness and ability to do it, they were sincerely glad that the occasion did not force them to do it.

This season there was slight uncertainty, although the usual large number of buyers did not venture on the trip. They argued, like the fashion correspondents, that it was too difficult to get things home, for even the mails are not regular and so the majority of the houses not in New York, and many there, decided to let the few decide for the many.

This is what a small group of buyers have been trying to bring about for the last two years, but it was not possible to persuade the majority to give in to the minority. The trying situation evolved by the submarine dangers seems to have furthered this notion, if only temporarily.

The fashion correspondents who usually go to these semi-annual openings stayed at home for two reasons; the knowledge that all the fashions shown at the openings would be speedily brought home and could be viewed at leisure here before the time came for selling them, and that the Paris they wrote about, the Paris that suggested to them a thousand ideas and dozens of stories, that Paris was dead, or sleeping.

Where Styles Thrive.

It is at the races, at the casinos, at Deauville, Dinard, the restaurants such as Armenonville, Pre-Catalan, Café de Paris, Ciro's, the Ritz, that the correspondent gets the news worth having and writing. The formal openings at the dressmaking houses are only a small part of the inspirational life that Paris offers from June until October.

It is seeing the smart French, the Americans, the gathering of all celebrated social persons wearing the newest clothes that makes it worth while to be there and not miss a trick. The person who merely depends on the openings for information about clothes, be she dressmaker or writer, is seeing only a small segment of the circle.

The Paris of gay life is no longer alive. Its streets are deserted by the fashionables, or at least they are no longer wearing smart and new raiment; most of them are garbed in deep black or hurrying along in the clothes of last Summer.

It is in America that the fashion correspondent must find the gay life that imposes smart clothes on its members. With Newport, Bar Harbor, Saratoga, White Sulphur and the Long Island beaches at full tide, whatever is fashionable in seasonable clothing is worn there.

The buyers are now reaping their harvest in new fashions in Paris, and the few will buy for the many. Some of the most prominent houses have declared their intention of not importing anything, but one must take that announcement with an eye open to its being canceled. When the new clothes arrive, it is more than probable that these houses will choose among the things the other buyers have brought over to supplement whatever stock they have turned out here with their own ideas. It is not possible to let the Paris suggestions slide by. Any house that did it would lose custom.

As far as the minority choosing for the majority, or the establishment of a central place here, where the output of the French houses could be shown, after the supposed best sellers should have been chosen by a picked committee, there seems to be no sound argument against it as the layman sees it.



ADVANCE COAT SUIT FOR AUTUMN.

This clever blue serge suit, much trimmed with braid, suggests the most important features of the coming Autumn suits.

The assumption on the part of the general public is that each buyer slips into a French dressmaking house and has something made especially for him or her; whereas nothing of the sort happens.

The days and hours for seeing the new fashions are restricted and the buyers all come together, while each new garment is paraded before their assembled eyes and judgments. They meet together at various places, especially at the Ritz grill, which is on the Place Vendome in the heart of the dressmaking world. It is rare that any one has a novelty; each house may differ in selections, but one who goes carefully through New York in the last of September, or a bit later, will be sure to see almost every grown and wrap repeated many times. So there is nothing exclusive.

Here and there one sees a gown that some adventurous buyer has found at a small house which represents some new and interesting idea, but this is not frequent enough to destroy the uniformity of the whole collection. Any reporter who has had to go the rounds of the openings soon knows each Paris gown by sight and name with half of the openings untouched.

Therefore, lacking novelty and being consistently uniform, there seems no reason against a clearing house over here which will save all the houses from sending over individual buyers. The French are against this plan, naturally, because their receipts would be divided by ten.

All these things are well known to the commercialists as well as the fact that the Paris openings this season have precluded any especial attempt for original invention, except among a few exclusive houses in America, but the people who are not on the inside of the situation still ask what will be done in the way of clothes this Winter without the help of France.

No Reason for New Clothes Now.

There is no special reason that the American public should be interested in new fashions at this moment, because there is no need for them until late in September. Every woman will give the matter undivided attention as soon as these styles begin to appear in the shops and by pictorial representation, but today she greets the subject with idle interest unless there is a startling piece of news to convey.

Even then she will have an individual reason for being attentive. Something in the statement will apply directly to her needs, minister to her necessities, contribute to, or detract from, the economical management of her wardrobe. Such is human nature. We cannot be violently interested in that which does not immediately touch us.

The exact problem that confronts women at this moment is what to do with the clothes on hand that have been worsted by the Summer's wear and tear, so they will contribute, in part, to the September wardrobe. There are truly economical souls who realize that the best way to get the value out of any seasonable gown is to put it on whenever there is the least excuse for it. The old method of saving clothes for the occasion is not to be adhered to in these days of lightning-like change and the ability of the masses to keep up with that change.

The immense resources of the department shops have put the fashion of the hour within the reach of the average purse, so that the woman who does not keep up in slight measure with the varying styles cannot help but feel herself conspicuous by reason of her non-adherence to the general silhouette.

Therefore she asks herself and her neighbors today what kind of clothes Paris or America will advocate later, merely as a guide to her immediate future. The new frocks will come into her horizon later and she will decide on her Winter clothes when the first frost comes.

The business of alteration is serious; there are women who delight in it and would rather alter any frock than wear it as it is. This is a madness at times and one not to be recommended, for it often allows careless choosing, which is a weakness that always has unpleasant results.

The story of careful choosing is a long one, an essay, in fact, but it is a pity that it is not abbreviated into a half page of axioms to hang on the closet door to warn every purchaser of its dangers. No one who knows the true value of money in its relation to clothes ever makes the mistake of buying a garment without due consideration, but there are thousands who neither know nor regard this plan. They purchase a whole costume for an occasion without going home to think it over, and the result is usually disaster.

Nothing is such an exhibition of extravagance as the useless frock that hangs in the closet waiting for its chance.

No one is a seer in buying clothes and no dressmaker is above mistakes, no matter how high her price nor how important the position of her establishment. She, or he, can ruin a frock as completely as the little woman to whom you pay $20, but that does not alter the general rule that your part must be done well; you should be able to guarantee to yourself the judgment used and the discretion shown. This is not an argument for absorption in the frivolous question of apparel, of making one's self beautiful; it is an argument for the wise and judicious employment of money and the saving of time and annoyance later on.

Certainly this is not the time to alter skirts. Of that be sure. There is confusion in that line of dressmaking. The fight is again on between the immoderately wide and the moderately narrow scheme. The world at large has taken full skirts as a matter of course, yet at Newport, where the newest fashions are supposed to be accepted, there are so many narrow skirts that the onlooker is surprised.

At the Fashion Show held at Rosecliff, the French château of Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, the professional mannequins and the social celebrities both wore narrow skirts. At the smart dances there were no extra wide skirts, such as the shops have sold and which have undoubtedly been the fashion.

The celebrities either refused to follow a fashion they did not like, or they wore their old frocks; and the mannequins who were brought there to show what American designers had invented for the Autumn had moderately narrow skirts because the designers had so willed.

To struggle for months with floating skirts and high boots, to alter every garment in the closet into the prevailing fashion, and then go to the most fashionable spot in America's smart life and find that women who lead fashions and have millions to spend had not let out a reef in an seam and went about unconcernedly with straight skirts that were comfortable to walk in, was jarring.



Tulle blouse with long sleeves, ending in a frill about the hand, and a high collar formed of a wide frill bound in about the throat with black velvet.

Narrow Skirts in Paris.

Jenny, the designer in Paris who insisted all last Autumn on straight skirts and wide floating tunics of transparent materials, has put those out again, especially in a frock of dark-blue satin trimmed with gold braid. Will she continue this? Will Callot prevail with her straight skirts? Will the Russian skirt with its extraordinary shortness be considered a back fashion when October starts? In the light of the fact that these are questions, and no one has answered them, is it not wise to let present skirts alone?

As for bodices, there is a strong tendency to turn them all into short jackets as our ancestors did. New serge suits have fronts of thin materials or even pastel colored satins buttoned in front and loose backs that reach the hips and are squared off. Other models show slightly full fronts with bolero effects at the sides and back, the seams caught in at the sides quite sharply to give a decided flare. This is the line that has been followed since Christmas and may prevail.

Sleeves will remain long, the straws say, but slightly full, and lace will be used for them and for half yokes with high collars. Silk will continue to be used in large quantities, also very soft serge. Woolens were imported from England for tailored suits and our own mills here will supply these deficiencies when the new coat suits are needed. The smart women on Long Island are getting North Carolina woolens, which are said to be better than the Sutherland tweeds, and if we are to patronize any one industry, why not our own?

HAHNE & Co.

NEWARK

The New Fall Styles



Illustrated above—5 *different models*—of chiffon broadcloth, poplin, gabardine and whipcord—*copy of an imported model*—button to the neck, with a large fur collar; side plaited skirts. All colors and sizes. *Specially priced* **$27.50**

Illustrated above—10 *different models*—of poplin, whipcord and gabardine; buttons to the neck; belted front model; side plaited skirt; all colors and sizes. *Specially priced* **$17.50**



Silk Dresses—of chiffon taffeta; gold embroidered on bolero jacket and at bottom of skirt; Georgette crepe sleeves; new high standing collars. In navy blue and black; all sizes. *Specially priced*.. **$35**



Illustrated above—6 *different models*—of poplin, gabardine, broadcloth and whipcord. Combination pipings; buttons to match; slashed pockets; plaits on side of coat; full, flowing skirts. Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. *Specially priced* **$32.50**



Illustrated above—of corduroy, broadcloth, whipcords, gabardine and tweeds, in 6 *different models*—fur collar and cuffs, full belted; lined throughout; all colors and sizes. *Specially priced*.. **$25**

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Illustrated above—5 *different models*—copy of an imported model; of chiffon broadcloth and gabardine; full flared coat; fur collar, cuffs and at bottom of coat. All sizes. *Specially priced*.. **$45**



Illustrated above—10 *different models*—of mixed cloths, cheviots, whipcords and wool plaids; button to the neck, with a high storm collar; full flared, belted models; all sizes. *Specially priced*.. **$15**



Illustrated above—6 *different models*—of gabardine, poplin and broadcloth; braid and button trimmed styles; velvet collar; flared skirts; all good colors; all sizes. *Specially priced*.. **$32.50**



Illustrated above—5 *different models*—of poplins, whipcords and gabardines; braid and button trimmed; side belt; buttons to the neck; full flared skirt. Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. *Specially priced*.. **$17.50**



Silk Dresses—*in 8 different styles*—of chiffon taffeta, charmeuse and crepe meteor; overskirt of Georgette crepe; bolero jacket; fur trimmed collar and cuffs; in rose, new blue, navy and brown; all sizes. *Specially priced* **$35**

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NEW FARCES HERE AND ON THE WAY



May Irwin in "No. 13 Washington Sq" Park.



Gertrude Hoffman in "Sumurun" Palace.



Julian Eltinge in "Cousin Lucy," Cohans.



Frank Craven in "Under Fire." Hudson.



Odette Myrtle in "Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic.



Charles Ruggles in "Rolling Stones" Harris

SECOND THOUGHTS ON FIRST NIGHTS

Introducing Mr. Ruggles---Stage Slips--- The Brightest Farce Moves On.

ONE of the reasons why the première of "Rolling Stones" at the Harris last Tuesday evening proved to be a pleasant occasion was the marked personal success achieved by Charles Ruggles, a young actor comparatively new to the New York stage. The rôle of the timorous crook-in-spite-of-himself in Edgar Selwyn's new play served to introduce him as an adroit farceur, winning in manner, and possessed, it would seem, of a nice sense of nonsense. His advent is scarcely a momentous theatrical event, but his betters do not throng our stage in such droves that there is any doubt about his welcome to Broadway.

Mr. Ruggles comes not from Red Gap, but from San Francisco. Like many a notable of the American theatre—the list ranges all the way from Maude Adams and Frances Starr to Laurette Taylor and Marjorie Rambeau—he is a graduate of one of the big stock companies of the Far West. Before it came his turn to make a curtain speech at a New York opening he had toiled in the cohorts of Oliver Morosco and played hundreds of rôles, descending from the austerities of Shakespeare to the uproar of rowdy farce. It is quite apt to be that way.

Then came Chicago and then New York. Last Tuesday's, to be sure, was not his first appearance in the theatrical capital, for he had a small rôle in "Help Wanted" when Mr. Lait's study in the perils of stenography came to town early last year. But the Broadway theatregoers failed to go into ecstasies over that Middle Western product, and during its brief run here our young friend did not set the Hudson afire. However, as the soubrette used to sing in "The Only Girl"—"you've got to have a part to make a hit." This season Mr. Selwyn has provided the part. Mr. Ruggles has made the hit.

A reasonably good likeness of him may be found here to the northeast of this paragraph.

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THE Selwyn play was not the only new one which last week brought to Broadway. The night before saw the Fulton reopened for the season with "Some Baby" in possession of its stage. That first performance was marked by a rather amusing incident—one of those slips of the tongue that sometimes enliven first nights and are ever the bane of the actor's existence.

As the fearfully garrulous woman with a tendency to use her neighbor's telephone without ever remembering to pay for it, the actress was supposed to give a final illustration of what a rattle-pated little silly she was. It was pretty clear what she intended to convey, but what she said, in effect, was this:

"I expect I'll get so excited some day that I'll feed the baby Mellen's Food and fill the auto up with gasoline."

Realizing that this was hardly as sensational as had been intended, the three players on the stage gazed at one another in open-mouthed consternation for just the fraction of a moment, and then the offender, doubtless thanking her stars that the speech had been her exit cue, turned, and, fleeing into the wings, was lost to view.

Probably no other audience will enjoy that line so much, unless, as sometimes happens, the actress is haunted by memory into making the selfsame slip again. There is always the agony of that apprehension. Indeed, that was the point of the anecdote of the player who, instead of saying, "It's a wild night for such a ride," observed at dress rehearsal, "It's a wild ride for such a night," and was suffered to persist in that slight misreading rather than allow the dread of stumbling on the line to prey upon his temperament ever after.

But stage slips are not always slight nor always so undisturbing. There is the classic case of the actor who, at a portentous moment in a serious scene, cried out, "I will dab you with my stagger," and straightway collapsed, while, as the curtain was hastily rung down, the women of the company were carried in hysteria to their dressing rooms. And only last season, at an English performance of "Butterfly" at the Century, the audience had to choke down its mutinous laughter when the prima donna melodiously declaimed, with an air of conscious rectitude, that she chose "rather death with dishonor than life with honor." It seemed such a morbid, not to say decadent, sentiment for a bride to express, even in far-away Nippon.

The new play at the Fulton has been burdened with a peculiarly infelicitous and uninviting title, but if the name, flashed out over the entrance of the theatre, suggests, as in truth it does, that some lurking vulgarity may be found within, then "Some Baby" at least has the virtue of not being misleading. But there is so much in a name, and how stale, flat, and unprofitable it sounds compared, say, with the one Mr. Cohan has selected for his new play, now in the throes of rehearsal. He has called it "Hit-the-Trail Holliday." Fred Niblo, late of Australia, is to have the leading rôle in this piece, by the way, for Mr. Cohan himself will not appear. But his sister's husband thanks you.

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PRESUMABLY Mr. Cohan's new farce will not be presented at the theatre which bears his name, for the calendar calls for the production there next Friday night of Charles Klein's last play, "Cousin Lucy," with Julian Eltinge as the star. That the Cohan's stage is clear for that event calls attention to the fact that last night was the last night of "It Pays to Advertise." After an exceedingly prosperous engagement of fifty weeks, that rattling good entertainment has betaken itself to the road.

Part of its great success here was due to the clever work of Grant Mitchell and Will Deming, particularly the latter as the incorrigible whose gospel was publicity. As with Mr. Ruggles, Mr. Deming came from stock and the playing of hundreds upon hundreds of rôles was behind his smooth and enormously amusing performance. This season there will be four companies at large in this piece by Walter Hackett and Roi Cooper Megrue, but it is the one headed by Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Deming which, beginning early in September, will introduce to Chicago the brightest farce New York has found in several seasons.

MINUTE VISITS IN THE WINGS

EMMA JANVIER was in the throes of make-up in her dressing room in the Fulton Theatre.

"Back at the old game," she said, "the old game of making myself the old maid of the stage. But do you know, as the work of ageing my appearance progresses I feel younger. Paradoxical? Not at all. Ever since I made my first success in an eccentric rôle I had been putting on grease-paint wrinkles and false gray curls so that the audience might laugh at me. Six years ago I gave that all up—forever, I thought—but here I am back at the old stand with the same box of wrinkles and the same false gray curls and I feel as though it were six years ago again and that I am just retiring from the stage instead of beginning again.

"Glad to get back? I don't know what to say. After six years of retirement on my wonderful farm in Connecticut, with a devoted husband always at my side and the three dearest little boys in the world growing up about me, I sometimes wonder as I look into the mirror here whether it isn't all a dream. My heart sinks and I feel as though I must fly back to the farm, and then I hear the music out in front and the stage manager calling 'curtain,' and its 'good-bye farm, hail art,' and—I'm Miss Alvina Smythe of 'Some Baby!' if you please.

"Why did I ever leave the farm, you ask. Listen. I just wanted to know if I could come back. I had been offered many rôles since my last appearance here with Richard Carle in 'The Mayor of Tokio,' but the farm and the babies had destroyed all artistic yearnings. Then gradually I found myself wondering if I weren't really afraid to return to the stage, if I weren't really afraid that I mightn't make good, and finally I felt that I couldn't live in peace until I had settled the question once for all. Then the offer was made for this rôle. It may not be a great rôle, but it would put me to the test. So I said yes. Well, I passed the test. I satisfied my curiosity, and now—well, Mr. Smith, my husband, has brought 4-year-old Mortimer, Jr., and John, the twins, and 3-year-old Ollie from the farm. We're all together again, and I guess now that I'm on the stage again, I'll stay on for a while."

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LAURETTE TAYLOR, who will return the coming season from London, where she is still playing "Peg o' My Heart," in a letter to a friend here chats about the fashions. Writes Miss Taylor:

"The effect of the war on fashions, in my opinion, is that the correct thing to do is to suit your own style. You can wear almost anything you wish and however you wish, and few will be brave enough to say that you are not just a step or two in advance of the style. The bonnet hat is coming to the fore with a rush; there were several of them in evidence at Montague House and many more at the Three Arts luncheon at the Savoy. Everybody is beginning to try them, strings under the chin, drooping feathers at the side, and all. I wonder if the Empire gown will come in, too."

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HARRY DE NEYS is the name of the ath-a-letic young man who appears in the patriotic tableau which brings the curtain down on the first act of Ziegfeld's "Follies" in the New Amsterdam. Mr. De Neys carries on a six-inch shell, and, with massive chest and shoulders covered with make-up, he glistens as if he had just stepped out of a turret for a breath of air.

Mr. De Neys is not an actor, but an athlete. He is a professional wrestler, and in a recent tournament, when he was to have met the mighty Dr. Roller, he had a rib or two cracked. But a rib or two to a man with a frame like the cartridge carrier can't mean much. De Neys is a Belgian, and was born in Antwerp.

His work in the "Follies" is not hard, and he "gets $40 a week for doing that."

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TROOPER TERENCE LOWRY, sitting in the trenches somewhere in the North of France, varied the monotony of dodging shrapnel bits and listening for mine layers with writing some notes and words on a bit of brown wrapping paper. When he had finished, to his satisfaction, he forwarded the paper to a friend in London.

The result was "Ballymooney and Biddy McGee," a new Irish song that has taken the place of "Tipperary" in the trenches. The song was first played by the band of Lowry's regiment, and it immediately swept the trenches because it has lots of lilt and melody. When "Chin-Chin" returned to the Globe Monday Montgomery and Stone substituted "Ballymooney" for "Tipperary."

THE FIRST NIGHT CALENDAR

"NO. 13 WASHINGTON SQUARE"—A comedy by Leroy Scott based on his novel of that title, with May Irwin in the principal rôle, tomorrow night in the Park Theatre.

"COUSIN LUCY"—A comedy by Charles Klein, with songs by Jerome Kern, featuring Julian Eltinge, Friday night in the Cohan Theatre.

THE managers have stopped for breath in their mad rush to fill the theatres before the 1st of September, and this week there will be only two new plays presented on Broadway. Both are in farcical vein, the producers so far having confined their efforts almost exclusively to the lighter forms of drama. While Broadway will be comparatively quiet, there will be much skirmishing in the outlying districts, where a number of combination and burlesque houses will resume activities.

May Irwin will return to Broadway tomorrow night, when she will be seen in the Park Theatre in a new comedy, entitled "No. 13 Washington Square." The play is taken from Leroy Scott's book of that title, the book being dramatized by the author at the suggestion of Miss Irwin, who thought she saw in it not only a capital rôle for herself, but a funny play as well.

The comedienne secured William Collier, who knows a few things about farce, to direct the rehearsals. The cast includes Ffolliet Paget, Clara Blandick, Leonard Hollister, Charles Abbe, Lark Taylor, Julia Ralph, John Junior, Charlotte Carter, George Clarke, Marion Doyle, Joseph Woodburn, Richard Collins, and Max Meyer.

One of the last plays Charles Klein wrote before he went to his tragic death on the Lusitania was "Cousin Lucy." The piece, which is a comedy in three acts, was written for Julian Eltinge, and the impersonator of feminine types will be seen in it here for the first time Friday night in Cohan's Theatre. One of Mr. Eltinge's qualifications that makes him popular with a certain public is his singing, and in "Cousin Lucy" he is given an opportunity of using his agreeable singing voice. Jerome Kern wrote the songs, while there is an added number from the pens of Edward Madden and Percy Wenrich. That the production will be attractive is assured by the fact that Melville Ellis designed Mr. Eltinge's gowns.

The company includes Dallas Welford, Leo Donnelly, Austin Webb, Marie Chambers, Mark Smith, James Budd, Jane Oaker, Ned Burton, Olive Tell, Clairborne Foster, Edith Hanbury, and Mrs. Stuart Robson.

TO BE CONTINUED

Play	Playhouse	Presented
Birth of a Nation (film)	Liberty	March 3
Ziegfeld Follies	New Amsterdam	June 21
Girl from Utah (return)	Knickerbocker	Aug. 9
The Boomerang	Belasco	Aug. 10
Search Me	Gaiety	Aug. 11
Under Fire	Hudson	Aug. 12
Some Baby!	Fulton	Aug. 16
Chin-Chin (return)	Globe	Aug. 16
Rolling Stones	Harris	Aug. 17



T. Roy Barnes to Play in "See My Lawyer."

MORE THEATRES RESUME.

The Lexington and Bronx Opera House Ready for Business.

John Cort and Albert Weis have leased the Lexington Theatre, the name given Oscar Hammerstein's opera house in Lexington Avenue, and it will be conducted this year as a combination house. The theatre will open under the new management next Saturday night, and "Potash & Perlmutter" will be the opening attraction. This is the comedy taken from Montague Glass's stories that ran for a year in Cohan's Theatre and is still being acted in London, where it has been one of the big successes for more than a year.

The Bronx Opera House will also reopen for the new season next Saturday. "The Yellow Ticket," Michael Morton's melodrama, first presented in the Eltinge Theatre last year, will be the offering.

TOPPING THE VAUDEVILLE BILLS

PALACE THEATRE—"Sumurun," the best of Max Reinhardt's wordless play condensed for vaudeville purposes, with Gertrude Hoffmann and Richard Ordynski, who produced the novelty in the Casino several years ago, in the cast; Belle Baker in a program of songs, and Dooley and Sales in one of their typical offerings.

NEW BRIGHTON THEATRE—Henry E. Dixey in his original offering, "A Mono-Drama-Vaudologue"; Adelaide and Hughes in a repertoire of classical, fancy and modern dances; "The Partners," a comedy by James Horn, featuring Fisher and Green; Henry Lewis and his "Vaudeville Cocktail."

LOEW'S AMERICAN ROOF—Danny Simmons, tramp comedian, and George Bobbe and Will Dale.

OUR GERALDINE IS HOME AGAIN FROM MOVIE LAND

THE loungers on the Lehigh Station platform in Easton, Penn., Friday afternoon varied the monotony of trying to guess what was in the drummers' trunks on the trucks with wondering who a group of persons that alighted from the 2:14 express might be. Easton was the first stop out of New York and the young men of the party carried walking sticks, indicating plainly enough that they were city chaps. From their dress and the general air of ennui that was their principal luggage they might have been a theatrical troupe, or a movie crew.

But the camera one of the men carried was crankless, and, besides, what mad scenario would call for a youth of A. D. T. messenger length dressed in natty uniform and carrying proudly a great bunch of American Beauties with a rose for every freckle! The lad with the roses made the movie clue cold, and when the eastbound 2:40 pulled in, fifty minutes late and the visitors piled aboard the observation end, the lotterers in groups were still wondering.

A few minutes later, when the hills of Easton had been left behind, a stunning young woman emerged from the forward and compartment end of the car and joined the travelers who had disturbed the tranquillity of the station platform. She was garbed in white—white serge suit, white fox furs, and white felt hat—her dark hair, blue-gray eyes, American Beauty red lips, and brilliant green wings on hat being the only dashes of color.

"Ah," exclaimed one of the young women, unlimbering notebook and pencil as on the stage, "you are a veritable Phoebe Snow, Miss Farrar."

"Hardly that," she replied, denying the soft-coal impeachment, and then she added sotto voce, to spare the feelings of Traveling Passenger Agent Lindsay, "in all this dust."

"I have had a wonderful experience," she continued, for she was no other than our own Geraldine, back from making movies and money in California for the Lasky Film Company, "and hereafter, if I could, I would spend five months in New York, a month perhaps abroad, and the rest of each year in California.

"They were perfectly marvelous to me, the people of the West. The cowboys and I got along famously. When we left they came to the train to say good-bye and some of them tore the shirts from their backs and threw them at the departing platform. That, I understand, is the last word of approbation in their code. I have great stacks of pictures of themselves they gave me. Most of them are autographed in the cowboy vernacular with some such inscriptions as this: 'To my little pal, Jerry,' or, 'To a damn fine girl.' I loved them all because they were so real. One fellow, a great big seven-footer, said to Mr. De Mille, 'I ain't much on speakin' and I ain't much on writin', but she's a fine gal.' After such a speech how could all the golden applause from all the golden horseshoes turn my head?

"I used to sing to them between 'takes' and when I had finished a 'Butterfly' aria, one of them would probably say, 'I s'pose that high-falutin' music's all right, but couldn't you sing something reg'lar for us, say, 'Annie Laurie'?"

"And what of the movies?" some one asked. "Do you feel you have returned to your operatic work with anything that will make it richer? Do you feel you have cheapened your position as a prima donna by engaging in this more democratic art?"

"I have done now," Miss Farrar answered, "what I have always wanted to do but could not because of the limitations of the operatic stage. To me the acting of a rôle has always appealed more strongly than the singing, but in opera one must use repression, and indicate while singing a few bars all the play of emotions that one may have a whole scene for in the photo drama. When 'Carmen' was produced at the Metropolitan there were things I wanted to do that were physically impossible on the operatic stage, so my Carmen was much like all the others. When you see my Carmen of the pictures you will see my real Carmen, and some day I am going to liven things up a bit at the opera.

"Opera in America is for the very limited public, the public that can pay $6 for orchestra seats. The graphophone reaches a much larger public, and through it my voice has been carried to thousands who will never hear me sing. But the movies reach the millions, and so I have added a vast new public to the restricted one I had before. All of these millions can appreciate to a greater or less degree whatever art I have recorded for the screen; many of them probably could not appreciate my singing. For the eye registers more universally than the ear."

"Would you advise other prima donnas to go in for movies?"

"If they have the face and the figure, yes. The screen more surely than the operatic stage is for the artiste while she has youth and beauty and vitality. I have proved what I have always contended, that it is personality that counts whether in 'Carmen' on the screen or 'Carmen,' on the stage."

"Do you feel certain that your pictures will be entirely successful?" asked a reporter, with more temerity than tact.

Miss Farrar gasped.

"My smelling salts," she said, coming up for air. "They will be successful because I have brought to them the same sincerity and earnestness I have always devoted to my operatic work. You can't fool the camera, and if it isn't in your face, it won't show on the screen."

"What," asked a meticulous soul, quoting from the section of the Ready Interviewers' Handbook dealing with personages approaching Manhattan, "will you do first upon reaching New York?"

"I think I shall take a bath," answered the prima donna.

Then there were pictures taken of Miss Farrar sitting at the piano that followed her wherever she went during her two months' absence looking at the notes of "My Little Gray Home in the West," upside down, and of the singer looking west across the Lehigh yards in Jersey City.

"Some of my future audiences," she remarked, waving at a crowd of shirt-sleeved men who stood watching the proceedings from an adjacent platform.

BURLESQUE ASTIR.

After having been closed for the shortest Summer period in its history the Columbia Theatre will resume tomorrow afternoon, when a new burlesque production will be presented. The entertainment is said to resemble those of Niblo's Garden a quarter of a century ago, combining extravaganza, burlesque and vaudeville. The burlesque portion is entitled "The Midnight Club," and its roster of players includes Billy Arlington, Frank Dobson, Eleanor Cochran, and Alva McGill.

Marcus Loew has leased the Murray Hill Theatre and beginning next Saturday will operate it as a photoplay house. The Yorkville Theatre has taken the place of the Murray Hill in the burlesque wheel. The attraction in the former theatre this week will be the Cherry Blossoms in two burlesques, "Fun in the Rounders' Club" and "At the Panama Exposition."

Daly's Theatre has been reopened as a burlesque house. "The Garden of Girls" is the title of this week's show, in which Smitz Moore and George B. Scanlon are the principal comedians.

A NEW "MIDNIGHT FROLIC."

The success of Florenz Ziegfeld's Midnight Revue produced last Winter at the Danse de Follies atop the New Amsterdam Theatre was sufficient to make it a permanent feature of the roof resort. The second "Frolic" of the season will be presented tomorrow night.

Joseph Urban, the Viennese scenic artist, has provided a new setting. Gene Buck and Dave Stamper are author and composer, respectively, and Leon Errol has staged the production. Some of those who will take part are Melville Ellis, Odette Myrtle, Muriel Hudson, Kay Laurel, Olive Thomas, and Allyn King.

An Italian Benefit.

An entertainment for the benefit of the Italian war sufferers will be given Thursday night in the Century under the auspices of Italian Government representatives. An orchestra recruited from the Metropolitan and Symphony Orchestras of New York will play. There will be a chorus of voices from the opera choruses, and Pasquale Amato, Antonio Scotti, Luca Botta, and Luisa Villani will be among the soloists.

NEW BRIGHTON MATINEE Daily, 2:30
TWO CONCERTS TODAY, 2:30 & 8:15.
WEEK BEGINNING AUG. 23.
HENRY E. DIXEY
McKAY & ARDINE
FISHER & GREEN | HENRY LEWIS
BRONTE & ALDWELL | THE CASTILLIONS
THE SCHRETTANS
CROSS & JOSEPHINE
S.S. "MANDALAY" DANCING
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GALA OPENING TOM'W NIGHT
ZIEGFELD NEW MIDNIGHT FROLIC
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UNDER FIRE
BY ROY COOPER MEGRUE
"'UNDER FIRE' IS A THRILLING PICTURE OF REAL WAR."
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With WM. COURTENAY AND CAST OF 150
HUDSON WEST 44TH ST., JUST EAST OF B'WAY.
Estate of Henry B. Harris.....Mgr.
Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:15.

KNICKERBOCKER Broadway and 38th St.
Evs. at 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:10.
Chas. Frohman, Klaw & Erlanger, Mgrs.
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2 MATINEES
CHARLES FROHMAN Presents
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DONALD BRIAN
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SOME FARCE!
SOME CAST!

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A new Three-Act Comedy by CHARLES KLEIN.
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STAGED BY RICHARD ORDYNSKI.
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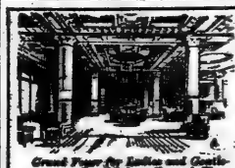
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A WOMAN'S "HIKE" IN VERMONT

How She Tramped Over the New Mountain Highway Constructed by the Green Mountain Club.

By Rose Watson.

AN altruistic project," say the members of the Green Mountain Club, about the putting together of the Long Trail. You have 225 miles of altruism ahead of you, if you start in at Bennington, Vt., and when you get through, at the village of Johnson, and review three weeks of outdoors in the woods, you will undoubtedly feel that they really have given altruism of a practical sort. Your muscles are hardened, you have really seen things, and you have a fresh perspective upon the real values of life.

The Long Trail is not a Central Park ramble, as one might fear. The Green Mountains still have most of their pristine wildness about them. Roads cross them from east to west only at rare intervals, and people on one side of the range are pretty much isolated from those on the other side. There are still some bears, too, and deer are a common sight when it is not hunting season. As for porcupine, they almost live with you. You have to cache your bacon carefully when you camp for the night, or you won't have any for breakfast.

The Green Mountain Club is composed of men who have inherited or acquired an acquaintance with woods life and tramping, either through occupation or relaxation. Most of them are Vermonters and one may join by paying dues of $1 a year. The club is divided into sections with centres at different towns near the trail.

The trail is a route running north and south along the range of the Green Mountains. It consists of a series of logging roads and old trappers' and woodsmen's trails, with here and there pieces of trail newly made, mapped out by the Green Mountain Club so as to form a continuous foot route from the Massachusetts line to the village of Johnson; that is, continuous with the exception of one break of about twenty miles between a point near Peru and Killington Peak, near Rutland. At this point one may descend to the mountain highways and follow them toward Killington Peak. It affords a pleasant variety of rural country. The northern part of the trail was finished in 1913; the southern part in 1914.

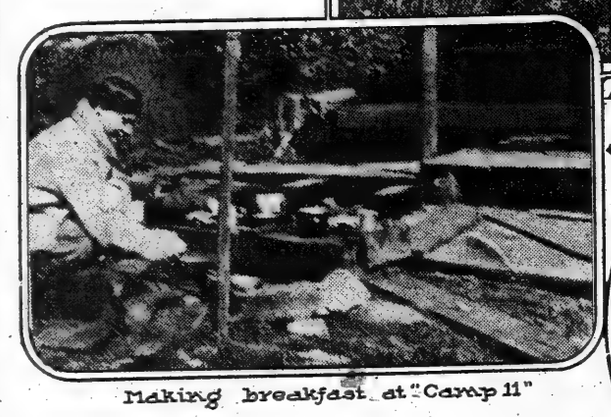
Entering the trail from the south we started at Bennington. A highway leads from Bennington to Hell Hollow, about five miles. Here the mountain highway ends, and you take up the trail at the old schoolhouse.

It enters the timber, follows a rushing mountain torrent and disappears among trees and underbrush. It is your job to keep your eye peeled for the red markers of the Green Mountain Club and to trail ahead, no matter how little evidence there may be of others having gone that way before you. Here there may be a stream to ford over the rocks; here a precarious-looking rotten log across another stream; here the trail follows the bed of a stream which is dried up in mid-Summer; and, here you sink in above your ankles in swamp.

In one spot, it will seem that there has never been any human life before; at another, you will come out upon a clearing where once human life struggled with natural forces, but which is now tragic with desolation, the forests having gradually reclaimed their own through the years.



Abandoned Lumber Camp on Long Trail.



Making breakfast at "Camp 11"

"Camp Eleven" sounds mysterious. It is the first shelter out of Bennington, seven miles in the woods. It had been promised to us by our map. It is typical of the other camps which you will find on the entire trail of at an average, perhaps, twenty miles apart. It was once used as a lumber camp. Like the occasional clearings, it bears silent evidence of the human life which has deserted it. Two larger buildings, roughly constructed out of logs, have partly tumbled down, partly burned down. They evidently were once used for the horses that pulled the sledges loaded with logs, through miles of woods to the highway, in the seasons of short days and long nights. The smaller building is a rough shack and one wonders how the twenty or more men who probably worked this job, ever found room in such a small shelter.

A sleeping bunk runs along one end, where the men slept together side by side during the mountain Winters. A rusty sheet iron cylinder with a stovepipe through the roof was used as a stove. Rough wooden benches are around the walls and a board table stands near the stove.

As we emerge from the woods into the small clearing immediately around the camp two porcupines move slowly away under the rotten little porch, which displays a pathetic attempt at comfort. It is a chilly evening, and we decide to try the stove. How did those men ever keep warm? we ask. But a piece of old tar paper and a few damp chips ignite immediately with such force that we are encouraged to throw on a few pieces of board lying about. In about two minutes we had to seek the cool air of the outside. I guess they kept warm all right!

A stream runs through the timber a few yards away, from which we get our water for cooking supper over the camp fire in the open—fried smoked beef, macaroni, bread and chocolate. Then to bed. The camp is still used for a night's shelter by other wayfarers, woodsmen traveling by compass, hunters during the hunting season. So, in the bunks there are fairly fresh pine boughs, and we sleep there underneath a little window which has been cut at the head.

But our friends, the porcupine! They have been talking the matter over, and that bacon of ours is what they must have! They set to work along in the night, when they think we are well asleep. It really sounds as though they had a complete carpenter's kit with them. First the walls, then the roof, then the stovepipe, then the window. And then they made the round again. And with each trial it sounded as though they were coming right through. In the morning, as we look over the flimsy shack, we wonder how they were ever kept from success.

The "Grout Job," fifteen miles further on, is typical of another kind of shelter we found; an entire lumbering village, deserted and with the forest creeping around it again year by year. One can have a whole house here and stay for days in perfect comfort, well sheltered, with a bath in the mountain pond, about which a sunken forest stands, pointing its dead trunks and limbs toward the sky like tombstones.

The trail continues through uncut and heavy timber-land. It sometimes climbs a peak and descends again into hollows between peaks. But usually it skirts the peaks and winds around the sides. Some of the mountains have a height of 4,000 feet, gradually growing higher as you go north. Mount Anthony, near Bennington, is 2,345 feet high; Stratton Mountain, east of Arlington, is 3,859; Killington Peak, 4,241 feet. Fascinating names like Mount Pico, Mount Horrid, Breadloaf, Camel's Hump, lure you as you go north until you get to Mount Mansfield, which is 4,364 feet high.

On Stratton Mountain and Sterling Mountain the members of the Green Mountain Club have constructed towers overlooking the trees. Up Mount Mansfield the trail travels a steep, narrow ridge near the summit. At the point where it joins the Nebraska Notch Road, a sharp cone-shaped wooded height rises 600 feet. It is called "The Cone" because of its resemblance to the pine cone of a tree.

At different points of the Long Trail detours have been constructed or mapped by the Green Mountain Club leading to nearby mountain peaks or other points of scenic and geologic interest.

In this return to the manner of traveling of the days of Ethan Allen's Green Mountain Boys we did not see a human being for two or three days at a time. Of course the trip is a camping proposition, and you must be equipped with a pack, blankets, a cooking outfit and two or three days' provisions.

In sections the trail is well marked with the friendly red marker of the Green Mountain Club, a little red arrow with the letters "G. M. C." painted upon it. In other sections it is not so well marked. At some points there is so much underbrush that there is absolutely no hint of a trail's lurking there, other than those same friendly, little red markers.

Maps are a great comfort as a part of your equipment, and will save much worry and fussing. The Government maps of the Geologic Survey, to be procured from Washington, showing elevations and topographical features, are excellent for detail, but they are somewhat bulky. More condensed maps have been made by the Vermont Forest Service.

During our trip over the trail this Summer clear, cold, rushing water was almost our constant companion, so that there was no difficulty about thirst. Supplies can be procured by leaving the trail at some road across the mountains and traveling to the nearest village, usually a distance of six to ten miles, sometimes a little further.

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THE Standish Arms is a place wherein you may hang up your hat, put your feet under the mahogany, and be perfectly at home.

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River View House	150	The Casino Hotel	75	Courtenay Lodge	35
Karamac Inn	90	Valley View	25	Laurel Ridge	25
Forest House	85	Willow Dell (P. O. No. Water Gap)	50	The Edgewood	25
River Side House	75			Caldeno Cottage	25
The Oaks	35	Maple Dell (P. O. Slateford, Pa.)	60	Shawnee House (P. O. Shawnee-on-Delaware)	40
Pokona	35	The Stratford	35	Foxhall (P. O. Shawnee-on-Delaware)	30
Bridge View House	30	Figures indicate capacity of house			
The Howard	25				

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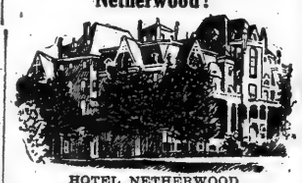
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In the woods and hills; elevation, 675; 12 acres of pine, oak and hemlock; 500 acres free for roving; there is a glen, a waterfall, a river and a virgin forest adjoining; tennis, saddle horses, bathing, canoeing and mountain climbing; extensive view over water and woodland; French chef; pure food and water; 10 minutes' walk from station; one hour out; booklet. G. N. Vincent, Boonton, N. J.

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OPEN UNTIL SEPTEMBER 15.
Elevation 1,400 ft. No malaria or mosquitos. One hour from New York via D., L. & W. enables you to commute at $12 a month. 300 rooms with hot and cold running water; 100 bath suites. Boating, canoeing, bathing, fishing, tennis, saddle horses. Orchestra, dances, cafe, grill. Booklet, auto maps. Special late Summer rates. 'Phone 1-Hopatcong. G. FRANK COPE.
SPECIAL LABOR DAY ATTRACTIONS.

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35 minutes from Broadway, will give you room with private bath and first-class board, for two people, $18.00 to $30.00; for one, $10.00 to $15.00. Call or phone 3985 Orange.

Leader in Transportation Advertising

During the seven months ended July 31st, 1915, The New York Times carried 222,683 lines of Steamship, Railroad and other travel advertising, 44,000 lines more than any other New York newspaper.

NEWPORT AND BAR HARBOR GAYETIES REACH CLIMAX

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 21.—Some one said on the opening day of the invitation tennis tournament, Monday, "It's a sort of Newport Old Home Week."

He was quite right. Looking over those gathered for this event, one saw Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Senator and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Governor and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman, Mrs. Hamilton McKown Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. John Thompson Spencer, Willing Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Glynn, Miss Fanny L. Johnson, James V. Parker, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. E. Hayward Ferry, Mrs. William De Forest Manice, Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock, Miss Martha C. Codman, Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Frederick Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Potter Kling, Dr. and Mrs. Henry Barton Jacobs, Mrs. French Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Grand d'Hauteville, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Hillhouse, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, E. L. Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. William Woodward, Mr. and Mrs. Marsden J. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis, Captain and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mrs. William Watts Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie, and many more equally prominent.

This is Newport's busiest week socially. There have been no end of parties and dinner dances, beginning with the dinner-dance Maurice Roche gave at Hill Top Inn, Monday night.

There is a report that an effort will be made to erect a clubhouse in the vicinity of Bailey's Beach where refreshments can be had as well as dancing.

The beach corporation owns the land directly in the rear of the beach, where it is proposed to have the clubhouse.

Many of the Summer residents are talking of remaining in Newport until very late, some to the end of October, others even later.

Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson are returning from Saratoga in September, after completing a month's stay there. In the meantime Mr. and Mrs. James H. Kidder of Boston have been occupying the Wilson residence on Narragansett Avenue. Mr. Wilson is planning for a number of entertainments in September.

Francis Roche, Honorary Secretary of the Lafayette Fund, which furnishes kits to the French soldiers, has arranged for a large charity affair in aid of the fund, to be held at Hill Top Inn, Saturday evening, Aug. 28. Frank Tinney and other entertainers will perform on a miniature stage close to the pavilion, where supper will be served.

Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, U. S. N., commandant of the Narragansett Bay Naval Station, and the officers attached to the station here, gave a reception and dance at the Naval Training Station this afternoon in honor of Admiral Fletcher, Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, and his officers, at which a large number of the Summer residents, their house guests, and many naval officers and their wives were present.

Governor and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman gave one of the prettiest luncheons of the week, Wednesday, at their residence, Lands End, for the players participating in the invitation tennis tournament at the Casino and their friends. A military band from Fort Adams provided music.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones gave a dinner for fifty guests in honor of Mrs. George D. Widener of Philadelphia, Friday night, after which the guests were escorted to Mrs. Widener's ball at her new residence, which served as a housewarming. It was one of the largest and prettiest affairs of the Summer.

Summer residents extended a hearty welcome to Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, who came up for the marriage of Morgan Belmont and Miss Andrews. At the Casino Mr. and Mrs. Belmont met many friends, and this was the signal for a series of dinners in their honor, including those given by Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor and Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel this week.

Miss Eleanore Marquand was given a tea by Mrs. Roderick Terry at Linden Gate, Wednesday afternoon. Afterward there was informal dancing.

Rev. Roderick Terry and his daughter, Mrs. Eugene Hale, Jr., returned the latter part of the week on the steam yacht Christabel, after a cruise of five weeks along the coast.

Mrs. Chandler P. Anderson of Washington is visiting her brother-in-law and sister, the Spanish Ambassador and Mme. Riano.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills have changed their plans for an Autumn at their Staatsburg house, as they are sailing, Sept. 4, for England, to join their daughter, the Countess of Granard, whose husband, the Earl of Granard, is fighting with his regiment at the Dardanelles.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Foster Carey of New York, the latter formerly Miss Lewis of Newport, are now here.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Rathbone Bacon of New York were guests of Mrs. Hamilton McKown Twombly at Viniand this week. Mrs. Twombly gave a dinner for her guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Gerry came from Lake Delaware this week to visit the former's parents, Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry.

It is understood that Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Belmont, née Miss Margaret Andrews, will return later to Newport and occupy By-the-Sea, the residence of the bridegroom's father.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Macy Chauncey of New York are house guests of Mrs. Pierre Lorillard Barbey of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Hull, Jr., of New York are guests of General and Mrs. J. Fred Pierson.

The Duchess de Chaulnes who, with her sister, Miss Marguerite Shonts, is occupying the Marin cottage, plans remaining until the close of October.

Mr. and Mrs. Lars Anderson of Boston motored to Newport to pass the week.

De Witt Cuyler of Philadelphia visited Edward J. Berwind at the Elms on Saturday.

Mrs. George B. Satterlee of New York, who is occupying the Wrightington cottage in Ayrault Street, has taken a three years' lease of the place, and expects to remain very late each Autumn.

Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt of New York is at Elm Court for a stay.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Earl Dodge will entertain at a dinner-dance at the Clambake Club on the 27th inst., and give a dinner at their cottage Thursday night.

Charles Gibson of Nahant was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. John J. Mason this week for the tennis tournament.

Mr. and Mrs. James K. Clarke of Philadelphia, who have been visiting the latter's parents, Captain and Mrs. Hugh L. Willoughby, have left for Kineo, Me., where they will remain for the balance of the Summer.

Mrs. J. de Forest Danielson of Dedport Dog Show, and stopped with Mrs. French Vanderbilt.

Count R. d'Adhemar of Washington has extended his stay in Newport several weeks.

Governor Charles S. Whitman is expected from Albany on the 27th for a few days' stay. He will then take his family back to Albany for the Winter.

Gouverneur Appleton and Harvey Ladew of New York are spending the weekend with Mrs. George S. Scott at Belmead.

Mrs. George F. Baker of New York was here earlier in the week with her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. W. Goadby Loew.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Reynal gave a dinner Thursday for the latter's niece, Miss Geraldine F. Adee, daughter of Mrs. E. R. Adee of Tuxedo Park, and who will be a débutante of this Winter in New York.

AT BAR HARBOR.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 21.—The week has been characterized by greatly increased activity in all kinds of social events, and by a promising improvement in the weather.

On Tuesday night were held the tableaux for the benefit of the Building of Arts in the Greek Temple of Music and Drama, erected under the shadow of Kebo Mountain some ten years ago. It was one of the biggest functions of the year. The costumes and draperies were beautiful and the audience applauded rapturously, giving the heartiest applause to Mrs. John Jacob Astor and Henry T. Leggett, who made a splendid Holbein; Albert Eugene Gallatin, who was a Gilbert Stuart; and Miss Burnham, in a most difficult pose, representing a dancing girl just drawing a sword from a scabbard, after Gerôme.

The entire list of actors and the artist whose works they represented follows: Walter Terrill, Verrocchio; Mrs. John Linzee, Sassoferrato; M. Frémont-Smith, Greek Head; Miss Jeannie Emmet, Greuze; Miss Burnham, Gerôme; Miss Katherine Steward, Romney; Albert Eugene Gallatin, Gilbert Stuart; Mrs. Newbold Morris, Nattier; Miss Alexandra Emery, Goya; Miss Matilda Bigelow, Burne-Jones; Miss Mary Canfield and J. Emery, Watteau; Mrs. J. G. Maupin, Gainsborough; Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Zamacois; Henry T. Leggett, Holbein; Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Schelling, Miss Gurnee, Miss Hamilton, Alessandro Fabbri, Polish Group.

Tuesday morning brought the third of the Schroeder Trio recitals. It was given in the Italian villa of Henry Lane Eno. Mr. Eno is not here this season and Mr. and Mrs. A. Murray Young have leased this cottage, which is one of the most perfectly appointed on the island.

Dr. Robert Abbe, Miss Palmer, Courtlandt Palmer, Mrs. Warner M. Leeds, Frederic May, and Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto G. Fabbri were among those occupying boxes which sold for $150 for the three recitals. Others present were Mrs. Hunt Slater, Herr Rubner of Columbia University, Mrs. J. L. Ketterlinus of Philadelphia, Howard O. Sturges, who would be in Paris stuying music at this moment but for the war; A. M. Coats of Providence, Mrs. Edgar Scott of Lansdowne, Penn.; Mrs. Dave Coddington of New York, General Porter, W. H. Endicott, the Countess de Laugier-Villars, Richard Aldrich, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bliss of New York, Miss Bell Gurnee, and W. E. Shepherd.

The third and last of the Beethoven Sonata Recitals by these artists will be given next Wednesday, when the famous Kreutzer Sonata will be played.

Out on the bay racing has been attempted, but high winds, terrific rains or dense fogs have made this sport a very intermittent and difficult one. One good race was arranged this week, and the Summer will see the entire schedule which was planned very early carried out if the weather holds good.

At the Swimming Club on Tuesday evening, Aug. 24, a very brilliant and unusual event will be given for the benefit of the American Ambulance Corps. Many of the most prominent and popular matrons and débutantes of the Bar Harbor Summer colony will wear exquisite gowns and smart suits, displaying them as at a fashion show.

The gowns are to be original designs made expressly for this occasion.

Whispers of many special features and surprises are audible. The affair will be altogether enjoyable and should net much money for the ambulance work.

Mrs. Madison Taylor will direct the posing of the tableaux, Mrs. Megargee Wright will arrange the stage picture background, and Francis Hoppin will have charge of the artistic setting of the stage.

Miss Watts and Mr. Sewall will appear in a playlet in which a beautiful lady sleeps and dreams of all the beautiful fashions passing before her.

The ladies who will show the new gowns are Mrs. Gerald Holsman, Mrs. Lawrence Green, Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, Mrs. Kuhn, Miss Frances Watts, Miss Suzette Sturgis, Miss Margaret Wright, Miss Hanna Wright, Miss Gladys Endicott, Miss Eleanor Bryant, Miss Josephine Gibson, Miss Margaret Erhart, Miss Frances Mears, Miss Elliott, Miss Evelyn Biddle, Miss Frances Travers, and Miss Phyllis Rich. The list of patronesses includes the Hon. Mrs. Alfred ——, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. A. Bleecker Banks, Mrs. Alexander B. Cox, Mrs. E. B. Cassatt, Mrs. J. Brooks Fenno, Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Mrs. George Meade Large, Mrs. Philip Livingston, Mrs. Newbold Morris, Mrs. James Potter, Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, Mrs. John S. Rogers, Mrs. Edgar Scott, Mrs. Harry Thorndike, and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt.

WRITTEN ON THE SCREEN

STRAND—"Poor Schmaltz."

VITAGRAPH—"To Cherish and Protect."

BROADWAY—"Helene of the North."

BRIGHTON BATHS—Rocking Chair Movies.

SAM BERNARD will be seen in the capacity of a comedian of the films for the first time in New York in the Strand Theatre today. "Poor Schmaltz" is the title of the picture which will present this popular comedian of the musical comedy stage to the movie public. Mr. Bernard plays the rôle of a persistent and persecuted wooer of an American heiress. His supporting company includes Ruby Hoffman, Leonore Thompson, Robert Broderick, Conway Tearle, and Dick Bernard. Motion pictures showing the successive phases of the capture of Przemysl will be an interesting feature of the new program. Percy Richards, "the man in white," will sing again this week.

Lieutenant Percy Richards, "the man in white," who is singing in the Strand Theatre, tells this story on himself: "I came walking down Fifth Avenue the other morning when a woman lifted her lorgnette and looked intently at me and my attire, as she said scornfully, 'Ugh, it makes me sick.' I replied to her very politely, 'It makes me well, madam,' and we parted good friends."

This is house-cleaning week in the Eighty-first Street Theatre, and accordingly that playhouse in upper Broadway is closed. It will reopen Aug. 30 under its original policy of high-class photoplays.

The Vitagraph Theatre will adopt a new policy today. Hereafter the program will be continuous from 1 to 11 P. M. daily. There will be no change in the quality of pictures shown, the Vitagraph standard being adhered to. The feature film of the new bill will be "To Cherish and Protect." It is in three parts and was written by William Vaughn Pettit and produced by William Humphrey, with a cast that included Harry Morey, L. Rogers Lytton, Bobby Connelly, Harry Northup, and Estelle Mardo. Sidney Drew in "Unlucky Lucy," Lillian Walker and Evart Overton in "The Fire Escape," and "Willie Stayed Single," acted by the Western company, are other items on the program.

Marguerite Clark is the star of "Helene of the North," the feature of the new Broadway Theatre program. The picture was produced by the Famous Players Company and includes some picturesque scenes taken in Northwestern Canada. The Pathé Weekly, pictures of travel in South America, scenics, and cartoons will have their usual place on the program.

The Pathe producers, Wharton, Inc., succeeded recently in securing a remarkable concession from a railroad. In filming the first episode of the "Wallingford" it was necessary to show the private car in which that famous high financier dazzles the inhabitants of the "tank" towns. The Lehigh Valley Railroad not only permitted the Whartons to attach a big steel flat car, properly equipped, to their best train, "The Black Diamond" Express, but stopped the train twice to permit the taking of scenes. The special car had to be sent all the way from Buffalo for the purpose, but the railroad supplied that also, fixing it up specially according to the Whartons' instructions.

The Pavlowa motion picture entourage has arrived at Universal City, Cal., in a special train from Chicago, where Pavlowa had concluded a month's engagement at Midway Gardens. Despite much rainy weather the massive film spectacle which will introduce the famous dancer to the screen is more than half completed, quite an achievement when it is considered that while the picture is in the making the Pavlowa tourneé goes right on.

The Smalleys, who are directing the production of "Fenella; or The Dumb Girl of Portici," have been amazed at the spirit with which Pavlowa has entered into her first film project. Much had been heard of the Pavlowa temperament, and Mrs. Smalley (Lois Weber) did not expect to accomplish much more in Chicago than a mere paving of the way for the greater work at the Pacific Coast studios, but the distinguished Russian artiste has proved herself a perfect dynamo for work, being intensely interested in the scientific problems of film production.

"Judy Forgot," a Keystone comedy, and miscellaneous films will be the program of the Rocking Chair Movies at Brighton Baths today. "Her Shattered Idol" will be the feature tomorrow and Tuesday. "The Stubbornness of Geraldine" will be shown Wednesday and Thursday, and the last two days of the week "The Earl of Pawtucket," with Lawrance D'Orsay in his original rôle, will be the principal picture.

More Doughty Heroes.

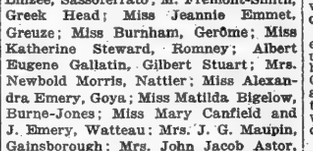
Francis Worcester Doughty, author of "The James Boys," "Detective Brady," "The Young Sleuth," and a long list of other thrillers over which Young America has held its breath till he was black in the face, has been engaged by the Centaur Film Company to write the scenarios for the animal pictures that will be taken with the Bostock menagerie. Mr. Doughty left yesterday for the studios of the company in Los Angeles to begin his new work.

Bernhardt in Her Home.

Motion pictures taken recently of Sarah Bernhardt in her home will be exhibited when the French actress tours the country this Fall. The pictures show the Divine Sarah in her home life, and in order to gain permission to take them the producers agreed to turn over Mme. Bernhardt's share to the Belgian Relief Fund.

Vacationettes on the Hudson

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New Bedford Line: Strs. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only at 6:00 P. M.
New Haven Line str. lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days, 2:45 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M. Pier 70, ft. E. 22d St., week days, 3:00 P. M.; Sundays, 10:00 A. M.
Bridgeport Line, week days only, str. lv. Pier 28, E. R., 3:00 P. M.; Pier 70, ft. E. 23d St., week days, 3:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:45 P. M.

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SAXONIA, - TUES., SEPT. 7, 5 P. M.
*CAMERONIA - FRI., SEPT. 10, 5 P. M.
ORDUNA, - - SAT., SEPT. 18, 10 A. M.
*TUSCANIA, - FRI., SEPT. 24, 5 P. M.
SAXONIA, - - SAT., OCT. 2, 10 A. M.
*CAMERONIA, - FRI., OCT. 8, 5 P. M.
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CURRENT NEWS AND NOTES OF THE AUTOMOBILE WORLD

SECRETARY HUGO DISCUSSES MOTOR VEHICLE REGULATION

Should Govern All Traffic, He Says, Do Away with Speed Traps, and Limit Speed More Sanely, but Curb Reckless Driving.

By Francis M. Hugo, Secretary of State.

The Legislature is never at its best when legislating with regard to new inventions and for the altered conditions to which they have given rise. As regards the motor car, so far no Legislature has succeeded in passing any very complete automobile laws. Habits and customs, men and machinery have not had time to adjust themselves to the new conditions, and, just as the first laws which concerned railways, telegraphs, telephones and electric cars and lighting were ridiculous from a practical and scientific point of view, so now it is hardly to be expected that a body consisting mainly of persons who are unable to study the problem fully or dispassionately can make good laws, especially when extreme opinions are mostly in evidence. It may be well, therefore, to try to indicate the most important defects in the existing laws and suggest possible remedies.

To begin with, all motor legislation should aim at giving power to curb driving to the common danger. This can be attained by means of strict enforcement of a speed limit, or, best of all, by means of evidence based upon the opinion of trustworthy witnesses of the danger caused.

For nine years, from 1901 to 1910, no maximum speed limit existed, and it was not until 1910 when the motor car act which at present governs the use of the automobile was passed and came into operation. Although the act of 1910 was passed in haste at the end of a long session of the Legislature, its defects are not as great as might have been the case had not a well-organized and enthusiastic band of motorists in the Legislature fought the bill section by section and secured considerable concessions.

Greater stress was laid in the original draft on dangerous driving than on speed, for the original scheme contained no speed limit at all. In deference, however, to a numerically strong body of anti-motorist sentiment; a speed limit of thirty miles an hour was inserted, allowing incorporated cities and villages to reduce this to fifteen miles an hour. But ever since that time the police of many of the cities have concentrated their attention on Section 288 of the law, which permits localities to limit the rate of speed under certain conditions, and also on the collection of the resultant fines. These, under the law, belong to the State, but unfortunately they have been withheld in approximately one-half of the counties in the States. Thus the police traps came into action, and really no serious endeavor has been made to catch the "scorcher" who rounds dangerous corners in a reckless manner or endangers the lives of the public at the cross-roads.

The act of 1910 has been inadequate, not because of its own fault, but because the police, being human, have realized that they can obtain convictions more easily for breach of the speed limit than for dangerous driving, which entails trouble and organization to combat. In considering the question of new legislation the natural question to be asked first is, "Is the present law adequate to deal with existing evils, and, if it is, is the demand of public opinion for an alteration of the law a sufficient reason why new legislation should be introduced?"

The real reason, as has already been pointed out, for many of the public grievances at the present time lies in the mistaken action of the police, who concentrate their efforts almost entirely on short distance "traps" generally 220 yards in length, instead of trying to prevent breaches of the law and danger to the public. Moreover, as regards new legislation, it is certain that in a few years the Legislature will be able to gauge the position better; and any alterations in the present law should, therefore, be made with great caution.

But if the Legislature's hands are forced and they are compelled to bring in a new bill dealing with the regulation of motor traffic, it is first of all desirable that the bill should regulate not only motor traffic but all traffic. As a matter of fact, the lives of road users are often endangered by horse-drawn as well as by motor-driven vehicles. Moreover, slow traffic is habitually driven on the wrong side of the road, and thus frequently becomes a source of danger, not only to other traffic meeting it and passing, but to third parties whose lives may be endangered by the faster vehicle's having to perform difficult evolutions in order to avoid an accident which otherwise would be caused by the neglect of the slower vehicle.

Next the new law should certainly make it easier for considerate drivers to avoid the meshes of what are called police traps, while, on the other hand, the law should be reinforced as against the inconsiderate and dangerous driver. Thirdly, a reduction in populous places should be made in the general speed limit, and an extension of it on safe and open roads may, on the other hand, be reasonably conceded.

The uses of instruments or signals of warning other than the horn also require regulation. The nuisance of the open exhaust and smoke fumes arising from excessive lubrication might be similarly dealt with, and these quite unnecessary defects in construction should be made illegal. It has also been suggested that some mechanical contrivance plainly indicating to a spectater the speed at which a car is going should be made compulsory. But it need hardly be pointed out that if such an invention were produced it is not likely to be immune from the fate of all delicate mechanical contrivances of this kind—the liability to get out of order; and when out of order, either in the direction of showing too great or too little speed, a misleading dial would lead to undesirable misunderstandings and in most cases to injustice and friction.

As regards the speed limit, for many years past motorists as a body have demanded the total abolition of the speed limit, but we are not altogether convinced that this would be wise in the present state of public opinion, the condition of the roads and the average standard of driving. Possibly an extension of the fifteen and thirty-mile limits on open roads would be reasonable as a limit at present, with special speed limits as mentioned before through populous places.

It is interesting, in this connection, to observe that there is a growing body of experienced motoring opinion which is averse to the total abolition of the speed limit at present. Habitually high speeds are becoming less important than formerly, economy and comfort of the vehicle having taken a higher place than mere rapidity. The greatest drawbacks to a speed limit of any kind is that it encourages the police to neglect the point of view of the public safety. The legislator will doubtless be careful that, in framing new restrictions against the small minority who abuse their motor cars, he does not deal a severe blow to a great industry.

ROAD WORK IN MAINE.

Some of the Places Where Repairs Are Being Made Described.

The only work running between Newport and Bangor, Me., is repairing some of the old State-aid sections in Etna. These are being made to conform to the new State highway recently completed there. It is probable that construction will start in Herman, on the Newport and Bangor highway, next month, taking out some bad pieces of ledge and grading up some low places with the material taken out. The work in Houlton and New Limerick, on the Aroostook County trunk line, will be completed inside of thirty days.

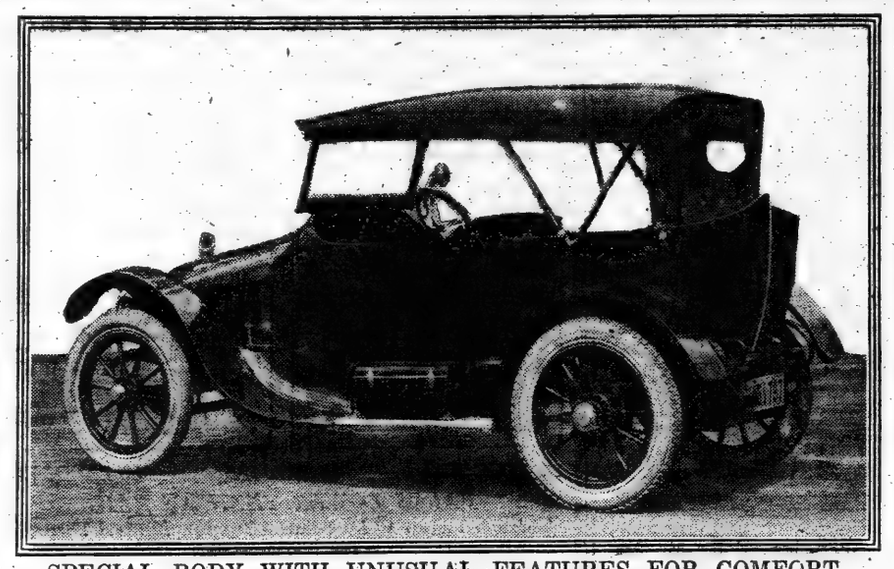
Between Presque Isle and Caribou, on the Aroostook County trunk line, there are two large forces working, one in each town, and it is expected that this work will be completed by the first of September. The State highway at Northport, on the Rockland and Belfast highway, will probably be completed by July 20. The only part of this road now under construction is that portion between the Northport Post Office and Brown's Corner. Traffic between these points should keep to the "shore road" through the camp ground.

At Edmunds, on the Washington County trunk line, rain has interfered with the progress of the work ever since the contractor started, and no part of the sub-grade which has been opened has yet been finished. Operations began this week in Dedham, on the Bangor and Bar Harbor highway, where the commission plans to widen, straighten, and thoroughly to improve all the dangerous sections of road between Bangor and Ellsworth.

Preparations are in hand for starting work on other sections of the same road between Bangor and Ellsworth, and it is probable that work will start in Holden within ten days. In Ellsworth a good many bad ledges will be taken out, and it is expected to advertise this work for bids within a week.

Virginia Has Bad Speed Trap.

Discrimination against passing tourists is being shown at Middletown on the Shenandoah Valley Turnpike, about thirteen miles south of Winchester. Residents of the town and vicinity seem to be exempt from molestation, but visiting motorists are required to slow down to eight miles per hour or be haled before the local justice and fined.



SPECIAL BODY WITH UNUSUAL FEATURES FOR COMFORT.

A special four-passenger body designed by George W. Cole is here shown. The weight of the body complete is 135 pounds. The top of a one-man type is fastened to patent locks on the windshield. All the mountings are silver plated. Back of the rear seat is an accessible and roomy luggage compartment.

July Auto Shipments Increase 157 Per Cent.

Continued heavy demand for automobiles is reflected in the traffic statistics of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. The figures indicate shipments of 12,515 carloads in July, compared with 4,870 carloads in July last year. These figures easily establish a new high record for automobile shipments at this season, and the railroad earnings on this traffic are now well over $1,000,000 a month.

During June 4,713 motor vehicles, valued at $8,747,506, were exported from the Port of New York, according to a report of the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Customs Service. This is nearly seven and a half times the exports for June, 1914, in which only 1,350 automobiles, worth $1,156,101, were shipped to foreign countries from the same port. Shipments in June this year were equal in value to the exports in the best three months of any previous year.

LAWS GOVERN STEERING.

Certain Fundamentals Needed to Make Car Run True.

Each car is a law unto itself as far as steering is concerned, according to The Scotsman, but there are several general principles which govern the matter.

"The wheels must be distinctly dished inwards," it says. "This not only makes it easier for the driver to turn the wheels, but makes it more difficult for road obstructions to communicate any movement of them. Dishing the wheels is in a way equivalent to making them revolve on a common central pivot. The finer the point of the pivot the easier it is to turn by means of the lever attached to it, and the more difficult to turn by pressure applied to the pivot itself. The bearings of the stub-axles must be of generous proportions—big enough to give stability to the movement of the wheels without causing friction. Small bearings soon become slack on account of excessive wear.

"If a worm and sector are used they must be a sufficiently good fit to obviate backlash. As a matter of fact the worm and sector type of steering generates backlash by wear so rapidly that it was time it was replaced by another steering. Even the humble rack and pinion type of steering gives better results so far as wear and freedom from trouble are concerned. The actual position of the road wheels on the chassis must also be studied. Correct distribution of weight between front and back wheels has a good deal to do with stability of running. The best positions can be ascertained only by experiment. It is generally imagined that a heavy car is more free from steering trouble than a light car. This is a fallacy. It is now the manufacturers of light cars, however, who chiefly are required to master the tricks of steering."

GREEN MOUNTAINS MAKE ATTRACTIVE TOURING GROUND

Fine Trip of 1,200 Miles Outlined by the A. C. A. in This Region of Hills and Lakes Where Beauty Is on Every Hand.

Vermont is universal in its appeal to the motorist and sportsman. Fine lakes with fishing, boating, and yachting, and many famous golf courses are located on this route. For the student there are the many scenes linked with early American history, and for the nature lover a variety of mountain, lake, and valley scenery that more than satisfies the most exacting. In leaving New York for the tour through the Green Mountain State, the Bureau of Tours of the Automobile Club of America suggests the following route as the most desirable:

From the clubhouse, on Fifty-fourth Street, proceed over Broadway, the Grand Concourse and Pelham Parkway to New Rochelle, thence by the Boston Post Road through Larchmont and Mamaroneck to Rye. Here, taking the right fork, the route passes Port Chester, Greenwich, Stamford, and Norwalk to Bridgeport. Leaving Bridgeport the route runs to Stratford and follows the beautiful Naugatuck Valley through Derby to Waterbury, Torrington, Norfolk, and Canaan and to Great Barrington in the Berkshire Hills.

Great Barrington is succeeded by Stockbridge and Lenox en route to Pittsfield, in the centre of the beautiful Berkshires, from which the road leads to North Adams and Williamstown, thence crossing the State line to Bennington, situated almost on the New York State border, and remarkable for a notable monument, over 300 feet high, commemorating the battle of Bennington.

Beyond Bennington, the route leads to Manchester, a famous New England Summer resort, perched on a plateau 1,000 feet high. Manchester boasts one of the finest Summer golf links in the United States, and its tournaments have an international reputation, while Mount Equinox, 3,816 feet high, yields some magnificent views from its summit.

The itinerary proceeds to Rutland, a famous centre of activity during the Revolutionary War, from which one reaches Burlington on Lake Champlain, the metropolis of Vermont, which William Dean Howells, the novelist, once pronounced the most beautiful city in the world. It is situated on a hillside sloping down toward Lake Champlain, which has as a background the splendid mountain wall of the Adirondacks. Between Burlington and Plattsburg lies Grand Isle County, the beauty of which is unique, its various islands, connected by bridges, forming one continuous scenic route.

The trip from Burlington to Plattsburg, N. Y., can be made by boat or through North and South Hero Islands, taking a ferry at Isle La Motte to West Chazy. From West Chazy a good road leads to Plattsburg, where the military training camp for civilians is now being conducted. The route is retraced from Plattsburg to Burlington, then proceeding to Montpelier through Waterbury. From Montpelier the run to St. Johnsbury and Littleton is straight through the very attractive Winooski Valley, where the mountains are piled high on either side and the route broken in places by deep ravines and gorges, though an alternate route from Burlington to Littleton may be taken by way of Newport and around Willoughby Lake.

This route presents grand and rugged scenery, the road around the lake being hewn out of the solid rock, practically a shelf on the side of the mountain. After leaving the lake the road continues along the ridge top with rich valleys on either side and leads south from Littleton to Woodville, Orford, and Hanover, N. H., crossing the Connecticut River to White River Junction. Following the Vermont side of the river through Windsor to Ascutneyville, it crosses the river again and runs direct to Claremont. Directly opposite Windsor lies Cornish, N. H., the summer home of President Wilson.

From Claremont a charming side trip extends to Sunapee Lake, a beautiful sheet of water surrounded by hills, with Mount Kearsarge visible in the east. The route is then retraced from Sunapee Lake to Claremont, and descends the Connecticut Valley to Charlestown, N. H., crossing over to Bellows Falls, with a very short run to quaint old Walpole, N. H.

Returning from Walpole the route continues to Brattleboro, and proceeds southeast to Northfield, Mass., one of the most beautiful towns in all New England, located among the hills near the junction of the States of Massachusetts, Vermont, and New Hampshire. From Northfield, the run is to Burniston by the direct route to Greenfield on the way to Northampton. This town has many points of interest, one of the principal being Smith College, a foremost seat of learning for women in the United States, whose origin dates back to 1653.

From Northampton to Hartford, a new road leading through Westfield is said to be much better than the old route by way of Springfield. Waterbury, the next objective beyond Hartford, is reached by way of Plainsville and the lovely Farmington region, while south of Waterbury the route proceeds to Bridgeport, whence the Boston Post Road leads directly back to New York, following the line of Long Island Sound to Pelham Parkway, and completes this round trip of over 1,200 miles.

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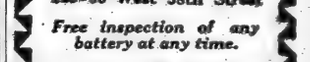
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Percentage Comparisons of Chandler Sales in the Principal Selling Seasons of 1914 and 1915:

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THE Chandler is most popularly *preferred* of all the light sixes. And why? There must be some good reason. There must be *several* good reasons. There are. Very decidedly good reasons.

The Chandler isn't preferred simply because it was the first high-grade six that sold for less than $2000. It isn't preferred simply because it brought the six-cylinder car within reach of the average purse and pointed out the way for many other manufacturers to produce more or less similar cars.

The Chandler has met with its big popular demand because it gives more for every dollar of its price than any other car in the field.

At $1295 the Chandler gives you the finest, smoothest-running six-cylinder motor you could wish for. It is the exclusive Chandler motor—not a common ready-made stock motor. This motor—the secret of Chandler supremacy—has been left *unchanged* since the beginning of Chandler history—since the days when this car sold for $1795. No tinkering with it, no making of new models to cheapen its cost!

Search the whole market if you choose, and try to find the Chandler motor's equal.

The Chandler is preferred because, all the way through, it is built so well. Because it is so graceful in design, so sturdy in its construction, so roomy, so splendidly finished.

The Chandler is preferred because it is equipped with the most up-to-date and the most dependable equipment.

The Chandler is preferred because *thousands* of Chandlers have given and are giving perfect service on the road; because the public knows the element of chance is *eliminated* in purchasing a Chandler.

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We are giving these extras to make Goodyear tires more popular than ever. They have long been the largest-selling tires in the world.

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On the average, tires with these extras are bound to outlast tires without them. And the difference is sometimes enormous.

Get this super-tire next time you buy and compare it with the tires you know.

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INTERESTING HAPPENINGS IN MOTORDOM DURING THE WEEK

YEAR OF WAR BRINGS ITS MOTORING LESSONS

Performance of Vehicles Under All Sorts of Conditions Should Influence Design, Says Buist, Especially for Ambulances.

The twelve months of war now completed have resulted in the most remarkable series of changes and developments in the story of the motor movement. This is the first campaign in which the motor has been employed as an essential part of equipment. Previously, it had been used only as a highly interesting experiment in auxiliary equipment and as something on which no degree of reliance could be placed. But during the last year it has become absolutely essential to the efficient prosecution of the campaign, and it has besides altered the whole aspect of warfare alike in countries equipped with elaborate roadway systems and in those that lack them, by speeding up the rate at which military operations can be executed. Some of the lessons to be drawn from the year's experience are outlined as follows by H. Massac Buist, in The London Morning Post:

"In the German invasion of Belgium last Autumn motor vehicles played an enormously important part in enabling the enemy to push forward more rapidly than he could have done had he had to depend entirely on his cavalry. The armored car early proved its value for this sort of patrol work. It exercised another influence on the cavalry arm in that, by expediting the rate at which it was possible for the invader to push forward, it placed correspondingly a greater strain on the mobility of cavalry, and to that extent used up the horses of the enemy at an additional rate, as instance the extremely ill condition into which they got last Autumn.

"Thus, in this connection, the advent of the motor vehicle to modern warfare made possible operations beyond the scope of cavalry unaided and, at the same time, put a greater strain on that arm. It has also speeded up the movement of the main armies because, unlike horses, motor vehicles do not tire during the spells in which it is possible for men to work them. They have been variously employed for moving masses of infantry rapidly from one part of the battle area to another, for taking troops to and from the trenches, for ambulance work, for taking ammunition, in some cases quite up to the firing line, for doing the bulk of the commissariat transport, for conveying the staff with a saving of time and fatigue impossible by the use of horses, for portable workshops, baths, and operating theatres, for rushing and holding positions before infantry can come up, and in a dozen other ways. Indeed, the motor has entered more or less directly into every phase of the campaign in Europe.

"Nor is this all. In countries where roads are for the most part lacking the motor has played and is playing a highly important part, as instance its use for offensive and other work in the Gallipoli Peninsula. Perhaps the phase which has most [illegible] brought home the change wr[illegible] the advent of the motor to [illegible] duct of military operatio[illegible] been its employment for the capture of De Wet and his rebels. The lay mind is enabled to appreciate the advance in warfare because the scene was identical in nature with that of fifteen years ago, when something in the neighborhood of a quarter of a million of our soldiers were engaged for two years endeavoring to round up De Wet and the Boers.

In this war, though De Wet's rebellion was in the nature of a surprise, the quelling of it was an operation as simple as it was speedy. Yet the rebel had precisely that mobility which enabled him to elude us fifteen years ago. The difference was provided by the fact that we employed motor vehicles instead of horses. But these cars were not built for military use, being merely machines owned by members of the Johannesburg Automobile Club, many designed for use only on roads as we understand them in Europe. The work in hand, however, required that the cars should be driven across country in all manner of directions, over the veldt where there chanced to be neither road nor track and across the beds of rivers.

"Moreover, the vehicles usually carried something more than the normal load. Scarcely two cars were of a kind or model. Thus from the point of view of military service it would have been impossible to select anything in the way of motor vehicles less suitable for the task. Of course, many of the cars broke down, as they are breaking down every day in the war area in Europe. But the thing that counted was that more cars got through than fell out of the running, while of those that failed it must be observed that up to the point at which it broke down each assisted to keep the enemy on the run. To that extent it did its work toward rounding him up.

"For the student of development the most gratifying thing about remodeling the proposition of modern warfare made possible by the advent of the motor is the fact that nearly every accomplishment to date stands to the credit of machines neither specially designed nor produced for war work. How much more, therefore, shall we be able to down the future when we design and build each motor vehicle for the special war work it is intended to do? Some guess of the possibilities may be realized from the extraordinary results obtained by the motor engineer when he builds a car for a special purpose, such as racing, and as distinct from the standard vehicle with which he supplies the public. Size for size and weight for weight, his competition car can do anything up to twice as much as the machine standardized for the public. But the racing car is no more suitable to fulfill the every-day requirements of the general public than the ordinary touring car and town carriage chassis are ideally suitable to such highly specialized work as war service.

"Presently, however, as the motor vehicle for war service becomes a more highly specialized product, there will be discovered in the course of its evolution points which can be incorporated in private and in industrial vehicle construction with as much advantage as are the details adapted from the racing machine to the touring car or to the town carriage. It is just because of the reciprocal nature of all motor development that progress is as rapid as it is. It is gainful to the whole movement to multiply the total number of special directions in which the liquid fuel, portable, internal combustion engine is evolved.

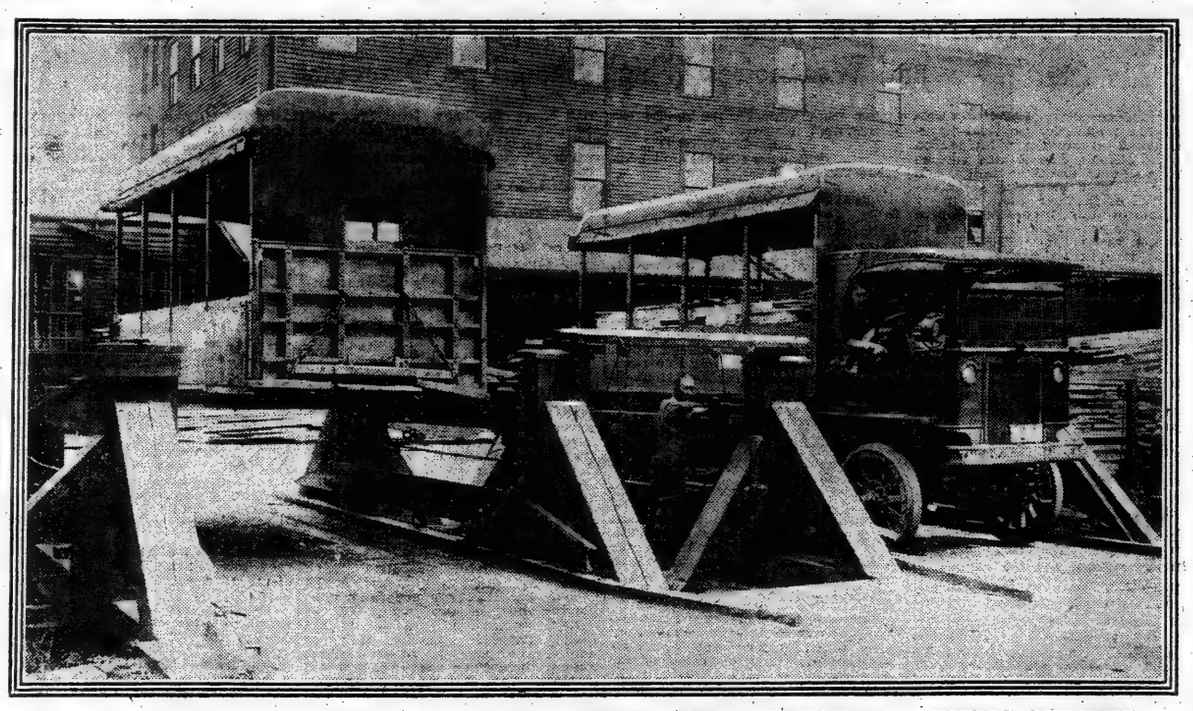
"Take, for example, the problem of flying. In the beginning it was rendered possible largely by what we had learned in racing with motor cars. Yet already we have learned points from the construction of aero engines which can be profitably incorporated in building motors for car service. Indeed, the very latest pleasure carriage development, the advent of the twelve-cylinder chassis, is as much due to what has been proved possible in connection with aviation and with racing motor-boat practice as it is to the trade circumstance that in America it has been possible to make and market eight-cylinder cars so cheaply as to upset the whole proposition of selling six-cylinder chassis there.

"The motor ambulance is the machine for which the ordinary pleasure car chassis, unaltered, has proved most suitable. The provision of these ambulances has undoubtedly contributed enormously to the saving of life and suffering. But the best of them scarcely begins to realize the possibilities of a motor vehicle for this service in regions in which roads are either lacking or are torn up as a result of warfare. True, we are no longer accepting ambulances having the excessive overhang so common among those presented at the beginning of the war. But that is only a slight improvement, for even today the driver of the average motor ambulance sits in the best sprung position. At least part of the patient's body as he lies flat—usually the feet and the lower part of the legs—projects behind the back axle.

"Nor can you have motor ambulances with too long wheel bases, because it is often necessary to turn them in brief compass. Obviously the driver should not be placed where he sits in an ordinary touring car or town carriage. If the motor must be accommodated in the same part of the chassis, then the ambulance driver and the attendant seated beside him should be placed above the engine, as they are in certain types of French and German motor buses.

"This arrangement would enable that best part of the chassis ordinarily occupied by the driver to be used by the patient, the whole of whose body could accordingly be brought well between the two axles. There is nothing in the speed at which these ambulances have to be driven that would render it undesirable to accommodate driver and attendant above the motor. Nor is this all, for our present system of springing is at best a mere combination of makeshifts in that all springs are the result of building up laminations of steel plates.

"Each spring so built up can give the smoothest riding only at certain vibrations and certain loads, whereas the whole point of having a motor vehicle for any sort of service is that you can use it either with full load, with part load, or without any load; also that you can drive it over any sort of surface, at any speed of which it is capable, from the slowest to the fastest. No form of laminated steel spring can, therefore, be quite suitable for the purpose. Possibly pneumatic suspension will prove a successful solution of the problem."



TIME SAVING IN LOADING AS IT IS PRACTICED WITH TRUCKS CARRYING LUMBER.

Many novel time-saving devices have been perfected since the motor truck first made its entry into the business world. With the advent of the motor truck efficiency experts had opened to them practically a virgin field in which to extend their operations. The A. T. Stearns Lumber Company of Neponset, Mass., has perfected a loading system whereby no time is lost by their fleet of Garford trucks in getting in and out of the yard.

A yard wagon, as shown in the illustration, loaded with lumber, is driven on to a stand between horizontal beams, which are lifted by turn screws, and the handles are fastened together by a long rod which works back and forth and lifts the beam and load. The beam on the other side is lifted in the same manner. When the load has been raised about four inches the yard wagon is pulled out and the truck chassis is then backed under the removable body, the ratchets reversed and the load lowered.

WAR-TIME TOURING IN FRANCE COMFORTABLE

Member of the Automobile Club of America Finds Little Trouble in Following Itinerary Planned Here—Some Hints.

One of the members of the Automobile Club of America, Francis H. Southwick, for whom the Foreign Department outlined a tour in France, has written an interesting letter descriptive of conditions in that country for the current issue of The Club Journal, in which, in part, he says:

"I arrived at Aix-les-Bains a week ago, and have had no difficulties whatever on account of the existing war, either in respect to the individuals of my party, my wife, self, or chauffeur, or to the automobile itself.

"The Royal Automobile Club of London arranged matters so that, after having had our passports visé by the Fench Consul at Geneva, I was given a 'sauf conduit' from there to Annecy, and from there another 'sauf conduit' was issued by the military commandant of that section of France to come here. As soon as I arrived here the Commissaire de Police gave me a 'permis de circulation en automobile,' which gives me the privilege of going about freely in the surrounding country over a radius of a hundred kilometers, (62½ miles,) practically sufficient for any one day's trip, and, if I should desire to run further, special permission can be had for the asking.

"The authorities all assured me that I will have no trouble whatever in carrying out the trip outlined by the Foreign Department of the club before I left New York—that is to say, from here to Nice and from there via the Mediterranean Coast to the Pyreneean Mountains, thence by the 'Route des Pyrénées' to Biarritz. Of course, one's papers must be all right, and it is well to have good letters of introduction to bankers or prominent business concerns in the country, also to be provided with at least a dozen small, unmounted photographs of every one, including the chauffeur, as each 'sauf conduit' must have a photo of every person summed to it.

"Plenty of good hotels are open in any place where it would be desirable to stop, and the prices for first-class accommodations are somewhat less than before the war. Of course, there are very few guests at the hotels at present, but they tell me they expect quite a number of French people as well as Spanish and South Americans later, when the 'season' in Savoy really opens in normal times.

"We had no trouble at all in Switzerland, but of course kept away from the frontiers of belligerent countries except when we crossed into France.

"Aix-les-Bains is an excellent centre for automobile trips, a most beautiful country surrounding it and excellent roads in every direction. We have already been to Evian-les-Bains on Lake Geneva, returning via the 'Col de Gets' to Cluses and Annecy, 164 miles; to Grenoble via the 'Col de Fréne,' returning via Chambéry and visiting the Grande Chartreuse en route, 95 miles; to the summit of Mount Révant, (over 4,000 feet,) overlooking Lake Bourget, and over the 'Col du Chat,' (3,800 feet,) with magnificent views of the Rhone Valley and Lake Bourget.

"Gasoline and oil are about 20 to 25 per cent. more than before the war, but the former is much better than the ordinary quality sold in the United States, retail. Both are easily obtainable. As I brought a supply of tires and tubes with me I have had no occasion to investigate as to them, but (unless rather small, metric sized French tires could be used) I should not advise any one depending on procuring them here."

Lincoln Highway Gets Standards.

The City Council of Chambersburg, Penn., in a special session, recently adopted an ordinance providing ornamental standards for the Lincoln Highway through the city. The type of standard has not yet been selected.

DEAF-MUTE CANNOT DRIVE.

Commissioner Dill, in New Jersey, Revokes a License on This Ground.

By revoking the driver's license of Charles H. Over, Jr., of Asbury Park, N. J., Commissioner Dill of the New Jersey Department of Motor Vehicles has set a precedent. Mr. Over is a deaf-mute and his license has been revoked on the ground that a deaf-mute is not competent to operate an automobile. After an examination in the case it was found that the local Automobile Inspector, Charles R. Zacharias, had not issued a license to Mr. Over after examination but as a renewal of his 1914 license. An explanation from young Over's grandfather, Harry Over of 410 Riverside Drive, New York, was forthcoming.

He said that after his grandson, who is more than 20 years of age, had been taught to drive he was referred to Trenton to secure a license. Grandfather and grandson journeyed to Trenton together and convinced the then Commissioner of Motor Vehicles that the boy was competent to drive safely in spite of his physical defects, through the use of special mirrors mounted on each side of the windshield of his car, so that he could see machines approaching from the rear on either side. Commissioner Dill is determined that no persons who cannot hear with ordinary clearness shall receive drivers' licenses.

NEWS AND NOTES OF THE AUTOMOBILE TRADE

Clarence A. Earl is to become a Vice President and Director of the Willys-Overland Company of Toledo, Ohio.

Emerson Brooks, formerly Vice President of J. M. Quinby & Co., Newark, N. J., and more recently engaged in the motor truck field, in addition to the regular representation of one truck company, has adapted his office at 250 West Fifty-fourth Street to act as a sort of clearing house for companies which have no metropolitan agents, making it possible for out-of-town concerns to arrange deliveries through his office and to have their catalogues on file there.

Milton J. Budlong, who has resigned the Presidency of the Packard Motor Car Company of New York to become Vice President of the importing and exporting firm of Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, was given a farewell dinner at the Hotel Astor Tuesday evening by the department heads and branch store managers in the New York organization. A. C. Harrington, sales manager, presented Mr. Budlong with a traveling bag and sterling toilet set on behalf of his former employes. H. B. Lewis, advertising manager of the New York company, was toastmaster.

The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company now maintains the following establishments here: District office and warehouse, including credit, collection, and accounting departments, Jackson Avenue and Honeywell Street, Long Island City; New York service station and truck tire department, 207 West Fiftieth Street; mechanical goods department, 39 Church Street; export department, Goodyear Building, Long Island City.

The Oakland Motor Company, Pontiac, Mich., has announced a six-cylinder Oakland at $795, and the production facilities at the plant have been multiplied.

Newark is shortly to have a new automobile factory, capable of turning out 500 automobiles a year, if plans of the New Jersey Machinery Exchange, which has bought out the S. G. V. Automobile Company of Reading, Penn., are perfected. It has not been decided where the factory will be located, but the concern has already opened salesrooms at 59 Lafayette Street and is selling off all its present stock of 1916 model automobiles at reduced prices. L. A. Grant of Newark is manager for the concern and will probably have general charge of the entire business when the new factory is built.

W. D. Paine has taken up the Presidency and sales managership of a new corporation to be known as the Detroit Commercial Car Company, to make a light delivery wagon at a low price.

Three branch houses of the Oldsmobile Company have recently been purchased from the company and in the future will be operated as independent agencies for Olds cars. They are located in Buffalo, N. Y., Los Angeles, and San Francisco, Cal.

Robert Lurie has opened showrooms at 1,790 Broadway, where he is the agent for the Apperson car, besides handling used cars of all the high-class makes.

Great changes are being made at the factory of the Velie Motor Vehicle Company, Moline, Ill., to facilitate increased production required by the advent of the new Velie "Biltwel Six" at $1,065.

The Eastern territory of the Interstate Motor Company is being covered by R. E. Allmart, with headquarters at New York City.

Changes are now being made at the Waverley electric factory that mean quantity production and lower prices. Reductions of $500 to $1,000 have already been announced on the selling prices of the latest models.

J. P. Cahoon is now connected with the Quaker City Rubber Company, New York branch, in the interest of Quaker tires.

Henry Neubauer has become Philadelphia branch manager for Studebaker. Mr. Neubauer was for eight years with the Fiat Company.

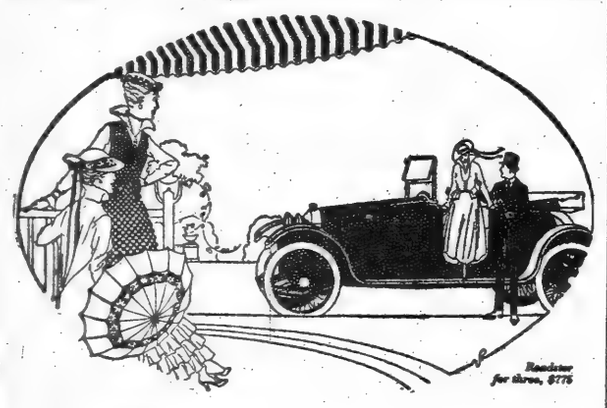
FILM JOURNEY ENDING

Borough President Marks May Greet Lincoln Highway Party at Coast.

William A. Ferguson, secretary to President Marks of the Borough of Manhattan, said yesterday that President Marks arrived in San Francisco on the 17th and would remain there until the 22d in hopes of being present at the finish of the Lincoln Highway Association's transcontinental motion picture tour which he started on its 3,400-mile journey last May. President Marks has been urged to take part in the celebration of a Lincoln Highway Day at the fair, one of the features of which will be the reception of the Lincoln Highway Association officials.

Word received from the Lincoln Highway party, which is now in Western Nevada, states that every effort is being made to reach the coast before the departure of President Marks. Bad weather has delayed the party, which was scheduled to be in San Francisco on the 19th of August, Manhattan Day.

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Prestige

THE instant social recognition granted this roadster by large car owners, has created a clientele that makes the name Scripps-Booth seem that of an exclusive club.

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MARMON "41"

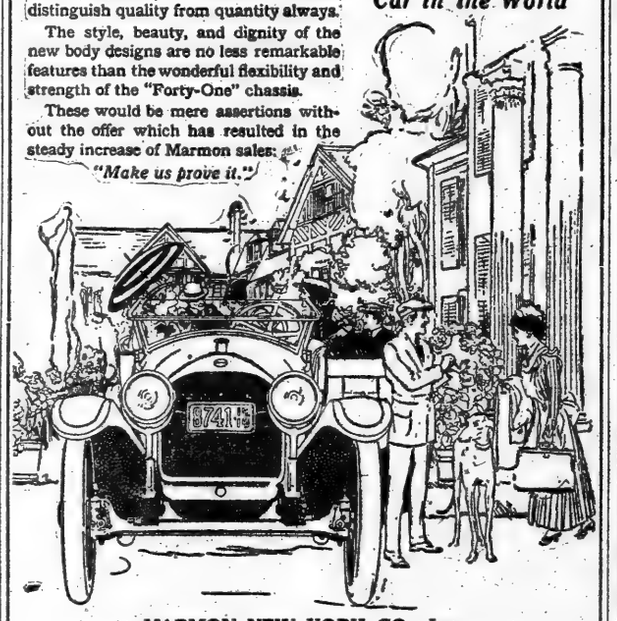
MARMON "Forty-One" expresses the individuality and refinement which distinguish quality from quantity always.

The style, beauty, and dignity of the new body designs are no less remarkable features than the wonderful flexibility and strength of the "Forty-One" chassis.

These would be mere assertions without the offer which has resulted in the steady increase of Marmon sales:

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The Easiest Riding Car in the World



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NEWARK, N. J. Pierce L. Smith Co. 254 Central Ave.
PATERSON, N. J. Auto Shop Co. 10 Crosby Place
NEW HAVEN, CONN. Kirk's Garage 213 Crown St.

A STATEMENT

from THE WHITE COMPANY *to* MOTOR CAR BUYERS

IN view of the confusing market which confronts motor car purchasers, many are looking to this company for an expression of its attitude toward the innovations in mechanical design and new price levels now being announced. We therefore take this occasion to state our beliefs and purposes, which are based on fourteen successful years of experience.

We believe the four-cylinder motor is to be the standard and ultimate type. We therefore consider it wiser to continue perfecting this type of motor, which we have already spent years in developing, than to step abruptly into a field of design that is new to the entire automobile industry, and thus impose an experiment upon our customers.

With reference to price, the White policy will be as it always has been—to build cars to the White standard rather than to a standard that would make a cheap price possible. Materials and labor cost more now than ever before—consequently, lower prices must and do indicate compromised quality.

We hold it as a first principle of our duty to purchasers of White Cars to make a product that will give maximum service with the least amount of attention and of expense for operation and maintenance; a product of such quality and approved construction that it will command high value at any time the owner may wish to dispose of it; in all, to build motor cars which the owners can truly regard as investments.

White policy will always be governed by consideration for the ultimate service-value of White Cars. We will not take part in the spectacular methods, adopted solely for sales stimulation, which prevail in the motor car market at the present time.

In short, the stability of policy which has always meant security to White owners will continue. We neither consider it good business nor do we find it necessary to repudiate the design nor to depreciate, unnaturally, the value of cars which have been purchased from us, by making frequent radical changes in design and price.

THE WHITE COMPANY
Broadway at 62nd Street, New York.

COLLEGE PRESIDENTS DISCUSS NEEDS OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS

In Letters to The New York Times They Give Their Ideas Regarding Methods, Aims, and Weaknesses Which Should Be Overcome.

HEREWITH are printed further opinions of prominent educators on the preparatory schools of America. This series will continue until late September. The letters represent as many phases of educational theory as there are various institutions for training young men and women in the North, East, South, and West. A feature of the correspondence thus far has been the divergence of views among those favoring public schools and the advocates of privately conducted academies.

Old-Fashioned Ways Are Best.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am rather old-fashioned in my educational ideas and educational ideals. I believe in the advantage of a thorough-going grind in the fundamentals of a liberal education for all students who can stand the pressure. I should much prefer that my own child, if he were able and willing to do it, should have a genuine training in mathematics, including arithmetic, algebra, geometry, and trigonometry; in the classics, Latin and Greek; in history, ancient and modern; in physics and botany; or chemistry and zoology, than all the new-fangled subjects which are crowding their way into our secondary schools.

EDMUND J. JAMES,
President University of Illinois.
Urbana-Champaign, Ill.

Public and Private Schools.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the whole the United States has an admirable system of these schools when one considers the varied conditions which their graduates are forced to meet in colleges, technical institutions, universities, and business life. This includes both the public high school, which performs to a large extent the function of the fitting school, and also the independent foundation. The most serious general difficulty in the former is the insidious pressure from without of what is called "social life," which works against the intellectual and physical efficiency of large numbers of pupils. The responsibility for this rests most largely upon the parents or guardians of the boys and girls, who too often refuse to co-operate with the Principals and teachers in their attempts to regulate the matter.

There is within these schools an educational difficulty growing out of the demand for a too large number of subjects in the courses of study, which especially affects the quality of the preparatory work. This multiplicity of subjects is effecting the thoroughness of the scholarship and also the mental strength of the pupil. Much has already been done to remedy this defect in the best schools, but there remains a great deal yet to be accomplished.

The independent preparatory school, whether it is privately endowed or is a church foundation, has certain advantages as well as disadvantages when compared with the public secondary school. In them there exists a much larger opportunity for personal influence upon pupils at an age when they most need it. This is probably the largest factor in inducing thoughtful people to send their children to this type of school.

There is, however, just as distinct a disadvantage in these private foundations growing out of the lack of the more democratic spirit which is found in the public school. In the independent academy athletics and sport are much more an integral part of its educational values than in most of the public preparatory schools.

WILLIAM FREDERICK SLOCUM,
President Colorado College.
Colorado Springs, Col.

Peril of Utilitarianism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Education—a problem that will likely always be more or less unsettled. It is trite to say that we human beings never attain perfection; and it is well that we should be conscious of our imperfections and be nobly dissatisfied with ourselves.

In recent times the vocational consideration has entered so largely into our fermenting educational thought that the older courses in purely cultural lines have been crowded out of their central position in school work. I am heartily in favor of giving our younger generation efficient training in practical vocational branches. Such training is an individual, a social, a national necessity. It is certainly within the function of the school to teach the budding man or woman how to earn a living.

At the same time this vocational movement threatens to eliminate our interest in those matters that lie above the limits of the sensorial world. Utilitarianism is advancing and progressively usurping the right to become the determining principle in estimating life values. When this principle becomes the guiding star of a nation, disaster is ahead.

It is my humble opinion that our preparatory schools should be on the lookout for those young persons whom Providence has endowed with gifts that qualify them for the path of the scholar; that they should encourage these pupils to study the ancient classics along with whatever other studies they may select; that they should try to create in these minds a taste for knowledge for the sake of the life-unfolding value of knowledge itself; create in them an admiration of the truth as it reveals itself in abiding ideals of nations that have finished their courses in the past and made wonderful records.

The majority of mankind are not destined to be leaders in the struggle to find the truth—the truth that satisfies our innermost cravings. But some are born with such faculties that they are fitted by nature themselves to see the beauty and attractiveness of pure truth and by proper training to set forth to the vision of men the ideals of an exalted life.

Let our schools keep their eyes open to the peril of an all-controlling utilitarianism and endeavor to promote also in this generation the ideals of a non-utilitarian culture; and let them find the boys and girls fitted to proceed on the path of the scholar.

L. A. VIGNESS,
President St. Olaf College.
Northfield, Minn.

How to Chose a School.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many parents ask me to suggest preparatory schools for boys or girls. I do not always recommend the same schools, for needs, tastes, and conditions vary. But there are a few fundamental conditions which must always be found in a school which I am willing to recommend:

1. Healthful conditions, for living, for play, for work. This should include as much outdoor life as possible. Military drill? Yes, by all means. And boy scouts and campfire girls ideas.

2. Along with studies that look too severe and exact intellectual discipline, such as languages and mathematics, there should be much work done in outdoor studies, birds, insects, grasses, flowers, trees. We are shut out from two-thirds of the enjoyment of life because we do not know the life about us. A thousand pities!

3. And how much alive history, geography, political economy, sociology can be made if the chief emphasis is placed upon conditions now existing and processes now going on, and training the students to see these in the light of conditions and processes out of which they have come. These subjects need not be dead, dry facts, but vital issues of absorbing interest.

4. The spirit of the school must be natural, human, permeated by a cultivated, refined, unobtrusive religious life and spirit.

5. Separate schools for boys and girls. The preparatory school age is no time for co-education. But when the preparatory school work is done, the adolescent years are passing, the sense of the individual is emerging, ideals of manhood and womanhood are taking on final reality and fixed forms of expression, and they are getting ready to work together in the home, business, society—then at the college age, boys and girls need each other, and co-education should prevail.

L. H. MURLIN,
President Boston University.
Boston, Mass.

Public High School Preferred.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have no inclusive recommendations to make about changes most needed in the methods of secondary schools. The methods and needs are so various in different departments and in different localities that merely general statements seem to me to be of little use. On the whole for the normal boy and girl a public high school is the best preparatory school for colleges and universities. Military training should not be required in secondary schools. Only exceptional boys need or will make wise use of military training between the ages of 14 and 19.

C. A. DUNIWAY,
President University of Wyoming.
Laramie, Wyo.

For a Broad Curriculum.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The curriculum of the high schools should be as broad as possible in scope, so that one group of students may take predominantly vocational subjects, another the scientific, and still others the liberal arts; comparatively few subjects being assigned to each student, however, and intensive work being the watchword, next to health. Health supervision is the crying need of the schools; at present we are trying to build a showy pyramid without a solid base. Among studies, English is most in need of attention, especially as regards the methods of instruction and the better qualifications of teachers.

I am inclined to think that military drill and tactics should be made a high school requirement, although this involves a recent change of view. I abhor war, but "a condition and not a theory confronts us," and if we longer neglect adequate measures of national defense we hardly deserve to survive. The drill itself, moreover, is good for health; and I fear more than war itself a certain softness that seems to be stealing through the marrow of our national life. A discipline that makes for physical hardness should be universally introduced into the schools, and if this can be done without exalting militaristic ideals, but by substituting constructive motives in their place, then by all means would I favor the regimen of camp life and straight shoulders in the secondary schools. That it can be done is indicated by the example of Switzerland. Such a beginning might be supplemented by a system like that suggested by George H. Maxwell in his book, "Our National Defense," which deserves the widest possible reading—not for its form, but for its cogent substance.

I believe in public schools rather than private preparatory schools. They are more democratic, and, in our experience, provide better preparation.

JAMES A. B. SCHERER,
President Throop College of Technology.
Pasadena, Cal.

Schools Try to Do Too Much.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An experience of nearly ten years in college work leaves the impression on my mind that our high schools, where most of the preparatory training is received in our section, are undertaking too much. Under a stimulus from some source they seem to be endeavoring to cover to a greater or less extent the entire field of knowledge, theoretical or practical.

I sympathize with the demand for a more practical education, and I grant the educational value of most of the branches attempted to be taught in the high schools. But there is a limit to what can be well done in a three or four year high school course with a restricted number of teachers. The result in too many cases is deplorable superficiality.

It would be better to limit the course or courses to the usual academic requirements until such a time as means could be provided to enlarge the course and equipment, secure more teachers, and special teachers for special work. The main difficulty with us is to get sufficient means to make our schools, and particularly our high schools, what they ought to be.

In our sections there needs to be a more thorough standardizing of the secondary schools. They vary considerably in their courses. Some put special emphasis on mathematics and are deficient in history and English. Others will make much of Latin and have little science. There is lack of proper balance and uniformity.

I once thought it might be a good thing to introduce military training into our secondary schools. Upon more mature reflection I have changed my mind. Girls can not engage in these exercises. Boys desire and need play, and military exercises are too much like work. Besides, such a training tends to develop a military spirit, and we do not need the cultivation and prevalence of such a spirit in our land. It is becoming more and more evident that the great mission of our country is to stand for peace and for the settlement of national differences by peaceful methods. The indications are that the United States is to be the chief agency in hastening the approaching day when justice, right, and candid diplomacy, will be more potent than big armies, big guns, and military skill. General military training is not the fitting preparation for the realization of this high mission.

JAMES S. MOFFATT,
President Erskine College.
Due West, S. C.

Latin and Greek Neglected.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The greatest defect in preparatory school training is found in the teaching of mathematics, Latin, and Greek, the three fundamental studies for a thorough education.

Too many preparatory schools allow students to finish their courses with a mere smattering which handicaps such students for college work. Too many of them not only allow but encourage the use of translations in Latin and Greek. I do not mean to say that all preparatory schools are thus defective. There are some within my knowedge which give such thorough instruction as to prepare their students for successful work and distinction in college.

I am decidedly in favor of military training in secondary schools. So many boys come from homes that exercise no control over their children that military discipline is the only thing that fits them for obedience. I would be glad to see every preparatory school equipped for military training.

Preparatory schools are too often found encouraging the commercial spirit which hastens boys and girls into business. The elevating of the standards of education, then, ought to be more encouraged in our preparatory schools. J. R. DOBYNS,
President Southwestern Presbyterian University.
Clarksville, Tenn.

Striking Lack of Accuracy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The most striking deficiency in high school gradates appears to be lack of accuracy and thoroughness. I sometimes think that this might be partially remedied by requiring a pupil to obtain for promotion at least one mark of "perfect" or "excellent," instead of permitting her to qualify for advancement by a kind of slovenly mediocrity in all subjects.

Partially connected, perhaps, with this deficiency, is crude penmanship. There seems to me to have been a deterioration in the handwriting of students during the past ten or fifteen years. Surely, it would be possible for the schools to force them to write with more accuracy, legibility, and sense of form, and this would be a more valuable kind of "manual training" than clay modeling or brass work.

VIRGINIA C. GILDERSLEEVE,
Dean, Barnard College.
New York, N. Y.

Boys' Standards Most Important.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If I had a boy ready for the preparatory school, I would, if possible, visit the school in company with some friend whose experience and judgment make him a good counselor. I would pay little attention to the prospectus of the school, and I would not pay main attention to what the teachers were saying and doing, though that is very important and especially the speech and bearing of the teachers are very important. I would pay chief attention to the doings and spirit of the boys. I would look closely to see whether the boys were learning anything of value thoroughly well and that with keen interest; and I would look searchingly to discover whether any kind of fine and honorable spirit actually prevailed among them. If I found in howsoever a fine school that the boys generally were playing the game of escaping with as little knowledge as possible, or if I found that the standard of honor among the boys in their dealings among themselves was low, I would go away from that school to another and another until I found a school where, in an atmosphere of manly behavior, most of the boys were beginning to acquire the habit of mastery.

The most necessary change in all American schools is abandonment of the effort to crowd more and more into the curriculum and into every course in the curriculum, and instead persistance in the effort to select a few essential things in the most important subjects so that a student may master them and may acquire the habit of mastery.

WILLIAM L. BRYAN,
President Indiana University.
Bloomington, Ind.

Too Much "Squeezing Into College."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is a decided gap in the educational system of America between the high, or preparatory, schools and the colleges. As yet, we have not been able to bridge this gap, and a student coming from one of these schools is very apt to flounder in his freshman year at college. The colleges blame the schools, and the schools blame the colleges. It would be idle to take sides and to say which is right or wrong. In general, merely to state a fact, the colleges have been entirely too independent and have made rules and conditions hard for the preparatory schools to meet. The high schools, as a matter of fact, have not been able to meet the college requirements in a thorough or satisfactory way.

Preparatory schools, therefore, have sprung up all over our country as feeders to certain colleges or universities. The curricula of these feeders are framed to meet college requirements, and the student is put into a sort of intellectual press to be squeezed into college. Quantity of subjects and feats in memory are the criteria, rather than quality of work and calibre of mind. The so-called cultural subjects are too much stressed in the colleges, and, hence, the newer and more practical subjects find no place in such preparatory schools. The high schools, however, growing out of the initiative and needs of the public undertake to meet the necessities of their respective communities. Hence, the so-called newer subjects have been rightly stressed. Frequently, however, young men and young women coming from such high schools are refused admittance into the very best colleges, particularly east of the Alleghenies, simply because they have not followed a certain conservative prescribed curriculum.

The preparatory school which will best satisfy its reason for existence will make mental development and character building, irrespective of college entrance requirements, the test. If this test can be met by giving attention to some of the newer subjects, these newer subjects ought to be emphasized. To say that any study is not cultural or disciplinary because it is useful is saying what a great many educators insist upon, but which has no real meaning or consequence. Such studies should be emphasized as will develop the thinking faculty. Many young people never get beyond the high school. If they have not been trained to think, they have not been fitted for life. We dare not leave to the colleges alone the businss of teaching the youth of our land to think. Experience shows that the studies which are suited to the average boy or girl are the studies which stimulate the highest type of intellect as well as afford proper impulse to the lower type.

Concerning military training in the secondary schools: sooner or later our country must come to some sort of such discipline. The place for it is in the preparatory schools and colleges. I would have every boy trained in military tactics and drilled in battle manoeuvres; and every girl know the principles and practice of Red Cross nursing.

WILLIAM W. GUTH,
President Goucher College.
Baltimore, Md.

Too Little Religious Schooling.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The educational movements of our time are largely in the direction of improved technique. The danger of such a time is always that material will be destroyed while methods of manipulation are being improved.

The great need of the world in all ages is the same; that is, men and women of sterling character who can forget themselves and care for others. There is nothing in mere intellectual culture to produce people of this kind. In fact, the tendency of intellectualism is to make people self-conceited, vain, proud, ambitious, hard-hearted, cruel. This is fully demonstrated by the present European struggle, which is waged under the best intellectual development the world has ever known.

Nothing but faith in Jesus Christ can make men honest, clean, kindly, and true. The great universities of our time seem doing pretty much all they can to hinder the sort of educational life which will make the world a decent place in which to live. The sole thought in the minds of many who direct such schools seems to be concerning money and things.

The improved methods which have been developed and adopted are excellent in their place and time. They do not, however, reach the heart of the matter. They have never produced the sort of people who are needed. From the nature of the case they never can.

The Ten Commandments, the Sermon on the Mount, the Fifty-first Psalm, the fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth chapters of John and the twenty-first and twenty-second chapters of Revelation memorized by the children of our nation would do more to promote the happiness and well being of homes and communities than all the arithmetic, grammar, geography, and history that ever have been taught.

Respecting the mere secular lines of instruction, the material good which is to be obtained by education, we ought to say as the Lord did respecting other matters: "These things you should attend to, but you ought not to leave the other things undone."

CHARLES A. BLANCHARD,
President Wheaton College.
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QUERIES FROM TIMES READERS AND ANSWERS TO THEM

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No answers can be given regarding legal or medical matters, card problems, propriety in dress, correctness of English sentences, and values of stamps and coins, nor to questions of a trivial character or of concern only to the questioner.

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published when the question is answered; only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended.

Hundreds of letters are received by this department, so that it is obviously impossible answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

Emblems.

EDWARD G. CONLIN.—There is no recognized emblem for "progress," although a hand holding a torch has sometimes been used as a symbol for it. The early Christians used a closed book as an emblem for "knowledge" and an open book for "perfect knowledge." The owl, the bird of Minerva, Goddess of Wisdom, was the symbol of wisdom among the Greeks. A perfect circle is sometimes used as a symbol for "unity."

Population of Long Island.

JOHN A. KENNEDY.—What is the population of Long Island outside of that part included in New York City? Was Charles Becker a Catholic?

The population of Nassau County in 1910 was 83,930, and of Suffolk County 96,138.

Lieutenant Becker was a Roman Catholic.

Prohibition States.

H. L. LOBEL.—The World Almanac for 1916 gives the following as prohibition States: Arizona, Colorado, (effective January, 1916;) Georgia, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, (has no license system; the only way in which liquors can be legally sold is through the county dispensaries;) West Virginia.

Citizenship Problem.

A. C.—You are not entitled to citizenship of the United States without taking out naturalization papers. You cannot travel as an American citizen and be entitled to the protection of the American Government unless you are a bona fide citizen of the United States.

Protection of Flowers.

S. R. LEE.—Will you kindly tell me what rights the law gives one to protect one's flowers and shrubs from being stolen? I do not refer to the harmless plucking of a flower, but to deliberate stealing of flowers and mutilation of fine shrubs. Has not the owner a right to jail the thief, and failing the presence of the police, has he not the right to shoot at the trespasser the same as he would a burglar stealing in his house?

According to the Consolidated Laws of New York State a person who intrudes upon any lot or piece of land within the bounds of a city or village, without authority from the owner thereof, is guilty of a misdemeanor. To use force toward the person of another is not unlawful when committed by the party about to be injured, or by another person in his aid or defense, in preventing a trespass, if the force used is not more than sufficient to prevent such offense.

Trespass upon another's property other than the actual entering of his house does not amount to burglary, according to law. Paragraph 2,575 says: "A person who enters a building (i. e., any inclosure) with intent to commit a larceny or any malicious mischief is guilty of a misdemeanor."

Anti-Trust Law.

C. M. W.—Please tell me where I can secure a copy of the Sherman anti-trust law, and give me a list of books or articles bearing on the Government prosecution of trusts.

Write to the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., for a copy of the law. The best material on the subject of Government prosecution of trusts will be found in the magazines and periodicals.

The following is a partial list: "Ancient Feud with Monopoly," Current Opinion, volume 56, March, 1914. "Trusts and Public Welfare," The Nation, volume 99, Sept. 3, 1914. "The Administration's Anti-Trust Program," Outlook, volume 107, Aug. 1, 1914.

Also Independent, volume 77, March 30, 1914. "Anti-Trust Legislation," Outlook, volume 107, June 30, 1914. "Anti-Trust Proceedings," Outlook, volume 107, Aug. 29, 1914. "Clayton's Anti-Trust Act," Independent, Nov. 2, 1914. "New Anti-Trust Bills," Literary Digest, Feb. 7, 1914. "Passage of Trust Bills," Independent, June 15, 1914. "Receding Wave," Current Opinion, Jan., 1915. "Trust Legislation," Independent, Aug. 24, 1914. Economist, Nov., 1914.

Articles dealing directly with the Sherman law: "Authorship of the Sherman Law," North American Review, Feb. 20, 1914. "Solution of the Trust Problem," Independent, Jan. 19, 1914. "Case Won and Lost," Literary Digest, March 2, 1914.

Salary of Aldermen.

W. G. M.—The salary of the seventy-three members of the Board of Aldermen is $2,000 per year each. The President of the Board receives $5,000 per year.

Teachers' Salaries.

E. K.—What salary does a male modern-language teacher receive in any New York City High School for the first year after obtaining his license? How often and what is the increase in salary? What is the highest salary he can earn?

Teachers of French, German, Spanish, or Italian in the High Schools of New York receive $1,100 for the first year of service, and an annual increase of $100 until the maximum of $1,500 is reached, which is the salary of the fifth year of service and of the succeeding years. If a teacher is assigned to the supervision of the teaching of modern languages in the elementary schools he receives an additional compensation at the rate of $400 per annum.

Patents and Fees.

BERNARD.—Can a person obtain a patent on his own application to the Patent Office, or is it necessary to apply through a patent lawyer? What are the Patent Office fees?

If an inventor wishes to file an application for a patent, a copy of the Rules of Practice, containing forms and instructions, will be sent, upon request, by the Patent Office. It is advisable, however, in every case to employ the services of a competent, registered patent lawyer, as the value of the patent depends largely upon the skillful preparation of the specifications and claims. The Patent Office cannot recommend any attorney or firm of attorneys, but advises applicants to avoid doing business with those who advertise the possession of unusual facilities for obtaining patents.

The fees, payable in advance, are as follows: On filing each original application for a patent, $15. On issuing each original patent, $20. In design cases—for three years and six months, $10. For seven years, $15. For fourteen years, $30. On every application for reissue, $30. On filing each disclaimer, $10. Certified copies of patent and other papers in manuscript, 10 cents per 100 words and 25 cents for certificate. Certified copies of printed patents, 80 cents. Uncertified printed copies of specifications and drawings of patents, 5 cents each. For recording every assignment, agreement, power of attorney, or other paper of 300 words or under, $1; of 1,000 words or over, $2; for each additional 1,000 words or fraction thereof, $1. Copies of drawings at a reasonable cost of making them. Fee for examining and registering a trademark, $10.

Statistics of Population, &c.

DONALD DICKINSON—Would you kindly give the following figures: Name and population of the largest city in the world, population of London forty years ago, wealthiest city in the world, healthiest nation in the world, country having fastest railroad time, fastest train forty years ago.

The largest city of the world is Greater New York, with a population in 1914 of 5,333,537. The population of London in 1875 is not given. In 1861 it was 2,804,000, in 1887 it was 4,215,000.

The wealthiest city in the world is not given. The United States is the wealthiest country in the world. The Census Bureau June 3, 1915, gave its estimated wealth as $187,739,000,000.

The fastest railroad time for a distance over 440 miles is held by the Lake Shore & Michigan Railroad for a run from Buffalo to Chicago June, 1905, a distance of 525 miles. Number of miles per hour, excluding stops, 69.63.

The fastest run of less than 440 miles was made by the New York Central Sept. 11, 1895, from New York to Buffalo, 436½ miles in 407 minutes, an average speed, including stops, of 64 1-3 miles an hour. The fastest record for a short distance was made March, 1901, on the Plant system by a train running from Fleming to Jacksonville at a speed of 120 miles an hour or five miles in 2 minutes 30 seconds. The speed of the fastest train forty years ago has not been found.

The "Four Hundred."

E. H.—My friend and I had a dispute about the four hundred. He says anyone who is rich can be admitted. I say there must be some other qualification to become a member. Can a Wall Street broker become a member?

The "Four Hundred" was a phrase first used by Ward McAllister to denote New York society. The number is purely arbitrary, and the phrase is only a catch word.

Free Mechanical Engineering Course.

JAMES J. MACKLEY.—Apply to Cooper Union for information about their mechanical engineering courses.

Architects' Clubs.

An architectural student asks that the following be published:

"I, as a student of architecture, would be greatly obliged if some one in the profession would inform me in this valuable column of some club or society that welcomes architectural students into its ranks. Is there any age limit or other barrier to prevent a young man from joining? Is it possible for a young man to join the Beaux Arts Society?

Earthquakes in Manhattan.

J. V. JORDAN.—Have scientists any positive means of knowing the probable chances of Manhattan Island being visited by earthquake? I am told also that the aqueduct now being bored reached a depth of 700 feet. Having read that the Colorado Cañon is the result of the flow of water wearing its channel, I am now becoming worried about the possibilities of this aqueduct eating its way through the rock formation of our island.

The probabilities of Manhattan Island being visited by a serious seismic disturbance are not very great. If you are interested in this subject, you would find a visit to the earthquake-recording instrument installed at the Natural History Museum well worth your while. This instrument may be inspected at any time.

The engineers who planned and superintended the construction of the new aqueduct have undoubtedly taken all precautions to avoid any danger to the foundation of Manhattan and to restrain harmful action of the water.

Seamen's Labor Law.

P. D. M.—Has any action been taken to repeal the seamen's labor laws?

It was announced on July 22 that there would be no extra session of Congress to repeal this law. Belief was said to be gaining ground that a lobby is being organized to fight for the repeal of the bill.

Phonograph Records.

How are records for phonographs made? Compare the canals of Suez, Kiel and Panama as to length, width, and as commercial routes.

You do not specify whether you wish to know how the voice is recorded, or how the actual disk record itself is made. The Edison phonograph, the graphophone type perfected by Bell and Tainter, and the gramophone type by Berliner, are all based on substantially the same principle. Sound waves set up in the air by any sound are allowed to strike a delicately held diaphragm, which vibrates under the impact of the sound waves. The vibrations are made to leave a record on a suitable medium, and this sound record is used to perform the inverse operation when it is required to reproduce recorded sounds, that is, the record is made to vibrate a sensitive diaphragm and set up in the air particular waves, which convey to the ear the impression of sound.

The differences in the systems are in the way in which the vibrations are recorded. The disk record, which made the machine popular, was first manufactured in the United States in 1897. Improvements in the machine and in the needles followed.

To make a Berliner record a person sings before the mouth of a horn, the object of which is to concentrate the energy of the sound waves upon the recording diaphragm. At the narrow end of the horn is the recording sound-box, and the machine with its attendant expert. There is a screen between singer and operator to guard the secrets of the sound box. On the further side of the screen is a horizontal table carrying a wax tablet, rotated beneath the recording sound box at a uniform speed, usually about seventy-six revolutions per minute. As the table rotates it travels laterally at a uniform speed, and the wax tablet is thus caused to travel slowly under the stationary recording box. The sapphine cutting point is lowered so as to enter the wax 3/4 to 4-1000 of an inch, and as the machine runs it cuts a fine spiral groove, running from the edge to the centre. The construction of the sound box is secret, as is the composition of the wax tablet.

The next step in the process is the reproduction of the record as a negative in copper. The wax is dusted with graphite, worked into the grooves with a badger brush to make it electro-conductive; then it is lowered into an electrolytic bath of copper salt solution. The wax is kept in continuous motion in the bath until the copper shell is nine-tenths of a millimeter in thickness.

This negative is a master, and from this a few commercial samples can be pressed to test the quality of the record. The manufacturers, however, wish to make thousands of copies without hurting their master, therefore they make duplicates of their master by taking impressions in wax composition, from which working matrices are made. Then copper shells are obtained from these in the same way. The copper shell is then backed by a brass plate one-half an inch in thickness by soldering under pressure.

Then the matrix is nickel-plated on the recorded side in order to wear better, and after polishing is ready for the pressing machine. The commercial record is pressed into some substance hard at normal temperature and plastic under heat, and very hard and smooth. Various compounds are employed by different makers, but shellac is the principal ingredient. Shellac, wood charcoal, heavy spar and earthy coloring matter in certain proportions are used.

This compound, after careful mixing, is rolled into thin sheets and divided into sections, one for each record. The section is then pressed by a hydraulic press. The matrix is heated and placed face up in a mold, the label is placed face down on the matrix, and on this is placed in a warm, plastic state, enough material for one record. Both halves of the press are furnished with cooling plates, through which streams of water can be passed, and the surfaces are cooled quickly. The record is then removed, the edges trimmed with emery wheels, and it is then ready for sale.

The length of the Suez Canal is variously given by different authorities as 103 miles, and ninety miles. Its width is 108 feet. Tonnage on the Suez Canal in 1913 was 20,033,884, the tolls amounting to $23,443,643, and the number of vessels which passed through was 5,085.

The length of the Kiel Canal is sixty-one miles, its width is variously given as 72 and 150 feet. Tonnage in 1912 was 9,824,237. The Panama Canal is fifty miles in length from deep water in the Caribbean Sea to deep water in the Pacific Ocean. The length from shore to shore is about forty-one and a half miles. It is from 500 to 1,000 feet wide. From the opening until Dec. 18, 1914, 356 vessels passed through in the two directions.

Woman Suffrage Organizations.

C. J.—Please give names and address of the leading woman suffrage organizations in this city.

New York Equal Suffrage League, Manhattan Branch of Woman Suffrage Party, Co-operative Equal Suffrage League, Equal Franchise Society, Political Equality Society, Anna Shaw League. Addresses will be found in the city directory.

The State organization of the Woman Suffrage Association, membership 150,000, has an office in this city, as has the National American Woman Suffrage Association, membership 500,000. The International Woman Suffrage Alliance, which represents twenty-six nations, also has an office here.

David Graham Phillips.

H. F. W.—Kindly tell me the name of the young author who was shot and killed a few years ago, a short distance from his home on Stuyvesant Square?

David Graham Phillips. He lived in Gramercy Park.

Naming a Boy.

M. S.—Is it permissible to name a child "—— 4th" if his father, greatuncle and great-greatuncle all had the same name?

It is only permissible when the name descends in a straight line from father to son. Your boy is, strictly speaking, "—— 2d."

Lexington Avenue Subway.

G. ZARRILLI.—When will the Lexington Avenue subway be completed and how far will it extend? Will any part be put in service before the rest is completed?

It is planned to extend the Lexington Avenue subway from Forty-second Street through Lexington Avenue, under the Harlem River, and out Jerome Avenue as far as Woodlawn Road, terminus of that branch. It is planned to extend the 138th Street and Southern Boulevard section from Alexander Avenue to Whitlock Avenue, thence by elevated section from Whitlock Avenue out Westchester Avenue to Pelham Bay Park. From Fifty-third Street to 157th Street the work is practically finished and ready for the rails and signal system.

The difficult connection between the old and the new systems at Forty-second Street, Grand Central Station, is not supposed to be completed until April, 1917. Until that portion is handed over to the Public Service Commission all the rest of the work goes for naught. It is said that we shall be fortunate if it is completed by January, 1918.

Patents.

R. E. W.—Kindly inform me of the exact method of securing a patent; also if there are any schools of journalism in New York City.

If an inventor wishes to file an application for a patent, a copy of the Rules of Practice will be sent upon request to the Patent Office. This contains all instructions and sample forms. It is advisable, however, to employ the services of a competent registered patent attorney in every case, as the value of patents depends largely upon skillful preparation of specifications and claims.

Applications must be made in writing and accompanied by written description of the invention and of the mode of constructing it and using it. The specification must be signed and attested by two witnesses. If the nature of the case admits of drawings, these, properly signed and attested, must accompany the application. The applicant must make oath that he believes himself the first inventor or discoverer of the art, machine, or article; also that it has not been patented, to his knowledge, in any foreign country more than two years prior to his application in this country. Proper fees must be paid in advance: $15 on filing each original application for a patent, $20 on issuing each original patent.

A school of journalism was opened at Columbia University in September, 1912, on the Pulitzer Foundation.

Census.

GREENWICH.—Is it not customary for a census to be taken every ten years? Was it not taken in 1910? Is it a fact that the taking of the census this year will cost the city about $500,000? Would it not be better to have the census taken in December when New Yorkers are in town than in July? Is there any way of getting after enumerators for padding their returns?

The Constitution requires that a census of the United States shall be taken decennially. The first census was taken in 1790, the second in 1800 and the last in 1910. A number of States have constitutional requirements that a State census shall be taken once in five or ten years, or between two national censuses, but only a few pay any attention to the matter, of which New York is one. The taking of the 1915 State census in New York will cost the city about $500,000.

Many people have suggested the change in the time of year that you propose. Much dissatisfaction has been expressed over the census-taking this year, and the papers are filled with letters of protest from those who were not counted, or those who believe that one section of the State was favored to the disadvantage of the other sections. Nothing definitely will be known, however, until the returns are all in.

Tony Pastor's.

C. C. H.—When did Tony Pastor run a variety theatre on the Bowery, and when did he move to Broadway?

Tony Pastor himself first appeared in 1865 in Tony Pastor's Opera House, 199-203 Broadway, later called the People's Theatre, and originally opened in 1858 under the name of Hoym's Theatre. Niblo's Garden, on the east side of Broadway, between Prince and Houston Streets, was under his management for a time.

He ran the small playhouse in Tammany Hall building, north side of Fourteenth Street, near Third Avenue, until 1893.

"General" and "Lay" Order.

A CONSTANT READER.—Will you please tell me the meaning of the phrases, "general order" and "lay order," and the difference between them in the following sentence: "Vessels entered at the Port of New York at a certain date from foreign ports discharging under general order or lay order. Time when unpermitted merchandise will be sent to general order store, &c."

The terms used are, of course, technical. The general order is the instructions of the Collector to the Customs Inspectors assigned to supervise the unlading of a vessel from a foreign port, to allow all the cargo imported in the vessel to be landed and to send immediately to a designated warehouse all or such part of the cargo for which no permit or order to the contrary has been received.

The lay order is a permit issued upon the application of the owners or agents of a vessel, suspending the "general order." It is addressed to the aforesaid Customs Inspectors and directs them to allow the unladen but not permitted cargo to remain upon the pier until a stated time, usually forty-eight hours after entry of vessel at Custom House, and as soon thereafter as practicable to send all unpermitted cargo to the warehouse designated in the "general order."

The legal time limit for the discharge of certain cargoes is from ten to twenty-five working days, according to the tonnage of a vessel, but quicker action is demanded, and in order to expedite the movements of vessels the steamship companies have pretty generally adopted and incorporated in their bills of lading a clause authorizing the customs authorities to take immediate possession of the cargoes of arriving vessels. Merchants, however, are required to make entry at the Custom House for their importations, and in order that a reasonable time may be allowed for that purpose, the steamship companies formally request the Collector to permit the cargoes to remain upon the piers for usually forty-eight hours. The permit is called the "lay order."

Civil War Questions.

U. S. ENGINEER.—Will you please answer the following questions: What was the size of the United States Army at the breaking out of the civil war? What was the total number of Federal soldiers engaged in that war? Did the North at any time hire mercenary soldiers during the civil war? How many Northern women enlisted, or acted, as nurses during the war?

The size of the United States Army at the outbreak of the civil war was about 15,300. The maximum authorized strength of the regular army never exceeded 40,000. The "official count" of the Union soldiers engaged in the war was 2,865,028. The North did not employ mercenary soldiers, but offered liberal bounties to Americans who would enlist. In the final conscription that was decided upon before the close of the war 52,000 men were drafted into service, 75,000 conscripts sent substitutes, and 42,000 men who had not themselves been drafted sent substitutes in their places. The first call for volunteers was for 75,000 men, and at the first meeting of Congress in July, 1861, 500,000 more were asked for. All together nine such calls for volunteers were made. We have no record of the number of Northern women who served as nurses. As is well known, the work of the women during the civil war, and the organization of the Hospital Service, marked the beginning of the modern ambulance system.

The Panama Canal Act.

P. S.—Can you enlighten me as to the provisions of the Panama Canal act in regard to tolls? Does England pay lighter or lower rates for passage through the canal than other foreign countries, such as France or Germany? Does the United States Government allow British vessels special privileges of any sort whatever in preference to those of other foreign ships? Does any treaty of this kind exist between the United States and Great Britain?

The rate of tolls for the passage of the Panama Canal is the same for the vessels of all nations, the United States included. The treaty with England (the Hay-Pauncefote treaty) was to the effect that the passage of the Panama should be arranged on the same basis as the passage of the Suez Canal, which is a basis of international impartiality. The Panama Canal act of 1912, providing for the permanent government of the Canal Zone, and containing regulations in regard to the management of the canal and its trade, contained a clause exempting American coastwise vessels from the payment of tolls.

This clause was repealed, and the act thereby amended, in a bill signed by the President on June 15, 1914, known as the Panama Tolls Exemption Repeal bill. President Taft's proclamation, fixing the toll rate, is as follows:

"I, William Howard Taft, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by the Act of Congress, approved Aug. 24, 1912, to provide for the opening, maintenance, protection, and operation of the Panama Canal, and the sanitation and government of the Canal Zone, do hereby prescribe and proclaim the following rates of toll to be paid by vessels using the Panama Canal:

"1. On merchant vessels carrying passengers or cargo, $1.20 per net vessel ton—each 100 cubic feet—of actual earning capacity.

"2. On vessels in ballast without passengers or cargo, 40 per cent. less than the rate of tolls for vessels with passengers or cargo.

"3. Upon naval vessels other than transports, colliers, hospital ships, and supply ships, 50 cents per displacement ton.

"4. Upon army and navy transports, colliers, hospital ships, and supply ships, $1.20 per net ton, the vessel to be measured by the same rules as are employed in determining the net tonnage of merchant vessels.

"The Secretary of War will prepare and prescribe such rules for the measurement of vessels and such regulations as may be necessary and proper to carry this proclamation into full force and effect."

The Panama Canal, like the Suez, is provided by treaties to remain absolutely neutral in time of war, and warships of belligerent nations, although all may use it, are compelled to pass through with the greatest possible celerity.

Merchant Marine.

F. A. S.—Could you give in the Query Column a brief sketch of the objections that have prevented the United States from owning and operating a "merchant marine"?

The question of an American merchant marine and existing shipping laws has been taken up recently in the Query Column. Various causes have contributed to making the American ownership and registration of ships, and their sailing under United States laws, very costly. Among these have been the strict requirements as to survey, inspection, and measurement by officers of the United States of foreign-built vessels, and the ruling that all watch officers of vessels of the United States registered for foreign trade shall be citizens of the United States.

By the special ship registry act of Aug. 18, 1914, the President of the United States was authorized, whenever he deemed it expedient in meeting the needs of foreign commerce, to set aside these two rulings.

While the United States owns very few transatlantic vessels for foreign trade, the gross tonnage of the "merchant navy" of this country stands second only to that of Great Britain; the figures are: Great Britain, tonnage of merchant navy in 1914, 19,799,119; the United States, 7,928,638; Germany, 4,-892,410. These figures are gross for steam vessels, net for sailing.

The United States merchant marine for 1914 showed the following figures: foreign trade—steam vessels, 868, tonnage, 720,609; sailing vessels, 444, tonnage, 224,073; barges, 1,049, tonnage, 121,709; coastwise trade—steam vessels, 13,554, tonnage, 4,688,278; sailing vessels, 5,656, tonnage, 1,183,192; canal boats, 700, tonnage, 76,454; barges, 3,244, tonnage, 870,459; fisheries—steam vessels, 669, tonnage, 18,614; sailing vessels, 359, tonnage, 25,272.

The total number of vessels sailing under the United States flag, to be listed as merchant marine, in the year 1914 was 26,943. It is obvious, however, that our coastwise trade greatly predominates, and in spite of the emergency law passed to remove restrictions on the registry of foreign-built ships under the American flag, shipmen quote various small regulations operative to restrict the growth of American merchant service.

Snow in the City.

B. O.—Will you please let me know about the removal of snow from the city streets. Is it in charge of the city or in charge of a contractor who is given the job for the whole season?

There are three separate and distinct organizations employed during the Winter months in removing the snow from the streets of New York City—the snow fighting force, the snow removal contract force, and the railroad forces. The first consists of members of the Department of Street Cleaning, supplemented by hired laborers, who start to push the snow down the sewer manholes just as soon as it begins to fall. Forty thousand men are enrolled for this work, and last Winter 21,000 were at work on one snowstorm.

The contract snow force is made up of the contractors' trucks and laborers, supervised and checked by the Department of Street Cleaning's foremen. The city exacts that they shall have twenty trucks and fifty laborers in each gang, and there are 150 gangs throughout the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx. They start within four hours after the Commissioner orders them to begin work, and haul the snow and ice to sewer dumps and river front dumps.

The railroad force consists of contractors having teams and men, also the railroad equipment, which consists of flat cars in the Borough of Brooklyn, with a capacity of forty cubic yards each. These companies move the snow and ice away from specified areas agreed upon between the Commissioner of Street Cleaning and said companies, and they operate similarly to the contracting force, that is, hauling the snow and ice to the river dumps or dumps on vacant property close to the outlying sections of the boroughs. Last year the systems employed were found to be satisfactory, and it is likely that, with some slight modifications, the same plan will be adopted for next year.

The Age of an Alien.

J. P.—Will you be so kind as to tell me how I may secure the age of a certain individual who is not an American born?

An alien becoming a naturalized citizen of the United States must state his birth date and place, and such records would be in the keeping of the Naturalization Courts. It is possible that the man's employers may have the date of his birth as well.

American Colleges.

AMBITION.—Will you please tell me the lowest amount for which one could take a full course in college, including all expenses, in order to graduate as a lawyer or doctor, and the address of such colleges. Also please tell me something of entrance requirements for a youth of 19.

The cost of a college education cannot be stated with any definiteness, as the matter depends entirely on the manner in which the student lives. The college charges a certain price for tuition and the student boards as he pleases. With the exception of technical schools the price of tuition at the American colleges is uniformly low. There are also means offered in practically every college and university whereby a student may make a part or even all of his expenses.

The tuition at Harvard University is $150 a year, at Yale $160 up, at Princeton $160. Many colleges and universities, however, charge less than $100 for tuition, and many others have a rate that merely covers the laboratory fees, &c. Several State Universities have no charge whatever for tuition to residents of the State. Generally speaking, the "cost of living" at one of the country's good universities, exclusive of tuition, but including ordinary living expenses, may be reckoned at from $150 to $400, with a usual average of from $200 to $350.

The Query Column cannot give the addresses of universities, medical or law schools, or, in its limited space, publish a list. Generally summing up entrance requirements, the applicant must have completed a good high school course or its equivalent.

Hans Schmidt.

INTERESTED.—Please tell me what has become of Hans Schmidt, the convicted murderer. I have heard that his sentence has been commuted to life imprisonment, and also that he has been pardoned by the Governor.

Hans Schmidt is at present in the State Prison at Sing Sing under sentence of death. An appeal taken by him from his conviction is still pending in the Court of Appeals, and has been set by that Court for argument on the second Monday of the Autumn session.

The First Talking Machine.

L. MORSE.—Will you kindly tell me in your columns who the inventor of the first talking machine was, and when it was invented?

The recording of vibrations of a membrane was first accomplished by Leon Scott in 1857, by the invention of what he called a "phonautograph." This is regarded as the precursor of the modern phonograph. The actual reproduction of sound was first achieved by Thomas Alva Edison in 1876, and first patented by him in 1877, the patent being dated in January of that year.

There had been, of course, several experiments and improvements between. The first method of recording vibrations of a tuning fork on the surface of a drum was discovered by Thomas Young in 1807. Alexander Graham Bell and S. Tainter patented the graphophone in 1885. Emile Berliner patented the gramophone in 1887.

Senator Stone of Missouri.

C. H.—Can you inform me as to the birthplace, antecedents, &c., of Senator Stone, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs? The Germans claim that the United States Government has the power to prevent individual concerns from shipping to the Allied munitions of war, and that its failure to do so is a breach of neutrality. Will you please give me your views, and tell me what the law says about?

William Joel Stone, Democratic Senator from Missouri, was born in Madison County, Kentucky, May 7, 1848, educated at the University of Missouri, and admitted to the bar in 1869. He was given the degree of LL. D. from the University of Missouri in 1893. He is now in practice at Jefferson City, Mo. He has been United States Senator since 1903. The Query Department cannot discuss varying opinions and claims on the subject of the exportation of arms. Legally the risk taken by any private citizen in sending contraband to belligerent countries is an entirely personal affair, and does not involve his Government. The United States Government may place an embargo on such exportation, but the exportation itself, unless such an embargo is placed, by private individuals or firms, to whatever nations they are willing and able thus to export arms, does not constitute a breach of international law, and is a personal matter.

An Eight-Hour Day in Germany.

G. FRANCOIS.—Will you kindly state whether an eight-hour day labor law exists in the German Empire and to whom it applies? Any additional information will be welcomed.

Since 1880 the demand for an eight-hour day has formed part of the Social Democratic Party's program. Through the support of the present Kaiser, some positive results have been obtained, and an eight-hour law limits the working day of laborers in several of the Government's industrial enterprises and a few trades.

The Venus of Capua.

J. M. E.—I have been trying to find out where the statue popularly known as the Psyche of Capua, the original of which is in the Museum of Naples, was discovered. Can you tell me where I can obtain this information, and also refer me to a book that treats of the discovery of classic sculpture in Europe since the fall of Rome?

The Venus of Capua, to which you doubtless refer, was discovered in the amphitheatre of Capua. It is similar in pose to the Venus of Milo, but is inferior as a piece of sculpture. The second question you ask does not come within the scope of the Query Column, and we must refer you to the Art Department of any Public Library, or to a good bookstore.

Testimony in Court.

V.—Can you cite any instance, not only in Georgia, but anywhere in the South, where a white man has been condemned to death on the testimony of a negro, or a hundred negroes, or even sent to jail?

Except for the Frank verdict, we have no record of any such case.

State Prisons.

B. C. H.—Please answer in the Query Column the following questions: What does it cost this State to maintain its prisons or corrective institutions for men and women per year? How much does it cost for the women's prisons per year? How much for the men's?

Penal and correctional institutions in this State are maintained by four classes of supporting bodies—the State, the counties, municipalities, and private corporations. We assume that you wish to know the sum total of expenditure rather than merely those financed by the State itself. To supply exact figures would be practically impossible, as some of the sources of information in these matters are not at all available. We can, therefore, not offer a completely satisfactory or specific answer to your question. The following figures will probably, however, supply the information that you desire:

According to a report of the State Controller, there were expended during the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1913, upon the State prisoners.....	$1,244,758.46
During the same period the State reformatory institutions, both male and female, expended	1,125,453.10
The budgetary grant for the City of New York for the calendar year 1914, (not fiscal, but calendar,) was..	1,270,456.07
Total	$3,640,662.72
Figures for penitentiaries, (county,) county jails, city and town lock-ups, and police stations are absolutely not available. On the basis of his acquaintance with county penitentiaries and jails in the State, an authority estimates the total cost of the maintenance of those institutions, outside the City of New York, at.....	400,000.00
Grand total.....	$4,040,662.72
From this should be deducted the net industrial earnings of some of the institutions; for example, the State prisons in 1914 earned net.....	$129,408.97
New York City institutions and the State reformatories added net earnings of probably a similar sum, so that the net earnings of these institutions are approximately....	250,000.00

It can, therefore be estimated that the cost of maintenance of the penal and correctional and reformatory institutions maintained by the State and by New York City is approximately three and three-quarter millions.

Of the above sums the State Prison for women and the State reformatories for women and girls have cost during 1914 a total of $328,868.77.

The above figures do not at all cover the maintenance of police stations and lock-ups. They do not cover the cost of private reformatories and in the latter they do not include such moneys as are paid by municipalities to private institutions for the maintenance of delinquent children sent to them. For example, New York City pays a definite sum per annum for the maintenance of each child convicted in the Children's Court and maintained in such institutions as the New York Juvenile Asylum, the Jewish Protectory, and the Catholic Protectory.

In most cases the separation between male and female prisoners cannot be made. In the City of New York, for example, no separate statement is available; and the partial figures that could be obtained from various parts of the State would be of little value as a gauge of the whole. It is also impossible to get the exact cost of maintaining county jails and county penitentiaries from any source, even the official reports of the counties. As to private institutions, it would be difficult, if not in some cases impossible, to differentiate between the amounts expended on delinquent and on merely "dependent" inmates. The above figures offer, indeed, as complete a reply to your inquiry as can well be made.

The President.

G.—The President of the United States is not expected to leave his own country during his actual term of office.

Our National Anthem.

E. R.—Has the United States a national anthem? If so, what? If not, why not?

"The Star-Spangled Banner" has been popularly accepted as the "national anthem" of the United States.

Income Tax.

INQUIRER.—Will you please tell me how many women pay income tax in this country? I am anxious to have a comparison with the number of men paying the tax.

The figures of the fiscal year 1914, as to the number of men and women paying income tax, are as follows: Single men, 55,212; single women, 23,-551; married women making separate returns, 6,682; married persons, registering as units of family or group, but including the women last mentioned, 278,835.

The Freedmen's Bureau.

U. S. ENGINEER.—Will you kindly tell me when the Freedmen's Bureau was established, how long, and in what States it operated, and how much money it disbursed among the freedmen?

The establishment of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands was urged immediately after the Emancipation Proclamation of Jan. 1, 1863, and actually took place, in the War Department, March 3, 1865. It operated in all the seceded States, and the work in each State was in charge of an Assistant Commissioner. Its main work ended in 1869, and in all its work the sum of $20,000,000 was expended. Its educational work continued until 1872 and bounty payments for some years longer. More than $15,000,000 was spent on subjects unconnected with soldiers' bounties. Its sweeping power made it very largely the governing force in the South during the Reconstruction period.

The North Pole.

W. F. C.—Will you please advise me if it can be authoritatively stated that the north pole has been discovered, when, and by whom? It seems that opinions are at variance on this subject.

The Encyclopaedia Britannica states positively that "the attainment of the pole itself" was accomplished by Commander Robert E. Peary, April 6, 1909, and adds: "The American flag was hoisted; the goal of all the ages of exploration had been reached!"

Eligibility to the Presidency.

INQUIRER.—Can a child born in the United States of parents who at the time of its birth are not citizens of the United States be eligible to the Presidency of the United States?

Any child born in the United States is considered thereby a citizen of the United States, and is eligible to election as President.

New York's Flag.

READER.—Please give me particulars as to the adoption of the new flag for New York.

At the suggestion of the Art Commission of New York the Board of Aldermen adopted an official city flag and the restoration of the ancient corporate seal. Neither the flag nor the seal is "new." It was officially established by the Board of Aldermen that the official city flag should be in the colors of the United Netherlands flag, with the ancient corporate seal on it. The first flag under which Hendrik Hudson sailed when he discovered the Hudson River was the flag of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, the colors being orange, white, and blue, arranged in three equal horizontal stripes, the white being in the centre, with the words A. O. C.—the initials of the "Algemeene Oost-Indische Compagnie"—the "General East India Company." The flag of the Dutch West India Company, under whose auspices the Island of Manhattan was settled, was similar, but the letters were changed to G. W. C., the initials for the Dutch name of the "Privileged West India Company." This remained the official flag of New York until the Union Jack of England supplanted the tri-color of Holland.

The N. Y., N. H., and H. R. R.

TRAFFIC.—I have been told that the traffic between New York and Boston is the densest in the United States. Can you tell me if this is true? Have you data to show the density of traffic in different parts of the United States?

We have no record to show the "density of traffic" between New York and Boston, and the question is, indeed, too vague to admit of specific reply. The railway traffic between New York and Boston is handled by the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad. Assuming that by "density of traffic" is meant the number of passengers and the number of tons of freight carried, the figure of that railroad for the year 1914 may be found useful. They are as follows: Total number of passengers carried, 87,183,541; number of passengers per mile of road operated, 43,745; tons of freight carried, 24,996,838; tons of freight per mile of road operated, 12,-548.

The German Court.

F. E. FERGUSON.—Will you please answer the following questions: Do the German Emperor and Empress hold drawing rooms and levees, and are Americans presented at them as they are at similar receptions of the British sovereigns in London?

Public receptions where Americans are among those received, are ordinarily held by the German Emperor and Empress and their Court. The etiquette and customs of all the Courts of the belligerent nations have been, of course, changed by the war during the war's progress.

The Roman Empire.

G.—Kindly tell me if the Teutons were a contributory cause in the downfall of the Roman Empire?

The causes of the downfall of the Roman Empire were partly internal. The actual sack, conquest, and "overthrow" of Rome followed the incursions of various barbarian hordes from "the north"—that is, what is now Germany, Austria, Belgium, France, &c.

The Kaiser's Mother.

TRUTH SEEKER.—I am told that the Kaiser jailed his mother because one of his arms is shorter than the other, and that she died in jail. Will you kindly state if this is true, and give circumstances?

We can find no record of such an occurrence. The Empress Frederick of Germany, mother of the present Kaiser, died in the castle of Friedrichskron, Cronberg, near Hamburg, where she spent her last years. She died Aug. 5, 1901. The present Kaiser's devotion to the army in any and his determination to follow closely in the footsteps of his grandfather brought him during his youth into frequnt lack of sympathy with his father and mother.

Typhus and Typhoid Fever.

C. W. V.—Will you kindly tell me the difference between typhus and typhoid fever?

The Query Department cannot answer medical questions, and must, therefore, refer you to another source of information for details as to the difference between these two diseases. It is interesting to point out, however, that in view of the danger of confusion between the two names the British Royal College of Physicians has substituted the word "enteric" for "typhoid" in the name of that fever; enteric fever, as a name of a disease, has the merit of avoiding confusion with a very different kind of ailment. Typhoid fever has also been known as gastric fever, abdominal typhus, slow fever, pythogenic fever, &c. The name typhoid was given by Louis in 1829 as a derivative from typhus, and until recent years typhoid was believed to be a variety of that malady. The actual distinction appears to have been first accurately made in 1836 by Messrs. Gerhard and Pennick of Philadelphia, and further experiments at the London Hospital in the years 1849-51 finally made it clear that the two diseases were entirely different.

Articles by

These Celebrated Men

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WAR QUERIES AND ANSWERS

Readers of The Times are particularly requested to read the following before sending queries to the Query Department:

No answers can be given regarding legal or medical matters, card problems, propriety in dress, correctness of English sentences, and values of stamps and coins, nor to questions of a trivial character or of concern only to the questioner.

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published when the question is answered; only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended.

Hundreds of letters are received by this department, so that it is obviously impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

British Destroyers.

R. S. H.—Please give me the names and tonnage of the British destroyers, beginning with 105.

Thirteen of Class M, tonnage from 200 to 1,800: Milne, Moorson, Morris, Mansfield, Mentor, Murray, Myngs, Matchless, Mastiff, Meteor, Manly, Minos, and Miranda.

Twenty of Class L, tonnage 807: Llewellyn, Lennox, Loyal, Legion, Laforey, Lawford, Louis, Lydiard, Leonidas, Lucifer, Laertes, Lysander, Lance, Lookout, Laurel, Liberty, Lark, Landrail, Laverock and Linnet.

Twenty of Class K, tonnage 920: Hardy, Acasta, Achates, Ambuscade, Ardent, Fortune, Christopher, Cockatrice, Contest, Garland, Paragon, Porpoise, Unity, Victor, Lynx, Midge, Owl, Snark, Sparrowhawk, and Spitfire.

Twenty-three of Class I, tonnage 760: Lincher, Firedrake, Oak, Badger, Beaver, Acheron, Ariel, Archer, Attack, Goshawk, Hind, Hornet, Hydra, Defender, Druid, Jackal, Tigress, Lapwing, Lizard, Sandfly, Phoenix, Ferret, and Forester.

Twenty of Class H, tonnage 480: Acorn, Alarm, Brisk, Shildrake, Staunch, Cameleon, Comet, Goldfinch, Nemesis, Nereide, Nymphe, Fury, Hope, Larne, Lyra, Martin, Minstrel, Redpole, Rifleman, and Ruby.

Sixteen of Class G, tonnage 900: Beagle, Bulldog, Foxhound, Pincher, Grasshopper, Mosquito, Scorpion, Racoon, Scourge, Renard, Wolverine, Rattlesnake, Grampus, Savage, Basilisk, and Harpy.

Twelve of Class F, tonnage from 900 to 1,800: Crusader, Maori, Nubian, Viking, Zulu, Amazon, Saracen, Swift, Afridi, Cossack, Ghurka, Mohawk, Tartar.

Twenty-four of Class E, tonnage 550: Boyne, Derwent, Kale, Doon, Waveney, Eden, Nith, Ness, Aruth, Foyle, Ribble, Liffey, Mey, Ouse, Storn, Test, Chelmer, Colne, Jed, Kennet, Cherwell, Dee, Erne, Utrick, Exe, Swale, Ure, Wear, Rother, Riffle, Teviot, Usk, Welland, Garry.

Eight of Class D. Average tonnage 325: Angler, Desperate, Fame, Cygnet, Cynthia, Coquette, Mallard, Stag.

Thirty-five of Class C. Average tonnage, 335. Falcon, Fairy, Gipsy, Level, Ostrich, Osprey, Cheerful, Mermaid, Racehorse, Roebuck, Greyhound, Leopard, Otter, Vixen, Dove, Bullfinch, Bat, Crane, Star, Fawn, Flying Fish, Flirt, Thorn, Vigilant, Sylvia, Violet, Brazen, Electra, Kestrel, Recruit, Vulture, Albatross, Velox.

Twenty-one of Class B. Average tonnage 300. Albacore, Bonetta, Kangaroo, Myrmidon, Ferret, Spiteful, Finch, Success, Arab, Wolf, Earnest, Griffon, Locust, Quail, Thrasher, Panther, Seal, Orivell, Lively, Sprightly, Express.

Twelve of Class A. Average tonnage 290. Boxer, Bruiser, Ranger, Opossum, Sunfish, Surly, Lightning, Porcupine, Conflict, Wizard, Fervent, Zephyr.

In 1914 all the destroyers were grouped in classes styled A, B, &c., the oldest class being styled A. Each vessel now has its class letter painted on the foremost funnel. Letters up to K were absorbed then by existing vessels. The twenty destroyers of 1912-13 were renamened with names beginning with the letter L, their class letter. The 1913-14 vessels received names beginning with the letter M.

Complement of Battleships.

WILLIAM D. LYNCH.—Would you kindly inform me as to the largest number of men carried at the present time by any battleship in the United States Navy? Does any man-of-war of a foreign nation carry a larger number? B claims that there are no men-of-war carrying 1,200 men.

In the United States Navy the Arkansas and the Wyoming carry 1,115 men. The Oklahoma and Arizona, being larger vessels, will probably carry a larger number of men, but their complements are not yet announced.

In the British navy the Queen Mary, launched in 1912, carries 1,000 men. The complement of the Queen Elizabeth, a larger and newer vessel, is not given officially.

Italy has a man-of-war of 28,000 tons building, which will carry 1,300 men. The French, Austrian, German, Japanese, and Turkish navies have battleships which carry from 1,100 to 1,115 men.

Smokeless Powder and Time Fuses.

R. O.—A claims to have used in the Russian Army twenty years ago smokeless powder and time fuses on shrapnel shells such as are used now. B says that these inventions were not in use so many years ago. Which is right?

Fuses of shells were originally arranged to be ignited by the flash of the powder charge. The invention of percussion caps made it possible to start the action of the fuse in a more certain manner.

In 1846 Quartermaster Freeburn of the Royal Artillery (British) invented the first English time fuse started by the concussion of the discharge. In 1850 Commander Moorson of the Royal Navy brought forward the first percussion fuse actuated by the shock of the impact of the shell. Two types of this fuse are still in use and are made to screw into either the nose or the base of the shell. Very often the methods are combined in a time and percussion fuse.

Smokeless powder was first successfully produced by Major Schultze of the Prussian artillery about 1865. It was too violent in its action for rifles. In Austria, in 1872-75, it was manufactured under the name of collodin. An English company in 1868-69 achieved great success with Major Schultze's invention.

By the year 1881 smokeless powder had become very popular with sportsmen. Vielle in 1886 produced a good smokeless rifle powder, and in 1888 Nobel invented what he called Ballistite, while in the same year an English committe adopted Cordite. Smokeless powder is now produced by altering the composition for firearms and guns of all calibres.

Origin of Boy-Ed.

J. OHTMAN.—The origin of the name Boy-Ed seems to be Turkish.

Wars of the Last 100 Years.

A. J. GARDNER.—Please give me a list of the countries engaged, dates, and approximate estimates of population of each country at the time they were engaged in the following wars: Seven Years' war, Napoleonic wars, Crimean war, Franco-Prussian war, Chinese war, Anglo-Boer war, Manchurian war, Italian war, Turko-Bulgarian, Turko-Serbian, Turko-Greek wars.

The Seven Years' war is the name given to a war which arose from the coalition of Austria, France, Russia, Sweden, and Saxony against Prussia, with the object of destroying the power of Frederick the Great. Prussia was joined by England. Date, 1756 to 1763.

Estimates of population at these dates cannot be given. For 1790 they are given as follows: England, 9,561,000; France, 25,100,000; Prussia, 4,110,000; Russia, 26,800,000; Austria, 20,200,000; Sweden, (1772,) 2,025,000. The Napoleonic wars engaged the forces of England, of Austria, Russia, Prussia, Portugal, Spain, and Sardinia at different times against France.

Napoleon's first engagement in which he took a leading part was the ousting of the English from Toulon in 1793. His last was the battle of Waterloo in 1815.

The population of Prussia in 1815 was 7,920,000; Russia in 1820, 51,500,000; Austria in 1810, 22,420,000; Great Britain in 1811, 17,927,000; Spain in 1808, 10,351,000; France in 1811, 29,000,000.

The Crimean war was fought between Great Britain, France, and Turkey against Russia, 1854-56. Sardinia joined the allies by the cleverness of Cavour, in order to win recognition for herself. Estimates of her population have not been found.

The population of Great Britain in 1851 was 27,534,000; France, 35,783,000; Russia, 1858, 64,096,000. The Franco-Prussian war was fought in 1870 between France and the German Confederation, with Prussia at its head.

The German population in 1871 was 41,060,000; France in 1872, 37,013,000.

The Chinese war of 1894-95 was fought between China and Japan. Population of China in 1895, 402,680,000; Japan, 39,-907,204.

The Boer war, 1899, was fought between Great Britain and the South African Republics. Population of Great Britain in 1899, 37,888,439; Transvaal, 800,000; Orange Free State, 133,518.

The Manchurian war in 1904-5 was fought between Russian and Japan. Population of Russia in 1904, 129,004,514; Japan, 44,200,604.

The Italian war between Italy and Turkey in Tripoli was fought in 1913. Population of Italy in 1911, 35,240,000; Tripoli, 1,000,000.

The first Balkan campaign between Turkey on one side and Bulgaria, Serbia, Greece, and Montenegro on the other, was fought in 1912. In July, 1913, Bulgaria was fighting her former allies, who were joined by Rumania and Turkey. Populations in 1911-12, Turkey, 21,274,000; Bulgaria, 4,755,000; Serbia, 4,600,000; Greece, 4,500,000; Montenegro, 520,000; Rumania, 7,520,000.

Armed for Defense.

Miss E. SUTTMEIER.—I should be grateful if you would enlighten me by publishing the definition of "armament for defensive purposes" only.

On Sept. 20, 1914, the State Department announced that a merchant vessel of a belligerent nation may carry armament and ammunition for defense only. Owners and agents must overcome the presumption that this armament is for offensive purposes by evidence to the contrary. The evidence must be presented in each case at the official investigation, and the result must, show that the calibre of the guns does not exceed six inches; that the guns and small arms are few in number; that no guns are mounted on the forward part of the vessel; that a small amount of ammunition only is carried; that the vessel is manned by her usual crew and the same officers as usual; that the vessel clears for a port in her usual trade route; that the vessel has her usual quantity of fuel and supplies; that her cargo contains articles of commerce unsuited for the use of a ship of war; that passengers are carried unfitted to enter the military service of the belligerent whose flag she flies, particularly if the list includes women and children.

Contraband.

E. K. McC.—Please give me the definition of the word "contraband," and explain the use of the word in regard to the United States in the present war. Did the Lusitania carry contraband? What?

The word contraband as used in international law means falling under public edict, treaty or ban of prohibition. Goods that a neutral government is prohibited by the laws of warfare to furnish to either belligerent are said to be contraband. They are divided into absolute contraband, such as arms, ammunition, military and naval supplies, and conditional or occasional contraband.

The Hague conferences did not result in any definite convention dealing with the subject of what may or may not be declared contraband of war, and so kept from an enemy country by the other belligerent by means of a blockade. The Conference of London, in 1908-9, dealt with this subject, but when the powers declared that they would not abide by the regulations of this conference in their entirety, the United States announced that it would not be bound by them, but would look to the established principles of international law.

The revised list of what Great Britain would consider as contraband was handed to the American Ambassador in October. Oil and copper were later declared contraband. Cotton has not yet been placed upon the list.

The American view of the way absolute contraband should be treated was announced on Aug. 15, 1914, as follows: Absolute contraband destined for a country at war, whether consigned to the Government or to an individual, is subject to seizure and confiscation by any opposing belligerent when beyond the territory of the neutral Government from which it is shipped. The nationality of the vessel carrying contraband is immaterial.

The cargo of the Lusitania on her last voyage has been published several times in this column. She carried some contraband goods.

Federal Reserve and Coalition Cabinet.

A CONSTANT READER.—Would you kindly give me some information concerning the Federal Reserve Bank and the Coalition Cabinet?

After several years of discussion the original bill, greatly modified by suggestions from experts, was passed on Dec. 23, 1913. A formal letter was then sent to the banks inclosing a copy of the act and asking their decision as to membership. By the middle of January 1,500 banks had joined. The committee in charge of the carrying out of the new law decided to divide the country into twelve districts.

The principles which guided them in determining boundaries were: The ability of the banks in each district to provide a minimum capital of $4,000,000 required for a Federal Reserve Bank, this sum to be 6 per cent. of the capital stock and surplus of member banks; mercantile and financial connections; fair division of banking capital among various districts; geographical conditions; population, &c.

The following cities were chosen as reserve cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Richmond, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Dallas, and San Francisco.

The next step was the soliciting of subscriptions and division of subscribing banks of each district into three groups for voting purposes. Then Directors were chosen, nine for each bank, six chosen by member banks in two groups of three each, and three appointed by the Federal Reserve Board. The members of the board were appointed by the President. On Aug. 12 the board was formally organized. A conference was held and Nov. 20 was determined upon as the day before which each bank should be in working order. A council was also organized to work in conjunction with the board.

The Coalition Cabinet was formed to inspire public confidence and to prosecute the war with the greatest efficiency. The upheaval in the Liberal Cabinet came about largely on account of the attacks of Lord Northcliffe's papers on Lord Kitchener over the shortage of the supply of high explosive shells. The affair was brought to a crisis by the resignation of Lord Fisher as First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, due to differences between him and Winston Churchill as First Lord of the Admiralty.

Premier Asquith announced on May 18 that a Coalition Cabinet would be formed, to include the Unionist and Labor Party leaders. On May 25 the make-up of the new Cabinet was announced. Twelve Liberals, eight Unionists, one Laborite, and one non-partisan member, Lord Kitchener, composed the new body. John Redmond, the leader of the Irish Nationalist Party, refused to become a member. Admiral Sir Henry Jackson was appointed in Lord Fisher's place.

The new Cabinet as announced contained the following names: Lord Kitchener, Secretary of State for War; Sir Edward Grey, Foreign Affairs; Baron Buckmaster, Lord High Chancellor; Marquis of Lansdowne, Minister without portfolio; Herbert Asquith, Prime Minister; Arthur Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty; Walter Hume Long, President Local Government Board; David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions; Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland; Sir Edward Carson, Attorney General; Thomas McK. Wood, Secretary for Scotland; Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Austen Chamberlain, Secretary for India; Lewis Harcourt, First Commissioner of Works; Walter Runciman, President Board of Trade; Earl of Selbourne, President Board of Agriculture; Marquis of Crewe, Lord President of Council; Sir John Simon, Secretary of State for Home Affairs; Arthur Henderson, President Board of Education; Earl Curzon, Lord Privy Seal.

Times Current History of the War.

W. C. CHESTER.—Will you please inform me as to the general contents list of the back numbers of THE TIMES CURRENT HISTORY?

No. 1, Dec. 12, contained articles on the war by men of letters, of distinguished reputations abroad. Such names as George Bernard Shaw, Arnold Bennett, John Galsworthy, Rudyard Kipling, H. G. Wells, Jerome K. Jerome, Maurice Maeterlinck, Gilbert K. Chesterton, A. Conan Doyle, Henri Bergson, René Bazin, Romain Rolland, Gerhart Hauptmann, etc., appear as contributors.

No. 2, Dec. 26, had for general subject "Who Began the War and Why?" The case for Germany, for the Triple Entente, for Belgium, &c., were represented by official documents and the public utterances of the prominent men of all the countries engaged.

No. 3, Jan. 9, had for general topic "What Americans Say to Europe," and contained articles by prominent Americans, such as James Beck, Brander Matthews, Nicholas Murray Butler, &c., articles by well-known foreign writers, and the Eliot-Schiff correspondence.

No. 4, Jan. 23, was devoted to "The War at Close Quarters." It contained Sir John French's own story, the story of the "Eyewitness," the German entry into Brussels, the retreat to Paris, the slaughter in Alsace, Rennenkampf on the Russian border, the first invasion of Serbia, Lieutenant Weddigen's own story, &c., reported from the spot by correspondents.

No. 5, Feb. 5, was headed "The New Russia Speaks." Russia in various aspects was discussed by Maurice and other authors. The chronology of the war up to Jan. 7 appeared in this number, the photographic review of the war in sixty-four pictures, and numerous other articles.

No. 6, March, 1915, was headed "The Caldron in the Balkans." There were, besides the discussion of the Balkan situation, twenty-eight pages of war cartoons, numerous articles, and the chronology of the war.

Volume 2, No. 1, April, 1915, discussed the war zone declaration of Germany. Sir John French's story was continued, Norman Angell discussed "America and a New World State," H. G. Wells "The Peace of the World," Lloyd George "Foreshadowing a New Phase of War," Premier Asquith "Britain's Unsheathed Sword."

No. 2 of Volume 2 contained in part the continuation of Sir John French's story, the official story of two sea fights, the conclusion of the French official account, South Africa's romantic Blue Paper, Pan-American relations as affected by the war, articles by Woodrow Wilson, William J. Bryan, Dr. Dernburg, Earl Kitchener, Lloyd George, Eugene Brieux, &c.

No. 3 of Volume 2, dated June, 1915, contained the statement of the Lusitania case from all sides, a discussion of Italy's entrance into the war, the report of the Bryce Commission on the alleged atrocities in Belgium, the war with poison gases at Ypres, the Dardanelles campaign, &c.

German Cable.

W. J. COLLINS.—Great Britain cut the cable from the United States to Emden, Germany, at the Azores in the first week of Aug., 1914.

Invasion of Canada.

T. A. LEE.—Could Germany claim Canada as a conquest? Could Canada call upon the United States in opposing such a claim? What effect would the Monroe Doctrine have on such a situation? Would it not be fatal for the United States if such a power as Germany were to gain control of Canada, with 3,000 miles of common border?

In answer to your questions, the following quotations from a speech by ex-President Taft at Montclair last November is apposite. Mr. Taft said, in effect, that the United States would not be compelled to intervene by the Monroe Doctrine if Canada were attacked. The Monroe Doctrine is a policy of the United States, and not an obligation of international law. It is not recognized by Germany and does not involve an absolute obligation on the part of the United States to observe it.

The Monroe Doctrine does not contemplate any interference with the right of any European Government to make war on any American Government. This was plainly declared after our civil war, when Spain made war on Chile. If England's enemies should send a force against Canada the United States would not be bound to interfere. But the Monroe Doctrine would cause us to insist that, after the war, Germany could not, if successful, take over the territory of Canada, overthrow the Government, and establish her own there. The United States, however, could not prevent the exaction of an indemnity.

A discussion of your last question would be out of place in this department.

Peace Negotiations.

J. M.—The United States has not been requested by Germany to mediate.

General Joffre.

G. F. FAURE.—Is General Joffre in command of all the Allies' forces in the western theatre of war? If not, who is?

General Joffre is Commander in Chief of the French armies, and Sir John French of the British forces, in the western war area.

Navies of the World.

E. R. S.—Will you kindly publish the rating of the navies of England, France, Russia, Germany, Austria, Italy, the United States?

The following order is that obtaining before the outbreak of the war. This is, of course, the only reliable rating available at present, and states the navies in the order of their size: 1, Great Britain; 2, Germany; 3, United States; 4, France; 5, Japan; 6, Russia; 7, Italy; 8, Austria-Hungary.

Frederick the Great of Prussia.

FRANCIS MORRIS.—Will you please give me the pedigree of Frederick the Great of Prussia? Was he connected with Louis XV. of France?

Will you please give me, also, the list of battles won by the Allies in the present war, to date, and also those won by the Germans?

Frederick II., King of Prussia, known as Frederick the Great, was born in 1712 and died in 1786. He was the son of Frederick William I. and Sophia Dorothea of Hanover, the grandson of Frederick I. and Sophie Charlotte, sister of the English George I.; the great-grandson of the "Great Elector" Frederick William and Louise Henriette of Orange, he great-great-grandson of George William, Elector of Brandenburg, and Elizabeth Charlotte, daughter of the Elector Palatinate Frederick IV. His paternal ancestry does not cross, thus far, that of Louis XV. of France. It is impossible in the limited space of the Query Column to give even a fractional list of the battles of the war that would be satisfactory.

Germany and Manila Bay.

CONSTANT READER.—Pleace give me an account of the crisis with Germany during the Spanish-American war. I believe it was between Admiral Dewey and the German Admiral in Manila Bay. Did not England's readiness or direction aid in compelling the defiant German commander to yield and depart?

A large German squadron, under Admiral von Diedrichs, was in Manila Bay during Admiral Dewey's occupation of it, and insisted upon landing something in the harbor. The "something" was suspected to be munitions; it was almost certainly supplies.

The cause of dispute between the two commanders lay, however, in the Germans' disregard of Dewey's patrol line after his occupation of the harbor. The detailed facts of the case have not been made public, but it is said that Admiral Dewey threatened serious international complications unless the German fleet regarded his patrol rules and desisted from landing articles on shore, that the German commander asked the commander of the British fleet near by what his stand would be in case Admiral Dewey's directions and right of occupation in the harbor were further ignored, and that the British answer was so firm in its assurance of friendship for the United States that the German, whose squadron was larger than Dewey's, but not so large as the British and American fleets together, immediately withdrew.

The Cossacks.

I. G. L.—Will you please tell me something of the race, origin, family, and history of the Russian Cossacks?

The Cossacks are tribes who inhabit the southern and eastern parts of Russia, and who pay no taxes to the Government, but act as soldiers instead. The Cossacks are in two classes—those of Little Russia and those of the Don. Both have various collateral branches. Writers are not agreed as to the origin either of the people or of the name, but the Cossacks are generally believed to be of mixed Caucasian and Tartar race. Originally their Government was a kind of military democracy, but the democratic features have been gradually lost under Russian rule, while the military spirit has been sedulously fostered. Every Cossack is liable to military service from 18 to 50, and must furnish his own horse. The Cossacks form the first class irregular cavalry of the Russian Army, and are excellent scouts and skirmishers. They look like Russians, but are more slender, with more handsome and expressive features. Practically all Cossacks are devoted members of the Graeco-Roman Church.

Submarines.

S. J. L.—Will you please answer the following questions: What means are provided for the breathing of men on a submarine when submerged? How long can a submarine remain entirely submerged? In what authentic books can I find whether or not the Germans sent ammunition to one of the belligerents in the Spanish-American war, the Russo-Japanese war, the Boer war, the Balkan wars, &c.?

Air is stored in submarines in what is known as "air flasks." Used air is expelled by "expulsion tubes." Of course various methods are used in different kinds of boats, but the general provision of "ventilation" is through bringing air in and storing it. The duration of a submarine's submersion is a matter of a few hours, and it is practically impossible to state flatly how long a submarine can remain submerged. In the famous sinking of the Turkish ship Mesudieh the British submarine dived under five warships and was under the water about nine hours. Information as to shipments of arms, &c. from German ports or centres of trade can best be found in the United States consular reports of the years in question.

The British Navy.

HERBERT McGEE.—Mr. Churchill said when the Lusitania went down that he could not send warships to meet the Lusitania and convoy her in to port. Please tell me where the British ships are.

The British Navy is stationed in various parts of the world, keeping German warships and merchant vessels off the open seas, preventing the "escape" of most of the Germany Navy (the exception is the submarine fleet) from the North Sea, and guarding the British and allied possessions. A large part of the British Navy is also engaged in storming the Dardanelles.

Germans in the Enemy's Country.

D. H. R.—Will you kindly tell me what has been done with the enemy's subjects living in the British Empire and the French Colonial Settlements?

For the most part, Germans and Austrians resident in British and French territory are kept in camps of internment. This action has been taken in England since the loss of the Lusitania, when mob feeling against all Germans ran high, and it was thought better to intern the enemy's subjects. Prisoners in the French colonial settlements, most of whom are in Tunis, Algeria, and Morocco, are kept in camps of internment, and those who wish to work are given employment on the roads or in the fields and are paid for their labor. There are few civil prisoners in Madagascar, Indo-China, and other French colonial settlements, and these are subject to the same treatment.

The Hoboken Water Front.

TWO READERS.—During a recent war discussion, the question arose, Does the Hamburg-American Steamship Line or the North German Lloyd Line own the docks and water front they occupy, or are they leased from the City of Hoboken?

The water front of the State of New Jersey is owned solely by the railroads and a few other corporations. The shore front of the City of Hoboken is owned by the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, which is largely made up of members of the Stevens family. After the water front fire of 1902 and the subsequent rebuilding, the North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American Steamship Lines received a ninety-nine-year lease from the company.

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Precede shampoos by touches of Cuticura Ointment if needed to spots of dandruff, itching and irritation of the scalp. Nothing better for the complexion, hair, hands or skin than these fragrant supercreamy emollients. Also as substitutes for expensive toilet preparations.

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Largest and most attractive Antique Shop in town. Not alone because of the charming exhibits of the "Old Master" Cabinetmakers, but also the remarkably low prices at which they are offered. Highboys, Desks, Folding Top Card Tables, Four Post and Napoleon Beds, Twin and double sizes; Sideboards, Dining Tables, China Cabinets, Library Tables, Bookcases, Dressers, Davenports, Divans, Chairs, etc., at about half actual value. Don't allow any thing to prevent you from seeing and convincing yourself.

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50,000.....8c per 1,000

100,000.....6½c per 1,000

500,000.....6c per 1,000

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J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.

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BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

Meet me at the Fountain

Acquaint Yourself with the Advance Fall Modes in

Millinery

Copies of the newest from Paris. Specially priced at $7.50, $10, $12.50, and up to $20.

Special Tomorrow

120 Trimmed Hats, at..... $5

Trustees' Sales

(By Order of the United States District Court)

We Cannot Guarantee to Fill Mail or Telephone Orders on These Items

If you are not a charge customer you can enjoy the convenience of an Account by applying to our Department of Accounts.

Semi-Annual Furniture Sale

Wherein Your Savings Range from 10 to 50 Per Cent

Stocks in all lines of Furniture are both wide and varied. The bargains are inexhaustible. TOMORROW WE PRESENT THE GREATEST LIST SINCE THIS SALE WAS INAUGURATED.

$2.75 Dining-Room Chairs—genuine leather; slip seat; box construction; at..... $1.95

$7.50 White Enamel Chiffoniers—with five large drawers and gallery back; at..... $5.75

$15 Selected Quartered Oak Chiffoniers—finished in fumed oak; 16x20 French plate mirror; 30-inch top; 4 large and 2 small drawers; heavy brass handles; flush panel sides; at..... $7.50

$11.50 Golden Oak Dressers—shaped French double mirror; 14x24 inches; neat carving; at..... $7.50

$10 White Enameled Dressers—2 large and 2 small drawers; 12x20 French plate mirror; 38-inch top; all wood trimmings; at..... $7.95

$16 Solid Mahogany Chairs and Rockers—cane backs; at..... $11.50

$90 Four-Piece Bedroom Suites—Bird's-Eye Maple; complete, at..... $65.00

Four-Piece Dining Room Suites—Reg. $105, at..... $75

In Butler Oak, made of selected quartered oak; Adam design; "Odd" pieces can be had at the following prices:—

$28 Butler Brown Extension Tables—6 legs; 44 inch top; at..... $22.50

$13.50 Serving Tables—in Butler brown; 1 large drawer and shelf; at..... $9.50

$28 Butler Brown Buffets—with 3 top drawers; 1 long linen drawer and large case; at..... $22.50

$28 Butler Brown China Closets—square designs, at..... $22.50

$34 Butler Brown Buffets—Jacobean design; well constructed; carved panel back; at..... $27.50

Large China Closet to Match Above—at..... $27.50

$60 Library or Living Room Suites—genuine Howell's Spanish leather; suite consists of settee, arm-chair and rocker; at..... $49.00

$17 Brass Bed Outfits—all regular sizes; complete..... $11.75

$32 Turkish Rockers — genuine Spanish leather; Harrington spring; at..... $24.50

$16 Brass Bedsteads—2-inch continuous posts; all regular sizes; at..... $10.45

$2.50 Cotton Mattresses—for 2-ft. 6 and 4 ft. 6 cribs; at..... $1.95

$4 Mattresses—soft top and bottom; all regular sizes; at..... $2.25

$9 "Greenhut Special" Mattresses—roll-edge felt; all sizes; at..... $6.95

$10.50 Stearns & Foster Mattresses; at..... $8.75

$11 Jumbo Four Row Imperial Edge Felt Mattresses; all regular sizes; at..... $9.50

$8 Regis Woven Wire Springs—all regular sizes; at..... $5.25

$10 Upholstered Box Springs—fits any regular size brass, wooden or iron bedstead; at..... $7.25

$25 Genuine Ostermoor Mattresses—made for us; all regular sizes; at..... $15

$2.50 Rome-Link Springs—10-year guarantee; all sizes; at..... $1.75

$5.50 Crown Woven Wire Springs—all sizes; at..... $3.75

$6 Englander Wit-Edge Springs—raised edges; at..... $3.95

Refrigerators

$1.50 Lift Cover Refrigerators—38 inches high; ice capacity about 30 lbs.; white enamel lined provision chamber; at..... $9.75

$30 Side Icer Refrigerators—47 inches high; ice capacity about 95 lbs.; porcelain lined provision chamber; at..... $24

$26.75 Apartment House Refrigerators—58 inches high; ice capacity about 115 lbs.; white enamel lined provision chamber; at..... $19.50

Many other specials in first-grade refrigerators at astonishingly low prices.

Women's Fall Suits

Reduced Again!

Notable Advance Showing and Sale

$12.75, $14.75 & $16.50

Ideal suits for immediate and early Fall wear. Collections embracing many distinctive and clever styles. Military, Norfolk, Semi-Norfolk, Straight Line and Novelties. All are cleverly designed.

The skirts also are unusually good-looking. High girdles, yokes, shirred, others gathered and finished with pockets and belt effect of same material. The styles are authentic—splendidly made and man-tailored. Lined with peau de cygne.

Materials are EXCELLENT QUALITY SERGE, WOOL POPLIN AND TWEED MIXTURES. New colors, including Navy, African Brown and Dark Green; also Black.

$3 to $5 Nemo CORSETS

Tomorrow at $1

"Second edition" of the sale of "seconds."

This is a final clearance of manufacturer's seconds left over from our great annual sale held last month.

The imperfections in these corsets are not worth mentioning—the worst defect is a drop-stitch or two or an oil spot—but nothing that will in any way impair their service.

Practically all sizes. COME EARLY!

Comforters, Blankets & White Goods

Our "best sellers" at prices that will create unbounded enthusiasm among Monday's shoppers. Because quantities in some lots are limited we advise early selection.

$1 and $1.19 Cotton-Filled Bed Comforters—at, each.....74c

Full size comforters; covered with figured silkoline; choice of many pretty colorings.

"Odd" Comforters — usually to $3.45; at, each.....$2.15

Medium, light and heavy weights; covered in silkoline, sateen and silk mull; clean cotton filling.

98c Cotton Fleeced Blankets—pair 79c

White or gray; sizes for single and ¾ beds.

$2.50 Cotton Wool-Finish Blankets—pair $1.49

White or gray; ¾ and full size.

White Wool and Cotton Blankets—usually to $4; pair.....$2.45

A fine lot of "odd" blankets; some have slight mill imperfections; ¾ and full size.

7c and 8c Muslins — Monday, yd.....5c

Brown muslins, 36 and 38 inches wide.

Bleached muslin and cambric, 36 in. wide.

9c, 10c and 12c "Old Glory" Long Cloth—at, a yard.....7c

10,000 yards in short lengths of 5 to 9 yds., 36 inches wide.

19c Cotton Bats—at, each....11c

Bleached cotton bats—14 oz. of white cotton to a bat; suitable for making over comforters.

Bed Pillows—each.....29c

Fancy ticking covered bed pillows, filled with new feathers.

39c Bed Sheets—each.....29c

Single size bleached muslin sheets.

69c Bed Sheets—at, each.....48c

Full size, bleached, heavy weight, soft finish muslin sheets.

7c and 8c Toweling—at, yard..5c

Irish crash, bleached cotton, Barnsley weave and glass toweling.

Huck Towels—doz., 69c; each 6¼c

18x36 inches; cotton, linen finish, hemmed.

Embroidered Scarfs, Shams and Centerpieces — formerly priced 50c; each, at.....29c

More than 50 styles to choose from. White with white and colored bonnaz embroidery, hemstitched and scalloped edges.

Decorative Scarfs and Centerpieces—formerly 75c and $1; each 49c

"Odd" lot of natural color linen with silk embroidery; also Renaissance centerpieces.

79c Mercerized Table Cloths—each 59c

Scalloped and hemstitched edges.

And Don't Overlook These Bargains for Monday

Women's $5 "Klosfit" Petticoats—at..... $2.50

25c Writing Paper—excellent quality fabric finish; 50 sheets and 50 envelopes; at..... 18c

25c "The Minuet" Writing Paper or Correspondence Cards—24 sheets or 24 cards with envelopes; at..... 21c

Sewing Machines—Sale "Victory" Drop Head (Agents' price $25.) Ball-bearing. All attachments; 3 drawers. $11.75

Parlor Cabinet "Victory" Sewing Machines—Sale... (Agents' price $50.) All the latest attachments; 10-year guarantee. $25

Machines Sold on Easy-Payment Plan—$1 a Week.

Women's Undergarments — former prices 75c to $1, at. 59c

25c Net Brassieres with Dress Shields—sizes 34 to 42; at. 18c

$1 "Treo" Elastic Girdles—sizes 23 to 30; white only; at..... 74c

25c Voiles—36 and 40 inches wide; yard..... 10c

25c Imported Ginghams—yard..... 12½c

32 inches wide.

39c Ramie Dress Linens—yard..... 25c

36 inches wide.

$1.75 Tapestry Couch Covers—at..... $1.35

Nottingham Lace Curtains—usually $2.25; pair..... $1.85

$3.95 Irish Point Lace Curtains—pair..... $2.95

$2.95 Framed Pictures—pleasing subjects; fitted in shadow boxes..... $1.49

$3.95 Genuine Oil Paintings—at..... $2.45

$6.50 Oil Paintings—at..... $4.95

Big variety of subjects.

$28.50 Seamless Axminster Rugs—size 9x12; at..... $22.50

$24.50 Seamless Velvet Rugs—size 9x12; at.. $17.75

$45 Worsted Wilton Rugs—special, at..... $27.50

Our Two-Lock Special TRAVELLING TRUNKS

$10.00 Trunks—size 32; at $8.25

$10.50 Trunks—size 34; at $8.75

$11.00 Trunks—size 36; at $9.25

$4.25 Japanese Matting Suit Cases—at..... $3.25

$12.50 Porcelain Dinner Sets—gold lace border $10.95

$18.95 Porcelain Dinner Sets—gold lace design with coin gold on handles; at... $15.95

GREAT ECONOMIES ON BEST GROCERIES

Full weights and measures guaranteed. Mail and Telephone orders filled promptly. Telephone Chelsea 4000.

Coffee

Roasted fresh daily.

GUADARALI BLEND COFFEE—2-lb. drum, $3.50; 10-lb. drum, $3.40; 3-lb. canister, $1; lb..... 35c

CIRCLE BLEND COFFEE—25-lb. drum, $5.50; 5 lbs., $1.10; lb..... 22c

FANCY MARACAIBO COFFEE—10 lbs., $1.90; 5¼ lbs., $1; lb..... 19c

HAZEL GLOSS STARCH—6-lb. box, 47c; 3-lb. carton..... 24c

CHICKEN BROTH or TOMATO SOUP—Richardson & Robbins; reg. 10c can..... 7c

Tea Specials

TETLEY'S TEAS—mixed tea, India-Ceylon or Formosa Oolong; quarter pound or half pound lead packets; usually 65c a lb.; special, lb..... 49c

HOUSEHOLD TEAS—green or black; blended to order; 4 lbs., $1; lb... 25c

BEST FAMILY TEAS—green, black or mixed; 5-lb. caddy, $1.65; 3 lbs., $1; lb..... 35c

STRAINED TOMATOES—Redden's brand; doz., 39c; 3 regular 5c cans..... 10c

Hams

ARMOUR'S, Morris', Swift's or Squire's mild sugar-cured hams; special, lb..... 16½c

CANVASED HAMS—Swift's Premium, Armour's Star or Dold's; lb..... 20c

NEW TUNA FISH—Fountain quality, white meat, for salads, sandwiches, &c., doz., $1.38; reg. 15c can..... 12c

Fresh Fruits

NEW GREEN APPLES—for pies, sauce, etc.; 5-quart basket..... 35c

LARGE, JUICY LEMONS—doz..... 15c

CALIFORNIA RIPE OLIVES—doz., $1.14; 3 tall cans..... 29c

Tomato Soup

SNIDER'S HIGH GRADE—doz., 94c; reg. 10c can..... 8c

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 22, 1915.

DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REAL ESTATE WORLD

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Mercer Street Lofts and Sixth Avenue Plot in Deal for Brooklyn Property.

WEST SIDE SALE PENDING

$210,000 Investment Purchase in the Bronx—Suburban Market—Leasing Activity.

The two five-story commercial structures at 113 and 115 Mercer Street, on the west side, between Spring and Prince Streets, covering a plot 50 by 100, and the three-story tenement with stores at 92 Sixth Avenue, on lot 20.9 by 80, adjoining the southeast corner of Eighth Street, have been sold by the Belmore Holding Company. The Undersellers Company is the buyer, and gave in exchange a large Brooklyn plot on Tenth Avenue, Denyse Lane, Seventy-ninth, Eightieth, and Eighty-first Streets. The latter is subject to a mortgage of $52,000.

West End Ave. Corner Deal Pending.

Negotiations are said to be about closed for the sale of the residence owned by the banker, Walter Luttgen, at the northeast corner of West End Avenue and Ninety-third Street. It is one of the large west side residences, fronting 75.6 feet on the avenue by 100 on the street. It is three stories in height.

Recently the adjoining five-story house at 690 West End Avenue, 21 by 100, was sold by Rosie Jacobs. The two properties would make a site 96.6 by 100, suitable for a large apartment.

Bronx Sales.

A good Bronx investment deal in the Hunts Point section has been made by Dan H. Jackson, President of D. H. Jackson & Co., who purchased the two five-story apartment houses at 906 to 914 Simpson Street, near 163d Street. They cover a plot 150 by 105, and were erected by the sellers, the Sinbar Realty Company, two years ago. They were held at $210,000. Friedman & Feldman were the brokers.

The three-story dwelling with plot, 50 by 95, at 2,060 and 2,062 Washington Avenue, has been sold by J. F. Feist & Co. in conjunction with C. H. Smith.

Buys Fieldston Home Site.

J. M. Richardson Lyeth has purchased from the Delafield Estate a plot at Fieldston on the corner of Waldo and Livingston Avenues, overlooking Van Cortlandt Park. He will erect a residence and garage.

Westchester County.

The First Mortgage and Real Estate Company has sold a plot near the entrance to its Cedar Knolls property, near Bronxville, to A. J. McAllister, who will erect a dwelling for occupancy.

Harry A. Beemis has purchased a plot on Farrington Avenue, overlooking the Hudson River, at Philipse Manor, N. Y., from the Estates of Tappan Zee. He will erect a residence on the site.

Bryan L. Kennelly has sold for Eugene S. Reynal his Hunt Club porperty, consisting of eighty acres with buildings, on Purchase Street, Harrison. The property has been held at $80,000.

Newark Sales.

Feist & Feist of Newark, N. J., have sold for James H. Cruikshank and William D. Kilpatrick the three-story apartment house on the northeast corner of Fourth Avenue and North Nineteenth Street, Newark, on a plot 35 by 90, with the adjoining plot, 25 by 95.

The same brokers have also sold for the Liberty Trust Company to the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company the ground and one-story building to be erected at 10 and 12 North Third Street, covering a plot 58 by 100, and also the factory building at 297 to 317 Jelliff Avenue, southwest corner of Runyon Street, a plot 75 by 275, for the American National Bank to Louis Brinkman for the manufacture of steel tubing.

Louis Schlesinger has sold for Charles J. Degavre to Louis Kaplan the vacant lot, 25 by 126, at 206 Hillside Avenue, for improvement with a three-family dwelling.

New Jersey.

William B. Ellison, former Corporation Counsel and Commissioner of Public Works of New York City, has purchased an estate at Hillsdale, formerly known as Ledgewood. It contains twenty acres. W. H. Gompert is preparing plans for extensive alterations to the residence, and is designing a residence on the estate for Bruce Ellison.

Fiest & Fiest of Newark have sold for Mrs. Amelia Weinthal the dwelling at 157 South Arlington Avenue, East Orange, on a plot 32 by 130.

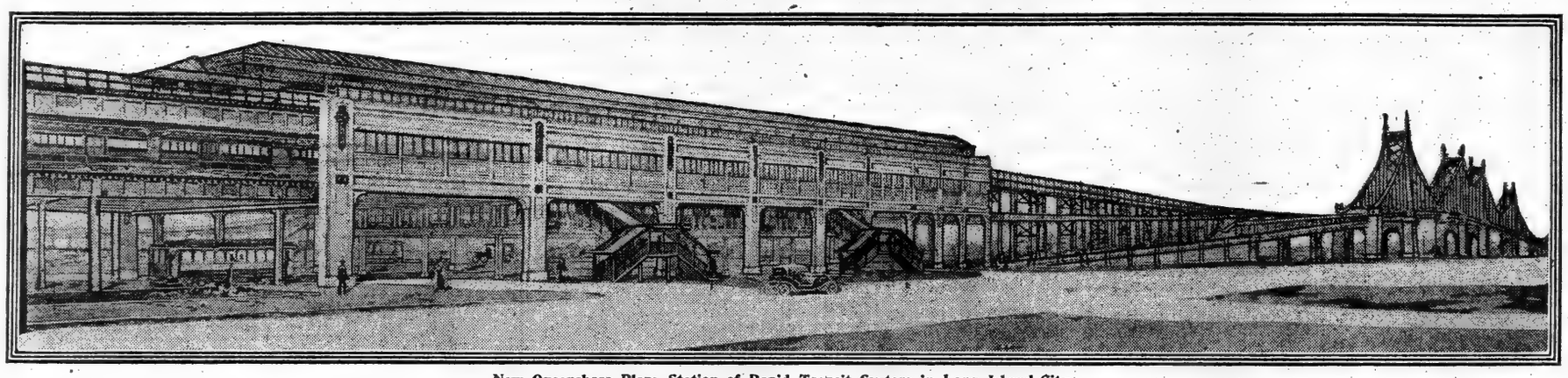
Private Dwelling Leases.

The Houghton Company and J. Emslie Miles have leased for W. Beach Day, representing the Clark estate, the dwelling at 42 West Seventy-fourth Street, to Pierre J. Smith.

William R. Ware has leased the dwelling at 67 West Ninety-seventh Street for Arnold Stiner to John J. Leahy, and for Marie L. Curtis the dwelling at 303 West Eighty-fourth Street, to Merrill Holden Green.

QUEENSBORO BRIDGE PLAZA STATION OF THE NEW RAPID TRANSIT SYSTEM TO BE OPENED TO THE PUBLIC EARLY IN OCTOBER

Large Force of Men Rushing Work on the Big Steel Structure, from Which Four Transit Lines Will Carry Passengers to the Outlying Sections of the Borough of Queens—Improvement to Cost About $884,000.



New Queensboro Plazz. Station of Rapid Transit System in Long Island City.

Work is progressing rapidly on the new Queensboro Plaza Station in Long Island City, the transfer point from which the various rapid transit lines now in course of construction will radiate in four directions over the Borough of Queens. It is estimated that the entire structure, exclusive of station finish work, will be completed by Oct. 7. Nearly 75 per cent. of the work is already done. The Snare & Triest Construction Company, which is in charge of the work, has employed on the average 114 men daily. The cost of the work will be $884,859.

The sketch shows the connection from the station to the roadway of the bridge, which was proposed for the operation of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Subway trains of the Broadway-Fifty-ninth Street line. Since the sketch was made, however, the Public Service Commission and the Board of Estimate have decided on the use of tunnels under the East River, just north of the Queensboro Bridge, so that in the final construction of the station this connection with the bridge roadway will be changed to connect with the tunnels.

The station on the Bridge Plaza will be 480 feet long, with two levels, each having four tracks, or eight tracks in all. The lower level of the station will be for trains to Manhattan, while the upper level will be for trains to Astoria, Corona, and to Brooklyn.

The north platforms on both decks will be for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit trains, while the south platforms on both sides will be for the Queensboro Subway and Second Avenue trains of the Interborough.

The station will have entrances on North and South Jane Street, at Crescent and Prospect Streets.

The entrances will lead to a mezzanine floor and above will be the two levels of the station, all trains on the same deck going in the same direction.

The express running time from this station through the Queensboro subway to Grand Central Station on the present subway will be approximately six minutes, or less than it now takes to go from Borough Hall, Brooklyn, to Park Row, New York.

From this point rapid transit lines will radiate in all directions, as follows:

1. To the north, a three-track elevated line through Jackson Avenue to Second Avenue to Ditmars Avenue, Astoria, to be operated jointly by the Interborough and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Companies. Astoria will be only thirteen minutes from Grand Central Station.

2. To the east, across Diagonal Street and over the Sunnyside Yards to Thomson Avenue and Greenpoint Avenue to Woodside, and Roosevelt Avenue to Elmhurst and Corona, a three-track line, to be operated jointly by the Interborough and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Companies. This line will be continued out Roosevelt Avenue from Corona into Flushing and Bayside. Corona and Elmhurst will be fifteen to eighteen minutes from Grand Central Station.

3. To the south will be the extension of the Queensboro Subway from its mouth at Van Alst and Fourth Streets, to be operated by the Interborough in connection with the present and proposed Subways in Manhattan. Also the proposed extension of the elevated lines of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, known as the Queensboro Bridge-Crosstown line, will run southward from the Bridge Plaza, connecting with all the elevated lines in Brooklyn, and giving a direct north and south route to Coney Island.

4. To the west, across the East River into Manhattan, will operate the trains of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, connecting with the Fifty-ninth Street, Seventh Avenue and Broadway Subways, and also the extension of the Second Avenue elevated line of the Interborough.

BUILDING ACTIVITY ON THE CONCOURSE

Estimated that $2,500,000 Was Spent in New Apartments Within the Past Year.

CHOICE RESIDENTIAL AREA

Fordham Heights the Centre of Constructive Work—Jerome Avenue Transit Benefits.

As a result of the building activity which has been so prominently in evidence in the Fordham Heights section of the Grand Boulevard and Concourse for over a year, several excellent apartments of the five-story type will be ready for occupancy in that locality of the Bronx this Fall. Over a year ago the far western area, including the University Avenue district in the immediate vicinity of the New York University, was the centre of the apartment building industry in the borough. There is still no lack of activity in that attractive area and several of the new houses, fully rented, have been picked up by buyers as good investments.

The Concourse, however, within the blocks between Tremont and Fordham, has kept the Bronx very active for over a year in realty and building activity. It is one section of the city where loans have been readily obtainable. The Bronx Board of Trade has estimated that within less than a year fully $2,500,000, or over, has been expended, or will be, before the close of the year in substantial apartment house improvements. Among the prominent builders are the Gaines-Roberts Company, P. J. Kearns, P. J. Dwyer, and Alexander Wilson.

There is no doubt that the elevated road on Jerome Avenue, gradually nearing completion—being a branch of the Lexington Avenue Subway—has stimulated this exceptional activity on and adjacent to the Concourse in Fordham Heights. The most sightly, as well as the tallest apartment in the Bronx—the ten-story building just below Tremont Avenue, is on the Concourse, and its height, combined with the natural elevation of the ground, makes it a conspicuous landmark.

Among the recent important transactions was the trade between Vincent Astor and the American Real Estate Company by which the latter came into possession of an undeveloped tract extending from the northwest corner of 170th Street and Jerome Avenue to the Concourse. This will be improved in the near future.

H. U. Singhi, who is erecting several houses on the Concourse, said, in speaking of the improved conditions:

"I consider it a promising residential district. The ground is high and level, thus being peculiarly adapted for a fine residential thoroughfare. The section around Fordham Road is at present the heart of the Concourse, as far as intensive building is concerned. Within two years I expect to see this section closely built up.

"I base my forecast on the wonderful growth of the various sections of the city prior and subsequent to the opening of the present lines of rapid transit. I believe that this section, endowed as it is with natural advantages, will soon attain all the popularity it so eminently deserves."

One of the attractive features of the Concourse is in its shade trees, over two thousand having been planted shortly after its opening in 1902. Transversing the Concourse are six crosstown surface lines.

Apartment Leases.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased apartments at 399 Park Avenue, corner of Fifty-fourth Street, for Samuel A. Herzog and William Ziegler, Jr., to James J. Caldwell; at 383 Park Avenue to Charles R. Sherlock; at 20 East Forty-eighth Street to Mrs. G. Cunningham Snyder, and in the Montana, 375 Park Avenue, to Mrs. John A. Logan, Jr.

Pease & Elliman have leased apartments at 310 West Ninety-sixth Street, for Loton H. Slawson & Co. to Dr. W. P. St. Lawrence, at 500 West End Avenue, for Mark Rafalsky & Co. to Mrs. A. C. Riely, in Harperly Hall, Sixty-fourth Street and Central Park West, to Mrs. F. Shedd, and at 104 East Fortieth Street to Benjamin P. Cheney.

Bing & Bing have rented an apartment at 1,155 Park Avenue, corner Ninety-second Street, to Herbert T. B. Jacquelin. Others who have rented apartments there are A. V. Frost, William L. Bradley, Miss Maria A. Almirall, John C. Breckinridge, S. Mellet-Prevost, and Grenville Clark.

Moore & Wyckoff have leased an apartment at 118 East Fifty-fourth Street to J. S. Ferguson, and at 123 East Fifty-third Street apartments to Alfred Hopkins and John Nelson.

Borings for Queens Tunnel.

Engineers in the employ of the firm of Sprague & Henwood of Scranton, Penn., are making borings in the East River to determine the character of the subsoil through which the tunnels between Queens and Manhattan will be cut. Thus far a solid rock sub-soil has been found, which is advantageous for the construction of the tunnel.

RESTRICTIONS VOID.

How Apartments In Flatbush Have Altered Conditions.

Another interesting decision on the futility of restrictions when the character of the neighborhood has undergone a radical change has just been rendered by Justice Callaghan of the Supreme Court in confirming a report by Referee Henry J. Davenport. The decision affects a section of Newkirk Avenue, Flatbush, which has long been a private residential locality.

John E. Searles, the former Treasurer of the American Sugar Refining Company, owned a large tract there extending below East Twenty-third Street. In 1893 he sold off most of the lots on Newkirk Avenue, with setback restrictions and other conditions toward insuring an architecturally attractive thoroughfare. At the same time, however, he sold several lots on Newkirk Avenue, at the corner of Ocean Avenue, East Twenty-first, East Twenty-second, and East Twenty-third Streets, to Benjamin F. Stephens, without incorporating in the deeds the restrictions that applied to the other lots.

Apartment houses were soon erected to the indignation of many of the private owners who had believed the entire plot was restricted to individual residences.

Learning that they had no redress many of the neighbors decided to mutually release the restrictions on their properties. Some of the owners refused to join in the release. William F. Moore, who has a home on Newkirk Avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second Streets, brought suit against two of the owners of vacant lots who refused to join in the release. The men sued set up the claim that inasmuch as they had bought their land free from any restrictions, they were entitled to construct apartment houses.

Referee Davenport's report, confirmed by Justice Callaghan, holds that the Newkirk Avenue restrictions are now void; that the failure of Searles to uniformly restrict all of the property prevented the owners of the unrestricted lots from claiming any right against owners of the restricted lots and that the change which had come into the neighborhood by the erection of apartments would make ineffectual the enforcement of the restrictions.

Interstate Park Lands.

George W. Perkins, President of the Board of Commissioners of the Palisades Interstate Park, and J. Du Pratt White, Secretary, have given notice that on Saturday, Nov. 27, at Nyack, they will apply to Justice Arthur S. Tompkins of the Supreme Court for an order appointing three Commissioners to assess the value of a number of parcels of land for Interstate Park purposes, on the Hudson River, in the counties of Rockland and Orange. There are twenty-two parcels in all. The commission has already taken possession of the lands.

Commercial Leases.

M. & L. Hess have leased, as agents for Louis Stern, Benjamin Stern, and the estate of Isaac Stern, the fifth loft at 28 and 30 West Twenty-third Street, running through to 9-19 West Twenty-second Street, to Rosenstock & Cohen, ladies' underwear.

The Duross Company has leased the parlor floor at 16 East Thirteenth Street to Louis Frank.

NEW SAFEGUARDS AGAINST THE SPREAD OF FIRE

In continuation of the work of the revision of the Building Code, Rudolph P. Miller, expert to the Building Committee of the Board of Aldermen, has issued a preliminary draft of the revised Article XVIII., which he entitled "Safeguards Against the Spread of Fire," replacing the old title of "Fire Walls and Fire Shafts," as the article also treats of fire doors and windows, and it would seem that the proposed title is a little more comprehensive than the present one.

In the first section of the article certain terms which appear are defined, namely, fire walls, fire partitions, shaft, open shaft, vent shaft, elevator shaft, dumbwaiter shaft, self-closing fire door, and automatic fire door.

The next section treats of fire walls, which, on account of their importance, are required to be constructed in as substantial a manner as the exterior walls. This is on the theory that a fire wall serves practically the same purpose as a party wall. In non-fireproof buildings fire walls must be continuous from the foundation to a point three feet above the roof.

Openings in fire walls are restricted to eighty square feet in area, and the aggregate width of all the openings at any level to 25 per cent. of the length of the wall. In the first story of buildings that are equipped with automatic sprinklers larger openings and a greater percentage may be used if the written permission of the Superintendent of Buildings is obtained. The reasons for granting any such permission must be stated. Openings in fire walls must be provided on each side of the wall, with approved automatic fire doors, and in case a fire wall serves also as a fire partition in providing the necessary exit facilities from a building, then no other than door openings are permitted, and one of the automatic fire doors at each opening must be replaced by a self-closing fire door.

It should be stated here that a self-closing fire door is one which is normally kept closed by some mechanical device and must be opened each time it is used. An automatic fire door, on the other hand, is one that is normally held open and is released by a fusible link and closes automatically in case of fire.

Fire partitions which are partitions "for the purpose of protecting life by providing an area of refuge" shall be constructed in one of several ways: first, of any approved masonry, that is, in the same manner that exterior walls are constructed; second, of any form of fireproof partition construction provided in the article on fireproof construction, with the thicknesses, however, increased above what is provided there for an ordinary partition.

The minimum thicknesses specified for the different materials are 8 inches for brick, 6 inches for stone or cinder concrete or hollow blocks of terra cotta, concrete, or gypsum, reinforced at the openings with adequate steel shapes, and 4 inches for reinforced stone or cinder concrete. It is also provided that any material and form of construction that will pass the fire test prescribed in Section 355 of the Building Code for partitions may be used, with the approval of the Superintendent of Buildings, provided that the duration of the test is three hours instead of one hour, and further provided that no partition construction shall be less than 4 inches thick.

In non-fireproof buildings it is again provided that the fire partitions when required in any story shall continue for the full height of the building from the foundation to three feet above the roof. Fire partitions shall have no other openings than the required door openings. The doors are limited to 48 square feet in area, and if there is more than one door opening the distance between any two successive doors shall be not more than 60 feet. Such openings must be protected by approved self-closing fire doors.

Fireproof shafts are required for any series of two or more floor openings in successive floors, counting the roof as a floor, whether the space thus inclosed is used for the purposes of light, air, elevator, or anything else. Any existing series of floor openings that is materially changed so as to enlarge the openings or to change the purpose of the openings is required to be inclosed as in a new building.

The provisions are not meant to apply to frame buildings and are not to be applied to chimneys, flues, or ducts that may come under the provisions of Article XIX. of the code. The walls of shafts that are open at the top are considered as exterior walls of the building, but in case the walls do not exceed ten feet in length the thicknesses may be reduced to considerably less than provided for exterior walls.

A difference is made between shafts having a cross-sectional area exceeding nine square feet and shafts having an area of nine square feet or less. Previous drafts have fixed this limit between large and small shafts at six square feet. The proposed area, however, complies with the existing practice of the Bureau of Buildings to consider nine square feet as the limit for dumbwaiters.

The materials and construction to be used for the larger-sized shafts are the same as required for fire partitions. The smaller-sized shafts may be constructed of approved masonry, reinforced concrete, or any material or form of construction not less than two inches thick permitted for so-called fireproof partitions, when set in an angle-iron frame or suitably reinforced with metal dowels or in such other manner as may be approved by the Superintendent of Buildings.

This requirement for fireproof construction does not apply to existing shafts except where they are enlarged. Non-fireproof construction is permitted for vent shafts in non-fireproof residence buildings, provided they do not extend through more than the top story of the building, and for dumbwaiter shafts that do not extend more than three stories above the cellar or basement in one and two family residence buildings. For these latter dumbwaiter shafts, however, a brick inclosure is required for the portion extending into the cellar.

Provision is also made for the construction in existing residence buildings having not more than fifteen sleeping rooms of a shaft of lighter construction when the space available for the installation of a new elevator is not sufficient for the regular fireproof construction. Existing elevators in non-fireproof public buildings are required to be inclosed the same as new elevator shafts.

Existing dumbwaiter shafts that extend into the cellars or basements and are not inclosed with some fireproof construction must be inclosed in the basement or cellar with eight-inch brick walls. The windows or other openings into open shafts are required to be fire windows when such shaft has a cross-sectional area of thirty-six square feet or less. In vent shafts, except non-fireproof shafts, all openings must be protected with fire windows. In elevator shafts the openings must be protected with self-closing fire doors.

No other openings are permitted except windows opening directly to the outer air. Dumbwaiter shafts must be provided with self-closing fire doors and shall have no other openings. Shafts not otherwise provided for must have all openings protected with self-closing fire doors. Any shaft that extends into the top story of a non-fireproof building must be carried through the roof and three feet above it, and in such cases must be covered with a fireproof roof or skylight having an area of at least three-quarters the area of the shaft. When the shaft does not extend into the top story it must be covered with fireproof construction.

In the case of shafts going through the roof, a window on the side of the shaft away from the lot line will be accepted in the place of a skylight required at the top. All shafts must have fireproof inclosures at the bottom. Machinery compartments connected with elevator shafts must be inclosed in the same manner as the shaft. Not more than two elevators are permitted in one shaft, and where there are only two they must be in separate shafts.

The requirements for safeguarding existing hoistways with gates and trapdoors are repeated practically as in the present law.

Fire doors or shutters or fire windows are required on all openings above the first story in fireproof and non-fireproof business buildings which are more than forty feet in height, unless any such openings are more than thirty feet from any other exterior opening or more than fifty feet above the adjoining roof.

Where fire shutters are required on streets they must be arranged to be readily opened from the outside by the firemen, but openings to fire escapes will practically have to be built of fire windows, inasmuch as the fire shutters or fire doors that might be provided must be made self-closing and so arranged as to not obstruct.

A provision suggested by the National Board of Fire Underwriters is made for a three-foot space of solid masonry between the top of one window and the sill of the window above it, in fireproof and non-fireproof buildings over forty feet in height which for some reason [such as more than thirty feet distance from any other building] need not be fire windows. Provision is also made for the closing of all fire doors and shutters at night by the tenants, unless they are equipped with automatic devices.

OLD SOUTH CHURCH CORNER

After all the agitation recently aroused among the members of the Murray Hill Association over the fear of a ten-story apartment within their closely restricted zone, it now turns out that the operators, who thought that such a building would be a paying investment there, have had a change of heart and have thrown back the old South Church property upon the trustees of that organization. The southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, occupied by the old stone church, is, therefore, again in the market.

The apartment project led to another interesting Murray Hill suit, to determine whether an apartment structure came within the definition of a private residence. The court held that it did, but the prospective buyers, having got what they wanted, lost enthusiasm in the scheme, and the South Church trustees found that conditions were such that nothing could be done toward enforcing a fulfillment of the bargain.

What will become of the property now is a doubtful point. Some brokers last week were inclined to believe that some time would elapse before a bona fide sale could be made, but that when a sale was made it would be for a paying commercial operation.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Murray Hill Association has obtained a temporary injunction restraining August Heckscher from starting his contemplated business structure on the opposite corner, now occupied by the old Havemeyer residence, plans are going ahead for the building in the near future.

A part of the Havemeyer corner was supposed to be within the restricted zone, but the lawyers for the Havemeyer estate discovered a short time ago from the old records that it was sold before the establishment of the restrictive covenant and one of the large title insurance companies has insured the title against business restrictions. If the building is erected it is believed that it will exert considerable influence toward ultimately bringing neighboring property which is clearly within the restricted zone in line for trade purposes just as has been done in the Thirty-fourth Street section of the restricted area between Madison and Lexington Avenues.

McCarthy Property Not Sold.

Timothy A. McCarthy, owner of the flats at 106, 108, and 110 East Fifty-sixth Street, adjoining the Park Avenue corner, denies that a sale of the property has been made to the Goelet estate, as rumored yesterday. Mr. McCarthy also states that no negotiations for a sale are pending.

Realty Convention at Saratoga.

M. Morgenthau, Jr., President of the Real Estate Association of the State of New York, announces that its twelfth convention will be held at Saratoga Springs from Sept. 23 to 25. The headquarters for the convention will be the United States Hotel, where the annual dinner will be held on Saturday evening, Sept. 25.

THE TAX BURDEN.

Real Estate Board Sends Appeal to Board of Estimate.

The Real Estate Board of New York has sent the following letter to each member of the Board of Estimate:

Dear Sir—The constantly increasing burdens on real estate in the City of New York are so heavy that the necessity for the strictest economy in city administration must be apparent to every one. We, therefore, make this personal appeal to you, and shall make it to every member of the Board of Estimate, to oppose the creation of a new committee to investigate port and terminal conditions. The estimated cost, about $125,000 a year, for maintaining such a committee, would be an expense which the city cannot afford at this time. There apparently is little that such a committee could ascertain that is not already known.

The proposed members of the committee, as far as we can learn, have no special qualifications over those enjoyed by many of the distinguished experts now in the employ of the city, Mr. Stanniford, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Tuttle, Dock Commissioner Smith, Mr. Whitten, or Mr. Goodrich, could at least do all the preliminary work of investigation and, if necessary, call in the other experts for consultation.

Nothing can come from the report of such a committee that would be of benefit, if their proposals involve the expenditure of money, as the city has no money other than for the absolutely necessary expenses of government.

You recall the Hanus School inquiry and its cost, the Gary, Ind., episode and its cost, and the cost of many other investigations and studies of which nothing now remains but the memory of the expense, including the printing of costly reports.

The Committee on Taxation, exceedingly competent and expert, appointed last year to discover new sources of revenue, we believe should report at once. There is urgent need of remedies for the situation and an absolute necessity for a report before Nov. 1, 1915. No one knows better than the members of this committee the need for immediate action to relieve real estate of some of its burdens. The Committee on Pensions, the Committee on Standardization of Salaries, and many other investigating committees are still to be heard from.

In view of the foregoing and of all the circumstances we appeal to the members of your board that during the remainder of your terms of office you spend nothing but what is absolutely necessary.

Yours very truly,
ELISHA SNIFFIN,
Secretary Real Estate Board of New York.

$13,000 Sale at Malba.

The Malba Estates Corporation (which is associated with Realty Trust) has sold to H. N. Treuett of Manhattan the recently completed Dutch Colonial residence situated at the corner of North and Malba Drives, overlooking Powell Cove at Malba-on-the-Sound.

Five other houses are now nearing completion in this waterfront community. Another group of seven houses will soon be started, making a total of twelve to be added to this property, which, since the organization of the Malba Field Club last Summer has evidenced a substantial real estate and building activity.

APARTMENT HOUSE DIRECTORY

LISTED FROM ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE NEW YORK TIMES

MANHATTAN—EAST SIDE.

TWO ROOMS.

40th St., 146 East. $540.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
62d St., 691 Madison Av. $450-$720.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 Fifth Av.

THREE ROOMS.

37th St., 43 East. $840.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.

FOUR ROOMS.

37th St., 43 East. $780.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
38th St., 145 East. $900.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
49th St., 146 East. $1,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
94th St., 640 Madison Av. $900.
Apply on premises.

FIVE ROOMS.

19th St., 224 East. $800.
A. H. Boddicker, owner, on premises.
40th St., 104 East. $1,500-$2,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
127th St., 2 East. $55.
Apply on premises.

SIX ROOMS.

17th St., 17 Livingston Place. $800.
Superintendent on premises.
27th St., 39 East. $1,400.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
40th St., 104 East. $2,000-$2,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
58th St., 144 East. $1,100.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
62d St., 565 Park Av. $1,900-$2,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
68th St., 11 East. $1,600-$2,700.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
70th St., 178 East. $1,500-$1,700.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
81st St. & Park Av., n. w. corner. $800.
Apply on premises.
88th St., 1,219 Madison Av. $840.
Owner on premises.
96th St., 228 Park Av. $380-$408.
Duff & Conger, Mad. Av., cor. 86th St.
139th St. and Madison Av. $360-$450.
W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.
184th St., 2,032 Madison Av. $384-$420.
W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.

SEVEN ROOMS.

17th St., 17 Livingston Place. $2,200.
Supt. on premises.
27th St., 39-43 East. $1,200-$1,300.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
58th St., 145 East. $1,700-$2,400.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
83d St., 123 East. $1,980-$2,250.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 Fifth Av.
56th St., 144 East. $1,000-$1,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
58th St., 116 East. $2,400.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
65th St., 55 East. $1,600.
Apply on premises.
75th St., 103 East. $2,000-$2,600.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
76th St., Park Av., 529. $1,400-$2,400.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
76th St., cor. Madison Av. $1,800-$1,800.
Brooke & Georger, 29 West 34th St.
79th St., 161 East. $2,100-$2,300.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
81st St., 75 East. $1,000.
G. Miller, 75 East 81st St.
81st St., n. w. cor Park Av. $1,000.
Apply on premises.
82d St., Park Av., 955. $2,400.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
87th St., 56 to 60 East. $1,100.
Owner on premises.
87th St., Madison Av., 1,190. $1,020-$1,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
89th St., Madison Av., 1,239. $1,700.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.
89th St., Madison Av., 1,245. $480-$720.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.
90th St., Madison Av., 1,261. $2,100.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.
93d St., Madison Av., 1,328. $1,320.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.
94th St., Park Av., 1,196. $300.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.
96th St., 16 East. $1,400.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.
98th St., 28 to 36 East. $444-$540.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.
124th St., 23 East. $65.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 123d St. & Lenox Av.
124th St., 29 East. $65-$70.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 123d St. & Lenox Av.
127th St., 2 East. $80.
Apply on premises.
127th St., Riverside Drive. $840.
W. F. Sheridan, 549 Riverside Drive.

EIGHT ROOMS.

35th St., 115 East. $2,700
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 Fifth Av.
56th St., 144 East. $1,800
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
57th St. & Park Av. $2,400.
Supt. on premises.
58th St., 115 East. $3,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
59th St., 540 Madison Av. $1,600.
Apply on premises.
62d St., Park Av., 565. $2,800-$3,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
65th St., 55 East. $1,400.
Apply on premises.
68th St., 11 East. $3,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
76th St., 829 Park Av. $2,000-$2,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
76th St., corner Madison Av. $1,600-$1,800.
Brooke & Georger, 29 West 34th St.
79th St., 161 East. $2,500-$2,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
81st St. & Park Av., n. w. corner. $1,300.
Apply on premises.
84th St., 993 Park Av. $2,700-$2,900.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
88th St., 1,219 Madison Av., $1,000.
Owner on premises.
92d St., 1,155 Park Av. $2,400.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
94th St., 1,340 Madison Av. $900.
Ranald H. Macdonald Co., 29 W. 34th.
96th St., 1,229 Park Av. $1,200.
Apply on premises.
111th St., 26 Lenox Av. $55.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 123d St. & Lenox Av.

NINE ROOMS.

54th St., 118 East. $2,800-$3,000.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 Fifth Av.
57th St. & Park Av. $2,900.
Supt. on premises.
67th St., 529 Park Av. $2,600-$2,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
70th St., 55 East. $1,300.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 1234 St. & Lenox Av.
82d St., 953 Park Av. $3,500.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
90th St., 1,261 Madison Av. $2,100.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av. and 86th St.
88th St., 1,219 Madison Av. $1,400.
Owner on premises.

MANHATTAN—WEST SIDE.

THREE ROOMS.

51st St., 215 West. $720.
W. B. May & Co., 717 5th Av.
55th St., 321 W. West. $720-$900.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
55th St., 347 West. $30-$70 monthly.
J. Romaine Brown Co., 299 Madison Av.
57th St., 140 West. $900-$1,200.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.
64th St., 1 West. $1,000-$1,300.
Resident manager on premises.
69th St., 706 West. $780-$900.
Sharp & Co., Broadway, corner 99th St.
79th St., 435 West. $900-$1,020.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
81st St., 263 West. $700.
Superintendent on premises.
89th St., 218 West. $800.
J. Axelrod, 200 West 72d St.
94th St., 204 West. $456.
Sharp & Co., 2,619 Broadway.
99th St., 264 Riverside Drive. $900.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
104th St., 2,708 Broadway. $480 up.
Superintendent on premises.
109th St., 312 West. $720.
Louis Kempner & Sons, 2,443 Broadway.
111th St., 232 West. $480.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
114th St., 609 West. $540.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
120th St., N. E. Cor. Amsterdam Av. $600.
Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av.
121st St., 414 West. $37-$42.
Calder, Nassau & Lyng, 105th St. & B'y.
121st St., 509 West. $45-$80.
Apply on premises.
123d St., 510-518 West. $384.
Apply on premises.
129th St., 574 St. Nicholas Av. $420-$480.
M. Raymond, 507 West 113th St.
135th St., 3,117 Broadway. $360.
Superintendent on premises.
140th St., 580 West. $420.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
145th St., 672 St. Nicholas Av. $360-$420.
Sharp & Co. Broadway, corner 99th St.
146th St., 525 West. $100-$348.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
149th St. and Broadway. $240.
George Rosenfeld Co., Inc., 51 E. 42d St.
150th St., 560 Edgecomb Av. $252-$28?.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
151st St., 628 West. $400.
Kempe & Co., 87th St. and Broadway.
163d St., 800 West. $55.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 123d and Lenox Av.
170th St., 515 West. $300-$360.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
174th St., 590 West. Prem. $390.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
175th St., 575 West. $300-$360.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
176th St., St. Nicholas Av., 1,906. $300-$380.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
180th St., Fort Washington Av., 436.
Kempe & Co., Broadway and 87th St.
181st St., Northern Av., 106.
Kempe & Co., Broadway and 87th St.
181st St. and Riverside Drive. $30.
Apply on premises.
190th St., 599 West.
Apply on premises.
207th St., Arden St., 1. $300.
E. S. Willard & Co., 52 William St.

FOUR ROOMS.

54th St., 162 West. $1,200-$1,350.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
55th St., 321 West. $980-$1,080.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
55th St., 350 West. $1,020-$1,140.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
61st St., 10 West. $1,000.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
64th St., 1 West. $1,600.
Resident Manager on premises.
69th St., 106 West. $1,050-$1,400.
Sharp & Co., Broadway, corner 99th St.
72d St., 105 West. $1,800.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
72d St., 305 West. $1,200.
Paterno Bros., Inc., 601 West 115th St.
78th St., 101 West. $840.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
79th St., 135 West. $1,200-$1,300.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
81st St., 158 West. $720-$900.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
84th St., 57 West. $300.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
84th St., 109 West End Av. $1,100-$1,400.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
86th St., 127 West. $840.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
87th St., 166 West. $1,200.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
88th St., West End Av., 575. $1,000-$1,400.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
92d St., 7 West. $600-$720.
Sharp & Co., 2,619 Broadway.
92d St., 214 West. $600-$840.
Lewis B. Preston, 165 B'way.
92d St., s. w. corner Cent. Pk. West. $1,000.
Ewing, Bacon & Henry, 101 Park Av.
92d St., 646 West End Av., 812. $900.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
93d St., 309 West. $50.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 1234 St. & Lenox Av.
93d St., 317 West. $45.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 123d St. & Lenox Av.
94th St., 203 West. $720.
Frederick Zittel & Sons, B'way & 79th St.
94th St., 319 West. $660.
A. J. Rich & Co., 32 Broadway.
95th St., 330 West. $55.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 123d St., & Lenox Av.
95th St., 336 West. $55.
Apply on premises.
96th St., West End Av. 740. $1,100-$1,800.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
97th St., 37-43 West. $900.
Wood-Dolson Co., B'way & 80th St.
97th St., West End Ave., 771. $900-$1,800.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
98th St., West End Av., 782. $1,200-$1,800.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 W. 72d St.
99th St., 216 West. $600.
Sharp & Co., Broadway, corner 99th St.
99th St., 317 West. $900.
Apply to Superintendent.
100th St., 314 West.
Sharp & Co., Broadway, corner 99th St.
100th St., West End Av., 817. $900.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
102d St., Central Park West, 418. $780.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
102d St., Riverside Drive. $900-$1,300.
Calder, Nassau & Lanning, 105th, B'way.
102d St., West End Av., 851. $480-$540.
Sharp & Co., Broadway, corner 99th St.
103d St., 139 West. $480-$504.
Sharp & Co., Broadway, corner 99th St.
104th St., 250 West. $900-$1,200.
Calder, Nassau & Lanning, 105th, B'way.
105th St., 4 West. $480.
Superintendent on premises.
107th St., 201 West. $540.
Baer & Lester, 43 West 33d St.
107th St., 782 West End Av. $55.
Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av.
107th St., 210 West. $720.
Apply on premises.
110th St., 217 West. $720.
Louis Schlecter, 217 West 110th St.
110th St., 509 West. $1,000.
Earle & Calhoun, Broadway and 72d St.
110th St., Cathedral Parkway, 54. $860.
Leon Schel, 215 Manhattan Av.
110th St., Cathedral Parkway, 214. $1,000.
Paterno Invest. Corp'n, 272 West 84th St.
110th St., Riverside Drive. $1,000.
American Real Estate Co., on premises.
111th St., 203 West. $440.
Superintendent on premises.
111th St., 528 West. $840.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
111th St., 532 West. $900.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
113th St., 513 West. $750-$810.
M. Raymond, 507 West 113th St.
113th St., St. Nicholas Av., 60. $540-$600.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
114th St., 122 West. $420.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
114th St., Riverside Drive, 420. $1,100.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
115th St., 601 West. $1,200.
Paterno Bros., Inc., 601 West 115th St.
115th St., 612 West. $660.
Sharp & Co., Broadway, corner 99th St.
116th St., 606 West. $900.
Earle & Calhoun, Broadway & 72d St.
116th St., 620 West. $750.
Earle & Calhoun, Broadway & 72d St.
116th St., Riverside Drive, 485. $1,600.
Paterno Brothers, 601 West 115th St.
118th St., 405 West. $600.
L. Kempner & Sons, 2,443 Broadway.
118th St., 425 West. $600.
Apply on premises.
119th St., Claremont Av., 47. $600.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
119th St., Claremont Av., 49. $720.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
119th St., Morningside Ave., 90. $720.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
121st St., 417 West. $55-$65.
Calder, Nassau & Lanning, 105th & B'y.
121st St. and Broadway. $660-$720.
Owner on premises.
121st St., Morningside Drive, 88 W. $50-$70.
Calder, Nassau & Lanning, 105th, & B'y.
122d St., 540 West. $540.
William P. Sheridan, 549 Riverside Drive.
123d St., Broadway, 3,069. $480-$540.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
124th St., Broadway, 3,117. $540-$800.
M. Raymond, 507 West 113th St.
125th St., Broadway, 3,132-34. $325.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
125th St., Claremont Ave., 116. $480-$540.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
125th St., Claremont Ave., 182. $360.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
125th St., Claremont Ave., 190. $360-$480.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
125th St., Claremont Ave., 191. $480-$600.
Sharp & Co., Broadway, corner 99th St.
127th St., 191 Claremont Ave. $480.
Apply Superintendent.
135th St., 506 West. $330.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
135th St. and Broadway. $540.
F. Zittel & Sons, Broadway and 79th St.
135th St., Riverside Drive. $540.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
136th St., 516 West. $432-$444.
R. H. MacDonald, 29 West 34th St.
139th St., St. Nicholas Av., 574. $720-$780.
M. Raymond, 507 West 113th St.
140th St., 7th Av., $390-$4.0.
Apply on premises.
141st St., 476 West. $420.
Wood-Dolson Co., B'way & 80th St.
142nd St., 605 West. $900.
Wood-Dolson Co., B'way & 80th St.
142d St., Convent Av., 310. $540-$600.
Wood-Dolson Co., B'way & 80th St.
143d St., Hamilton Place. $540.
Wood-Dolson Co., B'way & 80th St.
143d St., St. Nicholas Av. 660. $30-$38.
Wood-Dolson Co., B'way & 80th St.
144th St. & Broadway, $600.
Wood-Dolson Co., B'way & 80th St.
144th St. & Broadway, n. w. $600.
F. Zittel & Sons, Broadway & 79th St.
144th St., 505 West. $45.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 123d St. & Lenox Av.
145th St., 155 West. $20-$24.
Wood-Dolson Co., B'way & 80th St.
145th St., St. Nicholas Av. 672. $540-$600.
Sharp & Co., Broadway, corner 99th St.
147th St., 546 West. $45-$50.
Calder, Nassau & Lanning, B'way & 105th
148th St., Riverside Drive, 706. $75-$95 mo.
Calder, Nassau & Lanning, 105th, B'way.
149th St., 567 West. $420-$540.
G. Rosenfeld & Co., Inc., 51 East 42d St.
150th St., Riverside Drive. 725. $900.
R. M. Silverman, on premises.
151st St., 525 West. $316.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
151st St., 672 St. Nicholas Av. $480-$540
Kempe & Co., 87th St. and Broadway.
151st St., S. E. cor. Riverside Drive. $50.
Apply on premises.
153d St., Colonial Parkway, 393. $45.
Samuel Green 45 West 34th St.
154th St., St. Nicholas Av., 880. $480-$600.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
155th St., Edgecombe Av., 385. $600-$660.
Sharp & Co., Broadway, corner 99th St.
157th St., Ft. Washington Av., 15-21. $840.
Louis Schlecter, 217 West 110th St.
157th St., 547 West. $600-$900.
J. Romaine Brown Co., 299 Madison Av.
158th St., 545 West. $600.
W. B. May & Co, 717 5th Av
159th St., 514-516 West. $22-$28 month.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
162d St., 566 West. $45.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 123d St. & Lenox Av.
163d St., 600 West. $50.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 123d St. & Lenox Av.
163d St., Simpson St., 989. $360-$384.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
164th St., B'way, 3,915. $50.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 123d St. & Lenox Av.
164th St., Hamilton Place. $780.
J. Romaine Brown Co., 299 Madison Av.
167th St., West Farms Rd., 1,170. $348-$372.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
174th St., Sedgwick Av., 165. $420-$480.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
175th St., 571 West. $420-$468.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
177th St., 523 West. $21-$22.
Wood-Dolson Co., B'way & 80th St.
179th St., Andrews Av., 1,905-1,929. $32-$38.
Apply on premises.
179th St., Wadsworth Av., 82. $396-$420.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
179th St., 1,304 St. Nicholas Av. $420.
Hellner & Wolf, 30 East 42d St.
180th St., 660 West. $540-$600.
Kmap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.

MANHATTAN—WEST SIDE.

FOUR ROOMS.

179th St., and Fort Washington Av. $480.
Owner on premises.
180th St., Fort Washington Av., 436.
Kempe & Co., Broadway & 87th St.
180th St., N. W. Cor. Northern Av. $30.
Apply on premises.
181st St., Northern Av., 106.
Kempe & Co., Broadway and 87th St.
190th St., 599 West.
Apply on premises.
200th St. and Bainbridge Av. $360.
Superintendent on premises.
207th St., Academy St., 584. $30.
Agent on premises.
207th St., Arden St., 1, $360-$384.
E. S. Willard & Co., 52 William St.

FIVE ROOMS.

11th St., 31 West. $1,140.
J. Irving Walsh, 73 West 11th St.
54th St., 162 West. $1,200-$1,400.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
69th St., Central Park West, 88. $1,800.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
71st St., 171 West. $1,400-$1,600.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
71st St., 235 West. $1,500.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
72d St., 105 West. $1,800-$1,900.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
72d St., 260 West. $1,500.
Earle & Calhoun, Broadway, cor. 72d St.
78th St., 101 West. $1,250.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
79th St., 302 West. $780.
Superintendent on premises.
80th St., 225 West. $900.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
82d St., 127 West.
Apply on premises.
84th St., corner B'way. $1,000.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
87th St., 166 West. $1,200.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
88th St., West End Av., 575. $1,000-$1,400.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
92d St., 7 West. $600-$720.
Sharp & Co., 2,619 Broadway.
92d St., 214 West. $600-$840.
Lewis B. Preston, 165 B'way.
92d St., s. w. corner Cent. Pk. West. $1,000.
Ewing, Bacon & Henry, 101 Park Av.
92d St., 646 West End Av., $1,200.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
93d St., 309 West. $50.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 1234 St. & Lenox Av.
93d St., 317 West. $45.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 123d St. & Lenox Av.
94th St., 203 West. $720.
Frederick Zittel & Sons, B'way & 79th St.
94th St., 319 West. $660.
A. J. Rich & Co., 32 Broadway.
95th St., 330 West. $55.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 123d St., & Lenox Av.
95th St., 336 West. $55.
Apply on premises.
96th St., West End Av. 740. $1,100-$1,800.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
97th St., 37-43 West. $900.
Wood-Dolson Co., B'way & 80th St.
97th St., West End Ave., 771. $900-$1,800.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
98th St., West End Av., 782. $1,200-$1,800.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 W. 72d St.
99th St., 216 West. $600.
Sharp & Co., Broadway, corner 99th St.
99th St., 317 West. $900.
Apply to Superintendent.
100th St., 314 West.
Sharp & Co., Broadway, corner 99th St.
100th St., West End Av., 817, $900.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
102d St., Central Park West, 418. $780.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
102d St., Riverside Drive. $900-$1,300.
Calder, Nassau & Lanning, 105th, B'way.
102d St., West End Av., 851. $480-$540.
Sharp & Co., Broadway, corner 99th St.
103d St., 139 West. $480-$504.
Sharp & Co., Broadway, corner 99th St.
104th St., 250 West. $900-$1,200.
Calder, Nassau & Lanning, 105th, B'way.
105th St., 4 West. $480.
Superintendent on premises.
107th St., 201 West. $540.
Baer & Lester, 43 West 33d St.
107th St., 782 West End Av. $55.
Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av.
107th St., 210 West. $720.
Apply on premises.
110th St., 217 West. $720.
Louis Schlecter, 217 West 110th St.
110th St., 509 West. $1,000.
Earle & Calhoun, Broadway and 72d St.
110th St., Cathedral Parkway, 54. $860.
Leon Schel, 215 Manhattan Av.
110th St., Cathedral Parkway, 214. $1,000.
Paterno Invest. Corp'n, 272 West 84th St.
110th St., Riverside Drive. $1,000.
American Real Estate Co., on premises.
111th St., 203 West. $440.
Superintendent on premises.
111th St., 528 West. $840.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
111th St., 532 West. $900.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
113th St., 513 West. $750-$810.
M. Raymond, 507 West 113th St.
113th St., St. Nicholas Av., 60. $540-$600.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
114th St., 122 West. $420.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
114th St., Riverside Drive, 420. $1,100.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
115th St., 601 West. $1,200.
Paterno Bros., Inc., 601 West 115th St.
115th St., 612 West. $660.
Sharp & Co., Broadway, corner 99th St.
116th St., 606 West. $900.
Earle & Calhoun, Broadway & 72d St.
116th St., 620 West. $750.
Earle & Calhoun, Broadway & 72d St.
116th St., Riverside Drive, 485. $1,600.
Paterno Brothers, 601 West 115th St.
118th St., 405 West. $600.
L. Kempner & Sons, 2,443 Broadway.
118th St., 425 West. $600.
Apply on premises.
119th St., Claremont Av., 47. $600.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
119th St., Claremont Av., 49. $720.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
119th St., Morningside Ave., 90. $720.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
121st St., 417 West. $55-$65.
Calder, Nassau & Lanning, 105th & B'y.
121st St. and Broadway. $660-$720.
Owner on premises.
121st St., Morningside Drive, 88 W. $50-$70.
Calder, Nassau & Lanning, 105th, & B'y.
122d St., 540 West. $540.
William P. Sheridan, 549 Riverside Drive.
123d St., Broadway, 3,069. $480-$540.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
124th St., Broadway, 3,117. $540-$800.
M. Raymond, 507 West 113th St.
125th St., Broadway, 3,132-34. $325.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
125th St., Claremont Ave., 116. $480-$540.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
125th St., Claremont Ave., 182. $360.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
125th St., Claremont Ave., 190. $360-$480.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
125th St., Claremont Ave., 191. $480-$600.
Sharp & Co., Broadway, corner 99th St.
127th St., 191 Claremont Ave. $480.
Apply Superintendent.
135th St., 506 West. $330.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
135th St. and Broadway. $540.
F. Zittel & Sons, Broadway and 79th St.
135th St., Riverside Drive. $540.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
136th St., 516 West. $432-$444.
R. H. MacDonald, 29 West 34th St.
139th St., St. Nicholas Av., 574. $720-$780.
M. Raymond, 507 West 113th St.
140th St., 7th Av., $390-$4.0.
Apply on premises.
141st St., 476 West. $420.
Wood-Dolson Co., B'way & 80th St.
142nd St., 605 West. $900.
Wood-Dolson Co., B'way & 80th St.
142d St., Convent Av., 310. $540-$600.
Wood-Dolson Co., B'way & 80th St.
143d St., Hamilton Place. $540.
Wood-Dolson Co., B'way & 80th St.
143d St., St. Nicholas Av. 660. $30-$38.
Wood-Dolson Co., B'way & 80th St.
144th St. & Broadway, $600.
Wood-Dolson Co., B'way & 80th St.
144th St. & Broadway, n. w. $600.
F. Zittel & Sons, Broadway & 79th St.
144th St., 505 West. $45.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 123d St. & Lenox Av.
145th St., 155 West. $20-$24.
Wood-Dolson Co., B'way & 80th St.
145th St., St. Nicholas Av. 672. $540-$600.
Sharp & Co., Broadway, corner 99th St.
147th St., 546 West. $45-$50.
Calder, Nassau & Lanning, B'way & 105th
148th St., Riverside Drive, 706. $75-$95 mo.
Calder, Nassau & Lanning, 105th, B'way.
149th St., 567 West. $420-$540.
G. Rosenfeld & Co., Inc., 51 East 42d St.
150th St., Riverside Drive. 725. $900.
R. M. Silverman, on premises.
151st St., 525 West. $316.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
151st St., 672 St. Nicholas Av. $480-$540
Kempe & Co., 87th St. and Broadway.
151st St., S. E. cor. Riverside Drive. $50.
Apply on premises.
153d St., Colonial Parkway, 393. $45.
Samuel Green 45 West 34th St.
154th St., St. Nicholas Av., 880. $480-$600.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
155th St., Edgecombe Av., 385. $600-$660.
Sharp & Co., Broadway, corner 99th St.
157th St., Ft. Washington Av., 15-21. $840.
Louis Schlecter, 217 West 110th St.
157th St., 547 West. $600-$900.
J. Romaine Brown Co., 299 Madison Av.
158th St., 545 West. $600.
W. B. May & Co, 717 5th Av
159th St., 514-516 West. $22-$28 month.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
162d St., 566 West. $45.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 123d St. & Lenox Av.
163d St., 600 West. $50.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 123d St. & Lenox Av.
163d St. Simpson St., 989. $360-$384.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
164th St., B'way, 3,915. $50.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 123d St. & Lenox Av.
164th St., Hamilton Place. $780.
J. Romaine Brown Co., 299 Madison Av.
167th St., West Farms Rd., 1,170. $348-$372.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
174th St., Sedgwick Av., 165. $420-$480.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
175th St., 571 West. $420-$468.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
177th St., 523 West. $21-$22.
Wood-Dolson Co., B'way & 80th St.
179th St., Andrews Av., 1,905-1,929. $32-$38.
Apply on premises.
179th St., Wadsworth Av., 82. $396-$420.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
179th St., 1,304 St. Nicholas Av. $420.
Hellner & Wolf, 30 East 42d St.
180th St., 660 West. $540-$600.
Kmap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.

MANHATTAN—WEST SIDE.

FIVE ROOMS.

180th St., Fort Washington Av., 436.
Kempe & Co., Broadway & 87th St.
181st St., Ft. Washn. Av., 454. $540-$780.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
181st St. Northern Av., 106.
Kempe & Co., Broadway & 87th St.
181st St. and Riverside Drive. $60.
Kempe & Co., Broadway & 87th St.
181st St., Pinehurst Av., 90. $660.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
207th St., Arden St., 1. $504.
E. S. Willard & Co., 52 William St.

SIX ROOMS.

51st St., 215 West. $1,200.
W. B. May & Co., 717 5th Av.
64th St., 1 West. $2,500.
Manager on premises.
69th St., 1 West. $1,400.
Sharp & Co., Broadway, corner 99th St.
73d St., 170 West. $1,800.
Morewood Realty Holding Co., 175 W. 72d.
79th St., 307 West. $1,000-$1,200.
George Rosenfeld Co., Inc., 61 E. 42d St.
79th St., 315 West. $540.
Apply on premises.
80th St., 225 West. $1,200.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
81st St., 151 West. $1,000.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
81st St., 251 West. $1,100.
D. Robinson, C. S. Brown Co., 10 E. 45th.
84th St., 57 West. $372-$540.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
84th St., 252 West. $408.
Superintendent on premises.
84th St., 495 West End Av. $1,200.
Loton H. Slawson Co., 171 Madison Av.
84th St., 498 West End Av. $1,500-$1,800.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
84th St., 500 West End Av. $1,600-$1,900.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
86th St., 120 West. $1,650.
George A. Bowman, 121 West 42d St.
88th St., 100 West. $420.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
88th St., 250 West. $1,400-$1,600.
Herman, 250 West 88th St.
88th St., 345 West. $1,400.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 W. 45th St.
88th St., 575 West End Av. $1,500-$1,800..
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 W. 45th St.
89th St., 216 West. $1,400-$1,700.
J. Axelrod, 200 W. 72d. St.
89th St., 251 West. $1,500.
Morewood Rity Holdg Co., 215 W. 89th.
90th St., 327 West. $872.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
91st St., 152 West. $480-$540.
Wood-Dolson Co., B'way & 80th St.
92d St., 7 West. $720-$840.
Sharp & Co., 2,619 Broadway.
92d St., 251 West. $1,600.
Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 Broadway.
92d St., 304 West. $1,800.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
92d St., 320 Central Park West. $1,000.
Ewing, Bacon & Henry, 101 Park Av.
92d St., 645 West End Av. $1,500-$1,850.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
92d St., 779 West. $540-$600.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
93d St., 37-43 West. $1,000.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway &

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Offerings Scheduled at the Vesey Street and Bronx Salesrooms.

Monday, Aug. 23.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

Edgecombe Av, 191, w s, 423 ft s of 145th St, 17x106, three-story dwelling; Daniel Seymour against Wilgro Realty Co., et al; Daniel Seymour, attorney; J. McCook, referee; due, $10,518.90; taxes, &c., $192.11.

Tuesday, Aug. 24.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

3d St, 140-4 West, s e corner 6th Av, 60x50; one two-story and one three-story tenements and stores; Greenwich Savings Bank against John McAleer, et al; E. Aymar-sands, attorney; Geoffrey Konts, referee; due, $26,692.45; taxes, &c., $751.92.

120th St, 152 West, s s, 225 ft e of 7th Av, 16.8x100.11, three-story dwelling; Corporation for the Relief of Widows and Children of Clergymen of the P. E. Church against F. M. Arnold, et al; H. M. Bellinger, Jr., attorney; M. L. Connes, referee; due, $10,-966.78; taxes, &c., $222.32.

131st St, 13 East, s s, 219.1 ft w of Madison Av, 18.2x99.11, three-story dwelling; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against A. M. Ivory, et al; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; W. F. Clare, referee; due, $7,-943.54; taxes, &c., $182.40.

Pleasant Av, 399, s w cor of 121st St, 20.10x76.9, four-story tenement and stores; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against C. E. Lansing, et al; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; H. E. Deming, referee; due, $8,-737.25; taxes, &c., $149.61.

West End Av, 43, o s, 75.5 ft s of 62d St, 23x100, five-story tenement and stores; Lake and Watts Orphan House against Wildhart Realty Co., et al; Nash Jones, attorney; H. N. French, referee; due, $12,-514.97; taxes, &c., $361.78.
By Henry Brady.

131st St, 51 East, n s, 175 ft w of Park Av, 25x99.11, five-story brick tenement; J. N. Molter against J. A. Picken et al; W. A. Kroyer, attorney; F. C. Hunter, referee; due, $19,927.22; taxes, &c., $262.15.

131st St, 142 West, n s, 267.11 ft e of 7th Av, 32x99.11, seven-story apartment; Excelsior Savings Bank against L. F. Phillips et al; J. C. Gulick, attorney; J. G. Dyer, referee; due, $46,061.48; taxes, &c., $550.76.
AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By John J. Donovan.

St. George's Crescent, 195, e s, 105.6 ft n of 209th St, 32.11x117.6x50x101, two-story dwelling; S. C. Bradley against T. B. Murtha et al; Bergman & D., attorneys; C. A. Arnstein, referee; due, $1,438.70; taxes, &c., $1,600.

Franklin Av, 1,064 and 1,066, e s, 400.11 ft s of 166th St, 54.5x201.6x54.4x201.7, five-story flat; Charles Colgate against Young Realty and Construction Co. et al; Joline, Li. & R., attorneys; E. J. Flynn, referee; due, $52,215.18; taxes, &c., $2,021.45.
By George Price.

Hoe Av, 1,163, w s, 247.3 ft s of Home St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; M. K. Yates against L. B. Samuels et al; Le J. Obermeier, attorney; C. Y. Paltiz, referee; due, $3,367.82; taxes, &c., $800.

Wednesday, Aug. 25.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Henry Brady.

Ludlow St, 17, w s, 176.1 ft n of Canal St, 25x88.5, five-story tenement and store and five-story rear tenement; Luis De Errazu against L. E. Selkevitz et al; Baylis & S., attorneys; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $25,966.26; taxes, &c., $296.75.

97th St, 29 West, n s, 325 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.11, five-story tenement; German Savings Bank against Adeline Widmayer et al; Meyer Auerbach, attorney; M. J. Driscoll, referee; due, $24,714.33; taxes, &c., $871.
AT 3,206 THIRD AVENUE.
By Henry Brady.

Beaumont Av, 2,286, e s, 52 ft s of 183d St, 20x92.11, two-story dwelling; also Beaumont Av, 2,284, e s, 72.6 ft s of 183d St, 20.11x92.11, two-story frame dwelling; also 179th St, 782 and 784 East, s w corner of Mapes Av, 100x35, five-story flat; R. G. Perry, trustee, against Charles Schaefer, Jr., et al; F. X. Hennessy, attorney; T. D. McCarthy, United States Marshal; due, $15,-498.95; subject to prior mortgages aggregating $40,000.

Stebbins Av, 1,270 and 1,272, e s, 100 ft n of 169th St, 50x123.5x50.1x125.11, five-story flat; Rhinelander Real Estate Co. against Stebbins Holding Co. et al.; Miller & H., attorneys; E. F. Moran, referee; due, $46,-722.86; taxes, &c. $1,063.85.

Stebbins Av, 1,278 and 1,280, e s, 200 ft n of 169th St, 50x131.5x50.1x128.7, five-story flat; Philip Rhinelander against Stebbins Holding Co. et al.; same attorneys and referee; due, $46,227.90; taxes, &c., $1,063.85.
By Charles J. Dunn.

188th St, 506 East, 132 ft w of Bathgate Av, 20x95, three-story tenement; F. B. Wood et al. against Louis Freed et al.; J. A. Lane, attorney; M. P. Breen, Jr., referee; due, $8,294.51; taxes, &c, $150.

Thursday, Aug. 26.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Henry Brady.

8th Av, 505, e s, 27.5 ft n of 42d St, 37x100, eighteen-story building; S. L. Parsons et al. against J. J. O'Donohue, Jr., trustee, et al.; Bowers & Sands, attorneys; W. Larremore, referee; due, $257,576.35; taxes, &c, $20,998.95.

138d St, 66 West, s s, 135 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11, five-story tenement; J. M. Bowers against M. D. Smith et al.; M. S. Borland, attorney; Wilbur Larremore, referee; due, $14,999.42; taxes, &c, $294.35.
By Joseph P. Day.

11th St, 63 East, n s, 248.9 ft w of Broadway, 27x103.3, five-story loft and store building; E. A. Philbin et al., Trustees, against Reuben Isaacs, individually and as Trustee, et al; S. S. Mosher, attorney; Gordon Auchincloss, referee; due, $39,481.13; taxes, &c., $1,240.52.

114th St, 246 East, s s, 100.1 ft w of 2d Av, 20.1x100.11, four-story tenement; Knickerbocker Hospital against Joseph Scher et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; F. W. Pollock, referee; due, $8,423.50; taxes, &c., $483.23.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company.

Cannon St, 135, w s, 8 ft n of Houston St, 20x100, six-story loft building; Esperanto Mortgage Co. against Marcus Rosenthal et al.; W. S. Newhouse, attorney; Bernard Naumberg, referee; due, $21,755.18; taxes, &c., $247.82.
By Samuel Marx.

98th St, 51 and 53 East, n s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 50x100, six-story brick flat and store; Mollie Hirshfeld against Owners' Standard Realty Corporation et al.; C. L. Hoffman and H. A. Friedman, attorneys; Maxwell Davidson, referee; due, $8,753.03; taxes, &c., $162.29.

Friday, Aug. 27.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

Greene St, 163, w s, 130.4 ft n of West Houston St, 25x100, seven-story loft and store building; J. A. Groh against Max Goldstein et al.; Elkus, G. & P., attorneys; James Dunne, referee; due, $60,183.29; taxes, &c., $166.60.
AT 3,206 THIRD AVENUE.
By James J. Donovan.

Webster Av, 2,508, e s, 240.11, s e corner of Fordham Road, 50.2x119.8x50.3x121, two-story building and vacant; Church of Our Lady of Mercy against M. J. Smith et al; Amend & A., attorneys; J. R. Truesdale, referee; due, $12,920.31; taxes, &c., $337.45.

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88th St., West End Av., Riverside Drive, four story; new plumbing; parquet floors, &c.; savings bank mortgage, $20,000, at 5 per cent.; due 1918. Phillips, 72d St. and Columbus Av.

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Take either St. John's Place, Rogers Avenue, Ocean Avenue, Nostrand Avenue, or Lorimer Street trolley. Station of Eastern Parkway Subway now building is only half block from property.
$1,000 Cash, $60 Monthly Thereafter to Pay Principal and Interest.
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HOWARD BEACH
Improved Waterfront Lots
No Assessments
$10 Down, Easy Payments
Secures Bungalow Plot
Summer Recreation—All-Year Comfort—Finest Bathing, Boating and Fishing.
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8 rooms and bath; hot-water heat; all improvements; sewer, water, gas, electricity; large plot; 30 minutes from Herald Square; restricted neighborhood; private bathing beach; $500 cash; balance to suit. C. Stephenson, 243 West 34th St., New York. Phone 1760 Greeley.

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The most popular and beautiful type of Colonial period, 7 rooms, bath, electricity, gas, parquet, decorations, open fireplace, broad piazza, shrubbery, hedge, etc. Plot 60x100; tennis club, etc. $7,500, easy terms.
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And two acres; one mile from station; containing eight rooms and two baths and electric light. Plenty of large and small fruits; fine old shade trees; garage, chicken house, icehouse, etc.
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(Surrounded by Water)
Borough of the Bronx, New York City

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The Seashore—Long Island Sound practically surrounds this Island Beautiful, its clear, fresh water flowing direct from the Atlantic Ocean and providing splendid bathing, excellent fishing and some of the best boating near New York.
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The City—Electric lights, churches, schools, street cleaning service, sewerage and quick accessibility Harlem River Branch of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad to the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Third Avenue Station.
These things do not reckon in the cost of property here, because home sites are being offered on the basis of plots in the ordinary suburb, but they do count—and count heavily—in the enjoyment, the contentment and the satisfaction which City Island home owners have fifty-two weeks in the year.
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World's Greatest Labor Market
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FOUR RAILROADS
and their branches, sidings from which can be obtained:
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Newark Bay and Passaic River Channels up to the property 20 feet at low tide.
Property suitable for any kind of manufacturing or commercial enterprise requiring tide water and railroad facilities.
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Superior construction; built by day's work; ideal plan; attractive exterior; spacious rooms; oak floors throughout; porcelain bathroom fixtures; entrance hall; 20-foot living room; fireplace; dining room, white enameled wood paneled walls, beamed ceiling; expensive gas range; 4 bedrooms; tiled bathroom; maid's bath; handsome gas, electric fixtures; costly decorations; large plot; garden land; dozen grandfather beech, oaks; wide cement floor porch; near trolley; easy shaded walk Madison express station, 70 Lackawanna trains; less than hour Broadway; high elevation, dry air. Must sell—$6,200; terms. Photo.
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Railroad and Dock Frontage.
SALE OR LEASE.
Excellent for chemical or any line of manufacture where large size plots are needed. Will sub-divide if desired.
TERMS REASONABLE.
FACTORIES BUILT TO SUIT.
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1-STORY REINFORCED CONCRETE
FACTORY BUILDING
with frame addition. Suitable for any line of manufacture or for especially hazardous purposes.
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24 acres, house, and barn.....$3,300.00
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This house has bath, kitchen range, and furnace. MURDOCH,
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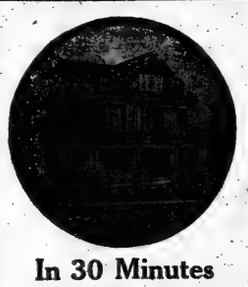
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Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Golf. Extensive Grounds. Five Minutes to Station.
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11 rooms, 2 baths; $1,200 if taken at once.
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Unique **HOMES** large and small
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In every detail; $75 to $200 per month.
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Six acres, handsome stone dwelling; six baths; garage; excellent neighborhood; beautiful trees and shrubbery; offered at great bargain.
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AMONG THE HILLS.
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REAL ESTATE—OUT OF CITY.
SMALL FARM
Good house; about one hour from city; few minutes from station and harbor; $100 cash; balance $15 month; good title. C. NORTH, 243 West 34th St., New York.



Shore Acres
Boating, Fishing, Bathing and $40,000 Club House—yet only 30 minutes from Grand Central in the Village of Mamaroneck. Every lot is either water front or water view. Prices low—pay in 3 years. Booklet free for the asking.
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MODERN FRAME HOUSE
of 10 rooms, bath and all modern conveniences. Within one mile of station. Five acres of high land, with magnificent views of Hudson River and surrounding country. Garage, poultry house, fine gardens and lawns. Price $25,000, or will rent reasonable. This is an undoubted bargain. For particulars apply R-189
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Overlooking Hudson River
BEAUTIFUL ESTATES, 70 acres; one hour out; near Sleepy Hollow Club; tennis courts, swimming pool, shade and fruit trees; residence, 16 rooms, 3 baths; garage, gardener's cottage, barn, other buildings; cost $100,000; will sacrifice.
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NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

IF YOU HAVE $100
and can save $25 monthly,
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for membership in attractive country club, we will build to your order this beautiful Dutch Colonial House, facing Golf Course, in restricted suburb in nearby Northern New Jersey. Only five houses can be built on these terms. Write for particulars. SECRETARY, P. O. Box 416, N. Y.

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Modern, up-to-date houses, all improvements; rentals, $25 up; early applicants have choice.
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If you contemplate moving there is no finer or more convenient suburban location than "THE ORANGES"; modern homes, every description, all prices, sale or rent. Note First Name
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Charming Spanish Mission House, on large corner plot, in private residence section; enclosed living porch; huge living room, with open fireplace; beautiful dining room, model "all gas" kitchen, five good bedrooms and tiled bath; many special features; highest class construction; price $8,000; exceptional value; photos, terms, &c., W. A. LAMBERT, Architect, 233 Broadway, N.Y. 'Phone, 6984—Barclay.

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Single & 2-family Houses. Every description. FOR SALE AND RENT.
Also Apartment Houses, $85 to $150.
C. H. STIGER Opp. Brick Church Station, EAST ORANGE, N. J.

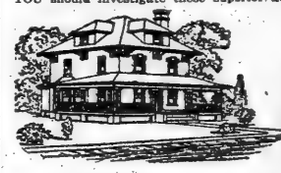
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I will sell my beautiful California bungalow at sacrifice and easy terms; every improvement; ideal location; D., L. & W. R. R. A. D. Thompson, Highland Av., Madison.

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Homeseeker's Paradise
A modern wonderland of natural advantages and architectural splendor where woodland, lakes and sea combine to make an enchanting residential community.
Bathing, yachting, canoeing, tennis, and all forms of recreation abound here, and the healthful air, pure water and beautiful homes make this an irresistible place to locate.
A comfortable hour's ride from New York; it enjoys all the privileges of good schools, stores, churches, theatres, casino and excellent roads. YOU should investigate these superior advantages.



$6,500
Eight rooms, handsomely decorated; steam heat, modern bath, extra lavatory. Bright kitchen with enamelled sink, laundry, large closets, spacious porch, electricity and gas. Hardw

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

ROCKLEDGE HALL

Riverside Drive, Corner 102d Street,
Choicest Section of the Drive.

9 Rooms and 3 Baths.....$2,800-$3,200
With four exposures, fully unobstructed.
Largest rooms on the West Side.
Also 7 and 8 Rooms and 3 Baths....$1,900 to $2,200

Most Reasonable Rent on the Drive.

400 Riverside Drive
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Modern building, embodying all the latest improvements; very attractive floor plan. Rents on application.
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THE OSTEND
2,880 BROADWAY, Cor. 112th St.
Modern elevator building; convenient to 110th St. Subway station; apartments are exceptionally large and well arranged.
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$1,400 to $1,800.
Apt. Suitable for Doctor or Dentist, 8 Rooms, $1,400.

THE DORLEXA
318 WEST 100TH ST.
Adjacent Riverside Drive.
Absolutely fireproof; overlooking Riverside Drive; arrangement of rooms unsurpassed.
8 Rooms and 3 Baths.
Rent $1,800.

JANUS COURT
106 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE,
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New fireproof and soundproof building; situated at highest point in city; every modern improvement.
5, 6, 7 Rooms and Bath.
$660 to $1,200.

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Southeast Corner Broadway.
High-class elevator apartments; only 2 blocks from Subway. Large, light, rooms, well planned.
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CHEPSTOW
215 WEST 101ST ST.,
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Convenient to Subway and "L" Stations; 10-story building; absolutely fireproof; filtering plant; 4 elevators.
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$1,300 to $2,100.

250 W. 104th ST.
BET. BROADWAY AND
West End Av.
Nine-story fireproof apartment; private house location; one block from 103d St. Subway.
5 and 6 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
$1,100 to $1,450.

PICKEN COURT
706 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
Corner 148th Street.
Ten-story fireproof building; every convenience; excellent view; all rooms exceptionally large.
4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
$660 to $1,400.

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All modern improvements; convenient to car lines and subway station.
3, 4, 5 Rooms and Bath.
$480 to $720.

LINLITHGOW
640 WEST 139TH ST.,
Corner Riverside Drive.
Ideal location; unexcelled view of the Hudson River and the Drive.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms,
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Apply to Superintendents on Premises, or
Calder, Nassoit & Lanning,
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New Fireproof Apartments

310 & 320 West 86th St.
(Just west of West End Avenue)

Suites of six, seven and eight rooms, in addition to large foyers. Three bathrooms in each apartment. A visit to these apartments will reveal an atmosphere so nice it may surprise and interest you.

Rentals from $1,600 to $3,000.

Open daily for inspection, Sundays included

Loton H. Slawson Company 171 Madison Avenue, New York
Agent and Manager.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.

SPENCER ARMS

S. E. Cor. Broadway & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations — maid service included, and meals served in apartments.
Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.
Most convenient location in city.
RENTAL, $70 to $125.
Chas. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker.
Tel. Columbus 3996.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

NEW 12-STORY
FIREPROOF BUILDING.
35 MANHATTAN SQUARE PARK
NORTH
81st St., Bet. Central Park & Columbus Av.
Southern Exposure; Overlooking Park.
MOST EXCLUSIVE AND REFINED SECTION
8 and 9 Rooms, 3 Baths.
EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE.
RENTS MODERATE
Under Owner's Management.
Apply to Resident Supt.

HUDSONIA
79th St. & Riverside Drive,
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An apartment house of the highest class. Thoroughly modern and comfortable in every detail. Rooms conveniently arranged. Choice residential section. Subway, car and bus lines almost at door. Resident management.

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OFFICE ON PREMISES.
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AVONMORE
2,131 Broadway,
Between 74th and 75th Sts.
7 & 8 Rooms, $1,100-$1,800
Southern and Western Exposure.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

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36
Central Park South
Between 5th and 6th Avs.
Overlooking lake section of Central Park.

ALL CONVENIENCES OF A MODERN HOTEL AND APARTMENT HOUSE COMBINED
New 14-story high-class apartment house; steel construction; absolutely fireproof; three high-speed elevators.

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Dining room on first floor, Service in rooms if desired.
SATISFACTORY REFERENCES INDISPENSABLE.
Resident owner as manager assures high-class service.
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6 TO 8 ROOMS AND 3 BATHS
New, Modern and Absolutely Fireproof.
Rents $1,650 to $2,400.
120 West 86 St.
PARK STREET AND MOST CONVENIENT NEIGHBORHOOD.
Renting Agent on Premises.
GEO. A. BOWMAN,
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THE GREYSTONE
304 WEST 99TH ST.,
Near West End Av.
7-8 LARGE ROOMS
Modern elevator house; all improvements.
Rentals $70 to $85.
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WHITE COURT,
203 WEST 107TH ST.
NINE-STORY ELEVATOR FIREPROOF.
Between Broadway and Amsterdam Av.
Five and six rooms, large and light; select tenants; efficient service; $55 to $80.
Premises, or
HALL & BLOODGOOD,
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APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.

N. E. Cor. Madison Av. & 41st. Tel., Murray Hill—1481.
Offers a number of desirable Apartments, some of which are ready for immediate occupancy.

THE WELLSMORE
S. E. Cor. 77th St. & Broadway.
Modern in all details.
9 Rooms & 3 Baths, Rental $3,100 to $3,300.

The Cambria
347-351 West 55th St.
1 & 2 Rooms & Bath
Kitchenette.
Furnished or Unfurnished
$30 to $62.50 per Month

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7 & 8 Rooms & Bath.
Rentals $720 to $1,000.
Very large, light rooms, complete elevator and telephone service. All modern conveniences. Close to subway and elevated lines.

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604-606 West 115th St.
Near Riverside Drive.
7 & 8 Rooms,
$900 to $1,200.

Bonavista
362 Riverside Drive.
Magnificent Fireproof Apartments. Located in Best Section of Drive.
7 & 11 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
Rental $1,400 to $2,500.

The Beauclere
N. W. Cor. B'way & 109th Street
7 Rooms & Bath,
$1,000—$1,400.

Elberon Hall
385 Central Park West,
Near 99th St.
8 Rooms & 2 Baths,
$780 to $1,200.

The Hillchester
547 West 157th St.
Near Broadway Subway station
4, 5, 6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
$540—$900.

Prince's Court
N. E. Cor. B'way & 164th Street
4, 5, 6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
$480—$900.

Tenants living in apartments under our supervision are assured of the most efficient service and attention.

Comprehensive Selection of
HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS
In Modern Fireproof Buildings,
Moderate Rentals **Excellent Service**

5 ROOMS	The Wellwyn	260 West 72d St.	adj. W. E. Av.	$1,500
	The Dartmouth	509 West 110th St.	near Broadway	1,000
	The Flora Ville	616 West 116th St.	near Broadway	840
	The Porter Arms	620 West 119th St.	adj. Riverside Dr.	750
6 ROOMS	The Victoria	315 West 97th St.	cor. Riverside Dr.	1,100
	The St. Albans	515 West 110th St.	near B'way Sub.	1,100
	The Broadview	606 West 116th St.	near Broadway	1,200
	The Flora Ville	616 West 116th St.	near Broadway	840
7 ROOMS	The Victoria	315 West 97th St.	cor. Riverside Dr.	1,200
	The Dartmouth	509 West 110th St.	near Broadway	1,400
	The Broadview	606 West 116th St.	adj. Broadway	1,300
	The Flora Ville	616 West 116th St.	near Broadway	1,200
	The Porter Arms	620 West 116th St.	adj. Riverside Dr.	1,350
	Barnard Court	15 Claremont Av.	adj. 116th St.	1,350
	445 Riverside Drive	near 116th St.		1,500
8 ROOMS	The Osborne	174 West 79th St.	cor. Amst'dam Av.	1,500
	The Dartmouth	509 West 110th St.	near Broadway	1,600
	The St. Albans	515 West 110th St.	near B'way Sub.	1,800
	Columbia Court	481 Riverside Drive	cor. 115th St.	1,400
	445 Riverside Drive	near 116th St.		1,700
	448 Riverside Drive	near 116th St.		1,500

Also, 2, 4, 9, 10, 11 and 12 Rooms With 1 to 5 Baths
Booklets on Application. Superintendents on Premises.
Earle & Calhoun
Phone Columbus 5116. Broadway, Cor. 72d St.

Chatsworth
344 West 72d Street, at Riverside Drive
Absolutely fireproof, overlooking the Hudson from the Statue of Liberty to Yonkers.
Apartments of 5 to 10 Rooms, $900 to $3,250,
INCLUDING REFRIGERATION.
To those leasing now apartments will be altered to suit.
In connection with Chatsworth is also a Restaurant, Cafe, Barber Shop and Valet Service, &c. Convenient to "L" and subway; Fifth Av. Buses at the door.
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LUCETINE
35-39 West 96th St.
8-story fireproof building, private house block.
One apartment left, 7th floor.
7 rooms, bath and maid's lavatory
Rent $1,200

RIVERSIDE DWELLINGS
611-19 West 114th St.
Between Broadway and Riverside Drive, Subway express station 116th St. and Broadway.
8 exceptionally large, light rooms, 2 baths.
All night elevator service.
One apartment suitable for physician.
Rents $1,100 to $1,400

ANNAMERE COURT
609-15 West 115th St.
7 and 8 large light rooms, 2 baths
All night elevator and 'phone service; superb location.
Rents $780 to $1,200
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West End Av., Cor. 88th St
THE CHAUTAUQUA
SOUTHEAST CORNER
Absolutely Fireproof.
ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS,
6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Attractive rental will be made to those leasing now.
Every Modern Appointment.
Apply Superintendent, on premises.
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Corner 98th Street **THE CHESTERFIELD**
260 Riverside Drive.
6, 7 and 8 rooms $1,500 to $2,400
with 2 and 3 baths. Yearly.
For lease, beginning October. Fireproof, 10-story elevator apartment; efficient day and night service, including door and carriage attendants. Associated properties, 884 Fifth Av. Phone 3008 Madison Square.

FREMONT
8 LARGE ROOMS 2 BATHS
$1350. $1400.
310 W. 94th NEAR WEST END AVE

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17 AND 21 WEST 65TH ST.
7 LARGE ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; near Central Park; subway and 'L' station; rents **$37 to $41**

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2 WEST 83D ST.
Corner High-Grade Elevator House, Overlooking Central Park.
Duplex Apt., 9 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,300.
Also 6 and 7 rooms and bath.
$900 to $1,000.
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MANHATTAN—West Side.

No. 530
West End Ave.
Southeast Corner 86th St.
Select Residential Neighborhood. Subway Station Street.
Can Be Arranged in Suites of
7 to 11 Rooms
Foyer, Pantry, 3 to 5 Baths
Exceptionally Large Rooms. Splendid Arrangement.
Absolutely unexcelled, perfect service. Highest class Apartment house on West side.
Apply on premises, or
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S. W. Cor. B'way & 72d St.
TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 5116.

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210-220-230 WEST 107TH STREET.
HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
NEAR BROADWAY.
5-6-7-12 Rooms—1-3 Baths.
ELECTRICITY FREE.
Rents $720 to $1,800.
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501 WEST 110TH STREET.
HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
ON CATHEDRAL PARKWAY.
6-7-8 Rooms—1-2 Baths.
Rents $1,000 to $1,500.
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57 WEST 58TH STREET
THE CORONET
2 Rooms, 1 Bath; $720
3 Rooms, 1 Bath, 900
5 Rooms, 2 Baths, 1,200
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, 1,600
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, 2,400
Day and Night Elevator Service.
Fireproof Building.
Apply on premises, or to
Harris & Vaughan, Inc.,
569 FIFTH AVENUE.
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Apartments for **Comfort** and **Service**

7—Rooms—8
With 2 Baths
Central Park West
Cor. 90th St
"The Cayuga"
Modern Elevator Apartment
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High-Class Elevator Apartments.
Nine Rooms (Duplex) $2200
Ten Rooms (Simplex) $3000
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"500 West End Avenue"
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Southern, Eastern and Western Exposures.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms—Rentals $1,100 to $2,700.

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Southwest Corner 88th Street,
Overlooking Riverside Drive.
Doctor's Apartment of 9 Rooms—Ground Floor Corner—Specially Arranged for Office and Family.
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84th St., Corner Broadway
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Southern and Eastern Exposures.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms—Rentals $1,000 to $2,400.

We have only one price for the apartments we manage

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Representatives on Premises

BELNORD
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A HOME OF SUNLIGHT AND AIR



If you are looking for an apartment combining apartment features with exclusiveness of a refined home, if you fancy rooms of unusual size suggestive of the Louis XVI. period, with the later day utilities of modern art, inspect the Belnord—the last word in apartment construction. Careful superintendency and trained employees contribute to ideal service. Manager on premises.

7 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 4 Baths
Rental $2,100 to $7,000
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THE DELLA ROBBIA
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NORTHEAST CORNER 96TH ST.
Now Ready for Occupancy
4 to 7 Rooms, 1 to 3 Baths
Rental $1,000 to $2,000
CENTRAL LOCATION, EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE
ONLY A FEW STEPS FROM SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION
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SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents
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Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.
Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.
Two Apartments suitable for physicians.
Modern plumbing. Parquet floors.
Apply at Office, 175 West 58th St.

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250 W. 88 ST.
BETWEEN
B'WAY & WEST END AV.
THE METROPOLITAN
6-7 ROOM APTS., $1,400 TO $1,600.

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225 West End Ave.
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EXCEPTIONAL VALUE
One Apartment of 11 Rooms and 2 Baths, $1,500
Lease and occupancy from Oct. 1.

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127 West 82d St.
Between Columbus & Amsterdam Avs.
NINE-STORY FIREPROOF APT.
Convenient to "L" and Subway.
5 Rooms and Bath,
$75 to $95
Doctor's Apt., 5 Rooms, $70

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76 West 86th Street
AND
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Attractive Apartments of
6-7-8-9 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
All Large, Outside Rooms.
Rentals $1,000 to $1,800 yearly.
APPLY TO AGENT ON PREMISES.

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For the Best Value on the West Side
INSPECT THE
Recently Completed 12 Story Apartment House,
562 WEST END AVE.
AT 87TH ST.
Having two Apartments on a floor of
9 Spacious Rooms and 3 Baths.
Living Room, 17x22; Dining Room, 15x20; Bedrooms, 13x17.
Every Modern Convenience.
White Attendants.
Exceptionally Low Rentals
Apply on premises, or
Derschuch & Co., 150 Broadway

Apartments
61st Street and Central Park West. Eigth rooms and bath. Four elevators.
Rents $900 to $1400
Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd
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THE AYLSMERE,
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Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

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Eight large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated and surface lines. $1,100-$1,800. Inquire Superintendent.

3 Rooms (front)..$60
4 Rooms.....$65
5 " $75

New fireproof elevator apartment house, fine location, near subway and "L" stations.
55 WEST 95TH ST.

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65 Central Park West
North Corner 66th St.
Exceptionally fine apartment, 8 rooms, 2 baths, overlooking park; large, light, airy rooms; modern elevator house; rent very reasonable to desirable tenant. Apply Supt.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

The Right Policy

We apply the same methods to apartment renting that reputable merchants do to merchandising. We have only one price for the apartments we manage.

You will find that our policy of rental and management satisfies you and keeps you satisfied.

Our apartments are all in select locality — easily reached — ideally planned — equipped with every modern aid to comfort.

43 FIFTH AVENUE
N. E. Cor. 11th St.

Chatsworth Annex
340 West 72d St., Bet. West End and Riverside.

The Carlisle Dwellings
450 West End Av., at 82d St.

483 WEST END AV.
N. W. Cor. 83d St.

THE LANCASHIRE
353 West 85th St.

THE DORCHESTER
131 Riverside Drive, at 85th St.

345 WEST 88TH ST.
Bet. West End and Riverside.

771 WEST END AV.
N. W. Cor. 97th St.

THE STRAFFORD
777 West End Av., at 98th St.

THE BRITANNIA
527 West 110th St. East of Broadway.

The above apartments are from five to eleven rooms. The rents range from $1,000 to $5,000.

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MARK RAFALSKY & CO.
56 West 45th Street
Representatives on Premises.

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RENTAL $3,100 & $3,300.
Absolutely Fireproof. Modern in all details.
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77th St. and Broadway.
Open Evenings.
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.
299 Madison Av., cor. 41st St.
Tel. 1481—Murray Hill.

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CLOSE TO FIFTH AVE.
New York's Newest Hotel
Located on a quiet, exclusive street right in centre of hotel, shopping and theatre district.
Splendid light & view all sides.
Suites of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 Rooms with Baths.
Special Summer Rates.
Write or 'phone
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Exclusive Bachelor Apartments

Nineteen West Fifty-fourth Street, a few doors from the University Club.

Apply on premises or to
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THE PARAMOUNT
315 West 99th St.,
Near Riverside Drive.
4, 5, 6, and 7 rooms and 2 baths. All outside rooms. This building offers the maximum of service and comfort in apartment houses.
Rents $660 to $1,300.
Superintendent or
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3,551 BROADWAY
(140th St.)

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7 & 8 ROOMS 2 BATHS
RENTALS $1,380 TO $1,560
207 WEST 56TH
Between Broadway and 7th Ave.
Apply to
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CENTRAL PARK WEST
Corner 107th Street
8 Room Apartments, $800 & Up.

THE PEMBROKE
10-12 West 93d St.
8 Room Apartments, $780 to $1,200.
These apartments have all improvements and excellent service. Apartments suitable for Doctor in each. Agent on premises.
HOPKINS & BOYD, Agents,
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4 Rooms $660-$840 5 Rooms $900
EMAHREL
Modern Fireproof Elevator Apts.
317 W. 99th Near Riverside
Apply to Superintendent.

WELLESLEY
N. E. Cor. 81st and West End Av.
Fine, light seven, eight, and nine room apartments; electric lights, refrigeration and laundry fuel included in rent.
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT on Premises.

302-306 W. 79th St.
Bet. West End Ave. & Riverside Drive.
5, 6 & 7 ROOMS
Modern FIREPROOF building, located on the West Side's most FASHIONABLE street. Rooms large and bright; hardwood floors. Most desirable home for refined families who demand the best of service.
Rents $780 to $1,200 per Year.
Superintendent on Premises.

THE ASHFORD
131 West 110th St.,
Opposite Central Park, Between Lenox & 7th Aves.
Elevator Apartment,
Convenient to Subway & "L"
2 Rooms—$30 to $38
3 Rooms—$35
4 Rooms—$50 to $55
5 Rooms—$65
6 Rooms—$75

REED HOUSE
Broadway at 121st St.

5 rooms....	$660	$720
6 rooms....	$720	$900
7 rooms....	$900	$1200

Perfect Service.
OWNER ON PREMISES.

150-152 West 106th Street
Elevator apartment, 7 large, light rooms; all improvements; rent $1,000-$1,200.
Owner and Superintendent on premises.

80th St., 153 West.
Seven rooms and bath in a carefully managed house; have electric lights, &c.; convenient to "L" and Subway; references required.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Slawson & Hobbs

162 West 72d Street

Near Broadway Tel. Col. 7240

The Halsworth
645 West End Ave.
Southwest Corner 92d St.
One of the latest new-type 12-story apartment houses in the exclusive West Side residential section.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms, 2 to 3 baths, $1,200 to $2,000.

The Oregon
162 West 54th St.
S. E. Corner Seventh Ave.
A new 12-story fireproof apartment; all outside windows, insuring light and ventilation. Extra maids' rooms.
3, 4, 5, 6 rooms & bath, $900 to $1,700.

The Cornwall
255 West 90th St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
A new 12-story apartment house of concrete; soundproof floors and partitions.
7, 8 & 9 rooms, 2 & 3 baths, $1,800 to $2,400.

La Rochelle
57 West 75th St.
A handsome modern fireproof building; large light apartments; long distance telephone in each apartment.
7 rooms and bath, $1,200 to $2,000.

105 West 72d St
Bet. B'way & Columbus Av.
A new 12-story fireproof apartment house; accessible location with southern exposure.
4 & 5 rooms, 1 & 2 baths, $1,300 to $1,900.

The Rexor
600 West 116th St.
Southwest Corner Broadway.
A 12-story steel fireproof structure in a neighborhood noted for its exclusive apartment corner. 5, 6, 7 rooms, 2 & 3 baths, $1,050-$2,100.

The Hamilton
420 Riverside Drive
North Corner 114th St.
A new, absolutely fireproof apartment house; overlooks Riverside Park and the Hudson.
6-7 & 8 rooms, 2 & 3 baths, $1,200 to $2,200.

The Hillcrest
430 West 116th St.
Situated on the crest of Cathedral Heights—the highest part of the city. These apartments have exceptionally light rooms.
8 rooms, 2 baths, $1,500-$1,700.

Georgean Court
58 Central Park West
S. W. Corner 66th St.
A nine-story fireproof building with all latest improvements known to modern architecture.
8 & 10 rooms; 2 & 3 baths, $3,300 to $5,600.

The Pamlico
97 Central Park West
Bet. 69th and 70th Sts.
Fireproof building; large and airy apartments; very select neighborhood; day and night elevator service.
7 and 8 rooms and bath, $1,100 to $1,400.

Bonair
601 West 142d St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
A modern elevator apartment at most reasonable rents. Convenient to Subway station. Rooms large and light.
5 and 7 rooms and bath, $600 to $900.

The Stuart
250 West 94th St.
S. W. Corner Broadway.
The apartments are well planned and rooms are all large and light; near transit lines.
8 & 9 rooms, 1 & 2 baths, $1,200 to $1,500.

The Lucania
235 West 71st St.
Bet. B'way & West End Ave.
Situated on one of the most exclusive residential streets of the West Side; convenient to theatres, clubs, hotels, etc. 3, 5 & 6 rooms, 1 & 2 baths, $900 to $1,800.

4 & 12 W. 92d St
Near Central Park West
A newly renovated house on a high class private block. Elevator, electric light, etc.
7 rooms and bath, $900 to $1,100.

304 West 92d St
Near Riverside Drive
Adjoins the Halsworth Apartments. A high-class 8-story fireproof building; near 'bus line and subway.
5 and 6 rooms, 2 baths, $1,200 and $1,300.

375 Centr'l P'rk W.
Near 97th St.
Very desirable spacious apartments; modern improvements; convenient to transit lines.
7 and 8 rooms, 2 baths, $840 to $1,200.

Woodmere
561 West 141st St.
Northeast Corner Broadway.
10-story fireproof apartments; large, light rooms.
4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath, $600 to $1,000.

Lyndon Arms
524-525 Riverside Drive
Near 127th Street.
Beautiful views Riverside Drive, the Hudson and Palisades.
6 and 8 rooms and bath, $720 to $1,100.

Send for our 1915 Apartment House Directory which contains information regarding apartment houses under our exclusive management.

WILLIAM P. SHERIDAN, Agent,

549 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, Cor. 127th St. Phone 434 Morningside

Some of the buildings under my management in which desirable apartments may be found:

The Devonshire,
542 West 112th Street,
S. E. Cor. Broadway.
A ten-story fireproof building. Notably successful; personal attention of the management to tenants' requirements. Absolutely high-class house service guaranteed. 6 to 10 large rooms; foyers, reception hall; 2 and 3 baths.
Rents, $1,000 to $2,200.

The Roxbury,
540 West 122d Street.
Apartments of 5 and 6 rooms.
Rents, $540 to $840.

The Katahdin,
N. E. Cor. Broadway & 113th St.
Apartments of 8 rooms.
Rents, $1,200 to $1,600.

205 to 211 W. 107 St.
Near Broadway.
Splendid large apartments. 7 rooms and bath. Strictly modern, high class.
$660 to $720 year.

The Bordeaux,
S. E. Cor. Riverside Drive & 127th Street.
Full River View.
Apartments of 6, 7, and 8 rooms.
Rents, $800 to $1,200.

The Grosvenor,
548 Riverside Drive.
Full River View.
Apartments of 7 rooms.
Rents, $720 to $1,000.

Crescent Court,
S. W. Cor. Claremont Ave. & 127th Street.
Apartments of 4, 5, 6 and 7 rooms.
Rents, $420 to $840.

25 West 65th St.
Near Broadway.
Large rooms. All light. Every convenience. Moderate rent.
$540 to $660 year.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Cathedral Parkway
(110th Street)
Near Broadway

4-5-6 Rooms & Baths
All facing front.
To rent from Oct. 1st.
In some cases immediate possession can be had.
Open for inspection from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. daily.

4 Rooms & Bath, $800 up
5 Rooms & Bath, $1000 up
6 Rooms & Bath, $1150 up

Modern fireproof buildings possessing every up to date improvement & appointment.
Apply to Agent on Premises.

Prince Humbert and Marc Antony
214 to 220 Cathedral Parkway (110th St.)

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE SONOMA

N. E. Cor. 55th St. & Broadway.

Offers Exceptionally Well Appointed Apartments AT ATTRACTIVE RENTALS

One 4, 5, and Two 8 Room APARTMENTS

Spacious Rooms, High Ceilings
Southwestern Exposure Prevails.
IDEAL, CONVENIENT, CENTRAL LOCATION.

RESIDENT MANAGER

The Piedmont
316 West 97th St.
OVERLOOKING RIVERSIDE.
6 and 7 All Light, Large Rooms. Elevator and all improvements.
RENTS $75 UP.

---

261 Central Park West
N. W. CORNER 86TH ST.
9 Room Aparts. $2,000 Up
First Class Fireproof

SCARBORO MANSION,
221-223 WEST 57TH ST.
Electric elevator apartments, with seven large, light rooms, baths, and all improvements; located near Central Park; convenient to subway, elevated, and all surface car lines. Inquire of superintendent on premises.

WEST END
AV., 850, NEAR 102nd ST.
High-class elevator apartments, eight rooms and bath; parquet floors; rent $1,100 to $1,200.

NEAR RIVERSIDE
314, 315, 321 West 94th St.
HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APTS.
4, 5, 6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
$42.50 to $87.50.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY

offer the following choice high-grade Apartments to lease.
Being under ownership management, tenants are assured of excellent service and attention at all times.
The buildings are all new, absolutely fireproof, are ideally located and contain all up-to-date features with modern equipment throughout.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN
72d St.—Broadway—73d St.
Express Subway Station at 72d St.
6 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths
Rentals $1,800 to $3,800
Including Refrigeration.
All large and light rooms, with abundant closet space.
There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and service Elevator.
Telephone, 3547—Columbus.

ADMASTON
N. W. Cor. Broadway, 89th St.
Near 91st St. Subway.
Every Modern Convenience.
Apartments of
5, 6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths
Rentals $1,200 to $2,200
The 8 Room Apartments Have Extra Shower.
Telephone, 7793—River.

EVANSTON
West End Ave., at 90th St.
Situated on the finest residential avenue in the city.
Duplex Apartments
9 & 10 Rooms, 3 Baths
Rentals $3,000 to $3,700
Telephone, 7793—River.

FORREST CHAMBERS
N. W. Cor. Broadway, 113th St.
Convenient to 110th St. Subway.
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
Rentals $1,100 to $2,400
Telephone, 6261—Morningside

RESIDENT MANAGER AT EACH HOUSE.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

ALLENDALE

808 West End Av., Cor. 99th St.

7 Rooms 2 Baths, $1,850.
9 Rooms 3 Baths, $2,150.
10 Rooms 3 Baths
Corner Apartment, $2,950
Doctor's Corner Apt., $2,400

KELMSCOTT

316 West 79th St.

6 Rooms 2 Baths, $1,500
7 Rooms 2 Baths, $1,700 to $1,800
8 Rooms 3 Baths, $2,100 & $2,200
ALL ROOMS LARGE AND LIGHT.
Apply to Supt., on Premises, or
EDWIN S. BRICKNER,
140 W. 79th. Tel., 9827—Schuyler.

THE COSMOS

167 W. 71st St.
Dentists and Physicians EXCLUSIVELY.
Each Suite Contains 2 Offices, 2 Operating Rooms and Reception Room. Every attention has been given to all details. Uniform service.
Suites, $1,200 per annum.
One-half Suite, $720 per annum.
F. R. Wood—W. H. Dolson Co.
AGENTS,
Broadway, Cor. 80th St.
Tel. Schuyler—3800.

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9 Rooms
Modern Elevator Apartments,
265 W. 81st St.
Bet. Broadway and West End Av.
Rent, $1500
References Essential.
Apply on premises, or DERSCHUCH & CO., 150 Broadway.

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203 W. 81st St.
NEAR BROADWAY.
3-4-5-6
extraordinarily large, light rooms, 1 and 2 baths, $700 to $1,500. Every modern convenience. 9-story, absolutely fireproof elevator building, near Subway and Elevated Station.
Very desirable physician's apartment.

31-33 WEST 11TH ST.
Eight-story fireproof elevator apartment. Four and five room suites.
RENTS $60 TO $95.

45 WEST 11TH STREET.
Eight-story fireproof elevator apartment. Four-room suites.
RENTS $50 TO $70.

82 WEST 12TH STREET.
Six-story elevator apartment. Four-room suites.
RENTS $40 TO $50.
J. IRVING WALSH,
78 West 11th Street.

Harperley Hall
Central Park West at 64th St.
Choice Apartments for Fall Renting.
2 to 10 Rooms, Rents $720 to $4,000
Exceptional Service; All Modern Conveniences, Including Refrigeration.
Restaurant on Premises.
Under Ownership Management.

OSCAWANA
S. W. Cor. 79th St. and West End Avenue
7 & 8 Large Rooms
Supt. on Premises.
HENRY D. COCHRANE,
2 West 125th St.

294-295 CENTRAL PARK WEST
Eight rooms, bath; rents $1200-$1300
Entrance Hall and Apartments newly decorated; one suitable for doctor or dentist. Apply Supt. on premises.

RENAULT COURT
207-211 West 110th St.
High-Class Elevator Apartment, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Moderate Rents.
OPPOSITE CENTRAL PARK.
Superintendent on Premises.

---

141 Cathedral Parkway,
110TH ST., 7TH AVE.
High-class elevator Apartments, eight large, light rooms; two Apartments to 75 feet face Park south; excellent transit facilities; $1,100 up.

Apartments of Highest Character
Under Personal Management of the Owners, Assuring Unequalled Service.

Colosseum
435 Riverside Drive
South Corner of 116th St.
Largest rooms and most attractive floor plan on Drive. Dining room, 13x19; bedroom, 16x18; living rooms, 16x21, &c. Simplex and Duplex Apartments.
5-7-8-10 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths.
Rents $1600 to $2700

The Regnor
601 West 115th St.
N. W. Corner Broadway
Unusually desirable apartments, unsurpassed location, overlooking Columbia University's grounds. Extra large sunny rooms, all facing the outside; fine river view.
4-5-6-7 Rooms, 1-2-3 Baths.
Rents $810 to $1850

PATERNO BROS., Owners and Builders, JOSEPH PATERNO, Pres.
Office, 601 West 115th St. at Broadway. Open Sunday.

Apartments of Highest Character
Under the Personal Management of the Owners, Assuring Unequalled Service.

THE LUXONIA
305 West 72d St.
Bet. W. End. Av. & B'side Dr.
4-5-6 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,000.

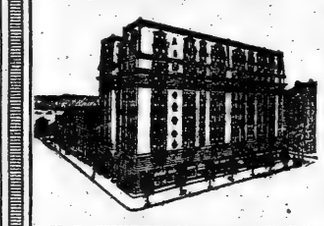
THE SANFORD
229 West 78th St.
N. E. Corner Broadway.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,300.

THE SOPHOMORE
21 Claremont Av.,
Just Above 116th St.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths and Lavatory
Rents $1,405 to $1,600.

THE MENTONE
895 West End Av.
S. W. Corner 104th St.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,300.

PATERNO BROS., Owners and Builders, JOSEPH PATERNO, Pres.
Office, 601 West 115th St., at Broadway. Open Sunday.

MANHASSET APARTMENTS
Broadway, 108th to 109th Streets. Under A-R-E Co. Management
One block from Riverside Drive. Subway Express Station one block.



A select house in a select district for select tenants. Corner apartment of six rooms, $1200. Seven rooms, occupying entire wing of building, $1200 to $1600. Eight and nine rooms also occupying entire wing of building, $1650 to $2000.
H. B. SNYDER, Manager, at Building. Phone 9400 Riverside
MARBRICK REALTY CORPORATION
Owner

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE BORCHARDT,
220 West 98th St., Cor. B'way
Modern 12 Story Fireproof House.
7 ROOMS, Foyer, 2-3 Baths, $1,550 to $1,900.
8 ROOMS, Foyer, 3 Baths, $1,800 to $2,000.
Rooms large and light; excellent service.

STUART ARMS,
226 West 97th St., near B'way
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1400-$1600
2 Room Kitchenettes, Bath, $540-$600.
Rooms very large, abundant closets.
Resident Manager on Premises.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS.
THE MELVILLE, THE WINTHROP,
Amsterdam Ave. at 118th St.
5-6-7 Rooms, $600-$900.
Must be seen to be appreciated.

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320 West 87th St.
High Class Fireproof Apartment,
8 rooms, 3 baths, $2,400
10 rooms, 3 baths, $2,500 to $3,000.
Most refined and delightful Apartments in high-class private house neighborhood.

749 West End Av.
High Class Apartment House,
7 rooms, foyer, 3 baths. $1,500 to $1,900.
5 rooms, foyer, 1 bath. $1,000 to $1,300.
Light on all four sides.
Frank L. Fisher Co.,
148 West 72d St.

VALLAMONT
CORNER ST. NICHOLAS AV. & 119TH.
Exceptional Sunny Apartment.
Large closets, home house, full service; elevator; $55 to $65. Janitor or
WILCOX & SHELTON,
2,107 7th Av., at 125th St.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

HUDSON HALL APARTMENTS
628 West 114th Street
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE JUST OFF RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
6 Rooms (Southern Exposure) $750 to $780
7 Rooms, $900 to $960
ALL WITH EXTRA TOILET AND LAVATORY.
APPLY ON PREMISES.

THE CHERBURG,
1 West 92d St.,
Cor. Central Park West
High-Class Elevator Apartments
Extra Large, Light Rooms
9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $2,000.

---

176 West 81st St.
7 Rooms, Bath, $780 to $840.
8 Rooms, Bath, $840.
Non-elevator Apartment, run like private house; parquet floors, porcelain plumbing fixtures, electric lights, enameled woodwork, finest throughout.
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
148 West 72d St.

THE WEST POINT
330 West 95th St., near Riverside Drive.
HIGH-CLASS HOUSE.
Subway express 96th St.; all night elevator.
5 Sunny light Rooms, $40-$45 | 6 Sunny Rooms, $50-$55
Beautiful Apartment.
301 WEST 107TH, CORNER BROADWAY.
SEVEN LIGHT ROOMS, unfurnished; tiled bath; four flights; hall service, telephone; clean, tidy; all improvements; private house block; elegant neighborhood; $55; five rooms ground floor, $50; decorated to suit.

Where Tenants Get a Home

3-4-5-6-7-8 Room Apts

In Newly Built Houses of Best Construction, Having Every Modern Improvement, in the Best Sections of Upper New York.

Elevator.	3 Rooms	4 Rooms	5 Rooms	6 Rooms	7 Rooms	8 Rooms
"Shelburne Hall," 110 Morningside Dr., N. W. Cor. 121st St.	——	——	$40-$50	$50-$75	——	——
"Rockforest," 255 Ft. Washington Av., S. W. Cor. 171st St.	——	$40-$50	$50-$65	$60-$70	$65-$80	$75-$85
"Abercrombie," 540 W. 165th St., S. W. Cor. St. Nicholas Av.	——	$34	$35-$40	——	$50-$60	$65-$70
"White House," 601 W. 172d St., N. W. Cor. St. Nicholas Av.	——	$35	$35-$40	$40-$50	——	——
"Algonac Court," 165 Audubon Av., N. E. Corner 173d St.	——	$35-$40	$35-$45	$40-$50	——	$75
"Stratford-Avon Hall," 590 West 174th St. S. E. Cor. St. Nicholas Av.	$28-$30	$35-$40	$40-$50	$45-$55	——	——
"William Henry," 600 West 136th St., S. W. Cor. Broadway	——	——	$40-$55	$55-$60	$70	——
"Clareda," 605 West 181st St., Near St. Nicholas Av.	——	$35	——	$50	$60	——
Non-Elevator.						
"The Rexmore," 72-74 Vermilyea Av. One block east of Broadway & 203d St.	$25-$28	$30-$32	$38-$41	——	——	——
565-573 West 175th St., Near St. Nicholas Av.	$22-$26	$27-$32	$35-$39	——	——	——
575-587 West 177th St., Near St. Nicholas Av.	$22-$28	$29-$32	$30-$35	——	——	——
706-710 West 179th St., West of Broadway	——	$27-$32	$32-$40	——	——	——
363-369 Edgecombe Av., North of West 150th St.	$20-$24	$26-$28	$30-$33	$32-$35	——	——
Non-Elevator—Bronx.						
989 Simpson St., Near Subway Station	——	$24-$28	$30-$35	$45	——	——
1,157-1,165 Longfellow Av	——	——	$27-$31	——	——	——
1,166-1,174 West Farms Road	——	——	$28-$31	——	——	——

We have apartments to meet your requirements. Send for our complete renting list.
Our office is open EVENINGS, SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, SUNDAYS and HOLIDAYS.

THE NEHRING CO., Agents

1,278 ST. NICHOLAS AV., Corner 174th St. Telephone, Audubon—2034.
605 WEST 181ST ST., Near St. Nicholas Av. Telephone, Audubon—8670.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Stanley Court
Cor. West End Avenue and 106th Street
NORTHWEST CORNER.
A House of the Very Highest Grade
MODERATE RENTALS.
For light, size of rooms, completeness of appointment, and thoroughness of management this house is unsurpassed by any apartment house in New York.
A FEW CORNER APARTMENTS of 9 rooms and 3 baths ARE AVAILABLE NOW.
Rentals from Oct. 1st.
RENTS FROM $2,000 TO $2,800.
Apply to MANAGING AGENT ON PREMISES or to VASA K. BRACHER, 2010 Broadway.
Telephone—Columbus 861.

An Opportunity for the Right Family

Why do so many people with plenty of means continue to live in the older apartment houses year after year?

Because they know that there are some things that the newest apartments cannot give, and that good service is as essential as artificial refrigeration.

A house of this type—that is, of roominess and comfort, at very low rentals—is NO. 391 WEST END AVENUE, (between 78th and 79th Streets.) Night and day hall and elevator service.

The following apartments will be available October 1st:

1 Apartment—7 Rooms and 1 Bath, $1,250.00
1 Apartment—8 Rooms and 1 Bath, $1,500.00
1 Apartment—8 Rooms and 1 Bath, $1,600.00
1 Apartment—8 Rooms and 1 Bath, $1,700.00

If you are looking for a home in the city, look at this one.

Loton H. Slawson Company 171 Madison Avenue, New York
Agent and Manager.

The BELLGUARD
(Just completed.)
216 W. 89th Street
S. E. Cor. B'way.
A centrally located apartment house in a most desirable residential neighborhood, convenient to Subway, elevated and surface lines.
3 Rooms and Bath
6 Rooms, 2 Baths
7 Rooms, 3 Baths
Rentals $800 to $2,000
Exceptionally spacious rooms, foyers and corridors, with roomy closets. Renting agent on premises, or apply to
J. AXELROD,
200 W. 72nd Street Cor. B'way

TERRACE COURT
202 Riverside Drive
S. E. Cor. 93rd St.
Modern fireproof apartment, 7, 8, 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Rentals $1,600 up.
166 WEST 87TH ST.
Only one Apartment to lease.
5 rooms and 2 baths with large foyer, $1,150.
Apply to Manager on premises, or SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents, 162 W. 72d St., or
J. AXELROD, OWNER,
200 W. 72d Street. Cor. B'way.

STUDIO Apartment, West 67th Street. Finest in City. Lease or sale at attractive price. Five large rooms and bath. In addition there is a very large studio and foyer hall. Inspection Invited. WM. B. DUNGAN, 165 Broadway, New York.

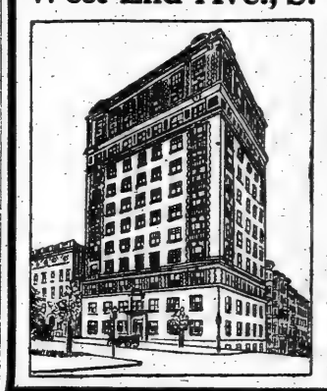
RICHELIEU 8
171 West 95th Street.
Extra large, light rooms; elevator and electric light; rents $900 to $1,200. Ground floor especially adapted for doctor. Apply Supt. on premises. 8

APARTMENTS.
One or more rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished. The Calumet Apartment Hotel, 340 West 57th St., caters to guests requiring refined surroundings. Excellent restaurant. Doctor's three-room apartment, ground floor.

OWNER'S APARTMENT
10 ROOMS, 3 BATHS
Overlooking Central Park, $4,000.
Harperley Hall
1 WEST 64TH STREET.

252-254 West 84th St.
Improvements.
Janitor, 256.
6 Rooms, $34 to $38.

West End Ave., S. W. Cor. 78th St.



Situated in a very desirable residential neighborhood, private house section; recently completed.
For Lease
8 & 9 Rooms
3 Baths
$2,500 & up
Exceptional Light and Air
Strictly Fireproof.
SUPT. ON PREMISES.
Tucker, Speyers & Co.,
435 5th Av. 2750—Murray Hill.

BE SURE TO SEE BOTH OF THESE HOUSES BEFORE YOU DECIDE

VAUXHALL
780 Riverside Drive at 155th St.
Very unique corner, new 5-room 11-story building.
4 Rooms & Bath, $650.00; to 7 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,350.00
Magnificient Views from Every Window—B'way Sub. Sta. 157th St.
One Splendid Doctor's Suite, with private entrance. Resident Manager, Phone 7100 Audubon.

GREYTON COURT
630 W. 141st. Cor. of Riverside Drive
3-5-6-7 ROOMS WITH 1 TO 3 BATHS.
Prices $600.00 to $1,300.00 per year.
Absolutely Fireproof—Large Rooms and Closets.
Best of Service. Resident Manager, Telephone 7610 Audubon.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

10 & 11 ROOMS
3 baths.
Rental $2,000 to $3,000
Best value for the money in town.
ALL LIGHT, OUTSIDE ROOMS.
125 Riverside Drive
NORTH CORNER OF 84TH ST.
Also 8 rooms, $1,600 to $1,800.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

FINE ELEVATOR APTS.
IN BEST LOCATION.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
4 & 6 ROOMS, $40 & $60; 3 & 5 W. 104TH ST.
5 & 6 ROOMS, $45 & $50; 40 W. 127TH ST.
4, 5 & 7 ROOMS, $35 to $60, 30 E. 128TH ST.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

"ST. CLOUD"
252 WEST 91ST ST.
7-8 ROOM APARTMENTS.
$900-$1,100.
HIGHEST CLASS ELEVATOR HOUSE.
BEST VALUE IN THE CITY.

ELWOOD, 4 W. 105TH
CONVENIENTLY LOCATED, NR. PARK
Modern Elevator Apartments,
5 Rooms and bath, $40; 8 Rooms and bath, $70
Apply to L. R. HARRISON, on premises.

---

38 WEST 59TH STREET
FACING PARK.
Sublet: Summer rates; half price; handsome furnished apartments, 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath. Leases now being made from Oct. 1st.

PARTHENON & HESPERUS
117th to 118th St. and Manhattan Av.
Most convenient location in city; elevated express trains two blocks; 2, 4, and 6 rooms; rents, $30 to $65; restaurant.

---

120 WEST 47TH ST.
(Bet. 6th and 7th Aves.)
Seven Rooms. Elevator Apartments. Rent Moderate.
L. BILOON & CO.,
Agent on Premises. Open Sundays.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Fred'k Zittel & Sons

IN THE APTHORP. **Broadway and 79th Street** TEL., 9700—SCHUYLER.

Offer the following Elevator Apartments for Rent:—

801 West End Ave.,
N. W. Corner of 99th St.
Absolutely fireproof building conveniently located, close to 96th St. Subway express station and surface lines; large, airy rooms; every modern improvement.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,400 to $2,200.

The Prasada,
50 Central Park West.
South corner of 65th Street, overlooking Central Park.
Large rooms and closets.
8, 9 & 10 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $3,000.

The Dallieu,
101st St. and West End Avenue.
Southeast Corner.
Modern 12-story elevator apartment house. Thoroughly up-to-date in every particular.
6 Rooms and 3 Baths,
9 Rooms and 3 Baths,
Filtered water, elevator service, etc.
Rents $1,600 and $3,000.

251-55 West 98th Street,
Close to Subway Express Station.
Modern elevator apartment house of the most modern type; all light and airy rooms; southern exposure.
6 Rooms and 2 Baths.
$1,000 to $1,300.

The Runoia,
267 West 89th St.
New 8-story fireproof building; extra large rooms and closets; modern in every respect.
5 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,000 to $2,000.

Rafford Hall,
N. W. Corner Broadway and 144th St.
The rear apartments afford a splendid view of the Hudson River; all improvements; elevator service, etc.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $600 to $1,000.

The Arleigh,
620 West 115th St.
Modern elevator apartments. All modern improvements.
6, 7, 8 Rooms and 2 Baths.
$900 to $1,200.

The Rolyat,
Southwest Corner Broadway and 140th St.
Large rooms, pantries, and closets.
Suites of 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $1,000 to $1,200.

St. Charles,
101 West 72d St.
Eight Large Rooms and Two Baths.
Must be seen to be appreciated; elevator service, etc.
Rents $1,200 to $1,300.

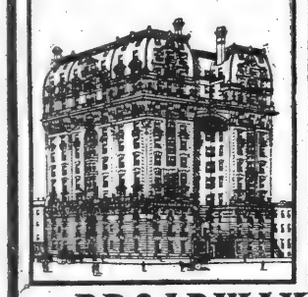
The Desmond,
2,026 Seventh Av., Near 121st St.
Building to be remodeled. Every improvement to be installed. Elevator service, etc.
8 Large Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,000.

The Montague,
203 West 94th Street,
Adjoining Broadway.
Very Attractive 4 and 5 Room Apartments.
Rents $480 to $720.

St. Evona,
N. E. Corner 135th St. and Broadway.
New six-story fireproof elevator apartment house; large, sunny rooms; southern exposure.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms.
Rents $540 to $1,100.

If these apartments do not meet with your approval, we have others that do not appear in this advertisement. A call at our office will save you much time and annoyance. We will mail you our booklet containing full descriptions of our houses on request.

DORILTON



MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE
Unusual Sunny Exposure.
Express Subway Station 100 Feet Away.
Free Electric Light and Refrigeration.
3 Vacancies Only
5 to 9 Rooms
$1,600 to $2,800
Write or telephone for Booklet. See Resident Superintendent.

BROADWAY & 71ST ST.

TO LEASE FROM OCTOBER FIRST

ONE UNUSUAL APARTMENT

In New York's Most Exclusive Apartment House

Where the living rooms are big and spacious—where the sun streams in each window and the air is fresh and pure—where all the master's rooms face the street—where the appointments are only of the most up-to-date and approved type—where, in fact, the entire suite has been fashioned after the finest private residence with the housekeeping cares eliminated.

Let us send you floor plan—or, better still, call and inspect this apartment. It will be shown you with pleasure at your convenience.

ALWYN COURT 182 West 58th St.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

AMHERST
204 West 110th St.
8 ROOMS $1,700 PER ANNUM
3 BATHS
STRAND VIEW
309 West 99th St.
Near West End Ave.
7 ROOMS $1,500 PER ANNUM
2 BATHS
Under the Management of Bing & Bing, 119 W. 40th St. Tel. Bryant—6410. Manager on Premises.

THE MILLARD
18-20 WEST 107TH ST.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTS.
4 to 8 ROOMS EXTRA LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, BEST IN N. Y. AT THE PRICE. $35 to $65

109th, 204 West, Near Broadway
4-5 Rooms and Bath. Beautiful apartments: electricity; phone; hall service; hardwood floors; beautiful entrance. $30 $40
Owner's management.

The Sevillia
Apartment Hotel, 117 W. 58th St.
Apartment of 2 rooms and bath; also one 3 rooms and bath, unfurnished, from Oct. 1st.

57th St., 322-328 West
HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
8 Elegant large rooms; block to Broadway, L and Sub. stations; most convenient part of city; unexcelled service. $1000
Naughtin & Co., 2650 B'way. River.—1146

MANHATTAN—West Side.

6-7-8 ROOMS
$1,000 to $1,700
Especially desirable. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. LIVING ROOM 19x19; OVERLOOKING PRETTIEST PART OF CENTRAL PARK.

Audley Hall

92D ST.,
S. W. corner; elevated one block, subway three blocks; excellent service.
Ewing, Bacon & Henry
101 Park Av. M. H. 2500.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Placid Hall
S. E. Cor. 151st St. & Riverside Drive
5, 6, 7-Room Apartments
FROM $50 TO $100.00.

CLARISSA ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
2400 7th Ave., Cor. 140th St.
5 rooms $32.50
5 rooms, bedroom 17x10 ..... $40
6 rooms ..... $40 to $42.50
7 rooms, corner $55

CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS
NEW 2 & 4 ROOMS
417 West 114th Street.

THE ROSEMONT,
126A West 127th St.
6 rooms and bath; elevator and telephone service all night. Electricity. Hardwood floors. Moderate rent.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

DOWNTOWN OFFICE **1133 Broadway** TEL. FARR. 9494.

GOODALE PERRY & DWIGHT

2705 Broadway At 103d St. TEL. RIVER. 975.

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS IN THE RIVERSIDE DISTRICT MAINTAINING THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF SERVICE

THE CLEARFIELD
324 W. 103D ST., Cor. Riverside Drive.
5-8 and 9 Rooms and 3 Baths
$1,050 to $2,600.

THE ALLERTON
600 W. 113TH ST., Cor. Broadway.
6-7 and 8 Rooms and 2 Baths
$1,200 to $1,800.

THE WENDOLYN
322 W. 100TH ST., Cor. Riverside Drive.
9-10 and 11 Rooms and 3 Baths
$2,500 to $3,600.

THE YORKSHIRE
562 W. 113TH ST., Cor. Broadway.
7 and 8 Rooms 2 Baths
$1,000 to $1,800.

THE CORTLANDT
210 Cathedral Parkway (110th St.) Bet. B'way and Amsterdam Av.
ONLY TWO LEFT.
7 Rooms 2 Baths
$1,700 to $1,800.

THE FRIESLAND
235 W. 103D ST., Cor. Broadway. At Subway Station.
6-7 Rooms and Bath
$1,050 to $1,300.

Eton Hall—Rugby Hall
29—CLAREMONT AVE.—35
7 and 8 Rooms 2 Baths
$1,000 to $1,600.

HUDSON GRANT-VIEW
126 Claremont Ave.
5 Rooms and Bath
$660.

REXTON—CAYUGA
320 W. 83rd St., 324 W. 83rd St., Near Riverside Drive.
6 Rooms and Bath
$850 to $1,000.

THE CRESTON
839 WEST END AV., S. W. Cor. 101st St.
One 6 Rooms, $900
One 7 Rooms, $1,100

THE HAWORTH
239 W. 103D ST. Just off Broadway.
7 Rooms and Bath
$840 to $1,050.

RIVERSIDE DWELLINGS
611-619 W. 114TH ST.
8 Rooms 2 Baths
$1,100 to $1,400.

THE GLENHAM
2,626 BROADWAY. Bet. 99th & 100th Sts.
7-8 Rooms and Bath
$900 to $1,250.

ANNAMERE COURT
609-615 W. 115TH ST.
7-8 Rooms 2 Baths
$780 to $1,200.

THE MAYFIELD
15 EAST 10TH ST., Near 5th Avenue.
8 Rooms and Bath
$1,800.

410 West End Av.
Near 79th St. Subway.
7 & 8 Rooms and Bath
$960 to $1,250.

610 W. 111th St.
Elevator Apts.
5 & 6 Rooms and Bath
$720 to $1,100.

617 W. 115th St.
Non-Elevator.
5 Rooms and Bath
$480.

Inquire of Superintendents or at Our Office

Attractive, Homelike Apartments, Moderately Priced,
Under the Management of
A. L. MORDECAI & SON,
30 EAST 42D ST.

119 West 71st St. Fireproof Apartment House. ONLY ONE APARTMENT REMAINS TO LEASE.
4 ROOMS AND BATH
Rental $900.

The HAMPTONS
117th St., St. Nicholas and 7th Aves.
Most exclusive dwellings in Harlem. Every room an outside room. Elevator apartment. Convenient to Subway, "L" and surface cars. 7 and 8 room suites.
Rentals $720 to $1,100 yearly

The HUDSON FULTON
S. E. Cor. 136th St. and Broadway.
A few suites to let from next October in this elevator apartment house. 6 to 8 rooms and 2 baths. One block from Subway.
Rentals $800 to $1,000 yearly

The Aspinwall Apartments
399-403-407-411 Audubon Ave.
Entire block front from 185th to 186th St. A few apartments to rent from next October. Within short walk of 181st St. Subway Station. These buildings were awarded a prize by the American Institute of Architects.
4 ROOM SUITES—$28 TO $34 PER MONTH
5 ROOM SUITES—$35 TO $43 PER MONTH

LOUIS KEMPNER & SON,
2,443 BROADWAY, AT 90TH ST. Tel., 3120—River.
OFFER THE FOLLOWING ELEVATOR APARTMENTS:—

ST. REGIS COURT N. W. Cor. B'way & 152d St.
6-story elevator Apt. house, modern, fireproof, all improvements. Southern exposure.
Apts. of 4, 5, 7 and 8 Rooms and 1 and 2 baths.
Rents $420 to $1,000.

PONCHARTRAIN 312 West 109th St.
Between Broadway & Riverside Drive.
8-story elevator Apt. house, with all improvements.
Apts. of 6 and 7 Rooms and 1 and 2 baths.
Rents $840 to $1,200.
One 3-room and kitchenette Apt., 8th floor, $720.

THE HYPERION 320 W. 84th St.
Bet. West End Ave. and Riverside Drive.
Beautiful 8-room and 2-bath Apts. in the choicest locality on the upper west side. Rents $1,100 to $1,150.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

THE MAJESTIC
St. Nicholas Av., S. E. Cor. 145th St.
7&8 Rooms & Bath
Rentals $720 to $1,000.
Large, light rooms, complete, elevator and telephone service. All modern conveniences. Close to subway and elevated lines.
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.
N. E. Cor. Madison Av. & 41st.
Tel., Murray Hill—1481.
Renting Agent on Premises.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

OVERLOOK
802 West 181st Street
COR. PINEHURST AVENUE
7 & 9 Rooms
WITH 2 BATHS
$780-$1,100
OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT
Phone 3652 Audubon

Before deciding on an Apartment look at
PRINCE'S COURT,
3920 Broadway,
N. E. Cor. 164th St.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms.
Rent $480, $900.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

GREAT RENT REDUCTION.
New Elevator Apartments.
REGENT HALL,
3100 Broadway, Northeast Cor. 123d St.
High-class house, convenient to subway; block from Grant's Tomb and Riverside Drive.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths (Cor.), $65-$70 Formerly $80 to $85.
6 Rooms and Bath, $55-$60 Formerly $65.
5 Rooms and Bath, $40-$50 Formerly $55 to $60.
Ground floor, front, adapted for physician.
4 Rooms and Bath, $45 Formerly $50.

LIDO HALL
Cathedral Parkway at 7th Av. (N. W. Corner)
6-7-8-9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
Rentals $1,000 to $1,700
Overlooking Central Park. Fireproof. Block to "L" or Subway. Car and bus.
Representative on premises or
W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.
Tel. Cort. 1633.

608-610 West 150th St.
ELEVATOR AND ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES. MANAGEMENT OF NEW OWNER.
4 Rooms, $37.50-$40.00
5 Rooms, $45.00-$47.50
6 Rooms, $55.00-$57.50
7 Rooms, $62.50-$65.00
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

BING & BING
140 WEST 40TH STREET

Mr. and Mrs Tenant.

Due to present business conditions we have just finished a new apartment house at an extremely low cost without in any way lowering the quality.

This enables us to rent apartments at prices which never have been and we believe never again will be duplicated.

The normal price of an apartment of 12 rooms and four baths is 30% higher than our price

Referring you to 1155 Park Avenue Cor 92d Street we are

Cordially Yours
Bing & Bing

BING & BING
119 West 40th St. Tel., 6410 Bryant.
NEW APARTMENTS
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
LEASES FROM OCTOBER 1.

993 Park Av., Cor. 84th St.	8-10-11 Rooms 3 Baths	$2,800 to $4,300
955 Park Av., Near 82d St.	7-9-10 Rooms 3-4 Baths	$2,400 to $3,500
1,155 Park Av., Corner 92d St.	8-10-12 Rooms 3-4 Baths	$1,900 to $3,900

LARGER SUITES CAN BE ARRANGED.
An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co. Open for inspection in each house.

ALSO

Brentmore, 88 Central Park West, Corner 69th St.	9 Rooms 3 Baths	$3,750 to $4,000

Two Styles, Simplex and Duplex.
For rent from October 1st.
Immediate possession may be arranged.

Apply on Premises, or at the Office of Bing & Bing
119 West 40th St. Tel., 6410—Bryant.

Telephone, 6410—Bryant. **BING & BING,** 119 West 40th St.

SMALL APARTMENTS,
KITCHENS & KITCHENETTES.

1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms	**The Dearborn** 350 West 55th St., Bet. 8th & 9th Avs.	Large, Light Rooms. Fireproof. Unfurnished. $30-$80. Furnished. $37.50-$95.	
3 & 4 Rooms	**The Stanwood** 321 West 55th St., Bet. 8th & 9th Avs.	Living Rooms, 18x19 Bedrooms, 13x14 Unfurnished. $60 to $90. Furnished. $75 to $110.	
3 & 4 Rooms	**135 W. 79th St.** Bet. Columbus and Amsterdam Avs. New Building.	New Fireproof Building. Recently completed. Living Rooms, 19x20 Chambers, 13x16 Rental, $1,020 to $1,200.	
2, 3 & 4 Rooms	**The Poinciana** 434 West 120th St., Cor. Amsterdam Av.	Unfurnished. $35 to $75. Furnished. $45 to $90. Overlooking Columbia Campus. Large, Light Rooms.	
2 & 3 Rooms	**Whitestone** 609 West 127th St.	Bath, Kitchenette, unfurnished, $30 to $42.50. Furn., $40 to $57.50.	

Manager at each house. Satisfactory References Absolutely Indispensable.

NEW FIREPROOF APARTMENTS
236 West 70th Street,
JUST OFF BROADWAY.
One Apartment Vacant,
6 ROOMS, 2 BATHS. RENT $1,500
ALSO
3 & 4 ROOMS, BATHS, $900-$1,000
Strictly Private House Block.
Close to Subway and "L." Superintendent on premises.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

8 minutes to 116th St. Express Station, 6th and 9th Ave. "L."
MORNINGSIDE PARK APARTMENTS
Facing most Picturesque Park in Manhattan.
4 ROOMS, $35-$45
5 ROOMS, $50-$60
6 ROOMS, $60-$70
7 ROOMS, $80-$85
Every Modern Housekeeping Convenience.
40 MORNINGSIDE AVENUE
N. E. CORNER WEST 118TH ST.

Fairview Court,
3117-3127 Broadway,
Near 125th St.
Apartments of 3, 4, 5 and 6 large rooms
RENTS $30 TO $60
Elevator service—all improvements. Superintendent on Premises, or E. C. SIMONSON, 100 Broadway.

ALLVIEW
709 WEST 170TH ST.
4-5 Rooms, $30-$38
Class of tenants absolutely restricted. Michael J. Martin Corp. on Premises.

"THE ENDYMION,"
352 WEST 117th ST.,
near Park, close to transit; 6 and 7 rooms; elevator; full service; home house; tenants stay years; rents very low to right families; only $45 to $57.50. Supt. or
WILCOX & SHELTON,
2,107 7th Av., at 125th St.

GRAND VIEW
689 ST. NICHOLAS AV., COR. 155TH ST.
Eight large rooms and two baths; every modern convenience; immediate occupancy; convenient to "L" and surface roads; rents, $1,000 to $1,200; the best service.
PORTER & CO., 159 WEST 125TH ST.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

NEW UNIVERSITY COURT
70 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, Cor. 117TH ST.
Near Columbia University.
Every convenience known provided; view for 50 miles from the parlor windows; the entrance with the splash of its fountains unsurpassed; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs allowed.
4 Rooms, $480-$540.
5 Rooms, $720.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,000.

HAGUE COURT
NEAR COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY,
400 West 118th St., facing Morningside Park.
5 Large Rooms, $600.
7 Large Rooms, 2 Toilets, $900
8 Large Rooms, 2 Toilets, $1,000
7 Large Corner Rooms, $1,200
Apply Superintendent respective buildings or
W. ALANSON ALEXANDER,
503 5TH AV. TEL. 2718 MURRAY HILL.

Northcliff
N. W. Cor. Broadway & 146th St.
Overlooking Riverside Drive and Hudson River. Ten-story fireproof and soundproof.
JUST COMPLETED.
4 and 5 Rooms. A delightful place to live.
ALSO THREE-ROOM KITCHENETTE.
$575 TO $1,050.
DU BOIS & TAYLOR
3551 Broadway (146th St.)
Agent on Premises.

THE SONOMA,
191 Claremont Av., West 127th St.
HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
Five and six rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, electric light; modern improvements; $40 to $46. Apply to Superintendent.

The Duncraggan

Ready for Inspection. North Side of Plaza.

181st St. & Riverside Drive
3--4--5 ROOMS
With all the improvements and devices that contribute to the health and comfort of Tenants. Rents $30 to $60.
Located on a Plaza 120 Feet Wide.
Commanding a magnificent view of the Park, River and Palisade scenery; within easy access of all transit lines. The proposed bus service will pass door.

Rivercliff
628 WEST 151st ST.,
Building just completed.
AT RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
3, 4 & 5 ROOMS, $35-$60
JUST THE HOME YOU HAVE BEEN LOOKING FOR; SPACIOUS CLOSETS, LARGE FOYER HALL, ETC.; BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.

The Trossachs
106 NORTHERN AVE.,
JUST NORTH OF 181ST ST.
3, 4, 5 & 6 ROOMS, $30-$65
EXTRA LARGE, LIGHT, ESPECIALLY WELL ARRANGED, OVERLOOKING HUDSON AND PALISADES, SHORT WALK TO SUBWAY STATION. AGENT PREMISES.

Holyrood Court
New Elevator House.
436 Ft. Washington Ave.,
S. E. COR. 180TH ST.
One of the choicest locations on Washington Heights.
ONE BLOCK WEST OF BROADWAY.
3, 4, & 5 Large, Light, Exceptionally Well Arranged Rooms, $35-$65

The Fairfield
97 Ft. Washington Ave.,
SOUTHWEST CORNER 163D ST.
Overlooking Parade Grounds.
4, 6 & 7 ROOMS, $45-$85
Extra Large, Light.
BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED, ABUNDANT CLOSET SPACE, COMMANDING VIEW OF PALISADES AND HUDSON RIVER; STREET UNDER SUPERVISION PARK DEPARTMENT; IDEAL RESIDENTIAL SECTION OF MANHATTAN. AGENT PREMISES.

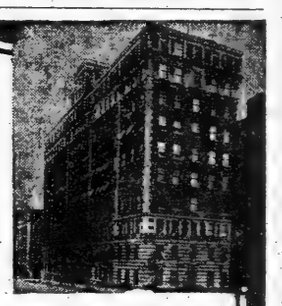
Audrey Hall
575 WEST 172d ST.
N. E. COR. ST. NICHOLAS AVE.
4, 5, 6 & 7 ROOMS, $37.50-$75
BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED, SPACIOUS CLOSETS, SUNLIGHT IN EVERY APARTMENT; SHORT WALK TO 168TH STREET SUBWAY STATION. OWNER ON PREMISES.

The Garnell
55 WEST 95TH ST.
STRICTLY PRIVATE HOUSE BLOCK. NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING. 2 BLOCKS TO SUB. & L STATIONS.
3, 4 & 5 Rooms, $55-$75
EXTRA LARGE, LIGHT; LARGE CLOSETS; ESPECIALLY WELL ARRANGED. AGENT ON PREMISES.

73-75 W. 92 St.
Private House Block.
ADJACENT TO MOST BEAUTIFUL PART OF CENTRAL PARK. CONVENIENT TO ALL CARS.
7-8 ROOMS, $47.50-$67.50
LARGE, LIGHT, FINE CLOSET SPACE; EVERYTHING TO MAKE AN IDEAL HOME.

36-42 W. 93 St.
PRIVATE HOUSES FRONT & REAR.
STATION STREET.
HALF BLOCK FROM PARK.
7 & 8 ROOMS, $50-$65
EXTRA LARGE, LIGHT; ALL IMPROVEMENTS, ELECTRICITY, ETC. LAVATORIES BETWEEN BEDROOMS.

None but desirable tenants accepted.
Our Fall list of Apartments, from 3 to 10 rooms, now available. Agent on premises, or
87th St., Cor. B'way. **KEMPE & CO.** Schuyler 5610



7-8-9 & 10 Rooms, Foyer and 3 Baths
THE SCHERMERHORN
Madison Avenue
Entire Block, 82d to 83d Streets.
Mark Rafalsky & Co.,
56 WEST 45TH ST.
TELEPHONE, BRYANT—7848.

BEFORE DECIDING—INSPECT
The Cleburne
West End Ave.—Broadway—105th St.
OVERLOOKING HUDSON
New 6 to 10 Room Apartments.
Ready for Occupancy. Appointments Most Attractive.
ON PREMISES, OR
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,
158 Broadway, Tel 6758 Cortlandt. Columbus Ave. at 72d St. Tel. 2750 Columbus.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

112
Cathedral Parkway
For Occupancy Oct. 1

Only 4 Apartments Available	
4 Rooms	$660
5 "	870
7 "	1,350

On upper floors of 12-story fireproof house, overlooking Morningside Park and St. John's Cathedral.
All Outside Rooms—Bright and Sunny.
Filtered water, portable vacuum cleaner. Separate storerooms and laundry in basement.
Unsurpassed Transit Facilities.

THE LANCASTER
605 W. 141, near Riverside Drive
Near Subway. Modern elevator building. Select locality. Large, light rooms. Day & Night Service. Southern Exposure.
6-7 Rooms, $45.00 to $65.00

West Side, Above 110th Street.

ALABAMA APARTMENTS
350 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Northeast Corner 127th St.
Overlooking Hudson and Palisades
One of the most picturesque spots on the Drive, with transportation facilities unequalled.
SUITES 3 to 7 Large Rooms;
All light and handsomely decorated; steam; electricity.
ALL TILED BATHS with SHOWER. All Night Phone and Elevator Service.
Every Modern Appointment.
Very Reasonable Rentals.
Apply RESIDENT SUPERINTENDENT.

THE WASHINGTON
2,034 to 2,040 7th Ave., Corner 122d St.
Make October 1 reservations now.
Two rooms, kitchenette and bath..$30 and $40
Corner Apartment, five large rooms....$65.00
Eight rooms, all light.....$70.00
Nine very large rooms.....$80.00
Furnished Suites,
two, three and four rooms, $35.00 to $60.00.
First class restaurant on the premises.
See Superintendent. Tel. Morningside—3500.

THE LAVALETTE
New Six Story Elevator Apartment
No. 1 Arden Street
one block from Dyckman St. Subway Station: 2, 3, 4 and 5 rooms and bath. On premises, or E. S. WILLARD & CO., 52 William St. Tel., 6969 Hanover.

An Apartment That Is a Real Home

Some people prefer to buy an old house rather than build a new one, because there is about an old house a livability, a character, which cannot be duplicated.

For the same reason some people prefer one of the older apartment houses built in the days of leisurely comfort, when expense of building was not so great.

Such houses offer bigger rooms, more rooms, more closets and a certain indescribable air of homelikeness that more than compensates for the lack of the ultra-modern improvements of the newest houses.

This is especially true when the rents for the same amount of space average lower than in the newest apartments.

Such a house is **495 WEST END AVENUE,** (southwest corner of 84th Street). Night and day hall, elevator and telephone service. There are now available the following:

9 Rooms and 3 Baths, $2,000.00
10 Rooms and 3 Baths, $2,600.00
11 Rooms and 3 Baths, $2,200.00 to $2,700.00

As these apartments have their own personality, you must see them to appreciate what they really offer you. Floor plans will be sent on request.

Loton H. Slawson Company 171 Madison Avenue, New York
Agent and Manager.

Here Are Homes
THE CHOICEST On Washington Heights

We request your inspection. We know they will meet your most exacting expectations. Each has daily personal supervision and management conducted on the highest plane, so that supreme satisfaction is afforded each tenant.

Brockton—Elevator. *661 West 180th Street, N. E. Corner Broadway.* 4-5 Rooms, $40 to $50.

"Nathan Hale"—Elevator. *454 Fort Washington Avenue, S. E. Corner 181st St.* 3-4-5-6-7-9 Rooms, $35 to $120.

"The Avoca"—Fireproof Elevator. *251 Fort Washington Avenue, N. W. Corner 170th St.* 4-5-6 Rooms, $43 to $75.

Swampscott—Elevator. *660 West 180th Street, S. E. Corner Broadway.* 5-6-7 Rooms, $45 to $70.

"The Annadale"—Elevator *385 Fort Washington Avenue, Corner 177th St.* 4-6-7-8 Rooms, $42 to $91.67.

Jumel Terrace—Elevator. *485 West 160th Street, Near St. Nicholas Av.* 5-7 Rooms, $45 to $75.

"The Chancellor"—Elevator. *720 West 181st Street, Bet. B'way and Ft. Wash. Av.* 2-3-4-5-6 Rooms, $23 to $50.

Hispania Hall—Elevator. *601 West 156th Street, N. W. Corner Broadway.* 4-6-7-8 Rooms, $38 to $100.

The Northdale—Elevator *West 179th Street, S. E. Corner Northern Av. (West of Broadway.)* 2-3-4 Rooms, $19 to $40.

"The Inglewood"—Elevator. *718 West 178th Street, Bet. B'way and Fort Wash. Av.* 4-5-6-7 Rooms, $35 to $65.

542 W. 179th St. Non-Elevator. 4 Front Rooms, $35.

Rodney, Elevator. *555 West 170th Street.* 3-4 Rooms, $27-$40.

820 West 180th St. *Corner Pinehurst Av.* Non-Elevator. 5 Rooms, corner, $40 to $44.

Renting Agents on premises, or

KNAP & WASSON CO.
4,249 Broadway, at 181st St. 'Phone, 4420—Audubon.
3,759 Broadway, Corner 156th St. 'Phone, 870—Audubon.

150 WEST 79TH ST.
Bet. Columbus & Amsterdam Aves. 12-Story Building.
One 9 Room Duplex.
One 9 Room Simplex.
Rental $2,600.

315 Central Park West
N. W. Corner of 91st St. 12-Story Building.
One 10 Room Duplex Apartment.
Rental $2,600.

587 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Cor. 136th St.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms.
Rental $900 to $1,380.

1,100 PARK AVE.
Corner 89th St.
9 Rooms.
Rental $1,600.

EDGAR A. LEVY, 505 FIFTH AVE.
Telephone 6960—Murray Hill.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

The Riviera
Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.
Modern 12-story Fireproof Apartment. Subway Station Half Block Distant:
5 rooms $660 to $750 per annum
7 rms. $1000 to $1200 per annum
8 rms. $1200 to $1500 per annum
9-10 rms. $1600-$2000 per annum
A. J. ODELL, Resident Manager.
Telephone, Audubon—5400.
Service and management under direct supervision of owners.

Buckingham Court
310-312 West 99th St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
Convenient to 96th and 103d Subway and Elevated Station at 99th St. and Columbus Av.
A High Class 8 Story Apartment.
8 Large, Light Rooms, 2 Baths
Rents $1200 to $1400 per annum
Ownership Management, Assuring Tenants of Excellent Service at All Times.
Apply to Supt., on Premises, or
Manhattan Leasing Co.,
149 Church St. Tel. 6300—Barclay.

Bachelor Apartments.
Harlem Library Apartments, 32 W. 123d St. Delightfully located in Harlem's choicest residential section; one or two rooms; only $15 to $30. WILCOX & SHELTON, 2,107 7th Ave. (125th St.)

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558 West 140th Street, Corner Broadway.
6 and 7 Rooms
REASONABLE RENTS.
Superintendent on Premises.

THE UNADILLA
128 WEST 11TH ST.
High-class elevator apartments; six, seven attractive, well-planned rooms, all outside; $50-$1,000. Under new management.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

"Best Apartment Values"
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR HOUSES.

Hamlet Court, Wilton Court,
600 W. 165. Cor. B'way. 601 W. 164.
Near Subway Station.
Beautiful View of River.
2-3-4-5-7-8 Rooms, $300 to $1,200.

RIO GRANDE—RIO VISTA
15-21 Fort Washington Ave.
2 Blocks Broadway and 157th St. Overlooking Hudson.
2-3-4-5 Rooms, $360 to $840.
Kitchens—Kitchenettes.

SEMIRAMIS
137 W. 110th St., Opp. Park.
Near "L" and Subway.
6 and 7 Rooms, $660 to $1,200.

ZENOBIA
217 W. 110th St., Opp. Park.
Near "L" and Subway.
5 Rooms, $720—8 Rooms, $900-$1,020.
Inquire Supts., on premises, or
LOUIS SCHLECHTER,
217 West 110th. Tel. Cathedral 9513.

610 West 136th St.
4-Room Apartment, $31 and $32.
6-Room Apartment, $46.
7-Room Apartment, $47.

615 West 136th St.
4-Room Apartment, $31 and $32.
5-Room Apartment, $36 and $37.

619 West 136th St.
4-Room Apartment, $32 and $35.

The above apartments are between Riverside Drive & Broadway. One block from subway express station.
Ranald H. Macdonald & Co.
29 West 34th St.

AXTON COURT,
622 West 141st St.,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Modern fireproof elevator Apartment; excellent service.
3 ROOMS, $40.00
4 ROOMS, $50.00
5 ROOMS, $65.00
Agent on Premises.

Efficient Management

F. R. WOOD. W. H. DOLSON Co.

Broadway, Cor. 80th Street — Telephone, Schuyler 3800
Branch Offices: 373 5th Ave., N. E. Cor. 35th St.; Broadway at 144th Street and 163rd Street.
Downtown Office: No. 140 Broadway, Cor. Liberty St.

THE CLIFDEN
264 Riverside Drive. South Corner 99th St.
12 Story, 3 Elevators.
Southwestern Exposure.
7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,300 to $2,400.

265 CENTRAL PARK WEST
South Corner 87th St.
7 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Doctor's Apartment, 4 Rooms, $1,000.
Rents $1,500.
Near Subway and "L."

VERSAILLES
250 West 91st St.
Southwest corner Broadway.
Subway Station at Door.
8 and 9 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,600 to $2,000.

THE HADRIAN
225 West 80th St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
10-Story Fireproof.
5 and 6 Rooms and 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $900 to $1,200.
All Outside Rooms. 4 Exposures.

HOLLAND COURT
315 West 98th St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
4, 7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $720 to $1,400.

CAROLYN COURT
565 West 162d St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $900.

WALLACE
568 West 149th St.
Southeast corner Broadway.
Extra Large 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Connecting Bedrooms; Most Attractive.
Rents $720 to $840.

THE BELNORD
Broadway to Amsterdam Av.
86th to 87th St.
7 to 11 Rooms, 2, 3 and 4 Baths.
Rents $2,100 to $7,000.
Including Electric Light and Refrigeration.
Vacuum Cleaner Service Free.
Extra Large Rooms.
All Bedrooms Face Private Garden.

Ramona and Charlemagne
528-532 West 111th St.
Subway at 110th St.
3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
3 Rooms, Kitchenette.
Rents $600 to $1,100.

THE COURTENAY
55 Central Park West.
Between 63th and 66th Sts.
10 Rooms, All Outside, 3 Baths.
One Apt. on Floor—Southern Exposure.
Rents $2,100 to $2,800.

VICTOR HALL
622 West 113th St.
8 Story Fireproof Modern Apartments.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $780 to $1,100.

CASTLETON-SAGUENAY WELLINGTON-WELLESLEY
East Side Broadway, 142d to 144th St.
4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents, $35 to $75 per Month.

HAZELTON COURT
2,099 Broadway, near 123d St.
4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
3 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette.
Rents $360 to $540.

THE SHOREHAM
60 St. Nicholas Av.
Northeast corner 113th St.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $660.

THE ROSEMARY
4 and 6 West 93d St.
Adjoining Central Park.
Near "L."
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,200.

THE BRAENDER
418 Central Park West.
South corner 102d St.
Near Subway and Elevated.
10-Story Fireproof; 2 Elevators.
Corner Apartment.
12 Large Outside Rooms and 3 Baths.
$2,000.
Southern Exposure.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms, $600 to $1,200.

ST. FRANCIS COURT
Riverside Drive, North Corner 135th St.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $1,200.
8 Outside Rooms, Corner, $1,200.
Immediate Possession.

THE EVELYN
101 West 78th St.
Non-housekeeping Apartments.
Maid service and electric light.
2 and 3 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $660 to $900.
Extra Large Rooms.

HEATHCOTE HALL
609 West 114th St.
One Block from Riverside Drive.
Convenient to Subway.
3 Rooms, Kitchenette.
4 and 5 Rooms, Kitchen.
Rents $600 to $1,000.

MALVERN
47 Claremont Av.
Adjoining corner 119th St.
Overlooking Columbia and Barnard College.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $900.

LUCILE
122 West 114th St.
Southeast corner St. Nicholas Av.
Near Subway and "L."
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $660.

451 WEST END AVENUE
Southwest corner of 82d St.
7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $65 to $75.
Telephone and Hall Service.

THE BARNARD
106-110 Central Park West.
Southwest corner 71st St.
10 Story, 3 Elevators.
6, 7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,500.
Including Refrigeration.
First floor for doctor.

THE BELVOIR
472 West End Av.
Southeast corner 83d St.
Modern Apartments.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $1,600.
First floor suitable for doctor. Cor. apartment.

THE STETSON
262 West 83d St.
Adjoining West End Av.
8 Large, Light Rooms and Bath.
Rents $1,300 to $1,400.

VERA
9 West 68th St.
High-Class Elevator Apartment.
8 Large, Light Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
One Apartment on each floor.
Rent $1,600.
Private House Block.

LARCHMONT
448 Central Park West.
South corner 105th St.
7 Rooms and Bath; Corner.
Rents $900 to $1,100.

SYLVIA HALL
560 West 144th St.
Near Broadway.
2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $360 to $720.

FLORENCE COURT
509 West 176th St.
Southwest corner Amsterdam Av.
3, 4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $336 to $600.

THE DORILTON
Broadway, Corner 71st St.
Magnificent Structure.
Unusually sunny exposure. Express Subway Station 100 feet away.
Free Electric Light and Refrigeration.
3 Vacancies Only, 5 to 9 Rooms.
$1,600 to $2,800.
Write or Telephone for Leaflet.

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37-43 West 92d St.
Near Park, Subway and "L."
5, 6 and 7 Rooms.
$900 to $1,400.

THE TALLEDAGA
61 Hamilton Place.
Corner 140th St.
6 and 7 Rooms.
Rents $720 to $840.

IRVING ARMS
222 Riverside Drive.
Corner 94th St.
Fireproof Building.
Corner Apartment.
9 Rooms & 3 Baths, $1,700.
Southern Exposure. Vacuum Cleaning.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rents $1,300 to $1,600.

GREENWICH
446 Central Park West.
Adjoining corner 105th St.
Overlooking Central Park West.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,000.

DALLAS COURT
Overlooking Hudson River.
Broadway, Southwest Corner 144th St.
One Block from Subway.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $600 to $1,020.
Corner Apartment, 7 Rooms, $1,020.

THE CORINSECA
Northwest Corner.
209 West 97th St.
One Block 96th St. Subway.
7 and 8Rooms and Bath.
Rents $780 to $1,100.

POWELLTON
228 West 97th St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
Modern Apartments.
8 and 9 Very Large Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,600 to $2,000.

THE PASADENA
10 West 61st St.
Southwest corner Broadway.
12 Story. Overlooking Central Park West.
2, 4, 7, 8 & 10 Rooms & 1, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $840 to $2,600.

817 WEST END AV.
Southwest corner 100th St.
Subway at 103d St.
Fireproof Apartments.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,400 to $2,000.
Extra Large Rooms.

DOROTHEA
331 West 101st St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
Subway at 103d St.
All Outside Rooms Facing Hudson.
8 Large Rooms and Bath.
Rents $1,100 to $1,400.

GRACEHULL COURT
668 Riverside Drive.
South corner 149th St.
Excellent View of Hudson River.
One Block from Subway.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $840 to $1,200.

ELLERSLIE COURTS
West side B'way, 140th and 141st Sts.
Cor. Rooms. All Southern Exposure.
Immediate Possession.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $900.

FRANKLYN HALL
961 St. Nicholas Av.
158th to 159th St.
Near Subway and "L."
4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $600.
All Outside Rooms.

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THE ACKERLY
241 West 101st St., Near B'way.
7-8 Extra Large Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,400-$1,600

Greyloch Dwellings
3505 Broadway, corner 143d St.
4-5-6 Rooms and Bath, $600-$950

THE BRITTANY
241 West 102d St., Near B'way.
8 Extra Large Rooms & Bath, $1,200-$1,300

THE SUMMIT
414-416 West 118th St.
Near Morningside Drive.
6 Large, Light Rooms and Bath, $600-$720

HELEN COURT
14 Morningside Av., cor. 115th St.
8 Large Rooms, Facing Park, $600-$900

EL CASCO COURT
205 West 103d St., Near B'way.
3-4-5-6 Rooms and Bath, $480-$720

All Have Modern Improvements and Elevator Service.
INQUIRE ON PREMISES OR
G. SCHWEGLER, 3507 Broadway, Cor. 143d St.

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509-517 West 121st St.

Refined as their surroundings are the Bancroft Kitchenette Apartments, in the heart of the "College Centre," a step from Columbia University. A few expiring leases permit us to offer a few suites of exceptional desirability. Two rooms, kitchenette and bath, $35 to $42.50; three rooms and bath, $45 to $60. Dining room in building—prices very moderate. Applications may be made to the manager on premises, or Bancroft Holding Co., 74 Broadway, New York Telephone Rector 9780.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

1364-1372 St. Nicholas Ave.
(Near 179th St.)
Elevator Apartments.
One of the most desirable locations on Washington Heights. Convenient to Subway, Broadway car and crosstown lines. Cool, light, airy suites. 5 and 6 rooms.
Rentals $420 to $540.
Apply on premises, or to
HEILNER & WOLF,
30 East 42d Street.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Apartments
Chester Court
86 West 119th St.
6, 7, 8 and 9 Rooms and Bath newly renovated. $600—$1,200
Ronda and Chateau d'Armes
161st St. and Fort Washington Ave.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath. $480—$1,000
The Forres
251 West 81st Street
7, 8 and 9 Rooms and Bath $1,200—$1,400
Further particulars and plans of all the apartments are on file at our offices at
10 East 45th St.
14 Wall Street
Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co

Wellington Arms
500 West 144th St.
Up-to-date Apartment House, with all modern improvements.
5 Rooms, all outside, $50.00
5 Rooms, all light, $45.00
6 Rooms, all large and light, $50.00 and $55.00
Call and inspect apartments, or see
FRED'K ZITTEL & SON, Agts.,
Broadway and 79th St.

THE ARDELLE
527 Riverside Drive,
Opposite Grant's Tomb and Claremont.
6-7-8 Rooms, Foyer, 2 baths.
The Best Built House on Riverside.
Management of Owner on premises.

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ELEVATOR APARTMENTS,
580 St. Nicholas Av., Cor. 139th St.
Block from 6th & 9th Avs. L express station.
2-3-4 Rooms, $30 to $40
Most delightful location; directly opposite St. Nicholas Park and City College. Exceptionally high-class house, with every newest improvement.
Superintendent on Premises.

824 St. Nicholas Ave., cor. 151st St.
Elevator and hall service.
Five Front Rooms, $40
Six Front Rooms, $45
Short walk to 9th Av. "L"; by new express fifteen minutes to 14th St., twenty minutes to Bridge.

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610 West 152d St.
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
High-class elevator; splendid service; six and seven outside rooms; unobstructed view Hudson; $55 to $75. Lease from Oct. 1st. Inquire Supt.

Great Rent Reduction
New Elevator Apartments

The Northern Northwest Cor. 181st St. & Northern Ave.
3 blocks west of Broadway.
Subway Station at 181st St.
Immense rooms and finest in city. Size 16x20 feet. Southern exposure.

9 Rooms, 2 Baths, Butler's Pantry (Corner)	$95	Formerly $125.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, Butler's Pantry (Corner)	$75-$85	Formerly $110.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, Butler's Pantry	$70	Formerly $80.
6 Rooms, 1 Bath, Butler's Pantry	$60	Formerly $75.
5 Rooms, 1 Bath, Butler's Pantry	$50	Formerly $60.

The Kenilworth 45 Pinehurst Ave., Northeast Cor. 179th St.
Highest location in city, most desirable residential section. All rooms outside and extraordinarily large.

7 Rooms, 2 Baths (Front)	$70	Formerly $75 to $80.
6 Rooms, 2 Baths (Front)	$55-$60	Formerly $65 to $70.
5 Rooms & Bath (Front)	$50	Formerly $55.
4 Rooms & Bath (Front)	$40	Formerly $45.

160th St.---Riverside Drive---161st St.
and 655 West 160th St.
Overlooking the Hudson and Palisades
ROMAINE AND LOYAL
NEW BUILDINGS READY FOR OCCUPANCY
Suites of 4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 2 Baths
Rentals $480 to $1320.
Special Arrangements on Leases Signed Prior to October 1st
Renting Agent on Premises—Phone Audubon 8591
Friedman Construction Co. Phone Cortlandt 839 189 Broadway

West Side, Above 110th Street.

STONEHENGE
—ELEVATOR— APARTMENTS
"On the Crest of Washington Heights"
225 feet elevation at street grade. Opposite 191st St. subway station.
Conveniently arranged apartments of beautiful rooms.
Each Apartment Sound-Proof.
Brick walls separate suites.
Rooms extra large and light, with large windows and numerous large closets.
Every New Improvement.
3 Rooms, Bath, Foyer.
4 Rooms, Bath, Foyer.
5 Rooms, Bath, Foyer.
5 Rooms, Bath, Foyer, Pantry.
599 W. 190th St.
Northeast Corner
St. Nicholas Ave.

FORT TRYON APARTMENTS
561 WEST 180TH STREET,
Corner St. Nicholas Ave.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Elevator; Electric Light; $32 to $60.
Apply on premises, or
J. E. Whitaker, 2106 B'way, at 74th St.

THE COURTWOOD
600 WEST 169TH ST.
SOUTHWEST CORNER OF BROADWAY.
7 ROOMS, 2 BATHS.
6 ROOMS, 1 BATH.
5 ROOMS, 1 BATH.
Exceptional service; halls newly decorated.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

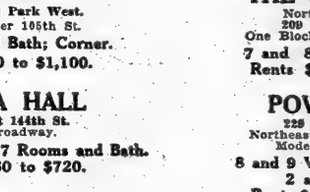
The LATHAM
92 Morningside Avenue,
N. E. Corner 122d Street,
Overlooking the Park.
Convenient to all lines of transportation. Greatest number of outside light rooms in city. Day and night elevator service.
Large Rooms—Low Rent.

4 Rooms and Bath	$40.00
5 Rooms and Bath	50.00
6 Rooms and Bath	60.00
7 Rooms and Bath	70.00

Corner Apartment,
8 Rooms and Bath, $85.00
Resident Agent for Owner on premises, where leases may be made.

ROCKLEDGE COURT,
3,044 Albany Crescent
B'way and 231st St. Sub. Station.
3-4-5-6 Rooms, $24.00-$43.00.
Large rooms, big closets; all improvements.
Ready for Occupancy Sept. 1st.
Class of tenants absolutely restricted.
Michael J. Martin Corporation
Owner on Premises.

VERSAILLES PALACE
605-607 W. 113th St. bet. B'way and Riverside Dr.
6 Rooms, $1,000 up.
8 Rooms, $1,375 up.
Modern house; spacious rooms; abundance of light; unexcelled service. Superintendent, or JOSEPH ATZ, 39 Church St.



Would You Like
An artistic home?
Quiet, yet only a few minutes away from shops and theatres?
Bright sunlight adds to your happiness in these conveniently arranged rooms.
Moderate in rent.
Then you'll like
LASANNO COURT
307 West 79th Street
6 rooms, 1 bath, $1,000 up
7 rooms, 2 baths, $1,500
8 rooms, 2 baths, $1,500 to $1,800
Apply on Premises, or to
George Rosenfeld Co. Inc.
51 East 42d St.
'Phone Murray Hill 1936

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Edmund Francis Court
Northeast Corner
Amsterdam Av. and 120th St.
New 11-story Apartment House, overlooking Columbia University.
3 to 6 Large Rooms with Kitchens.
Restaurant in the Building.
Rentals Per Annum $600 to $1200
Superior management and service.
Also a Few Furnished Apartm'ts.
N. BRIGHAM HALL & WM. D. BLOODGOOD, INC.,
542 5th Ave., Corner 45th St.
Telephone, 7632—Bryant.
OR ON PREMISES.

High Class Apartments
Near 207th St. Broadway Subway Station. Amid the most delightful country surroundings.
127 Vermilyea Av., 4-5 rooms.....$30
611 W. 204th St., 3-4 rooms, $20 to $25
72-82 Seaman Av.—New House, 4-5-6 rooms, $33-$40-$42.50
These apartments contain every newest improvement—telephone, electricity, &c.
Apply on premises or
M. Just, 612 West 207th St. 'Phone, Audubon—461.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE
No. 552, Just North of 127th St.
THE MADRID
4, 6, 7, 8 rooms, 2 baths, $540 to $1,200. High-class elevator apartment house, abundance of air and light. Close to Subway and surface cars. If not now interested cut this out for future references.

608 W. 140, near RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
6 ROOMS $40-$45 RENT
Elegant, large, light rooms; every modern improvement; electric light, telephone service each apartment.
APPLY PREMISES.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

HIGH CLASS FIREPROOF ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

EL DORADO
Beautifully situated best section of Central Park West.
300 Central Park West, 90th St. to 91st St.
Suites of
5 Rooms and Bath
6 Rooms, 2 Baths
10 Rooms, 2 Baths

507-513 W. 113th St.
4-5-6 Rooms,
Rents, $630 to $840.

530 West 113th St.
5 Rooms,
Rents, $900.

HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

FINLEY MANOR
574 St. Nicholas Av., corner 139th St.
2-3-5 Rooms.
Rents, $360 to $780.

HIGH CLASS NON-ELEVATOR APTS.

STONY POINT
751 West 180th St.
Corner Pinehurst Ave.
Situated in Washington Heights. Most delightful residential section.
4-5 Rooms, $390 to $540.

Apply Superintendent, on premises, or
M. RAYMOND, 507 WEST 113TH ST. Phone, Morningside 3340.

River Cliff
628 WEST 151st ST.,
Building just completed.
AT RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
To Sublet 3 and 4 Rooms
$420 TO $660 PER ANNUM.
JUST THE HOME YOU HAVE BEEN LOOKING FOR; SPACIOUS CLOSETS, LARGE FOYER HALL, ETC.
Apply on Premises, or to Owners, KEMPE & CO., 87TH & BROADWAY. 'Phone 5610—Schuyler.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

High Class Apartments to Lease

SELECT HOUSES IN VARIOUS LOCATIONS.

GLEN CAIRN
270 Riverside Drive, Cor. 90th.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,600-$1,700
8-9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,800-$2,300-$2,500
Absolutely fireproof and soundproof elevator apartments.

DAYTON COURT
35 Fort Washington Av., Corner 160th St.
4-5-6 Rooms, $540 to $900
New, beautiful elevator apartments; in the highest and most healthful section of Washington Heights; street under supervision of Park Department. Rooms are extraordinarily large and light.

RAYMORE COURT
232-238 West 106th St., Near Riverside Drive.
4-5-6-7 Rooms ALL OUTSIDE $600 to $1,100 CHAMBERS.
An elevator apartment house of the highest class; on an extra wide street; every convenience; private safes, mail chutes; hardwood finish throughout.

65 Fort Washington Av.
Cor. 161st St.
Four, Five, Six, Seven Rooms, $540-$1,000
A high class elevator apartment house in Washington Heights' most beautiful residential section; delightful, spacious chambers, tremendously large closets and every newest improvement.

ORINDA and AMAZON
522 to 530 West 157th St.
5-6-7 Rooms, $552 to $870
Elevator; select neighborhood; Subway Express 157th and Broadway; elevated express 155th and 8th Av.; largest rooms on heights.

CHESBURNE
91 Fort Washington Av., Cor. 162d Street.
4-5-6-7 Rooms, Rentals, $540 to $1,000
A magnificent elevator apartment. An ideal location, tree-lined avenue, overlooking Hudson and Palisades; every apartment isolated and complete as private dwelling; up-to-the-minute improvements.

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4-5-6-7 Rooms, $504 to $900
Every apartment an outside one and separated by solid brick walls, are some of the exceptional attractions of this new elevator home

THE SIDNEY
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6 Rooms, $420 to $456
High class non-elevator house; splendid large, light rooms, with every modern improvement.

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3-4-5 Rooms, $324 to $568
A non-elevator apartment house, with exceptional improvements; delightfully light, large rooms; sleeping chambers extra large size, 9x14.

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A non-elevator apartment house of the highest class; rooms are extraordinarily large, spacious closets and every improvement.

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Acadia—1,889-93 Seventh Av., (corner 115th St.)—7 and 8 rooms, $1,200 to $1,400.
Greylock & Stratford—371-373 W. 118th St.—7 and 8 rooms; $600 to $780.
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Harriet—1-3 W. 127th St., (cor. 5th Av.)—4 and 6 rooms, $480 to $720.
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4 Rooms and Bath.....$26-$30
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5 Rooms & Bath.
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Low Rents, Sunlight and Quiet.
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Booms	3	4	5	7	8
Rents	$42	$55	$65	$80	

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Near 181st St. Subway Station. New building; spacious rooms. Richly finished.

Rooms	4	5	6	7
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Near 181st St. Subway Station. Beautiful view of river. Large rooms, ample closets, all conveniences.

Rooms	7	8	9
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High Class Elevator Apartments
2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms and Bath.
MODERATE RENTS. Exclusive residential section, near subway and "L."

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High-class, seven, eight rooms elevator apartments; unsurpassed service; $60-$75.

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HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
ALL-NIGHT SERVICE.
5-6 ROOMS. $37.50-$47.50.

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Corner apartments, 8 large, light rooms; electric lights, all improvements. Rents, $35-$37.

$55, 7 Rooms and Bath.
Modern Elevator Apartments
Large, sunny rooms, all facing the street.
135 Hamilton Place, at 143d St, or
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8 AND 9 ROOMS
all outside, large, beautifully finished; $80 upward; refined houses; restricted Fort Washington Av.; references required; owner resides premises. Westwood and Cliffewood Courts, West 179th to 180th St., on Fort Washington Av.

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4 to 6 rooms; $40 upward; Washington Heights; most refined houses; every improvement; restricted avenue; refined; owner lives on premises. Westwood and Cliffewood Courts, West 179th to 180th St., on Fort Washington Av.

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53d to 54th St.
80% RENTED
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Three Apartments Left
2A, Duplex, 12 Rooms, 4 Baths, $3,600.
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10C, Duplex, 9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $3,100.

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Northeast Cor. 67th St.
North Apts., 9 Rooms and 3 Baths, $2,000, $2,800.
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Near Lexington Avenue.
Modern 9-Story Fireproof Building.
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Very reasonable rentals.

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4B, Duplex, 14 Rooms, 3 Baths, $4,000.
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981 PARK AVENUE
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9 Rooms, 2 Baths.$1,650-$2,200.
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Modern 8-Story Fireproof Building.
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All Outside Rooms.
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For the Winter Season
In the Park Avenue Section
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Between Park and Lexington Avs.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,950-$2,250.
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6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,800; two left.
Ground Floor, 4 Rooms and Bath, $800.

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Three Apartments Left
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Subway station within 200 feet of building.
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All Large Outside Rooms.
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Broadway Subway, 181st, to University Av. trolley, 8 cents. Parquet floors; two families on floor; tenants restricted. Booklet.

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With Broadway entrance and conveniences; elevator. All outside 6 to 9 room apartments.
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4 to 6 large, beautiful rooms, in elevator apartment; $33 to $55.

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7 rooms; elegant, large, light; every modern improvement; RENTS night and day elevator; electric light and 'phone service. $40-55

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7th Av., 1,919, corner 116th; open plaza, bet. subway and "L" express stations; 7-8 rooms, extra large, light, high-class; all improvements; newly decorated; reduced to $65, $75, $85; great concessions; see these before you select; now is the time for selections.

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Four and six rooms and bath, large and light, $35 and $55; subway 137th St. and Broadway; efficient service; references. Premises, or
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High-class elevator apartments to lease.
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MANHATTAN—East Side.

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All apartments have dining room and living room facing the avenue. Each has a maid's toilet. All floors parquet and hardwood. Electric lights. All-night elevator service.
6 Rooms & Bath, $840 up.
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4 Rooms all improvements; $4 Weekly
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8 Rooms & 2 Baths to 10 Rooms and 3 Baths. Rents $1,400 to $2,000

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538-540 West 124th St.
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THE LAURISTON
1239 Madison Av., cor. 89th St.
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SEVEN & EIGHT ROOMS
RENTS, $1,200-$1,800

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Corner East 17th St., Overlooking Stuyvesant Park.
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Large, light and airy; 'phone, elevators, electric light, uniformed hall attendants; separate servants' toilets.
Apply to Supt., on premises.

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Large rooms, good light, hardwood floors, all night hall service.
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13 East 49th St.	9 East 49th St.
36 East 49th St.	13 East 49th St.
28 East 55th St.	36 East 49th St.
19 East 57th St.	28 East 55th St.
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Elevator. Modern Building.
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Elevator Apartments.
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3-4-5 Rooms, $360 to $540.
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FOUR TO EIGHT ROOMS.
$900 TO $1600
Spacious rooms, excellent service; accessible; near park. Attractive large studio, bedroom and bath, $950.

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7 rooms and 1 bath.....$1,500—$1,800
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104 East 40th Street At Park Ave.
5 & 6 rooms, 1 and 2 baths, $1,800—$2,500

144 East 40th St.
6 rooms and bath.....$1,500—$1,800

146-8 East 49th St.
2, 3 and 4 rooms and bath...$540—$1,200

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49 West 57th St. The Soncy
8 & 9 rooms, 1 & 2 baths...$1,800—$2,000

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One Doctor's Apartment.....$1,000

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17 rooms & 5 baths.....$9,000

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565 Park Avenue At 62d St.
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829 Park Avenue Cor. 76th St.
6, 7 & 8 rooms, 2 & 3 baths, $1,400—$2,800

960 Park Avenue Cor. 82d St.
9, 11 and 13 rooms, 3 and 4 baths, $4,200—$6,000

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7 rooms and bath.....$850—$1,200

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8 rooms and bath.....$1,100 to $1,200

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110 Riverside Drive Cor. 83rd St.
8 and 9 rooms, 2 baths....$1,900—$2,000

127 Riverside Drive Cor. 85th St.
8 rooms and bath.....$1,800

190 Riverside Drive Cor. 91st St.
8 to 14 rooms, 3 to 5 baths..$3,800—$6,000

530 Riverside Drive
5 & 8 rooms & bath.....$600 to $1,200

723 St. Nicholas Ave. Cor. 146th St.
4, 5, 6 rooms & bath.....$480—$720

25 Fort Washington Ave.
At 160th St.
5, 6 and 7 rooms and bath.....$600—$780

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS

116 West 59th St.
2 and 3 rooms and bath....$1,000—$2,400

510 Park Ave. Cor. 60th St.
2 rooms, bath and kitchenette, $1,000—$1,250

601-603 Madison Ave. At 57th St.
2 and 3 rooms and bath.....$780—$1,700

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8 Rooms & 2 Baths Rents $2800
9 Rooms & 3 Baths Rents $3500
10 Rooms & 4 Baths Rents $4000
Modern Fireproof Building
Apply Superintendent on premises or
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NORTHEAST CORNER 54TH STREET.
3 apartments, 8 to 12 rooms, 3 & 5 baths, $3,500, $6,000.
Doctor's Office, 4 Rooms and Bath, $2,100.

118 East 54th St.
1 apartment, 9 rooms, 3 baths, $2,800.

115 East 53rd St.
1 apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, $2,700.
Doctor's Office, 3 Rooms and Bath, $1,200 to $1,440.

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3 apartments, 6 and 7 rooms, 2, 3 baths, $1,980, $2,250.

Moore & Wyckoff,
Phone 1263 Bryant— 546 Fifth Avenue —Corner 45th St.

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S. E. Corner 92d St.
Ready for Occupancy
Apartments of

18 ROOMS	$4,800 TO $5,350
6 BATHS	

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Persons engaged in business in this vicinity can lease at attractive prices either non-housekeeping or housekeeping Apartments of from two rooms and bath to ten rooms and two baths; avoiding subway and elevated railway travel and the consequent annoyance and loss of time. Good restaurant and room service.
Strictly Fireproof; 5 Elevators, Electric Light. All-Night Telephone and Elevator Service.

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Parlor, Bedroom, and Bath, Furnished or Unfurnished.
Service Included.
RENTS $480 TO $720.
Apply on premises, or to
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114-116 EAST 71ST ST.
8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
6 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
DOCTOR'S APARTMENTS.
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT.

THE PALACIO,
Park Ave., corner 65th St.
8 Rooms and 2 Bathrooms.
ALL LARGE, OUTSIDE, SUNNY ROOMS.
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT.

THE ST. ANDREW,
2 EAST 127TH ST.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
ALL-NIGHT SERVICE.
5-6-7 rooms, $55-$90.

THE CLARK
N. E. COR. MADISON AVE & 67TH ST.
9 Rooms and 3 Baths, $1,400 and $1,500.
SUPT. ON PREMISES.

New Modern Apartments
"On the crest of Washington Heights."
225 feet elevation at street grade.
3-4-5 Rooms and Bath
Ready Sept. 1st.
192d St. & St. Nicholas Ave.
1 Block from 191st St. Broadway Subway Station.

MANHATTAN—East Side. | MANHATTAN—East Side.

121 Mad. Av.
CORNER 30TH ST.
Large and Perfectly Arranged Duplex Housekeeping Apartments in above Fireproof Building.
Spacious rooms, parquet floors, electric light and baths. Extra rooms for maids.
Duplex Non-Housekeeping Apartments Furnished and Unfurnished, 3 Large Rooms and Bath, Including Room Service.
A Very Desirable Ground Floor Apartment for High-Class Physician.
Also Suite of Large Living Rooms, Bed Chamber and Bath, with Room Service if Desired.
Good Restaurant maintained for tenants only.

56-60 E. 87 St.
Near Park Ave.
Highest Type Elevator Apartment. All Night Service.
7 Rooms—$1,100-$1,200.
Physician's or Dentist's Apart.—$900.
Large Rooms Flooded with Sunlight.
OWNER ON PREMISES.

THE SUSSEX
55 EAST 65TH ST.
Apartments of seven or eight rooms. Rent $1,400. Extra maids' rooms. Private house block. Apply to Superintendent.

THE MILDRED
140 E. 92d St.
Seven large outside rooms, maid's toilet. Hall and elevator service. Rents only $750.

1,331-35 MADISON AV.,
S. E. CORNER 94TH ST.
AND 2 BATHS.
LIGHT ALL AROUND.
RENT $1,600 TO $1,800
Apply on Premises, or
BROOKE & GEORGER,
29 West 34th St.
Tel. 1880 Gresley.

Murray Hill Chambers
167 Madison Ave., S. E. Cor. 33d St.
3 rooms, bath & kitchenette, including service. $60-$80
177 MADISON AVENUE Near 34th St.
2 rooms, bath and kitchenette $50
3 rooms, bath and kitchenette, including service, $75
178 MADISON AVENUE Near 34th St.
3 rooms, bath and kitchenette $45
Entire floor, 4 rooms, bath & kitchenette, $1,100 per annum, including service.
179 MADISON AVENUE Near 34th St.
2 rooms, bath and kitchenette $45
$60, including service.
These APARTMENTS are between the VANDERBILT HOTEL, 33d Street SUBWAY STATION, WALDORF, McALPIN, and HUDSON TUBES.
11½ WEST 26TH STREET
2 rooms and bath $25
1147 BROADWAY, Near 26th St.
3 rooms and bath $35
Wm. J. Roome & Co. Inc.
177 MADISON AVENUE, at 34th St.

THE CARROLLTON
COR. MADISON AVE. & 76TH ST.
In the Finest Residential District.
7 AND 8 VERY LARGE ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
LIGHT ALL AROUND.
RENT $1,600 TO $1,800
Apply on Premises, or
BROOKE & GEORGER,
29 West 34th St.
Tel. 1880 Gresley.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

PALERMO
125-127-129 East 57th St.
Elevator Apartments.
Large, Light, Airy Rooms.
8 and 9 Rooms
Moderate Rental.
SUPT. ON PREMISES.

THE KNICKERBOCKER
247 Fifth Avenue
DUPLEX HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT
Also a small
NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT

PHIPPS HOUSES
MODEL APARTMENTS.
4 rooms and bath; all improvements;
WEEKLY RENTS $6.25
351 EAST 31ST ST.

BROOKLYN.

Oxford and Cambridge Hall
202-209 Underhill Av.,
cor. St. John's Place, overlooking Prospect Park Plaza; new elevator Apartments.
3-4-5 Rooms, $30 to $60

Brooklyn's Newest High Class Elevator Apartments

Kings Court
296 Sterling Place,
cor. Butler Place, overlooking Prospect Park; high class elevator Ap'rtm'ts.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $75

St. Regis
S. W. Cor. Bedford Av. and Dean Street, facing Grant Square; new elevator Apartments.
4-5-6 Rooms, $40 to $60

Renting Agent on Prem.

Beautiful Ocean Parkway,
Bet. Beverley Road & Church Av.
IRMA COURT and ELEANOR APTS.
Now Ready for Occupancy
Suites of 4 and 5 Rooms
These apartments gratify every possible requirement for an unduly and comfortable home. Conveniently located; minute's walk to Church Av. or Smith St. trolley; 17 minutes to Manhattan by Brighton Beach Subway.
Rents $36 to $50
Agent on premises, or
LOUIS GOLD, Builder
44 COURT STREET, BROOKLYN.
Phone Main 7050-51.

EASTERN PARKWAY,
749 to 781, Corner Kingston Ave.
$40 TO $50.
Modern apartments, 7 and 8 rooms, 2 baths; in the most healthful section of Brooklyn; easy access to Manhattan via subway.

PARKWAY COURT
Elegant high-class apartments of 4 to 8 rooms, all improvements. Best section of Eastern Parkway. Rents, $32.00 to $75.00. Ready Sept. 1st. M. F. GLEASON, Eastern Parkway, corner Kingston Av., Brooklyn.

14 and 16 South Elliot Place
6 rooms and bath, steam heat and hot water; rents $30 to $32. On premises or
STREETER, 223 Flatbush Ave.

BRONX.

BELNORD
(Only absolutely fireproof elevator Apt. House in the Bronx)
1057 Hoe Ave., cor. 165th St.
Two blocks from Simpson St. Sub. Station.
3-4 & 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths
Rents, $30 to $70.
Every modern convenience. Under owner's management.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS
1033-1045 Hoe Ave.—1057 Faile St.
and 978-982 East 165th St.
(Two Blocks Simpson St. Sub. Sta.)
3-4-5-6-7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $24 to $52.
Every modern convenience, including Telephone in apartment. Under owner's management.

3-4-5 Room Elevator Apartments
NEW BUILDINGS
fine residential section, conveniently located; good transit facilities; 3 rooms, $23; 4 rooms, $29; 5 rooms, $43.
179TH AND MORRIS AV.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS
2,318 LORING PLACE
4 rooms, $28-$29.
5 rooms, $34-$37.
Phone. All improvements. Inquire premises.

NEW JERSEY.



Ridgewood Apartments
on Select Clinton Hill,
398 Clinton Ave.,
Newark, N. J.
Getting 5 rooms and bath for $30, but thirty minutes from Broadway, is surely something to crow over; heat, etc., included. See resident janitor.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

GRAMPION
MODERN FAMILY HOTEL,
182 ST. NICHOLAS AVE.
One, two and three rooms, private baths, furnished or unfurnished; full service; rents moderate, $25 to $60. Superintendent, on premises, or
WILCOX & SHELTON,
2,167 7th Ave., at 125th St.

BEVERWYCK APARTMENTS,
39-41 West 27th Street.
Newly furnished Apartments. Parlor, bedroom, and bath. Large rooms. Central location. Especially adapted to bachelors. Reasonable terms.

YOUR IDEAL AT LAST.
How would YOU like to select first-class furnishings and decorations to suit entirely YOUR OWN discriminating tastes and requirements? You can do, this in the newest, sunniest apartment hotel in New York for $60 per month, two rooms and bath. HOTEL NORLETON, between Broadway and Columbus Av., one block from express subway and "L" stations.

THE HOTEL GREGORIAN
35th St., between 5th Av. and Broadway, offers unusual high-class apartments at remarkably reasonable rates for season or yearly lease; inspection solicited.

SAN JACINTO,
18 EAST 60TH ST.
Sublet apartment, two and three rooms and bath; half price Summer rates; complete service. Leases now being made from Oct. 1st.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

512 Fifth Ave.
Southwest Corner 43d St.
APARTMENTS

$80,000,000 SPENT TO FEED BELGIANS

Commission Has Shipped to Date More Than 2,000,000,000 Pounds of Supplies.

RED CROSS AID TO GERMANY

Hospital Needs Go Forward to Berlin, Vienna, and Petrograd —Progress of Funds.

Grain and other food weighing 458,226 tons were sent to the Belgian war sufferers from the United States in the Summer months by the Commission for Relief in Belgium, 71 Broadway, according to the last report of that organization issued yesterday. These figures do not include cargoes from Canadian and other foreign ports, which would bring the aggregate up to probably more than 2,000,000,000 pounds, of which the approximate total cost was nearly $80,000,000.

Seventy-five shiploads of food and clothing have been sent from the United States to Belgium since the war began.

The commission has chartered additional vessels and now has twelve ships flying its flag. The Zuiderdijk finished loading yesterday and sailed for Rotterdam, and the Mohacsfield is in Montreal awaiting a cargo of 8,000 tons of wheat.

The Red Cross last week shipped on the Holland-America liner Rotterdam 106 cases and bales of hospital garments and supplies to the German Red Cross at Berlin, and sixty-seven cases to the Austro-Hungarian Red Cross at Vienna. The total shipment weighed 26,000 pounds and was valued at more than $37,000. The two consignments included many donations by societies and individuals. In addition, the Red Cross also shipped on the Russian-American liner, Czaritza, 160 cases and bales of supplies, consigned to the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Sazonoff. Many of the goods in this consignment were intended by the persons donating them not only for the Russian Red Cross but for Armenian Catholics and for Polish refugees.

Contributions amounting to $1,036.57 were received last week by the Red Cross. Subscriptions should be addressed to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 130 East Twenty-second Street. Donations of $10 or more received last week were:

Miss Alice Jay	$750	Bridge Club	$14
Rockland, Me.	200	Ellis, McKenney	10
Artist Pupils	160	Mrs. De W. C.	
Mercy Com.	153	Jones	10
C. F. Quincy	60	W. Gilman	10
Mrs. J. L. Harriman	60	Other contributions	19.57
"C."	40		

For Relief in France.

The fund for the relief of women and children in France, of which Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, is Treasurer, received contributions amounting to $466.31 last week. The total fund now is $99,566.25. Here is a list of new contributions of $10 or more:

Col. A. W. Yates	$15	Miss M. B. Harriswift	10
Adams	10	man	10
Edith Acoville	200	Edna L. Hage	24
Mrs. C. A. Gibson	10	Mrs. Mott Hawkes	20
Mrs. J. P. Morgan	50	Other contributions	22
W. Emerson	100		

National Polish Fund.

The National Polish Relief Fund, of which Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, is Treasurer, received additional donations last week amounting to $2,211.26. The fund now totals $64,091.63. These new contributions of $10 or more have been acknowledged:

Anonymous	$200	A. A. Blais	$10
Mrs. A. H. Sinkle	20	J. L. McKinnis	50
Alliance, Chi.	1,525	Mary I. Corning	100
Isabel Dodge	10	Alice S. Butler	10
Comtesse Dumas	10	Mary A. R. Shipman	25
Mrs. A. F. Hancock	10	Mrs. P. W. Thomas	25
Mrs. P. E. Thomas	10	Mrs. L. V. Pulsifer	20
Henriette H. Holzhauer	52	J. L. Edwards	10
Right Rev. Peter Engel	15	Miss S. A. Coghill	25
		H. W. Bugbee	10
		Brooklyn	25

Committee of Mercy.

New donations, amounting to $1,010.50 were received last week by the Committee of Mercy, 200 Fifth Avenue, of which August Belmont is Treasurer. The total fund is now $253,086.99. These new gifts of $10 or more have been acknowledged:

First Nat. Bank	$10	B. L. Stowe	$10
C. S. Green	50	Thomas Hume	150
Mrs. S. T. Alexander	20	J. Barneson	40
C. B. Edwards	25	Mrs. E. R. Stearns	24
W. Y. White	25	Anonymous	100
Cameron & Co.	10	Reed College	38
J. S. Cheyney	10	Mrs. M. T. R.	
C. R. Scarborough	20	Foulke	10
T. M. Plummer	20	C. A. Sherman	20
Misses Williams	25	T. E. Wardell	10
J. S. Cullinan	50	Mrs. J. L. Harriman	50
H. H. Holmes	10	E. D. Cahoon	20
State Nat. Bank	10	Miss M. A. Tappen	15
W. L. Hurley	10	E. B. Adams	75
Carl Fehmer	50	Small gifts	148

Persian War Relief Fund.

The Persian War Relief Fund, 25 Broad Street, of which Edwin M. Bulkley is Treasurer, acknowledges the following contributions of $10 or more:

Rockefeller Foundation	$20,000	Alice R. Moser	35
J. F. Riggs, Jr.	15	M. B. Sullivan	100
Pres. Ch., Phoenix, Arizona	13	Miss E. M. Greenleaf	10
Sabbath School	30	Miss N. J. Dean	20
Mrs. E. Brehaut	100	Mrs. G. Shoemaker	50
Morrisania Presby. Church	20	Rev. L. H. Schock	10
Mrs. T. C. Day	25	S. Cochran	10
Mrs. A. Erdman	10	Second Pres. Ch.	10
		Pres. Ch., Guthrie	15
		Mrs. F. V. Judson	60

Special Relief Society.

The Special Relief Society, 597 Fifth Avenue, of which Mrs. William Alexander is President, has acknowledged the following contributions of $10 or more:

Mrs. J. K. Tod	$100	Smaller amounts	$7
Mrs. E. T. H. Talmage	30	Mrs. W. Alexander	30
Mrs. R. Turnbull	10	Other gifts	25

Serbian Relief Committee.

The Serbian Relief Committee of America, 70 Fifth Avenue, whose fund now totals $121,582.31, received these additional gifts of $10 or more last week:

Hancock Pt., Me.	$100	Miss M. Norrie	$10
Mrs. M. J. Schieffin	50	Anonymous	500
James Gaunt	10	M. E. Church, Bar Harbor	46

American Polish Fund.

The fund of the American Polish Relief Committee, of which Mme. Marcella Sembrich is President, now totals $82,958, in addition to which more than $4,000 has been raised for the fund through Mme. Sembrich's "Polish Day" at Lake Placid. Among the contributions received yesterday were:

Adeline Willis	$100	New Canaan Com.	$50
Marjory K. Hayden	25		

The condition of the Armenians, resulting from massacres by Kurds and Turks, is more deplorable perhaps than that of either the Belgians or the Poles, according to information received by the American Armenian Relief Fund, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, of which Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall Street, are Treasurers. Another appeal for funds has been issued.

The following new gifts of $10 or more have been received:

Mrs. J. M. Duane	$15	Angus Gibson	$10
P. S. Jones	10	Suren Gillian	25
Mrs. W. N. Cromwell	100	Miss A. Kurkjian	20
		A Friend	20

Vestiaire des Blesses Fund.

Mme. Jane Catulle Mendes, Treasurer of Le Vestiaire des Blesses, of which Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt is Honorory President of the American Committee, reports the following additional donations:

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.	$250	Mrs. N. Thayer	$100
Ogden Mills	100	Mrs. G. P. Wetmore	50

British War Relief.

The British War Relief Association, with headquarters at 122 West Twenty-seventh Street, of which Major Louis Livingston Seaman is President, received these donations of $10 or more last week:

Mrs. V. Sorchan	$10	Mrs. R. M. Thompson	
Miss McLeish	10	son	$107
Mrs. G. F. Payson	20	Other gifts	15

Lafayette Fund.

The Lafayette Fund of the Hotel Vanderbilt, which supplies comfort kits to French soldiers, have been informed that men in the French trenches are going to establish three scholarships in Paris for Americans, to be endowed and perpetuated by the men of the fighting branch as a manifestation of their gratitude to their friends in the United States.

A War Relief Committee has been organized in Bay Head, N. J., where weekly meetings have been held with great success at homes of the Summer colonists. A shipment of supplies has been made to Serbia, and two consignments have been sent to France.

The Christian Herald forwarded through the State Department at Washington, D. C., yesterday, $5,000 for the relief of war sufferers in Serbia.

The Surgical Dressings Committee, 7 West Twenty-ninth Street, of which Mrs. Mary Hatch Villard is National Chairman, announces the organization of a Rhode Island branch, with members including many society women of Newport and Seal Harbor, and a New England branch in Boston.

THE SAMPLE PROBLEM.

Inquiries Sent Asking for Information from Importers.

Interest in the textile sample regulations recently put into effect by the Treasury Department is being strongly maintained in both domestic manufacturing and importing circles. While importers generally intend to wage a campaign for the revision of the rules in order that samples longer than nine inches may be entered without being slashed or otherwise mutilated, the manufacturers individually, and through their associations, are preparing to back up the present rules, and prevent any modification favorable to the foreign manufacturers and their products.

At a recent meeting of the Customs Procedure Committee of the American Importers' Association, Inc., the situation was discussed from the point of view of the importer. As a result of the meeting Carl W. Stern, Chairman of the committee, has requested Secretary Joseph J. Sharretts of the association to send out to members a circular containing the following queries:

"How does the new rule affect the importers? In what length and width do they require their samples? Is it impracticable to have their samples cut, indelibly marked, or slashed? In what quantity and with what frequency do they import samples? Do they pay for the samples, and what price compared with the price of regular goods? If possible, send illustrative sample, and are the samples sold at the end of a season, and what amount is realized?"

It is likely that as soon as the members' replies have been received they will be studied, and a conference after which Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Peters will be asked to give a hearing in the matter.

PENSION 6 NEW HAVEN MEN.

Employes Have Averaged 45 Years' Service with the Road.

Six old employes whose average length of service is forty-five years with the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad have been placed on the pension roll by the vote of the Board of Directors.

These are Edward J. Egan of Roxbury, Mass., a conductor with forty-six years' service; William H. Cone of New London, Conn., a stationary engineer with forty-four years' service; J. D. La Mont of West Stockbridge, Mass., a locomotive engineer, forty-one years of service; Sidney L. Smith of Norwich, Conn., a foreman with forty-four years' service; Charles E. Hilton, Norwich, Conn., a freight agent, in service forty-four years, and Dennis Sullivan of Providence, R. I., a watchman forty years in service.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

LESTRADE BROTHERS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Lestrade Brothers, exporters and packers of butter and cheese, at 195 Duane Street, by Oakdale Manufacturing Company, $21,200; Paterson, Inc., $63, and W. W. Elzea, $296. Judge Mayer appointed Frederick W. Stelle receiver, bond $3,000, with authority to carry on business twenty days. Liabilities are $50,000 and assets $10,000.

GEORGE M. GARSSON.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against George M. Garsson, who traded as the Garsson Bargain House, jobber in piece goods, at 367 Canal Street, by Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell, $1,000; James F. White & Co., $100, and Lamb, Finlay & Co., $50. He also made an assignment to Albert G. Peck.

SCHARF & SEINTZ.—Judge Mayer has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy, filed on June 19, against Scharf & Seintz, manufacturers of dresses, at 127 West Twenty-sixth Street, on a settlement with creditors at 25 per cent. cash.

MOHAWK FILM COMPANY, INC., of 31 Liberty Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $12,756 and assets $10,288.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Arrigonne, or Arrigonine, Antonio—North Avenue Bank of New Rochelle	$252.20
Aronson, Elias—A. Kadish et al.	112.15
Britwitz, Arthur—A. Josephson	414.45
Baron, Jacob—I. Neler	284.65
Cooke, Isidor, and Fannie Tiplitzky—People, &c.	250.00
Fortunoff, Adolph—National Enameling and Stamping Co.	2,327.77
Greenhut, Charles—L. Rosenheim et al.	289.71
Henry, John—S. S. Flood	115.10
Hall Safe Co.—A. T. Rowe	180.18
Kline, George C.—M. H. Cromwell	755.76
La Desaut, Julia—H. Sayre et al.	171.00
Levy, Abraham—W. Kollisch et al.	122.85
Linder, Herman—M. Hoppe	114.81
Meibach, Abraham—J. Smilowitz	894.42
Neumeyer, Amelia—E. Schmidt	12,867.82
Potts, Charles F.—Alpha Electric Co., Inc.	116.92
Rosen, Samuel—B. Wachs	164.78
Rosenthal, Samuel B.—A. B. Greenberg	623.66
Rosenberg, Moses—A. Kidan et al.	126.20
Spyr, Lawrence—M. L. Bailey	201.41
Studebaker, Laura.—M. Meyer	593.74

In Bronx County.

Fleisher, Joseph—A. H. Gross et al.	$471.53
Greenhut, Charles—L. Rosenheim et al.	289.70
Hornickel, Herman—J. W. Benjamin et al.	289.49
Jan, Theodore F.—H. E. Egan	593.53
Lecker, Benjamin and Frank—E. J. Simon	7,218.97
Neuberger, Louis—M. Eberhart & Son Co.	74.09
Schweiger, Max—S. Harris	847.82

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Conley, James—E. F. Dorrance, Feb. 27, 1915	$210.48
J. Walter Sage Realty Co., Inc.—A. Kallman, Aug. 4, 1915	125.33
Semon, Randolph A.—M. V. Fox, Nov. 11, 1914	170.73
Youngs, W. P.—E. L. Richards, June 24, 1915	2,113.96

In Bronx County.

Alexander Bryant Co.—J. Reinig, May 28, 1915	$986.40
Goldschmidt, Gustav—E. Hurley, June 16, 1915	117.42

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Coast L.	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.35	4.40
Baltimore & Ohio.	1914-'23	4½	4.55	4.40
Buf., R. & Pitts.	1914-'30	4½@5	4.62	4.40
Canadian Pacific.	1915-'23	4½	4.95	4.75
Carolina, C. & O.	1915-'24	5	5.25	5.00
Chesapeake & O.	1914-'24	4½	4.95	4.65
Chi. & Northwest.	1914-'23	4½	4.50	4.30
Chi., Ind. & L.	1914-'23	4½	5.25	4.75
C., R. I. & P.	1915-'25	4½@5	6.00	6.00
C., S. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5	4.85	4.55
C., C., C. & S. L.	1915-'29	5	5.15	4.88
Del. & Hudson.	1922	4½	4.55	4.45
Erie Railroad.	1914-'23	4½@5	5.10	4.80
Hocking Valley.	1914-'23	4 @5	4.95	4.75
Illinois Central.	1914-'23	4½@5	4.60	4.40
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5	4.53	4.45
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1914-'23	5	0.50	5.25
Missouri Pacific.	1914-'23	5	5.50	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines.	1915-'28	4½@5	5.00	4.75
Norfolk & West.	1915-'24	4½	4.55	4.35
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	6	5.00	4.70
Penn. Gen. Fght.	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.40	4.20
S. L., I. M. & S.	1914-'24	5	0.50	5.00
Seaboard Air L.	1914-'23	5	5.12	4.90
Southern Ry.	1914-'24	4½@5	5.00	4.70
Southern Pac.	1914-'23	4½	4.60	4.40
Virginian Ry.	1914-'19	5	5.10	4.70

ALL COTTON NEWS HAS BEARISH COLOR

Prices Weakened by the Arabic Case, the Contraband Threat, and Rains in South.

NET LOSS 14 TO 15 POINTS

Pressure Is Lessened by Absence of the Usual Hedging by the Producers of the South.

The cotton market could see nothing bullish in the political situation yesterday and closed at a net decline of fourteen to fifteen points. The news was all against the market. The recent rains in the South have been of great benefit to the growing crop, and there is now reason for expecting a large per acre yield in spite of the fact that less fertilizer has been used than for many seasons past.

Great Britain has not yet made a formal announcement that cotton has been declared contraband of war, but both the British and French Ministers have notified the Department of State that such action is to be taken, so that it is fair to assume that from now on cotton will be treated as contraband.

Nothing has come from the other side to confirm the rumors that the British Government is going to purchase three or four million bales of American cotton, and even if such action should be taken it would change the existing situation but little, as the cotton would not be put into consumption and would still be a weight upon the market as if carried in this country.

The fact that the market has held rather well in the face of discouraging conditions is because there is little hedge selling by the South. If the South was protecting its cotton by a normal amount of selling of contracts the market would be weakened for the time being, but the situation would be stronger in the long run. As it is, the South is not availing itself of the protection given by the future markets, but seems ready to speculate by carrying its cotton unhedged.

The weakness of the stock market had something to do with the decline in cotton yesterday, but the cotton market is technically in a stronger position than is the stock market, for there has been no public buying of cotton, and the long interest that could be run out by decline is small.

Advices from Liverpool are rather pessimistic, and Liverpool started the decline yesterday by coming lower than due. Manchester mills claimed to be running on a narrower margin of profit than for several years past, and it is even hinted that there may be a reduction of wages in Lancashire.

The market yesterday was not a broad one, and in spite of the decline the tone was steady at the close. Weather reports from the belt were favorable, and in all States except Oklahoma and Alabama the crop seems to be doing remarkably well.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged to 7 points lower. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 15 points decline, 9.20 for middling. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Aug.	8.95	8.90	8.93@ 8.95	9c B.
Oct.	9.30	9.18	9.19@ 9.20	9.33@ 9.34
Dec.	9.58	9.46	9.47@ 9.48	9.47@ 9.48
Jan.	9.57	9.46	9.46@ 9.60	9.75@ 9.76
Mar.	9.91	9.82	9.83@ 9.84	9.97@ 9.98
May	10.17	10.08	10.07@10.08	10.26@10.28

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans.	1,056	1,670	25
Galveston	2	2,641	978
Mobile	2	444	4
Charleston	120	18	16
Savannah	2,112	188	169
Wilmington.	270	161	..
Norfolk	406	317	..

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	..	275	6
Memphis	13	123	49
St. Louis	..	377	3
Houston	4,388	3,216	1,297

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots, Mid.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
— Galveston	9.00	101,123	36,702
725 New Orleans	9.00		50,106
— Mobile	8.63	12,957	1,870
1,025 Savannah	8½	56,128	9,311
— Charleston	..	42,642	1,240
— Wilmington	..	27,645	7,753
387 Norfolk	8.75	4,044	15,854
— Augusta	8.38	40,444	9,207
— Memphis	9.00	67,854	15,068
—St. Louis	..	12,575	14,280

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a dull business in spot cotton with middling unchanged at 5.42d. Sales 4,000. Receipts 12,000 bales. American 3,500. Market closed quiet.

MARKETING OF FRUIT.

This Counts for Even More Than Success in Cultivating.

The great fruit crop this year in practically all sections has brought out very definitely that the problem of fruit is successful marketing even more than successful culture. The peach growing sections of Arkansas and Missouri will produce about 9,000 car loads this season, and they ripen perilously close together. Likewise, being most perishable they must find a market within a very narrow time limit.

The first step in the solution of this problem was taken by co-operative growers' associations who prescribe rigid rules as to grading and packing, and whose duty to every member is to find markets not already glutted, where the products can be disposed of to advantage. Consigning the fruit to commission merchants in distant cities, all the way from Minneapolis to Boston, in many cases has been found to be most unprofitable to the growers as they never know what they will get for the fruit. So one of the large trunk lines running southwest from St. Louis arranged with the important fruit buyers to send representatives to all the great producing districts. They thus secure the best fruit offered and, by arrangement with the local banks, pay cash for every lot, all free on board, point of shipment.

This plan has proved of incalculable benefit to the growers by relieving them of all anxiety and further responsibility and assuring them a living price for their products. It has also been a boon to the local dealers for, once the cash in hand, the fruit grower is a free spender and a purchaser of the very best articles in quality and reputation.

About Canned Goods for Export.

Canners engaged in export trade or who are preparing to engage in it, especially with Great Britain, are besought requested not to put on the labels the statement of the weight contents, because it is objectionable to the trade. A number of letters of protest on this point have been received from the Federation of Grocers of Great Britain. In answer to a query from the National Canners' Association, the Government Bureau of Chemistry has announced that goods intended for export to Great Britain may be exempted from marking as to the quantity of the contents if prepared or packed according to the specifications or directions of the foreign purchaser under conditions which are defined in Section 2 of the Federal Food and Drugs Act.

Watching Sterling Exchange.

Importers of British goods have been watching the downward trend of the English pound sterling as reflected in the depreciated rate of exchange based on the value of the American dollar. Under the regulations of the Treasury Department, if the monetary depreciation of the currency of any country reaches 10 per cent. or more, importers are entitled upon application to the custom authorities to an allowance in liquidating entries on merchandise. A legal representative of many importers said yesterday that the English pound's depreciation had not as yet reached the point where claims for allowance can be made. He added, however, that the situation is being closely watched with a view to demanding allowances, as was done recently when German and Austrian currency showed an abnormal decline from standard values.

FOR ARGENTINE MEAT.

Great Packing Plant Established There by the Armours.

According to an excerpt from the Review of the River Plate, reprinted in a commerce report, the new Frigorifico Armour de La Plate, Argentina, has a capacity of 1,200 cattle, 2,000 hogs, and 2,500 sheep daily. The entire plant, exclusive of a few minor building, is of concrete and steel construction and is equipped to manufacture all the various products known to the packing-house industry.

The refrigerating, pumping, and electrical machinery constitutes the last word in installations of this kind and was brought from the United States. The canning room, sausage plant, curing plant for beef and pork products, and smokehouses for hams and bacon are either installed or in process of arrangement. Altogether the plant will be one of the most modern in the world. The docks, when completed, will accommodate two of the largest refrigerator boats, as well as a lighter.

Where Germany Got Cotton.

Statistics presented in a recent issue of the Manchester Guardian, and reproduced in a commerce report, shed quite a little light on the question as to where Germany has been getting cotton. The figures are said, by the report, to be taken from the Dutch Board of Trade returns. While Holland's importations of cotton from Great Britain, though small, were nearly four times as great in the first half of this year as in the corresponding period a year ago, her January-July imports from the United States were nearly twelve times as great as in the first six months of 1914.

In actual figures the American imports to June 30, 1915, were 87,119 tons, against 7,815 tons in that period last year. The total cotton imports for the six months were, respectively, 103,788 tons, against 67,000 tons last year. Of this total of 103,788 tons, or 415,152 bales, Holland exported to Germany 93,000 tons, or 372,086 bales. Her cotton exports to the rest of the world totaled but 1,814 tons.

HARD COAL ROADS MAY OPPOSE CUTS

Expected to Agree This Week on Plan to Fight Decision of Commerce Commission.

THREE COURSES ARE OPEN

Can Ask for Rehearing, Appeal to Courts on Questions of Law or Charge Confiscation.

The nine anthracite-carrying railroads whose earnings will be affected by the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission cutting the rates of transportation on hard coal will probably agree this week on a course of action with reference to this decision. It has been roughly estimated that these roads will lose $8,000,000 a year in gross and net earnings under the new rates, which become effective Oct. 1. It is generally understood that the roads will make a joint protest against the decision. They can ask for a rehearing by the commission, or they can take the case into the courts on questions of law, or one or more of the roads can take the case into the courts on the ground that the new rates are confiscatory.

A study of the brief submitted to the commission as a part of the evidence in the case indicates that at least five of the nine railroads may try to set up charges of confiscation. This is indicated by a significant sentence in the brief, which reads:

"A legislative command to accept anything less than a 6 per cent. return on investment would be adjudged to be confiscation."

From a statement of investments and the rate of return earned on these investments, which was submitted to the commission, it appears that in the year ended June 30 five of the nine railroads affected earned in excess of 6 per cent. on their investments, while the other four earned less than 6 per cent. In the first class, on the basis of the figures compiled by the railroads, appear the Philadelphia & Reading, with a rate of income of 9.16 per cent.; the Central Railroad of New Jersey, 8.72 per cent.; the Delaware & Hudson, 8.33 per cent.; the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 7.73 per cent., and the Lehigh Valley, 6.60 per cent. In the list of roads having a rate of income below 6 per cent. appear the Northern Central Railway, a part of the Pennsylvania system, with 5.63 per cent.; the New York, Ontario & Western, 4.86 per cent.; the Erie, 4.20 per cent., and the New York, Susquehanna & Western, 2.29 per cent. The last named railroad, though owned by the Erie, is listed separately as a coal-carrying road.

Commission Is Antagonistic.

In actual money the amounts in excess of a 6 per cent. return on investment, according to the railroads' figures, range from $7,537,371 for the Reading to $1,179,965 for the Lehigh Valley. It must be noted in this connection that the estimated losses under the new rates do not in any one case exceed the amounts in excess of the 6 per cent. return on investment. The amounts of income less than 6 per cent., according to the railroads' figures, range from $930,208 for the Ontario & Western, to $6,952,731 for the Erie.

If these figures are to be used by the railroads in setting up charges of confiscation, it is probable the railroads will be opposed in such action by the Interstate Commerce Commission's experts. In the decision the computation of total investments, as submitted by the railroads, is attacked as not representing the actual cost of the property. It is intimated that the actual investments are much less than the railroads tried to make out, and that the rates of income, consequently, were also much larger than the railroads tried to make out. The Commission in its decision said:

The combined investment of the several carriers, including working capital, was shown to be $2,131,046,429 on June 30, 1914. By merging the book entries of property costs of their various railway lines the carriers have proceeded to the conclusion that 6 per cent. per annum is the lowest possible suggestion as to what would constitute a fair return on the investment, and that a legislative command to accept anything less than 6 per cent. would be adjudged to be confiscation.

In considering this question we do not suggest that 6 per cent. per annum income is too high a rate of return on railroad investment or too low a return. The stockholders of several railways operated by the initial anthracite carriers have leased their properties to anthracite carriers for a return of 4 per cent. per annum on their investment; some properties are leased at 7 per cent. per annum and some at 10 per cent. per annum under long-term leases.

Padded Accounts Charged.

The trouble is that the investment shown in the carriers' statement does not represent cost of property nor an approximate figure of cost. The evidence shows that the road account, now designated as "cost of road," was used prior to 1907 as a general clearing account into which were charged valueless and uncollectible items and liabilities which could not conveniently be absorbed into other accounts. This was not considered wrongful or bad bookkeeping in those days, and we do not desire to criticise these carriers now for such practices. Property costs deduced from the old books of these carriers are not reliable. The fault is back of the books.

The commission, in its decision, then proceeds to show a number of specific instances in which "investment accounts" were padded. In one case, it is shown, a railroad gave a bonus of $1,500,000 in securities to a construction company for building a new line, but added that amount to the cost of the new line. In the case of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the commission asserts, the entire cost of the Pennsylvania Terminal, approximately $114,000,000, was carried on the cost account of the Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburgh, though the western lines also shared in the use of the terminal. The deficit in 1913 on the operation of the Pennsylvania Terminal was $2,087,000. The decision continues:

Must the present effective freight rates of the Pennsylvania earn an annual income of 6 per cent. on the investment in these properties? The record shows that $47,000,000 of the expenditures in this property has been charged to profit and loss and to income of the Pennsylvania; that is, the past surplus income has already contributed $47,000,000, to the cost of this property.

It is expected that much stress will be laid by the railroads, in the event of an application for a rehearing, on the assertion that the cut of 10 per cent. in the anthracite earnings will not only wipe out all the gains of the recent 5 per cent. increase in freight rates, but will impose a big fine in addition. The 5 per cent. increase, applied to general merchandise and not to coal and the big coal-carrying roads, whose earnings from carrying anthracite run as high as 86 per cent. of gross freight earnings, did not gain much by the 5 per cent. decision.

COMMODITIES PRICES.

Food Products Declined, While Iron and Steel Advanced.

While there was practically the same number of changes in wholesale commodities' prices shown in Dun's list last week, as in the week before, there was quite a little difference in the division of them. Of the sixty-nine changes indicated, thirty were upward, against forty advances and thirty-one declines in the previous week.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty-three standard commodities in this city last week, unless otherwise specified. They are corrected to Aug. 20, and with them are given comparative prices for the previous week and the corresponding week last year:

	Last Week.	Prev. Week.	Last Year.
Beans, mar., choice, 100 lbs.	$7.50	$7.50	$7.25
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	.07	.07½	.07¾
Coffee, Santos, No. 4	.09¼	.09¼	.09¾
Std. brown sheetings, yd.	.06¼	.06¼	.08
Printcloths, 38½ inches

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Break Sharply on Graver View of International Situation —Foreign Exchange Problem.

Little ground was left yesterday for clinging to the rumors of the previous day that the Arabic had been sunk legally. The British Government announced that the ship was not convoyed when she was attacked by the submarine, and the testimony of the Captain of the ship and of its passengers was unanimous that no warning had been given. The chance of the deed having been other than "deliberately unfriendly" was less yesterday than it had seemed on Friday. This was the controlling situation in the stock market. Prices broke at the opening, rallied a little, and then fell abruptly. There was some upturn subsequently, but not much, and the closing prices, which were close to the lowest prices, showed net declines of from 1 to 5 points in the active stocks. The trading practically equaled the volume of sales in the first two hours of Friday's session.

There was another reason for the fact that the Street took the Arabic incident much more seriously yesterday than it had the first day after the ship was sunk. Yesterday's news made it clearer to Wall Street than it had seemed the day before that the United States Government realized that it could not take any backward step from the stand which it had taken in our last note to Germany. The sinking of the Arabic was either a deliberately unfriendly act or it was not. If it was, this Government has no choice in the matter. It must take some step to vindicate the warning to Germany that such deeds must not be repeated.

Not all stocks suffered equally in the decline, but all shared in it, not excepting the war stocks. The theory that they would benefit in case of serious trouble with Germany did not avail them against the heavy selling caused by the increased concern over the effect which the sinking of the Arabic will have upon our relations with Germany. In the abruptness of the decline the market was reaping the fruit of the unrestraint of its earlier rise. It was what was foreseen by those who had cautioned against allowing too free play to the speculative enthusiasm which had been sweeping over the market. And, as had also been foreseen, stocks in which there had been no excess of speculative movement suffered along with the stocks which had contributed most to the market excitement of recent weeks.

The bank statement carried the surplus another stage nearer to the $200,000,000 mark which it exceeded some weeks ago, only to fall back again. The bank position here has not yet felt the full effect of the gold movement now under way, and which to all appearances is likely to be prolonged. A fresh check has been put upon the discussion of a credit here for Great Britain, and, until some credit is arranged or until conditions take an entirely new turn, shipments of gold will be England's only recourse against further large depreciation in her exchange—unless foreign sales of our securities should assume much larger volume than they have so far assumed on the present resumption of liquidation. And that does not seem likely, for there is evidently a distinct disinclination on the part of English holders of American securities to part with them.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Who Were the Sellers?

Opinion on the Stock Exchange floor yesterday in regard to the relations of big floor traders to the decline were mixed. A number of members thought that, as several of the largest free lance operators were away in the country, the decline was not furthered by their orders on the short side. As the telephone removes the necessity for personal activity on the board, however, these members could not speak with assurance of their belief. The consensus among well-informed brokers was that even if professionals aided in forcing quotations off their work was completely swallowed up in the selling from all parts of the Street and from the interior as well, selling which represented the desire of holders of long contracts to stand from under until our Government's position toward Germany was more clearly defined.

***

Many Stop Loss Orders Uncovered.

Undoubtedly the reaching of stop loss orders furthered the decline. It has been a growing practice of speculators in war stocks, even since Bethlehem Steel first showed signs of gymnastic powers, to protect their profits as well as their principal by ordering sales to be made when certain price levels were touched. Thus, a man who bought Crucible Steel, say, at 65, and saw it advance to 75 within a few hours, ordered his broker to sell at 70 in case prices became reactionary. The trader realized that abnormal advances invited abnormal declines and he planned to save a fair profit in case of a break, even though he had bought with the expectation of selling out at 90. Toward the close it appeared as though many stop orders had been filled at about the same time, as prices melted more rapidly than they had in the forepart of the session.

***

Dutch Exchange in Demand.

Foreign exchange brokers reported at the end of the week an increasing demand for Dutch exchange and guilders reflected a fair degree of firmness in consequence. It was thought, in some quarters, that much of the buying came from German sources, the buyers acting for the purpose of laying in supplies in case difficulties between the nations should hamper the transfer of funds from New York to Berlin. Holland being the neutral country nearest Germany, it was argued, transfers could be made more easily through Amsterdam than through Scandinavian cities. Another explanation for the increased demand for guilders was that the Dutch had been selling securities back to us on a greater scale than before and that exchange was sought to make remittances in payment for them.

***

Rock Island Debentures.

On July 15, the receivers of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway allowed to go unpaid the $500,000 interest due on the road's $20,000,000 five per cent. debenture bonds. There can be no default until Sept. 15 and a default would cause the principal to fall due. As the crucial time approaches, however, the Rock Island's shares are soaring on the market. A new high record since the receivership was reached yesterday at 24. The upward movement is regarded by some as an indication that the July 15 interest on the debentures will be paid before the time limit expires.

***

Time for Deposits Extended.

In this connection the announcement made yesterday by the Protective Committee for these bonds that the time for depositing them had been extended to Oct. 15 was regarded as significant. This announcement, it was contended, might mean that all danger was not yet out of the way. "After Oct. 15," said the statement, "deposits will be accepted only on such terms as the Committee may determine." No recent statement has been issued by the receivers to indicate whether the railway could easily make the $500,000 payment and still be in shape to pay the semi-annual interest on the $107,000,000 first and refunding 4's, which is due within 15 days after the interest on the debentures must be paid.

***

Credit Delayed.

The fact that leading bankers who have been in daily consultation over the British war loan, or credit, were not at their desks yesterday appeared to confirm the understanding that the Arabic disaster had so altered the situation that the basis of negotiations may have to be changed. If the United States is to lose its enviable position as a neutral nation it will not be in a position to use its resources for supplying munitions to the Allies. Another element that has to be considered is the possibility of the United States taking over some of the most important plants now engaged on orders placed for the British. The amount proposed in the discussions over a credit has been arrived at by reckoning the sums which will become due when the orders now in the works are delivered, and if this country starts to remedy its deficiencies in guns and ammunition by taking over the supplies now being assembled for shipment the total owed by Europe will be greatly reduced.

***

Appraising the Unknown.

Tales of fabulous profits, the first of which is to be a melon of 1,000 per cent., combined with a very limited supply, have given the stock of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company a surprising impetus. Yesterday it was reported that a sale had been made at $3,000, which would mean a rise of more than $1,200 in two days. The Arabic incident, while depressing most of the war issues, made Winchester more desirable to the seekers after profits from the munitions business.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the second week of August show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Six roads	$2,079,357	+$208,736
Seventeen roads	1,971,026	— 639,048
Total, (23 roads)	10,050,383	— 430,312

Miscellaneous Earnings.

GEORGIA RAILWAY & POWER—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
July gross	$518,191	$513,818	$1,373
Exp. and taxes	317,500	296,976	20,524
Net	197,691	216,843	*19,153
7 months gross	3,612,938	3,671,653	*58,715
Exp. and taxes	2,168,210	2,155,277	*47,067
Net	1,504,728	1,516,376	*11,648

*Decrease.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, AUG. 21, 1915.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	542,305
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	90,920,716
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	74.39 —2.05
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	78.79	Aug. 17	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
...	...	300	Alaska Gold Mines	32½	32⅝	32½	32½	— ½
34¼	34⅜	12,500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	37⅛	37½	34½	34½	— 3⅝
65	66½	1,000	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	66	67	65½	66⅛	— 5⅝
54	56	100	Am. Agricul. Chem.	55	55	55	55	...
58	59	3,000	Am. Beet Sugar	62	62	58	58	— 4½
50	56¾	22,100	Am. Can	59½	59½	56	56¼	— 3½
105	106¼	700	Am. Can pf	105½	105½	105	105	...
63¾	64	7,300	Am. Car & Fdry	67	67	63	64	— 4
145¾	148	2,130	Am. Coal Products	154¾	155	148	148	— 4
116	118	100	Am. Coal Prod. pf	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	+ ⅞
48	49	600	Am. Cotton Oil	49⅝	49⅝	48	48	— 1½
7	7⅛	800	Am. H. & Leather	7¼	7¼	7	7⅛	— ⅛
34	35	600	Am. H. & Leath. pf	35	35	34	34	— 1½
23	23¼	300	Am. Ice Securities	23¼	23¼	23	23	— ⅛
15⅜	16	9,600	Am. Linseed	17½	17⅞	15½	15⅝	— 1
32½	34	400	Am. Linseed pf	35½	35½	35¼	35¼	...
...	50	4,900	Am. Locomotive	52⅜	53	49½	49½	— 3¼
77½	77⅝	5,600	Am. Smelt. & Ref	78⅝	79¼	77½	77½	— 2⅛
46½	47⅜	1,900	Am. Steel F'dries	50	50	46½	47⅜	— 3⅛
107½	108	1,100	Am. Sugar Ref	109¼	109½	107½	108	— 1½
121	121½	300	Am. Teleph. & Tel	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝	121⅜	— ⅝
220	228	130	Am. Tobacco	223½	223½	223½	223½	— 4½
34	35	200	Am. Woolen	35	35	34½	34½	— 1½
90	111	200	Am. Woolen pf	90½	90½	90½	90½	— 1
66¾	66⅞	21,400	Anaconda Cop. Co	70	70½	67	67	— 4½
100¼	110½	3,300	Atch., Top. & S. F.	101	101¼	100⅛	100⅛	— 1⅛
93	99	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	99	99	90	99	— ¼
75¾	76¼	5,100	Baldwin Loco	78½	78½	76	76	— 3¼
79¾	80¼	3,600	Baltimore & Ohio	81½	81½	79½	79⅞	— 1⅝
70¾	71¼	300	Balt. & O. pf. s.20 f.	70½	70½	70½	70½	...
273	278	200	Bethlehem Steel	274½	274½	274	274	— 11
141	146	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	141	141	141	141	— 4
83¾	83⅞	1,300	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	83⅞	84	83½	83⅝	— ⅜
58½	59	2,100	Butte & Superior	61	61¼	59	59	— 2⅞
34	38	100	California Pet. pf	35	35	35	35	— 3½
147½	147⅝	2,400	Canadian Pacific	149¾	149⅞	147⅝	147⅞	— 1⅞
42¼	42½	5,500	Central Leather Co	44	44	42¾	42¾	— 1⅝
11½	12	100	Chi. Great Western	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
29½	30	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf	29½	29½	29	29	— ⅝
80	81	2,325	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	81½	81¼	80	80¼	— 1⅜
120½	121½	400	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	121½	121½	121½	121½	— ½
21⅞	22	37,200	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	23	24	21½	21⅝	— ⅜
44	44⅛	1,000	Chino Copper	44½	44½	44	44	— ¾
37¼	38	6,300	Col. Fuel & Iron	40¾	40⅞	37¼	37¼	— 2
124¾	126	400	Consolidated Gas	125¼	125¼	124¾	124¾	— ½
83½	84	1,300	Continental Can	84⅝	84⅝	82	83½	— 2½
16	16¼	2,600	Corn Products Ref.	16⅝	16⅝	16	16	— ⅜
69¼	69¾	13,700	Crucible Steel	71½	72⅜	68¾	69½	— 3¼
101	101½	1,300	Crucible Steel pf	102	102	101½	101½	— 2⅜
112½	114	300	Cuban-Am. Sugar	115	115	112¾	112⅝	— 2⅜
5	6	20	Den. & Rio Grande	5½	5½	5½	5½	...
7½	10	200	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	8	8	7	7	— 5½
25¾	26	1,800	Distillers' Secur.	27⅛	27¾	26	26	— 1
20	21	1,100	Dome Mines	21¼	21¾	20½	20½	— 1
26½	26⅝	3,000	Erie	27⅜	27⅜	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
41⅝	42	600	Erie 1st pf	42¾	42¾	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅝
41	43	100	Federal M. & S. pf	41½	41½	41½	41½	— 2½
168	171	900	General Electric	170	170	169	169	— 3½
202	204¼	1,300	General Motors	206⅞	208⅞	200	201¾	— 7¾
56	56½	6,700	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	58¾	58¾	56	56	— 3
108	110	500	Goodrich pf	108	108	108	108	+ 1
116¼	117¾	800	Great Northern pf	117⅜	117⅜	116¼	116¼	— 1¼
39½	39⅝	12,300	G. N. Ore Ctfs. rc pr pd	41¼	41¾	39½	39½	— 2
61¼	62	3,500	Guggenheim Explor	63¾	63¾	61½	61½	— 2
100½	102½	200	Illinois Central	101	101	100⅝	100⅝	— 1½
32½	32⅝	12,300	Inspiration Copper	34½	34½	32½	32½	— 1⅞
19⅜	19⅞	1,900	Inter.-Met. v. tr. ctfs	20⅞	20⅞	19¼	19¾	— ⅝
19⅜	19⅞	700	Interboro Consol	20½	20½	19¾	19¾	— 1
72⅛	72¼	300	Interboro Consol pf	72½	72½	72¼	72¼	— ⅜
15¼	15⅜	400	Int. Agricultural	19	19	18½	18½	— ⅜
36¾	39	400	Int. Agricultural pf	39	39	39½	39½	+ ⅝
9¼	9½	200	Int. Paper	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
36	38	200	Int. Paper pf	37	37	37	37	— ⅛
25½	26	1,500	Kansas City South.	26	26¼	25½	25½	— ⅜
52½	53½	500	Lackawanna Steel	53¼	53¼	52½	52⅝	— ⅜
6	8	200	Lake Erie & West.	6½	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
141	141¾	500	Lehigh Valley	141⅞	141⅞	141⅞	141⅞	— 1
116	120	200	Liggett & Myers pf	118	118	118	118	...
40	41¾	1,500	Maxwell Motors	42¾	42¾	40½	40½	— 1⅝
86	86½	800	Max'l Mot. 1st pf	88	88	86¼	86¼	— 1⅝
34½	35	1,100	Max'l Mot. 2d pf	36	36	34½	34½	— 1⅝
79½	80	7,350	Mexican Petroleum	82½	82⅝	79	79⅝	— 3¼
25¼	25⅜	300	Miami Copper	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ⅜
7	8	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	7	7	7	7	— 2⅛
16½	19	400	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	17	17	16¼	16¼	— 2⅛
2⅞	3	1,900	Missouri Pacific	3	3	2⅞	3	...
103¼	105	100	Montana Power pf	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	...
120	123	200	Nash., Ch. & St. L.	120	120	120	120	...
78	80½	500	Nat. Cloak & Suit	81⅜	82	81¼	81¼	+ ¼
24½	25	2,200	Nat. En. & St. Co.	26	26	24½	25	— ⅛
60	61½	300	National Lead Co.	62½	62½	60	60	— 2½
125¼	127	4,900	N. Y. Air Brake	131	132½	126¾	126¾	— 6¼
88¼	90	1,100	N. Y. Central	89¾	89¾	88¼	88¼	— 1⅛
61¾	62	1,000	N. Y., N. H. & H.	63	63	62	62	— ⅝
24¾	26	300	N. Y., Ont. & West	25	25	24½	24½	— ⅝
105¼	105⅝	200	Norfolk & Western	106¼	106¼	105⅝	105⅝	— ⅞
71	72	200	North American	71	71	71	71	— 1
105½	105⅝	1,000	Northern Pacific	107⅝	108¼	105½	105½	— 1
31	31¼	1,000	Pacific Mail	32	32	31	31	— ⅝
108½	108⅝	1,200	Penna. Railroad	109½	109⅝	108½	108½	— 1⅛
77½	78½	200	Philadelphia Co	78	78	78	78	+1
29	29¼	3,800	Pittsburgh Coal	30¼	30¼	29	29	— 1½
95	95½	200	Pittsburgh Coal pf	96	96	95¾	95¾	— 1⅝
55½	56	2,500	Pressed Steel Car	60⅝	60⅝	56	56	— 5¼
100	101	100	Pr. St. Car pf	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	— ⅝
157	162	200	Pullman Company	157	157	157	157	— 1
...	...	300	Quicksilver	3⅞	3⅞	3½	3½	+ ⅛
37	37¼	1,200	Rwy. Steel Spring	38	38	37⅜	37¼	— 2½
21⅝	21⅞	3,200	Ray Con. Copper	22¼	22¼	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
145	145½	8,800	Reading	146½	146⅝	145⅛	145½	— 1⅛
40¼	41	9,800	Republic Iron & St.	42⅞	43	40	40½	— ⅜
99⅞	100	1,100	Rep. Iron & St. pf	100⅜	100⅜	100	100	— ⅞
¼	½	2,450	Rumely (M.,) Co	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	...
9⅞	10	400	Rumely (M.,) Co pf.	9¼	10	9	10	+ ⅝
13	14	600	Seaboard Air Line	13⅞	13⅞	13	13	— ¼
13½	13⅝	500	Sea'd Air Line pf	14	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅝
32	32½	600	Sears, Roeb'k & Co	32¼	32¼	31¼	32	— 1
150	151	2,500	Sl.-Sh. St. & L. Co	152	152	150⅜	150⅜	— 1
48¾	49½	5,300	Southern Pacific	51½	51½	48½	49	— 3
86⅝	87	100	So. Pac. tr. rec'ts	88	88⅝	86⅝	86⅝	— 1⅞
14⅝	15	400	Southern Railway	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	— ⅛
46⅝	50	100	South. Railway pf	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ½
72	73½	400	Stand. Milling pf	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	+ ⅛
100	102	5,300	Studebaker Co	73¾	73¾	72½	72½	— ¾
102½	105	100	Studebaker Co. pf	105½	105½	100	100	— 5
48	48¼	18,700	Tennessee Copper	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	— 1¼
137	140	100	Texas Co	50⅜	51¼	48	48	— 2½
9	9½	300	Texas & Pacific	139⅛	139⅝	139⅛	139⅝	+ ⅜
50¾	51	600	Third Avenue	9⅞	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅛
6¼	6⅝	400	Union B. & P. Co	51⅝	51⅝	50¾	50¾	— ⅞
127½	127⅞	11,600	Union Pacific	7	7	6½	6½	— ¼
81⅝	82	100	Union Pacific pf	120¾	120¾	120¾	127⅞	— 2⅛
17	18	400	United Rwys. Inv.	81½	81½	81½	81½	— ½
32½	33	600	United Rys. Inv. pf	17	17	17	17	— ½
20	20½	500	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	34½	34½	32¾	32¾	— 1¼
62½	63	100	U. S. Express	21⅞	21⅞	20¼	20¼	— 1¼
68½	69½	4,000	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	63	63	63	63	...
49	49⅞	1,700	U. S. Rubber	71	71½	68⅝	68⅝	— 1⅝
103	104	100	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	50⅝	50⅝	49	49	— 1½
70⅝	70⅞	124,500	U. S. Steel	104	104	104	104	— ½
111	111½	700	U. S. Steel pf	72⅜	73⅝	70½	70⅝	— 3½
64⅜	65	8,900	Utah Copper	111	111	110⅝	110⅝	— ⅞
34	35	300	Va.-Car. Chemical	66¼	66¾	64	64⅞	— 2
99½	101	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	34½	34½	34	34	— 1½
54	57	500	Va. Iron, C. & C	101	101	101	101	...
107	110	600	Wells-Fargo Exp	57	57	55	55	— 2
69⅞	70	1,500	West. Union Tel	107	107	107	107	— 3
111⅞	111¾	45,000	Westing. E. & M	70¼	70¼	69⅝	70	— ⅝
170	172½	600	Willys-Overland	114⅞	114⅞	111¼	111¼	— 8¾
103½	106	400	Wool'h, (F.W.)Co	176	176	170	170	— 5
122	125	300	Woolworth pf	106¼	107¼	106	106	— ⅝
				124	124	124	124	...

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 196,812 shares of stocks and $48,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 38,625; oils, 887, and mining 157,300. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	Am. Zinc	51	51	49½	49½
1,000	‡Canad. C.& F.	100	100	93	96
800	‡Can.C.& F.pf.	116¼	116½	114	114
50	‡Canada Steel.	28	28½	28	28½
1,200	‡Car, Lt. & P.	9⅝	9½	9	9
400	‡Cramp Shipb.	69½	69¾	68	68
20	Driggs-Seabury, w. i.	93	96	93	93
10,000	‡Electric Boat, new, w. i.	46	46	44¼	44½
100	Em'son Phono.	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
725	‡Hall Signal	17½	23	16	20
25	‡Hendee Mfg.	31	31	31	31
5,000	‡Int. Mer. Mar.	4	5¼	4	4¼
2,500	‡Int. M. M. pf.	9	10	9	9
100	‡Int. Nickel	164	164	164	164
1,500	Kath. B'nze pf.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
880	‡L. Torp. Boat	13	15	13	14
1,200	Marc. de Am.	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
800	Mut. Prof. Sh.	9	9	9	9
20	‡Nat. Steel Car of Canada	48	48	48	48
10	‡Pyrene M. Co.	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
700	Corp. R. & H.	6	6¼	6	6
1,500	‡Stand. Motors	10⅞	10⅞	10¼	10¼
600	‡St. Jos. Lead	12	12	11⅝	11⅝
200	Tri. Film, ctfs.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
1,200	U. C. S., new.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
700	Un. Prof. Sh.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
4,000	U.S.L.&H.Cor.	3¾	3¾	3¼	3¼
3,500	U.S.L.& H.Cor. pf.	5½	5½	4¼	4½
200	‡Vent. Con. Oil	12	12	11⅞	11⅞

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
6	Atlantic Ref.	590	586	586	—14
15	Buckeye P. L.	103	103	103	1
1	Crescent P. L.	50	50	50	+ 2
1	Galena-S. Oil.	169	169	169	— 1
2	Illinois P. L.	145	145	145	—
100	Inter. Petrol.	9	9	9	— ⅛
200	Nat. Transit.	34	33	33	— ⅛
150	Ohio Oil	156	154	154	+ 1
10	Pierce Oil	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	—
45	Prairie O. & G.	388	383	385	— 5
10	Prairie P. L.	173	173	173	— 3
17	South Penn. Oil.	330	325	325	—14
140	Std. Oil, Cal.	308	303	304	+ 4
75	Std. Oil, Ind.	445	435	435	— 8
60	Std. Oil, N. J.	429	425	425	— 4
30	Std. Oil, N. Y.	191	190	190	—
25	Union Tank L.	85	85	85	— ½

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,000	‡Alaska Juneau	12	12½	12	12¾
5,000	‡Albion Min.	41	42	41	42
4,800	‡A.-C. M. Co.	85	87	84	86
18,800	‡Am. Com'er.	14	14	11½	12
10,500	‡Ariz. Duque'e	36	40	36	40
2,000	‡Atlanta	31	31	30	30
12,000	‡Big Cotton	8	9	8	9
800	B. L. D. Co.	2⅞	2½	2⅞	2⅞
1,200	Braden Cop.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1,000	‡Booth	45	45	45	45
5,800	‡Cadonia	96	96	92	92
9,000	‡Emma Cop.	90	92	88	90
100	‡Florence	46	46	46	46
100	‡Genesee Cop.	39	39	39	39
1,000	‡Gold. Merg.	20½	20½	20½	20½
200	‡Iron Blos.	89	89	89	89
1,400	Jumbo Ext.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
18,000	Ken. Cop.	46½	46¾	44½	44⅝
600	Kerr Lake	4	4	3⅞	3⅞
2,100	McIntyre	52	52	52	52
3,000	†McK.-Dar.	26	26	24	25
14,100	‡Mother Lode	27	27	26	26
200	‡Nevada Hills	20	20	20	20
200	New U. Bing.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
200	‡Nipissing M.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
2,400	‡Oro	7	7½	7	7
18,000	‡Rex. Con. M.	56	57	54	55
500	Stand. S.-L.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,000	Stewart.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
17,400	‡Success Min.	95	95	91	92
2,800	‡Super. Min.	23½	24	23½	23½
1,100	Ton. Exten.	2½	2½	2½	2½
100	Ton. Mining	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾

NEWS OF THE CORPORATIONS AND THE BANKS

$3,900,000 GAIN IN TOTAL RESERVES

Reserve Board Also Reports an Increase of $1,500,000 in the Gold Settlement Fund.

PURCHASE MORE U. S. BONDS

$183,000 of This Paper Bought During Week—Slight Decrease in Municipal Warrants Held.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The Federal Reserve Board's weekly statement, as compared with the preceding week, indicates a gain in total reserves of $3,900,000, a decline in the gold reserve of $2,300,000, an increase of the gold settlement fund of $1,500,000, and a gain in reserve other than gold of $6,200,000. The total loss in the gold reserve, $2,300,000, is less than the amount of gold deposited with Federal Reserve agents to reduce the banks' liabilities on outstanding notes.

New York reports a gain in reserve other than gold of about $6,600,000, which is in excess of the total gain shown for the system. Philadelphia shows a loss of $3,500,000 in gold reserve, of which over $500,000 represents a deposit with the Federal Reserve agent against Federal Reserve notes.

The amount of commercial paper on hand shows an increase of over $400,000, Kansas City and Dallas reporting the largest gains. The proportion of the amount of discounted notes held by the three Southern banks continues at about 70 per cent. of the total. Trade acceptances to the amount of $162,000 are reported by three banks. Bankers' acceptances on hand show a gain for the week in excess of $300,000, Boston, Kansas City, and San Francisco reporting the largest increases under this head.

Over 60 per cent. of this paper was based on transactions involving the importation of merchandise. No less than 32 per cent. of the latter class of paper was based upon foreign shipments of cotton. In the case of $703,000 of bank acceptances the information received by the board was not sufficiently specific to permit the classification of the paper.

A total of $133,000 of United States bonds was bought during the week, largely by the Cleveland and Chicago banks. The amount of municipal warrants held by the banks shows a slight decrease. The ratio of bills and investments to paid-in capital stands at about 127 per cent. as against 125 at the end of the preceding week. Net deposits increased about $8,200,000, mainly as the result of a gain of $7,800,000 reported by the New York Bank.

Federal Reserve agents report a total of $148,100,000 net received from the Controller of the Currency to the end of the week, and a total of $107,700,000 net issued to the banks. Against the latter amount they hold $89,700,000 of gold and $18,800,000 of paper. A total of $5,100,000 of additional Federal Reserve notes was issued to the banks during the week, all the banks except Boston, Richmond, Chicago and St. Louis reporting additional issues. The banks' net liability upon outstanding circulation is given as $15,847,000.

A tabulated statement follows:

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and certificates in vault	$265,951,000
Gold settlement fund	54,930,000
Gold redemption fund with United States Treasurer	1,104,000
Total	261,985,000
Legal-tender notes, silver, &c.	27,117,000
Total reserve	$289,102,000
BILLS DISCOUNTED AND BOUGHT.	
Maturities within 10 days	4,475,000
Maturities within 30 days	10,264,000
Maturities within 60 days	14,108,000
Maturities within 90 days	9,156,000
Maturities over 90 days	1,688,000
Total	$41,751,000
INVESTMENTS.	
United States bonds	8,740,000
Municipal warrants	18,533,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	12,740,000
Due from Fed. Res. banks, net	6,805,000
All other resources	4,777,000
Total resources	$382,468,000
LIABILITIES.	
Capital paid in	$54,329,000
Reserve deposits, net	310,095,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	13,847,000
All other liabilities	2,197,000
Total	$382,468,000
Gold reserve against net liabilities, 82.1%.	
Cash reserve against net liabilities, 90.6%.	
Cash reserve against liabilities after setting aside 40% gold reserve against net amount of Federal Reserve notes in circulation, 93.2%.	

A tabulated statement by districts follows:

FIRST DISTRICT, (BOSTON.)

Total gold reserve	$15,750,000
Total reserve	16,465,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,669,000
Reserve deposits, net	18,404,000

SECOND DISTRICT, (NEW YORK.)

Total gold reserve	$126,194,000
Total reserve	143,767,000
Bills discounted and bought	6,564,000
Reserve deposits, net	140,057,000

THIRD DISTRICT, (PHILADELPHIA.)

Total gold reserve	$10,424,000
Total reserve	13,748,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,087,000
Reserve deposits, net	18,307,000

FOURTH DISTRICT, (CLEVELAND.)

Total gold reserve	$17,408,000
Total reserve	18,574,000
Bills discounted and bought	894,000
Reserve deposits, net	17,280,000

FIFTH DISTRICT, (RICHMOND.)

Total gold reserve	$8,732,000
Total reserve	8,872,000
Bills discounted and bought	8,694,000
Reserve deposits, net	7,811,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	6,640,000

SIXTH DISTRICT, (ATLANTA.)

Total gold reserve	$5,052,000
Total reserve	5,554,000
Bills discounted and bought	4,676,000
Reserve deposits, net	5,172,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	2,917,000

SEVENTH DISTRICT, (CHICAGO.)

Total gold reserve	$37,211,000
Total reserve	39,574,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,981,000
Reserve deposits, net	46,334,000

EIGHTH DISTRICT, (ST. LOUIS.)

Total gold reserve	$9,415,000
Total reserve	9,838,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,507,000
Reserve deposits, net	12,459,000

NINTH DISTRICT, (MINNEAPOLIS.)

Total gold reserve	$7,259,000
Total reserve	7,283,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,150,000
Reserve deposits, net	8,915,000

TENTH DISTRICT, (KANSAS CITY.)

Total gold reserve	$9,308,000
Total reserve	9,868,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,729,000
Reserve deposits, net	10,168,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	657,000

ELEVENTH DISTRICT, (DALLAS.)

Total gold reserve	$6,856,000
Total reserve	7,405,000
Bills discounted and bought	6,778,000
Reserve deposits, net	6,036,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	5,393,000

TWELFTH DISTRICT, (SAN FRANCISCO.)

Total gold reserve	$8,168,000
Total reserve	8,172,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,124,000
Reserve deposits, net	12,512,000

The statement of Federal Reserve agents' accounts, Aug. 20, 1915, for New York, follows:

Federal Reserve notes received from Controller, New York, $54,800,000; Federal Reserve notes returned to the Controller, New York, blank; amount of Federal Reserve notes chargeable to Federal Reserve Agent, New York, $54,800,000; Federal Reserve notes in hands of agent at close of business, Friday, Aug. 20, 1915, $3,080,000; Federal Reserve notes issued to Federal Reserve Bank less notes returned to agent for redemption and cancellation, $51,720,000; held by Federal Reserve agent in reduction of liability on outstanding notes: Gold coin and certificates, $51,550,000; lawful money, blank.

As security for outstanding notes: Commercial paper, $170,000.

Held by treasurer of United States: Gold redemption fund, blank.

Amount of commercial paper turned over to Federal Reserve agent, $170,000.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE
For Week Ended Saturday, Aug. 21, 1915.

AVERAGE FIGURES

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS. MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RES. BANK.	Loans, Disc's, Investm'ts, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver.	*National Banknotes.	Reserve with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation.
Bank of N. Y., N.B.A.	$34,265,000	$2,227,000	$732,000	$1,218,000	$6,000	$2,398,000	$31,482,000	$1,628,000	$800,000
Merchants' National	28,424,000	1,333,000	185,000	1,813,000	24,000	1,980,000	27,822,000	.....	1,951,000
Mech. & Metals Nat.	122,650,000	13,704,000	10,353,000	6,259,000	107,000	8,364,000	116,125,000	5,714,000	4,959,000
National City	252,265,000	93,411,000	4,428,000	6,397,000	215,000	27,412,000	314,921,000	1,097,000	2,928,000
Chemical National	30,941,000	3,875,000	474,000	1,271,000	38,000	3,328,000	28,302,000	150,000	460,000
Atlantic National	10,710,000	584,000	120,000	351,000	16,000	850,000	10,538,000	27,000	388,000
Nat. Butch. & Drovers	2,041,000	61,000	31,000	69,000	8,000	117,000	1,554,000	54,000	50,000
American Exch. Nat.	78,960,000	6,772,000	1,217,000	1,452,000	169,000	5,885,000	77,234,000	2,765,000	4,709,000
Nat. Bank of Com.	193,109,000	16,691,000	11,494,000	5,881,000	406,000	14,687,000	198,132,000	125,000	3,756,000
Chat. & Phenix Nat.	28,249,000	1,986,000	455,000	1,200,000	172,000	2,123,000	28,406,000	1,040,000	1,189,000
Hanover National	106,028,000	20,102,000	5,153,000	2,399,000	73,000	9,557,000	124,681,000	.....	305,000
Citizens' Central Nat.	25,745,000	1,154,000	106,000	1,024,000	79,000	1,972,000	21,083,000	1,454,000	1,641,000
Market & Fulton Nat.	9,272,000	763,000	814,000	626,000	95,000	926,000	9,495,000	.....	88,000
Import. & Trad. Nat.	32,167,000	1,738,000	1,245,000	956,000	55,000	2,222,000	20,196,000	432,000	50,000
National Park	126,172,000	9,731,000	874,000	3,410,000	127,000	9,747,000	125,606,000	.....	3,580,000
East River National	2,042,000	83,000	46,000	181,000	8,000	155,000	1,985,000	.....	50,000
Second National	15,890,000	897,000	181,000	431,000	75,000	1,029,000	12,779,000	.....	674,000
First National	143,139,000	16,472,000	1,119,000	2,900,000	82,000	10,503,000	136,542,000	125,000	4,991,000
Irving National	56,319,000	6,878,000	1,535,000	3,823,000	20,000	4,647,000	64,462,000	170,000	740,000
N. Y. County National	9,756,000	392,000	53,000	570,000	124,000	673,000	9,329,000	.....	200,000
Chase National	144,967,000	23,382,000	8,290,000	8,595,000	162,000	12,746,000	152,330,000	999,000	450,000
Lincoln National	16,069,000	1,712,000	1,186,000	374,000	180,000	1,505,000	17,470,000	37,000	889,000
Garfield National	8,564,000	870,000	376,000	571,000	20,000	783,000	8,698,000	.....	350,000
Fifth National	4,472,000	205,000	118,000	329,000	14,000	547,000	4,600,000	63,000	242,000
Seaboard National	31,338,000	2,851,000	924,000	1,983,000	57,000	3,204,000	35,978,000	100,000	405,000
Liberty National	38,314,000	2,136,000	327,000	1,284,000	13,000	3,331,000	38,276,000	2,775,000	500,000
Coal & Iron National	7,387,000	398,000	222,000	301,000	13,000	556,000	7,881,000	.....	399,000
Union Exch. National	10,344,000	132,000	305,000	536,000	14,000	776,000	9,741,000	67,000	400,000
Nassau Nat., Brooklyn	9,009,000	410,000	113,000	384,000	24,000	591,000	8,276,000	.....	267,000
Broadway Trust	16,214,000	1,432,000	96,000	488,000	260,000	1,303,000	17,531,000	75,000	.....
STATE BANKS. NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.									
Bank of the Man. Co.	40,130,000	9,434,000	1,263,000	1,771,000	168,000	.....	46,510,000	.....	.....
Bank of America	30,868,000	3,551,000	1,342,000	1,130,000	100,000	.....	29,310,000	.....	.....
Greenwich	10,562,000	1,231,000	213,000	455,000	235,000	460,000	11,402,000	40,000	.....
Pacific	4,890,000	395,000	652,000	148,000	165,000	.....	4,751,000	.....	.....
People's	2,155,000	157,000	68,000	113,000	24,000	140,000	2,332,000	5,000	.....
Metropolitan	11,871,000	853,000	421,000	520,000	78,000	.....	9,697,000	.....	.....
Corn Exchange	79,894,000	6,754,000	3,131,000	3,441,000	1,396,000	4,000,000	90,895,000	.....	.....
Bowery	3,434,000	284,000	25,000	59,000	47,000	184,000	3,067,000	.....	.....
German-American	4,889,000	563,000	102,000	64,000	12,000	200,000	4,710,000	.....	.....
Fifth Avenue	14,763,000	1,503,000	902,000	863,000	29,000	.....	15,162,000	.....	.....
German Exchange	3,647,000	464,000	60,000	115,000	72,000	210,000	3,504,000	.....	.....
Germania	6,012,000	542,000	101,000	151,000	110,000	268,000	5,862,000	.....	.....
Bank of the Metropolis	13,103,000	1,177,000	382,000	798,000	92,000	.....	12,312,000	.....	.....
West Side	4,576,000	278,000	227,000	123,000	30,000	262,000	4,406,000	.....	.....
N. Y. Produce Exch.	11,919,000	2,546,000	514,000	533,000	125,000	.....	13,739,000	.....	.....
State	19,163,000	1,288,000	259,000	514,000	514,000	1,256,000	20,859,000	27,000	.....
Century	17,014,000	830,000	145,000	479,000	289,000	823,000	13,719,000	4,822,000	.....
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.									
Brooklyn Trust	32,497,000	1,695,000	277,000	209,000	163,000	1,259,000	24,620,000	6,643,000	.....
Bankers Trust	179,980,000	14,854,000	112,000	316,000	8,000	7,643,000	152,857,000	27,983,000	.....
U. S. Mtg. & Trust	51,098,000	3,187,000	208,000	135,000	168,000	1,820,000	39,514,000	13,912,000	.....
Astor Trust	22,530,000	1,455,000	14,000	113,000	104,000	860,000	17,227,000	5,334,000	.....
Title Guar. & Trust	37,158,000	1,936,000	133,000	134,000	131,000	1,145,000	22,891,000	678,000	.....
Guaranty Trust	218,551,000	22,358,000	2,740,000	1,714,000	770,000	646,000	187,622,000	27,803,000	.....
Fidelity Trust	8,793,000	592,000	45,000	101,000	31,000	373,000	7,476,000	133,000	.....
Lawyers Title & Trust	21,249,000	1,240,000	313,000	66,000	33,000	701,000	14,021,000	335,000	.....
Columbia Trust	67,779,000	4,135,000	143,000	500,000	217,000	2,493,000	49,839,000	15,825,000	.....
People's Trust	17,182,000	1,091,000	80,000	229,000	187,000	791,000	15,825,000	1,246,000	.....
New York Trust	51,292,000	3,240,000	1,830,000	320,000	80,000	1,852,000	36,957,000	7,575,000	.....
Franklin Trust	16,984,000	917,000	146,000	172,000	37,000	511,000	11,581,000	4,825,000	.....
Lincoln Trust	10,928,000	655,000	25,000	281,000	32,000	493,000	9,884,000	1,035,000	.....
Metropolitan Trust	43,963,000	3,216,000	1,174,000	332,000	330,000	1,826,000	36,523,000	6,130,000	.....
Mem. Fed. Res. Bank.	$1,575,822,000	$231,951,000	$52,522,000	$56,905,000	†$2,658,000	$133,850,000	$1,699,153,000	$18,897,000	$37,401,000
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	279,506,000	33,916,000	9,875,000	11,273,000	3,489,000	7,803,000	292,375,000	4,894,000	.....
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	779,984,000	66,594,000	7,240,000	4,620,000	2,291,000	22,701,000	624,115,000	119,478,000	.....
Agg., 61 members	$2,634,812,000	$326,461,000	$69,637,000	$72,798,000	$8,436,000	$164,154,000	$2,615,643,000	$143,629,000	$37,401,000
Change	+31,868,000	+15,751,000	+830,000	−1,457,000	+44,000	+4,177,000	+32,717,000	−2,227,000	−55,000

ACTUAL CONDITION

Mem. Fed. Res. Bank.	$1,581,891,000	$236,538,000	$53,163,000	$58,911,000	†$2,793,000	$138,647,000	$1,717,528,000	$19,093,000	$37,097,000
State banks, not mem. Fed. Res. Bank	279,176,000	33,402,000	10,171,000	10,422,000	3,509,000	7,938,000	291,743,000	4,885,000	.....
Trust cos., not mem. Fed. Res. Bank	785,749,000	61,509,000	5,315,000	3,240,000	2,307,000	24,919,000	631,865,000	118,740,000	.....
Agg., 61 members	$2,646,816,000	$331,449,000	$68,649,000	$72,573,000	$8,609,000	$171,504,000	$2,641,136,000	$142,718,000	$37,097,000
Change	+31,927,000	+8,536,000	−1,844,000	−6,654,000	+476,000	+10,931,000	+52,087,000	−2,420,000	−473,000

*Counted as reserve by State institutions, but not by national banks.
†National banknotes not counted as reserve.

RESERVE POSITION

Average Figures

	Cash Res. in Vault.	Res. in Depositaries.	Reserve required on:		Excess.	Change.
			Net demand deposits	$305,847,540		
			Net time deposits	944,850		
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$341,378,000	$133,850,000	Net demand and time dep.	$306,792,390	$168,435,610	+$11,770,760
State banks, not mem. Fed. Res. Bank	58,853,000	7,803,000	Net demand deposits	32,627,500	13,728,500	− 668,300
Trust cos., not mem. Fed. Res. Bank	74,745,000	22,501,000	Net demand deposits	93,617,250	3,628,750	− 891,600
Total	$474,676,000	$164,154,000	Total net deposits	$453,037,140	$185,792,860	+$10,210,860

Actual Figures

			Net demand deposits	$309,135,040		
			Net time deposits	854,650		
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$348,612,000	$138,657,000	Net demand and time dep.	$310,109,690	$177,149,310	+ $9,283,640
State banks, not mem. Fed. Res. Bank	57,504,000	7,938,000	Net demand deposits	52,513,750	12,928,250	+ 59,920
Trust cos., not mem. Fed. Res. Bank	72,371,000	24,919,000	Net demand deposits	94,779,750	2,510,250	− 3,988,600
Total	$478,487,000	$171,504,000	Total net deposits	$457,403,180	$192,587,820	+ $5,354,960

SUPPLEMENTARY BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES' FIGURES
For the Week Ended with Opening of Business Saturday, Aug. 21, 1915.

Institutions Clearing Through Members

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Gold.	Oth. Cash Including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere	With Oth. Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
Bat. Pk. Nat	$2,045,000	$94,100	$76,700	$999,200	$251,500	$4,008,000
Colonial	7,487,700	503,200	540,600	1,015,900	.....	8,641,000
Columbia	6,765,000	709,000	188,000	625,000	9,000	7,536,000
Fidelity	1,183,100	101,500	87,100	192,000	.....	1,356,300
Mutual	3,919,000	574,000	242,000	1,807,000	25,000	6,454,000
New Neth.	3,323,000	208,000	194,000	884,000	71,000	4,283,000
Sherman	2,130,000	108,300	113,000	200,000	194,000	2,402,100
23d Ward	1,889,100	53,190	172,700	235,900	25,600	2,330,200
Wash. Hgts.	1,681,000	144,000	39,000	133,000	.....	1,618,000
Yorkville	5,084,000	388,800	359,500	883,400	22,100	6,446,600
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
First Nat.	4,705,000	114,000	155,000	1,051,000	74,000	5,022,000
Mechanics'	14,470,500	900,500	1,062,800	3,038,400	141,300	21,206,100
North Side	2,912,631	229,769	138,670	800,660	4,512	3,830,906
Nat. City	4,866,000	159,000	181,000	792,000	721,000	6,217,000
JERSEY CITY, N. J.						
First Nat.	4,428,000	201,000	365,000	3,081,000	410,000	7,888,000
Hudson Co.	3,849,364	77,290	158,746	125,710	617,645	3,857,154
HOBOKEN, N. J.						
First Nat.	5,179,800	123,500	96,000	787,000	104,600	5,409,200
Second Nat.	3,412,237	57,313	129,180	628,614	84,000	4,515,642

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Hamilton	$6,619,000	$526,000	$1,875,000	.....	$7,627,000
BAYONNE, N. J.					
Mechanics'	3,936,470	222,790	445,097	208,975	4,554,201

Institutions Not in the Clearing House

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Gold.	Oth. Cash Including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere	With Oth. Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of Euro.	$1,667,400	$181,000	$60,300	$166,800	$73,100	$2,159,900
Bronx Boro.	1,651,404	36,398	90,303	100,077	27,567	1,881,797
Bryant Park	1,281,900	96,400	84,500	116,600	.....	1,256,700
Chel. Exch.	2,558,000	130,000	168,000	735,000	85,000	3,407,900
Gotham Nat	2,361,300	.....	359,500	275,700	315,400	3,451,800
Harriman N.	14,333,700	1,039,200	241,200	.....	924,400	18,808,600
Inter. Bank.	2,234,100	454,100	34,300	544,600	327,700	2,720,800
Public	8,487,000	600,200	362,500	859,100	475,200	9,740,700
W'chester Av	936,700	38,100	31,200	75,000	4,100	884,400
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of C. L.	842,900	60,000	65,900	53,800	.....	879,700
Bk. Ft'bush.	890,000	45,000	69,700	96,500	.....	988,000
Homestead	647,600	48,500	31,300	132,500	.....	678,900
Montauk	577,500	46,000	23,800	28,800	.....	621,300
Peoples Nat.	1,233,887	12,135	113,771	187,130	59,870	1,834,050

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.					
Empire	$20,230,500	$1,504,000	$6,789,300	$1,523,800	$27,854,600
Central	104,269,743	10,975,275	31,819,471	1,362,350	130,814,214
Equitable	71,321,000	8,494,500	26,853,000	.....	100,471,000
Farm. Loan.	95,624,600	9,247,400	18,906,000	19,963,800	142,581,800
Fulton	3,125,500	704,900	1,478,300	.....	3,214,500
Hudson	3,397,500	260,500	1,204,600	201,000	4,068,100
N. Y. L. Ins.	36,864,800	2,907,000	1,351,400	.....	35,580,000
Transatlantic	3,179,000	71,500	486,500	74,900	3,572,800
United States	70,026,600	4,500,000	11,333,100	.....	70,450,900
Union	60,967,331	6,850,382	14,833,013	845,954	77,897,679
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Kings County	16,547,729	1,263,923	5,014,089	.....	20,046,264
Mfrs. C'zens.	9,063,390	873,200	1,614,100	.....	11,211,600
QUEENS BOROUGH.					
Queens Co.	2,184,000	171,200	211,000	32,400	3,222,400

AGGREGATE NET DEPOSITS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

The following Clearing House trust companies have reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES their aggregate average net deposits, which include items exempted from reserve requirements, which items are not included in the "Net Deposits" reported to the Clearing House under its rules:

Trust Co.	Deposits.	Trust Co.	Deposits.
Astor	$26,484,200	Lincoln	$12,177,700
Bankers	196,238,000	Metropolitan	46,051,600
Broadway	20,764,100	New York	54,421,700
Brooklyn	33,930,000	Peoples	20,206,600
Columbia	72,230,974	Title Guarantee	33,094,500
Fidelity	10,385,000	United States Mortgage	65,138,000
Franklin	19,373,000	Total	$930,857,874
Guaranty	303,749,000	Change	+6,978,922
Lawyers Title Insurance	16,623,500		

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT

Federal Reserve Bank of New York at the Close of Business Aug. 20, 1915.

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and gold certificates:		
Gold settlement fund	$12,618,000.00	
Gold in vault	113,575,937.50	
Total gold reserve		$126,133,937.50
Legal-tender notes, silver certificates and subsidiary coin.		17,573,244.85
Total reserve		$143,707,202.35
Bills discounted and bought:		
Commercial paper	$486,605.11	
Bank acceptances	6,077,758.34	
Total		6,564,363.45
Investments (municipal warrants)		7,056,218.92
Federal Reserve notes (net)		7,191,315.00
All other resources		358,485.79
Total resources		$164,937,585.51

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$10,977,800.00
Reserve deposits (net)	146,697,194.35
Due to other Federal Reserve Banks (net)	5,271,696.19
All other liabilities	1,990,924.77
Total liabilities	$164,937,585.51
Federal Reserve notes outstanding	$51,350,000.00
Against which there is deposited with Federal Reserve Agent:	
Commercial paper	$170,000.00
Gold and lawful money	51,380,000.00

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS, DAILY AVERAGE.

		Change.
Loans, &c.	$2,634,812,000	+$31,868,000
*Reserve in own vaults, (a)	474,676,000	+ 15,258,000
*Reserve in Federal Reserve Bank	133,850,000	+ 3,135,000
*Reserve in other depositaries	30,304,000	+ 1,042,000
Net demand dep.	2,615,643,000	+ 52,717,000
Net time deposits	143,259,000	− 2,227,000
Circulation	37,401,000	− 55,000

(a) Of which $399,259,000 is specie.
*Aggregate reserve, $638,830,000; excess reserve, $185,792,860; increase, $10,210,860.

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS, ACTUAL CONDITION.

Loans, &c.	$2,646,816,000	+$31,927,000
*Reserve in own vaults (b)	478,487,000	+ 3,391,000
*Reserve in Federal Reserve Bank	138,647,000	+ 7,420,000
*Reserve in other depositaries	32,857,000	+ 3,511,000
Net demand dep's	2,641,136,000	+ 52,087,000
Net time deposits	142,718,000	− 2,420,000
Circulation	37,097,000	− 473,000

(b) Of which $404,022,000 is specie.
*Aggregate reserve, $640,991,000; excess reserve, $182,587,820; increase, $5,354,960.

State Banks and Trust Companies in Greater New York Not Included in Clearing House.

		Change.
Loans, &c.	$592,512,200	+$2,889,900
Specie	50,020,800	+ 42,900
Legal tenders	8,550,500	− 145,800
Total deposits	748,257,500	+ 1,217,600

Total deposits, eliminating amounts due from reserve depositories and from other banks and trust companies in New York City

	612,203,400	+ 2,715,900

RESERVE—STATE BANKS.

		P.C.
Cash in vault	$10,410,400	11.29
Deposits in banks and trust companies	15,036,300	16.31
Total	$25,446,700	27.60

RESERVE—TRUST COMPANIES.

Cash in vault	$48,160,900	9.51
Deposits in banks and trust companies	115,969,600	22.90
Total	$164,130,500	32.41

Aggregate reserve on deposits, $89,577,200; decrease, $3,326,500. Percentage of legal reserve, 31.70.

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY STATEMENT OF STATE BANKS IN GREATER NEW YORK.

		Change.
Loans and invs.	$352,638,100	+ $563,800
Gold	44,535,200	− 1,321,400
Cur. and bank notes	24,130,400	+ 206,200
Deposits	463,325,300	+ 2,595,900
Reserve on deposits	103,092,100	− 1,572,100
Percentage of reserve, 27.7 per cent.		

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY STATEMENT OF TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK.

Loans and invs.	$1,287,950,300	+ $9,366,600
Gold	109,080,000	+ 8,010,900
Cur. & bank bills	16,157,900	+ 6,657,100
Deposits	1,577,527,100	+ 8,091,500
Reserve on dep.	349,306,700	+ 5,405,100
Percentage of reserve, 28.8 per cent.		

WEEK'S BANK CLEARINGS.

New York City bank clearings last week, as reported by the Clearing House, and the clearings for the United States, as reported by The Financial Chronicle, compare as follows:

	In New York.	Total U. S.
1915.		1915.
Aug. 21	$2,087,647,804	$3,327,916,919
Aug. 14	1,899,595,706	3,146,116,971
Aug. 7	2,148,530,386	3,530,140,536
July 31	1,879,559,287	3,136,827,031
1914.		1914.
Aug. 22	985,193,532	2,188,041,416
Aug. 15	985,130,400	2,188,847,561
Aug. 8	1,248,427,123	2,570,703,705
Aug. 1	1,858,183,016	3,179,649,853

DEPLORE BIG WASTE IN STEEL MATERIAL

Foreign Munitions Inspectors Are Rejecting Great Amount of Projectiles Made Here.

PROFITS ARE VERY SMALL

Russia Again in the Market for Rails—Italy Comes to Our Market for Her Steel.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 21.—If the bulls who are chasing war stocks skyward were to visit a Pittsburgh plant and see the piles of rejected projectiles they would immediately unload every share they carried. An inspector for the British Government, in speaking of the number of rejections, said:

"I have never seen such waste of material. It is almost criminal. And yet, according to the specifications handed us by our government, we are compelled to reject material that does not come up to specifications in the minutest detail."

One big plant here is making high explosive shells eight inches in diameter. These are so highly polished on the surface that they can be used for mirrors. The expenditure on each shell before it passes final inspection runs up into dollars. If a few shells are rejected it means a loss of profit on several scores. Such strict inspection was never contemplated when the contracts were accepted.

The latest company to enter the

VARIED PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

THE MERCHANT'S POINT OF VIEW

Substantial progress has been made during the present month in lines of business activity, and the promise of continued improvement is quite marked and evident. The only disturbing factors are the restriction of imports from Germany and her allies, and, what is of more consequence, the apprehension of international complications growing out of the submarine warfare. The first of these, while annoying and expensive to many in this immediate vicinity, does not measurably affect the great bulk of the people excepting as to a few things like dyestuffs and fertilizers. There are, indeed, quite a large number of persons who look upon the barring out of imports as an unmixed blessing, and these persons are by no means confined to the makers of textiles. They are quite in the wrong, of course, from the economic standpoint, but they can at least urge, under present circumstances, that nearly every kind of thing that has been hitherto imported can be made here, or that, a least, a satisfactory substitute can be provided. This has been strikingly shown in the case of goods made of wool, cotton, and silk. But there is no consolation when it comes to the fear of this country's becoming embroiled in the disputes of the European powers. The mere intimation of such a possibility makes capital timid and puts a crimp into enterprise. It is for this reason that the sinking of the Arabic had a depressing influence on trade similar to that of three months ago, when the Lusitania was destroyed.

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Sound Basic Conditions.

Basic conditions all over the country are regarded as sound. The cereal crops are showing up better as the season advances, and no one doubts but that there will be a market for all of them. Mining continues to be on a productive basis despite the drop in the price of copper, which had been pushed up abnormally. The metal industries, especially those of iron and steel, are constantly calling for more workers to care for the mass of orders with which they are overwhelmed. The makers of tools have been at their wits' ends to provide enough machinists. Every shipyard in the country has orders enough on hand to keep them busy for the remainder of this year and the whole of the next. Many more cotton spindles are in operation than were so at this time a twelvemonth ago. Woolen cloth and knitting mills and those which make silks are also active in filling orders. Even the cotton crop of this year promises to be less of a bugaboo than it was, and few believe that its marketing will entail sacrifice. Taking all these things together, it is hard to see how any possible foreign complication could be a source of injury. But the fact remains, nevertheless, that the uncertainty with the apprehension that goes with it does have an immediate, though temporary, effect on business.

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Cotton as Contraband.

So far as concerns the raw material of the textiles, most interest during the past week centred on the position of cotton. Its declaration as contraband by Great Britain and France was viewed with alarm by the growers, though the market prices for the staple hardly reflected the fears expressed by them. In reality the declaration is not of much practical effect. To all intents and purposes American cotton has been kept out of Germany and Austria since Italy joined the Allies. Prior to that time the latter country served as a convenient sluiceway for shunting the staple into Germany. When Italy declared war it detained at Genoa $10,000,000 worth of American cotton destined for the Kaiser's dominion. It is also well to remember that Germany and Austria-Hungary are by no means such large users of cotton from this country as the export figures show. Much of what Germany at least has been taking has been reexported to countries to which the United States has been, for nearly a year, shipping the material direct. In ordinary times both Germany and the Dual Monarchy have been wont to use much of the shorter stapled, but cheaper, Indian cotton, which they cannot now obtain. If it were now possible to send American cotton to the countries without restriction, they would take greater quantities than under normal conditions because they are deprived of it from elsewhere. As it is, it seems likely that measures will be taken by the allied powers to prevent undue injury to the cotton growers. Besides this, the banks in this country are arranging to help materially those who would otherwise be compelled to throw their product on the market. The aim will be to market the crop gradually and in such a way as to prevent loss to the planters. There is every reason to believe that uses will be found for all the cotton available before another crop matures.

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Trade in Cotton Goods.

In cotton goods the dealings have been somewhat spotty and erratic. There has been an easing off in the prices of printcloths, which reflected the uncertainty as to future prices of the raw cotton, although in the main they have kept up well. Fine and fancy cottons, however, are holding their own, and the demand for them has been most gratifying to the mills. Colored goods are largely dependent on the matter of dyes, and it is becoming increasingly difficult to insure deliveries. This fact has prompted some recent enlargement of orders. In knit goods there was some demoralization in the trade caused by the cutting of prices on cheap balbriggans, but a kind of understanding was arrived at in a meeting of manufacturers and agents held during the week. There does not seem to be any adequate reason why the prices should have been cut, but some manufacturers were evidently cajoled or taken in by shrewd buyers and induced to do so. It may be added that the knit goods trade as a whole appears to be in good shape, and that the orders, while not large, have been numerous. The best of the trade seems to be with the makers of branded goods, who have managed to do well even when those who turned out unbranded goods were complaining.

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Wool Prices and Shoddy.

Wool continues to be in demand, and at high prices, despite the large importations of the article from South America and elsewhere. Domestic growers are in high feather, and are taking precautions that next season shall show a larger output. Sheep raising has taken a spurt, and the number of these animals ought to show a decided increase next year. A little more than ordinary interest will attach to the London auction sales of wool, which are scheduled to begin on Sept. 7. It has been stated that at the beginning of these sales announcement will be made of the lifting of the embargo on crossbred wool and tops. The embargo was declared because of the need of this kind of wool in the making of uniform cloth and to prevent supplies of the same from reaching the enemy. At present there is no likelihood of the latter happening, and possibly enough has been already secured to provide for army needs. After the London sales will come those in Australasia, where Americans are apt to be bidders. Meanwhile, there is shown a disposition to economize on unused wool and a greater resort to shoddy. In some recent army orders for blankets a very large percentage of shoddy, in some cases about 65 per cent., is called for. In consequence, the price of woolen rags has increased by leaps and bounds, and much of this article has been exported to Great Britain.

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Demand Good for Woolens.

No complaint is made by the mills as to the demand for woolens. The makers of men's wear have been putting in large orders for the coming Spring season even at the advanced prices asked, and there is also a good share of repeat orders for Fall and Winter. Apparently the only limitation on the business is the ability or capacity of the mills to supply the demand. War orders from foreign Governments are keeping a number of these mills busy, and then, too, there is the question of fast dyes. Domestic orders have come in with something of a rush, the buyers being convinced that prices in the future are destined for a raise, and that nothing could be gained by delay. Foreign competition in cloths of any kind is just now a negligible quantity and the domestic manufacturers control the situation. There has been a continuance of the demand for cotton warp fabrics for the cheaper suitings and for export. In dress goods the conditions are about the same, with possibly a greater call from abroad. The labor disturbances in the garment trades being pretty well disposed of, work is proceeding with a rush. The call for woolens is much more pronounced than that for worsteds, but it is more than likely that the latter will make a better showing later on.

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Situation as to Dyes.

In all branches of the textile industries the matter of dyestuffs is still giving trouble. Extensive use is being made of vegetable dyes or of these in combination with mineral ones. But evidences multiply that the situation is clearing and that needed colors will not be long wanting. Quite a number of dyers have had no experience with vegetable dyes, which were universally in use before coal tar colors supplanted them, and are meeting with mishaps in their efforts to use the former. In the hands of experienced men, however, some good results are obtained by a proper use of the old-time dyes. Meanwhile, the extension of the coal tar dye industry in this country is proceeding. Already it is certain there will be no lack of fast blacks for all purposes, and the indications all are that before next Spring most of the needed colors will be forthcomings from American factories. Progress would be more rapid if access could be had more freely to the great stocks of coal tar intermediates which are now being produced in this country. It has been claimed that these were more in demand for the making of explosives, but it is hardly probable that all are or have been so used. In one instance, at least, it has been shown that the material was bought by German interests to avoid having it so used, and there are those who believe that the same interests are willing to do what they can to prevent the establishment of a dyestuffs industry here. In connection with this, it is declared that there was more behind the refusal of the German Government to let dyes come here than to cause representations to be made to Great Britain as to food and cotton being debarred from Germany, and that one object was to embarrass American textile makers and prevent them from turning out goods that would displace German ones in the export trade. Despite all efforts, however, there is still a fair amount of coal tar dyes available here, and supplies keep trickling in from one source or another. Between them, the vegetable dyes and the coal tar derivatives being made here, a fair showing is made even now.

TO GUIDE THE MAN WHO BUYS SHOES

Suggestions and Rules, the Result of Experience, to Minimize Risk of Loss.

A comprehensive outline of the duties and difficulties of a shoe buyer was given to a TIMES reporter yesterday by Ben Jacobson of this city. Mr. Jacobson was for many years buyer of shoes for prominent local retail stores, and is now manager of the retailers' profit service conducted by Morse & Rogers.

"One of the first things the careful buyer must do," said Mr. Jacobson, "is to study the whims of those who will buy from him. He must keep posted on the new ideas in shoemaking and know the good selling styles in all grades from the cheapest to the best. In addition to this he must keep posted on the market value of leather and the other materials that go into shoes. He should also read all of the shoe advertisements he can, whether they be wholesale or retail. He should watch well-dressed men and women, especially those in his neighborhood, and see the styles they wear and how these look on the feet. He should be friendly with all traveling men, manufacturers, and wholesalers, but he should give his orders to as few houses as possible. Very often, however, he can learn something of value from a house to which he does not give any business.

"The problem of planning for a new season must be gone over very carefully by the buyer in order to see that he does not buy the same styles at different prices. His three-dollar shoe must differ from his four-dollar shoe, not only in quality but in style. Having decided on the styles he wants to buy for that season, he next comes to the quantity he can afford to order without hurting the financial end of the business.

"Every buyer must remember that in order to make room for new styles it is necessary to clean out the old ones. This is best done by preparing for the clean-out at the time he places an order for a new style. Each stock in this store or department should be assorted into departments or sections, such as men's, boys', women's, and girls'. The stock of each department must stand its own turnovers. If a buyer's stock of women's shoes now consists of fifty styles, and he is planning to put in a new one, he should dispose of one of the present styles, so that when the new one comes in he will still have but fifty.

"The average stock in any well-regulated store should turn four times a year, though some stocks will, perhaps, turn ten times. It is the slow sellers that pull down the total turnover. A buyer should aim not to carry more than 25 per cent. in stock to the total year's business. For instance, if his store is a 'family' store and he sells $40,000 worth of shoes a year, his sales will, perhaps, be $15,000 a year on men's and boys' goods and $25,000 on women's and children's. Therefore, he should not have more than $3,750 tied up in men's and boys' shoes and $6,250 in women's and children's stock.

"Assuming that the buyer's mind is now made up as to how many new styles he is going to order and which of the present stock he is going to recondition, he should not wait too long before cleaning up. He should begin a sale and push the discontinued styles before the new ones arrive. In offering these shoes for sale the buyer should not take his markdown in sections. If he has to take a markdown, he should take enough to make his stock and he should have his sizes nearly complete at all times. He should remember that a customer comes to his store for shoes and not for promises. Particularly with women, there is often a strong probability that even after special orders have been taken they will go to some other store and buy their shoes. Occasionally a buyer will have to take a special order for deformed or odd-sized feet, or for some extremely fancy style. On such orders he should not forget to figure a big profit—even to the extent of doubling his money wherever he possibly can."

Mr. Jacobson concluded by pointing out the necessity of employing intelligent, well-trained, and honest clerks, showing how the lack of them acts as a deterrent on business, and how they can "make or break" a store.

Not Taking Vacations.

For the first time in many years selling agents in the woolen and worsted district have almost to a man foregone their usual vacations. The chance of capturing the numerous foreign contracts for army textile supplies, along with the more or less complex situation prevailing as a result of the European war, have all militated against the usual period of recreation. As it is, most of the agents are contenting themselves with a week-end covering Friday night to Monday morning at nearby Summer or suburban resorts. In quite a number of instances, however, agents are not getting away until Saturday afternoon.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

A Number of Decisions Made Bearing on Textile Fabrics.

The Board of General Appraisers yesterday handed down another decision interpreting the handkerchief provisions of the Tariff act. In this instance the importation was made by Morimura Bros. Judge Cooper, sustaining the contention of the importers, held that hemstitched handkerchiefs ornamented by drawnwork are more specifically provided for as "handkerchiefs hemmed or hemstitched" at 30 per cent. ad valorem, than as "articles from which threads have been omitted, drawn, punched or cut," &c., at 60 per cent. ad valorem as assessed by the Collector. The handkerchiefs in controversy were not embroidered, but were ornamented by drawnwork. The board earlier in the week decided the classification of several classes of fancy handkerchiefs imported by Marshall Field & Co.

Protests by Siegman & Weil and others relating to the classification of metal thread goods were overruled in large part. The merchandise consisted of laces, embroideries, braids, galloons, ornaments and trimmings, composed wholly or in chief value of metal thread, tinsel wire, lame or lahn. At the trial some forty samples representing the merchandise were put in evidence. Judge Howell concluded that all the articles were properly assessed at 60 per cent. duty except such as were shown by the evidence to belong to one of the classes of articles denominately provided for in Paragraph 150. The exception related to ribbons or beltings, which were allowed to enter at the lower rate claimed by the importers.

Several Chicago importers lost in protests dealing with the duty rate under the present tariff on silk hair nets, veilings, laces, and other articles. The importers filed a number of claims, but failed at the hearing to submit sufficient evidence in support of their contentions. The board affirmed the Collector in taking duty at 60 per cent. ad valorem. The protestants included Sears, Roebuck Co., Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Marshall Field & Co., G. W. Sheldon & Co., and Bernard, Judae & Co.

Many New York importers protested the Collector's assessment of 60 per cent. ad valorem on a great variety of laces, nettings, embroideries and other articles, entered under the present tariff. Claims for rates lower than assessed were made, but Judge Howell said that an examination of the papers in the case showed no reason for disturbing the Custom House tax. The importers included B. Altman & Co., William Openhym & Sons, Thomas Wilson & Co., Frank & Lambert, G. Sidenberg & Co., Oppenheimer, Alder & Co., L. M. Winship, Klauber Brothers & Co., Syndicate Trading Company, Aitken, Son & Co., Samstag & Hilder Brothers, Saks & Co., James McCreery & Co., Abraham & Straus, and a score of other merchants.

AT FALL RIVER MILLS.

Business Small During the Week, But Much Interest Shown.

FALL RIVER, Aug. 21.—There was small business in the cotton goods markets this week. Buyers and manufacturers displayed active interest, and what business was actually done was confined to goods which were very much needed. As has been the case for a great number of months, wide and medium wide goods held the attention of factors, there being little interest shown in few other plain makes.

The demand for twills and sateens was light, but some of the mills operating on these styles have done a fairly good business, this being evident by the payment of dividends which have been made in the past. Other mills making bandage cloths have done a moderate amount of business, but the margin of profit between the cost of cotton and the selling value of cloth is so small that only those concerns especially favored can come out whole in the sales of this line of goods.

Fine goods mills manufacturing fancies continue to do fair business, but the demand was not so acute as it was some few months ago, when mills booked business on some lines which will keep the machinery engaged for at least two months into the new year. The demand for medium count fancies is rather slow for the moment, although there has been a fairly good business put through. The cotton yarn markets are comparatively quiet, while cotton retains its normal strength.

The sales for the week are estimated at 85,000 to 105,000 pieces, of which about 40,000 pieces are spots. Contracts extend through October for the most part.

NEW JAPANESE INDUSTRY.

They Are Now Making Chemicals Which They Used to Import.

Consul George N. West, Kobe, Japan, has forwarded to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce an extract from the Japan Chronicle which reads as follows:

"In view of the paralyzing effect on Japanese industry of the stoppage of imports of chemicals by the war, the Home Department has been making chemicals on an elaborate scale at the Government hygienic laboratories in Tokio and Osaka, with satisfactory results, it is now announced. Chemicals of as good a quality as those imported, it has thus far been proved by experiment, can be manufactured in Japan, including hydrochloric acid, salicylic, carbolic, and sulphuric acids, morphine, atropine, bromine, and bismuth. The preparation of these chemicals is to be undertaken privately, with the help of a State subvention, on the lines recommended by the Government laboratories."

RAW SILK MARKETS.

Prices Continue High and Firm, with Increased Business.

The Yokohama raw silk market is very firm, with a strong upward tendency as a result of the increased business from Europe and the United States. The visible supply is placed at 6,000 bales.

Canton cables that the country is again flooded, and consequently there are no sellers at present until the situation clears itself. It is expected that prices in this market will remain high for some months to come. The Shanghai market is a trifle stronger for tussahs, and tsatlees, while steam filatures are unchanged.

A. P. Villa & Bros. report that the Italian reelers again advanced their lire prices during the last week to offset the renewed weakness of exchange. There is practically no silk available in that market for immediate shipment. In this city business continues quite active, with prices steady.

Good Chances in Peru.

Textile manufacturing interests desirous of seeking an outlet for their lines in South America have recently had their attention directed to opportunities existing at this time in Peru. It appears that in 1913 Peru took cotton goods and other textile manufactures worth $3,350,000, of which this country furnished but $188,000 worth. American exports of wearing apparel in the year mentioned amounted to $3,000, while cotton and silk goods shipped to Peru amounted to a little more than the wearing apparel exports. Manufacturers who have looked into the situation believe that, with Germany out of the market and Great Britain severely handicapped, the outlook for a better market for American textile products in Peru is promising.

Serge Dress Goods Wanted.

Every indication points to the continued popularity in the worsted dress goods field of serges, which, it is held, will remain the chief staple during the Fall and Winter seasons. There is general agreement among all hands on this point. There seems to be no falling off in the export demand for serges. Light weights for men's wear are being ordered freely here for export to England.

INQUIRIES ABOUT FOREIGN TRADE

Those Now Being Made by the Department of Commerce Are More Thorough.

The demand on the part of domestic manufacturers and exporters for the most detailed data possible regarding opportunities in foreign markets for American products, is being met at the present time by the Department of Commerce in investigations just started abroad and in others projected. According to some business men interested in trade extension, certain investigations in the past have proved of little or no value because of the lack of those details deemed absolutely essential for the exporter who is contemplating opening a business outside the United States.

The kind of "investigation" sometimes made in the past by Government agents, and which proved entirely valueless to merchants seeking a foreign field, was described yesterday by a representative of a large organization of American manufacturers. This man said:

"It used to be the custom for Consuls, and even investigators of the Department of Commerce, to make rosy reports about the wonderful opportunities awaiting American enterprise abroad, but there was nothing of the detail about these reports necessary for the manufacturer or exporter here to determine all the conditions to be met with in such a venture. It is not enough for the manufacturer in this country to know that at a particular time, owing to temporary conditions, he might be able to sell his products in a given market. What is wanted is the whole trade situation as it exists in a foreign market spread out in the most comprehensive manner. Then, after proper study, the individual manufacturer, or group of manufacturers, can make his or their decision for or against entering the proposed field."

That the present officials of the Department of Commerce are thoroughly alive to the need of supplying complete surveys of a given market is shown by the investigation made by Consul (now Commercial Attaché) Henry D. Baker into the markets of British India, the results of which have just been published. This inquiry into trade conditions in India, with special reference to American trade opportunities, forms probably the most complete work of its kind to be found in this country.

Precisely the same critical care was taken in the appraisal of the South American markets for American machinery and machine tools by Commercial Agent J. A. Massel, the official investigator. Mr. Massel's report, which it is understood is soon to be published by the department, contains a most minute description of every phase of the machinery and tool fields of the Southern Continent, illustrated by drawings and specifications, the whole forming, in the opinion of those best qualified to judge, a complete manual of trade facts calculated to settle the question whether this or that line can meet the requirements and competition to be found in the vast market.

What is desired to be brought out in an investigation of a given market, either for an individual line of goods or a group of products, is outlined in a memorandum issued by the Foreign Trade Department of the National City Bank. The memorandum was prepared for the especial use of delegates selected by the bank for an inquiry into the opportunities in South America for American-made clothing. The general line on which the investigation now being conducted is based is equally applicable to any other line of American products.

Some of the facts to be developed by the bank's investigation now in progress into the South American clothing field include data on such subjects as steamship lines, cost of freights, language used in commercial intercourse, retail establishments and their relation to jobber or manufacturer, advertising, terms on which clothing is usually sold at wholesale in the particular country under investigation, whether merchants' acceptances are discountable at American banks, terms of credit, grades of merchandise in popular demand, kinds of merchandise preferred in different localities, with special reference to climatic conditions, average selling price of goods, styles worn, colors, weights of fabrics, customs duties, and a great mass of other data, all regarded as essential to a proper estimate of the probabilities of success in a foreign trade campaign.

The detailed method of getting at the facts as outlined above in the case of the National City Bank's foreign trade department is the one to be followed by Dr. Stanhope Sams, special agent of the Department of Commerce, who starts early next month for the Orient, where he expects to spend a year investigating the clothing and underwear trade of China and Japan. While in this city last week Dr. Sams conferred with William R. Corwine, Secretary of the National Association of Clothiers, regarding the scope to be given the forthcoming inquiry.

Dr. E. E. Pratt, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, who is in immediate charge of the Government's foreign investigations, is making a practice of sending agents, about to undertake an inquiry, to this city and other centres before starting for their posts, in order that manufacturers and exporters may have an opportunity to advise the investigators of the kind of data wanted. The suggestions received in this way from members of the particular industry concerned have, Dr. Pratt holds, been most helpful. The policy will be continued, and the agents about to sail for South America and elsewhere will be ordered to New York and other cities for consultation before being permitted to leave the country.

AS TO GERMAN GOODS.

Doubt as to Effect Severing of Relations Might Cause.

Considerable apprehension was expressed in importing circles yesterday regarding the chances of getting German goods badly wanted by importers here out of Germany, or neutral ports, in the event that diplomatic relations between Germany and the United States are severed. The action of the British officials in London during the past week, in recommending that permits be issued for several lots of merchandise bought of German firms and paid for before March 1, and held for several months at Rotterdam on account of the British blockade, encouraged many merchants here in the belief that most of the goods wanted would be eventually released.

The sinking of the White Star liner Arabic, however, has brought another element of uncertainty into the situation. Merchants who conferred with their legal representatives yesterday relative to the new compliation were left in a rather unsettled state of mind. An attorney connected with a local law firm, at present engaged in the effort to bring about the release of German and Austrian merchandise held at Rotterdam and other ports, stated that it is hard to prophesy what effect the destruction of the Arabic may have on the negotiations to get merchandise.

This lawyer said that if this country severed diplomatic relations with Germany the latter might prohibit shipments out of Germany to the United States. Edward P. Sharretts, who is associated with his father, ex-Judge Sharretts, as legal representative of many importers interested in the German and Austrian trade, declared that while it is difficult to say exactly how the severance of diplomatic relations might work out, it is probable that no great difficulty would be experienced in getting merchandise now held at Rotterdam and other neutral ports, provided England interposed no objection. Mr. Sharretts said that, even if American Consuls left Germany, it still would be possible for Consular officers at neutral ports to certify shippers' invoices in a manner to meet the requirements of the American tariff law.

Some importers professed to believe that one of Germany's first acts after the severance of diplomatic relations would be to place an embargo on everything leaving that country for the United States. In other quarters, it was pointed out that it is to the advantage of Germany to sell merchandise to this country since manufacturers there need ready money badly. Lawyers who are working to obtain Britain's consent to the shipment of over-due goods from Rotterdam reported that cables received yesterday from London made no mention of further permits being issued by the British authorities. Developments along this line, however, are expected this week.

Members of the Hotel Biltmore Executive Committee, who are to present a second petition to Secretary of State Lansing, urging action to relieve the importing business from the burden of the British Orders in Council, expect to visit Washington shortly and present the resolutions adopted at the last meeting of merchants. In some quarters it is feared that the sinking of the Arabic may result in delaying President Wilson's reply to the recent British notes.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY—Hendrie & Campbell; Miss B. Hendrie, millinery; Martha Washington.
AUSTIN—T. H. Williams & Co.; T. H. Williams, dry goods, notions, men's furn. goods, women's ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Pioneer Cloak Mfg. Co.; P. Dupkin, cloaks, suits; Walfick's.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, housefurnishings goods, hardware; 354 4th Av.
BANGOR—E. Leavitt, dry goods, fancy goods; Continental.
BATAVIA, N. Y.—Munn & Young; F. E. Munn, clothing, furn. goods; New Strand.
CHARLESTON—Bluestein Bros.; H. Bluestein, clothing, furn. goods, hats, shoes; Broadway Central.
CHATTANOOGA—Schwartz Bros.; D. A. Schumacher, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Hubbard, Smith & Co.; F. E. Smith, notions, fancy goods, job lots; Imperial.
CHICAGO—People's Dry Goods Store; J. P. Gately, dry goods, underwear, hosiery; Park Av.
DANVILLE, Ill.—Emery Dry Goods Co.; I. Hoopt, bargain, basement; 116 W. 32d.
DENVER—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; Mrs. W. F. Hutt, dressmaking dept.; 71 W. 23d.
DETROIT—D. J. Healy Co.; Miss A. G. Lehan, cloaks, suits, gowns, dresses, furs, petticoats; 31 Union Square.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; Miss S. M. Barkume, laces, ribbons; 50 Union Square.
HICKORY, N. C.—E. L. Shuford, shoes; Strand.
KANSAS CITY—Jones Store Co.; Miss I. M. Brown, corsets, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 23 E. 26th.
MONTGOMERY—American Clothing Co.; J. P. Steward, clothing; Marseilles.
NEW ORLEANS—Maison Blanche Co.; Mrs. V. Edwards, art needlework; 116 W. 32d.
PROVIDENCE—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; W. Zeimer, millinery; 621 B'way.
SCRANTON—J. Long's Sons; M. W. O'Malley, shoes, rubbers; 116 W. 32d.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Dry Goods Co.; Mrs. M. McLaughlin, trunks, dress forms, go-carts, sewing machines; 37 W. 28th.
ST. PAUL—Lindeke, Warner & Sons; M. Pfaff, shirts, pants, overalls; 350 B'way.
TROY—M. P. Gold, sweaters, underwear; Continental.
WILLIAMSPORT—Omstead Millinery Co.; W. A. Omstead, millinery; Herald Square.
WORCESTER—J. C. MacInnes Co.; T. J. Fitzpatrick, domestics, linens; 432 4th Av.

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

WANTED, manufacturers with idle Overlock machines to make a novelty. N 188 Times.

Office and salesrooms to sub-lease 1,700 sq. ft. Elegant walnut show rooms. Ratner Bros., 220 Fifth Av.

WILL BUY woman's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2587.

OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Handel's. 336 6th Av.

Representatives calling on drug or notion trade wanted to handle good selling article; commission basis. Y 296 Times Annex.

WAR AND INSURANCE.

American Fire Companies Seek Business in Latin America.

The European war appears to have opened another field to American enterprise. Although formal announcement is withheld at this time, it was reported yesterday on good authority that American fire insurance companies are going ahead with plans looking to the establishment of agencies in certain Central and Southern American countries as well as Porto Rico.

Representatives of several South American governments have been in this country recently with a special view to inducing domestic fire insurance companies to enter their respective territories for business. Up to the time of the outbreak of the war, the South American fields were not regarded by the companies here as workable. In the past, it was stated yesterday, the principal obstacle to the expansion of the fire insurance business in these countries has been the rigorous and excessive tax, revenue, and deposit laws.

It has now been represented to the leading fire underwriters of the American companies that the need for adequate fire and marine insurance in South America is so pressing that the legislatures of the majority of the countries involved are disposed to make radical amendments to their laws so that the entrance of American companies will be easy.

As a first step in this direction, the Home Insurance Company of New York has arranged to establish an office in Porto Rico, and will shortly complete arrangements to do business in Costa Rica, Argentina, Chile and Brazil. It is expected that other companies will follow within a short time.

Spring Dress Goods Doing Well.

While outside of the metropolitan district, where business has been quite good, there has been no great rush to get corporation dress goods for the coming Spring season, factors in this branch of the trade said yesterday that business has been as good to date as could be expected, in view of the way the out-of-town jobbers are going about their buying this year. While ordinarily they place a good part of their advance business while in this market, this year they are ordering the bulk of the merchandise they want in their own offices. This naturally makes a great many orders come in later than is usually the case. The largest part of the business booked so far has been taken on the regular staple goods. The new fabrics put out in certain quarters are moving only fairly well on the average.

APRONS
25¢ UP 1000 STYLES
DEAN'S
MADE WITH DEAN'S PATENTED LOCK STITCH
LOCKSTITCHED
45 East 17th St.

Export to Java
Hagemeijer & Company,
127 Heerengracht,
AMSTERDAM, (HOLLAND),
export all sorts of goods to the Dutch East Indies. Catalogues in quadruplicate invited containing a detailed description of goods, prices, conditions of sale, measurements of cases, so as to enable correct calculations. Goods are bought exclusively for own account and against credit opened with bankers in New York and elsewhere. References: Amsterdamsche Bank, Amsterdam, and The Philadelphia Commercial Museum.

S. STEINFELD & CO.
43-45-47 WEST 23D ST.
Offer special values in Ladies' All-Wool POPLIN SUITS, yarn-dyed linings, at $6.75.

ACCOUNTS FINANCED.
COLEMAN & CO., 1,133 Broadway. Tel. Farragut 9763. Accounts Financed.

ADVERTISING.
Merchandising Plans for Increasing Sales. Sackerman-Edelmann Co., 303 Fifth Ave.

BARGAIN BASEMENT SPECIALTIES.
Headquarters for 5 10 & 25c goods.
N. Y. MERCHANDISE CO., 540 Broadway.

BELTS.
Ladies' Belts & Leather Bags at Pop. Prices. BIENENZUCHT BROS., 109-111 Spring St.

BOOKLETS. CIRCULARS, ETC.
PRINTING Booklets, Catalogs, Circulars, Office Stationery, Letter Heads, Drawings, Coils Trade Marks. Hayes Bros. 301 W. 37. Greeley 885.

CLOTHING SPECIALTIES
BLANKET BATH ROBES MACKINAW COATS
The House of Huchberger, 93 5th Ave.

COATS.
Business Building Styles. See the snappiest, finest fall line of ladies' and misses' coats ever offered. LEO F. STURM, 43 W. 35th St. Phone Greeley 877.

COMBINATION DRESSES.
Silk plaid and Botany serge, $7.50 up. STAR DRESS MFG. CO., 126 West 25th St.

CREPE DE CHINE WAISTS.
SPECIALISTS AT $16.50 A DOZ.
Kayanee Waist & Dress Co., 586-588 B'way.

CURTAINS (Novelty.)
Lace and Novelty Curtains, popular prices. EUGENE NEUMAIER & CO., 3 West 18th St.

DRESSES.
Serge and Silk Dresses. Great values. PH. MARK & CO., 71 W. 23d St. Gram. 4414.

DYESTUFFS Sold, Bought, Exchanged.
N. Y. ANILINE EXCHANGE,
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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy Monday; fair Tuesday; moderate west winds, becoming variable.
For full weather report see Page 14.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 21,030. NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 23, 1915.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

PRESIDENT TO DISMISS VON BERNSTORFF IF ARABIC SINKING IS PROVED DELIBERATE; MAY THEN CALL CONGRESS FOR DEFENSE

READY TO ENFORCE WARNING

Plans All Made for Diplomatic Break Unless Berlin Disavows.

MILITARY PROGRAM FRAMED

$500,000,000 to be Asked for National Defense if Call for Special Session Comes.

U-BOAT LAY IN AMBUSH

Hid Behind the Freighter Dunsley When She Saw the Arabic Coming.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—While the President and his advisers are still waiting for full official information regarding the sinking of the White Star liner Arabic, it is known that the Administration already has decided upon the course it will pursue, if the details of the disaster show that it was a "deliberately unfriendly" act on the part of Germany. This was decided upon when the last note bearing on the submarine warfare was sent to Berlin.

At that time the President and his Cabinet determined that if another merchant steamer should be sunk by a German submarine without warning and the lives of American citizens should be lost thereby, diplomatic relations should be broken with Germany and other steps should be taken to put the United States in a position to engage in a policy of reprisal or uphold the rights of its citizens on the high seas.

What these steps would be was outlined today by a high official of the Administration. Should it be found necessary to dismiss Count von Bernstorff and recall Mr. Gerard, the further course to be followed, it was explained, would be generally along the following lines:

1—Congress might be called in extra session, but if the immediate situation was not critical enough for that the President would wait until the regular session in December and would then personally ask for legislative authority to organize a standing army of probably 200,000 men, with provision to increase it to a war footing of 600,000, and, in addition, to establish a large reserve army.

2—Congress would be urged by the President to make a large increase in the fleet, the increase to consist of probably as many as six dreadnoughts, a considerable number of submarines of the sea-going class, to, appropriate heavily for aeroplanes and dirigibles for both the army and the navy, and provide scout cruisers, destroyers, and transports commensurate to the increase in the battleship force.

3—A plan already formulated for a system of increasing the coast defenses will be laid before Congress for approval, and the appropriation of the money necessary to carry it into effect will be asked.

4—Congress will be asked for appropriations to increase the capacities of the United States Army and Navy ordnance and ammunition plants, and the adoption of measures to encourage private munition factories to extend their facilities in accordance with suggestions of Brig. Gen. Crozier, the Chief of the Ordnance Department of the army.

President Determined.

President Wilson is represented as being fully aware of what it will mean to this country if diplomatic relations with Germany are severed. All that, it was said, was considered at the time the Lusitania case was before the Cabinet. The President realizes that a break in diplomatic intercourse between the two Governments may lead to even more serious misunderstandings, and possibly to war. The President, it was asserted, had determined, when he sent his warning to Germany on July 21, that prompt action should be taken if a German submarine committed an act involving jeopardy to American citizens, approximating in principle that of the sinking of the Lusitania.

According to the representations of the attitude of the Administration, it will be prepared to back up its resentment toward Germany by a policy that will amount to giving moral support to the Allies, but positive information in this regard is not available. It is understood that methods of obtaining a large amount of money, necessary to put into effect the plans for military and naval increases and

Continued on Page 3.

America Not Indignant Over Arabic Sinking, Says Cologne Gazette; All "an English Fake"

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 22.—Thus far the sinking of the Arabic has called forth little or no comment from the German press, which in general treats the destruction of the vessel as one of the natural and necessary incidents of the war.

The majority of the papers dismiss the matter in a brief news paragraph.

Officially inspired journals like the Lokal Anzeiger and the Cologne Gazette scout the idea that the incident can have any serious effect on German-American relations.

The Cologne Gazette says the report that the Arabic affair has aroused indignation in America is "an English fake."

LAPLAND IS SAFE; THREE SHIPS SUNK

Five Lives Lost When British Steamer William Dawson Is Blown Up in War Zone.

WHITE STAR LINER IN PORT

Delayed Steamship Reaches Liverpool—May Have Sailed Around North of Ireland.

The agents of the International Mercantile Marine Company received a cablegram from the head office in Liverpool yesterday stating that the White Star liner Lapland had arrived there safely at 9 o'clock in the morning.

She had 125 passengers on board of all classes, among whom were 17 American citizens, 3 in the cabin and 14 in the third class.

On account of the length of time on the passage from New York it was said yesterday by some of the company's officials that Captain James Bradshaw, the commander of the Lapland, had probably gone around the north of Ireland instead of the south, which is the usual course.

The Lapland carried about 12,000 tons of war munitions for the Allies.

Three More British Ships Sunk.

LONDON, Aug. 22. — The British steamers Cober and Windsor have been sunk by submarines. The crews have landed safely.

The British steamer William Dawson has been blown up. Five of her crew were lost.

The Cober was a vessel of 3,060 tons gross, and was last reported to have sailed from Karachi June 30 for Gibraltar. The Windsor was a steamer of 6,000 tons. The Dawson was a small craft.

BRITISH CRUISER BACK.

Holds Up Norwegian Ship Off Fire Island and Takes Off Two Germans.

When the Norwegian steamer Starkad arrived yesterday afternoon from Bordeaux, Captain Olsen reported that his ship was hailed by the British cruiser Berwick about ten mile southeast of Fire Island and a boat in charge of a Lieutenant came alongside. After the officer had come on board he scanned the ship's articles, and then ordered W. Theel, third officer, and H. Schiefflein, a seaman, who were described as Germans, to pack their kits and get into the cruiser's boat.

This is the first appearance of the cruiser Berwick off this port for nearly five months. She sailed southward soon after the German auxiliary cruisers Prinz Eitel Friedrich and Kronprinz Wilhelm arrived at Newport News, Va.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—At the request of the United States the British Government last Fall ordered its war vessels patrolling off the American coast to keep a distance at sea which would be satisfactory to the United States.

The presence of the warships very near the coast has been observed since then, but it was said tonight that no complaint had been made because their activity had not interfered unnecessarily with American commerce.

U-BOATS TAKE PRISONERS.

Stop Ships and Demand Enemy Passengers of Military Age.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 23.—A correspondent of The Times who recently has been in Scandinavia sends the following:

"German submarines lately have adopted the practice of stopping neutral ships in the North Sea and demanding that enemy passengers of military age shall be handed over to them. These proceedings, which occur at a distance of about 100 miles from the Norwegian coast, may or not be legal, but they certainly add to the anxiety of passage."

NEW GALLIPOLI LINE PREPARED BY TURKS

Constantinople Reports Repulse of the Allies at Two Points.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 23.—The Germans are now devoting their whole attention to the fortification of Constantinople, and attach no importance to the defense of Adrianople, according to The Times Balkan correspondent.

The Turks, the correspondent says, for some time have been preparing a second defensive line on the Gallipoli Peninsula.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 22.—This official communication was issued today:

"After heavy preparations by land and ships' guns on the 21st the enemy, over one division strong, attacked the district of Anaforta, but was completely repulsed, with immense losses. The same afternoon an enemy attack near Ari Burnu failed before our fire."

ARABIC NO CAUSE FOR WAR--BRYAN

Revives His Argument That Americans Should Stay Out of the Danger Zone

AND RELIES ON DIPLOMACY

That Failing, He Thinks 'Breathing Spell' Treaty Plan Should Be Applied to Germany.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—William J. Bryan gave out the following signed statement tonight:

"I have read the editorial opinions concerning the sinking of the Arabic as those opinions were reproduced in Saturday morning's papers, but they seem to me to avoid the most important question. The real question is not whether American citizens have, under international law, a right to travel through the danger zone on the ships of belligerent nations. That is admitted. The question just now is whether an American citizen should put his convenience or even his rights above his nation's welfare. If American citizens refuse to consider their own safety or the safety of the nation, then a second question arises, namely, whether the Government should permit a few persons to drag the country into this unparalleled war.

"Our Government has made its protest, and there is no doubt that the position taken is abundantly supported by precedent, but that does not necessarily mean that we are going to war. Diplomacy has not yet concluded its work, and even if diplomatic efforts fail, we have recourse to the treaty plan which must be resorted to in case of disputes with Great Britain, France, Italy and Russia, and should be resorted to before going to war with any other belligerent nation.

"If the treaty plan fails, we still have a choice between entering this war and the postponement of final settlement until peace is restored. In the meantime, it will be well to think of the thousands, or possibly the hundreds of thousands, who would be sacrificed if we enter this war. These brave men are certainly entitled to consideration as well as the few who, by deliberately incurring unnecessary risks, bring harm upon themselves and danger to their country.

"It is time for the unneutral portion of the press of the United States to lay aside its bias and unite in helping the President to keep the country out of war. The pro-ally papers are insisting upon war with Germany, for the benefit of the Allies, and the pro-German papers are insisting upon an embargo on arms and ammunition for the benefit of Germany. If these two groups of papers would join together and urge measures to restrain American citizens from going into the danger zone on belligerent ships, and prohibiting American passenger ships from carrying arms and ammunition—if they would do this, they would aid in preventing war and in reserving for our Nation the priceless opportunity to act as peace-maker when the time for peace arrives."

GERMANY SOUGHT PEACE WITH CZAR AND FRANCE

Russian Foreign Minister Says Repeated Efforts Have Been Badly Received.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 22, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—In a statement made yesterday to Petrograd journalists Foreign Minister Sazanoff, referring to the rumored possibility of a separate peace, said:

"The only foundation for these rumors are repeated attempts made by the enemy to begin with France and Russia negotiations for separate peace. But these attempts met with an absolutely hostile reception in both countries.

"The enemy's calculations of sowing discord among the Allies are bound to fail. The ties uniting the Allies are being steadily strengthened and their confidence in the ultimate attainment by their united efforts of the object they have in view is unshaken."

The question of the refugees has assumed startling dimensions. The population of the western provinces is rolling in one vast, unceasing flood into the interior.

"The people are taxing to the utmost the resources of State and private relief. The Government has appointed special commissioners and allotted large funds for relief purposes. Nationalities whose conditions of life seemed firmly fixed are being broken up and scattered over the broad plains of Russia."

Sees Great Fleets of Aeroplanes Ready for France's War in the Air

New York Times Correspondent Witnesses Impressive Flight of 84 Craft, Speeding Away for an Attack on the German Line.

The following account of a visit to a French aeroplane base is the second installment of THE NEW YORK TIMES *correspondent's story of an excursion to the French lines around Nancy, from which he has just returned. The first installment, which appeared in yesterday's* TIMES, *told of the French preparations for what the correspondent intimates may be a speedy great offensive movement against the Germans.*

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—It was on a great plain that I saw what up to now is the first in my list of impressions or sensations furnished by the war. What I saw there I shall call the apotheosis of the aeroplane. At the zenith of the wonderful scene the Captain of the General Staff, who was my guide, turned to me and said: "You will be the first newspaperman in the world permitted to write about anything like this." I am sure I looked at him uncomprehendingly, and that he thought I was missing it all, but I was not. I was just trying to regulate my mind right so as to take every bit of it in.

We motored out from Nancy in the early afternoon. My Captain began talking about aeroplanes, and I surmised it was to an aerodrome we were bound, although he had not said so. I was disappointed, for one is always going to aerodromes on trips to the front. Then he said:

"I think you will get some copy this afternoon," and then he discussed French aerial development since the beginning of the war. I was silent. I knew it all, or thought I did. He talked about why at the beginning, French pilots, always so daring, so spectacular, so wonderful in peace, suddenly found themselves fighting almost blindly against the air power of Germany. He attributed it to the simple fact—and his words stuck in my memory—that it was because in peace they were darlings of an eager public, that they always did as they pleased, that they knew no discipline, that even those regularly in the army were petted and spoiled.

"It is different now—they have learned," he said, as we drove on the field. "Look!" and he pointed across the plain.

A Great Air Fleet.

I looked and sat quiet. The ground was covered with aeroplanes. I had never seen so many before. I don't know how many there were out in the centre and parked about the sides of the great field. There seemed to be hundreds of them. The Captain pointed to the centre. "They are lined up for squad drill," he said.

There were lines of machines stretched horizontally across the field. I counted. The number was twenty in a line, and one directly behind each line in the centre. There were four such squadrons, or eighty-four machines, lined up as if for inspection. A pilot and observer stood rigidly at attention beside each machine.

A Colonel went from group to group speaking to the Captains behind the lines. Pilots and observers climbed aboard, there was a rush of mechanics and helpers from the sides of the field, reminding me of the circus when the sceneshifters appear. Suddenly there was a starting of engines and a whirring of propellors. The sound was earsplitting.

We got out of our car and the Colonel joined us.

"These lines of twenty machines are our little old reliable half-breeds," he said. "They all have mitrailleuses aboard, with half a dozen bombs underneath. They can go along very nicely in almost any kind of weather at about 100 to 110 kilometers an hour."

"And the big machine behind each line?" I asked.

"Oh, those are the new double-engine machines. They can work up to 130 kilometers, but require delicate handling."

"What do you call them?" I asked.

"Oh, some of the boys call them the hawks because they are so big and imposing."

I asked if he intended to give an exhibition flight. He shrugged his shoulders. My Captain pointed to the east and said significantly:

"The German trenches are only a few miles over there."

There was a sudden crack of a revolver, the mechanics and helpers at the front line ducked away, there was a sudden rushing of mighty wings, and the first line of twenty machines leaped across the field and rose simultaneously in the air, followed by the hawk. They arose right in the path of the sun, which made their wings glisten as they turned to the right, hovered a moment, then started east. I gazed fascinated.

Crack! I jumped at the second shot of the revolver. Then again came the sudden rustling of giant wings, and a second twenty machines, in a perfect line, followed by the great hawk, sped across the field and lifted themselves into the sky. Again I gazed fascinated as the sun shot its glittering rays among their wings.

"One minute between each squadron," I heard the Colonel say.

Eighty-four Machines Off.

On the sixtieth second came a third shot, and in just four minutes after the first squad of mechanics darted for the side lines I saw eighty-four aeroplanes in the sky. Looking at certain angles, I could see each squadron sharply defined from the others, followed by its hawk, which was always slightly higher in the air. At other angles of vision they all converged in a giant flock.

At the end of the fifth minute they were just tiny dots in the sky, all flying at full speed due east in the direction of the German lines. At the end of the sixth minute I came out of my trance, for they were gone.

The Captain suggested that we walk about the field and look at the other machines, especially the great double engine hawks.

"They won't be gone long. Let's wait for them," he said.

We wandered about a while, then sat on the side of a grassy hillock and studied the valley below with our glasses.

Return of the Squadron.

After an hour the Colonel began turning his glasses skyward into the east. The Captain and I did likewise. Finally a faint speck appeared away off in the mist, then another, then another, clearer and clearer, until they evolved into aeroplanes. They were coming back single file, so that the observers left behind could count them as they came to earth.

"Sometimes one or two do not come back," the Colonel explained. "We always count them carefully."

They came on at terrific speed, the great hawks flying higher, preparing for a volplane into the centre of the field, but the little half-breeds flew low, all headed for one end of the field.

The Colonel then pointed to a giant target fixed there in a clump of trees.

"They always shoot at that on landing," he said.

The first machine arrived on the field, so close to the earth it seemed scarcely to clear the hangars. Then came the sharp report of a mitrailleuse and the flash of flame toward the target, and the wheels gently slid down to earth. Others followed rapidly, going through the same performance, until I lost count, but the observers near by indicated with satisfactory and expressive shrugs of shoulders that all of the eighty-four were safely home again.

When the pilots and observers climbed from their seats, cast off their helmets and fur coats and flopped over the sides to the ground, discipline was relaxed. They stretched their cramped limbs, some of them yawned, and nearly all of them commenced puttering about their machines, before surrendering them to the mechanics, who guided them to the hangars. The Captains from the hawks hurried to the Colonel with their reports. Yes, the trip had been entirely satisfactory, I judged, from the expression on the faces.

Several pilots and observers were standing about. One of them, a diminutive chap, (an observer,) stood near me.

"How does it seem flying over their line?" I asked.

"You don't see much," he replied. "I was third over today, and there wasn't a cat that had not crawled to shelter."

"Do they ever attack you?" I asked.

He laughed derisively. "When we go out in numbers like that, they wouldn't send Zeppelins against us."

"And do they ever fly over here?" I persisted.

He spat upon the ground and pulled a cigarette from his pocket.

"Yes, eleven came over a couple of days ago—after our last raid. We played so much devil with them that they wanted revenge."

"Did they get it?" I asked.

"Well, one bomb hit one of our tents and destroyed some blotting paper."

I groped about for another question.

"What do you think that they think when they see you coming in such numbers?" I finally propounded.

The little chap inhaled deeply of his cigarette. He spoke English—a funny, broken, halting English.

"They think," he said, then hesitated, "they think that we are impressive."

He threw his cigarette away and came to a quick salute as my Captain approached and said that it was time to go.

BRITISH AVIATOR SINKS A TURKISH TRANSPORT

Drops a Bomb on the Deck—All the Troops Reported Drowned.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 23.—A Mytilene dispatch to The Times says that on Aug. 12 Flight Lieutenant Edmonds, while flying over the Dardanelles in a seaplane, sighted a Turkish transport carrying troops. Making straight for his quarry, he flew low enough to be able to drop a heavy bomb full on the deck of the vessel.

The resulting explosion split up the transport, which immediately sank. All the troops on board are believed to have been lost.

SIX GENERALS TO RESERVES.

Joffre Continues to Remove Older Officers from the Active List.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—Six more Generals, it is officially announced, have been transferred from the active to the reserve list.

This is in pursuance of the policy of General Joffre in placing only young and active men in responsible commands.

Since the outbreak of the war this policy has resulted in reducing the average age of French Generals from 61 to 51.

RUMANIA PREPARING TO JOIN THE ALLIES; TROOPS ON BORDER, CABINET CONFERS; GERMANS LOSE 11 SHIPS IN RIGA FIGHT

Benevolent Neutrality to Allies Venizelos's Policy, Reported Pledged to Cede No Greek Territory

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Aug. 22, (Dispatch to the London Morning Post.)—The political crisis here may be regarded as settled. This afternoon Eleutherios Venizelos proceeded to the palace, where he had an audience with King Constantine and signified his acceptance of the royal mandate to form a new Cabinet.

This decision was arrived at by M. Venizelos after a careful study of the present diplomatic, financial, and military situation, which may thus be taken as permitting him to resume office with good hopes for the immediate future.

For the present, M. Venizelos and King Constantine agreed on two main points of Greek policy: First, benevolent neutrality toward the Entente and the fulfillment of treaty obligations toward Serbia, and, secondly, insistence upon the integrity of Greek territory.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Eleutherios Venizelos accepted the post of Premier of Greece after a conference today with King Constantine, which resulted in a perfect understanding between them, according to a Reuter dispatch from Athens. The King congratulated M. Venizelos, who will take the oath tomorrow. Athens is enthusiastically celebrating M. Venizelos's return to power.

A Havas dispatch from Athens says that, in addition to the Premiership, M. Venizelos will take charge of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

KAISER THANKS ARMY AT NOVO GEORGIEVSK

Reviews Troops Amid Blazing and Smoking Ruins of the Stronghold.

ACCIDENT BARRED RETREAT

Russians Were Unable to Leave Because Weight of the Guns Broke Down a Bridge.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 22.—I was present at the historic spectacle of the Kaiser's reviewing and addressing the victorious troops on the plain before Novo Georgievsk, the smoke pall above the burning fortress as a background and the drab sky forming a strangely unforgettable picture.

The Kaiser looked well and berry-brown as he walked with quick, elastic step to the centre of the square of massed troops. He thanked them in crisp, short, ringing phrases audible 100 yards, concluding, "May the Lord of hosts continue to watch over you."

The troops roared three hurrahs.

The Kaiser had tremendous earnestness of face, mirroring pride in his troops' deeds, sorrow for the losses, and an unshakable, grim determination to defeat his foes. The same emotions permeated his address.

When he concluded in ringing tones, "Farewell, my troops!" they chorused "Adieu, your Majesty!" The thrilling ceremony concluded when the Kaiser, von Hindenburg, von Falkenhayn, von Beseler, and a glittering array of Generals congratulated a dozen Iron Cross men.

I saw the Kaiser again just as he was returning from viewing the demolished forts and burning citadel of Novo Georgievsk.

Broken Bridge Prevented Retreat.

NOVO GEORGIEVSK, Russian Poland, Aug. 22, (via Warsaw to London, Monday, Aug. 23.)—The German Emperor, with General von Falkenhayn, Chief of Staff of the German Army; Field Marshal von Hindenburg, General von Beseler, and a brilliant suite, today entered the still burning town of Novo Georgievsk.

Emperor William prior to his entrance reviewed in parade part of the troops which took the fortress in a short eight-day siege. The Emperor witnessed the parade from the crest of the Novo Georgievsk forts, amid cannon and barbed-wire entaglements. He expressed gratitude to God, who he said had helped the troops and would further help them, and thanked the men for their accomplishment. The Emperor appeared to be fresh and strong, despite his arduous duties.

After the parade the correspondent entered Novo Georgievsk, where stores and supplies everywhere were burning. The Russians apparently intended to take everything away, but the railroad bridge broke down under the weight of the heavy mortars, thus cutting the connections and necessitating a defense of the fortress.

German officers stated that the victory here was considered more notable because the besieging force was smaller than the garrison and consisted in great part of reserves, not first line troops. It was said that General von Beseler, as at Antwerp, had comparatively little infantry covering his heavy artillery.

CZAR'S LINES IN NORTH HOLD GERMANS BACK

But Invaders Make Progress in the Movement to Capture Brest-Litovsk Fortress.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 23.—There is little change in Poland and the Baltic provinces. A big battle is being fought along the Kovno-Vilna Railway and the River Niemen.

This, however, is of secondary import-

Continued on Page 2.

RUSSIANS DEFEAT KAISER'S FLEET

Moltke Sunk by British Submarine—Three Cruisers and Seven Destroyers Also Lost.

REST FLEE THE GULF OF RIGA

Four Barges Filled with Troops Are Captured and the Soldiers Killed.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 23.—The big German fleet which forced its way on Saturday into the Gulf of Riga in an effort to co-operate with the land forces which are attempting to capture the port of Riga has retreated from the gulf after suffering the loss of the battle cruiser Moltke, which was sunk by a British submarine; three smaller cruisers, seven torpedo boats, and four barges loaded with troops.

The defeat of the invading fleet, which a few days ago was reported to number nine battleships, twelve cruisers, and a large flotilla of destroyers and mine sweepers, was made known in Petrograd yesterday in the following laconic announcement from the War Office:

"The German fleet has left the Gulf of Riga."

A dispatch to the Central News from Petrograd gives the following announcement, made by M. Rodzianko, President of the Duma:

"In the Riga battle the Germans lost one superdreadnought, the Moltke, three cruisers, and seven torpedo boats.

"The German fleet has withdrawn from Riga Bay.

"The Germans tried to make a descent near Pernpvin, (Pernigel, on the east shore of the Gulf of Riga, some thirty-five miles north of Riga.) Four barges crammed with soldiers took part in the descent. They were repulsed by the Russian troops without the co-operation of artillery, the Germans being exterminated and the barges captured."

The full official communication issued in Petrograd was transmitted by the correspondent of The London Times:

Confirmation of the naval victory in the Gulf of Riga was conveyed to the Duma committees today by M. Rodzianko, President of the Duma. The members of the committees requested M. Rodzianko to congratulate the navy on its splendid achievement and to convey to the Minister of War their compliments on the defeat of the German invaders at Pernau (Pernigel?) by local levies.

Among the German warships sunk is the battle cruiser Moltke. Four huge barges filled with soldiers were captured and the invaders surrounded and taken prisoner.

Petrograd indulged in pardonable rejoicing this afternoon. The desperate efforts of the Germans to upset our military plans by creating a diversion on the Esthonian coast have signally failed. According to the news received today, they sustained heavy losses during the operation connected with the forcing of the Gulf of Riga.

Aided by British submarines, we were able from the shelter of the great and little towns to harass and cripple and finally to drive the enemy out of the gulf.

The losses of the gallant Baltic fleet were extremely small, in no way impairing its efficiency, and so long as this is preserved no serious danger can immediately threaten Petrograd.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 22, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—M. Rodzianko, President of the Duma, announced today in the Duma the joyful tidings of a Rusian naval victory in the Gulf of Riga. Four German cruisers, including the Moltke, and seven torpedo boats were sunk. The remnants of the German fleet then quitted the gulf. Furthermore, he added, the Germans attempted to land at Pernigel four big barges of

Continued on Page 2.

RUMANIA DEFIES GERMANY

Determined to Resist Demands That She Pass Munitions for Turkey.

CALLS BALKAN CONFERENCE

King Ferdinand Summons Representatives of the Neighboring States to Discuss Situation.

GREECE FOR NEUTRALITY?

Venizelos Also Said to Have Pledged Himself to Cede No Territory to Bulgaria.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Italy's declaration of war against Turkey is apparently having an almost immediate effect on the Balkan States, which have been debating which side they will take in the conflict.

The relations between Italy and Rumania have been very intimate for years, and the opinion is expressed here that it is probable, especially in view of the threatening attitude of the Germanic powers toward Rumania because of her refusal to allow ammunition to pass through her territory, that Rumania will join the Quadruple Entente.

On this subject a Reuter dispatch from Sofia says:

"Private advices from Bucharest state it is feared there that Germany has sent an ultimatum to Rumania regarding the right to transport munitions of war for Turkey through Rumanian territory. The Rumanian Cabinet is firmly resolved not to grant this permission.

"A large number of cars laden with war material has been held up at Predeal, a village near the Tomos Pass, [in the Transylvanian Alps, between Rumania and Hungary,] where it is reported Rumanian troops are concentrating. Troops also are massing at Jassy, about 200 miles northeast of Bucharest, and the petroleum regions have been heavily garrisoned."

The Rumanian reception of the announcement of Italy's declaration of war is thus described in a Bucharest dispatch to the Geneva Tribune:

"News of the Italian declaration of war against Turkey reached here at 8 o'clock last night. There was much enthusiasm throughout the city. The King at once called a meeting of the Cabinet, and the Italian Minister was present.

"The King today will hold a conference with all the representatives of the Balkan States. Yesterday he signed several decrees of a military nature."

Bulgaria is still awaiting the reply of Serbia to the suggestions of the Entente Ministers that Serbia cede Macedonia to Bulgaria, while Greece is likely to declare her future policy when the Chamber meets this week. The opinion is expressed in diplomatic circles here that it is significant that M. Venizelos, who always has been friendly to the Entente, has decided to assume, in addition to the Greek Premiership, the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs.

With the inclusion of Italy among Turkey's opponents in the war, and the former's well-known desire for expansion in the Near East, the Balkan States may consider that the time is ripe for them to enter the field and secure for themselves a share of what falls to the victorious group. It is for them to decide which side is likely to win.

The continued retirement of the Russian armies seems to have little, if any, influence on the situation, the opinion being expressed by military critics that the victory of the Entente Allies in the Dardanelles (which seems increasingly likely) would more than offset this so far as the Near East is concerned.

ITALY ACCLAIMS NEW WAR.

Troops in Libya Demand That They Be Sent to Fight Turks.

ROME, Aug. 22, (via Paris, Aug. 23.)—Italy's declaration of war against Turkey has been greeted enthusiastically from the Alps to the Ionian Sea and across the Mediterranean to Libya, from which the Governor General has sent a telegram saying that his troops claim the privilege of being the first to enter the new campaign.

General Cadorna, Commander in Chief of the Italian Army, says his men received the news with great cheering. In the places along the war front where the Italian trenches are separated by only a short distance from those of the

Austrians, it is said that the shouts of "Long live Italy!" and "Down with Austria and Turkey" were so loud that they were heard by the Austrians, who dushed to arms, thinking they were about to be attacked.

The General Staff has discussed with King Victor Emmanuel the plan of the new campaign against Turkey. The Government has received assurances that the American authorities have taken the necessary steps to protect Italians in Ottoman territory.

CALL ITALY BRITAIN'S VASSAL.

German Papers Enraged by Her Declaration of War on Turkey.

AMSTERDAM, Monday, Aug. 23, (via London.)—The German newspapers, copies of which have been received here, express indignation at Italy's declaration of war on Turkey, asserting that Italy is merely acting under the orders of Great Britain.

The Berliner Tageblatt says that although Italy has not yet declared war on Germany, she is ready to act whenever she is ordered to do so by the Allies.

"The declaration of war on Turkey," says the Vossische Zeitung, "is the natural consequence of Italy's vassalage to Great Britain and France. But Turkey need not worry, as Italy will break her teeth on the Dardanelles, as Great Britain and France have done."

CITES ITALY'S REASONS FOR WAR ON TURKEY

Official Statement Says Over 100 Turkish Officers Are Aiding Libyan Rebels.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—Further details concerning the circular message which has been sent by the Italian Government to all its representatives abroad, setting forth the difficulties between Italy and Turkey leading up to Italy's declaration of war on the Ottoman Government, are contained in a dispatch sent from Rome by the correspondent of the Havas Agency. The telegram follows:

"Regarding 'flagrant violations 'of the rights, interests and even liberties of Italian citizens in the Ottoman Empire, without the most energetic protestations on this subject, presented by the Italian Ambassador at Constantinople, having any value,' the circular says that on the 3d of August Marquis di Garroni, (Italian Ambassador to Turkey,) presented an ultimatum comprising four demands:

"One—that Italians be permitted freely to leave Beirut, (Syria;) two, that Italians in Smyrna, in view of the impracticability of the port of Vourla, be authorized to depart by way of Sighajik; three, that the Ottoman Government permit the free embarkation of Italians at Mersina, Alexandretta, Haifa and Jaffa; four, that the local authorities in the interior renounce their opposition to the departure of Italians to the coast and facilitate their journey.

"Before the expiration of the forty-eight-hour limit for a reply to the ultimatum a note from the Grand Vizier accepted every point. The Italian Government thereupon sent two ships to Rhodes, instructed to await orders to embark Italians waiting in the ports of Asia Minor above cited.

"However, according to information received by the American consular authorities, to whom Italian interests in the several localities were confided, it appears that the military authorities at Beirut revoked on Aug. 9 the permission which had been accorded. A similar revocation occurred at Mersina. It is also said that the military authorities prevented embarkation elsewhere in Syria.

"The circular also accuses the Ottoman Government of a violation of the Lausanne treaty no sooner than it was signed, which violation has continued until now. The Ottoman Government never seriously adopted any measure whatsoever to stop immediately, in conformance with its solemn engagements, the acts of hostility in Libya, and did nothing for the liberation of Italian prisoners of war.

"Ottoman soldiers, commanded by the same officers, with the same arms and flags, remained in Tripolitania and Cyrenaica after the treaty. Enver Bey directed that the Libyan hostilities end in November, 1912. Aziz Bey, with 800 Turkish regulars, never left the region until the end of June, 1913. The manner in which both were welcomed on their return to Turkey shows that their course was officially approved. The Italian Government is able to cite the names of over 100 Turkish officers still remaining in Cyrenacia.

"The circular asserts that in 1914 a holy war was promulgated against Italians in Africa, and cites the French capture of a Turkish mission bearing gifts to the Senoussi chiefs to incite them to rebellion against Italy."

The concluding paragraph of the Italian circular is quoted as follows:

"In the presence of these manifest infractions of categorical promises made by the Ottoman Government, following our ultimatum of Aug. 3, provoked by the evasion of the Ottoman Government, especially concerning the departure of French and Italian subjects from Asia Minor, the Italian Government has instructed its Ambassador at Constantinople to present to Turkey a declaration of war."

LAY TURKS' ACTS TO BERLIN.

Italians Think Germany Forced Them to Affront a New Enemy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 22.—The opinion prevails here that Germany is planning to make Turkey the scapegoat of the present European conflagration, as otherwise she would not have pushed her ally to such extremes as to render a declaration of war from Italy inevitable—a declaration which means at least half a million fresh troops and another powerful fleet sent against the Ottomans besides the native troops from Erythred and Italian Somaliland, which have repeatedly asked to be allowed to join Italy in the war against Austria, while during the Libyan campaign they proved themselves loyal even against an enemy of their own creed.

Others believe that the German idea in making a new Italo-Turkish war inevitable was to distract Italy from operations on the Austrian frontier and to induce her to engage large contingents against Turkey, so that at an opportune moment Germany might fall upon Italy with an overwhelming army, repeating in Lombardy and Venetia what has already occurred in France, Belgium, and Poland.

In this case military experts here think that Germany is wrong, as Italy will always have on the Alps and Isonzo front more troops than are necessary to check any attempt at an invasion. Besides, as the nature of the land prevented Austria from entering Serbia, for the same reason it would be almost impossible to dislodge the Italians from the positions they have occupied on the Austrian front.

Since the days when the Turkish pirates harried the Italian coasts and the great battle of Lepanto was fought, hatred and distrust of Turkey has been inbred in Italians, while Turkey's machinations against Italy and the Italians throughout the Near East, Libya, and Cyrenaica, and her contempt for the remonstrances of the Italian Government, have aroused bitter feeling.

RUMANIAN STUDENTS GO HOME

Ordered to Leave Constantinople by Their Minister, Dr. Post Says.

Dr. Bertram Post of Robert College in Constantinople, who arrived yesterday on the Greek steamer Themistocles, said that conditions in the Turkish capital were very unsettled. According to Dr. Post, Henry Morgenthau, the United States Ambassador, has made himself very popular by his daily visits to the hospital and his willingness to aid all those in trouble, irrespective of nationality or religion. The officers and crew of the United States gunboat Scorpion have also rendered valuable assistance to the American Red Cross in Constantinople, which has just equipped a hospital with 450 beds.

Dr. Post said the students at the college were Rumanians and Greeks in large majority, though other nationalities were represented. Just before he left the city the Rumanian Minister sent all his countrymen home, because conditions were becoming disturbed. The doctor will remain in America a year on leave of absence.

Victor Jacobsen, a Jewish medical student from Beirut, said that a French warship bombarded the petroleum plant at the Syrian port and caused so much trouble among the inhabitants that the medical college was closed and the Jews ordered to leave the country. Mr. Jacobsen said he went on the cruiser Des Moines and was landed at Rhodes. He intends to study at Columbia University.

FORECAST OF GREEK CABINET.

Nearly All of Venizelos's Former Ministers Said to be Slated for Office

PARIS, Aug. 22.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Athens says the new Greek Cabinet will include almost all the Ministers in the old Cabinet of M. Venizelos.

General Danglis, it is said, will be the Minister of War; M. Miaoulis, of Marine; M. Repoulies, of Finance; M. Savitzianos, of the Interior; M. Raktivan, of Justice; M. Diamantidis, of Communications; M. Tsirimokos, of Public Instruction, and M. Michalakopoulos, of National Economy.

SERBS REWARD M. PAULHAN.

French Flier Made Captain for Felling Austrian Aeroplane.

BELGRADE, Aug. 5, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—M. Paulhan, the French aviator, who was sent to Serbia several months ago by the French air service to assist the Serbian Army, has been promoted to the rank of Captain for gallant conduct in bringing down an Austrian aeroplane.

M. Paulhan gave up flying two years ago, after winning a $50,000 long-distance flight contest in England, and retired to a farm on the Riviera, where he grew flowers for the London market. He volunteered for the air service, however, at the beginning of the war.

DESTROY TURKISH PATROL.

Russians Also Say They Broke Through Enemy's Lines.

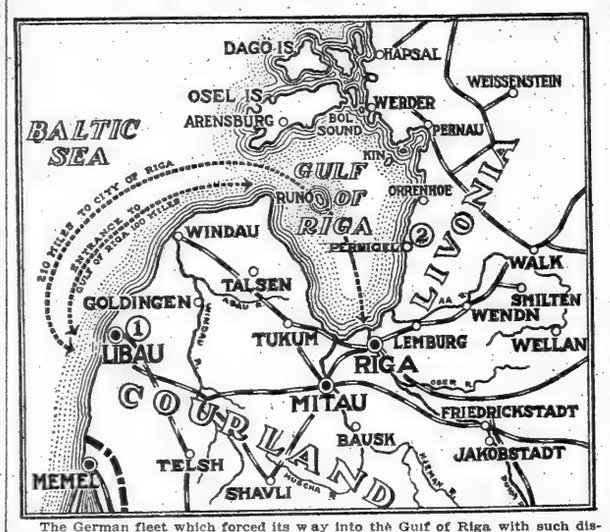
PETROGRAD, Aug. 22.—An official communication, dealing with the operations in the Caucasus, issued today by the Russian War Office, says:

In the coastal district the night of the 19th we destroyed a Turkish patrol, one company strong. Our patrols have crossed the River Arkhave, breaking through the Turkish lines.

In the direction of Olti a Turkish attack on Mount Tchirgassar was repulsed by our fire.

BELL-ANS
Absolutely Removes Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

Where the German Fleet Met With Disaster



The German fleet which forced its way into the Gulf of Riga with such disastrous consequences to it set out from the captured port of Libau, (1,) which has been made the base of German naval operations in the Baltic. Pernigel, (2,) where four barges filled with German troops were captured and the soldiers all killed when they attempted to land, is about 35 miles north of Riga.

RUSSIANS DEFEAT KAISER'S FLEET

Continued from Page 1.

troops. The Russian militia, scarcely needing the assistance of artillery, destroyed the troops and captured the barges.

There are great manifestations of joy in the streets of Petrograd tonight. Crowds are besieging the Admiralty to learn the latest news. Information tonight is to the effect that the blow struck by our Baltic fleet is of such gravity that it will compel the enemy to revise their project for the co-operation of their land and sea forces, and will probably lead to the abandonment of further developments around Riga.

JOY IN PETROGRAD.

Naval Victory and Bettering Situation Raises Hopes of Russia.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 22.—The statement made in the Duma tonight by the President of the Chamber, M. Rodzianko, that the German fleet had been defeated at Riga, with the loss of the battle cruiser Moltke and three other cruisers and seven torpedo boats, elicited unbounded enthusiasm and was accompanied by touching scenes. The Deputies mutually congratulated one another.

The news spread through the city and the people gathered at the newspaper offices, awaiting the hanging out of the official bulletin concerning the battle. The people regard the victory as the turning of the tide in favor of Russia.

The effect of the destruction of a German vessel of the dreadnought class by a British submarine will, it is expected here, have a beneficial political result and tend to dissipate largely the cloud of discontent over the apparent inaction of the Western allies. While the Russian Government and the military and naval authorities have a complete understanding with those in authority in the allied countries, it has been and still is impossible to take the people entirely into their confidence.

The naval successes, combined with favorable news from the Dardanelles, the declaration of war against Turkey by Italy, the reported clearing of the diplomatic atmosphere in the Balkans and Foreign Minister Sazanoff's categorical denial that there is the slightest foundation for the undercurrent talk of a separate peace on the part of Russia, is expected to react beneficially for the military operations.

The retention of the Bialystok Railway and three-fourths of the Niemen River in Russian hands and the firmness of the whole Russian line under the most recent attacks inspires confidence in the military authorities that the darkest hour has passed.

MARVELS AT GERMAN DEFEAT.

British Naval Critic Says Russian Victory Is Morally Enormous.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 23.—The Daily News naval expert, commenting on the defeat of the German fleet at Riga, says:

"The work of the Russian fleet in the war, fighting against odds of at least ten to one, had already compelled our admiration, but this latest piece of news far surpasses anything we had any right to expect. The German navy has suffered no more serious reverse than that now recorded from Petrograd.

"The Moltke was a 22,640-ton battle cruiser, a sister ship to the Goeben, armed with ten eleven-inch guns, and she is the first of the dreadnoughts officially stated to have been lost in the war. The three cruisers lost were in all probability modern vessels, for old craft would hardly have been used in conjunction with such a vessel as the Moltke.

"In view of the lack of details it would be unprofitable to speculate as to the manner of the destruction of the ships. It is sufficient for the moment to know that they have gone. When fuller details come to hand it may also be explained how our allies managed to exterminate the men on board the four huge barges that were attempting to land them at Pernigel and yet to capture the ships.

"The destruction of the German ships and men is the most satisfactory feature from a material point of view, especially as the Russians do not seem to have suffered in the process; but morally and strategically nothing could be more satisfactory than the forced abandonment of the Gulf of Riga by the Germans. From available information it is known that they had brought large forces to bear there, and the Russians have told us that the defense was left to mines and minor ships of war.

"The Russian triumph is, therefore, not only materially great but morally enormous, and no one will rejoice in their success more than the officers and men of the British Navy."

Operations Began Two Weeks Ago.

The German fleet, which had been operating against the Gulf of Riga since Aug. 8, was reported a few days ago to consist of nine battleships, twelve cruisers, and a large number of torpedo boat destroyers and mine sweepers. The official reports have credited this fleet with sinking two gunboats—the Sivutch and Koreets—and one destroyer and damaging two destroyers. It was announced officially in London on Saturday that a British submarine had sunk a cruiser in the Baltic.

The Moltke was a battle cruiser and a sister ship of the famous cruiser Goeben, which was turned over to Turkey by German after she had eluded the British Mediterranean fleet at the beginning of the war, and since has been damaged several times in engagements with Russian warships. The latest report of the Goeben a few days ago referred to her as having been torpedoed in the Black Sea by a British submarine.

The Moltke was 610 feet long, with a displacement of 22,640 tons and a speed of 28½ knots. She was completed in 1912 and carried ten 11-inch, twelve 5.9-inch, and twelve 3.4-inch guns. In addition she had four 20-inch torpedo tubes, and was said to have cost more than $12,000,000. The Moltke visited this country shortly after being commissioned, to return the visit to Kiel of the American battleship squadron that made the trip around the world. She carried a complement of 1,107 officers and men. She first became noted in the war when she was in battle with the British North Sea fleet last January, in the engagement in which the German cruiser Blücher was sunk.

Two of the Russian vessels lost were the Sivutch and Koreets, sister ships, of 875 tons displacement. These were 218 feet long, 36 feet beam, and were armed with two 4.7 and four three-inch guns. They each carried a crew of 140 officers and men, and the Russian statement said that the loss of life was small.

Makes 23 German Vessels Lost.

The loss of the Moltke makes a total of twenty-three German cruisers that have been sunk or destroyed by the British and allied fleets. The first cruiser lost was the Magdeburg, a vessel of 4,550 tons, which was run ashore on the Gulf of Finland on Aug. 27, 1914, and destroyed by the guns of the Russians. On the day after, the Koeln, of 4,900 tons, less displacement; the Mainz, of the same tonnage, and the Ariadne, of 2,600 tons, all protected cruisers, were sunk by the fleet of Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty in the battle off the Bight of Heligoland. On Sept. 13, the Hela, a protected cruiser of 2,040 tons, was sunk by a British submarine in the North Sea.

Then, in November, 1914, the Yorck, an armored cruiser of 9,050 tons, was sunk off the coast of Scotland by a mine; the Cormoran, a gunboat of 1,650 tons, was sunk off Tsing-tao by the Japanese; the Geier, a sister ship of the Cormoran, was interned in Honolulu sooner than face destruction by the Japanese fleet, which was waiting for her outside the harbor, where she had been making repairs; and the cruiser Emden, after a long career as a commerce destroyer, was run ashore and sunk, on Nov. 8, on Cocos Island, in the Indian Ocean, after being defeated by the Australian armored cruiser Sydney.

During December, 1914, the German losses were greater than during any other period of the war. The armored cruiser Friedrich Karl, of 9,050 tons, was reported sunk by a mine in the Baltic Sea on Nov. 30, and the report was confirmed early in December. Then came the battle off the Falkland Islands, when the fleet under Vice Admiral Sturdee sunk the Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Nürnberg and Leipzig. The Scharnhorst was an armored cruiser of 11,000 tons; the Gneisenau, an armored cruiser of the same tonnage; the Nürnberg, a protected cruiser of 3,450 tons, and the Leipzig, a protected cruiser of about 200 tons less displacement.

During December the Königsberg, a protected cruiser of 3,348 tons, was reported lost, but this was later contradicted when she escaped from British cruisers and took refuge in the Rufiji River in German East Africa, where she was destroyed by British river monitors on July 4 last.

The Bluecher, an armored cruiser of 15,500 tons, was sunk in action with the fleet under Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty on Jan. 24 last in the North Sea. The following day the Gazelle, a protected cruiser of 2,645 tons, was sunk in the North Sea, and on March 14 the Dresden, a protected cruiser of 3,600 tons, was caught by the British cruiser fleet consisting of the Glasgow, Orama, and Kent, and was sunk off Juan Fernandez Island, on the coast of Chile.

Not counting the three smaller cruisers counted lost in the Riga battle, the German Navy has lost vessels totaling more than 120,485 tons to date.

TURKS LOST 27,000 IN SUVLA FIGHT

British Advance and Cutting of Their Dardanelles Communications Described.

EXECUTED BY A RUSE

Expecting an Attack on the Asiatic Coast, Turks Failed to Oppose the Landing.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 23.—The Athens correspondent of The Daily Chronicle sends the following dispatch concerning the recent fighting on the Gallipoli Peninsula:

"Details which I have been able to obtain here show that the landing at Suvla Bay was one of the most brilliant pieces of work yet carried through during the war. The battle which followed the highly successful disembarkation was one of the most stubborn and sanguinary battles yet fought for the possession of the Hellespont and Constantinople.

"The point about the latest achievement is that it was a complete and staggering surprise. The Turks anticipated a new attack on the Asiatic side, and they had been feverishly fortifying the coast line as far south as Point Baba. The demonstrations made by us had strengthened their belief in our intention. Never in military operations before has any enemy been so completely hoodwinked. The utmost secrecy as to the Allies' plan was preserved, the various units composing the landing force departing from several bases, each unknown to the others.

"That dark-night scene on Suvla Bay may be better imagined than described. Every description of ship was there, packed full of soldiers, composing the largest force ever yet thrown from the sea directly into a hostile country. The navy took charge of the landing, and hardly had the anchors found a resting place in the sandy sea bottom than hundreds of small boats, pinnaces, launches, &c., were making swiftly and silently for the shore in the pale light of the crescent moon. Every soldier carried three days' rations, as well as entrenching tools.

"As the men landed they formed up and advanced in both sides of what the map gives as Salt Bay, but which during the burning days of Summer is a heat-baked, salt-crusted, uneven desert.

"Daylight came, and still the work was proceeding with the greatest possible speed. Artillery and supplies in vast quantities were put on shore, and still no opposition was experienced. Unlike the experience at Sedd-el-Bahr and Gaba Tepe, the warships were silent, and for twenty-four hours operations were carried out without a single shot from a big gun or rifle being fired.

"The northern section of the great force moved forward in a northeasterly direction and the southern section in a southeasterly direction toward the left of the Anzac lines. The only Turks on the spot, an observation post of fifty men, surrendered to the first comers, and no enemy was reported in sight until almost nightfall, when our advanced forces were six miles inland. The enemy had during the day received information of our surprising coup, and their forces were rushed to the spot that night.

"The second night saw an extraordinarily weird picture. Turks and British had come to with'n striking distance of each other, and both feverishly began preparations respectively to effect and oppose a further advance.

"Here and there little battles were fought. Bodies of Turks would sometimes rush out in an endeavor to obtain more time for the construction of their line. The the British soldiers would drop their intrenching tools and wipe out the attackers in silence with the bayonet. Then, again, our men, leaving behind spades and axes and wirecutters, would seize their rifles and advance cautiously to annihiliate some group of the enemy, and so would return to work on their own ground.

"During darkness it was estimated that the Turks brought up no fewer than 70,000 men, and with the morning light on the second morning the terrific battle began.

The scene of this struggle was beyond effective help from the ships, but a strong force of artillery had been landed and placed in position. The Turks threw strong bodies of troops against several points of our new line. They were driven back, and then the British replied with counterattacks. The heat during the day was great, and the utmost determination and high courage were called for, but never for a moment did the British belie their splendid reputation.

Often the only protection was a stunted bush or small boulder, and here and there small groups of men were lying dead with mounds of used cartridges beside them. It was costly work, especially for the Turks, despite their numerical superiority and the advantage they had by holding higher ground.

"All day long the two lines turned and twisted, twisted and turned again, but neither broke. Our artillery did magnificent work; the machine guns were particularly deadly. The sandy ravines, scantily covered with stunted grass, were often quickly transformed into veritable fortress, raked and crossed with ferocious fire, taken and retaken with stupendous courage. The Turks in mass formation, on more than one occasion penetrated to the trenches where our men were digging, and fighting with spades and bayonets ensued.

"Often in these melées rifles were fired at a distance of inches, and hand grenades were used with awful effect. Thick clouds of choking dust, thrown up by the struggle, added enormously to the hardships experienced by these heroic soldiers.

"Night came again—the third night bringing the relief of coolness, but little rest. The trench diggers worked stolidly on, while attack after attack was launched by the enemy and driven back with hideous losses for him.

"The morning of Sunday saw the British line unbroken and strengthened. All the men were weary, but ready and alert for more work. This consisted of a heavy attack on the enemy's left flank, by which they weer routed in disorder and with exceptionally severe losses.

"Meanwhile, during the whole course of these operations the Australians and New Zealanders to the south had been heavil yengaged, and the attack from the Suvla forces on their right and the Anzac forces on their left was so successful that a junction was effected, bringing into being a twelve-mile continuous battle line. Through this line passes one of the main routes for the supply of the Turkish forces now facing the allied troops in the south of the peninsula. The communications of the Turks are therefore seriously threatened. The other road, to the east, is an inferior artery of supply, and even this is now under a fire of artillery on our new line, which can also sweep Bokali Deres Valley, stretching away east and south from the middle of the peninsula inland from Suvla and Anzac to the Dardanelles near Nagara on the Narrows.

"The Turks, who fought with the utmost gallantry, lost at least 27,000 men, four times as many as our own losses. The way in which the Turkish forces rushed to the spot and the nature of the mountainous country in front of our positions auger further stiff fighting before we can throw a line astride the peninsula line which would cut off the Southern Turkish army altogether.

"Whether the enemy can be bottled up so or whether they will avoid it by retreat remains to be seen, in any event, an important step has been taken in the long and costly struggle on the peninsula."

KAISER THANKS MEN AT NOVO GEORGIEVSK

Continued from Page 1.

ance to the movements against Brest-Litovsk. The Austro-German forces are across the rivers and roads both north and south of this fortress, which is invested from three sides, and curiosity is evinced as to whether Grand Duke Nicholas, Commander in Chief of the Russian forces, intends to defend it or to fall further back.

For the moment he is resisting the Austro-German advance, but this may be only with rear guards which have been detailed to inflict as much loss as possible on the invaders and delay their progress.

Petrograd Says Lines Hold.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 22.—The following official communication has been made public:

Our land front is firm in the region of Riga and in the direction of Jacobstadt and Dvinsk. Toward the west there has been fighting on parts of the same front. The situation in the region of Vilkomir also is without essential change.

Toward the west of Kochevary our troops continued to hold during Friday and Saturday the persistent offensive of the enemy.

On the left bank of the middle Niemen and the upper Bobr there is no change. The disposition of our troops near Ossowetz, on the lower Bobr, the upper Narew, along the Bielsk, Wysoka, Brest-Litovsk Railway, and along the right bank of the Bug remains almost stationary.

Since Friday evening the enemy has continued to exert obstinate pressure in the region of Bielsk and from Vladoya to Pothta, but he has been held by our counterattacks.

In Galicia there is no change in the situation.

There has been no direct news from Novo Georgievsk since Friday. The latest information from there, furnished by our aviators, shows that toward nightfall of Friday the situation of the fortress had become so difficult that there was no reason to hope for further resistance on the part of the garrison.

Many More Russians Captured.

BERLIN, Aug. 22, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following:

Eastern Theatre: Army Group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg—The army of General von Eichhorn has made further progress east and south of Kovno. In capturing by storm a position north of Zuwinta Lake, 750 Russians were taken prisoner. The number of Russian prisoners taken in battles west of Tykocin has been increased to more than 1,100. The army of General von Gallwitz is penetrating further south of the Narew and has crossed the Bialystok-Brest-Litovsk Railway. During the last two days 13 officers and more than 3,550 men were taken prisoner.

Army Group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria—Fighting victoriously, this group crossed the Kleshishele-Wysoka-Brest-Litovsk Railway yesterday. German troops drove the opposing forces, which again had attained a foothold, out of their positions early today. More than 3,000 prisoners and a number of machine guns were captured.

Army Group of Field Marshal von Mackensen—Attacks, of German and Austro-Hungarian troops on branches of the Koterkakulva and the Bug above Ogrodniki, as well as those below the Krsna, are progressing. On the southwestern front of Brest-Litovsk there has been no news. Battles near and north of Piszca and north and east of Vladova continue.

VIENNA, Aug. 22, (via London.)—This official statement was given out here tonight.

The troops under General Koeyess again have repulsed the enemy from several positions across the railway on the line Brest-Litovsk-Sielsk. The army of Archduke Joseph Ferdinand in renewed fighting near Wysoka-Litovsk gained ground. Here and west of Brest-Litovsk and Vladova the advance of the Allies is meeting with severe resistance.

Between Vladimir-Volynski (east of Lublin) and Czernowitz (Bukowina) the situation is unchanged.

FORCES RUSSIA FACES.

Forty Per Cent. of German and Seventy Per Cent. of Austrian Army

PETROGRAD, Aug. 22.—"The German forces on the Russian front have been continually on the increase up to a few days ago, and it is known that the number of German army corps here now is at least 35 or 40 per cent. of their entire forces, while Austria-Hungary has more than 70 per cent. of her available men facing the Russians," says a semi-official statement given out here tonight. The announcement continues:

"The total of the enemy's infantry fighting the Russians constitutes more than half of all their mobilized forces. This compares with about 38 per cent. in the early stages of the war.

"The number of the German infantry on the Russian front has increased 400 per cent, and the German cavalry has increased 900 per cent. These figures show conclusively the immense forces with which Russia has had to contend for the past four months."

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 23.—The military correspondent of The Times in discussing the situation in the eastern theatre of war says it seems probable that Germany has a million and a half men on the Russian fronts, not counting the forces remaining in Galicia or held in general reserve.

The direction of the whole mighty movement in this zone is in the hands of General von Falkenhayn, Chief of Staff of the German Army, the correspondent states.

20,000 CAPTURED AT KOVNO.

15,000 Unarmed Russian Reservists Said to Have Escaped.

BERLIN, Aug. 22, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Although definite figures regarding the booty captured at Kovno are not yet at hand, the German main headquarters has announced that the number of prisoners taken was more than 20,000.

"There also was taken," the statement says, "more than 600 cannon, many of which were of a heavy modern type, an enormous quantity of ammunition, innumerable machine guns, searchlight apparatus, motor cars, tires, war material of all kinds, and provisions worth millions of marks.

"It is evident the Russians did not expect Kovno to fall in the near future. They offered a stubborn resistance even after the fall of the fortress. A hundred recruits left behind in the town declared 15,000 unarmed Russian reserves fled from the fortress at the last moment."

WARSAW LITTLE DAMAGED.

American Attache Saw Great Movement of Peasants Back to Poland.

BERLIN, Aug. 0, (via London).—Lieut. Col. Joseph E. Kuhn, Military Attaché at the United States Embassy in Berlin, returned today from Warsaw. He entered the city twenty-four hours after its capture by the Germans and remained there while the city was being placed under German administration.

He said the Polish capital was little damaged by the siege and that the population was conducting itself in an orderly manner. Newspapers, which were suspended the first two days after the German occupation, again are being published.

The party of which Colonel Kuhn was a member encountered countless thousands of the farming and peasant population who formerly lived in the country districts west of Warsaw making their way back to ruined villages and homes. This stream of refugees continued to move uninterruptedly for at least ten days, notwithstanding the fact that all the territory between the German Winter lines and Warsaw has been absolutely desolated. In many cases no horse was used to draw what remained of the belongings of as many as thirty persons.

TEUTON LOSSES ARE HEAVY.

Archduke Sends Word Home of the Great Russian Resistance.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

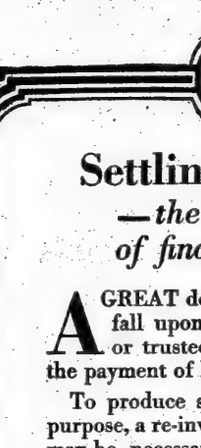
LONDON, Monday, Aug. 23.—The Morning Post prints the following from Budapest, dated Aug. 15:

"Archduke Joseph Ferdinand, in an interview with a Hungarian journalist yesterday in Russian Poland, speaking of the difficulties his army has to cope with, said:

"The campaign in Russian Poland is becoming daily more difficult. The Russians, especially the Siberians, are extremely stubborn in their resistance as well as in attacks. My army, the Fourth Austro-Hungarian Army, is opposed by these Siberian units, and this means that in every effort to advance we have to cope with almost superhuman difficulties.

"Whenever we succeed in throwing them out of their positions, they always succeed in retreating into other formidable positions, which they surround with wire entanglements and build out into minor fortifications with incredible quickness.

Please let people know at home that these successes cost us endless sacrifices and great bloodshed."



11

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"Sanatogen is to my mind a true food-tonic, feeding the nerves, increasing the energy, and giving fresh vigor to the overworked body and mind."

And scores of other famous people, leaders in the world's activities, have written even stronger letters than these. So when you think of this, and the letters of commendation from more than 21,000 doctors, endorsing Sanatogen—surely you cannot deny yourself such welcome and undoubted help!

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Grand Prize, International Congress of Medicine, London, 1913



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ARTILLERY BUSY ON WESTERN FRONT

French Guns in Violent Exchanges with German Batteries Near Arras.

TWO GERMAN REPULSES

Feeble Attack Near Souchez Thrown Back—Attack on Vosges Positions Fails.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Cannonading has been brisk today on a great part of the western front, particularly in the region of Neuville, north of Arras. Nowhere, however, is any decisive action reported. Last night attacks by the Germans north of Souchez and at Sondernach, in the Vosges, were repulsed by the French.

Following is the French night report:

In Artois, especially in the region of Neuville and Roclincourt, our artillery replied violently to the German batteries, which were remarkably active today. A rather violent artillery duel occurred in the region of Roye, on the plateau of Quennesvières, on the front of Laisne and around Rheims.

In the Argonne, especially at Courtes Chaussées, there have been nothing but struggles between the opposing trenches.

In the Woevre there has been fighting by means of bombs and grenades to the north of Flirey.

In the Vosges, in the region of the River Fecht, there has been only cannonading.

The afternoon communiqué from Paris follows:

In Artois, to the north of Souchez, a tentative German attack, feebly undertaken, was easily and quickly repulsed. In the region of the Labyrinth the hand-grenade fighting continues.

In the region of Roye there was violent cannonading on both sides.

In the Vosges the enemy attacked our positions on the crest of Sondernach. He was completely repulsed. On the terrain conquered in this region on Aug. 18 we counted 100 German corpses.

The night passed without incident on the rest of the front.

ISSUE NOW IN GUNS, SAYS GENERAL FRENCH

Krupps vs. Birmingham the Word to England—His Men Superior.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 23.—The Daily News this morning quotes James O'Grady, M. P., who has just returned from a visit to France, as bringing this message from Sir John French to the people of England:

"My men, man for man, are superior to the Germans in fighting qualities and endurance. My guns are better than the German guns. For instance, my thirteen-inch shell is equivalent to their seventeen-inch. The issue is now one between the Krupps and Birmingham."

Mr. O'Grady went to France with labor colleagues on a mission in connection with the removal of the International Trade Union Bureau from Berlin.

"This mission," he said, "was successful inasmuch as the French trade unionists agreed with England and America as to the desirability of removing the bureau to Switzerland, a neutral country, in order that the international union should after the war continue to operate in its old effective way."

CALLS GERMAN HOPES VAIN.

Pichon Ridicules Attempts to Alienate France from England.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Stephen Pichon, who was once French Minister of Foreign Affairs, in an article in The Sunday Times remarks upon the absence of peace overtures from Germany to England:

"This," he says, "amounts to saying that Great Britain remains in the eyes of the Germans the most hated and most feared of their enemies, and that they consider it useless to attempt to seduce her, since any such manoeuvre is foredoomed to failure.

"I regret that France has not been so well treated, and that certain of the compatriots of Bethmann-Hollweg insult her by supposing her to be capable of being duped by their machinations. This, however, proves nothing against France, but only against the judgment of the subjects of William II. The idea that the French could separate themselves from their allies, sign their own death-warrant, dishonor themselves as the violators of Belgian neutrality have done, betray their brothers in arms, place their necks under the yoke of Germanism—this idea is so insensate that it can only enter into the heads of those who have lost their own common sense.

"One of the most colossal stupidities of which Germans could be the dupes is to suppose that they can succeed in sowing distrust between London and Paris by belittling in their talk the merits of the British army by repeating their ponderous jokes about 'British egoism,' and by rewriting in their own way the history of our ancient rivalries."

MORE GOLD AND BONDS ARRIVE FROM ENGLAND

$1,000,000 in Metal and Large Quantity of American Securities to Pay for War Supplies.

Gold to the value of $1,000,000 and American securities in large quantity arrived here yesterday on the American Line steamship Philadelphia from Liverpool.

The gold and securities are consigned to New York bankers and are evidently instalments of the great total that is needed to correct the foreign exchange position and re-establish English credit here on a sound basis. It is estimated that Great Britain's current obligations on the war contracts alone in this country amount to nearly half a billion dollars, and gold and securities to that amount, it is expected, will be sent over from London before the English Government attempts to float a war loan in this market.

As the Philadelphia arrived on Sunday, when the banks and Sub-Treasury are closed, there were no bank representatives at the pier to take charge of the treasure, so it had to be left in the steamship's specie room until today. Guards were placed on the pier to prevent any attempt on the part of strangers to approach the ship.

FRENCH GOLD DEPOSITS BIG.

Amount Placed in Bank of France Since June $100,000,000.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—The gold deposited in the Bank of France since July 1 yesterday passed the $100,000,000 mark.

CITE BELGIAN NOTES AGAINST POINCARE

Germans Show President Was Blamed for Fostering a Militarist Spirit in France.

SECRET PAPERS OF 1912-13

Minister in Paris Reported That Pichon Admitted Chauvinism Was the Great Danger.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 22.—The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung continues its Belgian revelations in a special supplement of twenty-one letters from Belgian Ministers in Berlin, Paris, and London to the Belgian Foreign Office. The reports cover the period from Jan. 15, 1912, to June 12, 1913.

Count Lalaing shows the British Government was apparently uneasy at the then recent French Ministerial crisis because disclosures on that occasion apparently proved that the French Prime Minister, Caillaux, unknown to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cabinet, had tried to negotiate with Germany. Count Lalaing thinks this uneasiness of official British circles was quite natural, as they knew that England had tied France's interests to her own, and, therefore, did not wish France to negotiate with Germany. Baron Beyens, the Belgian Minister in Berlin, writes on June 28, 1912:

"The English dislike the Germans because they are jealous of their growing industries and trade."

Other reports of the Minister speak constantly of growing Chauvinism in France, for which Baron Guillaume, the Belgian Minister in Paris, makes President Poincaré largely responsible. Guillaume says in a report on Feb. 14, 1913:

"M. Poincaré is from Lorraine and misses no opportunity to remind France thereof. He was the co-operator and instigator of Millerand's militarist policy."

Guillaume, in a report on Feb. 21, 1913, continues:

"In these troubled times in which Europe is now, the danger lies in the fact that M. Poincaré is holding office. For during his ministry the French militarist and Chauvinist instincts have been awakened, wherein M. Poincaré's hand was visible."

In a report on March 3 Guillaume continues in the same strain, saying:

"Daily I notice French public opinion growing more skeptical and Chauvinistic. One meets nothing but people saying that an early war with Germany is certain and inevitable."

In a report April 16, 1913, Guillaume quotes Pichon, the French Foreign Minister, in his own admission to Guillaume of the dangerous growth of French Chauvinism. He said:

"We are dominated by an ever growing spirit of Chauvinism, which I regret, and which should be suppressed."

Guillaume in a report on April 17, 1913, thinks it necessary to take measures to stop the growth of Chauvinism, which, as he points out, had been furthered by the French Government since the Agadir incident and the formation of the Poincaré-Millerand-Delcassé Ministery.

Finally Guillaume in a report on June 12, 1913, touching upon the new French law providing for the increase of military service to three years, says:

"The burden of that law will be so great that the people will protest and that France will either have to give up the race, which she will not do, or wage a war within a very short time. For those who have brought France to that state the responsibility will be grave."

Other reports speak of the danger of Pan-Slavism to European peace. Baron Beyens, the Belgian Minister to Berlin, reporting on Oct. 24, 1912, refers to the words of the French Ambassador in Berlin:

"The French Berlin Ambassador repeatedly told me the greatest danger for the maintenances of European peace lay in the undisciplined policy of the Russian diplomatists in foreign countries. 'They are all ardent Pan-Slavists, and they are largely to be made responsible for present events. Regarding Russia's influence on the Balkan States, Beyens on March 18, 1913, reports:

"Representatives of the Balkan States in Berlin today do not deny the close ties by which their Governments are tightly and permanently bound to the St. Petersburg Cabinet, which alone was informed on their federation."

In this connection, Beyens reporting on the Skutari incident on April 4, 1913, says:

"The Serbian Government would not have gone ahead for six months without heeding Austro-Hungarian threats unless it had not been backed up and incited by M. von Hartwig, the Russian Minister and diplomat from the Balkan school. The increase of the German army in 1913, Beyens thinks, was necessitated and justified by circumstances for German self defense." Lalaing, reporting on this subject from London, writes on Feb. 24, 1913:

"The British press of course tries to put the blame on Germany, but at the London Foreign Office I found a more just and quieter conception of the situation. The increase of the German army is not considered a provocation, but a confession that the military situation has been rendered worse by events and required improvement."

Likewise Guillaume reports on Feb. 19, 1913, that "the French Minister of Foreign Affairs did not regard the German military increase as a hostile act, but as a safety measure for the future."

Writing on the German Kaiser and statesmen, Beyens says on Nov. 30, 1913:

"There can be no doubt that the Kaiser, Chancellor, and Secretary of Foreign Affairs are ardent admirers of peace. Whatever may be the plans of the von Kiderlen-Wächter, it is certain that he firmly intends to avoid a European conflagration."

BELGIANS DENY CHARGES.

Not Belgian Civilians, but French Troops Defended Dinant, the Reply.

HAVRE, Aug. 22.—The Belgian Government has issued an official reply to the German White Book, which was published the latter part of May, and in which, as the Belgian authorities put it, Germany seeks to justify by law the reprisals and "atrocities committed at Dinant on Aug. 23 and 24, 1914."

The Belgian reply produces evidence intended to show that, contrary to assertions made in the White Book, it was French soldiers and not the civil population of Dinant who established on both banks of the Meuse River the defenses which the German troops found at Dinant, and that it was French troops who fired on German patrols between Aug. 15 and 22. The French Captain commanding these troops attests that the civil population took no part in the encounter.

AID FOR BELGIAN DOCTORS.

American Physicians Have Collected $7,779 for Stricken Families.

Destitute Belgian physicians and their families have received 3,252 standard boxes of food from the Committee of American Physicians for the Aid of the Belgian Profession, according to a report just made by the Treasurer of the committee, Dr. F. F. Simpson of Pittsburgh, to the Commission for Relief in Belgium, 71 Broadway. To date the contributions of the American physicians and surgeons have amounted to $7,779.84. The funds are devoted not only to the relief of families whose heads were called to the military hospitals, but to those of physicians whose practice was practically ruined by the war.

FORD TO START PEACE CAMPAIGN

Says He Will Devote His Wealth to Fighting Against All War.

HE SCORES PREPAREDNESS

Asserts Movement for Stronger Forces Here Tends to Involve Nation in Militarism.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Aug 22.—Denouncing the advocates of military preparedness as instigators of a movement tending to lead the United States into the path of militarism and eventually to involve this country in war, Henry Ford, in a lengthy statement today announced his intention of using his wealth in a campaign for universal peace.

Evidently referring to the enrollment of Thomas A. Edison as a member of the new board to suggest and pass upon inventions calculated to strengthen the American Navy, Mr. Ford said:

"They have called in Thomas Edison to help their war plans. Let me say that Thomas Edison never has used, and, in my opinion, never will use his great brain to make anything that would destroy human life or human property. He could destroy nothing. His mind is a constructive mechanism that abhors destruction and war is destruction. He is a man of peace, for he realizes the true meaning of war—wanton, unnecessary, and unreasoning destruction, death and disruption of all that peace has builded."

In the course of his statement Mr. Ford declared:

"I will do anything in my power to prevent murderous, wasteful war in America and the whole world; to fight this spirit which is now felt in the free and peaceful air of the United States, the spirit of militarism, mother to the cry of 'preparedness'—preparedness, the root of all war.

Will Build No Peace Palaces.

"I have prospered much, but I am ready to give much to end this constant, wasteful 'preparation.' Not by building palaces of peace, not by inspiring fearful peace by powerful armament, but by teaching the men, women, and children of America that war does not threaten us, that war will not reach us, that the fullness of peace is their inheritance, not the burden of militarism, with its heavy hand that curbs liberty, and its foul sustenance upon the blood, the labor, and the toil-earned happiness and goods of the workers.

"This I will make a world work, for all the world cries for peace, and there can be no peace while there remains one set of these militaristic parasites who encourage war and who damn all whose idea of patriotism and love of their fellow man does not call for arming brother against brother.

"I confess I do not know how it is best to undertake this work in an organized manner. Yet I realize it is a vast undertaking. Yet I want to see this Nation and all the nations of the earth nourishing that feeling already deeply implanted in the minds and hearts of millions that is expressed in the words: 'We do not want war. We will not have war. We will not have among us the breeders of war, be they men who cry out that the enemy seeks and we must prepare for him, or be they only those who, 'mouth' dazzle with the false glory that has been the cloak of murder for centuries.'

"I shall expect the sneers and condemnation of those whose business is war and of those who profit by war. But I can weigh against this the feeling for peace and against war and the spirit that brings war which, I know, burns in the hearts of the masses the world over, and in this I shall feel that I am right.

"I shall raise my voice in no controversy with those who cry out that such peace would bring destruction upon us by martial nations, but who really mean that they would have peace by enforcing their will upon others with cannon and whose constant cry of 'prepare' cloaks their damnable aims. The very thought of such men and such ideas cannot but bring the strongest words of condemnation and reproach from any man.

Bad Example for Latin America.

"The building of armament by the United States is not only a waste of itself and a war-breeding policy, it is worse still, it is an example that the nations of Latin America and all the world has followed, adding the burden and the danger to the peoples in those lands.

"The isolation of the United States is a perfect safeguard against an invasion, and if this fact would not prevent a landing of hostile armies the very vastness of the country and the enormous population would make the attempt futile. We are neither Aztecs nor East Indians.

"The writers of military treatises showing how Japan, or Germany, or any other nation could invade the United States under the guise of history and 'military probabilities' are trying to fill the minds of the people with fear by the use of their high-sounding nonsense—that is what the whole thing is—nonsense. It is a good joke to see these big business men, now in the newspapers, spending a few weeks vacation learning the art of soldiering. I wonder if they are really frightened by the stories.

"The pity of it is that this same war talk is allowed to take up the columns of magazines and newspapers that could be used toward the inspiration of peace.

"The advice of militarists on the needs of a vast army is about the same as the advice of a group of professional gamblers would be in the framing of the civil laws. The only difference is that the former would gamble with human lives and the peace and prosperity of the nation. They plead for 'national honor,' when they mean 'personal glorification' or 'blood money.'

"The present war's end will, I believe and hope, see the end of the military spirit and the military caste of Europe; the death of the military in Germany, and those same workers who are today performing wonders of arms against the whole of Europe under the eyes of an Emperor and a Fatherland will be the very ones who will end that reign of militarism.

"I could today make vast sums from warfare if I so chose, but it would be better to die a pauper than that anything I have helped to make, or that any thought, word, or act of mine should be used for the furtherance of this slaughter.

"If I can see the world—and America is the brain of the world, and the brain the guide of all—moving toward that day when war shall cease, when nations shall not burden the workers with huge armaments and then destroy the workers with those very armaments, I shall be content to end my days where I began—a humble worker in a peaceful world."

PLANS AFOOT TO BUY GERMAN SHIPS HERE

New Company Would Establish Sweden-America Service—Norwegians Also Interested.

AMSTERDAM, Monday, Aug. 23, (via London.)—A message from Hamburg, Germany, states that a company called the "Sweden-America Line" is being formed to carry on passenger trade between New York and Swedish ports with German ships now idle in American ports.

Delegates of the new concern are negotiating with German companies for the purcahse of ships, it is said. The capital of the new concern is given as 10,000,000 kroner, (about $2,500,000,) of which 8,000,000 kroner has been subscribed.

The Norwegian-Bergenske Steamship Company also has appropriated 3,000,000 kroner to purchase German steamships in America, it is stated.

PICKS HARDEST EXILE FOR BRESHKOVSKAYA

Czar to Send Aged Revolutionist to Hamlet 750 Miles North of Yakutsk.

CHILMARK, Mass., Aug. 22.—Not Yakutsk, reckoned the least desirable of Siberian exile settlements, but Bulun, 750 miles further north, last outpost on the icy frontier of the north pole, is to be the abode of Mme. Catherine Breshkovskaya, known as "the Grandmother of the Russian Revolution," according to a letter received by Alice Stone Blackwell from one of Mme. Breshkovskaya's most trusted friends and made public today. A previous letter, received on Aug. 14 last from Mme. Breshkovskaya herself, contained the news that she was to be sent to Yakutsk.

It now develops, according to latest information, that the noted exile's stay in Yakutsk is to be preliminary to her banishment to the far North. She was recently sent to Yakutsk for trying to escape from a prison in Siberia where she had been sent for life.

Bulun, which is near the mouth of the Lena River, in 70.40 north latitude, is made up of a hamlet of fifteen Indian huts, a post of Cossacks, and a Russian church. Only two political exiles have been sent there, it is said, in the last twenty years. Both were men. Mme. Breshkovskaya is 71 years old and is losing her sight.

For seven months of the year Bulun is cut off by arctic snows from communication, even by post, with the outside world.

CHOLERA NEAR BERLIN.

Bathing Places Close After Shipworkers Are Stricken.

AMSTERDAM, Monday, Aug. 23, (via London.)—The Berlin Vossische Zeitung says that the bathing places on the river near Berlin have been closed by the police, owing to several cases of cholera among ship workers in Brandenburg Province.

The paper says that the lakes around Berlin have been contaminated and that energetic measures are being taken to prevent the spread of the cholera.

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ITALIAN AIRMEN RAID ASSOVITZA AGAIN

Invaders Carry Their Lines Further Forward in Several Sectors of Battle Front.

ROME, Aug 22.—Continued progress of the Italian offensive on various sectors of the battle line, the repulse of a fierce Austrian counterattack in the Carso region, and another raid on the Austrian aerodrome at Assovitza, in the course of which sixty bombs were dropped, is reported in the official statement issued today from General Headquarters. The statement reads:

In the Monte Maggio zone, to the northwest of Arsiero, the enemy's artillery swept the positions newly conquered by our troops. Nevertheless we managed to extend still further the ground we had occupied.

In the upper Botte we have taken several enemy trenches at the head of the Travenanzes valley, and made prisoners, the number of which is not known exactly. Our troops also drove away the enemy's patrols posted in the midst of the rocks of Monte Cristallo and extended our line as far as Bresta Bianca.

Enemy artillery has opened fire on the houses of Cortina D'Ampezza, causing some damage.

In the upper Rienz the enemy made attacks against our more advanced positions, but was repulsed.

On the Carso front our lines have progressed slightly also and our troops have taken a strong trench and made ninety-seven prisoners, two of whom were officers. We captured an armored machine gun. The enemy then concentrated a violent fire against that part of our line, following it with an assault. The attackers were repulsed by our fire and then, by repeated bayonet charges, were driven off and pursued.

Our aeroplanes repeated yesterday morning their raid on the enemy's aerodrome at Assovitza, on which they dropped sixty bombs, causing considerable damage. Our squadron, notwithstanding its audacity, and despite the fact that it was subjected to the usual fire of the enemy's anti-aerial guns, returned untouched.

ZURICH, Switzerland, Aug. 22.—Telegrams from the Austrian southern front dated Thursday state that the Italians are making vigorous attacks along the whole Carinthian front and that their artillery fire is becoming more and more intense. They are constantly attempting to storm Austrian advance posts with both large and small detachments, making specially determined attacks in the Kern region.

The foggy weather also encouraged them to send large forces to Ploeckenraum and Kleinpal. These forces succeeded in penetrating the Austrian outposts, but after fierce fighting the Italians were driven back.

Italians Bombard Gorizia.

VIENNA, Aug. 22, (via London.)—The War Office tonight issued the following:

From Doberdo a vigorous artillery bombardment was reopened yesterday against the high plateau of Carso. A Bersaglieri attack against Monte del Busti collapsed before our fire close to our position. An Italian attack against the northwestern portion of the high plateau, which was carried out on a broad front, was partly repulsed after hand-to-hand fighting and partly arrested by our artillery.

With field and heavy gun fire across our positions, the enemy in the course of the afternoon bombarded some parts of Gorizia. Renewed attacks against our positions north of Sele and a night attack against an Isonzo bridge west of Tolmino failed, with heavy enemy losses. At some points in the district of Flitsch and on the Carinthian frontier there have been artillery combats.

On the Tyrolean frontier two Italian battalions twice attacked the mountain passes east of Tressasi after artillery preparation for twenty hours. They were repulsed. They lost 300 dead and a great number of wounded. The bombardment against the Folgaria, Lavaronne and Tonale group continues with undiminished strength.

FRANCE AND BRITAIN AGREE ON EXCHANGE

Ribot and McKenna Plan How to Handle Financial Problem Raised Here.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—Alexander Ribot, the French Minister of Finance, and Reginald McKenna, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, conferred today at Boulogne-sur-Mer.

They discussed and agreed upon concerted action with regard to exchange on the United States and other financial questions affecting the Allies.

Another meeting will be held at London shortly, at which Pierre L. Bark, the Russian Finance Minister, will be present.

NEW YORKER DIES IN WAR.

Fighter with Canadian Troops Was a Gas Victim.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 22.—Private Joseph Martin of New York, a member of the Twenty-eighth Battalion of the Canadian contingent, died on Aug. 15 of gas poisoning, and Private James Dickson of Mount Vernon, N. Y., a member of the First Battalion, is reported as wounded and missing since June 15, in a casualty list issued here late tonight by the Militia Department.

FRANCE EXPECTS NEW CRISIS

Unless Premier Viviani Countenances Criticism of Millerand.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—All the morning papers discussed guardedly the secret session of the Chamber of Deputies set for Thursday, at which time, it is expected, Premier Viviani will personally give the explanations demanded by the Deputies concerning the conduct of the war. The papers express the opinion that if the Premier holds to his resolution that the Cabinet shall stand or fall together, not allowing the singling out of any one Minister for attack, a crisis may be expected.

In place of its usual criticisms on the sanitary service for the army, the newspaper L'Homme Enchaîné, published by Georges Clemenceau, today leaves a two and a quarter column blank space which is headed "For the Wounded," and signed "G. Clemenceau."

PRESIDENT MAY SEND BERNSTORFF HOME

Continued from Page 1.

the establishment of an adequate reserve army, have been considered. The Administration is accredited with an intention to ask Congress to authorize the expenditure of $500,000,000 to carry out the plans for national defense which the President will propose.

Diplomatic Break Likely.

Additional information concerning opinion in Administration circles all goes to support the understanding that there will be a severance of diplomatic relations with Germany, should a full investigation convince President Wilson and his advisers that the Arabic was torpedoed without warning and without justification.

Realizing the seriousness of the matter, however, the President will have all the obtainable facts at hand before proceeding to put his policy into execution. No doubt appears to remain in the minds of officials that no warning was given to the Arabic by the German submarine; that she was making no attempt to escape when she was torpedoed; that she was not under convoy of British warships at the time she was attacked, and that she made no attempt to ram the German submarine, which, in fact, was not seen by those on the Arabic at any time, according to all the statements sent to the State Department officially and made by survivors of the disaster to newspaper correspondents.

In these circumstances, only one course appears to be open to the Administration, and that is to take some positive action that will mark its resentment of the continued violations of the rights of American citizens engaged in peaceful travel. According to information obtained at the State Department, the Government will not act until Germany has had a fair chance to explain or to disavow the sinking of the Arabic. The expectation here is that the evidence desired by the President and the Secretary of State will be in their hands within a few days and instructions will then be cabled to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin to make inquiries at the Imperial Foreign Office as to whether the German Government has anything to communicate to this Government in regard to the attack on the White Star steamship.

Walter H. Page, Ambassador at London, cabled the positive statement today that the Arabic was torpedoed without warning. This information had been received previously by the department from the Vice Consul at Queenstown, and the message from Ambassador Page served to emphasize its truth.

The affidavits of passengers of the Arabic, which Ambassador Page was supposed to have cabled from London yesterday, have not reached the State Department. It was said at the department that Secretary Lansing had given orders that messages containing information from passengers concerning the disaster should be furnished to the press as soon as received. Up to this time the information that has come to the department from the embassy in London and the Vice Consul in Queenstown is extremely meagre. This causes surprise, but no explanation is offered. The State Department is anxious to clear up several points connected with the loss of the White Star liner, and no move by President Wilson is expected until this information has been received.

Cabinet Members Away.

Whether there will be a meeting of the Cabinet before the President's policy is put into action is not known outside of the inner official circle. The next regular meeting day for the Cabinet is Tuesday, but as two regular Cabinet days have passed since President Wilson's recent return to Washington without a session being held, there is nothing to indicate that the President will summon his official advisers to the White House day after tomorrow.

Very few Cabinet officers are in town, although most of them are near enough to reach Washington within twenty-four hours. Secretary Daniels sailed from Washington last Friday for a two-weeks' cruise on the Dolphin, and it was understood when he went away that there was no immediate prospect that he would be recalled to Washington before the expiration of the fortnight, which his physician advised him to spend quietly.

There are several methods sanctioned by practice and precedent that might be pursued by the United States in showing resentment of the course of Germany. The least of these would be the withdrawal of Ambassador Gerard without, however, severing diplomatic relations. As a mark of its disapproval of the failure of the Federal Government to cause the punishment of those guilty of having lynched Italian subjects at New Orleans in March, 1891—the so-called Mafia lynchings—the Italian Government withdrew Baron Fava, its Minister in Washington, and left here a Chargé d'Affaires, who continued to transact ordinary business. The diplomatic relations of the two Governments were not interrupted. When the United States paid an indemnity to Italy for the benefit of the families of the Italians, Baron Fava was returned to his post in this country.

Dismissal of Bernstorff.

A more emphatic step would be the dismissal of the German Ambassador in the United States, in addition to the withdrawal of the Ambassador at Berlin. This also might be done without a severance of diplomatic relations. It would amount to a strong mark of this Government's disapproval of the sinking of the Arabic. A complete severance of diplomatic relations would be the next most positive step. Not only would the American Ambassador in Berlin be withdrawn and the German Ambassador in Washington be dismissed—which means ordered to leave the country—but all the officers and attachés of the American Embassy in Berlin would return to the United States and the German Embassy staff in Washington would be sent out of the country with Count von Bernstorff.

In this contingency, the care of American interests in German territory would be turned over to some neutral nation. German interests in the United States would be looked after by the diplomatic representatives of a Government maintaining an embassy or legation here, possibly by Austria-Hungary, Germany's ally in the European war. The United States has no quarrel with Austria-Hungary, but it would have the right to refuse to permit the Ambassador of that Government to care for German interests in the United States.

The complete severance of diplomatic relations between Germany and the United States could be accomplished without the withdrawal of Consular officers or the suspension of Consular functions. When Huerta dismissed Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the United States Chargé d'Affaires in Mexico City, and directed Señor Algara, the Mexican Chargé d'Affaires in Washington, to demand his passports and leave this country, American Consular officers remained in Mexico and Mexicon Consular officers remained in the United States and continued to perform their duties, as they have to this day in spite of the fact that diplomatic relations between Mexico and the United States have not been resumed. If, in addition to the severance of diplomatic relations, Consular functions should be suspended, there would be a complete break in the relations of the United States and Germany. Such a condition is most frequently preliminary to war, and when it is not immediately preliminary, it is likely to lead to hostilities.

Cabinet Call in Doubt.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—President Wilson remained at the White House today only long enough to eat his meals. He showed a desire to get away from his usual surroundings and to avoid discussions of the sinking of the Arabic. During the morning he attended church and heard the clergyman pray that he might have divine guidance in the present crisis. After church he went for a motor ride and later in the afternoon rode again. He saw no callers.

The President will decide tomorrow whether a Cabinet meeting will be called for Tuesday, but tonight it seemed improbable that the Cabinet members would be summoned before final reports on the Arabic disaster were received. Secretary Lansing, Attorney General Gregory, and Postmaster General Burleson were the only members in the city today, although most of the other Cabinet officers were near enough to reach Washington in twenty-four hours.

Telegrams received at the White House bearing on the Arabic expressed varying opinion. Some of the senders advised drastic action, others counseled patience, and practically all expressed confidence in the President.

Severance of diplomatic relations with Germany is being generally discussed as the step that is to follow determination that the sinking of the Arabic was deliberately unfriendly to the United States. Whether such an action would be taken without first consulting Congress is a matter of speculation. There are some identified with the Administration who believe that Congress should be called together before anything is done that might lead to war.

SUBMARINE IN AMBUSH AS SHE SANK ARABIC

Hid Behind the Hulk of the Dunsley as Liner Approached, Say Freighter's Men.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 22.—According to survivors of the steamer Dunsley, which was torpedoed by a German submarine just before the White Star liner Arabic was sunk, the under-water craft hid behind the Dunsley's hulk in wait for the larger vessel. The survivors said they had been ordered off their ship and were in lifeboats when the submarine concealed herself from the approaching Arabic.

When the liner came close enough to make an attack possible, the submarine submerged, went around the Dunsley's stern, and launched the torpedo. The German boat bore no number.

This is the first definite statement as to the fate of the Dunsley. It was announced that she had been torpedoed, but it had not been known whether or not she succeeded in reaching port.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENT.

London Thinks We Are at Parting of the Ways with Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 23.—The Daily Chronicle says: "While messages from America suggest that it is very likely that President Wilson will break off diplomatic relations, they do not anticipate that the United States will make war. That is, of course, America's affair, but we may be permitted to doubt whether anything short of war will compel any respect from Germany. American intervention in the conflict on the part of the Allies would be a very serious factor. Not perhaps from a purely military point of view, but from that of finance and supplies. It might considerably hasten the final end, but a mere rupture of diplomatic relations with Germany unless accompanied by substantial support to Germany's opponents, would cause no very tangible inconvenience to the offending nation, and is not the kind of argument to which it hitherto has shown the least inclination to defer. It would be interesting, in that event, to see how much further Germany would go along the path of wanton provocation."

LONDON WATCHING OUR COURSE

More Interested in That Than in Belated Stories of Disaster.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 23.—The London newspapers this morning publish long dispatches from New York and Washington dealing with the American attitude on the sinking of the Arabic. As far as the British public is concerned, the torpedoing of the Arabic is overshadowed by possible American developments resulting from the disaster.

There has been virtually no additional details to add to the Arabic story during the last twenty-four hours. The body of a man recovered on a raft has been identified at Queenstown as that of James Walker, a steward.

Twenty of the large lifeboats and collapsible boats and rafts belonging to the Arabic have been found sixty miles southwest of Roche's Point and brought to Queenstown.

The fatalities due to the torpedoing of the ship, which still stand at thirty-nine, were due, according to the statement of one of the officers of the Arabic, "to three causes—the force of the explosion, the capsizing of several lifeboats, which were unable to get clear of the steamer in time, and the devotion of the engine room staff, which remained so loyally at their posts that several members had no chance to escape."

Most of the injured in the hospitals are doing well. Miss V. H. Alderson of Blackpool, England, who was on her way to New York, where she was to be married, has lost the sight of one eye and may lose the sight of the other. Her head was badly cut through falling as rescues were being effected.

WATTERSON WARNS PRESIDENT TO ACT

Advises Him Not to Delay With Germany Because "God Almighty Hates a Coward."

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 22.—Under the heading "God Hates a Coward," Henry Watterson will say in The Courier-Journal tomorrow:

"That before it acts the Government should possess itself of all needful information touching the submarine attack upon the Arabic is right enough, but the President should beware lest he put too great a strain upon the people's patience and awaken doubt of his intentions and distrust of his character in the popular mind.

"There is such a thing as excess of deliberation. There is also such a thing as the appearance of vacillation, almost as hurtful as vacillation outright. The issue between the United States and Germany made a very pretty quarrel as it stood. This latest outrage is but an intensifying detail. The Washington dispatches which affect to speak for the Administration carry an apologetic tone that grates harshly upon the public sensibility.

"The country has been at no time 'excited.' But it has been united and resolved. The reason why the President has received so few telegrams is that everybody has relied upon his promise and his word. If he breaks his promise by further parley and goes back upon his word, given both to Germany and his own country, he will bring us all, the Government, the Administration, and himself, into derision and contempt.

"'Explanations' are idle and useless; they simply mock the facts. We know enough already of German savagery, perfidy, and arrogance.

"Theodore Roosevelt is not often right, but he hits the nail squarely on the head when he says that 'the time for words on the part of this nation has long passed, and it is inconceivable to American citizens, who claim to be inheritors of the traditions of Washington and Lincoln, that our Government representatives shall not see that the time for deeds has come.'

"Look out, Mr. President. You have yet to make your calling and election sure. The people want to trust you. They want to follow your lead. They have been very whole-hearted and patient. But they will not have the dignity and honor of the nation put in question, still less flouted, whilst God Himself, as all of us know, hates a coward."

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Most of these Shirts *cost* us more than 95c. Sizes 14 to 17; a few 13½. Some are slightly rumpled or soiled.

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Large, flowing-end Scarfs, also bow Ties.
A great variety of weaves and many colors.

50c and 55c Scarfs—**now 29c**

Open-end styles and bow Ties; many weaves and colorings.

Continuing the final clearance of

Men's Low Shoes

reduced from $5 and $6 to **$2.95**

Included are the season's best models in mahogany Russia, or gun metal calf, also patent colt. Tops of same or of tan or gray box cloth or buckskin.

$6 to $8 High and Low Shoes—**now $3.95**

A clearance of Men's Underwear

Athletic Shirts and Drawers in broken assortments. **Our regular price 55c** **35c** *3 for $1.00*

Plain white fabrics or fancy stripes.
Sleeveless shirt, knee-length drawers.

Men's Union Suits, all sizes, 69c

Fine checked Madras, athletic style, cut full and roomy.

Men's Motor Dusters

A clearance at greatly reduced prices

$5 & $7.50 *Linen Dusters*—**now $2.95**

$6 & $8 *Mohair Dusters*—**now $3.75**

$6.75 *Raincoats*—**now $3.75**

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Preparations are always incomplete when everything is crowded into the last few days.

De Pinna is prepared—more fully prepared than ever before in the history of the house.

You will find your every need and every desire met—the exact suit and sport coat, sweater and mackinaw you have in mind.

Shirts and underwear, hats and college caps, shoes for dress and sturdy damp-proof shoes for wet days and the Saturday tramps.

Complete outfits for the boy just going away to college or boarding school—founded on the experience and purely personal preferences of hundreds of boys he will meet.

First-Long-Trouser School Suits

For the boys who are outgrowing their younger years—ready for the fraternal greetings of the campus.

Rich browns, grays and blues—those plain colors which are most desired in these suits.

Norfolk and English sack models, correctly tailored.

De Pinna Autumn Models Young Men's Suits

Appropriate, well-considered apparel for the young man, as distinguished from the business man's suit.

Reflecting the tastes and prevailing ideas of college and preparatory school men.

The newest English sack and Norfolk models.

Imported materials specially selected for this purpose—exclusive mixtures, plaids, tweeds and homespuns, as they are worn by the young men of England.

Norfolk School Suits for the Growing Boy

For boys of the knickerbocker age—a De Pinna specialty shown in greater assortments this Autumn than ever before.

Several entirely new English models and a wide selection of materials.

Corduroy knickerbocker suits, for rougher school wear or the camp.

Also a large variety of dressy suits for the boarding-school boy's afternoon and evening wear.

Young Men's Slip-Ons and Mackinaws

Fall overcoats, English slip-on models, in brown, gray and blue cheviots.

College men's mackinaws in exclusive colorings, with caps to match.

One specially desirable mackinaw—an exclusive model made of material specially woven for this house.

Boys' Overcoats and School Mackinaws

English slip-on and double-breasted ulster coats—the latter with belts.

The appropriate, useful coats for school and boarding school.

Mackinaws of the correct colors, with caps to match.

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Exclusive Outfitters
for Young People
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TEUTONS REVIEW THE WAR TO DATE

Discuss the Net Results of Year and Assert They Are Whipping the Allies.

RUSSIAN ARMY PARALYZED

Operations in the West a Victory Which Has Yet to be Completed.

ALLIES FOILED IN TURKEY

All Foes Bleeding to Death and Second Year Begins Brightly for the Teutons.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The Austro-Hungarian Embassy today gave out for publication a review of the first year of the war from the standpoint of the Teutonic and Turkish allies. The matter as issued by the embassy was described as "A Summary of the Net Results of the Conflict to Date," and it came to the conclusion that "the position of Austria-Hungary and Germany is most encouraging from a military, economic, and financial point of view," and that the second year of the conflict had begun under "the most promising auspices for the allies of Central Europe."

The full text of the matter given out is as follows:

"A survey of the most important events of the war at the end of the first twelve months of the widespread operations leads inevitably to the conclusion that Great Britain and her allies were the victims of an astoundingly gross miscalculation when they embarked upon an adventurous undertaking in the belief that an easy victory would be theirs.

"The position of France today is especially deplorable, in view of the fact that the craving for revenge in that country had subsided with the advent of a generation free from personal memories of 1870; but the efforts of the German Government to establish closer relations with the westerly neighbor were frustrated by the growing influence of the English and the Russian jingoes.

"As far back as 1912 the military party in the French Republic openly inaugurated aggressive preparations, including the projects for bringing the colored troops of the French colonies into line against Germany and for the increase of the standing army by the bill known as the "three-year service law," which was enacted by the French Parliament in 1913.

Russia's Aggressive Attitude.

"The aggressive attitude of Russia was apparent even to the casual observer for many months before the firing of the first gun. The subversive agitation carried on by Russia in Austria-Hungary, and especially in Galicia; the tariff war inaugurated against Germany in 1913; the thinly veiled military preparations dating as far back as 1909, under the guise of the so-called 'trial mobilization,' and finally the conclusion of a loan of two billion francs for the sole purpose of the construction of a network of strategic railways directed against Germany and Austria-Hungary, gave the lie to the official assurances from St. Petersburg that the Russian Empire was bent upon preserving the peace of Europe in the face of German provocations.

"In anticipation of the conflagration, the resources of the Triple Entente had been employed to their utmost in an endeavor to secure the co-operation of other countries against Germany; to tamper with established loyalties and disrupt traditional friendships. Diplomacy, press campaigns and the lever of the powerful Franco-British financial groups were applied to the task of encircling the rising German Empire with a ring of enmities. The late King Edward spared no efforts to entice Austria-Hungary from her treaty alliance with her Western neighbor. With French support, financial, political and other advantages were offered to the Dual Monarchy as unavailing inducements to an act of international treachery which finally has been committed by Italy.

"In the light of these facts, now recalled by tragic events, it would be futile to deny that a plot to crush Germany had been carefully and tenaciously prepared by the Triple Entente, and the protestations of the British, French and Russian Governments that the war had been forced upon them will not bear scrutiny.

"In August, 1914, Germany and Austria-Hungary found themselves face to face with the most powerful coalition in history. The military achievements of the two central powers are, therefore, all the more remarkable. With the sole exception of a strip of the eastern part of Galicia, which is being evacuated by the Russians, the territory of Austria-Hungary is absolutely cleared of the enemy. The raids and incursions of the huge Russian armies on the Eastern front, like those of the French in Alsace, have proved disastrous to the invaders. These two striking failures illustrate the negative results of the mighty offensive launched simultaneously in the East and the West against the Dual Alliance.

Austro-Hungarian Army's Part.

"The part played by the Austro-Hungarian Army in the initial phase of the operations deserves a special honorable mention. Though outnumbered, and with a numerically inferior artillery, the Austro-Hungarians effectively undertook, in August, 1914, the surprising drive against Krasnik and Lublin, across the plains of Russian Poland. This movement succeeded in its aim to cause a strong diversion, which compelled the Russians to withdraw a considerable part of their forces from the north. This determined, though short-lived, offensive frustrated the sweep which the Russians had inaugurated toward Berlin.

"But the Austro-Hungarian advance into Central Poland was greatly impeded by the many forests and by the absence of roads and railways. The proportion of the Russian forces at that time concentrated against the Austro-Hungarians was approximately three or four to one. Eastern Galicia, where the numerical superiority of the enemy was even greater, had to be abandoned. This vast advantage in numbers on the part of the Russians is to be explained solely by the 'trial mobilization,' which practically had brought the Russian Army up to its full fighting strength long before war had been declared.

"The Austro-Hungarian retirement before the overwhelming Russian armies was misinterpreted by the Triple Entente as a collapse of the military power of the Dual Monarchy. More recent events have served to correct this erroneous impression.

"The German advance in the west, with Paris as its objective, failed of the desired swift realization, because of the resistance offered by Belgium and the intervention of England. The failure to reach the French capital at the first drive caused keen disappointment in Germany. From the German point of view the western campaign was not brought to a successful end; but it is most unreasonable to talk of a defeat of the Germans or of a victory for the Triple Entente on the Marne, in the sense that the operations in that region have accomplished results which can be regarded as in any way decisive.

"The Germans fell back on the line of the Aisne, where they had prepared formidable intrenchments. Notwithstanding the frequent assaults, carried on with great violence, by the Anglo-Franco-Belgian armies, the Germans have never budged from the positions which they had so wisely chosen. The result of the military operations in Western Europe can be defined as a German victory which has yet to be completed. A brief glance at the actual situation in the west will furnish ample proof of this estimate of values.

Germany's Industrial Gains.

"No one conversant with the facts can deny the military importance of Antwerp and of the ports on the Channel, such as Zeebrugge and Ostend, held by the Germans. The commercial and industrial significance of the territory taken from the enemy is no less impressive. Belgium and the wealthiest part of Northern France are occupied by the Germans. In Belgium the coal mines, the renowned arms factories of Liège, the spelter works of La Vieille Montagne, the steel works of John Cockerill in Seraing, the Fabrique Nationale d'Armes in Herstal, with the affiliated industries, are operated by and for the Germans.

"In the same manner the northern departments of France, which are the chief centres of the French iron and textile industry, have been made available to German productive enterprise. The shortage of ammunition and other war materials from which the Triple Entente Allies are admittedly suffering is the result, to a great extent, of Germany's conquests in the west. The tremendous stocks of raw material of every discription which were stored in Belgium and Northern France have augmented the economic power of Germany and correspondingly weakened that of the Allies. It is estimated that the wool and raw materials seized by Germany in this region are likely to keep German factories busy for a long time.

"Similar results, it may be said incidentally, have been achieved by the Dual Allies to some extent in Russian Poland, where coal and other mines are held by them. The cotton stored in Lodz and other Polish textile centres has been removed partly to Germany and partly to Austria-Hungary, for use in the mills of those countries.

"In the eastern theatre of operations the Dual Allies have practically cleaned out the Russian armies. The temporary occupation of Galicia the Germans failed to prevent the successful pursuance of the plans to reduce the Russian armies by a process of attrition. The outcome of this military policy is to be seen not only in the capture of more than a million and a half of Russian prisoners—a number hitherto unheard of in war—but also in the seizure of tremendous booty in Russian cannon, machine guns, rifles, ammunition, and war materials of every description. Hindenburg's two great initial victories in the Mazurian region constitute a splendid illustration of the triumph of strategy over mere numbers. However numerous the Russian soldiers may be, the Russian military organism is sure to feel the devitalizing effects of such a series of bleedings.

"The Russian offensive has been converted into a defensive which has been continuous since the Dual Allies began their drive to the east, inaugurated at Gorlice on May 4. The unbroken line of the Teutonic advance, from the Baltic Sea, with Libau and Riga, down to the eastern frontier of Bukowina, shows the constant retreat of the Russians before the onslaught of the Austro-German forces. The fall of Warsaw stands out as the salient event in the taking, actual or impending, of the entire line of powerful fortresses which have cost the Russian taxpayers unlimited sums of money.

Fate of Czar's Armies in Doubt.

"Whether the bulk of the Russian armies or a considerable part of them will be able to fall back upon the second line of Brest-Litovsk is still an open question. But in any event it is pure nonsense to speak of the Russian forces as intact and unbroken after the heavy losses inflicted upon them in the last three months. The number of Russians captured since May 4 certainly mounts up to a total of between 750,000 and 800,000, and several hundreds of thousands in addition have been wounded or otherwise incapacitated. Even admitting that the Russian armies who faced the Austro-Germans at the beginning of May had a fighting strength of 4,000,000 men—a figure which is rather too high—those armies lost in three months between 25 and 30 per cent. of their effective resources in men. Besides, there are hardly any officers left, a fact indicated by the extraordinary disproportion of officers to men always reported as captured. The ratio often amounts to four or five officers to a thousand men, whereas the normal proportion would be thirty to a thousand.

"The loss of more than one-third of Russia's guns, and the known lack of ammunition, are factors of vital value, which, taken with the other losses, leave no doubt that the offensive power of Russia is broken, at least for the time being. It is not likely that she will be able to resume an active part in the operations before the beginning of next year, or possibly not until next Spring.

"A situation of advantage for the dual allies is presented in the Turkish theatre of events, as in the western and eastern regions. The Ottoman empire joined the Austro-Germans on vital considerations of self-preservation. The Turks knew that Russia and her allies were bent upon driving her out of Europe; that a Russian or a British victory would mean the end of Turkey. The Ottomans, therefore, did not hesitate to attach themselves to their natural allies, the Germans and the Austro-Hungarians.

"How effective from the military standpoint has proved this combination of forces can be seen by a brief glance at the situation at the Dardanelles. The historic strait has proved a common grave for the allies of the Triple Entente; powerful battleships have been sunk in Turkish waters; British and French regiments have been decimated, all to no purpose, as the Dardanelles have been made well-nigh impregnable even to the attacks of such formidable ships as the Queen Elizabeth. The glorious traditions of the gallant Turkish soldiers, this time reinforced by German efficiency, are being confirmed anew by their heroic resistance to the desperate onslaughts of the Allies.

"Treachery" of Italy.

"Italy, forgetful of her pledges and repudiating her national honor, has been misled into perpetrating the most shocking act of treachery, under circumstances which soon will be explained in detail in this country. From a military point of view the Italians are making what must be admitted to be a poor showing, despite the preparations which they had been carrying on for many months before their intervention in behalf of the Triple Entente. Austria-Hungary was forced, however reluctantly, to the realization that she had been faithful for more than thirty years to an ally who was ready to ignore all her own obligations when the first occasion arose whereby she might benefit by disloyalty. The superior leadership and fighting qualities of the Austro-Hungarian troops, however, are once more asserting themselves against the Italian naval and military forces. The political consequences of Italy's unprecedented treachery will be far-reaching.

"Greece and other Balkan States which might have been induced to align themselves with the Triple Entente are now more than ever inclined to maintain their neutrality. The outlook for the Dual Alliance in the Balkans has improved decidedly since the first stage of the war. Bulgaria has reached an understanding with Turkey, and Rumania is freely selling her grain and her mineral oil to the central powers.

"It has now become conclusively evident that the attempt of the Allies to starve the civilian population of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey has ended in complete failure. It may be conceded that the arbitrary interference with neutral trade in non-contraband goods on the part of Great Britain has caused much inconvenience and some suffering to innocent civilians of the new Triple Alliance; but the ultimate aim of this high-handed policy has been frustrated, and Germany and Austria-Hungary, as well as Turkey, have convinced the world that they are self-supporting and cannot be starved.

"The British insular idea that the British Navy can effectively blockade the coast of the enemy countries, and thus ruin those countries, dates back to the Napoleonic struggle and the civil war in this country. It is an antiquated conception of the obsolete British Admiralty. This year's harvest has been gathered, and the crops are so plentiful that Germany and Austria-Hungary are amply assured of food supplies until the next harvest. The temporary discontinuance of the use of copper for electro-technical purposes has made the existing stock of the metal available for the manufacture of ammunition and other war materials. Should the supply run short, the chemists and engineers of Austria-Hungary and Germany have demonstrated their ability to produce substitutes.

"Prices of all commodities in the countries of the new Triple Alliance have not risen to a higher level than they have attained in proud Albion, which claims to rule the ocean ways. Germany's submarine warfare has caused a constant rise in prices in the British markets, and this economic feature has contributed greatly to the unpopularity of the war among the laboring classes of Britain.

Achievements of Teutonic Guns.

"The remarkable achievements of the Krupps, in Essen; of the Skodas, in Pilsen, and of many other industrial works engaged in the manufacture of war materials for the German and Austro-Hungarian armies, have revolutionized all traditions of warfare. The complete success of these enterprises is strikingly illustrated by the production of such mighty implements as the 30.5 and 42 centimeter guns, which batter down fortifications hitherto regarded as impregnable to the attacks of the most powerful artillery that could be devised.

"To these conditions in the Teutonic countries the status of productive activity in the Triple Entente powers presents a significant contrast. In Great Britain especially the industrial organization is manifestly on a low level of efficiency, and the British social policy is largely responsible for the increasing disaffection of British labor. The fact that the Triple Entente countries have found it necessary to create special departments of government to promote the manufacture of munitions indicates an inconceivable administrative shortsightedness in the past.

"A lack of ammunition and war material of all descriptions is a vital feature of the situation in all the countries opposed to the Austro-Germans. The tremendous orders placed by the Allies with existing American plants or those in process of establishment for the purpose involve an ever-increasing indebtedness and a large export of gold to this country. By contrast, in Germany and Austria-Hungary all the money spent for war supplies remains at home and maintains the home industries.

"The war loans of the various countries involved in the conflict furnish a significant commentary upon the relative positions of the opposing groups of powers. The magnificent success of the loans floated in Germany and Austria-Hungary compared favorably with the financial operations of their enemies. France has proved wholly unprepared for the heavy financial burden which she has undertaken, and the French middle classes have shown no signs of a willingness to give up their savings for war bonds of doubtful value. Italy's war loan has been a splendid failure, or, to use the Italian word, a fiasco.

"Russia finds itself in a most distressing financial condition. Russian paper money is subject to a discount of 40 per cent., and a Russian loan is practically an impossibility.

"Great Britain's financial resources, however great, are not inexhaustible, and the consequences of the terrific strain already are being felt in the United Kingdom. England will be unable to continue indefinitely in her rôle of banker to the Allies. Despite the announcements of the success of the 4½ per cent. British loan by news agencies and official reports, it is apparent that the transaction has proved a failure. Considerable depreciation is shown in the value of stocks rated at many billions of dollars, now forced down to a 4 and 3¾ per cent. basis under the depressing effects of the conversion of British consols from 2½ to 4½ per cent. Indications are not lacking that Great Britain's wealth will be exhausted if the war lasts another year—and Kitchener's fanciful prediction is that it will last considerably longer than that.

"To sum up the situation, it can be asserted confidently that the position of Austria-Hungary and Germany is most encouraging from a military, economic, and financial point of view. These countries have suffered from the war, but their enemies have suffered far more than they. The second year of the conflict has begun under the most promising auspices for the allies of Central Europe."

TO SUPPORT THE MARKET.

Daily Chronicle Expects Britain to Protect American Growers.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 23.—In an editorial on the cotton situation this morning, The Daily Chronicle interprets the Government's contraband declaration to mean that, while the Government will decline to enter into any vast project for buying up the American cotton crop, it will be prepared to make such purchases as may seem advisable to support the market and secure a reasonable level of prices for the American growers.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—In connection with the declaration putting cotton on the contraband list, the Foreign Office today issued a statement intended to show that the imports into Holland and Scandinavia during May, June, and July totaled 17,344 tons, as compared with a normal average of 35,303 tons. The normal export total is 18,746 tons.

"These figures show," the statement continues, "that during those months importation of cotton has not been substantially greater than in times of peace, and it is a fair deduction from this that, apart from any other measures that have been taken, Germany has not since May 1 received any considerable supply of cotton through those countries.

ACCUSE LIMAN VON SANDERS

Turkish Officers Demand His Removal for Incompetence.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUCHAREST, Aug. 23, (Dispatch to The London Times.—Owing to the failure of General Liman von Sanders to carry out an attack on the 6th, which was repulsed with enormous losses, the Turkish officers denounce him as incapable and demand his removal. The German officers, however, defend their chief and an acrimonious controversy is proceeding.

Many junior Turkish officers are reported to have displayed cowardice in recent engagements, and several have been shot by their German superior officers.

MR. KREBS OF NEW YORK

Says He Represented American Interests in Berlin Interview.

Franz Hugo Kreps, whose interview with the German Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, was printed in Sunday's news section, writes to THE TIMES that, although he is a native of Boston, for the last four years he has lived in New York. Mr. Krebs adds that he went to Berlin representing American newspaper interests and did not represent German-American interests.

ITALY BARS STRONG DRINK.

Withdraws Licenses and Many Saloons in Milan Close.

MILAN, Aug. 22.—The authorities today withdrew 1,800 licenses to sell alcoholic drinks, initiating a campaign against alcoholism.

Many bars, inns, saloons and refreshment houses have closed.

Sails with Wheat for Greece.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Aug. 22.—The Russian steamship Condor sailed today for Piraeus, via Norfolk, with 109,000 bushels of wheat, valued at $250,740.

NEW YORK PULPITS SOUND NOTE OF WAR

Clergymen Agree That Outlook for Peace with Germany Is Dark.

ONE BACKS UP ROOSEVELT

President Wilson Criticised for Non-Action, and by a German-American for Going Too Far.

New York pulpits are for war. The few clergymen who think there still is hope for peace with Germany admit that the outlook is dark. Several said yesterday that America has waited much too long. One or two declared that the time had been ripe for the United States to act for at least six months, and in the case of Mexico, for two years. Three criticised President Wilson, two for not acting, and one German-American for too much vigor.

Bishop Thomas F. Gailor of Tennessee, who preached yesterday at Grace Church, Broadway and Tenth Street, is decidedly bellicose.

"Put me down by the side of Colonel Roosevelt," he said after the service. "His sentiments concerning the European war are my sentiments. I go quite as far as he does. My father was killed in war. Our whole attitude as a nation, ever since Europe began to fight, has been altogether too negative. Morally we are just as much bound by The Hague agreements as England herself, and when England went to the rescue of Belgium we listened to sentimental peace people and ate dirt. We were not true to what are supposed to be American ideals. We sent Germany several groveling notes, which the Germans laughed at. They didn't take them with sufficient seriousness to reply to them.

"I suppose I ought not to criticise President Wilson. He does the best he can. He wants to be re-elected, but there is a duty to civilization to perform, and it must be performed now. I say the United States ought not to shirk but do its share, and do it now."

Never Less Proud of Citizenship.

"I was never less proud than now of being an American," said the Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell, once rector of Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, who preached at St. Bartholomew's yesterday. "Our national Administration seems not to have felt for a single moment during the last year that it was sure of the difference between right and wrong. The time for talk has ceased. The time for action has arrived."

The Rev. Dr. Charles R. Brown, head of the Yale School of Religion, preaching at St. Nicholas's Reformed Church, said nothing in the pulpit beyond praying for the President of the United States, but afterward he said:

"The sinking of the Arabic by the Germans, as a reply to our various notes, certainly creates a grave national problem. I earnestly hope some way consistent with our dignity and the duty we owe to international law will be found to save us from war. I have great faith in President Wilson, and the less said in public until the President has decided the better."

The Rev. Dr. A. B. Moldenke of St. Peter's Lutheran Church, Lexington Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, a German-American, blamed President Wilson in his sermon for having gone so far that he may find it impossible to retreat. "The outlook is dark," he said. "President Wilson has put the American Government into such position that it cannot withdraw. I know something of the German-American mind and activity, and I tell you that German-Americans do not want war. They are working hard to prevent war. I want to say further that things done, or alleged to be done, by German agents in this country, if wrong, do not represent true German-American sentiment and wishes. We are not to be held responsible for misguided and overzealous Germans."

Ought to Break with Germany.

The Right Rev. Dr. Charles S. Burch, Episcopalian Bishop, said yesterday:

"We ought to break off diplomatic relations with Germany. We cannot have anything to do with people who do what they do. When we stop all intercourse with a nation and people that murder our citizens, we ought then to prepare for our own defense. I do not say we ought to declare war on Germany, but we ought to get ready for the worst, and then let Germany declare war if she wants to."

The Rev. Dr. Strother Jones, preaching in St. Thomas's Church, said he believed Germany would disclaim the Arabic sinking. He did not think it an answer to America's last note.

The Rev. Dr. W. D. Buchanan of the Broadway Presbyterian Church, said the public ought to sit down and keep quiet. Above all, Christians ought to pray. "President Wilson does not need to be told what to do. All of us talking will confuse a situation that is bad enough already," he said.

The Rev. Dr. W. R. Young, pastor of Broadway Tabernacle, one of the large Methodist churches of Toronto, who preached in the Madison Avenue Methodist Church, said after the sermon:

"We, in Canada, hope the United States will not enter the war. We believe you can help us more by furnishing munitions. You make the guns, and let us fire them, and we will down the enemy. Our young men in Canada are volunteering in great numbers. We have men. We want your shrapnel."

At the Church of the Messiah, the Rev. Dr. G. Crosswell Cressy of Staten Island, took strong ground. "If international law declares there ought to have been warning for the Arabic, and there is no disavowal of the act, only one line of action is open to us," he said. "That line is to follow the spirit of our notes to Berlin."

WOMEN READY FOR WAR.

Special Relief Society Urges Appeal to Congress for Action.

The Special Relief Society, 597 Fifth Avenue, of which Mrs. William Alexander is President, and many of the foremost women of the country active members, has sent out another appeal, in which it urges American women to call upon Congress to take immediate action for national defense.

"Preparation as we have come to see it means preparation today," says the appeal, "and at this moment, when the men are doing their part to insure us protection from war, there are many things with which the women should be concerned. One thing American women can do is to urge immediate action by Congress. Another big opportunity lies in aiding the special preparedness already begun by the Special Relief Society. The society has undertaken to complete at once a nation-wide organization of women for the purpose not only of considering questions of preparedness, but acting on them as well in these times of peace.

"At a recent meeting, several members offered their Summer homes for emergency hospitals, in case we ever go to war, and the society is desirous of adding to this list. The society has prepared suitable specimen kits for the regular and volunteer army, kits for hospital convalescents, and is compiling a list of sewing clubs which may be called upon at any time for the preparation of garments needed in the field. The society has also undertaken to keep a register of those who would volunteer their services in connection with war relief work in this country, and also of volunteer field and hospital nurses, training schools, and of possible contributors of materials and funds for war relief. Naturally the success of this preparedness is dependent largely upon efficient co-operation of existing organizations, and also upon individual and public support, and it is with a view to securing this necessary aid that the Special Relief Society is now sending out an appeal to the women of America.

"Events of the last year have made it plain just how easily solemn peace treaties are violated, just how suddenly war may come, and also what heavy penalties are paid for unpreparedness, and while war is a thing greatly to be deplored, and, if possible, should be avoided, still it seems the greater part of wisdom that we should face conditions as they exist today both here and abroad. Non-resistance and lack of strength, it appears, are sometimes invitation to aggression, and this, we believe, is something of which we should take note at once. Not that war is a thing of the immediate future, let us rather hope it is never to be again, and yet if war ever is to come the mere instinct of self-preservation directs that the women, too, should be prepared to defend American ideals of liberty, peace, and honor."

Some of the members of the committee are Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Miss Elsie de Wolfe, Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. P. Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. John A. Logan, Jr., Mrs. Charles de L. Oelrichs, Mrs. James Brown Potter, Mrs. Alexander D. B. Pratt, Mrs. William Rockefeller, Princess Troubetzkoy, and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson.

GERMANY MAY CUT MEAT RATION IN HALF

Likely to Establish a Card System as With Bread, Trade Association Asserts.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Germany is facing the necessity of reducing the meat consumption of her civil population by 40 or 50 per cent., according to a report compiled by the American Association of Commerce and Trade in Berlin, just received at the Department of Commerce. On the other hand, the report says that the bread card system has resulted in a surplus of wheat and rye flour which will make possible an increase in the bread allowance in the coming year.

The introduction of a meat card scheme to restrict consumption and at the same time insure reasonable prices for the masses is forecast by the association. From statistics gathered before the war it is estimated that Germany depended upon imports from other nations for about 27.3 per cent. of her foodstuffs.

"It should be borne in mind that Germany's isolation is not complete," the report asserts, "since about 8,300,000 bushels of wheat have been brought in since the outbreak of the war and not much less of fodder, which is about one-tenth of normal imports per year."

It is estimated that in 1915-16, on the basis of the present bread card distribution, a demand for about 7,380,000 tons of breadstuffs must be supplied from a supply ranging from 7,500,000 to 8,000,000 tons, not including 33,570,000 barrels of flour left over from last year's crop.

"The conclusion is," the report declares, "that all demands for breadstuffs and potatoes can be filled. It will be possible to increase the amount of bread per head on the bread cards, and sugar and milk will be sufficiently supplied. The meat consumption, however, will have to undergo restrictions, and it seems that a limitation of 40 to 50 per cent. will have to be figured with."

CHARGES GERMANS TIED UP WAR ORDER

In Suing Chemists Firm Alleges Schweitzer's Carbolic Purchase Prevented Delivery to French.

The exporting firm of Spilo, Bayart & De Causse in a suit filed in the City Court against the Baumann, McWhirter Chemical Company, Inc., to recover $2,000, asserts in the complaint that the German Government has tied up an order with the defendant company for fifty tons of carbolic acid crystals, which were to have been shipped to the French Government. The crystals are used, the complaint sets forth, in the manufacture of picric acid. The sum sued for is the amount of commissions, the plaintiff claims for arranging the contract.

The plaintiff's papers recite that the defendant company agreed to deliver the crystals in June, but were unable to do so when called upon. The cause of the inability, according to John J. Lordan of 115 Broadway, attorney for the plaintiff, was that the American Oil and Supply Company of Newark, N. J., which was to have supplied the product, sold its entire supply of crystals, purchased from the Edison Company, to Hugo Schweitzer, alleged to be an agent of the German Government. Schweitzer, it is stated, bought up the crystals in order to prevent their shipment to France.

He has denied that he bought the product for the purpose stated, but that, on the contrary, he is to use it for purely medicinal purposes.

The plaintiff asserts that it obtained its contract from the United States Trading and Transportation Company of 50 Pine Street, which acts for the French Government.

Justice Finelite has set the case for trial on Sept. 13.

MUNITION GUARD A SUICIDE.

German Brooded Over Shipping of Explosives to the Allies.

Christopher Brenner, a native of Germany, watchman at the plant of the National Conduit and Cable Company at Hastings, where munitions of war are being made for the Allies, committed suicide early yesterday morning by jumping off the pier into the Hudson River. He was the successor as night watchman of Gustav Groth, also a German, who committed suicide last Monday by shooting himself. Workmen at the plant say that both watchmen brooded over the shipping from the plant of instruments of war with which the Allies hoped to kill their brothers across the ocean.

The Captain of a coal barge moored off the plant said that he was on deck about 1 o'clock yesterday morning when he saw the watchman, lighted lantern in hand, run out on the pier and leap into the river. He said he called to the man, but couldn't stop him. Brenner's body has not been recovered.

ARRESTED FOR OLD MURDER

Two Italians Accused of Killing Countryman in Dalton, Mass.

Detectives Michael Mealli and Andrew Mealli yesterday arrested at 16 North Portland Avenue, Brooklyn, Natto Natolitano and Vincenzo Taterla of Pittsfield, Mass., on a warrant charging them with the murder last March of Vincenzo Cresci at Pittsfield, Mass.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 22.—A body of a man identified as Vincenzo Cresci of Brooklyn was found in a mountain pasture in Dalton, Mass., Sunday, Aug 15. The body was badly decomposed and was buried the next day. Cresci had been shot through the head, and letters found on the body showed that he had received two postal money orders amounting to $199.40 from Brooklyn. From this clue the police found that Cresci came to Pittsfield about March 25 and met three men. He intended to buy a business here, and he cashed his money orders at the Pittsfield Post Office. The police are satisfied that Cresci was murdered.

Fifth Convict Dies of Typhoid.

William Heiliz, 19 years old, of 297 Wyckoff Avenue, Brooklyn, a prisoner on Hart's Island, died last night of typhoid fever, the fifth victim of the present epidemic on the island. It is believed by the Health Department that a typhoid germ carrier is employed on the island and an examination of kitchen employes is being made. This is the third outbreak at the institution in three years.

J. B. WALKER WARS ON GREAT BRITAIN

Magazine Publisher Suspected of Pro-German Campaign in His New Periodical.

DENIES TEUTONIC INFLUENCE

Admits That as Leader of Friends of Peace He Is Associated with Anti-Ally Propagandists.

John Brisben Walker, founder and for many years editor of the Cosmopolitan Magazine, who is now Chairman of the National Convention Committee of the Friends of Peace, an organization of German-American societies, which on Saturday sent a telegram to the President telling him that "the issue of manifestos which put the nation in the position of being obliged to declare war in order to back up our declarations are (sic) direct assumptions of the kingly power," has been publishing for some time past a magazine called Your Affairs, which is written entirely by himself. It is published by the Transcontinental Service, at 433 East Twenty-fourth Street, which is the building of the J. J. Little & Ives Company. The officers of this company are also the officers of the corporation publishing Pearson's Magazine, a radical monthly.

When asked as to the forces back of his publication, and if it were in any way controlled by German interests, Mr. Walker said that he himself was the sole owner, editor, business manager, and everything else of Your Affairs, and that the J. J. Little & Ives Company only printed it. There was, he said, no connection between Your Affairs and Pearson's, and no German connection anywhere.

"I never took a cent of money for writing or otherwise expressing opinions," said Mr. Walker. "Everything in Your Affairs represents my own views."

The articles in the magazine are for the most part denunciations of militarism and pleas for the relief of the world from industrial oppression. England is severely criticised in many of the articles, but Germany has not been mentioned. When this was called to Mr. Walker's attention as furnishing a basis for the suspicion of pro-German connections, he pointed out an article which he said was as strong a denunciation of German militarism as could be made. The article, however, which was reprinted from an old number of Life, referred in general terms to the machine-like qualities of the conscript soldier, and there was no reference to Germany other than any other nation employing the conscript system. Another series of articles is beginning a history of President Wilson's career with the apparent intention, as far as may be judged from the first one, of showing that he has fallen into subjection to predatory wealth.

Mr. Walker said that Your Affairs was simply continuing the fight against corrupt wealth and militarism to which he had devoted most of his life, and intimated that it was purely an accident that so far his writings had appeared to have pro-German color.

Some of the other persons prominent in the affairs of the Friends of Peace are Henry Weismann, President of the New York State German-American Alliance, who is daily attacked President Wilson as a "dupe of Wall Street" and "a political bankrupt"; Christ Rebhan, a Sixth Avenue restaurateur, who urged Americans through advertisements to withdraw their funds from banks that made war loans and who issued a statement in June declaring that the German-American veterans were behind Bryan and against Wilson, and Jeremiah A. O'Leary, President of the so-called American Truth Society.

There is, so far as can be discovered, no one among the leaders who is opposed to the German position in the present war, and Mr. Walker has several times issued statements begging the public not to discredit the movement of the Friends of Peace because the Germans supported it.

When asked if he were convinced of the sincere love of peace of the other leaders of the Friends, Mr. Walker admitted that he had not met very many of them, but asserted that those he had met impressed him as absolutely sincere. He had not met Rebhan, Weismann, or O'Leary, he said.

"I am opposed to German militarism, as well as to the domination of wealth in England," said Mr. Walker. "As for the cause of peace, I think its friends should rejoice that at present we have the great strength of the millions of German-Americans enlisted in its support."

Ice-Breaker Reaches Archangel.

St. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 22.—The safe arrival at Archangel of the steamer Bruce, which was sold to the Russian Admiralty last month to be used as an ice breaker, was reported here today. The Bruce was formerly in the coastal service from this port.

ADDITIONAL ECONOMIES

It is very often within the power of a competent, wide-awake Contractor to develop additional economics on a job during the progress of the work, thereby reducing the cost of the building and increasing the ratio of revenue to the Owner.

But this is only possible where the Contractor, by reason of the commanding character of his operations, is afforded unusual opportunities to take advantage of such economies for the benefit of his client.

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YESTERDAY our sympathies were stirred by distressing reports of unemployment. Mills and factories were closed; stores were discharging employees; thousands were out of work. We promptly opened labor bureaus, and created work where none existed to enable the unemployed to earn a living.

To-day, factories are working over-time; mills are running twenty-four hours a day; stores are stocking with goods, and it is agreed on every hand that general prosperity is an immediate prospect for this country.

But how have we been repaid for our sympathies and our efforts? Not by appreciation, nor by gratitude for the change in conditions, but by strikes and attempts to disorganize industry. Not wages, but higher wages are demanded.

All are familiar with the phenomenon that brings increased wage demand with prosperous business, but it were a pity that the burden of widespread labor troubles should be imposed upon us at this time. Since 1907 this country has been under a strain both economic and political, now happily diminishing. It is high time for all to pull together, and to be grateful, not greedy.

Incidentally, just what conditions are to-day is admirably indicated in the latest statement to the Comptroller by the Harriman National Bank. No strain on credit here or elsewhere; but deposits in excess of $18,000,000, showing sensible economy and saving on the part of the people.

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This store appreciates the patronage of "men of mighty arm," so we have put out a soft or laundered cuff negligee shirt at $1.44 that is not only the utmost of value at the price, but avoids the "wrist decollete" or the "abbreviated sleeve."

The sleeves are a full 36 inches long and neither quality nor cloth has been stinted to make the Shirt worth *more* than $1.44.

And you don't have to go much higher to get a splendid shirt-to-measure in our Custom Shirt Department.

For Ten Days—

Three Shirts to Measure at $7.24

To remind you pleasantly of the fact that we are not only *Sellers*, but *Makers* of Shirts—

For ten days from date our Custom Shirt Department will make three Shirts to your specifications for $7.24—and from the shirtings used in garments that cost $3.44 to $3.99 each.

Fine imported madras and Oxford materials—fit, wear, and workmanship absolutely *guaranteed*.

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Pine Grove Collie Kennels, Long Branch, N. J.

We sold thousands of dollars' worth of collies to the late J. Pierpont Morgan.

ELLENVILLE HIT BY CLOUDBURST

$50,000 Damage Done in Ulster County—Central's Tracks Awash in Mohawk Valley.

TORNADO IN PENNSYLVANIA

Strikes Hanover and Destroys Much Property, but No Lives Are Lost.

ST. LOUIS FLOOD SWELLS

Eight Persons Reported Drowned and Scores Missing as Meramec River Leaves Its Banks.

Special to The New York Times.

ELLENVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 22.—This village was severely damaged this afternoon by a cloudburst which occurred above the peak of the Shawangunk range, at the foot of which the village lies.

In less than half an hour mountain brooks which flow into Sandburg Brook, which runs through the town, had become uncontrollable torrents which swept two houses from their foundations and partly moved two others. Two women and two men were rescued in boats from one house.

Along the Sandburg Brook 500 feet of track of the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad was washed out, and a mile and a half below Ellenville 200 feet of track was damaged.

One of the streams affected by the cloudburst supplies the village of Napanoch and Napanoch Reformatory with water. It overflowed its banks and reached the Napanoch Depot, which is still surrounded by water tonight.

The storm, which was the most severe that had visited the Catskill or Shawangunk Mountains in many years, was accompanied by a severe electrical display.

At one time it was thought that the Ellenville dam would break, and persons living near the creek fled for their lives, fearing that their houses would be washed away. The dam held, however, in spite of the terrific pressure upon it. The total damage done in the village is estimated at $5,000.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 22.—A cloudburst following ten hours of heavy rain did $50,000 damage in Ulster County this afternoon.

The water flooded Ellenville to a depth of three and four feet in the lower section. Every building is in water to the first floor.

Traffic on the Ontario & Western has been suspended and trains to Kingston and New York are held up. Efforts are being made by the railroad officials to secure automobiles to transport the passengers around the flooded section and thus keep the trains moving.

As far as can be learned no lives have been lost.

Parksville, Sullivan County, a Summer resort, was visited by a cloudburst at 11 o'clock this morning and great damage done.

Crops are ruined and many houses flooded.

SCHENECTADY FLOODED.

Railroad and Trolley Traffic Demoralized by Heavy Downpour.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Heavy rain here this afternoon flooded many of the streets and demoralized steam and trolley road traffic. Interurband and city trolley schedules were smashed. Several streets were made impassable, and much damage was done by flooding of cellars.

It was reported late tonight that a landslide at Kelly's Station, ten miles south of this city, on the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, had tied up traffic, and that all trains would be sent from here to Saratoga and then to Delanson by way of Albany. It is said about twenty feet of double track is covered with earth.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The flood caused by heavy rains today carried away ten bridges in the Town of Florida and two in the Town of Glenville. The electric lines of the Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville Railroad, connecting this city with Schenectady, were washed out.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 22.—The Gulf storm, which has been traversing the country for a week, struck this section last night. Albany's quota came in showers, including one accompanied by thunder and lightning, with a downpour of nearly an inch of water.

At Hoffman's a washout of the New York Central's tracks occurred which, fortnately, was unattended by accident, and trains had to be sent around on the West Shore tracks.

There was a heavy precipitation in Schenectady and Schoharie Counties, one of the results being a washout on the Delaware & Hudson Railroad at Duanesburgh, which tied up the Susquehanna Division for eight hours.

The washout on the main line of the New York Central at Hoffman's, in the Mohawk Valley, delayed all trains from the West due in the Grand Central Station from 6 to 9 o'clock last night from one to three hours. Both Buffalo express trains, due in New York at 11:02 o'clock, were more than an hour late. The New York Central Limited from the West, due at 8:10, did not get in until 10:40 o'clock.

Outgoing trains were held up from 6 o'clock until 10. By that time the delayed trains began arriving, and by 1 o'clock this morning the regular schedule had been resumed.

At the offices of the New York Central it was said that the storm, which was especially heavy in the Mohawk Valley, had done no damage to the railroad besides the washout and delays. It was said the track would be put back in normal condition today.

PENNSYLVANIA TOWN SWEPT BY TORNADO

Property Worth $500,000 Destroyed in Hanover, But Not a Person Is Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, Penn., Aug. 22.—This town, which in three weeks will celebrate the centennial of its incorporation as a borough, was struck by a whirlwind last night which in two minutes destroyed property valued at fully $500,000.

Hundreds of houses were unroofed and scores of stores and manufacturing plants were wrecked, while trees were uprooted and chimneys and many poles blown over. A dozen houses were completely demolished, street cars were blown off the track, telephone, telegraph, and trolley wires were blown down, streets and alleys blocked with débris, yet not a single person was killed or even seriously injured.

Following a heavy rainstorm, tornadoes from the south and north met in the centre of the town. As usual on Saturday night Centre Square was crowded, but the rain had driven the people to shelter in the stores and houses, which accounts for the absence of loss of life.

Street and store lights immediately went out, and the people were terror stricken. A crash on the roof and falling plaster caused some one to cry "Fire" in the Hanover Motion Picture Theatre and a panic followed. In the rush for the exits, mothers were separated from their children, but no one was injured.

The greatest damage was sustained in the area bounded by Centre Square, Baltimore and West Walnut Streets, and Centennial Avenue. The roof of the Hotel Obold was carried away, as was that of Carver's Department Store, the Elks Home, the Hanover Trust Company, the Myers Building, and many others. St. Paul's Lutheran Church was badly damaged, and the Rev. William Redcay, instead of preaching, was soon directing the removal of debris from the edifice.

The Hanover Glove Factory is a complete wreck. The Keystone Variety Works and the Centre Shaft Penholder Company lost their top stories, while the Hanover Heating Plant was leveled to the ground.

Every house for five blocks in Pennsylvania Steven is damaged. Fronts or sides of dwellings were blown out in this section. In North Hanover and along the Abbottstown Turnpike the slate is off the roofs everywhere. The Hanover Cordage Mill is damaged, the Fitzwater Wheel Plant was hard hit, and the John F. Eichenlaub planing mill, warehouse, and office were battered down. The roof of the lofty Penn Flour Mill was carried two blocks, the Cremer Greenhouses, suffered heavily, and fruit trees and corn fields were badly damaged. The two big Hanover shoe plants were unharmed.

Many months will be required to rebuild and repair the buildings. Contractors and builders sent today to nearby towns for additional carpenters, some being called from church services to work. Linemen were summoned from Baltimore, Harrisburg, Chambersburg, Gettysburg, and York, which is twenty miles from here. Streets have been roped off, and hundreds of workmen are cleaning up trees, tin roofs, and other débris.

Great preparations had been made for Old Home Week, Sept. 12 to 18, and while some of the arches and decorations were blown down, Burgess Henry M. Stokes said today the disaster would not interfere with the affair.

NEW MISSOURI FLOOD DOES GREAT DAMAGE

Scores Missing, Hundreds Clinging to Tree Tops, Due to Sudden Rise of Meramec River.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 22.—Scores of persons are missing—many of them are reported to have been drowned—and hundreds are clinging to tree tops in grave danger from the rapidly rising waters of the Meramec River. The rise, which began shortly before midnight of Saturday, early this morning had inundated every town along the stream in St. Louis County and had wrecked thousands of homes.

It was reported late this evening that six men had been drowned at Valley Park and two at Meramec Highlands, but the report could not be confirmed. Officials warned the residents of Valley Park to leave their homes Saturday night when the river began to rise rapidly, but many of them refused to leave. When the swirling waters began to cover the town at 2 o'clock Sunday morning officials immediately began preparations for removing those who had remained. It was said that three men were seen floating at Valley Park on the roof of a small shed that had been washed away at some point above on the Meramec. As the shed was passing Valley Park it went to pieces. The men were thrown into the water and are thought to have been drowned.

At 5 o'clock in the afternoon it was estimated that the water was five feet higher than ever before in the Meramec River and rising at the rate of about a foot an hour. The flood, it was then believed, would far exceed in damage to property the flood of the River Des Peres on Friday.

Efforts to rescue those clinging to the tree tops, even with high-power motor boats, when the current was found too strong for rowboats, had not been successful tonight. Attempts to reach the marooned victims by entering the Meramec from the Mississippi River were blocked by the high water, which prevented passing under the highway bridge across the Meramec near its junction with the Mississippi.

The Meramec, lined on either side with thousands of pleasure resorts, club houses, and Summer cottages, went several miles out of its banks, sweeping away most of these buildings. Hundreds of persons had been marooned in clubs, houses, and cottages along the river by the first rise, several days ago, following a forty-hour rainfall, and hundreds of others had gone to the river today hoping it would recede and permit them to rescue relatives, friends, and their water-soaked possessions.

Appeals for help were sent to St. Louis tonight and hundreds of volunteers immediately responded. Boats are being rushed to the Meramec by train.

Unconfirmed reports said that every building on either side of the river from Clinton to Pacific, a distance of thirty-five miles, had been carried away by the flood. In Valley Park alone 2,000 families have been made homeless. The water was ten to twelve feet high in the streets. The river now is two and a half miles wide at Valley Park and Meramec Highlands and four miles wide at Crescent, Mo. The flooded area is estimated at 100 square miles. Telephone and telegraph wires to almost all towns in this district are down.

The worst conditions prevail at the mouth of the Meramec. Thousands of refugees from the flooded districts are being housed in churches, hotels and other buildings. Cots and food are being sent from St. Louis.

Approximately nine thousand feet of the track of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad near Moselle, Mo., was washed out.

One Valley Park family refused to move from their flooded home this morning because a visit from the stork was expected momentarily. The family moved to the second floor, and a few hours later the child was born. Rescuers arrived in rowboats as the water began to fill the room, and the mother and her babe were taken out through a window.

Poplar Bluffs, Mo., tonight reported property damage aggregating $1,000,000 due to the flood. The Black River, after maintaining a width of ten miles and having inundated all towns, today began to recede. Whole counties in Southeast Missouri were isolated tonight.

Thousands of acres of farm lands in Greene and Jersey Counties, Illinois, were flooded today when the Greene County levee, protecting 10,000 acres from the Illinois River and Macoupin Creek, was washed out. The Nutwood levee, guarding hundreds of farms from Macoupin Creek, also broke near Jerseyville, and the gap torn in the Aldred levee, near Carrolton, let in water which it is feared covered 10,000 acres of farm land.

SEAS BATTER THE ARAPAHOE

Clyde Liner Caught in Tail of Galveston Hurricane.

The Clyde Line steamer Arapahoe arrived from Galveston yesterday morning after an encounter with the tail end of a hurricane a week ago between Galveston and Key West, which carried away her afterhouse, stove in the messroom amidships and porthouse forward, and did other damage. Several of her deck cabin windows were covered with canvas instead of being filled in with glass, and the ship had a battered, wind-tossed look.

For twenty-four hours the saloon and cabins were a foot deep in water, and the passengers had to live in the social hall and cling on tightly to the handrails as the steamer was whirled up and down by the big seas. Besides being continually seasick, the passengers were all wet on account of the seas flooding the cabins, and could not dry their clothes. Several left at Key West on Wednesday, but forty-five decided to come to New York on the ship, as the weather had moderated.

Captain W. T. Davidson, the commander of the Arapahoe, ordered fish oil to be poured into the sea during the storm to reduce the friction on the water by the high velocity of the wind, which reached hurricane force in the squalls. About six gallons an hour was poured out through oakum plugged in the water pipes, which had an appreciable effect, the passengers said. Hans Mathiasen, a watchman, was walking forward when a sea struck him and knocked him down, breaking his right leg.

NEW 'INSIDE STORY' OF FRANK LYNCHING

Obtained at First Hand by The Associated Press and Declared to be Authentic.

MADE NO PLEA OR PROTEST

Did Not Reply When Asked If Guilty—Statement About Wife and Mother Came Later.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 22.—An authenticated story of all that transpired on the death ride of Leo M. Frank from Milledgeville to Marietta, between midnight and dawn last Tuesday morning, became available to The Associated Press today. The recital did not come through second or third hands, but in a manner which seemingly placed its authenticity beyond all question. The narrator, however, will not be a witness before the Cobb County Grand Jury which on Sept. 1 will be asked to undertake a thorough investigation of the lynching of the man alleged to have been the slayer of little Mary Phagan.

Points in the "inside story" emphasized by the narrator were:

Made No Confession.

First—Frank did not confess. He twice was asked if he had anything to say, but on each occasion replied "No." Asked pointedly if he killed the Phagan girl, he is said to have made no reply whatever.

Second—No attempt was made to force a confession. Frank's statement just prior to his death that he loved his wife and mother better than he did his life came unexpectedly and without questioning.

Third—Frank was not maltreated in any way prior to the actual lynching. Stories that he may have met death before he was hanged to the oak are without foundation.

Fourth—Frank walked the 200 yards from the automobile to the death tree without a faltering step, and without a sign or semblance of protest. Fearing perhaps that his body might never reach his relatives, he asked that the wedding ring he wore be delivered to a certain newspaper man with the solemn promise that it would be turned over to his wife. This wish was carried out.

Fifth—Frank was told from the start that he was to be executed, as the courts had directed that he be, and every effort was made by the "vigilance committee" to see that the "legal hanging," as they termed the lynching, was carried out in an orderly manner. Members of the "vigilance committee" are said to resent any intimation that Frank was "maltreated" while in their custody. They assert that he received exactly the same consideration usually given to a condemned man on the day of his execution. The rough handling of the body after it was cut down was a matter concerning which members of the "committee" feel they were not responsible.

Sixth—The members of the "vigilance committee" felt they had a sacred duty to perform in "carrying out the mandate of the courts of the State and of the United States." There was no mob spirit; no demonstration, and there is said to have been no idea of hanging Frank in the public square at Marietta or in the cemetery where Mary Phagan lies buried. There was, however, a determination that the execution should take place in Cobb County. Inasmuch as all the members of the "committee" are said to be residents of Cobb County, the reason for this is obvious.

The Abduction of Frank.

Seven automobiles were required to transport the "vigilance committee" from Marietta to Milledgeville. Only four returned, including the car in which Frank rode. All of the machines were small cars of a popular make. These cars were specially selected because of the difficulty in identifying them. No car of conspicuous color or design was wanted. There were probably twenty-eight men in the lynching party.

The machines left Marietta singly during the afternoon of Monday last, and it was shortly after 10 o'clock when the prison farm was reached. After Warden Smith and Supt. Burke had been called from their homes and handcuffed the party proceeded to the prison house in which Frank was known to be quartered. Frank was just recovering from the wound inflicted on his throat by William Creen, a fellow-prisoner, and was to have been returned to the regular dormitory on Tuesday night. On the night of his death, however, he was still living in the hospital room adjoining the Warden's office.

When the lynching party had entered the prison and its members were disarming the outer guards one of the "trusties" at the prison, who was on guard duty, quickly blew out an oil lamp burning just outside Frank's door. He also extinguished the dim light burning in the hospital room. A member of the party was quick to see this. He hailed the "trusty."

"Come here with a match," he commanded.

"I haven't got one," replied the convict guard.

"Well, you had better get one damned quick."

The guard saw the gleam of a revolver and lost no time in complying. So far as known, this was the only semblance of an oath used in Frank's presence. This was in keeping with the determination of the members of the "vigilance committee" to give to their acts a consistent atmosphere of officiality.

Victim Found Awake in Bed.

Four men entered Frank's room. The noise at the outer door already had awakened the prisoner, but he was still lying in bed when his room was entered by the self-appointed executioners, who wore hats well pulled down to meet the automobile goggles which served the purpose of masks.

"We want you to come with us," Frank was told. There was neither surprise nor terror in the look he turned upon the four determined men. In silence Frank arose and made as if to dress himself. He was still feeble from the loss of blood suffered in the Creen attack, and swayed perhaps a little dizzily.

"Don't bother with the clothes; come just as you are," he was commanded. Unresistingly and without appeal of any sort, for protection, Frank permitted himself to be handcuffed. Clad only in a sleeping garment, he walked into the prison corridor, a member of the "vigilance committee" on either side of him and two bringing up the rear.

The night was one of the warmest of the Summer. When the party had reached the prison porch the leaders thought the progress being made was entirely too slow. It was then that Frank was picked up and carried down the concrete steps of the prison house. It is strenuously denied that Frank was dragged or "bumped" down the steps, and it is also denied that one of the members of the party helped carry him by the hair.

In substantiation of this it is pointed out that when Frank's body was cut down the only mark on it was a slight abrasion of the right arm, just above the elbow. This, it is said, was caused perhaps by striking the arm against the narrow door of the automobile as he was lifted into the machine at Milledgeville, or it may have been due to swinging against the trunk of the oak tree as Frank was being lifted to his death.

The ghastly scarred wound in Frank's throat was not opened until the weight of his body had been thrown against the hangman's knot, placed beneath the right point of the chin.

The Tragic Seven-Hour Ride.

There apparently was no doubt in Frank's mind as to the meaning of his abduction as he was lifted into one of the machines waiting outside the prison farm. He had been fully aware of the threats that had been made against him and of the holding in readiness of the militia several weeks ago, when there is reason to believe the so-called execution first was planned.

Two men climbed into the back seat of the car in which Frank had been placed, one sitting on either side. Another member of the "committee" was seated beside the chauffeur. There were seven cars in Milledgeville at this time. Four got back to Marietta, the other three being left behind at Little River as a rear guard. These were the cars which successfully baffled those who first started in pursuit of the lynching party.

For seven long hours Frank sat in the automobile which was carrying him to a death-place of which he had no knowledge. It required this length of time to make the journey from Milledgeville to Marietta. The roads were often rough and bumpy, but the party maintained a speed of about twenty miles an hour. There was but one delay—a puncture, which was quickly mended.

Frank's hatless, white-clad figure, sitting erect in the tonneau of the leading car, was in striking contrast with the sombre garbed men beside him. Although the roads were black and lonely, the glaring electric headlights of the cars following kept the first car brilliantly illuminated. The highways were deserted, however, and the farm houses which were passed were darkened for the slumber hours. There were no passers-by to witness the strange and tragic procession that sped steadily along in a race with the coming of the dawn.

Questioned on the Death Ride.

During all this long journey only two syllables left Frank's lips. The men who had determined that he should die left him alone with his meditations.

Soon after he had been placed in the automobile Frank was told that he was being taken to his place of execution.

"The courts of Georgia have sentenced you to be hanged, and they never reversed that sentence. It has devolved upon us to carry out their decree," he was told.

Frank did not flinch. The wonderful stoicism which had marked his long confinement in prison and with which he had met all the reverses which followed his many legal attempts for liberty did not desert him in the last hours of his life.

It was well after the destination of his captors had been disclosed that Frank was asked the question:

"Is there anything you would like to say before your execution?"

At first there was no reply. Then, slowly and perhaps painfully, the recently wounded man shook his head.

"No," he said. The word was scarcely audible above the throb of the engine.

For a long time following the only sound was that of the automobiles. Then Frank was asked if he had killed the Phagan girl, and the captors say he made no reply. This question was not repeated until near the journey's end, and again it is said there was no reply. The final interrogation was:

"Is there nothing you wish to say?"

"No."

These four questions constituted the sole conversation in the death car as it sped along the miles which were steadily bringing Frank nearer to Cobb County and to his death. As daylight approached the speed of the cars was increased. It was a full hour after dawn that the four cars drew up just below the gin house on the William Frey place and stopped at the edge of an oak thicket

Eyes on the Ground As He Walked.

The door of the leading car was opened and Frank was told to step out. He arose, with the knowledge that death was near at hand, but did not falter. The big tree which so soon was to be his scaffold loomed large above the other oaks in the thicket, but Frank did not see it or, if he did, he did not attach any importance to it at first. He walked with firm steps between two of his captors, his eyes upon the ground.

It was while the silent procession was progressing thus that suddenly Frank spoke:

"I love my wife and mother more than I do my life."

The words apparently were uttered more to himself than to his hearers. Seemingly, he had been pondering that last question as to whether there wasn't something he wished to say.

A few moments later the noose had been placed, a handkerchief had been tied loosely before the eyes, there was a pull, a tightening of hempen rope, and Frank's life was fast ebbing away. It was half an hour after the "committee" had completed its work that the dangling body was found, still warm.

GOV. HARRIS THREATENED.

Flood of Letters on Frank Lynching from Georgians and Others.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Aug. 22.—Governor Harris announced today that he was being flooded with threatening letters in regard to the lynching of Leo M. Frank. Many of these letters originated in Georgia, but the greater number come from outside the State. The letters from Georgians began to come in immediately after Governor Harris announced that he would take steps to apprehend the members of the mob. Thes eletters warn the Governor to "go slow." Some threaten that if he prsists he will meet the same fate as Frank.

"Of course these letters will have no effect," said the Governor. "I shall continue my efforts to bring to justice those who have violated the laws of the State."

The letters from outside Georgia denounce Governor Harris for not having Frank more strongly guarded, and some even intimate that he was privy to the lynching, and threaten that the Governor "will yet get his."

The Atlanta Journal, which has defended Frank, denouncing his conviction as a triumph of the mob, says:

"We feel warranted in saying a word to those scornful and rabid outsiders who are vilifying Georgia in sheer malice and are manifesting a spirit as violent and evil as that of the mob itself. It will be well for self-righteous critics in every part of the country, whether North, East, or West, to search their own dark corners and records before denouncing indiscriminately the entire people of Georgia."

SHOOTS TO SCARE A WOMAN.

Unknown Person Fires Weapon Near Ethel Levere's Window

Miss Ethel Levere and William H. Whittier of Chicago were seated in the dining room of Miss Levere's apartment on the second floor at 175 Claremont Avenue, at 8:15 last night, when they were startled by a shot fired near the open window.

The shot put the neighborhood into an uproar. Scores gathered in the street within a few seconds, but no traces of the person who fired the shot were found. Reserves sent from the West 125th Street Station made an unsuccessful search for a clew in the vacant lot from which the bullet was fired. They were unable to find any trace of a bullet mark in the apartment, and concluded that the cartridge was a blank. Fired for the purpose of frightening Miss Levere.

A few minutes after the shot was fired Miss Levere was called to the telephone and talked to a man who had called and quarreled with her on Saturday and yesterday morning, and who was evidently under the influence of liquor. She gave his name to the detectives, and they are looking for him. Whitter said his address was Room 1,320, Fleger Building, Chicago.

HELD AS LOFT BURGLARS.

Silks Worth $8,000 Said to Have Been Found in Three Trunks.

After a chase lasting eleven hours Detectives Oliver and Sennett of the headquarters' squad, arrested Ike Cohen, 40, of 218 West Sixty-seventh Street, and Frank Goldberg, 28, of 104 Second Avenue, yesterday afternoon, on the charge of stealing silk worth $8,000 from the loft occupied by the D. & S. Hermann Company, on the twelfth floor of the building at 116 West Twenty-ninth Street. The thieves attempted to carry the loot away in three telescope trunks, the detectives said.

Oliver and Sennett got on the trail of the men at 4 o'clock yesterday morning and followed them until they left the loft building at 3 o'clock with the trunks and went to a drug store at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street to use a telephone. The detectives say the men attempted to enter seven other loft buildings. Cohen, so the police say, is also known as Levinsky, and is called the "King of the loft men." Both men, it was said, have police records.

FALLING LIVE WIRE BURNS 5 AUTOISTS

Current Surges Through Metal Work of Car, Enveloping Occupants in Sparks.

MOTOR KILLS A BICYCLIST

Boy Leaving Sunday School Runs in Auto's Path and Is Mortally Hurt.

One man was killed, a boy mortally injured, and eleven persons suffered serious injuries yesterday in automobile and motor cycle accidents in and near New York. The man killed was Henry Fuchsius, 53 years old, of Lakeland Street, Sayville, L. I., and the dying boy is Elmer Southard, 8 years old, the son of Charles W. Southard, of Rockville Centre, L. I.

Frank Heasley, Roe Skinner and Belmont Smith, three young men living in Patchogue, L. I., riding in a hired automobile driven by Selah Hunstein, were hurrying early yesterday morning through a driving rain to their homes from a dance in Bohemia, L. I., when the engine of the automobile stalled in the main road, near Sayville. As the chauffeur was cranking the engine, another automobile ran up from behind and Lawrence Behan, its only occupant, shouted to the party that they had run over a man "about a mile down the road."

This, according to all four occupants of the Patchogue car, was the first intimation that any of them had that their automobile had struck any one. The chauffeur said that the rain had blinded him so that he had been unable to see ahead of his radiator. However, when the four went back along the road with Behan to a point some 1,500 feet from the Pleasant Avenue railroad crossing in Sayville, they found Mr. Fuchsius lying unconscious in the gutter. Near him was a wrecked bicycle which he had been riding when the automobile struck him.

The injured man was taken in Behan's automobile to the home of Dr. F. C. Merritt in Sayville, where he died while on the operating table. Coroner E. S. Moore of Bayshore will hold an inquest next Wednesday, when the testimony of the four men in the Patchogue automobile will be taken. In the meantime, they are free on their own recognizance.

Boy Mortally Injured.

Elmer Southard was probably mortally injured by an automobile that struck him in the Merrick Road near Village Avenue, Rockville Centre. He was walking home from Sunday School with his teacher, Mrs. E. L. Ray, when he ran ahead of her playfully, and darted out into the road before she could catch him. He ran directly into the side of an automobile driven by Harry N. Jackson of 620 East Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn, who had no time to avoid the accident. Mr. Jackson picked up the unconscious lad and raced with him to the Nassau Hospital in Mineola. It was found that he was suffering from a depressed fracture of the skull.

Five persons in an automobile were painfully burned by electricity yesterday afternoon when an overhead trolley wire of the Flushing Railway line fell upon them in 163d Street, near Sheridan Avenue, the Bronx. The injured were Albert S. Klein, 38 years old, of 932 Keller Avenue, the owner of the automobile; Mrs. Alberta Klein, 35 years old, his wife; Mrs. Ophelia Davidson, 52 years old, of the same address, Mrs. Klein's mother; Joseph Griffin, 23 years old, of 277 East 158th Street, and Miss Gertrude Griffin, 20 years old, his sister.

Griffin was driving the automobile, which was going east in 163d Street, running on the surface car tracks. Without warning the trolley wire fell, striking every one of the five persons, and at the same striking the metal work of the automobile. There was a great flare and crackling of leaping electricity that startled many persons in the block. While those in the automobile were struggling to throw off the charged wire, it struck one of the tires on the automobile, the rubber of which seemed to break the electric current in the wire. At any rate, the wire suddenly became "dead." Some of them would have been burned to death, it is thought, had not the wire fallen on the rubber.

The injured were taken to the office of Dr. Joseph Henschel, at 288 East 161st Street, where their burns were treated. All of them refused to go to a hospital.

Woman Pinned Under Auto.

Sanders Breen, 33 years old, of 35 East Thirteenth Street, and his fiancee, Miss Hazel Leeds, of 50 Pierpont Street, both of Brooklyn, were seriously injured yesterday afternoon when Breen's automobile, in which they were riding, ran up an embankment in the Oyster Bay and East Norwich Turnpike, near Oyster Bay, and overturned. Mr. Breen was thrown from his seat and, in falling, suffered a fracture of the right arm. Miss Leeds was pinned under the automobile and was unable to free herself. Passengers from a passing automobile lifted the car from her body and found that she was suffering from an injury to the spine and possible internal injuries. Both she and Mr. Breen were taken to the Nassau Hospital in Mineola.

August S. Perden, a policeman, recently assigned to the Oak Street Station in Manhattan, who lives at 313 Brehaut Road, Tottenville, S. I., was riding a new motor cycle yesterday afternoon in the Amboy Road when he lost control of the steering gear. The machine ran into the gutter and turned over, throwing the policeman to the ground. At St. Vincent's Hospital, Staten Island, it was found that he was suffering from a broken arm and possible internal injuries.

Marvin Newman, 6 years old, the son of Charles H. Newman, of Belmar, N. J., was struck by the rear wheel of an automobile on an incline near the steamboat dock at Red Bank, N. J., yesterday afternoon and dragged several feet. He was taken to the office of Dr. Harvey Young in Red Bank, where it was found that he was suffering from multiple cuts and bruises and possible internal injuries. He was later removed to his home under the care of a physician.

Rheinhold Ann, 45 years old, a designer, of 1204 Salem Avenue, Hillside, N. J., suffered severe injuries last night when a touring car he was driving turned over in Morris Avenue near Springfield. Those who saw the accident say Ann made a sharp turn to avoid colliding with an approaching car and ran his machine into some clay along the roadside. He was taken to the Elizabeth General Hospital, where it was said he is suffering from a fractured skull, a broken hip and internal injuries.

George Fink, 38 years old, a bricklayer of 548 West Fifty-third Street suffered a fractured right leg and possible internal injuries last night when he lost his balance and fell from the first of two crowded sightseeing automobiles in which he and other bricklayers were returning from a picnic, at Fifty-second Street and Eighth Avenue, and the second car passed over him. He was removed by Dr. Nicholson to Polyclinic Hospital, where it was said his condition was grave.

Drops Dead in Subway Station.

Mrs. Katherine Hockberg, 65 years old, of 974 East 179th Street, died of heart disease last night in the subway station at Broadway and 103d Street, just after she had visited her husband, who is a patient in the New York College Hospital at 19 West 103d Street. David Hockberg, the husband, became worse while his wife was at his bedside, and when she left she was broken with grief.

To Teach Women First Aid.

A class to be taught first aid to the injured is to be organized on Sept. 17 at the headquarters of the National Housewives League, 25 West Forty-fifth Street, and those desiring to enter it are asked to send their names to Miss Edith Deeker, at that address.

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$5.00 Pure Linen Sheets (hemstitched),	pr.	$3.95
$1.75 Linen Pillow Cases, - - -	pr.	$1.25
$4.00 Madeira Luncheon Sets, - -	at	$2.75
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$6.00 Tea Napkins, embroidered corners,	dz.	$4.40

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The New York Times
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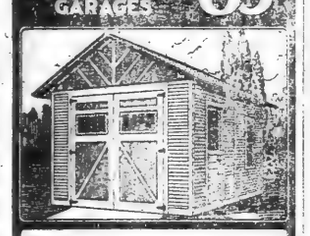
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CARRANZA GENERALS SEND SAME ANSWER

All Say They Have Referred Pan-American Appeal to the "First Chief."

BATTLE NEAR AT TORREON

Villa Forces, Augmented by the "Flying Column," Prepared to Resist Obregon.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Several weeks may pass before the United States takes the next step in conjunction with the A B C Governments and other Latin-American nations regarding the Mexican situation. The Pan-American appeal has not yet been delivered, on account of physical difficulties, to several of the Mexican leaders to whom it was addressed, and as each individual to whom the appeal was made was to have ten days in which to reply, it is expected that at least ten days more will elapse before all the answers are in the hands of the State Department.

Meanwhile Secretary Lansing and the diplomatic representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Bolivia, Uruguay, and Guatemala are watchfully waiting and studying the replies that have been received. Further declarations of adherence to the Carranza Government were forwarded to the State Department and to the South and Central American plenipotentiaries from military chieftains of the Carranza army today.

The first was from General Salvador Alvarado, Governor of the State of Yucatan and commander of the Army of the Southeast. It was addressed to the American Consul at Merida for transmission to Washington. The second acknowledgment was delivered to the American Consul at Aguascalientes and was signed by General Martin Triana, Military Governor of Aguascallentes.

The replies of all the Carranza Generals are uniform in sense, although different in wording, and it is evident that these Generals have answered in accordance with instructions received from General Carranza. Simultaneously with the delivery of their replies to the various American Consuls all the Carranza Generals who have answered have delivered copies of their replies to the Carranza Government at Vera Cruz, by which they have been forwarded to the Carranza agency in Washington and made public.

Senhor Cardoso, the Brazilian Minister to Mexico, who arrived in Washington on Friday, will have a conference on the Mexican situation with Secretary Lansing tomorrow. The Brazilian envoy will remain here indefinitely to advise Secretary Lansing and the Latin-American members of the Pan-American Conference.

Reports that overtures are being made to Villista leaders and others, proposing General Alvaro Obregon as Provisional President of Mexico in the event of the failure of the Pan-American-Mexican Conference to accord recognition to Carranza, are discredited in responsible official circles in Washington. General Obregon would not, certainly not at this time, assent to such a movement, and there is no indication that General Villa would agree to such a plan.

On the contrary, reports reaching Washington indicate that there will soon be a battle of some proportions in the vicinity of Torreon between the main armies of Villa and Obregon. The State Department has received information to the effect that the Villa forces have recaptured Durango, and that there is a strong likelihood that under command of General Raoul Madero they will soon be in possession of Monterey. Reports to the State Department are that the Carranzistas are about to evacuate Monterey.

General Villa's flying column has returned to Torreon, with Generals Reyes, Fierro, Banderos, and Roque Gonzales Garza, former Provisional President of the Convention Government. The return of this flying column to Torreon increases Villa's fighting force. The flying column effected a juncture with the force of about 2,000 men which accompanied Provisional President Garza when he left Mexico City, and has managed to escort him successfully to Villa's camp in the north.

The reply of General Salvador Alvarado to the Pan-American says:

> I am in receipt of your courteous note in which you transmit to me the one addressed to you by the Secretary of State of the United States and the Plenipotentiaries of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Uruguay, Bolivia, and Guatemala, and duly in reply I beg to say that the aforesaid note should be transmitted to Mr. Venustiano Carranza, First Chief of the Constitutionalist Army and depositary of the executive power of Mexico, whose decision will be supported by the Mexican people and the Constitutionalist Army.

General Martin Triana's reply to the Pan-American appeal reads:

> I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a note transmitted through you to me by the Secretary of State of the United States and the Plenipotentiaries of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Bolivia, Uruguay, and Guatemala, and in reply I beg to say that I am personally grateful for the spirit which animates the above-mentioned gentlemen concerning the restoration of peace and constitutional order in Mexico, but at the same time I cannot answer the note in question, because it deals with matters of the exclusive province of Mr. Venustiano Carranza, First Chief of the Constitutionalist Army and depositary of the executive power of the nation, to whom I have referred the matter by telegraph for such action as may be proper.

The Villa Agency issued this announcement tonight:

> M. Diaz Lombardo, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Government of Mexico, has wired the confidential agency from Chihuahua that the report of the defection of Generals Pereyra and Ceniceros to the Carranzistas is false. The report is another of the efforts of the Carranzistas to deceive the public into belief in their strength at this time when recognition of a Government in Mexico is being considered. General Pereyra is in Saltillo and is Governor of the State of Coahuila. General Ceniceros is in command of the flying column pursuing the Arrieta bands in the State of Durango.
>
> "Generals Canuto Reyes, Fierro, Banderos, Roque Gonzales, Garza, and others who came north with the flying column have reached Torreon. General Garza advised the confidential agency of his arrival there yesterday.
>
> "Skirmishing is in progress in the outskirts of Monterey between the forces of General Raoul Madero, advancing upon the city, and in the Carranzistas.
>
> "Following defeat of the Carranzistas under General Iturbe and General Gutierrez Rodriguez by the convention forces under General Gaxiola and Colonels Samaniego and Barrios, the enemy abandoned Culiacan, capital of the State of Sinaloa, and retreated to Mazatlan. Colonel Ruiz, Carranzista, was among the killed. This success gives the convention forces control not only of all the northern part of the State of Sinaloa, but also of the entire west coast of Mexico north of Mazatlan."

QUESTION BRAZIL'S COURSE.

Deputies Ask Information on the Mexican Situation.

RIO JANEIRO, Aug. 22.—Demands for information as to the Mexican situation have been made in the Chamber of Deputies, together with protests against the silence of the Government. Celso Bayma, President of the Diplomatic Commission, defended the Ministry, denying that Brazil had intervened in the internal affairs of Mexico. He explained that Brazil had interested itself simply in the fate of Mexico, and was conversing with the United States and other countries in regard to the matter. He pleaded the legitimacy of intervention by the United States and the A B C powers in order to harmonize the Mexican situation. He explained that the motives for the withdrawal of Minister Cardoso from Mexico were proper and, particularly, were non-political.

Deputy Pedro Moacyr objected that the withdrawal of the Minister was equivalent to a rupture of diplomatic relations. Antonio Cyrios, leader of the Government party, responded that, "internal anarchy in Mexico rendered our official correspondence with him difficult."

The Opposition Deputies finally desisted in reiterating their demands for information and expressed the hope that Dr. Lauro Muller, Minister of Foreign Affairs, would transmit it shortly to the Chamber.

UGARTE VOICES PROTEST.

Argentine Poet Speaks to Small Meeting Against Mexico Plan.

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 22.—A meeting was held here today with the object of protesting against the intervention of the United States in Mexico. Manuel Ugarte, the poet, delivered an address. The attendance at the meeting was rather scant.

Manuel Ugarte was one of the leaders in the protests that resulted in some disorder in Argentina against the occupation of Vera Cruz by the United States troops last year. He has been conspicuous for some years in warning South America against what he called "the menace of the United States." In 1912 he said that the United States must "stop baiting South America," and added: "The United States is at present the most unpopular nation in South America, and unless North Americans modify their attitude, the time will come when we will do all our shopping in England and Germany and Americans will not be able to sell a dollar's worth of goods south of Panama."

He is one of the best known authors in South America. Among his books are "Art and Democracy," "The New Literary Tendencies," "Stories of the Pampa," and "The Future of Latin-America," which was published recently. His idea, brought out in this book, is that there should be two Americas, but that the Anglo-Saxons will dominate the the whole if Latin-America does not unite at once to resist them.

TERRIBLE FAMINE IN CAPITAL.

Only Comparable to Such Conditions in China, Says Red Cross Agent.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 14. (by mail to Galveston.)—The American Red Cross Society today opened three new soup kitchens, making a total of eleven now in operation in the capital for the relief of the needy. The demands are so great, however, that Charles J. O'Connor, special representative of the Red Cross Society, said today that he felt the facilities at his command would not begin to suffice.

"The situation is so much worse than any I have yet experienced that I am sometimes staggered at the task ahead," said Mr. O'Connor. "No famine conditions that I know anything about approach what we are facing here. The general misery is so great that only the sufferings of the hordes of China in famine times is comparable with it."

More than fifteen tons of soup were ladled out today to long lines of hungry men and women, but so well was the work of distribution systematized that not a single applicant was sent away without attention.

CARRANZA BUYS FLOUR.

Large Shipment Said to Have Been Ordered for Mexico City.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 22.—One of the largest single orders for flour ever placed in the United States, 510,000 barrels, will be delivered in Mexico City during the next ten days, according to a cablegram received in New Orleans today by Francisco R. Villavicencio, Constitutionalist Consul of the Carranza Government. The flour was purchased by the Carranza Government several weeks ago for the relief of the inhabitants of Mexico City and the surrounding territory. The purchase represents an outlay of approximately $3,000,000 gold. In addition to this large shipment more than $100,000 worth of flour has been sent to Vera Cruz from New Orleans within the last few weeks.

Another telegram received by Consul Villavicencio from Mexico City announced that General Pablo Gonzales, commander of the military forces in that district, had issued a decree threatening to confiscate all bakeries in the capital on Monday morning unless they immediately lowered the price of bread to normal.

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Kid	The newest Black and White effects	2.50
Soft Velvet Mocha	Sand, Putty and Covert shades	2.50
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OFFICE OF MAYOR TAKES ON BEAUTY

Municipal Art Commission Progresses in Work of Restoring the City Hall.

ALSO PUTS IN FIRE WALLS

Ancient Glories Have Been Revived and Old Floors Are Being Fortified with Steel Beams.

The Municipal Art Commission made public yesterday its report on what has been accomplished toward the restoration of the City Hall to the form intended by its original designers. It is stated that during the hundred years it has been in existence many alterations of the building have been made, but most of them without reference to the preservation of the original features and without the supervision of any controlling body and usually without architectural advice.

The series of restorations as undertaken by the Municipal Art Commission with the co-operation of George McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen, has included the old Council Chamber, the Board of Estimate room, the Governor's suite, the rotunda, corridors and stair halls adjoining the committee room of the Aldermanic Chamber, the suites of offices at the east end of the building on the first floor, now occupied by the President of the Board of Aldermen, his staff, and the Chairman of the Finance Committee of that body, and the Mayor's reception room. The work now being done includes the section of the first floor north of the main corridor and west of the rotunda, and comprises the suite of offices devoted to the Mayor, his secretary, and staff. The report says:

> The first two of the above alterations were in charge, respectively, of William A. Boring and Aiken, while the later work, beginning with the Governor's suite and the restoration of the rotunda, which were done through the courtesy of Mrs. Russell Sage, has been under the supervision of Grosvenor Atterbury.
>
> Mention should also be made of a piece of work purely practical, but of the greatest value potentially, viz., that of carrying up to the roof itself the thick fire walls which now separate the attic space into compartments of small size. In this and in every other way consistent with retaining the original non-fireproof building, the aim has been to reduce the ever-present fire hazard.
>
> Care has also been exercised in examining the condition of the constructional floor beams, and in cases where deterioration had set in substituting steel to carry the loads.
>
> The new suite of offices opens from the north side of the main corridor into an ante-room for the reception of visitors having appointments with the Mayor or one of his secretaries. From this ante-room opens directly on the west the office occupied by Mr. Rousseau, Secretary, in which has been preserved one of the original mantels formerly in an inner room.
>
> On the north from the ante-room runs a private corridor, from which open at the far end to the east the working spaces for the clerical and stenographic forces, the private offices of Messrs. Cruger, Crowell, and Wilson, and at the northwest corner of the building the private office of the Mayor.
>
> In this room, as in all those previously restored, every effort has been made to preserve the simplicity and the dignity of the original work, both in massing and in detail. The walls are panelled in wood from floor to ceiling, with the flush moldings characteristic of the period, the cornice has quaint primitive dentils and sharply incised leaf ornament, while the wainscot cap and door trim is treated with a reeding which is particularly decorative. The ceiling is plain but for a simple centrepiece holding a Flemish type of chandelier.
>
> The eagle in flat relief appears as the decorative motive of the plaster caps which form architraves at the four circular headed windows. The only decoration approaching richness occurs at the mantel, which has a narrow marble facing and is furnished with a bronze dog grate of the period.
>
> The entire work has been carried on under the supervision and subject to the approval of a special committee of the Art Commission, consisting of R. T. H. Halsey, I. N. P. Stokes and Francis C. Jones.

CHURCHMEN BEAT UMPIRE.

Two Brothers Need Hospital Attention After Sunday Ball Game.

The Holy Rosary and St. Mary's baseball teams, members of the Catholic League of Harlem and the Bronx, met yesterday afternoon in a scheduled game on the South Field of Crotona Park, the Bronx. Because the Holy Rosary team is one of the leaders in the pennant race, while St. Mary's team is far down in the standing, the supporters of the former anticipated an easy victory. But St. Mary's won, 10 to 4.

Some of the Holy Rosary fans, however, blamed the umpiring and not St. Mary's team for the defeat, and after the game about 200 of them followed the umpire, Joseph Frey, 24 years old, of 310 East 155th Street, from the field to 171st Street and Third Avenue, where they set upon him with fists and sticks.

The umpire's brother, Andrew Frey, went to his assistance, but the two brothers were helpless against the angry fans. The brothers were faring badly when Policemen McIntyre and Fisher scattered the attacking force with much shouting and swinging of clubs.

Both of the Frey brothers were cut and bruised in many places, and Dr. Scott of Fordham Hospital, was called to dress their wounds. They identified John Murphy, 19 years old, of 1,958 Second Avenue, as the leader of their assailants, and he was arrested on a charge of assault.

OFFER TO GARMENT WORKERS

C. F. U. Will Reinstate Them If They Give Up Amalgamated Association.

The twenty-six local unions of the United Garment Workers of America, containing 20,000 members, who were suspended on Saturday by the Central Federated Union, will be able to obtain reinstatement within a week, according to officials of the Central Federated Union, if they will cut loose from the Amalgamated Garment Workers of America, an organization which seceded from the American Federation of Labor.

The way was left open to rejoin the Central Federated Union yesterday on a motion by Herman Grossman, the representative of the Ladies' Garment Workers International Union. The Socialist leaders of the United Hebrew Trades and of the United Garment Workers of America, are seeking, according to labor leaders, to keep those two organizations separate from the American Federation of Labor, because of the anti-Socialistic attitude of President Samuel Gompers. The Amalgamated Garment Workers, it is alleged, is controlled by Socialists.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THE SCHOOL HOUSE ON THE HILL
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INSTRUCTION—Dancing.
John A. Ross. Miss Mabelle C. Joyce.
Studio closed for the summer.

DR. GEO. C. BRUNELLE DRINKS BICHLORIDE

Prominent Chemist Rushed to Flower Hospital from Westminster Apartment.

SAVED BY QUICK FIRST AID

Tells Physicians Poison in His Laboratory Had Been Used for Cleaning Purposes.

Dr. George C. Brunelle, a prominent chemist, living in the Westminster, 88 East Eighty-sixth Street, drank a strong solution of bichloride of mercury yesterday afternoon. It was said at the Flower Hospital last night that he was out of danger.

Dr. Brunelle, telling the story afterward, said he was talking to his wife in their apartment when, being thirsty, he stepped into his laboratory to get a drink of water. He took up what he thought was a glass of water and drank it at a gulp. The strange taste told him it was bichloride of mercury.

He said he told his wife calmly of what he had done and had her telephone Police Headquarters for an ambulance. In the meanwhile, with the help of neighbors, he administered first aid treatment to himself, and waited for the ambulance.

Ambulance Physician Siminson rushed Dr. Brunelle to Flower Hospital, Mrs. Brunelle going along in the ambulance. After vigorous treatment the hospital physicians decided that Dr. Brunelle was out of danger.

Dr. Brunelle told the physicians at the hospital that the glass of bichloride solution had been used for cleaning purposes, and he had forgotten its presence in the laboratory. It was said at the hospital that inasmuch as Dr. Brunelle had got first aid treatment within a few minutes there was little danger of complications.

Dies in Hotel Breslin.

B. C. Pike of 408 Foreman Street, Syracuse, a salesman of women's dress goods, was found dead in his room in the Hotel Breslin yesterday. Death was due to natural causes. On Saturday evening, when a maid stopped at Mr. Pike's room with towels, he instructed her to leave them on the doorknob. They were still there when she passed the door early this afternoon, and she reported the fact to the management of the hotel. Mr. Pike had been dead for several hours.

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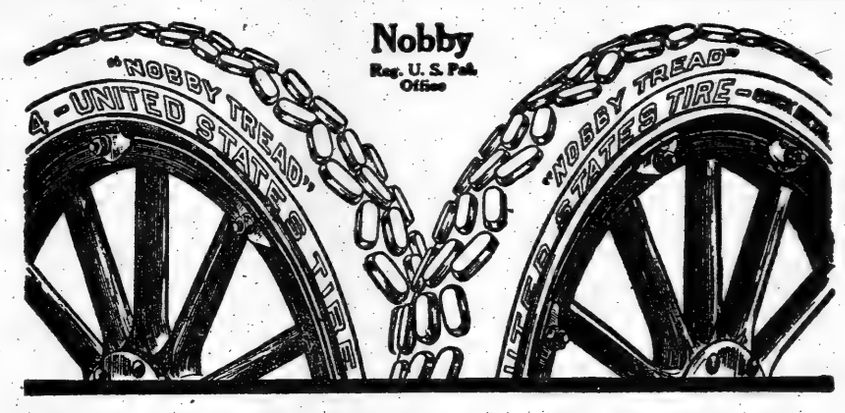
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DOUBLE DEFEAT FOR YANKEES—NEW BOXING WEIGHTS—ATHLETICS—YACHTING—GOLF—TENNIS

YANKEES DROP TWO GAMES TO CHICAGO

White Sox Gallop Away with Both Ends of a Double-Header Before a Big Crowd.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 22.—The Yankees dropped both ends of a double-header to the White Sox at Comiskey Park here today before a crowd of 26,000 fans. In the first game, with New York leading 2 to 1 in the seventh inning, the White Sox came to bat in the eighth, drove King Cole from the box and scored four runs, winning the tilt, 5 to 2. Although the Yankees piled up ten hits in the second game, Faber kept the New Yorkers from scoring and the White Sox took the game, 5 to 0.

King Cole baffled the Chicago batsmen for seven innings in the opening game and they chalked up but two hits in that time. But in the eighth, King collapsed and after he had allowed three passes, been banged for three hits and forced a run across the plate, Wild Bill hauled down Cole's colors, sent him to the club house and Shawkey was sent in to the rescue. It was Eddie Collins who greeted Shawkey as he mounted the mound and the second baseman cracked one of Shawkey's benders to right for a single that sent two more White Sox scampering across the rubber, making the score 5 to 2.

The Yanks smashed out four hits in the fourth inning, and these, coupled with a balk by Benz, gave them two runs, Peckinpaugh and Maisel scoring. During the rest of the game New York was unable to push a man across the plate. The White Sox did not get a hit off Cole during the first four innings. In the fifth, Joe Jackson, the former Cleveland outfielder, drove a screaming single to centre, but King Cole settled down and did not allow the bingle necessary for Jackson to score. Murphy and E. Collins singled in the sixth, and Murphy scored on Cole's wild throw. Then came those four runs in the eighth that gave the Sox the game.

The second game was a swatfest, the Yanks getting ten and the White Sox eleven hits. Bush started to pitch for New York, but he did not last through the first inning. Two passes, four hits, one of them a home run by Eddie Collins, two doubles and a single, were the undoing of pitcher Brown, and Cy Pieh was called in after three runs had scored. Pieh retired the side. In the fourth Chicago added two more runs when J. Collins doubled, E. Collins and Jackson walked, and Felsch poked a single to right.

Three of the Yanks' ten hits were doubles, and in the fifth inning they had three men on bases, but whenever New York had chances of scoring seemed brightest, Faber buckled down and pitched a brand of ball that had the Yankee batsmen bewildered. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mphy, rf	4	1	2	2	0
J.Cl's, lb	2	0	1	14	0
E.Cl's, 2b	4	0	1	1	4
Jack'n, cf	4	0	1	3	0
Felsch, lf	4	0	1	1	0
W'ver, ss	2	0	0	2	4
B'rne, 3b	2	1	1	0	2
Schalk, c	2	1	0	4	3
Benz, p	2	0	0	0	2
Fabeljd, p	0	0	0	0	0
Russell, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	25	5	6	27	15

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
High, cf	4	0	1	1	0
Peck'h, ss	3	1	1	2	5
Maisel, 3b	3	1	2	0	1
Pipp, lb	4	0	1	11	2
Cook, rf	4	0	0	1	0
Hartz'l, lf	3	0	1	0	0
Boone, 2b	4	0	0	1	3
Alex'r, c	3	0	0	4	1
Cole, p	3	0	0	0	2
*Baum'n	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	2	7	24	14

*Batted for Hartzell in the ninth inning.

Batted for Russell in the eighth inning.

Errors—Alexander, Cole, (2,) Felsch, Benz.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	—5
New York	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Chicago, 5; New York, 2. Sacrifice hits—J. Collins, Maisel, Peckinpaugh. Double plays—Cole, Pipp, and Alexander; Pipp, Peckinpaugh, and Boone. Pipp, Peckinpaugh, and Alexander. Left on bases—New York, 5; Chicago, 8. First base on errors—New York, 2. Bases on balls—Off Cole, 6. Hits—Off Benz, 5 in 5 innings; off Russell, none in 1 inning; off Cole, 5 in 7 innings, none out in eighth inning; off Shawkey, 1 in 1 inning. Balk—Benz. Struck out—By Cole, 3; by Benz, 1; by Russell, 2. Wild pitch—Cole. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Chill. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mphy, rf	4	2	1	0	0
J.Cl's, 1b	3	1	3	11	0
E.Cl's, 2b	3	2	1	2	3
Jkson, cf	2	0	1	3	0
Felsch, lf	4	2	1	2	0
W'ver, ss	3	0	1	0	2
B'rne, 3b	4	0	1	0	2
Schalk, c	3	0	1	9	1
Faber, p	3	0	0	0	4
Total	30	5	11	27	12

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
High, cf	4	0	2	2	0
P'k'gh, ss	4	0	2	3	0
Maisel, 3b	5	0	2	3	1
Pipp, 1b	3	0	0	10	1
Cook, rf	3	0	0	1	0
Hartz'l, lf	4	0	0	1	0
Boone, 2b	4	0	0	2	3
Nu'ker, c	3	0	0	2	4
Brown, p	0	0	0	0	0
Pieh, p	2	0	0	0	1
*Caldwell	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	0	10	24	10

*Batted for Pieh in the ninth inning.

Errors—Boone, Nunamaker, Faber.

Chicago	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—5
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Murphy, Felsch, High, Maisel, J. Collins, Cook. Three-base hit—E. Collins. Stolen bases—E. Collins, 2; J. Collins, Murphy. Earned runs—Chicago, 5. Sacrifice hits—J. Collins, Cook, E. Collins. Double play—Felsch, Pipp, and Maisel. Left on bases—Chicago, 10; New York, 12. Bases on balls—Off Brown, 2; off Pieh, 5; off Faber, 4. Hits—Off Brown 4 in 2-3 inning; off Pieh, 7 in 1-3 inning. Struck out—By Faber, 8; by Pieh, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Evans. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

Red Sox Capture Two Games.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 22.—Foster and Leonard were too much for St. Louis today and Boston won both games, the first 6 to 1 and the second 5 to 3. Leonard set a new season strike-out record when he fanned fourteen men in the second game. He struck out one or two men in every inning, leaving with the bases filled, and fanned every man who faced him except Shotton. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hoop'r, rf	5	2	2	2	0
Scott, ss	4	1	1	3	3
Sp'ker, cf	4	2	2	5	0
G'ner, 1b	2	1	0	9	1
Lewis, lf	4	0	1	2	0
G'dn'r, 3b	3	0	0	2	2
Barry, 2b	4	0	1	2	5
Cady, c	4	0	0	5	1
Foster, p	4	0	2	1	2
Total	35	6	10	27	10

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, 1b	4	0	1	12	1
Austin, 3b	3	0	0	0	0
Sisler, lb	4	1	1	17	0
Pratt, 2b	3	0	1	1	5
W'ker, cf	4	0	0	2	0
Shaw'n, rf	4	0	2	2	0
Lava'n, ss	4	0	0	0	6
Agnew, c	3	0	1	3	3
Koob, p	2	0	1	0	1
*Howard	1	0	0	0	0
Ham'n, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	1	6	27	16

*Batted for Koob in the eighth inning.

Errors—Lavan, Agnew.

Boston	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	0—6
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1

Two-base hits—Barry, Hooper, Pratt. Stolen base—Speaker. Sacrifice hits—Gainer, Gardner. Left on bases—Boston, 6; St. Louis, 6. Bases on balls—Off Foster, 2; off Koob, 1; off Hamilton, 1. Hits—Off Koob, 8 in 8 innings; off Hamilton, 2 in 1 inning. Struck out—By Foster, 2; by Koob, 1. Wild pitches—Koob, 2. Passed ball—Agnew. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hoop'r, rf	5	0	1	3	0
Scott, ss	3	0	0	0	2
Sp'ker, cf	4	0	2	1	0
H'zel, lb	4	0	1	3	0
Cady, c	4	0	0	3	0
Lewis, lf	4	2	1	0	0
G'dn'r, 3b	3	1	0	0	1
Barry, 2b	2	0	0	1	0
Dan'g'n, c	1	0	0	7	1
Thomas, c	1	0	0	8	1
G'ner, 1b	1	0	0	1	0
Leon'd, p	4	0	0	0	2
Total	33	3	5	27	6

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, lf	3	2	1	1	0
Austin, 3b	3	0	0	1	2
How'd, lb	4	0	2	12	1
Pratt, 2b	4	0	1	1	5
W'ker, cf	3	0	0	3	0
J'bson, rf	4	0	0	1	0
Lavan, ss	4	0	0	5	1
Severd, c	4	1	2	3	2
Hamilk, p	3	0	1	0	2
Hoff, p	0	0	0	0	0
†Leary	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	3	7	27	14

*Batted for Thomas in the eighth inning.

†Batted for Hoff in the ninth inning.

Errors—Gardner, Barry, Austin, Howard, Pratt, Lavan, (3.)

Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0—5
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1—3

Two-base hit—Severeid. Three-base hit—Pratt. Stolen bases—Shotton, Scharger, Hollitzel. Earned runs—Boston, 2; St. Louis, 2. Sacrifice hits—Scott, (2,) Austin, Lewis. Double plays—Pratt, Lavan, and Howard; Lavan, Pratt, and Howard. Left on bases—Boston, 10; St. Louis, 6. First base on errors—Boston, 4; St. Louis, 2. Bases on balls—Off Leonard, 4; off Lawdermilk, 5. Hits—Off Lawdermilk, 6 in 7 innings, (none out in eighth;) off Hoff, none in 2 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Lawdermilk, (Carrigan.) Struck out—By Leonard, 14; by Lawdermilk, 1; by Hoff, 1. Wild pitch—Leonard. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

No Games Scheduled.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago, 5; New York, 2.
Chicago, 5; New York, 0.
Philadelphia, 6; Cleveland, 1.
Washington, 8; Detroit, 1.
Detroit, 1; Washington, 0.
Boston, 6; St. Louis, 1.
Boston, 5; St. Louis, 3.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Newark, 2; Pittsburgh, 1.
(Ten innings.)
Newark 3; Pittsburg, 1.
Chicago, 4; Buffalo, 0.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Toronto, 4; Jersey City, 0.
Toronto, 2; Jersey City, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	69	48	.551
Brooklyn	61	52	.540
Boston	56	54	.509
Chicago	55	56	.495
Pittsburgh	56	58	.491
New York	51	55	.481
St. Louis	53	60	.469
Cincinnati	52	60	.464

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C
Boston	73	37	.664
Detroit	74	40	.649
Chicago	69	44	.611
Washington	57	54	.513
New York	52	54	.491
Cleveland	43	69	.384
St. Louis	41	71	.366
Philadelphia	35	75	.318

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Newark	63	49	.563
Kansas City	64	50	.562
Pittsburgh	61	50	.550
Chicago	63	52	.548
St. Louis	59	54	.522
Buffalo	56	65	.463
Brooklyn	53	64	.453
Baltimore	39	74	.345

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	70	38	.648
Buffalo	62	40	.608
Montreal	56	51	.523
Harrisburg	52	53	.495
Toronto	51	58	.468
Rochester	46	57	.447
Richmond	47	61	.435
Jersey City	40	66	.377

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York.
(Two games; first game 1:45 o'clock.)
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at Boston.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
(Two games.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago.
Boston at St. Louis.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at Baltimore.
Kansas City at Pittsburgh.
St. Louis at Chicago.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Toronto at Jersey City.
Buffalo at Harrisburg.
Rochester at Richmond.
Montreal at Providence.

CUBANS EASY FOR GIANTS.

Schupp and Ritter Divide the Pitching Honors at Long Branch.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 22.—The Giants beat the Long Branch Cubans here today by a score of 7 to 1. The game was featured by a speedy triple play by Grant, Wendell, and Kelly in the fifth inning, with the bases full of Cubans and heavy hitting by Babbington, Wendell, Grant, and Robertson. Ferdie Schupp and Bill Ritter divided the box work for the Giants, Schupp giving a very clever exhibition for the first five innings.

Babbington, the ex-Brown star, had a perfect batting average for the day and a double, two singles, and two bases on balls. The score by innings:

	R	H	E.
Giants	0	0	0	0	1	4	2	0	0—7	14	2
Long Branch	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1	8	3

Batteries—Schupp, Ritter, and Wendell—Kenney, Acosta, and Torres.

Senators and Detroit Break Even.

DETROIT, Aug. 22.—Before one of the largest crowds on Navin Field, Detroit and Washington split a double-header today, Johnson held the Tigers to three hits in the first game and Washington won, 8 to 1. Dauss pitched brilliantly in the second contest, which Detroit captured, 1 to 0, and which was in doubt until Young's brilliant double play in the ninth cleared the bases. Detroit had won nine straight games before stopped by Johnson. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moel'r, lf	3	1	2	2	0
Fost'r, 2b	4	0	0	6	4
Milan, cf	4	0	2	0	0
Shanks, 3b	5	2	2	0	1
G'dil, 1b	2	2	0	6	1
Acosta, rf	3	1	1	1	0
Williams, c	3	0	0	5	0
M'B'de, ss	4	1	1	3	3
Johns'n, p	4	1	2	0	1
Total	32	8	11	27	11

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b	3	0	1	4	0
Bush, ss	3	0	0	1	3
Cobb, cf	4	0	1	0	0
C'w'fd, rf	4	0	1	1	0
Veach, lf	4	0	0	5	1
Burns, 1b	3	0	0	9	1
Young, 2b	3	0	0	1	1
Stan'ge, c	3	0	0	4	2
Baker, c	0	0	0	1	0
Dubuc, p	1	0	0	1	4
Steen, p	0	0	0	0	0
Oldh'm, p	0	0	0	0	1
Boland, p	0	0	0	0	0
*Kava'gh	1	0	0	0	0
†McKee	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	1	3	27	17

*Batted for Steen in the eighth inning.

†Batted for Oldham in the eighth inning.

Errors—Shanks, Bush, Dubuc.

Washington	0	1	0	0	0	6	1	0	0—8
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1

Two-base hits—Shanks, Acosta. Stolen bases—McBride, Crawford, 2. Earned runs—Washington, 3; Detroit, 1. Sacrifice hits—Williams, Moeller, Gandil, 2. Double plays—Veach and Vitt; Acosta and Gandil. Left on bases—Washington, 8; Detroit, 4. First base on errors—Washington, 1; Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off Dubuc, 4; off Oldham, 1; off Boland, 1; off Johnson, 2. Hits—Off Dubuc, 5 in five and one-third innings; off Steen, 4 in two-thirds of an inning; off Oldham, 2 in two innings; off Boland, none in one inning. Hit by pitcher—By Dubuc, (Foster.) Struck out—By Dubuc, 2; by Oldham, 2; by Boland, 1; by Johnson, 4. Wild pitch—Oldham. Umpires—Messrs. Wallace and Connolly. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

SECOND GAMES.

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b	2	0	0	0	0
Bush, ss	2	0	0	1	2
Kav'h, 2b	0	0	0	1	2
Cobb, cf	4	0	0	2	0
C'w'fd, rf	4	0	1	2	0
Veach, lf	4	0	1	2	0
Burns, 1b	4	1	2	15	1
Young, 2b, ss	3	0	1	2	5
Stan'ge, c	3	0	1	3	0
Dauss, p	3	0	1	0	5
Total	29	1	7	27	16

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moel'r, rf	3	0	0	2	0
Fost'r, 2b	4	0	1	4	4
Milan, cf	4	0	2	1	0
Shanks, 3b	4	0	0	0	1
G'dil, 1b	3	0	0	13	0
Actosa, rf	2	0	0	0	0
Henry, c	2	0	0	4	0
M'B'de, ss	3	0	2	1	5
Gallia, p	1	0	0	0	3
*Johnson	1	0	0	0	0
Ayres, p	0	0	0	0	1
†Williams	1	0	0	0	0
Total	28	0	5	24	14

*Batted for Gallia in the seventh inning.

†Batted for Ayres in the ninth inning.

Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1

Two-base hits—Burns, Milan. Stolen bases—Gandil, Bush, Milan. Earned run—Detroit. Sacrifice hits—Gallia, Young, McBride, Vitt. Double play—Young and Burns. Left on bases—Washington, 8; Detroit, 9. Bases on balls—Off Gallia, 3; off Dauss, 5. Hits—Off Gallia, 5 in 6 innings; off Ayres, 2 in 2 innings. Struck out—By Gallia, 3; by Ayres, 1; by Dauss, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Wallace. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

NEW WEIGHTS FOR BOXING CLASSES

New National Association Proposes Change in All Divisions to Meet Eastern Promoters.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 22.—Fifteen boxing promoters and managers, representing as many sections of the country and almost as many more promoters, today formed the American Boxing Association of the United States. The purpose of the organization is to promote boxing in its best form, to exert control over the sport, to protect the public, the boxer, the manager, and the promoter. M. J. Hinkel of this city was elected President; Gene Melady of Omaha, Secretary and Treasurer, and Harry Edwards of Philadelphia, First Vice President.

A committee consisting of Sam Harris, Baltimore, Mike Collins, Hudson, Wis.; Tom Andrews, Milwaukee, and Harry Edwards, Philadelphia, was appointed by President Hinkel to meet with Eastern promoters who were unable to attend the convention here, at the Knickerbocker Hotel, New York, Sept. 12, the day after the Gibbons-McFarland contest.

The proposal to alter the weight limits for the various classes was passed. That means that henceforth the limits to be recognized by the A. B. A. are: Bantamweight, 118; featherweight, 125; lightweight, 135; welterweight, 147; middleweight, 160; light heavyweight, 175.

It was agreed to reduce the entrance fee for admission to the association from $25 to $10. It was decided that the larger sum would prevent small clubs from becoming allied with the organization.

It was feared at first that the New York promoters especially would show only a lukewarm, if any, interest in the association. But, in view of the fact that three Gotham promoters have signified their intention of joining, it seems probable that others will follow suit. Billy Wellman of the Madison Square Garden, New York; John Fineman and Hugh Shannon of Erie, Ed Thatcher of Toledo, and one or two others applied for admission into the organization.

Every officer in the new American Boxing Association donates his services. There are no salaries. The dues of both promoters and boxers are so low as to provide only enough money to conduct the affairs of the organization.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Newark Takes Two Games from Pittsburgh and Leads League.

Newark handed a double beating to the Pittsburgh Federals yesterday on the Harrison grounds and regained first place by a one point margin. The scores were 2 to 1 and 3 to 1. A home run by Roush gave the locals their win in the first game after ten innings, while triples by Esmond and Laporte were responsible for the second victory. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1	5	1
Newark	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—2	11	0

Batteries—Rogge and Berry; Moran and Rariden.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1	8	2
Newark	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—3	9	0

Batteries—Comstock and O'Connor; Reulbach and Rariden.

Cheap Ball at Chifeds' Game.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Brown's pitching, aided by consistent support, enabled Chicago to defeat Buffalo here today, 4 to 0. A triple, a single, and a double in the second inning gave Chicago a lead of two runs, to which they added a run in the fourth and another in the eighth. Buffalo's hits and passes were kept scattered.

With the reduced price of admission the attendance showed a considerable increase over that of the last two months. It was also "Brownie Day," in honor of the Chicago pitcher, and he was presented with jewelry and flowers. A chest of silver went to Shortstop Arnold Hauser, who made his first appearance in Chicago as a member of the local team. Score:

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	2	1
Chicago	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	.	—4	8	1

Batteries—Krapp, Lafitte, and Blair; Brown and Fischer.

Athletics Down Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 22.—Philadelphia defeated Cleveland, 6 to 1, scoring in four innings by reason of errors and timely hits. Knowlson, while wild, held Cleveland to two hits, each being a double by Smith. His error allowed Smith to score its only run. Score:

PHILADELPHIA	AB	R	H	PO	A
Kopf, ss	4	2	2	0	5
Davies, cf	3	0	0	0	0
Stru'k, 1b	5	0	2	16	0
Sch'g, 3b	3	1	1	0	3
Lajoie, 2b	5	0	1	4	7
Walsh, rf	5	1	2	2	0
Oldr'g, lf	4	1	1	2	0
Lapp, c	4	0	2	2	0
K'lson, p	4	1	1	1	2
Total	37	6	12	27	16

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Roth, cf	3	0	0	1	1
Evans, 3b	3	0	1	0	2
C'pm'n, ss	3	0	0	1	2
Kirke, lb	4	0	1	9	0
Smith, rf	3	1	2	2	0
Graney, lf	4	0	0	1	0
W'g'ns, 2b	2	0	0	2	5
O'Neill, c	2	0	0	8	1
Hag'n, p	1	0	0	0	0
Jones, p	1	0	0	0	1
Hars'd, p	0	0	0	0	1
Brent'n, p	0	0	0	0	0
*White	0	0	0	0	0
†Southw'th	1	0	0	0	0
Total	26	1	2	27	14

*Batted for Jones in the sixth inning.

†Batted for Harstad in the seventh inning.

Errors—Roth, Evans, Wambsgans, Brenton, Knowlson, (2.)

Philadelphia	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	6		
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1		

Earned run—Philadelphia, 1. Two-base hits—Smith, 2; Strunk. Three-base hit—Walsh. Stolen base—Kopf. Double plays—Knowlson and Strunk, Kopf, Lajoie, and Strunk, (2;) Roth and Kirke. Hits—Off Hagerman, 4 in 1 2-3 innings; off Jones, 3 in 4 1-3 innings; off Harstad, 1 in 1 inning; off Brenton, 4 in 2 innings. First base on balls—Off Hagerman, 2; off Harstad, 1; off Brenton, 1; off Knowlson, 7. Hit by pitcher—By Knowlson, (Wambsgans.) by Brenton, (Schang.) Struck out—By Hagerman, 1; by Jones, 2; by Harstad, 1; by Brenton, 3; by Knowlson, 2. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; Philadelphia, 9. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes. Umpires — Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hilderand.

Giants Get Vancouver Pitcher.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 22.—Ray Kramer, a young pitcher, who walked out with six other Vancouver Northwestern League ball players last June, in a smypathy strike, which resulted in suspension of the entire squad, has been sold to the New York Nationals, it was announced today.

Another Shortstop for Connie Mack.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.—The Philadelphia Americans have purchased Shortstop Crane from the Richmond International League team, it was announced here tonight. Crane will join the Athletics tomorrow.

Snodgrass Signs with Braves.

BOSTON, Aug. 22.—Fred Snodgrass, released by the New York Giants a few days ago, has accepted terms to play with the Boston Braves, President Gaffney announced last night. Snodgrass will report tomorrow.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT JERSEY CITY.

FIRST GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	4	9	0
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0

Batteries—McTigue and Kocher; Crutcher and Tragressor.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	7	2
Jersey City	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3

Batteries—Manning and Kocher; Brucke and Tragressor.

AT ROCKY POINT, R. I.

Providence-Montreal, rain.

American Association.

At Milwaukee—Louisville, 8; Milwaukee, 1. Louisville, 10; Milwaukee, 4.

At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 9; Cleveland, 4. Minneapolis, 4; Cleveland, 3.

At Kansas City—Indianapolis, 9; Kansas City, 0. Indianapolis, 3; Kansas City, 3. (Called, rain.)

At St. Paul—Columbus, 9; St. Paul, 4. Columbus, 10; St. Paul, 4.

Southern Association.

At Mobile—Memphis, 6; Mobile, 4.

At New Orleans—Nashville, 4; New Orleans, 0. New Orleans, 5; Nashville, 4.

WOMEN SWIM FOR TITLE.

Miss Galligan Captures 220-Yard Race of Life-Saving League.

With sixteen points each to their credit, Miss Claire Galligan and Miss Lucy Freeman tied for swimming honors of the National Woman's Life Saving League, which held its annual diving and swimming contest yesterday, at Chisholm's bathing pavilion, Sheepshead Bay.

While there were eight events on the program, the contest for the 220-yard swim was the feature which decided the league title. Six young women entered in this race. They got away to a fine start, each swimmer taking the water the moment the gun was fired. Miss Greenfield at once assumed the lead, closely followed by the Misses Freeman and Galligan. After the first 100 yards the other contestants began to drop behind, but the three leaders kept up their speed, virtually killing off the other swimmers, all three girls were using the trudgeon stroke.

Miss Greenfield was the first of the six to feel the effects of the gruelling pace and she slowed up, this gave Miss Galligan an opportunity to go into the lead for the first time during the race, with Miss Freeman only a few feet behind. The three swam in these positions for twenty-five yards, when Miss Galligan suddenly took a spurt and increased her lead, until at the finish she was a good ten yards in front of Miss Freeman, with Miss Greenfield coming in third. The winner's time was 3:25.

Miss Galligan's team was also successful in the 200-yard relay, defeating the quartet with Miss Greenfield at its head. The winners were Miss Elsie Sultan, Miss Edna Cole, Mrs. Waldis, and Miss Galligan. Nine youg women took part in the league diving contest. After a close competition the judges awarded the prize to Miss Josephine Bartlett, the present holder of the title. The winner obtained 172.45 points, Mrs. Waldis was second with 170.55, and Miss Cole third, scoring 153.15.

Miss Bartlett won the fifty-yard rescue race, after an exciting finish. The contestants swam across the bay to a float, where they rescued their subjects and brought them to the shore. Miss Bartlett managed to get home in front, her fingers just touching the winning post when she fainted and had to be dragged out of the water. She was rushed to the dressing rooms and speedily resuscitated. Miss Freeman came in second, Miss Cole bringing up the rear.

Miss Galligan, having won the championship, was placed on scratch in the 100-yard handicap, which went to Mrs. Waldis, with eighteen seconds start. The new champion was second

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 23, 1915.

THE WALSH COMMISSION.

The United States Commission on Industrial Relations has cost some $500,000. Its members, representing, or appointed to represent, the general public, the employed and employers, have made three main reports and three supplemental suggestions embodying opinions or theories, and containing, the mathematicians estimate, 200,000 words. The public must sympathize with the purpose, or what should be the purpose, of such a board, the dispassionate collection of facts in regard to the conditions of industrial employment, the relations between workingmen, organized and unorganized, and employers; the merits and the defects of labor organizations and employers' associations, strikes, boycotts, hours, wages, output, prices as affected by labor unions, a great nexus of economic interdependencies. There is a general public, as well as a particular private, interest in these matters. The prosperity and even the social peace of the State is largely bound up in the status of these and similar questions. Moreover, the temper of the age is humanitarian. Indeed, no inconsiderable part of the community, in its generous desire to help what it conceives to be the weaker side, is sometimes inclined to forget that tyranny, duplicity, and injustice are human, not a monopoly of employers.

What the commission should have yielded was a calm view and review of the actualities of the labor situation, with reference to the correction of inequalities and injustices, not necessarily wholly by legislation, but by public opinion, making its own judgment on accepted facts. Unfortunately, the Chairman of the commission, one of the three members appointed to represent the public, has displayed from the first a heat and violence of bias and a passion of intemperant speech that have disgusted some of his colleagues, destroyed confidence and deadened interest in the commission, made it mainly a fantastic futility.

Two reports discredit the work of Mr. WALSH'S "investigators." The report signed by him and the three representatives of labor proposes, according to the published summary, a new inheritance tax so graded that, while making generous provision for the support of dependents and the education of minor children, it shall leave no large accumulation of wealth to pass into hands which had no share in its production. The money snatched from the unproductive rich is to be used to extend education, to develop "other important social services" yet to be disclosed, and, in association with States and municipalities, on "great constructive work," such as road building, irrigation, and "reforestation."

It is superfluous to characterize this frank project of confiscation. Will the English language be enriched with the verb "to walsh"? What is the use of considering seriously a report which demands a Constitutional amendment already incorporated as the Bill of Rights in the Constitution, and proposes

That Congress immediately enact by statute or, if deemed necessary, initiate a Constitutional amendment specifically prohibiting the courts from declaring legislative acts unconstitutional.

"Swollen, unearned fortunes," "an "innumerable number of parasites of "every type," "the growth of a hereditary aristocracy"—it is the old jargon. Apparently, Mr. WALSH'S "Director of Research and Investigation" supposed that the commission was appointed to redistribute wealth in excess of a million dollars.

The report signed by Professor COMMONS and Mrs. HARRIMAN, and, with certain exceptions, by the Commissioners representing employers, contains, we regret to notice, another extraordinary project. A permanent Commission on Industrial Relations—the one just dead having been so singularly successful—is to be established. It is to consist of three persons, appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. It is to be aided by an unpaid Advisory Council, comprising ten representatives of associations of farmers and employers, ten of labor associations, and the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of Labor. It may conduct investigations, more felicitously, let us hope, than its namesake, but its main business is to administer the labor laws. Another addition to bureaucracy.

To support the Industrial Commission and "further social welfare, "without increasing the taxation of "the people," the Federal Fund for Social Welfare is to be raised by means of an inheritance tax rising from 1 per cent. on estates of more than $25,000 left to direct heirs to 15 per cent. on estates of more than $1,000,000:

By increasing the rate as proposed it is estimated that a fund of $200,000,000 a year would be collected, of which $50,000,000 would be returned to the various States.

The principal of this fund it is proposed to invest in homes for workingmen, hospitals, rural credits for farmers, and such other purposes of a social nature as would insure an income.

The income from the fund, which would be administered by the Industrial Commission, would be used to meet the expenses of the commission; to promote the social well-being in the shape of establishing sickness and unemployment insurance, old age pensions, the establishment of employment offices, the promotion of industrial education through subsidies paid to the various States, and enabling tenant farmers to acquire possession of their farms.

Here again let the scheme speak for itself. We only permit ourselves to wonder how its proposers imagine that this enormous sum is to be produced by a taxation from whose incidence "the people" are absolutely secure. This report recommends, on the distinctly humorous ground that immigration is an important question between labor and capital, the administration of the immigration laws by the Industrial Commission. The commission would be in the hands of "labor," which is distinctly hostile to immigration. In case of a scarcity of labor, what chance would the employer have?

The three employer Commissioners dissent from the approval given by Dr. COMMONS and Mrs. HARRIMAN to the secondary boycott. "A rank injustice," they call it. Such it seems to many or most of us. These three Commissioners give the impression of fairness and moderation. What they have to say about sympathetic strikes, union politics, union failure to keep agreements, restriction of output, the closed shop, union violence, apprenticeship rules, is well worth reading by everybody; and with much of it many unionists, individually at least, can agree. It is to be regretted that the labor representatives are not always as measured. One of them, indeed, Mr. A. B. GABRETSON, seems to be suffering from tumidity of the vocabulary. The question may suggest itself to the reader of the first two reports if there is anything like the amount of "unrest" and disbelief in the equality of justice which they assume.

PREFERENCE IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Although the Civil Service Committee of the Constitutional Convention has voted down the proposed amendment granting preference in civil service appointments to veterans of the Spanish war and volunteer firemen, it is not unlikely that a further effort will be made in behalf of this undesirable measure in the convention after the report of the committee is presented this week. The promoters of the plan, which, in the opinion of Mr. JOSEPH H. CHOATE, who was President of the Constitutional Convention of 1894, would give to a specified class of men "a practical monopoly of all offices to be hereafter filled," are efficient and determined. They may yet succeed in violating the principle of civil service reform. They would extend the privilege of preference further, to veterans of the National Guard, on the plea, which is more or less effective with unthinking persons, that men who render military service to the State or nation are inadequately rewarded. That men who fight for their country should be honored and rewarded everybody agrees, but not in this way, not by the practical destruction of a system which has been so beneficial to the service of the State and nation.

Those who favor the amendment see a precedent for the privilege they claim for Spanish war veterans in the preference in appointment and promotion which is now enjoyed by veterans of the civil war. But these men were favored for office before the institution of the merit system, and, inevitably, when that system was established by law, the existing preference was continued. Public opinion at that time would not have warranted its rejection. It has always been recognized, however, that that preference is not in accordance with the true principles of civil service reform.

The object of the merit system is to secure for the public service those who are best fitted to perform that service. It was instituted to correct the ancient evil of the use of public offices as gratuities. It extends an equal opportunity to all. To give preference to those who have rendered military service would be to establish class distinction in the service. That does not now exist. The veterans of the civil war are old men and do not take examinations in numbers sufficient to interfere seriously with the competitive system; but if any large number of the 17,000 citizens of the State of New York who served in the Spanish war were granted preference in appointments, they might get all the offices that are to be filled in the next five years. And the amendment provides for preference in promotions as well as appointments.

For the good of the State the proposed amendment must be beaten. It is not in accordance with American ideals. The soldier is inspired by patriotism. A patriot does not aim to impair the civil service of his country, and to grant preference to any persons in civil service appointments would inevitably tend to the impairment of the service.

OBREGON.

The reply of General ALVARO OBREGON to the Pan-American appeal is a forcible rejection of its proposals. He stands firmly, and in an almost savage spirit, by the First Chief, and insists that CARRANZA has an army of 150,000 men and controls nine-tenths of the country. He expresses his conviction that the signers "were absolutely in ignorance of the solidarity "of our movement" and have permitted themselves "to be misguided by "false information or unscrupulous influences." This is not polite, but we need not blame a soldier, who is nothing but a soldier and has hitherto not only shown his contempt for civilians, but also his incapacity to administer civil government, for his lack of diplomatic suavity. The note of OBREGON to the United States Consul at San Luis Potosi is a definite reply to the international appeal for a conference of the belligerents. It is also a reply to the rumors that his position in regard to CARRANZA was doubtful. The hope that, for the sake of peace, he might favor a plan to secure harmonious action of all the leaders who have been avowedly fighting for the same ends is shattered.

OBREGON is at present the foremost man in Mexico. If he has not definitely defeated VILLA, he has put him to flight and lessened his powers. But VILLA still exists and still has appreciable power. In the kind of warfare they wage in Mexico the leaders of factions must either be killed or driven out of the country before they can be considered beaten. ZAPATA is still active. The favorable consideration of the well-intentioned proffer of good offices by the United States and six Latin-American countries by CARRANZA and OBREGON would be more encouraging than its acceptance by the others.

But the tireless labors of a press bureau established in this country by CARRANZA have not convinced Americans that the Constitutionalists control nine-tenths of Mexico or satisfied them of the ability of the pompous First Chief to establish a stable government with the continued opposition of the other revolutionaries. It has not convinced them of CARRANZA'S power to subdue the other factions. They are still active and threatening in various parts of the country, certainly in more than one-tenth of its territory.

The labors of the signers of the appeal, however, are not finished. No further action will be taken until replies have been received from all the persons to whom the appeal was addressed. A fortnight or more may pass before the result of their well-meant effort is known. In the meanwhile, the people of this country will await the result calmly. The Mexican situation is irritating and perplexing, but it is not necessary to predict dire happenings in connection with it. The problem it presents must be solved. It would be most gratifying if Mexicans would solve it for themselves, if confident CARRANZA could find a way to solve it on his own account. But at present he seems to be only the dog in the manger. It is worth while to note, also, that the Red Cross reports from the City of Mexico, which are sent by mail as far as Galveston, picture a terrible condition of destitution and famine, in spite of all CARRANZA'S promises of relief.

A NEW PHASE OF THE WAR.

Italy's declaration of war against Turkey foreshadows a material strengthening of the forces of the Allies on the Gallipoli Peninsula. The call of the King of Rumania for a conference in Bucharest of the representatives of all the Balkan States indicates that Italy's latest action has had an immediate effect in a country which has maintained intimate relations with the Italian Government. While Bulgaria is still hesitant, the reports of the willingness of Serbia to make concessions are encouraging to the hope of the Allies for early Balkan assistance. The report that Bulgaria is massing troops on her Turkish frontier seems well-founded. There is also a report that Rumania is already mobilizing troops on her Austrian frontier. There are signs that within a few days the European war may enter upon a new phase.

It is not wise, of course, to place too much reliance on such signs. The latest dispatches indicate that Greece is determined to remain neutral, and her continued insistence on "the integrity of Greek territory," in spite of her announced position of "benevolent neutrality" toward the Entente Powers, might tend to delay the expected Balkan action. But the settled fact of Italy's entrance into the fierce campaign against the Turks is enough in itself to raise the hopes of the Allies. They have been making some noteworthy gains in the Dardanelles, and the reinforcement of their armies in that neighborhood by 100,000 or more Italian troops should help their project greatly.

THE CRIME OF REDUCING TAXES.

In 1914 EMANUEL L. PHILIPP, an old-school Republican, was elected Governor of Wisconsin. The voters had wearied of the long dominance of Mr. LA FOLLETTE as Governor, Senator, and reform boss. They found that reform in the hands of Mr. LA FOLLETTE and his disciples was mighty expensive. Governor PHILIPP, abandoning the costly experiments and excrescences of the La Folettian school, pared expenses to the extent of some $8,000,000. Whatever was good, and no doubt much was good, in Mr. LA FOLLETTE'S somewhat copious program, there was a reaction against it last year, and at this time any effort at retrenchment in the cost of government is sure to have popular support.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE himself bewhacked Governor PHILIPP'S predecessor last Fall for extravagant appropriations, the responsibility for which he laid upon that official. Now, according to The Milwaukee Sentinel, "he intends "to attack Governor PHILIPP for 'cutting down appropriations.'"

A singular ground. One on which any Governor would welcome attack. What ails Senator LA FOLLETTE? Is his health out of order? Has his hand lost its cunning? Or is his kind of reform, once so prosperous and populous in Wisconsin, run to seed? To assail a public servant for saving the public's money is a policy worthy of the late W. S. GILBERT.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

One Finch, Master Mariner.

Captains who survive the loss of their ships, no matter how, are put on the defensive, and, to say the least, they are viewed askance by owners and public. Even though nothing worse than ill luck can be charged against them, it is usually difficult and often impossible for them to get another command.

For this harsh law of the sea there is more of justification than is realized by more than very few of those who in seeming cruelty enforce it. Modern psychology has shown that between competency and what is called good luck, as between incompetency and what passes for bad luck, there is a real and close relation. Beware of him to whom "accidents" constantly or often happen. There is something irremediably wrong with his "reaction time," if with nothing else, and he is not fit for positions of high responsibility—notably unfit to command ships.

These remarks, thanks to exceptional circumstances, made, as are so many of late, in Germany, have a happy relevance to the case of Captain WILLIAM FINCH, who lives to tell the tale of the Arabic's end. For once—not for the first time, of course, but the times have not been so many—a man in his position is not on the defensive. His story is not explanatory or exculpatory; it is merely descriptive. There is a cloud of witnesses to prove that on the Arabic preparation for all possibilities was perfect, humanly speaking, and perfectly, too, was the worst of them met when it came.

And Captain WILLIAM FINCH, having been all and done all that a Captain could and should, stood pale and cool on his bridge, watching as they rowed away the boats that he might have entered as readily as another. He stood there till the ship went down, a truly heroic figure of devotion to the duties and obligations of his rank. To say that what he did then was useless would be easy—and false. Had he saved himself when he could he would not have been the last man voluntarily to quit the ship. He would have left behind the men whom he had ordered to stand by the engines and the boilers, the men who had done so, in part, at least, on the understanding and in the belief that the man who gave the order would remain at his post as long as they at theirs. That they did it and brought the rapidly moving ship to a standstill is the one reason why the boats could be launched, as those of the Lusitania could not be, and why so many were saved.

That the Captain escaped after all—that was really "accidental," or as much so as anything can be.

Recognizing Debts to Germany.

These are days when wholesale denunciation, the indictment of entire nations, is lamentably common, and it is not the less lamentable because several peoples are each adopting policies and committing deeds that to other peoples seem stupidly wicked or wickedly stupid.

Whether justly or not, the Germans are receiving more of this indiscriminating condemnation than any other race, and against at least one of their foes they are returning it in fullest measure. Many of them deny, and if any of them admit it is not audibly, that there is any good whatever in England or the English. Even the German scholars and scientists have been infected by the prevalent malady of blind hate, and in a sort of delirium have railed at men with whom only a little while ago they acknowledged full brotherhood as fellow-seekers for truth and successful finders of it.

The result is that by too many critics the reality of Germany's peaceful and constructive or protective achievements have been scornfully questioned. It remains true, however, that Germans have done great and better things than proving themselves efficient—and ruthless—in war.

A man who has just died, Dr. PAUL EHRLICH, made and gave to the world discoveries for which it cannot ever cease to be grateful merely because his rulers saw fit to invade and ravage Belgium. Two dread maladies, one of them the deadliest scourge of childhood and the other a menace to every age, EHRLICH brought under control at last, and he accomplished the perhaps even more difficult task of conquering in his own lifetime the fierce antagonism to innovations and innovators that marks the medical profession of every country. He compelled general recognition of the merits of both antitoxin and salvarsan, and made the world appreciably better and safer than it was before.

These were not by any means the only achievements of Dr. EHRLICH, for there were others which, though less important, will be remembered long after his signing of that astonishing defense of the German cause has been forgotten.

He Fought Long for Recognition.

One of medicine's characteristic scandals is recalled by the death last week in Havana of Dr. CHARLES, or CARLOS, J. FINLAY. As long ago as 1886 he had become convinced that a certain *mosquito* was the one agent by which yellow fever was conveyed from one human being to another. This conclusion was based on careful and intelligent observation of many epidemics of the disease, and in the year mentioned in a public address before his colleagues, and later in well-argued articles in reputable American medical journals, he presented facts that should have started just the sort of investigation which, after our war with Spain, not only proved that Dr. FINLAY was right, but made practicable and easy the abolition throughout the Western Hemisphere of one of its worst diseases.

But for years, and years Dr. FINLAY and his mosquito theory received no attention not derisive or contemptuous, and this was the stranger because, in the meantime, the relation of the same insects to a closely related malady, malaria, had been brilliantly demonstrated abroad. It was not till our army surgeons went to Havana that the mosquito theory received serious attention, and even they gave it at first reluctantly and without confidence of success. When their interest had once been excited, however, their work was magnificent. The surgeons risked, and some of them lost, their lives in testing the Finlay ideas. They found most of them—all of any importance—to be correct, and soon there was no more mystery about yellow fever and what to do for it than there is in a case of broken arm or leg.

Dr. FINLAY'S name remains almost unknown outside of medical circles, and in them it is not as well known as are the names of the men whom he set on the path that led to fame.

AS WOMEN THINK OF WAR.

Not All Alike, Nor Many as Miss Addams Thinks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in regard to Miss Jane Addams's amazing and dreadful point of view goes straight to the point and is one to be thankful for. But without such direful results I think that you, too, fall a little into the generality bog in which she is floundering, for your last paragraph seems to show that you think all women agree with her.

You will find that there are many women—in fact, I fancy the great majority of them—who believe men go to war with love of country, self-sacrifice, and true heroism in their hearts, knowing that suffering and death may be their share, but still going gladly. Many women realize that while war is horrible, more horrible than words can say, and that it brings ruin and devastation in its train, it is sometimes necessary, and when the time does come it must be met bravely, promptly, efficiently, and fought to the bitter end. Many—in fact, most—women realize that human life and suffering are the price which has to be paid for the onward sweep of civilization, and that the brave men who have the sorrow and the great honor to be making such tremendous history will not flinch until the task is done—until, at no matter what cost to themselves, they have beaten down the principle of cruelty and hate which is trying to submerge the world.

The majority of men and women do not believe in "peace at any price," but believe in trying by all honorable means to avert war, and when it is no longer possible and the rights of humanity are being wrecked then to fight, and to fight hard, and to fight until the questions involved are settled once and for all. To stop before this end is reached makes all the hideous sacrifice and bloodshed a cruel waste. The majority of women take their places when war comes and do their share with the same bravery and love of country as the men, and there is more than enough suffering and self-sacrifice and glory to go round.

LUCY ABBOT THROOP.
New York, Aug. 17, 1915.

POLAND'S CUP OF MISERY.

Warsaw's Passing Under German Kultur One Calamity More.

From The Polish Press of Chicago.

In view of statements which appeared in the press to the effect that the Chicago Poles rejoice over the fall of Warsaw, and in view of unauthorized statements and conflicting reports with regard to the future of Poland, we, the representatives of the largest Polish organizations, as well as the Polish press in Chicago, desire to give public utterance to the thoughts and emotions which fill our minds and hearts at a time so momentous and pregnant in events.

An expression of either joy or regret by the Poles of Chicago over the passing of the capital of Poland from the hands of one enemy into those of another would be, to say the least, premature. We realize that the capital of Poland has for a hundred years been under the rule of a ruthless master. We realize also that along with the capital, its surrounding territory has suffered the most terrible ravages of war.

We are aware that this capital, in the face of constant repression and persecution, has maintained to a high degree the standard of Polish nationality and culture. It has now passed from the dominion of one ruler, undoubtedly culturally inferior, under the rule of another, who claims superiority of culture, but which the Poles at no time admitted, and at this time are loath to admit.

It has been manifest for a century past that Warsaw, under the despotic rule of the Muscovite, has remained a Polish city. It is also manifest that ancient Polish cities like Breslau and Danzig, under Prussian dominion, though enjoying a high standard of economic welfare, have almost been Prussianized. Furthermore, Posen, the ancient capital of Great Poland, the latest Polish acquisition of Prussia, barely saved one-half of its Polish population, while the fertile plains of the western part of Posen have, through expatriation and special anti-Polish legislative measures, almost entirely passed out of Polish hands. It is obvious that Warsaw, like the rest of Poland, shall suffer immeasurably from the ravages of war which she neither sought nor countenanced.

It is to be expected that the horror of destruction and devastation which has laid bare two-thirds of Polish territory will also be visited upon Warsaw.

We realize that unto the end of this unfortunate conflict Polish towns, villages, cities, and farms will be destroyed, and Polish population ruthlessly slaughtered.

Therefore, why rejoice, why anticipate doubtful fulfillment of vague and indefinite promises, unsupported by authoritative enactment?

The fall of Warsaw is another link in the endless chain of misery, persecution, and national calamity engulfing the innocent Polish people for the last 150 years.

After those who dismembered Poland, robbed her of her heritage, and used every means to exterminate her people shall have made restitution, when wrongs shall have been righted, when Warsaw becomes the capital of a free and independent Poland, when the last footprint of the invaders shall have disappeared, then will come the time for the Chicago Poles to rejoice with their brethren across the sea.

CASIMIR ZYCHLINSKI,
President of the Polish National Alliance.
PETER LIGMAN,
President of Polish National Council.
JOHN F. SMULSKI,
Treasurer of the Polish Central Committee.
PETER ROSTENKOWSKI,
President of Polish Roman Catholic Union.
Mrs. ANNA NEUMANN,
President of the Polish Woman's Alliance.
HENRY SETMAJER,
Represent. of the Polish Falcons' Alliance.
W. J. ANDRZEJEWSKI,
Secretary of the Polish Military Alliance.
S. ORPISZEWSKI,
Editor of the Polish Weekly Zgoda.
J. J. CHRZANOWSKI,
Editor of the Polish National Daily.
J. PRZYPRAWA,
Editor of the Polish Daily Zgoda.
STANISLAUS SZWAJKART,
Editor of the Polish Daily News.
F. S. BARC
Editor of Narod Polski.
J. S. SKIBINSKI,
Editor of Free Poland.

WE ARE NOT LIKE CARTHAGE.

Proof Is That Our National Mind Has Changed About Preparedness.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Nearly all classes of people in America have undergone, within the past year, one of the greatest, most nearly universal changes in mental attitude that annals record. Twelve months ago nine out of every ten persons in this country (and I was one of them) raised their hands in horror each time any individual, inspired by means that were then considered out of the limelight, suggested that the United States should take immediate steps to prepare (then a horrible word) against any future attack by land or sea. The one-time majority said, first, that the nations that had had huge armaments thrust upon them by zealous monarchs were now at war and thus could not afford to involve the United States in the almost world-wide conflict that is now being waged by the peoples of Europe; second, that preparedness tended toward militarism; third, that our isolation would be a prophylactic factor that would work in our behalf; and finally, that we, the nation who makes the most money and spends the most money pro rata, had men of such creative, inventive genius within our 20,000 miles of unprotected seacoast who would simply get together and, by a few twists of the wrist, and slips of the tongue, propound the propaganda whereby the United States could, if necessary, claim the heavyweight championship of the world. The last argument is being inaugurated at the present time and I sincerely trust that it will bear better results than the other three.

Because we see the futility of all the arguments that were advanced by the majority twelve months ago we have changed our minds. This is not an exhibition of weakness or lack of fortitude upon our part, but rather a further proof that Americans have the peculiar faculty to adapt themselves to circumstances. We learn that Warsaw is being evacuated and left to devastation by "enemy guns" because Russia was not prepared with trained men or a sufficient quantity of ammunition to withstand a "fighting efficiency." Shall we temporarily evacuate New England, New Jersey, and Maryland in the face of an attack in the future from one or a combination of the present contending forces? Or shall the citizens of sunny California flee inland from the guns of hostile ships that may come at some future time to bombard our practically defenseless Pacific Coast while the United States spends from six to nine months—and it does take that long—to perfect a fighting machine! The thought of such a thing makes the shivers run up and down our backs, but at the same time those "shivers" straighten us, make us stand erect and look the matter squarely in the eye. The time has come. Immediate steps must be taken if we are to remain a world power, because fighting efficiency cannot be obtained in a fortnight.

America has been a nation of dollars and cents as Carthage was a mercenary municipality, but we are going to be wide-awake enough not to fall down as she did when, instead of being bought off by commercial technicalities, her enemies one day defeated her and took a good share of her worldly goods in the bargain. From now on we must get ready, prepare—call it what you will—only do it. Follow the Swiss system, the public school system, the organized militia system or a combination of all these—the means matters not as long as the best is chosen by a group of men that fully understand such things—and thus accomplish the end. The new, dynamic conditions that exist and the absence of peace and harmony have completely changed the phases of modern thought, and, while some skeptics may manifest a belief in the advisability of our continuing the present mode of procedure, it would be nothing short of foolhardy not to adapt ourselves to a condition that would guarantee us protection against any exigencies that might arise in the future.

CHARLES FOSTER BROWN.
Swampscott, Mass., Aug. 1, 1915.

THE CHILDREN'S GARDEN.

It Gives Them Wholesome Occupation During Vacation Time.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The discussion through your paper and others in reference to shorter vacations for school children has interested me. It does not seem to me that our children are out of the overcrowded schoolrooms any too long during these hot, sultry Summers, but their time might be better employed than in street-corner lounging and its resultant evils.

One private organization, supported by voluntary contributions, has solved the problem in a sensible, educational and pleasant way. I refer to the Children's Garden on the grounds of the Rockefeller Institution at Sixty-sixth Street and Avenue A. This garden is supported absolutely by the National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild at 70 Fifth Avenue. In its fourth year of existence it has given to 600 children a happy, wholesome, educational Summer, and from each "Tiny Tim" farm the owner has taken home fresh vegetables through the Summer. The garden belongs to the entire neighborhood, and so keen is the interest of the people in its vicinity that this year the guild allowed eight or ten mothers to have plots. It has proved as big a force for betterment in the entire neighborhood as any form of social service I know. The average cost of supporting one "farm" (the farms are 8 by 10 feet) is five dollars. This is supplied by friends of the guild.

Could any child have a more inexpensive Summer with greater fun at so low a cost? Every schoolroom lesson can be taught in the garden, and most of all, the big lesson of life, its cause and effect. And no book ever contained more marvelous stories than are found in a children's garden. There is room for many more gardens for children. Vacant lots (I know of a big space on East Eleventh Street) can be utilized in neighborhoods where the "toilers of the long day" see nothing of the wonders of nature.

Give the children, then, not shorter vacations, but provide them with a different form of education, that of the hands as well as the head.

KATHERINE PAUL.
New York, Aug. 20, 1915.

Sharks at Sydney.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If any one who doubts that sharks in temperate waters do attack human beings will visit Sydney, N. S. W., and pursue his inquiry there, his doubts will be speedily resolved. Offhand, I can remember three specific instances of death from attacks by sharks in Sydney harbor. The first was that of a boy sitting on a wharf at Ryde, on the Parramatta River, one of the numerous arms of the harbor. His legs were dangling in the water and a shark came up, seized a foot, and disappeared with the boy, whose body was never seen again. The second was a youth of about twenty years, who was swimming across one of the bays. Halfway across he was seized by a shark, and the body was never recovered. The third instance was in Lane Cove. A youth was in swimming, but not out of his depth, when a shark seized him. By desperate efforts he managed to escape, but was badly bitten that he died within a few hours.

Originally there were no dangerous sharks in the harbor, the generally accepted explanation of their presence being the discharge of blood and offal from the meat abattoirs at Globe Island into the harbor waters. This unsanitary system has long since been abolished and the abattoirs removed, so that the bad pre-eminence of Sydney harbor will, in due course, doubtless become a thing of the past.

N. S. W.
East Orange, N. J., Aug. 20, 1915.

Dr Albert's Efficiency.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dr. H. F. Albert, Imperial German Privy Councilor, in his statement issued to the newspapers, denies as "false and unwarranted" many of the deductions drawn from the documents and memoranda that were found in his portfolio. He claims that all sorts of wild and irresponsible offers, proposals, and suggestions were sent to him from strangers with whom he had had no dealings and whose identity was unknown to him. Does he really consider the American people stupid enough to believe that he would have preserved those letters had they been of no value to him? Many people in the public eye receive wild and irresponsible proposals and suggestions from people unknown to them, but such letters are invariably consigned to the scrap basket, or are handed over to the Police Department. They are not carefully preserved in portfolios.

MAUD NATHAN.
New York, Aug. 20, 1915.

IF CITIES HAD OPEN POCKETS.

A Discussion of Home Rule in Relation to Municipal Extravagance, Taxes and Indebtedness—A Fair Compromise Proposed.

By ALLAN ROBINSON,
President Allied Real Estate Interests.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The muddle in which the members of the Constitutional Convention find themselves over home rule has grown out of a lack of understanding as to municipal conditions, which, on the one hand, make it advisable that cities be given a limited but absolute grant of autonomy, and on the other that make it inadvisable that they have the wide powers recommended by the so-called conference of Mayors. Another factor that has contributed to the confusion is the multiplicity of home rule suggestions which have been laid before the members of the convention and incorporated in formal bills. These suggestions range from the nebulous proposal of Ray B. Smith to the very definite and concrete plan of John Lord O'Brian. Mr. Smith would leave the question of home rule to be dealt with by future legislators, while Mr. O'Brian would settle it once for all by severing all municipal activities from State control. Between these two extremes are a number of plans, some approaching in character the Smith proposal, while others have more or less resemblance to the O'Brian plan; and there are still others, which, while parading under the colors of home rule, have none of the elements of home rule, but are put forward apparently for the sole purpose of effecting a compromise of the opposing forces.

The first of the home rule proposals which received serious consideration from the members of the Cities Committee of the convention was that of Mr. O'Brian. This proposal was prepared and supported by the conference of Mayors, comprising fifty-three Mayors of cities in the State. As we look back upon the course of the home rule discussion in the convention it becomes increasingly apparent that the home rule adherents made a tactical mistake in advancing such a revolutionary grant of powers to the cities as that provided for in the O'Brian bill. The members of the convention and the public generally throughout the State were not prepared for any such extreme legislation, and there had been no such campaign of education as to lay the foundation for a complete severance of municipal activities from State control. It was not strange, therefore, to find that the country members and delegates from some of the up-State cities conceived the idea that an attempt was being made, particularly by New York City, to strengthen the cities at the expense of the State and to create a number of separate sovereignties within the borders of the State. If at the outset a stand had been made for the adoption by the convention of the principle of home rule we would not now be facing the probability of having no genuine home rule proposal incorporated in the Constitution.

But aside from the mistake of attempting to force a wide grant of powers to cities, it is more than doubtful whether such a grant would work the beneficial results which are claimed for it. Financial and tax conditions in the cities of this State are today such as to make absolute home rule an exceedingly dangerous experiment. Under the broad grant of powers provided for by the proposal of the conference of Mayors, municipal operation of public utilities would have been encouraged. Some day an extension of municipal activities along the line of municipal operation may come, but any such extension or increase of activities at the present time would inevitably result in a series of municipal bankruptcies. Municipal activities have increased very largely in the last ten years and the consequent expense of Government is commanding serious consideration. The great problem in this country today is not finding new activities for Municipal Government, but limiting those activities, or at least finding means of carrying them on at less expense. The following tables are compiled from the United States Census reports for 1902, 1903, and 1913, and show the notable increase in taxes and indebtedness in the seventeen principal cities in New York State in the period mentioned:

	Net Indebtedness Per Capita.		Gen. Prop. Tax Per Capita.	
	1913.	1902.	1913.	1903.
Albany	$41.89	$50.54	$12.94	$10.51
Amsterdam	33.03	38.65	8.40	6.91
Auburn	35.11	21.00	13.91	10.48
Binghamton	17.82	19.17	10.16	8.07
Buffalo	63.47	49.29	17.40	11.48
Elmira	28.62	32.08	13.02	9.27
Jamestown	50.71	26.56	13.01	9.35
Mt. Vernon	118.87	100.24	22.88	24.15
N. Rochelle	106.65	88.70	28.35	17.14
New York	153.95	99.02	28.12	19.36
Niag. Falls	97.12	75.17	21.55	8.97
Rochester	71.76	60.41	15.74	12.32
Schenectady	48.66	30.27	12.15	4.77
Syracuse	72.10	71.43	15.38	12.30
Troy	30.05	39.41	17.93	10.06
Utica	25.89	18.82	12.37	10.10
Yonkers	101.39	80.74	20.14	14.32

It will be noted that every one of these cities shows a per capita increase in taxes except one, and that all but three show a per capita increase in net indebtedness; while in some cases the per capita increase in both taxes and debt is striking. This is peculiarly true in the case of New York City, where taxes rose per capita from $19.36 in 1903 to $28.12 in 1913, and net indebtedness increased from $89.02 in 1902 to $165.95 in 19[illegible]. This enormous increase in per capita burdens, great as it is, does not tell all the story, for it has come at a time when the stricter enforcement of so-called remedial laws results in placing additional and unusual burdens upon land owners, who, so far as they can do so, transfer these burdens to their tenants, thus increasing the cost of living in this city. The California State Tax Association has lately issued a statement, on June 12, 1915, relative to the tax burden in the City of San Francisco, and as the situation there is similar to that in New York City, it may not be amiss to quote from this statement:

For it is the law of economics that most of the burden is added to the cost of living—by the farmer to his grain, by the miller to his flour, by the wholesaler to his cost of distribution, and by the retailer to his selling price. The landlord adds his taxes to his tenant's rent, and the tenant, if he is in business, makes it up from his customers.

But there is a limit to this shifting process, and it is soon reached. Thereafter high taxes simply reduce the selling value of the property taxed, thereby diminishing the community's wealth.

The grant of full home rule powers to cities would be undoubtedly followed by a general extension of municipal activities with the result that the burdens added to those now placed upon the public would far outweigh any benefits that they might receive through the exercise of these activities. It does not follow, however, that an absolute grant of limited powers should be denied to the cities. On the contrary, the same argument which is used against a full grant of broad powers can also be used in support of a grant of limited powers. One cause for the increase in municipal expenditures is the fact that cities are not now permitted to say how their money shall be spent. A very considerable proportion of the yearly budget in New York City results from the operation of mandatory laws enacted at Albany. It is absurd as well as wrong that Buffalo and Rochester should tell New York City how it should spend its money; just as it would be absurd and wrong for New York City to dictate to Buffalo and Rochester. So long as the responsibility for the expenditure of municipal funds rests elsewhere than upon the officials of the municipality itself, so long will it be impossible to insure the efficent expenditure of such funds, or to escape heavy and needless taxation burdens. For this reason it is essential that the cities of the State be given the sole and exclusive authority in local financial matters; and it was with a view of conferring this sole and exclusive authority upon the cities that Mr. Francis Lynde Stetson prepared a home rule proposal which has not only not received the consideration to which it is entitled, but has not even been put in the form of an amendment, by the convention authorities. Mr. Stetson's proposal which was laid before some of the members of the

CONKLIN ROAD YACHT HITS A SHOAL OF MUD

Kitchenette Apartment on Wheels Hangs Undecided Whether to Turn Turtle.

ROOF GARDEN ALL ASLANT

With "Women and Children First" Passengers and Crew Land Safe in Ditch Surf.

The land-going yacht in which R. R. Conklin, of the Motorbus Company of New York, and a party of twelve are going from Rosemary Farm, near Huntington, L. I., to the Panama-Pacific Exposition, came near foundering on her second day out, and was obliged yesterday to send a save-our-yacht call at 4:32 P. M. to the nearest port, Briar Cliff. The automobile, with its kitchen, hot and cold water, beds, tables, and even a roof garden, was stuck fast in the slippery mud which lined its channel, the State road just north of Briar Cliff.

Puffing contentedly, the big double-decked cross between a Fifth Avenue bus and a prairie schooner left Long Island on Saturday, and proceeded on the first leg of its 5,000-mile transcontinental voyage. At the last moment a change was made in the plans, and the automobile ship steered through Briar Cliff instead of going via White Plains, as was first intended. A bridge only ten feet wide was the cause, the yacht needing but twelve as a minimum.

The rain last night didn't bother the travelers in the least. With the heavy floor of the roof garden to shed any moisture that might seep through the garden roof, the yachting party could read books and magazines from the well-stocked bookcases which folded into the sides of their dwelling, while they reclined at their ease on couches pulled out from the sides or down from the ceiling of this motor palace. Big electric lights, supplied by current from the yacht's own dynamo, shed plenty of light.

Yesterday they went on again and were pitching and tossing along the road about two miles from Briar Cliff when they were forced to turn aside to let an automobile go by. Before the chauffeur could get control the machine had slid into the ditch and stood toppling as though undecided whether to turn over or not.

"Port your helm," called out Mr. Conklin, but it was too late.

"Women and children first," was the order, and the whole party scrambled into the muddy road.

The motor cycle tender was despatched for aid, but all Briar Cliff's horses and all Briar Cliff's men could not pull the yacht into the road again. Machines were invited to try. They came to pull but failed and ended by taking Mr. Conklin's family to Briar Cliff Lodge, where they spent the night. Mr. Conklin expects to get under way this afternoon at the latest. He is sure that he can eventually make the coast in his motor bus yacht.

PRIZE GOLF AT HOT SPRINGS.

Men's Tournament Won by E. D. Rheem of Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Aug. 22.—The Summer colony here followed the usual Sunday program of riding and driving and informal luncheons and teas today. Mr. and Mrs. A. Kelly Evans gave a luncheon at Fassifern Farm; Henry W. Savage and Miss Bettina Savage of New York rode over for luncheon, and Miss Gladys Ingalls entertained friends at tea at Boxwood Farm, the country place she recently bought and is remodeling.

E. D. Rheem of Washington won the Men's Cup, with a handicap of 14, and 4 up on bogie, in the invitation golf tournament match play against bogie yesterday, while Mrs. Tyler Field of Cincinnati won the Women's Cup, with a handicap of 16 and 6 up on bogie. The thirty-one entrants included Miss Mercer French of New York, who is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Archibald McCrea; Miss Mercer Dunlop, Miss Eleanor Bright, Mrs. E. H. Tinker, Miss Mabel Walker, Miss I. M. Martin, W. M. Hackett, Edwin Dougherty, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wardman, M. M. Binford, W. B. Mason, E. F. Walsh, W. C. Stribilg, J. D. Thomas, A. E. Carnett, Robert Carr, Francis Chapman, McKee Dunn, W. L. Jefferies, L. H. Skinner, A. J. Blair, W. Wurtz, D. A. Bishop, L. T. Cole, and J. Crompton.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Neave, who gave a large luncheon at Fassifern Farm the last of the week, will close Cearn Cottage and leave for New York by motor on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Kelly Evans gave a dance at the Pillars a night or two ago for Mrs. Evans's son, Joseph Whitehead, inviting all the members of the younger set.

The Rev. Dr. Harwood Huntington and Mrs. Huntington, who spent August at Moosehead Lake, will return with their family tomorrow, and have leased Mrs. Lanier Dunn's place, Gramercy Farm, for September and October.

General and Mrs. Edward P. Meany and Shannon Meany left last night for Morristown, N. J.

Arrivals today were W. A. Heminck, Howard Pardee, L. Temple, Jr., Mrs. A. R. Humes, and Kenneth Murchison of New York.

BATTEY-CRAWFORD WEDDING

Thomas Nast's Granddaughter to be Married on Sept. 15.

The wedding of Miss Muriel Nast Crawford, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. R. Crawford and granddaughter of Thomas Nast, famous cartoonist, and Donald E. Battey, a son of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Battey of New Rochelle and Watch Hill, R. I., will take place on Wednesday, Sept. 15, at Beaumont Park, New Rochelle. Miss Sallie Nast, a cousin of the bride, will be her flower girl.

Mr. Battey will have his brother, W. Earle Battey, whose marriage to Miss Evelyn Macalister of Englewood, is set for Oct. 9, as his best man. Gordon Battey will be the page, and the ushers selected are Thomas Nast Crawford, J. W. R. Crawford, Jr., Thomas Nast St. Hill, all of New Rochelle, and Henry Kirkham of Brooklyn.

Future Weddings.

Dr. Rudolph Duryea Moffett of 830 Park Avenue and Miss Matilde Margaret Lindenmeyr of 895 West End Avenue, a daughter of the late Henry Lindenmeyr, will be married on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

The marriage of Miss Lilian de Champs Wilson, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Osborne Wilson of Hampton Place, Brooklyn, and Charles Edward Bartlett, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Bartlett of Cincinnati, Ohio, is set for Wednesday evening, Sept. 1.

The marriage of Miss Alice M. Ross, the daughter of Mrs. Louis Runyon Ross of Englewood, N. J., to Frederick Beecher Colver, a son of ex-Mayor F. L. Colver of Tenafly, N. J., will take place on Wednesday evening, Sept. 8, in the Englewood Presbyterian Church.

Miss Davies Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Theodore Davies of 314 West Seventy-seventh Street have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elinor Van Gelder Davies, to Eugene H. de Bronkart of Chicago, Ill. The wedding will take place in January. Miss Davies is with her parents in the White Mountains.

TROOPERS TRAIN IN RAIN.

Mayor Mitchel Gets Some Vigorous Soldiering at Plattsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The Second Provisional Cavalry Squadron, organized from the regiment of business and professional men here, had experiences last night and this morning that closely resembled those of active service. Captain Lincoln C. Andrews, U. S. A., led the troopers out to Cumberland Head, six miles from here, for training such as the First Squadron had on Friday night. Conditions were similar until the rain commence to fall. The driving storm continued for twenty-four hours.

The appearance of the men when they returned, shortly after sunrise today, was proof of the benefits derived from the overnight training here. Although all were drenched, they passed jauntily through Plattsburg, singing and joking. Two weeks ago such an experience might have proved disastrous to the health of many of them, but after the hardening process of twelve days under army discipline a night in the rain was only an incident.

Mayor Mitchel and Robert Bacon, formerly Ambassador to France, were in the ranks of the squadron, whose leader was Sergeant William J. Clothier of Philadelphia. Each man carried a ration of raw bacon, potatoes, and onions, and each man cooked his own meals, just as he would have to do were he an enlisted man in actual war. Fireplaces were constructed with stones, and over one fire a Mayor, a former Ambassador, and a Police Inspector found themselves frying bacon until there was sufficient grease in the pan to brown potato chips and slices of onion.

Before supper was over five of the horses broke loose, and the tired troopers were called out by a general alarm to recover them.

Sports were called off here today because of the rain, and most of the men caught up on lost sleep. Major Gen. Leonard Wood left for New York on official business. Police Commissioner Woods also went to New York, but will return to take part in the war manoeuvres next week.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt will be here on Wednesday, and after making an inspection of the camp will address the regiment. Colonel J. M. Andrews, one of the heads of the General Electric Company, visited the camp today. The company had decided, he said, to give full pay, during absence, to any of its employes who attended training camps similar to this.

JERSEY GUARD NOT INACTIVE.

An Officer Replies to Critics Who Miss the Infantry Camp.

In spite of the failure of the New Jersey Legislature to appropriate money for an infantry camp, the National Guard of that State, especially the officers, have had a considerable amount of the best class of training this year, according to a reply made yesterday by a National Guard officer to various criticisms of the inactivity of the guard.

"It is true," he said, "that the camp is popular with the enlisted men and that the residents on the seashore attend in large numbers the evening parades and reviews, and it no doubt would be beneficial as well as popular to continue it. The State should appropriate sufficient funds for the schools as conducted this year and the infantry camp in addition.

"It has been necessary in the past, even with the most liberal appropriations that have been made, to conduct rifle practice during the camp, and it has been found that the evening parades and reviews and other ceremonies interfere with the qualifications of the officers and men. If all ceremonies were dispensed with and sufficient time given for rifle practice and other field instruction, such as cannot be imparted in armories, there would be no complaint on this score.

"The plan outlined by the Adjutant General and approved by the War Department, which is being carried out this year, will undoubtedly show great results for the money expended.

"The various joint camps for artillery and cavalry and the various schools for the instruction of officers, non-commissioned officers, and men are in themselves a strenuous year's work. The School of Fire at Fort Sill, Okla., from May 17 to June 17, was well attended. Other camps where officers and men from New Jersey and other States received first-class instruction were the camp at Tobyhanna, Penn., from June 1 to June 15, for the instruction of artillery officers; the Signal Corps camp at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., from June 3 to June 15; the school of cavalry at Fort Myer, Va., from June 6 to June 13, and at Sea Girt, N. J., from June 14 to June 19; the cavalry camp at Mount Gretna, Penn., from June 24 to 30, and the camp of instruction for non-commissioned officers at Sea Girt from June 3 to 17.

"When the work which has been done and is being done this year is collected into reports to the Adjutant General, it is safe to say that carping critics of last Spring and this Summer will be compelled to admit that our National Guard has been doing much hard work, in spite of the lack of the usual infantry camp."

CENSOR WORRIES TOWNSEND

Wonders What Sir Gilbert Parker Really Wrote to Him.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Aug. 22.—The British censor has given Postmaster E. W. Townsend of this town, former Representative in Congress, cause for conjecture. Mr. Townsend has received a letter from his friend Sir Gilbert Parker, which the British censor scanned before it started across the Atlantic. The obliterated line that is of most interest to Mr. Townsend is that which follows Sir Gilbert's statement, "When I pay my next visit to the American continent." Then comes the smudged line.

"Now, what is bothering me," said Mr. Townsend today, "is this: Did the censor's smudge blur out Sir Gilbert's challenge to a golf contest with me, or a renewal of his proposal that we should write a play together? Of course, it may be anything else in the wide range of our discussions, but I recall that golf and playwriting were the topics we talked of most when we last met.

"By the way," continued Mr. Townsend, "Sir Gilbert writes me about the cotton situation this very sober observation: 'I have very good reason to believe that this urgent problem is being energetically debated in official quarters, and I look with confidence to a speedy settlement of a dispute which experience teaches me not to minimize.'"

TREASURER $17,000 SHORT.

Massachusetts Town Official Resigns After Secret Inquiry.

HOLBROOK, Mass., Aug. 22.—Shortages to the amount of $17,000 in the accounts of George B. French, the Town Treasurer, were discovered at a secret meeting of the Board of Selectmen last night, it was officially announced today. At the request of the town officials Mr. French, who has been Treasurer for seventeen years, tendered his resignation today.

Ocean Travelers.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the Philadelphia from Liverpool were:

Charles B. Allen, Miss Rose Amsterdam, C. Anderson, Miss E. Arthur, B. R. Baldwin, Edmund L. Baylies, Captain Charles Berlim, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bishop, E. K. Bennett, T. J. Booth, E. A. Brown, J. B. Blaine, P. Dennett, J. W. Dennis, William Dodd, E. J. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Farrand, Mr. and Mrs. Mahail Field, Mrs. Helen Forster, P. Frazer, A. J. Guthrie, Luis M. Gutierrez, Colonel A. H. Halse, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Jennings, Miss F. V. King, Miss Alice King, H. M. Lockwood, Miss E. K. Lucke, Mrs. A. M. Major, Mrs. C. W. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Mannie Mason, Charles P. Norcross, Dr. E. H. Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. W. Orr, Miss Alice Putnam, Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Reeve, J. D. Sadler, Donald J. Short, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Short, R. H. Tarmer, and W. C. Tyler.

SARAH BERNHARDT SAILS FOR AMERICA

Noted French Actress Will Devote Her Profits Here to Aiding War Victims.

BOARDS ESPAGNE SECRETLY

And (Whisper It) Press Agents Hear That Warships Followed to Protect Her from Germans.

Now that Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, the famous French actress, is far out at sea and safe from the danger of attack from German submarines, word has been sent to this country that she is a passenger on the French liner Espagne, which left Bordeaux early yesterday morning.

The exact time of Mme. Bernhardt's departure and the name of the ship on which she was to sail was carefully guarded, lest the Germans should seek revenge on the actress, who is the idol of the French people, for the scathing denunciations of the Kaiser and his subjects which she has voiced since the war began.

According to sources of information in close touch with her press agent, there was good ground for anxiety as to the actress's safety, as a week ago word was conveyed to him of a plot to blow up the ship on which she sailed. Word of this plot was sent to France by Paul Faguet, General Manager of the French Line in New York, and as a result two torpedo boat destroyers convoyed the Espagne until she was three hundred miles out at sea. This is said to be the first time such a precaution has been taken in the case of a French passenger ship coming to this country. If warships did not convoy the Espagne, why, the press agent missed his guess—that's all.

As Bordeaux is in the Bay of Biscay, out of what is called the danger zone, the French Minister of Marine has not considered it necessary to have war ships look out for the French liners now using that port instead of Havre, and, besides, they are all needed to protect the transports going from Toulon to the Dardanelles.

Mme. Bernhardt has always been known for her great patriotism and her hatred of Germany since the taking of Alsace-Lorraine after the war of 1870. Her speeches were so bitter that it has only been within the last few years that it has been deemed advisable for her to appear in Berlin. In her farewell speech in Paris she said that the major part of the profits of her tour in the United States would be devoted to the French widows and orphans of the war.

KEITH THEATRE OPENINGS.

Orpheum in Brooklyn Has Been Renovated at Cost of $100,000.

The dates for the re-opening of the Keith vaudeville and stock theatres have been announced. In Manhattan the Colonial and Alhambra Theatres will resume Labor Day and continue their former policies of presenting first-class vaudeville. The Bronx Theatre will reopen next Saturday as the only stock theatre in that borough, while the Harlem Opera House and the Royal Theatre will continue to present Keith junior vaudeville.

The Brunswick and Prospect Theatres in Brooklyn will begin their new seasons next Monday afternoon. The Crescent will return to its former policy of stock with William Wood as manager, and William C. Mason as general stage director. The Greenpoint will continue its present policy of junior vaudeville and will remain the Keith try-out house. The Madison Theatre will be devoted to pictures.

The Orpheum has been remodeled and redecorated at a cost of $100,000 during the Summer. The highest type of vaudeville bills, such as are given in the Palace, will be presented in the Orpheum.

Movie Star to Lead Grand March.

Anita Stewart, the moving picture star, will lead the grand march at the ball for the benefit of the Rockaway Beach Hospital at Wainwright & Smith's Pavilion, Rockaway Beach, on Thursday night. The hospital has constantly increasing demands made upon it, furnishing first aid in numerous cases of immersion in the adjacent waters, and will soon have to be enlarged.

DANIELS AT NEW LONDON.

Secretary Will Inspect Naval Station Today and Proceed to Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 22.—Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, with his wife, three sons, nephew, and several aids, arrived here unexpectedly this afternoon from Washington aboard the Dolphin, which anchored in the outer harbor.

Members of the crew said the Secretary would inspect the local naval station tomorrow morning and proceed to Boston in the afternoon.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Victor Herbert will conduct the orchestra at the first performance of his new comic opera, "The Princess Pat," in the Cort Theatre, Atlantic City, tonight.

The company that will appear in "Grumpy" with Cyril Maude in the Empire Theatre for a short season beginning Sept. 13, will arrive on Sunday on the St. Louis. Mr. Maude, who is in Scotland, will follow the next week.

The Standard Theatre will reopen on Labor Day with "The Yellow Ticket." On the same date the York Theatre, which John Cort has taken under his management, will begin its regime as a neighborhood theatre with "The Natural Law."

Walker Whiteside will begin his tour in a dramatization of W. B. Maxwell's "The Ragged Messenger" in the Teck Theatre, Buffalo, on Aug. 30.

The second edition of Ziegfeld's "Midnight Frolic" will be produced at midnight tonight at the Danse de Follies above the New Amsterdam.

Howard Esterbrook, Paul Everton, and Wallace Worsley have been added to the cast of "My Lady's Garter," a dramatization of Jacques Futrelle's novel to be presented by the Monarch Producing Company.

Dorothy Stone gave a box party to several little friends for the performance of "Chin-Chin" in the Globe on Saturday afternoon. The party was planned as a surprise to Dorothy's father and mother, who are in the play. Mrs. Rex Beach chaperoned the children.

Two hundred members of the Great Neck Golf Club will see the performance of "Some Baby!" in the Fulton Theatre tonight.

David Bispham will appear again in vaudeville in September before the production of the Beethoven play "Adelaide," in which he will be seen in a series of special performances in the Harris Theatre in October.

De Wolf Hopper left yesterday for Long Beach, Cal., to begin acting for a series of pictures for the Triangle Film Corporation. Mrs. Hopper and De Wolf, Jr., will follow shortly. The comedian's contract calls for a year's work in pictures.

A baseball team made up of employes of the Strand Theatre played a team composed of Sing Sing prisoners yesterday at Ossining. The Strand team won the game by the score of 4 to 3.

A five-part production of "The Mummy and the Humming Bird," with Charles Cherry in the principal role, is to be made by the Famous Players Company in conjunction with the Charles Frohman Company. This will be the fourth Frohman play the Famous Players Company has made into a film.

The Mustang Film Company, a new Western concern, has arranged to make a series of three-real features based on Charles Van Loan's "Buck Parvin" stories. Mr. Van Loan is writing the scenarios and Arthur Acord, a champion roper, will play the title part.

PAN-AMERICAN RECIPROCITY.

Federal Trade Commission Working Out a Plan for the President.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—An investigation of the tariff laws and customs regulations of South and Central American countries by the Federal Trade Commission was announced today as a step in the Government's efforts to promote reciprocal trade relations between the United States and Latin-America. After a thorough inquiry, the commission will submit to President Wilson recommendations for reciprocal agreements to remove artificial obstacles to trade.

The Trade Commission will co-operate with the International High Commission, now being organized by Secretary McAdoo in accordance with recommendations made by the recent Pan-American conference here. The United States, Chile, Peru, Panama, Cuba, and Ecuador already have appointed representatives on the commission, and it is expected that its organization will be completed in time for a meeting at Buenos Aires on Nov. 1.

"The Federal Trade Commission," said a statement issued today by the Treasury Department, "will co-operate with the International High Commission, as far as practicable, to bring about, if possible, uniformity of laws in all Latin-American countries and the United States with respect to customs regulations, consular invoices, port charges, &c. Aside from exposing conditions and barriers which impeded trade relations between the United States and Central and South America, the commission will give careful consideration to the larger question of reciprocity, which would be a practical and substantial basis for the enlargement of Pan-American relations."

Under the Underwood tariff law, the President is authorized to negotiate reciprocal trade agreements, to be submitted to Congress for ratification.

AMERICAN "TOMMY" HOME.

Parents Demanded Release—Irishmen Escape Registration.

William H. McComb, a Pittsburgh student, 20 years old, who ran away from home last June and enlisted in the First Regiment of Canadian Rifles at Shorncliffe, England, came back yesterday on the Philadelphia of the American Line. He said that after he had arrived in England his relatives applied through the State Department to have him released, but he pleaded with the Colonel to be allowed to stay. Early in August a second application was made, and McComb was discharged from the regiment and put on board the steamer by an official from the United States Embassy in London.

McComb said the English were pessimistic about the war and had given up all hope of reaching Berlin. So far as he heard, the aim was to wear the Germans down.

Edmund L. Baylies, who has been on a business trip to London, said that the registering of every male in the United Kingdom, he gathered from those in authority, meant conscription at an early date.

"England is united for defense," he said, "and there is seriousness now among the people. In the streets of London and Liverpool the women were in the majority everywhere."

The officers of the Philadelphia said there were 120 young Irishmen on board who had left Great Britain to avoid registration.

HELP FOR RIFLE CLUBS.

Government to Provide Ranges and Continue to Furnish Ammunition.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—It is expected that the army estimates, when submitted to the next Congress, will contain provisions for a general plan of range construction throughout the country as the preliminary stage toward rifle training for citizens. High military authorities are in accord as to the necessity of such training for those who are available as volunteers, and that any scheme for a reserve must provide also for the rifle training of its members.

Congress at the last session authorized the Chief of Ordnance to issue free to rifle clubs the Krag rifles in storage at the arsenals, as well as ammunition to be used with the same. This ammunition was let over from the Spanish-American war. The supply will soon be exhausted, however, and provision must be made for the further manufacture of Krag ammunition at the Frankford Arsenal if the rifle club movement is to be encouraged.

HIS SON TOO AMERICAN.

Quong You Chong Has Lad Arrested for Acquiring Our Prejudices.

Quong You Chong, a Chinese merchant at 16 Pell Street, brought his son, Feng, 12 years old, into the Elizabeth Street Police Station shortly before midnight last night, and made a charge of incorrigibility against him. Lieutenant Duane had brought the boy from China three years ago, and sent him to school, intending to make a doctor of him. He said the lad had associated too much with American boys lately, and had become a Boy Scout, and had shown a dislike for the Chinese.

Feng said he was too thoroughly an American to live longer with his father; the smell of fish in his father's store was more than he could stand, and he had run away and had been working in a restaurant in Long Island City. He said the neat suit of clothes he wore was purchased with money he had earned himself.

SERMON BY BOY EVANGELIST

Fifteen-Year-Old Preacher Seeks Converts at Tent Service.

J. Scott Dawkins, who, although only 15 years old, is a licensed evangelist of the Siloam Methodist Church of Philadelphia, preached a sermon to a big congregation yesterday afternoon at the Tent Evangel. He began his career as a preacher two years ago, and has begun the study of theology at the Temple University, Philadelphia. He visited Paterson after Billy Sunday held his revival there and won eight converts. The boy evangelist addressed his remarks yesterday to young men and women.

"Think not of the world nor of the things of the world," he said. "Arise, get up from your life of sin. Won't you come and serve the Lord? It's worth while. Won't you take him this afternoon?"

Young Dawkins says he was converted at a rescue mission.

SENATOR HOLLIS ILL.

Physicians Order Indefinite Rest from Business Cares.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 22.—Word was received from Washington tonight that United States Senator Henry F. Hollis of New Hampshire had been ordered to rest completely from business for an indefinite time. While on a fishing trip to Newfoundland recently he was stricken with acute appendicitis and was taken to the nearest hospital, where two operations were performed. As soon as he was able to travel he returned to Washington, where it was said that he was recovering slowly.

HOTEL OF 31 STORIES FOR TIMES SQUARE

Heidelberg Building, at Broadway and Forty-second St., to be Replaced.

PLANS REVEALED BY SUIT

Broker Seeks to Collect Commissions from Edmund K. Stallo and Daughters.

A thirty-one-story hotel is to be built on the site of the Heidelberg Building, on Forty-second Street, between Broadway and Seventh Avenue, opposite The Times Building, by Edmund K. Stallo and his daughters, the Princesses Murat and Rospigliosi, according to a suit filed against the 1,482 Broadway Company, of which Mr. Stallo is President.

The hotel, according to the papers in the suit, is to be managed by Owens & O'Neill, who are the proprietors of the Hotel Fredericks at Huntington, West Va., and the Bancroft House at Saginaw, Mich., one of the finest hotels in the Middle West.

The suit was filed by Max Weiner, a real estate broker, through his lawyer, John J. Lordan of 115 Broadway. Weiner asserts that the 1,482 Broadway Company, of which Edmund K. Stallo and his daughters are the principal owners, owes him $30,000.

This sum, he alleges, is due him in commissions for obtaining first and second mortgage loans of $500,000 each on the leasehold of the property and on any improvements that may be erected thereon. The first mortgage matures in ten years, and the second in installments between 1917 and 1922.

The loan was obtained from Hugh A. Holmes, formerly Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Hedden Construction Company. Mr. Holmes last night confirmed that statement made in the complaint that a thirty-one-story hotel was to be erected on the site of the Heidelberg Building.

The Princesses Murat and Rospigliosi are granddaughters of the late Alexander McDonald, who made a great fortune in Standard Oil. Edmund K. Stallo was out of this city last night.

The Bustanoby brothers, it was said last night, had made arrangements to run the cafe and restaurant on the roof garden of the new hotel.

Before the present Heidelberg Building was built, it was planned to put up a thirty-story building and the foundation and steel work in the present structure are said to be strong enough to remain as they are, while the huge superstructure is added.

In 1909 the Heidelberg tower was erected on top of the building in the belief that it would be a profitable venture to sell advertising space on its sides. Only one advertisement was obtained for the tower and the plan was abandoned after large sums had been sunk in it.

ADMIRAL McCORMICK DIES.

Retired Navy Officer Served in Civil and Spanish-American Wars.

Rear-Admiral Alexander Hugh McCormick, who was a Commander on the old battleship Oregon, under Captain Clark, during the Spanish-American war, died in the Naval Hospital at Annapolis on Saturday night, in his seventy-fourth year.

He was born in the District of Columbia and was appointed to the Naval Academy from Texas in 1859. On May 22, 1861, he resigned, but was reinstated a month later. Admiral McCormick was appointed an Ensign on Dec. 22, 1862, and rose through the various grades until he became a Captain 1892 and was retired as a Rear-Admiral in September, 1899. He served on the Quaker City in 1861, and during 1862-3 was assigned to the Norwich of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron. In 1862 he took part in the bombardment of Forts Pulaski and Wimyaw Bays, S. C., and during 1864-5 was detailed on special service and served on the Iroquois.

During 1866 he served on the Chattanooga and then was detailed as an instructor at the Naval Academy until the fall of 1869, when he was assigned to the Lancaster, where he remained until 1872. In 1877 he was detailed on special ordnance duty, and from 1881 until 1885 was Commander of the Essex. After this he served at the Navy Yard in Washington, and in the Bureau of Ordnance, becoming Inspector of Ordnance here in 1889. During 1892-4 he was Commander of the Lancaster, and then was detailed to the Navy Yard at Norfolk, where he remained until 1897, when he became a member of the Armor and Personnel Boards. Admiral McCormick left this assignment to join the Oregon, and after the Spanish-American war, became Commandant of the Washington Navy Yard until he was retired.

"HARRY CASTLEMAN" DEAD.

Author of Many Stories of Adventure for Boys.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Charles Austin Fosdick, 73 years old, died at the home of his son in Hamburg, N. Y., today. Mr. Fosdick, under the name of "Harry Castleman," wrote many books of adventure for boys.

He was born in Randolph, N. Y., and received his education at the Central High School in Buffalo. When the civil war began he enlisted as a landsman in the Mississippi Squadron, and passed through the various grades until he was a Receiver and Coal Superintendent for the squadron when the war ended. Mr. Fosdick obtained the material for many of his books while serving in the navy, and his series concerning the adventures of "Frank," such as "Frank Before Vicksburg," &c., are all his own experiences during the civil war. He wrote a number of other series all centring about the same character, and his books were very popular among boys for many years. His last book was "Carl the Trailer."

Dr. Joseph J. Higgins.

Dr. Joseph J. Higgins, attending surgeon of Fordham Hospital and former surgeon of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, died yesterday at his home, 103 West Fifty-fourth Street, in his 47th year. He was born in Terryville, Conn., and was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in this city in 1892 and then became an interne in the New York Hospital for two years. Dr. Higgins was also visiting surgeon of St. Vincent's Hospital and consulting surgeon of St. Mary's Hospital in Waterbury, Conn. He was a member of Squadron A, the New York Athletic and Calumet Clubs and the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. Two brothers and two sisters survive him. His funeral will be held from St. Patrick's Cathedral at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

½ PER CENT. CHARGED ON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

EDWARD J. GRAHAM DEAD.

Deputy Superintendent of Banking Expires at Atlantic City.

Edward J. Graham, Second Deputy Superintendent of Banking of New York State, died yesterday at Atlantic City, N. J., in his 59th year. He suffered a stroke of apoplexy six months ago and did not recover.

Mr. Graham was born in Albany and lived there all his life. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1878, and in 1885 became private secretary to Charles S. Fairchild, then Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Later he became secretary to Secretary of the Treasury Windom. In 1889 he returned to Albany and again practiced law, and four years later was appointed a National Bank Examiner for the Northern District of the State. In 1911 he was appointed to the place he held at the time of death. Mr. Graham was unmarried.

Obituary Notes.

E. B. PLEASANTS of Wilmington, N. C., for twenty-five years Chief Engineer of Roadway for the Atlantic Coast Line, died of apoplexy on his private car in Washington yesterday. He was 65 years old.

ST. JOHN LEWIS, an artist and scene painter of 500 West Forty-ninth Street, died on Saturday in the French Hospital, in his forty-ninth year. He was born in France of Welsh parentage and painted the scenery for many of the Brady and Frohman productions. At the age of 12 one of his paintings was hung in the Academy of Art in London.

EDWIN J. ROSS, a silk manufacturer of 86 Washington Street, East Orange, N. J., died on Saturday in St. Mary's Hospital, Orange, in his sixty-fifth year. He was a Trustee of Dexter, Lambert & Co. of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, this city.

WILLIAM H. BULL, connected with J. H. Bunnell, dealers in electrical goods, for the last thirty years, died on Saturday at his home in Bayonne, N. J., in his seventy-third year.

CHARLES B. MACKIN, for forty years a contractor here, died on Saturday at his home, 225 West 109th Street, in his seventieth year. He was born in Pittsburgh, Penn.

JOSEPH YOKEL, son of B. Yokel, General Circulation Manager of the Hearst newspapers, died yesterday in a private sanitarium, in his twenty-fourth year. He was President of the Newark Newsdealers' Supply Company and lived at 2 Stratford Place, Newark, N. J.

ANDREW S. ENGLE, formerly in the warehouse and storage business in West Street, died on Saturday at his Summer home in Ocean Grove, N. J., in his seventy-fourth year.

Dr. MARY E. WAIDELICH died on Saturday at her home in Allentown, Penn., from tuberculosis, contracted while making a charity call. She received her degree in 1918, and has been in practice in Allentown until her fatal illness.

Mrs. MARGARETTA TERHUNE, widow of Iddo M. Terhune, died yesterday at her home, 172 Jefferson Street, Passaic, N. J., in her sixty-sixth year.

Mrs. MARGARET M. KITZMEYER, mother of the Rev. J. W. F. Kitzmeyer, rector of St. Paul's Lutheran Church of Coney Island, died at the home of her son in Henry Street in her sixty-ninth year.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

ALEXANDER.—Aug. 19, Jersey City, to Mr. and Mrs. Edward V. Alexander, a daughter.

BASCH.—Aug. 10, Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer L. Basch, a daughter.

COHN.—Aug. 14, 948 Tiffany St., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. Nathan J. Cohn, a son.

GROSS.—Aug. 16, 938 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. Jack Gross, a daughter.

STERNGOLD.—Aug. 19, Arverne, to Mr. and Mrs. Jack Sterngold, a daughter.

Engaged

GINSBURGH—ROSENFELD.—Marion Rosenfeld to Jacob Ginsburgh.

HAIMOVICI—SCHWEFEL.—Frances Schwefel to Julian H. Haimovici.

KLEINMAN—ROTH.—Celia Roth to Clarence Kleinman.

KUTZ—KARLEBACH.—Rose Karlebach to Seligman Kutz.

MOSKOWITZ—FOHS.—Hattie Fohs to Benjamin Moskowitz.

POLLACK—BOUM.—Leona M. Boum to Josef Pollack.

SCHUMAN—LUBERT.—Belle Lubert to Harry Schuman.

WEISS—BERLIN.—Mae Berlin to Mack Weiss.

Married

ROTH—ADLER.—Aug. 16, Sadie Adler to Phineaus Roth.

Brooklyn.

HYMAN—GOODMAN.—Aug. 16, Estelle B. Goodman to Abe Hyman.

MacBRIDE—DONOVAN.—Aug. 19, Christiana Donovan to Henry M. MacBride.

SAMETZ—HOLLAND.—Aug. 18, Nettie Holland to Milton W. Sametz.

Died

AMES.—On Friday, Aug. 20, at her residence, in New York City, Margaret E. Ames, daughter of the late Richard T. and Celia A. Rich. Funeral services private.

BIRCH.—At Thompsonville, Sullivan County, N. Y., Mary C., daughter of the late Rev. James and Jane M. Birch. Funeral services on Monday, at 8:30 P. M., at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Arthur E. Kline, 165 Sip Av., Jersey City, N. J. Interment at Poughkeepsie.

BORMAN.—Adolph H., died Friday, Aug. 20, 1915, after a lingering illness, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Louise Borman Laridon, 528 Atlantic Av., East Rockaway, L. I. Service will be held Monday, 4:30 P. M., Aug. 23d, at the U. S. Crematory, Fresh Pond, L. I. Member of the New York Stock Exchange and Union League Club. Chicago and Denver papers please copy.

BURR.—Melancethon, suddenly, on Saturday, Aug. 21, at Holderness, N. H. Funeral private.

CHAMBERLAIN.—Henry A., of Jersey City, at All Souls' Hospital, Morristown. Funeral service in the Emory Methodist Episcopal Church, Bergen and Belmont Avs., Tuesday, Aug. 24, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends, also Mechanics' Lodge, No. 66, I. O. O. F., are invited to attend. Kindly omit flowers.

CONNAH.—At East Orange, N. J., Saturday, Aug. 21, 1915, Anna M., daughter of the late Major W. H. Post, U. S. Army, and widow of John Connah of New York. Funeral from her late residence, 88 North Arlington Av., on Wednesday, Aug. 25, at 2 P. M.

DALLAS.—John T., on Sunday, in his 74th year. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock at his late residence, 200 East 10th St., Brooklyn.

DANN.—Gertrude Eleanor, Aug. 21, in her 21st year, daughter of Asher Dann and Augusta Dann. Funeral service at her late residence, 5,233 12th Av., Brooklyn, on Monday; also at Temple Emmanu-El, 14th Av. and 49th St., Borough Park, on Monday at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends invited. Interment at Washington Cemetery.

DOLPHIN.—Suddenly, on Aug. 21, 1915, Dr. Benjamin E. Dolphin. Funeral from his late home, 430 West 116th St., on Tuesday, Aug. 24, at 10 o'clock, thence to Corpus Christi Church, West 121st St., near Broadway, at 10:30 A. M.

FIRETAG.—On Sunday, Aug. 22, 1915, in his 53d year, Abraham Firetag, beloved father of Mrs. Carrie Bibo, Mrs. Nellie Jacobs, Louis S. and Samuel A. Firetag. Funeral from his late residence, 35 Prospect Park, southwest corner 10th Av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 24, at 2 P. M. Relatives, friends, and members of Achia Scholom Lodge, No. 56, I. O. F., S. of I., and Mishael Lodge, 166, I. O. B. B. are invited to attend. Interment at Acacia Cemetery, Woodhaven, L. I.

GILLESPIE.—At Stamford, Conn., Aug. 22, after a brief illness, Lillian Stokes, beloved wife of Robert McM

FOES OUT TO KILL SHORT BALLOT PLAN

Reactionary Republicans and Tammany Unite Forces to Defeat It.

LETTERS RAIN ON ROOT

Threats to Defeat New Constitution at the Polls Unless the Proposal Is Eliminated.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 22.—A deal has been arranged between reactionary Republicans and Tammany members of the Constitutional Convention for the purpose of defeating the short ballot proposal submitted by the Committee on Governor and Other State Officers. Both the Republican and Democratic Parties are pledged to the short ballot through declarations in their State platforms.

Friends of the short ballot now admit that the measure is in danger of defeat, even though all the influential leaders in the Republican camp and the Democrats who do not respond when Tammany pulls the strings are prepared to fight for it on the floor of the convention. President Elihu Root has assured Frederick C. Tanner, Chairman of the Republican State Committee and of the convention Committee on Governor, that he is prepared to take the floor and lead the fight.

It would seem now that the personal leadership of Mr. Root will be essential in the fight. Chairman Tanner has been ailing for weeks, and his friends fear that he might collapse if he were to take up the task of leading the fight.

A letter-writing campaign against the short ballot has been set going by the reactionary Republicans, who, while remaining in the background themselves, never seem to be at a loss for followers to keep the artificial propaganda alive.

President Root has received hundreds of letters, some of them carrying threats of a concerted movement on the part of the machine element in the Republican organization to defeat the new constitution at the polls in case the short ballot proposal is incorporated in it.

William Barnes a day or two ago denied to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that he was taking sides in the short ballot fight. His friends in the convention, however, are well aware that, in common with the other Old Guard leaders in the Republican organization, he is bitterly opposed to the plan of cutting down the number of elective officers in the State. It is certain that the opposition to the short ballot has taken on new life since his denunciation of the plan as making for "autocratic" government on the floor of the convention last Monday night.

Travis Fights Short Ballot.

One of the most active opponents of the short ballot is Controller Eugene M. Travis. The Controller's office would be vitally affected if this reform were to be incorporated in the Constitution. Under the short ballot plan the Controller would be an auditor and a critic—a function more important than the one the Controller now performs, and one calling for men of large calibre. He would cease to be an administrative officer of the State, and he would lose practically all the patronage, extending to every county of the State, which in the past has enabled Controllers to build up machines for their own political advancement. Controller Travis, with the support of the Republican organization in Kings, has Gubernatorial ambitions, and his friends regard it as a foregone conclusion that he will be an opponent of Governor Whitman in the Republican primaries next year.

That the Republican bosses are giving Controller Travis all the help they can in his fight on the short ballot is only natural. They realize that a State Controller under the present system is very much out of the limelight and therefore in position to hand out patronage to aid the bosses when the light of publicity that beats on the Executive Chamber would impel a Governor to be cautious. Controller Travis has done more than any other Controller in recent years to endear himself to the Republican bosses.

The "substitute" plan for the reorganization of the State Government, framed by the opponents of the short ballot, is looked upon at the Capitol as having been offered for no other purpose than to provide a rallying point for the spokesmen of the Old Guard in the Constitutional Convention. It has not yet been introduced, and there is a question whether it can be introduced, for under the existing rules new proposals, except when they come as committee measures, cannot be introduced except by unanimous consent. It is not thought likely that the Committee on Governor and Other State Officers could be prevailed upon to vote in favor of reporting the "Long Ballot" bill, even as a measure representing the views of the minority of the committee.

Convention to Speed Up.

With only three weeks left in which the convention must complete its labors, work will be carried on at high pressure. For the last two weeks the convention has been sitting morning, afternoon, and night. The Committee on Rules on Friday last brought in a resolution providing for a strict cloture rule to govern debate on all measures both in convention and in Committee of the Whole. Under this new rule, if adopted, individual speakers would be limited to ten minutes each on all measures before the convention.

Indications of the coming pressure were furnished by the time allotments for the debates on a number of measures which will come before the convention in Committee of the Whole in the present week. The revised home rule proposal, if the rule is adopted, will be put to vote after two hours of debate. The original home rule proposal was debated for two full days. Debate on the public utilities article will be limited to one hour; on the proposed literacy test for voters, two hours; on the canal article, one hour; on the proposal providing for serial bonds for cities, one hour, and so on through the list.

The convention up to date has adopted eight proposals and defeated five. Of the seven hundred odd proposals introduced in the convention the bulk went into the discard. The calendar, which by this time is pretty nearly complete, contains forty proposals on which action has not been taken.

It is the plan of President Root and the other leaders to finish by Sept. 4 the active work of the convention and devote the following week to the drafting of the new Constitution in the Committee on Revision. If this plan is carried through the convention would be able to take final action on the completed draft and deliver it into the hands of the Secretary of State not later than Sept. 11.

BULLETS AS INSOMNIA CURE.

Would-Be Suicide Calls Himself a "New Man."

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—John C. Burnell, 66 years old, advertising manager of The Brewers' Review, had been in ill-health recently suffering from insomnia. On Thursday last he decided to kill himself. He stood in front of a mirror, pointed a revolver at his head and pulled the trigger. Twice the weapon missed fire. The third time Burnell was successful and a bullet lodged in his head. Then he fired two more bullets into his skull to make sure of death. He removed his clothing, donned his pajamas and a bathrobe, and waited.

After waiting for a time Mr. Burnell got up and adjusted his fourteen clocks. His hobby is collecting clocks. After he had wound up the clocks Mr. Burnell went to bed again and fell asleep for the first time in many days. He did not awake until midnight. Then he discovered that he was hungry. He arose, went to his kitchenette and prepared a light meal. Later he smoked his big pipe for a while and then found that he was sleepy. He returned to his bed and slept until late Friday morning. Much refreshed, he bathed, had breakfast and resumed reading.

Mr. Burnell's stenographer, Mrs. Effie New, went to the apartment at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to see if he had any dictation for her. She had been his stenographer for twenty-two years, and knew his ways. He had given her a key to his apartment, and she was accustomed to let herself in on days when Burnell did not appear at the office.

Mrs. New found Mr. Burnell in his library reading a volume on philosophy and smoking a pipe.

"What's happened," she asked.

"I couldn't sleep or eat," he said, "so I just put three bullets in my skull. You'd be surprised, Mrs. New, how it feels. I'm a new man, really."

Mr. Burnell was removed to a hospital, where the physicians say he has a chance of recovery.

LAWYERS' ACTIVE CAMPAIGN.

Already Have 500 Signers to Clarke and Greenbaum Petitions.

Beginning this morning, a squad of young attorneys will begin canvassing every large office building south of Wall Street to enlist supporters for the renomination and re-election of Justices Clarke and Greenbaum. Tomorrow they will cover the area from Wall Street to Brooklyn Bridge. The Non-Partisan Judiciary Committee, of which Edgar M. Cullen is Chairman, and of which William D. Guthrie, Morgan J. O'Brien, and William H. Hotchkiss are members, has announced that it intends to make an independent campaign for these Justices should they fail to be renominated by the regular parties.

Although the work of obtaining the 3,000 signatures necessary to get the names of these Justices on all three primary ballots was begun only last Thursday, it was said at the campaign headquarters, 65 Cedar Street, that more than five hundred signatures had been obtained by last Saturday night.

In response to a circular letter signed, among others, by Joseph H. Choate, Alton B. Parker, Elihu Root, De Lancey Nicoll, Herbert Parsons, Paul Fuller, Francis Lynde Stetson, William Travers Jerome, and William M. Chadbourne, some four hundred lawyers of New York County have written for the Non-Partisan Judiciary Committee, proffering aid.

Sloan-Chace Strike Ends.

The strike at the Sloan & Chace machine works in Roseville, N. J., has collapsed, and the strikers will apply at the factory today for work. That was decided on by the strikers at a meeting called for the purpose. Of the 400 who struck, some have gone to work elsewhere, and many have been returning since the strike was called three weeks ago.

STATE MAKES PROFIT SELLING INSURANCE

With 12 Per Cent. Reduction in Casualty Rates Second Dividend Is Earned.

7,853 POLICY HOLDERS NOW

All of the 42 Groups Enumerated in the Workmen's Compensation Law Earned Money.

The first annual report of the State Insurance Fund, which ranks second in carrying casualty risks under the Workmen's Compensation Law, shows that while the State Insurance Department allows casualty companies 33.3 per cent. of all premiums to be devoted to expenses, the business can be run on a 14 per cent. basis. The normal loss ratio for insurance companies under the New York law is 65.7 per cent., which is the allowance for losses in the rates promulgated by the State Insurance Department, 33.3 per cent. being allowed for overhead expenses. The State Insurance Fund loss ratio was 64.7 per cent., but the report points out, the State Insurance Fund rates were 20 per cent. lower than the casualty company rates.

"If the State fund had charged the same rates as the companies did," the report says, "the loss ratio, on the basis of the larger premium income which it would have received, would have been about 55 per cent., and the expense ratio about 14 per cent."

Reflecting upon the great earnings of casualty companies, the report says:

"The experience of the State fund to date indicates that the present rates, 20 per cent. under the average casualty company rates, are adequate to cover losses, to provide ample reserve and surplus funds and to yield substantial dividends to policy holders."

The manager of the fund announces that dividends have been declared to policy holders on the second six months' term, ending June 30, averaging about 15 per cent. This is somewhat less than the average dividend for the first six months' term, which was nearly 30 per cent., but, it is pointed out, the rate reduction of 12 per cent. which went into effect Jan. 1, naturally resulted in lower dividends for the second term. The report says that the net cost of casualty insurance to State fund policy holders was 7 per cent. less for the second term than for the first, and that the greatly reduced rates for the second term more than offset the somewhat reduced dividends.

Dividends were declared for the second term in all the forty-two groups of employment enumerated in the workmen's compensation law. The highest dividends will be paid in the light manufacturing groups, which will receive 20 per cent. The rate for heavier manufacturing, construction, building, quarrying and lumber industries is 15 per cent. On excavation, tunneling and subaqueous construction, 10 per cent. will be paid, and on transportation, public utilities and miscellaneous trades the dividend is 5 per cent. Every employer insured in the State Insurance Fund will receive a dividend except those who paid only the minimum premium of $4 on the $1,000, which is not subject to further reduction by dividends, and those whose accounts showed an excess of disbursements over premiums, to whom no dividend is paid, under the provisions of the act.

The State Insurance Fund was formed a little more than a year ago, when the workmen's compensation system was instituted. In one year it has jumped to the second place in the handling of casualty insurance for employers under the act. The net premiums received by the fund for the twelve months ending June 30, according to the report, amounted to $1,287,037.80. The number of policy holders on that date was 7,853, as contrasted with 5,013 on Dec. 31, 1914. The fund made a net surplus of $370,829.32 on the first year's business, after paying all losses and setting up a loss reserve of $621,883.86 and a catastrophe surplus of $109,111.11. The reserves have been set up according to a method approved by the State Insurance Department, which has ordered the mutual companies writing compensation insurance to conform to the same method in setting up their reserves.

"The expense for the first twelve months," the report concludes, "amounted to $207,100, or 17 per cent. of the earned premiums. This is regarded by the management as a very satisfactory expense rate for the first year, during which the expenses were necessarily more than normal on account of the initial outlay involved in financing a new organization. The fund is now operating at an expense ratio of about 12 per cent., and it is expected that a further reduction will be effected in the coming year. The law provides for the payment of administration expenses by the State until Jan. 1, 1917."

THIS WEEK'S AUCTION SALES

TRADE OFFERINGS.

Monday.

D. Greenwald & Co., Sheriff's sale, 306 West 48th St., 11 A. M.—Drop scenery.

D. Greenwald & Co., Pier 40, North River, New England Steamship Company—Rights, title, and interest in generator, 10:30 A. M.

J. H. Mayers, 24 Hoyt St., Brooklyn—Assets of Lynmade Sample Shoe Co.: Women's, men's and children's shoes.

David W. Biow Co., 520 Broadway—Women's, misses', and children's wearing apparel.

I. Singer, 552 Broadway, Brooklyn—Men's overcoats and other clothing.

Karp Brothers, 477 Broadway—Women's and men's furnishings, dry goods, embroideries, &c.; also worsted underwear and 3,000 dresses.

Tuesday.

J. Welsz, 172 Watkin St., Brooklyn—$20,000 stock of peddlers' supplies, suitable for holiday season, including renaissance and Cluny curtains, portieres, bed sets, table covers, &c.

David W. Biow Co., 520 Broadway—General merchandise.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St.—Dresses, skirts, petticoats, suits, plush and chinchilla coats, &c.

J. H. Mayers, 317 3d Av.—Assets of Louis Hassenfratz, 10:30 A. M.: Hardware, house furnishings, fixtures, &c.

Burting & Doll, 7 Greene St.—751 pieces men's wear, Fall and Winter weights: fancy worsteds, suitings, trouserings, &c., all this season's production.

Van Praag & Co., 15 Greene St.—Merchant tailorings and tailors' trimmings.

Samuel Marx, assignee sale, Isidore Stone, Longacre Building, 42d St. and Broadway, 10:30 A. M.—Retail stock of trunks, bags, picture frames, &c.

Gross, Franzblau & Co., 27 Greene St.—Women's coats, dresses, &c.

Wednesday.

Henry Lilly Company, 88 Reade St.—Shoes.

J. H. Mayers, 12 East 32d St.—Assets of D. Kigner & Bro., furs, skins, machinery, fixtures, &c., 10:30 A. M.

H. Perelmutter, 208 Canal St.—Women's cloaks and suits, 11 A. M.

David W. Biow Co., 520 Broadway—Men's, youths', and children's clothing.

D. Greenwald & Co., 23 Lispenard St.—Furs.

Thursday.

David W. Biow Co., 520 Broadway—Men's, women's, and children's shoes.

J. H. Mayers, 149 Norfolk St.—Assets of Bessie Michaels, household furniture, &c., 10:30 A. M.

Friday.

J. H. Mayers, 53 Wooster St.—Assets of A. Greenspan & Son, 10:30 A. M., pocketbooks, raw materials, furniture, fixtures, machinery, &c.

D. Hartmann, 15 Mercer St.—Sterling silver ware; also silver mounted mirrors, brushes, whisk brooms, match boxes, shaving soap boxes, &c.

David W. Biow Company.—General merchandise.

National Purchasing Company, 8 Lispenard St.—Women's wearing apparel.

Gross, Franzblau & Co.—27 Greene St.—Women's coats and suits.

ART AND RETAIL.

Tuesday.

Flattau's Auction Rooms, 115 University Place.—Household furnishings, &c.; also Wednesday.

Liberty Auction Rooms, 124 University Place.—Household furniture and effects; also Wednesday.

D. Greenwald & Co., Sheriff's sale.—Contents of furnished apartment, 610 West 139th St.

Thursday.

A. Kaliski, 88 University Place.—Household furniture of all descriptions; also Friday.

Friday.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 19 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.—General household furnishings and effects.

SAVINGS BANKS GAIN.

Show Increase of Deposits in a Troubled Year.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 22.—The 140 savings banks of this State increased their deposits in the year ended June 30 by $18,311,203, and their resources, $18,572,355, in the face of the disturbed conditions created by the European war. The surplus on the market value of stocks and bonds held by the various institutions on July 1, last, was greater by $98,263, than twelve months before, and the surplus on par value gained, $12,765,841.

The aggregate of the deposits during the year exceeded that of the previous year by $33,249,993, while the total of the amounts withdrawn by depositors was less than the preceding year by $20,192,467, which makes the net betterment $73,445,400 for the year.

These facts are found in the report of Superintendent Richards, of the State Banking Department, obtained from the tabulation of the reports of savings institutions. The compilation gives these details:

	July 1, 1915.	July 1, 1914.
Total resources	$1,930,596,230	$1,912,023,875
Amount due depositors	1,791,524,601	1,773,213,399
Other liabilities	1,051,544	888,654
Surplus, estimated market value of stocks and bonds	138,020,085	137,921,822
Surplus on par value of stocks and bonds	176,883,416	164,127,575
Number of open accounts	3,202,659	3,181,248
Accounts opened or reopened during year	499,740	562,646
Accounts closed during year	477,667	500,619
Amount deposited during year, including dividends credited	$387,072,852	$440,322,845
Amount withdrawn during year	433,117,020	453,312,487
Dividends credited and paid during year	64,369,705	61,610,499

HUNT OBSTACLES TO TRADE.

President Starts an Investigation by Federal Board.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—President Wilson is directing all the agencies of the Government to the collection of data to support his fight, next Winter, for the enactment of the Ship Purchase Bill, which failed of passage at the last session. He directed the Interstate Commerce Commission last week to make a full inquiry and report as to transportation conditions by sea, especially as between the United States and ports in Europe and Latin-America. It was announced today that he had requested the Federal Trade Commission to investigate and report as to the effects on this trade of such barriers to increased American commerce as adverse and conflicting laws and local regulations.

Secretary McAdoo suggested both inquiries to the President. Mr. McAdoo told the President that an impetus had been given to the movement for a greater merchant marine by the recent Pan-American Conference and that the essential thing now was to take up the work where the conference left it.

Mr. McAdoo thinks that many obstacles to an expanding American trade were disclosed at the conference. Conflicting or varying tariff laws, custom regulations, classifications of merchandise, Consular invoices, and port charges in many countries are among the difficulties to be overcome, he believes.

Mr. McAdoo is now organizing the American membership of the International High Commission, recommended by the conference, to consider a plan for obtaining uniform trade legislation in the Western Hemisphere. This commission will probably meet in Buenos Aires on Nov. 1, and will co-operate with the Federal Trade Commission. The Federal Trade Commission is also expected to study the broad subject of reciprocity, as it might foster American trade.

MUNITION PLANTS PICKETED

Westinghouse Company Increases Guards to Balk Spy Plotters.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 22.—Owing to a plot alleged to have been discovered at the plants of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company and the Westinghouse Manufacturing Company, the whole working force at each of the plants of the Westinghouse interests has been organized into "safety forces" to keep the various plants from being destroyed by pro-German sympathizers.

The Westinghouse companies are manufacturing war munitions for the Allies. Recently an explosion occurred in the East Pittsburgh plant. The extent of the damage is a secret.

Many Germans are employed as machinists by the Westinghouse companies, and some of the foremen of departments are Germans. The guards outside of the buildings were increased in number, and the management does not fear that any damage will be done from the outside. It is to guard against danger from within the shops that the safety movement has been devised.

The company has organized all of its employes into companies of guards. Systematic safeguarding of all the buildings and machinery is put into the hands of safety committees. All are under the direction of a general manager. According to a statement of the company, "the object shall be the safeguarding of the employes of the company against any form of accident whatever while in the works." While the company puts the movement on the basis of "safety first" propaganda for the benefit of the workmen, its real significance is plainly understood.

AS TO COLORED COTTONS.

An Increased Demand for Them Reported from Retailers.

Local jobbers report an increasing demand on the part of the retail trade for staple and dress ginghams, percales, and other colored cotton fabrics, and the improvement is being reflected, it is said, in the business that is being received by the local commission houses. The whole range of colored cottons is selling well in a quiet way in the primary end of the market, excepting, of course, in such cases where the exhaustion of dyestuffs supplies has forced withdrawals.

While business on madras and chambrays has been good to date, it is said that a good deal more of the latter merchandise is still to be contracted for. The dyestuff situation is enforcing a pretty wide distribution of orders for these goods. Staple ginghams are doing pretty well in a quiet way, while dress ginghams for the Spring season are being sold when they are asked for, principally by Southern mills, at prices which are said to represent some reduction from last year's figures. So far as known there has been no open naming of prices on dress ginghams, and none is really expected until after the principal factor in this branch of trade shows its hand. It is learned on excellent authority that no announcement along this line will be made until after Labor Day.

MARSHALL FIELD RETURNS.

With His Bride He Motored Over France's Battlefields.

Marshall Field and his bride returned yesterday on the Philadelphia of the American Line from their wedding trip to Europe. They were accompanied by Mrs. C. W. Marshall, mother of the bride. During their stay in England they were entertained by Mrs. Maldwin Drummond, mother of Mr. Field, at her home, Cadland, near Southampton, where fifty wounded soldiers are cared for all the time.

Mr. Field said that only the enlisted men were taken in at his mother's place, and they were cared for by army surgeons, who motored over from Netly Hospital, near by.

In France Mr. Field said he and Mrs. Field drove over all the old battlefields, including that of the Marne. Mrs. Field brought back a black and tan Russian dog, which was only six inches long, but it had no pedigree, she said.

GOODS MUST SHOW ORIGIN COUNTRY

Treasury Department to Enforce Provision for Marking Imported Wares.

HITS THOSE FROM GERMANY

The Regulation Likely to Affect Persons Trying to Get Stocks Now at Rotterdam.

The Treasury Department is starting in to enforce that section of the tariff law providing for the marking of foreign goods brought to this country. Although Sub-Section 1, Paragraph F of Section 4 of the act of 1913, provides for labeling of all merchandise "capable" of being so marked without injury to the article or fabric, customs officials at this and other ports are reporting a rather lax compliance with the law's requirements in this respect.

While there is an advantage to the sellers here to have certain lines of goods from abroad properly marked with the country of origin, the proposition is regarded unfavorably in many other classes of merchandise. Such goods as women's hats, gowns, dresses, underwear, and generally articles of luxury sell better, as a rule, when labeled with the foreign mark. In a large number of cases, however, especially where articles of utility are concerned which are imported in bulk, importers and jobbers do not always find it to their best interests to have the merchandise tagged.

Among other things, jobbers of foreign goods frequently desire to have their products pass as American goods, particularly in instances where the American products excel in finish and workmanship and have an established reputation. On the other hand, domestic manufacturers often raise the point that inferior goods of foreign manufacture are frequently palmed off on the unsuspecting public, the ultimate consumers, as the productions of American factories. Some manufacturing concerns here allege that their business has been seriously cut into by this practice.

Representations along this line are understood to have been made lately by the domestics to the Treasury Department. In the course of an investigation into the labeling feature of the tariff law, Treasury agents are said to have made the discovery that, since the outbreak of the European war, German manufacturers in many lines have been leaving off of articles their name and other marks, as well as the words "Made in Germany." As nearly as can be learned by the special agents, the object of the omissions is to sell the merchandise in enemy countries, as well as among neutrals where more or less prejudice exists against Germany.

While it cannot be said that a great amount of German goods minus distinguishing marks has reached this country as yet, it is known that vast quantities of merchandise are at Rotterdam and other neutral ports awaiting a modification of the British embargo, or even the end of the war, when it is planned to ship the goods to the United States, not only for consumption here, but with the intention of transshipping the products to Canada, Australia, South Africa, and elsewhere apparently as American goods. Whether the attention of the Treasury Department was directed to this feature of the proposed shipments by the British Embassy in Washington could not be learned yesterday from Customs Officials conversant with the situation. They said they had nothing to say about the matter.

In any event the Treasury authorities have made a beginning to nip in the bud any move of the kind outlined above. The first line of imports to come in for official action is German enameled ware, which has enjoyed a big market in this country. In the past German manufacturers of these goods have waged a bitter warfare on competing American manufacturers, while importers' controversies with the Government authorities here have been numerous. A favorite practice has been to have the goods produced with slight dents or other unimportant imperfections in order to make the claim on entry that the merchandise is "seconds" and should be admitted at lower rates.

Assistant Secretary Peters, in a letter to Collector Malone, which has the force of an order, instructs the Collector to decline to release shipments of enamel ware unless the merchandise is marked according to the Treasury's regulations as set forth by the department's regulations interpreting the provisions of the tariff act. The letter also appears to indicate the general principles likely to govern other lines of merchandise imported for the most part in bulk. Mr. Peters says:

"In connection with the marking to indicate the country of origin of steel enameled ware, the department understands it is the practice at your port to divide enameled ware for marking purposes into three classes, and to require permanent and indelible markings of only such articles as fall within the third class. The expression (in the law) 'capable of being marked, &c., without injury' has been construed by the department to refer to the time of manufacture, and not to the time of importation. In T. D. No. 30,029 it was held that an article is injured within the meaning of the statute if the cost of the marking during manufacture is so disproportionate to the market value of the article as to practically prohibit its importation.

"The department is of the opinion, however, that articles of enameled ware are capable of being permanently and indelibly marked at the time of manufacture without such additional cost as would constitute an injury to the article within the meaning of the statute and that, therefore, such articles are required by Subsection 1, Paragraph F, to be permanently and indelibly marked.

"The department has also held that articles, or sets of articles, packed in boxes or packages intended to be sold at retail in such boxes or packages, are not required to be indelibly marked as the box or package is the article of commerce which is required by law to be marked. Following this ruling, small articles of enameled ware, packed six or more in a package, and intended to be sold at retail in such package, should not be required to be indelibly marked, but may be admitted when the packages containing the same are duly marked."

In order to make it easier for importers to comply with the stricter regulations, the Collector is directed not to put the rules into effect for ninety days. Jobbers of the foreign goods here, however, are likely, it is understood, to have a good deal of trouble with Customs authorities at the expiration of this time limit, as thousands of dollars' worth of goods are in storage at Rotterdam and at factories in Germany manufactured and ready for shipment but not marked. Many of these goods have already been bought and paid for. The Treasury Department is preparing rules for lines other than enameled ware, and they will be promulgated shortly. They will probably affect many lines of imports from Germany as well as other countries in a lesser degree.

150 Serge Dresses From Last Season. Will Sell Very Cheap.

We also have on hand a good stock Silk Dresses, consisting of Messalines, Poplins, Taffetas, and Crepe-de-Chines. Prices ranging from $2.25 to $3.75.

IPP & KWINT, 118 West 22nd Street.

SHOES WITH BRAIDED UPPERS, MILITARY STYLE, ARE VERY FASHIONABLE. CORNELY EMBROIDERY MACHINE. O. J. AHLSTROM, 711 BROADWAY, N. Y.

UMBRELLAS

American taffetas, best paragon frames, mission handles, absolutely rainproof, at $4.25 doz. Also the best dollar seller at $6.00 a doz. S. SIDMAN, 288 Church.

BUSINESS LOCATIONS.

OFFICES and small lofts; monthly rents $18 up. 149 West 35th Street.

RAISE SARDINE STANDARD.

Government Rulings to Cut Maine Pack and Improve Quality.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTPORT, Me., Aug. 22.—The business of packing American sardines, which has passed through a number of radical changes, seems to be in a stage of transition from old to new methods such as was never before experienced in the history of the business.

Last year there was established a Government bureau in Eastport, in charge of capable chemists from Washington, who set about at once to aid the packers to put up an improved article of food under sanitary conditions. Suggestions were made constantly for the betterment of the pack, moving pictures used to illustrate right and wrong ways and practical talks given to the packers.

A few of the owners, including one large interest, adopted many of the suggestions, but there were independents of nearly as large a capitalization and owning many shops, who did not appear to be anxious to institute reforms. These are the ones who were visited last week by representatives of the Pure Food Commission and told that something would have to be done to render the shops more sanitary and to raise the standard of the domestic product.

The officials tabooed many things that have passed muster since the inception of the industry, frowned on the practice of packing fish that had eaten the "red feed," or the floating substance that causes the fish to become broken and unattractive when packed, as well as being alleged to cause human digestive troubles under certain circumstances.

The whole list of rulings has not been given out as yet, but it will undoubtedly include the laying off of operatives known to be tubercular, or who have sore hands; will insist on certain grades of oil, mustard, or sauces being used in preserving, and will order regular cleanings of all apparatus which is touched by the fish.

There will be other changes that will cost money, and the pack will no doubt be considerably curtailed, as August and September, the big packing months, are productive of "feedy" fish, which are seined all along the Maine coast. If these cannot be taken it will mean a loss of many hundred thousand dollars weekly to the fishermen and factory workers, as there is no way to remove the substance from the fish after they are caught.

If the fish are willing to be caught in the brush and marlin weirs they can be left for several hours, during which time they will throw off the deleterious substance and be in good condition for packing. Unfortunately, the fish are wary during the warm weather and have to be pursued along hundreds of miles of coastal waters, from Machias to Kittery and even beyond.

Taking this into account, as well as the slower and more careful methods recommended, the packs of future years are likely to be shorter than in the past, with a raising of quality.

To Form National Council.

A meeting for the drafting of a constitution and by-laws for The National Council of Traveling Salesmen's Associations, an organization which will have for its purpose the handling of matters of importance to "knights of the grip," will be held tomorrow afternoon in the rooms of the Garment Salesmen's Association in the Marbridge Building. A committee recently appointed for the purpose of the meeting is made up of Samuel Blumberg, counsel, and President Mann of the Garment Salesmen's Association; J. E. Kreger, counsel, and J. J. Rosenthal for the Southern Travelers' Association; Charles Levy of Stroock & Stroock, counsel, and Gus D. Leboit of the H. B. Rosenthal-Ettlinger Company, representing the Associated Traveling Salesmen of New York.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ATLANTA—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; J. H. Newton, furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; 148 W. 23d.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, housefurnishing goods, hardware; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. E. Stern, hats; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—G. Froehlich, ready to wear; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—Majestic Shirt Co.; W. S. McKee, shirtings; 941 B'way.

BOSTON—Wm. Filenes Sons Co.; Mr. Michels, jewelry; Mr. Williams, jobs girls' children's wash dresses; 119 West 32d.

BOSTON—Houghton & Dutton Co.; C. S. Block, pictures, wall paper; 116 West 32d.

BUFFALO—I. S. Given, suits; 72 Madison Av.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss M. Ryan, cloaks; W. M. Simpson, dry goods; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss E. Berg, dresses; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Walter Garvey Co.; W. H. Garvey, mail order; Claridge.

CINCINNATI—The Fair; Miss K. Krager, muslin underwear, infants' wear; Miss Flynn, jewelry, leather goods; 23 East 26th.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn.—New York Store; L. Falk, dry goods; Collingwood.

CORPUS CHRISTIE, Texas—M. Lichtenstein & Sons; E. A. Lichtenstein, dry goods; 13 E. 26th.

DENVER—Neustetter Co.; Meyer Neustetter, waists, skirts, petticoats; 303 5th Av.

DENVER—A. T. Lewis & Son D. G. Co.; J. Woodley, domestics; 13 East 18th.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Carley's; W. Carley, suits, dresses, waists; 15 East 26th.

ENID, Okla.—Kennedy Mercantile Co.; G. D. Mathewa, notions, hosiery, dress goods, silks; 200 5th Av.

FORT SMITH—Boston Store D. G. Co.; Mrs. Fink, millinery; 353 4th Av.; Park Av.

GAINESVILLE, Ga.—P. Exter; S. M. Darnell, J. M. Gould, dry goods; Herald Square.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—The Fashion; J. Dorfman, coats, suits, skirts, dresses, waists; 49 West 23d St.

GRAND FORKS, N. D.—Benner, Begg & Garvin; N. G. Benner, dry goods; Longacre.

HAVANA, Cuba—Chacom & Co.; A. Chacom, women's skirts, waists; 377 B'way, Room 1,004.

HARTFORD—Brown, Thompson & Co.; Miss C. Kennedy, millinery; 2 Walker; Wallick.

INDIANAPOLIS—Wm. H. Block Co.; Miss A. McCluskey, neckwear; Miss R. Schwartz, fancy goods; 1,261 Broadway.

INDIANAPOLIS—Efroymson & Wolf; L. G. Wolf, notions, laces; H. Wolf, carpets; 43 Leonard.

INDIANAPOLIS—W. H. Block Co.; H. C. Block, representing; 1,261 Broadway.

JACKSONVILLE—Cohen Bros. Co.; Mrs. M. Bowers, corsets, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 225 5th Av.

KANSAS CITY—Kline Cloak and Suit Co.; Miss M. Clancy, waists; Miss A. Hogan, gloves; Mrs. Mellen, underwear; Leon Marks, merchandise manager; 95 Madison Av.

KANSAS CITY—Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Co.; Mrs. O'Brien, women's neckwear, handkerchiefs; 25 Madison Av.

LAKE CHARLES, La.—J. Juttz, ready-to-wear; Miss E. Turner, waists; Cumberland.

LEXINGTON—Wolf-Wile Co.; S. Wolf, furn. goods; 116 West 32d.

MILWAUKEE—Ed. Schuster Co.; C. Greenblat, cloaks, suits, muslin underwear, waists, dresses, knit goods; N. Jiran, gloves, laces, hosiery; 116 W. 32d.

MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; Miss E. Stillane, cloaks, suits; 2 Walker.

MONROE, La.—Famous; T. Marx, general mdse.; 114 5th Av.; Strand.

NEW ORLEANS—Gerber & Lambe, Desmond Co.; D. S. Gamble, representing; 470 4th Av.

NEW HAVEN—E. Walley Co.; Miss K. Davis, books; 32 Church St.

PHILADELPHIA—Strawbridge & Clothier Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; H. Gross, women's hats; 621 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; B. Newman, men's boys' sweaters, sporting goods, Fall; E. A. O'Brien, notions, fancy goods; A. Gerla, women's, misses' sweaters; 95 Madison Av.

PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; G. Kerngood, D. Goldsmith, Miss S. Shaner, Miss K. Moffatt, Miss E. M. Groff, millinery; 116 W. 32d.

PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; Miss M. Osborne, dresses, cloaks, suits; 116 W. 32d.

PITTSFIELD—England Bros.; Miss W. McCarthy, waists; 1,270 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Department Store; Miss M. Gibian, waists; 1,261 B'way.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Department Store; Miss M. Gibian, sweaters; 1,261 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH—E. Solomon & Co.; I. A. Israel, millinery; 116 West 32d; McAlpin.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; W. Zeimer, millinery; 621 Broadway.

PULASKI, Tenn.—S. Cohn, dry goods; Collingwood.

READING—Lord & Gage; H. Volk, cloaks, suits; Miss N. Hartman, art goods; 23 E. 26th.

SCHENECTADY—H. S. Barney Co.; Miss Goble, ladies' wear; 73 Spring; Breslin.

SIOUX CITY—Davidson Bros. Co.; E. Moog, domestics, dress goods, silks; M. Weinberg, dry goods; 1,261 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS—Penny & Gentles Mercantile Co.; E. Solomon, fancy goods; D. Davidoff, wash goods, silks; E. Solomon, ladies' children's wearing apparel; George Moeller, general manager; 1,261 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS—A. Deruman Mfg. Co.; F. E. Adams, white goods; Broztell.

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Mrs. V. M. Thornton, waists; 71 W. 23d.

TORONTO—Dorothy Dreyfus and Veiling Co.; Maurice Teller, laces; McAlpin.

TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 Broadway.

TROY, Ala.—H. Sake, dry goods; Grand.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Palais Royal; Miss Dell, millinery, ribbons; Miss Hirsch, muslin underwear, negligee; Miss Miller, waists; Mrs. Bessman, hosiery, knit underwear; Miss O'Day, leather goods; 43 West 23d St.

WASHINGTON—M. Goldenberg; D. H. Rosen, men's clothing, trunks, bags; 15 West 28th St.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Miss M. G. Boyle, ready to wear; Imperial.

WICHITA—Walker Bros. Dry Goods Co.; D. V. Walker, dry goods, ladies' garments; Flanders.

WILKES-BARRE—S. Hirsch & Sons; J. Hirsch, misses', children's suits, dresses; 27 W 24th.

WILMINGTON, N. C.—W. Goodman; A. Goodman, cloaks, suits, dresses; Imperial.

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"A Revelation"

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ESSEX BLDG NEWARK

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

For the condition in which it found itself last Thursday when news was received that a German submarine had sunk without warning another passenger vessel carrying American citizens, the stock market had itself to blame. It had been evident for some time that speculation had been following a course of such unrestrained freedom that the market structure was exposed to a violent reaction should momentous adverse news come out of the uncertainty in which the world necessarily moves at a time of war like this. The market had pursued that course not for the lack of ample cautioning from bankers and others who saw that the market was becoming extended, but because traders when fortune is with them have no patience with any suggestion that they lessen their pace or reduce the scope of their operations. Speculators are proverbially indifferent to such warnings and proverbially exposed to the consequences of not heeding them. Having assumed the risks traders could not do otherwise than take the consequences of those risks, and they had to take them in the closing days of last week in the shape of a very sharp break which extended to nearly the entire list.

Actual values were not created by the rapid upbidding of stocks and actual values were not destroyed by the mere process of undoing this speculative structure which had been reared too carelessly. In dealing with such a situation as was presented in the stock market last week, one has to distinguish between those things which merely cause a collapse of the superstructure of speculation and those things which undermine the factors upon which speculation is based, and it usually is based on some solid foundation, although more often than not it is carried to excess. Speculation had been carried to excess in this instance, and that brought its own punishment. The market was loath on Thursday when news of the sinking of the Arabic came to accept the plain implications of that happening. It was still loath to accept them on Friday when receptive ear was given to rumors that the ship had been legally sunk. Little ground for these rumors was left in Saturday's news, and the market then for the first time seemed disposed to accept the incident for what it was, a very grave one. It is none the less grave merely because this Government is pursuing the wise and absolutely necessary course of first making sure of all the essential facts concerning the sinking of this ship. Upon the facts as they are finally disclosed depends the question whether this deed does or does not come under the catagory of deliberate unfriendly acts against which this nation has so solemnly warned Germany. The mere probability of such an act having been committed afforded ground for the caution which was created in conservative quarters by the first news of the sinking of another transatlantic liner, this time carrying Americans to their homes. The facts remain to be officially established, but the news which has come in the days since the ship went down has steadily strengthened the early indications that Germany disregarded the warnings contained in the notes which we sent after the sinking of the Lusitania.

That is the situation which confronts us today. It is one which we should view calmly but resolutely. It is unfortunate that the stock market had been indulging in such unrestrained speculation, but the concern which that situation suggests is materially modified by the fact that our financial and trade position has been one of unprecedented strength. That will stand us in good stead in dealing with whatever problems arise out of the situation with which the country is now confronted. Practical reflection of the extraordinary position which this country now occupies in international trade was given in the discussion of the need of establishing a huge foreign credit here to enable our European customers to continue to pay for the goods which they are buying from us. That question to which special point was given by an abrupt fall in sterling exchange which carried it down to $4.64, a depreciation of over 4½ per cent. from the par of exchange, absorbed the attention of bankers here until a fresh and highly important situation was created by the sinking of the Arabic. In that situation in the minds of bankers lies the possibility that our own Government might be making an appeal to the money market. This added to the obstacles in the way of establishing a credit here on the scale which seems to be necessary in order to right the international exchanges.

Our interest in this problem arises from the fact that a continuance of international trade on a cash basis when trade is running very heavily against Europe would inevitably lead to a curtailment of Europe's purchases. Credit is a necessary instrument of international trade, and never is it so necessary an instrument as at a time when one section of the world is buying from the rest of the world at an unprecedented rate, and when its ability to pay in goods is greatly impaired. One of our international bankers, as greatly concerned as any with the present exchange problem, remarked last week that the problem is a very simple one. So it is. It consists in the simple fact that England and the other countries of Europe acting with her are buying from us so much more than they are selling to us that the balance in our favor is running at a rate of a billion to a billion and a half a year. The problem consists simply in providing for that balance. Its simplicity ends when one is through stating the problem and begins to find solutions for it. This solution itself would be simple also were it not for such things as London's unwillingness to forego its long cherished position as the centre of the world's money market, the reluctance of the English Government to force the export of American securities now owned in England, the difficulty in the way of using gold in settlement of so huge a balance and the indisposition of American investors to buy foreign securities, particularly war securities in enormous amount. All of these elements and all of these difficulties have to be taken into account in dealing with the international exchange situation. There is here something of a Gordian knot. The thought is gaining ground among our bankers that this knot would be cut very effectively were events to force this country to abandon its position of neutrality in respect to the European conflict. That thought was an element in strengthening exchange rates at the close of last week. The theory in this connection was that either contributions of our own to the military supplies of the Allies or the free opening of our very great credit resources to the Allies would do away definitely with the difficulties which are now being encountered in making payments here for the vast supplies which Europe is buying in the United States. Such a possibility has all along been in the minds of some bankers, and last week's events made that possibility seem less remote than it had previously appeared.

While it will be necessary to return to this problem later it is natural that for the moment all thought should be centred on the outcome of the situation created by the sinking of a passenger ship, without warning, with the consequent loss of American lives. Until that situation is worked out other matters can hardly exert more than subordinate influence upon the financial and stock market outlook. Assuming, however, that an entirely new situation is not created in the international exchange market as a result of the course of our relations with Germany it seems probable that no one resource will be relied on for the settlement of the international balance due to this country. Under ordinary conditions more gold is likely to come, more of our securities are likely to be sold back to us, and a credit in some form is likely to be established here. Already the further heavy decline in exchange has put an added premium on the sale of European-owned American securities, and offerings of these have been much heavier during the last few days than at any time since the close of the subscriptions to the British war loan on July 10. The offerings have included both stocks and bonds, but the latter have predominated.

If selling of this sort is to assume large proportions occasion will again be presented for giving thought to the advisability of banking co-operation here to take up and distribute this European liquidation. The bond market in its present state is not as well equipped as the stock market was during the recent forward movement to absorb large offerings without inconvenience. That being so the best interests of all might be served by organized banking arrangements for handling foreign liquidation of American bonds, not with a view to preventing the exertion of its normal influence, but with a view to having that influence exerted in as orderly a manner as possible. But this and other such matters most likely will have to await on the determination of the far more important questions arising from the international situation brought about by last week's attack on a ship carrying American passengers. In this situation we can turn with confidence to the fact that the country's financial position was never as strong as it is today, and to the progress which we have lately made in business. That progress has not been as general as might be desired, but it has nevertheless been very substantial. The country has reason to go forward confidently.

WILL SHIP GOLD HERE.

Credit Fund of Allies May Reach $500,000,000.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The fall in American exchange was the event of the week. It compelled the British Government to recognize the urgent need of framing a scheme to correct the trade balance against this country. London bankers were continuously in conference with a view to devising and recommending a plan for overcoming the difficulty. It was realized that cooperative effort was required, and the consultations revealed encouraging unanimity regarding the measures necessary to solve the problem.

It is expected that gold mobilized for the purpose will be shipped to your side and made the basis of a large credit, possibly £100,000,000, which, it is believed, can be arranged without causing political complications. The probabilities seem to favor a steady export movement of gold spread over a long period. It is understood that steps are being taken to obtain a substantial contribution of gold from France and Russia. The gold holdings of the Bank of England are rising steadily despite the heavy withdrawals which have already taken place. The bank's gain is due to economy in the use of sovereigns for domestic purposes. This creates the hope that the demands will be met without undue stringency. London money market conditions are slightly easier, but there is no relaxation of the cautious attitude.

It is expected in financial circles that Sir Edward Holden, Chairman of the London City and Midland Bank, and other authorities, including possibly an ex-Cabinet Minister, will visit New York to discuss the situation with your financiers personally. It is felt that the protest which it is expected the American Government will enter against the sinking of the Arabic may alter the entire situation.

The stock markets were quiet throughout the week, their easy trend being due to discouraging military developments on the Eastern front. The outstanding incidents were sharp fluctuations in Canadian industrials and the fall at the week-end in American securities in reflection of disquietude over the German submarine outrage.

FRENCH SURRENDER GOLD.

Bank Increases Its Holdings—Weaker Tone on Bourse.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—After a week of steady advance the Bourse closed weaker on adverse news from the Russian front. Rentes were unchanged at 68.50. There was realization in Russian industrials, and also in copper issues, which fell in sympathy with the decline in your market. American rails were buoyant. St. Paul bonds closed at 474, New Haven at 440, Central Pacifics at 329, and Philadelphia Company at 226.

Deposits of gold at the Bank of France this week amounted to $14,000,000, despite three days' holiday. The total gold turned into the Bank to date amounts to about $100,000,000. The Bank's circulation report for the last week shows no further advance to the Government on account of war finance.

Trade returns to the end of July show decreases in imports amounting to $144,000,000, and a falling off in exports amounting to $431,000,000. The liquidation of outstanding accounts on the Bourse is now regarded as almost certain to take place at the end of September. The first step in that direction will be an immediate issue of $15,000,000 6 per cent. bonds at 98, free of all taxes, payable at the earliest in five years and at latest in twenty years, and fully guaranteed by the Association of Agents de Change.

Exchange, after rising sharply early in the week, fell on Thursday on renewed reports of the possibility of a loan to be issued in your market and jointly guaranteed by the Allies. London exchange weak at 27.45; New York exchange steady at 5.85.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, Week Ended Aug. 21, 1915.

STOCKS. (SHARES.)	1915.	1914.	1913.
Monday	940,100	.....	224,015
Tuesday	1,045,656	.....	225,233
Wednesday	962,500	.....	169,237
Thursday	1,065,485	.....	209,905
Friday	979,472	.....	191,460
Saturday	642,305	.....	82,745
Total week	5,635,407	.....	1,133,564
Year to date	90,920,716	45,969,356	56,019,881

BONDS. (PAR VALUE.)			
Monday	$6,530,000	.....	$920,500
Tuesday	3,950,000	.....	592,500
Wednesday	3,282,000	.....	905,500
Thursday	2,674,000	.....	920,000
Friday	3,193,500	.....	1,244,500
Saturday	1,659,000	.....	435,000
Total week	$18,197,500	.....	$5,328,000
Year to date	503,047,200	425,061,000	339,896,300

In detail last week's dealings compare as follows with the corresponding week in 1913, as the Stock Exchange was closed at this time last year:

STOCKS.	Aug. 21, '15.	Aug. 23, '13.	Changes.
R.R. & mis.	5,585,807	1,133,431 +	4,451,876
Banks	.....	133 —	133
Mining	100	..... +	100
BONDS.			
R.R. & mis.	$17,862,000	$4,780,000 +	$13,252,000
Govt.	31,500	46,500 —	15,000
State	29,000	12,000 +	17,000
City	155,000	539,500 —	384,500
Total, all	$18,197,500	$5,328,000 +	$12,869,500

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Week Ended Aug. 21, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$18,197,500	$503,047,200
Same period last year	.....	425,061,100
	High. Low.	High. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	82.72 82.31	84.48 81.51
Same period last year	....	89.42 82.73

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	76	76	76	11½
Albany & Susq. 6½s	83	83	83	1
Alaska Gold cv. deb. 6s	130	128	130	8
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	100	100	100	1
Am. Dock & I. 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼	1
Am. Sm. Sec. 6s	106	105	106	96
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	103½	101½	101½	3265½
Am. T. & T. cv. 4s	95¾	95	95	24
Am. Thread 4s	93½	93½	93½	5
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	85⅞	85¼	85¼	18
Am. Wr. Paper 5s	60¾	60	60¾	14
Armour & Co. 4½s	91¾	91¾	91¾	20
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	92¼	91	91	2411½
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	82½	81½	82½	22
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, sta.	82⅜	82	82⅜	60¼
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1960	103⅝	101⅝	101⅝	69
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1955	103	101½	101½	27
A., T. & S. F. 5s	101⅝	101½	101½	29
Atlantic Coast L. 4s	88½	88	88	11
Atlantic Coast L., L. & N. col. 4s	82¼	81⅜	81⅜	4
Balt. & O. pr. l'n 3½s	90½	89	89½	77
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s	89¾	88	89¼	42
Balt. & Ohio cv. 4½s	87⅞	86½	86½	161
B. & O. S.W. Div. 3½s	87¼	87¼	87¼	2
B. & O. P. L. E. & M. Va. 4s	80	80	80	10
Beth. Steel 1st 5s	102½	101	101	45
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	101⅞	100	100	227
Bklyn. City R.R. 5s	100¼	100½	100½	1
Bklyn. R. T. 5s, '18-100	99⅞	100	99	93
Bklyn. R. T. 5s	101	101	101	5
Bklyn. Un. Elev. 5s	99¼	99	99½	20
B. & 7th Av. 1st c. 5s	99	99	99	1
Bklyn. Un. Gas 5s	102⅜	103⅜	103⅜	2
B., C. R. & N. c. t. 5s	100	90½	99½	13
Bush. Ter. Bldgs. 5s	84	84	84	1
Bush Ter. 4s	86	85	85	11
Cal. Gas & Elec. 5s	94¼	94	94	11
Canada So. con. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¼	10
C. of Ga. Ry. 1st 5s	107½	107½	107½	3
Central of Ga. con. 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼	5
Central Leather 5s	100	99⅞	99⅞	46
Cent. of N. J. g. 5s	112¼	112¼	112¼	17
Cent. of N.J. gen. 5s, r.	111	111	111	1
Central Pac. 1st 4s	85½	84¾	84¾	200
Cent. R. R. & B. Co. Ga. 5s	89	88	88	4
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	2
Ches. & Ohio gen. 4½s	85	85	85	50
Ches. & Ohio cv. 4½s	74½	72½	73½	139
Chi. & Alton 3½s	45	44¾	45	2
Chi. & Alton 3s	53	53	53	9
Chi., R. I. & Q. joint 4s	96⅝	96	96½	190
C., B. & Q. joint 4s, r.	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	25
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 3½s	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	54
C., B. & Q., Den. Div. 4s	100	99⅞	99⅞	4
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 4s	93	92⅞	92⅞	7
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	90¼	89½	89¾	79
Chi. & Erie 1st 5s	103½	103½	103½	1
Chi. & E. Ill. con. 6s	95	94	94	10
Chi. & E. Ill. con. 5s	59	59	59	4
Chi. Gt. Western 4s	68	67⅞	68	3
C. G., L. & C. 1st 5s	101½	101½	101½	1
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	95⅞	94½	94½	65
C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s, Series B	103	101⅞	107⅞	94
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s, Series A	86½	85	85	8
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '34	86⅜	86½	86½	21
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	89⅝	89	89	14
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s	98¼	97⅞	98	54
C., M. & St. P., C. P. & W. 5s	103	102½	102½	27
C., M. & St. P., C. & L. Sup. 5s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	5
Chi., M. & St. P., Wis. Val. 6s	106	106	106	2
C., M. & Puget Sd. 4s	87	87	87	3
Chi. & N. W., d. 5s, 1933	101	101	101	2
C. & N. W., St. L., P. & W. 5s	104	104	104	1
Chicago Riv. 5s	95	94¾	94¾	2
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	80⅜	80	80	76
C., R. I. & P. 6s	102⅜	102¼	102¼	17
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	63½	62½	63	158
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	48	44	46⅝	261
C., St. P., M. & O. gold 5s	100	99¾	99¾	39
Chi., St. L. & N. O. gold 5s	106½	106½	106¼	1
Chi. & W. Mich. 5s	72	72	72	1
Chile Copper 7s	114	111½	111½	99
C., C. C. & St. L. gen. 4s	72¼	71	72¼	7
Cleve. Short L. 4½s	93	93	93	2
Cleve. & Marietta 4½s	97¾	97¾	97¾	1
Col. Industrial 5s	73	73	73	5
Col. F. & I. gen. 5s	90	90	90	1
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	80¼	80¼	80¼	2
Col. & So. 1st 4s	86½	86½	86½	12
Col. & H. V. 4s	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	2
Con. Gas. con. 6s	116½	115½	115½	50½
Corn Prod. Ref. s. f. 5s, 1934	93	93	93	1
Cuban-Am. Sugar col. tr. 6s	100	100	100	23
Cumberland Tele. 5s	96½	96½	96½	1
Del. & Hud. d. 4s	100¾	100¾	100¾	13
Del. & Hud. ref. 4s	91	90	90½	23
D. & H. llen eq. 4½s	100	100	100	4
D. & H. Pa. Div. 7s	104¼	104¼	104¼	5
Den. & R. G. ref. 5s	44	44	44	12
Den. & R. G., con. 4s	71	70¾	70¾	81
Den. & R. G. imp. 5s	70	67	67	3
Det. Un. Ry. con. 4½s	73½	73½	73½	2
Detroit Edison 5s	103	103	103	1
Dist. Secur. 5s	65¾	64½	64½	60
Du Pont Powder 4½s	100¾	99½	100	244
E. T., V. & G. con. 5s	102	102	102	1
Erie 1st con. 4s	80½	80	80	90
Erie 1st con. 7s	109	109	109	5
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. A	61½	60¾	60¾	22
Erie 1st cv. 4s, S. B.	69	66	66	25
Erie gen. 4s	66¾	65¾	66	92
Flint & P. M. 6s	96	96	96	2
Gen. Electric deb. 5s	103	101½	102	147
Gen. Elec. 3½s	75	75	75	1
Georgia Pac. 1st 6s	106¼	106¼	106¼	1
Gt. Northern ref. 4½s	96½	96	96¼	28
Gulf & Ship Isl. 5s	82	82	82	2
Houston & Tex. Cent. 1st 5s	105	105	105	2
Hudson & Man. adj. 5s	26	25	26	13
Hud. & M. ref. 5s	71	70	71	39
Ill. Cent. ref. 4s	84	84	84	1
Ill. Cen. 4s, 1952	81	81	81	1
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	80¾	80	80	56
Ill. Steel 4½s	87¾	87	87	105
Ind. Steel 5s	100⅞	100⅝	100⅝	31
Insp. Cop. 6s, 1910	146	132½	135¾	143
Insp. Cop. 6s, 1922	145	132	134	866
Interbor.-Met. 4½s	74¾	73¾	73¾	153
Int. R. T. 1st ref. 5s	97½	96¾	97½	54
Int. & Gt. Nor. 6s	99½	98½	98½	1
Int. M. M. 4½s	74¼	68¼	68¾	522
Int. M. M. 4½s, tr. r.	73¼	67½	70	570
Int. Navigat. 5s	65¼	60½	65	84
Int. Paper 6s	100	99¾	100	7
Int. Paper cv. 5s	79	79	79	17
Int. Steam Pump 5s	65¼	64	65	52
I. Steam P. 5s, tr. r.	65	63½	63¾	54
Iowa Central 1st 5s	83¼	83½	83½	2
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s	49½	49½	49½	2
K. C. Pt. & M. 4s	68½	67	67	4
Kansas City So. 5s	88½	87½	88	10
Kansas City So. 3s	67¼	67½	67½	40
Kan. City Term. 4s	85¼	85¼	85¼	3
Keo. & D. M. 1st 5s	52	52	52	2
K. Co. El. L. & P. p. m. 6s	114	114	114	5
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	78¾	77	77¾	295
Lack. Steel 5s, 1952	94¼	94	94	28
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	1
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	101	101	101	7
Lake E. & W. 1st 5s	90	90	90	1
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	91½	91¼	91¼	12
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	90	90	90¾	37
Lehigh Val. Term. 5s	108	108	108	1
Liggett & Meyers 7s	123	123	123	1
Liggett & Meyers 5s	101½	101½	101½	5
Long Dock 6s	119¾	119¾	119¾	1
Long Island unif. 4s	83½	83½	83½	1
L. Isl. N. Shore 5s	101	101	101	1
Lorillard 5s	100	100	100¼	8
Louis. & N. gen. 6s	111¾	111¾	111¾	13
Louis. & N. unif. 4s	92	91¼	91¼	19
L. & N., M. & Mon. 4s	97¾	97¾	97¾	4
Manhattan cons. 4s	86	86	86	5
Man. con. 4s, tax ex.	86	86	86	3
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s, Ser. A	105	105	105	4
Mich. State Tel. 5s	98½	98½	98½	1
Milwaukee Gas 4s	90	90	90	1
Minn. & St. L. ref. 4s	51	50	51	11
M., S. P. & S. S. M. con. 4s	88¼	87	87	23
Mo., K. & E. 1st 5s	90	90	90	4
Mo., K. & Tex. 1st 4s	76¾	75¾	76	19
Mo., K. & T. 1st & ref. 4s	50	49¾	49¾	4
Mo., K. & Tex. 2d 4s	53	53	53	11
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	70	70	70	4
M. & E. 1st & ref. 3½s	85	85	85	10
Montana Power 5s	90¼	90	90	12
Mo. Pac. 1st 6s	95	94½	94¾	105
Mo. Pac. 4s	33	32	32	22
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1917	80½	80¾	80½	11
Mo. Pac. conv. 5s	33½	29	29	32
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1920	75	75	75	1
N., C. & St. L. con. 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾	3
Nat. Enam. & Stg. 5s	94½	94½	94½	1
Nat. R.R. of Mex. con. 4s	30	30	30	1
Nat. Tube 5s	98	98	98	12
N. Y. Air Br. conv. 6s	100	99½	100	42
N. Y. C. deb. 6s, 1st pd.	103¾	103¼	106¼	55
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s, full paid	104½	102¾	102¾	1,866
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	78	76½	76½	25
N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s, '34	86¾	85¾	85¾	7
N. Y. Cent. ref. and imp. 4½s	87¾	87	87½	66
N. Y. Cent., M. C. col. 3½s	69¾	69¾	69¾	1
N. Y. Cent., L. S. col. 3½s	74	72¾	72¾	2
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st 4s	90	90	90	7
N.Y.G., E.L., H. & P. 5s	102¾	102¼	102¾	7
N.Y.G., E.L., H. & P. 4s	81¾	81¾	81¾	4
N.Y., N.H. & H. cv. 6s, 110	110¼	110¼	110¾	15
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s, reg.	107	107	107	2
N.Y., N.H. & H. cv. 3½s	68	68	68	13
N. Y., N. H. & H. n-cv. deb. 4s, 1955	77	77	77	1
N. Y., O. & W. r. 4s	76	74¼	74¼	13
N. Y. & Q. El. L. & P. 5s	100	100	100	4
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	70¼	69½	69½	20
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	49½	49	49	61
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	95¾	94½	94½	47
N. Y. W. & B. 4½s	75	74½	75	3
Niag. Falls Power 5s	101	101	101	2
Norf. & West. g. 6s	116¼	116¼	116¼	4
Norf. & West. c. 4s	88¾	87	87	67
Norf. & West. c. 4½s	107	105¼	105¼	115
N. & W. P. C. & C. 4s	87½	87½	87½	5
Northern Pacific 4s	90½	89¾	89¾	260
Northern Pacific 3s	63	62¾	63	43½
Ore. S. L. 1st con. 5s	103¼	103	103	8
Oregon & Cal. 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾	12
Oregon R. & N. 4s	88¾	88¼	88¼	4
Ore. S. L. 1st 6s	108	108	108	6
Oregon S. L. ref. 4s	88¾	88¾	88¾	1
Pac. Mo. 1st 4s	86	86	86	1
Pacific T. & T. 5s	97½	97	97½	15
Pennsylvania 4s, 1948	97¼	97¼	97½	22
Penn. guar. 4s, ser. A	89½	89½	89½	2
Penn. gtd. 4½s	102½	102½	102½	7
Penn. cv. 3½s, 1915	100¼	100¼	100¼	37
Pennsylvania 4s, 1948	97½	97½	97½	1
Penn. gen. 4½s, ctfs.	97½	97½	97½	206
P. C. 4½s, c. full pd.	102½	102½	102¾	74
P. Co. gtd. 3½s, 1916	99¾	99¾	99¾	1
P. Gas, Chi., ref. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	2
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, series A	98¾	98¼	98¼	11
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, series B	98½	98½	98¾	2
P., C., C. & St. L. 4s, series D	92¾	92¾	92¾	4
Public Service 5s	87	87	87	1
Ry. St. Spg., Int. O. 5s	90	90	90	2
Ray Con. Cop. cv. 6s	119	116	116¼	10
Reading gen. 4s	93¼	92¼	92¾	75
Rep. I. & S. 5s, 1940	96¾	94½	95	86
Rio Gr. West. 1st 4s	70	70	70	2
Rio Gr. West. col. 4s	59½	59½	59½	10
Roch. & Pitts. 1st 6s	106½	106½	106½	1
St. L., I. M. & S. g. 5s	97½	96¾	96¾	63
St. L., I.M. & S. u. & r. 4s	63	61	61	14
St. L., I.M. & S. r. & g. 4s	56¼	52¾	53	25
St. L. & S. F. R. R. ref. 4s, tr. st.	60¾	60¾	60¾	61
St. L. & S. F. Ry. gen'l 5s	45	45	45	10
S.L.&S.F.R.R.g.5s, tr.	45	45	45	5
St. L. & S. F. Ry. 5s	90½	90½	90½	8
St. Louis S.W. 1st 4s	72¾	72¾	72¾	2
St. L. & Sow'n in. 4s	55	55	55	3
S. P., M. & M. con. 4½s	100¾	100	100	13
San Ant. & Ar. P. 4s	83	83	83	7
Sav., Fla. & W. 6s	104¾	104¾	104¾	1
Scioto V. & N. E. 4s	87¾	87¾	87¾	1
Seaboard A.L. adj. 5s	60¼	60	60	3
South. Bell Tel. 5s	97½	97	97	33
South. Pac. col. 4s	80¾	80½	80½	7
South. Pac. cv. 4s	81¾	80¼	80¼	116
South. Pac. cv. 5s	99½	98¾	98¾	237½
South. Pac. ref. 4s	85¼	84¾	84¾	180
So. P., S. F. T. 4s	80	80	80	8
South. Rwy. 1st 5s	99	97¾	98	54
South. Rwy. gen. 4s	62½	61½	61½	120
Standard Milling 5s	91¼	91¼	91¼	1
Tenn. Coal, I. & R. gen. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	1
Tenn. Ry. ref. 4s	80¾	80¾	80¾	4
Texas Co. cv. 6s	100½	100	100½	121
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s	92	92	92	8
Third Avenue ref. 4s	79	78	78	22
Third Avenue adj. 5s	76¾	76¼	76¼	16
Tol. & O. C. 1st 5s	99½	99½	99½	3
T., St. L. & W. 4s	45	44	44	6
Tri-City Ry. & L. 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼	1
Union Pacific 1st 4s	94	92½	92¾	158
Union Pac. con. 4s	90½	90	90	74½
Union Pac. ref. 4s	89½	88	88½	10
Un. R. Rs. of S. F. 4s	44¼	42	42	14
U. S. Realty & Imp. 5s	70	70	70	1
U. S. Rubber 6s	102½	102	102	10
U. S. Steel 5s	102½	102¼	102⅜	384
U. S. Steel 5s, reg.	102	102	102	1
Va.-Car. Chem. 5s	96

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Week Ended Aug. 21, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	5,585,407	90,920,716
Same period last year		45,989,256

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	78.79	74.24	78.79	58.99
Same period last year			73.30	57.41

Range Year 1915 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
100 Aug. 13	80	Jan. 22	ADAMS EXPRESS.	..	..	100	..	..	....
40½ Apr. 22	26⅛	Jan. 7	Alaska Gold M.it...	34⅝	32½	32½	— 1⅝	8,100	
46⅛ Aug. 12	7⅝	Jan. 12	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	42¾	34½	34½	— 5⅝	118,950	
76 Aug. 12	33	Feb. 10	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	73⅞	65½	66⅛	— 6½	15,500	
59⅝ May 3	48	Jan. 4	Am. Ag. Chemical..	57½	55	55	— 2¼	500	
95 June 4	90	Mar. 24	Am. Agr. Chem. pf.	..	..	93	..	....	
66⅝ Aug. 18	33¼	Jan. 6	Am. Beet Sugar.....	60⅝	58	58	— 1⅜	97,900	
91 Aug. 18	83	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar pf..	91	90	90	+ 2	900	
109⅝ Aug. 9	87½	Feb. 25	Am. Brake S. & F...	103	103	103	— 2	300	
183 Aug. 9	132½	Mar. 25	Am. Brake S. & F.pf	179	170	179	..	50	
64¾ Aug. 16	25	Feb. 24	Am. Can	64¾	56	56¼	— 3⅝	289,700	
107½ Aug. 16	91½	Jan. 5	Am. Can pf.	107½	105	105	— 1¼	3,400	
73½ Aug. 17	40	Feb. 25	Am. Car & Foundry	73½	63	64	— 6½	89,980	
118 Aug. 6	111½	May 25	Am. Car & Fdy. pf...	118	118	118	+ ⅝	100	
80 Jan. 12	46¼	Apr. 7	Am. Cities pf.....	..	..	48⅝	..	....	
170½ July 12	82	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Products..	155	140	148	+ 6	18,130	
118½ July 12	107⅛	Apr. 23	Am. Coal Prod. pf...	117⅞	117	117⅞	+ ¼	210	
54⅛ Apr. 26	39	Jan. 4	Am. Cotton Oil	52¾	48	48	— 3	5,500	
98 Apr. 22	91	June 25	Am. Cotton Oil pf...	97	96	97	+ 2	200	
90 Aug. 14	83	Mar. 1	Am. Express	..	..	90	..	....	
8½ Aug. 18	4⅝	Feb. 19	Am. Hide & Leather	8¼	7	7⅛	..	14,800	
42½ Apr. 19	19¾	Jan. 5	Am. Hide & L. pf...	38⅝	34	34	— 1½	7,800	
35 Apr. 30	20⅝	Jan. 4	Am. Ice Securities..	26	23	23	..	2,800	
17⅞ Aug. 21	7¼	Jan. 2	Am. Linseed	17⅞	11½	15⅜	+ 4½	72,700	
35¼ Aug. 21	24	Jan. 5	Am. Linseed pf.	35½	29⅝	35¼	+ 5½	7,300	
68 Apr. 16	19	Mar. 2	Am. Locomotive	58½	49½	49½	— 4⅛	57,850	
104½ Apr. 16	75	Mar. 6	Am. Locomotive pf.	90	98	98	..	900	
6⅝ Aug. 12	3⅞	Apr. 14	Am. Malt	6⅜	6	6	..	900	
32½ Mar. 31	21½	May 27	Am. Malt pf.	25	25	25	— 2	100	
84½ June 14	56	Jan. 2	Am. Smelt. & Ref...	82¾	77½	77½	— 2½	34,800	
108¾ Aug. 10	100	Jan. 4	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf..	106½	106¼	106⅝	+ ⅜	375	
85⅜ May 5	78	Jan. 19	Am. Smelters pf. B.	..	..	81	..	....	
165 Apr. 22	144	Jan. 16	Am. Snuff	..	..	150	..	....	
106½ Apr. 26	103	Jan. 19	Am. Snuff pf.	..	..	100½	..	....	
58 Aug. 18	24½	Mar. 5	Am. Steel Foundries	58	44⅜	47⅜	+ 3⅜	35,550	
114½ Apr. 23	90⅛	Feb. 24	Am. Sugar Refining.	111½	107½	108	— 1⅜	6,100	
115¼ June 10	100	Feb. 6	Am. Sugar Ref. pf..	..	..	115	..	....	
61 May 3	58	Mar. 18	Am. Tel. & Cable...	..	..	60½	..	....	
124½ June 17	116	Jan. 4	Am. Tel. & Tel.....	124½	121⅜	121⅝	— 1½	9,110	
252½ Apr. 22	218	May 14	Am. Tobacco	228	223½	223½	— 4½	530	
109 May 6	103¼	Jan. 4	Am. Tob. pf., new..	107½	107	107	..	276	
28½ Aug. 17	15⅜	Mar. 6	Am. Woolen	38⅞	34½	34½	— 2	8,800	
94¾ Aug. 14	77¼	Feb. 27	Am. Woolen pf.....	93¾	90½	90½	— 2½	1,750	
13 Apr. 20	5	July 3	Am. Writing P. pf..	9⅞	8⅝	9⅞	+ 1⅝	900	
78 Apr. 22	43½	Feb. 24	Anaconda Copper†..	72¼	66¾	67	..	132,500	
9 Apr. 19	5	Jan. 4	Assets Realization..	..	..	5	..	....	
105 Apr. 19	92½	Feb. 24	Atch., T. & S. F....	103¾	100⅜	100⅜	— ⅜	13,700	
101⅜ June 17	96	Jan. 5	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	99⅝	99	99	+ ¼	500	
113½ Apr. 30	98	Mar. 1	Atlantic Coast Line	105	102¼	103	..	90	
85 July 27	26⅜	Mar. 3	BALDWIN LOCO...	83	76	76	— 4¼	32,400	
106 Aug. 9	92	Mar. 9	Baldwin Loco. pf....	..	..	106	..	....	
84⅜ Aug. 11	63⅜	Feb. 25	Baltimore & Ohio...	81½	79½	79¾	— 2⅝	18,950	
73½ July 27	67	Feb. 23	Baltimore & Ohio pf	71½	70⅜	71	+ ⅛	1,100	
2 Apr. 17	1⅛	Feb. 5	Batopilas Mining††	..	1⅛	1¼	..	200	
311 Aug. 6	46¼	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel	294	271	274	— 16	6,700	
180 Aug. 12	91	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel pf..	147	136	141	— 9	1,800	
42½ Aug. 17	40	Aug. 16	Booth Fisheries	42½	40	40	..	2,000	
80 Aug. 16	80	Aug. 16	Booth Fisheries pf..	80	80	80	..	100	
93 Apr. 21	83½	Aug. 13	Brooklyn Rap. Tr..	85½	83¼	83⅜	— 1⅜	20,300	
132½ Apr. 30	118	Jan. 5	Brooklyn Union Gas.	126⅜	126½	126⅝	— 1½	100	
27 May 1	23	May 14	Brown Shoe	27½	27	27½	..	100	
82 Apr. 20	64	Aug. 9	Brown Shoe pf.....	..	..	73	..	....	
7 Apr. 22	4¼	Mar. 12	Brunswick Term.....	..	..	6	..	....	
80 July 20	80	July 20	Buff., R. & Pitts....	..	..	80	..	....	
32¼ Apr. 15	27	Feb. 4	Butterick Co.	..	..	28	..	....	
79⅞ June 4	53	May 10	Butte & Superior.....	66	60	59	— 5¼	12,450	
21⅜ Feb. 8	8	July 26	CAL. PETROLEUM	17⅜	16	16½	+ ¼	4,100	
54⅜ Feb. 8	30	July 23	Cal. Petroleum pf...	38½	35	35	— 2½	1,300	
*60 May 6	*54	Aug. 6	Canada Southern	35¼	35½	35¾	..	11	
174 Apr. 19	138	July 23	Canadian Pacific	154⅝	147⅝	147⅝	— 3⅜	22,060	
83½ Apr. 19	74½	June 30	Case (J. I.) Co. pf....	..	..	74½	..	....	
46 Aug. 19	32⅝	Feb. 20	Cent. Leather Co....	46	42¼	45¾	+ ⅛	70,950	
105¼ Aug. 19	100⅝	Jan. 7	Cent. Leather Co. pf	105¼	104½	105	+ ¼	700	
325 Jan. 22	275	July 28	Cent. R. R. of N. J.	..	..	275	..	....	
*127 July 31	*119	Jan. 6	Cent. & S. A. Tel....	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	..	100	
49⅜ Apr. 19	33⅜	July 9	Chesapeake & Ohio.	46⅜	43⅞	44⅛	— 1¾	6,750	
15⅞ Aug. 16	8	Aug. 6	Chicago & Alton....	15⅛	15	15⅜	— ⅜	400	
11¾ Apr. 17	11¾	Feb. 27	Chicago Great W. pf.	..	..	11⅜	..	....	
14¾ Apr. 19	10¼	Jan. 4	Chicago Great West.	12¾	11¾	11⅞	— ¼	2,800	
36⅝ Apr. 19	25½	May 14	Chi. Gt. West. pf....	31½	29	29	— 1¼	1,600	
98¼ Apr. 19	77⅜	July 26	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	83¾	80	80¼	— 2½	12,985	
130 Jan. 22	121¼	Aug. 21	C., M. & St. P. pf...	123⅞	121¼	121½	— 5	760	
132 Apr. 15	113½	July 10	Chi. & Northwest....	127⅛	125⅜	126	..	700	
103 July 9	103	July 9	Chi. & Northwest pf.	..	..	115	..	....	
39 Apr. 19	10½	July 28	Chi., R. I. & Pac....	24	16½	17⅜	+ 5	188,500	
115 July 9	115	July 9	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	..	..	115	..	....	
131 July 20	126	July 26	C., St. P., M. & O. pf	..	..	131	..	....	
49¾ Apr. 26	32¾	Jan. 6	Chino Copper ††....	46	44	44	— ⅛	20,750	
36 Aug. 10	25	Feb. 23	C., C., C. & St. L...	..	..	36	..	....	
65 Apr. 1	53½	Feb. 17	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	62	60¼	62	+ 2	200	
157 July 7	157	July 7	Clev. & Pittsburgh†	..	..	157	..	....	
60 Aug. 17	60	Aug. 17	Cluett, Pea. & Co....	60	60	60	..	200	
103¾ Aug. 19	98	Jan. 20	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pr	103¾	103¾	103¾	+ 2¼	100	
44⅞ Aug. 16	21¾	Jan. 5	Colorado Fuel & I..	44⅞	37¼	37¼	— 3⅜	70,400	
32 Apr. 8	24	Mar. 15	Col. & Southern....	28¾	28¾	28⅝	+ ¾	100	
54¼ Apr. 5	45	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 1st pf....	48½	48½	48½	+ 2½	100	
49½ Apr. 5	45	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 2d pf.....	..	..	48	..	....	
131⅜ Apr. 30	113⅜	Jan. 4	Consolidated Gas	128	124⅜	124⅜	— 3¾	6,700	
94⅜ Aug. 16	40¼	Jan. 4	Continental Can	94⅜	85½	85½	— 9	13,225	
104 Aug. 19	88½	Jan. 5	Continental Can pf..	104	104	104	+ ¼	350	
18¼ Aug. 18	8	Jan. 2	Corn Products Ref...	18¼	16	16	— ½	85,025	
83½ Aug. 17	65	Jan. 5	Corn Prod. Ref. pf..	83¼	82	83	+ ⅜	2,450	
49 May 7	45	July 19	Crex Carpet	..	..	45	..	....	
92¾ Aug. 7	18¼	May 10	Crucible Steel	79⅝	68¾	69¼	— 3	147,700	
106¼ July 19	90	May 10	Crucible Steel pf....	84	84	84	..	100	
125 July 22	38	Jan. 25	Cuban-Am. Sugar....	108⅜	101⅜	101¼	— ⅞	3,600	
105 July 23	93	Mar. 10	Cuban-Am. Sugar pf	122	110	112⅜	+ 3⅝	8,700	
95½ Aug. 10	86	Apr. 8	DEERE & CO. pf...	..	..	95¼	..	....	
153 Apr. 19	139¼	Aug. 20	Delaware & Hudson	142	139½	139⅝	— 2⅜	1,500	
429¾ Apr. 10	398½	Jan. 6	Del., Lack. & West.†	410	410	410	..	20	
9¼ Apr. 20	4	Jan. 12	Den. & Rio Grande.	6¼	6	6	+ ⅛	320	
18¾ Apr. 19	6½	Jan. 7	Den. & Rio Gr. pf..	8	7	7	— 5½	200	
7¾ Apr. 9	4	Feb. 3	Des M. & Ft. Dodge	..	..	6¼	..	....	
20½ Mar. 4	20½	Mar. 4	Des M. & Ft. D. pf..	..	..	20½	..	....	
115½ June 28	112	Feb. 2	Detroit Edison	114	114	114	..	95	
*70 July 23	*70	July 23	Det. & Mackinac....	..	..	*70	..	....	
62 Aug. 17	52¼	Apr. 1	Detroit United Ry..	62	62	62	+ 3¼	125	
10¾ Aug. 19	5½	Mar. 2	Distillers' Securities.	26¾	26	26	— 2½	16,125	
24½ July 15	16	June 25	Dome Mines	22½	20½	20½	— 1	9,200	
5⅝ Aug. 1	2	July 14	Dul., S. S. & Atl....	..	..	5⅝	..	....	
10 Jan. 18	4	July 20	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	8	7	8	— 2	400	
99 July 17	90¼	Apr. 29	Du Pont Powder pf..	99	99	99	..	100	
30½ Aug. 11	19¾	Feb. 24	ERIE	29¼	26⅝	26⅝	— 1	20,900	
46⅜ Apr. 19	32¾	Feb. 24	Erie 1st pf.....	45	41⅝	41⅝	— 1⅝	10,200	
37¼ Apr. 19	27	Feb. 25	Erie 2d pf.....	35	33¾	33¾	— ⅝	2,100	
60 June 12	8	Mar. 24	FED. MIN. & SM...	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ 1¼	200	
65 June 12	20	Mar. 13	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	45	41½	41½	— ½	600	
290 July 9	165	Jan. 26	GEN. CHEMICAL..	289⅜	285	286	—	90	
110½ Aug. 18	106	Mar. 1	General Chemical pf.	110¼	110½	110½	+ ¾	262	
177½ July 27	138	Mar. 3	General Electric	176¾	166	166	— 21¾	27,675	
22¾ Aug. 12	82	Jan. 2	General Motors	220½	200	201¾	—18½	10,800	
109½ Aug. 10	90⅜	Jan. 4	General Motors pf....	109	106⅝	106⅝	— 2⅜	800	
64¼ Aug. 17	24½	Jan. 7	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	64¼	55	56	— 2¼	112,150	
108 Aug. 16	95	Jan. 14	Goodrich (B.F.)Co.pf	108	107	108	+ ½	1,000	
91 June 14	79¼	Apr. 19	Granby Consol.	..	..	88	..	....	
122¾ Apr. 19	112⅜	Jan. 2	Great Northern pf..	119⅜	116½	116½	— 2¾	4,500	
45 Aug. 19	27½	Jan. 2	G.N.ofs.for ore prop	45	39½	39½	— 1¼	188,450	
67½ June 12	45⅛	Jan. 7	Guggenheim Expl'n†	66⅝	61½	61½	— 1½	38,200	
84 Aug. 6	80	May 15	HAV. EL. RY. L. & P.	..	..	84	..	....	
100¼ Aug. 12	95	Apr. 26	Hav. El. Ry. L. & P. pf.	..	..	100¼	..	....	
175 Apr. 22	175	Apr. 22	Helme (G. W.).....	..	..	175	..	....	
172 Jan. 20	172	Jan. 20	Helme (G. W.) pf....	..	..	172	..	....	
118 Apr. 10	112	Apr. 15	Hocking Valley	..	..	112	..	....	
119 June 21	116	Feb. 24	Homestake Mining..	118½	118¼	118¼	+ ¼	160	
113 Apr. 19	99	July 7	ILLINOIS CENT...	102¼	100⅝	100⅝	— 1⅝	600	
38¼ Aug. 18	16⅝	Jan. 2	Inspiration Copper††	38¼	32	32¾	+ ⅞	164,110	
24⅜ Apr. 29	10⅝	Jan. 19	Inter.-Met. vot. t. c.	21¾	19¼	19¾	..	17,800	
77⅞ June 22	49	Jan. 19	Inter.-Met. pf.	73½	73½	73½	— 2½	100	
21⅝ July 30	18⅞	July 10	Inter. Cen. Corp'n..	21⅜	19¾	19⅞	..	18,550	
76½ June 24	70	July 10	Inter. Con. Cor. pf..	74	71¼	72¼	+ ¼	8,800	
21½ Aug. 18	5½	Mar. 31	Int. Agricultural....	21¼	18¼	18¾	+ 2¼	11,000	
41¼ Aug. 19	8	Mar. 15	Int. Agricultural pf.	41¼	30	39½	+ 9¼	7,525	
114 June 4	90	May 10	Int. Harv., N. J....	108	105½	105½	— ⅝	1,800	
117 Jan. 9	109⅝	May 28	Int. Harv., N. J., pf.	..	..	110	..	....	
80 Apr. 10	55	Feb. 20	Int. Harv. Corp.....	..	..	70	..	....	
114 Jan. 14	90½	Mar. 6	Int. Harv. Corp. pf.	..	..	99¼	..	....	
12 Apr. 19	8	Jan. 6	International Paper.	10⅝	9¼	9¼	— ¼	1,400	
43 Apr. 19	33	Feb. 24	Internat. Paper pf..	38½	37	37	— 2¼	450	
10 Feb. 16	6	Feb. 4	Iowa Central	..	..	6⅝	..	....	
18 Feb. 13	18	Feb. 13	Iowa Central pf.....	..	..	18	..	....	
68⅛ May 5	65	Feb. 4	K C., FT. S. & M. pf.	..	..	68¼	..	....	
29⅝ Aug. 12	20⅝	Feb. 24	Kan. City Southern.	28⅝	25¼	25¼	— 2⅜	11,500	
60½ Apr. 20	54⅞	Feb. 24	Kansas City So. pf.	59¼	57⅛	58⅜	+ ⅜	2,100	
88 Apr. 26	77½	Feb. 20	Kayser (Julius) & Co	78	78	78	..	100	
109 Apr. 19	107	Jan. 13	Kayser(Julius)1st pf.	..	..	106	..	....	
*6½ Feb. 15	*6¼	Feb. 15	Keokuk & Des M....	..	..	*6¼	..	....	
123 Apr. 30	122⅝	May 24	Kings Co. E. L. & P..	123½	123¼	123¼	..	12	
150 Aug. 19	90	Jan. 18	Kresge (S. S.) Co...	150	144¾	150	+ 5	700	
110 June 12	105¼	Feb. 15	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf	..	..	110	..	....	
56½ Aug. 9	28	Jan. 7	LACK. STEEL.....	55⅛	51½	52½	— 1	5,800	
106 Apr. 13	92⅜	Jan. 15	Laclede Gas	102	102	102	..	112	
9⅝ Apr. 21	5	Jan. 5	Lake Erie & West...	6½	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛	200	
23¼ Apr. 22	19	May 27	Lake Erie & W. pf..	..	..	19¼	..	....	
148 Aug. 19	129¼	Feb. 24	Lehigh Valley†.....	143¾	141¼	141⅞	+ ⅝	5,600	
231 Apr. 22	207	Jan. 9	Liggett & Myers....	..	..	229	..	....	
119½ Jan. 21	113¾	Jan. 5	Liggett & Myers pf.	118	118	118	— 1	248	
39 Jan. 20	30	Jan. 11	Long Island†	36	32½	36	+ 3	1,000	
31 Jan. 11	16	Feb. 17	Loose-Wiles Biscuit.	19	19	19	..	116	
105¼ Jan. 13	86	Feb. 20	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	90¼	90¼	90¼	— 2¾	100	
65 Mar. 11	60	June 15	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	..	..	60	..	....	
184 Mar. 8	163½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co....	..	..	176¼	..	....	
118 Jan. 19	112¼	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	..	..	114⅛	..	....	
125½ Apr. 20	104½	July 8	Louis. & Nashville..	114⅛	113⅜	114	+ ¼	300	
62⅞ May 6	72⅜	Jan. 11	MACKAY COS.	76¼	76¼	76¼	..	140	
69¾ Jan. 19	65	Feb. 25	Mackay Cos. pf....	68	68	68	..	140	
2 Feb. 9	2	Feb. 9	Manhattan Beach...	..	..	2	..	....	
129 Apr. 23	125	June 25	Manhattan El. gtd..	127	127	127	..	100	
60¼ Apr. 23	50	Jan. 28	Manhattan Shirt	..	..	51	..	....	
103⅜ June 10	101	Apr. 27	Manhattan Shirt pf.	..	..	102	..	....	
68 Apr. 14	15¼	Jan. 6	Maxwell Motors....	49	40¼	40½	— ⅜	48,000	
92⅝ Aug. 18	43¼	Jan. 2	Max. Motors 1st pf..	92⅝	86½	86½	— ½	21,084	
44 May 5	18	Jan. 6	Max. Motors 2d pf..	46	34½	34½	— ½	26,875	
56 Mar. 2	35	July 12	May Dept. Stores...	..	..	38	..	....	
98¼ Mar. 15	94⅞	Apr. 27	May Dept. Stores pf.	95	95	95	— 1	100	
97 Apr. 26	51	Jan. 9	Mexican Petroleum.	87¾	79	79¾	— 1½	105,550	
94 Apr. 26	67	Jan. 15	Mex. Petroleum pf..	85¼	82½	82½	+ 2½	800	
29⅛ Apr. 26	17¼	Jan. 6	Miami Copper††....	26½	24⅞	25¼	+ ⅝	8,400	
*100 Feb. 8	*100	Feb. 8	Michigan Central...	..	..	*100	..	....	
19⅜ Feb. 15	10½	Jan. 11	Minn. & St. Louis..	15½	15	15	..	200	
49 Feb. 15	25	Jan. 18	Minn. & St. L. pf...	35	35	35	— 2	150	
124 Aug. 11	103	Jan. 4	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	120	120	120	..	40	
132 Apr. 19	123	June 8	M., St.P. & S.S.M.pf.	132	132	132	..	15	
75 Mar. 3	75	Mar. 3	M., St.P. & S.S.M.li.	..	..	75	..	....	
15¼ Apr. 19	5	July 16	Mo., Kan. & Texas..	8¼	7	7	— ⅜	1,400	
40 Apr. 5	13¾	July 19	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	18½	16½	16¼	— 1½	600	
18¼ Apr. 19	1⅜	July 27	Missouri Pacific ...	3½	1⅜	3	+ 1⅛	27,225	
53¾ Apr. 23	42	Jan. 4	Montana Power	51½	49	50⅞	+ 1⅝	1,000	
103⅜ Aug. 16	99	Jan. 29	Montana Power pf..	103⅜	102¾	103⅜	..	400	
112½ Apr. 6	112	Apr. 16	Montgom. W.&Co.pf.	..	..	112	..	....	
176½ Apr. 30	167½	Mar. 16	Morris & Essex†....	162	162	162	..	33	
126 Jan. 27	120	June 23	NASH., C. & ST. L.	120	120	120	..	200	
132 Jan. 22	116	Apr. 3	National Biscuit ...	..	..	122	..	....	
126 Jan. 28	119	May 25	National Biscuit pf.	..	..	124	..	....	
82 Aug. 19	68	Mar. 25	Nat. Cloak & Suit..	82	73½	81¼	+ 9¾	6,215	
106⅜ Apr. 18	100¼	Mar. 27	Nat. C. & S. pf....	103	104½	106	+ ⅞	465	
29⅝ Aug. 18	9½	Jan. 4	Nat. Enamel. & S....	29⅝	24½	25	— 2⅞	24,800	
90 July 27	79	Apr. 1	Nat. Enam. & S. pf.	89	88	89	+ 1	300	
70⅜ May 1	44	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead	66	60	60	— 4	6,450	
111½ Aug. 20	104⅜	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead pf.....	111½	110	111½	+ 4¼	500	
23 Jan. 5	18	May 12	Nat. Ry. of M. 1st pf	19	..	19	..	....	
7⅞ June 4	4⅜	July 28	Nat. Ry. of M. 2d pf	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛	100	
16⅞ Apr. 27	11⅜	Jan. 24	Nevada Con. Cop.†††	15	14⅜	14⅜	..	2,820	
137⅝ Aug. 19	56½	Feb. 26	New York Air Brake	137⅜	115½	126⅜	+10⅜	73,125	
92⅜ Jan. 22	81½	Mar. 1	New York Central..	91⅜	88¼	88¼	— 2¼	9,200	
38½ Apr. 9	30	June 29	N. Y., Chi. & St. L..	..	..	33	..	....	
75 Aug. 11	75	Aug. 11	N.Y.,C. & St.L.1stpf	..	..	75	..	....	
*116 Apr. 5	*112	Feb. 2	N. Y., Lack. & W....	..	..	*112	..	....	
71¼ Apr. 21	43	Feb. 25	N. Y., N. H. & H...	64½	62	62	— 2	5,200	
25 Apr. 20	21¾	Jan. 6	N. Y., O. & West...	26¾	24½	24½	— 2	2,400	
25 Feb. 15	15½	May 5	Norfolk Southern...	..	..	17	..	15,650	
109¼ Aug. 10	99½	Jan. 4	Norf. & Western....	108½	105⅜	105⅜	— 2⅜	2

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LONDON STILL HOLDS WORLD TRADE FOCUS

National City Bank Sees Little Hope for New York Winning First Financial Place.

BRITAIN HOLDING HER OWN

Regains Nearly All Commerce Lost in Early Months of War—Our Business Grows, Too.

The theory of many optimists that the trade centre of the world, as a result of the European war, will be brought to New York, is not borne out by the experts of the National City Bank, who have been compiling trade statistics for many months.

In today's issue of The Americas, published by the bank, it is specifically stated as a conclusion that there is no indication as a result of the war that the world-map of overseas trade will be greatly changed. Despite the bid of the United States for new business, the preponderance of world trade is still safely focused in the English Channel and England is rapidly recovering all the ground which she lost. The readjustment of business, according to the bank's statisticians, probably contrary to the popular view, will not wait until after the war but is already well under way.

England has not been asleep, as the figures show, having started last January to regain what she lost in the first six months of the war. This summary of England's success, despite the submarines, is contained in the article:

> In order to obtain a clear view of the development of world trade since the reconstruction period set in it is of advantage to see what England is doing in foreign trade. Since the first of the year her export business has recovered steadily till it was only something like 18 per cent. below the 1914 volume in June. Her imports have been kept from 8 to 20 per cent. above last year's, in increasing ratio since the beginning of Germany's submarine activities.
>
> Her export of English products has been as follows: January, £28,247,502, which was 40.9 per cent. below 1914; February, £26,176,837, which was 36.5 per cent. below; March, £30,084,860, or 32.2 below; April, £32,169,733, or 19.4 per cent. below; May, £33,618,992, or 20 per cent. below, and June at about the May figure and only 16½ per cent. below.

Moreover, according to the statistics, England has practically returned to her normal state as the leader in re-export or "middleman" business. Last January this business dropped 28.1 per cent. below normal. In May it was only 1.2 per cent. below normal, having gained steadily at the rate of about $7,000,000 a month. This feat in readjustment is all the more remarkable because by the British Orders in Council the re-export of wool, rubber, and metals has been limited.

As for the United States, the statisticians found that she was "doing very well." This country, with its limited merchant shipping facilities, increased her trade in every direction. The article adds:

> With a greatly decreased tonnage of ships sailing direct to the continents other than Europe, having no merchant marine of our own to open up full communications for direct trade, we have increased our commerce with South America, Asia, Africa, and Oceania nearly a third, says the article. We have steadily gained in our sales to these continents month by month, till June has shown a rate of movement that bids fair to bring our increases of export to the peaceful parts of the world up to an aggregate between $400,000,000 and $500,000,000 bigger for the calendar year 1915 than it was in 1914, and certainly more than $300,000,000 greater than our normal sales to these parts of the world have been. Although we have not been able to take the principal focus of world trade across the Atlantic from the British Channel into New York Bay, much new trade is taking our direction.
>
> In this recovery of ability to buy and necessity of buying among the countries at peace the United States has, month by month, improved its position as a vendor of manufactured and other products. We have found new trade everywhere. The percentages of the increase of our selling to the peaceful continents seem flattering. We have done our part right well in buying from other countries. June statistics of commerce show our exports to all the world outside of Europe 30 per cent. above those of June, 1914, our imports 26 per cent. above. It should not be forgotten that we had a balance of trade against us in our commerce with that part of the world of $26,023,897, compared with $21,868,080 the June a year before.

Referring to the exports to Europe, under which our much-talked of war consignments are included, the article, listed, the Americas says:

> No one can regard the trade with Europe as anything to be more than temporarily counted on. We are selling upward of $100,000,000 worth of raw and manufactured products a month to Europe now. A little analysis discloses alone, a minute examination of May's exports shows an increase over May, 1914, of $94,450,838 in munitions and merchandise available for war purposes in European buying. That includes increased shipments of food of various kinds.
>
> One might say that $100,000,000 is the limit of Europe's war buying and figure an actual increase in Europe's purchases of the merchandise of peace, but such a thing seems hardly reasonable to believe. The increases in separate items probably do not represent all the war-buying. War-buying no doubt accounts for more than the increase. And, in any case, we can not depend upon Europe's demand. Any one of a number of contingencies may make great changes in it. The sales of war materials are too big a part of Europe's trade with us to commit us to take comfort in the big export to her.
>
> The article adds that those sales "spell a troublesome readjustment that we must face when the peace comes."

Schwab to Build at Cape May.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Aug. 22.—As a result of the visit of Charles M. Schwab last Thursday in company with Russian and English army officers, it is announced that the Bethlehem Steel Company will build a $30,000 factory near its shell-proving grounds at Cape May Point. The plant will be used for the manufacture of powder and shells.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

Washington, Aug. 22.—Forecasts:

N. and S. Car.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; gentle w. winds, becoming variable.

Ga.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; gentle n. w. winds, becoming variable.

Fla.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; gentle, variable winds, mostly s. over n. w. and e. over s.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; gentle to moderate s. winds on the coast.

La.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; gentle to moderate s. winds.

East. Texas—Fair Mon. Tues. cloudy, probably thunder showers in n. w.; moderate s. e. to s. winds.

West. Texas—Fair Mon., thunder showers at night or Tues.

Okla.—Fair Mon., showers at night or Tues.

Ark.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Tenn.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Ky.—Fair Mon., thunder showers at night or Tues.

Ohio—Fair and warmer Mon. Tues. cloudy, probably thunder showers; gentle w. winds, becoming variable.

Ind.—Cloudy Mon., thunder showers at night or Tues.; gentle, shifting winds.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy Mon., thunder showers at night or Tues.; gentle, shifting winds, mostly s. over s.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Mon., probably thunder showers in w. Tues. showers; gentle, shifting winds.

Ill.—Showers Mon.; Tues. cloudy and cooler in n., possibly showers in s.

Mo.—Showers Mon.; Tues. cloudy in n., probably showers and cooler in s.

Wis.—Showers Mon.; Tues. probably fair and cooler.

Minn.—Fair in w., showers in e. Mon.; cooler; Tues. fair and continued cool.

Iowa—Cloudy in w., showers in e. and cen. Monday; cooler; Tues. fair and continued cool.

N. Dak. and S. Dak.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; cooler Mon.

Neb.—Cloudy and cooler Mon.; probably showers in s. w.; Tues. cloudy in e., probably unsettled in w.

Kan.—Unsettled Mon. and Tues.; probably showers; cooler Mon.

GOLD YIELD $94,531,800.

1914 Production $5,647,400 in Excess of the Previous Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The total production of gold in the United States in the calendar year 1914 was $94,531,800, according to a statement today by Robert W. Wooley, Director of the Mint. In the same time silver to the value of $40,067,700 was produced. The production of gold was $5,647,400 and of silver $3,126,400 greater than production for the year before.

The decrease in the gold production was mainly in two States, Nevada, $441,200, and Utah, $193,300, while the increase was in Colorado, $1,792,700; Alaska, $1,345,900; California, $1,010,800, and Montana, $822,700.

The largest gain in silver was in Idaho, $1,712,500; California, $331,400; Arizona, $291,700; Alaska, $276,100, and Utah, $243,200.

NEW KENNECOTT VEIN.

Copper Companies Increase Yield—New District Explored.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 22.—Extraordinary developments are reported from the Kennecott copper mine, where a sixty-foot vein is said to have been discovered on the 500-foot level, running 70 per cent. copper.

Tamarack has raised its tonnage to 1,200 tons daily.

In the year ended June 30 Granby Consolidated produced 26,705,928 pounds of copper, and in addition 415,806 ounces of silver and 32,126 ounces of gold.

South Lake has day and night shifts at work. This mine's recovery is said to be around twenty-one pounds of copper per ton of rock.

The Lake Copper Company is recovering at present about twenty pounds of copper to the ton of rock. The output is to be doubled, 300 additional men being put at work.

Shannon produced 928,000 pounds of copper in July, which compared with 1,018,000 pounds in June. Holidays and storms are assigned as causes for the reduced output.

Anaconda has started mining in the Tropic mine and is unwatering the Nettie.

The Tuolumne mine has been unwatered and, after some minor repair work, will resume shipments.

Unusually rich rock is said to have been struck in the Algomah mine, and there is reported to be great interest taken in the property at the Lake.

The Garfield smelter in July turned out between 18,000,000 and 19,000,000 pounds of copper.

It is stated that the 3,000-foot level of North Butte's Edith May mine is showing finely, both in the east and west drifts.

The mill run of New Arcadian ore yielded 34.2 pounds of mineral per ton.

A new district is being explored north of Butte, where both lead and copper are in evidence.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Aug. 21, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El.	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	14	16
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	50	55
Alb. & Sus. '39	1,400,000	2½	S	M. & S.	80	90
A.G.& E. ($50)	3,500,000	12	Q	July 1, 15	104	107
Do pf. ($50)	1,669,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	48½	50
Am. L. & Tr.	15,355,141	2½	Q	Aug 2, 15	324	328
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	108	110
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	Q	Jun 1, 15	60½	62
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	July 1, 15	81	82¼
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,995,000	¾	Q	July 1, 14	30	35
Do pf.	1,714,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	63	66
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	6½	7½
Do. 1st pf. 7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	59	60
Do 6%pc.pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	15½	18½
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33.	1,900,000	3	S	M. & N.	83	88
Ashev. L.&P. 1st s.f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	95
Au. & Shr.El. 1st rf.5s,'42	1,480,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93
Au.-Atk. R.& El. s.f. mg. 5s, '35.	3,284,000	2½	S	J. & D.	50	60
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40.	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	..	93
Bal. Co. Wat. & El.5s,'46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91½	94
Bir. R., L. & P.C. 4½s,'54	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	87	89
B'f.C.1st5s,'32	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101	102
Buf. G. El.5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100	..
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Cal. El. G.pf	2,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	72	77
Cal. R. & P..	2,800,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	85	90
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 15	88¼	88¾
Capital Tr. 1st 5s, '47.	5,683,500	2½	S	J. & D.	106⅝	107
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	95
Chas. Con.R. G. & E.($50)	2,523,900	..	..	.....	45	50
Do 5s, '90..	1,762,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	90	92
C.L.H.&P.5s.	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	100
Cl.R.1st5s, '51	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100½	101
Colo. Power	11,000,000	..	..	.....	17	19
Do 7% pf.	425,000	1¾	Q	Jun 15,15	93	95
Do 5s, '53..	4,150,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	87
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s, '36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87	92
C. R., G. & E. pf.	831,600	1½	Q	July 1, 15	80	..
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	18,000,000	1	Q	Aug 2, 15	40	52
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	77	80
Com. Power 1st 5s, '24.	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	100
C.G., E.L.&P. (Balt.) 4½s.	13,360,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	86½	87
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jul 15, 15	71	72
Do 1st 5s, tax ex	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	100¾
C. P. (Minn.) 1st rf. 5s, '36	12,936,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29..	7,179,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	91
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22..	3,431,480	2½	S	A. & O.	91	94
East. P. & L. conv. 5s, '18	13,487,100	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 15	114	115
Ec.L.& P. 1st mtg. 5s, '36	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94	98
El. Bd. & S. pf	1,500,000	..	..	.....	80	85
El. B. & S. pf	5,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	98½	100
Emp. District Elec. pf.	1,003,900	..	..	.....	60	70
Do 5s.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	72	76
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21..	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	88	91
Ev. G. & E.L. 1st 5s, '32..	1,230,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	96
Ez. Sg. W. G. & E. 6s	297,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Fed. L. & T.	4,750,000	..	..	.....	16	19
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	56	62
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s.	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94½	96
G. Wn. Pow. 1st 5s, '46..	22,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	81	82½
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	..
Int. R. of B. B. Div.5s,'31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101½	102
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	..
B. & N. F. Co. of N. 5s.	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	..
I. St. El. Cor. 1st ln. 6s, '33	1,391,000	3	S	M. & S.	95	97½
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	..	60
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '23.	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	96
J. C., H. & P. 4s, '49	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	74	75½
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30..	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	80	91
K. C., R. & L.	9,543,080	..	..	.....	24	25
Do pf.	9,407,500	1¼	..	Mar 1, 11	43	47
Do 1st ref.5s	10,200,000	1½	S	M. & N.	84	87
K. C. B. L. 6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	100½	101½
K. C. E.4s,'22	2,499,000	2	S	J. & J.	70	75
K. C. Met.S. R. cn. 1st 5s, '13	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	87	90
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26..	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	83	85
K. G. & E. pf	1,500,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	98	100
Do. 5s of '22	3,210,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	96½
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '33	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	99½	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '39.	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92½	96
Lincoln Gas & Elec.	2,250,000	..	..	.....	10	20
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s, '21	547,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	..
Do. ext. 1st & ref. 5s.	324,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	97
Mobile Elect. 1st 5s, '46..	1,696,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	90¼
Mobile E. pf.	852,500	1¾	Q	Aug 15,15	88	91
Musk's G. & E. pf.	1,438,500	1½	Q	Jun 1, 15	85	90
Do 1st & ref 5s, '26..	1,035,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	95
Nashville R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Jun 30,15	58	62
Do.con.5s,'53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95½	97
Do ref.5s,'58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	82	84
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48..	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	77	78
N. O. L. & P. 5s, '31..	4,745,000	3	S	J. & J.	83	88
N. O. L. & P. pf.	4,385,000	..	..	.....	10	13
Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jul 15, 15	47	52
N. St. Power	5,975,000	..	..	.....	25	30½
Do pf.	3,386,700	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	84½	86
N.T.Tr.5s,'33.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
N. Y., West'r LG'M4s,2001	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	78	79½
Okl. Ry. 5s,'41	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	87½
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28.	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	96
O. & C.B.R. & B. 1st 5s,'28	1,869,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	..
Ont. Power.	10,000,000	1¼	Q	Jun 1, 15	58	62
Do 1st 5s,'43)	9,783,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92	92¾
Do deb.6s,'21	2,985,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93½	94½
O.E.Ry.5s,'33.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97
Ozark P.&W. Port.(Ore.)R. 1st mtg.5s,'30	1,500,000	..	..	.....	15	20
Pat. El. Pwr. 1st 5s, '29..	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	95
Do con.5s,'36	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	106	106½
P.G.El.5s.'33.	5,300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	101
Pub. S. C.cfs	8,000,000	½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Rep. R. & L. Co. pf.	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	102½	103½
Do pf.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	10	13
Roch. R & L. 5s, '54, tax ex. N. Y..	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Rock. L. & P. 5s, '58.	650,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	97
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	87	90
St. Jo.(Mo.)R. L., H. & P. 5s, '37.	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	96
Sgn. Val. Tr. 6s, '20..	715,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	..
Salt. L. & Ogd. 1st 5s, '34..	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	96
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39.....	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93½	96
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '22....	106,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23..	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94½	97
Scrant. Elect. 5s, '32	1,100,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
Scrn. Ry($50)	2,060,200	..	..	.....	60	70
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1½	S	J. & J.	62½	70
Scran.E.5s,'37	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101½
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29.	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94½	97
Seattle L'ting & Pr. '49	4,525,500	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	90	92½
Sierra & S.F. Pr. 1st5s,'49	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	82	85½
So. Cal. Ed..	10,400,000	1½	Q	Aug 15,15	70	73
Do pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	94	96
Do gen.5s,'39	12,309,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92¼	95
S.W.P.& L.pf	1,585,000	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 15	85	100
So. Pwr.5s,'30	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
Stan. G. & E. ($50).....	9,343,150	..	..	.....	54½	56
Do pf. ($50).	12,784,950	1¾	Q	Jun 15,15	$23	$24½

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Aug. 21, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s, '31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	80	84½
Syra. L. & Pr. col. tr.5s,'54	6,479,490	2½	S	J. & J.	78	81
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33.....	846,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	101
Tenn. R., L. & P.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	4	6
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	21	26
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37.....	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
Un. El. & P. (Bal.)4½s,'29	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91	93
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49..	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	81½	82¼
U. L. & Rys.	6,899,300	..	..	.....	38	41
Do 1st pf..	7,713,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	67	70
Utica & M.V. 1st 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2½	S	M. & S.	89	93
Utah Sec. Cor.	27,500,000	..	..	.....	12	15
Do 6s, '22...	16,927,000	3	S	M. & S.	78½	80
Wash. H. & E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 15	86	89
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¼	Q	Jun 1, 15	81	82
Do cn. 4s,'51	11,642,350	2	S	J. & D.	81½	81¾
West'n Pow.	14,670,000	..	..	.....	14	16½
Do 6% pf.	7,080,000	..	..	.....	47	50
Wheeling Tr.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	88	93
Wis. Ed'n Co.	25,000 sh	1.75	S	Jun 1, 15	$43	$46
Do db. 6s,'24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	93	95

*Ex dividend. †In scrip. ‡Also 2% in common stock.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Aub. G. 1st 5s	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Bay City Gas 1st 5s, '20..	375,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	100
Cat. Pr. & C. Co. 5s, '27..	1,384,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	101½
Cities Serv.	14,718,330	½	..	July 1, 14	44	47
Do pf.	26,168,428	½	..	July 1, 14	52	55
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	98
Con. Wat. Co. of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Do db.5s,'30.	1,240,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	95
Day. Gas 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	98
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s.	5,889,900	2½	S	M. & N.	91	93
Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20..	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	Jun 1, 15	125	130
Jack. Gas 1st 5s, '37.....	350,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	99
Ka'mazoo. G. 1st 5s, '20..	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	98
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	.....	10	11
Do 1st 6s,'16	1,800,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	95
Do 2d 6s,'18	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	45	55
Kings Co. Lt 1st 5s, tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
N. Am. 5s,'48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98½	100
N. Y. & Q. C. 1st 5s, '32..	840,000	2½	S	Mar 1, 15	92	96
Okla G. & E. 5s, '29.....	2,563,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92	95
Pac. G. & E.	32,100,300	½	..	Apr 13,14	44½	45
Pat. Gas.....	9,621,300	1½	Q	Aug 16,15	84½	86
New pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 16,15	84	85
Plainfield U. Wat. 5s, '31	550,000	2½	S	M. & S.	102	103
Port. G. & C. 5s.....	5,388,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53..	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	99¼
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23..	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103¼
Do deb. 5s..	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101¾	102¾
Sth'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102½	103½
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946..	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Wash. G. ($20)	2,600,000	6	Q	Aug 2, 15	72	72¼
Wash'ton G. S., 760.....	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	104½	106½

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Aetna Explo.	$4,800,000	..	..	.....	130	140
Do pf.	2,800,000	1¾	Q	Apr 25,15	75	85
Am. B. Note	4,495,738	1	Q	Aug 16,15	34	37
Do pf. ($50)	4,495,780	1½	Q	July 1, 15	47	49
Am. Brass	15,000,000	a2½	Q	Aug 2, 15	176	182
Am. Chicle.	8,000,000	1	M	Aug 20,15	98	103
Do pf.	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	86	89
Am. Dist. Tel. Co. of N. J. 5s.	9,965,351	1	Q	Apr 29,15	62	66
Am. Graph's.	2,627,550	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	69	71
Do pf.	2,096,630	1¾	Q	Aug 16,15	81	83
Atlas Powder	3,000,000	1¾	Q	Jun 10,15	220	230
Bab. & Wil'x	15,000,000	1¾	Q	J.A.J.O	95½	97½
Bliss, EW.Co	1,500,000	12½	Q	July 1, 15	350	375
Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '23.	1,200,000	2	S	July 1, 15	135	145
Bord. C. M.	21,264,400	4	S	Aug 1,15	108	112
Do pf.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 15,15	104½	107
Braden Cop.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	7⅞	8
Bush Term.	5,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	70	..
Can C. & Fy	3,975,000	..	..	.....	95	100
Can. Explos.	3,404,300	1	Q	Jun 30,15	325	375
Do pf.	4,050,000	2	S	Jul 15,15	105	115
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,15	138	142
Childs	3,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 10,14	43	48
Do pf.	2,499,900

PLAN MOVIE PLANT TO COST $2,000,000

G. W. Lederer Offers 10 Per Cent. of Profits to Flushing if Section Is Named Film City.

TO COVER 2 SQUARE MILES

Largest Studio in East Will Be Built of Belgian Glass—Lake for "Undersea" Pictures.

A syndicate headed by George W. Lederer, the theatrical producer, and John W. Rapp is planning to invest $2,000,000 in a big moving picture establishment on a fifty-acre tract of land in the College Point section of Long Island, adjoining Flushing, and wants the Board of Aldermen to grant permission to rename the section Film City, N. Y. Such a proposal has been prepared, and the backers are willing to turn over to the citizens of Flushing 10 per cent. of the profit of the plant for ornamental improvements if the concession is granted. Mr. Lederer said that petitions signed by 2,000 residents of the section, who favored the proposition, had been obtained.

The city is to be built whether the Aldermen grant permission for the change of name or not, however, and the promoters make the representation that it will be about the biggest and most complete establishment of its kind in the country. The site, they say, is ideal for a Film City, which will prove a big show place and give pleasure to thousands as well as make possible the production of the most elaborate scenes for the moving picture fans. Options have been obtained on property adjoining the tract now controlled by Mr. Lederer and Mr. Rapp, and it is expected that Film City will cover about two square miles when the project is completed. It is the plan to build up a community there which will play an important part in the life of the city.

The site of the main property is within five minutes' travel of Fountain Square, Flushing, and within easy reach by automobile and train of Times Square and the theatrical district.

According to the information given out yesterday a studio of Belgian glass, covering the largest floor area of any studio in the East, will be built for the "city" by Edward Kinsila, who constructed the present studio of the Peerless Company, at Fort Lee, N. J. The site owned by the concern includes a half-mile strip of timber land. The property reaches to the East River and to the Sound, thus making it possible for the concern to use, in its pictures, all passing craft. Another feature will be a menagerie of tame and wild animals.

"Our Film City," said Mr. Lederer yesterday, "will have every human and artificial agency necessary for the quick and thorough making of films. We have in our plans an artificial lake, counterfeiting nature in its undersea life, flora, and faunae, which will enable us to obtain the most delicate submarine effects, and a host of other inventions of clear thinkers identified with film production will be among the other advantages of our equipment. In fact, the College Point film city will be designed to embrace the very best conditions and devices for the manufacture of films."

Mr. Lederer became interested in the film business several years ago, when he associated himself with H. E. Aitken and the Mutual Film Corporation. Recent feature productions he had made on his own account include "The Fight," based on Bayard Veiller's drama, and a production of Ethel Barrymore's success, "Sunday," with Reine Davis in the leading rôle. Among the successful stage productions which were placed to Mr. Lederer's credit before he went into the film business were "Madame Sherry," "The Telephone Girl," "The Belle of New York," "The Whirl of the Town," and others.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—There are some slight indications of a tropical disturbance near the Island of Dominica, but its character is as yet unknown. The southwest storm of the present week has reached East Ontario with greatly diminished intensity, and the precipitation resulting therefrom during the last twenty-four hours extends from the Upper Ohio Valley and the south upper lake region eastward to the coast. Moderate temperatures still continue east of the Rocky Mountains and high temperatures to the westward except on the coast. There will be showers Monday in New England and Western New York, followed by fair weather Tuesday.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday: North Atlantic, moderate south; Middle Atlantic, moderate south and southwest; South Atlantic, gentle to moderate southwest except east off South Florida Coast; East Gulf, gentle to moderate, mostly south.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

West Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy and warmer Monday; Tuesday partly cloudy.

West New York—Partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday.

East New York—Partly cloudy south, showers central and north Monday; Tuesday fair.

New England S[illegible]—Showers Monday; Tuesday fair.

New Jersey, Delaware, East Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Monday; Tuesday fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	68	70	4 P. M.	82	77
6 A. M.	67	70	6 P. M.	83	77
9 A. M.	73	72	9 P. M.	76	74
12 M.	76	78	11 P. M.	77	72

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 74; for the corresponding date last year it was 72; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 76.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 71; at 8 P. M. it was 75. Maximum temperature, 79 degrees at 4:30 P. M.; minimum, 69 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 98 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 72 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 20.81 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.77 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. 2:35—2,764 B'way; A. R. Ackett.....Slight
10:21—983 Jennings St.; S. Bittle.....Slight
P. M.
12:10—101 W. 141 St.; Geo. Herman.....$50
1:00—77 W. 101 St.; John Murray.....Slight
2:00—239 W. 145 St.; J. Sheilfinger.....Slight
2:50—2,578 8 Av.; not given.....Slight
5:30—3265 Broome St.; Mary Amonio.Slight
6:20—303 West 117th St.; Abel Cohn..Slight
7:00—290 2 St.; not given.....Slight
7:45—69 Stanton St., Max Summer.....Slight
7:50—159-161 Ridge St., Abr. Levy.....None
10:45—51 Franklin St., Jos. Castillo.Slight
11:55—1,339 Av. A; Ward, Delknat & Son.....Slight

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West.) New Zealand, (especially addressed) (via San Francisco)—Ventura .....Aug. 26
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Manoa..Aug. 26
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand and Australia, (except West.) (via Vancouver)—Makura .....Aug. 27
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Shinyo Maru.....Aug. 30
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Sado Maru.....Sept. 2

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—LOUIS REINER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Reiner, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 16th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 22nd, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of said bankrupt thereon. WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Aug. 21, 1915.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PROFIT SHARING GROCERIES CORPORATION, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Aug. 23d, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 981 Westchester Av., Borough of Bronx, and immediately thereafter at 734 Amsterdam Av., and immediately thereafter at 1,006 Columbus Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of groceries, canned and bottled goods, coffees, teas, sugar, spices, soaps, counters, shelving, fixtures, etc.; also Receiver's right, title, and interest in and to the leases of above premises.

HUGO LEVY, Receiver.

YANKAUER & DAVIDSON, Attorneys for Receiver, 261 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAPLEVILLE WOOLEN CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Aug. 23d, 1915, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 725 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of boys' suits, safe, desk, chairs, tables, shelving, sample cases, partition, trucks, &c.

JOSEPH KRINSKY, Trustee.
LOUIS HALLE, Attorney for Trustee, 140 Nassau St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CLEMENT LOVEJOY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Aug. 23rd, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 835 Westchester Av., Borough of Bronx, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of waists, dresses, cloaks, suits, &c.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee,
45 Cedar St., N. Y.

MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Petitioning Creditors, 350 Broadway, New York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS—Suffolk, ss. PROBATE COURT.

To ANGUS MACKINTOSH, an absentee who formerly resided in Malden, in the County of Middlesex, having property in said county of Suffolk; to all persons claiming an interest in the property hereinafter named; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been presented to said Court to appoint CATHERINE G. MACKINTOSH of Malden, in the County of Middlesex, or some other suitable person, receiver of the following described property of said absentee, to wit: a certain deposit, with any accumulations thereon, with Kidder, Peabody & Co. of Boston;

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Boston, in said County of Suffolk, on the twenty-third day of September, A. D. 1915, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof by publishing this notice once in each week, for three successive weeks, in The Boston Journal and The New York Times, newspapers published in said Boston and in New York, in the State of New York, the last publication to be seven days, at least, before said Court; and by posting a copy of this notice, not less than thirty days before said Court, in two or more conspicuous public places in New York, the city in which the absentee was last known to have been, and by mailing, postpaid, at least thirty days before said Court, a copy of this notice to said absentee, addressed to him at No. 224 Ferry Street, Malden, Mass., his last known address.

Witness, ROBERT GRANT, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this twelfth day of August, in the year one thousand nine hundred and fifteen. JOHN R. NICHOLS,
Assistant Register.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22084. —In Bankruptcy.—EDWARD H. WERNBERG, Bankrupt.

Edward H. Wernberg was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 18th, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on September 3, 1915, at 10 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated August 21st, 1915.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 22,051.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PATRICK J. YOUNG, Bankrupt.

Patrick J. Young was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 10th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on September 7th, 1915, at 10 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. MACGRANE COXE,
Aug. 21, 1915. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22,002. —In Bankruptcy.—SAMUEL A. LUNINE and WILLIAM S. TUCKER, individually and as co-partners, trading as LUNINE & TUCKER, Bankrupts.

Samuel A. Lunine and William S. Tucker were duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 18th, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on September 3rd, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, August 21st, 1915.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 22,088.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH F. BLOOM, doing business as EMPIRE HOUSE FURNISHING CO. and the HOUSEHOLD SUPPLY COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Joseph F. Bloom, doing business as Empire House Furnishing Co. and the Household Supply Company, was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 25th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on September 2d, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Aug. 21, 1915. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 21923.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM WOLINSKY, Bankrupt.

William Wolinsky was duly adjudicated bankrupt on July 22d, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on September 7th, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Aug. 21, 1915. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 21,802.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROSE PROVISION CO., INC., Bankrupt.

Rose Provision Co., Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on July 22d, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on September 2d, 1915, at 10 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Aug. 21, 1915. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21,924. —In Bankruptcy.— PROFIT SHARING GROCERIES CORPORATION, Bankrupt.

Profit Sharing Groceries Corporation was duly adjudicated bankrupt on July 22nd, 1915, and an adjourned first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York on September 1st, 1915, at 3 P. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, August 20th, 1915.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 22,068.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISRALD G. HOWELL, Bankrupt.

Israld G. Howell was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 14th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York on September 2nd, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Aug. 21, 1915. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21194. —In Bankruptcy.—ABRAHAM FISHER, Bankrupt.

Abraham Fisher was duly adjudicated bankrupt on May 24th, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on Sept. 3d, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated August 21st, 1915.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the months of August and September, 1915, will be as follows:

Bankruptcy motions on Wednesday, Aug. 25; Sept. 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29.

General motions on Aug. 26; Sept. 2, 9, 15, 23, and 30, 1915.

Notes of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day.

Notes of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Philipsen<Smith, (2.) | Re Isaacs.
Re Lady Bait Cake S. | Simon<Wacht.
Baldwin<Williams. | Stand Cigar Stands Co<Schwarz.
Schlesstein<Behrens. | Oehl<Oehl.
Herseel I. R. T. | Stand Cigar Stands Co<Pearl.
Dickey<Mutual Film C | City R E Co<Ratner.
Davies<de Guzman. | Slaviz<Gollick.
Modhe<Ramsey. | Cohen<Walker & Co, Inc.
Simmons<Treuhold. | Equitable Life As Soc<Bryan.
Saunders<Saunders. | Rieser<Genung.
Marinpietri<Dock Con. | Brown<Mid-Crosstown Rwy Co.
CNY<Mirsky. | Rathbun<Rathbun.
Ferris<Manhat Nav. | Re Wilson, (Landon.)
Crose<NY Rwys Co. | Re same, (Colon.)
Platen<Nat Nass Bk. | Re same, (Dahlmeyer)
Kernochan<Jay. | Re same, (Steyskal.)
Ex rel Semmig<Hugo. | Re same, (Bartelstone)
Wheeler<Anger. | Re same, (Palmer) (2)
Dykman<CNY. | Re same, (Smith.)
Vogtlander<Vogtland'r | Bono<Bono.
Franklin Sav Bk<Witz | Schaefer<Schaefer.
Warkman<Gr N Villa. | Inniss<McGowan.
Re Cong B'nei is Dov | Dittrick<Gromer.
Re Friedrich. | Rembrandt Rty Co<Hanlon.
Schnurmacher<Laskin | Martin<Martin.
Meeg<Schermerhorn. | Dahlgren<Dahlgren.
Tableporter<Schanec-tady Rwy Co. | Re Stein.
Taishoff<Elkema. | Guthorn<W 30 St Con.
Weiss<Scherr, (2.) | Kenyeres<Kenyeres (2)
Re Schnitzer, (S W Insur Co.) | Re CNY, (Simpson.)
Blossom<Hodgens, (2.) | Baer<Dowling.
Reilly<J H Parker Co. | Re Mrs Holland, Inc.
Twitchell<Bradley Con | Ventimiglia<Elchner.
Myers<Myers. | Re Michaels.
Platen<Nat Nass Bk | Miller<Livingston.
Foan<English. | Allen<Heritage.
Neinskin<Gottlieb. | Hughes<Fath.
Wesson<Pennland Rty | Rappaport<White.
Re Rafailovich. | Gilberg<Cohon.
Mutual Life In<Parke | Seamen's Bank<Chappelle.
US Trust Co<Mela. | McLaughlin<McL'lin.
Helpershausen<Marx. | Mulholland<Otten.
Delehanty<Pell. | Schoenberger<Sch'ger.
Twombley<Twombley. | Polzin<Polzin.
Koelsch<Harper. | Happe<Wilson.
Conkling<Conkling. | Grace<Grace.
Guillett<Siegrist. | Rosenfeld<Rosenfeld.
Wilson<Anger. | Re Abramowitz.
Re Kosofsky. | Levine<Levine.
Crittenden<Crittenden. | Re Freedman (Flagler)
Kinnicutt<Weilhart. | Laurino<Laurino.
Skakatz<Jacobus. | Tepper<Tepper.
Henry<Tully. | NY Life Ins Co<Reed Realty Co.
Schleisner<Janpole & Werner Cont Co. | Sturtz<Neuhorn.
Langendorff<Lagen. | Vacuna Sales Co<J C N Mfg Co.
NY Trust Co<Carvalho | Cohen<Genat.
Sage<Warwick. | Siegel<Lechner.
Smith<Crear. | Monte<Melchior.
Moses<Moses. | Demarest<Robinson.
Simon Herzig & Sons Co<Fox. | Gallagher<A O of Hib Snow<Snow.
NY Life Ins<Weaver. | PART II.—Shearn, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.
Hecht<Burchell-J Corp | PART IV.—Recess.
Marx<Brendan Trad'g | PARTS III., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
Re Hallheimer (Kelly) | TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.
Seamen's Bk<Higgins. | PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.
Mandracchia<Tauber.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate:
Albert D Oppenheim, Lillian Rattstein, Metta B Wicheln, Elizabeth Negline, Patrick Boylan, Ellen London, Jacob H Frankenberg, Josephine G Hughes, Kate S Brown, Charles G Shaw, Gallie P Postlethwaite

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Holzman, Cohen & Co<Ernemann Photo Kino Works.
Minakakis<Korn.
Chelsea Loft Co<Emb, Bleach & Dye Co.
Neuman<Stern Bros.
Brilant<Margulies.
Re Wilson.
Segall<Rappaport.
Reid<Ackerson.
Lincoln<Traynor.
Sika & Co<Wildman.
Bush Term Bldg Co<Hydrox Chem Co.
Shea<Seybel.
Herrmann<Queens L. & T. Co.
Berlo<Bravemen.
Frends<Schelff.
Frobisher<Longuemare Car Co.
Schumer<Loeb.
Am Kalamein Wks<38 West 59th St.
Robinson<Southwest Surety Ins Co.
Strohlrdeier<Navajo Film Co.
Celenza<Greenberg (2).
Cohen<Willner.
Kokabiky<Greenstone.
Cohen<Levey.
Kutosi<Mainzer.
Lefkowitz<Westberger.
Hernhuter<Ollner.
Jacoby<McClurg.
Gold<Palasco.
Henderson<Brown.
Wolfskehl<Solomon.
Re Goldstein.
Reineri<Georgiana.
Weinberg<Schiff.
Waldo<Cort Film Co.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J. Motion calendar adjourned until Aug. 24.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.
Wills for probate:
Ellen Robinson, | William Nesbit.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Tiernan, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Tiernan, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Tiernan, J.—No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

COUNTY COURT—Tiernan, J.—Collins<Collins—Willoughby B. Dobbs.

Receiver Appointed.

COUNTY COURT—Tiernan, J.—Benjamin Oldsheim<Ellen Damon—Daniel E. Hanlon.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Callaghan, J.—Motions.
Hinze<Hipze.
Rome<Robertson.
Rich Assets Colig Co<Bache.
Charlton<B H RR.
Mackey (Acs. 1 & 2)<111 Surety Co.
Falke<Falke.
Ames<Carney.
Wise<Wise.
Cooper Co<Naumburg.
Schaffner<Hartmann.
Re Bay 7 St (Murray)
Geyer<Dasseljar.
Anderson<Anderson.
Same<Cander Rty Co.
Greenblatt<Paston Paint Co.
Rudiensky<Rudiensky.
Re Amato, (Sadott.)
Wilson<Cohen.
Wyckoff<B H RR.
Anderson<Anderson.
Prospect Home B & L Assn<Fobler.
Bourke<Kennedy.
Klein<Klein.
Burke<Burke.
Licht<Licht.
Town of N Hempstead<Leeds.
Henderson<Balz.
Montauk Brewg Co<Pazderski.
Beachford<Ellis.
Lane<Lane.
Re Fitzgerald, (Mandelbaum.)
Burton<Mentzinger.
Mundheim<Scharlach.
Masrua<Masrua.
O'Rourke<Winston.
Wheeler<Wheeler.
Oldsheim<Ellen Damon—Daniel E. Hanlon.
Ollendorf<Ollendorf.
Martenhof<Martenh't.
Garning<Gening.
Felster<Dehn.
Twarowski<Twarowski
Kasanoff<Crown.
Anderson<Candler Rty
Gilliar<Mott.
Martenhoff<Martenh't
Weissman<Bindel.
Nabochny<Nework
Spring Mat Co.
Christensen<So Pac Co
Yakaltis<B, Q Co & S RR.
Fischer<N E RR.
Schlafman<same.
Seaman<same.
Downey<same.
Fox<same.
Greenblatt<same.
Kilgallon<NY Con RR
Barber<same.
Nichols<B H RR.
Campbell<same.
Harding<same.
Mansfield<same.
Dosedla<Dosedla.
Wilson<Cohen.
Florence<Florence.
Anderson<Candler Rty
Stone<Stone.
Meyers<O'Leary.
Vincentsnysky<Nalecs
Suydam<Arcadia Rty.
Manhat Elec Sup Co<De Moss.
Van Name<Haughwout, (2.)
Schaffner<Parkvale Realty Co.
Adelstein<Landsmess.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar. 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Lucy Langan,
Catherine Harrison,
Frederick Kropp,
Alice Burke,
Barbara Weber,
Augustus B. Smith,
John Nillson,
Elizabeth H. Bliss,
Mary J. Taylor,
Daniel J. Sullivan,
Herman Busterfeld,
Anna Wachter.
Walter Carr.
Accounting of:
Jesse B. Clement,
Anna Jung,
James R. Moran.
Administration of:
Henry Riek.
Temorary admin'n:
Julius Tillinger.
Estates of:
Michael J. Donovan,
Emma C. McGeary,
Louisa Werlein.

County Court.

CIVIL—No calendar.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS St. Paul, at Liverpool, Aug. 22.
SS Lapland, at Liverpool, Aug. 22.

Sailed.

SS Espagne, from Bordeaux, Aug. 22.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:17|Sun sets..6:50|Moon sets..3:35

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:13	6:36	12:12	12:21
Governors Island	6:46	7:07	12:43	12:54
Hell Gate	8:36	8:57	2:23	2:34

Arrived—Sunday, Aug. 22.

SS Philadelphia, Liverpool, Aug. 14.
SS Duca d'Abruzzi, Naples, Aug. 11.
SS Palacine, Brixhan, Aug. 8.
SS Rotterdam, Avonmouth, Aug. 10.
SS Ros, Hull, Aug. 5.
SS Alderney, Cienfuegos, Aug. 3.
SS Falkanger, Cardiff, Aug. 5.
SS Strathgarry, Liverpool, Aug. 11.
SS Themistocles, Patras, Aug. 2.
SS Matura, Port of Spain, Aug. 14.
SS Grigzur, Boston, Aug. 11.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville, Aug. 19.
SS Buenaventura, Swansea, July 18.
SS Harpathian, Marseilles, Aug. 5.
SS Yaguez, San Juan, Aug. 11.
SS Kroonland, Colon, Aug. 6.
SS Starkad, Bordeaux, Aug. 1.
SS Palermo, Genoa, Aug. 6.
SS Grayson, San Juan, Aug. 11.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Czar	Archangel	Aug. 16
Duca degli Abruzzi	Naples	Aug. 11
Goya	Cristobal	Aug. 9
Baron Cawdor	Marseilles	July 29
Walton Hall	London	Aug. 6
Gloughton	London	Aug. 7
Bayamo	Santiago	Aug. 16
Tuscania	Glasgow	Aug. 14
Thessalonika	Bermuda	Aug. 15
Strathguiry	Havre	Aug. 7
Aldersgate	Buenos Aires	July 27
Greystock Castle	Balboa	Aug. 14
Tenadores	Colon	Aug. 14
Sixaola	Santiago	Aug. 18
Brazos	San Juan	Aug. 18
Carolyn	Colon	Aug. 15
Creole	New Orleans	Aug. 13
Philadelphian	London	Aug. 7

DUE TOMORROW.

Lancastrian	London	Aug. 12
Hathor	Havre	Aug. 12
Heilig Olav	Christiansand	Aug. 13
Chipana	Colon	Aug. 18
Lucileine	Gibraltar	Aug. 8
Taltac	Balboa	Aug. 16
Sabine	Mobile	Aug. 17
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Aug. 21
Bankdale	Brest	Aug. 11

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Nieuw Amsterdam	Rotterdam	Aug. 16
Rance	Bordeaux	Aug. 10
Lord Erne	Havre	Aug. 11
Magdalena	Rotterdam	Aug. 9
Mandeville	Jamaica	Aug. 20
Marie di Giorgio	Sams	Aug. 20
Santa Cecilie	Balboa	Aug. 17

DUE THURSDAY.

Atherstone	Havre	Aug. 13
Capac	Balboa	Aug. 18
Colbert	Marseilles	Aug. 10
El Sol	Galveston	Aug. 20
Comus	New Orleans	Aug. 21
Lord Downshire	Havre	Aug. 13
Strathavon	Barcelona	Aug. 12
Korona	Demerara	Aug. 16
Santa Marta	Colon	Aug. 19

DUE FRIDAY.

Bergensfjord	Bergen	Aug. 17
Sant Andre	St. Nazaire	Aug. 16
Cheyenne	Barrow	Aug. 16
Francesco	Hull	Aug. 18
Campine	Rotterdam	Aug. 12
El Paso	Galveston	Aug. 21
Overdale	Spezia	Aug. 15
Advance	Colon	Aug. 21
Maracaibo	San Juan	Aug. 21
Osterdyk	Rotterdam	Aug. 15

DUE SATURDAY.

Magdala	Suez	Aug. 5
Chipana	Colon	Aug. 18
Ferlo	Hull	Aug. 18
Hawaiian	Balboa	Aug. 19

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Maraval, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Fagersand, Guiana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Verona, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rio Janeiro, Barbados	9:00 A.M.	11.00 A.M.
Cristobal, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
El Norte, Galveston	—	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
C. of Columbus, Sav'h	—	3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Philadelphia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Justin, Para	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Prinz der Nederlanden, Haiti	1:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Tomasi di Savoie, Naples	—	12:00 M.
Creole, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
Munwood, Gibara	—	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

United States, Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Indian Transport, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Esperanza, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Sixaola, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Themistocles, Patras	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Lanaire, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
Grayson, San Juan	—	12:00 M.
El Cid, Algiers	—	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Cymric, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Antilla, Santiago	—	12:00 M.
Tuscania, Glasgow	—	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Duca degli Abruzzi, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Barbara, Copenhagen	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Kroonland, Balboa	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Frazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Gregory, Para	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
California, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Finn, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Medina, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
Lancastrian, London	—	12:00 M.
Pinar del Rio, Havana	—	12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
El Rio, Galveston	—	12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SUNDAY.

Czar, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., AUG. 22.

SS Maracaibo, Maracaibo to New York, was 45 miles N. of Maguez at 8 P. M. 21st.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 435 miles S. at noon.
SS Vesta, Sabine to New York, was 14 miles S. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 38 miles N. W. of Tortugas at 7 P. M.
SS Santa Cecelie, Astoria to New York, was 648 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 673 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 500 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Sabine, Mobile to New York, was 440 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Honolulan, Balboa to New York, was 590 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Colorado, Brunswick to New York, was 111 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS Brazos, San Juan to New York, was 119 miles S. at noon.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 179 miles S. at noon.
SS Guantanamo, Vera Cruz to New York, was 177 miles S. at noon.
SS Cherokee, Georgetown to New York, was 230 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 28, SS Philadelphia.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Sept. 4, SS Espagne.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Sept. 9, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 12 M. Aug. 26, SS Themistocles.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 31, SS Nieuw Amsterdam.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 7, SS Noordam.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Mapleton Park

Only 29 Min. from Municipal Bldg.
Park Row, City Hall, or
Sea Beach Subway.
Beautifully Decorated, 7-Room, Semi-Detached Brick Houses, $4,500 to $9,000.
Payments—Just like rent—little cash. Booklet No. 1
Alco Building Co., 60 Liberty St. Phone 2552 Cort.
Property Office, 20th Ave. Station (local trains). Phone 1118 Bath Beach.

BEST SECTION BROOKLYN.
71 Brooklyn Ave., Cor. Pacific St., 2 blocks from Nostrand Ave. Subway Station; 6 and 7 rooms and bath, storeroom; every modern improvement; large, light rooms. Rents, $52.50 to $70. Supt. on premises.
BULKLEY & HORTON CO.,
414 Myrtle Ave.—385 Nostrand Ave.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



MANY NEW HOUSES
JUST COMPLETED.
Prices from $3,500 to $22,500, on convenient terms. These houses are well worth inspection. We offer also villa plots of exceptional beauty, commanding extensive views, on reasonable terms.

Kew Gardens
Surrounding Kew Gardens Station.
15 Minutes From Herald Square
Via Penn.-L. I. Electric Express Service.
In the Beautiful Hills of Kew.
Information on request from **JOHN J. BRITTON,** Manhattan Building, Broadway and 34th St., New York. Telephone Greeley—5250 and 5251. Representative at Kew Gardens office at Kew Gardens Station every day. Convenient trains for inspecting Kew Gardens leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Ave. via L. I. R. R. Week Days—8:17, 9:00, 10:02, 11:03 A. M.; 12:00 noon; 12:30, 12:47, (1:15 Sat. only,) 1:24, (1:52 Sat. only,) 2:06, 2:45, 3:00, 3:43, 4:02, 4:29, 5:00, 5:13, 5:33 P. M., etc. Sundays—8:25, 9:05, 9:37, 10:40, 11:17, 11:36 A. M.; 12:35, 1:08, 1:56, 2:38, 3:03, 3:30, 4:04, 4:45, 5:27 P. M., etc. Returning at frequent intervals.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE VENICE OF NEW YORK
Thirty Minutes from "Herald Square."
All year round homes for refined people. Motor boating, bathing beach, fishing, asphalt streets; last word in lot sub-division. Will build to suit if purchased before September 30th. Titles guaranteed. For terms and particulars write or call 208 West 90th St., near Subway express. Private dancing and bathing pavilion.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.
Must dispose of my five-room bungalow. All improvements; boating, bathing and fishing; easy commuting distance; also 4 water front lots; great sacrifice; small payment down; balance cheaper than rent; no brokers. Auffurth, 243 West 34th St. Tel. 1760 Greeley.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

KEANSBURG BEACH
A REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT HERE WILL PROVE PROFITABLE.
Lots from $125
Trolley and railroad on the property. New boat landing for New York and Newark boats. Best bathing beach on Jersey coast. Boat harbor and fine fishing.

$25 Secures Two $125 Lots
$40 " " $200 "
$50 " " $250 "
$55 " " $275 "
balance in 36 monthly payments.
SEND FOR MAPS AND PRICES.
CHARLES CARR, Owner
Keansburg, N. J.
F. BRADLEY COX,
SALES AGENT,
Suite 1853, Hudson Terminal Building, NEW YORK CITY.

MADISON, N. J.
I will sell my beautiful California bungalow at sacrifice and easy terms; every improvement; ideal location; D., L. & W. R. R. A. D. Thompson, Highland Av., Madison.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

"The Land of Steady Habits"
counteracts
The City of Nervous Expenditure
As large owners of the very best Seashore and Country Real Estate in
CONNECTICUT
We offer acreage, estates, and highly restricted and improved building lots in
MILFORD, CHESHIRE, DARIEN and RIVERSIDE
at most moderate prices.
For information apply to
LAUREL BEACH LAND CO.
Country Life Permanent Exposition, Grand Central Terminal, New York City.

Madison, N. J.—D., L. & W. R. R.
Large, modern house, every improvement; plot 276x216, fine shade and shrubbery, greenhouse; will sell at great reduction or rent to right party. House and location adapted for physician specialist. OWNER, Room 708, 141 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

CENTRAL PARK WEST
Near 86th Street.
Elegant four-story house. All improvements; ideal for physician; from Oct. 1 or before. BIERHOFF, 346 Lenox Ave.

DWELLINGS TO LET | $860-$1800 and upward. 10 to 16 rooms, with 1, 2, and 3 baths. All offers submitted.
PORTER & CO., 159 W. 125 St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

7&8ROOMS
2 BATHS
RENTALS $1,380 TO $1,560
207 WEST 56TH
Between Broadway and 7th Ave.
Apply to
MOORE & WYCKOFF
546 5th Avenue
Corner 46th St. 'Phone, 1263 Bryant.

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 76th St.
Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d.
Eight large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

150 WEST 79TH ST.
Bet. Columbus & Amsterdam Aves.
12-Story Building.
One 9 Room Duplex.
One 9 Room Simplex.
Rental $2,600.

315 Central Park West
N. W. Corner of 91st St.
12-Story Building.
One 10 Room Duplex Apartment.
Rental $2,600.

587 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Cor. 136th St.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms.
Rental $900 to $1,380.

1,100 PARK AVE.
Corner 89th St.
9 Rooms.
Rental $1,600.

EDGAR A. LEVY, 505 FIFTH AVE.
Telephone 6960—Murray Hill.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

MILANO
125-127 WEST 58TH ST.
5 Rooms, Bath & Kitchenette, $1200.
7 Rooms, Bath & Extra Maid's Room, $1600.
Fireproof. All Night Elevator.
244 Riverside Drive (97th St.)
5, 7, 8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths, all light rooms, modern elevator house. $840 to $1500.
THE MARION
2612 BROADWAY (98TH ST.)
5-6 Rooms & Bath, $720-$930.
Fireproof elevator house, all improvements.
IRVINGTON 407 Central Park West
At 100th St., facing Park. Elevator house. 8 Rooms & Bath, 2 Toilets, $80-$85.
THE STANTON
9 West 91st St. Elevator House.
8 Rooms & Bath, 2 Toilets, $930-$1,100.
Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
SPENCER ARMS,
S. E. cor. Broadway & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations — maid service included, and meals served in apartments.
Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.
Most Convenient location in city.
RENTAL, $70 to $125.
Chas. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

REED HOUSE
Broadway at 121st St.

5 rooms....	$660	$720
6 rooms....	$720	$900
7 rooms....	$900	$1200

Perfect Service.
OWNER ON PREMISES.

The Piedmont
316 West 97th St.
OVERLOOKING RIVERSIDE.
6 and 7 All Light, Large Rooms. Elevator and all Improvements.
RENTS $75 UP.

3 Rooms (front)..	$60
4 Rooms.....	$65
5 "	$75

New fireproof elevator apartment house, fine location, near subway and "L" stations.
55 WEST 95TH ST.
West Side, Above 110th Street.

THE IMPERATOR
725 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
South Corner 150th St.
New 11-Story Fireproof Building.
5-6 ROOMS—2 Baths
Every Room an Outside Room. Abundance of Closet Room.
Rents $900 to $1000
MANY NEW FEATURES
Representative on Premises.
ROYAL GRAND
160 Claremont Ave.
100 ft. S. of 125th St.
2-3 ROOMS and KITCHENETTE
Rents $420 to $540

Apartments
Chester Court
86 West 119th St.
6, 7, 8 and 9 Rooms and Bath newly renovated, $600—$1,200
Ronda and Chateau d'Armes
161st St. and Fort Washington Ave.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath, $480—$1,600
The Forres
251 West 81st Street
7, 8 and 9 Rooms and Bath $1,200—$1,400
Further particulars and plans of all the apartments are on file at our offices at
10 East 45th St.
14 Wall Street
Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co

8 minutes to 116th St. Express Station, 8th and 9th Ave. "L."
MORNINGSIDE PARK APARTMENTS
Facing most Picturesque Park in Manhattan.

4 ROOMS,	$35-$45
5 ROOMS,	$50-$60
6 ROOMS,	$60-$70
7 ROOMS,	$80-$85

Every Modern Housekeeping Convenience.
40 MORNINGSIDE AVENUE
N. E. CORNER WEST 118TH ST.

Before deciding on an Apartment look at
PRINCE'S COURT,
3920 Broadway,
N. E. Cor. 164th St.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms.
Rent $480, $900.

"THE ENDYMION,"
352 WEST 117th ST.,
near Park, close to transit; 6 and 7 rooms; elevator; full service; home house; tenants stay years; rents very low to right families; only $35 to $50.50. Supt. on
WILCOX & SHELTON,
2,107 7th Av., at 125th St.

HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR
4 to 6 rooms; $40 upward; Washington Heights; most refined houses; every improvement; restricted avenue; refined; owner lives on premises. Westwood and Cliffewood Courts, West 179th to 180th St., on Fort Washington Av.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

GRAND VIEW
889 ST. NICHOLAS AV., COR. 155TH ST.
Eight large rooms and two baths; every modern convenience; immediate occupancy; convenient to "L" and surface roads; rents, $1,100 to $1,200; the best service.
PORTER & CO., 159 WEST 125TH ST.

HAMILTON TERRACE,
144th St., 2 blocks east of Amsterdam Av.,
High Class Elevator Apartments
2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms and Bath.
MODERATE RENTS. Exclusive residential section, near subway and "L."

8 AND 9 ROOMS
all outside, large, beautifully finished; $80 upward; refined houses; restricted Fort Washington Av.; references required; owner resides premises. Westwood and Cliffewood Courts, West 179th to 180th St., on Fort Washington Av.

NEW HOUSES
4 to 6 rooms; $30 up; every modern improvement; refined location; splendid service, owner's management; near subway express, Northwest corner West 180th St. and Northern Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

122 E. 76th St.
Near Park Av.
New 9 Story Fireproof Apartments,
6, 7 & 8 Rooms
Rentals $1,700 to $2,250.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., Inc.,
AGENTS.
421 Madison Avenue, at 48th Street.
Telephone, Murray Hill—5600.

160 West 95th St.
New 9-story fireproof apartments.
Southern exposure.
5 and 6 rooms, $1,075 upward.
JULIUS TISHMAN & SONS,
18 East 41st St. Tel., 7518—Mur. Hill.

Apartments
998 Fifth Avenue
18 Rooms and 5 Baths, $15,000
500 Madison Avenue
Northwest Corner of 52d Street
7, 8, 9 & 10 Rooms & 3 Baths, $2,500—$4,000
776 Lexington Avenue
2 & 3 Rooms and Bath, $420—$840.
120 East 31st Street
8 Rooms & 2 Baths, $1,000—$1,500
Further particulars and plans of all the apartments on the east side are on file at our office at
10 East 45th St.
Tel. 3100 Murray Hill.
Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co

8 EAST 54TH ST.
Triplex Apartment.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $3,400.
Open Fireplaces, Roof Garden.
ALSO
Physician's Office, 3 Rooms, $1,800.

PARK AVENUE, 550, S. W. COR. 62nd St.
7 ROOMS & BATH, $1100—$1750.
Fireproof; all night elevator.

RUTHERFORD
Elevator Apartments.
206 East 17th St.
3-4-5 Rooms, $360 to $540.
Berlin Renting Agency, 141 E. 17th St.

THE CLARK
N. E. COR. MADISON AVE. & 87TH ST.
9 Rooms and 3 Baths, $1,400 and $1,500.
SUPT. ON PREMISES.

New England
Apartments Strictly Fireproof. 49-53 East 58th. 7-8 rooms; 2 baths. Supt. on premises. Phone 4120 Plaza.

CORONADO
Northwest corner of Park Av. and 81st St. High-class elevator apartment, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; rents, $800, $1,000, $1,300 yearly. Service unexcelled.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

BRONX.

1,966 VALENTINE AVE.,
Northeast Corner 178th St.
Tremont Elevator Apartments
3-4-5-7 ROOM APARTMENTS.
PRICES $250 TO $750.
References Required.

NEW JERSEY.



Ridgewood Apartments
on Select Clinton Hill,
398 Clinton Ave.,
Newark, N. J.
Getting 5 rooms and bath for $30, but thirty minutes from Broadway, is surely something to crow over; heat, etc., included. See resident Janitor.

Times Building
TIMES SQUARE
—Ten minutes' walk from Grand Central Terminal, Pennsylvania Terminal, Hudson Tubes, Steinway Tunnel;
—Old and new subways, cross-town cars and several up and downtown surface lines—all at entrance;
—The most convenient location in the city for an office;
—Several large and small singles and suites for rent;
—Reasonable terms.
RENTAL OFFICE—ROOM 406
Telephone—1000 Bryant.

Country Board
Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

The Willows.—Huguenot Park on the beach; boating, bathing, fishing, tennis; delightfully cool lawns, porches; exclusive, comfortable surroundings.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Rockledge Manor, 124 Bruce Av., telephone 4136 Yonkers; convenient; refined home; moderate price.

New York State.

Ellswood.—Good board, Ulster County Farm; arrange. White, 309 West 46. Bryant 34.

City Property
Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7843.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,230; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

CRAFTSMAN HOMES, with garage, only $5,500. Little gems; 2 min. from Kings Highway sta. new Sea Beach Subway. OTTO SINGER, 248 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

CORNER DALY AV. AND 181ST ST. 96x166.69, with old house; price $25,500. Steinmetz, 1,005 East 180th St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Jamaica—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,800; all improvements. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Property Out of the City
Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

NEPTUNE PARK, NEW ROCHELLE.
Corner, beautifully located 12-room house; lawn, garden, fruit trees; one block from trolley, ten minutes to New Haven station; for rent from Oct. 1, $1,500.
PORTER & CO., 159 West 125th St.

New "Old Colonial," 8 rooms, 3 baths, in park, handy station, for sale; others to let. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

TO LET during owner's absence, for period of one year, from Sept. 15, 1915, Shorecliff House, property of Mr. Vernon Castle, situated at Piandome on water front, Manhasset Bay, L. I; large residence, steam heated, electric lighted, completely furnished, including linen, glass, silver, &c., stable and garage fully equipped; five acres lawn and garden, boats, tennis, &c.; ¾ of a mile from station and 20 miles from Times Square; good roads; an ideal Winter and Summer residence. For terms apply The Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle Management, 105 West 40th St. Phone 7189 Bryant.

SEMI-BUNGALOW, $5,900; 28 minutes from Manhattan, 100 trains, 4 minutes from express station; restricted, refined neighborhood; garden, shade trees; 7 rooms and tile bath; all city improvements; outside chimney and fireplace; built day's labor and guaranteed; easy terms. Write or phone, J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y. 8876 Cortlandt.

Seven-room house, improvements, hardwood floors; 35 minutes; easy terms. Hollberg, Hinsdale Av., Floral Park, L. I.

Port Washington—To let, nine-room house, two baths; one-third acre; near station. Phone John 8467.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots.
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, and Leonia, New Jersey. (opposite Grant's Tomb), within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.
Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

Small fruit farms, 75x500; five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5,000 to $6,500; terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Five acres choice ground at Westfield; new house, with all modern improvements; one mile from station; sell below cost. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building, New York.

LITTLE FARMS, hour out, for city workers; $10 monthly. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

To Let For Business Purposes
Thirty cents an agate line.

Stores, Lofts, Ground Floor Shops, Suitable any Business.
Will Build to Suit Tenant.
Save your time and ours by stating your requirements. We can fill them.
JAMES N. WELIS' SONS,
191 9th Av., (Near 22d St.)

Large parlor floor, Times Square district, suitable tailoring, millinery, or dressmaking, wholesale or retail; $75 a month. 133 West 41st St.

A.—A.—A.—50 Church St.—Two furnished offices with waiting room; all conveniences. Apply Suite 1,375.

Desirable office with services to sublet for a few months. Twelfth floor, 28 West 23d St. Ask for Mr. Silverman.

Parlor floor, suitable for any business. 746 Lexington Av., opposite Bloomingdale Bros.

Automobile Exchange
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Big bargains in accessories and all kinds automobile equipment at lowest prices in New York; also new and used autos below cost. TIMES SQUARE AUTO CO., Southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway. WORLD'S LARGEST DEALERS.

1912 Simplex 88 H. P. four-passenger car, wire wheels; A1 condition. M. Le Claire, 112 West 52d St.

Five-ton motor truck, complete, with body and cab; thoroughly overhauled; in first-class condition. Phone C. B. Stuart, Col. 3745.

Cadillac, with commercial panel body; a splendid delivery car at the attractively low price of $400. See Reilly, 136 West 52d.

1912 Simplex 50 H. P. Quinby five-passenger touring car. J. Kennedy, 1,607 B'dway.

Automobiles for Rent.

Renault and Packard cars for hire, hour, day, or month; classy and up to date; reliable chauffeurs. Lewis, Hotchkiss Garage, 20 West 60th St. Phone 1509 Columbus.

Practically new Packard, 52-50 hourly upkeep; experienced owner drives; references. Harlem 6818.

Packard seven-passenger touring car; day, week, month. Henry Abbey; Col. 1504.

Automobile Instruction.

OWNERS and prospective owners will profit greatly by taking the special six weeks' course at the Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Booklet and pass to school free.

Largest and Best School in WEST SIDE U. S. Send for Booklet and Y. M. C. A. Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7020 302 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' classes.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted—Limousine or landaulet for Packard 6-48 1914 chassis. Norman, 153 East 53d St.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

47 FIFTH AV.
Cool single rooms; suites with bath.

157H, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

218T ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; electricity; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

37 EAST 53D ST.
TABLE BOARD; REFERENCES.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Delightful large front room, adjoining bath; small room; phone.

8 EAST 45TH STREET.
Room and bath; table board; references.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Large, single rooms, with board.

West Side

16TH, 7 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms; private bath; excellent table; refined surroundings.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

54TH, 54 WEST.—First-class single, double rooms; suites; private baths; electricity; references.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH, 54 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms or floor; electric lights; high-class private boarding house; accessible location, near park, subway; excellent table; Southern cooking; private baths; also smaller rooms.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Private bath, electric light; large room; suit particular people.

70TH, 132 WEST.—Choice of two large, attractive rooms, each having twin beds; private baths; all conveniences; references.

72D, 120 WEST.—Dining room will be opened Sept. 1; newly decorated and refitted; large and small rooms, with or without baths; can now be arranged for. M. Luez.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; excellent board; table guests.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms; subway, elevated, surface cars; table board; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; table guests; references.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Double and single rooms; parlor dining; references.

79th, 114 West, Norace Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, parked street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; private or public bath; high grade.

80TH, 108 WEST.—The House Richards. An "Old Home" place for refined people; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; also parlor floor, newly decorated; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine and service; private baths.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Cool, spacious rooms; electricity; good, generous table; parlor dining.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 45 WEST.—Pleasant large, small rooms; running water; excellent table; reasonable.

84TH, 87 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike surroundings. Brumenfeld.

86TH, 137 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two adults in refined, exclusive Jewish home; easy access car lines; references.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Small and medium rooms; suitable for gentlemen appreciating fine home.

89TH ST., 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; excellent table.

90TH, 16 WEST.—Choice rooms; gentlemen, adults; exclusive; Jewish house. River 9793. Hellman.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptional boarding; 32 rooms; 16 on one floor; every room with running water or bath adjoining.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms; electricity, home cooking; select house; reference.

107TH, 222 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence near Riverside and Broadway; two large rooms, bath.

118TH, 625 WEST.—Large room; private bath; suitable gentlemen, couple; home cooking; references.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

147 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Fall and Winter reservations now; beautiful rooms in exclusive house; single, en suite; private baths; every modern convenience.
STEIN, PHONE 9957 SCHUYLER

BACHELORS.
TWO OR FOUR GENTLEMEN WANTED TO JOIN FOUR OTHERS HAVING BEAUTIFUL HOME WEST EIGHTIES. PARTICULARS "H.," ROOM 1,410, 45 EXCHANGE PLACE. PHONE 7146 HANOVER.

HOLLAN HOUSE,
130 West.—Rooms; high-class house; superior cuisine and service; parlor dining; table guests accommodated. Riverside 229.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family hotel of highest order; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 5c. fare; lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $9-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, Apt. 31.—Beautiful rooms; southern exposure; superior board; refined.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple, appreciating superior table; homelike surroundings. Apt. 4D.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th Subway.)—Beautiful rooms, floors; excellent table; references.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Convenient Borough Hall; rooms; excellent table. 1159W—Main.

New Jersey.

A REFINED HOME for girl, 6 to 8, companion to mine. Particulars, Rowe, General Delivery, New Brunswick, N. J.

Board Wanted
Thirty cents an agate line.

REFINED home and care wanted for aged invalid American lady; references. Box 158, New Brunswick, N. J.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to rent, furnished and unfurnished, full hotel service; restaurant; cheapest rates in New York, 2 rooms and bath furnished, $12 weekly and upward. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

HOTEL IRVING, 26 Gramercy Park; fireproof; parlor, bedroom, bath; $15 weekly up, European plan; $30 weekly up, American plan; also single and double rooms.

West Side

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Ave. } 1, 2, 3, & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE. with private bath and kitchenette; some 3 and 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils ROOF GARDEN. Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few sublet week, month, during Summer. Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River, 3970.

Wanted—Furnished apartment, five or six rooms, with bath; good neighborhood, west side, 72d to 116th St; lease one year; price $60 to $65; responsible party; highest references. N 161 Times.

At Riverside Drive and 84th St., north corner, No. 120; eight and eleven all light, well furnished rooms to let from Sept. 1. Call or address W. Stewart.

WILL RENT EXCEPTIONAL TWO-ROOM AND BATH HOTEL APARTMENT AT GREAT SACRIFICE. N 102 TIMES.

SUBLET,
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

118th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Choice list personally inspected furnished apartments. Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

ST. GEORGE.
Newly renovated, all light, corner apartments. 1,125 Lexington Av., cor. 78th St. 6 rooms, $900; 7 rooms, $1,000; every modern improvement; all-night elevator service. William Wolff's Son, 1,102 Lexington Av.

DON'T MISS SEEING
Apartment seven unusually light rooms, 1,186 MADISON AVENUE,
Corner 87th St. Electric light, parquet floors; price, $1,200. Superintendent on premises.

70TH, 142 EAST, COR. LEXINGTON AV.
HANDSOME CORNER APARTMENT, six rooms, bath; all improvements; suitable physician, dressmaker, dentist; rent $55.

70th, 208 East.—Five and six large rooms, newly decorated; hot water supply; rent $25-$27. See Janitor.

College Av. and 170th St.—Three and four grand rooms; beautiful neighborhood; references required.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,235, COR. 84TH.
Six, seven rooms, all improvements, hall service; telephone each apartment; rent $50-$55.

Situations Wanted, Female
Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER, (double entry,) stenographer; efficiency unquestionable; experience, eight years. N 46 Times.

COOK and housework; situation wanted by competent young English couple; good cooking, table service, all household duties; no laundry; moderate wages; in or out city. N 67 Times.

FRENCH laundress wishes take work out; expert fine work; shirts, collars. Garvith, 227 W. 51st. Phone 3060 Circle.

HOUSEKEEPER, attendant, companion, secretary; refined New England woman. Miss Smith, 47 Foster Av., Chautauqua, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced bookkeeping and office detail; operates switchboard; quick, accurate, thoroughly businesslike; good references; $12. F., 160 Tompkins Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, eight years' experience, well educated, first-class references, wants permanent position; $18. Address D 19 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good English education; thoroughly trained in office duties; pleasant personality; willing worker; $7 per week. Miss J., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, (double entry;) thorough; four years' experience; full charge. N 125 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent, neat worker and accurate; salary $8. G 274 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. Takes fast dictation; neat, accurate typist; $10. Sarah Campbell, 220 West 42d St. Bryant 1819.

STENOGRAPHER. Experienced, wishes position; best references. G 252 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant, thoroughly efficient; 7 years' experience; $15. G 281 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty-five cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

CAPABLE HOUSEWORKER.—Experienced colored girl; good cook; city references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 529 West 59th.

COOK, $28; waitress, $23; chambermaid, $20; nurses, housework'rs, $22-$30. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av, 75th. Schuyler 9136.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice. Riverside Agency, 12 West 99th. 5839 Riverside.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,207 7th Av. 8022 Morningside.

HOUSEWORKERS.—English-speaking girls, seeking positions. Polish-American Agency, 299 East 11th. Orchard 5607.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 138d. 6916 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

DESIGNER.
A capable designer to make misses' and ladies' silk dresses to sell from $10 to $15; state former connection and experience; excellent opportunity for right party. Address Designer, 184 Times.

DESIGNER on infants' and children's white dresses; those previously connected with reputable houses need apply only; good opportunity. S 72 Times.

DRESSMAKER'S SUPPLY HOUSE requires young lady of refinement to assist in their model room; must be of good address and able to meet and talk with finest trade; experience in mounting fine gowns desirable. N 160 Times.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED COPYISTS
FOR THEIR MILLINERY WORKROOMS.
HIGHEST SALARIES PAID.
YEARLY POSITIONS.
THESE ARE SOME OF THE REASONS WHY POSITIONS AT GIMBEL BROTHERS ARE DESIRABLE.
APPLY ALL DAY AT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 5TH FLOOR, 32D ST. SIDE.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED MILLINERS; YEARLY POSITIONS; HIGHEST SALARIES PAID; LARGE, AIRY WORKROOMS, FLOODED WITH DAYLIGHT.
APPLY ALL DAY AT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 5TH FLOOR, 32D STREET SIDE.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF IMPROVERS,
EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVANCEMENT.
YEARLY POSITIONS AND BEST SALARIES PAID.
Apply all day, at Employment Office, 5th Floor, 32nd St. Side.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, $20 monthly; working housekeeper, $20 monthly; country. "Farm," Y 297 Times Annex.

USHERS.—Wanted, immediately; Irish and Scotch girl ushers; those with rich brogue preferred. Call today, The Century, 11 West 62d St., at 5 P. M.

WANTED—First-class dressmaker (no other need apply) for large city in Texas, where good dressmaker is greatly needed and can do well; splendidly equipped parlors will be furnished for right party in one of the best dry goods and ladies' furnishing establishments; old established business; best of references required. Apply Monday morning, Buyers Association of America, 66 5th Av.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
SUMMER TERMS UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1ST. Three months' course; graduates registered. Acolian Hall, 35 West 42nd St. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
SUMMER TERMS UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1ST Three months' course; graduates registered. Acolian Hall, 35 West 42nd St. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

19th, 234 East.—Five rooms, bath; modern; private house; possession October; $50.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
A. L. Mordecai & Son, 30 East 42d St.

West Side

304 AND 306 WEST 82D ST.
Seven and Eight Rooms.
Apply on Premises or
RICHARD DEEVES & SON,
309 Broadway, City.

104TH, 213 W.—7 extra large rooms, overlooking Broadway, 104th and 105th Sts.; all improvements; just decorated; near Central and Riverside Parks; subway and "L"; $45-$50. Janitor.

THE INVERMERE, 415 West 118th.—Non-housekeeping apartments, 4, 5, and 6 rooms, with bath; elevator and all modern improvements; first-class cuisine; rent, $40 and upward.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Superintendent or phone Col. 4020.

CORNER 7TH AVE., 111TH.
One block to Central Park and all transit lines. SEVEN & EIGHT extra large rooms, elevator, telephone, hall service. Rent $65, $70, $75. SUPT'S. OFFICE, 200 W. 111TH ST.

80 WEST 92D ST.
7 large rooms and bath, single flat; all improvements; refined neighborhood; near "L" and subway; $40.

118th St., 203 West.—Six rooms, 3d floor; all rooms direct light; $27-$33; all improvements; near Central, Morningside Parks, subway. L. Janitor.

7 AND 8 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS and bath

$1,000,000 LIMIT ON BIG FORTUNES

Industrial Board Reports, as Times Forecast, on Plans to Confiscate Wealth.

MULTIPLICITY OF FINDINGS

Three Reports from Commissioners Unable to Agree on Social Remedies.

DRASTIC INHERITANCE TAX

To Prune Big Estates—Savings to Go to Education, Social Service and Public Works.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Summaries of three reports of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations were made public here tonight. The commission, which ceases to exist tomorrow, was composed of three representatives each of the employers, the employed, and the general public. The Commissioners were unable to agree on a single report, but it is said that none of the reports given out tonight can properly be called a "majority" report.

The commission was composed of Frank P. Walsh, Missouri, (Chairman;) John R. Commons, Wisconsin, and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, representing the public; R. H. Aishton, Illinois; Harris Weinstock, California, and S. Thurston Ballard, Kentucky, representing the employers; and John B. Lennon, Illinois; James O'Connell, District of Columbia, and A. B. Garretson, Iowa, representing the employed.

The report of the representatives of the employes, drawn up by Basil M. Manly, Director of Research and Investigation for the commission, was signed by Commissioners Walsh, Lennon, O'Connell, and Garretson. This report finds that the causes of industrial unrest group themselves almost without exception under four main sources:

1. Unjust distribution of wealth and income.
2. Unemployment and denial of opportunity to earn a living.
3. Denial of justice in the creation, in the adjudication and in the administration of law.
4. Denial of the right and opportunity to form effective organizations.

Dissipation of Great Fortunes.

Under the head of the unjust distribution of wealth, the Manly report, as already announced in THE NEW TIMES YORK, proposes the return to the people of all fortunes in excess of $1,000,000. The report summarizes evidence showing that forty-four families possess aggregate incomes totaling at the least $50,000,000 per year, while between one-fourth and one-third of male workers in factories and mines, 18 years of age and over, earn less than $10 per week, and only about one-tenth earn more than $20 per week.

"In effect," says the report, "the American law of inheritance is as efficient for the establishment and maintenance of families as the English law, which has bulwarked the British aristocracy through the centuries. Every year, indeed, sees this tendency increase, as the creation of estates in trust secures the ends which might be more simply reached if there were no prohibition of 'entail.'

"According to the income tax returns for ten months of 1914, there are in the United States 1,598 fortunes yielding an income of $100,000 per year or over. Practically all of these fortunes are so invested and hedged about with restrictions upon expenditure that they are, to all intents and purposes, perpetuities.

"An analysis of fifty of the largest American fortunes shows that nearly half have already passed to the control of heirs or to trustees, (their vice regents,) and that the remainder will pass to the control of heirs within twenty years upon the deaths of the 'founders.'

"We have, according to the income tax returns, forty-four families, with incomes of $1,000,000 or more, whose members perform little or no useful service, but whose aggregate incomes, totaling at the least fifty millions per year, are equivalent to the earnings of 100,000 wage earners, at the average rate of $500."

How the Money Would Be Spent.

As a remedy the report urges "the enactment of an inheritance tax so graded that while making generous provision for the support of dependents and the education of minor children, it shall leave no large accumulation of wealth to pass into hands which had no share in its production." The report suggests that a limit of $1,000,000 be fixed on the amount that shall pass to the heirs. It recommends that the revenue from this tax be reserved by the Federal Government for three principal purposes:

1. The extension of education.
2. The development of other important social services which should properly be performed by the nation.
3. Development, in co-operation with States and municipalities, of great constructive works, such as road building, irrigation, and reforestation, which would materially increase the efficiency and welfare of the entire nation.

Other recommendations made in the Manly report are:

Land and Other Reforms.

Vigorous and unrelenting prosecution to regain all land, water power, and mineral rights secured from the Government by fraud.

A general revision of our land laws, so as to apply to all future land grants the doctrine of "superior use," as in the case of water rights in California, and provision for forfeiture in case of actual non-use.

The forcing of all unused land into use by making the tax on non-productive the same as on productive land of the same kind, and exempting all improvements.

That Congress should forthwith initiate an amendment to the Constitution providing in specific terms for the protection of the personal rights of every person in the United States from encroachment by the Federal and State Governments and by private individuals, associations, and corporations.

That Congress immediately enact by statute or, if deemed necessary, initiate a constitutional amendment specifically prohibiting the courts from declaring legislative acts unconstitutional.

That Congress enact that in all Federal cases where the trial is by jury, all qualified voters in the district shall be included in the list from which jurors are selected and that they shall be drawn by the use of a wheel or other device designed to promote absolute impartiality.

That Congress should drastically regulate or prohibit private detective agencies and private employment agencies doing business in more than one State, employed by a company doing an interstate business, or using the mails in connection with their business. Such regulation, if it is feasible, should include particularly the limitation of their activities to the bona fide functions of detecting crime, and adequate provision should be made for the rigid supervision of their organization and personnel.

That the militia of the several States being subject to regulation by Congress, carefully drawn rules for their personnel, organization, and conduct in the field should be drawn up to insure their impartiality during industrial disputes.

Trades Unionists' Rights.

Incorporation among the rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the unlimited right of individuals to form associations, not for the sake of profit, but for the advancement of their individual and collective interests.

Enactment of statutes specifically protecting this right and prohibiting the discharge of any person because of his membership in a labor organization.

Enactment of a statute providing that action on the part of an association of individuals not organized for profit shall not be held to be unlawful, where such action would not be unlawful in the case of an individual.

That the Federal Trade Commission be specifically empowered and directed by Congress in determining unfair methods of competition to take into account and specially investigate the unfair treatment of labor in all respects, with particular reference to the following points: a. Refusal to permit employes to become members of labor organizations. b. Refusal to meet or confer with the authorized representatives of employes.

That the Department of Labor, through the Secretary of Labor or any other authorized official, be empowered and directed to present to the Federal Trade Commission, and to prosecute before that body, all cases of unfair competition arising out of the treatment of labor which may come to his attention.

That in such cases, affecting as they do the lives of citizens in the humblest circumstances, as well as the profits of competitors and the peace of the community, be directed by Congress to have precedence over all other cases before the Federal Trade Commission.

Commons-Harriman Report.

The greatest cause of industrial unrest is the breakdown in the administration of labor laws and the distrust of our municipal, State and National Governments on the part of a large portion of our people, according to the report signed by Professor John R. Commons and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, and concurred in with some exceptions by Harris Weinstock, S. Thruston Ballard, and R. H. Aishton, the employers' representatives.

Recommendations for additional legislation would be futile, says the report, until methods are provided for making enforceable the laws now on the statute books, through the creation of administrative machinery that will be entirely removed from political influences. To remedy the conditions criticised the report recommends the creation of a Federal fund for social welfare, maintained by an inheritance tax on large fortunes, and administered by a commission on industrial relations aided by an advisory council composed of representatives of employers and employes.

The advisory council would be composed of ten persons representing the different associations of employers and farmers in the country; ten representing organized labor, and the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of Labor to be members ex-officio. The Industrial Commission, in addition to the twenty persons thus selected, may appoint ten additional members interested in social legislation and industrial education. The members of the advisory council are to be appointed by the President from names submitted to him by the associations interested, and they shall serve without compensation other than actual expenses.

The Industrial Commission, it is recommended, shall be composed of three persons, appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The commission shall have full power to administer all labor laws but shall not interfere with the duties of the Department of Labor in making investigations and recommending legislation. For the purpose of adjusting labor disputes the Industrial Commission is to appoint a chief mediator and such assistant mediators as may be necessary.

Inheritance Tax Again.

To provide funds for the maintenance of the Industrial Commission and further social welfare, without increasing taxation of the people, the report recommends an inheritance tax on large fortunes. The rate of the inheritance tax is graduated from 1 per cent. on the excess of $25,000 fortunes left to direct heirs, to 15 per cent. on fortunes over $1,000,000. The tax on estates going to distant heirs is greater.

The inheritance tax proposed would be collected by the federal government through existing machinery that collects the income tax, and a portion would be turned over to each State. The various States now collect a sum equal to about $25,000,000 in inheritance taxes, but the rate is low in some States. By increasing the rate as proposed it is estimated that a fund of $200,000,000 a year would be collected, of which $50,000,000 would be returned to the various States.

The principal of this fund it is proposed to invest in homes for workingmen, hospitals, rural credits for farmers, and such other purposes of a social nature as would insure an income. The income from the fund, which would be administered by the Industrial Commission, would be used to meet the expenses of the commission, to promote the social well-being in the shape of establishing sickness and unemployment insurance, old-age pensions, the establishment of employment offices, the promotion of industrial education through subsidies paid to the various States and enabling tenant farmers to acquire possession of their farms.

Another recommendation in the report is the establishment of a system of national and State employment offices, under the control of the Federal and State Industrial Commissions, co-operating with employers and labor unions. The various State employment offices would be brought under the Federal Industrial Commission, through subsidies granted them for complying with certain standards which the commission would establish.

Foundations Indorsed.

The report says that no legislation should be enacted that would abolish privately endowed institutions unless a substitute is provided. It points out that the proposed Federal Fund for Social Welfare would provide the means for doing many of the things being done, or attempted by endowed foundations, and would be much more social and democratic.

The report recommends a combination of the Irish and Australasian land laws. Under the plan proposed the Government would extend credit to enable tenant farmers to become land owners.

On the Colorado situation the report says that a condition of feudalism exists in the mining regions, but it decries any attempt to hold responsible any single individual, and emphasizes the fact that the whole situation in Colorado, West Virginia, and other places where industrial warfare has existed, is due to a system which cannot be remedied by the public abuse of an individual. It recommends that corporations and labor unions alike be removed from the control of politics, and says that the Industrial Commission, with its Advisory Council and civil service rules; the initiative, referendum and limited recall, proportional representation, direct primaries, and anti-lobbying legislation would accomplish this purpose, which is essential before any permanent remedy can be effected.

Capital and Labor.

In a separate report, Commissioners Weinstock, Aishton and Ballard dissent from the recommendation that the secondary boycott be legalized. They "find that the alleged findings of fact and, in a general way, the comments thereon made in the report of the staff of this commission, under the direction of Mr. Basil M. Manly, which has been made a part of the records of this commission without the indorsement, however, of the commission, so manifestly partisan and unfair that we cannot give them our indorsement."

"There is an abundance of available testimony in our record," these Commissioners say, "to show that many employers are frightened off from recognizing or dealing with organized labor for fear that to do so means to put their heads in the noose and to invite the probability of seriously injuring, if not ruining, their business. The prime objections that such employers have to recognizing and dealing with organized labor is the fear of sympathetic strikes, jurisdictional disputes, labor union politics, contract breaking, restriction of output, prohibition of the use of non-union made tools and materials, closed shop, contest for supremacy between rival unions, acts of violence against non-union workers and the properties of employers, apprenticeship rules.

"Organized labor will never come into its own, and will indefinitely postpone the day when its many commendable objects will be achieved in the broadest sense, until it will cut out of its program sympathetic strikes, until it can prevent cessation of work in jurisdictional disputes, until it can more successfully prevent labor union politics, until it can teach many in its rank and file to regard more sacredly their trade agreements, until it can penalize its members for resorting to violence in labor disputes, and can make it a labor union offense to limit output. If these evils are eliminated by organized labor from its program, much will have been done to stimulate collective bargaining and to minimize the existing causes of industrial unrest.

For Strong Organizations.

"The ideal day in the industrial world will be reached when all labor disputes will be settled as a result of reason, and not as a result of force. This, of course, means the strongest kind of organization on both sides. It means that employers must drive out of the ranks of their associations the law breaker, the labor contract breaker, and the exploiters of labor. It also means that, in the interest of fairness, every Board of Directors of an industrial enterprise should have within its organization a committee for the special purpose of keeping the Board of Directors advised as to the condition of their workers."

Owing to its length, it was impossible for the printers to provide the full summary of the Manly report. This latter report consists of three sections, only the first of which was given out today. The second section will be made public on Aug. 24 and the third section on Aug. 26.

"Supplemental Opinions and Suggestions" of Commissioners Garretson and Ballard were made public today, while those of Walsh, O'Connell and Lennon are expected to be given out at a later date.

The commission will make public on Aug. 27 a report on the Colorado strike, and a few days later a report on the structural iron workers.

AEROPLANE MODELS CONTEST FOR PRIZES

Harlem Club's Tiny Airship Goes 4,609 Feet, Winning Leg on Villard Trophy.

MEDALS FOR MILITIA AIRMEN

Aero Club Anxious to Encourage National Guard Officers to Qualify as Aviators.

Full reports of the first of the series of model aeroplane contests for the Aero Club of America prizes and the Henry S. Villard Trophy, were completed yesterday. The first contest took place on Saturday at the Garden City Aerodrome and was between members of the Bay Ridge Model Aero Club, the Aero Science Club of America, and the Harlem Model Aero Club.

The competition was for distance flown by models of any type, launched by hand. The contestants took their places in turn at the starting line, model in hand, with the minature motors, the power of which comes from tightly wound rubber bands, and at the word launched their models into the air, where they soared to an altitude of from twenty-five to 200 feet.

J. B. Barker of the Harlem Model Aero Club attained the greatest distance, his model flying 4,609 feet, or very nearly three-quarters of a mile; Alfred K. Barker, of the same club, was second, with 4,030 feet, and C. V. Obst of the Aero Science Club of America was third with 3,241 feet.

Remembering that the Wright Brothers became interested in aeronautics through toy model aeroplanes, the Aero Club of America instituted the National Model Aeroplane Competition, to encourage the efforts of thousands of young men, many of whom are members of the twenty model aero clubs, and who are beginning their activity in aeronautics by flying and experimenting with aeroplane models.

The national model aeroplane competition is to consist of three monthly contests, to be held in every part of the country at the same time. The contests are open to all model aero clubs and organizations in America, and are to be timed and judged by officials of the senior aero clubs, and, where there are none, by representatives of the Aero Club of America. In the contest at the Garden City Aerodrome the judges were Henry Woodhouse, L. D. Gardner, Henry S. Villard, Baron L. D'Orcy, G. Douglas Wardrop, Walter H. Phipps, and Burt M. McConnell.

The contests are to be held on any date during the last half of the month, at places selected by the model clubs. The August contest was for distance; launching from the hand, any type model. The September contest will be for duration, starting from the water. This is open to model flying boats and hydroaeroplanes, the flying boats to be allowed 20 per cent. increase over the distance flown in order to place them on the same footing as the hydroaeroplanes. The October contest is for duration, any type model, starting from the ground.

The Henry S. Villard trophy is awarded to the club whose members win it for three consecutive years. The Aero Club of America prizes, which are awarded after every three months period, are $50 for first, $25 for second, and $10 for third.

The Aero Club of America announced yesterday that it would give gold medals to the first National Guard and Naval Militia officers of each State who qualified as aviators. There are forty-eight bodies of the National Guard and twenty-three of the Naval Militia. This offer of medals is part of the campaign started by the Aero Club for the establishing of aeronautic squadrons for the national defense.

"As a result of the inability of the Navy Department to fulfill the promise made several months ago," the Aero Club announces, "to loan aeroplanes to the Naval Militia of the twenty-three States that have such organizations, which would delay the organization of aviation corps until either Congress or the State Legislatures provide for the same, the Aero Club of America has received many requests for assistance from heads of the Naval Militia. The club, as a preliminary to making special efforts to meet this need, has written to Governor Whitman and the Governors of every other State who are now in conference in Boston, asking that the matter of organizing aviation corps in the National Guard and Naval Militia be given consideration at the Governors' conference."

BURGLAR ALARM TRAPS TWO

Lorenz Ortstein Had Wire Run from Flat to His Store.

Lorenz Ortstein, who lives at 463 East 149th Street and has a delicatessen store at 539 Brook Avenue, the Bronx, heard recently that a number of apartments near his had been robbed. Because of his business he has to be away from home much of the time, so he had his flat equipped with a burglar alarm and connected the alarm with his store.

The bell in his store rang violently last night, and, calling Patrolman Sweeney of the Morrisania Police Station, Ortstein hurried to his home. They found Harry Davis and Joseph Marrit, clerks, of 104 East 112th Street, in the flat, and Sweeney arrested them. According to the policeman, Davis was crouching in a corner when he entered and Marris was hiding on top of the dumbwaiter. They said they were looking for a friend. On Davis, the police say, was found a cheap watch which Orstein identified as his property.

SIX STOWAWAYS ON LINER.

Boys Went Abroad as Muleteers—Rum Cask Made Negro Dizzy.

The American liner Philadelphia brought in yesterday six stowaways from Liverpool, of whom five were Americans and muleteers. The sixth was a six-foot negro from Jamaica, in the West Indies, who was hidden in an empty rum cask. The fumes which clung to it made him dizzy, he told Captain Arthur R. Mills when he was discovered the first day out. He said he was a citizen and told the Immigration officials that the West Indies were a part of North America and that his name was Albert Cox, and Bertie to his friends. He will go to Ellis Island today, and will be sent back on the steamer next Saturday.

The other five stowaways, led by W. J. Wooten, 14 years old of 5,513 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, told the inspectors that they had all gone to Europe as muleteers in search of adventure and got stranded. They had return passages guaranteed by the steamship lines that took them over, but would have had to wait three to six months for a boat to get back.

Chases Hat and Loses Legs.

America Cattalina of 320 East 109th Street was riding on a Clason Point surface car last night when his hat blew off in Clason Point Road near Taylor Avenue. He jumped from the moving car, slipped and fell under the car. The wheels cut off his left leg and mutilated the other so that it had to be amputated by Dr. Scott of Fordham Hospital. The man was taken to the hospital in a dying condition.

STANDISH a New ARROW COLLAR
2 for 25c. Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., Makers

PANAMA BANKER SLAIN.

Shot by Another Prominent Resident in Quarrel Over Land.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Aug. 22.—As the result of a sensational shooting in the business section of the city yesterday, Pedro Arias, a wealthy business man died this morning. The shooting occurred during a quarrel with Antonio Vallarino, also wealthy and prominent, over the title to eight meters of land, located in a restricted district on which Arias had started to build a house.

Vallarino went to the office of Arias to remonstrate against the erection of the building, and, it was said, had warned Arias he would kill him if he persisted.

After shooting Arias, Vallarino fled to the home of Ramon Vadez, a Government official and candidate for the Presidency to succeed President Porras at the next election. He was arrested at the Vadez home.

DARKNESS AIDS BURGLARS.

Street Lights Turned Off at 4:30 A. M. and the Bronx Dark as a Village.

Policemen on posts in the Bronx have frequently complained to their superior officers because the turning off of street lights before daylight often gives burglars and other criminals an hour or more of heavy darkness in which to carry on their operations unmolested. The most emphatic of such complaints was made yesterday morning, after three burglars had escaped from pursuit at 4:30 A. M.

According to the policemen who attempted to capture the men, all of the lights in the Bronx were out at the time and heavy clouds made the streets black as at midnight in a country village. The policemen attributed the escape of the burglars entirely to the darkness. Not only did the men escape, but they fired revolvers at the policemen and narrowly missed one of them, who heard the bullet as it passed his head.

Sergeant Hale and Policeman Regen of the Morrisania Station were standing in Westchester Avenue near Union Avenue shortly before 4:30 o'clock when they heard the crashing of a pane of glass. They ran to Union Avenue in time to see the dim shadows of three men running from the corner. The two policemen shouted to the men to stop and fired their revolvers, but the fugitives, returning the fire over their shoulders, darted down Union Avenue, separated, and disappeared into apartment house doors.

Policemen Rooney and O'Connell, who were several blocks away, heard the shots and ran to the scene. The alarm was sent to the precinct station, and while the four policemen were following the burglars into the apartment houses the reserves were hurrying to their assistance.

Hale and Regen surprised one of the men on a roof and opened fire on him, but, as far as they could tell in the inky darkness, he was not hit. As he fled to the roof of an adjoining house he fired at the policemen, and Hale could tell from its sound that the bullet passed within a few inches of his head. The man disappeared into the darkness, and the policemen were unable to find him again.

Other policemen followed the other two burglars, the reserves surrounded the block, and many of those living in the neighborhood who were aroused from sleep by the revolver shots, joined in the hunt; but the trail of none of the fugitives was picked up. It was so dark, the searchers said, that they were not able to see more than a few feet ahead of them at any time. All were agreed that the burglars probably hid almost under the noses of those who were looking for them, for every roof, alley and possible hiding place in the block was searched as carefully as was practicable under the conditions.

The men had thrown a brick through the window in the jewelry store of M. Baldwin, at Westchester and Union Avenues. They snatched about $100 worth of novelty objects from the window, but dropped all of them in their flight. The property was later picked up from the street.

Many complaints have come to THE NEW YORK TIMES from all over the city because there is often an hour or more of darkness between the time of turning out street lights and daylight. The lighting companies, it is said, are within the law of their contracts with the city.

FOUR MEN AND A BOY DROWN WHILE BATHING

One Lost When Motor Boat Upsets in Eastchester Bay—Swimmer Swept to Sea.

Four men were drowned near this city yesterday, and a boy lost his life while swimming in Lake Hopatcong, N. J.

Early in the morning Rudolph Weisskker, 42 years old, a salesman, of 2,465 Devoe Terrace, the Bronx, was crossing East Chester Bay in a small motor boat with George Jarchow of 449 Second Avenue, and Captain Alexander Bea of the sloop yacht Indiana, owned by Commodore John Crowley, going from the Harlem Yacht Club pier to the yacht, which was anchored in the channel.

The water was very rough, and when they had gone a short distance the motor boat capsized, throwing all into the water. Jarchow and Bea swam ashore, but Weisskker sank. His body was washed up on the beach at the foot of Ditmars Street, City Island, a few hours later.

At the foot of Oceanic Avenue, Rockaway Beach, yesterday afternoon, a big crowd of bathers looked on, helpless to aid, while Ralph Clernang, 20 years old, of 7,421 New Utretcht Avenue, Brooklyn, was carried away by the surf and drowned. At least fifty men tried to reach him, and they attempted for half an hour to recover his body, after it was evident that Clernang was dead, but it was carried out to sea. Clernang, despite the heavy surf and strong undertow, had ventured too far from shore.

The body of Charles Simon, a hotel proprietor of 1,492 Richmond Terrace, West New Brighton, was found floating at the end of the pier at Midland Beach. William Simon, a brother, identified the body. Fishermen said that they had seen Simon in his bathing suit, walking along the beach at 5 o'clock in the morning. George Rand, a life saver, found the body.

James McTagao of 415 West Fifty-seventh Street, was drowned, the police believe, by falling from the steamer Twilight as she was sailing down the Hudson near Yonkers. He stayed on Saturday night with a number of friends for a ride, boarding the boat at Dyckman Street, this city. When it was found that he was missing the boat was stopped and a search was made, but no trace of him could be found.

The body of Arthur Blend, 11 years old, son of John Blend of Brooklyn, was found in Lake Hopatcong, N. J., by his father. The boy was bathing with companions, and sank despite the efforts of Miss Lillian Gordon, a school teacher of Brooklyn, who dived in several times after him. The boy had been spending his vacation with relatives at Lake Hopatcong, and his father went there to see him on Saturday.

PLACE NEW BRIDGE SPAN.

Draw Over the Harlem Installed in Two Hours.

In a little more than two hours the new double-decked, 250-foot railroad draw span, weighing 1,400 tons, was slipped into place in the new Harlem River bridge of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company's Third Avenue line yesterday morning. The old bridge was handled by hydraulic machinery and what is called a rim bearing.

The new structure is centre bearing, the whole weight resting on a ball, two feet in diameter, of phosphor-bronze, the hardest metal known, and has a supporting rim of wheels in a raceway outside this to steady the span in turning to let ships pass. Outside the raceway, a cog gear turns it by electricity.

Delayed by Panama Canal Slide.

Captain Thomas G. Barman of the Panama-Pacific liner Kroonland, which arrived last night from San Francisco, said the ship had been detained two days in the Panama Canal on account of a slide on Contractor's Hill in Gaillard Cut. The 510 passengers visited the ruins of old Panama, saw a bullfight in Panama City and attended a dance given by the Y. M. C. A. at Pedro Miguel Locks, where the liner tied up for a night.



THE NAME OF SMITH JUST GREW UPON HIM

As Boy He Looked Like a Smith, Other Boys Called Him Smith, So Court Makes Him Smith.

CHILD DROPS NAME OF COWL

Broker Asks Change to Please President of the Hearn Dry Goods Firm.

In approving the change of name of Peter Angelo to Peter F. Smith, Supreme Court Justice Delehanty was confronted by an unusual reason supplied by the applicant.

Angelo, now Smith, recited that he was 38 years old, and that when he was a boy he so resembled another that he was afterward mistaken for the boy whose name was Smith. It was not long, he told the court, before people began to call him Smith, and even his intimate friends soon insisted on so labeling him, so that when he arrived at manhood he was "persistently" known as Smith.

Then, in 1902, he told the court, he enlisted in the navy and served four years as Peter F. Smith and was honorably discharged as such.

When he left the navy, he engaged in the manufacture of steel dies and has built up a lucrative business in that industry, he says, under a firm name of Peter F. Smith. His customers, he says, would refuse to deal with him if he now insisted on his family name, simply because of the "long usage" of Peter F. Smith.

He also recited to the court that he has the custody of two daughters, Florence, 18, and Lillian, 16 years old, as the result of a divorce decree which he obtained from his wife several years ago.

Justice Delehanty has also approved the change of name of Janet Cowl Hall, the 4-year-old daughter of J. Willet Hall, a broker, of 74 Broadway, whose country home is at Manhasset, L. I. Cowl is dropped from the child's name.

Her father, in his application, says the name Cowl was given in recognition of friendship between the child's mother and Mrs. Clarkson Cowl, daughter of the late James A. Hearn, whose husband is President of the James A. Hearn & Son dry goods house.

The application recites that Mrs. Cowl's husband has "most seriously objected to the continuance of the use of the name, and the extremely friendly relationship between the families is in serious danger of being disrupted if this infant continues the use of such name."

The application further recites that "very material and important advantages have accrued to the brothers and sister of the petitioner (the little girl) through the existence and continuance of the friendship of these families, as well as to this infant, who has been the recipient of many valuable gifts from both Mr. and Mrs. Cowl, and there is every reason to suppose that such infant will be the loser by a serious falling out between the families."

The application contains the additional statement that Mr. Cowl is a man of wealth and influence in this city.

FIRE NEAR BIG HOSPITAL.

Proximity Causes Three Alarms for Cooper Shop Blaze.

A long, two-story frame building, at Stagg Street and Morgan Avenue, Williamsburg, used by Morris Solomon as a cooperage plant, burned at 7:30 o'clock last night. The blaze started in the basement, and was discovered by Frank Cody, the watchman, who was overcome by smoke after a desperate attempt to save papers and money which were in the safe.

The building is within half a block of St. Catharine's Hospital, and adjoins a big coal yard, and three alarms were sent in as a precaution. Several patients at the hospital were frightened, but the window shades were drawn and the nuns soon restored quiet.

There had been a fire in the basement of the cooperage plant at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, but that was put out by a watchman, who smelled smoke, and smothered the flames before they spread. The police failed to discover how either fire started. The damage was estimated at $15,000.

Cody, the watchman, was taken to St. Catharine's Hospital, where it was said his condition was not serious.

Held in Such Favor for Dinner

as to be unparalleled, Churchill's is nightly thronged with those appreciative of the greater pleasure experienced in dining at New York's *premier* restaurant.

Aside from its distinctive atmosphere, dining at Churchill's will reveal why it enjoys such popularity for dinner. One reason—its incomparable *cuisine* in a la carte service; another reason—its delightful *Special Dinner* for $1.25. And, of course, its sparkling entertainment—*Cabaret Unique* of twenty acts.

Churchill's is equally popular for Supper, with dancing on main floor from ten o'clock.

"More than a Restaurant—A Broadway Institution"

CHURCHILL'S

Broadway at 49th Street

Also held in high favor for its *Special Luncheon* at 75c—Served in Ballroom, with Dancing.

Comfort at Shanley's

Shanley's at noon affords a pleasant relief from the heat and stress of the office—business men prefer it.

Seven excellent courses—75c. (Music)

An unusually attractive cabaret —evenings seven to one.

SHANLEY'S

Broadway 43rd to 44th St.

TWICE NIGHTLY, AT 7:30 AND 11:00. NO ADMISSION CHARGED.

NED WAYBURN'S SEASIDE DIVERSION, **"SPLASH ME"**

The Greatest Ballroom Entertainment with Beauty Chorus.

HOTEL SHELBURNE OPEN ALL YEAR

BRIGHTON BEACH, N. Y. OCEAN PARKWAY STATION

A SPECIAL SHORE DINNER, $2. Served Daily from Noon to Ten P. M.

MENU: Crabflakes, Shelburne; Steamed Clams, India Relish, Young Onions, Radishes, Chicken Gumbo, Dixie Biscuits, Bisque of Clams. (Choice) Boiled Kingfish, Sea Bass, Steamed Lobster, Soft Shell Crabs Sauce Tartare, Fried Squab, Chicken, Virginia Ham, Corn on Cob, Baked Sweet Potatoes, Lettuce and Tomato Salad. (Choice) Alabama Waffles, Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Coffee.

BEGINNING AUG. 31, **TOO MUCH MUSTARD** THROUGHOUT SEPTEMBER. NIGHTLY AT 8 and 11

REISENWEBER'S Columbus Circle and 58th Street Phone, 3640—Columbus.

The Coolest Dancing Room in the City. Unsurpassed Cooking. Popular Prices.

Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner every evening six to ten. **$1.00**

Delicious Frog Dinner (In the Grill), $1.25

MENU:

Little Neck Clams, Cherry Stone. Consomme in Jelly, Frog Legs, Sante Meuniere, Crab Meat Ravigote, Half Fried Chicken, Virginia Corn on Cob, Candied Sweet Potatoes, Salad, Peach Ice Cream, Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Cheese, Demi-Tasse.

DANCING Dancing Contest Every Friday Evening. CABARET

Hotel Wallick and Wallick's Restaurant

BROADWAY AT FORTY-THIRD STREET

Positively the Best Food, Values and Service in New York.

"The Wallick Is Popular, Because It Is Good"

ROOMS WITH BATH $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $4.00, $5.00 PER DAY.

TEA ROOM 11 EAST 22ND ST.

Southern Cooking. Hot Breads. BEST DINNER IN TOWN, 50c., 5:30 to 7:30

In Philadelphia. Chestnut & 13th. **Hotel Adelphia** 400 Rooms 400 Baths

HOTEL **NETHERLAND**

5th Av. and 59th St.

Under New Management

Reduced Rates:—

Room and Bath, $2.00 and Up.

Parlor, Bedroom & Bath, $5.00 & Up.

SHANLEY'S IN YONKERS

Many leading professonal people have here their rendezvous. Sunday Mr. and Mrs. Rowley Downes of the "Gardens in the Air" entertained a party of well-known New Yorkers.

Emily Lea and Donald McDonald have engaged a table for this evening.

The Usual Shanley Excellence of Cuisine and Service.

Dancing Entertainment

Gallipoli's Shambles

A vivid pen-picture of the murderous fighting now in progress at the Dardanelles is given by **Compton Mackenzie,** the brilliant English novelist, in the August Number of

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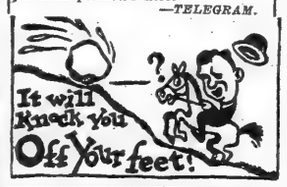
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No Extra Charge When Rooms Are Occupied by Two Persons.

THESE NEW YORK THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH TYSON COMPANY

NEW AMSTERDAM 42D ST. WEST Evgs. at 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
In making your engagements for, TO-NIGHT arrange to see FIRST
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES LAST 4 WEEKS
THEN AT 12 MIDNIGHT THE ONLY MIDNIGHT SHOW IN NEW YORK IN THE DANSE de FOLLIES Atop this Theatre. The Meeting Place of the World.
ZIEGFELD NEW MIDNIGHT FROLIC
Staged by LEON ERROL. JUST GIRLS
Scened by JOSEPH URBAN. EVERYTHING NEW
DANCING AT 10:30. Reserve Tables. Tel. Bryant 3093.

HARRIS 42D ST. WEST Evgs. at 8:15. Matinees Wed. (Popular) & Sat., 2:15. NOW
ANOTHER SELWYN & CO. SUCCESS!
Rolling Stones
EDGAR SELWYN'S Avalanche of Laughter
"The breeziest crook play that has yet been presented here." —TELEGRAM.


HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Matinee Wed. & Sat. 2:15. "PLENTY OF STIRRING ACTION."—Sun. UNDER FIRE with WILLIAN COURTENAY

FOUND At Fulton Theatre *SOME BABY!* A Big Bundle of Joy.

THE BIRTH OF A NATION AT LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2:15 & 8:15. TWICE Daily, Incl. Sunday. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats. 25-50-$1. D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

GEO. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way & 43d St. M. NEXT FRIDAY EVENING—Seats Now. OPENING JULIAN ELTINGE in "COUSIN LUCY," by CHARLES KLEIN.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway and 38th Street. Evenings 8:10. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:10. Last 6 Nights and 2 Matinees. JULIA SANDERSON DONALD BRIAN JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the Greatest Musical Comedy Success, THE GIRL FROM UTAH
BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. GLOBE—"THE PUBLIC WILL LIKE" THE BOOMERANG
GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:15. MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way, 47 St. Daily Mat. 25 to 75c. Gertrude Hoffmann and Co. of 60 in "SUMURUN." Mercedes, Belle Baker, Dooley & Sales, others. DELICIOUS LEMONADE FREE TO ALL.
VITAGRAPH 44th and Broadway. 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. 1 to 11 P. M. TO CHERISH AND PROTECT and 2 Comedies and 1 Drama.
STRAND B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30. 10c to 50c. SAM BERNARD in "Poor Schmaltz." Strand Orch. & Soloists. Nxt Wk—Hazel Dawn, "The Heart of Jennifer"
COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque Matinee Today. THE GOLDEN CROOK with Billy Arlington.
YORKVILLE 86th St. at 3d Av. Burlesque Mat. Today. 15c. to 50c. THE CHERRY BLOSSOMS Smoking Permitted.
S.S. "MANDALAY" DANCING Special Features Every Evening. Battery 7:30, W. 125th St. 8:30 P.M.

Steeplechase Coney's Only Funny Place. Beautiful Beach and 3 Great Pools. Special Rates to Clubs and Parties.
PARK Thea., Columbus Circle, 59th. Mats. Wed. TO-NIGHT AT 8:20. & Sat. 2:20. MAY IRWIN in her new comedy, "No. 13" Washington Square
LUNA A PIQUANT REVUE. LUNA'S BROADWAY ECHO EVENINGS AT 8 AND 10. Free Dancing Contest Thursday Nights
Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15. 12-Act Vaudeville Show ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c. DELIGHTFUL PROMENADE.
NEW BRIGHTON Mat. Today Brighton Beach. Henry E. Dixey, Cross & Josephine, Fisher & Green, Henry Lewis, McKay & Ardine, Others.

Last Week Remnant Sale
$18 The best buy ever offered in New York. Every suit-end left from the season's selling—$25 to $50 materials—to measure only, $18. New Fall fabrics ready. $18
Visitors to New York can take advantage of this exceptional offer. Delivery guaranteed in twenty-four hours, if necessary.
Broadway & 9th St. **Arnheim**

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and tomorrow; moderate, variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 21,031. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

$30,000,000 TO AID COTTON GROWERS

Treasury Ready to Deposit the Huge Sum in Southern Reserve Banks.

TO CHARGE NO INTEREST

Subsidiaries, McAdoo Insists, Must Loan at 6 Per Cent. or Less.

PLAN TO FORESTALL SLUMP

Appeal to Bankers and Merchants to Prevent Sacrifice of the Crop.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Secretary McAdoo today announced through the Treasury Department from his Summer home at North Haven, Me., that he would meet the British Order in Council declaring cotton absolute contraband by depositing, if necessary, $30,000,000 in the Reserve Banks at Richmond, Atlanta, and Dallas to enable them to assist in financing the cotton crop. Mr. McAdoo is convinced that there is no cause for alarm and that local institutions are prepared to do their utmost to prevent a disastrous dumping of cotton on a falling market. He is prepared, he says, to deposit this cotton money without interest, and he believes it could be lent to farmers at not more than 6 per cent. on cotton warehouse certificates.

The department's statement on the subject, referring to Mr. McAdoo's plan to charge no interest on the Government deposits, says that it is justified by the unusual situation respecting cotton caused by the European war. The department's statement continues as follows:

"Secretary McAdoo said that one of his chief objects was to create a basis for such enlarged credit in the South that the banks will have ample resources to extend to producers such accommodations that they will be able to carry cotton in warehouses for a reasonable length of time until it can be marketed advantageously. In order to accomplish this, he said that the national and State banks which are members of the Federal Reserve system should make loans on warehouse receipts for insured cotton at low rates of interest; that the banks can well afford to carry cotton for producers at 6 per cent., especially if they are able to rediscount cotton paper at the Federal Reserve Banks at a much lower rate than 6 per cent.; that the credit resources of the banks of the country are greater than ever before in our history, and that there is no reason why the banks should not, in cooperation with the merchants of the South, help the cotton producers with loans at low rates in the present peculiar situation.

"The Secretary said that the Federal Reserve Board had a right to determine the rate of interest which the Federal Reserve Banks can charge member banks on notes or loans secured by insured warehoused cotton rediscounted with Federal Reserve Banks. He has been unable to consult his colleagues of the Federal Reserve Board on account of his absence from Washington, but feels confident of their co-operation in every reasonable way.

"Secretary McAdoo said that if it should appear, however, that the object in view can be accomplished with greater efficiency to the cotton producers, the merchants and the banks of the South by depositing Government funds in the National banks direct instead of in the Federal Reserve Banks, he would take that course and make deposits in such National banks as would give him the assurance that the money so deposited or the credit based thereon would be loaned on cotton insured or warehoused and at a rate of interest not to exceed 6 per cent.

"The Secretary said he believed there was no occasion for alarm about the future of cotton, and that if the bankers and merchants would co-operate with each other and with the cotton producers of the South in a spirit of patriotism and mutual regard for each other's welfare, the situation could be handled with happy results to all concerned. He expressed the earnest hope that this would be done."

W. P. G. Harding of the Federal Reserve Board, Chairman of the board's Committee on Cotton, conferred with President Wilson at length today on the cotton situation. Particular attention, it is understood, was paid to the effect on the cotton business of the United States of the recent British Order in Council putting cotton on the list of absolute contraband.

Mr. Harding will deliver an address before the Alabama Merchants' Association at Birmingham on Wednesday, where he has been invited to discuss cotton. Mr. Harding today refused to comment on his conference with the President.

TO PROTEST COTTON DECREE.

Our Note to England Will Take Up Latest Order.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The announcement by the British Government, joined in by France, by which cotton has been declared to be absolute contraband of war, will affect the reply of the United States Government to the recently delivered British notes dealing with the interferences with neutral American trade under the British Order in Council policy of restricting overseas trade with Germany.

A report was current here tonight that the American note to England is being redrafted to cover the situation raised by declaring cotton contraband. A high official of the State Department said tonight that it would be difficult to redraft a note that had not yet been drafted. Only tentative drafts of material to be embraced in the forthcoming note to England have thus far been prepared.

The official said he had yet seen no official notification from the British Government declaring cotton contraband. In the absence of such notification he

Continued on Page 5.

PREDICTS BULGARIA'S UNION WITH THE ALLIES

Diplomat Says Constantinople Will Fall Before His Country's Armies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 24.—The Daily Chronicle publishes the following statement on the Balkan situation by a "distinguished Bulgarian diplomat":

"Italy's declaration of war on Turkey must necessarily have an immediate moral influence in the Balkans. The Balkan difficulty up to the present has revolved around the vexed question of Macedonia, and I believe Macedonia will no longer stand in the way of a final settlement of the Balkan situation.

"The conquest of Constantinople is now assured. I am in a position to state that I think Bulgaria will co-operate with the other allied powers at once. The Bulgarian army must prove an invaluable asset at this juncture to Great Britain, and I shall not be surprised if I hear of the fall of Constantinople within the next three or four weeks. Marching by way of Chatalja, the Bulgars can quickly force an entry to the Turkish capital.

"I have no doubt that Bulgaria's example, when she throws in her lot with the Allies, will be promptly followed by Greece and Rumania. All eyes are on Bulgaria, and in my own mind I feel certain the die is already cast.

"I have reason to believe that the negotiations recently conducted between the Bulgarian Government and the Serbian Government will be prosecuted to a successful conclusion."

12 GERMAN SUBMARINES IN THE BRITISH NET

W. D. Gregory Says That Number Was Sunk or Captured in July.

According to W. D. Gregory, a well-known lawyer of Toronto, who returned yesterday from England on the Cunard liner Tuscania, the British Navy sank or captured twelve German submarines in the course of the month of July. He said that the methods used to catch the submarines had not been made public. It was understood that the flexible steel nets stretched across the English Channel at Dover and also for a certain distance between the Needles and Havre to protect the transports and hospital ships, were responsible for most of the These nets had also been spread across the Firth of Tay, the Humber, and the Thames estuary.

With regard to the financial situation in London, Mr. Gregory said that the state of exchange was causing considerable anxiety when he left there. "American bankers," he continued, "have been demanding collateral before they fill war orders, and what the English want to see established is some kind of credit system. They say something of this sort must be established or they will begin to curtail their purchases in this country."

The Tuscania brought 401 passengers, of whom thirty-three were Americans. She passed through the submarine danger zone from Liverpool to the Fastnet without any incident.

SUBMARINE SHELLS KILL 3 ON FREIGHTER

Captain and Two Others Slain on the Diomed During Flight—Seven of Crew Drown.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 23.—The Ocean Steamship Company liner Diomed has been sunk by a German submarine. Her Captain, quartermaster and steward were killed by shells fired by the submarine during a pursuit of four hours. Seven of the crew were drowned.

The British schooner Martha Edmonds, 182 tons gross, and owned at Fowey, has been sunk. Her crew was landed.

An officer of the Diomed, who landed here today with other survivors, says that two submarines were sighted. According to his report, they were rigged with dummy funnels. One of them, this officer asserts, subjected the Diomed to a heavy shell fire.

The liner attempted to escape, but surrendered after being pursued for four hours. Two boats were lowered and forty-nine members of the crew got away, taking with them the body of the Captain.

Shortly afterward one boat was swamped. Two Englishmen and five Chinese were drowned. The others were picked up by the second boat. This boat, being overcrowded, was in danger of being swamped, but its occupants were saved by the arrival of a steamship.

Survivors say that during the pursuit the Chinese firemen of the Diomed refused to continue stoking, and the work was undertaken by deckhands. The submarine stood off at a distance of about half a mile until the Diomed sank.

The assistant quartermaster of the Diomed states that another steamer was in sight at the time and apparently was sinking. This vessel, in his opinion, was attacked by a second submarine.

The steamship Diomed was a freighter of 4,672 tons gross. She was 219 feet long and was built in 1895. She was owned by the Ocean Steamship Company of Liverpool. She was last reported as having arrived at Swansea on July 24 from Amsterdam, on a voyage to New York.

AUSTRIANS IN PEKING RAID LUSITANIA FILM

Twenty Legation Guards Invade British-owned Theatre and Destroy Picture—Protest Lodged.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TIEN-TSIN, Aug. 23, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—An incident which probably will have serious consequences occurred at Peking last night. Twenty Austrian marines belonging to the Legation guard entered a British-owned cinema theatre in which Lusitania films were being shown, cut the screen to pieces, broke into the operator's room, and forcibly carried off the films.

The Chinese police arrived too late to assist the proprietor, who has applied to the British Legation for redress.

A REFRESHING TONIC — Horsford's Acid Phosphate quickly relieves exhaustion due to Summer heat or overwork.—Advt.

HEAR BERLIN HAS NEW PEACE PLAN

Amsterdam Reports That It Will Be Disclosed in Two Weeks.

NOT TO SOUND NEUTRALS

Hint That This Scheme Will Be Launched in a New Way.

WARNING BY CHANCELLOR

Said to Have Discussed Danger of National Bankruptcy—Wall Street Discredits This.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 23, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—From a source which is often well-informed, I am told that a new big peace scheme is now in course of development in Berlin, the nature of which is not disclosed. But I am assured that it will not take the form of feelers in the neutral press and other neutral quarters as hitherto.

If the plans do not miscarry the scheme will be disclosed to the world in about two weeks.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 23.—The Telegraaf says that at the secret conference of Cabinet Ministers, political leaders, and influential writers called by the German Imperial Chancellor before the reassembling of the Reichstag last Thursday to discuss the political situation, Karl Helfferich, Secretary of the Treasury, explained that the new German war loan would completely exhaust the empire's financial resources and that an increase in exchequer bonds would cause bankruptcy. Therefore, Dr. Helfferich urged, it was needful to prepare for an honorable peace.

Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, according to the same report, declared that the difficulties of the empire were increasing and advised his hearers to use their influence to soften down bellicose inclinations and an expansion policy in the Reichstag and the country, and carefully to prepare peace proposals which would be acceptable to the four members of the Entente.

Dr. Bernard Dernburg's report of the failure of his mission in the United States and other neutral countries, the Telegraaf says, made a strong impression on the conference.

Lieut. Gen. von Moltke, ex-Chief of the General Staff, declared that he fully agreed with the Chancellor, and added that only those not fully informed on the situation could hope for the possibility of a complete Russian defeat.

Despite these declarations, the report concludes, the meeting refused to adopt a resolution advocating moderation in the Reichstag, whereupon the Chancellor declared that if a majority in the Reichstag should show an irreconcilably chauvenistic attitude he would be obliged to resign, as he could not accept responsibility for Germany's disaster.

The report from Amsterdam purporting to give the substance of remarks made at a secret conference called by the German Imperial Chancellor regarding Germany's financial position was received with a great deal of interest in Wall Street yesterday.

The news helped bring about a sharp upward turn in the stock market, which had been very heavy on the fear of war between this country and Germany, but it was not credited by leading bankers. One of the most important national bankers said he doubted the authenticity of any dispatch which repeated remarks supposed to have been made at such an important meeting of high Government officials. As to the substance of the remarks purporting to have been made, he said:

"We are getting no real information from Germany as to the state of the country's finances. We know that the war is proving tremendously costly, but Germany's inability to buy very largely outside has kept most of her war indebtedness within her own borders. That is not likely to press on the side of peace. I am afraid the report is not true."

A well-known private banker expressed similar views. He said:

"They say that impending bankruptcy never brought a war to a close, but that is only partly true. If Germany owed other nations for her war bills it might be necessary to sue for peace to protect her credit. She has been so nearly self-supporting that her obligations are almost entirely held in Germany. I don't think the German creditors are likely to insist on payment."

In others quarters it was held that the assertions supposed to have been made at the Berlin conference might well be true, whether they were urged as arguments for peace or not. On the score of financial resources the Allies have an advantage over Germany and Austria, but there has been no indication that either side will have to interrupt its operations in the near future for lack of money.

GERMANY WILL ISSUE LARGER BREAD RATION

Quality to Be Improved With Adequate Grain Supply, Berlin Asserts.

BERLIN, Aug. 23, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—"Beginning Sept. 1," says the Oversees News Agency, "according to an order issued by the Imperial Board, the quality of breads will be improved and the rations increased, because of the sufficiency of grain stores."

British Warships Shell Zeebrugge Aiming to Destroy Submarine Base

Thirty Vessels Engage in Furious Bombardment of Belgian Coast Towns, Searching Out a Shelter of Undersea Raiders, Hidden Under a Dike.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Aug. 23, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Soon after daybreak this morning the Germans defending the Belgian coast in the neighborhood of Zeebrugge and Knocke were suddenly subjected to a terrible bombardment by a large fleet of British warships.

The fleet, which comprised about thirty large and small ships, suddenly opened a withering fire on the coast defenses about 5 o'clock, and the German garrison, who for some time had been free from the militant attentions of the Allies' ships and had recently been boasting that no fleet would now dare to face the big German guns that had been put in position on the dunes, were caught napping.

Zeebrugge, which was naturally the chief object of attack, must have suffered heavily from the bombardment. The firing lasted three hours.

During the air raids that have been fairly frequent at this point considerable damage has been done of late, but so extensive and solid were the German defenses that no aerial attack could cause more than temporary annoyance and comparatively small damage to the fortresses, which are constructed of concrete.

The big naval guns have now, it is believed, smashed a large portion of the defense works, the famous mole having suffered in addition to the special works constructed by the Germans.

The bombardment could be observed from Flushing, the watchers distinctly seeing the flashes of the guns of the fleet, which lay off Knocke. There were many interested spectators of the engagement.

Air Combats Amid the Shelling.

Another message from the Flanders frontier says that aeroplanes, both British and German, took part in the affair, and at one time, while the coast batteries were replying to the heavy fire of the fleet, five aviators were engaged in combat. Three of these were German and two British.

For a time the latter were compelled to perform the dual task of keeping the fleet informed of the effects of the fire and beating off the defending German machines, two of which had been sent up to engage the allied airmen, and a third to scout over the sea during this engagement. One airman is believed to have fallen, but it is not known whether he was German or English.

Eyewitnesses state that the bombardment was heaviest between 6 and 6:30 A. M. The ships, taking advantage of the morning mist, were able to come closer ashore than otherwise would have been possible and to defy any effective reply from the Zeebrugge garrison.

Watchers at Cadzend could plainly discern the flashes of guns, and later, when the mist partially rolled away, could easily see six large vessels, two of which remained off the coast for some time after the bombardment ceased.

A large number of projectiles were seen to explode at Lisseweighe, beyond Zeebrugge, causing dense clouds of smoke, but no fires were visible.

From a well informed source I learn that the reason for this dropping of bombs inland is that on the Bruges-Zeebruggee Canal, the Germans, having learned a lesson from the frequent aerial visits to Zeebrugge, have recently constructed an underground submarine haven.

They have excavated under the high bank that runs alongside the canal a perfect base, leaving the top of the dike as the roof for the submarine retreat. Nothing of this is observable from air, and however frequently the aviators visit the neighborhood they would scarcely think of dropping bombs upon an apparently innocent dike.

Underneath this earthen roof, however, five submarines are said to have been sheltering.

Considerable damage has been done as the result of the bombardment, but it is not known whether the submarines were destroyed.

Feared British Would Land.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Aug. 23, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—As soon as twilight revealed the chimneys of the Solvay Works at Zeebrugge the cruisers opened fire, at a distance of nine miles. The shells burst on the mole and among the works which supply submarines with electric energy.

A destroyer crept daringly in shore to draw the fire of the German batteries, which replied all along the coast, their fire being hottest at Knocke and Zeebrugge, where the new big guns were recently laid in concrete lined mplacements. The garrison at Zeebrugge remained in their specially prepared shelters, but the marines at Knocke were assembled behind the Grand Hotel, the officers being in fear that the British would attempt a landing.

The shore batteries seemed to make no impression on the swiftly moving ships, most of their shells falling short. Several German guns at Heyst and Knocke were put out of action.

Later in the day a German aeroplane, flying over Dutch territory near Selzeate, was fired on by the Dutch guards.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 24.—The attack on Zeebrugge is believed to have been a naval movement of some consequence. Berlin asserts that forty British ships were engaged in it, but the British Admiralty as yet has made no statement. The Berlin official bulletin says:

"Early this morning an enemy fleet, consisting of about forty ships, appeared before Zeebrugge and steamed away again in a northwesterly direction after having been bombarded by our coastal artillery."

GASOLINE TANK CAR IN TRAIN BLOWS UP

Blazing Oil, Scattered Over New Haven's Westchester Yards, Fires Many Cars.

HEAT DRIVES OFF FIREMEN

Five Loads of Merchandise Destroyed—No Explanation of Explosion's Cause.

A tank car containing more than 1,000 gallons of gasoline exploded at 2:15 o'clock last night in the Westchester freight yards of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, near Pelham Parkway.

The burst of light which followed the explosion threw a brilliant illumination for a fraction of a second for many blocks, and the shock was felt all through the upper Bronx.

Burning oil was thrown over the freight yards and employes feared that scores of cars in the yards were doomed.

The employes, who had been drilled to meet such an emergency, hurriedly equipped themselves with gunny sacks and buckets of water from a warehouse. Fire hose were brought out at first, but were ordered back as worse than useless in a fight against burning oil.

More than a dozen cars had taken fire from the burning oil. The blaze on several went out of itself, without giving the fire fighters trouble, and several fires were put out before they had made much headway, but five freight cars, loaded with merchandise on the same track with the exploded gasoline car, were flooded with boiling oil and burned so fiercely that the firemen with the wet sacks could not even approach them.

The heat from these burning cars was so great that danger developed for strings of cars on parallel tracks several yards away. Hose lines were brought out again and played on this fire until two switch engines were brought up and the threatened strings of cars drawn to safety.

The Fire Department was summoned, but when fire-fighters arrived the five merchandise cars could not be saved, and the force of railroad employes had the rest of the yard fully protected.

Superintendent Reynolds of the Westchester yards said late last night that one of the burned cars contained barrels of whisky, another bales of cotton, and the other three general merchandise, consisting largely of shoes and cotton goods which had been shipped here from Connecticut. All five cars were burned to the trucks.

After their investigation, the officials said they had not been able to learn the cause of the explosion. One report was that a fuse had blown out on one of the electric lines and started a blaze on the outside of the gasoline tank which had caused the explosion, but the railroad men said they had no verification for the story.

The damage was estimated last night by the railroad officials at between $30,000 and $35,000. It was said that it would not be possible until today to learn where the goods in the destroyed cars had been shipped from or where they were bound.

A HOT WEATHER TONIC.
Wincarnis with seltzer and a dash of lemon makes an excellent hot weather tonic and restorative.—Advt.

SWEDEN IN MARKET FOR 5 GERMAN SHIPS

Ready to Buy Hamburg Liners Idle Here if Transfer Can Be Made Legally.

TO CARRY FREIGHT AND MAIL

Offers Have Been Made for the Pennsylvania, Bohemia and Bulgaria.

According to Hans Lagerloff, General Manager of the Scandinavian-American Trading Company in the produce Exchange, there is a possibility that the Hamburg-American steamers, Pennsylvania, Bohemia and Bulgaria, lying up in this port, may be purchased to trade between New York and Gothenburg under the Swedish flag. This offer was subject, he pointed out, to the legality of the transfer of the ships from German to Swedish registry and whether the Allies would permit them to be used in the Atlantic trade.

"During the first year of the war," Mr. Lagerloff said, "Sweden suffered considerably because the British Government held up cargoes consigned to Swedish and Norwegian ports and refused to permit their delivery. There were only four steamers plying between the United States and Sweden flying their flag and these were not sufficient tonnage to carry the supplies purchased for Sweden in this country.

"At the present time Sweden wants 4,000,000 tons of coal for use next Winter, and the object of purchasing the ships would be to use them for freight entirely. They will be bought by us as agents for the Sweden-America Line which was incorporated a year ago and will shortly have an office in New York.

"In addition to freight Sweden and Norway have almost been cut off from intercourse by mails from this country, because there are only two fast steamers in the trade now. The American Line will not carry mails for those two countries because they are opened and examined in London by the British authorities. For this reason it is probable that if the deal goes through in regard to the Bohemia, Bulgaria and Pennsylvania, the Sweden-America Line will purchase the Hamburg-American liner Amerika, now lying at Boston, and another seventeen-knot liner."

At the Hamburg-American Line yesterday, the officials declined to discuss the matter in any way. Shortly after the war started, when the question of selling some of the company's steamers first came up, the managers said that all their steamers in port were for sale, except the Vaterland and Amerika.

At the North German Lloyd office yesterday, it was stated that none of the company's steamers lying in American ports were for sale. This has been the attitude of the North German Lloyd since the beginning of the war.

The Pennsylvania is a steel twin-screw steamer of 13,333 gross tonnage, built in 1896 at Harland and Wolff's yard, Belfast, for the Hamburg-American passenger and freight trade between Hamburg and New York. She is 550 feet 4 inches long, 62 feet 2 inches beam and 30 feet depth of hold.

The Bulgaria is a twin-screw steel steamer of 11,077 gross tonnage, built at the Vulcan Works, Hamburg, in 1898. She is 501 feet long, 62 feet 2 inches beam and 34 feet 6 inches depth of hold.

The Bohemia is a twin-screw steel steamer of 8,414 gross tonnage and was built by Harland and Wolff of Belfast, in 1900 as a freight carrier between Hamburg and United States ports. She is 500 feet 5 inches long, 58 feet 3 inches beam and 34 feet depth of hold.

While no figures could be obtained regarding the price offered for the three ships yesterday, it was said in shipping circles at the Maritime Exchange that, according to the present value of tonnage, it would be about $2,000,000.

PRESIDENT ANNOUNCES HE WILL ACT AS SOON AS HE GETS FACTS ON ARABIC; ORDERS TESTIMONY SENT BY CABLE

Arabic Hit a Mine, Berlin Officials Argue, But Press Applauds Torpedoing of the Liner

BERLIN, Aug. 23, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—"Naval circles call attention to a remarkable contradiction in the English press reports regarding the Arabic," says the Overseas News Agency in an item given out today. "One report says that the passengers and crew received lifebelts when the steamer entered the danger zone. This statement is declared to be nonsensical because, it is pointed out, a vessel leaving Liverpool is at once in the danger zone. However, the distribution of lifebelts, it is argued, admits of the conclusion that the steamer's Captain, obeying Admiralty orders, and spurred on by a high money reward, intended to ram the submarine as soon as it was sighted.

"Other reports state explicitly that no submarine or torpedo was sighted, permitting an assumption that the ship struck a loose mine, all this showing the necessity for awaiting the official report.

"The Deutsche Tageszeitung says editorially: 'If it is true that a German submarine destroyed the Arabic and that American citizens thereby were accidentally drowned, this is a fresh justification of German warnings to foreigners not to enter the war zone on board British ships, and of Germany's advice that they use neutral ships instead.

"'It is extremely regrettable,' the Tageszeitung adds, 'that the United States has entirely disregarded Germany's warnings, and tried by threats to cause Germany to give up submarine warfare, which is an impossibility. This doubtless is the unanimous sentiment of the German Nation.'"

OSSOWETZ FALLS BEFORE GERMANS

But Petrograd Sees in Riga Naval Victory More Than an Offset to Fortress.

HINDENBURG PLAN SPOILED

Project for a Great Thrust at Petrograd Gets a Severe Check by Fleet's Defeat.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 24.—The defeat of the German fleet in the Gulf of Riga, with the loss of eleven war craft, holds capital place in the war news this morning, even over the Russian loss of Ossowetz, because of the manifestly vital bearing of the naval fight on the onward sweep of the Kaiser's armies.

The German version of the Riga battle has not yet been given out, but the definiteness of the official Russian report on the sinking or crippling of the German battle cruiser Moltke, with other cruisers and torpedo boats, has sent a wave of enthusiasm over Russia and dispelled the depression caused by the continued retreat on land. Aside from the loss of the German ships, the naval engagement may, according to military observers, prove such a serious blow as to check and perhaps defeat the big German plans for a serious thrust at Petrograd.

The German centre has pressed forward steadily until Prince Leopold of Bavaria, in central Poland, is near the new Russian line of defense, but military observers say that the entire German campaign hinged on the vast enveloping movement of Field Marshal von Hindenburg's forces in the north. They had succeeded in pushing far beyond Riga, to Jacobstadt on the Dvina, but the Russians' hold on the Gulf of Riga and the great naval base of Riga was a continual menace in von Hindenburg's rear.

This, military observers say, led to the shifting of several German capital ships, including the Moltke, from the North Sea to the Baltic to control Riga and thus protect a land advance on Petrograd.

The result of the naval battle, as gleaned from the official report, appears definitely to have defeated the German objective. The Gulf and the naval base of Riga remain in Russian hands and still menace von Hindenburg's further advance toward Petrograd.

The capture by the Germans of the fortress of Osowetz, announced by Berlin, gives them another stronghold; only Grodno and Brest-Litovsk remaining uncaptured in the central section. It also gives the Germans the main point on the railway to Bielsk and Brest-Litovsk. Tykocin also has fallen into their hands.

Reports from Petrograd indicate that the Russian position at Brest-Litovsk is gradually becoming untenable and that the people are being prepared for its abandonment.

ANOTHER CRUISER AND SUBMARINE LOST

Reports from Petrograd Tell of Further Sinkings of German War Craft.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 24.—Reuter's Petrograd correspondent says that a semi-official statement issued in the Russian capital adds another auxiliary cruiser to the previous list of the German losses in the Gulf of Riga.

A dispatch to The Morning Post from Petrograd says:

"In addition to the German losses previously reported in the Riga battle, a German submarine was run ashore on the coast of Dago Island, (in the Baltic Sea, just outside the Gulf of Riga,) and doubtless also is lost."

The Morning Post's correspondent at Petrograd telegraphs:

"The destruction of the German vessels must have been the work mainly of submarines and mines, although there doubtless was lively fighting between small craft.

"The Germans took advantage of a milky fog to enter the gulf, but the fog likewise proved an advantageous factor

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ITALIAN ARMY SAILS FOR TURKEY

Transports and Warships Leave Four Ports Under Sealed Orders.

PLANS FORMED IN JULY

Said to Have Been Decided Upon When General Pirro Visited the Anglo-French Front.

ROME, Aug. 23, (via Paris.)—Several transports carrying troops, and escorted by warships, have departed from Naples, Syracuse, Taranto, and Brindisi for an unknown destination.

They sailed under sealed orders. It is generally believed that they are to be employed for operations against Turkey.

UDINE, Italy, Aug. 23, (via Paris.)—The fact is now disclosed that joint military action by Italy with England, France, and Russia against Turkey was arranged by the Italian General Pirro during his visit to the Anglo-French front in July. Plans studied then, it is said, can immediately be put into action.

TURKISH ENVOY LEAVES ROME.

Spanish Ambassador to Protect Turkish Interests in Italy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 23, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The existence of a state of war between Italy and Turkey does not take effect until neutrals acknowledge the receipt of Italy's notification. This explains why hostilities have not yet been opened, but the delay is not expected to exceed a couple of days.

Naby Bey, the Turkish Ambassador, left Rome this evening by special train for Chiasso, Switzerland. He has been instructed to arrange with the Spanish Ambassador to assume the protection of Turkish interests in Italy. Italian interests in Turkey will be looked after by the American Ambassador at Constantinople, who likewise succeeds the Italian Ambassador in the protection of Russian interests, which were intrusted to Italy.

TWO TURKISH SHIPS SUNK.

British Submarines Destroy a Collier and a Munitions Carrier.

SOFIA, Aug. 23, (via London.)—The Turkish collier Ispahan has been torpedoed by a British submarine at Haidar Pasha, and the steamer Budos of the German-Levant Line, loaded with munitions and provisions, has been sunk in the Sea of Marmora.

The collier Ispahan was an 845-ton vessel built in 1888 at Newcastle and owned in Constantinople. Available shipping records do not contain the name of a steamer Budos.

ITALY APPRECIATES OUR AID

But Unofficially Hopes We'll Send More Warships to Turkey.

ROME Aug. 23, (via Paris.)—Appreciation is expressed here in Government circles and by the people of the weighty burden undertaken by the American Embassy at Constantinople in the protection of Italian interests in Turkey. Unofficially hopes are expressed that the United States will send additional warships to render the representations of Ambassador Morgenthau effective.

Many Italians are employed as laborers in the interior of the Turkish Empire, remote from the direct influence of American Consuls.

The Italian Government, having declared war on Turkey, has decided to suppress all privileges enjoyed by the Ottoman Empire in Tripolitania by the Treaty of Lausanne. The liberty of the Mohammedan religion and the local customs derived from it, however, will be respected.

TURKISH EMBASSY GUARDED

Italian Resentment Against Turkey Compels the Precaution.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LUGANO, Switzerland, Aug. 23.—The resentment of the Italian populace

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LANSING CABLES TO GERARD

Inquires of Envoy if Berlin Has a Report on Sinking of the Arabic.

BUT ASKS NO EXPLANATION

Directs Page to Rush Full Summary of Affidavits Made by Passengers.

BRITISH CLEAR AWAY DOUBT

Admiralty Issues Statement and Dunsley Crew Describes Actions of Submarine.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Secretary Lansing has instructed Ambassador Gerard at Berlin to ask the Imperial Foreign Office if a report of the sinking of the White Star Line steamship Arabic has been received by the German Government. If Mr. Gerard learns that there is such a report he is to request that a copy be furnished to him. He has not, however, been instructed to seek any other explanation of the sinking of the Arabic, and it was evident from what was said in official circles today that the Administration was not yet prepared to take this step, which would have a certain measure of finality about it. The explanation will not be sought until the United States has concluded the careful investigation, which is now under way.

A statement came from the White House today, which was interpreted as conveying assurance from President Wilson that he was making every effort to get at the facts in the matter and that he would take action just as soon as they were all in hand. The statement was issued by Secretary Tumulty immediately after a conference with the President. It was as follows:

"With reference to the sinking of the Arabic, as soon as all of the facts are ascertained, our course of action will be determined."

Affidavits Sent by Mail.

Delay in obtaining all evidence possible concerning the circumstances of the disaster has been caused mainly by the failure of the Embassy in London to cable a report of the accounts it had gathered from the survivors. The State Department learned from the Embassy today that such affidavits as had been obtained had been forwarded by mail. This means that they will not reach Washington for at least ten days. When Secretary Lansing was informed of the important statements of survivors, which are so necessary to enable the President and his advisors to determine whether there is just cause for taking action against Germany, he cabled to Walter H. Page, the American Ambassador, instructing him to cable summaries of the affidavits and other evidence. It is supposed at the State Department that the affidavits are voluminous; otherwise the Ambassador would have cabled them.

Beyond these, there were no developments in the Arabic case today except additional evidence that the Administration was prepared to take positive action to uphold the honor and dignity of the United States should it be established that the Arabic was attacked by a German submarine without warning and was not under convoy and made no attempt to escape or to ram the attacking submarine. Everything known so far tends to prove that the White Star Liner had no advance notice of the presence of a German submarine in her vicinity beyond surmise based on the fact that the steamer Dunsley was seen in a sinking condition not far away.

Must Have All the Evidence.

The President and his advisers want to be entirely sure of their ground before they announce their course. The care they are taking indicates, as officials are willing to acknowledge, that the matter presents such serious possibilities in the international relations of the United States that no piece of evidence bearing on the sinking of the steamship must be overlooked before the Government's policy is put into effect.

From one of the best possible sources of reliable official information the assurance was obtained today that the President's course, should it be demonstrated that the sinking of the Arabic was a wanton act, had been fully determined. What that course will be was not admitted directly, but it was indicated that the statement in a Washington dispatch in THE NEW YORK TIMES today of the purpose of the Government agreed upon by the President and the Cabinet a month ago, when Germany was warned that a repetition of acts in violation of international rights, particularly where they affected American citizens, would be regarded as "deliberately unfriendly," was an accurate account of the policy determined upon. That policy contemplates the severance of diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany and far-reaching preparations for defense.

One of the most conservative of the high officials admitted that if the sinking of the Arabic was found to be unjustifiable from the American point of view, the least that the Government could do would be to recall Mr. Gerard, the Ambassador at Berlin. Unless this act were coincident with the dismissal of the German Ambassador in Washington, it would not amount to a complete severance of diplomatic relations, but would be merely an emphatic expression of resentment. Some officials, apparently with the desire of preventing alarm over the situa-

tion, sought today to give the impression that the Administration had not determined what its course would be should it be demonstrated that the Arabic was sunk in flagrant disregard of the warning of this Government, but others acquainted with the intention of the President gave information to the contrary, and advised that the country should not be deceived into the idea that the Arabic case was to be allowed to drop.

As the matter stands now, the Government has its policy outlined. It will make every effort to obtain all the evidence possible, and if this evidence shows that the Arabic was torpedoed without warning and did not commit any act or assume a character that would justify a German submarine in attacking her, an opportunity will be given to the German Government to furnish an explanation. Should this explanation be unsatisfactory or at variance with the evidence, diplomatic relations would be broken. Whether Congress shall be called in extra session will be decided upon then.

It is realized at the White House and the State Department that considerable time may elapse before all the necessary evidence has been obtained. According to what is said in some quarters here, it may be ten days or two weeks before the German Admiralty can obtain a report from the commander of the submarine which destroyed the liner. There is no disposition on the part of this Government to press Germany for an answer that she may not be able to give; and while officials did not say so directly, the impression was obtained that if the German Government asked the United States to wait until the submarine commander had been heard from, this Government would be willing to do so. It is evident, therefore, that action may not be taken by the United States for two or three weeks, although officials are working in a way to suggest that they hope to bring the matter to a head before then.

Situation Tense at Capital.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—While the situation growing out of the destruction of the Arabic still was a waiting one today, officials reflected the strain which grow hourly as no word came from the German Government. In the opinion of State Department officials it is not now incumbent upon the American Government to ask Germany for an excuse for the conduct of the submarine commander who sank the Arabic.

It is assumed that unless Germany wishes to make an outright issue with the United States some explanation will be volunteered. Acting with that thought Ambassador Gerard was instructed today to report whether he had received a report from the German Government on the sinking of the Arabic. He was not, however, instructed to ask for one.

It is said that the State Department will not necessarily wait indefinitely on Germany before taking whatever action is decided upon, neither does it intend to invite argument. All it wants now are the facts.

When these are assembled and officials are convinced that their evidence is properly substantiated President Wilson will lay the case before the Cabinet. No meeting has been called for tomorrow, a regular Cabinet day, and all the Cabinet members except three are out of the city. Several days more may pass before there is a definite development. Meanwhile the situation remains unchanged, with President Wilson and his advisers waiting and prepared to act as the situation may demand.

DUNSLEY CREW TELLS HOW ARABIC WAS SUNK

Freighter's Men and Admiralty Furnish Important Link in Story of Disaster.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Official and unofficial statements were made today bearing upon the precise status of the steamer Arabic at the time she was sunk, the purpose being to show definitely that she was an unoffending merchant ship proceeding on her course, and that, without question she was struck by a torpedo fired by a German submarine. The latter point became increasingly important owing to cable reports from the United States stating that some Berlin officials maintained that since there was no proof any one aboard the Arabic saw the submarine, the sinking might have been the result of striking a mine.

The foreign Office issued a brief statement summing up the facts within its knowledge without disclosing all the details in its possession. The statement said definitely that the Arabic was sunk by a German submarine without warning and without any attempt on the part of the steamer to attack the underwater craft or to escape. The announcement also declares the Arabic was unarmed and was proceeding to a neutral port, and, therefore, carrying no contraband. This is considered a summing up of the British official view of the essential facts and as showing the culpability of the German submarine in sinking the ship.

The Admiralty announcement follows:

"The Arabic was an unarmed passenger ship, outward bound to a neutral port. It was thus impossible for her to have been carrying contraband to this country.

"She was sunk by a German submarine without warning, and she neither attempted to attack the submarine nor to escape from it."

The Admiralty also authorized a denial of the report that the steamer Dunsley, which was torpedoed shortly before the Arabic was sunk, was an armed patrol. The Admiralty states the Dunsley was a peaceful and unarmed trader.

Dunsley's Crew Saw U-Boat.

Important testimony came today from members of the crew of the steamer Dunsley, who gave a circumstantial account of seeing the German submarine while she shelled the Dunsley. They asserted that during her manoeuvring astern of the Dunsley the submarine came so clearly into view it was possible to note she showed no number or distinguishing mark. Later, they said, the submarine submerged and rounded the Dunsley's stern, showing only her periscope.

These statements are considered to fill the gap in the testimony given by Captain Finch, and the passengers and crew of the Arabic, who did not see the submarine, because she was astern of the Dunsley. Those aboard the Arabic have asserted that they saw the torpedo speeding toward the ship, and the Dunsley's survivors now assert the torpedo was fired from a German submarine they saw manoeuvring behind them.

All the affidavits made by the American passengers on the Arabic now have been cabled to the State Department. These statements give every detail available from American sources. They relate chiefly to individual experiences, but all agree that no warning was given. The approaching torpedo was seen, but not the submarine.

The funerals of some of the members of the Arabic's crew were held at Queenstown today. The services were attended by members of the City Council, the Royal Irish Constabulary, representatives of the White Star Line, and a great crowd of civilians.

Arabic's Captain Emphatic.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 23.—Captain William Finch of the White Star Line steamer Arabic gave to The Associated Press tonight a statement bearing on the cabled reports that some German officials held that there was no proof that the Arabic had been sunk by a German submarine, and that she might have met with disaster by running into a British mine.

"There is not the slightest doubt that the Arabic was sunk by a torpedo," said Captain Finch. "Neither is there the slightest doubt that it was fired at the Arabic deliberately. It is quite true that we never saw any submarine or any periscope, but I saw the white streak made by the passage of the torpedo through the water—a white streak that commenced with air bubbles in the water 300 yards from us at the point where it was discharged at us.

"There was no mistaking of the cause of that white streak, which ended in a torpedo entering the ship and causing the explosion which sank the vessel. I was not alone in seeing it. The chief officer, the second officer, and many passengers saw it. No one can doubt for a moment that it was deliberately fired at the Arabic. Those aboard the submarine evidently saw us and got into a position ready to release their torpedo.

"The fact that nobody on the Arabic saw a submarine may be easily explained. Those in command of it could submerge and leave only a small portion of the periscope showing above the water. When the missile was sent at us under such circumstances it would be impossible for those on the Arabic to see either the submarine or the periscope.

"The suggestion that a mine caused the explosion is perfectly absurd. I repeat that there was only one thing that sent the Arabic to the bottom. That was a torpedo, which left a clear white mark in the water 300 yards in length."

Captain Finch was seen at his home in Liverpool, where he had just arrived from Queenstown for a conference with the officials of the White Star Line. Before making his statement he laughed heartily at the contention of some of the German officials that a British mine might have sunk the Arabic.

LONDON MUCH INTERESTED.

Papers Give Prominence to New York Times Washington Dispatch.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 24.—The late editions of this morning's papers give prominence to THE NEW YORK TIMES Washington dispatch announcing President Wilson's determination to dismiss Ambassador Bernstorff and recall Ambassador Gerard if the facts establish that the sinking of the Arabic was a deliberately unfriendly act.

The dispatch was received too late for comment, but The Daily Mail prints it under the heading "Mr. Wilson's 'If.'"

MORE AMERICANS LEAVE?

Daily Express Hears of Arrivals in Switzerland from Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 24.—The Daily Express has this dispatch from Geneva:

"I learn from a consular source that, owing to the strained relations between the United States and Germany, caused by the Arabic murders, great anxiety prevails among the different American colonies in Germany, numbering more than 4,000 people.

"The number of Americans arriving in Switzerland from Germany is increasing. They state that Americans are now insulted in Rhine towns."

ITALY EXPECTS MORE NOTES.

Thinks the Arabic Incident Will Merely Draw a Protest from Us.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 23, (via London).—The leading newspapers refrain from commenting on the new German provocation to America on the sinking of the Arabic. One of the more prominent editors said: "The facts are too eloquent to need any comment which might be regarded as undue interference in the politics of a friendly country with which we desire to remain on the best terms, because of its being a second mother country to so many of our people and its having ever-growing interests with Italy."

The reserve of the metropolitan press is not followed by the provincial papers nor the humoristic press, which give a free expression of public opinion about the attitude of America in the new incident with Germany. The majority asks whether President Wilson will consider the sinking of the Arabic with Americans on board as "unfriendly act" or not.

The general opinion is that the only outcome will be an exchange of several more diplomatic notes without result except a repetition of the incident in a few weeks.

SINKING OF THE ARABIC CHEERED IN ELIZABETH

Two Hundred Germans Meet and Commend Submarine Captain For His Act.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 23.—The German-American Alliance adopted resolutions today asserting that the sinking of the steamship Arabic was justified and "that neutrals should take warning and keep off warring nations' ships which sail in the war zone." The resolutions, which were prepared by President Frederick Hirtzel of this city, profess sympathy for Germany and praise for her methods of submarine warfare. The resolutions were adopted amid cheers, practically every one of the 200 members present voicing his personal approval of the destruction of the vessel.

Mr. Hirtzel said that acts performed by Germany's marine commanders so far had been absolutely fair and just, and he was positive "the Arabic invited trouble and was accommodated." He added that persons who traveled on ships owned by the Allies did so at their own risk.

The text of the resolution follows:

Whereas, the continued sale by America of arms and munitions of war to the enemies of Germany is directly responsible for thousands of deaths and the wounding of thousands more; and,

Whereas, protests against such sales by a neutral country have been unheeded,

Be it resolved, that the German-American Alliance of Elizabeth declare the sinking of the Arabic as justifiable and deserved.

Be it resolved, that the Alliance indorse Germany's submarine policy and extend to her marine commanders the unstinted praise to which they are entitled.

Be it resolved, that traveling Americans, to escape the dangers of the war zones, be urged to make use of the ships of neutral countries.

Be it further resolved, that the sympathy of the Alliance be extended to Germany in her hour of trouble.

BERNSTORFF WON'T TALK.

Ambassador Still Has Nothing to Say About the Arabic.

Count von Bernstoff, the German Ambassador, was in his apartment at the Ritz-Carlton yesterday almost all day. To reporters who asked for a statement concerning the latest war disclosures and the report that Washington would hand passports to the Ambassador in the event of the sinking of the Arabic not being satisfactorily explained, word was sent down that no statement would be made.

77 AMERICANS ON ERSKINE.

Horse-Tenders from the Destroyed Freighter Land in England.

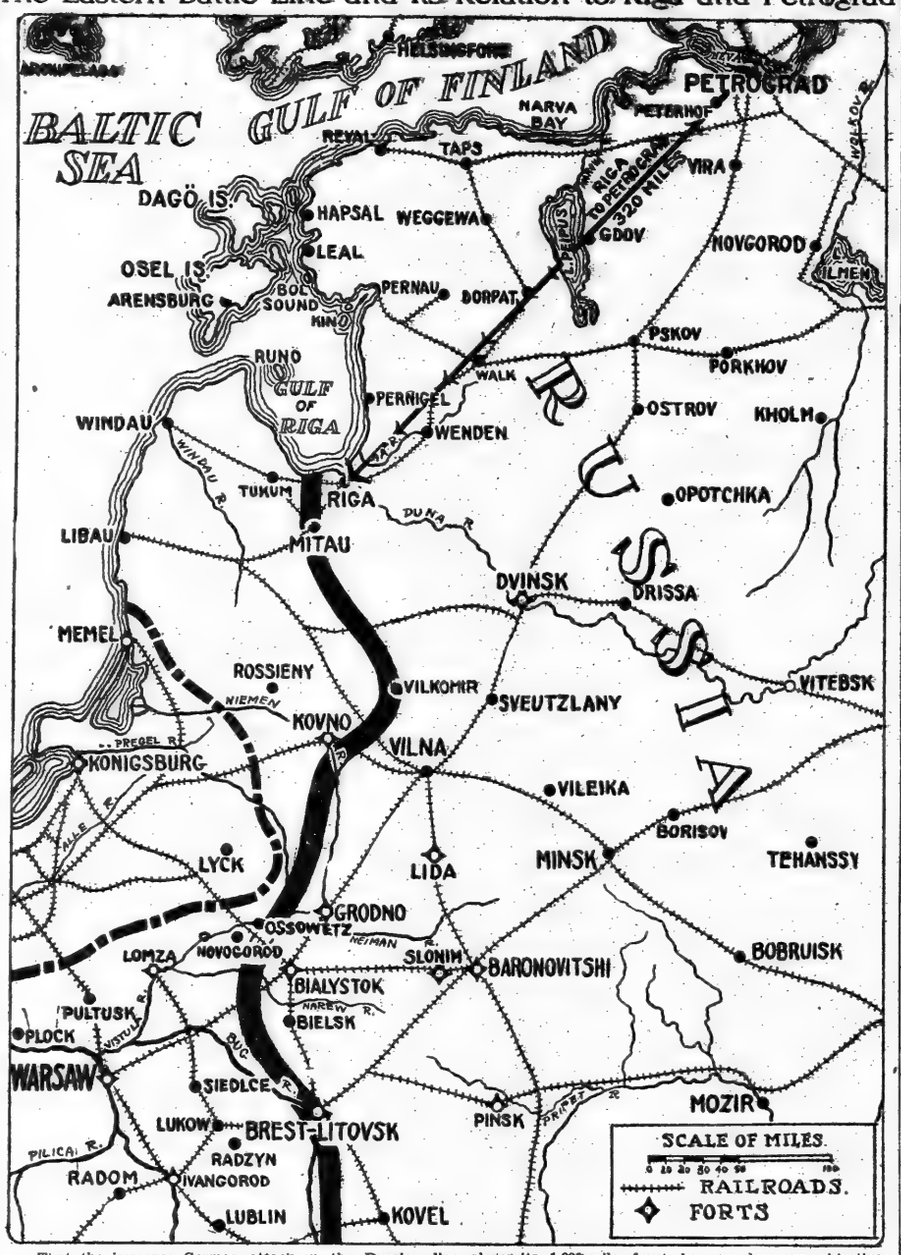
LONDON, Aug. 23.—There were seventy-seven Americans in the crew of the steamer Baron Erskine, which was sunk by a German submarine last week. The Americans, who were horse-tenders, were landed safely with the rest of the crew.

The sinking of the Baron Erskine was announced in a cable dispatch from London on Aug. 20. She was a British steamer of 3,503 tons gross, and when sunk was on the way from New Orleans to Avonmouth, England.

Peace Medal for Mr. Wilson.

OAKLAND, Cal., Aug. 23.—The American School Peace League in session here today, awarded its annual medal to President Wilson, for distinguished services for peace during the preceding year. The meeting of the league was the principal event in today's sessions of the National Education Association and its subsidiary and allied organizations.

The Eastern Battle Line and Its Relation to Riga and Petrograd



That the immense German attack on the Russian line along its 1,000-mile front has no less an objective than Petrograd has been the growing belief of military observers for more than ten days as a result of the steady and rapid advance of the Kaiser's troops, taking fortress after fortress.

In this great project the possession of Riga plays a vital part. Once this important Russian port was won, the Germans could make it an effective base for naval operations along the coast to the north and east toward the Czar's capital. It would also serve to protect von Hindenburg's advancing hosts. From the shores of the gulf could be launched new armies, brought safely by transports from Danzig or from Libau, which was taken by the Germans several weeks ago.

In the minds of English observers at least the defeat of the German fleet in the succession of encounters in the Gulf of Riga and in the Baltic is a very severe blow to the whole plan of campaign wrought out by General von Falkenhayn.

OSSOWETZ FALLS BEFORE GERMANS

Continued from Page 1.

to the Russians, enabling small craft to steal up within a cable's length of the invaders."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 24.—A Daily News dispatch from Petrograd says:

"Information reaches Petrograd that the destruction of the German cruisers at Riga was due to their being forced on the mine field, where they were at the mercy of the Russian fleet.

They made a great mistake in entering the gulf, for their deep-draught ships were unable to manoeuvre in the winding channel of the gulf.

Fog Helped German Sea Attack.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 23.—The naval battle in the Gulf of Riga is described as follows in a statement from navy headquarters:

The German fleet on Aug. 16 renewed with large forces its attacks on our positions at the entrance to the Gulf of Riga. Our ships during the 16th and 17th repulsed the attacks of the enemy, whose secret preparations for entering the gulf had been singularly favored by misty weather.

Taking advantage of a thick fog, hostile forces of considerable size entered the gulf on the 18th and our vessels retired at the same time, continuing to resist the enemy without losing touch with him.

On the 19th and 20th the enemy reconnoitred in different directions, at the same time keeping up a fight with our ships, in which their torpedo boat flotilla suffered material losses. On our side, we lost the gunboat Sivutch, which perished gloriously in an unequal fight with an enemy cruiser, which was escorting torpedo craft and came to a distance of 400 yards from her. The Sivutch, enveloped in flames, continued to reply shot for shot until she sank, having previously sunk enemy torpedo boats.

In view of the losses suffered and the futility of his efforts, the enemy appears to have evacuated the Gulf of Riga on the 21st.

Between the 18th and 21st two enemy cruisers and no fewer than eight torpedo boats were either sunk or placed hors de combat. Simultaneously our gallant allies succeeded in torpedoing in the Baltic one of the most powerful dreadnoughts of the German fleet.

In the following official statement issued tonight at the Russian War Office was the following reference to the fight:

In the last operations in the Gulf of Riga the German fleet suffered the following losses: One battle cruiser, two light cruisers, and not less than eight torpedo boat destroyers placed hors de combat. Some of the latter sank.

The little Russian gunboat Sivutch, with a crew of 148 men, is said by the Petrograd newspapers to be the only Russian warship lost in the battle of the Gulf of Riga. Commander Tcherkassov, who distinguished himself at Port Arthur, was in command of the Sivutch. The number of survivors has not been announced.

Although the President of the Duma announced that the German battle cruiser Moltke had been sunk by a British submarine, there still appears to be some doubt whether it was the Moltke or a vessel of that type, which was sent to the bottom.

Troops Movement Important.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 23, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—Authoritative military circles here refrain from exaggerating the effects of the naval victory at Riga, and admit the possibility that the Germans may make other attempts to obtain a mastery of the gulf.

All that can positively be stated for the present is that their plans have suffered a decided setback. It is obvious that in this case the naval and military plans of the enemy were closely coordinated, and the unsuccessful attempt to land four longboats full of troops near Pernau probably indicates the real purpose of the incursion of the German fleet into the gulf.

If this operation had succeeded the Germans would have been able to strike at the rear of the Russian troops in the Riga district. Indeed, the prospects which would have opened out are so tempting that it will be surprising if they do nothing more to realize them.

REPORTS OF THE OPERATIONS.

Berlin's Account of Ossowetz Capture and the Taking of Tykocin.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—The army headquarters bulletin has this to say of the operations in the eastern theatre of war:

Army Group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: The troops of General von Eichhorn are making further progress east of Kovno.

On the Bobr we occupied Ossowetz, fortress which was evacuated by the Russians.

North and south of Tykocin successful engagements took place. Tykocin was taken. On this occasion 1,200 prisoners, including 11 officers and 77 machine guns fell into our hands.

Desperate Russian counterattacks, east of Bielsk, failed with very considerable losses to the enemy and we advanced south of this town.

Army Group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: Engaged in stubborn fighting, this army group has crossed the Klessoze-Leranza line and is engaged in further favorable attacks. We took 3,050 prisoners and 16 machine guns were captured.

Army Group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: The crossings over a tributary of the Pulva have been captured after fierce resistance on the front between Razna and the mouth of the river. An attack across the Bug above the tributary of the Pulva is making progress.

Before Brest-Litovsk the situation remains unchanged.

On both sides of Svitjose and at Piszoza, east of Vladova, the enemy was defeated yesterday and driven back toward the northeast.

Austrians Report Fierce Fighting.

VIENNA, Aug. 23.—The communication, issued tonight by the War Office, had this to say of operations in the eastern theatre of war:

East of Loweve and the Pulva and from Razna to the railway leading northward, fighting is proceeding with great severity. The enemy is most stubbornly defending every inch of the ground, but he has been repulsed at several points along the front, losing numerous prisoners.

Our Transylvanian troops have especially distinguished themselves in hot fighting near the villages of Gols and Suchodol, north of Iasna. Infantry Regiment 64, when storming an entrenchment defended by the Russian Grenadiers, captured seven officers and 900 men and seven machine guns.

There is nothing new to report on the operations before Brest-Livotsk.

East of Vladova the German troops have advanced across the lake district.

In the sector of Vladimir-Volynsky we have advanced our entrenchments to near Lutsk and the district east of Lubomil. The Russians here were repulsed.

In East Galicia quiet prevails.

Russians Fall Back Over Niemen.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 23.—The official statement, issued tonight, has this to say of the land operations:

In the Riga region in the direction of Jacobstadt and Dvinsk toward the west the situation is unchanged.

On the Sventa between the Villia and Niemen on the 21st and 22d we held the enemy's offensive on the front of Kovarsk-Vilkomir-Kochedary-Drsozun-Ichki.

Further south some of our units passed from the left bank of the middle Niemen to the right bank.

Between the Bobr and the Brest-Litovsk region we continue to defend our positions step by step.

On the 21st and 22d the enemy made his most stubborn attacks on the lower Bobr, in the region of Chafranka and Bielsk, in an easterly direction, and on the front of Klechtcheli-Wysoka-Brest-Litovsk.

On the right bank of the Bug, east of Vladova, the principal enemy attacks continue in the region of the lakes, near Pushcha.

On the evening of the 22d the enemy attempted to assume the offensive also in the direction of Kovel.

The situation in Galicia is unchanged.

MASSED GUNS WON KOVNO.

Germans Concentrated 600 Weapons to Capture the First Fort.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Refugees who have reached Petrograd from Kovno say that an enormous amount of artillery was employed by the Germans in their assault on that fortress.

According to information gathered by Reuter's correspondent, the Germans concentrated 600 guns on the first fort, which they captured. The batteries formed a great arc of guns, one row behind another. One shell destroyed the façade of the cathedral.

OSSOWETZ OFTEN ATTACKED.

Its Fall Was Inevitable Because of General Russian Retreat.

The fall of Ossowetz deprives the Russians of the last of their westernmost fortresses. It is about twenty miles inside the Russian frontier, opposite the East Prussian border and the Masurian Lake country.

Its fall had been expected, inasmuch as the retreat eastward of the bulk of the Russian forces almost isolated the garrison

Of all the Russian fortresses, which have been captured by the Austrians and Germans in such rapid succession during the last three weeks, Ossowetz made the longest resistance. During the Winter and Spring several futile attacks were made by the Germans on this position. Even after the Germans had swept through Poland and the Baltic provinces, Ossowetz still held out. Its superior powers of resistance lay in the marshy nature of the surrounding countries, which made it difficult for the Germans to bring up their heavy field pieces.

JAPAN TO INCREASE HER AID TO RUSSIA

Will Forward Greater Supplies of Munitions, Premier Okuma Intimates.

TOKIO, Aug. 23.—The newspaper Kokumin Shimbun says:

"Premier Okuma states that Japan has decided to give greater assistance to Russia to prosecute the war. He could not discuss details, but allowed it to be understood that this assistance would take the form of the forwarding of greater supplies of munitions.

"Count Okuma emphasizes the impracticability and impossibility of dispatching troops to Europe, but points out that the great advance in the capacity of the Japanese to manufacture munitions will prove of great help to the Allies.

"The Premier said Japan plans to send delegates to the peace conference although it is not expected to extend her sphere of influence to Europe.

"Japan wants Europe to recognize Japan's supremacy in the Orient, he said."

The Associated Press learns that Japan has decided to employ all available Governmental and private resources for increasing the output of munitions for the Allies, particularly Russia. The Japanese Government believes the time has arrived for more concerted action against the enemies of Japan and her allies.

The position of Russia in regard to obtaining war supplies has been one of unusual difficulty. The Russians as a people are not given to industrial pursuits, and their manufacturing plants utilized for or adaptable to the production of guns and ammunition were manned and directed largely by Germans at the time the war began. The dispossession of the powerful German element in Russia so incurred early in the war left the nation unprepared to operate effectively even the limited number of establishments at her disposal.

A Bureau of Munitions was established and every effort was made not only to increase the number of plants but to train Russians in this work. It proved to be almost a hopeless task, however.

To obtain guns and shells from the outside world Russia was dependent upon two routes of communication—from the north through the port of Archangel and from the east over the Trans-Siberian Railroad. The harbor of Archangel is blocked by ice a large part of the year, and when it was opened late in the Spring the great Austro-German offensive movement was already under way. Russia obtained a considerable amount of supplies from Japan by railroad, but this source was cut off suddenly for some time in the Spring. The crisis in the relations between Japan and China became so serious that Japan, foreseeing the possibility of hostilities, devoted her energies to the accumulation of war supplies for herself.

Although Russia has placed extensive war orders in this country, she has received from the United States little in the way of guns or shells. France and England have found that the demand for ammunition has strained their resources to the utmost, so that they have been able to lend Russia little assistance in this respect. The inauguration of the great Austro-German movement found Russia unable to meet the emergency owing to inadequate supplies of munitions.

Advices received by The Associated Press from Vladivostok several weeks ago were that great amounts of supplies were being received there for transportation to the Russian front. Word was received from Tokio early this month that Japan had stripped large coast guns from her fortifications on the northeastern coast and had shipped them to Vladivostok. Notwithstanding this assistance, the Russian supply of munitions has fallen far below the requisite amount.

GERMANS ACCUSE CANADIAN JAILERS

Threaten Reprisals for Alleged Ill-Treatment of Captives at Amherst, N. S.

CANADIANS DENY CHARGES

Camp Commander Says Conditions Are Excellent and Prisoners Have Not Complained to Him.

BERLIN, Aug. 23, (via London.)—As the result of increasingly serious reports concerning the treatment of German civilian prisoners, interned at Amherst, Nova Scotia, according to which men housed in an unventilated and unsanitary factory had been punished for attempted escape and less serious infractions of the rules by confinement in a brick oven, the German authorities are now contemplating retaliatory measures against Canadians, both soldiers and civilians, imprisoned here. Approximately 700 Germans are now interned at Amherst.

The German authorities, who freely admit that the conditions under which imprisoned Germans are living in England and her colonies are generally good, were at first loth to believe the Amherst reports and ascribed them to the dissatisfaction of constitutional grumblers. The complaints continue to multiply, however, alleging that dust and dirt are allowed to accumulate, and that proper sanitary measures are neglected, and living arrangements are generally unbearable. The utter lack of privacy in cramped quarters and the theft of packages intended for prisoners are also alleged.

Even the letters of complaint praise the attitude and conduct of individual Canadian officers, putting the blame for the conditions complained of upon "those higher up." Officials here have obtained a report from Charles Forman, American Consul at Monckton, New Brunswick, announcing a recent improvement in some conditions at Amherst, but fresh letters have convinced them that fundamental alterations—perhaps the construction of barracks similar to those in Germany—are necessary.

The German officials believe that the conditions at Amherst are in sharp contrast with those under which Canadian civil and military prisoners live in Germany. American Embassy investigators have pronounced camps where Canadians are imprisoned as good. An Associated Press correspondent recently visited Göttingen, where the greater number of Canadian soldiers are confined, and found conditions apparently satisfactory.

It is learned from reliable sources that if the German Government is not assured immediately of a change for the better in conditions in the Canadian prison the conditions under which Canadians are confined in Germany will be made more severe.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Aug. 23.—The correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES has obtained the following statement from Major G. R. Oulton, the officer in charge of the internment station at Amherst, N. S.:

Sir—In reply to inquiry of this afternoon re. treatment of prisoners of war at this station, I have the honor to say: I have never received a complaint from one of the prisoners regarding their treatment. On the contrary, I have been told by scores of them that the treatment given them is all that could be asked for or expected—in fact, much better than they formerly received at Jamaica. Their food is the regular army rations, except in place of one pound of fresh beef daily, they get one-half pound five days of the week and the other two they get one pound. We are starting on the Government Farm work this week, when they will be given the full ration.

I have had several visits from the American Consul, Mr. C. Forman, Moncton, N. S., and he always expresses himself as well pleased with conditions at this station.

In explanation of the inquiry about ovens, I may say that the oven is an old unused brick and iron furnace, used formerly for the tempering of casts into malleable iron. It is eight fee by twenty feet, clean and cocal, and is never used, only as a lock-up for men disobeying the orders of the camp, and then for not more than twenty-four hours at one time, except one case—a man was in for two days for assault on a fellow prisoner.

I have endeavored to treat prisoners committed to my charge humanely, and I only hope that our men who are interned in Germany get as good treatment as we give their men here. I invite investigation at any time by the United States authorities or any other person the Imperial German Government may appoint.

G. R. OULTON,
Major, Officer Commanding Interment Station.

THE TIMES correspondent also interviewed A. E. McIntosh, medical officer in charge of prisoners of war at Amherst, who visits the prisoners daily. He says that in every way the sanitary conditions of the camp are perfect; that the general health of the prisoners is excellent—in fact, there is less sickness among the prisoners than among the guards in charge—that he has never had a complaint of ill-treatment from any of the prisoners; that the cells which were formerly used as ovens in the malleable iron works are roomy, airy, clean, and comfortable; that before a prisoner is confined in one of these cells he is thoroughly examined by the medical officer, and also once in the twenty-four hours of confinement.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Aug. 23.—The report from Berlin that German prisoners interned at Amherst, N. S., have been persecuted is emphatically denied today by Colonel McPherson, assistant to General Otter, who is in charge of all interned aliens. He says the number of German prisoners at Amherst is 687, of whom the majority were taken from German auxiliary cruisers sunk or captured in the initial stages of the war. These men are well quartered in a large building that used to be utilized as a factory, and have the same rations as Canadian soldiers. The American Consul has several times inspected the camp and pronounced it and its conduct most satisfactory. Any reprisals threatened upon Canadians in Germany would be without the slightest provocation for the treatment accorded Germans in Canada.

The German naval officers are now interned at Amherst. They objected to being quartered with ordinary seamen, and are now interned at Halifax.

The only trouble at the Amherst camp took place about a month ago, when several prisoners attempted to escape. One man was killed at that time.

GERMANS FIND FAULT WITH FRENCH PRISONS

Grumblers Say Their Good Health Is Due to Their German Temperament.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, who has been visiting the camps of German prisoners at Belle-Isle, in writing for the Temps a description of what he saw, says that every officer has an orderly who blacks his boots, brushes his clothes, and does his washing or has it done. All the officers wear spotless linen and are freshly shaven. They observe among themselves a most correct discipline.

The Baron in talking with soldiers who complained of their treatment, remarked that they looked well.

"That is notwithstanding the conditions," one of them replied, "it is due to our good health and our German temperament that we are as we are."

Another added: "And our discipline; I arise every morning at 6 o'clock and take my exercise in the open air."

"But, after all, what is it you lack?" asked the Baron. "Tell me, and I'll try to get it for you." All the men in the group exclaimed: "Baths! Gardens! Liberty!"

They were reminded that they had two sea baths a week and on many occasions were permitted to wander about quite freely, but that guards were necessary.

"Do you mean to say," demanded Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, "that French prisoners in Germany are better treated than you are here?"

The reply was a chorus of "Certainly!"

The Baron describes the kitchens, where giant Pomeranians and Westphalians aid diminutive French chefs who conduct themselves like artists among their pupils. Every one seems to relish this Franco-German cooking. The food provided is of good quality, and there is considerable variety. Dinner consists usually of four courses.

Visitors, the Baron asserts, are welcome at the camps. Representatives of the American Embassy call frequently, and other visitors include Red Cross agents, clergymen who are citizens of neutral countries and representatives of various charities.

The prisoners have magazines, and wicker chairs are provided for their use when they sit on the beach. They also have an improvised gymnasium and musical instruments.

The prisoners complain, however, that they are compelled to sleep twelve in a dormitory.

SINK GERMAN DESTROYER.

Two French Torpedo Boats Are Victors in Fight Off Ostend.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—"Two French torpedo boats encountered and sank a German torpedo boat destroyer off Ostend (Belgium) last night," says an announcement made here today. "Our boats were undamaged."

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 24.—An official report of the German Admiralty received here says:

"Off Zeebrugge Sunday night a German outpost boat was attacked by two hostile destroyers. After brave resistance the boat was sunk. Part of her crew was rescued."

REGRETS SINKING THE BETTY

Germany Offers to Pay for Destroying Danish Steamship.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Copenhagen says:

"The German Government has expressed regret for the torpedoing and sinking in the North Sea on May 26 of the Danish steamer Betty, and has announced its willingness to pay compensation for the loss of the steamer.

"It is contended by Germany that the submarine commander failed to see the mark denoting Danish nationality on the steamer, and assumed from the route the vessel was taking that she was going to join the British fleet as an auxiliary cruiser."

GERMAN APOLOGY TO DENMARK

Berlin Said to be Ready to Disavow Attack on Submarine.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 24.—Germany's reply to Denmark's protest against the action of a German torpedo boat in firing on the British submarine E-13 while she lay grounded on the Danish Island of Saltholm, will be an unreserved apology, according to information received by the Exchange Telegraph Company correspondent in Copenhagen.

Fourteen British sailors are said to have been killed while they were trying to escape from the wrecked submarine.

VACUNA VACUUM CLEANER



In Your Factory

Saves nine-tenths of the usual labor. Makes shop cleaning thoroughly efficient. Draws dirt from in-between places of machinery that a broom cannot reach.

Keeps floors, walls, benches absolutely clean.

Prices $25 to $175.

Let us demonstrate the Vacuna in your shop. Write for catalog.

The Vacuna Company, 251 Fifth Ave., at 28th St., New York City.

ADVERTISEMENT

DELIBERATELY UNFRIENDLY!

I, a citizen of the United States, consider it a deliberately unfriendly act for a fellow-citizen to take passage for Europe on a vessel flying a belligerent flag.

Deliberately unfriendly to me as an American, because it may needlessly involve us in the European war.

Deliberately unfriendly to me as a man, because I may be called as a soldier and lose my life. In any event.

Deliberately unfriendly to me personally, as war, or kindred disturbances, affect unfavorably my peaceful profession as a consulting electrical engineer.

My full term service in the State Militia; my place on the rifle team of my regiment; the enviable records of General Ripley and General Meigs in American history; and an ancestry on both sides, for five or more generations, all born in this country—will, I trust, spare me from the charge of being un-American.

Charles Meigs Ripley, E. E.,
16 West 38th St., N. Y. C.
August 23d, 1915.

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw.

Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.

No payment accepted unless successful.

FREDERIC H. WHITLEY
Engineer and Contractor
217 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LASTING SATISFACTION

POSLAM SOAP

comes through the daily use, for Toilet and Bath, of this Superior soap, which combines so many qualities of goodness and purity.

At All Druggists. 25 cents and 15 cents.

Safety First!
That Means in Beverages

Sanderson's

MOUNTAIN DEW
SCOTCH

"The Spirit of the Mountains"



Not more *work* but more *letters*

YOUR typist will turn out from 50% to 100% more letters—and better letters—and at least a third less cost per letter; and she will do it with a deal less nerve and eye strain and with far greater comfort and ease, when you dictate to the Dictaphone.

Besides all of which there is *your* side of the Dictaphone—which is even more attractive. Call Worth 3272.

83 Chambers Street

THE DICTAPHONE

(This advertisement was dictated to the Dictaphone)



Murphy Varnish Company, Newark, N J
200x60 feet, 4 stories and basement; 200 to 400 lbs. live load per square foot on floors
Howard Chapman, Architect

"Turner for Concrete"

The Murphy Varnish Company is one of the largest varnish manufacturers in the United States.

Ten times—one after another—they have chosen Turner as their contractor.

46% of all Turner business has been on repeat orders.

TURNER
Construction Co

SAYS GOOD CITIZENS SHUN WAR DANGERS

Calls Those "Unfriendly" Who Jeopardize Peace by Sailing on Belligerent Ships.

ADVERTISES HIS OPINIONS

Ex-Soldier, of Long American Descent, Will Fight if He Must, but Hopes It May Not Be.

An advertisement appears in today's TIMES under the head "Deliberately Unfriendly." It was prepared by Charles Meigs Ripley of 230 West Ninety-seventh Street, and gives the author's views on the question of holding Germany responsible for the loss of American lives by the sinking of belligerent merchant ships.

The advertisement says that, in Mr. Ripley's opinion, it is a deliberately unfriendly act for an American citizen to embark on a vessel flying a belligerent flag; deliberately unfriendly to Mr. Ripley because it may needlessly involve this country in war and cause him to lose his life as a soldier, or in any event affect his profession of consulting engineer unfavorably.

The advertisement concludes with a statement that the writer is an American citizen with ancestry to the fifth or sixth generation, all born in this country.

In an interview last night, Mr. Ripley declared that the sentiments were his own sincere and honest belief as to how this country's interests and honor might best be served.

"I put the pedigree at the end," he said, "so that no one could blame it on the German propaganda and say, 'Ah, Herr Ripley would persuade us not to attack his countrymen.' I am an American and I have never even been abroad.

"I can't see why American citizens should sail on the ships of belligerents when they must realize what is going to lead their country into. It is capricious alone, and shall I or any other citizen be sacrificed because some one refuses to sail under his own flag?"

Mr. Ripley said it was a case where discretion should be exercised for the good of others even if there was no personal motive. He thought that many believed as he did and that he hoped the advertisement would induce them to speak.

"I heard a man on the car as I was coming home just after I had left THE TIMES office voicing sentiments so like my own that I turned and spoke to him. We exchanged cards and he proved to be an officer in the National Guard of this State. He told me he would feel obliged to fight if war was declared, but he could not see the use of it at all."

The officer to whom Mr. Ripley referred was interviewed last night, but declared that the statements he had made to Mr. Ripley were his private opinion only. His official position forbade him to say anything on the present situation for publication.

Mr. Ripley served a full term in Company H of the Twenty-second Infantry Regiment of the New York National Guard. He has won several medals as an expert marksman with both revolver and rifle.

QUITS "FRIENDS OF PEACE."

Homer D. Call, Labor Leader, Dissatisfied with Pro-German Society.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The resignation of another labor leader from the Friends of Peace, a pro-German organization, was announced today from the office of Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor. Homer D. Call, President of the New York State Federation of Labor, had permitted his name to be used as member of a committee of the Friends of Peace, because after his service in the civil war he felt that any move to avoid the horrors of war was worthy.

"Now," he writes, in a letter to John M. Bogart, of New York City, the active organizer of the Friends, "from information that I have received within a short time, I feel confident that the movement is not in the best interest of either peace or the labor movement of this country. Consequently, I desire to resign from the position which you have accredited me with and further request that my name be eliminated from any and all literature pertaining to the so-called organization, the Friends of Peace."

Attack the Arabic Dead.

The "Friends of Peace," embracing many German and other hyphenated American organizations, with offices at 150 Nassau Street, yesterday sent out a statement to all the delegates to its national peace convention to be held in Chicago Sept. 5 and 6, suggesting that the two American citizens lost when the Arabic was torpedoed had risked their lives purposely to involve this country in the European war. John Brisben Walker, founder and many years editor of The Cosmopolitan Magazine, is Chairman of the National Peace Convention Committee of the Friends of Peace.

Vote Confidence in Viereck.

The Directors of the Fatherland Corporation announced last night that they had adopted resolutions indorsing the policy of the magazine and extending a vote of confidence to its editor, George Sylvester Viereck, who "had taken a courageous stand in its defense" against attacks in the public press.

TAFT FRAMES PEACE PLAN.

Will Be Presented to Europe After Present War, He Says.

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 23.—Ex-President Taft, addressing the Washington and Oregon State Ear Associations in joint session here today, turned aside from a technical discussion to say that what can be done between States in settling disputes without war can be done between nations.

European countries, he predicted, would be particularly in a receptive mood at the end of this war, and he outlined a peace plan to be presented to them covering "justiciable questions."

SERBIA GIVES WAY REGARDING ALBANIA

Has Come to an Agreement with Italy, Premier Pachitch Declares.

ENDS ONE BALKAN PROBLEM

His Country Also Still Trying to Reach an Agreement with Bulgaria, M. Pachitch Says.

MILAN, Aug. 23.—One of the main difficulties in the way of a solution of the Balkan problem favorable to the Entente Allies has been settled, according to an interview with Premier Pachitch of Serbia in the Corriere della Serra. The Premier is quoted as saying that Serbia has given way to Italy regarding Albania.

Premier Pachitch, according to the newspaper, went over several phases of the present situation. He declared that Austria had tried several times since the beginning of the war to conclude a separate peace with Serbia, but had met with refusals from the Serbian Government.

The inaction of the Serbian army, the Premier said, was due to sanitary conditions and the necessity for reorganization and the accumulation of war supplies. When the moment came, he declared, the Serbian army would fight steadfastly and in accord with the armies of Serbia's allies, true to the principle of "the Balkans for the Balkan peoples."

Serbia, said the Premier, had been endeavoring ever since the beginning of the war to reach an agreement with Bulgaria, and was trying to do so now, on a basis conserving the vital interests of both countries.

So far as concerns Albania, the Premier is quoted as declaring, Serbia bows to the decision of Europe and wishes a friendly solution of the Adriatic question with Italy, acknowledging the predominant position of Italy in that field.

An agreement has just been reached, the Premier adds, for Serbia to send to Italy Austrian prisoners of Italian nationality in exchange for prisoners of Slavic nationalities taken from Austria by Italy.

In June, 1913, when the second Balkan war was brought to a close, the European powers made Albania an independent kingdom, with Prince William of Wied as King. The Prince, however, was unable to pacify the turbulent tribesmen, and in May, 1914, he fled from the country.

Since the beginning of the European war the flags of several of the neighboring countries have been hoisted on Albanian territory. Italy last Autumn occupied the Albanian town of Avlona, on the Adriatic, while the Greeks took territory in Epirus. Serbian troops marched across the country and assumed control of Durazzo, another outlet into the Adriatic, while Montenegro occupied the northern town of Scutari.

According to recent semi-official Serbian information, it was stated that Serbia had accepted the conditions of the Allies and would consent to the occupation of Macedonia by the Allies in exchange for a section of the Dalmation coast and adjacent islands and the partition of Albania with Greece, with the exception of Avlona, which was to remain Italian. The interview with Premier Pachitch indicates that the Serbian Government has granted further concessions regarding Albania to Italy.

EXPECTS TEUTON BLOW AT SERBIA VERY SOON

Diplomat Says Invaders of Russia Will Intrench Near Present Line, Then Shift Troops.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Aug. 23, (Dispatch to The London Monday Post.)—A neutral diplomatist, friendly to the Allies, who has just returned from Germany, where he had good opportunities of coming in touch with different classes of people, thinks that the German armies are not likely to attempt to go beyond Dwinsk on the Dwina or the Baranowich junction on the Brest-Litovsk line.

After occupying Riga, they are, he thinks, likely to entrench themselves, send to the Serbian frontier as many of their troops as they can spare and attempt to march through Serbia and Bulgaria to Turkey and thence to Constantinople. All the available Austrian troops are to be released to attack the Italians in Trentino.

As for the western front, he is of the opinion that the Germans will not waste any number of men in endeavoring to continue the famous "Vormarsch nach Calais," and still less, the equally famous "Vormarsch nach Paris." Germany's goal is now not Paris or Calais, but Mesopotamia.

What chiefly troubles the Germans at present, is the possibility of England's introducing compulsory military service for if the war should last another year, then they fear that with this innovation they might be obliged to meet a formidable army next Spring and Summer.

WIN VOSGES TRENCHES AND THEN LOSE THEM

French Troops Persist in Their Strong Attacks Near Muenster.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Chief interest in the operations on the western front centres in the severe encounters in the Vosges, especially on the Linge and other heights near Münster. Here the French troops won some more trenches, but Berlin asserts that counterattacks won them back.

Sharp artillery duels continue at many points on the line.

The official French bulletin issued tonight says:

In Artois, to the north of Souchez, and in the section of Neuville-Roclincourt the artillery on both sides still shows marked activity.

The enemy has dropped a few shells on Arras, Montdidier, and Rheims. Our counterfire on the trenches and batteries of the enemy has been observed to be successful at many points.

In Champagne, on the Perthes-Beausejour front, a violent fight with grenades and bombs has taken place.

Before Ville-sur-Tourbe an advanced trench of the enemy was completely destroyed by one of our mines.

The Paris afternoon bulletin says:

In the Artois district, in the sectors of Souchez and Neuville, there was last night rifle firing together with fighting with hand grenades, but no infantry engagements. Between the Somme and the Oise and on the plateaus between the Oise and the Aisne the cannonading was yesterday fairly spirited on both sides.

In the Argonne there were short engagements with bombs and hand grenades on the western outskirts of Fontaine Madame and in the forest of Bolente.

In the Vosges, on the crests of the Linge and the Barrenkopf, following a spirited fight, which took place after a preparatory fire of particular severity, we were successful in gaining possession of some of the enemy's trenches. On the remainder of the front last night passed without incident.

During the day of Aug. 22 French aviators bombarded the railroad stations at Lens, Henin-Liétard and Loos, all in the Department of Pas de Calais, as well as the railroad line between Lille and Douai.

The German Headquarters Staff has this to say of military operations in the West:

In the Vosges and north of Münster battles are raging on the Lingekopf-Schratzmannele-Barrenkopf line. Strong attacks by the French partly penetrated our positions last night. Counterattacks drove the enemy back again on the Lingekopf. On Schratzmannele and Barrenkopf fierce fights at close quarters for certain trench sections lasted throughout the night. About thirty mountain chasseurs were taken prisoners.

At Wastrin, southeast of Lille, an English flying machine was shot down.

HE IS NOT 'M. P.,' PALMER ASSERTS

Ex-Congressman Denies in Toto The World's German Expose if Directed at Him.

WHAT HE SAID TO WILSON

Had No Connection with Lusitania Crisis—White House Takes the Implication Lightly.

Special to The New York Times.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., Aug. 23.—Ex-Congressman A. Mitchell Palmer today denied that he was the mysterious "M. P." mentioned in The New York World's exposé of German propaganda in this country as a "person of prominence" who communicated to German interests State secrets which he obtained through conversations with President Wilson and Secretary of State Lansing. Mr. Palmer said:

"The story printed in The World this morning which indicates, though it does not say, that I am the mysterious 'M. P.' referred to in somebody's report of an alleged conversation with the President is all a fairy tale so far as I am concerned. I never had any such conversation with the President and never reported any such conversation to anybody, anywhere, at any time. I never saw this Dr. Albert, whose private memoranda are presumably being published by The World, and I never heard of him until these articles began appearing. I never had any communication of any kind or character with him.

"I did see the President on July 22 and I talked to him about two things—I tendered my declination of the office of Judge of the Court of Claims to which the President had appointed me some time before. The other matter concerning which I spoke to him was at the request of Hon. John B. Stanchfield, a leading member of the New York Bar and a personal friend of mine. He had requested me to convey certain information to the President which had come into his possession. This had to do with the formation of a steamship line by certain prominent American citizens residing in New York, whom Mr. Stanchfield represented. The line was to carry non-contraband to neutral ports in Europe. My conversation with the President was with regard to the attitude of the Government with respect to such commerce to neutral ports and had nothing whatever to do with the various matters printed in The World.

"Neither the President nor I said anything which could be twisted into the kind of statement which The World has printed this morning. I reported to Mr. Stanchfield concerning my talk with the President, and that was the end of it."

In The World's exposé, "M. P." is declared to have been in constant communication with "Legal Agent" Levy and John Simon, a member of the firm of John Simon & Bros., cotton brokers, with offices in Rooms 71 and 72 of the Cotton Exchange Building in this city.

"M. P.," who is supposed to have had the President's confidence, is represented as having received from President Wilson "a candid, confidential statement, in order to make clear not only his own position, but also necessarily the political opportunity." As the result of his talks with the President, "M. P." is represented as imparting to "Legal Agent" Levy and Mr. Simon, in a document dated July 23, 1915, the following conclusions:

1. A note of protest would be sent to England whether Germany replied satisfactorily or not.

2. If the Lusitania case be disposed of satisfactorily, the President will bind himself to carry the protest against England to the uttermost.

3. The President does not desire to create the impression that the note to Germany and the protest to England are a "bargain," for he has undisputed American rights to uphold.

4. A contemplated English proposal to buy cotton in "great style" and invest the proceeds in America did not satisfy the President, but "M. P." believes that "it will be possible to bring this plan to the front with the assistance of Southern Senators."

5. The President indicated a willingness to discuss the note to Germany, sent on July 21, with "M. P.," and eventually so to influence it that there would be an agreement for its reception and "also to influence the press through a wink."

Moreover, "M. P." represents the President as having "openly declared that he could hardly hope for a positive statement that the submarine warfare would be discontinued." "M. P." also reports the President to be of the opinion that "Americans who in the present situation take passage on a munition-laden ship take their lives in their own hands."

Separated from the main memorandum of the alleged "conversation" is a comment added by some German official to whom "M. P.'s" report was submitted. He concludes that "if the information is correct, the President has not understood the German note at all, and, on the other hand, does not seem to know what he says in his note."

A JOKE TO WHITE HOUSE.

Suggestion That "M. P." May Be Palmer Taken Lightly There.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Who is "M. P."? That was the question for which Washington sought an answer all day. "M. P." was represented in The New York World today as a person of great influence who was able to see President Wilson and Secretary Lansing and discuss with them the situation produced in the relations between the United States and Germany by the sinking of the Lusitania.

The World fixed the time of "M. P.'s" alleged conversation with the President as some day between July 19 and July 23, inclusive, these being the dates when President Wilson was in Washington between visits to Cornish, N. H. The official record of those who had appointments to see the President during that period contained only one name that in any way suggested the mysterious initials. That name was A. Mitchell Palmer, a former Democratic Member of Congress from Pennsylvania, who went to see the President to decline the office of Judge of the United States Court of Claims to which he had been appointed. Mr. Palmer is generally known as Mitchell Palmer, without the "A."

It did not take Mr. Palmer's denial, obtained from him at Stroudsburg, Penn., where he lives, to acquit him in the minds of people here who know him of any suspicion that he had not gone to President Wilson for the purpose of getting information desired by pro-German agents.

SAYS INQUIRY WAS REGULAR.

Why German Exporters Here Asked About Their German Status.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Aug. 23.—E. Joseph, manager of the Orenstein-Arthur Koppel Company, whose factory is a few miles out of town, at Koppel, Penn., was seen tonight in regard to the statement made in The New York World of Sunday that that concern and its officials had been warned by the German Consul General in New York that they would render themselves liable to punishment under the German penal laws if they shipped railway supplies to Russia, an enemy of Germany. Mr. Joseph said:

"The correspondence published by the New York newspaper must be clear to all who read it carefully as beyond criticism. It certainly does not merit the consideration attempted to be put thereon by that newspaper. Section 29 of the German penal law and the acts supplemental thereto passed by the German Federal Government since the beginning of the war are no different in their intent and effect from the Orders in Council of King George V. of Aug. 9, Sept. 19 and 26, and the supplemental acts of the British Government. Under this legislation made it a penal offense for the subjects of the respective countries to do business with belligerent countries or citizens thereof in such a manner as to give such belligerents any aid or advantage. Since the officers of the Orenstein-Arthur Koppel Company are subject to such laws in Germany, the company deemed it advisable to get details of such laws and their version from the German Consul and Ambassador."

NEW WELSH COAL CRISIS.

Runciman Announces Decision and the Miners Are Dissatisfied.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 24.—The decision of Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, who acted as arbitrator on numerous disputed questions in the South Wales coal strike, was announced last evening. A dispatch received from Cardiff just before midnight indicates that his decision is likely to meet with vigorous opposition from the miners.

The decision is highly technical, but a number of the miners' demands relating to working conditions, hours of labor, and arbitration arrangements are rejected, although wage concessions are made.

Vernon Hartshorn, the miners' leader, telegraphed from Cardiff:

"The Runciman settlement is impossible. Even if the leaders accepted it, the workmen who do not benefit by it would refuse it, and they can tie up the whole field. Runciman has taken away what David Lloyd George and Arthur Henderson promised the miners, and has brought about a dangerous crisis."

One of the principal disputed points was whether any increase in wages granted at the present time, was to be regarded as merely as a war bonus or as a permanent adjustment. Mr. Runciman decides that "the new agreement is applicable only to the abnormal conditions prevailing during the war and is not intended for a precedent or to apply to normal times."

DEMAND INDEMNITY OF US?

Briton Thinks Germans Will Want Us to Pay for War Trade.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 24.—"A neutral correspondent," writing to The London Times says:

"The theory that an indemnity will be exacted from the United States for supplying automobiles, projectiles and the rest is rapidly growing in Germany, and in the very unlikely event of a German victory in the war the United States would be face to face with a demand in comparison with which the Alabama claims would look quite small.

"With true German thoroughness and lack of knowledge of the psychology of other nations, experts in international law are spending days and nights in Berlin in preparing blackmail bills against all and sundry nations."

BRYAN ANSWERS ROOSEVELT

Says "If We Use Deeds We Must Declare War."

FORT DODGE, Iowa, Aug. 23.—W. J. Bryan, discussing in a lecture here last night the recent interview of Theodore Roosevelt to the effect that deeds, not words, must be used in the crisis with Germany, said:

"If we use deeds we must declare war."

MARINES AND GUNS ORDERED TO HAITI

Force of 350 Men and Twelve Field Pieces Embarked on the Tennessee.

DUE TO DISQUIETING NEWS

Caperton Gets Reports That Rebels in Interior Are Organizing to Attack the Americans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Under hurry orders from the Navy Department, the Marine Artillery Battalion, comprising 350 men and twelve 3-inch field pieces, was embarked on the armored cruiser Tennessee at Annapolis this afternoon, and will be sent to Haiti to reinforce the American expeditionary force of marines and bluejackets now ashore.

The Tennessee arrived at the Norfolk Navy Yard yesterday from Haiti and was ordered to Annapolis. After taking the marines and their field guns on board at Annapolis the Tennessee sailed for the Philadelphia Navy Yard to take on a large quantity of supplies and ammunition. At the Navy Department tonight it was stated that the Tennessee would probably sail from the Philadelphia Yard tomorrow for Haiti, but would depart in any event as soon as her cargo of supplies and ammunition had been loaded. Major R. P. Dunlap of the Marine Corps commands the expedition.

Rear Admiral Caperton today reported to the Navy Department that some rifles had been surrendered by Haitians at St. Marc, and that there were minor disorders yesterday at Port au Prince, where a few shots were fired on the outskirts of the town. The Marine Artillery Battalion is being sent to Haiti at the request of Admiral Caperton, who asked the Navy Department several days ago to have this battalion mobilized and ready for service in Haiti.

Admiral Caperton's request for the marines was based on reliable reports that Haitian rebels in the interior of the republic have been organizing to attack the American forces on the island. The additional marines will give Admiral Caperton a total of more than 2,500 men available for shore duty.

No movement to the interior of Haiti is contemplated by the American forces, it was stated today. If the additional force is needed at all, officials here thought it likely that the men and guns would be landed at Cape Haitien, as the artillery would probably discourage any hostile action by native soldiers, who still refuse to disarm.

HOW GERMANY MAY COLLECT

Financial Writer Says She Can Sell Back Captured Territory.

BERLIN, Aug. 23, (By Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas News Agency in an item given out for transmission today says:

"George Bernhard, one of Germany's best known financial writers, in an editorial in the Vossische Zeitung says the recent statement by Dr. Karl Helfferich, the German Minister of Finance, that the enemies of the central powers would have to pay the larger part of German, Austrian, and Turkish war expenses, could be more easily put into effect than is believed by many pessimists.

"Germany, he points out, holds wide strips of valuable land to the east and to the west. If these lands are returned to their former owners they must pay the price fixed by the victors. If the territory be retained it would increase the national wealth and the actual amount of tax receipts.

"The refined financial technique of modern times, Herr Bernhard argues, would permit arrangements for the paying off of such war debts without disturbance of the money market."

WAGNER GETS ANOTHER SHIP

Dutch Steamer Laura Registered by American Transatlantic Co.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Acting Secretary Sweet of the Department of Commerce authorized the issuance of American registry today to the Dutch steamer Laura which is now at Rotterdam. The Laura is the ninth to be admitted of twelve ships proposed for American registry by the American Transatlantic Company, headed by Richard G. Wagner.

According to information at the Department of Commerce, the corporation owning the vessels was financed by Hugo Stinnes, a German capitalist.

GREEK CABINET SWORN IN.

Big Crowd Enthusiastically Cheers Premier Venizelos.

ATHENS, Aug. 23.—The new Greek Cabinet was definitely formed today and took the oath of office in the presence of an immense crowd, which enthusiastically cheered M. Venizelos, the Premier.

The Ministry is made up as follows:

Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs—ELEUTHERIOS VENIZELOS.
Minister of War—GENERAL DANGLIS.
Minister of Marine—M. MIAOULIS.
Minister of Finance—M. REPOULIES.
Minister of the Interior—M. GAFAYARIS.
Minister of Justice—M. RAKTAVIN.
Minister of Communications—M. DIAMANTIDIS.
Minister of Public Instruction—M. TSIRIMOKOS.
Minister of National Economy—M. MICHALAKOPOULOS.

KULTUR FOR THE MOSLEMS.

Fourteen German Professors to Lecture in Constantinople.

BERLIN, Aug. 23, (via London, Tuesday, Aug. 24.)—Turkish educational authorities have decided to call fourteen German Professors to become members of the Faculty of the University of Constantinople. Most of them have already been selected.

They must lecture in the Turkish language and will have a year in which to learn it before beginning work at the university.

1,566 Cholera Cases in Austria.

ZURICH, Aug. 23.—The Austrian Minister of the Interior, according to reports received here, has announced that there were 1,566 cases of Asiatic cholera in Austria on Aug. 19.

$6, $8, $10 for Coat-And-Trousers formerly $8 to $15

Made of cool Palm Beach Cloth, "Breezweve" or Mohair. Plain Sack or Norfolk Back. Regular prices were $8, $10, $12.50 and $15—now reduced to $6, $8 and $10.

$14.75 for Stein-Bloch Tropical Worsted Coat-And-Trousers that were $20 and $25.

JOHN DAVID
Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes
Broadway at 32nd Street

ITALIAN ARMY SAILS FOR TURKEY

Continued from Page 1.

against the Turkish provocations which led to Italy's declaration of war is so intense that the Government has been obliged to place guards about the Turkish Embassy in Rome.

TURKISH-BULGAR TREATY?

Bulgaria's Neutrality, "if Not More," Promised, Berlin Hears.

BERLIN, Aug. 23, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The Overseas News Agency today gave out the following:

"Official reports from Sofia and Constantinople state that Turkey and Bulgaria have signed a new treaty, Turkey granting to Bulgaria her desired direct railroad connection with the sea, and Bulgaria agreeing to observe a benevolent neutrality, if not more.

"This demonstrates the definite failure of the efforts of the Entente powers to revive the alliance of the Balkan States and induce them to join in the war against Turkey."

Unofficial reports late in July stated that a convention had been signed on July 22 by which Turkey ceded to Bulgaria the Turkish portion of the Dedeagatch Railway. The reports stated that the treaty left Bulgaria unpledged concerning her attitude in the war.

That Bulgaria had not been pledged to any definite course as regards the war has been the assumption under which negotiations have been conducted by the Entente Allies looking to a satisfaction of her reported demands for territorial concessions from Serbia and Greece as the price of her entry into the war on the side of the Allies.

Several unofficial reports concerning Bulgaria's diplomatic activities appeared to confirm this view. It was reported, for instance, in Sofia dispatches through London on Aug. 16 that Bulgaria had recalled from Constantinople a delegate who went there to negotiate with Turkey.

An Italian, who was a commissioner in the Balkans from the beginning of the Italo-Turkish war in August, 1911, until after the treaty of Bucharest, two years later, has given THE NEW YORK TIMES the following view of the Turkish-Bulgarian situation:

"In the first place the arrangement concerning the operation of the Dedeagatch Railway, which was signed at Constantinople, has nothing to do with the matter, as the attitude of the Sofia Government will be shaped entirely upon what Greece and Serbia will surrender of the Bulgar-speaking portion of Macedonia and to what extent the Entente powers with Italy, who must make some compensation to Serbia on the Adriatic, will guarantee such a surrender.

"That the negotiations will be favorable to the ambitions of the Allies is foreshadowed by the news sent on Saturday to The Mattino of Naples by its usually well-informed Saloniki correspondent to the effect that Bulgaria had concentrated 150,000 troops on the Turkish frontier.

"After the Bucharest treaty of Aug. 7, 1913, had been signed by Bulgaria and Rumania, the former and Turkey got together on Sept. 30 to delimit the Turko-Bulgarian boundary, which had been distorted from the form the treaty of London (May 30, 1913) left it by the second Balkan war, during which Turkey had recovered Adrianople.

"According to the Treaty of Constantinople of Sept. 30, 1913, the Bulgarian railway to Dedeagatch, the Bulgarian port on the Aegean, remained in Turkish territory from Kadikeui, on the upper Maritza, between Mustafa Pasha and Adrianople, to Mandra, on the lower Maritza.

"It was then the intention of Bulgaria to construct an independent line connecting Hebibchevo, seven miles northwest of Mustafa Pasha, with Dedeagatch, running entirely through Bulgar territory. This has not been done. Meanwhile, she obtained certain commercial privileges over the Mustafa Pasha-Mandra portion of the line.

"The disadvantages of trying to operate such privileges with Turkey at war are obvious. Millions of dollars' worth of supplies bound for Serbia, which might have gone via the Dedeagatch line, were diverted to Saloniki and the Greek railway.

"This was particularly annoying to the Bulgars, especially so as just before the war the Sofia Government, realizing that it would not be in a position to build the Hebibchevo-Dedeagatch line for some years to come, had pensioned the Porte to supplement the Treaty of Constantinople by transferring the valley of the Maritza with the original railway to Bulgaria. This Turkey declined to do.

"In the meantime, although supplies for Serbia could not be landed at Dedeagatch, supplies for Turkey, provided they escaped the Franco-British patrol ships in the Aegean, could be so landed and distributed at Kuleli Burgas, only sixty miles from Dedeagatch. Not only this, but these supplies were often augmented at Feredjik on the way by contraband of war.

"The Entente Powers were not slow to perceive the anomaly, and the subject became a matter of protest by them at Sofia. They were informed that as long as Turkey held part of the line the Sofia Government's hands were tied.

"It was then that Germany determined upon a master stroke of diplomacy. She urged and even coerced Turkey to make the desired concession to Bulgaria, evidently arguing that the gratitude of Bulgaria would be such that even if a promise of neutrality would not be forthcoming, at least Bulgar officials would shut their eyes should any valuable amount of supplies sent by the Allies via Dedeagatch be diverted to Adrianople at Karagach, which lies opposite the former stronghold on the Maritza.

"The protocol was signed by Bulgar and Turkish representatives at Constantinople on July 22. Then Germany, seeing how successful she had been, tried to have Turkey go further and build a line from Adrianople to joine the Kirk Kilisse branch (thirty miles away) and thus secure direct communication between Adrianople and Constantinople.

"Such a line, while invaluable to Germany in case the Teuton armies subduced Serbia and gained free access through Bulgaria to relieve Constantinople, would also place Southern Bulgaria at the mercy of an army operating from the opposite direction.

"In the meantime the negotiations in regard to Serbian and Greecian territorial concessions to Bulgaria had been progressing favorably to the latter, and the Entente powers demanded that the Sofia Government, as a guarantee of good faith, show its hand.

"Its reply was, I believe, the concentration last week of 150,000 troops along the valley of the Moritza to protect the railway from any Turkish raids that might be contemplated and also to serve as the entering wedge of an army of invasion in case the guarantees of the Entente powers of the expected Serbian and Grecian concessions should prove satisfactory."

ITALIANS MAKE GAINS ON THE CARSO FRONT

Carry Strong Austrian Trenches by a Night Assault—Attack Tolmino Bridge.

ROME, Aug. 23, (via Paris.)—The following official statement from the Italian General Headquarters, dated Aug. 23, was made public tonight:

On the upper Comdevole the enemy attempted on the afternoon of the 21st a sudden raid on our line which defends the heights connecting Lana Pass with Salesel. The attack, although preceded and supported by an intense fire and volleys of hand grenades, was completely repulsed.

In the Tolmino sector the investment of defenses is being slowly but continuously completed.

On the Carso front a surprise night attack by our troops put them in possession of several strong enemy trenches which had prevented our lines on the left wing from being advanced. Weak attacks by the enemy toward the opposite wing, in the Selbusl zone, were easily repulsed.

VIENNA, Aug. 23.—The following report of the operations along the Italian frontier was issued today:

Yesterday our troops repulsed several Italian attacks against the high plateau of Doberdo, where at some places hand-to-hand fighting is developing. The enemy is attempting to approach our fortifications by methodical preparations.

The bridgehead of Tolmino was bombarded yesterday afternoon by Italian quick-firing guns. This was followed by Italian attacks lasting into the night. The enemy suffered severe losses.

On the other front there is nothing to report. The heavy artillery fire on our fortifications in Tyrol have temporarily slackened.

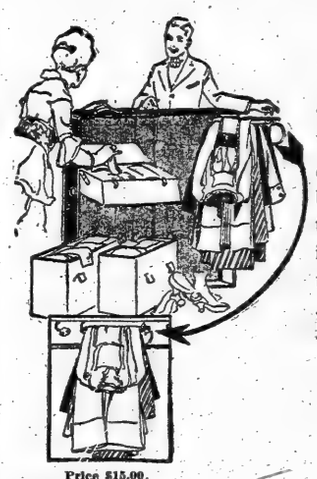
Three months have elapsed since the declaration of war on us by our former ally. The innumerable attacks of the Italian Army have nowhere attained their object. Now, as before, our troops are maintaining their positions near or on our frontiers.

BELL-ANS
Absolutely Removes Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

MORGAN & BROTHER
ESTABLISHED SINCE 1851—64 YEARS
STORAGE WAREHOUSES & MOVING—(Motor Vans)
230-232-234-236 West 47th St. (near B'way). 'Phone 52 Bryant.
By way of facilitating perfect service this season, we respectfully request our patrons to make reservations as far in advance as possible.

A Shilling in London — A Quarter Here
Favoured universally, their selection indicates the connoisseur
PALL MALL
FAMOUS CIGARETTES
The new Plain Ends, in the distinctive Single-Row Package may now be obtained at all the better shops

Broadway **Saks & Company** 34th St.
Store opens 8:30 A. M., closes 5:30 P. M. (Saturday 1 o'clock)



Breaking All Trunk Traditions

There is a tradition about Wardrobe Trunks—that excess price and excess baggage shall join forces to confine their use to the idle rich. But now comes the

NEVERBREAK
Patented
Wardrobe Trunk
No. 100
at $15.00

Price $15.00
Registered, insured, and guaranteed for five years.

which cannot be packed with clothing and accessories so it will cost excess baggage. Guaranteed not to break, yet breaking every tradition of the light Trunk world!

Tough vulcanized fibre over three-ply basswood, reinforced with steel at every point, beautifully finished in a rich dark color, and with aristocratic, substantial hardware.

The Removable Garment Rack

Holds five to six suits or dresses and topcoats. Can be lifted bodily, *with the clothes upon it*, and hung away in your closet. A series of roomy drawers, constructed with a perfect understanding of the underwear-lingerie needs of the metropolitan person—with room for hats that are in fashion and sufficient changes of boots. Just right to fit on the front of a taxi or cab. Let us repeat—*fifteen dollars!*

Final Cleanup Sale
Entire Remaining Stock
Spring and Summer Suits

With the Exception of Plain Blues, Blacks and Grays

Beginning To-day

$20 to $30 Suits Reduced to $13.50
$25 to $35 Suits " " $16.50
$30 to $40 Suits " " $20.50

A Small Charge for Alterations

This embraces everything that remains of the regular Weber and Heilbroner stock of fancy suits, consisting of fashionable stripes, checks, plaids and mixtures. The plain blues, blacks and grays also have been substantially reduced.

Also a Cleanup Sale of Palm Beach and Shantung Silk Suits

$10 Palm Beach Suits, Reduced to $ 7.45
$12 and $13 Palm Beach Suits, to $ 9.45
$20 and $25 Shantung Silk Suits, to $12.50

Weber and Heilbroner
Five Clothing Stores
27 New 44th and Broadway — 241 Broadway — 1185 Broadway 42nd and Fifth Avenue

The New York Times leads all New York newspapers, morning and afternoon, every month in the year, in total volume of advertising, Help and Situation Wanted advertisements alone excepted.

GOVERNORS TO TALK OF DEFENSE PLANS

National Preparedness to be the Chief Topic of Boston Conference.

NAVAL AND MILITARY SHOW

State Militia, 7,000 Strong, to Parade—Torpedo Demonstration in the Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Boston was busy tonight welcoming the visitors who were coming in for the eighth annual conference of Governors, which will open tomorrow morning in the Senate Chamber of the State House. The first arrivals were Governor Robert L. Williams of Oklahoma, who arrived on Saturday, and Miles C. Riley of Madison, Wis., permanent secretary to the conference, who came on Sunday. All day more Governors and ex-Governors have been arriving, and it was said tonight that this year's conference would be probably the largest and certainly the most enthusiastic that had been held.

From present indications about twenty-six Governors and fifteen or more ex-Governors will be present at the four-day session, and interest is higher than it has been at any of the previous gatherings. One of the chief reasons for this is the state of international relations and the fact that the relations of the States to national preparedness against war is to be one of the subjects of the discussion. Judging from the interest shown by those of the Governors who were interviewed at their hotels this will probably be the principal subject. The interest of the State officials in the military and naval defenses of the Union will be increased by several features of the conference.

One of these will be a parade and review of the entire Massachusetts State Militia, which will be fully mobilized for the first time since 1907. This will take place on Thursday, when the entire militia force, about 7,000 strong, will march past the State House. According to the plans, the Governors will be in the procession, and their wives and daughters, a considerable number of whom have come on from coast resorts to the gathering, will review the parade from a stand in front of the State House.

Governor Walsh expressed himself today as confident that the showing made by the Massachusetts militia would prove an eye-opener to visitors from some other States which were not so far along in this branch of activity, and Adjt. Gen. Cole said the only point that troubled him about the Massachusetts guardsmen was that there were not 20,000 of them instead of 7,000.

Another matter that will increase the interest in the question of preparedness will be a cruise through Boston Harbor and along the north shore on the battleship Wyoming, which will take place on Wednesday.

The Governors are to board the battleship in company with Secretary Daniels and as the fleet passes before them one of the destroyers will launch a torpedo, the course of which is to be arranged so that the Governors may watch it from its start until its power is exhausted before it reaches its mark. In the meantime, battleships and destroyers will go through series of battle manoeuvres.

The fleet left Newport, R. I., this morning and is expected off Boston Light some time tomorrow. At the conclusion of the review the ships will start for the Southern drill grounds.

Governor Richard. P. Manning of South Carolina said tonight:

"Anybody who has looked into conditions in the country is obliged to consider the defense problem—not for aggressive use, but for protection. I strongly approve of President Wilson's stand in the present international situation and I do not believe that he will back down. We should have an adequate navy, and in the broad outlines I approve of Secretary Garrison's plans for strengthening the army."

Ex-Governor Carey of Wyoming said that in the Western States he thought that opinion was about equally divided on the war, but that everybody wanted it to end as soon as possible.

"I am in favor of a strong navy," he said, "one that would make impossible a landing on either coast of the United States. The need of a large army is not so great, but I am in favor of sufficient preparation to make our defenses entirely secure."

So far as can be ascertained tonight, most of the Governors are in favor of a considerable increase in defenses, notably in the navy. The discussions, however, will turn on the State's relation to defense problems, and it is said that any remarks that might embarrass the President in the present state of foreign relations will be carefully avoided.

Among those present at the conference are:

Arizona—Governor W. P. Hunt.
Colorado—Governor George A. Carlson, Secretary Milliken, ex-Governor Alvah Adams, and ex-Governor Elias M. Ammon.
Connecticut—Governor Marcus H. Holcomb.
Florida—Governor Park Trammell and ex-Governor A. W. Gilchrist.
Idaho—Governor Moses Alexander.
Illinois—Governor Edward F. Dunne.
Kansas—Governor Arthur Capper.
Maine—Governor Oakley C. Curtis.
Maryland—Governor P. L. Goldsborough and Adjt. Gen. Macklin.
Minnesota—Governor Winfield S. Hammond, Colonel James A. Nowell, and ex-Governor Adolph O. Eberhart.
Missouri—Governor E. W. Major.
Montana—Governor Samuel V. Stewart and General Phil Green.
New Hampshire—Governor Roland H. Spaulding and ex-Governor Henry B. Quinby.
New Jersey—Governor James F. Fielder and ex-Governor J. Franklin Fort.
New York—Governor Charles S. Whitman and ex-Governor John A. Dix.
Ohio—Governor Frank B. Willis.
Oklahoma—Governor Robert L. Williams.
Rhode Island—Governor R. Livingston Beeckman.
South Carolina—Governor Richard I. Manning, ex-Governor Cole L. Blease.
South Dakota—Governor Frank M. Bryne.
Vermont—Governor Charles R. Gates and ex-Governor Allen M. Fletcher.
Virginia—Governor Henry C. Stuart, ex-Governor William Hodges Mann.
Washington—Governor Ernest Lister.
Wisconsin—Ex-Governor Francis E. McGovern and Miles C. Riley, Secretary of the conference.
Wyoming—Ex-Governor Joseph M. Carey.
Utah—Governor William Spry and Colonel Woolgey, Aid.

Of the Governors absent, most have the best possible of reasons. Governor Hiram Johnson of California has a Legislature still in session, and the same thing is true of those of other States. The situation on the Mexican border is detaining Governor McDonald of New Mexico and Governor Ferguson of Texas. Ex-Governor John M. Slaton of Georgia may be one of those present, though this is not certain as yet.

The meeting will begin at 10:30 tomorrow morning with addresses of welcome by Governor David I. Walsh and Mayor James M. Curley and a response by Governor William Spry of Utah. Ex-Governor Ammons of Colorado will speak at the morning session on "The Development of the West." Gov. Walsh will entertain the Governors at luncheon at the Touraine, and his sisters will give a luncheon for the women of the conference at the Lenox. Then the afternoon ex-Governor J. Franklin Fort of New Jersey will preside, ex-Governor Mann of Virginia will speak on "The Governor's Initiative," and Governor Williams of Oklahoma on "The Functions of the Executive Department with Relation to the Budget." There will be a dinner in the Memorial Hall of Harvard University and a reception at the State House at night.

On Wednesday morning there will be papers on "Economy and Efficiency in the State," by Governor Hammond of Minnesota," and on "Conservation," by Governor Lister of Washington. The cruise on the Wyoming and a dinner at the Eastern Yacht Club at Marblehead will complete the day.

Discussions of penology will be followed by the military parade on Thursday. The question of conservation will be treated on Friday morning, and that of national defense Friday afternoon. Governor Whitman will be one of the speakers on conservation, and Governors James F. Fielder of New Jersey and Edward F. Dunne of Illinois will speak on defense. The conference will close with a clambake and chicken dinner at Pemberton Friday night.

Chairman Wood to Address Governors.

Henry A. Wise Wood, Chairman of the Conference Committee on National Preparedness, was yesterday appointed a delegate to the Governors' Conference. He will present the broader side of the work to be done to insure this country against foreign aggression, and to assure the preservation of its institutions at home and its rights abroad. He will also acquaint the Governors with the nature and extent of the work being done by the national defense and security organizations.

The Conference Committee on National Preparedness represents the Navy League, the Army League, the National Security League, the American Red Cross, the American Legion, the Aero Club of America, the Automobile Club of America, the American Institute of Radio Engineers, and the United States Power Boat Squadrons. These organizations and their affiliated bodies and branches in every part of the United States have an aggregate membership of about one million, and in case of need could place it at the disposal of the Government and assist in the mobilization of the civilian experts of every useful profession and of the owners of automobiles, motorcycles, motor boats and aeroplanes.

ARCHANGEL NOW BOOMS.

Russian Port, Our Agent Says, Rivals New York.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The port of Archangel, Russia, from being little heard of, has become most important in the volume of its commerce. A report received by the Department of Commerce, by cable today from Henry D. Baker, the United States Commercial Attaché at Petrograd, who has just visited Archangel, says that the place now ranks with New York, in the amount of its shipping and that as many vessels arrive and clear there as at New York.

In the present open season more than one hundred warehouses have been built and thirty piers have been constructed. Four floating cranes of the largest size have been imported and the port is now handling the bulk of the cargoes arriving for the Government with reasonable promptness. Private freight, however, still suffers.

The Red Cross has an immense stock of supplies housed there which arrived early last Fall, and it is impossible now to say when any part of it will be moved to the interior. Mr. Baker says that half of the American cotton accumulated at Archangel has been transported to the mills in the interior. Petrograd and Moscow are points most easily reached from Archangel with bulky freight, as it can proceed on barges on the River Dvina and connecting canals and rivers into the heart of the country.

Mr. Baker advises all American shippers to send agents to Archangel to take direct charge of transshipping to the interior. Without such representatives there can be no certainty whatever as to the time when cargoes will be forwarded.

Preference has been given all through the season to wheat over other export commodities and more than 20,000,000 poods (12,037,666 bushels) have been shipped out of Archangel in the past Summer. Mr. Baker attributes much of the confusion and delay at Archangel to the fact that there were few brokers and shipping agencies, and these have been overworked. The narrow gauge railroad to Archangel will be paralleled by November with a broad gauge road, and the narrow gauge is to be widened next year.

GILBERT MAKES HIS ESCAPE.

French Airman, Interned by Swiss, Gets Back to Paris.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—Eugene Gilbert, the French aviator who was obliged to land in Switzerland on June 27 through an accident to his motor, after bombarding the Zeppelin sheds at Friedrichshafen, and was interned near St. Gothard, has escaped.

M. Gilbert arrived in Paris last night and reported for service at the French Ministry of War today.

Before joining the French Aviation Service after the outbreak of the war Gilbert gained fame in several international aviation meets. In December, 1912, he made a new world's speed record by flying 372 miles without a stop in 5 hours 52 minutes 8 seconds. Three months later he established a French long distance record by flying from Paris to Lyons at the rate of 93½ miles an hour.

In April, 1913, Gilbert broke the world's non-stop record in a flight from Villacoublay to Vittoria, Spain, when he traveled 513 miles. In August, 1913, the Frenchman made a flight from Paris to Pejaho, 1,030 miles, which beat the record for a long flight.

WINS HONORS AFTER DEATH.

Britain Confers Cross on Brave Machine Gun Officer.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The Victoria Cross has been conferred upon Lieutenant Frederick William Campbell of the First Canadian Battalion for conspicuous bravery on June 15 at Givenchy, when he took two machine guns over a parapet, arrived at the German first line with one gun, and maintained his position there under the heaviest of rifle, machine gun and bomb fire after almost the whole of his detachment had been killed or wounded.

The British supply of bombs being exhausted, Lieutenant Campbell advanced the machine gun still further to an exposed position, and by firing 1,000 rounds succeeded in holding back the German counter attack. Lieutenant Campbell subsequently was wounded and has since died.

PALESTINE NEEDS AID.

Appeal to Christians in America Sent by Greek Patriarch.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The State Department issued this announcement late this afternoon:

"The Department of State is requested by Damianos, the Greek Patriarch at Jerusalem, Palestine, to inform the American Christian public, particularly Greek Orthodox communities, through the press, of the urgent need of financial help to continue indispensable relief work among the poor."

Captain George W. Homans Dead.

Captain George W. Homans, a member of the Old Guard, died on Sunday at his home, 70 West 102d Street. In his early days he commanded a vessel in the China trade, later being captain of vessels that carried passengers between Australia and San Francisco. Captain Homans became manager of the freight fleet of the Erie Railroad in 1870, and then held a similar position with the Chesapeake & Ohio. Then he became superintendent of the Cornell Iron Works. He was born in Marblehead, Mass., and was captain of Company H, Ninth New York Volunteers. Captain Homans was a Mason and is survived by his widow.

Arrest Auto Dealer as Smuggler.

A man who says he is Meyer F. Medman, 27 years old, a well-to-do automobile dealer of 411 Fourth Street, Chester, Penn., was locked up in the Greenwich Street Police Station at 1 o'clock this morning on a charge of smuggling. Complaint was made by Special Agent H. D. Esterbrook of the Department of Justice, who brought Medman here from Chester. Esterbrook refused to discuss the nature of the offense.

CAMP GETS READY FOR PRACTICE HIKE

With Regulars, City Recruits Will March to the Canadian Border.

MAYOR MITCHEL AN EXPERT

Ties for Fourth Place in His Company at Target Shooting—Some Bolo Flingers.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, Aug. 23.—This camp of khaki-clad bankers, doctors, professors, merchants, and lawyers is now a camp of expert riflemen, sharpshooters, common every-day marksmen and hundreds of other good fellows who are known among their comrades as "bolo flingers," the name given in the regular army to those who fail to qualify either as experts, sharpshooters, or marksmen. Mayor Mitchel is among the experts with the rifle. The Mayor, it is said, will stay to the finish, and will start on the nine days' hike on Friday morning. This hike is to take the regiment almost to the Canadian border. On the march the 1,400 men of the regiment will live in the field under conditions similar to those they would encounter in real warfare.

Army officers have been working for several days on the plans for the "hike" and the problems that will be worked out in the first few days of the manoeuvre have already been framed. These problems will involve rear guard and advance guard practice, intrenching, bayonet combat, and other battle exercises in which the participants will be the entire civilian regiment in addition to two regiments of regular infantry, a regiment of regular cavalry, two batteries of field artillery, and signal and engineering detachments.

The route of the "hike" runs north through the towns of West Chazy, Mooers, to the border town of Rouse's Point, after which the line of march is south along the shore of Lake Champlain to Plattburg, where the regiment will disband on the morning of Labor Day.

A rumor spread through the camp tonight that President Wilson had handed Count Bernstorff his passports, and that Congress will be called in extra session to vote a huge appropriation for national defense. Telephone wires were kept busy for an hour by flying members of the regiment, who finally learned that there was no foundation for the rumor. It can be asserted that such a move on the part of the President would meet with the unqualified approval of a great majority of those in the camp, regulars as well as civilians.

Dr. John Huston Finley, the State Commissioner of Education, visited the camp this afternoon and watched the company drills on the plain following retreat. Dr. Finley said it was one of the most inspiring sights he ever had witnessed.

"I have been greatly impressed," he said, "by the seriousness, earnestness, and vigor of it all, and by what has been accomplished in so brief a time. This camp is a splendid school of democracy. I could wish that every able-bodied man in this country could be conscripted to spend his vacation in this way, not for military preparedness alone, but for economic, physical, and community preparedness."

Target Scores Compiled.

The target work of the first battalion was completed today. The second battalion will finish shooting at the targets tomorrow morning. The first company to complete the full shooting schedule was Company A, and the final returns show that the company has produced ten experts, thirty sharpshooters, and fifty-one marksmen, who will be rated officially in the War Department records as among the crack shots of the Nation.

Travis H. Whitney, Secretary of the Public Service Commission in New York, heads the list of Company A experts with a record of 223 out of a possible 250 points. Henry Clay Bate, Jr., of Nashville, Tenn., is second, with 221, and Crawford Blagden, the old Harvard football guard, is third, with 216. For fourth place, Mayor Mitchel and R. H. Boiling are tied with a score of 214. The other Company A experts and their scores are: C. Foster, 213; C. Stilson, 213; T. H. Ellett, 212; H. E. Kirtland, 210, and W. B. Van Namee, 210.

Among the sharpshooters, which means those who scored less than 210 points and more than 185, are R. H. Seaymour, 209; H. M. Channing, 208; J. C. Fox, 207; J. E. Miller, who is the only Congressman in camp, 205; L. Richards, 205; Walton Clark, Jr., 201; J. B. Vaul, 201; J. W. Taussig, 196; E. S. Benedict, 193; N. S. Oliver, 195, and Robert Bacon, Jr., 192.

The champion shot of Company B is M. R. M. Gwilliam of New York City, whose score is 224; W. S. Coates won second honors with a score of 216; R. B. Slaughter of Chicago and John W. Alexander 2d, of Princeton, N. J., tied for third place with a score of 212, and C. S. Forbes of Boston was fourth, with 211. Among the Company B sharpshooters are C. C. Rumsey, 209; Landon Thomas of Georgia, 209; Howard Emerson, 208; G. W. Hubbell, Jr., 208; Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., 206; F. W. Perry, 203; P. Grant, 191; J. J. Cabot, 191; Mather Cleveland, 190; and R. B. Chapman, 190.

Among the "bolo flingers" of Company B are Dick Little, Philip Roosevelt, and Senator J. Mayhew Wainwright.

Company C produced five experts, the highest scorer being B. Kenmore of Providence, R. I., with a record of 210 points. E. S. Bryant was second with 215, H. Blanchard third with 211, E. N. Bennett of Boston and C. H. Wilmerding of New York tied for fourth place with a score of 210. There are more than a score of sharpshooters in the company, and likewise a fair-sized crop of bolo flingers. In this company Robert Bacon, the former ambassador to France, scored 164, and George Wharton Pepper of Philadelphia 160.

Only partial returns from Company D were available tonight. They showed, however, that, of all the marksmen thus far reported, this company had the champion. He is J. Mayhew Wainwright of Kingston, N. Y., with the high score of 231. R. S. Hale was second, with a score of 222, and G. B. Blake fourth, with 221. The complete record of this company will be made public tomorrow.

May Petition Congress.

It was reported about the camp tonight that several well-known members of the regiment were planning to get up a petition to be submitted to Congress, in which the regiment would ask that Congress make a liberal appropriation for the national defense and increase the army as well as the navy. Many doubt the wisdom of such a move, and it is not at all certain that such a petition will be prepared.

The Yale graduates in the camp held a meeting today and formed an organization, which has for its aim the idea of national preparedness among the graduates and students of Yale University. More than 100 former Yale men attended the meeting, among them being Representative T. W. Miller of Delaware, H. A. Bayne, Samuel S. Auchincloss, H. F. Cutler, S. M. Meyer, Henry Beadleston, Ralph Flinn, Rex Flynn, L. D. Dominick, and C. B. Hoppin.

Captain W. R. Smedberg, Jr., who is in command of the motor machine gun company, is arranging for night practice with the automatic rifles. If the weather permits, the firing will take place tomorrow night on the target range. Powerful searchlights will be used to illuminate the targets.

A service stripe for men who have attended full periods of camps of instruction has been authorized by General Wood. The stripe is black and about three-sixteenths of an inch wide, like the braid on officers' overcoats. The stripe will be worn on the lower part of the arm on either shirt of blouse. There will be one stripe for each tour of camp duty.

Among the new recruits for the second encampment whose application was approved today was A. J. Drexel Biddle of Philadelphia.

Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood announced last night some of the details of the plans for the second instruction camp at Plattsburg, to be held from Sept. 8 to Oct. 7.

Up to last night 800 applications had been received from business and professional men, and in the opinion of army officials the full complement of 1,500 men soon will be assured. The conditions of enlistment are the same as those in force at the present camp. A circular describing these conditions fully will be mailed to all applicants who communicate with the officer in charge at Plattsburg.

COMMISSIONER WOODS BACK.

To Resume Military Training After Appointing 55 Patrolmen.

Tanned, with hardened hands and looking the picture of health, Police Commissioner Woods returned from the military training camp at Plattsburg yesterday morning. He had nothing but praise for the camp, where he had been appointed Sergeant. He said the training was the best a man could receive, and the camp showed the enthusiasm that had been aroused throughout the country.

The Commissioner said he had received a number of applications from the men in the department to be allowed to join the second camp, which will open in September. His object in returning to the city is to appoint fifty-five patrolmen. He is on leave, and will return to camp on Friday to participate in a long hike scheduled for that date.

URGES A BOY ARMY HERE.

H. T. Ward Proposes Australian System for United States.

Hugh T. Ward, General Director of J. C. Williamson, Ltd., the firm of theatrical managers controlling the first class theatres in Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, arrived yesterday from Australia by way of San Francisco. Mr. Ward was last here two years ago, and he has come to secure plays and players for the forty theatres under the management of his company. He is an American by birth and citizenship.

In New South Wales he organized a benefit for the Belgians which netted $700,000. He headed a subscription list of forty-seven men who donated $2,500 each, and $600,000 was taken in street collections, principally in Sydney. That was on May 14, and Mr. Ward started another subscription to buy luxuries for the Australian troops at the front. On his arrival here, Mr. Ward found a cablegram awaiting him from Premier Holman of New South Wales, saying the collection would aggregate $2,000,000. Mr. Ward's total contribution to the two funds was $15,000.

"I am firmly convinced," said Mr. Ward at the Hotel Astor yesterday, "that the solution of the problem of defense in the United States is a system of compulsory military training for youths patterned on that in use for some years in Australia. As a result of this training we now have an army of 300,000 boys between the ages of 14 and 19 years, and in a few years it will have reached 500,000

"The boys are required to devote a certain number of hours to training one day in every week. The training is given either at the schools or at designated places where the boys report for duty. Then there are encampments of three weeks every year. Not only has the system given Australia a splendid army that will be ready for the Japs when they come down after us ten years from now, but it has been found to be a fine thing for the physical development of the youth of the land, and at the same time it has taught them discipline and has helped them morally."

ENGLISH SOLDIERS FOR CONSCRIPTION

J. C. Haig, a War Correspondent, Says Men at Front Are Bitter Toward Stay-at-Homes.

J. C. Haig of Edinburgh, war correspondent and member of the Rosebery Royal Scots Committee, made an attack on German methods of warfare in an address at the Hotel Imperial last night. Materialism of the most gross kind, he said, was prevalent in Germany, and he blamed that influence for most of the alleged barbarities of the war.

Of the situation in England, Mr. Haig talked at some length, and predicted that conscription must come if the war lasted over another Winter, although holding stoutly that England, which had always been looked upon as a naval rather than a military power, had done her part.

"When I went to the front I was a non-conscriptionist, but now my views are changed," he said. "One of the most interesting periods I spent was when I interviewed the wounded soldiers at the hospitals. Those who were but slightly wounded and could be patched up and sent back to the front were cared for in the field hospitals. I asked many of them if they were anxious to go back.

"None of them said 'no.' Some of them said they were good soldiers and would go wherever they were ordered. Many others answered something like this: 'We are willing to go back and see it through now that we are here, but we don't think it fair that men who have been forced to stand the hardships and who have been under fire should be returned as soon as their wounds are healed, when hundreds of thousands of young men in England and Scotland haven't lifted a finger to aid their country.'

"The soldiers in the trenches are for conscription to a man, and I think now that the only way is to take all men of military age and make them go into the army. It is time that the young men of nineteen to twenty-five have not done their part. The married men seem more ready to go than the single men. I think that is because they have a more serious realization of their responsibility and of what the war means.

"The objective of the German nation was not Russia, France or Belgium," he continued. "It was England. Germany would have made easy terms with those countries had she overpowered them. Then after a time, perhaps four or five years, with a stronger army than ever, Germany would have tackled Great Britain single handed. Had England kept out of this war she would not have been in a position to call upon her allies for support. Then, after Great Britain had been overcome, Germany would probably have come over to America, certainly to Canada and possibly to the United States. Germany wanted to end Great Britain's supremacy of the seas and become the most powerful nation in the world."

In telling of the preparations Germany made for the war, Mr. Haig said he had found some first-hand information twenty-five years ago in a little town in Germany. He had seen a long row of wagons with their loads covered, he said, and had asked what they contained. He was told that they carried ammunition, clothing, and food for the soldiers. The food, he said, was examined and, if necessary, changed every week.

The lecture was given before members and guests of the Rotary Club, of which Mr. Haig is a member. Colonel Edwin A. Haven, who introduced Mr. Haig, explained that the club was neutral and accepted the address as the English view.

ARABIAN REVOLT REPORTED.

Chief Whom Italy Once Aided Hopes to Throw Off the Turkish Yoke.

ROME, Aug. 20, (via Paris.)—Said Idriss, one of the most powerful of the Arabian chieftains in Yemen, who during the Libyan War was aided by the Italians, is reported to have rebeled against the Turks.

He has gathered his men about him, it is said, and expects to march on Hodeida and free the Yemen region from Turkish dominion.

FELL IN COAL HOLES TO SUE THE OWNERS

But Smith Brought Two Actions at Once and Got the Lawyers Mixed.

THEN THE POLICE CAME IN

Bartender Arrested for Grand Larceny Sought with a Relative for Defective Covers.

By the arrest last night of James Smith, a bartender at the Brighton Beach Hotel, who lives at 328 West Twenty-ninth Street, the police say they have nipped an ingenious plan to get money by bringing suits for damages for injuries suffered in falling into coal holes. Smith is charged with attempted grand larceny, and the complainant against him is James H. McCool, an investigator in the Corporation Counsel's Office. The bartender's undoing came, it is charged, when he started two damage suits at once and forgot which case was represented by a lawyer who called upon him seeking a compromise. The prisoner's specialty was breaking his hip.

The arrest followed the institution of Smith's suit for $20,000 against the City of New York and Frank V. and J. H. Burton, owners of 11 West Thirty-ninth Street. Smith alleged that he had been injured by falling into a defective coal hole in front of Burton's property. The accident happened on April 12. The owners of the property put the case in the hands of William B. Sprague, and would have settled but for a call made on Smith by Allen Anderson, counsel for another defendant. Anderson represented the owners of property at 160 East Thirty-sixth Street, who were threatened with a suit for damages by Smith, who alleged he had fallen into the coal hole at that address. When Anderson called, Smith thought he was interested in the suit against the Burtons, and the lawyer learned enough to make him believe that Smith specialized in damage suits and he notified the authorities.

Assistant Corporation Counsel George M. Curtis detailed McCool to investigate. He found that Smith had moved to the Twenty-ninth Street house from 853 Second Avenue. He was unable to see the bartender, and the latter's wife said that he was at Red Bank, recuperating from the effects of an accident. To Red Bank went the investigator, but he could not find his man. He then consulted the police records. He found that a John Smith of 853 Second Avenue had suffered a fracture of the left hip on Oct. 20, 1914, by falling into a coal hole at 52 West Forty-sixth Street. This, it is believed, was a bona fide accident. The injured man spent some time in Flower Hospital. The next record was that John Smith of 853 Second Avenue had been injured by a fall in front of 145 West Forty-fifth Street. An ambulance had come from the Flower Hospital, but the injured man had refused to go there.

The day after this accident his wife notified the owners of the property and a representative of the law firm of Leventritt, Cook & Nathan called on Smith. He found him in bed with a plaster cast on his right hip and leg attached to which was a fifty-pound weight. Smith, it is said, was unwilling to discuss his case, as he said, "the police have the record." And so they had and the case was settled with the payment of $300.

The next case was that against the Burtons. This was on April 12, and it was on May 4 that he fell in front of 160 East Thirty-sixth Street. This investigation was quietly carried on, and as soon as the records were established Mr. Sprague went to Thomas O'Sullivan of 51 Chambers Street, who represented Smith in the Burton damage suit, and said that his clients would be willing to settle, but they asked to have his client examined by a physician. This was agreed to, and several days ago Smith was examined by Dr. R. E. Brown of 135 West Fifty-eighth Street. He reported that Smith was not suffering from an injured hip.

According to McCool, he had men waiting outside the doctor's office to trail Smith. He had there also the men interested in the other suits brought by the John Smith of Second Avenue. These, he said, identified the bartender. It took Smith several minutes to hobble down the street to the doctor's office and twice as long for him to work his painful way up Fifty-eighth Street to Seventh Avenue. He hobbled along until he turned into Seventh Street, and then he ran to the subway station.

In his bill of particulars in the Burton suit Smith alleged that he had been incapacitated for work from April 12 to Aug. 3. It was found he had not missed a day's work in that time. Smith in his suits figured as a tailor who was able to make $40 when business was good in the Summer. The police say he would go out with a relative in the daytime to find defective coalholes.

TO SPEAK ENGLISH ALIENS' FIRST DUTY

Necessary to Instruction In American Citizenship, Naturalization Bureau Points Out.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Responding to numerous inquiries, the Bureau of Naturalization today issued a general letter relative to the course to be followed in training the alien population in American citizenship. While pointing out the impossibility of laying down any hard-and-fast rules on the subject, the letter declares that the prime requisite is ability to speak the English tongue.

"It is through this medium alone," it says, "that aliens can acquire a practical knowledge, both in and out of the schools, of our institutions. This will lay the necessary foundation for instruction in some simple outline of American civics, the duties and the obligations as well as the privileges and immunities of American citizenship.

"Above all in this connection they should be taught that the supreme authority in this country is the law, and that the first duty of an American citizen is obedience to that law, even though it may seem an unwise or objectionable law, the remedy in the latter case being through constitutional methods to modify or change the law."

HEARS SON DIED AT FRONT

Three Days After King Gave the Victoria Cross.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 23.—Shot by a German sniper, Alexander Granger McDanagh, 26 years old, son of Mrs. Isabel McDanagh of 542 Broadway, died in the trenches on July 12. McDanagh was a member of Company 3, Blackwater Battalion, Indian Expedition Field Artillery. He entered the British service on Nov. 13, 1908. He went to France at the beginning of hostilities and had been at the front since last September.

Three days before his death McDanagh won the Victoria Cross, which was conferred upon him by King George of England, in person, for conspicuous bravery on the field of battle. News of McDanagh's death reached here this afternoon in a letter from a sister of McDanagh, who lives in Glasgow. The letter says that he was buried with military honors, just behind the trenches near the firing line. Military censorship had deleted the name of the place where McDanagh met his death.

McDanagh was the youngest member of his family. He leaves his mother and two sisters in Elizabeth, a brother in the British Army, and a sister in Scotland.

AUSTRALIA FEARS FOE GETS METALS

Attorney General Charges That German Firms Get the Colony's Output.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MELBOURNE, Australia, Aug. 11.—Accusations supported with documentary evidence, showing that the Commonwealth metal trade is under the influence of powerful German companies with ramifications in the United States and England and that this control is hampering the output of munitions by Britain and the prosecution of the war, have been made by the Australian Attorney General, William M. Hughes. Several weeks ago Mr. Hughes caused a sensation in Australia and the mother country by charges that the home authorities were allowing German metal firms to dominate the zinc and copper markets and that the big Australian companies, by not annulling their contracts with these German firms, were passively assisting the enemies of Great Britain and her allies.

Disclaimers in London and here only served to quicken Mr. Hughes to make new attacks. These have taken the form of statements in and out of the Federal Parliament, and a controversy has grown up between him and Australian metal interests. He has just proposed that an Australian metal exchange be created to destroy the German combination that it be under Government control, and that no persons be permitted to buy Australian metals or metallic products unless they are pro-British.

In one of his statements Mr. Hughes said:

"Owing to the costly nature of the distilling process, the disposal of zinc concentrates is a difficult problem, but it must be solved and without delay. Limited quantities of concentrates have been dispatched to the small distilleries in England, and some parcels have been forwarded to Holland for treatment, only the metal itself being returned to England. Recently a parcel was sent to the Vielle Montagne in France. A cargo, sent to American distilleries, has been consigned to several works in the United States.

Suspects German Influence.

"The companies are regarded as American, but there is a considerable amount of German capital invested in some of them and German influence is considerable. In many other cases it is difficult to learn the true position. As to how far this influence goes there is no doubt that it is far reaching. From the information at our disposal it appears that the Bartlesville Zinc Company is largely controlled by Merton's of Frankfort; the National Zinc Company by Beer, Sondheimer & Co., Frankfort; the American Zinc, Lead and Silver Company by Aaron Hirsch, while among the shareholders of the Minerals Separation American syndicate are Beer, Sondheimer Co., Aaron Hirsch & Co. and the Metallgesellschaft.

"At the present time nearly all metallic zinc used by Great Britain comes from America, as the prices are about 400 per cent higher than pre-war prices. Prior to the war Germany, Silesia, Belgium and Northern France and the United States were the world's greatest producers of metallic zinc, and although Australia is the second largest producer of zinc minerals in the world, only 5,000 tons annually of metallic zinc are distilled within the Commonwealth.

"Had the contracts providing for the sale of zinc concentrates through enemy agents been annulled at the outbreak of the war and a regular supply of zinc concentrates during the war and subsequent thereto been guaranteed to British enterprise we would have grappled with the position and distilleries would have now been nearly completed; but this was not done.

"The result is that the spelter market is cornered in America; there is a dearth of the metal; famine prices rule, and Australia is unable to market the zinc concentrates, of which 400,000 tons a year are produced, containing 180,000 tons of metallic zinc. Britain is paying $325 a ton for a product that her enemy can get for $145, while the Australian producer is no better off than before the war, for he does not participate in the high price of spelter.

Copper and Lead Sales.

"So much for zinc," continued the Attorney General. "Let us now deal with copper. This terrible war has been raging nearly twelve months. The position of the metal industry has been explained again and again with great emphasis. The ramifications of German influence and the power of Merton's and the Metallgesellschaft have been made clear to all save those who will not heed. Yet one of the largest companies producing copper in Australia today is selling its output through Merton's and Smith's. Merton's is the very fountain-head of the German metal domination, while the latter, prior to the war, were one of the London agents of Aaron Hirsch & Co."

In another statement dealing particularly with lead Mr. Hughes assailed the firm of H. R. Merton of London, the founder of which, he said, was Wilhelm Merton of Frankfort-on-Main. He said:

"H. R. Merton's is not an English firm save in name. It is German. Every ton of metal passing through Merton's hands means the strengthening of German credit during the war and the assurance of profits therefrom going to them after the war; and it means, too, that while Merton's is the channel through which metals reach the English market, British industries will suffer and German interests benefit."

In this same statement the Attorney General said:

"Before the war the price of lead was fixed by the Lead Convention. The members of the Lead Convention, when it was first formed in 1909, included the Metallgesellschaft and the Broken Hill Proprietary (the big Australian mining firm.) It was controlled by the German element. In February, 1914, the convention was reconstructed with the American Metal Company (the American Metallgesellschaft) excluded. After the war began there was another shuffle. The Metallgesellschaft stepped out and the American Metal Company came back. All that happened to the Lead Convention after the war was that the name of one party was changed. The German control was unaffected. The convention was still dominated by the German group, and it manipulated the market, as it had always done, for its own benefit. But the scope of its power was increased because American lead in England was now regulated by the convention as well as lead from other countries."

It was announced this week that the imperial authorities had informed the Commonwealth Government that they did not object to the application made to the Federal authorities by the Amalgamated Zinc Company of Broken Hill to export 50,000 tons of zinc concentrates to the Edgar Zinc Company of the United States. The Americans will pay the Australians $2,875,000. The concentrates of the Amalgamated Zinc Company average 46 per cent. of zinc contents.

Incidentally the first shipment will be by the steamship Colusa, an American vessel which holds the record for having borne through the Panama Canal the largest cargo of wool in the history of the American-Australasian wool trade.

One Day EXCURSIONS
Central Railroad of New Jersey
Atlantic City
TOMORROW
$2.50 Lv. W. 23d St. 7.50; Liberty St. 8.00
Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.17 a. m.
Lv. Broad St., Newark, 7.55 a.m.
HARD COAL NO SMOKE COMFORT

EDWARDS WOULD BE AMERICAN SHERIFF

No Year for Man of Foreign Extraction, "Big Bill's" Sponsor Says.

CANDIDACY IS LAUNCHED

At Dinner in Biltmore Hotel Friends Laud the Former Street Cleaning Commissioner.

The boom for "Big Bill" Edwards, former Street Cleaning Commissioner, for Sheriff, was launched last night at the Biltmore Hotel, when some 150 of his friends gave him a dinner and in complimentary speeches told him what a fine Sheriff he would make. Mr. Edwards said it felt like a call from the coach to go into training for a football game, and he added that he intended to work hard for the nomination in the Democratic primaries.

Herbert C. Smyth, an ex-Assistant District Attorney, aroused considerable enthusiasm by announcing that what New York City needed for the next two years was a real American Sheriff. He hinted that possibilities might arise whereby a Sheriff of the type of "Big Bill" would be urgently needed. This was no year, he said, for a man of foreign extraction to be in that important office.

Another war-like note was sounded when John W. H. Crim, former United States Assistant District Attorney, said that "Big Bill" if elected, would deputize some 50,000 men to assist him, if necessary, in the defence of the city.

"He will originate this force," said Mr. Crim, amid applause, "equip it and discipline it into a vast army, and during the next two years you will see that army drill in our parks, march through our streets, accompanied by martial airs, led by "Big Bill" Edwards astride a black charger and wearing the plumed hat of Henry of Navarre."

Although it was not a Tammany war horse present, with the exception of ex-State Senator Walter R. Herrick, who presided, the impression was general that Tammany was really back of Mr. Edwards, though he was being put forward at this time, under independent Democratic auspices.

The majority of those present were business men, and many were classmates of "Big Bill" in Princeton. The first speaker was William Freeman, an advertising man, who said that business interests demanded a man of the type of Mr. Edwards in the office of Sheriff.

In introducing the candidate, ex-Senator Herrick said:

"We are here tonight not only to pay our tribute to one whom we honor and esteem, but to bring before the people of this country the candidacy of a young man whom we know has all the attributes of an honest man and an able official, one who in business has been successful, one who in public life has been a capable official, performing his duties with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the people, and last, but by no means least, one who in a tragic emergency has shown himself to be a good, but great hero—'Big Bill' Edwards."

Mr. Edwards told the diners frankly that he wanted the office, and that he intended to work hard to get it. He said he sought the nomination for the purpose of doing public service independently and efficiently, and added:

"It is from the people that a trust is derived and to them alone I make my appeal for confidence and support. The direct primary law is an invitation to frankness and supposedly the open door to official responsibility.

"I am accepting the invitation and with your assistance I shall endeavor to enter the open door, and if I am honored with the indorsement of my people and my party, I pledge assurance that I shall do my very best to justify such a confidence."

Other speakers were John Buckle, President of the Gansevoort Market Business Men's Association, and Charles C. Dwight. Raymond B. Fosdick and Augustus Thomas sent telegrams of regret. Several headquarters have already been opened where signatures to Ed

JEWELRY TO CHANGE WITH THE SEASONS

National Retailers' Convention Hears That Dame Fashion Will Aid the Cause.

A $2,000,000 EXHIBITION

Campaign of Publicity to Persuade Women That They Should Not Wear Winter Gems in Summer.

Jewels are to change with the seasons; henceforth it will be as unfashionable to wear last year's style lavalliere as to drive last year's auto; next year's earrings will dangle differently from this year's; necklaces will shift their size and shape, and in the ring department long engagements will take on a fresh embarrassment—all of which is calculated to make for the prosperity of the American National Retail Jewelers' Association, which opened its tenth annual convention in Grand Central Palace yesterday. It is the first time that the jewelers got together like makers of women's clothing to decide the fashions for the coming season.

President T. L. Combs of Omaha, Neb., told the 1,200 delegates that jewelry was not a luxury but a necessity of higher civilization, shaping loves, hates, sympathies and passions from the first jeweled trinket that pleases baby in its cradle to the silver plate atop one's coffin. He said the time had come for fashions in jewelry.

Experts in the employ of the association last night completed an inventory of the exhibits when it was found their value would run well over $2,000,000. The exhibits will cover an acre of space and will form what is said to be the greatest array of jewels ever shown in New York. The exhibition will not be opened to the public, the officials of the Association having decided that the risk would be too great. The jewels and silverware will be seen only by members of the Association on every day except Friday when jobbers and manufacturers will be admitted. Officials of the association said they would like to throw the exhibition open to all, but that there was so little control over who might enter that they wouldn't undertake the risk.

All of the many diamonds to be shown will be real, and they, with other precious stones, will be locked in vaults in downtown Manhattan every night after the convention sessions close.

All yesterday big vans were unloading the exhibits, and it was stated last night that there will be more than five tons of jewelry on exhibit this afternoon, and not one piece of imitation.

Experts of the association will meet in deepest secret until Friday when Bartley J. Doyle of Philadelphia will outline to the convention a plan for a campaign of publicity to persuade the women of the United States that they should wear jewels by seasons.

Everybody Sells Jewelry Now.

The keynote of the speeches yesterday was that the educational campaign should try to persuade the public to buy jewels from jewelers and not from the many other kinds of shopkeepers who sell jewelry.

"Why, everybody is selling jewelry now," declared Colonel J. L. Shepherd. "I know a block in this city where there are twenty-six stores, all of which sell jewelry except the butcher shop. When I get home this evening I wouldn't be surprised to see a diamond ring on a sausage in the window of the butcher shop."

Colonel Shepherd also thought there were too many laws.

"Politicians are ruining business," he said. "Too many laws! Forty-three thousand and four hundred pages of new laws every year. It is the only American industry that is working overtime. Kansas gives us a good illustration of superfluous laws. It's a prohibition State, yet has a law prohibiting the eating of snakes—and there they are supposed to drink only water. I know a man who invited a friend to Kansas City, and when he got him there bet him $100 he couldn't go six hours without breaking a law. The stranger took him on and then went to sleep, confident of winning the $100. His host waited until his nap was over and had him pinched for sleeping under a sheet less than nine feet long. Too many laws, I say."

In the absence of Mayor Mitchel, Commissioner of Public Works Ralph Folks welcomed the delegates yesterday morning. He told them they were costing the city much money.

"With no jewelry," he said, "one-half of our detective force would go out of business; our jails and prisons would be only half filled, and nearly all burglars would have nothing to do. But what would the wives and sweethearts say?"

Wives and Daughters Motored.

The retail jewelers of New York also extended a welcome, through Henry Healy of Brooklyn, Vice President of the Retail Jewelers' Association of Greater New York. After Walter H. Mellor of Michigan City, Ind., had responded to the speeches of welcome, an adjournment was taken until 2 o'clock.

While the men were meeting in the afternoon, their wives and daughters went for automobile trips through Central Park.

Secretary A. W. Anderson of Menah, Wis., said that in the past year State organizations had been formed in Massachusetts, Kentucky, Vermont, New Hampshire, Tennessee, and Mississippi. Treasurer A. H. Thomas of Piqua, Ohio, told the convention the finances of the association were in good condition. President Combs, in his annual address, advocated the establishment by this convention of a salvage or sustaining company which should help jewelers in financial difficulties and buy up jewelry whenever there was a chance to do so advantageously at auction sales.

He also recommended a closer study of stones and a wider application of the idea of exclusive manufacture of merchandise for the use of members of the association. None of the officials' reports dealt with the effect of the war upon the jewelry trade.

William J. Burns told the jewelers that they belonged to the same class as bankers in respect to protection and suggested the formation of a protective department similar to the Bankers' Protective Association. He offered his advice in the perfection of such a department and warned the jewelers against the employment of detectives until their reliability had been established.

Assistant United States District Attorney Samuel Hershenstein told the delegates of the work of his office in prosecuting bankrupts for concealment of assets. He made a distinct hit with the convention which applauded the advice from a man scarcely out of his teens. At the end of his speech three cheers were given for "The Boy." He thanked the association for the help it had given in convicting bankrupt frauds and declared that although there had been a steady increase of bankruptcy cases in the past three years, it did not signify an increase in crime, only that more were being caught.

New Law for Bankrupts.

Mr. Hershenstein said that United States District Attorney Marshall would present to the next Congress a bill for the amendment of the bankruptcy law so that the time a fugitive remains out of jurisdiction cannot be figured in determining whether prosecution is barred by the Statute of Limitations. The jewelers applauded this information.

There had been staged a little play, by which President Combs was to announce the theft of his watch fob, Detective Burns was to find it, and Mr. Herschenstein was to arrest the thief. All went well until Mr. Burns's search extended to the pockets of Secretary Anderson, in which the fob had been placed without notifying Mr. Anderson. He tried to shake hands with the detective when Mr. Burns approached him, and when the sleuth insisted on going through his pockets matters appeared rather interesting until some one explained to Mr. Anderson, who left the platform—without a smile on his face. No arrest was made.

The convention will adjourn on Saturday morning. Many trips about the city have been arranged for the entertainment of the delegates. Minneapolis wants the 1916 convention.

DETAINED WILSON'S COUSIN.

Mrs. Johnston and Husband Victims of Immigration Law.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Joseph Johnston, a cousin of President Wilson, and her husband, a fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, arrived today on the liner Shinyo Maru, but were unable to land until after they had submitted to a medical examination at Angel Island.

The action of the immigration officials was taken in accordance with a new rule requiring all foreigners reaching here from the Orient to submit to medical examination before they can land.

Mr. Johnston and his wife are touring the world under the Alfred Kahn scholarship, which Mr. Johnston won at college.

RABIES AFTER FOUR YEARS.

Mr. Ryan, Bitten by Pet Dog Then, Dies in Great Agony.

Special to The New York Times.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Aug. 23.—Simon B. Ryan, a former member of the State Legislature, died yesterday from hydrophobia, contracted four years ago when he was bitten by a pet dog, receiving severe lacerations on both hands. His dying hours were marked with all the agonizing symptoms of hydrophobia, including the maniacal aversion to water.

Mr. Ryan was taken ill Friday night. Saturday he grew rapidly worse. Medical books were procured, and a close perusal proved that two years was the longest time on record between the bite and the resultant symptoms of hydrophobia. Thus Mr. Ryan's case furnishes a new record.

Arrest Check Passer in Ohio.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 23.—Robert Robertson, known also as Harry Collins, who created quite a stir in Englewood last Spring, on the strength of his social standing, and who gave a bad check to a Paterson furniture dealer for $500 worth of the best he had in the store, is now in the hands of the police in Canton, Ohio. In the few days it took to determine the check was bad, Robertson sold the furniture in New York and disappeared. This was only one of several cases against him. Detective Tracey of Paterson caused his arrest.

TRICKISH LAWYERS DENOUNCED IN COURT

Magistrate Corrigan Holds Yvette de Von on Charge of Perjury.

TALKS OF "STRIKE" SUITS

Breach of Promise Action Against Banker Cuneo Brings Out Scathing Address from Bench.

After delivering a scathing arraignment of blackmailing lawyers, Magistrate Corrigan in the Tombs Police Court last night held Yvette de Von, actress and artists' model, for the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of perjury made by Andrew Cuneo, the Italian banker. Cuneo is the defendant in a $50,000 breach of promise suit brought by Miss de Von. She was accused of having sworn falsely in her affidavit that Cuneo represented himself to her as an unmarried man.

Magistrate Corrigan told John J. Reilly, counsel for Miss de Von, that he did not mean to reflect upon the lawyer's conduct, but merely wished to speak his mind about certain classes of suits. Mr. Reilly had called the perjury action a bogus suit to discredit Miss de Von's breach of promise suit.

In holding Miss de Von for the Grand Jury the Magistrate said:

"I want to say now, Mr. Reilly—you spoke of bogus suits—and I want it particularly understood that I do not reflect in any way on your conduct in this case or on your standing at the bar, because I have had the pleasure of knowing you for many years and my respect for you and my knowledge of you have always been very pleasant and friendly, but there is growing up in New York a class of shameless shyster lawyers, who are willing to take any case, who will undertake any 'strike' suit that malice or cupidity can inspire. They are licensed pests. Their only weapon is publicity. They bring disgrace on a lot of decent lawyers and on the whole profession.

An Abuse of Legal Process.

"They are absolutely cold-blooded conspirators. They are legal shakedowns, and when a client fixes on a victim from whom he thinks he can extort hush money, he goes to one of these lawyers and he cooks up the evidence. It is an abuse of legal process and brings publicity, suffering and sorrow to a number of innocent persons and it is done purely to shake down people and get money from them. I am not saying this to influence or prejudice your suit. I am saying it because I think it is something that should have been said long ago. I mean to say the criminal courts in New York and the Magistrates' Bench and the District Attorney's office—and I think I have the indorsement of the District Attorney in what I am saying—should put themselves on record as strongly opposed to any suit brought against a man, not because there is any meritorious cause, but based on the belief that he will settle rather than face publicity.

"Any man in this city is liable to find himself a victim. I do not have to do anything more than point to the circumstances in this famous Oliver Osborne case in which Mr. Osborne swore that he never even—"

"Is there any comparison between the two cases?" cried Mr. Reilley, leaping to his feet.

"I said," continued the Magistrate, "that I am not applying to this young woman's case, I am saying this because I think it should be called to the attention of the public. It is time the Magistrates should take action to stop this blackmail."

Flirted with Miss De Von.

The first witness yesterday was Eugene A. Casazza, insurance broker, of 1,600 Avenue T, Brooklyn, who testified that he first met Miss De Von at the French Students' ball at Terrace Garden in November, 1910. He said he flirted with her and that later they became frequent companions. He said Cuneo saw them one day, and the next day asked for an introduction to the young woman. He said he told her Cuneo wanted to meet her, remarking at the time that he was the husband of Mrs. Jean Newton Cuneo, the noted automobile driver. He said she replied that she had heard of Mrs. Cuneo. Casazza testified he had subsequently introduced Cuneo to Miss De Von in the Wall Street subway station, and that she had said: "Isn't it strange that every nice man I meet is married?" He said they had discussed Mrs. Cuneo on the trip to a Brooklyn theatre that followed.

Cuneo followed Casazza on the stand and denied he had ever promised to marry Miss de Von. He said he had taken her to hotels, had rented an apartment for her in East Thirtieth Street, and had given her a duplicate of a ring he wore, as well as a plain gold band. He said he sent her to Italy to study acting and paid her expenses. He denied he had promised to build a theatre for her.

Cuneo couldn't say how many letters he had written the defendant, but he thought it was less than 1,000. He admitted he had offered Miss de Von $3,000 for a general release, but that he had done it only to avoid publicity.

Refuses to Dismiss the Case.

At the close of the prosecution Mr. Reilly moved to dismiss the case.

"This is an attempt to prejudice this girl's action," he said. "She has been dragged into the Magistrate's Court before she has had an opportunity to try her case before the jury, and if your Honor holds her she will be sent into the Supreme Court prejudiced. If you hold her she will have been prejudged before her case reaches the jury."

"These proceedings would never have been started," said Jonah J. Goldstein Mr. Cuneo's lawyer, "if she had not tried to try her case in the newspapers."

When Magistrate Corrigan refused to dismiss the charge on the plaintiff's evidence Miss de Von decided she didn't want to take the stand. When she heard the Magistrate's decision that he would hold her she wept.

BEATEN AND ROBBED ON SHIP.

But Ex-Assistant District Attorney Colligan Refuses to Make Complaint.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Charles E. Colligan, formerly Assistant District Attorney of New York under Governor Whitman, was taken to the hospital upon his arrival here from New York today on the steamer Bunker Hill, suffering from a compound fracture of the right leg. Colligan told the police that he had been attacked by a crowd of men during the night and robbed of $30.

The Boston police were called into the case by a wireless message. When they boarded the steamer and questioned Colligan, he said he knew the men who assaulted him, first becoming acquainted with them while he was connected with the District Attorney's office. He said, however, that he would not prosecute any one in connection with the affair.

According to the story as told by the officers on the boat, Colligan engaged in a scuffle with another passenger on the boat, and, during a fight, in which both rolled on the floor, Colligan received the injuries which caused his removal to the hospital.

Colligan was on his way to visit his wife, who is seriously ill at a hospital here. He was attended on the steamer by Dr. J. W. Lyman, who was returning to his home after service at the Bellevue Hospital in New York.

WAITERS SAVE HILL TOP INN.

Stop Serving Newport Society to Fight Fire as Bucket Brigade.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 23.—Manager August Keller's waiters' fire brigade saved $100,000 worth of jewels and clothing belonging to guests of the Hill Top Inn by efficient work in fighting a fire which started in the kitchen at dinner time tonight. When Manager Marshall of the Hotel Vanderbilt of New York City took over the Inn at the beginning of the season, he instituted fire drills for the fifty waiters. When the fire started tonight, the waiters, who were serving dinner, dropped everything and, under the direction of Manager Keller, formed a bucket brigade. They confined the fire to the rear of the house and the firemen put out the blaze. The rooms of the guests were in the front.

When the fire started, Newport society was gathered at the Inn to view the sculpture exhibition of Prince Paul Troubetskoy and H. Kevorkian, which had been arranged on the lawn. Scores were inspecting the exhibition, but most were attending the various dinner parties arranged for the evening, when there was an explosion in the kitchen, followed by a burst of flame.

Helping the waiters fight the fire were many of the leaders of the Summer colony. Herbert A. Harriman, Walter S. Andrews and William T. Bull were among those who joined the bucket brigade. It looked for a time as if the fire would spread to the front of the building, so the Duchess de Chaulnes and her sister, Miss Marguerita Shonts, made their way through the fire line, over the hose into the building filled with smoke, and to the apartments of Mrs. John A. Logan and Mrs. Charles A. Mellen, whom they assisted to the lawn. When the alarm of fire was given, Leader Fejer started his orchestra playing a lively selection, and many of the diners remained at their seats until the smoke drove them out.

Manager Keller put mechanics at work to outfit a temporary tent kitchen. He estimated the damage at $10,000, covered by insurance.

FOOD STORED FOR WAR.

New Jersey Refrigerator Statistics Still Show Excess Over Normal.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 23.—Reports of the State Department of Health made public today show the food in cold storage in the State on July 1 more nearly normal than on April 1. On April 1 16,228,115 pounds of fresh meat was in storage, compared with 776,686 pounds on April 1, 1914, while on July 1 of this year 7,081,725 pounds was in storage, compared with 4,498,386 pounds on July 1, 1914.

While one reason for the reduction in the fresh meat in storage may be the movement to Europe, it is believed that the chief reason is that the space is required for eggs. On July 1, 21,825,240 dozen eggs were held in storage, compared with 1,738,590 dozen on April 1, and 18,596,970 dozen on July 1, 1914. The excess of eggs is due to the large crop.

The reports show a very great increase in the storage of salt meat, which for July 1, 1915, was 1,754,213 pounds, compared with 154,370 pounds on July 1, 1914. This excess of salt meat is stored, awaiting shipment to Europe.

DINES, THEN LEAPS INTO BAY

Sheepshead Guard Saves Actress Who Said She Had No Reason to Die.

Frederick Mills, a life guard, saw a woman jump from the foot of East Sixteenth Street into Sheepshead Bay shortly before midnight last night. He dived after her and managed to swim to her in the darkness and bring her back to shore.

After being treated by Dr. Herold of the Coney Island Hospital she was taken to the Coney Island Police Station and locked up on the charge of attempted suicide. She said that she was Marion Thompson, an actress, living at the Hotel Hargrave, and added that she had no reason to commit suicide and had no recollection of her reason for attempting it. She said she had been dining with a party of friends, and thought that some red wine which she had tasted had put the idea of drowning herself into her mind.

Jane Addams Has Bronchitis.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 23.—Jane Addams came to Bar Harbor about a week ago with a bad cold, which developed into an attack of bronchitis. She has been ill in bed for several days, but her physician and friends have not been alarmed as to her condition. She expects to leave for California on the 30th, and her illness is not expected to be serious enough to interfere with her plans.

FLOOD BREAKS LEVEE, INUNDATES TOWN

Five Persons Drowned as Torrent Sweeps Newport, Ark.—Three Buildings Shelter 5,000.

3,000 MISSOURI DESTITUTE

Appeal Issued for Help for Valley Park Refugees—New York State Storm Cyclonic.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Ark., Aug. 23.—Five persons were drowned and the entire city of Newport was flooded, shortly after midnight on Sunday, when the White River levee just above the town broke. The country for miles around is under several feet of water. Motor boats are running over cotton and corn fields, rescuing farmers and their families. The river is still rising.

$25,000 causeway over Newport Lake has been washed away, and a report says that three negroes were caught by the overflow and drowned. Thousands of persons are homeless in the White River bottoms, near Newport.

A farmer, his wife and three children were drowned.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 23.—Nearly the entire 5,000 population of Newport, Ark., was marooned tonight in two hotels and the Court House, according to telephone messages received here. All communication, except by telephone, was cut off as a result of the flood of the White River.

Food and water supplies were reported running low, while the city was covered with from five to twelve feet of water. Several trains were stalled there.

Newport reported calls for help from river points south, but the strong current made it impossible to send a steamer down the river. Two steamboats today made repeated trips through the oil trough bottoms, rescuing many families who had spent the day and night on the roofs of their houses.

The levee at Newport broke early in the day, and men who were working to reinforce it were forced to flee.

Many refugees from other towns have added to the seriousness of the situation at Newport. The river, though rising slowly tonight, was expected to begin falling tomorrow.

3,000 MADE HOMELESS.

Missouri Flood Refugees Face Starvation—Appeal for Aid.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 23.—Three thousand persons in Valley Park and the Meramec River valley are homeless and facing starvation as a result of the flood. Relief funds are being raised in St. Louis. There is difficulty in getting food to many of those marooned.

All that section of Valley Park known as New Town still is under water, from two to forty feet. Every house not water bound has been ransacked for bedding, but many of the refugees have been forced to sleep on hard floors in churches and public buildings.

D. K. Albright, Chairman of the Valley Park Relief Committee, today announced that $100,000 was needed immediately for the destitute of the city. It was decided to appeal to the Governor.

The glass plant at Valley Park, which gives employment to 1,500 persons, is damaged $100,000, and, according to its manager, cannot resume operations until repairs costing $50,000 are made. This means that the little city will be forced to support destitute persons for weeks.

UP-STATE STORM CYCLONIC.

Carried Destruction in Narrow Path Followed by Cloudburst.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The cyclonic storm which visited Sullivan and Ulster Counties yesterday afternoon and which had followed a cloudburst, did widespread damage, especially in Glenwild, Rockhill, Centreville and Ellenville villages. The track for 500 feet south of Summitville on the Monticello & Kingston railroad was washed away. The path of the storm was about 200 feet wide at Rockhill, a hamlet near Monticello, where the pine forest was mowed flat to the ground. The Glenwild post-office was wrecked and Postmaster Bowers's icehouse carried away.

The storm cut James Crawford's barn in two. One-half was carried away; the other half stands firm, as though sheared off with an axe. The kitchen of the large Summer boarding house of George Calhoun was blown away. The orchard on the Charles Couch farm, known to hundreds of city people as a Summer resort, was blown down. The storm caught up Edward Smith, carried him through the fields like a doll and dropped him into a gully.

Special to The New York Times.

LIBERTY, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The storm damage in this section is estimated at $35,000. Hardly a town in Sullivan County escaped without some damage. Bridges were washed away, houses carried off their foundations, tents blown into trees, and whole fields of oats and rye laid flat.

In the Mongaup Valley a cyclonic disturbance lasting five minutes did $5,000 damage. At Bridgeville a valuable forest of pine and hemlock, covering several acres, was blown down. Trees a foot in diameter were broken off. Bridges at Parksville, Callicoon, Neversink, and Hortonville were washed away.

Special to The New York Times.

ELLENVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The damage done to property in Ellenville by the cloudburst on Sunday amounts to $25,000. One house was destroyed; another was washed downstream. The tracks of the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad were washed out for 200 feet.

WOULD BAR WAR HORSES.

Racing Association Says They Are Ruining the Empire Track.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, Aug. 23.—Supreme Court Justice Tompkins today handed down a decision granting in part an application made by the Empire City Racing Association to eject the National Fair Association from its grounds at Yonkers. The stabling of 20,000 horses on the race track grounds previous to shipment to Europe for war purposes was the cause of the proceedings, the racing association alleging that irreparable damage had been done to its grounds.

The racing association asserted that under the lease executed with the fair association the latter body was not entential to use the grounds except for fair purposes without first obtaining consent of the plaintiff. The racing association also charged that it had received no part of the money paid to the fair association for keeping the horses on the grounds.

The fair association received an injunction restraining the defendant from using the premises for the herding of horses upon condition that the plaintiff stipulate to try the case at the October special term for trial in Westchester County and deposit $5,000 with the defendant to indemnify it against any damage it may sustain by reason of the injunction.

$30,000,000 TO AID COTTON GROWERS

Continued from Page 1.

would make no comment. Before determining the course of this Government in the cotton issue the State Department will consider the action of the British Government very carefully, both with regard to precedents and new elements in the situation.

It is believed that the forthcoming note will register a protest against the classification of cotton as "absolute" contraband. The attitude of the United States was set forth by John Hay, Secretary of State, during the Russo-Japanese war, in 1904. At that time Russia issued a declaration that coal, naphtha, alcohol, and other articles of fuel were to be treated as contraband of war. Secretary Hay opposed the Russian position and, in a careful exposition of certain neutral rights, he held that fuel and cotton, if treated as contraband at all, should only be classified as conditional contraband.

Secretary Hay's first statement of the position of the United States at that time was embodied in a circular note, under date of June 10, 1904, addressed "To the Ambassadors of the United States in Europe," a copy of which was delivered to the American Ambassadors at London, Paris, Berlin and St. Petersburg. After dealing with the Russian declaration of coal as contraband and pointing out that in the war of 1870 Great Britain "held that the character of coal depends upon its destination, and refused to permit vessels to sail with it to the French fleet in the North Sea," Secretary Hay had this to say about the treatment of cotton as contraband of war:

"We are also informed that it is intended to treat raw cotton as contraband of war. While it is true that raw cotton could be made up into clothing for the military uses of a belligerent, a military use for the supply of an army or garrison might possibly be made of foodstuffs of every description which might be shipped from neutral ports to the nonblockaded ports of a belligerent.

"The principle under consideration might, therefore, be extended so as to apply to every article of human use, which might be declared contraband of war, simply because it might ultimately become in any degree useful to a belligerent for military uses.

"Coal and other fuel and cotton," Secretary Hay asserted, "are employed for a great many innocent purposes. Many nations are dependent on them for the conduct of inoffensive industries, and no sufficient presumption of intended warlike use seems to be afforded by the mere fact of their destination to a belligerent port. The recognition in principle of the treatment of coal and other fuel and raw cotton as absolutely contraband of war might ultimately lead to a total inhibition of the sale by neutrals to the people of belligerent States of all articles which could finally be converted into military uses.

"Such an extension of the principle by treating coal and all other fuel and raw cotton as absolute contraband of war simply because they are shipped by a neutral to a non-blockaded port of a belligerent would not appear to be in accord with reasonable and lawful rights of a neutral country."

In a later note sent by Secretary Hay under date of Aug. 30, 1904, through American Ambassador McCormick for delivery to Count Lamsdorff, then Russian Foreign Minister, Mr. Hay, dealing with the question as to what constitutes contraband, said in part:

"When war exists between powerful States it is vital to the legitimate maritime commerce of neutral States that there be no relaxation of the rule—no deviation from the criterion—for determining what constitutes contraband of war, lawfully subject to belligerent capture, namely, warlike nature, use, and destination. Articles which, like arms and ammunition, are by their nature of self-evident warlike use are contraband of war if destined to enemy territory. But articles which, like coal, cotton, and provisions, though ordinarily innocent, are capable of warlike use, are not subject to capture and confiscation unless shown by evidence to be actually destined for the military or naval forces of a belligerent."

Again in the same note Mr. Hay said: "The established principle of discrimination between contraband and non-contraband goods admits of no relaxation or refinement. It must either be inflexibly adhered to or abandoned by all nations. There is, and can be, no middle ground. The criterion of warlike usefulness and destination has been adopted by the common consent of civilized nations after centuries of struggle in which each belligerent made indiscriminate warfare upon all commerce of all neutral States with the people of the other belligerent, and which led to reprisals as the mildest available remedy."

Secretary Hay's view was adopted by the Russian Government. Count Lamsdorff saw to it that instructions had been sent to prize courts and naval commanders supplementing and explaining the regulations respecting contraband of war originally issued. The conditional contraband character of articles of dual use was admitted in the new instructions.

The Meaning of Service at the Standish Arms

SERVICE in the Standish Arms is something totally different from a Yale scrimmage for your money and your hat—you are treated as a guest, not as a "good thing."

We make the above distinction as about the best illustration we can think of to emphasize the difference between hotel life generally and life at the Standish Arms.

The Standish Arms is a twelve story hotel, on the Brooklyn side of the East River, about fifteen minutes from Broadway, catering to people who like the exclusiveness of a smart residential section, a real home table, and a quiet life in easy reach of change. 40% lower than New York prices.

1 and 2 rooms and bath, 3 rooms and 2 baths, or apartments to suit, furnished or unfurnished.

American or European Plan.

STANDISH ARMS 169 COLUMBIA HEIGHTS BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

FÊTE CHAMPÊTRE
(Fete of Fashions)
Introducing Latest Paris Models
at
Castles by the Sea
for the benefit of
The French War Sufferers
Wednesday Thursday & Friday
August 25, 26 & 27.
Entire display under the auspices of
J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

Broadway and 33d Street
GIMBELS
Store Opens 8:30; Closes 5:30

The Biggest Sale Of Its Kind In New York Today!

Summer Mark-Down Sale of Men's and Boys' Clothing

Savings of one-quarter, one-half, and MORE THAN ONE-HALF, upon clothing of every kind from "Palm Beach Cloth" Suits to Fur Coats. For instance:

Men's $22 to $27.50 Suits at $14
Men's Fine $30 Suits $16.50
Men's $32 to $45 Suits $19.50
Men's $25 Silk-lined Overcoats, at $15
Men's $35 to $50 Overcoats, at $25
Men's $10 "Palm Beach Cloth" Suits, at $5
Men's $28 Shantung Suits, at $12.50



BOYS will find equally astonishing values, such as $4 to $5 Norfolks at $1.95; $10 to $12.50 Overcoats at $4.75; $2 to $2.50 Wash Suits at $1.25; 75c Knickerbockers at 50c; etc., etc. Fourth Floor.

Bedsteads of Mahogany and Brass at 10 to 25 Per Cent Less

Notable in the GIMBEL August Sale of Furniture—"with Initiative"

WHEN WE BUY bedsteads—or bedding—we select manufacturers who set an immovable quality standard before they think of price at all. This done, our wonderful organization and vast buying power win us concessions from the manufacturers that save the buying public many thousands of dollars during a single August sale.

Your choice of Brass Bedsteads in this sale lies between forty different prices and seventy-five different styles. Suggestions follow:—

$16 from $20—$15 from $18—$18 from $25, $24 from $30—$25 from $35

Among Colonial Bedsteads in mahogany we direct special attention to those at $17.50, from $25; $25, from $30; and $30 from $40.

Specials in Hair Mattresses
$19.75, Reg. $25

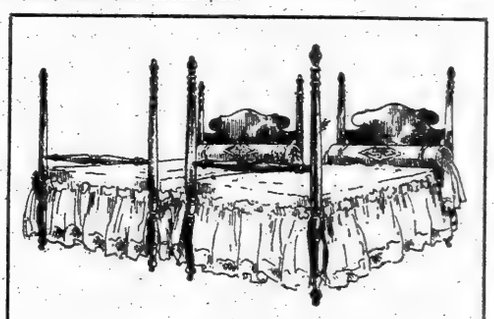
Finest selected black hair, full size, weighing 45 lbs. and finished in "biscuit" tufting. Plain edges. Covering of blue-and-white ticking.

$23 Full-Size "Ostermoor" Mattresses, $15

The 50-lb. genuine layer felt mattresses; with roll edges and covered in attractive ticking.

$14 Full-Size Box Springs, $11.75

For brass or wood bedsteads. Upholstered cotton top, strong steel spiral springs—well tied to insure long service—and a covering of plain or fancy ticking. Smaller sizes in proportion.



$35 "COWAN" Mahogany Bedsteads, $20 each.

Five Thousand Felt Mattresses

—in five different grades and at the lowest prices we have ever been able to quote. Made of pure, sanitary felted cotton, built up in graduated layers so as to be thickest where the wear is heaviest.

$5, $6.50, $7.50, $9, $10.50

Seventh Floor

Lest you forget California



Santa Fe

two fairs for one fare
see the Grand Canyon
-cool Summer route
-eat Fred Harvey meals
-service plus scenery
-all the way Santa Fe

When a railroad runs 29 Limited trains to California in a five-days' period, besides three other daily California trains, and pleases everybody, that railroad is run right
The Santa Fe?
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Four daily transcontinental trains including the California Limited

Ask for booklets about the tour to the expositions Grand Canyon of Arizona Petrified Forest California Outings Yosemite Valley

Geo. C. Dillard, Gen. Eastern Pass. Agt., 377 and 1282 Broadway, New York City. Phone, Franklin 3310 and 3801.

EXPECTS CARRANZA REPLY THIS WEEK

Washington Looks for Rejection of Appeal and Demand for Recognition.

TELEGRAPH LINES WORKING

Carranzistas Report the Restoration of Western and Southwestern Communications.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The reply of General Carranza to the Pan-American appeal recently sent to the leaders of various factions in Mexico is expected to reach Washington in the course of the present week. The answers of all the Carranza generals and military governors to whom the appeal was addressed have been received and are identical in character. Consequently the response of General Carranza, who is believed to have outlined the character of the various answers, is not expected to contain any surprises.

It would not startle Washington if General Carranza took advantage of the opportunity afforded him, to ask the United States to accord recognition to his Government. Such recognition will not be given, according to the best obtainable information in Washington, in the immediate future, if at all. It was almost a foregone conclusion when the Pan-American peace appeal was delivered that the Carranza Government would not accept the suggestions conveyed by the United States and the Pan-American plenipotentiaries. High officials here believed that the appeal would be rejected by Carranza and his present supporters. This belief has been strengthened by events.

The Brazilian Minister to Mexico, Senhor Cardoso da Oliveira, discussed Mexican affairs with Secretary Lansing today. The conference was largely of an informative nature and for the purpose of enabling Senhor Cardoso to make a detailed report to Secretary Lansing regarding conditions in Mexico City. Senhor Cardoso will remain in Washington indefinitely and will be of great assistance to officials of the United States Government in connection with the handling of the Mexican situation in an effort to evolve a solution.

The Carranza agency tonight issued this announcement:

"Minister Jesus Acuna of the Department of Foreign Relations of the Constitutionalist Government today informed the Washington agency that telegraphic communication had been opened since Aug. 18 between Mexico City and Vera Cruz as far north as the city of Fresnillo, which is immediately south of Torreon. The telegraphic links between the cities of San Luis Potosi, Monterey, Nuevo Laredo, Tampico, and Matamoros are in complete working order and have been even since before that date.

"Telegraphic communication between Guadalajara, Manzanillo and other important points in Western and Southwestern portions of the republic has also been restored and is open to general telegraphic traffic. The wireless station at Mexico City is now in complete working order, according to Mr. Acuna. Direct this week railroad communication with Laredo, to the northeast, and to Fresnillo, on the line slightly west of north of Mexico City, is in regular running order.

"Continued quiet reigns in Mexico City, where normal commercial and industrial conditions once more prevail. The food supply is flowing into Mexico City uninterruptedly."

STARVATION KILLS 25 A DAY IN MEXICO CITY

Only Heavy Food Imports Can Avert a Higher Death Rate.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 13 ,(by Courier to Vera Cruz, Aug. 16; via New Orleans, Aug. 23.)—Deaths by starvation continue in this city, and most conservative estimates place them at twenty-five a day.

A visit to the various hospitals by a representative of the American Red Cross disclosed that for the first three days of August, twenty deaths from starvation were recorded. This number did not include the many who died in the streets from lack of food. Yesterday six death certificates attributed starvation as the cause.

In the month of July 1,856 deaths were registered in Mexico City, according to Charles J. O'Connor of the American Red Cross, 8 per cent. of the deaths occurring in Mexico City are due to starvation. As many deaths from starvation are not properly authenticated, it is believed that an average of twenty-five daily from this cause is a conservative figure. The military authorities have learned of investigations made by Red Cross workers, and have ordered that hospital or cemetery officials shall not make public any statistics in the future.

Although the authorities here may be actuated by sincere motives to relieve the distress, their work up to now has been of little or no effect. School teachers, Government employes, and employes of the Beneficencia Publica, which corresponds somewhat to the charity organizations of American cities, are among those who have made applications to the Red Cross for assistance.

Such supplies as were brought in by General Gonzales when the Carranza forces reoccupied the capital on Aug. 2, are nearly exhausted. The situation is such that only large supplies of provisions from outside the capital can prevent an increase in the number of deaths from starvation and allay the misery among the lower and even the middle classes.

A comparison of prices during July, 1914, and July this year shows the following increases: Corn, 2,400 per cent.; beans, 2,200; rice, 1,420; sugar, 940; flour, 900. The increase in the price of corn, the only absolutely essential staple for the Mexican people, has made it prohibitive to the poor, and many cases have been discovered of entire families who have been compelled to live on herbs.

WASHINGTON FETES CARDOSO.

Secretary Lansing Gives a Dinner for the Brazilian Diplomat.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Officials of the United States Government continue to entertain Senhor Cardoso de Oliveira, the Brazilian Minister to Mexico, now the guest of the United States, and in numerous ways are indicating the sincere appreciation in which his services during the past year in Mexico City are held by the American people. Tonight Secretary of State Lansing gave a dinner of twenty-two covers in his honor. Besides Secretary and Mrs. Lansing and Senhor and Senhora Cardoso, those present were Domicio da Gama, Ambassador from Brazil to the United States; Henry Breckinridge, the Acting Secretary of War, and Mrs. Breckinridge; Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Acting secretary of the Navy; Mrs. Scott, wife of Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of the General Staff of the United States Army; John W. Davis, the Solicitor General; John E. Osborne, Assistant Secretary of State; General and Mrs. William Crozier; Mr. and Mrs. Francisco y Yanes, Carlos Cordilho, Secretary of the Brazilian Legation at Mexico City; Captain Powell Clayton, U. S. A., Special Military Aid to Senhor Cardoso during his visit to the United States; Leon J. Canova, Chief of the Division of Mexican Affairs of the State Department, and Mrs. Canova; Mrs. Julian James; Senhora Virginia Cardoso, Miss Ohl, and Manuel Betancourt, Attaché of the Brazilian Embassy.

Earlier in the afternoon Senhor Cardoso was the guest of honor at a luncheon tendered by Mr. Breckinridge at the Army and Navy Club. Later in the day Senhor and Senhora Cardoso, accompanied by members of their party and by Mr. Breckinridge, witnessed a special exhibition drill by United States Army cavalrymen at Fort Myer, Va. The distinguished visitors were taken to Fort Myer for this drill in motor cars as special guests of the Government.

Tomorrow the visitors will make a pilgrimage to the tomb of Washington at Mount Vernon.

SAYS LEADERS BACK CARRANZA

His Consul General Predicts an Impressive Reply to Lansing.

F. S. Elias, the local Consul General of the Constitutionalist Government of Mexico, yesterday received from the office of the Foreign Minister at Vera Cruz the following bulletin:

"The answer of the First Chief to Mr. Lansing's note is being carefully prepared and will be issued soon. It will be couched in courteous and diplomatic language and will contain statements that will command respect of the entire world. All Constitutionalist Governors and Generals have referred their replies to the note to the First Chief, designating him as the sole authority to conduct negotiations. All pledged loyalty. Besides the principal leaders, a large number of minor officials send telegrams and letters pledging co-operation with any course Carranza pursues.

"The authorities at Mexico City contemplate declaring bread an article of public utility in order to counteract conscienceless speculators demanding exorbitant prices. Flour is nearly half its former price, but bakers are asking extortionate prices for bread. Fifty thousand sacks of flour purchased by the Government in Kansas City are on the way here.

"Attorney Roque Estrada has been appointed Secretary of Justice in the Cabinet of General Carranza."

SOLDIERS SOLD AMMUNITION.

Mexican Arrested for Purchasing Cartridges from U. S. Troopers.

EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 23—Jesus Real, a Mexican, was arrested today and held for preliminary hearing before the United States Commissioner on the charge of purchasing ammunition from United States soldiers.

Recently several thousand rounds of rifle ammunition belonging to the Sixteenth Infantry disappeared. Investigation was said to have disclosed that soldiers were selling cartridges to Mexicans who, in turn, disposed of them to the revolutionary factions.

A number of soldiers were said to be under arrest in connection with the case.

Send Families from Texas Border.

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas, Aug. 23.—Refugees reaching here today from San Diego, Duval County, Texas, birthplace of the "plan of San Diego" for a revolution in South Texas, said today that ranchers in that vicinity were sending their families here for safety. They said only thirteen American men remained in San Diego. Mexicans there are all reported armed and are said to have been buying ammunition in quantities. Five soldiers from the border patrol at Brownsville were today ordered to San Diego.

FAR APART ON ALIMONY.

Mrs. Falke Asks $100 a Week—Husband's Salary Is $10.

Application was made yesterday to Supreme Court Justice Callaghan in Brooklyn by Mrs. Adele Falke for $100 a week alimony and $500 counsel fees pending the trial of her suit for divorce against Herbert Falke of 5,316 Thirteenth Avenue. Decision was reserved.

Mrs. Falke said her husband could well afford to pay the alimony she asked, as his income was $10,000 a year. She charged her husband with "burning money" on the "Gay White Way" attractions. This is denied by Falke. He is employed by the drug concern of E. E. Falke in Brooklyn, and he asserts that his salary is $10 a week.

Mr. and Mrs. Falke were married two years ago, and have one child, Lucille, 11 months old. Falke says he and his wife lived together until last November, when they separated. He blames his wife's relatives for their troubles, contending that they induced her to break up her home. She is now living with her parents in Manhattan.

RUNS DOWN WOMEN; FLEES.

Driver of Horse and Buggy Escapes —Victims Go to Hospital.

As two women were crossing the street in front of 1,529 Avenue A yesterday afternoon they were run into and knocked down by a horse and buggy going downtown. The driver whipped his horse and escaped before any of the crowd that ran to the rescue could seize the animal.

When picked up the women gave their names as Mrs. Sarah Krauss of 585 East Seventy-eighth Street and Stella Lindenfeldt of 511 East Seventy-ninth Street. Both were taken to the Reception Hospital by Dr. Jones, who found them suffering with internal injuries. Mrs. Krauss had several ribs broken. Detectives were sent out to try and trace the driver.

BANK SUES MAJESTIC HOTEL

Corn Exchange Seeks to Recover on $30,000 Thirty-Day Note.

The Corn Exchange Bank, through its attorneys, Bowers & Sands, yesterday started suit in the Supreme Court to recover $30,000, with interest from Aug. 19, from the Majestic Hotel Company.

The complaint recites that the hotel company made out a note for $30,000, payable one month from date, and in return received the money. The Rothschild Realty Company, as indorser of the note, is made co-defendant.

Suicide Was W. T. Wood.

The body of the man who shot himself in a room at the Essex Hotel at 158 Market Street, Newark, Sunday, leaving a note reading "I am sorry to trouble you, but the joke seems to be on me," was identified yesterday as that of W. T. Wood, a salesman for the Underwood Typewriter Company of New York. His mother is Mrs. T. J. Woolf of Revere, Mass.

TIMES SQ. SUBWAY CONTRACT UPHELD

Justice Shearn Orders Estimate Board to Approve and Grant Funds Needed.

WORK MUST BEGIN AT ONCE

Court Finds Action Taken Unbusinesslike and Illegal—Calls Delay Intolerable.

Supreme Court Justice Shearn in a decision handed down yesterday cast aside all the obstructions that have been put in the way of the construction of the Times Square section of the Broadway-Seventh Avenue Subway, and granted a peremptory writ of mandamus directing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to "reconvene forthwith" and sign the contract with the Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation.

The mandamus writ carries with it, too, an order that the Board of Estimate prescribe the amount of corporate stock needed to meet the city's obligation in carrying out the contract, and directs the Controller to issue the stock "without any condition or proviso whatever." The Public Service Commission is also directed to do its part. The language of the court on these points is:

It follows, therefore, that the relator, (the contracting firm,) is entitled to a peremptory writ of mandamus requiring the respondents, (members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment,) to reconvene forthwith and formally pass a resolution consenting to the contract, prescribing a limit to the amount of corporate stock available to meet the city's obligations under the contract and authorizing and directing the Controller to issue the necessary stock, all without any condition or promises whatsoever, and requiring the Public Service Commission to convene and immediately after the approval of the contract by the Corporation Counsel to cause the contract to be executed and delivered to the relator.

Calls Delay Intolerable.

The decision recites in detail the trouble that has imposed "upon the public the intolerable burden of a long delay." The Justice takes into consideration the act of the Boardof Estimate in amending the contract with regard to extra work after bids had been opened and the Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation had been discovered to be the lowest bidder. This action of the Estimate Board was taken on the recommendation of Tilden Adamson, Director of the Bureau of Contract Supervision, after the Public Service Commission had accepted the contract form without alteration and sent it to the Estimate Board for approval.

The Estimate Board had no power to so alter the contract, the Justice finds. Commenting on the alternative of allowing a lump payment for extra work, the Justice says, in part:

It is true that an alternative provision in the contract also furnishes an opportunity for favoritism and jobbing. The new policy attempted to be put into effect by the Board of Estimate may be wise in spite of the fact that the alternative plan has worked well and has been generally considered most satisfactory. But this would have no bearing upon the legal question, many times decided, that the contract cannot be materially changed after advertising. It cannot be seriously contended that the Board of Estimate has the power to attach to a contract a condition that will invalidate the contract.

Method Unbusinesslike.

Then the Justice, speaking of the manner in which the Estimate Board has handled the affair, says:

The course that has been pursued in respect to this contract is, to say the least, most unbusinesslike. If it were the prevail, no bidder for city work could ever know where he stood. There must be some reasonable certainty in these large matters, and in the end the city would be the loser by having the courts approve such methods as are here disclosed, where, after public hearings on the form of a contract, advertisement of its terms, invitations to bid thereon, and an award to the lowest bidder, an attempt was made to coerce the contractor into accepting a materially different contract.

The Justice also sets forth in his decision that owing to the complications and uncertainties incident to the construction of rapid transit railroads in city streets, it was found necessary to provide some method for paying for incidental work that could not possibly be foreseen.

The Board of Estimate's function in the proceeding, the court finds, was merely to approve the contract as sent to it by the Public Service Commission, and then furnish the funds to carry on the work.

The decision does not mandamus the Corporation Counsel to sign his approval of the contract, but says:

It is doubtful whether a writ against that official to sign the contract at this time would lie. It certainly would, not unless it be that having already approved the form of the contract as advertised, his approval now is purely ministerial.

However, it is not to be conceived that under the existing circumstances the Corporation Counsel would block this work by an arbitrary refusal to approve the form of a contract that has been passing through his office and that of his predecessor for more than two years.

Orders Work to Go Forward.

Putting aside the contentions of the Board of Estimate and recommending that the case be taken to the Appellate Division, but ordering that the work in the meantime go forward, the Justice says:

Assuming that the Board of Estimate is unwilling to abide by this decision affecting its powers, there is a simple solution of the entire matter that would obviate all the delay and consequent public loss and inconvenience incident to carrying this case through all the courts.

Let the Public Service Commission acquiesce in the wish of the Board of Estimate and approve that the lump payment method be not applied to this particular contract. The contractor is bound to accept whichever method is prescribed by the commission. The commission can readily go on record by resolution at this time declaring that in the matter of extra work on this particular contract it will not adopt the lump payment method. The Board of Estimate can readily accept this assurance and pass the consent resolutions without any proviso.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Hahlo, acting in the absence of Corporation Counsel Polk from the city, said that he would not be able to make any statement on the decision until he had studied the document and had conferred with the members of the Board of Estimate, which meets on Thursday.

Aldermanic President McAneny, who fought the abrogation of the lump payment clause, but was defeated at the Estimate Board meeting by a vote of 9 to 7, said yesterday that he did not feel it proper to say anything at this time. It was evident, however, that Mr. McAneny was in hearty agreement with the ruling of Justice Shearn.

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See the stamp on the selvage; —the label in the garment.

PUSSY WILLOW

HEALTH MAN 'SHANGHAIED.'

Gets Warrant for Boat Captain Who Took Him on Involuntary Trip.

Inspector John McGill of the Health Department in the Tombs Court told Magistrate Corrigan yesterday how in the exercise of his authority in the soft coal smoke crusade he was taken to Glen Island against his will on the steamer Claremont.

Armed with a summons calling upon the master of the Claremont, Moses Osborn, to answer to a charge of permitting the use of soft coal on the excursion steamer, McGill went aboard the craft yesterday as she lay at her pier at the foot of West Twenty-third Street. He was told the Captain was in the pilot house, but he found the pilot house locked. Suddenly the lines were thrown off and the steamer moved into midstream.

The Captain was on the bridge forward of the pilot house, but when McGill ascended with the summons the Captain brusquely demanded, he said, if he, McGill, was a Federal official.

"No," admitted the Inspector.

"Then leave the bridge," the complainant asserted he was ordered.

"You were sort of shanghaied?" broke in Magistrate Corrigan.

"Something like that," responded McGill.

McGill said he presently saw the Captain descending to the deck and approached him with the summons.

"Have you paid your fare?" demanded the Captain.

"No," replied McGill.

"You have no business on this steamer," the Inspector declares the Captain retorted.

McGill paid his fare, returned, and finally served the summons. When Glen Island was reached McGill asserted he could not get passage back and was forced to walk to New Rochelle to get a trolley connection. Magistrate Corrigan smiled, and then remarked:

"Well, we must show that we have some jurisdiction over the waters of the city." A warrant for the Captain was issued and given to Acting Sergeants Rose and Rotchford, as Captain Osborn had not appeared in court.

TAKEN WITH BURGLAR TOOLS

Two Men Accused of Attempt to Rob United Cigar Stores Company.

Hearing the sound of woodwork and plaster being displaced as he was passing a building at 111 Canal Street, Policeman Cohen of the Clinton Street Station stepped into the hallway early yesterday morning and tried to light the gas. Finding that the flow had been shut off he walked to the rear of the hall and lighted a match. Before the match had flared up to throw a light on the surroundings it was snatched from his hand. Recovering from his surprise Policeman Cohen drew his revolver and waited. The man who had grabbed the match made no effort to attack him. In spite of the darkness Cohen was able to make out that the man was hiding under the staircase in the hallway and was probably looking for a chance to slip past and rush into the street.

Cohen walked back a few feet, got ready to shoot if any attempt was made to rush him, and then blew his police whistle. In a few minutes several other policemen arrived. They threatened to shoot unless the man under the stairs came forth. Upon this threat two men came out. The police then lighted matches and allege the men, with the help of a six-foot extension jimmy, a saw, brace and bit and other burglar's tools, had made a hole two feet square in the wall and would soon have been able to crawl through into a store of the United Cigar Stores Company, where there was a safe containing $700.

At the Clinton Street Station the two men said they were Henry Meyers, a plumber, of Dallas, Texas, and Morris Rose, a printer, of 21 Cannon Street.

HALTS Y. W. C. A. HOME.

Adjoining Property Owner Says Plans Will Violate Easements.

A suit to restrain the Young Women's Christian Association from building its new home at Lexington Avenue and Fifty-third Street, in accordance with specifications which provide for the erection of a stone wall at its western extremity and the closing of an alleyway to the east of a row of brick buildings just beyond the stone wall, was started in the Supreme Court yesterday. James C. McGuire, owner of the brick buildings, has obtained an order from Justice Delehanty directing officers of the association to appear in court and show cause why a temporary restraining order should not be made permanent.

McGuire alleges in his complaint that when his property and that of the association were sold by the same owner, Susan P. Lilienthal, there was a restriction placed upon what the association bought, making it subject to easements of light, air, and access for a space of three and a half feet from the buildings west of it.

McGuire then says that if the building proposed is erected in accordance with the association's present plans, these easements will be violated. He was represented in court by Ferrias & Storck.

Typhoid in Branch Workhouse.

While the typhoid epidemic on Hart's Island is well under control and there have been no new cases at the Reformatory, according to Deputy Correction Commissioner Burdette G. Lewis, four suspects at the branch workhouse developed yesterday into full-fledged cases. The four prisoners have been transferred from the branch workhouse to the City Hospital for treatment. Up to the present time there have been five deaths on the Island due to typhoid, which was first discovered on July 27. Health Department physicians are still investigating the possible cause of the outbreak.

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CHURCHILL HOLDS PRENDERGAST ERRS

Head of Board of Education Answers Attack on Teachers' Pension Fund.

SAYS RECORD IS GARBLED

Seeks to Explain Away the Alleged "Padding of Rolls" Under a Former Administration.

Replying to Controller Prendergast's recent attack on the conduct of the teachers' pension system, Thomas W. Churchill, President of the Board of Education, defends the action of the accused officials and expresses amazement that the Controller, who has charge of the pension fund, should have acquiesced in its management for five years before voicing any criticism.

The Controller charged the Board of Education and the Board of Retirement with "vicious methods in padding rolls," meaning that teachers unworthy of retirement or ineligible for retirement were, for some reason, perhaps through sinister influences, made the recipients of pensions. Mr. Prendergast submitted a number of cases in support of his charge.

Mr. Churchill sent a rebuking letter to the Controller yesterday. He asserts that there is internal evidence in Mr. Prendergast's statement that he did not examine the records personally, and charges that his "informer" picked out parts of the original testimony "that were intended for a special pleading in order to make a case." He then reviews the cases cited by the Controller. Of the first of these he says:

In the case of the teacher of alleged intemperate habits, your informer, manifestly for some oblique purpose, garbled this record. His report is that this teacher was retired for "nervous insufficiency." The doctor's certificate states that she was suffering from "nervous insufficiency and peripheral neuritis."

Controller Prendergast cited as evidence of improper retirement the case of an annuitant who had married. Mr. Churchill holds that the law doesn't forbid marriage after retirement, and says the annuitant was retired after twenty-two years of service on testimony of a reputable physician that the teacher had become totally deaf and was unable to perform the duties of a classroom.

Mr. Prendergast charged that a delay in retiring this teacher cost the pension fund $7,000.

Mr. Churchill says "this is another instance of suppression of a part of the record by your informer," and maintains that only $900 could have been saved to the pension fund and that by taking advantage of a legal technicality and the ignorance of a teacher who had given long and faithful service to the city.

Controller Prendergast cited the cases of two teachers who had been allowed for time absent on leave in making up their term of service in retiring them.

Mr. Churchill says one of these teachers was a physical wreck and the other had been sent to an asylum. He explains that the Board of Education and the Board of Retirement took legal advice on these cases, and it was held that the law had been amended to relieve just such cases. There has been no case since February, 1906, according to Mr. Churchill, in which the actual service was less than twenty years.

Turning to the Controller's responsibilities in the matter, Mr. Churchill says:

I am amazed at your allusion at this late date to alleged illegal retirements. You are the chief financial officer of the city and as such have custody of this fund. The Board of Retirement must resort to you for full knowledge of the financial conditions at any time whatsoever. These retirements were made with your full knowledge and all the retirements made since the meeting in your office on May 19, 1914, to wit, fifty, were made with your explicit sanction, approval, and recommendation. You told the board that the fund would stand fifty retirements more that year and that number was accordingly retired. This year no teachers have been retired.

If you were not constantly aware of what was going on since your incumbency in office in 1910 you are at fault. The blame is on the Controller of the City of New York. The Board of Education and the teachers were working out a plan for reorganizing the fund in 1913-14 when stopped by action of the Board of Estimate on Jan. 20, 1914, requesting the Legislature not to consider any pension legislation until the City Pension Committee had submitted its conclusions. The Board of Education has not been upathetic. If a charge that the blame is on the Controller of the City of New York and his associates on the Board of Estimate for the prevention of the necessary relief legislation.

If the teachers retired are not to receive their pensions they ought to be restored to their positions. This course is not economical or good for the service. Our province now is to find a way to bridge the gap until the Legislature meets and then to advocate a constructive measure on a sound financial basis.

Mr. Churchill explains that none of the cases cited by Controller Prendergast occurred under the present Board of Education or the present Board of Retirement.

TOOK WHALE FOR A U-BOAT.

Captain Says Sleeping Monster Snored Like Muffled Thunder.

The first whale story of the season was brought to New York yesterday by the officers and passengers of the Russian-American liner Czar, incoming from Archangel. The whale was sighted on Sunday morning, by passengers who had stayed on deck instead of attending church service in the main saloon. It was asleep on the surface of the sea between Sable Island and Cape Cod. Accounts varied in regard to its size, and a TIMES reporter was informed that the whale was from 65 to 85 feet long and had a beam of 25 feet. Captain J. Laredel, who said that the exaggeration of happenings at sea caused him considerable pain, gave his opinion that the cetacean was 100 feet long, with a 50 foot beam, and threw a spout of water as high as the peak of Teneriffe.

On first sight the huge mammal created some alarm under the impression that it might be a German submarine, on closer inspection it was thought to be the hull of an upturned vessel, and as the Czar came alongside the identity of the strange object was established.

Ivan Snabzhonkersotovitch, the lookout man, whose name it is customary to pronounce like three sneezes combined with an attack of croup, was the first to report the supposed submarine early on the Sunday morning, and Vladimir Gah'yechnykipvooch, the quartermaster, on duty in the wheelhouse, was sent to tell the captain.

As the Czar steamed close up it was discovered to be a very large whale, sound asleep and snoring, with a sound like muffled thunder, on the bosom of the deep. The foghorn was sounded three times without effect, and then the powerful siren was tooted several times almost alongside the miniature subway-tunnel, said to be the whale's starboard ear. The steamer passed so close that her bilge keels scraped off the barnacles on the side of the leviathan and woke him up.

At that moment Piotr Pnedmateechesovitch, the ship's cook, threw a lump of telyachya gallioffka at the huge hole in the whale's back, but it was caught in a spiral column of water and hurled so high in the air that it met the second spout on its descent. This is what the passengers said.

The mammal kept up with the liner for a time, but finally sent up a spout of water that went far above the masthead, and went astern and steered for Sable Island.

KEITH DROPS THREE MEN.

Brooklyn Revenue Collector Gives Permanent Job to Woman.

The shake-up expected in the office of Collector of Internal Revenue Henry P. Keith in Brooklyn happened yesterday. Three Nassau County men were ousted, although they were officially reported as having "resigned." The other changes in the office staff included the promotion of five persons to higher salaried places, the appointment of two from temporary to permanent jobs, and one new appointment.

The three Nassau County men dropped from the office staff are Nelson Seaman of Rockville Centre, whose salary was $1,600 a year; Henry Curtis of Woodmere, salary $1,200, and Floyd Weeks of Hempstead, salary $1,400, with $600 traveling expenses. Their places were filled by others promoted in the service.

One of those who benefited by the shake-up was Miss Hazel B. Mora of Manhattan, who was appointed to the Internal Revenue Department on the recommendation of William Jennings Bryan. She was given a permanent position at $1,200 a year to succeed Curtis. She formerly held a temporary position at $900 a year.

CITY BREVITIES.

Sixty-eight Armenian refugees arrived from Turkey yesterday on the Italian liner Duca degli Abruzzi. They were sent to Ellis Island and to await investigation by the immigration authorities.

As the result of the explosion of a gasoline tank in a machine shop at 100 West Eighteenth Street yesterday, Louis Beartott, 46 years old, a machinist, was seriously burned about the body and arms. He was taken to the New York Hospital.

The body of a man who committed suicide by shooting himself at 228 West Forty-third Street on July 11 was identified yesterday as that of Paul Smith, 30 years old, a clerk, of 140 Plains Street, Providence, R. I.

Following a Coroner's inquest, Abraham Horowitz, 22 years old, a chauffeur of 38 Ludlow Street, was committed to the Tombs yesterday to await the action of the Grand Jury. On Aug. 19 Horowitz ran down and killed John Linnebali, 42 years old, of 1,723 Bleecker Street.

As the result of having swallowed poison, which had been scattered about the rooms by a professional vermin exterminator, Mary Byrne, 2 years old, died in her home at 280 West 130th Street, yesterday. She had taken the poison on Sunday, and at first it was thought the child would recover.

After a special meeting of the Kosher Butchers' Union yesterday, it was announced that the union had voted a general strike of 5,000 butchers. The date of the strike is to be kept secret.

William Morrison, 53 years old, of 1,628 Amsterdam Avenue, foreman of the blasting squad which is excavating for a building at 815 Madison Avenue, was killed yesterday when a derrick bucket struck him on the head. Robert Gill, 40 years old, of 65 East 130th Street, and Dominick Bruno, 37 years old, of 330 East 107th Street, were arrested on charges of criminal negligence. They were held by Coroner Feinberg in $1,000 bail each.

DEWEY THEATRE CAN REOPEN

Superintendent of Buildings Loses Suit Over Permit.

Supreme Court Justice Delehanty yesterday upheld the Board of Examiners created by the Building Code to review the actions of the Superintendent of Buildings.

The case at issue was that of the Dewey Theatre, in Fourteenth Street. Supt. of Buildings Ludwig had refused the lessee, Bernard Golden, permission to repair the edifice and reopen it as a theatre, and the Board of Examiners reversed the Superintendent, who took the matter to court.

The Fourteenth Street part of the building was originally a chapel, but was remodeled by the theatrical firm of Sullivan & Kraus and the place turned into a beer garden, the Superintendent maintained. Later the edifice was changed into a theatre without the consent of the city, the papers recite. In 1913 it was closed by city officials on the ground that no permission for theatrical enterprises had ever been granted on the property.

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$16 Newport Roll Edge Felt Mattresses..... $12.00

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Women's Shoes (Former prices to $2)—White canvas button shoes and pumps; high and low heels. Sizes 1 to 4½, in B and C widths only..... 59c

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$1.25 Union Suits—fine quality ribbed white lisle thread; at..... 79c

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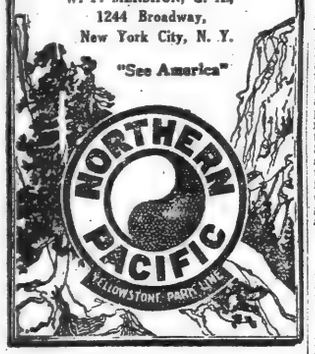
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DOCTORS DISAGREE ON TWILIGHT SLEEP

Death of First American Patient Renews Discussion of Painless Childbirth.

OVERESTIMATED, SAYS ONE

Great Boon and Will Become Universal When Inteligently Used, Another Declares.

The death of Mrs. Francis X. Carmody of 1,114 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, in the Long Island College Hospital early last Saturday morning, although all reports agree that twilight sleep treatment was not involved, started a revival yesterday of the discussion of that treatment in childbirth. Mrs. Carmody was the first American woman to take the treatment, which was eminently successful, when her fourth child was born, in July, 1914, in Freiberg, Germany, where the treatment originated. After her return to this country she became active in advocating the method, and appeared on the lecture platform and told of her experiences in Freiberg.

There was immediate and great interest in the method, and the Twilight Sleep Association was founded to promote its use, and a number of institutions and physicians adopted the treatment. Mrs. Carmody was expecting soon again to become a mother, and her death resulted from hemorrhage.

Francis X. Carmody, her husband, a lawyer of 61 Broadway, said yesterday that twilight sleep was not in any way blamable for his wife's death. "I wish to absolutely deny, from my personal knowledge and study of the case," he said, "that the treatment applied in Mrs. Carmody's accouchement of last year, when the twilight sleep treatment was used, had anything to do with her fatal illness. I cannot approve of comment on such a case by men of no medical standing or with no intimate knowledge of such illness or methods used in treating a patient such as my wife."

Dead Issue, Says Dr. Rongy.

Dr. A. J. Rongy of 154 Henry Street, attending obstetrician and gynaecologist of the Jewish Maternity and Lebanon Hospitals, said yesterday that he considered that twilight sleep treatment is practically a dead issue. It was introduced last year in the Jewish Maternity Hospital by Dr. Kurt E. Schlossingk, late of Freiberg, Germany, and was said to have been remarkably successful. A report was made public that told of the first 125 cases and it was said at that time to have a great future.

"Mrs. Carmody and I have both been enthusiastic about twilight sleep," Dr. Rongy said yesterday, "and I have not lost my interest, but I must say that the use of the treatment had greatly declined. In the Maternity Hospital I have had only one case in the last four months, and would not have had that had not the patient asked for the treatment.

"The statements of Dr. Minas S. Gregory, of Bellevue Hospital, in which he said that delirium often followed the administration of scopolamine did more to prejudice mothers against the treatment than anything else. Six months ago many women who came to the hospital anxiously asked to have the treatment. The treatment was accepted with too much enthusiasm and the Twilight Sleep Association let its interests run away with it and did the greatest harm to the movement by urging mothers to insist on having it. There were not enough physicians who knew how to give it and the treatment has been abandoned in most hospitals.

Only Given When Asked For.

"I never advise the twilight sleep treatment and would never give it unless the patient insisted on it. The risks are too great.

"There is great misconception on the part of the public regarding this treatment. People think that it is painless or at least almost painless. This is not so; there is as much pain as in the ordinary childbirth. The only difference is that the patient does not remember having the sensation of pain. The finer cells of the brain do not register the impression, and when the mother comes to she thinks that she has not suffered.

"I have had cases where the patient screamed so while under the treatment that she was heard four floors below. Others have given manifestations of the greatest agony, and yet all, when they come out of it, declare that they have had no pain. The strain on their bodies is just as great with the twilight sleep as without it.

"In fact, twilight sleep is exactly like a man walking in his sleep. He walks at night and knows nothing about it next morning, and in fact, will deny it, but nevertheless he has used his legs to walk. Just so, a woman taking twilight sleep has the pain, but does not know that she has it. This leads her to believe that she has not suffered, but she has."

Will Have a Great Future.

Dr. William H. Wellington Knipe of 3 Riverside Drive, formerly adjunct professor at the Post-Graduate Hospital, and now attending obstetrician at Gouverneur Hospital, said yesterday that he was emphatically in favor of twilight sleep, and prophesied that it would have a great future here.

"It is silly to say that twilight sleep was a passing fad and is no longer used," he said. "During the last year I, myself, have used it in more than 250 cases, and always with excellent results. I have three cases right now and more are coming in.

"Probably there is more talk and less knowledge about twilight sleep than any other new method that was ever introduced. My own experience with it proved to me that it is not fully understood by more than two or three physicians in this country.

"In 1907 I took it up and after a trial discarded it and did not think it would ever amount to anything. I told my classes at the Post-Graduate Hospital of my experience and branded the method as a failure. It was suggested to me that I did not know how the treatment should be administered, and last year I went to Freiberg and spent some time there doing nothing but learning their methods. It was a revelation to me and I realized that the real method and what we had been doing in 1907 were very difficult. Ever since then I have been a firm believer in twilight sleep and have used it steadily.

Requires Constant Attention.

"The only trouble with the method is the great physical strain of administering it correctly. The physician must stay with his patient from the time he makes the first application until the end. He must be sleepless, or at the most must only sleep an hour or so at a time, and must be ever on watch.

"Twilight sleep is not a science or a patent medicine—it is an art. The physician must gauge each patient, and no two are alike. There are many differences in the application of the method. I, myself, use less morphine than is usual; one-sixth of a grain is the most I have ever used, and I must say that I have had uniformly excellent results.

"It is very wrong to say that the patient suffers as much or even more pain when under the treatment than without it. Twilight sleep minimizes pain in every case, and, of course, more in some than in others, according to the reaction of the patient. It is true that they never remember having suffered. Their condition is the same as that of a sleeper, whose foot is tickled with a feather. He draws the foot away, but does not wake, and in the morning has no memory of having been tickled. The memory is so dead that I have had a mother wake at the sound of her baby's cry and ask, 'Is that my baby?' and then fall right back into the 'sleep' and then not know anything about it when she became really conscious.

Great Institution Planned.

"The difficulty has been that there are so few physicians who are competent to properly give the treatment. This condition, however, is soon to be remedied. Plans are under way to found a great institution in which mothers may have the twilight sleep properly administered and where the proper method will be taught. There is no question that twilight sleep is the greatest boon ever granted to mothers, and within a few years, when those trained in the Twilight Sleep Hospital are taking care of obstetrical cases, this will be universally recognized."

MORE BRIDGEPORT STRIKES.

Seven New Outbreaks—Four Adjustments Predicted Today.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 23.—Seven new strikes—making fourteen now in progress—were instituted here today. About sixty employes of the Spring Perch Company walked out late this afternoon. The night force at the American Tube and Stamping Company went out on strike tonight. Labor leaders say that the day force will take similar action tomorrow. About 3,000 men are employed.

Employes of the Lowe Laundry struck when work from the Crawford Laundry, where the employes are out, was brought to the Lowe Laundry. Two plants of the Canfield Rubber Company were tied up when the employes walked out.

While conferences were on with organizers of the American Federation of Labor and President Russell of the George C. Batchellor and Crown Corset Companies, regarding an adjustment of the difficulties, seven hundred women and girl employes became impatient and walked out.

Four adjustments are expected tomorrow by labor leaders. Conferences will be held at the Salts Textile Company, where fifteen hundred men are out; the Batchellor and Crown plants, and the Crawford Laundry.

Labor leaders expressed themselves optimistically tonight regarding an amicable adjustment of the troubles, and the granting of the eight-hour day.

MACHINISTS WANT HELP.

Seek Support of Metal Trades in Eight-Hour Fight.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Officers of the metal trades division of the American Federation of Labor took under advisement today the question of whether the International Association of Machinists should be supported in a campaign to obtain an eight-hour work day.

Plans of the machinists for immediate action in four New York and New England cities in plants employing 15,000 men were placed before the council by W. H. Johnston, President of the machinists. In these cases strikes have been authorized if the eight-hour day cannot be obtained by peaceful means.

It is generally believed that the metal trades will vote to uphold the machinists, and they also are expected to inaugurate a general campaign in other branches of the metal industry.

WIFE GONE WITH FURNITURE.

Husband Finds Note Saying Lawyer Had Advised Departure.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Aug. 23.—Clarence Lovejoy, 52 years old, an immigration Inspector at Ellis Island, who lives in Hempstead Heights, is anxious about the whereabouts of his wife, who is 36 years of age and attractive.

Two sons of the couple, William, age 13, and Arthur, age 11, are also anxious to know if mother is coming back as she promised. Lovejoy, on returning home late Saturday, was informed by the boys that their mother had gone with all the household effects except the beds and the piano, telling the boys she intended to visit in New Jersey, but would return. Lovejoy found a note saying that his wife had acted on the advice of an attorney, and gave the name of Felix Reifschneider, Jr.

The Lovejoys have been married about twenty years.

MOTOR FERRYBOAT BURNS.

Passengers Taken Off by Fire Island Coast Guard.

FIRE ISLAND, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Backfire in a carburetor this morning caused the motor ferryboat L. R. Bransford, which plies between this place, Patchogue, Point of Woods, Ocean Beach, and Saltaire to take fire while a short distance off the pier at the latter place and burn to the water's edge.

Flames burst from the engine and Captain Barber, who was in charge, let the boat drift onto a shoal, where the coast guard from the Fire Island station took off the twelve passengers.

RUEF OUT OF PENITENTIARY.

Former Political Boss Will Enter the Real Estate Business.

SAN RAFAEL, Cal., Aug. 22.—Abraham Ruef, under fourteen years' sentence for offering a bribe, left San Quentin Penitentiary on parole today. The former political boss of San Francisco had served four years, five months and fifteen days of his sentence, which had been cut by good behavior to eight years and ten months. Besides this time he was three years in jail following his indictment in 1906.

Ruef will spend ninety days on his ranch near Ukiah, Cal., at his own request, because a city election is pending in San Francisco, in which he does not care to participate. Later he will enter the real estate business. He is said to be worth $450,000 or more.

Burglars Get $1,000 in Jewelry.

FREEPORT, L. I., Aug. 23.—The jewelry store of George Fyfe was entered by burglars last night and goods worth more than $1,000 were taken. Entrance was made through a driveway which comes out directly opposite police headquarters. William Horsfield, who lives above the store, said that about 11 o'clock last night he heard a thumping sound. He thought it was a restless horse in the stable near by.

War Materials

Firm offers desired in the following:

Barbed Wire,
Benzol,
Carbolic Acid Crystals,
Rifles, Ammunition, etc.

Only offers from reliable Manufacturers entertained.

L. de Sarandy, Finsbury Court
Finsbury Pavement, London, E. C.
(England.)
Cables: "Finavesto—London."

15 COUPLES WAIT IN VAIN TO MARRY

Not an Alderman to be Found to Relieve Congestion in City's Hymenal Chapel.

ALL OFF ON PLEASURE BENT

Messengers and Telephones Fail in Quest—Some Runaway Pairs a Bit Nervous.

"Waitin' at the church" was not a humorous thought to fifteen couples who spent a greater part of yesterday afternoon at the Municipal Building hoping for an Alderman to marry them.

The lure of breeze-swept beaches and chill mountain air and the stress of business affairs were said to be responsible for the scarcity of Aldermen. Employes of the Marriage License Bureau and the City Clerk and his staff sent messengers and the telephone was worked often, but nary an Alderman was found in his native habitat.

Eleven of the disappointed couples arrived in time to get licenses, but the others were late. City Clerk P. J. Scully said, however, that they were really to be classed with the other disappointed ones, for had there been an Alderman present the clerks would have stopped the clock and made out the licenses.

Alderman Fred Smith of Brooklyn spent most of the morning at the Marriage Chapel in the Municipal Building. He married a couple from the Bronx just after 1 o'clock and then departed. Five minutes after the elevator had carried him from the third floor the first of we-want-to-be-married pairs arrived. Both principals showed evidences of familiarity with country life, and the man explained that they had come in from "up State" and intended to go back as soon as they were married.

"There ought to be an Alderman here at any minute," opined Matthew Dobbins of the Commissioner of Accounts' office.

The couple took seats inside the chapel to await the coming of a City Father. Twenty minutes later they were joined by another couple. This pair was decidedly up-to-date in appearance. The man wore a Palm Beach suit, with a half Norfolk jacket pleated across the back. The woman had on one of those invisible brim hats and a white silk waist. Another couple joined them, and at intervals they came until there were fifteen.

All this time the City Clerk and his help were trying to reach an Alderman—any aged Alderman—on the telephone, but not an Alderman was get-at-able.

One it was found, had gone out of town, another had "gone down town on business," another was expected home late in the afternoon and in a majority of cases no one knew their whereabouts.

There was disappointment when the City Clerk announced that there could be no marriages in the chapel until today.

"Gee," exclaimed a young man in consternation, "I didn't want the fellers to know I was getting married and so I got a friend to report me sick. I can't be sick two days."

"Well," said Clerk William J. Bergen, "be sick tomorrow and I will see that you get a certificate if it is necessary."

The youngster and his bride-elect beamed their thanks, though they were evidently much disappointed.

A young girl in a loose blue silk dress with no waistline almost cried when Mr. Bergen told her the chapel was to be closed. "I don't think I can get away from mother tomorrow."

"Too bad," said Mr. Bergen, kindly, "maybe you can."

A representative of the United States Immigration Service was on hand as the guardian of an Italian girl who came here to marry a young man of her own country. She and her young man talked together long and excitedly when told they must come again if they wanted an Alderman to marry them.

She shed a few tears when told that she could not go to friends here, but would have to go back to one of the mission houses until she was discharged from Governmental guardianship as a married woman.

Several went away saying they would be married by a clergyman.

"Me for the Little Church Around the Corner," said one hoping-to-be husband as he left.

"Well, don't forget there will be an Alderman here sure tomorrow morning," said a clerk as the disappointed ones left.

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AVIATION AT SHEEPSHEAD.

Aero Club Will Start Schools and Hold Meets Next Spring.

Sheepshead Bay is soon to become an aviation centre, according to an announcement made yesterday by the Aero Club of America, which is now completing arrangements with the officials of the Sheepshead Bay Speedway. This will provide weekly flying meets and facilities for training those who wish to fly.

Plans have been drawn for a row of concrete hangars, sixty feet square, provided with electric light, steam heat, and all the conveniences necessary to enable aviators to stay with their aeroplanes in Winter as well as Summer. Beginning next Spring, meets will be held every Saturday, and aviation schools and passenger-carrying tests will be conducted every day in the week.

Henry Woodhouse, Governor of the Aero Club, said yesterday:

"Had there been aviation schools and weekly flying at Sheepshead Bay this Summer, we would have at least a score more aviators for national defense than we now have."

Bookkeeper Is Park Suicide.

Having apparently sought the one time in the week when there were fewest persons in Bronx Park, a man whom the attendants have seen there several times lately jumped into the Bronx Park Lake opposite the Zoological Gardens yesterday morning and was drowned. The body later was recovered. A Masonic certificate in the name of Meidrum W. MacCready, some cards, letters and the initials in his straw hat suggested his identification. Last night Mrs. Josephine Stephany of 196 Broadway, Brooklyn, positively identified the body. She said MacCready was 45 years old and a bookkeeper for a large tobacco concern. He had boarded with her for ten years. She said she knew of no reason why he should commit suicide.

Women Struck in Street Car Riot.

A crowd of young men returning from North Beach on a Grand Street car, terrorized the passengers early yesterday and when the Metropolitan Avenue bridge, crossing Newtown Creek in Williamsburg, was reached, there was a riot. Several women were struck. They became excited, picked up their children and leaped off. The reserves from Stagg Street Police Station quelled the disturbance and made three arrests. Later, in Manhattan Avenue Court, one of the prisoners was fined $10 and the other two $5 each.

ELOPERS MARRIED ON OCEAN'S BEACH

Minister's Wife Plays Wedding March on Hand Organ on Fire Island Breakwater.

BRIDE'S FATHER IN THE PLOT

Nuptial Costume of Ruth Brewster a Yachting Frock, and Duncan Dobie, Jr., in Outing Suit.

Friends of Miss Ruth Brewster, the twenty-year-old daughter of Eugene V. Brewster, a lawyer well-known in Brooklyn, were surprised yesterday when they learned that she had been married on July 27 to Duncan Dobie, Jr., a student at Columbia and a son of Dr. Duncan Dobie of Broadway and 111th Street.

The bridegroom is the same age as the bride. The young couple met seven years ago in Ironia, N. J., where the young man's father has a farm of 200 acres. They fell in love then. Miss Brewster spent this Summer in a bungalow at Fire Island, and young Dobie called there. They decided to get married and went to Bay Shore, L. I., for a wedding license. They intended to keep their wedding secret from their relatives, but Mr. Brewster saw them at Bay Shore and decided that something was on foot. He followed the couple to Fire Island, and they let him into the secret.

The wedding was performed by the Rev. Herbert W. Hunter of Asbury Park, N. J., who was spending his vacation on Fire Island. The six children of the minister acted as flower bearers, and the ceremony was performed on the beach alongside an old breakwater. The minister stood on the breakwater as he performed the ceremony, and his wife, who sat on the edge of it, played a wedding march on a hand organ which she held in her lap. Mr. Brewster gave the bride in marriage, while her brother Rayfield was best man.

The wedding attire of the couple was very unusual. The bride wore a yachting costume of white, while the bridegroom was dressed in a blue serge coat and white flannel trousers and wore a sport shirt. Dr. Dobie was much amazed when he heard that his son had taken a bride, but he has since become reconciled to the wedding.

The honeymoon was begun in a tent on the shore of Fire Island, but the bride became ill about a week after the wedding and went to the home of her grandfather at Bay Shore. The bridegroom is living for the time being with his parents in this city. The bride's mother is spending the Summer at Sparta, N. J.

MRS. LANE FIGHTS DIVORCE.

Admits She Kissed Groll and Daughter Held His Horse.

Recommending a decree of divorce for Albert F. Lane from Mrs. Mabelle M. Lane, Referee Josiah T. Marean filed his report yesterday with Supreme Court Justice Callaghan in Brooklyn. The counsel for Lane asked the court to confirm the report, but this was opposed by counsel for Mrs. Lane, and Justice Callaghan reserved decision. The report contained testimony to the effect that Mrs. Lane and Leon L. Groll, a physical culture instructor and dancing master, were on too friendly terms. According to the testimony of Groll, he and Mrs Lane met while horseback riding on Riverside Drive.

Groll admitted that he invited Mrs. Lane to visit him at his studio, and she did. Frequently after that, he said, he visited her at her apartment at 583 Riverside Drive. Both testified that they kissed each other several times, and Groll explained that the reason for Mrs. Lane's affection for him was because he was kind to her. At a hearing before the referee, Miss Gertrude Lane, daughter of the defendant, testified that when Groll was visiting her mother she had been sent out to hold his horse.

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6N



GIANTS LOSE TWO GAMES—DODGERS AND YANKEES DROP ONE EACH—SARATOGA RACES

DOUBLE DEFEAT FOR THE GIANTS

Cardinals Capture Both Games of Double-Header by Scores of 5 to 4 and 4 to 3.

The Giants turned further back on the baseball trail yesterday at the Polo Grounds when they dropped two games to the St. Louis Cardinals. The first was lost by the score of 5 to 4, and in the second also one run was enough to win for St. Louis, the score being 4 to 3. Just at present the Giants are hurrying down to secure a firm grip on last place, with every indication pointing to the successful attainment of such a condition. At any rate McGraw appears to have given up hope of anything better. He hugs the bench like a raw recruit, never emerging from its seclusion for even an argument with the umpires. The crowd had a glimpse of John J. for just about five minutes between games yesterday when he was giving his fielders a little practice and casting a few unkind remarks at Hank O'Day when it was comparatively safe to say things like that.

It is difficult to determine just who is responsible for the loss of that first game, whether Pol Perritt or Fred Merkle. Perrit started the game, but lasted less than two innings, and in that short space of time practically turned the game over to the Cardinals. He was as wild as a March wind and to the four batsmen who faced him in the second he gave two passes, hit one, and allowed the other a single. At that point Pol was retired and Schauer succeeded him. The damage, however, had been done, and three of the runners crossed the plate before St. Louis was retired by the assistance of Schauer. By three passes in the next inning, however, he helped along another tally for the Cardinals. That gave them four, but when the Giants pounded Leon Ames in the sixth and seventh, the score was brought to a tie.

Now comes the point where Fred Merkle places his fame in jeopardy. Schauer, who never did quite steady down, opened the eighth by passing Long. Dolan, however, struck out, and Long was doubled at second. With two down there was not the least hint of a tally for St. Louis. Not even Fred Merkle scented danger. Miller drew another pass and then Betzel shot a single to centre that ambled right up to Fred without his having to move a step. He made a perfect fumble, and then followed it up by hurling the ball so that it took about three bounds before it reached Lobert. Miller was racing to the bag, and Hans missed the ball, which kept on going to the stand, and Miller trotted home with the winning run.

Just how woefully bad the Giants were is indicated by the fact that the Cardinals scored five runs on four hits, no two of which were grouped in one inning. On the other hand, the Giants took nine from Ames, and Perdue, who succeeded him in the seventh.

This game dropped Hans Lobert from the Giants' line-up. In the eighth inning he tried to steal second, and what he accomplished was to wrench his knee so badly that he had to be helped from the field.

Kelly, the Giants' new first baseman, also retired from the game, the call being sent to him in the sixth inning, and Babbington took his place. Kelly has been in five games without making a hit. Just after Babbington went to the position Miller Huggins made him look foolish. The spry Cardinal drew a pass and took a long lead. Meyers threw to catch him and Huggins hurried to second. But Babbington was entirely oblivious of this and made a great sweep with the ball to catch a runner who was announcing his arrival at second.

In the second game it was Matty who pitched, and Matty could do no better than gain another of the defeats which are becoming so prevalent of late. He started out like the pitcher of a few years ago. For three innings he retired the side in order, and then the Cardinals opened up a heavy fire. They hopped out three singles at the start of the fourth, and these, combined with a pass and two sacrifice hits to the left field, brought in three runs. Matty was still vulnerable in the next inning and another run was scored. Another pitcher would have been recalled, but Matty stayed on and justified the confidence by recovering his elusiveness and holding the Cardinals safe for the remainder of the game.

The Giants scored three runs in the third inning of this game before Robinson was called from the mound. Perdue, who finished out the session, was just as effective as in the last of the first game, and to him goes the credit for both victories. The score:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hug'n, 2b	4	1	4	4	2
Butler, ss	4	1	0	2	5
B'cher, lf	4	1	0	0	2
Long, rf	4	0	0	2	0
Dolan, cf	3	0	1	0	1
Miller, lb	0	2	0	16	1
Betzel, 3b	3	0	1	2	2
Snyder, c	4	0	1	5	2
Ames, p	3	0	0	0	2
Perdue, p	1	0	0	0	1
Total	28	5	4	27	16

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf	4	1	1	1	0
Rob'n, rf	4	0	1	0	0
Doyle, 2b	3	0	1	2	4
Fl'r, ss	4	0	1	1	1
Merkle, cf	4	0	3	2	0
Br'n'd, 1b	4	0	0	12	0
Grant, 3b	4	0	0	3	7
Meyers, c	4	3	0	2	1
Mat'n, p	2	1	1	1	3
*Kelly	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	4	9	27	17

*Batted for Matheweson in the ninth inning.

Error—Fletcher.

St. Louis	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0—4
New York	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—3

Stolen bases—Merkle, Dolan. Earned runs—New York, 3; St. Louis, 3. Sacrifice hit—Butler. Sacrifice flies—Doyle, Dolan, Betzel. Double plays—Grant, Doyle and Brainerd; Fletcher, Grant and Doyle; Grant and Brainerd; Grant, (unassisted.) Left on bases—New York, 6; St. Louis, 3. First base on error—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Matheweson, 1; off Robinson, 4 in 2 innings, (none out in third.) off Perdue, 5 in 7 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Robinson, (Matheweson.) Struck out—By Matheweson, 3; by Perdue, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Stockdale and O'Day. Time of game, one hour and forty-five minutes.

Phillies Get an Even Break.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—The double-header here today resulted in an even break, Chicago winning the first game, 4 to 3, and Philadelphia the second, 13 to 5. In the opening contest Mayer weakened in the last two innings. In the ninth, with one out and runners on third and second, Alexander went to the rescue and purposely walked Saier. Schulte was forced at the plate on Williams's grounder. Killifer threw to Luderus, who threw wild to catch Zimmerman at third, and Zimmerman and Saier scored the winning runs. Luderus's throw broke the little finger of Byrne's left hand. The closing affair was a walk-over for the Phillies, Humphries being driven off the rubber in the second inning, when seven runs were scored. McQuillan made his reappearance with the home team and pitched in good style. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf	4	0	0	1	1
Fisher, ss	4	1	1	2	4
Sch'te, lf	4	1	2	4	0
Z'man, 2b	4	1	2	2	3
Saier, 1b	3	1	1	10	0
Wms, cf	4	1	1	4	0
Pl'n, 2b	3	0	0	1	2
Archer, c	3	0	0	3	1
Cheney, p	2	0	0	0	3
Zabel, p	0	0	0	0	0
*Murray	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	4	8	27	12

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b	3	0	0	1	0
Pk'rt, ss	4	1	1	2	2
Pask't, cf	3	0	0	2	0
C'v'th, rf	2	1	1	1	1
Lud's, 1b	4	0	2	9	2
W'ted, lf	4	1	2	2	0
Kl'n, 2b	4	0	1	1	3
K'fer, c	3	0	1	7	0
Mayer, p	3	0	1	1	2
Alex'r, p	0	0	0	0	0
†Becker	1	0	0	0	0
‡Stock	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	3	7	27	11

*Batted for Cheney in eighth inning.
†Batted for Killifer in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Alexander in ninth inning.

Errors—Good, Archer, Cheney, Luderus.

Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	—4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Zimmerman, 2; Luderus, Killifer, Cravath. Home run—Fisher. Stolen bases—Cravath, Whitted, Niehoff. Earned runs—Chicago, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Sacrifice hit—Paskert. Double play—Mayer, Bancroft and Luderus. Left on bases—Chicago, 3; Philadelphia, 6. First base on error—Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Cheney, 3; off Alexander, 1. Hits—Off Cheney, 6 in 7 innings; off Zabel, 1 in 2; off Mayer, 8 in 8 1-3; off Alexander, 0 in 2-3. Struck out—By Cheney, 3; by Mayer, 5. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Cocklil. Time of game—One hour and thirty-eight minutes.

SECOND GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Stock, 3b	5	2	2	1	2
B'c'ft, ss	3	2	1	0	3
Pask't, cf	4	2	1	2	0
C'vath, rf	5	3	4	3	0
Lud's, 1b	3	0	0	11	0
W'ted, lf	3	2	1	0	0
Nieh'f, 2b	4	0	0	2	0
Burns, c	2	1	0	0	0
McG'n, p	3	1	1	0	2
Total	32	13	10	27	9

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf	5	1	1	3	0
Fisher, ss	4	1	2	3	0
Sch'te, lf	4	1	1	4	0
Z'm'n, 2b	4	0	0	3	3
Saier, 1b	3	1	0	11	1
Will's, cf	4	1	2	0	0
Phel'n, 3b	3	0	0	0	3
Bres'w, c	4	0	0	5	2
H'ph's, p	0	0	0	0	0
Zabel, p	3	3	0	0	4
*Murray	1	0	1	0	0
Total	35	5	8	24	15

*Batted for Zabel in ninth inning.

Errors—Schulte, Zimmerman, (2,) Phelan, Bancroft, (2,) Niehoff.

Philadelphia	0	7	0	2	1	0	1	2	—13
Chicago	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	—5

Two-base hits—Williams, Paskert, Whitted, Cravath. Home run—Cravath. Stolen bases—Whitted, (2,) Bresnaman, Murray. Earned runs—Chicago, 3; Philadelphia, 4. Sacrifice hits—Paskert. Whitted. Sacrifice fly—Phelan. Double play—Luderus, (unassisted.) Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Philadelphia, 7. Base on errors—Chicago, 3; Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off Humphries, 3; off Zabel, 6; off McQuillan, 1. Hits—Off Humphries, 4 in 1 2-3 innings; off Zabel, 6 in 6 2-3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Zabel, (Luderus.) Struck out—By Humphries, 1; by Zabel, 1; by McQuillan, 6. Wild pitch—Humphries. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Cocklil.

Snodgrass Comes to Life.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—The Braves took the third straight game from Pittsburgh today, 3 to 2. Fred Snodgrass, a former member of the New York Giants, appeared in a Boston uniform for the first time. His double in the eighth resulted in the winning run. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf	3	0	0	0	0
Evers, 2b	4	0	2	4	3
S'gr's, cf	3	1	1	2	0
Magee, lf	4	0	1	2	0
S'midt, 1b	4	0	0	7	0
Smith, 3b	3	1	1	2	2
M'y'le, ss	2	0	0	2	3
Whal'g, c	3	0	1	8	1
Gowdy, c	0	0	0	0	0
Tyler, p	2	1	1	0	2
Hughes, p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	3	7	27	11

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Barn'y, lf	5	0	0	2	0
Collins, cf	4	0	1	2	0
Fit'n, 1b	4	1	1	9	1
H'ch'n, rf	3	0	1	2	0
Wagn'r, ss	2	1	1	1	1
Viox, 2b	2	0	0	4	0
Baird, 3b	4	0	1	2	3
Gibson, c	3	0	0	7	0
Adams, p	4	0	0	0	3
Total	31	2	5	24	9

Errors—Smith, Whaling.

Boston	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	—3
Pittsburgh	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2

Two-base hits—Smith, Snodgrass, Magee. Home run—Johnston. Stolen bases—Wagner, Smith. Sacrifice fly—Maranville. Sacrifice hit—Hinchman. Double play—Maranville, Evers and Schmidt. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 10; Boston, 5. First base on error—Pittsburgh. Bases on balls—Off Adams, 1; off Tyler, 7. Hits—Off Tyler, 5 in 6 2-3 innings; off Hughes, none in 2 1-3 innings. Struck out—By Adamas, 2; by Tyler, 6; by Hughes, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Adams, (Snodgrass.) Wild pitch—Adams. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason. Time of game—Two hours.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
St. Louis, 5; New York, 4.
St. Louis, 4; New York 3.
Cincinnati, 3; Brooklyn, 2.
Chicago, 4; Philadelphia, 3.
Philadelphia, 13; Chicago, 5.
Boston, 3; Pittsburgh, 2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Chicago, 4; New York, 3.
Boston, 7; St. Louis, 0.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn, 5; Baltimore, 2.
Pittsburgh, 4; Kansas City, 0.
St. Louis, 11; Chicago, 5.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Providence, 6; Montreal, 4.
Rochester, 4; Richmond, 1.
Richmond, 9; Rochester, 4.
Buffalo, 6; Harrisburg, 2.
Toronto at Jersey City.
(wet grounds)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	60	49	.550
Brooklyn	61	53	.535
Boston	57	54	.513
Chicago	56	57	.496
Pittsburgh	56	59	.487
St. Louis	55	60	.478
New York	51	57	.472
Cincinnati	53	60	.469

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	74	37	.667
Detroit	74	40	.649
Chicago	70	44	.617
Washington	57	54	.513
New York	52	55	.486
Cleveland	43	69	.384
St. Louis	41	72	.363
Philadelphia	35	75	.318

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Newark	63	49	.563
Kansas City	64	51	.557
Pittsburgh	62	50	.554
Chicago	63	53	.543
St. Louis	60	54	.526
Buffalo	56	65	.463
Brooklyn	54	66	.450
Baltimore	39	75	.342

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	71	36	.652
Buffalo	63	40	.612
Montreal	56	52	.519
Harrisburg	52	54	.491
Toronto	51	58	.463
Rochester	47	58	.448
Richmond	48	62	.436
Jersey City	40	66	.377

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
St. Louis at New York.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at Boston.
Chicago at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Cleveland.
Boston at Detroit.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Washington at Chicago.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at Baltimore.
Buffalo at Newark.
Kansas City at Pittsburgh.
St. Louis at Chicago.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Toronto at Jersey City.
Buffalo at Harrisburg.
Rochester at Richmond.
Montreal at Providence.

ONE BAD INNING BEATS BROOKLYN

Jeff Pfeffer Makes Poor Start and Cincinnati Takes Game by 3 to 2 Score.

Big Jeff Pfeffer made a distressing start against the Cincinnatis at Ebbets Field yesterday and in the first inning the Reds got three runs, which were plenty to win by a score of 3 to 2. If young Eugene Dale, the Reds' pitcher, hadn't injured his leg in the sixth inning, perhaps the Brooklyns wouldn't have had any hits or runs either. Dale doesn't pitch with his feet, you understand, but he strained a tendon, which greatly interfered with his pitching motion and weakened him so much that he was batted from the box in the sixth.

Up to that time Dale hadn't permitted a single hit, and only two men got to first. Wheat was favored with a pass in the fifth, and was forced at second by Cutshaw. Dale seemed to have all the curves on the calendar that Brooklyn couldn't hit. When he retired after a run had been scored against him, Cincinnati's pitching find, McKenry, took up the task and confined the Dodgers' scoring enthusiasm to one more run.

Brooklyn had numerous inviting opportunities to score, but was unable to take advantage of them. Uncle Wilbert's lads were again a bit sluggish on the bases. The offender yesterday was Jake Daubert, who is old enough to know better. In the eighth inning Jake made a single. Zack Wheat hoisted an inoffensive fly to Williams in left.

Daubert then essayed to steal second base. His intentions were of the best until he had almost reached his goal. Then he stopped to look around to see if Wingo was going to throw the ball. Of course he was. Even with this delay Daubert could have made the steal if he had condescended to slide. But he went into the base standing up and was an easy out. This changed the complexion of the game, because Cutshaw cracked a fly to deep right. Griffith was playing back near the wall for it. If Daubert had been on second base Griffith would have been playing in, and the Cutshaw slam would have gone for a two-bagger easily.

An imposing array of pitchers was used—Pfeffer, Claxton, and Douglass for Brooklyn, and Dale, McKenry, and Schneider for the Reds. The small Brooklyn gathering on hand was much elated when the scoreboard gave forth the tidings that the Cubs had beaten the Phils in the first game in Philadelphia. Here was a fine chance; they figured, for the Dodgers to get out of the Phillies' dust; but the Dodgers' opportunity of gaining on the leaders faded with Pfeffer's bad first inning, and the Flatbushers are now one and a half games behind the fast-romping team of Pat Moran.

Pfeffer's bad first inning was very bad. After Groh had gone out at first Herzog spilled a three-bagger against the left-field wall. Williams then lofted a fly to Cutshaw. Killifer was hit on the arm and got a life. Griffith poked a two-bagger over right and scored Herzog. Wingo jarred a single to centre and sent Killifer and Griffith home.

Joe Wagner struck out, but McCarty permitted the third strike to drift past him, and Wagner got to first. Mollwitz grounded out to first and put an end to Brooklyn's suffering. Griffith continued to pound the ball all afternoon, and before he finished he had two doubles and two singles to his credit. This should be pleasing news to George Stallings of the Braves, who turned Griffith loose because he couldn't hit.

In the fifth inning Dale appeared to be in trouble, and McKenry was rushed out to warm up. Dale's arm cleared him, but he started the sixth inning. His arm was in such fine shape that he was reluctant about succumbing to his bad leg. McCarty got the first hit of the game for Brooklyn, a two-bagger, in the sixth. Schultz, hitting for Pfeffer, got a pass. Myers sacrificed Schultz at second, McCarty going to third. He scored on Olson's sacrifice fly. Daubert singled to centre, sending Myers to third.

McKenry then took up the twirling duty, and purposely passed Zack Wheat, filling the bases. Cutshaw popped a foul fly over the field boxes back of first. Mollwitz leaned over the railing and made a remarkable catch.

Stengel walked in the seventh and Getz flied to Griffith. McCarty popped to Groh and Appleton singled to left centre, scoring Stengel. Smyth ran for Appleton. Myers singled to right, but Olson forced him at second for the third out. The score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh, 3b	5	0	1	2	4
Herz'g, ss	5	1	2	0	5
Wms, lf	4	1	1	1	0
Kil'r, cf	4	1	1	2	0
G'fiths, rf	5	1	4	2	0
Wingo, c	2	0	1	1	2
Wagn'r, 2b	3	0	0	4	2
M'er's, 1b	4	0	0	15	0
Dale, p	2	0	0	0	2
M'K'ry, p	1	0	1	0	0
Sch'd'r, p	0	0	0	0	0
*Leach	0	0	0	0	0
Total	36	3	10	27	15

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers, cf	4	0	1	3	0
Olson, ss	3	0	0	1	1
D'b'rt, lb	4	0	1	13	0
Wheat, lf	2	0	0	3	0
C'ts'w, 2b	4	0	0	1	3
Steng'l, rf	3	1	0	4	0
Getz, 3b	4	0	0	0	1
M'C'ty, c	4	1	1	2	2
Pfeffer, p	1	0	0	0	1
†Schultz	0	0	0	0	0
Ap'ton, p	1	0	1	0	1
‡Smith	0	0	0	0	0
D'glas, p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	30	2	5	27	10

*Ran for McKenry in eighth inning.
†Batted for Pfeffer in sixth inning.
‡Ran for Appleton in seventh inning.

Cincinnati	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2

Two-base hits—Griffiths, (2,) McCarty. Three-base hit—Herzog. Stolen base—Leach. Earned runs—Cincinnati, 3; Brooklyn, 2. Sacrifice hit—Wingo. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 11; Brooklyn, 5. Bases on balls—Off Dale, 2; off McKenry, 2; off Pfeffer, 3; off Appleton, 1. Hits—Off Dale, 2 in five and two-thirds innings; off McKenry, 2 in one and one-third innings; off Schneider, 1 in two innings; off Pfeffer, 7 in six innings; off Appleton, 2 in one inning; off Douglass, 1 in two innings. Hit by pitcher—By Pfeffer, (Killifer.) Struck out—By Pfeffer, 1. Passed ball—McCarty. Umpires—Messrs. Bron and Smaile. Time of game—One hour and fifty-three minutes.

Callahan to Join the Reds.

SPOKANE, Wash., Aug. 23.—R. J. (Pat) Callahan, pitcher of the Spokane Northwestern League baseball team, was sold today to the Cincinnati National League team and will depart tonight to join the Cincinnati team at Boston.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT HARRISBURG.

Buffalo	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	—6
Harrisburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	12	0	1
Harrisburg	2	6	1

Batteries—Gaw and Onslow; Lee and Heckinger.

AT JERSEY CITY.

Jersey City-Toronto game postponed—Wet grounds.

AT PROVIDENCE.

										R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	4	7	1
Providence	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	6	15	2

Batteries—Cadore and Hawley, Cooper and Casey.

AT RICHMOND.—FIRST GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	4	5	0
Richmond	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	7	2

Batteries—Palmero and Williams; Russell and Sweeney.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Rochester	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	4		10	0	
Richmond	0	0	2	4	1	0	2	0		9	2	

Called by agreement.

Batteries—Huencke and Williams; Morrissette and Sweeney.

Scout Dahlen Takes a Trip.

Bill Dahlen, the former Brooklyn manager and now a scout for the Dodgers, has hit the trail South in search of new players. He will inspect the Southern Association, the Texas League, and the South Atlantic League before returning with the good news.

Woostward's Owner Gets King's Cup.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—A gold cup, offered by King George V. of England, was presented today to John R. Hanify of this city, whose sloop Woostward yesterday won the second and final leg on the trophy in the international yachting regatta being held here in connection with the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Baseball, Polo Grounds, Today, 3:30 P. M. GIANTS vs. ST. LOUIS.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Ganzel's Debut as Brookfed Manager Celebrated with a Victory.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 23.—John Ganzel made his début here as manager of the Brooklyn Federals this afternoon, and the team celebrated by easily defeating Baltimore 5 to 2. Falkenberg received exceptional support, Cooper, Myers and H. Smith taking the leading parts in this respect. The score:

										R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	6	11	0
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	10	2

Batteries—Falkenberg and H. Smith; Quinn and Jacklitsch.

St. Louis Routs Chicago Pitchers.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—St. Louis routed three Chicago pitchers here today, defeating the local team, 11 to 5. Three runs were made from four hits off Prendergast in the first inning and four more hits were counted against him before he was relieved in the fourth, Black finishing the inning. Black was retired in favor of Hendrix in the fifth, but St. Louis then had a lead of two runs which Chicago was unable to overcome. Five more runs were added to the score of the visitors when Hendrix weakened in the ninth. For St. Louis, Crandall proved ineffective, and in the third inning gave way to Willett, who allowed but four scattered hits during the rest of the game. The score:

										R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	5	11	13	1
Chicago	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	10	4

Batteries—Crandall, Willett and Hartley; Prendergast, Black, Hendrix and Fischer.

Allen Shuts Out Kansas City.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 23.—Pittsburgh shut out the Kansas City team today, 4 to 0, due to the good pitching of Allen. Main was hit hard in the first inning, when two singles, a double, a triple, and a walk produced four runs for the home team. The score:

										R.	H.	E.
Kansas City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Pittsburgh	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	8	1

Batteries—Main, Adams, and Brown; Allen and O'Connor.

Pittsburgh Buys Pitcher Slattery.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 23.—Pitcher Phil Slattery of the Central Association Club at Marshalltown, Iowa, has been purchased by the Pittsburgh National League Club, according to an announcement tonight. He will report about Sept. 8.

PRINTERS PLAY BASEBALL.

Boston, Philadelphia, and Cleveland Lost in Printers' Tournament.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—Boston, the present champions, as well as Philadelphia and Cleveland, was eliminated in the first round in the union printers' eighth annual baseball tournament which opened here today. The winning teams were St. Louis, Washington, and St. Paul.

Indianapolis tonight was unanimously chosen by the Commissioners of the Union Printers' National Baseball League as the place for holding next year's tournament. The games will be played some time in August, the exact date having been left to the local committee. The scores:

										R.	H.	E.
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	3
St. Louis	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	1

Batteries—Smith and Harvey; Neuel and Meyers.

										R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	5
Washington	0	0	0	2	8	2	1	0	0	8	6	1

Batteries—Patterson, McDermott, and Augustine; Blanton and Henry.

										R.	H.	E.
St. Paul	2	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	8	10	2
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	4	13	6

Batteries—Ewald and Beyer; Miller and Bonath.

BIG BASEBALL POOLS.

Earnings Greater Than Those of Pirates, Says Dreyfuss.

That the promoters of baseball pools were getting more money out of Pittsburgh than the Pittsburgh National League team is the statement made in The Baseball Magazine by Barney Dreyfuss, President of the Pittsburgh club. Although legal action has been taken against the pools in several places, there are many still in a flourishing condition.

Mr. Dreyfuss said: "We investigated and found that the pools were getting more money out of Pittsburgh than the Pittsburgh ball club. In one week we estimated as nearly as we could on the figures at hand that they absorbed $30,000 from that one city. We also investigated and found that a considerable number of prize winners didn't live at the addresses that appeared or were missing from the city directory or hadn't received any prize money. One of the worst features of all these baseball pools is even with the heavy odds against him, the player doesn't get a fair chance to win. He has members of the concern to compete against and all kinds of crooked work to contend with, so that the prizes which are actually given are smaller ones and in no case the larger amounts appearing in the lists."

Some revelations of the size and scope of the Keystone Company, promoters of the six-team pool in Pennsylvania, were brought to light in the trial, which exposed the working of the scheme. Part of the sworn evidence produced at the trial, when the Superintendent of the printing concern which did all the printing for the syndicate, was on the stand, follows:

"What was the average number of lottery slips and tickets printed for the Keystone?"

"It ranged from 25,000 to 75,000 three times a week."

"How many tickets did you print weekly for the Keystone Pool?"

"What, all, the highest for a week was 250,000."

"Well, what was the average week's quantity?"

"They started at about 150,000 a week and kept increasing every week."

At 30 cents apiece, the gross receipts from these tickets for the highest week amounted to $75,000.

The Keystone pool distributed its tickets through fifty agents, who in turn had 800 sub-agents, who supplied 65,000 steady customers. Its payment for police protection and other forms of illegal connivance with the authorities totalled $17,000 for one week. It maintained an office staff of thirty clerks, and yet its weekly profits were $50,000. The Jumbo pool averaged a profit of $18,000, the Windsor, $25,000, the Pennsylvania and Ohio, the Erie, the Elm, and many others cut their individual slices from the juicy melon of public gullibility. For amid all these colossal operations the fact stands out conspicuous that the only prizes actually given were the smaller ones, exploited.

Refuse Missouri A.C. Title Swim.

Owing to the contesting of the long-distance championship swim in connection with the aquatic tournament at the Panama-Pacific Exposition the Amateur Athletic Union yesterday was compelled to deny the Missouri Athletic Club of St. Louis the right to conduct its annual ten-mile championship race. The Missouri organization applied to hold the title swim on Labor Day. The club can arrange a ten-mile swim, but cannot call it a championship, as it has always been considered in previous years.



JOE JACKSON'S HIT DEFEATS YANKEES

Three-Bagger Sends Eddie Collins Home with Winning Run in Eleventh Inning.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Joe Jackson made the first payment on his large-sized purchase price today, when his triple in the eleventh inning scored Eddie Collins and won the game for the White Sox against the Yankees, 4 to 3. Before that fateful blow Jo

TENNIS STARS AT SOUTHAMPTON DRAW FOR TITLE PLAY—WOMEN SAIL YACHTS—GOLF—ATHLETICS

COLLEGE TENNIS PLAYERS COMPETE

Former and Present Stars Play Important Part in Meadow Club Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 23.—Many intercollegiate players figured prominently in the weeding-out process of the opening round of the lawn tennis singles tournament today on the turf courts of the Meadow Club. R. S. Stoddart, the Captain of the Yale team, carried off the honors of the first round by winning a dashing contest against William Blair of the Cornell team at 11—13, 6—2, 6—1. Then G. Colket Caner of Harvard outplayed Paul Brinsmaid, the old Yale star, at 6—2, 5—7, 6—2, the two three-set battles standing above anything else on the card.

Ward Dawson of the California forces was on hand and received the benefit of a default, as did Clarence J. Griffin, William M. Johnston, also of California, and R. Norris Williams, 2d, the national champion, the last named being expected tomorrow. The name of Maurice E. McLoughlin did not appear in the singles. He is only to practice here in singles in preparation for his effort to regain the championship title next week on the courts at Forest Hills. McLoughlin will take his place in the doubles with Thomas C. Bundy later in the week.

It was the absence of the players who played so brilliantly at Newport last week that afforded the collegians an opportunity to display top form. One of the fastest of the matches of this description was that in which A. H. Coffey, one of the best of the Princeton team, defeated E. A. Le Roy, Jr., 6—1, 6—3. This contest was closely watched by George M. Church, the Princeton Captain, who defeated R. Norris Williams, 2d, last Autumn for the intercollegiate honors. Coffey worked through lively rallies, running up to the net to whip off the returns from Le Roy at sharp angles across court. Church, Johnston and Griffin, the Californians, are regarded as the trio that will make the fighting to the finals in the lower half of the draw.

In the second round Leonard Beekman, the youth who won the national interscholastic championship last season and now of the Princeton team, displayed the resourcefulness of his driving against Harold Wainwright at 6—3, 6—2. Harvard's old Captain, Edward H. Whitney, was strong but smoothly as to practically make a walkover against F. M. Humphreys at 6—0, 6—0. C. Herter, one of the Harvard players, was less successful, however, as he found William P. Snyder, Jr., of Pittsburgh, a hard volleyer, who won at 6—2, 11—9. Defaults were dealt out liberally where players failed to appear, as it is planned to clear two rounds tomorrow for the beginning of the doubles on Wednesday. The summary:

Meadow Club Singles.—First Round—G. W. Burgwin defeated Morris Pryor, 6—1, 6—1; William Rand 3d defeated T. R. Coward, 6—0, 6—2; Ward Dawson defeated Hugh Trumbull, by default; R. S. Stoddart defeated William Blair, 11—13, 6—2, 6—1; Edward Toland, Jr., defeated Dr. D. Roberts, 6—3, 6—3; J. G. K. Lawrence defeated R. L. Oakley, 10—8, 8—6; Lyle E. Mahan defeated Frank B. Washburn, 6—1, 6—3; S. G. Mortimer won from S. W. Merrihew, by default; S. Kelly defeated E. S. Winston, 7—5, 9—7; G. C. Caner defeated Paul Brinsmaid, 6—2, 5—7, 6—2; E. W. Pengelly defeated J. B. Moore, by default; R. C. Coffey defeated E. A. Le Roy, Jr., 6—1, 6—3; Clarence J. Griffin defeated A. C. Spofford, by default; J. P. Paret defeated W. F. Compton, by default; C. S. Gilliland defeated D. Morgan, by default; W. F. Cole defeated F. W. Paul, Jr., by default; T. R. Pell defeated Sydney Thayer, Jr., by default; A. M. Kidder defeated F. Willett, 6—3, 6—2; J. Geary defeated Dr. W. L. Miles, 6—0, 6—4, 6—3; L. Curtis defeated Murray Mitchell, 6—1, 7—5; J. F. Hubbard defeated J. G. Thomas, by default; L. du Pont Irving defeated R. Emmet, 6—0, 6—2; E. H. Hocker defeated H. R. Reed, Jr., 7—5, 6—3; Harold A. Throckmorton defeated H. S. Parker, by default.

Second Round.—Walter Merrill Hall defeated R. H. Cole, 7—5, 6—2; Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated Day Kimball, by default; William P. Snyder defeated C. A. Herter, 6—2, 11—9; Karl Smith defeated C. T. Miller, 6—3, 7—5; Edward H. Whitney defeated F. M. Humphreys, 6—0, 6—0; G. A. L. Dionne defeated Stanley Wainwright, 6—1, 6—3; Leonard Beekman defeated H. Wainwright, 6—3, 6—2; William M. Johnston defeated L. S. Dean, by default; Ralph L. Bagge defeated Goodhue Livingston, Jr., 6—0, 6—1; Frederick C. Inman defeated Irving Hiker, by default; Francis T. Hunter defeated W. S. McElroy, Jr., by default; George H. Church defeated R. S. Jenkins, by default.

Third Round.—Frederick C. Inman defeated Francis T. Hunter, 6—3, 6—2.

Junior Tennis on Brighton Courts.

The first rounds of the mixed doubles and junior singles tournaments in progress at the Brighton Baths tennis courts were completed yesterday, a good entry list appearing for both events. The best match of the day in mixed doubles was between Miss Elsie Rayser and C. M. Burrows and Miss Davison and Dr. Jennings. Miss Rayser displayed good judgment in placement shots, and, with the aid of her exceedingly fast partner, the team won the match in two straight sets. Molly Conroy, teamed with Lawrence Hanlon, lost to Miss Lohrat and Mr. Vernon of the Atlantic Yacht Club. This match went into the extra set and was close throughout. The junior singles matches were fast and exciting, especially that between Hermann Broockmann and Harold Taylor. Broockmann won after two hard sets, every game going to deuce. Summary:

Mixed Doubles.—Miss Smee and Mr. Goll defeated Mrs. Marshall and Mr. Taylor, 6—4, 6—1; Miss Rayser and Mr. Burrows defeated Miss Davison and Dr. Jennings, 6—0, 6—3; Miss Lohrat and Mr. Vernon defeated Miss Conroy and Mr. Hanlon.

Junior Singles.—Cecil Donaldson defeated C. Seibert, 6—2, 6—3; Hermann Broockmann defeated Harold Taylor, 6—3, 7—5.

New Brunswick Wants Title Races.

Then ten-mile running and seven-mile walking championships of the Amateur Athletic Union, which originally were scheduled for the Panama Pacific Exposition in San Francisco, may be contested this Fall on the quarter mile track of the Johnson and Johnson A. A. at New Brunswick, N. J. So far the New Jerseyites are the only ones who have bid for the title events, but it is expected that the Millrose A. A. will make another effort to land the exhibitions. They applied last year, when the events were awarded to Columbia University, and it was found that while their ten-lap track was a perfect cinderpath, there was not enough accommodations for spectators. The Johnson and Johnson field will be able to take care of all the spectators who will desire to see these contests. The contests will be held on Oct. 30.

NO MORE RECORD TRIALS.

A. A. U. Decides That These Exhibitions Do Not Elevate the Game.

Ted Meredith, the University of Pennsylvania athlete, winner of the quarter-mile national championship at San Francisco, will not get a chance at Maxey Long's record of 47 seconds for 440 yards, in a special trial at the old Guttenberg race track, where the world's time was established fifteen years ago. The Amateur Athletic Union will not sanction the trial.

Secretary Frederick W. Rubien of the A. A. U. yesterday declared he thought it in the best interests of the sport that Meredith should not be permitted to run at Guttenberg. This decision he undoubtedly reached after the fizzle that was made of the University of Pennsylvania representative's time trial on the exposition track at San Francisco.

Meredith never agreed to accept the offer of Sheriff Kinkead of Hudson County, N. J., who was prepared to stand the expense of reconstructing the quarter-mile stretch at Guttenberg if the quarter-mile champion would run there. In fact, it is believed in athletic circles that Meredith is through running for the present season. He is said to have broken training, and did so before he attempted his record trial on the coast.

From an impression gained by Secretary Rubien's statement of yesterday no more special time trials will be permitted by the Amateur Athletic Union. Mr. Rubien went on record as being in favor of athletes trying for records in regularly scheduled events, so that there can be no flareback if new world's marks are made.

He also was certain that such a trial as was planned for Meredith would not be attractive from the public viewpoint, for on a quarter-mile straightaway very little of the performance could be witnessed.

WORKING FOR THE BIG BOUT.

McFarland and Gibbons Will Finish Their Training Here.

Both Packey McFarland and Mike Gibbons have gone into real training for their ten-round bout at the Ocean Athletic Club, Brighton Beach, on Sept. 11, according to reports received by the promoters here yesterday. McFarland is preparing himself at a gymnasium in Chicago, while Gibbons is working in St. Paul. Three weeks of hard training faces the principals in what should prove the biggest financial boxing attraction ever staged in the East.

Gibbons will work only about a week in St. Paul, and will come to New York for the hardest part of his preparatory course. He will shape himself at the New Polo A. A., where he has trained for nearly all of his local exhibitions. Mike takes exception to the general opinion that the weight imposition of 147 pounds ringside, forced on him by McFarland, will place him under a disadvantage. The clever St. Paul boxer believes he will have little difficulty making the poundage required by the agreement, for in his last bout he tipped the scales at only 152 pounds. Gibbons will go along slowly until the latter part of next week when he breaks camp to come East. His training program now consists of a five-mile run every morning in company with his brother, Tom, and from five to eight rounds of boxing in the afternoon.

Curious to know how his hands will stand the siege of training, McFarland, too, is taking things easily and will not extend himself until assured that his hands are in good condition. Packey has been very fortunate with his hands, injuring them only once or twice and never seriously. Joe Welling, the hard-hitting lightweight, and Tommy Burke, of St. Louis, have been added to the Chicagoan's training staff.

McTeague Wins Bout from McGirr.

Mike McTeague defeated Walter McGirr at the Olympic A. C. last night with his busy right jab. McTeague continually whipped his right to McGirr's face, and at the end of the bout McGirr's face plainly showed evidence of the punishment he received. McTeague weighed 159 pounds ringside, was much stronger, and much more aggressive than his opponent. With his longer reach he had no difficulty in landing on McGirr at will and had the better of every round. McGirr weighed 152 pounds. In the sixth round McTeague was tired from the beating he had given McGirr, but rallied in the next round and finished the bout strong. The go was fast, and there was plenty of action in every round. In the semi-final between Happy Howard and Packey Sullivan, the referee stopped the bout in the ninth round to save Sullivan from a knockout. Sullivan was dazed and helpless at the end of the eighth, and in the ninth the referee saved him from further punishment. Jim Coffey sat at the ringside last night, but was not introduced to the crowd because of the rule of the Boxing Commission forbidding such introduction.

ERROR IN SWIMMING POINTS.

Miss Freeman Defeats Miss Galligan and Wins Life-Saving League Cup.

Checking up the scores made by the contestants, in their annual diving and swimming contests held on Sunday, officials of the National Women's Life-Saving League discovered yesterday that an error had been made in the total number of points won by Miss Lucy Freeman.

It was announced after the program had been concluded that Miss Freeman and Miss Claire Galligan, with sixteen points each, had tied for the point trophy. Miss Freeman earned a point in the canoe tipover contest, which had not been put to her credit. This gives her seventeen points against Miss Galligan's sixteen and entitles her to the cup.

Miss Freeman and Miss Galligan will go to Philadelphia next week, where they will take part in some swimming contests as representatives of the New York Women's Life-Saving League.

Racing for Quincy Yacht Cup.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 23.—Ellen, owned by C. P. Curtis, Jr., of the Boston Yacht Club, and Cima, owned by Guy Lowell of the Manchester Yacht Club, divided honors in the first day's racing for the Quincy Challenge Cup, a trophy that has been offered for small boats annually for fourteen years.

Ellen, which is defending the cup, captured the forenoon race, and Cima won the afternoon event. The other challengers were Sprig, owned by R. D. Boardman and Caleb Loring of the Corinthian Yacht Club, and Mingo, owned by Commodore H. M. Sears of the Eastern Yacht Club.

The wind conditions today were uncertain. The racing will continue until one of the yachts has won three races.

DRAW TENNIS STARS IN TITLE TOURNEY

Williams and McLoughlin in Different Sections—Small Entry List for Championship.

The draw for the national tennis championship tournament, which begins next Monday on the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, L. I., about evenly divides the leading players of the country. The list of 128 entrants will enable the Executive Committee to arrange the playing schedule without a preliminary round. The sixty-four pairs will probably complete the first round in the first day's play. With favorable weather conditions the challenge round will be reached Labor Day, but one day will be devoted to the doubles title round, thus adding one session to the tournament.

R. Norris Williams, 2d, the national champion, is drawn in the upper half against Adrian Riker, while Maurice E. McLoughlin, former title holder, will oppose Ernst F. Kuhn in the lower half of the first round. As the two players, who are ranked at the top of the list of the players are widely separated, the pair should reach the semi-final round. Karl H. Behr promises to be Williams's most formidable opponent, while William M. Johnston, R. H. Hackett, Wallace F. Johnson, Ward Dawson, and C. J. Griffin are also in the upper section.

McLoughlin's opponents will be George M. Church, intercollegiate title holder; N. W. Niles, W. M. Washburn, Dean Mathey, G. C. Caner, Harold A. Throckmorton, Frederick E. Alexander, and T. R. Pell.

While the entry list is not as large as during the last six years at Newport, the best of the racquet players are enrolled with but few exceptions. The notable absentees include Elis Fottrell, R. Lindley Murray, and J. E. Strachan of the Pacific Coast and W. J. Clothier and W. A. Larned from the Eastern section.

President Robert D. Wrenn of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association stated that in view of the entry requirements the list was one of unusual merit, and should produce some exceptionally fast tennis. According to the schedule, play will begin at 10 A. M. during the first two or three days of the tournament, after which all matches will be staged in the afternoon. Either Saturday, Sept. 4, or Monday, Sept. 6, will be set aside for the doubles match in which McLoughlin and Bundy will defend their title against Griffin and Johnston, the challengers. The draw follows:

UPPER HALF.—Louis Graves versus Norman Johnson, John G. McKay versus Ward Dawson, William D. Cunningham versus Charles Stedman Garland, C. J. Griffin versus Sidney Thayer, Jr., George W. Wightman versus Charles M. MacMullen, Fenimore Cady versus E. D. Toland, J. S. O'Neale, Jr., versus William Mitchell Blair, Cedric A. Major versus Bernard P. Law, Alfred Man, Jr., versus Douglas F. Watters, James W. Anderson versus Hugh Tallant, Harold H. Hackett versus W. M. Johnston, Clarence C. Pell versus Ferdinand L. Turnbull, Henry C. Martin versus Karl H. Behr, H. L. Bowman versus G. William Phillips, H. S. Parker versus Charles Chambers, Dr. William Rosenbaum versus Robert Le Roy, Spencer E. Palmer versus R. C. Thomas, Julian S. Eaton versus A. E. Copeland, J. B. Adoue, Jr., versus Paul S. Brinsmade, Richard Stevens versus A. M. Kidder, Frederick C. Inman versus Clinton L. Childs, Adrian Riker versus R. N. Williams, 2d, Wallace F. Johnson versus Elon H. Hooker, W. Merrill Hall versus Chandler Burrows, Herbert W. Forster versus Craig Biddle, Robert Rand versus Edmund W. Peaslee, Leonard W. Knox versus J. W. Geary, Jr., Lawrence I. Grinnell versus Thomas A. Robinson, J. H. Blackstone versus Frank A. Fall, Walter L. Pate versus Dr. S. F. Brake, John G. Thomas versus William Rand, 3d, and W. Irving Pitt versus B. Da Silva.

LOWER HALF.—Sidney F. Hemshaw versus W. S. Anderson, Francis T. Hunter versus Murray Sargent, G. A. L. Dionne versus Middleton De Camp, F. A. Waite versus S. R. McAllister, Francis W. Cole versus George J. Post, Jr., Bulkeley Bowen versus J. S. Pfeiffenberg, William A. Campbell versus Felix M. Doubleday, John T. Allen versus Paul W. Gibbons, R. S. Stoddard versus W. Emmet Wood, Andrew H. Allen versus Leonard Beekman, Dudley Roberts versus David Mathey, Ernst Fritz Kern versus M. B. McLoughlin, Archer S. Crafts versus Charles L. Johnston, Jr., S. Howard Voshell versus Robert B. McClave, Walter Roberts versus Philip Roberts, N. W. Niles versus W. E. Alexander, Bernon S. Prentice versus H. H. Bourse, Arthur H. Coffey, Jr., versus Marcel Swain, Cornelius Boocock versus Ralph L. Bagge, T. H. S. Andrews versus Benjamin M. Phillips, Ralph J. Sommer versus Irving C. Wright, Sanford S. Guehman versus D. Colket Caner, F. T. Frelinghuysen versus R. F. Thomas, Jr., Irving Riker versus Harold D. Harvey, E. B. Whitney versus Maynard Throckmorton, T. R. Pell versus Alan Fox, E. J. Newhouse versus W. M. Washburn, George S. McKearin versus George M. Church, George H. Nettleton versus Abraham Beauford, Jr., Charles M. Bull, Jr., versus Lyle E. Mahan, Ludlow Van De Venter versus L. A. Plummer, Fred H. Harris versus C. L. Russell.

BOAT RACE BY MOONLIGHT.

Sterling Wins Event for Speed Craft at the Keansburg Carnival.

Special to The New York Times.

KEANSBURG, N. J., Aug. 23.—The fourth day of the carnival brought a large crowd to witness the motor boat races held here today. The feature of the events was the race for speed boats, darkness coming before the race was finished. The race was held by moonlight. The first event was for open boats, over a course of seven miles. It was won by Signia of the Keyport Yacht Club, owned by E. J. Munch. Miss Mabel Tilton was at the helm.

The Margaret of the Keyport Yacht Club, owned by Audry Duryea, was second, with Helen Paula, owned by Riley Ross of the West Hudson Yacht Club, third. In the day cabin class Nautiva II., owned by Morris Christie of the Sewaren Yacht Club, won, and Jessie M., owned by A. L. Miller of the Red Bank Motor Boat Club, was second. The cruiser boat class had three entries, the Mermaid, owned by A. A. Proal of the Red Bank Motor Boat Club, finishing first.

The speed boat event, in the moonlight, was closely contested, the Sterling of the Pavonia Yacht Club, owned by William Burns of Highlands, winning first honors. The Mermaid was second. The course was twenty miles. The time of the winner was 40:45.

SQUADRON A POLO.

Teams in Practice Match for Coming Tournament at Van Cortlandt.

Squadron A polo teams started practice yesterday at Van Cortlandt Park, for their annual Polo Association tournament, which opens Sept. 6. As a number of outside teams have promised to enter this event, these preliminary matches are to get a line on the various players and the best combination, which will enable the national guardsmen to place their strongest team in the field, against the visitors.

In the six period game yesterday, the Whites easily defeated the Reds, the score being, 7½ to 3½ goals. The match was not as one-sided as the score might indicate, as the goals were well distributed over the whole time of play. A. C. Smidt opened in the first period for the Whites, that being the only point made during the session. Both goals were frequently in danger, but a lack of direction and over-riding the ball, kept the score down.

J. F. Johnson evened up, in the second chukkar, making the first point for the Reds, after two minutes of play. W. B. Eaton, although at back for the Whites was in a goal-scoring mood and tallied for his side in the third period; he also made two more in the fifth. A. C. Smiat was in good form and helped his side considerably.

The line-up:

Whites—A. C. Smidt, 2; Strong, W. B. Boulton, Jr.; W. B. Eaton.

Reds—Jr.; Blackwell, 2; C. Eastman; Dr. Richards; J. Johnson.

Individual goals: Whites—Eaton, 0; Smidt, 2; Boulton. Total, 3; ½ goal for safety; net score, 3½. Reds—Johnson, Eastman, and Blackwell. Total, 3; ½ goal for safety; net score, 2½.

WOMEN SKIPPERS IN RACING YACHTS

Novel Feature Marks Opening of Atlantic Y. C. Week—Mistrel Withdraws After Accident.

The largest regatta given exclusively for women opened the annual race week of the Atlantic Yacht Club yesterday. Twenty-three yachts, running from the thirty-footers of the New York Yacht Club down to the popular star class, crossed the starting line in a light breeze from the south. Practically all of the yachts finished. Mistrel of the handicap class was the only one disabled. Just after starting the second round Mrs. S. B. Axtell, who was sailing the Mistrel, thought she had enough room to pass the anchored Florence, a big motor yacht, the property of Vice Commodore Peterson of the Atlantic Club.

A turn of the tide swept the racing yacht down on the anchored craft, and before Mrs. Axtell realized what was happening the big bowsprit of Florence had pierced the mainsail of Mistrel, ripping the canvas all along the leach. Fortunately, the tide was not particularly strong, and the racing yacht was soon freed. Mistrel, however, withdrew from the contest.

There was considerable interest watching the starts of the various divisions. The Regatta Committee picked a course for the larger craft that gave them a spinnaker run from the starting line off Sea Gate to a mark off the Bensonhurst Yacht Club. Here the yachts gybed, booms to starboard for a reach to Fort Hamilton. Once around the mark off the fort, there was a long beat down the channel to Buoy 18, and then another broad reach home. As the start was down the wind, Curlew of the bird class, the Star Class and Slow Poke of the knockabout class, all crossed too soon and had to be recalled.

Banzai, the property of Edmund Lang, was the only thirty-footer to start. The craft was sailed by Miss Bertha Sexton. As she had no competitor, the Regatta Committee stopped the boat at the end of the first round. Miss Grace Finlay, sailing Meteor, the property of her brother, had no great difficulty in coming home first in the star class, the largest division of the day. Skylark, sailed by Miss Davis, won among the knockabouts, and Mrs. C. L. Atkinson won the bird division with Oriole. Miss E. M. Valentine won in the Larchmont interclub class, and on Careless won on corrected time in the handicap class. The yacht was sailed by Mrs. C. V. Byram. The summary:

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB 30-FOOTERS.

Start, 1:40. Course, 12.36 miles.

Yacht and Skipper.	Elapsed Time.	H. M. S.
Banzai, Miss Bertha Sexton.	2:37:29	1:17:29

STAR CLASS.

Start, 2:05. Course, 7.3 miles.

Meteor, Miss Grace Finley	3:50:08	1:51:08
Neptune, Miss Vivian Vernon	4:01:52	1:50:52
Zeta, Mrs. G. W. Elder, Jr.	4:02:35	1:57:35
Cynosure, Mrs. A. F. Bernier	4:10:00	1:59:00
Maxine, Miss Grace Insles	4:05:08	2:00:08
Carina Minor, Miss E. Drake	4:05:32	2:00:32
Argus, Mrs. E. C. Sohst	4:08:34	2:03:51
Altair, Mrs. S. V. Wullis	4:10:54	2:03:54
Little Dipper, Mrs. G. A. Corry	4:20:14	2:15:14
Little Bear, Mrs. Allen Walker	4:21:33	2:16:52

GRAVESEND BAY KNOCKABOUTS.

Start, 2:15. Course, 7.3 miles.

Skylark, Miss G. Davis	4:09:53	1:54:53
Cleco, Miss M. Brefefield	4:22:15	2:07:15
Slow Poke, Mrs. S. Eldridge	Did not finish.	

LARCHMONT INTER-CLUB CLASS.

Start, 1:55. Course, 12.36 miles.

Dagmar, Miss E. M. Valentine	4:41:51	2:46:44
Barbara, Miss Caroline Brown	4:57:29	3:02:29

BIRDS.

Start, 2:00. Course, 12.36 miles.

Oriole, Mrs. C. L. Atkinson	5:07:26	3:07:26
Curlew, Miss Lucy Willard	5:08:00	3:08:00

HANDICAP CLASS—SECOND DIVISION.

Start, 1:50. Course, 12.36 miles.

Joy, Mrs. William Davis	4:56:36	2:44:36
Careless, Mrs. C. V. Byram	4:46:14	2:56:14
M & F, Miss I. R. Brown	4:46:26	2:56:26
Sterling, Miss A. Rottammer	5:13:06	3:23:06
Mistrel, Mrs. S. B. Axtell	Disabled.	

Corrected times—Careless, 2:42:57; M & F, 2:58:23; Sterling, 3:08:18; Joy, 3:20:36.

PORT IS WINE; WINE IS RED.

One Way for Novice Yachtsman to Tell Sides of Boat.

One of the greatest difficulties of the amateur yachtsman is to remember yachting terms, according to The Philadelphia Public Ledger. The novice often becomes confused in trying to remember which is the port side of the ship and which the starboard. It is not infrequent that the beginner, to make sure not to make a mistake, uses the terms right and left. This, of course, is permissible under the rulings of the navy, which has done away with the terms port and starboard; but in the yachting world right and left are not acceptable as good form. To turn the prow to starboard the order is given "Port your helm." Nothing else will do, and to say "Left your helm" is likely to be met with scornful derision.

One way of remembering which side is port or which side is starboard is to fix in your mind that the buttons on your coat are on the starboard side. Most men are what is termed "right-handed," thus gripping the wheel naturally with the right hand, or as it were on the right-hand side. Once having fixed in one's mind which is starboard, by some such means which may seem foolish to the landlubber, the helmsman will easily remember which of the two is on the right side of the ship (starboard,) and consequently the other, of course, must be the port side.

What is, perhaps, still more perplexing is to know the direction a vessel is moving, which may be crossing the bow or coming toward you in a position that only the white light and one of her colored lights is visible. A vessel coming in this direction is not moving toward you head on, and it becomes necessary to know what her position is.

All yachts of any size carry a white light at night, visible in every direction. In addition the boat carries a red light on her port side and a green light on her starboard side, in such a position as to show only in certain directions. Setting the lights on your own boat is comparatively easy, since the frame in which the light is set is painted the color of the light. On a passing boat or one coming in your direction this cannot be discerned.

A prominent yachtsman, and one who is a leader in yachting affairs in this city, a few days ago gave this formula as fixing in one's mind beyond a possibility of doubt the way to distinguish between the two. When asked for the best rule he said: "Always remember that 'port is a wine, and wine is red'; hence, if port is wine and wine is red, the red is on the port side, and the other color must be on the other side." This formula has since been tried by men who have been on the river for years, and who always had difficulty in remembering this vexing feature of yachting rules. It is always safe, however, when you see both side lights ahead to port your helm and show your rud

Brickley Coach at Penn State.

Charley Brickley, ex-Captain of the Harvard football team, will coach the eleven at Penn State this Fall as assistant to Dick Harlow, chosen by the Athletic Association to succeed Bill Hollenbeck. Brickley will be of great material to Harlow, who contemplates changing the entire system of football at the college. There will be a big staff of coaches when the season opens, many of them former Penn State men. Bud Whitney, Captain of the 1914 Dartmouth eleven, will also assist Harlow.

DETROIT COURSE PLEASES TRAVERS

Open Champion and Other Eastern Golf Stars Practice for Amateur Championship.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 23.—With the fine grass and spick and span course of the Country Club at Grosse Pointe Farms, the point of interest in all amateur golfdom, the advance guard of Eastern stars for the national amateur championships, which begin Saturday, arrived today. Practice greens, adjacent to the spacious clubhouse, swarmed with the newcomers. This is the first year that preliminaries begin a full week before the finals.

Jerome D. Travers was the centre of attraction in the morning, but the four-time champion from Montclair contented himself with covering nine holes and going over the other nine in practice style. Travers has as company, F. Sherman and Thomas S. Sherman of the Ufica Club. Travers tackled the newly trapped course in confident style. Max Marston of Baltusrol, R. M. James of the Allegheny Country Club, and H. Kerr of the Greenwich Country Club, also were active on the practice greens. Travers fancies the course most of all the newcomers. He recalled today how it was in the West at the Euclid Country Club in Cleveland, that he first came to the front, and the course here is remarkably like that of the Cleveland course, which he knows by heart.

On Friday, as a preliminary event, there will be a four-ball best ball club pair match for the American Golfers' Cup. For this, Chick Evans and Ned Sawyer are paired as the Chicago Golf Club entrants, while Francis Ouimet, who is expected tomorrow, and James P. Guilford will represent the Woodland Club of Auburndale, Mass.

Entries will be received for this right up to the time of teeing off. The U. S. G. A. has arranged the preliminary qualifying round for Saturday, a golf week before the finals. It is expected that the entry list will be at least 300. The best 64 scores of Saturday will entitle the players to take part in the 36-hole qualifying round to be played Monday.

"I look for the biggest and the most enjoyable rounds that the West has ever seen," said Travers tonight, "and I ought to know what Western championship play means."

Police in Bicycle Races.

Bicycle and motor-cycle races will be held at the Brighton Beach race track on Saturday afternoon, Sept. 4, by the Police Department. Howard Smith, John Howe and Edward E. Van Cleef, motor-cycle stars of the department, will compete in the six races open for motor cycles. Four of these events are closed to the use of department machines, but in two events—the six and ten mile races—the men may use any motor cycle they please.

WOMEN'S WESTERN GOLF.

Miss E. Rosenthal Heads Field of 100 in Qualifying Round.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Sixteen woman golfers qualified for the Western championship today at the Midlothian Country Club out of a field of more than 100 players.

The best score was returned by Miss Elaine Rosenthal of the Ravisloe Club, Chicago. She played the difficult course in 91 strokes, 45 out and 46 in. Miss Marjorie Dodd of Cincinnati was second with 99, all the other women taking 100 strokes or more.

A stiff breeze swept the hilly course, making Miss Rosenthal's score exceptionally good and furnishing an excuse for those who finished further down the list. Mrs. H. D. Hammond of Indianapolis, title holder, did not have to play in the qualifying round, entering the championship flight by virtue of her victory last year.

Many Stars Not Entered.

Although the entries for the national amateur golf championship, which will begin on Saturday at the Country Club of Detroit, closed last night, Howard F. Whitney, Secretary of the United States Golf Association, will not give out the list until today, in view of the fact that there are likely to be some late arrivals in the mails. It may be said, however, that several star performers from the metropolitan district will not be among the number despite the fact that the outlook is for an entry larger than any in the history of golf in America. At the National Golf Links of America, near Shinnecock Hills, last Saturday, it was learned that Philip Carver, the metropolitan junior champion, who has gathered in several other cups this season and is considered to be playing the game of his career, said that he would be unable to make the trip. Business plans have interfered with Gerald Kirkby, former holder of the metropolitan amateur and the New Jersey titles, so that this member of the "big four" will not be seen in action. Nelson Whitney, erstwhile Southern champion, who has been spending a month on the eastern end of Long Island, finds it necessary to return to New Orleans within the next few days. Gardiner W. White, once interscholastic title holder and winner of many chief cups, is hardly likely to make the trip because of business.

Davis Wins Golf Title.

Special to The New York Times.

WATCH HILL, R. I., Aug. 23.—The golf championship of the Misquamicut Golf Club went to S. H. Davis of Westerly today, when he defeated ex-Secretary of the Navy Truman H. Newberry of Detroit, one up in thirty-six holes. Both players were survivors of the first sixteen. Mr. Davis eliminating R. C. Kerr of Holyoke after two ties and then William K. Clark of Springfield, former State champion and last year's champion at the club. The match was followed by a large gallery. Ralph Segur defeated the club President, G. A. Driggs of Waterbury, over sixteen holes, two up for the Consolation Cup.

Mixed Foursome at Maplewood.

Special to The New York Times.

MAPLEWOOD, N. H., Aug. 23.—Miss E. M. Brien of Lowell and General M. Weaver of Washington, D. C., led a field of seventy-two starters in the initial round of the handicap two-ball mixed foursome event for trophies offered by W. W. Orvis of Brooklyn today, with a net score of 81. William M. Rice and Miss Laura F. Rice of Houston finished second with 82. D. E. Meeker of Brooklyn and Miss L. B. Rice of Houston were third with 86. The second and final round takes place tomorrow.



The stamp placed over end seals the package, which keeps out air, thereby preserving the quality of the blended tobaccos. By inserting the fingers as illustrated, the stamp easily breaks without tearing the tin foil, which folds back into its place.

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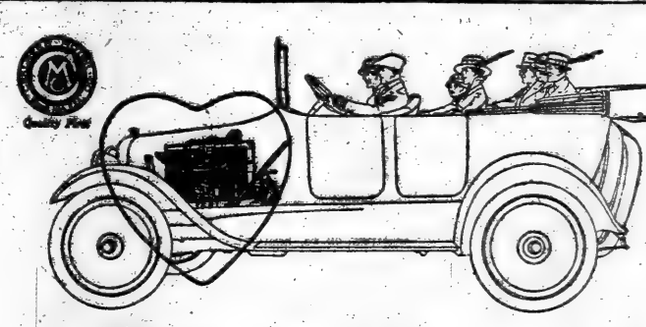
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(139)



A Touring Car with a Racer's Heart—for $1350

The Chalmers Six-40 seven passenger touring car is not a racer.

Yet within the limits of road car service the great valve-in-head overhead camshaft motor will do all for you that it did for DePalma and Resta when they won the Indianapolis and Chicago 500-mile races.

The same eager power, the same "trigger-quick" get-away, the same iron-hearted endurance, are yours applied to touring car demands.

OTHER manufacturers are announcing multiple cylinder and other new motor types to be available some time in the future.

Greatest Proved Motor

But the Chalmers Motor Company is NOW selling daily more than 100 of these cars equipped with the greatest *proved* type of motor in the world.

This powerful valve-in-head overhead camshaft motor is the power plant all Europe had begun to use for stock cars before the war came on. It is identical with the type that averaged the unheard of speeds of 90, 98 and 102 miles an hour at Indianapolis and Chicago.

Easiest Riding Car in the World

Its unstinted wheelbase (124 inches) permits the "Six-40" to swing over the bumps with the easy motion of a boat.

The springs are wonderful. They are of special construction and the main leaves are vanadium steel.

The rear springs are 57 inches long—the longest on any car at the price, and the longest and most comfortable on any car at any price, weight considered.

Comfortable As a Rocking Chair

There is the comfort of your favorite rocking chair in the Six-40.

The body is big and roomy with plenty of leg-room for all. It is a real seven passenger body. The U-doors are unusually wide and swing back out of the way. The upholstering is deep and luxurious.

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The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 24, 1915.

THE COST AND THE LOSS.

In the country of the blind Mr. BRYAN might be chosen King by acclamation. He has the qualification. His one eye is a seeing organ, but he keeps it resolutely fixed upon certain principles, projects, alternatives, and ways of escape of his own discovery and proclaiming, while his other eye is just as resolutely blind to considerations which upset his reasoning and conclusions. Evidently cherishing the belief that the American people still has some interest in his views and opinions, Mr. BRYAN has put forth a signed statement about the sinking of the Arabic which contains this passage:

> Diplomacy has not yet concluded its work, and even if diplomatic efforts fail, we have recourse to the treaty plan which must be resorted to in case of disputes with Great Britain, France, Italy, and Russia, and should be resorted to before going to war with any other belligerent nation.
>
> If the treaty plan fails, we still have a choice between entering this war and the postponement of final settlement until peace is restored. In the meantime, it will be well to think of the thousands, or possibly the hundreds of thousands, who would be sacrificed if we enter this war. These brave men are certainly entitled to consideration as well as the few who, by deliberately incurring unnecessary risks, bring harm upon themselves and danger to their country.

Every American who has thought about the matter at all has had in full view the costs and sacrifices of war. As a people we abhor war, for we know its frightful cost. That is why the American people give their sincere approval and support to the President in his resolve to exhaust the resources of peace before permitting our differences with Germany to bring us even to the verge of war. But, unlike Mr. BRYAN, most thinking Americans have taken grave account, not only of the cost of war but of the loss accruing to the nation should we resolve that no matter what comes we will not fight. The costs of war can be made up by patience and slow time. When a nation loses its own self-respect and the respect of all other nations, the loss is irreparable.

Yet Mr. BRYAN is in no position to ignore these aspects of the question. It was he who, on Feb. 10, over his own signature, gave the warning to Germany that we should hold her "to a strict accountability" for such acts as the destruction of the Lusitania and the Arabic. In that note Mr. BRYAN had no words of reprobation for those who "incur unnecessary risks" by taking passage on British steamers. The dominant thought in his mind was of the "acknowledged rights on the high seas" of our citizens. Violation of those rights by Germany would be, he declared, "indefensible" and difficult to reconcile with the friendly relations now subsisting between the two countries. Again, in the Lusitania note on May 13 Mr. BRYAN insisted that we could tolerate no "abbreviation of "the rights of American citizens or "American shipmasters bent on lawful "errands as passengers on merchant "ships of belligerent nationality." He declared that American citizens would exercise their rights "in the confi-"dence that their own Government "will sustain them" and that Germany could not expect the Government of the United States "to omit "any word or act necessary to the "performance of its sacred duty of "maintaining the rights of the United "States and its citizens and of safe-"guarding their free exercise and en-"joyment."

Now Mr. BRYAN would omit every word and act. He puts out of his mind what he said in the notes to Germany, he brings forward the "treaty plan," and if that fails he would say no more about the matter until peace was restored. Mr. BRYAN is a man of copious utterance, and he has said multitudes of things which later on he has found it convenient to forget. He insisted that there could be no prosperity until the fixed ratio between silver and gold was established by law, that the prices of wheat and of silver were so intimately related that neither could go down or up without the other, and with the solemnity of deep conviction he propounded a host of other bimetallic fallacies and falsehoods. Later he declared that the Government should own and operate the railroads. On these subjects he has long been silent. The eating of his own words has become a second nature. So now he forgets the grave and serious declarations of the notes he wrote while he was Secretary of State, and what is worse, he forgets why he wrote them. Mr. BRYAN'S motley experiences on the Chautauqua circuit, with the yodelers and light entertainers, has furnished to the world his own estimate of his own dignity. While he was Secretary of State a variety of circumstances gave to the public a pretty accurate measure of his self-respect. It is natural, it is characteristic, that he should now put aside all considerations of the national dignity, standing, and reputation, that he should counsel cringing and avoidance, that he should throw the rights of our citizens and the pledges of our Government to the dogs and that he should exhibit a sense of national pride on a level with that of China in its worst estate.

The great majority of American citizens are as keenly alive as is Mr. BRYAN to the urgent advisability of adjusting in a peaceable way our differences with Germany. But Americans look to the President to uphold the nation's dignity and self-respect and to keep its binding engagements for the protection of the rights of Americans by whatever measures the undertaking may demand. "Peaceably, if we may, forcibly, if we must," is a principle of action not unworthy of the most pacific of nations, and one which, where its rights are involved, no nation can disregard without menace to its future peace and security.

THE RESTORED CITY HALL.

At last the interior of our ancient and admirable City Hall has been appropriately restored. In its new condition it is as its tasteful designers of a century ago intended it to be, except that modern improvements, which are unobtrusive, have been made to increase its safety. It was recognized as an ornament to the city even in its days of comparative dilapidation. In its changed condition its worth must be obvious even to the humblest wayfarer. The next great improvement to be made will be to remove all the other buildings which encumber the City Hall Park, including the Mullet Post Office and the Tweed Court House.

We have been waiting patiently for many years for this most desirable improvement of "down town." We must be patient perhaps some years more, but the estimable City Hall will last another century or so, and when it is set, as it should be, in a spacious park forming a vista at the head of lower Broadway that impressionable foreigners will talk about and our own regenerated citizens daily enjoy, it will come again into its own. Just now the City Hall Park is not much to look at; in the not very remote future it will be one of the sights of the town, as of old it was the one impressive sight. The City Hall is a historic monument which has never lacked appreciation, but its effect, since the barracks of the civil war recruits were first erected at the south end of the park, has always been marred by ugly surroundings.

NATIONAL DEFENSE PROBLEMS.

A correspondent of The Washington Star, who has been traveling in the Middle West, says that while the old idea that the demand for stronger national defense is fostered chiefly by arms and ammunition manufacturers for the sake of the trade, and army and navy officers who are anxious for promotion, still persists, it is not as influential as it used to be, and the people are generally waking up to a realization of the country's needs. The strongest opposition to the plans to be laid before Congress by the War and Navy Departments will come from the interior of the country, nevertheless, and the work of enlightening the Middle Westerners as to the peril the country would be in in case of war must be vigorously prosecuted.

We are still far from the common point of view which Secretary GARRISON believes to be essential to the execution of the proposed plans of army and navy reform. What is more, there is not sufficient unity of spirit among the recognized defenders of the nation as to the tentative plans for arousing the people to a full sense of their lack of preparedness. Both National Guardsmen and regular army men too frequently speak slightingly, for instance, of the training camps for civilians, of which the much talked of Plattsburg experiment that has turned out so well is only one example, as camps of this sort, under strict military supervision, have been held all over the country. That a month's training can make a man a good soldier nobody pretends to believe. But these experiments tend to impress upon the men who take part in them the value of discipline, which, as Major Gen. O'RYAN of the National Guard has lately pointed out, is the first military essential, not marksmanship or "fire accuracy," not willingness or enthusiasm, but discipline.

All the national defense movements deserve military encouragement. The work of the National Security League, the Navy League, and the other associations which aim to spread the knowledge of our need of defense is valuable, even if all the suggestions of their members may not be worthy of professional approval. After the nation has been brought to understand the need of action and Congress responds to the demands of the President and the War and Navy Departments there may be great difficulty in obtaining the needed recruits for the army and navy, the National Guard which must be built up in every State, and the reserve. In case of actual peril, of course, there would be a prompt patriotic response to a call. But the plans are to be carried out, except in the matter of a volunteer army of huge proportions, whether or not we are in actual peril. We have hundreds of thousands of active, vigorous, and intelligent young men, but they have not been trained to discipline, they have grown to manhood in an era of protracted peace, and it will be no easy task to induce sufficient numbers of them to take up the military career even in the National Guard or the reserve. The educational influence of the training camp system, however, and the good example set by prominent men at Plattsburg and Chicago and in the various other camps which we shall have all over the country next year will have their due effect. The campaign of enlightenment throughout the country must first of all be carried on vigorously. The radical improvement of the regular army and the navy must first be accomplished, and this cannot be secured without the intelligent support of all the people.

SPOILSMEN AND THE SHORT BALLOT.

The Republicans and the Democrats of New York are bound, if the promises made in the State platforms of both parties are not lies and deliberate deceits, to support the short ballot. The proposal reported by the Committee on Governor and Other State Officers does not give the absolute, true short ballot, which would contain only two names, those of the candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. Mr. ROOT, seeing the temper of the convention, has accepted the half loaf. The shorter ballot would be a considerable gain for responsible State Government, even if it is less than the foes of the present confused and spoils-dickering system desire.

To lessen the number of elective State officers is so far to lessen the power of the bosses and bosslets, the faithful surviving partisans of the politics of the trough. Our Albany dispatches show the elements of reaction, of unrepentant spoilsmanship, of resistance to reform, of belief in "Venezuelan" government, banded together to beat the shorter ballot. The Tiger and the Elephant, Tammany and Republican hunkerism, have lain down together. The Republican Controller believes himself to be a candidate for Governor, the Kings County machine abetting him. The shorter ballot strips the Controller of the patronage on which machines and "booms" like his batten.

Down with the reform! By letters of appeal or threat, all over the State, the hidebound Republicans are doing their best to produce the illusion of a strong public sentiment against the shorter ballot. To Mr. ROOT himself much of sophisticated opposition and manufactured opinion is addressed. In short, a well-organized campaign of "acceleration" is being carried on by the adherents of reaction and the dividers of and hankerers after patronage, the devotees and beneficiaries of an outworn and a discredited school of politics.

Neither the Republican Party nor the Democratic Party has anything to hope, and each may have much to lose, from yielding to the opponents of the shorter ballot. If New York is to have a responsible form of government, if the work of the Constitutional Convention is to win, in its large outlines, the approval of forward-looking men, sick of government for the sake of office, the short or shorter ballot must be a part of that work. The source and character of the bitterest resistance to it, the intrigues of the professional politicians, are sufficiently enlightening. Mr. ROOT and all the friends of an accountable and a simplified State Government should not be discouraged or deceived by all this blustering parade of the professionals. These persons are going to beat a reform Constitution, beat the shorter ballot at the polls, are they? Give them the chance. Don't let them win in the convention.

DISMISSALS OF MINISTERS.

The British Parliament, late in 1854, when the triumph or defeat of the allies in the Crimean war seemed to hang in the balance, hastily passed a bill providing for the formation of a Foreign Legion from which Great Britain derived no benefit whatever but a great deal of needless annoyance. The act was ill-advised and its interpretation by various envoys of the nation in foreign lands, which led them to encourage recruiting on neutral soil, was most unfortunate. One of the British Consuls was actually placed on trial at Cologne. The mistaken activities of British representatives in the United States led to the dismissal of the British Minister at Washington, Mr. JOHN F. T. CRAMPTON, and the Consuls at New York, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati, because of their complicity in illegal recruiting. Mr. CRAMPTON'S offense was, of course, personal; he had made himself persona non grata at Washington, but he was acting according to a mistaken notion of fidelity to his Government, which duly apologized for his error. There was no war or thought of war. Friendly relations were restored after a short interval.

The Crampton case differed somewhat from that of SACKVILLE-WEST, to whom, in 1888, President CLEVELAND sent his passports. SACKVILLE-WEST had been guilty of a gross impropriety in a diplomatic officer and his country was not involved in his offense. There was, naturally, no breach in international relations at that time. The dismissal of the present German Ambassador at Washington would be a rebuke to his country, not personally to him, but it would not inevitably be a prelude to war.

HONEST FELLOW'S LAW.

The complexity of legal procedure, the sometimes scandalous lengthening of litigation, the use of fat purses to impede justice or wear out the means and patience of the poorer party to a suit, the cavils and chicane of adroit and unscrupulous counsel, have long fostered in a considerable part of the public the notion that there is something wrong with the courts. Mr. ROOSEVELT took advantage of this feeling to advance his preposterous theories of the recall of Judges, of a popular referendum on decisions of Judges in matters of social justice. His remedy, so ardently disseminated at one time, is now practically on the list of forgotten, far-off things. There was, and there remains, a serious grievance. But the cause of it has been generally misunderstood. That cause Mr. ELIHU ROOT gave in an address before the American Bar Association, if we remember, and he has again given in a speech of extraordinary pith even for him in the Constitutional Convention. Not courts, but the Legislatures, and the lawyers of a certain class, are at fault:

> The cause of the prevailing discontent with our practice is that for forty years there has been a continual addition to the multitude of definite, certain, precise rules of procedure, binding on the men that sought redress of wrongs in the courts. I heard a lawyer in New York boast the other day that he could postpone any litigation for seven years. How? By compelling the honest fellow that comes into court to redress a wrong or to secure a right to litigate one after the other these statutory rights that have been created by the Legislature. * * *
>
> The existence of this great variety of minute, detailed statutory provisions has been breeding up a great number of lawyers whose principal concern is with the statutory code of rights, and not with getting justice for their clients. It has prevented the courts from doing justice.

The substitution of a plain, simple civil practice act, understanded of the people, for the present jungle of bewilderment, restraint upon the annual complicating hand of the Legislature, patching and adding confusion, is indispensable. Section 6 of the proposed judiciary article provides that the Legislature may appoint every five years a commission to report on changes needed in the law and rules of civil procedure. The Legislature must act on that report, and it can pass no other statutes on the subject unless the necessity of such legislation is certified to by the courts empowered to make and amend civil practice rules. Simplification of practice, the prohibition of the hitherto incessant legislative tinkering and bedeviling of it, the Solomon Pells and Dodson and Foggs stripped of their statutory net of devices of delay and impediment: here is the promise of speedy justice, of speedy satisfaction of the rights and redress of the wrongs, of "the honest fellow."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Ranks High Among the Atrocities.

As an episode in a war that has included the sinking of the Lusitania and the ravaging of neutral Belgium, the bombarding by the Germans of a British submarine stranded on the Danish coast might be expected to pass for a trivial incident. Only fourteen fatalities resulted from it—a number hardly worth mentioning by the military statisticians—and the deaths were all of fighting men, not civilians and not women or children. A small affair, truly, as things go nowadays, and yet the brief and simple narrative of what occurred produces a strangely strong impression on minds that give the circumstances the consideration they deserve and so arrive at full realization of what was done.

It is certain that when, in after times, the history of the war comes to be written, the shelling of this little boat will receive condemnation as stern as does any violation of international law and the obligations of common humanity that has been or will be committed by any of the belligerents. More than possibly, if the facts are as they have come to us, the treatment of its crew will rank among the very worst of all the "atrocities" that find place in the dark records of the great conflict.

The reason, or one of the reasons, for this is that everywhere and from time out of mind, by everybody except savages and criminals, shipwreck has been allowed to terminate all enmities. For the sailor in distress, whether of the merchant or the naval service, all regulations and prohibitions have been relaxed or abolished, and the obligation to help him, if help could be given, always has been acknowledged and met. Even pirates have recognized it more than once, and though there have been in more countries than one people who made a sort of business of luring ships ashore and did not hesitate to murder survivors who reached the beach, such wreckers always have been counted the very worst of assassins and much ingenuity has been used in devising sufficiently painful punishments for them.

The gross illegality of attacking an enemy in neutral territory is of course apparent. As exciting indignation, however, that counts for little in comparison with the fact that the shelling was of men narrowly escaping from perils of the sea, their vessel lost and themselves incapable of further offense.

Peace and War Are Relational.

That HENRY FORD is a man of intentions the best and kindest nobody would dream of denying. The acquisition of much money—by hard work extending over many years, by the way, and not suddenly, as has often been said—has left his heart tender and inspired him to efforts which, whether well or ill devised—opinions still differ on that point—have for their only basis a fine desire to give to others a share of his own prosperity.

When, therefore, Mr. FORD talks on any subject, he must be heard with respect. It is not at all clear, however, that he is entitled to speak with much, or even any, authority except on the making and selling of cheap automobiles. Yet, curiously enough, we all do—we all must, being built that way—listen carefully when this amiable and estimable specialist goes out of his thoroughly mastered, but rather narrow, domain, and talks, as confidently as he does in it, about large things like peace and war.

Should we all listen to him carefully enough—which we all will not, unfortunately—we would observe that Mr. FORD, like other specialists who stray far from their specialty, is not a marvel of light and leading. With what he says about peace and war—about the horrors and losses of one, the beauties and benefits of the other—everybody cordially agrees. But he makes the mistake, which all of us do not, of viewing peace and war as if they were abstractions, entities in themselves, unrelated to anything else, unconditioned by anything else, unaffected in moral quality by their motives, and suggesting no inquiry as to their ultimate results in particular cases.

Mr. FORD pictures the work of the soldier correctly enough, in a way, but it is in exactly the way of one who could see no difference between the surgeon's mutilation of human bodies and that done by the assassin who also uses a knife. Peace, too, he describes accurately, but he quite ignores the possibility that it may be—has often been—a state of shameful slavery, with consequences worse than those of either successful or unsuccessful war.

Mr. FORD has done much with money, and he now purposes to use it in keeping the United States out of war. Can money do that? Is it desirable that money should?

Why Is She Allowed to Write?

One hardly knows whether to wonder the more at the severity with which Russia is treating that now, certainly, not very dangerous "political," Mme. BRESHKOVSKAYA, or at Russia's folly in letting the news of that severity reach the outside world.

For a suspicious mind, indeed, that folly is at once so great and so needless, Governmental powers being what they are in Russia, as to suggest that the constantly arriving news about "the grandmother of the Russian Revolution" may possibly have its origin somewhat nearer than remote and chilly Yakutsk, and that its purpose may be to keep alive doubt—not a particularly difficult task—of Russia's right to pose as the exponent and defender of civilization and freedom against anybody whomsoever.

Whatever may have been the activities of Mme. BRESHKOVSKAYA when she was young, she cannot be at all alarming to anybody, now that she is 71, and fast becoming blind. And so well known is she in both England and America, that Russia might be expected, as in the case of TOLSTOY, to leave her in peace, no matter what she says.

To do so would be to display very ordinary intelligence, and the Russians do not lack that. So, if she really has been sent, as reported, from the next to the worst, to the very worst, of the Siberian penal settlements, it is more than strange; it is inexplicable.

A Policeman Is Human.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to say a few words in defense of the traffic policeman, as I have noticed two or three letters in your columns complaining that the writers were treated unfairly by them.

Take the policeman's view of the matter. He stands at his post hour after hour, correcting people's mistakes, until at last he gets so tired of having people go just as close to breaking the traffic regulations as they can without actually doing so that he jumps on some poor autoist that possibly doesn't deserve it—but the chances are that he does deserve it. Of course, the officer is not supposed to get peevish, but how many of the readers could be just as cheerful at 3 o'clock as they were at 9, after standing in the broiling hot sun all that time?

A. H. W.

New York, Aug. 22, 1915.

IN THE HOSPITAL.

Bend down, I want to whisper it:
I'm glad that German bullet hit
My arm, so I can't fire again.
I'm sick of killing, sick of pain—
Not the clean pain I suffer now,
But pain that comes, I don't know how,
Around one's heart or mind or soul—
Call it what name you please. The whole
Foul battlefield's a killing place
Of souls, not bodies. On the face
Of him just dead there is a look
Of horror, as if fighting took
More than his life away from him.
His mouth is set in tragic, grim,
And hopeless lines, as if he feels
The dying throes of his ideals—
As if his sightless, staring eyes
Had seen souls thrust from Paradise
Like Lucifer;—ah, why should I
Just kill and kill!

Then as you lie
And wait to fire, there comes a stab—
Unconsciousness—the dripping slab
Of the field hospital—the cool,
Clean pain of the calm, kindly tool
Handled by a physician-saint
Without a thought of self or taint
Of "kill or be killed." So you bear,
In silence, agonies that tear
You limb from limb, knowing that now
Your soul can rest itself, and vow
Anew the sacred vows you broke
On the red battlefields, where spoke
Th' inflaming voices of the guns
That made of peaceful men mere Huns—
That make a quiet citizen
A lawless murderer of men!

I shall return when I am well,
Of course, but not to fight in Hell!
Nay, rather to put heart of grace
Into these men's sad souls—to replace
The horror by the thought of deeds
Performed for unborn peoples' needs.
The enemy, I cannot fight,
But I can put a gleam of light
And hope into the stricken heart
Of men who 'gainst their will take part
In butchery of decency,
That future nations may be free—
That from the refuse foul we leave
(Dead, splendid bodies, hearts that grieve,)
May spring a phoenix, one superb
Unarmed race whose golden curb
Is but one God, one law, and one ideal!

Oh, thank you for the drink, I feel
Wild when I think of what I've seen
And know that it need not have been,
And should I not get well, but die—
Well, that beats killing, Sir—good-bye!

CAROLINE RUSSELL BISPHAM.

GERMAN TERRIBLENESS.

Does the World Not Fight It Blindly, as It Fought the First Machines?

New York, Aug. 18, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Among the various attitudes taken by your many correspondents regarding the war, that of J. George Frederick is extremely interesting, inasmuch as he traces, with an open and impartial mind, the alleged shortcomings of Germany and the Germans to the youth of the present empire.

I have been in Germany repeatedly, the last time during the early months of the war, and it is hardly necessary for me to add my admiration of that wonderful top-notch efficiency to the testimonials of hundreds of prominent Americans who were fortunate enough to be equally unfortunate at that time. Ever since, the thought has been growing in me that, while the triumphant advance of the Germans is terrible in its subduing all and everything to one aim, perhaps this very concentration of all forces denotes Germany to be so far advanced as to be destined of necessity to force the whole world to the adoption of its efficient methods in peaceful and warlike work. Perhaps the methods and principles of modern Germany are a set of tools so superior to all former modes of life and production that they needs must triumph—just as machinery survived, although the ignorant workers several scores of years ago smashed the first labor saving devices entering the market.

No matter how painful certain phases of this war may be, there must be some sufficient reason for Germany's being able to withstand every military and economic attack—some principle of justice, so to speak, which both the believer in a supreme being or the scientist upholding a mechanistic universe must admit to be manifested. It is impossible that "luck" will achieve such successes, let alone continue to give them to the one side numerically inferior.

If German methods are superior both in military, civic, and economic activities, then it is extremely wonderful that lack of time for evolution has achieved such perfection. But, as such a paradox is not possible in reality, the lack of development in the German nation cannot be a matter of fact.

Another proof I venture to offer on behalf of the German character's maturity is the case of Lissauer, quoted by you some few days ago. The hatred of the enemy has been current in Germany as well as in England and France, especially the last named. But when did Watson or Kipling evidence the cool and honest common sense as did Lissauer? The fable of the Hun is being kept alive in France and England, probably in the interests of the Governments. Compare all this with German conditions.

I'll cite the words of a friend of mine, a distinguished scientist in Leipsic. On my last day there, we spoke about the attitude of the American press and public and that of the world at large, especially the Treitschke-Nietzsche theory circulated in England and America. "There's the rub," he said, and quoted from the work of the philosopher: "They understand me not; I am not the mouth for such ears."

G. A. LANGDON.

Telephone Registration.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a business man who frequently comes to New York City to handle matters of importance, I heartily indorse the suggestion of Henry Gardner, made in a letter published in THE TIMES, relating to the establishment of a "registration bureau" in New York City. It is a unique idea and deserves careful consideration. It would be a boon to the passing population, going and coming. Let the enterprising telephone officials see that we get it,—and thereby add to the efficiency of the telephone and the justly earned profits.

T. SWAIN.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 20, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the letter of Henry Gardner suggesting the establishment of a "registration bureau" in New York, permit me to add my indorsement of the scheme. There is hardly a day passes when such a bureau would fail to be of service to me. New York and vicinity, with its astounding population, affords the opportunity to some private concern or to the New York Telephone Company to establish such a bureau, with the assurance of excellent returns on the investment. Such a bureau was successfully maintained, in a small way, however, during the Jamestown Exposition by a private party, whose idea was more of an advertising scheme for his business than one to make profit.

THOMAS N. MIRANDA.

New York, Aug. 20, 1915.

Patrol Boats in the War Zone.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In several papers I have been quoted with the statement "that the Cymric was taken in charge by at least sixty patrol boats, which escorted the Cymric from Liverpool to a point off Kinsale Head; that the convoys took turns in scouting the way, and that they carried at their mastheads big black globes as a sign that three submarines had been reported in nearby waters."

I shall be obliged if you will allow me to correct this report. I mentioned that there were probably fifty or sixty patrol boats between Liverpool and the old Head of Kinsale; that the patrol boats worked in defined areas. There would probably be three or four boats scouting in each area. A ship, on entering the area, would invariably fall in with a patrol that would be scouting on the same course as the liner. This does not constitute a convoy. The purpose of the patrol boats is to search for submarines and sink them, and not to convoy liners passing through the zone. No patrol boat circled the Cymric, which is the usual means of protection when under convoy. The black ball was hoisted at the signal station at Liverpool. On the eastbound voyage of the Cymric last June we only sighted five patrol boats the whole way through the zone. That some activity was contemplated by submarines, reported in the vicinity, might possibly have drawn patrol boats from other stations and is a probable reason why so many were sighted on this voyage. FRANK JACKSON.

Felix-Portland Hotel, New York, Aug. 23, 1915.

No Compromise.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that Germany has answered the United States, the following reasoning seems plausible: Germany coerced Austria into sending her note on the arms embargo before deciding on her future submarine policy, and when the United States flatly turned down the Austrian suggestion, Germany, seeing that the United States was not willing to alter its position, decided not to alter its submarine policy. AN AMERICAN.

New York, Aug. 20, 1915.

Hay Fever a Nervous Disease.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In connection with your communication of Aug. 19 regarding "The Ragweed's Toll," it has been stated by members of the medical profession that, while pollen is the immediately aggravating cause of hay fever, the underlying cause is a nervous one, which can be cured by psychotherapeutic methods. Will you publish this for the benefit of the "thousands" of sufferers mentioned in A. W. Richardson's letter? S. DUBYEA.

New York City, Aug. 20, 1915.

Germany.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Germany is an infant in emotion, a youth in passion, and a man in efficiency. J. B.

Lakeland, Fla., Aug. 21, 1915.

VAGUE AND CONFLICTING AIMS OF WAR.

Plea for a Peace Policy on the Part of the Allies That Shall Contemplate a Definite and Moderate Object.

BY ERNEST F. HENDERSON.

Monadnock, N. H., Aug. 20, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An Englishman, a member of a prominent family and himself an ex-M. P., has written down and printed for private circulation some of the sanest ideas on the present war situation that have yet been uttered. If, like him, our press would throw its whole energy into helping to find a rational solution of the awful problem, a body of public opinion might here be formed that would not be without weight in the final settlement.

This Englishman believes that his Government should have in view in continuing the war "not a vague and extreme, but definite and moderate object," and should be ready to seize the most favorable moment for securing that object. The policy should be based on reason, not on passion. Outbursts of rhetoric simply serve to convince the Germans of the need of resisting to the last man. The "vague and extreme" aim is to "crush" Germany, the "definite and moderate" one to preserve the integrity of Belgium and France. The one this Englishman calls "Policy A"; the other "Policy B."

Against Policy A he has the following objections:

(1.) "To kill, or everlastly police, a nation of 60,000,000 of people is an extravagant proposition," (quoted from The London Times.)

(2.) Germany may not be defeated for years.

(3.) Once committed to Policy A, the failure to gain an overwhelming victory might seriously damage the country's prestige.

(4.) The longer the war the greater the danger of friction among the Allies.

(5.) There would be friction at home should the war continue after the evacuation of Belgium and Northern France was already attainable. High prices, compulsion, trades unionism, &c., are apt enough to breed trouble.

(6.) Conscription, coercion, and suppression of free speech will tend to take away support from the Government.

(7.) Policy A means an infinitely greater sacrifice of lives and of natural wealth.

(8.) It would probably mean greater injury to Belgium and France.

(9.) Policy A would give color to the charge that "the violation of Belgian neutrality was only a pretext covering ulterior ends."

(10.) Germany could not be kept down for long—could not be kept down at all except so long as the Russian, English, French, and Italian alliance continued. The smaller powers will try to make rifts in that alliance for their own benefit: "In particular, the revival in England of the fear of Russia, which existed up to 1907, is obviously likely if the territorial position of Russia be greatly improved by the present war."

(11.) "The best authorities on the German people are of opinion that a Germany reduced to the position of a second-rate power would be a greater danger to European peace than a Germany which still retained its position in the colonial world and which felt that it had succeeded in defending its fundamental national interests. The danger would be such that Europe would return to the state of insecurity that preceded the war. Great armaments would still have to be maintained, and small nationalities would be no more secure than they were before."

As to Policy B, this Englishman says: "There is a considerable amount of evidence to show that the evacuation of Belgium and Northern France might be secured by negotiation in the near future."

The evidence is then appended, and has to do with the utterances of German public men. There are the demands of the other powers to be considered, and this is a matter of enormous difficulty. Still, he says, "the conclusion is that Policy B should be kept steadily in view. It is based on a sober view of facts. It is consistent with the declarations of the Government at the outset of the war. It would save an incalculable number of lives. It would probably save Belgium and Northern France from the doubling and trebling of the injuries they have already suffered. It is a strategically workable plan. It would maintain the unity of the nation during and after the war. It is the accepted policy of the nation confirmed by the speeches of its official representatives. It is the policy on the faith of which the Government secured the unanimity and enthusiasm of the country."

In conclusion the Englishman says: "At any rate, the significant fact remains that Germany has publicly made certain advances toward peace, while advances even of this very tentative nature have not yet been made by any of the other belligerents."

ERNEST F. HENDERSON.

PREPAREDNESS IN 1807.

How Fulton Introduced the Submarine as an Instrument of Warfare.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Reading one of Washington Irving's "Salmagundi Papers" recently, I was struck with a remarkable reference to the submarine torpedo which has become such a terror in the present war.

This particular chapter was dated Aug. 14, 1807, just 108 years ago, and it seems almost like reading a page from our daily papers at the present time. He says:

> The present Summer has had full employment in planning safety for our harbor. Among the various plans that have been offered, the most conspicuous is one devised and exhibited by that notable confederacy, "The North River Society."
>
> Anxious to redeem their reputation these aquatic incendiaries have come forward at the present alarming juncture and announced a most potent discovery which is to guarantee our port from the visits of any foreign marauders. The society has, it seems, invented a cunning machine, yclept a torpedo, by which the stoutest line of battleship may be caught napping and decomposed in a twinkling; a kind of submarine powder magazine to swim under water like an aquatic mole, or water rat, and destroy the enemy in the moments of unsuspicious security.
>
> It was determined an experiment should be tried, and an old brig was purchased for not more than twice its value and delivered over to its tormentors, the North River Society, to be tortured and battered and annihilated.
>
> A day was appointed for the occasion, and all the good citizens of Gotham were invited to the blow-up. After a world of manoeuvring the old brig was duly blown up as per arrangement.

In a footnote to the chapter the editor of these papers says:

> The allusion is here evidently to the experiment made by Robert Fulton in New York Harbor on the 20th day of July, 1807, shortly after his return from Europe, bringing with him his favorite plans for torpedo warfare, as he called it, which he had laid before the Governments of France and England. An old brig was after some delay blown up in the bay by one of Fulton's "charged canisters." The affair, with Fulton's appeal to the Government, his previous lecture on Governors Island to the magistracy of the city, when the audience was somewhat diminished on the production of one of the loaded torpedoes, with his declaration that it contained 170 pounds of powder, and that if he were to suffer the clockwork to run fifteen minutes he had no doubt it would blow the fortifications to atoms—all this, with his letter to the corporation the day after his successful experiment, was well calculated to produce the stir in the city so pleasantly set forth in this paper of Salmagundi.

The citizens of New York were certainly looking out for "safety first" as long ago as 1807, and Uncle Sam carried his umbrella under his arm as an emblem of preparedness even at that early juncture when things were looking critical during the years preceding the war of 1812. How history repeats itself!

New York, Aug. 18, 1915. E. N. ROOT.

A Neglected Naval Reserve.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with much interest your many articles regarding the National Guard. Little or nothing has been said about the naval militia. This important arm of the navy is equally as necessary as the National Guard. Having served eight years in the militia, I have been brought to realize what little attention has been given to this branch.

The efforts to organize a naval reserve have failed, therefore in time of war it would be necessary to call immediately on the naval militia for trained men, as the present navy is far below its required strength. Why, then, does not the Navy Department give more attention to the proper equipment and training of the naval militia? I sincerely hope that this great wave of "preparedness" which is now sweeping the country will awaken all to the importance of this branch, and that in the near future better equipment and facilities for actual battleship training will be afforded. A PETTY OFFICER.

New York, Aug. 20, 1915.

Chairman Tanner's Intentions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read a news item in THE TIMES of Aug. 23, that "Chairman Tanner has been ailing for weeks and his friends fear that he might collapse if he were to take up the task of leading the fight." I would be greatly obliged if you would correct this statement at once. I expect to open the debate on the amendment proposed by the Committee on Governor and Other State Officers, of which I am Chairman, at the earliest date that it can be reached upon the calendar and to continue the fight until this amendment is carried.

FREDERICK C. TANNER.

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1915.

A SEA WALL'S EFFICIENCY.

Evidence That Galveston's Breakwater Served Its Purpose.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an editorial on "Galveston's Problem," you say: "That concrete bulkheads, no matter how strongly reinforced, will not permanently serve as protection against the sea in a tempest, however, is a fact that has been proved often along the Atlantic Coast. The problem of Galveston's protection must be taken up anew by the engineers."

Do the facts bear out this statement? The sea wall was built after the severe storm of 1900, which, according to the Encyclopedia Britannica, destroyed 5,000 lives, and $17,000,000 worth of property. In 1909 the city was exposed to another great storm, in which I think no lives were lost, and very little property. The sea wall was unbroken.

The storm this week, as far as I can learn, has not destroyed any portion of the four and one-half miles of sea wall, though it is to be expected that some portions of it must be damaged from the pounding of heavy logs that had accumulated on the beach and the wreckage of the large buildings that were permitted to be built outside of the sea wall. While attention had been called to these dangers, it was thought best to incur the risk and damage whenever a great storm should occur, rather than prevent the full utilization of the beach between these periodic hurricanes.

While earlier reports said a gap had been made in the wall, The Associated Press representative who left Galveston at 10 A. M. on the 18th said they were not true, and the Mayor said the sea wall had done its duty fully and had saved Galveston. Mr. Murch, Auditor of Galveston County, telegraphed me yesterday: "Confidence in sea wall fully justified." The loss of fourteen lives in this storm compared with the loss of over 5,000 in the storm of 1900, which apparently was not much worse, would

MAY IRWIN SHINES IN HER NEW FARCE

She Provides Most of the Fun to be Found at "No. 13 Washington Square."

WRITTEN BY LEROY SCOTT

Splendid Farce Idea, Somewhat Inexpertly Used and Given with an Inadequate Company.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON SQUARE—A farcical comedy dramatized by Leroy Scott from his novel of that title, with May Irwin, in the Park Theatre.

Mrs. De Peyster.....Frollet Paget
Jack De Peyster.....John Junior
Judge Harvey.....Charles Abbe
Miss Gardner.....Charlotte Carter
Matilda.....May Irwin
William.....Lark Taylor
Olivette Harmon.....Clara Blandick
Rev. Dr. Fyercroft.....Leonard Hellister
Mr. Mayfair.....George Clarke
Mary Morgan.....Marion Doyle
Lieutenant Sullivan.....Joseph Woodburn
Charlie.....Richard Collins
Bill.....Max Meyer

As has been her lot before throughout more than one season of her long and honorable career as a comic spirit, so now May Irwin is called upon to attend personally to most of the laughter in the entertainment which received its first New York production last evening at the Park Theatre, thereby opening that Columbus Circle playhouse for the new theatrical year. This is "No. 13 Washington Square," a somewhat inexpert four-act farce which Leroy Scott has fashioned from his own book of the same title.

Mr. Scott, a newcomer among the playwrights, started with a capital farce idea, added to that a considerable exuberance of invention and stopped there, leaving the rest to the ample and competent Miss Irwin. It is a long time since her name first attained the dignity of capital letters, and in that period new stars have been made and unmade, but they have left her undisturbed as the most wholesomely and abundantly amusing actress on the American stage. And though Mr. Scott has hardly furnished the most brilliant material she has ever had, she manages to be so hugely and delightfully herself that he would be dour indeed who could sit through "No. 13 Washington Square" without chuckling frequently and every once in a while paying tribute with a real roar of laughter. But one cannot saunter forth from the new piece at the Park without wondering vaguely why it is that an actress who, like Miss Irwin or Miss Dressler, say, can get along without a good play, usually is asked to do so. Maybe it's fate taking a turn at economy. It evens things so.

Mr. Scott's story is that of the appalling Mrs. De Peyster, who lives in a red brick mansion facing the celebrated square and is simply devoted to her social position. She is so devoted to it that when a certain nameless railroad passes its dividend and thus prevents her annual trip to Europe, she pretends she has already sailed and, disguised as her own housekeeper, plans to spend a further three months behind the boarded windows of her own home. She gets into all manner of scrapes and thereby hangs the tale which the author has now dramatized.

As this unhappy lady was clearly the leading character of the story, it was apprehensively assumed in some quarters, when word went out of Miss Irwin's having the play, that she would go in for hauteur as the frigid and absolutely humorless Mrs. Caroline De Peyster. But, by dint of some violence in the way of decentralization, Mr. Scott has made Matilda, the real housekeeper, the most important rôle, and May Irwin is Matilda.

How Mrs. De Peyster is ardently wooed by her own coachman, how her disinherited son and his offending bride sneak back to spend the Summer in the house as a Christmas gift to mother, she and Matilda are driven to a fearful boarding house and there taken in by a graceless swindler, who thinks he can make a bit out of the fugitive's marked resemblance to the great Mrs. De Peyster, and how finally the poor lady collapses at the harrowing news that she has been drowned abroad—all these are the complications which enliven the four acts of "No. 13 Washington Square."

In casting about them for an actress to play this supremely important rôle, the producers hit upon Frollet Paget, probably because she has a good deal of presence. But she possesses few other qualifications for the part, and as far as lending any color to this comedy of quaint New York is concerned, the choice of her as the second of the two feminine Dromios was hardly inspired. They might as well have selected Valeska Suratt or Marie Doro to play opposite Miss Irwin, for all the resemblance achieved between the two Matildas.

Indeed, the selection of the entire company was anything but inspired, save in two notable instances. Leonard Hollister is admirable as the smooth-spoken swindler, who long persists in the notion that the Matilda of the two is both of his own stripe, and Julia Ralph, with just a bit to say, is splendid as the unfeeling landlady of the boarding house. But after all May Irwin is the entertainment, and you may safely commend to any one the sight of her attempting pathetically to make herself comfortable in a ghastly folding bed.

"Chin-Chin" to Stay Indefinitely.

"Chin-Chin" is not to go, at least not yet. Last Spring out-of-town bookings for this musical comedy were made because a play rarely ever carries its popularity from one season to another. After a brief Summer vacation "Chin-Chin" resumed its engagement in the Globe, and to the surprise of the management, people stood to see it as in the first days of the run. In times of war, such prosperity could not be ignored, so the other bookings were cancelled and Montgomery and Stone will remain at the Globe indefinitely.

The Columbia Begins New Season.

The Columbia Theatre began its new season yesterday afternoon after a few weeks of darkness following its successful Summer season. The Golden Crook company presented a new entertainment that combined burlesque and extravaganza, and in its elaborate transformation scenes recalled the days of the famous Black Crook. Billy Arlington, Frank Dobson, Eleanor Cochran, and Alva McGill are the stars of the company.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The reopening of two more theatres has been announced. "Cousin Clara," the prize play by Cleves Kinkead, will be given its first performance here in the Republic Theatre Thursday night with John Mason and Jane Cowl at the head of the cast, which also includes Rose Winter, Orrin Caldara, Dudley Hawley, Robert McWade, and Lela Lee.

Cohan & Harris will make their first production of the season Wednesday night of next week, when Max Marcin's new play, "A House of Glass," will be presented in the Candler Theatre.

Harper & Brothers, as owners of the copyright for "Trilby," the novel by George du Maurier, asked the Federal Court, in a suit brought yesterday, to enjoin its production on the stage without proper license. Paul M. Potter's dramatization of the novel was copyrighted by Harper & Brothers in 1894.

"The Princess Pat," the new Blossom-Herbert light opera, with Emma Trentini as prima donna, was given its first performance in the Cort Theatre, Atlantic City, last night. Mr. Herbert conducted.

Another play soon to be seen here that was acted for the first time last night was "Pollyanna," produced in the Detroit Opera House. It is a dramatization by Catherine Chisholm Cushing of Eleanor H. Porter's book. Patricia Collinge, Effie Shannon, Jessie Busley, Maude Granger, Maud Hosford, and Herbert Kelcey are in the cast.

Rehearsals of the new Herve-Briquet-Philipp musical comedy, "Two is Company," are under way. The completed cast includes Georgia Caine, May de Sousa, Claude Fleming, Clarence Harvey, Ralph Nairn, and Harold Vizzard.

A congress of all nations assembled at the Century yesterday in answer to advertisements for young ladies and men of various nationalities to constitute the house staff under the new regime. To give the institution a cosmopolitan flavor Ned Wayburn plans having English commissionaires and flunkies, French maids and waitresses, and English, Irish, and Scotch girls for ushers.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, August 21st, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 12.96 cents per pound.—Advt.

"MIDNIGHT FROLIC" AGAIN.

The Second Glorified Cabaret Opens on the New Amsterdam Roof.

The second of the "Midnight Frolic," a glorified cabaret Florenz Ziegfeld conceived last Winter for the diversion of that considerable public who wouldn't think of going home after the theatre, was presented at midnight last night on the roof of the New Amsterdam Theatre. Like its predecessor it is an innocuous combination of scenery, costumes, and girls. Of course there are some tinkly tunes and some words which usually say, "I Love to be Loved," or something as superfluous, but these do not matter.

It is only visually that this "Frolic" counts, so that a deaf man could enjoy it as thoroughly as one who could hear. But it is effective as far as the eye is concerned. The young women are pulchritudinous to a Ziegfeldian degree, most of them having been borrowed from the "Follies" downstairs. Then there is a new Urban setting, one of those ravishing orgies of color done with just a dash of the Orient that this Viennese artist is so expert in executing. The unerring color sense of Melville Ellis applied to the costumes adds the last touch to the pictorial side.

The performers include Mr. Ellis, who plays some familiar melodies on the piano with an obligato of stunningly gowned girls; Will Rogers, in feats with his lariat, who provides about the only comic note; the Gallic Odette Myrtil and her fiddle, and Charles Purcell. Ed Wynn stepped out of the audidence last night and told a good story, but as he explained he didn't get anything for it he probably won't appear regularly. The big-town cut-ups who explode the balloons on the girls' dresses and light matches when a scene demands total darkness were present in force last night.

REINHARDT IN VAUDEVILLE.

An Abbreviated "Sumurun" and Mercedes Lead Palace Mysteries.

The most elaborate and most ambitious act in vaudeville is "Sumurun," a somewhat condensed version of the wordless play by Friedrich Freska which was first given in New York nearly four years ago and which served then to introduce to the American public the genius of Max Reinhardt, the famous German director. It was played at the New Brighton last week and was brought yesterday afternoon to the Palace Theatre with Gertrude Hoffmann a striking figure as the Beautiful Slave of Fatal Enchantment. Richard Ordynski, who directed the production at the Casino, is in charge of this revival, and plays in it as well, for he appears as the Hunchback. "Sumurun" in vaudeville is luxuriously and admirably staged but indifferently played.

"Sumurun" may be matched with some of the wonder of the Arabian nights, but it is no more mysterious than the baffling performance of Mercedes whose pianist plays instantly any air any one whispers to him as he wanders about through the audience. Incongruity is part of the charm of the two-a-day, and at the Palace this week you come upon this richly colored page out of the book of Reinhardt after you have watched with much amusement the curious antics of two mad hatters, heard a youth in a sport shirt, green and unusually good imitation of Bert Williams and listened while Belle Baker roared a few of Irving Berlin's latest. The Palace has achieved another highly entertaining program.

WAR BENEFIT AT NEWPORT.

A Performance at Hill Top Inn Saturday for Lafayette Fund.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 23.—Besides dinner dances being given by Mrs. George D. Widener, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Stevens, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Earl Dodge this week, the largest affair of the week is being completed by Francis Roche, Secretary of the Lafayette Fund, at Hill Top Inn Saturday night.

A miniature stage will be erected, and while guests are at dinner they can enjoy the performance. Frank Tinney, comedian, will appear. Fejer's Orchestra will play for the entertainment and dancing. M. Perrin, assisted by Ernest Villemin, will act a French playlet. Charles Keeler, the poet, will give a repertoire of songs and read his poems. Mme. Beatrice d'Holtheur will recite.

From all of the dinners, which will be given earlier than usual, the guests will come to Hill Top. The patronesses are Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Hamilton Mc. Cary, Mrs. James B. Duke, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings, and Miss Emily Sloane.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont have rented the Eldridge villa, on Ochre Point, for the remainder of the season.

Robert Reid gave an at-home at his studio today. Many Summer residents attended.

Frederick O. Beach, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, has joined his family at Dark Harbor.

Mrs. Whitman, wife of Governor Charles S. Whitman, is closing her Newport season next Saturday, returning to Albany.

Miss Fifi Widener, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener of Philadelphia, celebrated her thirteenth birthday today at a party at Stone Acre. She cut the birthday cake, with its thirteen lighted candles. Miss Widener was born here.

Miss Rhoda Fullam left for Annapolis tonight with a party of guests. Joseph E. Widener took them to New York on the steam yacht Josephine. Mrs. Fullam left Saturday for Annapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. William Woodward, and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan gave dinners tonight.

With the departure of Rear Admiral Cameron McRae Winslow to assume command of the Pacific Fleet the East will lose the champion tennis player in the navy.

Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle will give a dinner on Wednesday.

Mrs. William Watts Sherman has cards out for a luncheon Wednesday.

Miss Angelica Brown is visiting Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt at Elm Court.

The steam yachts Free Lance, with F. Augustus Schermerhorn, and Ranger, with Henry T. Sloane, have arrived.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Augustus F. Kountze of New York are the guests at Bar Harbor of Mrs. Gouverneur Morris.

Howard Bourne left town yesterday for Newport, where he will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry.

Mrs. William Howard Taft, Miss Helen Taft, and Miss Herron are at Lake Louise in the Canadian Rockies, where they will spend some time.

Mr. and Mrs. Rawson L. Wood are at the Meadow Club, Southampton.

Mrs. Margaret Johnson Johns and her daughter, Miss Claudia Johnson, who are at Narragansett, will remain there until Sept. 6.

Mrs. Audrey N. Osborn has gone to Southampton to be the guest of Mrs. George Warrington Curtis.

Mrs. J. Muhlenberg Bailey, who is spending the Summer at Southampton, has been entertaining her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Gouverneur Morris.

O'BRIEN—SHAW.

Mr. and Mrs. Patrick O'Brien of 132 West Ninety-third Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Annie O'Brien, to Joseph O'Neil Shaw. The wedding will take place on Sept. 5, although the plans for the ceremony have not been completed.

Arrivals from Europe.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

TUSCANIA, (Liverpool.)—Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Auld, Miss P. M. Auld, Hamilton Bardswell, Arthur Barry, Mrs. A. W. Blomfield, Mrs. M. G. Bridges, G. M. Dodwell, G. Ferguson, Peter Fletcher, Matthew Gill, W. D. Gregory, J. Hammersley, W. A. Hood, R. W. Moore, J. D. Montgomery, Howard Nelson, Mrs. M. S. Poole, Mrs. A. Scott, J. S. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Stavins, Miss M. Taylor, J. W. Weston, and Dr. L. C. Winster.

DUCA DEGLI ABRUZZI, (Naples.)—Joaquin Mendes, Miss Carmen Mendes, Bertrand Tipple, Iwen d'Auci...nbault, Miss E. Marion, Sheldon Jackson, Lesley Jackson, Miss Margaret Burton, Douglass Newmann, Mr. and Mrs. Aldo Baroni, Miss Ruth Cuppen, and the Rev. Leonidas Perrin.

CANADIAN BANKER HAS ENGLISH BRIDE

Elias Rogers, 60, Marries Miss Anna E. King, 30, at the Hotel Biltmore.

HIS FIANCEE JUST ARRIVED

Bridegroom's Son, of Army Aviation Corps of Canada, is Best Man —New Will is Executed.

Elias Rogers, Vice President of the Imperial Bank of Canada and of the National Trust Company of Canada, and a Director in the National Insurance Company, the Dominion Iron and Steel Company and the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, and who is said to be one of the richest men in Canada, was married yesterday at the Biltmore Hotel to Miss Anna E. King, a daughter of the late James K. King of Hampstead, England, and a professor of music, who received several degrees from the Royal Academy.

It was a simple wedding. The bride was attended by her two sisters, the Misses Alice and Florence King, and Mr. Rogers had his son, Clarence Rogers, a member of the Army Aviation Corps of Canada, as his best man. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William P. Merrill, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Rogers, who is about 60 years of age, and his bride, who is about 30, have known each other several years and became engaged in England. The bride arrived on the Philadelphia from England on Sunday, and Mr. Rogers arrived on Saturday from Canada for the wedding.

In accordance with Canadian law Mr. Rogers executed a new will after the conclusion of the wedding ceremony, and the document was witnessed by two assistant managers of the Biltmore. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers left immediately after their wedding on their honeymoon trip.

HIS BRIDE FROM SCOTLAND.

Rev. Amos A. Griffes Weds Miss Alice G. Black, Just Arrived.

At the country home of the Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman on Midland Parkway, Jamaica, last night the Rev. Amos Arthur Griffes, Ph. D. of Rockford, Ohio, was married to Miss Alice Grey Black of 80 Montpelier Park, Edinburgh, Scotland. The bridegroom is 43 years old and this is his second marriage. The bride is 25. She is the daughter of James Black, a merchant of Edinburgh.

The Rev. Mr. Griffes is the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Rockford, Ohio. A year ago, while on a trip through Scotland, he met Miss Black. Through correspondence a wedding was arranged, but as it was impossible for him to go to Scotland it was arranged for Miss Black to come to America. She arrived on Sunday aboard the Philadelphia and was met by the Rev. Mr. Griffes.

COLONISTS AT A CLAMBAKE.

Narragansett Pier Party Motors to the General Stanton Inn.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 23.—An old-fashioned Rhode Island clambake was one of the interesting events of the day, which was attended by members of the Summer colony at the General Stanton Inn, about ten miles from the Pier. The members of the clambake party motored to Praagalanda, the estate of William H. Coombs, and from this place continued to the Stanton Inn.

Among those at the party were Mr. and Mrs. William H. Coombs, Mr. and Mrs. Albert B. Lambert of St. Louis, Mr. and Mrs. Harold S. Knowlton of West Upton, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hanan, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Cowperthwaite of New York, Mrs. Isaac H. Clothier, Jr., of Philadelphia, Mrs. George S. McDrew, the Duke Arturo de Majo Durazzo, Harry D. Holloway of Philadelphia, Mrs. Harry S. Harkness of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Johns, Mrs. E. J. Marianni, and Mrs. A. F. Hopkins of Washington, D. C.

Members of a yachting party cruising on the yacht Crusader II. arriving here today were William J. Baxter, Walter Lang, W. C. Skinner, and J. I. Berden. After leaving the Pier the yachting party will cruise for about a month, visiting New London, Block Island, Newport, and Martha's Vineyard.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Tangeman of New York gave a luncheon at the Casino today, where they were joined by Miss Kitty Penn Smith and A. D. M. Cooley.

An enjoyable musicale was given at the Imperial by Dr. Harpin of Worcester, Mass., who is spending August with Mrs. Harpin at the Pier.

THE WEEK IN THE THEATRES.

The Summer plays and those carried over from last season are giving way to the new crop of productions. This will be the last week of "The Girl from Utah," which is playing a return engagement in the Knickerbocker Theatre, and the last four weeks of Ziegfeld's "Follies" in the Amsterdam have been announced. "The Boomerang" is the title of David Belasco's first offering of the season, to be presented at the Belasco. "Under Fire" is a war melodrama in the Hudson. "Some Baby!" is a farce in the Fulton. "Rolling Stones" is a new play by Edgar Selwyn in the Harris Theatre. After forty-six weeks the engagement of "Chin-Chin" in the Globe has been extended indefinitely.

Henry E. Dixey is the featured entertainer this week in the New Brighton Theatre. Mr. Dixey presents his vaudeville hodge-podge which he calls "A Mono-Drama-Vaudologue." Wellington Cross and Lois Josephine are taking one of their frequent dips in the varieties before appearing in a revue. "The Partners" brings back Fisher and Green, who are soon to go their separate ways, and Henry Lewis offers his "Vaudeville Cocktail" as another diversion.

Gertrude Barnes is singing character songs this week on Loew's American Roof. George Bobbe and Billy Dale are to be seen in a comedy sketch entitled "It Happened in Paris." Others on the program are Harold Selman and Gertrude Arden in a comedy playlet, Danny Simmons in a tramp characterization, and Golden and Keating.

The Vitagraph Theatre has inaugurated a new policy of continuous projection from 1 to 11 P. M. "To Cherish and Protect" is the title of the new feature picture acted by a cast that included Harry Morey, L. Rogers Lytton, Bobby Connelly, Harry Northrup, and Estelle Mardo. Sidney Drew in "Unlucky Money," Lillian Walker, and Evart Overton in "The Fire Escape," and "The Kidnapped Stockbroker," are other pictures shown.

Sam Bernard's talents as a comedian are now within reach of the movie fans. The first picture for which Mr. Bernard acted is being shown in the Strand Theatre. It is entitled "Poor Schmaltz," and presents the comedian in a role that affords him an opportunity to show his fun-making methods to advantage. There are some interesting war pictures of the capture of Przemsyl, and the usual scenic and scientific pictures.

"Helen of the North," a picture with picturesque Northwestern Canada as a background, and with Marguerite Clark in the principal role, is the feature in the Broadway Theatre. Tropical South American travel pictures, scenes and cartoons, complete the bill.

"Her Shattered Idol" is the feature picture of the Rocking Chair Movies at Brighton Baths.

"The Birth of a Nation" is still being shown in the Liberty Theatre and Brighton Beach Music Hall.

"The Garden of Girls" is the title of the new burlesque offering in Daly's Theatre. Saits Moore and George B. Scanlon are the principal comedians.

In the Yorkville Theatre the Cherry Blossoms are presenting, this week, two burlesques, "Fun in the Rounders' Club" and "At the Panama Exposition."

DOG HOLDS POLICE AT BAY.

Follows Pugilistic Negro Owner to Station and Blocks Doorway.

Abraham Dayss, a negro, who gave his address as 48 West 133d Street, stopped last night at 135th Street and Fifth Avenue to have a conversation with a friend, Morcey Dudley, who says 28 West 134th Street is his natural habitat. The conversation turned to an acrimonious altercation anent the alleged theft of an automobile horn. Mr. Dayss listened to his friend's summing up of his side of the case, and then proceeded to impress upon him certain arguments of his own, backed up by a huge knife which he suddenly produced.

Sergeant Weiner of the Thirty-eighth Precinct heard Dudley's remonstrance to this militaristic way of settling a friendly discussion and hurried to the scene. His advent was discovered by Betsy, the bulldog owned by Dayss, and at that moment, acting as referee in the dispute. She growled and then followed her master in his strategic retreat up Fifth Avenue. Dudley hastened after Dayss and in spite of the lacerations he had suffered, managed to stay neck and neck with his friend Dayss in the straightaway race with the law.

The pair were caught at 133d Street and Park Avenue. Dudley was sent to the Harlem Hospital to recover from a badly cut right arm received in his argument with Dayss, who accompanied Sergeant Weiner to the East 126th Street Station, where he was locked up.

Betsy tried to go with her master as he bade farewell to his freedom and almost broke up the station when she was restrained. She was lured out, however, and things grew quiet. But in five minutes there came a hurried call from the outside:

"Hay there, Corporal of the Guard, this bulldog won't let me in."

Betsy had taken up her place on the steps, and a flicker in her red eye said plainly that business should not resume its normal way in that office until she had her master again. Captain Savage went out to order her away, but was only saved by the agility of a patrolman who pulled him inside with one hand and shut the door in Betsy's face with the other.

Finally negotiations were entered into with Dayss, and he was induced to give the name of a friend whom Betsy would follow and not pursue. The friend came, and Betsy agreed to allow the East 126th Street Station to resume its normal atmosphere.

PETITIONS FILLING UP.

Lawyers Work Together to Keep Tried Justices on Bench.

Several hundred signatures already have been appended to the petitions to secure the renomination of Justices Clarke and Greenbaum at the primaries of the Republican, Democrat, and Progressive parties, according to a statement given out last night by Leon Fraser, who is in charge of the Non-Partisan Judiciary Committee headquarters at 63 Cedar Street. A squad of young lawyers visited the big office buildings in the downtown section yesterday to boom the candidacy of the two Justices whose fourteen-year terms expire this year.

"The responses to our request for aid from lawyers have been magnificent," said Mr. Fraser. "Several hundred, belonging to all political persuasions, have offered their aid in continuing on the bench Justices Clarke and Greenbaum. In fact I may say that the bar of the County of New York is practically unanimous."

Among the lawyers who wrote to the committee offering aid yesterday were James M. Beck, Joseph H. Choate, Jr., Paul E. Cravath, Frederick Trevor Hill, Charles E. Lydecker, Gilbert E. Rowe, Samuel Untermyer, Harlan F. Stone, George W. Wingate, John R. Delafield, Ormsby McHarg, George Gordon Battle, Gordon Auchincloss, and Ernest H. Cardozo. In case the two Justices are not nominated by all the three major political parties it is the intention of the Non-Partisan Judiciary Committee to start an independent campaign.

FOR WHITTLE FOR CONGRESS

Republicans Indorse Park Commissioner of the Bronx.

At a meeting of the Republicans of the Thirty-fifth Assembly District in the Park Republican Club at Fordham Road and Third Avenue last night, Thomas W. Whittle, Park Commissioner of the Bronx, was indorsed for the nomination for Congressman in the Twenty-third Congress District. The Twenty-third District takes in all of the Bronx and part of the Washington Heights section in Manhattan.

The indorsement last night was the first move of the Republicans in the Bronx toward selecting a Congressional candidate but party leaders asserted last night that other districts would fall in line and indorse Whittle.

FIGHTING CUT-RATE TICKETS

Theatre Managers to Sign an Agreement to Enforce Their Protest.

A second meeting of the theatre managers of New York was held in the Hotel Astor yesterday afternoon to discuss further the abuses that have crept into the selling of tickets. As outlined in Wednesday's TIMES the managers are endeavoring to devise means of eliminating the indiscriminate issuing of passes, the charging of exorbitant premiums by hotel and other agencies, and the selling of out-rate tickets to the less popular attractions.

The committee appointed at the first meeting last week, consisting of Mark Klaw, Sam Harris, and Edgar Selwyn, reported to the meeting, which was attended by representatives of every first-class theatre in the city, and the various phases of the problem were exhaustively discussed.

The committee was finally instructed to consult the counsel of the association and have an agreement drawn up in legal form embodying the various points under discussion. This agreement will define the rights of the managers in the disposal of tickets and will prescribe certain penalties for infractions of the rules in order to make it binding. Another meeting will be called at an early date at which the agreement will be submitted for the signature of the managers.

WOMEN MAKE VOTES FAST.

Twenty-five Tammany Men Pledged by One Auto Party.

"Will you all vote for us next November?" asked members of the Woman Suffrage Party of a band of twenty-five men sitting in front of the Democratic club house of the Eighteenth Assembly District, on East Fifty-eighth Street, last evening.

"Sure!" came the response in hearty tones.

Then the automobile from which the women had been speaking rolled slowly away, Miss Rose Bower of South Dakota bugling gayly: "How Can I Bear to Leave Thee?" while the men cheered.

Mrs. J. Wells Wentworth, Mrs. Mabel Russell, Miss Eleanor Garrison, and Miss Bower, who is a ranch owner in South Dakota, were making campaign speeches in the Sixteenth, Eighteenth and Twentieth Assembly districts. Their plan was to speak on the corners nearest the club houses of both Democrats and Republicans, first calling personally with suffrage literature and asking the men to attend the meetings.

There were more cheers and more men at East Seventy-ninth Street in the Twentieth Assembly District, where the men came in crowds to the meeting on the corner and accepted suffrage literature with as much alacrity as a small boy would an ice cream cone. All the meetings were great successes.

MISS GILDER HELPS CAMPAIGN OF ANTIS

Opposes Suffrage Because a "Woman Cannot Be a Mother and a Politician, Too."

SEES HOME LIFE RUINED

Believes Vote Would Make Many of Her Sex Ward Heelers and Political Bosses.

Miss Janet Gilder, founder of "The Critic" and sister of the late Richard Watson Gilder, who was editor of the Century Magazine, has come out in a long statement opposing the ballot for women.

"Give woman everything she wants," says Miss Gilder, "but not the ballot."

The document is issued by the New Jersey Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, of which Mrs. E. Yarde Breeze is President, and whose three Vice Presidents are Mrs. T. J. Preston, Jr., formerly Mrs. Grover Cleveland, Mrs. Garrett A. Hobart, widow of the ex-Vice President of the United States, and Mrs. John R. Emery. The New Jersey organization is said to have a membership of 30,000.

Miss Gilder has been in the anti-suffrage ranks for many years. At the time of the Constitutional Convention in 1894, when there was great activity among both suffragists and anti-suffragists in New York, Miss Gilder was numbered among the forces opposing the franchise for women.

When Miss Joan Sawyer, the dancer, started off last Spring, for a transcontinental automobile trip, carrying suffrage banners and holding an open-air suffrage meeting in Times Square, with prominent suffragists of the city to give her a farewell, Miss Gilder was present and it might have been thought that she was a suffragists by those who did not know her. But Miss Gilder was present in body and not in spirit. She was Miss Sawyer's manager at that time and assisted her at the meeting only in her business capacity.

Miss Gilder gives as her reason for keeping the ballot from woman that "she cannot be a mother and a politician, too."

"It seems to me," says Miss Gilder, "that it is a bigger feather in a woman's cap—a brighter jewel in her crown—to be the mother of a George Washington than to be a member of Congress from the 32d District."

"There will be no home life," she says, "if the father and mother are both at the primary on the convention. We shall have women 'heelers' and women 'bosses.' There will be 'girls' of the Fourth Ward (when it comes to New York) as well as the 'boys.'"

Miss Gilder believes in the mental equality of the sexes, but not in the physical. The ballot cannot help woman, she says, but it can hurt her. She thinks it is a simple piece of paper, "but it is a bomb—one that can go off in her own hands and work mischief that she little dreams of."

Here are a few other graphic sentences of Miss Gilder's. Speaking of politics, she says:

"It is bad enough for men—so bad that some of the best of them keep out of it; it would be worse for women.

"By dropping their ballot in the box they become debased; they can set in motion the machinery of an earthly paradise. If wish I could think so. It is my opinion that it would let loose the wheels of purgatory.

"Will women always be fair to women? That is a serious question. They may be on some points, but the question of chivalry never comes into consideration between women. It does between men and women, and the latter profit by it."

ANTIS WARN FAIR OFFICER.

Threaten Secretary Pearson, Who Won't Give Them a Tent.

William E. Pearson, Secretary of the Tompkins County Fair at Ithaca, is threatened by the anti-suffragists with being reported to the Commissioner of Agriculture at Albany if he does not immediately give the members of the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage space for a tent or booth at the fair to distribute anti-suffrage literature. Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, President of the association, yesterday in New York made public the letter to be sent to Mr. Pearson.

—It is a long one, and states that the anti-suffragists have learned from newspaper reports that the suffragists have objected to space being granted to the antis.

"We also learn," says the letter "from Miss Clara Markeson, one of the representatives of your association, who called upon you regarding the matter, that you made no satisfactory answer, and when she wrote you, you did not even reply to her letter."

The letter goes on to make a formal demand for space at the fair, saying that as the question of woman suffrage is an issue to come before the voters of the State in the Fall, they should hear both sides of the question.

"We ask you for an immediate favorable reply," says the letter threateningly, in conclusion, "and should you maintain your attitude in opposition to the acceptance of this application, we shall take the matter up at once with the Commissioner of Agriculture at Albany. We have no fear of the final outcome, especially in view of the fact that the anti-suffragists number among their strongest supporters Elihu Root, Henry L. Stimson, George W. Wickersham, James W. Wadsworth, Jr., Charles S. Fairchild, and many others prominent in both State and national political and business life."

Mrs. Robert McM. Gillespie.

Mrs. Robert McM. Gillespie, daughter of Thomas Stokes, Vice President of the Onward Construction Company, living at the Hotel Ansonia, died on Sunday at her Summer home at Forest Lodge, Stamford, Conn. Her husband is a real estate dealer and lawyer, with offices at 52 William Street, and is a son of Major General George L. Gillespie, U. S. A. Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie made their home at 8 West Fifty-third Street, and were married in 1907. Mrs. Gillespie was a sister of Mrs. Jules J. Vatable of 11 East Forty-ninth Street.

Louis Biel.

Louis Biel of 509 West 148th Street, a Vice President and head of the United Cigar Stores Real Estate Department, died early yesterday morning in a hospital in Toledo, Ohio, in his forty-ninth year. He arrived there on last Tuesday, and was taken ill with pneumonia the same day. Mr. Biel was born in Austria, and came to this country thirty years ago. He became a cigar maker, then a manufacturer, and in 1906 joined George J. Whelan in founding the United Cigar Stores. His widow and four children survive him.

A. F. Leonhardt.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 23.—A. F. Leonhardt, formerly President of the New Orleans Board of Trade, and until recently Postmaster here, died suddenly today in Denver. He was 54 years old.

MISS CLEMENTINA FURNISS.

Wealthy New York Woman Dies at Edgecombe, Her Lenox Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 23.—Miss Clementina Furniss of 280 Madison Avenue, New York, died suddenly tonight at Edgecombe, her country place, of an attack of gall stones. She had been ill for a week. Mrs. John E. Zimmerman, with whom she lived, was with her sister. Miss Furniss and her sister, the late Miss Sophia R. C. Furniss, bought the Edgecombe property about thirty years ago. They had been in Lenox nearly every season since, and had been leading entertainers.

Miss Furniss was a patron of many Berkshire institutions and churches. She was about 80 years of age. She inherited a vast fortune from her father, and the three Furniss sisters are said to have at one time divided $50,000,000.

The funeral will be held in Lenox, and the body taken to Woodlawn Cemetery for burial.

The Rev. Albert J. Lyman.

The Rev. Albert J. Lyman, rector of the South Congregational Church of Brooklyn for nearly forty years, died on Sunday in South Norwalk, Conn., in his seventy-first year. He was born in Williston, Vt., and was graduated from the Union Theological Seminary in 1868. Amherst College gave him the degree of D. D. in 1891. In 1870 Dr. Lyman became a Congregationalist minister and was appointed rector of a church in Milford, Conn., from which he accepted a call to his late charge. He was President of the Council of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences from 1890 until 1904. Dr. Lyman was the author of many essays and pamphlets on religious subjects.

Dr. Deborah S. Drury Dies at 91.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Aug. 23.—Dr. Deborah Smith Drury, one of the first women in the United States admitted to the practice of medicine and an associate of Lucy Stone Blackwell in the Equal Suffrage movement, died here today. She was in her 92d year.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. EMMA ROLLINS, a member of an old Quaker family of Philadelphia, died yesterday at the Flushing Hospital, aged 60 years. For the last ten years she lived at 282 Broadway, Flushing.

Mrs. GRACE DOBBINS MURRAY, who for several years was a teacher in the New York public schools, is dead at her home, 29 Seneca Street, Oneida, N. Y. She was the wife of Valentine Murray and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jean Dobbins of 40 Delaware Street, Flushing, L. I.

HENRY PETERSEN, a Sandy Hook pilot for many years, died suddenly from heart disease yesterday at Malden Lane and Front Street, in his sixty-first year. He was an active member of the New York Association of Sandy Hook Pilots since 1883. His widow and three children survive him.

Mrs. EMILY B. HALL, wife of Thomas J. Hall, and for many years a teacher in the Five Points House of Industry and the Brooklyn public schools, died on Sunday at her home, 331 Halsey Street, in her sixty-eighth year. She was born in Manchester, Mass., and at the time of her death was a clerk in Public School 89 of Brooklyn. In addition to her husband, she is survived by a son and daughter.

Mrs. PAULINE BUECHLER, wife of Dr. Harry Buechler, dropped dead yesterday in the bathroom of their home at 568 High Street, Newark, Mrs. Buechler, who was 29 years old, had suffered for several years from heart disease.

HENRY ERASTUS DUNCAN, proprietor of the Giant Coaster Hotel in West Tenth Street, Coney Island, died in the Sunshine Sanitarium on last Saturday, from typhoid fever. Mr. Duncan was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, fifty-nine years ago, and at different times was the owner of hotels at Miami, Fla., Newburgh, N. Y., and at Rutherford, N. J. He was a member of the New York Lodge of Elks, the Masons, and the Loyal Order of the Moose. He left a widow and two sons.

DANIEL JOSEPH REILLY, 61 years old, employed by the Franklin Safe Deposit Company, and a son of the late Daniel Reilly, who was a prominent dry goods merchant of Brooklyn, died in the Long Island College Hospital on Saturday. Mr. Reilly lived at 175 Van Siclin Avenue, Brooklyn, and left a widow, three sons and four daughters.

KATE ELIZABETH HENDRICKSON, for thirty years a teacher in Public School 35, Brooklyn, and for twenty years Assistant Principal of the primary department of that school, is dead at her home, 82½ Monroe Street, Brooklyn, aged 76 years.

ABRAHAM FIRETAG, 83 years old, a retired merchant and real estate operator of Brooklyn, died on Sunday at his home, 35 Prospect Park Southwest, from diabetes. He was a native of Breslau, Germany, and a member of the B'Nai Brith and of the Free Sons of Israel.

JOSEPH HENRY SPLINT, a retired tea merchant of Manhattan, died from heart disease on Sunday at his home, 191 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn. He was 73 years of age, and left a widow.

SAMUEL HIGBIE, brother of the late Senator Thomas C. Higbie, and a prominent resident of West Islip, died in the Southside Hospital in Bayonne, L. I., on Sunday. Mr. Higbie was 80 years old, a bachelor, and an exponent of good roads. He was a member of Babylon Lodge, No. 730, F. and A. M.

Mrs. SADIE BLANCHE FOX GUIDER, wife of Joseph A. Guider, a well-known contractor and builder of South Brooklyn, and a former Assemblyman from the Eleventh Assembly District, died on Saturday at her residence, 673 Park Place, Brooklyn, aged 37 years.

JOHN T. DALLAS, marine superintendent for the Red D Line of steamships and connected with that line for the last fifty-eight years, died on Sunday at his home,

KILLS PLAN TO STOP JURY DUTY DODGING

Constitutional Convention Rejects Amendment Urged by Judges of the State.

QUIGG BAITS THE LEADERS

Fears Presence of "Invisible Government" and Forces a Change in the Judiciary Article.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 23.—All political exemptions from jury duty will remain in the statutes, so far as the Constitutional Convention is concerned. In the final debate on the judiciary article this section was defeated today by a decisive vote:

Section 29—No person qualified to serve as a juror shall be exempt for jury duty except a person actually employed in the service of the State or of a civil division thereof or of the United States, a soldier or sailor of the United States Army or Navy, a member of the National Guard of the State or a volunteer fireman now serving as such or heretofore honorably discharged, a practicing physician or surgeon, and such other persons as the Judges and Justices authorized to make the civil practice rules may by such rules provide.

Almet R. Latson, a Brooklyn Republican, moved that the section be stricken from the draft of the proposed new Constitution. He took exception to the phrase "now serving as such or heretofore honorably discharged," and said that this would bar future members of the National Guard from exemption from jury service.

"Recruiting will be hard enough anyhow," said Mr. Latson. "I think we should recognize the patriotism and devotion to duty of our National Guardsmen by keeping them in the exempt class."

Taking issue with Mr. Latson, L. E. Quigg said:

"This would leave all the present exemptions coupled with power for the Legislature to add others as the Legislature undoubtedly would."

William Barnes also opposed Mr. Latson.

"A little more courage," he said, "a little more readiness to do once in awhile something that may not be popular will be more likely to gain popular support for what we are doing here than this constant bending of knees to every conceivable demand that is made upon us."

Ex-Justice Clearwater of Ulster also vigorously opposed the Latson amendment.

"The extent to which exemptions from jury duty has been carried is a scandal," he exclaimed. "Only one man out of 117 in the State serves on juries now. The administration of justice is the most important of all our temporal affairs, and it calls for juries of intelligence. If you continue to exempt the most capable men in the commonwealth from jury duty as you are doing now, how can you expect the courts to discharge their difficult functions in a manner that will command public confidence."

Majority Leader Wickersham said that the Legislature should deal with jury exemptions, and that undoubtedly the Judiciary Committee would have taken that view had it not been for the fact that many of the Supreme Court Justices had urged action by the convention.

Ex-Justice Morgan J. O'Brien made a speech pleading that the present exemptions be retained. A viva voce vote taken on the Latson amendment showed that a large majority of the delegates present were of his way of thinking.

The convention finished its debate on the judiciary article today. There were two lively fights. One occurred over the section prohibiting County Judges in counties of more than 70,000 population from practicing law. Under the present Constitution County Judges in any county with less than 120,000 population may engage in private practice. Ex-Judge Ledyard P. Hale of St. Lawrence moved that this provision be continued in the new Constitution. His amendment won, 55 to 23.

Mr. Wickersham told the convention that many complaints had reached him about clients who retained County Judges because of the influence they wielded in other courts. About thirty counties are affected.

The other contest occurred over the proposal that all Commissioners of Jurors be appointed by the Appellate Divisions of the Supreme Court. Under the present system they are elected in some counties. Mr. Quigg made a bitter attack on the proposal.

"These Commissioners should be elected and not made patronage plums for the Appellate Division," said Mr. Quigg. "I am opposed to converting these courts into dispensers of patronage. The Commissioners of Jurors should not be appointed by the courts any more than Sheriffs, County Clerks, and Registrars.

"I remember when the office of Commissioner of Jurors was first established. De Lancey Nicoll was District Attorney, and had tried the case of Jacob Sharp in connection with the Broadway Cable Road. So much time was taken in selecting the jury that the Judges wrote a statute providing for a special Commissioner of Jurors. The Legislature, however, was Republican and did not want to give Tammany the job, so invisible government ordained that the office should not go to Tammany.

"Now, of course, we know that invisible government is dead, because we all read the obituary notices six years ago. We all read how Governor Hughes went up and down the State in pursuit of invisible government and finally caught up with the monster and with his excalibur that had been given him by the Merlin of public approval and idolatry, he smote the beggar, hip and thigh, and that was the end of invisible government—maybe.

"Now, I am not superstitious, but I have seen something right here in this chamber, and I hope I shall not see it again. I hope I shall not have the delusion again which suggests to my mind that perhaps invisible government has not been killed yet, for if I didn't see his form and flesh I am certain that last week I saw the image of him."

"May I ask what mirror the gentleman was looking in?" asked Mr. Wickersham.

"I will tell you," said Mr. Quigg. "It was so exact a figure that if anybody had asked me the question that Bernardo asked of Horatio when the ghost of Hamlet's father appeared on the platform at Elsinore: 'Is it not like the King?' I would have been compelled to answer, 'Like, Horatio, most like. It harrows me with fear and wonder.'

"It was in the days of invisible government that this function was conferred of appointing these Commissioners of Jurors, and as all Republicans know, simply to keep the office out of the hands of Tammany Hall in New York City. We may justify that as Republicans may but are we going to apply it all over the State?

"Invisible government did not want Tammany to have it, so what happened? Invisible government had agreed that a certain gentleman should be nominated for the Court of Appeals at about this time and so the Judges who were interested in the nomination of this gentleman, (the late John Clinton Gray,) for the Court of Appeals, agreed among themselves for the appointment of his brother as Commissioner of Jurors in New York and then invisible government got all the places under him and they are there yet. That gentleman died. Invisible government presented its suggestion to the court, the court adopted it, there is no term of office, and he has been holding office ever since. Is that the way to conduct a place of this kind and are you going to extend it all through the State and have all the places appointed by the Judges?"

After Mr. Quigg had spoken the section was amended so as to make it permissible, instead of mandatory, on the Legislature to provide for the appointment of Commissioners of Jurors.

Under Section 22 of the judiciary article which was approved this afternoon, the Legislature is empowered to establish Children's Courts and Domestic Relations Courts as separate and independent tribunals, and to confer such equity jurisdiction upon them "as may be necessary for the correction, protection, guardianship and disposition of delinquent, neglected or dependent minors, and for the punishment and correction of adults responsible for or contributing to such delinquency, neglect, or dependency, and of all persons legally chargeable with the support of a wife or children who abandon or neglect to support either. In the exercise of such jurisdiction such courts may hear and determine such causes, with or without a jury, except those involving a felony."

At the night session of the convention a motion by Mr. Latson was adopted to reconsider the vote which indorsed Section 22 of the judiciary article, abolishing the County Courts in Kings, Queens, the Bronx, and Richmond, and transferring their civil jurisdiction to the City Court.

Mr. Latson, after his motion had prevailed, offered an amendment which would have conferred equity powers equal to those exercised by the Supreme Court on the City Court. Mr. Root took the floor at once.

"It requires constant watchfulness," he said, "to preserve the courts of small jurisdiction for the trial of causes of the poor—the men of small means and small business. Their causes are more important to them than the great causes which attract notice from the newspapers are to the interested parties. It never fails when the jurisdiction of a court is enlarged, that the Judges who ask for this enlargement give their attention to the big cases to the exclusion and neglect of the small. It is, in my opinion, a mistake to yield to the ambition of the Judges."

Louis Marshall also opposed the amendment.

"No one would be more surprised at this amendment than the Judges concerned," he said. "If you ask the City Court Judges of New York if they are fit to try equity cases they will tell you they are not, and if they do not say so I will say it for them."

Alfred G. Reeves, District Attorney Martin of the Bronx, and ex-District Attorney Winslow of Westchester spoke in favor of vesting in the enlarged city court at least what equity powers the County Courts possess. Finally an amendment offered by Philip Frank of Queens was accepted as a substitute for the Latson amendment. Under this amendment the new City Court would have added to its present powers as much jurisdiction in civil actions as is now exercised by County Courts.

The entire Judiciary article then was advanced to the order of third reading.

DISSECTS HOME RULE PLAN.

Citizens' Union Urges Amendments to the Revised Proposal.

Each delegate to the Constitutional Convention will receive today a letter from the Citizens' Union asserting that, in the opinion of the Union, the amended home rule proposal of the Cities Committee, if two important amendments are made, will give to the cities that measure of home rule which they demand. One of these amendments would eliminate the provision that subjects charters and important charter amendments to nullification by the Legislature. The other would provide that the City of New York should have control over the government of the counties within its borders. The letter in part follows:

"The Charter is the local constitution of the city; it should be adopted by the people of the city, just as the Constitution of the State is adopted by the people of the State; and any substantial change in the framework of the city government upon which there is any difference of opinion should be submitted to the people of the city for their approval.

"The requirement that a local measure of this kind shall be submitted to the Legislature for its approval is a denial of the right of local self-government and is inconsistent with the sound principle underlying the prohibition against special legislation, regarding local affairs. The same reasons which should prevent the Legislature from passing special laws dealing with purely local matters operate equally to prevent it from passing on them by way of veto."

CALL PLEDGES BROKEN.

Short Ballot Advocates Confront Delegates from Kings.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 23.—Friends of Controller Travis have announced that all of the fourteen Brooklyn delegates to the Constitutional Convention are opposed to the short ballot proposal which will come before the convention this week. This statement caused the Short Ballot Association, the Citizens Constitutional Convention Committee, and the Citizens Union to join in a statement tonight, which asserted that one hundred of the 168 delegates to the convention before election pledged themselves to the short ballot reform.

Of the Brooklyn delegates, thirteen are included in this number. They wrote to the Short Ballot Association and the statement made public tonight gives quotations from their communications which show that at the time they were unqualifiedly in favor of the Short Ballot.

William Berri, Editor of the Brooklyn Standard Union and a Republican delegate at large wrote:

"You may not be aware that I was a member of the Resolutions Committee at the unofficial Republican convention held at Saratoga. I am pledged to support the Short Ballot plank in the platform there adopted, which I shall endeavor to do to the best of my ability, if elected."

Jacob Brenner of Brooklyn, also a delegate at large to the convention, wrote: "I am in favor of the short ballot."

Meier Steinbrink, Edward M. Doughty, William F. Mathewson, Floyd J. Adams, Isidor Buxbaum, William P. Bannister, Joseph Linde, R. E. Weber, Isaac Sargent, Alfred G. Reeves, and William R. Bayes are other Brooklyn delegates quoted in favor of the short ballot.

FIRE RUMORS SCARE WOMEN

Try to Rush Police Lines to Save Husbands at Standard Oil Blaze.

More than fifty policemen under Sergeant Robert Woods of Hunters Point had a strenuous time yesterday afternoon keeping back women of the Laurel Hill region of Long Island City, who wanted to break through the police lines and rescue their husbands and men friends from the works of the Standard Oil Company, where there was a fire. The fire, which started from a kettle boiling over in a refining room, threatened the plant, but the fireboat Abram S. Hewitt, four tugs of the Standard Oil Company, and companies from all of Long Island City and Greenpoint prevented its spread. The damage was about $5,000.

It was learned later that the excitement among the women was caused by a report that the plant had been attacked by belligerents from Europe and that the workmen were to be killed or taken prisoners.

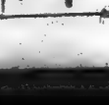
REVENUE MEN CONFER HERE.

200 Delegates to Discuss Merit of Civil Service.

The sixth annual convention of the Internal Revenue Association was begun yesterday in the Assembly Room of the Park Avenue Hotel. Richard Powers of Chicago was the Chairman, and nearly 200 delegates from all parts of the United States were welcomed by Congressman John J. Fitzgerald and Collector Mark Eisner of the Third New York District and a committee consisting of Collectors Henry P. Keith, John Lowe, Jr., Roscoe Irwin, and Charles V. Duffy.

One of the principal topics of the session will be a discussion of the value of the Revenue men coming under the Civil Service laws. Theirs is the only branch of Government work not under Civil Service.

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DIRECT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS POPULAR

Industrial Commission Reports on New Workmen's Compensation Law.

EXPECT TO SAVE $100,000

Employer and Employe Sign Agreement in 90 Per Cent. of Accident Cases Reported.

The State Industrial Commission has found after four months of trial that the direct settlement of workmen's compensation has proved a wise step. The number of claims which are settled by agreement greatly outnumber those which have to be heard by the Commissioners in charge of compensation, and the percentage is steadily increasing.

Formerly every claim had to be heard in detail. Now the employer and employe sign an agreement which is on its face in accordance with the law and is used in fixing a settlement. There is a falling off in the number of accidents reported, but this discrepancy is said to be vanishing as employers and workers become familiar with the working of the new law.

The direct settlement provision was bitterly fought on its passage in Albany last Winter. The casualty insurance companies were avowedly anxious to have it, and it was in connection with its passage that charges of bribery were made by Assemblymen John Lee Sullivan of Chautauqua and Hamilton Fish of Putnam. It was the contention of the opponents of the measure that it would enable insurance adjusters to mulidoze injured workmen into accepting less than their due under the law.

Second Deputy Commissioner W. C. Archer, in direct charge of the settlement of claims, said yesterday it was too early to tell by a comparison whether the general average of the size of claims was less than before direct settlement went into effect.

How the New Law Works.

The following statement of the working of the new law was prepared for THE TIMES by Mr. Archer and approved by John Mitchell, Chairman of the Industrial Commission:

"The new Industrial Commission which superseded the State Workmen's Compensation Commission and the Department of Labor on June 1 finds itself after two months in command of the situation but with its hands full of work. The amalgamation of the two big departments into what is the largest department of the State Government is a big task from whatever viewpoint it is considered, and especially a big problem in organization. Aside from this there was a new workmen's compensation law with its attendant problems effective April 1.

"The commission upon assuming its duties made temporary the organization of various departments as it found them and slowly has been effecting a permanent organization looking to the elimination of duplicate work and to a money saving from a budgetary standpoint. Branch offices of the Workmen's Compensation Bureau in the lower Manhattan district, in the Bronx, and at Poughkeepsie have been abolished, the work thereof being assigned to other offices. In various cities one office is made to accommodate the employes of various departments who hitherto have occupied separate offices.

"The commission has determined to effect a general saving in expenditures and has set itself resolutely to this task. For instance, the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation hopes to save for the ensuing fiscal year approximately $100,000 of the present legislative allowance.

Idea Is New to This State.

"While the industrial commission idea is new to New York State, there is evidence already that it will meet with a large measure of approval. In short, it is an attempt to make government an instrument of immediate and effective usefulness by bidding citizens to participate in the government of their State wherever it touches them.

"It must be admitted that because of the vast functions which State Governments have assumed within the last few years, many employers and other citizens have felt somewhat alien to their own Government, and chiefly because they have been too long in touch with it. But if employers and workmen are asked to lend a hand in framing rules and regulations for their governance in matters industrial, they will have opportunity to present in a practical way their own views with a reasonable expectation of seeing them realized.

"Suppose, for instance, the commission desires to frame rules governing safety devices for hazardous machinery. There will be called together a committee composed of manufacturers of machines, users of machines wherein they are used, and practical operators or mechanists, and such committee will be asked to prepare a draft of rules or specifications. Experience has taught that rules so framed will be such as the commission may adopt and promulgate as rules of the department; for they will not only meet the situation, but will possess that degree of practicability and flexibility which will render obedience comparatively easy. They will be so reasonable as to command obedience.

Will Take Time to Develop.

"It should be appreciated, however, that with functions so vast, powers so various, and duties so numerous, it will take time for the commission to develop the plans in the minds of the lawmakers in framing the law creating the department. It is impossible to make abrupt changes in large State departments carrying day by day the full burden of duties arising from the activities of the largest industrial State in the Union.

"The new workmen's compensation law under which employers, in accordance with the schedule of benefits, may make direct agreements with their workmen for compensation, has not been in operation long enough fully to develop a normal experience and thus give a basis for accurate and useful comparison with the former law. It may be said, however, that the number of accidents reported is on par with experience developed under the first compensation laws.

"Fully 90 per cent of compensatable cases arising under the new law have already developed into claims and agreements, and the relative percentage is increasing day by day. The first two months under the new law showed a falling off in cases. This is attributable to the general lack of understanding of the terms of the new law, the time required by insurance companies to reorganize to meet the new situation, and the time required to make and distribute the required forms and to become acquainted with them. But the last two months have seen the very reverse of such condition, and the gain has been so rapid as to bring the aggregate up to 90 per cent., as mentioned above, and to indicate an early approach to a fully normal condition as measured by the experience of the last year.

Bureau Is Up to Date.

"The bureau has about cleared its books of all cases arising before April, 1, i. e., under the old law, except those which because of continuing disability must reappear from time to time on the calendar until recovery can guide a final disposition. Death benefits and benefits arising out of the more serious cases, such as amputations, &c., will run on, some of them for years and some of them during the lifetime of beneficiaries.

"In handling its claims this bureau, in spite of the disadvantage of the vacation period, is up to date with its work and few complaints are heard.

"The State insurance fund enters upon its second year with a substantial increase in the amount of business done and with a splendid demonstration of its ability to retain its first year's business. This is a splendid showing, especially in the face of its being compelled to do business without solicitation and with no other means than through correspondence to explain away the many misrepresentations made by those whose personal interest would desire to embarrass it.

"Notwithstanding its initial lower rates it has been able further to reduce its rates and at the same time to give back to its contributing employers substantial refunders through rate reductions."

State Insurance Fund.

The following table shows the present condition of the State Insurance Fund:

ASSETS.

Cash at close of business	$40,983.48
Investments	1,009,805.55
Policy holders' account	44,790.30

DISBURSEMENTS.

Dividends	$146,635.91
Losses paid to date	176,312.27
Miscellaneous	8,143.33
Total	$1,426,671.53
New business premiums written	$857,289.66
Renewal premiums written	533,277.11
Miscellaneous income	36,104.76
Total	$1,426,671.53

Mr. Archer said that not only did the direct settlement make possible a saving of upward of $100,000, but that it enabled the commission to keep within 1,000 cases of the calendar, the minimum possible under the two weeks' injury clause, whereas under the old law, by which the commission heard every claim, the calendar was generally about 6,000 cases behind. Under the new law the Commissioners hear only claims where the employer and employe are unable to agree upon a settlement.

NO BROOKLYN SLATE YET.

Cropsey Wants Straight Republican Ticket—O'Loughlin Shocked.

The Republican slate makers in Brooklyn struck another snag yesterday when District Attorney Cropsey said he would run only on a straight Republican ticket. The intention had been to renominate Register Edward T. O'Loughlin, an Independence Leaguer. County Leader Jacob A. Livingston and Bridge Commissioner Kracke saw Mr. Cropsey and then talked with the Register. Then they went back to Republican headquarters at 192 Montague Street, and reported to the Executive Committee. The committee adjourned, and later in the week will take up the business of slate-making again. After the meeting Mr. Livingston said:

"No determination has been made by the Republican party as to the course to be pursued at the coming election, either as to the policy or to the candidates. Today information was conveyed to our organization that Mr. O'Loughlin's efforts to combine with our organization had a condition attached to it; namely, that his friends would insist upon the indorsement of one Democratic candidate for County Judge. This is a situation which needs time for reflection. It is to be assumed that the Republican organization would be precluded from doing anything that might interfere with the success of our Republican candidates."

Register O'Loughlin said:

"The action indicated in this statement by the county leader that the party which indorsed me for two successive elections and whom our organization twice helped to victory now intends to ignore my candidacy comes as a distinct shock to me; and if the Republican leaders in their conference decide to doom me so far as their party is concerned, I shall run as a candidate on the Independence League ticket and make the best fight before the people that I know how."

COLUMBUS CARAVEL HALTED

Santa Maria, Here from Chicago, Too Weak to Go to Pacific.

According to experts who examined the hull yesterday, the caravel Santa Maria, replica of the ship which carried Columbus on his voyage of discovery in 1492, now lying at the foot of West 130th Street, is so weak in her timbers that she will not be able to make the voyage to the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco. The caravel left Chicago in the fall of 1913 in company with her sister ships, the Niña and the Pinta, to go through the great lakes and the St. Lawrence to the Atlantic and then by the Panama Canal to the Pacific Ocean, stopping for a few days on the way at the principal cities.

They got caught in the ice in the Winter, and the Pinta and the Niña were so severely damaged that they were sent back last Summer to their original anchorage in the Jackson Park lagoon in Chicago. The Santa Maria arrived here on Aug. 12, and it was hoped she might be fixed up to be towed to Colon and reach San Francisco before the closing of the Exposition.

The three vessels were presented to the United States by the Spanish Government in 1893 after the close of the Chicago fair and were left so long unattended that they started leaking and finally sank in the mud of the Jackson Park lagoon. A moving-picture concern paid to have them raised, and in return was allowed to use them for taking pictures. It would cost $18,000 to make the Santa Maria seaworthy, according to Captain Charles S. Stephenson, a former Harvard coach, who is in charge of the caravel.

INVESTIGATE LICENSE GRAFT

Justice Shearn Sends Candy Stand Case to District Attorney.

Supreme Court Justice Shearn yesterday recommended to the attention of the District Attorney for action by the Grand Jury an allegation that Haim J. Candiotte had paid $20 to an Inspector of the Bureau of Licenses before he could get a license for a candy and soda water stand.

Candiotte had gone to court for an order requiring Commissioner of Licenses Bell to issue a license, the Commissioner having taken it up upon hearing that money had been paid.

Alexander Frank, an Inspector in the Commissioner of Accounts office, swore that Candiotte had admitted paying for the license, but when the case came before the court Candiotte made affidavit that the words had been put into his mouth at a meeting before the Commissioner of Accounts.

Justice Shearn recommended that a License Bureau Inspector not named in the papers be prosecuted.

WARNS WIDOWS OF FRAUD.

Child Welfare Board Will Number All Application Papers.

Offices in the basement of the City Hall were prepared yesterday for the use of the members of the recently appointed Board of Child Welfare of the City of New York. Branch offices will be opened in the other boroughs as follows: Berger Building, Arthur and Tremont Streets, the Bronx; Town Hall, Flushing, Queens; Borough Hall, Richmond, and 327 Schermerhorn Street and Eagle Building, 1,022 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn.

It was said yesterday that the board has already received information that certain persons are soliciting payments from widows on the plea that for such sums they will obtain the necessary papers entitling them to allowances under the new law. A statement issued by the board said:

"The board would emphatically warn all women against making such payments to any one and to make report of any such solicitation to the Board of Child Welfare. They are wholly unnecessary. Further, the application blanks that are to be used will be serially numbered and will not be distributed to any one save by members of the Child Welfare Board, who will be personally responsible for all such distribution."

Platt and Taylor for Bench.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The Westchester Democratic County Committee today selected County Judge William P. Platt of White Plains and ex-State Senator John C. R. Taylor of Middletown, Orange County, as its candidates for the two new Supreme Court Justiceships in the Ninth Judicial District.

NATIONAL BANKS CAN GET BRANCHES

Proposed Merger of the Chatham & Phenix National with the Century Shows Way.

CONTROLLER INDORSES PLAN

State Institution May Take Out a Federal Charter and Also Retain Its Sub-Offices.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, has had correspondence regarding a proposal to merge the Chatham & Phenix National Bank of New York with the Century Bank, a State institution, which shows there is no legal obstacle to a State institution with branches coming into the national banking system and bringing its branches with it. The correspondence is particularly interesting to bankers because it points a way by which national banks desiring branches, which they are forbidden to form in their national capacity, may obtain them by merging with a State bank having the branches, which would then enter the system.

It is understood that the ownerships of the Chatham & Phenix and the Century banks are largely the same. For some time there has been a movement on foot to effect a formal merger of the two institutions. Officers of the banks feared, however, that the Century Bank's branches would have to be eliminated before it could become a national bank, or that the Chatham & Phenix would have to denationalize, so that the merger could be effected without losing the branches.

Mr. Williams in his reply informed the bank officers that neither of these alternatives was necessary. As the law was explained this afternoon at the Treasury Department, the merger, with the retention of the branches in the national system, could be brought about in two days. Either the Chatham & Phenix could liquidate and have its business taken over by the Century Bank as a State institution, after which the Century with its branches could nationalize, or the Century could nationalize first, bringing its branches with it, and the Chatham & Phenix could then liquidate and the Century with its branches could take over the business.

The law on the subject is set forth in Section 5,155 of the revised statutes as follows:

It shall be lawful for any bank or banking association organized under State laws, and having branches, the capital being joint and assigned to and used by the mother bank and branches in definite proportion, to become a national banking association in conformity with existing laws and to retain its branches, or such one or more of them as it may elect or retain; the amount of the circulation redeemable at the mother bank and each branch to be regulated by the amount of capital assigned to and used by each.

The Treasury Department is not informed of the final decision of the two New York banks.

Harden L. Crawford, President of the Century Bank, said last night that the question of a merger between the Chatham & Phenix National Bank and the Century Bank had been under consideration by the directorates of the two banks for a long time, but that no plan of action had been decided on. Official advices from Washington explaining the various legal technicalities involved, he said, had not yet been received.

"We have discussed the question of a merger from every angle," said Mr. Crawford, "but I am not in a position now to say what course seems most desirable. There may be an announcement to make in a few days."

The report current in Wall Street for several months was that the Chatham & Phenix National, of which Louis G. Kaufman is President, would quit the field of national banks and become a State bank and take over the Century. Mr. Kaufman is also connected with the Century as Chairman of the Executive Committee. He took occasion several times to deny the report that his institution would leave the national bank field.

It now appears, from yesterday's advices from Washington, that a merger with the Century could be effected through the establishment of a new national bank. This course, it is understood, has received favorable consideration. It was thought, however, that the national bank could forbade such a step. Under the law a national bank can not have domestic branches, and the Century Bank has eleven branches. It was not clear that the law could be technically complied with in the acquisition of branches by a prior liquidation.

If a merger of the Chatham & Phenix and the Century banks is effected, either as a State bank or as a national bank, the joint institution will be in the forefront of the banks of this city. The Century only last month took over the Security Bank and its seven branches and increased its capital. The capital and surplus of the Century Bank, as of July 24, was $2,275,765, and the deposits amounted to $23,316,356. The Chatham & Phenix on June 23 reported a capital and surplus of $3,600,000 and deposits of $30,856,171.

President Kaufman of the Chatham & Phenix could not be reached last night.

CLUBBED, NOW IN HOSPITAL.

Boy Prisoner in Cell Fifteen Hours Without Food or Doctor.

George Clinton, 17 years old, of 215 East Forty-third Street, was in such a bruised and battered condition when brought into the Long Island City Police Court yesterday that Magistrate Miller called an ambulance surgeon. The boy asserted he was clubbed by Policeman Otto Boelson of the Hunters Point precinct, after he had submitted to arrest.

When Dr. Barry arrived from St. John's Hospital he stripped Clinton and examined him in the presence of Magistrate Miller. He said the boy had abrasions of the left side of the head, contusions of the back, left shoulder blade, left arm and left leg. The boy was weak from hunger, as he had been in a cell at the Hunters Point station without food for fifteen hours.

Clinton was charged with attempting to break open a pigeon coop on the roof of Herbert Zimmer's produce store at 112 Front Street, Long Island City. He pleaded not guilty and was held in $500 bail. Dr. Berry took the boy to the hospital a prisoner.

Boelson said he had been forced to strike the boy in making the arrest. He said young Clinton was hiding on the roof when he was caught. The policeman fired three shots from his revolver at Clinton's companion, who escaped.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

JAMES D. O'BRIEN, manager of 63 Park Row, who formerly conducted O'Brien's Civil Service School, and afterwards O'Brien's Detective Agency, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $14,595 and assets consisting of 20 shares of stock of O'Brien's Detective Agency, $100; accounts, $67; five acres at Bay Shore, L. I., value unknown, and a contract to buy five lots at Garden City, no value. The largest creditor is Lucie Butler, $10,148, on judgment obtained on Nov. 30, 1914, on which J. Campbell Thompson was appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings. He took possession of claims for services rendered by Mr. O'Brien in preparing candidates for civil service positions under the name of O'Brien's Civil Service School. These claims aggregated $30,000, but the actual value is estimated at about $1,000. It was said that title to these claims passed to the receiver. Lucie Butler, also by the same judgment proceedings, secured a lien on the five lots under contract in Garden City, on which $1,800 had been paid. Among the other creditors are Juanita Huyler, $2,258, on judgment; Isaac Stern Estate, $553; Patrick J. Bolger, $500; Margaret O'Brien, $175 loan; John and Brien, $100; Katherine Geary, $200; William McCluskey, $200, and Chief Publishing Company, $30. Mr. O'Brien incorporated O'Brien's Detective Agency on March 1, 1914, with capital stock of $1,000. The bankruptcy petition was not by the company, but was by Mr. O'Brien individually.

JOSEPH L. HIRSCH, dealer in men's furnishing goods at 52 East Twenty-third Street and 1,133 Broadway, has made an assignment to Samuel Neuhaus. He has been in business about two years. The store at 1,133 Broadway was damaged by fire on July 5 last. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him yesterday by three creditors: Harry Mayeran, $394; Simon Shulman, $479, and Robert Scherer, $500.

BERNARD D. PRICE.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Abram S. and Gussie Price, trading as Bernard D. Price manufacturers of women's neckwear, at 137 Fifth Avenue, by these creditors: Sarah Leiner, $300; Isaac Price, $2,250, and Herman Price, $175. They made an assignment on Friday.

LUCY MASON TUOMEY, doing business as Lucille Mason, dressmaker, at 13 West Thirty-ninth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $5,136, of which $1,500 is on a lease, and assets of $200, mirrors, carpets, and rugs, on which there is a chattel mortgage for $38.

LONDON WAIST AND DRESS COMPANY.—Judge Mayer has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on July 31 against the London Waist and Dress Company, of 153 West Twenty-third Street, on a settlement with creditors at 32½ cents on the dollar, payable 25 cents cash and 7½ cents in two notes due in four and six months. Total liabilities were $47,634.

MORRIS GREENBERG.—Judge Mayer has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on Aug. 18 against Morris Greenberg, jobber in dry goods, at 215 Eldridge Street. He made a settlement by paying $1,200 to the creditors, whose claims were $2,715, the money to be divided pro rata.

FLORENCE H. KLEIN, trading as F. H. Grudbery, dealer in dry goods, at 788 Third Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $5,874 and assets, consisting of stock in the hands of an assignee, amount unknown, and accounts, $118.

ULRICHSEN BROTHERS, bakers, of 4,432 Third Avenue, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $2,429 and assets of $517, consisting of fixtures, $500, and accounts, $17.

MAX KOBRE'S BANK.—Judge Mayer has made these allowances to counsel in the case of Max Kobre's Bank: Foster & Newman, $3,000, and Carmody, Blauvelt & Kellogg, $7,000.

AMERICAN 5 AND 10 CENT STORES.—Six creditors of the American 5 and 10 Cent Stores (corporation) of 315 Fifth Avenue have filed separate answers to the petition in bankruptcy which was filed against the company on Aug. 10. They claim that the company is solvent, that the assets exceed the liabilities, enabling it to pay its debts in full, and praying that the company be not declared bankrupt. The creditors are Benedict & Bender, $589; A. J. Bien Brand Co., $633; Gentensang, $2,801; Hein, Golland & Co., $1,182; Pacific Novelty Co., $1,466, and Leo Schlesinger & Co., $760.

PHILIP BROOKSTONE, manufacturer of waists at 127 Spring Street, has made an assignment to Simon Schiff.

ROTH & CO.—Louis Roth, doing business as Roth & Co., merchant tailor at 90 Nassau Street, has made an assignment to Benjamin B. Greller.

BETTY MADROWITZ, dealer in housefurnishing goods at 209 East 121st Street, has made an assignment to George H. Rosenstein.

MADDELENA TOSCANINI, grocer of 7 Baxter Street, has made an assignment to J. Gifford McChristie. It was stated that the business was sold to her on July 23 by her son, who died two days later. On Aug. 8 she made an agreement with Carlo Mollinelli to sell the place to him for $600. He paid $50 as a binder, took possession of the place, has since carried on the business, and refused to pay the balance, $550, it is alleged.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, Aug. 23.—L. W. Quick, salesman, Syracuse, filed petition in bankruptcy here today, with debts of $10,229 and assets of $35. W. H. Pulver, a dry goods dealer, Oswego, also filed petition; liabilities, $27,962; assets, $29,805.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Buckner Bros. Lumber Co.; involuntary petition in bankruptcy filed in behalf of Mississippi creditors today; liabilities, $27,000; assets, $12,000; Central Trust Co. of Illinois appointed receiver.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Ahrens, Henry C.—Lawyers Mortgage Co. $2,803.27
Binder, Abraham—Surburg Co. 357.77
Beall, Lillie S.—Franklin Trust Co. 29,653.02
Biedermann, Gertrude—P. Gantzer 272.10
Chesterfield Sales Co., Inc.—A. Leyy 876.84
Cotton Thread Co., Inc. 149.02
Diamond, Samuel—P. Silvering 181.24
Delany, John T., administrator — Lawyers Mortgage Co. 658.46
Ettinger, Sarah—A. Robert et al. 1,923.01
Friedman, Herman — Manufacturing Piano Exchange, Inc. 237.65
Fierschman, John, and Rudolph Jostich—J. Gans 126.92
Goldberg, Gittel—Equitable Trust Co. of New York 3,427.85
Green, Ward & Webber, Inc.—American Brass and Copper Co. 238.01
Greenbaum, Hyman and Charles—Jacob Lippmann 162.58
Helm, Annie—A. Feldstein et al. 144.55
Hornell Cloak and Suit Co.—J. Gottlieb 379.52
Hausman, George—J. Kaufman et al. 170.10
Hoenninger, Emma and Arthur—Central Brewing Co. of New York 362.78
Kelman, Max—H. Cooper 1,854.22
Kromholz, Elsie—H. Cohen 146.81
Krause, Laura D.—S. A. Strait 139.98
Levi, Abraham G.—Vitagraph Co. of America 519.41
Same—Essanay Film Manufacturing Co. 214.41
Same—Thomas A. Edison, Inc. 419.41
Loudin, Edwin L.—N. H. Ives 117.19
Musliner, Joseph I.—A. Goldsmith et al. 845.76
Myers, Simon—Lawyers Mortgage Co. 1,730.51
Montgomery, Richard M — Norman L. Munro 870.20
McAuliffe, Daniel T.—L. Schaeffers 188.18
O'Neil, Edward A.—Greater New York Film Rental Co. 242.91
Rosenberg, Yosta—M. E. Cohn et al., trustees 1,546.28
Rosenzweig, Max—A. Goldsmith et al. 722.66
Rich, William H. and William H., Jr.—Pacific Bank 3,552.04
Silverman, Jacob—A. Rusch et al. 355.78
Shoemaker, R. Elmar—J. Hungerford Smith Co. 1,648.56
Sherman, George D.—People of State of New York, costs 268.22
Transit Construction Co.—Blaw Steel Construction Co. 2,639.80
Taggart, Marshall N., and Kent Printing Shop, Inc.—W. L. Erickson 115.91
Uhlhorn Realty Co. of Brooklyn, N. Y.—F. Benz 2,994.05
Wiggins, Fred L.—Eastman Realty Co. 3,856.03
Zelinsky, Frank—Cudahy Packing Co. 150.82

In Bronx County.

Aft, Henry L.—E. Loewenthal $3,704.99
Hynes, Edward F.—Westfield Plate Co. 129.71
Osk, Barnett—Sulzberger & Sons Co. 45.50
White, Evelyn—Burns Bros. 83.36

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Block, Wesley S.—Reed & Barton Co., July 12, 1915 ..... $716.16
B. & B. Construction Co., Inc.—Vito Bonomo and Eugine Baldi—John C. Devlin Co., May 13, 1915 ..... 211.84
Green, Melville C.—M. J. Burnstein, July 3, 1915 ..... 146.81
Moore, Harrison B., Jr.—Central Realty Co., Sept. 12, 1911 ..... 113.65
Same—Same, July 17, 1912 ..... 127.01
Same—Riverside Garage Co., Oct. 30, 1912 ..... 145.11
Packard Transportation & Repairing Co.—Theatre Magazine Co., July 2, 1915 ..... 588.88
Runkel, Harry G.—Second National Bank of Hoboken, May 3, 1914 ..... 4,096.15
Vanderbilt, Ernest C.—Realty Co. of America, Dec. 22, 1915 ..... 200.58
Wandell, James W.—Booth & Lewis Lumber Co., Sept. 9, 1910 ..... 229.01
Weingast, Harry and Charles—H. Mogolnick, by guardian, Jan. 29, 1915 ..... 200.00
McCandrew, Kate or Mrs. T. McCandrew—Pioneer Distillers Distributing Co., Inc., Feb. 3, 1915, (vacated) 95.55

**In Bron

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

15 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

100 LADIES' AND MISSES' early Fall Coats to close out at a big sacrifice. Call at 35-37 West 31st St., 7th floor.

OPEN for navy storm serge for spot cash. Simon Costume and Dress Co., 130 W. 29th.

JOBBER will look at juniors' and misses' popular-priced suits all week after 3:30 afternoons. Room 306, 1,182 Broadway.

JOBBER LOOKING AT SILK WAISTS.—Contractors preferred. Apply before 12 o'clock. 220 5th Av., Room 220.

JOBBER LOOKING AT FALL COATS.—Contractors preferred. Call before 12 o'clock. 220 5th Av., Room 1,113.

JOBBER looking at dresses after 10. Meyer, 35 West 36th, third floor.

JOBBER looking at samples of ladies' coats. 14 West 30th., 10 floor.

MANUFACTURERS with idle overlock machines to make a novelty. N 138 Times.

LATEST STYLE of charmeuse dresses to close out. Cafale, 130 West 29th.

BUYERS, ATTENTION!
SHERR MFG. CO., NEW ORLEANS, MFRS. OF SKIRTS EXCLUSIVELY, HAVE NOW ESTABLISHED
A NEW YORK OFFICE AT 347 5TH AV.
C. A. FRANK, Southern Representative.

HAVE lot of white Chinchilla coats on hand to close out; all latest models in lengths from 32 to 40 inches; price $2.75 to $6.50; also have big variety of sport coats, which are at present in great demand, from $2.75 to $5. Rudinsky Bros., 27-33 West 24th St.

A SPECIAL MANICURE SET FOR THE 25-CENT TRADE is being offered by Ellis & Golterman, 122 West 27th St.

WAISTS BUYERS—see our line; lace, georgette; crepe waists, special, $18 to $45. Joseph Valenstein, 115 West 29th.

HAVE 300 DOZEN DRESSES that were from $9 to $18 per dozen for $6 per dozen. Room 902 Wilson Building.

JOB of 500 ladies' cloth coats; close out at a price. Lipshitz Bros., 40 West 17th.

500 SUITS, immediate delivery; reduced; latest models. Solomon & Lewis, 45 W. 34th.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—R. F. Hegester & Sons, bathrobes, Troy, N. Y., have just established a New York office, 220 5th Av. Irving T. Lesser, representing.

"We turn out specials over night."
Contractor wants work on silk waists and dresses from reliable jobber or manufacturer; good workmanship, immediate delivery; cut work performed. X 311 Times Annex.

CONTRACTOR wants work; silk waists from reliable manufacturer; excellent workmanship. Y 314 Times Annex.

CONTRACTOR, with 20 machines, wishes to get work from dress manufacturers or jobbers. A 236 Times.

WE BUY MERCHANDISE of all descriptions; quantities no object; spot cash paid. Ferdinand Ehrlich, 100 5th Av.

Office and salesrooms to sub-lease 1,700 sq. ft. Elegant walnut show rooms. Ratner Bros., 220 Fifth Av.

CASH for high-grade women's suits, coats, skirts, wrists, petticoats, and furs. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4343.

CASH PAID for job lots of women's apparel. Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard St. Fn. 2350.

WILL BUY woman's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2587.

OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN ON POPULAR PRICED SILK WAISTS FOR NEW YORK STATE AND PENNSYLVANIA, WHO CAN SHOW PAST RECORD OF NOT LESS THAN $50,000 SHIPPED BUSINESS; STRICTLY COMMISSION BASIS ONLY. EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT PARTY. BOX 76, 352 6TH AV.

SALESMAN.—Southern representative wanted for prominent waist and dress house; only those having large following and thoroughly acquainted with the South need apply; splendid inducement to right party; commission basis. Box 83, 352 6th Av.

SALESMAN, petticoat, wanted to handle a fine line of silk and cotton petticoats, to cover city and out of town; large retailer's experience only; salary and commission. A 253 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Middle West Salesman, big trade only, open for strong suit, coat or skirt line. N 177 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 3½@3¾ per cent. for the best names
Saturday 3¼@4 " " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Cheap Fabrics in Demand.

Much complaint is heard among selling agents in the woolen and worsted trade regarding the trading down tendency of clothiers. The constant increasing labor and advertising costs with which clothiers are burdened is being reflected in the character of the goods purchased. There has been a very heavy demand for the very cheap lines of worsteds, and these are now sold up according to mill agents. Much of the business reported of late has been under $1 per yard net and ranging up to around $1.37½ per yard. The aggregate business done in high-grade goods, however, has been disappointing and cannot be said to be satisfactory to the mills.

Got Business in Argentina.

There is at least one manufacturer of women's and children's dresses in this city who is finding a promising market for his products in Argentina. This man went down to Buenos Aires last January and made a careful survey of the situation as a whole as well as with reference to the changed conditions brought about in the market by the European war. He made his connections in the Argentine capital and returned to New York with an encouraging batch of orders. His products had found favor and re-orders have been coming in since the initial set was received. Saturady's steamer from Buenos Aires took out twenty cases of the manufacturer's products.

Novelties in Hosiery.

Among the novelties that have appeared in the local hosiery market in the last few days are vertical-stripe effects in black and white and pastel colors and white, the colored stripe being about an eighth of an inch wide. Broken vertical-stripe effects in black and white, both plain and in French knot effects, are also shown. These goods wholesale at about $30 a dozen. Plaid-stripe boot effects, with drop stitching, are offered, as are novelty black and white-stripe boot effects. Accordion-rib Scotch-plaid boot effects are shown, too, wholesaling at $30 a dozen. Two-tone plain stripes, in accordion rib, wholesaling at $30, vie with the others. A number of effects in Polka dots are also shown.

More Foreign Army Inquiries.

Further inquiries were made in the Fourth Avenue section yesterday for cloth and blankets for at least two of the belligerent countries as well as a neutral country. While the negotiations were of a preliminary character, it was emphasized that the goods are wanted quickly in order that they may be utilized in the coming Fall and Winter campaigns. A selling agent for a large New England mill, who is in a position to know the situation, gave it as his opinion that it will be a very difficult matter for any foreign country to place orders here for delivery earlier than the middle of October. While this is considerably later than the foreign representatives had hoped for, it is doubted whether they can possibly obtain deliveries earlier.

Burlaps Open Slowly.

There was little movement to burlaps in this market yesterday, but better business is anticipated before the week is out. Prices are firm on the heavier construction, but lightweight goods are somewhat irregular, due, it is said, to profit taking by a speculative element in the trade. There is no shortage of supply at the moment, but it is reported that the goods now on hand would not last a great while if a normal buying movement set in. These quotations, largely nominal, were given yesterday on forty-inch goods: 7½-ounce, 5.90 cents; 8-ounce, 6 cents; 10-ounce, 7.75 cents, and 10½-ounce, 7.90 cents. Late last week sales of 7½-ounce, 40-inch goods were made at 5.75 cents, while 7.75 cents was refused on 10-ounce merchandise in that width.

Found the South Not So Bad.

A local knit goods salesman, who returned recently from a trip through Southern territory that lasted for several months, tells a more optimistic story than most of the road men who travel in that part of the country. He said that he had no fault to find with the business he got, though it required a little harder digging than usual. Staple hosiery sold only under pressure, while a fair business was put through booked on novelties. Wool sweaters met little favor, but fibre silk ones were taken freely. Ribbed underwear he found a drug on the market, the demand running all to muslin goods and silks, the former of which he did not carry. Luckily for him all the goods he had that the retailers wanted ran into money more quickly than the merchandise they did not want.

Calais Laces Up Further.

According to cables from Calais recently received in the local lace market, an additional advance of 10 per cent. will be charged on goods ordered from yesterday on. This is due to a number of circumstances, of which the high cost of cotton yarns there is not the least. The best deliveries of foreign goods are coming from England, those from St. Gall and Calais being slow. From Germany, it is said, goods are arriving very irregularly, mostly by parcel post. As for business, reports from various parts of the market indicate that it is disappointing. The cutters are using nets and metal laces, and business is also being done on such popular-priced goods as filet effects in Venise edgings, black Chantilly, vals, and Barmen linen laces.

Imitations of Trademarks.

Kiyoshi Mizutani, Assistant Imperial Japanese Commissioner to the Panama-Pacific Exposition, conferred yesterday with E. C. Porter, local agent of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, regarding recently made allegations that certain Japanese commercial interests have been imitating American registered trademarks. There has been much complaint on this score by domestic interests operating in Japan, and representations on the subject have been made to the Department of State. Mr. Mizutani made it plain that the Japanese Government deprecates infringements of American trademarks by subjects of Japan. The Assistant Commissioner told Mr. Porter that he is anxious to co-operate with American manufacturers in stamping out this abuse.

In the Garment Trades.

The standard rate per hour for workers in the garment trades which became effective Aug. 4 is being worked out by the manufacturers and employes, but neither side at the present time can be said to be certain what the outcome will be eventually. Both the manufacturer and the employe at the moment are engaged in "finding" themselves, and more or less confusion prevails. The new arrangement carries with it a great amount of bargaining between the two parties in interest, and some manufacturers say they think the strict enforcement of the agreement will prove a difficult matter. Apart from the labor end, garment manufacturers report business as promising, with a much stronger demand for fine merchandise than has existed for quite a long period.

Gray Goods Still Quiet.

Yesterday was another quiet day on staples in the local gray goods market. It is said that mills have now passed the point where they can take contract business on printcloths at spot prices, and so they are refusing to do so. Some business was put through for spot and near-by delivery, on such goods as 39-inch 68-72s and 38½-inch 64-60s, at the prices listed below. A slightly improved demand for sheetings on the part of jobbers is reported, but the bag trade and other users of these goods are holding off on them. Drills are not very active, nor are any of the other staple goods. Fancies continue to do well, however. Staple printcloths are priced as follows for spot delivery:

39-inch, 80-90s....5½c; 38½-inch, 64-56s...3½c
39-inch, 72-76s....5c | 38½-inch, 60-52s...3½c
39-inch, 68-72s....4½c | 38½-inch, 60-48s...3½c
38½-inch, 64-64s...3½c | 27-inch, 64-60s....2½c
38½-inch, 64-60s...3½c | 27-inch, 56-52s....2½c

Wash and White Goods Selling.

Jobbers in wash goods here continue to do a nice business for Fall, especially on novelty stripes and figures on plain and fancy grounds, but reports from the primary end of the market do not indicate so agreeable a situation in the fabrics for Spring. Excepting in a few instances, the complaint is that the business is scattered over too wide a range of goods to make it really profitable for the mills and selling houses, in addition to the orders being more or less limited. On the other hand, reports from the white goods end indicate considerable buying activity. Here, too, the assortments cover a wide range, with the best call for the lightest and the heaviest goods. The demand ranges from the sheerest of voiles and similar goods to heavy wale piques and gabardines for skirting purposes.

Cotton Contraband and Cottons.

So much time was spent in coming to a decision in the matter that the effect of the announcement of Great Britain and France to consider cotton as contraband of war was largely discounted, as least so far as the local gray goods market was concerned, some time ago, and buyers who gave the possibility of it as an excuse for not ordering goods were not taken very seriously. Any weakness in cotton during the next week or so will be due, it is said, a great deal more to the fact that 1915 crop cotton is now coming to market than to the contraband announcement. Much of the dullness of the goods market has also been attributed to the inability of the printers to get colors with which to print the gray fabrics they buy, but this is discounted also in view of the fact that they do not take the great bulk of the goods at any time, and that they had been bleaching goods of late instead of printing them. The real root of the present dullness is said to be the lack of consuming demand.

BULGARIA WANTS GOODS.

Cannot Now Obtain Them from Other European Countries.

Bulgaria wants American merchandise, according to Leon Manoach of Batoloff & Silberstein, Sofia, who was a caller yesterday at the rooms of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Custom House. Mr. Manoach, who has been sent to this country to buy various goods formerly obtained from Germany and Austria but which now cannot be had on account of the war, said he hopes it possible to pick up enough merchandise here to load a ship which he proposes to charter, and send the merchandise direct to Dedeagatch, Bulgaria's only port.

"Some of the American goods I need," said Mr. Manoach, "are binding twine, all kinds of cotton and woolen goods, including shirtings, men's, women's and infants' wearing apparel, leather shoes, wooden shoes, newspaper paper, caustic soda, tartaric acid, and a great variety of other goods. Although at the moment Bulgaria is not involved in the war, the German and Austrian mills supplying Bulgarian merchants in normal times are, on account of the war, unable to furnish the merchandise.

"It proved so difficult to get goods from either England or France that it became necessary for me to seek markets here for the lines we require. There appears to be an unusual opportunity at the present time to introduce American goods in Bulgaria, and my firm would be pleased to meet American exporters interested in such a propaganda. It is no exaggeration to say that Bulgaria needs practically every line of merchandise."

While in this city Mr. Manoach will make his headquarters with the importing firm of Ernest Bloch & Co., 39 Pearl Street.

ITALIAN ARMY SHOES.

Order Placed with Brockton Firm for 2,000,000 Pairs.

The C. A. Eaton Company, of Brockton, Mass., and with a local office at 127 Duane Street, has received a heavy order for shoes from the Italian Government. While the size of the order was not stated by I. F. Zeffert, the firm's local manager, it is understood to be for 2,000,000 pairs. The contracts have been signed and the firm's factories at Brockton and Augusta have begun work on the order. The terms of the contract call for the production at the two factories of 15,000 pairs of shoes per day, it being necessary to run the factories night and day.

The Eaton Company, with its present day shift at the two factories is now turning out 250,000 pairs of shoes a month. With the new order they will be required to produce 375,000 pairs in the same period. The latest contract to be awarded the Eaton concern is the third received by the firm. Other Brockton shoe manufacturing firms are looking for foreign army orders. The Italian Government purchasing commissions now in this country will probably place additional shoe orders with Brockton manufacturers in the near future.

Holstein Makes a Milk Record.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Aug. 23.—A test just made by James N. Jarvie of 150 Upper Mountain Avenue of the product of his four-year-old Holstein cow, Vernon Burke, 3d, on his large dairy farm at Beemerville, N. J., indicates a world's record for a week's milking for a cow of her age. In seven days she gave 734 pounds of milk and for thirty days she produced more than 100 pounds daily.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON—M. O'Neil Co.; Miss B. Hallinan, laces, embroideries; Miss A. Knapp, ribbons, hdkfs.; J. D. Martens, domestics, linens, wash goods; F. B. Goodman, jewelry, gloves, umbrellas, leather goods; 37 W. 26th.

ALBANY—Albany Bargain House; S. Fleishman, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

ALBANY—Albany Bargain House; F. Fleishman, ready to wear; 1,270 Broadway.

ALBANY—Waldman Bros; Miss Cohen, kimonos, house dresses, petticoats; 1,270 Broadway.

ALLENTOWN—Zollinger, Harned Co.; C. P. Harned, dry goods; Breslin.

ALLENTOWN—F. Schwartz & Son; L. Schwartz, woolens; Breslin.

ALTOONA—Kline Bros.; J. Scheeline, clothing; 23 E. 26th.

AMSTERDAM — Holsheimer & Shaud; D. Johnson, notions, laces, ribbons, art goods; 1,270 Bwy.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—Holsheimer & Shaul; N. J. Shaul, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

ANDERSON, Ind.—A. Weslow, millinery, carpets; 106 Grand.

ANNISTON, Ala.—J. Saks & Co.; J. Saks, clothing; Wallick.

ATLANTA—M. Rich & Bro.; Co.; F. A. Sherman, notions, gloves, jewelry; 148 W. 23d; Latham.

ATLANTA—P. Elson; ready to wear; 1,161 B'way, Hermitage.

AUBURN, N. Y.—Foster, Ross & Co.; C. N. Kierst, rugs; 69 5th Av.

AUSTIN—M. Frank, dry goods, general merchandise; Grand.

AUGUSTA—Edwards Bros. Co.; A. S. Edwards, clothing; Collingwood.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White Co.; Miss D. B. Varden, art, fancy goods; 23 East 26th.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss M. G. Townsend, embroideries; Miss R. Sperzel, muslin underwear; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; G. Freundlich, jewelry, fancy goods; 354 4th Av.

BOSTON—Mason & Snow; J. R. Snow, furnishing goods; Broztell.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; W. G. Weller, domestics; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Wolf, cloaks, suits; Strand.

BALTIMORE—Hutzler Brothers Co.; Mrs. N. D. Powell, millinery; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—B. Freedman & Son; M. J. Freedman, woolens, tailors' trimmings; Aberdeen.

BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; S. D. Sampson, coats, suits, dresses; 470 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; L. Michaelson, millinery, ribbons; 470 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Cohn, Coblens Co.; Miss G. Moses, waists, sweaters; 1,199 B'way.

BATESVILLE, Ark.—Hall D. G. Co.; J. C. Hall, dry goods, notions, furn. goods; 256 Church.

BELLAIRE, Ohio—A. Freedman, dry goods; Wallick.

BILLINGS, Mon.—David Roe Dry Goods Co.; David Roe, general merchandise; 17 E. 22d.

BINGHAMTON—Hills, McLean & Haskins; F. H. Haskins, dry goods; Collingwood.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—A. R. Swarts, millinery; 1,238 Broadway.

BIRMINGHAM—L. Pizitz Dry Goods Co.; A. Weinstein, clothing, carpets, rugs; 1,161 Bwy.

BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; M. Dutch, untrimmed millinery; Miss Louis, ladies' trimmed millinery; Miss Vincent, ladies' coats; basement, Mr. Smith, infants', children's, junior coats, dresses, petticoats; Mr. Levy, waists; Mr. Schroeder, muslin underwear, sweaters, aprons; Mrs. Kasanof, ladies' neckwear; Mr. O'Brien, ladies' coats, suits; 116 West 32d.

BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Miss Borbeau, women's coats, suits, dresses; J. W. Watters, mdse. mgr., ready-to-wear; Miss Golding, waists, muslin underwear, kimonos; C. Robinson, women's, misses', children's ready-to-wear, bargain basement; Miss Saunders, gloves, 1,133 Broadway.

BOSTON—M. Rosenthal, jobs, ladies' and men's fur coats, sets; 32 Union Square, Room 701.

BOSTON—C. F. Hoovey & Co.; F. C. Hincks, furn. goods; 243 Church.

BOSTON—Ideal Neckwear Co.; A. J. Polack, mfrs.' men's neckwear; Gregorian.

BOSTON—Crawford, Plummer Co.; Miss Miller, girl's, children's coats, dresses; Miss C. L. Fried, skirts, dresses; Joseph Schenker, furs, fur coats; 12 W. 31st.

BRATTLEBORO—Houghton & Simonds; M. C. Houghton, ready to wear, dry goods, hosiery, underwear; Park Av.

BRIDGEPORT—Gunn's Bargain Store; J. B. Lederer, men's, women's furnishings; B'way Central.

BUFFALO—W. Hengerer Co.; Mrs. M. Lockwood, millinery; 18 W. 35th.

BUFFALO—Siegrist & Fraley; C. E. Jauch, men's furnishing goods, muslin underwear, neckwear; 17 E. 22d.

BUFFALO—Clawson & Wilson Co.; J. Wilson, furs; 43 Leonard.

BUFFALO—Flint & Kent; W. O. Ramsley, notions, linings, jewelry, fancy goods; 220 5th Av.; Broztell.

BUFFALO—Hens & Kelly Co.; W. Reinhart, furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; 31 Union Sq.

BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; E. F. Smith, Miss E. Luckman, coats, suits; W. C. Roberts, linens, white goods; Prince George; 18 West 35th.

BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; W. J. Boyle, R. E. Buchaur, silks, dress goods; 18 West 35th.

CANTON, Ohio—Seitner Co.; D. Seitner, general mdse.; Prince George.

CANTON—Settner Co.; D. Settner, general merchandise; 1,133 Broadway, Room 1,421.

CHARLESTON—M. Furchgott & Sons; A. C. Furchgott, ribbons, laces, embroidery, neckwear, hosiery, gloves, notions, &c.; 148 W. 23d; Endicott.

CHATTANOOGA—D. B. Loveman Co.; Miss I. Wayt; corsets; 148 W. 23d.

CHICAGO—Browning-King Co.; N. A. Rexford, manager; 18 Cooper Square.

CHICAGO—Siegel Cooper Co.; A. Levy, carpets, linoleums; 15 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; J. H. Roos, dry goods; 43 W. 23d.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; B. Volen, cloaks, suits, (basement); 115 Worth.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; J. W. Frawley, dress goods; Miss A. Hill, jewelry; M. Herz, stationery, silverware, toilet goods; 15 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—H. C. Hoefer, men's furnishing goods, hats; Breslin.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field Co.; J. H. Johnson, flannels, blankets, linings, (wholesale;) 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Stern-Mayer Co.; L. Stein, woolens, trimmings; 200 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; M. P. French, laces, embroideries; 115 Worth.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; H. S. Manchester, ready to wear, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 104 Worth.

CINCINNATI—The Fair; J. L. Currin, shoes; 23 E. 26th; Marlborough.

CINCINNATI—The Fair; W. C. Burke, general mdse.; 23 E. 26th. Breslin.

CINCINNATI—Smith-Kasson Co.; Miss E. Windt, waists; Prince George.

CINCINNATI—Plaut Co.; O. Plaut, furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; 55 White.

CINCINNATI—E. & S. Pogue Co.; E. A. Crane, linings, flannels, (wholesale and retail;) 200 5th Av.

CINCINNATI—G. W. McAlpin Co.; J. F. Hoppen, domestics, linens, silks, dress goods; 23 East 26th.

CINCINNATI—The Fair; Miss E. Adams, women's wear; R. F. Duncan, rugs, carpets; 23 East 26th.

COLUMBUS—W. C. Moore Co.; W. C. Moore, carpets; Collingwood.

COLUMBUS—Kaufman Bros.; J. M. Kaufman, dry goods, ready to wear, general merchandise; 2 W. 33d.

COVINGTON—John R. Coppin Co.; W. Coppin, domestics, dress goods, silks, furn. goods; C. B. Edwards, dry goods; Imperial.

DANBURY—F. L. Wilson Co.; Mr. Deacon, jewelry; 80 Maiden Lane.

DALLAS—Sanger Bros.; Miss B. Prager, stationery; 19 E. 24th.

DANVILLE, Va.—Silverman Clothing Co.; J. Silverman, clothing; St. Denis.

DAYTON—L. Traxler Co.; Miss B. Knelsley, neckwear, handkerchiefs, stationery, gloves, toilet goods; 120 W. 32d.

DAYTON—Elder & Johnston Co.; H. Walker, dress goods, silks, linings; J. E. Dodd, hosiery, underwear; 2 Walker.

DENVER—C. L. Anderson Mercantile Co.; N. Nelson, general mdse.; Breslin.

DENVER—Neustete Co.; M. Neustater, waists, skirts, petticoats; 364 5th Av.

DENVER—Joslin D. G. Co.; S. L. Todd, ribbons, silverware, jewelry; 23 East 26th.

DETROIT—L. J. Hudson Co.; C. McDonald, hosiery, knit underwear; 50 Union Square; Wallick's.

DETROIT—Elliott-Taylor-Woolfenden Co.; C. F. O. Mason, cloaks, suits, shawls, waists; H. A. McDonald, silks, velvets, dress goods, cloths, linings; 220 5th Av.; Sherman Square.

DETROIT—E. B. Nager, jobs, ladies' suits, children's dress waists; 50 Union Square.

ELMIRA—Sheehan, Dean & Co.; F. E. Brooks, upholstery, curtains; 320 Church; Bristol.

FORT WORTH—M. Gross, boys' clothing, furnishing goods; Imperial.

FORT WORTH—Washer Bros. Co.; L. Gross, men's clothing; 1,199 Bwy.

GAINESVILLE, Texas—S. Zacharias, dry goods; Wallick.

GALLIPOLIS, Ohio—W. P. Beall, carpets, shoes; B. W. Beall, shoes; Albert.

GALVESTON—Fellman D. G. Co.; Mrs. M. O'Brien, millinery; 120 W. 32d; Aberdeen.

GALVESTON—Fellman D. G. Co.; Mrs. M. O'Brien, millinery; 116 West 32d.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—Martin & Naylor Co.; W. Strong, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

GOLDSBORO, N. C.—Miss N. Midyette, ready-to-wear; 1,133 Bwy.

GRAND RAPIDS—M. Friedman & Co.; W. W. Williams, dress goods, silks; Breslin.

GRAND RAPIDS—C. Trankla & Co.; C. Trankla, general mdse.; 432 4th Av.

GREAT FALLS, Mo.—Paris Dry Goods Co.; Fred Frachsel, shoes; 470 4th Av.

HARRISBURG—Bair & Witmer; N. Witmer, ready-to-wear; 1,133 Bwy.

HARTFORD—Brown, Thomson & Co.; F. P. Le Pard, books, stationery, jewelry, silverware; 2 Walker.

HAZLETON, Penn.—P. Diesroth's Sons; A. Diesroth, hosiery, underwear, furn. goods; W. A. Diesroth representing; 116 W. 32d; Ansonia.

HELENA, Ark.—Jeidel & Rothschild; J. Jeidel, men's, women's apparel; Navarre.

HOLYOKE—A. Steiger Co.; Miss E. Connelly, ladies' wear; 116 W. 32d.

HOLYOKE—A. Steiger & Co.; G. J. Spring, notions, knit underwear; 116 W. 32d.

HOLYOKE—Hearg Bros.; S. Bearg, ready to wear; 1,270 Broadway.

HOT SPRINGS—S. Mendel, cloaks, suits, millinery; 73 Maiden Av.

INDIANAPOLIS—Wm. H. Block Co.; J. H. Hayes, ready-to-wear, basement; 1,261 Broadway.

INDIANAPOLIS—Efroymson & Wolf; P. Efroymson, S. M. Efroymson, dry goods; 43 Leonard.

INDIANAPOLIS—Pettis D. G. Co.; W. L. Smith, silks; 2 Walker.

ITHACA, N. Y.—Rothschild Bros.; I. Rothschild, dry goods; Miss M. Shannon, ladies' wear; Imperial.

JACKSON—Glasgow Bros.; A. S. Glasgow, cloaks, suits, clothing; E. W. Glasgow, carpets; Miss K. Connell, ladies' wear; Great Northern.

KANSAS CITY—G. Bernheimer Bros. & Co.; J. M. Bernheimer, dry goods; 7 W. 22d.

KANSAS CITY—Jones Store Co.; M. W. Little, ready-to-wear; 23 East 26th.

KOKOMO—Thalman & Levi; S. Leon, silks; A. L. Thalman, hosiery, gloves, millinery, laces; 315 4th Av.

LANCASTER—Bair & Witmer; J. J. Bair, ready-to-wear; 1,133 Bwy.

LANSING, Mich.—Phil Joseph, ladies' ready-to-wear; McAlpin.

LAWRENCE, Kan.—Innes, Bullene & Hockman; H. B. Bullene, cloaks, suits, waists, muslin underwear; G. Innes, dress goods, silks; Great Northern.

LEWISTON, Me.—Great Department Store; S. S. Feck, corsets, muslin underwear; Park Av.

LEXINGTON—J. D. Purcell Co.; W. O. Sweeney, cloaks, waists; 116 West 32d.

LIBERTY, N. Y.; H. J. Sarles & Co.; H. J. Sarles, general mdse.; Miss A. Clark, ladies' wear; Herald Square.

LINCOLN—Miller & Paine, E. C. Miller, upholstery goods, carpets, rugs; 2 Walker.

LITTLE ROCK—W. M. Cohn Co.; A. D. Cohn, furn. goods; A. S. Stift, dry goods; 114 5th Av; Wellington.

LITTLE ROCK—Gus Blass Co.; J. N. Battle, silks; M. H. Benson, dry goods; 148 W. 23d; Cumberland.

LOUISVILLE—Central Store Co.; H. B. Taylor, dry goods; Herald Square.

LOUISVILLE—Kaufman-Strauss Co.; B. Strauss, fancy goods; 220 5th Av.

LOUISVILLE—J. Block, millinery; Latham.

MACON—Union D. G. Co.; D. M. Brown, notions; 69 5th Av. Collingwood.

MEMPHIS—J. Gerber Co.; J. E. Tucker, domestics, linens, white goods; 1,150 Broadway.

MEMPHIS—B. Lowenstein & Bros.; N. B. Silberberg, house furn. goods; 22 E. 17th.

MILWAUKEE—E. Schuster & Co.; W. F. Maertz, linens, yarns, art goods, art needlework; 116 W. 32d.

MONTGOMERY—Montgomery Fair; J. Gibbons, men's clothing, furn. goods; 23 E. 26th.

MONTGOMERY—John L. Coffs Co.; F. G. White, domestics, dress goods, silks; W. J. Ryan, dry goods; 69 5th Av.

MONTGOMERY—Hardwick Ruth, jewelry, silverware; 80 Maiden Lane.

MONTGOMERY—Marshwitz & Co.; L. J. Marshwitz, hosiery, underwear; Sherman Sq.

MT. PLEASANT, Mich.—Waterman Bros.; G. E. Waterman, dry goods; Herald Square.

NASHVILLE—Leventhal Bros.; C. Leventhal, millinery; 581 Broadway.

NEWBURG—I. Berger, ready to wear; 1,270 Broadway.

NEW ORLEANS—Chas. A. Kaufman Co.; A. Marx, notions, fancy goods, jewelry, umbrellas, gloves; 1,123 Broadway.

NEW ORLEANS—Tulane Shop; Mrs. J. Burnstein, jobs suits, dresses; Room 1,717; 303 5th Av.

NEW ORLEANS—L. Fellman; M. Feibelman, notions; 43 Leonard.

NEW ORLEANS—F. S. Kaufman, millinery; Elk's Club.

NORFOLK—M. Samet, dry goods; Herald Square.

OMAHA—S. A. Adler, clothing, furn. goods; Flanders.

PARKERSBURG—Dills Bros. & Co.; Miss Sutton, millinery; 78 W. 5th floor.

PENSACOLA—Bass & Co.; T. L. Grant, dry goods, notions, laces, men's furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; 256 Church.

PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; E. Frutchey, silks, neckwear; Miss A. B. Lerner, raincoats, children's cotton dresses; Broadway and 32d.

PHILADELPHIA—Ulman Brothers & Co.; B. H. Ulman, skirts, dresses; Imperial.

PHILADELPHIA—A. Graff & Co.; A. F. Lippincott, carpets; Imperial.

PHILADELPHIA—Feingolds; M. A. Stumbacher, cloaks, suits; 2 W. 33d.

PITTSBURG—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; Miss Wallace, toilet goods, perfumery, drug sundries; Miss Neville, corsets; 95 Madison Av.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufman & Baer Co.; Miss A. Lippincott, wrap, children's, misses' wear; 95 Madison Ave.

PITTSBURG—Kaufmann Dept. Store; S. Levy, suits, dresses, basement; 1,261 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; J. H. Frank, kimonos, house dresses, dressing sacques, muslin underwear; 364 5th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Princess Mfg. Co.; H. Goldberg, children's, infants' wear; Herald Square.

PITTSBURGH—M. H. Bash & Sons; R. Silverstein, H. Bash, dresses, suits; 303 5th Av.

PITTSBURGH — Rosenbaum Co.; D. Goldsmith; Miss M. Shaner, millinery; 116 W. 32d.

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—England Bros.; Miss McCarthy, sweaters; 1,270 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH—Lewin-Neiman Co.; B. Neiman, Miss Killen, coats, suits; 470 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; G. F. Palmer, silks, velvets; 37 West 26th.

PITTSBURGH—Browning, King & Co.; D. F. H. Wolf, general manager; 16 Cooper Square.

PITTSBURGH—K. Solomon & Co.; I. A. Israel, millinery; McAlpine.

PITTSBURGH—Kolb Bros. & Hulsman Co.; C. A. Kolb, flowers, feathers; Albert.

PITTSFIELD—Jones & Logan; M. A. Jones, ready to wear; T. H. Logan, dress goods, silks; Herald Square.

PONTIAC, Mich.—J. A. & J. E. Pound—J. E. Pound, millinery; Park Ave.

PORTLAND, Me.—Eastman Bros. & Bancroft; H. H. Kirkpatrick, cloaks, suits, waists; 1,270 B'way.

PORTLAND, Me.—Eastman Bros. & Bancroft; Miss I. C. Jardine, dresses; 1,270 B'way.

PORTLAND, Me.—Parker & Thomes Co.; G. F. Burns, suits, waists, wash skirts; 11 East 31st.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Olds, Wortman & King; E. Rogers, notions, jewelry; 432 4th Ave.

PROVIDENCE — C. Mich; C. E. Cohen, ready-to-wear; 1,261 B'way.

RICHMOND, Va.—Kaufmann & Co.; L. Kaufmann, notions; 621 B'way.

RICHMOND—Richmond D. G. Co.; E. B. Sydnor, dry goods; 43 Leonard.

RICHMOND—Cohen Co.; L. B. Hyslup, dress goods; 320 Church.

ROANOKE—F. B. Thomas & Co.; J. F. Lee, dry goods, upholstery goods, notions, furn. goods; 256 Church.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Hickey-Freeman Co.; C. J. Paisley, piece goods; 200 5th Av.

ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; Miss E. A. Cox, millinery; 432 4th Av.

SALEM, Mass.—Daniel Low & Co.; Mr. Stewart, jewelry; 80 Maiden Lane.

SAN FRANCISCO—Emporium; W. M. Klement, domestics; 470 4th Av

ROANOKE—G. MacBain Co.; A. A. Johnson, draperies, upholstery, curtains; 432 4th Av.

ROANOKE—Stitt's Millinery; Mrs. R. Stiff, millinery; McAlpine.

ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; S. Taylor, black, colored dress goods; S. P. Caldwell, cloaks, suits; 432 4th Av.

SAN FRANCISCO—The Emporium; J. J. Reedy, shoes; 470 4th Av.

SAVANNAH—Morrison, Sullivan D. G. Co.; W. R. Morrison, dry goods; Imperial.

SCRANTON—Cleland & Simpson Co.; W. A. Gowaley, shoes; Marlborough.

SIOUX CITY—Orkin Bros.; N. E. Orkin, ladies' ready-to-wear, 45 W. 34.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio—Edward Wren Co.; C. C. Shaw, silks, dress goods; E. F. Meyer, clothing; 320 Church.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—W. C. Hatch & Co.; W. C. Hatch, carpets; Park Av.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Albert Steiger Co.; A. Steiger, dry goods; 116 W. 32d.

SPRINGFIELD, Vt.—Houghton & Simonds; A. M. Houghton, dry goods; Park Avenue.

SPRINGFIELD; Mass.; Forbes & Wallace; J. E. Hullston, hosiery; 2 Walker.

STERLING, Ill.—Wyne-Deaver D. G. Co.; J. W. Ferrell, carpets; Park Avenue.

ST. LOUIS—Penny & Gentles Merc. Co.; D. Davidoff, muslin underwear; E. Solomon, jobs children's coats, dresses, women's suits; 1,261 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; S. A. Dobringer, furn. goods, hosiery, knit underwear; R. L. Blumenthal, women's neckwear, laces, embroideries; 470 4th Av.

ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; Miss B. Freiberg, hdkfs.; 22 E. 26th.

ST. LOUIS—I. N. Seropyan, rugs; Park Av.

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; P. Ullman, laces, neckwear; 71 West 23d.

ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; J. Oberdefer, laces, trimming, hdkfs.; 37 West 26th.

ST. PAUL—Golden Rule; C. Rosenberg, laces, ribbons; 1,270 B'way.

SUMTER, S. C.—O'Donnell & Co.; N. O'Donnell, general merchandise; Park Av.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the months of August and September, 1915, will be as follows:
Bankruptcy motions on Wednesday, Aug. 25; Sept. 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29.
General motions on Aug. 26; Sept. 2, 9, 16, 23, and 30, 1915.
Notes of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day.
Notes of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Allen<Hamburger.
Royal Bank of Can<Chase, Talbot & Co.
Brinkley<Brodie.
Tarshis<Tarshis.
British-Am Tob Co<US Fid. &c. Co.
Harding<Harding.
Fields<Fields.
Gallagher<A. O of H.
Seffern & Son<Warfield.
Lowe<Leary.
Rainford<Hirsch.
Re CNY (Belmont Av)
NY Mtge & Sec Co<Moriarty.
Graham<Larkin.
Re Ross.
Irving Nat Bk<Gray.
Re Dodge (Cohen.)
Hud & Albany Steamboat Co<Beebe.
Khuell<Morgan.
Prize<E R Brackett.
Mutual Life Ins Co<Renn (2.)
Donohue<Barber.
Tom<same.
Bardanga<Smith Cont.
Ventres<Zuelch.
Benguiat<Benguiat.
Strachstein<Strachstein.
Re Katz.
Saperstein<Saperstein.

PART II.—Shearn, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.
PART IV.—Recess.
PARTS III., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERMS—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Holzman, Cohen & Co<Teague.
Jacobson<Lefkowitz.
Donnelly<Morrow.
Adams<Fruiterman.
Rose<Solomon.
Calcott & Co<Cushman.
Peterburg Truck, &c, Co<Heskel & Co.
Libien<McGowan.
Am Kalamein Wks<38 West 59th St. Co.
Weber, Rantoul & Co<Murray Transp Co.
Kahler<Armour & Co.
Weinberg<Schiff & Uris.
Galanos<Psaki.
Bendes<Dreiner & Statmeier.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERMS—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Welser<Jenks—James M Vincent.
Shearn, J.—Harasimowicz<F RR—Milton S Gutterman.
Whitaker, J.—Quinn<McGowan—Townsend Morgan. Re Kasofsky—Robert M. Miller. City Real Estate Co<Ratner—Schuyler E. Day's Sons<Sarupp. Re Sakrigine—Edwd L Parrish. Wesson<Penniane Realty Co—Rob't M Miller. Kerrochan<Jay—Macrane Coxe. Schleissner<Janpole & W Co—Thomas Li Hurley.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—American Sav Bank<Lillian Adams—J Romaine Brown Co.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Guy, J.—At 11 A. M.—Motions.
Regan<Carpenter.
Frank<French.
Mooney<Citizens Sav B
Burland<NY Edison.
Waldmann<Sohlmeyer.
Kelly<I R T.
Fliss<Schneeberger.
Kelly<I R T.
Johnson<same.
Mantigriffo<Walker.
Moritz<Levene.
Dollar Sav Bk<De Lucca, (2.)
Re Dollinger.
Fitzgerald<Lawrie.
Lawyers Mtg Co<Bernstein.
Rondout Sav Bk<Levy
Fowler<Pitkowsky.
Eastchester Sav Bk<Paulson.
Kelly<O'Brien.
Wilkinson<Wilkinson.
Zelgenhaim<Zeigh'm.
Hake<Shaw.
Mutual Ben Socy of M E Ch<Manzione.
Berkowitz<Schmitt.
Haken<Dirhman.
Sherman<Moorehead.
Dollar Sav Bk<Roman Lawyers Mtg<Lahey.
Graham<Graham.
Hopper<Krozin.
Bronx Sec & Brokerage<Kelly.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Tiernan, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Tiernan, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Tiernan, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. American Swedenborg Pig & Pub Co<Elmer Realty Co—George B Hayes—Land & Lien Co<Mulgannon—Edmund Hurley.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Callaghan, J.—Motions.
Erdel<Erdel.
Robertson<Smith.
Haedrick<Haedrick.
Re Egbert Av and other sts.
Re Fulton, Adams and Willoughby Sts (P S Commn.)
Kennedy<Burke.
Dundas<West Sh RR.
Quirk<Hungerford Brass Co.
Immerschein<Klausner
Eagle S & L Co<Johnson.
Cross<Brooks.
Reiss<Finkenberg's Sons, Inc.
Hicks<Cocks.
Re NY Cons RR Co

(Bklyn Bur of Charities.)
Same (Ross.)
Westerfield<Franke.
Horn<Evans.
Re<A. Finckenberg's Sons, Inc.
Sobel<Garber.
Vitale<Vitale.
Pringle<Farmer.
Re 31st St. (Winslow.)
Re 26th Ward Live Poultry Co, Inc.
Delaney<Isabelle Rity.
Winkelman<Motchan.
Jaeger<Clayton.
Cosenza<Gruosso.
Ennis<Ennis.
Re 26th Ward Live Poultry Co (Sapir.)

PART II.—Callaghan, J.—Ex parts business at 10 A. M.
PART III.—No calendar.
TRIAL TERM—No calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Harry B Clapp,
Frederick Mahnken,
Peter J Kiernan,
Jane E James.
Accounting of:
Barnet Appel,
Robert T Ryan,
Maria Shadrock,

Antonio Romeo,
Lina Crelier.
Transfer tax:
Mary Jorgensen.
Estates of:
Henry Hamm,
Michael J Donovan.
Margaret Coffey.

County Court.

CIVIL—No calendar.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The Commission has ordered examinations in these classes: Stenotype operator, $840, one vacancy with Municipal Civil Service Commission, min. age 17, mental, Aug. 25; tabulating machine operator, Hollerith, male and female, $600, mental, Aug. 24, min. age 17; medical inspector, Grade 2, $2,200, no date; sci. age limit, 21 to 50 years.
The Commission has also ordered these examinations: Alienist, Believue Hos., $2,500, applications close Aug. 24; mechanical engineer, City Record, $2,500, no date; stenotypist, min. age 21 years; Asst. Director in Bacteriological Lab., Health Dept., $3,000; Superintendent N. Y. C. Children's Hosp. and Schools, Randall's Island, no date set; pathologist-bacteriologist, applications close Aug. 25, no date fixed.
In addition the commission has ordered examinations for tabulating machine operator, mental, Aug. 24, 22 candidates; stenotypist, mental, Aug. 26, 35 candidates; Dept. Tax Com., medical, Aug. 25 and 26, 176 candidates; typewriting, copyist, male, medical, Aug. 27, 28, 30, and 31, 44 candidates.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West.) New Zealand, (specially addressed) (via San Francisco)—Ventura .....Aug. 28
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Manoa..Aug. 26
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West.) (via Vancouver)—Makura .....Aug. 27
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Shinyo Maru.....Aug. 30
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Sado Maru.....Sept. 2

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:18|Sun sets..6:48|Moon rises..—

THE TIDES.

	High Water.		Low Water.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:04	7:26	1:21	1:43
Governors Island	7:39	7:58	1:53	1:47
Hell Gate	9:23	9:46	3:15	3:27

Arrived—Monday, Aug. 23.

SS Duca degli Abruzzi, Naples, Aug. 14.
SS Lucilenne, Gibraltar, Aug. 8.
SS Brasen, San Juan, Aug. 19.
SS Sixsola, Santiago, Aug. 19.
SS Com. Rollins, Jamaica, Aug. 15.
SS Pinar del Rio, Cardenas, Aug. 12.
SS Banzn, Philadelphia, Aug. 18.
SS Czar, Archangel, Aug. 9.
SS Pathfinder, Cardenas, Aug. 16.
SS Tenadores, Colon, Aug. 14.
SS Montano, Tuxpam, Aug. 14.
SS Creole, New Orleans, Aug. 18.
SS Mira, Liverpool, Aug. 6.
SS Cherokee, Brunswick, Aug. 19.
SS Excelsior, New Orleans, Aug. 19.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Hellig Olav	Christiansand	Aug. 14
Coya	Cristobal	Aug. 9
Walton Hall	London	Aug. 6
Gloughton	London	Aug. 7
Bayamo	Santiago	Aug. 16
Strathdurn	Havre	Aug. 7
Aldersgate	Buenos Aires	July 27
Greystock Castle	Balboa	Aug. 14
Caroiya	Colon	Aug. 15
Philadelphian	London	Aug. 7
Lancastrian	London	Aug. 12
Hathor	Havre	Aug. 12
Saratoga	Havana	Aug. 21
Taltac	Balboa	Aug. 16
Sabine	Mobile	Aug. 17
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Aug. 21
Bankdale	Brest	Aug. 11

DUE TOMORROW.

Nieuw Amsterdam	Rotterdam	Aug. 16
Rance	Bordeaux	Aug. 10
Lord Erne	Havre	Aug. 11
Magdalena	Rotterdam	Aug. 9
Mandeville	Jamaica	Aug. 20
Marie di Giorgio	Sama	Aug. 20
Santa Cecilia	Balboa	Aug. 17

DUE THURSDAY.

Atherstone	Havre	Aug. 15
Capac	Balboa	Aug. 18
El Sol	Galveston	Aug. 20
Comus	New Orleans	Aug. 21
Bermudian	Bermuda	Aug. 24
Lord Downshire	Havre	Aug. 15
Strathavon	Barcelona	Aug. 12
Corona	Demerara	Aug. 16
Santa Marta	Colon	Aug. 19

DUE FRIDAY.

Bergensfjord	Bergen	Aug. 17
Sant Andre	St. Nazaire	Aug. 10
Cheyenne	Barrow	Aug. 16
Francesco	Hull	Aug. 15
Campine	Rotterdam	Aug. 12
El Paso	Galveston	Aug. 21
Overdale	Spezia	Aug. 15
Advance	Colon	Aug. 21
Maracaibo	San Juan	Aug. 27
Osterdyk	Rotterdam	Aug. 13

DUE SATURDAY.

Magdala	Stes	Aug. 5
Chipandon	Colon	Aug. 19
Parlo	Hull	Aug. 18
Hawaiian	Balboa	Aug. 19

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Verona, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rio Janeiro, Barbados	9:00 A.M.	11.00 A.M.
Cristobal, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
El Norte, Galveston	—	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	—	3:00 P.M.
C. of Columbia, Sav'h	—	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Philadelphia, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Justin, Para	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Prinz der Nederlanden, Haiti	1:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Tomasi di Savoia, Naples	—	12:00 M.
Creole, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
Munwood, Gibara	—	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

United States, Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Indian Transport, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Esperanza, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stxaola, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Themistocles, Patras	12:00 M:	2:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
Grayson, San Juan	—	12:00 M.
El Cid, Aigiers	—	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Cymric, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Antilla, Santiago	—	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Tuscania, Glasgow	—	5:00 P.M.
Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Duca degli Abruzzi, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Barbara, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Kroonland, Balboa	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Gregory, Para	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
California, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Finn, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Medina, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
Lancastrian, Halifax	—	12:00 M.
Pinar del Rio, Havana	—	12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
El Rio, Galveston	—	12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
Sabine, Tampa	—	1:00 P.M.
Colorado, Brunswick	—	1:00 P.M.

SAIL SUNDAY.

Czar, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., AUG. 23:
SS Hellig Olav, Copenhagen to New York, was 200 miles E. at noon. Scandinavian-American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.
SS J. D. Rockefeller, Turpam to New York, was 140 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Maracaibo, Maracaibo to New York, was 938 miles S. at noon.
SS Vesta, Port Arthur to New York, was 84 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Century, at Sydney, N. S. W., Aug. 22.
SS Indrakuala, at Vladivostok, Aug. 19.
SS Chicago, at Bordeaux, Aug. 20.
SS Penrith Castle, at Niu-Chwang, Aug. 20.
SS Rosalie, at Suez, Aug. 21.
SS Wells City, at Bristol, Aug. 22.

Sailed.

SS Ancona, from Naples, Aug. 12.
SS Llama, from Copenhagen, Aug. 18.
SS Colbert, from Lisbon, Aug. 21.
SS Miguel Jover, from Lisbon, Aug. 16.
SS Anglo-Bolivian, from La Pallice, Aug. 18.
SS J. P. Justesen, from Aalborg, Aug. 18.
SS Tisborg, from Aarhuus, Aug. 16.
SS Houstonic, from Rotterdam, Aug. 20.
SS Strabo, from Liverpool, Aug. 21.
SS Paraitah, from Liverpool, Aug. 22.
SS Olaf Kyore, from Sunderland, Aug. 20.
SS Tirbina, from Hull, Aug. 20.
SS Hungarian Prince, from London, Aug. 21.
SS Italia, from Lisbon, Aug. 22.

Passed.

SS Sant' Anna, for New York from Marseilles, passed Gibraltar.
SS Pioneer, New York for Copenhagen, passed Dunnet Head.
SS Den of Ogil, New York for Liverpool, passed Kinsale.
SS Mesaba, New York for London, passed Isle of Wight.
SS City of Agra, New York for Bombay, passed Perim.
SS Patria, New York for Marseilles, passed Gibraltar.
SS San Giorgio, New York for Naples, passed Gibraltar.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 28, SS Philadelphia.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Sept. 4, SS Espagne.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Sept. 9, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 12 M. Aug. 26, SS Themistocles.
Liberia—No mailing at present.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 31, SS Nieuw Amsterdam.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 7, SS Noordam.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Aug. 28, SS United States.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 24, SS Verona; and at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 28, SS Duca degli Abruzzi.

EDUCATION NOTES.

William McAndrew, Acting City Superintendent in the absence of Supt. Maxwell, who is recuperating from a nervous breakdown at Quoquit, Me., will hold this office until Aug. 31. He will then be succeeded by John H. Walsh, as Associate Superintendent, if Dr. Maxwell is unable to resume his duties at that time. Dr. Maxwell is improving steadily.

President Thomas W. Churchill is at the Catholic Summer School at Cliff Haven, N. Y.

Chief Clerk Josiah Pitts, who is usually in Europe at this time of the year, will not have a vacation this Summer because of the illness of Dr. Maxwell.

The vacation playgrounds conducted by the Board of Education have been closed for the Summer owing to lack of funds. Thirteen days are thereby cut off from this Summer's season.

The attendance during the four weeks to July 30 reached 2,366,378, subdivided in boroughs as follows: Manhattan, 1,065,562; Bronx, 244,044; Brooklyn, 961,718; Queens, 71,165; Richmond, 21,704.

A special feature of the meetings has been the singing of the new "Americas," the music of which was written by Supt. James A. McCabe.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Forecast:
N. Car.—Fair Tues. and Wed., except thunder showers Tues. night or Wed. in w.; gentle to mod. winds, mostly s. w.
S. Car.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; gentle winds, mostly s.
Ga.—Fair Tues. and Wed., except probably thunder showers Tues. in s. w.; gentle shifting winds.
Fla.—Fair Tues., except thunder showers in n. w.; Wed. fair; gentle shifting winds, mostly e. and s. e.
Ala. and Miss.—Fair Tues., except thunder showers in s.; Wed. fair; gentle to mod. shifting winds.
La.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; gentle s. winds.
E. Tex.—Fair Tues., except possibly thunder showers and somewhat cooler in n. w. and Tues. or Tues. night cooler n. e.; Wed. fair; mod. s. e. to s. winds on the coast.
W. Tex.—Thunder showers Tues., except fair if it c. e.; Wed. fair.
Okla.—Fair Tues. and Wed.
Ark.—Thunder showers Tues. Wed. fair.
Tenn.—Thunder showers Tues. Wed. probably fair.
Ky.—Thunder showers Tues. or Tues. night. Wed. probably fair.
Ohio—Thunder showers Tues. or Tues. night; cooler in n. Wed. fair; mod. s. w. to w. winds.
Ind.—Thunder showers Tues. or Tues. night; cooler in n. Wed. fair; mod. s. w. winds.
Lower Mich.—Showers and cooler Tues. Wed. fair; mod. w. to n. winds.
Upper Mich.—Cloudy Tues., cooler in e. Wed. fair; mod. w. winds.
Ill.—Cloudy and cooler Tues. Wed. fair.
Wis.—Fair and cooler Tues.; Wed. fair and cool.
Mo.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed.; cooler n. Tues.
Minn.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; cooler in e. Tues.
Iowa—Fair Tues. and Wed.; cooler in e. and cen. Tues.
N. Dak.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed.; warmer in n. e. Tues.
S. Dak.—Fair Tues.; Wed. cloudy; probably showers in w.
Kan.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DIST. COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—SAMUEL K. ELLENBOGEN, Bankrupt.
Samuel K. Ellenbogen, bankrupt, has filed his petition, verified May 26th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy; creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 29th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Aug. 23, 1915.

U. S. DIST. COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—MORRAY E. BIRNBAUM, Bankrupt.
Morray E. Birnbaum, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 7th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy; creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 29th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Aug. 23, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—ISAAC ZOLOTH, Alleged Bankrupt.
Isaac Zoloth, alleged bankrupt, has filed his petition, verified August 16th, 1915, praying for a confirmation of composition in bankruptcy; creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 8th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the alleged bankrupt thereon.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 23, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—SAMUEL BRAINES, Bankrupt.
Samuel Braines, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated Aug. 4, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy; creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Sept. 29, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Aug. 23, 1915.

U. S. DIST. COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—PETER C. SPENCE, Bankrupt.
Peter C. Spence, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 2nd, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Sept. 29, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Aug. 23, 1915.

U. S. DIST. COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—WILLIAM PRICHEP, Bankrupt.
William Prichep, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 14th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy. Creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 29th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Aug. 23, 1915.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FRANCHISE HEARING

STREET RAILWAY—BROOKLYN

Board of Estimate and Apportionment, City of New York

Application having been heretofore made by the

NASSAU ELECTRIC RAILROAD COMPANY

for a franchise to construct, maintain and operate a street surface railway on

8th Avenue—39th Street to Bay Ridge Avenue

the petition therefor published, a hearing held on Friday, November 28, 1906, due notice of which was given, and an inquiry made by this Board to determine the terms and conditions to be imposed—
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to law, that a PUBLIC HEARING will be held at Room 16, City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, August 26, 1915, upon the proposed contract for the franchise, embodying all the terms and conditions to govern the grant, at which all citizens interested shall be entitled to appear and be heard.

PROPOSED CONTRACT

Copies of the proposed resolution, containing the form of contract with all the terms and conditions of the grant may be obtained at the office of

BUREAU OF FRANCHISES
Room 1307, Municipal Building,
CENTRE AND CHAMBERS STS., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.
Telephone 4560 Worth.
JAMES D. ROSEN, Assistant Secretary.
Dated New York, July 29, 1915.

RESORTS.
NEW YORK.

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400 Acres of Children, Cottages, and Country Club
PERCHED on a hill 800 feet above Mamaroneck Sound—always breeze-swept. OPEN ALL YEAR. Private Motor-Bus Service without charge. Table d'hote or a la carte. Under same management as the Allenhurst Club, Allenhurst, N. J., which is now open.
GEDNEY FARM HOTEL,
White Plains, N. Y.
EDWARD H. CRANDALL.

Forest Hills Inn
Forest Hills, L. I.
15 minutes from Herald Square.
75 Electric Trains Daily.
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References required.
Town Office—Room 716, 47 West 34th St.

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Dansville, New York.
Dr. James H. Jackson, President.
Dr. Walter E. Gregory, Vice President.
Newton R. Gorham, Secretary.
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LONG ISLAND RESORT BOOK FREE at city office, or send 10c. to G. P. A., L. I. R. R., Penn. Station, N. Y.

STAMFORD-IN-THE-CATSKILLS.
Folder & Rates at 1180 B'way., N. Y. F. N. Duffy, Prop.

Ulster & Delaware R. R. Good for Outings Resort Book Free

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SAN FRANCISCO
EVERY CONVENIENCE AND COMFORT
EUROPEAN PLAN, $1.50 AND UPWARD
FREE Auto Bus Meets Trains and Steamers

MISCELLANEOUS.

Thousand Island Booklet Free. Address Travel Bureau, Grand Central Terminal, N. Y.

To Western North Carolina Land of the Sky and California. Southern Railway, 264 5th Av.

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD.
Resort Tourist Bureau, 1151 Broadway, New York

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,
Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAUL OLINER and ISADORE OLINER, individually and as co-partners, trading as OLINER BROS., Bankrupts.—No. 36,724.
To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts:
Please take notice that the personal and real property belonging to the estate of the above named bankrupts will be sold at public auction under the direction of Eugene Lamb Richards, Trustee, by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, on the third day of September, 1915, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at 839 Broadway, City of New York.
A general description of the personal property to be sold is as follows, viz.:
Clocks, desks, cuspidors, safe, wardrobes, typewriter desks, office fixtures, 2 Bonds of the City of New York, No. 3940-941; 1 corporate stock of City of New York, due 1904; 1 note of City of New York, No. V342; 1 R. F. & Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. registered refunding mortgage, 4% bond, due 2013; 1 corporate stock of City of New York, due 1959.
A general description of the real property to be sold is as follows, viz.:
Nos. 446-458 Audubon Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, 185.9x75 feet; No. 160 Delancey Street and 95 Suffolk Street, Borough of Manhattan, 25x44 feet on Suffolk Street and 22x75 feet on Delancey Street; 550 Warren Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, 25x100 feet; 60 lots in the County of Richmond, New York, Ward 2, Section 20, designated as the property of the Londonderry Realty Company, Third Ward, Borough of Richmond, and known as lots Nos. 58-60, 174-177, 188-210, 215-226, all in Arden Park, Borough of Richmond, New York City.
The above property will be open for inspection at the above premises on August 30th and 31st, 1915, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw from sale any property that does not bring at least seventy-five per centum of the appraised value.
For further particulars concerning sale apply to Phillips, Mahoney & Wagner, attorneys for Trustee, No. 51 Chambers Street, New York, on any day prior to day of sale.
Dated New York, August 19th, 1915.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of J. SOLOMON & BRO.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, this day, Tuesday, the 24th day of August, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 313-319 Lafayette St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of straw braid, leather buckram, felt, muslins, silks and satins, plushes, velvets, ribbons, bindrar, hat presses, generator, aluminum and other dies, straw machines, W. & G. machines, cutting tables, safe, fixtures, etc.
CHAS. C. PERRY, Assignee.
SAMUEL STURTZ, Attorney for Assignee, 198 Broadway, New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of BETTY MADROFOVITZ.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Friday, the 3d day of September, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 209 E. 121st St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of house furnishings, crockery, agate and glass ware, hardware, fixtures, etc.
GEORGE H. ROSENSTEIN, Assignee.
ISADORE I. STEINBERG, Attorney for Assignee, 396 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HERBERT THOMPSON, Bankrupt. Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells, Monday, Sept. 6th, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 176 E. 119th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of forge, drill cutters, tools and supplies, used in the business of an iron worker; iron, fixtures and office furniture, etc.
EDWIN VANDEWATER, Trustee.
WALTER L. BRYANT, Attorney for Trustee, 52 Wall St., New York.

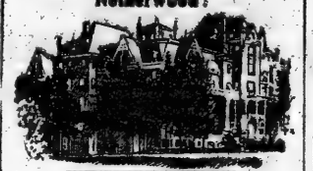
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, BRONX COUNTY.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of CLARA SCHAETTEE. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Monday, the 30th day of August, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 870 Longwood Ave., Borough of Bronx, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of fur skins, shelving, counters, desk, chairs, racks, forms, signs, mirrors, very large safe, fixtures, &c.
ISRAEL SHERR, Assignee.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Assignee, 350 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RUSSIAN IMMIGRANT, INC.
Sale advertised for today will be held Tuesday, August 31st, at same time and place.
JOHN L. LYTTLE, Receiver.
L. & CHIRELSTEIN, Attorney for Receiver, 52 Cedar St., New York City.

RESORTS.
NEW JERSEY.

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NEW JERSEY—Atlantic

Stability

The stable earnings of some of the large Public Utility Corporations of the United States during the past 5 years demands respect.

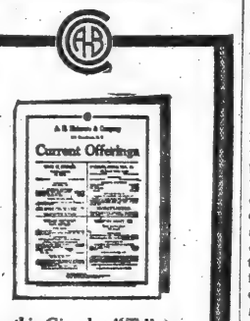
The Pacific Gas & Electric Company's earnings for the past 9 years follow:

1906	$ 8,947,162
1907	11,342,140
(1907-08 Panic)	
1908	12,657,305
1909	13,491,288
1910	14,044,535
1911	14,604,609
1912	14,744,651
1913	16,202,337
1914	17,220,503
(War Period)	

The Company is now earning the dividend on its First Preferred Stock between 7 and 8 times.

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Unfavorable market information has little effect on high grade bonds issued by prosperous cities, towns, counties and districts of the United States.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Break Violently; Recover Sharply—Rumors of Relations with Germany Sway Market.

Violent fluctuations in yesterday's stock market, decline followed by recovery, denoted on one hand the keen uncertainty which was felt over the outcome of the sinking of the Arabic, and on the other hand the belief which was expressed in many quarters that even if it came to the worst in our relations with Germany that would not stand in the way of a continuance of the influences which lately made themselves felt in the stock market.

At the opening of trading the Street had before it news which put a more encouraging aspect on the military and political efforts of the Allies and assurances from Washington that this Government will stand squarely by the position taken in our last note to Germany. Almost as soon as the market opened, the rumor spread that Germany had made it known that she would apologize for the sinking of the Arabic and on that traders bought stock only to pave the way, when that rumor was promptly denied from Washington, for a violent decline which carried down the whole list, or nearly all of it, some of the war stocks being the most affected. A fair measure of this decline was the fall of over 3 points in United States Steel.

This violent selling movement did not last very long. Again the Street seized upon a rumor that the Arabic had not been sunk by a submarine at all, but by a floating mine. Some found it difficult to believe this report, but it did good service among those who were anxious to make the most of every incident or rumor to bid up stocks. And they were bid up to good effect measuring the result by the final count of the day, for many stocks closed with net gains, including some of the active stocks which had suffered most in the previous decline. The violence of the movements showed how much importance was attached to the state of our relations with Germany; the net gains of the day reflected the dominant desire among traders.

The natural impulse to seek safety against the possibility of untoward events led at the opening to a good deal of commission house selling. Most customers, despite the decline of last week, still had profits, many of them large profits, and many traders joined in selling. The short interest was increased and this helped to account for the subsequent rise, for the shorts naturally were among the quickest to pay heed to rumors which suggested that the situation was about to be cleared up. No facts adduced during the day helped to clear it up, but the market wanted to believe that it would be cleared up and it therefore gave the readier heed to rumors of favorable market import even when no facts were presented to bear them out. All the while, moreover, the market had the benefit of the widespread feeling in Wall Street that constructive and inflationary influences will in the long run outweigh, until the movement has run its course, all retarding influences.

The foreign exchange situation was hardly thought of yesterday as an immediate problem. Rates again moved down, but it was thought impossible to deal with that situation until it becomes clearer whether or not the course of out relations with Germany will call for financial measures by the United States. It was thought likely, moreover, that any definite steps would also be postponed until an opportunity had been afforded to our bankers to hear from the English bankers, who, the cables have announced, will be sent here for the purpose of formulating a plan to deal with the exchange problem. Meanwhile it seemed likely that more gold and more of our securities will be sent to this side.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.				
	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4	5
New York	3	4	4	4	5
Phila.	3	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	..	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	..	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	..	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	..	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½	5
Minneap.	..	4	4	5	5
Kan. City	..	4	4	4	5
Dallas	..	4	4	4½	5
San Fran.	3	3½	4	4½	5

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Sixty days	2¼@2⅛
Ninety days	2¼@2⅛

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	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1½	2	2

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2⅜	5 mos.	3 @3½
90 days	2⅜@3	6 mos.	3 @3½
4 mos.	3		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3¼@3½	6 months	3¼@3½
60 to 90 days			3 @3½

Other Names.

4 months	3½@3¾	6 months	3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.66¾	$4.65⅝	$4.65⅝
Cables	4.67⅛	4.66⅜	4.66½

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or Check.)	Cable.
London	$4.66⅝	$4.66¾
Paris	5.86	5.85
Berlin	81	81⅛
Austria	15.05	15.10
Russia	35.25	35.50
Switzerland	5.37½	5.38⅛
Scandinavia	25.65	25.75
China—		
Hongkong	42.70	42.85
Shanghai	54.00	..
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	5.20	5.25
Holland	.40	.40¼
India—		
Bombay	33.00	..
Calcutta	33.00	..
Italy	6.44	6.43½
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	40.75	41.00
Rio	23.75	24.00
Spain	19.12½	19.25

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.60¾	$4.58¾	$4.60	$4.58½

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $202,266,212; balance, $12,573,712; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $282,178.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount, unchanged; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 40c premium; Montreal, $1.23 premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 22⅞d., unchanged; New York, 47½c., unchanged.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Receipts and expenditures:

	Aug. 21.	Month.	Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$576,705	$11,388,029	$26,368,672
Int. rev., ord.	1,282,671	20,541,812	49,796,090
Cor. & in. tax.	83,251	1,851,882	9,737,047
Miscellaneous	51,480	2,547,131	7,211,762
Total	$1,924,059	$35,523,856	$93,113,572
Expenditures	2,227,777	46,741,639	120,013,109
Deficit	303,717	10,917,783	26,899,537

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, AUG. 23, 1915.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	899,450
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	91,820,166
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	74.58 + .19
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	78.79	Aug. 17	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
32½	32⅝	1,600	Alaska Gold Mines	32½	32⅝	32	32⅝	+ ⅛
34⅜	34⅝	17,850	Al.-C. Mfg.v. tr. cfs.	35	35⅞	30⅛	34⅜	+ ⅞
65⅛	66	2,800	A.-C.Mfg.pf.v.tr.cfs.	64⅝	66	64	66	- ⅛
52	55	100	Am. Agri. Chem.	54	54	54	54	-1
60	60¼	6,980	Am. Beet Sugar	59½	60⅝	57½	60	+2
56¼	56⅝	47,900	Am. Can	57	58½	52⅝	56¾	..
105⅞	106¼	2,400	Am. Can. pf.	106	106	105½	106	+1
62½	63	11,400	Am. Car & Foundry	63	64¼	61	62⅝	-1⅛
151	152	2,300	Am. Coal Products	149	153	147½	152	+4
49	50	300	Am. Cotton Oil	48¾	49	48¾	49	+1
6⅞	7	400	Am. Hide & Leath.	7	7	6¾	7	- ⅛
23	24	1,100	Am. Ice Securities	22⅞	23	22⅝	23	..
17⅛	18	21,500	Am. Linseed	16½	18⅝	15⅝	17⅞	+2½
34	35½	5,200	Am. Linseed pf.	33	36	33	35½	+ ⅞
49⅜	50¾	5,400	Am. Locomotive	49⅞	50⅝	48	49⅝	- ⅞
95	98	100	Am. Locomotive pf.	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	-1⅜
5	6	200	Am. Malt.	5	5	5	5	-1
77½	78	4,500	Am. Sm. & Ref.	77⅜	78	76¼	77⅝	+ ⅛
105½	106	100	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf.	105½	105½	105½	105½	+ ⅞
50	51	2,900	Am. Steel Found.	47	51½	45⅝	51	+3⅝
107¼	108½	900	Am. Sugar Refining	108	108	107¼	107½	+ ⅛
121⅝	121⅞	400	Am. Tel. & Tel.	122	122	122	122	+ ⅛
34	35	600	Am. Woolen	33⅜	34½	33⅜	34½	..
89	90	300	Am. Woolen pf.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	- ⅜
68¼	68⅝	22,100	Anaconda Cop. Co.	67⅝	69¼	66⅜	68⅞	+1½
100⅜	100⅝	2,400	At., Top. & S. Fe.	100⅛	100⅝	100	100⅜	+ ⅛
101	103	100	At. Coast Line	102	102	102	102	-1
73⅜	74	13,400	Baldwin Locomo.	75	76½	70	73¼	-2½
103	104	400	Baldwin Loco. pf.	101½	104½	104	104	-2
79⅞	80⅛	5,200	Baltimore & Ohio	79⅞	80	78½	80	+ ⅛
..	..	10	Bank of Commerce	160	160	160	160	..
269	275	2,300	Bethlehem Steel	275	280	268	269½	-4½
144	150	900	Beth. Steel pf.	145	151	145	150	+9
84½	84⅝	4,900	Brooklyn R. T.	83⅝	84¼	83½	84½	+ ⅛
60½	60⅝	3,700	Butte & Superior	57½	61	56½	60⅝	+1¾
16½	16⅞	800	California Petrol.	15⅝	16¼	15	16½	..
147½	148¼	8,800	Canadian Pacific	148	148¾	146¾	148¼	+ ⅝
42⅝	43	7,300	Central Leather Co.	41⅞	43¼	41⅝	43	+ ⅜
104½	105½	100	Cen. Leather pf.	105	105	105	105	..
125	130	3	Cen. & S. A. Tel.	125	125	125	125	..
43	43¼	1,400	Ches. & Ohio	43½	43½	42½	43⅛	-1
11⅜	11⅝	200	Chi. Great Western	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	- ⅛
28	29½	900	Chi. Gt. Weste. pf.	29½	29½	29	29	- ⅛
81½	81⅝	2,500	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	80⅞	81⅜	80⅛	81⅜	+1⅛
126	126	500	Chi. & Northwest	125½	125½	124½	125	-1
22¼	22½	37,700	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	23⅜	24½	21⅞	22½	+ ⅝
125	150	50	C.,St.P.,M. & O. pf.	130	130	130	130	..
43⅞	44	2,300	Chino Copper	44¼	44¼	43½	44	..
..	..	5,800	Colo. Fuel & Iron	37⅝	39	37	38⅝	+1⅜
67¼	67½	30,700	Crucible Steel	67½	71¾	65	67½	-2
101	102	600	Crucible Steel pf.	100	101	100	101	-1
125	126	800	Consol. Gas.	125	125	124¾	125	+ ¼
84½	85½	1,000	Continental Can.	84½	85½	81	85½	+2
16½	16⅝	5,900	Corn Prod. Refin.	16¼	16⅝	15⅝	16½	+ ⅛
81½	82	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	81½	81⅝	81½	81½	-2½
105	110	1,200	Cuban Am. Sugar	110⅞	110⅞	108	108¾	-2⅛
138½	138¾	300	Del. & Hudson	139	139	138⅞	138⅞	- ⅛
9	10	100	Denver & R. G. pf.	9	9	9	9	+2
114	115	50	Detroit Edison Co.	114½	114½	114½	114½	..
60	62	80	Detroit United Ry.	59	61	59	59	..
25⅝	26½	3,500	Distillers Securities	25⅝	26¼	24¼	26¼	+ ⅛
20	22	1,000	Dome Mines Expl.	20	21¾	20	21¾	+ ⅛
26⅜	26⅞	7,560	Erie	26⅜	26⅞	26⅛	26⅞	+ ⅛
41½	42	2,100	Erie 1st pf.	41	42⅜	40¾	42⅜	+ ½
170	171	2,800	General Electric	169	171	167¼	171	+2
201	206	2,000	Gen. M. v. tr. ctfs.	200	204	196	204	+2½
56¾	57½	9,150	Goodrich,(B.F.,) Co.	57	57½	54½	57	+1
117	117½	1,600	Great Northern pf.	116	117	116	117	+ ⅜
40½	40⅝	14,600	Gt. N. Ore, for. ctf.	38⅜	40⅝	38⅛	40¼	+ ⅛
61	61¼	3,800	Guggenheim Explor.	61¼	61¾	59¾	61½	+ ⅛
116⅜	117½	100	Homestake Mining	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	- ⅛
101	102½	300	Illinois Central	101	101	101	101	+ ⅜
19⅜	20	1,000	Int.Con.Cor.v.tr. cfs.	19½	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
72½	73	1,100	Int. Con. Corp. pf.	71½	73	71½	73	+ ⅜
32⅝	32⅞	15,100	Inspiration Copper	33	33¼	31½	32⅝	+ ⅛
19⅜	20¼	1,500	Inter.-M. v. tr. ctfs.	19⅜	20	19¼	20	+ ⅛
74	75	500	Inter.-Met. pf.	75	75	74	74⅞	+2⅜
19	20	400	Inter. Agricultural	19	19	18¼	19	+ ⅛
36⅜	37	200	Int. Agricultural pf.	37	37⅜	37	37⅜	+1⅜
102	103¼	400	Int. Harvester, N.J.	103½	103½	101	103	-2¼
9⅜	9½	300	Inter. Paper	9	9½	9	9½	+ ⅛
25⅞	26	1,800	Kansas City Southn.	26	26	24¼	26	+ ⅛
76	83	100	Kayser,(Jul.) & Co.	77	77	77	77	-1
57⅛	58½	7,400	Lackawanna Steel	52¾	59	51⅝	58	+5½
141	141½	1,800	Lehigh Valley	141	141½	140	141½	+ ⅜
90½	93	100	L.-W. B. 1st pf.t.cfs.	90½	90¾	90½	90¾	+ ⅛
112⅞	114	400	Louisv. & Nash.	112	112⅝	111	112⅝	-1⅞
40	40½	3,300	Maxwell Motors	40¾	40¾	39	40¼	- ¼
87¼	88	2,500	Max. Motors 1st pf.	86½	87½	85⅜	87½	+1¼
34	34½	1,100	Max. Motors 2d pf.	33½	35½	33½	34½	-1¾
36	38	200	May Dept. Stores	37½	37½	37½	37½	- ⅛
79¼	79⅝	12,500	Mex. Petroleum	78⅜	80⅝	77⅞	79½	- ⅞
25	25⅜	1,100	Miami Copper	25	25½	24½	25	- ⅛
14	16	150	Minn. & St. Louis	15	15	15	15	..
7	8	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	7	7⅜	7	7⅜	+ ⅛
17½	17⅞	1,600	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	17	17	17	17	+ ⅛
3	3¼	1,900	Mo. Pacific	2⅞	3¼	2⅞	3¼	+ ⅛
49½	51	100	Montana Power	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	-1⅛
79	80½	600	Nat. Cloak & Suit	70	80⅝	77½	80	-1½
24⅜	25	1,900	Nat. En. & St. Co.	25	25	23¾	24⅝	+ ⅛
60½	61⅛	1,100	Nat. Lead Co.	60⅜	61	60	61	+1
14	14⅜	1,200	Nev. Con. Copper	14⅛	14⅜	14	14	- ⅜
130	132	5,700	N. Y. Air Brake	127	135	124½	132	+5½
88¾	89	1,600	N. Y. Central	88¼	89	88	88⅝	+ ⅜
62	64	1,200	N. Y., N. H. & H.	61½	62	61	62	..
24⅜	25½	400	N. Y., Ont. & W.	25	25	24⅜	25	+ ½
103⅝	106½	900	Norf. & Western	103	105⅝	104⅜	105⅞	+ ⅞
105½	107⅜	1,600	Northern Pacific	105	105⅞	104½	105¾	+ ⅞
31⅞	31⅝	1,300	Pacific Mail.	30¼	31	29½	31½	+ ⅞
108¾	108¾	1,400	Pennsylvania R.	108⅜	108¾	108¼	108¾	+ ⅛
65	70	100	Pet., Mil. & Co.	65	65	65	65	-2½
90	93	100	Pet., M. & Co. 1st pf.	91	91	91	91	-2
77	78½	500	Philadelphia Co.	78	78	78	78	..
90	90	50	P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	90	90	90	90	..
29¼	30	5,200	Pittsburgh Coal.	28⅝	29⅞	28¼	29½	+ ⅛
94	96	100	Pitts. Coal pf.	93	93	93	95	+ ¾
..	..	30	Do, odd lot.	93	93	93	93	..
55⅝	55⅞	11,150	Pressed Steel Car	56	57¼	53⅝	55½	- ½
157	162	100	Pullman Co.	156	156	156	156	-1
..	..	200	Quicksilver	3⅞	3⅞	3½	3½	..
37	38	1,150	Ry. Steel Spring	35⅞	37½	35¾	37½	-2
21½	21⅝	4,900	Ray Con. Copper	21⅜	21⅝	21	21⅜	- ⅛
140⅞	147	10,100	Reading	142⅜	146⅞	141¾	146⅞	+1¼
38½	40	18,100	Rep. Iron & Steel	40¾	41¼	39⅝	40	- ⅝
90½	101	1,100	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	100	100	99½	100	..
..	..	100	Rock Island Co.	⅝	¼	⅝	¼	+ ⅛
..	..	200	Rock Island Co. pf.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
11	11¼	12,600	Rumely (M.) Co.	10½	11⅞	9½	11	+1
14½	15	3,000	Rumely (M.) Co. pf.	13½	15½	13¼	14½	+1½
31½	32½	400	Seaboard A. L. pf.	31½	31½	31	31½	- ⅛
150	153	400	Sears, Roe. & Co.	149	151	149	151	+ ¼
50½	51½	2,100	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	50	51	47⅝	51	+ ⅝
88	88½	13,300	Southern Pacific	88¼	88¾	85½	88	+1⅝
15	16	2,100	Southern Railway	14½	15	14½	15	+ ⅛
46⅜	50	1,100	Southern Ry. pf.	46½	47⅝	46	47⅝	+1
53	56	100	Standard Milling	55½	55½	55½	55½	- ½
98¼	99½	13,500	Studebaker Co.	102¼	102¾	97	98⅜	-1⅝
50⅝	51	22,150	Tennessee Copper	49	51¼	47	51¼	+3
138½	139	500	Texas Co.	138	139	137	139	- ⅝
51⅜	52	2,100	Third Avenue	50½	51⅜	50½	51⅝	+1
6½	7	300	Union B. & P. Co.	6¼	6½	6¼	6½	..
128¼	128⅜	19,500	Union Pacific	128⅜	128¾	125¾	128¼	+ ⅝
81¾	81⅞	100	Unicn Pacific pf.	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	- ⅛
40	50	200	United Cig. pf.	50	50	50	50	..
17	18	200	United Rys. pf.	17	17	17	17	..
32½	34	500	United Rys. Inv. pf.	32	33	31	33	+ ⅛
19¼	20	1,100	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	20¾	19¾	19¼	19½	- ⅛
60	65	400	U. S. Express	62½	62½	62½	62½	- ⅛
71	72	3,100	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	67¼	72¼	66⅜	72	+3⅝
38	39	100	U. S. Realty & Imp.	37	37	37	37	-1
49	50½	3,100	U. S. Rubber	48½	50⅜	47⅞	50¼	+1½
70⅜	70⅞	229,300	U. S. Steel	70	71⅝	67⅜	70⅞	+ ⅛
110½	110⅝	1,100	U. S. Steel pf.	110¼	110¼	110	110	- ⅜
64½	64⅝	5,500	Utah Copper	64½	65	63¼	64⅝	- ⅜
34	34⅜	1,500	Va.-Caro. Chemical	33½	34	32¾	34	..
99⅝	101	100	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	100	100	100	100	-1
56	57	300	Va. Iron, C. & C.	55	56	55	56	+1
106	110	100	Wells Fargo Exp.	106	106	106	106	-1
..	..	100	Western Md.	25	25	25	25	- ½
69⅜	70	1,100	Western Union Tel.	69½	69½	69	69⅜	- ⅛
111⅝	111⅝	67,000	Westing. E. & M.	111½	112¼	109	111⅝	+ ⅝
170	173	1,600	Willys-Overland	168	170	166	170	..
..	..	300	Wisconsin Central	34⅜	35	34⅜	35	..
105	106½	400	Woolw'h (F.W.) Co.	105	105	104½	105	-1

LONDON TRADING DULL.

Result of Baltic Naval Fight Cheers Sentiment on Exchange.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Money was in good demand and discount rates were easy today. Cable transfers on New York opened lower and weakened to $4.65⅞.

The result of the Baltic naval fight cheered sentiment on the Stock Exchange, but did not affect prices, as there is so little business passing. Canadian Car was a weak feature.

American securities were affected by the weakness in Wall Street Saturday and the Arabic situation. Prices opened below parity and gradually eased off. United States Steel and Union Pacific were frequently sold. The closing was a shade over the lowest.

Prices Heavy on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—Prices were heavy on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 68 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 35 centimes.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Weekly comparative statement of associated national banks:

	Aug. 21, 1915.	Decrease for Week.
Circulation	$9,087,000	*$2,000
Loans, dis. and inv.	256,824,000	*1,059,000
Ind. dep. inc. U. S.	190,074,000	*419,000
Due to banks	106,793,000	3,134,000
Time deposits	3,067,000	68,000
Ex. for Clear'g House	9,851,000	681,000
Due from banks	29,083,000	344,000
Cash reserve	22,584,000	138,000
Res. with Fed. Res. Bk.	9,930,000	472,000
Res. with other banks	41,640,000	1,807,000
Cash excess	8,870,000	144,000
Excess in New York	27,662,000	1,813,000
Exc. with Fed. Res. Bk.	2,941,000	475,000
Total excess	30,979,000	2,423,000

*Increase.

EXCHANGE WEAK AGAIN.

British Financiers Coming to Discuss a Credit Balance.

Foreign exchange rates weakened again yesterday, demand sterling selling down to $4.65⅝ and closing only ¼ above the low price. The day's highest quotation was $4.66¼, comparing with $4.67⅛ on Saturday.

It was learned that the negotiations for financing Great Britain's debit balance in this country had not been resumed after the interruption caused by the sinking of the Arabic. It is not likely that the matter will be taken up seriously again until the arrival of the financiers who are expected to sail tomorrow from Liverpool to meet New York bankers.

The English bankers are still loath to part with American securities to be pledged against an advance, and are hoping that the war will be cleared up for a Government bond issue. A report yesterday that Canada would float a large issue in this country was not taken seriously.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

		Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sep., 1915	100	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
6s	Sep., 1916	102¼	102⅜	102⅜	102⅝
6s	Sep., 1917	103⅛	103⅜	103⅜	104
4½s	June, 1965	101⅜	101⅞	101⅜	101⅞
4½s	March, 1963	101⅜	102	101⅝	101⅞
4½s	Nov., 1957	101⅝	102	101⅝	102
4½s	May, 1957	101⅜	102	101⅝	102
4½s	Nov., 1917	100⅝	101¼	100⅝	101¼
4½s	May, 1917	100¼	101	100¼	101
4½s	March, 1964	97⅞	98	97⅞	98
4½s	March, 1962	97⅞	98	97⅞	98
4½s	Sep., 1960	97⅜	98	97⅝	98
4½s	March, 1930-80	97⅜	98	97⅜	98¼
4s	May, 1950	94⅜	94⅝	94⅜	94⅝
4s	Nov., 1958	94⅜	94⅝	94⅜	94⅝
4s	May, 1957	94⅜	94⅝	94⅜	94⅝
4s	Nov., 1956	93⅞	94⅛	93⅝	94⅜
4s	Nov., 1955	93½	94⅛	93⅜	94⅜
4s	Nov., 1936	94⅛	..	94⅛	..
4s	May, 1917	99⅛	..	99⅛	..
4s	Nov., 1918	99⅜	..	99⅜	..
4s	May, 1919	99½	..	99½	..
3½s	Nov., 1963	84⅝	..	84⅝	..
3½s	Nov., 1954	85¼	85⅜	85¼	85⅜
3½s	May, 1954	85¼	85⅜	85¼	85⅜

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Balancing of Prices.

Despite the great swaying on the market yesterday, the average price of the twenty-five industrial stocks used in these columns in determining averages was exactly the same as the average price of the two hours' session last Saturday. The average stood at 78.78.

***

Lackawanna Steel.

The rise of 5⅛ points in Lackawanna Steel was accompanied by reports that the Lackawanna Steel Company had placed large foreign orders for steel rails. The information, in fact, began to be circulated early last week, but representatives of the company stated that there were no orders which had not already been listed in the weekly reports. According to one informant the order was so large and called for so much haste in delivery that it was "split up" among all of the railroad lines running from the mills to the seaboard. Brokers generally are optimistic about steel orders. With increased demands for steel products coming simultaneously from local and foreign consumers, they say it will require no artificial stimulation to improve the market.

**

Savage Arms
Winchester
Arms

Bought—Sold—Quoted

Booklet Sent on Request

Gilbert Eliott & Co
SPECIALISTS
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

Winchester Arms
Du Pont Powder
Atlas Powder
Hercules Powder
Aetna Explosives

GWYNNE BROTHERS
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad.

New Orleans, Mobile & Chicago 5s, 1916

Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s, 1917

Complete information on RAILROAD and INDUSTRIAL REORGANIZATIONS furnished on request.

Douglas Fenwick & Co.
34 Wall St. Tel. 4220 John.

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FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
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KENNECOTT COPPER CORP.
6% BONDS & STOCK
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NATIONAL FUEL GAS
N. Y. TITLE INSURANCE
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Stocks Display a Firm Undertone in a Very Active Market—Bonds Lower.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 267,887 shares of stocks and $225,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 72,800; oils, 2,432; railroads, 960, and mining 191,695. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
300	Alliance Film.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,500	Amer. Zinc....	49¼	50¾	49¼	51
1,500	‡Can. Car & F. pf.	95	96	96	96
500	‡C. C. & F. pf.	117	114	114	116
325	‡Canada Steel..	28	28	28	28
5,100	‡Car. Lt. & Pr.	9	8¼	7¾	8⅜
100	‡Central Fdy..	10	10	10	10
1,100	‡Cramp Ship'g.	67¾	72	67¾	71
1,300	Dr'ge-Se'y, w.i.	91	92	88	91
270	Electric Boat..	435	440	410	440
28,000	‡El Bt., n. w.i.	43¾	44¾	42	44¾
750	‡Hall Signal..	19	20	17	18
225	‡Hendee Mfg..	31½	33	31½	32¾
5,000	‡Int. Mer. Mar.	4½	4½	3⅝	4½
2,500	‡Int. M. M. pf.	9¾	10	8¾	9¾
10	‡I.M.M., n. w.i.	50	50	50	50
2,400	‡Int. Motors..	22	24	21	24
75	‡Int. Mot. pf..	51	51	46	49
150	‡Int. Nickel..	161	165	161	162
500	Kath. Br'ze, pf.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
25	Kelly Spr'd T.	172	172	170	170
400	‡Lake Tor. B't	15	15	13	13
4,500	Mar. of Am..	4¼	4¼	3⅞	4¼
200	Mut. Prof. Sh.	9	9	9	9
5,500	††Nat'l Lead & Zinc.....	37	38	35	37
10	Nat. Steel Car.	48	48	48	48
20	‡Pyrene M. Co.	13	13	13	13
200	Corporation of R. & H.....	6	6	5¾	5¾
100	M. R'meley, n.	20	28	20	28
400	Savoy Oil....	9½	9½	9¼	9¼
1,600	‡St'd Motors..	9¾	10¾	9¼	10¾
200	Sterl'g Gum...	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,100	‡St. Jos. Lead	11¾	12	11	12
2,000	United Cigar Stores, new..	10¼	10¼	10	10
1,200	Un. Prof. Sh.	2⅝	2¾	2¾	2⅝
1,500	U. S. Light & Heat Corp..	3¼	3⅜	2¾	3
300	U. S. Light & H. Corp., pf.	5⅜	*5½	5	5
900	‡Vent. Con. Oil	11¾	12	11¾	12
900	‡World Film..	3½	3¾	3¾	3¾

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
1	Galena-S. Oil.	167	167	167	— 2
20	Illinois P. L.	145	144	144	— 1
7	Indiana P. L.	100	100	100	— 1
1,200	‡Inter. Petrol..	9¾	9	9¾	..
2	Northern P. L.	100	100	100	..
65	‡Ohio Oil	153	150	150	— 4
160	Pierce Oil	12⅞	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
225	Prairie O. & G.	385	377	381	— 4
75	Prairie P. L.	177	179	174	..
128	South. Penn. Oil.	330	320	320	— 5
70	Std. Oil, Cal.	300	295	297	— 7
30	Std. Oil, Ind.	440	431	435	..
10	§Std. Oil, Kan.	375	375	375	+ 7
880	Std. Oil, N. J.	432	423	432	+ 7
50	Std. Oil, N. Y.	188	185	185	— 5
25	Union Tank L.	85	84	85	..
4	Vacuum Oil	214	214	214	— 6

RAILROADS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
700	‡Wabash, w. i.	11	11	11	11
260	‡Wabas, pf. (a)	41½	41½	40	41

MINING STOCKS.

600	‡Alaska June'u	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
2,000	‡Albion Min..	41	41	41	41
1,300	‡A.-C. M. Co.	85	87	84	86
5,000	††Am. Com'der	12	12½	11	12
8,750	††Ariz. Duqu'e	40	42	40	42
5,300	††Atlanta	28	29	28	28½
5,000	††Big Cotton..	8¾	9	8	8⅛
200	B. L. D. Co...	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1,700	Braden Cop....	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	7¾
2,300	††Booth	43	43	42	42⅜
300	Butte C. & Z.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,100	††Cent. N. Y.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
3,500	†Caledonia	93	93	90	90
600	†Chile Copper.	18⅝	18⅝	18¼	18¼
200	Con. Arizona..	††	††	††	††
150	Con. Nev.-U.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	Dia. B. B....	3	3	3	3
6,000	††Emma. Cop..	85	88	84	88
100	El Paso, new.	1	1	1	1
200	††Genesee Cop.	39	39	39	39
600	Gold. Con.....	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
8,400	††Gold. Merger.	20	20	20	20
320	Greene-Can..	38½	38¾	36⅜	37
100	Howe Sound...	3½	3½	3¼	3½
200	‡Iron Blossom	71	71	71	71
3,900	Jumbo Ext....	1⅞	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞
26,000	Kenne't Cop...	45	45¼	43⅝	44⅝
100	Kerr Lake....	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
3,000	††Kewanaa	11	11	11	11
100	La Rose Con...	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	†Lone Star....	4	4	4	4
200	Magma Copper.	12½	13½	13	13
3,800	McIntyre.....	49	50	49	49¼
400	†McK.-Dar....	24	24	23	24
300	†Majestic M...	50	50	50	50
88,000	††Mother Lode	26½	27½	25	25¼
100	†Nevada Hills.	18	18	18	18
700	New Ut. Bing.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
100	Nip. M. Co....	6	6	6	6
5,000	††Oro	6¾	7	6¼	7
24,600	††Rex Con. M..	56	56	53	54
2,000	††Sand. Kend..	6	6	6	6
550	Stand. Sil. Ld.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
5,000	Stewart.....	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
17,800	††Success Min.	91	91	85	85
2,200	†Sup. Min. Co.	23	24	23	23½
2,000	Ton. Exten....	2⅞	2¾	2⅝	2⅞
15	Ton. Belmont..	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
200	†Ton. Jim But.	84	84	84	84
2,500	Tri-Bullion	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
400	†Wasatch.....	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,200	†W. E. Con....	62	62	60	61
20	†Wh. K. C....	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼

BONDS.

$225,000	Ken. Cop. 6s.	143	144	140	140

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted. §Ex dividend.

Note—Saturday sale in U. S. Light and Heat Corporation pf. should read 250 at 5½@5¾.

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in, compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Aug. 23. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 21. Bid.	Asked.
Electric Boat pf.	435	450	430	450
Emerson Phonograph.	13¾	14	13¾	14
Houston Oil.	12	14	13½	14
Internat. Rubber.	7⅛	7	7	7⅛
Nat. Steel Car of C.	46	50	..	..
N. Y. Transportation.	15½	17	17	17½
Sherman Carbide.	8	10	8	10
Sherman Carbide pf.	10	14	10	14
Wayland Oil & Gas.	3⅜	4	3⅜	4

RAILROAD.

Wabash pf. (b)	21½	22¼	21½	22¼

MINING STOCKS.

Florence	45	47	45	48
Tonopah Mining	5¼	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛
Tuolumne Copper	††	††	††	††

BOND.

Int. M. Mar., new, 5s.	75½	77	75½	76½

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives.	125	135	130	140
Aetna Explosives pf.	80	90	75	85
Am. & British Mfg.	12	17	15	20
Am. & British Mfg. pf	28	38	30	40
Atlas Powder	218	224	220	230
Atlas Powder pf.	95	100	95	100
Bliss (E. W.)	340	360	350	375
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	139	145	135	145
Canadian Explosives.	325	375	325	375
Canadian Explos. pf.	101	110	105	115
Carbon Steel	22	27	23	28
Carbon Steel 1st pf.	..	52	40	..
Carbon Steel 2d pf.	..	32	27	..
Colts Arms	580	670	535	545
Driggs-Seabury	88	92	85	95
Du Pont Powder.	685	700	680	700
Du Pont Powder pf.	95	100	95	100
Hercules Powder	355	375	365	385
Hercules Powder pf.	112	115	105	115
Hopkins-Allen	50	80	25	35
Hopkins-Allen pf.	90	110	95	110
Niles-Bement-Pond	112	115	113	116
Niles-Bement-Pond pf	97	102	95	..
Savage Arms	300	350	290	310
Winchester Rep'g A.	2,000	2,400	2,500	2,700

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid	Asked.
American Light & Traction	323	328
American Light & Traction pf.	108	110
Adirondack Electric Power	14	16
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	50	65
*American Gas & Electric.	104	107
*American Gas & Electric pf.	48½	50
American Power & Light.	59	63ex
American Power & Light pf.	80	88
American Public Utilities.	30	35
American Public Utilities pf.	63	66
Am. Water Works & Electric.	6	8
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	15	18
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	85	90
Cities Service.	44	47
Cities Service pf.	52	55
Colorado Power	17	19
Colorado Power pf.	93	95
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	49	52
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	77	80
Consumers Power pf. (Me.)	90	94
Dayton Power & Light.	30	35
Dayton Power & Light pf.	90	96
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s.	90	98
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	60	65
Electric Bond & Share pf.	98½	100
Empire District Electric 5s.	72	76
Empire District Electric pf.	60	70
Federal Light & Traction.	16	19
Federal Light & Traction pf.	56	62
Gas & Electric Securities.	50	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	50	70
Lincoln Gas & Electric.	10	20
Northern Ontario Light & Power.	10	18
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf.	47	52
Northern States Power.	23	29½
Northern States Power pf.	84½	86
Ozark Power & Water.	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric.	44½	45
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	84½	86
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	10	13
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	42	48
Southern California Edison.	70	73
Southern California Edison pf.	93½	96
*Standard Gas & Electric.	11	11½
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	23	24½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power.	4	6
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	21	26
United Light & Rys.	39	41
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	67	70
Utah Securities	12	15
Western Power	14	18
Western Power pf.	47	50

*Par value, $50.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the second week of August show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Six roads	$2,079,531	+$208,736
Twenty-one roads	9,428,291	— 715,324
Total, (27 roads)	11,507,648	— 506,588

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN for July and 12 months:

	1915.	1914.	1913.
June gross	403,640	396,220	469,976
Net after taxes	82,031	140,901	94,469
Other inc., deb.	30,520	17,306	*5,099
Total inc.	31,502	123,598	89,568
12 mos. gross.	4,630,059	4,588,121	4,335,167
Net after taxes.	88,022	1,245,138	1,253,405
Other inc., deb.	325,281	31,303	104,842
Total inc.	560,962	1,213,545	1,150,561

*Credit.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC for July—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Mileage	10,949	10,504	445
Freight rev...	7,203,516	7,235,120	*31,604
Passenger rev..	4,537,899	3,380,272	1,157,627
Total op. rev..	12,965,203	11,632,919	1,330,284
Maint. of way.	1,400,452	1,428,678	*21,226
Mt. of equip...	1,689,818	1,759,620	*39,802
Transp. exp...	3,844,475	3,882,398	*37,923
Total op. exp..	7,800,057	7,786,679	13,378
Taxes	588,839	581,124	7,715
Net after taxes	4,992,335	3,281,573	1,210,962

BOSTON & MAINE reports to the Public Service Commission for quarter ended June 30 as follows:

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Total op. rev.	11,726,512	11,987,106	*260,594
Total op. rev.	3,082,676	2,499,668	583,008
Gross income.	2,929,651	2,440,509	489,142
Net income.	410,234	†257,308	667,542

*Decrease. †Deficit.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

TEXAS COMPANY for the year ended June 30—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	26,391,745	25,924,405	25,882,864
Exp., tax., &c.	18,367,053	18,171,946	13,338,645
Net	8,024,692	7,752,459	12,044,219
*Reserve	1,631,365	1,586,484	5,381,095
Surplus	†6,393,327	6,165,974	6,663,123
Dividends	3,000,000	2,550,000	1,620,000
Surplus	3,393,327	3,635,974	5,043,123

*Reserve for sinking fund deposits, insurance, &c. †Equal to 21.3 per cent. on $30,000,000 capital stock, as against 20.6 per cent. on $30,000,000 stock previous year.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha Con.	.02	Jubilee	.04
Andes	.08	Kentucky Con.	.02
Best & Belcher	.07	Mexican	.49
Bullion	.02	Occidental Con.	.79
Caledonia	.54	Ophir	.34
Challenge Con.	.08	Overman	.82
Chollar	.03	Savage	.06
Confidence	.13	Seg. Belcher	.03
Con. Cal. & Va.	.12	Sierra Nevada	.10
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con.	.40
Gould & Curry	.04	Utah Con.	.04
Hale & Norcross.	.05	Yellow Jacket	.14
Julia	.02	Silver Bars	47⅞

TONOPAH.

Jim Butler	.80	Comb. Fraction	.09
McNamara	.02	D'field Daisy	.03
Midway	.10	D'field Black B.	.01
Mizpah Exten.	.19	Florence	.45
Montana	.29	G'field Con. M.	1.25
North Star	.11	G'field Merger	.20
Rescue Eula	.06	Jumbo Exten.	1.15
Tonopah Exten.	2.40	Lone Star	.03
Tonopah Merger.	.35	Silver Pick	.08
Victor	.25	Vernal	.02
West End	.33	Nevada Hills	.19
GOLDFIELD.		Rochester Mines	.27
Atlanta	.28	Round Mountain	.42
Booth	.42	MANHATTAN.	
C. O. D.	.04	Man. Big Four	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	9½	10¼	Isabella	13¾	14¾
Elkton	22	23	Jackpot	6¾	7⅞
El Paso	76	95	McKinney	37	38
Findlay	3½	4½	Portland	145	147
Golden C.	176	177	Vindicator	150	163
Gold Dol.	4	4	Rav. B. H.	2	4
Gold Sov.	3	4			

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Protests Overruled on Lamp and Candle Shades' Duties.

The Board of General Appraisers has taken unfavorable action on protests filed by Mandel Bros., Chicago, regarding the duty rate on lamp and candle shades. The Appraiser reported that the goods were composed of cotton, silk and tinsel threads, fluted and appliqued. Duty was accordingly taken at the rate of 60 per cent. ad valorem. The protestants claimed that entry should be given at 30 per cent. as manufactures of cotton, or at 40 per cent. as articles made wholly or in chief value of tinsel wire, lame or lahn. Judge Cooper, affirming the Collector, held that neither claim was well founded.

Santini & Borea were sustained in a contention relative to figured cotton cloth, which was returned by the Customs officials as Jacquard figured manufactures of cotton with duty at the rate of 30 per cent. ad valorem. The Board decided that the goods should be allowed to come in as cotton cloth at the appropriate rate according to yarn number.

The Board cleared the files of the following protests unsupported by evidence, Thomson & Gouze, New York; Ralph Pierson & Co., St. Louis; Reine & Meiss, Cincinnati; George F. Malcom, Boston, and John Wanamaker, Philadelphia.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16¼	16¾	16¾	17
Atlantic Refining	580	590	585	590
Borne-Scrymser	270	280	270	280
Buckeye Pipe Line.	101	103	102	104
Chesebrough Mfg.	720	725	720	725
Colonial Oil	135	145	135	145
Continental Oil	230	*235	235	240
Crescent Pipe Line.	46	*47	47	48
Cumberland P. L.	50	52	49	52
Eureka Pipe Line.	247	250	248	250
Galena S. Oil	167	170	168	170
Galena S. Oil pf.	137	140	137	142
Illinois Pipe Line.	144	146	144	146
Indiana Pipe Line.	98	101	98	102
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd.	9	9¼	8⅝	9¼
National Transit	93	94	93	94
New York Transit.	230	235	228	230
Northern Pipe Line.	95	100	95	100
Ohio Oil	150	152	153	154
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	58	62	58	62
Pierce Oil	12½	13	12⅝	13
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24.	78	81	78	81
Prairie Oil & Gas.	377	382	381	395
Prairie Pipe Line.	173	176	177	178
Solar Refining	240	245	240	245
Southern Pipe Line.	210	213	210	215
South Penn Oil.	322	325	323	330
So. W. Penn.	120	124	120	122
Stand. Oil of Cal.	295	298	298	302
Stand. Oil of Ind.	433	438	430	440
Stand. Oil of Kan.	380	*390	385	395
Stand. Oil of Ky.	275	280	275	280
Stand. Oil of Neb.	330	335	330	340
Stand. Oil of N. J.	432	434	422	425
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	185	187	188	191
Stand. Oil of Ohio.	445	455	445	455
Swan & Finch.	122	126	125	130
Union Tank	£4	85	84	85
Vacuum Oil	214	217	215	219
Washington Oil	35	37	34	37

*Ex dividend.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
40	Cons. Coal	96	95	95	95
20	Fairmont Gas pf.	45	45	45	45
12	Merch.-M. Bank.	28	28	28	28
75	Northern Central.	82½	82½	82½	82½
30	Penn. Water & P.	65⅝	65⅝	65½	65½
5	United Rys. & E.	23	23	22½	23
50	Wayland Oil & G.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜

BONDS.

$2,000	Cons. Gas 6s.	101	101	101	101
1,000	Davison Ch. 6s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1,000	Ga. & Ala. 5s.	100½	100½	100½	100½
4,000	G., C. & N. 5s.	101	101	101	101
1,000	Ga. S. & F. 5s.	100	100	100	100
7,000	U.R.&E. 1st 4s.	80¼	80½	80¼	80¼
5,000	U.R.&E. inc. 4s	57	57	57	57
500	U.R.&E.fdg. 5s	82	82	82	82

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,005	Alaska	32½	32½	32	32½
50	Algomah	2	2	2	2
185	Allouez	51	52	51	52
5,685	Amer. Zinc.	49½	51½	49⅝	50⅝
925	Anaconda	67⅞	68¾	66½	68¾
3,350	Ariz. Commer.	8	9	7⅛	7⅛
70	Butte & Cal.	3⅝	4	3⅝	4
5,455	Butte & Sup.	58	60⅜	57	60⅜
696	Calum. & Ariz.	61	61	59½	60½
35	Cal. & Hecla.	550	560	550	552
70	Chino	44	44	44	44
607	Copper Range.	52⅛	53	52	52⅜
240	East Butte.	11⅞	11⅞	11½	11½
116	Franklin	8½	9	7⅞	8⅛
372	Granby	76	78	75½	78
450	Greene-Canan.	38	38	37⅜	37½
52	Hancock	15¾	16	15	15½
25	Indiana	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
125	Island Creek.	48	48	47⅝	48
5	Island Cr'k pf.	90	90	90	90
120	Isle Royale.	26	26	26	26
55	Keweenaw	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1½
85	Lake	13	13⅛	13	13⅛
5	La Salle	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
110	Mass. Con.	10½	10½	10½	10½
100	Mayflower	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
400	Mohawk	69	70	69	70
50	Nevada Cons.	14½	14½	14½	14½
1,106	New Arcadian.	10⅜	10⅜	9⅞	9⅞
400	Niplsing	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
1,211	North Butte.	23⅝	23⅝	27⅛	25
9	North Lake	1	1	1	1
25	Old Dominion.	50	50	50	50
50	Osceola	79	79	78	79
440	Pond Creek	10⅜	10⅜	10½	10½
25	Quincy	85½	85½	85	85
26	Ray Consol.	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
115	Shannon	7	7	7	7
10	Shattuck	26	26	26	26
610	South Lake	5¼	5¼	5½	5½
50	South Utah.	16c	16c	16c	16c
66	St. Mary's	53	53	51	53
175	Superior Cop.	26	26¾	25½	26
816	Tamarack	53	54	52	53½
100	Tuolumne	47c	47c	47c	47c
648	U. S. Smelting	39	39¼	38½	39¼
243	U. S. Sm. pf.	46	46¼	46	46½
425	Utah Apex	3⅝	3⅝	3¼	3¼
150	Utah Consol.	12	12	11½	11½
250	Winona	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
60	Wolverine	58½	58⅝	58	58¼
10	Wyandotte	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝

RAILROADS.

30	Bos. & Albany.	181½	181½	181½	181½
7	Bos. Elevated.	76	76	76	76
20	Bos. & Maine.	23½	23½	23½	23½
240	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	62	62	61½	61½
10	Union Pacific.	128	128	128	128
60	W. E. St. Ry.	61½	61¼	61½	61½

MISCELLANEOUS.

2	Am. Ag. Ch. pf	93	93	93	93
76	Am. Pn. Serv.	2¼	3¼	2¼	2¼
65	Am. P. S. pf.	16½	16½	16	16
65	Am. Sugar	107½	108	107⅜	108
11	Am. Sugar pf.	116	116	116	116
314	Am. T. & T.	121¾	122	121½	122
193	Am. Woolen pf	90	90	89½	90
845	A..G. & W.I.pf	22½	24	22	24
10	E. B. Land	10	10	10	10
10	Edison	231	231	230	231
175	Gen. Electric.	160	170	160	170
596	Mass. Gas	89½	90	89½	90
23	Mass. Gas pf.	88	88	88	88
10	N. E. Tele	131½	131½	131½	131½
159	Swift & Co.	113½	114½	113½	114¾
10	Torrington	32	32	32	32
10	Torrington pf.	28¼	28½	28¼	28¼
293	United Fruit.	131½	131½	129	129
453	U. Shoe Mach.	48	49	48	48
19	U. S. Mach. pf	29	29	28	28
4,125	U. S. Steel.	70¾	71¼	68½	70⅜
1,640	Ventura Oil	11⅝	12½	11¼	11⅞
10	Wol. Land	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼

BONDS.

$3,000	Am. T. & T. 4

Yesterday

United Cigar Stores Co. of America

on account of the war scare could have been bought at $10.00 a share, yielding 7% on the investment. Put your funds into

United Cigar Stores Co. of America

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It is sound beyond question.
It yields a very attractive income.
Its possibilities are unlimited.
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Our latest CIRCULAR NO. 889 gives the latest facts about the company's achievements.
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United Cigar Stores, Ltd.
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Members Chicago Board of Trade, Consolidated Stock Exch. of N. Y., N. Y. Coffee Exch. N. Y. Produce Exch.
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PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, August 31, 1915, for Contract 154, for furnishing and erecting water-pipe equipment for operating valves in the shafts of the city tunnel of the Catskill aqueduct, in New York City. The equipment consists of iron, copper and brass pipe, pumps, valves and fittings.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders, and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
RALPH T. STANTON, Assistant Secretary.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, CUSTOM House, Norfolk, Va. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, Sept. 23, 1915, and then opened, for dredging and rock excavation in James River, Va. Information on application at this office, or at U. S. Engineer Office, 316 Federal Building, Richmond, Va.

CANADIAN PACIFIC DIVORCES SHIPS

Forms Company to Take Over Its Boats and Those of the Allan Line, Which It Owns.

PRICE IS PUT AT $24,000,000

Railway to Get All of New Corporation's $10,000,000 Stock and $14,000,000 Debentures.

Details of the consolidation of the ocean steamship business of the Canadian Pacific Railway and that of the Allan Line and the formation of a new company to operate this joint business are contained in the annual report of the Canadian Pacific Railway, copies of which reached here yesterday. The value of the steamship property involved in the transaction is estimated at $23,500,000. The capitalization of the new company, to be known as the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Limited, will be $10,000,000.

Six of the Canadian Pacific's older class of steamships, the Montrose, Mount Royal, Montezuma, Montcalm, Tyrolia, and Ruthenia, were taken over by the English Government last November at a price which has not yet been fixed. The Empress of India, which had served on the Pacific Ocean for twenty-five years, was sold for $425,000 and converted into a hospital ship. Two large modern steamships, which were under construction at Belfast, have recently been purchased, but have not yet been delivered. The main fleet of the Canadian Pacific has been engaging in the profitable trade with the Allies.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, Chairman and President of the railway company, in his report to the stockholders says, regarding the separation of the railway and the steamship lines:

> Your Directors have had under consideration for some time the desirability of transferring to a steamship company your steamships engaged in traffic on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, so as to more effectually separate your railway and steamship finances and operations. To that end a company has been organized under the laws of Great Britain, known as the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., with an authorized capital of £2,000,000 sterling, having for its purpose, among other things, the acquisition and operation of ocean steamships and the interchange of traffic with your railway lines and others. The requisite extension of your company's charter powers has been secured to enable it to hold stock and securities of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, and to guarantee payment of the principal and interest of such securities as may be issued with your consent.
>
> It is provided that the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services shall purchase and take over your interest in all of the steamships and their appurtenances engaged in ocean traffic, as well as those of the Allan Line, which has been under your control for some time.
>
> A moderate estimate of the value of the steamship property involved in the transaction, after making due allowonce for depreciation, is $23,500,000. Your Directors recommend that as a consideration for the steamships and their appurtenances to be sold and delivered by your company, and for the capital stock of the Allan Line, carrying with it all that company's steamship and other properties, you accept as fully paid the capital stock of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, namely, £1,962,910, being all excepting the shares necessary to qualify the Directors of the steamship company, and in addition 5 per cent. first debentures or debenture stock of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services to the amount of £2,865,880 sterling.

The Canadian Pacific, as stated in the preliminary reports on Aug. 11, had a falling off in gross business of about $31,000,000. A reduction in expenses of $22,000,000 reduced the net loss to about $9,000,000. The loss in earnings is attributed in the President's report to "uncontrollable conditions." The increased earnings from the steamship department prevented a more serious loss.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1915	101	101¼	2.50
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100½	100¾	5.25
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1917	100	100¼	5.87
Argen. Govt.	6	May, 1920	98⅜	98¾	6.30
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99¼	99⅝	5.05
City of Q'b'c.	3	Apr., 1920	98⅝	99⅛	5.20
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	99⅛	99⅛	5.40
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	99⅛	100	5.00
French Govt.	5	Apr., 1916	97¼	97⅝	8.80
German Govt.	5	Jan., 1916	96⅝	97⅛	12.30
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1916	99⅜	100⅛	5.78
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	99⅝	100⅛	5.95
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	99¼	99⅞	6.10
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1916	99½	100	5.00
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	96⅛	96⅜	6.15
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	96¼	96⅝	5.75

Company Issues.

Ala. Power.	6	Feb., 1918	100	101	5.00
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1918	100¼	101¼	3.40
Am. T. & T.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅛	101⅛	3.30
Ana. Copper.	5	Mar., 1917	100¼	100⅝	4.50
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	99⅜	99⅞	4.55
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	98⅜	98⅝	4.90
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	99⅛	100¼	4.95
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	98½	98⅝	5.75
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2, '24	101½	102	5.65
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	91¾	92	7.25
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sep., 1915	100	100¼	1.00
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	93	95	10.70
Con. Gas, Balt.	5	May, 1917	100	100¼	4.98
Con. Power.	6	May1, 1917	98	99	6.58
C. P. R. & L.	6	June, 1916	98	99	6.38
East. P. & L.	6		1918	93	99½	6.58
Erie R. R.	6	Apr., 1916	100⅛	100¼	4.60
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅛	100⅛	1.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	99⅝	99⅞	5.55
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	98½	98¾	6.60
Grand R. Ed.	5	May, 1916	100	100⅜	4.51
Grand R. Ry.	5	June, 1916	100	100⅞	4.47
Hav. El. Ry.	6	Sep., 1916	98½	100	6.00
Hock. V. Ry.	6	Nov., 1915	100¼	100¾	3.00
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '18	100	100¼	4.95
Lack. Steel.	6	Mar., 1917	98⅝	99⅜	6.10
L. Gas & El.	6	Apr., 1918	98¼	99⅛	6.30
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100⅛	101	1.60
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	99	100	6.00
Minn. G. El.	6	June, 1917	100½	101	5.50
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	95	98½	6.93
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	95¼	96¼	8.20
N.Y.C.& H.R.	5	Sept. 15, '15	100	100⅜	1.00
N.Y.C.& H.R.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	1.00
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	5	May, 1916	100⅛	100⅜	4.45
No. States P.	6	June, 1917	99	100	6.00
Penn. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100	100¼	2.00
P. S. C., N.J.	5	Mar., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	3.85
Seab. A. L.	5	Mar., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	3.85
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	100	100¼	4.50
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	98	98⅜	6.15
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100⅜	101¼	4.10
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	98	98⅜	5.45
Union Type.	5	Jan. 15, '16	94	95	14.80
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101⅜	102¼	4.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	99	99⅜	5.15
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	100¼	100⅝	5.40
West. Power.	6	Mar., 1917	98½	99¼	6.38
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	97½	98⅜	6.58
W.V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	96	98	7.10

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	70.54	69.39	70.38	....
Industrials	80.04	76.96	78.78	....

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Aug. 14	77.11	76.04	76.68	+ .12
Aug. 16	78.25	76.54	77.65	+ .99
Aug. 17	78.79	77.32	77.87	+ .22
Aug. 18	78.50	77.19	77.92	+ .05
Aug. 19	78.32	76.47	76.71	—1.21
Aug. 20	76.68	75.30	76.44	—.27
Aug. 21	75.85	74.24	74.39	—2.05
Aug. 23	75.29	73.18	74.58	+ .19

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*Aug., 1915	78.79	Aug. 17	73.49	Aug. 2	74.39
Aug., 1914	Exchange closed.				
Aug., 1913	71.65	Aug. 18	68.83	Aug. 2	71.11
Aug., 1912	84.65	Aug. 14	87.92	Aug. 1	83.47
Aug., 1911	82.34	Aug. 1	73.40	Aug. 30	73.77
*Year, 1915	78.79	Aug. 17	58.99	Feb. 24	74.39
Year, 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.47	July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09	Feb. 1	68.04
Year, 1912	83.52	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.30
Year, 1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

*To date.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Coast L.	1914-'23	4	@4½	4.62	4.40
Baltimore & Ohio.	1914-'23	4½		4.62	4.40
Buff., R. & Pitts.	1914-'30	4½	@5	4.65	4.40
Canadian Pacific.	1915-'28	4½		5.05	4.75
Carolina, C. & O.	1915-'24	5		5.50	5.00
Chesapeake & O.	1914-'24	4½		4.95	4.65
Chi. & Northwest.	1914-'23	4½		4.55	4.30
Chi., Ind. & L.	1914-'23	4½		5.25	4.75
C., R. I. & P. Ry.	1915-'25	4½	@5	8.00	6.00
C., S. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5		4.85	4.55
C., C., C. & S. L.	1915-'29	5		5.20	4.90
Lel. & Hudson.	1922	4½		4.55	4.40
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4½	@5	5.12	4.80
Hocking Valley.	1914-'23	4	@5	4.90	4.60
Ill. Central.	1914-'23	4½	@5	4.62	4.45
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5		4.55	4.30
Mo., Kan. & T.	1914-'23	5		6.50	5.25
Mo. Pac.	1914-'22	5		7.50	5.50
N. Y. Cen. Lines.	1915-'28	4½	@5	5.05	4.75
Norfolk & West.	1915-'24	4½		4.55	4.35
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	4		5.00	4.75
Penn. Gen. Ptr.	1914-'23	4½	@4½	4.40	4.20
S. L., I. M. & S.	1914-'24	5		6.25	5.00
Seaboard Air L.	1914-'23	5		5.05	4.80
Southern Ry.	1914-'24	4½	@5	5.00	4.70
So. Pacific	1914-'23	4½		4.60	4.40
Virginian Ry.	1914-'19	5		5.15	4.75

PLEAD FOR THE RAILROADS.

Supply Dealers Ask Business Men to Urge Better Mail Pay.

The Railway Business Association, composed of concerns doing business with railroads, has issued a bulletin entitled "Railway Mail Pay and Public Opinion," in which business men are urged to ask Congress to establish what is called a more systematic and businesslike method of paying railroads for carrying mail. The bulletin asserts that the Post Office receipts have increased 100.5 per cent. in the past ten years, while the amount paid to the railroads for carrying the mail has increased only 27.7 per cent.

The association contends that the Postmaster General, being interested in showing a surplus for his department, should not fix the rates of payment for the railroads; asks that weight rather than space be the measure of service; asks that the Government give the same terms it forces for the private shipper, and that payment take into consideration length of haul, speed and frequency of mail trains. The bulletin quotes the associate statistician for the Interstate Commerce Commission, Dr. M. O. Lorenz, as saying that a 10 per cent. increase over present rates would not constitute overpayment.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

On the big break in prices early in the day, the best place in Wall Street to dispose of United States Steel common was on the floor of the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Steel did not sell there below 88½, although it touched 67¾ on the New York Stock Exchange. In a number of prominent stocks there were wide price differences between the respective markets on the two exchanges. At the start of the day there was a temporary tendency toward recovery from the weakness of Saturday. The early advance, however, merely served to invite heavy general selling, under which prices quickly crumbled away. All the "war stocks" suffered severely in the break in the market.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,620	Allis-Chal.	35	35⅝	30	34½
420	Am. B. Sugar.	60½	60	57	60
4,800	Am. Can	57⅜	57⅝	52	56⅝
200	Am. Car & F.	68	68⅜	61	63⅝
20	Am. Hide & L.	7	7	7	7
110	Am. Ice Sec.	22⅜	23	22⅜	23
20	Am. Lind'd Oil	18⅛	18½	17⅞	17⅝
740	Am. Loco.	49⅜	50⅜	47½	50
230	Am. Smelting.	77⅜	78½	76¼	77⅝
1,140	Anaconda ($50)	67⅞	69⅛	66¼	68⅝
20	Atchison	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
510	Baldwin Loco.	75⅛	76	72	73⅝
150	Balt. & Ohio.	80	80	78⅝	79
20	Beth Steel	276	276	276	276
50	Brklyn. R. T.	84	84	83⅝	84
70	Cal. Petroleum	15½	15½	15	15
170	Can. Pacific.	147½	147¾	146⅝	147¾
440	Cent. Leather.	42¾	43¾	41⅞	43⅝
90	C., M. & St. P.	61¼	61¼	60¼	61¼
1,070	C., R. I. & P.	23⅛	24⅞	22	22½
430	Col. Fuel & I.	38½	39	36⅝	38
390	Corn Products.	16⅜	16⅝	15⅞	16¼
1,870	Crucible Steel.	70	71½	65	67
240	Distillers Sec.	25⅛	25⅝	24⅜	24⅜
440	Erie	26⅜	27	26	26⅞
50	Erie 1st pf.	41¼	41¼	41	41
480	Goodrich Co.	57½	57½	54	56⅜
610	Gt. Nor. Ore.	39	40⅜	38¼	40¼
20	Gt. Nor. pf.	116	116	116	116
40	Guggenheim	59½	60½	59½	60½
140	Insp. Copper.	32⅝	33	32	32⅝
140	Interborough.	19⅞	20	19⅞	20
10	Interb. Cons.	19⅜	19½	19⅜	19½
50	Kan. City So.	24	26½	24	26½
80	Lehigh Valley.	140⅜	141	140	141
30	Max. Motor.	39⅝	40⅜	39⅝	40⅜
140	Mex. Petroleum	79⅝	80¼	77⅞	80
20	Nev. Con. Cop.	14	14	14	14
110	N. Y. Central.	83⅜	88⅝	88⅛	88½
20	N.Y.,N.H.&H.	62	62	62	62
80	Nor. Pacific.	105¾	105⅞	104⅝	105⅝
60	Pacific Mail.	30½	30½	29	29
290	Pressed S. Car.	56⅛	57¼	53⅝	56
40	Ry. Steel Spgs.	35⅝	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝
30	Ray Con. Cop.	22	22	21½	21¾
1,820	Reading	145	146⅜	144½	146½
820	Rep. Iron & S.	40½	41	38½	40
210	Rumely	9⅝	11½	9⅝	11¼
330	Southern Pac.	86½	88	85⅝	88
50	Southern Ry.	14⅛	15	14¼	15
70	Studebaker	93½	98½	94½	94½
1,340	Tenn. Copper.	45¼	51½	47¼	50⅜
10	Third Av.	50½	50½	50½	50½
2,820	Union Pacific.	128⅛	128½	125⅝	128
380	U. S. Rubber.	43½	50¼	47⅜	50¼
39,930	U. S. Steel.	70⅝	71¼	68½	70⅝
160	Utah Copper.	64⅜	64⅞	63	64⅞
30	Va.-Car. Chem.	33	33	32⅝	32⅝
5,640	Wh'ouse Elec.	111⅛	112½	109	111½
71,750					

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Atlanta	.30	.30	.29½	.29½
300	Comstock	.06	.08	.08	.08
300	Cons. Va.	.12	.12	.12	.12
200	Elkton	.24	.24	.24	.24
300	Florence	.47	.47	.47	.47
1,000	Goldf. Merger.	.20½	.20½	.20½	.20½
600	Jumbo Ext.	1.47½	1.47½	1.40	1.40
200	Mexican	.47	.47	.47	.47
400	Ophir	.30	.30	.30	.30
500	Sierra Nevada	.11	.11	.11	.11
600	Tonopah Ext.	2.52½	2.52½	2.50	2.50
150	Union Con.	.30	.30	.30	.30
5,550					

KANSAS CITY RAILWAY AND LIGHT COMPANY

REORGANIZATION

OF THE

Street Railway and Electric Light Systems at Kansas City

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Metropolitan Street Railway Company Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds due May 1, 1913, and Certificates of Deposit therefor issued by the Old Colony Trust Company as Depositary and its Agents under the Agreement dated June 8, 1911;

Kansas City Railway and Light Company First Lien Refunding Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds due May 15, 1913, and Certificates of Deposit therefor issued by The New York Trust Company as Depositary and its Agents under the Agreement dated April 3, 1913;

Kansas City Railway and Light Company Six Per Cent. Collateral Gold Notes due September 1, 1912, and Certificates of Deposit therefor issued by The New York Trust Company as Depositary and its Agent under the Agreement dated August 15, 1912;

Central Electric Railway Company Five Per Cent. Mortgage Gold Bonds due May 1, 1914, and Certificates of Deposit therefor issued by The New York Trust Company as Depositary and its Agent under the Agreement dated March 10, 1914;

Corrigan Consolidated Street Railway Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds due July 1, 1916;

East Side Electric Railway Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds;

Notes of the Kansas City Railway and Light Company to Kansas City Banks secured by stock of the Kansas City and Westport Belt Railway Company;

Kansas City and Westport Belt Railway Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds due July 1, 1926;

Kansas City Elevated Railway Company General Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds due July 1, 1922;

Kansas City Elevated Railway Company General Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds due July 1, 1922;

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned have at the request of the Honorable William C. Hook, United States Circuit Judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit, consented to act as Reorganization Managers under a Plan dated July 30, 1915, prepared by him for the reorganization of the street railway and electric light systems at Kansas City owned by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, the Kansas City Elevated Railway Company, the Kansas City and Westport Belt Railway Company and the Kansas City Electric Light Company, all of which companies are controlled by the Kansas City Railway and Light Company, and, as authorized by said Plan, have prescribed the Terms of Participation in the Plan.

In order to become parties to said Plan holders of the above mentioned bonds and notes must deposit their securities with the Depositaries below named or their Agents **ON OR BEFORE OCTOBER 1, 1915,** after which date no deposits will be received, unless such time shall be specifically extended by Judge Hook. With Corrigan Consolidated Street Railway Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds, Kansas City & Westport Belt Railway Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds, Kansas City Elevated Railway Company General Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds and Kansas City Elevated Railway Company General Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds there must be deposited the July 1, 1915, and all subsequent coupons.

Depositaries and Their Agents.

For Metropolitan Street Railway Company Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Under the Agreement dated June 8, 1911.
Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, Depositary,
Bankers Trust Company, New York City,
Girard Trust Company, Philadelphia,
London County and Westminster Bank, London, England,
Agents of the Depositary.

For Kansas City Railway and Light Company First Lien Refunding Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Under the Agreement dated April 3, 1913.
The New York Trust Company, New York City, Depositary,
Old Colony Trust Company, Boston,
Adolph Boissevain & Co., Amsterdam, Holland.
Agents of the Depositary.

For Kansas City Railway and Light Company Six Per Cent. Collateral Gold Notes.
Under the Agreement dated August 15, 1912.
The New York Trust Company, New York City, Depositary,
Old Colony Trust Company, Boston,
Agent of the Depositary.

For Central Electric Railway Company Five Per Cent. Mortgage Gold Bonds.
Under the Agreement dated March 10, 1914.
The New York Trust Company, New York City, Depositary,
Old Colony Trust Company, Boston,
Agent of the Depositary.

For all of the foregoing securities and for Corrigan Consolidated Street Railway Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds; East Side Electric Railway Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds; Notes of Kansas City Railway and Light Company to Kansas City Banks; Kansas City and Westport Belt Railway Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds; Kansas City Elevated Railway Company General Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds; and Kansas City Elevated Railway Company General Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
The New York Trust Company, New York, Depositary,
Old Colony Trust Company, Boston,
Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago,
First National Bank, Kansas City,
Commerce Trust Company, Kansas City, and
Fidelity Trust Company, Kansas City.
Agents of the Depositary.

Copies of the Plan and of the Terms of Participation have been filed with the Depositaries above named and their Agents, from whom copies may be obtained.

Dated, New York, August 20, 1915.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.,
BLAIR & CO.,
Reorganization Managers.

H. L. STUART,
Judge Hook's Representative,
The Rookery, Chicago,
BYRNE & CUTCHEON,
New York,
ROPES, GRAY, BOYDEN & PERKINS,
Boston,
Counsel.

Metropolitan Street Railway Company of Kansas City, Missouri

REORGANIZATION

To the holders of certificates of deposit issued by the Old Colony Trust Company as Depositary and its Agents, under the Bondholders' Protective Agreement dated June 8, 1911, for Metropolitan Street Railway Company Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds due May 1, 1913; and

To the holders of such Bonds who have not deposited the same:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Committee under the above-mentioned Agreement has approved the financial provisions of a Plan dated July 30, 1915, prepared by the Honorable William C. Hook, for the reorganization of the street railway and electric light systems at Kansas City, owned by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, Kansas City Electric Light Company, Kansas City Elevated Railway Company and Kansas City and Westport Belt Railway Company, all of which companies are controlled by the Kansas City Railway and Light Company, and the Terms of Participation in said Plan dated August 19, 1915, promulgated by the Managers thereunder, and has filed a copy of such Plan and of such Terms of Participation with Old Colony Trust Company, the Depositary under said Agreement.

Holders of the above-mentioned Bonds who have not already deposited their Bonds under said Agreement, are hereby notified that they may, without penalty, become parties to said Agreement and entitled to avail themselves of the benefit of said Plan as stated in said Terms of Participation by depositing their Bonds under said Agreement, with Old Colony Trust Company at its office, 17 Court Street, Boston, Massachusetts, or its Agents, Bankers Trust Company, of New York, Girard Trust Company of Philadelphia, or London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd., of London, **ON OR BEFORE OCTOBER 1, 1915.** Such deposit will be deemed to constitute an express assent by depositors to said Plan and Terms of Participation.

Printed Copies of said Plan and of said Terms of Participation may be obtained upon application to the Depositary or to its Agents.

Dated August 20, 1915.

DANIEL G. WING,
FREDERICK W. STEVENS,
JAMES J. STORROW,
Committee.

JOHN B. PIERCE, Secretary,
60 State Street,
Boston, Massachusetts.
ROPES, GRAY, BOYDEN & PERKINS,
Boston, Massachusetts,
Counsel.

Referring to the above notice, the undersigned and its Agents will receive deposits of the bonds mentioned therein until October 1, 1915. After that date no further deposits will be received.

Dated August 20, 1915.

OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY,
17 Court Street,
Boston, Massachusetts,
Depositary.

Kansas City Railway and Light Company

REORGANIZATION

To holders of certificates of deposit issued by The New York Trust Company as Depositary and its Agents for Kansas City Railway and Light Company First Lien Refunding Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due May 15, 1913, under the Agreement dated April 3, 1913, and

To holders of such Bonds who have not deposited the same:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Committee under the above-mentioned Agreement has approved the financial provisions of a Plan dated July 30, 1915, prepared by the Honorable William C. Hook, for the reorganization of the street railway and electric light systems at Kansas City, owned by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, Kansas City Electric Light Company, Kansas City Elevated Railway Company and Kansas City and Westport Belt Railway Company, all of which companies are controlled by the Kansas City Railway and Light Company, and the Terms of Participation in said Plan dated August 19, 1915, promulgated by the Managers thereunder, and has filed a copy of such Plan and of such Terms of Participation with The New York Trust Company, the Depositary under said Agreement.

Any depositor may within forty-five (45) days after the first publication of this notice withdraw from said Agreement, upon surrender to the Depositary or to either of its Agents of his certificate of deposit, with a properly executed transfer thereof, if registered, and payment to the Depositary or such Agent for the Committee of the sum of $10 for each $1,000, face amount, of Bonds withdrawn, which amount has been fixed by the Committee pursuant to the terms of said Agreement as the *pro rata* share of its compensation, expenses and liabilities to be paid by depositors withdrawing from the Agreement.

Depositors who do not withdraw from said Agreement in the manner aforesaid within forty-five (45) days after the first publication of this notice will, as provided in said Agreement, be conclusively and finally deemed for all purposes to have assented to said Plan and said Terms of Participation and will be irrevocably bound thereby.

Holders of the above-mentioned Bonds who have not already deposited their Bonds under said Agreement, are hereby notified that they may, without penalty, become parties to said Agreement and entitled to avail themselves of the benefit of said Plan as stated in said Terms of Participation by depositing their Bonds under said Agreement with The New York Trust Company (of New York), the Depositary, or either of its Agents, Old Colony Trust Company (of Boston), and Adolph Boissevain & Co. (of Amsterdam, Holland) **ON OR BEFORE OCTOBER 1, 1915.** Such deposit will be deemed to constitute an express assent by depositors to said Plan and Terms of Participation.

Printed Copies of said Plan and of said Terms of Participation may be obtained upon application to said Depositary or to either of its said Agents.

Dated August 20, 1915.

JOHN B. DENNIS,
JEROME J. HANAUER,
ACOSTA NICHOLS,
JAMES J. STORROW,
Committee.

LAWRENCE G. BENNETT,
Secretary,
24 Broad Street,
New York City.
BYRNE & CUTCHEON,
New York City.
ROPES, GRAY, BOYDEN & PERKINS,
Boston, Mass.
Counsel.

Referring to the above notice, the undersigned and its Agents will receive deposits of the bonds mentioned therein until October 1, 1915. After that date no further deposits will be received.

Dated August 20, 1915.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
New York City, Depositary.

Kansas City Railway and Light Company

REORGANIZATION

To holders of certificates of deposit issued by The New York Trust Company as Depositary and its Agent for Central Electric Railway Company Five Per Cent. Mortgage Gold Bonds due May 1, 1914, under the Agreement dated March 10, 1914, and

To holders of such Bonds who have not deposited the same:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Committee under the above-mentioned Agreement has approved the financial provisions of a Plan dated July 30, 1915, prepared by the Honorable William C. Hook, for the reorganization of the street railway and electric light systems at Kansas City, ow

COTTON RECOVERS AFTER EARLY BREAK

Prices Slump at Opening, but Close with Net Gain of 2 or 3 Points Over Saturday's Close.

PUZZLED OVER CONTRABAND

Trade Inclined to Believe That Mitigating Measures Adopted by the Allies Will Not Help Much.

There are so many cross currents in cotton at the present time that it is little wonder the market shows an unsettled tone with uncertain fluctuations. Yesterday the market moved somewhat in sympathy with the stock market, with prices breaking in the early trading and showing steadiness along in the afternoon. The slump carried prices down 8 to 9 points below Saturday's closing, while the recovery resulted in a net gain of 2 to 3 points.

Naturally, the unsettled sentiment resulting from the Arabic incident promoted considerable liquidation in the early trading. This was even more of a factor than the official announcement that cotton had been declared contraband, for the hint that the Allies are attempting to inaugurate some measures to alleviate any depression resulting from the contraband declaration served to take the edge off the contraband announcement. The trade, however, is inclined to believe that very little comfort is to be extracted from the mitigating measures to be adopted by the Allies. At most it is expected that there will be a proposal to buy a certain amount of cotton at a fixed price, say around 8 cents in the South. If the amount which it is proposed to purchase is large enough it may result in preventing a drastic decline when cotton begins to move in volume.

On the other hand, it is believed that certain other economic and financial factors are working strongly against cotton. Chief among these is the abnormal rate of exchange which adds so much to the cost of Europe's imports that the amount of cotton that will be bought this season is likely to be greatly restricted. It is also believed that by placing cotton on the contraband list insurance rates naturally will be forced higher as confiscations will be more frequent.

The weather news yesterday was favorable. Light to heavy scattered showers prevailed over most of the belt thus insuring plenty of moisture during the remainder of the fruiting season. There is very little likelihood of a recurrence of high temperatures and drought until the crop matures.

Several wires were received from Texas yesterday laying stress on damage from the storm. Some of these messages placed the loss of cotton at fully 30 per cent., but very little credence was placed by the trade in any such estimates.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged. The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged for middling 9.20. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Aug.	8.86	8.86	8.96@8.97	8.95@8.95
Oct.	9.23	9.10	9.22@9.23	9.19@9.20
Dec.	9.50	9.39	9.50@9.51	9.46@9.48
Jan.	9.62	9.50	9.61@9.62	9.59@9.60
March	9.88	9.77	9.86@9.88	9.83@9.84
May	10.03	9.97	10.08@10.10	10.07@10.08

Total port receipts, 2,106 bales; last week, 8,231 bales; last year, 1,148 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans.	209	1,897	146
Galveston	...	4,779	477
Mobile	...	3	40
Charleston	21	857	346
Savannah	1,426	23	1
Wilmington	193	236	....
Norfolk	355	579	....

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	128	217	59
Memphis	29	216	59
St. Louis	5	100	100
Houston	5,907	5,060	2,498

Exports 5,326 bales. Total thus far this season, 120,801 bales; total last season, 9,325 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Mid.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
—	Galveston	9.00	103,382	35,774
3,360	New Orleans.	8.87	117,705	50,297
—	Mobile	8.63	12,231	1,910
269	Savannah	8⅝	56,434	9,624
—	Charleston	...	42,661	1,256
—	Wilmington	...	33,014	7,753
—	Norfolk	8.63	39,894	15,234
—	Augusta	8.32	63,871	9,129
50	Memphis	9.00	66,617	15,084
—	St. Louis	8⅝	12,575	14,260
4,191	Houston	8.90	56,486	29,498

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a moderate demand for business in spot cotton with middling three points at 5.30d. Sales 7,000, receipts 2,000 bales, American nil. Market closed quiet.

DIVIDENDS.

Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, Limited.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF SHARE WARRANTS TO BEARER.

Notice is hereby given, that the following Dividend will be payable on and after the 31st August, 1915:

On the 1,222,688 ORDINARY SHARE, Numbered 1 to 500,000 and 750,001 to 1,472,688.

A dividend in respect of the year 1914 of 10 per cent., being 2s. per Share less Income Tax at 1s. 6d. in the £. Coupon No. 8. Net amount is 10.15d. per Share.

Coupons may be lodged at the Head Office of the Company, Marconi House, Strand, London, W. C., and must be left 4 clear days for the purpose of examination and preparation of Dividend Warrants.

Coupons will also be payable at the following places, at the exchange of the day:

Banca Commerciale Italiana, Milan, Rome, Genoa, Turin, Venice, Leghorn, Naples, Bologna, Florence, and Palermo.

Banco di Roma, Rome, Florence, Turin, Genoa, and Naples.

Societa Italiana di Credito Provinciale, Milan and Rome.

Societa Bancaria Italiana, Milan, Rome, and Genoa.

Hanover National Bank, New York.

Mendl & Co., 383, Bartolome Mitre, Buenos Aires.

The necessary forms for lodging coupons may be obtained from any of the above addresses, or from

The Office of the Company, Via del Colgero Romano, 15, Rome.

Cie. Francaise Maritime et Coloniale de Telegraphie sans Fil, 55, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.

The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada, Limited, Shaughnessy Building, Montreal.

Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America, Woolworth Building, 233, Broadway, New York.

By order of the Board,

HENRY W. ALLEN, Secretary.

Marconi House, Strand, London, W. C., 24th August, 1915.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE

Aug. 23rd, 1915.

We hereby notify you that the partnership heretofore existing between BENJAMIN ROSENWASSER and MAX SCHWARTZ, under the firm of B. ROSENWASSER & CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

Business will be continued by Benjamin Rosenwasser under the style of B. Rosenwasser & Co., and all obligations of the said copartnership are assumed by and will be paid by Benjamin Rosenwasser.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, District of Columbia, August 23, 1915. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, Room 509, District Building, until 2 o'clock P. M. September 7, 1915, for heating, plumbing and electric work for 16-room School Building, No. 175, Square 3,033, Warder Street, N. W., between Newton and Otis Streets, Washington, D. C.

Blank forms of proposal, specifications and all necessary information may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room 427, District Building, Washington, D. C. Deposit of $5 required for plans.

Oliver P. Newman, Louis Brownlow, C. W. Kutz, Commissioners, D. C.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, by John Van Praag, auctioneer, on Friday, September 3d, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon on the 3d day of said month, at the Appraiser's Warehouse, No. 641 Washington Street, corner Christopher Street, New York City, New York, one refiner folder machine, one fancy cutting machine complete, and five stamps.

The machine will be on exhibition Thursday, September 2, 1915. Catalogues mailed upon request as soon as issued.

Dated New York, August 19, 1915.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D., N. Y.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

A severe break, in which new low levels were established, occurred in wheat yesterday, final prices being 2½ to 2¾c below Saturday's close. The domestic visible increased 573,000 bushels for the week, and the Canadian visible increased 73,000 bushels. Cash wheat in New York was irregular, with quotations as follows: No. 2 red, $1.15¼, cost, insurance, and freight. New York, prompt, rail; No 2 hard, $1.15¼, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, to arrive, lake and rail; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.02, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, 99c., both cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Last Close.
Sept.	....	....	$1.09½	$1.12 ....

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Sept.	$1.01½	$1.00¾	1.00½	1.02⅝	99⅝
Dec.	1.01	97½	97¾	1.00¼	$1.01⅜
May	1.04¾	1.01⅜	1.01½	1.04⅝	1.10⅜

CORN.

The wheat break made very little impression on corn, and prices at the close were only off ¼@⅜c, largely because of a continued firm cash position. Except for the probability for cool nights again, the weather news was satisfactory, but the movement continues light, leading to firmness in cash property, and the visible decreased 419,000 bushels. No. 2 yellow corn here was quoted 89c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	74¾	74⅜	74½	74⅞	79⅜
December	63¾	63⅛	63¼	63½	69¾
May	65⅛	64½	64⅝	64⅞	71¾

OATS.

The close was ⅜@⅞c net lower, indicating weakness for which the wheat break was partly responsible, together with lower cash markets, continued large receipts, an increase of 1,024,000 bushels in the visible and generally favorable weather news. Cash oats were easier here, and quite nominal, the only quotations being for No. 3 white, 52@53c, and No. 4 white, 51@52c.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	38⅛	37⅜	37⅞	38⅜	45⅞
December	37½	37	37⅜	37⅞	47⅜
May	40¼	39⅝	39⅝	40½	48⅝

PROVISIONS.

Owing to light receipts and the strength of the hog market provisions were relatively firm, led by pork, in which there was a fair commission house demand. Receipts at Chicago were 20,000 hogs, and 13,000 were expected on Tuesday. Kansas City received 6,000 and Omaha 4,000 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
September	8.12	8.07	8.12	8.10	10.07
October	8.22	8.17	8.22	8.20	10.20
Ribs—					
September	8.75	8.72	8.70	8.72	12.65
October	8.85	8.85	8.85	8.80	12.10
Pork—					
September	13.77	13.75	13.75	13.67	22.00
October	13.90	13.85	13.90	13.80	....

COTTONSEED OIL.

The early trend of the market was lower on account of selling, credited to refiners, but the loss was eventually recovered and in the late afternoon the market had quite a firm undertone, owing to reports of light crude offerings and rumors of export interest. The close was 3 points net lower to 9 higher, with sales of 15,300 barrels.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	5.30@6.00	....
August	....	....	5.30@6.00	5.25
September	5.34	5.23	5.35@5.40	5.26
October	5.33	5.27	5.34@5.43	5.32
November	5.32	5.25	5.31@5.33	5.32
December	5.42	5.34	5.41@5.43	5.34
January	5.57	5.46	5.53@5.55	5.55
February	5.71	5.56	5.69@5.70	5.60
March	5.75	5.63	5.73@5.78	5.70

COFFEE.

There may have been some scattering liquidation as a result of nervousness over international politics in the coffee market here during yesterday's trading, but the bulk of the business was in the way of switching from September to later months, and an early break was partly recovered, with the close steady at a net decline of 2 to 6 points. Sales for the day, including the exchanges, amounted to 40,250 bags.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	....	....	6.22@6.23	6.28
September	6.20	6.16	6.22@6.23	6.28
October	....	....	6.27@6.28	6.32
November	....	....	6.33@6.34	6.36
December	6.35	6.31	6.37@6.38	6.40
January	....	....	6.42@6.43	6.45
February	....	....	6.47@6.48	6.49
March	6.51	6.45	6.51@6.52	6.53
April	....	....	6.55@6.56	6.58
May	....	....	6.60@6.61	6.62
June	....	....	6.64@6.65	6.66
July	....	....	6.68@6.69	6.70

SUGAR.

Futures opened quiet, 3 points higher, to a decline of 5 points, with first sales only fifty tons. The market remained inactive all the forenoon, with prices about unchanged from the opening level and with no fresh news to stimulate trading either way. It was more or less of a switching market, the switches being September to October. The market closed quiet, 1 to 5 points lower, with sales for the day 2,600 tons.

RANGE OF PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	....	....	3.57@3.59	3.60
September	3.55	3.50	3.57@3.59	3.60
October	3.57	3.55	3.56@3.59	3.58
November	3.44	3.44	3.44@3.45	3.46
December	3.20	3.20	3.19@3.20	3.20
January	2.99	2.99	2.99@3.00	3.00
February	....	....	2.99@3.00	3.00
March	....	....	3.00@3.02	3.03
April	....	....	3.02@3.03	3.07
May	....	....	3.08@3.11	3.10
June	....	....	3.10@3.12	3.12
July	....	....	3.13@3.14	3.14

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 9,395 packages. The market is steady to firm on fine and fancy grades of creamery, but all other qualities are unsettled, with supplies largely exceeding the demand. General trade is quiet. Renovated held about steady. Ladies and packing stock show no material change. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 26c; higher scoring, 26½@27c; firsts, 24@25½c; seconds, 22@23½c; thirds, 21@22c. State dairy, finest, 25½c; good to prime, 23½@25c; common to fair, 20@23c; renovated, extras, 23@23½c; firsts, 22@22½c; lower grades, 20@21c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22@22½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 20@21c; seconds, 19@19½c; lower grades, 18@18½c; packing stock, June make, fine, 19½@20c; current make, fine, 19@19½c; No. 2, 18½c; lower grades, 16@18c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 11,464 cases. Arrivals continue comparatively light, and Western advices indicate light collections. Trading here is quieter, and while values are sustained, the tone of the market is no more than steady, with some accumulation of stock reported over from last week, the diversion to storage stock having lessened the demand for fresh receipts to some extent. Strictly fancy goods are rated fairly firm; but the proportion of such is small and there is a free offering of average prime and ordinary qualities. Most of the storage eggs being used are from dealers' own stock, though some sales are reported from first hands, which serve as a basis for the quotations given; some special marks are held above quotations, but we hear of no spot sales of these. Nearby white eggs are in some accumulation and the outside quotations are rather extreme for sales to jobbing trade; most of the receipts are more or less defective and of irregular value. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 26@27c; extra firsts, 24@25½c; firsts, 22½@23½c; seconds, 20@22c; thirds and poorer, 17@19½c; dirties, No. 1, 18½@19c; No. 2 and poorer, 14@18c; checks, good to choice, dry, 16½@17c; culls and inferior, 10@16c; refrigerator, firsts, 23@24c; seconds, 21@22½c; thirds or poorer, 18@20c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 34@35c; ordinary to good, 28@33c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 36@43c; Western, gathered whites, 29@29c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 27@30c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 24@26c; nearby, refrigerator whites, 26@28c.

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

CHERRY ST, 343; William Lustgarten & Co., &c., against James O'Connor et al., (foreclosure transfer of tax lien;) attorneys, Lustgarten, Weymann & Pope.

COLUMBUS AV, 702, 708, 710, 712, 4 actions; William Lustgarten & Co., Inc., against Cornelius G. Pinkey et al., (action to foreclose transfer of tax liens;) attorneys, Lustgarten, Weymann & Pope.

SHERMAN AV, n w corner of 204th St, 400x100 irreg.; Antonia Le Cagnina et al. against Vermilyen Realty Co., (action to foreclosure mechanics' liens;) attorneys, Eidlitz & Hulse.

93D ST, n s, 150.6 ft w of 3d Av, 30x100.8; Louisa A. Downs against Emma A. Mayhew et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

112TH ST, s s, 195.6x100.10; Honor B. Douglas et al, executors, against Leo Kohn et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Roelker, Bailey & Stiger.

124TH ST, 50 East; Edward O. A. Glokner against Alfred Fri et al, foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. B. Clarke.

138TH ST, 634 West; Anna M. Terwilliger against Margaret E. Weill et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Blandy, Mooney & Shipman.

Bronx.

CLAY AV, 1,300; Samuel Epand against Isidore Globe, (action to foreclose mechanics' liens;) attorneys, Snyder & Sarafan.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—There has apparently begun no further development of consequence in the tropical disturbance noted Sunday near the Island of Dominica.

A trough of low pressure extends northeastward from Texas to the upper lake region and scattered showers have occurred over nearly all of this area, with a heavy fall of rain over Southwestern Missouri and extreme Western Tennessee.

The remnants of the Texas storm have reached the lower St. Lawrence Valley, attended by showers during the last twenty-four hours in New England and interior New York.

Pressure has risen considerably over the Plains States, and the easterly winds caused by the low pressure to the westward have resulted in general thunder showers in the Rocky Mountain Region. There was no other precipitation, except scattered showers along the Gulf Coast.

It is considerably cooler in the Plains States, with temperature below the seasonal average, but elsewhere temperatures have changed but little.

There will be scattered showers Tuesday or Tuesday night from the West Gulf States northeastward through the Ohio Valley, the east upper lake and the lower lake region, reaching the north portion of the Middle Atlantic District and also New England by Wednesday.

In the South Atlantic and East Gulf States the weather will be generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday, and on Wednesday in the Ohio Valley and the upper lake and west lower lake region.

It will be cooler Tuesday in the upper lake region and Tuesday night and Wednesday in the lower lake region.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate south and southwest; South Atlantic Coast, gentle to moderate south, except east and southeast off the Florida Coast.

FORECASTS TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Tuesday; Wednesday showers, except fair in extreme south; cooler in north and central portions.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Tuesday; Wednesday partly cloudy, probably showers in north portion.

New England—Fair Tuesday; Wednesday partly cloudy, probably showers in west portion.

Western New York—Increasing cloudiness Tuesday, probably showers at night and Wednesday; cooler Wednesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1913.
3 A. M.	70	68	4 P. M.	81	81
6 A. M.	70	67	6 P. M.	79	80
9 A. M.	75	76	9 P. M.	72	78
12 M.	80	82	11 P. M.	71	74

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 74; for the corresponding date last year it was 76; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 72.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 71; at 8 P. M. it was 78. Maximum temperature, 82 degrees at 12 noon; minimum, 67 degrees at 3 A. M. Humidity, 84 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 62 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.86 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.85 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

	Loss.
P. M.—Sun.	
11:20—305 E. 108 St.; James McEntee	Slight
A. M.—Mon.	
12:20—130 W. 25 St.; Marie de Propo	Slight
3:40—201 7 St.; Joseph Katz	$500
7:30—238 Henry St.; Annie Zaletesky	Slight
7:40—99 8 Av.; Samuel Goldberg	Slight
10:50—1,730 2 Av.; Isaac G. Blank	$15
11:30—31 Willet St.; Jennie Villner	Slight
11:40—4,024 3 Av.; Jennie Buckman	Slight
P.M.	
1:25—169 W. 18 St.; Robert Cortese	Slight
3:35—337 E. 100 St.; Joseph Alcamine	Slight
4:00—2,764 8 Av.; Louis Termiller	Slight
5:40—64 Wooster St.; L. Schlessinger	Slight
5:56—326 Hudson St.; Single Service Package Corp	$25
9:00—Pelham Av, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. (box car)	$50,000
9:30—3 Av. and 174 St.; Interboro R. R.	Slight
10:10—42 Broome St.; Carmino Ferraro	Slight
11:45—2,837 8 Av.; David Sheeby	Slight

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 23.—Twenty-five corporations, with aggregate capital stocks of $346,900, were chartered today. They included:

Webster Products Corp'n, machinery for evaporating fruits, vegetables, rubber, tobacco, hardware, deal in food products, $50,000; A. R. Shiland, A. Pelham, W. E. Shrewsbury, 140 B'way.

Select Site Const'n Corp'n, realty, $50,000; E Moesch, J. A. Graves, W. H. Virtue, 111 Perry St.

The Galse-Mellon-Rose Co., Buffalo, dry goods, notions, jobbing, commission, $50,000; E. T. Rose, M. J. Mellen, F. C. Galse, 226 Washington St., Buffalo.

Master Contractors' Protective Ass'n, mercantile agency, credit, statistics, publishing, advertising, directories, ratings, $25,000; J. and O. E. Marcalo, J. A. Westhauser, 825 Central Park Av.

Paint and Varnish Record, paint, varnish, oil publishing, $20,000; G. A. Lynch, E. J. Curley, W. B. Curtis, Scarsdale.

Phoenix Film Corp'n, motion pictures, $10,000; A. Breitbard, M. Meyers, I. Schlank, 135 West 47th St.

Hill & Hubbell; Nyack, painting, decorating, real estate, hardware, $10,000; G. E. Hubbell, A. B. and W. Hill, Nyack.

Sea Hippodrome Co., Buffalo, theatres, motion picture houses, $10,000; L. F. Gilbert, J. F. Wadsworth, P. B. McNaughton, 40 Court St., Buffalo.

Sea Theatre Co., Buffalo, $10,000; same Directors.

The Beck Amusement Co., theatres, theatrical performances, $10,000; H. Schoenbach, L. B. Schindler, S. Beck, Grand Opera House.

Nadir Fruit Co., packing dried fruits, preparing nuts, candy, $10,000; B. Palmer, S. Milinresis, W. Reinbardt; 153 Charles St.

Russian-American Metallurgical Co., ores, metals, ammunition, gun powder, explosives, $10,000; D. E. Hughes, F. Phalen, J. J. Roche, 111 B'way.

A. D. Leke & Co., women's hats, frames, $10,000; S. Zuckerman, L. Hansen, A. D. Lake, 393 Eldwood St., B'klyn.

Friedlander Chemical Co., B'klyn, $10,000; J. H. Jacobs, M. Zornow, Oscar Friedlander, 345 Tompkins Av., B'klyn.

The Presto Cigarette Case Corp'n of N. Y., cigarette cases, kindred articles, $10,000; B. L. Heidingsfeld, J. L. Rhinock, I. Wallenstein, 228 W. 44th St.

Washington Street Garage, Jamestown, $10,000; F. F. Peterson, E. A. and J. L. Frick, 205 W. 7th St., Jamestown.

Selmark & Co., women's wearing apparel, $5,000; D. Rachelson, B. Zeldin, A. Slatoff, 130 W. 34th St.

Berman Bros. Co., Rochester, wrapping paper, twine, corks, stationery, $5,000; H. Rosenberg, E. and A. Berman, 73 Joiner St., Rochester.

Fifteenth Avenue Realty Corp'n, B'klyn, realty agent, broker, $5,000; E. J. Adler, J. Jaffe, M. A. Cantor, 4,210 Fifteenth Av., B'klyn.

Cohen & Israel, furs, $5,000; I. and S. M. Haiper, R. J. Wittstein, 874 E. 163d St., Bronx.

Fort Washington Press, stationers, printers, lithographers, engravers, $10,000; W. P. Tanner, H. L. Ward, F. C. Dale, 790 Riverside Drive.

Authorization: Newark Gas Engine & Mfg. Co., Newark, N. J., mechanical and constructing engineers, $100,000; rep. by C. Hoerl, 479 Canal St., N. Y. C.

Capital increases: The Shea Amusement Co., Buffalo, $200,000 to $700,000; McNaughton Realty Co., Buffalo, $150,000 to $425,000.

Capital reduction: Philips & Van Brunt Co., Manhattan, $85,000 to $50,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Bronx Unity Brick & Tile Co., New York; Reilly, Marks & Reilly, Stony Point.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Aug. 23.—These incorporations were filed here today:

National Mill Supply Co., Paterson, machinery, $50,000; Adolph Meyer, Paterson; Nathan Rothschild and Henry R. Lesser, New York.

Leonia Homes Realty Co., Leonia, real estate, $15,000; L. G. Coover, Leonia; M. L. Grim, Hackensack; W. H. Deboey and Josephine Deboey, New York.

MECHANICS' LIEN.

Manhattan.

70TH ST, 501 to 505 East; Sterling Ceiling & Lathing Co. against John Doe, owner; George Dann, contractor $145

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIEN.

Manhattan.

58TH ST, 131 West; Max Zwordling against James T. Hanbay, July 9, 1913 .... $90

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

Manhattan.

MADISON AV, e s, 25.9 ft s of 42d St, 52.6x95; Prudential Ins Co of America loans August Heckscher (a —— story fireproof store and office building) $600,000

Current History in Book Form.

In no other publication can the reader who desires to preserve the vital literature of the war, find so convenient and well-arranged a record of the great struggle in Europe as is embodied in the bound volume of the first six numbers of The New York Times Current History. $2.00 a volume. Delivery charges extra. Times Square, New York.—Adv.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Astor Trust Company Leases Large Space in Twenty-Story Building for Southeast Corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street —West Eighty-sixth Street Operation Pending.

Definite plans were announced yesterday by the syndicate composing the Oceanic Investment Company for a high-class improvement on the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street. A twenty-story office and banking building, to cost $1,000,000, will be erected on the site, replacing the seven-story structure erected five years ago by Edwin Wolf of Philadelphia, and from whom the present owners acquired the property in 1913.

Added interest to the contemplated improvement, which will give one of the best corners in the busiest section of the new Fifth Avenue trade centre a commercial structure thoroughly in keeping with the splendid improvements lately made there, is that a long lease has been closed for the first, second and third floors and part of the basement in the new building by the Astor Trust Company for its new offices. The present home of the company is at 389 Fifth Avenue, northeast corner of Thirty-sixth Street, and the lease on the Forty-second Street corner has been taken in view of the fact that for some time, due to the growth of its business, the Astor Trust Company has been hampered by the limitations of its banking space. The lease has been taken for twenty-one years. The banking rooms, while occupying three floors, will be arranged as a single floor in the centre, with a ceiling thirty-five feet and mezzanine galleries for general offices on the sides. The lease to the Trust Company was closed by Paul D. Saxe of the Frank B. Taylor realty firm. The basement will be used for safety deposit vaults.

The present building will be torn down May 1 next, and by May 1, 1917, the new twenty-story structure is expected to be ready for occupancy. It has been designed by Montague Flagg, 2d, and in style will harmonize with the Library opposite. The ground floor will be utilized as stores, for which several leases are now pending.

The Oceanic Investing Company is composed of Albert E. Thorne, Albert G. Hillbank, and George L. Nichols. The corner to be improved fronts 73.3 on Fifth Avenue by 100 on Forty-second Street. Its land value is assessed at $1,510,000, being one of the most valuable pieces of realty for its size in the city. The same company also owns a large plot on the northeast corner of Forty-first Street, which was leased to the Rogers Peet Company and forms part of the site of the latter firm's new store recently opened.

Big Operation for 86th Street.

A building syndicate has bought from the Percy Pyne Lewis estate the row of apartments on the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, 102.2 on the avenue by 250 on the street, and contemplates, it is stated, the improvement of the plot in the near future with a large apartment house. The Lewis estate recently took in the property in a trade with Lee & Fleischmann, giving the latter the old Lewis estate at Bedford Hills. A resale of the latter estate is pending to a client of the F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Company.

Four Bronx Apartments Sold.

The four five-story apartment houses at 873 to 881 Stebbins Avenue, each covering a plot 40 by 100, between Westchester Avenue and Dawson Street, are reported to have been sold by the Sandow Realty Company, of which Frank Starkman is President. The buyer is an investor, the consideration being about $175,000. The deal completes the sale of five of a row of ten buildings completed by the selling company last year.

Brooklyn.

The two-story single family house at 569 Seventy-seventh Street, on plot 18.5 by 100, has been sold by the Samuel Galitzka Company, for the K. & G. Holding Company to a client for occupancy.

Ross & Meeks have sold for Grant Gregory to Albert Wright the one-family house on the north side of Sixty-eighth Street, just west of Sixth Avenue, for occupancy.

The four-story dwelling at 662 Second Street has been sold by E. T. Newman for Mrs. Anna F. Kuck to a client for occupancy.

The Rockmore Realty Company has sold the dwellings at 44, 48, 9,416, and 9,428 Forbell Avenue to Herman Stamm, Edward Wendels, Henry J. Gothenberg, and A. L. Larson, respectively, and the two-family house at 480 Hopkinson Avenue, 25 by 100, to Annie Goldstein.

Long Island.

Thirty-six lots in the Murray Heights section of Flushing have been purchased by Ernest T. Van Zandt of Manhattan from John A. Innis. The holding price was $25,000.

Dwight W. Pardee has purchased at Islip from the William H. Moffitt Realty Company, a plot with buildings on the north side of Main Street, adjoining the J. C. Dorsee property. The consideration was about $20,000, and in part payment Mr. Pardee gave a plot at Bay Shore on Clinton Avenue, 1,800 feet south of Main Street, valued at $14,000.

The Orac Realty Company of Manhattan has bought the Wright Barclay property on Clinton Avenue, Bay Shore, adjoining the property of Hester B. Poillon, for a consideration of $5,000.

New Jersey.

A tract of about 700 lots at Hackensack Heights has been purchased by the Boundary Realty Company from the Hackensack Realty Corporation. It will be improved with moderate priced dwellings. The property has a large frontage in Essex Street.

The brick factories in Jersey City, one 50 by 100, at the northeast corner of Lincoln Street and Columbia Avenue; another 100 by 100, at the northwest corner of the Boulevard and Lincoln Street, and at the northeast corner of Summit Avenue and Graham Street, 50 by 100, have been purchased by Fred E. Armbruster from William Stickel.

Commercial Leases.

The Schulte Realty Company has leased to L. H. Saltzmann, Incorporated, for 21 years, space in the new building to be erected for the Schulte Realty Company, at the corner of Frankfort and Nassau Streets, the site of the old Sun building.

Malcolm B. Smith & Co. have leased at 142 West Fifty-seventh Street, the parlor floor to Morris Schatz.

Building Loans.

August Heckscher has obtained a $600,000 building loan from the Prudential Insurance Company of America for the large office building he is preparing to erect on the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street.

Charles B. Farwell has obtained a building loan of $42,000 for Frank Zvanovec for the erection of two five-story flats for twenty-five families each, on a plot on the east side of Third Avenue, Long Island City, 100 feet south of Jamaica Avenue.

Realty Notes.

Samuel Borchardt, owner of the large apartment on the southeast corner of Broadway and Ninety-eighth Street, has had plans filed for improving the plot at 208 and 205 West Ninety-eighth Street with a six-story apartment, to cost $50,000. It is nearly diagonally opposite the big apartment. Five-story flats are now there, which, a short time ago, were leased to colored tenants before Mr. Borchardt bought the property at foreclosure.

Sanford Hallock, for the last three years manager of the country department of F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Company, is now associated with L. E. Field, 96 Broadway.

The Friedman Construction Company has transferred title to the five-story building, 44 by 140 feet, at 924-926 Broadway, adjoining the northeast corner of Twenty-first Street, to Esther C. Nelson of Bayonne.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Edgecombe Av, 191, w s, 45.4 ft. s of 145th St, 17x100, three-story dwelling; Daniel Seymour against Wilgro Realty Co., et al; Daniel Seymour, attorney; J. McCook, referee; due, $10,018.90; taxes, &c., $192.11; to the plaintiff for $9,600.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

3d St, 140-4 West, s e corner 6th Av, 60x50; one two-story and one three-story tenements and stores; Greenwich Savings Bank against John McAleer, et al; E. Aymar-sands, attorney; Geoffrey Konta, referee; due, $26,652.45; taxes, &c., $751.92.

120th St, 152 West, s s, 225 ft e of 7th Av, 16.8x100.11, three-story dwelling; Corporation for the Relief of Widows and Children of Clergymen of the P. E. Church against F. M. Arnold, et al; H. M. Bellinger, Jr., attorney; M. L. Conner, referee; due, $10,-988.78; taxes, &c., $222.32.

131st St, 13 East, s s, 215.1 ft w of Madison Av, 18.2x99.11, three-story dwelling; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against A. M. Ivory et al; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; W. F. Clare, referee; due, $7,942.14; taxes, &c., $182.40.

Pleasant Av, 389, s w cor of 121st St, 20.10x76.9, four-story tenement and stores; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against C. E. Lansing et al; H. E. J. Corman, attorneys; H. E. Deming, referee; due, $8,-737.25, taxes, &c., $149.61.

West End Av, 48, e s, 75.5 ft s of 62d St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Leake and Watts Orphan House against Wildhart Realty Co., et al; Nash Jones, attorney; H. N. French, referee; due, $12,-514.97; taxes, &c., $661.78.

By Henry Brady.

131st St, 51 East, n s, 175 ft w of Park Av, 25x99.11, five-story brick tenement; J. N. Molter against J. A. Picken et al.; W. A. Kroyer, attorney; Hunter, referee; due, $19,927.22; taxes, &c., $232.15.

131st St, 142 West, s s, 267.11 ft e of 7th Av, 32x99.11, seven-story apartment Excelsior Savings Bank against L. F. Phillips et al; J. C. Gullick, attorney; G. Dyer, referee; due, $46,661.48; taxes, &c., $550.75.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By John J. Donovan.

St. George's Crescent, 195, e s, 105.6 ft n of 206th St, 52.11x117.6x30x101, two-story dwelling; S. C

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

The Duncraggan

Ready for Inspection. North Side of Plaza,

181st St. & Riverside Drive

3--4--5 ROOMS

With all the improvements and devices that contribute to the health and comfort of Tenants. Rents $30 to $60.

Located on a Plaza 120 Feet Wide.

Commanding a magnificent view of the Park, River and Palisade scenery; within easy access of all transit lines. The proposed bus service will pass door.

Rivercliff
628 WEST 151st ST.,
Building just completed.
AT RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
3, 4 & 5 ROOMS, $35-$60
JUST THE HOME YOU HAVE BEEN LOOKING FOR; SPACIOUS CLOSETS, LARGE FOYER HALL, ETC.; BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.

The Trossachs
106 NORTHERN AVE.,
JUST NORTH OF 181ST ST.
3,4,5 & 6 ROOMS, $30-$65
EXTRA LARGE, LIGHT, ESPECIALLY WELL ARRANGED, OVERLOOKING HUDSON AND PALISADES. SHORT WALK TO SUBWAY STATION. AGENT PREMISES.

Holyrood Court
New Elevator House.
436 Ft. Washington Ave.,
S. E. COR. 180TH ST.
One of the choicest locations on Washington Heights.
ONE BLOCK WEST OF BROADWAY.
3, 4, & 5 Large, Light, Exceptionally Well Arranged Rooms, $35-$65

The Fairfield
97 Ft. Washington Ave.,
SOUTHWEST CORNER 183D ST.
Overlooking Parade Grounds.
4, 6 & 7 ROOMS, $45-$85
Extra Large, Light.
BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED, ABUNDANT CLOSET SPACE, COMMANDING VIEW OF PALISADES AND HUDSON RIVER; STREET UNDER SUPERVISION PARK DEPARTMENT; IDEAL RESIDENTIAL SECTION OF MANHATTAN. AGENT PREMISES.

Audrey Hall
575 WEST 172d ST.
N. E. COR. ST. NICHOLAS AVE.
4, 5, 6 & 7 ROOMS, $37.50-$75
BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED, SPACIOUS CLOSETS, SUNLIGHT IN EVERY APARTMENT; SHORT WALK TO 168TH STREET SUBWAY STATION. OWNER ON PREMISES.

The Garnell
55 WEST 95TH ST.
STRICTLY PRIVATE HOUSE BLOCK. NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING. 3 BLOCKS TO SUB. & L STATIONS.
3, 4 & 5 Rooms, $55-$75
EXTRA LARGE, LIGHT; LARGE CLOSETS; ESPECIALLY WELL ARRANGED. AGENT ON PREMISES.

73-75 W. 92 St.
Private House Block.
ADJACENT TO MOST BEAUTIFUL PART OF CENTRAL PARK. CONVENIENT TO ALL CARS.
7-8 ROOMS, $47.50-$67.50
LARGE, LIGHT, FINE CLOSET SPACE; EVERYTHING TO MAKE AN IDEAL HOME.

36-42 W. 93 St.
PRIVATE HOUSES FRONT & REAR.
STATION STREET.
HALF BLOCK FROM PARK.
7 & 8 ROOMS, $50-$65
EXTRA LARGE, LIGHT; ALL IMPROVEMENTS, ELECTRICITY, ETC. LAVATORIES BETWEEN BEDROOMS.

None but desirable tenants accepted.
Our Fall list of Apartments, from 3 to 10 rooms, now available. Agent on premises, or
87th St., Cor. B'way. **KEMPE & CO.** Schuyler 5610

AN INNOVATION,
106 West 69th St.
New, Fireproof; located on private house block, between Columbus Av. and Broadway. Housekeeping Apartments with Maid Service.
3 & 4 Exceptionally Large Rooms.
Modern in every particular.
Rents from $840 to $1,300

The Kenmare,
327 Central Park West.
Corner 83d St.
Overlooking Central Park, convenient to "L" station at 93d St. and 91st St. Subway.
8 Exceptionally Large Rooms, $1,200 to $1,500 Per Annum
Corner apartments, every room outside.

The Del Monte,
102 West 75th St.
Elevator apartment building located on an exclusive private house block; convenient to subway express station, "L" station, and all car lines; all rooms are exceptionally large.
7 & 8 Large Rooms, $1,000 to $1,500.

814-816 WestEndAv
Between 99th & 100th Sts.
Located on restricted Park thoroughfare in one of the best residential sections of the city, easily accessible to subway, elevated, bus and all surface lines.
8 Large, Light Rooms and 2 Baths, $1,400 to $1,500.

The Chateau,
314-316 West 100th St.
Between West End Av. and Riverside Drive.
An ideal residential location.
Eight-story modern fireproof structure, containing every convenience.
4-5-7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $720 to $1,400

The Mont Cenis,
54 Morningside Drive W.
Corner 116th St.
Convenient to Subway station at 116th St. and Broadway, also Broadway and Amsterdam surface cars.
Located on a quiet residential thoroughfare, overlooking Morningside Park. Elevator, Mail Chute and all improvements.
6-7-8 Large, Light Rooms, $840 to $1,500
Corner apartments, all outside rooms.

SHARP & CO., Broadway, Cor. 99th St.

BELNORD
86th St.—Broadway—87th St.
A HOME OF SUNLIGHT AND AIR



If you are looking for an apartment combining apartment features with exclusiveness of a refined home, if you fancy rooms of unusual size suggestive of the Louis XVI. period, with the later day utilities of modern art, inspect the Belnord—the last word in apartment construction. Careful superintendency and trained employees contribute to ideal service. Manager on premises.

7 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 4 Baths
Rental $2,100 to $7,000
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co., Agents
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MILANO
125-127 WEST 38TH ST.
5 Rooms, Bath & Kitchenette, $1200.
7 Rooms, Bath & Extra Maid's Room, $1600.
Fireproof. All Night Elevator.
244 Riverside Drive (97th St.)
5, 7, 8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths, all light rooms, modern elevator house, $840 to $1500.
THE MARION
2612 BROADWAY (98TH ST.)
5-6 Rooms & Bath, $720-$930.
Fireproof elevator house, all improvements.
IRVINGTON 407 Central Park West
At 100th St., facing Park. Elevator house.
8 Rooms & Bath, 2 Toilets, $80-$85.
THE STANTON
9 West 91st St. Elevator House.
8 Rooms & Bath, 2 Toilets, $980-$1100.
Broadway **REMCO** 93th Street.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

302-306 W. 79th St.
Bet. West End Ave. & Riverside Drive.
5, 6 & 7 ROOMS
Modern FIREPROOF building, located on the West Side's most FASHIONABLE street. Rooms large and bright; hardwood floors. Most desirable home for refined families who demand the best of service.
Rents $780 to $1,200 per Year.
Superintendent on Premises.

Beautiful Apartment.
801 WEST 107TH, CORNER BROADWAY. SEVEN LIGHT ROOMS, unfurnished; tiled bath; four flights; hall service, telephone; clean, tidy; all improvements; private house block; elegant neighborhood; $55; five rooms ground floor, $50; decorated to suit.

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 76th St.
Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

250 W. 88 ST.
BETWEEN
B'WAY & WEST END AV.
THE METROPOLITAN
6-7 ROOM APTS., $1,400 TO $1,800.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

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264 Riverside Drive.
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12 Story, 3 Elevators.
Southwestern Exposure.
7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,300 to $2,400.

265 CENTRAL PARK WEST
South Corner 87th St.
7 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Doctor's Apartment, 4 Rooms, $1,000.
Rents $1,500.
Near Subway and "L."

VERSAILLES
259 West 91st St.
Southwest corner Broadway.
Subway Station at Door.
8 and 9 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,600 to $2,000.

THE HADRIAN
225 West 80th St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
10-Story Fireproof.
5 and 6 Rooms and 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $900 to $1,200.
All Outside Rooms. 4 Exposures.

HOLLAND COURT
315 West 98th St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
4, 7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $720 to $1,400.

CAROLYN COURT
565 West 162d St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $900.

WALLACE
568 West 149th St.
Southeast corner Broadway.
Extra Large 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Connecting Bedrooms; Most Attractive.
Rents $720 to $840.

THE BELNORD
Broadway to Amsterdam Av.
86th to 87th Sts.
7 to 11 Rooms, 2, 3 and 4 Baths.
Rents $2,100 to $7,000.
Including Electric Light and Refrigeration.
Vacuum Cleaner Service Free.
Extra Large Rooms.
All Bedrooms Face Private Garden.

Ramona and Charlemagne
528-532 West 111th St.
Subway at 110th St.
3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
3 Rooms, Kitchenette.
Rents $600 to $1,100.

THE COURTENAY
55 Central Park West.
Between 65th and 66th Sts.
10 Rooms, All Outside, 3 Baths.
One Apt. on Floor—Southern Exposure.
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8 Story Fireproof Modern Apartments.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
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East Side Broadway, 142d to 144th St.
4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents, $35 to $75 per Month.

HAZELTON COURT
3,099 Broadway, near 123d St.
4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
3 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette.
Rents $360 to $540.

THE SHOREHAM
66 St. Nicholas Av.
Northeast corner 118th St.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $660.

THE ROSEMARY
4 and 6 West 93d St.
Adjoining Central Park.
Near "L."
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,200.

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418 Central Park West.
South corner 102d St.
Near Subway and Elevated.
16-Story Fireproof; 2 Elevators.
Corner Apartment.
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Near Subway and "L."
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Southwest corner of 82d St.
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6, 7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
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Extra Large Rooms.

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All Outside Rooms Facing Hudson.
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Immediate Possession.
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Calder, Nassoit & Lanning,

Broadway, Corner 105th Street.

Chatsworth

344 West 72d Street, at Riverside Drive

Absolutely fireproof, overlooking the Hudson from the Statue of Liberty to Yonkers.

Apartments of 5 to 10 Rooms, $900 to $3,250,

INCLUDING REFRIGERATION.

To those leasing now apartments will be altered to suit.

In connection with Chatsworth is also a Restaurant, Cafe, Barber Shop and Valet Service, &c. Convenient to "L" and subway; Fifth Av. Buses at the door.

L. J. Phillips & Co., 72d St. & Columbus Av.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Bonny Castle

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

St. Nicholas Av., 191st-192d Sts.

Opposite Subway Express Station.

Highest and coolest point in Manhattan. Every convenience.

Rooms...	3	4	5	7	8
Rents....	$30	$36	$45	$65	$70

Warrington Hall

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

90 Pinehurst Av., Cor. 181st St.

Near 181st St. Subway Station. New building; spacious rooms. Richly finished.

Rooms.....	4	5	6	7
Rents.....	$42	$55	$65	$80

Fort View

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

S. E. Cor. 181st & Northern Av.

Near 181st St. Subway Station. Beautiful view of river. Large rooms, ample closets, all conveniences.

Rooms	7	8	9
Rents.....	$75	$85	$110

McDowell & McMahon, Agts., 1429 St. Nicholas Av.

THE ARDELLE

527 Riverside Drive,

Opposite

Grant's Tomb and Claremont.

6-7-8 Rooms, Foyer, 2 baths.

The Best Built House on Riverside.

Management of Owner on premises.

THE PLAZA,

795 ST. NICHOLAS AV.,

CORNER 150TH ST.

High-class, seven, eight rooms elevator apartments; unsurpassed service; $60-$75.

THE KANAWAH,

203 WEST 111TH ST.

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.

ALL-NIGHT SERVICE.

5-6 ROOMS, $37.50-$47.50.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

MOST ELEGANT APARTMENTS ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS,

THE NATHAN HALE,

454 FORT WASHINGTON AVE.,

S. E. Corner 181st St.

3 Blocks from 181st St. Subway Station.

Apartments of 3 to 9 rooms, 2 & 3 baths, contain sunken sanitary Roman tubs, vacuum cleaning service, and numerous other improvements. Spacious rooms, large foyers, and ample closets. Built to satisfy every requirement.

RENTALS:

3 Rooms	$35
4 Rooms..$36-$47.50	
5 Rooms....$45-$60	
6 Rooms....$70-$75	
7 Rooms..$75-$91.67	
9 Rooms..$100-$120	

KNAP & WASSON, Agents,

4249 BROADWAY AT 181ST ST.

3759 BROADWAY, CORNER 156TH ST.

The RAVENWOOD

S. W. Cor. Broadway & 180th St.

(Drug Store Corner.)

4, 5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.

Rents $34 to $60.

Every convenience. All night elevator service. Agent on Premises. Tel. Aud. 8577.

AN IDEAL LOCATION

High-class elevator apartments to lease. 408-420 W. 130th, 409-419 W. 129th. 41 Convent Ave. and 49 St. Nicholas Terrace; 4-8 rooms; rental, $480-$900. Inquire on premises, or agent, 408 W. 130th.

NEW HOUSES

4 to 6 rooms; $30 up; every modern improvement; refined location; splendid service, owner's management; near subway express. Northwest corner West 180th St. and Northern Av.

BLANCHE A. DARLINGTON

536 to 542 West 158th St.

3-4-5 rooms; $25-$33.

2 minutes from 157th St. subway. Inquire premises or Seplow & Pasinsky, 206 Broadway, or 553 West 207th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Fred'k Zittel & Sons

IN THE APTHORP. **Broadway and 79th Street** TEL., 9700—SCHUYLER.

Offer the following Elevator Apartments for Rent:—

801 West End Ave.,

N. W. Corner of 99th St.

Absolutely fireproof building conveniently located, close to 96th St. Subway express station and surface lines; large, airy rooms; every modern improvement.

6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.

Rents $1,400 to $2,200.

The Prasada,

60 Central Park West.

South corner of 65th Street, overlooking Central Park.

Large rooms and closets.

8, 9 & 10 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.

Rents $1,500 to $3,000.

The Dallieu,

101st St. and West End Avenue.

Southeast Corner.

Modern 12-story elevator apartment house. Thoroughly up-to-date in every particular.

6 Rooms and 3 Baths,
9 Rooms and 3 Baths,

Filtered water, elevator service, etc.

Rents $1,600 and $3,000.

251-55 West 98th Street,

Close to Subway Express Station.

Modern elevator apartment house of the most modern type; all light and airy rooms; southern exposure.

6 Rooms and 2 Baths.

$1,000 to $1,300.

The Runoia,

267 West 89th St.

New 8-story fireproof building; extra large rooms and closets; modern in every respect.

5 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.

Rents $1,000 to $2,000.

Rafford Hall,

N. W. Corner Broadway and 144th St.

The rear apartments afford a splendid view of the Hudson River; all improvements; elevator service, etc.

5, 6 & 7 Rooms and Bath.

Rents $600 to $1,000.

The Arleigh,

620 West 115th St.

Modern elevator apartments. All modern improvements.

6, 7, 8 Rooms and 2 Baths.

$900 to $1,200.

The Rolyat,

Southwest Corner, Broadway and 140th St.

Large rooms, pantries, and closets.

Suites of 8 Rooms and Bath.

Rents $1,000 to $1,200.

St. Charles,

101 West 72d St.

Eight Large Rooms and Two Baths.

Must be seen to be appreciated; elevator service, etc.

Rents $1,200 to $1,300.

The Desmond,

2,026 Seventh Av., Near 121st St.

Building to be remodeled. Every improvement to be installed. Elevator service, etc.

8 Large Rooms and Bath.

Rents $900 to $1,000.

The Montague,

203 West 94th Street, Adjoining Broadway.

Very Attractive 4 and 5 Room Apartments.

Rents $480 to $720.

St. Evona,

N. E. Corner 135th St. and Broadway.

New six-story fireproof elevator apartment house; large, sunny rooms; southern exposure.

5, 6 and 7 Rooms.

Rents $540 to $1,100.

If these apartments do not meet with your approval, we have others that do not appear in this advertisement. A call at our office will save you much time and annoyance. We will mail you our booklet containing full descriptions of our houses on request.

§

WILLIAM P. SHERIDAN, Agent,

549 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, Cor. 127th St. Phone 434 Morningside

Some of the buildings under my management in which desirable apartments may be found:

The Devonshire,

542 West 112th Street,
S. E. Cor. Broadway.

A ten-story fireproof building. Notably successful; personal attention of the management to tenants' requirements. Absolutely high-class house service guaranteed. 6 to 10 large rooms; foyers, reception hall; 2 and 3 baths.

Rents, $1,000 to $2,200.

The Bordeaux,

S. E. Cor. Riverside Drive & 127th Street.

Full River View.

Apartments of 6, 7, and 8 rooms.

Rents, $800 to $1,200.

The Roxbury,

540 West 122d Street.

Apartments of 5 and 6 rooms.

Rents, $540 to $840.

The Grosvenor,

548 Riverside Drive.

Full River View.

Apartments of 7 rooms.

Rents, $720 to $1,000.

The Katahdin,

N. E. Cor. Broadway & 113th St.

Apartments of 8 rooms.

Rents, $1,200 to $1,600.

Crescent Court,

S. W. Cor. Claremont Ave. & 127th Street.

Apartments of 4, 5, 6 and 7 rooms.

Rents, $420 to $840.

205 to 211 W. 107 St.

Near Broadway.

Splendid large apartments. 7 rooms and bath. Strictly modern, high class.

$660 to $720 year.

25 West 65th St.

Near Broadway.

Large rooms. All light. Every convenience. Moderate rent.

$540 to $660 year.

405 Park Avenue

NORTHEAST CORNER 54TH STREET.

3 apartments, 8 to 12 rooms, 3 & 5 baths, $3,500, $6,000.

Doctor's Office, 4 Rooms and Bath, $2,100.

118 East 54th St.

1 apartment, 9 rooms, 3 baths, $2,800.

115 East 53rd St.

1 apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, $2,700.

Doctor's Office, 3 Rooms and Bath, $1,200 to $1,440.

123 East 53rd St.

3 apartments, 6 and 7 rooms, 2, 3 baths, $1,980, $2,250.

Moore & Wyckoff,

Phone 1263 Bryant— **546 Fifth Avenue** —Corner 45th St.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

1364-1372 St. Nicholas Ave.

(Near 179th St.)

Elevator Apartments.

One of the most desirable locations on Washington Heights. Convenient to Subway, Broadway car and crosstown lines. Cool, light, airy suites. 5 and 6 rooms.

Rentals $420 to $540.

Apply on premises, or to

HEILNER & WOLF,

30 East 42d Street.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

56-60 E. 87 St.

Near Park Ave.

Highest Type Elevator Apartment. All Night Service.

7 Rooms—$1,100-$1,200.

Physician's or Dentist's Apart.—$900.

Large Rooms Flooded with Sunlight.

OWNER ON PREMISES.

THE ST. ANDREW,

2 EAST 127TH ST.

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.

ALL-NIGHT SERVICE.

5-6-7 rooms, $55-$80.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

122 E. 76th St.

Near Park Av.

New 9 Story Fireproof Apartments.

6, 7 & 8 Rooms

Rentals $1,700 to $2,250.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co., Inc.,

AGENTS.

421 Madison Avenue, at 48th Street. Telephone, Murray Hill—5600.

160 West 95th St.

New 9-story fireproof apartments. Southern exposure.

5 and 6 rooms, $1,075 upward.

JULIUS TISHMAN & SONS, 18 East 41st St. Tel., 7518—Mur. Hill.

1219 MADISON AVENUE,

Southeast Corner 88th Street.

All apartments have dining room and living room facing the avenue. Each has a maid's toilet. All floors parquet and hardwood. Electric lights. All-night elevator service.

6 Rooms & Bath, $840 up.

8 Rooms & Bath, $1,000 up.

9 Rooms & Bath, $1,450.

MANAGEMENT BY RESIDENT OWNER. APPLY ON PREMISES.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Slawson & Hobbs

162 West 72d Street

Near Broadway Tel. Col. 7240

The Halsworth

645 West End Ave.

Southwest Corner 92d St.

One of the latest new-type 12-story apartment houses in the exclusive West Side residential section.

5, 6 & 7 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths, $1,200 to $2,000.

The Oregon

162 West 54th St.

S. E. Corner Seventh Ave.

A new 12-story fireproof apartment; all outside windows, insuring light and ventilation. Extra maids' rooms.

5, 4, 5, 6 rooms & bath, $900 to $1,700.

The Cornwall

255 West 90th St.

N. W. Corner Broadway.

A new 12-story apartment house of concrete; soundproof floors and partitions.

7, 8 & 9 rooms, 2 & 3 baths, $1,800 to $2,400.

La Rochelle

57 West 75th St.

A handsome modern fireproof building; large light apartments; long distance telephone in each apartment.

7 rooms and bath, $1,200 to $2,000.

105 West 72d St

Bet. B'way & Columbus Av.

A new 12-story fireproof apartment house; accessible location with southern exposure.

4 & 5 rooms, 1 & 2 baths, $1,300 to $1,900.

The Rexor

600 West 116th St.

Southwest Corner Broadway.

A 12-story steel fireproof structure in a neighborhood noted for its exclusive apartment corner. 5, 6, 7 rooms, 2 & 3 baths, $1,050-$2,100. baths; $1,050-$2,100.

The Hamilton

420 Riverside Drive

North Corner 114th St.

A new, absolutely fireproof apartment house; overlooks Riverside Park and the Hudson.

6-7 & 8 rooms, 2 & 3 baths, $1,200 to $2,200.

The Hillcrest

430 West 116th St.

Situated on the crest of Cathedral Heights—the highest part of the city. These apartments have exceptionally light rooms.

8 rooms, 2 baths, $1,500-$1,700.

Georgean Court

58 Central Park West

S. W. Corner 66th St.

A nine-story fireproof building with all latest improvements known to modern architecture.

5 & 10 rooms; 2 & 3 baths, $2,300 to $2,600.

The Pamlico

97 Central Park West

Bet. 69th and 70th Sts.

Fireproof building; large and airy apartments; very select neighborhood; day and night elevator service.

7 and 8 rooms and bath, $1,100 to $1,400.

Bonair

601 West 142d St.

N. W. Corner Broadway.

A modern elevator apartment at most reasonable rents. Convenient to Subway station. Rooms large and light.

5 and 7 rooms and bath, $600 to $900.

The Stuart

250 West 94th St.

S. W. Corner Broadway.

The apartments are well planned and rooms are all large and light; near transit lines.

8 & 9 rooms, 1 & 2 baths, $1,200 to $1,500.

The Lucania

235 West 71st St.

Bet. B'way & West End Ave.

Situated on one of the most exclusive residential streets of the West Side; convenient to theatres, clubs, hotels, etc. 3, 5 & 6 rooms, 1 & 2 baths, $900 to $1,800.

4 & 12 W. 92d St

Near Central Park West

A newly renovated house on a high class private block. Elevator, electric light, etc.

7 rooms and bath, $900 to $1,100.

304 West 92d St

Near Riverside Drive

Adjoins the Halsworth Apartments. A high-class 8-story fireproof building; near 'bus line and subway.

5 and 6 rooms, 2 baths, $1,200 and $1,500.

375 Centr'l P'rk W.

Near 97th St.

Very desirable spacious apartments; modern improvements; convenient to transit lines.

7 and 8 rooms, 2 baths, $840 to $1,200.

Woodmere

561 West 141st St.

Northeast Corner Broadway.

10-story fireproof apartments; large, light rooms.

4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath, $600 to $1,000.

Lyndon Arms

524-525 Riverside Drive

Near 127th Street.

Beautiful views Riverside Drive, the Hudson and Palisades.

6 and 8 rooms and bath, $720 to $1,100.

Send for our 1915 Apartment House Directory which contains information regarding apartment houses under our exclusive management.

BING & BING

119 West 40th St. Tel., 6410 Bryant.

NEW APARTMENTS

NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

LEASES FROM OCTOBER 1.

993 Park Av., Cor. 84th St.	8-10-11 Rooms 3 Baths	$2,800 to $4,300
955 Park Av., Near 82d St.	7-9-10 Rooms 3-4 Baths	$2,400 to $3,500
1,155 Park Av., Corner 92d St.	8-10-12 Rooms 3-4 Baths	$1,900 to $3,900

LARGER SUITES CAN BE ARRANGED.

An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co. Open for inspection in each house.

ALSO

Brentmore, 88 Central Park West, Corner 69th St.	9 Rooms 3 Baths	$3,750 to $4,000

Two Styles, Simplex and Duplex. For rent from October 1st. Immediate possession may be arranged.

Apply on Premises, or at the Office of Bing & Bing

119 West 40th St. Tel., 6410—Bryant.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

THE STUYVESANT

17 LIVINGSTON PLACE

Corner East 17th St., Overlooking Stuyvesant Park.

6 & 7 Rooms

RENTS $800-$1,200.

Large, light and airy; 'phone, elevators, electric light, uniformed hall attendants; separate servants' toilets.

Apply to Supt., on premises.

HAMILTON TERRACE,

144th St., 2 blocks east of Amsterdam Av.,

High Class Elevator Apartments

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms and Bath.

MODERATE RENTS. Exclusive residential section, near subway and "L."

THE CLARK

N. E. COR. MADISON AVE & 87TH ST.

2 Rooms and 3 Baths, $1,400 and $1,500.

SUPT. ON PREMISES.

New England

Apartments Strictly Fireproof. 43-58 East 58th. 7-8 rooms, 2 baths. Supt. on premises. Phone 4120 Plaza.

THE ENGLEWOOD

1,187 Lexington Av., S. E. Cor. 81st.

7 Large, light rooms, bath, elevator, uniformed hall service; moderate rent. Superintendent on premises, or MACLAY & DAVIES, 67 Wall St. Hanover 8131.

PARKWAY COURT

Elegant high-class apartments of 4 to 8 rooms, all improvements. Best section of Eastern Parkway. Rents, $52.00 to $75.00. Ready Sept. 1st. M. F. GLEASON, Eastern Parkway, corner Kingston Av., Brooklyn.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

BACHELOR

691 Madison Ave. N. E. COR. 62d St.

Parlor, Bedroom, and Bath,

Furnished or Unfurnished. Service Included.

RENTS $480 TO $720.

Apply on premises, or to

MOORE & WYCKOFF

546 Fifth Ave., 45th St. Tel. 1263 Bryant.

APARTMENTS

RUTHERFORD

Elevator Apartments.

206 East 17th St.

3-4-5 Rooms, $360 to $540.

Berlin Renting Agency, 141 E. 17th St.

BROOKLYN.

BEST SECTION BROOKLYN.

71 Brooklyn Ave., Cor. Pacific St. 2 blocks from Nostrand Ave. Subway Station; 6 and 7 rooms and bath, storeroom; every modern improvement; large, light rooms. Rents, $52.50 to $70. Supt. on premises.

BURNLEY & HORTON CO

414 Myrtle Ave.—585 Nostrand Ave.

BRONX.

5 GRAND ROOMS $32—$38

JUST COMPLETED

University Heights Apartments

1905-1929 ANDREWS AVE.,

BET. WEST BURNSIDE AVE. AND WEST 179TH ST., WEST BRONX.

Broadway Subway, 181st, to University Av. trolley, 8 cents. Parquet floors; two families on floor; tenants restricted. Booklet.

3-4-5 Room Elevator Apartments

NEW BUILDINGS

fine residential section, conveniently located; good transit facilities; 3 rooms, $23; 4 rooms, $29; 5 rooms, $48.

179TH AND MORRIS AV.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—First Lt. W. O. Beswell, 21st Inf., now on sick leave, Greensboro, Va., detailed Prof. of Military Science at Univ. of Georgia, Athens, Ga., effective Sept. 1, vice Capt. W. R. Kendrick, 17th Inf., relieved, effective Aug. 31, to join his regiment.

These officers of Q. M. C. will proceed to Texas City, Tex., for temporary duty in 2d Div., and upon completion will return to proper station: Maj. Harry E. Wilkins and Capt. G. E. Thorne.

First Lt. F. H. Newberry, Med. Res. Corps, upon relief from duty at Ft. Wayne, Mich., will proceed home, reporting by telegraph to the Adjutant Gen. Lt. Newberry is relieved from active duty in Med. Res. Corps, effective upon expiration of leave.

First Lt. Harry Pfeil, 1st F. A., relieved from duty as Inspector of Organized Militia, effective Sept. 4, will join his regiment.

First Lt. J. G. Tyndall, 6th F. A., to Camp Robinson, Sparta, Wis., reporting to Commanding Officer for service practice, on completion of which he will return to proper station.

Capt. F. L. Munson, 15th Inf., detailed Q. M. C., effective Oct. 26, reporting proper time to Commanding General, Philippine Dept., for duty.

Capt. J. W. Kilbreth, Jr., 1st F. A., will proceed via Fort Sill, Okla., for purpose of transferring Government property for which he is responsible.

Orders of July 26, directing Maj. I. C. Jenks, 9th Inf., (transferred to 13th Inf., effective Sept. 1,) to sail on the transport leaving San Francisco about Sept. 7, amended, directing him to sail on transport leaving that place about Sept. 5 to join his regiment.

Orders of July 7, designating 2d Lt. W. B. Sullivan, U. S. M. C., as Disbursing Officer for National Matches, are revoked, and 2d Lt. G. E. Shuler, U. S. M. C., is designated Signal Officer in his place.

First Lt. L. W. Falkner, Med. Res. Corps, to active duty at Ft. Niagara, N. Y., reporting to Commanding Officer of post for duty until arrival of Capt. R. C. Hefleblower, Med. Corps, when 1st Falkner will return home and stand relieved from active duty.

1st Lt. L. F. Schiff, Med. Res. Corps, to active duty at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., for duty until return of med. officers who are now in the field, when he will return home and stand relieved from active duty.

Leaves: 1st Lt. F. H. Newberry, M. R. C., 2 mos. and 12 days; 1st Lt. A. L. Hall, 3d F. A., extended to Oct. 5; Capt. C. de F. Chandler, Signal Corps, 1 mo., with permission to apply for 1 mo. extension; Lt. Col. F. F. Straub, Med. Corps, 1 mo.; 2d Lt. J. P. Edgerly, 2d Inf., 2 mos.

Navy.

Lt. Commander H. N. Jenson, from duty connection torpedo station, Keyport, Wash., to Insp. of Ordnance, in charge Pacific Coast torpedo station.

Lt. A. Norris, the Saratoga, to home and wait orders.

C. P. Machinists: H. E. Fish, the North Dakota, to the Kearsarge; G. W. Johnson, the Florida, to Norfolk Yard.

Mach. F. Smith, the Kearsarge, to the Florida.

Chief Pay Clerk W. T. Williams, the Naval Acad., to the Tennessee.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

ARRIVED: Vestal, Lebanon, Patapsco, Patuxent, and Sonoma, at Norfolk; Barney at 7th St. Wharf, Washington; Bainbridge at Jolo; Fox at Aberdeen, Wash.; MacDonough and D-2 at Newport; Orion and Tennessee at Hampton Roads; Raleigh at San Diego; Nero at Guaymas; Saturn at Bremerton; Dolphin at New London; Galveston at Chingwangtao; Lebanon at Cape Haitien, and the Ericsson at Tompkinsville.

SAILED: Triton, Washington for Norfolk; Illinois, Norfolk for Newbern, N. C.; Gloucester, N. Y. for practice cruise; Yorktown, Salina, Cruiser for Honolulu; Kanawha, Newport for Hampton Roads; Ozark, G-1, G-2, and G-4, N. Y. Yard for Newport, and the Nashville, Cape Haitien for Port de Paix.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Reinstatement: Patrol, first gr., Patrick Reilly, to 7, effective 11 A. M., Aug. 21.

Temporary Assignments: Surg. P. F. O'Hanlon, 11 S. D., in charge 1 S. D., in addition to his own, 5 days, noon, Aug. 26; Serga. D. J. Colleary, 42, to 30, 1 day, 4 P. M., Aug. 21; J. McLaughlin, 70, to Traf. Div., Subdiv. C, motorcycle duty, 14 days, 9 A. M., Aug. 30; Motorcycle Patrol, H. F. Bresnan, 42, to Bridge, 30 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 21; W. H. Merritt, Bridge, to Traf. Div., Subdiv. C, 30 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 21; Patrol, P. J. Sweeney, 39, to D. B, 5 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 22; J. E. Monohan, 62, to 62, motorcycle duty, 18 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 3; A. G. French, 344, to 169, duty in raided premises, 30 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 21; J. Halloran, 171, as station house attendant, 30 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 21; to C. O., in office Third Dep. Com., from precincts indicated, 29 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 23: M. O'Callaghan, 169, C. J. Ellsworth, 162, J. Martin, 156, F. McDermott, 162.

Leave of absence with full pay: Surg. S. L. Johnson, 1 S. D., 5 days, noon, Aug. 26, balance of vacation. With half pay: Patrol, P. Stobbe and A. F. Scheidler, Traf. Div., Subdiv. B, 2 days, 12:01 A. M., Sept. 1. Without pay: Patrol. J. F. Blauvelt, 4, 1 day, 4 P. M., Sept. 1; F. A. Sass, 6, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Aug. 22; E. Tasler, 36, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Aug. 25; L. G. Vicat, 150, 3 day, 12:01 A. M., Aug. 23; J. J. Murphy, 279, 1 day, 4 P. M., Aug. 16.

Approved application for full pay while on sick report: Patrol. J. J. Flynn, 253, 3:05 A. M., May 14, to 12 P. M., May 31.

Suspended from duty without pay: Patrol. E. J. O'Rourke, 15, effective 2:46 P. M., Aug. 21.

Death reported: Patrol. G. D. Cunningham, 10, at 7:25 A. M., Aug. 23.

Appointed special patrolman: C. F. Curtis, with Department of Finance, Aug. 19.

Fire Department.

Leave of absence, with pay, eight days, 8 A. M., Aug. 24, granted Capt. John Mallibond, Eng. 277, prior to retirement from department.

Fir. 1st gr. B. J. Coyle, Eng. 51, Richmond, in this department continuously for more than twenty years, is, on own application, retired and dismissed from service on annual pension of $700, effective 8 A. M., Aug. 24.

Temporary detail, while on six report, effective 8 A. M., Aug. 23, Fire. 1st gr. J. S. Dowd, Eng. 279, to new fire alarm tel. sta., Malbone and Washington Sts. and Flatbush Ave., B'klyn.

Leaves of Absence (without pay); Fire. 4th gr. J. H. Woodson, H. & L. 106, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 21; Fire. 1st gr. G. Washburn, H. & L. 12, 84 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 24; Capt. J. Hughes, No. 1, H. & L. 40, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 24; Fire. 8d gr. F. L. Maixner, Eng. 33, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 22; Capt. J. Hayes, Eng. 228, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 24; Fire. 1st gr. T. J. Egan, Eng. 42, 36 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 2; Fire. 1st gr. W. H. McMahon, Eng. 61, 12 hours, 8 P. M., Aug. 24; Prob. Fire. J. J. Farrell, Eng. 15, 36 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 25; Lt. W. J. Mulvey, Eng. 47, 48 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 26.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
38 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

CRAFTSMAN HOMES, with garage, only $5,500. Little gems; 2 min. from Kings Highway sta. new Sea Beach Subway. OTTO SINGER, 248 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Do you want to own my fine home of 7 rooms and bath, all improvements, in town 30 minutes from city, by paying $17 monthly? Concession to good party. Write for particulars. Treis, Box 145 Times Downtown.

$17 monthly will buy handsome 7-room cottage, all improvements; large garden plot; small amount down. Keithley, Jericho Turnpike, Floral Park, L. I.

Jamaica—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,900; all improvements. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Gramercy Section—For rent, three-story, 25-foot brownstone house; exceptionally large rooms; excellent condition. Apply 138 East 19th St.

Private Houses, West Side.—A number of desirable houses to let. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway.

City Houses to Let—Furnished

FURNISHED HOUSES AND APARTMENTS
On the East Side
For Rent for the Season.
HERBERT A. SHERMAN,
41 East 41st St. and 20 Nassau St.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

Looking for OFFICES or a LOFT? We can save you both TIME and MONEY. Large or small space. All parts of city. Long or short terms. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 B'dway, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5780.

An unusually desirable light loft to rent; light on all sides; elevator service day and night; rent reasonable. Inquire 15th floor, 141 West 36th.

Ladies' tailor, opportunity to rent for $35 a store with 5 rooms and bath; steam heated. Apply, E. Johnson, 1,868 Jerome Av., near 176th St.

A.—A.—A.—50 Church St.—Two furnished offices with waiting room; all conveniences. Apply Suite 1,375.

MADISON AV., 180 and 182.—Parlors; parquet floors; electricity; clubs or high class business.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & 10 E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

FIELDSTON, RIVERDALE.

Lady, alone, desires to arrange with refined party to share attractive cottage; garage; tennis; schools. Y 310 Times Annex.

New "Old Colonial," 8 rooms, 3 baths, in park, handy station, for sale; others to let. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

New Rochelle Properties.—Sale, rent, exchange. Jas. D. McCann, 221 Huguenot St.

New Houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace, Rollins Bros., cor. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

SEMI-BUNGALOW, $5,900; 28 minutes from Manhattan, 100 trains, 4 minutes from express station; restricted, refined neighborhood; garden, shade trees; 7 rooms and tile bath; all city improvements; outside chimney and fireplace; built day's labor and guaranteed; easy terms. Write or phone, J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y. 5876 Cortlandt.

BEAUTIFUL 5-room bungalow; decorate to suit; all latest modern improvements, beamed ceiling, panled walls, open fireplace, modern kitchen, beautiful bath, heat, running water; extra large veranda; on large plot; about one block from bay and bathing beach; built under personal care of owner; 42 minutes out; price $2,950; easy terms. Bungalow, Box 142 Times Downtown.

WATERFRONT BARGAIN.

80 acres, one mile water frontage, high ground, worth $50,000; price $18,000; wonderful speculation; owner must sell.

HARVEY B. NEWINS,
WOOLWORTH BLDG., NEW YORK CITY.

FARM BARGAIN.

100 acres; Smithtown; buildings; half cleared; fine soil, orchard; mile road frontage; price $8,500.

HARVEY B. NEWINS,
WOOLWORTH BLDG., NEW YORK CITY.

ALL YEAR BUNGALOW; near Atlantic Ocean; 5 rooms and bath; all improvements, including heat; 42 minutes from city; short distance to trolley and station. C. South Side, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

Port Washington.—To let, eight-room house, two baths; garage; near station; one-third acre. $50. Phone John 5467.

FOR LOW COST, high-grade bungalows, visit Brightwaters; Booklet 3 on request. T. B. Ackerson Co., 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots.

THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, and Leonia, New Jersey. (opposite Grant's Tomb) within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.

Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

Small fruit farms, 75x500; five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5,000 to $6,500; terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Five acres choice ground at Westfield; new house, with all modern improvements; one mile from station; well below cost. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building, N. Y.

LITTLE FARMS, hour out, for city workers; $10 monthly. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

FARM FORECLOSED.—Colonial house, 10 rooms, bath, heat; 40-mile view; charming shade; excellent spring; 185 acres. A rare chance. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

In Ridgewood, N. J., a completely furnished high-class home. Address Responsible, Box G 306 Times Downtown.

Wanted.

Wanted to rent, furnished or unfurnished, small suburban house, or part of house; all conveniences, from September or October on moderate rental; high-class community; accessible Grand Central; station; three adults. Brundage, 101 Park Av., N. Y.

Small furnished seaside cottage or bungalow for September wanted. Long Island or Westchester, not more than $35; references. Address XX, South Schroon, N. Y.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

ATTENTION.—Wanted, first mortgage money; will pay 5, 5½ and 6% interest on Bronx property; well established firm. Bros., South Av. and Webster Av.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

HOTEL IRVING, 26 Gramercy Park. Why not live within walking distance of your business in the most central, homelike, fireproof hotel in New York City?

West Side

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Ave. } 1, 2, 3, & 4 Rooms. SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE with private bath and kitchenette; some 3 and 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN. Furnished—$30, $40, $50 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few sublet week, month, during Summer. Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River, 3970.

THE WILSONIA, 225-229 W. 69th St., near Broadway. } 1 rm. and bath, $25 up. 2 rms., bk., kit., $40 up. 3 rs., bk., kit., $47.50 up. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN; No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

Alcazar, 215 Manhattan Av., Corner 109th. Capitol, 107 West 109th St.

Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, modern elevator building, near "L" subway; Central Park; rents $30 monthly up; references essential. Phone 10200 and 9735 Riverside. Restaurant in building, open evenings.

THE VAN DYCK AND BEVERN, Broadway, (Amsterdam Av.,) 72d to 73d St., overlooking Sherman Square, offer apartments, furnished, of six, eight and nine rooms and two baths. Manager, 175 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 3647.

ROOM AND BOARD FOR TWO PERSONS DESIRING IDEAL LOCATION, 73D ST. AND AMSTERDAM AV.; FINELY FURNISHED AND ALL HOME PRIVILEGES; NO OTHER BOARDERS; REFERENCE. A. R., 142 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

A handsomely furnished apartment of eight rooms and two baths; overlooking the Hudson and one block from subway station; references required. Apply A. J. Odell, 790 Riverside Drive.

96th St., 208 West.—3, 4, 5 room apartments; piano; suitable for doctor, studio, or living apartment; immediate possession; half block from Subway express; 2 blocks from elevated; furnished or unfurnished.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
Exclusively listed; handsomely furnished; all prices.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.
4520 Murray Hill. 507 Fifth Av.

97TH ST., 308 WEST.—Five unusually large rooms; southern exposure; handsomely furnished; $175; elevator house. Ernest Tribelhorn, premises.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; choice localities. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5892.

51st St., 335 West.—New elevator building; two, three and four rooms, kitchen and kitchenette; $12 up; references necessary.

WILL RENT EXCEPTIONAL TWO-ROOM AND BATH HOTEL APARTMENT AT GREAT SACRIFICE. N 102 TIMES.

116th St., 610 West.—2-3-5-room apartments; furnished or unfurnished. Phone Morningside 3040. Thompson.

113th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Choice list personally inspected furnished apartments. Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d.

400 Riverside Drive, (6B.)—Six large rooms; light; best class; faces Hudson.

Elegant six-room apartments, elevator, reasonable. 504 West 180th, cor. Pinehurst Av.

Finely furnished private apartments; best localities. Gray, 289 West 73d St. Col. 3974.

Apartments Wanted

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Young married couple, American, want unfurnished, heated apartment 4 or 5 light, airy rooms, easy walking distance subway; rent not over $25. Address "Ridgewood," 247 Cumberland St., Brooklyn.

Wanted—Furnished apartment, five or six rooms, with bath; good neighborhood, west side, 72d to 116th St.; lease one year; price $60 to $65; responsible party; highest references. N 161 Times.

Wanted—A small apartment of 3 or 4 rooms, furnished; location Greenwich. Address R. H. W., 507 Manhattan Av.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

ST. GEORGE.

Newly renovated, all light, corner apartments, 1,125 Lexington Av., cor. 78th St. 6 rooms, $900; 7 rooms, $1,000; every modern improvement; all-night elevator service. William Wolff's Son, 1,102 Lexington Av.

DON'T MISS SEEING
Apartment seven unusually light rooms, 1,186 MADISON AVENUE,
Corner 87th St. Electric light, parquet floors; price, $1,200. Superintendent on premises.

LEXINGTON AV., 807, NEAR 62D ST. One and two rooms, bath; large, light; $30. HALL & BLOODGOOD, 542 Fifth Av. Tel. Bryant 7632.

34th, 144 East, (near Lexington.)—From Oct. 1: choice apartments; heat, hot water, kitchenette. Ford, 171 3d Av.

70th, 208 East.—Five and six large rooms, newly decorated; hot water supply; rent $25-$27. See Janitor.

Attractive skylight studio apartment; elevator service; $950. "Hoffman Arms," 640 Madison Av., 59th St.

College Av. and 170th St.—Three and four grand rooms; beautiful neighborhood; references required.

19th, 234 East.—Five rooms, bath; modern; private house; possession October; $50.

West Side

Wadsworth Av., 382, one block from 191st St.—Broadway subway station; highest elevation in Manhattan; exceptional high-class elevator house; rooms are extraordinary large and light and contain every newest improvement; 4 all front rooms, $40; 5 rooms, $45, $50; 6 rooms, $60; 7 rooms, $65.

51ST ST., 318-328 WEST.
THE WASHINGTON—THE JEFFERSON.
4-8 ROOMS, $45 UP.
Attractive modern elevator apartments.
WALDRON & FREEDMAN, 489 5TH AV.

104TH, 218 W.—7 extra large rooms, overlooking Broadway, 104th and 105d Sts.; all improvements; just decorated; near Central and Riverside Parks; subway and "L"; $45-$50. Janitor.

THE INVERMERE, 415 West 118th.—Non-housekeeping apartments, 4, 5, and 6 rooms, with bath; elevator and all modern improvements; first-class cuisine; rent, $40 and upward.

THE LANGHAM,
78d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Superintendent or phone Col. 4020.

CORNER 77TH AVE., 111TH.
One block to Central Park and all transit lines. SEVEN & EIGHT extra large rooms, elevator, telephone, hall service. Rent $65, $70, $75. SUPT'S. OFFICE, 200 W. 111TH ST.

Unfurnished; sublease until October, 1916; six rooms, two baths, apartment; rental $1,500; will take $1,300. 89th, near West End Av., vacant Sept. 1. 2,882 Riverside, information.

Beautiful Riverside Drive Apartment to Sublet—Seven rooms, 2 baths; owners ask $1,200; will sublet for $1,000. Kohn, Apartment 6D, Riveria, 790 Riverside Drive.

7 AND 8 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS
and bath; all improvements; convenient to all cars, park and schools; $40 up; lease to select tenants only. 6 West 103d St.

118th St., 203 West.—Six rooms, 3d floor; all rooms direct light; $27-$33; all improvements; near Central, Morningside Parks, subway, L. Janitor.

"GARNET HALL."
601 West 141st Street, corner Broadway. Three to seven large, light, outside rooms; spacious closets; all night elevator; low rentals.

109TH, 245-247 W.—4 rooms, newly decorated; steam heated hall and closets; near Broadway and Riverside Drive; $19-$22; subway, "L."

WADSWORTH AV., 86-88 (corner 177th.)—5-6 rooms, all improvements, $27-$36; Broadway subway 181st; lowest rents on Washington Heights.

WILL RENT EXCEPTIONAL TWO-ROOM AND BATH HOTEL APARTMENT AT GREAT SACRIFICE. N 104 TIMES.

Ask Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 B'way, N. Y. C., for illus. bklt. on The Roxborough, 251 W. 92d St.

180th, 661 West.—Elevator: 4 rooms, $40 to $50; 5 rooms, $50.

172d, 575 West.—Corner elevator house, 4-7 large, beautifully decorated apartments.

Apartments, 5-7-8-9-10 rooms, $600 to $2,000; Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th Sts.

540 West 122d St.—Desirable five-room apartment; modern improvements. See Janitor.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Z., Box T 25 Times.

150 West 79th.—High-class apartments, nine rooms, duplex and simplex. $2,600.

Elevator apartments of 7 and 8 large rooms, $1,000-$1,500. 105 West 75th St.

858-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

84th St., 17 West.—7 large rooms, bath; one to sublet, $45, and one at $60.

611 West 176th.—Seven large, sunny rooms, 2 baths; $50 and $52.

86th St., 130 West.—High-class apartment, 8 rooms.

130th, 202 West.—Modern apartments seven all large, light rooms, $40-$55.

94th, 118 West.—Seven rooms; all improvements; rent cheap. Apply on premises.

Brooklyn.

ST. JAMES PLACE, NEAR FULTON ST. Delightful 6-room apt., $42; 7-room, $45; electricity, steam; parquet floors; near subway and L. Booklet. GOLDEN REALTY, 238 St. James Place.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL.
Finest apartment in the State, eight-story elevator, fireproof, strictly high class, six and seven rooms, decorations to suit; $65 to $85. Any broker, or on the premises, 57 and 59 Union St.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

47 FIFTH AV.
Cool single rooms; suites with bath.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

212T ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; electricity; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

37 EAST 58D ST.
TABLE BOARD; REFERENCES.

8 EAST 45TH STREET.
Room and bath; table board; references.

124TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Large, single rooms, with board.

MADISON AV, 165.—Large, small rooms; private baths; one block 34th St. subway.

West Side

16TH, 7 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms; private bath; excellent table; refined surroundings.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

54TH, 54 WEST.—First-class single, double rooms; suites; private baths; electricity; references.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

72D, 120 WEST.—Dining room will be opened Sept. 1; newly decorated and refitted; large and small rooms, with or without baths; can now be arranged for. M. Luce.

72D, 267 WEST.—Desirable double rooms, private bath; excellent table; table guests.

72D, (near subway.)—Will accommodate a few refined people. 2380 Columbus.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; table guests; references.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Large and small rooms; parlor dining; references.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Double and single rooms, parlor dining; references.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select pension; exquisitely furnished suite; double, single rooms; private baths, running water; superior cuisine; electricity.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Delightful double, single rooms; exclusive house; excellent home table; moderate.

79th, 114 West, Norace Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, paved street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

78TH, 159 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; newly decorated; private bath; Fall arrangements.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electricity; excellent table; subway, "L"; references.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; private or public bath; high grade.

80TH, 108 WEST.—The House Richards. An "Old Home" place for refined people; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; also parlor floor, newly decorated; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine and service; private baths.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Cool, spacious rooms; electricity; good, generous table; parlor dining.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

The Willows.—Huguenot Park on the beach; boating, bathing, fishing, tennis; delightfully cool lawns, porches; exclusive, comfortable surroundings.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Rockledge Manor, 124 Bruce Av., telephone 4136 Yonkers; convenient; refined home; moderate price.

Long Island.

THE STAFFORD, ARVERNE, N. Y.
Beach 60th St. Phone 415 Hammels.
On ocean; coolest spot within 200 miles; 80 minutes from Broadway; monthly commutation, $7.50; finest beach; superb bathing, fishing; mile-long ocean boardwalk; tennis; bountiful table; September rates, room and board, $10 week; Labor Day rate, Saturday dinner to Tuesday breakfast, including railroad ticket and ocean bath, $7.

Crystal Lake House, Freeport.—Family hotel; Fall rates; ideal location; all outside rooms; booklet.

SEA GATE.—Private family; few paying guests; reduced rates. Phone 515 Coney Isl.

New York State.

Ellinwood.—Good board, Ulster County Farm; arrange. White, 309 West 46. Bryant 34.

New Jersey.

Young couple with attractive house in refined social suburb, 30 minutes from Broadway, would share their home with bachelor or congenial couple. G 294 Times Downtown.

DESIRABLE ROOMS with excellent board; convenient to Lackawanna station. 29 Union St., Montclair.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

WANTED.—From Oct. 1; good accommodations at moderate cost for my wife and myself, with well-bred people in attractive house within reasonable commuting distance. G 309 Times Downtown.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

82D, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated large and small rooms; private baths; parlor dining room; private table; excellent cuisine.

82D, 45 WEST.—Pleasant large, small rooms; running water; excellent table; reasonable.

82D, 17 WEST.
High-class private Jewish house; excellent table; large, small rooms; electricity; gentlemen.

88D, 5 WEST.—Unusually attractive; modern improvements; suite, singly; reservation coming season.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike surroundings. Brumenfeld.

86TH, 28 WEST.—Richly furnished second floor front room; private bath; exclusive house; table service, appointments, of unusual excellence.

88TH, 137 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two adults in refined, exclusive Jewish home; easy access car lines; references.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Small and medium rooms; suitable for gentlemen appreciating fine home.

88TH, 261 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private family; few boarders; table guests; references.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Very attractive large rooms; private baths for refined people; reservations for Winter season; excellent home cooking; references; table guests.

89TH ST., 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; excellent table.

90TH, 4 WEST.—Facing park; large, back parlor; suitable various purposes; excellent cuisine.

90TH, 16 WEST.—Choice rooms; gentlemen, adults; exclusive; Jewish house. River 9793. Hellman.

HOLLAN HOUSE,
33d, 128, 130 West.—Rooms; high-class house; superior cuisine and service; parlor dining; table guests accommodated. Riverside 229.

84TH, 36 WEST.—Large rooms, suitable couple or gentlemen; excellent board. Strauss.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptional boarding; 32 rooms; 16 on one floor; every room with running water or bath adjoining.

84TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms; electricity, home cooking; select house; reference.

102D, 253 WEST.—Convenient to subway; saloon floor; large room and small room with bath; Jewish family; excellent table.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence near Riverside and Broadway; two large rooms, bath.

118TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

122D, 156 WEST.—Large, small rooms; refined house; home cooking; reference; table guests.

145TH, 613 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, overlooking Hudson; closets, water, good meals, telephone.

BROADWAY, (245 West 104th.)—Attractive rooms, southern exposure; home cooking; telephone. Jantzen.

MANHATTAN AVE., 365.—At 116th St. "I" and beautiful Morningside Park. The Morningside, newly fitted up, 40 rooms, family hotel; offers excellent hotel accommodations at boarding house prices; references exchanged. Telephone 2758 Audubon.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family hotel of highest order; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 5c. fare; Lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $9-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 567.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple, appreciating superior table; homelike surroundings. Apt. 4D.

WEST END AV., 534, (86th subway.)—Beautiful rooms, floors; excellent table; references.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Convenient Borough Hall; rooms; excellent table. 1159W—Main

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

A FLOOR in private house, with board, wanted for two couples, infant and maid; state terms. Y 316 Times Annex.

BACHELOR (Englishman) wants bedroom and sitting room, with board, or would share apartment with another. S 104 Times.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.) SUITE, two rooms and bath.

35TH ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable room, all conveniences; choice location; gentleman.

43D, 16 EAST.—Cool, comfortable, completely furnished room, with, without private bath; references.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room, with bath; room with piano; single room; references.

29TH, 118 EAST.—Small and large rooms; private family; all conveniences; telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

West Side.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; private house; references.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Exceptional rooms, large, single; private baths; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

62D, 55 WEST.—Large room, attractively furnished; hot, cold running water; adjoining bath; electricity; telephone; reasonable; gentlemen only; references.

53D, 62 WEST.—Desirable large room; private bath; single room; reasonable.

58TH, 49 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large, small rooms; electricity; bath; select house; reasonable.

69TH, 103 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; private house; reasonable.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Large, small, well-furnished rooms; finest locality; subway, elevated; gentlemen.

70TH, 262 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; every convenience.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Furnished, large rooms; good home for refined people; telephone.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Electricity; parquet floors; hot, cold water; no rooming house.

72D, 248 WEST.—The Graystone. Phone 1894 Columbus. Furnished rooms; excellent table.

72D, 240 WEST.—Phone 9096 Columbus. Nicely furnished and unfurnished rooms.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable one, two; refined surroundings; reasonable; references.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; private bath; telephone; Summer rates.

75TH, 105 WEST.—Large, small nice rooms; private family; convenient all cars; phone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Pleasant, cool, large, small rooms; electricity; private bath; medernic; telephone.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

PRIVATE PARTY WILL DISPOSE Studebaker 6-cylinder 6-passenger; new tires; extra tires with rims; demountable rims; rear vision mirror; slip covers; electric lights; self-starter; car is perfectly new; must be seen to be appreciated; price $650. See coachman, private estate, 921 Putnam Av., 2 blocks off Broadway, Brooklyn. Telephone 7112 Bushwick.

Big bargains in accessories and all kinds automobile equipment at lowest prices in New York; also new and used autos below cost. TIMES SQUARE AUTO CO., Southwest corner 58th St. and Broadway. WORLD'S LARGEST DEALERS.

Lozier.—Briar Cliff roadabout, in best condition; a wonderful buy at $500. H. K. Reilly, 138 West 52d St.

Pierce-Arrow (1914) Collapsible Touring 48. Cadillac (1914) Touring. Like new, $1,000. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

1916 Mitchell Six, manufacturer's guarantee, slip covers, extra shoe cover, bumper, clock; purchased July 24, 1915. N 165 Times.

Raised Deck Cruiser, 30x8½, (sleeps four,) in commission, sale cheap, or trade for auto. Jandorf, 1,763 Broadway.

Automobiles for Rent.

Renault and Packard cars for hire, hour, day, or month; classy and up to date; reliable chauffeurs. Lewis Hamilton Garage, 20 West 60th St. Phone 1509 Columbus.

Packard touring and landaulettes; all occasions; special shopping rates. Scanlon, Circle 2177.

Practically new Packard, $2.50 hourly upward; experienced owner drives; references. Harlem 6318.

Packard seven-passenger touring car; day, week, month. Henry Abbey; Col. 1504.

Automobile Repairing.

We repair your radiator, lamps, tanks, and mudguards at a very moderate charge; see us before placing job. Franco-American Lamp Co., 157 W. 54th St.

Electric Starting—Lighting Systems. Detachable Wire Wheels. Jesco Company, 245 W. 55th St. Circle 1558.

Automobile Instruction.

OWNERS and prospective owners will profit greatly by taking the special six weeks' course at the Y. M. C. A. Automobile School,

HUNTER SAYS WRITER BROKE UP HIS HOME

John Barrett Kerfoot Is Sued for $50,000 Damages by His Brother-in-Law.

WERE FRIENDS FOR YEARS

Defendant Says Action Is Brought In Spite Because of Suit Started by Mrs. Hunter.

Frederick William Hunter, wealthy resident of Freehold, N. J., who lives on his income, according to his attorney, Carlisle Norwood, yesterday started suit in the Supreme Court here against his life-long friend, college mate, and brother-in-law, John Barrett Kerfoot of 227 Riverside Drive, described in the papers as a writer for Life, charging that Kerfoot has alienated the affections of Mrs. Hunter. Damages to the extent of $50,000 are asked.

The complaint sets forth that the plaintiff married Annie Belleville Haight on June 25, 1890, at Freehold, and that Kerfoot married the plaintiff's sister. Hunter states that he and his wife were happy until Sept. 13, 1914, after which everything went wrong. Then, on April 15, this year, he says, Kerfoot and Mrs. Hunter disappeared, and the plaintiff "believes they are together." After Kerfoot's wife died, Mr. Hunter says, the defendant came to live at his home.

Mr. Kerfoot said last night at his Riverside Drive home that in 1895 he had married Miss Frances F. Hunter, sister of Mr. Hunter, but that she died in 1896. After the plaintiff married Miss Haight, the writer said, he went to live with the Hunters, and everything in that household went happily until April of this year.

Mr. Kerfoot said that it was distasteful for him to talk about the suit, especially as Hunter was a classmate of his at Columbia College in 1887, and because of the long years of friendship and almost brotherly attachment that had existed between them. He said, however, that the present suit is being brought for "spite" and to offset an action that Mrs. Hunter has started against her husband.

SHERIFF ENDS STRIKE SCARE

Fire Hose Prepared to Meet Threat of Trouble at Edgewater.

Edgewater, N. J., had a brief strike scare yesterday and Sheriff Robert N. Heath of Bergen County was summoned to assist the local police at the plant of the General Chemical Company, where many of the 450 men now out insisted on loitering near the main entrance. A fire engine was brought out and hose coupled to a hydrant in anticipation of trouble, but nothing happened.

The strikers met later and considered the company's offer to meet their demands for an eight-hour day and a 15 per cent. increase in wages with a nine-hour day and half of increase asked for. The meeting was private.

There was no trouble yesterday at the Bijur Motor Lighting Company plant in Hoboken. The men are waiting the result of a conference today between Vice President J. J. Keppler, of the International Association of Machinists and the company officials. It was also quiet at the shops of the Garvin Machine Company, Spring and Varick Streets, this city. There were some men at work.

The union received word that last night 150 men employed in the Warner Sugar Refining Company, at Edgewater, had struck.

OPIUM RAID ON A VESSEL.

Seize $3,200 Worth in Quarters of the Chinese Crew.

Inspector Hokensen of the Surveyor's staff at the Custom House made a search yesterday of the British freighter Ardgaroch, which is lying at the foot of West Forty-fourth Street, loading for Havre, and discovered fifty-two tins of opium concealed in the quarters of the Chinese crew. The opium was valued at $3,200. The first search made in the afternoon resulted in the finding of forty-one tins concealed under the deck of the boiler room, but the owners could not be found.

Believing there was more opium concealed in the crew's quarters, Inspector Hokensen paid a surprise visit to the ship last night, accompanied by Detectives Ballie, Sutter and Faust of the Fourth Inspection District. After going quietly up the gangway they removed their shoes and went to the forward part of the ship, where they found twelve Chinese oilers and stokers puffing opium pipes.

"You are under arrest," the detectives shouted as they rushed from behind the deck house to seize the men.

The startled Chinese jumped to their feet and attempted to go down a narrow hatchway leading to their quarters. Inspector Hokensen seized one Mongolian by his pigtail and the others disappeared. The detectives followed them and were knocked down by the excited Chinese in their flight to escape arrest.

After a struggle in which the Inspector and the detectives rolled over the deck, four of the Chinamen were captured. The prisoners were taken to the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station, where they were locked up on the charge of having narcotics in their possession. They gave their names as Ah Sing, steward; John Sim, steward; Ah Ting, fireman, and Ho Tai, fireman. Sing and Sim are members of the crew of the British steamer Devon City.

NO FATTED CALF FOR HIM.

Missing Lad Finds Parents Are in Texas, Seeking Him.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 23.—No fatted calf was put over the coals for Harold B. Whitman, a prodigal who got home tonight from a three months' wandering, because his father and mother, worn out by worry at his absence, are on the way to Galveston, Texas, in search of him. Harold left Galveston at about the same time that his parents left East Orange in the hope of finding him.

The youth is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel B. Whitman of 91 Watson Avenue, and he departed on May 8 telling his parents he was going to view the naval pageant in the Hudson River. Since that day his father has enlisted the services of every possible agency in the hope of finding him, and his mother has been prostrated by grief. Last week he sent his parents a postal card saying that he was in Galveston. Then he started for home. When he got here tonight he said he was shanghaied in New York, put aboard a vessel bound for Galveston, and forced by lack of funds to work his way back before the mast.

CALLS HIM ROBBER, TOO.

A Second Man Is Held for Alleged North Beach Holdup.

John Kalaghan of 107 Ryerson Street, Brooklyn, was held in $2,500 bail on charges of extortion and violating the Sullivan law, and Joseph Salimeno of 533 Van Alst Avenue was held in $1,500 on a charge of extortion by Magistrate Miller in the Long Island City Police Court yesterday.

Kalaghan, who was charged with forcing Herman Freyburger at the point of a revolver to give up $10 in a lonely spot on North Beach, was arrested on Saturday by Detective Isaac Mindlelm, whose wife died in St. John's Hospital before he could reach her side after booking his prisoner. Salimeno was arrested in front of the court house yesterday morning. Freyburger pointed him out as an accomplice of Kalaghan in the alleged holdup.

CITY TO SAFEGUARD HEALTH IN SCHOOLS

Each Child Who Enters for First Time Must Undergo Thorough Medical Examination.

HOPE TO PREVENT DISEASE

Pupil's Clothing Will Be Removed and the Physical Survey Will Be Complete.

When the public schools open next month the Board of Education will be prepared to inaugurate a new measure for protecting the health of school children, that of a thorough physical examination of each child which enrols in the public school system for the first time. This is in conformity with a new provision of the Sanitary Code which became effective last April, but was not enforced then because the beginning of a new term seemed a more propitious time to put into effect an undertaking of such importance.

Dr. Haven Emerson, Deputy Health Commissioner, explained yesterday that the new regulations were the beginning of a large movement for the improvement of health, and that the indirect effects of the examinations were counted on to be of perhaps as much benefit as the direct effects.

"Primarily the new regulations," he said, "are an attempt to see that every child which comes into contact with the city through the school system is sure at least once in its life of a thorough and painstaking medical examination, which will reveal for the child's benefit any defect which ought to receive attention.

"That is the direct purpose of the regulation. Its indirect effect, we hope, will do much to awaken the attention of parents to the necessity of constantly protecting their children's health. It is, of course, the fact now that great numbers of fathers and mothers never think of their children's health until they become sick.

To Keep Children Well.

"We think we see the start of a movement toward preventive health measures in these regulations. They were adopted after study with the Committee on Child Hygiene of our Advisory Board, which includes many distinguished educators, settlement workers, and other persons who are brought directly into contact with all phases of child health.

"It is a well-thought-out plan. It starts on the basis that any doctor can do more for the general health of a child if he gets that child well, rather than in the midst of sickness. Our present machinery takes care of cases of sickness and disease that arise in the public schools. What we want to do now is to separate in treatment the sick from the well, and keep the latter class in that condition.

"We have the support of several philanthropic individuals and agencies. Before long the city will see a new kind of dispensary—that for prevention of disease among well children. Among the persons interested in the scheme are Miss Anne Morgan. They will provide dispensaries where the children can be examined for diseases for which it may be found they have a tendency, and the proper steps taken to thwart this tendency. In the ordinary course of events the parents would not provide this treatment and the tendency would work itself out. The Board of Health or the doctors would then first get the child. Any one can see it would be better for us to use preventive measures.

"We have found in our work in the Bureau of Child Hygiene that the one factor most potent in reducing infant mortality has been our getting a look at young babies in the free milk stations and impressing the mothers, those that are ignorant, with the right ideas in watching the health of their offspring. The new system is a kind of extension of this idea in a larger field."

Examination to be Strict.

The examinations to be undertaken are very strict, as defined in the provision of the Sanitary Code. Following are the requirements as set forth there: Test for vision, test for hearing, test for defective nasal breathing, examination for hypertrophied tonsils, examination for defective teeth, determination of nutrition, examination of the heart, examination of the lungs, examination for orthopedic defects, examination for nervous diseases.

In the regulation that defines the method of the examination one paragraph provides that lungs shall be examined "by percussion and auscultation, using the stethoscope over the bare chest, and all abnormalities recorded." Another regulation for examining orthopedic defects provides: "General inspection of the body to be made in the absence of all clothing. Impaired mobility or defects of posture must be recorded."

On the basis of these requirements, Medical Freedom, a journal conducted by physicians not in sympathy with the existing order of things, will attack the regulations in its September number, according to a notice sent to the newspapers yesterday, with a proof of the article to be printed. The magazine holds it to be improper to "strip children for medical examination."

"We expect this plan to be attacked," said Dr. Emerson, when shown the article, "but I will not go into replying to an article of this kind.

May Present Doctor's Certificate.

"It is literally true that the examinations are to be made 'in the absence of all clothing,' but that is the only way physicians can make a competent general examination. You must bear in mind that the children we will examine will average from 6 to 7 years of age, and the parent that feels averse to having a 6 or 7 year old child stripped for an examination must be unusually tender minded.

"Furthermore, as the article points out, these examinations can be made by private physicians. It is only where the children fail to present a certificate showing it has been made according to the specifications that we step in and make the examination. This is quite in accord with our ideas, because we want to educate the parents up to the idea that their children must be examined even when well. When they come up against our examination requirement many of them will realize this for the first time.

"The board will welcome these examinations getting into the hands of private physicians or dispensaries, for the propaganda of prevention will have been made just the same, but the work itself relieved of the criticism of bureaucracy and the taxpayers relieved of the cost of doing it."

Will Try Excise Commissioners.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 23.—Prosecutor Alfred Stein said today that he would serve notice on the five members of the Elizabeth Board of Excise that they would be tried in September on an indictment charging malfeasance in office in the transfer of the saloon license of Henry J. Gregor to Felix Marx after Gregor had been convicted of running a disorderly house.

LOVE NOTE COSTS FORTUNE.

C. E. Hutchinson Loses Suit to Set His Wife's Will Aside.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 23.—Charles E. Hutchinson of Demarest, a theatrical promoter, has lost his contest to have the second will of his wife set aside because it gave him only the life interest in an estate valued at $35,000. The first will gave him the estate outright, but about three weeks prior to the death of Mrs. Henrietta Hutchinson on Aug. 28, 1914, she found what was said to be a love letter to her husband from a woman she had always considered her dearest friend, and she changed her will. Judge W. M. Seufert handed down his decision today.

The letter, which was produced in the Hackensack court during the trial, is as follows:

Sweetheart:
How much, oh, how much, I have longed for my bestest boy. Am trying to get in tomorrow. Can't say if I can manage it, but intend to try very hard. I love you, sweetheart, oh, so much. Be good. L. and K. Your own true girlie.

Mrs. May Krietzer, also of Demarest, who was a witness for Hutchinson during the trial, and who admitted she was living in the Hutchinson home at the time of the contest in December last, admitted having written the letter, but says she copied it from the original given her by Mrs. Hutchinson.

The estate will go to Mrs. Hutchinson's three sisters, Mrs. Charles F. Gardner of Mount Vernon, Mrs. Estelle Lane of Jamaica, L. I., and Mrs. George Goodwin of New York City. The property includes a house and lot at 1,806 Lexington Avenue, New York.

VACCINATION VEXES THEM.

State Ruling May Make Trouble for Montclair Parents.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Aug. 23.—The ruling of Assistant State Commissioner of Education Enright regarding vaccination of school children has caused uneasiness among many Montclair parents who are opposed to the practice. Mr. Enright holds that a statute of New Jersey makes it obligatory upon boards of education to exclude from school any teacher or pupil who has not been successfully vaccinated.

Two years ago the Montclair Board of Education held several public meetings regarding the vaccination of school pupils, and the opposition to vaccination was so pronounced that the board adopted a rule to the effect that children whose parents objected would not have to undergo the operation provided the parents signed an agreement to have their children vaccinated when there was danger of smallpox. This rule has been carried out ever since.

There is now only one member of that board in office, and the anti-vaccinationists fear that the present board may, on account of Mr. Enright's decision, change the rule and require all children to be vaccinated.

THROWN FROM BED BY BOMB

Woman and Children in Peril in Tenement Explosion.

A bomb late last night blew in the door of the apartment of Mrs. Ida Elimony, on the top floor of the five-story tenement house at 420 East Eighteenth Street. Mrs. Elimony and her two children were thrown from their beds by the force of the explosion, and the walls and woodwork near the place where the bomb had been placed were shattered. Mrs. Elimony said she could offer no explanation for the attack.

Patrolman Terence Smith of the East Twenty-second Street Police Station, who last December tore the fuse from a lighted bomb in a hallway in East Fifteenth Street, was near last night's explosion. Hundreds of frightened Italians fled to the street from near-by dwellings. Smith quieted them.

WED ON BRIEF VACATION.

Bride from Canada Surprises Elderly Widower's Friends.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., Aug. 23.—James F. Maybury, a wealthy contractor of Clifton, returned from Canada today with a bride who was Miss Ellen Maynard of Montreal. The marriage came as a surprise to his friends, who know him as Judge Maybury. He had been a widower about four months. He is 72 years old.

When Mr. Maybury left for Montreal he announced that he was going away on a brief vacation. He married there last Thursday night at the home of his sister, Mrs. Eliza Legassik. Mr. and Mrs. Maybury will reside at the old Maybury house in Main Avenue, Clifton.

FIVE HURT IN CAR PANIC.

Controller Blows Out on Brink of the Palisades.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 23.—There was excitement on the brink of the Palisades near Morsemere last midnight, when the blow-out of the controller on a Hudson River open trolley car set fire to it. Many passengers, mostly women, jumped from the car, and five were injured slightly. The car was on its way to New York, and the injured, who did not give their names, were taken to the ferry in another car. Albert Cannon on Second Street, Hackensack, whose hand was broken in the excitement, called upon Dr. Swayze this morning for treatment. He had received first treatment in the Knickerbocker Hospital, New York, last night.

Sloan & Chase Strike Settled.

When the strikers at the Sloan & Chase machine works in Roseville, N. J., reported yesterday for their old jobs the names of the men which the firm wanted were called out and the men entered the factory and resumed work. Some were told they would be taken back soon, while others were informed that if they wanted work they would have to apply to the Superintendent. This was taken to mean that many of the strikers would not be taken back. Some of the strikebreakers did not return to the plant today. They were paid off Saturday night and discharged.

IN NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK.—Chief Justice Cummere declared void yesterday the suit brought by Fran Takece against the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, on the grounds that papers served on an engineer of the railroad are not binding on the corporation. Takece was suing for $10,000 on account of his leg being cut off a year ago by a train.

NEWARK.—Michael Rello, 21 years old, was killed accidentally by gas on Sunday night. He boarded with the family of Isaac Gruber at 157 Barclay Street, and when Mrs. Gruber renewed the gas by placing a quarter in the meter, Rello was asphyxiated by gas pouring from the open jet in his room.

PATERSON.—It was announced today that the du Pont de Nemours Powder Company had bought ten acres of land adjoining their Wayne plant. The new property will be held for future developments.

TRENTON.—Miss Ethel A. Grosscup, daughter of State Treasurer Edward E. Grosscup, will sail on Sept. 10, to become a member of the Faculty of the Industrial Institute for Girls in Madrid, Spain. She will teach English and gymnastics.

WIFE'S DEATH DREAM MADE TRUE BY AUTO

Awakened by Telephone to Hear That Husband Has Been Killed in Road.

AVIATOR LE MAT INJURED

In Car of Woman Who Made "Ruzzie Lamb" Famous—Girl Run Over, but Unhurt.

Henry Fuschius, a landscape gardener on the estate of General Robert G. Smith at Sayville, L. I., dismounted from his bicycle and put up his umbrella when he was caught in a pouring rain before daybreak yesterday morning in Lakeland Avenue on his way home.

While on foot in the road, leading the bicycle with his right hand and holding the umbrella aloft in the left, a big seven-passenger car hit him. Fuschius was knocked thirty feet. The automobile struck the bicycle with such force that the handlebars tore through the metal work of the radiator and stuck there.

As soon as he could get the big machine stopped Henry Huntstein, who was driving it, got out with a party of friends and picked up the injured man. They intended to take him to the office of Dr. F. C. Merritt, but found the automobile so badly damaged that it would not start.

A few minutes later John Sweezy of Patchogue came along in an automobile, and hurried with the Huntstein party and the injured man to the doctor's office. There Fuschius died in a few minutes of a fractured skull.

After word of his death had been telephoned to Mrs. Fuschius, she said she had had a dream in which it appeared to her that her husband was killed. She said she had stayed up late worrying because of her husband's failure to return early in the evening, and after she went to bed, remained awake, troubled for some time. When she fell asleep, she said her fears shaped her dreams, and after imagining her husband repeatedly in danger she saw him dead just a second before she was startled from her sleep by the telephone bell.

Helen Woodruff Smith of Stamford, Conn., who in 1911 successfully defended a suit for $50,000 damages for breach of promise brought by Russell Griswold, a chorus man, who became better known as "Ruzzie-lamb," which Miss Smith called him in her letters, is in the United Hospital at Port Chester suffering from severe bruises about the head and body due to an automobile accident at Rye on Sunday. In the hospital also is Raoul Le Mat, the aviator and racer of automobiles, who was with Miss Smith in the accident, and is suffering from a fractured skull. Miss Smith is not seriously hurt, and it was reported last night that Le Mat would probably recover.

Miss Smith, who was formerly the wife of Homer S. Cummings of Stamford, resumed her maiden name after divorcing him in 1907. Griswold sought $50,000 on the plea that Miss Smith had beguiled him with promises to make him her husband and had caused him to lose other valuable opportunities.

As she was crossing the street in front of her home, 306 East 135th Street, to buy an ice-cream cone, Caroline Romani, 4 years old, was knocked down and run over by an automobile driven by Harry Greenbaum of 2,013 Fifth Avenue. Policeman Robi of the Alexander Avenue Station, who ran to the little girl, expecting to find her dead, picked her up and hurried with her in Greenbaum's automobile to Lincoln Hospital. There the child was examined and found to have no injuries. She had fallen between the wheels, and the car had passed over her without touching her. No marks were found to show that she had been struck. The girl insisted that she would not leave the hospital unless taken home in Greenbaum's car, and Greenbaum agreed.

An automobile in which David M. Moore, an engineer, and Dr. Raymond L. Halsey, both of Islip, were riding, crashed into an iron pole on Queens Boulevard yesterday. Moore sustained lacerations of the right hand and left leg. Dr. Halsey suffered from shock.

The gasoline tank of an automobile driven by Herman Bartsch of 10 Bleecker Street, Newark, overflowed yesterday at Red Bank, N. J., and caused an explosion, followed by fire, which almost destroyed the car. Mrs. Bartsch, who was in the car, was burned about the ankles before she could jump.

Arpino Lettero, 15 years old, of 313 East 109th Street, and Peter Soreco, 13 years old, of 326 East 100th Street, while riding on a bicycle in First Avenue, near 113th Street, last night, were struck by a large black touring car in which were five men. The boys were thrown to the pavement, but the automobile, which at first slowed down, increased its speed and raced away.

Dr. Rosenbluth removed the boys to Harlem Hospital, where they were found to have contusions and lacerations, and it is thought Lettero has internal injuries.

A general alarm was sent out by the police for the escaping car.

Girl Thrown from Motor Cycle.

Julia Lang, 18 years old, of 117 East 110th Street, is in the Harlem Hospital with a fractured skull and internal injuries received last night when a motor cycle upon which she was riding collided with a crosstown car at Lenox Avenue and 135th Street. Irving Sommer of 73 East 109th Street, the owner of the cycle, was driving his machine south in Lenox Avenue, with Miss Lang clinging to the seat behind. He evidently did not see the car, for he ran right into it. The girl was catapulted ten feet and landed upon her head. Sommer was thrown against the car, but received only slight injuries. Miss Lang may die.

Wouldn't Work with Turks.

WOBURN, Mass., Aug. 23.—A strike based on racial antipathies was called at a local tannery today. About 150 Greek and Italian laborers employed by the American Hide and Leather Company walked out rather than work in the same factory with Turks.

FOUR BATHERS DROWN; GIRL SEES BROTHER DIE

Tries to Leap Into River When Rescuers Fail to Save Him.

Five persons were reported drowned yesterday in New York City and vicinity, none of them at the bathing beaches.

While his sister, 17 years old, made frantic efforts to break from companions and jump to his rescue, Clarence Coeyman, 15 years old, of 34 Melrose Street, Nutley, N. J., was drowned in the Pequannock River at Two Bridges yesterday. Coeyman was a member of the Boys' Brigade of the Nutley Methodist Church. With some companions, he was bathing in the river, when he stepped into a deep hole.

His cries for help attracted a canoeist, who leaped into the river and started for him, but was seized with cramps and was himself rescued by William Theurer, who had started to Coeyman's rescue. In the meanwhile Coeyman had disappeared. His body was later recovered. Following the drowning the brigade cut short its outing and all the members returned to Nutley. The brigade will attend the funeral tomorrow in a body. Miss Coeyman was prostrated by the shock of her brother's death.

The police of Edgewater, N. J., reported yesterday that they had not recovered the body of Joseph McTigrie, 19 years old, of 411 West Fifty-seventh Street, who was drowned from the launch Twilight Saturday afternoon. McTigrie was a bellboy at the Hotel McAlpin. With a dozen other bellboys he went on the outing he had organized, early Saturday morning. Once aboard the boat at Edgewater, the boys began to dive off the launch. When the boat started ashore McTigrie was missing. It was supposed at first he was playing a prank, but when he did not show up it was conceded he had been drowned.

Albert Barevelt, 12 years old, 401 Fifth Street, Newark, left home yesterday morning and did not return. Last night his parents told the police they feared he had been drowned. A year ago a brother, Stephen, was drowned in the Passaic River.

William Abrams, 18 years old, of Rockville Centre, L. I., was drowned in Hempstead Bay, off Wahley's fishing station, Sunday night, when he fell overboard from a motor boat. His body was recovered yesterday.

The body of a man who committed suicide yesterday morning near the buffalo entrance to the Bronx Zoological Park by jumping in the Bronx River was recovered yesterday afternoon and identified as that of Mildrum McCready, 196 Broadway, Brooklyn. The first clue to his identity was a certificate of membership in the Grand Lodge of St. John of Ireland, found on the body. The identification was later confirmed by Mrs. Josephine Stephany, with whom McCready boarded, when she went to the Fordham Morgue. She said he was a bookkeeper employed by the P. Lorillard Tobacco Company.

Relatives in Elizabeth, N. J., were notified yesterday that the body of Mrs. Chester Spittlehouse, who was drowned last week in Great Houston Lake, Me., with her husband, had been found by campers, who dragged the lake. Mr. Spittlehouse's body has not been found. He was employed by the Railway Equipment and Publishing Company of 75 Church Street.

DIVER BREAKS HIS BACK.

Athlete Loses His Life When He Misjudges Depth of Water.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 23.—Diving with his arms stretched above his head, Charles Strasburger, Jr., 21 years old, of 13 Jackson Street, struck the bottom of the shallow Passaic River with his hands last Saturday, and the result was that his spine was broken. He was rescued from the river by companions and taken to St. Joseph's Hospital, where he died early this evening.

Strasburger was a purchasing agent for the Watson Machine Company of this city, was a member of the Young Men's Christian Association, and prominent in local amateur athletics. With several companions he went up the Passaic River to Singac, N. J., to swim. At the point where they stopped the river bank slopes gently toward the stream. Strasburger prepared to dive and only when it was too late to stop did he see that he would strike bottom.

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KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway and 38th Street. Evenings 8:10. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:10. Last 5 Nights and 2 Matinees. JULIA SANDERSON DONALD BRIAN JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the Greatest Musical Comedy Success, THE GIRL FROM UTAH
NEW AMSTERDAM WEST 42D ST. Matinee Tomorrow 2.10. The Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced in the Coolest Theatre in the World. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
AFTER THE SHOW VISIT DANSE DE FOLLIES, Atop This Theatre. New Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic EVERYTHING NEW. The Most Beautiful Girls in the World.
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HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. at 2:15. "PLENTY OF STIRRING ACTION."—Sun. UNDER FIRE with WILLIAM COURTENAY
Guaranteed Under the Pure Laugh Law "SOME BABY" FULTON THEATRE. Will make you shake well while taking.
BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. GLOBE—"THE PUBLIC WILL LIKE" THE BOOMERANG"
BIRTH OF A NATION AT LIBERTY W. 42d St. THE TWICE Daily, Incl. Sunday Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats. 25-50-$1. D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.
REPUBLIC THEATRE WEST 42D STREET. Opens Thurs. Eve., Aug. 26, 8:20 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. (Pop. Mat. Wed.) A. H. WOODS presents
COMMON CLAY A New American Play in 3 Acts and an Epilogue By Cleves Kinkead.
(Arrangement with John Craig) WITH John Mason and Jane Cowl AND AN ALL-STAR CAST. Seats Now On Sale.
GEO. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way & 43d St. M. OPENING NEXT FRIDAY EVENING—Seats Now. JULIAN ELTINGE in "COUSIN LUCY," by CHARLES KLEIN.
GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. at 2:15. MONTGOMERY & STONE in CHIN CHIN

CANDLER OPENING OF REGULAR SEASON SEPT. 1st
THEA., W. 42d St. WEDNESDAY. SEATS THIS THURSDAY. (AUG. 26th.)
CORAN & HARRIS PRESENT THE HOUSE OF GLASS A NEW PLAY BY MAX MARCIN.
LEXINGTON Theatre, 51st St. & Lex. Ave. 'Phone Plaza 6110. Opens Sat. Night at 8:15 Seat Sale Tomorrow 9 AM
A. H. Woods Presents POTASH & PERLMUTTER
Prices:—Eves. & SAT. MAT., 25c TO $1.00. TUES. & THURS. MATS., 25c & 50c. 2—BIG SUNDAY CONCERTS—2.
NORTH BEACH Boats from Last 99th & 134th Sts. Also direct trolley via Queensboro Bridge. FREE FIREWORKS TUES. & THURS.
Steeplechase Coney's Only Funny Place. Beautiful Beach and 3 Great Pools. Special Rates to Clubs and Parties.
LUNA A PIQUANT REVUE LUNA'S BROADWAY ECHO EVENINGS AT 9, 10 & 11. Free Dancing Contest Thursday Nights
Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15. 12-Act Vaudeville Show ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c. 35c. 50c. DELIGHTFUL PROMENADE.
DALY'S BROADWAY & 30TH ST. BURLESQUE THE GARDEN OF GIRLS. ORIENTAL DANCING. EXTRA ATTRACTIONS. Matinees Daily, 10, 15, 25c.; Nights, 25, 35, 50c.
PARK Thea., Columbus Circle, 59th. Evgs. 8:20. Nights & Sat. Mat. 275 Orch. Seats $1. MAY IRWIN in her new comedy, "No. 13 Washington Square" MATINEE TOMORROW at 2:20. Best Seats $1.00
PALACE B. F. KEITH'S B'way, 47 St. Gertrude Hoffmann and Co. of 60 in "SUMURUN." Belle Baker, Dooley & Sales, others. Daily Mat. 25 to $1. DELICIOUS LEMONADE FREE TO ALL.
COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque THE GOLDEN CROOK Matinee Today. with Billy Arlington.
YORKVILLE 86th St. at 3d Ave. Burlesque THE CHERRY BLOSSOMS Mat. Today 15c to 50c. Smoking Permitted.
VITAGRAPH 44th and Broadway 1 to 11 P. M. 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. TO CHERISH AND PROTECT and 2 Comedies and 1 Drama.
STRAND B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30. 10c to 50c. SAM. BERNARD in "Poor Schmaltz." Strand Orch. & Soloists Nxt Wk—Hazel Dawn, "The Heart of Jennifer"
NEW BRIGHTON Mat. Today Brighton Beach. Henry E. Dixey, Cross & Josephine, Fisher & Green, Henry Lewis, McKay & Ardine, Others.
S.S. "MANDALAY" DANCING Special Features Every Evening. Battery 7:30. W. 131st St. 8:30 P.M.
EDEN WORLD IN WAX European War Heroes. MUSEE Xtra Attractions. OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10:30 TO 10:30.

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The Most Beautiful Ballroom in the World
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To-night!—After you have enjoyed the good things to eat and have been entertained by Rector's All-Star Cabaret you are invited to dance in Rector's Grand Ballroom. Opens at 8 P. M. No charge.
Dancing in this beautiful ballroom is a real pleasure. Plenty of room. Plenty of good, fresh, invigorating air. Scores of windows opening on wide streets. Every breeze that blows finds its way into this great ballroom. Finest dance music in town. An ideal floor. Four of the greatest dancing acts in America to entertain you between dances.
RECTOR'S FAMOUS COLD BUFFET During Luncheon and Dinner and ready for immediate service. One of our big features, under the supervision of Rene Durand, conceded to be the master of all chefs in the creating of cold delicacies.
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Where Cooling Breezes Blow from Fifty Windows on Three Wide Streets

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5th Ave. and 59th St., New York
Finest and Best Located Hotel in New York
NEW MANAGEMENT
REDUCED RATES
Room and Bath.....$2.00 up
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ON YEARLY LEASE
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath.....$1,500.00 up
Parlor, two Bedrooms and Bath.....2,100.00 up
Parlor, three Bedrooms and Bath.....3,000.00 up
The largest three-room apartment in New York, overlooking Central Park.....7,000.00
Cuisine Unequalled—Charges Moderate
Two floors of Bachelor single rooms at special low rates
VALET SERVICE WITHOUT CHARGE

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For Summer Comfort, 1,400 Outside Rooms, 17 Floors. Hotel Ansonia BROADWAY, 73d & 74th Sts.

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Breakfast .....35c-50c. Luncheon .....60c. Tea with Waffles.....30c. Club Dinner.....75c & $1. Open all Saturdays. The Fernery Miss Tucker 22 East 33d Street. The Oldest Tea Room in New York. Bet. 5th & Mad. Aves. Smoking in the Conservatory.

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CENTRAL PARK WEST AT 72D STREET
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Under the Direction of MR. AND MRS. ROWLEY DOWNES
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Janssen wants to see you
Excellent Cuisine. Finest Imported Beers and Wines. Beautiful Music before and after Theatre.
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Famous for its Ladies' and Business Men's Luncheons.
Fresh Killed Poultry and Sea Food our Specialty.

REISENWEBER'S Columbus Circle and 58th Street Phone, 9640—Columbus.
The Coolest Dancing Room in the City.
Unsurpassed Cooking. Popular Prices.
Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner every evening six to ten. $1.00
Delicious Frog Dinner (In the Grill), $1.25
MENU:
Little Neck Clams, Cherry Stone. Consomme in Jelly, Frog Legs, Saute Meuniere, Crab Meat Ravigote, Half Fried Chicken, Virginia Corn on Cob, Candied Sweet Potatoes, Salad, Peach Ice Cream, Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Cheese, Demi-Tasse.
DANCING Dancing Contest Every Friday Evening. CABARET

Hotel Wallick and Wallick's Restaurant
BROADWAY AT FORTY-THIRD STREET
Positively the Best Food, Values and Service in New York
"The Wallick Is Popular, Because It Is Good."
ROOMS WITH BATH, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $4.00, $5.00 PER DAY.

Dinner $1.25 Luncheon 75c Maison Arthur 5 EAST 45TH STREET Cuisine Francaise No Cabaret CLOSED SUNDAYS

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Showers and cooler today; Thursday fair, continued cool; moderate west winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXIV..,NO. 21,032. ... NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1915.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

GERMANY ASKS HEARING ON ARABIC; WASHINGTON WILL GRANT REQUEST, BUT DISAVOWAL MUST BE COMPLETE

CAVALRY IN KOVEL FLANKS RUSSIANS AT BREST-LITOVSK

Austro-German Force Moves North After Capturing Important Railway Junction.

ARMIES NEAR FORTRESS

And Closing In Around It—Russians Fall Back Here and on the Kovno Front.

NATURAL BARRIERS MET

Invaders Reach Great Forest and Marshland—Russians Offer Strong Resistance in the Baltic Region.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Austro-German armies are aiming more heavy blows at Russia in the hope of putting her on the defensive indefinitely and permitting the removal of some of their own troops to other fronts, particularly Serbia and Italy, in the hope of repeating their eastern successes. The Russians are encouraged, however, by their naval victory in the Gulf of Riga, which has delayed Field Marshal von Hindenburg's great outflanking movement through Courland, and are offering very stiff resistance at almost every point in the Baltic provinces.

While the Russians are falling back east and south of Kovno, it is explained by Petrograd that this was necessary to prevent them from being outflanked. They still hold both banks of the Niemen River from Preny, just south of Kovno, southward to Grodno, one of the few fortresses still held by them. On all sides of Brest-Litovsk the Austro-Germans claim to be making progress, while well to the southeast of the fortress the Austrians report their cavalry has entered Kovel, an important railway junction on the lines to Kiev and Rovno.

The statement of the German War Office on the Russian operations is as follows:

North of the Niemen River there are no changes in the situation.

Army Group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg:

On the remainder of the front of this army group progress was made. During battles to the east and to the south of Kovno our troops captured nine officers and 3,600 men, and took 8 machine guns.

Army Group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria:

On the plain (?) situated to the northeast of Kletzczely and in the forest district southeast of this place, the enemy yesterday again was defeated by our troops, the pursuit reaching the Bialowies forest. The enemy lost more than 4,500 men in prisoners and 9 machine guns.

Army Group of Field Marshal von Mackensen:

Before the attack of the German and Austro-Hungarian troops advancing across the Pulva and Bug rivers, to the east of the mouth of the Pulva, the enemy evacuated his positions. Our pursuit continued.

On the southwestern front of Brest-Litovsk a hill at Kopytow was taken by storm. Our troops are advancing through the marshy district to the northeast of Vladova, pursuing the enemy, whom they defeated yesterday.

The following official statement was issued tonight by the Austrian War Office:

Northwest of Brest-Litovsk the enemy, who is resisting in the district of Wierchowtce and Razna, was repulsed again yesterday and forced to retreat. The number of prisoners taken by the army of Archduke Joseph Ferdinand in the last battles was 1,300 men and four officers.

Northeast of Vladova our allies again repulsed the enemy and gained ground.

Austro-Hungarian and German cavalry, in pursuit of the enemy, entered Kovel, (forty miles southeast of Brest-Litovsk) and now are advancing northward.

The official statement issued tonight at the headquarters of the Russian General Staff is as follows:

In the Riga district there has been no change. In the direction of Jacobstadt and Dvinsk, toward the west, on Monday there was fighting in places with alternating success. In the district from Kovno to Vilna on Sunday night and the following day the enemy continued to exercise pressure on our troops who were holding back his offensive movement.

Between the Bobr and the Narew we have fallen back from our general positions on the left bank of the Bobr. In conformity with this movement we evacuated Sunday evening the fortifications at Ossowetz, which forms a sector of these positions.

During Sunday night and the following day very stubborn attacks by the enemy continued in the region to the east of Bielsk and along the sectors of the front of Kletczeky-Zwysoka-Brest-Litovsk-Orlia. Some of these attacks, notwithstanding the numerical superiority of the enemy, were repulsed with great success by our infantry supported by cavalry. We captured some prisoners and quick-firing guns. These actions facilitated considerably our occupation of new positions on the right bank of the Bug.

Sunday night we stopped an attempt by the enemy to resume an offensive in the direction of Kovel. In the Pushcka region a battle which began Monday continues.

AT NOVO GEORGIEVSK JUST BEFORE FALL

Times Correspondent Describes Attack from Points Around Polish Fortress.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AROUND NOVO GEORGIEVSK, Aug. 18, (via London Aug. 24.)—I am eyewitnessing the historic drama of the last days of Novo Georgievsk from the regimental "fight stand," less than a mile from the two outer forts on the southwestern front. The observation post is a pit scooped in a sandy hill-crest, art-

Continued on Page 4.

KAISER'S NET LOSS PUT AT 1,500,000 MEN

British Estimate Lower Than Previous Figures—3,200,000 Germans on Fighting Line.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—A statement from an authoritative British source on Germany's strength in men and her losses was made public today.

The statement asserts that about July 31 the Germans had 1,800,000 men on the western battle front and 1,400,000 on the eastern front—a total of 3,200,000 men on the actual fighting line—while there were 1,120,000 Austrians opposed to the Russians. There were, besides, a large number of German troops of various classes in garrisons, fortifications and on lines of communication, in addition to convalescents, invalids and others.

"It is impossible to say," the statement declares, "how far the reserve troops have been armed and equipped, but the fact that the total number of men on the two fronts is only 3,200,000 appears to show that this is about the largest number the Germans are able to put fully equipped into the fighting line.

"The Germans, from a date shortly after the outbreak of the war, supplied the losses in their first line and reserve troops from the second and even the third line, so that it is safer to regard all the German troops in the fighting line as much of the same quality as in the first few months of the war.

"It is calculated that the first line troops lost about 50 per cent. in casualties and the reserves about 25 per cent., their places being taken by recruits from the 1914 class and from other categories and re-formed units, including the 1915 class of recruits.

"Since then they have again lost about 50 per cent. in casualties, so probably there remains only about 25 per cent of the original first line troops, to which must be added the men slightly wounded who have returned to the fighting line.

"The German casualties in killed, wounded and missing reported to June 30 totaled 1,672,444 men, of whom 306,123 were killed, 15,808 died of disease, and 540,723 either are missing or prisoners, or are so seriously wounded as to put them out of action for the remainder of the war. Since June 30 there has been heavy fighting, probably bringing the total loss up to 2,000,000 for the year.

"Assuming that half a million men were only slightly wounded and recovered, the effective loss is assumed to amount to 1,000,000, in addition to which probably half a million men are wounded who are absent from the front on leave in hospitals. This makes the total net loss for the year 1,500,000, of whom from 400,000 to 450,000 men were killed.

"The Germans, it is calculated, at the beginning of the war had 8,000,000 men available for military service, and that number might be increased by a million or a million and a half if every man of military age gave his service. The only reasonable suggestion, therefore, for the fact that the Germans have only 3,200,000 men in the fighting line is that they are unable to supply more than that number with equipment. From the total of from 8,000,000 to 9,000,000 men must be deducted the 1,500,000 net loss for the year and the same number of men required for making arms and ammunition."

GERMAN SOCIALISTS AGAINST ANNEXATION

Resolutions, Passed by Reichstag Members, Demand That Allies Also Seize No Territory.

BERLIN, Aug. 24, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Included in the items given out for publication today by the Overseas News Agency was the following:

"The Socialist members of the Reichstag and their party board have passed separate resolutions in which it is declared that the Socialists, while guarding the national rights and interests of their own people, are considering like interests of other peoples.

"The German Socialists, it is stated, want peace, but on its attainment desire to recommend consideration of the following stipulations:

"The protection of the political independence and integrity of the German Empire requires the refutation of all the annexation plans of its enemies, including the French efforts to reannex Alsace and Lorraine, in whatever form.

"For the protection of her economic development Germany defends the open-door idea, equal rights for all in all colonies, a most favored nation clause in the peace articles, the abolition of customs and traffic restrictions, so far as possible, the equalization and improvement of social institutions for the welfare of the working populations in all countries, a guarantee of the freedom of the oceans by international treaties, and the internationalizing of all important sea highways.

"The efforts directed toward the destruction and dismemberment of Austria and Turkey are declared to be against Germany's interests and unacceptable. Opposition is expressed to the annexation plans of short-sighted politicians because the annexation of territory of foreign peoples not of the same race weakens the unity and harmony of the national status.

"The resolutions declare that international arbitration should be fostered by every means."

RUSSIANS MAY YIELD BIALYSTOK AND VILNA

Ample Protection for Petrograd, Says Authority — New Offensive Soon.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 25.—Telegraphing from Petrograd, The Times correspondent says:

"A high military authority in the Russky Slavo foreshadows the probable occupation of Bialystok and Vilna by the Germans, thus depriving the retiring Russian Army of the use of the trunk line linking the Polish theatre of war with Petrograd. But he says the Russians would then still retain two trunk lines and many branches, guaranteeing the uninterrupted withdrawal of the army.

"The same authority says ample forces are concentrated at necessary points to protect Petrograd. It is admitted that the enemy's successes are less due to numerical preponderance than technical superiority. A better supply of munitions has, however, infused fresh vigor into the Russian forces, whose assumption of the offensive is not far distant."

ASKS JAPAN FOR TROOPS?

Russia Reported to Have Requested Aid from Tokio.

TOKIO, Wednesday, Aug. 25.—The Kokumin Shimbun's Petrograd correspondent says that he learns from a trustworthy source that Russia, besides asking for more munitions of war from Japan, requested the dispatch of troops to Russia.

There is no confirmation of this statement.

NEW FRENCH GUNS, TRAINED ON METZ, READY FOR ACTION

Times Correspondent Inspects a Monster on a Hill in Sight of the City.

WAITING FOR THE SIGNAL

Forts to be Bombarded, but Other Buildings Safe from French Soldiers.

"WE ARE NOT GERMANS!"

Artillery Officer's Remark When the Correspondent Noted the Gun Pointed at a Distant Cathedral.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—On a hill commanding a valley that stretches away toward the Rhine is a dense pine forest. There I passed the last day of my recent trip to the battle front. It was not either of the forests mentioned in my previous cables describing my trip, and I am not now permitted to give its name. I can only say that from its edge I could look far across the frontier of Germany.

In a little clearing a French artillery Major came to meet me and my guide. After that we walked for miles, it seemed, through dense shade over paths heavy with pine needles, until we came upon an artillery encampment. From the conversation between my guide—a Captain of the General Staff—and the artillery Major I learned that we were about to see something new in the way of cannon.

I am always eager to see something new in cannon. Since my trip to the great factories at Le Creusot last May, when I was permitted to cable carefully censored descriptions of the new giant guns France was preparing against Germany, I have always been looking for these guns in operation. So, when I saw that here was no ordinary battery, I began thinking of phrases to use in cabling my impressions. I could not realize then that, instead of sending any such description, I should now be attempting to show by the most poignant illustration I have had since the war began what a mighty fundamental difference really exsists between the Teutonic and Latin civilizations.

Something New in Cannon.

On a gentle slope, where the tops of the pine trees from below came up level with the brow of the hill, there was a great excavation, such as might have been dug for the foundations of a château. The front part, facing the valley, was all screened with barricades and covered with evergreens.

We entered the excavation from the rear, down winding steps lined on either side with towering trees. These steps were all concrete, as was also the entire bottom of the excavation. The air was very fresh and cool as we descended. Up above the breeze was gently swaying the trees which closed over us so densely that the daylight was very unobtrusive. I was reminded of a dairy I knew on an up-State farm in New York. I almost caught myself looking for jars of butter in the dim recesses of the cool concrete cellar. I could almost catch the odor of fresh milk.

But in the centre of our cavern was a huge piece of mechanism that I recognized as the "something new in cannon." Above the great steel base the long ugly barrel stretched many yards through an aperture in front, and was covered over with evergreens. The Major described the gun in detail—its size, its range and the weight of its projectiles—none of which matter; for, even though this article is primarily about guns, my censor will not let me name them. No more will he let me say whether it is one of the great guns I saw at Le Creusot.

A City Under the Guns.

I walked to the front of the aperture to look at the barrel lying horizontally on the tops of the pine trees growing on the slope below. The branches had been carefully cut from the higher trees to give a view over the valley. I got out my field glasses and fixed them on the horizon many miles away—just how many miles away I am also not allowed to say. For a long time I studied that horizon just where it melted into mist. Then the sun's rays brightened it, and I could see more clearly.

"Looks like a city out there," I said aloud.

"It is," said the artillery Major behind me.

I looked again and could dimly make out what appeared to be the spires of churches.

"Look a little to the right; you can see a much larger building over there," the Major said.

I looked, and a huge gray mass loomed out of the mist.

"That's a cathedral," he said.

I put the glasses down and walked around to the open breech of the giant cannon, the mechanism of which an-

Continued on Page 2.

Rumanian Railways Commandeered for Sept. 14

COLOGNE, Aug. 24, (Via London.)—According to The Kölnische Zeitung, the railways of Rumania have received orders to place all rolling stock at the disposition of the Minister of War on Sept. 14.

ALLIES OPTIMISTIC OVER GALLIPOLI

Now Feel They Can Force the Dardanelles Without the Balkans' Aid.

SERBIA TO DECIDE TODAY

Belief That Her Concessions Will Win Bulgaria and Others to the Entente Side.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Optimistic reports concerning operations on the Gallipoli Peninsula have been in circulation for the last few days, and prophecies are freely made that a few weeks will see the crose of the Allies' most difficult task in the Near East. The Turks, too, expect the Anglo-French forces to be successful, if news reaching Sofia from Constantinople is reliable.

In fact, it is felt here now that, so far as the Dardanelles are concerned, it is a matter of indifference to the Allies whether the Balkan States lend a hand. Their assistance is wanted, however, against Austria, and also to shorten Turkish resistance if the straits are opened. For these reasons negotiations with the Near Eastern capitals are being watched with interest, and the decision of Serbia on the proposals of the Quadruple Entente for satisfying the aspirations of Bulgaria, which will be reached at a council of Ministers tomorrow, is anxiously awaited.

A Reuter dispatch from Nish says:

"It is not expected that the Serbian reply to the proposals of the Entente Allies will be delivered for two or three days. The Government has encountered considerable opposition, but it is understood will be able to overcome the objections offered and agree, with certain reservations, to the proposals of the Entente powers. A final decision will be reached tomorrow at an extraordinary council of Ministers, at which King Peter will preside."

It is believed in London that Serbia's reply will prove satisfactory, and that Bulgaria's co-operation will be assured. This would open the way also for an active policy on the part of Rumania, who wants assurances that Bulgaria will not attack her before she begins to move her troops. It is confidently expected that all these questions will be settled satisfactorily to the Allies, and that within the same period the future policy of Greece will be definitely announced.

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Amsterdam says:

"A Wolff Telegraphic Bureau message from Berlin states that the Bulgarian Government has informed the Bulgarian Minister at Berlin that Bulgaria's negotiations with Turkey have come to an end. The Vossische Zeitung infers from this that an agreement has actually been reached. Other papers state that if an agreement has been reached it deals only with the rectification of the frontier and contains no political clause bearing on the war."

The population of Constantinople considers the situation grave, according to information received at Sofia, says another Reuter dispatch. Violent fighting has been in progress on the Gallipoli Peninsula for the past week, and it is asserted that thousands of wounded are arriving every day at Constantinople. At the same time thousands of fresh troops are being sent to the Dardanelles front. The scarcity of bread and coal is said to have added to the general feeling of depression.

TURKISH COMMANDER CONFIDENT OF VICTORY

Liman von Sanders Sure Turks Will Win, Even Against Greater Odds.

TURKISH HEADQUARTERS ON THE GALLIPOLI PENINSULA, Monday, Aug. 23, (via London, Wednesday, Aug. 25.)—Absolute confidence in the Turkish troops and their ability to hold the peninsula, even should other allied reinforcements arrive, were expressed today by the Commander of the Fifth Army, Field Marshall Liman von Sanders, in an interview with The Associated Press representative.

The German commander's remarks were punctuated by the crashing of shells exploding near at hand. His praise of the Turkish soldier was unstinted.

"Bravery and frugality and physical and mental stamina," said the Pasha, "make the Turk an antagonist really to be feared, as our enemies have already discovered. As a result we are able to face the future without misgiving, even should the enemy increase."

The Field Marshal then spoke of his efforts to perfect the organization of the Turks.

"The Gallipoli forces are better off in that respect than you suppose," he said. "At the first glance the machine here may look somewhat cumbersome, but such is not the case. Owing to our excellent officers, we have the means necessary to carry on operations in a most modern manner. This and the fact that the Turk is really fighting for an ideal—defense of country, race, and religion—make the task of the Allies what it has been."

Field Marshal Linman von Sanders is very popular with the Turkish officers and men, despite the fact that he is a strict disciplinarian. He interests himself personally in the welfare of the men, insisting upon ample supplies of good food and an efficient sanitary service. This has endeared him to the Turkish soldier, to whom he is known simply as "the Pasha." His appearance at the front is invariably the occasion for an ovation.

The Field Marshal is a man of unusual physical vigor. He works generally eighteen hours a day, spending more than half of his time visiting the positions.

"The Allies," he continued, "have been here four months less three days. During that time they have accomplished only what their preponderance

Continued on Page 2.

BERLIN STILL QUESTIONING

Casts Doubt on Arabic Torpedoing—Defends It, if True.

LOSS DUE TO 'LEAKY BOATS'

Exact Time and Place of the Sinking Not Told in Dispatches, It Is Asserted.

HIT AT TUMULTY'S SPEECH

Kreuz-Zeitung Asserts American 'Rights' He Speaks of Consist in Using British Steamships.

TALE OF A PAINTED ARABIC

Report That She Was Made to Look Like a Battleship Came from a German Paper Here.

BERLIN, Aug. 24, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—The Overseas News Agency gives out this statement today:

"In naval circles it is stated that no official report has yet arrived concerning the sinking of the steamship Arabic and that judgment will be reserved until that time. In any event, the Arabic was a British ship, within the war zone, and was on the way to obtain another cargo of war material. She carried a large amount of gold in payment of war supplies.

"The fact that most of the passengers and crew were saved, and that there was ample time to lower the boats and all on board, shows that there was no catastrophe.

"If it is true that some of the passengers were drowned, it is very regretable, but this likely was due to leaking boats, as in previous cases, and to no fault on the part of a German submarine, if a submarine and not a mine sank the Arabic.

"The German press has received the news of the sinking of the Arabic very quietly, and refrains from comment, merely pointing out that press reports from British sources are not clear, and that it is questionable whether a torpedo or a mine sank the steamship. These dispatches do not mention the exact time or place of the incident."

Torpedoing Right, if a Fact.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Hamburg Nachrichten in an editorial today, says a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam, hopes the report that the sinking of the White Star liner Arabic was caused by a torpedo will be confirmed, because, the newspaper contends, since the Lusitania disaster only rarely have vessels of more than 5,000 tons been sunk by German torpedoes.

"It has been said with sufficient clearness to the Washington Government in notes from our Foreign Office," says the Nachrichten, "that we can in this war against a brutal enemy like England renounce no weapon, and least of all one of our most effective weapons."

After remarking that "Germany's enemies hope President Wilson will liberate them from the dangers of a submarine war," the newspaper adds:

"It has not been proved that the vessel was struck by a torpedo, and it may have fallen victim to 'one of those bad English mines.'"

Admitting that it may, nevertheless, have been a German undersea boat which destroyed the Arabic, the Nachrichten contends:

"The U-boat acted rightly, and, even if American passengers on board sank with the steamer and some of them were drowned, then that serves again as a warning that no one should lightheartedly enter the war zone or go within range of weapons."

Arabic "Painted Like a Battleship."

BERLIN, Aug. 24, (via London.)—The newspapers publish what purports to be a brief dispatch to The London Telegraph, quoting Joseph P. Tumulty, President Wilson's Secretary, as saying that Americans are unitedly with the President and will, if necessary, offer their lives to maintain the inalienable rights of Americans on land and sea.

The Kreuz Zeitung comments:

"These inalienable rights, as is known, consist of using British passenger steamers."

Several papers published an alleged manifest of the Arabic on a trip from New York to London, beginning July 29, as contained in a report of the

Continued on Page 2.

Text of Germany's Message to Washington, Asking That Her Side of Arabic Case be Heard

The following statement concerning the German Government's attitude in regard to the Arabic was given out by Count von Bernstorff yesterday in this city:

The German Ambassador received the following instructions from Berlin, which he communicated to the Department of State:

So far no official informatian available concerning the sinking of the Arabic.

The German Government trusts that the American Government will not take a definite stand at hearing only the reports of one side, which, in the opinion of the Imperial Government, cannot correspond with the facts, but that a chance will be given to Germany to be heard equally.

Although the Imperial Government does not doubt the good faith of the witnesses whose statements are reported by the newspapers in Europe, it should be borne in mind that these statements are naturally made under excitement which might easily produce wrong impressions.

If Americans should actually have lost their lives, this would naturally be contrary to our intentions. The German Government would deeply regret the fact, and begs to tender sincerest sympathies to the American Government.

NO CAUSE FOR WAR, GIBBONS ASSERTS

Cardinal's Opinion Is That Americans Should Not Travel on Endangered Ships.

CHAUTAUQUA FOR PEACE

No Price Too Great to Pay, Says Dr. Jefferson — Mrs. Pennybacker Speaks for Women.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 24.—Cardinal Gibbons returned from his vacation today the picture of health. He went to his home on North Charles Street, accompanied by Bishop Dennis J. O'Connell of Richmond, Va., who spent his vacation with the Cardinal on Long Island.

Almost the first topic of conversation broached by the Cardinal upon his return was that of the strained relations with Germany. He is grieved over the possibility of the United States becoming involved in the war. He spoke his views freely and gove the impression that he had pondered the subject long and deeply.

"War is a terrible thing," said the Cardinal, "and we should not lightly jump into the strife that is tearing the world to pieces. We in this country know little of the harrowing conditions in the old country. War seems to have a lot of glory and chivalry, but for the widows and orphans it means endless suffering and pain. The millions in Europe know now what war means.

"Then, too," he continued, "it seems a terrible cost to sacrifice thousands of young men—the life and sinew of the nation—just because a few insist on taking a risk, for it is nothing but a foolish risk for Americans to take the dare of traveling by ships that are in danger. Why should they count the danger? The Arabic was an English vessel; it is deplorable that Americans should take the risk of traveling on ships that are subjected to such dangers."

"A true lover of America," said the Cardinal, "should sacrifice personal whims when the honor and peace of the nation hangs in the balance. It seems like asking too much to expect the country to stand up and fight, just because a few are over-daring.

"Calm thought and great prudence are what the nation requires in this crisis. We can rely on President Wilson to lead us right. The people should not in any manner hinder him in deciding the issue. Loud-voiced opinions, no matter from what source, are untimely and only complicate matters. Both sides should be heard, and I trust that President Wilson will wait until Germany explains herself or has a chance to explain."

"Better Peace at Any Price."

Special to The New York Times.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 24.—"Militarism is the greatest sin in the world. Peace at any price is better than war at any price," declares Dr. Charles E. Jefferson, Chairman of the Church Peace Union and pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, New York City, whose addresses on "Internationalism and Christianity" this week before the Chautauqua Summer Assembly have resulted in a movement among Ministers and other churchmen to organize against preparation for war.

"There is an increasing military sentiment in America," he said. "Tremendous pressure is put on President Wilson and on Congress for more ships and guns. Such a policy for this country is utter foolishness. Europe tried it, and, instead of safety, self-protection and peace, it brought the bitterest war, the most hideous war mankind has ever seen.

"The Church of Christ must organize against this. Our great strength lies in a moral, not a military, resource. We must preach peace, not militarism.

"I don't think this country has any just cause to fight Germany. President Wilson has got into a ticklish position, and without cause. There is no international code agreed on as to submarine warfare. Germany is at war on English ships and soldiers. It is a fight to the finish. Americans have been warned out of the danger zone. If they ship under British flags or fight in British trenches it is their personal risk, not the country's.

"In Europe we see women harnessed with dogs and goats to drag carts and ploughs. In Russia serfs are taxed to death. In France the peasantry is crushed with old war debts. Every-

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GOVERNORS WIRE WILSON SUPPORT

Conference Votes to Follow the Leadership of President in Present Crisis.

WANT PEACE WITH HONOR

New York Times Correspondent Finds Strong Sentiment for Increasing National Defenses.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—When the business scheduled for the first day of the eighth annual session of the Governors' Conference, now in session at the State House, had closed this afternoon, J. Franklin Fort, ex-Governor of New Jersey, who was presiding, recognized Governor David I. Walsh of Massachusetts, who moved that the following telegram be sent to President Wilson:

The Governors of several Commonwealths of the nation, in conference assembled at Boston this 24th day of August, 1915, desire to tender to you an expression of their confidence and support in this hour of deep international concern and to assure you of their readiness to follow your leadership in all matters which you may deem best, to promote the honor and to maintain the peace and welfare of the nation and the people.

The resolution was carried unanimously. The afternoon session closed with the presentation to the conference of Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, who had come to Boston on the naval yacht Dolphin to entertain the conference on board Admiral Fletcher's flagship, the Wyoming.

These events gave the tone of the day's proceedings, which were marked by interest in the international crisis and the question of preparedness, despite the fact that the day's business was devoted to other matters. Practically all the Governors and ex-Governors who were willing to talk about the international situation considered it very grave, despite the latest representations of the German Ambassador, but all of them expressed confidence in President Wilson's ability to bring the nation through, peacefully if possible and honorably in any event. Practically all of them, too, favored improvement of the national defenses. These expressions were obtained:

Back Up the President.

J. Franklin Fort, ex-Governor of New Jersey: "I don't think the present crisis will result in war, and have every confidence that the President will reach an honorable settlement of our difficulties with Germany. I am in favor of improving our naval defenses on the lines suggested by Secretary Garrison."

George W. P. Hunt, Governor of Arizona: "I am back of the President in every endeavor to maintain peace, but there comes a time when such efforts seem unavailing. Then we are all back of the President. I am in favor of national preparedness on the lines that Washington laid down—a citizenry trained to arms."

Henry B. Quimby, ex-Governor of New Hampshire: "I regard the situation at present as very critical and its outcome as uncertain. We are at present unprepared to meet an invasion by any one of eight or ten of the leading powers. I think we should introduce something like the Swiss system of military training. I believe, besides, that we should build military roads, so that we should not have to depend altogether on the railroads in case of a crisis. We need vastly increased supplies of ammunition."

Edward F. Dunne, Governor of Illinois: "I do not regard the international situation as serious. I think the German Ambassador's representations to the President indicate that it is likely that President Wilson can keep us out of war. I think the militia ought to be increased to a million or even two million. This would cost $500,000,000 a year, less than a regular army of such size."

Stronger Army and Navy.

Richard I. Manning, Governor of South Carolina: "I regard the international situation as very serious, indeed, despite the most recent developments. I hope the President can keep us out of trouble, but South Carolina is back of him in any case. I think we

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TENSION IN CAPITAL RELIEVED

Message Sent Through Von Bernstorff Asks Suspension of Action

SAYS EVIDENCE IS ONE-SIDED

Regrets 'If It Should Be Shown' American Citizens Were Lost and Tenders Sympathy.

ASSURANCES DON'T SATISFY

Officials Agree There Must Be a Plain Declaration That Sinking of Arabic Was Not Intended.

STILL HOPE TO AVOID BREAK

Meanwhile Evidence Is Being Put in Shape—Week's Delay to Get Submarine Report Likely.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—A marked change in the critical situation resulting from the sinking of the Arabic was caused today by the receipt of a request from Germany through Ambassador von Bernstorff that the United States take no action in the case until "a chance has been given to Germany to be heard equally." Even more important, the German Government's message contains statements that are interpreted in some official quarters here as an expression of regret and an dvance disavowal of intention to cause the deaths of American citizens.

While officials refrain from open comment on the message, they are inclined to admit privately that the attitude of Germany, as indicated in this communication, gives ground for thinking that the Arabic case may be adjusted without a break in the diplomatic relations of Germany and the United States. It would be going too far to say that Administration officials regard the crisis as past, but it is plain that a much easier feeling prevails.

The German communication was telegraphed to the State Department this morning by Count von Bernstorff from New York. At the same time the Ambassador asked Secretary Lansing that he might be permitted to give the message to the press. Mr. Lansing at once telegraphed his permission.

Assurances Not Yet Enough.

Although the assurances of the German Government contained in this message are pleasing to the officials of the United States, they do not go far enough entirely to satisfy the requirements of the situation. The statement that "if Americans lost their lives, this would naturally be contrary to our intentions," is satisfactory as far as it goes, but what this Government will expect of the German Government, if it wishes to clear itself of blame, is a plain disavowal of an intention to sink a ship, bound for the United States and almost certainly carrying American citizens, without regard to the principles of international law, upon the observance of which the United States has insisted in its notes to Germany. There is enough in the message of the German Government, however, to give the impression that it will be followed, when all the facts are known, by a formal disavowal, couched in such terms that the United States may feel obliged to accept it.

Some satisfaction is also derived from the statement in the communication that the German Government "would deeply regret" the fact if it should be shown that American citizens had actually lost their lives, and "begs to tender sincerest sympathies to the American Government." These expressions, it is pointed out, may be significant of an intention on Germany's part to make the amends consistent with the requirements of good relations between nations. At any rate, the communication has given rise to the feeling in official circles that Germany wishes it to be understood that she is anxious to avoid a break with the United States at this time, and is prepared to offer assurances and a disavowal having that object in view.

Officially, the State Department is not committing itself as to how the situation is affected by the German communication. It may be in a better position tomorrow to take a definite view of the matter, for Count von Bernstorff is expected here for a conference with Secretary Lansing.

That the Government will grant the request of Germany for a suspension

of action in the Arabic case until the German side has been presented goes without saying. There has been no disposition on the part of the Government from the outset to take any precipitate measures. On the contrary, the President and his advisers have shown an intention to proceed carefully, so that all the facts might be ascertained before their policy was put into effect.

It had already been determined that if another passenger vessel carrying American passengers was sunk by a German submarine without warning, and otherwise in disregard of the rights of Americans on board, this Government would break off diplomatic relations with Germany and immediately begin preparations to put the country in better condition for defense.

Sinking Without Warning Vital Point.

A mere disavowal of intention to cause the deaths of American citizens is not likely to satisfy the United States. What is wanted is a disavowal of intention to sink the vessel without warning.

Such a disavowal was called for by this Government in its last note to Germany, telegraphed to Berlin on July 21. To this no response has been received. In a measure the note was not intended to bring an answer, except to that part relating to a disavowal, but the United States has not pressed Germany for a reply, probably realizing that however willing the German Government might be in the matter, the popularity of the submarine warfare and the satisfaction felt in Germany over the sinking of the Lusitania might make it embarrassing for the imperial authorities to say that there was no intention to sink the Cunard liner.

Yesterday Secretary Lansing cabled instructions to Ambassador Gerard to ask the German Government if it had received any report of the sinking of the Arabic, and to request a copy, if available. Today's message from Germany answers in a way the question Mr. Gerard was to ask. It is the expectation that Secretary Lansing will tell Count von Bernstorff tomorrow that this Government is willing to grant the German request for a suspension of action by the United States until the German Admiralty has received a report of the Arabic sinking, but that the President hopes there will be no delay in transmitting the report to this Government after it reaches Berlin.

One phrase in the German communication has attracted much attention here. This was the phrase, "if Americans should actually have lost their lives." There have been suggestions already that Germany might assert that Mrs. Brugiere and Dr. Woods, victims of the Arabic disaster, were not really citizens of the United States, and this phrase in the communication hints at the same thing.

Mrs. Brugiere was a native of San Francisco, the daughter of a naturalized citizen. Her husband is said to have been born in France. She had lived abroad in recent years, but that would not impair her standing as a citizen of the United States.

Dr. Woods was born in England, but came to the United States as a child and became a citizen in Wisconsin. He is said to have served as a surgeon in the British Army in the present war.

Germany's suggestion that "if American citizens should actually have lost their lives" may be indicative of an intention to question the American citizenship of the two victims, if such a course will avail to help their case.

What the German Side May Be.

The German communication of today is construed here somewhat in this way: Germany gave no instructions to her submarine commanders in the war zone to torpedo the Arabic. She instructed them to use the greatest care so as to avoid torpedoing without warning passenger vessels that might be expected to have Americans on board. Should any passenger vessel be sunk without warning (that is, without compliance with the requirements of visit and search) and the lives of American citizens be lost thereby, such action by a German submarine would be contrary to the intentions of the German Government and would be a source of deep regret to Germany. In view of these circumstances, the German Government is not satisfied that a German submarine sank the Arabic or, at least, that the Arabic was sunk by a German submarine without warning. It therefore asks the United States not to take action on the basis of statements made by survivors of the disaster, as these statements, according to their view, were made under excitement that might give wrong impressions. Germany thinks that the statements attributed to survivors cannot agree with the facts, in view of the precautions taken by the German Government to prevent the sinking without warning of any ship that might be carrying Americans.

It is realized here that the German Government, after it has received the report of the commander of the submarine which sank the Arabic, may assert that the Arabic was being convoyed or tried to escape after being told to halt, or tried to ram the submarine, or in some other way placed herself beyond immunity from attack.

Such a defense would bring the case into the field of diplomatic controversy and involve long discussion. This Government, however, is preparing to decide the case on the basis of evidence from the most trustworthy sources and may be in a position to combat any counter contentions of Germany and insist that if Germany fails to disavow intention to sink the vessel without warning diplomatic relations between the two Governments will be severed.

Page Sends Much Evidence.

Much of the evidence desired by the United States is now in the possession of the State Department, coming today from Ambassador Page by cable. The Ambassador summarized the affidavits obtained from survivors of the Arabic and such other evidence as he was able to get. His report is divided into six parts, the evidence sustaining these points:

First—The Arabic was sunk by a submarine.

Second—The Arabic was torpedoed without warning.

Third—The Arabic made no attempt to escape.

Fourth—The Arabic offered no resistance and made no attempt to ram the submarine.

Fifth—There was not sufficient time for the Arabic to ram the submarine, even if the Arabic's Captain had desired to do so, after the torpedo was sighted by those on board.

Sixth—There was not sufficient time for the Arabic to escape after the torpedo was first seen by those on board.

Delay of a Week Likely.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—It may be a week or more before Germany is heard from further in regard to the sinking of the Arabic. The report of the submarine commander must be awaited in Berlin, and it is known that sometimes ten days or more elapse before the under-water boats return to their bases and communicate with the Admiralty.

In the meantime the State Department will continue compiling its evidence forwarded by Ambassador Page and the consular officers at Liverpool and Queenstown. Secretary Lansing says the department will give out no more of the reports until complete information is in hand.

President Wilson and Secretary Lansing were in communication several times during the day. They conferred briefly after the department had sent the German Ambassador's message to the White House. The usual Cabinet meeting was not held today, and it is probable that the situation growing out of the Arabic disaster will not be placed before the Cabinet until the German explanation and all reports from Ambassador Page have been received and the President is ready to shape the course of the Government.

Postmaster General Burleson saw President Wilson this afternoon and received word of the German message. He said he hoped it meant that Berlin was planning to take action suitable to the United States.

"I am a man of peace," he added.

In connection with the German Ambassador's communication today it was recalled here that three days after the sinking of the Lusitania the Ambassador presented a note expressing the sympathy and regret of his Government for the loss of American lives.

SIX AMERICANS TELL FACTS OF TORPEDOING

Finch Repeats He Saw No Submarine, Hence Ramming Story Is Impossible.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 25.—The American Embassy has transmitted by cable to Washington the gist of seven depositions, taken by Consul Washington at Liverpool, six of which were from Americans on board the Arabic and the seventh from Captain Finch of that steamer.

All the deponents state under oath that the Arabic was pursuing a peaceful course and that she was not warned. All of them assert that they saw the torpedo or heard shouts that a torpedo was coming; also that the Arabic made no attempt to escape or to ram the submarine.

Captain Finch in his affidavit emphasized the last point, saying that, in the first place, it would have been suicidal, and in the second place, as he did not see the submarine he could not have attempted to ram her.

The depositions in full will be mailed today.

The managers of the White Star Line at Liverpool gave out to the newspapers yesterday the following statement:

"At the time of the Lusitania torpedoing many misleading and untrue statements appeared regarding the vessel. Similar statements are beginning to be hinted at in connection with the Arabic, which are equally untrue. For this reason we thought you would like to have one or two definite facts that had better be published at once in order to prevent people from hazarding opinions and finding excuses for the torpedoing.

"The facts are:

"There is no doubt the Arabic was struck with a torpedo. Captain Finch did not see the submarine, but undoubtedly saw the torpedo.

"There is no question of the Arabic having tried to ram the submarine because it was not seen from the bridge.

"There is no question of the Arabic having tried to escape, except the very proper precaution of having put the helm hard over when they saw the torpedo.

"The Arabic was undoubtedly sunk without warning. She was in peaceful trading, with various nationalities aboard. She was outward bound, so there is no question of munitions, and she was not disguised in any way nor had she any guns mounted.

"The statement has appeared in the press that she was off the south coast of Ireland, which leads some people to think she was near the coast. As a matter of fact she was over sixty miles south of Ireland.

"With respect to precautions taken, these were very thorough and very proper, having regard to all that has taken place in the danger zone. The Captain had life jackets on hand for everybody. Rafts were unlashed and deck lifeboats opened up, and both rafts and deck lifeboats played an important part in lifesaving, as well as the regular lifeboats."

SEE ENDING OF WAR IF WE SEVER RELATIONS

F. R. Coudert Says Allies Think It Would Vitally Affect Germany Credits.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—Frederic R. Coudert, the New York lawyer, who has been conferring for some time with public men in Great Britain and France, gave this statement to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today:

"I am somewhat surprised to learn what tremendous importance English and French officials attach to the severance of diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany. They do not expect the former to make war, but they are convinced that the rupture of diplomatic relations would lead first to Germany's moral isolation, with vast effect on the remaining small neutrals, and second to an increase of the economic pressure on Germany, because the consequences of the rupture would be suspension of commercial relations and a cutting off of German credits.

"As a result, the American goods, now reaching Germany indirectly, would be cut off and the credits, obtainable in New York in return for goods sent indirectly from Germany, would also cease.

"These two consequences would have a maximum effect, as the credits are used to buy goods, not only in America, but also in neutral countries bordering on Germany, and help to sustain German industry, which would largely collapse if credits were ended.

"They are, therefore, convinced that such action by America would ultimately prove the decisive factor in the war. Thus the United States might vitally influence the conflict without undertaking the responsibility of entering it. There would be no bloodshed between the United States and Germany, unless the latter attacked us, thus putting themselves completely in the position of aggressors."

CONTINUOUS TRENCH FIGHTS IN ARGONNE

Bomb and Grenade Attacks There and in Champagne Aided by Cannon.

FRENCH HOLD VOSGES GAINS

German Counterattacks Repulsed—Berlin Minimizes Effects of Zeebrugge Bombardment.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Flanders, the Arras region, and that part of the front lying between the Somme and the Oise were the scenes of artillery battles today. Almost continuous trench fighting with bombs and grenades marked the day in Champagne and the Argonne. The French in last night's encounters in the Vosges retained their gains.

The German official report minimizes the results of the allied bombardment of Zeebrugge, asserting that only one death resulted from it and no material damage.

This is the night report issued by the French War Office:

The artillery again today on both sides showed marked activity in Belgium, in the region of Boeingat, and in France in Artois, in the sector to the northeast of Arras, and between the Somme and the Oise.

The enemy having dropped a few shells on Montdidier, our batteries intervened and silenced the German guns.

In Champagne, on the Perthes-Beauséjour front, and also in the Argonne, almost continuous fighting by means of grenades and bombs has taken place. Cannon of various calibre also took part in the fighting.

Nothing of importance is reported from the other parts of the front.

A squadron of seven aeroplanes on the night of Aug. 23 and 24 shelled the stations of Tergnier and Noyon, dropping more than eighty bombs. Several fires were started, one in the Tergnier station. Every aeroplane came back home safely.

The Paris afternoon communiqué reads as follows:

Last night saw some artillery engagements in the sector to the north of Arras, between the Somme and the Oise, and also in the Argonne.

In the Vosges there were yesterday some very violent encounters on the heights situated to the east of the River Fecht and to the north of the Schratzmannele. In spite of several counter attacks, the enemy found it impossible to recapture the ground they had lost. Equally on the Barrenkopf we retained the advantages won during the evening of Aug. 22.

The Germans have delivered another attack against our trenches on the crest of Sondernach, but they were repulsed.

Following is the Berlin report of the fighting on the western front:

During yesterday's visit to Zeebrugge, the British fleet fired from sixty to seventy shots at our coastal fortifications. We have to deplore on account of this bombardment the loss of one killed and six wounded. In addition three Belgian inhabitants were wounded by stray shells. There was no material damage.

In the Vosges Mountains, north of Münster, fighting was suspended throughout the day, but the French again attacked our positions on Barrenkopf and to the north of that place in the evening. The attacks were repulsed, and small detachments of the enemy which penetrated our positions were driven out again. A few mountain chasseurs were taken prisoner. During the battle which we reported yesterday a section of the trench on Barrenkopf remained in the hands of the enemy.

At Loo, southwest of Dixmude, a French biplane was shot down by one of our battle aviators.

BERLIN STILL DOUBTS TORPEDO WAS USED

Continued from Page 1.

German-American Chamber of Commerce of New York. This report says that the Arabic "which was painted like a battleship, had twelve American guardian angels aboard."

The Lokal Anzeiger holds that this report shows that the Arabic was equipped for battle and was, therefore, not to be considered a harmless merchantman.

The Tages Zeitung heads The London Telegraph dispatch with the line: "Wilson's Secretary Threatens."

Report from German Paper Here.

The Secretary of the Chamber of German-American Commerce denied yesterday that the organization had sent to Germany a report containing the information that the Arabic, "which was painted like a battleship, had twelve American guardian angels aboard." He said, however, that he had sent to Berlin clippings from German newspapers published in New York which contained such a statement.

Included in the text of the clippings, he said, was what was represented as being the manifest of the Arabic. The Secretary said that he wished it to be understood that the Chamber of German-American Commerce made no investigations on its own account, and that the clippings were sent abroad simply as information. He added that he frequently sent clippings from newspapers printed in German and English to organizations in Germany.

SEES GERMANS NOW AFRAID.

London Paper Certain They Know How Deeply They Have Offended Us

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 25.—Commenting on the German wireless message relating to the sinking of the Arabic, The Daily News says:

"There is only one inference to be drawn from this farrago of brazen mendacity and impudent cynicism.

"The German naval writers know that an offense, for which there is no diplomatic explanation, has been committed against America and they have not the courage of their brutality. They know that the intervention of America against them puts beyond all doubt, not immediately perhaps, but certainly the ultimate issue of the war.

"And now that they are face to face with the fact the boasts and insults and sneers with which their press has greeted the eventuality die on their lips. There is no excuse so base that they will not stoop to it, no subterfuge so ridiculous that they are not ready to take shelter behind it from the storm which their senseless ferocity has at last brought down upon them.

"They are quite right. The profound silence with which the Washington government has received the challenge may deceive those who see in President Wilson's patient efforts for peace nothing but weakness. It does not apparently deceive Germany. She knows now that it is too late; that she has sealed her own doom; that she has offended beyond forgiveness and quite gratuitously a people, not the less formidable because they do not love war and not the less dangerous because they have sought peace untiringly.

"It is the measure of the German war clique's unutterable meanness that now that the fate which they have courted is upon them they are very much afraid."

$20,000,000 CREDIT HERE AIDS FRENCH

Enables Importers of France to Pay American Debts in Dollars in This Country.

SOLVES EXCHANGE PROBLEM

Brown Bros. & Co. of New York Break the Way for an International Discount Market Here.

The negotiations between the Bank of France and Brown Brothers & Co. of this city for a commercial credit of $20,000,000 to be used in providing for France's trade needs, which had been under discussion for several weeks, were concluded yesterday and the credit issued. The new financing is unusual in that it is the first attempt to establish here an open discount market similar to those which have long played an important part in the foreign trade of the European nations, and bankers were gratified at the outcome of the discussions as opening the way to further credits on a large scale in connection with our export trade.

The purpose of this credit is to enable American exporters to be paid in dollars in the United States, eliminating any risk of exchange and thus facilitating exports. It will also enable French buyers of American merchandise and other commodities, who have found it difficult, owing to extraordinary conditions, to obtain exchange with which to settle their accounts in America.

The credit is for a period of one year and is to be available by drafts at ninety days' sight. Care has been taken to comply with the requirements of the banking laws relating to commercial acceptances. In addition to the responsibility of the French drawers of the bills, the credit is secured by the guarantee of the Bank of France of payment at maturity in gold, if necessary. Collateral is also deposited in New York as additional protection of the credit.

While it was said at the Federal Reserve Bank yesterday that the question of the eligibility of drafts drawn under the new arrangement for rediscount would not be passed upon until actually presented, it was the understanding in the financial district that they would conform with the definition of foreign acceptances promulgated by the Federal Reserve Board. This means that an almost unlimited amount of such drafts can be taken by the national banks from their customers and be held for collection at maturity or turned into the Federal Reserve Bank for rediscount.

When a similar question was raised in connection with the Russian credit effected a few months ago it was decided that the bills arising under it could not be rediscounted. That credit was arranged by the Russian Government with New York banks. The new credit was handled by several of the strongest banks in France, among them the Rothschilds, and several leading institutions here were associated with Brown Brothers & Co. in the transaction.

Not a dollar of the money provided can be used for the purchase of war supplies, and the difficulty which French importers have been struggling against in their attempts to buy exchange in competition with the French Government will be lessened, if not done away with. An importer in France, having purchased goods in this country, will buy a draft from his banker for the amount he owes and send it here in settlement. The exporter will discount the draft at his bank, getting immediate credit for it, and his bank will hold it for the balance of the three months or, if it needs the funds, will in turn present it at the Federal Reserve Bank for rediscount.

Commenting on this phase of the transaction, Brown Brothers & Co. said that as the drafts come forward an opportunity will be offered to institutions and investors here for the first time of buying commercial paper drawn by firms and institutions of the highest character in Europe on correspondingly strong institutions here. The appearance of such paper, according to the bankers, should go far toward creating a genuine open discount market without which this country cannot expect to continue to play its part in financing foreign trade.

TRAWLER SUNK; 3 DEAD.

German Submarines Also Send a British Steamer to the Bottom.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Three men lost their lives by the sinking of a trawler from Hull, it was announced today.

The other nine members of the crew were rescued.

The British steamer Silvia has also been sunk. Her crew was saved.

Available shipping records give two British steamers named Silvia. One of these arrived Aug. 21 at Baltimore from Huelva, Spain. The other is a tank vessel of 5,268 tons. She was last reported as arriving at Halifax May 13.

Canadian War Minister Knighted.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—General Sam Hughes, Canadian Minister of Militia, was knighted this afternoon during an audience with King George in Buckingham Palace

NO CAUSE FOR WAR, GIBBONS ASSERTS

Continued from Page 1.

Would Brook Many Insults.

"The women of the United States passionately desire peace. We know the absurdity of war as a means of obtaining justice and the settlement of any international problem," said Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, President of the Federated Woman's Clubs of America, and their speaker. "The 2,000,000 club women of America trust President Wilson implicitly. We stand behind him as a unit, for we know he is sane and conservative, not a militarist. We know also he will not permit our national honor to suffer insult or disrespect.

"In war it is the women who know what suffering means. Also, it is the plain citizens who sacrifice their lives, rather than the politicians, the gunmakers, and the speechmakers. I remember well how the war fever swept over this country in 1898 and forced President McKinley unwillingly into the war with Spain. I remember how needless and unjustified that war was. And now, as an older and more experienced woman, I would rather see this Government brook many minor insults than snatch up the gauntlet and rush into war.

"I do not believe the United States can be dragged into this war with Europe. We have a high duty to perform as peacemakers. We should take special pains to avoid war so that we may help those who suffer from it."

"We have already alienated Japan," said Amos P. Wilder, former United States Consul General in China, and at present the representative of Yale University in that country, in an address on "Present Day Conditions in the Orient," before the Chautauqua today. "We are treating them unjustly, and soon, perhaps, positive aversion will be planted there.

"The appeal to this country from the Orient, the appeal to help them and be friendly toward them, is not a matter of sympathy any longer. It is a matter of wisdom to us, because the white race cannot go on despising these peoples, which are, during the next few decades, coming into tremendous power, without having to pay an awful price. Race prejudice must be abolished among us, and our attention must be devoted to creating a feeling of good-will and brotherliness between this nation and those of the Orient."

COMMENT OF TODAY'S NEWSPAPERS ON THE GERMAN REQUEST

NEW YORK CITY.

A Ray of Light.

From The New York World.

The note transmitted to the State Department by the German Ambassador yesterday is a hopeful indication that Berlin has finally come to see the criminal folly of compelling a diplomatic rupture with the United States.

The note urges the American Government to take no final action in the Arabic case until Germany can be heard from. In the circumstances this is a reasonable and proper request, providing there is no needless delay on the part of the German Admiralty in obtaining a report from the submarine commander who sank the Arabic. But Germany does not wait for definite information before giving assurances to the United States. The Foreign Office unequivocally declares that "if Americans should have actually lost their lives, this would naturally be contrary to our intentions," and this substantial disavowal is followed by an almost formal apology in these words: "The German Government would deeply regret the fact and begs to tender sincerest sympathies to the American Government."

This may mean much or little, but the tone of the note is excellent throughout, and if words have any significance it is plain that the German Government is not yet ready to drive the United States into the ranks of Germany's already numerous and powerful enemies.

The American people do not want war with Germany if war can honorably be avoided, but they are most serious in their determination that Germany must stop murdering American citizens on the high seas. If no other way can be found to stop this crime except an appeal to force, they will appeal to force, but in an overwhelming majority they prefer a peaceful outcome of the issue if such an outcome can be found. Germany can have peace or war with the United States, as Germany chooses.

During all this controversy Germany has proceeded on the theory that the United States was bluffing and would take no action, regardless of what happened. No more dangerous theory ever bedevilled the mind and purpose of a great Government. The United States is not bluffing.

Is It Another Play for Delay?

From The Herald.

Does Count von Bernstorff's request that the American Government take no immediate action in the matter of the murder of American citizens on board the Arabic foreshadow another attempt at evasion and another resort to subterfuge similar to that which marked the German Government's treatment of the United States in the case of the Nebraskan?

Dispatches from Berlin via Sayville suggest that the report that no submarine was sighted "permits the assumption that the ship struck a loose mine." This is the same specious suggestion that was so insistently "Sayvilled" at the time of the Nebraskan attack. * * *

Germany has replied to the United States—how? The sinking of the Arabic with the murder of more Americans is Germany's only answer.

Now Count von Bernstorff comes forward with an eleventh hour effort to repeat the tactics of the Nebraskan case. He asks that Germany may be permitted to submit evidence.

There is no evidence which Germany can submit that bears on this case. The only issue is whether the Arabic was sunk by a German torpedo. The only evidence necessary is the testimony of persons who were on the Arabic—for they know.

Has not the time for temporizing passed?

Can Accept No Technical Defense.

From The New York Tribune.

The German request for a suspension of judgment pending the official report of the commander of the submarine which sank the Arabic will noturally be granted and will, with less warrant, be made the basis for hope that the peril, seen clearly by all now, may be averted.

If the German Government desired to abolish all chance of a break with the United States, it could do it by announcing that henceforth its submarine commanders would sink no passenger ships save in conformity with the practices of international law. Permanent improvement there can be no prospect of while German policy remains fixed. For, if the Arabic was not an "accident," accepting the extreme view of a few German newspapers, then there is certain to be a real incident without great delay.

President Wilson will wait for the German statement. He is bound to do that. He will give it the consideration it merits when it comes. But a mere technical defense, unaccompanied by guarantees for the future, he cannot accept as satisfactory—he cannot permit to stay his decision to break off relations with Germany.

It is unnecessary and unwise to foreclose on the German course. But we should neither deceive ourselves nor let the Germans be deceived on the main point. Friendly relations between the United States and Germany are hereafter impossible unless Germany renounces a policy of assassination and a campaign of murder which finds American citizens for its victims.

Germany See the Light.

From The New York Commercial.

Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador at Washington, yesterday assured Secretary of State Lansing that if Americans lost their lives when the Arabic was sunk and it was due to the action of a German submarine, it was contrary to the intention of the German Government and would be deeply regretted in Berlin. The message which the German Ambassador received from Berlin and transmitted to the Department of State is the first assurance or expression of regret that has been received from the Imperial German Government. It is an assurance that Germany has committed no deliberately unfriendly act and it is the first attempt that Government has made to improve its relations with the United States Government since its war zone declaration was promulgated last Winter.

This is the beginning and not the end of this phase of the case. Germany must follow this message up either by proving that the Arabic was not sunk as described in the news reports or by disavowing the act of the commander of the submarine who discharged the torpedo that destroyed two American lives and put many more in deadly peril without warning or fair chance to escape. The German Government can spoil it all by quibbling about the citizenship of those who died, because it is the act of the submarine commander and not the consequences that is at issue.

BOSTON.

Glad to Note the Change.

From The Boston Globe.

All those who honestly desire peace—and those who do not need look for no sympathy here—are glad to learn that Germany has something to say about the sinking of the Arabic. Germany feels obliged to offer an explanation. We are glad to hear that Germany has realized such an act of common decency was due us.

The Arabic case has now become an argument; incidentally the move of Germany yesterday is an admission that the Kaiser is not insolently maintaining the right to sink unarmed, unresisting merchant vessels. If he were maintaining such a stand he would have still remained silent. Now he is going to show us why he has not offended us. We are glad to note the change.

Hope of New German Policy.

From The Boston Herald.

We hope Germany will give evidence of a new and more enlightened policy. She must understand by this time that she can very easily push the United States over into war, and that with it the great financial resources of this people and all their mills and factories for the manufacture of munitions of war would become available for the Allies. Germany must know that she is nearing a parting of the ways, and that the President of the United States, while splendidly patient is elementally a school master and such expects his carefully phrased direction not to be defiantly disregarded.

CHICAGO.

Germany's "Good Intentions."

From The Chicago Herald.

The floor of the ocean bed is being paved with the good intentions of the German Government.

That is the answer to the official advices received from Berlin and transmitted at once to Washington by Ambassador Bernstorff, advice declaring that "If it was due to the action of a German submarine that American citizens lost their lives in the torpedoing of the Arabic, such action was contrary to the intentions of the German Government."

If such are the intentions of the German Government—if it wants to conform as a civilized nation should conform—to the rules of international law and the express terms of a treaty with the United States, why doesn't it communicate these intentions to the commanders of the German submarines?

Germany should realize that the time is past for regrets which are followed by further atrocities. She should understand that fair intentions which are continually paving the floor of the sea with the whitening bones of our innocent dead are held in no respect with us. She should know that this country must judge and will judge from actions which are known to all men rather than from intentions which are revealed after the murderous act and never—so far as the evidence goes to show—to the submarine commanders whose hands they might have stayed or to the United States Government whose friendship they might have helped preserve.

The United States is asked by German representatives to take no definite action until all the circumstances are known—not to make up its mind on reports from one side which may not "correspond with the facts." The suggestion is superfluous and insulting.

The dead of the Lusitania, the dead of the Arabic were not, are not, and must not be the dead without a country.

Beyond the Stage of Words.

From The Chicago Tribune.

If a disavowal of the sinking of the Arabic or of the act which resulted in the loss of American lives on the Arabic, is in form and substance satisfactory to the United States Government, we shall draw back again from the edge of reality.

It is a reasonably safe presumption that if Germany expresses regret and offers reparation for one act it is not the intention to commit another like it. As was observed after the third American note had been sent to Berlin, the two nations are beyond the stage of words. It is to be act for act. It is to be a blow and a counter. We cannot talk any more. Our policy is defined. Germany's is to be fully revealed. What we do no longer can be subject to speculation after the fact. The fact itself determines it.

SPRINGFIELD.

What Does Germany Mean?

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

What is significant in the German note is the sentence: "If Americans should actually have lost their lives this would naturally be contrary to our intentions." If this meant merely that the German Government was sorry whenever a torpedoed ship proved to have Americans on board it would hardly be worth cabling across. But if it means that henceforth care is to be taken not to imperil the lives of Americans it is a very different matter, and it is earnestly to be hoped that the German Government is henceforth to take that course.

ATLANTA.

An Easy Way Out.

From The Atlanta Constitution.

Germany has an easy way out of the dispute in which she is involved with this country as the result of the sinking of the Lusitania, and which has perhaps been aggravated somewhat by the more recent sinking of the Arabic.

Disavowal of the acts of her submarine commanders in sinking these vessels and unlawfully taking the lives of neutrals, together with such suggestion as she might make regarding reparation, would bring about speedy settlement. Disavowal of the right sort would not and could not in any wise affect Germany's standing. It is about all that is needed to settle the differences existing between us, and Germany has loudly proclaimed that she desires an amicable and harmonious settlement of them. There will be no trouble about Germany getting just that if she wants it.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Germany Awaking.

From The Minneapolis Tribune.

The request of Count von Bernstorff indicates that the German authorities are beginning to realize how critical is the situation in this country, and that if an open break is to be avoided there must at least be some show of concern on the part of the Government about the sinking of the White Star liner and the loss of American lives.

The President has strengthened the confidence of the people by being both patient and diligent. He has refused to allow this great provocation to carry him off his feet, but he has not been dilatory about seeking information, especially from Americans on board the ill-fated steamer.

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Seen in a Progressive Coutourier's Establishment on Fifth Avenue.

A model of remarkable originality—a Fur Cross Combination—has, on the first day of its introduction, caused a sensation of a particularly gratifying character to MICHAEL, 734 Fifth Avenue, its creator.

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POPE SAYS HE FAVORS JUSTICE FOR THE JEWS

Tells Newspaper Here He Will Continue Policy Always Followed by the Holy See.

The Jewish Daily News made public yesterday a letter received from Pope Benedict XV. in response to a request made for an expression of opinion on the question of the persecution of the Jews in several nations. The letter was transmitted from Cardinal Gasparri to Mgr. Giovanni Bonzano, the Apostolic Delegate at Washington, and is as follows:

The Vatican, July 22, 1915.

Sir: I hastened to present to the Holy Father the letter transmitted to me by you, No. 18061 D. of the 25th of June, in which Mr. S. Mason, editor of The New York Jewish Daily News, asked the aid of his Holiness in favor of the Jews who are persecuted and still deprived in some nations, of full rights.

The August Pontiff has graciously taken note of this document and has desired me to request you to write Mr. Mason that the Holy See, as it has always in the past acted according to the dictates of justice in favor of the Jews, intends now also to follow the same path on every propitious occasion that may present itself.

Yours, &c.,
P. CARD. GASPARRI.

WOULD BAR BRITISH TRADE.

Jersey "Friends of Peace" Anxious to Free Neutral Commerce.

"The Friends of Peace" of Essex County, N. J., at a meeting at the Krueger Auditorium, Newark, adopted resolutions last night in favor of calling Congress immediately to prohibit the export of munitions of war and to prohibit commerce of any kind with Great Britain and her allies until they concede the right of the United States to trade freely with neutrals.

The resolution closes with this:

"In conclusion we call upon every good citizen to join with us and lend his hand in completely defeating that reckless war propaganda which masks itself as patriotism, but has only one real object—the aid of England—for which it is willing to see sacrificed the peace, the happiness, the eternal concord, and the interests of the whole 100,000,000 American people."

MORE GERMANS FOR ALSACE.

To be Sent to the Front by a Newly Constructed Railway.

BASLE, Aug. 24, (via Paris.)—The German authorities are making preparations to send additional troops and supplies to fortifications in Alsace.

Having recently completed a second railway line between Strassburg and Duddlenheim, they have begun the construction of a double-track road from Duddlenheim to Molsheim. Over this line it will be possible to move much more quickly than at present troops and supplies for the fortifications at Molsheim and Mutzig.

GERMAN LOAN AT 99.

Special Inducements to the Small Investors to be Offered.

ZURICH, Aug. 24, (via London, Aug. 25.)—The Third German war loan will be issued at 99 with 5 per cent. interest, according to the Munich Neueste Nachrichten, and greater facilities will be offered small investors, who will be permitted to pay their subscriptions in easy installments.

The public, the paper says, is urged to sell foreign securities and invest in the war loan.

DENIES TALKING OF "BREAK."

Von Bernstorff Says Through Secretary He Made No Statement.

The statement sent by Ambassador von Bernstorff to the Department of State at Washington yesterday as the expression of his Government in regard to the Arabic, was given out from the German Diplomat's rooms in an uptown hotel late yesterday afternoon. The Ambassador made no comment on the statement, and would see no callers. An attaché said that the message to Washington spoke for itself.

The Private Secretary of Count von Bernstorff denied a statement attributed to the Ambassador earlier in the day in which he was quoted as having said that he believed it improbable that there would be a break in diplomatic relations between this country and Germany.

"Count von Bernstorff made no statement whatever," he said, "except to announce the message received from Berlin, and to say that he had telegraphed it to Washington."

CHARGES A GERMAN PLOT.

Special to The New York Times.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—That German agents had inspired a plot to dynamite or burn the palace of the Legion d'Honneur at the San Francisco exhibition in order to steal pearls worth $2,000,000 is the statement made by Leonard Rosenthal, head of the pearl dealers, Rosenthal Brothers, Paris.

When interviewed by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, M. Rosenthal said: "I am informed from America that proofs have been discovered that an international gang of criminals, visiting San Francisco to work the exhibition, has been persuaded by the Germans to attack the French station in order to cause ill feeling between America and France.

"The criminals are known and are being traced, but I cannot give their names until I receive permission from the detectives in charge of the case.

"The prompt doubling of the guard has prevented any attempt so far. We shall not remove our pearls, despite the risk, as we have confidence in the American police."

UP AS 'GOLD DUST' PEDDLERS

Joseph Goldstein of 229 East Sixteenth Street and Samuel Rosenberg of 1,507 Park Avenue were held by Magistrate Murphy in Essex Market Court yesterday in $2,500 bail on an affidavit charging that they sold brass filings to Isadore Rifkin of 99 Canal Street for $1,200 representing is as gold dust.

Detectives Armstrong and Trojan, who made the arrest at the Pennsylvania Station, say they saw the men approach a number of foreigners and offer a vial for sale. The police had had complaints from persons victimized with brass gold dust, so they arrested the pair and found a vial of gold dust, a vial of brass dust and a bag of brass castings.

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NEW FRENCH GUNS TRAINED ON METZ

Continued from Page 1.

other officer was explaining. He gave a lever a twist, and the huge barrel slowly moved from right to left over the tops of the pine trees.

"Just Waiting."

The officer was saying in answer to a question:

"No, we are quiet now. We are just waiting."

"Waiting for what?" I asked.

"Oh, just waiting until everything is ready."

"Then what will you do?"

"Oh, destroy the forts, I hope. This fellow ought to account for several," and he patted the side of the barrel.

"Will you destroy the city?" I asked.

"What for" he asked. "What good would that do? If we expect to occupy a city we do not want it destroyed. Besides"—he shrugged his shoulders expressively—"we are not Germans."

I walked up to the gun and stared into the breech. I adjusted my glasses again and through them looked through the barrel. Away out on the horizon I could see the huge gray mass that the Major said was a cathedral. The gun was trained directly upon it—this silent gun.

"It could hit that cathedral now," I thought to myself. Then I thought of the Cathedral of Rheims. Again I stared through the glasses into the barrel of the gun. The light was better now, and the tops of the spires were visible above the bulky gray mass.

The building at which I was looking was the Cathedral of Metz.

LIPTON MAKES UP DEFICIT.

Partner's Protests Cease When He Pays $740,000 to Cover Loss.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The position of Lipton Ltd. for the year ended March 13, 1915, shows a shortage of $740,000, and this loss Sir Thomas Lipton has promised to make good out of his own pocket. These two facts were announced by Robertson Lawson, the Chairman, at the annual meeting of the company today. The meeting was characterized by some sharp criticism on the part of the shareholders.

A letter was read from Sir Thomas regretting his inability, through the doctor's orders, to be present. This was received with cries of "Oh!" and "I doubt it!"

In moving the adoption of the report and accounts, Mr. Lawson made the statement of the company's position. He attributed the shortage to a serious overstatement of stocks and to speculations for the purpose of developing outside business in various parts of the world. The balance of the cost of the unfortunate canteen case also had been advanced by the company, and there were several legal actions against the company for libel and breaches of contract which had involved the company in further serious loss. The total deficiency, he added, was nearly $1,250,000.

The war, the Chairman continued, had had a bad effect on the company and the profit on trading was less by $367,445 than in the previous year. Buying had been inefficient and of late the general manager's mind had been preoccupied with litigation and other matters.

One shareholder pointed out that they had paid Sir Thomas for his business 98,166,670 in cash and in shares, 33,333 preferred, 33,333 common, and 166,666 debentures, and that these shares alone produced last year $216,660.

"We are paying Sir Thomas Lipton for being absent," said this stockholder. "These deficiencies are being caused by gross neglect by Sir Thomas. He has kept out of the way. (Cries of Hear! hear!) He goes to Serbia and all over the world. We want him in the business to look after the business." (Hear, hear!)

The Chairman eventually replied to the critics by saying that Sir Thomas had arranged to hand over to the company $740,000 in cash as a gift. (Loud applause.) Sir Thomas, he added, had not sold a single share, but had substantially added to his holdings.

The adoption of the report and balance sheet was unanimously agreed to.

AVOID DANGER, SAYS RIDDER

Holds Government Should Warn Americans Off Belligerent Ships.

Discussing the present crisis between the United States and Germany, Herman Ridder says in The Staats-Zeitung this morning:

"Germany has taken American lives, but only when and because they were where there was no need for them to be. There are sufficient neutral ships crossing the Atlantic to serve all necessary travel from this side to the other, or from the other side to this. Americans traveling on such ships are not and never have been in any danger.

"The belief that the obligation of the American Government to protect American lives wherever they may be and to demand reparation for the loss of American lives destroyed carries with it the obligation of American citizens to show a decent regard for the interests of their country and not unnecessarily to expose themselves to danger has become very widespread in this country since the Lusitania and Arabic incidents.

"Whatever we may expect, Germany will not give up her submarine campaign against British commerce. We have no right to demand it. Were American travelers to observe a decent regard for their country, German submarine warfare would affect us not in the slightest.

"We have had two regrettable experiences with travelers who have been inclined to place personal caprice above patriotism, and that is enough.

"It is high time that the Government warned Americans from travelling through the war one on vessels enemy

$11
Niagara Falls
And Return
Toronto and return
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OVER
Labor Day
The Road of Anthracite

WOULDN'T AID WAR OVER THE LUSITANIA

Says A. G. Koelble of the German-American League, Who Says He Represents 100,000.

'TWOULD BE ON A LOSING SIDE

Indignant Because a British Official Searched Him in Spite of His American Passport.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday from Copenhagen on the Scandinavian-American liner Hellig Olav was Alphonse G. Koelbie, President of the German-American Society of New York and honorary President of the German-American Alliance of the State of New York. He says he represented 100,000 German-Americans and he appeared deeply impressed with the justice of Germany's cause in the issue between that country and the United States. He expressed annoyance with the attitude of the King's Harbor Master at Kirkwall, who did not seem satisfied when he showed his American passport on his way over to Berlin on the Norwegian-American liner Bergensfjord.

Mr. Koelble is an American citizen and a lawyer, at 80 Malden Lane, practicing in the criminal courts, where he attracted public attention as counsel for Father Hans Schmidt, the slayer of Anna Aumueller.

In an interview with the reporters on the ship Mr. Koelble said the majority of the German people condemned the sinking of the Lusitania and were sorry for the loss of so many noncombatants, but thought Americans should have heeded the warnings not to sail on belligerent ships.

When asked what would be the attitude of the German-Americans if the United States and Germany went to war over the sinking of the Lusitania and the Arabic, Mr. Koelble replied:

"It all depends. In a just cause they would stand behind America, but in an unjust cause they would not fight unless they took up arms against America. I know that because I am President of their society."

"Do you think that war resulting from the sinking of the Lusitania and the Arabic would be just?" he was asked.

"It would be an absolutely unjust cause," Mr. Koelble replied, "and there is not a German in America who would back up President Wilson in a stand of that kind. Anyway, President Wilson is not going to take up a losing side, and the Allies are losing. The feeling in Germany is that America will be the money lender of the world."

Mr. Koelble sailed from New York on June 24 with Dr. Bernhard Dernburg and took with him a handsomely bound album to present to the Emperor of Germany. It contained clippings from American newspapers on the fair he organized last February for the benefit of the German war widows and orphans.

"When the ship arrived at Kirkwall," Mr. Koelble continued, "the Harbor Master demanded my papers. In spite of the passport I had received from the State Department at Washington and my quoting the words of President Wilson that an American's passport is his letter of credit, I was searched. The Harbor Master then ordered his men to examine my cabin after allowing my wife a minute or so to dress. He took away several private papers which had nothing to do with German matters, and when I remonstrated and threatened to inform the State Department on my return the Harbor Master described the President and his Administration as 'human milkweed.'"

Mr. Koelble went on to say that provisions were plentiful in Germany, and under the Government methods of distribution of food supplies no extortion could be inflicted on the people.

URGES A PRIZE TRIBUNAL.

London Times Thinks Anglo-American Organization Is Needed.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 25.—The Times in an editorial discussing the work of the British prize court, again urges that the Government should consent to the establishment of an Anglo-American tribunal for the speedy, final determination of all prize cases affecting England and the United States.

The newspaper points out that the prize court is applying rules framed chiefly by Lord Stowell with reference to conditions in many respects different from those at present existing, and adds:

"Some unsuccessful American claimants represent very powerful interests. Will they accept an adverse decision of the prize court, or even of the Judicial Committee as final? Those who failed before Lord Stowell pressed for a decision by an international tribunal, and signs are not wanting that claimants who fail today in our courts mean to do the same."

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WILL LET COTTON GO TO NEUTRAL LANDS

Great Britain Explains That Her Contraband Order Has Been Misunderstood.

PUTS LIMIT ON SHIPMENTS

Consignments Must Not Exceed Normal Consumption and Destination Must Be Proved.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The British plan for the treatment of cotton as absolute contraband also embraces the proposal to permit cotton to be shipped into neutral countries to the extent of their normal consumption of cotton. Assurances to this effect were given by the British Embassy today, which issued the following statement:

It is a misapprehension to suppose that the declaration of cotton to be contraband will further restrict those consignments of cotton to neutral countries which are proved to be exclusively destined for the normal consumption of those countries. The Embassy has no authority, however, to give any assurance as to the immunity of particular shipments, but under the procedure of international law, relating to absolute contraband, evidence of ultimate destination will be necessary to the condemnation of cotton as lawful prize.

Formal notice has not yet been served on the State Department that Great Britain has declared cotton to be absolute contraband, but this notification will come through the usual channels in due time. The forthcoming American note to Great Britain on interferences with American commerce will deal at length with the action of that Government in declaring cotton contraband. It is believed that the State Department will protest against placing cotton on the absolute contraband list, and that, following the Hay precedent of 1904, in the war between Russia and Japan, it will argue that cotton, if treated as contraband, should be classified as conditional contraband.

Today's statement of the British Embassy was interpreted in some quarters as meaning that the burden would been the shipper of proving that cotton consigned to neutral countries, was not intended for Germany. If this is the purpose of the British Government the State Department it was learned today, will take the ground that it is contrary to practice to put the burden of proof as to the destination upon the shipper, but that the burden of proof should be upon the belligerent government halting the cotton.

Ordinarily the United States Government would object to any foreign nation dictating the amount of cotton that might be shipped to a neutral country contiguous to a belligerent country, but in the present instance it is believed that the United States will not object to the restriction of cotton to the normal amounts needed by neutral countries near Germany. It was pointed out today that if the United States Government should object to such a restriction, it would be brought face to face with its own precedents in the civil war when it objected to shipments being made to Nassau and the Bahamas in excess of the normal consumption of those places. It is understood that officials of the State Department realize that if such an objection now were raised to the restriction of cotton to the normal amounts used in neutral countries near Germany, Great Britain would be able to fall back on the Nassau and Bahoma precedents.

CALLS IT LAWLESS ACTION.

Hoke Smith Assails Contraband Order, Charging Reversal of Policy.

Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia has issued a statement denouncing the order of Great Britain making cotton absolute contraband. His argument is intended to show that the British Government took the lead in calling the London conference, that it committed itself in writing to respect the rulings of the conference as constituting the common law of nations; that its representatives at the conference reported as an achievement that they had obtained the adoption of rules which made it impossible thereafter for nations to make absolute contraband of raw materials, including cotton, which were of great value in English industries.

"The order by Great Britain declaring cotton contraband is an act of lawlessness to be expected from a nation which for nearly six months has blockaded neutral ports," Senator Smith says in his statement. "Unable to excuse the blockade of neutral ports, Great Britain now seeks to prevent cotton from selling at the normal antebellum prices by the order declaring it contraband.

"It is easy to demonstrate that this absolute contraband order violates rules of international law established at the solicitation of Great Britain and violates an agreement which the Plenipotentiary of Great Britain stated was made upon this very subject."

Senator Smith then reviews the history of the London conference, asserting that England invited other nations to join in it. He quotes Sir Edward Grey as writing that its purpose was "to arrive at an agreement as to the generality recognized principles of international law." Senator Smith quotes from the letter of Sir Edward Grey of Nov. 10, 1906, that the proposed declaration would place the powers on record as recognizing that "there exists in fact a common law of nations," and that "the conference will put an end to uncertainties and doubts which are a danger both to peaceful commerce and to good political relations."

Great Britain, Senator Smith continues, then designated Lord Desart to be His Majesty's Plenipotentiary, with full power "to sign an international agreement which may result from the deliberations of the conference." The British Government through Sir Edward Grey, Senator Smith says, then advised Lord Desart on Dec. 3, 1908, as follows:

"Any proposal tending, in the direction of freeing neutral commerce and shipping from the interference which the suppression by belligerents of the trade in contraband involves should receive your sympathetic consideration and, if not otherwise open to objection, your active support."

Referring to additions by belligerents to the list of absolute contraband, this letter of Sir Edward Grey is quoted by Senator Smith:

"It appears to be generally agreed that no such additions ought in any case be admissable except in the case of articles which cannot be utilized for other than warlike purposes."

In the same letter Sir Edward Grey declared that conditional contraband should not be seized unless the evidence established or led to the overwhelming presumption "that the destination of the goods was for the armed forces of the enemy and not for the civil population of a place occupied by such forces."

Cites London Declaration.

Senator Smith points out that the members of the conference agreed on Feb. 26, 1909, upon a declaration of principles, saying at the outset:

"The signatory powers are agreed that the rules contained in the following chapters correspond in substance with the generally recognized principles of international law."

Senator Smith then quotes from the Declaration as follows: "Article 23 of the Declaration declares that 'articles exclusively used for war may be added to the list of absolute contraband by a Declaration.' Article 28 furnishes the list that 'may not be declared contraband of war.' This list begins with 'raw cotton.'

"Article 69 of the Declaration provides that a denunciation of the Declaration by a signatory power can take effect only after a period of twelve years." Senator Smith then continues:

"The representatives of the United States, Great Britain, and France signed the Declaration at once, and the others signed later on. On March 1, 1909, the representatives of Great Britain advised the British Government of the result of their work. They declared that at the conference it was found that there was 'a genuine community of guiding ideas of needs and interests between all States requiring and capable of being dealt with by uniform and unambiguous rules.'

"Upon the subject of contraband they declared:

"'We decided to concentrate our efforts on obtaining as strict as possible a limitation and definition of the term contraband. * * * The stipulation permitting additions to the list of absolute contraband restricts such additions to articles which can serve no other than warlike purposes.'

"After referring to the limitation of absolute and conditional contraband which they secured, they add:

"'We were able to go further and have secured the addition of a free list which will place it beyond the power of belligerents in future to treat as contraband the raw material of some of the most important of our national industries.'

"Thus it will be seen that Great Britain called the conference and secured, upon the subject of contraband, the declaration that additions to lists of absolute contraband should not be made of articles which could be used for other than warlike purposes."

Belittles Injury to Germany.

Senator Smith says that one familiar with the subject has expressed the opinion to him that the German Army consumes no more than 300,000 bales of cotton annually for explosives, and that it is asserted that wood pulp may be used in place of cotton for explosives. Making cotton contraband, therefore, he argues, will do no serious military damage to Germany.

"With this record back of the British Government," he continued, "what shall we say of the conduct of that country when it repudiates the free list secured by her own representatives, and undertakes to remove from the free list raw cotton and place it upon the absolute contraband list, when Great Britain also secured in that declaration the provision that only articles could be placed upon an absolute contraband list thereafter 'which can serve no other than warlike purposes.'"

Senator Smith says that the cotton crop this year has been reduced about one-fourth, and that the supply would bear about the same proportion to the demand, as in the year preceding the war, were it not for the illegal conduct of Great Britain. If it were not for Great Britain, cotton, Senator Smith says, should sell from 11 cents to 13½ cents a pound this year. The difference between those figures and the market price will measure the loss to this country of England's illegal acts, Senator Smith asserts. In conclusion he says:

"There may be some Americans so interested in the British that they are willing to see cotton producers lose from $100,000,000 to $200,000,000 just to help the Allies. I am not."

GERMANY HOARDS COTTON.

Restricts the Output of Mills by Stringent Rules.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Some light is thrown on the condition of the cotton spinning industry in Germany by a report received today at the Department of Commerce from Consul H. C. A. Damm at Aix la Chappelle. Mr. Damm says that because of the war the cotton industry has been forced to undergo reorganization, but it is not prostrated, and, on the other hand, spinners and weavers are looking forward hopefully to prosperous times in the near future. Stocks of cotton have been reduced, and are limited, but still enough has been obtainable to keep mills going on certain lines.

The demand has continued strong during the year for coarse yarns and textiles, but the people are buying no fine goods, and the trade in them has fallen off. As in all other lines of industry, the Government has taken control of the supply of raw material and limited the output. By an order of the Government, after Aug. 1 the mills are not permitted to manufacture these articles:

Material for underwear, bedding, and dress goods, whatever the process of manufacture, employing yarns under No. 16 and above No. 32 English.

Material for table and kitchen use, such as napkins, towels, and dusticloths.

Fancy yarns and weaves, as material for embroidery, laces, veils, velvets, and plushes.

Material for house furnishing and for decorative purposes, as covers for mattresses, beds, walls, and furniture, as well as all kinds of curtain material.

Material for technical uses, as bags, sacks, belting, rope, twine, and cheesecloth.

Articles made of Yarns No. 60 and above do not come under this prohibition. The prohibition does not affect articles manufactured from raw material or half-finished products imported into Germany after June 15, 1915.

It is understood that should public interest at any time justify it, special permission may be obtained for the manufacture of articles embraced in the order. This would apply especially to goods used for technical purposes.

All the mills are permitted to fill contracts for yarns which were entered into before the order by the Government was issued. This in many cases furnishes a large measure of relief, as there are many large contracts, and the mills thus will be able to continue for several months on their specialties of coarse yarns. All the mills are expecting Government contracts, and manufacturers are hopeful for the immediate future.

Final Clearance Sale of Summer Underwear

$1.75 for $3.50 Silk Underwear. 95c for $2 Silk-and-Cotton. 45c for 75c Cross-Bar Athletic Undershirts or Drawers. 25c for 50c and 35c Cotton Underwear.

$1.35 for half a dozen Pure Linen Cross-Bar Handkerchiefs — *exceptional value.* $14.75 for $25 and $20 Stein-Bloch Tropical Worsted Suits.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

BELL-ANS
Absolutely Removes Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

NEW GERMAN BAG OF BELGIAN SECRETS

Berlin Makes Public Diplomats' Observations on French Chauvinism.

FEARED RUSSIAN INTRIGUES

Belgian Minister at Berlin Quoted Cambon's Complaints Against Iswolsky's Balkan Policy.

BERLIN, Aug. 24, (via London, Wednesday, Aug. 25.)—The final installment of the long series of articles published by the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, reproducing what purports to be secret Belgian diplomatic reports found in the archives at Brussels, is printed today. These documents have included reports made by the Belgian Ministers to Berlin, Paris, and London to the Belgian Foreign Office. The most important of these published today is a report said to have been made by Baron Guillaume, Minister to Paris, written on May 9, 1914, in which he says:

"Unquestionably the French nation has grown more chauvinistic and more confident of itself during the past few months. The same men, authoritative and competent, who two years ago manifested great anxiety at the mere mention of possible difficulties between France and Germany, have changed their tone today. They say they are sure of victory; they vaunt the progress—which, moreover, is real—accomplished by the army of the republic and assert it would be able at least to hold the German Army in check long enough to permit Russia to mobilize, concentrate troops, and hurl them against her western neighbor."

The same letter contains also the following statement:

"An experienced diplomat in a high position recently said to me: 'If suddenly one of these days some grave incident arises between France and Germany the statesmen of the two countries must exert themselves to find a pacific solution within three days; otherwise there will be war.'"

Comment on French War Measures.

Referring to the law for the return to three years' military service, Baron Guillaume said:

"It has been passed lightheartedly by the military party. The country is unable to bear it, and it will be necessary to abolish it two years from now, or there will be war."

Count de Lalaing, Belgian Minister to London, also is quoted as referring to this law in summarizing English views on June 11, 1914. The paper quotes him as saying:

"The enforcement of the three years' law is regarded as the sole means of enabling the republic to honor the engagements binding her to her ally, Russia, and to her friend, England."

The last letter of the series, dated July 2, 1914, from Baron Beyens, Belgian Minister to Berlin, touches the Serajevo assassination, of which he is reported to have said:

"The Pachitch Cabinet, which has closed its eyes in order not to see the seat of the anarchist propaganda existing at Belgrade, need not be surprised if a demand is made to proceed energetically against the culprits instead of treating them with blind tolerance."

As to the Balkan Wars.

Part of the instalment deals with the period of the Balkan wars. The Overseas News Agency, in a summary given out for publication, says:

"Concerning Russia's policy, the Belgian Minister to Berlin (Baron Beyens), in a letter written on Oct. 24, 1912, repeats statements made by Jules Cambon, then French Ambassador at Berlin, writing as follows: 'The French Ambassador, who apparently has special reasons for speaking as he does, told me repeatedly that the greatest danger to the maintenance of European peace was the lack of discipline and the personal conduct of Russian diplomatists in foreign countries. They are all ardent pan-Slavists, and they have largely to carry the burden of responsibility for present events. They will, without doubt, secretly instigate Russian intervention in the Balkan conflict.'

"The same Ambassador wrote on April 4, 1913: 'The arrogance and contempt with which the Serbians receive the complaints of the Vienna Government can be understood only by reason of the support they hope to find in St. Petersburg. The Serbian Chargé d'Affaires here said recently that his Government would not have maintained its attitude of the last six months, without regard to Austrian representations, if it had not been encouraged to do so by the Russian Minister, M. Hartwig, a diplomatist of Iswolsky's school.'

"Concerning France, the Belgian Minister at Paris (Baron Guillaume), wrote on Feb. 14, 1913: 'M. Poincaré was collaborator and instigator of M. Millerand's militarist policy.' On Feb. 21, 1913, he wrote: 'In the troubled times which Europe now experiences, the greatest danger is caused by M. Poincaré's presence in the Palace of the Elysée. Under his rule, the militaristic and slightly chauvinistic instincts of the French nation awoke. His influence has been visible in this change of mind.

"When the Anglo-German negotiations were begun by Viscount Haldane, the Belgian Minister at London (Count de Lalaing), wrote, on Feb. 16, 1912, 'What is to be the basis for an understanding on this question? By eliminating the improbable theories, one probably must find it in the spheres of political and economic interests. Let us hope that it will not be at the expense of a third state that is too feeble for resistance.' This shows that the Belgian Minister was then of the opinion that France and England were capable of reaching an understanding with another nation by violating small countries.

"Concerning the rôle being played by Russian diplomacy in the Balkan States and the resentment which it inspired in France, the Belgian Minister at Berlin wrote on March 18, 1913: 'The Governments of Bulgaria, Serbia and Greece encouraged by the attitude of the Russian diplomatic representatives to the Balkan States, no longer conceal the close relations between their Governments and the Russian Cabinet. Russia was the only one to be informed of their alliance, and they did not begin the war until Russia agreed. The French Ambassador, in a communicative mood, confided to me that it was difficult to depend upon the brilliant but unreliable politicians who govern the policy of the Empire allied with France, because they play a double game, even with France. M. Cambon complained particularly about the influence exerted by M. Iswolsky (Russian Ambassador to France), who desires personal revenge on Austria-Hungary and takes pains to interfere whenever Austria-Hungary seems about to win."

ALLIES OPTIMISTIC OVER GALLIPOLI

Continued from Page 1.

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ITALIANS EVACUATE MONFALCONE HEIGHTS

Vienna Also Reports Disastrous Repulses of Attacks East of Polazzo.

VIENNA, Aug. 24, (via London.)—The following report was issued today on the operations along the Italian frontier:

On the southern wing of the coastal district front our heavy artillery silenced hostile guns at the mouth of the Sdobba. One Italian coast battery near Golavetto was destroyed. The enemy's infantry, which had gained a footing on the heights of Monfalcone opposite our positions, hurriedly evacuated their trenches before our gunfire.

East of Polazzo our troops bloodily repulsed two weak attacks near San Martino and three attacks which were carried close to our battlefront. An evening attack by strong enemy forces against the Tolmino bridgehead also failed. In the fortified district of Flitsch and Raibl enemy infantry is approaching closer to our lines at some points.

Our fortifications on the high plateaus of Lavaronne and Folgaria again were heavily bombarded yesterday. Enemy artillery opened fire against our positions on the Stilfser Ridge.

ROME, Aug. 24, (via Paris.)—The following official statement was issued tonight at the headquarters of the Italian General Staff:

The enemy tried long-range artillery actions yesterday at several points along the front. His guns were promptly and efficiently replied to by ours.

In the Upper Cordevole Valley and at the head of the Rienze and Bodenbach Valleys the enemy made attacks supported by the fire of machine guns and volleys of hand grenades. They were invariably repulsed.

In the Tolmino sector and on the Carso Plateau there has been nothing of especial importance to report.

On the morning of the 22d enemy aeroplanes flew over Schio and dropped several bombs, killing one woman.

TURKS REPORT ALLIED LOSS.

Say Attacks Along the New Dardanelles Front Have Been Repulsed.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 24, (via London.)—An official statement issued by the Turkish Government at Constantinople and received here today reads as follows:

On Aug. 22 the enemy attacked on his new front, near Anafarta, (on the Gallipoli Peninsula,) but was repulsed, with heavy losses.

On the Irak front our troops attacked a British detachment near Akike, on the Euphrates, inflicting heavy losses.

LITTLE GAIN AT SUVLA BAY.

British Press Bureau Says Forest Fires Checked the Advance.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 25.—A long dispatch from the British press representative at the Dardanelles was issued today. It is dated Aug. 12 and gives numerous details of the landing in Suvla Bay and the diversion provided by the Australian forces on the "Anzac" Cove, as reported in General Sir Ian Hamilton's dispatch of Aug. 10.

While abounding in testimony as to the valor of the British forces and the fierceness and stubbornness of the long fighting, this dispatch fails to support recent reports of sweeping allied successes on the Gallipoli Peninsula, and the real conclusion to be drawn from it is that the Allies' position has undergone no material change for the better.

The official statement issued by the Press Bureau on Aug. 20 said: "The Turks have been able to bring our further advance at this point to a standstill." According to today's detailed dispatch, the Suvla Bay force encountered no very serious opposition on first reaching the shore, but before it covered much ground beyond Salt Lake the Turks brought up reinforcements, and the advance on the new line was checked by the accidental ignition of the woods and the dense undergrowth, which for a time affected friend and foe alike. These fires apparently to some extent were responsible for the failure of the new troops to accomplish the full task set for them.

The "Anzac" forces in the adjacent zone, according to the report, fought with the greatest audacity and won much additional ground, establishing a contact with the Suvla Bay force. The whole line, the report says, has dug itself in, and there for the time being the movement apparently has ended.

While the present British positions may ultimately threaten the Turkish communications and give a possible opportunity for cutting off the Turks on the tip of the Peninsula, there is no indication in the present dispatch that the situation of the Turks is yet critical.

TURKS' SOP TO ARMENIANS.

Sublime Porte Promises Not to Deport 10 Per Cent. of Them.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Ambassador Morgenthau has notified the State Department from Constantinople that the Turkish Government has informed him that orders have been telegraphed throughout Turkey exempting from deportation all Armenians who are members of Protestant or Catholic churches. The Ambassador said that about 90 per cent. of the Armenians belonged to the Gregorian or Armenian Church, and 10 per cent. to the Protestant or Catholic.

The Turkish Government has also granted exemption for Armenians in the employ of American Consulates.

Weber and Heilbroner

Announce a

Pre-Inventory Sale of Men's Furnishings

Neckwear:
50c, 55c and 65c Four-in-Hands and Bow Ties, Reduced to 25c
$1.00 and $1.50 Four-in-Hands and Bow Ties, Reduced to 45c
$1.50, $2 and $2.50 Four-in-Hands, Reduced to 95c

Thread Silk Hose:
35c and 50c Qualities, Black and Plain Colors, Reduced to 25c

Automobile Dusters:
$2.00 to $20.00 Qualities, our entire stock, Reduced one-third.

Sport Coats:
$6.00 Black-and White checked, Norfolk style, Reduced to $4.25

Terry Cloth Robes:
$3.50 to $5.00 Bathing and Beach Robes, Reduced to $2.45
$5.50 and $7.50 Bathing and Beach Robes, Reduced to $3.45

Men's Pajamas:
$2.00 and $2.50 Crepe and Mercerized Madras Pajamas $1.35

Athletic Underwear:
50c Quality "Roxford" Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, each 35c

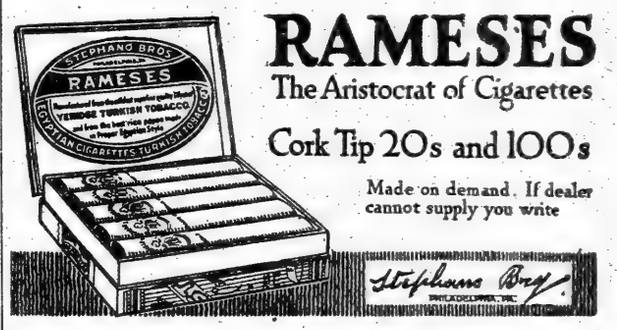
Men's Handkerchiefs:
35c and 50c Imported Cross-Bar Linen Handkerchiefs, each 25c

Fancy Waistcoats:
(At 241 Broadway Store Only)
$2.50 to $5.00 Waistcoats, from many lines, Reduced to $1

Also innumerable small lots of Bathing Suits, Athletic Underwear, Silk Hosiery and Pajamas, in each of the various stores, at great reductions.

Eleven Stores in Manhattan

241 Broadway, 1363 Broadway; 345 Broadway, 58 Nassau; 757 Broadway, 150 Nassau; 1185 Broadway, 20 Cortlandt; 44th and Broadway, 27 New; 42nd and Fifth Avenue



RAMESES
The Aristocrat of Cigarettes
Cork Tip 20s and 100s
Made on demand. If dealer cannot supply you write
Stephano Bros.

Travelling Light With "Neverbreak Hundred"



EVERYBODY knows the comforts and advantages of a WARDROBE TRUNK.

★ ★

The big news is that we have one for you at FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

★ ★

It is the best wardrobe trunk we have ever seen—this "Neverbreak" No. 100.

★ ★

Has a removable hanger system on one side that appeals to us as clothing merchants.

★ ★

Has a series of drawers on the other side that appeal to us as the largest haberdashers in America.

★ ★

Carries comfortably EVERYTHING you need on a trip—five to six suits or ten to twelve dresses, a coat, linens, underclothes, shoes and hats.

AND LITERALLY CANNOT BE PACKED TO GET BEYOND THE BAGGAGE WEIGHT-LIMIT.

★ ★

Covered with tough, fibre over three-ply basswood — splendid, substantial hardware—as distinguished in appearance as any $40 to $65 trunk we ever saw.

★ ★

Registered against loss, and GUARANTEED FOR FIVE YEARS.

Weber and Heilbroner
Eleven Stores
241 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 20 Cortlandt; 345 Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 27 New; 757 Broadway, 58 Nassau; 1185 Broadway, 150 Nassau, 42nd and Fifth Ave.

Broadway Saks & Company 34th Street
Store opens 8:30 A. M., Closes 5:30 P. M. (Saturday 1 o'clock.)

Beginning at 8:30 A. M. today
The Final Sale of
Every Lightweight Sack Suit in Stock
that was formerly $28 to $38
now reduced to
$19.50

¶ This is the final round-up of every lightweight suit in stock—mixtures, as well as blacks and blues—in fact, every suit in stock, without a solitary reservation! We need the room for Fall merchandise and have made a liberal sacrifice to get it. As for the selections, they are singularly good. Embracing at this uniform figure the remainder of all higher-priced lines, the assortments are obviously well spiced with variety, and the man who gets here early will add to the economy of his purchase the fullest latitude for individual choice.

Small charge for alterations.

150 Men's Linen Suits at $2.50
We don't want them any longer.
Can you use one at this price?

A clearance of Men's Dusters
Various kinds reduced to $1.00
Motor Apparel Shop, 6th Floor.

Continuing the final clearance of
Men's Low Shoes
reduced from $5 and $6 to $2.95
Included are the season's best models in mahogany Russia, or gun metal calf, also patent colt. Tops of same or of tan or gray box cloth or buckskin.
$6 to $8 High and Low Shoes—now $3.95

GOVERNORS OPEN THEIR CONFERENCE

Early Sessions Attended by 26 Present and Former State Executives.

GREATER POWERS URGED

People Declared to Look to Governor for Championship—Alva Adams Opposes Idea as Undemocratic.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—At the opening sessions today of the Governors' Conference the main topic of discussion was the strengthening of executive power and responsibility, particularly by the short ballot. Measures to this end seemed to find most of the members favorably disposed.

The meeting opened at a little before 11 A. M., when twenty-six Governors and ex-Governors were escorted into the Senate Chamber at the State House and relieved for the moment of the guardianship of the military aids of the Massachusetts National Guard, resplendent in gold braid, who had followed their footsteps ever since they got into town.

Governor Walsh in his address of welcome referred to the topic of the first day with the words:

"Of late it is becoming generally understood that the business efficiency indispensable for good government can only be secured by concentrating power and responsibility as the fathers planned. The general expectation is that the executive, the one responsible representative of the people, shall by all means press upon the Legislature the reforms which public opinion craves."

He voiced the hope that other States could teach Massachusetts how to improve her decadent agricultural districts and suggested that Massachusetts industrial legislation could serve as a model for that of other commonwealths.

Mayor James M. Curley, who was to have added a "welcome to our city," was not on hand at the appointed time, but arrived later and greeted the visitors.

Governor William Spry, of Utah responded to the address of welcome for the Governors' Conference and Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard, in the name of the Conference on Universities and Social Service, which is also meeting at the State House and to which the welcome was also directed.

The only paper read at the morning session was on "Development of the West" by ex-Governor Elias M. Ammons of Colorado. He said that he was rather pleading for his section of the country than making a speech. He told of the loss suffered from the withdrawal for later disposal of much of the valuable land of the West. This situation, he urged, should be changed and the lands opened up in order to restore the prosperity of the West.

Executive Responsibility.

At the afternoon session William Hodges Mann, ex-Governor of Virginia, started the argument for greater executive responsibility with a paper on "The Governor's Initiative."

"At present," he said, "most legislative sessions transact nearly all their business in a rush in the last ten or twelve days. Not only would I allow the Governor to introduce bills into the Legislature; I would have him permitted to submit to the people at the next general election any measure which he had recommended and which had failed to pass the Legislature. That there is little likelihood of danger in stronger executive power at present is indicated by President Wilson's conservative but influential exercise of executive power, which enables him to walk the narrow and difficult path between the honor of the country on the one hand and its peace and happiness on the other."

Governor Robert L. Williams of Oklahoma, speaking on "The Functions of the Executive in Relation to the Budget," strongly recommended the budget plan favored by the New York Constitutional Convention now in session. "It is essential," he said, "that some plan of financing the State be adopted comparable to that of large business enterprises."

Governor Moses Alexander of Idaho began his appeal for the short ballot with the remark: "There must be responsibility somewhere. It is essential," he went on, "that the Executive have more power and more responsibility, and this could be checked by the proper exercise of the recall. If the tendency that has progressed in some States continues to be followed, the executive power will be entirely divided among boards and commissions that often work at cross purposes. The patriotism and education of the people can be depended on to give us good Executives. No office should be filled by popular vote that is not important enough to receive the attention of the voters, just as the initiative and referendum should be used only in those matters which are of sufficient interest and importance to deserve general attention."

Opposed by Ex-Governor Adams.

In the discussion that followed, ex-Governor Alva Adams of Colorado attacked any proposal for the extension of the executive power as a drift away from democracy and a return toward the system favored by Alexander Hamilton.

"No man," he said, "ever had any power which he did not exercise to the utmost."

This view was combatted by ex-Governor Francis E. McGovern of Wisconsin, who stressed the economic changes since the early days of the Republic and the view that the public welfare was more than theory.

Governor James F. Fielder declared that the people of New Jersey were absolutely satisfied with the short ballot and that the judiciary of that State would not enter a campaign if they had to run for election. He added that 90 per cent. of New Jersey cities that had tried the commission form of government had found it thoroughly satisfactory.

Today's social affairs included a luncheon at the Touraine to the Governors, given by Governor Walsh; a luncheon for the women in the conference at the Lenox, given by the Governor's sisters, the Misses Mary and Katherine Walsh; an automobile ride for the women along the South Shore, a dinner for the entire conference in the Memorial Hall of Harvard University, given by the City of Cambridge, and a reception at the State House tonight. Tomorrow several squadrons of the Atlantic fleet will be reviewed by the Governors from Admiral Fletcher's flagship, the Wyoming, which will then take them for a cruise up the North Shore.

Governor Whitman, who is scheduled to read a paper on "Conservation" tomorrow morning, was expected to arrive late tonight.

ATTACK FRENCH CENSORSHIP

Statesmen and Editors Present a Petition to Parliament.

PARIS, Wednesday, Aug. 25.—A petition was presented to the Senate and Chamber of Deputies yesterday requesting the houses to obtain from the Government a modification of the censorship, restricting its operations to questions directly concerning the national defense.

At present, the petition says, the press is prevented from recording or commenting upon Parliamentary proceedings, although the Parliamentary régime is based on the supervision of the Government by representatives of the nation, and supervision of its representatives by the nation, which can be assured only by the freedom of the press.

The petition is signed by Georges Clemenceau, Gabriel Hanotaux, Stephen Pichon, and the editors of the Temps, the Journal des Débats, the Figaro, the Gaulois, and the principal provincial papers.

CAVALRY IN KOVEL FLANKS RUSSIANS

Continued from Page 1.

fully screened from the enemy's observers with boughs.

The officer crouching beside me points out the Russian infantry line holding a bridge half a mile ahead and the intrenched Germans within easy striking distance of two forts to right and left. With an incessant fire the Russians are lavishly shelling the German line to stem the relentless advance of the enemy, who is working closer to the doomed forts for the final storming, when the heavy German artillery finishes the process of making them "ripe" for storming.

The German trenches are literally veiled in gray-brown smoke as the Russian artillery bombs sweep the undulating sand plain. It seems as if the Russians were squandering ammunition in a race against time to use the supply up before the fall.

As I watch and hear the unequal artillery duel I know Novo Georgievsk's days are numbered, for "Battering Ram" von Beseler, the conqueror of Antwerp, is here, and so are the guns that silenced Antwerp's forts, the Austrian 30.5 and German 42-centimeter mortars, and to accelerate the fall the famous "siege specialist" has new Austrian 42-centimeter howitzers among the massed heavy artillery unparalleled during the world war.

A high officer beside me says his men gained nearly half a mile in a "rush" in the couse of the morning—two forts further to the right were stormed in the early morning hours. The Russian flank thus threatened forced them to abandon the position ahead, which was promptly occupied by the Germans. The officer was particularly happy because the losses incident to moving ahead were only one killed and one wounded. I learn no high price is being paid for the doomed fortress.

LATER—A fast motor run past squads of dirty but happy Russian prisoners shepherd by good-natured Uhlans, motor ambulance columns, and the unending procession returning Polish refugees, which are the principal feature of the landscape around Warsaw, brought me to the château where General von Beseler's temporary headquarters are located. The master of the keep, warned by telephone, genially knocked off work for five minutes to receive me at the back door, where he spoke as follows:

"This is the Russians' last foothold on the Vistula, and my job is merely to take their last Vistula fortress as soon as possible. I can't say when, but it's only a matter of time until we get it. Then we will have the whole Vistula and make a great highway out of it.

"You've seen how Russians ravished Poland, burning down everything in the path of retreat. No Germans, but Russians, ruined their own country in places. Report exactly what you have seen. Gradually the nations of the earth will come to see that the others aren't fighting against a nation of barbarians."

Going back to work, General von Beseler fired this parting shot at American ammunition:

"The advice I can give Americans is to keep their ammunition for themselves. That will considerably help increase the friendship between the two countries."

I gathered the impression that General von Beseler was not violently pro-American, as I have noted his caustic feeling about American ammunition among the officers is just as strong here in the east as I found it on the west front.

EVENING, ANOTHER POINT ON THE NOVO GEORGIEVSK FRONT.—Seeing von Beseler's ring of blood and iron tighten around the fortress is the day's most interesting experience. Weary infantry, singing as they go; cavalry patrols ahead, all kinds of artillery, guns, and gun carriages decorated with shrubbery to fool possible fliers, form a twilight procession heading for the breach in the outer defenses. The curious caravan crawling ahead proves to be an Austrian 30.5 mortar battery. Four powerful motor tractors pull a two-gun battery at three miles an hour, for the road is good. One tractor pulls the iron-bound cement foundation, block and steel base. The second tractor pulls the gun carriage and dismounted gun. Then follow half a dozen motor trucks loaded with huge shells neatly crated, wagons loaded with the battery's household goods, including chairs, tables, leather sofa, and other home comforts, and then provision wagons. The procession is strung out half a mile like a fly-by-night circus.

I am permitted to examine one of the big mortars and accompany the battery. The Austrian Lieutenant says they have just finished shooting one Russian fort to pieces and are moving ahead two kilometers to get the range of another. He hoped to have his mortar, which he has nicknamed "Berth," set up and firing by dawn. He added that it had fired 100 rounds in the last five days. He and the mortar battery have seen continuous service since the beginning of the war, and the battery had escaped without one casualty.

Regretfully I left the Austrians, my orders being to return to peaceful Warsaw before midnight, after a last look at the fantastic panorama of the night artillery duel.

Novo Georgievsk fell two days after the visit described by THE TIMES correspondent.

TWO RUSSIAN DANGER POINTS.

Germans Threaten Forces on Middle Niemen and at Brest-Litovsk.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 24, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Further details of fighting in the Gulf of Riga show that the German squadron had two main objects in view—first, to clear the gulf of Russian warships, and, second, to protect the landing of troops.

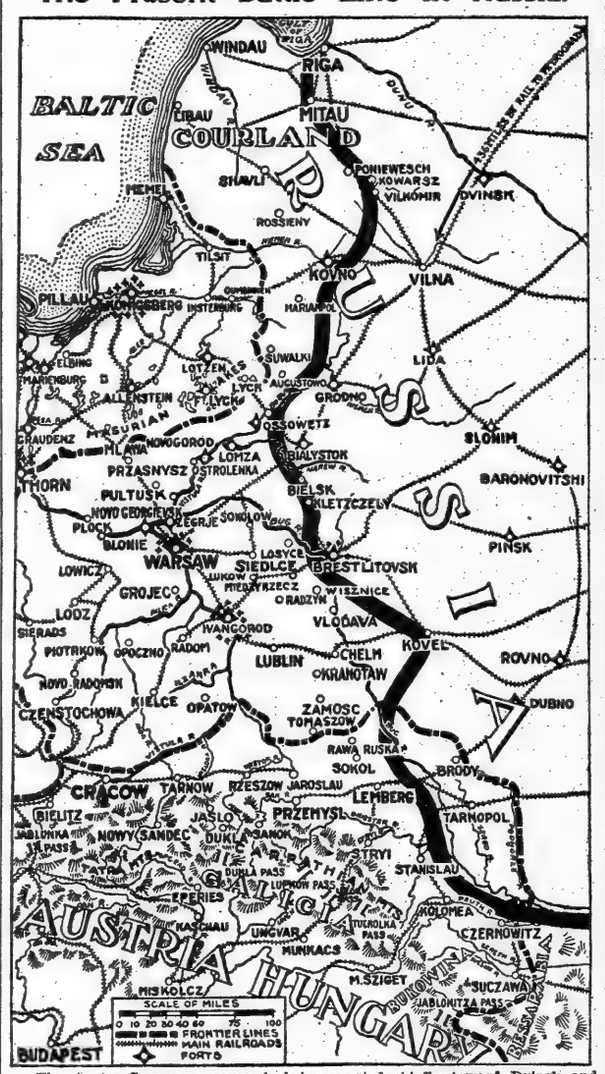
As for the effect of the naval defeat on the land operations, no particular change in position of German forces in Courland is to be observed, except on the whole that the tendency of their advance is not so much in the direction of Riga as toward Dvinsk. The enemy's group of forces around Kovno has now united with the Courland group, and the front of their combined offensive is on the line of Dvinsk, Kovarsk, Vilkomir, Koshadary, and Dreunishki. On this front the Russians are holding firm except at the southern end, where the Germans are making an effort to reach Landvarovo, the junction of the trunk line and the great Kovno-Königsberg branch, just west of Vilna. At this southern end the Russians have retired to the right bank of the Niemen.

Both Dvinsk and Vilna are, of course, valuable objectives because their capture means immobilization for the Russians of a considerable section of the Petrograd Railway, though in view of the existence of other railways on the rear it would not be disastrous in respect to communications. German occupation of Dvinsk would, however, give trouble and might mean the capture of Riga from the rear. These, however, are comparatively remote possibilities, and the Russian resistance is pretty firm in a northeasterly direction.

Of more immediate importance is the position of the Russian Army on the middle Niemen, where the Germans are trying to turn the defending line. One step of the Russians in parrying this movement is a retirement to the right bank of the Niemen at the point nearest the danger zone. Simultaneously with the Niemen operation the Germans are aiming at Brest-Litovsk, the two operations being connected by the common object of joining hands east of the Kovno-Brest line in such a way as to trap a considerable Russian force. But the Russian Army has already demonstrated its power of resisting to the utmost and then slipping out of reach the moment it is in danger of being surrounded.

The main question, then, is as to the possibilities of an enveloping movement against Brest-Litovsk. Here the engineering capacity of the Germans will be strained to the utmost. They have just entered at Bielsk and Vlodava that immense swampy and heavily wooded region known as Polesia, which includes near Bielsk the famous Bialowies forest, used by the Czars, as a preserve for the vanishing European wild buffalo.

The Present Battle Line in Russia.



The Austro-German pressure is being exerted chiefly toward Dvinsk and Vilna in the north and north and south of Brest-Litovsk, almost in the centre of the line. The invading forces have swung as far east as Kovel, southeast of Brest-Litovsk and thus threaten the remainder of Russia's second line of defense, from both the north and south.

In such a region the German heavy artillery will be at a disadvantage and special qualities of Russian resistance will have a wide scope.

GERMAN FORCES SHIFTING?

Slower Progress Suggests That New Campaign Is Planned.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 2, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—There has been a marked slackening in the rate of German progress in the last few days. One of two things is happening: The German bolt is shot and the Russians are beginning to turn or else another great shuffling of forces is going on behind the German forward lines. The probability lies rather with the latter presumption.

The Germans are now very near that vast area of impracticable marshland between Brest-Litovsk, Smolensk, and Kiev, upon which they will rest their right in further marches. Their left must rest upon Riga and the sea, but that part of their program has been put back indefinitely by Russian successes by both sea and land. At present the northern section of the general advance is standing at attention.

On the whole the Germans continue to make progress, but it is very noticeable that the progress is becoming much slower. The essence of that strategy which Russia has always adopted to meet invasion lies in complete assurance that somewhere at some time a point must be reached when the equilibrium of forces will be established. Wherever it may be and whenever it is reached the Russians will assume the offensive and make modern Germany acquainted with the full meaning of those terrible words which ancient Germany alone of all nations of Europe never heard from ancient Rome. In this war the tone has been set by Germany and to the extent before unknown in history is it a terrible one of "vae victis."

WARSAW QUIET AND ORDERLY.

Citizens Remaining Show No Hostility to Germans.

WARSAW, Aug. 21, (via London, Aug. 24.)—Warsaw shows few signs of its recent capture after a siege. The life of the city goes on much the same as it did under Russian rule in times of peace. The ruins of blown-up bridges hanging athwart the Vistula and the presence of a comparatively few German soldiers in the streets are the principal surface indications of the gigantic military campaign which resulted in the capture of the Polish capital.

Polish and Jewish citizens have received the invaders without the slightest evidence of hostility. The German garrison in the city consists of only three regiments. These troops have little to do except to provide sentries for the various military and civilian headquarters and to keep in order the crowds seeking permits of all kinds, ranging from passes permitting them to leave the city to licenses for the sale of cheap cigarettes. Soldiers also regulate traffic on the pontoon bridges across the Vistula.

Military patrols are not called upon to maintain order within the city. This work has been in the hands of civilians, who now are being relieved by a German police force under Chief of Police von Glasenapp.

GERMAN TRANSPORTS SUNK.

New Details of Sea Battle—Victory Celebrated in London.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—From details of the attempted German landing in the Gulf of Riga last Saturday, as published in the Novoe Vremya, it appears, says a dispatch from Petrograd to the Central News Agency, that three large transports filled with troops approached the shore under cover of a German squadron. The German ships were allowed to come close to land before a terrific artillery fire was opened by the Russians. A duel between the cruisers and shore batteries continued for two hours, when the last transport was sunk. Only a few crowded boats then remained, and these were soon smashed to pieces by the Russian fire.

The German squadron managed to destroy some houses with their long-range guns. During the attempt to land at Pernoff the Germans also descended on Galnash, to the south of Pernoff. Two lighters filled with troops, on attempting to reach the beach at Galnash, were sunk by Russian shells.

The Russian naval victory was the occasion of a notable congratulatory demonstration this afternoon in front of the Russian Embassy, in which members of the Stock Exchange were the leading spirits. An immense throng crowded into the square facing the embassy and cheered wildly until the Ambassador and the Countess Benckendorff appeared on the balcony. In addressing a few words of thanks to the demonstrators the Ambassador remarked:

"God helping us, we have had one success. More will come, bringing peace to Russia and England and the whole world."

BERLIN CHEERS CHANCELLOR.

Demonstration Before His Residence for Russian Victories.

BERLIN, Aug. 21, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J., Aug. 24.)—"That the German people heartily approve of the patriotic action of the Reichstag in passing the war loan demanded by the Government was indicated by many signs last night at a patriotic demonstration before the official residence of Dr. Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial German Chancellor," says the Overseas News Agency.

"Long before 9 o'clock in the evening, the hour set for the demonstration, thousands of persons of all classes gathered in front of the historic building, so long the residence of Prince Bismarck, whose gigantic figure looms up before the spiritual eye of every German in these times. In the crowd were old men and boys, officers and soldiers, some of them recovering from wounds and wearing the Iron Cross decoration; gray-haired veterans of 1870-71 proudly wearing their old-time war medals and many women of all ages. Also there were seen Red Cross nurses in their official garb and Boy Scout organizations in uniform.

"The Chancellor was completely surprised. When informed of the intention of a member of the crowd to address him, he ordered the big gates swung open and entered the balcony where he listened to the address. The speaker in his brief remarks dwelt upon the great speech of the Chancellor in the Reichstag, of the loan vote and of the wonderful victories of the German army.

"The crowd first sang 'Deutschland Ueber Alles,' and then the old Lutheran hymn 'A Mighty Fortress is Our God,' the Chancellor and his entourage joining heartily in the singing. After the last verse of the Lutheran hymn, Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg stepped forward and addressed the gathering in a clear, ringing voice, saying:

"'What you sang is an echo of the battle thunders; our people's jubilation over the heroic deeds of our armies which resulted in Russian strongholds being smashed like earthen vessels. With burning hearts we thank God who has helped us so far.'"

The celebration referred to above took place upon the announcement of the fall of the Russian fortress of Novo Georgievsk.

SAYS RUSSIANS ADMIT FINANCIAL CRISIS

German Paper Gives Alleged Stenographic Report of Imperial Council Meeting.

BERLIN, Aug. 24, (By Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Vossische Zeitung publishes what purports to be the stenographic report of a secret meeting of the Finance Committee of the Russian Imperial Council at which the financial status of the empire and the outlook were considered, the Overseas News Agency says today.

"Count Kokowzew (V. N. Kokovsoff, formerly Premier and Minister of Finance?) drew an awkward picture of financial conditions," says the news agency in its abstract of the Vossische Zeitung's report. "The last popular loan, he declared, realized only 400,000,000 rubles ($200,000,000) instead of a billion, the remainder figuring as an asset in State banks, while the balance sheet of the budget shows a deficit of 550,000,000 rubles. He pointed out that the unlimited issue of paper money would lead to national bankruptcy.

"Finance Minister Bark replied that a foreign loan was out of the question under present circumstances, as France and England would be unable to carry a Russian loan, being themselves in dire financial stress. Finally, he said, he had promised Russia a new loan only after meeting their own needs, which made a loan to Russia impossible at the present time.

"Imperial Councilor Professor Osaro declared that Russia faces an immediate financial catastrophe. Nothing was to be expected from her allies, he said, and the only salvation lay in America. He expressed the belief that there was little to be hoped for in the much-talked-of mobilization of Russian economic forces. Therefore energetic measures were necessary, he declared. He advocated that the Government announce that it would give 150 rubles in paper for 100 in gold; that it confiscate without exception all gold, jewelry, and valuables in private hands; that it lower import duties upon war materials, and that a loan be obtained from America in payment for material purchased.

"Finance Minister Bark did not reply to the speech of Professor Osaro, who is attached to the Finance Department as an agent.

"Political circles consider the meeting as a declaration by Russia of unavoidable bankruptcy, and do not consider that the projected trip of the Finance Minister to Paris and London will result in a change in the situation."

VISTULA A GERMAN RIVER.

Barges Were Awaiting Fall of Novo Georgievsk to Supply Armies.

NOVO GEORGIEVSK, Aug. 21, (by Courier to Warsaw and London, Aug. 24.)—By the capture of Novo Georgievsk the Austro-Germans have opened for their use the great Vistula River transportation route into the interior of Poland. German steamers are in waiting at Wyszogrod, a few miles below the fortress, and within a day or two tows of barges laden with ammunition and supplies for the army and coal and provisions for the occupied region of Poland will be heading up the long reaches of the river past Warsaw to the Galician frontier.

The capture of the fortress also opens a highly important railroad line from Germany via Mlawa to Warsaw north of the Vistula, whereby rail communication can be established with Eastern Poland and the present military front without awaiting the rebuilding of the great bridges across the Vistula at Warsaw which were destroyed by the Russians before their retreat.

The importance of Novo Georgievsk for these strategic reasons presumably explains the Russian decision to attempt to hold this one Vistula fortress after their retreat. But any hope they held that Novo Georgievsk might prove a second Przemysl, which would block communications for months or even weeks, was dashed by its unexpectedly speedy capture by General von Beseler's army, composed chiefly of artillery and Landsturm troops. It is too early yet to tell the size of the besieged forces, but, as at Antwerp and Maubeuge, it was small compared with the captured garrison. The prisoners taken seem to include not only the regular garrison, but also many soldiers and units which had gone astray in the Russian retreat.

Novo Georgievsk is merely a fortress. Its buildings and bridges are virtually all of a military nature. The town was fired by the Russians just before they capitulated. The walls of flames rising on every side, spitting from the embrasures of the citadel and the military storehouses, and the great pall of smoke floating down the valley of the Vistula made one of the most spectacular scenes furnished by the war.

At the summit of Citadel Hill a massive square tower building, with a Red Cross flag floating from its staff rose above the city. In the shadow of the flag burning storehouses of small arms ammunition provided an uninterrupted fusillade as the flames reached one depot of cartridges after another.

Along the railroad track were long rows of freight cars loaded with shells and other supplies to which the Russians applied the torch before their surrender. These explosives would have made the entrance of the Germans highly dangerous had not the slow burning powder merely blown out the soon as the heavy siege guns were brought into position. Behind the covering of infantry these big guns were pushed forward within range of the first outer forts, and then of the inner girdle. Comparatively few shots were needed to finish the works.

Some of the surrendered forts were scarcely disfigured. One of the intermediate works, an inside fort, visited by The Associated Press correspondent, did not show a single shell mark.

General von Beseler's siege park included a number of the famous "Forty-Twos" of both German and Austrian make, together with Austrian 12-inch automobility mortars, whose mighty power placed them in a class with their bigger sisters, and batteries of German mortars to which the Krupps have given an ingenious carriage making them easily transportable as siege artillery. It took scarcely an hour to demount one of these guns which a few hours earlier had helped pound the last Russian fort into submission. A little while later gun and mounting, on great caterpillar wheels, were well on their way to a new scene of operations.

The celerity with which the siege park was headed for other fields was, in fact, one of the features of the siege. The Russian flag barely had disappeared from the last two forts which for a time were inclined to disregard the general capitulation and conduct an independent resistance before the great guns were headed away from the fortress, the officers and men not even visiting the stronghold they had helped to take.

PREPARE FOR RUSSIAN WINTER

Austro-Hungarians Busy on Heavy Clothing for Soldiers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUDAPEST, Aug. 24, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—In consequence of the feverish activity on the eastern front one gains the impression that the war in this theatre is to be brought almost to a conclusion before Winter, and with this aim in view tremendous sacrifices are being made.

In another six weeks the rainy season begins, and in two months the Russian Winter and the suffering it brings will stare the armies in the face. The devastated and burned country will then make itself felt. The Kutushov system can be laughed at now, but not so throughout a Russian Winter, that is why every ounce of strength is being now got out of the armies. How they will manage it nobody knows, but they are determined to manage it somehow.

Great efforts are being made for a Winter campaign. Last Winter's experience proved sickness and frostbite are dangerous enemies, and in consequence large orders have been placed for wool-lined coats and thick woolen boots, and all tailors and clothing houses are busily engaged in preparing the Winter clothes of soldiers.

DENY RIGA GULF LOSSES.

Germans Say No Dreadnought or Cruisers Were Sunk.

AMSTERDAM, Wednesday, Aug. 25.—Russian reports of great German losses in the naval battle in the Gulf of Riga are denied in a semi-official telegram received from Berlin, which says that no dreadnought or cruisers were sunk or damaged.

It is also denied that Germany attempted to land troops near Pernau. The dispatch says:

"One Russian steamer and six sailing vessels were caught and sunk. The ships sunk, according to the Russian report, were steamers sunk by us to barricade the roadstead."

RUSSIAN AUXILIARY SUNK.

Torpedoed by a German Submarine, Berlin Announces.

BERLIN, Aug. 24, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The German Admiralty today announced that a German submarine had torpedoed and sunk a Russian auxiliary ship at the entrance to the Gulf of Finland.

WAR SPECULATORS SCORED.

Should Have Nothing to Say in Crisis, Asserts G. W. Fairchild.

Representative George Winthrop Fairchild of the Thirty-fourth District of New York, Dean of the New York Republican delegation and a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, arrived at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday. When asked for his views on the present foreign situation, Mr. Fairchild, who is the head of the Computing, Tabulating and Recording Company of this city, said:

"I am glad to say that I do not think a special session of Congress will be called, and I do not believe we shall go to war with Germany.

"While I am not of the same political party as President Wilson, and perhaps do not agree with him in everything, I want to say at the present moment Mr. Wilson is facing a situation three times larger than anything ever met by Abraham Lincoln. The people of this country do not realize how serious the matter is, or how hard he is trying to handle the crisis for the good of the whole country.

"The thing most to be regretted just now is the commercial spirit that has cropped up. The way a certain class of men are going wild over what are termed 'war stocks' shows the way the wind blows. I believe in maintaining and preserving the national integrity and patriotism, to the last ditch, but the commercial spirit should not figure in our decision over war, at all. To show that I am sincere, I will say that today I turned down several offers my firm had to make fuses, which would have resulted in tremendous profits.

"I do not believe in benefiting by the misfortunes of others. The expense of war to this country would be nothing compared with the loss of young men, needed to develop the great resources of the United States."

New Cashier for Westchester Trust.

James E. Howes, who for years has been Secretary of the Westchester Trust Company, was appointed Cashier of the Yonkers Savings Bank yesterday afternoon. He takes the place of Charles P. Marsden, who resigned a few days ago after the books of the bank had been gone over while he was on a two weeks' vacation.

DISSOLVE, IS ORDER TO KODAK COMPANY

Judge Gives Eastman Concern Until November to Abrogate Illegal Monopoly.

MOVIE CONTRACTS UPHELD

Decision in Federal District Court Concludes Defendants Control Nearly 80 Per Cent. of Trade.

BUFFALO, Aug. 24.—The Eastman Kodak Company of Rochester is a monopoly in restraint of trade in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, according to a decision handed down here late today by Judge John R. Hazel of the United States District Court.

The decision grants the defendant company an opportunity to present a plan "for the abrogation of the illegal monopoly" on the first day of the November term.

The company had already made attempts to bring about a settlement, agreeing to make changes in its selling policy and other alterations in its business methods asked by the Government, except its practice of fixing retail prices on its goods, which it contended was necessary for the protection of its customers against price-cutting by retailers. These offers were unsatisfactory.

Judge Hazel in his opinion stated that, while it appeared that no irremediable hardship would result from a separation of the present business into two or more separate companies, it was not at this time intended to indicate either a dissolution, division, or reorganization.

"It is no doubt possible," he said, "that an adequate measure of relief might result from enjoining the unfair practices of the terms of sale agreements, and from a separation of the business, but the defendants should have an opportunity to present to the court on the first day of the 1915 November term a plan for the abrogation of the illegal monopoly unduly and unreasonably restraining interstate trade and commerce, or, if an appeal from this interlocutory decree is taken to the Supreme Court, and this decision is affirmed, such plan is to be presented within sixty days from the filing of the mandate."

Bill Filed June 9, 1913.

The bill was filed June 9, 1913, against the Eastman Kodak Company of New Jersey, Eastman Kodak Company of New York, George Eastman, Henry A. Strong, Walter S. Hubbell, and Frank S. Noble, all of Rochester. The testimony was taken before Judge Hazel both here and in Rochester, and comprised upward of 8,000 printed pages of testimony and three volumes of printed exhibits. It was finally submitted May 15, 1915.

The bill alleged substantially that from 1902 to 1906 the Eastman Company of New York intentionally monopolized the business of manufacturing and selling cameras, plates, photographic paper, and films in the United States by acquiring control of twenty competing concerns which were afterward dissolved, the plants dismantled and their business removed to Rochester.

That the Eastman Kodak Company of New Jersey acquired many stock houses engaged in different States in selling photographic supplies manufactured by the defendants and their competitors.

That the defendants, with the intention of monopolizing the importation, acquired the exclusive right to sell in the United States and Canada raw paper stock from European paper mills—a necessity in the manufacture of photographic papers.

That from 1899 to 1908 all Eastman products were sold by dealers under restrictions and with discounts which stifled competition. In 1908 these discounts were discontinued and subsequently so-called terms of sale were adopted limiting dealers to the handling exclusively of Eastman products under penalty of revocation of the right to deal in any of the Eastman commodities.

By the acquisition of properties and enforcement of the terms of sale it was alleged the defendants acquired the largest percentage of the trade, unlawfully restrained such trade, and obtained an illegal monopoly.

Due to Merit, Said Defendants.

The defendants in their answer denied restraining trade or competition or engaging in a monopoly, and asserted their status was a result of the creation and development within their plants of products of a superior quality and of the manufacture of a camera in which they were the conceded pioneers. The company said it controlled only 64 per cent. of the business in photographic supplies.

The opinion reviewed in detail the acquisition of the control of raw paper and of competing companies, and stated that it was difficult to avoid the conclusion that these acts were for the purpose of suppressing competition and in furtherance of an intention to form a monopoly. In substantiation of this, it was pointed out that in nearly every instance the conveyances contained restrictive covenants prohibiting the officers of the acquired concerns from reentering the business for periods ranging from five to twenty-five years, thus serving, as was said in the Tobacco case, "as perpetual barriers to the entry of others."

Monopolies thus formed, the opinion continued, are bound to become burdensome and menacing to industrial welfare, and are entirely at variance with wholesome business conditions.

Judge Hazel dismissed the Government's claim that contracts for the manufacture of motion picture films entered into between the defendants and the Motion Picture Patents Company were violations of the statute.

The court quoted the great gains and profits of the company for the year 1912, which amounted to $15,635,551.33, or about 171 per cent. on total sales of $24,768,407.65, as showing the large disproportion between the cost of manufacture and price paid by the consumer. It is undisputed, the court held, that the Eastman Company controlled approximately between 75 per cent. and 80 per cent. of the entire trade and had accordingly obtained a monopoly.

Decision Not Based on Size.

In conclusion Judge Hazel stated that there is a marked dissimilarity between the acts disclosed in the case and those disclosed in the United Shoe Machinery and the Keystone Watch cases, which were decided in favor of the defendants to the effect that no monopoly was created. In this connection the opinion stated that there was no limit in this country to the extent to which a business may grow and that the acquisitions of property in this case standing alone would not be deemed an illegal monopoly. But when the acquisitions are accompanied by an intent to monopolize and restrain interstate trade by an arbitrary use of the power resulting from the large business to eliminate a weaker competitor, then they no doubt come within the meaning of the statute.

The case of the Government was in charge of Mark Hyman, of New York, as special assistant attorney general, and John Lord O'Brien, of Buffalo, United States Attorney for the Western District of New York. The case for the company was handled by James J. Kennedy, of Phillip, Sawyer, Rice & Kennedy, of New York; William S. Gregg, who was special assistant attorney general for the Government in its prosecution of the United Shoe Machinery Company, and S. Wallace Dempsey, of Lockport.

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DANIELS TO PLEAD FOR A GREAT NAVY

Secretary Will Ask Congress for More Submarines, Aeroplanes and Fast Ships.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, came out squarely tonight for a million dollar appropriation for submarines, for faster ships in the Navy, more target practice, development of aeroplanes and more actual work in the navy yards, in addition to repair work. In an interview with THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, he said:

"You may rest assured that the United States Navy is ready for any emergency. At present there are fifty more ships in actual service and 6,000 more men on duty than there was two years ago.

"I realize the wonderful power and the great weapon that the submarine is, and for this reason I am going to recommend to Congress, in the Spring, the spending of $1,000,000 on this type of ship, as well as building a number of aeroplanes, which are rapidly being developed into one of the most destructive weapons of modern warfare. Whatever we need the most will be developed, whether it is ships or aeroplanes.

"Faster ships we need also, and we are going to have them if I have my say. I do not wish to specify just what class they will be, but you can be assured that they will be fast."

"Are you satisfied with the gunnery practice of the ships and men?" the Secretary was asked.

"Nobody is ever satisfied with results," he replied. "The fleet is doing good work, and will continue to do better work. It is my intention to have more time devoted to target practice and to war manoeuvres. I am satisfied that progress is being made. My idea is to ask Congress for a stronger navy."

The progress that is being made at the Boston Yard on the supply ship being built there elicited much praise from Mr. Daniels. He said he could not state whether a battleship would be the next vessel to be constructed at the yard.

"But I want the navy yards of the United States to be doing actual work as well as repair work," he said.

The Secretary visited the Fore River yards, where he inspected the work being done on the submarines under construction there.

GOVERNORS WIRE WILSON SUPPORT

Continued from Page 1.

need a strong and adequate navy as well as army reorganization on the lines suggested by Secretary Garrison."

Alva Adams, ex-Governor of Colorado: "I do not think the United States is in any danger of war at present, for our intentions are peaceable, and it would be an act of barbarism for any foreign country to attack us. But I am nevertheless in favor of a material increase of our militia, service in which should be made more attractive by means of adequate pay; and I think that many reserves could be provided by a great extension of military training in schools and colleges."

Joseph M. Carey, ex-Governor of Wyoming: "We do not want a war and ought not to have a war of any sort. But I think we should have a strong navy—strong enough to make impossible a landing by an enemy on either coast of the United States."

A. W. Gilchrist, ex-Governor of Florida: "President Wilson's course is leading straight to a complete backdown or war. He should back down, and the press should support him in it."

This statement is the first, with the exception of one given out yesterday by Cole L. Blease, ex-Governor of South Carolina, who said that the war would have been over already if the United States had had a different President, to indicate a lack of sympathy with the President's course.

Governor Frank M. Byrne of South Dakota: "I have consistently declined to discuss the present international crisis. I am in favor of preparedness against war. I think the measure of this preparedness should be left to experts."

James F. Fielder, Governor of New Jersey: "I cannot discuss the international situation. My views on preparedness will be indicated in the paper I shall read at Friday's session."

Allan M. Fletcher, ex-Governor of Vermont: "I cannot discuss the international situation. I believe in preparedness sufficient to command respect."

Marcus H. Holcomb, Governor of Connecticut: "In the present crisis we should learn all the facts before taking action; then we should take a stiff attitude. I am for better preparedness and for any plan that will bring about this result."

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HOME RULE ARTICLE RUSHED AT ALBANY

Convention Indorses the Revised Low Proposal, Voting Down Many Amendments.

SMITH MAKES VAIN FIGHT

Ex-Speaker and Wagner, Tammany Wheel Horses, Act as Their Old Foes' Spokesmen.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 24.—After long debate the Constitutional Convention today by a vote of 91 to 17 advanced to final reading the revised Home Rule article recently reported by the Cities Committee, of which ex-Mayor Seth Low of New York City is Chairman. Every Republican who attended the session voted for the advancement of the measure. William F. Sheehan and ex-Justice Morgan J. O'Brien were the only Democrats, not of the Tammany stripe, to oppose the proposal on the final vote.

Many amendments were offered, but all, except those which made trifling changes as to language, were voted down by overwhelming majorities. Some of these amendments came from Tammany members who thought the proposal would not give New York City an ample measure of home rule. Some came from up-State Republicans opposed to any new grant of rights for self-government to municipalities and especially to New York City.

While the measure was under debate, the delegates witnessed the novel spectacle of Ex-Speaker Alfred E. Smith and Senator Robert F. Wagner, Tammany's tried wheel horses, acting as spokesmen for the City Club and the Citizens' Union. At least they appeared as sponsors for a series of amendments proposed by these organizations which are veteran foes of Tammany and all that Tammany stands for.

When the ex-Speaker offered the first of these amendments, Ray B. Smith of Syracuse asked him, with a slight note of sarcasm in his voice, if it was not a fact that the amendment had been drafted at the request of the Citizens' Union.

"I do not know whether it comes from the Citizens' Union or from the City Club. They all look alike to me," said the former Speaker, amid much merriment. "These amendments seem to be pretty decent, and whenever they have a good idea I am more than willing to give them a lift and ask no questions."

The Citizens' Union amendments were directed very largely against the provisions in the home rule article giving the Legislature power to annul legislation affecting municipalities. Ex-Speaker Smith and Senator Wagner both asserted that it would be ridiculous to give a Republican caucus in the Legislature the power to kill reform legislation adopted by the Board of Aldermen, approved by the Board of Estimate and the Mayor, and ratified by a referendum.

The Citizens' Union amendment provided that after a proposed charter amendment had gone through the local legislative mill it should become law within thirty days unless a protest in writing, executed by at least 1 per cent. of all the electors of the city, was filed with the City Clerk, in which case it should be submitted to the Legislature, not to become law unless the law-making body at Albany failed to annul it within sixty days.

The Citizens' Union had several alternate amendments, all of which were offered by the two spokesmen for Tammany Hall. All were defeated, only a handful of Tammany men voting for them.

The former Speaker and Senator Wagner were on their feet nearly all day opposing the Republican advocates of the limited home rule plan. At times it was a rough and tumble with protests on the part of Senator Wagner against gag rule.

Policemen and Firemen Lose.

The first contest of the day came over an amendment proposed by Meyer Steinbrink a Brooklyn Republican, which would make constitutional the statutory right now possessed by policemen and firemen of having decisions involving dismissal for cause reviewed by the courts under certiorari proceedings. Ex-Mayor Low and several other members of the Cities Committee said that this matter had been considered fully at committee meetings, and that it would be absurd to insert the amendment in the home rule article.

Ex-Speaker Smith took the floor at once in defense of the amendment.

"Be careful," he shouted, "this is a live wire. There is more dynamite in this than in anything you have touched as yet. Go slow or you are likely to array 35,000 to 40,000 votes against your Constitution."

Despite Mr. Smith's warning, the amendment was defeated.

At the afternoon session ex-Speaker Smith said that it was preposterous to think that the people of New York City would be satisfied with "home rule a la Filipino."

"You are giving to New York City in the way of self government," he said, "not a bit more power than the United States Government doled out to the Filipinos, a lot of half civilized, half dressed natives of a remote archipelago that we got by mere accident, not to say mishap. If you imagine the people of New York City will be satisfied with that you will find out that you are mistaken the day after election."

President Jacob Gould Schurman of Cornell said that Mr. Smith's suspicion was not justified. The home rule article he asserted provided the same constitutional relations between the city of New York and the sovereign state that prevail in Canada between the Dominion Government and the Legislatures of the various provinces and between the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia and the Government of the mother country. Canada and Australia, President Schurman added were to all intents, independent nations held to the home Government by the slenderest of threads.

Ex-Mayor Low, replying to the criticism of the former Speaker, said that the plan had worked successfully in California, "one of the most progressive States in the Union."

"Never mind about California," came the quick retort from Mr. Smith. "I'd rather be a lamp post on Park Row than Governor of California."

Another amendment, which was offered by Mr. Smith, which did not originate with any of the civic organizations, would give the Board of Aldermen final power in the mapping out of Aldermanic districts, a task now performed by the Legislature.

"Why," said Herbert Parsons, former Chairman of the Republican County Committee, "that would result in the worst gerrymander ever and with no equal. It would give the Board of Aldermen power to perpetuate itself."

"No," said Senator Wagner, "the 'worst ever' in the way of Aldermanic gerrymanders was handed us by the Republican Legislature this year. I refer to the one Mayor Mitchel was compelled to veto."

What Home Rule Plan Provides.

Under the revised home rule article cities will have the right to amend their own charters, subject to ratification by the city electors and to legislative annulment. The procedure in New York City would involve a referendum on the question whether there should be general charter revision at the general election next year and the election then of sixteen Charter Commissioners, nine chosen throughout the city at large, two each from the boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn, and one each by the voters of the other three boroughs.

The new Charter when drafted must be submitted to the voters for ratification either at a special election or the next following general election, and then submitted to the Legislature, which would have power to annul it at any time prior to July 1, 1918.

Afterward the Board of Aldermen, with the approval of the Board of Estimate and the Mayor, would have power to enact measures affecting New York City without legislative approval when they had reference to the management and control of the "property, affairs, and municipal government, subject only to the Constitution and to the general laws." Any measures adopted which have to do with the "framework of government or which modify restrictions as to issuing bonds or contracting debts" must be submitted to the Legislature. The Legislature is restricted in its relation to municipalities to the enactment of general laws affecting all cities alike, regardless of class.

ASSAILS TEST IN ENGLISH.

Louis Marshall Urges Amendment to Suffrage Proposal.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 24.—A spirited protest by Louis Marshall against the proposal presented by Charles H. Young, of Westchester, a Republican delegate at large, establishing by Constitutional proviso an educational test for the exercise of the franchise, which would include ability to read and write the English language, left unusual zest to tonight's session of the Constitutional Convention.

Mr. Marshall followed Gordon Knox Bell, a nephew of James Gordon Bennett, who reminded the convention that, after all, this was an Anglo-Saxon country founded on traditions inherited from "the bleak islands over-sea, now wrapt in war clouds," and urged them, on that ground, to support the Young proposal.

Mr. Marshall offered an amendment which would eliminate ability to read and write English as a test for the right to vote. Mr. Marshall's amendment left in the proposal the requirement that voters must be able to read and write, but not necessarily English.

"I offer this amendment," said Mr. Marshall, "because of the utterances to which I have just listened and because I am not an Englishman. Not a drop of Anglo-Saxon blood courses through my veins, and yet I think that I have as keen an appreciation of the spirit and the genius underlying our institutions as any American.

"It seems to me that this proposal and the speech we have just heard hark back to the 'Know-Nothing' idea. Can we conceive patriotism without adequate knowledge of English? Those who think we cannot refer to American history, which shows that in times of peril those who would be excluded from exercise of the franchise under this proposal shed blood like water for the country of their adoption.

"There are thousands of citizens in this State who cannot read and write English, but who are good citizens for all that; educated men who know all they need to know about our institutions, who in fact have a great deal more information on that subject than many of those who can read and write English."

Mr. Marshall said there were about 1,000,000 New Yorkers who did not read any language but Yiddish.

"They cling to that tongue through sentiment," he said, "because enshrined in it are memories of a martyrdom patiently borne through long centuries of persecution. They come from a race which, when the Barons at Runnymede were compelled to make their X mark under the text of Magna Charta, already had developed a literature and given the world through one branch the Decalogue and through another the Sermon on the Mount."

Mr. Marshall warned the convention that by adopting the amendment it would alienate the Jewish vote now decidely friendly to the proposed new Constitution.

Mr. Bell provoked applause by his speech. The Convention, he said, should lay aside all political considerations in dealing with the Young amendment.

"It points the way to a future which in the light of the present grave crisis we must face with fortitude," he said. "It is not a question of nationality as much as it is a question of race. Search your hearts deeply and see if the Anglo-Saxon in you does not assert itself, for we are Anglo-Saxons after all. We are young. Our only hope of making a nation out of ourselves rests on solidifying the elements that come to our shores and fitting them to walk in the paths to which our Anglo-Saxon ancestry and our Anglo-Saxon traditions point as the paths in which lies our national destiny."

Mr. Young in urging the advancement of his proposal said that in the grave crisis at present confronting the country the Germans who could not read or write English and were dependent on the German newspapers for their information of the war and collateral matters were a grave menace to the country — a danger that demanded prompt action along the lines suggested in his proposal. Mr. Young also hinted that lack of a literacy test might be responsible for an increase in illiteracy in the State.

President Schurman of Cornell opposed the Young proposal and attacked Mr. Young's argument that illiteracy and a literacy test for voting stood in any relation to each other by quoting statistics from some States where such a test had been imposed.

The debate will continue tomorrow. The prospects are that the Young proposal will be defeated.

KEEPS HOSPITAL BOARD.

Convention Rejects Proposal Reorganizing the State's Charities.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 24.—The Constitutional Convention today voted to continue as a constitutional body the State Hospital Commission, which exercises supervision over the care of the insane. In doing so, the convention went on record as rejecting a substitute proposal of the Committee on Governor and other State Officers, which provides for a Secretary of Charities and Correction, with power of supervision over all State institutions, with the Board of Charities, the Prison Superintendent, and the Hospital Commission continued as divisions of the Department of Charities and Correction.

There are indications of a lively fight over the short ballot reform, and the action of the convention today was not without significance. The proposal rejected today is part of the administrative reorganization plan joined to the short ballot proposal.

The Citizens' Union, the Citizens' Constitutional Convention Committee, and the Short Ballot Organization tonight issued another statement showing that many delegates to the convention for hidden reasons seem to have experienced a change of heart with regard to the short ballot reform.

"Some of the most active opponents of the short ballot in the convention are going to be called upon to tell why they have changed their minds since they were running for office last Fall," the statement says. "At that time, when they were anxious to get the support of 'all good citizens,' they went on record without hesitation as believing that the short ballot was a good thing. Now they are loudly proclaiming that the proposal which they advocated last Fall is a step toward monarchy."

Patrick W. Cullinan of Oswego, one of the Republican delegates at large, is one of the delegates who the civic organizations assert would make himself a backslider by voting against the short ballot.

George A. Blauvelt, a former Democratic Senator from the Richmond-Rockland District has submitted a minority report, providing for the election not only of the Controller and the Attorney General as does the majority report, but also Secretary of State and the State Treasurer. The statement makes this reference to Mr. Blauvelt.

"In this stand he went back not only on the Democratic platform which he helped to draft, but also repudiated the views he expressed in a statement sent last October in answer to a list of questions submitted by the Citizens' Constitutional Convention Committee.

Ray B. Smith of Syracuse, who last week drafted a substitute proposal for the reorganization of the State Government, the statement says, last Fall wrote to the Short Ballot Organization that he favorded the plan now proposed by the Committee on Governor.

Woman Pickpocket Foils Sleuth.

Samuel Adler, 32 years old, who gave a fictitious address, was arrested yesterday on the Blooklyn Plaza of the Williamsburg Bridge charged with picking pockets with a woman's aid. Detective Conroy got the woman first, but she got away in the crowd. Adler was held in $2,000 bail.

WASHINGTON WAITS ON TORREON FIGHT

Villa's Victory Would Give New Lite to Pan-American Peace Plan.

IMPARTIALITY REITERATED

State Department Announces That It Has Considered No Particular Presidential Aspirant.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Formal announcement was made at the State Department today that the selection of any particular person for Provisional President of Mexico has not been considered by the Government of the United States. The real purpose of the announcement was to stop conjecture as to the choice of any particular man. The statement does not mean that the United States has abandoned its plan to give moral support to a Provisional President chosen by the Mexican factions themselves in a constitutional way. The department's announcement read as follows:

To correct an erroneous impression that appears to prevail in certain quarters, the department wishes to announce that the selection of any particular man for Provisional President of Mexico has not been considered by this Government.

As far as this statement goes, it is plain enough. But after the statement was issued it was apparent that it had been very carefully worded, and the use of the phrase "any particular man" was regarded as making the statement somewhat cryptic to those who have been in close touch with the Mexican situation in Washington, including those who thought they possessed some conception of the plans of the United States Government to help Mexico "save herself and serve her people," as President Wilson put it in his warning statement of June 2. If the statement had announced that the "selection of any man for Provisional President," or that the "selection of a Provisional President of Mexico had not been considered by this Government," it would have been much plainer and more significant to those who have been closely following every change in the Mexican Kaleidoscope.

By the statement this Government wishes to make it plain to the Mexican factions that it wishes to deal fairly with them all in tendering the call for a peace conference in a spirit of impartiality and friendly disinterestedness, no matter who is chosen Provisional President, so long as he is legally or constitutionally eligible and can bring about peace. It is certainly not understood to be the purpose of the American Government to pick a man for Provisional President and endeavor to force that man on the Mexican leaders or people.

Nevertheless, it has been the understanding here in well-informed circles that the Administration has been considering a plan for the solution of the Mexican petroleum problem, and such a plan would be acceptable to the Mexican leaders themselves, and the understanding has been that the plan contemplated the joint action of Mexican factional nd other leaders in naming as provisional President some member of the Madero Cabinet who would be legally entitled to the office, thus restoring the Constitutional order, provided it were acceptable to the various factions.

General Carranza has not yet responded to the Pan-American appeal, but his answer is expected to reject the invitation for a conference. The refusal of the Carranzistas to enter such a conference will, it is believed, render it impracticable to hold one.

It is believed here that the result of the campaign around Torreon will have an effect upon the next step to be taken by this Government. If General Villa is concentrating his forces in the neighborhood of that city in anticipation of an important battle with the Carranzistas, while General Alvaro Obregon, leader of the main Carranzista army, is planning to advance on Torreon from other directions. Should Obregon defeat Villa at Torreon the Carranza faction would loom up as the dominant factor in the situation, and the Pan-American peace plan would have to be revamped. On the other hand, the defeat of the Constitutionalist forces would give the Mexican military and political situation a very sudden shift, and the Pan-American peace plan, which has been favored by Villa, would come prominently forward.

The Villa agency tonight issued this statement:

"Frontier reports circulated by Carranzista agents to the effect that General Chao has betrayed the Convention Government are absolutely without foundation. In this connection, the confidential agency is specially directed by General Chao himself energetically to deny such unfounded reports. General Chao adds that he has always been and always will be loyal to the Convention cause."

The Villa agency also issued this statement regarding territory claimed by both factions:

"Two States, Chihuahua and Morelos, are entirely under control of the Convention, (Villa) forces. Oaxaca is neutral. Forces of both factions are contending in all the other States of the republic, and it is absurd for any one to claim control of them."

CITY'S DEATH RATE DROPS.

Health Department Thinks People Are Caring for Health Better.

Typhoid fever was the only disease that showed an increase during last week, according to statistics made public yesterday by the Health Department. The death rate for the week was .63 less than the death rate for the corresponding week last year. This decrease amounts to a saving of seventy lives. The total number of deaths was 1,366 against 1,381 during the same week a year ago.

Six more died of typhoid fever during the week than in the corresponding week of 1914, and the deaths from sunstroke were 75 per cent. fewer. The department thinks the gospel of Summer hygiene is bearing fruit. Parents are learning to care for infants properly, and the adults are abstaining from alcoholic drinks.

The death rate for the first thirty-four weeks of 1915 was 13.68 as compared with a death rate of 14.16 in the same period in 1914.

ACTOR CALLED A LOBSTER.

Woman He Had Arrested Didn't Deny It and Is Discharged.

Edwin Arden, actor and playwright, told Magistrate Miller in Flushing Court yesterday that early yesterday morning some one persisted in informing him that he was a lobster, and that he believed the voice was that of Mrs. Emma Cocklin, who lives across the street from Mr. Arden's home in Forest Hills, L. I. Mr. Arden likes peace. He said so himself. He said he had spent $47,000 to get his home at Forest Hills, where he thought in advance there would be much peace. He said that yesterday morning was the third time his repose had been interrupted by shouts from across the way.

George Beavers, a son-in-law of Mr. Arden, who lives next door, told of hearing the shouts. He said it was a woman's voice, and that she wasn't particular what kind of a lobster she was talking about.

Mrs. Cocklin didn't take the trouble to deny the charge.

"I do what I please in my own house," she told the Magistrate. "If I want to play the piano, play cards, or even take a drink or two in my own home, that has nothing to do with the neighbors."

"Discharged," said the Court.

"Thank you, Judge," said Mrs. Cocklin as she left the court, diamonds flashing. "Thank you, Mr. Arden."

CENSUS TAKERS' PAY HELD UP AT ALBANY

Only 6 Enumerators Out of 24 in One District Get Their Money.

$10 TO $25 IS DEDUCTED

Those from Whom Payment Is Withheld Can Get No Explanation from Secretary Hugo.

Many of the census enumerators are complaining that two months have passed since they completed their work, but that they have not yet received their pay from the State. Others say that when they received their checks they found that from $10 to $25 had been deducted from the amounts due them.

An active Republican of the Twenty-fourth Assembly District, who was a census official, said last night at the headquarters of a Republican organization:

"I have received my money in full, and am not complaining on my own behalf, but I must say that the enumerators have been badly treated. Of the twenty-four men who were employed in this district as enumerators only six have received their money, although it is now two months since they completed their work, and most of these were docked.

"They were practically defrauded by the State of the money which was deducted. They received letters saying that they must turn in receipts acknowledging that they had received their pay in full before they could have their money. After signing such receipts the few who have been paid have found that, instead of getting the amount certified on their vouchers they have received from $10 to $25 less.

"Those who have asked Secretary of State Hugo why they have been docked have been informed practically that no explanation is due them. Under the law the men should all have been paid in July. No reason at all has been given for the delay. Many of the men in this district were out of work and took the census jobs to tide them along and have suffered great hardships through the delay.

"Nobody can figure out why some are paid and others not. Some of the first men to complete their work have not been paid, while two who were among the slowest and poorest workers got their money first. Of course, these were all political jobs and the census enumerators were all good Republicans, but the party is making a great mistake in treating them so badly."

One of the enumerators said last night that $57.49 had been due him from the State since June 28. He said that, because he had protested to the Secretary of State and to others about the delay, it had been intimated to him that he was going to be the last enumerator in his district to be paid. He said he had received a letter early this month from the Secretary of State's office promising that all of the enumerators would be paid by Aug. 16.

BIG DYE WORKS ORGANIZED.

Middlesex Chemical Company Will Issue $250,000 Worth of Stock.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 24.—The works at Chester, where aniline dyes are being made by a secret process to replace the dyes formerly imported from Germany, are to be operated by the Middlesex Chemical Company, organized today with $250,000 preferred stock and $250,000 common. The officers will be: President, E. Mora Davison; Vice President, John T. Hetterick; Secretary, F. A. Palen; Treasurer, J. J. Coakley; Directors, J. P. Davine, Percy C. Manus, and Messrs. Hetterick, Palen, and Davison.

The company recently discovered a black dye of which there is now a serious shortage for manufacturing purposes. It is the foundation for aniline dyes of various colors and shades. The concern recently turned out the first pure carbolic acid crystals ever obtained in this country, which is of tremendous importance to the dye and acid trade.

Heretofore the plant has been worked by a group of men headed by John T. Hetterick, without legal organization.

FLOOD VICTIMS ASK AID.

4,000 Homeless and Without Food at Newport, Ark.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 24.—An appeal which stated that 4,000 persons, residents of Newport, Ark., were without food, was received late today from the Mayor of Newport by the Little Rock Chamber of Commerce. The message said that the people, made homeless by the flood, were housed in public buildings. A quantity of canned goods was immediately dispatched from Little Rock and a large consignment of supplies will go forward tomorrow on a special train, it was announced.

Governor Hays today telegraphed to the War Department asking permission to use the tents furnished the State Militia to house refugees driven from their homes by water.

Although the White River began to fall at Newport today, the situation remained critical, and alarm was intensified by a warning from the Government Weather Bureau that another rise might be expected.

JAPANESE AIRMAN FALLS.

In Spite of His Injuries He Says He Will Not Give Up Flying.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Arra Keibo, a Japanese aviation student, was seriously injured last evening when his aeroplane fell at the Hempstead Plains aviation field. He was flying about thirty feet above the ground when something went wrong with the steering gear and the machine dropped. He was thrown against the forward struts and his jaw broken, face cut, several teeth knocked out, and his head lacerated and bruised. Dr. John Mann attended him and he was taken to the Nassau Hospital, where it is said that he will recover.

Keibo had been under the instruction of the Heinrich Aeronautical School for the last two months and was rapidly becoming proficient in flying, and would have taken the examination for his license early in September. He said today in the hospital that he would return to flying as soon as he was discharged.

CHARITIES.

SICK BABIES OR WELL BABIES

Which shall it be?
We've helped thousands of the first, brought them from fretful, unhappy Kiddies to fine healthy babies.

The reason is plain, we've done for them what they would have done for themselves—had they known how to do it.

JUST SENSE.

THE BABIES' HOSPITAL
55th St. at Lexington Ave.
Summer Branch at Oceanic, N. J.
(Now open for convalescents.)

ROBBED ONE FLAT A DAY.

Corporation Counsel Polk One of Le Barri's Victims.

Detectives Burgess and O'Connell fell on a youth whom they encountered late yesterday afternoon at Thirty-fourth Street and Lexington Avenue, running at top speed with a crowd behind shouting he was a thief. He fought hard, and his clothes were in tatters when the detectives finally subdued him.

"It's what a girl will do to a fellow!" he exclaimed as the detectives started with him toward Police Headquarters. James Wyber of 222 Lexington Avenue made a complaint of burglary against the youth, who, he said, had entered his flat with a skeleton key, and had been discovered there by Mrs. Wyber. The prisoner said:

"I was in Elmira up to last December. Judge Malone in General Sessions sent me there in October, 1913, for burglary, and I determined I'd never get in trouble again. I got a job when I came out and was making good, when I met a girl who lives uptown in a hotel. She needed a lot more money than I could earn, so I went back to stealing.

"Since last May I've robbed at least one flat a day, and sometimes I've turned two tricks an the same day. I've worked mostly on the east side between Sixtieth Street and Eightieth Street, but I've been in Harlem and Washington Heights too. It was I who robbed Corporation Counsel Frank L. Polk at 7 East Thirty-sixth Street. I got about $500 worth of stuff from him. I never took anything but money and jewelry, and I always tried to pick top floor flats. You're safer there. If there's no one home you've got the whole floor to yourself."

He had entered the Wyber flat with a pass key and was at work in the front rooms when Mrs. Wyber, seated at the dining-room table with her sewing while her husband read a newspaper, glanced up and saw the burglar move across a doorway. She screamed and Wyber rushed into the room just as the youth ran into the hallway and down into the street, Wyber taking up the chase.

At Police Headquarters the young man said he was Andrew Le Barri of 215 West Forty-second Street. He told Detective Burgess the name of his sweetheart and asked the detective to notify the young woman that he was in trouble. He seemed to think she would come to his aid, but she did not appear at Headquarters, although Burgess departed promising to notify her.

THIEF CHASE ON THE DRIVE.

Burglar Pursued by Crowd Caught in Riverside Park.

C. G. Pearce, who is connected with the City's Finance Department, his wife, Blanche, and a servant, were all in the front rooms of their apartment on the top floor of 243 West Ninety-eighth Street, on the northwest corner of Broadway, last evening, when Mrs. Pearce thought she heard a door in the rear of the apartment slam. Thinking the breeze might have blown it to, she went to see and discovered a man bending over a desk in her room.

At her scream, which brought her husband running to her, the intruder jumped for the window, swung out on to the fire escape, and started down, with Mr. Pearce in pursuit. Mrs Pearce's screams aroused the house. Heads appeared at various windows, and the burglar ran the gauntlet of dozens of eyes as he scrambled for the ground.

Thomas Shaw, the negro hallman, ran into the courtyard and saw the man descending, and then, grabbing up an iron bar, waited for him. As the burglar dropped fifteen feet from the lower fire escape to the pavement of the court the negro brought the bar down on his head with a blow which felled the man. He wore a Panama hat, and this broke the blow so that he was not stunned.

He got to his feet, eluded the negro, who struck at him again, raced through an alley to Ninety-eighth Street, and started toward West End Avenue with a crowd at his heels. Others joined the chase, among them Policeman Seeger, and he got his man in Riverside Park, opposite Ninety-seventh Street, and took him to the West 100th Street Station.

There he said he was Joseph Allen and lived in Chicago. He had come from Albany yesterday, he said, by boat, and was penniless when he entered the Pearce flat. According to the police, Mrs. Pearce identified a gold bracelet and a silver vanity case found on the prisoner as her property, and he was locked up charged with burglary.

DENIES ELECTRIFICATION.

New York Central Official Has Not Heard of Putnam Division Story.

Commuters over the main line of the Putnam Division of the New York Central were jubilant last night when they heard that the company was negotiating for a tract of land in Elmsford for a power house.

This meant, the commuters believed, that the road would be electrified as far as Elmsford, and that their daily trips to Manhattan would be more speedy and less smoky.

Vice President Charles F. Daly of the New York Central, however, said he knew of no such plan.

ESTABLISHED 1820 MARK CROSS TRADE MARK LONDON ACTUAL MAKERS

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Ash Tray — (at right) Crystal tray, oval shape, with Prince's silver plate rim and match box holder. Measures: 5¼x3¾ inches. Specially priced: $1.00

Liquor Bottle — (at left) Quart size bottle, full crystal-optic-star cut bottom; Prince's silver plate rim and "Cock" or "Bull Dog" stopper; bottom 2¾-inch diameter; 12 inches high $4.00

Cocktail Set — Tray of English wicker, round, oval, or oblong in shape, sturdy and light-weight, with white enamel or antique gold finish; the bottom is of dainty cretonne-under-glass, the handles and rack are firmly made, holding in place 6 engraved crystal glasses, complete $8.75

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TWO STRONG BANKS ARE TO BE MERGED

Unusual Proceeding to Enable the Chatham & Phenix to Acquire Branches.

WILL ABSORB THE CENTURY

Latter Will Obtain National Charter First and Under the Law Can Retain Its Sub-Offices.

The Century Bank, 135 Fifth Avenue, a State institution with eleven branches, will apply for admission into the field of national banks and will then be merged with the Chatham and Phenix National Bank, 102 Broadway, under the name of the latter bank. This plan, following the exclusive announcement in THE NEW YORK TIMES, was outlined yesterday by Louis G. Kaufman, President of the Chatham and Phenix and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Century Bank.

There is no precedent in national bank history for the step which has been decided upon and which has the indorsement of the Controller of the Currency. The Chatham and Phenix National Bank, after the consolidation, will have twelve branches and will be the only national bank with domestic branches. The merger is of particular interest because it shows a way by which other national banks may have such branches without coming into conflict with the law which prevents a national bank from starting domestic branch banks. The consolidated bank will rank eighth or ninth in size among the national banks of this city.

Mr. Kaufman issued the following statement:

In view of the statements which have been widely published and in order that there may be no uncertainty as to what is in view, I am pleased to state that the Century Bank of the City of New York will, at a very early date, make application to become a national banking association, retaining its branches, and, upon its admission to the national system, it will be consolidated with the Chatham and Phenix National Bank under the latter name, and the combined institution will continue the business of both banks, the main office being at 192 Broadway, the present office of the Chatham and Phenix, and with all the branch offices now carried on by the Century.

The authority for the admission to the national system of the Century with its branches is found in Section 5,154 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. Our plan has been submitted to the Controller of the Currency, who, after due consideration, has given it his approval, and we are proceeding to work it out with his authority and in manner as directed by him.

The Chatham and Phenix National Bank is desirous of extending its business by means of having certain branches, and it is highly gratified that this can now be done within the national banking system of which it has so long been a member. The necessary steps are being taken and papers prepared by our counsel, and we hope to announce the completion of the plan at an early day. The combined institution will have a capital and surplus exceeding $5,000,000, and the deposits of the two banks at the present time are in excess of $60,000,000. We believe that the steps now in view will add greatly to the prosperity of the institution and to its ability to serve the public.

It is understood that the President of the combined institution will be L. G. Kaufman, who is now President of the Chatham and Phenix National Bank and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Century. The personnel of the Chatham and Phenix National Bank officers will remain the same and the Board of Directors will be selected from the Directors of both the present banks.

It was stated yesterday that the stock of the present Chatham and Phenix National and of the Century Bank would be exchanged, share for share, for the stock of the consolidated bank. No issue of additional stock is contemplated. The capitalization of the new institution represents practically the sum of the capital stock and surplus of the two separate institutions. It is expected that plans for the merger will be completed in several weeks.

Gay Day for Undertakers.

Special to The New York Times.

CENTREPORT, L. I., Aug. 24.—There was nothing funereal about the annual outing of the Kings, Queens, Nassau and Suffolk County Undertakers' Association yesterday at Ward's Rest Inn. No one wore dark clothing and there was a restriction against flowers or other suggestion of the trade. A game of baseball in which the younger members easily won was followed by a shore dinner and vaudeville entertainment.

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CLEANING UP! That's the story. Moving out ALL the suit lengths we have left to make room for the incoming Fall and Winter fabrics. Stuff here that made up for NEVER less than $27.50, and a great deal of it at $35 and $40, will go into these

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But that's not ALL. You get not only the same fabrics—suitable for Fall wear—as you would for double the money, but the same **TAILORING**—and that at GIMBELS means a great deal. We are mighty proud of our Custom Tailoring. It's as good as you can get anywhere, and considerably BETTER than you get in most places.

We have just enough for about 191 suits, and anticipate a *rush*. Why? Because our Custom Tailoring has got to be a *staple*, having fixed standards of quality and price, and shrewd New Yorkers who *KNOW* just jump at such a chance.

Plenty of patterns! Any style you want! NO extras except 10 per cent. more for size 44 or over.

Fourth Floor, Men's Tailoring Section



A Half-Price Clean-up

—the outstanding feature of the last week of the

August Sale of Furniture

$45,000 Worth for $22,500

THE EXCEPTIONAL SUCCESS of this, our greatest and best of all August Furniture Sales, has left us with hundreds upon hundreds of single suites, individual pieces, samples, etc., the result of the tremendous volume of selling. Today, the **half price assortment** will be by all odds the BEST since the opening of the store—in value, in variety, in convenience of arrangement, and in general desirability, BUT—remember that there is almost invariably but one of a kind, and that first comers must inevitably find the widest field of choice.

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Cheval Glasses

Bird's-eye maple, walnut, mahogany.

$11 from $22 | *$33* from $46
$29 from $58 | *$41.75* from $83.25
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Mahogany, and in ivory enamel.

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$36 from $52 | *$35* from $70

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Sandy Hook and the Narrows are used by Arthur Ruhl to illustrate the geography of the Dardanelles in a remarkably graphic article "With the Turkish Army"—the first correspondence to reach America from Turkey—in this week's

Collier's 5¢ a copy
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

PUBLISHED TO-DAY

OWEN WISTER

The author of "The Virginian" has written a new book which describes, more forcibly and clearly than any other account so far published, the meaning, to America, of the tragic changes which are taking place in the hearts and minds of the German people.

"We wish this book could be read in full by every American."
—*The Outlook.*

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Prevents GOUT and INDIGESTION
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LYNCHERS UNKNOWN, FRANK JURY FINDS

Coroner's Panel Examines 11 Witnesses, but Fails to Elicit a Single Clue.

VERDICT IN THREE MINUTES

Several Witnesses Saw Lynchers, but Didn't Recognize Them—Officials Confess Themselves Baffled.

MARIETTA, Aug. 24.—After having failed to elicit from any one of eleven witnesses a single clue as to the identity of any person connected with the lynching of Leo M. Frank near this city last Tuesday morning, a Coroner's jury today returned a verdict that Frank came to his death by hanging at the hands of parties unknown.

City and county officials testified that they had endeavored diligently to get at the facts of the lynching, but that so far their efforts had been of no avail.

"Of course, you know these things are kept pretty close and are hard to find out," said Mayor E. P. Dobbs. Deputy Sheriff Hicks and City Marshal Looney said they were working hard on the case, but at this time could throw no light on the identity of the lynching.

J. A. Benson, a Marietta merchant, who drove by the oak grove near the Frey gin soon after the lynching party had parked its automobiles by the roadside and led Frank to the tree where death awaited him, said he had "a pretty good suspicion" as to what was going on, but did not stop to see it and did not recognize anybody in the party.

After hearing his testimony, in less than two hours the jury retired, and three minutes later returned this verdict:

State of Georgia, Cobb County:

In accordance with the inquisition taken this 17th day of August, 1915, and completed this 24th day of August, 1915, before John A. Booth, Coroner of said county, upon the body of Leo M. Frank, who was hanged by the neck until dead in a cluster of woods about two miles east of Marietta, in said county, and near what is known as W. J. Frey's gin on the Roswell public road, upon the oaths of Dr. W. H. Perkinson, J. N. Gantt, J. A. G. Heard, B. V. Greer, J. F. Shaw, and G. A. Griffin, sworn according to law as jurors and charged by John A. Booth to inquire when and how and in what manner the said Leo M. Frank came to his death; that the said jurors aforesaid make and return the following presentments in reference to the aforesaid matters and things concerning which we were sworn to inquire by the said John A. Booth, Coroner. We attach the evidence adduced at this inquest to this, our inquisition, and make the same a part of it.

We, the jurors aforesaid, upon our oath, say that Leo M. Frank did on the 17th day of August, 1915, in said county, come to his death by being hanged by the neck until dead by unknown parties.

Adjourned to Court House.

The jury was impaneled just after Frank's body was cut down. At that time the jury heard two witnesses as to the identity of the dead man, and then adjourned until today, so the inquest might proceed in a calmer atmosphere and to permit the Coroner to collect evidence. Special counsel for the Coroner was provided by the County Commissioners.

Coroner Booth had set 10 o'clock as the hour for the jury to meet today at an undertaking establishment. When that hour arrived the Coroner transferred the inquest to the County Court House to accommodate the large crowd on hand to hear the testimony.

John T. Roby, an attorney, of Marietta, represented the State. Gordon Gann acted as special attorney for Coroner Booth.

There was some talk early in the day of holding the inquest in executive session. It was argued that the witnesses might be more communicative in a closed session. The idea of secrecy, however, was soon dismissed. The jury was composed of six residents of the county, Dr. W. H. Perkinson being the foreman.

Dr. C. D. Elder, the first witness, testified to viewing the body of Frank while it was still hanging. At that time the body was still warm.

Q.—Do you know any of the circumstances surrounding the hanging? A.—Absolutely nothing.

Q.—How many people were present when you arrived? A.—Perhaps half a dozen.

Q.—Do you know who they were? A.—Yes, Sir. As I came up two men were running out of the woods. One of them was Joe Carter and the other was a man they told me was representing The Associated Press. I also saw W. J. Frey, E. L. Robinson, and W. A. Sams.

Q.—Was there any mutilation of the body? A.—No, Sir. The only mark I saw was the cut in the neck that had been opened by the rope.

Dr. W. M. Kemp, another physician, testified that Frank's death was due to strangulation.

Q.—Do you know anything about the commission of this act? A.—Nothing whatever.

J. Bart Wing, a Cobb County Commissioner, was the next witness. He was among the first to reach the scene of the lynching after the body was discovered.

Q.—Do you know anything about the hanging? A.—Nothing.

"Is there anything you would like to state to the jury?"

Wing hesitated a moment. Then he said:

"Nothing, except that that morning I saw several automobiles on the Roswell road, going in the direction of Marietta."

Q.—What time was this? A.—Between 6:30 and 7 o'clock.

Q.—Where were you at the time? A.—I had been fishing with Bob Cochran, a neighbor. We were in a buggy and I had driven my horse into a creek to water him when three or four automobiles went by. We were forty or fifty yards off the road. Bob Cochran said to me: "I wonder what all that crowd is." I said: "Looks like joy riders to me."

Q.—Could you tell who were in the machines? A.—No, Sir. I couldn't tell whether they were negroes or white people.

Discovered Frank's Body.

W. J. Frey, owner of the place on which Frank was hanged, next was sworn. Mr. Frey, an ex-Sheriff, took the stand in his shirtsleeves. He is a very large man of about 45, with a short brown mustache and florid complexion.

Q.—Did you know Leo M. Frank? A.—I attended his trial in Atlanta two days, but I did not know him.

Q.—You were among the first to discover the body? A.—Well, Sir, when I got there with Gus Benson and Walter Gann there wasn't anybody in the grove but Leo M. Frank.

Q.—When did you first know anything had happened that morning? A.—I think it was about 5 o'clock that morning my brother telephoned me the State Prison Farm had been broken into and Frank taken out.

Q.—What did you do then? A.—Didn't do anything, but went on about my business at home. Walter Gann, a traveling man from Augusta, was visiting at my place. I live right on the main road. Mr. Gann and I were in the field about 6:30 or 7 o'clock, when three or four automobiles came whizzing by the place. They were about forty yards apart.

Q.—How fast were they going? A.—Well, Sir, they were going along pretty fast; I should say twenty-five or thirty miles an hour. Having heard about the break at the Prison Farm, it popped right into my mind that there was something doing in the way of Frank.

Mr. Frey said that a man—he learned afterward that it was Frank—was in the rear seat of one of the cars, with a man on either side of him.

Q.—How was Frank dressed? A.—Looked as if he had on a thin shirt of some sort. He was bareheaded.

Q.—Did you know at the time this man was Frank? A.—I thought it was him, but I could not recognize him.

Q.—Did you recognize any of the other passengers in the cars? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know new who they were? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were they masked? A.—No, Sir, but they all wore goggles, and their faces were covered with red dust. I turned to Waite Gann and said: "Let's go to the house, there's something to be doing." We went to the house and Mrs. Frey had breakfast ready for us in about five minutes. We ate, and I got my car started and we put out for Marietta.

Mr. Frey said he passed the scene of the hanging without noticing anything out of the way.

"I had no idea anything had happened that close to my home," he said. "I came on to town, but didn't see anything yet. I came to the cemetery where Mary Phagan is buried, but there was nothing there. I came back into Marietta, and met Gus Benson, who said: 'Bill, those automobiles turned in the road by your gin.' I drove right back to the gin, and when we reached the oak grove there was the body of Frank hanging. I looked at him, but didn't put my hands on him."

Q.—Is there any further light you can throw on this transaction? A.—No, Sir, I've told you all I saw and all I know.

Mrs. G. W. Ayers, who lives near the Frey gin, said she saw nothing unusual the morning of the lynching.

Q. Were you told by anybody not to stay about the front of the house that morning? A.—No, Sir. There has been a report like that, but it wasn't true.

Gus Benson's Story.

J. A. (Gus) Benson, a Marietta merchant, was the next witness. He drove in from the country soon after the lynching party passed the Frey place.

"Driving on into town, I saw three or four cars parked near the Frey gin," said Mr. Benson.

Q.—Did you stop? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What did you see? A.—I saw one man step out of one of the cars.

Q.—Did you recognize him? A.—No, Sir. (emphatically.)

Q.—Did you recognize anybody in any of the cars? A.—No, Sir, I was going pretty fast.

Q.—Well, where did you get the idea that Frank had been hanged there at the gin? A.—From the cars there, and what I heard when I passed the Frey place. When I came by the Frey place Bill called to me that he thought there was something doing. I had seen in the morning paper about what had happened at the Prison Farm. So it all excited my suspicion.

Q.—Did you see again or recognize any of the machines you passed at the gin? A.—No, Sir.

H. H. Looney, City Marshal of Marietta, said he knew nothing of the lynching until after the body was discovered.

Q.—You are bending your best efforts to discover who took part in this transaction? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q. Well, is there any light you can throw on the situation at this time? A.—No, Sir. This transaction was really outside the city limits, but we are co-operating with the county officials.

Q.—Did you see anything unusual last Monday night to indicate that the people who did this thing came from Marietta? A.—No, Sir. I saw nothing unusual or suspicious last Monday night, although I was up until 2 A. M.

Mayor E. P. Dobbs of Marietta, a State Senator, said that when he first heard of the lynching he thought the story was a hoax.

"I met Deputy Sheriff Hicks," said the Mayor, "and asked him about it. He said he knew nothing. I suggested that we get a car and go out to the Frey gin, although I thought at the time that when we got back the townfolk would have a good laugh on us. I didn't believe we would find Frank, but when we got to the oak thicket there he was, hanging by the neck.

"Deputy Sheriff Hicks took charge of the situation. We have done all in our power to find out who composed the party that hanged Frank. I told Marshal Looney to instruct the entire police force to get all the information possible and to report to me the slightest clue."

Q.—Have you received a report? A.—No, Sir, not yet.

"Is there anything else you would like to say?"

No Automobiles Missing.

"I have seen in the papers that a lot of automobiles were missing from Marietta the morning of the lynching. The truth is, we did not miss a single one. I have no idea whether Marietta people or county people were engaged in this transaction. I do not believe the Marietta people are any more responsible for this than the people of the county or any other county. We don't know who did this. It may have been people from another county who brought Frank to this county."

Charles Mell and W. L. Gray were on the scene of the lynching soon after it happened, but saw no one connected with it. Gray said he saw automobiles "going both ways" along the road early in the morning, but paid no attention to them.

Deputy Sheriff Hicks stated to the jury that he and Sheriff Swanson were doing all in their power to discover the persons "engaged in the transaction." He said he searched Marietta the day of the lynching, but could find no cars that bore evidence of having been on a long journey.

LONG ISLAND SOON TO QUAKE

Fort Totten's Big Mortars Will Be in Service Practice Tomorrow.

A warning which if not read to the last paragraph might be mistaken for a prophecy of an earthquake in the neighborhood of Bayside, Whitestone, Great Neck, Flushing, and possibly Port Washington, was issued yesterday by Lieut. Col. C. C. Hearn of the Coast Artillery Corps, Commandant at Fort Totten, L. I., for the protection of lives and property tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, when service practice is to be begun with seven 12-inch mortars that sweep the Long Island Sound approach to New York Harbor. The firing will continue for a half hour and probably longer, and the practice will be resumed in the evening at 9 o'clock if weather conditions permit. Here is the warning:

To prevent damage to private and public property, the Commandant of Fort Totten has made the following precautionary suggestions:

All windows should be opened not less than six inches at the top and bottom.

All transoms and doors should be partly opened and secured in place.

All pictures, mirrors, &c., should be removed from the walls.

All articles of glass, china, or porcelain, likely to be overturned by the possible quaking of a building should be securely bedded on the floor.

In buildings not provided with metal ceilings, care should be taken to avoid damage to persons or property from falling plaster.

For the protection of shipping army patrol boats will sweep the sound clear of all craft within range of the big guns. The firing will not begin before the hour named. The same precautions taken in the morning should be taken at night if the weather permits the service practice to be resumed. Twenty-eight shots will be fired at each practice as quickly in succession as possible.

The firing will affect a radius of five miles and the range of the mortars over Long Island Sound will be about thirteen thousand yards, (more than seven miles.) The projectiles fired by the regular service mortars weigh 1,000 pounds. The practice with the big guns will be conducted by Captain William Patterson of the Coast Artillery Corps, under the direction of Lieut. Col. Hearn.

DUNGEON STONE FOR STATUE

Material for Base of Joan of Arc Figure Comes from Rouen.

Plans were filed in the Building Bureau yesterday for the Joan of Arc statue which the Joan of Arc Statue Committee has been preparing to erect in this city for several years. The statue will occupy a site on Riverside Drive at the foot of Ninety-third Street and its cost has been placed by the architect, John V. Van Pelt, at $25,000.

The sculptor is Miss Anne Vaughn Hyatt who was selected by the Committee last year. The statue will be a magnificent bronze figure about 25 feet in height mounted on a horse. Miss Hyatt is a sculptor of note, her specialty being animals and two of her best works, "Winter" and "Tigers Hunting" are in the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

The pediment of the statue will be a sixteen-ton stone taken from the walls of the dungeon at Rouen where Joan of Arc was imprisoned. This stone was obtained by the committee a short time ago after the old building was torn down.

J. Sanford Saltus is Honorary President of the committee which has been instrumental in providing a Joan of Arc statue for New York. Dr. George Frederick Kunz is the active president. It is understood that it may be some time before actual work is commenced.

Arrest Mme. Alda's Chauffeur.

George Fitzpatrick, chauffeur for Mme. Frances Alda, the opera singer, who resides at Great Neck, L. I., was arraigned before Magistrate Miller in the Flushing Court yesterday, charged with operating an automobile along Jackson Avenue Monday afternoon at a rate of thirty-four miles an hour. In the automobile when it was stopped were Mme. Alda and her husband. The hearing was adjourned until today.

HAITI MUST AGREE TO TREATY TODAY

We Give Her Until Noon to Accept Convention Running for Ten Years.

THE LEGISLATORS OBJECT

Treaty Establishes American Control of Customs and Financial Administration.

PORT AU PRINCE, Aug. 24.—The American Government has addressed the Government of Haiti, expressing its desire that there be accepted without delay the draft of a convention for ten years, under which there shall be established an effective control of Haitian customs as fell as administration of the finances of the country, under a Receiver General and American employes.

Under the terms of the convention both municipal and rural police are to be natives, under the command, however, of American officers.

The plan includes the arrangement of the debts of Haiti to foreigners and an engagement to cede no Haitian territory to any foreign power except the United States.

The Haitian Government is requested to reply to this communication not later than noon tomorrow. (Wednesday.)

The Haitian Government has been slow in replying to the communication of the American Government, and accordingly the American Chargé d'Affaires handed to the Haitian authorities a note granting a delay until tomorrow noon, so that the Senate and Chamber of Deputies might vote on a resolution authorizing the Executive Power to sign the convention with the United States.

Legislators Hostile.

The Deputies and Senators have been in secret committee meeting to discuss the matter. They are hostile to the principle involved, and find the conditions unacceptable. It is believed they will vote a resolution authorizing the Executive Power to sign a treaty with the United States, but they doubtless will desire to discuss the terms of the convention before giving it their approval, a measure necessary under the provisions of the Haitian Constitution. They declared today that they would decline to accept in its entirety such a convention as is contemplated by the American Government without first discussing it.

Under the provisions of the suggested convention dealing with control of the nation's finances, all Haitian revenues collected will be set apart for, first, payment of the personnel of the Government; second, payment of interest and sinking fund charges of the foreign and domestic debts of the republic; third, to meet expenses under the regular budgets.

Another Ship for Caperton.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The Navy Department today ordered the gunboat Sacramento from New Orleans to report to Rear-Admiral Caperton in Haitian waters. The gunboat Marietta was ordered from Progreso, Yucatan, to Santo Domingo City, and will be available for use in Haitian waters if required.

Admiral Caperton reported to the Navy Department today that the revolutionists in the north of Haiti have refused to recognize President Dartiguenave, but that efforts were being made to swing them into line. He reported also that he had conferred with General Morenci, who is one of the adherents of General Rosolvo Bobo, leader of the revolution, and with one Cacq, another revolutionist. General Morenci informed Admiral Caperton that most of the natives in northern Haiti refused to support Dartiguenave, and were ready to support General Bobo.

Admiral Caperton said that while no open threats were made against the American landing force, General Morenci promised nothing beyond the assurance that the natives would be allowed to continue to enter the villages for marketing. There was no definite result of the interview with General Morenci, but Admiral Caperton said that it "left room for further discussion."

Admiral Caperton notified the department that the Nashville, which was sent to Port au Paix, Haiti, reported conditions unsettled there, but that there were no soldiers in the town.

Haiti's Recent Troubles.

Haiti, the scene of frequent revolutions, has been torn by unusually violent internal dissensions of late, and when on July 27, following the execution of 160 political prisoners, President Vilbrun Guillaume was dragged from the French legation in Port au Prince and shot to death, American forces were landed to restore order. Since then continued disorders have resulted in the taking over by the United States navy of the administration of affairs in the principal ports, the authority of Rear Admiral Caperton, the commanding officer, being upheld by the sending of larger naval forces and the landing of additional marines. In the course of the operations incident to this, two American bluejackets were shot and killed by Haitians.

By Aug. 12 normal conditions had been so far restored that the National Assembly met and elected General Dartiguenave President of the Republic by a large majority, Dr. Rosolvo Bobo, the leader of the revolution, receiving only a few votes.

Quite recently the northern sections of the island, dissatisfied with the new Haitian Government, have shown a disposition to disorderliness and additional marines were landed at Cape Haitien on Aug. 18. Still more recent reports that the rebels were organizing an army to attack the American forces on the island led to plans being formed to reinforce Admiral Caperton's marines and bluejackets.

May Award Elevated Contract.

The Public Service Commission yesterday authorized the New York Municipal Railway Corporation to award the contract for the erection of steel, construction of tracks, &c., for the third-tracking of the Broadway elevated railroad in Brooklyn, between Myrtle Avenue and Aberdeen Street, to the Johnson-Gifford Company, the lowest bidder, at a total estimated cost of $400,441.70. The company supplies the materials, and the contractor is to do the work. The time limit of the contract is one year.

Look under this Lamp
Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday!

BOOKS COLLIER'S MAGAZINE

Boy-and-Girl Love

is the theme in which the author of "The Dark Flower" excels every other living writer.

This springtime love is the central theme of his new novel, "The Freelands." But, incidentally, there is a brilliant commentary on some of the most absorbing social problems of the day.

THE FREELANDS
By John Galsworthy
$1.35 net
CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

YUAN SHIH-KAI SAYS HE WON'T BE EMPEROR

His Sons Not Fit to Rule, and He Would Sooner Take Refuge Abroad.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, Aug. 24. (Dispatch to The London Times.)—The Peking press recently burst into an earnest discussion of the comparative merits of the republican and monarchial systems of government. The campaign was opened by announcements that a society had been formed for the purpose of advocating the restoration of monarchical government in China, its leading members being members of the council which will soon be engaged in drafting a permanent Constitution.

An American professor of constitutional history has been imported to substantiate the view that the richer imperial garments would suit China better than a plainer republican robe. An up-to-date diplomatist has also been hastily dispatched to Mexico to paint a harrowing picture of the fate of republics.

Other circumstances indicate that the inspired propaganda is designated either to sound the readiness of the country to accept Yuan Shih-kai as Emperor or actually to prepare it for his ascension of the throne forthwith.

Yuan Shih-kai displays repugnance for the idea, remembers the many oaths which render his assumption of the purple impossible, asserts that none of his sons is fit even for non-commissioned rank in the army, and is credited with saying only yesterday that if a short-sighted people force such an unrighteous course upon him he will be compelled to seek refuge in a foreign land.

There has not yet been time for the Provinces to express their feelings, but, as most of the important military commanders recently visited Peking, it may be assumed that the support of the army has been secured. Certain provinces are bound to disapprove, and the revolutionary party which secured the establishment of the republic will be filled with bitterness.

In view of the military power of the Government, however, it seems improbable that a step obviously contemplated would be actively opposed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The Chinese Legation issued a statement today, based upon a cablegram from Peking, asserting that Dr. Frank J. Goodnow, American adviser to President Yuan Shih-kai, had not advised the latter to set himself on a throne as Emperor.

The statement says:

"In an academic discussion as to whether a republic or a monarchy was more suitable for China Dr. Goodnow's conclusion was that, inasmuch as the republican form of government had no fixed method of determining Presidential succession, the monarchical form of government would for this reason be safer and more satisfactory, conforming as it does more to the genius of the Chinese people and the historical development of the nation, but he did not say whether this was the proper time for such a change."

BOY A BURGLAR AT 12.

Accuses a Fagin When Caught a Second Time.

Nathan Marek was awakened in his apartment at 380 East Eighth Street early yesterday morning by the ringing of the burglar alarm connected with his drug store, on the first floor of the building. He called Policeman Raphael of the Union Market Station, who entered the store with the druggist's key. The policeman saw nothing wrong until he noticed what appeared to be a bundle of rags under a counter. He booted it, and the face of a small boy appeared. The boy cried loudly, and protested that he had been forced to enter the drug store against his will.

The prisoner, George Coplowsky, 12 years, of 631 East Eleventh Street, already convicted of a similar offense and out on parole, told Justice Ryan in the Children's Court that a 17-year-old boy had compelled him to enter the drug store. He said the Fagin had overcome his objections by beating him, and then made him spend the night on the roof of the drug store building. Entrance was made by prying open a rear window, which sounded the burglar alarm.

SCHWAB FUSE PLANT TIED UP BY STRIKE

Nearly 1,200 Employes Quit When Expected Wage Increase Fails to Materialize.

MORE OUT IN BRIDGEPORT

Machinists, Molders, Rubber, Corset and Laundry Workers Join Fight for Eight-Hour Day.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Aug. 24.—Fully one-half of the employes of the Bethlehem Steel Company at its new fuse plant at Redington, near here, walked out this morning, and so many more followed at noon that very few of the 1,200 working force at the plant remained.

Yesterday was semi-monthly pay day at the plant, but the expected 10 per cent. increase, which was to become effective on Aug. 1, was not included in the payroll.

Quite a number of girls are employed at the plant. Many of them also walked out.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 24.—Between 400 and 500 operatives of the West End plant of the Crane Valve Company, composed of molders and coremakers, quit work this noon and became part of the small army of strikers for the eight-hour day.

At the Bridgeport Metal Goods Company fifty walked out, at the Bias Narrow Fabric Company forty quit work, and at the annealing and pickling departments of the American Tube and Stamping Company 150 men went out.

This afternoon a committee representing 150 strikers of the American Chain Company presented demands on the company for an eight-hour day with ten hours' pay and extra pay for overtime and Sunday work. The strikers were told that if they did not like present conditions they need not return to work.

Three hundred employes of the H. O. Canfield Rubber Company and forty from the La Resista Corset Shop quit work late in the day.

A gang of pipe men with the Hydraulic Company made a demand for more wages this morning, and were told to get out.

Mrs. Mary Sculley, an organizer of the American Federation of Labor, says she is so busy adjusting strike troubles and attending conferences that she will not allow the women at the Union Metallic Cartridge Company to strike until she finds time to handle them.

Mrs. Sculley says she has found about fifty women working in Bridgeport foundries as coremakers.

There is labor trouble in five laundries. The Holmes & Edwards Silver Company adjusted its differences with 700 strikers this afternoon.

Conferences are being held to settle the strikes at the Bryant Electric Company, the Salt Textile Company, and a number of other concerns.

At the Siemon Hard Rubber Company, where 170 men are out, Carl F. Siemon, the President, declared today he would not grant the demands, which were for abolition of piece work and introduction of a flat wage scale.

2,000 EMBROIDERERS STRIKE

Workers Demand Minimum Wage and Fewer Hours.

A general strike of the New York embroiderers was called by the Bonnaz, Singer Hand Embroiderers and Scallopers Union, Local 66 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, and at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon more than 2,000 union operators, men and women, in the majority of the shops in New York, quit work. They proceeded quietly, with no attempt at any demonstration, to Schützen Hall at 12 St. Mark's Place, where they were addressed by the committee of settlement for the union, J. Kugel, N. Reisel and B. Gottlieb.

Mr. Kugel said that he didn't believe the strike would last more than forty-eight hours. The shops need the skilled operators whom it takes years to train to efficiency, and as the strikers are demanding no more than what is right, most of the employers have already indicated their willingness to accede to the union's terms, he said.

The strikers ask more pay, a minimum of $25 a week for a first class operator and $20 for a second class one. Besides they demand that work be equally divided during the dull season and that fifty hours constitute a working week.

FACTORY CLOSED BY STRIKE

Chemical Company at Edgewater, N. J., Denies Making War Goods.

All work was suspended yesterday in the plant of the General Chemical Company at Edgewater, N. J., where 600 men were on strike for more wages and an eight-hour day. Superintendent Nield explained that enough men had remained on duty to allow the plant to be operated, but the wives and families of these men had been threatened by the strikers, so the plant was shut down. In the morning the officials nailed to the main gate of the works an announcement that the company was not making munitions of war of any description.

"The only acid shipped abroad," said the notice, "is acetic acid, which business we had before the war. Acetic acid is not used in the manufacture of explosives."

Two hundred men of the Warner Sugar Refinery joined the 1,500 strikers in Edgewater. Mayor Wissel has ordered all non-resident strikers to leave the town.

REVENUE MEN ON OUTING.

Collectors' Convention Elects D. M. Donegan Its President.

At the opening of the second day of the sixth annual convention of the Internal Revenue Association yesterday morning in the Park Avenue Hotel, these officers were elected: Daniel M. Donegan, Second New York District, President; D. L. Porter, Richmond, Va., Vice President, and J. William Sheffer, Baltimore, Secretary. The members of the association are composed of internal revenue collectors throughout the United States.

The delegates elected their Executive Board as follows: James P. McKenna, of New Jersey; P. L. Neeley, of Detroit; A. S. Walker, of Austin, Texas; Joseph M. Laning, of Pennsylvania; Joseph J. Greeves, of Cleveland, and Louis M. Melbourne, of Maryland.

It was decided to hold the next convention at Richmond, Va., the date of which will be decided by the Executive Board.

Joseph J. Greeves, a member of the Executive Board, in an address called upon the delegates to use their best efforts with their congressmen to see that any repetition of the war tax in this country be arranged so that the wholesaler and not the retailer would have to meet it.

At the final adjournment of the convention, the delegates departed on an outing to Coney Island.

END 3-YEAR HONEYMOON.

Couple Arrives in Broadway After 25,000-Mile Walk.

A honeymoon tramp from San Francisco, through forty-eight States, to Portland, Me., and back to New York, covering altogether 25,000 miles, was ended yesterday by Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Jackley of the California city, when they arrived in Broadway.

The couple were married in San Francisco in 1912, and started out on their long hike on Sept. 12 of that year. They say officials of the Panama-Pacific Exposition put up $1,500 as a wager that they could not make the 25,000-mile journey in three years. They maintain they accomplished the feat, and will start back soon to claim the money.

According to Mr. Jackley he decided on that kind of honeymoon because he was threatened with tuberculosis. He was a structural iron worker, and became ill just before the date set for his marriage. He believes his health has been restored by the long tramp.

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THE RAINBOW TRAIL
By
Zane Grey

Hitting the trail and taking the reader along with him through the country of adventurous romance, is the best thing Zane Grey does. And he's done it again most emphatically. A remarkable tale by itself for any one to read, and for any one who read "Riders of the Purple Sage" here is the outcome of some of the stirring incidents in that popular novel.

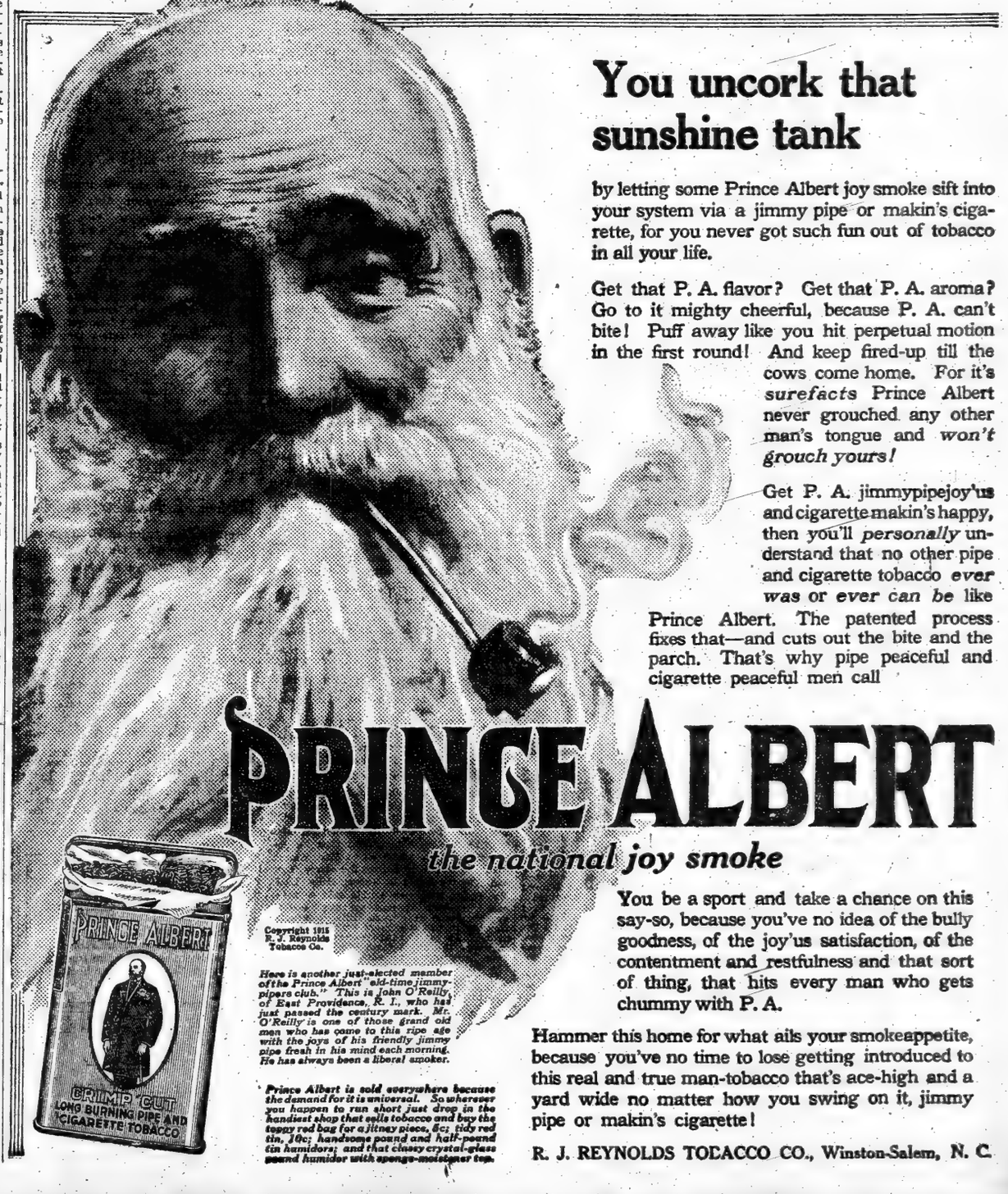
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ADVERTISEMENT.

For Freckled, Tanned, Red or Rough Skin

Just beneath that freckled, tanned or reddened complexion there's an exquisitely beautiful skin of youthful tint and delicacy. If you could only bring this complexion to the surface, discarding the discolored one! Here is how—In the easiest, simplest, most natural manner imaginable. Just get at any drugstore an ounce of ordinary mercolized wax, apply nightly like cold cream, removing it mornings with warm water. The wax assists Nature by gradually peeling off the lingering particles of scorched and half-dead surface skin, causing no discomfort whatever. Cutaneous defects like pimples, blotches, liver spots, moth patches, freckles, of course disappear with the old skin. Nothing else will accomplish such wonderful results in so short a time.



You uncork that sunshine tank

by letting some Prince Albert joy smoke sift into your system via a jimmy pipe or makin's cigarette, for you never got such fun out of tobacco in all your life.

Get that P. A. flavor? Get that P. A. aroma? Go to it mighty cheerful, because P. A. can't bite! Puff away like you hit perpetual motion in the first round! And keep fired-up till the cows come home. For it's *surefacts* Prince Albert never grouched any other man's tongue and *won't grouch yours!*

Get P. A. jimmypipejoy'us and cigarette makin's happy, then you'll *personally* understand that no other pipe and cigarette tobacco *ever was* or *ever can be* like Prince Albert. The patented process fixes that—and cuts out the bite and the parch. That's why pipe peaceful and cigarette peaceful men call

PRINCE ALBERT
the national joy smoke

Copyright 1915 R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.

Here is another just-elected member of the Prince Albert "old-time jimmy-pipers club." This is John O'Reilly, of East Providence, R. I., who has just passed the century mark. Mr. O'Reilly is one of those grand old men who has come to this ripe age with the joys of his friendly jimmy pipe fresh in his mind each morning. He has always been a liberal smoker.

Prince Albert is sold everywhere because the demand for it is universal. So wherever you happen to run short just drop in the handiest shop that sells tobacco and buy the teppy red bag for a jitney piece, 5c; tidy red tin, 10c; handsome pound and half-pound tin humidors; and that classy crystal-glass pound humidor with sponge-moistener top.

You be a sport and take a chance on this say-so, because you've no idea of the bully goodness, of the joy'us satisfaction, of the contentment and restfulness and that sort of thing, that hits every man who gets chummy with P. A.

Hammer this home for what ails your smokeappetite, because you've no time to lose getting introduced to this real and true man-tobacco that's ace-high and a yard wide no matter how you swing on it, jimmy pipe or makin's cigarette!

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO., Winston-Salem, N. C.

GEN. WOOD INVITES GOVERNORS TO CAMP

Urges State Executives to Inspect the Work of the Plattsburg Rookies.

EXPECT ROOSEVELT TODAY

Colonel to Watch Field Work and Make an Address—Some High Target Scores.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 24.—President Henry S. Drinker of Lehigh University, who is also the President of the organization of college men known as the National Reserve Corps, the members of which are for the most part veterans of the students' military instruction camps held in recent years, addressed the members of the business men's regiment tonight and suggested to the recruits that they form a similar organization for the furtherance of the idea of national preparedness in this country.

President Drinker said that the bankers, doctors, merchants, and others who had come to Plattsburg to prepare themselves for possible military service, were performing "a gloriously patriotic duty," and that in his opinion the present camp had done more to awaken the American people to the dangers of unpreparedness than any occurrence in years.

General Wood telegraphed an invitation today to the Governors of the States, now meeting in Boston, to visit Plattsburg and see the business men's regiment at work. General Wood informed them that they would be welcomed at any time, and that in case they came after the big hike started, arrangements would be made to take them into the marching zones. General Wood also telegraphed to Governor Whitman, who is in Boston, asking him to join him in the invitation to the Governors of the other States.

Several minor engagements were fought in this region today. The problems were for the most part of minor importance, involving patrol and outpost advance guard work. The companies operated independently. Every patch of woods, every open field, every little valley for miles around had its ... cautious civilian soldiers.

... as more field artillery subcalibre practice today while on the edge of the woods, just to the west of the camp, regular engineers under Captain J. F. Earle, showed a big detachment of men from the business men's regiment how to dig trenches in the latest European fashion. The trenches they constructed were similar to the trenches used by both the Germans and the Allies in the fighting in Northern France and in Belgium. Later in the afternoon Captain Earle showed what was considered the best way to mine and blow up those same trenches.

The men will go into the field tomorrow and operate as battalions, and on Thursday they go out as a regiment and will be compelled to entrench themselves quickly and thoroughly in a district with which they are not familiar. Soon after sunrise on Friday the recruits will start on the hike of nine days. Their opponents in the working out of the situation that will be developed will be infantrymen, cavalrymen, and artillerymen from the Regular army.

Colonel Roosevelt is expected here at 6:50 o'clock tomorrow morning. He will be met by General Wood and will spend his entire day with the regiment, going into the field with the men and watching them at work. At night he will deliver a speech. The date of Secretary of War Garrison's visit has not yet been announced, but it is understood that it will possibly be at the end of the present week or the beginning of next.

The second battalion completed its work on the target range this morning and this afternoon the totals were made public showing that in every company more than 90 per cent. of the enlisted personnel qualified either as expert riflemen, sharp-shooters, or marksmen. Leslie B. Cooper of Morristown, N. J., who is a member of Company H, made the highest score of any man in the battalion. Second and third honors also went to this company, the second place to C. C. Batcheldor of Cambridge, Mass., and third honors to C. L. Slocum of Plainfield, N. J. Cooper made 230 points, Batcheldor 229, and Slocum 225 out of a possible 250.

In Company E, the first company of the battalion to finish its work on the range fifteen men qualified as experts, A. W. Hodges of Boston and G. S. McCloy of Philadelphia, made the highest scores. Each made 223 points. C. C. Wright of Lansdowne, Penn., was second with a record of 222 points; while C. D. Thomas of Boston, R. Douglas of New York City and C. M. D. Fahnestock of New York City shared third place each with a score of 221. The other Company E experts are J. C. Whitaker, Philadelphia, 210; A. M. White, Brooklyn, 210; W. R. Nellegar, Chicago, 212; T. B. Spencer, New York, 219; A. R. Flinn, Pittsburgh, 212; Percy Haughton, Boston, 211; G. W. Keller, Philadelphia, 212, and M. C. Marsh, Buffalo, 212.

The company E sharpshooters are R. Garrett, 205; L. G. Wallace, 203; A. W. Verner, 196; J. A. Sullivan, 190; H. K. Stockton, 195; J. M. Smyser, 192; A. E. Sherman, 206; J. W. Rigeley, 192; A. F. Nathan, 196; T. E. Murrell, 198; W. M. Morrill, 193; B. C. Moise, 190; B. Miles, 201; John G. Milburn Jr., 197; H. L. G. Lightcap, 191; C. D. Miller, 203; J. J. Lassell, 202; Henry James Jr., 209; H. M. Hoyt Jr., 192; A. W. Hemphill, 191; H. A. Allyn, 205; W. H. Barr, 195; J. A. L. Blake, 209; J. H. Boyd, 193; M. L. Cornell, 199, and R. W. Gray, 198.

E. K. Carver of Cambridge, Mass., and G. R. Donohoe of Greensberg, Penn., head Company F's list of expert riflemen, each with a score of 222. Elihu Root, Jr., and J. W. Brown, 3d, of Baltimore share second honors in this company with a record of 219. The other experts are Charles E. Warren, 210; G. Matthews, Jr., Baltimore, 214; E. D. Irving, 212; P. O. Mills, 210, and E. B. Nellis, 211. The sharpshooters of Company C are H. W. Handey, 197; R. G. Vickery, 204; J. M. Michelson, 203; D. K. Jay, 192; W. C. Durfee, 194; W. R. Shepley, 206; W. F. Doughty, 193; F. D. Webster, 201; L. Shurtleff, 198; G. H. Crocker, 201; J. W. Bradshaw, 193; H. R. B. Allen, 192; L. Hemenway, 192; D. M. Dey, 198; J. C. Fargo, 202; A. Merritt, 195; O. Palmer, 194; R. B. Wood, 202; G. A. Reeder, 196; H. McB. Parker, 199; T. H. McKay, 194; D. Keppel, 200; E. C. Peavear, 192; L. Merriam, Jr., 190, and G. W. L. Prettyman, 209.

No company in the regiment did finer work on the range than Company G, Noel B. Fox of New York City heading the honor list with a score of 227. R. N. Whitelaw of New York City won second place with a score of 226, while A. Roelker, also a New York City man, is third honor man with a record of 221.

Other experts of this company are Inspector Bolan of New York, 213; David Dows, also a New Yorker, 212; Police Sergeant Moss of New York, 212; H. R. Potter, Chester, Penn., 216; J. G. Wolcott, Watertown, Mass., 215; R. Osborn, Fall River, 217; O. Chew, Philadelphia, 213.

The sharpshooters of Company G are A. I. Stiles, 192; J. L. Conroy, 193; G. H. Michler, 199; F. K. Read, 197; J. L. Salstontall, 200; R. Tunis, 196; J. A. Remick, 208; Dunbar Lockwood, 198; G. H. Gregory, Jr., 199; Adrian Iselin, 208; F. W. Crandall, 199; T. Evans, 205; R. R. Hayes, 199; J. Ames, 198; J. Richards, 207; H. R. Southall, 198; A. H. Bliss, 193; J. A. Vogelsan, 193; I. Brewer, 203; G. D. Montgomery, 192; N. Rae, 206; W. D. Kelley, 3d, 200; D. W. Gibbs, 196; B. Martin, 198; G. E. Buxton, Jr., 198; S. T. Jocelyn, 190; W. A. Powers, 198; C. S. Finch, 200; J. G. Wiggins, 191, and L. L. Clayton, 206.

In Company H the experts are: Leslie D. Cooper, Morristown, N. J., 230; C. C. Batchelder, Cambridge, Mass., 229; C. L. Slocum, Plainfield, N. J., 225; R. D. Salisbury, Chicago, 222; E. Robertson, Chicago, 215; C. Dreschel, Brooklyn, 214; H. R. Latimer, New York City, 214; V. Swinehart, Chicago, 214; Gilpin Lovering, Philadelphia, 211; C. O. McCauley, Elkton, Md., 211; Bronson Winthrop, New York, 210, and M. Humphreys, 218.

The sharpshooters of Company H are: H. Amory, 207; C. P. Brown, 207; C. Burr, 190; R. Coombe, 200; J. Cushing, 200; J. Cutter, 190; E. M. Dillon, 192; L. H. Gorton, 200; E. J. Holmes, 204; B. W. Leigh, 197; F. Lenihan, 199; E. H. Little, 196; R. Stephenson, 204; H. Thompson, 196; D. B. Logan, 199; C. C. Lund, 206; H. L. Meinhoff, 208; C. V. S. Mitchell, 209; C. A. Noble, 207; A. G. Ober, 200; R. Bowen, 200; F. Pearson, 20; G. Redwood, 15; C. M. Robertson, 206; E. M. Rossi, 209; W. L. Sheppard, 204; G. W. Vanderhoef, Jr., 199, and J. L. Wells, 203.

The strict discipline of the camp demands proper saluting of officers. It is also a point of honor among the men to do this. Men often walk through the camp streets where they are likely to meet officers "for saluting practice." Corporal J. A. Sullivan of Company E, the artist, who lived for a number of years in Northern Italy, on the present battle line, tells the following on himself: Going up to the Captain of his company, he saluted and started to make a report. The Captain let him get half through before saying: "Corporal, you saluted without having your hat on, and that is against regulations. I cannot receive your report until you have corrected it."

Sullivan rectified his error and began his report again. The Captain let him get half through, and then, leaning forward to button the flap of the Corporal's pocket, said: "Corporal Sullivan, you know that the regulations forbid unfastened pocket flaps. I cannot receive your report without this correction." Again Sullivan stopped, this time rather flustered, and again began his report. On finishing, in his confusion, he again saluted. This, of course, was wrong, as he had not hat, but it was too much for both, and the incident ended in a hearty laugh.

Brig. Gen. H. F. Hodges, U. S. A., and Captain John R. Proctor of the Coast Artillery Corps, came up from Fort Totten and inspected the camp today. Colonel John L. Chamberlain, the Inspector General of the Eastern Department of the army, was another visitor.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Mayor Thompson, who is now on a vacation in Canada, telegraphed today that he would join the army instruction camp at Fort Sheridan next month. Irving Shuman, assistant United States Treasurer at Chicago, and J. M. Dickinson, Jr., son of the former Secretary of War, will attend the camp.

TACOMA, Wash, Aug. 24.—More than ninety business and professional men, including a minister and a half dozen capitalists, enlisted today for military instruction at a camp at Cosgrove, American Lake, which Colonel R. H. Wilson, Fourteenth Infantry, U. S. A., will command. They will spend three weeks in the camp, receiving instruction from army officers.

Mayor Leaves Camp Until Thursday

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, Aug. 24.—Mayor Mitchel left Plattsburg to night on the 10:41 train. He received leave in order to attend to some personal matters and pressing city business. Before leaving he said he intends to be back in camp by Thursday morning at the latest and that he will complete the period of instruction here.

GALVESTON SEA WALL SAFE.

Was Not Badly Damaged by Last Week's Hurricane.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Tex., Aug. 24.—Galveston's seawall was not badly damaged during last week's storm, despite the many stories to the contrary. A hole 6 inches deep, made by the schooner Dora Allison when she leaped the wall on the crest of a wave Monday night, is the only scar caused by the storm to the seawall. The seawall was confused with the causeway which joins the island to the mainland and two-thirds of which were washed away.

The Boulevard, a driveway surmounting the seawall, was half undermined and destroyed. The seawall itself, however, is as strong as the day it was built. The big damage in the city resulted from backwaters from Galveston Bay, against which there was no bulwark.

Water from the municipal plant at Alta Loma today was turned into the eight-inch main which has been laid along the causeway since the storm, and was expected to be in general distribution throughout the city by midnight. The supply of fresh water had been cut off since last week's hurricane.

18th A. D. Republican Candidates.

The Eighteenth Assembly District Republican organization, in the Ivy Club last night, indorsed Abraham Lincoln Alloway of 34 Sutton Place for the Assembly and Joseph Fabian of 525 East Seventy-second Street for Alderman.

GIRL SCINTILLATES IN $250,000 JEWELS

Precious and Perspiring Model at the Retailers' Exhibition Is Guarded by Detectives.

WRIST WATCH PROPAGANDA

Manner of Tricking Oysters Into Making Culture Pearls Shown at Grand Central Palace.

A perspiring little model, surrounded by electric lights, sat in a black booth in a corner of the first floor of the Grand Central Palace yesterday afternoon and had a hard time trying to make her smile match the lustre of her jewelry. This is what she wore:

	Value.
Diamond tiara	$50,000
Diamond and pearl collar	35,000
Diamond corsage	65,000
Stomacher	30,000
Bracelets	20,000
Two handsful of rings	50,000
Total:	$250,000

Her name was Pauline Thompson, and she and her jewels formed one of the exhibits of the National Retail Jewelers' Association. The value of the exhibit is between $2,500,000 and $3,000,000, and 120 detectives watched it. The show was open only to jewelry dealers.

Second in point of interest to the "Diamond Girl" was the exhibit of wrist watches for men and the line of talk supplied by J. B. Warren, in charge of the Elgin Watch Company's booth. Mr. Warren said that 75 per cent. of the men of Europe were wearing wrist watches and that American men were fast taking up the fad, only he didn't call it a fad. He said wrist watches were a necessity. The exhibit was decorated with pictures of European soldiers—fighting soldiers, wounded soldiers, playing soldiers—but all with wrist watches. Several thousand wrist watches have been ordered for American soldiers by the War Department, and the watch men said that negotiations were under way to have the wrist watches worn by New York City policemen.

"We've been queered by the kidders and cartoonists in trying to sell these watches," said Mr. Warren. "Some people have even said they are effeminate, but we recently sold 400 of them to the United States Government for the use of cavalrymen. Among those who are wearing them in private life are Mayor Mitchel, Christy Mathewson, Louis Disbrow, the automobile racer; Police Commissioner Woods, and Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. They aren't considered effeminate."

Mr. Warren then said that wrist watches were being made waterproof, so that they could be worn while bathing. He exhibited one that he said he wore in bathing Monday, and when he got home put it in a pitcher of ice water to spend the night. It was running on time yesterday.

Other interesting exhibits were those showing the manufacture of culture and Richelieu pearls. The culture pearls are made by the Japanese, who place bits of mother of pearl in oysters. The bits are covered by the oyster with layers of nacre, and in from five to eight years the pearls are grown. These pearls are perfect on one side, the lower side being covered with a coating of mother of pearl. They cost about one-tenth as much as genuine pearls. The Richelieu pearls are made by coating an iridescent foundation with a substance obtained from a fish that lives in European rivers. Many coatings are needed before the jewel is finished.

An interesting exhibit is a clock built for the United States submarines. The incessant jar of the engines of a submarine had made the problem of a reliable timepiece for the submersibles a vexing study. The new clock is fitted into a specially made case, very sensitive to jar, and by nicely adjusted cushions it maintains the clock in a constant relative position.

There is also on exhibit a quarter of the stained glass window to be placed in the United States Naval Academy. It represents Admiral Farragut lashed to the mast of his ship in a swirl of gun smoke.

Officials of the association, when asked why speakers had made no reference to the war, said there had been a prearranged plan to avoid the subject, because in the first place it had made little difference in the jewelry business and because in the second place it was a subject out of harmony with the atmosphere of the jeweler's art.

The main object of the exhibition and of the convention is to inaugurate season fashions in jewelry.

"You don't wear straw hats in Winter, and you don't wear overcoats in Summer," said Manager Manahan in charge of the exhibit. "There are styles in clothes, in shoes, in hats, why not in jewelry? We want to teach the people not to wear heavy jewelry in Summer or light jewelry in Winter, to make their jewels match their clothes. A woman in a sheer Summer dress should never wear a heavy lavalliere of dark stones, but she often does. Neither should a woman in furs wear a string of light stones. In Winter turquoise, malachite or the sapphire are appropriate; for the Summer rubies, hyacinth or some of the other light synthetic stones should be worn. Of course diamonds and pearls are always in style."

The campaign of education the jewelers have undertaken will prescribe proper jewels for every style and color of gown and even for the figure and style of the wearer.

Yesterday was New York State day at the convention. The New York State branch of the association has the lead in membership and many of the State officials were planning yesterday morning to win again the Roberts banner for the greatest annual increase in membership. About 175 to 370 jewelers in the State were registered yesterday, but it is expected that before the end of the week the entire 370 will have registered.

The sessions yesterday began with the introduction to the delegates of J. P. Archibald of Blairsville, Penn., who was President of the association from 1908 to 1910. The delegates were addressed by Professor Frank A. Parsons, President of the New York School of Fine and Applied Arts, who spoke on "The Importance of a Fundamental Knowledge of Designing." Ludwig Nissen spoke on "What the National Jewelers' Board of Trade Means to the Retailer," and Harry C. Larter spoke on "Father and Son in Business."

The delegates will spend today on a trip to Pleasure Bay, where they will have a clambake.

MRS. WUPPERMAN WARNED.

Must Pay $100 Fine Today or Go to Ludlow Street Jail.

Supreme Court Justice Delehanty signed an order yesterday directing specifically that Mrs. Flora S. Wupperman of 527 Riverside Drive be locked up in Ludlow Street Jail forthwith unless she appears in court today and pays a contempt of court fine of $100.

Mrs. Wupperman is the wife of Adolph E. Wupperman, President of a publishing concern at 1,600 Broadway, and at one time an officer in the Moisant International Aviators' School.

Mrs. Wupperman's difficulty grows out of a judgment for $4,470 against her husband obtained by the National Bank of Roselle, N. J., on Dec. 14, 1914. On Jan. 4 of this year, in supplementary proceedings, Wupperman testified that he had no funds. Then his wife was examined in a similar proceeding on the ground that he had deposited about $7,000 to her credit in the Colonial Bank of this city. Her answers were unsatisfactory. She was ordered to appear again and be examined, but failed to appear and was fined.

She has stated in filed papers that the process server in the last instance forced his way into her apartment at Gorham Place and Montrose Avenue, near White Plains, while she was in dishabille and nursing an infant ill with tonsilitis. She asserts, too, that the $7,000 in question was a loan to her from her mother-in-law, and not the property of her husband.

The Bank of Buffalo joins in the proceeding with a claim of $10,670 against Wupperman.

Justice Delehanty, in commenting on the case in court, said that Mrs. Wupperman "has an utter disregard of the mandates of the court."

Kelly's Turn Now to Show Cause.

Dennis J. Kelly, who was foreman of the printing plant in Sing Sing until dismissed by Warden Osborne on last July 28, got an order from Justice Morschauser directing Mr. Osborne to show cause why he should not reinstate the printer. Before the date for Mr. Osborne's appearance Deputy Attorney General Bromberger took up the case in his behalf, and got an order yesterday from Supreme Court Justice Shearn directing Kelly to show cause why his own order should not be vacated without fulfillment.

SERVICE BOARD BARS BIG BUNDLES IN CARS

New Rules Prohibit Carriage of Property That May Inconvenience Passengers.

BASS DRUMS STAY OUTSIDE

Owners Must Guard Them on Platforms—No Dog May Enter a Subway Station.

On the report of Commissioner William Hayward, who, with Commissioner George V. S. Williams, held hearings on the subject, the Public Service Commission yesterday adopted a final order establishing rules and regulations to govern the carrying of parcels and newspapers upon the subway and elevated lines operated by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, and upon the subway and elevated lines of the New York Consolidated Railroad Company, the Nassau Electric Railroad Company, and the South Brooklyn Railway Company.

The regulations governing the Interborough lines allow the carrying of newspaper bundles in the rush hours under certain restrictions, prohibit the sorting of papers on the cars, and the throwing of packages from the trains. In non-rush hours the restrictions are not as stringent.

As to parcels other than newspaper bundles, passengers will not be allowed to enter a station with dogs, bulky baskets, or bundles, but only with ordinary hand satchels and parcels than can be conveniently carried on their laps or under seats without inconvenience to other passengers. No inflammable material will be admitted.

The regulations on the other lines permit the carrying of bundles of newspapers upon the platforms of elevated trains, but not inside the cars except between the hours of 2 and 6 A. M. Such bundles will be carried, subject to certain restrictions, which are formulated in the regulations.

Passengers will not be allowed to carry very long or bulky articles or packages which are likely to cause accidents or serious inconvenience to other passengers. All articles which the guard thinks may be carried without danger or inconvenience and which are too large to be carried on the inside of the car, including bass drums and other articles for which special permits have been issued, must be kept on the platform in the custody of the owner.

All companies are notified to file within ten days an amendment to their passenger tariff schedules to conform with the regulations. The proceedings which brought about the order were begun last May, after several persons with large bundles had been denied access to the subway and had complained to the commission. The Publishers' Association has already given its sanction to the order so far as it applies to newspaper bundles.

Schmidt's Victim to Potter's Field.

The body of Anna Aumuller, who was murdered in August, 1913, by Hans Schmidt, the pretended priest, who is now in the death house in Sing Sing, will be buried in potter's field on Saturday, after being for two years in the icebox at the morgue. The body had not been buried because the head had not been found. The attention of the Health Department was called to the case recently and a burial permit was granted, after a consultation between the health officials and District Attorney Perkins. Anna Aumuller left a bank account of more than $200.

William Harvey's Auto Kills a Man.

John Kellschon, 42 years, of 538 East Twenty-third Street, was knocked down last night at Twenty-fourth Street and Lexington Avenue by an automobile owned and operated by William Harvey, of 107 East Thirty-first Street. The man was taken in the machine by Mr. Harvey to Bellevue Hospital, where he died an hour later of a fracture of the skull and internal injuries. No arrest was made.

QUESTIONS

Of fact and logic puzzle us in every day's news. Questions equally hard may lie hidden in the title to your real estate. When we insure you, we assume the burden of answering them correctly.

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34th STREET BROADWAY 35th STREET

Remarkable Feat of Merchandising Marks Close of Macy's Successful Mid-Summer Furniture Sale

Macy Prices Cut in Half on Furniture Remaining

YEAR'S BIG OPPORTUNITY

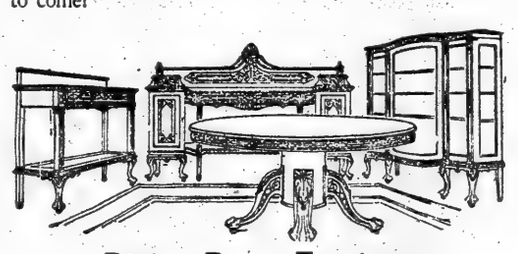
New York, Aug. 24—In keeping with an established custom, the Macy Furniture Department will close the most successful Mid-Summer Sale in its history by cutting usual prices IN HALF on the Dining Room, Bedroom, Library and Living Room Furniture left on the floor after three weeks' selling, including pieces from its regular stocks—and many odd pieces not listed here—Arm-Chairs and Rockers in tapestry and leather, solid and sectional Bookcases, Wardrobes, Hall-Pieces, Tables and Trays, as well as a number of high-grade Brass Beds and some fine examples of Mission Furniture.

It is to be noted that even the *original* Macy prices were in most cases lower than present "sale prices" of many stores—a fact observed by most New Yorkers who attended other sales, and due entirely to Macy's methods of buying and selling only for CASH.

These reductions therefore mean economies impossible at *any time* to stores doing business on a "credit basis," which covers the stores that offer the dearly-bought "privilege" of a Charge Account.

Since most of the pieces offered are only one of a kind, and as it is impossible to predict when present conditions will be duplicated, home-furnishers are strongly urged to consider more than the needs of the present in making their selections.

To be on the safe side, "first and second choice" should be checked off on this list in advance of coming in, but those who plan to make selections within the next day or two will be pretty sure to get what they want—and at prices that may not be equaled for years and years to come!



Dining Room Furniture

4-piece dining room suite in Georgian oak, Chippendale design, *as illustrated*. Consists of china closet, serving table, dining table, buffet. To be sold complete. Usual Macy Price, $400.50. Halved Macy Price, **$200.25.**

12-piece walnut dining room suite consisting of covered buffet, crystal closet, dining table, serving table, six side chairs and one arm chair, upholstered in green morocco leather. Usual Macy Price, $1,356.00. Halved Macy Price, **$678.00.**

12-piece solid mahogany dining room suite, hand-made in the famous Aimone workshops. Adam design, consisting of buffet, crystal closet, dining table, serving table, six side and two arm chairs covered in brown denim. Usual Macy price, $1,409.00. Halved Macy Price, **$704.50.**

Gothic Living Room Suite

Splendidly carved oak frames, with heavy plush seats and backs. Suite to be sold complete. Usual Macy Price, $261.00. Halved Macy Price, **$130.50.**

Library Furniture

Leather Arm Chair upholstered in brown Spanish goatskin and fine Morocco leather:

Usual Macy Price	Halved Macy Price
$99.25	$49.75
$67.75	$33.75
$33.75	$16.89
$28.75	$14.34

Tapestry Chairs, Rockers and Sofas

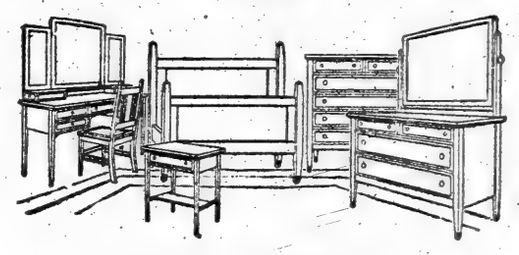
	Usual Macy Price	Halved Macy Price
Rocker,	$60.75	$30.50
Rocker,	$27.25	$13.67
Arm Chair,	$27.25	$13.67
Sofa,	$52.75	$26.50

Mahogany Tables

Usual Macy Price	Halved Macy Price
$26.50	$13.24
$25.75	$12.89
$64.25	$32.25
$81.25	$40.75

Mahogany Hall Furniture

	Usual Macy Price	Halved Macy Price
Seat,	$41.25	$20.67
Glass,	$40.50	$20.24
Table,	$69.25	$34.75
Glass,	$39.25	$19.67



Bedroom Furniture

Period Suite in Walnut, *illustrated* above, to be sold complete.

	Usual Macy Price	Halved Macy Price		Usual Macy Price	Halved Macy Price
Dresser,	$119.00	$59.50	Chiffonier,	$116.00	$58.25
Toilet Table,	$116.00	$58.25	Table,	$17.89	$8.94
Bed,	$74.75	$37.50	Chair,	$18.74	$9.34

Bedroom Suite in solid Mahogany, including five pieces, as follows:

	Usual Macy Price	Halved Macy Price		Usual Macy Price	Halved Macy Price
Dresser,	$95.25	$47.75	Bed,	$70.50	$35.25
Chiffonier,	$72.25	$36.25	Desk,	$45.25	$22.67

Cheval Glass, Usual Macy Price $52.50; **Halved Macy Price $26.25**

Magnificent Gray Enamel Suite, hand-made in the famous Aimone workshops, to be sold complete, consists of 11 pieces: Dresser, chiffonier, toilet table, two beds, writing table, bedroom table, somnoe, cheval mirror, chair and rocker. Usual Macy Price, $2,351.00. Halved Macy Price, **$1,175.50.**

Artistic Walnut Bedroom Suite, hand-made in the famous Aimone workshops, to be sold complete, consists of 10 pieces: Dresser, chiffonier, toilet table, cheval mirror, desk, night table, two beds, chair and rocker. Usual Macy Price, $1,676.00. Halved Macy Price, **$838.00.**

Beds

	Usual Macy Price.	Halved Macy Price.
In Walnut,	$71.25	$35.50
In Walnut,	$20.24	$10.24
In Walnut,	$45.25	$22.67
In Maple,	$28.25	$14.24
In Ivory Enamel,	$84.75	$42.25

Cheval Mirrors

In Mahogany,	$52.50	$26.25
In Walnut,	$58.50	$29.25
In Walnut,	$40.50	$20.24

Chiffoniers

In Ivory Enamel,	$62.50	$31.24
In Ivory Enamel,	$86.75	$43.25
In Maple,	$41.75	$20.89
In Mahogany,	$171.00	$85.50
In Mahogany,	$44.75	$22.34
In Mahogany,	$77.25	$38.50
In Mahogany,	$112.00	$56.25
In Walnut, *Illus.*,	$53.50	$26.75
In Walnut,	$81.75	$40.75
In Walnut,	$48.25	$24.24

Toilet Tables

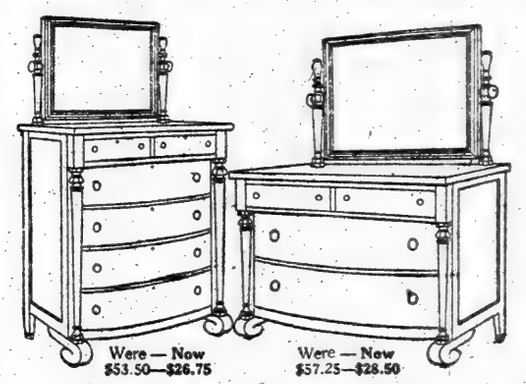
	Usual Macy Price.	Halved Macy Price.
In Mahogany,	$37.50	$18.74
In Mahogany,	$52.50	$26.25
In Walnut,	$37.50	$18.74
In Walnut,	$56.25	$28.25
In Jacobean Oak,	$42.25	$21.24

Wardrobes

In Golden Oak,	$28.50	$14.24
In Golden Oak,	$22.49	$11.24
In Golden Oak,	$51.25	$25.75
In Mahogany,	$67.25	$33.75

Dressers

In Ivory,	$60.25	$30.25
In Ivory,	$104.00	$52.25
In Maple,	$49.75	$24.89
In Maple,	$40.25	$20.24
In Maple,	$44.25	$22.24
In Mahogany,	$48.25	$24.24
In Mahogany,	$99.25	$49.75
In Mahogany,	$90.25	$45.25
In Mahogany,	$45.75	$22.89
In Mahogany, *Illus.*,	$106.00	$53.25
In Walnut, *Illus.*,	$57.25	$28.50



Were—Now $53.50—$26.75 Were—Now $57.25—$28.50

Macy's—Sixth Floor

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GIANTS, DODGERS AND YANKEES LOSE---MORTON INVENTS NEW BALL---YACHTING ---POLO---BOXING

CARDINALS CAUSE GIANTS' DOWNFALL

Westerners Win, 12 to 1, and Push McGraw's Team Into Last Place.

The Giants dropped another game to St. Louis at the Polo Grounds yesterday. The Cards drove Jeff Tesreau from the box in the sixth inning, hammered Ferdie Schuppe, who succeeded him, and won the game 12 to 1. Yesterday's defeat pushed the Giants down into last place in the league standing. That one count for the Giants came in the ninth inning when the Cardinals stayed their relentless play and allowed the Giants a lone run. The Giants made wild throws, fumbles, and in fact every sort of mistake which can crowd itself into a baseball game.

When John McGraw decided to make Red Dooin one of the Giants Red was pounding the ball to all corners of the lot. Immediately he assumes a Giant uniform his hits are few and far between. Then, too, he has acquired the habit of making errors. Just in passing it might be mentioned that there were seven glaring misplays for the New York team yesterday.

Jeff Tesreau started to pitch for the Giants. He lasted six innings, and was succeeded by Ferdie Schuppe. After Tesreau had retired, Ferdie pitched one inning like a winner and he struck out Huggins, Butler and Bescher. After that, however, the hits rattled around like hail. Two runs were scored by the Cardinals in the eighth, and in the ninth, after every man had a turn at bat, six runs were counted on the scoreboard.

In the second inning the Cardinals started the scoring, and Hank O'Day got them all excited because they thought he was going to rob them of one run. Tesreau struck out Long. Dolan hit to centre, but was caught fast asleep off first. Then Miller punched a single to centre and stole second. Dooin made a wild throw to catch him and Miller came on to third. Betzel hit one at Fletcher, who heaved the ball so wild that Miller scored. Snyder singled to right and Robertson threw to catch Betzel, who was racing toward the plate. Dooin tagged the runner and Hank O'Day called him out. Hank didn't see Red drop the ball, and when the whole St. Louis team headed by Huggins rushed at him, he yelled, "Get out of here; he had him a mile." An appeal to Stockdale set the thing right. The next count for the Cardinals came as the result of errors by Tesreau and Dooin, and the Giants were lucky to retire their opponents with only one run.

Robertson, in the sixth, was the victim of one of those tricks that seldom work in the big leagues now. With two out and Doyle at the bat he started to steal. Miller Huggins yelled foul ball and Davey stopped and was an easy out. All of the fielding honors lay with the Cardinals, and particularly Miller Huggins. The smash that Brainerd sent at him in the fifth looked like a sure hit. Huggins managed to make the stop, and then, even though he was off his balance, made a perfect throw to Miller. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hug's, 2b	4	0	0	2	4	Burns, of	4	0	0	2	0
Butler, ss	3	2	2	1	2	Ritson, rf	4	0	2	0	2
Bescher, lf	4	1	2	2	0	Doyle, 2b	3	0	0	2	1
Long, rf	4	2	2	2	0	F'ch'r, ss	4	0	1	4	2
Dolan, cf	5	1	2	1	0	Kkle, cf	4	0	0	1	0
Miller, 1b	5	4	4	10	1	Grant, 1b	3	0	1	0	1
Betzel, 3b	4	2	2	1	2	H'n'd, 1b	3	0	0	12	0
Snyder, c	3	1	2	6	1	Dooin, c	2	0	0	10	0
Mead's, p	5	0	0	0	1	*Kelly	1	0	0	0	0
						Wend'll	0	0	0	0	1
Total	37	12	15	27	14	Treau, p	1	0	0	0	3
						†Brgton	1	0	0	0	0
						Schupp, p	0	0	0	0	2
						‡Meyers	0	0	1	0	0
						Total	29	1	5	27	17

*Batted for Dooin in the eigth inning.
†Batted for Tesreau in the sixth inning.
‡Batted for Schupp in the ninth inning.
Errors—Fletcher, (2,) Dooin, (3,) Wendell, Tesreau.

St. Louis	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	2	6	—12
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	— 1

Two-base hit—Betzel. Three-base hits—Long, Dolan. Stolen bases—Bescher, (2,) Miller, Long, Meyers. Earned runs—St. Louis, 6; New York, 1. Sacrifice hits—Butler, Betzel. Double plays—Doyle, Fletcher, and Brainerd; Butler, Huggins, and Miller; Butler and Miller. Left on bases—New York, 4; St. Louis, 6. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2. Bases on balls—Off Tesreau, 4; off Schupp, 1; off Meadows, 3. Hits—Off Tesreau, 7 in six innings; off Schupp, 8 in three innings. Hit by pitcher—By Tesreau, (Rescher.) Struck out—By Tesreau, 6; by Schupp, 4; by Meadows, 4. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Stockdale.

GIANTS GET BENTON.

Directors Order Pittsburgh-Chicago Game Replayed.

The controversy between Pittsburgh and the Giants for the possession of Rube Benton, the former Cincinnati pitcher, was decided yesterday morning by the Board of Directors of the National League in favor of the New York Club. Benton was sold by Manager Herzog to Pittsburgh, but there was an option held by the Giants, the agreement having been made with Garry Herrmann, owner of the Reds. In the decision the Directors said that the option, while it was taken up by the Giants just before it was to expire, had the prior claim. While this was only a verbal agreement, there was documentary evidence which bore out the fact that such an option existed. The Directors who rendered the decision were Charles H. Ebbets, President of the Brooklyn Club, and James Gaffney of the Boston Braves. The other Directors, Garry Herrmann of Cincinnati, Harry Hempstead of New York, and Barney Dreyfus of Pittsburgh, were all involved in the transaction, so that they did not act in the capacity of arbiters.

When Benton was purchased by Pittsburgh he joined that club, and, despite a request from President John K. Tener not to allow him to play until the controversy was settled, Benton pitched a game against Chicago at Pittsburgh on Aug. 17. This he won, and in considering this feature of the case yesterday it was decided that the contest was void, and that it should be replayed on the next trip of Chicago to Pittsburgh, the probable date being Sept. 3 or 4.

The findings of the Directors were to the effect that the Pittsburgh Club was entirely free from blame in the purchase of Benton, and because of this Cincinnati was ordered to reimburse Pittsburgh for the amount of salary paid by the Pirates to Benton. Manager Herzog, the evidence showed, had failed to inform Pittsburgh that any sale of Benton must be subject to the option which was held by the New York Club.

Snodgrass Pounds the Ball.

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—Boston made a clean sweep of the series with Pittsburgh, taking the final game today by a score of 10 to 0. Cooper started, but was taken out in the fifth after he had been hit safely nine times for seven runs. Hitting was a perfect day at the bat. Snodgrass and Evers figured largely in the runmaking. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
R'tick, rf	4	1	2	3	0	B'Neey, lf	4	0	1	3	0
Evers, 2b	5	2	3	4	1	C'llns, cf	3	0	1	1	0
Sdg's, cf	5	1	3	3	1	J'ston, 1b	3	0	1	10	1
Magee, lf	3	1	1	3	0	H'm'n, rf	3	0	0	2	0
S'mid, 1b	4	0	1	8	1	Wag'r, ss	4	0	1	3	3
Smith, 3b	4	0	0	4	1	Vlox, 2b	2	0	0	2	3
M'yle, ss	4	0	0	0	6	Baird, 3b	4	0	0	1	2
Gowdy, c	4	0	1	3	2	Gibson, c	3	0	2	3	3
Ragan, p	4	1	1	0	1	Cooper, p	2	0	0	0	4
						Hill, p	1	0	0	0	0
						*Costello	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	10	12	27	12	Total	30	0	5	24	18

*Batted for Hill in ninth inning.
Errors—Evers, Maranville, Gowdy, Barney.

Boston	0	0	3	0	4	1	0	2	—10	
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0— 0	

Two-base hits—Ragan, Snodgrass, Fitzpatrick, Wagner. Three-base hit—Fitzpatrick. Stolen bases—Evers, Fitzpatrick, Vlox. Double plays—Maranville, Evers, and Schmidt; Gowdy and Evers. Left on bases—Boston, 5; Pittsburgh, 9. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1. Bases on balls—Off Cooper, 1; off Hill, 2; off Ragan, 4. Hits—Off Cooper, 9 in 4 innings, (none out in fifth inning;) off Hill, 3 in 4 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Ragan, (Hitchman, Johnston.) Struck out—By Ragan, 6; by Hill, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
St. Louis, 12; New York, 1.
Cincinnati, 5; Brooklyn, 0.
Boston, 10; Pittsburgh, 0.
Chicago 6; Philadelphia, 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Cleveland, 6; New York, 0.
Boston, 3; Detroit, 1.
St. Louis, 10; Philadelphia, 7.
St. Louis, 6; Philadelphia, 2.
Chicago, 6; Washington, 5, (13 innings)

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn, 14; Baltimore, 6.
Buffalo, 3; Newark, 0.
Pittsburgh, 4; Kansas City, 0.
Pittsburgh, 4; Kansas City, 3.
Chicago, 4; St. Louis, 3.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Toronto, 2; Jersey City, 0.
Toronto, 4; Jersey City, 0.
(7 innings)
Montreal, 2; Providence, 1.
Providence, 9; Montreal, 3.
Rochester, 4; Richmond, 3.
Rochester, 9; Richmond, 5.
Buffalo, 3; Harrisburg, 0.
Buffalo, 1; Harrisburg, 1.
(Called, wet grounds)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	60	50	.545
Brooklyn	61	54	.530
Boston	58	54	.518
Chicago	57	56	.504
St. Louis	56	60	.483
Pittsburgh	55	60	.478
Cincinnati	54	60	.474
New York	51	58	.468

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	75	37	.670
Detroit	74	41	.644
Chicago	71	44	.619
Washington	57	55	.509
New York	52	56	.481
Cleveland	44	69	.389
St. Louis	42	72	.374
Philadelphia	35	77	.312

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Pittsburgh	64	50	.562
Newark	63	50	.558
Kansas City	64	53	.547
Chicago	64	53	.547
St. Louis	60	55	.522
Buffalo	57	65	.467
Brooklyn	55	64	.462
Baltimore	39	76	.339

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	72	39	.649
Buffalo	64	40	.616
Montreal	57	53	.518
Harrisburg	52	56	.486
Toronto	53	58	.477
Rochester	49	58	.458
Richmond	48	64	.429
Jersey City	40	68	.370

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh at New York (2 games).
St. Louis at Brooklyn (2 games).
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.
(2 games)
Chicago at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Cleveland.
Boston at Detroit.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Washington at Chicago.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at Baltimore (2 games).
Buffalo at Newark.
Kansas City at Pittsburgh.
St. Louis at Chicago.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Toronto at Jersey City.
Buffalo at Harrisburg.
Montreal at Providence.
Rochester at Richmond.

NEW YORK IN SEMI-FINALS.

Four Clubs Left in Baseball Tournament of Union Printers.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24.—New York, Indianapolis, and Cincinnati were the winners today in the second half of the opening round of the eighth annual tournament of the Union Printers' National Baseball League.

Pittsburgh, Chicago, and Detroit were eliminated. Only twenty-nine Chicago batsmen faced Powers, the Indianapolis pitcher, in nine innings. Today's winners and Washington, St. Paul, and St. Louis will meet in the semi-final round on Thursday. Scores:

										R.	H.	E.
New York	1	0	0	0	1	1	4	1	2—	11	10	1
Pittsburgh	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—	2	6	7

Batteries—Dooley, Rotnaar, and Whiting; Wilson and Donaldson.

										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	3	5
Indianapolis	0	0	1	1	1	0	3	0	—6	7	1	

Batteries—F. De Caluwee, Keeler, and Cocrick; Powers and Kelly.

										R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	1	2	0	0	0	6	0	4	1—14	15	3	
Detroit	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	3—	5	8	9

Batteries—Sauer and Grannen; Anderson, Lougheed and Smith, Dwyer.

Phillies Slip a Little More.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24.—Chicago gained an easy victory over Philadelphia today by knocking Rixey off the rubber in four innings. Lavender was not hit hard, while three double plays kept the home team from becoming dangerous. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf	4	1	2	2	0	Stock, 3b	4	0	1	1	1
Fisher, ss	4	1	2	4	3	Bn't, ss	4	0	0	4	4
Schulte, lf	3	1	0	1	0	Frank't, cf	3	1	1	2	0
Zim'n, 2b	3	1	1	3	3	Crav'h, rf	3	0	0	1	0
Saier, 1b	4	0	0	6	0	Lud's, 1b	4	0	2	9	0
Will's, cf	5	1	2	5	0	Whit'd, lf	4	0	2	1	0
Phel'n, 3b	3	0	1	1	0	Stein'f, 2b	4	0	1	1	2
Archer, c	4	1	1	4	0	Killifer, c	1	0	0	5	1
Lav'r, p	3	0	1	3	2	Adams, c	1	0	0	1	0
						Burns, c	1	0	0	2	0
						Rixey, p	1	0	0	0	0
						Chal's, p	1	0	0	0	0
						B'mg'r, p	0	0	0	0	1
						*Becker	1	0	0	0	0
						†Dugey	1	0	0	0	0
						‡Welser	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	6	10	27	14	Total	33	1	7	27	12

*Batted for Adams in seventh inning.
†Batted for Chalmers in seventh inning.
‡Batted for Baumgartner in ninth inning.
Errors—Zimmerman, Phelan, Rixey.

Chicago	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0—8	
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1	

Two-base hits—Good, Zimmerman, Williams, Stock. Home run—Fisher. Earned runs—Chicago, 4; Philadelphia, 1. Sacrifice hits—Schulte, Zimmerman. Double plays—Zimmerman, Fisher, and Saier, (2;) Good and Archer; Baumgartner, Bancroft, and Luderus. Left on bases—Chicago, 9; Philadelphia, 8. Base on errors—Chicago, 1; Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off Lavender, 3; off Rixey, 1; off Chalmers, 1; off Baumgartner, 3. Hits—Off Rixey, 6 in 4 innings; off Chalmers, 3 in 3 innings; off Baumgartner, 1 in 2 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Rixey, (Good.) Balk—Baumgartner. Struck out—By Lavender, 4; by Rixey, 2; by Chalmers, 1; by Baumgartner, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Cockill. Time of game—One hour and fifty-two minutes.

GERMAN VICTORY AT EBBETS FIELD

Cincinnati Puts the Dodgers to Rout in Shutout Game—Score, 5 to 0.

Cable advices from the front last night told of two big German victories. Von Hindenburg outpointed the Russians at Novo Georgievak and von Herzog beat up the Brooklyns at Ebbtsfieldovitch. The tidings from Russia may have been colored by the censor, but the news of the German jamboree across the Brooklyn Bridge is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. The score was 5 to 0.

The Cincinnati Hyphens are playing about the best ball in the National League just now, while Brooklyn is walking along on banana peels and may be shelled out of second place if it don't watch out. Uncle Robbie held a parade of all his pitchers before the German hosts, but they refused to be scared. Wheezer Dell, Wild Ed Appleton, Shuffling Phil Douglass, and Napoleon Rucker were among the Brooklyn pitchers present. Jack Coombs was asleep, and the other pitchers are disabled.

Fred Toney commanded the German intruders from a conspicuous position on the pitching hill, but not a Brooklyn shell hit him. Brooklyn's defeat was caused by lack of munitions. The Dodgers will soon have to appeal to the Allies for a new supply of base hits.

The Cincinnati infield was as solid as a concrete wall, and the Dodgers couldn't get a shell through it. In fact, the Reds are playing afielding game which beats anything seen around here this season. Herzog at short is playing the game of his life.

With Brooklyn pitchers walking back and forth from the box and Brooklyn batters walking back to the bench, the Dodgers looked almost the same as they did before they started the high-powered rally which carried them up almost to the top of the league. At present, the Boston Braves may walk all over Brooklyn's feet any day. But maybe the slump will not last and the Dodgers' speed may return.

A crowd about as large as the gathering which hangs around Times Square and tells the workmen how to dig the subway, saw the game and sympathized with the Brooklyns. Brooklyn didn't need sympathy as badly as they needed a few hits. They got three hits off Toney, two of them being the work of Jake Daubert. The rest of them couldn't do a darn with buckshot.

The Cincinnati runs came one at a time, which is much better than not coming at all. While Douglass and Rucker were pitching, the Reds got no runs. But by that time they didn't want any more.

Williams, the Reds' left fielder, made a sparkling catch of Hi Myers' screamer in the eighth and for Brooklyn Ollie O'Mara, in the same inning, climbed into the azure about twenty feet and grabbed Joe Wagner's liner with one fin, doubling Tommy Clarke before he could get back to first.

With one out in the first inning, Herzog walked and went to second on Williams's out at first. "Herzie" scored on Killifer's hopper through third. Griffith walked in the second inning, and Clarke was safe on Dell's fumble. Wagner also walked and filled the bases. Dell was painlessly extracted from the game.

Mollwitz greeted Appleton with a high fly to Wheat, after which Griffith scored. Herzog tripled in the third, and Williams was out at first. Killifer rolled a slow grounder to Getz, who tossed the ball home, Herzog slid in safely.

You'll notice that this game was more or less Herzog all the way. Again in the fifth, he got an infield hit near first. Williams's single sent him to third, and he scored on Appleton's wild pitch. Killifer struck out. Griffith unloosed a triple to right centre, but was stranded at third. In the sixth with one out, Mollwitz singled, went down on Toney's demise at first and scored when Heine Groh slapped a single to centre.

In the eighth inning, Clarke hit a single to short centre. Clarke can travel about as fast as a ferryboat, and Stengel had the ball in plenty of time to fire him out at first. Casey held the ball while Clarke lumbered to first. Stengel had a good alibi. His sun glasses fell off. Something like that always happens to a ball player when he misses a chance for a good play. The score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh, 3b	5	0	1	1	1	Myers, cf	4	0	0	2	1
H'zog, ss	4	3	2	1	4	O'M'ra, ss	3	0	0	1	3
Will's, lf	4	1	1	6	0	Daub't, 1b	3	0	0	13	0
Killif'r, cf	4	0	1	3	0	Wheat, lf	4	0	0	2	0
Grif'h, rf	3	1	1	2	0	Cut'w, 2b	4	0	0	4	2
Clarke, c	4	0	2	3	0	St'gel, rf	3	0	1	1	0
Wag'r, 2b	3	0	0	3	4	Getz, 3b	3	0	0	1	4
Moll'z, 1b	3	1	2	10	0	M'C'ty, c	2	0	0	1	3
Toney, p	2	0	1	0	1	Deil, p	0	0	0	0	0
						Ap'ton, p	1	0	0	0	1
						Douglass, p	1	0	0	0	1
						*Schultz	1	0	0	0	0
						Doug's, p	0	0	0	0	0
						†Smyth	1	0	0	0	0
						Rucker, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	5	11	27	9	Total	30	0	3	27	16

*Batted for Appleton in sixth inning.
†Batted for Douglass in eighth inning.
Error—O'Mara.

Cincinnati	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0—5	
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	

Three-base hits—Herzog, Griffith. Earned runs—Cincinnati, 5. Sacrifice fly—McIlwitz. Sacrifice hits—Toney, 2. Double plays—O'Mara, (unassisted;) O'Mara, Cutshaw, and Daubert. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 6; Brooklyn, 5. First base on error—Cincinnati, 1. Bases on balls—Off Dell, 3; off Toney, 2. Hits—Off Dell, 2 in 1 1-3 innings, off Appleton, 7 in 4 2-3 innings; off Douglas, 1 in 2 innings; off Rucker, 1 in 1 inning. Struck out—By Appleton, 1; by Toney, 2. Wild pitch—Appleton. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn Runs Away with Game in Baltimore—Pittsburgh in Front.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 24.—Brooklyn walked away with this afternoon's game, 14 to 6, and made it two in a row from Baltimore. Baltimore fielded poorly and its pitchers were wild. The score:

										R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	0	0	3	4	3	1	0	0	3—	14	13	3
Baltimore	1	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0—	6	11	6

Batteries—Marion, Frank, Smith, Upham, and Land; Johnson, Bailey, and Jacklitsch.

Pittsburgh Takes the Lead.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 24.—Pittsburgh went into first place in the Federal League race today when it defeated Kansas City both games of a doubleheader, the scores being 4 to 0 and 4 to 3. Knetzer for the locals pitched well in the first game. In the second, Barger was effective until the ninth inning, when the first two men singled. Comstock was called to the rescue and retired the side. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Kansas City	0	0	0
Pittsburgh	0	1	1

Batteries—Cullop, Adams and Easterly; Knetzer and Berry.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Kansas City	0	0	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	1

Batteries—Packard and Brown; Barger, Comstock and O'Connor.

Lefty Schulz Blanks Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 24.—Buffalo took an interesting pitchers' duel from Newark here today, shutting out the Peps by a score of 3 to 0. The visitors had made only one hit off Sexton until the eighth, when they bunched three for one run. In the next inning two hits and an error gave them two more. Newark was helpless against Schulz, who improved as the game progressed. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	0
Newark	0	0	0

Batteries—Schulz and Allen, Seaton and Rariden.

Chicago Downs St. Louis.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Air-tight defense on the part of the local club, combined with timely hitting of the three St. Louis twirlers, won today's game for Chicago, 4 to 3. The visitors outhit the locals, but were unable to bunch their blows effectively. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	0	0
Chicago	0	2	1

Batteries—Plank, Groom, Davenport, and Hartley; McConnell and Fischer.

BOSTON'S SENSATIONAL WIN

Red Sox's Remarkable Fielding Offsets Detroit's Batting.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 24.—Ty Cobb seems unable to rid himself of the idea that Toney Shore, the pitcher of the Red Sox, doesn't include the emery ball in his assortment of curves, despite the vigilance of the umpires. At least five time during the first game between the Red Sox and the Tigers Cobb petitioned Umpire Hilderbrant to take a closer look at the ball Shore was tossing at the Detroit athletes. In the eighth inning, after hitting a steaming bounder to Scott, and being turned back, Cobb strolled over to the Boston bench and talked things over with Manager Bill Carrigan.

The wise ones say that Ty Cobb was looking around for the presence of some sand or emery paper. Umpires Hildebrand and O'Loughlin were informed of the alleged spying of Tyrus and they waved the Georgian back to his own bench, but not until he had forcibly expressed himself to Carrigan. As a result several balls were thrown out of the game.

Shore is not the first pitcher that has come under the close scrutiny of Cobb during the present stay of the Tigers. Walter Johnson was also a victim.

Fielding, of a brand seldom seen, was matched against desperate batting and it gave Boston a 3-to-1 victory over Detroit in the whirlwind opening contest of a series which may decide the American League pennant.

Three hits, two of them bunts, and wild throws by Covelesk ie and Stanage, gave the league leaders three runs in the first inning. The Tigers, smashing almost everything that Shore had to offer, put man after man on the bases only to see them die there when Barry, Gainer, Hooper, Speaker, Gardner, or Scott cut off drives that seemed safe beyond question.

Only in the fifth, when Bush walked and Cobb dented the right field screen with a triple, could Detroit score. In the sixth Gainer made a one-nand stop behind first base of a rifleshot grounder by Crawford. Speaker, running at full speed with his back to the ball, then caught Veach's drive a few feet from the centre field stand. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf	5	1	1	0	0	Vitt, 3b	4	0	1	1	2
Scott, ss	4	1	3	2	7	Bush, ss	3	1	0	0	4
Sp'ker, cf	4	0	0	3	0	Cobb, lf	4	0	2	3	0
Gainer, 1b	4	1	3	16	0	C'ford, rf	3	0	2	1	0
Lewis, lf	2	0	0	2	0	Veach, lf	4	0	2	3	1
G'd'r, 3b	4	0	1	1	4	Burns, 1b	3	0	0	6	0
Barry, 2b	3	0	0	1	4	Young, 2b	3	0	0	2	2
Cady, c	4	0	1	7	0	St'ge, c	3	0	1	3	2
Shore, p	4	0	0	0	2	Cov'e, p	2	0	1	0	2
						*Kav'gh	1	0	0	0	0
						Baker, c	0	0	0	3	0
						Leland, p	1	0	0	0	0
						†McKe'n	1	0	0	0	0
						‡Dubuc	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	3	9	27	17	Total	33	1	8	27	12

*Batted for Covelesk ie in seventh inning.
†Batted for Young in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Boland in ninth inning.
Error—Bush, Stanage, Covelesk i.

Boston	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—3	
Detroit	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1	

Two-base hit—Stanage. Three-base hit—Cobb. Earned run—Detroit 1. Sacrifice hit—Burns. Sacrifice flies—Speaker, Lewis. Double play—Bush to Young to Burns. Left on bases—Boston, 7, Detroit 8. First base on errors—Boston 1. Bases on balls—Off Shore, 2; off Coveleski, 2. Hits—Off Coveleski in 7 innings; off Boland, none in two. Hit by pitcher—By Coveleski, (Speaker.) Struck out—By Shore, 7; by Coveleski, 3; by Boland, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

Extra! Browns Win Double-Header.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 24.—After losing eight straight games, St. Louis took a poorly played double-header from Philadelphia here today, 10 to 7 and 6 to 2. Heff, St. Louis's recent acquisition from the International League, twirled his first full nine innings in the second game and gave Philadelphia only three hits. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, lf	4	1	1	2	0	Kopf, ss	4	1	1	6	0
Austin, 3b	4	2	1	1	2	Strunk, lf	5	1	1	6	0
Pratt, 2b	3	1	1	3	3	Schang, 3b	5	0	0	0	3
W'ker, cf	3	2	0	4	0	Lajoie, 2b	4	1	2	1	1
J'bson, rf	3	1	1	1	0	Oldr'g, lf	2	1	0	6	0
Howe'd, 1b	4	2	3	9	0	J. Wlsh, rf	4	1	2	1	1
Lavan, ss	3	1	1	2	2	Davies, cf	2	1	1	1	0
Agnew, c	3	0	2	7	1	Lapp, c	4	1	1	6	2
East, p	1	0	0	0	0	Nabors, p	0	0	0	0	0
Koob, p	0	0	0	0	0	Wyck'f, p	1	0	0	0	1
Sisler, p	1	0	0	0	1	Bress'r, p	1	0	0	0	1
†D. Walsh	1	0	0	0	0	*Malone	1	0	1	0	0
						†McAvoy	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	10	11	27	10	Total	35	7	12	24	12

*Batted for Wyckoff in fourth inning.
†Batted for Lapp in ninth inning.
‡Batted for East in fourth inning.
Errors—Kopf, Schang, (2,) Walker, Howard.

St. Louis	2	3	2	0	0	0	4	0	—10	
Philadelphia	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0— 7	

Two-base hits—Kopf, Lajoie, Pratt. Three-base hit—Jacobson. Stolen bases—J. Walsh, Pratt, Austin, Howard, Lavan. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 7; St. Louis, 7. Sacrifice hits—Oldring, Lajoie, Davies, Walker, Agnew, Pratt, (2.) Double play—Lavan and Pratt. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 9; St. Louis, 7. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1; St. Louis, 3. Bases on balls—Off Nabors, 3; off Wyckoff, 1; off Bressler, 2; off East, 2; off

TENNIS ON MEADOW CLUB COURTS—PRACTICE FOR GOLF TITLE—SARATOGA RACES—ATHLETICS

CHURCH DEFEATS INMAN AT TENNIS

Intercollegiate Champion Scores at Southampton — East Divides Interest with West.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Two of the leading players of Eastern tennis, George M. Church and Watson M. Washburn, shared the interest with the trio from California, William M. Johnston, Clarence J. Griffin, and Ward Dawson today as the cup singles progressed to the fourth round of Meadow Club tournament here. Church had the attention focused upon him as he played Frederick C. Inman in the match that landed him in the round before the semi-finals. Seldom has Church displayed to greater brilliancy his ability to get the ball. He leaped into the air, pulling down the lobbs which Inman tried to send to his base line. He spread-eagled at the net, and it was practically impossible for Inman to drive the ball past him. The set scores were 7–5, 6–3.

The versatile Johnston, the only member of the forces from the Pacific Coast who shows a strong back-court game, had little to do, but did it with a finish that was duly impressive. He faced Frederick T. Freylinghuysen, who, with full appreciation of the fact that he was being offered as a victim, took all kinds of desperate chances. Instead of a tame walk-over, Johnston found that he had a man opposite who was hitting hard and scurrming like an eel out of difficult positions. Johnston had to keep on his toes throughout the sets before he won at 6–3, 6–2, chiefly by passing shots that made the chalk fly on the side lines.

Dawson worked through two spirited matches, in which he defeated R. S. Stoddart, the Yale Captain, 9–7, 7–5, and then G. W. Burgwin, the Jersey coast champion, at 6–2, 6–4. The tall Californian always had something in reserve in each of these contests. Against Stoddart he displayed a knowledge of tactics which compelled the Yale Captain to hold his passing drives in wholesome respect. At the net Dawson was at his best, and once in that position with his racquet to the ball there was a sudden and swift finish to the rally. Dawson moved about the court with such ease and stroked with so little violence of motion as to make it appear that he was much slower than the other players from across the continent. His net play was always perfectly timed and he had a knack of picking the openings for short shots that often found Stoddart and Burgwin out of range.

Stoddart put up a game battle. He pulled up from behind in each of the sets by bringing off some sizzling line drives and cross courts. Stoddart was apt to become erratic in fast rallies, and this unsteadiness was always turned to profit by Dawson. Griffin likewise had two contests, as he easily overwhelmed J. P. Paret, 6–2, 6–2, and then by careless playing dragged out to three sets his match with F. W. Cole, the great Hartford player, at 6–4, 3–6, 7–5.

Rarely has Washburn displayed such mastery over the nipping, short volleys as he did today. The Harvard player swung his racquet with a confidence that seemed to have the ball moving as if in a groove. He first outplayed Coster Schermerhorn, 6–2, 6–3, and then with effective finesse blocked the driving of G. A. L. Dionne at 6–1, 6–3.

Harvard had the better of the battles among the lesser of the collegiate stars, as G. Colket Caner, the tall youth from Philadelphia, outmanoeuvred A. H. Coffey of the Princeton team at 8–10, 6–0, 7–5. In the third set Coffey was once within a stroke of the match. The summary:

Meadow Club Cup, Men's Singles.—Second Round—Allen Chalmers defeated Coster Steers, 6–4, 9–11, 6–4; William Cunningham defeated Thomas C. Bundy by default; R. Norris Williams, 2d, defeated H. S. Stephens by default; Watson M. Washburn defeated Coster Schermerhorn 6–2, 6–3; G. W. Burgwin defeated William Rand, 3d, 8–10, 6–0, 6–4; Ward Dawson defeated R. S. Stoddart, 9–7, 7–5; Edward Toland, Jr., defeated J. G. K. Lawrence, 4–6, 6–4, 6–2; Lyle E. Mahan defeated S. G. Mortimer, 6–4, 6–3; G. Colket Caner defeated S. Kelly, 6–3, 6–0; A. H. Coffey defeated Edmund W. Peaslee, 14–12, 6–2; Clarence J. Griffin defeated J. P. Paret, 6–2, 6–2; F. W. Cole defeated C. S. Garland, 6–3, 3–6, 6–2; T. R. Pell defeated A. M. Kidder, 6–2, 6–2; L. Curtis defeated J. Geary, 6–1, 6–1; L. Dupont Irving defeated J. F. Hubbard by default; Harold A. Throckmorton defeated E. H. Hooker, 6–0, 6–3; Louis Graves defeated Frank M. Warrous, 6–2, 6–1; Frederick T. Freilnghuysen defeated W. H. Jenks, Jr., by default; Robert Le Roy defeated W. L. McKim by default; Charles W. MacMullen defeated Irving C. Wright by default.

Third Round.—Walter Merrill Hall defeated Allen Chalmers, 6–1, 6–0; Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated William Cunningham, 6–3, 6–2; Edward H. Whitney defeated Karl Smith, 6–2, 6–4; Watson M. Washburn defeated G. A. L. Dionne, 6–1, 6–3; Ward Dawson defeated G. W. Burgwin, 6–2, 6–4; Lyle E. Mahan defeated Edward Toland, Jr., 6–4, 6–0; G. Colket Caner defeated A. H. Coffey 5–10, 6–0, 7–5; Clarence J. Griffin defeated F. W. Cole, 6–4, 3–6, 7–5; T. R. Pell defeated L. Curtis, 6–1, 6–2; Harold A. Throckmorton defeated L. Dupont Irving, 6–2, 6–1; Leonard Beekman defeated Louis Graves, 6–3, 6–0; William M. Johnston defeated Frederick T. Freilnghuysen, 6–3, 6–2; Robert Le Roy defeated Ralph L. Baggs, 6–4, 6–1; George M. Church defeated Charles W. MacMullen, 6–1, 6–2.

Fourth Round.—George M. Church defeated Frederick C. Inman, 7–5, 6–3.

Children in Tennis Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 24.—The tennis tournament in mixed doubles for children at the Casino started today and brought out a good entry list. Among the entrants are Suzanne Pierson and Brewster Jennings, Florence Loew and W. Carey, Emily Pierson and George Carey, Janette Ridlon and Larry Taller, Alice Astor and G. Reynal, Muriel Vanderbilt and Theodore Mayer, Jr., Natalie Winslow and Cameron McRae Winslow, Jr., Sylvia Hillhouse and James Henry Van Alen, Alix Dolan and Garrick Mallery, Betty Pierson and Morris Avery, Dorothy Willard and G. Gatchell, Evelyn Loew and T. H. Howard.

In the first round Suzanne Pierson and Brewster Jennings defeated Florence Loew and W. Carey, 6–3, 6–4; Janette Ridlon and Larry Taller won from Emily Pierson and George Carey, 6–2, 6–4, and Alice Astor and G. Reynal defeated H. O. Ridlon and partner by default.

Mixed Doubles at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 24.—Several matches were played in the mixed doubles tennis tournament today on the Casino courts. In the first round Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden and Francis Roche defeated Miss Ruth V. Twombly and Willing Spencer, two sets to one, at 0–6, 6–4, 7–5. Miss Anna Sands and Oliver Perrin won from Miss J. Gordon Douglass and Craig Biddle by default. Several of the other matches scheduled were won by default.

Tennis and Golf at Bethlehem.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, N. H., Aug. 24.—Miss Kate Atkins won the ladies' tennis tournament yesterday at the Bethlehem Country Club, defeating Miss Dorothy Wemple. H. S. Barker and Miss Wemple won the mixed doubles, beating H. P. Hotchkiss and Miss Marion Albe. Dr. H. A. Roark, Albemarle, was the winner today of the gold medal for the best score in the qualification round of the fifth annual invitation golf tournament with a score of 81. Three sixteens qualified, the first to play at scratch, the other two with handicaps.

CHAPPLE EQUALS RECORD.

Rides Mile Against Time at Motordrome in 39 Seconds.

Arthur Chapple, the Brooklyn motorcyclist rode a mile against time at the Brighton Beach Motordrome last night and equalled the record of 39 seconds which he made last Summer. Chapple circled the wooden track at terrific speed, but was unable to better his former time. The crowd, which was one of the largest that has witnessed the racing at the track this season, cheered loudly as Chapple tore around the track in his attempt at a new record.

Chapple who started from scratch in the five-mile handicap race had a narrow escape from injury when he slipped a tire as he was whirling around the upper edge of the track. The cyclist had covered about three miles when the accident occurred. Momentarily he lost control of his machine, but righted it quickly and slipped to the flats at the lower edge of the track. The other five riders who had each been given a one-lap handicap had an exciting race and George Mercier was the first to cross the finish line. His time was 3:43.

Freddie Luther won the five-mile open professional race with 11 points. He finished first in one heat and took second place in the other two. Mercier did not start in the first heat but rode in the other two and won both of them getting 10 points. Quaccinelli was third with 5 points and Henderson fourth with 4.

The two-mile match race between George Hamilton of Montclair, N. J., and George Sperl of Brooklyn, furnished the most exciting race of the night. In the first heat, the New Jersey rider was the winner by about fifteen yards. In the second heat, the two riders swept around the track, without either one getting more than a length's lead. Toward the end of the last lap Hamilton forged slightly to the front and won the race by a wheel's length. Freddie Luther won the unlimited pursuit race when he lapped Steve Quaccinelli after one and three-quarter miles. Sam Henderson was third. Luther's time was 1:39.

GOLFERS MAKE GOOD SCORES

Advance Guard Practice Over Detroit Links for Golf Championship.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Aug. 24.—Despite overnight showers, which militated against their best showings, the advance guard of golfers here to compete in the national amateur championships starting Saturday holed close to par at the Grosse Pointe course of the Country Club of Detroit today. To the list of arrivals were added the names of "Chick" Evans and Albert Seckel of Chicago. At the end of the day H. Kerr, Greenwich Country Club, turned in the best practice score, his being 78, or five above par. Other scores were: Frank Marston, Baltusrol, 81; F. James, 82; Jerome D. Travers, 79, and F. Sherman, Utica, 79.

More than 100 visitors were registered at the Country Club today, and at the downtown headquarters of the United States Golf Association, which have been established at the Hotel Pontchartrain, there was a constant stream of arrivals. Chief comment heard tonight was over the tricky character of the course.

After closely approaching the day's best mark for the eighteen holes, Jerome D. Travers and Chandler Thayer Mc-Millan, Detroit Country Club, played L. L. Bradin and Archie Simpson, the latter the Detroit professional, and were even up at 18 holes. Travers and Henry Topping are matched for a preliminary try-out tomorrow morning.

Secretary A. I. Caldwell of the local committee is expecting President Frank G. Woodward and Secretary Howard Whitney of the United States Golf Association to arrive tomorrow. With the arrival of these officials the Country Club officers will have completed their work.

Moving picture men received their walking papers today, when it was announced that they will be barred from the course after Friday, though they will be allowed to film the contestants in the American Golfers' Cup four-ball best-ball contest.

TEMPERAMENT IN GOLF.

What Is Likely to Affect the Play in National Tourney.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 24.—Close followers of golf in Detroit and vicinity figure that temperament will have a much greater bearing on the approaching national amateur golf championship than the majority who are interested in the event realize.

If Travers, Oulmet, and Evans, the trio which looks like one, two, three on past performances, are not temperamentally situated so as to display their best efforts, an upset or two is bound to occur. These form reversals occur in golf just the same as they do in every other branch of sport, but there are very few persons outside of the players themselves who realize the fact. It is a known fact that many prominent players seek seclusion and quiet for a rest cure after playing through a tournament as important as the one to be staged here, commencing Saturday.

Francis Ouimet will be handicapped more by holding the amateur title at present than anybody figures. He has something to lose this year which he did not have last season, when his steadiness and display of nerve pulled him through the championship event at Ekwanok. He played through that tournament with the desire of one who wants to capture a prize and is willing to put forth every effort to accomplish his purpose and at no time was the fretful temperament rampant which accompanies competition wherein a man has something to lose.

Golf is much more of a trying game than outsiders who still regard it as an old man's pastime appreciate. It does wear a man's nerves down and trying situations such as a fifteen-foot putt, which, if made, gives the player the match and numerous and sundry prizes, and, if a two is required, decide it in favor of the opposing player, can be appreciated only by actual experience.

W. C. Fownes, former champion and semi-finalist in the national amateur championship last year, is another who will be a dangerous competitor at Grosse Pointe. Fownes started in record-breaking style at Ekwanok last year, returning a 70 for the first round of eighteen holes and finishing the qualifying round with a 144. Fownes proved Ouimet's hardest stumbling block, the Boston Frenchman having the narrowest margin possible for the match, winning by 1 up.

Norman Taber to Take Rest.

To stave off a possible breakdown which might follow further competition in the near future, Norman Taber, the Boston A. A. miler who about five weeks ago shattered the world's record for a mile, will rest up for the remainder of the outdoor season, according to information received here from Boston yesterday. Taber has been running consistently all season, and has to his credit more good performances than any mile runner in years. That Taber went "off form" just before the national championships in San Francisco on Aug. 7 seems very likely in view of the poor race he ran against little Joie Ray of the Illinois A. A., who triumphed in easy fashion. Taber complained of a cold before taking part in the championship event, and his running may have been handicapped to an extent by the different atmospheric conditions on the coast. Eddie O'Connor, trainer of Taber, asserted on his return to the East from San Francisco that Taber found the wind too strong there, but did not say anything about his charge's physical condition. There is nothing serious troubling Taber, but the rest will put him in shape for a big indoor season. He will not try for the half-mile record this year.

Kolehmainen In Sunday Games.

Every one of the sixteen clubs which comprise the Scandinavian-American Athletic League will have representatives in the championship meeting of the organization which will be held on Sunday afternoon at Ulmer Park. More than 100 athletes are entered, and among them is Hannes Kolehmainen, the world's champion amateur distance runner, who will carry the colors of the Kaleva A. C., a Finnish club. Swedes, Finns, Danes, and Norwegians will be among the contestants. The Kaleva A. C. will, as in former years, enter a strong team.

THE FINN WINS HURON HANDICAP

Hallenbeck's Colt Captures the Saratoga Feature by a Neck —Lodge Protests for Fouls.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 24.—H. C. Hallenbeck's good colt, The Finn, won the Huron Handicap at a mile and three-sixteenths today, giving from one to ten pounds to each of the other three starters. His stable mate, Iron Duke, went out with Trial by Jury to make the pace and when they were half a mile from home, The Finn was the last of the quartette, but in the last half mile of the journey, he set sail for the leaders, and in a surprisingly short time he had passed Sharpshooter and Iron Duke and had taken a strong lap upon the pace maker. The race through the last furlong was a sharp one, both colts being under an energetic drive. Less than a half furlong from home the black colt showed in the lead, but Captain Cassatt's speedy little chestnut rallied and for a few strides looked like a winner. He had the position next the rail and bearing out carried The Finn to the middle of the track or near it. Here Butwell set the black down, however, and Davies, was obliged to straighten his mount to avoid a foul. When the final pinch came The Finn drew away and won by a neck, with Trial by Jury second and Sharpshooter third. After considerable deliberation, and the hearing of all the jockeys and Patrol Judge Hall, the horses were confirmed in the order in which they finished.

In the five and a half furlong condition race won by Mr. Cochran's Feminist, Byrne, who rode Landslide, made a claim of foul, asserting that McCahey on the winner had crossed him in the stretch, but the claim was disallowed. Feminist had crossed to the inner rail and Byrne changed his course, but there had been no actual bumping and at the time the Cochran filly had Landslide well beaten. Winning Witch, a mare than John Sanford bought for stud purposes, was winner of a six-furlong handicap over Richard T. Wilson's Hester Prynne. Lahore took down another purse when he led from end to end for a mile and a furlong and at the end of the program Tralee was the winner for Richard T. Wilson. The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; purse, $500 added; six furlongs. Time—1:09 4-5.

Winning Witch, J. Sanford's b. m., by Broomstick-Sue Smith, 105 pounds, 10 to 5, 8 to 5, and 3 to 5, (Lilley).....1
Hester Prynne, 112, 6 to 1, 5 to 2, and 6 to 5, (McCahey).....2½
Eagle, 92, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, and 4 to 5, (McAtee).....3
Lady Barbary, Pan Maid, Barzoe, Rupica, and Kaskaskia also ran. Reliance and Chance scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; purse, $400; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:09 4-5.

Black Beauty, G. J. Long's blk. f., by the Commoner-Hawkalight, 100 pounds, 9 to 5, 4 to 5, and 2 to 5, (Lilley).....1
Important, 110, 5 to 1, 2 to 1, and even, (Buxton).....2
Belle of the Kitchen, 95, 20 to 1, 8 to 1, and 4 to 1, (McAtee).....3
High Horse, Madame Herrmann, Chivator, Vadado, Spangle, Duchess, Little Aka, Irrawoddy, and Helping Hand also ran. Scottish Knight scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; purse $400 added; five and a half furlongs. Time 1:10.

Feminist, G. A. Cochran's ch. f. by Voter —Belle of Ashland, 115 pounds, 2 to 1, 7 to 10 and 1 to 3, (McCahey).....1
Landslide, 104, 5 to 1, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, (Byrne).....2½
Libyan Sands, 110, 2 to 1, 4 to 5 and 1 to 3, (J. McTaggart).....3
Broomvale, Ildiko and Bonnie Carrie also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; the Huron Handicap; purse $1,500; one mile and three-sixteenths. Time 2:03.

The Finn, E. W. Heffner's blk. c. by Ogden-Livonia, 122 pounds, 8 to 5, 1 to 2 and out, (Butwell).....1
Trial by Jury, 116, 3 to 2, 1 to 3 and out, (Davies).....2
Sharpshooter, 118, 13 to 5, 3 to 5 and out, (Loftus).....3
Iron Duke also ran. Lady Barbary scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; selling; purse, $500 added; one mile and a furlong. Time, 1:57 1-5.

Lahore, J. L. Faul's ch. g., by Delhi-Nora-Cona, 114 pounds, 13 to 5, even, and 1 to 3, (Lilley).....1
Shyness, 93, 7 to 1, 5 to 2, and 6 to 5, (La Paille).....2
Polly H., 104, 7 to 2, even, and 2 to 5, (J. McTaggart).....3
World's Wonder and Amalfi also ran. Hedge, Lady Teresa and Easter Star scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; purse, $400; five and a half furlongs. Time, 1:10 3-5.

Tralee, R. T. Wilson, Jr's., ch. f., by Celt-Sanci, 105 pounds, 2 to 1, 4 to 5, and 1 to 3, (McCahey).....1½
Edna Kenna, 100, 17 to 5, 6 to 5, and 1 to 5, (Allen).....2
Nolli, 103, 15 to 1, 4 to 1, and 8 to 5, (Martin).....3
Bob Redfield, Harry Gardner, Bobolink, and After Night also ran. Walloon, Sal Vanity, Servia, and Rifle Shooter scratched.

WILLIAM TAKES HEAT.

Heavy Track at Dorval Causes Postponement of Match Race.

MONTREAL, Aug. 24.—William won the only heat in the match race today for the $5,000 purse at Dorval track by defeating Directum I. by a neck in a very close contest. William's time for the heat was 2:04. The other heats were postponed until tomorrow because of a very heavy track.

In the 2:12 class pace, Yedno lagged behind in the first heat, but won the next three with comparative ease. The summaries:

2:12 Pace.—Three in five; $1,000.

Yedno, br. m., by Bob Fitzsimmons, (Wagarty).....4 1 1 1
Patrick M., blk. g., (Stokes).....1 4 2 2
Fern Hal, br. m., (MacPherson).....2 2 3 3
Camelia, br. m., (Snow).....3 3 4 4
Dustless McKinney, b. h., (Murphy).5 dis
Time—2:10½; 2:11¼, 2:12¾; 2:22¾.

The Greater Montreal, 2:10 Class Pace.—$3,000.

Russell Boy, b. s., by Rustic Patenter, (Geers).....1 1 1
Judge Grimmie, blk. s., (Valentine).....2 2 2
Peter Farren, b. h., (Murphy).....3 4 4
Lustrous McKinney, b. g., (Rodney).4 5 3
Aconite, b. s., (Cox).....2 6 5
Hal Boy, b. h., (McMahon).....6 3 6
Time—2:09; 2:08; 2:07¾.

2:15 Trot.—Three in five; $1,000.

Lee Blossom, ch. m., by Lepide, (Wall).....2 1 1 1
Sadie S., b. m., (Murphy).....3 2 2 2
Jeanette Speed, b. m., (Cox).....3 2 3 3
Idora Worthy, b. g., (Rodney).....4 dis.
Tommy Todd, b. g., (Snow).....5 dis.
Time—2:12¾; 2:13; 2:22¾; 2:10¾.

Special Match Race—Two in three; $5,000, (unfinished.)

William, b. h., by Abe J., (Marvin).....1
Directum I., ch. h., (Murphy).....4
Time—2:04.

RACING IN NEW JERSEY.

Two Meetings Scheduled Over New Rumson Country Club Course.

RUMSON, N. J., Aug. 24.—The Rumson Hunt and Steeplechase Association has been incorporated in this State, and will hold Fall and Spring race meetings at the Rumson Country Club. The first meeting will be held Saturday, Oct. 2, when it is expected that the best flat and steeplechase racing since the days of the old Monmouth Park racing will be seen. The incorporators are: Howard S. Borden and Bertram H. Borden, sons of the late M. C. D. Borden; Warrew W. Barbour, G. Jason Waters, W. Strother Jones, and Charles D. Halsey, all of New York, who have country estates in this section.

Arrangements have been made with English experts to lay out one of the most advanced steeplechase courses in the country and the building of a half-mile track around the old practice polo field on the Rumson Country Club property, with parking places for 500 automobiles.

All events will be held under the sanction of the Hunts Committee of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association. Entries for the races of Oct. 2 close Monday, Sept. 20. There will be five races.

Harness Races at Middletown.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Harry J. S., owned by the Stoeckle Stables, Newark, Del., which at Goshen last week broke the world's record at the high-wheeled sulky trot, won the 2:12 trot in three straight heats here this afternoon on the opening day of the Metropolitan Circuit meeting. Bronson, owned and driven by George Graves of Boston, took second money.

The 2:24 trot was won by Al Mack, owned by the Brook Farm of Goshen and driven by J. S. Turner in straight heats. Lord Brook, owned by the Pitman Farm of Trenton and driven by Pitman, took second money.

Mittie Bedworth, owned by Nottingham & James of Eastville Station, Va., which won the 2:20 pace at Goshen, took the 2:13 pace, losing the third heat to Flash Patchen, owned by the Pitman Farm and driven by Pitman, which took second money.

Today's Saratoga Entries.

FIRST RACE.—For all ages; handicap; selling; six furlongs. Bac, 118 pounds; Chartier, Gloaming, 99 each; Sarsenet, 100; Helen Barbee, 104; Fenmouse, 111; Mars Cassidy, 112.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; about two miles. Bryndown, 149 pounds; Kehtoh, 141; Big Sandy, 147; Pebeto, 146; Archdale, 132; Texas Star, 135.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile. Carlton G., 113 pounds; Booker Bill, 108; G. M. Miller, 115; Volant, 100; Borgo, 103; Donald Macdonald, 115; Albens, 100; San Vegal, 105; Napier, 113.

FOURTH RACE.—The Adirondack Handicap; for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Indian Chant, 105 pounds; Cantara, 95; Primero, 105; Achievement, 109; Pielone, 114; Friar Rock, 116; Watercress II., 104; Kilmer, 100.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile. Borax, 103 pounds; Evelyn C., 96; Slumberer, 108; Bi Bird, 112; Goodwood, 108; Rusila, 98; Sam Slick, 103; Watertown, 108; Santo, 98; Menlo Park, 96; Booker Bill, 111; Duke of Dunbar, 98; Ha'penny, 112; Beverly James, 98; Freeman, 101.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens two years old; five and a half furlongs. Garnet, 109 pounds; Poiroma, Beckna, Red Cloud, 112 each; Dorcas, 109; Tyrsd, Oratorium, 112 each; Bel Orator Smoothbore, 109 each; Gillies, 112; Jacobus, 109.

GOLF STARS WILL PLAY AT DETROIT

Entries for National Amateur Championship Shows a Total of 138.

The list of entries for the national amateur golf championship, which begins on Saturday at the Country Club of Detroit, shows a total of 138 names, which is the largest since the national handicap list became a reality. Howard F. Whitney, Secretary of the United States Golf Association, gave out the starting times and pairings last night.

Several golfers who have country-wide reputations will not be seen in action, for their names do not appear on the list. Included in the absentees are such men as Walter J. Travis, metropolitan amateur champion; Oswald Kirkby, former holder of the title; Philip Carter, junior champion; John F. Neville, erstwhile California title holder; Heinrich Schmidt, former Massachusetts champion, who is now in California, and H. Chandler Egan, once of Chicago but now living in Oregon. Egan held the national title on several occasions.

Nelson Whitney of New Orleans and Gardiner W. White of Flushing changed their minds at the last minute and will make the trip. There is a good representation from Canada, including George A. Lyon, the amateur title holder, who once came near to annexing that of this country. The list of entries and starting times follows:

9:00—J. C. Dilworth, Allegheny, and C. G. Comstock, Jr., Sleepy Hollow; L. R. Munger, Dallas, and Howard B. Lee, Detroit; George A. Crump, Pine Valley, and R. Long Stanton Heights; Paul Hunter, Midlothian and George V. Rotan, Pine Valley; D. W. Hunter, Bloomfield Hills, and William B. Rhett, Garden City; Frank Hoyt, Siwanoy, and Allen Reed, Riverside; William L. Howland, Jr., Chicago, and William P. Smith, Pine Valley; G. B. Adams, National Links, and J. Harold Slater, Fox Hills; L. L. Brehm, Detroit, and Harold Weber, Inverness; Robert A. Gardner, Hinsdale, and Jerome D. Travers, Upper Montclair; Howland Hubbard, Inverness, and Max H. Behr, Baltusrol; C. Gilbert Waldo, Jr., Detroit, and Fraser Hale, Skokie.

10:00—W. Parker Sealey, Brooklawn, and J. C. LeDuc, Edgewater; John D. Cady, Rock Island Arsenal, and John G. Hepburn, Lansville; Paul Tewkesbury, Woodland, and Robert A. Kampman, San Antonio; Daniel F. Altland, Detroit, and George R. Balch, Cincinnati; Davison Herron, Oakmont, and James R. Hyde, South Shore; Joseph K. Bole, Mayfield, and Dr. M. G. Ritchie, Oakmont; James C. Parrish, Jr., National Links, and D. Clark Corkran, Baltimore; Howard W. Perrin, Pine Valley, and W. H. Stickney, St. Paul; E. E. Palmer, Detroit, and Ellsworth Giles, Oakmont; Dr. E. H. Moriarity, Riverview, and Hamilton K. Kerr, Ekwanok; R. L. James, Allegheny, and Henry J. Topping, Greenwich; Reubeth G. Bush, Audubon, and C. W. Inslee, Oneida.

11:00—Wylie W. Carhart, Detroit, and Hugh Vaughn, Bloomfield Hills; Mason E. Phelps, Chicago, and John W. Herron, Exmoor; Jesse Guilford, Bellevue, and Nelson M. Whitney, Audubon; E. H. Brown, Detroit, and John N. Stearns, 2d, Williamsport; D. E. Sawyer, Wheaton, and George O. James, Columbia; William C. Fownes, Jr., Oakmont, and J. B. Schlotman, Detroit; J. B. Crookston, Stanton Heights, and W. Hamilton Gardner, 2d, Buffalo; F. G. Hobiltzel, Sarnia, Canada, and Dr. C. H. Gardner, Agawam Hunt; J. F. Byers, Allegheny, and W. Tyson Ellicott, Baltimore; Eben M. Byers, Allegheny, and Edward P. Allis, 3d, Milwaukee; John Reuter, Jr., Dickinson, and R. S. Morrison, Oakmont; John G. Anderson, Siwanoy, and John Reid, Jr., Racine.

12:00—Perry Adair, Atlanta A. C., and D. Warren Corkran, Baltimore; Reginald S. Worthington, Shawnee, and Guy Miller, Detroit; Charles E. Van Vleck, Jr., Baltusrol, and Charles E. Evans, Jr., Edgewater; Lee W. Maxwell, Scarsdale, and Julius Pollock, Jr., Wheeling; James M. Rhett, Garden City, and Harry E. Kenworthy, Metacomet; W. P. Stewart, Audubon, and James D. Standish, Jr., Detroit; J. Bernd Rose, Allegheny, and Thomas M. Sherman, Yahnundasis; Cameron B. Buxton, Indianapolis Valley, and Albert A. Adams, Hamilton County, (Canada); John R. Maxwell, Jr., Merion, and John F. Shanley, Jr., Del.; Robert E. Hunter, Midwick, and George S. Lyon, Lambton, (Canada); J. T. McMillan, Detroit, and G. H. Walker, St. Louis; Ray McAuliffe, Buffalo, and George N. Aldredge, Dallas.

1:00—W. A. Smith, 2d, Kent County, and John K. Banks, Jr., Detroit; J. M. Hunt, Sarnia, (Canada,) and Sherrill Sherman, Yahnundasis; De Witt W. Balch, Cincinnati, and George H. Angell, Exmoor; E. Hoyer Bankhard, Midlothian, and Paul H. Deming, Exmoor; C. C. Allen, Kenosha, and J. S. Kendall, Dallas; Charles L. Dexter, Jr., Dallas, and Maxwell R. Marston, Baltusrol; Joseph A. McDonald, Calumet, and R. P. Cavanagh, Kenosha; W. S. Groesbeck, Cincinnati, and Sterling E. Edmonds, St. Louis; George T. Brokaw, Garden City, and Chisholm Beach, Fox Hills; Dudley Mudge, Kent County, and P. H. Preston, Stanton Heights; Francis, Ouimet, Woodland, and Reginald M. Lewis, Ridgefield; Henry Grinnell, Kent County, and Hugh R. London, Exmoor.

2:00—Howell Gilbert, Exmoor, and Oliver Perin, National Links; John C. Davidson, Columbia, and O. K. Oliver, Allegheny; Alfred C. Elmer, Florida, and E. R. Morrison, Evanston; Albert Seckel, Riverside, and Hugh R. Willoughby, Jr., Philadelphia Country; Howard F. Whitney, Nassau, and Walter E. Egan, Exmoor; W. B. Fitch, Exmoor, and Philip Sawyer, Mount Kisco; Percy R. Pyne, 2d, Princeton, and Thomas A. Warren, Jackson Park; C. R. Dennen, Detroit Golf, and Thomas S. Handley, Highlands; Gardiner W. White, Flushing, and Arthur V. Lee, Jr., Bloomfield Hills.

MISS ROSENTHAL STARS.

Women's Western Golf Championship Brings Out Good Playing.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—The play of Miss Elaine Rosenthal of Chicago, runner-up in the women's national golf championship last year, was the feature of today's competition in the women's Western golf championship on the Midlothian Country Club course. Miss Rosenthal repeated her gold medal score of 91, defeating Miss Laurie Kaiser, woman champion of Chicago.

Mrs. Harry D. Hammond of Indianapolis, defending her title, approximated 98 in defeating Mrs. E. F. Perkins of Chicago. Pairings for tomorrow's play include:

Western Championship.—Miss Rosenthal versus Miss Winters Coldham, Toledo, Ohio; Mrs. Hammond versus Mrs. E. E. Harwood, Chicago. Midlothian Trophy, (Second Flight)—Miss M. Miller, Grand Rapids, Mich., versus Mrs. R. S. Duffield, Memphis, Tenn. Miss Miller today defeated Miss M. Knapp, Chicago, 5 and 3, and Mrs. Duffield defeated Miss Gladys Curtain, Chicago, 6 and 5; Mrs. Jesse Hammond, Indianapolis, (title-holder,) defeated Mrs. E. T. Perkins, Chicago, 4 up and 2; Miss Caroline Painter, Chicago, defeated Mrs. F. W. Whitney, Chicago, 2 up and 1; Miss Marjorie Edwards, Chicago, defeated Mrs. G. D. Smith, Springfield, Ill., 6 up and 4; Miss Marjorie Dodd, Cincinnati, defeated Miss Carrie Kuhnert, Chicago, 3 and 1. Miss Elizabeth Allen, Chicago, Ill., defeated Miss Marie Powers, Chicago, 6 and 5; Miss W. Coldham, Toledo, defeated Mrs. M. Jones, Chicago, 6 and 4.

Mixed Foursomes at Maplewood.

Special to The New York Times.

MAPLEWOOD, N. H., Aug. 24.—Miss Laura F. Rice and William M. Rice of Houston, Texas, won the two-ball mixed foursome event for trophies offered by W. W. Owens of Brooklyn today; their net score of 86 for this morning's round giving them the low tally for 36 holes of 168. Mrs. L. A. Anschicher and P. F. Fetchmer of New York were the nearest competitors with 172. Miss Jessie Boyd and H. N. Blue of New York, winners of last year's competition, finished with General E. M. Weaver of Washington and Miss E. M. Brien of Lowell in third place with 173.

New York Golfers Victors.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE SPOFFORD, N. H., Aug. 24.—Mrs. F. A. Murdock and Gilbert A. Wright of New York City won the women's and men's approaching and putting contest, which took place this afternoon on the ninth green of the Pine Grove Springs Hotel golf course. Cups donated by Mrs. William Wiese of Evansville, N. Y., were awarded to the victors. Mrs. Murdock and Mr. Wright made a score of 9 and Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Ackerson of Hackensack, N. J., were second in the contest.

Ekwanok Golf Tourney for N. Y. Cup

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Vt., Aug. 24.—The Ekwanok Country Club will hold a handicap golf tournament for a cup presented by Frank Presbrey of New York on its golf course here, Sept. 3 and 4. The handicaps will be effective during a qualifying round and through three rounds of match play, for which eight contestants will qualify. Prizes will be awarded to the golfer finishing second in the tourney and for the best gross and net scores in the qualifying round.

MARATHON RUNNERS GATHER ON COAST

Long-Distance Stars to Compete in Exposition Classic Next Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 24.—Seventeen strong young men from different parts of the United States are going to run 26 miles and 385 yards on Saturday afternoon in the Olympic Marathon. Back in the days of ancient Greece, a certain Pheidippadas, ran all the way from Marathon to Athens with news of a great Hellenic victory. Ever since then different nations have been holding these long-distance running tests. K. K. McArthur of South Africa won the event at Stockholm in 1912, after toiling for 2 hours 36 minutes 54.8 seconds, and Saturday will be the first time that any field has faced this test since McArthur's accomplishment.

Exposition officials have selected an ideal course for Saturday's event. The start will be made on the track in the Exposition Stadium. After leaving the grounds, the runners will travel along the Presidio to the ocean. After skirting the beach to Sloat Boulevard, the trip will then be made through the outlying hills and Twin Peaks to the head of Market Street. The men will follow down to Van Ness Avenue and an entrance will be made to the Exposition Grounds at the foot of this thoroughfare.

Some fast long-distance runners will start in Saturday's event. Perhaps the most notable of the competitors is Edouard Fabre, winner of last year's Boston Marathon. Fabre represents the Richmond Athletic Club of Montreal. Clifton Horne of the Dorchester Athletic Club of Boston, who finished second to Fabre at Boston, is also entered.

New York's representatives will be Charley Pores and Nick Gianakopulos of the Millrose Athletic Association, and Hugh Honohan of the New York Athletic Club. Bernie Wefers, the old-time sprint star and record holder, has Honohan in charge. Oliver Millard, who helped make athletic history with Hannes Kohlemainen in the recent national senior track meet, is the only local entry who can hope to give the visiting stars any competition. Millard is a cross-country runner of ability.

The complete entry follows:

Charley Pores, Nick Gianakopulos, Millrose Athletic Club, New York City; Edouard Fabre, Richmond Athletic Club, Montreal; Clifton Horne, Dorchester Athletic Club, Boston; H. G. Doblock, Mystic Athletic Club, Chicago; Hugh Honohan, New York Athletic Club; Pat Coyne, Holy Cross Lyceum, New York; Osa Smuthe, Catholic Club, New Orleans; Manuel Cooper, Chicago Hebrew Institute; A. Monteverde, Carmel, N. Y.; Sydney Hatch, Illinois Athletic Club; James Foreshaw, Missouri Athletic Club, St. Louis; W. J. Heavind, Faralone City, Cal.; F. S. Williams, Oliver Millard, Olympic Club, and W. O. Johnson, unattached, San Francisco.

NO "GRAND CIRCUIT" HERE.

War Horses Made Empire City Track Unfit for Harness Racers.

The Grand Circuit race meet, advertised to open on Aug. 31 at the Empire City track, will not take place, according to the statement made yesterday by a Director of the Empire City Racing Association.

Through its attorney, John H. Rogan of 145 Nassau Street, the association obtained an order from Supreme Court Justice Tompkins on Monday granting in part the application made to have the Fair Association ejected from the track. It was alleged in the application that the stabling of more than 30,000 horses at the track previous to shipping them to Europe had irreparably damaged the plant for a sports centre.

In speaking of these war horses, a Director of the

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 25, 1915.

GERMANY ASKS TO BE HEARD.

The German Government asks the American Government for an opportunity to be heard equally with the other side in respect to the sinking of the Arabic before we take a definite stand. As a matter of course the request will be granted. We are as far as possible from seeking to put Germany in the wrong. We should take a definite stand only when, having put herself in the wrong, she showed no desire to put herself in the right.

The Berlin dispatch which Ambassador VON BERNSTORFF transmits to the State Department is in no sense a disclaimer or disavowal. The German Government does say that "if Americans should actually have "lost their lives this would naturally "be contrary to our intentions." The language is ambiguous. If it means that in the opinion of the Berlin Government the submarine commander merely intended to kill the British passengers and hoped that the American passengers might escape, or that his purpose was only to destroy the ship, believing that all the passengers would be saved, the assurance would give us no satisfaction whatever. It would leave the situation quite unchanged. If, however, that sentence of the dispatch means that the German Government had given orders to its naval commanders not to attack peaceful merchant ships which supposedly might have Americans on board, that would be a very different matter. We should be greatly relieved to learn that such an order had been issued, for it would furnish evidence that some heed had been given in Berlin to our repeated protests and remonstrances. It is only by a somewhat strained inference that we can accept the statement that the loss of American lives "would naturally be contrary to our intentions" as evidence that Germany had already resolved to abstain from submarine warfare on peaceful merchantmen.

While we must in fairness wait a reasonable time for Germany to be heard, it is not easy to see how any statement it can make can invalidate the reports our Government has already received. The Arabic was not carrying contraband, for she was westward bound; she was not armed; she made no attempt to escape; she was not convoyed; she did not attempt to ram the submarine. These are facts established by ample and entirely credible testimony. The witnesses are passengers who were on board the ship, including Americans, the officers of the Arabic, and the British Government. The Berlin dispatch invites us to bear in mind that these statements were "naturally "made under excitement which might "easily produce wrong impressions." Excitement does not affect all minds alike, and the general agreement of the witnesses as to the position of the ship and as to their observation of the course of the torpedo which sank her effectually destroys any assumption that under "excitement" they got "wrong impressions."

The Arabic was destroyed and by a German submarine. American lives were lost. We have more than once told Germany that its acts were lawless, in contravention of our rights, and that we would not put up with them. If the German Government on the basis of reports received from the submarine commander shall be able to show that we have been misinformed, its explanations will have the most candid consideration. If, failing to explain, it shall disavow and offer reparation, our satisfaction will be very great. But we have taken our "definite stand" already. It remains now only to take such action as the good faith of the Government and the self-respect of the Nation demand, or, if Germany disavows the sinking of the Lusitania and the Arabic and assures us that such wrongs will not be repeated, to receive her disavowals and assurances in the spirit of magnanimity to be expected of a great nation. Evidently the German Government has been informed by its Ambassador that action was imminent, and that if it had anything to say it should speak quickly. Even as a means of securing delay the dispatch handed to the State Department may be interpreted reassuringly. Possibly the German Government is doing some hard thinking and with a little time may reach sensible conclusions.

THE GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

Golfers and golf enthusiasts will have to remain in Detroit ten full days if they would personally view all the incidents of the national amateur championship tournament. It seems a long time, and something must be done sooner or later to shorten the contest. Perhaps the radical plan to reduce it to one match of 72 holes may yet be seriously considered. There are 280 American golfers on the association list who have handicaps of five or less, and all of these are eligible for entrance in the tournament. The first day, tomorrow, also, must be given up to the intersectional match, which is, in some way, an innovation, but a welcome one, and in which we may expect spirited contests between TRAVERS and EVANS, OUIMET and some noted Western player. Friday will be given up to the usual trophy play. Saturday the real tournament will begin with eighteen-hole play for the purpose of elimination. Next Monday there will be sixty-four contestants left to begin the thirty-six-hole play, and thus the battle will continue until the following Saturday. We are accumulating golfers. Nobody can say that this contest may not develop star golfers whose names are not yet widely known. The experts have already made out lists of a dozen or more possible winners. Of course, the chances favor TRAVERS and OUIMET, with EVANS of Chicago, who is always near the head, well in the running, and DAVIS of California as a favorite of the far West. But the far West has other favorites and the East has a large number, while the golfing skill of the middle West is not questionable.

We cannot go on in this way. Before long the list of eligible contestants may number 500. Long driving and accurate play with the irons, which seemed uncommon a few years ago, have now become common. The amateur championship must not be neglected, but amateur golfers have other things besides golf to attend to, and few can afford to give up a month or so to one tournament. In Detroit the best of them will not have too easy going. The course, which has not hitherto been used for important events, has been praised by HARRY VARDON as one of the best he saw here. That means it is a difficult course. The length is nearly 6,600 yards, and the perfect player is expected to finish in 73 strokes. The pits and bunkers were designed to test skill and nerve. So that the national amateur championship of 1915 will be fought for under the most approved conditions. A difficult course, a field full of promises, and all the leaders in prime condition. May the best man win, of course, but let us remember that the best man on the thirty-sixth hole of the finals is often no better than some who have fallen by the way. Golf has its accidents, though OUIMET has amply justified his first extraordinary victory, and there may be a dark horse of the same quality at Detroit.

USELESS ARMY POSTS.

The disastrous consequences of the flood at Texas City will remove that most undesirable garrisoned post from our small army's preposterous list of 176. With fewer than 88,000 enlisted men if all the regiments are filled, not counting the 6,000 Philippine Scouts, we have more army posts than the wonderful German Army ever had in a time of peace. There were sixteen big camps in Germany before the war began, and not many more than twenty other places where soldiers were regularly quartered. The 176 army posts of the United States include, of course, those in our outlying possessions, which are comparatively few in number and not in any case superfluous. A large proportion of those in the continental United States are superfluous and are maintained at a great cost for political reasons. The Texas City post has always been more or less of a scandal. Badly situated, far from the Mexican border and near no centre where troops would be likely to be needed in case of danger, there has always been a great deal of grumbling about it among army men. Charges that there was some sort of favoritism in the selection of the site, however, lack verification. It is more agreeable to infer that it was hit upon in a haphazard way as a place in Texas where troops could be massed.

There are army posts not so objectionable to the soldiers which should be abolished without delay. If the effort to put our army in a condition to serve the country effectively in case of trouble is to be thoroughly carried out, its various divisions must first be concentrated at comparatively few points. This should be the very first provision of the new army bill. There will be saving in the concentration near large centres, where supplies are cheaper. There is no lack of transportation facilities, so that regiments can be carried quickly to any point when they are needed. Texas City's experience will serve as a good object lesson. It was a useless, ill-chosen post and its abandonment will cause no embarrassment whatever.

SYMPATHETIC ELIZABETHANS.

Two hundred members of the German-American Alliance of Elizabeth, N. J., have "adopted amid cheers" a preamble and some resolutions so extraordinary in their logic and their taste that they are here reprinted in full:

Whereas, The continued sale by America of arms and munitions of war to the enemies of Germany is directly responsible for thousands of deaths and the wounding of thousands more; and,

Whereas, Protests against such sales by a neutral country have been unheeded;

Be it resolved, That the German-American Alliance of Elizabeth declare the sinking of the Arabic as justifiable and deserved;

Be it resolved, That the Alliance indorse Germany's submarine policy and extend to her marine commanders the unstinted praise to which they are entitled;

Be it resolved, That traveling Americans, to escape the dangers of the war zones, be urged to make use of the ships of neutral countries;

Be it further resolved, That the sympathy of the Alliance be extended to Germany in her hour of trouble.

Take out the kink in fact and here is a perfect translation of this piece of Elizabethan literature:

Whereas, Certain Americans have sold arms and munitions of war to the enemies of Germany, as they have a perfect legal right to do;

Resolved, That we approve the murder by a German submarine of certain American citizens, lawfully traveling upon the seas.

"Sale by America," "sale by a neutral country": can these Elizabethans be as ignorant as they pretend to be? Don't they know perfectly well that the United States Government has sold no arms or munitions of war to any of the belligerents? Don't they know that neither international law nor Federal law prohibits such sale by American citizens?

"Justifiable," "deserved," "praise": these German-American patriots rejoice in the death of Americans. They have no sympathy with the country in which they live, to which, presumably, all or most of them have sworn allegiance.

MR. BRYAN EXPLAINS IT.

Some time ago we reproved The Omaha World-Herald for its singular comments on Mr. BRYAN's transportation from Washington to Lincoln, Neb., of the desk whereat he sat when he embellished the State Department. Its language was respectful, but its tone conveyed somehow an impression that Mr. BRYAN had not shown that scrupulous delicacy, that excessive refinement, that has made him a synonym for sensibility. Mr. BRYAN has noticed the same thing, and it is a pleasure to see how completely he has shattered the vulgar insinuation that seemed to lurk somewhere behind The World-Herald's sympathetic phrases. He tells us in The Commoner that Cabinet members are in the habit of taking the chairs whereon they sat at Cabinet meetings, paying for them, and that, as he puts it, "Mr. BRYAN takes his," paying $65. Also, The Commoner says, Mr. BRYAN takes his State Department desk and chair, paying $300 for them. It also, and quite gratuitously, furnishes the reason why he was not satisfied, like other Cabinet members, to carry off his Cabinet meeting chair, but wanted also the old desk that had been in the State Department for fifty years. "The desk," says Mr. BRYAN, speaking through The Commoner, "is the one "used by him in signing the peace "treaties. Is it strange that he is "fond of it?"

Strange? It would be strange if he were not. At this desk he accomplished the one great achievement of his life. Hitherto he had been great as a spellbinder, supreme as a windjammer, but the fame of the yammerer is written on the sands. He had reached 50 and passed it and still had no constructive deed to grave his name upon the rock. Now, at last, as Fame wrote high above the name of WASHINGTON that of TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE—in fact, to precisely the same extent—it wrote his above those of WEBSTER and JEFFERSON. With twenty-nine strokes of his pen he abolished war. He made the nations agree that before they declared war on each other they would think about it a whole year. If all of them had signed these treaties there would be no war now, for Germany would not have invaded France, but would have waited a year; Austria would have waited a year before sending the ultimatum about the Serajevo murder, France would have told Russia she couldn't act under the Franco-Russian alliance for twelve months, and so on. Just as in the nursery rhyme, fire wouldn't burn stick, stick wouldn't beat dog, dog wouldn't bite cat, and —to summarize—pig wouldn't go.

Naturally Mr. BRYAN couldn't part with the desk and chair. SEWARD sat at that desk when he added Alaska to the territory of the Union, FISH when he brought England to terms over the Alabama claims, BLAINE when he originated the Pan-American Union, HAY when he opened the door in China; but these were small achievements. These statesmen doubtless hankered for the desk, but they knew the time had not yet come. A statesman was to come after them the latchet of whose shoes they were not worthy to unloose. They did not know who he was or what his world work was to be, but they said, "Not yet. Wait "but a little while, and the great "man will be among us." So they went away and in time they died, and the desk waited there through half a century; and at last the great deed was done, war was abolished, the weight was lifted from the hearts of mothers, and peace spread through the world.

Of course, Mr. BRYAN wanted the desk and chair, and the $300 he paid was little enough, especially in view of its value to any collector. To us the chair seems more significant and valuable than the desk, though only $50 of the $300 went for it. It was on the chair that most of the great man reposed when the great stroke—the twenty-nine great strokes, to be accurate—was or were struck. But there is another souvenir which will be priceless to the collector when Mr. BRYAN's descendants come to dispose of these relics. Upon that chair, when the shackles that held the world fell clattering to the floor, there sat the trousers of the world-compeller. Let him preserve those trousers through the years; they are a heritage which the country will some day claim, wet-eyed. They were nearer to him than even the chair, and the chair is worth $50 at State Department quotations. Some day men will look upon them and say: "These are "the trousers that sat on the chair "that stood before the desk that "supported the twenty-nine peace "treaties that the great Secretary "signed when war was abolished," just as they stood wonderingly before the malt that lay in the house that Jack built. They are sacred trousers; they are not his now, nor ever any more, they are the pants of posterity. Away with desks and chairs; here is the real historic memento. Long since, we trust, Mr. BRYAN has folded them in his country's flag and put them away where moth cannot corrupt, nor thieves break in and steal. Here is the trinity of glory: the desk, the chair, and the trousers; but the greatest of these is not the furniture of the historic room, but the furniture of the historic man.

Fifteen couples waited on Monday, some of them most of the day, at the Marriage License Bureau for an Alderman to make them fifteen ones. Not an Alderman could be scared up. Unmarried, as they came, the thirty went away. A cruel day. Aldermen have their uses, in spite of an envious tradition. Not one of them but has a heart tender to love's young dream. Why, then, the unmeant brutality of Monday? There should be, there must be, a marrying Alderman on duty or just around the corner, during office hours, every working day.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Exemptions from Duty as Jurymen.

When the subject of exemptions from jury duty was under discussion in the Constitutional Convention, not one of those who spoke on it, so far as the newspaper reports reveal, even hinted a desire that whatever action might be taken should be with a view to securing able and intelligent men for jurors and of eliminating those of opposite characteristics. Yet just that, it would seem, ought to be the object of any regulations made by the convention.

That it didn't occur to anybody even to mention that object is because we have all grown up under a system of jury selection which, in effect, turns into disqualifications precisely those qualities of interest in and knowledge of what is going on that would make a good juror, and restricts eligibility for this important service to men who, with or without effort, have kept their minds quite empty alike of information and of opinion. The result is that in most if not all cases juries are composed of men to whom nobody out of court would dream of intrusting the solution of the problems brought before them.

When arbiters are chosen without the assistance of the law, they are invariably just such men as the law either would reject for jury duty or has exempted from it. The confident expectation that they will decide with justice and impartiality is based on their general reputation as honest and enlightened men, not on their failure to read the newspapers and to have formed opinions of their own in regard to the happenings of their day and vicinage.

On running over the list of present exemptions, for very, very few of them can any reason be found except that the members of the exempted classes dislike to do jury duty and have had sufficient influence with one or another of the powers that be or were to escape it. Of men not in the public service, hardly anybody except the doctors can plead an adequate excuse for exemption from a task real qualification for which creates a strong obligation to perform. That the regulation of juries is something that should be done by the Constitution may be doubtful, though as the right to a jury trial has its affirmation there, to make sure that the juries are properly chosen would seem to be reasonable enough. But the delegates decided to leave the matter where it is now—for fear, one of them said, perhaps truly, of losing the favor of somebody who would lose his exemption if sensible action were taken.

Proclaiming a Poor Triumph.

Reports coming in tones more or less exultant from various quarters are to the effect that the excitement created by certain troublesome and meddlesome "laymen" in regard to "twilight sleep" has all died away—that "the thing is dead." These statements are marked by the same inaccuracy that has characterized their predecessors of the same origin on the same subject, but it is a fact that some of the hospitals that undertook to use the Freiburg form of anaesthesia have nearly or quite given it up, and that the attempt to create a general and insistent demand by women for relief has been, for the present, defeated.

Part—a large majority—of the medical profession retain their former attitude of strong antagonism to a procedure of which few of them know more than that they are now incompetent to give it, and that if they acquired the requisite knowledge its application would require the giving by them to each maternity case of much more of time and care than they have been accustomed to bestow. To find in those facts the reason for the antagonism would be unkind, and perhaps it would be unjust, but the temptation to do so can be resisted with difficulty by anybody who knows enough about the subject to judge the current justifications of it made to the confiding public.

They are gravely told about alarming and injurious results of the twilight sleep—results which, to the informed, prove that these practitioners are not using the Freiburg drugs in the only way that twilight sleep, properly so called, can be produced. No matter how many or how eminent the men who have unhappy or discouraging experiences with the scopolamine-morphine anaesthesia, their testimony, by all the laws of evidence, is worthless if even a few men, no matter though they be comparatively obscure, are demonstrating that all these ill consequences can be and are avoided by the careful following of a technique available for everybody who chooses to learn it.

Either the doctors who report long and uninterrupted series of successes with the twilight sleep are the basest sort of deceivers and should be put out of the medical profession, or those who report wholly different results are open to still severer condemnation and punishment. The value of the treatment is a matter of fact, easily ascertainable, not one of opinion. But there!—if the women themselves, or the great mass of them, are not sufficiently interested to insist on knowing the truth, why should anybody else bother about it?

Leviathan Caught in a Net.

Not until after the great war ends, perhaps not for some years after, are we likely to know in anything approaching full detail about what must be a peculiarly interesting feature of the conflict.

We hear that great steel nets sunk in the English Channel and in front of the English harbors have caught and caused the destruction of more than a few German submarines. Of the planning and placing of these nets we are told nothing at all, and for once the maintenance of rigid secrecy is comprehensible to others than the military censors. Obviously the less that is known about the nets the more efficiently will they serve their designed purpose.

That a submarine would be helpless and its whole crew doomed if its propeller were once entangled in deeply submerged meshes strong enough to hold it will not be questioned by anybody who has seen the amount and sort of trouble that a single rope can make when it gets around that part of a motor boat or tug. The occupants of surface-going craft are then in a much less serious situation, however, than are those of a submarine with its power to move ended. The former can get promptly and vigorously to work on the entangling rope, but the underwater sailors in like case can do nothing at all except to wait, not very hopefully, for rescue by the setters of the net.

But are there any such nets? Their existence and use has been reported many times, and there is nothing of the impossible in the stories. The chief confirmation, however, that the tales have lies in the failure as yet of the German submarines to cause any interruption in the transport of soldiers and munitions from England to France. Lines protected by steel netting would account fairly well for this immunity.

WOMEN HAVE TO BE.

Therefore, They Should Endure It and Share the World with Men.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me that both the "antis" and suffragists fail entirely of the mark in regard to woman's place in the home. Women are born women, and must endure it, however much they may desire to "change their spots"; and, so long as they are women, their place must be in the home if we are to continue to be either men or women. There must, of course, be exceptions to this rule. All men are not fitted to be husbands and fathers, and likewise all women are not fitted to be wives and mothers, being particularly suited to other callings. Outside of this limited number are those who cannot, for economic reasons, find or hold a place in the home. The suffragist would have it that the vote remedies these economic evils, which, to my unenlightened eyes, press hard on men and women alike. But I have as yet to see that this is the case. If the money, energy, and intellectual effort spent on obtaining the vote were directed to bringing into prominence some propaganda which would bear directly on these conditions, in the direction of economic education or some social readjustment such as the "single tax," would not the end desired be better obtained, or, at least, more nearly approached?

While there are so many problems, economic and social, crying for solution, I cannot see that suffrage is a vital matter. Of course, the suffragist replies that if we should have the vote we should have these other privileges; but men, who have had the vote, are still struggling for light on these problems. Do women possess so much more economic knowledge and social vision? I can see no adequate argument against suffrage, but I do see many reasons why it should not be made a vital issue in this country at least.

This agitation of the question brings with it one great evil. It emphasizes, or, rather, gives birth to an artificial idea of antagonism between the sexes, which really has no existence. Our aims, ambitions, desires, needs, are the same. We cannot ever exist without the closest co-operation. Then why "you men" and "we women"? For myself, I believe that the woman who is a wife and strives to fit herself for the supreme work of motherhood, or the woman who would bend her efforts toward bringing into being those ideas which will most benefit both men and women, need not wait for the vote, but should work with men for the realization of those same ideals which will doubtless result in equal suffrage among other more vital and far-reaching changes.

PAULINE PROVINE CLINTON.

Ridgewood, N. J., Aug. 20, 1915.

That New Jersey Odor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I saw a letter in your paper regarding the disgusting odor from across the Hudson. As a resident of an expensive apartment, living on Riverside Drive to enjoy good air, I ask you and your readers if it is possible to protest and stop such a nuisance. Many things must be sacrificed to business, but surely to ruin such a beautiful parkway should be protested. The odor every evening is most nauseating, and spoils any pleasure one may find in living near the river. On hot nights we have had to close our windows to keep out the overpowering smell. I am leaving for another country, so it will not bother me long, but in consideration of the general good we ought all raise our voices to protect New York's beauty spots. A TIMES READER.

New York, Aug. 23, 1915.

The Discovery of Antitoxin.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It comes as a surprise to me that you should award the discovery of antitoxin (Heilserum) to Dr. Paul Ehrlich, when the credit really belongs to Professor Behring. You will perform a service to the memory of a great man by correcting this error, as I am sure that he would not claim the credit of this discovery if he were still among the living. GERMAN.

New York, Aug. 23, 1915.

The Great Blue Tent

By EDITH WHARTON.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—Edith Wharton has written the following poem for The New York Times:

COME unto me, said the Flag,
Ye weary and sore opprest;
For I am no shot-riddled rag,
But a great blue tent of rest.

Ye heavy laden, come
On the aching feet of dread,
From ravaged town, from murdered home,
From your tortured and your dead.

All they that beat at my crimson bars
Shall enter without demur.
Though the round earth rock with the wind of wars,
Not one of my folds shall stir.

See, here is warmth and sleep,
And a table largely spread.
I give garments to them that weep,
And for gravestones I give bread.

But what, through my inmost fold,
Is this cry on the winds of war?
Are you grown so old, are you grown so cold,
O Flag that was once our star?

Where did you learn that bread is life,
And where that fire is warm—
You, that took the van of a world-wide strife,
As an eagle takes the storm?

Where did you learn that men are bred
Where hucksters bargain and gorge;
And where that down makes a softer bed
Than the snows of Valley Forge?

Come up, come up to the stormy sky,
Where our fierce folds rattle and hum,
For Lexington taught us how to fly,
And we dance to Concord's drum.

O flags of freedom, said the Flag,
Brothers of wind and sky;
I too was once a tattered rag,
And I wake and shake at your cry.

I tug and tug at the anchoring place,
Where my droway folds are caught;
I strain to be off on the old fierce chase
Of the foe we have always fought.

O People I made, said the Flag,
And welded from sea to sea,
I am still the shot-riddled rag,
That shrieks to be free, to be free.

Oh, cut my silken ties
From the roof of the palace of peace;
Give back my stars to the skies,
My stripes to the storm-striped seas!

Or else, if you bid me yield,
Then down with my crimson bars,
And o'er all my azure field
Sow poppies instead of stars.

Kingly Powers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If you will examine the context of my telegram to the President you will, I think, find that it scarcely warrants such an inference as was made in the headline, "Walker Fears the President Wants to be a King."

The intention was to bring clearly to mind at this time the fact that the makers of our Constitution had absolutely refused to leave in the hands of the President any war-making powers of any kind. They would not trust even George Washington with such power.

It must be clear to every logical mind that if the power of making war rests wholly with Congress, neither the President nor his Secretary of State is permitted under the Constitution to make any declaration as to the intentions of this country. Any threat which might embarrass Congress in dealing with foreign complications, or prove a subject of mortification to the nation, is certainly a usurpation of authority by the President.

If the makers of our Constitution had contemplated the sending of such threats upon the part of the President, they would have given him the power to make good and back up his threats by a declaration of war.

But this power was regarded by our Constitution makers as the most dangerous of Kingly powers—the very thing they were seeking to avoid—and it was denied in the most explicit language.

This was the point which the Friends of Peace thought it proper to lay before the President, inasmuch as this corollary of the clause in the Constitution relating to the war-making power seems to have been overlooked by both Secretary Bryan and Secretary Lansing. JOHN BRISBEN WALKER,

Chairman The Friends of Peace.

New York, Aug. 23, 1915.

Pop.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Thanking you in advance, Onomatope desires space to correct modification for pop which Ed. Nat. Bot. Gazette gives your carefully edited daily, "What Pop Really Is." Pop is one of three temperance drinks used by native and hyphenated Americans a half century ago. Pop was commonly called ginger pop—a fermented drink made from N. O. molasses, brewers' yeast, ginger, and American herbs. Root beer, the most popular, was made from N. O. molasses, yeast, wintergreen leaves, sassafras bark, and sarsaparilla root. Birch beer, the third temperance drink, was made and used by out-of-town people. The flavors were often reinforced by tinctures or aromatic oils of the ingredient. Well made pop contained 5 or 6 per cent. alcohol.

D. J. QUIRK, M. D.

Bronx, Aug. 20, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, writing under the heading, "What Pop Really Is," is wrong when he says there is no such beverage and never was. Pop is sold largely in the country villages throughout England, and more especially, to my knowledge, in the middle counties, such as Leicestershire, Warwickshire, &c. As far as I know, it is made from whole ginger, sugar, white of egg, &c., and bottled in heavy stone bottles. The corks, after insertion in the bottles, are tied down with string, and when released there is considerable "pop" to the contents. Pop is a home-made article and retails in the counties I have mentioned for, I believe, a penny a bottle. It is a delightful, cool and refreshing drink, and it is not a carbonated beverage.

F. H. MORRELL.

Jamaica, L. I., Aug. 22, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Ginger Pop" was a popular beverage from 1840 until about the period of the civil war, when it became known as "ginger ale."

C. P. B.

Montclair, N. J., Aug. 22, 1915.

In the Naval Militia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

That branch of the service with which I am familiar, the naval militia, should appeal to every healthy, well-balanced young man. The open sea, river, and harbor cruising, rowing, sailing, swimming, camping, seamanship, gun drill, infantry tactics, &c., all mean man-making. Therefore, my advice to all men who have an honest desire to be of service to their country is: "Get on the job." THOMAS M. WALKER.

Late Second Battalion, Naval Militia, New York.

New York, Aug. 23, 1915.

WHEN THE MASK OF CIVILIZATION SLIPS.

War Is to Win and to Win Is to Kill—Why Talk Ethics to a Man Whose Head You Mean to Blow Off?

By WINTHROP PARKHURST.

Mantoloking, N. J., Aug. 22, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The reason that men go to war, I think I may say without fear of contradiction, is, briefly, to win; and the way to win, I think I may also say without fear of contradiction, is, briefly, to kill. Perhaps if nations would face those two facts honestly, from the start, there would be less stupid wrangling in the air after they once had announced their intention to shoot each other on sight, and we should be spared a deal of pointless and tiresome polemics. For it really is rather a waste of time to talk ethics to a man when all your energies are frankly devoted to blowing his head off. Today a dozen nations, more or less, are so devoting their energies. And those who are not furnishing bloody news for the breakfast table are speculating with troubled eyes over their morning cup of coffee. While there are still a few left at breakfast tables to indulge in anything so gentle as speculation, it might be well for them to examine the grim cause of their matutinal entertainment and consider, when they, too, get ready to blow some one's head off, if, at the critical moment, they are going to unsteady their aim by talking nonsense in the dead language of morality.

Twelve months ago, when men were unable to consider anything calmly, much less the ghastly details of trench life and bayonet charges, war was an unbelievable nightmare, a mad impossibility come true. Now it still is an inelegant fact; and it would revolt every one of us today, just as it revolted every one of us a year ago, were we possessed of a small part of that squeamishness which was ours in August, 1914. It is true that newspaper headlines have done much to rid us of any mawkish supersensitiveness which we may have once had in regard to the spilling of blood. They have taught us, for instance, to stomach comfortably the disgusting fact of a thousand human beings lying twisted and misshapen in a thousand pools of drying mud; they have taught us, by constant iteration, to endure the shocking picture of bodies torn half asunder, some still, others strangely moving; of trunks without heads; of heads without trunks; of men dead—and of men more horribly alive. They have taught us all this, and more. And we have learned our lesson well.

You cannot take in regularly with your bacon and eggs the hideous details of organized murder without imparting to the one something of the naturalness and everydayness of the other. If we had not soon lost our distaste for death in its horridest forms we should indeed have very shortly lost every bit of our taste for breakfast.

Yet graphic journalism alone could never inure us to such indecencies of the battlefield as have daily spread themselves before our imagination nor glaze our eyes with the film of stolid indifference to the brutal facts of war if, at heart, we were not interpreting those facts in the rosy glow of a false dawn. We expected to read of horrors: we read of them. We expected to see death staring at us on the front page: we saw it. And we were shocked, of course, by the sight and sound and touch and smell of universal carnage. Beyond being shocked we have not gone—beyond being shocked we never shall go—as long as death of a man or death of a nation can ever hold for the least of us the insane illusion of progress.

This war has brought out some monstrous and terrifying beliefs inherent in human nature; none more monstrous, none more terrifying, than the belief that war can ever be made a just or reasonable thing—that though evil in itself it still may be an active instrument of good—that though unreasonable it may still be guided by the principle of reason. Time and again Germany has been called to account for violating rules, for playing unfairly, as though war were merely an elaborate and costly game run according to Hoyle, and she an underhanded opponent. But war is not a game; it has no rule but strength, no move but death. To fight is all; to kill, everything.

Men cry, "Be merciful, shoot with pity in your hearts, slay in affection." But that is madness. Surely if there were any mercy there would be no war; if there were any pity there would be no war; if there were any justice there would be no war. For these are terms men bandy about in times of peace. War is the frank admission that mercy and pity and justice and reason are, from the first shot, deliberately discarded—for strength, and for strength alone.

It would be pleasant, certainly, if killing a man in the cause of national honor could be reduced to a few simple, efficient, kindly rules. As a matter of fact, it apparently has been sometimes so reduced. At least men have been led to believe that it has. If they did not believe thus they never would have the heart to take up arms and fight. But, also, as a matter of fact, any rules which combatants may have fancied were inviolable were inviolable just so long as they remained unbroken—no longer.

When such meaningless formulae of struggle, therefore, are discarded—formulae which can no more be expected to keep passion within circumscribed limits than my statement that the day is fine will prevent a thunder storm—let no man be surprised. We still, all of us, have the table manners of Fiji Islanders; and it will save the continual nonsense of apologizing to each other if we admit at the outset that eating, with one's fingers is perfectly good form.

Whether we shall yet go to war no man may confidently say. At least if we go let us, above all things, go honestly. Let us abandon our air of heavy sorrow. Let us scrape this grievance of regret from our faces. Let us put off the mask of polite civilization which would give the lie to the work of our hand and show the war paint shining underneath. Let us be frank and kill.

War needs no apology: it is the supreme denial of all apologies. It brooks no argument; makes no excuse; offers no reason; provides for no circumstance. If men would fight let them at least save themselves the burden of grief, their enemy the insult of tears, their God the mockery of unmeaning prayer.

WINTHROP PARKHURST.

CHINA'S NEW MASTER.

How Yuan Shih-kai Made Himself Absolute Ruler of a Republic.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will Yuan Shih-kai proclaim himself Emperor? Idle question. Yuan Shih-kai was recognized as Emperor of China three years ago by the financial representatives of several European powers. It was during the night of Aug. 26-27, 1913. At 12:30 a contract was signed between six men holding power of attorney for the largest banking houses of Europe and Yuan Shih-kai, granting the latter a loan of $125,000,000. This was the largest sum ever lent to one individual upon his own signature and without any guarantee whatever. A few minutes before the contract was signed an intensely dramatic scene took place. The President of the Chinese Senate, informed during the evening of what was to take place, sent scouts all over the capital in an endeavor to trace the President's whereabouts. The trail led to the offices of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

The President of the Senate sent in his card and was admitted, together with three European journalists. In behalf of the Chinese Parliament he declared solemnly that the loan on the point of being contracted would be repudiated by the representatives of the Chinese nation. Then he withdrew. Fifteen minutes later the transaction was completed. Less than three months later Yuan promulgated a decree expelling 370 of the Deputies and 132 of the Senators, that is, every member of the Republican Party. Every Republican organization in the land was ordered to dissolve at once. The slightest show of resistance meant jail or death. On Jan. 10, 1914, the dictator dealt the last blow to republican institutions by suppressing not only the Chinese Parliament, but all the Provincial Assemblies and Municipal Councils. And editorial writers are wondering whether Yuan will hesitate to assume the title of "the thousand-year-old man," as the people used to designate their Manchu masters.

VLADIMIR HOROSHENKO.

New York, Aug. 23, 1915.

Switzerland's Neutrality.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

According to a press dispatch of a few days ago the American Minister in Berne is said to have reported to the Department of State that he had received intimations from official sources to the effect that Switzerland is preparing to take sides in the European war. Although the State Department corrected that statement and announced that the American Minister in Berne has never made any such report as alleged, the Legation of Switzerland also desires to declare most emphatically that the intimation of Switzerland intending to join the war is absolutely baseless, and that it is incomprehensible in Swiss official circles how such rumors could have originated.

P. HITTELI,

Minister of Switzerland.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 23, 1915.

Humor Appreciated.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I agree heartily with Emory H. Talbot in his belief that your own editorial writer, William L. Alden, should have an honored place in any mention of American humorists. Many a hearty laugh have I had in reading his articles in the early 80's, and his characterization of a musician of that time as "Mr. Levy, well and unfavorably known for his proficiency on the cornet," will bring a smile to the faces of some of your old subscribers even at this day!

New York, Aug. 23, 1915. C. E. B.

Unneutral Movies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"The Ordeal," shown on the screen, is a war picture in five acts, showing German soldiers shooting women, according to the "Bryce reports," and this is what one should term "neutrality." How would an American feel sitting in a motion-picture theatre in Berlin looking at pictures of "real" American life; for instance, a lynching party in Georgia or a murder party with automobile escape in the heart of New York arranged by a police official?

S. RICE.

New York, Aug. 23, 1915.

MACEDONIA'S OWN VOICE.

Her People Are Not Bulgarian by Blood, Language, or Sentiment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of THE TIMES there appeared an article signed "A Bulgarian," in which this ardent patriot tries to teach the enlightened American public that Macedonia has been and still is a Bulgarian province, and that Greece and Serbia have severed it from the motherland. If I am permitted to trespass on the hospitality of your esteemed paper, I would like to ask him since when did Macedonia become part of Bulgaria, and on what historical or ethnological grounds he bases his claims? Any one acquainted with Greek history knows that Macedonia was a part of the Greek Empire of Alexander the Great before the world knew that a Bulgarian nation was in existence, and even later, when the Bulgarians appeared in South Europe, they were treated as a nomadic horde, seeking protection under the Byzantine Empire. He also knows that the Bulgarians until 1857, when the Russians liberated them from the Turkish yoke, called themselves Greeks and were under the guidance and protection of the Greek Patriarch of Constantinople. Having shown that Macedonia historically and ethnologically belongs to Greece, I now come to answer his other claim, that its inhabitants are Bulgarians by blood, language, and sentiment.

Every one who has followed the events of the last Balkan war has seen that the massacres and bloody deeds of the Bulgarian Army upon the Macedonians would never have taken place if they were tru

TAPE RACES IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS

Fabyan House Ballroom to be Transformed Into a Race Track, with Bookies.

WEEK OF GOLF MATCHES

Senators Weeks and Colt Are Members of Motor Parties—Mrs. Anson G. McCook Gives a Tea.

Special to The New York Times.

PROFILE HOUSE, N. H., Aug. 24.—Mrs. Bernie H. Evans, H. Ray Paige, and W. B. Symmes, Jr., are the committee in the annual tennis tournament at the Profile House which comes to finals today.

Mrs. Hermann Fleitman has joined Mrs. Ewald Fleitman at her cottage here.

Mrs. Farnham Lyon of the Mount Pleasant gave a motor party and luncheon at the Profile House today.

Mrs. E. L. Osgood of Hopedale and Mrs. Gorham Bacon of New York gave auction parties and teas at Profile today.

The week will be crowded with golf events. The annual open invitation tournaments at the Bethlehem Country Club and the Waumbek Golf Club will be played on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. At the Maplewood Country Club play for the Governor's Cup began today and continues tomorrow, and at the Kearsarge Golf Club, Sunset Hill, Mountain View, Crawford, and Profile Golf Clubs there are also matches. A tournament for members of the Balsams County Club is being arranged.

Senator John W. Weeks and party motored today to Dixville Notch from Mount Prospect, Lancaster, for luncheon. Senator LeBaron B. Colt of Rhode Island, with his family, motored from the Profile House to Bretton Woods.

Mrs. Forbes Morgan, with her three daughters, are at the Balsams at Dixville Notch for a long stay.

Mrs. Nicoll Floyd, Jr., has come from Garden City, accompanied by Nicoll Floyd, 2d, for a month.

The Bal Masque at the Twin Mountain House for the benefit of the Employes Free Bed in the Littleton Hospital was the smartest affair of the season, arranged by Irving W. Jackson of New York.

The annual tape races at the Fabyan House for the baseball benefit will be given this week. W. J. Roope having arrangements in charge. The ballroom will be transformed into a miniature Saratoga, with track touts, bookies, &c.

The Summer colony at the Crawford House will shortly give the annual bazaar for the benefit of the Littleton hospital fund. Mrs. W. A. Barran, Mrs. Frederick E. Thompson, Mrs. Alfred Skitt, and Miss Mills will assist.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Church of New York have joined friends at the Mount Washington, Bretton Woods.

Mrs. Vanderbilt motored to Littleton today from the Mount Pleasant House.

The Children's Sunlight Dance was a feature at Maplewood Casino today for members of the cottage and hotel colony. Among the patronesses were Mrs. Henry S. Schley, Mrs. Walker S. Buckner, Mrs. William F. Dunspaugh, Mrs. M. D. Fink, and Mrs. James S. Boyd of New York.

Mrs. Alan C. Harrington, Mrs. George R. Crawford, and Mrs. R. W. Swigert are raffling a huge doll at the Sinclair House at Bethlehem for the benefit of the Country Club Building Fund.

Mrs. Anson G. McCook gave a tea at their cottage Inn at Jefferson today, motoring from Waumbek.

Mrs. G. F. Kemp and party motored to the Wander-in-Tea-House at Whitefield.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Rathbone Bacon are at the Intervale House, where they motored from Bretton Woods.

T. Gillis Todd gave a dinner at the Cave Grill of the Mount Washington Hotel tonight. Others entertaining there were Mr. and Mrs. R. A. C. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Myron L. Keith, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. Croft, and Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Dougherty.

HUNTINGTON WILSON IN RENO

His Suit for Divorce Likely to be Filed Within a Month.

Special to The New York Times.

RENO, Nev., Aug. 24.—Living almost in total seclusion except for the company of some New York friends, who, like himself, are establishing a residence in Reno preparatory to suing for divorce, Huntington Wilson is domiciled in the home of a prominent attorney here. He has been a resident of Reno, as nearly as he can be, for little more than five months, and it is expected that his suit for divorce will be filed within a month. His wife was Miss Lucy James of Missouri.

Mr. Wilson, who was Assistant Secretary of State under Philander C. Knox and Third Assistant Secretary under Elihu Root, has taken every possible step to cover up his identity. He denies himself to all but a few intimate friends or telephone interviewers without first ascertaining who the inquirer is and what he or she wants.

The former Assistant Secretary of State is the guest of United States Senator Francis G. Newlands whenever the Senator comes from San Francisco to make one of his periodical visits to Reno. It is believed that Senator Newlands made the arrangements for legal advice for Mr. Wilson.

McCuen-Forbes Wedding.

The wedding of Miss Ruth Carver Forbes and Leslie E. McCuen, took place last night at the bride's home, 131 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. Chancey Linsley of Torrington, Conn. Miss Forbes is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Forbes, and is a direct descendant on the maternal side of Governor Bradford of Massachusetts. Miss Forbes is a graduate of Barnard, class of 1913.

Mr. McCuen is a lawyer at 27 William Street. He is a graduate of Williams College, 1909, and the Harvard Law School, 1912.

Dancocks-Taylor Engagement.

Mrs. Thomas Fenton Taylor of 130 East Sixty-seventh Street announces the engagement of her son, George Stetson Taylor, to Hilda Dancocks of Hayeroft, Surrey, England. The announcement comes from Alexandria Bay, Rockport, Ontario, Canada, where the Taylors have their Summer home. Mr. Taylor is a Harvard graduate, class of 1908, and his younger brother is Dr. Fenton Taylor. Miss Margaret Hamlin Taylor is his sister. Mrs. Taylor before her marriage was Miss Mary A. Stetson.

Doris Keane's London Engagement.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Louis Nethersole has signed contracts for Doris Keane's appearance in London early in October at the Duke of York's Theatre in Edward Sheldon's "Romance."

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Irving Brokaw have returned from Bar Harbor and are at their country place at Mill Neck, L. I., for the Fall season.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Carman Harriot and family are stopping at Saratoga Springs for a short time on their way to Bretton Woods in the White Mountains.

Miss Hope Williams, the third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Waldron Williams of 37 West Forty-eighth Street, will make her début at a ball at Sherry's on Dec. 21.

New Yorkers at Norfolk, Conn., will give a Fair of All Nations on Saturday next for the Surgical Dressing Committee, of which Miss Anne Morgan is the head. Mrs. Jerome Alexandre, Mrs. F. S. Dennis, the Misses Fleischmann, and Professor M. I. Pupin will be in the pageant. Mme. Melanie Kurt of the Metropolitan Opera Company is Chairman of the Pageant Committee.

Mrs. Morgan Dix is the guest of Mrs. Whitelaw Reid at her camp at Paul Smith's in the Adirondacks.

THEATRE IN STONE QUARRY.

Maverick Artists to Hold a Festival Near Woodstock, N. Y.

A festival will take place in the valley between the villages of West Hurley and Woodstock, Ulster County, tomorrow. A colony of artists known as the Maverick is located there, and they will hold a fête patterned after the European fair.

A theatre has been constructed in a stone quarry in the side of a hill. The rock walls of the quarry provide excellent acoustics, and its shape adapts it for use as a theatre. It has been decorated in the style of the modernists by Andrew Dasburg and H. L. MacFee, artists, and Ilonka Karasz, a poster artist of note. In the fields and groves below the quary spacious picnic grounds have been arranged.

Those attending the festival have been asked to come in fancy costume, or at least to dress comfortably without regard for convention, and to bring articles to sell. In the afternoon there will be a pageant and concert within the theatre. At night Lada, a dancer, who has appeared professionally in New York, will give a program of dances by moonlight. Mme. Maria Mieler-Merodny will sing, and Leon Barzin will conduct the orchestra. A costume ball will end the day's festivities.

Hervey White, Paul Kefer, Horace Britt, Pierre Henrotte, John Grolle, Marguerite Hobart, and Mme. Mieler-Merodny are among the permanent residents of the colony.

MAY REJOIN FROHMAN FOLD.

Billie Burke Has Had Conferences with Her Former Managers.

Billie Burke, who withdrew from the Frohman cluster of stars to act in moving pictures as a result of a disagreement as to whether she should be permitted to appear in the movies, may return to the management of the Frohman Company before the season is far advanced. At least, overtures have been made to the actress in the hope of getting her to appear in a new play by Haddon Chambers, the English playwright.

Miss Burke conferred with Daniel Frohman and Al. Hayman about reconsidering her decision to quit the Frohman management, and it is said she referred the latter to the New York Motion Picture Company, to whom she is under contract to act for a picture. The Frohman management wanted Miss Burke to postpone her engagement at the studios of the picture company in California, but the company refused to consider this as arrangements had been completed for Miss Burke to begin work shortly, and $10,000 of the $40,000 she is to receive for the picture has been advanced. Miss Burke's contract only calls for four weeks' work in California, so it is possible that on her return she will rejoin the Frohman fold.

'TREASURE ISLAND' AS PLAY.

Stevenson's Story to be Acted at the Punch and Judy Theatre.

Robert Louis Stevenson's story, "Treasure Island," is to be dramatized on the New York stage this season. Charles Hopkins, the actor-manager, who owns the Punch and Judy Theatre, has obtained the dramatic rights to the book from the Stevenson estate, and has commissioned Jules Eckert Goodman to dramatize it.

There will be four acts and six scenes in the play. The settings are being painted in the studios of Gates & Morange, and will show the old Admiral Benbow Inn, the quay at Bristol, the deck of the treasure ship, The Hispaniola, Treasure Island, the stockade on Spyglass Mountain, and Ben Gunn's cave. Stuart Walker, who recently became Mr. Hopkins's stage director, will stage the play.

So far the only announcement as to the cast is that Mrs. Hopkins will play the rôle of the boy, Jim Hawkins. The first performance will be given in October.

CONFER WITH MUSICIANS.

Managers Tell Their Grievances—Another Meeting to be Held.

A conference of the Executive Committee of the United Managers' Protective Association and representatives of the American Federation of Musicians was held yesterday in the rooms of the association. Joseph M. Webber, President of the federation, and T. F. Gamble, his assistant, met the managers upon their invitation to discuss the differences between them.

The managers stated their grievances, which are that they object to paying musicians for a full season, regardless of the time they are employed, and to hiring a specified number for their theatre orchestras, demands made by the local unions of the Federation. There was an informal discussion of the matter, and then it was decided to hold another meeting later in the week, at which the Board of Directors of the Federation will meet the Executive Committee of the managers.

PANIC IN THEATRE AVERTED.

Audience, Alarmed by Revolver Shot, Is Calmed by Ragtime Music.

The Bedford Theatre, at Bedford Avenue and Bergen Street, Brooklyn, was well filled at 9:30 o'clock last night, and because of the heat three exit doors in an alley back of the theatre, which runs from Bergen Street to Dean Street, were open, when half a dozen youths entered the alley and began to yell. John J. McNevin, the assistant manager, who had had trouble with neighborhood gangs and who had a permit to carry a revolver, ran from the stage entrance into the alley. He saw the crowd making for the exits as if to enter the theatre and, made fearful by past experiences with gangs, he drew his revolver and fired a blank cartridge.

The yells and the report startled the audience. Men and women sprang to their feet and started for the doors. The rush might have become a panic but cool heads in the crowd shouted that there was no danger, the orchestra struck up a lively air and the Cosmopolitan Opera Troupe on the stage sang ragtime to it to quiet the crowd. Presently all returned to their seats and the panic was averted.

Policeman Wenz of the Grand Avenue Station, had run up at the sound of the shot, and he grabbed Richard McLoughlin, 588 Sterling Place, whom McNevin charged with being one of the gang. He was locked up.

MAHARAJA HAS RETURNED.

Prefers Bright Lights of Broadway to Anything Else, Prince Says.

The Maharajah of Kurputhala, accompanied by the Princess and his youngest son, has returned from the Pacific Coast and is staying for a few days at Long Branch. He has not decided whether he will return to India via Vancouver or cross the Atlantic to Naples and then go home through the Suez Canal.

The Maharajah says he prefers the bright lights of Broadway to anything else he has seen in the United States, and he comes into the city three times a week from Long Branch to see the shows at the theatres.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

At the benefit for the Italian war sufferers in the Century tomorrow night Pasquale Amato, supported by a large chorus, will sing a special number.

The engagement of Gertrude Hoffmann's tabloid version of "Salomé" in the Palace Theatre has been extended to three weeks. Miss Hoffmann and Richard Ordynski will make a series of elaborate productions for vaudeville.

Friday morning of each week has been set aside by the Strand Theatre management for the hearing of American compositions submitted by composers who want to have their music given a first hearing in the big picture playhouse. Those parsed upon by the committee will be played by the orchestra.

Wednesday matinees of "Rolling Stones" will be instituted in the Harris Theatre today.

The title of the new Goddard-Dickey play in which Elsie Janis will be starred has been changed from "The Missing Link" to "Miss Information."

Marcus Loew will add the Murray Hill Theatre in Manhattan and the Broadway in Brooklyn to his chain of theatres Saturday night. Feature photo plays with daily changes will be the policy of both houses.

Fred Stone celebrated his fortieth birthday yesterday, and as a birthday gift the management of the Globe presented him with an extension of the New York engagement of "Chin-Chin." Before this was determined upon the company on Monday night had given Mr. Stone a dinner on the Astor roof.

Frederic McKay and A. Baldwin Sloane have taken over the management of Castles in the Air and will reopen the dancing resort early next month. Europe's Orchestra will play, and Mr. Sloane and Marion Morgan will give exhibition dances every night.

SUFFRAGE TORCH IS FOUND IN A CAR

Lawyer Who Picked It Up in Philadelphia Returns It to Owners.

WON'T ACCEPT REWARD

A. V. Lynch Indorses Check Over to Political Union and Women Make Him an Honorary Member.

The famous suffrage Torch of Victory, which mysteriously disappeared from a suffrage auto in Atlantic Highlands, N. J., a week ago, was returned to the suffragists last night at the Delta Kappa Epsilon clubhouse, 608 West 113th Street, by Anthony V. Lynch, Jr., a young lawyer, of 64 Wall Street, who lives at the club. He said he found it in a Philadelphia street car.

The torch, which is artistically carved of wood, and has a bronze finish, owes its origin to the Women's Political Union of this city. It was carried through the State from the further end of Long Island to the other end of New York by auto with many ceremonies. It was turned over to the Jersey suffragists with more ceremonies, in mid-Hudson, and started on another pilgrimage through New Jersey. Then it was lost.

Miss Frances Beck of New York and Miss Elsie Koop, to whom the torch had been intrusted for a part of its pilgrimage, left it for a moment in an auto at Atlantic Highlands while they indulged in the innocent amusement of enjoying an ice cream soda. When they returned the Torch of Victory was not in sight.

There were tales of its being seen whisked over the hills, its bright streamers floating from the sides of another auto. The suffragists said in their hearts, and a few of them outside in loud tones, that the antis had taken it. The antis said in their hearts, and also in even louder tones, that they believed the suffragists had hidden the torch themselves to get the story into the newspapers.

The suffragists then offered a reward of $50 for the return of the torch to show their sincerity. It is said that Edward Hanley, press agent of the anti-suffragists for New Jersey, offered to increase the amount to $80 just to show that he didn't take the torch, as it was alleged that he did. Then there was a dead lull and the time for the vote to do, when Mrs. Mina Van Winkle, head of the Women's Political Union for New Jersey, who had taken the torch from the hands of Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer of New York, received yesterday morning a telegram from Mr. Lynch telling her to send up to the D. K. E. house and get the torch.

Mr. Lynch merely thought in doing all this that he was performing a little neighborly act and he didn't know that he was a hero. When he was visited by four women reporters, three from Jersey and one from New York, last evening, accompanying Mrs. Van Winkle's secretary, Miss Adele Perry, to claim the torch, he learned something about finding suffrage torches that he hadn't known before.

Mr. Lynch said this was the way it all happened: He was in the street in Philadelphia going from Spruce Street to the Bond Street Station Monday night reading a brief and paying no attention to any one about him. The crowd gradually thinned out, and as he looked up from his papers he saw beside him on the car seat a big bundle. One end of the paper had been worn away and the end of the torch could be seen. He had noticed the story of its disappearance and was sufficiently interested to push back the papers a little, disclosing the purple, white, and green ribbons of the Women's Political Union. Then he thought he knew what he had found.

"Didn't you have a thrill?" asked one of the reporters who had listened to the story with breathless interest.

"Didn't you say 'Ha, ha!' Found at last, the diamond tiara, or something of that kind?"

Mr. Lynch disavowed a thrill of any kind.

"Well, didn't you think of its being a theft to take something from the cars that didn't belong to you and not turn it over to the railroad company?" asked the biggest woman reporter aggressively.

"Who do you think left it?" asked the smallest woman.

Mr. Lynch declared that "honest-to-goodness" he didn't know and he hadn't noticed any one. The only thing detective-like that he had done was to note that the car had a sign, "Route 42."

"There's the reward," said the fourth reporter, but Mr. Lynch held up his hands in reproach.

"Reward, indeed," he said, "if the reward is in the form of a check, I shall be very glad to indorse it over to your organization for use for your cause."

The four reporters gasped open-mouthed, and for the first time Mrs. Van Winkle's countenance showed symptoms of real gratitude.

"Well, that is noble of you," she said. "It will be useful to us," with emphasis, "and we will give you a suffrage sash and make you an honorary member of all our societies."

The torch of Victory was in perfect condition. Inside its brown paper covering it had been wrapped with white rags, yards and yards of cotton cloth in narrow strips about an inch wide.

After leaving Mr. Lynch the reporters were each allowed to hold the rescued torch a few minutes, and then it was carried by Miss Perry to Mrs. Van Winkle's home, at 35 Lincoln Park, Newark, where Dr. Anna Howard Shaw is visiting.

The torch was to have appeared in a big suffrage parade at Long Branch yesterday, and it will now probably be given its first public reappearance at Roseville Methodist Episcopal Church Parish House tonight, where Dr. Shaw is to speak at a big meeting.

Incidentally, it may be said that Mr. Lynch is a suffragist, though he never did anything for the cause until he found the Suffrage Torch.

FAVOR 'BACK TO HOME STRIKE.'

Suffragists Hope to be Able to Cripple Business for a Day.

It was decided by suffragists yesterday to set aside a day soon when the "back-to-the-home strike" would take place. There were from twenty-five to thirty women present at the meeting at 503 Fifth Avenue, representing different organizations, who voted in favor of it, and favorable letters were received from half as many more. The strike may take place either the last week in September or the first week in October.

The actual step taken at the meeting was the passing of a resolution in favor of the strike and putting the matter entirely in the hands of the Publicity Council, of which Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse is President. The motion was proposed by Mrs. Harry Hastings and seconded by Mrs. Frederick L. Cranford. Mrs. Whitehouse said that an enormous amount of organization was needed to prepare for the strike and that the work would be begun immediately.

It was emphasized in the discussion that the strike to be called by the suffragists was not in any way intended to be a militant action, that it was not intended to cripple trade or to make any one uncomfortable, but that it would be done as gently as possible and that its only object was to "muzzle the musty time-worn argument of the anti-suffragists that 'woman's place is in the home.'"

"When employers begin to rage even at the suggestion of the strike and say that if their stenographers strike for the day they will discharge them," said the women yesterday, "it shows more than any argument that women have places outside the home where they are needed."

As the strike is only intended to emphasize a principle, there was discussion of having it for less time than one day, but when it was said that a man had suggested that it last an hour and that hour be from 12 to 1, the idea of the shortened period was abandoned. There was also discussion of a week's strike. This was given up, as the women said they were not sufficiently organized to take care of those who might be thrown out of jobs for acting up to their principles. Leonora O'Reilly of the Women's Trades Union League was one of those who sent in an indorsement of the strike. Mrs. John Blair, Mrs. John S. Crosby, Mrs. Henry Bruère, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Jessie L. Childs and Miss Rose Young were among the women present.

SUFFRAGE PLEDGE TO CAR MEN

New Posters Say They Will Correct Faults in Traveling.

Tomorrow will be Car Barn Day for the Woman Suffrage Party, and all ticket sellers, conductors, and motormen will be objects of tremendous interest to the 151,668 women who are members of the party. The suffragists will be out to get the car barn vote for the suffrage amendment on Nov. 2 and they will make their appeal to the men when they appear at the different pay stations to receive their wages tomorrow. The suffragists think they ought to be especially good-natured at such a time.

The car men at all their pay stations will see a brand new poster issued by the Woman Suffrage Party which reads:

Conductors! Motormen!
Forget your grouch at us!
Give us the vote!
And we will try
Never to fall off the car backward.
Never to climb on in front while in motion.
Never to forget our transfers.
Never to say Johnnie is three when he is ten.
Vote for the woman suffrage amendment Nov. 2, and
Watch us learn.

On Monday the posters were distributed at the depots. From two to four women will be stationed at each depot tomorrow who will wear the rising sun campaign buttons, carry buttonhole bouquets of yellow flowers and plenty of suffrage literature to give to the men. Attached to each buttonhole bouquet will be a blue and white suffrage button and a printed blue and white slip bearing the words: "Vote for the Woman Suffrage Amendment Nov. 2."

From noon until 2 o'clock, which will be rush hours, the speakers' squad will be whirled into action in autos, and before each depot an open-air meeting will be held, opened by the suffrage cornetists. Miss Rose Bower and Miss Erminie Kahn, and closed by oratory from Miss Lavinia Dock, Miss Adaline Sterling, Miss Elinor Burnes, Miss Rose Livingston, Mrs. Mabel Keap, Miss Eleanor Garrison, Mrs. Ella Guilford, Miss Portia Willis, Mrs. T. T. Gotnam. Also among the workers will be Mrs. Malcolm Clephane, Mrs. K. B. Withrow, Miss Virginia Thorburn, Mrs. F. Kennett Drisler, and Mrs. Agnes Mayo. The whole week is devoted to car barn work, but tomorrow will be the great day.

STORM COMES SUDDENLY.

Downpour Floods Subway Excavations—Damage by Lightning.

Shortly after midnight a heavy rainstorm, accompanied by vivid lightning, passed over the city. The storm came up suddenly, and the rainfall was exceptionally heavy while it lasted. Construction work on the new subways was suspended at many points on account of the rain flooding the excavations.

The lightning struck several places in Harlem and the Bronx, but no serious damage was reported.

At New Brunswick, N. J., a large farm building at the State College of Agriculture was struck by lightning and burned to the ground.

The rain was very heavy at Milltown, two miles from New Brunswick. For ten minutes the rain poured so that it was difficult to walk in the streets. Then it stopped suddenly and in about two minutes began again. This was repeated several times.

At Shelton, three miles from New Brunswick, a barn was struck by lightning and destroyed. Telegraph lines were reported out of use about New Brunswick. The storm was severe at Metuchen, where some damage was done by the water.

It was reported early this morning that lightning had started big fires in Bound Brook and South River, N. J.

COL. JOHN V. WHITE DEAD.

Coast Artillery Commandant Is a Victim of Blood Poisoning.

Colonel John V. White, U. S. A., Commandant of the Coast Artillery of the Southern District of New York State and for a number of years in command of Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth, died yesterday morning, from blood poisoning, at Fort Hamilton, in his sixty-second year. He was practically second in command of the Coast Artillery of the United States, being ranked by Brig. Gen. Weaver and Colonel Henry H. Ludlow, who has been assigned to staff service.

Colonel White was born in Mississippi and had been in the army for more than thirty-eight years. He was graduated from West Point in 1877 and in 1888 was graduated with honor from the Artillery School. After being graduated from West Point he was commissioned as a First Lieutenant in the First Artillery and in 1898 was promoted to be a Captain. In 1903 he was made a Major and in 1907 became a Lieutenant Colonel and was assigned to the Coast Artillery, which was then organized as a separate branch of the Artillery Corps. He was promoted to Colonel in 1909 and for a time was Commandant of the North Atlantic Coast Artillery Station. Last March he was detailed to Fort Hamilton, after having served for some time in command of the Coast Artillery of the Department of the South. He will be buried in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va.

Mrs. Gillespie's Funeral Today.

The funeral of Mrs. Robert McM. Gillespie, who died on Sunday at her Summer home, Forest Lodge, Stamford, Conn., will take place at 2 o'clock this afternoon from her city home, 8 West Fifty-third Street. She was the wife of a lawyer of 52 William Street, and was related to a member of the prominent families of the city, her sister being Mrs. Jules Watable of 11 East Forty-ninth Street and her aunt Mrs. A. D. Juilliard of 11 West Fifty-seventh Street. Among the pall bearers will be Frederic A. Juilliard, John Rogers, Christopher R. Corning, Randolph Lever, Francis L. Slade, and Edward Fisher, all of whom were her relatives. The Rev. Dr. Herbert Shipman of the Church of the Heavenly Rest will conduct the services, and the interment will be in Woodlawn.

Passengers from Copenhagen.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the Hellig Olav from Copenhagen were:

Miss H. Arntzen, M. Applebaum, Mrs. R. Blankinad, Professor and Mrs. C. T. Benze, W. Theodore Benze, C. Doering, Miss Olga Christiansen, Mr. and Mrs. C. Doering, Miss Marie Drescher, Peter I. Elfelt, Mrs. R. E. Ram, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Larkin, H. A. Madren, J. P. E. Nelisen.

TAKE THE CURE AT
White Sulphur Springs
—WEST VIRGINIA—
MOST CELEBRATED WATERING PLACE IN AMERICA
THE GREENBRIER
EUROPEAN PLAN
OPEN ALL THE YEAR
FINEST BATH ESTABLISHMENT IN AMERICA
Staff of experienced Physicians in attendance

UP TO EVERY ONE TO EAT PEACHES

Mrs. Heath Estimates This Year's Crop Will Give 20,000,000 Families 3 Bushels Each.

URGES PURCHASES IN BULK

Housewives' League Is Instructing Women How to Can Fruit by New Method.

This is peach year. You may not know it, but it is the greatest peach year the country has ever known. There is a bumper crop, and Mrs. Julian Heath, President of the Housewives' League, is starting a national campaign to get great big peaches from the peach growers at a cent apiece or less.

Mrs. Heath says the only way to make the peaches cheap is to buy them in large quantities. There are 60,000,000 bushels of peaches and from 200 to 250 peaches in a bushel. Divide these peaches among the people, and if the peaches are all sold by the grower and eaten by the buyers 20,000,000 families in the country must eat three bushels of peaches, or from 600 to 700 peaches.

A number of big peach growers with whom Mrs. Heath was consulting yesterday nodded in approval. If you can't eat all the peaches in their natural state, she says they can be preserved. The sugar men have told Mrs. Heath that the sugar will remain at present prices, or even go a little lower. Peaches can be canned so they look almost as if fresh picked from the vines, and taste like it.

This is by the new cold-pack method that the Department of Agriculture at Washington recommends, and Mrs. Nellie Snyder, who is connected with the department, is at the rooms of the Housewives' League, 25 West Forty-fifth Street, every Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock to show how it is done. It is good for other fruits, too, and there is nothing like it for canning vegetables.

But Mrs. Heath says you can't get your great big peaches at bottom prices if you buy them in small quantities. The smaller the quantity the bigger the price. There are only eight, nine or ten peaches in a small basket, but in a half bushel basket there should be from 100 to 125, and the price should be from 60 cents to a dollar, or less than a cent apiece.

The housewives' campaign is to be a national one, taken up by its 800,000 members and 300 or 400 leagues. The local markets are co-operating, and the women are urged to buy and do their canning now. The report of the shipment of peaches for the last ten days shows from the Eastern States 1,052 carloads, 490 bushels in each car, or 980 half bushels, have been sent here. That makes 1,000,000 baskets shipped for a starter, and Mrs. Heath says that it is up to the housewife to do the rest. Every housewife should have for a text in her dining room this year: "This is the season for peach shortcake. The peach shortcake can walk all around the strawberry shortcake—and then some."

JAMES CONNOR ROCHE DEAD.

Actor, Playwright, and Poet Was in His Seventy-first Year.

James Connor Roche, until ten years ago widely known here as an actor, playwright, and poet, died yesterday in St. Vincent's Hospital in his seventy-first year. He was a member of the group of players and literary men of many years ago which included Maurice Barrymore, Dion Boucicault, Edward Harrigan, Edwin Thorne, and John Boyle O'Reilly.

Mr. Roche was the author of twenty or more Irish plays, one of the best known of which was "Rory o' the Hills" in which he himself appeared. He was also a frequent contributor to the magazines and his verse was popular years ago. His home was at 311 West Forty-eighth Street and he is survived by a daughter.

His funeral will be held tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock from the Church of the Holy Cross, 325 West Forty-second Street. The interment will take place in Calvary Cemetery.

Rev. Dr. Francis E. Marsten.

The Rev. Dr. Francis Edward Marsten, Secretary of the Massachusetts Bible Society, died on Sunday at the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston, in his sixty-first year. He was graduated from Amherst College in 1876 and two years later was ordained in the Presbyterian Ministry. Dr. Marsten then became rector in succession of churches in Attleboro Falls, East Boston, and Columbus, Ohio, and in 1903, came here as rector of the Bethany Presbyterian Church. Columbus he built the Broad Street Presbyterian Church. He was the author of "The Freedom of Christ," "The Mark of Christian Science," and "A Short History of Presbyterianism."

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. JAMES F. ROBERTSON of Flanders, L. I., died in the Methodist General Hospital yesterday at the age of 68 years. Mr. Robertson was a member of the New York East Conference, and was assigned to the church in Flanders several years ago. He is survived by his widow.

MARY BINCKES RICHARDSON, an active worker in the Church of the Redeemer, at Fourth Avenue and Pacific Street, Brooklyn, which her parents helped organize, died yesterday at her home, 352 Pacific Street, in her seventy-eighth year.

GEORGE W. ORR, 67 years old, an expert accountant, died yesterday at his home, 98 Macon Street, Brooklyn, from acute indigestion. Mr. Orr is survived by two daughters.

WILLIAM EDGAR MECABE, a member of the firm of Charles P. Mecabe & Son, produce commission merchants, and of the New York Mercantile Exchange, of which his father was a former President, is dead at his home, 317 Midwood Street, Flatbush, in his forty-eighth year. He left a widow.

Mrs. AGNES EMILY DENECKE, a prominent member and a teacher of a Bible class in the Calvary Episcopal Church, in Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, died on Sunday at her home, 287 Hart Street, aged 48 years. She was the wife of Gustave Denecke, who survives her, with two sons.

JAMES J. GILLESPIE, a member of Brooklyn Lodge, 22, B. P. O. Elks, died on Sunday at the home of his sister, Mrs. William Davis, 34 West Hamilton Place, Manhattan.

Mrs. ABIGAIL M. EVANS, who died at her home, 67 Wyckoff Avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday, was the widow of Captain Joshua Evans, one of the old-time Police Captains of that borough. She was born in the old Village of Bedford ninety-three years ago, and was one of the early members of the Bedford Avenue Baptist Church, now out of existence. She is survived by a son and three daughters.

Mrs. CAROLINE MATILDA LANDER, for many years widely known as a church and concert singer and a member of the old Brooklyn Choral Union, is dead at her home, 1,286 East Eighth Street, Brooklyn, aged 86 years. She was the widow of Benjamin Lander. Mrs. Lander sang in the old Academy of Music with Clara Louise Kellogg and other famous singers.

Mrs. ADELE JOSEPHINE MEYER, wife of Christian Meyer, a well-known iron manufacturer, died on Sunday at her home, 357 Highland Boulevard, Brooklyn. Mrs. Meyer was born in San Francisco, Cal., fifty years ago.

ABRAM DE BLAEY, stationery and news dealer, died in Albany, N. Y., Tuesday. He was born in Holland sixty-seven years ago and came to this country when 8 years old.

HENRY A. CHAMBERLAIN, a veteran of the civil war, died on Monday in All Souls' Hospital, Morristown, N. J., in his seventy-fourth year. He was born in England and came to this country with his parents while a boy. During the war he served with the Twenty-seventh South Carolina Regiment.

Chief MOSE P. DAILY, the last of the full-blooded Pequot Indians born at the colony in Connecticut, died on Monday at the home of his daughter, near Providence, R. I., in his ninety-first year. For sixty years he was the medicine man of the Pequot Indian Colony.

Mrs. FANNIE B. BREWSTER, widow of Henry A. Brewster, died recently at her home in Coventry, Conn., in her ninety-seventh year. She was a descendant of an old Colonial family, and is the mother of James H. Brewster, the United States manager of the Scottish Union and National Insurance Company.

JOHN WILSHUSEN, a salesman for Middendorf & Rohrs, died on Monday at his home, 455 West 148d Street, in his fifty-third year. He was born in this city, and was a member of the Lutheran Society and the Church Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Atonement. His widow, two sons, and a daughter survive him.

Mrs. F. ALLISON SCAMMELL, sister of Congressman A. C. Hart of Hackensack, N. J., died yesterday at her home in Pueblo, Col., where her husband is Superintendent of the Bessemer Steel Works. She was a former resident of Hackensack, and her funeral will be held there.

JOHN R. GRAHAM, President of the Bangor Railway and Electric Company and a Director in other Maine railway and power corporations, died yesterday at Intervale, N. H. He was 68 years of age.

ALBERT HIBBERT, Secretary of the United Textile Workers of America, died yesterday at his home in New Bedford, Mass.

ARMOR SMITH, Jr., a former Republican Mayor of Cincinnati, Ohio, and also a former Surveyor of Customs, died on Monday at his home in Cincinnati, in his seventy-fifth year. He was born in Dayton, Ohio, and first was elected Mayor in 1885, being re-elected two years later.

SAMUEL J. MURRAY, Vice President and Treasurer of the United Playing Card Company, died on Monday at his home in Cincinnati, Ohio, in his sixty-sixth year. He was born in New York and was at one time a boy in the pressroom of The New York Herald.

JOSEPH DANZIG, a former member of the firm of Danzig Brothers, cloaks and suits, died on Monday at the home of Mrs. Josephine Cone, in Larchmont, where he was spending the Summer. He was born in Germany and was in his seventy-seventh year.

AUGUST B. LOEB, President of the Tradesmen's National Bank of Philadelphia and Treasurer of the Jewish Hospital in that city, died on Monday at his Summer home in Ventnor, Penn., in his seventy-fifth year.

WILLIAM F. BECHT, for seven years an Assessor of Bayion, L. I., died on Monday at his home, in his fifty-sixth year.

Mrs. HELEN MARIE JEWETT, 86 years old, widow of John P. Jewett, original publisher of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," died Monday night at her home in Orange, N. J.

W. P. STEVENSON, general agent of the freight department of the Canadian Pacific Railway, died recently, following a short illness of heart disease.

CHARLES A. DOERR, 51 years old, who ran a hotel at Fourth Avenue and Twelfth Street, College Point, L. I., for several years, died of apoplexy Monday night in the Poppenhusen Library, near his home. He was born in England, and for the past fifty years had lived in this country. He was active in politics.

Mrs. Francis X. Carmody Buried.

Funeral services for Mrs. Francis X. Carmody, held yesterday morning at the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Refuge, Ocean and Foster Avenues, Brooklyn, were attended by many prominent men and women. Mrs. Carmody was the first American woman to undergo the twilight sleep treatment at Freiburg, Germany, and since her return to this country she was frequently heard on the lecture platform. She died at the Long Island College Hospital on last Saturday after a sudden illness. Following a requiem mass celebrated by the Rev. Robert O'Donovan, the rector of the church, the priest delivered a eulogy, in which he declared that Mrs. Carmody died "as a martyr to motherhood." Controller William A. Prendergast was one of the honorary pallbearers. The burial took place at St. John's Cemetery.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged

CRUICKSHANK—BAACKE.—Viola J. Baacke to David Cruickshank.

YOURTH—SMITH.—Helen Smith to Harry L. Yourth.

Married

O'CONNOR—KING.—Mr. Francis P. O'Connor of Boston and Honor Roche King of New York were married at Holy Trinity Church by Rev. Father McCormick.

Brooklyn.

SCHULTZ—KELP.—Aug. 21, Mary Kelp to Elmer M. Schultz.

Died

BERGER.—Mrs. Katie, beloved wife of Leopold Berger and beloved mother of Bella Ida, Max, and Herbert, passed away on Aug. 24, 1915, in her 46th year, at her late residence, 601 West 141st St. Funeral notice later.

BIEL.—Suddenly, in Toledo, Ohio, on Sunday, Aug. 22, 1915, after a brief illness, in his 41st year, Louis, husband of Rose Biel and beloved father of Mrs. Joseph C. Jacobson, (nee Antoinette Biel,) Leonard, William, and Herbert Biel. Funeral from his late residence, 509 West 149th St., Wednesday morning, 10 A. M. Relatives and friends invited to attend.

CAMPBELL.—On Aug. 23, Ida J., daughter of the late John D. and Mary J. Campbell. Funeral services Wednesday, Aug. 25, at 2 P. M., at 1 Bainbridge St., Brooklyn. Interment Greenwood.

CARNEY.—On Aug. 23, 1915, Margaret Carney, aged 10 years, beloved daughter of Thomas and Hannah Carney. Funeral Thursday, 1:30 P. M., from her late residence, 227 Audubon Av. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Interment St.

LAYS LABOR UNREST TO INADEQUATE PAY

And That Is Due to Lack of Strong Labor Organizations, Walsh Report Says.

A FLOOD OF REMEDIES

Government Ownership of Telegraphs and Telephones and Equal Pay for Women Among Them.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—The second section of the summary of the report of Basil M. Manly, Director of Research and Investigation of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, was made public today, as was the full text of the "Supplemental Findings and Recommendations" by Commissioners John B. Lennon and James O'Connell.

The second section of the summary sketches evidence gathered to the effect that industrial unrest is caused by low wages, and that low wages are due to the lack of strong labor organizations. Many remedial measures are recommended, including inferentially equal suffrage, and various public utilities companies are criticised. These include the telegraph and telephone companies and the Pullman Palace Car Company. The report recommends that the Government takes over the telegraph and telephone lines, and in the case of the Pullman Company the penalizing of tipping.

The second section of the summary of the Manly report contains these recommendations:

Protection of Labor.

"The Federal Government should provide for the collection, through the Bureau of Labor Statistics or otherwise, of the full and exact facts regarding wages, hours of labor, and extent of unemployment for every industry. These statistics should be published annually.

"Uniform statutes should be passed by the Legislatures of all States requiring that wages be paid at least semi-monthly and in cash, except where by joint agreement other methods are agreed upon.

"In the so-called continuous occupations, other than the movement of trains, requiring work during both the day and the night for six or seven days per week, the State and Federal Governments should directly intervene, so that the working hours should not exceed eight per day nor extend to more than six days per week.

"The creation of a bureau of industrial safety.

"The appropriations of the Public Health Service for the investigation and promotion of industrial sanitation should be increased.

"The Federal and State Governments should institute investigations directed to formulating constructive methods by which direct support and encouragement to the promotion of improved housing can be given.

"Special attention should be given to taxation, in order that land should as far as possible be forced into use and that the burden of taxation be removed from home owners.

"The municipalities should be relieved from all State restrictions which now prevent them from undertaking the operation of adequate housing schemes and from engaging in other necessary municipal enterprises.

Women in Industry.

"The recognition both by public opinion and in such legislation as may be enacted of the principle that women should receive the same compensation as men for the same service. Until this principle is recognized, and women are accorded equal political rights, the extension of State protection of women, through legislation regulating working conditions, hours of service, and minimum wages, is highly desirable.

"The increased organization of working women for self-protection and the improvement of their industrial conditions.

"The inclusion of all women working for wages, whether in industry, trade, domestic service, or agriculture under future legislation regulating their wages, hours, or working conditions.

"The extension of the principle of State protection of children and the rapid increase of facilities for their education as outlined elsewhere.

"The enactment by Congress of legislation embodying the principles contained in the so-called Palmer-Owen bill, which was before Congress at the last session.

"The extension of the Newlands act to cover not only all classes of railroad employes, but all employes of public service corporations which are engaged in interstate commerce.

"The functions of the Board of Mediation and Conciliation under the Newlands act should be extended to provide for the creation of boards of investigation, to be formed only by consent of both parties and to make a report of facts and recommendations which will not be binding upon either side.

"The Board of Mediation and Conciliation should be authorized by Congress to create an advisory council, composed of equal numbers of employers and employes, for the purpose of creating a panel of names from which impartial arbitrators may be chosen by the Board of Mediation and Conciliation.

Telegraph and Telephone.

"The property of the telegraph companies, or such part of their equipment as may be necessary for the efficient operation of a National telegraph system, should be purchased by the Federal Government after proper valuation and placed under the general jurisdiction of the Post Office Department for operation. In transferring the service to the Federal Government all employes, including officials and other persons, necessary for successful operation, should be retained, and those whom the elimination of the duplicate service of the two companies renders unnecessary for the National system should be absorbed into other branches of the Federal service as far as practicable.

"At the time of the transfer to the Federal service a special commission should be appointed to revise the salary ratings and other working conditions and place them on a proper basis.

"The purchase by the Federal Government, after proper valuation, of the property of the interstate and telephone companies, or such part of their equipment as may be necessary for the efficient operation of a National telephone system.

"The transfer of all employes, including officials, necessary for the efficient operation of the National telephone system, to the Federal service as far as possible, and the absorption, as far as practicable, of all employes who are not necessary for the telephone system into other branches of the Federal service.

"When such employes are transferred to the Federal service, the creation of a special commission to establish salary ratings and other working conditions on a proper basis.

"In the meantime provision should be made by Congress for the creation of a minimum wage board to fix minimum wage standards for women employes who are engaged in the transmission of messages in interstate commerce. The board should be authorized to differentiate between localities in fixing minima, if on due consideration such differential rates should be deemed advisable.

"The creation of minimum wage boards in the several States to fix minimum wages for all women employes engaged in service within the State.

Pullman Service and Railroads.

"The enactment by Congress of a statute prohibiting the tipping of any employe of a public service corporation engaged in interstate commerce, and providing a proper fine for both the giver and the recipient of the tip.

"The amendment of the existing law regulating the hours of service of train employes to include the employes engaged in the Pullman service.

"The extension of the Newlands act, as already suggested, to cover the Pullman Company.

"Through investigation by the Public Health Service of railroad construction camps, as well as other labor camps, and the preparation of definite plans for such camps and a standard code of sanitary regulations.

"The enactment by Congress of a statute expressly prohibiting corporations engaged in interstate commerce from inducing or compelling their employes to sign releases of liability for accidents.

"Congress should enact a statute prohibiting interstate employers from requiring their employes to contribute to benefit funds, and providing for the participation of employes engaged in interstate commerce in the management of all benefit funds and other funds to which they contribute.

"The regulation by Federal statute of the employment of police on interstate railroads. The statute should not only provide for the organization, personnel and powers of such police, but should definitely provide that during labor disputes such police should be subject to the proper civil authorities and paid out of the public treasury. The statute should also provide that such corporations should be permitted to have firearms only under license, requiring that a definite record be maintained showing the character of each firearm and to whom it is issued.

"The assumption by the States of full responsibility and definite provision not only for protecting the property of railroads but for preventing trespass upon their property.

Agricultural Conditions.

"The development through legislation of a system of long-time leases, provided that the tenant shall be compensated for all improvements made upon the property, and also providing for cropping systems which will maintain the fertility of the soil.

"The establishment of national and State farm bureaus for the following purposes:

a. To act as an agent between landlords and tenants in the distribution of tenant labor.

b. To act as an agent between landlords and tenants in the preparation of equitable contracts.

c. To act as an information agency to assist home-seeking farmers.

d. To assist in the distribution of seasoned labor.

"The development of better credit facilities through the assistance of the Government and co-operative organization of farmers and tenants. No single measure can be recommended; the results must be achieved through the development of a sound rural credit system. The development of land banks, mortgage associations and credit unions. Foreign experience shows that through these means the rate of interest can be greatly reduced and the security of both the borrower and the lender can be increased.

"The general introduction of modernized rural schools and compulsory education of children. The functions of the school system should extend beyond education to the social service of the entire rural community, assisting in the organization of farmers and tenants for co-operative purposes, and promoting other measures looking to the community's welfare.

"The revision of the taxation system so as to exempt from taxation all improvements and tax unused land at its full rental value."

Industrial Communities.

The report finds that many typical industrial communities present every aspect of a state of feudalism. It refers to Colorado for example. These recommendations are made:

The enactment of appropriate State legislation providing that where communities develop, even upon privately owned land, the powers of the civil government shall not be interfered with, nor shall the right of access to the residence of any person be restricted, nor shall the rights of persons to come and go unmolested, to speak freely and to assembly peacefully, be interfered with or considered to and upon a different basis from the rights of persons in other communities.

In the case of public lands containing timber or minerals, which are now or may hereafter come into the possession of the Federal Government, it should be provided by statute that neither the lands nor the mineral rights should under any circumstances be sold, but should be used only upon lease for a limited term, such lease to contain as a part of the contract the conditions with regard to the rights of inhabitants as recited above and such lease to be forfeitable without recourse in case of the infraction of said conditions.

The Post Office Department should be directed to report to Congress all communities in which the post office is in any company's store, or other building operated by an employer or in which the postmaster is a private employer or the agent of an employer. The report should show the facts separately for those communities in which the employer or corporation operates an industry upon which any large number of inhabitants are dependent.

Congress and the State Legislatures should enact statutes providing that any attempt on the part of an employer to influence his employes either directly or indirectly in connection with any Federal election either for or against any particular candidate, shall constitute intimidation; and further specifying that it shall constitute intimidation for any employer to give notice to his workmen that in the event of the election of a particular candidate, the establishment will not be operated.

Commissioners Lennon and O'Connell in their findings take issue with the assertion by Commissioners Aishton, Ballard and Weinstock that faults that may exist in trade unions can properly be considered among the causes of industrial unrest. They urge strong labor organizations as a remedy, and suggest that instead of forming a new Federal industrial commission, with large powers, to deal with industrial unrest, the Department of Labor be developed and receive larger funds for carrying on its work.

BATTLES WITH FATE THAT TOOK HIS CHILD

Makes a Home in Two Rooms to Show Children's Society He's Not Too Poor.

DREADS RANDALL'S ISLAND

Wife Insane, Daughter Feeble Minded, Father Still Has Courage and His Little Boy's Help.

Though unable to feed or clothe his children, Louis Shapiro, who lives in two rooms at 362 Cherry Street, put forth his best efforts yesterday to prevent his 15-year-old daughter Flora being sent to Randall's Island. She is in the custody of the Children's Society, which is reluctant to return her to her father while he is so poor. Furthermore, a recent examination showed that she was feeble-minded, and under that finding Justice Ryan in the Children's Court last week committed her to the Randall's Island Hospital.

Since then the father has fought for possession of his daughter. He has a horror of Randall's Island because he thinks it a place for "bad and dishonest girls" and no fit refuge for his daughter. He appealed to the Charities Department, and another examination of Flora's mental condition was made at Bellevue Hospital yesterday. It was found that while she is feeble-minded she may safely be intrusted with her father if he can give her proper care. This finding will be presented to the Children's Society today, and the father hopes it may result in the release of the girl.

To convince the Children's Society that he can at least provide a home for his daughter and his eleven-year-old son Samuel, Shapiro established himself in the two rooms in Cherry Street several days ago. From relatives he borrowed enough to buy a piece of oilcloth to hide the floor from the bricks, and with a bed, a table, and a box for a stool, he felt that he was making quite a creditable showing of comfort and coziness. He has not found a job yet, but he says he will hire a push cart and go peddling fruit today if he sees nothing more promising.

"I'll do anything that an honest man can, if they will only leave me my children," said Shapiro yesterday. "My daughter was always a quiet, good girl, and I don't want them to ruin her on Randall's Island."

Mr. Shapiro was first separated from his family three weeks ago. One evening he returned home to find that they had all had been carried away. His wife, who had shown symptoms of insanity, had suddenly become violent, and had been taken to Bellevue and thence to Manhattan Hospital on Ward's Island. A policeman took the two children into custody on an allegation of improper guardianship, and when the father went to the police station, he was locked up for not taking care of his family.

But Shapiro was released in the Tombs Court and immediately appealed for his children. He broke up the home, a few blocks from his present quarters, because he had no rent money, only to find that he could not hope to get his children unless he had shelter to offer them. Then he borrowed enough to pay for the Cherry Street rooms for a week and the Children's Court let him have the boy, but refused to surrender the girl because of her mental defects.

At the Children's Society yesterday it was admitted that Flora's condition was not serious. Ernest K. Coulter, the Superintendent, favors her release if it can be shown that she will be properly cared for.

There is no money in the little home in Cherry Street, but the boy brother spent all of yesterday at the Williamsburg Bridge Terminal selling newspapers which had been given to him. He was bare of foot and hardly immaculate, but determined to help bring his sister back home.

TWO MEN BURNED TO DEATH.

Trapped by Fire in Corridor of American Hotel, Jersey City.

Trapped in the corridors of the American Hotel, a lodging house at 93 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, two men were burned to death yesterday morning, when fire destroyed the third, fourth, and fifth floors of the building. The bodies were badly charred and have not been identified.

The hotel is patronized by men who work along the docks, and there were fifty asleep on the top three floors when the fire started. It is believed to have been caused by a lodger dropping a match on a bed. The blaze blocked the path to the stairway, and the only means of flight was by fire escapes. Within a few feet of the building were two of Jersey City's largest financial institutions, the Union Trust Company and the New Jersey Guarantee and Trust Company.

When the fire was subdued firemen went through the building and found the two bodies in the hallways, where the men had fallen in an attempt to reach the fire escape. The records of the hotel were burned in the ruins.

NATATION AT PRINCETON.

Life Saving Added to Swimming in University Course.

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 24.—Princeton University will add to its curriculum this year a compulsory course in life saving. Beginning with the incoming class of 1918, every student will be required to master the craft of rescue and resuscitation before graduation. The innovation was made at the suggestion of Physical Director Dr. R. E. Raycroft. He first brought about the introduction at Princeton of obligatory swimming.

The test, prepared for the students by Frank Sullivan, coach of swimming at the university, is the following: Plain front dive; covering 100 yards with two types of recognized strokes; demonstrating methods of release from drowning persons; dive from surface to bring human subject from depth of seven feet; demonstrating methods for carrying victim of drowning accident; illustrating treatment of the apparently drowned, using Schaefer method of artificial respiration, and caring for victim after revival.

The entire program must be gone through before graduation. Examiners will be on duty every Friday.

APE SCARES HOTEL GUESTS.

While Owner Is Away He Chases Women from the Building.

Special to The New York Times.

SUMMIT, N. J., Aug. 24.—Women guests at the Beechwood Hotel and employes were witnesses this afternoon of a performance which they admit was real "monkeyshines." Tommy, a 2-year-old ape, the property of Dr. and Mrs. Charles R. Rieveley, guests at the hotel, was the star performer, and for more than two hours held an unwilling audience in terror.

The ape, managing to release himself from his cage, dashed wildly from one room to another, driving the half hundred women guests and several colored bellboys and waiters in terror about the building. The women screamed and the hotel employes crouched in corners, behind mirrors, and in barricaded rooms. Some of the boys jumped out of windows, while the ape on the inside vaulted over the heads of some of the terrified women. Dr. Rieveley returned and replaced Tommy in his cage, announcing his pet was just having some fun. The women did not see it that way.

Yonkers Mayor Indorsed.

The Yonkers Democratic City Committee met in the Anawanda Club last night and indorsed Mayor James T. Lennon for renomination. Mayor Lennon is now serving his third term.

"NEW ANTISEPTIC" IS OLD.

Medical Men Here Have Long Used France's So-called Discovery.

The London Lancet of Aug. 14 makes light of the announcement made in France of the discovery of a new and powerful antiseptic, and holds that the antiseptic which has been mentioned in dispatches, is a solution of hypochlorous acid which has been in use for many years.

"The claims to novelty for this antiseptic are unfounded," says The Lancet. "It is a good many years since we announced from The Lancet laboratory that the activity of ordinary bleaching powder was greatly increased by passing through it carbonic acid gas, which liberates hypochlorous acid. Any other acid—e. g., boric acid—will do the same thing. In 1894 we investigated the Hermite process for the sterilization of sewage, which consisted in passing a current of electricity through sea water, which was demonstrated to produce hypochlorous acid.

"The germicidal power of this electrolytic fluid was shown to be more than equal to corrosive sublimate; it was found to possess the advantage that it did not become inert by forming insoluble compounds with albumins, while it could be very cheaply produced. We pointed out at the same time that a practically identical fluid, except for an excess of common salt, could be produced by passing carbonic acid gas through a solution of bleaching powder. Later it was found that by adding bicarbonate of soda in excess to bleaching powder solution a fluid was obtained containing free hypochlorous acid, although the product possessed acid-neutralizing properties due to the excess of bicarbonate of soda present.

"In all these cases, therefore, the 'new antiseptic' is an old and familiar friend, hypochlorous acid. It is doubtful whether bleaching powder of really neutral calcium hypochlorite has as strong a germicidal value. It is not until the hypochlorous is set free that it becomes a powerful antiseptic."

MOSQUITOS HARMLESS NOW.

Dr. Goldwater Says This Year's Type Do Not Carry Malaria.

Health Commissioner S. S. Goldwater said yesterday that there was no serious menace in the great number of mosquitos bred this year near New York City, on Long Island, and in New Jersey, for the reason that the mosquitos were not of the malaria-carrying type.

"While the Department of Health has not enough men," he said yesterday, "to stamp the pests out of New York, we are doing all we can to put an end to the conditions which cause them. Nine-tenths of the work would have to be done by the people themselves if any extensive campaign were to be carried on for the elimination of mosquitos."

Dr. Goldwater has been in conference several times recently with Dr. Victor Heiser of 61 Broadway, Director of Health of the International Hygiene Commission, who as Health Director of the Philippines led in the work of ridding the City of Manila of mosquitos. At these conferences plans have been laid for more vigorous steps against mosquitos in this city. When Dr. Goldwater was asked if he was becoming more active against mosquitos because of criticisms on his failure to attack the mosquito problem more energetically, he said:

"No. We are too busy saving the lives of the city's babies to be able to devote much effort to the elimination of a condition which at worst only affects comfort. There is absolutely no serious danger of an epidemic of disease due to mosquitos."

TWO DETECTIVES DISMISSED

Deputy Commissioner Finds Them Guilty in Extortion Case.

Acting Detective Sergeants John T. Maddock and John A. Dolan of the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau, accused of extorting money from a man as the price of exemption from arrest, were found guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer at trial before First Deputy Commissioner Godley and were dismissed by Commissioner Woods.

The two detectives were assigned to investigate a case reported by the Women's Hospital at 109th and Amsterdam Avenue of a woman who was in a serious condition from a criminal operation. They are charged with demanding $25 under pain of arrest from Edward F. McNevin of 922 Whitlock Avenue, the Bronx, a clerk in the Finance Department, who had been mentioned in connection with the case. McNevin said that he borrowed $5 and paid it to the detectives, promising to pay the balance at a drug store in Park Row the following day. After paying the $5, however, he went to Police Headquarters and told his story. He was told to appear at the drug store and did so, but the two detectives did not arrive. Nevertheless, they were put on trial. They entered a general denial, but were found guilty.

OSBORN AT HELM AGAIN.

Democratic Chairman, Back from the Bad Lands for Campaign.

William Church Osborn, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, returned to New York yesterday after a trip through the Bad Lands of Wyoming. Mr. Osborn has been away four weeks. He has returned to take charge of the campaign for Democratic candidates for the Assembly throughout the State. He said he believed the Democrats had a good chance of controlling the next Legislature.

Chairman Osborn will go through the State next week and urge upon county leaders the necessity of putting up the strongest possible candidates.

SITTING JUSTICES SLATED.

Tammany May Name Greenbaum, Clarke, Shearn, and Delehanty.

Charles F. Murphy conferred again yesterday for several hours with district leaders regarding the making up of a slate for the primaries. No selection of candidates was made, and Murphy's friends said he was merely feeling out sentiment, and would make no effort this year to force his opinion upon the organization.

Several district leaders said "Big Bill" Edwards for Sheriff "looked good to them," and they extolled him to Mr. Murphy. Half a dozen Tammany men are looking for the nomination for Sheriff, but not all of them have come into the open as yet. Among the aspirants are Peter J. Dooling, Richard J. Delaney, Christy Sullivan, and William J. Lee, Supervisor of Playgrounds.

Much of the discussion by Tammany Hall yesterday was over the District Attorneyship. No new candidates have come into the field, and it was said that Mr. Murphy still inclines favorably to Judge Edward Swann of General Sessions. Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan is still a favorite, and it was said that so many district leaders have come out for him that he is now running neck and neck with Judge Swann. Several leaders look for Judge Swann's strength to dwindle next week.

Tammany, it was learned yesterday, has practically decided to nominate Justice Samuel Greenbaum for the Supreme Court, together with Justices Clarence J. Shearn, Francis B. Delehanty, and John Proctor Clarke. Three new candidates for Supreme Court Justice came into the race yesterday. They are Warren W. Foster, ex-Judge of General Sessions; George J. Gillespie, Board of Education Commissioner, and Robert J. Luce, Chairman of the Tammany Law Committee, who has served a short time on the City Court bench. Senator Robert F. Wagner and John V. McAvoy, City Court Judge, are also being considered.

700 Lawyers for Tried Justices.

Nearly 700 New York lawyers have joined the General Committee of the Non-Partisan Judiciary Committee to secure the renomination and re-election of Justices Greenbaum and Clarke, according to a statement issued yesterday at the headquarters of the committee, 65 Cedar Street. It is estimated that more than 3,000 enrolled voters have already signed the petitions.

MAY FREE LEBAUDY TODAY.

Justice Scudder Grants Writ of Habeas Corpus to "Emperor."

Declaring that Jacques Lebaudy, who caused considerable excitement in Nassau County last week by his sudden resumption of the title and attributes of "Emperor of Sahara," is not and never was insane, Edwin T. Murdoch, Lebaudy's counsel, obtained a writ of habeas corpus from Justice Scudder in Brooklyn yesterday compelling the presence of the "Emperor" in court today.

Mr. Murdoch declares that the petition which caused Lebaudy to be sent to the Knickerbocker Sanitarium at Amityville, L. I., was signed by Mrs. Lebaudy in total ignorance that the question of her husband's sanity was to be brought up. He asserts that the petition does not state facts sufficient to warrant Lebaudy's being sent to the sanitarium.

WOUNDS KILL SHOW COWBOY

Quarrel with Man from Oklahoma Renewed on Atlantic City Beach.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 24.—John Eagan of Fall River, Mass., a cowboy with the "101 Ranch" Wild West show, died this afternoon of bullet wounds received last night from a gun in the hands of Charles Greathouse of Poteau, Okla. The shooting was the outcome of a long standing difference, brought to a crisis in an argument at a chance meeting here on the beach. The police will make a charge of first degree murder against Greathouse.

TAFT'S "NO" WAS FINAL.

Would Not See Portland Suffragettes Who Insisted on Audience.

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 24.—Ex-President William H. Taft declined to receive a party of Congressional Union suffragists at his hotel here yesterday.

Mrs. Lee Davenport of this city led the delegation, which was composed of about a dozen women. At the hotel they sent word to Mr. Taft that they desired to lay before him their propaganda. Mr. Taft sent back an answer written in his own hand and couched in courteous terms, saying his schedule of engagements for the day was full, and that he could not possibly receive them. Mrs. Davenport sent up an insistent reply, but the ex-President stood firm.

MRS. MORSE DRAWS BLACK VEIL IN COURT

Disappears Again While Lawyer Announces She Is Not a Bigamist.

AUG. 8 LETTER NOT HERS

Col. Bacon Says Client Shuns Publicity—Enemy Used Mail and Telephone to Turn Limelight on Her.

Mrs. Gurney T. Morse, who disappeared in effective fashion from her home at 547 Riverside Drive a few hours before the publication of a mysterious letter in the morning newspapers of Aug. 8, in which it was recited that Mrs. Morse was a bigamist, and impliedly offering an invitation to the District Attorney to come and catch her, if he could, reappeared yesterday in the Supreme Court and in the company of her lawyer, Colonel Alexander S. Bacon. Then she drew a black veil over her face and disappeared through a throng of lawyers. Colonel Bacon said for her:

"Mrs. Morse is not a bigamist.

"Mrs. Morse was never divorced. Her first husband died in Kentucky and she has never since married.

"We do not know who it was sent in that bogus letter to the newspapers and sent spurious telephone messages purporting to have come from Mrs. Morse.

"Of course, we have our suspicions.

"It is needless to say that she herself had nothing to do with sending the misleading information to the newspapers."

Colonel Bacon said he preferred not to tell where his client was living at present. Mrs. Morse preferred to avoid publicity, the Colonel said, and the purpose of the letter and the telephone messages was the wish of some unfriendly person to thrust her into the limelight.

Mrs. Morse's presence in court yesterday was occasioned by an application to Justice Shearn for an order to examine before trial Hugh M. Creighton, manager of a brokerage house, who is being sued by Mrs. Morse to recover $3,000 which she alleged was extracted from her by Creighton through false representations in a stock deal.

PAYS INTEREST IN COFFEE.

Brazilian Traction Company Solves Exchange Problem.

Some of the vicissitudes of a public utility company operating in South America are described in the annual report of the Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Company, issued yesterday. The report has an added interest from the fact that the text was written by Dr. F. S. Pearson, who went down with the Lusitania.

The statement shows that in spite of unfavorable business conditions in Brazil, the company had an increase in its gross earnings, but the unprecedented drop in exchange made the revenue in gold show a loss. The war ended the usual method of remittances by bills of exchange, and for several months it was practically impossible to remit money for the payment of coupons and dividends. The Directors finally decided to remit its funds, which by October had accumulated to a very large amount, in coffee. Accordingly there was purchased and shipped from Rio de Janeiro and Santos 278,400 bags of coffee, all of which was disposed of in New York at prices showing a profit over the average rate of exchange during that period.

The gross revenues for the year were $8,058,000 and the surplus available for dividends, $7,686,000. The surplus carried to profit and loss was $800,000.

BATHER LOSES $2,000 GEMS.

Diamonds Deposited at Bathhouse Reported Missing.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BEACH, L. I., Aug. 24.—Mrs. Joseph Trepel of 2,108 Dorchester Road, Brooklyn, reported to the Nassau County authorities today that after bathing at the Deauville baths, she had discovered that jewels worth $2,000 were missing from the chamois bag which had been deposited at the office.

County Detective Seaman and Constable Thorn learned yesterday that Mrs. Trepel had appeared frequently on the beach with diamonds and other precious stones glittering from fingers of both hands, and they believe that this display resulted in her being shadowed by thieves.

On the other hand, they could not form a theory to explain how outside thieves could enter the valuables room in the office of the baths. The valuables room is supposed always to be locked. Only two clerks, a young man and a young woman, were in the valuables room on Saturday.

Strangely enough the thieves did not touch a chamois bag containing $7,000 worth of jewels and more than $1,000 in money which was left at the same time by Mrs. A. Trepel, a sister-in-law of the woman robbed.

AGATHA SCHURZ'S WILL

Daughter of Civil War General Makes Many Bequests.

The will of Miss Agatha Schurz, daughter of the late General Carl Schurz, and sister of Carl L. Schurz of 512 Fifth Avenue, disposing of an estate of "more than $20,000" in real and personal property, was filed for probate yesterday. The residuary estate is left in equal shares to her brother and her sister, Miss Mary Anne Schurz of 24 East Ninety-first Street.

Maggie Brady, a servant, receives $500; Margarethe von Pawlowski, a godchild, $2,000; the Stillman Infirmary of Harvard College $1,000; the public library at Bolton Landing, N. Y., 100 books, and the Children's Charitable Union of New York, $500.

There are bequests of $10,000 each to Marie Jussen of Milwaukee and Wilhelmina Schiffer of Chicago, cousins of the testator. Harriet Schurz, a sister-in-law, receives $1,000 and the decedent's diamond and turquoise ring, while Herbert Schurz Whitman and Herbert McAneny, friends of the testator, each receives $2,000.

WITHDRAWS FROM WILL SUIT

James Campbell's Sister Refuses to Further Contest the Case.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 24.—Mrs. Rose V. Curtis today filed in the Circuit Court a motion withdrawing as a plaintiff in the suit to break the will of her brother, James Campbell, stating that hereafter no one is authorized to take an appeal in her name, from the recent jury decision that Mrs. Lois Campbell Burkham is the daughter of James Campbell.

No appeal has been filed, but attorneys for the plaintiffs in the recent will suit have until Oct. 2 to file such an appeal. The other plaintiffs were nephews and nieces of Campbell.

WILD DOGS KILL LAMBS.

Ten Valuable Animals Found with Throats Torn.

NEWTON, N. J., Aug. 24.—Ten lambs of a choice breed were killed on the farm of W. R. Morris, near Fredon, last night by having their throats torn open. The slaughter is supposed to have been done by a pack of wild dogs which have been reported roaming in the mountains.

Footprints of dogs were found in mud near the place where the lambs were killed.

YOUTHS HOLD UP MRS. TYSON

She Causes Their Arrest After Grappling with One Who Had Revolver.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 24.—There was excitement yesterday afternoon on the lawn in front of the home of Mrs. Mary Tyson, the wealthy widow of H. H. Tyson, when 15-year-old Ernest Ambernia held up Mrs. Tyson at the point of a pistol, while his three companions, John Spooner, 16, Thomas Iverson, 16, and Matthew Hanley, 15, attempted to enter the house.

Mrs. Tyson noticed the youngsters on the lawn and when she asked them what they were doing, Spooner, who seemed to be spokesman, replied that they were trying to find the railroad track. Mrs. Tyson told them the nearest way to reach the track and then asked them to leave the premises.

The boys returned soon afterward and when Mrs. Tyson went out to chase them from the lawn, she was confronted by young Ambernia, who held a .32-calibre revolver in his hand. For a moment Mrs. Tyson was frightened, but she finally got up courage enough to grapple with her assailant and knocked the revolver out of his hand. She then ran into the house, locked the door and notified Constable George Jones.

After a lively chase in an automobile, the Constable and a member of the Connecticut State Police Department rounded up the four youths near Stamford, and brought them to police headquarters.

When searched, skeleton keys, pawn tickets and numerous burglar tools were found in their possession. Ambernia had a summons in his pocket to appear in the Municipal Court in Boston for an alleged assault he had committed there. When arraigned in the Greenwich Borough Court, a charge of trespassing was preferred against them, and an additional charge of carrying concealed weapons against Ambernia. Ambernia and Spooner were held by the court, pending a further investigation. Hanley said he lived in Jersey City, while the other three said they came from Boston.

DENIES HUNTER'S CHARGES.

Lawyer's Wife Says Suit Against Kerfoot Is "Ridiculous."

Mrs. Annie Belleville Haight Hunter said yesterday at her country home in Freehold, N. J., that the allegations made by Frederick William Hunter, the New York attorney, from whom she separated last April, in the suit he is bringing against his brother-in-law, John Barrett Kerfoot of 227 Riverside Drive, to recover $50,000 for the alleged alienation of her affections, were ridiculous.

"Why," she said, "it was at Mr. Hunter's own invitation that Mr. Kerfoot came to live with us. Mr. Hunter was very fond of him, and though I often suggested as the years went by that it would be nicer for us to be by ourselves again, Mr. Hunter would never consent to Mr. Kerfoot's leaving us."

Mrs. Hunter refused to say anything about Mr. Kerfoot's assertion that his brother-in-law's action was due to spite because of the divorce proceedings which she is said to have begun against him. She would not discuss the possibility of divorce. That whole matter, she declared, was in the hands of her lawyer, and she refused to tell who he was.

"My determination to leave my husband was formed after long deliberation," she said. "It is not a sudden whim. Once some time ago Mr. Hunter suggested that we go our separate ways, but I was in love then and had gone his so long that I knew no other way to go. But last Fall I noticed that he began to do little things which he knew would annoy me, and this Spring I decided to leave him."

BROKER SUED FOR DIVORCE.

E. G. Bruns Served in Corridor of the Stock Exchange.

Edwin G. Burns, floor manager of the Stock Exchange firm of Anderson, Bruns & Co. of 60 Broadway, was served in the corridor of the Exchange yesterday with papers in a suit for a divorce which is being brought against him by Mrs. Madge G. Bruns. The papers were served by Deputy Sheriff Skim, who called the broker from the midst of the hurly-burly caused on the Exchange by the rumors in connection with the Bernstorff note, which resulted in a sharp upturn.

The papers, consisting of a summons and complaint, recite that Mrs. Bruns has brought her suit in Rockland, Me. The complaint alleges that Bruns has treated his wife in a cruel and abusive manner and that as a result of his conduct her health has been seriously impaired. There are no specific acts of cruelty recited in the papers. There are two children, Mildred E., born in 1897, and Edwin G., Jr., born in 1900.

Bruns could not be reached last evening at his residence, 2,211 Broadway. He became a member of the Stock Exchange on Dec. 31, 1891.

OPPOSE LEGISLATIVE VETO.

Citizens' Union Analyzes New Home Rule Amendment.

The Citizens' Union has prepared an analysis of the home rule proposal now before the committee of the whole of the Constitutional Convention and which, it is expected, will form the basis of the proposal to be approved by the convention. Power, the report states, is conferred upon the people of new charters or to amend their charters, subject to the power of the Legislature to reject any charter revision and certain charter amendments. The analysis says:

"The proposed article represents a notable advance in dealing with municipal affairs and would give a satisfactory grant of home rule to the cities of the State but for two serious defects in the grant of power to cities—the legislative veto over all important local legislation and the failure to give the City of New York control over the government of the counties in New York City."

If amended to correct these defects the report stated, the proposal "will give to cities that measure of home rule which they demand and to which they are justly entitled."

WOULD ADOPT GRANDCHILD.

Mr. and Mrs. De Giers Seek Legal Possession by Court Action.

Mrs. Elizabeth Alice De Giers of 109 West Forty-fifth Street, as grandmother, and her second husband, as step-grandfather of little Muriel Elizabeth Stevenson, yesterday received a citation from Surrogate Cohalan directed to the girl's parents, Helen Wall Stevenson and Clarence Adair Stevenson, to show cause in court on Sept. 28 why the grandparents should not be permitted to adopt the girl as their daughter.

The petition recites that the girl's father, sometimes known as Clarence Stevenson obtained a divorce from his wife, the mother of the little girl, and gained the child's custody. Muriel has been living with her grandparents for some time, and they have grown to love her.

CITY BREVITIES.

Regulations were adopted by the Board of Health yesterday requiring applicants for the registration of proprietary medicines to furnish the department with a sample of the medicine, as well as a list of ingredients and the labels.

Charles Hanson, 58 years old, homeless, committed suicide last night by jumping from the fourth floor balcony of the Metropolitan Hospital on Blackwell's Island, where he was a patient for tuberculosis.

Justice Callaghan in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday refused to allow Mrs. Adele Falke $100 a week for alimony and counsel fees pending the trial of a suit for divorce from Herbert Falke, a druggist of 5,361 Thirteenth Avenue.

The Norwegian Hospital, at Fourth Avenue and forty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, has added a new automobile ambulance to its equipment, and the hospital authorities think they will be able to answer 4,000 calls a year.

J. A. McCrea, General Manager of the Long Island Railroad, asserts that in the past week more than forty persons have been arrested for creeping under or prying apart crossing gates which were closed because of approaching trains.

U. S. MUST REVEAL ITS NEW HAVEN CASE

Judge Hunt Orders Prosecutor to Show Basis of Charges Against Officials.

WILL MAKE 400-PAGE BOOK

William Rockefeller and a Dozen Others Under Indictment Affected by Ruling.

The indicted Directors, officials, and counsel of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company are to have an opportunity to learn more particulars regarding the United States Government's conspiracy prosecution. Additional particulars were asked for by William Rockefeller and a dozen other officers and Directors of the company, and in an opinion handed down yesterday Circuit Judge William H. Hunt in the Federal District Court said the request should be complied with. In his opinion Judge Hunt said:

"The bill of particulars informs each of the defendants that after the date on which he joined the conspiracy charged, as an agent, officer, and Director, he participated in the passage and execution of such orders and resolutions, made and adopted such committee reports, &c., as would keep up combinations made before he joined and as would secure the benefit of the illegal acts done in furtherance of the conspiracy charged in the indictment. When this part of the bill of particulars is considered with Paragraph 13 of the bill, it is sufficient as to matters within the period of three years next preceding the finding of the indictment.

"As to matters ahead of such three-year period, upon which the prosecution may intend to rely, it is not sufficiently definite. The prosecutor must know what principal acts, particularly recorded acts or resolutions anterior to the three years' period, it will rely upon, and the defendants are fairly entitled to have an outline thereof to the end that they may know what definite acts and records they will be called upon to meet on the trial. In other words, the charge that there was a conspiracy formed about 1890, and which existed thereafter, should be particularized by a statement of the basic facts showing the creative features."

Assistant United States Attorney General Frank M. Swacker in his argument in opposition to the motion for additional particulars, said that the recorded acts and resolutions asked for were all known to the defendants, and if the Government was required to furnish copies of them they would make a printed volume of between 400 and 600 pages.

Held Under White Slave Act.

Special to The New York Times.

ROSELLE PARK, N. J., Aug. 24.—Held without bail under the white slave act, Peter Pies, 30 years old, was committed to the county jail today by Justice of the Peace John Gazey. Last night a young woman ran out of a house and begged for protection of Policeman John Schugrue. She said she was Eva Ross, 24 years old, and had been brought here from Westfield by Pies, who had promised to marry her.

INSTRUCTION. INSTRUCTION.

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EXPERT ADVICE FREE

Catalogs of all boarding schools in the United States. There are no fees or charges of any kind. Information given free. Please state kind of school wanted. For reliable advice on school matters, write, 'phone or call.

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For Boys. Catholic Boarding & Day School. Directed by the Christian Brothers. Located within the environs of the city, centred in beautiful 110-acre Park, bordering on waters of Long Island Sound. Prepares for College and Business; combines religious training, military discipline. All Athletics. 32d year begins Sept. 13. Catalog on request.
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140 NASSAU STREET
Near Federal and County Courts. Brooklyn Bridge, Subway, Hudson Tunnel.
Afternoon Classes 4:15 to 6:15
Evening Classes 7:45 to 9:45
Term Begins Sept. 23. CASE SYSTEM. Tuition Fee

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

6 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

WANTED.—Mercerine and taffeta silk, black and colors; up to 52½ cents; call Wednesday. 136 5th Av., 3d floor.

JOB OF CHARMEUSE, serge, crepe meteor and combination dresses. Vogue Costumer, 47 W. 42d., Room 314.

JOBBER will look at fur-trimmed coats and velveteen suits. Call all week, after 4 P. M., fourth floor, 129 West 27th St.

JOBBER LOOKING AT SILK WAISTS.—Contractors preferred. Apply before 12 o'clock, 220 5th Av., Room 1,118.

JOBBER looking at snappy styles in ladies' coats. Call after 3 P. M. 18 West 22d, seventh floor.

CONTRACTORS on dresses; will furnish materials for silk dresses to reliable contractors or buy outright, cash on delivery; want best values at $3.50, $5 and $7 net cash; apply after 5 P. M., Thursday, Aug. 26, Room 701, 39 West 38th St., New York.

CONTRACTOR wants work; silk waists from reliable manufacturer; excellent workmanship. Y 314 Times Annex.

100 LADIES' AND MISSES' early Fall Coats to close out at a big sacrifice. Call at 35-37 West 31st St., 7th floor.

10,000 DOZEN ASSORTED LACES and insertions to close out cheap. Address D. A., 115 Times Downtown.

JOB in corduroy coats on hand; very low prices. Ulin Bros., 54 West 3d St.

BUYERS, ATTENTION!
SHERR MFG. CO., NEW ORLEANS,
MFRS. OF SKIRTS EXCLUSIVELY,
HAVE NOW ESTABLISHED
A NEW YORK OFFICE AT 347 5TH AV.
C. A. FRANK, Southern Representative.

HAVE lot of white Chinchilla coats on hand to close out; all latest models in lengths from 32 to 40 inches; price $2.75 to $6.50; also have big variety of sport coats, which are at present in great demand, from $2.75 to $5. Rudinsky Bros., 27-35 West 24th St.

BIG proposition for right house; representative of one of the best high-class waist houses wants a line of $16.50 and $18 silk waists for city and big office trade, in connection with present line. Y 328 Times Annex.

500 SUITS, immediate delivery; reduced; latest models. Solomon & Lewis, 45 W. 34th.

FACTORY with 30 machines, 31-15, and 44-20; also special machines and pressing table; immediate possession; electric power loft, 25x100; rent, $65; more lofts in same building in Bronx. N. S., 2,960 3d Av.

Office and salesrooms to sub-lease 1,700 sq. ft. Elegant walnut show rooms. Harper Bros., 220 Fifth Av.

CASH for high-grade women's suits, coats, skirts, waists, chiffons, and furs. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4343.

CASH PAID for job lots of women's apparel. Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard St. Fr. 2950.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN.—To sell petticoats; office and retail trade. A 253 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday, 3¼@3¾ per cent. for the best names Monday....3¼@3¾
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Co-operative Tobacco Buying.

The movement recently begun among local independent tobacconists to organize an association for the purpose of pooling purchases in order to get lower prices seems to be bearing fruit. Notices were sent to the "independents" yesterday by Otto S. Jonas, Secretary of the organization, which bears the name of the Tobacco Purchasing Association, inviting them to attend a meeting of the association tomorrow night at 8 o'clock at Terrace Garden. The plan of the association is to effect so far as possible, co-operative buying, the wholesale price advantages now enjoyed by the chain stores.

Crude Rubber Prices Still Weak.

Despite the approach of the season when business is expected to be good, there has been no improvement of late in the position of crude rubber prices in this market. If anything, there is an easier tendency at hand. Yesterday upriver fine was held here at 56@57 cents a pound spot, while in the plantation grades 60½@61 cents seemed to be about the best that could be done on smoked sheets or pale crêpe. A good deal of the present business is made up of trading between dealers, some of whom apparently have small orders for certain rubber which they lack themselves. News from the other side as to prices is none too encouraging.

Searches for Contraband.

Some apprehension is expressed in shipping and exporting circles that the placing of cotton on the contraband list by Great Britain and her allies may result in more or less interference by British cruisers off this port with outbound vessels sailing for neutral ports. While British agents appear to have kept in pretty close touch with the Custom House manifests, with the result that there has been little interference with outward commerce for some time, the British Navy is now better represented in the waters adjacent to New York than for several months, and it is believed in some quarters that searches for possible contraband may follow outside the three-mile limit.

The Coal Demand Improves.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that the large dealers in anthracite appear to have been stirred into studying the possibilities of the future more closely, for the last week recorded an increased number of inquiries. In the instance of one house, a larger number was received than at any time since last April. While inquiries do not mean orders, they are a sign that dealers are becoming apprehensive and that the turning point has arrived, or is near. The more sensitive observers among the producers and wholesalers of bituminous coal feel that they have reached the turning point. A week or ten days ago, for instance, Youghiogheny coal was more than readily available. Now the operators report being signed up for weeks and, in some cases, months.

Argentine Cottons Exhibit.

The exhibit of cotton goods fabrics brought from Buenos Aires and now being shown at the branch office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Room 409, Custom House, is attracting unusual attention. The samples are indicative of the kinds of goods mostly in demand in the Argentine capital. Bureau officials said yesterday that it was significant that while the prices attached to the samples are retail, the goods are attracting the attention of selling agents for large mills. Many well-known mill men were at the bureau offices Monday and yesterday studying the samples with a view to determining whether their products are suitable for the Argentine market, and if not, what modifications in weaves and weights are necessary to make the goods turned out in this country available for export to this South American country.

Fancy Gray Goods Active.

Active buying of piques, gabardines and other novelty cotton goods was again the feature of the local gray goods market yesterday. Little business was done on staple goods, either for spot or contract. This was especially true of sheetings, drills and printcloths, though some small sales of the latter goods were reported for immediate and nearby delivery, at the prices listed below. The mills continued to refuse bids at present spot prices for contract shipments, asking from a sixteenth to three-sixteenths of a cent higher in cases where goods are well covered. Spot prices on staple printcloths, more or less nominal, were:

39-inch, 80-80s	5½c	38½-inch, 64-56s	7¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	5c	38½-inch, 60-52s	7¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	4¼c	38½-inch, 60-48s	7¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	7¼c	27-inch, 64-60s	2½c
38½-inch, 64-60s	7¼c	27-inch, 56-52s	2½c

Those Cheaper Cloths.

Apropos of the complaint among selling agents in the woolen and worsted trade regarding the trading down tendency of clothiers noted in this column yesterday, fears are expressed that the quality item cannot be maintained in next season's ready-made clothing. A significant development is the fact that very few clothing manufacturers at the present time are placing orders in the Fourth Avenue market for high-grade fabrics. Even clothiers of established reputation have been forced to take up cloths which a short time ago they would not touch. Many of the cloths now finding ready sale contain more cotton than usual, but it is claimed in behalf that they are well worked and that they make very serviceable garments. By far the greater proportion of these goods are in striped effects. There is no indication that the lower grade fabrics now being made up into wearing apparel will sell for less so far as the ultimate consumer is concerned.

Underwear Trade Is Looking Up.

Advances of five cents a dozen on low-end balbriggan underwear for men went into effect in this market on Monday, and the advance is said to have stimulated buying somewhat. Not only have jobbers, who have been holding off, placed business for the coming Spring season, but more definite information is said to have come forward from jobbers who some time ago made known their needs in a general way. So far the most of the improvement in demand has been seen in the orders placed by wholesalers in this city and the surrounding territory. Better buying of fleeced underwear for Fall is reported, and this is more or less true of ribbed goods. In some quarters production of the latter is hampered by an inability to get certain kinds of color stuffs, notably blues and browns. War business is still "in the air," and there are some in the market who have come seriously to doubt if there will be much of it passed this way this year.

Silks Are Doing Well.

Neither the manufacturers who sell direct to the retail trade nor the jobbers have much reason to complain of the present status of the silk business. Orders for Fall goods are coming in well, and predictions that were made some time ago concerning a good season stand an excellent chance of being borne out. The cutters are ordering satin-faced silks freely for street dresses and other garments. They are not doing much on taffetas, from all accounts, save on the shades most suitable for evening wear. Plaids are running well up among the popular novelties, on which a nice business is being done generally. Rumors are heard in certain quarters of low prices on some of the satin-faced goods, but the impression prevails more or less that if prices are off where they are said to be, it is due more to a lack of quality in the goods than a lack of demand for them.

Chasing After Contracts.

The succession of contracts being placed, or for which inquiry may be made by purchasing commissions for foreign Governments, has brought about a tense situation in the cloth, underwear, and general supply lines which has a lighter side bordering almost on the humorous. The advent of prospective foreign representatives is watched for by would-be purveyors with the utmost vigilance, and, once these buyers have landed here, selling agents and other factors are in sharp rivalry to be the first to get into touch with the visitors. So successful have some manufacturers been in keeping the presence of certain foreign representatives from becoming known that they have actually placed large and profitable contracts before less fortunate competitors were aware that the buyers were in the American market. This plan, however, does not always work, as some of the big manufacturers who apparently had the inside track in the first instance lost out when it came to signing the contracts finally.

GERMAN GOODS RELEASED.

These Were, However, Ordered in Good Faith Before March 1.

It was made evident yesterday that the British authorities are at last showing activity in issuing permits for the shipment of merchandise of German and Austrian origin purchased before March 1. It was stated by cable last week that the authorities had "recommended" that certain permits be granted for the removal of the goods wanted by merchants here. Cables received yesterday named eleven New York firms to whom permits for delivery were made.

Most of these goods were granted permits through the efforts of A. G. Hays of the local law firm of Hays, Kaufman & Lindheim, and W. W. McBride, formerly connected with the Foreign Trade Bureau of the Department of State. Both of these men are now in London. As cabled, the firms to whom permits have been granted are:

Lord & Taylor, who have been trying for several weeks to get a shipment of hosiery, valued at $250,000.
B. Illfelder, 97 Bleecker Street, toys.
Goldsmith & Brother, dressmakers' supplies.
Sanford Narrow Fabric Company.
Samuel Gabriel & Sons, toys.
Felix Solomon & Co., waists.
Carl Silverman, toys.
Griffon Cutlery Company.
Fuld & Co., art novelties.
Metropolitan Import Company, advertising novelties.
Carl Buller, porcelains.

It is understood that these permits apply only to goods ordered in good faith prior to the Orders in Council, whether the merchant paid for the goods at the time or not. Carl W. Stern of M. J. Corbett & Co. said yesterday that Mr. Bride is acting as his London representative and that permits are now being issued to many merchants. He added that a good many more permits will probably be issued shortly.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

PETER H. REILLY & BROTHER.—Peter H. and John J. Reilly, who composed the firm of Peter H. Reilly & Brother, residing at 234 West Twenty-first Street, formerly wholesale dealers in wall paper, have filed a petition in bankruptcy. Firm liabilities are $7,187. Peter H. Reilly has personal liabilities of $8,000.

J. FRED PIERSON, JR., & CO.—Judge Mayer, on motion of Martin Charles Ansorge, has ordered Ralph Wolf, receiver for J. Fred Pierson, Jr., & Co., stock brokers of 74 Broadway, to deposit $102,750 in the Metropolitan Trust Company for the purposes of the composition which the firm has offered of 50 cents on the dollar cash.

ESTHER LEFKOWITZ, shoe dealer at 314 East Second Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $3,067 and assets, $385.

OCEANIC FISH COMPANY.—Howard E. McCabe and George A. Weinhauer, trading business as the Oceanic Fish Company, wholesale fish dealers at 217 Front Street, have made an assignment to Maurice P. Davidson.

ISRAEL SCHULMAN, manufacturer of waists and underwear at 131 Essex Street, has made an assignment to Adolph Waxenbaum.

ABRAM GOOTRAD, formerly manufacturer of novelties in children's wear and boudoir caps at 97 Wooster Street, has made an assignment to Leo Lerner.

SAMUEL A. APPLEBAUM, druggist at 20 Manhattan Avenue, has made an assignment to Sol P. Harris.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, Aug. 24.—Mohawk Valley Mfg. Co., Oneida, carriage hardware, filed voluntary petition in bankruptcy today; liabilities, $14,502; assets, $19,836. A. G. Snyder, a partner, owes $15,361 individually.

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—Involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed today against the J. S. Sieve Millinery Co., this city, by three New York creditors, with total claims of $709. Preferences of creditors are alleged.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Andrews, Frederick and Rosie A.—E. H. Wrightson $129.29
Abrams, Henry—V. Loewer's Gambrinus Brewing Co. 119.09
Bankers' Money Order Assoc.—H. D. Deyo 7,815.1
Baptist Temple, Monroe B. Huclen, pastor, &c., and Joseph Clark—M. H. Deely et al. 218.01
Boyle, Joseph M. and Emma L.—E. H. Wrightson 217.62
Blahaut, Frank—S. C. Pollock 148.41
Cohan & Cahans, Inc.—N. Y. Telephone Co. 108.64
Case, Herbert H.—Little, Brown & Co. 120.75
C. M. Shurman Invest. Co.—B. H. McLaren, ex'r 3,636.40
Cohen, Max—M. Mayshles 166.51
Cohen, David—H. Goodman 144.11
Doelger, Joseph, Louise, and Charles A., and Carrie D. Kramer—Bowery Savings Bank 3,343.08
Frank, Harry—Postal Tel. Cable Co. 107.38
West 44th St. Co., Inc.—Impervious Products Co. 530.41
Greenberg, Herman—J. H. Schwartz 188.59
Gerefield, Julia—C. Nordlicht et al. 1,186.91
J. V. Sloan & Co.—Postal Tel. Cable Co. 155.56
J. Marcus Woodworking Co., Williamsbridge—H. Hermann, Number 1 ..... 251.13
J. Marcus Woodworking Co., Williamsbridge, and Joseph Marcus—Same 156.34
Lange, Fritz—Columbia Trust Co., ex'r 336.40
Lozier, Frederick B., and Jesse H.—Star Co. 1,261.59
Leerburger, Henry—H. R. C. Watson 18,000.00
Mallalieu, Herbert S.—W. B. Stage 166.10
Minton, Maurice M.—Creamery Package Mfg. Co. 685.82
Manchester Rubber Co. and Jacob Auerbach—American Rubber Co. 559.31
Moeckel, John, and Harry Kersting—A. Wolf 288.67
Narodny, Ivan—Postal Tel. Cable Co. 440.24
O'Rourke, John—P. T. Cunningham 164.08
Pulver, Walter H.—D. S. Sanborn et al. 121.64
Pinelawn Cemetery—A. D. Kneeland 1,208.00
Prezuiso, Giuseppe—P. Libutti 100.00
Roome, Edw. H.—R. Miller 310.14
Reach, Malcolm A.—J. Mooney 341.90
Rosenzweig Bros., Inc., John J. Rosenzweig, Alfred Rosenzweig, Max H. Rosenzweig—F. S. Ketcha et al. 166.91
Sonenscheim, Moritz—W. Ain et al. 104.02
Solonan, Anna (trading as Mdy Anna)—J. Spanier 113.14
Shea, John J.—Roeland & Co. 1,140.06
Schwade, Will—Brentmore Realty Co. 101.79
Streicher, David—J. Spanier 147.39
Swenson, Gustave V.—Spencer & Co. 173.03
Seubert, Louis H.—G. G. Ward, Jr. 555.40
Tanzer, Israel—Standard Diamond Co., Inc. 765.21
Weilhart, Harry—F. H. Kinnicut et al., trustees 3,923.13
Walker & Co., Inc.—Commercial Cable Co. 347.56
Weidt, Leo—A. Wolf 303.10
Wagner, Harry & Sam—E. Weiss 108.25
Weinraldin, Louis—R. Robertson 208.31
Webb, Frank E.—461 4th Av. Co. 1,111.08
Zweig, Beckie & Pincus—A. Goldman 107.08

In Bronx County.

Andrews, Frederick and Rosie A.—E. H. Wrightson $129.29
Barnier, Michael—A. Diedtrich 42.72
Bauman, Louis—Silverman Dairy Co. 80.40
Boyle, Joseph M. and Emma L.—E. H. Wrightson 217.62
Cioffi, Carmine—S. Borodinsky 1,014.07
Fleisher, Joseph—A. H. Gross et al. 1,471.35
Gangler, Elizabeth and Leon—A. Hupfel's Sons, Inc., ... 124.92
Golad, Paul—J. Berliant 34.72
Gehlen, Mary G.—Corporate Mtge. Co. 3,846.38
Keller, Charles S.—L. Borgenicht et al. 80.92
Reese, Max—Lawyers Mortgage Co. 734.64
Schofield, Chas. E.—C. Rosen et al. 48.70
Sontag, Israel—J. Berliant 34.72
Weller, George—E. Loewenthal 295.03
Wiggins, Fred L.—Eastman Realty Co. 3,856.03
Weinstein, Louis—D. Robertson 208.31
Zobler, Louis—Conron Bros. Co. 45.83

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Beck, August, and Joseph Rimoldi—M. H. Bearns, June 7, 1912 ..... $225.37
Burrows, Walter R.—Al. Fowell & Co., May 10, 1909 ..... 112.42
Fitzgerald, John, and John Reidy—People State N. Y., July 28, 1915 ..... 500.00
Goldschmidt, Gustav—E. Hurley, June 17, 1915 ..... 117.42
Hartford, John A.—Greenwich Bank, City N. Y., July 29, 1915, costs 128.34
Same—Same, Feb. 4, 1913, costs 169.38
Morris Park Estates—J. C. Davies, July 2, 1915, costs 186.35
Pressberger, Mandel—Mechanics Bank of Brooklyn, Oct. 4, 1913 ..... 185.38
Shawmut Waxed Paper Co.—Standard Oil Co., N. Y., June 2, 1915 ..... 852.94
Shapiro, Henry, Morris Platkin, and Isaac Platkin—S. Baskin et al., May 1, 1911 ..... 420.65
Wilson, Nathan—F. Steyskal et al., June 5, 1907, (canceled) 122.82
Same—F. J. Dahlmeyer, April 1, 1908, (canceled) 140.78
Same—W. London, April 22, 1911, (canceled) 217.17
Same—J. J. Smith, Feb. 5, 1907, (canceled) 163.06
Same—S. Colon, Feb. 8, 1907, (canceled) 437.62
Same—H. Bartelstone, July 10, 1907, (canceled) 150.39
Same—C. H. Powers et al., April 10, 1907, (canceled) 643.51

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Circumstances Affecting Rates of Duty in Certain Cases.

The Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, has been overruled by the Board of General Appraisers in protests relating to scarfing composed of flax and cotton, flax chief value. The goods have a hem turned at either side and fastened to the body of the fabric by hemstitching. Duty was taken at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of flax under the tariff of 1909. The protestants claimed a rate of 35 per cent. as plain woven fabrics. Judge Cooper decided that the goods cannot be regarded as plain woven and affirmed the Colector.

The board, following a recent decision of the United States Court of Customs Appeals, sustained a protest by J. J. Gavin & Co. The merchandise consisted of figured cotton cloth which was returned for duty at 30 per cent. ad valorem under the tariff act as Jacquard figured manufactures of cotton. The importers relied on the claim that the duty should be at the appropriate rate under Paragraphs 252 and 253. The board, following the court ruling, held that the provision for "cotton cloth, woven figured" is more specific than the provision for "Jacquard figured manufactures of cotton." The Collector was directed to make a reliquidation accordingly.

Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco, claimed that the Collector failed to make an allowance on bottles containing whisky, broken during the voyage. While the firm filed an affidavit regarding the alleged loss, Judge Waite said it did not meet the requirement of the law. It was held that, as the report of the gauger made no mention of the breakage, it would appear that the Collector was justified in making full assessment. According to the board the affidavit was clearly one showing a non-importation, while the claim was for breakage. It was decided under the circumstances that no relief could be accorded, it being the opinion of the board that the affidavit and the report of the gauger should conjoin to satisfy the Collector as required by the law.

The Murray & Nickell Manufacturing Company, Chicago, claimed that certain parsley seed should be given entry free of duty as a drug. The board ruled that the testimony was insufficient and affirmed the Collector in assessing duty under the specific provision for parsley seed.

CITY HATTERS ORGANIZE.

Their Purpose Is to Stop Price Cutting and Other Evils.

Hatters and men's furnishers to the number of seventy-five met yesterday at the rooms of the Merchants' Association and formed a permanent organization, the object of which is to put an end to price cutting of straw hats as well as to correct other abuses under which the trade suffers. The organization formed yesterday is to be known as the greater New York Hatters' and Furnishers' Association.

The following officers were chosen: President, F. W. Clinton; First Vice President, John P. Ferre; Second Vice President, Philip Herreschaft; Treasurer, John L. Klages; Recording Secretary, Robert J. Patterson; and Financial Secretary, Samuel Wallach. These men, together with representatives of Weber & Heilbronner, the Knox Hat Company, Truly Warner, A. C. Weaver, and David Morrow will constitute the Board of Directors.

The meeting yesterday was purely for the purpose of organizing. At a meeting to be called later, plans will be considered for remedying the various trade evils current at the present time.

TRADE BALANCE UP AGAIN.

Rises $18,625,275 During Week—25,518 Bales of Cotton Shipped.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Exports and imports last week reached the average normal figures of the war period, exports being $50,823,000, imports $32,198,000, and the trade balance for the week rising to $18,625,275. Practically three-fifths of the business of the week was taken care of at the Port of New York, with imports reaching $10,319,299 and exports $29,584,547 and duties collected amounting to $2,755,218. The duties collected at the principal ports were $3,401,834.

Cotton was exported during the week to the amount of 25,518 bales, making the total export since Aug. 1, 1914, 8,619,530 bales.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKETS.

BUTTER.—Receipts for week, 61,828 packages, compared with 64,152 packages last week. Exports for week to Europe, 3,635 packages; to other countries, 368 packages. Buying became a little freer after our last weekly report, and the market worked into a little better shape, so far as the fine grades were concerned. Stock cleaned up better, some holders asking a little more money. This week trade has been only fair and, with liberal arrivals, receivers have been generally free sellers, without much thought of disturbing values. Conditions for production are unusually favorable, and supplies are coming forward very much freer than usual at this time of year. There were sales on 'Change today of 200 tubs of creamery extras at 29c and 28 tubs of 93 score at 26½c. Open business on the street was mainly at 29c for extras and 26½@26¾c. for the higher scoring lots, an occasional sale up to 27c. A great deal of fresh creamery ranges from 25½@25¾c. and the market for such is quite irregular. Renovated is selling very well, but manufacturers are asking a little more money for the standard marks. Ladles have had fair sales, and packing stock has been weak somewhat beyond the supply. Creamery, extras, 92 score, 29c; higher scoring, 29½@29¾c; firsts, 24@25½c; seconds, 22¾@23¾c; thirds, 21@22c; State dairy, finest, 25¼c; good to prime, 23½@25c; common to fair, 20@22c; renovated, extras, 21@23¾c; firsts, 22@22½c; lower grades, 20@21c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22@22¼c; ladles, current make, firsts, 20@21c; seconds, 19@19½c; lower grades, 18@18½c; packing stock, June make, fine, 19½@20c; current make, fine, 19@19½c; current make, No. 2, 18½c; lower grades, 16@18c.

EGGS.—Receipts for week, 64,068 cases. Arrivals have continued on a small scale for the season of year and prices have made some further improvement during the week. The demand has been partly diverted to storage eggs, and of late the trading in fresh gathered has been somewhat quieter. There is still a prompt outlet for exceptionally fine qualities of fresh and for good value unexpurgated eggs obtainable from about 21c downward, including the better grades of dirties and checks, which are in light supply and promptly salable at comparatively firm prices. The middle grades of Western eggs are closing rather quiet but are held steady in view of the strength of Western advices. Most of the storage eggs being used are from dealers' own stocks; not much trading on the open market, although some sales reported in the ranges quoted. Near-by white eggs quiet and outside quotation extreme; most of the nearby eggs sell in range of 30@34c. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 26@27c; extra firsts, 24@25½c; firsts, 22½@23½c; seconds, 21@22c; thirds and poorer, 17@20c; dirties, No. 1, 19@19½c; No. 2 and poorer, 15@18½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 17@17½c; culls and inferior, 12@16½c; refrigerator, firsts, 23@24c; seconds, 21@22½c; thirds and poorer, 18@20c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery whites, fine to fancy, 34@35c; ordinary to good, 29@33c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 26@33c; Western, gathered whites, 23@29c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery browns, 27@30c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 21@26c; near-by, refrigerator whites, 26@28c.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

A frost scare governed the early wheat market yesterday and prices at one time after the opening were 1¾c net higher, but on subsequent denials that any serious damage had occurred, and predictions for warmer weather in the Canadian Northwest, decided weakness ensued, in which new low records for late months were established, the close being ⅝c net lower. The cash market here was easy, in sympathy with the West. No. 2 red being quoted at $1.14 cost, insurance, and freight, New York prompt, rail; No. 2 hard, $1.14½ cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive lake and rail; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.01½, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 97¾; both cost, insurance and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	..	..	1.08¾	1.09¼	..

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	1.02	.98¼	.98¾	1.00½	1.03
December	.96½	.96¾	.97⅛	.97¾	1.07
May	1.03¾	1.00⅝	1.01⅛	1.01½	1.13½

CORN.

The frost talk also stimulated early buying in the corn market, and prices at one time were up about ¾c over the previous night, but on the later reports of higher temperatures the fear of cool nights moderated and selling developed, which broke prices about 1½c per bushel from highest of the day. A slight rally near the close with wheat left final prices unchanged to ⅝c net lower. Argentine corn was again being offered here, reported as low as 75c, cost and freight. No. 2 yellow corn was quoted 88½c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	75⅛	73½	73⅞	74½	80
December	64	63	63⅝	63¾	70¾
May	65¼	64¼	64⅝	65¾	73½

OATS.

The favorable weather for the movement with an easier trend to cash prices caused liberal selling in this market, and prices sustained declines which carried them to new low levels after having shown moderate early strength with other grains. Cash demand was rather quiet and the cash market here declined again, new oats being quoted 50c nominal for No. 3 white and 48c nominal for No. 4 white. Clipped white, old, 58@60c.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	38⅝	37½	37⅝	37⅝	46¾
December	37½	36⅞	36⅞	37⅛	46¾
May	40	39	39¼	39⅝	50½

PROVISIONS.

There was a decided break in provisions yesterday resulting from rather liberal receipts, selling by grain people, liquidation by packers, the decline in grain and a poor export inquiry. The decline was particularly severe in the late afternoon, when stop orders were reached. Chicago reported arrivals of 10,000 hogs, with 18,000 expected on Wednesday. Kansas City had 9,000 and Omaha 8,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	8.12	7.97	8.00	8.12	10.05
October	8.22	8.10	8.10	8.22	10.22
Ribs—					
September	8.62	8.45	8.50	8.70	12.37
October	8.75	8.57	8.62	8.85	12.00
Pork—					
September	13.70	13.50	13.55	13.75	21.35
October	13.85	13.65	13.67	13.90	.....

COTTONSEED OIL.

On account of light crude offerings, shorts were good buyers of cottonseed oil yesterday and the market developed considerable strength, with last prices 8@15 points net higher. Sales for the day were 11,600 barrels.

RANGE OF PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	5.45@6.00	5.30
August	..	..	5.45@5.65	5.30
September	5.51	5.44	5.50@5.55	5.35
October	5.49	5.39	5.44@5.45	5.34
November	5.49	5.47	5.45@5.46	5.31
December	5.53	5.43	5.49@5.51	5.41
January	5.63	5.55	5.62@5.63	5.50
February	5.75	5.75	5.74@5.78	5.69
March	5.86	5.81	5.83@5.84	5.75

COFFEE.

Near-month liquidation was again the feature in the market for coffee futures yesterday, and, after opening steady at unchanged prices to an advance of 2 points, the market eased off under a moderate volume of offerings, with the close from 3 to 5 points net lower. Sales, including exchanges, amounted to 48,750 bags. September was exchanged for March at 30 points and for May at 40 points. The local spot market was fairly steady in tone at the close, with Rio 7s quoted at 7c and Santos 4s at about 9¼c.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	..	..	6.17@6.18	6.22
September	6.20	6.18	6.17@6.18	6.22
October	..	..	6.23@6.24	6.27
November	..	..	6.28@6.29	6.32
December	6.38	6.37	6.34@6.35	6.37
January	..	..	6.38@6.39	6.42
February	..	..	6.41@6.44	6.47
March	6.52	6.48	6.47@6.48	6.51
April	..	..	6.51@6.52	6.55
May	6.61	6.61	6.56@6.58	6.61
June	..	..	6.60@6.62	6.64
July	..	..	6.64@6.66	6.68

SUGAR.

Futures opened quiet and 2 to 8 points lower, with first sales 1,030 tons. After the opening, trade interests were good buyers on reports of a better tone in spots and rumors of export business in refined, and the market closed unchanged to an advance of 4 points, with sales for the day 9,800 tons.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	..	..	3.57	3.57
September	3.62	3.51	3.61@3.62	3.57
October	3.59	3.49	3.58@3.59	3.56
November	3.41	3.41	3.46@3.48	3.44
December	3.21	3.17	3.22@3.24	3.19
January	3.00	3.00	3.01@3.03	2.99
February	3.01	2.95	3.01@3.03	2.99
March	3.05	3.05	3.04@3.06	3.00
April	3.05	3.05	3.04@3.06	3.02
May	3.07	3.07	3.06@3.12	3.09
June	3.10	3.10	3.12@3.14	3.10
July	..	..	3.15@3.17	3.13

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair Wed. and Thur.; mod. s. w. to w. winds.

So. Car.—Cloudy Wed. and Thur., gentle to w. winds.

Ga., Ala., and Miss.—Thunder showers Wed.; Thur., cloudy; gentle to mod. shifting winds.

Fla.—Fair Wed. and Thur., except thunder showers Wed. in n. w.; gentle shifting winds, mostly e. and s. e. over e. ..

La.—Thunder showers Wed. and probably Thurs.; gentle shifting winds.

E. Tex.—Thunder showers Wed., except fair in w.; Thur. fair; mod. s. e. winds on the coast. W. Tex.—Fair Wed. and Thur.

Okla.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs.

Ark.—Fair Wed., except probably thunder showers in s. e. Thurs. fair.

Tenn.—Cloudy Wed., probably thunder showers. Thurs. fair.

Ky.—Fair and cooler Wed. Thurs. fair.

Ohio—Fair, cooler Wed. Thurs. fair, continued cooler; mod. n. w. winds.

Ind.—Cloudy Wed., cooler in ex. s. Thurs. fair; mod. n. winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair and cool Wed and Thurs.; mod. winds, mostly n. w.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy and cool Wed and Thurs.; mod. winds, mostly n. w.

Ill.—Fair and continued cool Wed. Thur. cloudy and warmer.

Mo.—Fair Wed. and Thur. Warmer Thur. possibly unsettled.

Wis.—Fair and warmer Wed. Thur. cloudy, probably fair, cooler in n.

Minn.—Fair and warmer Wed. Thur. probably fair, cooler in n.

Iowa—Fair Wed. and probably Thur; warmer Wed.

N. Dak.—Fair Wed, warmer in s. Thur. cloudy and cooler in n.

S. Dak.—Fair and warmer Wed. Thur. cloudy and cooler.

Neb. and Kan.—Fair Wed and probably Thur.; warmer Wed.

W. Va.—W. Penn., W. N. Y.—Cloudy, cooler Wed. Thur. fair.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON—M. O'Neill & Co.; J. C. Marshall, clothing; L. Moeller, dry goods; 37 West 20th.
AKRON—A. Bein, petticoats, silk waists; 15 E. 26th.
ALBANY—Waldman Brothers; M. C. Waldman, ladies' garments; 60 West 33d.
ALTOONA—Schwartz Bros.; L. Schwartz, ladies' ready to wear; 16 East 33d.
AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—A. Marks Sons; J. Lewis, cloaks, suits, furs; Flanders.
AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—Holzheimer & Shaul; S. Holzheimer, dry goods, hosiery, underwear; 1,270 B'way.
ATHENS, Ga.—Michael Bros.; M. G. Michael, notions, housefurn. goods; 258 Church.
ATHENS—Morris Bros.; L. Morris, dry goods, clothing, hats, shoes; Wallick.
Atlanta, Ga.—J. B. White & Co.; M. D. Flynn, millinery; Miss M. W. Morrison, women's ready to wear, infants', children's wear; J. A. Carr, women's hosiery, knit underwear, knit goods, gloves, neckwear, umbrellas; 23 E. 26th.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; W. A. Applewhaite, hosiery, underwear, gloves, men's knit goods; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Blumberg Bros.; A. Blumberg, cloaks, suits, underwear, white goods; 43 Leonard.
BALTIMORE—A. A. Brager; A. Rosenbaum, millinery; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kahn & Co.; Miss Mundy, embroideries; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; H. J. Rohr, Mrs. L. Nelson, millinery; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—M. Witz & Co.; M. Witz, cotton piece goods; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—Cahn, Coblens & Co.; E. G. Colwell, domestics, dress goods, silks; 1,199 Broadway.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss C. H. Fuld, children's wear; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—A. A. Brager; P. B. North, carpets, rugs; Grand.
BALTIMORE—D. Levy Sons; L. Levy, waistings; Grand.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; S. Lansburgh, general mdse.; 354 4th Av.
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Buoyant on Belief There Will Be No Break with Germany—French Credit Here.

A large part of Wall Street came to the conclusion yesterday that all danger of complications arising out of the sinking of the Arabic had passed, and Wall Street did what was to be expected of it under these conditions, namely, bid up stocks aggressively. Little resistance was met, barring a few quarters of the list, and at the end of the day the majority of stocks showed net gains of proportions so substantial that there was no doubting the avidity with which the day's rumors concerning a favorable outcome of the Arabic incident were seized upon.

The advance was not altogether a spontaneous affair. The word went forth in trading circles in the morning that the market was to be bid up sharply under the leadership of Steel, and that is precisely what happened. It probably was not mere coincidence. It indicated that the market, after the shaking down which it had had since last Thursday, was again in a position to be shaped by the powerful trading groups which had previously organized the present widespread disposition on the part of the public to speculate in the stock market. As an aid to yesterday's movement the earnings of the Steel Corporation for the quarter ended Sept. 30 were being foretold, possibly with more positiveness than precision, but the predictions of a great increase in earnings fitted in reasonably enough with what is known regarding the improvement in output and in prices which has lately taken place in the steel trade.

At the foundation of Wall Street's strengthened belief that the Arabic incident will not lead to serious complication was the request sent to the State Department by the German Ambassador that any step by the United States be withheld until the German Government had had a chance to present its version of the sinking of the Arabic. The fact that the Ambassador took this action under instructions from his Government and that his communication to the State Department was understood to contain the statement that if any Americans were killed in the sinking of that vessel it was contrary to the intention of the German Government, gave Wall Street what it regarded as ample ground upon which to expect that the incident would be cleared up without a breach with this Government. This evidence did not convince all, however. Some important bankers at the end of the day expressed the opinion, based on their advices from Washington, that no more expression of regret would satisfy President Wilson, and that if the facts after further investigation are shown to be what they are now understood to be, nothing less than formal disavowal and guarantee that the deed will not be committed again will satisfy this Government.

But if Wall Street as a whole was disposed to jump at conclusions, that was thoroughly in keeping with the attitude which prevails at a time of widespread stock market speculation. How thoroughly sentiment is committed to bull speculation is illustrated by the fact that it is coming to be argued that even the first effect of war between the United States and Germany would be to put stocks up, although the decline in recent days on the fear of a rupture seems to make this view a contradiction.

Other matters, as was natural, received scant attention in the financial district. The foreign exchange situation as a whole seemed to have been brought no nearer to a conclusion, but a helpful step was taken in the completion of the plans for the $20,000,000 commercial credit for France which has been under negotiation for several weeks. Further credits of this sort and on a larger scale would go far toward restoring the exchange market to a more normal state. Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo's announcement that he stood ready to deposit $30,000,000 of Government money in the Southern Federal Reserve Banks, or, should it seem better, in the national banks in the cotton section, helped to reassure the cotton market, but unless as a means of reassurance the announcement hardly seemed necessary. It is evident that the resources of the national banks and of the Federal Reserve Banks are ample to provide for all the commercial requirements of the South in connection with the cotton crop. The statement regarding the lending power of the national banks issued last week by Controller of the Currency Williams helped to make that very plain.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid	Asked.
American Light & Traction	323	328
American Light & Traction pf	108	110
Adirondack Electric Power	14	18
Adirondack Electric Power pf	50	55
*American Gas & Electric	104	107
*American Gas & Electric pf	48	50
American Power & Light	58	62
American Power & Light pf	90	93
American Public Utilities	30	35
American Public Utilities pf	69	80
Am. Waterworks & Electric	5	8
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	15	19
American W. W. & E. 1st pf	55	60
Cities Service	44	47
Cities Service pf	52	55
Colorado Power	17	19
Colorado Power pf	93	95
Commonwealth P. R. & L	49	52
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	77	80
Consumers Power pf. (Me.)	90	94
Dayton Power & Light	30	35
Dayton Power & Light pf	85	90
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	90	93
Electric Bond Deposit pf	90	95
Electric Bond & Share pf	98½	100
Empire District Electric 5s	72	77
Empire District Electric pf	60	70
Federal Light & Traction	10	19
Federal Light & Traction pf	56	62
Gas & Electric Securities	50	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf	50	70
Lincoln Gas & Electric	10	20
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	13
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf	47	52
Northern States Power	28	29½
Northern States Power pf	85	86
Ozark Power & Water	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	43½	44½
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	84½	86
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	10	13
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	42	46
Southern California Edison	70	73
Southern California Edison pf	93	97
*Standard Gas & Electric	4½	6
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	23	24½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	4	6
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf	21	26
United Light & Rys.	36	41
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	67	70
Utah Securities	12	15
Western Power	14	16
Western Power pf	47	50
*Par value, $50.		

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

		Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sep., 1915	100	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
6s	Sep., 1916	102⅛	102⅜	102⅜	102⅛
6s	Sep., 1917	103⅛	103⅜	103⅜	104
4½s	June, 1963	101⅛	101⅜	101⅜	101¾
4½s	March, 1963	101⅛	101⅜	101⅜	101⅞
4½s	Nov., 1957	101⅛	101⅜	101⅜	102
4½s	May, 1957	101⅝	101⅞	101⅝	102
4½s	Nov., 1917	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	101⅛
4½s	May, 1917	100⅛	101	100⅛	101
4½s	March, 1964	97⅜	98¼	97⅞	98
4½s	March, 1962	97⅜	97⅞	97⅜	98
4½s	Sep., 1960	97⅜	97⅞	97⅜	98
4½s	March, 1930-60	97⅜	98	97⅜	98¼
4s	May, 1959	94⅛	94⅝	94⅛	94⅜
4s	Nov., 1958	94⅛	94⅝	94⅛	94⅜
4s	May, 1957	94⅛	94⅝	94⅛	94⅜
4s	Nov., 1956	93⅛	94⅛	93⅛	94⅜
4s	Nov., 1955	93⅛	94⅛	93⅛	94⅜
4s	Nov., 1936	94⅛		94⅛	
4s	May, 1917	99¾		99⅞	
4s	Nov., 1918	99¾		99⅞	
4s	May, 1919	99⅛		99⅛	
3½s	Nov., 1935	84⅝		84⅝	
3½s	Nov., 1934	85⅛	86⅛	85⅛	86⅛
3½s	May, 1954	85⅛	86⅛	85⅛	86⅛

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, AUG. 24, 1915.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	797,179
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	92,617,345
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	75.82 +1.24
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	78.79	Aug. 17	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
32¼	32⅜	1,600	Alaska Gold Mines	32⅜	32⅝	32¼	32½	— ⅛
36⅞	37	18,100	Allis-Chalm. Mfg	34½	37½	34¼	37	+2¼
67½	68	2,500	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	66	67½	66	67½	+1½
56⅜	56⅞	500	Am. Agri. Chem	55	56⅝	55	56⅝	+2⅜
63¼	63⅝	10,000	Am. Beet Sugar	61	63½	61	63¼	+3¼
58⅝	59¼	52,100	Am. Can	57⅝	59¼	56½	59¼	+3
105½	106	100	Am. Can pf	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	— ⅛
66¾	66⅞	16,000	Am. Car. & Found	64¼	67	63½	66½	+3¾
150	151	2,350	Am. Coal Products	154	154½	150	150½	—2½
49½	50½	200	Am. Cotton Oil	50	50	50	50	+1
7½	7⅝	500	Am. Hide & Leath	7	7¾	7	7¼	+ ¼
35½	36	1,300	Am. Hide & L. pf	35½	35⅞	34¾	35½	+1½
23¼	24½	200	Am. Ice Securities	23½	23¾	23¼	23¼	+ ½
17⅜	17½	7,900	Am. Linseed	17¼	18¼	17¼	17½	— ⅜
33½	35½	800	Am. Linseed pf	35½	35⅞	34	34	—1½
53½	53⅝	5,400	Am. Locomotive	50⅛	53⅝	49¾	53⅝	+2⅞
78⅝	79⅜	5,100	Am. Sm. & Ref	78	79⅜	77⅝	78⅝	+ ⅛
105⅞	106¼	200	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf	105⅞	105½	105⅞	105½	
80	81	100	Am. Sm. Sec. pf. B	80	80	80	80	—1
50⅞	51	3,625	Am. Steel Found	50	52½	49	51	
109½	110	300	Am. Sugar Refin	100½	109⅞	109½	109⅞	+2⅜
115	120	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	115	115	115	115	
121¾	122	300	Am. Tel. & Tel	122	122	122	122	
34	35	500	Am. Woolen	34	34½	34	34	— ⅛
90	91	200	Am. Woolen pf	90	90½	90	90½	+ ¾
8	9¼	100	Am. Writ. Paper pf	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	—1
69¼	69½	18,500	Anaconda Cop. Co	68⅜	69⅞	68½	69½	+1
101	101½	900	At., Top. & S. Fe	101¼	101⅜	101	101¼	+ ⅛
77	77¼	9,200	Baldwin Locomo	74	77⅜	73½	77¼	+3⅜
81	81¼	2,300	Balt. & Ohio	80⅜	81⅞	80⅜	81	+1
276	280	500	Bethlehem Steel	275	279	275	279	+9½
141	150	20	Bethlehem Steel pf	150	150	150	150	
84⅜	84½	1,610	Brooklyn R. T	84⅜	84¾	84¼	84½	+ ⅛
126½	129	200	Brooklyn Un. Gas	126½	126½	126½	126½	—1½
62½	63	4,100	Butte & Superior	60½	62¾	60½	62¾	+2
27	30	90	Butterick Co	27½	27½	27½	27⅝	
15½	16½	200	Cal. Pet. v. tr. ctfs	16½	16	16	16	— ⅛
149⅛	149⅜	4,000	Canadian Pacific	148⅛	149⅜	148	149	+ ¾
43¼	43½	5,710	Cen. Leather Co	43¼	43⅞	43	43½	+ ½
44	44½	500	Ches. & Ohio	43½	44	43½	44	+ ½
12	12¼	700	Chi. Great Western	11⅞	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
29⅝	29⅝	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf	29½	29⅝	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛
81⅝	82½	1,200	Chi., Mil. & St. P	81⅝	82	81¼	81½	+ ¼
22	22¼	28,200	Chi., R. I. & Pac	22¼	22¾	22	22	— ½
44⅜	45	1,700	Chino Copper	44½	45¼	44	45	+1
39⅞	40	8,800	Col. Fuel & Iron	39¼	40	38½	39⅝	+1½
125⅝	126½	1,450	Consol. Gas	125½	126¾	125½	126½	+1¼
85	86⅜	1,450	Continental Can	84½	87¾	84½	86½	+1
16⅛	16⅜	2,400	Corn Products Ref	16¼	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
81½	83	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	82	82	82	82	+ ½
73⅛	73½	80,900	Crucible Steel	69¼	73⅞	67¾	73⅝	+5½
101½	102	800	Crucible Steel pf	101¾	101¾	100¾	101½	+ ½
110½	112	400	Cuban Am. Sugar	111	112½	111	112½	+2¾
139	140	100	Del. & Hudson	140	140	140	140	+1½
8	10	100	Den. & Rio G. pf	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
...	63	100	Detroit United Ry	61½	61½	61½	61½	— ½
27⅝	28	3,200	Distillers Securities	26¾	28	26¾	27⅞	+1⅝
21½	21¾	2,600	Dome Mines	21¼	21	21	21⅜	+ ⅛
...	20	100	Dupont Powder pf	100	100	100	100	
26⅞	27	7,000	Erie	26⅞	27½	26¾	27	+ ⅛
42¼	42⅜	600	Erie 1st pf	42	42½	42	42½	
91¼	91¾	3,000	General Electric	171	172	171	171	
212	214	1,700	Genl. M. v. tr. ctfs	205	211	204	211	+7
59	59¾	9,800	Goodrich, (B.F.) Co	57	59¾	57	59¾	+2¾
117	117½	300	Great Northern pf	117¾	117¾	116¾	117½	+ ½
41⅝	41¾	8,000	Gt. N. ctfs. for O.P	40⅝	41¾	40⅝	41¾	+1¼
62	62⅜	1,200	Guggenheim Explor	61½	62½	61¼	62	+ ⅞
116¾	117½	250	Homestake Mining	116⅜	116⅜	116¾	116⅝	— ½
...	...	60	do., odd lot	117½	117½	117½	117½	
101	103	200	Illinois Central	102	102¼	102	102¼	+1¼
20	20¼	400	Int.Con.Cor.v.tr. cfs.	20	20	20	20	+ ⅛
72¾	73	1,300	Int. Con. Corp. pf	72¾	73	73	73	
33⅝	33⅞	11,350	Inspiration Copper	33	33⅞	33	33⅝	+1
20	20¼	700	Int.-Met. v. tr. ctfs.	20¼	20¼	20	20	
18½	19	200	Inter. Agricultural	19	19	19	19	
38	39	100	Inter. Agricul. pf	38	38	38	38	
105	106	2,300	Int. Harvester, N.J	100⅞	106⅞	100⅞	106⅜	+3⅝
65	70	100	Int. Harvester Corp	67	67	67	67	—3
9¼	10	100	Inter. Paper	10	10	10	10	+ ⅛
26⅞	28¾	2,900	Kansas City South	25⅞	27	25½	26⅝	+ ⅝
75½	83	100	Kayser, (Jul.,) Co	76	76	76	76	—1
145	185	100	Kresge, (S. S.,) Co	160	160	160	160	+10
63	64	12,500	Lackawanna Steel	60	65	60	63	+5
103	105	400	Laclede Gas	102	104	102	104	+2
141	141½	1,100	Lehigh Valley	141¼	141¾	140½	141¾	— ⅛
...	...	34	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	110	110	110	110	
42¼	43	3,200	Maxwell Motors	40½	42	40	43	+2⅜
90	91¼	3,000	Max. Motors 1st pf	87	91½	86¾	91½	+5½
36½	37	600	Max. Motors 2d pf	34	36¾	34	36¾	+2½
81¾	82	11,340	Mexican Petroleum	80	82¾	79¼	82	+2½
25¾	25⅞	500	Miami Copper	25⅜	25⅞	25⅛	25¾	+ ⅞
118½	119½	225	M., St.P. & S. M	116	118½	116	118½	+1¾
3¼	3¼	1,200	Mo. Pacific	3¼	3½	3	3¼	— ⅛
49½	51	100	Montana Power	49½	49½	49½	49½	— ½
118	122¼	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	118¼	118½	118¼	118¼	—3⅜
83	84	1,900	Nat. Cloak & Suit	81	85	81	83½	+3½
26½	27	1,700	Nat. En. & St. Co	25	27	25	27	+2¼
61⅞	61⅞	500	Nat Lead Co	60½	61⅞	60½	61⅜	+ ⅜
14⅜	14½	400	Nev. Con. Copper	14¼	14½	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
144½	145¼	19,150	N. Y. Air Brake	134	145	132¼	145	+12
89⅝	89⅞	1,300	N. Y. Central	89¼	89¾	89¼	89½	— ⅛
62¼	63	600	N. Y., N. H. & H	62	62	62	62	
...	...	50	Do, odd lot	62½	62½	62½	62½	
25½	26	500	N. Y., Ont. & W	25	25½	25	25½	+ ⅛
103⅝	106⅜	100	Norf. & Western	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	+ ⅛
71	72	200	North American	71	71	71	71	
106¼	106½	800	Nor. Pacific	105⅝	106¼	105¼	106½	+ ⅜
108½	108¾	600	Pennsylvania R. R	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108¾	
114	116	100	People's Gas, Chi	115	115	115	115	
83½	84	9,550	Philadelphia Co	78¼	83½	78¼	83½	+5½
...	96	100	P., C., C. & St.L. pf	90	90	90	90	
30½	30⅝	4,600	Pittsburgh Coal	29¼	30⅞	29¼	30¼	+ ⅜
95½	97	300	Pittsburgh Coal pf	97	97	96⅜	96⅜	—1⅜
57¼	57½	6,600	Pressed Steel Car	55½	57⅜	55¼	57⅜	+1⅞
100	100½	100	Pr. Steel Car pf	100½	100⅞	100⅜	100½	— ⅜
100½	101	100	Pub. Service N. J	100½	100½	100½	100½	— ½
158	160	100	Pullman Co	159	159	159	159	+3
...	...	100	Quicksilver	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
38¼	38⅜	3,600	Railway Steel Spg	38	38⅞	37½	38	+ ½
21⅞	22	1,500	Ray Con. Copper	21⅞	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
147⅜	148	9,500	Reading	147	148	146	147½	
42⅛	42½	12,600	Rep. Iron & Steel	40¼	42½	40¼	42½	+3⅛
100½	101	600	Rep. Iron & S. pf	100½	100⅞	100¼	100⅞	+ ⅞
⅛	⅜	100	Rock Island Co	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅛	½	200	Rock Island Co. pf	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	
10¼	10½	4,700	Rumely (M.) Co	11	11	10	10⅛	—⅞
13¾	14	1,600	Rumely (M.) Co. pf	14½	14½	13	13	—1½
8½	9¼	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	8	8	8	8	— ⅞
3	3½	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅜
32	32½	430	Seaboard A. L. pf	31½	32½	31½	32½	
150½	153	200	Sears, Roe. & Co	150	151	150	151	
52¾	53	1,600	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	49¾	53	49¾	52¾	+1¼
90	95	100	S.-S. S. & I. Co. pf	89	89	89	89	—4
88⅜	88½	4,100	So. Pacific	87⅜	88½	87⅜	88¼	+ ½
...	...	70	So. Pacific rcts	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	
15¼	15¼	400	So. Railway	15	15	15	15	
104	105	9,450	Studebaker Co	99½	105	99	104½	+5⅞
52⅜	52⅞	40,435	Tenn. Copper	51⅜	53½	50¼	52⅜	+1⅜
141	143⅞	1,500	Texas Co	138	143	138	143	+4
51	51½	500	Third Avenue	51⅞	51⅞	51½	51½	— ¼
91	92	100	Twin City Rt. T	91	91	91	91	
6¼	6⅜	100	Union B. & P. Co	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	
128½	128⅝	9,700	Union Pacific	128½	128⅝	127⅝	128⅝	+ ⅛
...	...	50	United D. G. pf	50	50	50	50	
18½	19	900	United Rys. Inv	18	19	18	18½	+1½
34	35	800	United Rys. Inv. pf	35	35⅜	35	35	+2
30¼	30⅝	300	U. S. Cast I. P. & Fy	30	30⅝	30	30⅝	+ ⅝
64	67	100	U. S. Express	64½	64½	64½	64½	+1½
73¼	73⅞	13,100	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	73	74⅞	73	73½	+1½
95½	98	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	97	97	97	97	+3½
51	52	3,100	U. S. Rubber	50	51⅜	49½	51½	+1½
102½	104	100	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	—1½
73⅝	74	229,700	U. S. Steel	71½	74	70¾	74	+3⅝
111	111¼	400	U. S. Steel pf	111	111	111	111	+1
...	...	45	Do. odd lot	111¼	111½	111¼	111¾	
65	65¼	4,300	Utah Copper	64⅞	65¼	64½	65¼	+ ⅝
35½	36	100	Va.-Caro. Chemical	35	35	35	35	—1
58	59	100	Va. Iron, C. & C	58	59	55¼	57	+1
106	106	100	Wells Fargo Exp	106	106	106	106	
69¼	70	700	Western Union Tel	69¼	70	69¼	70	+ ¼
113⅞	113¾	57,000	Westing. El. & M	112½	114¼	111½	113½	+1½
1	1½	100	Wh. & L. E. 2d pf	1	1	1	1	+ ⅛
174½	177	1,785	Willys-Overland	170	175	170	174½	+4½
104½	105½	700	Woolw'h (F.W.) Co	105	105	104½	104½	— ½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange in its general aspect reflected a decided improvement compared with the conditions prevailing on Monday. Prices at the start showed a tendency toward advance, a tendency which became much more pronounced later on. It was early apparent that there was no pressure of offerings from any quarter and that the buying was of a more confident sort. Commission houses handled a gratifying volume of business, which included a large total of odd-lot orders.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Alaska Gold	32⅜	32¾	32⅝	32⅝
990	Allis-Chalmers	34½	37	34	36⅝
340	Am. B. Sugar	61	63¼	61	63⅛
4,200	Am. Can	56⅛	59¼	56⅜	59
150	Am. Car & Fy	64½	66⅝	64	66⅝
150	Am. Lin'd Oil	17¼	17½	17¼	17½
250	Am. Locom	50¼	53	50	53
480	Am. Smelting	78¼	78½	78	78½
660	Anaconda ($50)	68⅜	69⅞	68⅜	69⅝
50	Atchison	101⅜	101⅞	101⅜	101⅞
510	Baldwin Loco	73¾	77¼	73¾	76⅞
50	Balt. & Ohio	80⅜	80⅝	80⅜	80⅝
10	B'klyn R. T	84⅜	84⅝	84¼	84⅜
120	Can. Pacific	149¼	149¼	148¾	149
160	Cent. Leather	43¼	43⅞	43	43⅞
20	Ch., M. & St.P.	81½	81½	81½	81½
820	Chi., R.I. & P.	22⅜	23¼	21	21½
860	Col. Fuel & Ir.	39¼	40¾	38½	39⅞
120	Corn Products	16⅜	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛
2,320	Crucible Steel	69	73½	68	73⅝
100	Distillers Sec.	26⅞	27½	26¾	27
350	Erie	26⅞	27½	26¾	27¼
10	Erie 1st pf	42¼	42¾	42¼	42½
140	Goodrich Co	58¾	59	57½	59
480	Gt. Nor. Ore	40⅝	41¾	40¾	41
200	Inspirat'n Cop.	33⅞	34	33¾	34
20	Interborough	20⅜	20½	20⅜	20½
20	Lehigh Valley	140¾	140¾	140¾	140¾
70	Max Motor	42½	42½	42½	42½
130	Mex. Petrol	80	80⅞	80	80⅞
20	Mo., Ka. & T.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
20	Nat. Enamel	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
50	N. Y. Central	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜
20	N.Y., N. H. & H	62	62	62	62
50	Pacific Mail	30½	30½	30½	30½
50	Pitts. Coal	30½	31	30½	30½
100	Pressed Steel Car	55⅝	57⅜	55⅝	57⅜
880	Reading	147⅛	147⅜	146¼	147⅜
350	Rep. Iron & Steel	40⅝	42¼	40⅜	42¼
100	Rumely	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝
320	So. Pacific	88	88⅜	87¾	88⅛
60	Studebaker	99½	104⅜	99½	104⅜
2,200	Tennessee Cop.	51⅞	53½	50¾	53
30	Third Ave	52	52	52	52
1,310	Union Pacific	128½	128⅝	127¾	128¼
250	U. S. Rubber	50	51¼	49¾	51½
30,380	U. S. Steel	71⅝	74¼	70⅝	74
50	Utah Copper	64⅞	65¼	64⅞	65
5,300	W'house Elec	112¾	114⅝	111¾	113⅝

Total Sales, 54,850.

MINING STOCKS.

500	Atlanta	.20½	.23½	.20½	.23½
300	Best & Bel'r	.08	.08	.08	.08
1,000	Chollar	.03½	.03½	.03½	.03½
300	Comstock	.08	.08	.08	.08
400	Cons. Virg	.15	.15	.15	.15
300	Goldf. Merg	.21	.21	.21	.21
600	Jumbo Ext	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40
400	Mexican

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COTTON MAINTAINS TEN-POINT ADVANCE

Rise Probably Would Have Been Larger but for Fear of Foreign Complications.

RAIN REPORTS OF NO EFFECT

Secretary McAdoo's Lending Plan Not Expected to Result in Benefit to Growers.

Several bullish influences were at work yesterday to create a more favorable sentiment in cotton, and as a result prices worked up about 10 points, with the market closing around the best prices of the day. It is probable that even a greater advance would have been scored, but confusion of sentiment, owing to the international complications and the fear that some new factor might be injected into the situation at almost any moment.

Under the circumstances news regarding the weather and the crop played only a small part in the day's transactions. Further good rains were reported over the Central and Western belt, with heavy precipitation in Western and Central Texas, as well as Oklahoma and the Memphis district. The forecast called for generally fair weather in the Eastern belt, with partly cloudy in Arkansas, fair in Oklahoma and unsettled in Texas.

Secretary McAdoo's plan to furnish Southern Federal Reserve Banks with $30,000,000 in gold to lend cotton growers at 6 per cent. was much discussed. Opinions were mixed, and many experienced cotton men felt that the proposal was unwise, on the ground that it was an artificial expedient which could give no permanent benefit. It was pointed out that the proposal to establish a pool for $135,000,000 last Fall resulted in a fiasco.

Under the McAdoo plan it is not believed that the security value of cotton would be put at more than 6c a pound or $30 a bale. On this basis it would be possible to take care of 1,000,000 bales. Moreover, it is felt that the plan will be difficult to work out in detail, as the small bankers throughout the South are so accustomed to charging more than 6 per cent. that it will be difficult for them to keep strictly within the 6 per cent. rate suggested by Secretary McAdoo.

The statement which came from the British Embassy regarding operations under the contraband declaration was issued late in the afternoon and was not generally known. It is evident that Great Britain intends to adhere strictly to established principles of international law, and the proof of enemy destination of cotton cargoes will be put strictly upon those making the seizure. As is usual in its procedure the British Prize Court will be the sole judge of the evidence in the case.

The Crop Reporting Bureau of the Bureau of Crop Estimates announces that the next report on the condition of the crop would be published at noon Aug. 31. The figures will compare with 75.3 on July 25, and will compare also with a condition of 78 last year and a ten-year average of 72.8.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged, 6 lower to 12 higher. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 10 advance, 9.30 for middling. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Aug.	....	....	9.08@ 9.07	8.95@ 8.97
Oct.	9.33	9.24	9.32@ 9.33	9.22@ 9.23
Dec.	9.61	9.50	9.59@ 9.60	9.50 Plat
Jan.	9.73	9.62	9.72@ 9.73	9.61@ 9.62
March	9.93	9.83	9.95@ 9.96	9.85@ 9.86
May	10.17	10.10	10.17@10.19	10.08@10 10
July	....	....	10.37@10.39	10.28 Bid

Total port receipts, 5,189 bales; last week, 4,965 bales; last year, 2,745 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	1,509	3,291	10
Galveston	....	....	2,160
Mobile	20	5	....
Charleston	31	60	....
Savannah	2,588	1,049	495
Wilmington	41	219	....
Norfolk	924	341	....

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	213	....	314
Memphis	87	150	30
St. Louis	....	127	27
Houston	2,126	367	7,334

Exports, 9,939 bales. Total thus far this season, 129,440 bales. Total last season, 9,325 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots, Mid.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
350 Galveston	9.00	103,385	37,934
1,512 New Orleans	8.87	119,274	50,307
Mobile	8.60	12,733	1,912
1,500 Savannah	8¾	55,984	9,800
— Charleston	....	42,992	1,156
— Wilmington	....	57,781	7,763
915 Norfolk	8.63	40,651	15,120
— Augusta	8.50	63,583	9,843
100 Memphis	8.88	66,188	15,039
— St. Louis	8¾	12,575	14,249
2,352 Houston	9.00	57,003	31,911

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a quiet business in spot cotton, with middling 3 points advance, at 5.42. Sales 6,000 bales and receipts 5,000, American, 6,000 bales. Market closed steady.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the second week of August show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Six roads	$2,079,357 +$208,738
Twenty-two roads	9,473,317 — 720,336
Total (28 roads)	11,552,674 — 511,600

LEHIGH VALLEY for July—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
*Gross	$3,738,762	$3,582,061	$3,447,701
Net after taxes	1,028,544	918,098	1,090,190

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC for July and 12 months—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	$1,482,707	$1,325,570	$157,128
Net after taxes	567,545	504,359	73,940
Other income	35,426	24,743	10,683
Total income	622,971	529,101	93,870
Sur. aft. chgs.	353,188	177,374	175,764
Bal. after bond & note disc. & expenses	339,595	137,058	202,537
12 mos. gross	17,845,001	16,544,431	1,300,570
Net after taxes	7,670,249	6,250,809	1,428,440
Other income	360,692	339,349	1,343
Total income	8,019,941	6,590,158	1,429,782
Sur. aft. chgs.	3,665,392	2,013,090	1,652,302
Bal. after pf. dividends	2,774,784	1,413,090	1,361,674

PHILADELPHIA COMPANY, (all companies,) for July and 4 months—

Gross	1,920,749	1,878,503	42,246
Net	735,349	539,155	196,194
4 mos. gross	8,046,235	8,113,196	*66,961
Net	3,411,628	2,975,392	436,236

*Decrease.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.03	Justica	.04
Alpha Con	.02	Kentucky Con	.02
Andes	.08	Mexican	.50
Best & Belcher	.07	Occidental Con	.79
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.35
Caledonia	.39	Overman	.11
Challenge Con	.09	Potosi	.02
Chollar	.03	Savage	.06
Confidence	.16	Seg. Belcher	.04
Con. Cal. & Va	.12	Sierra Nevada	.19
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con	.47
Gould & Curry	.04	Utah Con	.03
Hale & Norcross	.06	Yellow Jacket	.15
Julia	.02		

TONOPAH.

Jim Butler	.79	Comb. Fraction	.09
MacNamara	.02	Diamondf. Daisy	.03
Midway	.10	Diamondf. B. B.	.01
Mizpah Ext	.19	Florence	.45
Montana	.25	Goldf. Con. M.	1.25
North Star	.11	Goldf'd Merger	.19
Rescue Eula	.06	Jumbo Ext	1.42½
Tonopah Ext	2.25	Lone Star	.03
Tonopah Merger	.32	Silver Pick	.08
Victor	.26	Vernal	.03
West End	.57	Nevada Hills	.19
GOLDFIELD.		Rochester Mines	.24
Atlanta	.28	Round Mountain	.40
Booth	.40	MANHATTAN.	
C. O. D.	.04	Man. Big Four	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	9¾	10½	Isabella	13½	14
El Paso	78	97	Jack Pot	6½	7½
Elkton	22½	23½	McKinney	35	37
Findlay	3½	4½	Portland	145	147
Gold. Cycle	176	177	Vindicator	150	163
Gold Dollar	..	4	Rav. B. H.	2	4
Gold Sov	2	4			

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Receipts and expenditures:

	Aug. 23.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$383,380	$11,766,359	$26,752,002
Int. rev., ord	914,991	21,456,804	50,711,061
Cor. and inc. tax	42,488	1,394,369	9,779,534
Miscellaneous	172,880	2,720,011	7,394,942
Total	1,513,880	37,337,545	94,637,261
Expenditures	1,996,563	48,738,202	122,009,672
Deficit	482,875	11,400,656	27,382,411

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Cons. Coal	94⅞	94¾	94¾	94⅞
75	Cons. Power	106	106	106	106
61	Penn. W. & P.	66	70	66	70
800	United Rys. & E.	23	23	23	23
125	Wayland Oil & G.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝

BONDS.

$3,700	C. Balt. 4s, '62	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
4,000	City & S. 5s	101	101	101	101
5,000	Cons. Coal 6s	101	101	100⅞	100⅞
500	Cons. Coal 6s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
1,000	U.E.L.&P. 4½s	92	92	92	92
3,000	U.R.&E.Inc. 4s	57	57¼	57	57¼

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
510	Alaska	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
110	Allouez	52	52	52	52
3,680	Am. Zinc	51	52⅛	51	52⅛
25	Anaconda	69½	69½	69½	69½
1,085	Arizona Com.	8⅝	8⅝	8	8⅛
850	Butte Bal.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
3,750	Butte & Sup.	61½	62	60⅝	61
110	Calumet & A.	60½	61	60½	61
14	Calumet & H.	552	560	552	560
5	Chino	44	44	44	44
486	Cop. Range	52⅝	54	52½	54
320	East Butte	11½	11½	11½	11½
16	Granby	78½	78½	78½	78½
883	Greene Can	37⅜	38	37¼	37⅜
53	Hancock	15½	15½	14½	15½
30	Indiana	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
25	Inspiration	33¼	33½	33¼	33¼
45	Island Creek	48¼	48½	48¼	48½
50	Kerr Lake	4	4	4	4
15	Keweenaw	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
35	Lake	13	13	13	13
4	La Salle	5	5	5	5
585	Mass Con	10¼	10¼	10	10¼
60	Mayflower	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
50	Miami	25	25	25	25
5	Michigan	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
50	Mohawk	70	70	70	70
390	New Arcadian	9⅞	10	9⅞	10
50	New Idria	9	9	9	9
20	Nipissing	5⅜	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
397	North Butte	28½	28⅝	28	28⅝
90	Old Colony	8	8	8	8
25	Osceola	80	80	80	80
120	Pond Creek	16½	17	16½	17
1	Ray Con	21½	21½	21½	21½
500	Santa Fe	3	3	3	3
50	Shannon	7	7	7	7
10	Shattuck	26	28	28	28
10	South Lake	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
260	St. Mary's	52	53½	52	53½
60	Sup. Copper	26	26¼	26	26¼
360	Tamarack	53½	54½	53½	54
10	Tenn. Copper	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞
75	Trinity	4	4	4	4
100	Tuolumne	47c.	47c.	47c.	47c.
470	U. S. Smelting	39¼	40	39¼	40
75	U. S. S. pf.	40½	40½	40	40
245	Utah Apex	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
180	Utah Con	11⅛	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜
120	Utah Copper	64½	65⅜	64½	65⅜
10	Victoria	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼

RAILROADS.

66	Boston & Alb.	182½	182½	182	182½
41	Boston Elev.	77	77	76¾	76¾
20	Boston & Me.	23	23	23	23
920	N.Y., N.H.&H.	62½	62½	61¾	62⅛
25	Rutland pf.	29	29	29	29
50	Union Pacific	128⅝	128⅝	128⅝	128⅝
12	W. E. St. Ry.	62	62	62	62

MISCELLANEOUS.

5	Am. Ag. Ch. pf.	92	92	92	92
50	Am. Pn. Sv. pf	16	16	16	15
32	Am. Sugar	108	109½	108	109½
168	Am. T. & T.	122	122	121¾	121⅝
135	Am. Woolen pf	90¼	91	90¼	91
41	A., G. & W. I.	10⅜	10⅜	10¼	10¼
115	A.,G.&W.I.pf.	26	26	26	26
20	East. Bos. L.	10	10	10	10
14	Edison	231	231	230	230
16	Ga. Ry. & El.	115	115	115	115
30	Gen. Electric	172	172	172	172
220	Mass. Gas	89¾	90	89¾	90
21	McElwain pf.	97	97	97	97
6	N. E. Tel.	131	131	131	131
692	Swift & Co.	114¾	115	114½	115
80	United Fruit	129½	132	129½	132
250	Un. Shoe Mach	49	49	48	48¾
25	Un. S. M. pf.	29	29	29	29
8,899	U. S. Steel	71¼	73⅞	70¾	73⅝
490	Ventura Oil	11⅝	12	11⅝	12
100	Wollaston Land	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼

BONDS.

$4,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	88½	88½	88¼	88¼
1,000	Am.T.&T.4½s	101	101	101	101
3,000	A.,G.&W.I.5s	69½	69½	69½	69½
1,000	Bos. Elev. 4s	85¾	85¾	83¾	83¾
2,000	N. E. Tel. 5s	100½	101	100½	101
32,000	Un. Fruit 4½s	96	96⅛	96	96⅛

BOSTON CURB.

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—The closing Boston Curb bid and asked quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.50	.80	La Rose	.47	.50
Bay S Gas	.10	.11	McK-Dar	.22	.25
Bingham	7⅛	7⅜	Mines of A	2¼	2½
Bingo	1	1⅛	Majestic	.50	.52
Boston Ely	.20	.28	Mex Met	.24	.26
Butte & L.	.34	.36	Nev Doug.	.60	.64
Chief Con.	.90	.96	N Baltic	3¼	3½
Con Cop.	1⅜	1⅝	N Cornelia	7	7⅛
Crown Res	.32	.40	Ohio Cop.	.10	.15
Calaveras	1⅝	1⅞	Old D Rcs.	7¼	7½
Con Arls.	.75	.85	Onaco	1	1⅛
Cortez	.50	.60	Riker & H.	5¾	6
Cal & Corb	4	6	S W Miami	1	1¼
Davis-D	1¼	1⅝	Stew Min.	1	1⅛
E & B B	1⅛	1¼	Tono Min.	5½	5⅝
First N C.	2½	2¼	Utah Met.	7⅛	7⅜
G'd'f Con	1¼	1⅜	Un Verde.	5⅛	5⅝
Houghton	2¾	3¼	Yuk Gold.	2¼	2½
Iron Blos.	.70	.74			

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
125	Amn Ship Bld. com	39	40	39	40
6	Booth Fish. pf.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
385	Chicago Pneu Tool	78	78¼	78	78¼
15	Hart S. & M. pf.	110	110	110	110
30	Illinois Brick	65½	65½	65¼	65¼
50	Mont Ward pf.	112½	112⅝	112½	112⅝
125	Quak Oats pf.	105	105	105	105
574	Sears Roebuck	150⅝	151	150½	151
5	"	123	123	123	123
65	Stew. Warner	64½	65	64½	65
517	Swift & Co.	114⅛	114⅝	114¼	114⅝
250	Union Carbide	157	157	157	157

BONDS.

$5,000	Chgo Ry 1st 5s	95	95	95	95
5,000	Chicago Pneu Tool 6s	96	96	95	95
1,000	Ogden Gas 5s	94	94	94	94

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
700	Allis-Chal.	84⅝	86	84¾	86
45	Am. Railways	24¼	24¼	24¼	24½
18	Am. Rys. pf.	97½	97½	97½	97½
600	Baldwin Loco.	74	77⅞	74	77½
219	J. G. Brill	45	45	45	45
1,442	Cam. Steel	52½	53½	52½	53½
100	C., R. I. & P.	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
430	Elec. St. Bat.	61	61½	60⅜	61¼
20	Erie	27	27	27	27
2	Ins. Co. N. A.	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
200	Insp. Copper	33⅞	33⅞	33⅝	33½
1,210	Lake Superior	8⅝	9	8	9
115	Leh. V. T. pf.	81	81½	81	81¼
1,600	Penn. R. R.	54½	54½	54½	54¼
812	Phila. Co.	39¾	41¼	39¾	41
50	Phil. Co. c. pf.	42	42	42	42
150	Phila. Elec.	23⅞	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝
100	Phila. R. T. st.	10½	10½	10½	10¾
870	Phil. R. T. cts.	10½	10⅝	10½	10⅝
800	Reading	73½	73⅝	73¼	73¼
210	Tonopah Bel.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
275	Tonopah Min.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
300	Union Trac.	35	35	35	35
186	Un. Gas Imp.	84¼	84½	84	84
18,015	U. P. & Steel	71½	73⅞	70⅝	73⅞
100	Welsbach Co.	36	36	35	35
2,674	Wm. Cramp	71¼	83	71¼	83

BONDS.

$3,000	A. G. & El. 5s	87¾	87¾	87¼	87¾
800	A. G. & El. 5s	86	86	86	86
4,000	Leh. V. c. 4½s	100	100	100	100
1,000	Phi. Co. 1st 5s	99½	99½	99½	99½
5,000	Read. C. C. 4s	92	92	92	92
6,000	Un. Ry. In. 5s	65	66	65	66
1,000	Welsbach 5s	92½	92½	92½	92½

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Am. W. G. pf.	99	99	99	99
50	Am. W. G. M.	15½	15½	15½	15½
65	A. W. G. M. pf.	80	80	80	80
85	Caney River Gas	26½	26½	26½	26½
5,010	Col. Gas & E.	14½	14½	14½	14⅞
40	Ind. Brewing	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
50	Mfrs. L. & H.	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼
20	Ohio Fuel Oil	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
30	Ohio Fuel Sup.	39½	39½	39½	39⅝
45	Oklahoma Gas	66	66	66	66
600	Pitts. Coal	30	30⅜	29⅝	30⅛
40	Pitts. Coal pf.	6½	6½	6½	6½
45	Pitts. Plate G.	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
465	Pure Oil	17	17	16⅞	17
600	San Toy	14	15	14	15
180	U. S. Steel	71¼	72¾	71⅛	72¾
124	Wes'house A.	127½	127½	127	127⅝
50	Wes'house Elec.	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16½	16¾	16¼	16⅝
Atlantic Refining	580	585	580	590
Borne-Scrymser	270	280	270	280
Buckeye Pipe Line	102	104	101	103
Chesebrough Mfg.	720	730	720	725
Colonial Oil	135	145	135	145
Continental Oil	235	240	230	*235
Crescent Pipe Line	46	48	46	*47
Cumberland P. L.	50	52	50	52
Eureka Pipe Line	247	250	247	250
Galena S. Oil	168	170	167	170
Galena S. Oil pf.	138	140	137	140
Illinois Pipe Line	146	148	144	146
Indiana Pipe Line	98	101	98	101
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd.	9¼	9¾	9	9¼
National Transit	33½	35	33	34
New York Transit	220	233	220	230
Northern Pipe Line	96	100	95	100
Ohio Oil	152	153	150	152
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	58	62	58	62
Pierce Oil	12½	13	12⅝	13
Pierce Oil rev. 6s	24	51	24	51
Prairie Oil & Gas	382	385	377	382
Prairie Pipe Line	174	175	173	176
Solar Refining	240	245	240	245
Southern Pipe Line	211	215	210	213
South Penn Oil	333	338	322	325
So. W. Penn	120	125	120	124
Stand. Oil of Cal.	300	303	295	298
Stand. Oil of Ind.	440	445	435	438
Stand. Oil of Kan.	380	390	380	*390
Stand. Oil of Ky.	275	280	275	280
Stand. Oil of Neb.	330	340	330	335
Stand. Oil of N. J.	457	459	452	454
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	186	188	185	187
Stand. Oil of Ohio	450	490	445	455
Swan & Finch	122	130	122	126
Union Tank	24	35	34	35
Vacuum Oil	210	217	214	217
Washington Oil	34	37	35	37

*Ex dividend.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Industrial Issues Make Large Gains on Less Active Trading—Bonds Higher.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 274,149 shares of stocks and $73,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 58,963; oils, 3,176; railroads, 126, and mining, 211,870. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,200	‡Can. Car & F.	98	105	96	104
1,500	‡Can. C.& F.pf.	116	121	115	115
45	‡Canada Steel.	29	29	28	28
1,800	‡Car, L. & P.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
5,940	‡Cramp Shipb'g.	71	84	71	83½
280	Driggs-S., w. i.	92¼	92	90	92
45	Electric Boat.	437	445	437	445
80	Elec. Boat pf.	437	445	437	445
12,000	‡El. B., n.,w.i.	44½	45	44	44½
250	‡Hall Signal	19	19	17	19
130	Hendae Mfg.	82½	83	82½	82½
5,000	‡Int. Mer. M.	4⅞	4⅞	4	4
2,500	‡Int. M. M. pf.	9¼	9¼	9	9¼
500	‡Int. Motors	22	23	22	22
10	‡Int. Mot. pf.	50	50	50	50
250	‡Int. Nickel	165	172	165	172
250	Katho. Br. pf.	3½	3½	3¼	3¼
40	Kelly S. T.	172	174	172	174
28	Kelly S.T. new 1st pf.	86	86	86	86
3,000	‡Lake Tor. R.	14	14	11½	12
6,000	Mare. of Am.	3¾	4¼	3¾	4¼
4,300	‡Nat. L. & Z.	36	38	36	37
200	N. Y. Transp.	16	17	10	17
325	‡Pyrene M. C.	13	13	13	13
100	C. of R. & E.	6	6	6	6
1,500	‡Stand. Motors	10	10¾	10	10¾
900	Sterling Gum	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2⅝
1,200	‡St. Jos. Lead.	11⅞	12	11⅝	11⅞
1,800	Tri. Films cfs.	6½	6¼	5⅞	6⅛
1,000	U. C. S. new	10½	10⅝	10	10
110	‡U.C.S.C. of A.	100	100	99	99
2,500	Un. Prof. Sh.	3½	3½	3	3
2,000	U.S.L. & H. C.	3¼	3¼	3	3
100	U.S.L.& H.C.pf	5	5	5	5
500	World Film	3½	3¾	3⅜	3½
200	Vent. Con. Oil	12	12	11½	11½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
20	Buckeye P. L.	103	103	103	..
8	Crescent P. L.	47	46	46	−4
5	Illinois P. L.	146	145	145	+1
9	Indiana P. L.	96	96	98	−2
2,200	‡Nat. Petroleum	9⅝	9¼	9½	+⅝
10	Nat. Transit	34	34	34	+1
7	N. Y. Transit	230	230	240	+10
75	Ohio Oil	152	150	152	..
125	Pierce

FINANCIAL.

31 Pine Street, New York City, July 1, 1915.

To Holders of Preferred Stock of

Georgia-Carolina Investment Company

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Article III. of the Certificate of Organization of Georgia-Carolina Investment Company, the Board of Directors of said corporation has elected to call all of the preferred stock of said corporation issued and outstanding, and deliver in exchange therefor certificates of stock representing an equal amount in par value of the Six Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock of Augusta-Aiken Railway & Electric Corporation, a corporation of the State of South Carolina, such exchange to be made on October 1, 1915, and said Georgia-Carolina Investment Company and its said Board of Directors do hereby call all of said preferred stock for exchange as aforesaid on said day.

Holders of preferred stock of Georgia-Carolina Investment Company are hereby required to present their certificates, properly endorsed in blank, on or after October 1, 1915, at the office of the undersigned, David H. Thomas, Secretary of Georgia-Carolina Investment Company, 31 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, for surrender and exchange for certificates for an equal amount in par value of said Six Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock of Augusta-Aiken Railway & Electric Corporation. Said exchanges will be without expense to the holders of said preferred stock of Georgia-Carolina Investment Company. Stockholders are requested to have their endorsements of certificates to be surrendered properly authenticated.

Holders of record as of 12 o'clock noon on September 15, 1915, of preferred stock of Georgia-Carolina Investment Company will be entitled to receive on October 1, 1915, a dividend of 1¼% on the par value of their stock; but, as provided in the Certificate of Organization of Georgia-Carolina Investment Company, upon and after October 1, 1915, all dividends upon the preferred stock of said corporation will cease, and the holders thereof will have no rights whatsoever in respect thereof except to receive from said corporation, upon demand and surrender of the certificates representing the shares of preferred stock severally held by them, the amounts of said preferred stock of said Augusta-Aiken Railway & Electric Corporation to which they shall respectively be entitled as aforesaid.

The transfer books of Georgia-Carolina Investment Company will be closed to transfers of preferred stock at 12 o'clock noon on September 15, 1915, and thereafter, pending further action of the Board of Directors.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DAVID H. THOMAS,
Secretary, Georgia-Carolina Investment Company.

Maxwell Motor Company, Inc.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned, as Trustee under the agreement dated January 2, 1913, between Maxwell Motor Company, Inc., and Central Trust Company of New York, has received and holds the sum of $130,000, and will on September 18, 1915, receive sealed bids for the purchase at not above par of First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of said Maxwell Motor Company, Inc., for retirement to such amount, not exceeding 1,000 shares of said First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates as the said moneys held by the undersigned will suffice to purchase.

Holders of said First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates are invited to submit to the undersigned, as hereinafter stated, bids for the sale to the undersigned at not above par for retirement of First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates to the amount aforesaid. All bids must specify the amount of First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates offered for sale to the undersigned in pursuance of this notice, the price at which the same are offered, and the numbers of the First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates so offered for sale.

Bids must be enclosed in sealed envelopes addressed to the undersigned as Trustee under the above-mentioned agreement and marked "Bid for sale of First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates," and must be delivered to the undersigned at its office, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City, not later than twelve o'clock noon on September 15, 1915.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids received.

Dated August 18, 1915.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW YORK,
As Trustee Under Agreement dated January 2, 1913.
By GEO. W. DAVISON, Vice President.

The American Agricultural Chemical Company

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, Garfield Block, in the City of New London, Conn., on the 16th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1915, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

The Transfer Books of both the Preferred and Common Stock will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1915, and remain closed until 10 o'clock A. M. on FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1915.

HORACE BOWKER, Secretary.
New York, August 24, 1915.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company.

Montreal, P. Q., August 4th, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Montreal, Province of Quebec, on Wednesday, the first day of September, 1915, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors; for sanctioning, approving, ratifying and confirming, if considered desirable, the action taken by the Board of Directors of the Company at meeting held January 27th, 1910, authorizing the execution of a lease of the railroad and undertaking of this Company unto The New York Central Railroad Company, for the term of twenty-one years, upon the terms and conditions set forth in the submitted draft of lease; and for sanctioning, approving, ratifying and confirming, if it be considered desirable, the adopting, enacting and passing certain by-laws among other, that changing the location of the Head Office of the Company from the City of Montreal, Province of Quebec, to the City of Ottawa, Province of Ontario; and that changing the date of holding the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders from the first Wednesday of September to the third Tuesday of said month; and also for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.,
15 EXCHANGE PLACE,
Jersey City, N. J., August 4, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the VIRGINIA-CAROLINA CHEMICAL COMPANY for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including receiving the Annual Report of the Board of Directors and the ratification of the acts of the said Board since the last annual meeting of Stockholders,) will be held at the principal office of the Company, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, County of Hudson, New Jersey, at 2 o'clock P. M. on the 1st day of September, 1915, (this being the first Wednesday of September,) in accordance with Article I., Section I. of the By-Laws.

The transfer books of the Company will not be closed for the purpose of the meeting, but (pursuant to the statute of the State of New Jersey) no share of stock can be voted on at said election which shall have been transferred on the books of the Company after August 11, 1915.

S. D. CRENSHAW, Secretary.

THE ANN ARBOR RAILROAD COMPANY
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

To the Stockholders of the Ann Arbor Railroad Company: Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the By-Laws of the Ann Arbor Railroad Company, the annual meeting of the stockholders of said railroad company will be held at the office of said railroad company, in the Village of Durand, in the State of Michigan, on Saturday, the 18th day of September, 1915, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of electing directors, or electing inspectors of election to act as such at the next annual meeting for the election of directors, and of transacting such other business as may come before the meeting.

The books for the transfer of stock of said Railroad Company will be closed from 3 P. M. on September 7th, to 10 A. M. on September 20th, 1915.

H. B. BLANCHARD,
Secretary of the Ann Arbor Railroad Company.
August 18th, 1915.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF

Automatic Weighing Machine Company.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of AUTOMATIC WEIGHING MACHINE COMPANY for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 61 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on September 7th, 1915, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Transfer books will close August 24th, 1915, at 3 P. M. and will open September 8th, 1915, at 10 A. M.

In the event of your being unable to be present in person your stock may be voted by proxy, of which you will find a copy enclosed.

Dated August 24th, 1915.

HARRY D. BOWMAN, Secretary.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business of the Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock, noon, Saturday, September 25, 1915.

The transfer books will be closed on Thursday, the 12th day of August, and reopened on the 27th day of September next.

H. R. WILLIAMS, Vice President.

July 2, 1915.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Watson Elevator Company, Inc., will be held at their office, 148-150 East 42nd Street, N. Y., Monday, August 30th, 3 P. M. J. WARNOCK, Secretary.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the months of August and September, 1915, will be as follows:

Bankruptcy motions on Wednesday, Sept. 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29.

General motions on Aug. 26; Sept. 2, 9, 15, 23, and 30, 1915.

Notes of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day.

Notes of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 235, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy.

Discharges:
Max S. Fersko,
F. A. H. Cohen,
L. R. O'Flynn,
G. V. Volckhausen,
M. B. Behrman & Co,
Isaac Siegel,
Harris Oldak,
A. Weinstock,
J. L. Youmans,
Henry Weisz,
Slovak Newspaper & Book Co.,
Bernard Newmark.

Under objection:
Meyer Cohen,
Matis Harris,
Silver & Rabinowitz,
Barnet Joffe,
Nathan Tekulsky,
Charles A. Hawley.

Adjourned cases:
Gingold & Scheffer,
Charles O. Tobias,
I. Novick & Co.

Involuntary case:
Petition F. Fischer.

Motions:
Knight & Smith,
Delta Theatre Corp.,
Century Iron Works,
R. M. Bernagozzi,
Hans Trfest,
H. W. Skolnick,
Louis Horowitz,
Stultz Brothers,
Bangs Laboratories,
Stoppani & Hotchkin,
Barnet Fuerin,
S. Weisinger,
Louis Newman,
N. Spinell, (2,)
Josef Gertner,
Fred Fischer,
Benny Alterman,
Louis Schulberg,
Louis Rappaport,
McVickar-Gallland Realty Co.,
N. Y. Transatlantic S. S. Co.,
New Premier Market, (2,)
Weschler & Bluman,
Roth & Marbe,
Epicurean Co.,
Isaac Bowowsky,
Benjamin Schorr,
Augusta Greenspan,
W. B. Atwater,
Mutual Transp Co.,
Max Kobre,
Samuel Shapiro,
Rubenstein & Bachrach,
Baruch Lewittes,
Gen. Conf. Mach. Co.,
Luigi Sivagni,
William Hills,
N Y Trans S S Co,
Epstein & Rosenberg,
Bernard D. Price,
A. H. Goldstein,
Daniel Sheehy.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg., at 2 P. M.—Motions.

Discharges in bkrcy:
Alexander Baum,
William E Stewart,
Hyman Bernstein,
Nassau Knitting Co, Inc,
Warrin W Penner,
Warren R Bannister,
Isidor Yudkovitz,
Abraham M Parlser,
Nathan Geiger,
Henry W Meyer.

Motions:
Re Hyman Sislowitz,
Re Deboris De Wairoff
Re Morris Feinstein,
Re Abram L Kass(?)
Re William Fox,
Re John Carr,
Re A D Matthews Sons, Inc, (3)
Re Louis Goldschoenfeld,
Zigmont<Penn Coal,
Actieselskabet, Ronald et al<NY Trans SS and B W Lougheed,
Colum Mach<Adriance
Re Williams C & S Co,
Re Samuel Lovin,
Re Bkl Con Drug Co,
Re Rosoff & Son,
Kever<P & B C & I.
Harasimowicz, (also known as Harris<Penn RR et al.
Gideon<Hinds et al.
Re Clemente Bros,
Re Nat Fdry Co,
Re Honeyman et al<Mercury Rubber Co.
Re Giuseppe Lenci.
Swechulis<L Val Coal,
Brooks<McLaughlin Real Est Co.
Re Horace V Bruce,
Re Hoffman et al<Silver Shirt Co.
Re Louis H Ruge,
Re Albert C L Rappe.
Lougheed<Actieselskabet Ronald & D Steen (cross action.)
Glassberg<Gr A & P Tea Co.
Re Percy B Rowe,
Re Ludovic Pignatelli,
Re Henry Eckert,
Re L Marrotta.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Driscoll<Hecht.
Blumberg<NY Con RR
C H Rugg Co<McCartney.
Ludwig<NY Con RR.
Durkin<A. McMullen.
Belmetzski<Houston Rest Co.
Wolfson<B, Q Co, &c, RR.
Roberts<Kleiner.
Welt<Nassau El RR,
Ehrenberg<Ehrenberg.
Re McMullen (Jackman.)
McElvaney<Daly.
Momand<Momand.
Genoise<Nas El RR.
Nahoum<C I & B RR.
Berman<B H RR.
Ziegelbauer<Nas El RR.
Bressler<same.
Genoise<same.
Bunnell<Public Bank.
Deegan<City Sales Agency.
Penn<Mail & Express Co (2.)
Hyman<Nas El RR.
Goldberg<Fid & Cas.
Jacobson<Nas El RR.
Greenberg<B H RR.
Kretselman<same.
Monypenny<Monypenny.
Dinnerstein<Oberst.
Spies<C I & B RR.
Sydenham Corp<Held.
Bronstein<Jacobs & Davies.
Loutrel<Van Benschoten.
Kramer<Kramer.
Ten House Dept<100 W 61st St.
Mazursky<Nas El RR.
CNY<Loyal Bldg Co.
Tausek<Nulomoline.
Stewart<Sherman.
Brandeis<Brandeis.
Koenig<Hunneke.
Zibulsky<B H RR.
Lafavitto<Transit Develop Co.
Katz<CNY.
Metchnikoff<Berlin Lab, Ltd, Inc.
Clinton Lunch Co<Kaminsky.
Loeb<Goldsmith.
Silverberg Import Co<Bauman (2.)
Continuous Casting Corp<Pitt Balance Door Co.
Ogden<John Turl's Sons.
Wacht<28th St & 7th Av Realty Co (2.)
Wilson<Jones.
Rose<Rose.
Kaplan<CNY.
Funke<Funke.
Miller<Livingston.
CNY<Whitehouse.
Ader<Davidoff.
Clar<Lehmann.
Hardy<Mathewson.
Same<Dymock.
Leibson<NY Con RR (2.)
Gourland<B H RR.
Levinson<Klaber.
Horowitz<Klyde.
Schmalhofer<Hotel Gotham Co.
Rieser<Genung.
Met Life Ins Co<59th St R E Co.
Re Wolf (Tezak.)
Re Commr Pub Wks.
Stemmler<Aisdorf.
Union Dime Savs Bk<McDonald.
Barber<Waddell.
Elec Storage Bat Co<Mason-Seaman Trans
Welss<Scherr (2.)
Slavitz<Gollick & Smith.
Cohen<Walker & Co.
Equitable Assur Socy<Bryan.
Dittrich<Grosner.
Martin<Martin.
Dahlgren<Dahlgren.
Ventimiglia<Eichner.
Miller<Livingston.
Allen<Heritage.
Re Abramowitz.
Allenel Const Co<Tacoma Const Co,
Murphy<Koenemann.
Wiedenman<Wiedenman.
Hobson<Prudential Life Ins Co.
Carter<Ramsdell.
Finkelstone<Finkelstone.
Lawrence<Schlesinger.
Lanier<same.
Lutzen<Lutzen.
Sheridan<M R L Bldg.
La Monde<De Soria.
Re Hays.
Goldsmith<Wacht.
Tyndall<Pinelawn Cemetery.
Kenyeres<Kenyeres (2.)
Bank for Savs<Farrell
Donovan<Dougherty.
Abramowitz<Hart.
Lawyers Mtge Co<Frank.
Fearing<Jacobson.

PART II.—Shearn, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Recess.

PARTS III., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate:
John J. Hynes,
James H. Phipps,
Annie A. Morton.

C. W. T. Davies,
J. P. Skellman,
George M. Dillow,
W. H. Chapman.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Sheffield Farms S. D. Co.<Ward.
Kiernan<Butterly.
Croat Furn Co<Holinger.
McCarthy & Bro<Cutrone.
N Y Prod Exch Bk<Stirn.
Hoffman<Zauderer.
Singer<Petix.
Garun<Kaufman Bros & Birkholz.
Retter<Ice Mfg Co.
Gottfried<Mailhouse.
Lefkowitz<Rosenthal.

Slayback & Co<Kremer.
Jackson<Fritz.
Dobbs<Brennan.
Herrmann<Queens L & T Co.
Visconti<Wanamaker & Brown.
Trautwein<Merc Lunch Co. (2.)
Snyder<Sokol.
Ebenfeld<Rosenbaum.
Connolly<Huldana Rty Co.
Wurzberger<Wallach.
Werdann<Larney.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Shearn, J.—City Real Estate Co<Kahl—Abraham & Meyer.
Whitaker, J.—Lelen<Sullivan—Chas Putzel.
N Y Mtge & Securities Co<Moriarty—Augustine R McMahon.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Shearn, J.—John A Stewart<William J Pigueron—Melvin G Palliser.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Ex parte business. Part I.—Guy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar adjourned until Aug. 31.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Wills for probate:
Elizabeth T. Cogan,
Samuel G. Dayton,
Hugh Danahar.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Tiernan, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Tiernan, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Tiernan, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Ferris<Wood—Henry D. Patton.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Eastchester S. Bank<Paulson—M. Maidin Fertig. Dollar Savings Bank<Roman—Maurice Deiches. Mutual Ben. Society<Manzione—John P. Dunn. Lawyers Mortgage Co.<Lahy—Joseph P. Hennessy. Linson<Schwitzer—M. Maidin Fertig.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Callaghan, J.—Motions.

Driscoll<Healey.
Thompson Co<Mitchell.
Smith<Smith.
Riggs<N Y Tunnel Co
Keane<same.
Masterson<same.
Elligood<same.
Stack<same.
Proctor<Proctor.
Goodwin, Gallagher S & G Co<Nas S & G Co.
Dettloff<Laundry Co.
Strickland<Strickland.
Re Lally.
Re 9th St, (Stolfa.)
Re Malbone St, (Libretto.)
Giley<Profit Holding Corporation.
Re Hegeman Av.
Dean<Dean.
Wetmore<Wetmore.
Mazarin Land Dev Co<Mahnken Co.
Re Union Bank (Richardson<Seiderman.)
Fuzo<Fuzo.
Palmer<Palmer.

Shields<Shields.
Morton<Lawrence.
Rudiger<Coleman, (2.)
Re Bersick.
Jennings<Sanders.
Prospect Home B & L Assn<Fobler.
Wise<Wise.
Re Bay 7th St, (Murray.)
Simpson<Simpson.
State Bank<Blake-Miller Co.
Matuscow<Meadow, (adjourned Sept. 1.)
Zubrickas<Phila & R C & I Co.
Schroeder<Smith.
Buchey<Libman Contr Co.
Kramer<Kramer.
Strickland<Strickland.
Nat Sash and Door Co<Gregory.
Wetmore<Wetmore.
Slomkin<Kerner.
Re 78th St.
Mathews<York.

PART II.—Callaghan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

Undefended divorces:
Mayer,
Avery,
Rocholl,
Wetmore,
Campbell.

Levin,
Helbig,
Levine,
Wagner,
Forkas,
Fleming.

PART III.—No calendar.

TRIAL TERM—No calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Will of:
Henrietta A. Johnson.

Hugh Kenny,
Kate,
Martin Garvey,
Elnar Thompson.

Accounting of:
Hughes Infants,

County Court.

CIVIL—No calendar.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

ARNOLD, Mrs. HENRIETTA KETTERER, (July 14, 1912;) net estate, $2,856. William H. Arnold, husband, beneficiary. Assets: Deposits, $125; personalty, $700; stocks and bonds, $2,862.

CORBITT, JOHN, (Feb. 13, 1905;) net estate, $25,381. Mrs. Mary Cavanagh, daughter, and two grandsons, beneficiaries. Assets: Equity, $13,971, in 4,856, 4,858, 4,860 Broadway, appraised at $22,500; plot on Dyckman, $9,000; deposits, $700; personalty, $500.

DUNPHY, KATE, (July 13, 1909;) life insurance, $1,000; net, $691.

FERRIS, Mrs. CORNELIA S. (Jan. 31, 1915;) net estate, $6,372. Mary D. Ferris and Cornelia W. Webster, daughters, each received $3,005; rest passed to friends and relatives. Assets: Premises at Mt. Vernon, $4,824; realty at Fulton, N. Y., $1,063; deposits, $523; personalty, $869; stocks, $120.

HIGGINS, JOHN, Weehawken, N. J., (Oct. 10, 1914;) entire estate not disclosed. Assets taxable in New York: Eight lots on Long Island, $1,240; no deductions.

KEELER, WILLIAM L, Westfield, N. J., (Dec. 25, 1914;) schedules attached to the report show stocks, bonds, deposits, and personalty valued at $53,697, but none are taxable in New York. Entire estate passed to Mrs. Hattie L. Keeler, widow, and the two children.

MAYER, JOSEPH, (Nov. 14, 1914;) net estate $29,650. Mrs. Sarah Mayer, widow, was given $11,106; David Mayer, son, $8,295; Pauline Mayer, Bertha Lawrence, Flora Lowenstein, and Simon Mayer, the children, $2,040 each; rest passed to grandchildren. Assets: Deposits, $30,085; jewelry and personalty, $1,105.

McGINNIS, ANN, (July 2, 1913;) net estate $5,971. John M. McGinnis, husband, and two daughters, beneficiaries. Assets: One-half interest in 233 East 49 St., $5,250; deposits, $1,530.

MULHALL, MAX J., (July 30, 1909;) net estate, $6,594; Sara E. A. Mulhall and Marie G. Mulhall, sisters, beneficiaries. Assets: Insurance, $5,019; deposits, $2,985.

REICH, LOUIS, (Jan. 18, 1910;) assets, $125; net, $98.

SEAMAN, Mrs. AUGUSTINE H., (Oct. 28, 1910;) net estate, $66,717; Mrs. Mary S. Berry, Emeline L. Seaman, and Frederick A. Seaman, the children, beneficiaries. Assets: Interest $24,625 in 36 East 23 St., appraised at $108,500; interest $3,375 in 6 East 2 St., appraised at $15,500; deposits, $8,927; personalty, $603; stocks and bonds, $31,612. Decedent was the widow of Frederick A. Seaman.

SEWELL, CHARLES, (July 11, 1910;) cause of action against the New York Central R. R., settled for $200; net, $90.

SHOEHOY EDWARD C., JR. (Jan. 15, 1901;) no taxable or tangible estate was found.

STUCKLE, Mrs. ANGELICA, (Aug. 23, 1914;) net estate, $39,489: Helene Searing, daughter, given $24,715; William F. Stuckle, step-grandson, $4,724. Assets: Deposits, $710; mortgages and personalty, $34,235; stocks and bonds, $6,077.

TRAGESER, ALBERT F., (Jan. 12, 1913;) supplemental report.

WEISS, MORITZ, (March 24, 1914;) total assets, $15,606; net estate, $10,290; Mrs. Eliza Weiss, widow, and four children received bulk of estate. Assets: Two lots at Patchogue, L. I., $250; cash and deposits, $1,186; mortgages, $12,468; stocks, $1,701.

WHITEHURST, FRANCES C., (Nov. 16, 1908;) total assets, personalty, $625; no deductions.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:19|Sun sets..6:46|Moon rises..7:04

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:51	8:08	1:47	2:02
Governors Island	8:28	8:42	2:20	2:37
Hell Gate	10:16	10:32	4:00	4:17

Arrived—Tuesday, Aug. 24.

SS Vas. Constantinos, Piraeus, Aug. 7.
SS Venus, Havre, Aug. 7.
SS Helig Olav, Christiansand, Aug. 14.
SS Saratoga, Havana, Aug. 21.
SS Colorado, Brunswick, Aug. 21.
SS Sabine, Tampa, Aug. 20.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville, Aug. 21.
SS Brighton, Jamaica, Aug. 18.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, Aug. 21.
SS Carolyn, Balboa, Aug. 15.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Nieuw Amsterdam	Rotterdam	Aug. 16
Coya	Cristobal	Aug. 3
Walton Hall	London	Aug. 6
Gloughton	London	Aug. 7
Bayamo	Santiago	Aug. 16
Strathgurry	Havre	Aug. 7
Aldersgate	Buenos Aires	July 27
Greystock Castle	Balboa	Aug. 14
Philadelphian	London	Aug. 7
Lancastrian	London	Aug. 12
Hathor	Havre	Aug. 12
Talisc	Balboa	Aug. 16
Bankdale	Brest	Aug. 11
Rance	Bordeaux	Aug. 10
Lord Erne	Havre	Aug. 11
Magdalena	Rotterdam	Aug. 9
Mandeville	Jamaica	Aug. 20
Marie di Giorgio	Sama	Aug. 20
Santa Cecilie	Balboa	Aug. 17

DUE TOMORROW.

Atherstone	Havre	Aug. 15
Capac	Balboa	Aug. 18
El Sol	Galveston	Aug. 20
Comus	New Orleans	Aug. 21
Bermudian	Bermuda	Aug. 24
Lord Downshire	Havre	Aug. 15
Strathavon	Barcelona	Aug. 12
Santa Marta	Colon	Aug. 19

DUE FRIDAY.

Bergenstjord	Bergen	Aug. 17
Cheyenne	Barrow	Aug. 16
Francesco	Hull	Aug. 18
Campine	Rotterdam	Aug. 12
El Paso	Galveston	Aug. 21
Overdale	Spezia	Aug. 13
Advance	Colon	Aug. 21
Maracaibo	San Juan	Aug. 21
Osterdyk	Rotterdam	Aug. 15

DUE SATURDAY.

Magdala	Suez	Aug. 5
Chipana	Colon	Aug. 18
Ferio	Hull	Aug. 18
Hawaiian	Balboa	Aug. 19
Pannonia	St. Nazaire	Aug. 16
Korona	Demerara	Aug. 16
Denis	Para	Aug. 15
Nueces	Galveston	Aug. 21

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Philadelphia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Justin, Para	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Prinz ter Nederlanden, Hull	1:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Munwood, Gibara		12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

United States, Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Indian Transport, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Esperanza, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Sixaola, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Union, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Themistocles, Patras	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Grayson, San Juan		12:00 M.
El Cid, Algiers		12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Cymric, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tuscania, Liverpool		5:00 P.M.
Antilla, Santiago		12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Duca degli Abruzzi, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Barbara, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Kroonland, Balboa	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Gregory, Para	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
California, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Finn, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Medina, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Lancastrian, London		12:00 M.
Pinar del Rio, Havana		12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Rio, Galveston		12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Sabine, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
Colorado, Brunswick		1:00 P.M.

SAIL SUNDAY.

Czar, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., AUG. 24.

SS Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam to New York, was 240 miles E. at noon; due 25th, forenoon. Scandinavian-American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 56 miles E. of Mobile Bar at noon.
SS Brabant, Tampico to New York, was 240 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Vesta, Sabine to New York, was 193 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 192 miles N. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 19 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Santa Cecilie, San Francisco to New York, was 260 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 120 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS J. D. Rockefeller, Tuxpam to New York, was 176 miles S. at noon.
SS Honolulan, San Francisco to New York, was 16 miles S. at noon.
SS Caracas, La Guayra to New York, was 22 miles N. of Porto Cabello at 8 P. M.
SS Maracaibo, San Juan to New York, was 632 miles S. at 8 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Frederik VIII., at Copenhagen, Aug. 24.
SS Baron Govat, at Niiu-Chwang, Aug. 22.
SS Rochambeau, at Bordeaux, Aug. 23.
SS Strathalian, at Bordeaux, Aug. 23.
SS Chincha, at Antofagasta, Aug. 23.
SS Den of Ogil, at Liverpool, Aug. 24.

Sailed.

SS Ada, from Gandia, Aug. 15.
SS Ardgalt, from Havre, Aug. 23.
SS City of Rangoon, from Manilla, Aug. 21.
SS Kokona, from St. Thomas, Aug. 23.
SS St. Kentigern, from London, Aug. 23.
SS Tokuyama Maru, from London, Aug. 24.
SS Bermudian, from Bermuda, Aug. 24.

Passed.

SS Duca d'Aosta, New York for Naples, passed Gibraltar.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 28, SS Philadelphia.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Sept. 4, SS Espagne.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Sept. 9, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 12 M. Aug. 26, SS Themistocles.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 31, SS Nieuw Amsterdam.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 7, SS Noordam.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Aug. 28, SS United States.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 28, SS Duca degli Abruzzi.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Hawaii, Samoan, Australia, (except West.) New Zealand, (specially addressed) (via San Francisco)—Ventura ..... Aug. 28
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Manoa ..... Aug. 26
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand and Australia, (except West.) (via Vancouver)—Makura ..... Aug. 27
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Shinyo Maru ..... Aug. 30
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Sado Maru ..... Sept. 2

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Shanghai, July 30; Kobe, Aug. 4, and Yokohama, Aug. 6—which arrived per steamer Panama, were dispatched east from Seattle on Aug. 22, and mails dated Manila, July 25; Hongkong, July 27; Shanghai, July 30; Yokohama, Aug. 7, and Honolulu, Aug. 17, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Shinyo Maru, were dispatched east on Aug. 23. These mails are due in New York on the mornings of Thursday, Aug. 26, and Friday, Aug. 27, respectively.

Post Office Notice.

Postmaster Morgan announces that all articles having a commercial value received in the Argentine Republic in the regular (Postal Union) mails from other countries, being liable to customs duty, are handed over to the Argentine customs authorities for disposal, and according to the customs regulations of that country are subject to confiscation in case the addressees fail to pay the customs duty thereon.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

*West Pt., Newburgh, P'keepsie, Kingston, Franklin St., 4; W. 129th St., 4:30 P.M., Newburgh, Highland Falls, &c, Franklin St., 5; W. 129 St., 5:30 P. M. *Str. connects for boat to New York. ‡1 round trip.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, August 31, 1915, for Contract 154, for furnishing and erecting water-pipe equipment for operating valves in the shafts of the city tunnel of the Catskill aqueduct, in New York City. The equipment consists of iron, copper and brass pipe, pumps, valves and fittings.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders, and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CH

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Relatively high pressure over the Northwest has been accompanied by a considerable fall in temperature that covered the plains States, the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys, the upper lake region and west lower lake region, and local frosts were reported Tuesday morning in North Dakota and Northwestern Wyoming. Over the remainder of the country temperature changes were not of consequence.

The Northwest disturbance is central tonight over Western Ontario, and low pressure prevails generally to the eastward and southward, with resulting showers, except in New England and the South Atlantic States. There were also local thunder showers in the West Gulf States and the Central and South Rocky Mountain region, but elsewhere the weather was fair.

There will be scattered thunder showers Wednesday in the Gulf States, Georgia, Tennessee, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England, followed by fair weather Thursday. In the lake region and the Ohio Valley the weather will be fair Wednesday and Thursday.

It will be cooler Wednesday or Wednesday night in New England and the Middle Atlantic States, cooler Wednesday in the Ohio Valley and the lower lake region, and continued cool in the upper lake region. On Thursday moderate temperatures may be expected to continue over north and central districts east of the Mississippi River, while in the South temperatures will not change materially.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate southwest; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate southwest to west; South Atlantic Coast, moderate southwest, except east off the Florida Coast.

FORECASTS TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York—Showers, cooler Wednesday; Thursday fair.

Southern New England—Local showers Wednesday; Thursday fair, cool.

New Jersey—Partly cloudy Wednesday; probably local showers; Thursday fair.

Western New York—Partly cloudy, cooler Wednesday; Thursday fair.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Local showers Wednesday; cooler at night; Thursday fair.

Northern New England—Showers Wednesday; Thursday fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	70	70	4 P. M.	83	81
6 A. M.	71	68	6 P. M.	77	79
9 A. M.	81	73	9 P. M.	69	76
12 M.	85	81	11 P. M.	68	75

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 75; for the corresponding date last year it was 76; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 71.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 71; at 8 P. M. it was 77. Maximum temperature, 82 degrees at 1 P. M.; minimum, 68 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 70 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 67 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.98 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.83 inches.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 24.—Twenty-seven companies, with $835,052 aggregate capital stock, were incorporated today. They included:

Canned Food Export Corp'n, live stock butchers, dairy, food products, sausages, $250,000; R. A. Vanvoorhis, H. A. Bingham, A. F. Garbe, 32 Nassau St.

Sterling Automobile Mf'g Co., automobiles, vehicles; boats, $100,000; Adolph Heyman, William Adelson, Charles Chambers, 2 Rector St.

Peyton Hunt Co., engineers, assayers, chemical investigators, explosives, munitions, $50,000; Fred'k Johnston, W. E. Sadd, F. P. Vickery, 55 Liberty St.

Pres-Ope Mf'g Co., Rochester, soap, drugs, chemicals, $50,000; A. L. Cochran, C. B. Tedlock, A. W. Dewitt, Rochester.

Freeport Waterfront Co., realty agency, development, construction, $12,000; George and George Schaefer, Jr., J. H. Christopher, 521 W. 178th St.

MacFadden Restaurants, $25,000; J. H. Lambert, O. J. Elder, Bernard MacFadden, 656 B'way.

Northampton Drug Co., drugs, liquors, merchandise, $25,000; J. J. Longenderfer, W. B. and P. S. Gross, Pen Argyl, Penn.

Spotlight Co., publish newspaper, restaurants, saloons, hotels, photographing, painting, $20,000; Eleanor G. Norton, F. D. Frankel, J. H. Harriman, 521 W. 134th St.

The Brody Silk, Woolen, and Trimming House, B'klyn, textiles, dry goods, hosiery, $20,000; Isidor and Meyer Block, Julius Brody, 1,161 Kenmore Place, B'klyn.

Introland Co., Syracuse, realty, $20,000; Ada M. Michael, J. L. Kincaid, J. M. Gilbert, 757 Comstock Av., Syracuse.

The Royal Stropper Co., mowing machines, surgical instruments, cutlery, razors, $10,000; Samuel Null, S. J. Buzzell, Saul Gordon, 120 B'way.

Hrouda, Kraska & Co., pearl button products, $10,000; William Kraska, Frank Mika, Joseph Hrouda, 1,082 Hall Place, Bronx.

E. Joseph, Inc., cattle, live stock butcher, $10,000; Emily, Emil and Milton Joseph, 680 W. 141st St.

R. & K. Cloak & Suit Co., $5,000; Rudolph Deble, M. Zodikow, Morris Rosenberg, 228 First Av.

Forgotston Diamond & Jewelry Co., $5,000; Mary Katz, Samuel Blumberg, M. A. Forgotston, 1,482 B'way.

Capital increases: Hecla Iron Works, B'klyn, $500,000 to $700,000; Interstate Corrugated Box Co., New York, $3,000 to $6,000.

Voluntary dissolution: The Pam-Ala Co., New York.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Aug. 24.—These charters were filed here today:

Maxim Munitions Corp'n, New York, $10,000,000, contractors and constructors of railways, tramways, canals, buildings, telegraph, telephone, power supply plants, mechanical engineers, &c.; B. F. Taylor, E. H. Brecket, Robert Sweeny, all of New York.

Ruatan Cocoanut Oil Co., New York, $800,000, to manufacture cocoanut and other vegetable oils; W. H. Hawkins, T. T. Catchcar, M. A. Whitehall, all of New York.

National Combination Keyless Lock Co., Inc., New York, $200,000, to manufacture, sell, and deal in combination keyless locks for automobiles; Charles Gibbs, M. E. Jacobs, Reuben Cohen, all of New York.

General Erecting and Improvement Co., Brooklyn, $250,000, contractors, builders, docks, mills, sewers, power plants, &c.; M. Friedburg, Brooklyn; T. B. Hoy, New York; A. S. Burris, East Orange, N. J.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.

2:45—848 E. 9 St.; Toman Salpner.....Loss
3:00—38 Cooper Sq.; Mitchell Bargan.....$40
5:00—2,247 7 Av.; Nicolas Castaldi.....Slight
7:55—201 W. 81 St.; Victor Pearl.....$500
9:40—238 E. 104 St.; Max Goldberg.....Slight
10:10—1,651 Bathgate Av.; N. Silverman.....Slight

P. M.

1:00—364 8 Av.; Huger & Spebal.....Slight
2:25—317 E. 4 St.; Annie Hyman.....Slight
3:05—356 Pearl St.; John Elliott.....$25
7:10—300 Riverside Dr.; P.M.Steward; slight
8:45—400 Greenwich St.; Daniel Fenton; slight
8:50—449 Hudson St.; John Zutter.....Slight
10:10—419 W. 16 St.; Wm. Atwood.....Slight
11:45—51 E. 110 St.; Bennet & Co.....Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments: Effective 4 P. M., Aug. 25; Mount. Serg. G. E. Ferguson, C. O. to 66th; assignment to Traf. Stable, Bureau of R. and S., discontinued; Patrol. J. Walsh, 12, to Traf. Div., Subdiv. E; P. O'Brien, 74, to H. S.; F. Schulz, Traf. Div., Subdiv. E, to 12. Temporary assignments: Lts. E. H. West, 15, and H. J. Callahan, 39, to office of Traf. and Mar. Div., 30 days, 9 A. M., Aug. 28; Patrol. F. Maser, 13, and D. F. Cashman, 143, to D. B., 20 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 25; G. Sweeney, 28, to D. B., 5 days, 3 P. M., Aug. 21; S. Bossom, 29, to C. O., in office of Third Dep. Com., 20 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 21; J. F. X. Day, 62, to office of Traf. and Mar. Div., 30 days, 9 A. M., Aug. 28; P. F. Dunford, 66, to C. O., duty in stock and loud div., Controller's office, 14 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 23; E. Hunger, 69, to C. O., duty in office of Property Clerk, Bronx Branch, 20 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 24; A. Kollmer, 156, to 9th D., 10 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 24.

Leaves of absence, with half pay: Patrol. —W. W. Dodd, 278, 2 days, 12:01 A. M., Sept. 1. Without pay: Lt.—J. McMullen, D. B., 8 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 6. Sergt.—C. F. Judge, 1, 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 26; Patrol. —J. J. Ward, 2 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 25; W. F. Ehre, 1, 1 day, 4 P. M., Aug. 26; H. Strauss, 20, 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 26; T. Tegmier, 48, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Aug. 24; R. Cooke, 63, 1 day, 4 P. M., Aug. 25; E. W. Hearn, 65, 1 day, 4 P. M., Aug. 24; J. Scarlett, 69, 1 day, 4 P. M., Aug. 29; B. I. McMillan, 144, 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 23; J. Kelly, 145, 1 day, 4 P. M., Aug. 24; E. D. Tracy, 156, 1 day, 4 P. M., Aug. 25; J. F. O'Hara, 167, 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 25; J. H. Redmond, 278, 1 day, 8 A. M., Sept. 6.

Advancements to grade: To $1,150 grade Aug. 26—Patrol. J. F. Dilg, 2; J. Dondero, 5; T. F. Fitzgerald, 13; W. G. Campbell, 15; C. Naimoli, 21; J. B. Saywell, 31; E. W. Vath, 58; J. Huebschuman, 48; O. J. Aschuman, 104; R. Cody, 91a Div.; C. N. Hankinson, 4; H. J. Handy, 6; D. A. Fitzgerald, 14; E. W. Moran, 21; W. J. Fallon, 26; F. Koch, 31; L. F. Sexton, 43; T. J. Cotter, 81; W. J. Millar, 156; J. J. Shea, D. B.

Tried on charges, the charges dismissed: Capt. J. D. Ormsby, 26, June 21, (1) failed to take proper action; (2) failed to take proper action; (3) improper conduct; Lieut. J. J. Noble, 26, June 12, improper conduct; Patrol. J. A. McMahon, Traf. Div., Subdiv. C, (2 charges,) June 12, forcefully ejected man from station house; June 21, pushed citizen.

Tried on charges, found guilty, and dismissed, effective 1 P. M. Aug. 25; Act. Det. Sergts., second gr., J. T. Maddock, D. B., charge, July 20, conduct unbecoming an officer, neglect of duty, violation of rules, with another detective extorted money from a man; J. A. Dolan, D. B., charge, July 20, conduct unbecoming an officer, neglect of duty, violation of rules, with another detective extorted money from a man.

Fire Department.

Will report to Chief of Battalion J. J. Henry, at repair shops, 56th St. and Twelfth Av., Manhattan, 9 A. M., today, for practinstruc. in operating Det. motor apparatus: Fire., 1st gr., J. J. Doran, Eng. 37; J. E. Lynch, Eng. 5; L. Voelbel, Eng. 22; C. D. Wiese, Eng. 26; T. J. O'Leary, Eng. 31; C. E. Klein, Eng. 28; W. B. Frost, Eng. 34; G. F. Gebman, Eng. 39; J. J. Daniels, Eng. 83; T. Scanlon, Eng. 88; T. J. Noonan, Eng. 94; R. V. Conway, Eng. 215; T. F. McKeever, Eng. 229; H. Kane, Eng. 237; J. P. Russell, Eng. 238; F. C. Veith, H. & L. 23; J. Stack, H. & L. 26; D. O'Connor, No. 1, H. & L. 31; J. Carrig, H. & L. 34; J. H. Gleason, H. & L. 35; T. Schmidt, H. & L. 43; J. H. Carroll, H. & L. 122; E. L. Reed, Eng. 203. Fire., 2d gr., J. J. Delaney, Eng. 66; H. Engelhorn, H. & L. 10; E. A. Baulhaber, H. & L. 14; T. J. Cotter, H. & L. 21. Fire., 3d gr., J. B. H. Tobin, Eng. 23; G. P. Butler, Eng. 91; P. E. McNally, Eng. 210; M. F. Randolph, H. & L. 13; J. A. Cronin, H. & L. 28; J. C. Meyer, H. & L. 104; W. J. Suomila, H. & L. 108. Fire., 4th gr., T. Hickey, Eng. 72.

Will report to Fire. (1st gr.) A. J. Muir, at 7th Regt. Armory, Park Av. and 67 St., for pratice tomorrow at 10 A. M.: C. W. Roe, Jr., Eng. 13; J. T. Foote, Eng. 18; W. J. Martens, Eng. 24; A. Hotherall, Eng. 31; R. Bernholz, Eng. 86;; J. J. D'Azevedo, Eng. 66; W. Clancy, Eng. 76; E. J. Moynan, Eng. 76; E. A. Dammeyer, Eng. 79; J. L. Dressler, Eng. 88; W. F. Gallagher, Eng. 213; P. J. Metzger, Jr, Eng. 231; W. F. Hickey, Eng. 214; C. Charous, Eng. 268; T. S. Richards, Eng. 227; F. Eggeninger, Eng. 237; F. M. Munn, Eng. 244; C. A. Widmer, Jr., Eng. 250; H. B. Escher, Eng. 262; A. G. Klein, Eng. 263; H. Brenner, Eng. 283; E. A. Wolley, Eng. 287. (2d Sec.) E. Bernsen, H. & L. 127; J. R. Murray, H. & L. 149; W. H Breuer, H. & L. 20; J. J. Schoppmeyer, H & L. 22; E. S. Clements, H. & L. 35; J. A. Unrath, H. & L. 40; A. Muir, H. & L. 45; R. C. Dresser, H. & L. 50; C. Hoffmann, H. & L. 107; J Miller, No. 3, H. & L. 115; N. J. Bruno, H. & L. 128; G. Olsen, H. & L. 128; C. G. Brown, H. & L. 137; J. J. O'Keefe, H. & L. 147; A. Stack, H. & L. 149.

Par. III., S. O. 151, dated Aug. 23, hereby corrected to read "To" Bureau of Fire Alarm Tele., Jamaica," in lieu of "Fire Alarm Tel. Sta., Mulhone and Washing Sts. and Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Leave of absence, with pay, four days, from 8 A. M., Aug. 30, granted to Lt. C. A. Barnes, Eng. 9, for purpose of attending National Encampment of United Spanish War Veterans, Scranton, Penn. Credentials certifying to his attendance will be submitted to Office Chief of Dept.

Fire, 3d gr., H. T. McGuigan, H. & L. 44, is fined $5 for logs of Coat Badge 8818.

Special leaves of absence granted, without pay; Fire, 1st gr. J. M. Kolsens Eng. 73, 96 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 28. Fire, 3d gr., T. J. Canavan, H. & L. 18, 72 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 27; Fire. 2d gr. C. Dittmar, H. & L. 85, 84 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 2; Fire. 1st gr. C. P. Frank, Eng. 22, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 25; Fire, 1st gr. J. Schadel, Eng. 15, 72 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 28; Eng. T. B. Davis, Jr., Eng. 270, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 1; Fire. 1st gr. J. J. Rahal, Eng. 270, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 25.

Leave of absence, with pay, thirty days, 9 A. M., Aug. 16, granted to Inspector of Fire Prevention A. S. Green, B. of F. P., Div. of Insp., account illness; also from July 30 to Aug. 30, inclusive, to Steamfitter J. A. Hand, B. of R. and S., Div. of Appar., account injuries received in performance of duty.

Leave of absence, without pay, Aug. 16 to 31, granted to Carpenter L. H. Casey, B. of R. and S., Div. of Buildings; also from Aug. 16 to 31, to Plumber W. H. Allen, B. of R. and S., Div. of Buildings.

Resignation of Typewriting Copyist A. M. Clark, B. of F. P., Recording Div., accepted, to take effect 9 A. M. Sept. 1; resignation of Fire Prevention Inspector F. M. Sexton, B. of F. P., Div. of Insp., accepted, to take effect 4 P. M. Aug. 9.

G. O. 6, Pars. I., III., IV., and Manhattan Fire Alarm Co., dated Feb. 8, 1910, hereby corrected as to assignments for stations 3-41, 1445, 15-1446, 15-1447, 15-1448, 15-1449, 15-1450, 17-231, 17-232, 17-238, 17-239, 17-732, 17-735, 8441, 8442, 8443, 8444, and 8445. New cards for these stations have been issued; on receipt thereof stations have been issued; on receipt commanding officers will substitute them for old cards, which will be returned with number of division, battalion or company marked on face of cards returned. (Old cards will be marked in pencil and promptly returned in same envelope in which new cards are delivered.) These assignments take effect at 8 A. M., Aug. 25.

The following station, Manhattan, has been discontinued and will be so marked on assignment cards: 3-659.

The following correction to assignment books, Queens, hereby promulgated for information and guidance of uniformed force, to take effect 8 A. M., Aug. 25: Station 3-730, location to read F. S. 95, Larremore Av., between Harvard and Yale Avs., Jamaica.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

West End Avenue Apartment House in $700,000 Investment Deal —Sale on Front Street—Pictorial Review Closes $850,000 Lease Transaction—Bronx Lodge Rents Building for Club.

One of the fine West End Avenue apartment houses opened a year ago figured in a large investment deal yesterday involving about $700,000. The building is the twelve-story structure at 780 West End Avenue, being the southeast corner of Ninety-eighth Street, a plot 90 by 100. It has been sold by the builders, T. J. McLaughlin Sons, who erected it last year. The buyer is an out-of-town investor, and to protect the light of the house he has also purchased the adjoining four-story private residence at 766 West End Avenue, 18.6 by 90, from the same sellers. The apartment house is fully rented, showing an annual rent roll of about $72,000. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company holds a first mortgage on the property for $450,000. The holding price was $700,000.

In part payment the new owner gave the five-story apartment house at 612 West 135th Street, 39 by 100, subject to a mortgage of $48,000, and showing annual rentals of $6,600. Ashbell Hubbard of Mobile is the owner of record.

John H. Lawrence was the broker in the transaction and he has been appointed agent of the West End Avenue property.

Another Front Street Deal.

Another Front Street deal was reported yesterday by Warren & Skillen, who sold to an investing client, for Alice Story Rowland and Abby Story Marshall, the five-story building 5 Front Street and 28 Moore Street, being the southwest corner of those thoroughfares.

The property fronts 24 feet on Front Street and 54 feet on Moore Street, with southerly and westerly lines of 84.11 and 80 feet, respectively. It was an all-cash transaction.

Tenement Sales.

G. Tuoti & Co. have sold for cash, for a client of the law firm of Kurzman, Frankenheimer & Gutman, to Jennie Marino, the six-story tenement known as 319 Broome Street, on a lot 25.6 by 75.4.

Leonard Weill has bought the four-story tenement house, on lot 25 by 100, at 1,424 Second Avenue, near Seventy-fifth Street. Henry Klapper is the owner of record.

Recent Buyers.

J. Warner is the buyer of the 30-foot American basement private dwelling at the south corner of 106th Street and Riverside Drive.

B. W. Meyer is the buyer of 42 West Eighty-sixth Street, a five-story dwelling sold last week.

Pictorial Review Makes $850,000 Lease.

Leases were closed yesterday for the newly constructed twelve-story mercantile building, 216-220 West Thirty-ninth Street, just west of Seventh Avenue, by the Pictorial Review Company, which also occupies the adjoining twelve-story building at 222-226 West Thirty-ninth Street. Both of these properties, which are owned by Julius Kayser, are to be used for the publication of the Pictorial Review Magazine.

The lease just closed, which is for a long period of years, the erection of the building, and the sale of the land involve in the aggregate about $850,000. The present lease, and the sale of the adjoining property, 214 West Thirty-ninth Street, to the Pictorial Review Company were negotiated by L. Tanenbaum, Strauss & Co., Inc.

Commercial Leases.

William A. White & Sons have made a long term lease for the Murray Hill Investing Company for the northerly store in the new building nearing completion at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ormes, a Victrola firm of 366 Fifth Avenue, is the new lessee.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Mrs. A. T. Harbison to the Virgil Piano Conservatory the five-story American basement dwelling at 11 West Sixty-eighth Street, just off Central Park West.

$30,000 Bronx Lease.

Henry Rosenberg has leased for a term of ten years, at an aggregate rental of $30,000, the premises known as the Metropolis Theatre Office Building, 142d Street and Third Avenue, which will be extensively remodeled for the permanent home of the Bronx Aerie of Eagles 491.

There will be a gymnasium, a swimming pool, bowling alleys, billiard parlor, &c., built into the premises. The lodge has a membership of 1,000.

Long Island.

M. Donnerfield of Brooklyn has purchased 140 lots in the tract of the Bayside Land Association, south of Broadway and west of Bell Avenue, at Bayside, L. I. The property has been held at $15,000, but the entire selling price was not announced.

Laura Firth has sold to Lottie V. Mulled two lots at Douglas Manor, L. I., the consideration being $2,500.

The Flushing Terrace Realty Company has sold to Ralph A. Watson the plot, 39 by 104, at 41 West Sixteenth Street, Flushing.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, AUG. 24.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CATHERINE ST, 33-35, e s, 27.1x108.6x 27x105.7, s s; John A. Weekes to Bernard Golden, 4,820 13th Av, Brooklyn, 1-8 part, (mtg $30,000,) Aug. 23; attorneys, Weekes Bros., 45 William St. $1

LEXINGTON AV, 326, w s, 50.2 ft s of 39th St, 19.7x75; Samuel Marcus to Thomas Snell, 323 Lexington Av., (mtg $24,000,) Nov. 28, 1911; attorneys, Moss, M. & W., 233 Broadway $100

LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 39th St, 20x75; Jane Daly to Thomas Snell, 323 Lexington Av, May 29, 1902, (mtg $26,000;) attorneys, Moss, M. & W., 233 Broadway $1

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 78.9 ft s of 39th St, 20x75; same to same, June 1, 1892; attorney, same $25,000

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 82.8 ft n of 38th St, 20x80; same to same, Aug. 8, 1892; attorney, same $1

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 80.7 ft s of 39th St, 19.7x75; same to same; May 29, 1902, (mtg $20,000;) attorney, same $1

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 20 ft s of 39th St, 19.7x75; same to same, May 5, 1915, (mtg $20,000;) attorney, same $100

ST. LUKE'S PLACE, n s, 50.6 e of Hudson St., runs n 45x e 0.6x n 22x e 20x s 67 to Pl. x w 20.6 to beginning; Utility Realty Co., to Flanton Realty Corporation, 545 West 111th St, n. b. & s., Aug. 23; attorney, Ezekiel Fixman, 55 Liberty St. $100

WEST END AV, s w corner of 93d St, 25.8x 56; New York Life Insurance and Trust Co., executor, to William B. Thorn, 178 West 72d St, Aug. 24; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $35,000

6TH ST, 651 East, n s, 90 ft w of Av C, 24.9x97; Benjamin Lipman to Solomon Steiger, 709 East 5th St, (mtg $23,000,) Aug. 23; attorney, Samuel Hoffman, 320 Broadway $1

10TH ST, 281 East, n s, 94 ft w of Avenue A, 25x94.8; 11th St, 436 East, s s, 94 ft w of Av A, 22x94.8; Gaetano Tantillo to Giuseppa P. Di Chiara, 175 1st Av, (mtg $32,000,) July 30 .....$2,412

21ST ST, 218-20 West, s s, 235 ft w of 7th Av, 46.10x105.5x46.10x104.5, (foreclosed April 9, 1915;) William Klein, referee, to William J. Scanlan, 81 Union Square, (mtg $35,000) June 10; attorney, Herman Goldman, 120 Broadway $150

27TH ST, 219 West, n s, 202.2 ft w of 7th Av, 19.8x98.9; Alrose Realty Co. to Sadie Grassheim, 468 Riverside Drive, Aug. 20; attorneys, House, G. & V., 115 Broadway $100

28TH ST, 117 East, n e s, 215.7 ft e of 4th Av, 21.10x98.9; Jane Daly to Thomas Snell, 323 Lexington Av, (mtg $18,000,) all liens, May 5, 1905; attorneys, Moss, M. & W., 232 Broadway $100

28TH ST, 113 East, n e s, 171.10 e of 4th Av; same to same, (mtg $20,000,) all liens, April 17, 1905; attorneys, same $100

28TH ST, 123 East, n e s, 281.5 ft e of 4th Av, 21.10x98.9; same to same, March 26, 1895; attorneys, same $100

28TH ST, 121 East, n e s, 259.4 ft e of 4th Av, 21.10x98.9, same to same; all liens, March 26, 1895; attorneys, same $100

28TH ST, 112 East, s s, 231.3 ft w of Lexington Av, 21.10x98.9; Isidor Wels to same, July 28, 1910; attorneys, same $100

28TH ST, 106 East, n e s, 125 ft s e of 4th Av, 25x98.9; Amanda Marcus to Thomas Snell, 323 Lexington Av., all liens, June 2, 1909; attorneys, same $100

28TH ST, w s, 193.9 ft e of Lexington Av, 21.10x98.9; Samuel Marcus to Thomas Snell, 323 Lexington Av, Dec. 8, 1909, (mtg $24,000;) attorneys, Moss, M. & W., 233 Broadway $100

28TH ST, n e s, 303.1 ft e of 4th Av, 21.10x 98.9; Jane Daly to Thomas Snell, 323 Lexington Av, (mtg $14,000,) June 9; attorneys, Moss, M. & W., 233 Broadway $1

29TH ST, s s, 209.4 ft w of Lexington Av, 21.10x98.9; Samuel Marcus to Thomas Snell, 323 Lexington Av, Aug. 23, 1911; attorneys, Moss, M. & W., 233 Broadway $100

101ST, 64 West, s s, 200 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Moses Cowen, referee, to Amanda Wolff, 370 East 150th St, (mtg $19,000,) Aug. 23; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $2,000

106TH ST, n s, 323.9 ft e of Park Av, 87.6x 100.11; Wolf B. Bornstein to Sarah Barfiel, 41 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, Aug. 16, (mtg $41,000;) attorneys, Goldstein & G., 366 Broadway $100

109TH ST, n s, 323.9 ft e of Park Av, 87.6x 100; Sarah Barfiel to Harry Collins, 510 Grand St, Aug. 19, (mtg $41,000;) attorneys, Goldstein & G., 366 Broadway $1

116TH ST, 350 East, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x100.11, (foreclosed April 15;) Max Altmayer, referee, to John J. Maffia, 1,166 2d Av, recorded Supp. April 23; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway...$8,000

Bronx.

LOT 544, map of Gleason property; Peter Fink, Jr., to Minnie Fink, 1,132 Beach Av, half part, Aug. 21; attorney, C. W. Weber, 391 East 149th St. $100

CLARET AV, n s, 87.5 ft e of 3d Av, 58.10x58.1x46.8x74.8; also Monterey Av, w s, 101.1 ft n of 180th St, 59.5x82.8x46.8x90.1; Tripoli Realty Co., Inc., to Washington Av Holding Corporation, Inc., 2,094 Washington Av, (mtg $12,500,) Aug. 21; attorney, Washington Av Holding Corporation, 2,094 Washington Av. $100

VYSE AV, 1,173, w s, 31x81.11; Elizabeth Inselmann to George Inselmann, 1,173 Vyse Av, Aug. 9; attorney, Henry E. Stohldreier, 315 Broadway $100

WEBSTER AV, e s, 75 ft n of Woodlawn Road, 25x184.8; Thomas E. Carter to Johanna W. Koster, 1,873 Park Av, (mtg $5,000,) Aug. 18; attorney, Robert Godson, 302 Broadway $100

WEST HALF of Lot 78, map of Melrose, 25x 100; Ann Jackson to Josie E. Ernst, 1,229 Simpson St, Aug. 18; attorneys, Cloake, E. & R., 391 East 149th St. $1

135TH ST, 291 East, n s, 25x100; Elizabeth Inselmann to George Inselmann, 1,173 Vyse Av, (mtg $7,500,) Aug. 9; attorney, Henry E. Stohldreier, 115 Broadway $100

172D ST, n s, 99.5 ft e of Inwood Av, 25x87.1; Jewel B. Noble to Julia H. Fitch, 29 Hollywood Av, Long Branch, N. J., (mtg $5,000,) Aug. 13; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

182D ST, n s, 133.4 ft e of Railroad Av, 33.4x 100; Martha Cesner to Eugenia Reichert, 28 West Sidney Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Aug. 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $200

226TH ST, 826 East, 25x114; Felicia Bernacchio to Frank Covelli and another, 826 East 226th St, (mtg $5,500,) Aug. 20; attorney, Felicia Barnacchio, 7 Rivington St. $1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

NORTH MOORE ST, 23, n s, 54.9 ft w of Varick St, 21.7x75; North Varick St, 17, n w corner of Varick St, 21.7x75, 1-3 part, prior mtg $15,000; Katharine A. McArdle to Hy. Nieland, Jr., 245 75th St, Brooklyn, Aug. 23, 1 year, 7 p. c.; attorneys, Foley & M., 64 Wall St. $2,000

RIVINGTON ST, n e corner of Allen St, 22.4 x75, prior mtg $39,000; Liebowitz Realty Co. to Moses N. Schleider, 545 West 158th St, Aug. 10, 2 years, — p. c.; attorney, I. E. Schleisinger, 299 Broadway $1,000

93D ST, s w corner of West End Av, 56x —; William B. Thorn to New York Life Insurance and Trust Co., trustee, 52 Wall St, 3 years, Aug. 24; attorneys, Emmet & Parish, 52 Wall St. $30,000

Bronx.

FOREST AV, s w corner of 163d St, 30.10x 100; Forest Avenue Realty and Construction Co., Inc., to Twenty-third Ward Bank, 2,469 3d Av, Aug. 23, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, Twenty-third Ward Bank, 2,469 3d Av $10,000

GRAND AV, n s corner of North St, 25x 100; Theodore G. Walfuski to Charles E. Nessle, 2,304 Grand Av, Aug. 23, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,000

CONCORD AV, 470 and 472, e s, 50x100; Phillip Messenkopf to Joseph Thiess, 584 East 169th St, April 5, due Feb. 1, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $5,000

OLINVILLE AV, e s, 325 ft n of 216th St, 25x100; Virginia T. Smith to Daniel Ryer, 2,265 Powell Av, Aug. 24, due, &c, as per bond; attorneys, Clocke, K. & R., 391 East 149th St $3,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

AMSTERDAM AV, 828, store, &c.; William Mertens to Moe Buchsbaum, 20 West 109th St, 3 years, from Oct. 1, 1914; attorneys, Hamburger, G. & F., 299 Broadway. $1,620

PEARL ST, 165 and 169; Pine St, 73 and 77, first and second floors and basement; Buckhout Realty Co. to Albert V. Burleson, Postmaster General of the United States, 10 years, from May 1, 1915; attorney, Wesselman & K., 55 Liberty St. $29,000

2D AV, s e corner of 106th St, store and basement; Vere H. Moore to Francesco Melo, 1,994 2d Av, 5 years, from May 1, 1915; attorneys, H. Koehler & Co., 501 1st Av. $1,020

4TH ST, 344 and 346 East, all; David Kohn to Max Greenfeld and another, 339 East 8th St, 3 years, from Jan. 1, 1915; attorney, Harris Koppelman, 144 Rivington St. $6,240

87TH ST, 207 and 209 West, all; Joel Grosner et al. to Louis Israelson, 601 West 164th St, 5 years, from July 1, 1915; attorney, Abr. L. Feinstein, 261 Broadway. $6,500

Bronx.

PROSPECT AV, 925, store and cellar; Nicholas Daddabo to Jos. Bastone, 824 Avenue St. John, 2 years and 9 months from Aug. 15, 1915; attorney, Arthur Weyl & Co., 756 Prospect Av $420

LEGGETT AV, s w corner of Beck St, corner store; Macy Construction Co. to Isidore Cowan, 1,145 Fox St, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1915; attorney, S. Honig, 280 Broadway. .....$900 and $960

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

LENOX AV, 192; Billig & Kenigsberg, Inc., against Florence C. Speranza et al., trustees, owners; Hungarian Republican Club, lessee, and contractor. $230

IRVINGTON ST, 154; Max A. Moelmberg against William Edelstein, owner; Kohn Bros., Inc., contractor $218.50

14TH ST, 223 East; George Foster against Albert E. Smith, owner; Louis Warselkowsky and Jacob Levy, contractors $305

110TH ST, 86 East; Shapiro & Stollman against Louis Leon, owner; William Nachamkis, contractor. $290

Bronx.

TIFFANY ST, n w corner of Whitlock Av, 100x100; Salvatore Conforti against Ensign Improvement Co., owners and contractors $1,580

160TH ST, 290 East; Church E. Gates & Co., Inc., against Harry J. and E. G. McArdle, owners; F. W. Holste, contractor $127.89

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

204TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Broadway, 50x 100; Joseph Andreozzi against Two Hundred and Fourth Street Corporation, Aug. 19, 1915 .....$450

Bronx.

LORILLARD PLACE, e s, 121.6 ft n of 3d Av, 50x100; Joseph Andreozzi against Russo-Iodice Realty Co. et al., Aug. 19, 1915..$825

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

119TH ST, s s, 235 ft w of Lenox Av, 18x 100.11; Charles M. Rushmore against Martin B. Hofman et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, E. E. Bittner.

126TH ST, n s, 126.8 ft w of Madison Av, 16.8x99.11; Citizens' Savings Bank against Thomas Manahan, Jr., et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. L. Beall.

17TH ST, n s, 411.8 ft w of 6th Av, 90x92; Seamen's Bank for Savings in New York City against Edward G. Schroeder et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft.

139TH ST, n s, 387.1 ft e of 8th Av, 18.2x 99.11; Equitable Life Assurance of the United States against Ellison Realty Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Alexander & Green.

59TH ST, 34 and 36 West; Long Branch Banking Co. against Norman L. Munro estate et al., (accounting, &c.;) attorneys, MacFarland, Taylor & Costello.

Bronx.

CRESTON AV, e s, 307.9 ft n of 196th St, 25x96.3; Maria Louisa Ausbuettel against William Guggols et al. (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. C. Kudlich.

235TH ST, s w corner of White Plains Road, (known as Lot 749, map of Wakefield, 24th Ward;) Peter Duncan against John Stevenson et al., (action to foreclose transfer of tax line;) attorney, E. L. Brisach.

STEBBINS AV, n s, 123.4 ft n e of Lyman Place, 58.8x99.4; Lillian Stimel against Lystad Realty and Holding Co., Inc., et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Bitterman.

TIFFANY ST, s e corner 167th St, 89.8x74.7; Constantin Wagner against Adolph Lintner et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. R. Adams.

DAVIDSON AV, 2,850; East River Savings Institution against Mabel H. Flinn et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, O. F. Hibbard.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.

NOTICE.

On August 23, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named court on behalf of the United States against 1

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE VENICE OF NEW YORK

Thirty Minutes from "Herald Square."

All year round homes for refined people. Motor boating, bathing beach, fishing, asphalt streets; last word in lot sub-division. Will build to suit if purchased before September 15th. Titles guaranteed. For terms and particulars write or call 208 West 96th St., near Subway express. Private dancing and bathing pavilion.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

Must dispose of my five-room bungalow, all improvements; boating, bathing and fishing; easy commuting distance; also 4 water front lots; great sacrifice; small payment down; balance cheaper than rent; no brokers. Auffurth, 243 West 84th St. Tel. 1760 Riverley.

A CEDARHURST BARGAIN.

New stucco house, 10 rooms, 3 tiled baths, sun parlor; hardwood trim, parquet floors; on 100x100 corner; every city convenience; 45 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; will sacrifice.

H. C. KNOWLES, 105 Garfield Pl., Bklyn.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

DISCOUNT TROUBLE

by insuring the title to your real estate. The cost is trivial, the satisfaction immeasurable. We are specialists in North Jersey and Rockland County titles. Write for Booklet A and new auto map.

North Jersey Title Insurance Co., Hackensack, N. J.
N. Y. Rep., GLENN K. CARVER, 61 B'way.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Desirable Houses in Good Locations.

69th St., near East End Av..... $540
123rd St., near 7th Av., 3-story.....$720
83rd St., near Lexington Av., 3-story.....$1,000
87th St., near Central Park West, 4-story...$1,200
Madison Av., near 86th St., 3-story.....$1,300
42th St., near 9th Av., 3-story, 16 rooms...$1,300
Livingston Pl., nr. 16th St., 3 & 4 sty., $1,200-$1,600
85th St., near Columbus Av., 3-story.....$1,500

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.,
30 East 42d St.
Telephone 500 Murray Hill.

CENTRAL PARK WEST

Near 86th Street.

Elegant four-story house. All improvements; ideal for physician; from Oct. 1 or before. BIERHOFF, 845 Lenox Ave.

52-ROOM HOUSE ADJOINING

TIMES SQUARE

A five-story apartment building will be leased to one tenant, 46th St., near Broadway. Possession.

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.
30 East 42nd St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Furnished Houses and Apartments
EAST SIDE
HERBERT A. SHERMAN
41 East 41st St. and 20 Nassau St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

GRAMPION

MODERN FAMILY HOTEL,
182 ST. NICHOLAS AVE.

One, two and three rooms, private baths, furnished or unfurnished; full service; rents moderate, $25 to $60. Superintendent, on premises, or WILCOX & SHELTON, 2,107 7th Ave., at 125th St.

38 West 59th St.

FACING PARK

2-3, OR 6 ROOM KITCHENETTE APTS.

SAN JACINTO

18 EAST 60TH ST.

Any number of Rooms; Complete Service.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Stores to Let in Good Locations.

325 Lafayette st., near Bleecker st.. $600
241 3d av., near 20th st..... $600
80 3d av., near 12th st..... $720
37th st., 268 West..... $780
526 2d av., near 35th st..... $900
51 3d av., near 10th st.....$1,200
8 East 17th st., near 5th av.....$1,200
426 3d av., near 29th st.....$1,200
39 W. 25th st., near Broadway.....$1,200
3 West 30th st., near 5th av.....$1,800
200 3d av., near 18th st., "L" station...$1,800
3d av., near 14th st.....$1,500-$2,400
7th av., near 41st st.....$1,800-$3,600
13-15 Lispenard, st., near W. B'way.$2,400

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.,
30 EAST 42D ST.
Telephone 500 Murray Hill.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Apartments

The Forres
251 West 81st Street
6, 8 and 9 Rooms and Bath
$1,200—$1,400

The Waramaug
629 West 115th Street
7 Rooms and 2 Baths
$1,200—$1,300

The Amidon
233 West 83d Street
7 Rooms and Bath
$1,000—$1,350

Further particulars and plans of all the apartments are on file at our offices at
10 East 45th St.
14 Wall Street

Douglas Robinson
Charles S. Brown Co.

HUDSONIA

79th St. & Riverside Drive,
315-321 West.

An apartment house of the highest class. Thoroughly modern and comfortable in every detail. Rooms conveniently arranged. Choice residential section. Subway, car and bus lines almost at door. Resident management.

6 & 7 Rooms. $840 to $1,100.

OFFICE ON PREMISES.
Tel. 9171—Schuyler.

Apartments

61st Street and Central Park West. Eigth rooms and bath. Four elevators.

Rents $900 to $1400

Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd
84 William Street

VALLAMONT

CORNER ST. NICHOLAS AV. & 119TH.

Exceptional Sunny Apartment.

Large closets, home house, full service; elevator; $55 to $65. Janitor or

WILCOX & SHELTON,
2,107 7th Av., at 125th St.

HAMILTON TERRACE,

144th St., 2 blocks east of Amsterdam Av.,

High Class Elevator Apartments
2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms and Bath.

MODERATE RENTS. Exclusive residential section, near subway and "L."

THE AYLSMERE,

60 West 76th St.

Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

57th St., 322-328 West

HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
8 Elegant large rooms; block to Broadway, L and Sub. stations; most convenient part of city; unexcelled service. $1000
Naughtin & Co., 2650 B'way. River.—1146

The Sevillia

Apartment Hotel, 117 W. 58th St.

Apartment of 2 rooms and bath; also one 3 rooms and Bath, unfurnished, from Oct. 1st.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Stanley Court

Cor. West End Avenue and 106th Street
NORTHWEST CORNER.

A House of the Very Highest Grade

MODERATE RENTALS.

For light, size of rooms, completeness of appointment, and thoroughness of management this house is unsurpassed by any apartment house in New York.

A FEW CORNER APARTMENTS of 9 rooms and 3 baths ARE AVAILABLE NOW.

Rentals from Oct. 1st.

RENTS FROM $2,000 TO $2,800.

Apply to
MANAGING AGENT ON PREMISES
or to
VASA K. BRACHER,
2010 Broadway.
Telephone—Columbus 361.

9 Rooms and 3 Baths

RENTAL $3,100 & $3,300.

Absolutely Fireproof. Modern in all details.

WELLSMORE,

77th St. and Broadway.
Open Evenings.

J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.
299 Madison Av., cor. 41st St.
Tel. 1481—Murray Hill.

7 & 8 ROOMS 2 BATHS

RENTALS $1,380 TO $1,560

207 WEST 56TH

Between Broadway and 7th Ave.
Apply to
MOORE & WYCKOFF
546 5th Avenue
Corner 45th St. 'Phone, 1263 Bryant.

MILANO

125-127 WEST 58TH ST.
5 Rooms, Bath & Kitchenette, $1200.
7 Rooms, Bath & Extra Maid's Room, $1600.
Fireproof. All Night Elevator.

244 Riverside Drive (97th St.)
5, 7, 8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths, all light rooms, modern elevator house, $840 to $1500.

THE MARION
2612 BROADWAY (98TH ST.)
5-6 Rooms & Bath, $720-$930.
Fireproof elevator house, all improvements.

IRVINGTON 407 Central Park West
At 100th St., facing Park. Elevator house.
8 Rooms & Bath, 2 Toilets, $80-$85.

THE STANTON
9 West 91st St. Elevator House.
8 Rooms & Bath, 2 Toilets, $930-$1100.
Broadway REMCO 98th Street.

305 WEST 72d ST.

Adjoining West End Av.

4-5-6 ROOMS.

$1,100 to $2,000

Don't Waste Energy Looking Further
All Under Owner's Personal Management.

THE CECIL

929 WEST END AV.; 106TH ST.
MANHATTAN'S GARDEN SPOT. ELEGANT 8 ROOM APARTMENT, ALL OUTSIDE. RIVER VIEW. MAGNIFICENT APPOINTMENTS. RENT, $1,850.

THE CLIFFSIDE

307 WEST 93D ST., NEAR WEST END AV. SPLENDID 8 ROOMS. EXCLUSIVE SURROUNDINGS. RENT, $1,150 TO $1,200.

225 West End Av.

N. W. Corner 70th Street.

EXCEPTIONAL VALUE

One Apartment of 11 Rooms and 2 Baths, $1,500

Lease and occupancy from Oct. 1.

76 West 86th Street

AND

77 West 85th Street

Attractive Apartments of
6-7-8-9 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
All Large, Outside Rooms.
Rentals $1,000 to $1,800 yearly.
APPLY TO AGENT ON PREMISES.

4 Rooms $660-$840 5 Rooms $900

EMAHREL

Modern Fireproof Elevator Apts.

317 W. 99th Near Riverside

Apply to Superintendent.

7 and 8 Rooms & Bath

$60 TO $80.

Elevator, hall service, steam heat.

1 West 102d St., Cor. Central Park West.

J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
30 East 42d St.

THE WEST POINT

336 West 95th St., near Riverside Drive.
HIGH-CLASS HOUSE.

Subway express 96th St.; all night elevator.
5 Sunny light Rooms, $40-$45 | 6 Sunny Rooms, $50-$55

THE ADRIAN,

58 West 72d.

Eight large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

80 WEST 92ND STREET

7 large rooms, bath; single flat; all improvements; refined neighborhood; near L, subway; $40.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Just Finished

310 & 320 West 86th St.

(Just west of West End Avenue)

THESE apartments are both smart and dignified. A visit will give an instant impression of refinement and quality. Suites of six, seven and eight rooms, exclusive of large foyers. Three bathrooms in each apartment.

Rentals $1,600 to $3,000

Open daily for inspection, Sundays included

Loton H. Slawson Company 171 Madison Avenue, New York
Agent and Manager.

Apartments of Highest Character

Under the Personal Management of the Owners, Assuring Unequalled Service.

THE LUXONIA
305 West 72d St.
Bet. W. End. Av. & B'side Dr.
4-5-6 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,000.

THE SANFORD
229 West 78th St.
N. E. Corner Broadway.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,300.

THE SOPHOMORE
21 Claremont Av.,
Just Above 116th St.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths and Lavatory
Rents $1,405 to $1,600.

THE MENTONE
895 West End Av.
S. W. Corner 104th St.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,300.

PATERNO BROS., Owners and Builders, JOSEPH PATERNO, Pres.
Office, 601 West 115th St., at Broadway. Open Sunday.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE PARAMOUNT

315 West 99th St.,
Near Riverside Drive.

4, 5, 6, and 7 rooms and 2 baths. All outside rooms. This building offers the maximum of service and comfort in apartment houses.

Rents $660 to $1,300.

Superintendent or
DUBOIS & TAYLOR
3,551 BROADWAY
(146th St.)

The Piedmont

316 West 97th St.

OVERLOOKING RIVERSIDE.

6 and 7 All Light, Large Rooms. Elevator and all improvements.
RENTS $75 UP.

FINE ELEVATOR APTS.

IN BEST LOCATION.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
4 & 6 ROOMS, $40 & $60; 8 & 5 W. 104TH ST.
5 & 6 ROOMS, $45 & $50; 40 W. 127TH ST.
4, 5 & 7 ROOMS, $35 to $60, 30 E. 128TH ST.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

NEW

UNIVERSITY COURT

70 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, Cor. 117TH ST.
Near Columbia University.

Every convenience known provided; view for 50 miles from the parlor windows; the entrance with the splash of its fountains unsurpassed; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs allowed.

4 Rooms, $480-$540.
5 Rooms, $720.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,000.

HAGUE COURT

NEAR COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY,
400 West 118th St., facing Morningside Park,
5 Large Rooms, $600.
7 Large Rooms, 2 Toilets, $900
7 Large Rooms, 2 Toilets, $1,000
7 Large Corner Rooms, $1,200
Apply Superintendent respective buildings or
W. ALANSON ALEXANDER,
303 5TH AV. TEL. 2718 MURRAY HILL.

"Grinnell"

Riverside Drive and 157th St.
Subway station within 300 feet of building.

This DISTINCTIVE FIREPROOF building has been filled since the day it was opened.

A few suites to lease from October 1st.

All Large Outside Rooms.

RENTALS MUCH LESS than Middle West Side

Finest Apartments on Upper West Side.

Riverside Drive with Broadway entrance and conveniences; elevator. All outside 6 to 9 room apartments, $50 TO $85.

3609 B'way, S. W. Cor. 149th St.

St. Nicholas Ave.,
SOUTHWEST CORNER 178TH ST.
4 to 6 large, beautiful rooms in elevator apartment, $33 to $55.

Corner 7th Ave. (111th St.)

ONE BLOCK to CENTRAL PARK, And ALL TRANSIT LINES.

7 & 8 Extra Large Rooms

ELEVATOR, TELEPHONE, HALL SERVICE.

Rent, $65, $70, $75.

Supt's. Office, 200 W. 111th St.

RIVERVIEW COURT,

611 West 136th St., near Riverside Drive.

Four and six rooms and bath, large and light, $35 and $56; subway 137th St. and Broadway; efficient service; references. Premises, or

HALL & BLOODGOOD,
542 Fifth Av. Tel. Bryant 7682.

POINCIANA

507-509 WEST 124TH ST.

5 and 6 rooms. Very choice. Refined families. Full service. $45.00.

Supt. or WILCOX & SHELTON,
2,107 7TH AVE. (125TH ST.)

THE MIDLOTHIAN

355 West 117th St.

5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.

Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside light and air. Apply to janitor.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Northcliff

N. W. Cor. Broadway & 146th St.

Overlooking Riverside Drive and Hudson River. Ten-story fireproof and soundproof.

JUST COMPLETED.

4 and 5 Rooms. A delightful place to live.

ALSO THREE-ROOM KITCHENETTE.

$575 TO $1,050.

DU BOIS & TAYLOR
3551 Broadway (146th St.)
Agent on Premises.

The Sophomore

21 Claremont Ave.,
Just Above 116th St.

8 Rooms, 2 Baths,

With Extra Lavatory.

Overlooking Columbia Grounds.

$1,405-$1,600.

Three minutes to 116th St. Express Station, 6th and 9th Ave. "L."

MORNINGSIDE PARK APARTMENTS

Facing Most Picturesque Park in Manhattan.
4 ROOMS, $35-$45
5 ROOMS, $50-$60
6 ROOMS, $60-$70
7 ROOMS, $80-$85
Every Modern Housekeeping Convenience.

40 MORNINGSIDE AVENUE
N. E. CORNER WEST 118TH ST.

REED HOUSE

Broadway at 121st St.

5 rooms....	$660	$720
6 rooms....	$720	$900
7 rooms....	$900	$1200

Perfect Service.
OWNER ON PREMISES.

LIDO HALL

Cathedral Parkway at 7th Av.
(N. W. Corner)
6-7-8-9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
Rentals $1,000 to $1,700
Overlooking Central Park. Fireproof. Block to "L" or Subway. Car and bus.
Representative on premises or
W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.
Tel. Cort. 1688.

"THE ENDYMION,"

352 WEST 117th ST.,
near Park, close to transit; 6 and 7 rooms; elevator; full service; home house; tenants stay years; rents very low to right families; only $45 to $57.50. Supt. or

WILCOX & SHELTON,
2,107 7th Av., at 125th St.

Bachelor Apartments.

Harlem Library Apartments, 32 W. 123d St.
Delightfully located in Harlem's choicest residential section; one or two rooms; only $12 to $30. WILCOX & SHELTON, 2,107 7th Ave. (125th St.)

123d ST., 510-518 West.

COLUMBIA COURT

TRANQUILLITY, DIGNITY & COMFORT.
3 and 4 rooms; modern elevator apartments; all conveniences; rents $32 to $45.

HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR

4 to 6 rooms; $40 upward; Washington Heights; most refined houses; every improvement; restricted avenue; refined; owner lives on premises. Westwood and Cliffewood Courts, West 179th to 180th St., on Fort Washington Av.

8 AND 9 ROOMS

all outside, large, beautifully finished; $80 upward; refined houses; restricted Fort Washington Av.; references required; owner resides premises. Westwood and Cliffewood Courts, West 179th to 180th St., on Fort Washington Av.

NEW HOUSES

4 to 6 rooms; $30 up; every modern improvement; refined location; splendid service, owner's management; near subway express. Northwest corner West 180th St. and Northern Av.

CONCORD HALL

468 Riverside Drive,
Corner 119th St.
7-8 rooms, 2 baths, extra lavatory.
$1150—$1700. STRICTLY FIREPROOF.

PARTHENON & HESPERUS

117th to 118th St. and Manhattan Av.

Most convenient location in city; elevated express trains two blocks; 2, 4, and 6 rooms; rents $30 to $65; restaurant.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Slawson & Hobbs

162 West 72d Street
Near Broadway Tel. Col. 7240

The Halsworth

645 West End Ave.
Southwest Corner 92d St.
One of the latest new-type 12-story apartment houses in the exclusive West Side residential section.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms, 2 to 3 baths, $1,200 to $2,000.

The Oregon

162 West 54th St.
S. E. Corner Seventh Ave.
A new 12-story fireproof apartment; all outside windows, insuring light and ventilation. Extra maids' rooms.
3, 4, 5, 6 rooms & bath, $900 to $1,700.

The Cornwall

255 West 90th St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
A new 12-story apartment house of concrete; soundproof floors and partitions.
7, 8 & 9 rooms, 2 & 3 baths, $1,500 to $2,400.

La Rochelle

57 West 75th St.
A handsome modern fireproof building; large light apartments; long distance telephone in each apartment.
7 rooms and bath, $1,200 to $2,000.

105 West 72d St

Bet. B'way & Columbus Av.
A new 12-story fireproof apartment house; accessible location with southern exposure.
4 & 5 rooms, 1 & 2 baths, $1,300 to $1,900.

The Rexor

600 West 116th St.
Southwest Corner Broadway.
A 12-story steel fireproof structure in a neighborhood noted for its exclusive apartment corner. 5, 6, 7 rooms, 2 & 3 baths, $1,050-$2,100. baths; $1,050-$2,100.

The Hamilton

420 Riverside Drive
North Corner 114th St.
A new, absolutely fireproof apartment house; overlooks Riverside Park and the Hudson.
6-7 & 8 rooms, 2 & 3 baths, $1,200 to $2,200.

The Hillcrest

430 West 116th St.
Situated on the crest of Cathedral Heights—the highest part of the city. These apartments have exceptionally light rooms.
8 rooms, 2 baths, $1,500-$1,700.

Georgean Court

58 Central Park West
S. W. Corner 60th St.
A nine-story fireproof building with all latest improvements known to modern architecture.
8 & 10 rooms; 2 & 3 baths, $2,300 to $2,600.

The Pamlico

97 Central Park West
Bet. 96th and 76th Sts.
Fireproof building; large and airy apartments; very select neighborhood; day and night elevator service.
7 and 8 rooms and bath, $1,100 to $1,600.

Bonair

601 West 142d St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
A modern elevator apartment at most reasonable rents. Convenient to Subway station. Rooms large and light.
5 and 7 rooms and bath, $600 to $900.

The Stuart

250 West 94th St.
S. W. Corner Broadway.
The apartments are well planned and rooms are all large and light; near transit lines.
8 & 9 rooms, 1 & 2 baths, $1,200 to $1,500.

The Lucania

235 West 71st St.
Bet. B'way & West End Ave.
Situated on one of the most exclusive residential streets of the West Side; convenient to theatres, clubs, hotels, etc. 3, 5 & 6 rooms, 1 & 2 baths, $900 to $1,800.

4 & 12 W. 92d St

Near Central Park West
A newly renovated house on a high class private block. Elevator, electric light, etc.
7 rooms and bath, $900 to $1,100.

304 West 92d St

Near Riverside Drive
Adjoins the Halsworth Apartments. A high-class 8-story fireproof building; near bus line and subway.
5 and 6 rooms, 2 baths, $1,200 and $1,300.

375 Centr'l P'rk W.

Near 97th St.
Very desirable spacious apartments; modern improvements; convenient to transit lines.
7 and 8 rooms, 2 baths, $840 to $1,200.

Woodmere

561 West 141st St.
Northeast Corner Broadway.
10-story fireproof apartments; large, light rooms.
4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath, $600 to $1,000.

Lyndon Arms

524-525 Riverside Drive
Near 127th Street.
Beautiful views Riverside Drive, the Hudson and Palisades.
6 and 8 rooms and bath, $720 to $1,100.

Send for our 1915 Apartment House Directory which contains information regarding apartment houses under our exclusive management.

Apartments of Highest Character

Under Personal Management of the Owners, Assuring Unequalled Service.

Colosseum
435 Riverside Drive
South Corner of 116th St.
Largest rooms and most attractive floor plan on Drive. Dining room, 13x19; bedroom, 16x18; living rooms, 16x21, &c. Simplex and Duplex Apartments.
5-7-8-10 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths.
Rents $1600 to $2700

The Regnor
601 West 115th St.
N. W. Corner Broadway
Unusually desirable apartments, unsurpassed location, overlooking Columbia University's grounds. Extra large sunny rooms, all facing the outside; fine river view.
4-5-6-7 Rooms, 1-2-3 Baths.
Rents $810 to $1850

PATERNO BROS., Owners and Builders, JOSEPH PATERNO, Pres.
Office, 601 West 115th St. at Broadway. Open Sunday.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

THE MAJESTIC

St. Nicholas Av., S. E. Cor. 145th St.

7&8 Rooms & Bath

Rentals $720 to $1,000.

Large, light rooms, complete, elevator and telephone service. All modern conveniences. Close to subway and elevated lines.

J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.
N. E. Cor. Madison Av. & 41st.
Tel., Murray Hill—1481.
Renting Agent on Premises.

Fairview Court,

3117-3127 Broadway,
Near 125th St.
Apartments of 3, 4, 5 and 6 large rooms
RENTS $30 TO $60
Elevator service—all improvements. Superintendent on Premises, or E. C. SIMONSON, 100 Broadway.

THE GARLAND

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS,
580 St. Nicholas Av., Cor. 139th St.
Block from 6th & 9th Avs. L express station.
2-3-4 Rooms, $30 to $40
Most delightful location; directly opposite St. Nicholas Park and City College. Exceptionally high-class house, with every newest improvement.
Superintendent on Premises.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

8 EAST 54

Triplex Apartment.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $3,400.
Open Fireplaces. Roof Garden. Also Physician's Office, 3 Rooms, $1,800.

THE PALACIO,

Park Ave., corner 65th St.
8 Rooms and 2 Bathrooms.
ALL LARGE, OUTSIDE, SUNNY ROOMS.
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT.

ATTENTION!

Highly recommended young woman, several years' experience in property management, economist, desires to make a change. 3B, 555 West 135th St.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

829 PARK AVENUE

Corner 76th St.

This is a place you would like to call "home." It is an apartment house par excellence.

The rooms are large, bright, well arranged, north, south, east and west exposures.

Plenty of closet room. Every modern convenience. Popular duplex apartments.

Six rooms and bath, seven rooms and two baths, eight rooms and three baths.

Rentals $1500 to $2600

PEASE & ELLIMAN
340 Madison Avenue
Telephone Murray Hill 6200

VAN CORTLANDT

71 East 96th St.
N. W. Cor. Park Av.

Modern elevator building, possessing every up-to-date convenience.

7 Rooms..... $70
8 Rooms..... $90
9 Rooms.....$110

2 Baths with Each Suite.

J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.
30 E. 42d St. Tel., Murray Hill 500.

RUTHERFORD

Elevator Apartments.
206 East 17th St.
2-4-5 Rooms, $360 to $840.
Berlin Renting Agency, 141 E. 11th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

LOUIS KEMPNER & SON,

2,443 BROADWAY, AT 90TH ST. Tel., 3120—River.
OFFER THE FOLLOWING ELEVATOR APARTMENTS:—

ST. REGIS COURT N. W. Cor. B'way & 152d St.

6-story elevator Apt. house, modern, fireproof, all improvements. Southern exposure.
Apts. of 4, 5, 7 and 8 Rooms and 1 and 2 baths.
Rents $420 to $1,000.

PONCHARTRAIN 312 West 109th St.

Between Broadway & Riverside Drive.
8-story elevator Apt. house, with all improvements.
Apts. of 6 and 7 Rooms and 1 and 2 baths.
Rents $840 to $1,200.
One 3-room and kitchenette Apt., 8th floor, $720.

THE HYPERION 320 W. 84th St.

Bet. West End Ave. and Riverside Drive.
Beautiful 8-room and 2-bath Apts. in the choicest locality on the upper west side. Rents $1,100 to $1,150.

150 WEST 79TH ST.

Bet. Columbus & Amsterdam Aves.
12-Story Building.
One 9 Room Duplex.
One 9 Room Simplex.
Rental $2,600.

315 Central Park West

N. W. Corner of 91st St.
12-Story Building.
One 10 Room Duplex Apartment.
Rental $2,600.

587 RIVERSIDE DRIVE

Cor. 136th St.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms.
Rental $900 to $1,380.

1,100 PARK AVE.

Corner 89th St.
9 Rooms.
Rental $1,600.

EDGAR A. LEVY, 505 FIFTH AVE.
Telephone 6960—Murray Hill.

NEW FIREPROOF APARTMENTS

236 West 70th Street,

JUST OFF BROADWAY.

One Apartment Vacant,
6 ROOMS, 2 BATHS. RENT $1,500
ALSO
3 & 4 ROOMS, BATHS, $900-$1,000
Strictly Private House Block.
Close to Subway and "L." Superintendent on premises.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.

SPENCER ARMS

S. E. Cor. Broadway & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations — maid service included, and meals served in apartments.
Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.
Most convenient location in city.
RENTAL, $70 to $125.
Chas. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker.
Tel. Columbus 3996.

NEW FIREPROOF APARTMENTS

159 East 79th Street,

JUST OFF LEXINGTON AV.

7 & 8 Rooms, 3 Baths.
RENTS $2,000 TO $2,700
Highest type construction. Two apartments on each floor.
SOUTHERN EXPOSURE.
Renting agent, on premises, or
PEASE & ELLIMAN, 340 MADISON AV.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Murray Hill Apts.

122-128 East 34th Street
S. W. cor. of Lexington Ave.
SEVEN & EIGHT ROOMS
RENTS, $1,200-$1,800

Bachelor Apartments

THE BERWYCK
65-69 West 54th Street
TWO ROOMS & BATH
RENTS, $480-$720
CONVENIENT TO THE UNION AND UNIVERSITY CLUBS.
DOCTOR'S OFFICE, $900
APPLY TO
HERMAN L. R. EDGAR
81 Nassau Street

122 E. 76th St.

Near Park Av.
New 9 Story Fireproof Apartments,
6, 7 & 8 Rooms
Rentals $1,700 to $2,250.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., Inc.,
AGENTS.
421 Madison Avenue, at 48th Street.
Telephone, Murray Hill—5600.

160 West 95th St.

New 9-story fireproof apartments.
Southern exposure.
5 and 6 rooms,
$1,075 upward.
JULIUS TISHMAN & SONS,
18 East 41st St. Tel., 7518—Mur. Hill.

LENOX COURT,

114-116 EAST 71ST ST.
8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
6 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
DOCTOR'S APARTMENTS.
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT.

PARK AVENUE, 550, S. W. COR. 62nd St.

7 ROOMS & BATH, $1100—$1750.
Fireproof; all night elevator.

New England

Apartments Strictly Fireproof, 48-53 East 59th. 7-8 rooms, 2 baths. Supt. on premises. Phone 4120 Plaza.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Non-Housekeeping Apartments

A few Apartments available for fall renting, 1, 2 and 3 large, airy, outside rooms with bath; modern in detail. Day and night attendance. Vacuum cleaning system, maid service, mail chute, open fireplaces, ample closet room. Meals served in apartments. Agent always on premises. 'Phone, Plaza—6070.

Rents, $600 to $1,320.

507 Madison Avenue. At 53d St.

1219 MADISON AVENUE,

Southeast Corner 88th Street.

All apartments have dining room and living room facing the avenue. Each has a maid's toilet. All floors parquet and hardwood. Electric lights. All-night elevator service.

6 Rooms & Bath, $840 up.
8 Rooms & Bath, $1,000 up.
9 Rooms & Bath, $1,450.

MANAGEMENT BY RESIDENT OWNER. APPLY ON PREMISES.

104 EAST 40th ST.

Exclusive Apartments
in the fashionable Murray Hill section.
5 & 6 Very Large Rooms, with 1 and 2 baths
ALSO
A Very Desirable Bachelor Suite.

AT PARK AVENUE

A delightful 8-room corner Apartment at Park av., southeast corner 63d St.; four large, square rooms, fronting on Park av.; elevator and hall service; rent, $150. See Superintendent in 571 Park Av., or
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.,
30 East 42d St. Tel. Murray Hill—500.

61-69 EAST 86TH ST.

Choice apartments, 5, 6, 7 rooms; most accessible location in Yorkville; elevator service.

THE SUSSEX

55 EAST 65TH ST.

Apartments of seven or eight rooms. Rent $1,400. Extra maids' rooms. Private house block. Apply to Superintendent.

THE CLARK

N. E. COR. MADISON AVE & 87TH ST.
9 Rooms and 3 Baths, $1,400 and $1,500.
SUPT. ON PREMISES.

BROOKLYN.

EASTERN PARKWAY,

749 to 781, Corner Kingston Ave.
$40 TO $50.
Modern apartments, 7 and 8 rooms, 2 baths; in the most healthful section of Brooklyn; easy access to Manhattan via subway.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—First Lt. J. V. Spring, Jr., 9th Cav., transferred to 3d Cav., effective Nov. 15.

First Lt. B. O. Davis, 9th Cav., relieved from assignment to that regiment.

First Lt. A. L. James, Jr., 5th Cav., transferred to 15th Cav.

These changes in stations and duties of officers of Ordnance Dept. ordered: Capt. R. R. Mix, upon relief from duty in Canal Zone by Capt. C. B. Gatewood, to Springfield (Mass.) Armory; Maj. H. W. Schull, upon arrival at Springfield Armory of Capt. Nix, to command of Benicia (Cal.) Arsenal, relieving Lt. Col. J. W. Joyes. Lt. Col. Joyes, thus relieved to command Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J.

Lt. Col. T. W. Winston, retired, detailed as Prof. of Artillery Science and Tactics at Morgan Park Acad., Morgan Park, Ill.

Orders of Aug. 4, relating to Capt. C. B. Gatewood, Ordnance Dept., amended to direct him to report to Governor of Panama Canal Zone in connection with installation of seacoast armament in the zone, and also to Commanding General U. S. troops, Canal Zone, for duty as Depot Ordnance Officer.

First Lt. W. W. Merrill, 6th F. A., to Sparta, Wis., for duty at Camp Robins service target practice. Upon completion of this duty he will return to proper station.

Col. H. C. Benson relieved from attachment to 9th Cav.

Col. J. B. Erwin, Cav., is attached 9th Cav. until Nov. 15, on which date he is assigned to 7th Cav.

These officers are transferred, as indicated after names, effective Oct. 1, and will proceed on first transport from San Francisco after Oct. 1: Col. J. F. Guilfoyle from 9th to 4th Cav., 2d Lt. H. M. Estes from 11th to 4th Cav.

Capt. J. C. Righter, Jr., 9th Cav., transferred to 10th Cav., effective Nov. 15.

Capt. O. W. Rethorst, 9th Cav., transferred to 13th Cav., effective Nov. 15.

These transfers and changes in assignment of officers of cavalry arm ordered: To 9th Cav., effective Nov. 15, Col. C. H. Murray, 7th Cav.; Lt. Col. F. Sayre, 7th Cav.; Major A. Thrar, 7th Cav.; Major C. J. Symmonds, 7th Cav.; Capt. R. M. Thomas, 11th Cav.; Chaplain L. A. Carter, 10th Cav.; Capt. J. E. Cusack, 7th Cav.; Capt. H. D. Berkeley, 7th Cav.; Capt. N. K. Averill, 7th Cav.; Capt. Herman A. Sievert, 7th Cav.; Capt. H. C. Smither, 7th Cav.; Capt. G. E. Mitchell, 7th Cav.; Capt. G. V. Henry, 7th Cav.; Capt. E. Rubottom, 1st Cav.; Capt. L. H. Morey, 7th Cav.; Capt. R. C. Thomas, 11th Cav.; Capt. J. Huston, 7th Cav.; Capt. B. N. Rittenhouse, 7th Cav.; Capt. G. M. Lee, 7th Cav.; Capt. Henry S. Terrell, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. R. A. Pfaler, 7th Cav.; F. A. Burglin, 7th Cav.; J. C. Pegram, 7th Cav.; G. E. Nelson, 7th Cav.; W. V. Carter, 7th Cav.; G. C. Brant, 7th Cav.; A. R. Chaffee, Jr., 7th Cav.; H. W. Baird, 7th Cav.; C. P. Chandler, 7th Cav.; J. Boone, 7th Cav.; W. C. Christy, 7th Cav.; L. Wadsworth, Jr., 7th Cav.; R. E. Cummins, 7th Cav.; H. M. Hickman, 7th Cav.; 2d Lts.: R. D. Johnson, 7th Cav.; H. Fuller, 7th Cav.; H. D. F. Munchinhinsen, 7th Cav.; A. T. Colley, 7th Cav.; C. P. Mills, 7th Cav.; E. W. Burr, 7th Cav.; J. A. Robenson, 7th Cav.; R. C. Brady, 6th Cav.; W. M. Grimes, 12th Cav.; H. J. M. Smith, 12th Cav.; Malcolm Wheeler-Nicholson, 2d Cav.; J. C. Prince, 7th Cav.; C. F. Ellefson, 7th Cav.; Vets.: G. H. Koon, 7th Cav., and H. L. Sommer, 7th Cav.

To the 7th Cav., effective Nov. 15: Lt. Col. L. M. Koehler, attached to 7th Cav.; Majors A. L. Dade, 9th Cav.; G. P. White, 9th Cav.; Captains E. M. Leary, 9th Cav.; L. C. Andrews, 9th Cav.; B. B. Hyer, 9th Cav.; A. C. Nissen, 9th Cav.; S. F. Dalton, 9th Cav.; R. S. Wells, 9th Cav.; T. Schultz, 9th Cav.; W. B. Cowin, 9th Cav.; C. H. Boice, 9th Cav.; W. J. Kendrick, 9th Cav.; H. Gibbins, 9th Cav.; L. T. Pedtrick, 9th Cav., and 2d Lt. C. Gillem, 15th Cav.; 1st Lts. W. H. Smith, 9th Cav.; C. E. Hathaway, 9th Cav.; P. J. Hennessey, 9th Cav.; T. A. Rothwell, 9th Cav.; H. E. Mitchell, 9th Cav.; W. H. Smith, 9th Cav.; S. W. Winfree, 9th Cav.; E. Engel, 9th Cav.; R. M. Campbell, 9th Cav.; A. C. Wimberly, 9th Cav.; W. C. F. Nicholson, 9th Cav.; J. C. King, 15th Cav.; F. K. Chapin, 15th Cav.; A. W. Holderness, 9th Cav.; 2d Lts. W. W. Erwin, 9th Cav.; P. C. Raborg, 9th Cav.; G. E. A. Reinburg, 9th Cav.; S. V. Bingham, 9th Cav.; O. Wagner, 9th Cav.; G. E. Lovell, Jr., 9th Cav.; S. F. Dunn, 9th Cav.; E. E. Carmody, 9th Cav.; A. J. Myer, Jr., 9th Cav.; Sylvester Downs, Jr., 9th Cav.; O. Ward, 9th Cav.; W. O. Ryan, 9th Cav.; F. Nemoher, attached to 7th Cav.; E. B. Lyon, attached to 7th Cav.; Vets. S. Gleason, Jr., 9th Cav., and T. H. Edwards, 9th Cav.

The officers transferred to 9th Cav. who are within continental limits of the U. S. will join that regiment on date specified. Officers transferred to 9th Cav. who are in Philippine Dept. will be assigned to duty by Commanding General of that dept. until arrival of that regiment at its station in that dept. Those officers transferred to 7th Cav. who are in the U. S. will join that regiment upon its arrival at its station in U. S. Officers transferred to 7th Cav. who are in Philippine Dept. will join the regiment in time to sail Nov. 15.

Navy.

Admiral T. B. Howard, from Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet; to President Naval Examining and Retiring Boards, Washington, D. C.

Rear Admiral C. M. Winslow, from Naval War College, Newport, R. I., to Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet.

Rear Admiral A. Gleaves and Rear Admiral H. O. Dunn, Capt. B. F. Hutchinson, Commander H. T. Kearney, Lt. Col. T. Cook, Jr., C. C. Martin, R. P. Craft; Lt. J. M. Schelling, Junior Grade; Lts. N. Scott, A. T. Clay, J. H. Holt, Jr., R. W. Lewis, J. M. Cresap, L. S. Pamperin, R. S. Wentworth, R. W. Hoff, Ensigns G. W. D. Rashiell, S. Mills, H. Ertz, H. Dodd, J. P. Bowden, P. S. Theiss, R. S. Parr, O. W. Bagby, F. U. Lake, T. L. Gatch, I. C. Sowell, J. L. Fox, R. R. Thompson, R. E. Schuirman, R. L. Harlow, J. C. Monfort, R. D. Moore, C. H. McMorris, A. C. Ten Eyck, H. M. Kieffer, F. E. M. Whiting, K. R. Brown, Surgs. W. S. Pugh, Jr., J. E. Gill, and I. S. K. Reeves, all commissioned.

P. A. Surg. J. A. Bass, Naval Acad., Annapolis, to the Brooklyn; P. A. Surg. J. T. Miller the Brooklyn, to home and wait orders; P. A. Surg. F. M. Munson, placed on retired list; A. Surg. T. A. Ratliff, resigned.

Pay Director Z. W. Reynolds, commissioned; Pay Inspector B. Potter, commissioned; Asst. Paymaster K. Terrell, resigned; Act. Pay Clerk C. C. Timmons, appointed July 1.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

ARRIVED: Hector, at Acapulco; Nashville, at Port de Paix; Paul Jones, Perry, Preble, and Stewart, at Kodiak; Whipple, at Sitka; Triton, at Norfolk; Cleveland, at Ensenada; Ozark, G-1, G-2, and G-4, at Newport; Gloucester, at Brooklyn; Ericsson, at N. Y. Yard; Orion, at Norfolk; Tennessee, at Annapolis, and Yankton, at Boston.

SAILED: Annapolis, Acapulco for San Diego; Marietta, New Caledonia for Progreso; Supply, Guam for Honolulu; Georgia, Boston for Newport; Dolphin, New London for Boston; Wyoming, Yankton, Arkansas, Texas, Florida, Michigan, North Carolina, Utah, Virginia, Nebraska, New Jersey, Birmingham, Burrows, Ammen, Patterson, Paulding, Trippe, Beale, Fanning, Jarvis, Jouett, Cassin, Cummings, Benham, McDougal, Parker, Terry, Monaghan, Roe, Sterrett, Walke, O'Brien, and the Nicholson, Newport for Boston; Cincinnati, Chefoo for Wei-hai-Wei; Saturn, Bremerton for Seattle.

The Oneida has been ordered to the Charleston Yard for repairs; the Culgoa, ordered to Philadelphia, Hampton Roads, and Port au Prince; the North Carolina ordered to Pensacola, Fla.; the Tennessee, ordered to Philadelphia, thence to Southern waters.

The Cushing was placed in commission at Boston, Aug. 22.

The entry in vessel movements of Aug. 21, reporting the Montana as arriving at Beirut, should have read "as Newport."

Marine Corps.

Col. C. M. Perkins, commissioned from July 16, ordered to command Marine Barracks, Puget Sound.

Capt. L. S. Wills, detached 25th Co., Marine Barracks, San Diego, to Marine Barracks, Norfolk.

Second Lieut. M. R. Thacher, detached Marine Barracks, San Francvisco, to the New York; 2d Lieut. N. C. Bates, detached the New York, to Marine Barracks, San Francisco

CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

A change has been made by the commission in the time of calling candidates for the physical examination of firemen. Hereafter today, they will be called at 12 and at 12:30 P. M., instead of 1 P. M. Sixty candidates will be examined at noon, and sixty-five at 12:30.

The retirement of E. H. Lawrence, an examiner of claims in the School Department, has been recommended on his application. Similar action, on their applications, was taken in the cases of John Miller, laborer, Park Department, Manhattan; Pat F. Carroll, dockbuilder; R. M. Sterritt, yard foreman, both of Dock Department, and Thomas Bagley, engineer in repair shops, Fire Department.

The commission reports that the rating of the papers for finger print expert is progressing so rapidly that the list will be ready for promulgation in about three weeks.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Courses for city employes, it is announced by the Committee on Educational Courses, will be given during the coming year in the Municipal Building. They will include engineering, accounting, clerical subjects, applied sciences, municipal government, and other subjects designed especially to meet the needs of city employes, and they will be given by instructors of New York University and C. C. N. Y. A small charge will be made for tuition. Pending the opening of an office for the conduct of these courses, inquiries may be addressed to the committee, Room 863, Muncipal Building.

The Board of Superintendents proposes to hold Summer sessions in five high school buildings next year. Funds totaling $22,000 are requested in the budget estimates for 1916, to be used for payment of five Principals at $10 a day each for forty days.

The City Paymaster has ready for payment checks for teachers in the vacation schools. They can be had on application by mail or in person at the Paymaster's office, Municipal Building.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Real Estate at Auction.

JERE JOHNSON JR. CO., AUCTIONEERS. 187 B'way, N. Y. 198 Montague St., B'klyn.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES, Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO., 56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

CRAFTSMAN HOMES, with garage, only $5,500. Little gems; 2 min. from Kings Highway sta. new Sea Beach Subway. OTTO SINGER, 248 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Jamaica—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,900; all improvements. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

An unusually desirable light loft to rent; light on all sides; elevator service day and night; rent reasonable. Inquire 15th floor, 141 West 36th.

309-311 5TH AV., STORES, ADJOINING 32D; RENTS $1,200-$500. AMES & COMPANY, 26 WEST 31ST.

A.—A.—A.—50 Church St.—Two furnished offices with waiting room; all conveniences. Apply Suite 1,375.

Madison Av., 180 and 182.—Parlors; parquet floors; electricity; high-class business.

STORES! STORES! STORES! Madison Ave., Cor. 86th St. See them.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

GREENACRES, HARTSDALE, $85 per month.

We built this ten-room hollow-tile house for the man who wants to try out Scarsdale before buying.

It is the last one for rent.

Phone 7720 Murray Hill for particulars or write

SCARSDALE ESTATES, Country Life Exposition, Grand Cent. al Terminal.

Chester Hill, Mount Vernon.—$1,500 apartment for $960; lawn, shade; 8 rooms, bath, reception hall; all outside rooms; finest located apartments in Westchester County. Janitor, 174 Rich Av. Owner, Carpenter, 8 Adams St., Mount Vernon.

Most complete rental and sale list; White Plains, Hartsdale, Scarsdale. EDWARD M. WEST, INC., Phone 413, Opp. Station, White Plains, N. Y.

New "Old Colonial," 8 rooms, 3 baths, in park, handy station, for sale; others to let. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y.

Country Estates.—Westchester, Orange Counties. Seaman Lowerre & Co., 15 East 40th.

HOUSE PLANS and specifications made according to your ideas. Rousseau, 2 E. 23d.

Hudson River.

KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, 7 E. 42.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

TO LET during owner's absence, for period of one year, from Sept. 15, 1915, Shorecliff House, L. I., property of Mrs. Vernon Castle, situated at Plandome on water front, Manhasset Bay, L. I.; large residence, steam heated, electric lighted, completely furnished, including linen, glass, silver, &c., stable and garage fully equipped; five acres lawn and garden, boats, tennis, &c.; ¾ of a mile from station and 20 miles from Times Square; good roads; an ideal Winter and Summer residence. For terms apply The Misses Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle Management, 105 West 40th St. Phone 7189 Bryant.

NOTICE TO ALL.

$6,400 will buy eight-room house situated eight minutes' walk from Great Neck station, Long Island. Plot, 60x100 feet. Immediate possession. C. E. Tuxill, 47 East 34th St. Phone Greeley 563.

SEMI-BUNGALOW, $5,900; 28 minutes from Manhattan, 100 trains, 4 minutes from express station; restricted, refined neighborhood; garden, shade trees; 7 rooms and tile bath; all city improvements; outside chimney and fireplace; built days of labor and guaranteed; easy terms. Write or phone, J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y. 3876 Cortlandt.

WATERFRONT BARGAIN.

80 acres, one mile water frontage, high ground, worth $50,000; price $16,000; wonderful speculation; owner must sell.

HARVEY B. NEWLIN, WOOLWORTH BLDG., NEW YORK CITY.

AT NORTH FREEPORT, L. I.

New house, 6 rooms, bath, laundry, pantry, reception hall, all improvements and steam heat; fine shade; near trolley; $2,600, $100 cash, $25 monthly. C. Behr, Roosevelt, L. I.

Port Washington.—To let, eight-room house; two baths; garage; near station; one-third acre. $50. Phone John 5467.

Country Real Estate. L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co., 18 East 34th St., New York.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots.

THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices. They are located at Greenwood, Palisade, Morsemere, and Leonia, New Jersey. (opposite Grant's Tomb) within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.

Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

RENT IN RIDGEWOOD.

Test its merits as a suburban place of residence; 1,000 commuters like it; attractive homes, $50 to $150 per month. Write us. S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, RIDGEWOOD, N. J. PHONE 555.

A.—$100 Will Purchase Your Home—$100 in beautiful Cranford; 5, 6, 7 rooms, large plots; hardwood floor, open fireplace; nickel plumbing; steam, sleeping porch; near station; commutation 10¼ cents. Cranford Estates, 29 Liberty St.

Small fruit farms, 75x500; five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity. $5,000 to $6,500; terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

A Real Farmer's Opportunity!—196 acres; all but 3 acres in high state of cultivation, producing enormous crops; cost $136 an acre; price $83, to close estate. E. B. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Five acres choice ground at Westfield; new house, with all modern improvements; one mile from station; sell below cost. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building, N. Y.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
All about the "Ideal Home Town."
Secretary, Box 814, Nutley, N. J.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 50 minutes to city. Box M 855 Times Downtown.

LITTLE FARMS, hour out, for city workers; $10 monthly. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Thirty acres, charming house, barn, fruit; main road; magnificent views; half mile depot; two hours New York; $2,200, half cash. Frederick Jones, Billings, Dutchess County.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

Cedarhurst, L. I.—Attractive house, nine (9) rooms, sun parlor, two baths, from Oct. 1. Address Matthews, 17 Oxford St., Montclair, N. J.

Wanted.

Small furnished seaside cottage or bungalow for September wanted, Long Island or Westchester, not more than $35; references. Address XX, South Schroon, N. Y.

For Sale.

Summer Place.—Old Colonial house; three fireplaces, barn, beautiful reservoir in front of house; growing pines enough to treble investment in a few years; own a Summer home and have a good investment at the same time; tillage land and pasture can be rented at good prices. Caleb D. Allen, Haydenville, Mass.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

HOTEL IRVING, 26 Gramercy Park.

Why not live within walking distance of your business in the most central, homelike, fireproof hotel in New York City?

Three room and bath apartment, ground floor, private home. 222 East 17th, (Stuyvesant Sq.) Stuy. 8924.

West Side

118th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

51st St., 70 West.—Two rooms, bath; all improvements; $8 for one person.

Choice list personally inspected furnished apartments. Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d.

WILL RENT EXCEPTIONAL TWO-ROOM AND BATH HOTEL APARTMENT AT GREAT SACRIFICE. N 102 TIMES.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 110th St. and Col. Ave. } 1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms 100 Cathedral Parkway, SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE with private bath and kitchenette; some 3 and 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN.

Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few sublet week, month, during Summer. Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River, 8975.

THE WILSONIA, 225-229 W. 69th St., near Broadway. } 1 rm. and bath, $25 up. 2 rms., bh., kit., $40 up. 3 rs., bh., kit., $47.50 up.

SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN; No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

A handsomely furnished apartment of eight rooms and two baths; overlooking the Hudson and one block from subway station; references required. Apply A. J. Odell, 790 Riverside Drive.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.

Exclusively listed; handsomely furnished; all prices.

EVERETT M. SEIKAS CO., 4520 Murray Hill. 507 Fifth Av.

Riverside Drive, 528.—Exceptionally attractive modern apartment, 7 rooms, front; immaculate; piano; unsurpassed view Hudson; sublet, $80.

Sublet.—Two beautiful rooms and bath in Hotel Ansonia; service included; Sept. 1 to Oct. 1. Apply Dr. Buerger, 40 E. 41st St.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

ST. GEORGE.

Newly renovated, all light, corner apartments. 1,125 Lexington Av., cor. 78th St. 6 rooms, $900; 7 rooms, $1,000; every modern improvement; all-night elevator service. William Wolff's Son, 1,102 Lexington Av.

7 ROOMS AND BATH, $35; steam heat and hot water; excellent block; quiet house; well kept; 48 E. 129th St., near Madison Av. See janitor on premises, or J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 30 E. 42d St.

DON'T MISS SEEING

Apartment seven unusually light rooms, 1,186 MADISON AVENUE, Corner 87th St. Electric light, parquet floors; price, $1,200. Superintendent on premises.

79TH, 142 EAST, COR. LEXINGTON AV. HANDSOME CORNER APARTMENT, six rooms, bath; all improvements; suitable physician, dressmaker, dentist; rent $55.

THE CLEVELAND,
126 to 130 East 24th Street, 9 rooms and bath, well arranged; rents, $800 to $1,200. Apply to Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, No. 84 William Street.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,235, COR. 84TH. Six, seven rooms, all improvements, hall service; telephone each apartment; rent $50-$55.

55TH, 28 EAST, (cor. Madison.)—8 outside rooms and bath; $65, including service. Tel. Bryant 6766 for particulars.

70th, 208 East.—Five and six large rooms, newly decorated; hot water supply; rent $26-$27. See Janitor.

College Av. and 170th St.—Three and four grand rooms; beautiful neighborhood; references required.

Madison Av., 121.—Desirable housekeeping and non-housekeeping apartments.

"Kingston," 129-131 E. 76th St.; handsome apartments; 7, 8 large, light rooms.

Five rooms and bath, unsurpassed location; $900 per year. Reeder, 415 Madison Av.

West Side

THE NEWPORT

52d Street, 200-206 West, s. s. cor. Broadway. Five and six rooms, $55 to $75. Elevator, steam heat, electric lights. Quiet and respectable building. Apply on premises or to

WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 45 Cedar Street. 'Phone 3700 John.

ST. URBAN.

Corner 89th St. and Central Park West.—Apartment consisting of ten rooms, three baths, $2,500; includes electricity and refrigeration; possession Oct. 1; four rooms overlook most beautiful part of park. Inquire Supt., on premises, or phone Roy H. Jameson, Murray Hill 6200.

IDEAL APARTMENTS, $36 TO $40.

20th St., 422 West.—Overlooking Campus of college, opposite; fine air and light; select tenants; no small children; 5 beautiful rooms, bath; modern conveniences.

5th Av., corner 12th St., overlooking Old Presbyterian Church yard, 100 feet of lawn in front; beautiful 8-room apartment, all outside rooms; call 12 West 12th, or Carstein & Linnihen, 221 Fourth Av.

104TH, 218 W.—7 extra large rooms, overlooking Broadway, 104th and 103d Sts.; all improvements; just decorated; near Central and Riverside Parks; subway and "L"; $45-$50. Janitor.

THE INVERMERE, 415 West 118th.—Non-housekeeping apartments, 4, 5, and 6 rooms, with bath; elevator and all modern improvements; first-class cuisine; rent, $40 and upward.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West. 10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Superintendent on phone Col. 4020.

80TH ST., 129 WEST.

4 stories, 21 feet wide, box stoop, 15 rooms, 3 baths; asking $2,200.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 E. 42D ST.

BROCKHOLST, 101 WEST 85TH.

Apartments from 4 rooms and bath to 8 rooms, 2 baths; rent $900-$1,500. Telephone Schuyler 4774.

Beautiful Riverside Drive Apartment to Sublet.—Seven rooms, 2 baths; owners ask $1,200; will sublet for $1,000. Kohn, Apartment 6D, Riveria, 790 Riverside Drive.

7 AND 8 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS and bath; all improvements; convenient to all cars, park and schools; $40 up; lease to select tenants only. 6 West 103d St.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, NORTHWEST. (100 Waverley Place.) Newly renovated; steam heat; electricity; gas; private baths; excellent table and service.

118th St., 203 West.—Six rooms, 3d floor; all rooms direct light; $27-$33; all improvements; near Central, Morningside Parks, subway, L. Janitor.

109TH, 245-247 W.—4 rooms, newly decorated; steam heated hall and closets; near Broadway, and Riverside Drive; $18-$22; subway, "L."

$23—4 AND 5 ROOMS—$24.

105th, 8 West, (near Central Park.)—Steam heat, hot water; location unexcelled; small families only; no dogs allowed. Janitor.

WADSWORTH AV., 86-88 (corner 177th.)—5-6 rooms, all improvements, $27-$36; Broadway subway 181st; lowest rents on Washington Heights.

WILL RENT EXCEPTIONAL TWO-ROOM AND BATH HOTEL APARTMENT AT GREAT SACRIFICE. N 104 TIMES.

172d, 575 West.—Corner elevator house, 4-7 large, beautifully decorated apartments.

94th St., 319 West.—Handsome 5-7 room apartments. Superintendent, on premises.

Four-room front apartment; ground floor; suitable doctor. Finke, 815 West 86th.

84th St., 17 West.—7 large rooms, bath; one to sublet, $45 and one at $60.

87th, 207-209 West.—Seven large, light rooms, improvements, $40-$45. Supt.

180th, 660 West.—Elevator apartments, 5, 6, 7 rooms, $45 to $70.

611 West 176th.—Seven large, sunny rooms, 2 baths; $50 and $52.

88th St., 180 West.—High-class apartment, 8 rooms.

Brooklyn.

ST. JAMES PLACE, NEAR FULTON ST. Delightful 6-room apt., $42; 7-room, $45; electricity, steam; parquet floors; near subway and L. Booklet. GOLDEN REALTY, 238 St. James Place.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL. Finest apartment in the State, eight-story elevator, fireproof, strictly high class, six and seven rooms, decorations to suit; $65 to $85. Any broker, or on the premises, 57 and 59 Union St.

Apartments Wanted

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

WANTED.—From middle of September; completely furnished apartment, 4 rooms, West side from 72d to 96th St. T 830 Times Downtown.

Wanted, from about Oct. 1st, fully furnished, high-class apartment, three to four master bedrooms, below 86th St., east or west side; rent, $2,500 to $5,000. W 241 Times.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

GENTLEMAN wants room and bath with board, (breakfast and dinners,) with private family; upper West side; not over $12 per week. Address G 838 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wishes nice room, including breakfast; with quiet private family; no other boarders; give particulars. J. W. Karner, 248 4th Av.; Bronx preferred.

YOUNG LADY desires to make her home with middle-aged lady living alone and residing in Manhattan. S 115 Times.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

AQUEHONGA LODGE.

Delightful Winter home, accessible to city; arrangements can now be made for Fall or Winter. 7 Richmond Av., Arrochar.

The Willows.—Huguenot Park on the beach; boating, bathing, fishing, tennis, delightfully cool lawns, porches; exclusive, comfortable surroundings.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements now; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

BEVAN HOUSE, Larchmont, N. Y.—Directly on the water; 40 minutes from Grand Central; wonderful cooking; rooms, with bath; music, dancing; moderate rates. Albert E. Copeland.

At Fynevue, heart of Larchmont; fine air, fine fare; rooms, views, service, rates, including auto to trains and clubs; use launch. Bayard Circle. Larchmont 409-W.

Rockledge Manor, 124 Bruce Av., telephone 4186 Yonkers; convenient; refined home; moderate price.

Long Island.

SEA GATE.—Private family; few paying guests; reduced rates. Phone 515 Coney Isl.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
East Orange, N. J.,
Corner Arlington Av. and William St.
20 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY.

Why stay in a crowded apartment when you can come to Beautiful East Orange, with its oiled streets, beautiful lawns, sunshine, and flowers? A cool, airy apartment of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, together with delicious meals for two persons, for only $25 per week; take the Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from the East Orange Station. Phone Orange 2620; write for booklet.

W. T. READE, Prop.

South Orange, 117 Scotland Road.—Refined family; beautiful home; location near D., L. & W.; large room, private bath; excellent table; references.

New York State.

Ellinswood.—Good board, Ulster County Farm; arrange. White, 309 West 46. Bryant 54.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

47 FIFTH AV.
Cool single rooms; suites with bath.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; electricity; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Large, single rooms, with board.

37 EAST 53D ST.
TABLE BOARD; REFERENCES.

8 EAST 45TH STREET.
Room and bath; table board; references.

615T, 159 EAST.—Beautiful rooms; newly decorated; all improvements; excellent table; Jewish. Weinberg.

62D ST., 16 EAST.—Second floor, large room, single room; excellent table; reasonable.

West Side

7TH AV., 2,053 123D—Exceptional rooms, steam, phone, first-class board; references.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms; private bath; excellent table; refined surroundings.

54TH, 54 WEST.—First-class single, double rooms; suites; private baths; electricity; references.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

72D, 120 WEST.—Dining room will be opened Sept. 1; newly decorated and refitted; large and small rooms, with or without baths; can now be arranged for. M. Luez.

72D, 283 WEST.—Cool, well-furnished rooms; table board; individual table; $10 up.

72D, 267 WEST.—Desirable double rooms, private bath; excellent table; table guests.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; table guests; references.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Large and single rooms with board; reference.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Large and small rooms; parlor dining; references.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Double and single rooms; parlor dining; references.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select pension; exquisitely furnished suite; double, single rooms; private baths, running water; superior cuisine; electricity.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Delightful double, single rooms; exclusive house; excellent home table; moderate.

78th, 114 West, Norece Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, parked street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

78TH, 155 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; newly decorated; private bath; Fall arrangements.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electricity; excellent table; subway, "L" references.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; private or public bath; high grade.

80TH, 108 WEST.—The House Richards. An "Old Home" place for refined people; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; also parlor floor, newly decorated; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine and service; private baths.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Cool, spacious rooms; electricity; good, generous table; parlor dining.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated large and small rooms; private baths; parlor dining room; private tables; excellent cuisine.

82D, 45 WEST.—Pleasant large, small rooms; running water; excellent table; reasonable.

84TH, 87 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike surroundings. Brumenfeld.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Richly furnished second floor front room; private bath; exclusive house; table service, appointments, of unusual excellence.

86TH, 137 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two adults in refined, exclusive Jewish home; easy access car lines; references.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Small and medium rooms; suitable for gentlemen appreciating fine home.

89TH, (1,845 Lexington Av.)—Attractive rooms, conveniences; excellent cuisine; moderate; telephone. Gross.

89TH ST., 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; excellent table.

90TH, 16 WEST.—Choice rooms; gentlemen, adults; exclusive; Jewish house. River 9793. Hellman.

92D, 52-54 WEST.—Attractive large and medium-size rooms, dressing rooms; reasonable; table guests accommodated.

HOLLAND HOUSE.

93d, 128, 130 West.—Rooms; high-class house; superior cuisine and service; parlor dining; table guests accommodated. Riverside 2229.

94TH, 36 WEST.—Large rooms, suitable couple or gentlemen; excellent board. Strauss.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptional boarding; 53 rooms; 16 on one floor; every room with running water or bath adjoining.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence near Riverside and Broadway; two large rooms, bath.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

114TH, 826 WEST.—Large, small rooms, connecting with bath or single; table guests.

122D, 156 WEST.—Large, small rooms; refined house; home cooking; reference; table guests.

152D, 518 WEST.—Private family; large second-floor front room; references. Aud, 7392.

THE EVELYN LODGE.

Charming family House of high standard; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c fare; Lovely furnished rooms; suites; all comforts; Excellent chef and service; separate tables; Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation.

Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

MANHATTAN AVE., 865.—Near 116th St. "L" and beautiful Morningside Park, The Morningside, newly fitted up, 40 rooms, family hotel; offers excellent hotel accommodations at boarding house prices; references exchanged. Telephone 2758 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, Apt. 31.—Beautiful room; southern exposure; superior board; refined.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 567.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple, appreciating superior table; homelike surroundings. Apt. 4D.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Convenient Borough Hall; rooms; excellent table. 1159W—Main.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST., 10 EAST, (NEAR 5TH AV.) Pleasant large, small rooms; every convenience.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Cool, comfortable furnished rooms; bathroom; floor reasonable.

28D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.) SUITE, two rooms and bath.

35TH ST., 30 EAST.—Desirable room, all conveniences; choice location; gentleman; references.

43D, 16 EAST.—Cool, comfortable, completely furnished room, with, without private bath; references.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room, with bath; room with piano; single room; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

West Side.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water;

TRAP ALLEGED HEAD OF TRUCK THIEVES

M. F. Ettman Accused of Organizing Band That Robbed Piers of $100,000 in Merchandise.

LOOT TAKEN TO A "FENCE"

Fugitive Caught When He Returned from Chester, Penn., to Visit His Fiancee.

Accused of organizing a conspiracy in the operation of which, during the last four years, foreign merchandise, valued at more than $100,000, had been stolen from bonded truckmen while in transit from ocean steamship piers to railroad freight depots for delivery to other cities, Meyer F. Ettman, who described himself as an automobile dealer, but who is known as a "junkman fence," was yesterday arraigned before United States Commissioner Houghton on a technical charge of smuggling.

The smuggling charge was necessary to give the United States Court jurisdiction and was based on the fact that the goods handled by Ettman, who is also known as Modman, although regularly imported, were dutiable at their destination. Because of the thefts, the merchandise never reached the consignees and therefore the Government was defrauded out of duty. Ettman was held in $5,000 bail and at the request of United States Assistant District Attorney John E. Walker, the examination was set for Sept. 1.

The activity of the truck thieves, according to Federal detectives, was greatest during the last year and in that period about $70,000 worth of foreign loot was obtained by them. The warrant for Ettman's arrest was issued on May 8 on evidence obtained by Special Treasury Agent Howard D. Esterbrook and Customs Inspectors Lewis and Collins. Suspecting betrayal, Ettman disappeared from his headquarters in West Fiftieth Street. He was traced to Newark, then to Philadelphia and finally to Chester, Penn. While working for the Crescent Clothing Company there, Ettman last Monday made a trip to Rockaway Beach for the purpose of visiting his fiancee, and while the pair were at a movie show Agent Esterbrook served the warrant.

In addition to having a garage on Fiftieth Street, the Federal authorities say that Ettman, under aliases, maintained three junk shops in Hoboken, N. J. It is alleged that under cover of his automobile business Ettman formed the acquaintance of truckmen handling bonded merchandise and in that way organized the conspiracy. The drivers, acting under Ettman's instructions, it is alleged, would appear at the railroad stations too late in the day for the acceptance of the goods and would therefore have to leave the loads in stable yards over night. Then, under cover of darkness, cases would be opened and robbed and nailed up again and would be delivered to the railroad companies, apparently in good order.

Morris Silverman, a commission broker having an office on Broadway, and Jacob Blum, a cutlery dealer on Delancey street, who were arrested some time ago, are alleged to have disposed of the stolen property.

BURNED IN AN EXPLOSION.

Caretaker of J. W. Rapp's Home Unable to Explain His Accident.

An explosion in the laundry of the residence of John W. Rapp at 402 Second Avenue, College Point, yesterday morning brought several policemen to the scene, and they found John Spillett, caretaker, lying on the floor in a serious condition from burns.

Spillett was unable to tell how the explosion occurred. Fire Chief Lamont of the Flushing Department said he believed the explosion had been caused when Spillett struck a match by the ignition of fumes from an open can of gasoline standing in the laundry. Mr. Rapp's family was at his Summer home at Helmar.

Senator Edge Is Governor Again.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 24.—President Walter E. Edge of the Senate was sworn in today as Acting Governor during the absence of Governor Fielder in Boston at the annual conference of Governors. The oath was administered by Chancellor Walker, and the ceremony was made as simple as possible, owing to the recent death of the wife of the Senator. It is the second time this year Senator Edge has been Acting Governor.

ARREST "COUNT" AS THIEF.

Dropped Nobility When He Became a Waiter in Blue Point Hotel.

Special to The New York Times.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Aug. 24.—A warrant issued in South Bethlehem, Penn., calling for the arrest of Count Fritz von Bergeman was served today on Fritz Burgeman, a waiter in the Imperial Hotel at Blue Point, near here. A detective from Pennsylvania arrested Bergeman so early in the morning that he had to rouse his prisoner from bed.

The Count, according to a report from South Bethlehem, is wanted because of a shortage in the accounts of C. E. Drumber, a dealer in sporting goods, who employed him as a clerk. Von Bergeman disappeared several weeks ago and it was then found the money was missing.

The Count was traced to Blue Point through letters written by him to a South Bethlehem girl to whom he engaged himself shortly before he left the city.

The alleged Count would not discuss his arrest. He is well educated, and is said to come of a well-known family. He went to South Bethlehem two years ago.

RUNAWAY MISS SEES CITY.

Money Gone, She Tells Her Troubles to Police Lieutenant.

Three slight coughs attracted the attention of the Lieutenant on duty in the Greenwich Street Police Station last night, and before he could get up from his seat to look over the desk an extremely self-possessed childish voice piped up: "Please, Sir, I ain't got no money and no place to sleep."

When the Lieutenant got his head at a proper angle he saw standing before the rail in front of him a fair-haired miss of 13. She wore a pink and white gingham dress, and the voice came from the depths of a great poke bonnet.

"Well, well," said the officer sympathetically. "How did it happen?"

The youthful visitor said she was Helen Bryer of 156 Lincoln Avenue, Bangor, Me. The Lieutenant gravely took down the name and address and, after he had notified the Children's Society, he asked the little girl: "Have a good time?"

The child came around where she could get a good view of her questioner. "Sure," she said; "I had a very good time. I have seen all the sights and been to a number of interesting places. Today I went broke and I don't think it is nice to be broke in a city, so I came right here.

"Yes," she added, thoughtfully, "you have a very fine city here."

Little Miss Bryer said that a few days ago she took $27 from her foster parents and came to New York. Helen does not like Bangor for a steady place of residence. It is too small, and besides, she said, it is not exciting enough. Questioned, she admitted that this is not the first time she has started out to "see America first." She ran away once before. This time she raised the money for traveling expenses by getting an accommodating grocer to cash a worthless check for $57. Her previous adventuring had been in Boston, but, she said, Boston did not compare with New York.

Until Miss Helen's foster parents provide for her return to Bangor she will be the guest of the Children's Society.

SAMUEL BLEYR IS ARRESTED

"World's Best Dancer" Accused of Not Paying $240 Hotel Bill.

Samuel Bleyr, who claims to be the best dancer in the world, was arrested last night at his home, 124 Exeter Street, Manhattan Beach Estates, charged with having left the Lafayette Hotel, Long Beach, without paying a bill of $240. Bleyr is 21 years old and the son of J. M. Bleyr, a paper manufacturer.

As proof of his claim to be the best dancer in the world, young Bleyr said he had won more than 200 cups. While at Long Beach, it is said, the prisoner was socially prominent. His father bailed him out, and said he would pay the hotel bill today.

Court Aids Naturalization.

Judge Haight of the United States District Court in Newark has directed that branch of the Federal Court to honor all declarations of intention to become citizens, even if made before the act of June, 1906, went into effect. By this act, applicants who failed to apply for their final papers within seven papers after declaring their intention, are obliged to take a new oath and then wait two years before they can make the final application. Judge Haight's order is believed to be a forerunner of a decision which he will hand down in a case where the requirements of this act were not fulfilled by the applicant for citizenship.

SIXTY ARE INJURED WHEN STAND FALLS

300 Persons Drop Twenty Feet in Crash at the Carnival at Keansburg, N. J.

WOMEN TRAMPLED IN PANIC

Band, with Lively Tunes, Allays the Excitement, and Physicians Find Eleven Badly Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

KEANSBURG, N. J., Aug. 24.—Eleven persons were seriously injured and fifty suffered minor hurts when a section of the grand stand erected on the boardwalk for the fifth annual carnival of the Keansburg Association collapsed this afternoon, dropping 300 men, women, and children through a hole to the ground, twenty feet below. The crash came without warnnig, and in the struggle that followed clothing was torn and hysterical women and screaming children were trampled in the effort to get free of the deluge of humanity.

The Seriously Injured.

BACHER, Mrs. A., address unknown; right leg broken.

BARR, Miss MABEL, 139 West Fortieth Street, Bayonne; right arm sprained, two fingers of right hand broken, severe bruises about body.

FENDERSON, Mrs. L. J., 680 Grand Street, Jersey City; laceration of the left arm, sprained shoulder, and internal injuries.

FOULK, Mrs. LAURA, of Keansburg; back and legs injured.

GOULD, Mrs. GEORGE, of Keansburg, right leg broken in two places.

HELLIG, Mrs. CHARLES, 506 West Forty-sixth Street, New York; right arm broken.

NICHOLS, Mrs. FRED, Brooklyn; injury to spine and left leg badly bruised.

NICHOLS, Miss FRANCES, Brooklyn; back badly injured.

RIDDLEMAN, LAWRENCE, 274 Prince Street, Jersey City; legs bruised and feet crushed.

RIDDLEMAN, Mrs. LAWRENCE, 274 Prince Street, Jersey City; legs bruised.

SCHMIDT, Mrs. S. E., 94 Booraem Avenue, Jersey City; badly cut about legs.

The athletic games had been under way but a few moments when a scream came from a centre section, and the other spectators saw several hundred persons sink out of sight. In the panic those who were not seriously hurt fought to free themselves from the debris. Women who were separated from their children screamed in fear they had been killed. There was a mad scramble that the inexperienced special police were unable to stop. The band struck up lively tunes and did much to calm the panic. It was fully half an hour before order was restored to the extent that the injured could be taken from under the ruins. Four physicians rushed to the scene by the Carnival Committee gave first aid to the injured.

Grangers' Day had been featured and brought out a larger crowd than had been expected. All parts of the grand stand were crowded to capacity. It is believed that the accident was due to faulty construction or to overcrowding of the grand stand. It was said tonight that the authorities would begin an investigation tomorrow.

INQUIRY INTO BOY'S DEATH.

Hospital Doctors Say Secret Diet of Watermelon Killed Him.

Coroner Frank S. Senior of Brooklyn has started an inquiry into the death of Henry S. Patterson, 8 years old, on Thursday last at the German Hospital at St. Nicholas Avenue and Stanhope Street, Brooklyn, where he underwent a minor operation on the Tuesday before.

In the evening of the day when the operation took place, the boy's father visited him and gave him chocolate candy. The boy told his father also that a woman at the hospital had previously given him watermelon.

On Thursday morning, according to Mrs. Patterson, she was notified that her son was in a serious condition because of blood poisoning and that only transfusion of blood could save him. A little later, while she was looking for some one who would give his blood for the boy, she was notified that he was dead.

The father of the boy complained to the Coroner that a solution of alum had been given to the boy and asked that it be investigated. The hospital authorities said that the chocolate candy and the watermelon had been given to the boy without the knowledge of nurses or physicians and that they had killed him. They said that the alum was administered as part of the treatment. Coroner's Physician Wuest performed an autopsy and removed the stomach and other organs for analysis later by the City Examiner.

TAFT IN DOUBT ON POLITICS.

Not Sure About Election—Sees Progressives "Oozing Out."

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 24.—William H. Taft, former President of the United States, said here today that the European war has had an important effect upon American political conditions.

"The chances of Republican success at the coming presidential election," he said, "were excellent until the war intervened to upset the normal trend of events.

"Under the present conditions, no man may prophesy the outcome.

"This war has prevented the normal and natural effect of the Democratic tariff and has given a protection which that tariff would not have secured to American industries.

"I believe that the Republican Party has returned to its own. Throughout the United States, I observed every evidence that the Progressives are returning to the Republican Party.

"The Progressives are oozing out. The Generals, Field Marshals, and Colonels are taking counsel with one another, but the forces, the privates, have disappeared."

Mr. Taft is here to attend the Unitarian Conference, of which he is President.

MOOSE MAKE NO SLATE.

Fight Against Frank Moss Led by Moskowitz and Wallstein.

After fighting for two hours last night over the selection of candidates for District Attorney and Sheriff, the Executive Committee of the Progressive County Committee at a meeting in the Forty-second Street Building adjourned without taking any action. Several leaders wanted the committee to indorse Frank Moss for District Attorney, but Dr. Henry Moskowitz, President of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, and Leonard Wallstein, Commissioner of Accounts, fought hard against Moss.

Mr. Moss acted as attorney for the State Civil Service Commission in its recent investigation of the local commission. Neither Dr. Moskowitz nor Commissioner Wallstein are members of the Executive Committee. They appeared only on invitation. Harry Tod, Progressive leader from the Twelfth District, objected to their being present at all and asked that they be thrown out.

"We don't want any milk-faced Mitchel men coming here to dictate to us," yelled Tod. "Why don't they bring Mayor Mitchel here to do his own talking?"

Tod argued that the committee should indorse only Progressives. Other leaders were in favor of District Attorney Perkins, and still others favored the nomination of Judge Swann of General Sessions. Finally, when the row was at its height, Dr. Moskowitz and Mr. Wallstein begged that no action be taken until it was learned who the Republican and Democratic candidates would be. It was so ordered.

Rescues Two Boys from River.

James Curran of 454 East Tenth Street was at work in the municipal asphalt plant yesterday when he heard cries for help coming from the East River. Looking up, he saw two boys, John Nolan, 14 years old, and his brother Joseph, 10, struggling in the water. The elder had cried for help and the younger had gone to his rescue, but had found that he was not able to bring his brother to land. Curran swam to their aid and saved both boys.



MUST SUPPORT WIFE THOUGH SHE QUIT HIM

Court Says Mrs. Krotosky May Sue Man Who Divorced Her and Married Another.

NEVER LEGALLY SEPARATED

She Claims $14,900 She Spent After Leaving Husband Because of Cruelty.

An interesting decision upholding the right of a wife who has left her husband without a legal separation to recover money spent by her for the living expenses of herself and children after a term of years was handed down yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Francis B. Delehanty. The case was that of Krotosky vs. Krotosky. The defendant, Krotosky, is better known as Philip K. Dalton, a theatrical insurance agent, with offices at 55 John Street, he having taken the name of Dalton for business purposes.

Justice Delehanty's decision was given in an action brought to vacate an attachment on certain assets of the defendant, including about $5,000 deposited in three banks. The attachment followed a suit for divorce brought by Grace Krotosky, through Julius J. Popper, an attorney, of 51 Chambers Street, and a suit to recover $14,900 which she avers she spent upon herself and her two children between the time of leaving her husband, nine years ago, on the ground of cruelty and the bringing of the suit. Justice Delehanty ordered Krotosky to pay $10 a week alimony and a sum for the care of the children pending decision of the suit for absolute divorce.

The Krotoskys were married in 1900. About nine years ago Mrs. Krotosky left her husband, taking the children with her. Krotosky subsequently divorced his wife in the Pennsylvania courts, and last March, in Newark, married Nan Russell, a burlesque actress in the Carnation Beauties Company. The defendant and the actress are living in Rockaway, and it is set forth in the petition for divorce that he is not legally married to Nan Russell because, it is alleged, the Pennsylvania divorce is not recognized by the courts of this State.

In his decision Justice Delehanty quotes an analogous case in which a husband abandoned his wife and family and the court held the wife could recover from him reasonable amounts expended out of her own estate in discharge of his obligation. Justice Delehanty holds that no distinction of the law cited can be drawn to the advantage of the husband where, as here, the wife was forced to leave him on account of his abusive and cruel treatment of her.

HAIRPINS STARTED AUTO.

Miss Peggy O'Neill Sacrificed Coiffure for Dog's Comfort.

Miss Peggy O'Neill, better known as "Peg o'My Heart," was guiding her new electric brougham across Delancey Street just in front of the B. R. T. terminal at the Williamsburg Bridge yesterday afternoon, when a belated pedestrian hurried before her machine. Since the man in the street could not wait, Miss O'Neill was forced to stop immediately and she jammed every brake she could lay her hands on. The car stopped with a shock that threw the other occupants, Miss Elinor Crane, of 1189 Madison Avenue, her brother James of the same address, and a startled little Irish terrier, into a heap on the floor.

When Miss O'Neill tried to start up again, she found, to her dismay, that the machine would not respond to treatment. She said whatever it might occur to a woman to say under the circumstances and then, aided by the strong arm of Policeman Oswald of Traffic Squad B, she propelled the balky machine to the curbing and sent a hurry call for a mechanic.

Meanwhile, the crowd grew denser and denser, and the sight of the two women in the car trying by means of fans and endearments to soothe the feelings of the Irish terrier, which were outraged by the delay and the heat, did not tend to alleviate their curiosity.

When the mechanic arrived, he found he had not enough wire to even find the damage, but his complaints were cut short by Miss O'Neill who pulled enough hair pins from her hair to wire the whole car. Aided by the pins linked together, the mechanic speedily found the trouble and the machine started, much to the satisfaction of the terrier who was fast wearying of his hand made breezes.

Miss O'Neill, who is staying at the Astor, said she was taking pictures of scenes in the east side for the use of a new play she is bringing out.

MAY TAKE BROKERS' 50%.

Court to Settle J. Fred Pierson, Jr., & Co.'s Bankruptcy Soon.

Judge Julius M. Mayer in the United States District Court yesterday authorized Ralph Wolf of 115 Broadway, receiver in bankruptcy for the stock brokerage firm of J. Fred Pierson, Jr., & Co., formerly members of the New York Stock Exchange, with offices at 74 Broadway and elsewhere, to deposit $102,750 with the Metropolitan Trust Company, pending efforts to settle the concern's debts.

An offer of 50 per cent. made by the alleged bankrupts, is reported to be satisfactory to the majority of the creditors, and it is expected that a composition soon will be confirmed by the court. The cash in the receiver's hands is principally the proceeds of stocks and collateral held by the concern.

CHURCHILL'S
Broadway at 49th Street
Universal
That its clientele should be universal in character is but natural in view of Churchill's world-wide fame as New York's *premier* restaurant.
Churchill's incomparable *cuisine* in a la carte service and *Special Dinner* harmonize with its unequalled entertainment—*Cabaret Unique*, of twenty acts—to make dinner here a delightful occasion.
Also held in high favor for its *Special Luncheon* at 75c. Served in Ballroom—Dancing.
"More than a Restaurant—A Broadway Institution"
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Right on Broadway at the gateway between New York and Westchester
The Usual Shanley Excellence of Cuisine and Service
Parking space for Autos.

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5th Av. and 59th St.
NEW MANAGEMENT
Reduced Rates:—
ROOM and BATH $2.00 UP
SUITES $5.00 UP
Two Floors of Bachelors' Single Rooms at Special Low Rates.

Great Northern Hotel
118 W. 57TH ST.
Phone 1900 Circle.
Room & Bath, $2.00 Up
Suites, $4.00 Up
Cuisine unexcelled. Prices moderate.

NEW HOTEL THERESA
LARGEST AND COOLEST
Transient & Family Hotel Uptown
7th Av. 124th to 125th St.
ONE BLOCK TO "L" AND SUBWAY. SURFACE CARS. ALL POINTS, AT DOOR.
Absolutely Fireproof.
Single Rooms AND BATH $1.50 Per Day and Up
Double Rooms AND BATH $2.50 PER DAY
All Outside Rooms
Breakfast, 50c. Lunch, 50c. Dinner, $1.00.
We Cater to Dinner Parties.
Single Room with Bath (per year)...from $540
2 Rooms and Bath (per year).....from $720
3 rooms, 1 or 2 Baths (per year)...from $1,200
Special Rates by Month and Season.
BOARD, $10.50 PER WEEK.
T. M. LENEHEN, MANAGER,
'Phone, 8270—Morningside.

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APARTMENTS
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Quiet, refined atmosphere. Perfect luncheons and dinners. Excellent entertainment.
Twenty acts of bright diversion—evenings seven to one.
A cool, restful luncheon resort—seven courses—75c. (Music)
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HOTEL MAJESTIC
CENTRAL PARK WEST AT 72D STREET
DINE AND SUP IN THE COOL AIR ABOVE THE SKYLINE
OPEN NIGHTLY 6:30 to CLOSING
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MR. AND MRS. ROWLEY DOWNES
WHO APPEAR IN EXHIBITION DANCES.
Extra Attraction: MLLE. LUBVOSKA, Classical and Interpreted Dances.

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Subway Station at Door
Offers All the Advantages of the Best New York City Hotels at Much Lower Prices
EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS OF ALL SIZES
Furnished or Unfurnished for Long or Short Periods
Transient Rates $2.50 per Day Up
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHEN ROOMS ARE OCCUPIED BY TWO PERSONS.

REISENWEBER'S Columbus Circle and 58th Street Phone, 9060—Columbus.
The Coolest Dancing Room in the City.
Unsurpassed Cooking. Popular Prices.
Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner every evening six to ten. $1.00
Delicious Frog Dinner (In the Grill), $1.25
MENU:
Little Neck Clams, Cherry Stone. Consomme in Jelly, Frog Legs, Saute Meuniere, Crab Meat Ravigote, Half Fried Chicken, Virginia Corn on Cob, Candied Sweet Potatoes, Salad, Peach Ice Cream, Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Cheese, Demi-Tasse.
DANCING Dancing Contest Every Friday Evening. CABARET

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BROADWAY AT FORTY-THIRD STREET
Positively the Best Food, Values and Service in New York.
"The Wallick Is Popular, Because It Is Good"
ROOMS WITH BATH $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $4.00, $5.00 PER DAY.

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One of the most beautifully appointed hotels in New York.
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TEA ROOM 11 EAST 22ND ST.
Southern Cooking. Hot Breads.
BEST DINNER IN TOWN, 50c., 5:30 to 7:30

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MISS BENA HOFFMAN, 44 E. 34TH ST.

Those Theatres Do Not Deal with Tyson Co.

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway and 38th Street. Evenings 8:10. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:10. Last 4 Nights and 2 Matinees JULIA SANDERSON DONALD BRIAN JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the Greatest Musical Comedy Success, THE GIRL FROM UTAH

NEW AMSTERDAM WEST 42D ST. Matinees TODAY & Saturday 2:10. The Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced in the Coolest Theatre in the World. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES AFTER THE SHOW VISIT DANSE DE FOLLIES, Atop This Theatre. New Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic EVERYTHING NEW. The Most Beautiful Girls in the World.

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HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Sat. at 2:15. "VIVID AND CONVINCING."—World. UNDER FIRE with WILLIAM COURTENAY

FULTON 46th St., near Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Saturday 2:20. POPULAR 50c, $1.00, $1.50 MATINEE TODAY. "Some Baby!"

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20. "WEALTH OF FUN. VERY AMUSING."—Times THE BOOMERANG

THE BIRTH OF A NATION AT LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2:15 & 8:15. TWICE Daily, Incl. Sunday. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats.....25-50-$1. D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

REPUBLIC THEATRE WEST 42D STREET. Opens Tomorrow Night 8:20 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. (Pop. Mat. Wed.) A. H. WOODS presents COMMON CLAY A New American Play in 3 Acts and an Epilogue By Cleves Kinkead. (Arrangement with John Craig) WITH John Mason and Jane Cowl AND AN ALL-STAR CAST. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

GAIETY Broadway & 46th St. Opens Next Monday SEAT SALE BEGINS TOMORROW. JUST OUTSIDE THE DOOR A New Play by Jules Eckert Goodman. HENRY MILLER, Manager.

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way & 43d St. OPENING NEXT FRIDAY EVENING—Seats Now. JULIAN ELTINGE in "COUSIN LUCY," by CHARLES KLEIN.

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Italian War Sufferers,
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Stars from Metropolitan Opera Co. & Other Renowned Artists
Orchestra of 60 Musicians
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CANDLER THEA., W. 42d St. OPENING OF REGULAR SEASON WEDNESDAY, SEATS THIS THURSDAY, (AUG. 26th.) COHAN & HARRIS PRESENT THE HOUSE OF GLASS A NEW PLAY BY MAX MARCIN.

LEXINGTON Theatre, 51st St. & Lex. Ave. 'Phone Plaza 6110. Opens Sat. Night at 8:15 Seat Sale Today 9 A. M. A. H. Woods Presents POTASH & PERLMUTTER Prices:—Eves. & SAT. MAT., 25c TO $1.00. TUES. & THURS. MATS., 25c & 50c. 2—BIG SUNDAY CONCERTS—2.

PARK Thea., Columbus Circle, 59th. Evs. 8:20. Nights & Sat. Mat. 275 Orch. Seats $1. MATINEE TODAY at 2:20. Best Seats $1.00. MAY IRWIN in her new comedy, "No. 13 Washington Square"

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way. 47 St. Daily Mat. 25 to $1. Gertrude Hoffmann and Co. of 60 in "SUMURUN," Belle Baker, Dooley & Sales, others. DELICIOUS LEMONADE FREE TO ALL.

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NEW BRIGHTON Brighton Beach. Mat. Today Henry E. Dixey, Cross & Josephine, Fisher & Green, Henry Lewis, McKay & Ardine. Others.

VITAGRAPH 44th and Broadway. 1 to 11 P. M. 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. TO CHERISH AND PROTECT and 2 Comedies and 1 Drama.

STRAND B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30. 10c to 50c. SAM BERNARD in "Poor Schmaltz." Strand Orch. & Soloists Nxt Wk—Hazel Dawn. "The Heart of Jennifer"

PALISADES Amusement PARK Opp. W. 130th St. Ferry. SURF BATHING in World's Largest Pool. Large Dance Pavilion. Miles of Merry Midway.

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COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque Matinee Today. THE GOLDEN CROOK with Billy Arlington.

YORKVILLE 86th St. at 3d Ave. Burlesque Mat. Today 15c to 50c. Smoking Permitted. THE CHERRY BLOSSOMS

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Every Hart Schaffner & Marx Summer Suit in New York
$16.50 or $22.50

About 5,500 suits, all told, made from fabrics produced by the best American and Foreign Mills, and tailored as only Hart Schaffner & Marx know how.

If you have an eye to value, here is your chance, for this sale offers values that will not be equalled in New York.

5,500 suits are a good many—but they will be sold fast. Better take advantage of this offer today. Many of these suits are just the weight for early fall wear.

Black and Blue Suits, together with all our Fancy Summer Suits, are included in this Sale.

Extra salesmen will be on hand today to look after men whose time is limited but whose sense of values is keen.

Suits regularly priced up to $35 now $16.50
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No Charge for Alterations.

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Open Evenings

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Friday, with moderate temperature; moderate northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 21,033. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1915.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

GERMANY WILL GIVE SATISFACTION IF SHE IS WRONG, SAYS HER CHANCELLOR; WILSON EXPECTS DISAVOWAL; ROOSEVELT WOULD BACK PRESIDENT ONLY IF RIGHT

TEUTONS STRIKE AT RUSSIAN LINES TO THE INTERIOR

Advance Toward Vilna and Against Railway Leading East from Brest-Litovsk.

PUSH FOE INTO FORTRESS

Outer Lines Broken, Vienna and Berlin Report—Circle Extended on the North.

CONFIDENCE IN GRAND DUKE

British Critics Believe He Will Continue to Extricate His Forces Successfully.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Progress is reported today by each of the five armies which are marching on Brest-Litovsk. One of these armies—that on the southwest front—is said to be have broken through one of the advanced positions of the fortress.

General Eichhorn, who captured Kovno, is moving eastward, and his plan is apparently to march rapidly on Vilna and, after occupying that town, to attempt an advance to Minsk, thus placing his army on the Russian line of retreat from the Bug, while Field Marshal von Mackensen and Prince Leopold of Bavaria continue their efforts to envelop Brest-Litovsk.

To the southeast of Brest-Litovsk Austro-German cavalry is moving north from Kovel, the Vienna report says, toward Kobrin on the railway to Pinsk, while other forces are working along the direct line from Kovel to Brest-Litovsk.

As Grand Duke Nicholas still has other lines of retreat open to him and as his rear guards heretofore have shown their ability to hold off the Austro-Germans until their retirement was effected, military writers here do not believe the plan to cut off the Russian retreat will succeed.

Weather conditions are playing a part in the operations on the eastern front. It is reported that the roads in Courland are softening already, as the result of continued rains, and that the Germans are finding it more difficult to move forward their artillery. They are still trying, however, to force back the Russians who are holding the line between the Rivers Aa and Dvina, and claim to have been successful at one point at least.

This official statement was issued today at the Austrian War Office:

The troops of Archduke Ferdinand and General Koeyess, together with our allies, pushed back the enemy, fighting constantly, toward the Lesna.

The resistance of the Russians, fighting southwest of Brest-Litovsk, was broken, and they were driven back to the fortress girdle by the division of Field Marshal von Arz and German troops.

Northeast of Vladova German forces are driving the enemy further into the marshy district. The cavalry under General Puhallo is advancing on both sides of the road from Kovel to Kobrin. (Kobrin lies to the east of Brest-Litovsk, and is on the opposite side of the dreaded Pripet marshes from Kovel.)

Honved Hussars stormed a fortified village on the railway line from Kovel to Brest-Litovsk.

Between Vladimir-Volynsky and the Bessarabian frontier quiet prevails.

The official statement of the German War Office follows:

Army Group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: North of the Niemen River 750 Russians were taken prisoners during successful engagements in the neighborhood of Birshi (southeast of Mitau).

The army of General von Eichhorn is advancing victoriously toward the east, fighting all the way. This army captured 1,850 Russians and took several machine guns.

The army of General von Scholz reached Berecowka, captured Knyszyn, and crossed the Narew River to the south of Tykocin.

The army of General von Gallwitz captured the Narew River crossing on the Sokoly-Bialystok highroad. Its right wing has reached Orlanka, after having driven back the enemy. This army took more than 4,700 prisoners, including eighteen officers and nine machine guns.

Army Group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: Yesterday the enemy attempted in vain to bring our pursuit to a standstill. He was attacked and thrown back into Bialowies Forest. South of this forest our troops reached the region to the east of Wierschowicze. We captured more than 1,700 prisoners.

Army Group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: Pursuin gthe defeated enemy, this army group is approaching the hills on the western bank of the Lesna, north of Brest-Litovsk. On the southwestern front of Brest-Litovsk, at Dobrynika, the Austro-Hungarian and German troops broke through the advanced positions of the fortress yesterday.

On the eastern bank of the Bug, northeast of Vladova, parts of the army of General von Linsengen are advancing toward the north, fighting all the way

The following official statement was issued tonight at the headquarters of the Russian General Staff:

In the Riga district there has been no change in the situation. In the direction of Jacobstadt and Dvinsk the fighting to the westward continues on approximately the same front.

In the direction of Vilna the enemy delivered yesterday only isolated attacks on the front northwest of Ivje, which we repulsed.

On the Middle Niemen our troops operating on the left bank gradually are concentrating toward the river.

On the front between the Bobr and the Brest-Litovsk district the enemy continues to exert the greatest pressure.

West of the Forest of Bialowies, between the Bielsk Road and the station of Gianovka, and Vissoki-Litovsk and Prushani, and in the region west of Brist-Litovsk in the course of yesterday and today we repulsed attempts of the enemy to attack our positions; also on the right bank of the Bug the enemy striving to advance along the road from Pushchia. In this district

On the sectors in the district south of Vladimir-Volynsky there were unimportant outpost encounters.

In Galicia, on some sectors of our front, there was rifle firing and isolated artillery duels.

OSSOWETZ FORTS BLOWN UP.

Garrison Joins Field Army After a Year of Fighting.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 25, (via London).—In accordance with orders received

Continued on Page 2.

TO INVADE BULGARIA TO ATTACK SERBIA

London Times Says Central Allies Warn Sofia Resistance Will Be Futile.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 26.—Telegraphing from Bucharest, the Balkan correspondent of The London Times says that reports have been received there from many quarters to the effect that the Austro-German forces which are being concentrated along the northern bank of the Danube for the projected invasion of Serbia will enter that country through Bulgarian territory via Widin, Belogradchik, and Sofia.

The Times correspondent, who is usually well informed, says he has reason to believe that the Bulgarian Government has been notified of this intended aggression with the admonition that opposition would be futile and the suggestion that it co-operate with the Central Powers.

The fate of Belgium, he says he has heard, has been cited as an object lesson of what might happen if resistance were offered, while Bulgaria has been told that if she acquiesces in the plan she will receive a free hand in dealing with Serbia.

Much will depend, the correspondent asserts, upon the attitude of Rumania, whose intentions are unknown, but who is believed to be averse to another Balkan conflict and to disapprove an attack upon Serbia.

Serbia's reply to the Quadruple Entente note respecting concessions to Bulgaria was handed to Baron Sonnino, the Italian Foreign Minister, yesterday, according to a Rome dispatch to The Daily Telegraph.

Serbia's reply to the note of the Allies is expected to reach London tomorrow, and there is reason to believe, it is stated in official circles, that it will concede the main points the Allies have asked in behalf of Bulgaria.

What Greece's answer to the Allies will be is not yet known. It has developed that Greece gave a formal refusal to the request to cede territory in dispute, some time ago, but that is now expected to be withdrawn by the new Venizelos Ministry and a more favorable attitude to the Allies adopted.

COLOGNE, Aug. 25, (via London.)—A dispatch to the Cologne Gazette from Sofia says:

"Bulgaria has assured the Athens Government that no hostile intentions against Greece are entertained by Bulgaria.

"Evidence is at hand that Rumania has not abandoned her efforts to induce Bulgaria to join in united action against Turkey in aid of the Quadruple Entente powers.

"The conclusion of the Turco-Bulgarian agreement is regarded as a great success for Bulgarian diplomacy."

SAYS RUSSIAN SHELLS ARE NOW PLENTIFUL

Chairman of Defense Committee Declares Munitions Have Been More Than Doubled.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 26.—The shell crisis in Russia is over, according to an announcement made by Chairman Shingareff of the Duma Defense Committee to The Daily Chronicle's Petrograd correspondent.

The quantity of munitions, the statement continues, has been more than doubled and all necessary supplies are going forward promptly. The Russian Army now is in splendid fighting condition, it is stated, and the machinery of the Internal Administration is gradually being adapted to the new conditions.

"The word 'evacuation,' says the correspondent of The Daily Chronicle, "is losing its terrors in the minds of the people, who are beginning to regard the idea of somewhat protracted mobility as a feasible military scheme."

The Daily Mail's Petrograd correspondent also telegraphs in an optimistic vein. He says a new phase of the Russian operations is now beginning in which the Russians will have two useful allies, namely Autumn mist and Autumn mud.

"Already," says the correspondent, "seven Teutonic armies in many places are floundering through marshy districts where there is a thick fog in the morning and evening and where the rains are turning the roads into deep mud. Amid the lakes and bogs where the operations must now take place the Germans will often be obliged to move in narrow causeways and thus the Russians will be able to inflict terrific losses at small cost. The foggy weather will prevent the German airmen from feeling out the Russian positions.

"An indication of what the Russians will do next is given in an official announcement that the time has come for the Russian armies to select a suitable position upon which to remain until it can be made to serve as a point of departure for a decisive advance. In other words, the Russians now plan to dig themselves into a fortified defensive front such as exists in the West."

T. A. EDISON INJURED IN LABORATORY TEST

Potash Flies Into Inventor's Eyes While He is Making an Experiment in His Plant.

A solution of potash was splashed into the eyes of Thomas A. Edison yesterday afternoon while he was working in his laboratory at Silver Lake, near Newark, N. J., where he is manufacturing carbolic acid. Mr. Edison was at the time experimenting with a view to doing away with the odors incident to making carbolic acid, as those living in the neighborhood had complained of the fumes.

Mr. Edison started to draw off some of the potash solution, which was kept under pressure in an iron container. The pressure was too high, and his face and clothing were sprayed with the liquid. The inventor washed his eyes immediately and then applied an alleviative. For a while he quit his laboratory work, but, in order that none of his twenty working hours a day should be wasted, he sat down, as he bathed his eyes, and talked over business matters with William H. Meadowcroft, his right-hand man. After an hour his eyes were still smarting, but not in any danger, and he returned to the laboratory.

WHEN THIRSTY, a teaspoonful of Horsford's Acid Phosphate in a glass of water, sweetened to suit, makes a refreshing and healthful drink.—Advt.

STATEMENT BY THE PREMIER

Bethmann-Hollweg Says He Only Awaits Facts to Meet Our Demands.

PREPARED FOR DISAVOWAL?

Germany to Ascertain if Submarine Captain Disobeyed Orders.

JAGOW RECEIVES GERARD

American Envoy and Foreign Minister Confer on Sinking of the Arabic.

BERLIN, Aug. 25, (via London, Thursday, Aug. 26, 3:49 A. M.)—If the commander of a German submarine exceeded his instructions in sinking the steamer Arabic, the German Government will give full satisfaction to the United States, Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg informed The Associated Press correspondent in an interview this evening.

The Imperial Chancellor made the following statement of Germany's position on the sinking of the Arabic:

"As long as the circumstances surrounding the sinking of the Arabic have not been fully cleared up, it is impossible for me to make a definite statement. Thus far we have received no report about it.

"Now we do not even know whether the sinking of the ship was caused by a mine or by a torpedo fired from a German submarine, nor do we know whether, in this latter case, the Arabic herself may not by her actions, perhaps, have justified the proceedings of the commander of the submarine.

"Only after all these circumstances have been cleared up will it be possible to say whether the commander of one of our submarines went beyond his instructions, in which case the Imperial Government would not hesitate to give such complete satisfaction to the United States as would conform to the friendly relations existing between both Governments."

Public Hopes for Agreement.

The Associated Press correspondent gathered in conversations yesterday and today that the restrained attitude of most of the newspapers represented the feelings of the more calm and cool-headed politicians and leaders of public opinion. Seemingly there is a general desire among them to avoid complications with the United States if possible.

The adoption of a policy which, without abandoning the principle of submarine warfare on commerce, would meet the American wishes regarding the safety of American passengers and sailors, would find approval in large circles of the more thoughtful element.

It had been hoped here that such a solution had been reached, and the large number of recent cases in which ships were destroyed without involving the loss of noncombatant lives nourished the belief that precautionary instructions had been given to provide an opportunity of escape for passengers and crew.

This belief still persists, despite the Arabic incident, and the opinion largely prevails that there must have been attendant circumstances, as yet unproved or undisclosed, to justify the action of the submarine which torpedoed the Arabic if the destruction of the vessel was not due to a mine.

PARTY CHIEFS FOR PEACE.

Two Reichstag Leaders Disclaim German Hostility to America.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 25, (via Sayville, L. I.)—The sinking of the Arabic has not created any excitement here. The masses are absolutely ignorant of the excitement in America, and up to this moment few newspapers have commented editorially on the incident, and then only in a scanty way. Only short telegrams of English origin concerning the sinking have been printed. The official world positively declines to form an opinion or make a statement until the return or all the submarines.

Count Schwerin, President of the Prussian Legislature and a conservative member of the Reichstag, made the following statement to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent: "I am absolutely sure that the entire German nation now as always desires to remain on friendly terms with the United States. Of course we must protect our interests and retain our freedom of action as necessitated by the character of the war. Regarding the particular case of the sinking of the Arabic, I must refrain from expressing an opinion because of the absolute lack of reliable information at hand at the moment."

The correspondent also obtained the following statement from Eduard David, at the present moment the most prominent leader of the Social Democratic Party: "I cannot give an opinion on the Arabic case until I am in possession of the official details. I am positive that not one Social Democrat wants war with America. We will all deeply regret it if the United States joins in with our enemies. I cannot conceive that any thinking person in America believes for a moment that any sensible person in Germany wants war with the United States."

Von Jagow Asks Gerard to Call.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Aug. 25, (via London.)—Ambassador Gerard at 2 o'clock this afternoon received a request from Foreign Minister von Jagow to call on him and left a luncheon party to respond to the invitation. The Ambassador conferred a half hour with the Foreign Minister. Ambassador Gerard afterward would say nothing regarding the conversation.

Mr. Gerard had called on the Foreign Minister last evening and asked for information concerning the sinking of the Arabic, but was told that the Government had no official news whatever on the subject.

While the situation regarding the Arabic is by no means clear, indications were noticeable today of a belief that a moderate amount of optimism regarding the case was justified and that a way would be found out of the entanglement, even should it be established that the steamer was torpedoed without warning—an assumption which the German Government has as yet no reason to accept.

The newspapers and the public seem hardly to have awakened to the nature of the situation, and between the divergent views of Theodore Roosevelt and William J. Bryan, which they received today, find little enlightenment regarding the real state of American public opinion. The Foreign Office, however, is evidently fully aware of the delicate nature of the situation and is disposed to avoid a crisis which is furthest from its desire.

Hear Congress is to Assemble.

The London Daily Telegraph's New York dispatch, asserting that it is the determination of Washington to recall its Ambassador and to summon Congress to consider the mobilization of its army and navy, if Germany does not disavow the torpedoing of the Arabic was published here today, but the Berlin newspapers printed it inconspicuously and without comment. Evidently with a desire not to excite public opinion. Some of the newspapers even refrained altogether from publishing the item.

Only Count von Reventlow, the naval critic of the Tageblatt, breaks loose from restraint with regard to the Arabic. He declares that it is utterly inconceivable that the Government under any circumstances could disavow the sinking of the Arabic since she was a British steamer within the war zone and could not be torpedoed unjustifiably.

"If the Daily Telegraph's dispatch," says Count von Reventlow, "was launched in an attempt to bluff Germany, it is labor lost. The submarine campaign can, under no circumstances be changed or the successful action of a submarine commander disavowed as illegal."

SWEDEN PROTESTS AGAIN.

Demands Satisfaction for a German Attack on the Gotland.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 25, (via London.)—Another protest has been made to the German Government by Sweden.

The complaint in this instance has to do with the shelling of the Swedish steamer Gotland, which subsequently was taken into Cuxhaven by the Germans. The Swedish Government states that the steamer carried no contraband.

Crown Prince 'Waits With Joy' for the Offensive 'That We Love'

BERLIN, Aug. 25, (Via London.)—An army order issued by Frederick William, Crown Prince of Germany, on Aug. 22, in celebration of the anniversary of the battle of Longwy, the Saarbruecken Volks-Zeitung says, expressed the earnest hope that the Emperor might soon call upon his forces in the West for a renewal of offensive warfare. The order concluded with these words:

"Upon the joyful life of offensive battles followed our mole war of hardships, by which we have interposed inseverable chains before the enemy storming against us with impotent rage, thus enabling our brothers in the east to conduct an incomparable campaign of victory, but, as under a volcano, irrepressible fires burn and spread until, forcibly bursting through, they liberate their powers, so we await with undimished joy the day of battle when the Emperor summons us to a new attack. Out of the trenches and tunnels, into the war that we love; God grant that this day may come soon. France must again recognize the victory of Longwy."

T. R. TALKS AT PLATTSBURG

If President Is Wrong, Citizens Should Show Him His Duty.

IMPATIENT OF ELOQUENCE

Unless Supported by Action—Says Belgium and Lusitania Called for Deeds.

SPEAKS TO THE RECRUITS

Criticises Failure to Strengthen Defense—Flays Pacifists and Hyphenated Germans.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Theodore Roosevelt, speaking tonight on the drill plain of the United States Military Instruction Camp, denounced the hyphenated American, the professional pacifist, the poltroon, the "college sissy," and the man with "a mean soul." Later he gave out for publication a statement in which he said Americans should stand by the President, but only so far as he was right, and spoke contemptuously of "elocution as a substitute for action."

Just before leaving the camp tonight Colonel Roosevelt dictated the following statement:

"I wish to make one comment on the statement so frequently made that we must stand by the President. I heartily subscribe to this on condition and only on condition that it is followed by the statement so long as the President stands by the country.

"It is indefensible to state that we stand by the President, right or wrong; it is even indefensible for any free man to a free republic to state that he will stand by any official right or wrong, or by any ex-official.

"Even as regards the country, while I believe that once war is on, every citizen should stand by the land, yet in any crisis which may or may not lead up to war, the prime duty of the citizen is, by criticism and advice, even against what he may know to be the majority opinion of his fellow citizens, to insist that the nation take the right course of action.

"There is even a stronger reason for demanding of every loyal citizen that after the President has been given ample time to act rightly and has either not acted at all or has acted wrongly, that he shall be made to feel that the citizens whom he has been elected to serve, demand that he be loyal to the honor and to the interests of the land.

"The President has the right to have said of him nothing but what is true; he should have sufficient time to make his policy clear; but as regards supporting him in all public policy, and above all in international policy, the right of any President is only to demand public support because he does well; because he serves the public well, and not merely because he is President.

"President differ, just like other folks. No man could effectively stand by President Lincoln unless he had stood against President Buchanan. If, after the firing on Sumter, President Lincoln had in a public speech announced that the believers in the Union were too proud to fight, and if instead of action there had been three months of admirable elocutionary correspondence with Jefferson Davis, by midsummer the friends of the Union would have followed Horace Greeley's advice, to let the erring sisters go in peace—for peace at that date was put above righteousness by some mistaken souls, just as it is at the present day.

"The man who believes in peace at any price or in substituting all inclusive arbitration treaties for an army and navy should instantly move to China. If he stays here, then more manly people will have to defend him, and he is not worth defending. Let him get out of the country as quickly as possible. To treat elocution as a substitute for action, to rely upon high sounding words unbacked by deeds, is proof of a mind that dwells only in the realm of shadow and of sham."

Speech to Men Who Prepare.

Colonel Roosevelt's speech was delivered before the officers and men of the regular army on duty at the camp, the 1,400 bankers, lawyers, doctors, merchants, and others who make up the Business Men's Regiment, and 2,000 civilians—a crowd of more than 5,000 persons all told. The speech was loudly cheered.

The speech came at the end of a busy day for the Colonel. After he had seen all there was to see within the tented city he raced off to the drill plain of Plattsburg Barracks and watched the Second Battalion of the Business Men work out a problem. Then he went over to the south in an automobile to see the finish of a combat problem in which the First Battalion had the leading part. He ate "camp chow" for luncheon, and later watched the cavalry, engineers, and field artillery at their work. Returning to Plattsburg Barracks, he saw the entire regiment pass in review. Then he returned to camp for an old-time army supper, and later delivered his speech.

The speech was set for 6:45 P. M., and on the minute the Colonel began. Before him, forming a huge crescent, the

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Count von Bernstorff Goes to Washington; Showed Marked Optimism on His Visit Here

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, left this city at 6 o'clock last evening for Washington, where, it is said, he will confer with Secretary Lansing. Earlier in the day the Count had said that he would probably go to Washington as soon as he should hear from Berlin again on the Arabic incident.

When the Ambassador came from Cedarhurst, L. I., yesterday morning, he appeared to be in a very cheerful frame of mind and exceedingly optimistic regarding the situation as developed within the last twenty-four hours.

He said that he had received no further communication from Berlin, and so had nothing to say.

Conferences With Our Envoy in Vienna.

GENEVA, Aug. 25.—Dispatches from Vienna to Swiss newspapers state that Baron Burian, the Austrian Foreign Minister, and Count Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, had a long interview yesterday with United States Ambassador Penfield.

It is stated also that the German Foreign Minister is expected in Vienna soon.

ARREST GERMAN 'SPY' AT CAPITAL

Young Reservist Had Photographs of Fortifications Guarding Washington.

GENERAL INQUIRY ORDERED

Federal Government Said to be Looking Into Activities of Teuton Agents Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Agents of the Secret Service of the Department of Justice today arrested here on a charge of espionage Gustav Kopsch, a German reservist, who had in his possession many photographs and films of the fortifications at Fortress Monroe and pictures of the proposed fortifications at Cape Henry, protecting the entrance to Hampton Roads and Chesapeake Bay.

Kopsch is the second Teuton to be arrested on this charge, an Austrian of many aliases having been taken into custody two weeks ago in Florida for having pictures of coast defenses in that State.

The specific charge against Kopsch is that he violated Article 3 of the Act of 1911, which prohibits the making of pictures, or the having possession of pictures that might impair the defenses of the United States. The prescribed penalty is a fine of $1,000, imprisonment for one year, or both. Kopsch tonight is in the District of Columbia jail in default of $5,000 bond fixed by a United States Commissioner.

Kopsch's alleged activities occurred in late July and early August. He first attracted attention by taking many photographs about Fortress Monroe and Cape Henry, where new batteries will be placed, and by the many questions he asked about the plans for new works. He is said to have inquired where the guns would be placed and where the new pier would be built at Cape Henry for marine communications with the other forts in the bay.

For some time Kopsch has been living here at a boarding house at 1429 U Street. His movements were regarded as mysterious and attracted comment of his fellow-boarders, though his employment in some capacity by the Carnegie Institute seemed to explain his presence. The detectives who made the arrest got the impression that Kopsch, in spite of the notice he had attracted, was utterly unaware that he was suspected.

Kopsch told officials that he was born in Dresden and came to the United States four years ago. He obtained employment with the Carnegie Institute in Washington two years ago as an instrument maker, and there has been nothing to show that he did not get the position in any other than a legitimate way. Kopsch took out his first citizenship papers, but did not complete his naturalization. He is 27 years old.

Kopsch had a suit case full of drawings and photographs of forts on the Atlantic Coast. He said that he tried to get the location of every Marconi station in the United States. Asked how he managed to take photographs of Fort Monroe, where he came under suspicion, he said that a drunken sentry gave him permission to do so.

At Kopsch's boarding house, kept by Mrs. Mary C. Stockard, it was said tonight that Mrs. Stockard was not there and that orders had been given by the Department of Justice not to discuss the case.

There were intimations today that the Administration was using the means at its disposal to press an inquiry into reported activities of German propagandists in this country. Many clues have been supplied to the various departments of the Government, and these are being sifted and followed up by the Department of Justice.

HUNT SPIES IN PHILADELPHIA.

Federal Agents Reported on Trail of German Propagandists.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25. — Every available Department of Justice agent in this city and the outlying districts is investigating an alleged German spy system in this city, it was learned today. Action, it is said, was taken two weeks ago on urgent orders from Washington, with the result that routine work of the local office has been halted and the energies of these special agents concentrated on the work of unearthing the methods of such a system, if any exists, in this city.

Particular attention is being paid to the newspaper bulletin boards, where foreign-born residents congregate daily and discuss the progress of the war. Government officials have noticed that animated arguments take place regu-

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URGES GOVERNORS TO AID BIG NAVY

Daniels Shows Dreadnoughts at Work and Pleads for Help of Interior States.

FAVORS STEADY INCREASE

Says Valor Can't Defeat Superior Force—Executives Watch Battleship Evolutions.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 25.—Governors of the States, who have been holding their annual conference here, at 5 o'clock this afternoon met in the quarters of Admiral Frank Fletcher on the superdreadnought Wyoming, flagship of the Atlantic fleet. For three hours they had been watching fleet evolutions and tactical manoeuvres by ten battleships and sixteen torpedo destroyers. Many of them had never seen a battleship before and some even had not seen the ocean.

When they were gathered in the cabin, Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels told them that Governor Walsh of Massachusetts had asked him to lend a battleship for the conference, but that he had lent all the fleet that was in New England waters. It was just leaving, he said, for a month's target practice off the Virginia Capes.

"You have not seen a review," the Secretary continued. "You have seen the fleet at work. The officers, the Secretary, the President even cannot make a navy. The people make the navy. New York and Boston and Philadelphia alone cannot make a navy; the interior must help make the navy, too, if we are going to have one. I believe we should increase this navy steadily so that in a time of stress and emergency the strong right arm of the nation will be able to defend the country against attack from any quarter.

"I know that when you gentlemen go to your homes you will speak the word that will determine how large our navy shall be, leaving to the experts the determination of the type of the ships and the quality of munitions. Since the war began every officer in our navy has been turning to profit all that we have learned in this war; and the best things we are doing, like our inventions, are things we cannot talk about. Today your navy has no superior in the world.

"But there are stronger navies. If we have twenty ships and an enemy has forty, the valor of our men and excellence of our ships will be of no avail. It is for us to continue to strengthen our navy, and that means that the interior must want it as well as the States along the coast."

Admiral Fletcher then spoke a few words of welcome, and Governor Whitman proposed and Governor Goldsborough of Maryland seconded a vote of thanks to the Secretary, Admiral, and officers, which was carried by a rising vote. The Governors said little, but it was evident that they felt a good deal. They talked about it, too, afterward as they got together by ones and twos about the deck, and the burden of the talk was the need of further preparedness.

The Governors went aboard the Wyoming in Charlestown Navy Yard at noon and were greeted by Secretary Daniels, who had transferred his flag from the yacht Dolphin. The big warship had all together nearly three hundred guests. To every Governor a naval officer was detailed as aid. While the Wyoming steamed slowly out of Boston Harbor, saluted by one of the destroyers in the navy yard, leaving several warships tied up at the piers, and passing a number of German liners interned in the bay, the Governors scattered about the decks. There was no part of the ship which the Governors did not inspect. Governor Whitman of New York and Governor Williams of Oklahoma went into No. 1 Turret and observed the marvelously rapid loading of the 12-inch gun.

It was a little after 2 o'clock off Boston Lightship when the Governors on the Wyoming saw a smudge of smoke on the horizon, and presently it developed into the larger part of the Atlantic fleet—the second and third and part of the first battleship divisions and the destroyer flotilla. The Wyoming slowed down and the ships passed her, their bands playing the national anthem and their crews saluting. First came the scout cruiser Birmingham, flying the flag of Captain Sims, commander of the torpedo flotilla, and behind her in double line sixteen destroyers, some white, some lead gray, some painted in the new checker-board pattern.

Then came the Arkansas, flying the flag of Vice Admiral Mayo, and the Texas, these two superdreadnoughts or the first division. In the second divis-

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ARABIC CASE TO BE FINAL

United States Must Now Have a Definite Statement From Germany.

THROUGH WITH PROTESTS

Clear-Cut Understanding of Berlin's Policy All That Will Satisfy Administration.

IT IS EXPECTED TO GET IT

Washington Officials Think Bernstorff Has Opened the Eyes of His Government.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The diplomatic situation between the United States and Germany assumed a new character today in the understanding that the Administration would use the Arabic incident as a basis for calling on the German Government for a definite statement of its attitude toward the American demand that there must be no repetition of the acts of German submarines in contravention of the rights of Americans on the high seas.

Germany's responses to the several notes on the subject of submarine warfare have left unsaid much that the United States was anxious to hear in the way of assurances of a determination to safeguard American lives and shipping. The Administration is credited with an intention to use the Arabic case as a means of obtaining a frank disclosure of Germany's purposes toward vessels carrying Americans.

Germany has never disclaimed responsibility of intention to cause the death of Americans on the Lusitania. Nor has she agreed to abide by the principle emphasized by the United States that merchant ships must not be sunk without warning. This Government desires assurances of that character, and is expected to utilize the forthcoming exchanges over the Arabic incident as a means to having Germany place herself on record as having no intention to imperil Americans who may be on board any merchant vessels traversing the war zone. Put in another way, the Administration desires to make the Arabic case bring a definite settlement of the issues between the two Governments. It wishes to be assured that unnecessary peril to Americans ended with the sinking of the Arabic.

There are bound to be exchanges of some sort between the two Governments, but the disposition of the Administration is to have the Arabic matter determined without any more controversy. The Administration is said to be through with sending notes to Germany and to desire a clear-cut adjustment and understanding of the differences that have arisen through the conduct of German submarines.

President Expects Disavowal.

A day's opportunity to study and consider the expressions contained in the telegram which Count von Bernstorff sent to Secretary Lansing yesterday in behalf of his Government, asking that the United States take no definite stand in the Arabic case until Germany had a chance to present her side, produces the impression that, while Germany does not disavow responsibility for the sinking of the liner, she has laid the foundation for an ultimate disavowal. This view is credited to President Wilson. Officials are not committing themselves as to the meaning of the German communication, however. They feel that definite assurances of German intention not to attack merchant ships without warning are necessary to give satisfaction to this Government.

To some persons in authority the most important part of Count von Bernstorff's telegram was the expression of opinion that the published statements of survivors of the Arabic "cannot correspond with the facts." This expression, considered with Germany's further assertion that "if Americans should have actually lost their lives this would naturally be contrary to our intentions," is regarded as indicating that Germany is preparing to disavow intention to have sunk the Arabic wantonly and to give assurances that ships carrying Americans will not be attacked until all on board had had an opportunity to reach safety. A disavowal of that charac-

ter would go a long way toward satisfying the United States, according to the belief of some officials.

There is a disposition in official circles to give credit to Count von Bernstorff for what seems to be a more moderate attitude on the part of his Government concerning the American position. It was understood that the German Ambassador had been advising the Berlin Foreign Office that feeling in this country was aroused over the Lusitania sinking, and that concessions should be made to the American view that merchant ships should not be attacked without compliance with the rule of visit and search or the constructive application of the rule of giving those on board merchant ships a chance to escape. At one time there was a feeling here that Count von Bernstorff was without great influence in Berlin. But that feeling has changed to the belief that by persistent effort the Ambassador has succeeded in convincing his Government that everything possible should be done to prevent a break with the United States.

May Meet Bernstorff.

Secretary Lansing declined today to say whether he was to have an interview with Count von Bernstorff, but the fact that the German Ambassador came to Washington tonight confirms the understanding that he and the Secretary are to discuss the Arabic incident. State Department officials were told today that Count von Bernstorff had said that he would come to Washington if Secretary Lansing expressed a desire to see him, but they declined to comment. Not long after this information was given to them Count von Bernstorff left New York, and it is supposed that he was called here by telegraph or telephone.

From a friend of Count von Bernstorff, Administration officials have heard that he believed his Government was about to adopt a policy that would be satisfactory to the United States. The Ambassador was credited with the view that the message from Berlin which he sent to Secretary Lansing meant that Germany desired to maintain friendly relations with this country, and that it foreshadowed action that would be in accord with the American position.

Lansing Weighs Evidence.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—In a receptive attitude toward any explanation or statement which the German Government wishes to offer concerning the sinking of the Arabic, the State Department is proceeding with the collection of all of the testimony which it is possible to obtain from the ship's survivors. Summaries of half a dozen affidavits already have been received. All these tend to show that the liner was torpedoed without warning, and that she was making no attempt to escape or to attack the submarine.

The department is giving particular attention to the statement of the Captain of the Arabic that when his ship was attacked she was at least two miles from the steamer Dunsley, which already had been torpedoed. This was regarded by officials as important because of its bearing upon suggestion that a torpedo directed at the Dunsley might have struck the Arabic. Other testimony at hand shows that the Arabic actually had passed the Dunsley and had contented herself with transmitting a wireless message to the shore stations reporting the Dunsley's plight and need of help. Some of the first statements said that the Arabic was steaming to the assistance of the Dunsley, and gave rise to speculation as to whether the German submarine commander might contend that he feared an attempt was being made to ram him. The State Department has called upon Ambassador Page to supply additional information upon certain points which have been raised.

Secretary Lansing has made no reply to the German Ambassador's message of yesterday, transmitting instructions from the Berlin Foreign Office urging that the United States take no stand in regard to the Arabic until Germany could be heard from.

BERNSTORFF AWAITS ORDERS.

German Ambassador Feels More Hopeful Over the Situation.

The German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, returned from the Summer Embassy at Cedarhurst, L. I., yesterday morning and went at once to his suite in the Ritz-Carlton. The Count appeared to be in a very cheerful frame of mind and exceedingly optimistic regarding the situation as developed within the last twenty-four hours.

He said that he had received no further communication from Berlin, and so had nothing to say. He had expected to remain at Cedarhurst until Friday, but changed his mind and came to New York.

It was within the range of possibilities, Count von Bernstorff said, that he would go to Washington to confer with Secretary Lansing before receiving further word from Berlin, but this would be, if at all, upon Secretary Lansing's invitation. Unless he should receive such a request, Count von Bernstorff said, he expected to remain here temporarily. He probably would go to Washington, he asserted, as soon as he should hear from Berlin again on the Arabic incident.

Count von Bernstorff had nothing to add to his statement of yesterday making public the text of instructions from Berlin.

BRINGING ARABIC EVIDENCE.

Page's Secretary Coming on the Lapland with Affidavits.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 26.—Clifford A. Carver, Secretary to the American Ambassador, left Liverpool yesterday for New York by the American liner Lapland, and is understood to be carrying dispatches and affidavits of American survivors relating to the sinking of the Arabic. Several of the Arabic survivors traveled on the ship.

It was noticed that a new precaution against submarine attack had been adopted, the ship having painted on both sides of the hull a representation of the Stars and Stripes eight feet in depth.

Prior to this voyage the Lapland, like other American ships, had merely had her name and nationality painted on the sides in large white letters.

BLAME AMERICA'S POLICY.

Austrian Official Press Reflects German View of Arabic.

ZURICH, Switzerland, Aug. 25.—The silence hitherto observed by the press of Austria-Hungary regarding the sinking of the Arabic has been broken, the Neue Freie Presse of Vienna, which is in relation with the German Embassy, saying:

"One thing is certain; the American Government has every ground to consider the grave perils to peace which its policy involves. It is absurd that the accident of two of three Americans being injured in the war zone should decide the question of peace between two great nations. Germany has made reasonable proposals which absolutely would exclude such threatening incidents.

"If the Arabic affair should develop further difficulties, the dual monarchy would deeply deplore it. Perhaps, the affair, after it is cleared up, may lead America to revise her policy."

PEACE IN 18 MONTHS, BANNARD PREDICTS

New Yorker, Homebound, Says Allies Will Win, but It Will Take a Year and a Half More.

EXPECTS DIPLOMATIC BREAK

Thinks Germany Must Disavow Sinking of the Arabic to Prevent a Clash with Us.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Otto T. Bannard of New York, who sailed today on the American liner St. Paul after a five weeks' stay abroad, expressed the emphatic opinion that diplomatic relations probably would be broken between America and Germany as an outcome of the sinking of the Arabic.

While Mr. Bannard was here in the interest of the International Mercantile Marine, of which he is chief counsel in America, he found time to go to Paris. Speaking of the spirit of France he remarked: "France is no place for a man with leisure time on his hands. They are all at work there on this war, and they are going to put it through and beat the Germans. The Russian reverses have only made France more determined. It is the same in England. There is the strongest spirit here for pushing the war to the end—that's got to mean victory for the Allies. America may rest assured that England won't give up this war until Germany is whipped. My opinion is that the war will last another eighteen months."

Mr. Bannard is confident that financial affairs as between America and England will soon be readjusted so that the British sovereign will resume its former international value, and that Great Britain's debt to America will be carried over by a loan. He thinks Great Britain will be able easily to float a $500,000,000 war loan in America. A British loan paying 5 per cent. interest and running one, two, or three years would be rapidly absorbed in America, he thought.

Apology or War.

"The only thing to prevent a diplomatic break with Germany and the possible consequence of war," said Mr. Bannard to a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent at Euston Station, "will be for Germany to hasten an explanation of the deliberate torpedoing of the ship and to offer whatever reparation that can be made for the loss of American lives. Unless Germany disavows the act of the submarine commander and makes a full apology for the sinking of the ship, with the loss of American lives, I'll be tremendously surprised if we don't break with her. In fact, it would amaze me if, in the event that nothing definite was heard from Germany in the meantime, President Wilson had not broken off diplomatic relations with her before our ship got to New York.

"The President put the attitude of America clearly before Germany in the last Lusitania note and plainly indicated that he was waiting for a reply. The reply he gets is the sinking of the Arabic in which the Germans have done the very thing Mr. Wilson warned them against, that is, putting American lives in jeopardy. It seems perfectly clear that no warning was given by the German submarine commander, also that the Arabic was not escorted by British or other warcraft, and further that the Arabic did not try to ram the submarine. I fail to see where Germany has the slightest excuse to offer. If none is forthcoming the President, to uphold the dignity of his own position and that of America, must take drastic steps. If it came to war, the whole American people would be behind him.

"Germany has flouted the American flag long enough in this war. Now we must stop it if we don't want to be regarded as a nation of weaklings. We have been indulgent of Germany's brutal tactics too long. I don't agree with Mr. Roosevelt that we should have rushed into war with Germany weeks ago, but I do believe that America ought to act, firmly, and sharply, and break off relations with a country that is so heedless of her international obligations to us as a neutral. If President Wilson says war we will all be with him. He shoulders the responsibility for saying what America is to do and Americans must give him all moral support."

Referring to the German propaganda in America, Mr. Bannard observed that he had read of it, and that Hearst, against whom he once ran for Mayor, seemed to be a vigorous supporter of it. "Is it true," he asked, "that Hearst has crawled into the same political bed with Bryan?"

Arabic Survivors Aboard.

Among other passengers on the St. Paul's crowded list were seven American survivors of the Arabic, including Dr. James F. Rowley, Zella Covington, the dramatist, and his wife; W. E. Ramsdell, the two Flying Martins, and Claude Roode, an actor. All were fitted out with new luggage, clothes, and everything else required to make up the loss of their belongings that are now at the bottom of the sea with the Arabic.

Mrs. Juanita Tewksbury of New Zealand is going to New York with her daughter. Both are survivors of the Arabic, and they told of having snapshotted the torpedo that sank the Arabic while it was speeding from the submarine. Mrs. Tewksbury was standing on deck photographing the sinking of the Dunsley, when suddenly she saw the torpedo coming at the Arabic. After taking the snapshot, she jumped into a lifeboat with her daughter. After the boat was safely in the water she took a snapshot of the sinking of the Arabic.

"I would have had wonderful photographs of the whole scene, including that of the torpedo, which would have been a visual refutation of the German hint that the Arabic was not sunk by a submarine," she said, "except that in the excitement the camera was knocked from my hand and lost."

PARIS THINKS WE MUST ACT.

Believes American Wrath Against Germany Is Growing.

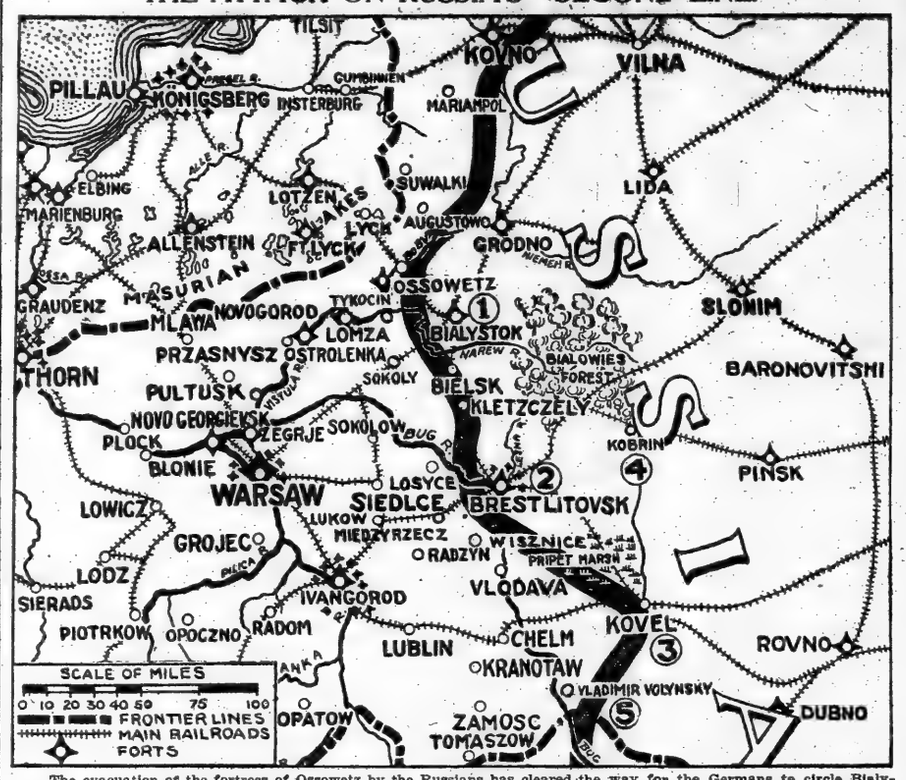
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—The American attitude toward the destruction of the Arabic continues to interest Paris, the leading newspapers publishing long cabled extracts from New York editorials. Despite the incendiary headlines in the cheaper press, the majority respects Mr. Wilson's unwillingness to comment on the disaster until he has received full information.

The Temps analyzes cases and considers that it falls under the head of "deliberately unfriendly" acts. It says: "Everything shows that an increasing number of Americans agree with Roosevelt that America cannot remain indefinitely the butt of German contempt. Evidently vast sections of American opinion are convinced that by sending von Bernstorff's stay the American Government, without compromising national safety, would satisfy the rapidly spreading indignation. But the people trust President Wilson and await his decision, which they will accept with confidence."

In the event of hostilities the Temps thinks America runs little risk. "The German fleet has hitherto been ineffective," it says, "save in submarine warfare. But this is unlikely to affect the American merchant marine, which is small in the Atlantic. As for German-American trade, it is already hindered by the allied blockade almost as much as it would be by actual war."

THE ATTACK ON RUSSIA'S "SECOND LINE."



The evacuation of the fortress of Ossowetz by the Russians has cleared the way for the Germans to circle Bialystok, (1), south of which the army of Prince Leopold of Bavaria has reached the great forest of Bialowies. Austrian and German armies are pressing close to Brest-Litovsk, (2) approaching the Lesna River on the north, and having broken through the advance positions of the Russians southwest of this important fortress. From Kovel, (3) a double movement is being carried out. Austro-German cavalry is moving north on Kobrin, (4,) with the evident intention of cutting the railway from Brest-Litovsk to Pinsk, at the same time avoiding the dangers of Pripet Swamp, and the Honved Hussars are advancing along the railway from Kovel to Brest-Litovsk. This line in the other direction leads to the important bases of South Russia. In the north, the main movement against the "second line" aims at Vilna and possibly beyond that at Minsk, both important railway centres. Below Vladimir Volynsky, (5), there is little activity.

NEW ALLIED FORCE LANDS AT GALLIPOLI

Official Report Tells of Important Advances Made Along Twelve-Mile Front.

INTERIOR POSITIONS SEIZED

Suvla Bay Attack Gained 2½ Miles, but Decisive Victory Will Cost Many Sacrifices.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—An official report on recent operations in the Gallipoli Peninsula, issued tonight, deals with the operations of the British forces from Aug. 6 to 21, which resulted in a decided advance.

In the first attacks early in the month the Australians and New Zealanders reached the summits of Sari Bahr and Chanak Bahr, commanding positions on the west coast of the peninsula, but through the failure of the new landing party at Suvla Bay to make the progress expected the troops from the Dominions were compelled to fall back. Another attack was made last Saturday, but on this occasion, having lost the advantage of surprise, the British could not reach the summit and were compelled to retire again. The report admits heavy British losses, but adds that those of the Turks must have been heavier.

Altogether the British hold a front of twelve miles, along the west side of the peninsula, and at some points have penetrated a considerable distance into the interior. The Turks are making a very stubborn defense of their positions, but confidence is expressed here that with the strong forces at the command of the Allies and the assistance of the fleet, the Dardanelles will be forced before the arrival of the unfavorable weather which is due toward the end of September.

The official statement follows:

"It is now possible to give a further account of the important operations which have been in progress since Aug. 6 on the western extremity of the Gallipoli Peninsula. These comprise two separate lines of attack: First, from the old 'Anzac' position, which, as we delivered principally by Australian and New Zealand troops; second, from the new landing at Suvla Bay, in which the fresh army was employed. An attack also was made in conjunction with these from Cape Helles toward Krithia.

"Very continuous fighting, with heavy losses on both sides, resulted. Our forces have not yet gained the objectives at which they are aiming in either sphere, although they have made a decided advance toward them and greatly increased the area in our possession.

"The attack from Anzac, after a series of desperate actions, was carried to the summit of Sari Bahr and Chanak Bahr ridges, which are the dominating positions in this area; but, owing to the fact that the attack from Suvla Bay did not make the progress counted upon, the troops from the Anzac zone were not able to maintain their position, and after repeated counterattacks were forced to withdraw to positions close by. These positions have been consolidated effectively.

"The attack from Suvla Bay was not developed quickly enough, and, as recounted on the 19th, was brought to a standstill after an advance of about two and a half miles. The ground gained by both attacks was sufficient, however, to enable their lines to be connected along a front of more than twelve miles.

"Further reinforcements having arrived, a renewed attack was made on the 21st on the centre of this new and extended line. The Australian and New Zealand troops successfully advanced about three-quarters of a mile and a strong system of knolls and underfeatures was secured.

"On the rest of the battle front advanced Turkish trenches were stormed. All the divisions engaged reached points on the slopes and spurs of hills which form the enemy's centre, but after several hours of sharp fighting they were unable to gain the summits, and, the intermediate positions on this part of the line not being capable of permanent defense, they were withdrawn to the original front.

"The great power of defensive under modern conditions accounts for the difficulties of troops once the advantage of surprise is lost. In the close fighting, with the varied fortunes of repeated attacks and counterattacks attending these battles, the losses inflicted upon the enemy undoubtedly were much heavier even than our own. The ground gained and held is of great value, but these facts must not lead the public to suppose that the true objectives have been gained, or that further speedy and costly efforts will not be required before a decisive victory is won."

Bombardment of the outskirts of Constantinople by a Russian aeroplane squadron, resulting in the death or injury of forty-one persons, is announced in a dispatch from Athens to the Central News.

According to these advices, the attack was made on Monday on the Asiatic suburbs of Constantinople. A number of bombs were dropped, throwing the people into panic. Thirty Turks, eight Greeks, and three Armenians were killed or wounded.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—A French report on fighting in the Dardanelles between Aug. 20 and the morning of Aug. 25 relates that the British left wing has made progress against the Turks, occupying 800 yards of Turkish trenches in the northern zone of the fighting, and that a French aviator on Aug. 20 was successful in sending to the bottom a large Turkish transport. Following is the text of the report:

"The period of five days since the issuing of the last communication on the Dardanelles has been marked in the northern zone by further progress on the part of the British left wing. These British troops have occupied 800 yards of enemy trenches.

In the southern zone the operations have been limited to artillery actions and to fighting between patrols.

During the night of Aug. 23-24 a French company was successful in a surprise attack on a Turkish position used by the enemy for observation purposes. In the morning of Aug. 25 a detachment of Turkish soldiers endeavored to reoccupy this position, but they were repulsed.

On Aug. 20 our air squadron bombarded with success a point of debarkment at Achachilliman, on the European side of the strait, to the north of Nagara. In spite of the violent fire of numerous hostile batteries, one of our aviators was successful in sinking, at its anchorage, a large Turkish transport.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 25, (via London.)—The following official statement was issued by the Turkish Government, dealing with operations in the Dardanelles:

Near Ari Burnu on Sunday evening, after heavy grenade, rifle and machine-gun firing, the enemy attacked Kanlisiat. Our counterattacks destroyed the greater part of the enemy's forces there.

On Monday forenoon the enemy made a similar attempt near Yechil Tepeh and Sungu Bair, but was compelled to retreat with severe losses.

Near Sedd-el-Bahr on the right wing our artillery shot down an enemy captive balloon.

Athens Says Turks Were Repulsed.

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 26.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Athens says: "Advices received from Mytilene are to the effect that the Turks, reinforced, took the offensive in an endeavor to reoccupy lost trenches near Krithia, but were repulsed. A slight advance by the Allies on the coast of Suvla Bay is reported.

"Yesterday British warships bombarded Mosko Misi, about sixty miles north of Smyrna, for reasons not yet known. Several houses were destroyed."

REPORT LOSS BY BRITISH.

Turks Say They Drove Them from the Heights of Kodjatcheman.

TURKISH HEADQUARTERS ON THE GALLIPOLI PENINSULA, Aug. 22, (via London, Thursday, Aug. 26.)—Fresh British troops were landed here on Aug. 6 and 7. The new allied forces have penetrated a few hundred yards beyond the shores of the Salt Lake, which at present is dry.

That part of the British force which gained the crest of Kodjatcheman Mountain has been thrown back in the recent fighting to the base of that elevation, holding today a narrow ridge not far southeast of the shore of the Salt Lake, with the Turkish trenches only forty yards away.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon of Aug. 21 the British made a violent attempt to improve their situation there, but failed, in spite of a terrific fire from ship artillery and several well-sustained infantry charges.

It has been impossible to learn the total British losses in the Anafarta terrain. The Anafarta front extends in a semicircle along the shores of the dry Salt Lake, and includes the first two elevations on the Aegean shore, while to the south it runs parallel with the shore for about 2,000 yards, and then joins the Ari Burnu front. Most of the British trenches lie on low foothills on an elevation averaging 600 feet.

Kodjatcheman Mountain presents for the British an unusually difficult problem. A Turkish division attacked the British on Kodjatcheman with dash and spirit, forcing their retirement. Since then the British have subjected Kodjatcheman almost daily to terrific gunfire from the ships.

TEUTONS STRIKE AT RUSSIAN LINES

Continued from Page 1.

from the army authorities the garrison of Ossowetz joined the Russian field army on Aug. 22, evacuating the fortress after blowing up the premanent fortifications, the woodwork, structure and removing or crippling the guns, thus ending a year of gallant defense of the principal crossing of the Bobr River.

War Office officials in commenting on the surrender of the fortress pointed out that it was especially adapted for defense because of the marshes that surrounded it, but that this fact would be one working to its disadvantage when the fortress was cut off from the army, the marshy ground being unsuitable for manoeuvres and sorties. After the abandonment of the line of the Bobr, however, ceased to have importance, in the view of the army officials, and it was regarded as the part of wisdom to withdraw from it.

Meanwhile the Austro-Germans continue to press upon the flanks of the fortress of Brest-Litovsk from the North and South, and serious battles are developing in the vicinity of Pischca and Kovel.

The Russian extreme southern flank is inactive, but in the far North on the other end of the line there were minor battles on Aug. 23 in the direction of Jacohstadt and Dvinsk with alternating successes.

SAW TRANSPORTS SUNK.

Russian Official Describes Sea Battle in Gulf of Riga.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 25, (via London.)—A vivid story of the German effort to land troops in Pernau, in the northeast corner of the Gulf of Riga, is told by a Russian official from Pernau, who has reached here.

"At 6 o'clock on the evening of the 19th, while the elite of the 50,000 people of the city were assembled in the naval park listening to a band concert," the official relates, "a policeman ordered them to disperse.

"It was then noticed that a German ship was off shore far away toward the horizon. She remained for some time making observations. It appeared later that the Russians had signaled the ship to halt, not knowing her nationality, and that signals questioning the vessel as to this point remained unanswered.

"The people of the city did not become alarmed until cannonading was heard at sea during the night. At 10 o'clock in the evening the smoke of seven German ships became visible. Three of them seemed to be light cruisers and four large transports.

"Soon the Russian batteries on shore opened fire on the German squadron. The German ships replied, and the continuous roar of the guns on both sides coalesced into a mighty chaos of sound.

"The German ships were three miles away, being unable to approach nearer on account of the shallow water. Their fire was inaccurate. Nobody in Pernau was killed, but a few persons in Orelots lost their lives. The railway lines were slightly damaged, but were quickly repaired.

"The Germans fired uninterruptedly from 11 o'clock in the evening until 3 the next afternoon. Panic seized the population and people of all classes rushed for the railroad station, and many were carried away on a crowded train, passengers occupying even the roofs of cars. The train moved slowly through the suburbs, passengers climbing aboard as it passed. From the cars there were seen the hulls of three German transports which Russian artillery had crippled, the Russian fire having been accurate.

"Upon the repulse of the German squadron the train returned, bringing the postal and telegraph officials."

Another account says that the Russians captured German transports and sloops carrying a landing force, and sank two torpedo boats.

WAR MINISTRY FOR RUSSIA?

Talk in Duma Corridors of Union of Parties.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 25, (via London.)

The reception by the Emperor of Michael Vladimirovitch Rodzianko, President of the Duma, and repeated sessions of the Council of Ministers, have elicited lively discussions in the corridors of the Duma regarding the possibility of the formation of a Ministry of National Defense, including representatives of several parties in the Duma.

RUSSIAN PALE WIPED OUT.

Suspension of Restrictions Upon Jewish Residence Is Sanctioned.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 25, (via London.)—Pending examination of the whole question, imperial sanction has been given the decision recently reached by the Council of the Empire to abolish restrictions upon Jewish residence in Russian cities. The only exceptions, as was indicated in the announcement of the council's decision, are the cities of Petrograd and Moscow and places under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of War and the Imperial Court.

GREECE ENFORCES EMBARGO

Venizelos Reported Checking Exports to Turks and Germans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 26.—An Athens dispatch to The Daily Telegraph says that Premier Venizelos is taking energetic steps to prevent trading in contraband in favor of the Turks and Germans. Other measures are announced directly against German influence.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 26.—A Reuter dispatch from Athens says:

"The advent to power of the Venizelos Cabinet has produced a remarkably reassuring effect as regards the attitude of the Entente powers toward Greece. It is known that Premier Venizelos has received from representatives of the Entente powers assurances of the utmost support possible under the circumstances.

"There is reason to believe that one of the first questions which the new Government will have to deal with is that of the persecution of Greeks in Turkey. It is expected that the Turkish Minister will receive a communication on this subject within a week.

"Interpellations on the foreign policy are being prepared for Thursday's sitting of Parliament, but M. Venizelos will avoid making a statement if possible, believing the moment inopportune."

Petrograd Reports Caucasus Gains.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 25, (via London.)—The Russian War Office today issued the following statement on military operations in the Caucasus: "In the Passa Valley our troops occupied Kouarzy Mountain, after fighting in which we took some prisoners."

BELL-ANS
Absolutely Removes Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.
Genuine as Imported or domestic—same price.

KAISER AS WAR HERO AT NOVO GEORGIEVSK

Times Correspondent Describes Great Military Spectacle After Fortress Fell.

EMPEROR DEEPLY MOVED

And Stirs the Troops by an Impassioned Speech—A Close View of the German Ruler.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NOVO GEORGIEVSK, Aug. 20, (by Courier to Berlin, via London, Aug. 25,).—By rare good luck I stumbled upon the interesting experience of seeing the Kaiser afield for the second time. He had motored from Warsaw to view the fallen fortresses.

When approaching the outer fort on the east front, a field gray car containing the War Minister, Wild von Hohenborn, whizzed past. The indications that something big was doing were confirmed presently by the sight of half a mile of German troops stretching across the plain in parade formation. We were just in time to clear the road when the imperial automobiles heralded the Kaiser's coming.

The barren Polish plain and bleak sky overhead now witnessed a gathering of notables perhaps unsurpassed during the war.

While the band with brasses, fifes and drums discoursed march music, the Kaiser, followed by a brilliant train, walked with a long firm stride out in front of his victorious troops, standing at rigid attention. It was a provisional brigade of about 10,000 fighters. The bearded Landsturm and Landwehr infantry formed a double line of field-gray figures, age-tired from the hard fighting. Behind them in double lines were squadrons and mounted Jägers, who had won glory on the Berezina; Uhlans, cuirassiers—forest of steel lances, backed by a battery of field artillery.

Weary veterans were electrified as the Kaiser passed up and down the lines, looking them over with keen glances.

I had the good fortune once to be close enough to catch a flash of his eyes, for which these men cheerfully die. Then the commanding General shrieked out a high-pitched command that set the whole mass in motion. Cavalry and infantry on both wings charged ahead, the Landsturm with leveled bayonets. Even the bandsmen charged. A series of evolutions were quickly executed and resulted in a huge square of troops about the Kaiser and his retinue. Then a deathlike silence fell on the troops as the Kaiser advanced alone to the centre of the square. I had a place directly opposite the Kaiser, who was not fifty yards away, and I could also watch my field-glasses to mark his every slightest move and the changing shades of expression that mirrored his emotions.

The Kaiser wore a gray-green clothcovered spiked helmet, a long and dark-greenish gray overcoat, with the hood hanging down the back, and a cape, as it flapped, showed bright red lining. There were broad red stripes on the trousers of the uniform of a Prussian General. He also wore a leather belt with a revolver in a holster at his left hip. The Emperor carried a rounuhandled malacca walking cane, but no sword. His only visible decoration was the blue Order of Pour le Mérite at his throat.

This impressive and solitary figure dominated the assemblage. A thrill went through the closely-packed ranks as he began his address with "beloved troops." This seemed to electrify each one. You felt that these soldiers were one large family and that the Kaiser was talking to them as a father. A high staff officer confirmed my impression that the Kaiser was not delivering a set speech or talking for publication. He was just among his troops in the field, speaking to them from the heart, proud of their achievements, sorrowing for their losses and solicitous for their future, and telling them so. Unfortunately I was unable to take down his address verbatim while holding the field-glasses. Moreover, this would be exceptionally difficult owing to the extemporaneous style of his delivery, which, in intensity of feeling and expression, was reminiscent of Roosevelt, but with more restraint and dignity. He used short, crisp phrases, each with a punch, speaking in a high, clear voice, audible a hundred yards away.

With the ring of pride in his voice and mien, he praised the troops for the victory that had crowned their standards with laurels. With great earnestness, tinged with conviction, he spoke of the hard work still to be done by them. Then his voice softened as he invoked the continued protection of the Lord of Hosts. The intensity of his religious feeling stamped with dramatic genuineness words that read platitudinous when translated into English.

It was almost a physical relief when after the Kaiser had finished his ten-minute talk the brigade commander called for three cheers for "the Kaiser and the Fatherland," and a triple hurrah from 10,000 throats rolled over the plain.

I looked around to the ruined Russian fort at the back, to the pillars of dense smoke, rising from Novo Georgievsk, to the Polish refugees, men, women carrying babes, bedding and household goods, children, dogs, cows, and horses, straggling along the miry road. A long, dirty brown line at the back, stretching over the horizon, being the 20,000 prisoners about to enter Germany, added the finishing touch to the wonderful picture.

But there was more to come. The crazy little band played "Heil dir im Siegerkranz," as the Kaiser saluted, and stood at attention. Then he walked away to rejoin the group of notables. Now as the dominant figure the Kaiser had to share honors with von Hindenburg, who overtopped the Kaiser by inches. The grim Field Marshal bowed low as the War Lord clasped his hand. The two remained in conversation several minutes.

Then the Kaiser talked with and congratulated the mild-eyed and boyish-faced von Beseler, the German battering-ram, whose gentle appearance is deceiving.

The Chief of Staff, General von Falkenhayn, and the War Minister, Wild von Hohenborn, joined the intimate group with the Kaiser's personal entourage of high dignitaries, the civil and military Cabinet, staff of Generals, and other notables hovering near for the impressive ceremony.

A dozen honor men, heroes of Novo Georgievsk, were presented to the Kaiser, who questioned each and shook his hand. Then von Hindenburg himself pinned Iron Crosses of the first class to their breasts.

The Kaiser's every handclasp said plainer than words, "Well done."

Then came a dramatic moment as the Kaiser, with a catch in his voice, called out, Leb wohl, meine truppen," ("Farewell, my troops.") Several bearded fighters near me brushed their hands across their eyes, deeply moved. There was many a catch in 10,000 throats as the chorus, "Adieu, Majestät," rose and died.

Preceded by a cuirassier, bearing the imperial standard, a black eagle on yellow, the Kaiser, chatting with the conqueror of Antwerp and Novo Georgievsk, passed through a gap in the human square, followed by von Hindenburg and others, and walked to waiting automobiles on the road, 200 yards away. The Kaiser strode with long steps, swinging his cane as he walked. An onlooker could not help being impressed by his tremendous vitality as he entered the automobile and sat down.

I had a chance to see him at twenty-five feet distance. There is no truth in the report that his mustache has turned snow-white.

Then the Kaiser, with General von Beseler beside him and General von Falkenhayn on the front seat, motored into burning Novo Georgievsk to view the forts of the citadel and the war booty.

I followed the company at a distance afoot, as the correspondents' car was stalled in the mud, but the spectacle I saw was worth coming a long way for.

The homeward-bound Kaiser passed me, plodding along the road, and to my surprise he saluted the unmartial correspondent.

It was dark when I reached the heart of Novo Georgievsk, but a dozen giant torches of the burning fortress lit up the sky. I passed the citadel, which was a roaring furnace, the exploding ammunition sounding like the crackle of machine gun fire. A Russian Red Cross flag still waved on the top of the citadel tower. On a hill beside a wrecked battery I stumbled in the dark across a dead Russian, all that apparently remained of the garrison. The Germans had buried the dead quickly, but had overlooked this one near the battery.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS STATE PEACE AIMS

Oppose Annexation of Foreign Territory by Germany or Any Other Belligerent.

BERLIN, Aug. 25, (via London.)—The Socialist newspapers publish the results of conferences by the party's Reichstag members and members of the party committee concerning the Socialists' peace aims, and summarize these aims as follows:

Peace must be a permanent one, leading the European nations to closer relations.

Germany's opponents must not be permitted to acquire any German territory.

Most favored nation clauses should be introduced into peace treaties with all belligerents.

Tariff walls should be removed.

So far as possible, freedom of the seas should be established, the right of capture abolished and narrows important for the world's commerce" should be internationalized.

Austria and Turkey must not be weakened.

Annexations of foreign territories violate the rights of peoples to self rule and weaken internal strength and harmony of the German nation; therefore, "we oppose all plans of this sort of short-sighted politicians favoring conquest."

Finally, the party demands the establishment of an international court, to which all future conflicts of nations may be submitted.

ARREST GERMAN 'SPY' AT CAPITAL

Continued from Page 1.

larly while the supporters of the several belligerent nations often engage in open brawls in discussing victory and defeat. Heads of the Government secret service decided that there was something in this daily gathering of men who, while well dressed, seemed to have nothing else to do but talk. Rumors were that certain Germans that mixed with the crowds were endeavoring to win supporters, and were formulating a propaganda in furtherance of a well-organized system.

It is said that many of the supporters of the Kaiser who were most vehement in denouncing the Allies, and particularly the alleged support that this country was supposed to be rendering the foes of Germany, were followed to their homes and closely watched.

All British steamships in this port and shipping men are also closely scrutinized. Scarcely a vessel arrives in this port that does not need men before she sails, some of the old crew desert rather than take a chance on hidden mines and submarines on the return voyage. It is said that one activity of the so-called spy system is to try to ship a German crew on outgoing vessels of the Allies, so that the ship could be thrown into the hands of a German war vessel if the opportunity came along.

AUSTRIAN ATTACHE ROBBED.

His Baggage Ransacked at Lenox Station and Two Suits Taken.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 25.—Two suitcases containing the luggage of Baron Stephen Hedry de Hedri, attaché of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy, were broken into and robbed of clothing in the Lenox railroad station last night.

There was a report early today that the robbery was the work of spies, but that theory was discounted by the clumsy way in which the cases were ransacked. Decorations and insignias of rank and jewelry were not touched, but two suits of clothing and a safety razor are missing.

Baron Hedri and other attachés of the embassy see no significance in the robbery, because a woman's trunk in the station was also robbed. No papers of any importance were in Baron Hedri's luggage. Two weeks ago four men arrived at a Lenox hotel and were seen near the Austro-Hungarian Embassy at night. It was then reported they were Secret Service men and that they were keeping the embassy under surveillance.

BENNETT ON OUR DUTY.

He Wonders If We Will Make Sacrifice for Humanity's Right.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 26.—Arnold Bennett, in a general survey of the war situation, contributed to The Daily News, says:

"The supreme news will soon come, not from the East, but from the West.

"The question is not whether we shall get help from the United States in this war. That question is not important because we do not need help.

"The United States question is, Will the United States, to whom destiny has for the present given the custody of the general rights of humanity—will she make the sacrifice which alone can prove to the world that she appreciates the greatness of her rôle? No outstanding question equals this in gravity."

Mr. Bennett says the language of President Wilson's notes is plain, and adds:

"The German reply, which happened to take the shape of a torpedo, is also fairly plain."

URGES GOVERNORS TO AID BIG NAVY

Continued from Page 1.

ion were the dreadnoughts Michigan, South Carolina, Utah, and Florida, the last with the flag of Rear Admiral Fechteler, and the pre-dreadnoughts Virginia, Nebraska, New Jersey, and Georgia, and the Virginia, with the flag of Rear Admiral Coffin. On the bridge of the flagship during the review were Secretary Daniels, Admiral Fletcher, Commander D. W. Wurtsbaugh, the Secretary's aid; Captain Harry L. Hughes, Chief of Staff of the fleet, and Vice Admiral Wei Han of the Chinese Navy.

"The battleships performed several evolutions, and then withdrew to a distance, leaving the field to the destroyers. The plan to fire a torpedo at the Wyoming was abandoned, much to the disappointment of the women in the party, but the guests saw the destroyers circle about, drawing smoke screens over the ocean till everything beyond a thousand yards was obscured. Then they dashed up through the screen to within a short distance of the battleship. Sub-calibre firing from the five-inch guns also added what land lubbers would consider a touch of realism. Toward 5 o'clock the flagship turned toward Gloucester and the fleet steamed away toward Southern waters. But Secretary Daniels said he was satisfied.

"They see what we have here," he said. "They will go home and say, 'What we have is good; let's make it stronger.'"

In the party were many Bostonians of note besides the Gubernatorial party. Colonel W. G. Haan, commanding the harbor defenses of Boston, represented the Army, and there were many officers of the Massachusetts National Guard.

The Governors were to visit the Italian festa at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John Hays Hammond, near Gloucester, but this plan was postponed on account of the rain early in the day. They went to the Hammond estate, however, and were escorted over it, and then took automobiles to the Eastern Yacht Club at Marblehead, where the Boston Chamber of Commerce entertained them at dinner.

Speaking after the dinner Secretary Daniels enlarged on his remarks made earlier in the day.

"Sentiment in this country is so strong for an enlarged and strengthened navy," he said, "that the Government, headed by President Wilson, is devoting itself to meet the need in case of a crisis. The navy is the strong arm of the Government, and nothing has encouraged the President more than your expression of confidence in his policy made yesterday.

"We are now facing a world-wide crisis. Europe has ceased writing history with a pen, and has taken the sword, with blood flowing. While men throughout the country are praying to the God of Battle that peace may reign, and it is the hand of Providence that placed a man, endowed with patience, in the President's chair.

"President Wilson faces a

GREY DERIDES TEUTON 'FREEDOM'

Says Germany Fights "for Supremacy and Tribute," Allies for Real Liberty.

GIVES LIE TO CHANCELLOR

Denies the Charge That He Contemplated an Eventual Attack Upon Russia.

BELGIUM'S HONOR DEFENDED

British Foreign Minister Says That She Never Trafficked with England in Her Neutrality.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, tonight gave to the press a letter replying to attacks made upon him and the British foreign policy by the German Imperial Chancellor in his Reichstag speech of last week. While Sir Edward gives the lie to Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's charge that the British Minister contemplated treachery toward Russia, the communication is chiefly noteworthy for its ridicule of Germany's claim, as voiced in the Chancellor's speech, that she is using force "only for freedom's sake," and that her ambition is merely "to excel others in the works of civilization amid the peaceful competition of large and small nations."

In the letter Sir Edward deals at length with the charge that Belgium had trafficked her neutrality with Great Britain and the Allies.

"There are some points in the speech the German Chancellor made last week," the letter says, "which may, I think, be suitably dealt with in a letter to the press pending a fuller review of the situation, which may be appropriate in some other method and at some other time.

"I will state the facts and reflections they suggest as briefly and clearly as I can, and I ask you to be good enough to make them public.

"One Belgian record, a conversation with the British Military Attaché, was published by Germany last Autumn to prove that Belgium had trafficked her neutrality with us, and was in effect, in a plot with us against Germany. The conversation, of which the most use has been made, never was reported to the Foreign Office nor, as far as the records show, to the War Office at the time, and we saw a record of it the first time when Germany published the Belgian record.

"But it bears on the face of it that it referred only to the contingency of Belgium being attacked; that the entry of the British into Belgium would take place only after violation of Belgian territory by Germany, and that it did not commit the British Government. No convention or agreement existed between the British and Belgian Governments.

What Grey Said in April, 1913.

"Why does the German Chancellor mention these informal conversations of 1906 and ignore entirely that of April, 1913? I told the Belgian Minister most emphatically that what we desired in the case of Belgium, as with other neutral countries, was that their neutrality should be respected, and that, so long as it was not violated by any other power, we should certainly not send troops ourselves into their territory.

"Let it be remembered that the first use made by Germany of the Belgian document was to charge Belgium with bad faith to Germany. What is the true story? On the 29th of July, 1914, the German Chancellor tried to bribe us by a promise of future Belgian independence to become a party to the violation of Belgian neutrality by Germany. On the outbreak of the war he described the Belgian treaty as "a scrap of paper," and the German Foreign Secretary explained that Germany must go through Belgium to attack France because she could not afford the time to do otherwise. The statement of Herr von Jagow is worth quoting again:

"'The Imperial Government had to advance into France by the quickest and easiest way, so as to be able to get well ahead with the operations and endeavor to strike some decisive blow as early as possible. It was a matter of life and death with them, as, if they had gone by the more southern route, they could not have hoped, in view of the paucity of roads and the strength of the fortresses, to have got through without formidable opposition entailing great loss of time. This loss of time would have meant time gained by the Russians for bringing up their troops to the German frontier. Rapidity of action was the great German asset, while that of Russia was an inexhaustible supply of troops.'

"In the Reichstag, too, on the 4th of August, 1914, the German Chancellor stated in referring to the violation of the neutrality of Belgium and Luxemburg:

"'The wrong—I speak openly—the wrong we thereby commit we will try to make good as soon as our military aims have been attained.'

"The violation of Belgian neutrality, therefore, was deliberate, although Germany had actually guaranteed that neutrality, and surely there has been nothing more deplorably mean than the attempt to justify it ex post facto by bringing against the innocent, inoffensive Belgian Government and people the totally false charge of having plotted against Germany.

"The German Chancellor does not emphasize in his latest speech that charge, which has been spread broadcast against Belgium. Is it withdrawn? And if so will Germany make reparation for the cruel wrong done to Belgium?

"The two negotiations for Anglo-German agreement in 1912, referred to by the German Chancellor, were brought to a point at which it was clear they could have no success unless we, in effect, gave a promise of absolute neutrality while Germany remained free under her alliance to take part in a European war. This can and shall be explained by publishing an account of the negotiations taken from the records in the Foreign Office.

Chancellor Quotes Isolated Sentence.

"The Chancellor quotes an isolated sentence of my speech of the 3d of August, 1914, to prove that we were ready for war. In the very next sentence, which he might have quoted, but does not quote, I said:

"'We are going to suffer—I am afraid terribly—in this war, whether we are in it or whether we stand aside.'"

[The sentence which Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg quoted was: "If we are engaged in war we shall suffer but little more than we shall suffer if we stand aside."]

"I leave it to anyone, outside of Germany, in any neutral country, to settle for himself whether those are the words of a man who had desired and planned a European war, or of one who had labored to avert it. The extent of the German Chancellor's misapplication of the isolated sentence which he quotes will be obvious to anyone who reads the full context of the speech.

Denies Hinting Betrayal of Russia.

"As to the other statement attributed to me, not even when we were perfectly free, when Japan, who was our ally, had not entered the war, and when we were not pledged to the other Allies as we are now by the agreement of the 5th of September, 1914, did I say anything so ridiculous or untrue as that it was in the interest of Germany that we had gone to war and with the object of restraining Russia."

[Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg quoted Sir Edward as having said to the German Ambassador, as he was taking leave of him after the outbreak of the war, "that war between the two countries would make it possible that at the conclusion of peace he could render us more valuable services than had England remained neutral" (against Russia, as the Chancellor interpreted the words).]

Was Ready for Any Mediation.

"The war would have been averted if the conference had been agreed to. Germany on the flimsiest pretext shut the door against it. I would wreck nothing on the point of form and expressed myself ready to acquiesce in any method of mediation that Germany could suggest, if mine were not acceptable. I said I was ready to co-operate in any method Germany thought possible, if only Germany would press the button in the interest of peace.

"The German Chancellor, according to his speech, encouraged nothing except direct discussion between Vienna and Petrograd. But what chance had that of success when, as we heard afterwards, the German Ambassador at Vienna was expressing the opinion that Russia would stand aside and was conveying to his colleagues the impression that he desired war from the first, and that his strong personal bias probably colored his action there.

"Some day, perhaps, the world will know what really passed between Germany and Austria respecting the ultimatum to Serbia and its consequences. It has become only too apparent that in the proposal for the conference which we made and which Russia, Italy, and France agreed to and which Germany vetoed, lay the only hope of peace. And it was such a good hope!

"Serbia had accepted nearly all the Austrian ultimatum, severe and violent as it was. The points outstanding ought to have been settled honorably and fairly in conference in a week. Germany ought to have known, and must have known, that we should take the same straight and honorable part in it that she herself recognized we had taken in the Balkan conference, working not for a diplomatic victory of the group, but for a fair settlement and ready to side against any attempt to exploit the conference unfairly to the disadvantage of Germany and Austria.

"The refusal of the conference by Germany, though it did not decide British participation in the war, did, in fact, decide the question of peace or war for Europe and signed the death warrant of the many hundreds of thousands who have been killed in this war.

"Nor must it be forgotten that the Emperor of Russia proposed to the German Emperor that the Austro-Serbian dispute should be settled by The Hague Tribunal. Is there one candid soul in Germany and Austria-Hungary who, looking back on the last year, does not regret that neither the British nor the Russian proposal was accepted?

German Idea of "Freedom."

"And what is the German program as we gather it from the speech of the Chancellor and the public utterances in Germany now—Germany to control the destiny of all other nations, to be the 'shield of peace and freedom of big and small nations.' Those are the Chancellor's words—an iron peace and a freedom under the Prussian shield, under German supremacy, Germany supreme. Germany alone would be free—free to break international treaties, free to crush when it pleased her, free to refuse all mediation, free to go to war when it suited her, free when she did go to war to break again all rules of civilization and humanity on land and sea. And, while she may not act thus, all her commerce at sea is to remain as free in time of war as all commerce is in time of peace.

"Freedom of the sea may be a very reasonable subject for discussion. Definition and agreement between the nations after this war, but not by itself alone—not while there is no freedom and no security against war and German methods of war on land. If there are to be guarantees against future war, let them be equal, comprehensive, and effective guarantees that bind Germany as well as other nations, including ourselves.

Supremacy and Tribute German Aims.

"Germany is to be supreme. The freedom of other nations is to be that which Germany metes out to them. Such is apparently the conclusion to be drawn from the German Chancellor's speech. And to this the German Minister of Finance adds that the heavy burden of thousands of millions must be borne through decades, not by Germany, but by those whom she is pleased to call the instigators of the war. In other words, for decades to come Germany claims that all the nations who resisted her should labor to pay her tribute in the form of war indemnity.

"Not on such terms can peace be concluded or the life of other nations than Germany be free, or even tolerable. The speeches of the German Chancellor and Finance Minister make it appear that Germany is fighting for supremacy and tribute. If that is so, and as long as that is the case, and we are fighting and must fight for the right to live, not under German supremacy, but in real freedom and safety."

HOLLAND ALARMED AT GERMAN POLICY

Bethmann-Hollweg's "New Europe" Speech a Menace to Neutrals, Journal Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 25.—The Rotterdam Courant, the most influential and the most widely circulated newspaper in Holland, publishes tonight on its first page a two-column editorial virtually declaring that Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg's recent speech in the Reichstag was a menace to the neutral States. The article gains in significance from the fact that the Courant heretofore has been considered strongly pro-German. The paper says:

"What the German Chancellor in the Reichstag on Aug. 24 described as 'a new Europe'—under the general enthusiastic applause of his hearers—is in the eyes of us neutrals a future hell. It is not because it is Germany for which the Chancellor claims 'an impregnably strong position.' For England or Russia to assume to play the star part in this anachronistic fashion would be equally unbearable. But, if any State succeeds in so strengthening itself that it is wholly invincible, King Terror becomes our only ruler."

The Rotterdam Journal's expressions coincide with those of other leading Dutch papers, which are strenuously protesting against the idea of a complete German hegemony over Europe. General Staal, a Dutch ex-Minister of War, writing in Het Vaterland, says:

"German drafts of peace terms indicate that Germany will not be able to help incorporating Belgium. Whoever broaches this proposal is completely forgetful of the fact that Belgium has been involved in the war against her wishes, and by an act on the part of Germany, if Germany continues to occupy Belgium after peace she will give to this war a character which would stamp her as a brutal, grasping usurper and make neutrals sorry not to have intervened."

The articles quoted are the most emphatic appear in the Dutch press. They indicate the extent of the anxiety and uneasiness which has been aroused by von Bethmann-Hollweg's speech.

TURKS MENACED OUR EMBASSY

Morgenthau Gets Protection from Mob, Demanding Surrender of Italians.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Aug. 25, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—According to information from Constantinople, at the declaration of war by Italy a crowd surrounded the American Embassy, demanding that the Italians, who had taken refuge there, should be handed over.

The Ambassador was obliged to make a strong protest to the Porte. Troops were accordingly sent and the approaches to the Embassy are still guarded.

Germany Releases the Dunsyre.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Germany has released the American ship Dunsyre. Ambassador Gerard so reported today, but did not say what disposition has been made of the cargo of foodstuffs. One other ship, the Pass of Balmaha, now is detained in Germany.

ALLEGE BELGIANS FEARED THE FRENCH

Letters Attributed to Envoys from Brussels Say Chauvinism Menaced Europe's Peace.

MORE OF BERLIN'S SECRETS

Poincare, Delcasse, and Millerand Accused of Leading Militarists in the Republic.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 25, (via London.)—Among the more interesting of the alleged secret Belgian diplomatic letters, published by the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, which are intended to show the existence of a plot against Germany by the Triple Entente, are the following:

Baron Guillaume, the Belgian Minister at Paris, reporting to the Belgian Foreign Office on Jan. 16, 1914, writes: "I have already had the honor to report that it was Messrs. Poincaré, Delcassé, Millerand, and their friends who incited and followed up the nationalist, militarist, and Chauvinist policy which has again been started and which constitutes a danger for Europe and Belgium. In this policy, to my mind, is the greatest danger which now threatens the peace of Europe."

Baron Beyens, Belgian Minister at Berlin, on Feb. 20, 1914, reported to the same effect, saying:

"There is, since the Dreyfus affair, a militarist, nationalist party in France which, under no circumstances, will consent to rapprochement between Germany and France and which backs up a large section of the French press in its aggressive tone. The French Government will have to reckon with this party in event of serious complications with Germany."

Baron Guillaume, reporting on March 10, 1914, on the downfall of the Barthou Ministry in France, writes always in the same strain, saying that Poincaré, deserted by certain political personages on whom he thought he could count, was greatly annoyed at having to hand over the power on that occasion to Caillaux, who inclined toward Germany. Guillaume says:

"Together with Messrs. Delcassé, Millerand, and some others, Poincaré incessantly preaches the political and military restoration of France in conjunction with the creation of closer and more intimate relations with Russia. A short time ago Poincaré sent his Foreign Minister to St. Petersburg, intrusted with the mission to underline with all emphasis the adhesion of the Franco-Russian alliance and to induce Russia to increase her military preparations."

Baron Beyens, on the occasion of King George's last visit to Paris, on April 24, 1914, reported:

"For us it is interesting to know whether the British Government today, in case of a conflict between Germany and France, will side with the latter as it did three years ago. We at that time had proof that the co-operation of the British Army and the dispatch of a British expeditionary force to the Continent was arranged by the military authorities. Would it be the same today, and must we still fear that British soldiers will march through Belgium to assist us in the defense of our own neutrality by compromising it from the very beginning?"

AUSTRIAN AIR RAID KILLS SIX IN BRESCIA

All the Dead Were Civilians—Italians Attack All Day Near Tonale.

ROME, Aug. 25, (via Paris, Thursday, Aug. 26.)—The following official statement from the General Headquarters of the Italian Army, dated Aug. 25, was issued here tonight:

In the Tonale zone, after careful artillery preparation, our troops carried on the 21st Pele Vallestino (Noce) and compelled enemy detachments occupying it to retire, leaving in our power eight sheds. The enemy immediately opened an intense artillery fire against the conquered position and then directed an infantry attack against it, supported by machine guns. This was repulsed, the enemy suffering considerable losses. Quantities of arms, ammunition and various materials have fallen into our hands.

On the Upper Cordevole the enemy attempted by artillery and hand grenade throwing to damage our position on Coldilana, near Salasei and Agasl, but the attack was effectively answered by our fire, and he soon was obliged to cease his efforts.

On the Isonzo, particularly around Tolmino and Plava and on the Carso front, the enemy's artillery has been very active against our works. An attempt on his part to repair a road previously cut by us along the Naberesina line, east of Monfalcone, failed owing to our unrelaxing watchfulness.

This morning an aeroplane flew over Brescia and, evading the fire of our anti-aerial guns, threw down four bombs, killing six persons and wounding several others—all of them civilians.

VIENNA, Aug. 25.—The War Office issues the following report on the operations on the Italian front:

In the district of the Doberdo Plateau, our artillery forced the hasty retreat of enemy infantry which had occupied the south slopes of Monte Dei and Monte Seibusi. Our front southwest of San Marco was again under heavy artillery fire. At noon the Italians began a new attack, which was repulsed before our defensive positions.

Before the bridge-heads of Gorizia and Tolmino and in the Krn District comparative quiet prevails.

There was vigorous enemy activity before Flitsch and Raibl. In the Tyrolean frontier district fighting developed repeatedly.

Late last evening enemy infantry advanced toward the northern sector of the Plateau of Lavarone. Early this morning the attack was repulsed. On both sides of the road to Tonale Italian battalions attacked soon after day break, and the fighting continues.

Artillery combats continue along almost the entire Tyrolean frontier.

ITALY HEEDS OUR PROTEST.

Releases the Son of a Naturalized American from Her Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The Italian Embassy notified the State Department today that Italy, in response to a protest from the Washington Government, had released from military service Ugo da Patro of Boston, son of an Italian naturalized in the United States. As many similar cases have arisen, officials regard the Italian action as establishing an important precedent.

Da Patro was born in Boston in 1895, after his father had been naturalized; but inasmuch as he and his father had lived in Italy two years before the beginning of the present war, the son, still a minor, was pressed into military duty on the theory that the parent by his two years' residence had again become an Italian subject.

At the instance of Senator Lodge the State Department urged da Patro's release on the ground that the father had returned to Italy as the representative of an American firm, and hence the Italian law of repatriation did not apply.

GERMANS RECAPTURE VOSGES POSITIONS

Artillery Engagements Continue Along the Whole of the Western Front.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Artillery exchanges along the whole of the Western front were again the feature of the fighting today. They were most violent to the north of Arras, between the rivers Somme and Oise and in the forests of Argonne and Le Prêtre. The Berlin report records the reoccupation of trenches near Sondernach, in the Vosges, lost by the Germans on Aug. 17.

Tonight's official Paris statement reads:

Artillery actions took place on the whole of the front today. They were especially violent in the sector to the north of Arras, between the Somme and Oise, in Champagne, in the Argonne forest, and in the forest of Le Prêtre. In the last two sectors our mortars and heavy artillery several times proved particularly efficacious.

In the Vosges, in the Valley of the Fecht, where we are organizing conquered positions, the cannonade is less violent, and no infantry engagement has taken place.

A German aeroplane has dropped four bombs on Vessoul. A woman and a child were slightly wounded. The material damage done was unimoprtant.

Following is the French afternoon official report:

In Artois last night, throughout the entire sector to the north of Arras, the artillery fighting was of a fairly spirited nature. Furthermore, there were engagements with hand grenades in the vicinity of Souchez and Neuville. Around Roye and in the neighborhood of Lassigny the artillery exchanges yesterday and last night continued actively.

From the Champagne district and from the Argonne the only reports received refer to fighting in which mines were exploded.

In the Vosges there were engagements yesterday with hand grenades on the Barrenkopf.

A French aviator last night threw down bombs on the railroad station at Lorrach, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, twenty-eight miles to the southwest of Freiburg.

The text of the Berlin statement is as follows:

In the Champagne we successfully exploded several mines.

In the Vosges an attack made by the enemy on Schratzmannele was repelled with hand grenades, and southeast of Sondernach that part of the trench sections which we lost on Aug. 17 was recaptured.

A German battle aviator shot down a French biplane near Nieuport.

KAISER GIVES ORDERS TO ROYAL LEADERS

Sends Telegrams Praising Them on Anniversary of Battles in the West.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 25.—The Kaiser has conferred the Pour le Mérite order on the German Crown Prince, the Bavarian Crown Prince, and Duke Albrecht of Württemberg for their defense in the West with characteristic telegrams. This one was sent to the Crown Prince:

The anniversary of the battle of Longwy approaches, when the Fifth Army, under your leadership in a mighty storm, led the way into the enemy's land, then continued from success to success, until assigned in the region north of Verdun to the task of securing the connection of the western armies with the home border. Your army has fulfilled its task perfectly, thereby helping to lay the foundation for the victories in the East. Never during this long, heavy time has the offensive thought been snuffed out in your army. Nowhere in more splendid fashion have the tenacious bravery and unbendable will to throw the enemy to the ground and care for subordinates been displayed as during the weariness, if silent, heroism in the resultful Argonne fights.

To speak out to you and your army my thanks and appreciation for such a performance is a necessity for me. As a sign of it I bestow upon your my Pour le Mérite.

To the Crown Prince of Bavaria, the Kaiser sent this message:

With pride Germany remembers in these days the glorious battle in Lorraine in which your Royal Highness at the head of the sons of all German branches drove back over the border the enemy who had broken into the Empire. A hard time followed this luminous victory. It was necessary to bid defiance to the ever-renewed storm of a vastly numerically superior force in order to create basic conditions for our operations in the East. How your Royal Highness and the troops intrusted to you solved this task is inscribed for all time on the tablets of the history of the Germany Army. But for me it is necessary in most thankful appreciation for what you have accomplished for the German cause to bestow the Pour le Mérite.

To Duke Albrecht of Württemberg he telegraphed:

One year has passed since the then Fourth Army, under the splendid leadership of your Royal Highness, in heavy fighting on the Semois and Meuse, rich in victory and glory, conquered a path for an advance deep into the enemy's country. At the head of the newly organized army, with troops young and untrained, though filled with the most splendid spirit, you succeeded in rendering nought the enemy's outflanking attempts directed against our northern flank. Despite the most unfavorable circumstances you also succeeded in getting a firm footing on the coast and blood-drenched ground of Flanders.

Against a flood of waters and in the fight against a numerically superior enemy your army ripened into troops which in admirable fashion discharged the task of securing our rear while the decision was being fought for and achieved in the east. In recognition I confer the Pour le Mérite on your Royal Highness.

Western Generals Decorated.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 26.—In commemoration of the victories in the west and the firm maintenance of the western front, which has enabled the Austro-German armies in the eastern theatre to penetrate Russia, Emperor William has conferred the Order of Pour le Mérite upon the following army leaders:

General von Strantz, commanding the troops between the Meuse and the Moselle; Gen. von Falkenhausen, commander of the army on the frontier, between Germany and Lorraine and lower Alsace; Col. Gen. von Heeringen, commander of the seventh army on the heights of Garonne; General Gaede, commander in Alsace, and General von Fabeck, commander of the first army which fought the battle at Mons a year ago.

This information is contained in a Berlin dispatch, received in Amsterdam and transmitted to the Reuter Telegram Company.

A ROTHSCHILD WOUNDED.

Youngest Son of Leopold de Rothschilds a Dardanelles Victim.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 26.—The Daily Telegraph says that news has been received in London that Lieutenant Anthony Gustav de Rothschild of the Royal Bucks Fusiliers has been wounded at the Dardanelles.

He is the youngest of the three sons of Leopold de Rothschild, all of whom are officers in the same regiment.

On leaving Cambridge University he traveled extensively, visiting the United States and Japan, studied business methods in France and Germany, and not long ago, with his brother, Captain Evelyn de Rothschild, went to Brazil to inquire into matters affecting the finances of that country.

APPEALS TO BANKERS FOR COTTON MEN

W. P. G. Harding Urges Southern Financiers and Business Men to Conserve the Crop.

READS PRESIDENT'S LETTER

Advising Loans to Growers on Liberal Terms — Reserve Board Men Confident of the Future.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 25.—W. P. G. Harding of the Federal Reserve Board told the Alabama Merchants' Association here tonight that the placing of cotton on the contraband list by the Allies did not create a desperate situation, but rather one calling for intelligent leadership. He urged Southern bankers to make concessions to finance the crop, and predicted that there would be international competition for the American crop despite the fact that it was contraband. Mr. Harding handled, for the Reserve Board, the arrangements for the hundred million dollar cotton loan fund. He explained to the Alabama merchants, however, that he was not speaking tonight for the Federal Board, but was giving his personal views.

In the course of his speech Mr. Harding read the following letter, bearing on the cotton situation, which he had received from President Wilson:

The White House,
Aug. 23, 1915.

My Dear Mr. Harding:

Thank you sincerely for your letter of Aug. 23. It gives me just the information I desired.

What interests me most is this: It is evident from what you tell me that the country banks, with whom the farmer and other producers directly deal, can get money at from 4 to 4½ per cent. and that the question whether the benefit of this advantageous rate is to be extended to the farmer is in their hands. It is inconceivable to me that those who are responsible for dealing directly with the producers of the country should be willing to jeopard the prosperity of the country itself by refusing to share with the producer the beneficial rates now obtainable for money loans.

I think that we can confidently expect that the banks in the cotton States and in the agricultural regions generally will content themselves with a rate not more than 1 or 2 per cent. above the rate which they themselves pay. I hope that the facts which you have stated to me will become generally known among the producers of the country so that they may feel themselves free to exact of the banks with which they deal what they undoubtedly have a right to expect.

Cordially and sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

Predicts International Competition.

After he had laid the ground work for his address, Mr. Harding said:

"Germany is as anxious to have cotton as the Allies are to prevent her. It is not inconceivable that there may be evidences before very long of international competition for possession of the South's great staple. It is at least a possibility that cotton will be purchased in large quantities for foreign account and stored in Southern warehouses, to be shipped out as needed and as opportunities for shipment arise.

"No one has ever accused the Germans of being lacking in farsightedness. They are already looking forward to what will happen when peace is restored, and that they will make a supreme effort to recover their lost trade with other nations cannot be doubted. Is it reasonable to believe that they would look with complacency upon the absolute control of the cotton market by the mills of England and America, permitting them to secure their supplies of cotton at very low prices and defer their own purchases until after peace is made and take the chances of securing then their own stocks at much higher prices? Is it not reasonable to believe that they will arrange to buy cotton as the spinners of other nations buy it, and can they not easily arrange to have their cotton purchased in this country and stored for their account until they can transport it to their own shores?"

Mr. Harding said the South's welfare depended upon the marketing of cotton at fairly remunerative rates and Southern bankers should, wherever possible, make liberal concessions in their usual rates on commodity loans. High interest, he pointed out, means forced sales.

"Present conditions," he said, "fully justify low rates, and Southern bankers should be willing to forego temporary profits for the sake of security and stability in the future. I am sure that the Federal Reserve Banks may be depended upon under their power of rediscounting to co-operate to the fullest extent with the banks in taking care of the cotton crop, and this assurance is, of course, not confined to cotton loans, but to all other staple commodities.

"You have an opporeunity of conserving the value of the South's greatest asset, and upon you, Southern bankers and merchants, rests the responsibility of the weal or woe of a great agricultural section perhaps for years. Leading financiers have told me privately that the sudden prosperity developed in some sections and along certain lines of industry will be followed by a period of wild speculation and inflation. The banking reserves of this country are considerably more than $1,000,000,000 in excess of legal requirements. Our gold holdings, over $2,000,000,000, are larger than those of any other two countries combined. Our trade balances are piling up unprecedentedly, probably amounting to $1,000,000,000 during the last six months of 1915. What better security could a Southern bank ask than the obligation of a merchant or farmer which he has been carrying on a crop not yet existent? What better investment than to carry this obligation along for a few months, if necessary, secured by the actual cotton properly warehoused and insured and certain of a market?"

Cotton Embargo Notice Received.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The State Department received today formal notice of Great Britain's action in placing cotton on the contraband list. A cablegram from Ambassador Page, at London, dated yesterday, transmitted the text of the proclamation.

NOW 58 SUBMARINES IN THE GERMAN NAVY

Norwegian Observer Also Says the Baltic Fleet Numbers 30 —Work at Shipyards.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 25, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—I learn from a distinguished Norwegian gentleman who has just returned from Germany that at the Vulcan shipbuilding yard at Stettin is the cruiser Wiesbaden, which is now completed. The Germans are building three torpedo boats there.

At the Schichau yard at Dantsic there is a new cruiser with two funnels and with a curious bottle-shaped apparatus on her mastheads, while five small cruisers are being repaired there. They have all lost a mast and one or two funnels.

At the imperial dock at Dantsic are the battleship Elsass, the new armored cruiser Lutzou, two coast ironclads, and thirteen torpedo boats.

My informant learned from information which is confirmed from different sources that the German fleet now possesses fifty-eight submarines and the Baltic fleet thirty vessels, including battleships and large and small cruisers.

Six thousand marines from Kiel have arrived on the Eastern front for pioneer service.

SAYS GERMAN GUNNERS FIRE ON HOSPITALS

A. Piatt Andrew Accuses Them of Doing So With Deliberate Purpose.

The Holland-America liner Nieuw Amsterdam arrived yesterday from Rotterdam with 459 passengers of all classes, of whom seventy-two boarded the ship at Falmouth. This is the first time any of the Dutch liners have called at that British port to pick up passengers west bound.

According to the passengers and crew, the Nieuw Amsterdam was detained in the Downs off Deal by the British authorities, and had to submit to a search for Germans or Austrians. While the ship was anchored off Deal the mine sweepers were busy picking up the drifting mines coming from the North Sea, and one was exploded so close to the Nieuw Amsterdam that it nearly shook off their feet the passengers who were on deck playing shuffleboard.

According to A. Piatt Andrews, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and now Field Superintendent of the American Ambulance Hospital in France, the Germans shelled a hospital at Pont-à-Mousson for twelve hours, killing two French drivers, but sparing the Americans. This charge was confirmed in Washington on Tuesday by Dr. George W. Crile of Cleveland, who had just returned from the war zone in France. He asserted in an address that the practice of the German artillerymen in firing on the French Red Cross tents had made it impossible for the doctors to attend to the wounded in the daytime.

"On July 22 the headquarters of the corps at Pont-à-Mousson was bombarded for twelve hours," he said. "Several American surgeons were under fire, and two French surgeons were wounded, while two of their ambulance drivers were killed. The doctors and the men were all forced to take to the trenches for protection."

"Do you think that the shelling of the hospital was intentional?" he was asked.

"From German prisoners," Mr. Andrews replied, "we learned that the exact location of every hospital behind the French line is known to the Germans, and we are led to believe that the Germans do deliberately shell the hospitals. I have brought back with me photographs and evidence of the bombardment of the ambulance corps' headquarters."

INDIANA PASTOR SLAIN AFTER MANY THREATS

Police Discard Theory That Murder Resulted from His Pro-German Utterances.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—The Rev. Edmund A. H. Kayser, pastor of the St. James's Evangelical Lutheran Church of Tolleston, Ind., who had recently become notorious in that section because of his pro-German utterances and bitter attacks on the United States and President Wilson, was found dead in a lot near his home last night. There were two bullet wounds in his body, and his hand and feet were bound with cord.

The pastor had been threatened with death in several anonymous letters recently, and about a month ago applied to the Chief of Police for a permit to carry a revolver. This was denied him. The threats so agitated the pastor that he finally decided to send his family to the home of Mrs. Kayser's mother in Michigan.

Federal and State authorities who tonight were endeavoring to establish a motive for the murder received an intimation that the Rev. Kayser was "lynched" for private reasons by members of his own congregation, who believed that the pastor's moral conduct was not what it ought to be. A woman's footprints were among those discovered outside the window of the pastor's home. The pastor had been warned to cease his attentions to a married woman in Gary.

Kaiser was 42 years old, a native of Württemberg, Germany, and a graduate of the Strassheim University. He held an inexorable dominance over his congregation that led into their homes and commercial affairs.

When the war broke out Kayser became intensely active. He wrote articles for German and English newspapers. When the Lusitania was sunk he upheld Germany's rights and attacked President Wilson's activities and sentiments.

A resolution of the Saxon Verein of his congregation, pledging neutrality, he tore up and threw into the faces of the parishioners who had framed it.

Kayser was shot in the chest as he sat in his library, the shot coming from outside. When he staggered to the doorway to grapple with his assailants, he again was shot, this time the bullet entering the jugular vein and ultimately causing his death from loss of blood, according to the Coroner. Kayser, presumably dying, was dragged forty feet away from the light of the windows of his home and tied with window cords about the wrists and ankles. He had been dead for more than an hour when his body was discovered by a passer-by.

Members of Kayser's congregation who spoke to him earlier in the day told the police tonight that he told them smilingly that an anonymous telephone call had apprised him that he would be lynched, but that he had heard so much of that sort of talk that it had ceased to alarm him.

"I have four enemies," they said he told them, "and they are the only ones I am afraid of. And if I have trouble with them it will be because of my private affairs. I am not afraid of anything happening because of my political policies."

The Rev. Mr. Kayser leaves a widow and three children.

COPENHAGEN HONORS BRITISH E-13'S DEAD

Cabinet Ministers at Memorial Services—Naval Escort for Funeral Ship.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—A telegram from Copenhagen to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that the Danish steamer Vidal sailed for Hull today with the bodies of the fourteen men who lost their lives as the result of the attack on the British submarine E-13 by German warships after the submarine grounded last week on the Danish island of Saltholm.

Before the departure of the Vidal a funeral service was held in Copenhagen. It was attended by Lieut. Commander Layton and the other survivors of the E-13, members of the Danish Cabinet, Danish naval officials, and representatives of the British Legation. Danish bluejackets bore the coffins between decks and placed them in an improvised chapel. The coffins were covered with hundreds of flags and with wreaths in Danish and British colors.

Vast throngs assembled at the waterfront, and the people stood with uncovered heads as the Vidal steamed out, accompanied by Danish torpedoboats. The Vidal was saluted with guns and flags by the forts. All the flags in Copenhagen were at half staff.

ANOTHER ZEPPELIN RAID?

German Dirigible Passes Over Vlieland, Going Northwest.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 25, (via London, 3:20 P. M.)—The Telegraaf learns from Vlieland that a Zeppelin dirigible balloon passed over that Dutch island today, traveling from an eastern to a northwestern direction.

Vlieland is off the entrance to the Zuider Zee and in a northwesterly direction lies the northeast coast of England.

SAY GERMAN AGENTS STAMPEDED HORSES

Remounts for Allies' Cavalry Driven from Corrals Into Railway Yards.

1,000 ANIMALS RUN WILD

Some Driven Into River, Others Maimed on Trestles—About 100 Still Missing.

About 1,000 high-class horses, picked for mettle and bottom, on their way to remount the cavalry of the Allies, were stampeded from twelve corrals into the labyrinth of switches and shifting engines in the yards of the Jersey Central Railroad at Communipaw at 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning.

Jersey City detectives and men of the Jersey Central secret service declare that agents of interests friendly to Germany tore down the fences of the corrals and scattered the horses. All but about 100 of the animals had been captured and returned to the pens last night.

The horses were part of the biggest shipment thus far sent to Europe for war use.

While the first reports to the police said the horses had been stampeded by a storm, this theory soon had to be thrown aside, because the stampede took place at 3:30 o'clock, while the storm of thunder and lightning was over at 1:30. Another fact disproving the theory that the horses were terrified into mad flight by forces of nature, is that they had been in twelve different corrals, so that it would have been necessary for each of the twelve herds of horses, acting independently, to break down twelve distinct fences.

Favorable Time Chosen.

The stampeding was easily effected without interference by employes of the stockyards, because the watchmen quit their rounds for a few minutes at 3.30 each morning to pour water into the corral troughs, and the hostlers and other employes were busy yesterday unloading 350 horses which had just arrived by train from East St. Louis.

The first hint of the stampede the railroad employes had, came when they heard the crashing of hoofs on the broken fences and the neighing of hundreds of frightened animals. Watchmen ran toward the sound and saw the horses dashing in every direction. Some ran out upon the made land between the Hudson River and Newark Bay on which the New Jersey Central is preparing to build yards, and others were galloping about the Jersey City streets.

Seeing that it was useless to try to drive back the runaways, the watchmen and hostlers ran to the other corrals from which the horses had not escaped. They found that the racket had frightened their occupants, but there was no further breaking of fences. A rough census showed that nearly 1,000 of the 3,000 horses in the yards were out. The yards, which were constructed by the New Jersey Central on its made land since the war began, to handle shipments of horses for the Allies, covers about thirty acres. It has been the main station for war horses from the West, sometimes amounting to thousands in a week.

Each corral in the yard is inclosed by a fence consisting of posts with four twelve-inch rails and another rail nailed on diagonally from the top of one post to the bottom of the next.

There would be no likelihood of horses breaking such a fence, according to employes of the railroad, and it would be absurd to think that twelve different herds would hit at the same time upon such a means of freedom. The horses, it was said, had been little excited during the thunderstorm shortly after midnight, and no motive could be found in the weather for their outbreak two hours later.

Hundreds Join Round-up.

Alarms were sent to the Bayonne and Greenville Police Stations, and autos with policemen and halters and all Jersey Central employes who could be reached were sent out to search for the runaways. Hundreds of residents in Communipaw, alarmed by clattering hoofs, came into the streets, and long before daybreak many men were engaged in the round-up.

Most of the horses were tractable enough after their first fright had worn off, and they were caught within half a mile of the yards and led back.

Later it was learned that a large bunch of horses, evidently driven by men who had stampeded them, had swept out upon the piers of the Jersey Central and plunged headlong into the river. Two horses were swimming between Liberty Island and Ellis Island shortly after daybreak by Sergeant Ellis of the Harbor Squad, who ran a police boat alongside, got slings around them, and towed them to Ellis Island. These horses were quite a quarter from the pier. An Erie Railroad lighter Captain found swimming horses on all sides of him. He and his crew got ropes around eighteen of them and towed them to the Jersey shore.

Four dead horses were picked up near the Jersey Central slips all with broken necks from crashing into one piers. Three horses which had run along the tracks in the yards were found on trestles, their legs having gone between ties. They had broken bones and were shot. Two others were injured by falling from trestles and were drowned.

The horses were consigned to Blair, Baker & Co., horse dealers.

OFFERS HIS INVENTIONS TO THE UNITED STATES

Ex-German Officer Shows Models, Including an Unsinkable Ship.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—A group of army and navy officers and civilian officials, expert in ordnance and equipment, were entertained for several hours today by Count zu Lynar in a demonstration of military inventions. Count zu Lynar is a German, who served several years in the army, and was an observer of the war between Japan and Russia. He is now an American citizen, and has offered his inventions to the United States for the national defense.

The most important idea presented was a plan for an unsinkable battleship embodying triple skins such as are now in use in the German Navy, but with added elements of protection. The general scheme is understood to be a cellular structure

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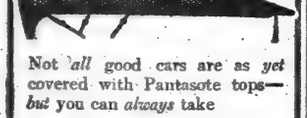
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PLAN PROTECTORATE TO CONTROL HAITI

American Forces to Stay Until Finances Are Established and Order Obtained.

TIME LIMIT IS EXTENDED

United States Gives Chance to the Haitian Congress to Discuss the Proposed Treaty.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The American marine and naval expeditionary force will be maintained in Haiti for an indefinite period, pending the establishment of a limited American protectorate over the finances of the republic. The terms of this far-reaching action are set forth in a convention that has been negotiated between the United States Government and that of President Dartiguenave, and which is now under consideration by the Haitian Congress and will also have to be submitted to the United States Senate in the form of a treaty for ratification.

The convention provides for the following:

First—The establishment of a Haitian receivership of customs under American control.

Second—The establishment of a native Haitian constabulary under the command of American officers.

Third—The establishment of American control over the finances of Haiti, to the extent necessary to prevent speculation and safeguard the interests of the American people.

Fourth—The convention is to run for a period of ten years.

In explanation of the design of the United States in thus extending a financial protectorate over Haiti, Secretary of State Lansing today authorized this statement, in which he referred to the Haitian arrangement as a "protectorats":

We have only one purpose—that is, to help the Haitian people and prevent them from being exploited by irresponsible revolutionists. These are not properly revolutions; they are unorganized enterprises which invoke no question of principle, and they are ruining the country. While they are in progress people are starving in the streets of Port au Prince because they cannot secure the supplies of food which abound in the country. Things have been going from bad to worse, and something must be done.

The United States Government has no purpose of aggression and is entirely disinterested in promoting this protectorate. We have not even asked for Mole St. Nicholas. The arrangement, of course, would have to be considered by the United States Senate for approval.

It was stated in official quarters here tonight that no ultimatum had been delivered to the Haitian Government setting a time within which it must accept the treaty. It was the plan of the Haitian Congress to adjourn last Wednesday. When this fact was communicated to the Washington Government a desire was expressed that the Congress would not adjourn without action on the treaty. After this the Haitian President called Congress into extra session for a month.

The Congress was to indicate by today whether it would proceed with the consideration of the treaty with a view to ratification. A cable message was received from Rear Admiral Caperton today indicating that the time within which this answer was to be made had been extended until tomorrow. The American Government has been insisting on prompt action and no delay, but it was denied positively tonight that anything like an ultimatum had been delivered. Sufficient time, it was asserted, would be accorded the Haitians to consider the treaty in their Congress.

Our Eye on Other Republics.

The negotiation of this treaty marks the first step in the intention of the Government to adjust affairs in certain Latin-American countries involving European interests, which interests might lead to trouble between the United States and European nations after the conclusion of the European war. It is felt in certain Administration quarters that when the war is over an effort may be made by one or more of the powers now engaged in hostilities to insist that the long overdue debts of certain republics of the Western Hemisphere, Haiti among them, shall be liquidated without delay, and that such European Government or Governments might be inclined to resort to force, with coincidental occupation, to compel obedience to the demands made.

It is indicated that there is nothing in the convention, as it now sands, which is thought to be as strong as the Platt Amendment, which is regarded as the most valuable portion of the treaty between the United States and Cuba, under authority of which the United States Government entered upon its second successful occupation of Cuba. Nor is there anything in the pending Haitian treaty which provides for any cession of Mole St. Nicholas to the United States Government as a naval base, or for any other use.

The initiative for this convention, it was learned today, came from Haitian leaders, and it was also learned that, in the form in which the arrangement was proposed by the Haitians favorable to it, they were willing to hand over Mole St. Nicholas to the United States Government. President Wilson declined this offer, and no such provision appears in the treaty.

Want a "Platt Amendment."

In responsible circles in Washington intimately familiar with Haitian affairs the successful negotiation of such a treaty would, it is declared, be very gratifying. The only criticism of the treaty heard here is on two points:

First—It is regarded as unfortunate that the treaty contains no "Platt Amendment."

Second—The period of ten years, representing the duration of the treaty, is regarded as too short completely to rehabilitate the Haitian Republic and insure the permanence of a Government free from revolutions springing from the ambitions of selfish politicians. Students of the Haitian situation are of the opinion that the convention should run for at least a generation, and there are some Haitians who feel that fifty years would be a better period for the American protectorate.

The State Department and President Wilson are devoting close attention to the Haitian situation. While there is no desire for American aggression, and the Administration is not willing to press the Haitians unduly, it is nevertheless thought that there should be reasonable expedition in perfecting the agreement and arranging a solution of the Haitian problem. Haitian finances are in such a terrible plight, with no prospect of ability on the part of the Haitians themselves, single-handed, to rehabilitate their Government on a stable basis, that it is feared that creditor nations in Europe would swoop down on Haiti at the end of the war in Europe and perhaps involve the United States in a defense of the Monroe Doctrine.

Several important conferences on the Haitian question were held at the State Department today. Secretary Lansing conferred at length with Solon Menos, the Haitian Minister, who came to make inquiries as to the intentions of the United States. Later Secretary Lansing and Acting Secretary Roosevelt of the Navy Department had a long conference with Captain Edward L. Beach, U. S. N., commander of the armored cruiser Washington. Captain Beach was in command of the American marines and bluejackets when they first landed at Port au Prince in the course of the present occupation. He has returned to the United States on leave of absence on account of illness in his family. Captain Beach furnished Secretary Lansing with a detailed account of the Haitian situation, political and military, at the time he left. Among other things he stated that the election of President Dartigurneve was the first free election that had taken place in Haiti in eighteen months, in which period there had been six elections.

The new Haitian convention does not follow identically the lines of the convention under which the Dominican customs receivership was established. It might be described as a perfected Dominican Arrangement, framed in the light of the experience of the United States in dealing with Cuba, the Philippines, and Santo Domingo. It has been found that the arrangements with Cuba and Santo Domingo, both different, have not been calculated to give those Governments that perfection of administration which was originally sought, and in the Haitian problem, especially in view of the fact that conditions are much worse in Haiti than they were in Cuba or Santo Domingo, it has been considered essential to include additional provisions, believed to be calculated to enable the Haitian people to maintain a peaceful government.

Importance of Constabulary Plan.

The provision in the Haitian convention for the establishment of a constabulary, to be commanded by American officers, is considered very important. It is distinctly different from the Dominican convention, which contained no such provision. Since 1804 Haitian soldiers have sold their services to the highest revolutionary bidder. The idea of the constabulary feature of the pending convention is that this arrangement would give to the Haitians a constabulary faithful to constituted authority.

In no country in the world has it been possible to change political conditions as bad as they are in Haiti and build up the basis for a stable republic within ten years—the period of the pending Haiti convention. Presupposing that the United States Government, under this protectorate, is able to guide those in Haiti who are properly inclined toward good government for ten years, it is pointed out here that while this arrangement would give the Haitians, with their country almost fabulously rich in natural resources, ample capital to pay their present foreign debts, it would at the same time so rehabilitate the Haitian treasury as to make it a lure for revolutionists after the treaty arrangement should cease.

Discussion of Treaty Allowed.

PORT AU PRINCE, Aug. 25.—The Government and Congress, having threatened to resign if the American Government refused to permit a discussion of the proposed treaty, which allows the United States ten years' control of the Government's finances, Washington has agreed to a discussion of the convention.

The population, which has been agitated, is now more tranquil.

CAPE HAITIEN, Aug. 25.—The adherents of Dr. Rosalvo Bobo, the revolutionary leader who left Haiti following his recent defeat for the Presidency, are still in arms.

Colonel Eli K. Cole of the United States Marine Corps, who has been conducting negotiations with them, has made no progress. Dr. Bobo's supporters state that they will not disarm so long as the Presidency is denied to their leader.

The American gunboat Nashville has left here for Port à Paix to debark 100 marines.

FORT APPROVES THE TREATY.

The Only Way to Bring Peace and Prosperity to Haiti, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 25.—J. Franklin Fort, ex-Governor of New Jersey, who has had wide experience in Latin-American affairs and has served several times as a representative of the United States Government in the arrangement of the difficulties of some of the small Latin-American Republics, was much interested when he heard of the American ultimatum to Haiti. He said to a TIMES correspondent:

"The reported demand of the United States for a treaty with Haiti putting the customs of that country on the same basis as in the Dominican Republic and providing for American supervision over the collection of the internal revenues is absolutely right, and as necessary as it is right. Nothing less will stop the graft now constantly going on in that country and assure an honest administration of its finances.

"For three months the leaders will make a fuss about it and try to create disturbance and ill feeling toward the United States, but after that it will end, and the people will begin to see the splendid results accomplished. Then the action of their Government in making such a treaty will be approved. It will mean contentment and prosperity to the people of Haiti, who are anxious for peace.

"The curse of the country today is the ill-advised and arbitrary actions of their rulers. The people now have no privileges except such as the officials give them. Constitutional government there is a farce. Placing the constabulary of the Republic under American officers, equipping them with good arms, and training them as soldiers will furnish a body of police that will put down all incipient revolutions and give the country an assured rest from further internal disturbances.

"For myself, I am delighted at the course the President is taking, which is absolutely necessary if there is to be peace and prosperity in Haiti."

HURT IN AUTO WRECK; MAY BE TITLED GERMAN

Gadski's Husband Refuses to Tell Name of Guest Injured in Motor Crash.

Special to The New York Times.

BABYLON, L. I., Aug. 25.—There is a man patient in the South Side Hospital here about whose identity a cloak of mystery has been thrown. Dr. James F. Ames, who has been attending the patient, says he does not know who he is. It is said by others at the hospital that they know his name, but under no circumstances will they divulge it. The man, it is explained, is a private patient, and as such he will be protected by the hospital. He is said by some to be a titled German.

Several nights ago the man was brought here from a point on the Farmingdale Road west of Babylon. The South Shore Road is being rebuilt, and automobiles and other vehicles have to make a detour that carries them around through the Farmingdale Road. The man in the hospital is said to have been hurt while in a car owned by Mme. Gadski, the singer, who is spending the Summer at Bay Shore. The automobile, at a curve in the road, had to make a quick turn to avoid collision with Vernon Castle's car. The man now in the hospital was thrown from his seat and suffered concussion of the brain. He is about thirty-three years old. Nothing about him can be learned at Mme. Gadski's home at Bay Shore, as both she and her husband are away.

Captain Hans Tauscher, the husband of Mme. Gadski, told of the accident yesterday in his office on lower Broadway.

"The man who was hurt," said Captain Tauscher, "is not Captain von Papen or Captain Boy-Ed, as has been said, nor anyone connected with the German Embassy here. I am not at liberty to say who he is, because when I saw him after the accident he asked me not to. I do not know what his reasons were. There could very well be personal reasons which would operate in a case of this kind. But whatever his reasons, there is nothing for us, his friends, to do but carry them out. He is not severely injured and will be out of the hospital in a few days entirely well. I cannot see any occasion for making a great fuss over such a matter.

"In the absence of my wife, Mme. Gadski, who is in Texas with our daughter singing at a music festival, I invited a party of men out to our Summer home at Bayshore for the week-end. They left on Monday afternoon. Two of them started in an automobile with a chauffeur toward New York, and I followed in my car half an hour afterward, as I had an invitation for a theatre party that evening. They were not in an automobile belonging to Mme. Gadski or me.

"When I came to the spot on the road near Farmingdale where the accident occurred. I found the chauffeur there with the overturned car. When I asked him what had happened he said the car had been driven into the ditch to avoid an approaching speeder and had overturned. I heard later that the car they were trying to avoid was Vernon Castle's.

"I went to the hospital and saw my friend. I satisfied myself that his injuries were not serious and that he would soon be out. He then asked me that his name be kept secret, and the hospital authorities were asked to protect it. That is all there is in the matter, and it is not very much."

MAYOR WOULD DRILL CHILDREN IN SCHOOL

Comes to City on Brief Furlough, but Will Finish Term in Camp.

ADVOCATES SWISS SYSTEM

Would Give All Citizens Military Training—Militia Doesn't Cover Situation, He Says.

Mayor Mitchel, known as Sergeant John Purroy Mitchel at the Military Camp of Instruction at Plattsburg, came down to the city yesterday on a brief furlough to attend to some private business and consult with President George McAneny, who has been Acting Mayor, on certain matters affecting the city. He is so well pleased with his military vacation that he intends to remain at Plattsburg until the camp term is ended. He will not return to the city again until Sept. 6.

Mr. McAneny will go on a two-weeks' vacation at Lake George on Friday. In order that the city shall not be without an Acting Mayor, Henry Curran, Vice Chairman of the Board of Aldermen, who is also at the Plattsburg camp, will return to the city on Friday morning.

Mayor Mitchel did not go to the City Hall, but remained at his home at Riverside Drive and Ninety-eighth Street and consulted there with Mr. McAneny, Corporation Counsel Polk, Police Commissioner Woods, George V. Mullan, and others. The Mayor said he did not want to talk about his life at the military camp until he had received his discharge. He did, however, advocate the Swiss system of military training for the United States, which system extends to the children in school.

"Personally," he said, "I believe in a certain amount of military training for school children; including setting up exercises, calisthenics, and drills. But I haven't yet reached the point where I have any definite recommendations to make for New York City. This is something that must be taken up with the educational authorities. The Swiss system of citizen training which extends to the schools seems to me to be the best thing of its kind there is, and I favor strongly its adoption in the United States."

The Mayor said his discussions with military men had gone to show that New York has the most efficient militia in the country.

"But even if the whole country was on a par with New York State," he continued, "that would not be sufficient. I believe in general citizen training, and I don't think that the present organization of the militia covers the situation at all."

The Mayor would not discuss the present complications with Germany. All citizens should withstand comment, he said, until the President had spoken for the whole country. Every true American, he added, was ready to back the President up.

The Mayor smiled at the criticisms regarding his absence from the city to attend the training camp.

"Everybody is entitled to his own opinion," he said. "I have mine and by going to camp I showed what it was. I went to Plattsburg because I was deeply interested in the question of the country's military preparedness, and I felt that the camp was a concrete expression of the movement toward that end. I wanted both to get information at first hand and to testify to my belief in the movement and the necessities that lie behind it."

The Mayor said he was not in touch with the local political situation and did not care to discuss it.

McADOO FOR PREPAREDNESS

Secretary Urges Maine Democrats to be Ready for Any Emergency.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 25.—W. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, at a political conference with town, county, and State Democratic Committeemen, today urged Maine Democrats to be loyal to the President.

Touching on national affairs, he said that the nation should be prepared for any emergency both on land and sea and should also be prepared to carry its own freight.

PATRIOTIC DUTY TO WALK.

Jerseymen of Military Age Hardening Up with Long Hikes.

CALDWELL, N. J., Aug. 25.—W. A. Woodbury of Upper Montclair, a young New York business man, has started a movement which is making him unpopular with trolley companies and jitney drivers.

Two weeks ago, moved by the Plattsburg camp idea of training business men to army life, he suggested to friends that they walk at every opportunity, so as to harden themselves in case they should be called upon for military duty. The plan found favor, and now every man from 20 to 40 living in this part of the State walks to and from the railroad stations and his home. Last Sunday 200 men went on hikes over the mountains. Some parties went twenty miles and several as far as Lake Hopatcong, thirty miles away. There has not been any attempt as yet to form an organization of any kind, but it is expected something of the sort will develop.

'MUSTS' FOR COLLEGE HEADS

David Starr Jordan Tells of Talents They Ought to Have.

OAKLAND, Cal., Aug. 25.—College Presidents, if they are to be successful, must have other talents than scholarship, according to David Starr Jordan, Chancellor of Stanford University, who last night outlined the requirements of a college President in an address before the National Education Association. Some of the requirements for the position he stated are:

He must not tell all he knows about those around him.

He must not do anything he can hire some one else to do.

He must be neither too "clubby" nor too convivial.

He must be a scholar to the extent that he knows truth from untruth.

He must "fix it" so that his Board of Trustees can only indorse or reject his recommendations.

He must not "pass the buck" to the Trustees.

He must not smoke.

Pussy Willow
Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

A WAIST with the real Pussy Willow label in it wears and launders like a silk handkerchief.

See the sleeve on the salesgirl—the label in the garment.

ROOSEVELT WOULD BACK PRESIDENT ONLY IF RIGHT

Continued from Page 1.

soldiers of the regular army and the men of the civilian regiment were grouped. Behind them were the 2,000 civilians.

It was getting dark when Colonel Roosevelt, escorted by General Wood and other officers of the regular establishment, arrived on the drill plain. He wore a tan riding suit, military leather leggings, and a cream fedora hat. His youngest daughter, the wife of Private Derby of Company B, ran out of the crowd and said something to her father as he took his place, the most central one in the crescent. While she was talking General Wood advanced and faced the crowd, and as is always the case when General Wood faces the men of this camp there was generous applause.

"Officers and men of the training camp, Colonel Roosevelt."

That was the speech of General Wood in introducing the Colonel. A cheer arose and the Colonel smiled.

Mr. Roosevelt prefaced the reading of his prepared speech with a tribute to the officers and men of the regular army, to whose efforts the men of the civilian regiment owe the training they are receiving. The Colonel pictured the regular as the highest type of American, a man who hates war, but "something else a great deal more." He decried those who picture the regular as a man who loves war. It would be just as nonsensical, said the Colonel, to picture physicians as men who want all the people to break their legs.

Our Military Needs.

Colonel Roosevelt's speech follows in full:

"I wish to congratulate all who have been at this Plattsburg camp and at the similar camps throughout the country upon the opportunity they have had to minister to their own self-respect by fitting themselves to serve the country if the need should arise. You have done your duty. In doing it you have added to your value as citizens. You have the right to hold your heads higher because you are fulfilling the prime duty of freemen.

"No man is fit to be free unless he is not merely willing but eager to fit himself to fight for his freedom, and no man can fight for his freedom unless he is trained to act in conjunction with his fellows. The worst of all feelings to arouse in others is the feeling of contempt. Those men have mean souls who desire that this nation shall not be fit to defend its own rights and that its sons shall not possess a high and resolute temper. But even men of stout heart need to remember that when the hour for action has struck no courage will avail unless there has been thorough training, thorough preparation in advance.

"The greatest need for this country is a first-class navy. Next, we need a thoroughly trained regular or professional army of 200,000 men if we have universal military service; and of at least half a million men if we do not have such universal military service.

"At present, a single army corps from Germany or Japan (which, if protracted from the efficient fighting forces of either would not even be felt) could at any time be ferried across the ocean and take New York or San Francisco and destroy them or hold them to ransom with absolute impunity, and the United States at present would be helpless to do more than blame some scapegoat for what was really the fault of our people as a whole in failing to prepare in advance against the day of disaster.

"The Mayor is entitled to his own opinion, but the professional navy and the professional army are not enough. Free citizens should be able to do their own fighting. The professional pacifist is as much out of place in a democracy as is the poltroon himself; and he is no better citizen than the poltroon. Probably no body of citizens in the United States during the last five years have wrought so efficiently for national decadence and international degradation as the professional pacifists, the peace-at-any-price men, who have tried to teach our people that silly all-inclusive arbitration treaties and the utterance of fatuous platitudes at peace congresses are substitutes for adequate military preparedness.

Seek to Chinafy America.

"These people are seeking to Chinafy this country. A high Japanese military officer recently remarked to a gentleman of my acquaintance that the future dominion over the seas and lands of the Pacific lay with Japan, because China was asleep and America was falling asleep, and in this world the future lay with the nations of patriotic and soldierly spirit. If the United States were to follow the lead of the professional pacifists and to permit itself to be Chinafied, this observer's opinion would be quite correct.

"It is an abhorrent thing to make a wanton or an unjust war. It is an abhorrent thing to trespass on the rights of the weak. But it is an utterly contemptible thing to be unable and unwilling to fight for one's own rights in the first place, and then, if possessed of sufficient loftiness of soul, to fight for the rights of the weak who are wronged. The greatest service that has ever been rendered mankind has been rendered by the men who have not shrunk from righteous war in order to bring about righteous peace, by soldier-statesmen of the type of Washington, by statesmen of the type of Abraham Lincoln, whose work was done by soldiers. The men of the Revolution and the men of the civil war, and the women who raised these men to be soldiers are the men and women to whom we owe a deathless debt of gratitude.

"This means that all our young men should be trained so that at need they can fight. Under the conditions of modern warfare it is the wildest nonsense to talk of men springing to arms in mass unless they have been taught how to act and how to use the arms to which they spring.

"For thirteen months America has played an ignoble part among the nations. We have tamely submitted to seeing the weak, whom we had covenanted to protect, wronged. We have seen our own men, women and children murdered on the high seas, without action on our part. We have treated elocution as a substitute for action. During this time our Government has not taken the smallest step in the way of preparedness to defend our own rights. Yet these thirteen months have made evident the lamentable fact that force is more dominant now in the affairs of the world than ever before; that the most powerful of modern military nations is utterly brutal and ruthless in its disregard of international morality, and that righteousness divorced from force is utterly futile. Reliance upon high-sounding words unbacked by deeds is proof of a mind that dwells only in the realm of shadow and of sham.

No Thanks to Government.

"This camp has lasted two months. It has done immense good to you who have been able to come here—although, by the way, you must not think that it has more than marked the beginning of training you to your duties. But you have been able to come because you are either yourself fairly well-to-do or else because you happen to serve employers who are both public-spirited and fairly well-to-do, and who give you holidays with pay.

"The Government has not paid a dollar for this camp. Inasmuch as we as a nation have done nothing whatever for national defense during the last thirteen months, the time when during all our history it was most necessary to prepare for self-defense, it is well that private individuals should have tried, however insufficiently, to provide some kind of substitute for proper governmental action. The army officers and enlisted men have put all good Americans under a fresh debt by what they have done in connection with this camp; and we owe much to the private citizens who have advanced the money without which the camp could not have been held.

"But you men have had to buy your own uniforms; you have had to spend money in fifty different ways; in other words, you have had to pay for the privilege of learning how to serve your country. This means that for every one man like yourselves who can afford to come here there are a hundred equally good American citizens, equally patriotic, who would like to come and are unable to. It is undemocratic that the young farmer, that the young hired man, that the hard-working clerk or mechanic or day laborer, all of whom wish to serve the country as much as you do and are as much entitled to the benefit of this camp as you are, should be unable to attend such a camp. They cannot attend to it unless the nation does as Switzerland has done and gives the opportunity for every generous and right-thinking American to learn by, say, six months' actual service in one year or two years how to do his duty to the country if the need arises—and the Americans who are not right-thinking should be made to serve anyhow, for a democracy has full right to the service of its citizens.

"Such service would be an immense benefit to the man industrially. It would not only help the nation, but it would help each individual who undergoes the training. Switzerland has universal military service; and it is the most democratic and least militaristic of countries, and a much more orderly and less homicidal country than our own.

"Camps like this are schools of civic virtue, as well as of military efficiency. They should be universal and obligatory for all our young men. Every man worth his salt will wish to come to them.

Peace-at-Any-Price People.

"As for the professional pacificists and the poltroons and college sissies who organize peace-at-any-price societies, and the mere money-getters and mere money-spenders, they should be made to understand that they have got to render whatever service the country demands. They must be made to submit to training in doing their duty. Then if, in the event of war, they prove unfit to fight, at any rate they can be made to dig trenches and kitchen sinks, or do whatever else a debauch of indulgence in professional pacificism has left them fit to do. Both the professional pacificist and the professional hyphenated American need to be taught that it is not for them to decide the conditions under which they will fight. They will fight whoever the Nation decides to fight, and whenever the Nation deems a war necessary.

"Camps like this are the best possible antidotes to hyphenated Americanism. The worst thing that could befall this country would be to have the American nation become a tangle of jangling nationalities, a knot of German-Americans, Irish-Americans, English-Americans, and French-Americans. If divided in such fashion, we shall most certainly fall. We can stand as a nation only if we are genuinely united.

"The events of the past year have shown us that in any crisis the hyphenated American is an active force against America, an active force for wrong-doing. The effort to hoist two flags on the same flagpole always means that one flag is hoisted underneath, and the hyphenated American invariably holds the flag of the United States underneath. We must all be Americans and nothing else. You in this camp include men of every creed and every national origin—Jew and Gentile, Catholic and Protestant, men of English and Irish, German and French, Slavonic and Latin, and Scandinavian descent. But you are all Americans, and nothing else. You have only one nationality. You acknowledge but one country. You are loyal to only one flag.

"There exists no finer body of American citizens in this country than those citizens of German birth or descent who are in good faith Americans and nothing else. We could create an entire national administration, from the President down to the last Cabinet officer, every one of whose members would be of German blood and some of them of German birth, but all of them Americans and nothing else, all of them Americans of such a type that the men who feel as I do could heartily and without reserve support them in all our international relations. But the Americans of German blood who are of this type are not hyphenated Americans. They are not German-Americans. They are just plain Americans like the rest of us.

Perilously Near to Treason.

"The professional German-American has shown himself within the last twelve months to be an enemy to this country as well as to humanity. The recent exposures of the way in which these German-Americans have worked together with the emissaries of the German Government—often by direct corruption—against the integrity of American institutions and against America doing its international duty should arouse scornful indignation in every American worth calling such. The leaders among the professional German-Americans have preached and practiced what comes perilously near to treason against the United States.

"Under The Hague Convention it was our bounden duty to take whatever action was necessary to prevent and, if not to prevent, then to undo, the hideous wrong that was done to Belgium. We have shirked this duty. We have shown a spirit so abject that Germany has deemed it safe to kill our women and children on the high seas. As for the export of munitions of war, it would be a base abandonment of morality to refuse to make these shipments. Such a refusal is proposed only to favor the nation that sank the Lusitania and the Arabic and committed the crime against Belgium, the greatest international crime committed since the close of the Napoleonic contests a century ago. It is not a lofty thing, on the contrary it is an evil thing, to practice, a timid and selfish neutrality between right and wrong. It is wrong for an individual. It is still more wrong for a nation. But it is worse in the name of neutrality to favor the nation that has done evil.

"As regards the export of munitions of war, the morality of the act depends upon the use to which the munitions are to be put. It was wrong to subjugate Belgium. It is wrong to keep her in subjugation. It is an utterly contemptible thing not to help in every possible way to undo this wrong. The manufacturers of cannon, rifles, cartridges, automobiles, or saddlery who refuse to ship them for use by the armies that are striving to restore Belgium to its own people should be put on a roll of dishonor.

"Exactly the same morality should obtain internationally that obtains nationally. It is right for a private firm to furnish arms to the policeman who puts down the thug, the burglar, the white slaver and the blackhander. It is wrong to furnish the blackhander, the burglar and the white slaver with weapons to be used against the policeman. The analogy holds true in international life.

Munitions for Belligerents.

"Germany has herself been the greatest manufacturer of munitions of war to be supplied to belligerents. She supplied munitions to England to subjugate the Boers and to the Turk to keep the Christians in subjection. Let us furnish munitions to the men who, showing courage which we have not shown, wish to rescue Belgium from subjection and spoliation and degradation. And let us encourage munition makers, so that we may be able to hold our own when the hour of peril comes to us in our turn, as assuredly it will come if we show ourselves too 'neutral' to speak a word on behalf of the weak who are wronged and too slothful and lazy to prepare to defend ourselves against wrong. Most assuredly it will come to us if we succeed in persuading great military nations that we are too proud to fight, that we are not prepared to undertake defensive war for our own vital interest and national honor.

"Therefore, friends, let us shape our conduct as a nation in accordance with the highest rules of international morality. Let us treat others justly and keep the engagements we have made, such as those in The Hague Conventions, to secure just treatment for others. But let us remember that we shall be wholly unable to render service to others and wholly unable to fulfil the prime law of national being, the law of self-preservation, unless we are thoroughly prepared to hold our own. Let us show that a free democracy can defend itself successfully against any organized and aggressive military despotism. To do so we must prepare as a nation; and the men of this camp and the men responsible for starting this camp have shown our Government and our people the path along which we should tread."

Numerous Interpolations.

The Colonel made many interpolations in his prepared speech. He had hardly more than began than Captain Van Horn's big wirehaired dog raced into the crescent and lay flat on his back in front of the speaker.

"Well, he's neutral, anyway," snapped the Colonel, as he contemplated the ludicrous picture before him.

When Colonel Roosevelt, referring to the fate of Belgium, declared solemnly that there was no difference in the violation of morals, International or private, the crowd clapped its approval.

"I do not want applause from any man," said Colonel Roosevelt, lifting his hand for silence, "unless he has a burning sense of shame when he thinks of the fact that the United States has not stood up for Belgium, and now, thirteen months after the war started, the average Regular Regiment is one thousand men short of the strength it should have in war."

Colonel Roosevelt said he read a few days ago of the activities in a certain German-American labor organization. The members of this union would not fight for us if we should go to war, according to the report read by the Colonel.

"If I have my way," he said, "and we do have to fight, they will either fight for us or they will be shot by us.

"The surest way to invite disaster," said Colonel Roosevelt, "is to be rich, aggressive, and unarmed."

Colonel Roosevelt arrived in Plattsburg at 6:50 o'clock this morning. He was met by General Wood and Captain Halstead Dorey, the camp commander, and with them drove to the camp, where he breakfasted. He was here to see everything in one day, and the task was measurably accomplished. He saw the First Battalion, under Captain Van Horn, drive the enemy helter skelter into the Saranac River; then he hurried to the north, and was in time to witness the finish of the "battle of the Peru Road." There the fight ended with a bayonet charge. "Bully!" cried the Colonel.

In the afternoon the ex-President received a visit from a dozen Canadian officers who are training near Montreal for service in Europe. For an hour he talked with them.

The recruits paraded for the first time as a regiment this afternoon. Colonel Roosevelt witnessed the parade, but did not review the command. He led the applause as the eight companies in company column swept by Captain Dorey.

"I have never seen a more inspiring sight," said Colonel Roosevelt.

DR. HILL WANTS ACTION.

President of Peace Forum Urges Stronger National Defenses.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 25.—Dr. John Wesley Hill, President of the International Peace Forum, New York City, addressing the National Fraternal Congress this afternoon, said the public was tired of talk and wanted action.

"For the last six months," he said, "the International Peace Forum has been at work crystalizing the sentiment of the neutral nations in behalf of a supreme court of the world. This idea was indorsed at the last Hague Conference in 1907. Arbitration does not go far enough, although it is good as far as it goes.

"This is not a disarmament plan, that is, immediate disarmament. When the world court finally is agreed upon, disarmament may be provided for, either immediately or gradually. But until there is a general agreement to disarm we must maintain our national defense on a parity with the strongest nation in the world. Self defense is the first law of nations and the nation cowardly cringing in the face of insults has lost the right to exist."

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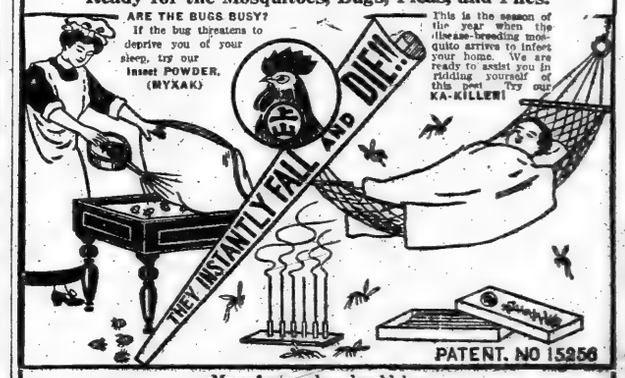
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LITERACY TEST WINS IN WILD CONVENTION

Albany Delegates Advance Mr. Young's Proposal with the Hall in an Uproar.

MANN DEFENDS GERMANS

Takes Issue with Anglo-Saxon Advocate and Replies to "Covert Attacks" on Other Races.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 25.—Amid scenes of turbulence, the Constitutional Convention, sitting as a Committee of the Whole, today voted in favor of establishing by constitutional proviso a literacy test for voting. The action was on a proposal offered by Charles H. Young of Westchester, one of the Republican delegates at large. The proposal provides that after Jan. 1, 1918, no person shall be entitled to vote unless he is able, except for physical disability, to read and write English.

The vote stood 70 to 61 in favor of advancing the Young proposal to the order of third reading. Immediately after the result had been made known the opposition announced its intention of having the question decided on a rollcall, involving a renewal of the fight, when the question arises whether the convention shall accept or reject the report of its Committee of the Whole.

President Elihu Root, President Jacob Gould Schurman of Cornell University, Herbert Parsons, Louis Marshall, and all the Democrats with the exception of Superintendent of Banks Richards and ex-Senator John G. Saxe voted against the advancement of Mr. Young's amendment. Mr. Marshall, when the debate opened last night, made a ringing speech against the proposal.

Throughout the debate there were evidences of bitter feeling aroused here by the European war. Frank Mann, a Democratic delegate from Brooklyn who boasted German ancestry, made an attack on Gordon Bell Knox who, in the debate last night, took the view that the Anglo-Saxon institutions and Anglo-Saxon civilization on this side of the ocean would be endangered unless a literacy test for voting was established. He also assailed a statement made by the sponsor of the proposal that German citizens of this country, dependent on the German-American newspapers for their war news, were a menace.

"I will not attack any nation or any person," said Mr. Mann, "but let me say that the German-speaking people in this country who are voters are not illiterate. They read and write English as well as the German language. I am very proud to be a descendant of the German race, and was never so proud of my ancestry as I have been during the past year in observing German achievements on the battlefield."

Mr. Mann later interrupted William M. K. Olcott to make the assertion that if the German-speaking people in this country went to the newspapers printed in their own language for war news it was because they felt they could not depend on the reports of the war printed in the newspapers which are published in the English language.

The debate, despite such passages, was quiet and orderly. The storm did not break until the vote was to be taken on a motion by Isadore Buxbaum, another Brooklyn delegate, to strike out the enacting clause of the Young proposal. The vote resulted in a tie, with 21 votes on either side.

Storm in Convention.

Bedlam then broke. General James W. Wadsworth called for tellers. George W. Wickersham, majority leader of the convention, tried to restore quiet while the absentees could be summoned. William Barnes arose and shouted that the Buxbaum motion was lost because it had not received a majority vote. William F. Sheehan objected to the Wickersham motion, and it was ruled out of order by John B. Stanchfield, who occupied the chair. Senator Robert F. Wagner asserted that Mr. Stanchfield ought to cast the deciding vote, which he declined to do. Then he moved for a reconsideration of the vote. This motion prevailed, and when a new vote was taken it stood 70 to 62 against the Buxbaum motion.

Scenes of great confusion followed. More than twenty delegates were on their feet clamoring for recognition. Mr. Young moved that his amendment be advanced to third reading. William F. Sheehan raised the point of order that the Committee of the Whole could merely report progress. Senator Wagner sustained this contention, but was ruled out of order by Mr. Stanchfield. The final vote was taken on the Young motion and stood 70 to 61 in favor of advancing his measure. While all this was going on Mr. Stanchfield plied his gavel freely. After the final vote he told the convention that for a while he felt as though he had been presiding at a Democratic State Convention.

The debate this morning began when Senator Robert F. Wagner was recognized by the chair. He spoke in opposition to the Young proposal until his time expired.

"This amendment is sad testimony to the selfishness ingratitude, and imprudence inherent in human nature," said the Senator. "Suppose that the Know-Nothing propaganda had been acceptable to this country; suppose that its narrow policies had been pursued in this Republic instead of the principles of humanity and justice which have vitalized our national life. Would our battles have been so well fought? Would our cities have been so well built? Would our commerce and our industries have been so well developed?

"There is no good reason whatever for the adoption of this amendment. It comes before this body without the sanction of public sentiment, without the prestige of expert opinion, without the support of reason or logic. There is no basic reason or desirability or necessity for it; its only foundation is the narrow spirit of prejudice, or else it is another attempt on the part of the rural communities of this State to restrict the voting capacity of the City of New York. Either one of the motives is sufficient to condemn this proposal."

Mr. Barnes followed. He spoke in support of the Young proposal. Mr. Barnes said among other things that the ballot was printed in English and no one ought to be permitted to vote unless he could read the ballot.

Ex-Justice Alphonzo T. Clearwater of Kingston said he favored the Young proposal, but not as a matter of race prejudice.

"There is no more Anglo-Saxon in my blood than in Mr. Marshall's," said Judge Clearwater. My people were Hollanders and Huguenots, and have remained so from the time of their immigration 260 years ago. This is no narrow question. It is one of the broadest, most fundamental, most basic principles of a great State. Despite the threats of visitation of displeasure of large bodies who now vote, it seems to me that the delegates to this convention should rise above a spirit of mere opportunism. He should never forget that we are framing the organic law, not only for today but for generations yet unborn. And the great point with us should be: Frame the law for the typical commonwealth, because if you make this requirement for the man who seeks to elect your legislators, who frames your laws and will frame your constitutions, they will accept a condition and melt in and fuse with the greater body of citizens.

"But let us dispel any notion of race prejudice. It is a great race from which Mr. Marshall sprang. It is a great race from which my old and dear friend Mr. O'Brien sprang; a great race from which my friend Mr. Bell sprang. But this is America. We should all fuse. How can we fuse if you perpetuate and continue this line of cleavage? No greater cleavage possibly could exist than the difference in language."

Herbert Parsons said the adoption of the Young amendment would have a most disastrous effect on the vote in some sections of New York City. Then Frank Mann got the floor. He said, in part:

Delegate Mann's Protest.

"If we observe the statements of Mr. Bell and Mr. Young we find there are covert attacks not only upon the Yiddish people, but practically every nationality except the English. Especially is there an inferential attack continued in the remarks of Mr. Young when he says 'at this moment in this country we are confronted by a situation such as never before has confronted us. We are confronted by a possibility with war with a power many of whose people are in this land at this time, and these people, who have not learned the English language and are reading papers in sympathy with the foreign country, are a menace.

"Let me say, Mr. Chairman, that he could not have meant the English people—all lies, or the Allies, but he evidently had in mind the German nation and the German speaking people. I will not attack any nation or any person, but the German speaking people of this country, who are voters are not illiterate. They can read and write the English as well as the German language. I am very proud myself to be a descendant of the German race and was never so proud of my ancestors as I have been during the past year in observing German achievements."

After saying that 84 per cent. of the German immigrants became citizens, and only 23 per cent. of the English, Mr. Mann said:

"I might say, for the benefit of Bell, who in his pro-English arguments insisted that we were all Anglo-Saxon, and that the traditions of the English race were inherited in us, and that we ought to continue them, to the exclusion of any other race or nation, that he probably does not remember that King Edward himself spoke with a German accent. The English rulers are all descendants from the German, and if there is any lack of intelligence anywhere it is in Mr. Bell's district."

Olin H. Landreth of Schenectady, who followed Mr. Mann, said:

"I do not believe Mr. Marshall expressed the sentiment of his race last night when he said it would be an insult to a million of the Hebrew people to enact this amendment into law. There has been objection raised to the word English and Mr. Marshall wants it stricken out. He would accept the ability to read and write in any language as meeting the requirement. I do not speak as an Englishman, although I have some English blood in my veins. I have some German blood too and a lot of old time Yankee blood. So I can speak without bias. I believe that our national language should be respected, whether we call it English or American. I don't care if it happens to be English. That might be an accident of history. It might just as well have been French, but whatever the national language is it should be recognized and respected."

"With us," said Morgan J. O'Brien, "it has never been a question of education, our citizenship has been built up on character. A bad man with an education is worse than a bad man without. It is conceded that a good man without education is the peer and superior of a bad man with education. Why should we change this policy? What demand is there for it? It is suggested that it may create problems in the future. I suggest that as we have in the past we can meet all problems which confront us in the future. Now we have no such problem."

Other speakers were heard and then the vote was taken.

CONVENTION FAVORS NEW UTILITIES PLAN

Gives Governor Power of Removal and Unfetters the Legislature.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 25.—The Constitutional Convention tonight defeated the proposed new Public Utilities article and advanced to third reading a substitute offered by George W. Wickersham, reading as follows:

> There shall be two Public Service Commissions. Two Commissioners shall be appointed by the Governor by and with the consent of the Senate. The Governor may remove any Commissioner for cause after service upon him of a statement of the alleged cause and an opportunity to be heard thereon. Until the Legislature shall otherwise provide, the existing commissions are continued with the jurisdiction and powers at present vested in them.

The Wickersham substitute differs from the proposal reported by the Committee on Public Utilities in that it gives the Governor power to remove Commissioners for cause without the consent of the Senate and in that it eliminates a provision which would have tied the hands of the Legislature in the matter of rate legislation. Under the committee measure the lawmakers could not have established new rates except upon certification by one of the Public Service Commissions that there was justification for such action. The Wickersham substitute was advanced by a vote of 81 to 50.

While the article subsequently discarded was under debate early today President Elihu Root made a stirring speech, in which he warned his colleagues against placing the Service Boards within such ready reach of the Legislature that their functions might be abolished. Mr. Root warned the Convention that this might bring about a return of all the evil conditions that existed during the unsavory days of the "Black Horse Cavalry."

Mr. Root also warned the delegates against injecting into the Constitution matters that the Legislature was far better equipped to deal with than the convention.

"The Legislature created these commissions and knows a great deal more about them than I do, and undoubtedly a great deal more than most of the other delegates," said Mr. Root. "We should remember that the regulation of public service corporations is a new departure, not yet fully developed. But I do not think we should lose the opportunity we have to make it impossible for any Legislature ever to abandon the system of regulating such corporations through commissions of this kind and go back to the old method of leaving such corporations unregulated, save for the passage of laws by the Legislature.

"The Public Service Commissions in this and other States—and their counterpart in the nation—were created to do away with great and real evils. Before they existed a man unfairly treated by a railroad had no recourse except a lawsuit or a complaint to his Representative in the Legislature. A law suit by one individual, perhaps of limited means against one of these great corporations, was hopeless from the very start. The other method might lead to the introduction of a bill in a Legislature, a bill prompted perhaps by sincere desire to redress a wrong.

"The burden of holding these corporations accountable to the people was a burden on the Legislature, which it should never have been made to bear. It resulted also in a number of States, including our own, in bills holding up corporations—holding them up and shaking them down. Many of us can remember the dreadful days of the Black Horse Cavalry, an incident due purely to this sort of legislation.

"The fact that the corporations were singled out for unfair attacks in the Legislature, gave the managers of these big corporations justification, in their own minds, and in the eyes of the directorates which approved expenditures made for this purpose, for going into politics and spending the money of the stockholders for the election of Senators and Assemblymen who would protect their interests in the Legislature, protect them against so-called strike legislation. The whole system became a scandal and disgrace and it was to correct this that these commissions were established.

"No greater reform has been wrought in the life of this nation than the transfer of the duties that now devolve upon Public Service Commissions from the Legislatures to them. Now a poor fellow who suffers injury has somewhere to go for redress. Now there are no more strike bills. Now there is no justification for the New York Central or the Erie or the D. & H. or the big lighting concerns to spend their money in politics.

"We will be in a position to regard our State with greater respect if we do nothing here to open the way for a return to the old methods. We must remember that the people forget. A generation will rise which will know nothing about the evils attending the Black Horse Cavalry days, and, not knowing them, unwittingly may consent to wiping out these commissions. For that reason we should put enough—just enough in this article to protect these commissions."

DELEGATE NICOLL EXPLAINS.

Rectifies Error in Published Record of His Lineage.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 25.—De Lancey Nicoll took occasion today to rectify a mistake in the matter of biographical details printed under his picture in the Delegates' Manual. He did it in the midst of the fight on the Literacy Test Proposal, and succeeded in injecting a little merriment into an exceedingly acrimonious debate.

"It seems to me," said Mr. Nicoll, "that this is as near Ancestors' Day as we shall ever come in this convention. I have been sitting here signing 165 copies of these manuals which are to be kept as souvenirs by fellow delegates, appending my signature to Page 358, where my picture appears with this passage in the biographical sketch: 'He is descended from Sir Richard Nicoll, the first Governor of New York, who was also Mayor of the City of New York in 1671.'

"Now, I have no objection whatever to being descended from Sir Richard Nicoll. He was commander of the English expedition which captured New Amsterdam from the ancestors of Judge Clearwater and Judge Olcott, and I should be exceedingly proud to be able to say to this body that I was descended from him. It is a matter of no importance to me that he was never Mayor of the City of New York; he was certainly the first Governor of the province. The difficulty is, gentlemen, that Sir Richard Nicoll was a bachelor [laughter] and I more seriously object to the Secretary of State putting the bar sinister on me. [Laughter.] I have long desired to make this explanation to the gentlemen who have obtained my signature to the Delegates' Manual."

VOTE FOR SERIAL BONDS.

Delegates Advance Proposal to Reform Municipal Finances.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 25.—Municipalities throughout the State, under a proposal which the Constitutional Convention advanced to third reading today, will be confined to serial bonds in the future financing of improvements.

Under the plan presented by the Cities Committee payments must begin in the year following the issuance of the bonds and be continued in annual installments until the debt has been paid. An amendment made today would permit the substitution of serial bonds—the last installment payable in fifty years—for outstanding time bonds, although these have been issued for shorter periods than fifty years.

The advancement of this proposal virtually ends the work of the Cities Committee. Ex-Mayor Low, Chairman of the committee, in a statement tonight, assured members of the police force in New York City that the failure of the convention to insert in the home rule proposal advanced yesterday a provision giving them the right to review an order of dismissal under certiorari proceedings did not in any way affect their present statutory right.

"The amendment does not take away the right of court review which the police of New York now enjoy," said Mr. Low, "All that it does is to bring the subject within the control of the local authorities, meaning thereby the Board of Aldermen, the Board of Estimate, and the Mayor, instead of leaving it as a detail of local practice which must still be passed upon at Albany.

"My personal impression is that the police are likely to be as influential in this matter with the Board of Aldermen as they have been with the Legislature."

TRAVIS FORCES A CHANGE.

Revised Short-Ballot Proposal Entrenches Controller's Office.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 25.—The Constitutional Convention Committee on Governor and Other State Officers tonight presented a compromise "short ballot" proposal, drafted for the purpose of placating Controller Eugene M. Travis. Under the original proposal the Controller would have lost the bulk of his patronage. Under the compromise he will keep all he has and receive more.

Under the original plan the Controller would have been a critic and watchdog of the Treasury, but without administrative functions of any kind. The compromise confers those duties on a State Commissioner of Accounts, to be appointed by the Governor, with power "to examine and verify all accounts, showing the financial transactions of the State and its several departments and officers."

Frederick C. Tanner, in discussing the compromise proposal tonight, said:

"The committee has agreed with substantial unanimity on amending its bill for the reorganization of the State Government, so that instead of taking away from the Controller his administrative powers and leaving him the powers to investigate and criticise the financial transactions of the State, his administrative powers shall be left, and the power to investigate and criticise shall be vested in another officer to be appointed by the Governor.

"This will remedy the situation which has existed in the past, when there was no one with power to examine and audit the transactions of the Controller, and subjects him to the same scrutiny and criticism as the other State departments. It also provides an officer who can assist the Governor in the revision of the estimates of the various departments and the creation of a budget, and is in accord with the recent action of the convention in adopting the budget system. The committee adheres to its previous determination not to recommend the election of any of the State officers, except the Attorney General and Controller."

The short ballot organization, which does not like the compromise plan, tonight issued a formal statement in which it assailed Controller Travis and other State officials for their activities.

The allied Tammany and long ballot forces in the convention just before adjournment tonight forced a vote on a report of the Committee on Rules, under which the short ballot proposal would have come up for debate this week By a majority of three they succeeded in putting it over until Monday night.

The report from the committee was prompted by the fact that Chairman Tanner has been told by his physician that he must go to a hospital on Saturday or Sunday to be operated on for appendicitis. This fact was known to the leaders of the opposition, but many delegates were ignorant of the fact and voted with the opposition. When they learned this fact later they said that they would force a reconsideration of the vote tomorrow.

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CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA

Agencies in All Principal Cities

TODAY MAY SEE END OF SUBWAY HOLDUP

Times Square Section Work Depends on Estimate Board's Action.

MAY BOW TO COURT WRIT

If Corporation Counsel Appeals, Months of Litigation and Delay Are Assured.

Mayor Mitchel came to the city yesterday from the Plattsburg military camp on a thirty-six-hour furlough, but he decided not to return until he had attended today's meeting of the Board of Estimate. Today the holdup of the contract for the Times Square section of the Broadway subway will have to be thrashed out again.

George McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen, had a long conference with the Mayor yesterday afternoon, and convinced him that his presence at the Board meeting was urgently needed. The Mayor accordingly postponed his return trip until 12:50 P. M. today. President McAneny has consistently stood out against the action of the members of the Board who refused to approve the form of the contract unless a section was eliminated providing for payment to the contractors, Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins, of a lump sum for additional work.

Justice Shearn granted the contractors a writ of mandamus compelling the city forthwith to approve the contract as orgiginally drawn, and the writ will be served upon the members of the Board of Estimate today. President McAneny will formally present the order and make a motion that it be complied with. The board may then rescind its previous action and give assent to the form of contract.

Controller's Action in Doubt.

Just what will be done by Controller Prendergast and the other members of the board whose action held up the contract could not be learned last night. The Controller is expected to be present. If he refuses to change his position and agree to the form in which the contract was originally awarded, it is said, he will be liable for contempt of court.

The issue may be evaded by the Corporation Counsel giving notice that the city will take an appeal from Justice Shearn's decision. This would throw the matter again into the courts and delay the subway work for months and possibly years.

One of the contractor's engineers said yesterday that the concern would not back down but would carry the matter to the United States Supreme Court if necessary. In such a contingency the work might be delayed for three years. The Corporation Counsel has shown no intention of appealing from Justice Shearn's decision, however.

A possible way out of the difficulty was suggested yesterday by Chairman E. E. McCall of the Public Service Commission. He said a compromise could be effected if the Board of Estimate would pass a separate resolution requesting the Commission not to approve unit or lump sum prices exceeding in the aggregate five per cent of the amount of the contract without consulting the board. To do this, he said, would not affect the legality of the contracts or the power of the Commission to carry them out. The City Charter, he pointed out, provides for allowing 5 per cent. for extras in contracts for ordinary city work. Chairman McCall said:

"The objection of the majority of the Board of Estimate to the alternative provision of Article XII. of the subway contracts seems to be that there is not a limit to the amount of work that may be ordered under it. There is a very practical limit in that by its terms that article cannot be applied to work for which there is a unit price, of which there are 151 in the Holbrook contract, covering all the items of work that can be foreseen. Nevertheless, if this be the fear of the majority of the Board of Estimate, it may properly and legally, without burdening its consent, pass a separate resolution requesting the commission not to approve unit or lump sum prices under Article XII. exceeding in the aggregate 5 per centum of the amount of the contract, without consulting the Board of Estimate.

Would Not Affect Legality.

"This would not affect the legality of the contracts, or the power of the commission to carry them out. It would accord with the desire of the commission to freely consult with the Board of Estimate on rapid transit expenditures. Five per centum is logical in these cases, in that the appropriations made for carrying out the dual system contracts included 5 per centum for extras, the City Charter provides for allowing 5 per centum for extras in contracts for ordinary city work, and that is the limitation fixed in the compromise Article XII. agreed upon by representatives of the commission, the Corporation Counsel's office, and the Bureau of Contract Supervision for later subway contracts, of which a number have already been consented to by the Board of Estimate."

George Hallett Clark, engineer for Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins, said yesterday:

"As pointed out in the decision of Supreme Court Justice Shearn, the action of the Board of Estimate in making a ruling as to how the contract should be construed, has thrown a cloud on the validity of the contract and we cannot go ahead until our rights are cleared. It will be necessary for the company, if the order of Justice Shearn is taken to the Appellate Court and reversed, to take the matter up to the Court of Appeals and possibly to the United States Supreme Courts. There would be no other way of making sure that the contract was valid, after the Board of Estimate had made its order, and until the contract was clearly valid, we would be liable to heavy loss through suits brought by rival bidders who could set up the claim that our contract was an improper one.

Engineer Talks of Delays.

"We have twenty months allowed to us in which to complete the contract after we begin work. Should the contract be awarded to us we would begin within a week. It will require the severest kind of pressure to make it possible to put our stretch of the subway from between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Streets to Fifty-first Street in condition for use within twenty months, but we are prepared to do it.

"If we are not tied up in litigation we will be able to finish this section of the subway in March, 1917. That is four months later than the date on which the new subway is supposed to be put into operation. If, however, the question has to be fought through the courts it will mean a delay of several months longer.

"As our contract provides for the restoration of streets within thirty months, further delay might mean that it would be three years before our section of Broadway and Seventh Avenue is put back into shape. The delay, therefore, would be materially against the interests of property owners along the section and of the traveling public generally."

GAGAN CHARGES DISMISSED.

Governor Exonerates Accused Official of Rockland County.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 25.—Governor Whitman today dismissed the charges against Thomas Gagan, District Attorney of Rockland County, upon the recommendation of William H. Hotchkiss, whom he appointed commissioner to take evidence in the case. Mr. Hotchkiss's report is a voluminous document covering several thousand pages.

The charges against Gagan were made by Frederick E. Newman, a resident of Haverstraw, and grew out of the acquittal of William V. Cleary, who was charged with the murder of his son-in-law. Mr. Gagan acted as prosecuting attorney at the trial. After the trial it was charged that Cleary's acquittal was brought about through his influence in the Democratic councils of Rockland County.

Governor Whitman heard the charges early in the year, and named Mr. Hotchkiss to inquire into their truth. It was through District Attorney Gagan's efforts that Bart Dunn, the Tammany road contractor, was brought back from New Jersey, where he took refuge in a sanitarium pending his appeal from conviction to the Court of Appeals.

MISSING MAN FOUND DEAD.

Harry L. Burton's Body Discovered in Bed After Four Days.

After he had been reported to the police as missing Harry L. Burton, a member of the firm of Jones & Burton, tailors, at 691 Madison Avenue, was found dead in bed in his apartments at 373 East 167th Street. Burton probably had been dead four days.

Coroner Flynn and Coroner's Physician, Dr. Curtis, took the case, and an autopsy showed that the tailor had died from natural causes. Mrs. Burton was in the country for the Summer, and her husband was living alone. Several days ago Burton failed to appear at his place of business, and inquiry was made of the police of the Morrisania Station. Policeman O'Neill visited the Burton apartments yesterday. The place was locked. It was opened, and Burton was found dead in bed. The body was removed to the Fordham Morgue. Burton was 32 years old.

RID STATEN ISLAND OF CRIMINAL CLASS

Police, Under New System, Are Able to Patrol the Big Territory Effectively.

BICYCLE CORPS ARE TERROR

Leading Citizens Praise Officers of the Law and Say Conditions Were Never Before So Good.

With the sentencing of August Schurer to sixty days in the county jail, without the alternative of a fine, and the fining of Patrick Lorano and Emma Bretts, long notorious as the proprietor of "Mother's Kitchen" at South Beach, in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, Justice Joseph F. Moss presiding, at the Borough Hall, Richmond Borough, for violation of the moral code, it was said that the new system of "flying squadrons" of policemen and detectives had practically rid Staten Island of big and little law-breakers and that conditions there had never been so excellent as at present.

Alfred Fachs, District Attorney of Richmond County, says the changed conditions are entirely due to the vigilance of the police and the new system, which gives them great mobility.

"The new arrangement under which the central stations are at West Brighton, Stapleton, Tottenville, and New Dorp is splendid and makes for great efficiency," he said yesterday. "The bicycle corps, both motor cycle and ordinary, were the finest idea ever put in practice here. These flying squadrons have their headquarters at the four main stations and each man can cover more ground than ten of the ordinary patrolmen. The minute a call is rung into a station they mount their wheels and are where they are needed in a short time.

"They tell me that the people in the outlying districts are getting quite used to having a member of one of the 'flying squadrons' turn up. It used to be that some of these districts did not see a policeman from one end of the year to the other. Now they are regularly patrolled and the residents are much pleased. The fact that there has been a large decrease in the number of burglaries proves that this patrolling is a good thing.

"Further, I must say that the local detectives have worked so well that the pickpockets and sneak-thieves that used to swarm on the Island in Summer never got more than started this year. They have been forced to fight shy of Staten Island this year, and the two caught operating at the St. George Ferry last Sunday were the first reported in some time. There is no question but that Staten Island is cleaner of the baser forms of crime than ever before."

The Rev. Edwin A. Gernant, rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church in Rosebank, formerly known as the "Vanderbilt Church," paid a high tribute yesterday to the police of the Island.

"Conditions were never before so good," he said, "and I think that all the credit belongs to the policemen and detectives. Their quick response to a call and their readiness to investigate any worthy complaint has done more than can be estimated to clean the Island up. The moral conditions were never better, and the increasing watchfulness of the police assures me that they will continue and, if possible, get better."

The Rev. Dr. W. E. Thompson, rector of the Mariners' Harbor Reformed Church, expressed similar sentiments.

"Our local police force is the best in the city," he said, "and I have written Commissioner Woods congratulating him on the efficiency of his men down here. They have cleaned things up on this shore of the Island, and the man Lorano, who was fined today, was probably the last of that particular type of lawbreaker that is so objectionable to a home community. In addition to men of this type, the police have driven out petty thieves and house breakers, so that practically no homes have been robbed this year. It used to be the custom for the thieves to invade the Island as soon as the residents went away for the Summer, and they would usually reap a rich harvest from the empty homes. There is only one improvement I might suggest, and that is that the Police Commissioner send us more policemen."

M. K. Nash, Field Secretary of the Staten Island Civic League, to which most of the prominent business men and merchants belong, said there was very little to complain of.

"The new patrol system, under which the police and detectives use bicycles, and are able to get about quickly and cover an increased territory, is the best arrangement that has ever been tried," he said. "Unlike all other Summers, there was no 'crime wave' this year. It never got started. The police and detectives were on the job, and the crooks and light-fingered gentry have found it almost impossible to operate profitably. Conditions are better on Staten Island than I have ever seen them, and my experience covers a number of years of close observation.

"The fact that the Judges and Magistrates have backed up the police has much to do with it. There is no question about what the law-breaker is going to get when he is proved guilty. The Courts do not hesitate to give him a proper sentence, and the knowledge that he faces a severe jail sentence acts as a fine deterrent to the would-be crook."

Prominent citizens, bankers, and divines expressed the same sentiments, and all united in giving the police credit for very unusual efficiency.

EXPOSES AN OLD SWINDLE.

Mail Tells of Men Who Collect Graft by Posing as Newspaper Agents.

The Evening Mail will publish an article today in which it will say that many New York business men have been tricked out of amounts ranging from $5 to $100 by persons representing themselves to be agents of newspapers. The Mail says that it has learned of at least seven successful hold-ups. The method employed is described in this way:

The victim is called on the telephone at his office and a voice tells him that Mr. ——— of The Mail, (or some other paper,) is sending a man to see him. The swindler generally uses the name of some well-known newspaper man.

Soon afterward the swindler's agent arrives. Sometimes he lays before the business man a scheme for a write-up, with pictures. Often it is a proposal to "fix" the newspapers so the prospective client's name will not be used if he should be arrested for speeding, for instance.

The article cites several other stories which have been told to business men, and states that the swindlers have sometimes asked simply for a "contribution for the boys."

The business men thus approached are requested to get in touch immediately with the newspaper office which the swindler alleges he represents and if possible to detain the man until the police arrive.

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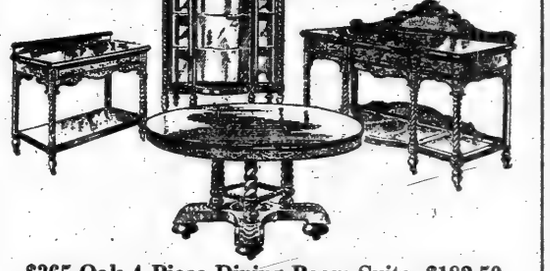
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Broadway and 33d Street

Store Opens 8:30, Closes 5:30

Second Day of the HALF-PRICE Clean-up in the

August Furniture Sale



$365 Oak 4-Piece Dining Room Suite, $182.50

HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE are waiting for just this chance—they know that it comes at the close of our great Furniture Sales. Most probably we have just what you want—at HALF price. If not, we almost certainly have it at the August Furniture Sale price of 10 to 40 per cent less than usual.

At half price, remember, there is almost always but one piece of a kind. Necessarily, early comers find most to choose from.

For the Dining Room—HALF Price

$180	3 piece Mahogany Sheraton Suite	$90	
$335	12 piece Jacobean Model Oak Suite	$167.50	
$465	4 piece Early English Suite	$232.50	
$214	4 piece Mahogany Sheraton Model Suite	$107	
$1600	14 piece William and Mary Suite Oak	$800	
$1950	14 piece Mahogany Adam Model Suite	$975	
$58	Golden Oak Sideboard, serpentine front	$19	
$75	Mahogany Adam Model China Closet	$37.50	
$28	Early English Dining Table	$14	
$135	Mahogany Sideboard, Sheraton Model	$57.50	
$30	Golden Oak Sideboard	$15	
$45	Mahogany China Closet, Sheraton Model	$27.50	

For the Bedroom—HALF Price

$280	3 piece Adam Model Mahogany Suite	$140	
$600	Circassian Walnut 5 pc Colonial Model	$300	
$1090	13 piece Prima Vera Hand Decorated Adam Model	$545	
$340	5 piece Gray Enamel Louis XVI. Suite	$170	
$600	Mahogany 4 piece Carved Suite	$300	
$300	5 piece Sheraton Model Ivory Enamel Suite	$150	
$45	Mahogany Princess Dresser	$22.50	
$25	Circassian Walnut Toilet Table	$10	
$42.50	Circassian Walnut Four Post Bedstead	$21.25	
$32	Mahogany Chiffonier	$16	
$50	Ivory Enamel Dresser	$25	
$50	Ivory Enamel Bureau	$25	
$60	Mahogany Dresser	$30	

For the Library—HALF Price

$154	Jacobean Oak Library Table	$77	
$45	Mahogany Round Library Table	$22.50	
$67.50	2 piece Mahogany Tapestry Suite	$33.75	
$195	Suite all-over Upholstered in green velour	$97.50	
$155	Mahogany 3 piece Suite Upholstered in brown velour	$77.50	
$60	Easy Chair in green Morocco	$30	
$56	Mahogany Rocker in Tapestry	$18	
$45	Mahogany Arm Chair in Tapestry	$22.50	
$35	Easy Chair Upholstered in brown Spanish leather	$17.50	
$60	Arm Chair in green Figured Velour	$30	
$450	Walnut and Gilt Throne Chair in red Damask	$225	
$275	Circassian Walnut Parlor Cabinet	$137.50	
$750	3 piece Chippendale red Damask Suite	$375	

Seventh Floor

R. H. Macy & Co.

Store opens 8:30 A. M. Closes 5:30 P. M. Saturdays 8:30 A. M. to 12 Noon.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Films for Developing and Printing may be left at the Main Floor Camera Counter.

A Sweeping "Season End" Disposal of All Our

Women's Novelty Low Shoes

at $1.74



The Smartest Creations of the 1915 Season at a Fraction of the Original Prices.

WITH over two months of delightful weather ahead, when most women will keep to the comfy Oxford or pump, to say nothing of women who wear low shoes all year, we think this offering has first rank among the most attractive shoe sales of recent years.

The assortment includes most every style, every quality and coloring of the year, so imagine the futility of specific descriptions!

There are dance pumps, lace Oxfords, two button low shoes—in dozens of styles, Glace Kid, Gun Metal and Patent leather Oxfords.

Altogether an attraction which will further endear this store to every delighted patron who shares in its advantages.

Macy's—Shoe Dept., Second Floor.

R. H. Macy & Co.

"The Best Offering in a Season of Wonderful Value Giving."

Men's Suits, $17.50

That Were $28, $30, $35, $37.50 and $40

A VERY LITTLE figuring will show you that you save never less than $10 and anywhere up to $22 on a single suit. That's WONDERFUL, considering the splendid materials, the high class tailoring, and the correctness of the styles.



Most of the Suits Are Silk Lined!

EVERY Suit in stock at the higher prices mentioned is included. The choice is almost endless as to fabric and coloring. All sizes from 32 to 50.

Men's $25 Silk-Lined Overcoats, $15

Chesterfields in Oxford gray and black. Others with loose-fitting silk top and sleeve lining. Some of knitted fabric. Sizes 33 to 48.

Men's $35 to $50 Imported Overcoats at $25

From the best tailors abroad. Many exclusive styles in light and heavy weights. Newest colors. Sizes 34 to 42. Fourth Floor

GIANTS AND DODGERS BREAK EVEN—YANKEES WIN—GOLF PLAYERS PRACTICE ON DETROIT LINKS

GIANTS TAKE ONE FROM PITTSBURGH

New York Wins First Game, 5 to 3—Mamaux Driven Out of Second Contest.

Strange things happened at the Polo Grounds yesterday. Foremost of all stands the fact that the invalid Giants won the first game of a double-header from the invading Pirates and that Pol Perritt lasted right through to the happy conclusion of a 5 to 3 victory. The second game turned the other way, but not until the Giants, by an eighth-inning rally, had brought every fan on tiptoe with excitement. The early lead of the Pirates was too much to overcome, however, and they won by a score of 9 to 7. There is just one incident about this game that is surprising. In the eighth inning Albert Mamaux, Pittsburgh's wonderful pitcher, who is leading the National League, was driven from the mound, the Giants bending his best curves back for such a series of hits that six runs were scored.

The disastrous part of this game was the fact that Rube Benton pitched for McGraw, just as the latter said he would when he won him from the Pittsburgh club by the aid of the National League Directors. The only difficulty lay in the fact that Rube is bound by no such conventions as a board meeting of the National League. From the way he pitched you would never suspect he was a Giant. He couldn't forget his short affiliations with the Pirates, and he won the game for them. Six of those runs for the Pittsburgh club were made in the short time that Rube was allowed to remain in the game. He was uncertain from the start, and when the fifth inning opened lost himself completely. The Pirates hammered him then for five consecutive hits. Ritter was called in, and until the ninth held the visitors safe, with the exception of one powerful bang to the left-field stand for a home run. He made way for a pinch hitter and Ferdie Schuppe pitched the last inning.

It was Ritter who started the fusillade of hits against Mamaux. He led off with a single to left, and Burns doubled. Robertson clipped a single to right that scored the man ahead of him. Doyle also hit to right. Fletcher fouled out, but Merkle hit a single to centre, which was fumbled by Collins, and Robertson and Doyle scored. The error let Merkle get to third, and he scored on Kelly's first out. A pass and a single by Wendell presented the opportunity to Meyers to place the hit that would tie the score, but Hans Wagner scooped up his effort.

Every game at the Polo Grounds gives one incident to furnish amusement. Yesterday Vlox played the ludicrous part in the first game. Grant encountered the first on a wild throw by Grant that drew Kelly off the bag. Vlox was called safe by Quigley, and then started back to the bench satisfied. Kelly instantly put the ball on him for an out.

The Giants started with a one-run lead in the first game, added another in the fourth, and in the eighth counted three. Robertson started the inning with a screaming triple to right and scored on Doyle's hit. A sacrifice by Fletcher and a double by Merkle scored Doyle, and Grant's single to left brought Merkle to the home plate. Pol Perritt found Perritt for only one run until the ninth, when Hans Wagner cut loose a triple. Singles by Vlox, Baird, and Costello scored two runs. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf	4	1	1	1	0
R'tson, rf	4	1	2	0	0
Doyle 2b	4	1	2	6	0
F'cher, ss	3	0	1	1	3
M'kle, cf	4	0	2	1	0
Brn'd, 1b	4	0	1	14	1
Grant, 3b	4	0	2	0	1
Myers, c	4	0	0	4	1
Perrit, p	2	0	0	1	0
	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	5	9	27	12

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'ney, rf	4	0	1	2	0
Col'ns, cf	3	0	2	2	0
J'ston, 1b	4	0	0	12	0
H'man, lf	4	0	1	3	0
Wag'r, ss	4	2	2	0	1
Vlox, 2b	4	1	2	2	4
Baird, 3b	4	0	2	3	2
G'son, c	3	0	0	2	1
Costello	1	0	1	0	0
H'mon, p	3	0	0	0	1
†Carey	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	3	9	24	11

*Batted for Gibson in the ninth inning.
†Batted for Harmon in the ninth inning.
Errors—Hinchman, Wagner, Doyle, Grant.

New York	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	—5
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	—3

Two-base hits—Hinchman, Baird, Merkle. (2.) Three-base hits—Robertson, Wagner. Stolen base—Wagner. Earned runs—New York, 5; Pittsburgh, 2. Sacrifice hits—Perritt, Fletcher. Left on bases—New York, 6; Pittsburgh, 6. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1; New York, 2. Bases on balls—Off Perritt, 1. Struck out—By Perritt, 3; by Harmon, 2. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Quigley. Time of game—One hour and thirty-four minutes.

SECOND GAME.

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Barn'y, rf	4	1	1	2	0
Collins, cf	5	0	1	1	0
J'st'n, 1b	4	1	1	9	0
H'ch'n, lf	4	3	3	3	0
Wagn'r, ss	5	1	1	4	2
Vlox, 2b	4	2	2	2	2
Baird, 3b	5	1	2	1	0
Gibson, c	5	1	3	7	1
Mam'x, p	3	0	3	0	1
Kant'r, p	1	0	0	0	2
Bentan, p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	41	9	16	27	8

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf	4	1	2	2	0
Rob'n, rf	4	1	2	2	1
Doyle, 2b	5	1	2	2	0
F'ch'r, ss	3	0	0	3	6
Merkle, cf	4	2	2	2	0
Brn'd, 1b	5	2	2	9	0
Kelly, 1b	2	0	0	4	0
Grant, 3b	3	0	0	1	1
Doolin, c	1	0	0	4	0
Wend'l, c	3	0	1	2	1
Benton, p	1	0	0	0	3
Ritter, p	2	1	1	0	2
*Meyers	1	0	0	0	0
Schupp, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	36	7	11	27	14

*Batted for Ritter in the eighth inning.
Errors—Collins, Robertson, Fletcher, Merkle.

Pittsburgh	0	0	3	0	5	1	0	0	0	—9
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	—7

Two-base hits—Baird, Doyle, Merkle, Burns. Three-base hit—Hinchman. Home run—Hinchman. Stolen base—Barney. Earned runs—New York, 7; Pittsburgh, 8. Sacrifice hits—Johnston, Mamaux. Sacrifice fly—Fletcher. Left on bases—New York 5, Pittsburgh 9. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1. Bases on balls—Off Mamaux, 1; off Kantlehner, 1. Hits—Off Benton, 12 in 4 innings, (none out in fifth;) off Ritter, 3 in 4 innings; off Shupp, 1 in 1 inning; off Mamaux, 10 in 7 1-3 innings; off Kantlehner, 1 in 1 2-3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Benton, 2, (Barney, Hinchman.) Struck out—By Benton, 3; by Ritter, 1; by Mamaux, 1. Passed ball—Doolin. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and O'Day. Time of game—Two hours and three minutes.

Six in a Row for Braves.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 25.—The Braves took another game from Chicago today, 2 to 0, making six consecutive victories. A pass to Fitzpatrick, Evers's hit, Phelan's error on Williams's throw, and Magee's single counted the only tallies of the game at the outset. Both Vaughn and Rudolph pitched well thereafter. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Fitz'k, rf	1	0	1	1	0
Evers, 2b	4	1	1	2	1
S'dg's, cf	2	0	0	4	0
Magee, lf	3	0	1	4	0
Sch'dt, 1b	3	0	0	8	1
Smith, 3b	3	0	1	2	3
Mar'e, ss	3	0	0	2	3
Gowdy, c	3	0	1	3	4
Rud'ph, p	3	0	1	2	0
Total	25	2	6	27	11

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf	3	0	0	2	0
Fisher, ss	4	0	1	2	2
Sch'ts, lf	4	0	0	1	0
Zim'n, 2b	4	0	1	5	0
Saier, 1b	4	0	1	10	2
Will's, cf	4	0	0	1	0
Vlox, 2b	4	1	2	2	4
Baird, 3b	4	0	2	3	2
Bres'n, c	3	0	1	6	4
Vaughn, p	2	0	0	0	2
Total	31	0	5	24	12

Errors—Phelan, Schmidt.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Boston	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Smith, Williams, Gowdy, Saier. Sacrifice hit—Snodgrass. Double plays—Saier and Bresnahan; Bresnahan and Zimmerman; Saier, (unassisted.) Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Boston, 3. Bases on balls—Off Vaughn, 2; off Rudolph, 2. Hit by pitcher—Fitzpatrick. Struck out—By Vaughn, 8; by Rudolph, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes.

Yankees Get Good Outfielder.

The Yankees are still buying new players in an attempt to strengthen the team. The latest of the additions to the club's roster is Outfielder Gilhooley of the Buffalo International team. The deal for Gilhooley's purchase was closed by Manager Bill Donavan yesterday, and he notified the club officials here by telegram last night. Gilhooley, who is a hard-hitting player, is regarded as the best outfielder in the International League. There was a report that the Yankees paid $8,000 and gave several players in exchange for the outfielder, but Harry Sparrow, the Yankees' business manager, said last night he knew nothing of the conditions of the purchase.

New Pitcher for Giants.

The Giants purchased a new pitcher yesterday, Herbert, of the Toronto Club, who will report to the New York team as soon as the International League season closes. This deal, it was said, had no connection with the release of Marquard to Toronto.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 5; Pittsburgh, 3.
Pittsburgh, 9; New York, 7.
Philadelphia, 8; Cincinnati, 0.
Philadelphia, 6; Cincinnati, 5.
St. Louis, 5; Brooklyn, 3.
Brooklyn, 3; St. Louis, 2.
Boston, 2; Chicago, 0.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 3; Cleveland, 2.
Washington, 7; Chicago, 4.
(Fourteen innings.
St. Louis, 5; Philadelphia, 3.
Boston, 2; Detroit, 1.
(Thirteen innings.)

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn, 3; Baltimore, 1.
Baltimore, 4; Brooklyn, 2.
Buffalo, 4; Newark, 3.
Pittsburgh, 4; Kansas City, 0.
St. Louis, 4; Chicago, 2.
Chicago, 4; St. Louis, 2.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Buffalo, 3; Harrisburg, 2.
Buffalo, 5; Harrisburg, 3.
Rochester, 2; Richmond, 1.
Richmond, 7; Rochester, 3.
Toronto at Jersey City.
(Postponed.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC
Philadelphia	62	50	.554
Brooklyn	62	55	.530
Boston	59	54	.522
Chicago	59	57	.508
St. Louis	57	61	.483
Pittsburgh	56	61	.479
New York	52	59	.468
Cincinnati	54	62	.466

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	76	37	.673
Detroit	74	42	.638
Chicago	71	45	.612
Washington	58	55	.513
New York	53	56	.486
Cleveland	44	70	.386
St. Louis	44	72	.379
Philadelphia	35	78	.310

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Pittsburgh	65	50	.565
Newark	63	51	.553
Chicago	65	54	.546
Kansas City	64	54	.542
St. Louis	61	56	.521
Buffalo	58	65	.472
Brooklyn	56	65	.463
Baltimore	40	77	.342

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	72	39	.649
Buffalo	66	40	.623
Montreal	57	53	.518
Harrisburg	52	57	.477
Toronto	53	58	.477
Rochester	50	59	.459
Richmond	49	65	.430
Jersey City	40	68	.370

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh at New York.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Boston.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Cleveland.
Boston at Detroit.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Washington at Chicago.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at Baltimore.
Buffalo at Newark.
Kansas City at Pittsburgh.
St. Louis at Chicago.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Rochester at Jersey City.
Buffalo at Richmond.
Toronto at Providence.

Phillies Down Reds Twice.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25.—Philadelphia won two games from Cincinnati today, the scores being 8 to 0 and 6 to 5. In the opening event Alexander was in splendid form, while Schneider, Lear, and Cochran were hit hard. On two successive pitched balls Cravath and Luderus made home runs, the former's drive equaling his home-run total of 1913 and 1914—nineteen. The second contest was hard fought, McKenery being driven off the rubber in the sixth inning and Schneider also being hit hard. In the ninth inning, with one run in, one out, and Williams on first, Wingo, a left-handed batsman, went to bat for W. Killifer, and Rixey took Demaree's place. Before a ball was pitched, Leach took Wingo's place at bat, and the game ended when Leach fanned and Williams was doubled up trying to steal second base. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Stock, 3b	3	2	2	1	2	0
B'ch't, ss	5	2	2	3	H'zog, ss	2	0	0	1	3	0
P'kert, cf	3	1	1	3	0	R'dg's, cf	3	0	0	1	0	0
Crav'h, rf	3	1	2	1	0	Will's, lf	3	0	1	5	1	0
Lud's, 1b	4	1	2	12	0	W.K'r, cf	4	0	0	1	1	0
Whit'd, lf	4	0	1	1	0	Grif'h, rf	3	0	0	2	0	0
Nieh'f, 2b	4	0	1	0	4	Wingo, c	4	0	0	4	2	0
B.K'r, c	4	0	0	7	1	Wagn'r,	4	0	0	1	4	0
Alex'r, p	4	1	1	0	3	Moll'z, 1b	4	0	0	9	0	0
						Schn'r, p	2	0	1	0	4	0
						Lear, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
						Coch'n, p	0	0	0	0	1	0
						*Clarke	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	8	13	27	13	Total	31	0	4	24	15	0

*Batted for Lear in the seventh inning.
Errors—Herzog, Rodgers, Bancroft.

Philadelphia	1	0	1	0	1	2	2	1	0	—8
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Williams, Schneider, Luderus. Home runs—Alexander, Cravath, Luderus. Stolen bases—Wagner, Niehoff, Bancroft. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 6. Sacrifice hits—Herzog, Paskert. Double plays—Williams, Wingo, and Groh; Schneider, Wagner, and Mollwitz. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 8; Philadelphia, 6. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 1; Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off Schneider, 3; off Alexander, 3. Hits—Off Schneider, 5 in four innings, (none out in fifth;) Lear, 3 in two innings; Cochran, 5 in two innings. Struck out—By Schneider, 1; by Lear, 1; by Cochran, 1; by Alexander, 5. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Cockill. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes.

SECOND GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Stock, 3b	5	0	1	1	2	0
B'ch't, ss	5	0	1	2	H'zog, ss	5	1	2	1	3
P'kert, cf	5	1	1	3	1	Will's, lf	4	0	0	2	1	0
Crav'h, rf	3	1	1	1	0	W.K'r, cf	3	0	0	2	0	0
Lud's, 1b	4	2	2	8	2	Grif'h, rf	4	0	1	0	0	0
Whit'd, lf	4	1	3	1	0	Clarke, c	3	0	1	6	0	0
Nieh'f, 2b	4	0	2	3	5	Wag'r, 2b	4	0	0	3	7	0
Burrin, c	4	1	1	8	1	Moll'z, 1b	3	2	2	11	1	0
Dem'e, p	3	0	1	0	1	LM'K'y, p	1	0	0	0	0	0
Rixey, p	0	0	0	0	0	Schd'er, p	2	0	0	0	0	0
						*Wingo	0	0	0	0	0	0
						†Leach	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	36	6	13	27	13	Total	34	5	10	24	14	0

*Went to bat for W. Killifer in ninth inning.
†Batted for Wingo in the ninth inning.
Errors—Herzog, (2,) Wagner, Niehoff.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	0	—6
Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	—5

Two-base hit—Stock. Three-base hit—Cravath. Stolen bases—Herzog, Groh, Whitted. Earned runs—Cincinnati, 4; Philadelphia, 6. Sacrifice hits—McKenery, Paskert. Double plays—Groh, Wagner and Mollwitz; Wagner, Herzog and Mollwitz; Burns and Niehoff. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 8; Philadelphia, 8. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 1; Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off McKenery, 1; off Schneider, 1; off Demaree, 5. Hits—Off McKenery, 8 in five and one-third innings; off Schneider, 3 in two and two-thirds innings; off Demaree, 10 in eight and one-third innings; off Rixey, none in two-thirds of an inning. Struck out—By McKenery, 1; by Schneider, 4; by Demaree, 6; Rixey, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Cockill. Time of game—Two hours.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brookfeds Get the Break Against Terrapins—Kansas City Is Shut Out

BALTIMORE, Aug. 25.—Baltimore and Brooklyn broke even in this afternoon's doubleheader, the home team losing the first 5 to 1 and taking the second 4 to 2. Lecklair received wretched support in the opener. There was almost constant wrangling with the umpires throughout both games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	0	0	0
Baltimore	0	0	1

Batteries—Finneran and Land, Le Clair and Owens.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	0	1	0
Baltimore	0	0	3

Batteries—Bluejacket, Upham, Wiltse, and Simon; Suggs and Kerr.

Newark Feds Lose to Buffalo.

The Buffalo Federals made it two in a row over Newark at Harrison Park yesterday by nosing out the Peps by a score of 4 to 3. With two down in the seventh inning Esmond dropped a pop-fly, enabling the visitors to start a rally that brought two runs. The locals rallied in the ninth, but the best they could get was one run. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	4	10	1
Newark	3	8	2

Batteries—Anderson and Blair; Kaiserlin, Billiard, and Rariden.

Divide Double-Header at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—St. Louis and Chicago divided a double-header here today, St. Louis winning the first game, 4 to 2, by good batting, and Chicago taking the second, 4 to 2, by a combination of hits and errors in an eighth-inning rally. Score:

FIRST GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	4	11	1
Chicago	2	8	2

Batteries—Crandall, Groom and Hartley; Brennan and Fischer.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	2	5	4
Chicago	4	8	0

Batteries—Davenport and Hartley; Prendergast and Fischer.

Pittsburgh Blanks Kansas City.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 25.—Kansas City was shut out in the game with Pittsburgh today, 4 to 0. Rogge was steady, while the visiting pitcher was hit after errors had put local players on the bases. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Kansas City	0	8	2
Pittsburgh	4	10	0

Batteries—Henning and Easterly; Rogge and O'Connor.

COOMBS' SINGLE SAVES BROOKLYN

Wins Second Game from Cardinals, and Dodgers Remain in Second Place.

Brooklyn is not going to slip back in the pennant chase if Iron Man Jack Coombs can help it. After the Dodgers had dropped one tilt to the Cardinals at Ebbets Field yesterday afternoon, Jack looked out at the scoreboard and saw that the Braves, who have been treading on Brooklyn's heels, had won a game. Jack did a little mental arithmetic and figured that Boston would go into second place unless Brooklyn won that second game.

This happened in the eighth inning when the score was tied and Gus Getz was on third hoping and praying for a chance to scoot home. "Jack, you're up," said Manager Robinson. Jack grasped his hickory stick, and as he walked out to the plate, he let his eye rove over the outfield for a spot to drive one of Robinson's slants. Two down and the St. Louis pitcher whizzed a hot one to Coombs. Crack! Away went the ball screeching its way into centrefield and Getz romped home with the run that gave Brooklyn the game.

Those ball tossers of Miller Huggins are pretty confident after their clean-up of the Giants. With Slim Sallee in charge of the pitching, St. Louis dashed away with the first game before the Dodgers awoke to the fact that the game was in progress. The lanky pitcher gave the Ebbets clan four scattered hits. Dolan's glaring muffs gave Brooklyn a run in the sixth and seventh sessions. Zack Wheat smashed a triple to left in the ninth and scored on Cutshaw's out, making three runs for Brooklyn in the first game.

Butler singled for St. Louis in the fourth, went to second on Wheat's fumble, took third on an infield hit, and scored on Long's sacrifice fly. The Westerners added two more in the fifth on singles by Snyder, Sallee and Huggins. They made it five on the sixth on singles by Dolan and Betzel and a smashing double by Miller.

Coombs was plainly worried in that second game. He saw visions of a gentle little slip, and he knew those little slips often develop into long, rapid slides. If Brooklyn once started to slide—then he stopped and decided they just couldn't start. When another run in the third Coombs cracked a triple to right centre and scored on Hi Myers's sacrifice fly to Long.

That put Brooklyn just one run in the lead. Butler threw a rude jolt into Jack's one-run lead when he doubled to centre in the sixth inning. Bescher got hold of the hit fever and banged a single to left that scored Butler. Then Long drove a long sacrifice fly to Myers that put Bescher on third. Dolan cracked out a single that scored Bescher, 2 to 1 in favor of St. Louis.

It was in the ninth of the eighth that Coombs's mind got any relief. Cutshaw tripled and scored on Hummel's long foul fly to right field. Score, 2 to 2. Getz was safe when Butler made a wild throw of his bounder. HMcCarthy's out, Huggins to Miller, sent Gus to third. Then Coombs again entered the limelight and banged that single to centre that scored the winning run and gave Brooklyn at least another day's life in second place. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hug's, 2b	4	0	1	4	4
B'tler, ss	5	1	1	1	6
B'cher, lf	4	0	0	3	0
Long, rf	3	0	2	2	0
Dolan, cf	3	1	1	1	0
Miller, 1b	4	1	1	12	1
B'zel, 3b	3	1	1	0	1
Snyder, c	4	1	1	3	0
Sallee, p	4	0	1	1	3
Total	33	5	9	27	15

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers, lf	4	0	1	1	0
O'M'a, ss	4	0	0	4	4
D'bert, 1b	4	0	0	13	1
Wheat, lf	4	1	1	2	0
C'sh'w, 2b	4	1	2	0	1
McC'y, c	3	1	0	4	1
Getz, 3b	3	0	0	2	4
Dell, c	0	0	0	1	0
*Schultz	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	3	4	27	21

*Batted for Smith in the eighth inning.
Errors—Butler, Dolan, (2;) O'Mara, Wheat, Cutshaw.

St. Louis	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	—5
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	—3

Two-base hit—Miller. Three-base hits—Wheat, Long. Earned runs—St. Louis, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Sacrifice hit—Dolan. Double plays—Butler, Huggins and Miller, (2.) Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Brooklyn, 5. Sacrifice hits—Bescher, Dolan. Stolen base on errors—Brooklyn, 3. Bases on balls—Off Sallee, 1; off Smith, 1; off Dell, 1. Hits—Off Smith, 9 in 8 innings; off Dell, none in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Smith, 1, (Betzel.) Struck out—By Sallee, 1; by Smith, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Stockdale. Time of game—One hour and forty-three minutes.

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Myers, lf	3	0	0	5	0	0
O'M'a, ss	4	0	2	1	0	0
D'bert, 1b	2	0	0	6	0	0
Z. Wh't, rf	3	0	0	1	0	0
C'sh'w, 2b	4	1	1	3	3	0
Hum'l, rf	3	0	1	2	0	0
Fetz, 3b	4	1	1	1	3	0
M. Wh't, c	2	0	0	3	3	0
McC'y, c	2	0	0	3	0	0
C'mbs, p	4	1	2	0	0	0
Total	31	3	8	27	12	0

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Hug's, 2b	3	0	1	1	5	0
B'tler, ss	4	1	1	2	4	0
B'cher, lf	3	1	1	1	0	0
Long, rf	3	0	0	1	3	0
Dolan, cf	4	0	1	3	0	0
Miller, 1b	4	0	1	11	0	0
Betzel, 3b	4	0	1	0	1	0
Snyder, c	3	0	0	3	1	0
R'son, p	3	0	0	0	3	0
Total	31	2	7	24	14	0

Errors—Butler, (3,) Getz.

Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	—3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2

Two-base hit—Betzel. Three-base hits—Long, Cutshaw. Stolen bases—Coombs, Cutshaw, Betzel, Getz. Earned runs—St. Louis, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Sacrifice flies—Long, Myers, Hummel. Sacrifice hits—Daubert, Myers. Double play—Z. Wheat, M. Wheat, Cutshaw, and Getz. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Brooklyn, 10. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2; Brooklyn, 3. Bases on balls—Off Robinson, 2; off Coombs, 3. Struck out—By Robinson, 3; by Coombs, 1. Wild pitch—Robinson. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Stockdale. Time of game—Two hours.

GIANTS RELEASE MARQUARD.

Goes to Toronto—Contract May Be Signed Today.

The Giants released Rube Marquard yesterday to the Toronto club of the International League. All of the major league clubs waived their right to him, and McGraw made a deal with Bill Clymer, the Toronto manager, whereby he was to go to that club. The latter was at the Polo Grounds yesterday and said that no contract had been signed as yet, but that he would talk with Marquard this morning.

It is understood that Marquard has declared his intention of retiring from baseball rather than go back to the minors. He has asked the Giants for his unconditional release, and is confident that he will find a place with one of the major league teams. There was also a report that the deal with Clymer involved a trade of one of the Toronto pitchers to the Giants, but John B. Foster, Secretary of the Giants, made no mention of any such condition attached to the transaction.

Marquard came to the Giants in 1908 from the Indianapolis club of the American Association, the purchase price being $11,000, which was then a record. His first season was a failure, and the same was true of the second and that of 1910. In this latter year he pitched less than fifteen games. The next season, however, found him the top-notch pitcher of the National League. He was fourth in 1912, and it was during this season that he made the modern baseball record of nineteen consecutive victories. He was not so strong in 1913, but still aided the Giants materially in winning the pennant. In 1914 Marquard made another baseball record when he won a twenty-one-inning game with Pittsburgh. One season he refused to sign a contract with the Giants, and did not alter his determination until McGraw sent Dick Kinsella to California to talk matters over with him.

This Spring Marquard signed a contract with the Brooklyn team of the Federal League when he was still under contract with the Giants. The difficulty was finally adjusted between the owners of the two clubs.

Walter Johnson Saves Senators.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—Walter Johnson came to Gallia's assistance today, replaced the latter on the mound when he began to waver in the thirteenth inning, and after holding the locals safe, started a rally in the fourteenth inning which gave Washington a 7 to 4 victory over Chicago. It was the third consecutive extra inning game played in Chicago, the other two going eleven and thirteen innings respectively.

Johnson singled in the fourteenth after one out, and reached second when Eddie Collins hit Moeller's grounder, the latter being credited with a hit. Foster singled, and Johnson scored the winning run. Milan also singled, and Moeller and Foster scored, clinching the game. Gallia pitched a great game, having only one bad inning. Score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ler, lf	6	1	2	3	0
Foster, rf	6	2	2	1	0
Milan, cf	6	0	2	4	0
Sh'ks, 3b	6	0	0	4	3
G'dil, 1b	7	1	2	14	2
Acosta, rf	4	0	0	3	0
Henry, c	6	1	1	10	2
McB'e, ss	5	1	2	3	4
Gallia, p	5	0	1	0	1
J'son, p	1	1	1	1	0
Total	51	7	13	42	12

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf	5	1	4	2	0
G'dner, 1b	5	1	1	12	0
E. C'ns, 2b	6	1	1	2	3
J'kson, cf	5	0	2	4	0
Felsch, lf

CALIFORNIANS OUT OF TENNIS TOURNEY—SARATOGA RACES | ATHLETICS—ATLANTIC Y. C. REGATTA

JOHNSTON DEFEATS LE ROY AT TENNIS

Pacific Coast Has but One Representative in the Meadow Club Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 25.—William M. Johnston was the only one of the players from California who survived the ordeals which narrowed the field to eight contestants in the round before the semi-final of the Meadow Club tennis cup singles today. Once more Johnston demonstrated his mastery of every position on the court. Even such a crafty general as Robert Le Roy never caught the youngster from the Pacific Coast napping. Johnston, always wonderfully alert, turned the trick against Le Roy, compelling the veteran to do all of the running while he drove, volleyed, and smashed through the unguarded court for the victory, at 6—1, 6—2.

It fell to Watson M. Washburn, the Harvard star and member of the Eastern team that invaded California, to defeat Ward Dawson, the newest of the players from the Golden West, by the score of 6—4, 2—6, 8—6. This victory was clouded by an unfortunate decision in the third set, when Dawson was leading at 5—1 on games, and seemed to have the match clinched in his favor. In a heated rally, Washburn made a drive for the line, which Dawson did not return, as he thought the ball was outside. The linesmen and umpire were not able to agree as to whether or not the ball was good. Eventually the point was tallied for Washburn, which saved the game for him and turned the tide of the battle.

It was expected that T. R. Pell would defeat Clarence J. Griffin, the third member of the California trio here, and he did, at 6—3, 9—7, but not before Griffin had caused some uncertainty in the second set by his snappy volleying and fine smashing game. By sensational shots across court Griffin led at 4—2 on games in the second set, only to have Pell outsteady him and win by brilliancy of execution.

The other interesting happenings of the singles were the default chalked up against R. Norris Williams, 2d, the national champion who had failed to appear, and the stirring triumph of Leonard Beekman, the national interscholastic winner, over H. A. Throckmorton, at 6—4, 3—6, 8—6. Beekman won on his machine-like accuracy rather than by showy playing of the ball. Throckmorton played like a McLoughlin of old. His service with its high break was as fast as the great Californian ever sent the ball across the net. The eighteen-year-old boy was wildly erratic at critical times, and Beekman profited by his lapses.

Great activity in the men's doubles reduced that field by half in one day. The veterans, T. R. Pell and B. S. Prentice, won the premier match of the day, in which they defeated the star Harvard pair, G. Colket Caner and William Rand, 3d, at 4—6, 8—6, 6—4. In the second and third sets the younger players led the veterans each time at 4—2 on games, only to have their lead cut down and turned into a defeat.

The service of Rand, who came near to displacing Norris Williams as the Captain of the Harvard forces, was fine. He made frequent aces, and always had Prentice in trouble when he was receiving the ball. The collegians directed their fire to Prentice most of the time, often completely cutting Pell out of the rallies. Pell's finely placed shots to deep court and his opportune drives saved many of the games, and finally brought the pair through to a victory.

Yale's team of R. S. Stoddart and S. Kelly came through with colors flying, while the Princeton pair, A. M. Kidder and A. H. Coffey, were beaten in one of the fastest and hardest matches of the day. The Yale team displayed smooth and concerted action in the rallies. They rarely left any openings so that with a fair degree of speed they defeated Hugh Tallant and Dr. Dudley Roberts, 6—3, 6—2.

R. H. Cole and F. W. Cole, the veteran Hartford pair, knew all the tricks of doubles. They repeatedly boxed Kidder and Coffey, the Princeton pair, winning at 6—1, 6—3. The players from old Nassau fought gamely to the finish. The summary:

Meadow Club Cup Singles, Third Round.—W. P. Snyder defeated R. Norris Williams, 2d, by default.

Fourth Round.—Walter Merrill Hall defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum, 6—2, 3—6, 6—1; Edward H. Whitney defeated W. P. Snyder, 6—2, 6—0; Watson M. Washburn defeated Ward Dawson, 6—4, 2—6, 8—6; G. Colket Caner defeated Lyle E. Mahan, 6—2, 7—5; T. R. Pell defeated C. J. Griffin, 6—3, 6—7; Leonard Beekman defeated Harold A. Throckmorton, 6—4, 3—6, 8—6; William M. Johnston defeated Robert Le Roy, 6—1, 6—2.

Meadow Club Men's Doubles, First Round.—Hugh Tallant and Dr. D. Roberts defeated G. S. Trevor and H. G. Trevor, Jr., 6—0, 6—0; William Compton and I. Riker defeated William Fleitman and S. Cady, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3.

Second Round.—F. T. Frelinghuysen and Eric Winston defeated R. Emmett and J. F. Hubbard, 6—1, 6—4; G. W. Burgwin and H. Rea, Jr., defeated Paul Brinsmaid and C. Herter, 6—4, 6—3; L. Oakley and Karl S. Smith defeated E. A. Le Roy, Jr., and L. Burrill, 6—4, 6—0; W. P. Snyder and J. G. K. Lawrence defeated William Cunningham and C. M. Miller, 6—3, 6—2; R. H. Cole and F. W. Cole defeated A. M. Kidder and A. H. Coffey, 6—1, 6—3; Watson M. Washburn and Edward H. Whitney defeated R. Dilworth and G. Livingston, Jr., 6—2, 6—1; Frank M. Watrous and Stanley Wainwright defeated C. Schermerhorn and T. Coward, 6—3, 7—5; T. R. Pell and B. S. Prentice defeated G. Colket Caner and William Rand, 3d, 4—6, 8—6, 6—4; R. S. Stoddart and S. Kelly defeated Hugh Tallant and Dr. Roberts, 6—3, 6—2; Ward Dawson and Harold A. Throckmorton defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum and F. W. Paul, Jr., 6—1, 6—3; Stanley Mortimer, Jr., and E. H. Hooker defeated E. Wilson and G. Tynge, 6—0, 6—1; George M. Church and Walter M. Hall defeated H. Wainwright and Philip Carter, 6—4, 6—1; L. Du Pont Irving and M. Auchincloss defeated M. Mitchell and J. Geary, 6—0, 6—0; Lyle E. Mahan and Leonard Beekman defeated Edmund W. Peaslee and Frank Washburn, 6—3, 6—2.

Third Round.—Edward H. Whitney and Watson M. Washburn defeated G. W. Burgwin and H. Rea, Jr., 6—2, 6—1.

Harris Wins Vermont Tennis Title.

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Aug. 25.—Fred H. Harris of Brattleboro wrested the State tennis championship from J. G. Nelson of Concord, N. H., today, winning the final round in straight sets, 6—1, 6—4, 6—2. Harris also won permanent possession of the trophy on which he had two legs. Harris and Nelson, who are the present doubles champions, defeated C. H. Collester of Gardner, Mass., and C. T. Porter of Worcester, Mass., in the semi-final round of the doubles today, and will play C. J. Dexter of Philadelphia and A. N. Wilder of New Haven, Conn., for the title tomorrow.

Date for Doubles Title Match.

President Robert D. Wrenn of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association has named Saturday, Sept. 4, as the day for the playing of the national doubles championship match at Forest Hills, L. I. No other matches will be played on this particular day, which will be devoted entirely to the contest between the two California pairs, with M. E. McLoughlin and T. C. Bundy in the role of title defenders and Clarence Griffin and W. M. Johnston as challengers. Play will begin at about 2:30 in the afternoon, and will be best three out of five sets.

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POLOISTS SCORE FREELY.

Whites Overwhelm Reds in Squadron A Match, 17 to 2.

Free scoring, in which players of the White combination were seen to advantage, featured the practice polo match between members of Squadron A at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday. The Red combination was snowed under by their opponents, who registered seventeen goals against two for the vanquished quartet. J. F. Johnson, W. B. Eaton and A. C. Smidt were consistent scorers for the White team, and not one of the seven periods passed in which a tally was not registered by one of this trio.

From the opening bell the Whites' play overshadowed that of their opponents. Twice Johnson drove the ball for counters, and the defense of the victors shut off two threatening rushes of the Reds. Eaton came back in the second chapter and repeated the performance of his teammate Johnson in the inaugural session. He made two difficult goals, and in the next chukkar did likewise.

Three times Johnson counted in the fourth period, once driving the ball off the leg of W. B. Boulton's mount through the goal posts. Smidt and Eaton made the points scored in the fifth period, and in the sixth Richards tallied the first counter for the Reds. Rumbough also succeeded in penetrating White's territory and registering another goal. Eaton and Smidt scored for the Whites. The line-ups:

Whites—No. 1—W. B. Eaton; No. 2—J. F. Johnson; No. 3—W. B. Boulton, Jr.; back—A. C. Smidt. Reds—No. 1—Dr. Blackwell; No. 2—R. S. Rumbough; No. 3—Dr. Richards; back—H. Cram. Referee—Mr. Anderson.

North Jersey Tennis Championship.

Final arrangements for the singles championships of the Northern New Jersey Tennis Association were made at a meeting of the Tournament Committee at Newark, N. J., last night. The first half of the tournament will be played on the Criterion Courts and the second half on the Ridgewood Avenue Courts. The games will begin at 2:30 P. M. Saturday, Sept. 4. If it rains on this date there will be no games until 10 o'clock Labor Day morning. The second round will be played Sunday afternoon, beginning at 2:30, and the third round probably will take place Labor Day morning. The finals and perhaps the semi-finals will be played on the following Saturday. The draw:

First Half.—Mattocks, Prudential A. A., versus Holbrook, Rutherford T. C.; Pryor, Clinton Hill T. C., versus Snow, Glenwood; Bodman, Prudential A. A., versus McDermott, Wanderers; Burrows, Clinton Hill T. C., versus Johnson, Valley View T. C.; Dr. Widmer, Clinton Hill T. C., versus Gardiner, Rutherford T. C.; Ely, Forest Hill; Hobbie, Glenwood, and Traubman, Essex County Hospital, drew byes.

Second Half.—J. J. Brinkerhoff, Rutherford T. C., versus Imbrie, Grove Street T. C.; Manchee, Wanderers, versus Dr. Cornell, Essex County Hospital; Gilmore, Ridgewood Avenue T. C., versus G. I. Brinkerhoff, Forest Hill T. C.; Bartlett, Grove Street T. C., versus Beaseley, Prudential A. A.; Hines, Roseville T. C., versus Campbell, Rutherford T. C.; Tucker, Ridgewood Avenue T. C., versus White, Forest Hill T. C.; G. Hickok, Clinton Hill T. C., and Dowden, Forest Hill T. C., drew byes.

Soccer Players Elect Officers.

Soccer players identified with the Metropolitan District Amateur Football League, organized for the season of 1915-16 yesterday at the general meeting of the league, held in Tuxedo Hall, Fifth Street and Madison Avenue. Applications were received from five new clubs, including Greenville and the Jersey Blues, both from New Jersey, Crotona, Yonkers Rovers, and Baby Ridge. There will be twelve teams all told in the championship series, which will open in October, the remaining clubs being the I. R. T. Strollers, (league champions,) Subways, (cup holders,) St. George, West Side Rangers, Germans, Hudson United, and Overseas.

W. Deane, the English referee, attended the meeting, and in the course of an informal address advised the close observance of the British regulations which have been found to yield the most satisfactory results. The election of officers resulted as follows: J. Beggs, President; G. Hedgcock, Vice President; H. Mulligan, 330 East 135th Street, New York, Secretary and Treasurer.

Clabby Matched with Darcy.

Word was received here yesterday that Jimmy Clabby of Hammond, Ind., had accepted the terms offered by Snowy Baker, the Australian boxing promoter, and would sail from San Francisco on Aug. 31 for Sydney, Australia, where he would box Les Darcy, the middleweight champion of the island. Snowy Baker has been trying to get Mike Gibbons to sign a contract for a bout with Darcy, but the St. Paul boxer recently wired Baker that he expected to win the McFarland-Gibbons bout, and such a victory would cause a big demand for his services in this country. Darcy, who recently knocked out Eddie McGoorty, is regarded as a wonder by the boxing enthusiasts of Australia. He is a mere youngster, but 19 years of age, and has been in the ring for three years. Before he took up boxing Darcy was a blacksmith. He was advised to enter the ring by an experienced boxer whom he defeated in a friendly bout. Success after success followed in his ring encounters, and he now holds the middleweight honors of Australia.

Sunderlin Breaks Track Record.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Joseph J. Roberts drove Sunderlin to victory in the 2:08 pace at the meeting of the Metropolitan Circuit here this afternoon and broke the track record. He won the race in three straight heats, making the second heat in 2:07 flat. Fred W. of the Brook Farm, Chester, finished second. Time—2:08¼; 2:07; 2:10. Revelry, owned by the Linden Farm, Syracuse, driven by Rathburn, took the two-year-old trot in two straight heats. Director Todd, owned and driven by D. F. Keefe, Lynn, Mass., won the 2:16 trot.

FRIAR ROCK WINS IN CLOSE FINISH

August Belmont's Colt Beats Achievement by Neck in Adirondack Handicap.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 25.—August Belmont's chestnut colt, Friar Rock, won the Adirondack Handicap, at six furlongs for 2-year-olds, after a close finish with R. F. Carman's Achievement, which had his nose at the winner's shoulder, while W. A. Prime's Kilmer was less than a head behind the second colt. Frier Rock was off well, but failed to hold his place, being outfooted by the speedy Primero and Achievement, which raced to the front in the first furlong, and fought it out to the head of the stretch, where Achievement was first by a length, with Kilmer second and Primero only a half length away.

When they straightened out for home Friar Rock was in sixth position, but Dugan was driving him hard, and the colt was responding gamely. He had been struggling against the worst kind of racing luck, but hung on gamely, and a furlong from home, as he came along on the extreme outside, it was seen that he was gaining perceptibly. Achievement, Kilmer, and priemero wer running close to the inside rail, all well lapped, while Friar Rock was coming along out beyond the middle of the track, and running over his rivals as if they were far from being in his class. Dugan was driving him to the limit, as indeed he had been for the greater part of the journey, but now the lighter weights were tiring, and the Belmont colt looked to be coming with a whirlwind rush. He got up just in time to win by a short neck on the post.

In the steeplechase event only three of the six starters finished, and Thomas Hitchcock's Kehtoh was winner over Henry Lee's Big Sandy and W. F. Presgrave's Bryndown. Those that came to grief were Pebeto, ridden by Tuckey, Archdale with Waugh up, and Texas Star, ridden by Haynes. Fortunately all three of the riders escaped serious injury. After he had gone down Pebeto continued the course riderless, and beat home Kehtoh, the winner, by a couple of lengths.

In addition to the Adirondack Handicap, August Belmont won the opening dash very easily with his 3-year-old filly Fenmouse. The summary:

FIRST RACE.—For all ages; selling; purse, $400 added; six furlongs. Time—1:15 3-5.
Fenmouse, August Belmont's b. f., by Rocksand-Flittermouse, 111 pounds, 2 to 1, 11 to 20, and out. (J. McTaggart).....1
Boc, 118, 11 to 5, 4 to 5, and out. (Butwell).....2½
Chartier, 99, 7 to 1, 2 to 1, and out. (Garner).....3
Mara Cassidy also ran. Helen Barbee, Sarsenet, and Gloaming scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; steeplechase handicap; purse, $600 added; about two miles. Time—4:32.
Kehtoh, Thomas Hitchcock's b. g., by Yankee-Kiamesha, 141 pounds, 11 to 5, 4 to 5, and 1 to 3, (Tighe).....1
Big Sandy, 147, 7 to 1, 2 to 1, and even. (Henderson).....2
Bryndown, 149, 11 to 5, 7 to 10, and 1 to 3, (O'Connor).....3
Archdale, Texas Star, and Pebeto lost riders.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $500; one mile. Time—1:45.
Volant, S. Lewis's ch. g., by Cunard-Estimation, 100 pounds, 5 to 1, 2 to 1, and 4 to 5, (Allen).....1
Booker Bill, 105, 5 to 2, 9 to 10, and 2 to 5, (Connelly).....2½
Carlton G., 113, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, and 4 to 5, (McAtee).....3
Athena, San Vega, and Napier also ran. G. M. Miller, Donald McDonald, and Borgo scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; the Adirondack Handicap; purse $2,500; six furlongs. Time—1:17 4-5.
Friar Rock, August Belmont's ch. c., by Rocksand-Fairygold, 116 pounds, 8 to 5, 7 to 10, and 1 to 3, (Dugan).....1
Achievement, 108, 7 to 2, 7 to 5, and 3 to 5, (McTaggart).....2
Kilmer, 101, 10 to 1, 4 to 1, and 8 to 5, (J. McTaggart).....3½
Primero, Pielone, Indian Chant, Cantara, and Watercress II. also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-years-olds and upward; selling; purse $400; one mile. Time—1:45 3-5.
Duke of Dunbar, E. J. Travers's b. g., by Orsini-Maid of Dunbar, 98 pounds, 5 to 1, 2 to 1, and 4 to 5, (J. McTaggart).....1
Menlo Park, 100½, 7 to 5, 1 to 2, and 1 to 4, (Lilley).....2
Santo, 96, 7 to 1, 5 to 2, and 6 to 5, (Judy).....3
Evelyn C., Rusila, Ha'penny, and Slumberer also ran. El Blod, Booker Bill, Borax, Goodwood, Watertown, Sam Sleck, Freeman, and Beverly James scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; purse $400; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:11 4-5.
Pobroma, J. Livingston's b. c., by Polymelus-Lacroma, 112 pounds, 7 to 5, 2 to 5, and out, (T. McTaggart).....1½
Smoothbore, 109, 13 to 5, 7 to 10, and out. (McCahey).....2
Red Cloud, 112, 15 to 1, 4 to 1, and even. (Herbert).....3
Orator and Garnet also ran. Beckna, Trend, Oratorium, Gillies, Jacobus, Dorcas, and Bet scratched.

Mrs. Calder Leads in Rifle Shoot.

Special to The New York Times.

MAPLEWOOD, N. H., Aug. 25.—Mrs. A. L. Calder, 2d, of Providence won the first rifle tournament at the Maplewood Gun Club today with a score of 436 out of a possible 500. Her closest competitor was Mrs. Lawrence A. Cook of New York, who obtained 394. Mrs. E. Schofield of New York finished third with 332.

TO HOLD TROTTING MEETING

Racing at the Empire City Track Starts Next Tuesday.

The New York Grand Circuit trotting meeting will open at the Empire City track next Tuesday as scheduled. James H. Clark, Secretary of the National Fair and Exposition Association, Inc., issued a statement yesterday through his attorney, Leo Oppenheimer of 60 Wall Street, in which he assured the public that the Grand Circuit race meet would positively take place at the Empire City track as advertised to commence on Aug. 31. He said further that the legal proceedings affecting the race course, wherein Judge Tompkins of the Supreme Court, had granted an injunction, in nowise affected the Grand Circuit meet, but was limited solely to enjoining the further use of a portion of the track premises for the transshipment of horses to Europe for war purposes.

Mr. Clark also advises that all intending owners of entries for the Grand Circuit meet should pay no attention to "unauthorized and erroneous statements that there would be no Grand Circuit meet and that he had instructed his counsel to obtain from Judge Tompkins an order specifically providing that the injunction granted in nowise interfered with the holding of the Grand Circuit meet and that the order was now before Judge Tompkins for his signature."

Fall Schedule for Hunt Meetings.

Frank J. Bryan, Secretary of the Hunts Committee, has completed the schedule of dates for the hunt meetings to be run during the Fall racing season. Several other meetings are under consideration and should they be arranged they will receive dates that will not conflict with those that are already awarded. The dates that have been thus far arranged are:

United Hunts, Belmont Park Terminal, Saturday, Sept. 18; Saturday, Sept. 25.
Rumson Racing and Steeplechase Association, Rumson, N. J., Saturday, Oct. 2.
Piping Rock Racing Association, Locust Valley, L. I., Saturday, Oct. 9; Tuesday, Oct. 12.
Lynnewood Farm, Joseph E. Widener, Elkins Park, Penn., Saturday, Oct. 16.
White Marsh Valley Hunt, Chestnut Hill, Penn., Wednesday, Oct. 20; Saturday, Oct. 23.
Essex Hounds, Peapack, N. J., Saturday, Oct. 23.
Rose Tree Fox Hunting Club, Media, Penn., Wednesday, Oct. 27; Saturday, Oct. 30.
United Hunts of Virginia, Middleburg, Va., Saturday, Nov. 13.
Warrenton Hunt Club, Warrenton, Va., Saturday, Nov. 20.

Saratoga Racing Gossip.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Sam Lewis has bought the two-year-old filly Edna Kenna from Max Hirsch.

Charlestonian, the four-year-old that Joseph Maronne purchased from J. W. Meservy, will be sent to Dr. McCully's farm and fired this Fall.

W. J. Young will ship his string back to Latonia tomorrow. In the shipment will go J. W. Parrish's good two-year-old Bulse.

L. A. Cassidy, acting for J. L. Holland, today gave Foxhall P. Keene first call on Jockey Mack Garner for the Belmont Park meeting which begins Wednesday.

The rule barring lead ponies from approaching the horses after a race until the jockeys are weighed out will be enforced for the rest of the meeting.

Oscar Lewisohn's recently purchased English thoroughbreds have reached this country. They are: Swiftfoot, b. c., 3 years, by Thrush-Abbotts Anne; Boots, b. g., 4, by Hessian-Little Flower; Bunchy, b. f., 2, by Llangwyn-Bunch Grass; Lady Edwina, ch. f., 2, by Lochryan-Mrs. Bab; Bess, b. f., by Dundreary-England's Queen; Mary Answer, b. f., 2, by Benvenute-Pop the Question; Benevolent, b. c., 4, by Benvenute-Lintan Lilly. In addition to these W. R. Coe imported Neville, ch. c., 2, by Joe Chamberlain-Kate Angelo.

Subscription Handicap Sweepstakes.

The Piping Rock Subscription Handicap Steeplechase, one of the new offerings for the Fall racing season at the Locust Valley track, has closed with a total of twelve subscriptions, which under the conditions are to be renewed in 1916 and 1917. The idea of the race was to inaugurate a sporting sweepstakes for the devotees of cross-country racing that would keep alive the present interest in the sport and at the same time provide for a contest over the trying three-mile course, one well calculated to try all that is best in the horse. Following is a list of the subscribers: Harry La Montagne, Northwood Stable, Joseph E. Widener, Greentree Stable, Thomas Hitchcock, Edward M. Weld, Shoshone Stable, Richard T. Wilson, Archibald Barklie, Deep Run Stable, Ral Parr, and F. Ambrose Clark.

Postpone Grand Circuit Races.

MONTREAL, Canada, Aug. 25.—The Grand Circuit races at Dorval Park were postponed today until tomorrow on account of the heavy track.

Today's Saratoga Entries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; highweight handicap; six furlongs. Grumpy, 118 pounds; Superintendent, 124; Leo Skolny, 130; Canning Tower, 128; Aldebaran, 111; Lady Barbary, 115.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase; handicap; selling; for three-year-olds and upward; about two miles. Rockfish, 140 pounds; Indian Arrow, 145; Old Salt, 155; Caswine, 136; Swisn, 162.

THIRD RACE.—For fillies and geldings; two-year-olds; conditions; five and a half furlongs. Hidden Star, 112 pounds; Favour, 112; Ildiko, 112; Smoothbore, 106; Bonnie Carrie, 106; Bet, 106; Bob Redfield, 112.

FOURTH RACE.—The Amsterdam; for three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile. G. M. Miller, 107 pounds; Lady Rotha, 100; Pomette Bleu, 101; Bergo, 91; Harry Shaw, 113; Yankee Notions, 105.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; five and a half furlongs. Miss Philbin, 99 pounds; Sal Vanity, 108; Tralee, 104; High Horse, 102; Walloon, 112; Plumose, 109; Important, 109; Harry Gardner, 101; Edna Kenna, 100; Good Counsel, 101; Servia, 97.

SIXTH RACE.—For all ages; seven furlongs. Kris Kringle, 109 pounds; Prime Mover, Badinage, Lou Blue, Duke o' Dunbar, Senator Cosey, Chivator, Belle of the Kitchen.

THOMPSON TROPHY FOR YACHT ALICE

If Gherardi Davis's Racer Finishes Today in Atlantic Y. C. Regatta She Will Get Cup.

If Alice, the speedy Class Q racer that belongs to Gherardi Davis, finishes today in the third series race of the annual race week of the Atlantic Yacht Club the craft will be the winner of the $2,500 trophy offered originally by Commodore Frederic Thompson in 1908. For the last eight years the prize has been one of the features of the lower bay classic. Its conditions call for three wins by the same owner, and as Captain Davis now has two legs on the cup his yacht simply has to finish today to become the permanent owner of the prize.

Judging by her work so far during race week Alice should have no great difficulty in not only finishing today, but also in leading home the Q class. In a snappy breeze from the northwest yesterday Alice not only lead home the Q class over a 17-mile course, but boat for boat the speedy lower bay flyer also defeated the 30-footers of the New York Yacht Club. She covered the course made up of a reach on the starboard tack from the starting line off Sea Gate to the Southwest Spit Buoys, followed by a beat to Old Orchard Light and a spinnaker run home in 2:15:35. Okee, winner of the 30-foot division, took 2:17 to cover the same course.

The racing conditions yesterday were the best that the Lower Bay tars have so far experienced during the week. The wind came from a quarter that enabled the Regatta Committee, made up of John R. Brophy, Chairman, and Samuel L. Finlay, to pick courses for the various divisions that gave them all plenty of windward work. The stiff beats against both wind and tide broke up the various classes, and there were wide differences in the finishing times of the different yachts.

P. J. Tierney's Dagmar was the winner among the Larchmont interclub yachts, defeating Yuron by 3 minutes and 7 seconds over a course that gave the craft a short reach from the starting line to the Sea Gate mark, followed by a stiff beat across the channel to Craven Shoals, and then a broad reach back across the channel to Bensonhurst. Then came another reach home. Dagmar led at every mark.

Curlew turned the tables on Oriole in the bird class and Skylark won among the Lower Bay knockabouts. The usual large fleet of stars started, and the Hydra was first across the finish line, beating Twinkle by 6 minutes and 35 seconds for the prize. Hydra led at every mark. Viva won among the New York Canoe Club dinghies, and in the handicap class, second division, the winner was May, on corrected time, and Anna won in the third division of the same class. Last night there was a masquerade ball at Sea Gate. Tonight the visiting yachtsmen will be entertained by a big minstrel show. It will be the most important entertainment of race week.

Information for Novice Yachtsmen.

"That 'port is wine, wine is red' story in THE TIMES of Tuesday last is all right as a lesson in mnemonics to determine the location of a light shown by a boat at night, but it does not help materially in the real puzzle that novices in yachting face. That puzzle is to be able to tell at once whether the port side is the right or left-hand side of the boat. Tell a casual visitor on a yacht or passenger on a boat of any sort, 'that craft will pass on the port side,' and in nine cases out of ten he will not know which side of the boat you mean. That's where your 'port is wine, and wine is red' fails utterly to give him the information he wants. He doesn't know which is the 'red' side of the boat."

Thus commented a veteran yachtsman after he had read the article, which was absolutely correct in every detail so far as it went, it did not go far enough. Your novice has to stop and ask, 'which is the port side, the right or left?" If he is in the after part of the boat he can see no red light to enable him to solve the question. It is displayed about midship.

There is, however, a simple phrase which will settle it definitely in mnemonic fashion. An old sporting writer told it to the narrator, as he has to hundreds of others, and so enabled them to readily fix in their memory the port side of a boat. The phrase is: "We have some good port wine left." Facing the prow of the boat the port side is the left and the close conjunction of the two words in the sentence fixes it definitely in the mind. Incidentally, too, it sometimes recalls to mind the fact that there is a steward aboard, who, properly approached, might pleasurably liquefy the phrase.

The phrase may be readily amplified to take in both color and location by memorizing it as "We have some good red port wine left."

WORLD'S CYCLING RECORD FOR GRENDA

Australian Rides Half Mile at the Newark Velodrome in 53 1-5 Seconds.

The half-mile world's record was broken by Alf Grenda of Australia, at the world's championship meet at the Newark Velodrome last night. The former mark of 53 3-5 seconds, held by Jackie Clark, stood for eight years. Grenda's time was two-fifths of a second faster. The Australian established his record in the first heat of the race, and was shut out in the final, which was won by Frank Corry, Australia, (40 yards). Fred Hill, Boston, (40 yards) was second, and Bob Spears, Australia, (10 yards,) was third.

Grenda was in great form, and upset the prediction in the semi-finals of the world's title race, in which nine of the fastest pros in the world competed. In winning his semi-final Grenda defeated Alf. Goullet, the favorite. Ivor Lawson of Chicago, who won the title in London in 1904, astonished the 10,000 fans by winning his semi-final, in which he was the victim of team work by Caesar Moretti and Francesco Verri, the speedy Italians. Frank Kramer was pressed to the limit in winning his semi-final as a result of a long steal by Harry Kaiser of the Bronx. The three winners will compete in the final of the championship Sunday.

The ten-mile professional championship of the world was won by Grenda; Oscar Egg, Switzerland, was second, and Goullet third. In a spill in the final sprint Magin was severely injured.

Eddie Kane of the New York A. C. won the one-mile amateur scratch race, with Fred Taylor of Newark second, and Frank Whitney of the New York A. C. third. Hans Ohrt of the Olympic Club of San Francisco lost the first heat of a match with Art Spencer, Canadian amateur champion, but recovered and won the match by taking the two following heats. Corry accounted for the pro-invitation in which Hanley of California was second and Magin of Newark third.

Penn Coach Wants Job Again.

Ellis F. Ward once rowing coach at the University of Pennsylvania, wants his old job back. Although he had said that he would not consider an offer to take the place left vacant by the resignation of Coach Guy Nickalls, the veteran changed his mind after the national regatta at Springfield. "Heretofore I had let it be known that I would not consider an offer to coach the Pennsylvania oarsmen," said Ward, "but I have reconsidered it, and I am a candidate for the position. I am taking the step of my own initiative as a vindication of the Ward system, which, it will be remembered, has won almost all the races won by the Pennsylvania crews." The old coach said he thought his record at the university and his thirty-four years of experience were good recommendations.

Kenan to Coach Wesleyan.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Aug. 25.—Dan C. Kenan of El Paso, Texas, who captained the team last Fall, has been engaged to help coach the Wesleyan football candidates this season. Dick Eustis, who coached last Fall, is to have charge again this year, but through the alumni athletic council Kenan has been engaged to help Eustis. Kenan played full back on his college team last year and did some of the punting and drop kicking. There will be no game this year the last Saturday in September, since Wesleyan and Williams made an agreement not to open the season this Fall until after both institutions had commenced their Fall terms.

Nickalls Will Return to Yale.

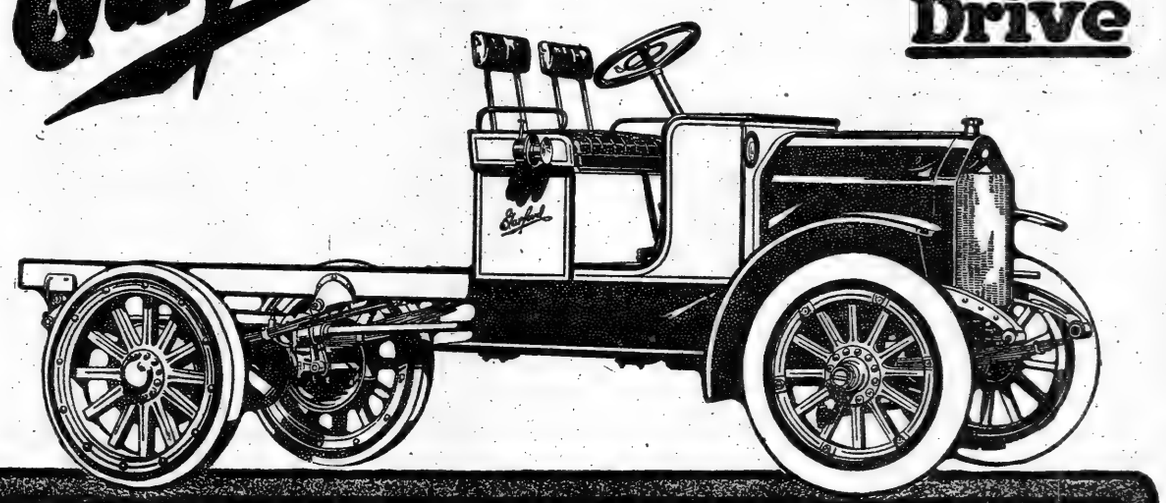
BOSTON, Aug. 25.—Uncertainty whether Guy Nickalls, the professional rowing coach at Yale, would return from England to coach the blue oarsmen this fall was dispelled by Capt. Seth Low, Jr., of the Yale crew, today. In a letter to a friend in this city, Low said: "Mr. Nickalls sent me word that he would be on hand again this Fall to coach the Yale crew. Rowing will start immediately after the opening of college, and it is planned to have some outside race during the early part of November."

Motor Boat Races on Raritan Bay.

The annual race week for motor boats of the Prince's Bay Yacht Club will open on Sunday with the inaugural race for the Grand Challenge trophy, Great Kills, Raritan Bay, Keyport, Bentley, and Prince's Bay Yacht Clubs will compete for the trophy. All the contests will be held on Raritan Bay, off Prince's Bay Station, S. I. The annual race for the Vice Commodore's Cup will be held on Labor Day morning, followed by the point trophy race in the afternoon.

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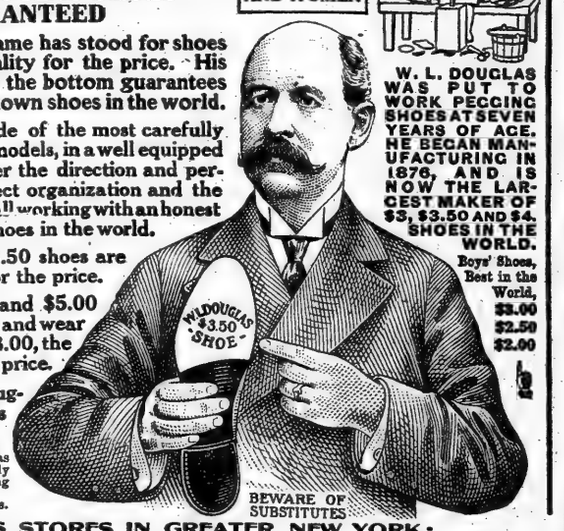
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 26, 1915.

GERMANY'S NEXT STEP.

Germany has gone a distinctly measurable distance toward preparing for herself a way out of her difficulties with the United States. In the brief Berlin cable dispatch which Ambassador VON BERNSTORFF handed to the State Department, Germany assures us that if American lives were lost by the sinking of the Arabic that would naturally be contrary to the intentions of the German Government; it would deeply regret the fact and it tenders its sincerest sympathy for the American Government. That is a part, but not the whole, of what we expect from Germany. It has been hard for us to believe that she intended to show deliberate unfriendliness to us. If now the German Chancellor will take the next step and disavow the act of the submarine commander who, without warning, discharged a torpedo against the Arabic, if he will assure us that such acts are no part of Germany's present naval policy and will not be repeated, the grave questions growing out of the destruction of the Arabic will be in the way of a friendly settlement. We should then be very hopeful that Berlin would take a like attitude in respect to the destruction of the Lusitania.

If it is disposed to give us this full disproof of unfriendly intent the Berlin Government will be under no embarrassment because of the articles of rejoicing and justification which the press in Germany and the German press in this country have seen fit to devote to the Arabic incident. The German press acts under orders. The master, of course, does not take the trouble to be embarrassed by the acts or the feelings of the slave. The super-loyalty to Germany of the German-American press, which, as The St. Louis Post-Dispatch observes, utters "not a word in favor of "American rights or in support of the "President's efforts to defend their "rights," and "not a word in behalf "of America and Americans, nor an "expression of sympathy for the "President's cruel responsibility of "protecting American lives and the "fruits of American civilization against "German aggressions," will not trouble the German Government in any effort it may be disposed to make for the continuance of peace and friendship between the two countries. Germany knows that with us the time for writing and dispatching notes is past. We have been patient, but we have plainly defined the limits of our patience. The limit has been reached. We cannot now without dishonor refrain from acting unless Germany gives us the assurances we have demanded. The state of the American mind, we doubt not, has been made clearly known to official Berlin.

The German Government has had ample time to weigh in the balance of sober judgment, upon one hand, the certain consequences of forcing us to believe that she has been deliberately unfriendly, and, upon the other, the advantages of continued friendly relations. We may feel sure that it does not care to add to its mountains of trouble, as it certainly will add to them if by denial of our reasonable demands it forces us to definite action. It has plainly in view both the consequences of denial and the short and easy road to compliance, made easier by its dispatch to Ambassador VON BERNSTORFF. Throughout the country, in the bosom of every American, that dispatch has awakened hopes which it would be most unwise for Germany to disappoint.

THE JEWELERS IN CONVENTION.

The Grand Central Palace "blazes with diamonds," as the old-fashioned Jenkinses used to say. There are "jewels, pearls, and ouches," innumerable brilliancies of use and ornament, the admiration and desire of many. Our friends from all over the country, the members of the American National Retail Jewelers' Association, are holding their tenth annual convention. To those of us who have the happiness of recalling early fresh impressions from a not too subliminal seclusion, something of Aladdin's palace, something of enchantment, splendor, and mystery, clings to the jeweler's craft. He deals in sunlight and moonrise, in multicolored poetry and surprise. From the moment when, peeping tiptoe with somewhat wabbly legs into his window, you spy him with a mysterious glass at his eye, pondering the intricate inwards of a watch, to the hour when he engages you, marries you, sends you gifts, and somebody else the bill, for a silver or golden wedding anniversary, he is an artist of the necessary as well as the luxurious, not merely golden, but friendly—domestic. If we regret him it is only for a moment at the first of the month, or because somebody's birthday comes too near Christmas, a misfortune for which the jeweler is scarcely to blame, though he benefit by it. So a good time to these visitors, who have so much time in their hands.

WHAT IS THE ANSWER?

In an interview printed in yesterday's papers, Mr. ALPHONSE G. KOELBLE, "a native born American, President of the German-American Society and Honorary President of the German-American Alliance of New York State, representing upward of 40,000 residents of the State," shows his devotion to the country of his birth by replying to the question, "Would you personally volunteer for a war with Germany?" "No, not unless Germany was the aggressor."

Mr. KOELBLE'S military value may or may not be as great as his German patriotism is ardent; and possibly allowance should be made for an explosive temperament that bursts into such humane expressions as "I'd sink every damned ammunition ship whether she carried neutrals or not, and then pay $7,500 for the American lives lost." Mr. KOELBLE is not important, but this summary of his views, as reported in The Sun, seems to lay an important and insistent duty on the 40,000 German-Americans against whose Americanism he makes an odious charge or innuendo:

> Succinctly Mr. KOELBLE'S position and—he intimates—that of his German-American Society members is this: German-Americans will not support a war against the Fatherland in an unjust cause. They reserve to their own conscience the right to decide individually whether any war against Germany would be just or unjust. "With enthusiasm" was the mitigating reservation Mr. KOELBLE made at first, but pinned down to an unconditional statement he left out even that.

A war with Germany seems most unlikely now, and so may it ever remain! But now and hereafter the United States has a right to the undivided allegiance of its citizens. Do the members of the German-American societies of which Mr. KOELBLE is an officer share his opinions? American citizens, would they refuse to fight for the United States against Germany?

They owe it to themselves, they owe it to their fellow citizens, they owe it to their country—if this is indeed their country—to make instant answer.

A BAFFLED GERMANY.

The German campaign in Russia is without parallel in the history of warfare in respect of the magnitude of the operations and the demands that are made upon the nervous, physical, and moral reserves of the fighting human unit. It seems impossible that the pace can be continued; it seems more than men can endure. But the limit is unknown. The dramatic fact is that Germany cannot stop. She must go on, and at this heart-breaking pace, like a runner who holds his breath. She desperately seeks what has so far eluded her on both fronts, and without which every conquest over space is a mocking triumph, namely, a decisive action. If now she fails to get it in Russia, if Grand Duke NICHOLAS does not slip in walking backward, then Germany definitely will have lost the war. That would still be true, rather more than less, though the German Army, in seeking a decision, had made clean conquest of all Baltic Russia up to Petrograd. Every kilometer further that Germany penetrates the Czar's domain and merely pursues his army without beating it weakens Germany not only toward Russia, but toward all the world.

In the admiration one has been compelled to feel for the headlong, heedless manner in which the German fighting machine has overcome great obstacles one has been touched a little more or less by a superstition of its invincibility, and has perhaps too lightly considered the irreparable failures of German strategy. There is a way of saying that the Germans so far on points have won everything in Europe. But, on the contrary, they have lost the very points on which they counted most.

They lost the opportunity for a decision in France, and that was to have been won first of all before anything else could happen. Instead they hold a line, 500 miles long, through France and Flanders, on which the condition is one of stalemate. Frontal attacks are of prohibitive cost, if, in fact, they are feasible at all, and flanking attack upon a line that begins at the English Channel and ends on the Swiss frontier is, of course, impossible. In any event, the Germans cannot put an additional battalion on this line without reducing their strength in Russia; the Allies, on the other hand, can increase their numerical strength on this line and are steadily doing so.

The irony of this situation for the Germans is that if they had persisted last Autumn in their original design to force a decisive result in France and had not been diverted by the Russians' attack on the other side the story might now be very different. The Russians struck with unexpected swiftness. Most military experts agree that if, instead of transferring troops from west to east to stop the Russians, the Germans had brought a few more battalions into action against France a decision could have been obtained. So much for the west.

Having failed in her first intention Germany turned to her second, which was to crush Russia. She attacked her from Galicia to the Baltic Sea, on a line 1,000 miles long, determined to pierce it in several places, to bend the ends back, to surround the pieces, in short to destroy the Russian resistance and be done with it. And in more than a year of the most desperate fighting, on a large and continuous plan that has ever occurred in the world she has failed really to break that Russian line at any point. She has whipped it back. She has made it writhe. She tried to pinch it in two on the Polish salient. She took Warsaw and all of Poland in the pinching process, but she did not break the Russian line. So intent was the German mind upon the main object that the fall of Warsaw was hardly celebrated. Before the city was formally occupied the sheer momentum of pursuing the Russian forces had carried the German invaders beyond. They cannot stop. The further they go the longer and thinner is their own line and the greater the necessity of engaging the Russian forces in a decisive action. NAPOLEON failed at that.

If the Germans should push on until they had taken Petrograd they would have conquered a large amount of rich territory, but to hold it afterward 65,000,000 million people would have to defend a frontier of more than 1,000 miles in a conquered country against 173,000,000 people on the other side. Germany might want to keep Poland, or set it up as an independent buffer State; she could not want a frontier of 1,000 miles in Russia against the Slav himself, though on her side of it were all the Baltic provinces and all the Baltic ports. She does not want this territory. She wants a military decision in Russia. She must have it before cold weather or lose the war. A desperate necessity urges her forward.

To deal the immediate blow, to obtain the decisive result, to beat the enemy before he was ready—those were the cardinal principles of German military strategy. For that kind of warfare Germany was prepared. On its success she staked great odds in human life, casting away two men for one, if need be, to gain the instant advantage. But exactly wherein its strength was supposed to lie the German plan has failed—altogether in France, so far in Russia. In the meantime, in striving for the only kind of success that was possible, the Teutonic allies have been using up one kind of material faster than it can be produced. That is human life. For one male that comes to fighting age each year in Germany and Austria-Hungary two reach the war age in England, France, Italy, and European Russia.

Germany is at the peak of her effective fighting strength. There cannot be any doubt of this. Her military theory required her to exert her utmost power at first. She has done it. She cannot produce new fighting units; she cannot make good the wastage in those that now exist. On the other side, France alone among the Allies has put forth her maximum of battalions with just enough reserve to make their wastage good. England and Italy can produce new units. Some of those produced by Italy have been sent to join in operations against the Dardanelles, which, when opened, will give Europe access to Russia's unlimited supply of men. Men and time will win the war. Germany with all her magic cannot foreshorten time or find substitutes for men. Besides, the tradition of a German being worth one and one-half or two other men in war is unsupported by casualty statistics.

THE DEMON RUM RETURNS.

What history will describe as the Grape Juice Hiatus has come to an end. For 124 years the State Department never once went on the water wagon, but in 1913 prohibition was introduced in its midst, and for two years diplomats invited to dinners given by its head were obliged to bring their beverages to the dinner table internally. This era came officialy to an end on Monday night, when the Secretary of State entertained in honor of Senhor CARDOSA, the Brazilian Minister to Mexico. It was not a denatured dinner. "Wine," announced Mrs. LANSING, "will be served at all diplomatic dinners where the Secretary of State is host." The shade of THOMAS JEFFERSON, the first Secretary of State, who instituted the diplomatic dinner in this country and barred grape juice from the menu, lost the troubled look it had worn for two years and bore the glad news to the waiting congregation on the Styx. "This is the last of grape juice; I am content," said the shade of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS; and the shade of WEBSTER murmured, "Sauterne and champagne, now and forever, one and inseparable."

It has been a question, ever since the State Department went dry, why grape juice should have been selected as the substitute for what our prohibition friends describe generically as "rum." It is not exhilarating and it seldom increases conviviality. Nobody, after an evening spent with a flask of grape juice, feels disposed to join hands with the other diners and sing "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." If what was desired was something that looked like liquor, ginger ale would make a much better substitute. In circles where invitations to the proprietor are too frequent to make acceptance safe and where declination is regarded with a hostile eye, he has been reputed to evade the dilemma by pouring himself out two fingers of ginger ale—charging the customer the regular price for whisky, of course—and no one has ever known the difference. The resemblance of cider to applejack, too, is striking, except in the subsequent proceedings of the investor. In Nebraska and some other States the stomach is deceived by a compound known as "near-beer," containing hardly more alcohol than grape juice; and no trained stomach could be deceived for the moment by the latter, least of all a diplomatic stomach.

However, these speculations are of interest only to the historical student in the future. The great fact of the present is that the drink that made Chautauqua famous is gone, that the grape juice interregnum is past, and that the sun is over the yardarm.

FACING FACTS.

What Colonel ROOSEVELT said on preparedness and undistracted loyalty in his vigorous speech at Plattsburg yesterday unquestionably represents what most of his fellow-citizens are thinking, at least so far as his main points are concerned. Many of them will think his language too emphatic and will wish he could use more moderation in his expression; but he spoke what was in their minds. It is true that the glib and senseless patter about pacifism, about our goodness being a sufficient protection against shot and shell, has had a deteriorating and decaying effect upon the national character, though its evil effect has not gone so far as the Colonel imagines. It has had another effect materially and physically injurious, for it has furnished an excuse for delaying the preparation for defense which recent events have shown should have been begun years ago. It has left us so naked to any foe that if we should have to defend ourselves now it is lucky that any enemy we might engage would be too busy with other foes to take full advantage of our condition—the only thing that saved us, in the War of 1812, from even worse humiliation than was then our punishment for unpreparedness.

"We have treated elocution as a substitute for action," says the ex-President; and pretty platitudes have been allowed to usurp the place of stern and disagreeable facts. The prattle about how "there would never be another great war" and similar foolishness has been answered by the terrible revelation that, as the ex-President says, "force is more dominant now in the affairs of the world "than ever before," and that the millennium is far away.

It is useless to answer him by a horrified raising of hands. Unwelcome facts should be faced, not put aside with sentimental proverbs. "The wise man," says EMERSON, "always throws himself on the side "of his assailants. It is more his interest than it is theirs to find his "weak point." It is a grim and unwelcome fact to which the Colonel draws attention, but it does not become less grim by pretending that it is not a fact, that in such a crisis as this "the hyphenated American is an active force against America," that "the effort to hoist two flags on "the same flagpole always means "that one flag is hoisted underneath." Straight to the point goes his blow at that pretended neutrality which assumes that name only "to favor the nation that has done evil." Making the necessary deductions for the excessive strength of his language in some particulars, it is the fact that Mr. ROOSEVELT has stated many features of the case with a pith and strength that make his speech a service to his country, and himself, for once at least, the spokesman of most of his countrymen.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Problem of War and Women.

There is nothing in the census reports—or in any other collection of figures, so far as known—to gratify one's more or less fervent desire to know whether the sentiments of American women in regard to war were the better expressed in the verses by EDITH WHARTON, printed on this page yesterday, or in the speech made at Chautauqua by Mrs. P. V. PENNYPACKER, which appeared in the news columns of THE TIMES the same day.

Mrs. WHARTON did not claim, in her poem, to do more than voice her own opinions and desires as to the course which the country should take. Mrs. PENNYPACKER spoke as the President of the Federation of Women's Clubs of America, and while she does not seem explicitly to have declared that her views are those of the 2,000,000 members she said the clubs have, she gave the impression that she thought she did so. The poet, in vigorous numbers, insisted that there is a time for war as well as a time for peace, and made extremely clear her belief that this was a time when the American flag could be better employed than forgetting that it had flown over many a battlefield—that when a good cause is imperiled, its place was well toward the front among the other banners raised in that cause's defense. The club President had quite other notions. She did not, indeed, as did another and male orator, at the same meeting, openly declare for peace at any price and against war on any provocation, but she lacked little of going to that amazing length, and vehemently insisted that the United States had no reason or excuse to enter the present conflict.

So these two eminent women are in complete disagreement. Which of them has the larger authority as representative of her sex here we do not pretend to know with any certainty. Of the letters from women received by THE TIMES, however, at least as many manifest appreciation of the possibility for war to be more than its horrors as those which see nothing except horrors in it. Of those who offer metrical contributions to the paper, on the other hand—and perhaps nine in ten of them are women—not one in a hundred—no, not one in 200—fails to sing in a strain distinctly belligerent, and practically all of them are for the Allies. None of them denies, of course, and many of them assert, that war is especially cruel to women, but the women poets, as represented in our mail, are about as far as possible from being for peace at any price, and consider war, dreadful as it is, preferable to peace at the cost of lost national honor and dignity.

Peaches for Once Are Plenty.

For a wonder, the growers of peaches admit that this has been a good year for them, at least so far as getting a big crop goes. Of course they are not happy, it not being the habit of farmers of any kind ever to see themselves free from persecution, but they do not deny that the peach trees have escaped all meteorological perils or that peaches are numerous enough to give everybody a taste—several tastes in fact—of the fruit which oftener than any other, perhaps, is described as "luscious."

Some peaches, no doubt, do deserve that characterization, and some don't, but they all get it, even those from a part of the country—it wouldn't be safe to mention what part of the country—where the peach considers it necessary to be beautiful, but not necessary to be good. Taking peaches by and large, however, they certainly rank well up among other well diluted solutions of sugar and water, imprisoned in a reticulation of cellulose, and never a one of them—until subjected to distillation, at least, and that isn't fair—ever sharpened the parricidal axe or started the orphan's tear.

But this year, as always, the peach growers, or some of them, have a grievance. From Delaware comes a bitter cry that the crop is too big, and that prices, though about as firm and high as ever to the ever unfortunate ultimate consumer, are so miserably low in the orchards that it isn't worth while to send the fruit to market. There is something puzzling about these assertions, for the markets are fully supplied, which shows that somebody is "moving" peaches, but the phenomenon is as familiar as it is mysterious, and it may be, as reported, that many Delaware peaches are rotting on the trees unpicked. If so, we are all convicted again of lacking the intelligence required for devising an efficient method of distribution.

The Wilmington News thinks that some dark "power" has a "dominating grip" on the peach business, which results in high prices at one end of the line and prices that are miserably low at the other. Also, The News says that "obviously there should be an investigation by some competent authority." Mr. WALSH has nothing to do just now. Why not give him the job. His competence is clear, for by common consent his last report was itself a peach.

Humorists Hurt Business.

A man whose admiration for wrist watches is not wholly disinterested, but for all that may be quite sincere, complains that his efforts to extend the habit of wearing watches on the wrist are hampered by a widespread, but entirely unjustified, belief that thus to equip one's self is effeminate.

To prove that it isn't he gives a long list of wrist watch wearers, of which list it is enough to say that it begins with the Colonel. If he wears a watch that way, of course the charge of effeminacy falls, for even Mr. BARNES never brought it against the Sage of Sagamore.

It is true, though, that the wrist watch tends to put its wearer on the defensive from those who have not yet come to it. They do not deny its utility and convenience, but it has been the subject of innumerable jests by the professional humorists, and it takes time for any custom to outlive that. Mothers-in-law have never succeeded in overcoming such odds, and convincing the world that they are as amiable as anybody else, so why should the wrist watch man expect to escape ridicule merely because he doesn't deserve it?

The attitude of the unthinking and inconsiderate toward wrist watches is the more curious because they are not an invention of "dudes," but of army officers, and are still commoner in that circle than in any other. That they were to some extent adopted by the pocketless sex is easily explicable, but does not make the practice effeminate for anybody.

IN VACATION.

Every one away? Why, Ruth is here,
Coming the dingy offices to cheer.
Dainty and sweet, dimpled and curved, though slim,
Skirt, waist and boots the simplest, yet so trim!

Dull, tedious briefs take on an interest new,
As I essay the tasks that I must do,
After a glance at her, absorbed in work—
A mild rebuke to me, inclined to shirk!

Rainy the days have been, or stifling hot,
The boss, each clerk, has sought some cooler spot.
Not ours to choose our going, Ruth or I—
Only the rich can from discomforts fly!

Common enough our tale! Her mother's ill;
Old are my parents, cares my hard life fill.
Come days of sickening heat, of soddening rain,
We need the work—and so dare not complain!

The town's deserted, dead—that's what we hear!
I meet Ruth's hazel eyes—who Fate would fear?
Without, the clouds are lifting, ends the rain.
I feel a heart-throb, that's half joy, half pain!

"It's foolish, wild! I have no right to care!"
"I could be happy with you anywhere!"
The glamour of romance turns work to play.
Ah! Ruth is here—though every one's away!

ELLA A. FANNING.

URGE THE SHORT BALLOT.

Against It Is Being Invoked One of Democracy's Empty Phrases.

New York, Aug. 24, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The question of the short ballot for the State of New York is about to be voted upon by the members of the Constitutional Convention. This is the one outstanding and substantial advance upon which the people of the State have confidently counted. The overwhelming vote at the Republican conference at the Waldorf-Astoria in December last, the platform declarations of both the Republican and the Democratic parties, the attitude of the press, the public declarations of responsible and respected leaders of opinion, have all justified us in believing that the short ballot amendment would be adopted by an overwhelming vote. The reported opposition to it is difficult to understand. I trust that it will yield to the clear and convincing arguments that have already brought to the short ballot proposal so large a measure of popular support.

A main obstacle to advance in the simplicity, effectiveness and economy of democratic government is the power of phrases. Empty words so often stand in the way of useful deeds. "Election by the people" sounds as if it were an essential of democracy; reflection and experience, however, show it to require explanation and justification if it is not to become a badge of that spurious and purely formal democracy which is everywhere a barrier to the advance of really responsible popular government. In the interest of democracy itself, in the interest of genuine popular control over administrative action, in the interest of a real and understandable program of executive policy, for or against which the people may vote, it is earnestly to be hoped that this convention will give us the opportunity to adopt the short ballot principle in the State, as we have from the beginning adopted it in the nation.

Given the short ballot, the executive budget system, and the judicial reforms that are proposed, the Constitutional Convention will have proved itself to be a body of genuinely constructive and forward-facing statesmen.

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER.

AS RUSSIANS REACT TO WAR.

Most of the Hardships Balanced by Emancipation from Vodka.

By Professor Kusmin Karayajew in Wesnik Europa, Petrograd.

During long, heart-racking days of grave danger, individuals and all peoples have related themselves to the tragic events by asking three questions:

Will the end come soon?
When will the end come?
How long will it last?

In these three questions is very apparent the wish to see the end. The first, however, expresses a desire which lies between an entreaty and a demand; the second, a nervous impatient waiting, and the third, a degree of patient desire, which oppresses neither the intellect nor the will.

At the end of the first year since the war broke out, not once does the question, "Will the end come soon?" disturb the atmosphere of a Russian community. It is also very rare to hear the second question, "When will the war end?" The third question is, on the contrary, at the present moment the most important topic of conversation. "How long will the war last?" is being discussed daily in all the newspapers and by society. There is no one who does not set the question to himself, to acquaintances, or to strangers in social intercourse.

East of Moscow and the River Dnieper, the war has been scarcely felt, especially among the millions of peasants, inhabitants who form the backbone of the Russian population. The villages have sent out to the battlefields millions of young people, fathers of families and householders. Many bitter tears have been shed in the villages; hundreds of orphans and cripples were made, nevertheless the economic structure of village life has not been destroyed.

On the contrary, during the year of war, since the "monopola" has been prohibited, the villages have improved, the peasants have built finer houses and have begun to dress more extravagantly. Sugar and kerosene oil are almost impossible to obtain on account of the prohibitive tariff, yet the peasant has saved so much from his inability to buy "vodka" that a large surplus has been left even after buying sufficient quantities of the above mentioned commodities. The fields are being cultivated and the crops are cut regularly.

The majority of the soldiery was taken from the mass of workingmen, who, under any conditions, would not have remained at home in the country. Most of the soldiers were drafted from those included in the "moving industrial population," thus leaving the village practically undiminished in the number of inhabitants.

It is true that the peasant's income has been diminished by the amount which his sons used to bring him from the city factories, but the loss has been more than made up, first by their emancipation from the devil "vodka," and second, by the Government stipends to the wives and the children of the fighting soldiers.

A similar situation can be observed in the large cities, but here all the improvements in the social and economic conditions of the workingman and the artisan are not being felt, because of the monetary strains due to the dearth of the necessaries of life.

No Skyscrapers for Mr. McAdoo.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial on the announced policy of the Treasury Department to construct Post Office buildings in large cities of more than one story in height, you speak of them as "skyscrapers," and intimate that it is the purpose to rent extra space in such buildings to outside tenants.

Please correct this. I am absolutely opposed to renting space in Government buildings for private purposes, and believe that no such policy will ever be adopted by the Government. I have firmly insisted, ever since I became Secretary of the Treasury, that Government buildings shall be used solely for Government purposes.

It is not the intention to build "skyscrapers," as that term is commonly understood. Buildings of ten or twelve stories in height, of dignified character and monumental design, will be constructed in great cities where the value of land is so high as to make the cost of large areas for low buildings almost prohibitive. The new buildings will be utilitarian, as well as artistic, and worthy of the Government. At the same time needless waste of public funds will be avoided.

W. G. McADOO.

North Haven, Me., Aug. 23, 1915.

On Capital Punishment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a personal letter Senator Brackett, as a member of the Constitutional Convention, writes in part as follows: "I shall vote, and do what I can to further the abolishment of capital punishment, but I suppose it is useless to hope for its success in the convention."

The Constitution makers, who are now in session in Albany, were sent to their present task by a very small minority of the voters of this State. It is only fair that they should receive information in a direct manner from the people of the State dealing with the subjects which they have under consideration. The voters of New York should have a right to determine whether the present law providing for the infliction of the death penalty upon murderers is to be retained. Those who are in favor of capital punishment, and certainly those who are opposed to that relic of mediaevalism, should by correspondence communicate their views to the members of the Constitutional Convention in Albany.

LEO L. REDDING.

New York, Aug. 23, 1915.

COLORADO'S REOPENED INDUSTRIAL WOUND.

Psychological Effect Produced Upon the Emotional Mind of Labor by the Trial and Conviction of Lawson.

By FLORENCE J. HARRIMAN,
Member of the Late United States Commission on Industrial Relations.

San Francisco, Aug. 19, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that the United States Commission on Industrial Relations has adjourned sine die it is proper, for the first time in two years, to express publicly an opinion on some phases of the industrial problem which the commission has been investigating.

One of these is the Lawson trial. Without attempting to go too deeply into the merits of that now celebrated case, I cannot refrain from saying that from personal acquaintance I have formed a very favorable opinion of John Lawson's ability as a worker for better industrial conditions.

It was a surprise and disappointment to me that influential employers in Colorado, knowing the convictions of the miners that they had suffered gross injustice at the hands of employers and public officials, should not have strained every resource to have secured for Lawson not only a fair trial but one that would have been above a reasonable suspicion of unfairness. Instead, it seems the conduct of the trial has only tended to increase the hostility of the workers toward the law because of their belief that Lawson was punished not for a specific crime but for being an influential leader in the recent strike.

We have heard it alleged for years, and the commission has had proof of it in some instances, that employers, or public officials inspired by employers, or by the hope of pleasing important employers, have disregarded, avoided, or annulled laws enacted for the benefit of the wage earners. The atmosphere in Colorado has been surcharged with suspicion and distrust engendered by this sort of thing. Under these circumstances it seems the height of folly that powerful employers there, their advisers and agents, did not exert themselves to check any procedure in the trial of the cases growing out of the strike, and especially the Lawson case, that could give any possible ground for charges of activity on the part of employers to secure conviction.

The operators in Colorado had a wonderful opportunity to restore labor's confidence in the courts and the law, or, at least, to lessen its suspicion of legalized injustice in the interest of the employer.

Psychology plays an important part in our industrial problems, and I fear that activity to secure the conviction of Lawson or inertia in not securing him an absolutely and unquestionably impartial trial can only tend to reopen, rather than heal, Colorado's industrial wound. In the same way the psychological effect on the miners of holding their beloved Mother Jones incommunicado for nine weeks in a rat-infested cellar and then releasing her because there was no case against her cannot be overestimated.

Regrettable and deserving of punishment as the violence in Colorado was, it must be remembered that the strikers were not alone guilty of violence. When the operators broke the laws they set a bad example as well as inspiring reprisals. The Sheriff of Huerfano County, Col., testified before the commission that he deputized 326 Deputy Sheriffs between June and Sept. 1, 1913. The strikers did not import arms until after Sept. 12. The Sheriff said to the commission that, so far as he knew, these Deputies might have been red-handed murderers, and yet he turned them loose on the community heavily armed. Asked where they secured their arms, he said they were not armed by the State, and, since they had arms, he supposed they must have been furnished by the operators.

Employers must realize that they cannot settle their labor problems without serious consideration of the workers' viewpoint or without consultation with the persons selected by the workers to plead their case.

The fact that the workers' representative has not always resided in the State cannot justify refusal to hear him any more than it does in the case of representatives of employers or of the public who are selected not because of long continual residence but for ability and fitness for the work on hand.

We must believe not only in labor's right to organize but also in the utility of labor organizations. In the formation of such organizations lies our greatest hope of progress, because unionism is the best moral and economic educator of the worker. Certainly, it is an unenlightened employer who today insists on his right to decide for himself the conditions under which he will employ and to leave to his employes to decide whether to take or leave the employment. Yet there were such employers in Colorado. A high official of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company boasted to me personally of not knowing or ever having met the labor leaders in the strike, which had then been in progress fifteen months.

But, to return to my point, one laments that the Lawson trial was conducted in a way to give point to the openly expressed suspicions of the mine workers.

An attack on a person for the fault of a system is surely to be deprecated. It is no more right to pin on Lawson the blame for the employes' part in a system which involves the employment of armed thugs, the use of arms, and other tactics for securing the ends of the contending parties, than it is to put the blame for the operators' part in the same system on the shoulders of any one individual.

FLORENCE J. HARRIMAN.

BARNACLES ON THE MINES.

An Explanation of Their Diminishing Deadliness in War Zones.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There do not seem to be nearly as many vessels destroyed by floating contact mines as there were in the early part of the war in European waters. This may be due to several causes—the great number caught by mine sweepers and the drifting ashore of many, while others have been swept from their anchorages and are drifting around at sea. But I think there has also been another reason.

A short time after the Maine was blown up, or even before, the Spaniards mined all of the harbors in Cuba with both floating contact and electric mines. This was particularly true of Guantanamo Harbor. Our ships steamed in there at the early part of the war and, ignoring the mines, opened fire on the Spanish position. In doing so the Marblehead and Texas both fouled floating contact mines with their propellers and literally dragged them from their moorings, and no explosion followed or we would have lost two fine ships. The launches of the Marblehead and other ships then swept the harbor and secured in all nineteen contact mines.

One day in going on board the United States ship Panther on duty I saw a gunner's mate dismantling one of these mines. He had already removed the charge of guncotton, and, being interested in the matter, I asked him why the mines had not exploded when fouled by the Marblehead and Texas. He picked up a machinist's hammer and struck one of the contact plungers a powerful blow, and it was not even started. On close examination I found that the percussion contact plungers were all absolutely sealed by barnacles and marine growths so securely that the plungers would break off before they could be driven home. This was of course in tropical waters after only a few months of service, and this is what saved our ships from destruction in Cuban harbors. In the temperate zone the same thing will occur, except that the period of usefulness of the mine will be longer. The mines in European waters have been down a year, and I believe that many of them will be rendered innocuous from the same cause. This applies, of course, only to contact mines.

EX-NAVAL OFFICER.

New York, Aug. 11, 1915.

Insanitary Education.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While I heartily approve of the plan of a physical examination for children about to enter school, I also think the same sort of physical examination should be required of the teachers. I am acquainted with several teachers who I know are not fit subjects to stand up before a class. Some I know are tubercular; one other young woman, appointed two years ago in Manhattan, has a very bad form of scrofula. Had a physical examination taken place they certainly would not have been appointed. A child with a mild stomach rash is compelled to stay home, while a teacher with an advanced stage of skin disease is allowed to attend school and hand out books and papers to the children in her class. To start a thorough sanitary course, the same law should be applied to the teacher as well as the pupil.

MARY A. HOWARD.

New York, Aug. 24, 1915.

Neutrality in Switzerland.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter from Lawrence F. Abbott in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday last may cause your readers to make some reflections, and through such reflections, perhaps, to reach a conclusion that was not apparently in the mind of your correspondent. Mr. Abbott announces that the suppression of the anonymous pamphlet, "J'Accuse," by the Swiss authorities marks an encroachment on the liberty and the right of free speech of the people of Switzerland. May it not mark the fact that the Swiss authorities are bent on maintaining not only a legal but a moral and intellectual neutrality?

IRISH JOURNALIST.

New York, Aug. 23, 1915.

From Dr. Osler.

The following message from Sir William Osler, formerly head of the Johns Hopkins Medical School and now Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford, was received by an American on setting sail in this direction from Falmouth:

Bon voyage. Thank American friends for all their kind help, moral and material, and tell them not to be discouraged. It is a long and terrible struggle, but democracy will win. England was never so full of the spirit of Washington and Lincoln as she is today.

OSLER.

INVERTED MOTIVES.

German Logic Applied to the Sinking of the Lusitania and Arabic.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is absurd to suppose that the German official mind does not realize, just as other minds do, the futility of the submarine campaign in the war zone as a war measure producing definite military results. No British naval unit has been destroyed, while there is good authority for believing that since operations in the war zone began the Germans have lost between forty and fifty submarines. The loss of shipping, even where munitions of war were involved, has in no way injured the British military or naval establishments.

Does it not seem likely, therefore, that the sinking of the Lusitania and the Arabic was intended to produce ultra-military results—particularly as the latter on her western passage had no military significance whatever?

In the case of the Lusitania, aside from the explanation that the vessel was armed, &c.; that Americans had been formally warned not to embark on her, and that others might avoid a similar fate if they would only act in conformity with German regulations and suggestions; the sinking of this vessel was followed by the German invitation that the United States should employ her good offices with Great Britain to permit foodstuffs and noncontraband necessaries to reach the German people, and, if this consummation were achieved, the German Admiralty would refrain from conducting its campaign in the war zone in an illegal manner.

If this invitation, which naturally the United States could not accept, and its hoped-for acceptance was the motive behind the sinking of the Lusitania, then it is not difficult, by analogy, to come pretty near the motive behind the sinking of the Arabic.

Realizing that it would be useless to repeat its invitation in regard to England, the German Government will now confine its invitation to a matter over which the United States has sole jurisdiction—the expectation of munitions to the Allies. It will invite the United States to place an embargo on such exports, and will thereby promise henceforth to conduct its operations in the "zone" in the manner prescribed by international law.

Such a proposition, like that made in the case of the Lusitania, would be perfectly in keeping with what has come to be called "German logic," for there is something in it which, it is hoped, observers may not discover until too late—if the United States were to place an embargo on munitions one of the most obvious reasons for maintaining the war zone, either illegally or legally, would be automatically removed.

GUALTIERO CAMPINO.

New York, Aug. 24, 1915.

The Speed Trap Revived.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I desire to call the attention of those of your readers who may be contemplating an automobile tour to the recrudescence of speed traps in this region. This rather antiquated method of increasing the revenues of small towns has of late rather fallen into innocuous desuetude, except, perhaps, in the British Isles. It does seem rather short-sighted, in some of the most prominent towns of southern Berkshire, to revive a practice which savors of the robber barons of old. The only remedy is to shun these localities and bestow one's custom on hotels and in towns where it will be more appreciated.

CORTLANDT F. BISHOP.

Lenox, Mass., Aug. 22, 1915.

Peace, F. O. B. Detroit.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Concerning the way he is going to bring about universal peace, Mr. Ford says: "I confess I

WOMAN STRIKE OFF; 'TWAS BUT A BLUFF

Mere Threat of "One Day in the Home," They Hold, Brought Recognition of Power.

FORCED TO HEDGE, SAY ANTIS

Mrs. Dodge Declares Action Proves Dangerous Emotionalism and Unfitness for Ballot.

There is to be no one day strike of women in business. The suffragists have decided that the idea was good, but that to put it into effect was not practicable.

Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, President of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, sent for reporters yesterday to tell them what the anti-suffragists thought of the suffrage strike. "But," said Mrs. Dodge, when the reporters arrived, "I understand that the suffragists have hedged; that they are not going to have any strike."

The reporters hastened to the Empire State Campaign Committee's headquarters to get further information. They found that the suffragists had hedged. From Tuesday to Wednesday they had dropped from 100 in the shade to zero as regards the strike.

"Why, yes," said Miss Rose Young in charge of the press department, blandly, "we decided on Tuesday that we would not have the strike and we put the matter into the hands of the Publicity Committee for announcement.

"Oh, yes, I did say at the meeting that all the women were in favor of the 'idea' of the strike. If you had seen my words written you would have understood that I merely said they were in favor of the 'idea.' You see we left the announcement to the committee. The resolution to do that was the only authoritative work we did."

It was decided at Tuesday's meeting, it now seems, by all the women present, that the strike should not take place, but in giving out the facts to the press they neglected to mention it. The strike of women in the business world was to have demonstrated that the anti-suffrage argument that "woman's place is the home," would be found to have many exceptions.

"Why, the anti-suffragists never say that 'woman's place is the home,'" said Mrs. Dodge yesterday. "We are intelligent and we know that the only way some women can get a home at all is by going out to work for it. We do say that the bearing and rearing of children is the biggest thing that a woman can do. But of course with the present economic conditions women are forced to go out and even go so far myself as to say that every girl should be taught some way to support herself so that she may not be helpless should there ever be need of it. We think the home is the most important thing in life and the suffragists believe in economic independence first."

The anti-suffragists reiterated yesterday their statement that many anti-suffragists did say that women's place was the home. They quoted ex-President Taft, Elihu Root, Mr. Stimson, Mr. Wickersham, and Mr. Nugent as having said it, and that it was merely a "huge bluff which enlightened the credulous world." But now that employers of all kinds have risen in such wrath at even the thought of the women striking, they, the suffragists, have decided that they have proved their point without the actual demonstration. They wound up a statement which they presented yesterday with:

"Therefore, Be it resolved that the agitation for a woman's day at home shall be indefinitely postponed as unnecessary at this juncture of the campaign for votes for women."

Mrs. Dodge did not say all the things she had been prepared to say before she heard that the proposed strike had been called off. She did say that the whole idea was nonsense, and she put a strong adjective, that she did not wish repeated, before that word, and said that if she were a man she would make it stronger.

"The suffragists have a very unusual publicity man," she said, "and this was all done just for publicity's sake. But the suffragists are going too far. It shows that the women are emotional, and the men in the beginning to wonder if the women do these things before they have the vote what they will do when they get it.

"They couldn't have carried out the strike anyway, because they would have found that, from out of ten of the working women were against them and the others would not have risked their employment by joining the strike. This has proved to be a boomerang which has come back upon them. In the midst of these exciting times the suffragists have things to do to be heard. But they make many enemies. I know that in some of the things they have done lately they have given us thousands of votes."

One thing that Mrs. Dodge said yesterday, when some one suggested to her that anti-suffragists need not vote even if the women get the franchise, was interesting.

"Yes, they would vote," said Mrs. Dodge. "I should be the first one at the polls. The vote is a duty, not a privilege. Half the political trouble we have is caused by men neglecting it. The women generally would neglect it more than the men, but if they had the franchise the anti-suffragists could be depended upon to do their duty."

Bridegroom's Father Is Best Man.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Aug. 25.—Miss Jeannette C. Taylor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Irving Taylor of 249 Broad Street, and Joseph W. Kerr of Wilmington, Del., were married this afternoon at the home of the bride's parents by the Rev. B. F. Dickisson, pastor of the Park Methodist Church. George H. Kerr, father of the bridegroom and manager of the du Pont powder works at Wilmington, was best man, and Irving and Collins Taylor, brothers of the bride, were attendants.

Miss Kern to Wed R. M. Lederer.

Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Kern of 683 West End Avenue, New York, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marguerite Arnold Kern, to Richard M. Lederer, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lederer of 100 West Eightieth Street, New York, and Forest Park, Penn. Mr. Lederer is the head of Hugo Lederer's Bank of Exchange, and President of the State Private Bankers' Association. Miss Kern is with her parents at their Summer home, Forest Park. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Some of the Arrivals on the Nieuw Amsterdam—The Departures.

Among those who arrived yesterday from Rotterdam on the Nieuw Amsterdam were:

A. Andrew, Mrs. M. Baldwin, Miss Baldwin, Mrs. E. C. de Guile, Albert Date, Mrs. L. Dilson, M. Dresden, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Duesberg, Miss Madeleine Duesberg, Mrs. Mabel E. Dunbaugh, C. H. Orsaty, Mrs. Groen, Joseph Grundner, Derwint Hall Caine, E. D. Hanle, Mrs. D. Harten, J. G. F. Hilber, A. D. Kingsley, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Long, R. L. Martin, R. L. Moore, Mrs. J. B. Nathan, Professor and Mrs. W. A. Neilson, Mrs. L. T. Nicolls, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Pilgrim, C. S. Porter, Mrs. M. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Smith, Mrs. H. Stanbury, Miss Eleanor Stanbury, F. R. Stewart, Captain and Mrs. A. H. Sunderland, M. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. W. Tobler, A. L. Washburn, Mr. and Mrs. P. Whitehead.

Some of those booked to sail today for Copenhagen on the United States are:

Baroness A. De Bergh, Miss M. L. Cowden, Mrs. C. A. Douglas, Rev. Dwight, M. Donaldson, Dr. W. P. Ellis, Mrs. Ellis, Miss E. Evans, Dr. M. R. Fleming, Dr. J. D. Frazer, W. V. Hansell, G. C. Lester, Mrs. M. L. Metcalfe, J. A. Pickett, H. T. Stephens, Miss Alma Anderson, Miss E. B. Young, Mrs. B. Duan, J. E. Newman.

FRENCH FROCKS AID CHARITY

Shown at Long Beach for Fund for Fashion Workers of Paris.

There was a magnificent showing of new French frocks and suits at the opening night of the three days' Fête Champêtre for the benefit of the French war sufferers at Castles by the Sea at Long Beach last evening. It was a Fall and Winter display of Paris fashions by J. M. Gidding & Co. for the aid of some of those who are helping to produce those fashions. They were the very latest designs, and gay little models announced by a herald with a trumpet promenaded around the inside of the circle of crowded tables in the Castle restaurant. The band played an accompaniment, and the onlookers showed their appreciation with applause.

There were street and afternoon, limousine and promenade gowns and wraps. One of Paquin's smart leather coats was the latest of the arrivals, coming too late to be scheduled on the program. It was of dark blue, shirred in at the waist, flaring out in full lines and with an inset belt. There was much applause for this, but one of the hits of the evening was a beet-red coat with a band of Japanese sable a foot deep around the lower edge and a high muffler collar of the fur almost as deep, and looking like a Russian Winter. The muffler collars are among the smartest features, and there was fur on most of the coats, including beaver, which is fashionable and scarce, and fox, black and steel, and Japanese sable. A lovely evening wrap of black chiffon was edged with broad bands of black fox and fell in soft ends and folds.

The leather coat was a seven-eighths length, almost to the lower edge of the dress skirt, not so long at that, for the walking skirts were shown to be very short, ending above the shoe tops. The little short coats shown had ripple edges below the waist, and the long coats were princess, flaring out at the bottom.

There are many velvets, soft, and flexible as the softest silks. One little black suit had a touch of white fur outlining a pointed neck and with it was worn one of the little round muffs in white, and the muff was a line of the white fur in the rather large hat. Many of the hats were small and the smartest were high.

Gold and silver and gun metal were shown in the handsome evening frocks and their laces and trimmings, and a little Empire ball gown was of gay flowered Pompadour silk with panniers and—it's hardly to be mentioned—almost a bustle in the back. There were full crinoline effects in these very low cut evening gowns with chiffon draped and wing sleeves.

Flowers, programs and tiny fashionably dressed mannikins were sold for the benefit of the war sufferers. The Fête will be continued tonight and tomorrow night, when it will be concluded by a ball masqué. Scheduled to appear among the program sellers during the Fête are Elsie Janis, Emmy Wehlen, Gloria Goodwin, Florence Reed and Mabel Lawton.

FINDS 3,000 BLIND SOLDIERS

Winifred Holt Reports on American Committee's Work in Paris.

Winifred Holt, who went to Paris to aid the soldiers blinded in battle, has written a letter to Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Secretary of the Committee for Men Blinded in Battle, telling of the good that had been accomplished. She asks that more money be provided so that the work may be extended.

"We have found all the blind men in the hospitals of Paris and some in their homes," writes Miss Holt. "I estimate that there must be from 3,000 to 4,000 blind soldiers in this immediate neighborhood, but the Government knows of only 900. This shows you how very important our coming is.

"The work is very hartrending, but unspeakably essential. We found a blind soldier the other day who had not left his room in the hospital since the accident and was afraid to walk. After Mlle. Passedet had talked to him and told him of Fawcett's wonderful life, the man jumped up, looking a new human being and, to the amazement of his nurse and everybody else, strode forth, with his head lifted high, into the corridor and walked up and down with his hands behind his back like any other proud man. That is what hope does for these people, who were desperate until we brought them light.

"I wrote you last week of the young officer who was blind, had lost his arm, and had only two fingers remaining on his right hand. He is doing wonderfully and is full of hope and light. His fiancée comes from Corsica to see him at the end of the week. I am to see her before she has the shock of receiving what remains of her soldier, so as to prepare her to appreciate what life may still hold for them both."

Miss Holt quotes from a letter received by her from the President of France, in which he expressed his appreciation of the work that was being done. Miss Holt wrote that there should be a corps of at least fifty teachers to cope with the work, and that funds were badly needed for materials for work and clothes."

Until she went to Europe Miss Holt was in charge of the work at the Lighthouse for the Blind at 111 East Fifty-ninth Street.

WRIST WATCH FOR SOLDIERS

New Device Has Compass and Illuminated Night Dial.

Watchmakers who are delegates to the tenth annual convention of the National Retail Jewelers' Association, being held this week in Grand Central Palace, are discussing the latest wrist watch designed by jewelers of Paris as a gift for soldiers at the front.

It is said that this has been treated with radium so that the soldier can tell the time in the darkest night. By the side of the watch is a compass, which also has a radium-treated dial. The watch-compass is mounted on a bracelet of pigskin.

Among the new wrist watches for women are special designs in black, suitable for mourning. There is also a special serviceable watch for the use of nurses.

MISS COLGATE'S WEDDING.

Attendants for Her Marriage to J. S. Dennis in Old Bennington, Vt.

The wedding of Miss Margaret West Colgate, the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Colby Colgate of 46 West Fifty-seventh Street, and James Shepard Dennis, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel S. Dennis of Morristown, N. J., is to be celebrated on Wednesday, Sept. 1, at the Summer home of Mr. and Mrs. Colgate, Ben Venue, Mount Anthony, Old Bennington, Vt.

Miss Colgate will have her elder sister, Miss Susan E. Colgate, as her maid of honor and her bridesmaids are to be another sister, Miss Hope H. Colgate, and Miss Dorothy Dennis, a sister of the bridegroom; a cousin, Miss Florance H. Colgate, also the Misses Dorothy Perkins, the daughter of George W. Perkins; Elizabeth Stillman Kendall, Katharine Patteson, Dorothy Freeman, Estelle Farrell, and Louise Clark of Baltimore. Miss Evelyn Colgate is to be the flower girl.

Mr. Dennis's ushers will include George W. Perkins, Jr., William Scott Pyle, Oscar Ross Ewing, Ferdinand L. Mayer, Henry A. Colgate, Van Santvoord Merle Smith, James Christy Bell, Jr., Samuel Reed, Samuel Dennis, James B. Waller, Jr., of Chicago, and Matthew Gault of Baltimore. His best man is to be Hyatt Wight of Baltimore. The Rev. Edward E. Tibbits will officiate.

Miss Colgate's paternal grandfather contributed largely to the maintenance of Colgate College and founded the banking house of J. B. Colgate & Co. Her great-great-grandfather, Aaron Hubbell, fought in the battle of Bennington in 1777. Mr. Dennis is a member of a number of clubs and was graduated from Princeton in 1910 and from the Harvard Law School in 1913.

FYFE—MARRIN.

Mrs. Jane W. Marrin of 159 Bellevue Avenue, Upper Montclair, N. J., announces the engagement of Miss Jean Fyfe of Aberdeen, Scotland, to Oswald W. Marrin.

FATHER WINS FRIEND IN FIGHT FOR CHILD

Woman Goes to Court and Promises Guardianship for Weak-Minded Daughter.

FOOD AND CASH FOR SHAPIRO

Justice Ryan Offers Sympathy, but Feels Duty-Bound to Provide Safeguards.

A well-dressed woman who told reporters she was not seeking publicity appeared in Children's Court yesterday and urged Justice Ryan to return 15-year-old Flora Shapiro to her father, Louis Shapiro, who lives in two back rooms at 363 Cherry Street.

Clad in the sombre uniform worn by wards of the Children's Society, the girl stood at the side of her new friend during the court hearing and listened with wide-eyed wonder.

The woman's interest had been aroused by the story of the father's distress in yesterday's TIMES. She visited the father and his 11-year-old son, Adolph, in the Cherry Street rooms which Shapiro rented a few days ago to convince the Children's Society that he could give his children a proper home. Finding that neither the father nor the boy could be content without Flora, the woman decided to offer her influence and arguments to the Children's Society.

At the society's headquarters, she was told that Flora's case would have to be disposed by by Justice Ryan in the Children's Court. She was presented with the views of two physicians.

Dr. Max Schlapp of the Children's Society, as a result of an examination made a week ago, pronounced the girl to be feeble-minded and urged that she be committed to Randall's Island. Dr. M. S. Gregory of Bellevue Hospital informed the Children's Society yesterday that he had examined the girl himself and found that while she is somewhat undeveloped mentally, she could safely be trusted to her parent.

When the woman appeared in the Children's Court to plead for Flora Shapiro, she found that Justice Ryan had been made aware of the conclusions reached by both physicians. As against the findings of Dr. Schlapp, which Justice Ryan quoted, the woman cited the later opinion of Dr. Gregory.

The court then argued that it would be unsafe to return a girl of Flora's immaturity mentally to an environment where she would be absolutely without protection while her father was out working. And the father being too poor to provide the girl with proper guardianship, Justice Ryan said he might be best to send the girl to an institution, such as that on Randall's Island, where she would surely be out harm's reach.

But the woman opposed this view with the promise that she and friends whom she could interest in the case would do their best to help the Shapiro family financially and provide the girl with proper care while she was in the custody of her father. Under those circumstances, Justice Ryan said he would be glad to return Flora to her father. He reserved his decision and remanded the girl to the Children's Society until Monday. By that time Flora's benefactress said she would be able to arrange for the proper guardianship of the girl.

"You see," declared Justice Ryan to the woman, "I sympathize fully with the father in wishing his daughter back. I consider such a desire very much to his credit, but it also rests upon my conscience that no harm come to the girl after she is paroled in his custody."

The father himself said yesterday that he would come to court on Monday prepared to convince Justice Ryan that his daughter would always be under the eye of a woman relative or neighbor while he was out working.

His fight for the possession of his daughter has aroused sympathy among persons unknown to him. Not only was he the recipient of food yesterday but he also received several money contributions, among them being one to which the donor attached a special significance.

This contribution, from a person wishing to be known as "P. A.," was inspired by the Hebraic word "chai," which means "life," and also represents the number 18. Multiplying this number by itself, the donor decided that $3.24 would be an odd but significantly fitting contribution to a family in distress. And when the father received this money he recognized the symbol and said:

"This means life for me and my children."

Shapiro does not expect the recovery of his wife, who was removed three weeks ago to the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane. All he hopes for now is to keep his children at his side.

COOL WAVE DUE HERE TODAY

Only One Prostration by Heat Reported in City Yesterday.

New York is to have a few days of cool weather at last, if the predictions of the weather men come true. Reports from Washington yesterday indicated that the cool wave which had been driving temperatures down to points around 40 and 50 in the West would arrive here today, and the local weather man confirmed the reports last night to the extent of promising "moderate temperature and moderate northwest winds Thursday and Friday." This was taken to mean that Father Knickerbocker will have several days to get his Palm beach suits laundered before the sun again gets back into real August form. Frost warnings were issued last night for Northern Minnesota, North Dakota, and parts of Michigan.

Des Moines had a temperature of 48 yesterday, and St. Louis 56. In New York, however, the minimum temperature of the day was 68, and the maximum, at 2 P. M., was 82 degrees. The humidity here was 84 per cent. at 8 A. M., but it decreased during the day.

Only one heat prostration was reported to the police. Meyer Goldstein, 67 years old, a tailor, of 268 Monroe Street, was overcome at 100 Duane Street, and after being attended by a physician was taken to his home. The average temperature in this vicinity yesterday, 75 degrees, was seven points higher than for the corresponding date of last year, and four points higher than the average temperature on Aug. 25 of the last thirty-three years.

SHORT FALL KILLS A MAN.

Children Plunge from Third and Fourth Floors and Live.

A grown man yesterday fell down five steps and was killed. Two children, one 5 and the other 2 years old, fell, one from a window on the fourth floor and one from the third floor, and lived.

Peter Dall, 74 years old, died yesterday morning of a fractured skull. He had fallen down five steps at his home at 730 Eleventh Avenue and struck the pavement. A patrolman called an ambulance, but when Dr. Cox of the Polyclinic Hospital arrived the man was dead.

Thomas Thompson, 5 years old, tumbled from a window of his home on the fourth floor of the building at 287 West Sixty-sixth Street, strnck some clothes lines on his way down, and when taken to the Roosevelt Hospital was found to be unhurt except for minor bruises. While playing at a window on the third floor of the tenement house at 19 Cleveland Place, Clara La Arra, 2 years old, fell to the rear yard, striking Calmone Dereio, 7 years old, of the same address. The little girl was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital suffering from a fractured skull. The boy was not seriously hurt.

EMBRACES BABES IN COURT.

Mrs. Kuper Says Children Were Kidnapped from Her Hotel.

Mrs. Lillian Horner Cooper, daughter of the late Dr. Kuper of Washington, D. C., created a stir in the Supreme Court yesterday when she lavished caresses on her two children, Helen, 5 years old, and Horner, 5, in a habeas corpus proceeding which she had started before Justice Shearn to gain the custody of the children, who had been kidnapped from the Park Avenue Hotel on Aug. 9.

Mrs. Kuper, who for a year has been living apart from her husband, George M. Kuper, a wealthy contractor and forwarder, could not be restrained when she sighted the children in court. Her husband made no effort to keep her from the little ones, who were tanned and healthy as a result of their living with his family at Locust Point, N. J.

Justice Shearn put the argument on the merits of the case on the calendar for Sept. 8 and gave the children into the father's keeping until that time.

Cruel and inhuman treatment, said Mrs. Kuper, were the reasons for her leaving her husband. She took her children to the hotel, where, she said, in her absence they were kidnapped.

Kuper, according to the papers on file, is the son of George D. Kuper of the freight and ship brokerage firm of G. D. Kuper & Brothers, 1 Broadway. From the time of her marriage, Nov. 5, 1908, Mrs. Kuper says in the papers, she has contributed materially to the household expenses from her income of $12,000 yearly, and has borne the full expense since the separation.

TRENTINI ANSWERS SUIT.

Prima Donna Says Mrs. Frimi Had Lost Her Husband's Love.

Mme. Emma Trentini, the prima donna, filed her answer yesterday to the $100,000 suit which has been started against her in the Supreme Court by Mrs. Mathilda Frimi, wife of the composer, Charles Rudolph Frimi, for alienation of his affections. The answer sets forth that the composer had no affection for his wife, as was shown by his continued ill treatment of her.

The answer sets forth further that "neither respect, love nor affection existed between the plaintiff and her husband." The composer, according to Mme. Trentini, treated his wife disagreeably at first, and then by degrees cruelly, until, on Dec. 22, 1914, they separated. Later, they lived together for a short period, but renewed cruelties on the part of the composer toward his wife and children resulted in the final separation.

Mme. Trentini asks that the complaint be dismissed.

TWILIGHT SLEEP IN MOVIES.

Steps in the Treatment Shown Before an Invited Audience.

Motion pictures illustrating the method of administering and the effects on the patient of Dämmerschlaf, or Twilight Sleep, were shown before an invited audience yesterday afternoon in the Candler Theatre. The exhibition was under the auspices of the Medical Review of Reviews, of which Frederick H. Robinson is President, and which was responsible for the first performances in New York of Eugene Brieux's drama, "Damaged Goods," several years ago.

It is said all who appeared before the camera for the film, with the exception of the natural mother, who was an actress engaged for the part, had had experience with the treatment, and that all gave their services free. The film is quite palpably propaganda for Dämmerschlaf.

Dr. Kurt E. Schlössingk, who first administered the treatment in this country last year, gave a talk before the projection, in which he recited the history of Twilight Sleep and explained in detail its application and effect. Dr. Schlössingk's name was not given to the audience, and it was said afterward that he preferred to appear anonymously, but the speaker was easily recognizable as the doctor who officiated in the picture, one of the legends of which gave his name.

Circulars distributed stated that the Medical Review of Reviews planned a resumption of its sociological activities this Fall. One of these, the statement said, would be the production of a play which "handles a daring, vital theme of supreme importance, in a manner justifying what might be termed the most horrible climax on the American stage."

Mr. Robinson said the play would be acted privately before the members of the Sociological Fund of the magazine.

'Young America' at Astor Saturday.

Cohan & Harris will open the Astor Theatre for the season on Saturday evening of this week, when they produce there for the first time in New York a new play by Fred Ballard called "Young America." Mr. Ballard is the author of "Believe Me, Xantippe." "Young America" is the play of his which was tried out earlier in the Summer at Atlantic City under the title, "Me and My Dog." The cast includes Peggy Wood, Ethel May Davis, Otto Kruger, William Sampson, Charles Dowd Clark, Sam Colt, and Edgar Nelson. It also includes a dog.

Kenneth Douglas to Stay Abroad.

Kenneth Douglas, the English actor, who was on his way to New York on the Arabic when that boat was sunk by a German submarine, has cabled his manager asking that he be released from his contract and his request has been granted. The actor lost all his personal effects when the ship sank, and the experience was such an unhappy one that he doesn't care to run the risk of repeating it.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

A. H. Woods has announced Thursday night of next week as the date for his third production of the season. It will be Max Marcin's farce, "See My Lawyer," with T. Roy Barnes in the principal role. Others in the cast will be Margot Williams, Inez Bosch, Hal Russell, Gus Weinberg, John Daly Murphy, John Flood, Sydney Booth, Harry Lilford, and Richard Lyle.

More than 700 aspiring dramatists submitted manuscripts to A. G. Delamater when he announced last Spring that he would consider plays rejected by other managers. Three plays were selected and will be given early production. One of them Mr. Delamater promises will be a novelty.

Ned Wayburn and his "Town Topics" company will be temporarily dispossessed from the Century today by the Italian benefit for war sufferers that will be held in the big playhouse tonight. Arrangements were made to give the entertainment in the Century before Mr. Wayburn took over the management.

Alice Belmore and Walter Connelly have been engaged by Charles Hopkins for his production of "Treasure Island," with which the Punch and Judy Theatre will begin its second season in October.

The Summer season of motion pictures in the Alhambra has been discontinued, and the theatre is being put in shape for the regular vaudeville season, which will begin Labor Day in this house. The Colonial, which will also resume on that date, has been given a thorough overhauling during the Summer.

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HER BIG ADVENTURE TOLD IN ONE BREATH

Runaway Girl Dries Tears on Judge's Handkerchief After Braving Big City Dry-Eyed.

HAD RIDE ON THE 'ELEGATED'

Made Trip in the 'Submarine' and Saw the 'Akareum'—Tells of Feather-Bed Bumper.

Thirteen-year-old Helen Bryer, with hair in two pigtails and up-tilted nose, stood in Children's Court yesterday morning, gazing up in awful fascination at the majesty of the law, personified for the moment in Justice Ryan, and wondered what it was going to do to her for running away from home in Bangor, Me., with $37 she had borrowed from stepfather when he wasn't looking. At that moment she remembered every word her brother had said to her when she returned after her last previous runaway, which was her third.

Helen had given herself up to the police the night before at the Greenwich Street station and she had never whimpered once in all the intervening hours, simply because the place had been full of policemen all the time and if you are going to be a wicked adventuress you simply have got to be brave in front of policemen. But this man in the big black gown was different. What an awful still, creepy place this was! And this man, to whom all the policemen spoke most politely, must be the worst of them all!

Then the man glances up from the paper her policeman had handed him, looked at her, nodded kindly and smiled. Helen gasped for a moment and then just put her head down on the rail and cried.

The justice had motioned the policeman aside and drew the little sobbing figure up beside him. The court clerk says he lent her his own handkerchief, but, however that may be, she was soon gayly telling her story to the judge as if it was the most fun in the world. This was how some of it ran:

"Sure I run away from home and I went to Boston and I told them my aunt was goin' to meet me in N'York so they let me get on the train and when I made up my mind to run away I wrapped my leather bed around me and tied it with a sheet and rolled down the veranda roof and bumped myself on the ground, but not much on account of the feather bed and when I got to the Grand Station I went down in the submarine and paid a nickel and went down to the akar-akar-akaremum—where the fish are, anyway—and then I got on the elegated railroad and then I went all around and then I saw a lot of police men all over and I went up to the police station and told them I had to spend the night there and here I am."

—Then she took a breath.

"I got a stepfather, too," she said, in answer to the justice's questions, "and my mother says my real father works on the railroad, but I never seen him. My stepfather works in a foundry day times and does other jobs when he has time and my mother's got four real children and sixteen adopted ones.

Justice Ryan told the little girl that the nice people from the Children's Society would take care of her until a Bangor policeman, on his way here now, arrived to claim her. Who can say whether he will think he is taking back just a wild kid or the kindest, the red-haired, freckled-faced little bundle of humanity he escorts in blood relation to all adventurous souls, from Columbus setting out to discover a new world to the latest stranger who arrived here five minutes ago to conquer the greatest city of the continent?

FIND SORRY BOY WITH $727.

Going Home to Seek Forgiveness When Detective Gets Him.

Detective Flynn of the Second Branch Bureau picked up a fifteen-year-old boy in the Pennsylvania Station yesterday morning, who had a big roll of bills and was inquiring about outgoing trains. After the detective had questioned him closely the lad said he was John Legonsky of Crabtree, Penn., and admitted that he had stolen $750 from his mother last Monday, part of which he spent in coming to this city.

The boy said he had made up his mind to go home and seek forgiveness and return $727 of the stolen money, which was found in his pockets. He said he lived with his mother and two sisters. The mother, he says, conducts a boarding-house for miners and part of the stolen money represents savings of the miners, the remainder belonging to his mother. He saw the money Monday and was seized with a desire to take it. Then he went to Pittsburgh, and from that city came to New York.

When the boy was arraigned in the Children's Court before Justice Hoyt, a charge of improper guardianship was made out and he was remanded to the Children's Society pending the arrival of his mother from Pennsylvania.

Catch a Peeper In Jersey.

NEWTON, N. J., Aug. 25.—After watching for two weeks, Under Sheriff Lyons and several men of the town caught Lewis Muski of this place tonight peeping into the window of the home of Mrs. John McCloskey, in Hamilton Street. At about 8 o'clock, Lyons, who was hiding behind a tree, saw a man sneaking along a fedge and followed him. The man went to the rear windows of Mrs. McCloskey's home. Mrs. McCloskey saw him and screamed. The Sheriff jumped on the peeper's back, and after a fight took him to jail.

Simon Schwersenski.

Simon Schwersenski, head of the firm of Simon Schwersenski & Son, furriers, died on Monday at Mount Sinai Hospital in his sixty-third year. He was born in Germany and came here when 12 years old. In 1873 he founded his firm, taking his son, Monroe M., into the business. Mr. Schwersenski was a member of the Montefiore Home, the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, the Federation of Jewish Charities, Free Sons of Israel, and the Knights of Pythias. His widow, two daughters, and three sons survive him.

GREETS HIS PROXY BRIDE.

Mr. Snel's Uncle Represented Bridegroom in Holland Marriage.

The first person to go up the gangplank on the Holland-America liner Nieuw Amsterdam when she arrived at her pier in Hoboken yesterday morning from Rotterdam was Henry G. Snel, an employe of the company, whose bride, by proxy, was a passenger on the ship. When he was in the home office of the line at Rotterdam Mr. Snel became engaged to Miss Rosetta Voornan, whom he had known in their native town Zwolle, Holland, when they were both children.

Mr. Snel had arranged to get leave of absence this Summer to go over to Rotterdam to be married, but his work here prevented this, and a marriage by proxy was arranged under the old decree that was made in the sixteenth century. On Aug. 10 the bride with her parents met an uncle of Mr. Snel, who had been empowered to represent him, at the Registrar's office in Rotterdam, and went through the marriage ceremony. At the same time Mr. Snel went through a similar ceremony at the Dutch Consulate in New York.

After the baggage had been passed by the customs officers yesterday Mr. and Mrs. Snel started for Orange, where a religious ceremony was performed at 4 o'clock.

Dr. William F. Muhlenberg.

READING, Penn., Aug. 25.—Dr. William F. Muhlenberg of this city, 62 years old, one of the most distinguished physicians in Eastern Pennsylvania, died here today. He was a lineal descendant of the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Muhlenberg, founder of the Lutheran Church in America. He was born in Gettysburg. Dr. Muhlenberg was for forty years medical adviser of the late George F. Baer, President of the Reading Railway. The members of his family have been prominent in this State for 175 years.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MARGARET STOCKMAN, wife of August G. Stockman and a resident of Brooklyn for almost 40 years, died on Tuesday at her home, 584 Tenth Street, aged 67 years. She was born in Maryland.

JOHN J. SCHNEIDER, a member of the firm of M. Schneider's Sons Company, dealers in artificial stone, died at his home, 251 Thirty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. Mr. Schneider was born in Germany thirty-eight years ago and left a wife.

BENJAMIN F. VAN VOORHEES, 63 years old, an adjuster for the Norwich Union Life Insurance Company, was found dead in bed on Tuesday at his home, 2 Rugby Road, Brooklyn. Death was caused by acute indigestion. Mr. Van Voorhees was a member of Ridgewood Council, R. A., and of Anglo-Saxon Lodge, F. and A. M.

Mrs. SARAH F. BENNETT, widow of William W. Bennett and long a member of St. Martin's Episcopal Church, is dead at her home, 413 Sackett Street, Brooklyn, in her sixty-eighth year. She is survived by two sons.

JOHN M. PENTLAND, Colonel of the New Jersey Scottish Highlanders, died on Tuesday at his home, 858 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City, in his forty-fourth year. He was born in Paisley, Scotland, and came here when a boy. Mr. Pentland was a Mason and a member of the Order of Scottish Clans.

J. TURNER BRAKELY died on Tuesday at his home, Haweway Plantation, near Bordentown. He was the only son of the late Rev. J. H. Brakeley, President of the Bordentown Female College for many years. Mr. Brakeley was unmarried.

ERNEST HASSE, proprietor of the Palace and Beau-Sejour, Rome, Italy, was killed recently while mountain climbing near Lucerne, Switzerland, according to advices reaching here yesterday.

MAX HERBGEN, Vice President and General Manager of the Montana Power Company, died on Tuesday at his home in Butte, Mon. He was widely known as an electrical engineer and had played an active part in the building of several of the greatest power plants in this country.

JOHN H. THEBERATH, head of the firm of Theberath & Co., manufacturing jewelers, and a former Mayor of Vailsburg, N. J., died on Tuesday at his home in South Orange, in his forty-eighth year. He was Vice President of the South Orange Board of Education for the last six years, and is survived by his widow, a son, and two daughters.

LEWIS B. HALE, Postmaster of Fayetteville, N. C., died on Tuesday at his home there after a long illness. He was a son of Major E. J. Hale, United States Minister to Costa Rica, and was born in Brooklyn. Mr. Hale was formerly Secretary of the Congressional Committee on Civil Service Reform.

HENRY MEYER, a lawyer in the Yorkville section, died on Tuesday at his home, 70 East Ninety-third Street, in his sixty-second year. His widow, two sons, and a daughter survive him.

WILLIAM H. HOWZE, a traveling salesman, died on Tuesday at his home, 3 West Eighth Street, in his sixty-second year. He was born in Chester, S. C., and came here twenty-five years ago. His widow survives him.

Mrs. CAROLINE J. WOOD, one of the oldest residents of City Island, died at her home there on Tuesday in her eighty-sixth year. She was the widow of A. B. Wood, and is survived by three sons and a daughter.

SOL ISAACS, founder and head of the firm of S. Isaacs & Co. of 100 William Street, died yesterday at his home, 1,038 Fifth Avenue, in his seventy-fifth year. He was a native of Philadelphia, but had lived here for more than sixty years. Mr. Isaacs was a member of the Harmonic Club, and is survived by his widow, a daughter, and a son.

DOROTHY STORM TYSON, wife of John H. Tyson of Riverside, Conn., and daughter of Mrs. Frank Gaylord of New York, died at the Greenwich (Conn.) Hospital yesterday, in childbirth. She was 24 years of age.

JOHN B. LAZZAIRE, member of the firm of Lazzaire & Barton, monument dealers, of Woodlawn, died at his Summer home at Greenwich, Conn., Tuesday night, aged 61 years.

ADOLPH L. PALMGREN, 28 years old, is dead in Scotch Plains, N. J. Mr. Palmgren was employed as a clerk in the Chase National Bank of Manhattan. He was a member of the Elizabeth Elks, and of Ormen Lodge 67, Order of Vasa, a Swedish organization.

Mrs. MARY E. MOORE, 60 years old, widow of St. Clair Moore, died yesterday at her home, 57 Eastbrook Avenue, Rahway, N. J. Mrs. Moore was the manager of the Children's Home and Orphan Asylum, and the founder of the Home Reading Club. She was the oldest member of the Rahway Baptist Church, and for more than a decade a Director of the Union Aid Society. She is survived by one sister, Mrs. Margaret O. Oliver.

LAWRENCE W. KERVAN, a dealer in florists' supplies for the last fifteen years at 119 West Twenty-eighth Street, died on Tuesday at his home, 7 West 108th Street, in his seventy-third year. He was born in this city and was a veteran of the civil war during which he served with the Fifth Connecticut Regiment. Mr. Kervan was captured in the battle of Cedar Mountain, and was a prisoner at Belle Island Prison for forty days. He was a member of Lafayette Post of the G. A. R.

GEORGE B. JACOBS, Postmaster of Caldwell, N. J., for the last sixteen years, died yesterday at his home on Mayono Place in that city in his sixty-seventh year. His widow, two daughters, and a son survive him.

CHARLES W. GOLDER, a dealer in farm implements, feed, and seeds at 256 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I., died on Monday in Pittsfield, Mass., in his forty-seventh year. He was born in Springfield, L. I., and is survived by his widow, two sons, and four daughters.

MARTIN COSTELLO, father of City Court Judge Thomas P. Costello of Passaic, N. J., and a member of the old City Council for two terms, is dead at his home, 191 Washington Place, Passaic, at the age of 86. Born in Ireland, Mr. Costello went to Passaic at the age of nineteen, and became associated with the late Alfred Speer, wine grower. Later he entered the wholesale wine business, and continued in it for thirty-eight years.

ANNOUNCEMENT is herewith made of the founding of a new liberal Jewish Congregation on the West Side, Manhattan. The permanent place of worship will be announced later. Services will be held on Friday evenings, Saturday mornings and holidays. The congregation, which is to be known as

The New Synagogue,

will conduct, in addition to Divine Services, a Religious School, a Social Service Department and kindred activities.

Rabbi Ephraim Frisch

of Far Rockaway, will be the Minister.

Holy Day Services at Aeolian Hall

29 West 42nd Street, at the following hours:

New Year (Rosh Hashonah) eve, Wednesday evening, Sept. 8, at 5:30 o'clock; New Year morning, Thursday, Sept. 9, at 10.

Sabbath of Return (Shabbos Shuvah), Friday evening, Sept. 10, at 5:30 o'clock; Saturday morning, Sept. 11, at 10.

Atonement eve (Yom Kippur), Friday evening, Sept. 17, at 5:30. Atonement Day, Sept. 18, from 10 A. M. till dusk.

Information concerning membership and seatings may be had of the following: Morris H. Rothschild, Chairman, 60 Beaver St.; Jerome Wile, Treasurer, 160 Fifth Ave.; J. L. Frankel, Secretary, 95 Fifth Ave.

Ephraim Frisch, Rabbi, Hartley Hall, Columbia University.

Clarence Adler, Director of Music, Institute of Musical Art, 120th St. & Claremont Ave., or at

Room No. 801 Longacre Building, N. E. Corner Broadway & 42d St.
H

STRIKERS IN RIOT AT BRIDGEPORT SHOP

Salts Textile Fireman and Guards Beaten and Factory Bombarded with Stones.

ABOUT 6,000 OUT IN CITY

Several Additional Plants Close—One Hundred New Haven Freight Handlers Quit.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 25.—Violence appeared today as a feature of the strike epidemic in this city, where about 6,000 workers have walked out. Michael Buturia, a fireman at the Salts Textile factory, when going to work at noon, was intercepted by a picket. He made a dash for the factory entrance, but was caught, and half a dozen strikers began to beat him. The arrival of Motorcycle Policeman John Garrity, who clubbed the pickets, saved the man from severe punishment.

The strikers at this factory were in an angry mood over a report that the company intended to import strike-breakers. The pickets found a dozen men in front of the factory and concluded that they were gunmen imported by the company. Stones were hurled at the factory and windows were smashed. The men on guard were attacked and beaten. After a time the police arrived and cleared the streets. The strikers say they will not negotiate with the company while the alleged gunmen remain in the city.

One hundred freight handlers at the Whiting Street station of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad made a demand for an increase in wages yesterday, giving the company till noon today to answer. The answer, given at noon, was a refusal. The men walked out. As they did so a freight train drew close to the station and fifty strikebreakers took their places. the strikers being discharged.

Two hundred operatives of the Acme Shear shop quit work this forenoon on the refusal of the company to grant an increase in pay. At noon 300 operatives quit work at the Henkel Lace factory. The Connecticut Electric Company refused to meet the demands of the strikers. The La Resista Corset factory has shut down indefinitely. The company granted the 48-hour week Monday, but the girls demanded additional concessions. The company shut down till such time as they are able to ascertain what the strikers really want." The Spring Perch Company has discharged its strikers, filling their places today.

There are indications that some of the strikers are deserting their leaders. Two factories opened for work today, those of the Bridgeport Metal Goods Company and the Polak Tyre and Rubber Cmpany. The strikers returned to work. There are numerous cases of individual returns to work.

Strikers of the Siemon Hard Rubber Works paraded the streets this forenoon carrying the American flag and the Italian flag. They sang Italian songs.

The labor leaders have a dozen conferences on every twenty-four hours. The police are on duty extra hours. The annual police outing scheduled for tomorrow has been indefinitely postponed.

WATERBURY, Conn., Aug. 25.—The Scoville Manufacturing Company, makers of brass goods, and employing about 8,000 hands, today announced that it had granted its employes a Saturday half holiday and an increase in wages.

TO APPEAL TO WAR BUYERS.

Metal Workers Want Shorter Hours Without Strikes if Possible.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Conferences with financiers who are supervising purchases of war munitions in the United States for the Allies will be sought by officials of the metal trades unions in their effort to obtain shorter hours and other improved conditions for machinists and other metal workers employed in munition plants. This step was determined upon today by executive officials of the Metal Trades Division of the American Federation of Labor, in session here. An effort will be made to arrange for the conferences in New York next week.

"We want the eight-hour day and better conditions," said James O'Connell, President of the Metal Trades Division, tonight, "and we believe they can be secured without strikes. We do not want any strikes unless we are forced into them."

A committee of the division laid complaints of workers at the Norfolk Navy Yard against the so-called scientific shop management system before Assistant Secretary Roosevelt today and was promised that an official inquiry would be made.

STRIKE AT NIXON'S MILL.

Fifty Plumbers Quit and Five Hundred Machinists May Follow.

Special to The New York Times.

METUCHEN, N. J., Aug. 25.—Fifty plumbers and pipefitters employed in the guncotton mill of Lewis E. Nixon went out on strike today when Mr. Nixon refused their demand for a working day of eight hours at a daily wage of $5. The men were working ten hours a day at $5. They also demanded $10 a day for all Sunday work and time and a half for over time.

It was reported tonight that the machinists and laborers, numbering nearly 500 men, would also go out, demanding an eight-hour day. It was said that action might be taken following a meeting at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Inquiry at the Nixon office brought the statement that some men had been discharged, but there was no strike. Despite this, however, the guards around the guncotton mills were increased tonight. Mr. Nixon addressed the striking plumbers today and is understood to have refused their demands. It was stated that his concern was working on war orders for guncotton to be shipped to Russia by way of Archangel.

STRIKERS ATTACK WATCHMAN.

Riot at Roosevelt Plant—Three Injured and Two Arrests.

Special to The New York Times.

ROOSEVELT, N. J., Aug. 25.—In a riot among the strikers at the International Phosphate Company here today Samuel Haff, John Hall, and Joseph Gascher were seriously injured during a fusillade of stones. Two strikers were arrested by Policeman Wilhelm, charged with assault.

The injured men have been employed as laborers, but during the strike were promoted to night watchmen. They were on their way to the plant when thirty-five strikers made an attack on them at the factory entrance.

DIVORCES SPRECKELS.

Former Wife of J. D., Jr., Will Soon Wed a San Francisco Lawyer.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25.—Mrs. Edith Spreckels received a final decree of divorce from her husband, John D. Sprekels Jr., here today. Grievous mental suffering was alleged to have been caused the defendant.

A cablegram saying the decree had been signed was sent to Honolulu, where Frank W. Wakefield of San Francisco yesterday obtained a license to wed Mrs. Sprekels.

ARREST LITTLE GIRL FOR AUTO ACCIDENT

Accused of Starting a Truck That Kills Child—Coroner Angry—Mme. Pieczonka Crushed.

Catherine Slevin, only 12 years old, and very much frightened, was arrested yesterday afternoon at her home, 305 Spring Street, by Lieutenant Stapleton and Detective Dolan after small playmates had accused her of releasing the brakes of a big automobile truck which had stood outside her home yesterday, and which started to roll after the brakes had let go their hold, had run over and killed five-year-old Elizabeth Johnson, also of 305 Spring Street. Despite the pleas of her parents, the little girl was locked up by the Children's Society. The detectives said they had telephoned Coroner Feinberg for permission to parole the child in the custody of her parents, but permission had been refused.

The Coroner was indignant last night when he was told of this. He said he had known nothing about the case. The detectives had telephoned to him at 7 o'clock in the evening, saying they had arrested the child and asking him what to do with her. Under the circumstances he, of course, had directed them to follow the usual course and send her to the Children's Society.

"I'm not doing business with the police over the telephone," declared the Coroner. "I did not order this child's arrest, and did not know any of the facts of the case. I could not take it on myself to parole her in such a situation. If the detectives were so solicitous for her comfort and wanted to avoid frightening her, why didn't they bring her up to my home? I would have passed on the case then, and if the circumstances proved as reported, I certainly would have paroled her. I agree it is too bad she should have been taken away from her parents, but there was nothing I could do about it. The child is not my prisoner. I did not order her arrest. Officially I shall know nothing about it until she has been arraigned before me tomorrow."

Mme. Johnson, mother of the dead child, hurried to Mrs. Slevin to extend her sympathy. She was indignant over Catherine's arrest, demanding:

"What good can come of locking that poor child up? She didn't mean to do it, and she didn't know what she had done."

While riding a bicycle at Bradley Beach, N. J., yesterday, Mme. Emily Schultze Pieczonka, a music teacher of Ocean Grove, was killed by an automobile truck owned by the Michelson Bottling Plant of Belmar, and driven by Joseph Jacobson. The truck passed over her body. Mme. Pieczonka was a daughter of Professor Albert Pieczonka, a German pianist, who for years was director of a conservatory of music in the Bronx. He died on April 3, 1912.

Ethel Berman, 20 years old, of Union Avenue and 163d Street, the Bronx, was crossing Sixth Avenue at Seventeenth Street last night when she was run down by an automobile owned by Albert Stern of 49 St. Nicholas Terrace and driven by William M. Kohr of 1,300 Havemeyer Avenue, the Bronx. The young woman was thrown several feet. She was taken to New York Hospital by Kohr. Dr. Kellogg said she was suffering from a possible fracture of the skull and concussion of the brain. Her condition is critical.

While riding a bicycle, to which was attached a motor wheel, north in Park Avenue, last night, an unidentified man was struck and thrown several feet by an automobile operated by Thomas Riley of 854 Seventh Avenue. At the Presbyterian Hospital, to which Riley took him, the injured man was found to be suffering from a hemorrhage of the brain and other injuiries, and he died at midnight. He was about 35 years old, 6 feet high and weighed 160 pounds. He was dressed in a gray striped suit, in the pockets of which was found a card of the M. & M. Co., electrical specialties, 1,777 Broadway. The name of Frank O. Creed was on the card.

At Lodi, N. J., Antonio Dallea, 5 years old, was struck by an automobile owned and driven by Elmer Florry of 24 Nicholson Street. The child was severely bruised, and six of his front teeth were knocked out.

At Bayonne, N. J., Mrs. J. D. Hoff of 81 Sixth Street was caught between the front of an automobile and a chain guard on a Staten Island ferry boat and was cut and bruised. She said the car was occupied by several men, who she believes had been drinking heavily.

FEAR BRICKS, NOT BOMBS.

Stock Exchange Net to Save Glass Dome While Repairs Are Making.

The Fatherland, the German magazine, has sent out proofs of an article to be published in its issue of Sept. 1, in which it is related how the members of the Stock Exchange have stretched a steel wire netting above the glass dome over the floor for "protection."

The article says that "FEAR" led to the "protection," and broadly intimates that the brokers sought to avoid a shower of bombs. The article also says the Exchange reporters had been requested not to let the fact get into the newspapers.

George W. Ely, Secretary of the New York Stock Exchange, said last night that a wire net had been stretched above the glass dome to keep out brickbats, not bombs, while the galleries and other parts of the Exchange building above the costly glass dome are undergoing repairs.

BREAD POISONED TWELVE.

City Chemist Eats a Piece and Becomes Ill Also.

City Chemist Herbert E. Baldwin of Newark had turned over to him yesterday samples of bread and a part of a bag of flour for analysis, the bread having, it was believed, made twelve persons who ate of it ill. They are all out of danger. Mr. Baldwin ate a small piece of the bread and within a few minutes felt so ill that he took an emetic. He expressed wonder that the others poisoned had not died.

Those made ill were Mrs. Antoinette Di Grace of 105 Garside Street and her children; Mrs. Marie Dellafrea of 112½ Garside Street and her three children, and Mrs. Rose Marinelli of 105 Garside Street and her three children. Mrs. Di Grace purchased a bag of flour from a grocer in the Italian neighborhood in which they live several days ago and on Tuesday made six loaves of bread. She gave a loaf to each of the other women. Doctors in the neighborhood were kept busy attending the women and children.

TESTING OUR SUBMARINES.

Undersea Vessels Are Being Put Through a Series of Manoeuvres.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 25.—The submarines D-1, D-2, D-3, G-1, G-2, and G-4, and E-1, which have been at the New York navy yard for extensive overhauling are manoeuvring in Narragansett Bay and near the Brenton's Reef Lightship. These boats have been tested under many conditions and found to be in the best condition.

The tests which are being conducted under the personal supervision of Captain Grant with his chief of staff, Commander Yates Sterling, Jr., and Lieutenant Morrison, are very extensive. Until late Fall the submarines will be detached from the Atlantic Fleet.

ADVERTISEMENT.

What Is the Matter with Baby's Stomach?

The next time you have to ask yourself that question—and most parents of young children face it only too often—see if a little Man-a-cea Water, given according to directions, will not straighten out the trouble. This clear, tasteless, natural mineral water is usually far better than drugs for stomach and intestinal disorders, nausea, inability to retain or digest food, colic, green stools, sprue, teething upsets, and especially for cholera infantum and children's summer complaint.

The youngsters take Man-a-cea Water gladly, so if they are subject to stomach or bowel upsets, let them have all of it they can drink. Sold by leading grocers and all druggists.

PERKINS WILL RUN ON 13-YEAR RECORD

Democrats, Republicans, and Progressives District Attorney's Sponsors.

MOOSE MAY NAME COUDERT

Tammany Split Between Swann and Corrigan—Edwards for Sheriff a Disturbing Factor.

District Attorney Charles A. Perkins announced last night that he would be a candidate at the primaries this Fall for nomination to the office he now holds. His announcement was in the form of a letter to many citizens, Republicans, Democrats and Progressives, who urged him to become a candidate. It did not come as a surprise, for it has been understood that the Republicans would nominate him.

Mr. Perkins said he had kept politics out of the District Attorney's office since he had been there and that, if elected, he would endeavor to enforce the law to the best of his ability "uninfluenced by any thought of personal or political advantage or disadvantage."

The letter urging him to enter the race said that he had made a good record during the thirteen years he had been connected with the District Attorney's office and that if he would enter the campaign with the object of continuing the non-political character of the office, the signers would give him their organized and determined support.

Among the Democrats who signed the letter are Charles C. Burlingham, Alfred A. Cook, law partner of ex-Justice Leventritt; Sumner Gerard, brother of Ambassador Gerard; Arthur F. Gotthold, George S. Hornblower, Albert B. Kerr, Joseph M. Price, Carl L. Schurz and Fred M. Stein. Among the Progressives are Amos Pinchot, Joseph P. Cotton, William H. Hotchkiss and Henry L. Stoddard.

Praise His 13-Year Record.

This is their letter:

The Hon. Charles Albert Perkins, District Attorney, New York County:

Dear Sir: Two years ago the District Attorney of New York County was elected without party controversy. Last January you were chosen as his successor, without regard to political considerations. Your splendid record as Assistant District Attorney through many different Administrations, had proved you to be the man best fitted for the position. The hope of continuing the non-political character of the Prosecutor's office lies in your election this Fall. Throughout your official career you have consistently kept out of politics, and as District Attorney you have kept your office out of politics. You owe your position to no party. You are not subject to any partisan influence or under obligation to any political leader. You represent no organization, influence, or interest other than the people of the community for whom as District Attorney it is your duty to act.

In any private enterprise an executive of your proved fidelity and capacity would, without question, be retained. You have shown marked ability to fill the position. From the standpoint of service you are entitled to be continued in it. It has come to you as a promotion after thirteen years of efficient labor as an assistant, which gave you exceptional training. In your administration you have maintained the highest standards. The work of your office has been done with efficiency. You have conducted yourself in accord with the best ideals of the legal profession, having no other desire than to inforce the law with vigor and justice. New York County is today fortunate in having you as its chief prosecuting attorney. We ask you to announce your willingness to continue in your present position and to declare your candidacy for District Attorney. We ask you to enter the campaign with the object of continuing the non-political character of the District Attorney's office. If you will do so we pledge you, Sir, our organized and determined support.

Prominent Men Among Signers.

Among the many signers of the letter in addition to those named are Charles L. Bernheimer, George Blagden, Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., William Bondy, Howard S. Borden, B. W. B. Brown, William H. Chesebrough, Alfred C. Coxe, Jr., Charles A. Dana, Joseph G. Deane, Nathaniel A. Eisberg, Joseph H. Emery, Henry G. Gray, John Henry Hammond, Charles P. Howland, David H. Hyman, John H. Iselin, S. Walter Kaufmann, Albert B. Kerr, Walter Lindner, S. S. McClure, Philip J. McCook, William A. Marble, Alfred E. Marling, Langdon P. Marvin, Ogden L. Mills, Dallas P. Pratt, George Haven Putnam, Irving Putnam, Arthur Robinson, Beverly R. Robinson, James N. Rosenberg, William Jay Schieffelin, John A. Sleicher, Henry R. Towne, William L. Wemple, and Bronson Winthrop.

This is the letter Mr. Perkins sent in reply:

Dear Sirs: I have just received your letter asking me to declare my candidacy for District Attorney with the object of continuing the non-political character of the District Attorney's office.

I fully agree with you that the prosecution of the criminal law should be conducted without regard to any partisan consideration. To that principle I have adhered and shall adhere under all circumstances so long as I am District Attorney. I am a candidate for election to the office which I have held by appointment since last January. I have sought to use the experience which I gained through thirteen years' of service as Assistant District Attorney in maintaining, and if possible increasing, the efficiency of the office. I should like to continue that work.

If elected I shall endeavor to inforce the law to the best of my ability, uninfluenced by any thought of personal or political advantage or disadvantage. Appreciating that it is under administration of the office that you, too, desire, I thank you for your proffered support, and have the honor to remain yours very truly,

CHARLES ALBERT PERKINS.

Moss Talks to Progressives.

Mr. Perkins, it was said, has the support of most of the local Republican leaders, although a few are in favor of nominating Frank Moss. Mr. Moss has already entered the race. The Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee will meet next week to select candidates for all the offices this Fall.

There is considerable strength in the Progressive County Committee for Mr. Perkins, although several of the leaders are inclined to Mr. Moss. The Executive Committee of that party will meet tonight to make selections. It was said last night that the Progressives are considering Frederic R. Coudert as their candidate. Mr. Coudert is an independent Democrat, and the Progressive leaders who favor him are of the opinion that Tammany will indorse him if they put him in the field.

Mr. Moss spoke last night at a meeting of Progressives at the Claremont Club, 550 West 113th Street, on "The Administration of the Criminal Law in New York County." He denied that he had ever attacked the Jews, as had been asserted, he said, by his opponents. He said:

"The Jews of New York know that I have been one of the best friends they have ever had. They are making me out to be a Jew hater in order to create thereby an opposition to my candidacy, which would be very difficult to overcome.

"My enemies do not want to see me made District Attorney because I know too much. I am not wanted. They know that I would not only be in pursuit of the little criminal, of the gangster, and the murderer, but that I would be seeking out corruption in the high places. They fear that more than anything else."

Mr. Moss said he was not inclined to take his boom seriously at first, but had become convinced there was a public demand for him and that he would be justified in making a fight at the primaries.

Swann and Corrigan Lead.

Tammany Hall is still at sea over the selection of a candidate for District Attorney, as well as candidates for the other offices this Fall, with the exception of four Supreme Court Justices. Tammany district leaders are still about equally divided between Judge Edward Swann of General Sessions and Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan.

Supreme Court Justice Vernon M. Davis, whose term expires next year, was mentioned by some of the Tammany leaders yesterday as being a likely candidate, but the suggestion did not meet with much encouragement among the big men in the Fourteenth Street organization.

Charles F. Murphy and his advisers, it was said, are impressed by the argument that to take Judge Swann off the General Sessions Bench would mean the turning over of the patronage of that court to the Republicans. The court now consists of three Republicans and four Democrats. If Judge Swann resigns, his successor will be appointed by Governor Whitman as it is too late for his election this Fall. With Judge Swann out of the running Tammany's strongest candidate would be Magistrate Corrigan, many leaders said.

Today is the first day for all parties to file designations, and they have until Sept. 7 to select their candidates. Tammany is more excited over the selection of a candidate for Sheriff than anything else.

Edwards Disturbing Factor.

The entrance of ex-Street Cleaning Commissioner "Big Bill" Edwards in the race and the indication that his candidacy is being favorably considered by Tammany leaders has stirred up considerable discontent among the district leaders on the upper east side. Yesterday there were signs of a revolt.

In practically every one of the upper east side districts there will be contests for leadership at the primaries, and the present leaders believe the candidate for Sheriff should come from their section of the city. One of the leaders in the revolt is William N. Shannon of the Twentieth District. Shannon would like to be Sheriff himself. John J. Dietz of the Twenty-fourth District is also being mentioned.

There was considerable discussion about Tammany Hall yesterday over the action of John H. McCooey, Democratic leader in Brooklyn, who is anxious to have Representative John J. Fitzgerald of Brooklyn nominated for Supreme Court Justice there, it was said. Democratic leaders here and in Washington are anxious to have Mr. Fitzgerald remain in Congress. The Executive Committee of the Kings County Democratic organization will meet next Monday to fix up its slate.

NEW WHITE PLAGUE THEORY

Chemicals, Not Serums, the Remedy, Paris Physician Says.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—Dr. Louis Renon, a physician attached to the Necker Hospital and a member of the medical faculty of the University of Paris, has announced to the Therapeutic Society that as the result of long research he is able to prove that tuberculosis, contrary to the generally accepted theory, must be treated by chemical means and not by serums. His paper has caused a stir in medical circles, where it is held that he has opened a new path in the cure of the white plague.

Dr. Renon says that his endeavors have been directed toward finding a substance which will kill bacilli in an animal organism without injuring the elements of that organism. As a beginning he established a list of antiseptics which arrest the development of bacilli in cultures. He also found substances without which bacilli cannot develop. These, he says, are potassium, sulphur, phosphates, iron, and magnesium.

Thus, he asserts, therapeutic action can be obtained by adding certain substances to an animal organism and also by withdrawing by means of dietary changes other substances necessary to the growth of bacilli.

LOWDEN FOR GOVERNOR.

Ex-Congressman Urged to Become a Candidate in Illinois.

Special to The New York Times.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Mayor William Hale Thompson and Frederick Lundin, of Chicago, who were ex-Congressman Frank O. Lowden's guests on a fishing trip and political caucus for a week at Cranberry Lake, arrived yesterday. Mayor Thompson and Mr. Lundin were bearers of messages from the Republicans of Illinois, to induce Lowden to become a candidate for Governor at the primary next April.

While Mr. Lowden will not give out an official statement or admit that he will become a candidate, Thompson and Lundin left Alexandria Bay with the feeling that their trip was successful and were sure of Mr. Lowden's acceptance. They will arrive in Chicago tomorrow morning and probably will announce Mr. Lowden's candidacy.

REPORTER'S ARM BROKEN.

William B. Clemence Thrown from Wagon While Watching Polo.

William B. Clemence of 707 West 180th Street, a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, received a fractured left arm when thrown by the bolting of a horse attached to a commissary wagon from which he was watching a polo match beteen members of Squadron A, N. G. N. Y., at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday. The injury was treated on the field and Clemence was sent home, with minor bruises in addition to the fractured arm.

Because of interest in the polo players no one saw Clemence as he was thrown from the wagon. He shared his impromptu grand stand with a boy, who escaped injury. It is believed that the horse was frightened by the approach of a white polo ball.



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12-FOOT WALL HIDES ONCE DAZZLING SHOP

It Is Designed to Check an Exodus of Doctors from St. Mark's Place.

CONCEALS A SODA OASIS

Menchell's Methods of Attracting Trade Became Unpopular with Medical Neighbors.

When the shop of Isrial Menchell at 13 St. Mark's Place, which dispenses candy, soda water, cigarettes, and souvenir postal cards to the inhabitants of that particular section of Manhattan Island, began to thrive and prosper some eight months ago, Menthell's neighbors, instead of showing pleasure at this prosperity, were inclined to carp and criticise. The one nearest to the shop, Dr. Susman, actually left the neighborhood.

Now, since these neighbors were in the main doctors, their antipathy to the busy Isrial, if professional, might be taken as a real compliment to the healthful quality of the wares which I. Menchell sold his customers, who were also prospective patients of the medical fraternity of St. Mark's Place. But the doctors one and all declare that so far as they know trading at Menchell's was neither conducive to nor a preventive from illness. What they objected to was Isrial's very modern and hustling manner of advertising the presence of his shop.

It seemed to the irate doctors that every time an idea occurred to the merchant he embodied it in a flamboyant sign and hung it in front of his business address; each sign adding to the wayfarer's tendency to overlook the modest shingles of physicians, who included every branch of the science from throat specialist to chiropodist.

Dr. Susman, who lived at 13 St. Mark's Place, saw the signs appear and his business decline. A large rose with red and green petals lighted by electricity shed light over the counter. Inside the shop blazed and flickered till it looked like the house of a thousand candles with every candle lit. When a huge poster announced that sodas were henceforth priced at one cent each Dr. Susman read the writing on the wall. He at once began negotiations for a new residence and before long St. Mark's Place knew him no more.

Isrial Menchell shortly after this moved out on the sidewalk so that a passerby had to either go round him or step into the shop. Then came Dr. Korowitz to take Dr. Susman's vacant chair among the doctors of that district. Dr. Korowitz announced his advent to Isrial Menchell by building a twelve-foot wall between his window on the ground floor of 13 St. Mark's Place and the candy shop's flaunting signs. Menchell's troubles were capped by an order from the Building Inspector to remove the shop to its original confines of 13 St. Mark's Place.

The unhappy candy and soda water vendor pleaded with Dr. Korowitz to take down that blank wall, but the doctor was obdurate. He would not have the callers in his parlor staring a soda fountain in the face, he said.

And now the thirsty wayfarer gazing down St. Mark's Place from Third Avenue for a place to quench his thirst sees only the signs of physicians. In the middle of the block is a blank wall twelve feet high. In front of it is the sign Dr. Korowitz. Beside it one may read, "Dr. Kunlach, Chiropodist." Behind and out of sight is Menchell's shop, "Sodas for One Cent."

Dr. Korowitz asserts that the wall is there to stay. Isrial Menchell declares that it must come down because how can a man expect to attract the drinkers of soda water when all those drinkers can see in seeking a place to quench their thirst is the sign of the habitat of a chiropodist?

"Gold Button Bill" Insane.

William Shea, formerly proprietor of several amusement places in "Little Coney Island," Hastings on Hudson, was committed to the Hudson River State Hospital at Poughkeepsie yesterday by City Judge Beal. He was adjudged insane after he was discovered hitting his wife on the head with a hammer. In the days of his prosperity Shea was known as "Gold Button Bill" because he wore ten-dollar gold pieces on his waistcoat instead of buttons.

OUT TODAY

NUMBER FIFTY-ONE OF

The New York Times

MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

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British Recruiting Station.
Stretch of Shore on Gallipoli Peninsula.

THE ILL-FATED ARABIC

Photograph of the Arabic as she headed down the Hudson for her last trip from New York; photographs of the officers of the Arabic on deck before sailing; the Arabic docking; and a deck scene.

Where Teuton Expelled Russian—German artillery passing a commissariat post, back of the battlefront, near Warsaw. A Teuton division halts on the road from Rawa. Germans at rest in Russian village. Russians awaiting orders to march.

"Love Gifts" for German Soldiers—One corner in a central stock room in Berlin where gifts for the soldiers are received and sorted. Gifts being received at the front.

Caring for Wounded Mohammedans—High official visiting and honoring his wounded countrymen. President Poincare visits Mohammedan hospital at Neilly sur Seine. Wounded Mussulman awaiting an opportunity to speak to the French President.

The Erection and Destruction of Bridges—Pontoon bridge built over the River Niemen by Germans. Libau bridge blown up by Russians. Ligny Chorigny bridge blown up by French. Soissons bridge destroyed by Germans.

Austro-Italian Conflict—Unusual photo taken from a high peak in the Alps of Austrian shell exploding among the Italians. Panoramic view of Isonzo district from an Austrian camp.

Three Views from Gallipoli—A camp of the Allies' Army. A war-time view of Constantinople harbor with war vessels at anchor. Clearing deck of French battleship for action.

Men of Many Types—French Army doctors as exchange prisoners. Five types of Russian prisoners in one camp. French, Belgian, English, and Russian prisoners. Hungarian officers of noble birth.

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A Page Devoted to "The War as Viewed in Various Lights."

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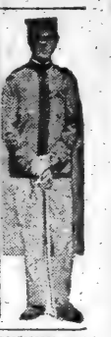
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Bid Up Sharply—Street Convinced Break with Germany Will Be Avoided.

The full text of the German message to our State Department, reports concerning which played an important part in rallying the market sharply on Tuesday, was before the financial community yesterday before the market opened. The Street saw clearly that the message was very far from a disavowal of the sinking of the Arabic and that it was only by a very broad construction that the message could be regarded as promising such a disavowal later. Nevertheless Wall Street became fully confident that no serious complications would arise out of the latest exploit of the German submarines.

Even those bankers, men conspicuous in the financial district, who had felt much reserve on the question on Tuesday, expressed the belief yesterday that the tension was over, or practically so, and that the situation would be worked out amicably. "There will be no breach which will lead to war with Germany." "Washington is not likely to hold to a course which will bring a rupture between the two Governments." These remarks by bankers expressed from two angles the belief which was at the bottom of yesterday's further active advance in the stock market.

The opening suggested that efforts were being made to force the short interest to hasty cover, and the further action of the market indicated that that effort proved successful. Prices rose all around, in some cases violently, and they were carried further after the initial gains had been recorded. Later they yielded part of their advances, but in nearly all cases retained a substantial share of the improvement recorded in the early hours of trading. The dealings were much in excess of the previous day's total. The volume of the trading indicated a large expansion in the speculation for a rise. The part which short covering played in the day's movements was probably not dominant.

Wall Street for some time has been convinced that the country had passed into an era of expansion and speculation, and it recurs enthusiastically to this belief after every check upon those operations which have been responsible for the recent stock market record—a record of long and large advances, with less than the usual proportion of reaction. Having decided, at least to its own satisfaction, that the way for the maintenance of friendly relations between the United States and Germany had been cleared, Wall Street returned the day before yesterday to that active upbidding of stocks which had characterized the markets for some time up to the coming of last Thursday's news, which unavoidably put a damper on trading enthusiasm and caused much liquidation by the more conservative element among traders—liquidation of a voluntary sort, which was accompanied by some forced liquidation among those who had been permitted to enter the market on margins which offered too little protection against just the sort of bad news which came last week.

Of the larger centres of trade news, none has supplied more positive proof of improvement than the steel industry, the record of which week after week has shown a broadening of the favorable influences which have been making themselves felt in that important quarter. All fear in the trade that this betterment would be short-lived seems to have passed. As The Iron Age recorded yesterday, the leading steel companies are looking for a continuance of the present rate of operations throughout this year and expect it to last into next year. That adds to the hopes entertained in the steel trade, a sort of permanency which helps to give all the more effect to the larger profits which are now being realized. But even such news as this is subordinated in the makeup of current stock market sentiment to the widespread belief that after a long period of greater or less repression the stock market has again come into what traders choose to call its own. That is a viewpoint which always in the past has led to excesses of speculation and which almost to a certainty will lead to them again. It leads to those temporary excesses which several times already during the present movement have led to violent setbacks and to that final excess which leads to the collapse of the movement. Wall Street is proving itself fairly indifferent to the effects of these temporary excesses, and that final excess is thought of only as a thing which may perhaps be sure to come, but about which there is no present need of worrying. One has to bear this point of view in mind if one would explain easily the violence with which the market has turned up from recent setbacks, particularly the violence of the advance which has taken place since the day before yesterday morning.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days— 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4	5
New York	3	4	4	4	5
Phila.	3	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland		4	4	4½	5
Richmond		4	4	4½	5
Atlanta		4	4	4½	5
Chicago		4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½	5
Minneap.		4	4	5	5
Kan. City		4	4	4	5
Dallas		4	4	4½	5
San Fran.	3	5½	4	5½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2⅛
Ninety days	2¼@2⅜

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4 mos.	3		

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FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.65⅝	$4.64½	$4.64½
Cables	4.66	4.65⅝	4.65⅝

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or Check.)	Cable.
London	$4.64½	$4.65⅝
Paris	5.91½	5.90½
Switzerland	5.39	5.38
Scandinavia	25.85	25.75
Berlin	.81⅛	.81¼
Austria	15.05	15.10
Russia	34.25	35.50
China—		
Hongkong	42.70	42.85
Shanghai	54.00	..
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	5.80	5.29
Holland	.40	.40⅛
India—		
Bombay	33.00	..
Calcutta	33.00	..
Italy	6.44½	6.44
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	40.70	40.75
Rio	23.75	24.00
Spain	19.12½	19.25

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.80¼	$4.58⅛	$4.60	$4.58

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $313,142,341; balance, $14,473,271; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $816,839.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount, up 5c; St. Louis, par, unchanged; San Francisco, 40c premium, unchanged; Montreal, 93⅞c to $1.25 premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 22 13-16d, off 1-16d; New York, 46⅞c, down ½c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 25, 1915.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	1,051,010
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	93,668,355
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	77.08 +1.21
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	78.79	Aug. 17	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
32⅞	33	1,600	Alaska Gold Mines	32⅞	33½	32⅝	32⅝	+⅝
38½	38⅝	16,300	Allis-Chal. Mfg.	40	40	38½	38½	+1½
69⅛	70	3,100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	69	70	69	69½	+2
56	56⅞	200	Am. Agri. Chemical	57	57	57	57	+1
64¼	64⅝	20,400	Am. Beet Sugar	64½	66⅞	64	64⅜	+1½
61⅛	61⅝	78,400	Am. Can	61½	62⅞	60½	61⅝	+2½
105	106	300	Am. Can. pf.	105⅞	106	105⅝	106	+½
68¼	68⅝	12,000	Am. Car & Found.	69	69⅝	68¼	68⅝	+2½
150⅜	152	2,200	Am. Coal Products	151	152½	149	151	+1
50⅜	51½	1,000	Am. Cotton Oil	50⅝	51½	50⅜	50⅝	+⅜
7⅞	8	1,700	Am. Hide & Leath.	7½	8	7½	8	+⅜
35⅜	36¼	800	Am. Hide & L. pf.	36	36⅝	36	36¼	+1⅛
23⅜	24⅛	750	Am. Ice Securities	23¼	24	23¼	24	+⅝
17⅝	17⅞	6,900	Am. Linseed	17⅜	18⅝	17½	17⅞	+⅜
32½	35	300	Am. Linseed pf.	34½	34½	34¼	34½	+⅛
54	54½	6,350	Am. Locomotive	54⅞	55½	54	54	+¼
96	98	200	Am. Locomotive pf.	97	97	97	97	+⅝
79¼	79½	4,400	Am. Sm. & Ref.	79⅜	80½	79¼	79½	+⅝
105½	106	200	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf.	105½	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	+⅝
52	52½	2,100	Am. Steel Found.	53	53	52	52⅛	+1⅛
109½	110	1,000	Am. Sugar Ref.	110	111⅛	110	110	+⅛
122½	123⅝	600	Am. Tel. & Tel.	122⅛	122⅝	122¼	122½	+⅛
34½	35	900	Am. Woolen	35	35⅞	35	35⅝	+1⅝
90½	91½	100	Am. Woolen pf.	91½	91⅞	91½	91½	+⅝
8	10	100	Am. Writ. Paper pf.	8	8	8	8	+⅝
69¾	69⅞	21,000	Anaconda Cop. Co.	70¼	71½	69¾	69⅞	+⅝
101½	102	1,700	At., Top. & S. Fe	101½	102¾	101½	101⅝	+½
98	99	400	At. T. & S. Fe pf.	98⅝	98⅞	98⅝	98⅝	+⅛
78¼	78½	9,000	Baldwin Locomo.	79¼	79⅝	78¼	78¼	+1
103	105	100	Baldwin Loco. pf.	105	105	105	105	+1
81⅞	82¼	4,900	Balt. & Ohio	82	82⅞	81⅞	82½	+1¼
70¾	71	500	Balt. & Ohio pf.	71	71	71	71	...
1⅛	1⅜	100	Batopilas Mining	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	...
283	285	900	Bethlehem Steel	280	285	280	283	+4
141	150	100	Beth. Steel pf.	149½	149½	149½	149½	−½
84½	85	1,500	Brooklyn R. T.	85	85	84½	84½	...
127½	129	100	Brooklyn Un. Gas	127⅝	127⅞	127⅝	127⅝	+1¼
64	64¼	3,000	Butte & Superior	65⅜	65⅞	64	64	+1⅛
17	17⅛	1,900	Cal. Pet. v. tr. ctfs.	16⅝	17⅛	16⅜	17	+1
38	39	700	Cal. P. pf. v. tr. ctfs.	37½	38½	37½	38⅝	+1½
151	151⅛	6,000	Canadian Pacific	150	152½	150	151½	+2½
43¾	43⅞	5,700	Cen. Leather Co.	44½	44½	43⅞	43⅞	+⅜
105	106	100	Cen. Leather Co. pf.	106½	106¾	105¾	105⅞	+⅜
45	45½	950	Ches. & Ohio	45	46	45	46	+2
10	18	300	Chicago & Alton	15	15¼	15	15	−½
29½	30	400	Chi. Great West. pf.	29⅞	30	29⅞	30	+⅝
82¾	83	300	Chi., M. & St. Paul	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	+1½
126	128	200	Chi. & Northwest	126½	126¼	126¼	126¼	+1½
22½	22½	82,400	Chi., R. I. & P.	22¾	24	21¾	22¾	+¾
42⅝	45⅜	2,600	Chino Copper	45	45⅜	45	45⅛	+⅛
50	66	150	Cluett, Peab. & Co.	60	60	60	60	...
41¼	41½	13,900	Col. Fuel & Iron	40¾	42	40¼	41¼	+1½
126	127	900	Consolidated Gas	126½	127	126	126	−⅜
88	89½	4,300	Continental Can	86⅝	89¼	86	89	+3
16⅞	17	5,200	Corn Prod. Ref.	17	17⅛	16¾	16⅞	+⅛
82¼	83	100	Corn. Prod. Ref. pf.	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	+⅝
75½	75¾	44,900	Crucible Steel	76	78¼	74½	75⅝	+2½
102	102⅝	700	Cruclble Steel pf.	101¼	102½	101½	102	+½
117	120	4,150	Cuban Am. Sugar	115½	125	115½	120½	+8
139	142	100	Delaware & Hud.	140	140	140	140	...
10	11	500	Den. & Rio. G. pf.	10	10¼	10	10½	+1⅛
28¼	28⅝	4,000	Distillers Securities	28	28⅜	28	28¼	+⅛
21⅜	21⅝	1,000	Dome Mines	21⅝	21⅞	21½	21½	+⅛
28	28⅛	25,200	Erie	27⅝	28⅛	27⅝	28	+1⅛
43¾	43⅞	3,700	Erie 1st pf.	42¾	44⅝	42¾	43½	+⅝
34	35	300	Erie 2d pf.	34⅝	35	34⅝	35	+1¼
295	299	400	General Chemical	290	290	290	290	+5
...	...	10	do., odd lot	296	296	296	296	...
176	177	19,700	General Electric	173	178	173	176¾	+5¾
210	215	1,300	Genl. M. v. tr. ctfs.	216	216¾	212	212	+1
108	110¼	1,400	Genl. M. pf. v. tr. ctfs.	109	110¾	109	110	+3¾
82¼	82¾	24,300	Goodrich, (B. F.,) Co.	81	83⅝	80	82¼	+3½
107⅝	109¼	210	Goodrich, (B. F.,) pf.	108	108	108	108	...
118	118¼	1,600	Great Northern pf.	118	118⅞	117¾	118⅞	+⅛
42⅛	42⅜	22,080	Gt. N. ctfs. for O.P.	42½	43½	42⅛	42¼	+½
...	...	20	do., odd lot	42	42	42	42	...
63¼	63½	3,200	Guggenheim Expl.	63¼	63⅞	63¼	63¼	+1½
115	117½	20	Homestake Mining	116	116	116	116	...
102	103¼	1,000	Illinois Central	103½	103½	102½	103½	+1¼
20	20¼	500	Int. Con. Cor. v. tr. ctfs.	20¼	20⅜	20¼	20¼	+¼
73	73½	1,300	Int. Con. Corp. pf.	73	73½	72⅞	73	...
34	34½	16,900	Inspiration Copper	34⅜	34⅝	34¼	34¼	+⅝
20	20¼	1,200	Int.-Met. v. tr. ctfs.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20⅜	+⅛
17	19½	700	Inter. Agricultural	19½	19¼	17	17	−2
38¾	40	700	Inter. Agricul. pf.	38⅞	38⅞	38	38½	+2
106	106½	1,100	Int. Harvester, N.J.	107	107	105⅞	106½	+⅛
9½	10	100	Inter. Paper	10	10	10	10	...
36	37⅜	100	Inter. Paper pf.	37⅝	37⅝	37⅜	37⅜	+⅜
27¼	27⅝	2,800	Kansas City South.	26¾	27¾	26¾	27½	+⅞
160	165	100	Kresge, (S. S.,) Co.	160	160	160	160	...
64¼	64⅜	6,200	Lackawanna Steel	65	66	64½	64½	+1½
...	...	10	do., odd lot	64¼	64¾	64¼	64¼	...
141¾	142¾	1,200	Lehigh Valley	143	143¾	142¾	143	+1⅝
41	43	1,600	Long Island	42	44	40	42	+7
43	44	4,400	Maxwell Motors	43½	45½	43½	43½	+½
90	90½	3,900	Max. Motors 1st pf.	90¾	92	90	90	−1½
36¼	36½	3,900	Max. Motors 2d pf.	38	38	36⅜	36⅜	−⅝
81½	81⅞	9,500	Mexican Petroleum	83	84	81½	81½	−⅜
25⅝	26	1,700	Miami Copper	23½	28	23½	25⅝	+⅛
12⅜	14½	280	Minn. & St. Louis	14	14¼	14	14¼	−¾
31	36	100	Minn., & St. L. pf.	36	36	36	36	+1
...	31		Do. odd lot	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	...
7½	8¼	2,300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	8	8¾	8	8¼	+⅞
18½	19¼	300	Mo., K. & T. pf.	17½	19¼	17½	19½	+2⅜
4½	4⅝	38,100	Mo. Pacific	3⅞	5⅝	3⅞	4½	+1⅝
4⅜	5	100	Montana Power	50½	50½	50½	50½	+1
85	86	2,150	Nat. Cloak & Suit	85	87	85	85	+1½
108	110	100	Nat. C. & S. pf.	108½	108½	108½	108½	+2½
28½	28⅝	6,600	Nat. En. & St. Co.	29½	29⅝	28½	28½	+1½
62¾	63	400	Nat. Lead Co.	63	63½	62¾	63	+1½
14⅛	14¼	1,100	Nev. Con. Copper	14⅜	14½	14¼	14¼	−⅛
140¼	147⅜	12,000	N. Y. Air Brake	150½	151	146	146½	+1½
90¼	90½	2,900	N. Y. Central	89⅝	91	89⅝	90½	+⅝
63¼	64	300	N. Y., N. H. & H.	64⅝	64⅝	64½	64½	+2½
25¾	26	1,000	N. Y., Ont. & W.	25¾	26⅞	25¾	26	+½
17	25	200	Norfolk Southern	17	17	17	17	...
106⅛	106⅞	100	Norf. & Western	107	107	107	107	+1⅞
72	72½	100	North American	72	72	72	72	+1
107	107¼	2,200	Northern Pacific	107	107½	107	107½	+⅝
4	4¼	3,110	Ontario Mining	3¼	4¼	3¼	4¼	+1⅝
31	31⅜	100	Pacific Mail	32	32	32	32	+⅜
20	32	100	Pacific T. & T.	29½	29½	29½	29½	−2½
108¾	109	1,900	Pennsylvania R. R.	108¾	109½	108¾	109	+½
115	116	100	People's Gas, Chi.	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	+¼
85½	86	14,300	Philadelphia Co.	85	87½	85	85½	+2
31¼	31½	8,500	Pittsburgh Coal	31⅜	32	31	31¼	+1
97¼	97½	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	98¼	98½	97½	97¾	+⅜
60¼	60⅝	6,800	Pressed Steel Car	63	63	60¾	60¾	+2⅞
159	162	100	Pullman Co.	160	160	160	160	+1
39	39⅝	800	Railway Steel Spg.	40	40½	40	40	+2
22	22¼	900	Ray Con. Copper	22¼	22⅝	22¼	22⅜	+⅜
148¼	149	24,200	Reading	149⅜	150⅝	147½	148½	+1
43¾	44	15,500	Republic Iron & S.	44½	45¾	44	44	+⅛
101	102	500	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	101	101½	100½	101½	+⅝
⅛	⅛	100	Rock Island Co.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	...
¼	¼	1,000	Rock Island Co. pf.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	...
10¼	10½	4,600	Rumely (M.) Co.	11½	11⅝	10½	10½	+⅜
13½	13⅝	1,500	Rumely (M.) Co. pf.	14⅞	14⅞	13½	13⅝	+⅜
5⅜	5⅞	3,100	St. L. & S. F.	6	6⅜	5	6	+⅛
8	10	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	9	9	9	9	+2½
5¾	6	640	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	5½	6¾	5½	6	+1½
14¾	14⅞	500	Seaboard Air Line	14½	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+1¼
153	154	200	Sears, Roe. & Co.	151½	153½	151½	153½	+2½
54½	55	2,600	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	55½	56	55	55	+2⅝
89¾	89¾	9,100	Southern Pacific	89½	90⅝	89½	89⅝	+1⅛
15⅜	16	1,000	Southern Railway	15¾	16	15¾	15⅞	+⅜
47⅞	49	500	Southern Ry. pf.	47¾	48	47¾	48	+⅝
111⅞	112	19,200	Studebaker Co.	111	117⅝	110¼	111⅝	+7⅛
103	104½	300	Studebaker Co. pf.	103½	104	103½	104	+1¼
53½	53¾	16,200	Tennessee Copper	53⅝	54⅞	53⅜	53¾	+1
143	145	1,200	Texas Co.	145½	145½	144	144	+1
130	140	100	Do, rcts., f. p.	137	137	137	137	...
9¾	10½	2,300	Texas & Pacific	9½	10¼	9½	10¼	+⅝
51¼	52	2,200	Third Avenue	51	51⅞	51	51⅞	+⅝
6⅜	7	600	Union B. & P.	7	7	6¾	6¾	+⅛
130¼	130½	18,200	Union Pacific	129⅜	131½	129⅜	130½	+1⅝
81¼	81⅝	100	Union Pacific pf.	81½	81½	81½	81½	+½
19	19¼	2,900	United Rys. Inv.	19	19½	19	19	+⅛
35	36	1,600	Un. Rys Inv. pf.	35⅝	36½	35⅝	35½	+½
21	21⅞	700	U. S. C. I. P. & Fy.	21⅜	21⅝	20⅞	21⅜	+⅝
44	46	100	U.S.C.I.P. & Fy. pf.	45	45	45	45	−2
65	66	100	U. S. Express	65½	65½	65½	65½	+1⅝
71¾	74½	11,000	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	75¼	76⅝	74	74½	+1
96	98	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf.	96½	96½	96¼	96½	−½
52	52½	3,900	U. S. Rubber	52⅜	52⅝	51¾	52	+½
104	105¼	400	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	103½	105	103½	105	+2⅛
75	75⅜	221,600	U. S. Steel	75	76⅝	75	75	+1
111⅜	111¾	200	U.S. Steel pf.	111⅝	111⅝	111¼	111¼	+½
65½	65⅝	6,800	Utah Copper	65⅝	66⅜	65½	65⅝	+⅜
34⅜	35½	500	Va.-Caro. Chemical	35⅜	36½	34½	34⅝	−¼
100	101⅜	200	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	100	100	100	100	...
58½	60	800	Va. Iron, C. & C.	58	61	58	59	+2
⅛	¼	100	Wabash pf.	¼	¼	¼	¼	...
24	25½	400	Western Maryland	26	28	25	25	−1
70¼	71	200	Western Union Tel.	71	71	70⅝	70⅝	+⅝
116⅞	116¼	68,500	Westing. E. & M.	115¼	116⅞	115	116	+2½
½	1	200	Wheel. & L. E.	1	1	1	1	+⅛
1½	2½	300	Wh. & L. E. 2d pf.	1½	1¾	1½	1⅝	+⅜
180	182	1,500	Willys-Overland	188	188	180	180	+5½
33	35	100	Wisc. Central	35	35	35	35	...
105½	106	200	Woolw'h (F.W.) Co.	106	106	105½	105½	+1

LONDON MARKET STEADY.

Maintains an Optimistic Tone, but War Loan Goes Down.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Money and discount rates were steady today.

The stock market maintained a generally optimistic tone, but the absence of support caused the war loan to drop a fraction. Canadian Car and the Russian oil group improved and several transactions were recorded in Japanese and American gold bonds.

American securities closed firm under the lead of United States Steel. Stock in this section was reported scarcer owing to recent sales.

Prices Heavy on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—Prices were heavy on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 68 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 52 centimes.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	74.84	70.88	71.48	....
Industrials	83.80	82.01	82.64	....

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Aug. 14	77.11	76.04	76.66	+.12
Aug. 16	78.25	76.54	77.65	+.99
Aug. 17	78.79	77.32	77.87	+.22
Aug. 18	78.50	77.19	77.82	+.03
Aug. 19	78.32	76.47	76.71	−1.21
Aug. 20	78.68	75.80	76.14	−.27
Aug. 21	75.85	74.24	74.39	−2.05
Aug. 23	75.29	73.18	74.58	+.19
Aug. 24	76.11	74.67	75.83	+1.24
Aug. 25	77.86	76.44	77.03	+1.21

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.	Low.	Last.
*Aug., 1915	78.19 Aug. 17	78.49 Aug.	2..74.89
Aug., 1914	Exchange closed.		
Aug., 1913	71.65 Aug. 13	68.83 Aug.	2..71.11
Aug., 1912	84.65 Aug. 14	81.92 Aug.	1..83.47
Aug., 1911	82.34 Aug. 1	73.40 Aug.	30..78.77
*Year, 1915	78.79 Aug. 17	58.99 Feb.	24..74.89
Year, 1914	78.30 Jan. 31	57.47 July	30..60.20
Year, 1913	79.10 Jan. 2	63.09 Feb.	1..68.04
Year, 1912	85.52 Sep. 30	73.24 Feb.	1..75.30
Year, 1911	84.41 June 26	69.57 Sep.	25..77.60

*To date.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Receipts and expenditures:

	Aug. 24.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$813,388	$12,879,745	$27,895,398
Int., rev., ord.	1,683,204	28,140,009	52,894,296
Cor. & in. tax	27,789	1,422,109	9,807,274
Miscellaneous	128,791	2,848,806	7,513,484
Total	$2,458,120	$89,790,665	$97,080,331
Expenditures	3,027,900	51,765,508	125,089,972
Deficit	574,199	11,974,897	27,956,591

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

A Bernstorff Market.

If the friends of Germany in the neighborhood of the Hotel Ritz-Carlton had advance information of the note on the sinking of the Arabic which Count von Bernstorff made public, they had a golden opportunity to make an easy profit in stocks. The big rise scored on Tuesday afternoon was more than duplicated yesterday, when most of the issues which had been depressed by the war clouds made a violent advance at the opening. Whatever the German Government's protestations omitted eager traders supplied, and at 3 o'clock yesterday the man who "still thought this country's relations with Germany might lead to a break in diplomatic relations found himself in a small minority. An entirely fresh crop of tips was in circulation, and many persons bought on the promise of some of the leaders that when the bull market was resumed the "roof would be taken off." It is rare that traders have had such an opportunity for overnight profits. A

Ordnance Stocks

We Will Buy

100 American & British Mfg.
25 Aetna Explosives.
100 Carbon Steel Com.
25 Canadian Explosives.
10 Colts Arms.
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
100 Midvale Steel Com.
5 Remington Arms.
5 Winchester Arms.
100 Wright Aeroplane.

We Will Sell

25 Atlas Powder.
100 Carbon Steel 2nd Pfd.
100 Driggs Seabury.
25 Du Pont Powder.
100 Hopkins Allen Arms.
100 Lake Torpedo Boat.
100 Niles-Bement-Pond.
20 Savage Arms.
100 Submarine Boat.
50 Western Cartridge Co.

Gilbert Elliott & Co
SPECIALISTS
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

We call attention to
Hendee Mfg. Co.
Common Stock
now quoted $38-$39 per share, (par $100). This corporation is the largest manufacturer of motorcycles in the world, producing the famous "INDIAN" motorcycle and delivery car. Plants covering 19 acres now operating at capacity on domestic business and contracts with Allied nations. Net earnings for fiscal year ending August 31st will exceed 25% on present selling price of common. We believe higher prices will soon prevail.
Special Descriptive Circular on Request.
E. BUNGE & CO.
44 Broad St. Phones 6951-6 Broad. New York

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

25 Aetna Explosives Com. Stock
100 American Chicle Com. Stock
50 American Graphophone Com. Stock
100 Computing-Tabulat'g-Rec'd'g Stock
25 Du Pont Powder Com. Stock
100 Hanover Insurance Stock
25 Hercules Powder Com. Stock
100 International Salt Stock
100 New Jersey Zinc Stock
5 Winchester Repeating Arms Stock

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

100 Comput'g-Tabulat'g-Record'g Stk.
100 Cumberland Corp. C. & P. Stock
20 Du Pont Powder Com. Stock
25 Franklin Insurance Stock
100 Milliken Bros. Com. & Pfd. Stock
100 New Jersey Zinc Stock
100 Niles-Bement-Pond Com. Stock
100 Remington Type, (all classes) Stk.
50 Ward Baking Pfd. Stock
10 Winchester Repeating Arms Stock

J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Central Petroleum
International Petroleum
General Baking Preferred

New Orleans, Mob. & Chi. 5s
Toledo, St. L. & West. 4s
Chi. & East. Ill. 6s, 1916
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Trading Moderately Active and Prices Sharply Higher in the Curb Market.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 264,666 shares of stocks and $82,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 63,380, oils, 2,926; railroads, 700, and mining, 177,660. The range of price of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,200	Am. Zinc.....	52⅜	53	52	52½
100	Brit.-Am. Tob. Co. Ord.	15½	15½	15½	15½
1,000	‡Can. Car & F.108	112	108	109	
1,500	‡C. C. & F. pf.119	126	119	121	
1,800	‡Canada Steel. 30	34½	30	33	
2,800	‡Car. Lt. & P.	9¼	9¼	8⅞	8⅞
200	‡Cent. Fdry....	10	11	10	11
4,500	‡Cramp Shipb.	87	89	86	86
1,350	Driggs-S., w. i.	93	96½	92	95½
250	Electric Boat..459	468	459	465	
70	Elec. Boat pf..460	465	460	465	
22,000	‡Elec.S., n., w.i.	40½	46⅞	40½	46⅝
150	Emer. Photo...	13½	14	13¾	14
225	‡Hall Signal...	20	20	18	19½
3,020	‡Hendee Mfg..	34½	39¼	34½	38
4,000	‡Int. Mar. M.	4	4¼	3⅞	3⅞
5,000	‡Int. M. M. pf.	9¼	10¼	9¼	9⅝
250	‡Int. Motors...	26	26	24½	25
175	‡Int. Mot. pf..	53	53	51	51
150	‡Int. Nickel...174		177	174	176
810	Kath. Fr. pf..	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
10	Kelly Sp. Tire.180		180	180	180
415	‡Lake T. Boat.	15	15	12½	13
5,000	Mar. of Am...	4¼	4½	4¼	4¼
3,600	‡N. Zinc & L.	38	38	36	37
70	‡N. S. C. of C.	50	50	50	50
20	N. Y. Trans...	17	17	17	17
40	‡Pyrene M. Co.	12½	12½	12½	12½
400	Cor. of R. & H.	6¼	6¼	6	6
100	Rumely	26	26	26	26
950	‡St. Motors....	10¼	11¼	10¼	11
650	‡St. Jos. Lead.	11⅝	12	11⅝	12
4,500	Trl. Film, ctfs.	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾
1,300	Un. C. S., new	10¼	10¾	10¼	10¾
20	‡U. C. S. C. of A.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101½
12,000	Un. Prof. Sh..	2⅜	2⅜	2	2⅛
2,000	U. S. L. & H. C.	8¼	8¼	2⅜	2⅜
25	U. S. L. & H. C. pf.	5	5	5	5
1,500	‡World Film..	3½	3¾	3⅛	3⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
8	Atlantic Ref'g.	580	575	580	+ 5
80	Buckeye P. L.	103	101½	102	− 1
105	Gal.-Sig. Oil	170	168	169	+ 2
102	Illinois P. L.	149	146	146	+ 3
5	Indiana P. L.	99	99	99	+ 1
1,500	‡Inter. Petrol.	10¼	9¾	10¼	+ ⅝
16	Ohio Oil	154	153	154	+ 2
185	Pierce Oil	13	12½	12½	
185	Prairie O. & G.	390	390	386	+14
130	Prairie P. L.	180	175	178	+ 6
11	Sc. Penn. Oil	339	335	339	+ 6
180	St. O. of Cal.	304	300½	304	+ 4
80	St. O. of Ind.	445	441	445	+ 3
120	St. O. of N. J.	451	440	448	+11
20	St. O. of N. Y.	190	189	190	+ 2
150	‡Un. Tank Line.	87	85	86	+ 1
25	Vacuum Oil	218	216	218	+ 4
10	Washington Oil	35	35	35	+ 1

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	‡Wab. w. i.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅝
600	‡Wab. pf. (b).	22¼	22¼	22	22

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	‡Alaska Juneau	12	12⅜	12	12⅛
1,000	‡Albion Min.	32	32	32	32
15,000	‡Alta-C. M. Co	40	50	28	48
8,500	‡Am. Comm...	11⅝	13	11½	12½
2,800	‡Arizona Duq.	40	40	40	40
3,500	‡Atlanta	20	20	28	28
10,000	‡Big Cotton...	6	6	5	6¼
900	Big L. Dev. Co.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1,300	Braden Copper.	7⅞	8	7⅞	8
2,500	‡Booth	42	42	41	41
550	Butte & N. Y..	1¼	1⅜	1⅛	1¼
600	‡Caledonia ..	86	86	86	86
2,300	‡Cashboy	3½	3¾	4	4
600	‡Chile Copper..	15¼	18½	18¼	18½
800	Con. Ar. Sm....	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	‡E. Caledonia	24	24	24	24
25,000	‡‡Emma Cop...	42	50	32	48
200	‡Florence	45	45	45	45
100	‡‡Genesee Cop.	38	38	38	38
100	Goldfield Cons.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
3,700	‡‡Goldfield M.	20	20	19	19
10	Greene-Can. M.	38½	38½	38½	38½
1,000	‡Hecla Mining.	3¼	3½	3¼	3¼
800	Howe Sound...	3⅝	4	3¾	3⅞
1,000	‡Int. Cop.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
17,000	Ken. Copper.	46½	46½	47	46¾
100	Kerr Lake....	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
2,100	‡‡Kewanaa	11	11	11	
100	La Rose Cons.	½	½	½	½
700	‡Lone Star....	3½	4⅛	3½	4⅛
300	Magma Cop.	13½	13½	13½	13½
4,200	McIntyre	49	51	49	50½
500	‡McKin.-Dar..	24	24	23	23
19,000	‡‡Mother Lode.	26	27	25½	26½
700	N. Utah B....	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
1,900	Nip. Mines....	5⅝	6	5⅝	5⅝
3,000	‡‡Oro	6½	6½	6½	6½
14,200	‡‡Rex Con. M.	53	55	53	54
1,000	‡Silver Pick..	8½	8½	8½	8½
200	Stan. Sil.-Ld.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
5,500	Stewart	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
16,000	‡Success Min.	87	95	86	93
3,600	‡Sup. Min. Co.	23	24	23	23¼
1,000	Tonopah Ext..	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
700	Tuolumne	½	½	½	½
100	Tri-Bullion ..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
800	‡W. E. Con...	58	58	58	58
600	‡W. K. C. pf..	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜

BONDS.

$60,000	‡I.M.M. nw 6s	74	76	74	76
22,000	Ken. Cop. 6s.	145	146	145	146

‡Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

***

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in, compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Aug. 25. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 24. Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Film	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Kelly S. T. new, 1st pf	86	87	86	87
Mutual Prof. Sharing.	9	9½	9	9½
Sherman Carbide	8	10	8	10
Sherman Carbide pf..	10	14	10	14
Sterling Gum	2½	2⅝	2⅝	3
Wayland Oil & Gas..	3⅝	4	3⅝	4

RAILROAD.

Wabash pf. (a).....	40	42	40	42

MINING STOCKS.

Albion Mining	36	40	37	40
Con. Nev.-Utah	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Diamond Black Butte	2	3	2	3
Kerr Lake	3¾	4	3¾	4
Majestic Mines	40	60	40	50
Nevada Hills	17	19	17	19
Tonopah Mining	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅜

BONDS.

Calaveras 6s	190	210	...	...
Pierce Oil 6s.....	77	79	77	79

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives	130	140	127	134
Aetna Explosives pf..	79	84	79	85
Am. & British Mfg..	11	15	12	16
Am. & Brit. Mfg. pf.	40	50	28	38
Atlas Powder	218	225	218	225
Atlas Powder pf.....	95	98	95	100
Bliss (E. W.)	340	360	340	360
Bliss (E. W.) pf.....	130	140	134	142
Canadian Explosives.	325	375	325	375
Can. Explosives pf...	101	110	101	110
Carbon Steel	22	26	22	26
Carbon Steel 1st pf..	52	46	52	46
Carbon Steel 2d pf...	28	33	27	34
Colts Arms	575	595	560	570
Driggs-Seabury	91	98	88	92
Du Pont Powder.....	675	690	675	686
Du Pont Powder pf..	95	100	95	100
Hercules Powder	355	370	355	375
Hercules Powder pf...	111	115	111	115
Hopkins-Allen	75	75	50	60
Hopkins-Allen pf.....	95	110	90	100
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	113	115	113	116
Niles-BenientPond pf.	97	104	97	102
Savage Arms	500	525	500	500
Winchester R. Arms.	2,200	2,400	2,100	2,500

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	34.00	34.50	33.50	34.00
Lead	4.55	4.65	.....	4.50
Spelter	*18.50	.....	*12.50	.....
Antimony	28.00	29.00	28.00	29.00
Quicksilver	$90.00	.....	$91.00	.....
Aluminum	33.00	34.00	33.00	34.00
Iron, No. 2X fdy..	15.50	16.50	15.50	16.00

*Sales. †Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted at 16⅝@18c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Tuesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	68	5	0	65	7	6
Copper, futures	60	10	0	66	10	0
Tin, spot	153	5	0	150	5	0
Tin, futures	154	10	0	151	10	0
Spelter	62	10	0	01	0	0
Lead	22	1	3	21	13	0

Regular weekly cable to local Metal Exchange quoted antimony in London as follows: Hallett's, £100; second hands, £115.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Guaranty Trust Company is now in a position to make deliveries of definitive New York Central convertible debenture 6 per cent. gold bonds in exchange for fully paid subscription receipts.

The Southern Railway announces that its new electric plant to handle coal for export shipment at Charleston will be ready for operation on Sept. 1. The terminal will have a capacity for unloading forty cars, or 2,000 tons an hour.

The Atlas Powder Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the common stock, and an extra dividend of 1¾ per cent., both payable Sept. 10 to stockholders of record Aug. 31.

The $12,935,000 two-year 5 per cent. collateral gold notes of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company, recently taken by a syndicate headed by J. P. Morgan & Co., and including the First National Bank and the National City Bank, are offered to the public at 99 and interest, to yield about 5½ per cent. The proceeds will be used to retire $10,000,000 of the railroad company's notes due Sept. 1, and will also provide for the company's capital requirements for the next two years. Holders of the old notes can exchange them for the new.

DELUGE OF STEEL ORDERS.

Demand for War Supplies Continues on Enormous Scale.

Large steel orders from abroad are pouring into this country, and there are queries for additional large amounts of steel, principally the raw product.

The Iron Trade Review will say today:

Continued advance in pig iron prices under an active market and a heavy demand for finished steel product, which is forcing the mills further back in their deliveries, are the features of the iron and steel situation. There remains a very large inquiry for steel rounds for shell manufacture; France, in addition to several good-sized tonnages closed this week, including one for 15,000 tons, is asking prices on 300,000 tons of rounds, to be delivered 50,000 tons monthly over the first half of 1916. Russia has bought 5,000 tons of rails additional and still is negotiating. All evidence continues to point to a shortage of crude steel in the industry, especially open hearth.

A feature of the machinery market is the extremely large demand for cranes, especially in Eastern territory, which are required for the equipment of extensions to numerous manufacturing plants recently carried out.

Concerning the report that the United States Steel Corporation has been forced to buy pig iron in the open market, The Iron Age says:

That the Steel Corporation would buy pig iron has been persistently reported, but it is stated on the highest authority that it will not. It has seven Northern furnaces of modern calibre that can yet be put in, and the furnaces now active, 90 per cent. of the total capacity, are making larger outputs than ever. A Pittsburgh steel company has just bought 25,000 tons of basic iron for this year.

Rails cannot now be had for early delivery. In the past week 30,000 tons were placed, of which 15,000 tons, which goes to Alabama, cannot be delivered before October. At Chicago a Western road has bought 11,000 tons of tie plates, and the price there has advanced from $27 to $28.

According to The Daily Iron Trade, a shipment of thirty-four cars of pig iron will move to the seaboard next Thursday to fill urgent orders from Italy. France, according to the same authority, is inquiring directly for 100,000 tons of shrapnel bars.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16¾	17	16¾	16¾
Atlantic Refining	580	590	580	585
Borne-Scrymser	270	280	270	280
Buckeye Pipe Line...	101	103	102	104
Chesebrough Mfg. ...	730	740	720	730
Colonial Oil	133	135	135	145
Continental Oil	235	240	235	240
Crescent Pipe Line...	46	48	45	48
Cumberland Pipe L..	49	52	49	52
Eureka Pipe Line....	245	250	247	250
Galena Signal Oil pf.	137	140	138	140
Galena Signal Oil...	168	170	168	170
Illinois Pipe Line....	147	149	146	148
Indiana Pipe Line....	98	101	98	101
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd..	9⅝	10	9¼	9⅝
National Transit	33	34¼	33½	35
New York Transit...	228	236	230	233
Northern Pipe Line..	99	101	98	100
Ohio Oil	153	154	152	153
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	58	62	58	62
Pierce Oil	12½	13	12½	13
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24.	77	81	77	81
Prairie Oil & Gas....	395	397	382	385
Prairie Pipe Line....	176	178	174	175
Solar Refining	240	245	240	245
Southern Pipe Line..	210	215	211	216
South Penn Oil.....	334	338	333	336
So. W. Penn.....	128	133	130	135
Stand. Oil of Cal....	302	305	300	303
Stand. Oil of Ind....	442	447	440	445
Stand. Oil of Kan....	380	390	390	390
Stand. Oil of Ky....	275	280	275	280
Stand. Oil of Neb....	330	340	330	340
Stand. Oil of N. J....	446	448	447	449
Stand. Oil of N. Y....	187	189	186	188
Stand. Oil of Ohio....	450	460	450	460
Swan & Finch	122	127	122	130
Union Tank	85	86	84	85
Vacuum Oil	215	217	213	217
Washington Oil	35	37	34	37

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

			Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sep., 1915.....		100	100⅛	100	100
6s	Sep., 1916.....		102½	102⅝	102½	102⅝
6s	Sep., 1917.....		103⅝	103⅞	103⅝	103⅞
4½s	June, 1965.....		101⅝	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞
4½s	March, 1963.....		101⅞	102	101⅞	101⅞
4½s	Nov., 1957.....		101⅛	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
4½s	May, 1957.....		101⅛	101⅞	101⅛	101⅞
4½s	Nov., 1917.....		100⅝	101¼	100⅝	101¼
4½s	May, 1917.....		100¼	101	100¼	101
4½s	March, 1964....		97⅝	98⅛	97⅝	98⅛
4½s	March, 1962....		97⅝	98	97⅝	97⅞
4½s	Sep., 1960.....		97⅝	98	97⅝	97⅞
4½s	March, 1930-60..		97⅝	98¼	97⅝	98
4s	May, 1959.....		94¼	94⅝	94⅛	94⅝
4s	Nov., 1958.....		94¼	94⅝	94⅛	94⅝
4s	May, 1957.....		94¼	94⅝	94⅛	94⅝
4s	Nov., 1956.....		93⅝	94⅝	93⅛	94⅛
4s	Nov., 1955.....		93⅝	94⅝	93⅛	94⅛
4s	Nov., 1936.....		93⅛	..	94⅛	..
4s	May, 1917.....		99⅝	..	99⅝	..
4s	Nov., 1913.....		99⅝	..	99⅝	..
4s	May, 1919.....		99¼	..	99¼	..
3½s	Nov., 1955.....		84⅝	..	84⅝	..
3½s	Nov., 1954.....		85¼	86¼	85¼	86¼
3½s	May, 1954.....		85¼	86¼	85¼	86¼

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Cosden	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6½
150	Wayl'd O. & G.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝

BONDS.

$2,000	Balt. Trac. 5s.	102½	102½	102½	102½
2,000	Central Ry. ex. 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½
3,000	Cons. Gas 5s..	104	104	104	104
1,000	Ga. & Ala. con. 5s	101	101	101	101
5,000	Mt. V.-W. Cot. Duck 5s.	43	43	43	43
1,000	Un. Rys. & El. 1st 4s.....	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
35	Boot Fish.....	40	40	40	40
170	Chi. Pneu. Tool	77	78	77	78
15	Com. Edison...	135	136	135	136
90	Dia. Match....	96	96½	96	96½
10	Goodrich	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝
20	Hart S. & M. pf.	205	205	205	205
100	Harvest. N. J.	107	107	107	107
50	Mont. Ward pf.	112⅜	113⅜	112⅜	113⅜
90	People's Gas..	116	116¼	116	116
45	Public Service.	85	85	85	85
15	Pub. Serv. pf.	94	94	94	94
10	Quaker Oats...	105	105	105	105
225	Sears Roebuck.	153	153½	153	153
22	Sears Roe. pf..	124¼	124½	124¼	124¾
170	Stew. Warner..	65	65½	65	65½
953	Swift & Co....	114⅜	116¼	114⅜	116
255	Union Carbide.	160¼	163	160¼	163

BONDS.

$3,000	Chi. Ry. 1st 5s	95	95	95	95
12,000	Chi. City Ry. 5s	97⅜	97⅜	97⅝	97⅝
1,000	Dis. Match 6s.	102	102	102	102
2,000	Met. Gold 5s..	92	92	92	92
5,000	Swift 5s.....	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
35	Allis-Chalmers.	38⅞	39	38⅞	39
100	American Can.	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼
1	Am. Gas. N. J.	104	104	104	104
25	American Rys.	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼
500	Balt. & Ohio...	82½	82½	82½	82⅞
650	Baldwin Loco..	78½	79½	78½	78⅞
470	Brill	44⅝	46⅛	44⅜	46
1,414	Cambria Steel..	54⅝	54⅝	54¼	54½
150	C. I. & P....	23⅜	25¼	23⅜	25½
1,125	Elec. Stor. Bat.	62½	62⅝	62	62
420	Erie	27½	28⅜	27½	28⅛
970	Lake Superior.	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9⅝
17	Lehigh Nav....	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼
16	Lehigh Valley.	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝
40	Missouri Pac..	5	5⅛	5	5
100	Nevada Con....	14½	14½	14½	14¾
539	Penn. R. R....	54⅝	54⅝	54⅜	54⅝
478	Phila. Co.....	42½	43½	42⅝	43½
265	Phila. Co. com. pf.....	41¾	41½	41	41¾
313	Phila. Electric.	24	24⅛	23⅞	24
283	Phila. R. T. ctfs.	19¼	19¼	19	19¼
1,310	Reading	74½	75	74½	74½
334	Tono. Belmont.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	Utah Copper...	66	66	66	66
23	Un. Traction..	35	35⅝	35	35⅝
128	Un. Gas Imp....	84½	85	84½	84½
20,055	U. S. Steel....	75½	76⅜	75	75½
3,225	Wm. Cramp & Sons	86¼	89	85½	87

BONDS.

$1,000	Am. G. & E. 5s	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
100	Am. G. & E. 5s	87	87	87	87
4,000	Baldwin L. 5s.	102	102½	102	102½
5,000	Penn. R. R. gen. 4½s....	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
53,000	Un. Ry. Inv. 5s	67	69	67	68½
4,000	Welsbach 5s...	92½	92½	92½	92½

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Window Glass pf.....	99	99	99	99
295	Am. Window Glass Mach.	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝
33	Am. Window Glass M. pf.	80	80¼	80	80¼
490	Col. G. & E..	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
10	Crucible Steel.	76	76	76	76
105	Cruc. Steel pf.	102	102	102	102
64	Indpt. Brew...	2	3	2¾	2¾
10	Indpt. Brew. pf.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
25	Mfrs. L. L....	40½	40½	40½	40½
115	Ohio Fuel Oil.	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜
88	Ohio F. Supply	39¾	39¾	39¾	39½
10	Okla. Nat. Gas	66	66	66	66
10	People's G. & F.	30½	30½	30¼	30½
95	Pitts. Brew....	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
750	Pitts. Coal....	31⅝	32½	31⅝	31¾
1,730	Pure Oil.....	17	17	17	17
6,900	San Toy.....	15	15	14	14
40	Union N. Gas.	131	131	131	131
280	U. S. Steel....	76	76¼	75	75
340	Westh. A. B..	137½	141	137½	141
326	Westh. Electric	58	58⅝	58	58½

BONDS.

$1,000	Col. G. & E. 5s.	74	74	74	74
5,000	Pitts. Coal deb. 5s	95½	95⅝	95½	95¾

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

| Security. |

NAME MEN TO FIGHT MERCANTILE MARINE

Minority in International Company Selects Committee to Oppose Reorganization.

POINTS TO BIG WAR PROFITS

Insists That Earnings Are So Large as to Make an Assessment on the Stock Unnecessary.

Minority shareholders of the International Mercantile Marine, representing about 100,000 shares of the preferred and common stock, met in the law offices of Loucks & Alexander at 120 Broadway yesterday and elected a committee to further the proposed plan for blocking the reorganization of the company. Ex-Congressman Henry S. De Forest of Schenectady, N. Y., and P. M. Whelan, representing John Muir & Co. of 61 Broadway, constitute the committee.

This committee, it was announced, will consider the advisability of forming a coalition with the other stockholders' committee, of which George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., is Chairman.

No formal action was taken with reference to the projected suit for $10,000,000 against the Directors of the International Mercantile Marine. This suit was not indorsed by the minority stockholders, though several at the meeting spoke in support of such action. One of the attorneys at the meeting stated that there were indications that the suit would not be pressed. There certainly would be no cause for action, he intimated, if the reorganization plan were changed to meet the approval of the minority stockholders.

The announced plan of the minority stockholders to intervene in the foreclosure suits pending in the courts also went unsupported at the meeting by any vote. It was stated, however, that this question was still under consideration, and that it was merely being delayed for a few days.

The De Forest Committee was empowered to employ an accountant to go over the books of the company. War conditions have increased earnings, and it is the contention of the De Forest faction that the receivership, because of the better earnings, should have been avoided.

About twenty stockholders were present at the meeting. William D. Loucks, one of the attorneys, urged changes in the reorganization plan put forward by the Bondholders' Committee. The assessment of $2.50 a share was unwarranted, he said, and the provision giving the preferred stock a right to share equally with the common after 4 per cent. had been paid on the latter should be eliminated, he argued. He insisted that the stockholders were being forced by the existing reorganization plan to surrender a valuable equity.

Others who spoke in support of Mr. Loucks's contentions were Hicks Lawrence of 10 Wall Street, Mr. Whelan and Mr. De Forest. The speakers all emphasized the point that the war had brought about conditions which had greatly changed the International Mercantile Marine's earning power. The company was now, they said, able to meet all requirements. The plan should be changed to meet the new conditions, they argued.

"No company has had its position more benefited through the war than the International Mercantile Marine," said Mr. De Forest. "The company is in a position to pay every dollar of indebtedness. I understand on good authority that the value of the ships, due to the increased demand for tonnage, is enough to pay all obligations for the bonds, the face value of the preferred stock, and a large payment on the outstanding common stock."

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	824	828
American Light & Traction pf	108	110
Adirondack Electric Power	14	16
Adirondack Electric Power pf	83	86
*American Gas & Electric	104	107
*American Gas & Electric pf	48	50
American Power & Light	58	62
American Power & Light pf	80	83
American Public Utilities	25	30
American Public Utilities pf	63	66
Am. Waterworks & Electric	5	8
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf	15	19
American W. W. & E. 1st pf	56	62
Cities Service	47	48
Cities Service pf	52	55
Colorado Power	17	19
Colorado Power pf	93	97
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	42	52
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	77	80
Consumers' Power Co. 5s	90	91
Dayton Power & Light	30	35
Dayton Power & Light pf	85	90
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	90	93
Electric Bond Deposit pf	60	65
Electric Bond & Share pf	99	100
Empire District Electric 6s	72	77
Empire District Electric pf	60	70
Federal Light & Traction	14	18
Federal Light & Traction pf	50	60
Gas & Electric Securities	50	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf	50	70
Great West. P. 5s, 1946	75½	81
Lincoln Gas & Electric	10	20
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	13
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf	47	52
Northern States Power	28	29¼
Northern States Power pf	85	86
Ozark Power & Water	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	44½	45¼
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	34½	36
Republic Ry. & Light Co	12	13
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	42	46
Southern California Edison	70	73
Southern California Edison pf	93	97
*Standard Gas & Electric	4	6
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	23	25
Tenn. Ry., Light & Power	4½	6
Tenn. Ry., Light & Power pf	23	24½
United Light & Rys	36	40
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	67	70
Utah Securities	12	14
Western Power	14	16
Western Power pf	47	50

*Par value, $50.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.03	Justice	.04
Alpha Con	.02	Kentucky Con	.02
Andes	.07	Mexican	.35
Best & Belcher	.07	Occidental Con	.7g
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.37
Caledonia	.65	Overman	.12
Challenge Con	.09	Potosi	.02
Choller	.03	Savage	.07
Confidence	.03	Seg. Belcher	.03
Con. Cal. & Va.	.16	Sierra Nevada	.20
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con	.45
Gould & Curry	.05	Utah Con	.03
Hale & Norcross	.06	Yellow Jacket	.17
Julia	.02	Silver Bars	.46⅞

TONOPAH.

Jim Butler	.81	Comb. Fraction	.09
McNamara	.02	D'field Daisy	.03
Midway	.10	D'field Black B.	.01
Mizpah Extan	.19	Florence	.45
Montana	.25	G'field Con. M.	1.25
North Star	.11	G'field Merger	.19
Rescue Eula	.06	Jumbo Extan	1.32½
Tonopah Extan	2.30	Lone Star	.03
Tonopah Merger	.32	Silver Pick	.—
Victor	.28	Vernal	.02
West End	.06	Nevada Hills	.19
GOLDFIELD.		Rochester Mines	.24
Atlanta	.27	Round Mountain	.38
Booth	.40	MANHATTAN.	
C. O. D.	.03	Man. Big Four	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	9⅜	10⅜	Isabella	14	14½
Elkton	24	25	Jackpot	6¼	7½
El Paso	76	95	McKinney	37	40
Findlay	3⅜	4½	Portland	145	148
Golden C.	176½	177	Vindicator	136½	160
Gold Del		4	Rav. B. H.	2½	4
Gold Sov.		4			

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday by Adrian H. Muller & Sons, auctioneers, Exchange Salesrooms, 14 Vesey Street:

800 shares Mines Company of America, (old stock,) $1 each, 20 cents per share.

80 shares Standard Coupler Company, common, $100 each, 17.

3,500 shares Cobalt Central Mines Company, $1 each; 10 shares Home Theatre Company, $100 each; 50 shares Nevada-Utah Mines and Smelters Corporation, $10 each, $3 lot.

25 shares City of New York Insurance Company, $100 each, 119½.

30 shares Huguenot Trust Company, New Rochelle, $100 each, 87.

424,750 shares Ely-Giroux Copper Company of Nevada, subject to existing pool agreements, if any, $500 lot.

26 shares Fidelity Phenix Fire Insurance Company, $100 each.

25 shares Tidewater Oil Company, $100 each, 180½.

$140 United States 3 per cent. bonds, issue of 1908, due Aug. 1, 1918, November, 1898, and subsequent coupons attached, one of $100, two of $50 each, $213 lot.

18 shares Havana Tobacco Company, common, $100 each, 3¼.

24 shares Havana Tobacco Company, preferred, $100 each, 9½.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

More frost news from the Northwest led to early buying and a sharp advance in wheat yesterday, prices at one time being ¾@1½c net higher, but a Chicago rumor at noon to the effect that the Dardanelles had been forced precipitated a violent setback to new low levels, from which the market rallied a cent in the late afternoon, closing ½c lower to ½c net higher. Cash wheat here was irregular, being quoted as follows: No. 2 red, $1.18, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, prompt, all rail; No. 2 hard, $1.14½, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, to arrive, lake and rail; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.02 and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 99c, both cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	..	..	1.08½	1.08⅝	..

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	1.00½	99⅝	99½	99⅝	1.08⅛
December	98⅝	96½	97½	97½	1.18⅛
May	1.02⅝	1.00⅝	1.01⅝	1.01⅝	1.19⅝

CORN.

The early market showed considerable strength, and was up ⅝c per bushel on cool weather over the belt and good commission house buying. Later the market eased off with wheat, and at the close was ½c lower to ⅛c net higher. No. 2 yellow corn here was quoted at 88⅝c, prompt shipment. It was said that Argentine corn had sold in parcel lots at 74@76c, according to the time of shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	74½	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	82
December	64	63¼	63⅝	63⅝	74¼
May	65⅛	64⅛	64⅝	64⅝	74½

OATS.

Although receipts continue large, the cash position was firm, and with the Price Current showing a probability of only a moderate proportion of the crop grading better than No. 3, the market was firm early, although subsequently affected by reactions elsewhere, the close being unchanged to ⅛c net higher. The cash market here was quiet; No. 3 white, new, 50c; No. 4 white, new, 48c, both nominal; clipped white, old, 5c@50c.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	37⅝	37⅛	37⅜	37⅛	46½
December	36⅞	36⅜	36⅝	36⅜	50½
May	39⅝	39⅛	39⅜	39⅛	53⅛

PROVISIONS.

There was a fairly active speculative trade in the provision market yesterday, and the early trend of prices was higher, substantial advances being reported up to the last hour, when weakness developed in pork, and the whole market eased off slightly in sympathy. Chicago received 30,000 hogs, and expected 19,000 on Thursday. Receipts at Kansas City were 8,500 and at Omaha 5,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
September	8.07	8.05	8.07	8.00	10.10
October	8.20	8.12	8.20	8.10	10.25
Ribs—					
September	8.55	8.47	8.47	8.50	12.60
October	8.67	8.60	8.60	8.62	12.17
Pork—					
September	13.70	13.60	13.65	13.85	21.45
October	13.85	13.75	13.78	13.97	..

COTTONSEED OIL.

Trade in cottonseed oil was unusually active, and the market was generally strong all day on commission house buying for Southern account and light offerings of crude. The market closed at top and 8 to 19 points net higher, with sales of 22,100 barrels.

Range of prices.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	5.54@6.00	5.43
August	..	..	5.54@6.00	5.45
September	5.58	5.50	5.58@5.62	5.50
October	5.59	5.46	5.59@5.61	5.44
November	5.58	5.49	5.58@5.58	5.45
December	5.65	5.56	5.69@5.70	5.50
January	5.80	5.68	5.79@5.80	5.62
February	5.89	5.88	5.90@5.92	5.74
March	5.99	5.88	5.95@5.96	5.83

COFFEE.

There was a renewal of near-month liquidation in the coffee market yesterday, and the bulk of the business again seemed to be in the direction of an adjustment of earlier maturing contracts, but reports of progress with Brazilian valorization plans, and the more favorable view of international politics, was reflected in some scattering demand for the late deliveries, with the undertone generally steady. The close was net 1 point lower to 5 points higher with sales of 58,000 bags including exchanges.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	..	..	6.16@6.17	6.17
September	6.15	6.14	6.16@6.17	6.17
October	..	..	6.22@6.23	6.23
November	..	..	6.28@6.29	6.28
December	6.35	6.32	6.35@6.37	6.34
January	..	..	6.39@6.41	6.38
February	..	..	6.45@6.46	6.43
March	6.48	6.48	6.50@6.52	6.47
April	..	..	6.53@6.56	6.51
May	6.58	6.56	6.60@6.62	6.56
June	..	..	6.65@6.66	6.60
July	6.65	6.65	6.69@6.70	6.64

SUGAR.

Futures opened quiet and unchanged to 4 points lower, with first sales 700 tons. Trading during the day was not active, and there was no fresh news in the spot situation which would stimulate trading either way. The market closed quiet, 3 points higher to 4 points lower, with sales for the day 7,350 tons.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	..	..	3.57@3.58	3.61
September	3.59	3.55	3.57@3.58	3.61
October	3.57	3.52	3.54@3.58	3.58
November	3.43	3.43	3.43@3.45	3.46
December	3.25	3.21	3.22@3.24	3.22
January	3.03	3.00	3.01@3.02	3.01
February	3.02	3.02	3.01@3.03	3.01
March	..	..	3.05@3.07	3.04
April	..	..	3.07@3.09	3.04
May	3.13	3.10	3.10@3.13	3.09
June	..	..	3.12@3.14	3.12
July	..	..	3.14@3.16	3.15

BUTTER AND EGG MARKETS.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 11,361 packages. Market steady for the better grades of fresh creamery, with only moderate trading. Medium to prime qualities in full supply, rather urgently offered and tone easy. Renovated doing a little better. Ladies steadier. Packing stock slightly firmer under light receipts. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 29c; higher scoring, 29½@29½c; firsts, 24@25½c; seconds, 22½@23½c; thirds, 21@22c; State dairy, finest, 25½c; good to prime, 23½@25c; common to fair, 20@23c; renovated, extras, 23½c; firsts, 22@23c; lower grades, 20@21c; imitation creamery, finest, 22@22½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 20@21c; seconds, 19@19½c; lower grades, 18@18½c; packing stock, June make, fine, 19½@20c; current make, fine, 19½c; No. 2, 18½@19c; lower grades, 16@18c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 12,279 cases. Arrivals continue light, interior advices are strong, and the market shows a generally firm tone. The demand is partly supplied with storage eggs, but the call for fresh gathered stock is sufficient to effect a reasonably good clearance. Strictly fancy qualities are scarce and firm, and there is continued strength in good value cheap eggs, including dirties and checks, which show further improvement. Medium grades are not active, but are held firmly in sympathy with the strength of Western advices. Nearby white eggs in light supply, but the trade is quiet and selective, and there is some accumulation, chiefly of grades below fancy. Values are sustained, but outside quotation is extreme. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 26@27c; extra firsts, 24@25½c; firsts, 22½@23½c; seconds, 21@22c; thirds and poorer, 18@20c; dirties, No. 1, 19½@20c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@19c; checks, good to choice, dry, 17@17½c; culls and inferior, 12@16½c; refrigerator, firsts, 23@24c; seconds, 21@22½c; thirds or poorer, 18@20c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery whites, fine to fancy, 34@35c; ordinary to good, 28@33c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 20@33c; Western gathered whites, 24@29c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 27@30c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 22@26c; nearby refrigerator whites, 26½@28c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 25.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair Thurs.; cooler in cen. Fri. fair; gentle to mod. n. winds.

S. Car. and Ga.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; gentle n. winds.

Fla.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; gentle shifting winds, mostly s. over s.

Ala.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri.; gentle shifting winds.

Miss.—Cloudy Thurs., probably thunder showers, Fri. cloudy; gentle shifting winds.

La.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri.; gentle to mod. s. winds.

E. Tex.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri.; mod. s. to s. winds.

W. Tex.—Cloudy Thurs., probably showers in extreme w. Fri. fair.

Okla.—Fair Thurs.; thunder showers at night or Fri.

Ark.—Cloudy Thurs., probably showers, Fri. cloudy.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Ohio—Fair and cool Thurs. and probably Fri.; mod. n. w. to n. winds.

Ind.—Fair Thurs. and probably Fri.; gentle to mod. n. to n. e. winds.

Lower and Upper Mich.—Fair, continued cool Thurs. and Fri.; mod. n. w. to n. winds.

Ill.—Cloudy Thurs.; probably showers at night or on Fri.; warmer in s. Thurs.

Mo.—Unsettled Thurs. and Fri.; probably showers Fri., and in w. Thurs.

Wis.—Cloudy Thurs.; cooler in s. and cen. Fri., unsettled, possibly showers.

Minn.—Fair Thurs., except possibly showers in s. Fri., fair in n.; probably unsettled; warmer in n.

Iowa—Unsettled Thurs. and Fri.; probably showers.

N. Dak.—Fair Thurs. and probably Fri., and warmer.

S. Dak.—Showers Thurs. Fri., cloudy and warmer.

Neb., Kan.—Showers Thurs. and probably Fri.

COTTON IS HEAVY AFTER ADVANCING

Short Covering Early in the Session, but Faith in the McAdoo Plan Weakens.

DAY'S LOSS 2 TO 3 POINTS

Selling Is Promoted by Report of Excellent Growing Weather in Spite of Storm Damage.

Considering the amount and character of bullish news in circulation yesterday the cotton market showed a disappointingly heavy tone. The opening reflected considerable covering of shorts, and prices worked up 7 to 9 points over Tuesday's closing. Around 9.40 for October and 9.80 for January, however, offerings were rather liberal, and in spite of the bullish sentiment created by the announcement of the McAdoo plan, together with the favorable construction placed on Germany's indicated attitude, the market sagged slowly and closed barely steady around the lowest prices of the session. The net change represented a loss of 2 to 3 points.

The trade is not yet ready to concede that the operation proposed by Secretary McAdoo to deposit $30,000,000 in Southern banks with a view to loaning this sum to cotton growers will prove of any permanent financial benefit. A less bearish sentiment has resulted, it must be admitted, and while many operators were puzzled by the heaviness of yesterday's market they do not look for an extensive decline.

The weekly weather report was a factor in promoting selling. Although some stress was laid on storm damage in Texas, and the statement was made that cotton was blown from the open bolls and destroyed, the trade is disposed to take a favorable view of the recent rains, provided they do not come too early. The summary of the weather report stated that over the eastern and central districts of the cotton belt the weather had been distinctly favorable. Timely rains had relieved any need for moisture, and warm weather favored growth and ripening. Picking is said to be now in progress over the southern districts, and bolls are opening in the extreme northern portions.

Another factor that contributed to selling was a distinctly favorable message from F. M. Cordill, the traveling crop expert, who stated that the outlook in Oklahoma was excellent, although the crop in some places was late.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged to 12 advance. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, unchanged, 9.30 for middling. Futures closed barely steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Aug.	..	..	..	9.03@9.07
Oct.	9.39	9.28	9.28@9.29	9.32@9.33
Dec.	9.68	9.56	9.57@9.58	9.59@9.60
Jan.	9.80	9.70	9.70@9.71	9.72@9.73
Mar.	10.03	9.92	9.92@9.93	9.95@9.96
May	10.22	10.17	10.15@10.17	10.17@10.19
July	10.42	10.42	10.35 Bid	10.37@10.39

Total port receipts, 2,729 bales; last week, 3,973 bales; last year, 2,231 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	538	1,928	64
Galveston	..	..	1,248
Mobile	7	1,422	507
Charleston	109	385	202
Savannah	1,360	49	1
Wilmington	60	389	..
Norfolk	642	..	..

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

Augusta	225	115	153
Memphis	69	145	82
St. Louis	70	797	..
Houston	1,215	..	1,962

Exports, 591 bales. Total thus far this season, 130,031. Total last season, 9,325.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Mid.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
100	Galveston	9.00	103,385	39,197
4,825	New Orleans	9.87	117,574	52,247
25	Mobile	9.69	11,977	1,938
2,129	Savannah	8½	58,379	10,241
—	Charleston	..	42,801	1,157
—	Wilmington	..	27,841	7,758
585	Norfolk	8.75	40,365	14,800
—	Augusta	8.50	63,643	8,088
850	Memphis	8.5	64,367	14,753
—	St. Louis	8⅞	12,160	14,178
1,212	Houston	9.00	56,818	31,199

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a moderate business in spot cotton, with middling 7 points advance, at 5.49. Sales, 7,000 bales; receipts, 7,000 bales; American, 6,000 bales. Market closed steady.

GROCER'S BOOK IN COURT.

Bureau of Weights and Measures Charges False Entries.

Harry Getz, a grocer at 255 West Twenty-seventh Street, was held in $100 bail on a charge of attempting larceny by Magistrate Koenig in Jefferson Market Court yesterday. Mrs. Eva Levy of 423 West Thirty-first Street some time ago suspected that the charges made in her account book by Getz were being raised, and she went to the Bureau of Weights and Measures, and Inspector S. H. Galston was assigned to the case.

Galston accompanied Mrs. Levy to the grocery every day for two weeks. He made a record of her purchases. On Aug. 4 there was an entry of 4 cents for barley, and on Aug. 12 it was said a figure 5 had been placed before the 4, making it 54 cents. On another date 5 cents was raised to 35 cents, it was charged.

This is said to be the first case of its kind taken to court by the bureau.

JEWELERS ENJOY CLAMBAKE.

Fifteen Hundred Delegates Have Outing at Pleasure Bay.

Fifteen hundred delegates to the tenth annual convention of the National Retail Jewelers' Association and their friends had a day's outing at Pleasure Bay yesterday. The party traveled on the steamers Sandy Hook and Monmouth. As they neared the Battery the fireboats James Duane and Thomas Willett steamed by, throwing streams of water over the excursion craft, and the jewelers cheered. Deputy Chief Worth in the fire launch Velox escorted the excursionists as far as Governors Island.

The jewelers reached Pleasure Bay at 11:30 o'clock and enjoyed a clambake with "trimmings." Afterward the delegates watched an elaborate entertainment by professionals, concluding with a performance by George Kuntah, 72 years old, a jeweler of Spencer, Iowa, a member of the association, "the champion buck and wing dancer of the Middle West." The delegates reached New York shortly after 8 o'clock last night. The convention will reconvene at Grand Central Palace at 9 o'clock this morning.

BURR WILL FILED.

Stock Exchange Broker's Estate Goes to Widow and Son.

Melancthon Burr, Jr., of the New York Stock Exchange, at the time of his death in Holdernes, N. H., left an estate of personal and real property "in excess of $20,000," according to the will, filed for probate yesterday.

Mrs. Julia D. Burr, the widow, who lives in an apartment at the Apthorp, receives all household effects, all her husband's books, an annuity of $3,000 for life, and the income for life from one-half of the residuary estate.

Van Rensselaer Burr, a son, receives all his father's personal effects and jewelry, $15,000 in cash, the membership in the Stock Exchange, all interest and good will of the father in the brokerage house of M. Burr, Jr., & Co., and the income for life from the remaining one-half of the residue. He also receives his mother's residuary interest upon her death.

The Union Trust Company is named as executor.

FIND $801,093 GRAFT IN MANITOBA CAPITAL

Royal Commissioners Report 100 Per Cent. Overpayments to Contractors on Parliament Buildings.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 25.—Charges that enormous overpayments were made to the contractors who erected the new Parliament buildings of the Province of Manitoba; that these overpayments, in part at least, were designed to provide a campaign fund for the recent Roblin Provincial Government, and that some members of that Government were cognisant of what was going on, were sustained today in the report of the Royal Commission which inquired into the charges. Chief Justice Mathers, Justice MacDonald, and Sir Hugh John MacDonald, city Police Magistrate.

Thomas Kelly & Sons are the contractors named in the report as having received the overpayments.

The Commissioners state that they were much hampered by absence of material witnesses and reluctance of others to testify, these including four ex-Cabinet Ministers, Premier Roblin and Messrs. Howden, Coldwell, and Armstrong. "Sir Redmond Roblin," they say, "made common cause with the contractors to resist discovery and took an active part in securing for the contractors able counsel for that purpose."

Howden "made many false statements" in his evidence, says the report. The Commissioners were further handicapped by the destruction and mutilation of records, the refusal of contractors to produce their books, and their withdrawal to a foreign country to prevent their being compelled to do so.

The Commissioners find it fully established that Dr. Simpson (the Conservative organizer) was the financial agent charged with raising an election fund out of the Parliament building extras. Before the amount of each extra to be paid to the contractor was settled he dictated the amount to be included for the election fund, and such amounts were paid him by the contractor when received from the Government, the Commissioners find. From April 21 to July 9, 1914, just before the elections of the latter month, says the report, payments were made to the contractors totaling $882,208, upward of $800,000 of this being fraudulent overpayments by the Government to the contractor. The total amount paid the contractors was $1,864,242.

On behalf of the commission Engineer Woodman estimates total value of work done by the contractors at $812,536 and value of material on the ground at $50,613, or total value of $863,149, which makes excess payments of $801,093, without including 15 per cent. which it was found should have been held back, or $121,870 more.

Dealing with the letting of the original contract, the Commissioners conclude that when Thomas Kelly went to bid on the Government buildings on July 9, 1913, he was advised, after close of bids, he had a tender for $3,200,000 with him; that he there had an interview with Premier Roblin, who told him the Peter Lyall Construction Company had bid $2,865,000; that Premier Roblin extended the time one day so Kelly could make a new tender.

The Commissioners also find it proved that the practice of making excessive payments to obtain a campaign fund was continued in the steel contracts.

INJUNCTION AGAINST CITY.

Must Not Interfere with Unlicensed Cars of Haverty's Taxicabs.

By a decision of Supreme Court Justice Callaghan in Brooklyn yesterday the city was enjoined from interfering with the operation of taxicabs and motor vehicles controlled by Haverty's Taxicabs, Inc. The company operates taxicabs without meters upon call from private garages, and holds that their cars do not have to be licensed under the public hack ordinance as in the case of motor vehicles soliciting patronage on the street.

In seeking redress in the courts the taxicab company complained that several of its chauffeurs had been arrested and fined by the city Magistrates for violating the public hack ordinance. This gives rise to a dispute over the amended public hack ordinance approved by the Board of Aldermen on Jan. 2. Justice Callaghan in his decision referred to the fact that at the time of the enactment of this amendment, a part of the ordinance was repealed "which specifically excepted from the operation of the ordinance motor vehicles which were operated from private garages, even though such motor vehicles had a meter attached."

While the court says that the ordinance "being constitutional, the enforcement of it will not be enjoined, in so far as it applies to motor vehicles soliciting patronage upon the street, or which are operated from a private garage and having meters attached," he holds that no construction can be put on the amendment to the ordinance "that will justify interference with unlicensed motor vehicles which are called from private garages, and which do not have meters attached."

Corporation Counsel Polk, in behalf of the city, opposed the application for the injunction. He held that the amended ordinance applied to all classes of motor vehicles carrying passengers for hire.

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CURB FOUNDATIONS, WALSH BOARD URGES

Congress Called Upon to Deal with "Menace" of Rockefeller and Carnegie Funds.

FOR MORE PRO-LABOR LAWS

Would Make Interstate Transportation of Strikebreakers and Their Weapons Illegal.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—The third and final section of the summary of the Manly report of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations was made public here today. It is devoted principally to the Rockefeller Foundation and to suggestions for improving the conditions of labor.

The Rockefeller Foundation's entrance into the field of industrial relations, through the creation of a special division, it is declared, "constitutes a menace to the national welfare, to which the attention, not only of Congress, but of the entire country, should be directed. Backed by the $100,000,000 of the Rockefeller Foundation, this ment has the power to influence the entire country in the determination of its most vital policy."

Congress is urged to enact a statute providing that all incorporated non-profit-making bodies, whose present charters empower them to perform more than a single specific function and whose funds exceed $1,000,000, shall be compelled to secure a Federal charter. The charter, it is urged, should contain provision limiting the funds, definitely and exactly specifying the powers, providing rigid inspection of finance, providing complete publicity, and providing that no line of work not specifically mentioned in the articles of incorporation shall be entered upon without the unanimous consent and approval of the Board of Trustees, nor unless Congress is directly informed of such intention.

Congress is further urged to make provision for a thorough investigation of all endowed institutions, both secular and religious, whose property holdings, or income, exceeds a moderate amount.

The third recommendation touching upon the work of foundations is that Governmental activity along the lines of education and social service should be increased as the only effective means of counteracting the influence of the foundations as long as they are permitted to exist.

Control of Colleges.

"Apart from these foundations," the report says, "there is developing a degree of control over the teachings of professors in our colleges and universities which constitutes a most serious menace. In June of this year two professors, known throughout their professions as men of great talent and high character, were dropped from the positions they had occupied and no valid reason for such action was made public. Both were witnesses before the commission, and made statements based upon their own expert knowledge and experience which were given wide publicity. One was a professor of law in a State university, who had acted as counsel for the strikers in Colorado; the other a professor of economics who had, not only been active in fights in behalf of child labor legislation and other progressive measures but had recently published a work comparing the income paid for property ownership with the income paid for all classes in service.

"In the case of the State university we know that the coal operators in conjunction with other business interests had gained the ascendancy and exercised a great degree of control over the former Governor of the State, that the coal operators were bitterly opposed to the professor in question, and that the dismissal of the professor had been publicly urged by the operators upon numerous occasions, and we have the uncontroverted statement of the professor that he had been warned that if he testified before the commission he would not be reappointed. In the case of the professor in the other university (which, though privately endowed, receives large appropriations from the State) we know that its trustees are interested in corporations which have bitterly opposed progressive legislation, and are men whose incomes are derived from property ownership and not from service."

Discussing the difficulties that confront wage earners in collecting labor claims and securing redress for minor grievances, the report recommends the establishment, either by States or municipalities of industrial courts similar to those which have proved to be successful in European countries.

Strike Violence.

After reviewing the difficulty of controlling the causes of labor strife, the report says:

"The only method seems to be the removal of all restrictions upon both parties, thus legalizing the strike, the lockout, the boycott, the blacklist, the bringing in of strikebreakers, and peaceful picketing. This has been most successfully accomplished by the British Trades Disputes Act, which is the result of fifty years of legal evolution, and in its present form seems to work as successfully as could possibly be expected. It is suggested, therefore, that the commission recommend the enactment by Congress and the States of legislation embodying the principles contained in the British Trades Disputes Act."

To remove the causes which lead to violence and to promote the impartial and effective action of police during disputes, the following recommendations are made:

The enactment by Congress of a statute prohibiting, under severe penalties, the transportation of men from State to State either under arms or for the purpose of arming them as guards or as agents either of employers or of employees.

The enactment by Congress of a statute prohibiting the shipment in interstate commerce of cannon, gatling guns and other guns of similar character, which are not capable of personal use, when consigned to anyone except military agencies of the State or Federal Governments.

The complete assumption by the States and municipalities of the responsibility for policing, and the prohibition of the maintenance of any private police (except a limited number of watchmen without police power except on premises.)

The definition by statute, by the States, of the conditions under which sheriffs may deputize.

The enactment of statutes, by the States, providing a uniform code governing the militia, and restricting its powers.

Migrating Laborers.

One part of the report deals with the problem presented by large number of migratory laborers, many of whom find difficulty in obtaining employment during several months in the year. The following recommendations are made:

The interstate Commerce Commission should be directed by Congress to investigate and report the most feasible plan of providing for the transportation of workers at the lowest reasonable rates and, at the same time, measures necessary to eliminate the stealing of rides on railways. If special transportation rates for workers are provided, tickets may be issued only to those who secure employment through public employment exchanges.

The establishment by States, municipalities and, through the Department of Labor, the Federal Government, of sanitary workingmen's hotels in which the prices for accommodation shall be adjusted to the cost of operation. If such workingmen's hotels are established, the Post Office Department should establish Postal Savings Banks in connection therewith.

The establishment by the municipal, State and Federal Governments of colonies or farms for down-and-outs "in order to rehabilitate them by means of proper food, regular habits of living, and regular work that will train them for lives of usefulness. Such colonies should provide for hospital treatment of cases which require it.

A Mediation Commission.

A detailed plan for a permanent national mediation commission to be appointed by the President in disputes involving interstate commerce is outlined and urged upon Congress. Members, the number of which is not named, would be appointed for six years. Where official mediation of a strike fails, a board of mediation would be appointed consisting of three persons, one to be selected by the

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Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene, largest cash buyers; mdse., fixtures, machinery. Sp. 2248.

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HENRY LILLY CO., 88-90 Reade St. Trade Sales of Shoes Every Wed. & Fri.

Will buy for cash or advance moneys on all mdse. for speed; also safes. Gross, Franzblau & Co., 27 Greene. Tel. 886 Spring.

Gross, Franzblau & Co., 27 Greene, Actn. & Com. Merch's. Cash buyers; mchny., mdse. Fixtures.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St., Fr's 4343. Largest Cash Buyers Mdse. & Fixtures.

In BROOKLYN, It's I. SINGER, 582 Broadway. Buys mdse., all descriptions, cash.

CASH for stores, plants, mdse., &c. H. H. S. Co., 32 Greene St. Spring 358.

Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard, Tel. 2950 Franklin, Buys All Kinds Stocks and Plants.

Dan'l Greenwald, Act'r. to Sheriff, N. Y. County, 23 Lispenard St. Tel. Frank. 1758.

LEOPOLD GANS CO., SALVAGE MDSE. 85 William St., Tel. John 525.

H. PERELMUTER, 208 Canal, pays liberal prices for cloaks, suits, and miscel. mdse.

Samuel Mark—Auctioneer & Appraiser, Woolworth Bldg. Telephones: 6911-12 Barclay.

LARGE wholesale or retail stocks wanted for cash. A. Schaap & Sons, 894 B'way.

William Livingston, Auct., 308 Canal St., 2265 Franklin, advances; consignments solicited. Cash buyers, high-grade mdse. preferred.

Retail.

Art, Furniture, Rugs, etc.

Highest prices furniture, pianos, antiques, &c. A. Kaliski, 88 Univ. Pl. 'Phone 2377 Stuyv.

WISE, Auctr., 428 Columbus Av., 7175 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices, furniture, &c.

J. GORDON NOAKES, Auctioneer and Appraiser, 715 6th Av. Tel. Bryant 4343.

Works of art, pianos, bric-a-brac, paintings bought, any quantity. Broadway Galleries, 1,362 B'way.

SHOES WITH BRAIDED UPPERS, MILITARY STYLE. ARE VERY FASHIONABLE. CORNELY EMBROIDERY MACHINE. O. J. AHLSTROM, 711 BROADWAY, N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

David W. Biow Co.

520-522 BROADWAY.

Phone Spring 6680-6681, near Spring St.

Special Peremptory AUCTION SALE Today, Thurs., Aug. 26th, 1915, 10:30 A. M.

Retail Stock

Men's, Women's & Children's

SHOES

BANKRUPT STOCK

POSITIVELY 4 MONTHS OLD

The finest, most staple high-grade stock ever sold at public auction.

$20,000 WORTH

PEDDLERS' SUPPLIES

CURTAINS, PORTIERES, LINENES, TAPESTRY, BLANKETS

of the finest quality

UNDERWEAR and SWEATERS

FRANK JACOBOVITZ

sells tomorrow, Friday, Aug. 27th.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Unrestricted Public Auction Sale

ADDING MACHINES

3 BURROUGHS

1 Universal — 1 Pike

1 Model A Comptometer

TO-DAY

Thursday, Aug. 26

11 A. M.

187 Greenwich St.

Cor. Dey St. Phone Cortlandt 8465.

(2 Blocks from Fulton St. Sub. Station)

Machines Now Ready for Inspection.

JOHN E. RANSON AUCTIONEER.

THE ENTIRE HIGH-GRADE STOCK OF

STERLING SILVERWARE

of one of the Leading Silversmiths of this city

INVENTORIED AT OVER $25,000

and consisting of Complete Coffee and Tea Sets, Fern Dishes, Bread Trays, Loving Cups, Vases, Bowls, Tea Pots, Vegetable Dishes, Sandwich Trays, Candlesticks, Ramekins, Military and Hand Brushes, Scissors, Razor Strops, Shoe Horns, Powder and Puff Boxes, Combs, Spoons and Forks and hundreds of other articles.

ALSO A STOCK OF THE FINEST

SILVER DEPOSIT WARE

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer,

will sell tomorrow, Friday, Aug. 27th, '15, commencing at 10:30 A. M., at salesroom

15-17 Mercer Street, Near Canal St., N. Y.

NOTICE:—This entire offering is of exceptionally high quality, the most exclusive designs, every piece a masterpiece of the Silversmith Art, and will be sold strictly without reserve. For further information you may Telephone Spring 4299.

FURNITURE—RUGS—ART.

Tomorrow, Friday, at 11 o'Clock,

for acc't of whom it may concern.

117 Fine Oriental Rugs and Carpets,

Large, Medium and Small Sizes.

Very desirable Weaves and Qualities.

All to be sold without reserve.

BURLING & DOLE, Auct'rs, 7 & 9 Greene St., N. Y.

The First Six Months of the War

The original documents and first-hand records of the European War will be found in the bound volume—the first six numbers—of Current History.

In no other publication can be found so convenient and well-arranged a record of the great struggle in Europe.

$2.00 a Volume at New York

CURRENT HISTORY

Times Square New York

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

65 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

MANUFACTURER open for good line of coats. Weinberg, 105 Madison Av., 18th floor.

THE DAVID STRAUS CO., 685 Broad St., Newark, N. J., open for jobs of women's white and colored wash dresses.

BUYER wants coronation felt rugs. Box 50, 824 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn.

JOBBER WANTS big lot of men's raincoats and men's pants; cheap, but good at a price for cash; bring samples between 4 and 5 P. M. M. Fine & Son, 1 Greene St.

CONTRACTORS on dresses; will furnish materials for silk dresses to reliable contractors or buy outright, cash on delivery; want best values at $3.50, $5 and $7 net cash; apply after 5 P. M., Thursday, Aug. 26, Room 701, 39 West 34th St., New York.

BUYERS, ATTENTION!
SCHERR MFG. CO., NEW ORLEANS,
MFRS. OF SKIRTS EXCLUSIVELY,
HAVE NOW ESTABLISHED
A NEW YORK OFFICE AT 347 5TH AV.
C. A. FRANK, Southern Representative.

HAVE lot of white Chinchilla coats on hand to close out; all latest models in lengths from 32 to 40 inches; price $2.75 to $6.50; also have big variety of sport coats, which are at present in great demand, from $2.50 to $5. Rudinsky Bros., 27-35 West 24th St.

ATTENTION BUYERS
I have 500 suits in serges poplins &c., to close out at sacrifice; immediate delivery. Max Lacher, 158-164 W. 27th St.

JOB HOUSE and porch dresses, 300 dozen; $9 to $18 value for $6.50. A. E. Levy, 1,101 Broadway.

Office and salesrooms to sub-lease 1,700 sq. ft. Elegant walnut show rooms. Ratner Bros., 220 Fifth Av.

Wanted for cash—Coats, suits, skirts, dresses, &c.; quantity no object. Gross, Franzblau & Co., 27 Greene. Tel. 886 Spring.

CASH FOR HIGH-GRADE women's suits, coats, dresses, skirts, waists, petticoats, and furs. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St. F'n 4343.

WILL BUY woman's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2587.

OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

Help and Situations Wanted.

DESIGNER on coats and suits, capable of producing correct styles and well fitting patterns by out-of-town house. Address I 334 Times Annex.

SALESMAN wanted by well-known coat and suit house; open to negotiate with a prominent salesman who can do at least $100,000 business yearly; will give an exceptionally good proposition; no hot air stories considered; strictly confidential. Box 85, 352 6th Avenue.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 3¼@3¾ per cent. for the best names
Tuesday...3¼@3¾ " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Norway Extends Embargoes.

According to a cablegram received by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, from the Vice Consul at Christiania, Norway has extended her embargo list to include superphosphates, Thomas phosphate, bone dust, apatite and other crude phosphates, fish guano, whale guano, casein, aluminum salts, resin oil, and wood-tar oil.

Hides and Wool from Argentina.

Exports from Argentina for the first half year, just published in statistical form in Commerce Reports, show some unusual shifts in trade, due directly to the European war. In the period dry ox hides exports had a total value of $1,855,197, while salted hides aggregated $1,393,707. The United States took the bulk of these, or $922,081 worth of dry hides and $1,019,722 of salted ones. In the same period, this country took 90,771 bales of wool out of a total of 211,188 of exports.

Cutters Up Slow on Orders.

Cutters up and handlers of woolen worsted dress goods appear to be holding off on orders. The reason seems to be that cooler weather is awaited before covering on forward needs, with a view to getting a better idea of what will be wanted when the Fall season gets thoroughly under way in the retail line. Selling agents and others in the trade expect a quiet market until after Labor Day at least. It is generally agreed that the market is now passing through the quietest period of the year.

Cloak and Suit Men.

Many cloak and suit firms are complaining that business so far is lighter than they had anticipated. On this account these houses are inclined to be unusually conservative in providing for future needs. This in turn checks activity in the piece goods section of the market, with the result that cutters are in an uncertain frame of mind at the moment. A few special fabrics limited as to supply have shown some activity. Plaid backs are sharing in the demand, as purchasers realize that few lines of these are to be had from stock or for nearby deliveries.

To Investigate Dyestuffs.

Thomas H. Norton, agent of the Department of Commerce, who has been working on the dyestuff problem in an attempt to relieve the existing shortage due to the war, yesterday notified E. C. Potter, agent in charge of the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, that he will reach this city in a day or two, and make a study of the threatened famine, using New York as a centre for the investigation. Mr. Norton, who will be accompanied by a staff of assistants, will be given a room in the Custom House, where the inquiry may be conducted. The commercial agent intends to confer with selling agents of textile mills as well as domestic manufacturers of colors. The investigation may extend over next week.

Trying to Get Foreign Goods.

Now that the British Government is acting more liberally in the matter of permits for the delivery of goods of German and Austrian origin purchased before March 1 importers here are making strong efforts to get new supplies of well known brands of foreign goods. Department stores and other retailers have practically run out of their stocks of prominent brands, and in not a few instances have supplemented their stocks with domestic goods. Foreign manufacturers and their agents in this country realize the importance of keeping up the supply of goods with a known reputation, and hope before long to relieve the present shortage to some extent at least. Among other things, a well known German trademarked line of hosiery is almost exhausted in this market. Fear is expressed that, should this shortage continue any length of time, the American market may be lost for this particular line.

A Fair Day in Gray Goods.

Yesterday was a fair day in the local gray goods market, though the aggregate staple yardage disposed of was none too great. Nearly-by sales of 39-inch 80 squares, 39-inch 68-72s, and 38½-inch 64-60s were made at the prices listed below, though it was reported that the last-named goods could be had for prompt delivery in certain quarters at 3⅞ cents. At least one fairly sizable bid of 3¼ cents for 36-inch 5.50-yard flannels for spot shipment was refused, and one commission house reported that in the last ten days it had sold up its mills' production of 30-inch 7-ounce osnaburgs for bag purposes to the end of the year. These sales of drills, for delivery in thirty days, were made at prevailing prices: 30-inch, 3-yard; 30-inch, 3.25-yard, and 37-inch, 2.75-yard. Fancy business was again good. Spot prices on staple printcloths were:

39-inch, 80-80s....5⅝c 38½-inch, 64-56s...3⅞c
39-inch, 72-76s....6c 38½-inch, 60-52s...3⅝c
39-inch, 68-72s....4¼c 38½-inch, 60-48s...3½c
38½-inch, 64-64s...3¾c 27-inch, 64-60s....2⅝c
38½-inch, 64-60s...3⅛c 27-inch, 56-52s....2⅜c

Percale Advances Were Expected.

No great surprise was caused in the local cotton goods trade yesterday by the notices sent out on Tuesday night by M. C. D. Borden & Sons to the effect that prices on percales for the Spring, 1916, season would be held at the same basis as last season, save on indigoes, pinks and blues and blacks and whites. On these goods prices were advanced a quarter to a half-cent a yard over those previously in force. The list prices were: Sentries, 31-inch, whites, grays and shepherd checks, 5¼ cents; German pinks and blues, 5¼ cents; dark and light indigoes, black and whites and black, 6 cents; Scouts, 36-inch, whites, grays and checks, 5⅝ cents; Holland pink and blues, 6 cents; dark and light indigoes, blacks and black and whites, 6¼ cents; American cambrics, whites and grays, 6¼ cents; dark and light indigoes, whites and blacks and blacks, 7 cents. It was learned from an authoritative source yesterday that the other large factor in these goods had made prices on similar bases, having made such advances as were required by the shortage of dyestuffs.

To Valorize Coffee and Rubber.

Trade information that has reached this city from Brazil in the last forty-eight hours indicates that the plan to valorize coffee, rubber and other Brazilian products as may need such protection stands a good chance of going through. According to a well-known local coffee roaster, the present plan is based on the need of financing that portion of the coffee crop, amounting to about 3,500,000 bags annually, that goes to Germany and Austria in normal times. If it goes through in its present form, shipments from Santos will be restricted to about 6,000,000 bags, the surplus to be carried under the financial arrangements planned. As yet no definite action by the higher Governmental legislative bodies has been taken, it is understood, but high Brazilian officials, including the President, are said to regard favorably a statute authorizing the issue of 500,000 contos, or $80,000,0000 in Brazilian paper currency, to be loaned against surplus crops. The primary intention was to have the fund handled by the officials of the State of Sao Paulo and to have it offer coffee only, but opposition to this plan by the other States is leading, apparently to the inclusion of rubber and other products in the protective scheme and the handling of the money by the Brazilian Federal authorities.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

A Number of the Protests Concerned Cotton Table Damask.

O. G. Hempstead & Son and M. J. Kelly & Sons, Philadelphia; lost before the Board of General Appraisers in protests relating to the classification of linen crash having a colored border. The Collector returned the goods for duty at 35 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for manufactures of flax, whereas the importers claimed the goods to be plain woven fabrics, properly dutiable at 30 per cent. Judge Cooper said the protestants failed to identify the samples as representing any of the items on the invoices, while the Philadelphia Appraiser reported that some of the samples forwarded with the protests were not representative of the importations. Under these circumstances the higher duty was affirmed. Neilson & Crossley of this city were overruled in similar protests.

Many local and Chicago importers of cotton table damask were sustained, or partly sustained, in protests dealing with the duty rate on goods of this kind. The merchandise was assessed at 30 per cent. ad valorem under the Jacquard provision of the tariff, and were claimed dutiable at 25 per cent. under the specific provision in the law for "cotton table damask." Judge Cooper held that the damask provision more aptly described the goods than does the Jacquard paragraph. Among the protestants were the John W. Bergell Company, M. Bauer, M. Gardner & Co., Duff Benton, Archibald Best, John Hood & Co., David Strachan, Perry Ryer & Co., John McCann & Co., Einstein, Wolff Company, George Riggs & Co., and James F. White & Co.

Alexander Murphy & Co. imported woven fabrics which were returned by Appraiser Sague as composed in chief value of silk. The Collector accordingly took duty under the law at 45 per cent. ad valorem. The importers' contention was that the goods were composed in chief value of metal threads, and as such should be allowed to enter at 40 per cent. Although hearings were set and continued from time to time, the importers failed to appear or offer any evidence in support of the claim filed. The protest was accordingly overruled.

Marshall Field & Co. and Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, were sustained in a claim that Turkish towels, bath mats and bath sheets should be given entry at 25 per cent. ad valorem under the provision specifically enumerating such articles. The Collector was reversed in holding the goods dutiable at 40 per cent. as pile fabrics.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 25.—Twenty-five corporations, with $1,325,500 aggregate capital stocks, were chartered today. They included:

Beer, Sondheimer & Co., mining, brokerage, hotels, factories, stores, $1,000,000; J. A. Nelson, O. Frohnknecht, B. Elkan, 61 B'way.

Domestic Science Institute, advertising through domestic science lectures, $100,000; R. W. Alley, L. F. Sniffin, J. F. McManus, 49 Wall St.

Manufacturers & Merchants' Credit Bureau, credit reporting, arbitrators, accountants, auditors, $30,000; A. A. Weichler, D. S. Braisted, M. C. Lochenbruch, 202 Mt. Hope Place, Bronx.

The London Blend Cigarette Co., tobacco, smokers' utensils, $25,000; A. Goodman, B. L. Leventritt, A. M. Blake, 131 E. Twenty-third St.

Imperial Engineering Co., steam separators, boilers, machinery, hardware, $25,000; H. Poege, P. and D. Morris, 277 B'way.

Tom Wells, Inc., Binghamton, golf implements, $15,000; G. F. O'Neill, W. V. Saxe, J. J. Laine, 120 B'way.

Riverside Drive & Ninety-third St. Corp'n, realty, construction, $10,000; F. Singer, E. Horwitz, W. J. Rosenstein, 115 B'way.

One Fifty West Twenty-second St., realty, construction, $10,000; same Directors.

A. R. Swartz Inc., Binghamton, wearing apparel, department store, $10,000; M. S. Seidler, A. W. Goodman, A. R. Swartz, 108 Henry St., Binghamton.

Nunda Casket Co., Nunda, $10,000; L. A. Willard, M. L. and H. J. Gordon, Nunda.

Nunda Electric Light Co., Nunda, light, heat, power, $10,000; same Directors.

Frank J. Foote Co., Nunda, contracting, construction, $10,000; G. R. Graves, F. J. and H. Foote, Nunda.

Puritas Farms, Newburg, poultry, horses, livestock, farm products, $10,000; E. P. Arthur, C. and C. B. Westcott, Newburg.

Magnolia Park Ass'n of New York, realty agency, brokerage, $10,000; J. E. Levinson, E. H. Reichelman, R. Evardy, 104 Cherry St.

Unique Laundry Co., B'klyn, $10,000; H. Albright, P. A. Schmuck, C. Hentschel, Jr., 271 Weirfield St., B'klyn.

E. L. B. O., snap fasteners, $10,000; G. and R. C. Cherburg, S. Falk, 299 B'way.

S. Lipsern, Inc., merchandise, $5,000; S. and S. Elpern, S. Brown, 38 E. B'way.

Anthony De Cesare, Inc., Yonkers, Italian grocery, $5,000; N. Resslaer, J. D. Luccos, A. De Cesare, 322 E. 144th St.

Spiegel-Elsner Embroidery Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, textiles, $5,000; M. Kraushaar, T. D. Elsner, I. Spiegel, 51 Chambers St.

Shore Bathing Suit Co., $5,000; A. Ellenbogen, C. Weiller, C. Robertson, White's Landing, Cedarhurst.

Goldman-Gordon Co., clothing, $5,000; S. Gordon, M. Kay, I. C. Goldman, 1,469 Fulton Av., Bronx.

Capital Increases: The Blackstone Ladies' Neckwear Co., New York, $30,000 to $60,000; Greater New York Metal Bed Co., B'klyn, $5,000 to $10,000.

Voluntary Dissolution: Domestic Science Institute, Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Aug. 25.—These charters were filed here today:

Empire Rifle Syndicate, Inc., New York, $3,000,000, manufacturing, selling, importing and exporting rifles, guns, and pistols of all kinds; J. Beaudit, G. F. Richmond, Deforest Lillis, all of New York.

General Erecting and Improvement Co., New York, $250,000, contractors and builders of mills, factories, warehouses, sewers, power houses, &c.; M. Fredberg, B'klyn; T. B. Hoy, New York; O. S. Burr, East Orange, N. J.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Frederick Atkins, resident buyer, 220 Fifth Avenue, has obtained the account of the L. S. Ayres Company, Indianapolis.

Because of the failure of the home office to notify its local resident buyer, a number of salesmen who called at 470 Fourth Avenue yesterday morning to see Miss E. Cohen, buyer of waists and skirts for the Hirsch Company, Cleveland, as a result of the exclusive announcement of her arrival in the buyers' column of THE TIMES, did not see her. Miss Cohen was at the office all right yesterday morning, but the resident buyer, not knowing she was coming to town, had dismissed the salesmen who wanted to see her before she arrived there. She will be there again today to look over the lines specified.

SOME DRUG SHORTAGE.

In the Botanical Ones, Usually from Germany and Austria.

Weekly Drug Markets will say today: "With the approach of the season when manufacturers ordinarily are accustomed to replenish their stocks of crude botanical drugs, the prospective shortage in supplies this year becomes more apparent.

"Guarded inquiries made in the last few days have sufficed to establish the fact that there remain in the hands of domestic dealers only limited stocks of such important medicinal herbs, flowers, seeds and roots as arnica, belladonna, burdock, chamomile, digitalis, doggrass, colchicum fennel, henbane, horehound, hellebore, insect flowers, larkspur, malva, mullein and sage.

"All of these varieties, as well as a number of others, are gathered and prepared for market principally in Germany and Austria, and dealers, despairing of being able to import any new crop offerings this Fall, are inclined to advance prices for such stocks as they have on hand."

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

THOMAS ANDERSON, residing at 2,111 Honeywell Avenue, the Bronx, formerly head of the Thomas Anderson Stores Corporation which had a dozen grocery stores in New York City, has filed an individual petition in bankruptcy with liabilities, $43,509, and no assets. He indorsed notes of the company for $13,503. Ellen A. Stewart is his largest creditor, $17,536 on a deficiency judgment.

CHARLES GREENHUT, dealer in dry goods, at 995 Westchester Avenue, the Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $2,369, and assets of $1,438, consisting of stock, $1,417, and debt due, $21, by a policeman.

ABRAHAM P. PERLSTEIN, manufacturer of dresses, at 114 West Twenty-seventh Street, has filed assignment schedules, showing liabilities of $14,583, nominal assets of $5,647, and actual assets of $1,469.

KAPIT & ABEL, manufacturers of Summer clothing and raincoats, at 47 East Broadway, have filed assignment schedules showing liabilities of $1,783, nominal assets of $2,686, and actual assets of $1,586.

GREEN BROTHERS, cloak manufacturers, at 39 West Twenty-first Street, have filed bankruptcy schedules showing liabilities of $4,500 and assets of $950, from sale of stock by the assignee.

UNITED BOX AND LUMBER COMPANY of 106 West Third Street, has filed bankruptcy schedules showing liabilities of $3,757 and no assets.

SLOVAK NEWSPAPER AND BOOK COMPANY, INC.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of the Slovak Newspaper and Book Company, Inc., of 502 East Seventy-third Street, with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar, cash.

MATIS HARRIS.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of Matis Harris, dry goods jobber at 89 Eldridge Street, with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar.

GESCHMES BROTHERS, manufacturers of feather downs, pillows and cushions at 141 West Twenty-fourth Street, have made an assignment to Henry B. Singer. The partners are Jacob, Joseph, and Louis. Jacob only signed the deed in the name of the firm.

LOUIS HAMBURGER & SON.—Louis and Benjamin Hamburger, who composed the firm of Louis Hamburger & Son, manufacturers of mattresses at 617 East Twelfth Street, have made an assignment to Harry Cohan.

DAVID ROSENZWEIG, manufacturer of leather goods at 132 Greene Street, has made an assignment to Peter J. Brancato.

HYMAN ROSENBERG.—Judge Mayer has appointed William Cunningham of Ellenville receiver for Hyman Rosenberg, wholsale dealer in candy and tobacco in Ellenville, in an equity suit brought by David Epstein, a creditor. Liabilities are $12,000 and nominal assets $28,000. The bond of the receiver is $10,000.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Mayer of the United States District Court has granted discharges to these bankrupts:

YOUMAN'S, (corporation,) hat manufacturer, 21 West Forty-sixth Street; liabilities $114,177.

HENRY WEISS, as G. B. Weiss & Son, leather and findings, 229 East Forty-second Street; liabilities, $87,248.

LAWRENCE R. O'FLYNN, saloon, hotel, Grand Falls; liabilities, $30,679.

GEORGE R. VOLCKHAUSEN, clerk, Bronxville; liabilities $16,295.

BARNET JAFFE, waists, 38 West Eighteenth Street; liabilities $19,426.

HARRIS OLDAK, installment pedlar, 305 Madison Street.

JACOB LEHRER, cap manufacturer, 62 Delancey Street.

ALNHAM WEINSTOCK, butcher, 62 East Ninety-eighth Street.

ISAAC SIEGEL, cigar manufacturer, Mount Vernon.

MEYER COHAN, Yonkers.

LOUIS SHULBERG, salesman, 501 East 173d St.

WECHSLER & BLUMAN, manufacturers of women's hats at 46 East Houston Street; liabilities $25,490.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Arrindt, Max—J. Kiorfein.....$117.19
Alper, Samuel, and Louis Schultz—E. Kleiger.....186.68
Adams, Hilda A. and Lorenzo C.—Nason Mfg. Co.....124.72
Bates, Clarence A.—F. E. Peters.....245.13
Bunn, Frederick—A. M. Wolff.....251.95
Brill, Samuel, and Harry A. Kresch—F. W. Blauvelt et al.....273.41
Callan, Patrick J.—C. L. Brocker.....316.81
Diamond, Morris and Harry—National Cash Register Co.....267.78
Connors, Catherine, administratrix—N. Y. Railways Co., costs.....107.63
Dekker, Maurice—Champagnie International des Wagonlits, &c.....715.59
Dinziger, Abraham J.—Greenwich Litho. Co., Inc.....624.92
Dean, Marie—R. A. Beatty.....112.91
Eames, Albert F.—J. Marrow Rose Co., Inc.....481.26
Einstein, George—E. M. Gattle & Co., Inc.....1,105.88
Fagelis, Joseph—A. Nicolini.....17,461.82
Franklin, Emil—Lawyers' Mortgage Co.....806.51
Fraser, William A.—Daniel Reeves, Inc.....188.78
Fey, Ferdinand W.—Thomas Stationery Mfg. Co.....143.40
Goldfinger, Josef—Rectors, &c., of Church of Zion and St. Timothy in C. N. Y.....2,564.87
Golden, Elizabeth L.—Lawyers' Mortgage Co.....404.79
Hencken, Haeren & Co.—J. G. McCrory Co., N. Y.....1,569.37
Hoagm, Katherine A.—T. W. Morrison.....179.98
Hartelt, Paul—F. E. Peters.....883.91
Iorio, Carmine—Fruit Auction Co.....2,630.91
Kuberesky, Max—E. Kern.....138.37
Leerburger, Henry—H. R. C. Watson.....434.10
Levison, Louis—J. M. Gans et al.....100.10
Locke, Charles E.—F. A. Richmond.....942.62
Miles, Tod—W. V. Kelley.....134.98
Moisan, Casarine—J. C. Kenny.....495.23
Moisan, Zoe—Same.....495.21
Murray, Kate—New York Railways Co., costs.....107.63
Newquist, Charles—F. E. Peters.....239.23
Pouzzner, Morris—St. Nicholas-Seventh Av. Theatre Co.....807.14
Partridge, Ernest H.—B. Altman & Co.....147.75
Rikos, Lambrose—Lekas & Drivas.....248.11
Six East Fourteenth St., Inc.—F. F. Van Buren et al.....3,856.13
Shean, Walter E.—S. H. Cahill.....135.00
Strebel, John—American Taxi Co.....117.75
Tulea, John E., and William B. Hunt—German Exchange Bank.....118.76
Trider, Clarence B.—M. E. Horwitz.....116.91
Twenty-eighth St. & Seventh Av. Realty Co.—C. N. Lee.....5,692.60
Valentine, Schecl Co.—Kalle Color Chemical Co.....143.01
Windsor Land & Imp. Co., Hempstead House & Home Co., Isidore Rosenbeck, and Martin Joseph—M. A. Currid.....272.21
Wilner, Albert J., and Morris D. Quitman—I. Silverberg.....10,053.74
Wayfourth Const. Co., Inc., and Antonio Bonagur—Herman Visnack, Jr., Inc..522.90

In Bronx County.

Fitzgerald, Archer W.—E. Kennedy...$80.41
Fisher, Fred—R. Lambert.....2,304.12
Farago, Maria—Adams Flanigan Co.....184.12
Heaney, William J.—J. A. Kingsbury.....81.72
Hynes, Leo—National Casket Co.....394.41
Same—Same.....430.51
Jousett, Flora—D. A. Montani.....84.72
Janpole & Werner Cont. Co.—Anton Larsen & Co., Inc.....331.22
Moore, John T.—G. Anthony.....47.72
McPherson, Elizabeth—J. F. Mason.....65.46
Neidorf, Max—M. Cohn.....78.65
Sonberg, Yetta and Alfred—Bank of United States.....31.09
Wanderman, John—J. F. Mason.....60.21
Werner, Louis and Janpole & Werner Constr. Co., Inc.—Anton Larsen & Son Inc.....354.10

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Block, Morris—C. Woening, Oct. 9, 1914.....$641.41
Buss, Ike, and Michael Delano. People, &c., July 29, 1915.....1,000
Dachtere, Wm. A.—Austin Nichols & Co., Inc., Feb. 9, 1915.....612.21
Hines, Harold K.—European-American Fin. & Dev. Co., Apr. 14, 1913.....180.70
Schaefer, Charles, Jr.—F. Jaeger, Jan. 7, 1915.....4,856.36
Walkup, Samuel T.—H. Ikels, June 23, 1915.....883.68
Zwiebel, Isidor—A. Kornbluth, Mar. 9, 1914.....224.50
Wilson, Nathan—E. Palmer, Feb. 2, 1907 (canceled).....426.68
Same—E. Palmer, Mar. 15, 1907 (canceled).....430.44

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ADRIAN—W. C. McConnell, dry goods, cloaks, carpets; McAlpin.

ALBANY—Waldman Bros.; C. Waldman, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

ALTON, Ill.—J. H. Booth, jewelry 80 Maiden Lane.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—Holzheimer & Shaul; S. Holzheimer, dry goods, hosiery, underwear; 1,270 B'way.

ATLANTA—Ernest L. Rhodes Co.; E. L. Rhodes, millinery flowers, feathers; 700 B'way; Breslin.

ATLANTA—Davison, Paxon, Stokes Co.; J. E. Mixer, shoes; 71 W. 23d; Wallick.

AUSTIN—E. M. Scarborough, dry goods, &c.; 353 4th Av.; Park Av.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White Co.; Miss N. Carey, laces; 23 E. 26th.

BALTIMORE—A. Eisenberg; E. J. Bieber, dress goods, silks; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Cator & Co.; J. K. Hill, flowers, feathers; 200 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; A. A. Dieterle, general mdse.; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; E. J. Bernard, cloaks, suits; 18 W. 35th.

BALTIMORE—Blumberg Bros. Co.; A. Blumberg, cloaks, suits, underwear, sweaters, shirts; 43 Leonard; Herald Square.

BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; M. Schneeberger, notions; Longacre.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; A. J. Fry, cloaks, suits; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—H. Cohn & Co.; E. Cohn, furnishing goods; Breslin.

BALTIMORE—Cahn, Coblens Co.; G. E. Griffith, upholstery; 1,199 B'way.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House—C. B. Henderson, cloaks, suits, furs, skirts, waists, &c.; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.;' D. T. Morgan, robes; 18 W. 35th; Latham.

BANGOR, Me.—Lyford & Woodward; C. E. Woodward, cloaks, suits; Imperial.

BAY CITY—Hawley Dry Goods Co.; Miss M. E. Ward, cloaks, suits, furs, waists; Marie Antoinette.

BINGHAMTON—John L. Morgan & Co.; H. L. Riggs, domestics, dress goods, silks; Grand.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Goldstein Bros.; I. J. Goldstein, notions, furn. goods; Arlington.

BLUEFIELD, W. Va.—E. F. Randolph & Co.; F. B. Folsom, jewelry; 80 Maiden Lane.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; Mrs. A. E. Francis, children's wear; T. N. Wilson, Miss M. Hornstein, ready-to-wear; 432 4 Av.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss Fraser, gowns, dresses; 470 4 Av.

BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Williams, jobs white chinchilla coats, waists; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—W. & L. Bacon Co.; C. Robinson, muslin underwear, house dresses, kimonos, (bargain basement;) Miss Dreyer, infants' wear; 1,133 B'way.

BOSTON—Houghton & Dutton Co.; D. M. Ryan, dress goods, silks; 116 West 32d; Latham.

BOSTON—Washington Raincoat Co.; M. B. Anderson, raincoats; Navarre.

BOSTON—Houghton & Dutton Co.; C. Kroll, worsteds; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—T. Brigham, cloaks, suits; Rhealin.

BOSTON—R. S. Stearns & Co.; C. W. Conklin, cloaks, suits; 200 5th Av.

BRIDGEPORT—D. M. Read Co.; Miss R. M. Gilbert, laces, embroideries; Cumberland.

BUFFALO—Hamlin's; C. H. Peck, rugs; 351 4th Av.

BUFFALO—The Fair; I. H. Goldstein, women's ready to wear, fancy goods, furn. goods; Park Avenue.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—G. C. Willis Co.; G. C. Willis, jobs ready to wear, dry goods, (bargain basement;) 31 Union Square.

CHATTANOOGA—T. H. Payne & Co.; T. H. Payne, millinery; Imperial.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; J. L. Mayne, millinery; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; J. G. Shedd, representing; C. G. Stevens, dry goods; W. H. Bateman, linings; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; G. H. Kettlewell, furs; 454 Broadway.

CHICAGO—S. Lederer & Co.; H. W. Lederer, carpets, upholstery, &c.; Netherland.

CHICAGO—Gordon & Chapman; H. Gordon, furniture, &c.; Marie Antoinette.

CINCINNATI—Alms & Doepke Co.; Miss B. Krueck, art embroideries; 350 B'way.

CINCINNATI—Irwin's; L. B. Irwin, ready-to-wear; 95 Madison Av.

CINCINNATI—Miller Bros. Co.; W. H. Miller, furn. goods, ladies wear, millinery; Woodward.

CINCINNATI—G. W. McAlpin Co.; Miss M. Staib, corsets, infants' wear, muslin underwear; 23 E. 26th.

CLEVELAND—Lattin-Bloomfield Co.; H. A. Lattin, cloaks, suits; Breslin.

CLEVELAND—W. Taylor Son & Co.; Miss L. Gehring, juniors, ready-to-wear; A. W. Calder, cloaks, suits; Mrs. J. C. Oram, women's wear; 470 4th Av.

CLEVELAND—Sunshine Cloak & Suit Co.; C. K. Sunshine, cloaks, suits; 71 W. 23d.

CLEVELAND—May Co.; B. Esterlin; housefurn. goods; J. W. Moorehouse, housefurn. goods, china, glass; 37 W 26th.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; Mrs. C. T. Moskovics, suits, furs; 71 W. 23d.

CLEVELAND—Hirsch Co.; Miss Cohen, waists, skirts; 470 4th Av.

CLINTON, S. C.—Bailey Bros.; R. L. Bailey, general mdse.; Imperial.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Newman's; Miss M. Sullivan, ready-to-wear; Grand.

DALLAS—Baron Bros. Millinery Co.; I. Baron, millinery; 581 B'way.

DANVILLE—J. Berman, clothing, shoes, &c.; Endicott.

DANVILLE—L. S. Shoninger & Co.; L. S. Shoninger, dry goods, millinery, cloaks, suits, shoes, &c.; Endicott or Netherland.

DAYTON—Elder & Johnston Co.; F

RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

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400 Acres of Chateau Cottages, and Country Club

THE rendezvous of "crack" polo players, with weekly tournaments. OPEN ALL YEAR. Private Motor-Bus Service without charge. Table d'hote or a la carte. Under same management as the Allenhurst Club, Allenhurst, N. J., which is now open.



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75 Electric Trains Daily.
Rates, $15 Per Week Up
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MOST DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED RESORT IN NEW YORK'S SUBURBS. Pure, Invigorating Air. No Mosquitoes. Exclusive Clientele. Golf. Splendid Orchestra. Dancing. English Grill. Private Motor Bus Meets All Trains.
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"A RESORT IN ITSELF"
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FINEST CAFE and DANCE FLOOR in RESORT.
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Ocean front, heart of Atlantic City; Fireproof; open always. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. "Lafz-keller"; grill, orchestra; dancing, garage. MACK LAFZ & CO.

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THE LEEDS COMPANY.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Pressure has risen generally and considerably over north and east portions of the country, while in the Missouri Valley, the Southwest, and over districts west of the Rocky Mountains it has fallen, especially in the Pacific Coast States.

During the last twenty-four hours there were showers in the lake region, New England, and the Middle Atlantic States, scattered thunder showers in the Gulf and Plains States, and in the Rocky Mountain region generally. Elsewhere the weather was fair.

It is cooler over the Northeast and Northwest, and temperatures are generally below the seasonal average east of the Rockies, except in the Southeast, and light frosts were reported Wednesday morning in North Central Iowa. West of the mountains temperatures remain high.

Generally fair weather will prevail Thursday and Friday east of the Mississippi River, with moderately low temperatures over the central and north districts. In the West Gulf States there will be scattered thunder showers Thursday, followed by generally fair weather Friday.

Frost warnings have been issued for North Minnesota, Northeast North Dakota, upper Michigan, and the extreme north portion of lower Michigan.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate west to northwest Thursday and Friday; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate northwest; South Atlantic Coast, gentle to moderate northwest to north, except east off the Florida Coast.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Northern New England—Fair Thursday and Friday.

Southern New England and New Jersey—Fair, cooler Thursday. Friday, fair.

Western New York—Partly cloudy Thursday. Friday, fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	63	70	4 P. M.	70	80
6 A. M.	63	70	6 P. M.	67	76
9 A. M.	65	74	9 P. M.	66	69
12 M.	71	80	11 P. M.	64	68

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 72; for corresponding date last year it was 68; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 71.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 72; at 8 P. M. it was 72. Maximum temperature, 82 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 68 degrees at 10 P. M. Humidity, 84 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 57 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.76 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.83 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
1:00	74 W. 96 St.; George Ehret	Slight
8:10	292 E. Houston St.; Benjamin Diamond	Slight
11:30	1,805 3 Av.; David Lieberman	Slight
P. M.		
2:45	514 W. 133 St.; — Buck	Slight
4:10	121 Norfolk St.; Greenberg & Fra	Slight
5:20	126 Chrystie St.; Aaron Sopinsky	Slight
0:00	128 W. 17 St.; St. Francis Xavier School	Slight
6:20	616-620 W. 40 St.; D. & J. Burke	Slight
7:10	732 E. 11 St.; not given	None
7:30	105 W. 112 St.; Arthur Gluck	Slight
8:05	3,501 3d Av.; Sina Sinohas	Slight
8:05	340 E. 64 St., (outo;) Jeremiah O'Leary	$400
8:15	64 E. 97 St.; Frank Brunn	Slight
8:20	3,750 3 Av.; Harry Cohen	Slight
9:20	533 E. 12 St.; John Naleferick	Slight
9:30	243 Stanton St.; Samuel Kind	Slight
10:10	71-73 Spring St.; Budd & Co., and others	Not given
11:40	87 Lexington Av.; Mrs. —. Sunderland	$4
11:50	71 8 Av.; J. Hayes Co	Slight

EDUCATION NOTES.

Chief Clerk Josiah H. Pitts received a letter yesterday from Superintendent William Maxwell, who is recuperating at Ogunquit, Me., from nervous breakdown. Dr. Maxwell is recovering steadily, but he will be unable to be present at the re-opening of the schools. However, he hopes to be back at his desk by late September.

The Board of Estimate, at its meeting today, will again consider the question of providing special revenue bonds for the purpose of making formal promotions from eligible lists to grades of the last two years in day elementary schools.

Pupils in public schools, it has been decided, will in the future make in the school shops only such supplies as afford an educational value in construction. The Board of Superintendents has condemned the employment of pupils merely to make school equipment.

The new Ridgewood school will be one of the most modern in construction and equipment of any in the greater city, according to the plans. It will have five floors, large playrooms, a seating capacity of 1,000, open-air class rooms, a roof playground, wood and iron working shops, and cooking and science rooms. Provision will be made also for the physical and manual training of the pupils.

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FENWICK-ON-THE-SOUND, SAYBROOK, CONN.
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Resort Tourist Bureau, 1123 Broadway, New York

WOOL MARKET STRONG.

Large Foreign Orders Create Demand for Secured Goods.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 25.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"Secured wools have been a feature of the wool market for the last week, including especially Australians. The large foreign orders have created a demand for these wools. Territory wools have been sold in large quantities, particularly Montana wools. The market is still very strong.

"In the woolen and worsted goods market the situation is very interesting, with the outlook continually becoming brighter for woolen goods producers. Prices are advancing, and it is felt that cancellations may be much smaller in volume than sellers anticipate. An extremely large amount of business has been placed.

"Fancy worsteds have moved very well. Besides the war orders for blankets, overcoatings have sold in big quantities. So much wool has been used of late for outside purposes that smaller sales will have a rather radical effect. The dyestuffs situation is still serious, but there will not be much difficulty in woolen goods on this account for some time.

"There has been relatively good buying on fine and fancy goods. No price concessions are expected, but rather advances as the general textile situation improves. Change in garment styles and use of more cloth in garments has had a big influence on sales of fine cloth.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.
Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the months of August and September, 1915, will be as follows:

Bankruptcy motions on Wednesday, Sept. 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29.

General motions on Sept. 2, 9, 15, 23, and 30, 1915.

Notice of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day.

Notice of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Court Room 1, twelfth floor, Woolworth Building, at 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Individual D C Co
Bryan.
Rochband & Rockport L Co<Est of W S Pendleton.
Nitro Powder Co<Butterworth-Judson Co.
Park & Sons Co<Bruen.
D, L & W R R<Frank.
Smith<Simms Mfg Co.
McLaughlin<N Y, N H & H R R.
Canfield<same.
Maxwell<same.
Girard Trust Co<Murray.
Garner Print Works, &c<Reegman.
Barber<Hawley-Davidson S Co.
St'd A & R Co<St'd Oil Co. (2.)
Branca<De Ambri.
Am Press Association<US.
Re Cheesebrough. (2.)
Dana<Morgan.
Sanitary, &c, Machine Co<C. Hass & Co.
McCarthy<L. Adler Bros. & Co.
Keystone Film Co<Waldman.
Re Gertner.

NEW YORK COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part 1.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Elias<Elias.
Shurman<Shurman.
Havilman T & R Co<Stand Vulcanite, &c, Co.
Joyce<McGovern.
Connor<Dudley.
Arachne Mills Co<Am Redemption Co.
Carboni<NY Rys.
Hughes<Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Botasal<same.
Kersten<same.
Re Phillips (Morrison)
Libert<Liberi.
Weitzel<Weitzel.
City Real Est Co<Brady.
Re Sittenfeld (Emperor Mills.)
Yuris<Karantzalis.
Lambert<Fisher.
Rau<Mutual L I Co.
Weed<Dean.
United Cigar Stores Co<Ady Herm, Inc.
Tower<Schleicher.
Re Turner.
Smolensky<Hennessy Realty Co.
Deichanty<Pell.
Hoffman<Town of North Hempstead.
Palma<same.
Rosenstein<Demarest.
Marcotte<City Holding
Frasier<McCann.
Blossom<Hodgens (2.)
Stand Cigar Stands Co<Schwarz.
Same<Pearl.
Happe<Wilson.
Re Barnes.
Werbelovsky<Lasky.
Tarshis<Tarshis.
Re Dodge (Cohen.)
Re Katz.
People<De Villers.
Dumaine<Kransbaum.
Roper<Mulry.
Olkin<Olkin.
Lockwood<Di Benedetto.
Rives<Pulitzer.
Re Wyckoff<Cumen.
Perry<Perry.
Bitterfeld<Aschengrau.
Siegling<Siegling.

PART II.—Shearn, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Recess.

PARTS III., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Wills for probate.

Jacobina Beer, James S Underhill, Wm P Rooney, Chas G Shaw, John F Bailey.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Burnstein<Sesholtz.
Jereski<Nussbaum.
Burnstein<Sesholtz.
Highgrade Muff Bed Co<Dellheim & Co.
Rosenberg & Parker<Brecher.
Diamand<Reichbach.
Kaufman<Heywang.
Ratner<St Teresa's Ch
Satler<Sofranski Bros.
McDonough<Van Cassteel.
Segall<Rappaport.
Sternberg<Silverberg.
P. Armstrong Co<Majestic M P Co.
Paerschke<Pearl, Kramer & Kramer.
Rosen Bldg, Inc<Rudolph.
Trivers<Marks Bros.
Polonsky<Sachs.
Nassburg<Goldstein.
Manetta<Soc D I M S, &c.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Shearn, J.—East River Sav Inst<Golden—Maurice S. Cohen. Staten Island Sav Bank<Busner—Myron Sulzberger. Steinberger<Ryan—Louis Wendel, Jr.

SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J.—Stewart<Sherman—Arthur M Levy.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Shearn, J.—Seaman's Bank for Savings<Edward G Schroeder—Montgomery Hare.

BRONX COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Guy, J.—Ex parte business at 11 A. M.

Motion calendar adjourned until Aug. 31.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Tiernan, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Tiernan, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Tiernan, J.—No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Bartley<Shapiro—Charles C. Marrin.

KINGS COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Callaghan, J.—Motions.

Wittleman<Cont Ins.
Mfrs Outfitters Trust Co<Read.
Meyer<L I R R.
Saladino<same.
Bergstrom<same.
Roesener<same.
Renda<Renda.
Levinking<Levinking.
Axelrod<Levine, (2.)
Borough Bank<Gow.
Reis<Reis.
Huber<Huber.
Panzer<T G & T Co.
Adelstein<Clandenos.
Ex rel Gr NY Pur Co<Meagher.
Murolo<Rockwood.
Bates<McManus.
Hart<Goodell.
Cook<Carpenter, Boxley & H, Inc.
Wilson<Thompson Starrett Co.
Steckler<Halprin.
Isaacovitz<Dean Hold, (withdrawn.)
Carella<Sorentino.
Bodansky<Decker.
Re public playground.
Kraus & Bro, Inc<Farber.
Deitrant<Dahl.
Same<Van Sise.
Same<Dahl.
Same<Van Sise.
Dundas<West 8th RR.
Galanter<Schreiber, Rochford<Jacobs.
Eiseman<Eiseman, Lahiff<Moore.
Slomkin<Kerner.
Montrose Bty Co<Bkl Realty Sellers.
Gem Holding<Dillon.

PART II.—Callaghan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—No calendar.

TRIAL TERM—No calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Will of:
Maria L Bordet,
Leopold Liebowitz,
Paulina M Sacks.
Accounting of:
Elisabeth Flanagan,
Rosemary McMahon.
Rose Devereaux McMahon,
Johannie Hohne,
Henrietta C Niewohner

County Court.

CIVIL—No calendar.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:20|Sun sets..6:44|Moon rises..7:26

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	8:33	8:51	2:26	2:47
Governors Island	9:12	9:26	3:05	3:24
Hell Gate	11:02	11:16	4:45	5:04

Arrived—Wednesday, Aug. 25.

SS Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Aug. 17.
SS Chemnitz, St. Nazaire, Aug. 19.
SS Lord Erne, Havre, Aug. 11.
SS Ranca, Bordeaux, Aug. 10.
SS Farmand, St. Lucia, Aug. 15.
SS Andreas, Piraeus, Aug. 3.
SS Maroni, Bordeaux, Aug. 11.
SS Honoluian, Colon, Aug. 17.
SS Mandeville, Jamaica, Aug. 20.
SS Oliver J. Olson, Rosario, July 1.
SS Welton Hall, London, Aug. 2.
SS J. D. Rockefeller, Tampam, Aug. 4.
SS Kangaroo, Bordeaux, Aug. 2.
SS Oregonian, Baltimore, Aug. 23.
SS Everaley, Genoa, Aug. 5.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Coya	Cristobal	Aug. 9
Walton Hall	London	Aug. 6
Gloughton	London	Aug. 7
Bayano	Santiago	Aug. 16
Strathguiry	Havre	Aug. 7
Aldersgate	Buenos Aires	July 27
Greystock Castle	Balboa	Aug. 14
Philadelphian	London	Aug. 7
Lancastrian	London	Aug. 12
Hather	Havre	Aug. 12
Taltac	Balboa	Aug. 16
Bankdale	Brest	Aug. 11
Magdalena	Rotterdam	Aug. 19
Santa Cecilia	Balboa	Aug. 17
Capac	Balboa	Aug. 18
El Sol	Galveston	Aug. 20
Comus	New Orleans	Aug. 21
Bermudian	Bermuda	Aug. 24
Lord Downshire	Havre	Aug. 15
Strathavon	Barcelona	Aug. 12
Santa Marta	Colon	Aug. 19

DUE TOMORROW.

Bergenafjord	Bergen	Aug. 17
Cheyenne	Barrow	Aug. 18
Francesco	Hull	Aug. 18
Campine	Rotterdam	Aug. 12
El Paso	Galveston	Aug. 21
Overdale	Spesia	Aug. 15
Advance	Colon	Aug. 21
Maracaibo	San Juan	Aug. 21
Osterdyk	Rotterdam	Aug. 15

DUE SATURDAY.

Magdala	Suez	Aug. 5
Chipana	Colon	Aug. 18
Perio	Hull	Aug. 18
Hawaiian	Balboa	Aug. 19
Escoma	Demerara	Aug. 16
Denis	Para	Aug. 15
Nueces	Galveston	Aug. 21

DUE SUNDAY.

Ancona	Palermo	Aug. 18
Eureka	Balboa	Aug. 20
Loawan	Cristobal	Aug. 20
Morro Castle	Havana	Aug. 20
Pannonia	St. Nazaire	Aug. 16
Orion	Buenos Aires	July 29
Purus	New Orleans	Aug. 24
Ilona	Barcelona	Aug. 18
Lampasas	Mobile	Aug. 23
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Aug. 20

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
United States, Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Esperanza, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Sixaola, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Colon, Colon	10:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Themistocles, Panama	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
Grayson, San Juan	—	12:00 M.
El Cid, Algiers	—	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Cymric, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Indian Transport, Montevideo	2:30 A.M.	5:00 A.M.
Tuscania, Liverpool	—	5:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Duca degli Abruzzi, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kroonland, Baltic	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 P.M.
Gregory, Para	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
California, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
A. Raven, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Medina, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
Lancastrian, London	—	12:00 M.
Pinar del Rio, Havana	—	12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
El Rio, Galveston	—	12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
Sabine, Tampa	—	1:00 P.M.
Colorado, Brunswick	—	1:00 P.M.

SAIL SUNDAY.

Czar, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., AUG. 25.

SS Brabant, Tampico to New York, was 57 miles W. of Sand Key at noon.
SS Vera, Sabine to New York, was 93 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS City of Savannah, Savannah to New York, was 45 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 495 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 515 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Texas, Port Arthur to New York, was 225 miles E. of Sabine Bar at noon.
SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 128 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Maracaibo, San Juan to New York, was 496 miles S. at noon.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Minnehaha, at Plymouth, Aug. 25.
SS Porto di Savona, at Genoa, Aug. 17.
SS Montevideo, at Rosario, Aug. 20.
SS Ardgryfe, at Plymouth, Aug. 24.
SS Mesaba, at St. Nazaire, Aug. 25.
SS Kristianiafjord, at Bergen, Aug. 25.
SS St. Cecilie, at London, Aug. 24.
SS Netherpark, at Calais, Aug. 24.
SS Oneka, at Sabang, Aug. 24.
SS Saxoleine, at Havre, Aug. 21.
SS Ruby, at Cadiz, Aug. 23.
SS St. Bede, at Singapore, Aug. 23.

Sailed.

SS St. Paul, from Liverpool, Aug. 25.
SS Sandon Hall, from Colombo, Aug. 23.
SS Indian Monarch, from London, Aug. 24.
SS Roma, from St. Michaels, Aug. 24.
SS Sark, from Santa Catharina, Aug. 24.
SS Hellenes, from Barbados, Aug. 25.

Passed.

SS Lord Cromer, New York for Calcutta, passed Perim.
SS City of Memphis, New York for Leghorn, passed Gibraltar.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 28, SS Philadelphia.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Sept. 4, SS Espagne.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Sept. 9, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 12 M. Aug. 26, SS Themistocles.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 31, SS Nieuw Amsterdam.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 7, SS Nordam.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Aug. 26, SS United States.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 28, SS Duca degli Abruzzi.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West.) New Zealand, (specially addressed) (via San Francisco)—Ventura ..... Aug. 26
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Manoa ..... Aug. 26
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West.) (via Vancouver)—Makura ..... Aug. 27
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Panama Maru ..... Aug. 28
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Shinyo Maru ..... Aug. 30
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Sado Maru ..... Sept. 2

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Shanghai, July 30; Kobe, Aug. 3; Manchuria, Aug. 6—which arrived per steamer Panama, were dispatched east from Seattle on Aug. 22, and mails dated Manila, July 23; Hongkong, July 27; Shanghai, July 30; Yokohama, Aug. 7, and Honolulu, Aug. 11, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Shinyo Maru, were dispatched east on Aug. 23. These mails are due in New York on the mornings of Thursday, Aug. 26, and Friday, Aug. 27, respectively.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BERLIN, LOTTIE, (May 1, 1915;) net estate, $3,998; husband and two children, beneficiaries. Assets: Six lots at New Dorp, Staten Island, $600; deposits, $3,949.

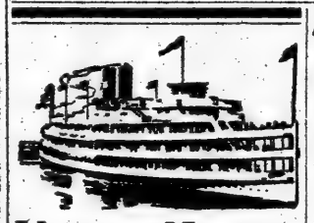
BERNHOLTS, GEORGE H., (Sept. 10, 1913;) net estate, $501; Sarah Louise Anderson, cousin, beneficiary. Assets: deposits, $2,045; personalty, $40.

BAKINS, Mrs. SARAH K., (April 26, 1914;) personalty and insurance, $1,060; debts and other deductions, $1,128.

TAFT, Mrs. ELIZABETH L., widow of a fireman, (Feb. 26, 1908;) deposits, $8,108; no deductions. Idella M. Taft and Elizabeth T. Wright, daughters, beneficiaries.

AFTERNOON SAIL
Str. "Albany" to WEST POINT $1 Round Trip
and BEAR MOUNTAIN
Leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45; W. 42d St., 2:00; W. 129th St., 2:20; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Returning, Str. "Robert Fulton" leaves West Point 5:50 P. M., due W. 42d St., 8:40 P. M. Service daily except Sunday.
Music. Restaurant.
Ideal Trip for Saturday Afternoon.
Hudson River Day Line
Desbrosses St., Pier. Tel. 4141 Spring, New York.



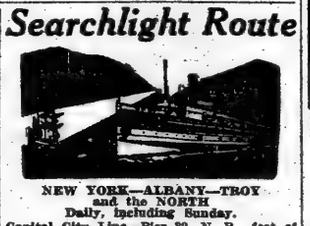


UP THE HUDSON BY DAYLIGHT
All Service Daily Except Sunday
Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. Music. Restaurant. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted.
Str. "Washington Irving"
Str. "Hendrick Hudson"
Str. "Robert Fulton"
Str. "Albany"
Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany.
Also Desbrosses St., 9:40; W. 42d St., 10; W. 129th St., 10:20; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.
One-Day Outings to Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, West Point or Bear Mountain.
Afternoon Boat
for Bear Mountain, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Ideal outings to Bear Mountain and West Point, returning by Str. "ROBERT FULTON."
Hudson River Day Line
Desbrosses St. Pier. Tel. 4141 Spring, N. Y.

INTER-STATE PARK
HIGHLAND LAKE
BEAR MOUNTAIN
45 MILES UP THE BEAUTIFUL HUDSON
Str. "Highlander" Reg. Dinner 50c Dancing
Weekdays & Sundays Lvs. Battery 9:15, W. 23d St. 9:45, Yonkers 10:45 A. M.
Str. Mary Powell | Str. Newburgh
Weekdays Only | Sund'y & Holid'y
Lvs W. 42d St. 10:30, W. 129th St. 10:40 A.M.
Round Trip, Daily, 50c Children, 25c.
Sundays & Holidays, 75c. Children, 50c.
McALLISTER ST'B'T CO., Tel. Broad 902
& Mary Powell St'b't Co. Tel. Spring 4141

Iron Steamboat Co.
Deep Sea Fishing Str. Taurus
Daily at 8 A. M. from Pier 1 N. R. ONLY.
CONEY ISLAND ROCKAWAY BEACH
Str. "GRAND REPUBLIC"
Lvs. Lve. W. 129th St. & Pier 1, N.R.
Full Time Tables are on INSIDE of back cover of Telephone Directories. Telephone Rector 572.

Searchlight Route



NEW YORK—ALBAN

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—First Lt. J. D. Reardan, Inf., aid-de-camp, assigned to 1st Inf. He will be assigned to a company by regimental commander.

Capt. J. F. Gohn, Q. M. C., will report by letter to Commanding, General, Philippine Dept.

Orders of Aug. 4, relating to assignment of recent graduates U. S. Military Acad., amended to direct officers attached to 7th Cav., and those assigned to 24th Inf., to proceed as directed upon expiration of leaves.

Capt. A. D. Minick, Ord. Dept., will proceed to following places for purpose of making annual inspection of F. A. material of regular and militia batteries: St. Louis, Independence, Kansas City, Mo.; Ft. Leavenworth, Topeka, Kas.; Denver, Colo.; St. Paul, Minneapolis, Minn.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Ft. Sheridan, Chicago, Ill.; Lansing, Mich.; Cleveland, Mt. Vernon, Brigsdale, Columbus, Ohio; Indianapolis, Danville, Lafayette, Culver, Ind.; Clinton, Davenport, and Muscatine, Iowa.

Orders of Aug. 9, relating to Maj. C. E. Koerper, Med. Corps, suspended one month.

First Lt. J. L. Greeley, Sig. Corps, to Camp Ordway, Colonial Beach, Va., to make field inspection of Sig. Corps of National Guard, District of Columbia.

Capt. D. Cullen, Va., from Columbus Barracks, Ohio, to Roanoke, Va., for recruiting duty, relieving Capt. J. R. Goodale, retired. Capt. Goodale will proceed home.

Capt. M. R. Hilgard, 14th Inf., placed in charge, under direction Quartermaster Gen., of buildings, public property, &c., at Ft. Lawton Military Res., for shelter, awaiting shipment to Philippines and Alaska, relieving 2d Lt. E. A. Lakhrop, 14th Inf.

Capt. V. L. S. Rockwell, 11th Cav., detailed as Inspector 3d Cav. District, organized militia, at Philadelphia.

First Lt. W. A. Smith, M. R. C., from duty at Ft. Moultrie, S. C., to home and stand relieved.

First Lt. W. O. Boswell, 21st Inf., on sick leave at Greensboro, Ga., detailed as Prof. of Military Science and Tactics at Univ. of Ga., Athens, Ga., vice Capt. W. R. Kendrick, 17th Inf., who will join his regiment.

Capt. G. C. Martin, retired, to duty as Prof. of Military Science and Tactics at Florida Mil. Acad., Jacksonville, Fla.

Second Lt. J. W. Heard, 14th Cav., to Aviation Section of Sig. Corps, as aviation student, proceeding to San Diego, Cal., for duty.

First Lt. L. Farrell, Inf., to Army and Navy Gen. Hosp., Hot Springs, Ark., for observation and treatment.

First Lt. H. Pfeil, 1st F. A., from duty as Inspector-Instructor of F. A. of organized militia, to his regiment.

First Lt. J. S. Hammond, 3d F. A., to duty as Inspector-Instructor of F. A. of organized militia. After his return to station at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., about Sept. 15, he will proceed to New York City for duty.

Leaves: First Lt. M. B. Garber, Inf., 1 mo.; Col. J. R. Williams, retired, extended 4 days; Maj. W. O. Johnson, Inspector Gen., 1 mo.; Capt. E. Bisco, C. A. C., extended 2 mos.; 2d Lt. G. P. Anderson, C. A. C., extended 15 days.

Navy.

Junior Grade Lts. W. N. Richardson, the Tennessee, to Atlantic Res. Fleet; H. D. McHenry, the North Dakota, to Tennessee; L. E. Bretton, from office of Judge Advocate Gen., Navy Dept., to connection fitting out Melville, and Navigator and Gunnery Officer when commissioned; H. G. Shonerd, N. Y. Yard, to the Tennessee; G. S. Gillespis, L. E. Denfield, W. S. Haas, B. Perlman, J. H. Culin, and E. G. Small, all commissioned.

P. A. Surg. H. A. Giltner, from the San Francisco, resignation accepted, effective Sept. 30; P. A. Surg. F. E. Porter, to the San Francisco; P. A. Surg. R. F. Streeten, to Naval Hosp., Boston, Mass.

Pay Clerks J. W. Wiet, the Kansas, to Naval Acad.; W. C. Wood, the Alabama, to Kansas.

Movements Naval Vessels.

ARRIVED: Marietta, at Progreso; Nashville, at Cape Haytien; Cincinnati, at Wilmington; Uncas and Sterling, at Philadelphia; Dolphin, Jouett, Wyoming, at Boston; Kanawha, at Norfolk; Yorktown, at Corinto; Lamson, at Hampton Roads; Reid, at Norfolk; Georgia, Arkansas, Texas, Florida, Utah, South Carolina, Michigan, Virginia, Nebraska, and the New Jersey, off Boston Light.

SAILED: Kentucky, Tangier Sound for Portland, Me.; Kearsage, Hampton Roads for New York; Paul Jones, Preble, Perry, Stewart, Kodiak for Sewart; Triton, Norfolk for Washington; Proteus, Norfolk for Olongapo; Osceola, Guantanamo for Port au Prince; Jason, Cape Haitien for Port au Prince; Tennessee, Annapolis for Philadelphia; Lawrence, San Diego for San Pedro; Cleveland, Ensenada for San Diego; Raleigh, San Diego for Mazatlan, and the Saturn, Seattle for Dutch Harbor.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The seventh annual convention of the city and State civil service employes of New York will take place at Niagara Falls on Sept. 4. It is estimated that 100 councils, having a membership of 50,000, will be represented. About 100 delegates, representing all departments of the government of New York City, will leave for the convention city on Sept. 3, taking a special train from Jersey City.

Two experts, Charles Pitcher and C. R. Harley, have been engaged by the commission to conduct examinations. The former will devote himself to dietitian examinations, and the latter will conduct practical tests of the Morse code in the examination for inspector of fire alarm boxes.

There is only one name, Margaret A. Burt, on the list for actuarial clerk, established by the Municipal Civil Service Commission on Aug. 13, though there are two vacancies at $1,500 with the commission. Miss Burt, whose name was certified on Aug. 16, is temporarily with the Committee on Pensions of the Board of Estimate.

United States.

The commission announces for Sept. 14 an open competitive examination for Assistant Supervisor of Accounts, for men only. From the register of eligibles resulting from this examination certification will be made to fill vacancies in the City service in this position in the Division of Valuation, Interstate Commerce Commission, at salaries ranging from $3,600 to $4,800 per annum, and vacancies as they may occur in positions requiring similar qualifications, unless it is found to be in the interest of the service to fill any vacancy by reinstatement, transfer, or promotion. Appointment to these positions will be principally for duty in Washington, D. C., but some appointments may be made for duty in the field. Appointees will receive an allowance for expenses when absent from headquarters in the discharge of official duties. Competitors will be rated on education and experience. From this examination it is desired to secure eligibles of large experience with special qualifications for work in connection with the valuation of common carriers. Registers will be established of persons who possess the required accounting experience in corporate, fiscal, and general accounts of common carriers and in public accounting practice, as follows: Steam railroads; electric railroads; other common carriers, including steamship, express, pipeline, sleeping car, and telegraph and telephone companies,) and public practice, (as a certified public accountant.) Applicants must show in their applications that within the last seven years they have had at least five years' responsible practical accounting experience in railroad or other common-carrier service, as Controller, Assistant Controller, Auditor, or Assistant Auditor; or in public practice (as certified public accountant) in the direction of the examination of accounts of common carriers or other important public utilities, and drawing and presenting, by written report, conclusions from the facts developed in the investigations of the accounts of such utilities; or in the supervision of the accounting work of the Interstate Commerce Commission; or that they have had five years' combined experience in the several services indicated; or that they have had within the two years last past satisfactory responsible experience for at least six months with a State commission in the supervision of the accounts of common carriers, or in charge of such commission's valuation accounting work of common carriers, reporting to a State commission engaged in the effectual regulation of the accounts of such carriers, and that immediately preceding such experience they have had at least five years' responsible accounting experience in common-carrier corporate, fiscal, and general accounts, or in the supervisory examination of the accounts of public utilities, or that within the last seven years they have had at least five years' combined experience in the services indicated. Certified public accountants applying for this examination must show in their applications that they hold certificates obtained as the result of examination. Accounting experience acquired in position of Auditor of small steam or electric railroads or of other common carriers with limited operations, or accounting experience of a routine or non-responsible character with larger carriers, or public accounting experience along commercial lines, will not be considered. Applicants must not have reached their fiftieth birthday on the date of examination. For further particulars apply to the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, August 31, 1915, for Contract 154, for furnishing and erecting water-pipe equipment for operating valves in the shafts of the city tunnel of the Catskill aqueduct, in New York City. The equipment consists of iron, copper and brass pipe, pumps, valves and fittings.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders, and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.

By RALPH T. STANTON, Assistant Secretary.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Howard C. Forbes Buys Upper Madison Avenue Corner for Investment—Sites for Five Apartment Houses on Washington Heights Purchased by Builders—Hillandale Sold to J. W. Kiser.

An all cash investment deal on upper Madison Avenue, involving about $215,000, and the purchase of sites for five new apartment houses on Washington Heights by builders were the features of yesterday's realty market, which continues to improve slowly but surely.

There were several scattering sales of minor importance and a rumor of a seven-figure deal pending in the midtown loft zone.

The Madison Avenue transaction which was one of the largest and most important recently reported in that particular section, involved the Ambassador, a six-story elevator apartment house, occupying a plot 100 by 100 feet on the southeast corner of Ninety-Seventh Street and Madison Avenue.

It was sold by the Clemilt Realty Company to Howard C. Forbes for investment. Forbes & Company, Incorporated, negotiated the sale which was for all cash, involving about $215,000.

Buy Sites for Five Apartment Houses.

As a result of two large deals by building syndicates in the upper Manhattan district, five new apartment houses will soon be erected in the Fort Washington section which is continuing to show rapid development.

Robert Podgur is the buyer of one parcel, being a plot 143 by 95 on the south side of 171st Street, 280 feet west of Broadway. The purchase was made from Samuel and Henry A. Blumenthal who acquired the property a few months ago from Robert S. Clark. The easterly half of their purchase was sold to Emanuel M. Krulewitch, who is erecting two apartments on the site. Mr. Podgur is having plans prepared to improve his plot with two five-story houses, each fronting 71.6 feet. The broker in the deal was Joseph Silverson.

A few blocks north, near the Fort George locality, the Mose Goodman Corporation, of which Aaron Goodman is president, purchased a plot 150 by 100 on the north side of 191st Street, 100 feet east of St. Nicholas Avenue. The property was sold by Lewine & Kempner. Plans are being drawn by the architect, George F. Pelham, for three six-story apartment houses which, when completed, will involve an investment of about $225,000.

In the latter the sellers were represented by H. Seymour Eiseman, as attorney, while Weschler & Kohn represented the buyers. The Goodman Corporation is now completing two apartment houses on the south side of 188th Street, east of St. Nicholas Avenue.

John W. Kiser Buys "Hillandale."

Hillandale, the estate of the late Daniel E. Seybel, at Port Chester, N. Y., has been sold to John W. Kiser, President of the Phoenix Horse Shoe Company of Chicago, for occupancy.

The property, which was held at $225,000 and is considered one of the show places of Westchester County, consists of about nineteen acres of parked land, a fireproof residence containing over forty rooms, lodge, garage and numerous outbuildings.

It was an all-cash transaction negotiated by Bryan L. Kennelly. The buyer, who is a Director in numerous corporations, lives at St. Paris, Ohio, and the Ritz-Carlton Hotel in New York.

West Harlem Flat Traded.

Leslie B. McClure has purchased for investment from I. Trapler, 306 West 125th Street, a five-story flat on a lot 25 by 100 near Eighth Avenue. In part payment the buyer gave 315 West 144th Street, a three-story dwelling on a lot 16.6 by 100 near Amsterdam Avenue. Edward Polak negotiated the trade.

Two West Forty-ninth Street Deals.

Mrs. Ethel C. Remington has sold to an investing client of Frank B. Taylor 57 West Forty-ninth Street, a four-story and basement house, with extension, 20 by 100.5, Columbia College leasehold. The same broker recently sold for the estate of Mary B. Lane 25 West Forty-ninth Street, a similar parcel, to Sarah E. Hallinan.

Bronx Sales.

The D. H. Jackson Company has sold to a client of Sussman, Gibbs & Karlin the six-story apartment at 635 East 137th Street, adjoining corner of Cypress Avenue, on a plot 37.6 by 100.

Brooklyn.

The Realty Associates have sold 93, 95, and 97 Montrose Avenue, brick buildings on a plot 100 by 100; also a plot 50 by 100, on the west side of Emerson Place, 160 feet north of Lafayette Avenue, to Newkirk Realty Construction Company, through M. Arlington Wilson; also the southwest corner of Rogers Avenue and Union Street, a plot 127.9 by 100, on the south side of Malbone Street, 300 feet west of Bedford Avenue, 100 by 100, to the 250 Pacific Street Inc.

The purchasers will improve the Rogers Avenue plot with a four-story brick building on the corner, and five three-story brick buildings on the inside lots. On the Malbone Street plot they will erect two four-story fifty-foot apartment houses for sixteen families each.

Long Island.

The Ridgewood Holding Company has sold to Rengaw Realty Company, for $6,500, subject to mortgages aggregating $15,000, a plot of three lots and buildings at Ridgewood, with a frontage of sixty feet north side of Myrtle Avenue, forty-eight and one-half feet west of Fresh Pond Road.

The New Jersey Avenue Realty Company sold to Hendrix Improvement Company forty-two lots and a plot at Ozone Park. Twenty-six of the lots have a frontage of 520 feet north side of Freeland Avenue; seven have a frontage of 140 feet south side of Freeland Avenue, and 160 feet south side of Bell Place, all located on block on the east side of Woodhaven Avenue; also a plot with a frontage of 28¾ feet east side of Woodhaven Avenue and 121 feet south side of Freeland Avenue. The deal involves about $25,000.

Westchester County.

The Scarsdale estates, Robert E. Farley, President, has sold to Harold E. Peyser, one of the principals of the New York City schools, a plot of about half an acre adjoining his country place at White Plains.

New Jersey.

The Frank Hughes-Taylor Company has sold the tract of land, fronting about 400 feet on Normal Avenue, Upper Montclair, to E. L. Canfield of Newark, who will probably develop it by building a number of houses.

S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman have sold for Fred C. Robbins the residence on the east side of Bradford Street, Glen Rock, N. J., to Harley P. Hatfield of Manhattan.

Henry G. Ellshemius sold for the estate of H. G. Ellshemius to Mrs. Mary H. Naylor of Arlington, N. J., the southeast corner of Grand and Ellshemius Avenues, a plot 75 by 123, at Arlington, N. J. The site will be improved at once with a dwelling.

Big Jersey City Factory.

Contracts have been awarded to the Turner Construction Company for the erection of a four-story reinforced concrete bakery, 179 by 152 by 75 feet, for the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, to be located at Warren, First, and Bay Streets, Jersey City. Ballinger & Perrot of Philadelphia are the architects.

Tenement Property Leased.

Isidore Zinner has leased to Ignatz Seiden premises 613, 615, 617, and 619 West 144th Street, five-story apartments, for a term of three years at an aggregate rental of $30,000; brokers, Harris & Simon; also to Samuel Moshkowitz for a term of three years premises 154-158 East 100th Street at an aggregate rental of $9,000; also to Leo Ackerman 2,605-2,607 Eighth Avenue for a term of three years at an aggregate rental of $8,700.

Tax Lien Sale Today.

Today at 2 P. M. Daniel Moynahan, Collector of Assessments in Arrears, will hold a public sale of tax liens on properties owners of which are in arrears for land taxes or water rents for more than three years. The sale will be held in Room 512, Municipal Building, and it affects some eighty-odd properties. Similar sales will be held in Brooklyn on Sept. 15 and in Queens on Oct. 5.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Stanley M. Isaacs and others to Frank O. Walther the four-story and basement dwelling, 18 by 100 feet, at 110 East Seventy-third Street; also the four-story and basement dwelling at 124 East Fifty-eighth Street to Mrs. J. F. Hutchinson.

Barnett & Co. have leased the dwelling 1,923 Madison Avenue to Elizabeth McDonough for a term of years.

Shaw & Co. have leased for Florence S. Livingston the three-story and basement dwelling 231 West 129th Street to Marcella Cottrell.

Real Estate Note.

The New York Title Insurance Company has loaned $30,000 on the four-story and basement brick dwelling situated on the southeast corner of 103d Street and West End Avenue.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

Ludlow St, 17, w s, 175.1 ft n of Canal St, 25x88.5, five-story tenement and store and five-story rear tenement; Luis De Errazu against I. E. Selkevitz et al.; Bayly & S., attorneys; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $25,966.26; taxes, &c., $1,063.85; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

97th St, 29 West, n s, 325 ft w of Central Park West, 23x100.11, five-story tenement; adjourned to Sept. 8.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Stebbins Av, 1,270 and 1,272, e s, 100 ft n of 169th St, 50x125.8x50.1x122.11, five-story flat; Rhinelander Real Estate Co. against Stebbins Holding Co. et al.; Miller & Ir., attorneys; E. F. Moran, referee; due, $48,172.86; taxes, &c., $1,063.85; to the plaintiff for $30,000.

Stebbins Av, 1,278 and 1,280, e s, 200 ft n of 169th St, 50x131.5x50.1x128.7, five-story flat; Philip Rhinelander against Stebbins Holding Co. et al.; same attorneys and referee; due, $46,227.96; taxes, &c., $1,063.85; to the plaintiff for $30,000.

Stebbins Av, 1,278 and 1,280, e s, 200 ft n of 169th St, 50x131.5x50.1x128.7, five-story flat; Philip Rhinelander against Stebbins Holding Co. ta al.; same attorneys and referee; due, $46,227.96; taxes, &c., $1,063.85; to the plaintiff for $30,000.

Stebbins Av, 1,278 and 1,280, e s, 200 ft n of 169th St, 50x131.5x50.1x128.7, five-story flat; Philip Rhinelander against Stebbine Holding Co. ta al.; same attorneys and referee; due, $46,227.96; taxes, &c., $1,063.85; to the plaintiff for $30,000.

Gustav Mandelbaum to Sarah L. Teilland, 234 East 71st St, (mtg $11,500,) all liens, Aug. 25; Attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

97TH ST, 243 to 249 West, n s, 465 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.5, (foreclosure Aug. 9;) James A. Foley, referee, to Tudor Realty Co., 111 Broadway, Aug. 16, (mtg $54,500;) attorney, F. M. Sanders, 111 Broadway $14,000

74TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Leo Rosenblatt to Myrena Realty Corporation, 38 Park Row, (mtg $10,800,) all liens, Jan. 20; attorney, Myron Sulsberger, 38 Park Row $1

75TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x99.5; Edward R. Finch, referee, to the rector, &c., Church of Zion and St. Timothy, Aug. 25; attorneys, Harrison, E. & B., 59 Wall St $10,000

80TH ST, 420 East, s s, 230.11 ft e of 1st Av, 24.11x100.8; Mina Mardorf to Lillie Mardorf, 819 Union St, West Hoboken, N. J., (mtg $16,000,) July 11, 1914; attorney, Otto Rieg, 2 Rector St $1

92D ST, n s, 250 ft e of 3d Av, 50x100.8; Ettie Ginsberg to Rose Safir, 499 Vermont St, Brooklyn, Jan. 21, 1913 ..... $100

115TH ST, n s, 170 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Henrietta Bromberger to Hugo Bromberger, 235 West 143d St, Aug. 25, (mtg $20,000;) attorneys, S. V. & G. P. Heimberger, 133 Nassau St $1

115TH ST, 171 East, n s, 195 ft w of 3d Av, 20x80x—x83.2, with all right, title, and interest to land adjoining on n e s; Isaac Brevoort to Wm. T. Morgan, 258 West 123d St, (mtg $8,000,) Aug. 24 ..... $100

133D ST, s s, 487.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 12.6x99.11; Dora Frank to Amelia Realty Corp., 200 Broadway, Aug. 23; attorney, Isaac Levison, 258 East 138th St $1

134TH ST, 223 West, n s, 233.4 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x99.11; Mary B. Becks to Clarence T. Thomas, 2,422 17th St N. W., Washington, D. C., Jan 19, 1914; attorney, Mary B. Becks, 45 Stockton St, San Francisco, Cal.$1

153D ST, 458 West, s s, 191.8 ft e of 10th Av, 16.8x94.11; Louisa Brewer to Margaret M. Brewer, 458 West 153d St, May 12; attorneys, Miehling & K., 238 Broadway..$100

150TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 150x99.11; Minnie Kramer to Samuel Jaffe, 10 East 108th St, B. & S, C. A. G., July 1; attorney, Abr. Nelson, 37 Liberty St..$100

Bronx.

RATTLE SNAKE BROOK, centre line adjoining land of Adaline Holly, 68x142 Harry H. Merritt to Celestina Veltri, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Aug. 13; attorney, Title Guarantee Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

BROOK AV, 1,508, e s, 200x100.10; Matthew C. Griffin, referee, to Ignatz Mantler, 400 East 172d St, Aug. 23; attorney, C. Recht, 80 Maiden Lane $2,000

CEDAR AV, 1,963, w s; George D. Ebermayer to Isabel Lindsley, Montclair, N. J. (mtg $5,000,) Aug. 14; attorney H. D. Patton, 27 Cedar St $100

CEDAR AV, 1,965; same to same, (mtg $5,000,) Aug. 14; same attorney $100

CEDAR AV, 1,961 to 1,965; Corporate Mortgage Co. to George D. Ebermayer, 2,217 Sedgwick Av, (mtg $12,000,) Aug. 24; same attorney $100

EAGLE AV, 703, w s, 59x99.3; Louis Gambrfied to Jacob Ganzfried, 703 Eagle Av, ½ part, May 21; attorney, John Davis, 68 William St $100

EAGLE AV, e s, 200 ft s of 156th St, 108x irregular; Benedetta Picarilla to Pasquale Picarilla, 704 Eagle Av, (mtg $9,000,) Aug. 24; attorney, A. Knox, 198 Broadway $1

JEROME AV, e s, 232.4 ft s of Tremont Av, 50x100; George D. Ebermayer et al. to Corporate Mortgage Co., 27 Cedar St, (mtg $8,000,) Aug. 10; attorney, Henry D. Patton, 27 Cedar St $100

LOT 60, map of Bronx Terrace; John Marucci to Veranda, 623 East 136th St, (mtg $250,) Aug. 24; attorney, George B. De Lucca, 2 Rector St $1

LOTS 33 to 36, Parcel 27, map William B. Ogden; Blanche J. Eckstein to New York Episcopal Medical College and Flower Hospital, 450 East 64th St, (mtg $2,240,) Aug. 11; attorney, Theodore J. Bailey, 62 William St $1

LOTS 31 and 32, Parcel 27, same map; Whitehall Realty Co. to same, (mtg $1,120,) Aug. 12; same attorney $1

LOTS 12 and 12A, map of building lots near Williamsbridge station; Raffaela Paonessa and another to Donato Di Pace, 2,023 Monterey Av, Aug. 14; attorney, Donato Di Pace, 2,023 Monterey Av $1

MARMION AV, 1,984, e s, 33.2 ft s of 178th St, 33x85.7; John B. Harrison, referee, to Sara E. Furnald, 34 West 72d St, and another, executors, Aug. 24; attorney, R. Kelly, 233 Broadway $18,000

MARMION AV, 1980, e s 66.3 ft s of 178th St, 33x85.7; John B. Harrison, referee, to Sarah E. Furnald, 34 West 72d St, Aug. 5; attorney, R. Kelly, 233 Broadway ..$18,000

OGDEN AV, 1,207, w s, 27.8x95; Helen M. Leahy to William F. Burroughs, 881 St. Nicholas Av, (mtg $25,000,) Aug. 18; attorney, W. F. Burroughs, 233 Broadway ..$100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 450 ft n of 187th St, 25x83.10; Gussie F. Isaacs to Meta K. Oetjens, 1,206 Tinton Av, (mtg $1,640,) July 29; attorney, Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $100

WALDO AV, centre line at n e corner of Lot 179, Map Waldo Hutchins, runs w 30 ft to W. s. Waldo Av x 45.1 to centre line of 236th St x e 30.2 to centre line of Waldo Av, x n 44.4; Margaret E. Putnam to Patrick Leinhan, 161 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, July 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

238D ST, n e s, 314 ft s e of Bronxwood Av, 31.4x114.5; Vincent De Meo to Nathan Levy, 2,121 Dathgate Av, Aug. 10; attorney, D. A. Montain, 908 Brook Av $1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

EAST HOUSTON ST, s s, 40 ft e of Goerck St, 20x75; Charles Schimmer to Bertha Christensen, 326 West 145th St, due Oct. 1, 1918, Aug. 25; attorney, William J. Spillerger, 120 Broadway $4,000

INWOOD ST, n s at the Hudson River Railroad, being Lots 175-181, map of Abraham R. Van Nest; Ferry Realty Corporation to Ida B. McTurck, 3,519 White Plains Road, due Aug. 24, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $11,000

30TH ST, n s, 430 ft w of 5th Av, 70x98.9; Wallack Construction Co. to Charter Construction Co., 119 West 40th St, May 6, prior mtg $165,000, due May 1, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $115,000

51ST ST, s s, 125 ft e of 9th Av, 38.6x100.5; David Taylor to Society of St. Johnland, 328 6th Av, Aug. 17, due Aug. 24, 1918; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $11,500

68TH ST, s s, 301 ft e of 3d Av, 18.2x100; Sarah L. Teilland to Gustav Mandelbaum, 14 Morningside Av, due as per bond, Aug. 25; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $11,500

96TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.8; Auguste J. Rossi to Laura S. Heilner et al., executors, 35 West 90th St, July 27, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $20,000

Bronx.

AQUEDUCT AV, e s, 76 ft n of Buchanan Pl, 25.4x107.6; Charles Levy to Fannie Rauschkolb, 2,120 Honeywell Av, prior mtg $3,500, Aug. 19, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. T. Durham, 33 Howard St $1,000

BATHGATE AV, s e corner of 187th St, 75.4x90; Louise Misser to John Misser, 192 Nassau St, Brooklyn, prior mtg $40,000, Aug. 16, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, John C. Hoenninger, 5 Beekman St $7,000

CEDAR AV, 1,961-5, w s, George D. Ebermayer to Corporate Mtg. Co., 27 Cedar St; prior mtg, $12,000, Aug. 24; due as per bond Atty Hy. D. Patton, 27 Cedar St $1,000

CRESTON AV, e s, 406.4 ft s of 192d St, 42.1x85.7; Level Realty Corporation, 935 Intervale Av, to Agnes Carpenter, Bar Harbor, Me., Aug. 19, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title & Ins. Co., 160 Broadway $25,000

LOTS 629 and 630, map, Gleason Prop.; Henry A. Rogers to Ella K. Dooling, 979 East 80th St, Aug. 24, 1 yr, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Knox & D., 27 Cedar St $400

MOHEGAN AV., s e corner 179th St, 39.1x145.3; John Buckley to John M. Carney, 422 East 138th St., Aug. 21; attorney, John A. Carney, 422 East 159th St $1,500

RATTLESNAKE BROOK centre line, adjoining land Adaline Holly, 68x142; Celestina Vietri to Model Building & Loan Assn. of Mott Haven, 2,963 3d Av, Aug. 16, Installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,850

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 450 ft n of 187th St, 25x83.10; Meta K. Oetjen to Gussie F. Isaacs, 358 West End Av, July 29, due as per bond; attorney, New York Title Ins. Co., 135 Broadway $1,640

3D AV., 3,700 n e corner 170th St; 26.7x100; August Oetting to Anna Bischof, 761 6th Av, prior mtg. $26,000, Aug. 25; 3 yrs, 6%; atty. G. A. Steinmuller, 1,511 3d Av $3,000

238TH ST, n e 100th West Martha Av; three lots each 25x100; three mtgs each, $3,200; Ehrich Peterson to Central Mtg. Co., 60 Wall St, June 1, 3 yrs, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Otis & Co., 60 Wall St $9,600

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

BROADWAY, 3,772, store and part basement; Granville Realty Co. to Gustave Grammas, 446 4th Av, 8 years, from Sept. 1, 1915 ..... $3,300

COLUMBUS AV, 198, corner store and basement; James J. O'Reilly and another to Abe Immerman, 3 years, from Oct. 1, 1916; attorney, M. Asofsky, 204 East Broadway $1,440

SOUTH ST, 228-229, Water St, 449-451, all; James S. Reardon and another to Samuel Joseph and another, 287 Henry St, 5 years, from May 1, 1915; attorney, Lazarus Joseph, 281 Broadway $4,100

2D AV, 1,064, all; Edward Freund et al. to Edward Freund, 546 West 147th St, Samuel Bowitz, 14 Morningside Av East, and Herry Miller, 338 East 58th St, (mtg $12,000,) all liens, Nov. 6, 1914; attorney, J. M. Mandelbaum, 51 Chambers St $1

2D AV, 1,340, n s, 25.3 ft n of 71st St, 25x74.1, (mtg $14,000;) 2d Av, 1,338, e s, 50.2 ft s of 71st St, 25x74.1, (mtg $13,000;) Solomon Silberberg to Joseph Silberberg, 600 F. B. & M. Enterprise, Inc., 75 3d Av, 14 7-12 years, from Nov. 1, 1914; attorney, Spitz & B., 35 Nassau St $2,500

135D ST, 525-527 West, w s, 100.10; Schmukler to John Coleman, 320 West 133d St, 5 years, from Sept. 1, 1915; attorney, Fitch, M. & G., 32 Nassau St $780

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 1,333, corner store; Alphonse Andre and another to James Di Matteo, 2,292 1st Av, 4 5-12 years, from May 1, 1915 ..... $3,000

Bronx.

OLINVILLE AV, 3,656, all; Minnie Wells to Gesene Kahle, 3,645 Olinville Av, 4 years, from Oct. 1, 1915, (4 years' renewal;) attorney, M. Schnutzer, 280 Broadway $180

157TH ST, 288 East, two-story building; Louise Schmid to Aaron Puchowitz, 311 Hicks St, Brooklyn, and another, 3 years, from Sept. 1, 1915; attorneys, N. & D. Perlman, 299 Broadway $1,740

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

CLINTON ST, 147; Daniel M. Rader against Bertha Boltan, owner; Roberts Contracting Co., Inc., contractor $216

FORSYTH ST, 49; Arthur J. Panoff against Banned Friend, owner; Isaac Zimmerman, contractor $84

RIVINGTON ST, 237; Daniel M. Raber against Mary J. Quinn, owner; Rubin, Roberts & Hurwitz, contractors $31

RIVINGTON ST, 154; Saul Kronman against Minnie Edelstein, owner; Kahn Bros., contractor $44

2D AV, 1,831; Leib Guberman against Theodore Michaels, owner; Isaac Singer, contractor $30

11TH AV, 433; Ralph La Pinna, against 168 West 34th St. Co., owner; James Hogan, contractor $11

SAME PROPERTY; Anthony Polzella against 168 West 34th St. Co., owner; James Hogan, contractor $33

22D ST, 419 and 421 East; Aaron Leibovitz against Sarah Pernick, owner; Nathan Gerber, contractor $98

Bronx.

JACKSON AV, w s, 26.1 ft s of Dater St, 50 x100; Giuseppe Baldi against Flar Building Corporation and Jennie Wolff, owners; Flar Building Corporation, contractor $30

WEBSTER AV, 2,028, e s, corner of 182d St, 50x91; Edwin H. Aube against McEvoy & Koster, owners; Henry Schamberger, contractor..$27

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

1ST AV, 1,359; Edward Judson against Francis Gluck et al., Dec. 15, 1914 ....$1,036

1ST AV, 1,859; Marx Strompf against Bohemian Amusement Co. et al., April 31, 1914 ..... $356

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Bronx.

289TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Martha Av, 75x100; Central Mortgage Co. loans Ehrich Peterson to erect three-story apartments, (9 payments) $9,600

218TH ST, n s, 280 ft e of Bronxwood Av, 25x114; Elizabeth A. Dooling loans Luigi and Maria Antonia Satriale, to erect one two-story apartment, (4 payments)....$2,200

BEGINNING at a point in the centre of Rattlesnake Brook adjoining lands of Adaline Holly, 68x142; Model Building and Loan Association of Mott Haven loans Celestina and Alfonso Veltri, to erect one two-story apartment, (2 payments) $1,850

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

PARK PLACE, 27; Jacob Rubin against Martha W. Low et al., (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, A. J. Smolens.

142D ST, 225 West; S. Charles Welsh, trustee, against Sarah Fernick et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. B. Green.

ELIZABETH ST, 22 to 28; Columbia Trust Co. against Louis Levy et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Merrill & Rogers.

ESSEX ST, 9½; Alexander Finelite against Rachel Rosenberg et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Finelite.

23D ST, 449 West; Charles T. Streeter against Katharine E. Moore et al., (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, A. W. Meisel.

Bronx.

PROSPECT AV, s e s, 762.7 ft n e of Tremont Av, 22x150.2; State Bank against James D. Rogers et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. A. Kohn.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Reinstatement: Effective 4 P. M., Aug. 24, as Patrol, 1st Gr., J. C. Hickey, to 28.

Appointments: Effective Aug. 24, as Prob. Patrol., to T. S.—T. McMahon, C. J. Kiernan, C. A. Grammer, H. C. Linker, J. A. Defarari, J. W. Kenna, C. A. Seeley, C. O'Malley, T. J. Reilly, H. Hagstrand, M. J. Murphy, F. J. Schroder, T. M. Moriarty, Jr., W. G. Kiers, F. X. M. Wilde, W. L. Purcell, W. C. S. McDonald, R. H. Walsh, W. A. Troeller, T. J. Reddington, H. Moog, J. Buckhold, E. J. Caddell, W. B. Conner, T. F. Delaney, D. Gallagher, D. Buckley, W. C. Schwartz, H. L. Hiles, C. Tesch, J. H. F. Cordes, J. Kever, R. W. Loehmann, D. O'Connor, F. J. Daly, P. De Marco, J. W. Mayer, R. E. Quinn, J. Ferretti, J. T. Dolan, P. Kenny, R. J. Finn, E. J. Jennings, H. Vogel, B. Rabbett, J. F. McGoey, O. J. Brigley, J. P. Clausen, E. O. Kautler, J. F. Barrett, J. Hoffman, J. F. Glaser, J. C. McGovern.

Transfers and assignments, effective 4 P. M. Aug. 26: Lts. E. McDonald, 5 to 7; S. C. Hauptman, 7 to 15; J. Leonard, 7 to 17; B. F. Ashley, 15 to 5; M

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Slawson & Hobbs

162 West 72d Street

Near Broadway Tel. Col. 7240

The Halsworth
645 West End Ave.
Southwest Corner 92d St.
One of the latest new-type 12-story apartment houses in the exclusive West Side residential section.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms, 2 to 3 baths, $1,200 to $3,000.

The Oregon
162 West 54th St.
S. E. Corner Seventh Ave.
A new 12-story fireproof apartment; all outside windows, insuring light and ventilation. Extra maids' rooms.
3, 4, 5, 6 rooms & bath, $900 to $1,700.

The Cornwall
255 West 90th St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
A new 12-story apartment house of concrete; soundproof floors and partitions.
7, 8 & 9 rooms, 2 & 3 baths, $1,500 to $2,400.

La Rochelle
57 West 75th St.
A handsome modern fireproof building; large light apartments; long distance telephone in each apartment.
7 rooms and bath; $1,200 to $2,000.

105 West 72d St.
Bet. B'way & Columbus Av.
A new 12-story fireproof apartment house; accessible location with southern exposure.
4 & 5 rooms, 1 & 2 baths, $1,300 to $1,900.

The Rexor
600 West 116th St.
Southwest Corner Broadway.
A 12-story steel fireproof structure in a neighborhood noted for its exclusive apartment corner. 5, 6, 7 rooms, 2 & 3 baths, $1,050-$2,100. 8 baths; $1,050-$2,100.

The Hamilton
420 Riverside Drive
North Corner 114th St.
A new, absolutely fireproof apartment house; overlooks Riverside Park and the Hudson.
6-7 & 8 rooms, 2 & 3 baths, $1,200 to $3,200.

The Hillcrest
430 West 116th St.
Situated on the crest of Cathedral Heights—the highest part of the city. These apartments have exceptionally light rooms.
8 rooms, 2 baths, $1,500-$1,700.

Georgean Court
58 Central Park West
S. W. Corner 66th St.
A nine-story fireproof building with all latest improvements known to modern architecture.
8 & 10 rooms; 2 & 3 baths, $2,300 to $5,000.

The Pamlico
97 Central Park West
Bet. 69th and 70th Sts.
Fireproof building; large and airy apartments; very select neighborhood; day and night elevator service.
7 and 8 rooms and bath, $1,100 to $1,600.

Bonair
601 West 142d St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
A modern elevator apartment at most reasonable rents. Convenient to Subway station. Rooms large and light.
5 and 7 rooms and bath, $600 to $900.

The Stuart
250 West 94th St.
S. W. Corner Broadway.
The apartments are well planned and rooms are all large and light; near transit lines.
8 & 9 rooms, 1 & 2 baths, $1,200 to $1,500.

The Lucania
235 West 71st St.
Bet. B'way & West End Ave.
Situated on one of the most exclusive residential streets of the West Side; convenient to theatres, clubs, hotels, etc. 3, 5 & 6 rooms, 1 & 2 baths, $900 to $1,800.

4 & 12 W. 92d St.
Near Central Park West
A newly renovated house on a high class private block. Elevator, electric light, etc.
7 rooms and bath, $900 to $1,100.

304 West 92d St.
Near Riverside Drive
Adjoins the Halsworth Apartments. A high-class 8-story fireproof building; near 'bus line and subway.
5 and 6 rooms, 2 baths, $1,200 and $1,300.

375 Centr'l P'rk W.
Near 97th St.
Very desirable spacious apartments; modern improvements; convenient to transit lines.
7 and 8 rooms, 2 baths, $840 to $1,200.

Woodmere
561 West 141st St.
Northeast Corner Broadway.
10-story fireproof apartments; large, light rooms.
4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath, $600 to $1,000.

Lyndon Arms
524-525 Riverside Drive
Near 127th Street.
Beautiful views Riverside Drive, the Hudson and Palisades.
6 and 8 rooms and bath, $720 to $1,100.

Send for our 1915 Apartment House Directory which contains information regarding apartment houses under our exclusive management.

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150 WEST 79TH ST.
Bet. Columbus & Amsterdam Aves.
12-Story Fireproof Building.
One 9 Room Duplex.
One 9 Room Simplex.
Rental $2,600.

315 Central Park West
N. W. Corner of 91st St.
12-Story Building.
One 10 Room Duplex Apartment.
Rental $2,600.
One 7-Room Apartment, $1,900.

587 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Cor. 136th St.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms.
Rental $900 to $1,380.

1,100 PARK AVE.
Corner 89th St.
9 Rooms.
Rental $1,600.

EDGAR A. LEVY, 505 FIFTH AVE.
Telephone 6960—Murray Hill.

MANHATTAN—West Side.



HENDRIK HUDSON
Apartment Houses
Broadway, 110th St. and Riverside Drive
Subway Express Station at Building
THE two best known and best managed apartment houses. Under A. R. E. Co. management.
Apartments from 3 rooms and 2 baths to 10 rooms and 3 baths. Rents $1,000 to $2,800.
Children's playground on the roof overlooking the Hudson, in charge of an experienced Kindergartner, and a well-equipped gymnasium for adults, with needle baths, are some of the unique features of these well-known apartment houses.
Owners
American Real Estate Company
FRANK A. PETELER, Manager at the Buildings
Telephone, 4342 Morningside

MANHATTAN—West Side.

The BELLGUARD
(Just completed.)
216 W. 89th Street
S. E. Cor. B'way.
A centrally located apartment house in a most desirable residential neighborhood, convenient to Subway, elevated and surface lines.
3 Rooms and Bath
6 Rooms, 2 Baths
7 Rooms, 3 Baths
Rentals $800 to $2,000
Exceptionally spacious rooms, foyers and corridors, with roomy closets. Renting agent on premises, or apply to
J. AXELROD,
200 W. 72nd Street Cor. B'way

TERRACE COURT
202 Riverside Drive
S. E. Cor. 93rd St.
Modern fireproof apartment, 7, 8, 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Rentals $1,600 up.
166 WEST 87TH ST.
Only one Apartment to lease.
5 rooms and 2 baths with large foyer, $1,150.
Apply to Manager on premises, or SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents, 162 W. 72d St., or
J. AXELROD,
OWNER.
200 W. 72d Street. Cor. B'way.

HAMILTON TERRACE,
144th St., 2 blocks east of Amsterdam Av.,
High Class Elevator Apartments
5, 6, 4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms and Bath.
MODERATE RENTS. Exclusive residential section, near subway and "L."

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 76th St.
Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

Exclusive Bachelor Apartments

Nineteen West Fifty-fourth Street, a few doors from the University Club.

Apply on premises or to

Wm. A. White & Sons
46 Cedar Street
Telephone 5700 John

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80 WEST 92ND STREET
7 large rooms, bath; single flat; all improvements; refined neighborhood; near L, subway; $40.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$20 to $30

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Efficient Management.

F. R. WOOD. W. H. DOLSON Co.

Broadway, Cor. 80th Street Telephone, Schuyler 3800

Branch Offices: 373 5th Ave., N. E. Cor. 35th St.; Broadway at 144th Street and 163rd Street.
Downtown Office: No. 140 Broadway, Cor. Liberty St.

THE CLIFDEN
264 Riverside Drive.
South Corner 99th St.
12 Story, 3 Elevators.
Southwestern Exposure.
7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,300 to $2,400.

265 CENTRAL PARK WEST
South Corner 87th St.
7 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Doctor's Apartment, 4 Rooms, $1,000.
Rents $1,500.
Near Subway and "L."

VERSAILLES
250 West 91st St.
Southwest corner Broadway.
Subway Station at Door.
8 and 9 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,600 to $2,000.

THE HADRIAN
225 West 80th St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
10-Story Fireproof.
5 and 6 Rooms and 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $900 to $1,200.
All Outside Rooms. 4 Exposures.

HOLLAND COURT
815 West 85th St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
4, 7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $720 to $1,400.

CAROLYN COURT
565 West 162d St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $900.

WALLACE
563 West 149th St.
Southeast corner Broadway.
Extra Large 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Connecting Bedrooms; Most Attractive.
Rents $720 to $840.

THE BELNORD
Broadway to Amsterdam Av.
86th to 87th Sts.
7 to 11 Rooms, 2, 3 and 4 Baths.
Rents $2,100 to $7,000.
Including Electric Light and Refrigeration.
Vacuum Cleaner Service Free.
Extra Large Rooms.
All Bedrooms Face Private Garden.

Ramona and Charlemagne
528-532 West 111th St.
Subway at 110th St.
3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
3 Rooms, Kitchenette.
Rents $600 to $1,100.

THE COURTENAY
55 Central Park West.
Between 65th and 66th Sts.
10 Rooms, All Outside, 3 Baths.
One Apt. on Floor—Southern Exposure.
Rents $2,100 to $2,800.

VICTOR HALL
622 West 113th St.
8 Story Fireproof Modern Apartments.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $780 to $1,100.

CASTLETON-SAGUENAY WELLINGTON-WELLESLEY
East Side Broadway, 142d to 144th St.
4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents, $35 to $75 per Month.

HAZELTON COURT
3,099 Broadway, near 123d St.
4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
3 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette.
Rents $360 to $540.

THE SHOREHAM
60 St. Nicholas Av.
Northeast corner 118th St.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $660.

THE ROSEMARY
4 and 6 West 93d St.
Adjoining Central Park.
Near "L."
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,200.

THE BRAENDER
418 Central Park West.
South corner 102d St.
Near Subway and Elevated.
10-Story Fireproof; 2 Elevators.
Corner Apartment.
12 Large Outside Rooms and 3 Baths.
$2,000.
Southern Exposure.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms, $600 to $1,200.

ST. FRANCIS COURT
Riverside Drive, North Corner 135th St.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $1,200.
8 Outside Rooms, Corner, $1,200.
Immediate Possession.

THE EVELYN
101 West 78th St.
Non-housekeeping Apartments.
Maid service and electric light.
2 and 3 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $660 to $900.
Extra Large Rooms.

HEATHCOTE HALL
609 West 114th St.
One Block from Riverside Drive.
Convenient to Subway.
3 Rooms, Kitchenette.
4 and 5 Rooms, Kitchen.
Rents $600 to $1,000.

MALVERN
47 Claremont Av.
Adjoining corner 119th St.
Overlooking Columbia and Barnard College.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $900.

LUCILE
122 West 114th St.
Southeast corner St. Nicholas Av.
Near Subway and "L."
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $660.

451 WEST END AVENUE
Southwest corner of 82d St.
7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $65 to $75.
Telephone and Hall Service.

THE BARNARD
106-110 Central Park West.
Southwest corner 71st St.
10 Story, 3 Elevators.
6, 7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,500.
Including Refrigeration.
First floor for doctor.

THE BELVOIR
472 West End Av.
Southeast corner 83d St.
Modern Apartments.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $1,600.
First floor suitable for doctor. Cor. apartment.

THE STETSON
262 West 83d St.
Adjoining West End Av.
8 Large, Light Rooms and Bath.
Rents $1,300 to $1,400.

THE DORILTON
Broadway, Corner 71st St.
Magnificent Structure.
Unusually sunny exposure. Express Subway Station 100 feet away.
Free Electric Light and Refrigeration.
3 Vacancies Only, 5 to 9 Rooms.
$1,600 to $2,800.
Write or Telephone for Leaflet.

LARCHMONT
448 Central Park West.
South corner 105th St.
7 Rooms and Bath; Corner.
Rents $900 to $1,100.

SYLVIA HALL
560 West 144th St.
Near Broadway.
2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $360 to $720.

FLORENCE COURT
509 West 176th St.
Southwest corner Amsterdam Av.
3, 4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $336 to $600.

THE NORMAN
37-43 West 92d St.
Near Park, Subway and "L."
5, 6 and 7 Rooms.
$900 to $1,400.

THE TALLEDAGA
61 Hamilton Place.
Corner 140th St.
6 and 7 Rooms.
Rents $720 to $840.

IRVING ARMS
222 Riverside Drive.
Corner 94th St.
Fireproof Building.
Corner Apartment.
9 Rooms & 3 Baths, $1,700.
Southern Exposure. Vacuum Cleaning.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rents $1,300 to $1,600.

GREENWICH
446 Central Park West.
Adjoining corner 106th St.
Overlooking Central Park West.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,000.

DALLAS COURT
Overlooking Hudson River.
Broadway, Southwest Corner 144th St.
One Block from Subway.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $600 to $1,020.
Corner Apartment, 7 Rooms, $1,020.

THE CORINSECA
Northwest Corner.
209 West 97th St.
One Block 96th St. Subway.
7 and 8Rooms and Bath.
Rents $780 to $1,100.

POWELLTON
229 West 97th St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
Modern Apartments.
8 and 9 Very Large Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,600 to $2,000.

THE PASADENA
10 West 61st St.
Southwest corner Broadway.
12 Story, Overlooking Central Park West.
2, 4, 7, 8 & 10 Rooms & 1, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $840 to $2,600.

817 WEST END AV.
Southwest corner 109th St.
Subway at 103d St.
Fireproof Apartments.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,400 to $2,000.
Extra Large Rooms.

DOROTHEA
331 West 101st St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
Subway at 103d St.
All Outside Rooms Facing Hudson.
8 Large Rooms and Bath.
Rents $1,100 to $1,400.

GRACEHULL COURT
668 Riverside Drive.
South corner 144th St.
Excellent View of Hudson River.
One Block from Subway.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $840 to $1,200.

ELLERSLIE COURTS
West side B'way, 140th and 141st Sts.
Cor. Rooms. All Southern Exposure.
Immediate Possession.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $900.

FRANKLYN HALL
961 St. Nicholas Av.
158th to 159th St.
Near Subway and "L."
4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $600.
All Outside Rooms.

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J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.

N. E. Cor. Madison Av. & 41st. Tel., Murray Hill—1481.
Offers a number of desirable Apartments, some of which are ready for immediate occupancy.

THE WELLSMORE
S. E. Cor. 77th St. & Broadway.
Modern in all details.
9 Rooms & 3 Baths, Rental $3,100 to $3,300.

The Cambria
347-351 West 55th St.
1 & 2 Rooms & Bath
Kitchenette.
Furnished or Unfurnished
$30 to $62.50 per Month

The Majestic
St. Nicholas Av., S. E. Cor. 145th St.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath.
Rentals $720 to $1,000.
Very large, light rooms, complete elevator and telephone service. All modern conveniences. Close to subway and elevated lines.

Wharfedale
604-606 West 115th St.
Near Riverside Drive.
7 & 8 Rooms,
$900 to $1,200.

Bonavista
362 Riverside Drive.
Magnificent Fireproof Apartments. Located in Best Section of Drive.
7 & 11 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
Rental $1,400 to $2,500.

The Beauclere
N. W. Cor. B'way & 109th Street
7 Rooms & Bath,
$1,000—$1,400.

Elberon Hall
385 Central Park West, Near 99th St.
8 Rooms & 2 Baths,
$780 to $1,200.

The Hillchester
547 West 157th St.
Near Broadway Subway station
4, 5, 6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
$540—$900.

Prince's Court
N. E. Cor. B'way & 164th Street
4, 5, 6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
$480—$900.

Tenants living in apartments under our supervision are assured of the most efficient service and attention.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE BORCHARDT,
220 West 98th St., Cor. B'way
Modern 12 Story Fireproof House.
7 ROOMS, Foyer, 2-3 Baths, $1,550 to $1,900.
8 ROOMS, Foyer, 3 Baths, $1,800 to $2,000.
Rooms large and light; excellent service.

STUART ARMS,
226 West 97th St., near B'way
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1400-$1600
2 Room Kitchenettes, Bath, $540-$600.
Rooms very large, abundant closets.
Resident Manager on Premises.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS.
THE MELVILLE,
Amsterdam Ave. at 118th St.
THE WINTHROP,
5-6-7 Rooms, $600-$900.
All Night Service.

AVONMORE
2,131 Broadway,
Between 74th and 75th Sts.
7 & 8 Rooms, $1,100-$1,800
Southern and Western Exposure.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

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185 WEST **The Iowa** 104TH ST.
High-class elevator Apartment; near "L," subway; 6 and 7 light rooms; all night service; maids' toilet; rent $900 to $900.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

36
Central Park South
Between 5th and 6th Avs.
Overlooking lake section of Central Park.
ALL CONVENIENCES OF A MODERN HOTEL AND APARTMENT HOUSE COMBINED
New 14-story high-class apartment house; steel construction; absolutely fireproof; three high-speed elevators.
2-3-5 Rooms, 1 to 3 Baths
Dining room on first floor. Service in rooms if desired.
SATISFACTORY REFERENCES INDISPENSABLE.
Resident owner as manager assures high-class service.
Geo. K. Rose, Treas. & Resident Mgr.

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244 Riverside Drive (97th St.)
5, 7, 8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths, all light rooms, modern elevator house, $840 to $1500.
THE MARION
2612 BROADWAY (98TH ST.)
5-6 Rooms & Bath, $720-$936.
Fireproof elevator house, all improvements.
IRVINGTON 407 Central Park West
At 100th St., facing Park. Elevator house.
8 Rooms & Bath, 2 Toilets, $80-$85.
THE STANTON
9 West 91st St. Elevator House.
8 Rooms & Bath, 2 Toilets, $930-$1100.
Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street.

WILLIAM P. SHERIDAN, Agent,
549 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, Cor. 127th St. Phone 434 Morningside
Some of the buildings under my management in which desirable apartments may be found:

The Devonshire,
542 West 112th Street, S. E. Cor. Broadway.
A ten-story fireproof building. Notably successful; personal attention of the management to tenants' requirements. Absolutely high-class house service guaranteed. 6 to 10 large rooms; foyers, reception hall; 2 and 3 baths.
Rents, $1,000 to $2,200.

The Roxbury,
540 West 122d Street.
Apartments of 5 and 6 rooms.
Rents, $540 to $840.

The Katahdin,
N. E. Cor. Broadway & 113th St.
Apartments of 8 rooms.
Rents, $1,200 to $1,600.

205 to 211 W. 107 St.
Near Broadway.
Splendid large apartments. 7 rooms and bath. Strictly modern, high class.
$660 to $720 year.

The Bordeaux,
S. E. Cor. Riverside Drive & 127th Street.
Full River View.
Apartments of 6, 7, and 8 rooms.
Rents, $800 to $1,200.

The Grosvenor,
548 Riverside Drive.
Full River View.
Apartments of 7 rooms.
Rents, $720 to $1,000.

Crescent Court,
S. W. Cor. Claremont Ave. & 127th Street.
Apartments of 4, 5, 6 and 7 rooms.
Rents, $420 to $840.

25 West 65th St.
Near Broadway.
Large rooms. All light. Every convenience. Moderate rent.
$540 to $660 year.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS
SPENCER ARMS
S. E. cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations — maid service included, and meals served in apartments.
Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.
Most Convenient Location in City
Rental, $70 to $125
C. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 8966.

DORILTON



MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE
Unusual sunny exposure. Express subway station 100 feet away. Free electric light and refrigeration. Three vacancies only, 5 to 9 Rooms at $1,600 to $2,800. Write or telephone for leaflet.
BROADWAY & 71ST ST.

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225 West End Ave.
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EXCEPTIONAL VALUE
One Apartment of 11 Rooms and 2 Baths, $1,500
Lease and occupancy from Oct. 1.

THE ROXBOROUGH
251 West 92d Street, N. W. Cor. Broadway
Apartments of 6 to 8 Rooms, with Large Foyer, 2 Baths
Southern and Eastern Exposure.
Rentals $1,600 to $2,100
Ask for illustrated booklet showing floor plans.
LEWIS B. PRESTON, INC., 165 Broadway
Telephone, 7475—Cort.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.
Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.
Two Apartments suitable for physicians.
Modern plumbing. Parquet floors.
Apply at Office, 175 West 58th St.

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305 WEST 72d ST.
Adjoining West End Av.
4-5-6 ROOMS.
$1,100 to $2,000

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250 W. 88 ST.
BETWEEN
B'WAY & WEST END AV.
THE METROPOLITAN
6-7 ROOM APTS., $1,400 TO $1,600.

RENAULT COURT
207-211 West 110th St.
High-Class Elevator Apartment.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Moderate Rents.
OPPOSITE CENTRAL PARK.
Superintendent on Premises.

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d.
Eight large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated and surface lines. $1,100-$1,200. Inquire Superintendent.

Attractive, Homelike Apartments, Moderately Priced, Under the Management of

A. L. MORDECAI & SON.

30 EAST 42D ST.

119 West 71st St. Fireproof Apartment House. ONLY ONE APARTMENT REMAINS TO LEASE.
4 ROOMS AND BATH
Rental $900.

The HAMPTONS
117th St., St. Nicholas and 7th Aves.
Most exclusive dwellings in Harlem. Every room an outside room. Elevator apartment. Convenient to Subway, "L" and surface cars. 7 and 8 room suites.
Rentals $720 to $1,100 yearly

The HUDSON FULTON
S. E. Cor. 136th St. and Broadway.
A few suites to let from next October in this elevator apartment house. 6 to 8 rooms and 2 baths. One block from Subway.
Rentals $800 to $1,000 yearly

The Aspinwall Apartments
399-403-407-411 Audubon Ave.
Entire block front from 185th to 186th St. A few apartments to rent from next October. Within short walk of 181st St. Subway Station. These buildings were awarded a prize by the American Institute of Architects.
4 ROOM SUITES—$28 TO $34 PER MONTH
5 ROOM SUITES—$35 TO $43 PER MONTH

Chatsworth

344 West 72d Street, at Riverside Drive

Absolutely fireproof, overlooking the Hudson from the Statue of Liberty to Yonkers.

Apartments of 5 to 10 Rooms, $900 to $3,250,
INCLUDING REFRIGERATION.
To those leasing now apartments will be altered to suit.
In connection with Chatsworth is also a Restaurant, Cafe, Barber Shop and Valet Service, &c. Convenient to "L" and subway; Fifth Av. Buses at the door.
L. J. Phillips & Co., 72d St. & Columbus Av.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

302-306 W. 79th St.
Bet. West End Ave. & Riverside Drive.
5, 6 & 7 ROOMS
Modern FIREPROOF building, located on the West Side's most FASHIONABLE street. Rooms large and bright; hardwood floors. Most desirable home for refined families who demand the best of service.
Rents $780 to $1,200 per Year.
Superintendent on Premises.

FREMONT
8 LARGE ROOMS 2 BATHS
$1350. $1400.
310 W. 94th NEAR WEST END AVE

Beautiful Apartment.
301 WEST 107TH, CORNER BROADWAY.
SEVEN LIGHT ROOMS, unfurnished; tiled bath; four flights; hall service, telephone; clean, tidy; all improvements; private house block; elegant neighborhood; $65; five rooms ground floor, $50; decorated to suit.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

APARTMENTS.
One or more rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished. The Calumet Apartment Hotel, 340 West 57th St., caters to guests requiring refined surroundings. Excellent restaurant. Doctor's three-room apartment, ground floor.

CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS
NEW 2 & 4 ROOMS
417 West 114th Street.
West Side, Above 110th Street.

GRAND CORNER
7th Av., 1,919, corner 116th; open plans, bet. subway and "L" express stations; 7-8 rooms, extra large, light, high class; all improvements; newly decorated; reduced to $50, $70, $85; great concessions; see our inducements before you select.

CONCORD HALL
468 Riverside Drive,
Corner 119th St.
7-8 rooms, 2 baths, extra lavatory, $1150—$1700. STRICTLY FIREPROOF.

THE PLAZA,
795 ST. NICHOLAS AV., CORNER 150TH ST.
High-class, seven, eight rooms elevator apartments; unsurpassed service; $50-$75.

THE KANAWAH,
203 WEST 111TH ST.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
ALL NIGHT SERVICE.
5-6 ROOMS, $37.50-$47.50.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

640-644 Riverside Drive

141st and 142d Sts.

12-Story Fireproof Apartment House.

Something more than a mere apartment. Unexcelled location.

4, 5, 6, and 7 Rooms
1, 2 and 3 Baths.

Every modern improvement. Excellent elevator service. Superior steam heating plant. Private laundries. Large, bright, airy rooms.

Efficient Day and Night Service.

Rentals:
$600 to $1,500

AGENT ON PREMISES.
Phone 6900 Audubon.

LUCETINE

35-39 West 96th St.

8-story fireproof building, private house block.

One apartment left, 7th floor.

7 rooms, bath and maid's lavatory

RIVERSIDE DWELLINGS

611-19 West 114th St.

Between Broadway and Riverside Drive. Subway express station 116th St. and Broadway.

8 exceptionally large, light rooms, 2 baths.

All night elevator service.

One apartment suitable for physician.

Rents $1,100 to $1,400

ANNAMERE COURT

609-15 West 115th St.

7 and 8 large light rooms, 2 baths

All night elevator and 'phone service; superb location.

Rents $780 to $1,200

I. LOEWENWALD, Agent.
611-19 W. 114th St. Tel. 2896 Morningside.

THE ARDELLE

527 Riverside Drive,

Opposite Grant's Tomb and Claremont.

One Apt. of 7 Rooms and Foyer, 2 Baths, $1,500.

The Best Built House on Riverside.

Management of Owner on premises.

ROCKLEDGE COURT,

3,044 Albany Crescent
B'way and 231st St. Sub. Station.

3-4-5-6 Rooms, $24.00-$43.00.

Large rooms, big closets; all improvements.

Ready for Occupancy Sept. 1st.

Class of tenants absolutely restricted.

Michael J. Martin Corporation
Owner on Premises.

THE GARFIELD

200 Claremont Ave., Cor. 127th St.

One Block West of Broadway,

5-6 Rooms, $45 to $65

Elevator and All Modern Improvements.

Representative on premises, or
M. M. HAYWARD & CO., B'way & 100th St.

High Class Apartments

Near 207th St. Broadway Subway Station. Amid the most delightful country surroundings.

127 Vermilyea Av., 4-5 rooms.....$30
611 W. 204th St., 3-4 rooms, $20 to $25
72-82 Seaman Av.—New House, 4-5-6 rooms, $33-$40-$42.50

These apartments contain every newest improvement—telephone, electricity, &c.
Apply on premises or

M. Just, 612 West 207th St.
'Phone, Audubon—461.

The RAVENWOOD

S. W. Cor. Broadway & 180th St.
(Drug Store Corner.)

5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.

Rents $50-$60.

Every convenience. All night elevator service. Agent on Premises. Tel. Aud. 3577.

Corner 7th Ave. (111th St.)

ONE BLOCK to CENTRAL PARK. And ALL TRANSIT LINES.

7 & 8 Extra Large Rooms

ELEVATOR. TELEPHONE. HALL SERVICE.

Rent, $65, $70, $75.

Supt's. Office, 200 W. 111th St.

THE MIDLOTHIAN

355 West 117th St.

5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.

Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside light and air. Apply to janitor.

HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR

4 to 6 rooms; $40 upward. Washington Heights; most refined houses; every improvement; restricted avenue; refined; owner lives on premises. Westwood and Cliffewood Courts, West 179th to 180th St., on Fort Washington Av.

8 AND 9 ROOMS

all outside, large, beautifully finished; $80 upward; refined houses; restricted Fort Washington Av.; references required; owner resides premises. Westwood and Cliffewood Courts, West 179th to 180th St., on Fort Washington Av.

ALLVIEW

709 WEST 170TH ST.

4-5 Rooms, $30-$38

Class of tenants absolutely restricted.
Michael J. Martin Corp. on Premises.

Westbourne Court

556 West 140th Street,
Corner Broadway.

6 and 7 Rooms

REASONABLE RENTS.
Superintendent on Premises.

THE MARKENFIELD,

605-611 West 111th St.

overlooking the Hudson; convenient to 110th St. Subway; 4, 5, 6 room Apartments. RENTS $600 TO $1,020.

LEROY COVENTRY, 156 W. 72d.

AN IDEAL LOCATION

High-class elevator apartments to lease. 408-420 W. 190th, 409-419 W. 129th. 41 Convent Ave. and 49 St. Nicholas Terrace; 4-8 rooms; rental, $480-$900. Inquire on premises, or agent, 408 W. 130th.

BLANCHE A. DARLINGTON

536 to 542 West 158th St.
3-4-5 rooms; $25-$33.
2 minutes from 157th St. subway.
Inquire premises or Seplow & Pasinsky, 206 Broadway, or 383 West 207th St.

NEW HOUSES

4 to 6 rooms; $30 up; every modern improvement; refined location; splendid service, owner's management; near subway express. Northwest corner West 180th St. and Northern Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY

offer the following choice high-grade Apartments to lease.
Being under ownership management, tenants are assured of excellent service and attention at all times.
The buildings are all new, absolutely fireproof, are ideally located and contain all up-to-date features with modern equipment throughout.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN

72d St.—Broadway—73d St.

Express Subway Station at 72d St.

6 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths
Rentals $1,800 to $3,800
Including Refrigeration.

All large and light rooms, with abundant closet space.

There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and service Elevator.

Telephone, 3547—Columbus.

EVANSTON

West End Ave., at 90th St.

Situated on the finest residential avenue in the city.

Duplex Apartments
9 & 10 Rooms, 3 Baths
Rentals $3,000 to $3,700
Telephone, 7793—River.

ADMASTON

N. W. Cor. Broadway, 89th St.

Near 91st St. Subway.
Every Modern Convenience.

Apartments of
5, 6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths
Rentals $1,200 to $2,200

The 8 Room Apartments Have Extra Shower.

Telephone, 7793—River.

FORREST CHAMBERS

N. W. Cor. Broadway, 113th St.

Convenient to 110th St. Subway.

6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
Rentals $1,100 to $2,400

Telephone, 6261—Morningside

RESIDENT MANAGER AT EACH HOUSE.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

MOST ELEGANT APARTMENTS ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS,

THE NATHAN HALE,

454 FORT WASHINGTON AVE.,
S. E. Corner 181st St.
8 Blocks from 181st St. Subway Station.

Apartments of 3 to 9 rooms, 2 & 3 baths, contain sunken sanitary Roman tubs, vacuum cleaning service, and numerous other improvements. Spacious rooms, large foyers, and ample closets. Built to satisfy every requirement.

RENTALS:

3 Rooms	$35
4 Rooms	$36-$47.50
5 Rooms	$45-$60
6 Rooms	$70-$75
7 Rooms	$75-$91.67
9 Rooms	$100-$120

KNAP & WASSON, Agents,
4249 BROADWAY AT 181ST ST.
3759 BROADWAY, CORNER 156TH ST.

1364-1372 St. Nicholas Ave.

(Near 179th St.)

Elevator Apartments.

One of the most desirable locations on Washington Heights. Convenient to Subway, Broadway car and crosstown lines. Cool, light, airy suites. 5 and 6 rooms.

Rentals $420 to $540.

Apply on premises, or to

HEILNER & WOLF,
30 East 42d Street.

Several Very Desirable

SUITES TO LEASE

—IN THE—

BANCROFT

Kitchenette Apartments
509-517 W. 121st St.

Bet. Broadway and Amsterdam Ave.

LIVING ROOM, BEDROOM, KITCHENETTE AND BATH, **$35 to $42.50**
LIVING ROOM, TWO BEDROOMS, KITCHENETTE AND BATH, **$45 to $60**
LIGHT, UNOBSTRUCTED VIEWS.

NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING. FINE RESTAURANT ON PREMISES.

References absolutely indispensable.

The Sophomore

21 Claremont Ave.,
Just Above 116th St.

8 Rooms, 2 Baths,
With Extra Lavatory.

Overlooking Columbia Grounds.

$1,405-$1,600.

Three minutes to 116th St. Express Station, 6th and 9th Ave. "L."

MORNINGSIDE PARK APARTMENTS

Facing Most Picturesque Park in Manhattan.

4 ROOMS, $35-$45
5 ROOMS, $50-$60
6 ROOMS, $60-$70
7 ROOMS, $80-$85

Every Modern Housekeeping Convenience.

40 MORNINGSIDE AVENUE
N. E. CORNER WEST 118TH ST.

REED HOUSE

Broadway at 121st St.

5 rooms	$660	$720
6 rooms	$720	$900
7 rooms	$900	$1200

Perfect Service.

OWNER ON PREMISES.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Apartments
998 Fifth Avenue
18 Rooms and 5 Baths, $15,000
500 Madison Avenue
Northwest Corner of 52d Street
7, 8, & 10 Rooms & 3 Baths, $2,500—$4,000
776 Lexington Avenue
2 & 3 Rooms and Bath, $420—$840
120 East 31st Street
8 Rooms & 2 Baths, $1,000—$1,500
Further particulars and plans of all the apartments on the east side are on file at our office at
10 East 45th St.
Tel. 3100 Murray Hill.

Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co

ROCKLEDGE HALL

Riverside Drive, Corner 102d Street,
Choicest Section of the Drive.

9 Rooms and 3 Baths.....$2,800-$3,200
With four exposures, fully unobstructed.
Largest rooms on the West Side.
Also 7 and 8 Rooms and 3 Baths...$1,900 to $2,200

Most Reasonable Rent on the Drive.

400 Riverside Drive

Corner 112th Street.

Modern building, embodying all the latest improvements; very attractive floor plan. Rents on application.

7 and 8 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.

THE OSTEND

2,880 BROADWAY, Cor. 112th St.

Modern elevator building; convenient to 110th St. Subway station; apartments are exceptionally large and well arranged.

9 and 10 Rooms, 2 Baths.
$1,400 to $1,800.
Apt. Suitable for Doctor or Dentist, 8 Rooms, $1,400.

THE DORLEXA

318 WEST 100TH ST.

Adjacent Riverside Drive.

Absolutely fireproof; overlooking Riverside Drive; arrangement of rooms unsurpassed.

8 Rooms and 3 Baths.
Rent $1,800.

JANUS COURT

106 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE,

South Cor. 121st St.

New fireproof and soundproof building; situated at highest point in city; every modern improvement.

5, 6, 7 Rooms and Bath.
$660 to $1,200.

DOUGLAS COURT

546 WEST 147TH ST.,

Southeast Corner Broadway.

High-class elevator apartments; only 2 blocks from Subway. Large, light, rooms, well planned.

5, 6 and 7 Rooms,
$480 to $900.

CHEPSTOW

215 WEST 101ST ST.,

N. E. Cor. of Broadway.

Convenient to Subway and "L" Stations; 10-story building; absolutely fireproof; filtering plant; 4 elevators.

6 and 8 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
$1,300 to $2,100.

250 W. 104th ST.

BET. BROADWAY AND
West End Av.

Nine-story fireproof apartment; private house location; one block from 103d St. Subway.

5 and 6 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
$1,100 to $1,450.

PICKEN COURT

706 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,

Corner 148th Street.

Ten-story fireproof building; every convenience; excellent view; all rooms exceptionally large.

4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
$660 to $1,400.

CAROLYN COURT

414 WEST 121ST ST.,

Bet. Amsterdam Av. and Morningside Drive.

All modern improvements; convenient to car lines and subway station.

3, 4, 5 Rooms and Bath.
$480 to $720.

LINLITHGOW

640 WEST 139TH ST.,

Corner Riverside Drive.

Ideal location; unexcelled view of the Hudson River and the Drive.

4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms,
$480 to $840.

Apply to Superintendents on Premises, or

Calder, Nassoit & Lanning,
Broadway, Corner 105th Street.

BEFORE DECIDING—INSPECT

The Cleburne

West End Ave.—Broadway—105th St.

OVERLOOKING HUDSON

New 6 to 10 Room Apartments.
Ready for Occupancy. Appointments Most Attractive.

ON PREMISES, OR

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,
158 Broadway, Tel 6758 Cortlandt. Columbus Ave. at 72d St. Tel. 2750 Columbus.

BE SURE TO SEE BOTH OF THESE HOUSES BEFORE YOU DECIDE

VAUXHALL

780 Riverside Drive at 155th St.

Very unique corner, new Fireproof Building.

4 Rooms & Bath, $650.00; to 7 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,350.00

Magnificent Views from Every Window—B'way Sub. Sta. 157th St.
One Splendid Doctor's Suite, with private entrance. Resident Manager, Phone 7100 Audubon.

GREYTON COURT

630 W. 141st. Cor. of Riverside Drive

3-5-6-7 ROOMS WITH 1 TO 3 BATHS.

Prices $600.00 to $1,300.00 per year.

Absolutely Fireproof—Large Rooms and Closets.
Best of Service. Resident Manager, Telephone 7610 Audubon.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

122 E. 76th St.

Near Park Av.

New 9 Story Fireproof Apartments,

6, 7 & 8 Rooms

Rentals $1,700 to $2,250.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co., Inc., AGENTS.
421 Madison Avenue, at 48th Street. Telephone, Murray Hill—5600.

160 West 95th St.

New 9-story fireproof apartments. Southern exposure.

ONLY THREE 5 ROOM APARTMENTS Left

$1,075 upward.

JULIUS TISHMAN & SONS,
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CORONADO

Northwest corner of Park Av. and 81st St. High-class elevator apartment, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; rents, $900, $1,000, $1,500 yearly. Service unexcelled.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

The Southfield

145 East 35th Street

A superbly equipped apartment house on a quiet street, yet right in the heart of the fashionable business district.

Seven room apartments with two baths. Also Duplex Apartments. Large bright rooms. Extra maids' rooms. Exclusive features usually only found in higher priced apartments. Your inspection is respectfully invited.

Rentals, $1,500 to $2,300

PEASE & ELLIMAN
340 Madison Avenue
'Phone Murray Hill 6200

THE ST. ANDREW,

2 EAST 127TH ST.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
ALL-NIGHT SERVICE.
3-4-7 rooms, $55-$90.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Fred'k Zittel & Sons

IN THE APTHORP. **Broadway and 79th Street** TEL., 9700—SCHUYLER.

Offer the following Elevator Apartments for Rent:—

801 West End Ave.,

N. W. Corner of 99th St.

Absolutely fireproof building conveniently located, close to 96th St. Subway express station and surface lines; large, airy rooms; every modern improvement.

6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,400 to $2,200.

The Prasada,

50 Central Park West.

South corner of 65th Street, overlooking Central Park.

Large rooms and closets.

8, 9 & 10 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $3,000.

The Dallieu,

101st St. and West End Avenue.

Southeast Corner.

Modern 12-story elevator apartment house. Thoroughly up-to-date in every particular.

6 Rooms and 3 Baths,
9 Rooms and 3 Baths,
Filtered water, elevator service, etc.
Rents $1,600 and $3,000.

251-55 West 98th Street,

Close to Subway Express Station.

Modern elevator apartment house of the most modern type; all light and airy rooms; southern exposure.

6 Rooms and 2 Baths.
$1,000 to $1,300.

The Runoia,

267 West 89th St.

New 8-story fireproof building; extra large rooms and closets; modern in every respect.

5 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,000 to $2,000.

Rafford Hall,

N. W. Corner Broadway and 144th St.

The rear apartments afford a splendid view of the Hudson River; all improvements; elevator service, etc.

5, 6 & 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $600 to $1,000.

The Arleigh,

620 West 115th St.

Modern elevator apartments. All modern improvements.

6, 7, 8 Rooms and 2 Baths.
$900 to $1,200.

The Rolyat,

Southwest Corner, Broadway and 140th St.

Large rooms, pantries, and closets.

Suites of 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $1,000 to $1,200.

St. Charles,

101 West 72d St.

Eight Large Rooms and Two Baths.

Must be seen to be appreciated: elevator service, etc.

Rents $1,200 to $1,300.

The Desmond,

2,026 Seventh Av., Near 121st St.

Building to be remodeled. Every improvement to be installed. Elevator service, etc.

8 Large Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,000.

The Montague,

203 West 94th Street,
Adjoining Broadway.

Very Attractive 4 and 5 Room Apartments.
Rents $480 to $720.

St. Evona,

N. E. Corner 135th St. and Broadway.

New six-story fireproof elevator apartment house; large, sunny rooms; southern exposure.

5, 6 and 7 Rooms.
Rents $540 to $1,100.

If these apartments do not meet with your approval, we have others that do not appear in this advertisement. A call at our office will save you much time and annoyance. We will mail you our booklet containing full descriptions of our houses on request.

BELNORD

86th St.—Broadway—87th St.

A HOME OF SUNLIGHT AND AIR



If you are looking for an apartment combining apartment features with exclusiveness of a refined home, if you fancy rooms of unusual size suggestive of the Louis XVI. period, with the later day utilities of modern art, inspect the Belnord—the last word in apartment construction. Careful superintendency and trained employees contribute to ideal service. Manager on premises.

7 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 4 Baths
Rental $2,100 to $7,000

F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co., Agents
80TH ST. AT BROADWAY
Tel. Schuyler 3800

Telephone, 6410—Bryant. **BING & BING,** 119 West 40th St.

SMALL APARTMENTS,

KITCHENS & KITCHENETTES.

1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms

3 & 4 Rooms

3 & 4 Rooms

2, 3 & 4 Rooms

2 & 3 Rooms

The Dearborn
350 West 55th St., Bet. 8th & 9th Avs.

The Stanwood
321 West 55th St., Bet. 8th & 9th Avs.

135 W. 79th St.
Bet. Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.
New Building.

The Poinciana
434 West 120th St., Cor. Amsterdam Av.

Whitestone
609 West 127th St.

Large, Light Rooms. Fireproof.	Unfurnished.	Furnished.
	$30-$80.	$37.50-$95.
Living Rooms, Bedrooms,	12x16 13x14	
Unfurnished.	Furnished.	
$60 to $90.	$75 to $110.	
New Fireproof Building. Recently completed.		
Living Rooms, Chambers,	19x20 13x16	
Rental, $1,020 to $1,900.		
Unfurnished.	Furnished.	
$35 to $75.	$45 to $90.	
Overlooking Columbia Campus. Large, Light Rooms.		
Bath, Kitchenette, unfurnished, $30 to $42.50.		
Furn., $40 to $57.50.		

Manager at each house. Satisfactory References Absolutely Indispensable.

160th St.—Riverside Drive—161st St.

and 655 West 160th St.

Overlooking the Hudson and Palisades

ROMAINE AND LOYAL

NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY

Suites of 4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 2 Baths

Rentals $480 to $1320

Special Arrangements on Leases Signed Prior to October 1st

Renting Agent on Premises—Open Evenings—Phone Audubon 8591.

Friedman Construction Co. Phone Cortlandt 839 **189 Broadway**

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BACHELOR

691 Madison Ave. N. E. COR. **62d St.**

Parlor, Bedroom, and Bath, Furnished or Unfurnished. Service Included.

RENTS $480 TO $720.

Apply on premises, or to

MOORE & WYCKOFF
546 Fifth Ave., 45th St. Tel. 1263 Bryant.

APARTMENTS

MANHATTAN—East Side.

1219 MADISON AVENUE,

Southeast Corner 88th Street.

All apartments have dining room and living room facing the avenue. Each has a maid's toilet. All floors parquet and hardwood. Electric lights. All-night elevator service.

6 Rooms & Bath, $840 up.
8 Rooms & Bath, $1,000 up.
9 Rooms & Bath, $1,450.

MANAGEMENT BY RESIDENT OWNER.
APPLY ON PREMISES.

104 EAST 40th ST.

Exclusive Apartments

in the fashionable Murray Hill section,

5 & 6 Very Large Rooms, with 1 and 2 baths

ALSO

A Very Desirable Bachelor Suite.

AT PARK AVENUE

New England

Apartments Strictly Fireproof. 43-53 East 58th. 7-8 rooms, 2 baths. Supt. on premises. Phone 4120 Plaza.

THE CLARK

N. E. COR. MADISON AVE & 87TH ST.
9 Rooms and 3 Baths, $1,400 and $1,500.
SUPT. ON PREMISES.

The Duncraggan

Ready for Inspection. **North Side of Plaza,**

181st St. & Riverside Drive

3--4--5 ROOMS

With all the improvements and devices that contribute to the health and comfort of Tenants. **Rents $30 to $60.**

Located on a Plaza 120 Feet Wide.

Commanding a magnificent view of the Park, River and Palisade scenery; within easy access of all transit lines. The proposed bus service will pass door.

Rivercliff

628 WEST 151st ST.,

Building just completed.

AT RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

3, 4 & 5 ROOMS, $35-$60

JUST THE HOME YOU HAVE BEEN LOOKING FOR; SPACIOUS CLOSETS, LARGE FOYER HALL, ETC.; BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.

The Trossachs

106 NORTHERN AVE.,

JUST NORTH OF 181ST ST.

3, 4, 5 & 6 ROOMS, $30-$65

EXTRA LARGE, LIGHT, ESPECIALLY WELL ARRANGED, OVERLOOKING HUDSON AND PALISADES, SHORT WALK TO SUBWAY STATION. AGENT PREMISES.

Holyrood Court

New Elevator House.

436 Ft. Washington Ave.,
S. E. COR. 180TH ST.

One of the Choicest locations on Washington Heights.

ONE BLOCK WEST OF BROADWAY.

3, 4, & 5 Large, Light, Exceptionally Well Arranged Rooms, $35-$65

The Fairfield

97 Ft. Washington Ave.,
SOUTHWEST CORNER 163D ST.
Overlooking Parade Grounds.

4, 6 & 7 ROOMS, $45-$85

Extra Large, Light.

BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED, ABUNDANT CLOSET SPACE, COMMANDING VIEW OF PALISADES AND HUDSON RIVER; STREET UNDER SUPERVISION PARK DEPARTMENT; IDEAL RESIDENTIAL SECTION OF MANHATTAN. AGENT PREMISES.

Audrey Hall

575 WEST 172d ST.

N. E. COR. ST. NICHOLAS AVE.

4, 5, 6 & 7 ROOMS, $37.50-$75

BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED, SPACIOUS CLOSETS, SUNLIGHT IN EVERY APARTMENT; SHORT WALK TO 168TH STREET SUBWAY STATION. OWNER ON PREMISES.

The Garnell

55 WEST 95TH ST.

STRICTLY PRIVATE HOUSE BLOCK. NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING. 2 BLOCKS TO SUB. & L STATIONS.

3, 4 & 5 Rooms, $55-$75

EXTRA LARGE, LIGHT; LARGE CLOSETS; ESPECIALLY WELL ARRANGED. AGENT ON PREMISES.

73-75 W. 92 St.

Private House Block.

ADJACENT TO MOST BEAUTIFUL PART OF CENTRAL PARK. CONVENIENT TO ALL CARS.

7-8 ROOMS, $47.50-$67.50

LARGE, LIGHT, FINE CLOSET SPACE; EVERYTHING TO MAKE AN IDEAL HOME.

36-42 W. 93 St.

PRIVATE HOUSES FRONT & REAR.

STATION STREET.
HALF BLOCK FROM PARK.

7 & 8 ROOMS, $50-$65

EXTRA LARGE, LIGHT; ALL IMPROVEMENTS, ELECTRICITY, ETC. LAVATORIES BETWEEN BEDROOMS.

None but desirable tenants accepted.

Our Fall list of Apartments, from 3 to 10 rooms, now available. Agent on premises, or

87th St., Cor. B'way. **KEMPE & CO.** Schuyler 5610

BING & BING

119 West 40th St. Tel., 6410 Bryant.

NEW APARTMENTS

NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
LEASES FROM OCTOBER 1.

993 Park Av., Cor. 84th St.	8-10-11 Rooms 3 Baths	$2,800 to $4,300
955 Park Av., Near 82d St.	7-9-10 Rooms 3-4 Baths	$2,400 to $3,500
1,155 Park Av., Corner 92d St.	8-10-12 Rooms 3-4 Baths	$1,900 to $3,900

LARGER SUITES CAN BE ARRANGED.
An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co. Open for inspection in each house.

ALSO

Brentmore, 88 Central Park West, Corner 69th St.	9 Rooms 3 Baths	$3,750 to $4,000

Two Styles, Simplex and Duplex.
For rent from October 1st.
Immediate possession may be arranged.

Apply on Premises, or at the Office of Bing & Bing
119 West 40th St. Tel., 6410—Bryant.

405 Park Avenue

NORTHEAST CORNER 54TH STREET.

3 apartments, 8 to 12 rooms, 3 & 5 baths, $3,500, $6,000.
Doctor's Office, 4 Rooms and Bath, $2,100.

118 East 54th St.

1 apartment, 9 rooms, 3 baths, $2,800.

115 East 53rd St.

1 apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, $2,700.
Doctor's Office, 3 Rooms and Bath, $1,200 to $1,440.

123 East 53rd St.

3 apartments, 6 and 7 rooms, 2, 3 baths, $1,980, $2,250.

Moore & Wyckoff,

Phone 1263 Bryant— **546 Fifth Avenue**—Corner 45th St.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

THE STUYVESANT

17 LIVINGSTON PLACE

Corner East 17th St., Overlooking Stuyvesant Park.

6 & 7 Rooms
RENTS $800-$1,200.

Large, light and airy; 'phone, elevators, electric light, uniformed hall attendants; separate servants' toilets.

Apply to Supt., on premises.

56-60 E. 87 St.

Near Park Ave.

Highest Type Elevator Apartment. All Night Service.
7 Rooms—$1,100-$1,200.
Physician's or Dentist's Apart.—$900.
Large Rooms Flooded with Sunlight.
OWNER ON PREMISES.

THE ENGLEWOOD

1,187 Lexington Ave., S. E. Cor. 81st.

7 Large, light rooms, bath, elevator, uniformed hall service; moderate rent. Superintendent on premises, or

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Elevator Apartments.
206 East 17th St.
2-4-5 Rooms, $360 to $540.
Berlin Renting Agency, 141 E. 17th St.

BRONX.

5 GRAND ROOMS $32—$38 JUST COMPLETED

University Heights Apartments
1905-1929 ANDREWS AVE.,
BET. WEST BURNSIDE AVE. AND WEST 179TH ST., WEST BRONX.
Broadway Subway, 181st. to University Av. trolley, 8 cents. Parquet floors; two families on floor; tenants restricted. Booklet.

BROOKLYN.

MOST EXCLUSIVE APARTMENTS IN BROOKLYN UNFURNISHED

One and two rooms, bath, kitchenette, housekeeping, non-housekeeping; gas and electricity and service included in rent, from

$20 TO $40 PER MONTH.

Resident Manager on Premises.
POUCH MANSION, 845 CLINTON AV.

SEE US FIRST.

Most complete list of select apartments in

FLATBUSH.

4-5-6-7-8 rooms, $30 to $75.
WESTWOOD REALTY CO.
685 Flatbush Ave., corner Winthrop St.
Tele. Flatbush 4030. Closed Sundays.

FLATBUSH.

THE MARLBOROUGH APARTMENTS

Marlborough Road, near Cortelyou Road; 5 and 6 rooms; all modern improvements; ready for inspection; $32.50 to $45. F. W. YATES, owner, 34 Nassau St., Manhattan; telephone 1306 John, or Shachardt Realty Co., 1,503 Cortelyou Road, B'klyn.

PARKWAY COURT

Elegant high-class apartments of 4 to 8 rooms, all improvements. Best section of Eastern Parkway. Rents, $32.50 to $75.00. Ready Sept. 1st. M. F. GLEASON, Eastern Parkway, corner Kingston Av., Brooklyn.

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Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

5-story double flat house, with stores, on 5th Av.; good neighborhood; all rented; rent, $2,900; price, $26,500. Box 4, 1,418 5th Av.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
16 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.
For sale, 30x100; suitable for garage, loft, Nichols, 418 West 39th St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

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Do you want to own my fine home of 7 rooms and bath, all improvements, in town 30 minutes from city, by paying $17 monthly? Concession to good party. Write for particulars. Telsa, Box 145 Times Downtown.

$17 monthly will buy handsome 7-room cottage, all improvements; large garden plot; small amount down. Keithley, Jericho Turnpike, Floral Park, L. I.

SEE THE NEW HOMES AT
KEW GARDENS.
15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.

Jamaica—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,900; all improvements. Piguet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

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Gramercy Section—For rent, three-story, 25-foot brownstone house; exceptionally large rooms; excellent condition. Apply 138 East 19th St.

Private Houses, West Side.—A number of desirable houses to let. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway.

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Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For sale or To Let.

BEAUTIFUL HOME on Hudson, adjoining Tarrytown; superb waterfront situation; near station; 20-mile river view; Italian house of distinctive design; 12 rooms, 3 baths; sleeping and dining porches; plot 150x140; sacrifice for quick sale, $3,100 cash, mortgage $18,400 at 5 per cent. R. McBride, 31 East 17th St., N. Y. Stuyvesant 2107.

Chester Hill, Mount Vernon.—$1,500 apartment for $900; lawn, shade; 8 rooms, bath, reception hall; all outside rooms; finest located apartments in Westchester County. Janitor, 174 Rich Av. Owner, Carpenter, 8 Adams St., Mount Vernon.

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Lady, alone, desires to arrange with refined party to share attractive cottage; garage; tennis; schools. Y 310 Times Annex.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

New "Old Colonial," 5 rooms, 3 baths, in park, handy station, for sale; others to let. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y.

Country Estates.—Westchester, Orange Counties. Seaman Lowerre & Co., 15 East 40th.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont, Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

New Rochelle Properties.—Sale, rent, exchange. Jas. D. McCann, 221 Huguenot St.

New houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace, Rollins Bros., cor. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

SEMI-BUNGALOW, $5,900; 28 minutes from Manhattan, 100 trains, 4 minutes from express station; restricted, refined neighborhood; garden, shade trees; 7 rooms and tile bath; all city improvements; outside chimney and fireplace; built day's labor and guaranteed; easy terms. Write or phone, J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y. 3816 Cortlandt.

BEAUTIFUL 8-room bungalow; decorate to suit; all latest modern improvements, beamed ceiling, panelled walls, open fireplace, modern kitchen, tiled bath, built in, tank, running water; extra large veranda; on large plot; about one block from bay and bathing beach; built under personal care of owner; 42 minutes out; price $2,950; easy terms. Bungalow, Box 142 Times Downtown.

ALL YEAR BUNGALOW; near Atlantic Ocean; 5 rooms and bath; all improvements, including heat; 42 minutes from city; short distance to trolley and station. C., South Side, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

Port Washington.—To let, eight-room house; two baths; garage; near station; one-third acre. $50. Phone John 5467.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

FARM FORECLOSED.—Colonial house, 10 rooms, bath, heat; 40-mile view; charming shade; excellent spring; 135 acres. A rare chance. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots.
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Mersemere, and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb) within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.
Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

RENT IN RIDGEWOOD.
Test its merits as a suburban place of residence; 1,000 commuters like it; attractive homes, $30 to $150 per month. Write us. S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, RIDGEWOOD, N. J. PHONE 555.

Small fruit farms, 75x500; five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; rent opportunity, $5,000 to $6,500; terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Five acres choice ground at Westfield; new house, with all modern improvements; one mile from station; sell below cost. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building, N. Y.

Orange, N. J.—Modern 12-room house; all improvements; grounds large enough for garage; near Highland Avenue Station, Lackawanna Railroad. 6 Fairview Av., Orange.

LITTLE FARMS, hour out, for city workers; $10 monthly. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

Real Estate Wanted.

In Ridgewood, N. J., a completely furnished high-class home. Address Responsible, Box G 806 Times Downtown.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.
NOTICE.
On August 23, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named court on behalf of the United States against 1,088 cases of canned tomatoes upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.
Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on September 8, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter), at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.
August 23, 1915.
THOS. D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.
NOTICE.
On August 23, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named court on behalf of the United States against 550 cases of canned tomatoes upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States Revised Statutes.
Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on September 8, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter), at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.
August 23, 1915.
THOS. D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, by John Van Brunt, auctioneer, on Friday, September 3d, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon on the 10th floor, U. S. Appraiser's Warehouse, No. 641 Washington Street, corner Christopher Street, New York City, New York, one refiner folder machine, one fancy cutting machine complete, and five stamps.
The machine will be on exhibition Thursday, September 2, 1915. Catalogues mailed upon request as soon as issued.
Dated New York, August 12, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D., N. Y.

War History in One Volume.

It will be many years before the story of the European conflict is written authoritatively from all points of view. The New York Times Current History is anticipating the future historian with a clear and impartial account of the war, and the first six numbers, bound in cloth, may be had for $2. (delivery charges extra.) Times Square, New York.—Advt.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

Looking for OFFICES or a LOFT? We can save you both TIME and MONEY. Large or small space. All parts of city. Long or short terms. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 B'dway, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5780.

Store and first floor, 228 7th Av., 50 feet from 23d St.; will alter to suit at VERY LOW RENTAL to good party. Apply only to Burnstine & Geist, 35 Nassau St.

An unusually desirable light loft to rent; light on all sides; elevator service day and night; rent reasonable. Inquire 15th floor, 141 West 36th.

A.—A.—A.—50 Church St.—Two furnished offices with waiting room; all conveniences. Apply Suite 1,575.

STORES! STORES! STORES!
Madison Ave., Cor. 86th St. See them.

STORE, southeast corner 14th St. and 7th Av. E. S. Willard & Co., 52 William St.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Camp to rent for September at Green Pond. Call or address Rankin, Green Pond, N. J.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

ATTENTION.—Wanted, first mortgage money; will pay 5, 5½, and 6% interest on Bronx property, well located. O'Hara Bros., 200th St. and Webster Av.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.
East Side.

ST. GEORGE.
Newly renovated, all light, corner apartments, 1,125 Lexington Av., cor. 78th St.
6 rooms, $900; 7 rooms, $1,000; every modern improvement; all-night elevator service. William Wolff's Son, 1,102 Lexington Av.

DON'T MISS SEEING
Apartment seven unusually light rooms, 3,188 MADISON AVENUE.
Corner 87th St. Electric light, parquet floors; price, $1,200. Superintendent on premises.

LEXINGTON AV., 807, NEAR 62D ST.
One and two rooms, bath; large, light; $30.
HALL & BLOODGOOD,
542 Fifth Av. Tel. Bryant 7632.

140 EAST 84TH ST.
Cut prices. Men or business women.
Two rooms, bath, and service.

70th, 208 East.—Five and six large rooms, newly decorated; hot water supply; rent $25-$27. See Janitor.

Attractive skylight studio apartment; elevator service; $950. "Hoffman Arms," 640 Madison Av., 60th St.

College Av. and 170th St.—Three and four grand rooms; beautiful neighborhood; references required.

Two-room kitchenette apartment, furnished or unfurnished. 747 Madison Av. Plaza 800.

Madison Av., 121.—Desirable housekeeping and non-housekeeping apartments.

West Side

ST. URBAN,
Corner 89th St. and Central Park West.—Apartment consisting of ten rooms, three baths, $2,500; includes electricity and refrigeration; possession Oct. 1; four rooms overlook most beautiful part of park. Inquire Supt. on premises, or phone Roy H. Jameson, Murray Hill 6200.

Wadsworth Av., 382, one block from 191st St. Broadway subway station; highest elevation in Manhattan; exceptional high-class elevator house; rooms are extraordinary large and light and contain every newest improvement; 4 all front rooms, $40; 5 rooms, $45, $50; 6 rooms, $60; 7 rooms, $65.

204th St., just east of 10th Av.; Subway station at 207th St.—4 and 5 extra large and light room apartments, electric light, shower bath, etc. Rents $25 to $33 month. Superintendent on premises. New Buildings.

104TH, 218 W.—7 extra large rooms, overlooking Broadway, 104th and 103d Sts.; all improvements; just decorated; near Central and Riverside Parks; subway and "L"; $45-$50. Janitor.

THE INVERMERE, 415 West 118th.—Non-housekeeping apartments, 4, 5 and 6 rooms, with bath; elevator and all modern improvements; first-class cuisine; rent, $40 and upward.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Superintendent or phone Col. 4020.

51ST ST., 318-328 WEST.
THE WASHINGTON—THE JEFFERSON.
4-5 ROOMS, $45 UP.
Attractive modern elevator apartments.
WALDRON & FREEDMAN, 489 5TH AV.

27TH ST., 361 WEST, (THE ALBEMARLE.)—High-class elevator apartments; 4-5 attractive, well-planned, outside rooms; large closets; $40, $45 month; references.

11TH ST., 128 WEST, (THE UNADILLA.)—High-class elevator apartments; six or seven attractive, outside, well-planned rooms, $70, $80.

A—"GARNET HALL."
601 West 141st Street, corner Broadway. Three to seven large, light, outside rooms; spacious closets; all night elevator; low rentals.

Beautiful Riverside Drive Apartment to Sublet—Seven rooms, 2 baths; owners ask $1,200; will sublet for $1,000. Kohn, Apartment 6D, Riveria, 790 Riverside Drive.

7 AND 8 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS
and bath; all improvements; convenient to all cars, park and schools; $40 up; lease to select tenants only. 6 West 103d St.

118th St., 203 West.—Six rooms, 3d floor; all rooms direct light; $27-$35; all improvements; near Central, Morningside Parks, subway L. Janitor.

109TH, 245-247 W.—4 rooms, newly decorated; steam heated hall and closets; near Broadway and Riverside Drive; $19-$22; subway, "L."

WADSWORTH AV., 86-88 (corner 177th.)—5-6 rooms, all improvements, $27-$36; Broadway subway 181st; lowest rents on Washington Heights.

ELEVATOR APARTMENT, $45.
Convenient, fashionable neighborhood. 509 West 112th.

Artist's Studio.—Beautiful apartment; fine northern light; size studio, 22x24. Call at once. Miss Elflein, Hotel Chelsea, W. 23d St.

120th, 349 West.—Two rooms, outdoor sleeping porch; electricity, steam heat, hot water; 5th Av. stage passes door; $30.00.

WILL RENT EXCEPTIONAL TWO-ROOM AND BATH HOTEL APARTMENT AT GREAT SACRIFICE. N 104 TIMES.

Sunrise, Broadway, 2,708; 3 light rooms; housekeeping, non-housekeeping; restaurant; $456.

130th, 202 West.—Modern apartments seven all large, light rooms, $40-$55.

Apartments, 5-7-8-9-10 rooms, $660 to $2,000; Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th Sts.

540 West 122d St.—Desirable five-room apartment; modern improvements. See Janitor.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Z., Box T 25 Times.

150 West 79th.—High-class apartments, nine rooms, duplex and simplex, $2,000.

Elevator apartments of 7 and 8 large rooms, $1,000-$1,500. 102 West 75th St.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

162 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

172d, 575 West.—Corner elevator house, 4-7 large, beautifully decorated apartments.

84th St., 17 West.—7 large rooms, bath; one to sublet, $45, and one at $60.

180th, 660 West.—Elevator apartments, 5, 6, 7 rooms, $45 to $70.

611 West 176th.—Seven large, sunny rooms, 2 baths; $50 and $52.

88th St., 180 West.—High-class apartment, 8 rooms.

Brooklyn.

ST. JAMES PLACE, NEAR FULTON ST.
Delightful 6-room apt., $42; 7-room, $45; electricity, steam; parquet floors; near subway and L. Booklet. GOLDEN REALTY, 238 St. James Place.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL.
Finest apartment in the State, eight-story elevator, fireproof, strictly high class, six and seven rooms, decorations to suit; $65 to $85. Any broker, or on the premises, 67 and 59 Union St.

Apartments Wanted

Unfurnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

Wanted, unfurnished four rooms, bath, kitchen, modern elevator apartment, between Washington Square and 70th St.; rent, $60 to $65. Address K. A., 125 East 94th St.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.
East Side.

HOTEL IRVING, 28 Gramercy Park.
Why not live within walking distance of your business in the most central, homelike, fireproof hotel in New York City?

West Side

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Ave. } 1, 2, 3, & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE. with private bath and kitchenette; some 3 and 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN. Furnished—$20, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few sublet week, month, during Summer. Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River, 8970.

THE WILSONIA, 225-229 W. 69th St., near Broadway. 1 rm. and bath, $25 up. 2 rms., bh., kit., $40 up. 3 rm., bh., kit., $41.50 up. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN; No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

Alcazar, 215 Manhattan Av., Corner 109th. Capitol, 107 West 109th St.
Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, modern elevator building, near "L," subway; Central Park; rents $30 monthly up; references essential. Phone 10200 and 9723 Riverside. Restaurant in building, open evenings.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN,
Broadway, (Amsterdam Av.,) 72d to 73d St., overlooking Sherman Square, offer apartments, furnished, of six, eight and nine rooms and two baths. Manager, 175 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 8547.

97th St., 308 West.—Five unusually large rooms; southern exposure; handsomely furnished; $115; elevator house. Ernest Tribecker, premises.

At Riverside Drive and 84th St., north corner, No. 120; eight and eleven all light, well furnished rooms to let from Sept. 1. Call or address W. Stewart.

To Rent.—Apartment, furnished, 9 rooms and 3 baths, on 10th floor, 863 Central Park West. Apply Superintendent, or 98 West St.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; choice localities. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5392.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
Select list; handsomely furnished; all prices.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
4520 Murray Hill. 507 Fifth Av.

51st St., 355 West.—New elevator building; two, three and four rooms, kitchen and kitchenette, $12 up; references necessary.

WILL RENT EXCEPTIONAL TWO-ROOM AND BATH HOTEL APARTMENT AT GREAT SACRIFICE. N 102 TIMES.

Sublet.—Two beautiful rooms and bath in Hotel Ansonia; service included; Sept. 1 to Oct. 1. Apply Dr. Buerger, 40 E. 41st St.

116th St., 610 West.—2-8-5-room apartments; furnished or unfurnished. Phone Morningside 3040. Thompson.

Finely furnished private apartments, best localities. Gray, 269 West 73d. Columbus 8974.

123d, 457 West.—Sublet 6-room apartment, completely furnished; fine piano. Supt.

113th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

51st St., 70 West.—Two rooms, bath; all improvements; $8 for one person.

Choice list personally inspected furnished apartments. Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.
East Side.

218T ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; electricity; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Large, single rooms, with board.

37 EAST 53D ST.
TABLE BOARD; REFERENCES.

8 EAST 45TH STREET.
Room and bath; table board; references.

62D ST., 16 EAST.—Second floor, large room, single room; excellent table; reasonable.

73D, 12 EAST.—Double and single rooms; excellent table; references. Apply by letter until Sept. 10.

89TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Attractive rooms, conveniences; excellent cuisine; moderate; telephone. Gross.

MADISON AV, 165.—Large, small rooms; private baths; one block 34th St. subway.

West Side

16TH, 7 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms; private bath; excellent table; refined surroundings.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH ST., 47 WEST.—Private boarding house; for the Winter, large and single rooms; private baths; table exceptional.

54TH, 54 WEST.—First-class single, double rooms; suites; private baths; electricity; references.

57TH, 349 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; with board; references.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Private baths, electric light, steam heat; large rooms; Southern cooking; also smaller rooms; attentive service.

72D, 120 WEST.—Dining room will be opened Sept. 1; newly decorated and refitted; large and small rooms, with or without baths; can now be arranged for. M. Luez.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; excellent board; table guests.

72D, (near subway.)—Will accommodate a few refined people. 2380 Columbus.

72D, 253 WEST.—Cool, well-furnished rooms; table board; individual table; $10 up.

72D, 267 WEST.—Desirable double rooms, private bath; excellent table; table guests.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; table guests; references.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Large and single rooms with board; reference.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Large and small rooms; parlor dining; references.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Double and single rooms, parlor dining; references.

77TH, 801 WEST.—Select pension; exquisitely furnished suite; double, single rooms; private baths, running water; superior cuisine; electricity.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Large, small rooms, newly decorated; superior table board.

79th, 114 West, Horace Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, parked street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

78TH, 159 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; newly decorated; private bath; Fall arrangements.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; private or public bath; satisfaction guaranteed.

80TH, 108 WEST.—The House Richards. An Old Home" place for refined people; all new; high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; also parlor floor; newly decorated; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine and service; private baths.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Cool, spacious rooms; electricity; good, generous table; parlor dining.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated large and small rooms; private baths; parlor dining room; private tables; excellent cuisine.

82D, 45 WEST.—Pleasant large, small rooms; running water; excellent table; reasonable.

83D, 17 WEST.
High-class private Jewish house; excellent table; large, small rooms; electricity; gentlemen.

88D, 5 WEST.—Unusually attractive; modern improvements; suite, singly; reservation coming season.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike surroundings. Brumenfeld.

86TH, 137 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two adults in refined, exclusive Jewish home; easy access car lines; references.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Small and medium rooms; suitable for gentlemen appreciating fine home.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Very attractive large rooms; private baths for refined people; reservations for Winter season; excellent home cooking; references; table guests.

89TH ST., 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; excellent table.

90TH, 4 WEST.—Facing park; large back parlor; suitable various purposes; excellent cuisine.

90TH, 16 WEST.—Choice rooms; gentlemen, adults; exclusive; Jewish house. River 9793. Hellman.

HOLLAN HOUSE,
33d, 128, 130 West.—Rooms; high-class house; superior cuisine and service; parlor dining; table guests accommodated. Riverside 229.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptional boarding; 32 rooms; 16 on one floor; every room with running water or bath adjoining.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.
Staten Island.

The Willows.—Huguenot Park on the beach; boating, bathing, fishing, tennis; delightfully cool lawn, porches; exclusive, comfortable surroundings.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

At Fynevue, heart of Larchmont; fine air, fine fare; rooms, views, service, rates, including auto to trains and clubs; use launch. Bayard Circle, Larchmont 406-W.

Long Island.

THE STAFFORD, ARVERNE, N. Y.
Beach 66th St. Phone 415 Hammels.
On ocean; coolest spot within 200 miles; 30 minutes from Broadway; monthly commutation, $7.50; finest beach; superb bathing, fishing; mile-long ocean boardwalk; tennis; bountiful table; September rates, room and board, $10 week; Labor Day rate, Saturday dinner to Tuesday breakfast, including railroad ticket and ocean bath, $7.

SEA GATE.—Private family; few paying guests; reduced rates. Phone 515 Coney Isl.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Information concerning hotel; 1st-class boarding house; within 40 minutes city. G 853 Times Downtown.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.
West Side.

102D, 258 WEST.—Convenient to subway; saloon floor; large room and small room with bath; Jewish family; excellent table.

107TH, 922 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence near Riverside and Broadway; two large rooms, bath.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Large room; private bath; suitable gentlemen, couple; home cooking; references.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Large, small rooms, connecting with bath or single; table guests.

115TH, 613 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, overlooking Hudson; closets, water, good meals, telephone.

152D, 518 WEST.—Private family; large second-floor front room; references, Aud. 7392.

156TH, 553 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; reasonable rates.

BROADWAY (245 West 104th.)—Attractive rooms; southern exposure; home cooking; telephone. Jantzen.

MANHATTAN AVE., 305.—Near 116th St. "L" and beautiful Morningside Park. The Morningside, newly fitted up, 40 rooms, family hotel; offers excellent hotel accommodations at boarding house prices; references exchanged. Telephone 2756 Audubon.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family House of high standard; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c fare; Lovely furnished rooms; suites; all comforts; excellent chef and service; separate tables; Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AV., 531, (86th St.)—Desirable rooms; exclusive neighborhood; high-class cuisine; reservations for the Winter; references.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th subway.)—Beautiful rooms, floors; excellent table; references.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Convenient Borough Hall; rooms; excellent table. 1159W Main.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE desire permanent board; double room, modern conveniences; location near subway, Lenox Av. and 125th St.; give full particulars with terms. Address Reliable, Y 835 Times Annex.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.
East Side.

17TH ST., 120 EAST.—Cool, comfortable furnished rooms; bathroom; floor reasonable.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.) SUITE, two rooms and bath.

29TH, 118 EAST.—Small and large rooms; private family; all conveniences; telephone.

35TH ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable room, all conveniences; choice location; gentleman; references.

35TH ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable room, all conveniences; choice location; gentleman.

38TH ST., 10 EAST.—Small and large rooms, with private baths; also suites.

43D, 16 EAST.—Cool, comfortable, completely furnished room, with, without private bath; references.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room, with bath; room with piano; single room; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Attractive large, small rooms; private bath; board optional. Gramercy 1978.

LEXINGTON AV, 265, (near 36th.)—Attractive large front room; bath. Murray Hill 725.

West Side.

97TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite for bachelors; hot water, electricity; references.

11TH, 113 WEST.—Large, front room; also small room; $6 and $3.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; private house; references.

12TH, 88 WEST.—Large room, running water; also hall room; telephone; references.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Exceptional rooms, large, single; private baths; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

52D, 55 WEST.—Large room, attractively furnished; hot, cold running water; adjoining bath; electricity; telephone; reasonable; gentlemen only; references.

58TH, 40 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large, small rooms; electricity; bath; select house, reasonable.

69TH, 103 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; private house; reasonable.

71ST, 106 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive large rooms; board optional; all conveniences; homelike atmosphere.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Very attractive large, small rooms; private house; telephone; references.

71st St., 147 West.—Private family will rent furnished floor, three rooms, bath, one flight, together or separately; breakfast.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Electricity; parquet floors; hot, cold water; no rooming house.

72D, 248 WEST.—The Greystone. Phone 1894 Columbus. Furnished rooms; excellent table.

72D, 136 WEST.—Newly furnished; modern conveniences; very attractive rate to business people; exceptional location.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; excellent board; table guests.

72D, 240 WEST.—Phone 9096 Columbus. Nicely furnished and unfurnished rooms.

73D, 302 WEST.—First-class room and board, all conveniences, near Riverside.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable one, two; refined surroundings; reasonable; references.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractivsly furnished large, small rooms; private bath; telephone; Summer rates.

75TH, 105 WEST.—Large, small nice rooms; private family; convenient all cars; phone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Pleasant, cool, large, small rooms; electricity; private bath; moderate; telephone.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Sunny, attractive, homelike front room; continuous hot water, electricity; references.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Large and small rooms; also accommodations for studio; references.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large, airy front room; southern exposure; conveniences; references, reasonable.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Very attractive, pleasant, large and small rooms; home comforts.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private house; suitable one, two; references.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms, single or en suite; private bath; references.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished, large rooms; private bath; hot water; $9 upward.

82D, 154 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms; private bath; single rooms; Summer rates; references.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Large room; private bath; suitable two gentlemen; breakfast; references.

91ST, 21 WEST.—Desirable large room, newly decorated, private bath; telephone; select; private.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Physician's office ten years; retiring account illness; owner's private home. Riverside 786.

91ST ST., 54 WEST.—Newly furnished private house; large rooms; $7-$9; electricity.

93D, 308 WEST.—Beautiful, large room, adjoining dressing room; suites, with bath; board optional.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

PRIVATE PARTY WILL DISPOSE of late model Buick runabout; demountable rims, new tires, electric lights, self-starter, extras, &c., $375 cash; bargain. See Coachman, 921 Putnam Av., off Broadway, Brooklyn. 7112 Bushwick.

Big bargains in accessories and all kinds automobile equipment at lowest prices in New York; also new and used autos below cost. TIMES SQUARE AUTO CO., Southwest corner 58th St. and Broadway, WORLD'S LARGEST DEALERS.

LOCOMOBILE 1913, touring; electric lights; two extra shoes on rims; motor-driven tire pump; perfect condition.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP,
16 Halsey St., Brooklyn.

E. M. F., with commercial body; a fine delivery truck, for only $350.00. H. K. Reilly, 136 West 52d St.

Wanted—Limousine top for 6-36 Pierce-Arrow, 1910 or 1911 chassis. A 263 Times Annex.

CHALMERS 1913 36; excellent condition; make offer. 564 Clinton Av., Newark.

Automobiles for Rent.

Renault and Packard cars for hire, hour, day or month; chauffeur and up to date; reliable chauffeurs. Lewis Hotchkiss Garage, 20 West 60th St. Phone 1509 Columbus.

Packard seven-passenger touring car; day, week, month. Henry Abbey; Col. 1504.

Automobile Repairing.

We repair your radiator, lamps, tanks, and mudguards at a very moderate charge; see us before placing job. Franco-American Lamp Co., 157 W. 54th St.

Automobile Instruction.

OWNERS and prospective owners will profit greatly by taking the special six weeks' course at the Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Booklet and pass to school free.

Largest and Best School in WEST SIDE U. S. Send for Booklet and Y. M. C. A. Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 302 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

Automobiles Wanted.

WANTED—A Pierce, Packard, or Cadillac, seven-passenger, limousine car, Berlin body preferred; must be in good condition; state model and price desired. D 34 Times Annex.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.
West Side.

93D, 251 WEST, (Broadway.)—Two connecting; southern exposure; third floor; also unfurnished. Crane.

94TH ST., 66 WEST.—Room to gentleman, with small family; near "L."

98TH ST., 243, (corner Broadway.)—Unusually attractive large front parlor bedroom; piano; breakfast. 6 B.

105TH, 248 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Comfortable, light room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment. Copeland.

114TH, 541 WEST.—In cool, airy apartment, large, light, single room, bath adjoining; every convenience, atmosphere of home life.

121ST, 501 AND 519 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Delightful all-the-year-round location; opposite Columbia University; near Riverside and Morningside Parks; attractively furnished front rooms, with view of campus and southern sun, single or double, one to three windows, $6, $7, $8 week; front or rear, with running water, $4.50 to $7; with morning sun, $6, $7; other rooms front, side and rear, with kitchen privilege, $2.50 to $7; parlors for callers; meals entirely optional at cost in co-operative dining room; very reasonable; elevator, steam, electricity, hot water, shower, telephones; Broadway subway; chaperons. At No. 501, Mrs. Young; telephone Morningside 4887. At No. 519, Miss Williams; telephone Morningside 8790.

121ST, 501 WEST.—One or two rooms, adjoining bath; private family. Apt. 56.

122D, 540 WEST, (Apt. 61.)—Airy corner room; refined atmosphere; references; elevator.

126TH ST., 108 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, all conveniences; in elegant private house.

138TH, 606 WEST.—Large and small rooms, newly furnished; private house; breakfast optional.

BROADWAY, 2,080, (70th St.)—Desirable room; high-class apartment; suitable business; gentlemen; references.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th.)—Couple having charming apartment rent delightful outside room; private lavatory; excellent transportation; telephone 7915 Columbus.

CLAREMONT AV., 200, (Apt. 37.)—Single room, kitchen privileges, for lady.

EXCEPTIONAL SINGLE, DOUBLE ROOMS obtainable at 420 West 116th St. at $25 and upward per month; excellent service included. Write, call, or phor 3800 Morningside.

BROADWAY-167TH ST.—One or connecting rooms in elevator apartment; reference. Y 317 Times Annex.

LARGE ROOM; electric light, bath; elevator apartment; near Drive; moderate. Call morning before 12. Audubon 3160. Apt. 36.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452.—Attractive outside room, bath; private family; excellent service. Apartment 3A.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WEST END AV., 936 (Corner 106th St.)—Large room, facing park.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

118TH, 400 West.—Connecting rooms, between Subway and L; kitchen privilege; overlooking Morningside Park; telephone. Apt. 2.

94TH ST., 152 WEST.—Elegant parl

BIG CROWD CHEERS ASBURY BABY MARCH

War Gives Subjects for Most of the Floats Seen in Resort's Jubilee Parade.

MANY LIBERTY GODDESSES

Queen Titania XV. Reviews the Display from a Royal Stand, Surrounded by Her Court.

ASBURY PARK, Aug. 25.—Asbury Park's Silver Jubilee Baby Parade was held this afternoon and 75,000 persons watched the little ones as they marched and countermarched along Ocean Avenue and into the pavilion where 7,000 more waited to cheer them. Some 700 children marched or were wheeled by the gaily decorated stand from which they were reviewed by Queen Titania XV., and her court. There was more cheering when the $3,000 worth of prizes were awarded.

One of the floats in the parade to win the most applause was that on which little Mildred O'Melia of Allenhurst, garbed as the Goddess of Liberty, rode in a miniature fort behind bristling guns. Leaning upon a cannon in an attitude of "watchful waiting" was "Uncle Sam." The American Flag waved above the Goddess and was inscribed: "Long may it wave." Audry M. Lurch, 7 years old, of New York, was a gallant little "America." Two who attracted attention were Dorthy Katz of Brooklyn and Sarito G. Fajardo of Caldwell, N. J., two dainty Dresden-China Goddesses of Liberty. "Miss Neutrality," portrayed by Jessie M. Sisco of Brooklyn, was garbed in red, white and blue. "I'm neutral but not afraid of any of them," was inscribed upon the banner she bore.

"One of millions" was the inscription carried by Elsie Leone Rankin of Belmar, who, dressed in black, typified the women made desolate by the war. In contrast to this picture was Doris Fielder of New York, who wore a wedding dress and posed beneath a giant wedding ring. She represented the "Maiden's Dream." Much applause greeted the passing of pretty Ruth M. Thomas of Ocean Grove, who reposed upon an American shield in a bower of roses and typified "Made in America."

The young daughter of Colonel Bernard Byrne of Washington, D. C., little Betty Byrne, represented the "Saloon of the Future," and a very sorry looking saloon it will be according to the prediction—a saloon with empty purse, all tattered and torn, and so crippled and weak as to be scarcely able to stand. Here is a list of some of the prize winners:

Grand Prize—Edna Mannigan, daughter of Frank Mannigan, Harrison, N. J., "Fountain of Youth."
Queen's Prize—Mildred Miscelli, daughter of Paul Miscelli, "Glad Hand of Winter."
Princess Cinderella Prize—Doloris C. Saborido, New York, "Red Cross Nurse."
Princess Flora Prize—Paul Vandyke, son of Carl Vandyke, Bradley Park, N. J., "Ask Me."
Long Distance Prize—Willette McGarry, son of John W. McGarry, El Paso, "The Little White Sister."

Among those who reviewed the parade was Acting Governor Walter E. Edge, Secretary of State Thomas F. Martin, Ambassador Eduardo Suarez of Chile, and ex-Governor Fort.

AUTO KILLS R. A. EISON.

Stepped in Front of Lee B. Rosenthal's Car in Herald Square.

A man, thought by the police to be Robert A. Eison, representative of Haas, Strauss & Co., cloaks and suits, at 33 West Thirty-fourth Street, was struck by an automobile at Broadway and Thirty-sixth Street early this morning, and died in Bellevue Hospital at 1:30 o'clock. He had internal injuries, fractures of both legs and other injuries.

The automobile, in which five men were riding, was owned and operated by Lee B. Rosenthal, of 777 West End Avenue. He was arrested when the auto was directly opposite The Herald building. Eison walked to the centre of the street in its path. He was thrown several feet against the curb.

The automobile stopped and Policeman Goodwin placed the unconscious man in it. At Bellevue Hospital, Dr. Carr placed the man on the operating table. An identification card bearing the name of Eison was in his pocket.

LOST IN COLORADO CANON.

Women Editors Suffer as Result of Trip with Inexperienced Guide.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCOS, Col., Aug. 25.—Miss Willa Sibert Cather, a former editor of McClure's Magazine, and Miss Edith Lewis, assistant editor of Every Week, had a nerve-racking experience in the Mesa Verde wilds, according to word received here today.

Miss Cather sustained severe sprains, and both were exhausted by wandering all night in a rocky cañon, where they had been conducted by an inexperienced guide.

When the women became too exhausted for further travel the guide left them and went ahead for assistance. At 3 o'clock in the morning he found the camp of Dr. Walter Fewkes, a Smithsonian scientist, who is exploring cliff ruins in the park. Dr. Fewkes sent four men with the guide, and they brought the women into his camp an hour later.

STANDARD OIL GASOLINE UP.

Price Raised a Cent in Bayonne—May Retrieve Strike Losses.

The price of gasoline in Bayonne, where much of the supply is made by the Standard Oil Company, was put up 1 cent a gallon to the dealers yesterday and they in turn increased the price to customers. The price is now 14 cents a gallon, an increase of 3 cents within a month. Some automobile owners figured that the Standard Oil, which last month increased the pay of its employes 10 per cent. after a strike in which five persons were killed, will be reimbursed for the increase by advancing the price of gasoline. It was said yesterday that there may be an increase in the prices of other oil products. Bayonne dealers yesterday sold Gulf gasoline at 13 cents.

FREEMAN'S APPEAL WINS A NEW TRIAL

Julian Hawthorne and Dr. Morton, Convicted with Him, Went to Prison.

TWO JUDGES HEARD CASE

Circuit Court of Appeals Says Stipulation Following Judge Hough's Illness Was Void.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals handed down a decision yesterday reversing the judgment of the trial court in the case of Albert Freeman, who, with Julian Hawthorne and Dr. William J. Morton, was convicted of using the mails in the operation of a conspiracy and scheme to defraud investors in mining stocks, and sentenced to serve a term of five years' imprisonment in the Atlanta Penitentiary. In reversing the judgment the Appellate Court orders a new trial for Freeman.

Hawthorne and Dr. Morton did not appeal, and since the trial they have served their sentences. Judge Henry Wade Rogers wrote the decision, and it was concurred in by Judge Lacombe. Judge Ward in part dissented from the decision.

The appeal was granted on the ground that two different Judges could not hear the same case. While the trial of Freeman, Hawthorne, and Dr. Morton was under way in the Criminal Branch of the Federal District Court, Judge Charles M. Hough, who was presiding, was taken suddenly ill, and then, in accordance with a stipulation entered into by District Attorney Marshall, for the Government, and counsel for the defendants, the trial was continued and finished before Judge Julius M. Mayer.

Judge Mayer sentenced the three men. Later, on a motion, irregularities concerning the jury were brought to his notice. Judge Mayer said he would give Freeman a new trial unless enjoined from doing so by the United States Supreme Court. Such an injunction was obtained by the Government from the court of last resort, and then the United States Circuit Court heard the appeal, which was confined to errors said to have been committed by the trial court.

Freeman Out on $150,000 Bail.

Despite the stipulation allowing Judge Mayer to continue the trial because of Judge Hough's illness, the substitution of Judges was the main point made by Wilson B. Brice, counsel for Freeman, in the writ of error. Pending the outcome of the appeal Freeman has been out on $150,000 bail.

After disposing of the Government's objections that the transcript of the record was not filed during the term next succeeding the return day named in the citation and writ of error; that the Court was without jurisdiction to hear the appeal and that there was no proper bill of exceptions before the Appellate Court, Judge Rogers said in part:

"An examination of the cases in the English courts discloses no warrant for believing that such a substitution of judges as took place in the trial of this defendant would be sustained in that country without a trial de novo. The courts of England jealously guard the life and liberty of the subject and deny to one accused of crime the power to waive the rights which the law secures to persons so situated, and which are given not alone for their protection, but in the public interest.

"It is not questioned that it is the duty of a trial judge to be present during all the stages of a criminal trial. His absence during the examination of a witness, during the argument of counsel, or at the handing in of a verdict has been held to constitute reversable error and where a statute required the presence of two or more judges at the trial it has been held that the absence of one of them when the verdict was received invalidated the verdict.

"In the case at bar a judge was present at all the stages of the trial of the defendant, but the judge thus attendant was not the same throughout the trial. Can one judge hear the witnesses for the State and another judge, by consent, hear the witnesses for the defense? And can a judge who has not seen and heard all the witnesses seen and heard by the jury, charge the jury and receive the verdict and impose sentence if the accused has consented to his substitution in place of a judge who began the trial, but has been compelled by illness to retire?

Mayer Didn't Hear All Witnesses.

"In the case at bar, the substituted judge came into the trial after the Government had presented the whole of its case. There were 106 witnesses who testified for the Government and the substituted judge knew nothing of these witnesses except as he read their testimony in the stenographic minutes. A trial judge should have before him all the evidence that is before the jury and he does not have it all before him if the jury has seen and heard the witnesses give their testimony upon the stand while he has only read it as recorded in the minutes. Witnesses seen and heard by the jury must be seen and heard by the judge.

"From the personal appearance of witnesses upon the stand the jury obtained, and the Judge did not, what Professor Wigmore calls 'the elusive and uncommunicable evidence of a witness.' The demeanor of a witness on the stand may be as important as any other evidence in the case. The record of this case affords more than one instance where the Judge frankly stated his embarrassment due to the fact that he had not heard and seen all the witnesses, and so was unable to rule and to instruct the jury as otherwise he might have done.

"One of the several instances of this sort is seen in the following statement made in the course of his charge to the jury: 'Now, I do not propose to comment upon the testimony of individual human beings in this case, and under the circumstances it would be a piece of judicial impertinence, because you have seen all the witnesses and I have only seen some of them.'

"It is the opinion of this Court that in a criminal case trial by jury means trial by a tribunal consisting of at least one Judge and twelve jurors, all of whom must remain identical from the beginning to the end.

Stipulation Was Void.

"It is not possible for either the Government or the accused, or for both, to consent to a substitution either of one Judge for another Judge or of one juror for another juror. The continuous presence of the same Judge and jury is equally essential throughout the whole of the trial. The conclusion which we have reached makes unnecessary the consideration of other assignments of error. Judge Ward, not otherwise dissenting, thinks the motion to dismiss the writ of error should be granted. Judgment is reversed and a new trial is ordered."

Freeman was convicted in March, 1912, and in asking Judge Mayer for a new trial he asserted that Michael Kehoe, one of the trial jurors, was disqualified because as a Grand Juror he had previously investigated the Hawthorne Silver and Iron Mining enterprises. Freeman further asserted that three of his witnesses, Joseph McNulty, a mining engineer and a resident of the Cobalt district; Professor R. Carr Harris of the Canadian Naval Academy, and Dr. Robert Bell of Ottawa, who, after retiring from the Canadian Geological Survey, made inspections of the Hawthorne mines, were intimidated and threatened with prosecution if they crossed the Canadian border to swear to the accuracy of their reports which were used in the sale of mining stock.

FIVE DROWN ON HOT DAY.

Charles Shaw of Dublin Left Clothes on Ship Canal Bank.

Five persons were reported yesterday to have been drowned in the waters about New York.

Policeman Pfeffer of the West 177th Street Station was walking through some rushes along the Harlem Ship Canal at 207th Street, when he came across a man's clothing. The band of a straw hat was initialed "C. S.," as was a belt. At the station it was remembered that on Sunday John Tracy of 623 West 204th Street had asked the police to find Charles Shaw of Dublin, Ireland, a baritone singer, who was visiting him.

Tracy went to the station house and identified the clothing as belonging to his friend. He was told that the body of a man answering Shaw's description had been found in the river on Sunday. He went to the Morgue and found that his friend's body had been recovered.

The drowned man was 23 years old, a son of Judge Thomas Shaw of Dublin.

Mrs. Julia Biro of 209 East Twenty-fifth Street, was drowned at Coney Island on Tuesday probably. Her clothing was found in a bathhouse at the foot of Henderson's Walk. Ernest Biro, a dealer in postcards, told the police his wife had gone to Coney Island on Tuesday to spend the day.

While bathing in Valentine's Pond, midway between Flushing and Jamaica, Lloyd Eldert, the 13-year-old son of A. D. Eldert of 206 Fulton Street, Jamaica, was drowned. He stepped into a hole and went down before his younger brother could summon help.

Joseph Waldo of 30 Hamilton Street reported that his playmate, Michael Palermo, 7 years old, of the same address had fallen from the pier at Market Street and the East River and was drowned. Longshoremen dived, but found no trace of the body.

The body of an unidentified man, about 40 years old, was found yesterday in the bay off the Quarantine station. The Coroner believes he fell from some excursion boat.

BOY'S LIFE SAVED TWICE.

Rescued from Peril on Train, Then Fished from the River.

In Belleville, N. J., six-year-old Walter Coeyman of 24 Isaac Street followed some older boys to take a swim in Second River this afternoon. At the Erie railroad there was a long freight train moving slowly. The older boys climbed on the cars, crossing them and getting down on the other side. Young Coeyman tried to follow but at the second rung of the iron ladder on the side of a box car he was not able to draw himself up further and became so excited that he could not let go his hold.

As the train was passing over the bridge which spans the river, Lawrence Rhodes, who is 18 years old and lives at 16 Isaac Street, noticed the lad hanging from the side of the train. He placed himself in position at the end of the bridge close to the stone abutment, and as the train came by he seized the boy, causing him to let go his hold on the ladder rung. Rhodes lost his balance as he was clinging to Coeyman, and the two of them went over the bridge into the river, forty feet below.

Rhodes is a good swimmer, and he got hold of the boy as he came to the surface and swam with him to the shore, where first-aid methods were resorted to. Later on the little fellow was turned over to his father, Walter Coeyman, and taken home.

CITY BREVITIES.

Henry D. Kruger, Superintendent of the apartment house at 464 Riverside Drive, got into an argument yesterday with Henry Brinton, the negro elevator runner, about the merits of the German and British armies. He got a revolver and a billy from his room. When the police arrived he barricaded himself in his apartment, and the door had to be forced. He was held in the Harlem Court in $2,000 bail for felonious assault and violation of the Sullivan law.

Charged with the theft of lenses and cameras worth $1,000 from the store of Burke & James, 225 Fifth Avenue, Frederick Duffy, a clerk living at 134 West Thirty-fourth Street, who was arrested in Boston on Monday, was brought back to this city yesterday to face trial.

A meeting of the Orthodox rabbis of the United States will be opened tonight at 145 Norfolk Street to discuss plans to aid Jews suffering because of the war. It is expected 150 rabbis will attend.

Postmaster Morgan announced yesterday that articles having a commercial value received in the Argentine Republic in the regular "postal union" mails from other countries, being liable to custom duty, are handed over to the Argentine custom authorities for disposal, and according to the customs regulations of that country are subject to confiscation in case the addressees fail to pay the duty.

Moses Osborne, Captain of the steamer Claremont of the Glen Island Line, who was accused by Inspector McGill of the Health Department of having shanghaied him on Sunday, when he attempted to serve him with a summons for violating the smoke ordinance, was held for trial by Magistrate Frothingham yesterday. Bail was fixed at

PRINCE AND HIS WIFE DECIDE TO 'MAKE UP'

Engalitcheffs Said to Have Gone to the Country to Settle Their Differences.

HE IS CZAR'S RELATIVE

Princess, Who Divorced Samuel Clayton of Philadelphia, Inherited Wealth.

The sudden and complete disappearance of the Prince and Princess Engalitcheff from their respective hotels has given rise to the belief among their friends here that the estrangement between the two has been made up and that there will be no divorce trial in October, although papers in such a suit are now on file in the County Clerk's Office.

At the Ritz-Carlton, where the Prince has an apartment, it is asserted that nothing is known of the whereabouts of Prince Engalitcheff beyond the fact that he has not been there since Tuesday afternoon, and that he has not given up his apartment. He did not leave any forwarding address and his mail is being held for him at the hotel.

According to the management at the St. Regis Hotel, where Princess Engalitcheff has been living with her 13-year-old son, Nicholas, Jr., ever since she left the Vanderbilt several months ago, the Princess gave up her apartment there on Aug. 18, and it was understood then that she was visiting Mrs. William Sargent in the Thousand Islands. She has been in the hotel several times lately, and was last seen there at luncheon on Tuesday.

Until a few weeks ago, the Princess was secluded in her apartments at the St. Regis, refusing to see any callers, but lately, just before her departure, the Prince has been received by his wife and has spent several evenings in her apartments.

In 1898 the Prince Nicholas Vladmir Eugalitcheff, son of Prince Alexander of Moscow and a blood relation of the royal family of Russia, won as his bride Mrs. Evelyn Partridge Clayton, the divorced wife of Samuel Clayton of Philadelphia and the daughter of the late Charles W. Partridge, a wealthy merchant of Chicago. The Prince, whose estate in Russia was not sufficient to support his rank, dropped his titles and came to Chicago as plain Nicholas Eugalitcheff, a member of the Russian Consular staff there. On the side he was also junior partner in the insurance brokers firm of Cracraft & Eugalitcheff.

After his marriage to Mrs. Clayton they returned to Russia and the Prince resumed his social rank and his place as an officer in the Emperor's House Guards. It was in 1909, while the Prince and his wife were in Europe, that rumors first started that the couple were not happy. Several Chicago papers printed letters purporting to be from the Princess and declaring that she was going to get a divorce.

On the arrival of the Prince and Princess in this country in the Fall of 1909, the letters were branded as forgeries by the Princess. Friends said that they had been written by a society woman of Chicago anxious to win the Prince away from his wife.

Last June the Princess filed papers through her attorneys, O'Gorman, Battle and Vandivier, in a suit for absolute divorce. Prince Eugolitcheff, who was on board the Espagne on his way to France, where he was to serve in the French army, was notified of his wife's action while still at sea. He came back to New York on the Espagne's return trip, and was served with the divorce papers when he landed.

In the suit the Princess asked to have her maiden name restored and demanded the custody of their child, Nicholas. It was to watch over this boy, it is said, that former Detective Sergeant William O'Brien remained on guard before her apartments at the St. Regis. No mention was made of alimony as the Prince is believed to have little money, while his wife is possessed of the fortune which her father left her.

Friends say that the couple have gone to the country to talk matters over, and it is generally understood that matters have been arranged out of court and that a complete reconciliation will be announced when they return. It is not believed that the Prince will go back to the battlefields of France.

Newspaper Company Dissolved.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 25.—Orders of dissolution were filed with the Secretary of State today by the Evening Union Publishing Company of Atlantic City. Acting Governor Walter E. Edge is named as the agent. The Union was incorporated in 1905 for $15,000, and one of the incorporators was Carlton Godfrey, Speaker of the last House of Assembly.

WOMAN SHOOTS NEIGHBOR.

Police Captain Arrives as Mrs. Monister Wounds Another Woman.

The sound of a pistol shot startled Police Captain Ward of the Stagg Street Station, Williamsburg, as he was passing 194 Montrose Avenue yesterday afternoon. He ran into the hall of the house and found Mrs. Lena Monister, a tenant, with a revolver extended, about to fire at a woman who cowered not ten paces from her. As Captain Ward jumped to grasp the women's arm she fired again. As the sound of the shot filled the narrow hallway the other woman screamed and fell forward.

For several minutes and until help came the Captain had to give all his attention to subduing Mrs. Monister. The woman fought to get at the other, who got up from the floor with blood running down her face from a wound on her cheek. The second shot had grazed her face. The Captain's arrival had disconcerted the assailant and deflected her aim. The wounded woman was Mrs. Antonia Guide, who lived in the house.

Mrs. Monister was taken to the Manhattan Avenue Court, where she was held for violating the Sullivan law and felonious assault. The shooting grew out of a row between neighbors.

NIGHT RIDERS PLEAD GUILTY

Nearly Sixty of Them Arraigned in Kentucky Court—Two Confess.

HARTFORD, Ky., Aug. 25.—The long struggle of the authorities with lawlessness in this portion of western Kentucky culminated in the Ohio County Circuit Court here today, when a group of a total of more than threescore persons were placed on trial for participating in night-riding outrages. When court adjourned for the day two men had pleaded guilty, nine others were on trial and fifty-three were awaiting a hearing.

The two men who threw themselves on the mercy of the court were sentenced to three years each in the penitentiary for flogging a man and a woman. Charges against the remainder allege maltreatment of various persons and the murder of a negro.

Scores of persons in Ohio and nearby counties have been flogged at night and their homes riddled with bullets within the last ten months by bands of mounted men.

The authorities say reasons advanced to the victims indicated the night-riders were endeavoring to regulate the conduct of communities through intimidation, displace negro labor with white, and fix prices which merchants should charge for merchandise.

HOLDS COURT AT ASYLUM.

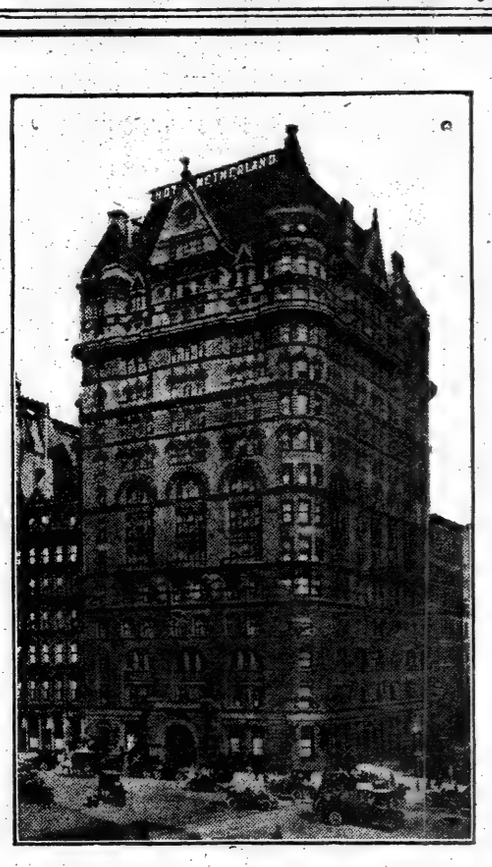
Judge Arnold Goes to Matteawan to Hear Pleas of Patients.

Special to The New York Times.

BEACON, N. Y., Aug. 25.—C. W. H. Arnold of Poughkeepsie, County Judge of Dutchess, held court today at the Matteawan State Hospital instead of having the patients who sought freedom by habeas corpus writs appear at the county seat. He heard nineteen cases, half a dozen of them being those of women.

So frequent have writs been applied for by patients since Harry K. Thaw popularized the plan that it has required the attention of two doctors and two attendants about three times a week to take patients from Matteawan to Poughkeepsie to relate their complaints in court. To save the trouble and expense, Dr. Kleb, the Superintendent, suggested to Judge Arnold that he come to the hospital and hear the relators. The court heard all the patients had to say about their cases and reserved decision.

James Chalmers of New York refused to speak to the Judge, although he asked for a writ. He said a regular court room, instead of a ward in the hospital, was the proper place for him to appear. He thought the moral effect and environment were unduly unfavorable to his case.



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Finest and best located hotel in New York
NEW MANAGEMENT
REDUCED RATES
Room and Bath.....$2.00 up
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath..... 5.00 up
ON YEARLY LEASE
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath.....$1,500.00 up
Parlor, two Bedrooms and Bath..... 2,100.00 up
Parlor, three Bedrooms and Bath..... 3,000.00 up
The largest three-room Apartment in New York, overlooking Central Park..... 7,000.00
Cuisine Unexcelled---Prices Moderate
Two floors of Bachelor Single Rooms at special low rates.
VALET SERVICE WITHOUT CHARGE

SAFETY FIRST!
Laugh as much as you like, but please don't get hysterical and break the chairs when you see
"SOME BABY!"
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BRIGHTON BATHS 25¢ WEEK DAYS
A Reserved Strand for Refined Recreation.
Rocking Chair Movies on the Sand Every Night. Prizes for Pretty Babies. Band Concert Afternoon and Evening.
Tennis, handball, surf bathing and great circular pool for swimmers. Skating Rink. Suits, 25 & 50c. Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays, 25c additional.
MAX SCHMIDT'S WHITE AND GOLD BAND

LION-ROLL 3 IN.
THE NEWEST LION CREATION
A SUMMER ROLL COLLAR
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
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Charmingly Distinctive
The spirit of refinement at Shanley's lends charm and distinction to dining.
From seven to one—twenty highly diverting acts.
A luncheon of seven tempting courses—75c. (Music)
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These Theatres Do Not Deal with Tyson Co.
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GAIETY Broadway & 46th St. Opens Next Monday SEAT SALE BEGINS TODAY. JUST OUTSIDE THE DOOR. A New Play by Jules Eckert Goodman. HENRY MILLER, Manager.
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MENU:
Little Neck Clams, Cherry Stone. Consomme in Jelly, Frog Legs, Saute Meuniere, Crab Meat Bavigote, Half Fried Chicken, Virginia Corn on Cob, Candied Sweet Potatoes, Salad, French Ice Cream, Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Cheese, Demi-Tasse.
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CENTRAL PARK WEST AT 72D STREET
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EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS OF ALL SIZES,
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14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; partly cloudy tomorrow, probably showers by night; moderate north winds.
For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 21,034. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

REPRIMAND FOR WOOD FOR LETTING ROOSEVELT TALK

Secretary of War Censures General by Wire for Affording Chance to Stir Up Feeling.

DETRIMENT TO THE CAMP

Must Not Occur Again—Action Taken by Garrison Without Consulting President.

ROOSEVELT DEFENDS WOOD

Says He Was Not to Blame, Again Attacks Administration—Camp Sentiment Divided.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Theodore Roosevelt's speech at the Plattsburg camp yesterday, in which the ex-President attacked President Wilson and his Administration, brought today from Lindley M. Garrison, the Secretary of War, an official reprimand for Major General Leonard Wood, because he had given Colonel Roosevelt the opportunity to make a political address. To emphasize this rebuke, Secretary Garrison, who is the immediate superior of General Wood, gave to the press the telegram of reprimand as follows:

Washington, Aug. 26, 1915.

I have just seen the reports in the newspapers of the speech made by ex-President Roosevelt at the Plattsburg camp. It is difficult to conceive of anything which would have a more detrimental effect upon the real value of this experiment than such an incident.

This camp, held under Government auspices, was successfully demonstrating many things of great moment. Its virtue consisted in the fact that it conveyed its own impressive lesson in its practical and successful operation and results. No opportunity should have been furnished to anyone to present to the men any matter excepting that which was essential to the necessary training they were there to receive. Anything else could only have the effect of distracting attention from the real nature of the experiment, diverting consideration to issues which excite controversy, antagonism and ill-feeling, and thereby impairing, if not destroying, what otherwise would have been so effective.

There must not be any opportunity given at Plattsburg or at any other similar camp for any such unfortunate consequences.

LINDLEY M. GARRISON,
Secretary of War.

Did Not Consult President.

Secretary Garrison said that he had taken this action on his own initiative and had not discussed the matter with President Wilson. Whether any further action is to be taken has not been determined. Secretary Garrison was asked whether a copy of the telegram of reprimand would be placed on Major General Wood's efficiency record. He answered that he had not taken up consideration of that phase of the matter. Whether any further action will be taken will depend on the response, if any, made by General Wood, and upon whether President Wilson directs that other action be taken.

It was made plain that General Wood was not being reprimanded for what ex-President Roosevelt said, but for having furnished the opportunity to "any one to present to the men any matter excepting that which was essential to the necessary training they were there to receive."

Although White House officials refused to make any comment on the speech delivered by ex-President Roosevelt at the Plattsburg camp, it was apparent that officials and close friends of the Administration were highly displeased over the action of General Wood. Early in the war President Wilson issued a warning, through Secretary Garrison, to all army officers, prohibiting them from participating in public discussions of the war in Europe or in discussions of the Government's military and foreign policies. Friends of the President were said to feel that General Wood should not have invited Colonel Roosevelt to the Plattsburg camp; that General Wood must have had a full appreciation of the latter's views and his tendency to discuss them on such occasions.

At the opening of the Plattsburg camp, General Wood was quoted in newspapers as having commented in an address on the failure of the Administration to adopt a more vigorous policy of national defense. Secretary Garrison was asked today whether official attention would be paid to the remarks then attributed to General Wood. Mr. Garrison said that he had been assured by General Wood, both by telegraph and letter, that he had delivered no such speech. An extract from a letter from General Wood to Mr. Garrison, under date of Aug. 14, was made public by the Secretary of War, as follows:

You perhaps have seen something of the articles in the various papers. It is needless to state that there was no discussion by me, nor has there been any by any officers here, of international affairs or anything that comes under the President's prohibition. They talks to the men have been on purely technical subjects, explaining the use of armies, methods of raising them, sanitation, etc. My own talk was absolutely on technical lines, and had to do with the methods of raising and maintaining armies, voluntary systems, etc., and the usual strong endorsement of the militia, into which I think a great many of these men will go.

Effect on General Wood's Career.

Speculation was active today as to the effect of the reprimand of General Wood upon his military future. The impression has been general in Washington that, in the event of war involving this country, General Wood would be placed in command of the Armies of the United States in the field. After the landing of the American forces at Vera Cruz, when it

Continued on Page 3.

RUSSIA WILL FIGHT ON, CZAR ASSURES FRANCE

People Resolved to Carry the War to Victory, He Tells Former Foreign Minister.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—An account of an audience granted him by Emperor Nicholas is telegraphed to the Matin by Jean Cruppi, former French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

"Peasants speak to me in affectionate terms and every day I receive from them several addresses saying, 'hold firm for we are all behind thee'," the Emperor is quoted as saying.

The Monarch's voice was firm and clear, M. Cruppi says, as he told of the resolution of all Russians to carry the war to an end until the victory necessary to "free Europe" is assured.

The Emperor added, "France can count on my immovable will to struggle on until complete victory is achieved."

LLOYD GEORGE GETS ORDNANCE WORKS

Control of Royal Factories Transferred—British Preparations Amaze French Editor.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—An official statement issued tonight says:

"Arrangements have been made between the Council of the Army and the Ministry of Munitions for the transfer to the latter of control of the royal ordnance factories during the war."

PARIS, Aug. 26.—"The Government now has under control all factories able to produce cannon, rifles, projectiles, and explosives," said David Lloyd George, the British Minister of Munitions, in an interview with Charles Humbert, editor of the Paris Journal. He went on to say:

"It also controls all foundries and machine and tool factories, and not one pound of metal or one detached piece is turned out by this vast industrial machine which is not destined for the use of our armies. This war must not be fought with brawny chests, but with machinery."

From what Mr. Lloyd George showed him, M. Humbert believes, British preparations in many ways are more ample than those of the French. He declares that the army now in training will be one of the most powerful the world has ever seen, and when, later, it will be possible to tell what has been accomplished by the British, the universe will be "dumb with admiration."

REPORT THAT TURKS MAY YIELD TO ALLIES

Told Berlin, It Is Said, They Would Make Peace if Germany Didn't War on Italy.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—A rumor is current in Athens that Turkey has threatened to sign a separate peace with the Allies unless Germany declares war on Italy, according to a special dispatch received by newspapers here.

The official journal publishes the declaration of a blockade on the coasts of Asia Minor and Syria from the Island of Samos to the Egyptian frontier. The blockade is to date from yesterday.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—No news comes of late events on the Gallipoli Peninsula, but stories of wounded men arriving at Alexandria tell of how nearly the Allies came to gaining a great success in one of their attacks. An Australian officer said that if the allied forces had had two more hours of darkness they could have covered 600 yards of ground which separated them from Sari Bair. Once this hill was in the Allies' hands the Turkish communications would have been cut.

A Reuter dispatch from Athens reports the adjournment of the Greek Parliament till Monday, after electing a Vice President and clerks. There were no interpellations, the Opposition deciding that it would be inadvisable to press Premier Venizelos to make a statement regarding his foreign policy while negotiations of vital importance were in progress.

POLK FOR COUNSELOR OF STATE DEPARTMENT

New York City Official Expected to be Appointed to Important Federal Position.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Frank L. Polk, Corporation Counsel of New York City, was said in official circles tonight to be the probable choice of President Wilson for appointment as Counselor of the State Department. Secretary Lansing is understood to have recommended Mr. Polk.

The President is expected to fill the office in a few days. It has been vacant since Mr. Lansing became Secretary of State.

Mr. Polk was born in this city and is in his forty-fifth year. He was graduated from Yale University in 1894, later studying law at Columbia University, from which he graduated in 1897. During the Spanish-American War he served with Troop A and became Assistant Quartermaster under General Ernst, with the rank of Captain.

During the Administration of Mayor McClellan Mr. Polk was appointed a member of the Board of Education and also of the Civil Service Commission, of which he later became President. For two years he was a member of the law firm of Evarts, Choate & Beaman. Mr. Polk was Treasurer of the Bureau of Municipal Research under Mayor McClellan and in the Spring of 1913 was said to be President Wilson's candidate for the post of Collector of the Port of New York.

Mr. Polk has always been an independent Democrat. He has for many years been a close friend of Mayor Mitchel, and was in his automobile in April, 1914, when Michael P. Mahoney attempted to kill the Mayor. The bullet missed the Mayor and struck Mr. Polk in the left cheek; he was taken to a hospital, where he remained for a week.

BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES. SEC—RED—Insuperable for Champagne Cup. —Advt.

RUSSIANS QUIT BREST-LITOVSK AND BIALYSTOK

Evacuate Strongest Fortress and Fall Back to New Positions to the East.

ALSO RETREAT ON VILNA

Great Movement Will Be Successfully Carried Out, the British Observers Believe.

NEW DRIVE FROM KOVEL

Austrian Cavalry Marching Eastward Said to Have Divided Russian Forces.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Brest-Litovsk, the main Russian fortress and concentration centre for the Bug line of defenses, was occupied by the Austro-Germans today. While the Russians offered stout resistance to the invaders during their approach to the fortress, it is apparent that they did not attempt to defend Brest-Litovsk itself, but evacuated it as they did Ossowetz, in conformity with their intention, indicated in the dispatches from Petrograd yesterday, to take up new positions farther east.

The Germans now are in possession of the whole line of railway from Chelm to Bialystok, the Russians having already evacuated the latter city. The lesser fortresses of Grodno and Olita are now the only strongly defended positions remaining in the hands of the Russians. Both these are being approached by the Germans, and probably will be given up when they have fulfilled their purpose of facilitating the retreat of the Russian armies.

The Russians have not yet entered the vast Bialowies forest, which runs thirty miles north and south, and has a width of from seventeen to thirty miles. The forest is a famous hunting centre and a bison preserve. South of Brest-Litovsk are the Pripet marshes, which protect the Russian left, and with plenty of roads and three or four railroad lines, it is expected here that Grand Duke Nicholas will make good his retirement if Grodno and Vilna can hold out long enough. Even though they should fall, military observers say the Grand Duke would be well on his way to his new positions before the Germans could reach his flank. There is again talk of Russian preparations for a stand, but no indication as yet where this attempt is to be made.

Works at Brest-Litovsk Stormed.

BERLIN, Aug. 26, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Russian fortress of Brest-Litovsk has been captured by Teutonic forces. Announcement to this effect was made today by the German Army Headquarters Staff.

German and Austro-Hungarian troops stormed the works on the western and northwestern front and succeeded last night in entering the centre fortress. The Russians, the statement adds, then gave up the fortress.

Cavalry Divides Russian Armies.

AUSTRIAN HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 26, (via London.)—Austrian cavalry has pushed eastward from Kovel and divided the Russian forces into two groups, which are now unable to co-operate with each other, according to advices received from the commander at the front.

The Austrian armies operating north of the Bug have gained ground in the direction of the railwaay connecting Brest-Litovsk with Minsk. They now hold positions about three miles west of the river Lesna.

The wedge thrust into the Russian front by the Austrian cavalry occupying Kovel has been carried farther eastward and widened. The Russian forces thus far are severed into two groups, which makes it impossible for them to co-operate with each other.

OFFICIAL REPORTS ON RUSSIAN FIGHTING

Petrograd Admits Retreat to Vilna and General Retirement Toward the East.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 26, (via London.)—The following official statement was issued today at the headquarters of the Russian General Staff:

There has been no change in the Riga district. To the southwest of Friedrickstadt, in the region of Schönberg and Radziwiski, on the 24th and 25th the enemy, reinforced, resumed the offensive, and severe and stubborn fighting ensued. In the direction of Dvinsk and in the region of Oknista, on the River Sventa, we drove the Germans back.

In the direction of Vilna our troops, which held up the enemy during the 24th and 25th on positions before Ivje, are gradually falling back along both banks of the River Vilija.

On the middle Niemen and the front between the Bobr and the Pripet our armies, in conformity with instructions, are retiring toward the east. The enemy is pressing our troops only in certain directions, having on the 25th concentrated his principal efforts against Bialystok and on the roads running eastward from Bielsk to Kletzczki.

On other sectors of our front, in general, there has been no important change.

BERLIN, Aug. 26, (By wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The official German report today is as follows:

Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: Near Bausk and Schönberg, east of Mitau, fighting developed. East and southeast of Kovno fighting continues.

Between Seyny and Merecz, on the Niemen River, the enemy was driven back.

In the wood east of Augustowo a

Continued on Page 2.

More German Zeppelins Sail Toward England

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 26, (via London, 5:02 P. M.)—According to the Hetvolk, a Zeppelin passed this morning over the Dutch Island of Vlieland, flying from the east to the northwest, in the direction of the English coast.

This is the second time in two days that a Zeppelin has been seen over the island, traveling toward England.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—According to a dispatch from Amsterdam to the Exchange Telegraph Company, three dirigibles, two of them Zeppelins, were sighted this morning from islands to the north of Holland, flying in a westerly direction.

They all flew the German naval battle flag.

CONSCRIPTION ISSUE NOW BEFORE CABINET

British Committee Takes Testimony and May Report When Parliament Meets.

HINT BY LORD SELBORNE

He Indicates Compulsory Service May Have to Come—Says Submarine Menace Is Now Well in Hand.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 27.—The Daily Chronicle says a committee of the Cabinet, consisting of Lord Crewe, Lord Curzon, Winston Churchill, Austin Chamberlain, and Arthur Henderson, is holding an inquiry as to the advisability and feasibility of conscription.

Lord Kitchener has given evidence before the committee, as have other Ministers and officials, and it is hoped that the committee will finish its labors before the meeting of Parliament in the middle of September.

Speech by Lord Selborne.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Something in the nature of conscription, though the term was not employed, was foreshadowed by the Earl of Selborne, President of the Board of Agriculture, in an address this afternoon to a deputation of agricultural landowners which visited him in London.

"Many more men have got to join the army, whether voluntarily or compulsorily," said Lord Selborne. "The agricultural laborer has done his part nobly in this war, but the response has been very unequal over the country, and I forecast that during the next year men will be taken from districts and farms whence hitherto they have not gone.

"What I shall aim at—and Lord Kitchener has been very sympathetic—is to leave the farmer his foreman, stockman, carters, and shepherds, but the rest of the work will have to be done by women or men not hitherto engaged in agriculture."

Lord Selborne emphasized the fact that Russia's reverses had imposed a greater strain on her allies.

"We have a greater burden on our shoulders at the present moment than six months ago," he said. "The financial strain is going to be very great, and the situation is going to demand from every class greater and greater sacrifices."

The speaker stated that the navy had the submarine menace well in hand. In the light of the country's experiences with submarines, however, the agricultural and economic policy of Great Britain, including the broad questions of food production, would have to be revised, he continued. The committee which he had appointed to deal with increasing the food supply had recommended that farmers should have a guarantee of 45 shillings ($11.25) per quarter for wheat, beginning with the harvest of 1916, and continuing until 1920.

In view of circumstances connected with the war, however, Lord Selborne added, the Government had decided that it would not incur the additional financial liability involved in the guarantee of arrangements, however made, to supply farmers with labor.

Lord Selborne's statement that the British Navy now has the submarine menace well in hand lends color to recent unofficial reports to the effect that the British have in recent months captured a very large number of these submersible vessels and that many others have been sunk.

Since the beginning of the war the British official reports, however, have accounted for but one German submarine besides the one the destruction of which was announced yesterday, although there have been vague references to submarines being rammed or sunk by unarmed ships in the English Channel, and in one instance a reward offered by the Admiralty for the sinking of a submarine has been paid to a British merchantman. A German official report, however, subsequently said that this submarine had safely returned to her port.

There have been no official intimations as to what method, offensive or defensive, has been taken by the British Navy against submarines, although the Admiralty has announced its satisfaction with these measures.

Returning Americans have described the new British sport of submarine hunting, and have said that great numbers of small, high-powered, and very speedy motor boats, mounting guns of small calibre, have constantly scoured the coastal waters of Great Britain for months. There also have been repeated stories of an extensive system of submarine nets in Channel waters, and even of one submarine net that extends entirely across the English Channel with guard boats at the opening.

It is a notable fact that for nearly a year the Franco-British naval transport service across the Channel, by means of which hundreds of thousands of troops have been transported, has been maintained without, so far as is known, a single troop ship having been sunk by a submarine in these waters.

GERMANY MODIFIES SUBMARINE WAR; ORDERS PROTECTION FOR AMERICANS, BUT WE WANT LUSITANIA DISAVOWAL

CHANGE OF FRONT IN BERLIN

Mood Toward America Strikingly Altered Since Arabic Sinking.

WHOLE TONE OPTIMISTIC

Important Exchanges in Progress Between German Capital and United States.

HIGH PRAISE FOR WILSON

Official Press Now Deprecates Any Break in Friendship of a Hundred Years.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 26, (via London.)—Developments of the highest importance have taken place here in the last twenty-four hours and have cleared the air and ended much of the tension. Secrecy is maintained regarding the details of important communications passing between the German Foreign Office and America, but from a well-informed quarter THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent learns that the Imperial Chancellor and his supporters, who champion moderation in the submarine warfare with the corollary of maintenance of American friendship, appear to have the upper hand, and that the Arabic case is well on the road to a settlement which will be satisfactory to America.

Ambassador Gerard looked significantly optimistic this morning and Foreign Office circles seemed relieved and happy over the turn of events.

Official Manner Changes.

The manner of the German authorities is strikingly different from what it was during the interchange of Lusitania notes, when the Germans were absolutely convinced of the righteousness of the submarine's action in sinking the Cunarder, and were prepared to stand their ground regardless of the consequences. In the Arabic case, however, the state of mind of the authorities is quite different, and a spirit of genuine good-will and conciliation pervades official circles. It is possible that this is induced in part by the succession of eastern victories, culminating in the fall of Brest-Litovsk. There is no denying that the Germans are feeling good as a result of these victories, and are in a frame of mind to go at diplomatic exchanges along common-sense lines.

There are still some attempts in certain quarters to cling to the hope the Arabic struck a floating mine or committed a hostile act, but even if this cannot be proved the general feeling here is that sufficient extenuating circumstances will be shown to excuse the torpedoing as a regrettable accident and that the Arabic case can be settled diplomatically with or without an apology.

Inspired Comment.

The Vossische Zeitung this afternoon makes this significant comment:

"We learn from a trustworthy source that negotiations with America over the sinking of the Arabic are in full course and that no definite points of difference have arisen which would justify friction. There is no lack of good will on either side to bring about a peaceful settlement of the case, and one may well hope that this comparatively insignificant occasion will not serve to seriously darken more than a hundred years of friendship."

Think Arabic Case Settled.

BERLIN, Aug. 26, (via London.)—The Associated Press is in a position to state on the best authority that the Arabic incident may be considered as eliminated as a source of discord between Germany and America; or at least, is regarded by the German Government in that light. Moreover, Germany, in its desire to continue its friendly relations with the United States, had adopted before the sinking of the Arabic, a policy designed to settle completely the whole submarine problem as affecting America, on the basis of good-will and mutual understanding.

This is shown clearly by the statement of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg last night, particularly by his concluding remark to the effect that not until all the circumstances in connection with the sinking of the Arabic had been cleared up would it be possible to say "whether the commander of one of our submarines went beyond his instructions," in which case Germany would give complete satisfaction to the United States.

Furthermore, in the course of the conversation, the Chancellor twice again referred to the instructions given to submarine commanders. He did not specify in detail the nature of these instructions, but it may be said that they are designed to prevent a repetition of the Lusitania case and to provide that opportunity for escape for American noncombatants upon torpedoed ships which the United States desires.

Having given these instructions, Germany asked suspension of judgment on the Arabic case until the facts were ascertained, being confident it would be shown that the sinking of the vessel was

Continued on Page 2.

Submarines and Mines Sank 22 British Ships With a Tonnage of 76,000 in the Last Week

LONDON, Aug. 26.—During the week ended Aug. 25 nineteen British merchant vessels, with a total tonnage of 76,000, and three fishing vessels were destroyed by submarines or mines.

The week was one of the most successful which the German underwater craft had had since the beginning of the war.

Fourteen steamers, with a total gross tonnage of 47,698, were sunk by German submarines on Aug. 19 and 20. The largest of them was the Arabic. Ten of these vessels were British and four sailed under neutral flags.

The week ended June 30 saw the largest number of vessels sunk by submarines, the total being thirty-six.

BRITISH SEE END OF SUBMARINE WAR

Think Germany Will Yield to Our Demands, Partly Because the Blockade Is a Failure.

DEFENSE GETTING STRONGER

And Fifty of von Tirpitz's Craft Are Believed to Have Been Taken or Destroyed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—That Germany will strive by every possible means to avoid a breach with the United States is the confident expectation in certain well-informed circles here. It is even believed that if necessary Berlin will go to the extent of largely modifying, if not completely abandoning, the policy of submarine blockade enunciated last February.

The basis for this expectation is to be found in the widespread British idea that the German Government by this time has come to a realization that the submarine blockade of the British coasts is a game not worth the candle. And this feeling persists, despite the fact that in the week ending yesterday twenty-two British vessels were sunk by submarines or mines, the underseas craft being responsible for most of them.

The British Admiralty's defensive measures have been continuously increased and improved, and it is asserted that they are now so nearly perfect that Germany's offensive in this particular respect is restricted to a degree which places the von Tirpitz-Reventlow school in a quandary. The German public still enjoys the belief that the submarine blockade is causing immeasurable damage to Great Britain. It is asserted here that the claims made in the German press regarding the decimation of British shipping by the submarine arm are extravagant boasts intended for German consumption. The time must come when these claims will be regarded with suspicion in Germany. The German Naval Department would then find an explanation difficult.

From between the horns of this impending dilemma, according to arguments advanced here, the threatened rupture with America affords an issue. The German Government is in a position to justify in the eyes of its own people a modification of the submarine blockade campaign by an alleged unwillingness to run further risks of offending a great neutral power like America. The British belief, of course, is that the German Government would disregard the American protests entirely if its submarine blockade policy were producing the results that were expected from it. As, according to the British theory, it is not producing anything like the results that were expected, Germany will magnanimously modify or abandon it in deference to American indignation. Common report in usually well-informed quarters here is that the toll of German submarines taken by the British defensive methods now considerably exceeds half a hundred; and, even assuming that Germany can turn out one new U-boat every week, her striking strength in this respect is on a diminishing scale, particularly when the question of the supply of trained submarine crews is considered.

On the grounds indicated, it is confidently believed here that Germany will make a virtue of necessity and will acquiesce in President Wilson's demands. It is, of course, expected that Berlin will first exhaust every method of argument and discussion, and will only abandon her declared policy of submarine blockade if the American Government preserves a firm attitude.

The statement was recently made in The Army and Navy Journal of this city that "nearly fifty German submarines have been sunk, captured, or destroyed by the Allies up to the 30th of July." In an interview the editor said that these figures were on the authority of a high official in the British Admiralty.

Other reports have put the number sunk in the war zone alone at forty.

Recently W. D. Gregory, a Toronto lawyer, who arrived here on the Anchor liner Tuscania, said:

"While the Government is exceedingly reticent regarding naval activities, I have learned that twelve submarines were captured during July."

AID FOR DR. LIEBKNECHT.

Another Reichstag Member Says He Is Against War Credit.

BERLIN, Friday, Aug. 27, (via London.)—Dr. Karl Liebknecht, one of the militant Socialist leaders, now has a companion in opposition to war appropriations.

Otto Ruhle, a Socialist member of the Reichstag, explained yesterday that he would have voted with Dr. Liebknecht against the new $2,500,000,000 credit, but that the roll in the chamber was called so unexpectedly that he could not get into the hall in time to cast his vote.

OVER 10,000 PHYSICIANS have for years recommended Wincarnis as a tonic and restorative—dilute with seltzer and a dash of lemon during hot weather.—Advt.

BRITISH AVIATOR SINKS SUBMARINE

Squadron Commander Bigsworth Drops Bombs on German Craft Off Belgian Coast.

HIS FEAT SINGLE-HANDED

Admiralty Breaks Its Rule to Report It—Ships' Fire Destroyed Zeebrugge Submarines.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—A German submarine has been destroyed singlehanded near Ostend by Squadron Commander A. W. Bigsworth, who dropped bombs from his aeroplane.

Official announcement of the feat was made this evening as follows:

"The Secretary of the Admiralty announces that Squadron Commander Arthur Bigsworth, R. N., destroyed singlehanded a German submarine this morning by bombs dropped from an aeroplane. The submarine was observed to be completely wrecked, and sank off Ostend.

"It is not the practice of the Admiralty to publish statements regarding the losses of German submarines, important though they have been, in cases where the enemy has no other source of information as to the time and place at which these losses have occurred.

"In the case referred to above, however, the brilliant feat of Squadron Commander Bigsworth was performed in the immediate neighborhood of the coast in occupation of the enemy, and the position of the sunken submarine has been located by a German destroyer."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 27.—Commenting on the exploit of Bigsworth, The Chronicle asserts that he sank the submarine with a single bomb. It goes on:

"The value of aircraft for detecting the presence of submarines under water has long been known, but this is the first occasion on which an aeroplane has sunk a submarine at sea.

"It is not Bigsworth's only pioneer feat, for he was also the first aviator to drop a bomb on a Zeppelin.

"The Admiralty announcement is also noteworthy, because it officially admits for the first time that we have destroyed German submarines on an important number of occasions, of which information has been withheld. The Admiralty doubtless had its own good motives for secrecy, but this official confirmation of what has long been known in a general way to a great many people will be generally welcomed. Perhaps Mr. Balfour might some time see his way to giving us the total figure for those destroyed, if not down to the present moment, at least down to some past date."

Wrecked Submarine at Zeebrugge.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 26.—Concerning the recent bombardment of Zeebrugge by a British fleet the Tijd says it has learned that a large number of soldiers were killed by the fire of the fleet and that ninety severely wounded men were brought to Ghent.

The material damage done, it adds, was apparently very great, as a shed built for submarines was completely destroyed and with it some submarines.

ASKS SOFTER WORDS FOR GERMAN SOLDIERS

Reichstag Member Says Drillmasters' Language Humiliates the Older Recruits.

BERLIN, Aug. 26, (via London.)—The Reichstag today indulged in a military debate for the first time during the war.

Only one member of the Chamber, Daniel Stuecklen, voiced any criticisms of the Government, and these were of a minor character and carried no complaints and expressed no desire regarding the conduct of the war.

On the contrary, Herr Stuecklen paid a tribute to the strategic genius of the leaders and the bravery of the troops. He suggested that furloughs with free transportation be granted oftener to the soldiers and that the ration allowances for convalescent soldiers be increased. The speaker said that the barrack language occasionally used by non-commissioned instructors was humiliating to the older men who had been called to the colors. He said, however, that he must admit that the Ministry of War had worked with energy to remedy this.

"While the Parliaments of hostile States are continually and severely attacking their army administrations," said Herr Stuecklen, "we have no cause to criticise ours. The entire people appreciate the strategy of von Hindenburg, von Mackensen, and von Linsingen, who, supported by the devoted sacrifice of our troops, succeeded in liberating Germany from Russian invasion. In the hour of danger we proved we would not leave the Fatherland in the lurch. The deeds of the troops under von Linsingen in the Carpathians are unparalleled in the war history of all times. May the day soon come," Herr Stuecklen said in concluding, "when this murderous war will cease."

SUBMARINES UNDER CURB

Germany Believed to Have Notified Washington of Change.

BERNSTORFF SEES LANSING

And Message from Gerard Increases Hope of a Final Understanding.

INSISTS ON A DISAVOWAL

United States Uses Arabic Case to Reach a Full Settlement with Berlin.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—As far as it was affected by the sinking of the White Star steamship Arabic, the crisis in German-American relations may be said to have passed. But the United States has taken advantage of the opportunity presented by the Arabic case to call on Germany for an answer to the note of July 21—the so-called second Lusitania note—with a view to reaching a definite understanding as to Germany's purposes toward merchant ships carrying American citizens which enter the naval war zone and thereby run danger of encountering German submarines.

The Arabic's loss has become a comparatively minor incident in the serious differences between Germany and the United States since the Lusitania was sent to the bottom by a German submarine with the consequent loss of more than one hundred American lives. There stands out beyond it the greater question as to what Germany intends to do to meet the insistence of President Wilson that American rights shall be respected by German submarines. The first step has already been taken in the notice to Germany that this Government wants an answer to the second Lusitania note with its call for disavowal of intention to place Americans in jeopardy, and its references to acts that would be regarded by the United States as "deliberately unfriendly." It is believed that this step was taken today.

Secretary Lansing had an interview today with Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, who came to Washington from New York for that purpose. It is understood that the Ambassador's visit was on the invitation of Mr. Lansing. The Ambassador had nothing new from his Government to communicate, but the State Department had received a cable message from James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador in Berlin, which bore out the significant statement made last night by Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Chancellor, concerning the Arabic case and the conduct of the German submarine warfare.

New Order to Submarines.

It is now apparent that the German Government is willing to disclose that some time ago orders were issued by the Admiralty that no passenger vessels should be sunk by German submarines and that cargo ships of Germany's enemies should not be attacked without giving those on board an opportunity to reach places of safety while negotiations with the United States concerning the Lusitania were pending.

There is reason to believe that these orders were issued soon after the protest of the United States against the sinking of the Lusitania was received in Berlin. Several reasons are ascribed for the failure of the German Government to inform the United States or announce publicly that the German submarine policy had been modified. One is that the submarine policy was popular among the German people, and it would be unwise for the Imperial Government to risk popular disapproval by indicating that it was not to give its submarines such a free hand in the future or even for the period of controversy with the United States.

But the German victories in Poland may have given the Imperial Government reason to believe that its standing among the people has become so well established that it can now afford to make known that ships carrying passengers through the naval war zone are practically immune from attack, certainly from attack without warning.

Whether the German Government will be willing to disavow responsibility for the sinking of the Lusitania without warning is problematical, with the prevailing view here that a complete disavowal, such as that asked

for by this Government, will not be forthcoming. But, even if complete disavowal is withheld, the prospect is that the differences between the two Governments over the submarine issue will be adjusted amicably and to the satisfaction of the United States Government, whose main object is to obtain assurances that American citizens may traverse the high seas without peril. A very optimistic view of the situation is taken here tonight in practically all quarters concerned.

A Virtual Disavowal.

Germany has virtually disavowed intention to sink the Arabic without warning. It has been made clear that if a German submarine torpedoed the White Star steamship the act was contrary to instructions, and it is not doubted that Germany will comply with a demand from the United States that the commander of the submarine be disciplined if it is shown that he disobeyed orders to spare passenger ships. That would clear away the friction that has existed since the Arabic went down, and a better state of feeling would be produced by the expected accompanying assurances that Americans traveling on passenger ships need not fear that their lives will be sacrificed by German submarines. If such assurances are given formally, the way would be paved for an adjustment of the call of this Government for a disavowal in the case of the Lusitania. The settlement of this matter might be found in a reference of the Lusitania incident to a court of arbitration, with power to fix the reparation that Germany must make.

Altogether the critical aspect of the relations between Germany and the United States may be said to have changed to a phase where there is no present danger of a break in the diplomatic intercourse. There will be no immediate settlement for the reason that the United States will give Germany a chance to ascertain the facts of the Arabic's sinking. Intimations come from Berlin, notably in the statement given out by the Imperial Chancellor last night, that in the German view the evidence was by no means convincing that the Arabic was destroyed by a torpedo and that it may have been sent to the bottom by a mine. The Chancellor's statement created the impression here that the German Government was unwilling to believe that a German submarine torpedoed the Arabic because that act would have been contrary to the instructions issued by the Imperial Admiralty.

Moved by Balkan Situation.

In well-informed quarters the view prevails that the mollifying course of the German Government is not dissociated from the Balkan situation. Opinion here is strong that if the United States should break with Germany, the influence of this state of affairs on Greece and the Balkan Governments would be so marked that they might be inclined to get into the war on the side of the Allies, believing that America and Germany would ultimately become involved in hostilities. Besides, it is argued, a severance of relations between Germany and the United States would greatly impair the financial ability of Germany to carry on the war. In these circumstances the belief prevails that Berlin is particularly anxious to avoid taking the chance of a break with the United States, and will do her utmost to so adjust the submarine controversy as to remain on good terms with Washington.

That the Government is not overlooking the advantage afforded by the Balkan situation to obtain an understanding with Germany on the future conduct of the German submarine warfare is apparent. It is evidently for this reason that the Arabic case is to be utilized as a means to adjust the submarine controversy without further delay. It was intimated today that when the German Government presented its side of the Arabic case the communication would be accompanied by a renewal of the proposal that a modus vivendi be arranged between Great Britain and Germany through the good offices of the United States, under the terms of which the German submarine warfare would be modified or abandoned in consideration of the revocation of England's so-called starvation policy. The original effort to arrange a modus vivendi failed, Great Britain rejecting the proposal. The United States has since then formally notified Germany that it stood ready to serve in a similar way at any time that its services might be desired.

FAIL TO FIND ARABIC VICTIMS.

Bodies of Mrs. Bruguiere and Dr. Woods Not Recovered.

The agents of the White Star Line announced yesterday that according to a cablegram received from Liverpool the body of Mrs. Josephine L. Bruguiere of New York, one of the victims of the Arabic disaster, had not been recovered, as had been announced. They also reported that the body of Dr. Edmund F. Woods had not been found.

The British Admiralty reports that although patrol boats had made a diligent search of the waters in the region where the Arabic was sunk, only two bodies have been found. One was that of a steward and the other that of an unidentified woman.

The following ten surviving passengers of the Arabic sailed from Liverpool Aug. 25 for New York, on the White Star Line steamer Adriatic, due at New York on September 2:

Mrs. F. C. Allison, W. Bathurst, Miss M. Christopherson, Fred Martin, John Doherty and Miss S. E. Salt and four children.

On the American liner St. Paul, from Liverpool Aug. 25, and also due here Sept. 2, are these thirty-eight Arabic passengers:

Miss V. H. Anderson, Miss Catherine Christie, John Critchley, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. A. Collier, Mr. and Mrs. Zellah Covington, Miss Elizabeth Dunlop, Aubrey Gualter, Miss Mary Harrison, Charles F. Kressen, Major G. L. Money, Cyril Money, the Misses Edith and Mabel Money, Christopher McTamney, A. Hulme Nebeker, John Nolan, Miss Teresa O'Farrell, John Olschewsky, F. Pryce, Miss Margaret Ross, Claude Roode, James F. Rowley, W. E. Ramsdell, Francis Garagher, J. A. Carlson, Miss Katie Cornell, Mrs. Florence Davey, William Duckers, Peter Dugal, Miss Mary Hayes, William Hughes, Martin Loftus, Miss Annie Mooney, John Morrissey, John Olsen, and Elijah Willoughby.

Careful inquiry now places the number of passengers of the Arabic unaccounted for at eighteen, with twenty-five members of the crew, an additional member of the crew having died in the hospital at Queenstown. That makes a total of forty-four persons who lost their lives when the vessel was torpedoed.

Arabic Carried No Gold.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 26.—The assertion in press dispatches from Germany that the steamship Arabic carried gold on her last voyage called forth today a reiterated denial from the White Star Company. It is stated that the Arabic had on board no specie whatever.

NOT TIME FOR PEACE, DECLARES VIVIANI

French Premier Rouses Deputies to Furor by Depiction of Nation's Firm Purpose.

CREDITS ARE VOTED, 539 TO 1

In Appeal for United Support Viviani Says Views Differ Because French Are Free.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—By a vote of 539 to 1, the Chamber of Deputies today voted the credits asked by the Government after a stirring appeal by Premier Viviani, whose eloquent periods and vivid portrayal of the determination of France to fight for the attainment of an honorable and not a premature peace brought the members to their feet in tumultuous applause.

After Premier Viviani had concluded Deputy Louis Accambray, who has several times criticised the Government's conduct of the war, took the floor and began amid disorder a criticism of M. Millerand, the Minister of War. The Deputy spoke for an hour, but little of what he said could be heard because of the confusion. Afterward several Deputies spoke in approval of the Premier's address, and the Chamber took the vote and adjourned till Sept. 16.

Premier Viviani arose to address the house as soon as the session was called to order. All the members of the Cabinet were in the Ministerial benches, and the galleries were filled with prominent persons, among them many women. Nearly all the members of the Diplomatic Corps were in their boxes.

"I am not going to speak of the sanitary service, alone," said the Premier, "but also of parliamentary incidents that cannot be ignored. In the higher interest of the country, by which we are judged, we must justify the union of Government and Parliament.

France Equal to Her Task.

"The home services of the War Department have accomplished their tasks. In other quarters errors have been made, but Parliament has lent cordial co-operation without seeking at the time to fix responsibility for mistakes. The errors have been repaired.

"Let us banish pessimism and depressing anxiety. France, by the grace of all her children's efforts, her public servants prompted by necessary criticism, is equal to the task of fulfilling her destiny.

"Put the question of peace before the country, and it would be blown to nothing. Not until heroic Belgium has been freed, not until we have taken Alsace and Lorraine could there be mischievous division among us.

"Our enemies may continue astray in their dull error of last year, but not we, who have seen workmen and employer, the rich citizen and the poor, men of every party walk in life fulfilling with a single purpose and with equal zeal their duties in defense of the liberty of the world.

"With this certain knowledge we come before Parliament, which has given the country an admirable spectacle of rising to the demands of the future, which has devoted admiration for the army, from the Commander in Chief to the private—for all those combatants who, silently absorbed in their heroic labor, ask nothing better than to be left outside the sphere of politics.

"We must destroy the legend that the Republic of France, having borne for forty-five years a horrible wound, did not make provision for military defense. I must repeat the words of the Commander in Chief during the last session of the Chamber: 'The republic may be proud of her armies.'

"France has created an army fulfilling the most modern conceptions. She has instilled the love of justice, the love of right, and upon the day the war began the children of France united in support of this high ideal, without which there would have been only armies of mercenaries."

At this the Deputies sprang to their feet and cheered the Premier wildly.

Divided in Views Because Free.

When the demonstration had died down, the Premier continued:

"Yes, the German press has said that France was divided. Yes, there are divergencies of opinion. These are the essence of free government. But it would be a fatal division, if there were in this country a fraction of the people who even thought of a premature peace."

"Parliament possesses supervisory rights, but nevertheless the authority of the Government must be all the stronger, owing to its greater responsibilities.

"We must have not only the expression of your confidence, but, for the great task before us, we must have the freedom of action necessary. We must have the definite adhesion of all hearts, all minds, and the good will of every one.

"Never has this been more necessary to the Government from an internal as well as an external point of view. The more that is demanded, the greater the force required. It is for Parliament to grant it to the Government."

Premier Viviani concluded by saying: "I ask you to adopt the conciliatory attitude necessary, so that we may go on to victory."

The entire Chamber applauded, and it was voted that the Premier's address should be posted on the billboards throughout France.

Previous to the assembling of the Chamber the various party groups held caucuses on the question of secret sessions. The extreme Socialists alone favored a secret session. The Republicans of the Left were unanimously against it. The Radicals and Radical Socialists, with many members absent, voted 24 for to 40 against the proposition. The Socialist proposition will come up in the next session of the Chamber.

ROME AND VIENNA REPORTS CONFLICT

Austrians Say Bombardment Was Followed by Attack That Failed —A Garibaldi Wounded.

VIENNA, Aug. 26, (via London.)—The following report on the operations along the Italian frontier was issued today:

In the Doberdo sector, Italians who attacked Monte Dei Sei Bussi at noon yesterday, were repulsed.

Before the bridge head of Gorizia and in the town calm prevailed. Elsewhere in the coastal districts there was violent artillery fighting, chiefly in the region of Pekinka, where hostile infantry is cautiously approaching. The attack mentioned yesterday against the northern sector of the plateau of Lavarone, which was repulsed, was carried on by strong hostile forces.

After the night's violent bombardment of our fortifications, hostile artillery fire increased the night before last against the front of Cima Dimezzocrato until it attained the greatest severity. Until after midnight they hailed shells of all sizes over our positions, whereupon several regiments of infantry and battalions of Alpine troops attacked.

Our brave Tyrolean troops and coast guards, assisted by upper Austrian sharpshooters and artillery, repulsed all attacks. In the early morning hours the hostile attack finally was broken. Two hundred dead Italians were counted in our wire entanglements. This shows the sacrifices the attack had cost. Our losses were small.

One of our airmen successfully dropped several bombs on the ammunition works at Brescia.

ROME, Aug. 26.—The statement of the Italian General Headquarters, dated Aug. 26, and made public here tonight, says:

In Val Sugana our troops on the Monte Givon-Torrento-Maso line have extended their ground and occupied points above Torrento as far as the positions of Mount Armentera and Mount Saluyio. The enemy failed to prevent our advance and, in addition, left a few prisoners in our hands.

In the Sechoh Valley our artillery opened fire on an encampment hidden in the bend of the left bank of the Torrento. The enemy was forced to flee in disorder, pursued by a shower of well directed shrapnel.

In the upper Isonzo region our Alpine detachments captured several strong enemy intrenchments along the steep southern slopes of Monte Rombon. We made thirty prisoners, including one officer, and also took two machine guns, rifles, and a quantity of munitions.

On the Carso front the enemy placed a number of batteries in new positions with which he opened an intense fire all along the front. Nevertheless our work of approaching the enemy continues without interruption. Yesterday toward the left wing of our lines we occupied fresh trenches, capturing sixty rifles, a searchlight, and various war materials.

UDINE, Italy, Aug. 26.—Ezio Garibaldi, son of General Ricciotti Garibaldi and grandson of the great Garibaldi, has been severely wounded in the face in the fighting with the Austrians.

BRESCIA, Aug. 26.—The Austrian biplane which flew over Brescia yesterday morning and dropped bombs which killed six children and slightly wounded a considerable number of others, did no material damage to the town, although the aviator dropped to a height of not more than 200 yards to insure his aim.

Despite the fact that the market place was crowded with peasants from the surrounding country, the appearance of the biplane failed to cause any panic. The citizens, instead of following the instructions given to them for their protection in case of aerial attack, rushed into the streets to get a view of the flying machine.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—The correspondent at Rome of the Havas Agency telegraphs an announcement in the Milan Secolo to the effect that the Italian Government has taken sweeping measures to control in every respect industries concerned with the production of war munitions.

Not only the metal industries, but other enterprises related to the output of munitions are included.

ALLIED AIRMEN RAID FROM SEA TO RHINE

Sixty-two Aeroplanes Assail Rhenish Arms Plant—Sixty Fire a Belgian Forest.

ATTACK MANY OTHER POINTS

Railroad Centres and Other Important Places Behind German Lines Are Targets.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—A large number of raids by allied aviators are chronicled in the War Office reports today. In one case sixty-two French aviators took part in an attack on an arms factory in Rhenish Prussia, and in another instance sixty airmen, including British army and navy fliers, and Belgian aviators, participated in a raid on Mont Hulst forest in Belgium.

Still other raiding parties, apparently all French, dropped bombs on strategic points behind the German lines, from near Arras to the Woevre district, northeast of St. Mihiel.

Most notable among these air exploits was the raid into Rhenish Prussia by more than three score aviators, who dropped 150 bombs on Dillengen. The story of this is told in the day bulletin of the War Office as follows:

"On Aug. 25 an aerial squadron, composed of four groups and including a total of sixty-two aviators, flew over the heights of Dillingen. Here there is a factory where shells and armor plate are made. The location of this plant is north of Saarlouis, in Rhenish Prussia, thirty miles southeast of Trèves. The aviators threw down with precision 150 bombs, thirty of which were of large calibre.

"During the day of Aug. 24 a French aviator threw down bombs on the railroad station of Offenbourg, in Baden, seventeen miles from Karlsruhe. At this point there is an important railroad junction in the Grand Duchy."

The night report issued by the War Office tells of many other raids as follows:

"On the 25th our aviators bombarded the German encampments at Pennas and Baussant, in the Woevre, where they started a fire. The station and the bivouacs of the Germans at Grandpre Chatel, Cernay and Fleville, in the Argonne; the station at Tergnier, (near St. Quentin,) the aviation sheds at Vitry, (east of Arras,) in Artois, and the station at Boisleux, (south of Arras,) have also been bombarded by our aviators.

"A bombarding expedition, arranged by the French and British naval and the French, British, and Belgian army aviators, including all sixty seaplanes, set forth to the Mont Hulst Forest, where they started several fires. Every aeroplane came back home.

"On the night of the 25th-26th our aviators dropped 127 bombs on the Noyon station, (northwest of Soissons.)

Say French Lost Four Machines.

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—This official account of the French air raid into Rhenish Prussia is given out by the General Staff:

"Two enemy air squadrons yesterday dropped bombs in the Saar Valley, both above and below Saarlouis. Several persons were killed or injured. The material damage caused was not important.

"The night before last the squadrons were successfully attacked at their base at Nancy by our airmen.

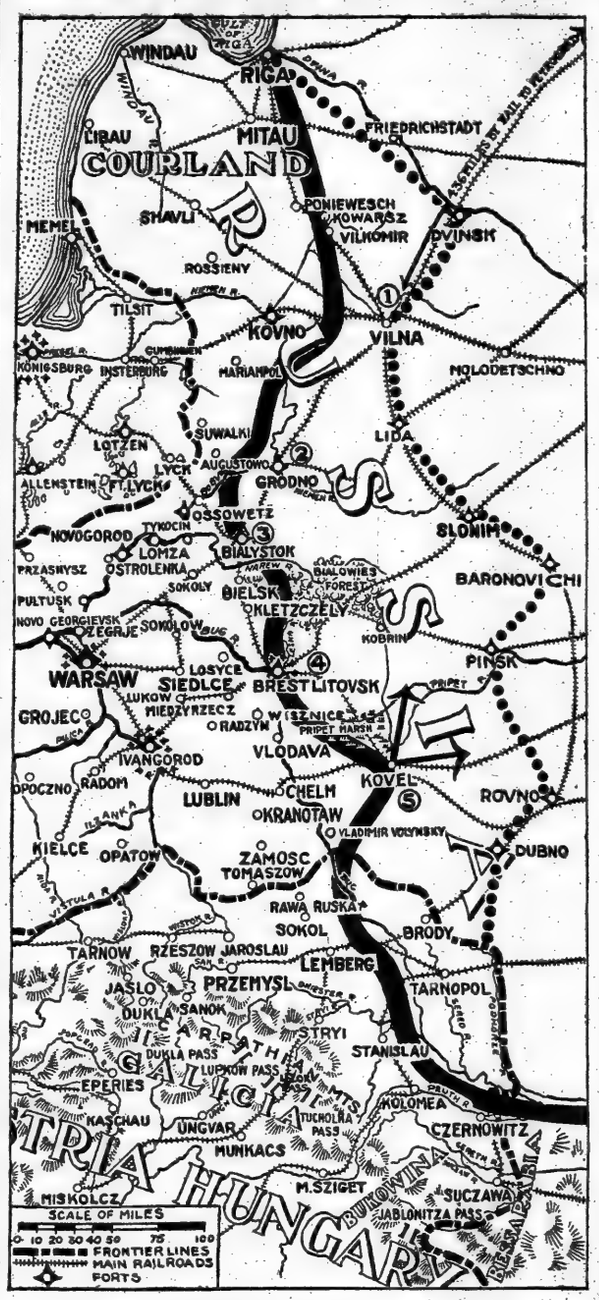
"The enemy paid for his exploit by losing four aircraft. One fell to earth ablaze, near Bolzhen. The pilot and observer were killed. One fell into our hands near Romilly undamaged, and its occupants were made prisoners. The third was obliged to land near Arracourt, north of Luneville, by a German aviator right in front of the French lines. Afterward it was destroyed by our artillery. The fourth landed within range of our anti-aircraft guns, near Moevrons, south of Nomeny, behind the enemy front."

In a dispatch from Paris early this week the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES described a visit to a great aeroplane base of the French Army, apparently close to Nancy, where he saw a countless number of aircraft and witnessed the impressive start and return of eighty-four aeroplanes, comprising four squadrons of twenty aeroplanes, each led by a larger "hawk." Nancy is only fifty miles, as the crow flies, from Saarlouis, and Dillingen, the scene of Wednesday's raid.

So far as official reports go to show there has not been before an air raid in which as many as sixty-two aeroplanes have participated. In a few earlier ventures thirty or more aircraft were used.

This raid was the third made by French machines into Southwestern Germany in the last three weeks. Carlsruhe was bombarded on Aug 9. Three days later the neighborings towns of St. Ingbert the neighboring towns of St. Ingbert persons were killed in the latter raid.

Present and Future Lines in Russia



The heavy black line shows the present position of the Austro-German front and the dotted line from Riga to the Galician border the positions where the Russians are expected to make their next stand. The Germans are approaching Vilna (1), and Grodno (2) will soon be evacuated as have been Bialystok (3) and Brest-Litovsk (4.) Cavalry is moving north and east from Kovel (5) to divide Russian forces.

The third Russian line of defense upon which the defenders of Brest-Litovsk, Warsaw, Ivangorod, Novo Georgievsk, and Grodno are compelled to retreat, runs through the middle of the country known as White Russia. The line begins on the north at Riga, on the Baltic, and follows the Dvina River to Dvinsk, then turns south and follows the railroad, through Vilna, Lida, and Baranovichi. The line then runs through the tractless swamps of Pinsk and the Pripet River to Rovno, which lies 120 miles northeast of the Galician capital, Lemberg.

RUSSIANS QUIT BREST-LITOVSK

Continued from Page 1.

portion of the army under General von Eichhorn is penetrating in an easterly direction. Further south fighting is taking place on the Berecowka sector.

Other advance troops have reached Bialystok.

The army of General von Gallwitz drove the enemy from the Orlanka sector, to the north and to the southeast of Bialystok.

The Army Group of General Field Marshal Prince Leopold of Bavaria badly defeated the enemy, who is now fleeing toward the heart of Bialowies forest. He is only making a stand in the region of Kamieniez Litovsk. Over the whole front from the Bialowies forest to the swampy Pripet region, southeast of Brest-Litovsk, the pursuit is in full swing.

VIENNA, Aug. 26, (via London, Aug. 27.)—The following official statement was issued tonight at the Austrian War Office:

"The fortress of Brest-Litovsk has fallen. Hungarian Landwehr, under Field Marshal von Arz, captured yesterday the village of Kobylany southwest of the fortress and thereby broke the exterior of the fort line. West Galician, Silesian and North Moravian infantry stormed at the same time the forts south of the village of Kobroszyn. German troops captured the citadel.

"Meantime the allies repelled the enemy across the Lesna and in the forest and marshy district southeast of Brest-Litovsk, while our cavalry, pursuing the Russians from Kovel northwest threw their rear guards back near Buckin and Wyzwa.

"In East Galicia the situation is unchanged."

SOUGHT TO PROTECT RETREAT.

Russians Were Known to be Ready to Abandon Brest-Litovsk.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 27.—In the following message written before the fall of Brest-Litovsk was officially known, The Daily News Petrograd correspondent states that the Russians were only holding the fortress so long as it facilitated their retreat to the new line in the course of preparation. The correspondent says:

"The enormous losses suffered by the Germans in the storming of Kovno have not permitted them to use the same tactics against Brest-Litovsk. Hence they decided to apply a wide enveloping plan on three sides and at the same time to repulse the Russians screening the fortress, thereby making Brest-Litovsk protrude from the front of the Russian line. It is clear, however, that the Russians will be able to use the fortress skillfully so long as it is required to assist their retreat, whereupon it will be regarded as useless to hold it.

"It is understood that a new line of positions in the rear is being actively engineered and equipped now for the troops falling back pending the arrival of more favorable circumstances for an attack."

4,000 KILLED CROSSING BUG.

Desperate Fighting at Vlodava—Poland Refugees Number 4,500,000.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 27.—The Morning Post's Budapest correspondent, describing the crossing of the Bug at Vlodava by the Austro-German forces, says it was most important from a strategic point of view to force a crossing of the river at that point, and it succeeded only after most desperate efforts and immense sacrifices, but it had to be done at any cost. Two divisions were engaged at first, and although they tried to accomplish the task with a contempt for death in six attempts, it was only with the help of two other regiments brought up that they succeeded in crossing the river and establishing themselves on the other bank.

"The river carried more dead bodies this time," he says, "than the Dniester or the Vistula ever saw at one point. Three times they succeeded in bridging the river, and three times their efforts broke down after small bodies had got to the other side, never to return. One by one they dashed across a narrow plank during the night, fifty paces behind each other. Every fifth man reached the other end of the bridge, and, when some hundred were there, down crashed the whole thing, with some of the men on it.

"At last pontoons were placed over the water, and under an incessant gun and rifle fire they succeeded in gaining the bank only after two days of the most desperate fighting. They say over 4,000 men were killed or drowned during these attempts to cross the Bug.

"Russian officers say that during the last twelve months of war in which they fought in Galicia, East Poland, and Hungary they have not come across such intense misery as the civilian population of Russian Poland has to endure in consequence of the devastation strategy has forced on the Russians. It is true the population were advised to leave in time, and they were warned by the Russian authorities. Yet many remained in their desolate homes. More than 4,500,000 left the country, going eastward to the interior of Russia, where they will be provided for, but those who remained behind not only suffer from actual war itself but from a serious shortage of food. The Russians cannot be of any help to those behind the enemy's lines, and the Austro-German armies have plenty of trouble to provide themselves with the necessities of life, not to speak of the incessant fighting they have on hand. Civil administration is not even to be seen as yet, for the devastated villages cannot afford facilities to begin the work of relief until a more settled time arrives. The roads are blocked with guns and vans and swarms of refugees who did not fly in time and came between the two lines. From the Vistula to the Bug stretch desolation and misery."

THREATEN VILNA AND DVINSK.

German Movement Causing an Exodus from Latter Place.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 26.—General von Eichhorn's drive toward Vilna is regarded as the German answer to the threatened offensive by the Russians in the region of the middle Niemen, between Kovno and Grodno, where the Russian official communication indicates a concentration of considerable forces of Russians on the left bank of the Niemen.

There is a pronounced movement of the inhabitants from Dvinsk, where the railroad offices are being besieged day and night. The archives and the hospitals have been removed, stores closed, and stocks shipped away.

REJOICING IN BERLIN.

Fall of Brest-Litovsk Came Sooner Than People Expected.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—Fifteen minutes after the Wolffe Bureau brought the news of the fall of Brest-Litovsk early this afternoon, all the flags in Berlin were mobilized on the tops and fronts of buildings. The afternoon extras were eagerly snapped up by crowds in the streets.

There is quiet rejoicing everywhere over the fall which, like Warsaw, came sooner than the public had been led to expect.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—"We have just now received news that Brest-Litovsk has fallen," the President of the Reichstag announced at the opening of today's session, according to a telegram from Berlin forwarded by Reuter's correspondent in Amsterdam. The announcement, the telegram adds, was received with prolonged applause.

"We salute," continued the President, "the brave soldiers and officers and leaders of our army and the army of our Austro-Hungarian ally, who in the last few months have accomplished such almost incredible things, now crowned by the fall of Brest-Litovsk."

FEW LEFT IN NOVO GEORGIEVSK

Russian Papers Say Garrison Was Small—Commandant Wounded.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 26, (via London.)—The garrison of Novo Georgievsk during the last stage of its defense did not exceed a division, according to the Retch, which adds that the greater proportion of the defenders of the fortress withdrew during the bombardment, and declares that while the number of survivors is unknown, it can only have been have been small. It is stated that the commandant of the fortress, General Bobyr, was seriously wounded before the capitulation.

The Bourse Gazette puts the garrison at "considerably less than an army corps."

COUNCILORS FOR WARSAW.

Germans, Poles, and Jews Appointed by the Authorities.

This message was received yesterday via wireless from Berlin by the German Literary Defense Committee at 150 Nassau Street:

"The German administration in Warsaw has appointed new councilors for the city. In proportion to the population twelve Germans, twelve Poles, and six Jews were appointed."

FREE WARSAW PRISONERS.

Germans Release Russian Socialists Held in the Citadel.

BERLIN, via London, Friday, Aug. 27.—The Chemnitz Volkstimme, a Socialist organ, reports that the Germans on their entry into Warsaw liberated forty political prisoners from the Warsaw citadel, who had despaired of ever gaining their freedom. The majority of them were Russian Socialists.

The newspaper says that the citadel ranks in revolutionary annals with the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul in Petrograd, as a place for political prisoners.

FORMING RUSSIAN MINISTRY.

Daily Conferences of Parties Looking to a Coalition.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 26, (via London.)—Daily conferences are being held by members of the various parties in the Duma and the Council of the Empire, with a view to the formation of a coalition Ministry, the possibility of which has been under lively discussion of late in the corridors of the Duma.

The names of Michael Vladimirovitch Rodzianko, the President of the Duma, and of Nikolai A. Khomyakoff, former President of that body, are being mentioned in connection with Premiership.

RUSSIA'S STRONGEST FORTRESS

Brest-Litovsk of More Value Strategically Than Warsaw.

The Russian fortress of Brest-Litovsk, which has just capitulated to the Austro-German forces, had been considered one of the strongest fortresses in Europe, and was the southern base of the second Russian line of defenses to which the armies of Grand Duke Nicholas retreated after the fall of Warsaw. The citadel is situated on the Bug River and at the junction of several railways, 131 miles south of Grodno and 120 miles east of Warsaw.

The taking of Brest-Litovsk by the Teutonic forces is probably the most important military achievement since the fall of Warsaw three weeks ago today. The town, which had a population of about 50,000, was one of the most important depots for and the distributing points of military supplies near the western frontiers of Russia proper. The fortress was rated by military critics as a much more important strategic point than was Warsaw.

Brest-Litovsk is situated at the junction of the point of confluence. It lies upon the right bank of the Bug where the river turns from the north to the northeast. Intersecting here are railroads from Odessa, Kiev, Moscow, Warsaw, Vilna, and East Prussia.

Brest-Litovsk, according to information compiled by the National Geographical Society, contained one of the oldest important fortresses in Northern Europe. The older fortifications were erected about one mile east of Brest-Litovsk and had a circumference of four miles. The field works were kept up to date, and everything possible had been done by Russia, it was said, to make them unconquerable. Brest-Litovsk was generally regarded in Russia as the most powerful individual stronghold in the empire.

JAPAN TO MAKE MORE SHELLS.

Special Factories to be Put Up—Entente Envoys See Okuma.

TOKIO, Aug. 26.—The establishment of special factories for the manufacture of shells will be a part of the increased assistance which Japan has decided to give her allies in the war, it is learned.

Details of the plans for carrying on the work of increasing Japan's munition supplies have been discussed by the Ambassadors of the Entente powers with Premier Okuma, the diplomats going in a body from the Summer Embassies at Shuzenji to Nikko for the purpose, following the Premier's recent audience with the Emperor.

MRS. MARYE GOING TO RUSSIA.

Wife of American Ambassador Will Take Up Nursing Again.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26.—Mrs. George T. Marye, wife of the United States Ambassador to Russia, will leave here on Sept. 6, she announced today, to return to Petrograd and take up again her work of nursing in the Russian field hospitals. She will travel by way of New York, and will leave behind her daughter Helen, 9 years old.

"Her life does not belong to me to risk," was the explanation.

Mrs. Marye came home for a rest a few months ago.

German Wounded Return from Riga

LONDON, Aug. 26.—A dispatch to the Central News from Amsterdam says that a transport carrying seriously wounded German marines who participated in the recent fighting in the Gulf of Riga, has arrived at Königsberg from Libau.

SEARCHING PAPERS OF SUSPECTED SPY

Photographing by Kopsch of Battery Sites at Cape Henry Deemed Very Suspicious.

DENIES ESPIONAGE CHARGE

German Reservist Says He Took Pictures for His Own Amusement—Hearing Set for Sept. 2.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—A preliminary hearing in the case of Gustav Kopsch, a German reservist, arrested here last night on a charge of espionage, will be held on Sept. 2, before United States Commissioner Taylor. In the meantime law officers of the Department of Justice are carefully going over a mass of photographs and papers found in Kopsch's possession. Nothing in Kopsch's papers, it was said at the Department of Justice today, connected him with the alleged Austrian spy, Ortolph, recently arrested in Florida. A. Bruce Bielaski, Chief of the department's Bureau of Investigation, refused to say whether any evidence found traced Kopsch's activities to a German official source.

Kopsch himself emphatically denied today that he was acting in any way for the German Government. At the outbreak of the war, he said, he offered his services to Germany through the German Consul at Baltimore, but found it impossible to return to the Fatherland. He was at Fortress Monroe, he said, in connection with his work for the Carnegie Institute, where he is employed as an instrument maker in the Bureau of Terrestrial Magnetism. He said that he had served in the artillery of the German Army and that that experience, combined with his fondness for photograpny, explained the photographs he had taken. They were for his own interest, he said.

From widely published pictures of the neighborhood of Fortress Monroe any one, after a tour of the fortifications, could easily mark in the gun emplacements. The most suspicious feature of Kopsch's investigations at the mouth of Chesapeake Bay is regarded as being his having photographed the dunes at Cape Henry, where batteries will be constructed. It was suggested that he might have made the photographs on his own initiative with a view to selling them later in the best market. This explanation, however, would not protect him against the law.

Walter M. Gilbert, Assistant Secretary of the Carnegie Institute, said today that little was known of Kopsch, but that all the facts in the institute's possession had been turned over to the Department of Justice some time ago.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Acting Secretary of the Navy, has written a letter to John R. Rathom, editor of the Providence Journal, calling attention to the fact that Mr. Rathom had not replied to the recent letter of Secretary Daniels, calling attention to the statement in The Providence Journal that Mr. Rathom had informed Mr. Daniels of the presence of a German spy in the electrical civil branch of the Navy Department. In this letter Mr. Daniels said that he did not recall that any such statement was made to him by Mr. Rathom during the conference of Mr. Rathom, Secretary Daniels and members of the Neutrality Board at which Mr. Rathom presented a large amount of documentary material bearing on the activity of German agents in the United States.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WAR ORDER WANTED

New Supply of Picric Acid and Guncotton Soon Ready for Delivery.

A new plant for the production of picric acid and guncotton is nearing completion, and I am now in position to accept orders with definite specifications as to deliveries and tonnage. Principals or their authorized agents may learn particulars provided they come with proper credentials.

Theron McCampbell, Room 212, No. 30 Broad St., New York.

ARTILLERY DUELS GROW IN THE WEST

Roye Now a Scene of Cannonading—Germans Again Shelling Rheims.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Duels with big guns are persistent at many points along the western front, and the areas of activity seem to be spreading. The region around Roye, south of Arras, is now the scene of heavy cannonading. The German guns have again been bombarding Rheims.

The night bulletin issued by the French War Office reads:

In the sector to the north of Arras a rather violent cannonade was reported, especially around Souchez and to the south of Neuville, near the road to Lille.

Some artillery actions are reported in the region of Roye, and in the Aisne Valley, where we shelled the German works to the north of Soissons.

The enemy has shelled the city of Rheims rather violently.

We have, on our part, shelled very efficaciously the German trenches in front of Cernay-des-Rheims.

In the Argonne the fighting by means of petards and grenades is still very violent on the whole front, with our artillery intervening usefully at times.

In the Woevre, to the north of Flirey, in the Vosges, at La Fontenelle, in the region of Luise, and in Alsace, in the Doller Valley, some artillery duels have taken place.

The afternoon bulletin reads:

During part of last night there were artillery exchanges and fighting with hand grenades and other explosives in the Artois district, in the vicinity of Souchez and Neuville.

Around Roye there has been continued marked activity on the part of the enemy's artillery as well as our own.

In the Argonne district, in the sector of La Fille Morte, yesterday saw fairly severe fighting with bombs and hand grenades.

Nothing of importance has been reported from the remainder of the front.

The German official statement has this to say of field operations:

North of Beauséjour, in the Champagne, a crater made by a shell which had been occupied the day before yesterday, held against French attacks.

Weds Wounded Italian Officer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—The marriage was celebrated in Milan today of Bessie Hyams, daughter of Mrs. Henry Hyams of New York, to Lieutenant Manfredi Cariaggi, a member of an old Bologna family, who is convalescing from a wound received while fighting on the Isonzo front.

GERMANY WILL PROTECT AMERICANS

Continued from Page 1.

not an unprovoked attack without warning by a German submarine, but was attributed either to a mine explosion or to some action of the vessel itself.

Should it develop, however, that a submarine acted contrary to instructions, ample reparation will be offered.

Germany is still unable to understand why Americans in these troubled times travel on belligerent ships instead of taking American or other neutral steamers, but since they in some instances insist upon taking passage on vessels belonging to belligerents Germany will do its utmost to provide for their safety.

It is not permissible to quote the remarks made by the Chancellor in the course of the conversation, other than the formal statement which he made. It may be said, however, that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg showed genuine interest in the state of feeling in the United States concerning the sinking of the Arabic, and expressed the hope that the American people would not form an opinion on the basis of conflicting statements giving only one side of the story. He spoke with emphasis of Germany's desire to maintain the friendship of America.

KEEP COOL, MOTTO IN BERLIN.

Conciliatory Spirit Grows—Praising Wilson Now.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Aug. 25, (Delayed by Censor.)—Ambassador Gerard had a long conference with Foreign Minister von Jagow last night over the Arabic incident, but both are silent in regard to the details of the conversation. THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, however, is in a position to know that the Kaiser's statesmen are surprised and chagrined at the torpedoing of the Arabic, and that nobody regrets more than these statesmen that German-American relations are subjected to a renewed strain. At the same time there is a hopeful feeling in official quarters that the Arabic case can and will be satisfactorily settled by diplomatic methods, and that there will not be any unfortunate consequences.

Watchful waiting is the policy to this end, with "Keep cool!" for motto. To prevent rash talk complicating the situation the order apparently has been given to the German press to refrain from editorial comment until the full facts in the case are available. All the newspapers print what little news there is available from America, but there is no comment except in the case of the Frankfurter Zeitung, which apparently has been chosen as an officially inspired mouthpiece. It says:

"From the German side no reports are at hand to show that the Arabic was the victim of a German submarine, and this cannot be determined as yet, for our submarines are still on the high seas. We must wait their return to clear up the facts in the case. From circumstances so far learned it is by no means impossible that the Arabic struck a floating mine. The English reports are most confused and contradictory. In any event we know a German submarine has not attacked the Arabic unless it was compelled to do so for military reasons."

Rumors were current in the American colony at the Adlon all morning that Mr. Gerard had been instructed by cable to hold up an ultimatum to the German Government for twenty-four hours, but nobody in diplomatic circles was found who knew anything about the alleged ultimatum. The rumor finally was traced to a London Daily Telegraph dispatch from Washington, printed in the Berlin afternoon papers, to the effect that Count von Bernstorff would receive his passports, that Mr. Gerard would be recalled, and Congress summoned unless the German Government disavowed the sinking of the Arabic.

In reply to Mr. Gerard's inquiry whether the German Admiralty had a report on the Arabic, he was advised through the Foreign Office that "the Admiralty has a report on the alleged torpedoing of the Arabic, but that owing to the vagueness of the reports as to the spot where the alleged torpedoing supposedly took place, it is impossible to say whether a German submarine was involved or not."

A high officer of the Admiralty told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today that if the Arabic really was torpedoed, it was the first America-bound steamer to be sunk in many weeks, and so far as he knew, no new instructions had been issued to submarine commanders. He suggested that if she was torpedoed the Arabic possibly committed a hostile act. It was absolutely necessary to keep

GOVERNORS DEPLORE ROOSEVELT SPEECH

"Rash and Unwise," Says Haines of Maine—Others Support President.

SEE 7,000 MILITIA PARADE

Massachusetts Gives Demonstration of Preparedness—Blease Defends Lynching.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—The criticism of President Wilson by Theodore Roosevelt at Plattsburg aroused intense interest among the participants in the Conference of Governors. Of those interviewed, many refused to express any opinion at this time. Only one criticized the President, and that was ex-Governor Gilchrist of Florida, who already had voiced his objections to our present foreign policy. Today he said: "Germany is bound to sink English vessels, and if American citizens ride on English ships to save a thousand dollars in a business deal they are entitled to no protection. If our Ambassador were withdrawn on account of the sinking of the Arabic it would probably be only a few days till other Americans were killed. That would mean war. These are criticisms of the President's policy at present. If it comes to war, then we are with him, right or wrong."

Ex-Governor William T. Haines of Maine said: "I think Colonel Roosevelt's speech was extremely rash and unwise at this time. I am in favor of increased national preparedness, but that speech only complicates the situation and makes it more difficult."

Governor Alexander of Idaho: "To Mr. Roosevelt's view that one should support the President in time of peace only so long as he is right, I should reply that I think that President Wilson is right. I am confident the President will get us out of the German crisis in some way that will not be peace-at-any-price."

Ex-Governor Oakley C. Curtis of Maine: "I think more about Mr. Roosevelt's speech than I am willing to say. I am sure the country is behind the President in the German question."

Ex-Governor William H. Mann of Virginia: "I think the President's position is right. That is my view of Colonel Roosevelt's remarks."

Ex-Governor Elias M. Ammons of Colorado: "In an international crisis we should all stand behind the Executive, whether we agree with every one of his acts or not. Colorado is behind the President, regardless of party lines."

The possibility that Germany might disavow the action of the German commander who sank the Arabic, caused considerable relief among the Governors and ex-Governors. Most of them thought it an indication of an honest desire to respect American rights. There seems to be no sentiment at all for "war at any price," either on account of the present situation or because of fears of possible later aggression against the United States. But nobody yet has come out in opposition to an increase of the national defense. Though the subject came into the foreground only when Secretary Daniels made his speech to the Governors yesterday on the battleship Wyoming, it has been unofficially and conversationally the main question all through the meeting, and when papers on that subject are read tomorrow by Governor Edward F. Dunne of Illinois, and Governor James F. Fielder of New Jersey, it is expected that practically every Governor and ex-Governor present will express clearly his own position on national defense.

Parade of 7,000 State Troops.

Massachusetts gave an example of preparedness today by a mobilization of the entire National Guard of the State, some 7,000 strong, and a parade which brought all of Boston out for a holiday. After the morning session of the conference, the Governors went to luncheon at the Engineers' Club and the women of the party at the Women's City Club, and then the executives got into automobiles and fell into line behind the militia parade. Governor David I. Walsh of Massachusetts led the procession through the principal streets and past the State House to a reviewing stand on Charles Street, where he dismounted and entered the stand.

The parade then halted to allow the Governors' automobiles to pass to the front, and the Governors reviewed the Guardsmen, who were under the command of Adjt. Gen. Charles H. Cole. There were five regiments of infantry and two cadet corps, totaling 4,420 men and twenty machine guns; twelve companies of Coast Artillery, 1,000 men; three batteries of field artillery, twelve guns and 350 men; a squadron of cavalry, 280 men; a signal corps of 100 men, a hospital corps of the same size, and 650 naval militia, with two field guns.

Governor Walsh was highly satisfied with the showing, although expressing regret that there were not three times as many. The other Governors admired the Bay State troops, and while the militia bands marched down streets banked with crowds containing perhaps 50,000 men of military age, and played, "I Didn't Raise My Boy to be a Soldier," everybody was inclined to admit that Massachusetts had done well.

Governor Walsh led the parade mounted on an exceedingly docile steed. As the Governor broke an arm on his last horseback ride, he preferrd to take no chances today.

Mayor Curley tonight gave a dinner to the members of the conference at the Copley Plaza, after which they all went out to Waltham and witnessed a river carnival.

At the morning session Cole L. Blease, ex-Governor of South Carolina, spoke on "The Duty and Responsibility of the Governor in Dealing with Prisoners."

Blease Again Defends Lynching.

"Within the last few weeks," he said, "we have heard of a man who had made an attempt on the life of another, being plied with questions until he was too weak to talk, and subjected to God knows what else, in the administration of the 'third degree.' Later he was found on the floor of his cell with his skull crushed in. Whether he was murdered or committed suicide, I do not know, but the suicide of any man would hardly be unnatural under such circumstances. This 'third degree' method that is practiced in the North and East and West—less frequently, I am glad to say, in the South—whether a man be killed during its administration, or driven to commit suicide, or tortured into confessing crimes of which he may be innocent, is barbarity in a sneaking form under the sanction of the law.

"In the South the lynching of a man for the unmentionable crime is a protection to our civilization, while this third degree violates the letter of our Constitution and is a blow to the whole spirit of our institutions. In the South an aroused mob is an outraged community which carries out the law, but brushes aside the law's technicalities and delays."

Governor Blease defended his own numerous pardons and paroles from the State prisons and advocated more enlightened prison administration.

"The people of the nation would be horrified," he said, "if they knew of the fearful brutality practiced in our prisons—the merciless whippings, the electric shocks and other forms of shocking cruelty."

A statement by Mr. Blease that "when mobs are no longer possible liberty will be dead," called forth a brief response from Governor Goldsborough, of Maryland, who said:

"Such a statement is unchristly. If capital punishment is wrong, how much more so is capital punishment at the hands of a mob?"

Against Capital Punishment.

Papers on the abolition of capital punishment were read by Governor George W. P. Hunt, of Arizona, and Governor Edward F. Dunne of Illinois. Both favored abolition. Governor Hunt said that if the theory that capital punishment acted as a deterrent were correct it ought to be extended to all crimes, and that wide publicity given to noted murder trials and the subsequent execution of the defendant idealized the criminal. Governor Dunne presented statistics to show that capital punishment had not acted as a deterrent, and instanced lynchings to add proof of this point. He contended that society was responsible for some criminals and congenital deficiency for others, which classes it was was not right to kill, and that occasional offenders could be reformed.

The topic will be continued tomorrow. The sentiment of the conference seemed to favor the abolition of the death penalty.

The thanks of the Administration for the resolution adopted by the Governors on Tuesday, pledging support to President Wilson was extended to the conference today by Attorney General Thomas W. Gregory. Mr. Gregory said that at the present time the Administration felt the need of being in close touch with the States, and such an encouraging expression as was sent to the President was greatly appreciated, especially as it came from a body in which party lines had been eliminated.

REBUKED FOR ATTACK ON PROF. SCHUSTER

London Paper Criticised for Objecting to Next British Association President Because of His Birth.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Globe, an evening paper which has become conspicuous among journals engaging in anti-alien agitation, recently made an attack on Professor Arthur Schuster, who has been chosen to preside over the forthcoming meeting of the British Association.

The Manchester Guardian rebukes The Globe, saying:

"There are few more honored names in conection with our university than that of the man who, because of his name and because of his birth, The Globe, in its ignorant malice, calls upon men of science in this country generally to insult by refusing to attend the meetings over which he presides.

"Happily, the leaders of science and those animated by its high and disinterested spirit do not take their instructions from The Globe, and the genius of science and its whole tradition are far removed from such attempts to narrow its domain and pervert its mission.

"Science is nothing if it is not international; or, rather, it ignores nationality and honors only attainment and truth; but apparently, in the eyes of The Globe and its fellows, to possess a German name is an unpardonable sin, though you may be British to the backbone in feeling and have sent your only son, as we believe Professor Schuster has, to fight Britain's battles, and have yourself rendered a whole life's service to your country."

Professor Arthur Schuster is the secretary of the Royal Society and one of the most distinguished physicists of England. He headed the Eclipse expedition to Siam in 1875. He is a brother of Sir Felix Schuster, Bart., the well known banker, both being sons of the late Francis Joseph Schuster, a Frankfort banker.

Professor Schuster was born in Frankfort in 1851 and was educated at Frankfort, Manchester, and Heidelberg. His attainments as a scientist have won for him many honors from universities in England and abroad. He is an honorary member of the National Academy at Washington and of the famous American Philosophical Society.

The reference to "our" university in The Manchester Guardian's editorial is to the University of Manchester, in which Professor Schuster was Professor of Physics, from 1888 to 1907. The Professor is married to an English woman.

Professor Schuster has lived in England since he was 19 years old, and has been a British subject since 1875. He has been one of the chief sufferers from the crusade against prominent naturalized Germans, and on July 30 obtained an injunction in the Chancery Court against the continued publication of an article in Pearson's Weekly, which said among other things:

"It was the inquiries made by women members of the Anti-German Union that led to the private wireless apparatus owned by Professor Arthur Schuster, a naturalized Englishman, being seized some time ago. Professor Schuster, it will be recalled, had this apparatus installed at his country house, and one day, doubtless rather to his surprise, a band of detectives descended upon him and it."

As a matter of fact, the Professor had left England for the Crimea, to observe the solar eclipse of Aug. 21, when the war began, and the Post Office authorities had dismantled all private wireless installations before his return.

TURKS DEPOPULATE TOWNS OF ARMENIA

Traveler Reports Christians of Great Territory Have Been Driven from Homes.

600,000 STARVING ON ROAD

Adds That More Than 100,000 Greeks Have Been Deported from the Mediterranean Coast.

A traveler who has just arrived in New York from Turkey, where he was long a resident, told THE TIMES yesterday of conditions as he found them in Constantinople, and of the wholesale deportations of Armenians from the interior districts of Asiatic Turkey. For reasons that are valid the narrator does not wish to have his name published, but THE TIMES can vouch for his qualifications as an observer, especially of conditions in the Armenian district.

Leaving Sivas, where he spent some time, he proceeded to Constantinople and thence to Athens, from which port he sailed for New York. When in Constantinople about four weeks ago, he said, the tension was pretty high. In official circles it was maintained that everything was proceeding smoothly for the Turks, but there were many individuals, he said, who expressed discouragement. These put little faith in Germany's motives in aiding Turkey, and some even charged Enver Pasha with having sold out to Germany for money.

German doctors and nurses told him that long after the beginning of hostilities Germany had got more than 2,000 officers into Turkey through Rumania, disguised as surgeons and Red Cross helpers. The ruses of false bottoms in care and the labeling of munitions as other commodities to smuggle supplies through Rumania were also the subjects of boast. From what he observed in Constantinople and from the dispatches since leaving there, he judged the Allies were about through with the Gallipoli end of the campaign and ready to chase the Turks out of Europe. In case it should become necessary to evacuate Constantinople he said Konia would become the new capital, and that he understood some of the records had already been removed there.

"The Armenians of the interior," he said, "have been deported in the direction of Mosul. At the time I left Sivas two-thirds of them had gone from the city, including all Protestants, teachers, and pupils, according to my best knowledge and opinion, with the exception of Armenian soldiers and prisoners, and a very few exceptions, who for various reasons were necessary to the Government, all Armenians are gone from Sivas. According to what I consider good authority, I believe it to be true that the entire Armenian population from Erzerum to and including Gemereh, near Cesarea, and from Samsoun to and including Harpoot, has been deported. There is also a movement in the central field which had not become general, but will doubtless become so. More than 100,000 Greeks from the Marmora and Mediterranean coast have been deported.

"We heard many rumors of massacres, but I have no evidence on the subject. To my knowledge no organized massacres have occurred in the Sivas villayet. Not a few men have been killed in one way and another.

"This general movement against Armenians began months ago in arrests for alleged revolutionary activity and in search of guns and bombs. . . . After I had seen thousands of people start out I came to the conclusion that if anything could be done to stop this terrible crime, which impresses me as ten times worse than any massacre, it must be done in Constantinople. In Constantinople I found that the whole plan of deportation was out of the central Government and that no pressure from the Embassies had been able to do anything to stop it.

"I believe there is imminent danger of many of these people, which I estimate for the Sivas, Erzerum, and Harpoot villayets to be 600,000, dying to death on the road. They took food for a few days, but did not dare take much money with them, as, if they did so, it is doubtful whether they would be allowed to keep it. Our Ambassador promised to do what he could and gave me some hope that some relief funds might be sent to Harpoot at once. It is questionable whether relief work will ever be allowed, but it ought to be undertaken if possible.

"It was impossible to carry out of Turkey one address or a scrap of writing of any kind. I bought an empty account book and started a new traveling expense account, after crossing the border.

"I met on the road near Talas the people of two villages. They were going on foot, with less than a donkey to a family, no food, no bedding, hardly any men, and many of the women barefooted and carrying children. A case in Sivas worthy of notice was that of a woman whose husband had worked in a hospital as a soldier nurse for many months. She contracted tyhus and was brought to the hospital. Her mother, a woman between 60 and 70, got up from a sick bed to go and care for their seven children, the eldest of which was about 12. A few days before the deportation the husband was imprisoned and exiled without examination or fault. When the quarter in which they lived went the mother got out of bed in the hospital and was put on an oxcart to go with her children."

GERMANS FIND IRISH ARE LOYAL TO BRITAIN

Only One Prisoner in Forty Willing to Turn Their Arms Against the Allies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Corporal B. Thompson, a Dublin man belonging to the Yorkshire Light Infantry, who was among the exchanged disabled prisoners just returned from Germany, has supplied The Daily Chronicle with further particulars of the Germans' attempt to form an Irish brigade for the German Army from among captured Irish soldiers. After telling of the circular issued to the Irish soldiers, Thompson said that out of 2,000 men about fifty had accepted the invitation. Not a single non-commissioned officer, however, was among the fifty, and every officer did his utmost to dissuade the men from joining.

Thompson also showed The Chronicle a written statement by another interned prisoner telling of the activities of Sir Roger Casement and of an unnamed American priest in connection with the affair. The statement reads:

"On Dec. 7 all the 'non-coms' were paraded in the barrack room. A tall gentlemen, accompanied by a staff of German officers, entered and spoke to us. He said: 'I am engaged on a dangerous mission. I am now here for the purpose of forming an Irish brigade of prisoners of war here.' We were naturally dumbfounded as it dawned upon us what he was getting at.

"I was the youngest 'non-com' there, and some days afterward I was sent for from his hotel at Lemberg. He gave me a book and told me to enter up the names of all the Irishmen in camp. Mass was to be said the next morning, and all the men were gathered in the room, when our noble friend made his appearance and said it would be a good opportunity to speak to the men. Our fellows were very angry at being fooled. He attacked our Government and heaped abuse on England and all Englishmen. Our fellows got raging, and cries of 'Chuck him out!' were heard. He, after a few more remarks, he went out. Three days afterward the priests arrived, and one of them had a parcel for me and one for a sergeant of Leinsters. It contained food enough to fill a hungry person's soul with delight.

"Casement paid some more visits to us, and I was taken to his hotel and once more met the scoundrel. He at once began to talk about the Irish brigade and asked me if there were any hope of its materialization. I replied: 'Sure! you don't expect men who fight for the British flag to betray their country.' He said they were unworthy of the name of Irishmen. He then showed me the uniform, with green facings and collar badges of the harp, which was to be worn by the brigade. He asked me if I were willing to become a recruiting sergeant, and I said, decidedly, 'No.'

"Casement now has another ally in the person of an American priest. The latter made it his business one day to call upon me and question me about the movement. Our fellows treated him with scant courtesy. I reminded him that we had taken an oath to fight for our King and country, and he said we weren't bound to keep that oath. He said: 'What a grand thing it would be if some of the Irish soldiers were to march to Berlin bearing a flag with "Ireland is our country, not England."' The following day he visited us as usual, but very soon perceived he was in coventry.

"We met on the road, but I took no notice of him. He went into one of the rooms, where a hot-headed fellow of Munster asked him what he meant by coming near us at all. A fierce argument ensued, in which the priest was worsted and took his departure. I have not seen him since."

SEEKS TO CONVERT WILLIAM J. BRYAN

W. G. Willcox, in an Open Letter, Urges Active Sympathy for Allies by Americans.

SAYS THEY FIGHT FOR US

Assures ex-Secretary of State the Best Way to Promote Permanent Peace Is to Defeat Germany.

William G. Wilcox of the firm of Willcox, Peck & Hughes, marine insurance brokers, gave to THE TIMES yesterday a copy of a letter he had sent to William J. Bryan, in which he urged on the ex-Secretary of State the view that active sympathy with the Allies should be expressed by the people of the United States because they were fighting what was really our battle—that for international peace and security as against militarism and international "preparedness" for years to come. Mr. Willcox had opportunity to study the problems of the European war as Chairman of the sub-committee on marine insurance of the Special Committee on Problems of Shipments During the European War of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York.

The text of his letter follows:

Aug. 26, 1915.

Hon. William Jennings Bryan, Lincoln, Neb.

Dear Sir: By many different paths we Americans are seeking to promote international peace, but these paths are now converging into one obvious course for the attainment of this great end. In any great national crisis different factions must sink their differences and seek a common ground in the general interest; division means weakness as surely as union means strength. In the European war the time has come for a united voice and united action from America.

The United States may remain technically neutral, but the moral sense of the American people has long ago passed judgment upon the merits of the issue and decided against Germany. Her long premeditated war of aggression and conquest is the outcome of Germany's militaristic conception of her national interest and progress. Its success would justify and encourage "preparedness." If Germany wins, nothing can save Europe, and nothing can save our own country from the adoption of a militaristic program for the future on a scale hitherto undreamed of. On the other hand a victory for the Allies will almost inevitably result in an international alliance for the maintenance of international law and international rights in the future and an irresistible union of military and naval forces to this end.

This is the surest road to international peace. The anti-militaristic advocates in our own country should realize that this is a God-given opportunity for the attainment of their purpose. American citizens, in their laudable ambition to promote the cause of peace, should realize that a victory for the Allies is a victory for world-wide peace in future, and that the most effective way to promote peace is to help the Allies win.

Peace societies and others who oppose legitimate trade in supplying the Allies with munitions would put a premium on preparedness and help to fasten the curse of militarism upon the civilized world.

The sinking of the Arabic is only one more illustration of Germany's defiance of international law and international rights. The issue is clearly drawn. It is not alone a question of a few American lives. It is the far larger question whether this country considers that it has any interest in the maintenance of international law and order and whether it is prepared to take anything more than an academic stand in its defense.

It is by no means clear that the United States should enter the conflict on the side of the Allies, but it is time to recognize and proclaim that the interest of the United States, as well as the sympathy of the vast majority of its citizens, is on their side. If the United States were to call a conference of neutral nations to consider some concerted action with reference to Germany's defiant violation of neutral rights, and if other leading neutral countries were to join with the United States in breaking off, not only diplomatic relations, but all mail and cable communication, and in prohibiting all commercial relations with Germany, even after the war, until a satisfactory agreement had been reached for maintaining neutral rights in future, it is quite possible that this would have a more far-reaching effect than anything which the United States could do in the way of military or naval operations on the side of the Allies. But whether by such peaceful methods or by more aggressive acts, it is high time that the United States should assert its vital interest in the defeat of Germany's military aggression and defiance of international rights and obligations.

The organization, efficiency, and achievement of the German nation challenge the admiration of the world. Perhaps the greatest problem of civilization today is the question whether democracy can command the same oneness of purpose and the same loyalty, obedience, and efficiency in execution as Germany secures by paternalism. But our admiration and friendship for the German people must not blind our eyes to the great issues at stake which so vitally affect our own country. The struggle now waging between paternalism and democracy, between aggressive warfare, regardless of international obligations, and defensive warfare for the protection of international rights, must result either in the downfall of militaristic rule or in the downfall of democratic civilization.

In the great moral issue of right and wrong there is no place for neutrality. The Allies are fighting our battle. The interest of democracy, the interest of humanity, and the interest of international peace all demand a united voice and influence from America in support of the Allies.

With appreciation of your sincere desire to promote international peace, I respectfully urge your earnest consideration of these views. Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM G. WILLCOX.

URGE SALE OF OUR STOCKS.

Paris Writers Advise Exchange for New French Bonds.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—Financial writers of the press propose that the government shall invite French holders of readily negotiable American securities to exchange them for national defense bonds. Thus the Treasury might avoid the necessity of transferring gold in payment of supplies purchased in the United States.

Gold continues to flow into the Bank of France at the rate of 90,000,000 francs a week. Thus far two and a half million francs have been received from the reconquered part of Alsace.

The new 25-franc and 5-franc bonds which were put on sale on Monday have given a fresh impetus to the movement among the working classes for investment in war loans and started a flood of letters from children who wished to empty their savings banks into the public treasury.

Deposits, exchanges and bond purchases have enabled the Bank of France to send 200,000,000 francs in gold to England this week without a fraction of the market reaction that ordinarily would have resulted. This advance of gold is said to be "for the anticipated needs of two governments." The chief purpose appears to be maintenance of an equilibrium of the rates of exchange of Paris on London, which again show an upward tendency.

News that a loan of 100,000,000 francs has been taken by New York bankers to cover French purchases in America has aroused sympathetic comment here. It is said that the loan is likely to ease the exchange situation between Paris and New York.

URGED TO DUMP SECURITIES

Germans Advised to Turn Foreign Investments Into War Loan.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 26.—"The Frankfurter Zeitung, the leading German financial organ," says The Daily Mail this morning, "earnestly adjures German holders of foreign stocks and bonds to dump them in neutral markets like New York, Amsterdam or Berne and invest the proceeds in the new German war loan. With little chagrin over the ignominy of such a state of affairs The Frankfurter Zeitung unblushingly reminds Germans that the 14 per cent. discount at which the German mark now rules abroad enables German stock dumpers not only to realize the market price of foreign securities, but also to reap the additional profit due to depreciation in the mark's value.

"'Few would have imagined,' the journal observes, 'that it would be possible to dispose of our foreign securities in war time in such advantageous circumstances.'"

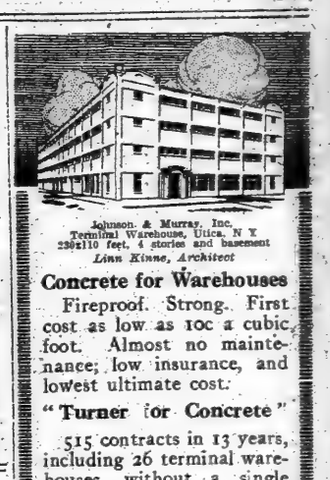
FINANCIAL MISSION COMING.

Lord Reading and Sir Edward Holden to Take Up Exchange Question.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 27.—The Daily Express says it has been definitely settled that Lord Reading and Sir Edward Holden, accompanied by two officials, will go to America to settle the question of exchange with American bankers.

The Daily Telegraph adds that owing to German submarine activity, it is unlikely that the date of the mission's departure will be advertised.



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KAISER HEAPS PRAISE ON GENERALS IN WEST

Confers Orders on Five of Them in Highly Complimentary Messages.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—The anniversary shower of Pour le Mérites for army commanders keeping watch in the west continues, with the coveted highest military decoration for Generals von Falkenhausen, von Geaze, von Heeringen, von Strantz, and von Fabeck.

The Kaiser wired General von Falkenhausen in part as follows:

For many months the army of General von Falkenhausen has guarded the boundary of German Lorraine and lower Alsace. To your Excellency's careful and sure leadership, your untiring devotion to the important task in all details, in addition to the self-sacrificing loyalty and bravery of your troops, thanks is due that the enemy has not again set foot on German soil, and that we could undistracted carry through the operations in the east which have shown such fortunate results.

This message was sent to General von Geade:

More than a year ago, after the first battle of Mülhausen, your Excellency was intrusted with the protection of Alsace. Since that time the troops entrusted to you, under your sure and careful leadership have bidden defiance to all storms of the enemy who especially strained himself to win upper Alsace, and you have used every opportunity to drive the enemy from the last remnants of German territory still held by him. The Vosges fights lasting till now are unforgettable leaves of glory in the history of Germany.

To General von Heeringen the Kaiser said:

A year ago your Excellency led the then seventh army after the victory of Mülhausen over the Vosges to the glorious battle of Lorraine. Soon thereafter your troops stopped the advance of the numerically superior enemy on the Craonne Heights. Since those days the enemy has been unable to force a single step back from this step. During the long months thereby you and your brave troops through your devoted tenacity made possible our successes in the east and thereby have a full share therein.

General von Strants received this tribute:

Unshakable has stood for almost a year your Excellency's army on the watch between the Meuse and the Moselle. As often as the enemy sought to assail it, he didn't succeed in making it waver, but wherever the army rushed out for a blow there it plucked rich laurels. The history of the fights between the Meuse and the Moselle will be a glorious page of glory in the history of this war.

The following message was sent to General von Fabeck:

The anniversary is at hand since first the army in forced marches started its victorious advance through Belgium, and in irresistible advance defeated the northern wing of our enemies in the battles of Mons, Le Cateau, and Guncy. These heroic deeds, which equally bear witness to the spirit animating the leadership and troops of the Fatherland, will not be forgotten in the most distant time. Since then the task full of sacrifices of holding fast to that which had been gained was given to your army. Against its breastworks all hostile attacks broke. With absolute confidence in the iron wall in the west, my armies in the east were able to deliver a blow deep into the heart of Russia.



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REPRIMAND WOOD FOR ROOSEVELT TALK

Continued from Page 1.

seemed that war with Mexico might result, it was understood in Washington that General Wood would be placed in field command. The Plattsburg affair has raised doubt in Washington whether the ranking command in the field would be given to General Wood in a hostile emergency.

What aroused friends of the Administration in General Wood's case was that this was the second time within the last six months that his relationship to the national defense movement, in which Colonel Roosevelt is actively identified, had been the occasion of a letter of warning or reprimand from Secretary Garrison. On March 11 last Mr. Garrison felt called upon to send an official letter to General Wood telling him to shun the American Legion, then being formed, and warning him that it was regarded as improper for army officers to mix in such a movement, although the War Department approved its aims.

At that time General Wood, in letters to the Secretary of War, explained that he had merely told his aid to assist in the preparation of application blanks for the Legion.

General Wood has many friends here. He is regarded by them as a splendid example of a competent, up-to-date general officer, and as one who has done remarkable service in reorganizing the army and in seeking to place the nation in a better condition of military preparedness. That Secretary Garrison admired these qualities in him was understood, and as evidence of it attention has been called to the refusal of Mr. Garrison, early in the Wilson Administration, to comply with the request of Chairman Hay of the House Military Committee to transfer General Wood from the office of Chief of the Army General Staff to other duty. When General Wood was relieved of the General Staff detail it was in compliance with the requirements of the so-called "Manchu law," providing that no officer shall serve more than four years in every six on special staff duty or duty away from his command.

An Embarrassing Position.

General Wood's friends are understood to feel that he was placed in an embarrassing position in connection with Colonel Roosevelt's willingness to address the military students of Plattsburg. Colonel Roosevelt and General Wood were intimate friends in Washington when the one was a Civil Service Commissioner and later Assistant Secretary of the Navy and the other was a surgeon in the army. The Colonelcy of the Rough Riders was offered to Colonel Roosevelt, but he persuaded President McKinley and Secretary Alger to give the place to General Wood, then a Captain and Assistant Surgeon, and himself took the post of Lieutenant Colonel. In the bitter fight made to prevent General Wood's promotion to Major General, Colonel Roosevelt stood by him stanchly.

In addition it was pointed out that Colonel Roosevelt had been President of the United States and as such Commander in Chief of the land and naval forces, and was for that reason deserving of special consideration and honor when he appeared at the Plattsburg camp. As it was put today, once the Colonel was started on his speech at Plattsburg, General Wood could not have stopped him.

The reprimand to General Wood marks a still further tightening of the ban of the Administration against participation by Army and Naval officers in public discussion of the war in Europe, or of national defense, without the express approval of the War Department. The first prohibition was against granting interviews. Later an officer participated in a discussion at a club, but his remarks got into print. This led to the issuance of a second order by Major General Hugh L. Scott, Chief of the General Staff of the Army, on Feb. 18 last, which read:

The Secretary of War is convinced that the best interests of the service are prejudiced by the appearance in public prints of interviews, statements, discussions, or articles by officers of the Army on the military situation here or abroad, and he, therefore, directs that all officers refrain therefrom until further orders in the premises.

The telegram of reprimand to General Wood shows that the War Department now takes the position that it is improper for an Army officer to afford the "opportunity" to any one outside the service to make speeches under Army auspices, on any matter excepting that which is essential to the purposes of the Army gatherings.

WOOD SILENT ON REPRIMAND.

Camp Divided Over Roosevelt Talk —Malone Criticises ex-President.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Major General Leonard Wood received today a telegram from Secretary of War Garrison with reference to the utterances made yesterday byy Theodore Roosevelt. The text of the telegram was not given out, and when General Wood was asked to indicate the nature of its contents he said it was impossible for him to comply with the request. He refused to discuss the matter in any way.

The news that Washington had taken official cognizance of what the ex-President said while here was received at the camp late this afternoon in a telegram from New York to one of the members of the business and professional men's regiment, to which organization Colonel Roosevelt directed his remarks last night. The statement subsequently authorized by Colonel Roosevelt, in which he said it was the duty of all citizens to stand by the President "so long as the President stands by the country," was issued to the newspaper correspondents through the Secretary of the Plattsburg Chamber of Commerce, and General Wood did not know until this morning that such a statement had been issued. It is known that Colonel Roosevelt purposely kept from General Wood the knowledge of the statement being issued.

In the camp the feeling as to the wisdom of the remarks of Colonel Roosevelt is divided. A great many indorse every word the Colonel said, and they do not hesitate to say so. Others think that Colonel Roosevelt should have left unsaid many things, particularly his criticism of the policy of the Administration with reference to the violation of the neutrality of Belgium by the Germans and the sinking of the Lusitania and the Arabic.

"I knew when I heard that speech that we should hear from it," said an officer of the army tonight, "but how General Wood can be held responsible for what Colonel Roosevelt said is puzzling. General Wood had nothing to do with the preparation of the speech, and some of the things which the Colonel said were just as much of a surprise to him as to any of the rest of us. As for the statement subsequently issued by Colonel Roosevelt, that had nothing to do with his visit to the Business Men's Regiment."

The remarks quoted express the general view of the camp, so far as General Wood is concerned. In the regiment Colonel Roosevelt has hundreds of warm personal friends, and these generally indorse every word he said. Many have expressed themselves to that effect to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent. But many others do not hesitate to say that Colonel Roosevelt went entirely too far. He should have remembered, they said, that he was on a Federal reservation, that he was talking to men a great majority of whom wore the uniform of the army, and that those men, especially those of the Regular Army, had sworn to uphold in every way possible their Commander in Chief, the President.

Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port of New York and a corporal in Company G, said:

"The doctrine advanced by Colonel Roosevelt is both novel and treasonable—that in a great national emergency any citizen should support the President in his onerous duties only so long as that citizen agreed with the President's views. Colonel Roosevelt is entitled to his views on public matters, but at the last national election the American people chose Woodrow Wilson to run the affairs of this nation, and they chose him despite the fact that they had an opportunity to select Theodore Roosevelt.

"When Colonel Roosevelt was President he was given the undivided support of the nation on every great American question, not because he was always right but because the people believed he was sincerely trying to perform for them the duties of his office. He might now at least maintain silence when he cannot be generous or American enough to give loyal support to the President in common with the great mass of other Americans.

"His speech was very interesting and parts of it thoroughly American, but taken in connection with his statement issued afterward, I believe it has merited the condemnation of all thoughtful Americans. The question of adequate preparation for the protection of the country is not a party question, except historically, and even Colonel Roosevelt, with all his skill as an ardent politician, cannot by insinuation or innuendo put the blame for the present size of the army or navy on President Wilson or his administration. When he says that nothing has been done in a year and a half to increase the efficiency of the army and navy he is inaccurate and mistaken, and, in addition, he knows too well that when a nation like ours is in the midst of delicate negotiations with England and Germany it is very difficult, if not impossible, for our Government to advocate a program of war-like preparation."

Scores of other prominent members of the regiment commented on the speech, but not for publication.

Whether the present situation will cause Secretary Garrison to cancel his proposed visit to Plattsburg to review the regiment is a question asked on all sides tonight.

RESENTED BY ROOSEVELT.

Reprimand of Gen. Wood Not Warranted, the Colonel Declares.

Theodore Roosevelt gave out a statement late yesterday afternoon in which he said that he was solely responsible for the address he delivered on Wednesday at Plattsburg. Major General Leonard Wood, the Colonel said, had had no idea prior to Wednesday of what he was going to say.

The statement was issued after Colonel Roosevelt, upon his return to New York from Plattsburg, had read the telegram sent by Mr. Garrison to General Wood. Here is what Colonel Roosevelt said:

"Nearly three weeks ago it was announced in the public press, the statement being carried prominently in every big newspaper, that, in addition to President Wilson and Secretary Garrison, some scores of private citizens had been asked to go to the Plattsburg camp, where it was expected that they would speak to the men. Among the names mentioned in addition to my own were those of ex-President Taft, Mr. Gompers, and John Mitchell, which I happen to remember.

"It is, of course, impossible that Secretary Garrison can have been ignorant that we were asked, and, if he desired General Wood to notify us in advance what we were expected to say or leave unsaid, it was clearly his duty to direct the General accordingly. When the War Department after three weeks' public notice, made no objection to my coming, they estopped themselves from any right to criticise General Wood because I was coming or because I did not submit my speech in advance to the Administration for approval.

"I am, of course, solely responsible for that speech, and until yesterday General Wood had no more idea than Secretary Garrison what I was going to say. In the speech not only did I never mention the President, but I never mentioned the Administration. I spoke purely of the nation, of the people of the United States.

"I spoke on the assumption that the men who pay their own expenses in order to go to this camp are citizens deeply interested in the welfare of their country, who know that the greatest value of this camp lies, not in the month's training to each of 2,000 or 3,000 college students and business men, but in the object lesson afforded in teaching our people what this nation should do for all her sons by teaching them in time of peace how to do their duty by the nation in time of war.

"If the Administration had displayed one-tenth the spirit and energy in holding Germany and Mexico to account for the murder of American men, women, and children that it is now displaying in the endeavor to prevent our people from being taught the need of preparations to prevent the repetition of such murders in the future, it would be rendering a service to the people of this country.

"General Wood issued orders that attendance upon my speech was not required of any man, that it was optional to come or not, orders which at once established the fact that he had no responsibility for the speech and that attendance upon it was purely optional. It was held outside the line of tents, and half the audience was made up of men and women from the surrounding country."

'WILD MAN FROM OYSTER BAY.'

Ridder Says Roosevelt Should Have Been Drummed Out of Camp.

Discussing Theodore Roosevelt's Plattsburg speech, Herman Ridder says in the Staats-Zeitung this morning:

"When General Wood turned Theodore loose upon his incipient officers of the "trained army of the United States" he had, undoubtedly, no conception of the extent to which an ex-President of the United States could go in inciting sedition or other domestic disorders.

"I can imagine no American citizen, with a German corpuscle in his veins, uttering the sentiments which Colonel Roosevelt uttered at Plattsburg the other night, without being called down "good and plenty" by our anglicized press.

"Were I to counsel Americans to stand behind the President only so long as his action met with their personal approval, I should be charged with treason, and the Lord only knows what else.

"When Colonel Roosevelt offers the same counsel, however, not to Americans generally but to that picked few who are to swear the oath which every officer of the American Army must take, he is applauded for it!

"Colonel Roosevelt should have been stripped to the waist, encircled by a barrel, and drummed out of the camp at Plattsburg.

"General Wood may be absolved from responsibility, but the Wild Man from Oyster Bay has nothing coming to him but the contempt of the American people. Were we in a state of war a bowstring would await him."

INDORSED BY E. B. ANDREWS.

Educator Subscribes to All That Roosevelt Said at Plattsburg.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

INTERLACHEN, Fla., Aug. 26.—Publish me as heartily indorsing every proposition and sentiment of Roosevelt's Plattsburg speech.

E. BENJAMIN ANDREWS.

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Asks Silliman to Find Out Exact Character of Pan-American Peace Plea.

QUICK ANSWER EXPECTED

Washington Likely to Tell First Chief All Seven Diplomats Acted for Their Governments.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Before delivering his answer to the Pan-American appeal for the holding of a Mexican peace conference General Venustiano Carranza, First Chief of the Constitutionalist Government, desires to know whether the seven diplomats who made the appeal were acting in a private capacity or whether their note was sent with the sanction of their respective Governments. Carranza's reply will be delayed until he has ascertained this fact.

Announcement that such an inquiry had been formally put to Secretary of State Lansing in behalf of Carranza was made tonight by the Carranza confidential agency in Washington. The communication was delivered yesterday at Vera Cruz to Special Agent John R. Silliman by Señor Jesus Acuña, Minister of Foreign Relations in the Carranza Cabinet.

It was intimated in official circles that the only response to Acuña's question would be in the form of a message to Mr. Silliman directing his attention to the fact that Secretary Lansing and all the other conferees attached their full titles to their signatures. This, it was pointed out, left no room for doubt that the conferees acted officially and with the authority of their respective Governments in offering their services as peacemakers in Mexico.

Officials were rather at a loss to explain the object of the Carranza Minister's query. In some quarters, however, it was suggested that Carranza probably desired to delay his final response, which is expected to be an appeal for recognition, pending the establishment of his Government in Mexico City, which is now in progress, and the outcome of General Obregon's campaign against Villa forces in the North.

Text of Carranza's Query.

The Acuña message to Special Agent Silliman was as follows:

Sir—I have brought to the attention of the First Chief of the Constitutionalist army and depository of the executive power of Mexico the circular note from Mr. Robert Lansing, Secretary of State of the United States of America; Domicio da Gama, Ambassador of Brazil; Eduardo Suarez Mujica, Ambassador of Chile; Romulo S. Naon, Ambassador of Argentina; Ignacio Calderon, Minister of Bolivia; Carlos Maria de Pena, Minister of Uruguay, and Joaquin Mendez, Minister of Guatemala, and after taking due notice of it, he directs me to request you to convey to the aforesaid representatives this inquiry as to the note in which they tendered their good offices to this Government toward the restoration of peace in the Republic of Mexico, and to ask them, as I have the honor to do, to inform him whether the note referred to is addressed with the authority of their respective Governments, and in their name or whether they have sent the note in their private capacity and without any official representation.

ACUNA.

Discuss Mexican Situation.

Secretary Lansing discussed the Mexican situation today with the Argentine Ambassador. He also talked with Dr. Juan Ortega, Guatemalan Minister to Mexico, who was ordered from the country by Carranza, and Señor Mendez, the Guatemalan Minister to the United States. Later in the day Mexico was the subject of conference between the Secretary and Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador.

Ambassador Naon looked over the replies to the Pan-American appeal already received, including the favorable one from General Villa. He made no comment.

The British Ambassador is said to have been greatly interested in the peace plans. Great Britain, it is known here, takes the position that it will be useless to recognize any de jure Government in Mexico until the United States and other American countries have done so.

The State Department announced tonight that fifty Americans and other foreigners desire to leave Hermosillo for the United States and that they will have to leave by way of Guaymas, as there are no trains operating north from Hermosillo. The foreigners are understood to have been alarmed by a new outbreak of Yaqui Indians outside of Guaymas.

NOTE ANGERS MEXICANS.

All Will Resist Intervention, Says Report from Vera Cruz.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Aug. 26.—All reports from the interior indicate that the Mexicans are aroused at the prospect of intervention.

Many who had never taken sides before have sent messages to General Carranza, offering their support.

Mexicans in general are indignant at the proposed help of the United States, as they prefer to settle their difficulties themselves.

All foreigners in the interior will be in danger in case of intervention, as the hostile feeling is not confined to any one nationality.

All Generals and officials of the constitutionalistas refuse to answer the joint note and refer to Carranza as the supreme chief. They will all support Carranza against any foreign interference.

CONFIRMS VILLA DEFEAT.

Washington Gets Official Reports of Battle Near Monterey.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Official advices to the State Department today said General Hernandez, Villa's commander at Icamole, near Monterey, had been wounded and lost part of his staff in a recent battle with Carranza troops, and that his forces had withdrawn from the town and were awaiting reinforcements from Torreon.

The following items were given out yesterday by the Constitutionalist Consulate at New York:

"Monterey reports that a small band of Villistas was repulsed and destroyed near Jaumave by Colonel Ridgeo Flores Villareal. General Benjamin Garza reports to General Treviño, Military Commander of the zone, that he destroyed twenty-two trestles between the stations of Hernandes and Barroteran, thus making it impossible for Villistas to move coal out of the Coahuila fields. Raoul Madero, with a small group of Villistas, is reported in hiding in the hills near Artege.

"A dispatch from the El Paso Consulate today said: 'Constitutionalist forces continue pushing their way toward Chihuahua City, forces of Generals Becerra and Rascon having arrived at the mining town of San Juanito, near Concepcion Guerrero.'"

CAVALRY IN PURSUIT OF MEXICAN RAIDERS

Twenty Bandits Enter Texas Near Progreso—Sheriffs Wound One Invader.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Aug. 26.—Twenty armed Mexicans tonight entered Texas from Mexico and are being pursued west of here in the region of Progreso by fifty American troopers.

Progreso recently was the scene of fighting between bandits and soldiers.

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas, Aug. 26.—Mexican bandits and American peace officers today fought in a public road leading into Falfurrias, Brooks County, and one of four armed Mexicans was possibly mortally wounded. None of the Americans was hurt.

QUIET REIGNS IN EL PASO.

Troops Withdrawn, as Mexican Uprising Fails to Materialize.

EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 26.—United States military authorities today withdrew the troops which patrolled strategic points in and near this city last night as the result of rumors of a Mexican uprising.

Threatened hostile movements by adherents of Generals Orozco and Huerta failed to materialize, and Brigadier General John J. Pershing decided that the extra troops could be spared, although he announced that the army would hold itself ready for any action that might be necessary.

Military and Department of Justice officials expressed the belief there was a plot to start an uprising in El Paso, with the object of freeing Huerta, but that the prompt action of the Government representatives frustrated it.

WELLS A NEWSPAPER MAN.

American Victim of Zapatistas Well Known in Mexico City.

Edward Freeman Wells, the American who was murdered by a band of Mexican bandits, labeled Zapatistas, fifty miles from Vera Cruz, some ten days ago, was prominent in newspaper circles in Mexico, according to a statement made here yesterday by John H. Cornyn, Professor of English in the National University of Mexico. Mr. Wells had been a reporter on the Mexican Herald and the Daily Record, as well as a special writer for various publications before taking a position as auditor for the Oaxaquena Plantation Company.

Professor Cornyn said he understood Mr. Wells had married a Mexican woman, the widow of Kirby Smith of Mexico City.

ACCUSED OF AIDING FOE.

Paris Firm Said to Have Sold Grain to Germany.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—In the parliamentary reports published today the charge is made that Louis Dreyfus & Co., prominent bankers and grain merchants, sold to agents of Germany part of the cargo of grain of the steamship Normandy while she was in port at Antwerp in August of last year, subsequently selling the rest of the grain to France.

Louis Dreyfus, a former member of the Chamber of Deputies, is at the head of this firm. It is said that M. Laurent of the Commissary Department filed a demand for the prosecution of Dreyfus & Co., but that the Supervising Committee which investigated the complaint failed to take action.

M. Baumann, a naturalized German who is Director of the largest flour mills in France, at Corbeil, is charged with having sold to the Government imported wheat at a price which represented an overcharge of 10 cents a bushel.

CAN'T ANSWER ITALIANS.

But Lansing Thinks They Will Be Drafted if They Go to Italy.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Secretary Lansing announced today that the State Department still was unable to give any assurances that the naturalization of Italians in the United States would protect them from impressment into the Italian Army if they returned to Italy. So far as the department had been advised, Mr. Lansing explained, Italy never had altered its attitude that naturalization of an Italian in another country did not exempt him from military service in Italy.

The Secretary's statement was in the form of a circular addressed to attorneys in Wheeling, W. Va., acting for Italians employed there who wanted to know what their status would be if they returned to Italy.

ABERDEEN COMING HERE.

He and Lady Aberdeen to Speak on Irish Social Movements.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Earl of Aberdeen, ex-Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who recently took the title of Marquis of Temair, and Lady Aberdeen have arranged to visit the United States and Canada during the coming Autumn.

Besides attending the annual meeting of the National Council of Women in Toronto in October, they have agreed to address meetings in several cities of the United States in relation to social movements in Ireland.

MUCH IS EXPECTED OF HAITIAN TREATY

It Will, It Is Believed, Solve Caribbean Problem and Prevent Complications.

AID TO CANAL PROTECTION

Our Forces Again Fired On at Port au Prince, but No Casualties—Trouble at Port au Paix Feared.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The projected American financial protectorate over the Republic of Haiti will, it is expected by officials here, solve the Caribbean problem, which has always threatened to involve the United States in foreign complications under the Monroe Doctrine, mainly through the repetition of intolerable revolutionary conditions in Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

The convention which the United States is now endeavoring to have ratified by the Haitian Congress, so that it may be submitted to the coming session of the United States Senate for approval, has been framed in the light of the shortcomings of the Dominican customs receivership convention, and is expected to succeed where the Dominican arrangement has only met with partial success.

To avoid the weak points of the Dominican convention the Haitian financial protectorate contemplates not only the collection of the revenues of Haiti under an honest and efficient receivership but also the necessary control over the financial expenditures to be made by the Haitian Government and the creation of a strong constabulary to maintain law and order in the republic and support a stable Government. It is expected that, in the event of the consummation of the plans for the establishment of this protectorate, its successful operation will ultimately result in the extension of the present Dominican receivership plan to embrace the strong points of the Haitian arrangement.

The solution of the Haitian problem through the establishment of such a protectorate is not only intended primarily to enable the Haitians to rehabilitate their finances, to meet their foreign obligations, and avert complications from abroad, as well as establish a stable and orderly Government, but, from the viewpoint of American interest, it is expected to strengthen the position of the United States in the Caribbean, through which all the steamer routes from this country and Europe toward the Atlantic entrance to the Panama Canal converge.

In some quarters in Washington the interpretation placed upon the Haitian treaty, providing for a protectorate of ten years, is that it will strengthen American control of the Caribbean in a way that is considered necessary for the protection and control of the Panama Canal, and enable the American Government to dominate the approaches to the Isthmian waterway.

Haiti's Parliament has received word that it has until Sept. 17 to act upon the proposed treaty. In the meantime, the American marines will continue to occupy the principal cities of the island to prevent a recurrence of anarchy.

Solon Menos, the Haitian Minister, conferred again today with Secretary Lansing regarding the treaty, presenting a communication from his Government and asking an explanation of certain features of the treaty. While he would not discuss the negotiations, he expressed the belief that his Government was anxious as speedily as possible to reach an understanding with the United States.

Treaty Very Carefully Framed.

The new treaty with Haiti has been very carefully framed. Men familiar with both the Dominican and Haitian situations feel that it would be a mistake for the United States to go no further in the Haitian convention than it did in the Dominican convention of 1907. The Dominican arrangement is a customs receivership, pure and simple. There is honest collection of the customs revenues and a proper control over the expenditure of these receipts only so far as the convention stipulates that the interest on bonds and certain obligations may be met, but after these obligations have been met there has been a surplus, or remainder, which must be paid to the Dominican Government, and the receivership has no control over the expenditure of this remainder.

Failure to provide in the Dominican convention for necessary control over the expenditure of this balance is found to have been a serious mistake. While under the receivership plan old debts are being liquidated gradually at one end of the ledger, new debts, that must be met some day, have been piled up at the other end of the books. Nor is there in Santo Domingo any constabulary, such as is proposed to be established in Haiti. This constabulary is to be modeled after the Philippines constabulary and after that of Porto Rico. It is to be composed of natives, but officered by Americans. The idea is that, under the guidance of such officers, a decent constabulary may be built up out of soldiers who have given their services in the past to rival revolutionists, just as Porfirio Diaz in Mexico created out or former bandits a fine force of rurales by making it worth their while to serve as such.

The new Haitian treaty, as it stands, does not contain a "Platt Amendment." It is understood that there is something in the treaty which approximates it, but it is not believed that this provision, whatever its terms, is as strong or important as the Platt Amendment. The vital provision of the Platt Amendment as adopted by the United States Congress, and as incorporated into the Cuban Constitution in 1901, reads as follows:

That the Government of Cuba consents that the United States may exercise the right to intervene for the preservation of Cuban independence, the maintenance of a Government for the protection of life, property and individual liberty, and for discharging the obligations with respect to Cuba imposed by the treaty of Paris on the United States, now to be assumed and undertaken by the Government of Cuba.

It is argued that if such a provision were embraced in the Haitian treaty, the duration of the life of the treaty, now fixed at ten years, would not be so important, because the United States Government would, at any time, have the right, conveyed by treaty, to intervene in Haiti to maintain a stable Government.

Our Patrols Fired On.

Rear Admiral Caperton reported to the Navy Department today that American marine and naval patrols were fired on twice last night in Port au Prince. No casualties were reported. He stated that a gang of cacos, or revolutionary retainers, had been seen in Fort à Paix on Monday night and departed on Tuesday, but more were expected to appear there. The Nineteenth Company of Marines, with machine guns, arrived at Port à Paix on the gunboat Nashville last night. The battleship Connecticut is also at Port à Paix, and the Custom House will be taken over by the American forces at that port in the next few days.

The French cruiser Cordé has arrived at Port au Prince, relieving the French cruiser Descartes, which has departed. The American gunboats Eagle and Castine have gone to Miragoane on reconnoitring duty.

The Tennessee Sails with Marines.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26.—Fully supplied with stores, the United States armored cruiser Tennessee sailed from the Philadelphia Navy Yard today, probably for Haiti. The destination of the cruiser is unknown at the navy yard. Captain Decker of the Tennessee, it was said, had either received sealed directions or orders would be given him by wireless at sea. It is probable that a stop will be made at Guantnamo, Cuba. The Tennessee, in addition to its crew, carries 350 marines, who were brought here from Annapolis. The cruiser also has on board twelve 3-inch and 4½-inch landing guns.

CRITICISE POINCARE.

Belgian Minister at Paris Quoted in Documents Germans Published.

BERLIN, Aug. 26, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—In concluding its publication of secret reports from Belgian diplomatic representatives dealing with events preceding the European war the Norddeutsche Allegemeine Zeitung printed letters dated early in 1914 having to do with the relations between France and Russia. In a summary of these the Overseas News Agency said today:

"In these letters it was plainly declared that it was inevitable that France make her choice for war or abandon the policy that she had followed during the preceding years. The Belgian Minister at Paris, on Feb. 10, 1914, wrote:

"'Minister of Finance Caillaux, who knows well the merits as well as the weak points of the President of the republic, is extremely unsympathetic with him (Poincaré.) He considers him to have made a failure of the militaristic and nationalistic policy which he has deliberately followed since the day he was placed, as Prime Minister, as the head of the Government. Together with Messrs. Delcassé, Millerand, and some others, he has preached uninterruptedly the political and military regeneration of France, together with the creation of intimate and trustful relations with Russia. He went to St. Petersburg as Prime Minister and in a few months he returned there as President of the republic.

"'Above all, Russia desired to be aggressive; thus the Belgian Minister at Berlin reports the utterance of the French Ambassador at the same capital, under date of April 2, as follows:

"'M. Cambon sees in this superfluous campaign of Russian and French newspapers the hand of M. Iswolsky (Russian Ambassador to France;) therefore the French Ambassador at Berlin hopes that the intruding diplomatist will soon represent the Czar's Government in London.'

"M. Cambon's hopes were not realised, as M. Iswolsky remained in Paris."

SERBIANS SHELL AUSTRIANS

Interfere with Hostile Movements Along the Border.

NISH, Aug. 26, (via London.)—Further skirmishes between the Austrians and Serbians have marked the resumption of hostilities on this front. The following official statement was issued here today:

On Aug. 22, by infantry fire, we prevented the enemy from fortifying himself on the left bank of the Save in the neighborhood of Orachatz and Drenutz.

On the same evening one of our batteries shelled a hostile detachment near Bortza and a battery of the enemy which at that moment was going into action.

GERMANS TO REVIVE RACING.

Government Expected to Give Its Sanction Soon.

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—Trotting and steeplechase races, at which the pari-mutuel system will be permitted, probably will be resumed in the near future. The Government sanction, which the racing interests have been endeavoring to obtain for some time, is expected this week.

If the Government grants permission a trotting meeting, the first since the war began, will be held at Mariendorf, near Berlin, followed by steeplechasing at Karlshorst.

FIGHTING IN THE CAUCASUS.

Russians Report Capture of Height and Engagements with Kurds.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 26, (via London, Friday, Aug. 27.)—The following official communication dealing with the Russian operations in the Caucasus was made public today:

Our troops on Tuesday took Mount Kizlarlagh, in the Passine Valley.

Near Van there were engagements between Russian patrols and Kurds.

On the remainder of the front there has been no change.

TOTTEN SHELLS HIT CANVAS 'ENEMY' SHIP

Eighteen Shots Fired at Seven-Mile Range Smash "Invader" Approaching New York.

REPEAT PRACTICE AT NIGHT

Government Expends $1,400 Worth of Ammunition to Let Marksmen Prove Efficiency.

A vessel, dull gray in war paint, steamed slowly out from Fort Totten, L. I., yesterday toward the open Sound. Her warlike aspect was enhanced by a convoy of smaller vessels, all the same gray color, which circled about her, intent on keeping the merchant ships away from her path. In her cabin was a group of officers poring over a chart of the course a battleship might take after demolishing Forts Terry, Mansfield, and Wright, at the eastern entrance to the Sound, to come down to bombard New York.

The ship was the army tug General Harvey Brown, sometime mine layer, just now towing the canvas pyramid, with its waving red flag, which was to be the target for the twelve-inch mortars that are kept at Fort Totten for just such a contingency as the officers in the charthouse were imagining.

The General Harvey Brown swung into her channel, with the target 700 yards astern. At the fort the 167th Company, Coast Artillery, under Lieutenant R. M. Campbell, was waiting in the two mortar pits, in each of which were four of the squat, black-mouthed guns, capable of sending a 1,000-pound projectile seven miles. Around the pits were nearly a hundred noncombatants, including officers' families and several "war correspondents."

When the channel was seen to be clear Mortar 1, in Pit 1, was elevated to forty-five degrees and swung about to accord with the range finding from Fort Totten and from Sands Point. The wireless sputtered a warning to the tug and the noncombatants put their fingers into their ears.

"The range is correct and they are about to fire," called out Lieutenant R. A. Osmun, who left the navy a year ago to join the coast artillery, and was in command of the tug. A red flag of warning was run to the masthead and the crew waited.

A bright flame showed above the pits for a moment, followed by a puff of smoke. The projectile was on its way. In perhaps thirty seconds those on the General Brown heard a sound as of a distant wind in pine branches. Louder and louder it grew till it seemed like the whirring of a great bird's wings in the clouds. Then with a whirr and a zipp, as if that bird had dived into the ocean, the shell struck about 100 feet from the target.

The mortar practice at Fort Totten was resumed yesterday after an intermission of three years, due to protests of Long Island residents, who resented having to tase down their pictures and open all their windows.

The aiming was very good and bespeaks efficiency, according to those who witnessed the shooting. Eighteen shots were fired, six single and six slavos of two shots each, costing the Government $1,400 for ammunition. Similar practice was held again last night at 9 o'clock.

While the exact record of hits was not given out, it is understood that the work compares favorably with that of former years. An enemy ship would have been destroyed by the fire had she been in the target's place.

There was one small mishap. A charge failed to explode, and according to army regulations, was aimed so it could do no damage, and left there ten minutes. It was discovered that a defective primer had been used. The primer was replaced and the shot from the gun struck near the target.

Conversation among officers at Fort Totten indicated that they felt the pressing need of the country for a larger army. The six hundred men stationed there are hardly enough to keep the guns from rusting. Totten is one of the most powerful of the forts guarding New York. Besides the twelve mortars, there are two 12-inch rifles, two 10-inch rifles, two 8-inch rifles, two 5-inch rifles, and 3-inch guns to stand off mine-sweepers and landing parties.

AUSTRALIA FOR INCOME TAX.

Commonwealth Plans to Cover $20,000,000 Deficit Due to War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Advices come to the State Department through consular officials that the Australian Government is contemplating the imposition of a heavy income tax, made necessary by war expenditures.

The Commonwealth faces a deficit of at least $20,000,000 this year, owing to the European war, partly due to falling off in trade and largely to raising and equipping troops for service under the British flag.

The proposed income tax law provides an exemption of incomes below $760 a year. Two classes of rates are to be employed, one to apply to incomes resulting from personal effort and one for incomes from investments, rents and properties. On incomes of from $2,500 up to $5,000, the tax will be 3 per cent., and as the income increases the rate is increased until on incomes of $88,750 the rate is more than 20 per cent.

INVENTED SUBMARINE NET.

Could Close Harbor to Submarines in a Week, J. H. Reinhardt Says.

A novel protection against submarines, in which a net is used, has been evolved by an American inventor, J. H. Reinhardt of East Orange, N. J., and although he is of German descent, Mr. Reinhardt sent an outline of his plan to the British Admiralty several months ago. The inventor discussed his idea for the first time yesterday, explaining that he had kept it secret so that the British might have time to develop it and put it into operation if they chose.

The net is composed of iron pipe, twelve inches in diameter. Its buoyancy is attained through connecting the pipes in airtight sections, six feet in length. The sections should be fastened to wooden blocks, with cross-sections at intervals of twenty-five or thirty feet. The intervening spaces should be covered with wire or rope mesh, and the whole might be made doubly effective by the addition of mines fastened in the mesh.

This net should be sunk so that the upper pipe of the frame would be twelve feet under the surface of the water and the bottom pipe near the bed of the channel to be protected. The space above and below the pipe structure would be filled in with more mesh, to be held in position by mushroom anchors and floating buoys or mines.

He proposed that the entire route traversed by boats and transports passing between England and France might be marked off and made safe by such a net extending from coast to coast, and he calculated the probable cost at $25,000 a mile, if necessary to leave openings for boats to cross the net, it would be necessary only to guard these isolated points.

Shortly after sending his plans to Great Britain, Mr. Rheinhardt received a letter informing him that it was being considered by the authorities. Later he received a form letter from the Admiralty announcing that the commissioners were not prepared to adopt the proposals immediately, but recent reports that fifty German submarines had been caught in British nets have led him to believe that the plan has been adopted.

"I offered the plans to the British gratuitously, so they are under no obligation to notify me of what use is made of them," the inventor said. "This was done so that, whether they were used or not, I would still have the privilege of proffering them to our own Government, for by their use every harbor in the United States could be quickly fortified against submarines. Such a net could be stretched at the rate of a mile a day from Long Island to the Jersey and Connecticut coasts, thus protecting New York harbor at a cost ridiculously low compared with the cost of many modern war appliances."

Mr. Reinhardt is the inventor of a number of commercial mechanical appliances, and of the type of numbering machine used in the Government Printing Office.

FOR HIGHER ALCOHOL TAX.

French Government Also Seeks to Prohibit Private Distilling.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—The projected anti-alcohol law was introduced in the Chamber of Deputies today by the Minister of Finance, M. Ribot. This bill, if carried, will abolish what is declared to be the worst feature of the drink evil, namely, the privilege now enjoyed by individuals who are permitted to distil brandy from their own fruits. The agricultural districts of the Vosges and Normandy, where alcoholism is most rife, owe their alarming statistics to the flood of cheap spirits from these private stills.

The proposed law also places a surtax on liqueurs and aperitifs and provides for higher licensing duties, but the private still clause is likely to be most opposed. M. Ribot has stated privately his intention of doing his utmost to force the bill into a law.

WILL END MARTIAL LAW.

Prospective Decree in France Hailed as a Sign of Confidence.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—Martial law will be abolished everywhere in France outside of the zone of military activities after Sept. 1. The decision of the Government in this respect is interpreted on all sides as a sign of confidence in official circles that the interior administration of France will not be disturbed again by military operations.

Police officials, whose prerogatives have been somewhat confused during the period of military rule, show great satisfaction at the removal of all danger of conflict of authority, and at the possibility of pursuing reconstructive measures.

SWEDISH STEAMER SUNK.

One of Two Small Ships Named the Disa Destroyed.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Swedish steamer Disa has been sunk. Her crew was landed.

There are two small Swedish steamers named Disa, one of 504 tons gross, the other of 202.

DANISH SHIPS TRANSFERRED.

American Transatlantic Company Adds Three to Its Fleet.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 26.—The American flag was hoisted today by the American Consul General, Edward D. Winslow, on three steamers formerly of Danish registry which have been purchased by the American Transatlantic Company. The ships have been renamed Genesee, Maumee, and Winneconne.

GERMANS IN WEST LOYAL.

Senator Martine Found Them Backing Up President Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 26.—Senator James E. Martine, who has just returned from a trip through the Western States, said today that the expressions and activities of Germans in the East during the past few weeks were not at all in harmony with the sentiment of those he had met in the West.

"It is difficult to account for these contrasted expressions of feelings," said Senator Martine. "Everywhere in the West and Middle West, the people are behind President Wilson. The German Americans of the West, while anxious to see Germany defeat her enemies in Europe, are for America in case of war with the Kaiser, and most of them show no hesitation in declaring their position in regard to the United States and Germany. It is possible that the German-Americans in the East represent a totally different class of individuals. If so, they should look to their brothers in the West for a lesson in patriotism and loyalty."

"The Dollar Dinner with Wine." Also a la Carte.



People don't have to be urged to eat here! The Quality of our Food draws them on the run.

5th Avenue Restaurant
ENTRANCE 24th ST.

GREENHUT'S
J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.
"THE BIG STORE"
SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET
Meet me at the Fountain

Trustees' Sales

(By Order of the United States District Court)

50 S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE Today with purchases of $1 or more. Present Coupon.

THIS COUPON GOOD TODAY

Cut out this coupon. It is good for 50 (FIFTY) S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchase of $1 or more Today, Friday, Aug. 27.

These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.

N. Y. T., 8-27-15. J. B. Greenhut Co. 74

We cannot guarantee to fill mail or telephone orders on these items.

1684 Men's Suits

End-of-Summer Sale Here Today

At $6.95, $11.95 & $13.95

Nearly 900 of these Suits can be worn during Fall and right up to Thanksgiving.

The least you save on any suit is $5, and in the higher priced lots your economies are as much as $11.

The materials and styles are those now in the height of favor—and every suit is guaranteed for long and satisfactory service.

All in all, added to the other attractions in the Men's Store today this should be one of the biggest day's business we have ever seen here in August. For this is all GOOD clothing, and the prices are startlingly low.

EVERY SUIT IS A HUGE BARGAIN AT THE SALE PRICE.

Wonderful varieties in Worsteds, Serges and Cassimeres.

Snappy styles for those who like them. Conservative styles for business men.

Innumerable smart stripes, checks, plaids and neat mixtures. Also suits in plain blues.

SIZES FOR EVERYBODY IN THIS—THE GREATEST SUIT SALE OF THE SUMMER SEASON.

Boys' $5 and $6 Suits—some with 2 pairs of trousers; today, at $3.45

Boys' $6.50 and $7.50 Suits—Sale today, at $4.45

Women's $10.75 New Fall Coats *Today, at* $7.95

A Smart ¾ Length Model

Cut full, roomy; made with novelty convertible collar; raglan sleeves; turn-back cuffs; slash pockets. A coat that hangs gracefully, made with the new full ripple back; beautifully tailored of tweed in rich tones of gray, brown and blue.

Women's Novelty Low Shoes

Formerly to $3; today, at 79c

Just about the greatest sale you have ever heard of.

Pumps, Oxfords and Colonials. Most popular styles and leathers.

Over 1,000 pairs of "Walk-over" Low Shoes also in this sale at 79c

Size assortments are depleted, but all sizes up to 6 in the collection.

All of these low shoes have either hand-turned or Goodyear welted soles.

Girls' $1 Dresses and Middy Blouses

Reduced to....69c

The Dresses of checked voile with full-plaited skirts; others of linene, striped and plaid voile. Sizes 6 to 14 years.

The Middy Blouses, clever styles; white galatea, collars and cuffs of contrasting color. Some of Sea Beach Cloth. All sizes.

Girls' $1 White Skirts, at. 79c

White Tub Silk Middy Blouses; at.... $1.79

All sizes from 12 years to 42-inch bust measure.

These and Scores of Other Bargains

FURNITURE

Today, in Our Semi-Annual Sale.

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Notice to Charge Customers.

All charge purchases made during the remainder of this month will be entered on bills rendered October first.

Double S&H Green Trading Stamps in Forenoons—Single Stamps Afternoons

ANNOUNCEMENT is herewith made of the founding of a new liberal Jewish Congregation on the West Side, Manhattan. The permanent place of worship will be announced later. Services will be held on Friday evenings, Saturday mornings and holidays. The congregation, which is to be known as

The New Synagogue,

will conduct, in addition to Divine Services, a Religious School, a Social Service Department and kindred activities.

Rabbi Ephraim Frisch

of Far Rockaway, will be the Minister.

Holy Day Services at Aeolian Hall

29 West 42nd Street, at the following hours:

New Year (Rosh Hashonah) eve, Wednesday evening, Sept. 8, at 5:30 o'clock; New Year morning, Thursday, Sept. 9, at 10.

Sabbath of Return (Shabbos Shuvah); Friday evening, Sept. 10, at 5:30 o'clock; Saturday morning, Sept. 11, at 10.

Atonement eve (Yom Kippur), Friday evening, Sept. 17, at 7. Atonement Day, Sept. 18, from 10 A. M. till dusk.

Information concerning membership and seatings may be had of the following: Morris H. Rothschild, Chairman, 60 Beaver St.; Jerome Wile, Treasurer, 160 Fifth Ave.; J. L. Frankel, Secretary, 95 Fifth Ave.

Ephraim Frisch, Rabbi, Hartley Hall, Columbia University.

Clarence Adler, Director of Music, Institute of Musical Art, 120th St. & Claremont Ave., or at

Room No. 801 Longacre Building, N. E. Corner Broadway & 42d St. Hours, Daily Except Saturdays, 10—12 and 4—6, Sundays 10 to 4.

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First-Choice War Pictures.
In The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial will be found every week the very latest and choicest pictures from all war zones. On all news stands, ten cents; $5.00 a year.—Advt.

SHORT BALLOT FIGHT WILL OPEN TODAY

Convention Reconsiders Action Delaying Debate and Bitter Contest Is Predicted.

DEMOCRATS MAKE PLANS

Hold Secret Conference and Discuss Substitute Proposal, but the Independents Balk Tammany.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 26.—Advocates of the short ballot in the Constitutional Convention today succeeded in having the decision reversed which was reached last night when consideration of the proposal for the reorganization of the State Government was deferred until Monday afternoon. After the vote by which that plan was adopted had been reconsidered, the short ballot proposal was set down as a special order for tomorrow, as recommended by the Rules Committee. It is expected that the debate will occupy the rest of the week.

Before this action was taken President Elihu Root took occasion to address the convention rather sternly. He told the delegates that any attempt on the part of a small clique to upset the plans of the convention to suit their own convenience was doomed to failure. He plainly intimated his belief that the plan to defer debate on the most important measure pending before the convention had grown out of a desire on the part of certain delegates not to forego their usual week-end excursion.

"The work of this convention must be completed by the end of next week, or it cannot be completed at all," said Mr. Root, with unusual earnestness. "Members of this convention should realize that it is their solemn duty to the people to lay aside all their ordinary pursuits to attain that end."

The battle which is to begin tomorrow is likely to be bitter and spectacular. The spokesmen of the Old Guard in the Republican organization will enter upon it with grim determination. For weeks negotiations between them and the Tammany element in the convention have been in progress and until today it had been common report about the Capitol corridors that a deal had been arranged by which, in defiance of the platform declarations of both parties, they would make common cause to kill the short ballot reform.

It was rumored today, however, that something had occurred to interfere with this arrangement. A Republican leader who had been behind the scenes intimated that Tammany was "waiting for orders." In any event a conference of all the Democratic delegates was summoned hurriedly. All the Democratic members at the Capitol responded with the exception of William L. Sheehan, William H. Dykman, and De Lancey Nicoll. The conference was held behind closed doors. It was learned after it had adjourned that a plan was advanced for a Democratic substitute short ballot proposal which would make it impossible for the Democratic delegates to support the proposal now pending before the convention. This plan would have served the Republican long ballot men almost as well as if the Democrats had joined hands with them in supporting the long ballot proposal drafted by Ray B. Smith of Syracuse, in which the offices of Commissioner of Agriculture and Superintendent of Public Works are made elective offices in addition to all the elective offices on the present ballot.

Futile Democratic Conference.

This attempt, however, stranded on the opposition of Democrats not of the Tammany stripe, who sat in the conference. They expressed their utter opposition to anything which would tend to give political color to the Democratic line of action. The independents were plain and outspoken in expressing their opinion that the Democratic State platform pledged the party to the short ballot reform, and that if nothing could be suggested to improve the plan proposed by the Committee on Governor and other State officers, which has the support of the responsible element in the convention, nothing should be done to prevent its adoption. The conference did not, according to the Democratic leaders, arrive at any conclusion. It is to meet again for further discussion. It was plain that the Tammany men were not well pleased with developments.

"It was a conference, not a caucus," said Senator Wagner after the meeting had broken up. "We did not decide on any line of action. We merely talked the situation over. I do not know that any concerted action in a party sense will result nor will I say that any is intended. Some of us believe that it will be better to avoid anything that might be interpreted as a political move. In my opinion, however, the reorganization plan already before the convention is defective in many respects, and I have no doubt that a number of amendments will be offered by the Democratic delegates."

Wagner Plans Amendments.

Senator Wagner said that he would urge that the Superintendent of Public Works be made an elective officer. Under the reorganization plan, this official, appointed by the Governor, has large power. He would take over the duties now performed by the State Engineer, and would have charge not only of the canals, but also of the highways, and the State Architect and Superintendent of Public Buildings would be merely bureau heads in his department.

"There is another function," Senator Wagner said, "that under our new budget plan will develop on the Superintendent of Public Works, which will render him a far more important official than any one in the State Government with the exception of the Governor. He will have the final say as to whether the Legislature shall pass this or that special appropriation bill for construction work in every part of the State. With such vast powers he should, in my opinion, hold his mandate direct from the people."

Senator Wagner also will propose an amendment affecting the office of State Commissioner of Accounts, which is created under the reorganization proposal. Senator Wagner believes that the occupant of this office, instead of being appointed by the Governor, should be chosen by a joint vote of the Legislature for a long term of years. The duties of the Commissioner of Accounts would be similar to those performed by the Commissioner of Efficiency and Economy, whose office was abolished by the Republican Legislature this year.

According to Senator Wagner, it is likely, too, that the Democrats will urge amendments which would abolish the State Tax Department as an independent agency and give its work either to the Controller or to the Department of Finance, at the head of which will be an official appointed by the Governor.

The surrender of the convention leaders to the threats of Controller Eugene M. Travis was discussed at some length in the Democratic conference. It is likely that this recognition of machine influences will afford much material for Democratic debaters. The opposition of the united Republican delegation from Brooklyn and certain Republican delegates from up-State, who move when the machine bosses pull the strings, was avoided only by refusing the short ballot proposal so that it could receive the approval of Mr. Travis, who, under the original proposal, would have lost his administrative powers and his patronage.

Under the revised bill the Controller will retain all his present power and, what is more important from the machine point of view, his patronage. The duty and control of the expenditures of State departments will be vested in the Commissioner of Accounts.

WILL KEEP CITY IN CHECK.

Reapportionment Proposal Reported —Legislature to Re-draw Districts.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 26.—The Legislature will make a general reapportionment of Senate and Assembly districts next year on the basis of this year's enumeration, if a proposal presented tonight by the Committee on Legislative Organization is adopted by the Constitutional Convention. Under the plan recommended by the committee, New York City will continue under the present inhibition preventing it ever from having a majority in the Senate. A similar rule had been laid down by the Republicans on the committee with regard to the Assembly, but this was eliminated at the earnest protest of Nathan Burkan, and other Democratic members of the committee. Under the plan proposed the Senate will continue to have fifty-one members and the Assembly 150. Each county, with the exception of Fulton and Hamilton, will be assured of at least one representative in the House. Under the census figures now available the representatives of New York City in the Assembly will be distributed as follows: Manhattan 25, a decrease of 6; Kings 24, an increase of 1; Bronx 8, an increase of 2; Queens 5, an increase of 1. Whether Richmond shall have one Assemblyman as at present, or two, can be determined only after final census figures have been received. If Richmond should get two Assemblymen, there would be a net increase of one Assemblyman for New York City. Under the committee proposal there will be an apportionment every ten years, but in the future apportionments will be made on the basis of the Federal census, so as to enable the State to do without a State enumeration, which costs about $600,000.

KILL LITERACY TEST FOR FUTURE VOTERS

Convention, Voting 77 to 67, Reverses Itself and Rejects Suffrage Proposal.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 26.—With President Elihu Root joining in the opposition, the Constitutional Convention today killed the proposal requiring a literacy test as a voting qualification. The final blow was dealt to the proposed amendment when Charles H. Young of Westchester, its sponsor, made a motion at the morning session that the convention agree with the report of its Committee of the Whole, which recommended advancement to third reading. The motion was defeated by a vote of 77 to 67. The favorable report of the Committee of the Whole yesterday was adopted by a vote of 70 to 61.

Nearly all the Democrats in the convention opposed the report of the Committee of the Whole. Of the 168 delegates, only 24 were absent or refrained from voting. The three Democrats who voted to sustain the Young proposal were William N. Dykman of Brooklyn, Anthony J. Griffin of the Bronx, and John Weed of Queens. Ex-Senator John G. Saxe, who yesterday was recorded as favoring the proposal, today voted with the majority of his Democratic colleagues to kill it.

It was said today that President Root had called the attention of the leaders to the danger to which the new Constitution would be exposed if the Young proposal should become an integral part of it. Louis Marshall, in his speech on Tuesday night, referred to the opposition that would come from 1,000,000 Jews in this State, who, he said, would look upon favorable action by the convention as a deliberate insult.

Meier Steinbrink, one of the Republican delegates from Brooklyn, in explaining his vote today said that Mr. Marshall had exaggerated the peril.

"I do not believe that the German, the French, the Italian or the Yiddish newspapers will oppose the constitution we are making because this is embodied in it," Mr. Steinbrink said. "They, too, are Americans, and since they preach American ideals, I am satisfied that they will practice them and will recognize in this proposal a method by which the voters of this State may be unified in thought and action and in striving for true American ideals."

Frank Mann, the Democratic delegate from Brooklyn, who spoke at length in the debate yesterday, again took up the defense of citizens who are in the habit of reading newspapers printed in foreign languages.

"They are not a menace to America, as has been said here," he asserted. "By getting the information contained in those newspapers, they prevent the jingoes from deceiving them and rushing this country into war." Mr. Mann, who professed strong pro-German feeling yesterday, asked to be excused from voting on the report of the Committee of the Whole. Lemuel E. Quigg, however, entered a protest, and Mr. Mann was compelled to go on record as opposed to accepting it.

Chairman Frederick C. Tanner of the Republican State Committee said that his long experience as a Special Deputy Attorney General in New York City he never had encountered a man unable to read and write English who was involved in an election fraud.

Ex-Justice Clearwater, explaining his vote in favor of adopting the Young amendment, said that all the arguments advanced against it would have been relevant if this country were in its infancy. Now, however, it had attained manhood.

There were in all sixty-four Republican votes cast in favor of accepting the Young proposal and forty-four against it. Thirty-three Democratic votes helped to round out the majority by which the proposal was killed.

RAISE LEGISLATORS' PAY.

Delegates Indorse Increase to $2,500, Barnes Protesting.

ALBANY, Aug. 26.—The Constitutional Convention today advanced to order of final passage a proposal increasing the salaries of legislators from $1,000 to $2,500 and reimbursing them for railroad fares weekly instead of giving them a single allowance of 10 cents a mile.

William Barnes protested against the salary increase, but advocated the change in mileage allowance. Democrats voted almost solidly for both.

"I believe it is a mistake," Mr. Barnes said, "to raise the salaries of any State officials, except perhaps that of the Governor, in these times, when money is scarce, and I believe the majority of the people agree with me."

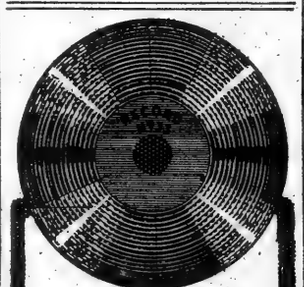
TRYING TO SAVE ENGLISH.

Teaching of It in Cuban Schools to Cease Unless Menocal Acts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Aug. 26.—Unless President Menocal acts, the teaching of English in the Cuban public schools will cease within a few days.

The local newspapers are carrying on a campaign for the retention of English in the curriculum. It has been taught since the first American intervention.


The story of a girl who fell in love with a voice.
RECORD NO. 33
By Ida Clyde Clarke
An old-fashioned love story with a new-fashioned plot.
Mystery—excitement—sentiment—humor!
At All Bookstores
Illustrated $1.30 Net
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SAYS WAR HALTS BIG FACTORY PLANT

A. A. McCreary Has Paid Cash for More Than 20 Parcels Near Hudson River.

PURPOSE IS KEPT SECRET

Enterprise Not Connected with Munitions Manufacture—Erection Waits on War's End.

Residents of Sparkill and neighboring villages in Rockland County, who have been waiting for nearly two years to learn for what purpose A. A. McCreary has purchased more than 500 acres of land near Sparkill, are anxious for the war to end. They believe that their questions will be answered shortly after its termination.

Mr. McCreary paid cash for the land. He bought more than twenty parcels in all. It is still in his name. He is to be seen daily in the offices of Oswald A. Bauer, a lawyer at Sparkill, who did the legal work in connection with the purchases. Still, no more is known about his plans now than when he first appeared at Sparkill two years ago.

One belief is that Mr. McCreary has bought land which is to become part of a right-of-way leading to the pier which was started by the Erie Railroad several years ago in the Hudson River at Piermont, but not completed. Some of those who have observed Mr. McCreary's activities think he is buying land for a terminal on the Hudson River for the Ontario & Western Railroad, which now comes into New York harbor over the West Shore Railroad.

Mr. McCreary said yesterday:

"The war has spoiled this project temporarily. It will not be possible to start operations of any kind until the war has been over for a year or more. I cannot say anything more definite about the purchases of land that I have made than that they are for the site of a manufacturing plant which will be in the exporting business largely.

"The land is situated near the Erie Railroad and near the West Shore road, so that the enterprise which I represent will have the advantage of being able to use both railroads and not be at the mercy of one. The railroads will give us sufficient shipping facilities, and we will not seek to have the pier built at Piermont.

"This has naturally aroused curiosity, but it is impossible for me to satisfy any of it now. I don't care whether stories are printed about me or not, because more than a year ago I bought the last piece of property that I wanted. But when pieces get into the papers that Sparkill is soon to become a great industrial centre, a lot of real estate speculators come in and buy up land and try to start a boom and unload their holdings. At least one of the speculators who attempted this has got very much the worst of it, because his boom died out before he sold his land and he could not sell now except at a considerable loss.

"It has been reported at various times that I represent the Ford Automobile Company, the Bethlehem Steel Company, the General Electric Company, the Western Electric Company, and several others. It is plain enough that, if I represented any firm which is making ammunition, the building of the plant would be rushed by the war instead of being postponed, and that disposes of most of the theories regarding me.

"Only the people that I represent and myself know what I am doing. Mr. Bauer, my lawyer, does not know what I want this land for. Buying land like this has been my business for about forty years and one of the principal assets in this line is in being able to hold my tongue. I can assure you with great confidence that nobody will know what this land is for until the people that I represent are ready to announce it.

"The amount I have paid for the land has been greatly exaggerated. It is said that I paid $500,000 or more for it. I won't say how much I did pay, but that figure is much too high. I only paid a reasonable rate, and as I did not have to have land in any particular locations, no one was in a position to hold me up. The only bad effect of these exaggerations as to the price that I have paid is that the tax assessors read them and assess my property for two or three times what it is worth, but they have been fair when I have argued that they should tax the land, according to the ordinary values of the neighborhood.

"There are two reasons why I can't say anything more at present. One is that I don't want to announce plans that might never be fulfilled and the second is that the interests I represent have competitors and it might be injurious to us to have them know what we are doing. Some of the stories circulated about enterprises located here have been for the purpose of drawing me into making denials or explanations, so that outsiders might get an inkling of what is going on."

$600,000 NECKLACE OF MATCHED PEARLS

Largest Gems in Dreicer String Were Once Owned by the Duchess of Sutherland.

SOLD TO PAY LAND TAXES

Grand Central Palace Jewelry Exhibitors Demand That Doors Be Closed to Business Rivals.

A pearl necklace worth $600,000 was shown by Dreicer & Co. of New York yesterday at the exhibit of the National Retail Jewelers' Association in Grand Central Palace. For many years Jacob Dreicer has been saving the best pearls that come through his hands to make a necklace that should take its place as one of the most valuable in the world, and it was only recently that he purchased, at private sale from the Duchess of Sutherland, the dozen or more largest gems which perfected the string, paying for the centre ball of nacre the sum of $100,000. Among the fifty-nine pearls of the perfectly matched string are also several from the collection of the Countess of Dudley. Yesterday was the first time the necklace was ever shown. It is said that Mr. Dreicer has sold the string.

Fifty-eight of the pearls are perfectly paired, in weight, size and lustre. Many hundreds of gems were tested to get the right ones. The clasp is an emerald surrounded by diamonds. The precious necklace adorned a model who wore other jewelry from the shop of Dreicer, the whole valued at close to a million dollars. There were such trifles as a chain worth $38,000, a necklace worth $30,000, a corsage worth $15,000 and various other adornments.

It was estimated by the jewelers that the necklace was worth 25,000 times its weight in gold coin, on the basis that gold coin, being about .15 carat, was worth approximately $15 an ounce. On this basis $600,000 represents 40,000 ounces of gold coin. The necklace weighs slightly more than 700 grains, or about two ounces. This would make it worth approximately 25,000 times its weight in gold coin.

Millicent, Duchess of Sutherland, was married in the Fall of 1914 to Major Percy Desmond Fitzgerald of the Seventh Hussars, who returned to England from the front for the wedding, the bride coming from her Red Cross work among the Belgians. After the wedding both went back to duty. The Duke of Sutherland, known as the world's greatest land owner, died in 1913.

The public knew nothing of the disposal of the Duchess's jewels, they being sold privately, shortly before the start of the war. The Duke of Sutherland was more or less "land poor" and before his death sold many of his English acres and bought realty in Canada to escape the heavy tax laws. He announced shortly before his death that he was to live, with the Duchess, in Canada. But the Duchess remained in England and it was when she found difficulty in paying the great tax levy against her 1,500,000 acres in Scotland, that she sold her jewels to get ready money.

A large force of detectives guarded the exhibition and the closest watch was kept upon all who entered the doors, the exhibition being open to association members and exhibitors only. It has been planned by the association to allow other manufacturers to view the exhibit and many went to the Grand Central Palace yesterday only to be turned away, for a big row started among the exhibitors when they learned their competitors were to see the show.

The exhibitors and the officials of the association decided several days ago to exclude the public from the exhibition. Afterward the exhibitors got together and voted to exclude their rivals from the show through fear that the exclusive designs on exhibition would be copied, and also to prevent their rivals from taking away any prospective customers. Several of the larger exhibitors said that if their rivals were admitted they would stop payment of checks given for floor space and withdraw their exhibits. C. F. Kanahan, Second Vice President of the association, who is managing the exhibit, says he is having the gayest time of his life umpiring the disputes over admittance to the $3,000,000 jewelry exhibit, but says he is inclined to stand by the exhibitors.

N. W. Cornelius, of Asbury Park was awarded a watch by the Elgin Company for being the luckiest jeweler at the convention, his name being on a slip drawn from several hundred in a box.

Much enthusiasm was aroused among the delegates at the session yesterday morning by Charles L. Miller, a member of the Executive Board of the American Fair Trade League, who spoke of the campaign his organization is making for the passage by Congress of the Stevens bill, which is aimed at the price-cutting methods of mail order houses.

Other speakers were Louis Sickles of Philadelphia, President of the National Wholesale Jewelers' Association; Colonel Harry Cutler of Providence, R. I.; A. E. Hurst, Manager of the Economist Training School of New York, and Emil Freund, a New York gem specialist.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
584-586 and 588 Fifth Avenue, 46TH and 47TH Sts.
will close out—today, the following groups of Fashionable Summer Apparel—
Groups are small—styles few of a kind—VALUES EXCEPTIONAL—
$25 TO $45 SUMMER DRESSES—TO CLOSE AT $10
$55 TO $95 AFTERNOON DRESSES—$25
$75 TO $125 RECEPTION GOWNS—$38
$45 TO $95 SILK WRAPS—$15 & $25
$25 TO $45 STREET COATS—$18
$15 TO $22 SILK SWEATER COATS—$8.50
$10 TO $15 SUMMER BLOUSES—$5
REMAINING SUMMER HATS—$2

The Management of
CASTLES-BY-THE-SEA
announce
A Bal Masque
to be given this evening, (beginning 9 P. M.)
As the closing event of the Fete Champetre given by J. M. Gidding & Company for the Benefit of the French War Sufferers.
Note:—By special arrangement—in addition to the regular Long Beach trains leaving at 12:35 and 1:45, a special train will leave Long Beach at 3 A. M.—for accommodation of those who desire to attend the Bal Masque.

CHILD'S DEATH RE-ENACTED.

Playmates Show Coroner How Catherine Slevin Started Truck.

Even the most casual looker-on must have noticed yesterday that there was something unusual about the group gathered around an auto truck in front of 305 Spring Street. To one who knows how joyfully children swarm over any automobile that is left standing for even a moment in a crowded city street, it seemed strange that a little boy and three small girls, who evidently were being encouraged by official-looking people to play about this one, should show such reluctance. Then on the stoop of the house was a woman who sobbed bitterly and others who comforted her, with tears in their own eyes.

Neighbors gathered hastily, but were held back in line by a policeman, and every act of the solemn-faced children could plainly be seen. Then word went around that it was the Coroner, and that he was having the children reenact every move that had led up to the death the day before of 5-year-old Elizabeth Johnson, who was run over by this same truck when it suddenly started from some mysterious cause as the children played about it. The driver, James McNulty, who also lives at 305 Spring Street, had left the machine standing while he was eating his lunch inside.

Coroner Feinberg had previously questioned all the children, a brother and sister of the dead girl, and Helen Hickey, 9 years old, of 537 Greenwich Street. All the children agreed that Catherine Slevin, 12 years old, of the Spring Street address, who is held with the driver on a technical charge of homicide, had not touched the wheels or the levers before the truck started forward and crushed its little victim.

What started the machine is still unexplained. McNulty testified that the power was shut off—the engine still—when he left the machine, but he declined to answer, on advice of counsel, when asked if the electric switch had been disconnected. Giuseppe Dimodugnio of 49 Renwick Street, who stopped the truck after the accident, testified that the power lever was thrown on, and that he swung it back to stop the machine.

So Coroner Feinberg took the machine and the witnesses to the scene of the accident, and had the children go through their play of the day before. Catherine Slevin was put upon the driver's seat to do again all the things she did before the accident. It was true that her feet could scarcely reach the brake-releasing device. She even showed how she had reached down to hand a piece of cake to Elizabeth Johnson as Elizabeth had stood in front of the automobile.

When the demonstration was over the brother and sister of the dead child and the little one who is held for the death entered the house hand in hand, and among those who assisted the bereaved mother upstairs was the mother of Catherine Slevin.

The Coroner gave Catherine into the charge of her parents to await the inquest, and McNulty was paroled in custody of his counsel.

COFFIN WAGON KILLS CHILD.

Driver Runs to Hospital with Burial Case and Victim Side by Side.

Residents of downtown Hoboken saw a wagon, carrying a coffin and by its side the form of a little girl, dash through the streets yesterday to St. Mary's Hospital.

The driver was Ray Peck, employed by the undertaking establishment of Charles Eppel, 250 Central Avenue, Jersey City Heights. He had been to New York in the early afternoon to get the coffin and was returning by way of Hoboken when, at Madison and Fourth Street, Margaret Papano, 5 years old, darted from the curb in front of the wagon. The horse's hoofs knocked her down and the wheels of the wagon passed over her. Peck stopped his team, took up the child, and drove as fast as he could to the hospital, but the little girl died a few minutes after reaching the institution.

Peck was held by the police on a charge of manslaughter. As under the New Jersey laws a police magistrate cannot fix bail in a manslaughter case, Peck spent the night in a cell, although Police Captain Garrick said it was evident the driver was blameless, as the testimony of witnesses showed the child's carelessness.

STARVED TO DEATH, BUT SAVED $60,000

Charles F. White, "Man of Mystery," Had $20,000 in Government Bonds,

PASSED AWAY IN HOSPITAL

Lived in Room That Cost Him $1.50 a Week and Concealed His History Even from His Partner.

Charles F. White, who made himself a man of mystery, never speaking of his past or of his relatives, and lived in a dollar-and-a-half-a-week room, though he had $20,000 in Government bonds and real estate worth between $30,000 and $40,000, and who died yesterday in the North Hudson Hospital in Weehawken, N. J., died because he had slowly starved himself to death. Doctors at the hospital said insufficient nourishment for a considerable period had undoubtedly so weakened him that at the age of 63 he had not sufficient stamina to respond to treatment.

Because of the small fortune which he left, the hospital authorities are anxious to discover Mr. White's relatives, but all they learned yesterday was that he might have a brother living in Chicago and probably came himself from some part of Connecticut. This much they learned from Gerard Kilp, Mr. White's partner in the real estate brokerage business, with offices in the Marbridge Building, Thirty-fourth Street and Sixth Avenue.

Mr. Kilp said they had been partners for twelve years, but in all that time Mr. White had so guarded his tongue that his partner knew next to nothing of his private affairs. There were slips on the part of Mr. White that suggested to Mr. Kilp the place of Mr. White's origin and the probable existence of the brother. Of even these Mr. Kilp said he was not sure, for his partner, the instant he realized he was on the verge of revelations concerning himself, had abruptly changed the subject of conversation.

Mr. Kilp knew, however, for Mr. White had complained of it to him, that his partner once had a furnished room in this city, but his landlord suggested an increase in rental, and Mr. White, highly incensed, moved to one of the Mills hotels. From there he went to the house of Mrs. M. H. Heil, at 34 Court Street, Weehawken, getting his room for $1.50 a week.

It was in this room that Mrs. Heil found him, unconscious in his bed, on last Sunday morning, and she called an ambulance, in which he was carried to the hospital. Only general weakness, the result of slow starvation, seemed to be the trouble with the man, but he was so far gone that the doctors could do nothing for him.

It was from Mr. Kilp that they learned of the Government bonds and the real estate. So much Mr. White had been forced to tell his partner of his private affairs, but whether the fortune is greater or not no one knows.

RITZ SUES O'SHAUGHNESSY.

Sheriff Gets By Sentries and Serves Rookie in Plattsburg.

Nelson O'Shaughnessy, who was Chargé d'Affaires at Mexico City during the Huerta regime, and is now Corporal O'Shaughnessy at the Plattsburg encampment of the Business Men's Regiment, owes the Ritz-Carlton Hotel Company $478.11 with interest from Dec. 1, 1912, according to a summons and complaint filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday.

The record shows that during the dusk of Tuesday evening at the Plattsburg camp, just as the Corporal had called "fall out," Sheriff J. W. Moore of Clinton County and his deputy, D. S. Lombard, got by the sentries and stepped up to the Corporal.

"Are you Corporal O'Shaughnessy?" queried the Sheriff.

"I am," answered the diplomat without any hesitation.

"Well, here's a little something for your attention," said the Sheriff, as he handed the soldier the summons and complaint.

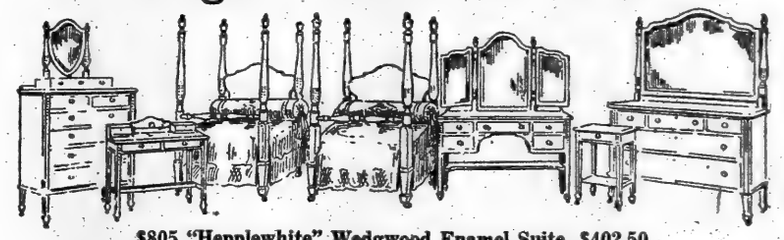
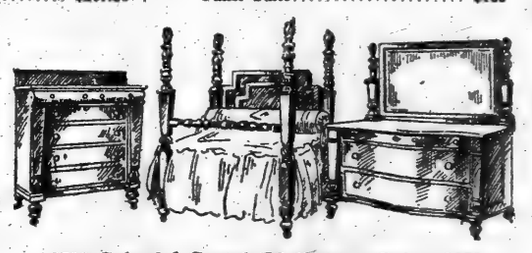
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BUSINESS AND THE WAR.
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$465 Five-Piece Circassian Walnut Suite $230
$80 Circassian Walnut Cheval Glass, with inlaid lines $40
$63 Bird's-Eye Maple Princess Dresser $31.50
$32 Quartered Oak Cheval Glass $16
$70 Old Ivory Enamel Chiffonier $35
$50 Mahogany Dresser $25
$319 Four-Piece White Enamel Cane Panel Suite $160

$700 Colonial Crotch Mahogany Suite, $350
$35 Circassian Walnut Toilet Table $15
FOR THE LIBRARY
$630 Ivory Enamel Five-Piece Suite, in Cut Velour $315
$160 Adam Model Mahogany Settee $80
$40 Round Mahogany Library Table $20
$25 Round Mahogany Centre Table $12.50
$34.50 Mahogany Rocker, in Tapestry $17.25
$235 Mahogany Two-Piece Suite, in Green Velour $117.50
$125 Mahogany Three-Piece Suite, in Green Velour $62.50
$70 Morocco Easy Chair $35
$35 Arm Chair, in Brown Spanish Leather $17.50
$198 Two-Piece Suite, in Green Morocco $94
$50 Arm Chair, in Gray Spanish Leather $25
$54 Table, with Octagon top $27
FOR THE DINING ROOM
$3375 Twenty-Piece Adam Model Mahogany Suite $1685
$350 Mahogany Sideboard and China Closet $175
$408 Four-Piece Jacobean Oak Suite $204
$214 Four-Piece Mahogany Suite $107
$270 Sheraton Model Mahogany Sideboard and China Closet $135
$92.75 Mahogany 54-inch Table $46
$64 Jacobean Oak China Closet $32
$30 Quartered Oak Buffet $15
$150 Adam Model Mahogany China Closet $75
$50 Mahogany Buffet $25
$27 Colonial Mahogany Serving Table $13.50
Seventh Floor

GIANTS LOSE TO PIRATES—DODGERS AND YANKEES WIN—GOLF STARS PRACTICE AT DETROIT

GIANTS DEFEATED IN CLOSE BATTLE

Hans Wagner Plays the Leading Role in Giving Pittsburgh a 2 to 1 Victory.

No matter what the Giants may do, whether they play moderately good baseball or decidedly bad, the result is the same—they lose. If they play well, the other team usually paces just a trifle faster. That was the condition at the Polo Grounds yesterday, and at the end of nine innings the Pirates took the game by a score of 2 to 1. Naturally, the Giants weren't striding along at anything like pennant speed, but they played a good game, as baseball goes this year.

The one really bright light of the game, however, was not a Giant; it was none other than Honus Wagner. Hans, you must certainly have found that fountain of youth. The years may be upon Hans, nineteen of them in the big league, but they do not hang heavy. If yesterday may be taken as an example, or either of the other games at the Polo Grounds, for that matter, Hans has assuredly regained the youth of his twentieth year. He is as nimble as ever, and yesterday fielded in a brilliant manner.

That which follows hereafter is in no wise told as proof of waning prowess. It is just one of those managerial judgments which the public can never understand. Kelly, George Kelly, nephew of the great Bill Lange, is the subject of controversy. For just about nine games Kelly has played with the Giants in one capacity or another. And in that time Kelly has never made a hit. He got a base on balls once and he made a sacrifice fly. For the last few days Kelly has been acting in the capacity of pinch hitter. Yesterday he struck out. Dick Kinsella for nine long days has been watching for Kelly to make a hit. If the strain continues it may prove fatal.

Larry Doyle was playing yesterday just as Larry ought to play every day. Sometimes he makes needless fumbles. Not so in that game against the Pirates. He even stepped over the bounds of his own realm and gobbled up the chances that he was afraid somebody else might miss. In the second inning he ran back for Gibson's pop fly to short right, made the difficult catch, and completed a double play on Baird, who had started off the bag confident that the sphere would fall safe.

The Pirates counted their first tally in the second inning, when Hinchman started with a clip to right that was good for a pair of bases. Hans Wagner had to get one of the three hits that he made yesterday just at that moment, and Hinchman perched on third. Another drive to right by McCarthy brought in the run. With Ralph Stroud faltering, it was Doyle who called a halt by completing the double play just mentioned. In the next inning Carey scored. He hit to centre and advanced on Collins's hit that bounded over Stroud's head. Johnston walked and Hinchman drove a sacrifice fly to right that scored Carey. An attempted double steal ended the inning.

The Giants made their lone tally in the fourth. Robertson grounded out at first. Doyle singled to centre. Merkle forced him, and the try for a double play resulted in a wild heave by McCarthy, so that Merkle gained second. The single that Fletcher drove to right scored the run. The score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	4	1	1	1	0
Cms., cf.	4	0	1	1	0
Johnston, lb.	3	0	0	14	0
Hinman, rf.	3	1	2	3	0
Wagner, ss.	4	0	2	0	2
McCarthy, 2b.	3	0	2	3	4
Baird, 3b.	4	0	0	1	1
Gibson, c.	3	0	1	2	1
Kantlehner, p.	3	0	0	0	1
Total.	31	2	9	27	14

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf.	4	0	1	3	0
Grant, 3b.	3	0	0	2	0
Kelly, 1b.	1	0	0	1	0
Wilson, rf.	4	0	0	2	0
Doyle, 2b.	4	0	1	2	5
Mikle, cf.	4	1	0	1	0
Fisher, ss.	4	0	2	2	3
Bharton, c.	3	0	0	7	4
Meyers, c.	3	0	1	5	1
Stroud, p.	2	0	0	0	2
*Babton.	1	0	0	0	0
Schupp, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Total.	33	1	7	27	18

*Batted for Stroud in the eighth inning.
Errors—McCarthy, 2.

Pittsburgh	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—2
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Hinchman, Wagner. Stolen bases—Fletcher, Doyle, Burns. Earned runs—Pittsburgh, 2. Sacrifice hits—Hinchman. Double plays—Doyle and Brainard; Wagner and Johnston. Left on bases—New York, 5; Pittsburgh, 5. First base on errors—New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Stroud, 1; off Schauer, 1. Hits—Off Stroud, 8 in 8 innings; off Schauer, 1 in 1 inning. Struck out—By Stroud, 1; by Kantlehner, 2. Wild pitch—Schauer. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Cockill. Time of game—One hour and thirty-seven minutes.

Cubs and Braves in a Tie.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—Chicago and Boston had scored four runs each when darkness stopped the game after nine innings today. The Braves' early lead of four runs looked good, with the recruit pitcher, Nehf, working well. The Chicagos earned two runs in the sixth, and poor fielding by Maranville and Smith put them in position to tie the score in the seventh. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf.	2	0	0	2	0
Mc'ay, lf.	2	0	0	0	0
Fisher, ss.	3	1	2	0	2
Schi'te, lf.	1	0	0	1	0
cf.	4	0	3	4	0
Z'man, 2b.	4	0	0	1	1
Seler, 1b.	4	0	1	11	0
W'ms, cf.	1	0	0	1	0
K'sely, cf.	3	1	0	1	0
P'lan, 3b.	4	1	1	0	2
Archer, c.	4	0	0	9	0
Adams, p.	1	0	0	0	2
*Br'han	0	0	0	0	0
Zabel.	0	1	0	0	0
†McI'ry	0	0	0	0	0
Lavender, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	34	4	6	27	8

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gnat'k, rf.	2	1	0	1	0
‡Connolly.	1	0	0	0	0
Mo'an, rf.	1	0	0	1	0
Evers, 2b.	4	1	1	0	3
Sid'ns, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
Maran'e, ss.	3	0	1	2	0
‡Smidt, ss.	1	0	0	0	0
Smith, 3b.	4	0	1	1	2
M'ville, ss.	1	1	1	1	1
Whalg, c.	3	0	0	11	0
Nehf, p.	2	0	0	0	2
Hughes, p.	1	0	0	0	2
Total.	32	4	7	26	9

*Batted for Adams in the sixth inning.
†Batted for Zabel in the seventh inning.
‡Ruled out; coach interference.
†Batted for Fitzpatrick in the seventh inning.

Errors—Archer, Smith, Maranville, Snodgrass.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	—4
Boston	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	—4

Game called; darkness.

Two-base hits—Maranville, Schulte. Sacrifice fly—Magee. Sacrifice hit—Maranville. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Boston, 8. First base on errors—Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off Adams, 4; off Lavender, 1; off Nehf, 2. Hits—Off Adams, 8 in 5 innings; off Zabel, none in 1 inning; off Lavender, 2 in 3 innings; off Nehf, 4 in 6 innings. (none out in seventh); off Hughes, 2 in 3 innings. Struck out—By Zabel, 1; by Lavender, 2; by Adams, 3; by Nehf, 6; by Hughes, 4. Wild pitch—Adams. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Quigley. Time of game—Two hours and seventeen minutes.

Reds Again Fall Before Phillies.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26.—Mayer was in fine form and received excellent support today, and Philadelphia defeated Cincinnati 4 to 1. The home team secured two runs in the opening inning on Stock's double, a sacrifice, two errors, an out, and a wild pitch. Dale and Mayer then had a battle until the eighth inning, when the latter's single sent in two runners. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Stock, 3b.	3	1	2	0	4
Eff't, ss.	2	1	0	2	2
Pask't, cf.	4	0	0	1	0
G'ith, rf.	2	0	0	2	0
Lud'e, lb.	2	0	1	11	1
Whit'ed, rf.	1	1	1	3	0
N'h'f, 2b.	3	1	0	2	5
B. K'fer, c.	4	1	1	5	2
Mayer, p.	4	0	2	0	1
Total.	27	4	7	27	13

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh, 3b.	4	0	1	1	5
Herzog, ss.	4	0	0	0	3
Wms, lf.	4	0	1	3	0
W. K'r, cf.	4	0	1	2	1
G'Fith, rf.	3	0	1	2	0
Ongo, 2b.	3	0	0	3	3
Wag'r, 2b.	3	0	0	1	2
M'w'tz, 1b.	3	0	0	14	0
Dale, p.	3	0	1	0	3
Total.	30	1	5	24	17

Errors—Herzog, Dale.

Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—4
Cincinnati	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Stock. Home run—Griffith. Stolen bases—Niehoff, B. Killifer. Earned runs—Cincinnati, 1; Philadelphia, 3. Sacrifice hits—Stock, Bancroft, Luderus, Whitted. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 4; Philadelphia, 3. First base on error—Philadelphia. Bases on balls—Off Dale, 5; off Mayer, 2. Struck out—By Dale, 2; by Mayer, 4. Wild pitch—Dale. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes.

Yankees Buy New Pitcher.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 26.—Manager Dunn of the Richmond International League team announced today the sale of Allan Russell, pitcher, to the New York American League club for $3,500 for delivery about Sept. 1.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh, 2; New York, 1.
Brooklyn, 3; St. Louis, 1.
Philadelphia, 4; Cincinnati, 1.
Boston, 4; Chicago, 4. (Called in ninth; darkness.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York, 6; Cleveland, 5.
Detroit, 7; Boston, 6. (Twelve innings.)
Washington, 2; Chicago, 1. (Thirteen innings.)
St. Louis, 10; Philadelphia, 1.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn, 11; Baltimore, 9. (Twelve innings.)
Newark, 4; Buffalo, 1.
Kansas City, 6; Pittsburgh, 5.
St. Louis, 10; Chicago, 5.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Buffalo, 3; Richmond, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	63	50	.558
Brooklyn	63	55	.534
Boston	59	54	.522
Chicago	57	57	.500
Pittsburgh	57	61	.483
St. Louis	57	62	.479
New York	52	60	.464
Cincinnati	54	63	.462

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	76	33	.667
Detroit	75	42	.641
Chicago	71	46	.607
Washington	59	55	.518
New York	54	66	.491
St. Louis	45	72	.385
Cleveland	44	71	.383
Philadelphia	35	79	.307

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Pittsburgh	65	51	.560
Newark	64	51	.557
Kansas City	65	54	.546
Chicago	65	55	.542
St. Louis	62	56	.525
Buffalo	53	66	.468
Brooklyn	57	65	.467
Baltimore	40	78	.339

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	72	39	.649
Buffalo	67	49	.627
Montreal	57	53	.518
Harrisburg	53	57	.477
Toronto	53	58	.477
Rochester	50	59	.459
Richmond	49	66	.426
Jersey City	40	68	.370

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh at New York.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Boston.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Detroit.
Boston at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Washington at St. Louis.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at Buffalo.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.
Kansas City at St. Louis.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Montreal at Harrisburg.
Buffalo at Richmond.

WON'T GO TO TORONTO.

Refusal of Unconditional Release May Drive Marquard to Feds.

Rube Marquard may have been released by the Giants to the Toronto Club of the International League, but according to Rube that fact isn't going to drive him to the Dominion city. Rube refuses to play with Toronto. That was the way he felt about the release yesterday. John McGraw, on the other hand, insists that Marquard go to Toronto. The Giants will not give Rube his unconditional release, as they did to Murray and Snodgrass, and Marquard's interpretation of the attitude toward him is that McGraw is stinging under the criticism that has been heaped upon him for the release of Murray and Snodgrass, both of whom have been making good, Murray with the Cubs and Snodgrass with the Braves.

It is this attitude of the Giants that lends some credence to the report that there is more involved in the Toronto transaction than merely the release of Rube. Though it is denied that the purchase of Herbert, the Toronto pitcher, hinges on the obtaining by Toronto of Marquard, the belief that there is some such condition persists.

Judging from Marquard's strong prejudice against going to the minors, it is believed now that he will attempt to renew relations with the Federal League. His first dealing with the Federal League last Spring, however, may have left a prejudice in the outlaw organization which he will find a barrier to playing there.

NEW YORK PRINTERS LOSE.

Three Clubs to Play Final Round in the Union Tournament.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26.—St. Louis drew the bye and will play either Indianapolis or Washington here tomorrow in the final game for the championship of the Union Printers' National Baseball League. New York, St. Paul, and Cincinnati were eliminated in the semi-final round played today. Indianapolis and Washington meet tomorrow morning and the final game will be played in the afternoon. Scores:

										R.	H.	E.
Washington	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	1	—6	12	3	
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1—2	7	5	

Batteries—Bennett and Cutting; Dooley and Whiting.

										R.	H.	E.
Indianapolis	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	1—7	7	4	
St. Paul	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1—2	5	2	

Batteries—Eggert and Kelly; Ewald and Beyer.

										R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	5	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0—10	8	7	
Cincinnati	2	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	1—7	9	0	

Batteries—Nieman and Meyers; Sauer, Paff, Feare, and Gannen.

Pitcher Kelly for Pirates.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 26.—Herbert Kelly, one of the Atlanta Southern Club's pitchers, will join the Pittsburgh National League team at the end of this week, it was announced here today. Kelly is the property of the Pirates, and was sent to the local club this season under an optional agreement.

Marsans Out for Two Weeks.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—Armando Marsans, the Cuban infielder with the St. Louis Federals, will be out of the game for at least two weeks, physicians attending him said today. Marsans was seriously spiked in the game with Chicago on Tuesday. It was the fourth game he had played in nearly two seasons, as he had been idle because of court action taken by the Cincinnati Nationals, from which club he jumped to the Federals.

Palmero Signs with the Giants.

Emilio Palmero, the young Cuban pitcher, who is now with the Rochester Club of the International League, yesterday signed a contract with the Giants for 1916. Palmero trained with McGraw's team at Marlin last Spring and he has shown remarkable pitching ability with Rochester this season.

DOUGLASS HAS BIG DAY IN BROOKLYN

Dodger Pitcher Subdues Cardinals and Drives in Two Runs—Score, 3 to 1.

Shuffling Phil Douglass of somewhere down in Tennessee is one of those big, lazy pitchers who moves fast about once every season. Yesterday was Phil's day. He not only pitched the Brooklyns to a victory over the St. Looey Cards, but he also batted in two of Brooklyn's three runs. The final reckoning was 3 to 1.

Manager Robinson's pitchers are developing such a talent for batting that before the season is over the outfield may see three twirlers out there catching flies. Douglass's performance yesterday included a double and two singles out of three times up, which is just about as good as anybody, including Ty Cobb, could do.

That two-bagger which Douglass made could easily be construed into a three-bagger or a home run by anybody but Douglass. The game brought to light Leon Ames, one time with the Giants. Ames pitched pretty well, but not quite as well as Douglass. Leon retired in the eighth to make way for pinch hitter Ham Hyatt, and the pastime was finished by Lee Meadows, the young man who wears bay windows when he pitches.

Yesterday's gathering was neither large nor emotional. In size, the crowd would remind you of the bunch which stands on a corner at night to watch the Salvation Army lass pound the bass drum. The only semblance of noise during the afternoon was made by Umpire Lord Byron when he opened his mouth to yell balls and strikes.

The Dodgers came to life yesterday and played the kind of ball which has kept them up in second place. They are persistently sticking to the Phillies and refuse to be lost in the shuffle. They are keeping their heads up in fine shape and act very much as if they firmly believed that they may cop the bunting.

The Cardinals got their only run in the first inning. Huggins got a pass and went to second on Butler's single to left. Bob Bescher sent Huggins along to third on a sacrifice, and he scored when Tommy Long whacked a stinging single through third. Cozy Dolan then hit into a double play.

The Dodgers also began to save up runs in the opening chapter. After Myers and O'Mara had succumbed at first, Jake Daubert spilled a triple in left field and went home on Zack Wheat's single. In the fifth, Getz singled and Otto Miller went out at first. Then Phil Douglass smashed a two-bagger to right, scoring Daubert and Getz. Stengel doubled in the seventh, and after Getz and Miller went out Douglass singled and pushed Stengel homeward. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers, cf.	4	0	0	3	1
O'Mara, ss.	4	0	0	1	1
D'bert, 1b.	4	1	1	11	0
Wheat, lf.	4	0	1	3	0
C'sh'w, 2b.	2	0	1	3	3
Stgel, rf.	2	1	1	2	0
Getz, 3b.	2	1	1	0	2
O. M'r, c.	3	0	0	4	1
D'gl's, p.	3	0	0	3	0
Total.	28	3	5	27	12

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hug's, 2b.	3	0	0	2	2
B'tler, ss.	4	0	2	2	2
B'cher, rf.	3	0	1	0	0
Long, lf.	4	0	2	3	0
Dolan, cf.	3	0	1	1	0
Miller, c.	3	0	0	6	0
Setzel, 3b.	3	0	0	1	4
Snyder, c.	3	0	0	2	2
Ames, p.	2	0	0	0	5
*Hyatt	1	0	1	0	0
Mead's, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	30	1	7	24	16

*Batted for Ames in the eighth inning.
Error—O. Miller.

Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0—3	
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1	

Two-base hits—Butler, Stengel, Douglass. Three-base hit—Daubert. Stolen base—Dolan. Earned runs—St. Louis, 1; Brooklyn, 3. Sacrifice hits—Beacher, Dolan, Stengel, Getz. Double play—Cutshaw and Daubert. Left on base—St. Louis, 6; Brooklyn, 7. Bases on balls—Off Ames, 1; off Douglass, 1. Hits—Off Ames, 8 in seven innings; off Meadows, none in one inning. Struck out—By Ames, 2; by Meadows, 1; by Douglass, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn Beats Terrapins in 12-Inning Battle by Score of 11 to 9.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 26.—Brooklyn and Baltimore fought a twelve-inning battle today, Brooklyn finally putting across three runs and winning by 11 to 9. Knabe used fifteen players in an effort to put over a win. This gave Brooklyn four out of five for the first series under Ganzel. The score:

											R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	2	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0—9	11	17	3
Baltimore	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	1—9	15	3

Batteries—Walker, Upham, Wiltse, Frank Smith, and H. Smith; Bender, Quinn, Bailey, and Owens.

St. Louis Trims the Chifeds.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—Facing a cold north wind which all but discouraged spectators, St. Louis won the fifth and deciding game of the series with Chicago, 10 to 5. Brown started for the locals, but was removed in the fourth, when five runs had been scored off him. Fifteen hits were made off Willett and only excellent support saved the game for him. The score:

											R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	1	0	4	0	0	2	3	0	0	—10	9	0	
Chicago	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	—5	15	3	

Batteries—Willett and Hartley; Brown, Black, and Fischer.

Newark Captures Last of Series.

Newark took the last game of the series from Buffalo at Harrison Park yesterday by a score of 4 to 1. Earl Moseley, the home pitcher, had the Blues baffled all the way, while his team-mates had little trouble in hitting Hugh Bedient and Ed Lafitte. Moseley contributed a three-bagger to his team's success. Score:

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1	5	0	
Newark	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2—4	12	0	

Batteries—Bedient, Lafitte, and Allen, Moseley and Rariden.

Kansas City Takes Close Game.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 26.—Kansas City defeated Pittsburgh, 6 to 5, here today. Both teams hit hard and timely, each side making thirteen hits. Score:

										R.	H.	E.
Kansas City	0	1	3	0	2	0	0	0	0—6	13	2	
Pittsburgh	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1—5	13	0	

Batteries—Main and Easterly; Comstock, Hearne, Dickson, and O'Connor.

Double No-Hit Game.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 26.—Fort Scott defeated Rich Hill here yesterday, 1 to 0. Neither pitcher allowed a hit, an error giving Fort Scott the only run in the game. Mahles struck out fourteen men and Shinn eight. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Rich Hill	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	0	0	
Fort Scott	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1	0	0	

Batteries—Shinn and Serig; Mahles and Dempsey.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

American Association.

At Kansas City—Cleveland, 7; Kansas City, 6. Kansas City, 5; Cleveland, 0.
At St. Paul—Indianapolis, 8; St. Paul, 4.
St. Paul, 10; Indianapolis, 2.
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 4; Columbus, 1.
At Minneapolis—Louisville, 8; Minneapolis, 1.

New York State League.

At Syracuse—Syracuse, 3; Binghamton, 1.
At Utica—Elmira, 2; Utica, 1.
At Scranton—Scranton, 5; Albany, 0.
Scranton, 5; Albany, 1.
At Wilkesbarre—Wilkesbarre, 1; Troy, 0.
Wilkesbarre, 1; Troy, 0.

New England League.

At Portland—Portland, 5; Lowell, 0.
At Pittsburg—Hartford, 5; Manchester, 1.
At Lawrence—Lawrence, 7; Worcester, 1.
At Lewiston—Lewiston, ; Lynn, 1.

Colonial League.

At New Bedford—New Bedford, 3; New Haven, 2. (Fourteen innings.)
At Hartford—Hartford, 8; Brockton, 3.
At Springfield—Springfield, 3; Pawtucket, 0.

Southern Association.

At Atlanta—Nashville, 3; Atlanta, 0.
At Birmingham—Birmingham, 1; Memphis, 1. (Fourteen innings; darkness.)
At New Orleans—New Orleans, 4; Chattanooga, 1.
At Mobile—Mobile, 6; Little Rock, 2.

HAS McINNIS JUMPED?

Connie Mack's First Baseman Has Been Missing for Ten Days.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26.—Has "Stuffy" McInnis, star first baseman of the Athletics, and the only remaining cog in the famous $100,000 infield, jumped to the Federals? This is the puzzling question today among baseball fans in this city who have followed the breaking up of the old Athletics' champion team.

McInnis is not with the Athletics in St. Louis. A letter mailed to him has been returned to the writer in Philadelphia. It is said that Connie Mack has wired to various points in the country in an effort to locate his star.

It is known that E. C. Gordon, a representative of the Wards in Brooklyn, interviewed McInnis three days before the team left for the West and that an attractive offer was made. In fact McInnis said at the time:

"I am deeply grateful for what Connie Mack has done for me, but I have received an offer that it will be hard to turn down."

It is believed in some circles that McInnis has joined or will join the Brooklyn Federal team. On the other hand, it is thought by some that a deal is on for the sale of McInnis to the St. Louis Browns, although Connie Mack has denied that the matter had been discussed. McInnis left the team ten days ago to visit his mother, who was ill in Boston. It is said that messages from Manager Mack to the Hub received no reply.

COBB'S TENTH ANNIVERSARY

Detroit Speed Boy Once in His Career Gave Way for a Pinch Hitter.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 26.—Tyrus Raymond Cobb, often referred to as the greatest baseball player in the world, today celebrated the tenth anniversary of his debut as a major league player. No special ceremony was planned by Detroit fans to mark the occasion, and he received a present of a bouquet of roses from his admirers.

Cobb's path of fame which he blazed for himself, has probably never been equalled in the history of baseball. For eight successive seasons he has been champion batsman of the American League. His average for the present season is about .380, and it seems almost a human impossibility for any of his rivals to wrest the crown from him this year. No batter has ever made such a record.

On Aug. 26, 1905, a tall, nervous appearing boy of nineteen years from the Augusta, (Ga.), Club, in a Class C league, donned a Detroit uniform and was sent to centre field by Manager Bill Armour to replace Dick Cooley. The player was Cobb; Cooley never got his job back. Cobb became a regular that afternoon and has never felt the sting of being benched.

Washington Wins in Thirteenth.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—A new world's record for consecutive innings played in three consecutive games by two clubs was established here today, when the Chicago White Sox and Washington Senators battled thirteen innings, the latter winning, 2 to 1. Incidentally, it was the fourth straight extra-inning game played in Chicago, making a total of eighty-nine innings played in six days. On two of the six days double-headers were played. The visitors were handed the game by the locals after one of the most interesting pitching duels seen here this season between Boehling and Russell. Washington won the game through the poor work of Blackburne and Leibold's poor throw to the plate.

The visitors made their first run in the twelfth. Williams singled to centre and went to second on Jackson's fumble. Jackson then threw to the Chicago bench, the ball evading several of the local infielders. Williams took third and Umpire Dineen motioned him home. The Chicago manager protested, but to no avail. Chicago tied it up in its half. E. Collins doubled and Felsch singled after Jackson had walked. Leibold batted for Johns, and E. Collins scored on his infield out. Up to the twelfth inning neither club was able to get a man past second, and only two men on each club got that far. The score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'lar, lf.	6	0	0	1	0
Foster, 2b.	5	0	2	1	6
Milan, cf.	4	1	0	6	0
Sh'ks, 3b.	5	0	0	2	3
G'dil, 1b.	5	0	2	14	0
Acosta, rf.	5	0	0	4	0
Ha'm'n, ss.	6	0	2	2	5
McE'e, ss.	5	0	2	2	4
Boehl'g, p.	4	0	0	0	1
Johnson, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	44	2	7	39	14

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf.	6	0	0	2	0
J. C'ns, lf.	6	0	1	2	0
E. C'ns, 2b.	6	1	1	4	1
J'kson, cf.	4	0	1	5	0
Felsch, lf.	5	0	2	4	0
El'b'e, 3b.	6	0	0	0	3
D'W'ver, ss.	5	0	0	2	3
Johns, 3b.	4	0	2	2	2
L'bold, lf.	1	0	0	2	0
Daly, c.	5	0	0	6	1
Russell, p.	4	0	0	0	4
Total.	46	1	7	39	11

Errors—Shanks, McBride, Jackson, (2,) Weaver.

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Felsch, E. Collins. Williams, J. Collins. Earned runs—Chicago, 1. Washington, 1. Sacrifice hits—Milan, Johnson. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Washington, 5. First base on errors—Chicago, 2; Washington, 1. Bases on balls—Off Boehling, 2. Hits—Off Boehling, 5 in eleven innings, 1 out in twelfth; off Johnson, 2 in two innings. Struck out—By Russell, 5; by Boehling, 6; by Johnson, 1. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen.

Lowly Athletics Lose Again.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 26.—St. Louis pounded Bressler for thirteen hits in five innings today, while Koob was invincible, and the locals were victorious, 10 to 1, making a clean sweep of the series with Philadelphia. The visitors' sole run came in the sixth on two singles and an error by Pratt. In the fifth inning Lajoie struck out with the bases full. Pillion, a semi-professional from Philadelphia, replaced Bressler in the sixth and pitched in good style. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, lf.	4	2	1	1	0
Austin, 3b.	5	1	1	1	2
Pratt, 2b.	4	2	2	4	5
W'ker, cf.	5	1	3	1	0
Ja'bson, rf.	3	2	1	3	0
Hard, 1b.	3	2	2	11	0
Lava'n, ss.	4	1	3	0	5
S'reid, c.	4	1	1	6	0
Koob, p.	5	0	1	0	0
Total.	34	10	14	27	12

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Kopf, ss.	5	0	0	1	3
Strunk, lb.	2	0	0	12	0
Sch'ng, 3b.	3	0	1	1	4
Lajoie, 2b.	4	0	0	2	2
Oldring, lf.	4	0	0	1

McLOUGHLIN AND WILLIAMS DEFAULT IN TENNIS TOURNEY—SARATOGA RACES—ATHLETICS

JOHNSTON DEFEATS CHURCH AT TENNIS

Californian Wins Match from Intercollegiate Champion on Southampton Courts.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Four of the top-rating lawn tennis players reached the semi-final round of the Meadow Club singles here today, with William M. Johnston, the youthful Californian, outshining all others with the clever control and brilliancy of his game. Johnston, who is hailed as a likely successor to Maurice E. McLoughlin as the leader of the forces from across the continent, conquered George M. Church, the Princeton Captain, who was a member of the Eastern team that invaded California courts last month. The score was 6—3, 5—7, 6—1.

Church fought a sensational battle. He was outplayed, but not beaten. There are few of the Eastern players who could have stood against the bombardment of terrific drives which came from Johnston's side of the net and handled the ball successfully without flinching. The pace that the young Californian maintained, with so little effort that it appeared as if he were simply smoothly driving through, furnished one of the amazing features of the match.

Finding himself mastered by a blending of strategy and pace, which compelled the openings through which to shoot the ball despite all he could do, the Princeton Captain made a plucky stand in the second set, with the games against him at 4—1. Church plunged for the net, overhanding the drives from the opposite side as he made brilliant recoveries.

Johnston vainly tried to bring off his passing shots that previously had been so profitable. Church blocked them all. He lifted the game to supreme flights and by sheer compelling force of desperation he won the points by tremendous cannon shots to carry the set.

Church, having risen to a great effort, receded as his energy died away. Johnston from his side continued to force with relentless fury for the openings and the Princeton player could not longer block them. It was a great battle of power, endurance and skill and in each Johnston came forth with newer and fresher laurels than had been expected of him. Johnson by his victory is coupled with Fell, who gained the semi-final round by defeating Leonard Beekman, the national interscholastic champion, at 6—3, 8—6.

Washburn and Hall came through in the upper half. The Harvard player, defeated G. Colket Caner, also of Harvard, after three lively sets at 6—0, 6—8, 6—2. Depending entirely upon his favorite short volleys Washburn reeled off nine games in a row before Caner won a game. Caner so mixed up lobbying and smashing that he checked Washburn long enough to win the second set. That was the best he could do as Washburn steadied for an easy march through the third set. Walter Merrill Hall was never extended by Edward H. Whitney, former Harvard Captain, in the other match, winning it 6—1, 6—1.

The progress of the doubles centred attention upon Clarence J. Griffin and William M. Johnston, the Pacific Coast champions and challengers for the national title. The pair closed the day on the courts with a breezy match against Frederick T. Frelinghuysen and Eric S. Winston, to win at 6—4, 6—3. Taking all kinds of chances Frelinghuysen and Winston, the latter the national squash champion, forced some sharp rallies. Often they were fanning futilly at the ripping drives which the Californians aped through their court or in collision as each tried to gather in the same shots.

There is a rumor about the courts here that Thomas C. Bundy may not come East to play in the doubles match at Forest Hills next week.

Ward Dawson, the Californian, paired with young Harold A. Throckmorton gained a place in the semi-final of the doubles. The strong overhead strokes of the two carried them through a brisk match against L. Oakley and Karl Smith with the loss of only four games. The summary:

Meadow Club Cup, Men's Singles. Fifth Round—Walter Merrill Hall defeated Edward H. Whitney, 6—1, 6—1; Watson M. Washburn defeated G. Colket Caner, 6—0, 6—8, 6—2; T. R. Pell defeated Leonard Beekman, 6—3, 8—6; William M. Johnston defeated George M. Church, 6—3, 5—7, 6—1.

Meadow Club, Men's Doubles, Second Round—William Compton and I. Riker defeated Maurice E. McLoughlin and Thomas C. Bundy by default; Clarence J. Griffin and William M. Johnston defeated G. Garland and W. Blair, 6—3, 6—0.

Third Round—L. Oakley and Karl Smith defeated William Compton and I. Riker, 6—2, 7—5; Ward Dawson and Harold A. Throckmorton defeated L. Du Pont Irving and H. Auchincloss, 6—2, 6—2; George M. Church and Walter Merrill Hall defeated W. F. Snyder and J. G. K. Lawrence, 6—0, 6—2; Clarence J. Griffin and William M. Johnston defeated Frederick T. Frelinghuysen and Eric Winston, 6—4, 6—3.

Fourth Round—Ward Dawson and Harold A. Throckmorton defeated L. Oakley and Karl Smith, 6—2, 6—2.

NILES TO PLAY ALEXANDER.

Special Match to Feature First Day's National Tennis Play.

Officials of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association have practically decided upon Frederick B. Alexander, former national champion in the doubles and Davis Cup player, opening the thirty-fifth annual national championship tournament against Nathaniel W. Niles, the famous player of the Longwood Club, when the meeting begins Monday on the turf of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, L. I. As a secondary match on the stretch of turf between the big grand stands, on which four courts have been pitched, the boy, Harold A. Throckmorton, and Edward H. Whitney, the former Harvard Captain, are likely to have a place of honor.

Robert D. Wrenn, as the referee of the tournament, and the others of the committee decided that no further subscriptions for season tickets for the entire tournament would be accepted after Saturday, Aug. 28. After that date such tickets as remain in the hands of Harry Parker, Treasurer of the committee, will be placed on sale only for the matches of each day. No advance date tickets or tickets for special days will be sold, and for such seats as remain the sale will be limited to the box office at the gate to the grounds.

It has also been decided to double the prices for the special events and days of the tournament, such as the deciding of the challenge match in the national doubles, in which Maurice E. McLoughlin and Thomas C. Bundy, the champions, will defend against William M. Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin, the Pacific Coast winners. This match will probably be played Tuesday morning.

The additional price will also apply on the day of the semi-finals of the singles and the final of the tournament for the championship, as well as on Saturday and on Labor Day, irrespective of whether the finals fall upon those days or otherwise. Parker is making arrangements to close his office in the Forty-second Street Building at the end of the business day net Saturday, and to transfer such tickets as may be left over direct to the clubhouse on the field.

New Yorkers in Tennis Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

PROFILE, N. H., Aug. 26.—New York players competed in the tennis tournament today on the Profile tennis courts. Mrs. Irwin Cornell and Mrs. Berneh Evans defeated Miss Gross and Miss C. Jones in women's doubles by default, and in men's doubles H. R. Paige and L. Fowler won from J. Keogh and Louis Watjen, 10—8, 6—2. In the semi-finals M. Mercur and Henry Davenport defeated A. H. Bradshaw and E. Trowbridge, 8—6, 8—6, 6—3. In the final round Mercur and Davenport triumphed over Paige and Fowler, 6—3, 6—3. Henry Davenport defeated T. F. Fowler, Jr., in men's singles, 6—3, 6—2. Miss E. Sawyer, in women's singles, won from Miss Gross, 6—3, 6—2. In mixed doubles the final round was reached when Mrs. L. Watjen and E. Trowbridge eliminated Mrs. W. B. Symes, Jr., and T. F. Fowler, Jr. 6—2, 6—2.

Stearns Takes Hard Tennis Match.

Special to The New York Times.

MAPLEWOOD, N. H., Aug. 26.—R. H. Stearns of Boston gained possession of the Challenge Cup here today, the result of a 6—2, 2—6, 8—6, 10—8 victory over A. C. Gould. H. R. Burroughs of the Crescent A. C., New York, failed to defend his title.

Harris and Nelson Retain Title.

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Aug. 26.—Fred H. Harris of this city and J. G. Nelson of Concord, N. H., successfully defended their title of doubles champions of Vermont in the final round of the State tennis tournament today. They defeated C. J. Dexter of Philadelphia and A. A. Wilder of New Haven, Conn., 6—3, 6—4, 6—2.

Today's Saratoga Entries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; five and a half furlongs. Dakota, 107 pounds; Huntress, 110; Beverly James, 100; Malabar, Harry, 105 each; Gloaming, 106; Ancon, 112; Sinai, Volusna, 95 each; San Vega, 110; Mamie K., Santo, Rey Oakwood, 103 each; Jesse, Jr., 105.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Hidden Star, 110 pounds; Startling, 111; Fernrock, 113; Scoony, 95; Rochester, 112; Blume, 98; Sir Vivian, 113; Scottish Knight, 106; Landslide, 108.

THIRD RACE.—For mares and geldings, three years old ard upward; selling; one mile. Wanda Pitzer, 106 pounds; Donald MacDonald, 109; Ambrose, 107; Ella Bryson, 110; Marg Cassidy, 98; Duke of Dunbar, 90; Easter Star, 104; Lahore, 112; Napier, 102; Little Nearer, 113; Polly H., 106.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; one mile. Pultux, 102 pounds; Grumpy, 100; Superintendent, 105; Montressor, 109; Sam McMeekin, 106; Easter Star, 92; Charter Maid, 95; Reybourn, 108.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile. Early Morn, 108 pounds; Orotund, 104; Dartworth, 100; G. M. Miller, 112; Goldcrest Boy, 106; Counterpart, 105; Robinette, 107; Thoughtreader, 105; Alphena, 94; Tewton Field, 103; Jesse, Jr., 105; Borgo, 106.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old; selling; six furlongs. Miss Philbin, 105 pounds; Rifle Shooter, 110; Vanture, 105; Madame Herrmann, 102; In and Out, 107; Belle of the Kitchen, 102; Tatiana, 102; Walloon, 114; Holli, 112; Spangle Duchess, 105.

LADY ROTHA WINS AMSTERDAM STAKES

Andrew Miller's Speedy Filly Captures Saratoga Feature in Blanket Finish.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Andrew Miller's 3-year-old filly, Lady Rotha, won the Amsterdam Selling Stakes in a close and exciting finish. The race was at one mile and only four went to the post. From a good start Yankee Notions and Pomette Bleu set a hot pace and for the first half of the journey these two were out in front closely lapped, with Harry Shaw about an open length away, and Lady Rotha nearly half a dozen lengths away looking to be out of it.

In the third quarter Harry Shaw moved up to the leaders and appeared dangerous as they swung around the far turn, but as they came into the stretch the leaders went wide, while Garner, on Lady Rotha, holding close to the rail, saved so much ground that he was close up as the horses straightened out for home.

Meanwhile, as Yankee Notions was racing neck and neck with Pomette Bleu through the last sixteenth, both bore outward. This cost them only a little ground, but it was just enough to enable Garner on Lady Rotha, which was running straight and true, to cross the finish line, winning by a nose. Yankee Notions was second, a short head before Pomette Bleu, and Harry Shaw, finishing fourth, had his nose at Pomette Bleu's saddle skirts.

The steeplechase was a tame affair. After Tighe fell off Thomas Hitchcock's Swish, Old Salt came on alone and won without an effort. Tighe's fall robbed the race of all interest.

Before the races today Andrew Miller's champion Roamer worked a mile and a half in preparation for the Saratoga Cup, to be run Saturday. The trial was a decidedly impressive one, and he finished out the distance going strongly in 2:40 4-5. The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; highweight handicap; purse, $500 added; six furlongs. Time 1:14 4-5.
Conning Tower, Mrs. J. Shilling's br. g. by Yankee-Ocklan, 128 pounds, 7 to 2, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, (Garner).....1
Grumpy, 113, 18 to 5, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, (Butwell).....2
Leo Skeiny, 130, 2 to 1, 4 to 5 and 1 to 5, (Loftus).....3
Adelbaran, Superintendent, and Lady Barbary also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse, $600 added; about two miles. Time 3:31.
Old Salt, E. A. Burke's b. g. by Seahorse II.—Sallie Thompson, 155 pounds, 3 to 2, 1 to 2 and out, (Tuckey).....1
Rockfish, 140, 8 to 1, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, (Haynes).....2
Cogwine, 136, 20 to 1, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, (Turneburg).....3
Swish lost rider and Indian Arrow ran out.

THIRD RACE.—For fillies and geldings, two-year-olds; purse $400 added; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:09 2-5.
Hidden Star, G. F. Johnson, Jr.'s, blk. f., by Burgomaster-Black Venus, 112 pounds, 9 to 5, 1 to 2 and out, (Buxton).....1
Favour, 112, 8 to 5, 1 to 2, and out, (McCahey).....2½
Bob Redfield, 112, 7 to 1, 2 to 1, and 7 to 10, (Lilley).....3½
Ildiko, Bet, and Bonnie Carrie also ran. Smoothboro scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; the Amsterdam Stakes; purse $1,200; one mile. Time—1:42.
Lady Rotha, A. Miller's b. f., by Golden Maxim or Fayette-Sandybar, 110 pounds, 5 to 1, 7 to 5, and out, (Garner).....1
Yankee Notions, 105, 11 to 10, 2 to 5, and out, (Byrne).....2
Pomette Bleu, 101, 5 to 1, 7 to 5, and out, (McAtee).....3½
Harry Shaw also ran. G. M. Miller and Borgo scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; purse $400 added; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:09 2-5.
High Horse, August Belmont's b. c., by Hastings-Hautesse II., 102 pounds, 10 to 1, 4 to 1, and 2 to 1, (J. McTaggart).1
Tralee, 104, 5 to 1, 2 to 1, and even, (McAtee).....2
Servia, 97, 6 to 1, 5 to 2, and 7 to 5, (Collins).....3½
Edna Kenna, Sal Vanity, Plumose, Important, and Harry Gardner also ran. Walloon and Good Counsel scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens all ages; purse $400; seven furlongs. Time—1:31 2-5.
Kris Kringle, J. Livingston's ch. g., by Dorante-Rubus, 109 pounds, 16 to 5, even, and 1 to 2, (T. McTaggart).....1
Badinage, 107, 7 to 1, 5 to 2 and 6 to 5, (McCabe).....2
Lou Blue, 107, 8 to 5, 4 to 5, and 2 to 5, (J. McTaggart).....3
Prime Mover, Belle of the Kitchen, Chivator, and Senator Casey also ran.

Horse Show at Mineola.

The Agricultural Society of Queens and Nassau Counties will hold its fourteenth annual Horse Show at Mineola, Sept. 23, 24, and 25. Entries for the event close Sept. 8.

"POPULAR PRICE" IN BOXING.

"Novice" Promoter Recognizes Advantage of "Movies" in Big Bout.

To the layman, that boxing bout between Packey McFarland and Mike Gibbons at Brighton Beach on Sept. 11 is a delightful study in possibilities. These two exponents of self-defense are to be in a ring on that Saturday night of high finance in sport for thirty-nine minutes. There are to be ten rounds of boxing, with intervals of one minute. Together they are to receive $868.33 1-3 a minute, with Packey McFarland receiving the major part whether he wins or loses—$448.71 7-39 a minute.

What fight has Mary Pickford, or any movie star, to go around with head high in the air, proud that she is the best paid public entertainer? Back seats in the upper gallery will be reserved for the movie heroes and heroines after this boxing match. No wonder Sarah Bernhardt is scurrying for these shores after such lavish distribution of wealth for a half-hour of public entertainment!

Englishmen writing to their sports papers after Americans have overcome them at one of the games where they boast super-excellence, have said that Americans are "not sport-loving people." They pointed to the crowds at Lord's Court for a cricket and tea-fest, or to the mobs at certain soccer football matches on certain playing fields, and asked triumphantly, "Where has there ever been anything in America demonstrating such a love of sport?" English sport is cheap, as a rule—a shilling a head. The instance is yet to be recorded, as far as recollection goes, where the British promoter has nonchalantly "chucked" a purse of $52,500 into a ring and said to the representatives of any sport, "Go to it; it costs me only $833.33 a minute, and about $25,000 for other expenses; but I want to see you sport lovers enjoy yourselves."

Is this commercialisation of sport, is a question. It is for a man who is apparently so reckless with his money that he expects to realize about $1,000 a minute for those thirty-nine minutes of boxing, and has a chance to make a profit near $50,000. This man merely applies the "ten-twenty-thirty cent" theory of the theatrical manager to a sport that appeals to every youngster who lives to see a "mill," just as it appeals to Thackeray's Englishman who "dearly loves a lord."

The business man who attempts to gratify that love runs little risk in giving the public the best, at prices within the reach of any of the body politic. This apparently reckless scattering of money is marvellous only because no promoter has seen the possibilities of the "popular price" demonstrated by the "movies." It remained for a man whose business was running a popular-priced bath house to show those promoters the way.

Weinert and Savage in Shape.

Charley Weinert, the Newark heavyweight, has scored seven knockouts in twenty bouts, with fond hopes of making his eighth when he boxes Jim Savage at the Garden next Tuesday night. Since outpointing Jim Coffey in Philadelphia, Weinert has beaten Gunboat Smith twice, Battling Levinsky, and Fowly Flynn. In his knockout record can be found the names of Sailor White, Howard Morrow, Jack Driscoll, Johnny Howard, and a few lesser lights. Both Savage and Weinert are fast rounding into form at their Jersey training camps.

Broadway and Fairmont Bouts.

Soldier Kearns of Brooklyn, heavyweight champion of the United States Army, has trained faithfully for his ring engagement with Battling Levinsky at the Broadway Sporting Club tomorrow night. Kearns realizes that if he defeats Levinsky he can get a watch with Frank Moran or Jim Coffey.

"Frankie" Notter of the east side will return to the ring tomorrow night after an absence of many months to box Tommy Robson in the star bout of ten rounds at the Fairmont Athletic Club in the Bronx. There will be other ten-round bouts at the same club, Marty Cross, a brother of Leach Cross, is matched with Johnny Baker and Jack Sayles and "Red" Mack will make up the other ten-rounder.

Judges Drive in Trotting Race.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Ensign Spier won the three-year-old trot in two straight heats here today in the third day's events of the Metropolitan Circuit meeting. Pettie Grimm finished in second place. Belle Stanford, owned by W. M. Halstead, New York, with Pitman driving, took the 2:20 trot in three straight heats. Kitty More took second money. All Direct, owned by James Bell, captured the 2:18 pace in three straight. The feature was the special event between Supreme Court Justice Tompkins, driving Grits, and County Judge A. H. F. Zeger, behind Augusta. Justice Tompkins easily won the two-in-three match in straight heats.

Postpone Grand Circuit Races.

MONTREAL, Aug. 26.—A wet and heavy track led to the postponement of the Grand Circuit races at Dorval again today. The final heat between William and Directum for the $5,000 purse will be run tomorrow.

ALICE CAPTURES THOMPSON TROPHY

Cherardi Davis Wins Cup Outright with Yacht Alice in Atlantic Y. C. Regatta.

Series racing in connection with the annual race week of the Atlantic Yacht Club came to an end yesterday afternoon on the lower bay. The weather conditions were the poorest that the Corinthians have experienced so far during the classic. Not that it was a flat calm, but the breeze was light and as all the divisions had to buck a strong ebb tide on their weather leg, the finishes were decidedly later than on any other day of the week.

When the Regatta Committee took their station at the starting line the wind was light and fickle, coming principally from the west by north. There was a postponement of fifteen minutes to see if a southwest breeze would not set in. Finally it was decided to send the larger craft over a course that took them from the starting line to Buoy 12, a beat to Gan Buoy 14, a reach to Bensonhurst, and another reach home.

Interest centred principally in the work of Q division, as the finishing of Alice meant that Captain Gherardi Davis would be the owner of the $2,500 Thompson trophy that has been in existence since 1908. Although Skipper Davis took no chances, Alice had no great trouble winning in the class. She, however, did not beat the thirty-footers boat for boat over the 12.27-mile course. The win gave Alice her third and last leg on the costly prize.

Okee was the winner among the thirty-footers and scored enough points to land the series prize. By winning in the Larchmont Interclub class Barbara won the series prize of that division. Although Frances captured the handicap class, second division, the point trophy went to May. Bug II. won the prize yesterday and also the point trophy in the third division of the same class. Chico, although she finished third yesterday, is the series winner among the knockabouts and Curlew won among the Birds.

The Star class, the largest division of the regatta, was captured by Hydra, the property of C. E. Hyde. The yacht finished second to Twinkle yesterday. Although it was not originally scheduled there will be a race for all classes in addition to the Childs race today. Last night there was a big minstrel show at Sea Gate that was voted by all hands to have been the very best entertainment of race week.

Cowler to Get Another Chance.

Tom Cowler, Jim Corbett's heavyweight, will get another chance to make good next Wednesday evening at the St. Nicholas Rink, when he boxes Jack Hample, the Californian heavyweight. Both Hample and Cowler have boxed Gunboat Smith, and each of them fared about the same with Jim Buckley's star, and the coming match will show just which one of the two is to be considered in the heavyweight class.

HE'S TRIED BOTH OF EM

BOLIVER HEDGE SAYS IF YOU WANT TO LEARN TO SWIM IN ONE LESSON—TRY PADDLING A YOUNG AND GIDDY CANOE. HE ALSO SAYS IF YOU DON'T WANT TO SMOKE, DON'T TRY A

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THE ILL-FATED ARABIC

Photographs of the Arabic as she headed down the Hudson for her last trip from New York; photographs of the officers of the Arabic on deck before sailing; the Arabic docking; and a deck scene.

The Erection and Destruction of Bridges—Pontoon bridge built over the River Niemen by Germans. Libau bridge blown up by Russians. Ligny Chorigny bridge blown up by French. Soissons bridge destroyed by Germans.

Austro-Italian Conflict—Unusual photo taken from a high peak in the Alps of Austrian shell exploding among the Italians. Panoramic view of Isonzo district from an Austrian camp.

Three Views from Gallipoli—A camp of the Allies' Army. A war-time view of Constantinople harbor with war vessels at anchor. Clearing deck of French battleship for action.

Men of Many Types—French Army doctors as exchange prisoners. Five types of Russian prisoners in one camp. French, Belgian, English, and Russian prisoners. Hungarian officers of noble birth.

Full-Page Subjects

The Kaiser in Eastern War Zone.
Blasting a Stockade.
German Dead in a Trench.
Uhlans Reconnoitring in Russia.
Hungarian Camp on the Danube.
The Battle of Monte Tofana.
French Troops on Way to Trenches.
British Recruiting Station.
Stretch of Shore on Gallipoli Peninsula.

Editorial Features

A Weekly Review of the War.
Comments by a Trained Observer on Illustrations in This Issue.

A Page Devoted to "The War as Viewed in Various Lights."

Where Teuton Expelled Russian—German artillery passing a commissariat post, back of the battlefront, near Warsaw. A Teuton division halts on the road from Rawa. Germans at rest in Russian village. Russians awaiting orders to march.

"Love Gifts" for German Soldiers—One corner in a central stock room in Berlin where gifts for the soldiers are received and sorted. Gifts being received at the front.

Caring for Wounded Mohammedans—High official visiting and honoring his wounded countrymen. President Poincare visits Mohammedan hospital at Neuilly-sur-Seine. Wounded Mussulman awaiting an opportunity to speak to the French President.

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 27, 1915.

HAITI.

The proposed protectorate over Haiti was inevitable. Since the downfall of TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE, disorder has been the rule in that country. From the massacre of the whites under DESSALINES in 1804 until the recent massacre at Port au Prince, Haiti has rarely been for any considerable time at peace. Most of its rulers have met violent deaths. DARTIGUENAVE, the new President, is the first to be elected in many years in an orderly way, but the presence of a body of American marines was perhaps more influential in preventing disorder than the disposition of the successful candidate's rivals to accept the result. Haiti is clearly incapable of self-government without assistance and the assistance the United States will render may tend to restore order and develop the administrative capacity among the citizens. Our modified protectorate has worked very well in Cuba. In Santo Domingo, where the authority claimed by the United States Government is much less than it will be in Haiti, there would have been much less trouble if the Washington authorities had been more careful in the selection of their representatives. In such countries revolution is a regular profession. Plausible rascals live by stirring up strife. The arrangements the United States now proposes to make in regard to the customs receipts in Haiti, however, will destroy the revolutionist's profession. These moneys will be applied not only to the payment of interest on foreign debts, but also to the expenses of the Government.

The treaty which has been outlined and which must be submitted to the United States Senate is susceptible of improvement. The specification of the term of ten years as a time limit to the protectorate might well be omitted, or an equivalent of the Platt amendment, which keeps our influence always active in Cuba, might be incorporated. But the plan as a whole cannot arouse serious objection. It is not open to the objection some of the Middle Western members of Congress think they see in the pending treaties with Nicaragua, Honduras, and Costa Rica, that "Wall Street" can derive profits from it. The objections to those Central American treaties are puerile. Politicians, however, can find profits in the Haiti arrangement if they are permitted to. If the various collectors are not carefully selected, if our diplomatic officials are to be men of the Sullivan type, there will be scandals and our hold on the respect of the Haitians will be materially diminished.

At the outset the conditions are promising. There may be delays, that is natural; the Haitians must thoroughly comprehend the advantages they will derive from the arrangement; but there is no likelihood that the plan will be defeated. Thereafter, as much will depend upon the discretion with which the matter is treated at Washington as upon the traditional indisposition of Haitians to do things in an orderly way.

MR. DANIELS AND THE GOVERNORS

Since Secretary DANIELS saw a great light at the time of the visit of the Atlantic Fleet to these waters, he has developed into an enthusiastic big navy man. He put the case for an increased navy before the Governors of the States assembled at Boston so eloquently that he cannot have failed to impress upon them the need of inducing the people of their States to support his policy. The people make the navy, Mr. DANIELS told the Governors, and the people of the interior must do their share if our water defenses are to be adequate. The visit to the dreadnought Wyoming was a happy thought and the spectacle of the tactical manoeuvres of the battle fleet was an excellent object lesson for the Governors of States which have no seacoast, but depend for safety on the efficiency of the navy as surely as the Atlantic and Pacific States.

It is in the middle of the country that the most dangerous opposition to the plans for strengthening our defenses is expected to develop. If our outstanding international differences seem to be in the way of an amicable settlement, there may be hard work to get many of the members of Congress to vote for the new appropriation bills. The methods of agitators will certainly not prevail with the people who are not convinced by other means that the permanent safety of the country demands some reasonable enlargement of the army and the rapid upbuilding of the navy. The facts must be forced upon their minds plainly, gravely, without screaming. The influence of the Governors, however, will count most if it is exerted for the development of the National Guard. This is one of the most important of the matters to be attended to. The organized militia in many of the States is absurdly small in comparison with the population and has not yet profited much by the advantages of Federal supervision provided for in the Dick law. The War Department requires that the militia regiments shall be organized under the rules of the department before army officers can take them in hand. In our land defense the National Guard must play a part second only in importance to that of the regular army, and all the energy the Governors can command will be needed in the near future to bring the Guard in all the States relatively on a footing with the citizen soldiery of New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts. It is well, though, to have the Governors interested in the development of the navy. A nation like ours cannot be prepared for defense without the intelligent co-operation of all its people.

THE MORAL OF A WITTY SPEECH.

Mr. DE LANCEY NICOLL'S witty speech on "Ancestors' Day" in the Constitutional Convention cleared the air of the chamber with wholesome and needed laughter. Correcting some singular mistakes in his official genealogy as compiled by the Secretary of State, Mr. NICOLL threw cold water on the heat and fury of ancestral pride that was irritating the members. Some unwise speeches had been made, glorifying one strain of descent and jeering at another. So far as Albany have the hands of the assassins at Serajevo reached. Wars, horrid wars, have vexed millions of once peaceful bosoms in the United States. Just as the paladins, in the romances of CHARLEMAGNE with the blooming beard, make their gibes, their boasts, exalting their horn and magnifying their prowess, so the scion and champion of this or that blood, "race," and origin extols it. A harmless, unnecessary bit of ethnological exultation at any other time, but mischievous at this, and ludicrously out of place in the Constitutional Convention. The anagogical intention, the moral which Mr. NICOLL would draw from the Secretary of State's genealogical fable, was, in the language of one of Mr. THACKERAY'S characters, to "sink the pedigree." In America of many races let each of us be proud of his own without throwing brickbats at somebody else's; and above all and before all let us all remember that we must be all Americans, no group of envious, hostile nationalities, snarling at one another, but one nation, one people, one mighty river begotten by a hundred streams and springs.

In calmer, happier days—swift be their coming—these tumescences of temper and by-products of war will disappear. At some dinner of, say, the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick shall we not see representatives of associations of many "races," mingling in good-fellowship, "mixing affably—everything but their drinks"? Parthian, Mede and Elamite, Jew and Gentile, Celt, Anglo-Saxon, German, Italian, Dutchman, Scandinavian, Frenchman, and all the rest, diverse of lineage, but Americans all. Meanwhile, upon these fervors of ancestry sprinkle cool patience.

PREPARING FOR THE PRIMARIES.

If the chief men of Tammany will recall the names of the thorough-going Tammany men who have held the office of District Attorney in the last twenty-five years they will be able to determine whether the organization gains or loses by having a man of its own kind in that office. The last Tammany District Attorney, although he was an amiable gentleman of many attainments, did not exactly make the name of Tammany loved in the community by his official works and his personal utterances. It is an office from which political advantage can be had only when the incumbent rises above all politics, permits no party interest or influence to guide him in the performance of his duty, and takes no orders from the boss. To attempt to use the office for politics is a most dangerous undertaking.

That is one of the reasons why District Attorney PERKINS is commended to the voters for nomination at the primaries by men of the character and standing of those who signed the letter published yesterday urging his candidacy. The writers of the letter say to Mr. PERKINS that he represents "no organization, influence, or interest other than the people of the community for whom as District Attorney" it is his duty to act. Independence of organization control is one of the high qualifications for the office. For that reason Tammany would do well to choose Magistrate CORRIGAN as its candidate. Whatever may be said of Justice SWANN of the General Sessions Court, he is known as an organization man and that would ill qualify him for a contest against District Attorney PERKINS, who will be nominated by Republicans and Independents. Magistrate CORRIGAN is a man of too much force of character to be subservient to any organization. He has had a long experience in the District Attorney's office and his service upon the Bench has increased his fitness and capacity for the duties of public prosecutor. The appeal in his behalf would be addressed not so much to the better nature of Tammany as to its common sense and political sagacity. With two first-rate candidates in the field, like District Attorney PERKINS and Magistrate CORRIGAN, the electors could make no mistake. Both are thoroughly familiar with the work of the office, they are experienced, they are able, they are above the petty strife of organization politics. The voters would be assured that whichever was elected the office would be well administered.

The curtain has risen this week upon the first act of the venerable farce of "electing" Supreme Court Judges. It is put upon the boards every year. We know that it is silly, we know that it is a lie from beginning to end, we know that the people do not elect their Judges, they merely ratify the appointments made by the political leaders. Yet the gallant gentlemen now sitting in the Constitutional Convention at Albany, though we have no doubt that the majority of them are fully alive to the folly of pretending to elect Judges, cringed and dodged when it came to the question of boldly proposing an amendment providing for the appointment of Judges. They feared that the people would not consent to vote away a power they have never really possessed.

However, we must make the best of the bad old plan by trying to persuade the real appointing power to make the best possible selections. As for the vacancies upon the Bench of the Supreme Court which will be created by the expiration of the terms of Justices CLARKE and GREENBAUM, there is no room for question. Both should be renominated. The soundness of the principle of renominating Judges who have already served one term with success and credit has been many times demonstrated. Judge CLARKE and Judge GREENBAUM have served fourteen years, their fitness has been proved. By reason of their long experience they are more fit than when they first took office, and in no quarter has any reason worth a moment's consideration been advanced against their renomination. Members of the Bar who well know the service they have rendered speak of them in terms of high praise. As a matter of course they should be designated and nominated.

THE FIGHT AGAINST THE SHORTER BALLOT.

The short ballot, as Dr. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER wrote in yesterday's TIMES, "is the one outstanding and substantial advance upon which the people of the State have confidently counted." Have they counted too confidently? Were they overcredulous in believing that the Republican and Democratic platforms were honest and truthful in favoring the short ballot? Certainly the people were duped by some of the delegates to the Constitutional Convention who were for the short ballot last Fall and are now directly against it, or seeking to emasculate it by substitutes and illusory proposals. The joint statement of the Citizens' Union, the Citizens' Constitutional Convention Committee, and the Short Ballot Organization prods these turncoats. When they were anxious to get the support of all good citizens they went on record without hesitation as believing that the short ballot was a good thing. Now they are loudly proclaiming that the proposal which they advocated last Fall is "a step toward monarchy."

Public opinion in their districts will take care of these promise-breakers. They are emitting insincere and specious phrases; and, as Dr. BUTLER says, "a main obstacle to advance in simplicity, effectiveness and economy of democratic government is the power of phrases," such as "election by the people." The delegates who are eating their words of last Fall seek to hide in sonorous commonplaces their undying attachment to patronage and their dread of responsible government. Controller TRAVIS and his fellow officeholders and machinists have just forced the Committee on Governor and Other State Officers to a compromise which not only restores his pruned patronage but gives him more, while divesting him of his proper functions. So it goes. The real short ballot has given way to the shorter ballot. This in turn will give way to the long ballot, if the old school politicians of both parties can bring it about.

By direction or indirection this necessary step toward a genuine popular Democratic State Government will be halted or prevented, if there is any means of doing it. The friends of the reform have got to fight for it; and it is better to be beaten honorably than to consent to fatal compromises and excisions.

At every Presidential election the voters of New York use the true short ballot. They vote for President and Vice-President. Why are even the friends of the true short ballot so timid in the convention. The partisans of "Venezuelan" Government are taking advantage of that timidity. If any more concessions and surrenders are made to them, the so-called short ballot will be a failure and a fraud.

BREST-LITOVSK.

The fall of Brest-Litovsk is in the nature of a sequential event. That may be said, not because it is unimportant but because it was foregone. The Russians in their baffling progressive retirement had already disclosed their intention to abandon the "second line of defense." Brest-Litovsk was the most important bulwark on that line. It has been abandoned as untenable, as Warsaw on the first line was abandoned three weeks ago, as Kovno was last week. The great Russian Army, though considerably eroded, is still intact, and Grand Duke NICHOLAS continues to decline a decisive action.

The railways of Russia lie east and west. Four important lines rise in the spaces of the east, in the regions of Petrograd, Moscow, Kharkov, and Kiev, and converge upon Warsaw, like the spokes of the segment of a wheel upon its hub. They were so built for military purposes, in order that the resources of the whole empire could be transported swiftly to the western frontier. The east and west lines are connected by short north and south lines, and these correspond to the successive military lines of defense. Thus, after the abandonment of Warsaw, the next, or "second line of defense," 125 miles to the east, was the north and south railway passing through Grodno, Bialystok, Brest-Litovsk, and Kovel. Brest-Litovsk and Kovel have both fallen. The "second line," therefore, is lost. The Russians now fall back upon a "third line of defense," 150 to 200 miles further east, which is another north and south railway passing through Vilna, Lida, Slonim, Baronovitshi, and Rovno.

As the Russians retreat, the east and west railway lines spread further apart, and the connections between them become longer and less efficient. So far the Germans have been unable to break the railway system at any vital point in the rear of the retiring forces. That is to say, Grand Duke NICHOLAS so far has never lost control of his means of exit. That is apparently the strong point of his strategy. In a great triangle between Warsaw and the second line the Germans hoped to trap him, by reaching the north and south railway before he had got his army east of it. They failed. Now they hope in a much greater area to trap him between the second and third lines. Their immediate objective is Vilna, on the third line. But the further the pursuit is pushed, the greater and more bewildering are the areas to be covered, and the greater the possibility that the receding Russians will become inaccessible to the German purpose—namely, to obtain a decision. It is now more likely that the army that escaped the Germans in Poland will become incohesive than that it will be captured at all.

CLEVER SUFFRAGE POLITICIANS.

Pro, anti, indifferent, or on the fence, the public has a real interest in the campaign plans and proceedings of the woman suffragists. Adopted in so many States, urged so insistently in, and to be accepted or rejected by, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, and Massachusetts this Fall, woman suffrage is now a momentous question in the East, whether the East is going to wake up to the fact or not. Win or lose, irrespective of individual opinion on the merits, the ways in which the canvass is conducted invite the attention of the philosophic mind, albeit only a bumptious observer would venture into rash conclusions from insufficient and undigested data, or emit new theories as to the eternal-feminine. It may be permitted, however, to the student of politics of both genders to comment modestly on one suffrage plan of campaign.

At the pay stations conductors, motormen, and ticket sellers have seen since Monday posters on which appears this little masterpiece of humor and good humor, of clever confession and subtle appeal:

> Conductors! Motormen!
> Forget your grouch at us!
> Give us the vote!
> And we will try
> Never to fall off the car backward,
> Never to climb on in front while in motion,
> Never to forget our transfers,
> Never to say Johnnie is 8 when he is 10.
> Vote for the woman suffrage amendment Nov. 2 and
> Watch us learn.

This warms the cockles of the heart, if that organ has any part in politics. So clever, so adroit, so insinuating, so calculated, in connection with pay day, to please the car men. "We're going to oblige you," the suffragists seem to say, prettily acknowledging small faults; "now won't you oblige us?" Whatever the effect, supplemented by speeches, campaign documents, personal appeal, and feminine charm, of these posters of genius, they show a shrewdness, an adaptation of means to ends, and a geniality of temper that the trousered politicians can appreciate. Think as they may of the cause, the skill of the managers must stir professional sympathy.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Because the Danes Are Sailors.

Evidently there was no failure in Denmark to realize the peculiar enormity of what the commanders of certain German torpedo boats did when they shelled the crew of the British submarine E-13, escaping with difficulty as she lay stranded, helpless, and hopeless on the coast of Saltholm Island. Fourteen of them were killed as they struggled toward the shore, and that any escaped death seems to have been due only to the fact that a Danish torpedo boat, happening on the scene, steamed directly in between the German craft and the wreck, and so protected the English sailors from further bombardment.

The Danish Government immediately sent to Berlin a vigorous and indignant protest against the gross violation of neutral rights as well as of humanity that had been committed, but an even more significant circumstance was revealed in yesterday's cable dispatches.

Even in times of peace, the non-commissioned members of the crews of warships, as of merchant craft, are sunk in the sea or buried on land with brief and simple ceremonies, when they die, and when war is in progress the disposition of sailors, as of soldiers who meet their ends in any of the ordinary military ways, is usually still more summary. But the death of these men was not in an ordinary way; it violated not only the laws of war, but it offended an old custom of all seafaring nations, which is to treat shipwrecked sailors with a particular kindness and their misfortune as one that for the time being ends all enmities and imposes an obligation to render assistance on all who are able to give it. This feeling is so deeply implanted in all of the nations of this sort that action based on it is for them instinctive and necessary, rather than virtuous and meritorious. Such peoples have been taught by immemorial experience that each of them may sooner or later be himself in need of rescue from death by drowning and of succor after he gets ashore from a wreck with nothing except the clothes in which he stands.

Hence is it that the Danes, always men of the sea, interposed to save such of the English sailors as they could, and hence is it, also, that high Danish officials attended the funeral of these humble victims, made it an occasion of much obsequial pomp, and that their coffins, covered with flags and wreaths, are on their way back to England, conveyed by a Danish steamer.

Bulletin Board Debaters.

Agents of the Department of Justice, according to a dispatch from Philadelphia, are making there a careful investigation of the almost continuous oratory that goes on in front of the newspaper bulletin boards. Not a little of private investigation of this matter—perhaps observation of it would be more accurately descriptive—has already been done. Always most of the talking is done by friends of Germany, her cause being maintained day after day by the same men, evidently with nothing else to do and with no anxieties of an economic sort.

There is nothing intrinsically illegal or even improper in the work of these advocates. Their right to express their opinions is not appreciably diminished even though they are paid for the service they sincerely try to render. These orators, however, are often offensively disrespectful of the Government by whose leniency their activities are permitted. Thus not infrequently they lead to breaches of the peace. At times and in places this has become an intolerable nuisance. That the bulletin board debaters are engaged in any dark plots is not at all probable. "Hot air" is their specialty.

A Record Truly Remarkable.

A striking feature of the statistics as to German war casualties up to June 1—statistics, by the way, of English compilation, and therefore not influenced by favorable prejudice—is that of deaths from disease among the Kaiser's soldiers. The number is computed as 15,808!

If accepted as approximately correct—and reasons for doubting it are not either abundant or strong—the figures make a showing for German efficiency which, considering the size of the German armies and the hardships they have undergone, is more than magnificent. It is nothing less than amazing.

Not many years ago it was taken for granted that in every war and every army the deaths by disease would far outnumber those caused by bullet and steel. There is now, however, a new science of sanitation and hygiene, applicable in war as in peace. The various enteric diseases, which are those from which soldiers in the field formerly suffered most, now are, or at any rate can be, easily controlled or altogether banished.

The conditions of military service, dangerous as they are to health for the negligent or unenlightened, also give the scientific sanitarian his very best chance to show what he can do. As an army surgeon he issues orders that are obeyed, not advice that is heeded or ignored as its recipients choose. His authority is recognized, that is, and his will enforced, as far as military necessities will allow, in armies under enlightened command.

There are others, still, and they are not all in the Balkans, either, but the old officers who sniff and sneer and call effeminate the precautions that keep soldiers well are fast disappearing. Presumably all the armies in the great war are making disease records which, whether as good as Germany's or not, are far better than those of other and not very remote days.

THE LITTLE BEAST.

Now, when He had established Him
Amid the Crystal Sea,
There rose among the seraphim
One who would equal be.

Then spake the Maker of the Beast,
In that far day and old:
"Thou who art mighty shalt be least,
O thou, the overbold!

"I, who have wrought thee out of fire
And fashioned thee of flame,
Behold, I cast thee in the mire,
And take away thy name!

"Yet not from seraph or from star
Its deathless gifts I strip;
Nor doth the Master workman mar
His perfect workmanship.

"But slowly in long cadent stage
In all thy glory dressed,
Thou shalt diminish age by age
Until thou vanishest!"

* * * * *

And here, behold, a dreamer sees
Upon the garden wall,
Blown lightly from the August trees,
A gorgeous insect fall;

In filaments of fire arrayed,
And hoof and tail and horn,
That made, perchance, a world afraid
Ten trillion years agone!

M. E. BUHLER.

MERRIE ENGLISH LABOR.

It Will Live by the Way, and Not Too Efficiently, Either.

Brooklyn, Aug. 25, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I realize the futility of contradicting the stupid generalities of letter writers to the press, but in loyalty to my fellow-workers in England, I, an English working woman, protest against the despicable slanders on my fellow-workers.

The working class of England is critical, and by this they demonstrate their intelligence. Where there is no criticism there is something amiss. The critical spirit is a healthy growth. We English never submitted to the extreme tyranny of feudalism as did Germany. Circumstances and other conditions have given us a long political education, and today, when Germany is obsessed with nationalism and State philosophy, we have outlived that narrower stage and have a more splendid vision. There is evolution in history. The grander, nobler developments of democracy will inevitably be worked out, although the cursed retrogressive, military paternalism may hinder for a time. What a dastardly serpent is militarism glossed with efficiency and paternalism when any one enjoying the benefits of democracy can think pessimistically of it in the face of all its wonderful achievements. Already there are Americans drawing invidious comparisons because Germany has beaten, for a time, the notoriously disorganized Russians, who have been the prey of German spies and agents for years. The magnificent silent achievements of France and England are overshadowed by spectacular displays.

Again the silly assertion that Germany has no poverty or crime. How comes it, then, that the "wretched poor" of England have had for years to support scores of cadging German bands who roam the country from one end to the other? Often I gave the miserable-looking wretches a penny to get rid of their infernal din. Then no English person could get a job in a hotel because the Germans were glad enough to give their services free for the sake of the tips. On the ocean liners German stokers replaced English because they worked for lower wages.

I should like the mystery explained as to why wretched England was so attractive to thousands of Germans, if they were so well treated at home.

Bernhardi in his book warns against allowing the workers shorter hours in Germany. We English, if we are poor, do not drudge all hours that God sends. Nobody works in England on a Saturday afternoon. I admit that we are thriftless according to some viewpoints. We refuse to scratch and save every penny and deprive ourselves. We certainly like fun and good living. Thrift societies have a poor time. The Lancashire people and the wretched people from the black country spend thousands of pounds every year at Blackpool. There is something in our old title, "Merry" England. We peasants of England dare take chances on life and enjoy it.

We do not look longingly to Germany. Good Heavens, is there nothing else in life but money? However, the "wretched poor" of England can joke still; they are not of the "Gott Strafe" type.

AN ENGLISH WORKING WOMAN.

The Registration Bureau Again.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am heartily in favor of the "Registration Bureau" referred to in a letter of Thomas N. Miranda, appearing in your valuable paper this date. There is no doubt in my mind but that such a bureau would supply a long felt want in this city. When I think that it might be possible that my friends coming to New York, with no idea as to where they will make their headquarters while in the city, yet with a desire to get in touch with their numerous friends or acquaintances, could for a small sum register their whereabouts while in the city, and that the matter of locating them would be no more of a task than calling up Central, and for the same charge made for a local call, receiving this information from the "Registration Bureau," I do not hesitate to indorse the idea. Let us have a trial of it anyhow. The idea looks like something big, and deserves careful consideration.

A. E. BISHOP.

New York, Aug. 24, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Let us hope that the New York Telephone Company will at least listen to the knocking of opportunity and grasp the idea set forth in your valuable columns in a letter from a subscriber on "The Registration Bureau." New York City is incomplete without such a bureau, and it should be conducted by the parties best equipped for it, the telephone or the telegraph companies. Nothing could be of more service to me at times. I travel often to New York, and such a service as a "Registration Bureau" would prove a great convenience, at any price.

C. JOHNSON.

Springfield, Ohio, Aug. 22, 1915.

A Paradise of All Noises.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was quite interested in reading an article in last week's TIMES under the headline "Annoyed by Street Noises." I can go Mr. Francis Warrenten better on that subject. New York City is filled up by an element of mixed foreigners, and it is a very hard matter to educate them or their children to stop yelling or making unnecessary noises, outside of those linemen, old-clothes men, vegetable men, scissors grinders, and the like. I live on Fox Street, between Westchester Avenue and 163d Street, Bronx. There is the paradise of all noises. Wednesday morning is the start. Carpets, rugs, bedding, and mattresses are beaten out on the fire escapes and the noise is enough to give anybody nervous prostration. I have notified the Board of Health on several occasions, but it has too much to attend to in this great city. Then there are the doors in the basements that have very heavy springs on them, and as early as 5:15 these doors start to bang. I spoke to the owner about it and the answer was: "It's mine house, unt I can do as I like." Now, what are you going to do about it? I have a sick wife and am doing everything possible to suppress such noises.

New York, Aug. 23, 1915. A. J. B.

Immigrants.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the morning of Friday, Aug. 20, I arrived at the Grand Central Station at 12 o'clock. While walking from the upper level I passed two telephone booths and opposite I noticed a crowd of men, women, and children of foreign extraction waiting to be transported to some other city or State. They seemed to have most of their worldly possessions with them. I stopped for a minute to view these poor souls. They looked tired and worn, no doubt having made a long journey. They seemed anything but comfortable, herded together like animals. I passed on, hoping they would be sent to their destination before many hours went by. The next day at the same hour I returned to take the train, and, much to my amazement, these poor people were still there. Exactly twenty-four hours these people were kept in this small space, with hardly any ventilation and little light. You can imagine the scene and odor—it was beyond description.

LINDA L. HEINECKLE.

New York, Aug. 22, 1915.

Divinities in Uniform.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Wednesday's paper you say, "A policeman is human." He is nothing of the sort; he is divine!

WOMAN-ON-STREET-CROSSING.

New York, Aug. 23, 1915.

THE SQUALID PATH TO CITIZENSHIP.

Disappointing Sensations of a Wistful Alien on Being Thrust Rudely Into the Great American Melting Pot.

By AUGUST STENDER.

New York, Aug. 25, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

America dawned for me on the day I arrived in New York many years ago. It was a beautiful Indian Summer day. New York looked its best. The awe-inspiring skyscrapers, the liberty-proclaiming Statue of Liberty, the tooting tugs, the in and out going steamers, the noisy and discordant ship band playing "Yankee Doodle," the excitement of the home-coming Americans, waving their flags, could not fail to impress me. Again the majesty of the country was brought home to me at the edge of the Grand Canyon, and later still while watching the glorious sunset within the Golden Gate. This was the America of my dreams, the America of Cooper's tales, the America of Lincoln and Walt Whitman, the America of unlimited possibilities. The dormant spirit of democracy was set afire by the overpowering emotions instilled by nature's grandeur. A speech by William Jennings Bryan, heard in Boston, and another by Theodore Roosevelt, heard in New York, stirred the flame skyhigh. The resolution to embrace the Stars and Stripes was the only natural sequence.

Nothing could shake my conviction that my conscience dictated the adoption of my new country. I went through the preliminary steps necessary to realize my wish to become an American citizen. I expected the keenest realization of the nation to reach me on the day when my final oath was to be taken; but oh, the disappointment! Just as the immense Hunyadi Janos sign mars the beauty of New York's Harbor, so did the indescribable conditions under which the sacred oath of allegiance was taken mar the loftiness of the occasion. Many years have since elapsed. The incident had passed from my mind, only to be revived in all its vividness a few days ago when I assisted a friend to get his final papers.

We were summoned to the New York State Supreme Court for 9 o'clock on this day of days. Upon our arrival we found the first balcony of the rotunda well crowded. The doors of two opposite courtrooms were jealously guarded by what seemed to be the Cerberuses of the law—well fed, rotund, ridiculously important looking attendants in civilian attire. Authority was represented by a superannuated policeman, almost bent under the weight of the responsibilities which caricatured his otherwise jovial Irish face. Orthodox Russian Jews with their flowing beards, Italian fruit vendors and bootblacks, Greek flower peddlers, German grocers, Irish saloon keepers, here and there a forlorn-looking, well-dressed clerk, a scattering of women—altogether 300 persons, made up the Babylonian congregation. The language of all nations could be heard; the smells of all nations were discernible. From time to time an excited Italian raised his stentorian voice. A few east siders enlivened the noise with incomprehensible Yiddish exclamations until a new figure arrived upon the scene. Adorned with the golden badge of an under Sheriff and equipped with a long list of names, the newcomer ordered the crowd into one of the empty courtrooms. The "huh" and "hoh" of a cattle driver compared favorably with the tactics employed in forcing 300 persons into a room which 100 would have comfortably filled. No sooner had everybody expectantly followed the order than all were summoned out into the rotunda again, presumably to listen to the roll call, evidently to while the time away, for it was fully 10 o'clock when, among fifteen others, we also were called and directed into the opposite courtroom. This was not as easy as it appeared; it required the assistance of the lonely policeman to force, with outstretched arms, a passage through the crowd.

No sooner did we enter the room than an elderly attendant, possibly the Clerk of the court, bade us raise our hands to be sworn. This was done with such a bewildering rapidity that we are yet wonderingly asking what it was all about. We were then lined up in rows of three along the inner side of a railing which inclosed the platform upon which his Honor was to take his place. A sigh of relief greeted his appearance at a few minutes before 11 o'clock. As rapidly as I am writing the candidates and their witnesses passed his scrutinizing glances, answered the stereotyped questions of the Clerk, and were unceremoniously discharged. While the witnesses left the room the newly made citizen swore anew, this time before another Clerk, who then admitted him to suffrage in the grandest country in the world.

These, then, are the auspices under which the new citizen begins his citizenship. Unimpressed by the sanctity of the oath taken in an atmosphere devoid of decorum, one wonders when America will dawn for the aliens and whether the fire necessary to make the melting pot melt will ever be breathed on in them.

AUGUST STENDER.

THE PLATTSBURG ROOKIES.

How Their Sudden Enthusiasm Provokes the Guardsman's Scorn.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having read your article, "The Guardsman with a Grouch," I wish to say, as a veteran of the National Guard, that the attitude of the average Guard member toward the Plattsburg "rookies" is that of quizzical amusement mixed with indignation. They heartily approve of the encampments for college students, but fail to see why men, able-bodied and who are so situated that they can take a month's vacation, have avoided the five years' service in the Guard, where they would have received the training they seem to be after so keenly just now, through hard and often irksome work, but who now rush together under novel, easy, and somewhat spectacular conditions. Perhaps it is because the average citizen in New York does not "look up" to a Guardsman nor "appreciate the work he is doing." Many of them look upon him as a sort of scab strikebreaker, and this condition of affairs will never be entirely remedied until all young men are compelled to serve for a specified time.

I greatly enjoyed my service for New York State and want my boys to have this experience when they are old enough. You say that the Guardsmen form a part of the first line of defense. True, and with our inadequate army system, they would, in case of sudden war, be decimated, perhaps wiped out.

Why should not the men at Plattsburg, of whom it is said only one failed to pass the physical examinations, not be in this first line of defense? They are the sort of men the Guard needs. And why not give former Guard members more consideration in the forming of any reserve? At present they drop out of sight after their honorable discharges. There should be some arrangement made by which they would be enabled to keep up their rifle, revolver, and machine gun practice, and also keep in touch with the newest regulations of the service without being compelled to make the sacrifices which were required of them during their regular terms of enlistment. VETERAN GUARDSMAN.

Ridgewood, N. J., Aug. 25, 1915.

Our Rights in the War Zone.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me unequivocally to indorse the attitude of C. M. Ripley as expressed in THE TIMES. Like his, my family—originally English—has been American for generations, and I, myself, am neither pro-German nor a "peace-at-any-price" man. Not for a moment do I deny my entire right to sail on a British ship in that infinitesimal portion of the earth's surface called the "war zone"; but the question is, Am I ready to die for that right? I certainly am not. H. F. BAKER.

New York, Aug. 24, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having read the statement of Charles Ripley in THE TIMES, I want to say that I am an American born and have not a particle of German blood in my veins. I have served in the National Guard, State of New York, and agree in every way with the sentiments which are expressed in his statement that Americans should not travel on ships of a belligerent nation, and if they do so it is at their own risk. If they were thorough Americans they would not place their country in an embarrassing position and run the risk of bringing us into this horrible war.

GEORGE CLINTON.

New York, Aug. 24, 1915.

The Junior Police.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article appearing in THE SUNDAY TIMES of Aug. 22, attributing the origination and organization of the "Junior Police" to Captain Sweeny of the Fifteenth Precinct, is unfair to Harry M. Schlacht, Superintendent of the East Side Protective Association. The article states that Captain Sweeny organized the junior police just one year ago. I know of my own knowledge that I have read with deep interest in THE NEW YORK TIMES for about five years of Harry Schlacht's active interest in the juvenile police work. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, William S. Bennet, Frank Moss, and others will bear me out that Schlacht is the originator of the "Juvenile Police," even though the police Captain has changed the name to "Junior."

HAROLD SHLEY.

New York, Aug. 23, 1915.

The Suffragist's Monopoly.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Miss Janet Gilder says in THE TIMES: "It is a bigger feather in a woman's cap—a brighter jewel in her crown—to be the mother of a George Washington than to be a member of Congress from the Thirty-second District."

Obviously. But Miss Gilder overlooks the fact that the suffragist would be both! Why not? JOHN W. KELLER.

New York, Aug. 24, 1915.

SANS FOOD OR ALCOHOL.

On Stomachs Four Days Empty Men May Yet Be Keen to Charge.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why this interminable squabble over what Miss Jane Addams said, and what it may or may not have meant? She denies, through an agent, that she said that the fighting courage of the men in war rises from the stimulus of alcohol and drugs. So much the better. And she adds that she is sure there are men in every country who feel "that way"—that the use of steel reduces them to the level of the savage with the spear, and that it is unthinkable. Of course, for there are cowards and pacifists everywhere.

If Miss Addams had been eating soldiers' food during five months at the front, as I did, instead of talking with the "peace-at-any-price" people of several nations, (for there is no nation uncursed with them to a greater or less degree,) she would never have got into the controversy. I have seen them go to a charge. Their officers could hardly hold them back until the appointed moment. And not only were they empty of alcohol, but in one poignant case they had been footless—cut off from their supplies—for four terrible days. Of course every one who knows old France of today knows that absinthe can be bought—there isn't any. And these same soldiers—the "beasts"—are fighting, they believe, for civilization and to spare the future mothers of their nation.

Military preparedness certainly does not prevent war. Nothing short of Heaven will prevent war. And even there—we have it on authority—there was a quarrel, after which the head of one faction was evacuated by superior force. But preparedness will prevent wholesale murder such as we can see today. And preparedness will make for the wholesale respect of an honest desire for peace by those who now and always will ridicule and impose on weakness.

DALLAS D. L. McGREW.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 18, 1915.

A Shark Off Horton's Point.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Reading the communication of F. A. Lucas, Director American Museum of Natural History, under head of "Shark Slander" in THE TIMES of the 11th inst., and some other contributions in reference to sharks, impels me to suggest that Mr. Lucas and the others might have cited an instance in home waters of a shark attacking a man. About 1870 a schooner bound from some Eastern port to New York became becalmed off Horton's Point on Long Island Sound, and while the vessel lay waiting for a breeze one of the crew went swimming from her. While he was enjoying himself at some distance from the schooner his fellow shipmates descried a shark making for him. Shouting warning to him they got out a boat for his rescue, but before they reached him the shark grabbed him by the hip

GREAT INTEREST IN 'COMMON CLAY'

Powerful Play with a Weak Conclusion Shown at the Republic.

INTRODUCING MR. KINKEAD

A Harvard Playwright of Splendid Promise Sees His First Work Given by an Exceptional Company.

COMMON CLAY.—A new play in three acts and an epilogue, by Cleves Kinkead, with John Mason and Jane Cowl, in the Republic Theatre.

Mrs. Fullerton.....Ida Darling
Richard Fullerton.....Russ Whytal
Edwards.....Roy Cochrane
Anne Fullerton.....Marguerite Anderson
Ellen Neal.....Jane Cowl
Arthur Coakley.....Dudley Hawley
Hugh Fullerton.....Orme Caldara
Judge Samuel Filson.....John Mason
Miss Warren.....Lela Lee
W. P. Yates.....Robert McWade
Judge of Police Court.....John Ravold
Clerk of Police Court.....Andrew Bennison
Bailiff of Police Court.....James Gaylor
Mrs. Neal.....Mabel Colcord
Guests, Police Court Officials, and Attendants.

"Common Clay," the long and loudly heralded Harvard prize play, was brought to this city last evening and presented here for the first time at the Republic Theatre. It is the work of Cleves Kinkead, a Kentucky lawyer, who wrote it after he had journeyed to Cambridge and sat for a time at the feet of Professor Baker. This fresh product from that interesting dramatic laboratory proves, upon inspection, to be a keen, if quite familiar and somewhat obvious, social criticism, implicit in a powerful and absorbing human story.

That story reaches its natural climax in the middle of the third act, and thereafter, for some three-quarters of an hour, the play rapidly deteriorates and comes to an end in an unnecessary, weak, and singularly inept epilogue. But before that decline begins, Mr. Kinkead has done some extremely effective dramatic writing, and thereby has presented himself as the most promising new American playwright who has come to New York in many seasons.

An Admirable Company.

As a newcomer among the dramatists he must be profoundly grateful to Manager Woods, who has assembled for his play a company of exceptional merit. Beautiful Jane Cowl does some effective work in the leading feminine rôle and, after years in the round of stock companies, Dudley Hawley marks his first appearance on Broadway by giving the most striking and altogether the most satisfactory performance of the evening.

Little heed may be paid to the vague social philosophy implied in the title of the play, and further suggested by a quotation on the program where the author has taken those lines from the great Mr. Kipling which refer to the Colonel's Lady and Judy O'Grady. But this is just so much dramatic varnish and matters little. Mr. Kinkead seems to forget about it after he has settled down to work and what he has really given us is a graphic illustration of the injustice and cruel irony in society's immemorial attitude toward the woman with a child born out of wedlock—particularly when the man and the woman come from different walks of life.

This is an unlovely subject and indeed, the new play at the Republic is not a pretty piece. There are plenty who will find it distasteful and even malodorous and who will rush forth proclaiming "Common Clay" to be common dirt. But, what with its subject matter having served for discussion at every other sociological luncheon and in every other up-to-date magazine, the introduction hardly the cue for uproar in a city that has fairly wallowed in Brieux. Indeed, "Common Clay" contains much of the same sort of social criticism that has made famous the works of the French playwright, and the interesting difference that Mr. Kinkead—up to 10:30—has not scorned to write a good play. It must be said, too, that this criticism is not obtrusive save at the start, where, to an extent rather greater than can be naturally accounted for, the people of the play all seem very socially self-conscious. And it must also be said that no part of what may offend many in "Common Clay" ever seems meretricious in that species of masquerade candor sometimes indulged in with an eye to the box office.

The Story of the Play.

"Common Clay" is the story of Ellen Neal, a housemaid in the home of a rich family in the Middle West, who is led into an adventure with the son on his vacation from a college in the East. The play develops from the comic and ghastly efforts of the family to suppress the case when a baby is born to her. They seek to prove that she is a dancehall graduate of unsavory history and succeed, in the process, in confronting their unhappy star witness with the peril of a criminal prosecution for seduction.

The unconsciously brutal conversation between the men seeking to adjust the case behind closed doors is Mr. Kinkead's best work. Much of the text of his play has genuine salt, and, though occasionally his pen has slipped to betray a character into unnatural eloquence or pungency, the bulk of the dialogue is immeasurably better than the stuff that is so often spouted month in and month out on the New York stage.

The climax comes when, with Mrs. Neal on the witness stand, the lawyer for the defense seeks to draw out some damaging material concerning the girl's earlier story and stumbles on the fact that the girl is his own child, the hapless legacy of just another such adventure, one that he had thought was written only on the pages of a book closed and sealed twenty years before.

A Painful Epilogue.

There is very little left to tell after that, but Mr. Kinkead goes on and on. He is rewarded by a nice bit of irony when the girl sees in the harrowed father's solicitude only the advances of another lecherous old man; but aside from this one spark of interest, the act falters along in distinctly maudlin fashion to a belated conclusion. This is bad enough, but the epilogue is unpardonable, a preposterously timid, false and unworthy afterthought that shows Ellen become a great opera singer and respectably reunited, at last, with the man of her early adventure. It might have been written by Laura Jean Libbey; it is reminiscent of nothing so much as the last act of "Zaza," and it seems to have no excuse whatever except the opportunity it provides for Miss Cowl to appear radiant in an evening gown. Reports have had it that on its way to New York, "Common Clay" was being tinkered with. If the tinker wrote the epilogue, he should be shot at sunrise.

There is so much of the resentful Mary Turner in Ellen Neal that Jane Cowl, who has not played here since the long run of "Within the Law," was an obvious and happy choice for the rôle. She satisfies the emotional demands of the part, which are considerable. Mr. Mason, as the lawyer, is effective in the quieter scenes, but, though he keeps the soft pedal on in welcome fashion, he surrenders completely to some of the mannerisms which have marked and marred his work in recent seasons. Russ Whytal is admirable as the boy's father, but the surprise of the production lies in the contribution of Dudley Hawley, a graduate of the stock companies, whose performance is strikingly skillful. It is bound to remain as one of the most satisfying memories of this theatrical season and of this entertainment called "Common Clay."

New Burlesque Circuit Formed.

A new burlesque circuit has been organized in New York to compete with the Columbia and American circuits, the two organizations which have controlled all the burlesque houses in the country. It is known as the Metropolitan Amusement Company and its offices will be in New York. At present the circuit is made up of Daly's and the Union Square Theatres in New York, the National in Philadelphia, the Star in Scranton, Penn., and theatres in Washington, D. C., and Wilmington, Del.

MOVIES SEEK MARY GARDEN.

An Offer of $150,000 to Act in Four Operas, Manager Says.

Mary Garden may be the next of the opera singers to play voiceless parts before the moving-picture camera. Her local manager, R. E. Johnston, yesterday cabled to the singer, who is in France, that a moving-picture concern had made an offer of $150,000 for her appearance before the camera in four plays out of her operatic répertoire, one of which would be "Thais." Mr. Johnston cabled that a "highly responsible firm" had made the offer, and would not say which one it was when he was questioned.

Miss Garden's previously announced plans call for her to be in this country next season, so that the making of the pictures would be easy.

T. A. HAVEMEYER, 2D, WEDS.

Former Fiancé of Miss Bispham Marries Miss MacLean in Vancouver

The marriage of Theodore A. Havemeyer, 2d, a son of the late Charles F. Havemeyer, and a grandson of the late Mr. and Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, and Miss Jeannotte Aileen MacLean, a daughter of Ewen Wainwright MacLean of Vancouver, B. C., took place in St. Paul's Church, Vancouver, on Aug. 11. The engagement was never published here but was announced sometime ago in Vancouver, where Mr. Havemeyer, who is in the lumber business, had spent the last three years.

Mr. Havemeyer inherited a fortune from his father, who divided his estate between his son and his widow, who sometime after his death married Frederick O. Beach.

Mr. Havemeyer was formerly engaged to Miss Vida Bispham, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Bispham. The engagement announced in October, 1912, was broken in January of the following year, and on June 16 last Miss Bispham became the bride of Riccardo Alessandro Daddi-Berkheri, a banker of Florence.

SOCIETY CIRCUS FOR CHARITY.

Big Event Is to be Held at West End, N. J., on Saturday.

A society circus is to be held Saturday afternoon and evening on the Monmouth County Horse Show Grounds, West End, N. J. Prominent people summering along the Jersey coast expect to make the affair, for charity, a big success.

There are to be fifteen amateur acts and eight professional, including a three-round bout between Leach Cross and Johnnie Dundee.

Harry Content, a new York broker, is President of the circus. J. J. O'Donohue is Vice President, and Harold Content, Assistant United States District Attorney, is Secretary and Treasurer.

Among the 150 members who attended the meeting last night to perfect the final arrangements were P. J. Casey, Paul Block, Charles Trusttum, J. J. O'Donohue, Jr., Schuyler Casey, Walter Lewisohn, Henry Stoddard, S. S. McClure, Byron Newcomb, Victor Dowling, William Duval, William Levy, Benjamin Morris, William P. Ahnelt, Peter Hauck, Adolph Lewisohn, and Charles Guggenheim.

Ticketed are on sale at the leading clubs and hotels in Long Branch, West End, Deal, Seabright, Asbury Park, and Spring Lake.

Society Folk to View Auto Race.

A large number of boxes have been sold to society people for the opening on Oct. 2 of the Sheepshead Bay Speedway for the 350-mile automobile race for the Vincent Astor Cup. Mr. and Mrs. Astor and the Mayor and Mrs. Mitchel have accepted the invitation of Percy R. Pyne, 2d, to view the race from one of his boxes. Others who have taken boxes are M. Orme Wilson, William Payne Thompson, Aymar Johnson, Moses Taylor Pyne, Jr., Thomas Hitchcock, Redmond Cross, James Speyer, Sherman Day, Thomas B. Clarke, George T. Brokaw, Bayard Dominick, Harry Harkness, Wadsworth R. Lewis, and Irving M. Day.

Miss Clay to Wed D. T. Ackerly.

Mr. and Mrs. George E. Clay of 1 West Eighty-first Street, formerly of Long Island City, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Edna Clay, to Dana T. Ackerly, the son of Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Ackerly. Mr. Ackerly was graduated from Williams College in the class of 1901 and from the Harvard University Law School in 1904. He is a member of the law firm of Breed, Abbott & Morgan of 32 Liberty Street. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Romeyn-Pittman Engagement.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Estelle Young Romeyn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Romeyn of 63 East Sixty-fourth Street, to Ernest Wetmore Pittman, son of Mrs. Homer Wise of Flushing, L. I., and the late Stewart Lansing Pittman of Detroit. Mr. Pittman is a graduate of Yale, class of 1912. Miss Romeyn is spending the Summer with her parents at their country place at Watch Hill, R. I. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mme. Alda Promises to Pay Fine.

George Fitzgerald of Great Neck, chauffeur for Mme. Alda, the singer, who was fined $25 in the Flushing Police Court several days ago for speeding, and was to pay on Wednesday, failed to appear and attachés of the court called Mme. Alda by telephone to inquire about him.

"It's my fault," said Mme. Alda. "I sent him out of town. I will send the money to court at once."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Louis Calvert, the English actor who was last seen here at the New Theatre, has returned to New York to appear in Herman Scheffauer's play, "The Bargain," which A. H. Woods will produce. Mr. Calvert has been touring England in the play. The American company will include Dorothy Donnelly, Josephine Victor, Forrest Winant, Eugene O'Brien, and John Flood.

Ferdinand Gottschalk has been engaged by the Charles Frohman Company for his original role of Henry Pitt-Welby in "The Duke of Killicrankie," to be revived in the Lyceum Sept. 6.

W. Perceval-Monger, a member of Granville Barker's company at Wallack's last season, will have a part in "Victory," a play by Ruth Helen Davis and Ella Wheeler Wilcox, that will be acted at Long Branch next month.

At the opening of the new McKinley Square Theatre at Boston Road and 169th Street tonight Judge John M. Tierney will make the inaugural address. Numbers arranged for the occasion will be given by A. Baldwin Sloane and Harry Carroll.

MUSIC NOTES.

The soloists for the Russian Symphony Concert at Madison Square Garden tonight will be Henri Begugard, tenor, and Baroness von Rosenthal, classic dancer. Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Scheherazade" will be played.

Josef Hofmann will give a recital at the Building of Arts, Bar Harbor, on Saturday afternoon. His program will include, among other numbers, a group of pieces from Schumann and another from Chopin, including the latter's sonata in B flat minor.

McCall Lanham, baritone, and head of the voice department of the American Institute of Applied Music, was operated on for appendicitis Wednesday at Dr. Henneys private hospital in West Seventy-fifth Street.

Ocean Travelers.

Among those sailing today on the Tuscania for Liverpool and Glasgow are:

Mr. and Mrs. David Anderson, Miss E. Anderson, H. T. Almond, Miss Isabel Beverley, Mrs. E. Burgess, Mrs. C. E. Bent, Mrs. C. Billington, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Berch, Miss E. Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. A. Demoiser, Robert Hall, C. D. Johnstone, Hubert Lloyd, H. N. Modre, Mrs. M. Perry, E. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Tomlinson, W. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. R. Williams.

BOY WITH CAST DIES FOR A STRAIGHT EYE

Chokes to Death Under Ether on Operating Table as Mother Waits in Hospital.

SQUINT HIS LIFE HANDICAP

Had Hoped for Years and Pleaded Long for Operation to Make Him as Other Boys.

"It's my eye, mamma," fifteen-year-old Francis Mullen used to complain. "If it was right like other boys', I could get a job, too. Please have it fixed, won't you?"

And Mrs. Margaret Mullen, whose husband, Charles, is a carpenter, gave in at last, for the little family at 122 East 127th Street couldn't afford to support young Francis in idleness forever! The boy had been struck in the right eye by a stone thrown by a playmate when he was 9 years old, and, though his sight had been saved, the eye was turned in its socket so that it gave a strange look to the boy's face.

From the day he was graduated from public school, more than a year ago, the youngster had sought in vain for a job and had become convinced at last that his disfigurement was in the way. Mrs. Mullen urged him to keep trying for a place and meantime to wait until he was older before he had his eye treated by a surgeon.

But the boy was persistent, so a week ago Mrs. Mullen took him to the Harlem Eye and Ear Infirmary at 127th Street and Lexington Avenue. The surgeons told her the boy's eye could be set straight again, and at once performed a minor preliminary operation. Francis was delighted. He could scarcely wait for yesterday, when he was to return for the final operation.

The surgeons had cautioned the mother that Francis must not be allowed to eat before taking ether, as it might make him sick, so it was 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon before Mrs. Mullen, accompanied by her elder son, Edward, who is 17 years old, escorted Francis to the hospital, for in the morning the mother had insisted that he eat some breakfast. Mrs. Mullen and Edward sat in the reception room on the ground floor while Francis, all eagerness, accompanied a nurse upstairs, telling his mother how in a few minutes he would be like other boys and could get a job.

From 4 to 6 o'clock the mother and brother waited anxiously. At last, when a nurse stepped into the room and asked Mrs. Mullen to come upstairs, the mother followed eagerly. She was anxious to see Francis again.

Instead, several surgeons and nurses met her, talking of this and that, so obviously trying to conceal their own agitation, that Mrs. Mullen was nervously prepared for the blow when the news was broken to her that Francis was dead.

"They told me he had died on the operating table," sobbed Mrs. Mullen, at her home last night. "They said he had become ill when they put him under the ether. He had choked, and when they could do nothing else for him, one of the surgeons opened his throat, hoping, they said, to prevent his choking to death until he should come from under the ether. But it didn't. He kept right on choking, and they couldn't do anything for him. And then, they tell me, he died right there, and me only a floor below, waiting for him to come downstairs, so happy that his eye would be straight again."

Mrs. Mullen didn't know who had performed the operation, who had given the ether, who had made the incision in her son's throat. They hadn't told her at the hospital, and she had been too grief-stricken to ask.

Nor, at the hospital, would they tell any one else. A woman nurse told a reporter that the Superintendent would not be back until this morning and that neither she nor any one else then in the hospital knew anything about the Francis Mullen case, and, anyway, it was against the rules to give out information.

Dr. C. B. Meding, who, according to the Charities Directory, is head surgeon of the hospital, lives at 111 West 121st Street, but he did not answer his telephone last night.

ITALIANS CHEER CONCERT.

Throng at Century Applauds Amato's Singing of a Patriotic Song.

A concert for the benefit of Italians to whom the war has brought suffering was given last night in the Century Opera House. As Italy was the last nation to enter the war and this was the first benefit for her sufferers there was a great outpouring of Italians that filled every seat of the big playhouse. It was estimated by those in charge that between $4,000 and $5,000 was realized.

Except for a dramatic recitation by Mimi Aguglia, the Sicilian actress, who was last seen here in repertoire in the Comedy Theatre two seasons ago, the program was made up of musical numbers. These were rendered by soloists, a chorus recruited largely from the chorus of the Metropolitan Opera House, and an orchestra made up of players from that institution and the symphony orchestras of the city. The program was a long one and was heartily applauded, but the greatest enthusiasm of the evening was elicited by Pasquale Amato's singing of a patriotic song by Rotoli, entitled "La Mia Bandiera." Raffaeli, Giuseppe Aldo, Randegger, and Romualdo Sapio took turns conducting. Giuseppe Raffaeli organized both orchestra and choir.

A large American and an Italian flag, entwined, hung above the musicians, and flags of the two nations were draped on the aspets of the boxes. A flying squadron of young women gowned in white carrying bags of tri-colored silk for coin receptacles and with tri-colored sashes across their shoulders sold flowers and programs, collecting a cubic foot of bills and coins.

ASSAILS RESERVE LAW.

It Has Two Flaws, Ex-Controller Dawes Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 26.—Unless the Federal reserve law was amended in two particulars the United States was likely to experience the worst panic in its history, Charles G. Dawes, Controller of the Currency from 1897 to 1902 and since then President of the Central Trust Company of Chicago, said in an address before a meeting of the International Association of Casualty and Surety Underwriters in the Hotel Statler today.

Mr. Dawes said that the reserve law should be amended to prevent Directors of national banks which compete with Federal Reserve banks from becoming Directors of Federal Reserve banks, and to take from the Secretary of the Treasury the control of the prosperity of the country, which was now in his hands, because he could deposit the cash reserve of the Federal Treasury in the Federal Reserve banks at his own discretion.

Mgr. John Edwards Much Better.

Mgr. John Edwards, Senior Vicar General of the Roman Catholic Diocese of New York, who has been ill in St. Vincent's Hospital for the last week, was reported last night to be much better and it was believed that he would be able to return to his duties as pastor of St. Joseph's Church, 61 Sixth Avenue, within a few days. He is in his eighty-third year. His condition was so improved yesterday that he was able to walk about the hospital garden for several hours.

SAVES BOY THOUGHT DEAD.

Tube Forced Into Lungs of Lad Whose Throat Had Swollen Shut.

Frank Caruso, 4 years old, was thought to have died in St. Vincent's Hospital yesterday, when Dr. Philip F. O'Hanlon by heroic methods saved his life.

His mother was in another room in their home, at 118 Thompson Street, when the little boy ran into the kitchen and pulled a kettle of boiling water over on to himself. He inhaled some of the steam, and his tender throat immediately swelled up so that he could not breathe. Dr. McElvary removed him to the hospital, where efforts were made to force an instrument down his throat without success.

The throat was too much swollen, and soon the little boy was motionless and to all intents dead. A nurse left the room and remarked to Dr. O'Hanlon, who was passing, that the child was dead. The doctor quickly examined the boy, and then asked for a pair of forceps. He seized the tongue with them and pulled it out so far that it was possible to slip a rubber tube down the throat into the lungs, and then artificial respiration was resorted to.

Within half an hour Frank was breathing naturally and had recovered consciousness, and then bandages were arranged to hold the tube in place, and he was sent to a ward. Dr. Cox began treating the scalded throat, and it was said late last night that Frank would live.

WAR BLINDS AMBASSADORS.

Spring-Rice and Bernstorff in Proximity, but Indifferent.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—At luncheon at the Shoreham today were Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, Lady Spring-Rice, Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, and Oswald Garrison Villard of New York. Count von Bernstorff was the guest of Mr. Villard. The table at which they sat was not far from that of the British Envoy and Lady Spring-Rice.

Of course, the two Ambassadors did not speak. While their Governments are at war they are supposed not to know each other.

At another table in the restaurant were two Attachés of the Belgian Legation. They are not on speaking terms with the members of the German Embassy staff. A friend of both Ambassadors shook hands with Sir Cecil and Lady Spring-Rice and after a short walk went over to Count von Bernstorff's table and spoke with him. The only embarrassment that the presence of the two Ambassadors caused in the restaurant was centred in the head waiter. He saw to it that the German and the British representatives did not come face to face.

WON'T GIVE POLICEWOMEN.

Woods Refuses to Appoint Special Guards for Tailors' Strike.

The 12,000 women members of the Ladies' Tailors and Dressmakers' Union who have announced that they will go on strike on Sept. 20, with the 8,000 men workers in that trade, will have to conduct their fight without the protection of the 200 women police whom they asked Police Commissioner Woods to appoint. In a letter to the Strike Committee Mr. Woods said:

"In the case of strikes the instructions which the police have are to see that the law is observed by both parties. Both parties to a strike may count upon police protection so long as they obey the law."

The committee had complained that there was danger of attacks by guards or by gunmen and gunwomen in the employ of strike-breaking agencies.

The strike will be called at a mass meeting on Sept. 20 in Cooper Union, when Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and other labor leaders will be present.

PRAISE EDISON BATTERIES.

Invention for Submarines to be Put in More Undersea Boats.

It was announced at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday that tests which have been made there of the new batteries for undersea boats invented by Thomas A. Edison have been so far highly successful. The batteries were installed on the submarine K-6, and many experiments made under the direction of Lieutenant Bailey. These experiments have worked so well that Lieutenant Bailey has recommended that the batteries be placed in other boats, the K-1, the K-2, and the K-5. These boats will leave the yard shortly to attend the manoeuvres to be held off Newport.

The new batteries are made of nickel and will not generate the poisonous chlorine gas, as the ones made of lead do.

CAPTURE SPEED BOAT THIEF

Woman and Two Sons Tie Man in Hermann Oelrichs's Reliance.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 26.—Hermann Oelrichs's speed boat Reliance was missed from its moorings this morning, and Mr. Oelrichs and Chief of Police Crowley began a search.

Tonight Chief Crowley received word from Beach Park, ten miles west of the mouth of the Connecticut River, near the town of Clinton, that late today the boat came to the wharf out of order, a man in it asking for assistance. Mrs. Leland, who was on shore became suspicious of the occupant of the boat, and with her two sons made the man a prisoner.

They tied him to a post on a piazza of a house near by and summoned the Sheriff at Clinton. He came quickly, with a description of the vessel, and placed the man under arrest.

COLLEGE LIFE IS LOAFING.

Dean Balliet's Idea of the Present Higher Education.

OAKLAND, Cal., Aug. 26.—Delegates to the National Education Association Convention attended a series of departmental congresses today. Thomas M. Balliet, Dean of the School of Pedagogy of New York University, who spoke on "Vocational Education and Practical Arts," said that the present college system meant four years of loafing. College students, he said, lacked definite aim, and without this the mere prolongation of general education was a waste of time.

He suggested that the four-year period be divided into two two-year periods, the first two years to be devoted to general training and the last two years to training in professional schools.

AERO CLUB WINS A POINT.

Gets Two Members on Inventions Board by Organizing Engineers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The Aero Club of America, which was not invited by Secretary Daniels to nominate two members of the new Naval Advisory Board on Inventions, has organized the Society of Aeronautical Engineers, and asked the Navy Department to accept two of its members for service on the board. The department has consented.

In deciding that the Aero Club was not entitled to representation on the board, the Navy Department held that the nomination should be confined to members of scientific and engineering associations. The Aero Club overcame the difficulty by organizing the Aeronautical Engineers branch.

WOMEN WIN PLEDGE OF CAR MEN'S HELP

Swap Promises to be Docile Passengers for Support of Suffrage at Polls.

PRETTY BUGLERS AID CAUSE

Pay Cars and Barns Decorated for Their Visits — Only One Man Runs Away from Argument.

Two dozen suffragists in four automobiles, with two sweet and pretty young woman buglers, called on 25,000 motormen, conductors and other street railway men yesterday to do their share toward getting the women the right to vote.

"The boys are all with you," was the answer, and a permanent bond was established between the women and the street car men that may even help to facilitate traffic.

It was Car Barn Day with the suffragists, for this is Street Railway Week and the six working days of it are being devoted to the 240,000 railway men of the city. Yesterday being pay day for a large part of them, 25,000 were reached in bunches.

The women got a cordial reception and the men put in their buttonholes the sprays of golden rod, the nasturtiums and black-eyed susans in suffrage yellow that the women gave them. They were enthusiastic about suffrage map calendars that were given out, accepted suffrage buttons with gratitude and even took suffrage literature and promised to read it.

Only one man was reported up to late yesterday afternoon as not being amenable to arguments, and he was an elderly German. He fled as soon as the women came in sight, waving them back as he called: "Nothing doing! Nothing doing!" while little Doc Dock, who braved the subway trenches in the interest of the cause, pursued him with literature.

"Woman's place is the home!" cried another, repeating the argument that the antis do not use.

"How many hours does it take to go to the polls?" a suffragist answered scornfully. "Go together, take the baby with you and you hold it while your wife votes."

"Well, I suppose it will come to that," he answered resignedly.

The women had a direct invitation to visit the railroad men from a conductor in a car yesterday morning.

"Hope you ladies are coming to see us today," he said, noticing the suffrage button she wore. "Don't forget it." Then confidentially: "One thing I notice about the suffragettes is that they don't wear fur 'round their necks in Summer."

At some of the barns the women found that the men had waited until noon to draw their pay so that they might be on hand when the suffragists arrived. The women were allowed to decorate the Third Avenue pay car where 9,000 men receive their money. They covered it with suffrage flags and a new suffrage poster, brought out especially for the railroad men. The poster tells what the women will do in the way of lighting agreeable travelers on the cars if the conductors and motormen will only vote for them. The men were greatly pleased with these promises and cheered and shouted with laughter.

"That is pretty good," said one. "The only thing you have forgotten is not to give the conductor pennies."

Miss Portia Willis pleased the Fifth Avenue bus men when she told them at their barn that they were the "car men de luxe," for it took a double fare to ride with them.

Miss Adaline Sterling made a threat which the men took in good part. "Women are not going to take men's places in the world," she said. "They couldn't take the places of the politicians. There isn't enough of them to go around, and then the men have them already. And one thing you never have heard of was a woman trying to get a job as conductor or motorman. If you vote for us on November 2, we won't do it, either. But if you don't—well, on November 3 I'll send in my application."

Miss Ida Craft—Colonel Craft of the Pilgrim Army—coming with the others of her party upon a band of the men eating luncheon, was afraid of disturbing them. "We don't want to annoy you," she said. "We would merely like to give you a little literature and ask you to talk suffrage among yourselves."

"Why, we do nothing but talk suffrage," was the answer.

The suffragists received friendly greetings from the Little Sisters of the Poor whom they found at the different pay stations and the sisters wished them good luck, took buttons to wear and one took a number to give to the men in the Home for the Destitute who are voters.

"I never had a chance to go to evening suffrage meetings, so I am glad to be able to be at this afternoon meeting," she said.

Among the women who took part in the suffrage demonstration were Mrs. Malcolm Clephane, the Misses Rosina and Fanny Flanly, Miss Agnes Mayo, Mrs. M. B. Morgan, Mrs. R. B. Withrow, Miss Margaret White, Mrs. F. Kennet Drisler, Miss Virginia Thoburn, Mrs. George Wheelock, Mrs. O. F. Ellington, Mrs. T. T. Cotnam, Mrs. Mable Keep, Mrs. Ella O. Guilford, Miss Elinor Byrnes, Miss Eleanor Garrison, and Miss Rose Livingston. The buglers were Miss Erminie Kahn and Miss Rose Bower.

About a dozen pay stations were covered and the Men's Recreation Home, Eighth Avenue and 158th Street, and the Lost Article Depositary, 620 Eighth Avenue, were visited. They did not attempt to have meetings in many places, but pinned the new motormen's and conductors's suffrage posters to the fronts of their gowns so that they could be read as they distributed the buttons, flowers and literature.

MRS. MILBANK HURT BY FALL

Steps Into Open Elevator Door and Drops Ten Feet.

Mrs. J. Hungerford Milbank, who recently organized the International Order of MBilitary Women, fell into the elevator shaft at her home, 20 West Thirtieth Street, last Friday night. Since the accident Mrs. Milbank has been treated for partial paralysis. She has improved considerably, and although still unable to walk about without aid, her friends hope for complete recovery.

Mrs. Milbank on the night of the accident returned home late and forgot that the elevator was not in operation at that hour. She walked to the rear of the hall and found the levator door open, though the elevator was locked for the night at the second floor, and she stepped in and fell ten feet.

Another tenant summoned the Superintendent and the two carried Mrs. Milbank to her apartment.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

1/2 PER CENT. CHARGED ON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

MONEY FOR THE SHAPIROS.

New Friends Aid Head of Family, Who Was Penniless.

The story of the pathetic fight a penniless father was making to regain the custody of his little fifteen-year-old daughter after she had been taken from him on the ground of improper guardianship aroused the sympathy of at least twelve persons yesterday. As a consequence two contributions amounting to $12 were received at the office of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children to help Louis Shapiro, the father, take care of his daughter Flora, and the following contributions were sent to THE TIMES for the same purpose:

E. T. C.	$10	Mrs. M. B. Malthy.	$2
L. L.	1	F. A. Mathews	2
A. D. Adsm	2	R. H. B.	2
Mrs. R. Butler	5	H. MacCauley	1
Anonymous	5	Carrie Banke	5

The last contribution listed above was sent in "for a helpless old man." Ten dollars of the amount received by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was sent by a woman who said in her letter that she would contribute $10 a month toward the support of the girl for the next six months. The other contribution, for $2, was sent by W. S. Kingsley.

Justice Ryan, in the Children's Court, is expected to dispose of the Shapiro case today. The case came before him originally a little over three weeks ago, after Shapiro's wife had been removed to Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane and little Flora and her brother Adolph, 11 years old, had been taken charge of by the Children's Society. The father was out of work, but borrowed a little money from relatives and furnished two rooms at 363 Cherry Street —with a piece of oilcloth, a bed, and a box—to prove to the society that he was adequately able to take care of his children, and Justice Ryan allowed the eleven-year-old boy to return to his father. But Dr. Max Schlapp of the Children's Society declared that the little girl was feeble-minded, and urged that she be sent to Randall's Island. Dr. M. S. Gregory of Bellevue examined her later, however, and reported that, while she was not fully developed mentally, it would be safe for her to be with her father.

LONDON THEATRE CO. FAILS.

Money Due to Victor Herbert and Others Amounts to $38,378.

The London Theatre Company, Inc., of 1,476 Broadway, which was engaged in producing and staging plays and entertainments, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy yesterday. Liabilities were $38,378, and probably no assets. Annexed to the petition was an affidavit made by F. L. Sample, Secretary and Vice President of the company, in which he stated that it was without funds to pay the customary fees of the court in the bankruptcy proceedings.

Among the creditors and the amount of their claims were Victor Herbert, $2,764 for royalties, and H. B. and Robert Smith, $2,844, also for royalties. There are numerous claims for salaries, the principal ones being Hazel Dawn, $4,643; Raymond Tullis, $8,913; J. C. Fisher, $1,754; Maude Odell, $458; Carl Gantvoort, $280; Frank Doane, $278; Will West, $352, and Brandt W. Sheridan, $558. There were thirty other claims for salaries, all small amounts, most of the claimants being girls. Some other claims were: Brooklyn Academy of Music, for rent, $210; Longacre Land Company, 1,143 for rent; Matt Grau, $200 for loans; White Studios, $240 for photos, and The Morning Telegraph, $125 for advertising.

The only asset was a play, with copyright, entitled "What Happened at 22," the rights of which it was stated have probably reverted to the author for nonpayment of royalties. The company was incorporated on Oct. 8, 1913, with capital stock of $50,000, which was afterward increased to $100,000, and John C. Fisher became President. He was one of the producers of "Florodora" some years ago, which made a profit of $500,000.

Obituary Notes.

BLANCHE LESLIE, vaudeville actress, who was Mrs. E. C. Seligman of 240 West Fifty-first Street, in private life, died yesterday at the Misericordia Sisters' Hospital from appendicitis. She was operated upon Wednesday afternoon, but failed to survive the shock. Mrs. Leslie had recently returned from a transcontinental tour. Her body will be sent to her brother's home in Philadelphia. Before entering vaudeville, Miss Leslie had been for eighteen years, the number of years, and in 1909 was a member of the "Buster Brown" company.

Mrs. THEODORA SEWARD BOLLES, wife of Thomas Gilbert Bolles, is dead at her home, 11 Webster Place, East Orange, N. J. Mrs. Bolles had recently resumed work in Christian Science. For years she had been a healer with the First Church of Christ Scientist, Orange, of which she had been a Trustee for the last two years. Born in Leeds, Mrs. Bolles had been a resident of the Oranges for the last thirty-seven years.

GEORGE F. MOTT, a civil war veteran and a lifelong resident of Babylon, L. I., died at his home on Wednesday in his seventy-seventh year. Mr. Mott served throughout the war with the 127th New York Volunteer Regiment. He left a widow and three sons.

RODERICK G. MACKENZIE, a floor manager for Oppenheim, Collins & Co., died on Tuesday at his home, 432 East Ninth Street, Brooklyn, aged 25 years.

JOHN T. DAYISON, a pioneer builder and for several terms the village trustee of Rockville Centre, L. I., died at his home on Park Avenue and Merrick Road yesterday in his sixty-eighth year. Mr. Davison was a leading member of St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church and formerly a Director of the Rockville Centre Bank. He is survived by his wife and three daughters.

Mrs. ELMIRA CROSS, 65 years old, wife of Amasa A. Cross, died yesterday at her home, 84 Crooke Avenue, Flatbush, from heart disease.

ALBERT F. CHADWICK, formerly a school teacher in Paterson, N. J., died on Wednesday at his home there in his sixty-sixth year.

J. HENRY COWMAN, formerly prominent in business in Baltimore, died on Wednesday at his home in Sykesville, Md., in his eighty-fifth year.

NATHAN BARRETT, in the dyeing business for forty years at Englewood, N. J., died at his home there on Wednesday in his seventy-third year.

JACOB FROMAN, a wholesale glove merchant, died on Wednesday at his home, 157 East Eighty-first Street, in his sixty-third year.

GEORGE DE WITT SEYMOUR, paying teller of the Pacific Bank of this city, died yesterday at his home, 399 Broadway, Long Branch, N. J., in his sixty-fifth year.

RICHARD JACOBUS, a veteran of the civil war, died yesterday at his home, 213 Ashland Avenue, Bloomfield, N. J., in his seventy-sixth year.

PATRICK VERDON, until five years ago a contractor's foreman, died yesterday at his home, 389 West Twenty-eighth Street, in his sixty-ninth year.

EDWARD O'HARA, known as "the Village Blacksmith," and the father of Councilman O'Hara of Belleville, N. J., died yesterday at his home on Rover Road, Arlington, N. J., in his sixty-seventh year.

GEORGE F. LOTT, a veteran of the civil war, died on Wednesday at his home in Babylon, L. I., in his seventy-eighth year.

ADVERTISEMENT.



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Hair and Skin With Cuticura. Nothing Easier. Trial Free.

The Soap to cleanse and purify the skin and scalp, the Ointment to soothe and heal rashes, itchings, redness, roughness, dandruff, etc. Nothing better.

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With full directions. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. 5, Boston. Sold throughout the world.

Equitable rentals

Personally, we would call Equitable rentals neither high nor low, but a happy medium; yet if a life insurance actuary were to compute the value of the Equitable location and advantages by mathematical processes, it is very probable that he would advocate an increase in rents.

Certainly there is no space anywhere to touch the Equitable for the money.

Equitable Building Corporation
120 Broadway

SUFFRAGE LEADER DEAD.

Mrs. I.

RECRUITS BEGIN WAR GAME TODAY

Start on March for Rouses Point to Attack Invaders—"Blue" Army Against "Red."

MITCHEL WINS PROMOTION

Mayor Now a Second Lieutenant, T. Roosevelt, Jr., a First—Many Other Promotions Announced.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 26.—In the camp of the Business and Professional Men's Regiment, south of Plattsburg, 1,400 men are spending their last night of the training period under the shelter of the big conical tents. Tomorrow morning they go to war, theoretically speaking, and for the next nine days they will sleep under shelter tents, two to a tent, cook their own meals, wash their own dishes, dig trenches, build hasty fortifications, bridge streams, fight rear and advance guard actions, work out problems involving frontal attacks, and engage in other warlike exercises.

The theoretical war that these recruits are to engage in started ten days ago tonight, but nobody in the camp knows it yet, and they will not know it until after reveillé tomorrow morning, when they will shoulder their packs and other equipment and march forth to fight and dig in. The war is with a "European power." In the battles to come the enemy will be known as the "Red Army," the loyal forces, the "Blue Army."

Here is the theoretical situation that exists tonight, on the eve of the beginning of hostilities.

A certain European power recalled its Ambassador on Aug. 16, and the United States Government ordered the concentration of the greater part of the regular troops at Albany, at which point one brigade of the organized militia of New York State also was ordered to mobilize. The remaining troops of the New York militia and the militia of all the other coast States were concentrated for the immediate defense of the harbor forts. The border States were directed to assemble their troops at strategic points along the frontier, where they were to be reinforced by detachments of regular cavalry and field artillery and by the militia of the other States as promptly as possible.

The first detachment of the troops previously stationed at the Mexican border began to arrive on Aug. 25 at Albany, where they had been preceded by scattered regular troops from the Eastern States and by the First Brigade, N. G. N. Y.

First Objective Rouse's Point.

War was declared by the "Red" power on Aug. 26. Information of the rapid concentration of her military forces at A and B had been received. On the afternoon of Aug. 26 a message from Rouse's Point was received by the commander of the First Brigade, First Division, at Plattsburg, that a detachment of the Red cavalry had crossed the border and was approaching, after which communication ceased. Later a message reported that the railroad junction at Rouse's Point was occupied by a small Red force of all arms, and a message from near Malone reported the seizure of that junction by an enemy force, strength and composition not stated. The Blue commander decided to advance against the enemy at Rouse's Point before he could be reinforced from Malone.

The regiment will break camp shortly after 7 o'clock tomorrow morning and proceed north in the direction of Rouse's Point, which place it is scheduled to reach Sunday. In addition to the civilian command the manoeuvre will call into action more than 4,000 regular troops, made up of the Third and Thirtieth Regiments of infantry, the Second Cavalry, a battery of the Third Field Artillery, and detachments of engineers and signal corps. The Third Infantry and the artillery arrived this morning. Between 5,500 and 6,000 men, including the Business Men's Regiment, will figure in the manoeuvres.

At retreat this afternoon the "permanent makes" were announced. Mayor Mitchel was among those to receive a commission; he is now Second Lieutenant of Company A. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., is one of the First Lieutenants, as is Robert S. Bacon. Lieutenant Bacon's father, ex-Ambassador Robert Bacon, was named a Sergeant of Company C. During the "war" it will be his duty to salute first when he has anything to say to his son.

The other members of the regiment to win commissions were Charles Elliott Warren, Rhinelander Waldo, Charles E. McKie, J. P. Drouillard, Charles E. Schofield, R. L. C. De Rubio, F. R. Phipps, and G. L. Slocum, all of whom were made First Lieutenants. The Second Lieutenants appointed, in addition to Mayor Mitchel, are Willard D. Straight, E. M. Dillon, F. A. Snyder, F. R. Appleton, Jr., Landon Thomas, T. H. Barber, G. H. Gaston, A. C. Buttrick, M. S. Hall, and R. B. McClure.

George Wharton Pepper of Philadelphia, was appointed Regimental Color Sergeant; J. F. L. Jeffries, Regimental Sergeant Major, and E. D. Hall, Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant.

Non-Commissioned Officers.

The non-commissioned officers assigned to companies as announced tonight follow:

A COMPANY.

SERGEANTS—Harry B. Kirtland, Alfred R. Allen, Henry C. Bate, Jr., G. D. Snyder, Pancoast Kidder, William B. Meloney, E. H. Sleeper, M. L. Goodwin.

CORPORALS—C. Stilson, Evelyn A. Harrison, E. H. Sanders, Freeman A. Smith, J. Wright Taussig, Boyd Van Benthuysen, F. Mauran, Jr., Percy Graham, Lester H. Monks, D. H. Dewar, R. H. Brennan, Roger Sherry, C. A. Loble, W. W. Daly, T. H. Skinner, E. Robertson, G. S. Silsbee.

Each man who won a commission or a promotion to noncommissioned rank was cheered as his name was read out. The cheering was especially hearty following the announcement of Mayor Mitchel's promotion.

CRUSH VENEZUELA REVOLT.

Government Forces Defeat Revolutionists and Kill Their Leader.

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao, Aug. 26.—Advices reaching this point from Venezuela state that the revolution begun last September in the eastern part of Venezuela has been crushed. The revolutionists were defeated by Government forces and their leader, Horatio du Charme, was killed.

At the outset of the revolt du Charme met with success and was reported to be well supported in the region in which the movement was inaugurated.

HOLD ARMED MERCHANTMAN

Norfolk Officials Detain British Vessel Which Carries a Gun.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Aug. 26.—Because she was carrying a four-inch gun mounted on her after deck, customs officials here today refused to grant clearance papers to the British steamer Waimana pending instructions from Washington. The Waimana, which is of 10,000 tons gross, carries a New Zealand registry.

The vessel arrived here today from Marseilles and is en route to Buenos Aires in ballast. Her arrival caused surprise in shipping circles because she was the first armed merchantman to enter this or any port in the United States, it was said, since Germany issued the war zone decree last February.

PRISON POPULATION GROWS.

Marked Increase in Five Years Shown by the Census.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 26.—There were 4,593 more inmates in the penal institutions of this State on June 1 last than there were on the corresponding date in 1910, according to the census returns made to Secretary of State Hugo. The total in 1910 was 14,502 inmates, and the total last June, 19,095. These figures do not include those persons who were incarcerated in county jails and minor institutions. The comparative figures are:

	1910.	1915.	Inc.
State prisons	6,092	6,904	812
Penitentiaries	2,356	3,208	852
N. Y. City institutions	8,854	6,499	2,645
Reformatories	2,200	2,484	284
Total	14,502	19,095	4,593

Sing Sing had the largest population of the State prisons in June, the total being 1,741, but this number was reduced to 1,400 later by transfer to other prisons. Matteawan hospital had 845 insane criminals, and Dannemora 516.

In 1910 the New York city prison, familiarly known as "The Tombs," had 508 prisoners. On June 1, 1915, the number had increased by 248. The city prison of Brooklyn had 395 inmates, as compared with 267 five years ago. The total number of inmates at all the New York City institutions of correction on June 1 was 6,499, of whom 899 were women. On June 1, 1910, the same institutions sheltered 3,854 inmates, of whom 745 were women.

WANTS MORE SCHOOL POLLS

Citizens' Union and Board of Elections at Odds.

The Citizens' Union in a letter yesterday to President Edward F. Boyle of the Board of Elections urged that more than ten school houses be used as polling places on registration days and for the primary and general elections this year.

"If your board has adopted a policy of only designating ten school houses as polling places this year," the letter said, "we respectfully submit that the reasons for your action should immediately be given to the public."

In reply President Boyle wrote that while he was in favor of using school houses wherever practicable, the Board of Elections should go slow in the matter. Fire hazard has still to be considered, he said, while it would cost more to equip a large number of schools for polling places than the board cares to pay.

O'LOUGHLIN HAS A CHANCE.

Kings Register Told How He Can Get Democratic Nomination.

Democratic politicians in Brooklyn said yesterday that if Register E. T. O'Loughlin could assure the leaders that William Randolph Hearst will support the county ticket he can have the Democratic nomination for Register. Mr. O'Loughlin issued a long statement yesterday, in which he denied that he attempted to secure a Republican indorsement for County Judge John F. Hylan.

New Phillips Business Directory.

The Phillips New York Business Directory for 1915 has just been published for the forty-fifth year. It contains 1,288 pages and the names of all firms, persons and corporations in business in the city, regardless of financial ratings; also representative firms of Long Island, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken. The book is larger than ever, with an index alphabetically arranged, and so simplified, that the name of any firm, persons or corporations can be found at a glance. The price remains the same as in 1870, which is $3. John F. White of 5 Beekman Street, New York, is the publisher.

Plans for Neutral Strike Meeting.

William Bijur, of the Bijur Motor Lighting Company, of Hoboken, with Edward Kocher, Superintendent of the company's plant, called on Mayor Patrick Griffing of Hoboken yesterday and arranged for the use of the City Council chamber for a meeting of the employes of the concern, who are on strike, today. Mr. Bijur wishes them to meet at a neutral place and he will address them, giving the company's side of the case.

CITY BREVITIES.

Louis Pasquale, 9 years old, of 2,113 Belmont Avenue, Bronx, was struck by an auto truck at 180th Street and Hughes Avenue yesterday afternoon, and died of his injuries in Fordham Hospital. The driver of the truck was Jacob Isaacson of 250 East 125th Street.

While at work on the second floor of a building in course of construction at 111th Street and Lenox Avenue yesterday afternoon, Louis Johnson of 89 West Sixtieth Street, a carpenter, fell to the pavement and was killed.

The agents of the Transatlantica Italiana Line announced yesterday that the new 14,000 ton steamer Dante Alighieri would sail from New York for Mediterranean ports on Sept. 11.

Francesco de Canto, 7 years old, who lived with his parents on a barge moored at the foot of Broome Street and the Hudson River, fell from the deck yesterday afternoon and was crushed to death between its side and the pier.

A meeting of the Union of Orthodox Rabbis, called for last night at Ohab Zedek Synagogue, 171 Norfolk Street, to inaugurate a campaign to aid Jewish war sufferers, was postponed until Tuesday night at 7:30 o'clock in Beth Hanidrash Hagodel, 64 Norfolk Street. The reason for postponement was insufficient attendance.

A blazing awning on a second story room on the Thirty-third Street side of the Hotel McAlpin caused considerable excitement yesterday afternoon. A fire alarm was sent in, but the blaze had been put out before the apparatus arrived.

STRIKERS JAILED IN BRIDGEPORT ROW

Sentence Suspended on Woman, but Four Men Are Fined and Imprisoned.

HAD RESISTED THE POLICE

Two Hundred Machinists Go Out for Eight-Hour Day — More Freight Handlers Quit.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 26.—Four men and one woman were sentenced to fines or short terms in jail today by City Judge F. L. Wilder as the result of the clashes between the police and the strikers at the Salts Textile Factory and the Crane Valve Company's West End plant.

Mrs. Julia Todd, who refused to move when ordered by a police Sergeant at the Salts factory and was arrested when she hit him in the neck with a book, was fined $5, but judgment was suspended. John Oras and Tony Delian were each fined $1 and costs and sentenced to jail for four months for throwing stones and interfering with the officers when arresting the woman. Paul Martin, a striker at the Crane Valve Company, pulled Joseph Coughlin off his bicycle last evening when he was leaving the factory. Martin was fined $20 and committed to jail for thirty days. John Anola, who attempted to assist Martin when he was placed under arrest, was fined $20 with costs.

Two hundred machinists at the Automatic Machine Company quit work this forenoon after filing a demand for a forty-eight-hour week and the recognition of the shop committee. This was the only new strike today, although more employes of the Crane Valve Company joined the strikers who went out yesterday.

A strike was planned at the Malleable Iron Works this forenoon, but it was averted when the men were told that they would lose their annual bonus.

Manager Henry Lee of the E. H. H. Smith Silver Company granted a forty-eight-hour week instead of the fifty-five, with a reduction of wages. This was done without any demand.

Strikers at the Holmes & Edwards Silver Company have accepted the offer of the company, which they rejected several days ago, and they returned to work this afternoon.

Two weeks ago the Bullard Machine Tool Company adopted the forty-eight-hour week, with three shifts, at its plant. The men had been working fifty-five hours a week. No reduction was made in wages. A committee visited the officials today and made a demand for a raise of wages. They were told to quit if they did not like conditions, but no strike has yet been made.

There was an adjustment of differences between the strikers and the Crown Corset, the La Resista, and the George C. Batcheller Corset Companies, and the girls will return to work tomorrow.

The Bias Narrow Fabric Company has granted its employes the eight-hour day, but they say that recognition of the union has been refused, and they are standing out for that.

Fifty freight handlers employed in the Water Street houses of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad walked out today, joining the 110 men from the Whiting Street freight houses who yesterday struck for increased wages.

The management of the Star Shirt Company, where 400 girls have been on strike for the eight-hour day, posted a notice closing the plant indefinitely.

It was announced that both the American Federation of Labor and the Connecticut Federation of Labor are rushing more organizers here to aid in handling the situation.

Three strikes in as many boiler shops were settled today by the managements granting the fifty-hour week in place of the fifty-five-hour schedule, effective in about a month, when contracts can be adjusted on that basis. The plants were the Bridgeport Boiler Works Company, thirty men; the Wallace Cathron Boiler Works Company, twenty men, and the Porcupine Boiler Company, forty men.

A fair estimate of the men and women on strike here at present is 3,600.

SPRINGFIELD TEAMSTERS OUT.

State Board of Arbitration Fails to Prevent a Strike.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 26.—Nearly 200 members of the Teamsters' Union and between sixty and seventy non-union sympathizers went out on a strike for higher wages today.

The strike was called at 7 o'clock this morning after the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration had failed to adjust the differences between the contending parties. Some of the team owners are now paying the wages demanded and the controversy is largely over the recognition of the union.

Strikebreakers were employed in a few instances, but no disorder was reported.

JEWISH STUDENTS STRIKE.

Chicago Hebrew Institute Barred a Labor Defense Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—Because Jacob M. Loeb, President of the Chicago Hebrew Institute, would not allow union carpenters to hold a meeting at the institute to raise money for the defense fund of Mathew Schmidt and David Caplan, under indictment in Los Angeles in connection with the MacNamara case, 500 students of the institute struck today for what they call the principle of free speech.

Professor Loeb would not allow the students to hold a protest meeting in the institute, so it was held elsewhere.

Professor Loeb has discharged Assistant Supt. A. I. Margolis, who refused to break the institute's contract with the carpenters for the hall and Nathan Gould and Arthur Epstein, instructors.

The students have plans for organizing a workers' institute, self-supporting and self-governing, which will grant the advantages afforded by the Hebrew Institute, together with freedom of speech.

The students say they will not go back until Professor Loeb is discharged, free speech on all subjects granted and the three ousted officials reinstated.

TAFT CAUTIONS LABOR.

Says Unions Have Done Good, but Need Better Leaders.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26.—Ex-President Taft argued for reasonable regulation of capital and cautioned labor against seeking discriminatory legislation in an address here today before the San Francisco Commercial Club.

He said it took the railroads twenty years to find out that the Interstate Commerce act really meant something, but that the lesson had been learned.

"Now," he continued, "we have reached a time when we ought to have reaction and not bind and harass the enterprise and ingenuity of our American business communities."

Labor unions, he said, had done good for workingmen, and therefore for society, but he hoped for better leaders.

"Men like Gompers and others are lobbying for legislation which is discriminatory," Mr. Taft explained. "Like the capitalists, they are beset with the evil of being intoxicated with power. I hope for leaders who will do away with this dead leveling and give greater reward for greater efficiency in the worker."

TAGGART MAN MAKES PLEA.

Seven Have Now Admitted Guilt—Mayor Bell on Trial Sept. 7.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 26.—Three developments came today in the election conspiracy case, in which Democratic National Committeeman Thomas Taggart, Mayor Bell, Chief of Police Perrott, and more than 100 others are defendants, without warning and created considerable surprise, not only among the public, but also among some of the defendants, it was said.

James H. Gibson, one of the defendants, changed his plea to guilty and was remanded to jail under $5,000 bonds by Special Judge Eichhorn of Bluffton, Ind., who was chosen some time ago to hear the case. Gibson was to have gone to trial next Monday.

Judge Eichhorn, after the State had expressed a willingness to leave the case of Mayor Bell to the judge without a jury, ordered a special venire of 200 to be drawn tomorrow for the selection of a jury to try the Mayor on the conspiracy charge. The trial was set for Sept. 7. Judge Eichhorn declined to assume the responsibility and the defense also favored a jury trial.

The attorneys for Gibson, who also are appearing for Taggart and the majority of the defendants, said they had no further interest in Gibson when they were informed that he desired to plead guilty.

Gibson is the seventh to plead guilty to the indictment, six having entered similar pleas when they were arraigned in July. Sentence in each case has been withheld.

NO CLUE TO PASTOR'S SLAYER

Pro-German Utterances May Have Caused Kayser's Death.

GARY, Ind., Aug. 26.—The Federal and State officials who are investigating the murder of the Rev. Edmund A. J. Kayser of Tolleston, a suburb of this city, admitted tonight that there is no clue to the slayer or slayers or an acceptable motive for the killing.

The belief that the pastor was slain for his pro-German utterances has been strengthened by the statement this afternoon of a Gary woman that she was in the pastor's home an hour before he was killed and overheard a conversation between Kayser and a prominent Gary attorney. She declared they were discussing in German plans to frustrate shipments of arms to the Allies.

Earlier in the day detectives, said to be in the employ of the German alliance, of which Kayser was President, declared that they had found evidence of a conspiracy to murder the minister. Chief of Police Heintz of Gary was inclined to discredit this report and reiterated his disbelief in the reports that the pastor was the victim of race prejudice, incited by war issues.

George Schneider, a member of the Gary Saxon Verein, who was questioned early this morning by Chief Heintz, was released from custody as soon as he had told his story and it had been verified. Although the police still were working on the theory that a woman was involved in the killing, the one who first was pointed as a principal figure in Kayser's affairs apparently has eliminated herself from consideration.

Tonight four men who are said to have been enemies of the pastor were being sought.

DI SIMONE'S FORTUNE LOST.

Italian Depositors in Private Bank Will Lose Their Savings.

Hundreds of Italian wage earners who deposited their savings in the banking concern of Di Simone & Son in Astoria, saw the last chance of regaining any of their money disappear yesterday when under a mortgage of $4,567, held by the Italian Savings Bank of Manhattan, property owned by Captain Michael Di Simone at 139 Broadway, Astoria, was sold. In addition to the mortgage there was also a lien of $242 against the property, together with back taxes of $166, and the property was bought in by the bank for $4,500, thus leaving a deficit.

Captain Di Simone, who once served as an officer in the Italian Army, and was for several years a court interpreter, is out on bail on a charge of grand larceny, while his son, Ralph Di Simone, who conducted the business, has been locked up in jail since his arrest last February. Captain Di Simone blames the failure of the bank on his son's gambling habits. Once before, he says, he gave up property to help his son out of financial difficulties, and he has been ruined by this last failure. The depositors will lose about $13,000, and owing to the spirit manifested by some of them Ralph Di Simone has made no effort to obtain his release on bail.

SEE BRIGHT TRADE SKIES.

Prosperous Fall Business the Prediction of Manufacturers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—The country's business men are looking forward to prosperity this Fall, if a poll of 163 manufacturers, taken by the Factory Magazine, is a criterion.

The poll was made among manufacturers of New York, Chicago, Boston, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Worcester. They were asked:

"Will you state candidly your opinion of probable business conditions in your line this Fall?" The answers, tabulated, were as follows:

Exceptional	40
Fine, or above normal	23
Good	60
Normal	7
Fair and fairly good	18
Nearly normal	3
Doubtful and watchfully waiting	4
Dull and poor	7
Much below normal and very poor	1

Put in another way, 24.5 per cent. of those who answered the inquiry look upon business prospects as exceptional, 14.1 per cent. as above normal, 36.8 per cent. as good, 4.3 per cent. as normal, and the rest varied in their answers.

NEW DESTROYER LAUNCHED.

The Porter Is 315 Feet Long and Will Make Over 29 Knots.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26. — Miss Georgiana Porter B. Cusachs, the 11-year-old granddaughter of Rear Admiral Porter, who achieved fame in the Mexican and civil wars, named the torpedo-boat destroyer Porter, which was launched at the Cramps Shipyard today. The sponsor is the daughter of Professor Carlo Z. Cusachs of the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis.

The Porter, when put to the trial test, is expected to exceed the contract speed of twenty-nine and one-half knots an hour. The boat's length is 315 feet and her displacement 1,090 tons.

MRS. SPRECKELS WEDS AGAIN

Former Wife of Sugar Man Marries a San Francisco Lawyer.

HONOLULU, Aug. 26.—Mrs. Edith Spreckels, who recently received a final decree of divorce from John D. Spreckels, Jr., of San Francisco, was married here last night to Frank W. Wakefield, also of San Francisco.

The ceremony was performed at a hotel where Mrs. Spreckels has been living. Gilbert Walter, Presiding Elder of the Reorganized Mormon Church, officiated and Governor Pinkham was one of the witnesses.

The couple will tour the Orient and Australia before returning to San Francisco.

Bunker Hill's Captain Suspended.

BOSTON Aug. 26.—The license of Captain William T. Holmes, former commander of the Metropolitan Line steamer Bunker Hill, was suspended today for forty-five days, as the result of an investigation by Federal Steamboat Inspectors of a collision between the Bunker Hill and the schooner Abbie Bowker in Vineyard Sound on July 4. The Inspectors found that the steamer was proceeding at full speed through a fog at the time of the accident.

COUNTESS OF ESSEX INHERITS $591,000

R. Suydam Grant Also Bequeaths Same Amount to Vicomtesse de Breteuil of Paris.

NET ESTATE IS $1,325,000

Gifts Made by the Broker to Several Friends Before His Death Escape Inheritance Tax.

R. Suydam Grant, who was one of the oldest members of the New York Stock Exchange and a member of the brokerage house of Grant & Co. at 71 Broadway, now dissolved, left a net estate of $1,325,049 when he died, on Dec. 16, 1912, according to the appraisal filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday by Transfer Tax Appraiser Anthony P. Ludden.

Mr. Grant's nieces, Adele, the Countess of Essex, who makes her home in London, and Edythe de Breteuil, Vicomtesse de Breteuil, of Paris, receive $591,024 each. Other bequests include $6,000 in cash and a life income from $100,000 to Douglas S. Grant, a nephew of the testator.

The following gifts, made a short time before Mr. Grant's death, are not placed among the assets of the estate and are therefore not subject to the transfer tax: Stocks and bonds valued at $50,000 to S. Holland, a friend; $5,000 worth of securities to another friend, John F. O'Brien; $1,000 worth each to E. Maraudo and Earl O. Eriksen, friends.

The assets include stocks and bonds aggregating $1,002,780; an interest in the copartnership of Grant & Co., $233,660; a seat on the New York Stock Exchange, $48,000; an interest in the trust fund created for the benefit of Marion Wallis, $14,500; bank deposits, $12,593; and an interest in a pew in Grace Church, $291.

Among the largest items of securities were: Notes of the Grant Land Association of Chicago, $220,300; stock in the Big Muddy Coal and Iron Company, $200,000; stock in the Brooklyn Union Gas Company, $82,800; stock of the St. Vrain Coal Company, $66,667; stock of the Passaic Metal Wars Company, $60,000; five shares of stock in the St. Vrain Realty Company, the owner of 11 Gramercy Park, $49,000.

CASTREE ESTATE DIVIDED.

Residue Incorporated for $1,440,000 and Stock Distributed.

An accounting of the estate of John Castree, who was President of the Irving Savings Institution at the time of his death, some twenty years ago, has been filed in the Surrogate's Court and shows that the income from the estate was $1,751,614 for the period extending from Jan. 1, 1895, to Dec. 31, 1914.

The report, filed by Ezekiel C. Williams and John Castree as surviving executors and trustees, shows that $1,002,989 of the total income was from real estate. It is further shown that $1,246,588 of this income was paid to legatees, and that $459,204 was expended in handling the estate.

It is shown that under an order of the court in November, 1914, the trustees formed the corporation known as the "Estate of John Castree, Inc.," which took over all the realty, consisting of downtown properties in Washington, Varick, Dominick, and Commerce Streets, and on Eighth Avenue.

The corporation then issued 1,440 shares of stock at $1,000 a share in order to own and manage the $1,350,000 worth of realty. In this way the property was divided by shares and not by partition, thus avoiding depreciation by forced sales.

These shares were then distributed to the surviving heirs partly as follows: To Louise Castree of 58 West Eighty-second Street, $360,000; to Alice Castree of 249 West Seventy-second Street, $360,000; to Clarissa C. Kennedy and Annie E. Totten of 150 West Ninety-fourth Street, $110,000 each; a similar amount to Elsie T. Bradley of 801 West End Avenue, and her granddaughter, and to Sallie C. Totten of Trenton, N. J., (widow of Willard R. Totten,) $30,000.

Beating Made Sister Insane.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 26.—Joseph Silvestro of Grey Street was held without bail today for the Grand Jury on the charge of having beaten his sister, Mrs. Jennie Chulla of 13 Mechanic Street, so badly that it caused her mind to become unbalanced. The woman was committed today to the Essex County Hospital for the Insane at Overbrook, after physicians had examined her.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Board of Superintendents proposes that provision should be made in the 1916 budget for the employment of substitute teachers as proctors at examinations conducted by the Board of Examiners and to assist in tabulating the results of the more important examinations. The regular work of the office, the Superintendents point out, has been impeded by the assignment of clerks to act as proctors and the number of candidates to a proctor has been more than they could handle with due regard to promptness and efficiency.

The scope of the first American Industrial Training Exposition has been enlarged, owing to the extensive plans made for the exhibits of the Board of Education. Madison Square Garden has now been secured from Sept. 23 to Oct. 9, and the educational exhibits will include the work of the Manhattan Trade School for Girls, as well as that of evening trade and high schools, the Brooklyn Vocational School for Boys, the Murray Hill Vocational School, and the Gary System. The exhibits will include a collection of moving pictures, many of which will be shown for the first time.

The local boards of Districts 25 and 26 are not satisfied with the reorganization of twelve Bronx schools under the Gary plan and additions to buildings, and have made urgent representation that the Board of Education proceed at once with the construction of two new school buildings.

The following teachers' examinations have been scheduled: Sept. 20-21, high school: Sept. 27, promotion license, elementary schools; Oct. 4, ungraded classes, elementary schools, and Oct. 4-5, freehand drawing in high schools.

The Topic Uppermost

The war in Europe hangs over the world like a cloud. Life is permeated with its influence.

Every intelligent person is under obligation to know its history accurately and thoroughly. No publication is treating this profoundly important subject so authoritatively, interestingly, impartially, and fully as

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DIGS UP ANCIENT HOMES.

Prof. Nelson Finds Many Relics in the Ruins of the Taos.

SANTA FE., N. M., Aug. 26.—Professor Nels C. Nelson, of the American Museum of Natural History, excavating the ruins of the Taos, near Santa Fe, this Summer has cleared out 470 rooms and one kiva in six pueblos ranging in age from the time of the cliff dwellers to late Spanish dates.

In San Marcos, Pueblo, he has outlined forty-three separate stone building with a total of 3,000 ground floor rooms. Sixteen skeletons have been taken out whole and forty-five more re-interred, while Professor Nelson has recovered and classified thousands of implements, pieces of pottery, bones of various animals and perfectly preserved corn, beans, squash and pumpkins.

He also has outlined immense irrigation or water storage works built by the prehistoric dwellers in these villages.

TOOK HIS LIFE IN FIELD.

Unidentified Man Discharged Shotgun Into His Head.

The body of an unidentified man about 40 years old, with the top of his head blown off, and a double-barreled shotgun with one barrel empty were found yesterday in a field beside the Montauk Road near Franklin Boulevard, Laurelton, by Irving W. Henderson of Speonk, L. I., who was picking clover. The man had apparently been dead about two days. Nothing was found on the body to identify it. Eighty-eight cents was found in one of the pockets.

From indications, the man was of German descent and a suicide. The body was clothed in a gray mixed coat, gray striped trousers, blue socks, black laced shoes, and a brown fedora hat. The underclothing was white and of ordinary quality. The body was sent to Moran's morgue in Queens.

AMERICANS AID BLACK JEWS.

Give $6,000 for the Education of the Falashas of Abyssinia.

Dr. Jacques Faitlovitch, who has completed a successful mission in this country to raise funds for the education of a race of black Jews in Abyssinia known as the Falashas, will sail for Italy tomorrow on the Italian steamer Duca degli Abruzzi. The American Jewish Committee has contributed $5,000 toward the Falasha propaganda, and Dr. Faitlovitch has collected in addition to this sum more than a thousand dollars from other sources.

The money will be expended in spreading a knowledge of Hebrew among the Falashas in Abyssinia who have remained faithful to the Jewish religion. It is estimated that more than 50,000 of these black Jews still inhabit the mountains of Abyssinia.

INSTRUCTION.

The Barnard School of HOUSEHOLD ARTS 226 W. 79th St.
Decorative Art: Designing and harmonizing line and color for decorating the home. Arts and Crafts. Practical courses in Dressmaking, Cooking, Millinery, Household Accounts, Conversational French, English, including Dramatic Art. Part time courses.

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PRATT SCHOOL—64 West 45th St. Individual instruction, day, evening; Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Stenotypy, Secretaryship. Catalog free.
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Tarrytown-on-Hudson.
Free catalogues of all schools. Agency, Sch. Serv. 1, 1123 Times Bldg. Bryant 6114.

TEACHERS WILL GET AUGUST PENSIONS

Controller Will Pay Those Retired Legally by Drawing on September Fund.

BLAMES EDUCATION BOARD

Prendergast Says It Has Always Been Notorious for Shifting Responsibility for Its Acts.

Controller William A. Prendergast issued a statement yesterday in reply to the criticisms of President Thomas W. Churchill of the Board of Education, regarding the condition of the teachers' pension fund. The Board of Education and not the Finance Department was to blame for the shortage in the fund, he said. The Controller asserted that the retired teachers, except those whose retirements may be held by the Corporation Counsel to be illegal, will receive the full amount of their annuities for the month of August.

This result, according to the Controller, will be made possible by the sacrifice of the September allowance which will be only $33,600—about one-third of the normal payroll. Should the Corporation Counsel decide that all the retirements have been made legally it will mean that there will be only 33 1-3 per cent. of each annuity paid in September.

"The President of the Board of Education," said Mr. Prendergast, "has seen fit to attempt to hold me responsible for the present deplorable condition of the teachers' retirement fund. The Board of Education has always been a most notorious offender in attempting to shift responsibility from its own shoulders to the Department of Finance. It was the case with my predecessors, and I presume it will continue to be the case until the present unwieldly, unworkable board of forty-six members is replaced by a small board of competent business men and genuine educators."

The Controller said it had always been understood that the Controller was merely the agent of the Board of Education in making these payments and handling the funds.

"The language of the charter it seems to me," he said, "specifically disposes of the contention of the President of the Board of Education that the Controller is officially responsible for what is done by the retirement board and by the Board of Education in acting upon retirements."

PRINCESS TO PUSH SUIT.

Wife of Prince Engalitcheff Has Not Abandoned Divorce Action.

No reconciliation has been effected between the Princess Engalitcheff and her husband, the Prince Nicholas Vladimirovich Engalitcheff, against whom she has instituted a suit for divorce, according to a statement issued on behalf of the Princess yesterday by her counsel, O'Gorman, Battle & Vandiver, of 37 Wall Street. The statement is as follows:

"The Princess Engalitcheff authorizes us to state that there is no truth in the published reports that a reconciliation has been effected between herself and her husband, the Prince Nicholas Vladimirovich Engalitcheff, against whom she has instituted suit for an absolute divorce. The action has not been discontinued and no discontinuance is contemplated at the present time."

The couple were married in 1898 and have a son, Nicholas Jr., 13 years old. Before her marriage to the Prince, the Princess was Mrs. Evelyn Partridge Clayton, of Philadelphia, the divorced wife of Samuel Clayton, and the daughter of the late Charles W. Partridge, a wealthy merchant of Chicago. The Prince is a blood relation of the royal family of Russia. Last June papers for an absolute divorce were filed against him while he was on the French liner Espagne en route to serve in the French Army. He was notified of his wife's action at sea and returned, being served with the divorce papers when he landed.

Gov. Brumbaugh Favors Suffrage.

DENVER, Aug. 26.—Governor Martin G. Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania approved woman suffrage in a speech here today. "I believe women in Pennsylvania will be given the right to vote after the next election," he said. "I believe they should be given the ballot."

RESORTS.


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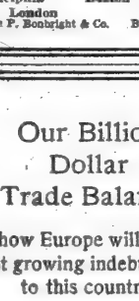
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Hold Up in Spite of Realizing, Helped by Improvement in German Situation.

Unofficial confirmation from various sources of the attitude taken by Count von Bernstorff when he intimated that his government would meet this country's demands for a radical change in Germany's methods of carrying on submarine attacks, served yesterday to hold stock prices up, and in some cases to carry them well forward, in the face of a large amount of profit taking. Traders who bought stocks on Monday's break had profits that brought out a large amount of realizing sales yesterday, but the support furnished by outside buying stemmed the reaction that the professionals felt was due.

While there is still lacking anything in the nature of a disavowal from the German Government of the kind which it is believed President Wilson will now insist upon, news dispatches which reached this country from Berlin were so favorable in tone that yesterday's war cloud appeared very faint. Whether subsequent developments will prove these dispatches to have been inspired or not may not be known for a fortnight, but Wall Street accepted at its face value the statement from Berlin that, so far as obtaining satisfaction goes, the United States may regard the Arabic matter as a closed incident. As a result, the market opened with gains in the leading issues, and at no time weakened easily under the pressure of large selling orders. Trading was much more orderly than has been the case in the past few days, and the volume of sales was considerably smaller than for any other day this week.

A long looked for improvement in the copper situation was brought about yesterday, when under the influence of cables announcing an advance in prices of the metal on the London market some large sales were made here at 18 cents. Recent quotations have hung around 17 and 17½ cents. The improvement in the demand for the metal was quickly reflected in the leading copper issues, and at the close of the session Anaconda showed a net gain of 2⅝ points. Chino and Inspiration each gained 1⅛. Steel fluctuated between 75½ and 76¼, each advance bringing out large blocks of stock, and closed the day with a net gain of ⅝.

Fluctuations in some of the industrials that have become known as war stocks were more sensational. Tennessee Copper, which has been in growing favor as preparations have gone forward for greatly increasing its output of sulphuric acid, began to jump shortly before the close of the market and in a short time had added 11¼ points to its final price on Wednesday. The advance was helped by a report that the Directors might have an important announcement to make after a meeting held yesterday afternoon, but no news to justify such an advance developed.

The foreign exchange situation again attracted attention yesterday when the offerings of demand sterling caused a break in the quotation to $4.63⅝, which is ¼ under the lowest price hitherto touched. The support which has been rendered by bankers acting for the British Government appeared to be entirely lacking and brokers felt that they would have a free hand in the market until the arrival of the English bankers who are thought to be on their way here to discuss the terms of a war credit. Every day that passes without some offsetting arrangement sees a further derangement in the trade balance, as exports of munitions are beginning to go out on a large scale. Yesterday's decline might have easily gone further but for an expectation that a large amount of gold will arrive unannounced in a few days.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.				
	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4	5
New York	3	4	4	4	5
Phila.	3	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	..	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	..	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	..	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	..	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½	5
Minneap.	..	4	4	5	5
Kan. City	..	4	4	5	5
Dallas	..	4	4	4½	5
San Fran.	3	3½	4	4½	5

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2⅜%
Ninety days	2¼@2⅜%

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1½	2	1½

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2⅜%	5 mos.	2 @3%
90 days	2¼@2⅜	6 mos.	3 @3½
4 mos.	3		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.	
4 months	3¼@3½% 6 months 3¼@3½%
60 to 90 days	3 @3½%
Other Names.	
4 months	3¼@3½% 6 months 3¾@4%

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.64¾	$4.63⅝	$4.63⅝
Cables	4.65⅛	4.65⅛	4.65⅛

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or Check.)	Cable.
London	$4.63⅝	$4.64⅛
Paris	5.98	5.97
Switzerland	5.39	5.38
Scandinavia	26.85	26.75
Berlin	..	.81⅛
Austria	15.05	15.10
Russia	35.25	35.50
China—		
Hongkong	42.70	42.85
Shanghai	54.00	..
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	5.83	5.82
Holland	.39½	.40⅛
India—		
Bombay	33.00	..
Calcutta	33.00	..
Italy	6.49	6.48
Japan—		
Kobe	49.87	49.45
Yokohama	49.87	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	40.80	41.00
Rio	23.75	24.00
Spain	19.12½	19.25

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.59	$4.57	$4.58⅝	$4.58⅛

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $308,929,494; balance, $22,926,689; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $583,085.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount, off 5c; St. Louis, par, unchanged; San Francisco, 40c premium, unchanged; Montreal, 31¼c premium, off 62½c.

Bar Silver.

London, 22 13-16d, unchanged; New York, 46¾c, down ⅛c.

LONDON TRADING DULL.

American Section Attracts Most Attention—War Loan Sags.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The recent concerted action of the banks has assisted to maintain rates in the money market, but the process is somewhat difficult in the face of Government disbursements and the maturing of £10,000,000 Treasury bills tomorrow.

The stock market continued dull but cheerful with most of the business in the American section, where the strength in Wall Street caused a higher opening. Prices improved later under the lead of United States Steel. The closing was steady. Several American bonds were sold and Argentine rails, and copper and oil shares were occasionally higher. The war loan sagged after a firm opening.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£230,000
Circulation decreased	155,000
Bullion increased	175,064
Other securities decreased	4,046,000
Other deposits decreased	5,171,000
Public deposits increased	31,390,000
Notes reserve increased	380,000
Government securities increased	40,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 24.13 per cent.; last week it was 23.59 per cent.

Rate of discount, 5 per cent.

Prices Lower on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—Prices were lower on the Bourse today.

Three per cent. rentes 68 francs 50 centimes for cash.

Exchange on London 27 francs 70 centimes.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand decreased	126,642,000
Silver in hand decreased	1,180,000
Notes in circulation increased	2,515,000
Treasury deposits decreased	42,226,000
General deposits increased	10,900,000
Bills discounted decreased	2,745,000
Advances decreased	1,815,000

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, AUG. 26, 1915.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	713,897
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	94,382,252
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	77.46 + .43
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	78.79	Aug. 17	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1918	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
32¾	33	2,100	Alaska Gold Mines	33¼	33½	32¾	32¾	− ⅛
38¼	38⅝	3,800	Allis-Chal. Mfg.	39½	39½	38¼	38½	....
68	70	200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	70	70	69½	69½	....
58	58½	2,000	Am. Agri. Chem.	57	58¾	57	58	+1
64¾	65	4,500	Am. Beet Sugar	66	66¾	64½	64¾	− ⅛
61	61¼	40,700	Am. Can.	62½	63⅜	61	61	− ⅜
106	106½	1,400	Am. Can. pf.	106	106	106	106	....
69	69½	3,900	Am. Car & Found.	69¼	70¾	68¾	68⅝	+ ⅛
149	150¾	400	Am. Coal Products	151	151	149½	149½	−1½
50½	51	100	Am. Cotton Oil	51¾	51¾	51½	51½	+ ½
....	....	10	do., odd lot	51¾	51¾	51½	51¾	....
8¾	8½	1,800	Am. Hide & Leath.	8¾	8¾	8	8⅝	+ ⅛
36½	37	400	Am. Hide & L. pf.	36½	37	36½	36¾	+ ½
23½	24	1,400	Am. Ice Securities	24	24	24	24	....
17⅞	17¾	2,700	Am. Linseed	17¾	18	17¾	17¾	− ⅛
34	34½	400	Am. Linseed pf.	34	34	34	34	− ½
54	54¾	2,100	Am. Locomotive	54½	54¾	54	54	....
24	27	100	Am. Malt pf.	25	25	25	25	....
81	81⅝	8,700	Am. Sm. & Ref.	79¾	82½	79¾	81¾	+1⅝
106	106½	100	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf.	106	106	106	106	+ ⅛
52½	53½	2,100	Am. Steel Foundi.	53	54	52¾	53¾	+ ⅝
109½	111	200	Am. Sugar Ref.	110	111	109½	111	+1
123	123½	550	Am. Tel. & Tel.	123¼	123½	123	123½	+1
224	228	300	Am. Tobacco	224½	227	224¼	227	+3½
34	35	100	Am. Woolen	35½	35½	35½	35½	+ ½
90¼	91¼	100	Am. Woolen pf.	91	91	91	91	+ ½
72½	72¾	53,850	Anaconda Cop. Co.	70¾	73¾	70¾	72½	+1⅝
101⅝	101⅞	400	At., Top. & S. Fe	102	102	101½	101⅞	+ ⅛
98	100	200	At., T. & S. Fe pf.	99	99	99	99	+ ½
102	104	30	Atlantic Coast Line	102¼	102¼	102¼	102½	+ ½
78	78¾	6,500	Baldwin Locomo.	79	79¼	77½	78¾	+ ⅛
82¼	82½	1,200	Balt. & Ohio	82½	82⅝	82¼	82¼	....
70⅞	71	300	Balt. & Ohio pf.	71	71	71	71	....
284	285	900	Bethlehem Steel	284	285	284	285	+2
84½	84⅞	400	Brooklyn R. T.	84½	84⅞	84½	84⅞	+ ⅝
74	77	100	Brown Shoe Co.	75	75	75	75	−2
65¼	66½	2,700	Butte & Superior	64⅜	66	64⅜	65⅝	+1⅝
18	18½	8,400	Cal. Pet. v. tr. ctfs.	17½	18¾	17⅜	18	− ½
40	40½	2,400	Cal. Pet. pf.v.tr.ctfs.	39½	42	39¾	40¼	+2
151¼	151½	2,000	Canadian Pacific	151⅜	152¼	151¼	151¾	....
78	100	200	Case, (J. I.) Co. pf.	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼	−3⅜
43⅝	44	2,300	Cen. Leather Co.	44½	44¾	42¾	44	+ ⅜
105	107	100	Cen. Leather Co. pf.	106	106	106	106	+ ⅜
45	45¾	100	Ches. & Ohio	45¾	46¾	45¾	45¾	− ⅛
15	25	100	Chi. & Alton pf.	22	22	22	23	+10⅝
29½	30¼	700	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	30	30	30	30	....
82	82⅝	1,700	Chi., M., & St. P.	82¼	83⅜	82¼	82½	− ⅛
22¼	22⅝	7,600	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	22½	23½	22¾	23½	+ ⅝
46¼	46½	9,350	Chino Copper	45⅝	46⅝	45⅝	46⅜	+1⅛
41¾	42	6,300	Col. Fuel & Iron	42	42¼	41⅜	41⅝	+ ⅛
126¾	127	300	Consolidated Gas	120¾	126¾	126½	126½	+ ⅞
86	88	2,000	Continental Can	90	91	86½	86½	+ ⅞
17⅜	17⅝	10,210	Corn Products Ref.	17¼	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅛
83	85½	700	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	85	86¼	83	85½	+1⅝
75¼	76¾	13,700	Crucible Steel	76	77¾	75¼	75⅝	− ⅛
101	102	200	Crucible Steel pf.	102	102	102	102	....
118	120	400	Cuban Am. Sugar	124	124	120	120	− ½
139	142	200	Del. & Hudson	140⅝	140⅝	140	140	....
9	10	100	Den. & Rio G. pf.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	− ⅛
....	....	45	do., odd lot	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	....
28	28¼	1,400	Distillers Securities	28⅝	28⅞	28	28¼	+ ⅛
21	21¼	200	Dome Mines	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
11,400	28¼		Erie	28¼	28½	28	28¼	+ ⅛
43¾	44⅞	1,100	Erie 1st pf.	44	44	43¾	43¾	+ ⅛
34⅝	35	200	Erie 2d pf.	34⅝	34⅝	34⅜	34⅜	− ⅛
25	26½	200	Federal Min. & Sm.	25	25¼	25	25¼	−1¼
....	....	20	do., odd lot	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	....
45¼	46	200	Federal M. & S. pf.	45¾	46	45¾	46	+1½
295	300	378	General Chemical	299	300	299	300	+10
175¼	176	7,800	General Electric	178	178½	175¼	176⅝	−1½
215	217	400	Genl. M. v. tr. ctfs.	215	217	215	217	+5
110	110⅝	400	Genl. M.pf.v.tr.ctfs.	110¼	110¾	110¼	110¾	+ ¼
63	64	16,750	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	63¾	65	63¼	64¼	+ ½
107⅝	108¼	100	Goodrich pf.	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	+ ¼
118	118¾	900	Great Northern pf.	118¾	118¾	118	118	− ⅝
42½	42⅝	8,800	Gt. N. ctfs. for Q.P.	42⅞	42⅞	42⅛	42⅝	+ ⅜
64½	64½	4,800	Guggenheim Explor.	64⅝	65	64	64¼	+ ⅜
116	117½	5	Homestake Mining	117	117	117	117	....
20⅞	21¼	8,400	Int.Con.Cor.v.tr.ctfs.	20⅞	21¾	20½	20⅞	+ ⅛
74⅜	74⅝	14,200	Int. Con. Corp. pf.	74	75	74	74⅝	+ ⅜
35¾	35⅞	25,900	Inspiration Copper	34⅞	36	34⅞	35⅝	+1½
20⅞	21¼	4,900	Int.-Met. v. tr. ctfs.	20⅝	21⅝	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
75	76½	300	Inter.-Met. pf.	75	75½	74½	75½	+ ⅜
19	19½	600	Inter. Agricultural	19	19	19	19	−3
39	40	400	Inter. Agricul. pf.	37⅞	39	37⅞	39	+ ½
107½	108¾	8,100	Int. Harvester, N.J.	107½	109¾	107	108	+2½
68	75	100	Int. Mach. Corp.	70	70	70	70	+3
9½	10	400	Inter. Paper	10	10	10	10	....
26¼	27	500	Kansas City South.	27¼	27¼	26¾	26¾	− ⅜
57	58	100	Kansas City So. pf.	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	−1¼
110	112	10	Kresge,(S.S.,) Co.pf.	110	110	110	110	....
66¾	67	8,200	Lackawanna Steel	65¾	67	65¾	66¾	+2¼
103	103½	100	Laclede Gas	105½	105½	103½	103½	− ½
142½	143	400	Lehigh Valley Coal	143	143½	143	143½	+ ⅜
116	120	20	Liggett & M. pf.	116	116	116	116	....
43⅜	44¼	1,200	Maxwell Motors	44½	45	44	44	+ ⅛
90	90½	876	Max. Motors 1st pf.	90¼	90¼	90	90¼	+ ⅛
36½	37	1,000	Max. Motors 2d pf.	36½	37½	36¼	36¾	+ ⅜
83½	84	10,900	Mexican Petroleum	83	85½	83	83½	+2
28⅝	28¾	2,400	Miami Copper	28¼	28¾	26¾	28⅝	+ ¾
13	14½	200	Minn. & St. Louis	14	14	14	14	+ ¾
....	....	25	do., odd lot	14½	14½	14½	14½	....
118	119	100	M., St. P. & S. M.	118	118	118	118	− ½
7¾	8	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	....
4½	4⅝	5,100	Missouri Pacific	4⅜	5	4½	4½	....
52	53	1,200	Montana Power	50¾	53	50¾	52½	+1⅝
108	....	100	Montana Power pf.	106½	106¾	106½	106½	+2½
86½	88	1,100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	86¾	89¾	86¼	88½	+3½
28	28½	2,200	Nat. En. & St. Co.	29¼	29¼	28	28¾	− ⅞
62⅝	62¾	1,300	Nat. Lead Co.	63	64	62⅝	62⅝	− ⅜
5	6	100	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf.	6	6	6	6	+ ½
14½	14⅞	600	Nevada Con. Cop.	14¼	14¾	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅜
146⅞	147¼	6,660	N. Y. Air Brake	149¾	151	145¾	146½	....
90¾	90¾	600	N. Y. Central	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	+ ⅛
63	64	400	N. Y., N. H. & H.	64	64	63¼	63½	+1⅜
25½	25⅞	300	N. Y., Ont. & West.	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¾	+ ⅛
....	....	20	do., odd lot	26	26	26	26	....
107	107¼	400	Norfolk & Western	107⅝	107⅝	107	107	....
71	72½	200	North American	71½	71½	71¼	71½	− ⅛
107½	108	500	Northern Pacific	107¼	107⅝	107¼	107⅝	+ ⅜
32½	33	600	Pacific Mail	33	33	32¾	32¾	+ ⅛
30	32	10	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	30	30	30	30	....
108¼	109	800	Penn. R. R.	109	109¼	108¾	109	....
86⅞	87	8,200	Philadelphia Co.	85¾	88	85¾	87	+1½
32½	32¾	9,000	Pittsburgh Coal	32	32¾	31¾	32½	+1½
96	97	500	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	98	98¼	97	97	− ⅛
61¼	61¾	4,100	Pressed Steel Car.	62	62¾	60¾	61¾	+1
39½	39¾	400	Railway Steel Sp.	40	40	39½	39½	− ¾
91	91	200	Railway Steel S. pf.	91	91	91	91	−2
22½	23	2,610	Ray Con. Copper	22½	23⅛	22½	23	+ ⅝
148½	148¾	7,400	Reading	148¾	149¾	148¼	148¾	....
44	44½	4,550	Rep. Iron & Steel	44½	44¾	44	44	....
....	⅞	700	Rock Island Co.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	....
....	1½	1,000	Rock Island Co. pf.	2	2	2	2	....
....	8¾	5,600	Rumely, (M.,) Co.	10¼	10¼	8¾	8¾	−1⅞
12¾	12⅞	1,300	Rumely,(M.,) Co. pf.	13½	13½	12¾	12¾	−1¾
5¾	6	300	St. Louis & San F.	5⅞	6	5⅞	6	−⅛
9	11¾	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	+1¼
5¼	6¼	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	6	6	6	6	....
153⅜	155	500	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	153⅜	153⅜	153¼	153⅝	+ ⅜
55	55½	2,100	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co.	56½	56½	55	55	....
89¾	89¾	1,900	Southern Pacific	89¾	90	89⅝	89¾	+ ⅛
70	80	100	So. Porto Rico Sugar	75	75	75	75	−2
15½	15⅝	1,400	Southern Railway	16	16¼	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
72½	73½	13	Standard Mill. pf.	72	72	72	72	....
113½	113⅞	6,800	Studebaker Co.	114⅛	115	112½	113	+1¼
103	104½	100	Studebaker Co. pf.	104	104	104	104	....
64½	65¼	27,500	Tennessee Copper	64	65	64	65	+1¼
145	146	300	Texas Co.	146	146	145	145	+1
100	100½	500	Texas & Pacific	10⅝	10⅝	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
52	52½	2,600	Third Avenue	51⅞	52⅞	51½	52¼	+ ⅛
2	3½	100	Tol., St. L. & West.	3	3	3	3	+1½
6½	7	400	Union B. & P. Co.	7	7	6⅝	6⅝	− ⅛
130⅜	130⅝	5,400	Union Pacific	130¼	131	130¼	130⅝	− ⅛
21⅝	21⅞	25,500	United Rys. Inv.	19⅞	22	19⅞	21⅝	+2⅜
38⅛	38½	8,000	United Rys. Inv. pf.	36½	39¼	36¾	38¾	+2⅝
21⅛	21⅜	1,000	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	21¼	21¾	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
65	67	100	U. S. Express	66	66	66	66	+ ½
74¼	74⅞	4,400	U. S. Indus. Alco.	76	76	74¼	74⅝	+ ⅞
2¾	3	300	U. S. Red. & Ref.	2¼	2½	2¼	2½	....
51¾	52	2,000	U. S. Rubber	52	52⅜	51¾	52	....
75¾	76⅞	146,100	U. S. Steel	75¾	76¾	75¾	76⅝	+ ⅜
111⅜	112¼	800	U. S. Steel pf.	112¾	113⅜	112¾	112⅝	+ ⅛
67⅛	67¾	10,830	Utah Copper	66	67¾	66	67¼	+1⅛
35½	36	3,000	Va.-Car. Chemical	34¾	36½	34¾	35¾	+1
59	61	200	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	61	61	58½	58½	− ½
....	....	1,400	Wabash	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	− ⅛
25	26	600	Western Maryland	25½	25½	25	25¼	+ ⅛
70½	71	200	Western Union Tel.	71¾	71¾	70⅝	70⅝	....
....	....	10	Westingh. Air B.	284	284	284	284	....
115¾	116	35,800	Westingh. E. & M.	116½	117½	115¾	115¾	− ¼
1½	1¾	100	Wheeling & L. E.	1	1	1	1	....
1¾	2¾	100	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	2	2	2	2	+ ¼
181½	184¾	1,000	Willys-Overland	183	184½	182	183¾	+3⅝
106¼	106⅞	100	Willys-Overland pf.	106¼	106¾	106¼	106¼	+ ⅛

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of these two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	72.10	71.70	71.80	....
Industrials	83.97	83.64	83.97	....

COMBINED AVERAGES.

Aug. 14	77.11	76.84	76.96	+ .13
Aug. 16	78.23	78.04	77.69	+ .99
Aug. 17	78.79	77.28	77.87	+ .33
Aug. 18	78.50	77.19	77.92	+ .05
Aug. 19	78.23	76.47	76.71	−1.21
Aug. 20	76.08	75.80	76.44	− .27
Aug. 21	75.85	74.24	74.39	−2.05
Aug. 23	76.99	75.16	76.84	+ .19
Aug. 24	76.11	74.67	75.82	+1.24
Aug. 25	77.86	76.44	77.03	+1.21
Aug. 26	77.99	77.19	77.66	+ .48

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.	Low.	Last.
*Aug. 19	78.79	Aug. 17	78.49 Aug. 3	74.39
Aug., 1914	Exchange closed.		
Aug., 1913	71.65	Aug. 13	66.88 Aug. 9	71.11
Aug., 1912	84.65	Aug. 14	81.92 Aug. 1	83.47
Aug., 1911	82.54	Aug. 14	73.40 Aug. 30	73.77
*Year, 1915	78.79	Aug. 17	58.99 Feb. 24	77.66
Year, 1914	78.30	Jan. 31	57.47 July 30	60.30
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09 Feb. 1	65.04
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 20	75.24 Feb. 1	78.20
Year, 1911	84.41	June 26	69.57 Sep. 25	77.00

*To date.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday.		Wednesday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	110	112	107	110
American Cigar pf.	97	99	97	99
Am. Mach. & Fdry.	80	90	80	90
Conley Foil	350	370	320	350
J. S. Young	165	175	165	175
J. S. Young pf.	100	100	100	100
MacAndrews & F.	160	170	160	170
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99¼	100¼
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	135	145	135	138
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	105	110	105	110
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	119	121	119	121

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

International Mercantile Marine.

There are no indications that the two stockholders' committees of the International Mercantile Marine are traveling on common ground. The Van Tuyl Committee, representing about 200,000 shares of preferred and common stock, has not formally asserted its position regarding the plan of reorganization furthered by the Bondholders' Protective Committee, but individual members of the committee, it was said yesterday, have expressed satisfaction with the plan. Not a single stockholder represented by the Van Tuyl Committee, it is said, has offered any objections to the plan. Under these conditions, it is contended, there is no reason for believing that the Van Tuyl Committee will join in the protests of the De Forest Committee, which represents about 100,000 shares. It appears that the great bulk of the International Mercantile Marine stock, approximately 700,000 shares, is represented by no committee, and what this stock will do remains to be seen. On Sept. 15 there will be a general conference with reference to the reorganization plan, where all factions will be represented. A compromise

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COTTON ADVANCES ON HEAVY BUYING

Concentrated Support, Though Not General, Puts Price Up from 19 to 21 Points.

DEFINITE RISING TENDENCY

Too Much Moisture, Feature of the Weather Reports—Crop Finance Outlook Good.

Cotton broke out of its rut yesterday and showed a definite advancing tendency. Trading was characterized by a buoyancy that has been absent for several weeks. Buying was not at all general, but several interests were unusually active, and their concentrated support resulted in forcing an advance of 19 to 21 points for the day.

There was no especial feature in the weather, as crop news was somewhat mixed. There was complaint of too much rain in parts of the Central and Western belts, and some Texas points reported precipitation of more than two inches. The forecast called for showers over a large area. Although there is a tendency to believe that some injury is going to result from these rains, it would be the first time on record that August moisture was considered unfavorable for the crop. The plant is too large to be damaged, and the only injury that could result would be to the grade of open cotton, and this would be more than offset by new growth, provided the late season is open.

It seems, therefore, that other influences must have been at work to cause the apparently radical change in sentiment. Yesterday's buying was largely for the account of one or two houses usually identified with German interests. Whether they were employed to conceal buying operations for others is a matter of conjecture. At any rate their purchases were on a very large scale and caused general covering of shorts.

The reassuring statements of W. P. G. Harding of the Federal Reserve Board in his speech at Birmingham on Wednesday night in regard to preparations under way for taking care of the crop during the marketing period may have been an influence, but only in a sentimental way.

The improved outlook in relation to the Arabic incident was also a factor.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged, 7 to 15 points advance. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 20 points advance; 9.50 for middling. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	9.51	9.32	9.48@ 9.49	9.28@ 9.29
Dec.	9.80	9.63	9.76@ 9.77	9.57@ 9.58
Jan.	9.94	9.77	9.91@ 9.92	9.76@ 9.71
Mar.	10.15	9.99	10.12@10.14	9.92@ 9.93
May	10.36	10.25	10.34@10.35	10.15@10.17
July	10.48	10.47	10.54@10.55	10.35 Bid

Total port receipts, 4,640 bales; last week, 3,830 bales; last year, 1,410 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	1,336	984	52
Galveston	...	...	973
Mobile	34	1	60
Charleston	74	...	131
Savannah	1,400	1,121	193
Wilmington	4	229	
Norfolk	202	1,431	1

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

Augusta	472	55	195
Memphis	10	662	66
St. Louis	8	527	521
Houston	2,631	...	3,770

Exports, 1,939 bales; total thus far this season, 131,970 bales; total last season, 9,923 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	So. Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
50 Galveston	9.25	103,385	37,516
2,625 Mobile	8.94	118,911	52,587
—— Mobile (prices)	8.69	12,014	1,988
1,369 Savannah	8½	60,279	10,434
—— Charleston	....	42,483	1,288
—— Wilmington	....	27,845	7,753
657 Norfolk	8.75	39,767	14,770
—— Augusta	8.50	61,317	8,687
950 Memphis	9.00	64,497	14,750
—— St. Louis	8⅝	12,166	14,178
1,307 Houston	9.20	56,152	32,221

The Liverpool market opened dull. There was a good business in spot cotton, with middling one point advance, at 5.50d. Sales, 8,000 bales; receipts, 1,000 bales; American, 100 bales. Market closed steady.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	324	328
American Light & Traction pf	109	110
Adirondack Electric Power	14	16
Adirondack Electric Power pf	52	56
*American Gas & Electric	104	107
*American Gas & Electric pf	48	50
American Power & Light	58	62
American Power & Light pf	80	83
American Public Utilities	30	35
American Public Utilities pf	63	66
Am. Waterworks & Electric	5	8
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf	15	19
American W. W. & E. 1st pf	56	62
Cities Service	44	47
Cities Service pf	52	55
Colorado Power	17	19
Colorado Power pf	93	97
Commonwealth P. R. & L	49	52
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	77	80
Consumers' Power Co. 5s, 1929	90	91
Consumers' Power Co. (Me.) pf	90	94
Dayton Power & Light	80	85
Dayton Power & Light pf	85	90
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	90	93
Electric Bond Deposit pf	60	65
Electric Bond & Share pf	100	100
Empire District Electric 5s	72	77
Empire District Electric pf	60	70
Federal Light & Traction	14	18
Federal Light & Traction pf	50	60
Gas & Electric Securities	45	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf	50	70
Great West. P. 5s, 1946	79½	81
Lincoln Gas & Electric	10	20
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	13
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf	47	52
Northern States Power	24½	29½
Northern States Power pf	85	88
Ozark Power & Water	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	43¼	44
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	84½	86
Republic Ry. & Light Co	10	13
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	40	46
Southern California Edison	70	73
Southern California Edison pf	93	97
*Standard Gas & Electric	4	6
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	23	24½
Tenn. Ry., Light & Power	4	6
Tenn. Ry., Light & Power pf	20	25
United Light & Rys	36	40
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	67	70
Utah Securities	12	14
Western Power	14	16
Western Power pf	47	50

*Par value, $50.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s —Sep., 1915	100	100⅛	100	100⅛
6s —Sep., 1916	102⅞	102⅝	102½	102⅝
6s —Sep., 1917	103⅝	103⅞	103⅝	103⅞
4½s —June, 1965	101⅜	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝
4½s —Mch., 1963	101⅝	102	101⅝	102
4½s —Nov., 1957	101½	101⅞	101½	101⅞
4½s —May, 1957	101¼	101⅞	101½	101⅞
4½s —Nov., 1917	100⅝	101¼	100⅝	101¼
4½s —May, 1917	100¾	101	100¾	101
4½s —Mch., 1964	97⅞	98⅛	97⅞	98⅛
4½s —Mch., 1962	97⅞	98	97⅞	98
4½s —Sep., 1960	97⅞	98	97⅞	98
4½s —Mch., 1930-60	97⅞	98⅛	97⅞	98⅛
4s —May, 1959	94⅝	94¾	94¼	94⅝
4s —Nov., 1958	94¼	94⅝	94¼	94⅝
4s —May, 1957	94¼	94⅝	94¼	94⅝
4s —Nov., 1956	93⅝	94⅜	93⅝	94⅜
4s —Nov., 1955	93⅜	94⅛	93⅜	94⅛
4s —Nov., 1936	100	94½	..	94½
4s —May, 1917	99⅝	..	99⅜	..
4s —Nov., 1918	99⅝	..	99⅜	..
4s —May, 1919	99⅝	..	99⅜	..
3½s —Nov., 1955	84⅜	..	84¼	..
3½s —Nov., 1954	85⅛	86⅛	85⅛	86⅛
3½s —May, 1954	85¼	86⅛	85¼	86⅛

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	34.75	35.25	34.00	34.50
Lead	4.65	4.75	4.55	4.65
Spelter	*15.00	..	*13.50	..
Antimony	28.50	29.50	28.00	29.00
Quicksilver	†90.00	..	†90.00	..
Aluminium	34.00	35.00	33.00	34.00
Iron, No. 2 X Valley	15.50	16.00	15.50	16.50

*Sales. †Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted at 17½@18¼c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Copper, spot	70	17	6	68	5	0
Copper, futures	72	0	0	69	10	0
Tin, spot	156	0	0	153	5	0
Tin, futures	158	5	0	154	10	0
Spelter	66	0	0	62	10	0
Lead	22	7	6	22	1	3

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Com'l Credit	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
10	Cons. Coal	95	95	95	95
25	Merch.-M. Tk.	28	28	28	28
10	Nat. Bk. of C.	34	34	34	34
45	Penn. W. & P.	68	68	68	68
2	Un. Rys. & El.	23½	23½	23½	23½
430	W'y'l'd O. & G.	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½

BONDS.

$1,000	Balt. Elec. 5s, stamped	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
5,000	Cons. Gas 4½s	92	92	92	92
1,000	Davison Ch. 6s	100	100	100	100
1,000	Elkh'n Fuel 5s	96½	96½	96½	96½
1,000	G. B. S. Brew. 1st 4s	18	18	19	18
1,000	State Rd. 4s, 1926	99¼	99⅛	99¼	99⅛
2,000	Un. Rys. & El. 1st 4s	80⅝	80⅝	80⅛	80⅛
300	Un. Rys. & El. ftg. 5s	82	82	82	82

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
171	Ahmeek	98	99	98	98
660	Alaska	33	33	32½	32½
570	Algomah	2½	2⅝	2½	2½
300	Allouez	53⅝	55	53⅝	55
4,565	Am. Zinc	53	54⅛	53	53⅝
779	Anaconda	71½	73½	70⅜	72½
4,830	Ariz. Com	9	9½	8⅝	9
50	Arnold	60c	60c	60c	60c
1,589	Butte & Super.	63¼	66¼	64¼	65
561	Calumet & Ariz	63	64½	63	64¼
23	Cal. & Hecla	560	570	560	565
115	Centennial	19	19½	19	19½
1,005	Copper Range	54⅜	56¼	54⅜	55⅝
25	Daly West	3	3	3	3
335	East Butte	12½	13⅝	12¾	12⅝
270	Franklin	9⅛	9⅛	9¼	9⅛
803	Granby	80½	83	80½	83
565	Greene-Cananea	38	40¾	38	40¾
75	Hancock	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝
10	Helvetia	15c	15c	15c	15c
75	Indiana	4½	4½	4½	4½
50	Island Creek	49	49	48¼	48½
120	Isle Royale	27½	27¼	27½	27¼
50	Kerr Lake	4	4	4	4
150	Keweenaw	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
200	Lake	14	14⅞	14	14⅞
30	La Salle	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Mason Valley	2	2	2	2
150	Mass. Consol	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝
5	Miami	20⅜	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝
50	Michigan	2½	2½	2½	2½
435	Mohawk	72⅝	74½	72⅝	74
420	New Arcadian	11	11	10⅝	10⅝
1,260	North Butte	29⅜	30⅜	29⅛	30¼
113	Old Colony	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
62	Old Dominion	52	54	51½	51½
20	Osceola	82	83½	82	82½
25	Pond Creek	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
45	Santa Fe	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
500	Shannon	7⅛	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞
200	Shattuck	25	26½	26	26½
200	South Utah	20c	20c	20c	20c
195	St. Mary's	54½	56⅜	54½	55⅜
420	Superior & Bos.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
15	Superior Copper	27	27	27	27
625	Tamarack	54⅜	55⅞	54⅜	55½
1,477	U. S. Smelting	41½	42¾	41⅝	42
50	U. S. Smelt. pf.	46¼	46⅝	46¼	46⅛
450	Utah Apex	3⅜	5	3⅜	4
42	Utah Consol	11½	12⅜	11½	12½
185	Utah Copper	66⅜	67⅞	66⅜	67⅞
160	Wolverine	60	62	60	62

RAILROADS.

10	At., T. & S. F.	102¼	103¼	102¼	102¼
133	Bos. & Albany	132½	133	132	132
93	Bos. & Maine	23⅝	23½	23⅛	23½
5	Bos. & Me. pf	38	38	38	38
1	Fitchburg pf	62	62	62	62
36	Maine Central	97	97	97	97
89	Mass. Elec. pf	38½	38½	38¼	38½
12	N.Y., N.H. & H.	63	63	63	63

MISCELLANEOUS.

183	Amoskeag pf	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
280	Am. Agr. Chem	57¾	58	57¾	58
55	Am. A. Ch. pf.	91¾	92	91¾	91¾
100	Am. Pneu. Serv	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
25	Am. P. S. pf	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝
25	Am. Sugar	110½	110½	110½	110½
11	Am. Sugar pf	116	116	116	116
140	Am. T. & T.	123¾	123½	123¾	123½
25	Am. Woolen pf.	91½	91	91½	91½
224	A. G. & W. I.	12	12	11	12
40	Gen. Electric	178	178	175¾	176
100	Gt. Nor. Ore	42¾	42¾	42¾	43¾
165	Mass. Gas	90¼	90½	90	90½
3	McElwain pf	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
91	Pullman	160	160	160	160
65	Reece Folding	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
67	Swift & Co.	113½	113½	113½	113
55	Torrington	32	32	32	32
45	United Fruit	132½	133	132½	133
586	Un. Shoe Mach.	49	49¼	48¾	49
1,917	U. S. Steel	73	76¼	75¼	76½
10	U. S. Steel pf.	112½	112½	112	112¾
1,225	Ventura Oil	11⅞	12	11½	11⅝
25	West. Union	71¼	71¾	71	71

BONDS.

$2,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	88	88	88	88
100	A. T. & T. 4½s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
3,000	Mass. Gas 4½s	96	96	96	96
3,000	Swift 5s	95⅝	95⅞	95⅝	95¾

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.50	.50	Iron Blos.	.70	.74
Ba. S. G.	.10	.11	La Rose	.47	.50
Bingham	1	1⅛	McK. Dar.	.22	.26
Blackmail	8¼	8¾	M. of Am.	2¼	2⅝
Bost Ely	.26	.28	Majestic	.50	.52
Butte & L.	.35	.35	Mex. Met.	.24	.26
Calaveras	1⅝	1⅞	Nev. Dour.	.80	.84
Cal. Cor.	4	7	New Balt.	..	2¼
Chief Con.	.80	.97	New Corn.	.7	7⅛
Cons. Ariz.	.15	.35	Ohio Cop.	.10	.15
Cons. Cop.	1½	1⅝	Old Dom.	7	7⅜
Cortez	.40	.50	Oneco	1	1⅛
Cr. Res.	.32	.40	Riker & H	6	6¾
Davis-D.	1⅛	1⅜	SW Miami	..	1⅛
Eagle and Blue	1⅛	1⅜	Stew't M.	.8	.9
Emerald	1⅛	1⅜	Temp. M.	5⅛	5½
1st Nat. Cop.	2¼	2⅝	Utah Met.	8⅜	8½
Gifield C.	1¼	1⅝	Utah V. Met.	5¾	6⅛
Houghton	.3	3¼	Yukon G.	2¼	2⅝

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
115	Chi. Pn. Tool	78⅝	79	77½	78¾
165	Chi. Ry. Ser. 2	19	19	18½	18⅝
20	Chi. Tl. & Tr.	205	205	205	205
50	Harvest. N. J.	109	109	109	109
10	Goodrich	63½	63½	63½	63½
5	Ill. Brick	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼
110	Mont. W., pf.	112	112⅜	112	112⅜
85	People's Gas.	115½	115½	115½	115½
3	Pub. Serv. pf.	93½	93½	93½	93½
20	Quak. Oats pf.	104½	104½	104½	104½
385	Sears-Roebuck	153	154	153	154
180	Stew. Warner	64⅝	65¼	64⅝	65¼
713	Swift & Co.	116½	118¼	116¼	117½
145	Union Carbide	163	163	160¾	162

BONDS.

$8,000	Ch. Cy. Ry. 5s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
19,000	Ch. Ry. 1st 5s	95	95	95	95
1,000	Chi. Tel. 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½
4,000	Dl. M. deb. 8s	102	102	101⅞	101⅞
1,000	Swift 5s	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Anaconda	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
4	Am. Milling	6	6	6	6
200	American Can.	61⅞	61¾	61⅜	61¾
10	Am. Railways	24½	24½	24½	24½
10	Am. Fire	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾
185	Baldwin Loco.	77¾	77¾	77½	77¾
400	Bell Telephone	65½	65½	65¼	65½
2,489	Cambria Steel	54⅛	55⅛	54½	54⅝
10	Colo. Fuel	42	42	42	42
6,330	El. Stor. Bat.	62½	66¼	62¼	66½
200	Imp. Copper	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
1,749	Lake Superior	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
2	Lehigh Nav.	73½	73½	73½	73½
32	Lehigh Val.	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝
100	L. V. Transit	15	15	15	15
97	Penn. R. R.	54½	54⅝	54⅜	54½
680	Phila. Co.	43	44	43	44
65	Phila. Electric	24½	24½	24½	24½
50	Phil. R. T. cfts.	10	10	10	10
725	Tono.-Belmont	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1,005	Tono. Mining	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
41	Un. Gas. Imp.	84¼	84¾	84¼	84¼
9,047	U. S. Steel	75⅞	76¼	75¼	76
3	W. Jer. & Sea.	48	48	48	48
11	W'mond'l Coal	63	63	63	63
381	W. Cramp & S.	86	87	85	85
200	Utah Copper	67	67	67	67

BONDS.

$9,000	Am. G. & E. 5s	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
5,000	City 4s, 1941, registered	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
5,200	City 4s, 1941, reg., small	101½	101⅜	101½	101⅜
100	El. & Peo. 4s	81	81	81	81
1,000	Leh. Nav. gen. 4½s	102	102	102	102
1,000	L. V. gen. 4s	86¾	86¾	86¼	86¼
1,000	L. V. Coal 5s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
12,000	L. Schuylkill 4s	57	57	57	57
8,000	Penn. R. R. g. 4½s	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
100	Phila. El. 4s	80	80	80	80
1,000	Phila. Co. con. 5s	83½	83½	83½	83½
45,000	U. Rys. inv. 5s	68½	69¼	68½	69¼

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Sewer P.	17	17	17	17
840	Am. W. G. Ma	15⅝	15⅝	13½	13⅝
650	Col. G. & Elec.	14⅝	14½	14⅜	14⅝
50	Cruc. St. pf.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
25	Ind. Brewing	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
980	La. Belle Iron	36	40	36	40
10	Lone Star Gas	93	93	93	93
145	Mfrs. L. & H.	49¼	49¼	49	49
50	Nat. Fireproof	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	Nat. Fire. pf.	15½	15½	15½	15½
150	Pitts. Brew	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
650	Pitts. Coal	32¾	32¾	32	32⅝
1,880	Pure Oil	17	17	17	17
1,000	San Toy	14	14	14	14
10	Un. Nat. Gas.	130½	130½	130½	130½
880	Un. S. & S.	105½	106	105½	106
210	U. S. Steel	76	76	75	75½
320	West. A. B.	141	141½	140¾	141
210	West. Electric	56½	56½	56¼	56¼
100	West. Elec. pf.	70	70	70	70

BOND.

$2,000	Ind. Brew. 6s	49	49	49	49

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Receipts and expenditures:

	Aug. 23.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$845,684	$13,225,427	$23,211,070
Int., rev., ord.	639,065	25,779,074	53,033,351
Cor. & in. tax	39,008	1,491,117	9,846,282
Miscellaneous	240,437	2,089,240	7,753,871
Total	$1,764,195	$41,554,861	$93,844,576
Expenditures	1,942,500	55,798,063	128,979,533
Deficit	178,305	13,143,202	35,134,957

$14,451,000 ISSUE PLANNED BY D. & H.

Twenty-Year 5 Per Cent. Bonds Convertible Into Stock at 150.

WILL PAY OFF 1916 FOURS

Stockholders' Meeting Called for Sept. 30 So That New Issue May Be Sold In Favorable Market.

The Board of Directors of the Delaware & Hudson Company has called a special meeting of stockholders for Sept. 30 to authorize an issue of $14,451,000 5 per cent. twenty-year convertible bonds, convertible into the stock of the company for ten years, beginning Oct. 1, 1917. The basis of the conversion privilege is to be $1,500 face value of the bonds for ten shares of stock.

Under the plan, as announced, stockholders, subject to their approval and that of the Public Service Commission, will be permitted to subscribe to the new bonds at par and accrued interest to the extent of 34 per cent. of their holdings. Stockholders of record as of Sept. 9 will be eligible to subscribe on or before Oct. 6. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and the First National Bank are underwriting the subscription by the shareholders.

The proceeds of the new issue will be used to pay off the $13,237,000 4 per cent. bonds of the Delaware & Hudson, due June 1, 1916, with a small balance left for other corporate purposes.

Delaware & Hudson stock has been selling around $140 a share, having dropped about ten points since the announcement of the Interstate Commerce Commission's decision lowering anthracite transportation rates. This decision, effective Oct. 1, it is estimated, will cut the company's earnings more than $2,000,000 a year. To make the conversion provision generally operative, naturally the stock will have to rise to or above $150 a share.

It was regarded as significant that the special stockholders' meeting should be held on Sept. 30, just a day before the new coal rates will go into effect. The bonds which the proceeds of the new issue are to retire, moreover, are not due for ten months.

A Director of the Delaware & Hudson, when asked about these circumstances, said that there was no significance in holding the meeting so early, beyond a desire to sell the bonds in the most favorable market. Worse times might be ahead, he said, and in that event a delay would prove expensive. The stockholders, he added, would have no authority at the special meeting to consider the Delaware & Hudson's course of action with reference to the Interstate Commerce Commission's coal rate decision. The question of taking the rate decision into the courts or before the commission for a rehearing is now under consideration by all of the nine railroads affected.

The new convertible bonds were traded in yesterday on the Curb on a when-issued basis to the extent of $20,000, selling at 102½ to 102⅝. Rights to the amount of 625 were sold at ⅝ to ¾.

RUMELY PLAN IS AGREED ON.

C. D. Barney & Co. to Underwrite Securities of New Company.

Plans long debated for a thorough reorganization of the M. Rumely Company have been agreed upon, and interests identified with the property have arranged with Charles D. Barney & Co. to underwrite the new security issues put out under the plan. Various committees representing the creditors and security holders have reached an agreement on terms and have named the following a joint reorganization committee: J. W. Platten, Chairman; M. M. Buckner, L. L. Clarke, F. N. B. Close, Allen Curtis, C. E. Elliot, Maurice Hely-Hutchinson, S. S. Stratton, Elisha Walker, and H. H. Wehrhane.

A new company will be formed to take over the existing business and provide the funds necessary for its continuance and for the reorganization requirements with an authorized capitalization as follows: $3,500,000 ten-year 6 per cent. sinking fund debentures; $12,500,000 6 per cent preferred stock, cumulative after Jan. 1, 1919, and $18,750,000 common stock.

The plan provides that creditor interests of the old company, whose claims approximate $14,500,000, shall receive securities in the new company on substantially the following basis: Three per cent. of their claims in debentures, representing unpaid interest to March 1, 1915; 85 per cent. in new preferred stock, and 40 per cent. in new common stock.

Holders of the $9,750,000 preferred stock and $11,780,000 common stock of the old company will be entitled to participate in the plan on the following basis: Preferred stockholders, on payment of an assessment of $17 a share, will receive $17.89 in debentures and $50 in common stock; common stockholders, on payment of an assessment of $9 a share, will receive $9.47 in debentures and $25 in new common stock.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Justice	.04
Alpha Con.	.02	Kentucky Con.	.02
Andes	.12	Mexican	.50
Best & Belcher	.08	Occidental Con.	.19
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.42
Caledonia	.03	Overman	.13
Challenge Con.	.08	Potosi	.03
Chollar	.03	Savage	.07
Confidence	.16	Seg. Belcher	.04
Con. Cal. & Va.	.20	Sierra Nevada	.25
Con. Imperial	.02	Union Con.	.50
Gould & Curry	.04	Utah Con.	.04
Hale & Norcross

Ordnance Stocks

We Will Buy

150 American & British Mfg.
25 Aetna Explosives.
100 Carbon Steel Com.
25 Canadian Explosives.
10 Colts Arms.
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
100 Midvale Steel Com.
5 Remington Arms.
5 Winchester Arms.
100 Wright Aeroplane.

We Will Sell

25 Atlas Powder.
150 Carbon Steel 2nd Pfd.
100 Driggs Seabury.
25 Du Pont Powder.
100 Hopkins Allen Arms.
100 Lake Torpedo Boat.
100 Niles-Bement-Pond.
20 Savage Arms.
100 Submarine Boat.
50 Western Cartridge Co.

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40 Direct-Line Tele. Co.
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25 Hercules Powder Com. Stock
100 Int. St. Pump Com. & Pfd. Stock
100 New Jersey Zinc Stock
5 Winchester Repeating Arms Stock

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

25 Am. Dist. Tel. of N. J. Stock
25 American Chicle Com. Stock
100 Comput.-Tab.-Recording Stock
25 Du Pont Powder Com. Stock
25 Hercules Powder Com. Stock
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111 Broadway Tel. Rector 9878

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Wide Fluctuation in Prices in the Curb Market, with Advances More General.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 257,546 shares of stocks and $216,125 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 84,423; oils, 3,553; railroads, 1,115; and mining, 168,450. The range of price of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
225	‡Aetna Expl	132	134	132	133
600	Amer. Zinc	53⅜	54⅜	53⅛	54
500	‡Can. C. & F.	108	110	107	108
500	‡Can. Car & Fdry pf.	122	123	121	121
3,500	‡Canada Steel	35	35⅝	33	35¼
3,000	‡Car. Lt. & P.	9¼	9⅝	8⅞	9
1,750	‡Cramp Shipb.	84	86	84	85
880	Gr.-Seab., w. i.	96	98	94	97
125	Electric Boat	480	490	471	475
100	Elec. Boat pf.	469	469	469	469
28,000	‡Electric Boat, new, w. i.	47	47⅜	46⅝	47⅛
150	Emerson Phon.	13¾	13¾	13½	13¾
358	‡Hall Signal	20	20	19	19⅝
4,625	‡Hendee Mfg.	33¾	41⅛	33	38
900	H. & A. Arms	60	78	60	73
350	‡H. & A. Arms pf.	102	102½	101½	102⅛
10,000	‡Int. Mer. M.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
7,000	‡Int. Mer. M. pf.	9⅛	10	9¼	9⅝
100	Int. Mer. M., new, w. i.	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼
600	‡Int. Motors	26	26	25	22½
10	‡Int. Motors pf.	53	53	53	53
425	‡Inter. Nickel	180	180	177	179
1,275	Kathod. By. pf.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
50	Kelly Sp. Tire	177	177	176	177
500	‡Lake T. Boat	14	14	11	11½
1,075	Marconi of A.	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
200	Corp. of R. & H.	6	6	6	6
1,500	‡Stand. Mot.	11½	12	11¼	11½
600	‡St. Jos. Lead	12	12¼	12	12⅛
3,900	Tri. Philm. cfs.	6⅜	6¼	6¼	6½
4,000	Us. Cigar St., new	10	10	9⅜	9⅜
2,500	Unit. Pr. Sh.	2¼	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
1,500	U. S. Lt. & Ht.	3	3	2⅞	2⅞
200	U. S. Lt. & Ht. pf.	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4¼
150	Ventura Oil	12¼	12⅜	12¼	12⅜
1,500	Wayl. O. & G.	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝
1,000	‡World Film	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
10	Buckeye P. L.	102	101	101	—1
20	Illinois P. L.	148	148	148	..
10	Indiana P. L.	99	99	99	..
2,500	Inter. Petrol.	10	9⅞	10	—⅛
25	Nat. Transit.	34	34	34	..
60	Ohio Oil	156	154	156	+2
225	Pierce Oil	13	12¾	13	+⅛
145	Prairie O. & G.	400	398	400	+4
35	Prairie P. L.	180	177	177	+1
3	So. Penn Oil	338	338	338	—1
10	St. Oil of Cal.	304	304	304	..
80	St. Oil of Ind.	451	450	451	+6
215	St. Oil of N. J.	450	448	449	+1
70	St. Oil of N. Y.	193	190	193	+3
15	St. Oil of O.	475	455	475	..
80	Union Tank L.	85	85	85	—1

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
400	‡Wabash. w. i.	11⅜	11⅜	11¼	11¼
405	‡W'bash pf. (a)	41½	42	41¼	42
310	‡W'bash pf. (b)	22	22	22	22

MINING STOCKS.

5,000	‡Alaska Jun.	12⅞	13⅛	12⅞	13¼
10,000	‡Alta. - Consol. Mining Co.	42	43	33	34
8,500	‡Am. Com'r.	11	13	11½	12
8,700	‡Ariz. Dup'e.	43	43	41	42
2,500	‡Atlanta	28	29	28	29
3,000	‡Big Cot'd.	6½	7	6½	6¾
1,200	Big Ledge Development Co.	2¼	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1,600	Braden Cop.	8	8¼	8	8¼
3,700	‡Booth	42	42	41	41
5,000	‡Caledonia	92	94	92	92
5,700	‡Cashboy	3½	3¾	3½	3
1,100	‡Chile Copper	18⅝	19	18⅝	18⅝
300	Consol. Arizona Smelting	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
15,000	‡Emma Cop.	42	42	34	38
250	Gold'fld Cons.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
600	Howe Sound	4	4	3¾	3¾
3,700	Jumbo Exten.	1½	1½	1½	1½
35,500	Kenn't Copper	47½	49⅝	47½	48⅝
300	‡Kewanaa	11	11	11	11
1,000	‡Lone Star	4	4	4	4
2,800	Magma Copper	13⅝	14⅜	13⅝	14
3,100	Maintyre	50	51	50	50½
200	McKinley Dar.	24	24	24	24
100	Mines of Am.	23	23	23	23
13,000	‡Mother Lode	27	27	25	26
3,600	‡Nat. Z. & L.	36	37	36	36
580	New Ut. Bing.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
500	Nip'g Mi's Co.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1,000	‡Ore	7	7	7	7
13,650	‡Rex. Consol. Mining	55	56	53	54
500	‡Silver Pick.	9	9	9	9
650	St'd Sil.-Lead.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,500	Stewart	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
13,800	‡Success. Min.	94	97	94	96
4,600	‡Sup'n Min. Co.	24	24	24	24
500	‡Wasatch	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
2,500	‡W. E. Con.	59	59	57	57
400	‡White Knob Copper, pf.	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½

BONDS.

$30,000	Del. & Hud. con. 6s, w. i.	102⅛	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜
625	D. L. & W. rts.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
100,500	‡Inter. Mer. Mare. n., 5s	76½	77	76½	77
35,000	Ken. Cop. 6s.	146	149½	148	148½
	‡Sells cents per share.		‡Unlisted.		

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Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in, compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Aug. 26. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 25. Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Film	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
B.-Am. Tob. Co., ord.	15	16	15	15⅝
Central Foundry	10	12	10	11⅝
Kelly S. T., n. i.	86	87	86	87
Mutual Prot. Sharing	9	9¼	9	9¼
N. Y. Transportation	16	17½	16	17½
Pyrene Mfg. Co.	13	13¼	13	13¼
Sherman Carbide	10	14	10	14
Sherman Carbide pf.	10	14	10	14
Sterling Gum	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
Un. C. S. Co. of Am.	99	102	99	102

MINING STOCKS.

Albion Mining	36	40	36	40
Florence	45	48	44	46
Genesee Copper	37	39	37	39
Goldfield Merger	18½	20	19	20
Greene-Cananea	37	38	37	38
Kerr Lake	3⅞	4	3⅞	4
La Rose Cons.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
McKinley Darragh	24	25	23	25
Majestic Mines	45	85	40	80
Nevada Hills	17	19	17	19
Tonopah Extension	2⅜	3⅜	2⅜	2⅝
Tonopah Mining	5⅛	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝

BONDS.

Calaveras 6s	190	210	190	210
Pierce Oil 6s	77	79	77	79

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives	132	135	130	140
Aetna Explosives pf.	79	84	79	84
Am. & British Mfg.	13	16	11	15
Am. & Brit. Mfg. pf.	35	45	40	50
Atlas Powder	220	230	218	225
Atlas Powder pf.	95	100	95	98
Bliss (E. W.)	340	380	340	380
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	135	145	130	140
Canadian Explosives	322	375	325	375
Canadian Explos. pf.	101	110	101	110
Carbon Steel	26	30	22	26
Carbon Steel 1st pf.	50	60	48	52
Carbon Steel 2d pf.	27	28	28	33
Colts Arms	575	590	575	595
Driggs-Seabury	94		91	
Du Pont Powder	690	715	675	690
Du Pont Powder pf.	96	100	95	100
Hercules Powder	358	375	355	370
Hercules Powder pf.	111	115	111	115
Hopkins Allen	50		50	75
Hopkins Allen pf.	95	105	95	100
Niles-Bement-Pond	115	117	113	115
Niles-Bement-P. pf.	97	104	97	104
Savage Arms	300	325	300	325
Winch. Repeat. Arms	2,200	2,500	2,200	2,400

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16¾	17	16¾	17
Atlantic Refining	585	590	585	590
Borne-Scrymser	272	278	270	280
Buckeye Pipe Line	101	105	101	103
Chesebrough Mfg	730	750	730	740
Colonial Oil	135	140	135	140
Continental Oil	235	240	235	240
Crescent Pipe Line	46	49	46	48
Cumberland Pipe L.	49	52	49	52
Eureka Pipe Line	245	250	245	250
Galena Signal Oil	168	170	168	170
Galena Signal Oil pf.	140	142	137	140
Illinois Pipe Line	147	149	147	149
Indiana Pipe Line	98	100	98	101
Inter. Pet. Co.	9⅜	10	9¼	10
National Transit	33½	34⅛	33	34½
New York Transit	225	230	228	230
Northern Pipe Line	98	100	99	100
Ohio Oil	154	156	153	154
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	58	62	58	62
Pierce Oil	12½	13	12¼	13
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24	77	80	77	81
Prairie Oil & Gas	393	402	393	397
Prairie Pipe Line	177	178	174	178
Solar Refining	242	247	240	245
Southern Pipe Line	212	215	210	215
South Penn Oil	333	338	334	338
So. W. Penn	125	130	123	128
Stand. Oil of Cal.	303	305	302	305
Stand. Oil of Ind.	448	452	442	447
Stand. Oil of Kan.	385	395	380	390
Stand. Oil of Ky.	275	280	273	280
Stand. Oil of Neb.	830	840	830	845
Stand. Oil of N. J.	448	450	446	448
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	191	192	187	189
Stand. Oil of Ohio	470	480	450	460
Swan & Finch	126	128	122	127
Union Tank	84	86	86	88
Vacuum Oil	217	218	215	217
Washington Oil	35	36	35	37

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Tennessee Copper's remarkable advance was the closing feature of the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. It sold there at its highest price touched in Wall Street, namely, 65⅛, that being its closing quotation. The copper shares generally were favorably affected by the announcement of a large advance in the price of the copper metal at London and by reports of increased buying of copper by consumers here. So far as the general market was concerned, the opening reflected an overnight change in trading attitude, prices early making a substantial recovery from the reactionary levels established at the close on Wednesday. As the session progressed, the effect of realising sales was felt and prices tended to run off from their best.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
300	Allis Chal.	39½	40	38½	39½
320	Am. E. Sugar	67⅜	68⅜	64⅝	65
6,210	Am. Can.	62⅜	63⅞	61¼	61¼
150	Am. Car. & F.	69⅛	69⅝	69	69
20	Am. Ice Sec.	24	24	24	24
30	Am. Lin. Oil.	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
120	Am. Locom.	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞
1,650	Am. Smelting	79⅜	82	79⅜	81⅝
30	Am. Sugar	109⅞	110¼	109⅝	110¼
8,170	Amazon. ($50)	70⅞	72⅜	70⅜	72⅜
110	Atchison	101½	101⅝	101½	101⅝
80	Baldwin Loco.	75⅞	78⅛	78	78⅛
20	Balto. & Ohio.	82⅜	82⅜	82⅛	82⅜
280	Cal. Petroleum	17⅜	19	17⅜	18⅜
90	Cent. Leather	44	44⅛	43⅝	44⅝
30	Ches. & Ohio.	46⅛	46⅝	46⅛	46⅛
30	C., M. & St. P.	62⅜	63⅜	63⅛	63⅜
350	C., R. I. & P.	22½	23	22⅜	22⅝
60	Chino Copper	45⅜	48⅜	45⅜	46⅛
380	Col. Fuel & I.	42⅛	42⅞	41⅞	42
100	Corn Products	17⅜	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛
1,100	Crucible Steel	76¼	77	76½	75⅞
40	Distillers' Sec.	28	28¼	28	28⅛
780	Erie	28½	28⅝	28	28⅛
450	Goodrich Co.	63	64⅜	62½	63⅛
150	Gt. Nor. Ore.	43	43	42⅜	42⅝
10	Guggenheim	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛
120	Int. Cons.	20⅞	21⅝	20⅞	21⅜
710	Interborough	20⅞	21½	20⅜	21⅜
10	Interboro. pf.	74⅜	74⅞	74⅜	74⅛
60	Insp. Cop.	38	38	33	35⅜
10	Lack. Steel	67⅛	67⅞	67⅛	67⅞
420	Mex. Petrol.	82½	85½	82½	83⅞
160	Mo. Pac.	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
50	N.Y., N.H. & H.	63⅝	64	63⅛	63⅛
150	Pitts. Coal	32⅜	32⅜	32	32½
120	Pressed Stl. C.	61½	61⅞	60⅜	60⅜
340	Reading	148⅜	149⅜	148	148⅜
130	Rep. I. & S.	44⅛	44⅛	43¼	44
80	Rumely	9⅝	10½	9	10
110	So. Pac.	89⅜	89⅞	89¼	89⅜
50	So. Ry.	16	16	16	16
10	Studebaker	114	114	114	114
4,440	Ten. Cop.	53⅞	65½	53⅞	65½
50	Third Av.	52⅜	52½	52⅜	52⅜
1,410	Union Pac.	130¼	131½	130¼	130⅝
40	U. S. Rubber	52½	52⅞	51⅞	51⅞
28,600	U. S. Steel	75⅛	76½	75	75⅝
660	Utah Copper	66½	67⅞	66¼	66⅝
10	Va.-Car. Chm.	86	86	86	86
8,790	W'house Elec.	116¾	117½	115⅞	115⅞
66,650					

MINING.

200	Best & B.	.09	.09	.09	.09
2,500	Cash Boy	.06	.06	.05½	.06
200	Cons. Va.	.17	.17	.17	.17
200	Horn Silver	.20	.20	.20	.20
400	Iron Blossom	.70	.70	.69	.69
300	Jumbo Ext.	1.42½	1.42½	1.42½	1.42½
500	Montana	.27	.27	.27	.27
400	Ophir	40	40	39	40
800	Portland	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43
400	Sierra Nev.	.18	.18	.18	.18
600	Tonopah Ex.	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35
6,000					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the third week of August show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Four roads	$1,841,197	+$143,135
Eight roads	5,567,795	— 842,536
Total (12 roads)	7,408,992	— 699,701

UNION PACIFIC for July—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Freight rev.	$4,932,512	$4,970,608	*$47,196
Passenger rev.	2,107,763	1,983,653	324,110
Total op. rev.	7,846,866	7,559,237	287,629
Maint. of way	1,151,300	1,082,931	68,360
Main. of equip.	945,191	891,854	86,347
Transport. exp.	1,926,617	71,925,538	3,231
Total op. exp.	4,063,227	3,970,232	93,005
Taxes	403,444	391,567	11,877
Net after taxes	2,849,317	2,676,836	172,981

*Decrease.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH for July—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	961,396	881,454	1,074,791
Net after taxes	271,090	240,479	308,182
Other income	47,976	56,630	55,760
Total income	305,035	286,105	373,892
Sur. aft chg.	127,938	108,909	211,590

DETROIT & MACKINAC for July—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	96,324	105,638	10,314
Net after taxes	22,545	24,292	1,747

SOUTHERN RAILWAY for July—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Rwy. op. rev.	$5,211,634	$5,703,118	*$493,484
Rwy. op. exp.	3,663,807	4,310,327	*646,520
Net rev. from rwy. oper.	1,547,827	1,394,791	153,036
Taxes	228,326	224,792	3,534
Total	1,319,500	1,169,998	149,501
Uncol. ry. rev.	1,853	527	1,326
Rwy. op. inc.	1,317,646	1,169,471	148,175

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

PACIFIC LIGHT & POWER CORPORATION for July and 7 months—

	1915.	1914.	Inc.
Gross	$250,322	$222,191	$37,131
Net after taxes	178,409	123,831	54,578
Other income	9,382	14,986	*5,594
Total income	187,791	138,797	48,994
Sur. aft. charges	80,889	30,555	49,774
Seven mos. gross	1,643,625	1,497,005	146,017
Net after taxes	1,092,533	862,349	230,484
Other income	74,195	164,713	*90,518
Total income	1,166,727	966,763	199,964
Sur. aft. charges	412,831	252,752	160,079

NORTHERN STATES POWER for July, 7 and 12 months—

	1915.	1914.	Inc.
Gross	369,903	327,405	42,498
Net after taxes	191,888	168,304	23,584
7 months gross	2,822,580	2,525,302	297,278
Net after taxes	1,550,510	1,321,748	228,204
12 months gross	4,807,594	.....	.....
Net after taxes	2,661,255	.....	.....
Sur. aft. charges	1,177,686	.....	.....
Bal. aft. pfd. divs.	690,617	.....	.....

*Decrease.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.55	4.40
Baltimore & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.60	4.40
Buff., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½@5	4.65	4.40
Canadian Pacific	1915-'28	4½	4.90	4.75
Car., Clinch. & O.	1915-'24	5	5.20	4.80
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'24	4½	4.90	4.60
Chi. & Northwest.	1914-'23	4½	4.50	4.30
Chi., Ind. & L.	1914-'23	4½	5.25	4.75
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1915-'25	4½@5	8.00	6.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5	4.85	4.55
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5	5.15	4.90
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.55	4.45
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4½@5	5.10	4.80
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4 @5	4.88	4.62
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½@5	4.80	4.40
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5	4.50	4.30
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1914-'23	5	6.45	5.25
Missouri Pacific	1914-'22	5	7.50	5.75
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1915-'28	4½@5	5.00	4.75
Norf. & Western	1915-'24	4½	4.55	4.30
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	6	5.00	4.75
Penn. Gen. Frgt.	1914-'23	4@4½	4.40	4.20
St. L., I. M. & So.	1914-'24	5	6.25	5.00
Seaboard Air Line	1914-'23	5	5.05	4.80
Southern Railway	1914-'24	4½@5	5.00	4.75
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½	4.80	4.40
Virginian Ry.	1914-'19	5	5.12	4.75

Weather In Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Showers Fri., except fair near the coast. Sat., showers; mod. n. e. winds.

S. Car.—Showers Fri. and probably Sat.; gentle to mod. winds, becoming n. e.

Ga.—Thunder showers Fri. and Sat.; gentle shifting winds.

Fla.—Thunder showers Fri. and Sat., except fair in s.; gentle, shifting winds, mostly e. over s.

Ala.—Thunder showers Fri. and Sat.; gentle to mod. s. to e. w. winds on the coast.

Miss.—Thunder showers Fri. Sat., cloudy; warmer in n.; gentle to mod. s. and s. w. winds on the coast.

La.—Cloudy Fri.; thunder showers in n. Sat., probably fair; gentle to mod. s. winds.

Tex.—Cloudy Fri. Sat., fair; mod. s. e. to s. winds.

Okla.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Ark.—Thunder showers Fri.; Sat. probably fair and warmer.

Tenn.—Thunder showers Fri.; Sat. cloudy and warmer in w.; showers in e.

Ky.—Showers Fri., and probably Sat.

Ohio and Ind.—Showers Fri., and probably Sat.; mod. n. e. winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair in n.; cloudy in s. Fri.; Sat. warmer and probably fair; gentle to mod. n. e. to e. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair, slightly warmer Fri.; Sat. cloudy and warmer; mod. e. to s. e. winds.

Ill. and Mo.—Cloudy and cool Fri.; Sat. fair and warmer.

Wis.—Fair and cool Fri.; Sat. fair and warmer.

Minn., N. Dak., and S. Dak.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; warmer Fri.

Iowa, Kan., and Neb.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; warmer.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, DISTRICT of Columbia, August 23, 1915. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, Room 509, District Building, until 2 o'clock P. M. September 7, 1915, for heating, plumbing and electric work for 16-room School Building, No. 175, Square 3,083, Warder Street, N. W., between Newton and Otis Streets, Washington, D. C.

Blank forms of proposal, specifications and all necessary information may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room 421, District Building, Washington, D. C. Deposit of $5 required for plans.

Oliver P. Newman, Louis Brownlow, C. W. Kutz, Commissioners, D. C.

We Deal in

Winchester Arms
Savage Arms
Aetna Explosives
Atlas Powder
E. W. Bliss
Du Pont Powder
Hercules Powder
New Jersey Zinc
Eastern Steel
American Brass
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We have good markets in Ordnance Stocks.
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Standard Oils.
George M. L. La Branche,
50 Broad Street. Tel. 6985-1274 Broad.

Continental Gas & Elec. 5s
Detroit & Port Huron Shore Line 5s
Syracuse Rapid Transit Second 5s
Carolina Power & Light 5s

GEO. REITH & CO
30 BROAD ST. N.Y. PHONE BROAD 3665

National Surety Co.
By-Products Coke Corp.

HOPPER FOR MERGER OF COUNTY OFFICES

Economies Would Follow Centralization of Functions, Register Says.

TITLE WORK DUPLICATED

Recommends Abolition of Useless Offices and Enlargement of Register's Duties.

John J. Hopper, Register of New York County, went on record yesterday as being strongly in favor of centralizing the five county offices within New York City and placing them under the same control as are municipal offices today. In a letter to Chamberlain Bruere and Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein, Register Hopper sets forth what he considers the advantages of a changed method of conducting the county offices. He wrote in part:

"The principle that the functions of the five county offices should be centralized and placed under the same control as the municipal offices is today generally accepted by all, except those who are willing to sacrifice the public welfare for matters which are of temporary personal benefit to themselves. The working out of detailed specifications of reorganization is difficult, and in this respect I feel that your offices are greatly to be complimented for the thorough and courageous treatment which they have given to the details of the reorganization plans.

"I believe not only that the economies you show can be obtained with an actual increase in public convenience, but that in some respects you could go even farther than you have.

Title Work in Two Offices.

"My own experience and study of the work of the Register's office, as well as the backward example of the recent separation of Bronx County, has convinced me that if all of the work relating to all classes of instruments which affect title to real property were placed under one office management (with branch offices in the several centres of population) it would greatly add to the convenience of the public, decrease operating expenses, and increase the stability and safety of titles. At present there is a division of work in this respect.

"The Register's office contains the main portion of real property instruments, but in the County Clerk's office are notices of lis pendens and mechanics' liens, filed for the purpose of giving notice of claims against real property. The County Clerk is required to keep locality indexes for these instruments which are similar to the locality indexes kept in the Register's office. Notices of lis pendens and minor liens should be filed in the Register's office, and the block indexes of the County Clerk's office could then be consolidated with the block indexes in the Register's office, with a resulting economy in administration and an increase in public convenience.

Suggests an Immediate Economy.

"I suggest that all functions relating to real property instruments be transferred to the Register's office and other remaining duties united with the City Clerk's office."

Mr. Hopper said he believed the office of Commissioner of Records should be abolished. The establishment of the Torrens system, he said, would not only centralize authority but would consolidate work by putting in the Register's office every paper that affects real property. From the point of view of revenue, he said, an effective Torrens law would place the Register's office on a profit-producing basis. He continued:

"If all the titles in Manhattan were registered and the scale of fees now charged by title companies were adopted, the income to the city for Manhattan alone would be $30,000,000, most of which would be profit. The scale of fees in use in Massachusetts would produce a revenue of $6,000,000 for Manhattan alone. I mention these figures to show the economic reason New York City has in favoring a true Torrens system, aside from the incalculable benefit accruing to land owners directly.

Urges Real Torrens Law.

"So, too, if we had a real Torrens law in the county our old records would become gradually of less and less importance as far as titles are concerned, and when the county is entirely under the Torrens law the records of this office would be valueless altogether as far as title searching is concerned."

Such a law, he said, would mean the elimination of the Bureau of Preservation of Public Records, which costs $18,450 to maintain, and also the Recording Bureau, which costs $27,000.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BRONNER, WILLIAM H., (Oct. 12, 1914;) net estate, $94,640; Mrs. Belle G. Bronner, widow, given $91,225; Mrs. Eliza Bronner, mother, annuity of $600; assets, deposits, $142; insurance, $9,861; watch, $50; on deposit with Julius Loewenthal & Co., including interest, $73,982; 150 shares preferred stock of Julius Loewenthal & Co., $18,000.

GRANT, R. SUYDAM, (details elsewhere.)

KLINGENSTEIN, JACOB, (Dec. 30, 1913;) net estate, $207,500; Mrs. Clara Klingenstein, widow, given $205,964; annuity of $150 for Leopold Klingenstein, brother; assets, equity $13,000 in 110 Cannon St., appraised at $47,000; 131-133 East 12 St., appraised at $27,000; equity $2,000 in 333-335 East 123 St., appraised at $33,500; equity $2,000 in 337-339 East 123d St., appraised at $33,500; equity $2,000 in 341 East 123d St., appraised at $24,000; equity $3,000 in 1,885 Third Av., appraised at $28,000; equity $3,000 in 1,887 Third Av., appraised at $28,000; equity $6,050 in 306-316 East 81 St., appraised at $35,000; equity $1,000 in 318 East 112 St., appraised at $21,000; equity $1,000 in 320 East 112 St., appraised at $21,000; equity $7,000 in 80-82 First St., appraised at $58,000; equity $5,000 in 338 East 9 St., appraised at $25,000; equity $22,000 in 102 East 79 St., appraised at $42,000; dower of widow placed at $18,474, and is allowed as a deduction against total realty; deposits, $15,580; personalty, $100; mortgages and notes, $56,946; stocks and bonds, $85,850; assets remaining in Klingenstein Brothers, $1,925; largest holding, New York City bonds, appraised at $64,925.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

65 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

MANUFACTURER open for good line of coats. Weinberg, 105 Madison Av., 18th floor.

JOBBER wants seconds and jobs in all kinds men's furnishings, pants, and raincoats for cash; bring samples at 2 and 3 P. M. M. Fine & Sons, 1 Greene St.

JOBBER looking at silk dresses below $6; call between 1 and 5 P. M.; also looking at children's dresses. 1,270 Broadway, Room 515.

Jobber placing orders on popular-priced serge and silk dresses call with samples between 10 and 12. Weinberg & Geist, 28-30 West 25th St.

JOBBER open for snappy line of coats. Seventh floor, 40 West 27th St.

BUYERS, ATTENTION!
SCHERR MFG. CO., NEW ORLEANS,
MFRS. OF SCHERR'S EXCLUSIVELY,
HAVE NOW ESTABLISHED
A NEW YORK OFFICE AT 347 5TH AV.
C. A. FRANK, Southern Representative.

HAVE lot of white Chinchilla coats on hand to close out; all latest models in lengths from 32 to 40 inches; price $2.75 to $6.50; also have big variety of sport coats, which are at present in great demand, from $2.75 to $5. Rudinsky Bros., 27-35 West 24th St.

ATTENTION BUYERS
I have 500 suits in serges poplins &c., to close out at sacrifice; immediate delivery. Max Lacher, 158-164 W. 27th St.

Office and salesrooms to sub-lease 1,700 sq. ft. Elegant walnut show rooms. Rather Bros., 220 Fifth Av.

Wanted for cash—Coats, suits, skirts, dresses, &c.; quantity no object. Gross, Franzblau & Co., 27 Greene. Tel. 886 Spring.

CASH FOR HIGH-GRADE women's suits, coats, dresses, skirts, waists, petticoats, and furs. Sumner, 10 Lispenard St. Fr. 4343.

Spot cash for black taffeta silk, all grades. Schiller, 28 West 38th St.

CASH PAID for job lots of women's apparel. Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard St. Fr. 1260.

Help and Situations Wanted.

EXPERIENCED SALESMAN,

opening Pittsburgh office, desires to communicate with manufacturers who want local representation there and surrounding territory; commission basis; highest references. S 144 Times.

DESIGNER on coats and suits, capable of producing correct styles and well fitting patterns by out-of-town house. Address Y 834 Times Annex.

EXPERIENCED cloak salesman, acquainted in the city and surroundings. Safran & Kreeger, 19 West 24th St.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 3¼@3¾ per cent. for the best names
Wed'sday 3¼@3¾ " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Worsteds for Men's Wear.

The present week has seen a good business in medium heavy worsteds for men's wear. Fabrics selling at somewhat over the dollar mark have been most in favor, while the market has continued slow on the higher-priced lines. Some agents report that the medium-priced goods have been taken to the capacity of the mills, with the result that the lines are being withdrawn from sale for the remainder of the season. Buyers continue to operate conservatively for the most part in the higher-priced lines of worsted.

How to Fit Children's Shoes.

One of the best-posted men in the shoe business gives the following advice about fitting shoes for children: "The best thing for your store now is being careful about the fitting of school shoes. Get your profit, but give the child comfort. Feel for rough edges on the insoles, sharp edges of counters, and lasting tacks. While fitting you should pay more attention to the child than to the parent, for no matter how great the value you give, if the child comes home with sore feet caused by poorly-fitting shoes the bargain is forgotten and you are branded as a dealer selling only that kind of shoes."

As to Carpet Auctions.

Speculation exists in many quarters whether one or more of the big carpet and rug manufacturing concerns are to hold auctions this Autumn. So far as could be learned yesterday no definite plans for cleaning up sales of this kind have been formed. As things stand at the moment, one guess appears to be as good as another. Those who figure out that auctions will take place point to the fact that some of the largest factors in the trade are running their plants full time, while others argue that the comparatively recent auctions, taken in conjunction with the present demand, for goods, render a wholesale unloading of carpets and rugs in the near future unnecessary.

Quilt Demand Is Spotted.

Reports from local mill agents handling quilts indicate a rather mixed situation and a rather spotted demand. While duplicate orders are coming in from the jobbers to the sellers of the better class of these goods for immediate delivery, and the mills they represent are well sold up to Oct. 1, the popular grades are being "peddled" without a great deal of success. The improvement in general conditions is said to be indicated in the increased call for the best merchandise, and the fact that buyers are willing to pay the prices asked for it instead of taking inferior stuff at the figures at which that is offered. The big dry goods stores that buy in wholesale quantities are also said to be in the market.

Japanese Raw Silk Higher.

The Yokohama raw silk market has advanced sharply during the last week on advices that the crop is expected to fall considerably short of previous estimates, and that the yield of cocoons is poor. Sales for the week amounted to 4,290 bales, with stocks at 7,500 bales. Business in the Canton market is practically suspended, and reelers are unwilling to make offers. Quotations are wide apart, indicating advances of 20 to 30 cents a pound, particularly for coarse sizes. Shanghai remains very firm, with a strong upward trend to prices. Reports from Italy indicate the Milan market firm, with a good demand for American account and higher prices being asked for forward deliveries. Local business continues good generally.

Yarns for Brazilian Hosiery.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, 409 Custom House, has received an interesting report from the American Consul General at Rio de Janeiro in regard to Brazilian consumption of foreign cotton yarn. This states that the hosiery industry in Brazil is steadily expanding and that the industry makes use of imported cotton yarns to a larger degree. In 1914 the total importations of foreign yarn amounted to 1,485,655 pounds, which was valued at $534,060. The United Kingdom furnished the bulk of this yarn, with Germany and Italy running second and third. The United States has had practically no share in this market. The Bureau has received three samples of hosiery of Brazilian manufacture, showing the type of yarn that is used in the mills in Brazil.

Shorter Dress Goods Bolts.

Salesmen in from the road report hearing much discussion in different sections of the country regarding the agitation for shorter dress goods bolts. This subject was gone into at considerable length at the July meeting of the Jobbers' Association of Dress Fabric Buyers held in this city. While many champions of shorter lengths gave their views at the meeting, there were those who maintained that the general run of thirty to forty yards per piece was not excessive. The traveling men heard many arguments in favor of the twenty-yard lengths, particularly in smaller towns. These arguments were based on the frequency of style changes and the fear of women purchasers that dresses may be duplicated by other buyers in the same locality. The matter will probably come up again at the January meeting of the jobbers.

Duties Raised on Laces.

Judge Cooper of the Board of General Appraisers, sitting yesterday as a reappraisement official, held that the local customs authorities were justified in exacting higher duty on Venetian laces shipped to this country by E. G. Heath of Florence. When the goods reached here, Appraiser Sague held them to be undervalued and recommended to Collector Malone that duty be taken on a basis much higher than the invoiced values. This was done, whereupon the local importer of the merchandise took an appeal to a member of the board, in which it is probable no appeal will be made to a board of three General Appraisers. The laces were described as Vestiti, Tavaglia, Centri, Copertine, Sottana and Poltocini. Women's blouses trimmed with Venetian lace were also advanced in value. The customs men refused to say what the value of the importation was.

Did Not Like Price List.

One of the local cotton goods brokers issued a gray goods price list to the trade yesterday that caused quite a little protest from the commission houses. One of the quotations was "3¢ cents, asked," for 38½-inch 64-56s, which the commission houses thought was putting it pretty strong, or, rather, weak. The market, they said, was in as undesirable a condition at the moment as it could be, without attempts to "bear" it still further, which statement called to mind the more or less classic statement in the trade that the brokers are often "breakers." As an example of the present condition of printcloth prices, in reference to the price position of cotton, it was pointed out that 39-inch 68-72s are now held at 4¼ cents, with cotton around 9⅛ cents a pound. Last Fall, with cotton at 7⅛ cents a pound, the same price was quoted on this construction, it being the lowest in some time.

Gray Goods Situation Mixed.

The situation in the local gray goods market appeared to be quite mixed yesterday, with a flurry of activity near the close that seemed to augur something better for the immediate future. The business done in this flurry amounted, it was said, to well over 10,000 pieces of printcloths, for delivery during September, including 38½-inch 60-52s and 60-48s and 39-inch 64-44s. The prices at which the first two constructions moved are given below, and while the selling price of the 56-44s was not made known, it is understood that these goods can be had for nearby delivery at 3 1-16 cents. Sales of 38½-inch 64-56s, for delivery in the next six weeks, were put through during the day at 3 9-16 cents. Similar sales of 38½-inch 64-60s were made at 3⅝ cents, in spite of the fact that many of the commission houses held that no more of these goods were to be had at that price. Sales of 36-inch, 5.50 sheetings were reported for immediate delivery at 3 5-16 cents, while a good inquiry was told of for 3.95 and 4.20 drills at prices not given out. These goods are being offered, however, at 4¼ and 4½ cents, respectively. Fancies were again well sought. Nominally, staple printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	5¾	38½-inch, 64-56s	3⅝
39-inch, 72-76s	5c	38½-inch, 60-52s	3⅝
39-inch, 68-72s	4¼c	36½-inch, 60-48s	3⅜c
38½-inch, 64-64s	3⅞	37-inch, 64-60s	3¾c
38½-inch, 64-60s	3⅝	37-inch, 60-52s	3½c

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

MINNIE G. FRANK REALTY CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Minnie G. Frank Realty Co. of 315 and 317 West Ninety-eighth Street by these creditors: Louis Bernstein, $3,000; Martin Crivy, $3,000, and Max L. Bernstein, $2,000, all on notes. It was alleged that the company had made preferential payments of $3,000. The company was incorporated in August, 1909, with capital stock of $700. William Frank, a dry goods merchant, was former President, and Moe and Isaac of Isaacs Bros., clothing manufacturers, was Treasurer. The company owned the Holland Court apartment house at 315 and 317 West Ninety-eighth Street. On June 14 last William Frank obtained a judgment against the company for $68,822. Isaacs Bros. were put into bankruptcy on Dec. 31, 1914, and their schedules showed that they had a half interest in the real estate, 315 West Ninety-eighth Street, valued at $825,000, and mortgaged for $203,500, and a half interest in the capital stock of the Minnie G. Frank Co., and these had been deeded to the St. Heliers Holding Co.

KRAMER BROS. & CO.—Abraham Kramer, Samuel Kramer, and Abraham J. Pearl, who compose the firm of Kramer Bros. & Co., manufacturers of lamp shades and domes at 213 to 217 Grand Street, have made an assignment to Harry Marcus. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against them by these creditors: Universal Metal Spinning and Stamping Co., $334; Charles Goodfarb, $122, and Sam Halper, $61. They began business in 1906.

FRANCIS J. RUE, salesman, of 420 Riverside Drive, formerly President of a silk company, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $22,329, and assets $1.76 cash in bank. Among the creditors are the Textile National Bank of Philadelphia, $6,134; estate of Henry Boettger, $6,450; John A. Bruner, Philadelphia, $5,500; Fleitman & Co., $2,250, and the generals Barker of Pelham, $100 for treating a dog.

DAVID ROSENZWEIG.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against David Rosenzweig, manufacturer of leather goods at 123 Greene Street, by these creditors: Leonard Siegel, $136; Philip Sacks, $246, and Harris Siegel, $130. He made an assignment on Wednesday. Liabilities are $10,000 and assets $4,000.

GORDON L. SCHEFFER, dentist, of 191 Broadway and 74 Cortlandt Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,869 and assets of $563, consisting of office furniture, $200, covered by a chattel mortgage of $600; accounts, $238, and cash in a savings bank, $25.

THE LONDON THEATRE CO., INC., of 1,476 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $38,378 and probably no assets.

MAYER PAGET, salesman, of 98 Cannon Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,830 and assets of $319 in accounts.

M. TRACHTENBERG & SON.—Judge Mayer has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on July 22 against Max Trachtenberg, surviving partner of M. Trachtenberg & Son, dry goods dealers at 198 Delancey Street, creditors having accepted a settlement at 50 cents on the dollar.

BERNARD NEWMARK.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of Bernard Newmark, jobber in muslin underwear, at 40 Walker Street, on a settlement with creditors at 15 cents on the dollar.

JACOB AUERBACH, wholesale dealer in cotton and woolen goods at 335 Canal Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $72,556 and assets of $23,500, consisting of stock, $5,000; accounts, $17,000 actual value, face value $46,000; fixtures, $200, and real estate equity, $1,800. The real estate consists of 686 Union Avenue, Bronx; one-half interest in 145 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn; 1,000 lots in Greene County, N. J.; 700 lots in Burlington County, N. J.; 20 lots at East Asbury Park Heights, and a thirty-acre farm at Winsted, Conn. He also has 280 shares of stock of the Manchester Rubber Company, value nominal. Among the creditors are Lawrence & Co., $7,107; Columbia Bank, $1,750, and Harry Offin, $2,500.

JOSEPH M. BLEYER & SON, wholesale dealers in paper and twine at 248 West Seventeenth Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $64,783 and assets of unknown value. They made an assignment on April 14 of all their assets, including real estate at 461 West 153d Street. Among the creditors are Louis Bleyer, $6,000, and Simon Bleyer, $5,000.

M. RAMBOW & CO., (corporation,) dealer in tiles at 28 West Twenty-fifth Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $40,487 and assets of $30,810, consisting of proceeds of sale of stock, $2,269; cash in bank, $129; accounts, $12,216, and notes, $10,196. Seven of the notes for $2,843 were made by George N. Vanderbilt. Among the creditors are the Trent Tile Company of Trenton, N. J., $13,784, and Cambridge Tile Manufacturing Company of Covington, Ky., $3,711.

Friedman & Koerner, trading as the Paris Fancy Feather Company at 713 Broadway, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $13,017, and assets of $3,293, consisting of stock, $200; fixtures, $400, and accounts, $863.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—H. A. Marshall, a salesman in employ of Fostoria Glass Co., voluntary petition; liabilities, $40,534; assets, $31,206. Marshall's interest in Purified Petroleum Products Co., declared bankrupt last December, is given as cause of his financial troubles.

J. B. Welch, clerk, voluntary petition; liabilities, $20,822; assets, $9,744.

C. D. and A. D. Natalby, owners of Natalby's Restaurant, involuntary petition; liabilities and assets not estimated.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 26.—Bankruptcy petitions:

United Pat. Co.; debts, $6,800; assets, $4,600.

Lincoln W. Pierce, rancher, Riverside; debts, $5,700; assets, $3,800.

A. F. and Sarah G. Kuencher; debts, $12,800; assets, $2,000.

D. L. Zimmerman & Co., Fresno; debts, $5,000; assets, $5,500.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

American Electric Mach. Co.—E. C. Atkins & Co. $508.81
American Motorist Pro. Ass'n—Ingram, Richardson Mfg. Co. 1,029.65
Brann, Henry A.—Lawyers' Mortgage Co. 1,117.44
Brush, Wm. D. and Chas. H. Wilson—R. C. Turnbull 197.97
Business Woman's Hotel Co., Inc.—N. Y. Tel. Co. 125.18
Booth, Isidor—T. E. Stutson et al. 414.56
Bellmer & Singer, Inc.—Ostrander Fire Brick Co. 150.37
Corkemaz Realty Co.—Seamen's Bank for Savings 14,843.64
Demarest, Warren G.—P. Livingston 230.15
Durggins, Jay—D. Currier 356.99
Fogarty, Wm. P.—C. A. Bertrand et al. 1,091.29
Freeman, Milas E.—J. A. Stuart 143.91
Goldfarb, Isaac—A. Kirchen et al. 148.21
Gewerts, M. Milton—C. Blueshtein 114.65
Gaga, Wm. M.—Allied Underwriters, Inc. 319.67
Harlem, Isaac W.—G. Schmutz 723.03
Horn, Martin W.—H. Regenburg 453.21
Janpole & Werner Const. Co., Inc.—Anton Larsen & Co., Inc. 331.33
Janpole & Werner Const. Co., Inc., and Louis Werner—Anton Larsen & Son, Inc. 354.10
Komp, Frank S.—R. W. Brooks 320.33
Kumburis, Nicholas, or Combourie—H. Heilbrunn Co. 250.75
Kotrotsos, Demetrios—D. Kalogerakos 204.41
Kenny, Thomas—D. Segal 187.22
Leavy, Thomas—Frank Brewery 121.85
McCormick, Clarence E.—Geo. H. McFadden & Bro. 14,976.96
O'Brien, Frank—F. Goldberg 206.75
Nagle, Percival E., sdm.—Broadway Savings Institution 1,246.13
Prince, Felix—J. B. Baum 8,902.30
Rosentover, Charles—G. A. Haskett 143.32
Raynor, Wm. H.—Claridge Co., Inc. 148.17
Reifsnider, Geo. H.—Manhattan Leasing Co. 132.71
Rapps, Francesca—S. Cucinella 1,178.81
Smith, Edw. J.—Stewart Distilling Co. 202.77
Staudter, Leo—V. Loewer's Gambrinus Brew. Co. 769.32
Silverman, Sam, Harry, and Yetta—E. E. Martin 584.32
Tyson, Frank L.—Vermont Marble Co. 334.45
Von Arnim, Florence and Hugo—J. Audereith 9,065.84
Texas & Pacific Ry. Co.—R. Fine 200.00
Walton, Fritz—Van Cortlandt Oper. Co. 250.90
Woods, Wm. H.—R. Alexander 1,017.89

In Bronx County.

Glickman, William H.—N. Y. Telephone Co. 32.58
Gruper, Hyman, and Harry Goldberg—Same 22.30
George J. Sirico Association—Same 32.51
Hof, Henry—M. L. Aldrich 414.53
J. Glasgow & Co.—D. Gordon 53.29
Jackson, Frank C.—A. C. Hoermann 194.86
J. F. Walsh, Inc.—N. Y. Telephone Co. 28.63
Loshinsky, Max—I. Linkoff 847.66
Steinmetz, Jacob—L. Koss et al. 48.04
Weisberg, Louis—N. Y. Telephone Co. 104.35

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Lenigan, Elizabeth, and John F. Lenigan—Harman Co., June 11, 1915. $10,389.99
Moore, Frank, and National Surety Co.—People, Aug. 14, 1915. ..... 500.00
Pirie, Allen—S. Buchsbaum, Dec. 18, 1911 ..... 978.69
Rothschild, August S.—F. C. Coshland & Co., July 26, 1914. ..... 146.45
St. James Building, Inc.—J. R. Thompson, Dec. 17, 1914. ..... 900.90
Same—Same, July 20, 1915. ..... 103.58
Yellin, Elyman—M. L. Marcus et al., Jan. 10, 1912. ..... 174.91
Wishart, George—Weber & Heilbroner, Feb. 21, 1913. ..... 104.00
Reach, Malcolm A.—J. Nooney, Aug. 24, 1915. (vacated). 841.90

AUCTION SALES.
MERCHANDISE.

THE ENTIRE HIGH-GRADE STOCK OF
STERLING SILVERWARE
of one of the Leading Silversmiths of this city
INVENTORIED AT OVER $25,000
and consisting of Complete Coffee and Tea Sets, Vern Dishes, Bread Trays, Loving Cups, Vases, Bowls, Tea Pots, Vegetable Dishes, Sandwich Trays, Candlesticks, Ramekins, Military and Hand Brushes, Scissors, Razor Strops, Shoe Horns, Powder and Puff Boxes, Combs, Spoons and Forks and hundreds of other articles.
ALSO A STOCK OF THE FINEST
SILVER DEPOSIT WARE
Large Stock of High Quality
CUT GLASS
D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer,
Will Sell Today, Friday, Aug. 27th, '15,
commencing at 10:30 A. M., at salesroom
15-17 Mercer Street, Near Canal St., N. Y.
NOTICE:—This entire offering is of exceptionally high quality, the most exclusive designs, every piece a masterpiece of the Silversmith Art, and will be sold strictly without reserve. For further information you may Telephone Spring 4280.

DAVID W. BIOW CO.
520-522 Broadway,
Tel. 6680-6681 Spring. Near Spring St.
To-day, Friday, Aug. 27th, 10:30 A. M.
Special Peremptory Auction Sale
Large and Staple Retail Stock
DRY GOODS,
Cotton & Dress Goods, Notions, Cutlery, Laces, Embroideries, Blankets, Bedspreads,
FURNISHINGS
Men's & Ladies'
Muslin Underwear,
Ladies' Dresses, Gowns,
Coat Suits, Coats, Skirts, Shirtwaists,
Misses' and Children's Coats and Dresses.

DAVID W. BIOW CO.
520-522 Broadway,
Tel. 6680-6681 Spring. Near Spring St.
Special Peremptory Auction Sale
Monday, Aug. 30th, 10:30 A. M.,
Without limit or reserve, large and attractive offering
Ladies', Misses' and Children's
Wearing Apparel
For Fall and Winter Wear. Also
500 Ladies' Fur Coats,
In Caracul, Pony, Near Seal, etc.
Fancy Furs and Fur Sets.

BANKRUPT STOCK
POSITIVELY 4 MONTHS OLD
The finest, most staple high-grade stock ever sold at public auction.
$20,000 WORTH
PEDDLERS' SUPPLIES
CURTAINS, PORTIERES, LINENES, TAPESTRY, BLANKETS
of the finest quality
UNDERWEAR and SWEATERS
Frank Jacobovits sells today, Friday, Aug. 27, 10:30 A. M., at 137, Essex St., near Rivington St.

GROSS FRANZBLAU & CO., INC.,
A. R. Gross Co., Inc.,
Large, Staple, High-grade Fall & Winter
Coats & Suits
Silk Taffeta Serge and Poplins
DRESSES
Sells Today, Aug. 27, 10:30 A. M.,
27 Greene St., near Grand St.
OUT-OF-TOWN BUYERS INVITED.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row and Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, August 31, 1915, for Contract 154, for furnishing and erecting water-pipe equipment for operating valves in the shafts of the city tunnel of the Catskill aqueduct, in New York City. The equipment consists of iron, copper and brass pipe, pumps, valves and fittings.
At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders, and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.
CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
RALPH T. STANTON, Assistant Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.
MERCHANDISE.

25,000. BOOTS and SHOES
MORSE & ROGERS will sell at Public Auction through
VAN PRAAG & CO. & MAX KALTER, Auctioneers, {To the highest bidders, The balance of the
CLARK HUTCHINSON (N. Y.) STORE
(These lines were not offered at previous sale.) And Morse & Rogers' Men's, Women's and Children's Fall Samples, and about 10,000 pairs of their Discontinued Lines.
Sale on former premises of Clark Hutchinson Co., 125 Duane St.,
Monday, Aug. 30th, 10:30 A. M. Exhibition Morning of Sale 8 A. M. to 10 A. M.
Terms: Cash. Deposit required of every buyer.
Purchases to be removed or shipping arranged for before Sept. 1st.
FIXTURES & FITTINGS
of the Clark Hutchinson Building, sold on premises Friday, Sept. 3rd.
VAN PRAAG & CO. & MAX KALTER, Auctioneers, MORSE & ROGERS.

WAR CHECKS IMMIGRATION.

Retards Movement of New Settlers to Canadian Provinces.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—A dispatch to the State Department from Consul Dreher, at Toronto, says that immigration into Canada has fallen off phenomenally this year owing to the war. Last year there came from Great Britain 142,622 immigrants, and this year only 43,276. The movement of settlers from the United States also has decreased. Only 59,779 went to Canada this year, as compared with 107,530 last year.

The Canadian authorities are preparing for heavy immigration after the war and are considering the enactment of a law giving homesteads on the public domain to war veterans. The same plan is contemplated in Australia and other overseas countries in the British Empire. Canada is expecting a very large increase of immigration from all European countries as soon as the war is over.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The Women's Neckwear Salesmen's Association of New York City has been formed. Its aims are to promote social intercourse among the salesmen and advance their mutual interests. The officers chosen are: President, I. S. Phillips, with the Kisch Manufacturing Company; Vice President, H. Richman, with G. Sidenberg & Co.; Treasurer, Sam Sampson, of Sampson & Sherman; and Secretary, W. A. Ansley, with Engel & Kraus. The organization starts out with a membership of fifty.

The members of the sales force of Morse & Rogers, together with the various department heads, will have a dinner at the Arkwright Club tomorrow night, at which D. P. Morse will preside. J. F. McElwain, President of the W. H. McElwain Company, Boston, will be among those present. Covers for 102 will be laid. There will be an informal entertainment after the dinner, following which a brief business discussion will be held.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY.—Albany Bargain Co.; I. S. Fleishman, dry goods, women's ready-to-wear, 1,270 Broadway; Longacre.
ALTOONA—W. F. Gable & Co.; J. E. Miller, housefurnishing goods; S. Walker.
ASHEVILLE—Asheville Dry Goods Co.; M. Swartberg, dry goods, &c.; 595 Broadway; Latham.
AUBURN—Foster, Ross & Co.; W. A. McNamee, ready to wear; 59 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Hirschilch, Kohn & Co.; N. D. Horning, dress goods, silks; 220 5 Av.
BALTIMORE—J. Gutman Co.; L. Gutman, gloves; Longacre.
BALTIMORE—Phoenix Mfg. Co.; L. Strauss, overalls, jackets, jumpers, &c.; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; D. Rosenberg, silks; Grand.
BARTLESVILLE.—L. Brin Co.; L. Brin, women's, misses', children's ready-to-wear; 170 5 Av.
BIRMINGHAM—G. A. Fuller, ladies' ready-to-wear; Woodward.
BLUEFIELD—H. A. Lilly & Co.; H. A. Lilly, dry goods, ladies', men's furnishing goods; Miss Penland, women's furnishing goods; Grand.
BOSTON—Magrane-Houston Co.; J. McElroy, shoes; Great Northern.
BOSTON—Lace Shop; C. Wolfarst, laces; Latham.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Mrs. M. F. Hirsch, waists, 470 4 Av.
BOSTON—Magrane, Houston Co.; Miss J. Gilligan, muslin underwear; great Northern.
BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; F. A. Fuller, furs; 31 Union Sq.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss M. B. Grotjahn, ladies', misses' suits; 15 East 26.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss K. Haukap, neckwear, handkerchiefs; 470 4 Av.
BUFFALO—Flint & Kent; W. O. Ransley, notions; P. Bartholomy, rugs, furniture; 220 5th Av.
CANTON—Feitner; D. Feitner, waists; 1,138 Broadway, Room 1,421.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; A. Strauss, skirts; 488 B'way.
CHICAGO—F. A. Rauch & Co.; F. A. Rauch, upholstery goods, cabinet hardware; Albert.
CHICAGO—12th Street Store; Miss E. Herman, infants' wear, cloaks, suits, dresses, 1,261 Broadway.
CINCINNATI—Burkhardt-Seiter-Harding Co., I. G. Seiter, millinery; Breslin.
CLEVELAND—Hirsch Co.; Miss E. Cohen, silk dresses, chinchilla coats; 470 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—Kohn Bros. & Co.; H. Kohn, woolens; 690 B'way.
DANVILLE—L. Herman, dry goods, millinery, ready-to-wear, carpets, upholstery, china, glassware; 40 East 22; Netherland.
DANVILLE—Kaplan & Rippe; B. A. Rippe, clothing, furnishing goods; Imperial.
FLORENCE, S. C.—B. Fleishman & Bros.; B. F. Fleishman, men's, women's clothing; 1,161 B'way; Herald Square.
GRAHAM—Scott-Mebane Manufacturing Co.; H. W. Scott, manufactures overalls; Imperial.
GREENVILLE—Hobbs, Henderson Co.; C. O. Hobbs, retail dry goods, notions, women's garments; 43 West 27.
HARTFORD—Wise, Smith & Co.; A. Hutter, ladies' gloves, leather goods; 17 E. 22d; Navarre.
HARTFORD—S. Hart, furs; Navarre.
HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Zenner, Bradshaw Co.; G. D. Bradshaw, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
JACKSONVILLE—John Furchgott Co.; W. J. Webb, silks; 108 Worth St.; Collingwood.
LEWISTON—Cortell-Markson Co.; E. S. Cortell, men's, women's ready-to-wear; Brostell.
LEXINGTON—E. L. Marsh, carpets; Wallick.
LOUISVILLE—Stewart D. G. Co.; J. D. Stewart, dry goods; 118 W. 35th; Holland.
LOUISVILLE—G. W. Owens, women's ready-to-wear, dry goods; Imperial.
MACON—Union Dry Goods Co.; Mrs. M. R. Woodward, ready-to-wear, millinery; 69 5 Av.
MARION—Fleischman Brothers; E. Fleischman, men's, women's clothing; 1,161 Broadway; Herald Square.
MARYVILLE—S. S. Fox, carpets, furniture; Gerard.
MEMPHIS—John Gerber Co.; E. H. Gerber, dry goods; F. J. McPhillips, notions, leather goods, gloves, ribbons, trimmings; 1,150 Broadway.
MINNEAPOLIS—Herbert Pearce Co.; H. Pearce, ready-to-wear; Navarre.
NASHVILLE—L. Jonas & Co.; A. Jonas, untrimmed hats; 621 B'way; Cumberland.
NEW HAVEN—Miss M. E. Kivlan, laces; Imperial.
NEW HAVEN—J. Weissman, pants, overalls; Wallick's.
NORFOLK—"Altschul's"; B. Altschul, dry goods, notions, millinery, ladies', men's furnishing goods; 1,183 B'way; Sherman Sq.
OMAHA—Hayden Bros.; J. Flynn, cloaks, waists, infants' wear; Holland House.
OKLAHOMA CITY—Bernheimer, Bernheimer & L. Tobias, ready-to-wear; 1,199 B'way; Wallick's.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; E. Goldman, general misc.; B'way and 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—Kreiger & Bros.; J. Krieger, millinery goods, silks, ribbons, feathers, &c.; Broztell.
PIEDMONT—S. G. Dixon Clothing Co.; F. E. Dixon, J. Hannan, clothing; Hotel Breslin.
PITTSFIELD—A. Brown, dry goods; Collingwood.
PITTSFIELD, Mass.—England Bros.; C. J. Blood, dry goods; 320 Church.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; I. Seder, ready-to-wear; 364 5th Av.; Herald Square.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; A. Binswanger, house furn. goods, china; 470 4 Av.
PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; A. C. Connor, flowers, fancy feathers, hat trimmings, millinery, basement; 37 West 26.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; B. Whitehead, men's clothing; 120 W. 32d; Marseilles.
POPLAR BLUFF—Lorenz Merc. Co.

THE WEATHER

WASHINTON, Aug. 26.—High pressure prevails over central and northern districts east of the Rocky Mountains, with the crest over Lake Superior, and temperatures are considerably below the seasonal average over interior districts.

Frosts were reported Thursday in North Dakota and Northern Minnesota. In the South temperatures were seasonable, while in the West they have again risen and are considerably above the seasonal average, with general low pressure prevailing.

Showers were quite general in the Plains States, the Lower Missouri, and the Middle Mississippi Valleys, and there were local thunder showers in the Southern States, the Central Rocky Mountain region, Utah, and Southern Arizona. Over the remainder of the country the weather was fair.

There will be showers Friday and Saturday in the Ohio Valley, the Eastern Gulf, and the Southern Atlantic States Friday or Friday night, and probably Saturday in the lower lake region, and on Saturday or Saturday night in the Middle Atlantic States. In Arkansas and Louisiana local thunder showers Friday will be followed by generally fair weather Saturday, while in the upper lake region and New England the weather will be generally fair Friday and Saturday.

It will be warmer Saturday in the upper lake region, but elsewhere east of the Mississippi River temperature changes will not be important.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate northwest; Middle and South Atlantic Coasts, moderate north and northeast, except east and southeast off the Florida Coast.

FORECASTS TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York and Pennsylvania—Fair Friday; Saturday partly cloudy, probably showers by night.

Southern New England and New Jersey—Fair Friday; Saturday partly cloudy.

Western New York—Partly cloudy Friday; showers at night or Saturday.

Northern New England—Fair Friday and Saturday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
8 A. M.	62	62	4 P. M.	73	75
6 A. M.	62	61	6 P. M.	67	72
9 A. M.	64	69	9 P. M.	64	65
12 M.	69	73	11 P. M.	64	63

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 68; for the corresponding date last year it was 67; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 71.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 66; at 8 P. M. it was 68; maximum temperature, 76 degrees, at 3:30 P. M.; minimum, 60 degrees, at 5 A. M. Humidity, 59 per cent., at 8 A. M.; 54 per cent., at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.97 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.05 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
3:40—508 11 Av.; August Ludwig	Slight
4:40—305 E. 100 St.; Isaac Weindfelt	Slight
6:50—527-529 E. 72 St.; Nassan & others	$15,000
7:50—237 Cherry St.; Jennie Rathmaker	Slight
8:10—550 Broome St.; Isabella Dullmeyer	Slight
9:35—415 E. 71 St.; Amiel Cida	None
9:30—208 E. 73 St.; Frederick Yudel	Not given
10:30—21-23 Pitt St.; E. Pollock	Slight
10:50—55 2 Av.; Jennie Levine	Slight
11:40—1,525 1 Av.; Rubin Lefkowitz	Slight
11:40—Sedgwick Av., near Fordham Road; D. S. C. wagon	$50
P. M.	
12:01—125 W. 133 St.; not given	None
1:20—12 Goerck St.; Mary Saviento	Slight
2:20—501 E. 116 St.; J. Clap	Slight
2:25—227 E. 51 St.; M. O'Brien	Slight
2:45—437 E. 119 St.; J. Molasky	Slight
4:00—53 W. 33 St.; Greeley Sq. Hotel Co.	Slight
4:15—100 E. 125 St.; Harry Gilbert	$500
4:20—5 Av. & 26 St., (auto;) Reilly Electrotype Co.	Slight
4:30—521 E. 88 St.; A. Brocker	Slight
6:05—416 St. Nicholas Av.; M. Laumley	Slight
7:04—357 W. 37 St.; Rohe Bros.	Slight
7:40—240 E. 110 St.; Sol Hecht	None
7:45—372 3 Av.; Aaron Weis	Slight
7:45—2,652 3 Av.; Metropolitan Theatre	Slight
10:50—1,921 B'way; Nathan Lesser	Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and Assignments: To take effect 4 P. M., Aug. 27: Patrol. W. Seifert, 61 to 274; D. Murray, 274 to 61; T. E. Nelis, 8d I. D. to 35. Mutual—To take effect 4 P. M., Aug. 27: Patrol. L. Pettigrew, 68 to 69, mounted duty; R. F. Connolly, 69 to 68, mounted duty discon.

Temporary Assignments: Surg. D. J. Donovan, 6th S. D., in charge 7th S. D., in addition to his own, 20 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 2; Lt. P. Brady, 165 to 11th I. D., 16 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 27; Patrol. P. Gough, 33, to C. D. duty in City Hall corridors, 11 days, 9 A. M., Aug. 26; J. E. Bealler and W. W. Ruege, 153, to 11th I. D., 4 P. M., Aug. 28, to 8 A. M., Aug. 31; J. Powers, 165, to 11th I. D., 14 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 31; E. C. Nugent and J. P. Lorigan, 165, and G. C. Schlessinger and J. J. Crowley, 170, to 15th I. D., 1 day, from 2 P. M., Aug. 29; J. T. McGann, 169, S. E. Thompson, 171, and J. E. Cassidy, 174, to 15th I. D., 2 P. M., Aug. 28, to 8 A. M., Aug. 31; to 15th I. D. from precincts indicated, 10 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 29: C. Kellerman, 22; J. Cross, 170; J. Vitale, 48; J. C. Jacek, 171; to 15th I. D. from precincts indicated, 10 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 29: F. Rockleth, 149; J. J. Wilson, 169; W. T. Major, 169; G. W. Cook, 279; to 12th I. D. from precincts indicated, 4 P. M., Aug. 28, to 8 A. M., Aug. 31: T. M. Webster, 279; H. H. Marks, 283; H. Winters, 285; T. L. Connors, 281; P. Schappert, 283; T. V. Duffy, 285.

Assignments discontinued: Patrol., to C. O. from precincts indicated, (temporary, 8 A. M. Aug. 28: J. T. Carroll, 1; J. A. Arras, 2; W. J. Quinn, 4; C. W. Reich, 13; H. J. Smith, 25; G. Magee, 29; W. H. Long, 31; T. D. McClennand, 36; F. C. Ferguson, 61; E. C. Schoell, 63; P. Donovan, 65; C. Gutgsell, 146; W. Meyer, 149; W. C. Franke, 164; Mount. Patrol. T. J. Stephens, 69, to 61, (temporary,) 4 P. M. Aug. 27.

Leaves of absence, with full pay: Surg. Mark Williams, 7th S. D., 20 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 2, vacation. Without pay: Lt. S. C. Hauptman, 15, 1 day, 12:01 A. M. Sept. 9, and 1 day, 12:01 A. M. Sept. 18; Patrol. M. Pollack, 13, 1 day, 6 P. M. Sept. 4; E. S. Zadi, 16, 4 days, 8 A. M. Aug. 28; J. G. Davis, 28, 1 day, 4 P. M. Aug. 26; J. J. Bryan, 149, 1 day, 4 P. M. Aug. 29; E. A. Kearney, Bridge, 3 days, 12:01 A. M. Aug. 31.

Applications for full pay while on sick report approved: Patrol. C. A. Motjenbacker, 18, 9:50 A. M. July 7 to noon July 12; J. F. Hayes, 89, 6:45 P. M. July 28 to 12 P. M. Aug. 6; F. X. Hilbert, 89, 7:45 P. M. July 28 to noon Aug. 6; J. R. Leonard, 161, 6:05 P. M. Aug. 18, during disability; W. J. Farrell, 278, 2 A. M. July 5 to 12:01 A. M. July 20.

Fire Department.

Advancements in grade, effective at 8 A. M. on dates specified: 3d to 2d grade, Sept. 1—M. A. Jessup, Eng. 4; T. J. Reilly, 4; O. Quinn, 5; H. Schwail, 6; C. Ptacek, 8; F. J. Goodell, 10; C. W. Smith, 10; S. S. Scrivani, 11; C. Nathan, 13; J. J. Walsh, No. 3, 14; F. A. Johnston, 16; J. W. Newnom, Jr., 16; V. Vojacek, 20; M. Comasky, 21; D. J. Shea, 22; A. F. Wrzogwitza, 23; F. A. Riegert, 24; E. Egelhofer, 24; C. F. Stahlhut, 27; F. G. Franke, 28; M. M. Fox, 34; W. L. Cahill, 34; A. J. Devlin, 36; G. J. Osterman, 37; J. S. Foster, 38; J. J. Glynn, 46; C. R. Senner, H. & L. 28; J. F. Harrington, 35; C. M. Johnsen, 76; G. A. Froese, 77; J. C. Morck, 78; J. Klein, Eng. 283; C. G. Paulding, Jr., 204; J. S. Dolan, 205; E. F. Driscoll, 207; R. N. Kassmann, 209; A. C. Keller, 210; A. Joseph, 210; R. E. Stothard, 213; W. F. Hickey, 214; C. Gallagher, 214; C. T. Taylor, 214; J. B. Lavery, 220; H. Murray, 220; C. Starkey, Jr., 221; F. J. McArdle, 221; A. F. Ruoff, 222; W. A. Andrews, 224; T. J. Fearn, 226; P. Engel, 230; C. M. Deutsch, 238; A. C. Polson, 238; M. M. Karkel, 251; D. O'Neil, 66; W. J. Mooney, 58. A. E. Jemm, 60; L. B. Large, 65; W. G. Mayer, 65; O. Debrenz, 71; J. W. Treubig, 82; J. J. McCarthy, No. 2, 88; T. T. Crowe, H. & L. 16; M. C. Cornell, 20; E. Laffan, 20; F. Parks, 21; R. J. Egan, 22; F. E. Sullivan, 122; M. J. Nolan, Eng. 279; W. Anderson, Jr., 280; W. Seymour, 280; F. D. Budd, 283; J. J. Carey, H. & L. 102; E. J. Hartigan, 104; C. A. Schaefer, 104; W. W. Slocum, 106; G. E. Mineur, 106; J. A. Schweickert, Jr., 108; W. L. Byrnes, 109; W. T. Hazrick, 114; J. Burns, 118; R. B. L. Power, 132; C. J. Franck, Jr., 143. 3d to 2d grade, Sept. 6: G. J. Grimm, Eng. 8; C. R. Weidner, 32; T. C. Mitchell, 40; F. H. Ernst, 56; J. E. Oesau, Jr., 280; O. Burpeau, Jr., H. & L. 2. 3d to 2d grade, Sept. 10: G. Schafer, Eng. 9; F. J. Murphy, 18; F. J. Gardella, H. & L. 15; M. Moran, Eng. 214; A. F. Crowley, 225; F. Zschorna, 234; G. Hoag, 237; W. Sandberg, H. & L. 119; A. W. G. Conny, 143. 3d to 2d grade, Sept. 15: L. J. Moran, Eng. 59. 3d to 2d grade, Sept. 19: E. V. Jaycoxe, Eng. 7; J. Goertz, 11; W. E. Adams, 21; B. E. Wells, 21; J. J. Bronleben, 24; G. P. Hemme, 28; J. J. Boertlein, Jr., 55; E. W. Sandre, 60; J. M. Johnson, 59; M. T. Dowling, 83; G. P. Butler, 91; E. J. Eberly, Jr., 91; C. O. Diedrickson, 93; T. H. Maloy, 93; J. Harnett, H. & L. 7; H. F. Gray, 12; D. O'Leary, 21; J. J. Freund, 25; W. J. Hennessy, 106; J. A. Maine, Eng. 157; W. E. Papke, 215; B. Heaney, 219; J. H. Abrams, 236; J. L. Foley, 230; E. H. Werthmuller, 233; E. Schafer, 234; E. E. Jeromemes, 236; J. E. Seger, 282; H. Schneider, 253; J. E. Fleisch, H. & L. 106; F. B. Bender, 111; T. A. Michenfelder, 128. 4th to 3d grade, Sept. 21: W. E. Schaile, Eng. 16; P. C. Platti, 19; G. Kohn, 34; C. M. Brown, 58, F. Collin, 89; J. F. Gorsvin, 205; G. P. Schmidt, 231; J. H. Woodson, H. & L. 106; V. Hansen, 109; A. Krause, 110. 3d to 2d grade, Sept. 23: M. A. Lukas, Eng. 212. 3d to 2d grade, Sept. 25: W. F. Carlock, Eng. 23; F. W. Puck, 46; J. W. McCabe, 59; W. H. Moloney, H. & L. 20; G. Hanrahan, 25; P. J. T. O'Neill, 30; J. A. Morgan, 38; R. E. Fullis, 40; C. A. Hausmann, 44. F. J. Stevens, Eng. 204; H. J. Feeley, 207; J. A. Gildersleeve, 239; J. Burns, H. & L. 112; L. J. Sedelmeyer, 112. 4th to 3d grade, Sept. 25: H. H. Eichler, Eng. 5; J. J. Garrett, 20; J. W. Quehl, 212; F. A. Embeck, 213. 3d to 2d grade, Sept. 28: J. Bauschatz, Eng. 205.

Tried before W. Holden Weeks, Dep. and Act. Fire Commissioner, Aug. 26; Fire., 2d gr., W. J. Costello, H. & L. 5, neglect of duty, guilty, three regular leaves withheld; Fire., 2d gr., R. L. Montgomery, Eng. 18, neglect of duty, guilty, five regular leaves withheld; Prob. Fire., J. A. Shea, Eng. 13, absence without leave, decision reserved.

Commanding officers will note this correction in Fire Department pay table for months having 30 days: Fire., 2d gr., $1,200, ½ day, $1.67, instead of $1.17.

Leaves of absence, without pay: Capt. W. H. Cosine, H. & L. 24, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 30; Fire., 1st gr., J. E. Doran, Eng. 2, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 29; Fire., 1st gr., W. J. McGrath, No. 2, H. & L. 25, 24 hours, 8 P. M., Aug. 26; Fire., 1st gr., W. F. Holland, Eng. 76, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 29; Fire., 1st gr., J. W. Golden, H. & L. 41, 84 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 4; Fire., 1st gr., J. V. Bruton, Eng. 49, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 29; Eng. H. Conboy, Eng. 50, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 2; Eng. F. Olsen, Eng. 223, 12 hours, 8 P. M., Aug. 26; Fire., 1st gr., A. J. Kelly, H. & L. 147, 36 hours, 8 P. M., Aug. 27; Fire., 1st gr., J. F. Galligan, Eng. 262, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 29.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the months of August and September, 1915, will be as follows:

Bankruptcy motions on Wednesday, Sept. 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29.

General motions on Sept. 2, 9, 15, 23, and 30, 1915.

Notes of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day.

Notes of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Gonsher<Spektorsky.	Ex re. Hunnewell<
Re Underwood Comp	samm.
Mach Co.	Schnurmacher<
Baird<O'Rourke Eng,	Lockin.
&c, Co.	Langendorff<Lagen.
Kain<Weeks.	Moses<Moses.
Ida Meyer, (Brittingham & Co.)	Hecht<Burchell-Johnston Corp.
Hoisting Mach Co<	Brown<Mid-Crosstown Ry.
Fed Ter Cotta Co.	Schaefer<Schaefer.
Sirgan<Westinghouse, (2.)	Tepper<Tepper.
J S Chem Co<Harrington.	Siegel<Lechner.
Re Metropolitan Rty Co.	Emig Ind Sav Bank<
Kaufman<Reich.	Brooker.
G C Graham Const Co	Wood<Wilson.
<Graham.	Re Hornick. (Rothstein.)
Tepper<Tepper.	Kernochan<Herzog.
Wallach<L I R R.	Boiles<Herbert & Co.
Duffy<Poun R R.	Herdan<Navona.
Tribant & Walker Co<	Weinberger<Baff.
Dowse.	Solomon<Marks.
Kuperstein<Gottlieb.	Kleinman<Tepfer.
Emig Ind Sav Bank<	Salvin<Salvin.
Solomon.	Strachstein<Strachstein.
McGlinchy<Forsythe Bath Co.	Leggett & Co<Degnon Cont Co.
Maynard<Gorey.	Penn<Mail & Express Co. (2.)
Gem Battery Co<Silverman.	Strauss<Oppenheim, Collins & Co.
Re 49th St and Madison Av Co.	Morgan<Langer.
Man Life Ins Co<	Silverberg Import Co<
Willyard Rty Corp.	Bauman, (2.).
Seeley<von Hagen.	Pitofsky<Polonsky.
Plessing<Graff.	Baron de Hirsch Fund
Senechtman<Mellet.	<Cooper.
Cohn<Cohn.	Feuerstein<Feuerstein
Gricco<Adams.	Challa<Challa.
Re Lorenzo & Moreno Brothers.	Re Levine.
A D Kneuper Spec Co	Rosenfeld<Rosenfeld.
<Kneuper.	Hayes<Am Bridge Co.
McLaughlin<McLaughlin.	Re Association of Auditors and Appraisers.
Ascher<Wolf.	Carlsen<Carlsen.
Kaminetsky<Shapiro	Brugger<Cummings.
Re N. Y. (Bronx Boulevard.)	Walsh<Pernick.
Ex rel Zabriskie<	Zittel<Weber.
Purdy.	Mondorf<Otten.
Ex rel Pine St Co<	Maclay<Berliner &
came.	Greenberg.
Ex rel Jones<same.	B'klyn Sav Bank<
Ex rel Chas A Co,	Paterno Bros.
Inc<Same.	Furman<Herschkowitz.
Ex rel Marshall<same.	

PART II.—Shearn, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Recess.

PARTS III., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Will for probate.
Marie A Walters.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Sternberg<Silverberg.	Graf Rty Holding Co<
Oppenheim, Collins &	Schlieff & Grundwerg.
Co<Ranger.	Fuerlicht<Cirker's S
Cameron<Salinsky.	W Co.
Chem Realty Co<Neuman.	Hickson<Ayer.
Greenberg<Siegel.	Minakakis<Korn.
Clarke<Tumulty.	Salkind<Gluck.
Turkeltaub<Leckowsky.	Chem Realty Co<Neuman.
Bay<Stewart.	Banker Cont Co<Callahan Cont Co.
Melvin—Piscitelli.	Ridgeway<Mass Tool, &c, Co.
Levine<Taylor Amuse.	Bronx Leasing Co<
L'Araldo It Pub Co<	Title G & T Co.
Pennacchio.	Dalaskinka<Green.
Millington<Sayer.	Stein<Wilking.
Myers<Gray.	Sake & Co<Woods.
Fuerst<Rosenberg.	Packard M C Co<
McGraw Pub Co<	Blair.
Leendorf E L Co.	
Curtel<Jackson.	
Goldstein<Kanefsky.	

PART II.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Shearn, J.—Koss<Sandy—Joseph M. Edelson; N. Y. Trust Co.< Dininny—Wilbur Larremore.

SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J.—Lockwood< Di Benedetto—Lewis J. Conlan; Marcotte< Realty Holding Co.—James Dunne.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Shearn, J.—N. Y. Life Ins. and Trust Co.<George W. Godward—Martin F. Huberth: Louisa A. Downes<Emma A. Mayhew—Alfred Katz; Charibel F. Lawton<Margaret M. Mooney—Chester J. Byrne; Seymour Realty Co.<County Land & Mtg. Co.—Benjamin Bernstein.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Guy, J.—Ex parte business at 11 A. M.
Motion calendar adjourned until Aug. 31.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Tiernan, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Tiernan, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Tiernan, J.—No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Dorhmann< Merwin Realty Co.—Joseph I. Berry.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Callaghan, J.—Motions.

Re Wallace.	Hicks<Cocks.
Mele<Waterbury Co.	Kramer<Kramer.
Sheldon<Sheldon.	Wetmore<Wetmore (8)
Rudnick<Hess.	Black<Black.
Dorn<Knickerbocker Ice Co.	Levin<Glickman.
Benichasa<same.	Slackman<Kaufman.
Bergin<N E RR Co.	Re Elite Rlty Co.
Seidenman<same.	Rosenthal<Rosofsky.
Lambertson<C I & B RR Co.	Roes<McLaughlin.
Barber<N Y Cons RR.	Cavelli<Cavelli.
Evers<same.	N Y Mtg & Sec Co<
Spiegel<B H RR Co.	Stanley.
Rauchfuss<same.	Lewis<May.
Mittendorf<same.	Steinberg<Steinberg.
Iraggi<same.	Less<Brenton Const.
Martingono<same.	Re Wittechen.
Clifton<same.	Kramer<Kramer.
Whitmore<Scott.	Chasins<Rosenthal.
Burke<Burke.	O'Rourke<O'Rourke.
Henke<same. Falls.	Schoenleber<Aron.
Amend<Mfrs-Cit Trust Co.	Wallace<Ditmar.
Haedrich<Haedrich.	Crandall<Crandall.
	Re Downs (Smith).

PART II.—Callaghan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—No calendar.

TRIAL TERM—No calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—No calendar.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:21|Sun sets..6:42|Moon rises..7:50

THE TIDES.

	High Water.		Low Water.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:13	9:32	3:08	3:30
Governors Island	9:55	10:09	3:48	4:12
Hell Gate	11:45	11:59	5:28	5:52

Arrived—Thursday, Aug. 26.

SS Lancastrian, London, Aug. 12.
SS Cheyenne, Barrow, Aug. 16.
SS Hathor, Havre, Aug. 12.
SS Stephano, St. John's, Aug. 21.
SS Trafalgar, Carbarien, Aug. 21.
SS Newburn, Newport, Aug. 13.
SS Monkburn, Liverpool, Aug. 6.
SS Greystok Castle, Balboa, Aug. 20.
SS El Sud, Galveston, Aug. 20.
SS Santa Marta, Colon, Aug. 18.
SS El Paso, Galveston, Aug. 20.
SS Rota, Cardiff, Aug. 13.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Bergensfjord	Bergen	Aug. 17
Gloughton	London	Aug. 7
Bayamo	Santiago	Aug. 16
Aldersgate	Buenos Aires	July 27
Philadelphian	London	Aug. 7
Taltac	Balboa	Aug. 16
Bankdale	Brest	Aug. 11
Magdalena	Rotterdam	Aug. 9
Capac	Balboa	Aug. 18
Lord Downshire	Havre	Aug. 15
Strathavon	Barcelona	Aug. 16
Francesco	Naples	Aug. 18
Campine	Rotterdam	Aug. 12
Overdale	Spezia	Aug. 15
Advance	Colon	Aug. 21
Maracaibo	San Juan	Aug. 16
Osterdyk	Rotterdam	Aug. 15

DUE TOMORROW.

Magdala	Suez	Aug. 5
Chipana	Colon	Aug. 18
Ferio	Hull	Aug. 18
Hawaiian	Balboa	Aug. 16
Korona	Demerara	Aug. 16
Denis	Para	Aug. 15

DUE SUNDAY.

Ancona	Palermo	Aug. 18
Eureka	Balboa	Aug. 20
Ioawan	Cristobal	Aug. 22
Morro Castle	Vera Cruz	Aug. 20
Orion	Buenos Aires	July 29
Purus	New Orleans	Aug. 24
Lampasas	Mobile	Aug. 23
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Aug. 26

DUE MONDAY.

Espagne	Bordeaux	Aug. 23
Georgic	Liverpool	Aug. 18
Roma	St. Michaels	Aug. 24
Nilas	Amsterdam	Aug. 21
Rossano	Cardiff	Aug. 18
Seguranca	London	Aug. 17
Santa Anna	Gibraltar	Aug. 21
Carolina	Mayaguez	Aug. 25
Metapan	Cristobal	Aug. 24
Turus	Buenos Aires	Aug. 18
Nueces	Tampa	Aug. 24
J. L. Luckenbach	Cristobal	Aug. 22

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Cymric, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
California, Bahia	3:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Tuscania, Liverpool		5:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Duca degli Abruzzi, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Krootland, Balboa	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Gregory, Para	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Indian Transport, Montevideo	2:30 A.M.	5:00 A.M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
A. A. Raven, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Medina, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Lancastrian, London	——	12:00 M.
Pinar del Rio, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Rio, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Sabine, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Colorado, Brunswick	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL SUNDAY.

Czar, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Saramacca, Argentina	7:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Bulgarian Prince, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., AUG. 26.

SS Bergensfjord, Bergen to New York, was signaled; time and distance not given; due 27th, afternoon. Norwegian-America Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS J. L. Luckenbach, Balboa to New York; was 737 miles N. of Colon at noon, 25th.
SS Brabant, Tampico to New York, was 21 miles S. E. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Nueces, Mobile to New York, was 70 miles S. of Jupiter at 7 P. M.
SS Morro Castle, left Nassau for New York at 1:30 P. M.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, passed Tybee at 5:40 P. M.
SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 123 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 210 miles W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 125 miles S. E. of Mobile Bay at 7 P. M.
SS Vesta, Port Arthur to New York, was 117 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 194 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Carolina, San Juan to New York, was 991 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Guantanamo, Plymouth, Me., to New York, was 140 miles E. at noon.
SS Maracaibo, San Juan to New York, was 137 miles S. at 8 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Europe, at Genoa, Aug. 20.
SS Madawoska, at Hongkong, Aug. 24.
SS St. Patrick, at Suez, Aug. 25.
SS Tanagra, at Piraeus, Aug. 12.
SS Troquois, at London, Aug. 26.

Sailed.

SS St. Paul, from Liverpool, Aug. 25.
SS Adriatic, from Liverpool, Aug. 25.
SS Cymric, from Calcutta, Aug. 24.
SS Hypatia, from Barbados, Aug. 24.
SS Aladdin, from Port Talbot, Aug. 25.
SS Retlaw, from Brexham, Aug. 25.
SS Santa Rosalia, from Santos, Aug. 25.
SS Tomaso di Savoia, from Genoa, Aug. 20.
SS Ioannis Vatis, from Oran, Aug. 20.

Passed.

SS Oscar II., Copenhagen for New York, passed Butt of Lewis.
SS Obi, New York for Glasgow, passed Kinsale.
SS City of Bristol, Manila for New York, passed Perim.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 28, SS Philadelphia.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Sept. 4, SS Espagne.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Sept. 9, SS Cretic.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 31, SS Nieuw Amsterdam.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 7, SS Noordam.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 28, SS Duca degli Abruzzi.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Makura ..... Aug. 27
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Panama Maru ..... Aug. 28
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Shinyo Maru ..... Aug. 30
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Sado Maru ..... Sept. 2
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport ..... Sept. 2
Hawaii and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Matsonia ..... Sept. 3

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Shanghai, July 30; Kobe, Aug. 4, and Yokohama, Aug. 6—which arrived per steamer Panama, were dispatched east from Seattle on Aug. 22, and mails dated Manila, July 25; Hongkong, July 27; Shanghai, July 30; Yokohama, Aug. 7, and Honolulu, Aug. 17, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Shinyo Maru, were dispatched east on Aug. 23. These mails are due in New York today.

POST OFFICE NOTE.

Postmaster Morgan announces that on and after Sept. 1 the sender of an ordinary parcel of fourth-class mail may obtain a receipt therefor.

The purpose of this receipt, for which a fee of 1 cent is charged, is to provide senders, when desired, with a record evidencing their mailing. The issuance of the receipt does not in any way insure the parcel against loss while in the mails, and no receipt is obtained from the addressee upon delivery. Patrons who desire either of these latter facilities must insure their parcels.

Tags will be supplied upon application at the General Post Office or any regular station, upon which the name and address of the addressee of the parcel shall be written by the sender, who may also place his own name thereon if he desires, and affix on the tag a 1 cent postage stamp in the space provided. The tag is to be tied to the parcel before mailing. When the parcel is delivered to the Post Office the receipt will be detached by the postal employe and delivered to the sender.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Orders of July 26, relating to 2d Lts. J. A. Davies and J. A. Stevens, 27th Inf., amended, to transfer Lt. Davies to 17th Inf. and Lt. Stevens to 9th Inf.

Maj. W. M. Roberts, Med. Corps, on leave at Baltimore, Md., from duty at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., proceed to Texas City, Texas, for duty with 2d Div., with station at Fort Reno, Okla.

Capt. J. B. Douglas, Sig. Corps, relieved from detail that corps, remaining on present duty until further orders.

Second Lt. C. B. King, 5th Cav., will proceed, on expiration of leave, to Fort Myer, Va., for temporary duty.

Leaves: Capt. E. W. Tanner, Q. M. C., 2 mos. and 7 days; Capt. H. S. Hathaway, recruiting officer, 1 mo.; Capt. L. Turtle, C. A. C., extended 1 mo.

Navy.

Capts. T. P. Magruder and N. C. Twining, commissioned.

Commanders: L. R. de Steiguer, command of receiving ship at New York, to command the Kearsarge; H. H. Christy, the Kearsarge, to command the Reina Mercedes; F. N. Freeman, the Colorado, to commander of torpedo flotilla, Pac. Fleet, and H. J. Ziegemeier, commander of torpedo flotilla, Pac. Fleet, to General Board, Washington, D. C.

Lt.-Commander Z. E. Briggs, the Oregon, to the Colorado.

Lt. C. G. Davy, to Bureau of Nav., Navy Dept., Washington, Sept. 15.

Junior Grade Lts.: A. E. Bernhard, the Balch, to Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., Sept. 1; C. Culbrarnson, V. C. Griffin, W. J. Burtis, O. O. Hagen, D. B. Beary, H. P. Curley, J. H. Falge, A. B. Sanborn, E. Buckmaster, L. L. Hunter, H. E. Fisher, A. C. Bennett, W. D. Taylor, L. N. Linsley, G. C. Hitchcock, M. S. Tisdale, and G. H. Fort, all commissioned.

Ensigns: E. B. Hough, to the Sacramento; W. J. Shoffner, W. H. A. Pike, and W. Granat to the San Diego, and N. M. Pigman to the Marietta.

P. A. Surg. J. O. Downey, to Mare Island Yard.

A. A. Surg. J. Harris, Navy Recruiting Sta., Hartford Conn., to Navy Recruiting Sta., Portland, Me.

Movements Naval Vessels.

ARRIVED: Paul Jones, Perry, Preble, and Stewart at Seward, Alaska; Montana, at Napeague Bay; Nashville at Port de Paix; Lamson and Hercules at Norfolk; Orion and Neptune at Lambert Point; Triton at Washington; McCall at Whitestone; Drayton at Rosebank; Lebanon at L

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Plaintiffs Buy in Fifth Avenue Building Near Forty-second Street at Foreclosure—Dwelling Sales—Builders Acquire Bronx Plots—Suburban Activity—Commercial Leasing.

Very light trading characterized the realty market yesterday. The auction room furnished one sale that was of interest in the upper Fifth Avenue retail centre in the offering at foreclosure of the eighteen-story building at 505 Fifth Avenue, on a plot 37 by 108, just north of Forty-second Street. It was sold in an action brought by Schuyler L. Parsons and others against the receiver of the Improved Property Holding Company, formerly controlled by Henry Corn, to recover a mortgage judgment of $257,376, with taxes amounting to $20,998. Henry Brady was the auctioneer and on a single bid of $25,000 the property was struck down to the plaintiffs.

The land was originally held under a long lease by Henry Corn from the Parsons' estate. The building was not included in the property sold to close up the affairs of the company about two years ago. The building was one of the first tall structures erected in the Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street vicinity, and the plot was formerly the site of the old Parsons family home.

Hoffman Estate Sells Dwelling.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for the estate of Paul Hoffman, 312 West 104th Street, a three and one-half-story dwelling on lot 20 by 55 by 100.5, to a client for occupancy.

Buys Two East Side Dwellings.

L. Simon has purchased from Mrs. Henrietta A. Rosenblatt the three-story and basement private dwelling 109 East Ninety-first Street, and from the estate of Samuel Rosenblatt the adjoining three-story and basement private house 111 East Ninety-first Street. The two properties form a plot 30 feet by 100 feet and will be altered by the buyer into two American basement dwellings immediately. Leon S. Altmayer negotiated the transaction.

A Manhattan-Bronx Trade.

As a permanent investment Henry Klapper has purchased from Leonard Weill the northeast corner of Bryant Avenue and Freeman Street, a five-story new law flat, with seven stores fronting 53 feet on the avenue, 85.6 feet on the street, and measuring 100 feet and 50 feet on its other lines.

The buyer gave in part payment the four-story flat at 1,434 Second Avenue, near Seventy-fifth Street, reported sold recently. Adolph and Henry Bloch, as attorneys, represented Mr. Klapper in the transaction.

Bronx Sales

As a site for a six-story apartment house, a Bronx builder has purchased from the Henry Morgenthau Company a vacant plot 50 by 100 on the southwest corner of 189th Street and Cambrelling Avenue.

A plot of four lots running through from Cambrelling to Dumont Avenue, with frontages of 50 feet on each thoroughfare, being 100 feet south of 183d Street, has been sold by the D. H. Jackson Company, Samuel H. Jackson, President, to Nathan Wilson and Charles Pincus. The depth of the plot is 145 feet. The new owners will erect two five-story apartments. The seller acquired the property a few weeks ago from Henry Wendt.

Brooklyn.

The Jerome Property Corporation of Brooklyn has sold 381 Fifth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, a three-story single apartment house, on a lot 20 by 100 feet, for Mrs. M. Waterman to Mrs. A. Carswell for investment.

Isidore Zimmer has leased to Alexander Hinderstein and Paul Axelbond for a term of years the twelve four and five-story apartment houses comprising the block front on Eastern Parkway, between Saratoga Avenue and St. John's Place, and known as 1,504 to 1,530 Eastern Parkway, 458 to 468 Saratoga Avenue, and 1,809 to 1,813 St. John's Place.

Borden Company Enlarges Plot.

The Borden Condensed Milk Company has purchased from Cornelius W. Clark a plot, 27 by 90, on the west side of Steinway Avenue, 175 feet south of Pierce Avenue, Long Island City. The plot adjoins the Borden Company's plant, which is to be enlarged.

Walter Outbids Bermel in Queens.

Henry Walter, a former Deputy County Clerk of Queens, bought at auction for $5,300 over a mortgage of $5,000 yesterday a plot on Grand Street, near Jefferson Street, Newtown. Joseph Bermel, the former Queens Borough President, advanced $5,000 for the building of two houses. Bermel bid the plot up to $5,250.

New Jersey.

Feist & Feist, Inc., sold the vacant lot at 403 Warren Street, Newark, to Harry Herschfeld, who contemplates erecting a brick and stone store building. The property was formerly owned by the estate of Harbeck Halstead of New York City. The same firm of brokers also sold for Philip Desent the one-story salesroom at 395 Bloomfield Avenue, Montclair, N. J., to the Electric Garage Company, of which I. T. Straus, leather manufacturer, is President.

At Garwood the New York Suburban Land Company has sold a plot 60 by 100 on Third Avenue, to M. Gorey, and a plot 40 by 100 on Beech Avenue, to F. Buttely.

Commercial Leases.

Louis Kempner & Son have leased for William Waldorf Aster the store at 2,488 Broadway for a term of years to A. P. Krakaur.

Barnett & Co. have leased the store 22 East 125th Street to M. Jacobs.

The Real Estate Management Company has leased for Samuel Borchardt the store 2,572 Broadway to C. Harotunian, for a term of five years.

Nelson, Lee & Green, Inc., incorporated, have leased the nineteenth floor in the Vanderbilt Concourse Building, at Vanderbilt Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, to E. C. Brown, proprietor of the Gas Age and other publications identified with the Gas Age and other industries. The lease is for a term of ten years and becomes effective immediately. The new suite of offices will be in complete readiness by Oct. 1. Mr. Brown joins the growing up-town colony of publishers, after being a tenant at 280 Broadway for over twenty-five years.

Realty Notes

The New York Title Insurance Company has loaned $18,000 on a four-story and basement, brick dwelling, 127 West Seventieth Street, New York City.

An action to foreclose a mortgage on the property at 326 Fifth Avenue, fronting seventeen feet between Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets, has been brought by Louise L. Williams against Michael Kurzman and others.

Shaw & Co., have leased for Thomas O'Reilly the three-story dwelling 28 West 123d Street to Charles E. Babbitt.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

6th Av, 505, e s, 27.5 ft n of 42d St, 37x100, eighteen-story building; S. L. Parsons et al. against J. J. O'Donohue, Jr., trustee, et al.; Bowers & Sands, attorneys; W. Larremore, referee; due $257,376.38; taxes, &c., $20,998.95; the plaintiff for $25,000.

133d St, 66 West, s s, 135 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11, five-story tenement; J. M. Bowers against M. D. Smith et al.; M. S. Borland, attorney; Wilbur Larremore, referee; due, $14,980.32; taxes, &c., $294.35; to the plaintiff for $12,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

11th St, 63 East, n s, 248.9 ft w of Broadway, 27x103.3, five-story loft and store building; E. A. Philbin et al., trustees, against Reuben Isaacs, individually and as trustee, et al.; S. S. Menken, attorney; Gordon Auchincloss, referee; due, $39,481.13; taxes, &c., $1,248.32; to the plaintiff for $40,500.

114th St, 246 East, s s, 100.1 ft w of 2d Av, 20.11x100.11, four-story tenement; Knickerbocker Hospital against Joseph Scher et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; F. W. Pollock, referee; due, $8,423.56; taxes, &c., $483.28; to the plaintiff for $8,000.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company.

Cannon St, 133, w s, 80 ft s of Houston St, 20x100, six-story loft building; Esperanto Mortgage Co. against Marcus Rosenthal et al.; W. S. Newhouse, attorney; Bernard Naumberg, referee; due, $21,735.18; taxes, &c., $247.82; to the plaintiff for $19,250.

By Samuel Marx.

98th St, 51 and 53 East, n s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 50x100, six-story flat and stores; Mollie Hirshfeld against Owners' Standard Realty Corporation et al.; C. L. Hoffman and H. A. Friedman, attorneys; Maxwell Davidson, referee; due, $8,753.03; taxes, &c., $162.29; subject to a prior mortgage of $50,000; to the plaintiff for $55,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY ST.

By Joseph P. Day.

Greene St, 168, w s, 130.4 ft n of West Houston St, 25x100, seven-story loft and store building; J. A. Groh against Max Goldstein and others; Elkus, G. & P., attorneys; James Dunne, referee; due, $60,183.29; taxes, &c., $166.60.

AT 3,208 3D AV.

By James J. Donovan.

Webster Av, 2,508, e s, 240.11 s e corner Fordham Road, 50.3x118.8x50.8x121, two-story building and vacant; Church of Our Lady of Mercy against M. J. Smith and others; Amend & A., attorneys; J. R. Truesdale, referee; due, $12,920.81; taxes, &c., $337.45.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Wilkins Av, e s, 127, 16 ft n of So. Boulevard, for a 1-story frame market, 30.17x106.07; Mary B. Egan, 1,350 Wilkins Av, owner; Samuel Cohen, 503 5th Av, architect; cost, $1,000.

University Av, 2,295; for a 1-story brick garage, 11x20; John Bleckman, on premises, owner; John P. Boyland, 2,326 Webster Av, architect; cost, $1,500.

Garden Place, e s, opposite s w corner of Walkley Av, Walkley Place, and Garden Place, for a 2-story frame dwelling, 22x35; Michael Ritta, 4,562 Garden Place, owner; Joseph Ballaetta, 4,550 Garden Place, architect; cost, $2,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, AUG. 26.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CATHERINE ST, 33-35, e s, 27.1x108.6x27x105.7, s s; Bernard F. Golden to Bernard Golden, 4,828 13th Av, Brooklyn, and Joseph J. Golden, 391 St. John's Pl, Brooklyn, (mtg $30,000,) two-thirds part, Aug. 25; attorney, Joseph J. Golden, 217 Centre St.....$1

EAST BROADWAY, 183, n s, 78.3 ft w of Jefferson St, 26.1x100; Day Publishing Co. to Abraham Rothkrug, 1,367 47th St, Brooklyn, (prior mtg $40,000,) Aug. 25, due Sept. 1, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$6,000

PARK AV, e s, 81.8 ft n of 90th St, 19x88; Madeline S. Boeker to Anna Kemper, 82 East 90th St, Aug. 22, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, L. Traube, 1,402 Lexington Av.....$5,000

STATE ST, n s, 83 ft w of Whitehall St, 28x—; State St, n s, 111 ft w of Whitehall St, 24.5x—; South Ferry Realty Co. to Thompson-Starrett Co., 51 Wall St, due Jan. 1, 1917, due as per bond, Aug. 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$293,500

3D AV, w s, 50 ft n of 127th St, 25x100; Colena Realty Corp to Helena D. K. Hulst, Flushing, L. I., Aug. 12, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Leach & Williams, Queens Plaza Court Building.....$25,206

36TH ST, n s, 335 ft e of 6th Av, 20x98.9; Josephine O. Thompson to M. A. Harmer, trustee, Sea Cliff, L. I., Aug. 26, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Sproull, H. & S., 1 Madison Av.....$1,700

87TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Avenue A, 16.8x82, August R. Zicha to Bank of Europe, 1,429 1st Av, May 24, due, &c., as per notes.....$3,500

Bronx.

CITY ISLAND AV, e s, adjoining land of Isaac Van Allen, 51.6x223; City Island Homes, Inc., to Albert S. Abbott, 3 Les Vinus Place, New Rochelle, N. Y., Aug. 24, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,750

DECATUR AV, n w s, 153.11 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 62.8x110; Catherine A. Duffy and another to Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, Aug. 25, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$6,500

EAGLE AV, w s, 347.8 ft n of Westchester Av, 25.1x122.11; Charles Wetzel to Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, Aug. 11, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$4,000

LOTS 350 and 351, map Lohbauer Park; Emil H. Sorgenfrei to Agnes Pusch, 88 Central Park West, Aug. 24, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, William Peters Co., 1,044 Tremont Av.....$1,500

LOTS 63 to 67, Map of Forster-Schmidt property; Gertrude B. Kelly to P. H. Mallay, 1,103 Story Building, Los Angeles, Cal.; prior mtg. $5,595, May, 20, due Oct. 1, 1915, $6,000; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$2,200

TELLER AV, n w corner of 162d St, 40x irregular; Ethel M. Wallace to Lewis E. Hollander, 161 West 86th St, et al., (trustees,) Aug. 25, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$18,000

TINTON AV, 925, w s, 18.4x95; Madeline Braun to Bronx Security and Brokerage Co., 258 East 138th St, Aug. 25, Instalments, 6 p. c.; attorney, I. Levison, 258 East 138th St.....$280

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

READE ST, 139, all; Perk L. Perkins et al. to George W. Martin and another, Evanston, Ill., 4 9-12 years from Aug. 1, 1915; attorney, Franklin Taylor, 233 Broadway..$3,600

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

DUANE ST, 131 to 135; Sydney J. Freidin against estate of Eugene A. Hoffman, Inc., owner; Howard Contracting Co., Inc., contractor.....$508

MADISON AV, 218; Alberene Stone Co. against John Doe, owner; I. Goldberger, contractor.....$21.50

3D AV, 2,270; Morris B. Gold et al. against Adolph Finkenberg, owner; A B C Iron Works, Inc., contractor.....$35

5TH AV, 1,066 and 1,067; National Bridge Works against Ten Twenty-seven Fifth Avenue Co., Inc., owner and contractor.....$7,184

6TH ST, 431 East; Sam Plotnick against Emil Katz, owner and contractor.....$417

27TH ST, 113 West; Morris Levin & Son against Otto Wagner, owner; Haas & Fried, contractors; E. Singer, sub-contractor..$82.50

7TH AV, 433; Ralph la Pinna against 168 West 24th Street Co., owner; James Hogan, contractor, (correction).....$11

SAME PROPERTY; Anthony Polzella against same, (correction).....$33.50

Bronx.

NEEDHAM AV, 1,451; Clyde F. Howes against Antonia and Benedetto Corretta, owners and contractors.....$143.70

NEEDHAM AV, 1,461; Joseph Ballot against Antonia and Benedetto Corretta, owners and contractors.....$81.85

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

BROOME ST, 266, and property in Queens and Bronx Counties; Bridget Langrick et al. against Richard Rowe et al., (partition;) attorney, S. Rossman.

MAIDEN LANE, 63; City of New York Insurance Co. against Carsten D. Borger et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. A. Prince.

PINE ST, 81, and Water St, 128; Guardian Realty Co. against Violet M. Turner et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, I. F. Greer.e.

RIDGE ST, 30; Solomon H. Kohn against Augusta Grossman et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Baylis & Sanborn.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 486; New York Life Insurance and Trust Co. against George W. Godward et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Dunnell & Parish.

5TH AV, 326; Louis L. Williams et al., against Michael Kurzman et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Parsons, Closson & McIlvaine.

7TH AV, s w corner of 118th St, 100.11x99.9; Seymour Realty Co. against County Land and Mortgage Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Kurzman, Frankenheimer & Guttman.

24TH ST, 340 East; Claribel F. Lawton against Margaret M. Mooney et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, V. M. Mollenhauer.

123D ST, n s, 35 ft e of Park Av, 35x100.11; Rawson Underhill et al., against Julius Krulewitch et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. L. Barger.

Bronx.

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, w s, 29.2 ft s of Bush St, 49.2x107.7; Theodore Roehrs against Christine Wenigmann et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. J. Martin.

GROVE ST, s s, 300 ft w of Anthony Av, 59.9x100; also Alexander Av, s s, 160 ft n of 139th St, 20x75; Bridget Langrick et al. against Richard Rowe et al, (partition suit;) attorney, S. Rossman.

LOTS 79 and 80, map of 389 lots owned by Hunts Point Realty Co.; Mary Plunkett against Francis B. Knight et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. Squires.

LOTS 179 and 180, map of 389 lots owned by Hunts Point Realty Co.; Marie Stockle Walsh against Francis B. Knight et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. Squires.

LOTS 188 and 189, map of 389 lots owned by Hunts Point Realty Co.; Grant Squires, as executor, against Francis B. Knight et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. M. Rider.

WHITLOCK AV, e s, 100 ft n of Tiffany St, 25x134.2; Laura Tweedy White against Mary Magerle et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

176TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of Bathgate Av, 20x72; Gusta A. Mornhinweg, as guardian, against George F. Quelet et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. A. Syme.

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This house has bath, kitchen range, and furnace.
Terms—$500.00 to $1,000.00 cash.
Balance on easy terms.
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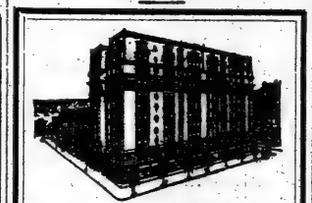
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Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 15th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn, Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

CRAFTSMAN HOMES, with garage, only $5,500. Little gems; 2 min. from Kings Highway sta. new Sea Beach Subway. OTTO SINGER, 248 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Kew Gardens.—10-room house, 2 baths; plot 100x180; beautifully located; 3 min. from station; furnished or unfurnished. Telephone 2231 Richmond Hill.

Jamaica.—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,900; all improvements. Paquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

New two-family detached dwelling, 32 Grant Street, near Fingerboard Road, Fort Wadsworth; 14 rooms, all improvements; $6,500; terms to suit; low-priced lots suitable for improvement taken in part payment. Send for descriptive card, Murray's, 1,786 Lexington Av.; phone, Harlem 79.

Real Estate for Exchange.

A 640-acre Madison County, Florida, farm, value $30 an acre, half in cultivation, half virgin timber, for New York City or Long Island property; please give full particulars. Address Box G, 863 Times Downtown.

City Houses to Let—Furnished

Furnished or unfurnished 10-room house near Riverside Drive. 620 West 148th.

City Houses Wanted.

Responsible party, who can furnish cash security, wishes to lease houses. Responsible, 104 Times Downtown.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

CORNER STORE, 100x100, 8TH AV., N. W. CORNER 49TH ST., ½ BLOCK FROM BROADWAY; RENT $6,000 PER YEAR. SAMUEL E. JACOBS, 30 EAST 42D ST., NEW YORK.

Store and first floor, 228 7th Av., 50 feet from 23d St.; will alter to suit at VERY LOW RENTAL to good party. Apply only to Burnstine & Geist, 35 Nassau St.

Desk room, reputable real estate office; assurance of work; established painter; references exchanged; $10-$15 month. L. G., 1,900 2d Ave.

A.—A.—A.—50 Church St.—Two furnished offices with waiting room; all conveniences. Apply Suite 1,875.

56th, 62 West.—Floors, steam heat, electricity, hardwood floors; basement suitable for caterer.

STORES! STORES! STORES! Madison Ave., Cor. 86th St. See them.

PART OF OFFICE to rent. Y 839 Times Annex.

New Jersey.

$10 for corner stores, 4 living rooms, main corner, opposite school. Near Erie; trolley. Call. Tyndall, Waldwick, N. J.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Factory wanted, 50x100 feet, to manufacture skirts and dresses between 25th and 30th Sts.; will also buy lease. J. & S. Post, 148 Greene St.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

GREENACRES, HARTSDALE, $85 per month.

We built this ten-room hollow-tile house for the man who wants to try out Scarsdale before buying.

It is the last one for rent.

Phone 7720 Murray Hill for particulars or write

SCARSDALE ESTATES, Country Life Exposition, Grand Central Terminal.

Chester Hill, Mount Vernon.—$1,500 apartment for $960; 10 rms, sh. bath; 8 rooms, bath, reception hall; all outside rooms; finest located apartments in Westchester County. Janitor, 174 Rich Av. Owner, Carpenter, 8 Adams St., Mount Vernon.

Most complete rental and sale list; White Plains, Hartsdale, Scarsdale. EDWARD M. WEST, INC., Phone 413, Opp. Station, White Plains, N. Y.

New "Old Colonial," 8 rooms, 3 baths, in park, handy station, for sale; others to let. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y.

HOUSE PLANS and specifications made according to your ideas. Rousseau, 2 E. 23d.

Hudson River.

KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, 7 E. 42.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

SMALL COUNTRY ESTATE.

Two acres, overlooking bay; fine 12-room house; improvements, garage; beautiful shrubbery; best section; price, $9,000; small buildings alone cost more; commuting zone.

Harvey B. Newins, Woolworth Building, New York City.

AT NORTH FREEPORT, L. I.

New house, 6 rooms, bath, laundry, pantry, reception hall, all improvements and steam heat; fine shade; near trolley; $2,600, $100 cash, $25 monthly. C. Behn, Roosevelt, L. I.

High-class lots, near new Pennsylvania Station, Jamaica, ripe for building, for sale to responsible builder on terms. Seitz, 614 Flatiron Building, New York.

Port Washington.—To let, eight-room house; two baths; garage; near station; one-third acre. $50. Phone John 5467.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots.

THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, and Leonia, New Jersey. (opposite Grant's Tomb, within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.

Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.—Near Country Club in private residence park, beautiful grounds, laid out with shrubs and flowers, with several magnificent old shade trees; modern house, 11 rooms, 2 baths, roomy sleeping porch, piazza on two sides, steam heat, and every modern improvement. Large garage, having room for two cars, and living quarters above; will be sold for considerable less than cost to immediate purchaser. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J.

RENT IN RIDGEWOOD.

Test its merits as a suburban place of residence; 1,000 commuters like it; attractive homes, $50 to $150 per month. Write us. S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, RIDGEWOOD, N. J. PHONE 555.

Small fruit farms, 75x500; five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5,000 to $6,500; terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

For sale, fourteen-room house, all improvements, three baths, steam heat; situated, 79 Branch Av., Red Bank, N. J.; attractive price. Address Jarvis, 25 Beaver St., New York City.

A.—$100 Will Purchase Your Home—$100 in beautiful Cranford; 5, 6, 7 rooms, large plots; hardwood floor, open fireplace; nickel plumbing; steam, sleeping porch; near station; commutation 15½ cents. Cranford Estates, 29 Liberty St.

A Real Farmer's Opportunity!—198 acres; all but 3 acres in high state of cultivation, producing enormous crops; cost $13,000; sacrifice price $68, to close estate. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Five acres choice ground at Westfield; new house, with all modern improvements; one mile from station; sell below cost. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building, N. Y.

For Rent, Furnished.—Modern 6-room house; piano, garage; $45. Apply 12 Courtier St., Rutherford, N. J.; telephone, 1174 R.

We specialize in Bergen County real estate. Write for Booklet A. N. J. Title Ins. Co., Hackensack, N. J.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 50 minutes to city. Box M 335 Times Downtown.

LITTLE FARMS, hour out, for city workers; $10 monthly. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 14 WALL ST. MORTGAGE LOANS.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

For Rent.—Furnished house, 8 rooms, 2 baths; Long Island; 25 minutes from Pennsylvania station; excellent condition. L 11 Times.

To Let—Unfurnished.

$35. Little farm. Acre. Handsome dwelling (modern improvements, new). Commuting distance. Near Erie, trolley. Call. Tyndall, Waldwick, N. J.

Wanted.

Wanted to rent house in or near small country village, nine or ten rooms, modern conveniences; not over one hundred miles from New York, N. Y., or Conn. preferred; some land; moderate rent. N 12 Times.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to rent, furnished and unfurnished, full hotel service; restaurant; cheapest rates in New York; 2 rooms and bath, furnished, $12 weekly and upward. Hotel St. Louis, 24 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

HOTEL IRVING, 26 Gramercy Park. Why not live within walking distance of your business in the most central, homelike, fireproof hotel in New York City?

West Side

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Ave. } 1, 2, 3, & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE. with private bath and kitchenette; some 3 and 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN. Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few sublet week, month, during Summer. Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3970.

THE WILSONIA, 225-229 W. 69th St., near Broadway. 1 rm. and bath, $25 up. 2 rms., bh., kit., $40 up. 3 rs., bh., kit., $47.50 up. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN; No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

To Rent.—Apartment, furnished, 9 rooms and 3 baths, on 10th floor, 353 Central Park West. Apply Superintendent, or 96 West St.

SUBLET. Three rooms and bath. HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

WILL RENT EXCEPTIONAL TWO-ROOM AND BATH HOTEL APARTMENT AT GREAT SACRIFICE. N 102 TIMES.

118th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Completely furnished elevator apartment; 4 and 6 rooms and bath. 3 and 5 West 104th.

Choice list personally inspected furnished apartments. Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

ST. GEORGE.

Newly renovated, all light, corner apartments. 1,125 Lexington Av., cor. 78th St. 6 rooms, $360; 7 rooms, $1,000; every modern improvement; all-night elevator service. William Wolff's Son, 1,102 Lexington Av.

DON'T MISS SEEING Apartment seven unusually light rooms, 1,186 MADISON AVENUE, Corner 87th St. Electric light, parquet floors; price, $1,200. Superintendent on premises.

100 WEST 118TH ST. 6-7 large, light rooms; steam heat. Rents $32 to $50. Apply Supt.

227-229 EAST 72D ST. 6 and 8 rooms, bath; steam heat; elevator. Rents $35 to $50. Apply Supt.

70th, 208 East.—Five and six large rooms, newly decorated; hot water supply; rent $25-$27. See Janitor.

College Av. and 170th St.—Three and four grand rooms; beautiful neighborhood; references required.

"Kingston," 129-131 E. 76th St.; handsome apartments; 7, 8 large, light rooms.

West Side

ST. URBAN, Corner 89th St. and Central Park West.—Apartment consisting of ten rooms, three baths, $2,500; includes electricity and refrigeration; possession Oct. 1; four rooms overlook most beautiful part of park. Inquire Supt., on premises, or phone Roy H. Jameson, Murray Hill 6200.

EMPIRE COURT, 311 West 95th St. Very light rooms, 4 rooms, bath, $45 up All Night Service, 5 rooms, bath, $50 up Elevator, 6 rooms, bath, $60 up Telephone, &c. 7 rooms, bath, $70 up GEO. R. READ & CO., 30 Nassau St.

104TH, 218 W.—7 extra large rooms, overlooking Broadway, 104th and 103d Sts.; all improvements; just decorated; near Central and Riverside Parks; subway and "L"; $45-$50. Janitor.

THE INVERMERE, 415 West 118th.—Non-housekeeping apartments, 4, 5, and 6 rooms, with bath; elevator, and all modern improvements; first-class cuisine; rent, $40 and upward.

THE LANGHAM, 73d to 74th St. and Central Park West. 10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Superintendent or phone Col. 4020.

5th Av., corner 12th St., overlooking Old Presbyterian Church yard, 100 feet of lawn in front; beautiful 8-room apartment, all outside rooms; call 12 West 12th, or Carstein & Linnihen, 222 Fourth Av.

80TH ST., 129 WEST. 4 stories, 21 feet wide, box stoop, 15 rooms, 3 baths; asking $2,200. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 E. 42D ST.

Beautiful Riverside Drive Apartment to Sublet.—Seven rooms, 2 baths; owners ask $1,200; will sublet for $1,000. Kohn, Apartment 6D, Riveria, 790 Riverside Drive.

7 AND 8 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS and bath; all improvements; convenient to all cars, park and schools; $40 up; lease to select tenants only. 6 West 108d St.

118th St., 203 West.—Six rooms, 3d floor; all rooms direct light; $27-$33; all improvements; near Central, Morningside Parks, subway, L. Janitor.

109TH, 245-247 W.—4 rooms, newly decorated; steam heated hall and closets; near Broadway and Riverside Drive; $19-$22; subway, "L."

WADSWORTH AV., 86-88 (corner 177th.)—5-6 rooms, all improvements, $27-$36; Broadway subway 181st; lowest rents on Washington Heights.

ELEVATOR APARTMENT, $45. Convenient, fashionable neighborhood. 509 West 112th.

306-308 WEST 112TH ST.—4-5-6 large, light rooms, steam heat, electric light, telephone, elevator. Rents $30 to $46. Apply Supt.

123d, 547 West, (Broadway.)—Outside elevator apartment, six rooms, bath, $50 month.

Artist's Studio.—Beautiful apartment; fine northern light; also studio, 22x24. Call at once. Miss Elfein, Hotel Chelsea, W. 23d St.

WILL RENT EXCEPTIONAL TWO-ROOM AND BATH HOTEL APARTMENT AT GREAT SACRIFICE. N 104 TIMES.

Sunrise, Broadway, 2,708; 3 light rooms; housekeeping, non-housekeeping; restaurant; $456.

Elevator 6-8 room apartments, $40 up; doctor's suite, 221 W. 141st St., (7th Av.)

106th, 65 West, (Central Park.)—6-7 room private modern flat; $36.

172d, 575 West.—Corner elevator house, 4-7 large, beautifully decorated apartments.

94th St., 319 West.—Handsome 5-7 room apartments. Superintendent, on premises.

64th St., 17 West.—7 large rooms, bath; one to sublet, $45 and one at $60.

130th, 202 West.—Modern apartments seven all large, light rooms, $40-$55.

150th, 601 West.—Elevator apartments, 4, 6, 7, 8 rooms; $38 to $100.

611 West 176th.—Seven large, sunny rooms, 2 baths; $50 and $52.

88th St., 180 West.—High-class apartment, 8 rooms.

Brooklyn.

ST. JAMES PLACE, NEAR FULTON ST. Delightful 6-room apt., $42; 7-room, $45; electricity, steam; parquet floors; near subway and L. Booklet. GOLDEN REALTY, 285 St. James Place.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL. Finest apartment in the State, eight-story elevator, fireproof, strictly high class, six and seven rooms, decorations to suit; $65 to $85. Any broker, or on the premises, 57 and 59 Union St.

Apartments Wanted

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Wanted.—Handsomely furnished apartment, 6 rooms, between 40th, 72d Sts; immediate possession; $200 month. Phone Murray Hill 8422.

Wanted, 7 or 8 rooms, 2 baths, furnished apartment for nine months, located between 30th and 90th Sts. Address P. O. Box 1086.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

AQUEHONGA LODGE.

Delightful Winter home, accessible to city; arrangements can now be made for Fall or Winter. 7 Richmond Av., Arrochar.

The Willows.—Huguenot Park on the beach; boating, bathing, fishing, tennis; delightfully cool lawns, porches; exclusive, comfortable surroundings.

Westchester.

BEVAN HOUSE, Larchmont, N. Y.—Directly on the water; 40 minutes from Grand Central; wonderful cooking; rooms, with bath; music, dancing; moderate rates. Albert E. Copeland.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements now; well-called home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

Lady living in Cedarhurst, Long Island, offers exceptional opportunity to one looking for a home for Fall and Winter; congenial surroundings. Telephone 242 Far Rockaway. P. O. Box, 852 Cedarhurst.

Crystal Lake House, Freeport.—Family hotel; Fall rates; ideal location; all outside rooms; booklet.

Far Rockaway.—Maison Louis, 60 Carlton Av.; elegant rooms; moderate; French table.

New York State.

BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE HOUSE, (cottages,) $3 per day, $15 to $17.50 per week; illustrated booklet. E. C. Potter, Propr.

Connecticut.

New Canaan, Conn.—The Ardsley and cottages; high elevation; 5 minutes' walk to station; excellent table; tourists accommodated; open year round. Tel. No. 295.

New Jersey.

Orange, N. J., 211 Lincoln Av.—Six minutes from Highland station; high, excellent location; large, bright, airy rooms, with board; moderate rates; reference.

Montclair.—Healthful, convenient; excellent accommodations; piazzas, trees, flowers. Randall, 104 Valley Road.

SHADY GROVE FARM, New Egypt, N. J.—Convenient lake, village; boating, bathing, amusements; bountiful table; $6-$9; booklet.

Pennsylvania.

Graduate nurses; modern place; board and care for invalids; moderate. Y 842 Times Annex.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

21ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; electricity; private bath, excellent table; references; phone.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Large, single rooms, with board.

37 EAST 53D ST. TABLE BOARD; REFERENCES.

8 EAST 45TH STREET. Room and bath; table board; references.

62D ST., 16 EAST.—Second floor, large room, single room; excellent table; reasonable.

78D, 12 EAST.—Double and single rooms; excellent table; references. Apply by letter until Sept. 10.

89TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Attractive rooms, conveniences; excellent cuisine; moderate; telephone. Gross.

West Side

7TH AV., 2,058 123D.—Exceptional rooms, steam, phone, first-class board; references.

12TH, 113 WEST.—Well-appointed private house; home cooking; references. Chelsea 5465.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms; private bath; excellent table; refined surroundings.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH ST., 47 WEST.—Private boarding house for the Winter, large and single rooms; private baths; table exceptional.

54TH, 54 WEST.—First-class single, double rooms; suites; private baths; electricity; references.

57TH, 349 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; with board; references.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Private baths, electric light, steam heat; large rooms; Southern cooking; also smaller rooms; attentive service.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single, cool rooms, private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

70TH, 182 WEST.—Attractive rooms; twin beds; large private bathroom; references.

72D, 120 WEST.—Dining room will be opened Sept. 1; newly decorated and refitted; large and small rooms, with or without baths; can now be arranged for. M. Luez.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; excellent board; table guests.

72D, 253 WEST.—Cool, well-furnished rooms; table board; individual table; $10 up.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large and small, attractive front rooms; excellent table; table guests.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; table guests; references.

79th, 114 West, Norece Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, parked street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; private or public bath; satisfaction guaranteed.

80TH, 108 WEST.—The House Richards. An "Old Home" place for refined people; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; also parlor floor; newly decorated; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine and service; private baths.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Cool, spacious rooms; electricity; good, generous table; parlor dining.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated large and small rooms; private baths; parlor dining room; private tables; excellent cuisine.

82D, 45 WEST.—Pleasant large, small rooms; running water; excellent table; reasonable.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike surroundings. Brumenfeld.

86TH, 137 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two adults in refined, exclusive Jewish home; easy access car lines; references.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Small and medium rooms; suitable for gentlemen appreciating fine home.

89TH ST., 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; excellent table.

90TH, 16 WEST.—Choice rooms; gentlemen, adults; exclusive; Jewish house. River 9793. Hellman.

HOLLAN HOUSE, 93d, 128, 130 West.—Rooms; high-class house; superior cuisine and service; parlor dining; table guests accommodated. Riverside 229.

94TH, 140 WEST.—Large front rooms, suitable two; refined surroundings; excellent home cooking.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptional boarding; 33 rooms; 16 on one floor; every room with running water or bath adjoining.

107TH, 822 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence near Riverside and Broadway; two large rooms, bath.

113TH, 623 WEST.—Large room; private bath; suitable gentlemen, couple; home cooking; references.

118TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Large, small rooms, connecting with bath or single; table guests.

152D, 513 WEST.—Private family; large second-floor front room; references. Aud. 7392.

156TH, 558 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; reasonable rates.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple, appreciating superior table; homelike surroundings. Apt. 4D.

THE EVELYN LODGE. Charming family House of high standard; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c fare; Lovely furnished rooms; suites; all comforts; Excellent chef and service; separate tables; Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Convenient Borough Hall; rooms; excellent table. 1159W Main.

Rooms Wanted

Furnished.

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

WANTED—Furnished rooms, in vicinity of Washington Square, for students. Write Secretary New York University School of Commerce, 32 Waverley Place, City.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Cool, comfortable furnished rooms; bathroom; floor reasonable.

32D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.) SUITE, two rooms and bath.

34TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant room; large closet; bath; electricity; $6.50; another, $4.

35TH ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable room, all conveniences; choice location; gentleman.

38TH ST., 10 EAST.—Small and large rooms, with private baths; also suites.

43D, 16 EAST.—Cool, comfortable, completely furnished room, with, without private bath; references.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room, with bath; room with piano; single room; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV, 285, (near 36th.)—Attractive large front room; bath. Murray Hill 124.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite for bachelors; hot water, electricity; references.

11TH, 113 WEST.—Large front room; also small room; $6 and $5.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; private house; references.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Exceptional rooms, large, single; private baths; board optional. 4539 Bryant.

52D, 55 WEST.—Large room, attractively furnished; hot, cold running water; adjoining bath; electricity, telephone; reasonable; gentlemen only; references.

52D, 250 WEST.—Beautiful second floor front room, private bath. Small room.

53D, 62 WEST.—Desirable, large rooms; southern exposure; private bath; attractive small rooms.

69TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive furnished rooms; baths, running water, telephone; references.

71ST ST., 221 WEST.—Two excellent medium rooms; large closets; running water; continuous hot water; moderate; business people; subway.

71ST, 106 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive large rooms; board optional; all conveniences; homelike atmosphere.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Very attractive large, small rooms; private house; telephone; references.

72D, 138 WEST.—Newly furnished; modern conveniences; very attractive rate to business people; exceptional location.

73D, 302 WEST.—First-class room and board, all conveniences, near Riverside.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable one, two; refined surroundings; reasonable; references.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; private bath; telephone; Summer rates.

76TH ST, 104 WEST.—Parlor floor for physician; also large room, adjoining bath; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Pleasant, cool, large, small rooms; electricity; private bath; moderate; telephone.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Sunny, attractive, homelike front room; continuous hot water, electricity; references.

76TH, 103 WEST.—Parlor floor, doctor, dentist, bay window, electricity, private bath.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large, airy front room, southern exposure, conveniences; reference; reasonable.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Very attractive, pleasant large and small rooms; home comforts.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms, single or en suite; private bath; references.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished, large rooms; private bath; hot water; $5 upward.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms; private bath; single rooms; Summer rates; references.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Large room; private bath; suitable two gentlemen; breakfast; references.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Physician's office ten years; retiring account illness; owner's private home. Riverside 786.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, medium rooms; shower baths; telephone; reference.

91ST ST., 54 WEST.—Newly furnished private house; large rooms; $7-$9; electricity.

93D, 251 WEST, (Broadway.)—Two connecting; southern exposure; third floor; also unfurnished. Crane.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well furnished room; bath, telephone.

98TH ST., 243, (corner Broadway.)—Unusually attractive large front parlor bedroom; piano; breakfast, 6 B.

105TH, 248 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Comfortable, light room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment. Copeland.

107TH, 210 WEST.—Two rooms, furnished in Circassian walnut, mahogany; velvet and silk draping; reasonable. 'Phone Riverside 3041. Crook.

115TH, 419 WEST.—Large front room; southern exposure; also single room; reasonable. Hale.

116TH ST., 420 WEST.—Exceptional single, double rooms obtainable at $25 and upward per month; excellent service included. Write, call, or phone 5800 Morningside.

121ST, 501 WEST.—One or two rooms, adjoining bath; private family. Apt. 56.

122D ST, (130 Claremont Av.)—Overlooking Hudson; large, small; all conveniences. Wells.

126TH ST., 108 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; all conveniences; in elegant private house.

138TH, 606 WEST.—Large and small rooms, newly furnished; private house; breakfast optional.

BROADWAY, 2,030, (70th St.)—Desirable room; high-class apartment; suitable business; gentlemen; references.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th.)—Couple having charming apartment rent delightful outside room; private lavatory; excellent transportation; telephone 7015 Columbus.

LARGE ROOM; electric light, bath; elevator apartment; near Drive; moderate. Call morning before 12. Audubon 3160. Apt. 8G.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 108D.—Room overlooking Hudson; refined private home to permanent reliable party willing to pay for superior accommodations. Phone 8600 River.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 118TH ST. AND ST NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

63d, 105 West.—Large room with bath; refined private family; references necessary.

794 West End Av.—One-two rooms; private bath; maid service; low rent.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

DRESSMAKER, seamstress, alterations; out or at home. 884 Lexington Av. Plaza 2294.

INSTITUTION WORK.—Woman of experience; charge of children, other work. Address M. M., 104 East 14th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Refined Englishwoman, knowing French, desires charge one or two children, three years upward; excellent reference. Marguerite W., 253 W. 24th. Chelsea 2606.

STENOGRAPHER.—Energetic and capable; writes a good hand; understands filing, manifolding, billing, &c.; trustworthy; will begin at $7. Miss E., 56 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Take fast dictation; neat, accurate typist; $9. Sarah Campbell, 220 West 42d St. Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER. — Expert; take entire charge office; references; $15. G 382 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Office assistant; 2 years' experience; references; moderate salary. K 85 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, (double entry;) thorough; four years' experience; full charge. S 137 Times.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,413 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9462 Riverside.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 125d. 6918 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

A BRIGHT YOUNG WOMAN to take orders on a commission basis for a home-made food product of tested purity. Address Y 338 Times Annex.

A TACTFUL, well-educated woman, over 30, to represent us in New York State and Connecticut; previous experience unnecessary; salary and commission. Cloyes Lyon Co., 110 West 34th, Room 711.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

NEW STEWART TRUCK CHASSIS.

Without starter.
Long wheel base 135 inches.
1,500 pounds capacity.
Tires 34x4½ U. S.; chain tread rear.
Engine 30 h. p. Continental.
Left side drive—right hand control.
3 speeds forward and reverse.
Shaft drive.
Brakes—2 sets 17 inch diameter on rear axle.
PRICE $1,280.00.
QUICK BUY—NEW CHASSIS.
Box No. Y 844 Times Annex.

NEW STEWART TRUCK CHASSIS.

Equipped with electric starter.
Long wheel base 135 inches.
1,500 pounds capacity.
Tires 34x4½ U. S.; chain tread rear.
Engine 30 h. p. Continental.
Left side drive—right hand control.
3 speeds forward and reverse.
Shaft drive.
Brakes—2 sets 17 inch diameter on rear axle.
PRICE $1,380.
QUICK BUY—NEW CHASSIS.
Box No. Y 846 Times Annex.

PRIVATE PARTY WILL DISPOSE Studebaker 6-cylinder, 5-passenger; new tires; extra tires with rims; demountable rims; rear vision mirror; slip covers; electric lights; self-starter; car is perfectly new; must be seen to be appreciated; price $650. See coachman, private estate, 921 Putnam Av., 2 blocks off Broadway, Brooklyn. Telephone 7112 Bushwick.

CADILLAC Touring, 1914, in appearance and condition practically a new car; newly painted, electric lights, self-starter, good shoes, two extra shoes, silk mohair top; completely equipped; ready for immediate delivery. Stearns Co., 417 West 55th St. Phone 7600 Columbus.

Big bargains in accessories and all kinds automobile equipment at lowest prices in New York; also new and used autos below cost. TIMES SQUARE AUTO CO., Southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway. WORLD'S LARGEST DEALERS.

LOCOMOBILE 1913 touring; electric lights; two extra shoes on rims; motor-driven tire pump; perfect condition. BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, 18 Halsey St., Brooklyn.

Pierce Arrow (1914) collapsible touring 48. Cadillac (1914) touring; like new; $1,000. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Rauch & Lang dual controlled coach, like new; Edison batteries. X 232 Times Annex.

Rauch & Lang worm-drive brougham; owner leaving city; must sell at once. S 12 Times.

Automobiles for Rent.

Renault and Packard cars for hire, hour, day, or month; classy and up to date; reliable chauffeurs. Lewis, Hotchkiss Garage, 20 West 60th St. Phone 1509 Columbus.

Large five-passenger touring car for special trips; reasonable. Phone 429 Madison.

Packard seven-passenger touring car; day, week, month. Henry Abbey; Col. 1504.

Automobile Repairing.

Electric Starting—Lighting Systems. Detachable Wire Wheels. Jesco Company, 245 W. 55th St. Circle 1553.

Automobiles Wanted.

WANTED—A Pierce, Packard, or Cadillac, seven-passenger, limousine car, Berlin body preferred; must be in good condition; state model and price desired. D 34 Times Annex.

Automobile Instruction.

OWNERS and prospective owners will profit greatly by taking the special six weeks' course at the Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Booklet and pass to school free.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. Largest and Best School in U. S. Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Send for Booklet and Special class for women. 302 W. 57th St.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' classes.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ASSISTANT BUYER to act as Head of Stock in Neckwear Department; only those with department store experience need apply; call not later than 11 A. M. Friday. Superintendent's Office, James McCreery & Co., 34th Street.

CANVASSERS for a pure food product for family trade; excellent opportunity; permanent position. Apply 1,624 Masonic Building, 71 West 23d St.

COMBINATION BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER; only those thoroughly experienced, systematic, accurate, mathematician, fast and good penman, with highest references; none others need apply. 802, 1,133 Broadway.

COOK WANTED. Seigel, 54 East 120th St.

CORSET MODELS wanted, wearing sizes 23, 25, 28; also little girl models about 12 years old. Room 1,232 McAlpin Hotel, between 10 and 12 A. M.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, experienced bookkeeping and billing; salary, $12-$14; permanent. 33 Chambers St., second floor.

MILLINERY MAKER, improver; uptown; private; model work; state experience, salary. S 129 Times.

SALESWOMAN.—Book shop desires competent saleswoman; experience in salesmanship and thorough general knowledge of books required; excellent opportunity for advancement; salary. Himebaugh & Browne, 471 5th Av.

SALESWOMAN.—Stationery shop desires a competent saleswoman of ability; experience and thorough knowledge in general management required; excellent opportunity for a advancement; salary. Himebaugh & Browne, 471 5th Av.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES

SUMMER TERMS UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1ST Three months' course; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42nd St. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

A.—THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 42d St. and Lexington Ave., N. Y.—The only secretarial school conducted by college professors. Individual instruction. Positions for efficients. Prof. Meagher, M. A., (Lon.) Dir.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A——"NOT JUST AN ADVERTISING MAN, BUT A PRACTICAL SALES BUILDER." A profit-earning advertising man, with 15 years' practical experience, desires a part time or a permanent JOB with one

WOULD DROP SON'S CHORUS GIRL WIFE

Parents of Philip Herrman Sue to Annul His Marriage with Dorothy Phillips.

HE IS A HARVARD STUDENT

Bride Refused at First to Marry Young Man, but Yielded Only on His Threat of Suicide.

Suit has been brought for the annulment of the marriage of Philip Herrman, a Harvard student, to Dorothy Gates Herrman, who was a chorus girl in the "Watch Your Step" company at the New Amsterdam Theatre last Winter.

James S. Herrman, head of the Philip Herrman's Son building concern, and his wife, Mrs. Elisa M., of 238 West Seventy-first Street, filed the papers asking for the annulment, and assert that their son's wife is under "the care and control of Mrs. Ethel L. Belmont" at the latter's apartment in 245 West Fifty-first Street.

Mrs. Belmont is receiving alimony of $100 monthly under a separation decree by Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum, who gave her permission to have the allowance increased when able to prove her husband's income is in excess of $2,900 yearly, the income shown at the trial of the separation suit in May, 1914. Justice Greenbaum ruled that an indulgent father's yearly gift to a son could be construed judicially as income.

The case came to public attention yesterday when the law firm of Green, Hurd & Stowell of 43 Exchange Place, representing young Herrman's parents, applied to the Supreme Court for the appointment of a guardian ad litem for the young man's bride, who is under age, and must therefore be represented by a guardian in court. It also developed that Justice Donnelly had already appointed James A. Farrell as guardian ad litem for the son in the proceedings.

The complaint sets forth that young Herrman, who was born on April 15, 1897, married under legal age and without the consent of his parents, who opposed the match.

There is an affidavit by a process server, George H. Young, who says that he served the young bride with papers in the suit at the Belmont apartment in Fifty-first Street. Mrs. Herrman, the younger, it is said in another affidavit, was born at Charleston, S. C., is from a prominent family of that State, and is known on the stage as Dorothy Phillips.

A. Edward Glasgow, identified with the plaintiff's law firm, also makes an affidavit in which he says he served young Mrs. Herrman with papers in the suit at 245 West Fifty-first Street. Glasgow asserts that he knew the chorus girl because he had called on her prior to the marriage in company with the elder Herrman, who urged her not to marry his son.

Glasgow further says he told the young woman that the papers were the legal requirements in the annulment action, and that she could engage counsel and defend the suit if she so desired. Her answer, Glasgow says, was that she understood, but did not desire to stand in the way of the annulment.

Yesterday, however, young Mrs. Herrman said she would make a contest.

She said that young Herrman was a student at Harvard on Feb. 8, the night when "Watch Your Step" opened, and he first saw her from an orchestra seat. Within a week, she says, through Harvard friends of hers, she was introduced to him and his love-making was "fast and furious."

The elder Herrman and a lawyer then intervened, she said, and at their urging she consented not to marry the young man, but she hurried on to say:

"I soon received a letter from Philip, who told me that unless I married him he would commit suicide, and so I married the dear boy."

She never lived with her husband, she said, but he called on her steadily for five months and professed great love. Finally, she said with a sigh, his father induced him to abandon her and she has not seen him since.

HOSPITAL NOT TO CLOSE.

Institution at Paignton Not Affected by Red Cross Decision.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The work of the American Women's War Hospital at Paignton, a watering place in Devonshire, will not be interrupted by the decision of the Red Cross to withdraw its nursing units from all belligerent countries because of lack of funds.

Announcement is made that steps have been taken to keep the hospital in operation. An American chief surgeon has been appointed, and his staff will consist of American and English nursing sisters.

TRUSTIES TURN TOMBS INTO A BIG DRUG STORE

Arrests Reveal Profitable Trade in Cocaine and Heroin Among Prisoners.

Evidence that cocaine and heroin have been smuggled to prisoners in the Tombs and that several prisoners were doing a profitable drug business was brought out yesterday when Frank Reilley, 19, of 806 Westchester Avenue, the Bronx, was held by Magistrate Frothingham in the Tombs Court pending further investigation. Reilley, it is alleged, took many packages of drug to the prison. At least two trusties, it was said, were in the plot, and the detectives say they have affidavits involving several others.

One bit of evidence was found in a letter written by a prisoner to his wife, which was intercepted. It contained this paragraph:

"Be sure and bring the decks. It's a perfect gold mine here."

The police withheld the name of the writer, but it was said to be John Henderson, who, with his cellmate, Frank Murphy, has been in the Tombs for three weeks awaiting trial on the charge of burglary. Henderson and Murphy, it was alleged, also dealt with the trusties and made a comfortable profit. Affidavits in the possession of the police say that on some days as many as twenty decks of drugs were sold at a profit of $1 a deck.

TURNS BACK GIRL BATHERS.

Helmetta Is Troubled by Folk Who Say They Hate Clothes.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 26.—The troubles which the ancient village of Helmetta has been having in assimilating the colony of athletic men and women who have founded on its borders a colony known as "Physical Culture City" came to a climax yesterday when two young women in bathing suits crossed the border into Helmetta.

The alarm was rapidly sounded through the town and Marshal James Deming hurriedly came out and drove the two young women away from the roadway into a small forest which protected Helmetta from the dangerous sight. The Marshal then ordered the two young women to hurry out of his jurisdiction by sheltered paths on penalty of arrest.

A Committee of Safety of Helmetta has taken up with Marshal Deming the question of reviving a law which was in force when the stocks were a feature of New Jersey penology and which visited severe punishment upon any indecorousness of costume.

One difficulty, however, is that one of Helmetta's boasts for many years has been that it has no police force and no jail. A strong stand may be taken, however, because the "Physical Culture City" is full of people who assert that they hate clothes and take special delight in trying to broaden the minds of Puritans.

BLAMES ANDERSON ESTATE.

Surrogate Says He Was Not Told of Danger to Late Golfer's Property.

Surrogate Fred G. Stickel, Jr., in Newark yesterday disclaimed responsibility for the loss of $1,000 to the estate of Thomas Anderson, the professional golfer of Montclair, who was killed on Aug. 13 in an automobile, through stock fluctuations. Mr. Stickel blamed Merritt Lane of Jersey City, attorney for the estate, who, he alleges, failed to notify him that all of Anderson's estate in the form of securities was pledged in the stock market and likely to be wiped out.

Surrogate Stickel declares that had he been informed of the situation he would have named a temporary administrator, pending the necessary legal steps that must be taken before he can make a permanent appointment.

Surrogate Stickel cited several cases wherein such appointments had been made under similar circumstances.

PORT COMMISSION NAMED.

Three Years' Term to Cost City $300,000, but No Appropriation.

There was a heated argument in the Board of Estimate yesterday over the appointment of a three-headed commission to formulate plans for a more efficient system of port and terminal facilities. The resolution, which was barely carried, permits of the appointment of George F. Swain, W. C. Loree, and John F. Stevens to serve as a commission for a term of three years, the expenses to aggregate between $100,000 and $110,000 a year.

President McAneny said the city had no money to appropriate for such a commission, and asked for more time to study the matter. While the commission is appointed, it will have no funds to use.

BULL MOOSE TO RUN HALPIN FOR SHERIFF

County Leaders Designate John J. O'Connell for District Attorney.

TO STEP DOWN FOR FUSION

Hotchkiss, Weeks, Fitzgerald, and Schaap Named for Bench—Tammany Undecided—Petitions Filed.

The Progressives last night designated their candidates for the various county offices. At a meeting of the County Executive Committee in the Forty-second Street Building it was decided to put up John J. O'Connell for District Attorney, and William Halpin, Deputy County Register, for Sheriff.

William H. Hotchkiss, ex-Superintendent of Insurance; W. Holden Weeks, Deputy Fire Commissioner, and ex-Assemblyman James J. Fitzgerald of the Thirteenth District were named for Supreme Court Justices. Two weeks ago Justices Clarke and Greenbaum were indorsed for re-election. Ex-Assemblyman Michael H. Schaap was named last night for Judge of the City Court.

Although there was expectation of trouble, everything went along smoothly, owing to the forethought of William M. Chadbourne in having a resolution passed that the committee would designate none but Progressives. Chairman Jacob R. Schiff and Mr. O'Connell admitted, after the meeting, that the slate as made up was subject to change. If a citizens movement should develop in the interest of fusion, the candidates, Mr. O'Connell thought, would willingly get off the ticket and allow other candidates to make the fight in the primaries.

There was a rumor that the Progressives in putting Mr. Hotchkiss on the ticket expected that in the near future some arrangement might be made whereby he would receive the indorsement of other parties. This could be brought about, it was said, by the Progressives indorsing a candidate for District Attorney or Sheriff of another party.

Roosevelt Praises Corrigan.

It was expected an attempt would be made to have the committee indorse Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan for District Attorney. Mr. Corrigan is a candidate for the Tammany nomination. In the afternoon Cambridge Livingston, who was a Change of Grade Commissioner under Mayor Gaynor and who is a friend of both Magistrate Corrigan and Colonel Roosevelt, called upon the Colonel and asked him to support Corrigan.

The Colonel answered that he was a citizen of Nassau County and did not think it advisable to take sides in the contest for a New York County District Attorney. He added that he felt, however, that the District Attorneyship is not only a very important office, but in the proper sense of the word it should not be a political office and that there would be no impropriety in his saying that he did earnestly hope that the man chosen to fill it would be some such man as Magistrate Corrigan—some man of his high character and standing, with his professional ability and acquaintance with the needs and duties of the office.

The Colonel added that he did not feel he could speak for any candidate in particular, but merely for the type of man who ought to be chosen.

Judge Corrigan's name was not brought up at last night's meeting.

"I don't believe Colonel Roosevelt is for Judge Corrigan," said Mr. O'Connell.

"Did you hear from Colonel Roosevelt?" Chairman Schiff was asked.

"No," he replied. "The Colonel leaves these matters for us to attend to."

The Progressives have still another Justice of the Supreme Court to designate, but the selection will come from the Bronx and will be made later.

Moss Admits Perkins's Strength.

With the entrance yesterday of District Attorney Perkins into the race for nomination to that office at the primaries, the Republican situation cleared perceptibly. So many prominent Republicans, as well as independent Democrats and Progressives, are behind Mr. Perkins's candidacy, that it was considered a foregone conclusion that he will receive the indorsement of the Republican county organization.

The only other contender for the Republican nomination, ex-Assistant District Attorney Frank Moss, frankly admitted that he had no hope of receiving the Republican indorsement. He said he would be a candidate for the office of District Attorney at the Republican primaries anyway.

Mr. Moss said he expected that the Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee would vote next Monday night to support Mr. Perkins, although he was sure most of the members did not want to do it. He said official pressure was being brought to bear upon the members to have them come out for Mr. Perkins. When asked if Governor Whitman was exerting the "official pressure" Mr. Moss only laughed.

The Tammany situation is still as much "up in the air" as ever. Charles F. Murphy had several conferences with his advisers yesterday, but reached no conclusion. Judge Edward Swann of General Sessions is still the most popular Tammany candidate and Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan is making a hard fight. The Hungarian National Democratic Club, which claims to represent 10,000 men, passed resolutions last night indorsing Judge Swann's candidacy.

Early Petitions Filed.

Yesterday was the first day for candidates to file primary petitions with the Board of Elections. The first to file was Earl H. Miller of the Bronx, who is seeking re-election as Assemblyman. He was at the Board of Elections when it opened yesterday morning, and his petition was filed at 9:01 o'clock. Edward T. O'Loughlin, who is anxious to succeed himself as Register of Kings County, was a close second, appearing with his petition only a few minutes later. About the same time James R. Ferguson of 369 East 162d Street, an Alderman who also seeks re-election, filed his petition.

The Miller and Ferguson petitions were prompted by the close fight that Michael J. Garvin had last year to retain his leadership against the contest put up by Patrick J. Kane. Kane, running against Garvin for State Committeeman, was declared a winner on the first count, but Garvin was later seated on a recount.

Register O'Loughlin, who has been twice elected on a fusion ticket in Kings County, was recently turned down by the Republican organization, and his petition was filed with the hope that he may be designated by the Democrats, although the petition, signed by seventy-eight voters, is under the emblem of the Independence League.

TALE OF ADVENTURE A FAKE.

Two Men Clad as Bathers Said They'd Crossed Ocean on a Raft.

Thomas and Charles T. Spalding of Greenwich Avenue, New York, who, clad in blue and white bathing suits, drifted into Hastings-on-the-Hudson yesterday on a raft, told a story of their adventures to the local police that sounded like a page from "Robinson Crusoe." The men were about 25 and 30 years, respectively, and had a box lashed down on the raft containing their shore clothing. They both looked weak from lack of food, and ate what was placed before them in the police station like shipwrecked sailors.

Thomas, who was the spokesman, said that they had gone to Italy with a cargo of horses to see what foreign parts were like, and had shipped on the Italian liner Duca d' Aosta from Genoa for a passage to New York. When the steamer was crossing the Gulf of Lyons she was pursued by a submarine, which fired a torpedo, but missed her. After passing Gibraltar the brothers decided to make a raft and escaped on it during the night, and managed to reach New York safely. When the police mentioned that they must have made good time on the trip, as the Duca d' Aosta only arrived on Monday, the men smiled and admitted that they had tried to swim across the Hudson at Yonkers, and were pushing the raft ahead of them, with their clothes in the small box to keep them dry. According to the Hastings police, both men were clean shaven and appeared to be above the average in intelligence.

HOLDS BABY IN ARMS AS SHE KILLS ARTIST

Woman Calls to Door Man She Blamed for Her Woes and Shoots Him.

HUSBAND HAD CAST HER OUT

Mrs. Bellina Went to Montiglia to Ask Him for Assistance, but He Laughed at Her.

Holding her year-old baby, Frances, on one arm, and with her three-year-old child, Mary, clinging to her skirt, Mrs. Rosie Bellina, of 583 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, shot and killed yesterday James Montiglia, an Italian artist, in his apartment at 284 First Street. The woman made a statement later to Acting Captain John Coughlin of the Detective Bureau, in which she declared that Montiglia attacked her several months ago, and that when her husband heard from his brother what had happened in the artist's room he ordered her from his home. When she demanded from Montiglia that he help her he scoffed at her, and she killed him.

Mrs. Bellina is very pretty. She came here from Italy when she was 4 years old, and was educated in the public schools. She was dressed in a white shirt waist and black skirt when she called at the First Street address a little after 8 o'clock yesterday morning. She met Mrs. Annie Rizzo, the janitress of the building, and asked to see Montiglia. Mrs. Rizzo showed her his apartment on the first floor.

Montiglia was asleep, and was awakened when Mrs. Bellina knocked on the door. He hastily put on a pair of white flannel trousers and a pair of shoes and opened the door. At first she spoke in an ordinary tone of voice, but in a few minutes, according to Mrs. Rizzo, she became very angry. Montiglia stood at the threshold and urged her to be more quiet. Suddenly she drew a 32-calibre revolver which she had concealed in a shawl which covered her baby.

As she took aim for the first shot the baby playfully put her hand on her mother's face, and the shot missed its mark. A second shot entered the man's right temple, and he fell to the floor. Mrs. Rizzo, who witnessed the shooting, ran screaming to the street. Acting Captain James M. Walsh and Policeman Concannon of the Bergen Street Station heard the shots, and ran to the house. They found Mrs. Bellina in the hallway a short distance from the body of her victim.

"Who did this shooting?" asked Concannon.

"I did," replied the woman, in a low tone. "He ruined my life. Take this," she added, handing the revolver to the policeman. "I would have given myself up if you had not come."

Mrs. Bellina said at Police Headquarters:

"I was 16 years old when I married Tony Bellina. He is a contractor, and we were happy for three years. Six months ago he obtained a large contract in Baltimore. I could not stand being alone in our apartment. My sister-in-law, Mrs. Regina Bellina, lived in the apartment in the rear of the one occupied by Montiglia. She was taken sick in June, and they sent for me to come and nurse her. I was there for two weeks, and that is when all the trouble happened.

"Mantiglia made love to me from the first time he saw me. I repulsed him repeatedly, but he would not desist. Finally one night he called me from the sickroom to the hallway, and then dragged me to his room. I screamed and struggled, but he stuffed a handkerchief in my mouth and overpowered me. I told my story next day to my brother-in-law and sister-in-law, and I never went near the house again except in the daytime.

"Monday my husband came from Baltimore for a short visit. His brother told him what had happened. There was an awful scene, my husband acted like a madman, and left the house, saying that he never wanted to see me or the children again. Last night I went to Montiglia and told him that I was penniless and my children were hungry. He laughed at me and called me bad names. I went to my grandmother and borrowed enough money to buy a revolver. This morning I killed him."

Mrs. Bellina was later arraigned in the Flatbush Court before Magistrate McGuire and held without bail on a charge of murder in the first degree.

Kills Himself in a Saloon.

A middle-aged man, clean shaven and well dressed, who has not been identified, went into the saloon at 2,070 Eighth Avenue yesterday afternoon, stepped up to the bar, drew a revolver from his pocket, and shot himself dead. He had cut out the name slip from his coat and destroyed all other clues that might have identified him. In his pockets were $13.10. He wore an expensive gray striped suit, purple striped shirt, brown tie, low tan shoes, and tan socks, and he was 5 feet 9 inches tall and weighed 175 pounds. He had light hair and complexion and blue eyes. The body was taken to the morgue.

MENACE OF DELAY IN SUBWAY REMOVED

Board of Estimate Approves the Contract for Times Square Section.

BOWS TO A PUBLIC NEED

Board Notified That Future Contracts with Similar Clause Will Not Be Approved.

While insisting on its right to change contracts made by the Public Service Commission, the Board of Estimate yesterday capitulated in the matter of the Times Square section of the Broadway Subway and approved the award to the contractors, Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation. The matter was settled with a rush, as Mayor Mitchel was anxious to catch a train back to the military training camp at Plattsburg. The Mayor said that only the urgency of the situation made him vote to approve the contract.

In rescinding its former resolution that it would not approve contracts providing for the payment of a lump sum to contractors for extra work the board bowed to the decision of Supreme Court Justice Shearn, who issued a writ of mandamus ordering the city to go ahead with the contract as originally awarded by the Public Service Commission. The board also reapproved the original form of the contracts for the Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, section, awarded to Rogers & Hagerty, and the Culver route, Brooklyn, section, awarded to Post & McCord.

Mayor Mitchel said that the board still believed it had the right to alter contracts, and he said he hoped the time would come when the matter could be tested in the highest court, but at present a vital section of the subway should not be tied up by litigation.

Notice was served on the Public Service Commission that any future contracts advertised with the objectionable clause would not be approved by the board. Also, when awards for extra work are to be made under the contracts the board will demand to sit in at the conferences to protect the city's interests.

The board adopted a series of resolutions explaining its position, one of them declaring for an understanding that the Public Service Commission "will order no extra work in excess of 5 per cent. of the estimated amount of the contract without the consent and approval of the board." This was the suggestion put forward on Wednesday by Chairman McCall of the Public Service Commission.

NEWCOMB HOME BURNS.

Richmond Hill Police Believe Incendiary Started Fire.

Detectives and Fire Marshal Thomas Brophy are investigating the origin of a blaze that caused considerable damage yesterday to the handsome home of George Newcomb, at Division Avenue and Walnut Street, in Richmond Hill, L. I. Mr. Newcomb has not occupied the house for several years, and it has been in charge of a caretaker, David Combes, who lived in it with his family. Mr. Newcomb's business address is given by the police as 50 Church Street, Manhattan.

The caretaker and his family were not at home yesterday when fire broke out simultaneously, the police say, on all three floors of the dwelling. The flames spread rapidly, but were extinguished after $2,000 damage had been done. The firemen said they found traces of oil-soaked rags where the flames had been hottest.

Dog Turned Loose on Court Officer.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Aug. 26.—John Lisland, better known as "Jack" Lisland, and his brother, Harry A. Lisland, are under arrest here charged with contempt of court and assault upon a court officer. The brothers have been occupying a farm owned by Michael Neuman of the Long Acre Athletic Association of New York. Recently Neuman went into the Somerset County District Court and obtained a judgment for several hundred dollars against his tenants. Yesterday Sergeant at Arms Edward W. Farley went out to levy upon the personal property of the brothers on the Neuman farm. He asserts that he was threatened with a pitchfork and

Edison Recovers from Injury.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 26.—Thomas A. Edison was able to be at work this morning suffering no ill effects from the mishap at his Silver Lake laboratory, when potash was spattered upon his face. The accident is one that happens very frequently in that section where Mr. Edison was at the time and the men there are always prepared for it. The result was that the moment Mr. Edison was struck by the liquid wet cloths were clapped to his face and then he bathed his face in cold water until the heat was all gone. None of the potash got into his eyes.

These Theatres Do Not Deal with Tyson Co.

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway and 38th Street. Evenings 8:10. Last Mat. Tomorrow 2:10. Last 2 Nights. Last Mat. Tom'w
JULIA SANDERSON, DONALD BRIAN, JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the Greatest Musical Comedy Success, THE GIRL FROM UTAH

NEW AMSTERDAM WEST 42D ST.
Matinees Tomorrow & Wednesday 2:10.
The Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced in the Coolest Theatre in the World,
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
AFTER THE SHOW VISIT DANSE DE FOLLIES, Atop This Theatre.
NEW ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
Rolling Stones

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. at 2:15.
"VIVID AND CONVINCING."—World.
UNDER FIRE with JULIAN COURTENAY

FULTON 46th St., near B'way. Eves. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.
"SOME BABY" SOME FARCE SOME CAST

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Thurs. 2:20.
THE BOOMERANG

BIRTH OF A NATION AT LIBERTY W. 42d St. THE 2:15 & 8:15.
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THE GOLDEN CROOK with Billy Arlington.

ASTOR THEATRE, B'way & 45th St. Telephone 287 Bryant.
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COHAN & HARRIS PRESENT
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A New Play by FRED BALLARD.

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COHAN & HARRIS present THE HOUSE OF GLASS
A New Play by Max Marcin. SEATS NOW.

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THESE final reductions are drastic in the extreme because we simply *must* make way for new Fall goods.

All go. No favorites. Every Summer Suit, blue, black and fancy, is affected.

Those at $16.50 were originally priced up to $35.

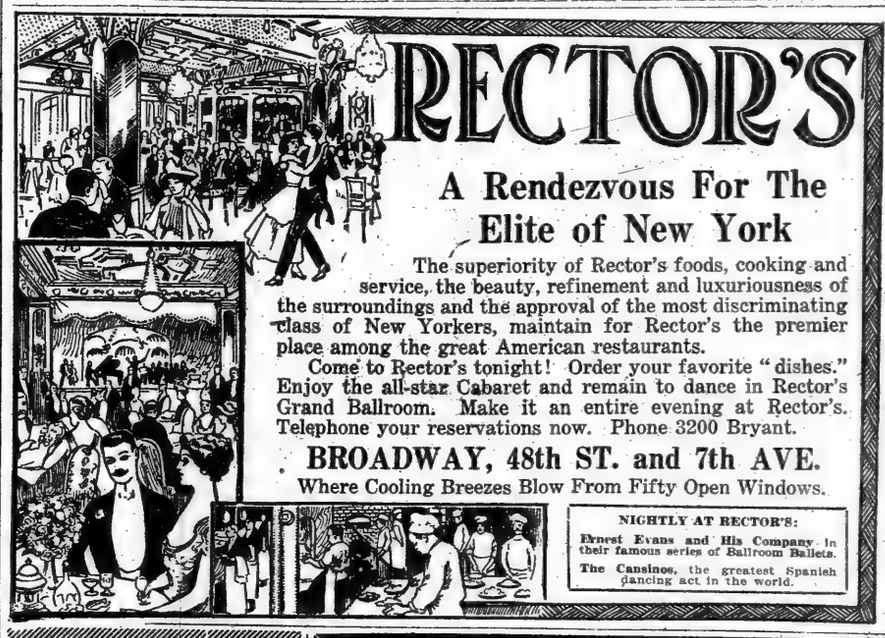
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Black ONLY—in Russian calf finish—with gun-metal or black buckles and two loop straps.

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Originally priced at $4.85 and $5.
New York men stormed our doors when we announced these values—the original allotment was soon sold—but we have gathered 900 more, of fine tub silk, white grounds with rich satin stripes in various colors.
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Unsurpassed Cooking. Popular Prices.
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Delicious Frog Dinner (In the Grill), $1.25
MENU:
Little Neck Clams, Cherry Stone. Consomme in Jelly, Frog Legs, Sauté Meuniere, Crab Meat Ravigote, Half Fried Chicken, Virginia Corn on Cob, Candied Sweet Potatoes, Salad, Peach Ice Cream, Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Cheese, Demi-Tasse.
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Absolutely Fireproof.
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Studio closed for the summer.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; Sunday partly cloudy, warmer; moderate east to southeast winds.
For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 21,035. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1915.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

ROOSEVELT SEIZES PLATTSBURG ISSUE

Returns to Attack on the Administration in a New Defense of Gen. Wood.

CALLS REPRIMAND UNFAIR

"Peculiarly Mean" Attempt "to Discredit the Foremost Officer of the United States Army."

GARRISON JESTS AT COLONEL

Says He Can't Be Expected to Head Off All the Ex-President's Indiscreet Utterances.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, at his home in Oyster Bay, last night, issued another statement about his speech at Plattsburg on Wednesday, in which he accused the Wilson Administration of attempting to discredit General Leonard Wood by "peculiarly mean and unfair" methods.

The Colonel took up the subject after he had read the remarks made earlier in the day at Washington by Secretary Garrison, who said:

"I've just read Mr. Roosevelt's statement. I see he blames the whole thing on me. He takes the position that it is notorious that he has the habit of making indiscreet speeches, and that it, therefore, was my duty to find out if he intended to go to Plattsburg, and, if so, head him off and save him from himself. Well, maybe that's so, but it's a rather large order. He is a very active man, and I'm a very busy one, and it's going to be a pretty hard job for me to keep my eye on him all the time. The Colonel's attitude about himself reminds me of the story of the Maine farmer, who was on his way to the railroad station one morning when he met a friend. 'Where you going?' said the friend. He replied: 'I'm goin' down to Bangor to get drunk—and, great Lord! how I do dread it!'"

"Buffoonery," Says the Colonel.

These remarks Colonel Roosevelt last night characterized as buffoonery. It was evident that he was not only willing to make his Plattsburg speech an issue between himself and the present Administration, but anxious to have the opportunity of doing so. Apparently he believed the opening had been provided for the first gunfire on his part by what he termed the Administration's denunciation of a plea for preparedness.

Here is what the Colonel had to say:

"It does not seem to me that when the Administration, through Mr. Garrison, has sought with peculiarly mean unfairness to discredit the foremost officer of the United States Army it is wise for Mr. Garrison to attempt by buffoonery to distract attention from the point at issue. General Wood had no responsibility whatever for my speech, and this the Administration when it acted through Mr. Garrison of course perfectly well knew.

"General Wood has devoted every thought and action of his life to the betterment of the United States Army and the service of the American people. Anything that the Administration chooses to say of me it is more than welcome to say, but to assail General Wood for my action, for which he had not any, and for which they knew he had not the smallest responsibility, was not excusable.

"As for what the Administration, through Mr. Garrison, says of my speech, I again call attention to the fact that I never mentioned the name of the President, and that I never spoke of the Administration in the speech. But I did make the strongest kind of plea in favor of preparedness. I did in the strongest way ask that we of this country act as Americans and as nothing else, and that we as a nation prepare so that no outside power may be able to bring shame or dishonor upon us.

"It is an unconscious commentary by the Administration itself upon its own attitude that the Administration should at once denounce a plea for preparedness as an assault on the administration of the War Department under the Administration, and should object to the officers and the enlisted men of the United States Army listening to an appeal against any divided allegiance to the flag of the United States.

"Let it be remembered that my whole speech was a speech in favor of preparedness and against any division in our allegiance to our common flag. The Administration, through Mr. Garrison, treats this as an imputation on its conduct in the past.

"It is not at all improbable that Colonel Roosevelt will take the matter up at greater length in his writings and use the Plattsburg incident as the basis of a sustained campaign for preparedness and in continuing his attack on what he considers the present deplorable failure on the part of the Wilson Administration to get the country in shape to protect its honor. He would not add anything to his reply to Mr. Garrison last night, but it may be said that he will be ready to jump to the defense of his convictions with renewed vigor if the Administration takes further action because of his Plattsburg address.

Voluminous Controversy Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The fourth chapter in the rapid-fire controversy begun by Colonel Roosevelt's attack on the Administration in his address at the Plattsburg camp of instruction on Wednesday was written today by Lindley M. Garrison, the Secretary of War, in the form of a response to Colonel Roosevelt's statement, printed in this morning's newspapers, defending Major Gen. Leonard Wood from the charge of indiscretion in permitting the Colonel to make his address. Mr. Garrison's statement (quoted above) was written in a way to indicate that he declined to take seriously the ex-President's criticisms of himself.

Although Colonel Roosevelt's speech was delivered only two days ago, the literature on the subject already promises to be voluminous. The speech itself was the first chapter. Then came Secretary Garrison's public reprimand to General Wood for permitting the Colonel to indulge in a political talk at a camp conducted under the authority of this Government. The third chapter was the Colonel's response to Mr. Garrison, given to the press last night, and the fourth

Continued on Page 2.

ENGLAND SENDING MORE GOLD HERE

Another Large Shipment to Come from Halifax, Reaching There on a Battleship.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 27.—Arrangements are being made for another large shipment of British gold from Halifax to New York via Bangor. The steel cars for the purpose went east on Wednesday, while a considerable number of American Express Company officials have gathered here, and will proceed to Vanceboro to meet the gold train when it crosses the border.

Nothing can be learned from any of the express company officials here concerning the amount of money to be transported or the exact date of its transit, but that the amount is very large is admitted, and it is intimated that the money is being brought from England to Halifax in a battleship.

This is one of a series of gold shipments from London to New York arranged to strengthen British credit and to arrest the decline in value of the British sovereign.

GERMAN AGENT LEADS AN ATTACK IN PERSIA

British and Russians Defend Themselves Against Armed Band Headed by Consul.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Petrograd says:

"A telegram received here from Teheran, Persia, reports that the Russian and British Consuls and their military escort have been attacked at Kenghever by an armed band led by M. O. Schunemann, the German Consular Agent at Tabriz. The Britishers defended themselves with rifles, but suffered some losses.

"A Cabinet meeting was held, with the result that a request was sent to the commander of a Persian brigade of Cossacks who were encamped four days' march from Kenghever to send a detachment there immediately."

GERMANS BOMBARD ISLAND NEAR RIGA

Cruisers Attack Two Signal Stations, but Sight No Russian Ships.

BERLIN, Aug. 27, (via London, Aug. 28.)—The following official communication was issued today by the German Admiralty:

On Wednesday evening one of our small cruisers bombarded the Russian signal station on the cape south of Ristna, on Dago Island, north of the Gulf of Riga.

At the same time another small cruiser bombarded the signal station at Adreasburg, on Dago Island. No enemy forces were sighted.

ASSURE GRAND DUKE OF FRANCE'S FAITH

Poincare, Millerand and Joffre Join a Message Expressing Confidence in Russians.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—A joint telegram expressing entire confidence in the future has been sent to Grand Duke Nicholas, Commander in Chief of the Russian armies, by President Poincaré, Minister of War Millerand, and General Joffre, the French commander. The text of the message follows:

Our thoughts turn toward your troops, who at the present moment merit the confidence of the whole world by reason of the struggle they are making. With complete confidence in the final victory of your armies, we beg you to accept our respectful homage and fervent good wishes, together with the assurance that more than ever before our armies are happy and proud to co-operate with your Highness and your valiant soldiers.

The Grand Duke replied:

The sentiments you express toward the Russian Army are reciprocated. The close relations and common accord existing between the commanders of all the allied armies are a certain omen of the glorious end in which, with God's aid, we will participate.

GULLY WAS FILLED WITH DEAD TURKS

Ottoman Warriors on Hill Threw Over Bodies Till They Choked Little Valley.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—A Reuter correspondent at the Dardanelles, writing under date of the 19th, says that the battle for Sari Bair Hill, which the Australian and New Zealanders captured, but were compelled to evacuate because the troops on their left did not advance far enough, was a desperate one. He tells this story:

"On the 9th the Turks came down in great numbers from the olive grove and tried to sweep our men off the hill entirely. They themselves were driven back, however, with frightful losses. Being unable to bury their dead the Turks threw the bodies down the gulley until they are stopped by the nature of the ground, while others thrown after them are stopped by the first. Consequently the whole gulley is choked with Turkish dead.

Describing the charge of the Irish Division on a Turkish hill to the left of the Suvla Bay positions, the correspondent says:

"The Turks came out to meet them, and most exciting bayonet fighting followed on the saddle between the two crests. Bayonets were flashing and stabbing for several minutes before the Turks began to give way. Then they left the crest and ran down over the ridge, the Irishmen standing up and firing down on them, while at intervals British machine guns on the hills behind drowned the sound of the rifle fire whenever the gunners were able to get a clear view of the fleeing Turks."

Of the present situation he remarks:

"Our army holds the plain southward to where the heights of 'Anzac' look down upon it, so that we are in virtual possession from the cliffs overlooking the Gulf of Saros almost to Gabe Tepe."

RUSSIA TO ADD 2,000,000 TO ARMY

Minister of War Declares Great Campaign Will Not Be Decided Until Next Year.

NO PEACE, SAYS SAZONOFF

Foreign Minister Says German Intrigues Cannot Avail—All Allies in Full Accord.

ARMIES ARE STILL RETIRING

Another Niemen Fortress Given Up—Austro-Germans Try to Spring New Trap.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 28.—General Polivanoff, Russian Minister of War, announces that Russia is raising another 2,000,000 men and that the fate of the campaign will not be decided before some time next year, according to the Petrograd correspondent of The Times.

The correspondent quotes the War Minister as follows:

"We are confident of our ability to safeguard Petrograd. Our armies can stand the Winter without inconvenience. Everything is ready for that purpose.

"A new force of 2,000,000 men will be trained far behind the fighting line and will be ready to take the field in the Spring. General Ruzsky is Commander in Chief of the Petrograd front, with several armies at his immediate disposal."

General Polivanoff characterized the suggestion that the Allies were not helping Russia to the utmost as "senseless gossip."

The correspondent says that he has been authorized by Sergius Sazonoff, Russian Foreign Minister, to declare that the highest military authorities in Great Britain, France and Russia are in full accord on all question of strategy and that there never has been any difference of opinion between the high commands.

The correspondent also sends a statement, credited to M. Sazonoff, in which he asserts that Germany, unable to break the Russian Army, is now working to break the morale of the Russian people by a propaganda, which has followed every Russian setback in the past year, and since the fall of Warsaw has been pushed with increasing cleverness and force, both in the Russian Army and in all circles in Petrograd.

Its main method, according to the statement, is an attempt to convince the Russians that their allies have left them in the lurch. This alleged propaganda has so far succeeded, according to the statement, that some persons in Russia are pessimistic as to the real situation, the idea being conveyed to them that the attack in the west is indefinitely suspended and that the highest authorities are planning peace.

Alleged German Intrigues.

The statement of M. Sazonoff, which the correspondent says is authorized, reads:

"Unwillingly the Russian Government takes note of the malicious rumors. Three months of continuous efforts to break our army have been unsuccessful, and the enemy is now trying a new kind of poison, aimed through specious and plausible reasoning at breaking the spirit of the Russian people and the Russian Army by circulating reports of lack of harmony between the Allies, failure of our munition supplies and the prospect of an independent peace with Germany.

"I am ashamed that any Russian can seriously discuss such subjects, which clearly are the enemy's latest attempts to accomplish by intrigue results which he has never yet attained by arms."

Will Make No Separate Peace.

M. Sazonoff is then quoted as stating that there is absolute unanimity in the allied commands and that every step possible has been taken to replenish the munitions of the Russian armies.

"Finally," says the statement, "I wish forever to disabuse the public mind of any intention whatever on the part of the Russian Government to make any independent peace with Germany as long as one hostile soldier remains in Russia."

In conclusion the Minister said that it behooved all patriotic Russians to avoid playing into the hands of the Germans by listening to and repeating "these vile reports." M. Sazonoff expressed his conviction that ultimate victory would crown the Russian arms.

New Offensive in Baltic Region.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 28.—The Germans, now in possession of the entire Brest-Litovsk line, except the fortress of Grodno, have resumed the offensive in the Baltic Provinces and are pressing the Russians both in the districts southeast of Mitau and to the east of Kovno in an effort to reach the main line of railway which passes through Vilna and Dvinsk to Petrograd. This may in time prove the most important of the German operations, although at present they are using more troops in the pursuit of the Russians, who are retiring from Brest-Litovsk and the line on either side of the fortress.

It is expected, however, that with the fall of Brest-Litovsk, which has been followed, it was announced yesterday, by that of Olita, south of Kovno, the armies of Field Marshal von Hindenburg will be reinforced and make another attempt to cut off the retreat of the Russians. It is believed here, however, that it now is too late to accomplish this purpose.

The Russians apparently had evacuated both Brest-Litovsk and Olita before the Germans arrived, as the latter make no claim to the capture of guns or booty. The Austrian official report states that Archduke Joseph Ferdinand found the town of Kamieniez-Litovsk in flames when he arrived. There are indications, therefore, that the Russians

Continued on Page 3.

Serbia, Yielding to Allies, Will Satisfy Bulgars; Reply to Appeal Said to Have Reached Rome

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 28.—An important advance has been made toward the solution of the Balkan problem in a way favorable to the Allies.

Dispatches from Nish and Rome state that Serbia's reply to the joint note of the Entente powers has been delivered, and though it was asserted by Reuter that there was no authentic confirmation by the Italian Government of Rome's statement as to the receipt of the reply there is reason to believe that confirmation will not long be withheld.

The greater facilities of communication between Nish and Rome explains why Serbia's reply was not presented simultaneously to all four Governments interested.

It is thought practically certain by observers of foreign affairs here that Serbia has agreed to make the "indispensable sacrifice" referred to in the resolution in Parliament. Unless this expectation proves false, a great step has been taken toward the formation of the Balkan union for which allied diplomacy has been striving, and events should march rapidly from now on.

A dispatch states that in comment on the vote of confidence in the Government by the National Assembly, the semi-official Samouprava says:

"To realize the sacred ideals of civilized humanity, still further sacrifice must be made. These sacrifices will be agreed to and supported by all the Allies and consequently by Serbia too.

"When it is sought by asking Serbia, Greece and Rumania to sacrifice previous gains so that they may achieve in the main their national ideals by the extensive compensation which they will receive, it would be lack of foresight and a showing of incompetence not to agree to such sacrifices."

MORE WAR TAXES OR A BOND ISSUE

$15,000,000 Monthly Deficit, Despite Record Internal Revenue Receipts.

345 HALF-MILLION INCOMES

And Forty-one of a Million Shown in Internal Revenue Commissioner's Statistics.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—A preliminary report by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which was made public today, suggests the inference that the war tax imposed by the Act of Oct. 23, 1914, which expires by limitation in December, will have to be reenacted next season if a bond issue is to be avoided. Another inference to be drawn from the statistics furnished is that there are in the country about 345 persons with annual incomes of more than $500,000, and about forty one whose incomes are $1,000,000 or more.

The total receipts of internal revenue for the year ended June 30, 1915, amounted to $415,669,876.30, an increase of $35,660,482.34 over collections for the preceding year, the receipts for which were the highest up to that time. But $52,069,000 of this came from the war tax, without which there would have been a decrease of about $17,000,000. Even with the war tax, the Government is running on a monthly deficit of $15,000,000, so that without an unexpected increase in customs or internal revenues, or an issue of bonds, the supply of cash on hand would soon be reduced to the danger point.

The receipts from the war tax are divided in the report as follows:

Wines, champagne, liqueurs, cordials, etc., $2,307,301.97; grape brandy used in fortification of sweet wines, $138,383.56; fermented liquors (additional 50 cents per barrel), $18,713,670.88; special taxes relating to manufacture and sale of tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, $2,486,616.30; special taxes, including those on the operations of bankers, brokers, etc., $4,967,179.18; Schedule A (documentary stamps, etc.), $20,494,474.75; Schedule B (perfumery, cosmetics, etc.), $2,961,490.59; total, $52,069,126.20.

"It should be noted," says the report, "that under the provisions of the act above mentioned, receipts are for fractional parts of the fiscal year, as the tax on wines, grape brandy, and fermented liquors became effective Oct. 22, 1914, the special taxes on Nov. 1, and stamp taxes on articles enumerated in Schedules A and B on Dec. 1, following."

The spread of prohibition is indicated by the report's statement that ordinary revenues from distilled spirits without regard to the war levy fell for the year to the amount of $16,924,000, while receipts for fermented liquors declined $6,466,000. In the same time the ordinary receipts from tobacco showed a decrease of $2,515,000.

The corporation tax for the year gave the Treasury $39,144,000, and the individual income tax collected $44,046,000. Of this sum, $16,577,000 came from the basic or lowest rate of 1 per cent. on the smallest taxable incomes. The higher rates on larger incomes produced revenue as follows:

"Net incomes exceeding $20,000 and not more than $50,000, $4,098,073.45; net incomes exceeding $50,000 and not more than $75,000, $2,496,496.77; net incomes exceeding $75,000 and not more than $100,000, $2,099,634.48; net incomes exceeding $100,000 and not more than $250,000, $5,943,797.67; net incomes exceeding $250,000 and not more than $500,000, $3,328,423.78; net incomes exceeding $500,000, $6,439,004.54; accepted offers in compromise, &c., $63,645.39."

No figures have yet been prepared showing the number of persons having incomes of the various amounts, but the collection of about $6,500,000 from persons with incomes in excess of $500,000 a year would mean, if $500,000 be taken as the norm, that about 345 persons in the United States had incomes of such an amount. As presumably, however, some of the incomes much exceeded this lower limit, the number of persons must be correspondingly reduced.

In Congress, when the law was enacted, the framers of the bill announced that for the fiscal year 1915 the corporation tax revenue would be $39,000,000 and income tax $83,000,000, the latter being double the actual collection from that source.

At the Capitol today it was explained that the world-wide depression on account of the war in 1914 partly explained the falling off from the original estimate, and that while the framers of the law figured that there were at least 100 people in the United States with incomes of $1,000,000 or more, there were only forty-one having such incomes.

New York, with $10,221,207 corporation tax revenue and $17,417,538 from individuals, produced the greatest Federal income tax revenue of all the States; Pennsylvania was next with $4,725,139 corporation and $4,642,557 individual; Illinois, third, with $2,983,527 corporation and $2,070,630 individual; Massachusetts, fourth, with $1,853,057 corporation and $2,083,084 individual; and Ohio, fifth, with $2,538,038 corporation and $1,489,401 individual. None of the other States reached the $2,000,000 mark in either corporation or individual income revenue.

BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES. Brut—Sec—Red—All Dealers. Restaurants. —Advt.

WELSH MINERS AGAIN ON STRIKE

25,000 Men Are Already Out—Dissatisfied with Runciman's Award.

AGAIN DEFY THEIR COUNCIL

Deputation from It Goes to London—Urgent Plea of Owners Not Heeded by the Workers.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Reports from the South Wales coal fields state that 25,000 miners have already joined a new strike.

The recurrence of labor troubles is due to growing dissatisfaction with the award of Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, who acted as arbitrator in the recent strike. The situation was further strained when the colliers learned that Mr. Runciman had declined to see a deputation representing them.

The miners charge Mr. Runciman with going behind the arrangement made by David Lloyd George, the Minister of Munitions, and demand that Mr. Lloyd George make good his promises to them.

The Mine Owners' Federation sent an urgent request to the strikers today to return to work at once. The Executive Council of the miners' organization today adopted a resolution condemning the new strike as unauthorized, and urging the men to remain at work pending further negotiations.

A deputation representing the council is on its way to London in an attempt to overcome Mr. Runciman's objection to reopening the matter.

Dispatches from Cardiff at the time when the strike was settled last month said that the terms accepted by the miners as a result of Mr. Lloyd George's trip to Wales provided for a substantial increase in wages and other concessions to the strikers which were considered by them as tantamount to an admission of their claims on nearly all the outstanding points.

Mr. Lloyd George won the men over not only by promising concessions, but by emphasizing the fact that uninterrupted operation of the coal mines was highly essential to the conduct of the war.

Mr. Runciman's award contained wage concessions, but rejected a number of demands relating to working conditions, hours of labor, and arbitration arrangements.

BIG COTTON COMPANY FORMED IN GERMANY

Establishment Regarded as Attempt to Circumvent England's Contraband Order.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 28.—The Daily Mail says the fact that Germany will still need cotton is proved by the establishment at Bremen on Aug. 24 of the Cotton Import Company of 1915, Limited.

It is financed with a share capital of £200,000, ($1,000,000,) by four well-known Berlin banks—the Dutz Bank, the Dresdner Bank, the Disconto Gesellschaft, and the Deutsche National Bank—and is backed by leading representatives of the Bremen cotton trade and the German and Austro-Hungarian cotton spinners' federations.

"The company," says The Daily Mail, "is obviously organized in an attempt to circumvent by any means in its power England's action in declaring cotton contraband. The company, it is stated in the press, has been formed to 'centralize' the import of cotton into Germany during the war. It intends to have dealers and spinners of the Germanic empires place indefinite 'mass' buying orders covering their entire needs and then order the total amount from American exporters.

"Herr Lohmann, President of the Bremen Chamber of Commerce, has been made Chairman of the new company and Erich Fabarius, the Business Manager."

The Mail says it is not quite clear how this latest manifestation of the German war organization genius intends to accomplish its purpose, with both England and the United States in agreement as to the contraband character of cotton.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—It is reported here that Germany is preparing to protest against acquiescence by the United States in the treatment of cotton as contraband by the Allies.

It is said that the German Government already has indicated its desire to purchase 3,000,000 bales of cotton if delivery can be arranged.

Nathan Schwab, a Philadelphia cotton broker, who returned yesterday on the liner Bergensfjord, after spending three months in Berlin, said that Germany had sufficient cotton to last for years. The major portion of this supply came from Antwerp, where the Germans got 350,000 bales when they captured the city, and from other sources afterward.

Before leaving Berlin two weeks ago, Mr. Schwab said he was informed that Germany had 3,000,000 men ready that had not been placed in the field so far.

GERMAN PROMISE TO CURB SUBMARINES JOINED TO PLEA THAT WE INDUCE ALLIES TO MODIFY EMBARGO ON FOODSTUFFS

Germany Ready to Renew Lusitania Discussion and Offer Reparation for Lives of Americans

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The State Department has been informed that Germany is ready to renew discussion of the Lusitania incident and to offer reparation for the American lives lost when that vessel was sunk by a German submarine. There has been no response to the last American note on this subject, and it is known that the United States will not listen to reparation proposals with the situation created by the sinking of the Arabic still pending.

With the attack on the Arabic disavowed, however, and guarantees given against repetition, a German communication explaining that the Lusitania was torpedoed as a reprisal against Great Britain under a misapprehension that she was armed, and that the killing of Americans was regretted and not intended, and offering reparation, probably would pave the way for amicably closing the incident.

SOCIALIST CHEERS FOR THE KAISER

Given in the Reichstag for the First Time in the History of That Body.

OLD QUARREL SETTLED

Reichstag Building Is Now to be Dedicated "To the German People."

LONDON, Aug. 27.—According to a telegram received in Amsterdam from Berlin, the Reichstag has adjourned until Nov. 30.

President Kaempf was enthusiastically applauded when he announced that at the suggestion of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, the Reichstag building henceforth would be ornamented with a tablet inscribed, "To the German People."

This announcement settles an old controversy. Now the finishing touch may be put on the Reichstag building. For twenty years the space for an inscription over the main entrance has remained blank because the Reichstag refused to accept one proposed by the architect and Emperor William declined to sanction another proposed by the Reichstag.

Before the Reichstag adjourned Dr. Johannes Kaempf proposed the usual cheers for the Emperor, and, for the first time in the history of the Reichstag, two Socialists joined in the cheering.

A Reuter's dispatch from Amsterdam says that, according to advices from Berlin, the new German war loan, which will bear 5 per cent. interest, will be issued at 99, and will not be redeemable until Oct. 1, 1924.

Reichstag Reviews Success.

BERLIN, Aug. 27, (via London.)—The fall of Brest-Litovsk caused lively discussions today among members of the Reichstag, several of them mentioning the victory in their speeches.

The event is regarded as emphasizing the impression that the Russians will not be able to resume the offensive with any prospect of success.

The Bundesrath has passed a law providing for the coinage of iron five-pfennig pieces, (1¼ cents.) The demand for five-pfennig pieces is great, especially because quantities are in circulation in the hostile territory occupied by Germany, and more are needed.

Under the present circumstances, however, the use of nickel as a metal for their coinage is held to be inadvisable.

FREER TRADE WITH GREECE.

But Allies Stipulate Against Re-exportation to Turkey.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—Representatives of the Entente Powers and Greece, according to a dispatch from Athens to the Havas Agency, have reached an agreement as to greater trade privileges between these countries, which has produced an impression that public opinion in Greece favors the Allies.

Henceforth all importations in Greece will be allowed without hindrance on the basis of trade statistics, Greece undertaking to prevent re-exportation to the Central Powers or Turkey and to permit free transit and access to Greek territory to all goods destined for Bulgaria and Serbia.

Partisans of the Entente Allies comment upon this first act of the Venizelos Ministry as a good augury for further negotiations

HOLD GERMAN MAIL PARCELS

French Authorities Seize 1,800 Addressed to Spain and Portugal.

DIEPPE, Aug. 27.—The Customs authorities have seized 1,800 postal parcels mailed to addresses in Spain and Portugal from Germany through the Scandinavian countries and England.

RUSSIANS HARASS TURKS.

Destroy a Blockhouse and Sink Two Sailing Ships.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 27, (via London.)—The following official statement was issued today at the headquarters of the army of the Caucasus:

In the costal region on Wednesday our scouts, crossing the Arkhave River, destroyed a Turkish blockhouse by means of hand grenades.

One of our motor boats, accompanied by a torpedo boat, sunk two sailing vessels and their cargoes.

SUMMER WEARINESS—Horsford's Acid Phosphate quickly relieves hot weather languor, exhaustion and nervousness.—Advt.

BRITISH CREDIT US WITH VICTORY

Press Thinks We Will Have Achieved a Big Success if Submarines Are Checked.

PRAISE FOR THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Wilson Has Struck a Great Blow for Peace, Says The London Daily News.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 28.—The Daily News says in an editorial:

"If it is true that Germany is prepared to abandon, or at least suspend, her attacks upon passenger-carrying ships, the United States has won a considerable diplomatic victory. It is not, of course, a great achievement in itself for a powerful Government to extract from a still nominally friendly people an assurance that they will not murder any more of its subjects, but it is a considerable feat to have broken at last the brutal self-suffering which it is claimed in Germany can be the only law by which the action of the Government and the people could be guided.

"If this really can be accomplished President Wilson has struck a great blow for peace in other continents than America."

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Cable dispatches reporting the statement yesterday of Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador at Washington, to Secretary Lansing that German submarine commanders had been ordered to attack no more merchantmen without warning, are displayed prominently today in the London newspapers. The Westminster Gazette says:

"If Count von Bernstorff is speaking with full authority, the American Government can claim to have won a very notable victory."

"It is suggested that the American Government will be satisfied if commanders of German submarines always warn passenger vessels and place their passengers in boats before sinking the vessels," says the Spectator. "We do not believe for a moment that America would consent to this caricature of satisfying international law and humane customs. Imagine placing women and children in small boats sixty miles from land, in a high Winter sea and piercing cold, and saying that their safety was provided for! Now we are sure that if Germany means to prevent America from taking action of some kind, she will have to change her policy drastically."

FRENCH CONSERVE SILVER.

Won't Allow a Traveler to Take More Than $10 in Specie Abroad.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—Every traveler leaving France hereafter will be required to declare the amount of funds in coin in his possession. If more than fifty francs ($10) he will be compelled to exchange the excess for paper money, under a decree issued today by the Finance Minister, Alexandre Ribot.

This action resulted from an investigation of the scarcity of silver coin, particularly in the frontier regions. It was ascertained that coins in circulation were being collected systematically for export. Even coppers and nickels are sought and exchanged at a premium.

It has been suggested unofficially that for the purpose of preventing hoarding during the war, the Government should announce its intention of issuing a new series of coins after the conclusion of peace, demonetizing those now in circulation.

FRANCE TO SEND BANKERS.

Two Delegates Appointed to Accompany British Representatives Here.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—Octave Homberg of the Foreign Office, and Ernest Mallet, Regent of the Bank of France, have been designated by Alexandre Ribot, the Finance Minister, as delegates who are to join British representatives in New York early next month to consider the best means of obtaining French and British credit balances in the United States to stabilize the exchange rates. M. Ribot gave them instructions today, and they are to leave for the United States on Monday.

Both the French delegates are bankers. M. Homberg is a director of the Banque de l'Union Parisien and the Banque Franco-Serbe. M. Mallet, in addition to his relation to the Bank of France, is a director of several banks and insurance companies.

ZONE ORDER ONLY A RESPITE

Berlin Willing to Make It Permanent if We Can End Blockade.

PRESIDENT CONSIDERS IT

But Is Likely to Withhold Good Offices Until Germany Makes Proper Disavowals.

CLEARING UP ARABIC CASE

Bernstorff Pays Another Visit to Lansing with New Assurances.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The German Government has proposed to suspend submarine attacks on passenger vessels if the United States will arrange a modus vivendi with Great Britain which will embrace a modification of the British blockade. The suspension is to continue, according to the German offer, while negotiations with Great Britain are in progress and will be made permanent if the negotiations are successful. This offer is under consideration by President Wilson and Secretary Lansing.

The German Government had informed the United States that an order suspending the submarine attacks on passenger ships was already in effect, or at least that it had been decided to issue such an order. It was for this reason, as has been explained to the United States, that Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg expressed doubt that the Arabic had been torpedoed. Some confusion exists, however, as to whether the order of suspension was communicated to all the German submarine commanders.

From the character of the proposal now submitted Germany wishes it to be understood that the present suspension of submarine attacks is not to be regarded as permanent. The effectiveness of the new proposal is contingent on the willingness of the United States to enter into negotiations with Great Britain for the conclusion of a modus vivendi by which the British blockade will be modified and Germany will modify her naval war zone order. While official disclosure of the attitude of the United States concerning the proposal is lacking, it is pointed out that on two occasions this Government has offered to use its good offices toward ameliorating the conditions of warfare.

One difficulty in the acceptance of the German proposal lies in the desire of the United States to adjust the submarine controversy once and for all as far as it affects the rights of American citizens. The Administration is anxious to clear away the submarine menace by direct negotiation with Germany, and acceptance of the proposal would leave a settlement of the issues in an uncertain condition. Furthermore, the United States regards this as the psychological moment for adjusting difficulties between Berlin and Washington. However, a more positive reason why the United States is likely to reject the proposal is found in the American note of July 21, which contained this paragraph:

The Imperial German Government will readily understand that the Government of the United States cannot discuss the policy of the Government of Great Britain with regard to neutral trade except with that Government itself, and that it must regard the conduct of other belligerent Governments as irrelevant to any discussion with the Imperial German Government of what this Government regards as grave and unjustifiable violations of the rights of American citizens by German naval commanders.

This Government, however, has frequently offered its good offices, and on one occasion did transmit a German proposal to Great Britain.

Effect of Balkan Situation.

The Balkan States are credited with watching closely the progress of the war, with a view to determining what are the prospects of success of one or the other of the two groups of combatants. Italy's declaration of war against Turkey last Saturday is attributed to a desire to influence Greece and the Balkans to throw their lot with Great Britain and her partners in the conflict. Germany and Austria are working strenuously to prevent the Balkans taking that step. If the submarine controversy should lead to a break between Germany and the United States, the moral effect on the Balkans might be fatal to the German cause. It is realized that the Balkan Governments would be greatly impressed with the additional strength

gained by the Entente Allies if America were arrayed on the side of Germany's enemies. It is believed here that Germany realizes this, and some persons are inclined to attribute Berlin's present friendly attitude toward the United States to the desire to take every possible step to prevent a severance of relations.

In these circumstances, the Washington Government is likely to insist that the submarine problem be adjusted at once, and there are indications that it counts on rapid progress in the negotiations in order to insure their success.

The Government is greatly pleased over the turn things have taken with respect to the Arabic case, and is hopeful of bringing about a satisfactory settlement of the entire submarine controversy. Count von Bernstorff called again at the State Department today under instructions from his Government, and informed Secretary Lansing that Germany would give full satisfaction to the United States in connection with the loss of the Arabic. This assurance is regarded as promising even more than a mere disavowal, and is taken to mean that discipline will be administered to the submarine commander responsible for sinking the Arabic if it be found that he acted in disobedience of orders. The German Government is not yet prepared to admit that the Arabic was sunk by a German submarine, and has asked this Government to take no action in the matter until the submarine commanders have reported.

Frank Exchange of Views.

In his call on Secretary Lansing today the German Ambassador read cabled instructions from his Government, which were generally in line with the statement made to the press by the German Chancellor in Berlin on Wednesday. This Government was assured that full satisfaction would be given for the sinking of the Arabic should it be determined that she was sunk by a German submarine. The United States was asked to suspend action until Germany had investigated the affair. Reparation for the deaths of Americans in the Arabic disaster was promised in the event that Germany acknowledged blame.

The conversations between the German Ambassador and the Secretary of State yesterday and today were marked by extreme frankness. The Ambassador called Mr. Lansing's attention to the offer of the United States to use its good offices to have Great Britain modify the embargo on foodstuffs, and indicated that Germany would expect something to be done toward that end before the order suspending submarine attacks was continued permanently. For his part, the Secretary of State wanted Germany to adjust the entire submarine issue in a way that would recognize that American citizens had the right to travel without peril. Although it is not believed that the German proposal in its present form will be accepted, today's conference was accountable for a general feeling in Administration circles that the differences between Germany and the United States were in a fair way of adjustment. As for the Arabic issue, that is considered as good as disposed of.

The modus vivendi which the German Government has suggested that the United States make an effort to renew was originally proposed by Secretary Bryan on Feb. 20, 1915, in notes to the British and German Governments. As Mr. Bryan stated specifically in these notes that the suggestion of a modus was not to be regarded in any sense as a proposal made by the United States, for this Government "fully recognizes that it is not its privilege to propose terms of agreement between Great Britain and Germany, even though the matter is one in which it and the people of the United States are directly and deeply interested."

Mr. Bryan said that the United States Government was merely venturing to take the liberty which it hoped might be accorded to a sincere friend desirous of embarrassing neither nation involved, and of serving, if it might, the common interests of humanity.

Terms of the Proposal.

Germany was called upon to agree that all importations of food or foodstuffs from the United States and other neutral countries asking it should be consigned to agencies in Germany designated by the United States; that these American agencies should not be interfered with by the German Government; that the food supplies should be distributed solely to retail dealers having licenses from the German Government to furnish food to noncombatants only; that violation of this arrangement should work a forfeiture of the licenses, and that such food and foodstuffs would not be requisitioned by the German Government for any purpose or be diverted to the use of the armed forces.

Great Britain was called upon to agree that food and foodstuffs would not be placed upon the absolute contraband list and that shipments of such commodities would not be interfered with or detained by British authorities if consigned to agencies in Germany designated by the United States.

In its response the British Government cited instances of alleged barbarous practices on the part of German forces and declared that a British embargo on the shipment of all supplies to Germany was necessary in view of the German attempt to stop all supplies of every kind from leaving or entering British or French ports.

Opinion is strong in official circles tonight that the Government will reject the German proposal. There is reason to believe that the Government is not disposed to renew its tender of good offices to Great Britain and Germany at Germany's instance, but will insist that the submarine issue be adjusted without delay by direct negotiations between Germany and the United States.

Merely to Transmit a Plea.

The offer of the United States Government to exercise its good offices toward an arrangement between Germany and Great Britain for a modification of the conduct of sea warfare was set forth formally in the note sent by this Government to Germany on June 9 in answer to the first German communication concerning the American protest over the sinking of the Lusitania. In that note Secretary Lansing said: "The Government of the United States is happy to observe that your Excellency's note closes with the intimation that the Imperial German Government is willing, now as before, to accept the good offices of the United States in an attempt to come to an understanding with the Government of Great Britain by which the character and conditions of war upon the sea may be changed. The Government of the United States will consider it a privilege thus to serve its friends and the world. It stands ready at any time to convey to either Government any intimation or suggestion the other may be willing to have it convey and cordially invites the Imperial German Government to make use of its services in this way at its convenience. The whole world is concerned in anything that may bring about even a partial accommodation of interests or in any way mitigate the terrors of the present distressing conflict."

It will be noted that the offer of this Government is confined to acting as the medium for conveying from Germany to Great Britain, or vice versa, any suggestion that Germany or Great Britain, as the case may be, "may be willing to have it convey."

In these circumstances, Germany probably will be told that if she has any proposal to make to Great Britain the United States will lay it before the British Government, but will not attempt to formulate of its own initiative a plan to remedy the conditions of which Germany complains in consideration of Germany modifying her method of submarine activity.

Where News Was Held Up.

On high authority it was denied here tonight, as reported yesterday in a New York newspaper, that this Government had any part in the alleged withholding of particulars of the sinking of the Arabic. The peculiarity of the reports that were permitted to pass the British censor and the want of desired details were observed by State Department officials from the first, but no one here had any knowledge of the reason, it was asserted.

That President Wilson or any one in the Administration should enter into any understanding that the facts should be withheld, because of their possible effect on public feeling in this country was scouted by a high official. Responsibility for such reports as have come, it is insisted, rests entirely upon the British Government. The meagreness of details, it is believed, has been due to the actual want of precise information, and also doubtless partly to some phase of the affair that went vitally to the question of right in torpedoing the steamship without warning.

READY FOR ANOTHER WINTER

German Authorities Say They Have the Necessary Warm Clothing.

BERLIN, Aug. 27, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas News Agency says:

"The Army and Navy Departments announce that a sufficient supply of woolen gloves, fur coats, and ear protectors for all requirements of the Winter campaign has been provided.

"At a meeting of the Budget Committee of the Reichstag speakers of all parties, including the Socialists, heartily applauded the achievements of the various war organizations, which are models for all other countries."

FRENCH GUNS BEGIN WIDESPREAD ATTACK

Artillery Increase Their Activity Along the Whole Front as Air Raids Go On.

DROP BOMBS ON BADEN TOWN

Points in the Argonne and the Woevre Assailed — Counter-Raid by the Germans.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Another series of attacks on strategic points behind the German lines has been carried out by French aviators. At the same time there are indications in the official bulletins that the French artillery is increasing its activity in a marked degree, the night statement from Paris stating at the outset that the guns have "concentrated on the German positions a very efficacious fire" at "a great many points of the front."

French airmen have bombarded two railroad stations, held by Germans, in the Argonne, attacked at Dornach a plant where asphyxiating gases were made, and dropped bombs on a railroad station in the Grand Duchy of Baden. The official report says of these expeditions:

During the night of Aug. 26 our aviators bombarded St. Baussant and Essey, in the Woevre district.

In the Argonne section the railroad stations at Ivoiry and Clerges also were bombarded by French aeroplanes. This followed an attempt on the part of German aviators on Clermont-en-Argonne. The bombs thrown down on this position, however, by the Germans caused no damage.

During the night of Aug. 26-27 a French aviator threw down ten shells on a factory at Dornach, where the Germans have been manufacturing asphyxiating gases.

During the morning of today a French squadron of aeroplanes bombarded the railroad station and the electric power house at Mühlheim, (probably Müllheim,) in the Grand Duchy of Baden.

All the aviators returned unharmed.

Concerning the general field operations the French War Office bulletin tonight had this to say:

On a great many points of the front our artillery has concentrated on the German positions a very efficacious fire. To the north of Arras trenches have been upset (?) and a munition depot destroyed.

Between the Somme and the Oise German encampments have been shelled.

The enemy fired at long range seven shells on the city of Compiègne, causing some damage, and killing a nurse and seriously wounding another nurse.

The Germans have violently shelled the village of Blenod-les-Pont-a-Mousson, the City of Thann and Vieux Thann.

In the region of Ammertzviller our shells started many fires.

The bulletin this afternoon says:

In the sector to the north of Arras the artillery firing last night was less violent, but it was very spirited in the vicinity of Roye and on the plateaus between the Oise and the Aisne.

In the Champagne district in front of Auberive-sur-Suippe an offensive German reconnaissance was repulsed.

In the Argonne there has been reported nothing more than fighting by means of mines, in which we had the advantage.

In the Vosges to the north of Sondernach we have straightened our front and accelerated our installation on the mountaintop between Sondernach and Landersbach. This we did by taking possession of several German trenches. A counterattack on the part of the enemy was completely repulsed.

The statement by German Army Headquarters reads:

In Champagne and in the Meuse hills French trench works were destroyed by mine explosions. In the Vosges a weak advance by the French was easily repulsed.

DENIES ILLEGAL SALES.

French Banker Asserts Deal with Germans Was Made Before War.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—Louis Dreyfus, a former member of the Chamber of Deputies and head of the firm of Louis Dreyfus & Co., bankers and grain merchants, issued today a denial of allegations contained in a parliamentary report, published yesterday, which stated that his firm had sold to agents of Germany part of a grain cargo on the steamer Normandy at Antwerp, in August, 1914, and subsequently sold the grain to France.

M. Dreyfus admits that the grain was sold to Germany, but states that the sale was made before the war began, and that at his suggestion the German interests in the transaction had been sequestered by the French Government.

ITALIANS CAPTURE PASSES.

Battles 9,000 Feet Above Sea Level —Seaplanes Bombard Forts.

ROME, Aug. 27, (via Paris, Saturday, Aug. 28.)—The following official statement from the main headquarters of the Italian Army, dated Aug. 27, was given out here tonight:

"New and intrepid operations were carried out during the day of Aug. 25 on the rugged peaks of the Adamello Range. While our advancing troops made a demonstration on the small Tonale Plateau and behind Monticelli, mountaineer detachments, after crossing the Vedetta di Pasagna Pass, attacked the positions of Lahgoscuro Pass—8,400 feet high—and Corno di Bedole—9,000 feet high—which were strongly held by the enemy. The latter opposed a desperate resistance, but was finally forced back and pursued. Our troops established themselves firmly on the peaks.

"On the evening of the same day, favored by a full moon, our seaplanes threw bombs on the fortifications of Riva (at the northern end of Lake Garda), and, avoiding the fire of the enemy's anti-aerial batteries, returned unscathed to our lines.

"In the Val Sugana enemy artillery bombarded Borgo, although our troops in their recent victorious advance purposely abstained from occupying that populous locality, keeping on the surrounding mountains.

"On the upper Cordevole the artillery duel is becoming more fierce. Enemy artillery again bombarded the military hospital at Pieve di Livinallongo, causing further serious damage. Our batteries then bombarded Arabba and Cherz, where active movements of troops and wagons were perceptible and where artillery was reported in position. Arabba soon was a mass of flames.

"On the Carso yesterday the enemy, having by means of mines had taken possession of a small wood close to the road from Sorassuna to San Martino, opened a heavy artillery fire on it and then sent troops to attack. A violent struggle followed, which ended in the flight of the enemy, while our troops strengthened their hold on the conquered position."

FRENCH JAIL SWISS TRADER.

He Is Said to Have Exported Goods Worth $6,000,000 to Germany.

MARSEILLES, Aug. 27, (via Paris.)—Henri Schweitzer, a Swiss, has been arrested here, charged with trading with the enemy. The police allege that during the past year Schweitzer has done an export business with Germany through Switzerland amounting to 30,000,000 francs, ($6,000,000.)

CHINESE ARE HERE AFTER SUBMARINES

Naval Commission Starts Negotiations for Purchase of 100 Undersea Craft.

COST PUT AT $75,000,000

Question of Raising Funds Is Delaying Work of Defending Coast of the Oriental Republic.

The Chinese Government has sent to this country a commission of expert naval men to study the construction of submarine boats with the intention of making extensive purchases for the Chinese navy.

It was learned yesterday that an admiral and thirty other officers, some of them engineers trained in submarine boat construction, had taken a cottage near New London, Conn., and were spending their time at the Submarine Boat Company's works there, or at the Fore River Shipyards. No contract has as yet been closed, but negotiations have been entered into with the Submarine Boat Company, which was, until lately, the Electric Boat Company, fixing upon 100 submarines as the probable amount of the order, at a total cost in the neighborhood of $75,000,000.

In banking quarters interested in the Submarine Boat Company, it was said yesterday that the Admiral and his colleagues had been so favorably impressed with the work at New London and Fore River, that a cable to Peking a few days ago had advised the purchase of at least 100 submersibles. The visitors were able to inspect several boats in a practically finished condition. These undersea fighters are in process of construction for the British navy, and will be delivered after the war is over. The bankers said that the problem of financing so great an undertaking was holding back negotiations, and until this was solved in satisfactory fashion the contract would not be closed.

A rumor was heard in the financial district, after the visit of the Chinese officers became known, that the boats would be resold by China to the allied navies. This was denied in the banking quarters referred to, and the further statement made that China, according to the visitors, was planning a large fleet of submarines to guard her coast, of which the 100 boats being considered here would be but a small part. It is understood that if the contract goes through and the work proves satisfactory to the buyers, fully $130,000,000 may be spent by China for submarines in this country in carrying out her naval plan.

The Chinese are paying little attention, it is said, to large boats with a wide cruising radius of the types used by England and Germany for long trips. Instead, they seek the highest development of coast-defense vessels, which cost in the neighborhood of $750,000 each.

It is considered possible that China will definitely enter the market at about the same time the United States places orders for sixteen submarines. Bids will be opened Sept. 20 for these boats of which three will have a cruising radius of 5,500 miles.

SUBMARINES ARE READY.

British Vessels Will Be Delivered After the War.

QUINCY, Mass., Aug. 27.—With the launching today of the submarine H-20, the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation completed its contract with Great Britain for ten undersea vessels to be delivered after the war is ended.

The trials will be held soon in Massachusetts Bay. Though not officially confirmed, it is generally understood that a representative of the United States Navy Department will be on board when the submarines are tried out.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The ten submarines that have been built at the Fore River Shipyard for the British Government will remain in this country until after the war, according to a statement obtained tonight from official sources. It is stated that no submarines have been, or will be, supplied by American firms to any of the Allies while the war is in progress. The report that the Bethlehem Steel Company and the Electric Boat Company are selling submarines to China, and that the Chinese agents are delivering them to the Allies by way of Canada, was said to be untrue.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who has been watching the manufacture of submarines for foreign Governments, said tonight that when Charles M. Schwab saw ex-Secretary of State Bryan and gave him his pledge that no effort would be made to deliver submarines to Great Britain, he meant what he said, and the promise had been kept to the letter. This did not mean, it was explained, that parts of engines for submarines have not been shipped to Canada for delivery to agents of Great Britain. This did not clash with the neutrality laws of this country, and the practice could hardly be interfered with or prevented.

OBTAINS BIG SHELL ORDER.

Waterbury Manufacturer Makes a Contract to Supply War Materials.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERBURY, Conn., Aug. 27.—Roswell A. Clark of this city has obtained from an English source a large order for shells and snaps to hold them. He has begun the rebuilding of his shops in Waterville, a suburb of this city, and has obtained control of a factory in New York to help fulfill the contract.

The Chase Rolling Mill has been compelled to turn away an order for $3,000,000 in war materials, so busy is it day and night.

"PEACE WITH HONOR."

Canadian Newspaper Praises Wilson for Avoiding War.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, Ont., Aug. 27.—The Daily Standard today, under the heading "Peace with Honor," says:

"The United States, through a reasonable and forbearing diplomatic course, has been able to accomplish without bloodshed what might not have been accomplished in months with bloodshed, if some of her jingoes had been in the saddle. She has obtained assurance for the safety of her citizens on the high seas and she is to obtain also an apology and reparation.

"President Wilson is to be heartily congratulated upon this great triumph of diplomacy—a diplomacy as patient and forbearing as it was wise and statesmanlike. The blood of the nation is not now upon his hands, as undoubtedly it would have been upon the hands of a less judicious and temperate man, had such a one occupied the White House instead of Woodrow Wilson.

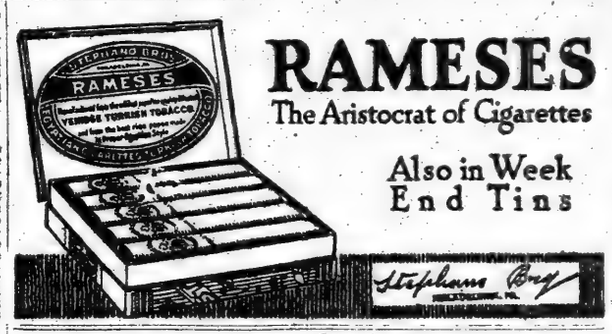
"Peace has been maintained without loss of national honor to the United States, and the Government of that country as a consequence stands today more powerful than ever in the judgment of the world as a sane and sober Government. It is a reputation much to be coveted in the days of travail and stress. How much better to arrive at peace in peaceful ways, so long as national honor is preserved, than to wade to peace through slaughter and the blood of innocents."

PEACE PLEA TO UNIONS.

Clergymen Also Invited to Attend Meeting in Chicago Next Month.

John Brisben Walker, Chairman of the National Convention Committee of the Friends of Peace, a German organization, has sent out an invitation to members of labor unions to attend the National Peace Convention in Chicago, Sept. 5 to 6, or support the movement for which it stands. He says the convention is to be a protest against militarism in this country.

A similar appeal is addressed to clergymen who are informed likewise that the convention is to be a solemn protest against the attempt to put the United States under the iron shackles of militarism."



RAMESES
The Aristocrat of Cigarettes
Also in Week End Tins

HAITI IS EXPECTED TO AGREE TO TREATY

Modus Vivendi Planned Pending Ratification by the American Senate.

A PROTECTORATE AT ONCE

All Custom Houses to be Taken and Constabulary Under American Officers Established.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Confidential reports reached the State Department today that there is every indication that the Haitian Congress will ratify the pending treaty with the United States providing for a financial protectorate over Haiti. News to this effect was received from Robert Beale Davis, Jr., Secretary of Legation and American Chargé d'Affaires at Port au Prince. President Dartiguenave and a majority of the Haitian Congress are favorable to the treaty. The principal opposition comes from revolutionary leaders and men identified with them in the Haitian Congress.

The protectorate will be set up immediately after the ratification of the treaty by the Haitian Congress. The Wilson Administration does not intend to await the ratification of the treaty by the United States Senate, but will put its provisions into immediate effect under a temporary arrangement with the Haitian Government. This will take the form of a modus vivendi by which the Haitian and American Governments will agree to a temporary protectorate pending the ratification of the treaty by the United States Senate. The temporary arrangement will be attached to the treaty as an appendix, and will not have to be submitted separately to the Senate for ratification, but the submission of the treaty itself, which is intended to give permanency to the protectorate after the term of the treaty, will afford the Senate an opportunity to consider and discuss the whole Haitian question.

Under the modus vivendi the United States Government will take over the control of ten of the Haitian Custom Houses, collect the revenues through a receivership, allot a certain proportion of the proceeds from the revenues to the Haitian Government to defray expenses, set apart the sum necessary to meet the interest and commence the liquidation of the foreign debt of Haiti, and devote the remainder to the Haitian Government, at the same time exercising the necessary financial control over the expenditure of the balance for the purpose of seeing that it is not improperly spent. The proposed native constabulary, officered and controlled by American officers, will be set up with the establishment of the protectorate, under the modus vivendi, pending the ratification of the treaty by the United States Senate.

It is to be expected that there will be some opposition in the United States Senate to the adoption of the modus vivendi binding the United States Government to temporary control of the financial affairs of Haiti pending the ratification of the treaty, but the prospects of such opposition have been carefully considered by the President and his advisers, and it is predicted in Administration circles that by the time the Senate meets there will not be sufficient opposition to prevent the ratification of the treaty when it is submitted. If the Senate were now in session the treaty would be submitted immediately, but, since the situation demands immediate relief and the Senate is not expected to meet in regular session until December, it is deemed wise in Administration circles to parallel the treaty with a modus vivendi.

The theory that the Senate may object to the Administration's plan is predicated partly on its attitude toward the treaty between this country and Nicaragua which was urged by Mr. Bryan last Winter but has not been ratified, and partly on the fact that there was severe opposition in the Senate to the so-called protocol arrangement of 1905 for the collection of customs in the Dominican Republic. But it is argued that the Haitian problem is not encumbered by some of the obstacles which affected the attitude of the Senate in both the Dominican and the Nicaraguan cases, and the belief is strong in Administration circles that the Senate will be convinced of the necessity and wisdom of taking definite action for the solution of the Haitian problem before the end of the war in Europe, when creditor nations of Haiti are likely to take a hand in the situation unless the United States has by that time indicated its ability to handle it.

Rear Admiral Caperton notified the Navy Department today that American naval forces had taken possession of the port of Port à Paix and were collecting the customs there. This makes the fourth of the ten Haitian customs ports at which American naval officers are now collecting the customs. The other three are Port au Prince, Cape Haitien, and St. Marie. Admiral Caperton's dispatch read:

Yesterday morning we occupied Port à Paix. Force on the shore is maintaining order. Assumed charge of Custom House. Some disorder in interior behind Port à Paix. Castine left St. Marie for Gonaives for reconnaissance. All quiet.

It is understood that the Custom House at Gonaives will be the next port taken over by the American forces.

AMERICANS IN BRITISH LINER

Seven Citizens on List of Tuscania, Carrying War Materials.

The Anchor liner Tuscania, British, sailed at 5 o'clock yesterday for Liverpool and Glasgow with 212 passengers, of whom seven were United States citizens. Two more were booked in the first cabin, but canceled their passage half an hour before the vessel sailed on receipt of a cablegram from London to put off trip until September.

Among the Americans on board were E. A. Long of Portland, Ore.; Edwin Roberts of Carbondale, Penn.; J. H. Harrington, Astoria; Miss Cornelia Briggs and Master Fred Briggs of Philadelphia, all cabin passengers.

The Tuscania had 11,000 tons of cargo, including much material for war use.

Baltic Arrives at Liverpool.

The agents of the White Star Line announced last night that the Baltic had arrived safely in Liverpool at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. She left New York on Aug. 16, carrying more than 300 passengers and 15,000 tons of war munitions.

British Steamer Palmgrove Sunk.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The British steamer Palmgrove has been sunk. Her crew was saved.

RUSSIA TO ADD 2,000,000 TO ARMY

Continued from Page 1.

still are carrying to the rear everything movable that might prove of use to the invaders and burning what they are unable to take with them.

The intimation that the Russians have fortified another front pending an opportunity for a renewed offensive has received some confirmation. It is stated that the new line is being strengthened by all the latest methods known to military engineers. The Russian armies still are intact, with virtually all their guns and prospects of a more plentiful supply of ammunition. For this reason military writers here are of the opinion that Grand Duke Nicholas now should be able to make a stand, as the Austro-German losses must have been very heavy, especially during the three weeks which intervened between the fall of Warsaw and the occupation of Brest-Litovsk.

The Russians apparently have decided to evacuate Grodno, the one important stronghold on their principal line of defense, which they still retain. A message from Petrograd to Reuter's Telegram Company quotes the Russky Invalid as stating that Grodno will be given up when the retreat of the defenders has been covered.

NO HASTE IN RETREAT.

Russians Fighting Stubbornly—German Transport Difficulties.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 27, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Two-thirds of the German forces pressing on the line Bialystok-Vlodava are endeavoring to envelop from the flank and pierce the Russian centre or compel the Russians to accept a decisive battle. As long as the German artillery predominates largely the Russians will refuse battle on such conditions.

Yet there is no haste in the retreat east. They are holding on stubbornly and gaining time. Experts of the General Staff explain the Russian retreat as being due to the desire to harass and exhaust the enemy on the long, bad routes, lengthening and impeding his communications, on the guarding of which alone the Germans are compelled to use great forces. The transport of shells requires over fifty trains a day with redistribution to the fighting columns. Their ammunition constitutes their heavy carry, but their 2,000 heavy guns also represent considerable weight and further transport difficulties.

Even admitting that the Germans succeed in finding plenty of food for the men and forage for the horses en route the same cannot be said regarding food for their guns, which they must bring from afar. Thus their communications are particularly "sensitive," compelling them to have a dense screen of troops on their secondary sectors, where they know from experience the danger of Russian cavalry raids against their transports.

SEEK TO SECURE FLANKS.

Germans Near Great Marshes in the South and the Dvina in the North.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 27. (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The general plan now being developed by the Germans appears to be to secure the right flank of their main advance by reaching and resting on the vast tract of impassable marshes stretching from Brest-Litovsk almost to Smolensk and Kiev. This object the Germans are now clearly attaining, and therefore they are beginning to detach reinforcements for the accomplishment of the other object of securing the left flank. This they evidently purpose to rest on the Dvina if further efforts to secure the Baltic coast position fail.

These two immediate objects secured, the Germans will proceed further, but in what direction exactly must depend upon various events as yet imperfectly indicated.

Private advices report that extreme exhaustion prevails in the German ranks, which is very probable, seeing that the Germans have been attacking incessantly over three months and marched over hundreds of miles of trackless country with bad and insufficient roads. To the actual physical exhaustion of perpetual marching and fighting must, therefore, doubtless be added weakness due to irregularities in food supply. Not even the scientific skill and marvelous organization of the Germans can turn the roads of West Russia into efficient carrying media for the supply of both ammunition and food. The Russians have left nothing edible or in any other way profitable to the enemy behind them. Even the growing grass has been destroyed by the device of strewing hay and unthreshed corn upon the fields and applying fire.

Over such an abomination of desolation as the Russians are purposely leaving everywhere behind them as they retire even the Germans' discipline will hardly be able to drive their troops much further.

OFFICIAL REPORTS ON RUSSIAN THEATRE

Petrograd Announces Success Near Bialystok and Blowing Up of Brest-Litovsk Forts.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 27, (via London, Aug. 28.)—The following Russian official statement concerning the progress of hostilities was given out here tonight:

The situation in the Riga region is unchanged.

In the directions of Bausk and Birpa toward Frederickstadt, on Wednesday and Thursday, the enemy pursued a vigorous offensive against our troops defending this region. There has been obstinate fighting during the last few days on the roads toward the south of the Tauerkalm-Neuhut railway. In the direction of Dvinsk, north of the railway line between Dvinsk and Poniewesch, our troops on Thursday pressed the Germans on the front Ponedli-Skopiehki.

Toward Vilna there was no important change on Wednesday.

On the middle Niemen, on the front between the sources of the Bobr and Pripet, the retreat of our troops, covered by rearguard engagements, continues.

Most energetic attempts by the Germans to take the offensive during Wednesday night and Thursday in the Bialystok region and north of Bialystok were successfully stopped by us and cost the enemy heavy losses.

In the region of Brest-Litovsk we blew up the fortifications in conformity with orders, and our troops forming the garrison of these forts rejoined the army in the field.

In Galicia there is no essential change.

An official statement was given out concerning the Austro-German occupation of Brest-Litovsk. It read:

General Headquarters declares that the German report that Brest-Litovsk fell after an assault by Austro-German troops is inexact.

For some time already it had been decided that to retain a garrison of 100,000 men in this fortress was not conformable with the Russian plans. Hence war material useful to the enemy was removed in time, and resistance was maintained on the left bank of the Bug solely to enable the army operating in this region to retire eastward.

When this retirement was completed the fortifications and bridges were destroyed and the garrison rejoined the army in the field.

BERLIN, Aug. 27, (via London.)—This official statement was given out at German Headquarters today:

Army Group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: Battles at Bausk and at Schönberg, southeast of Mitau, and in the region east of Kovno, continue. We took 2,460 Russians prisoner, and four cannon and three machine guns were captured.

Southeast of Kovno the enemy was defeated. The fortress of Olita has been evacuated by the Russians and was occupied by us.

Further south German troops are advancing toward the Niemen. The crossing over the Berecowka tributary east of Ossowetz has been won. The pursuit is being carried on along the entire front between the Bobr and Suchawola on the Berecowka and in the Bialowies forest. On the 25th and 26th the army of General von Gallwitz took 3,500 prisoners and captured five machine guns.

The army of Prince Leopold of Bavaria is continuing its course. Its right wing has reached a point northeast of Kamieniez-Litovsk.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackinsen: Northeast of Brest-Litovsk our troops are approaching the high road from Kamieniez-Litovsk to Mysczycze. Southeast of Brest-Litovsk the enemy was driven back across the tributary of the Ryta.

VIENNA, Aug. 27, (via London.)—An official statement issued today at the Austrian War Office reads as follows:

The enemy, beaten at Brest-Litovsk, now is in full retreat on both sides of the railway to Minsk (about 150 miles northeast of Brest-Litovsk). The troops of Archduke Joseph Ferdinand have proceeded through the burning town of Kamieniez-Litovsk.

On the Lesna, German troops are pursuing the Russians from the west and south in the direction of Kobrin.

At Kovel, Vladimir-Volynskyi and in Eastern Galicia there has been no change.

MANY GERMAN OFFERS OF PEACE TO RUSSIA

Sazonoff Revealed Them, Says Prof. Pares, Who Believes Russia's Crisis Past.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 28.—The Daily Chronicle publishes an article on Russia's position and Germany's real aim by Bernard Pares, Professor of Russian at Liverpool University, who for six months acted as the English official eyewitness with the Russian armies. Professor Pares writes:

"In the last few days one feels somehow that the tension of Russia's position and therefore of the whole allied cause has slackened perceptibly. Every one has become more at ease. For myself, who have followed the military and political position very closely both in Russia and here, I will go so far as to say that the crisis is past.

"From the time when the enemy began his great thrust in the southwest of Galicia, I was quite certain that he was aiming simply at one thing—he was trying to bring Russia to separate herself from her allies. If he could not do that he could do nothing on the eastern side.

"The idea of a conquest of Russia or of forcing peace on Russia, was always from the start ridiculous. Russia could never be compelled to make peace. She could only be induced to desire it.

"For this object there was a perfectly clear program, of which every detail soon became apparent. Of course the Russian army had to be beaten and driven back with as many losses as possible, above all, Russia was to be persuaded that her western Allies could do nothing for her. Poland was to be won and then a liberal peace was to be offered to Russia.

"The Germans have had their successes. They have made their shot. They have failed and they know it.

"The turning point in the whole process, and to my mind, much the most important fact of last week was the announcement made by M. Sazonoff, the Foreign Minister, to all the public men and writers in Petrograd. M. Sazonoff is a very quiet man and his simple straightforwardness is one of the greatest reasons for the immense confidence which his country places in him. His announcement, which had not a word that could be dispensed with, amounts to this: That the German successes had been accompanied by repeated negotiations for peace, which Russia had refused unconditionally. Whenever they were renewed, they would be refused again.

"But this means the collapse of all that Germany had been playing for. Military success was secondary.

"We are approaching the time when the Russian roads will break up. The country through which the Germans will have to advance is at first a marshy plain, and later on a plateau, broken with innumerable cross gullies, in which the Grand Army of Napoleon, in spite of the efforts of men and horses, left practically all its comparatively light field artillery. Motor transport, one of the glories of the advancing German Army, will be useless. It is not only the heavy guns which will have to be left behind.

"Meanwhile, one thing is clear. I was with the retreating Russian army from the Carpathians to the Russian frontier, and its morale was not altered in the very slightest by the terrible ordeal of artillery fire to which it was subjected day after day.

"The Germans, and still more the Austrians, both officers and men, were worn out both in strength and spirit during their interminable advance.

"The end was to be peace, which is the one great hope that I have always heard expressed by every prisoner of the enemy. Peace was to come because the Kaiser had promised it, but it was quite recognized that peace could not come till Russia chose to accept it.

"We have now had the test. It means failure, and any prospect of an endless march toward the Ural Mountains will strike more terror into the advancing enemy than even the thought of a retreat.

"M. Sazonoff's words have been clinched by the message of his sovereign to the French people, and it is now for the enemy to ask what he can do next."

THINKS PETROGRAD SAFE.

The Retch Says German Advance This Autumn Would Be Too Risky.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 27, (via London.)—Weighing the likelihood of a German advance on Petrograd, the Retch points out that the Russian retirement covers the approaches to the capital and that it is extremely doubtful whether the Germans, without undisputed possession of the Baltic Sea, and particularly of the Gulf of Riga, could undertake the risk attaching to operations against Petrograd this autumn.

Moreover, on the whole front from the Dvina to the upper Bobr, it is noted, the Germans have only two armies—that of General von Below in Courland and that of General von Eichhorn on the Niemen.

RUSSIANS TO FAST THREE DAYS

Special Observance of the Liberation from Tamerlane.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 27, (via London.)—The Holy Synod has prescribed a period of fasting of three days, beginning on Sept. 8. The Minister of the Interior has been requested to forbid entertainments and the playing of music throughout that time, although work is to continue as usual.

Sept. 8 is the day of the church celebration of Russia's liberation from the invader, Tamerlane, the Mongol leader, who made his way, at the head of his men almost to Moscow in 1395, visiting unusual cruelties upon the people.

JAPAN AROUSED FOR RUSSIA.

High Army Officers Aid in Increasing Output of Munitions.

TOKIO, Aug. 27.—The decision of the Government to utilize all available means for increasing the production of war munitions for the Allies, particularly Russia, has aroused the greatest enthusiasm. Army officers of high rank are arranging the details with manufacturers preparatory to enlarging arsenals and factories.

It is understood that France and England have guaranteed payment for these supplies.

ROOSEVELT SEIZES PLATTSBURG ISSUE

Continued from Page 1.

chapter is comprised in today's statement by Mr. Garrison.

Opinion in Washington concerning the Roosevelt-Wood-Garrison affair seems to be dependent in each quarter where it is expressed on the view held with regard to the subject of military preparedness, and to a certain extent on likes or dislikes for President Wilson, Colonel Roosevelt, or General Wood. Friends of General Wood—and he has many in Washington—are disposed to hold him innocent of any intention to permit the ex-President to indulge in an attack on the Wilson Administration's alleged lack of preparing for the national defense. Among officials of the Administration the tendency is to score Colonel Roosevelt, and among some of them there is agreement that Secretary Garrison took the right course in delivering a public reprimand to General Wood. Army officers, who are in thorough sympathy with the proposal to put the country in a better state of defense, are showing extreme reticence, due in part to the fact that they are under orders not to make comment or engage in discussion of matters of military policy, and partly to a strong feeling of loyalty toward Secretary Garrison, who is regarded by them as being thoroughly alive to the needs of the defense situation and known to be ready to urge a comprehensive plan for military increase.

The reputation of General Wood as a good soldier was increased today by his telegraphic acknowledgment of Secretary Garrison's reprimand. General Wood telegraphed the Secretary of War as follows:

"Your telegram received and policy laid down will be rigidly adhered to."

There is expectation in Washington that the echoes of Colonel Roosevelt's speech at Plattsburg will not disappear with the publication of Secretary Garrison's comment today. People who know the Colonel are satisfied that he is sure to "come back," and some of them are of the opinion that he will take advantage of the opportunity to indulge in more criticism of President Wilson. It was suggested today that the Plattsburg speech and the resentment of it shown by the Administration might make the subject of national defense a real political issue. To most political observers here, the interesting feature of the whole affair is that it means that Colonel Roosevelt, from now on, will devote himself more to the defeat of President Wilson for re-election than to any other political purpose.

May be Made a Presidential Issue.

The view is heard in Washington that the only thing likely to restrain the Colonel from keeping alive the issue enunciated in his Plattsburg speech is his affectionate friendship for General Wood and his desire to do nothing that will impair the latter's military fortunes. Colonel Roosevelt is represented as being perturbed over the idea that his Plattsburg speech has injured General Wood's standing with the War Department. But the feeling is more general that the Colonel made only a beginning in his attack on President Wilson at Plattsburg, and that he intends to pour hot shot into the Administration until November, 1916, when the Presidential election will take place.

Defenders of General Wood are disposed to take exception to the reason given by Secretary Garrison for reprimanding the General. In his telegram the Secretary of War said that no opportunity should be furnished to any one to present to the men in camp any matter which was not essential to the training that they were there to receive. It is contended by General Wood's defenders that under this ruling General Wood would be obliged virtually to censor in advance any remarks that might be made by President Wilson if he were a visitor at the Plattsburg camp. The President was invited to come to the camp, and it was expected that he would accept, but he recently notified General Wood that it would be impossible for him to leave Washington while the recruits were undergoing their course of training.

Some friends of General Wood were saying today that his reprimand by Secretary Garrison might eventually lead to his resignation from the army. There is no warrant for this opinion, however. These friends even went so far as to say that if General Wood gave up his commission he might go into politics and the Republican party might find him a good man to put forward for high office. Such statements as this are regarded here as important only in showing the admiration felt for General Wood among persons who have come in contact with him during his several details for duty in the national capital.

REGIMENT STANDS BY WOOD.

Plattsburg Recruits Generally Condemn Garrison's Action.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 27.—The one topic of conversation among the 1,400 representative men who comprise the personnel of the business and professional men's regiment, today, was the rebuke administered to Major Gen. Leonard Wood by the Secretary of War yesterday, in which Mr. Garrison severely criticised the ranking General of the regular army for having afforded an opportunity to ex-President Roosevelt to make the speech and subsequent statement the publication of which has created a nation-wide sensation. So far as General Wood is concerned, the bankers, professors, lawyers

GOVERNORS TAKE UP NATIONAL DEFENSE

Favor Strengthening of National Guard, but Differ Over Ways to Do It.

REDFIELD HITS RASHNESS

Advises Sobriety of Thought and Restraint—Taken as a Reply to Roosevelt.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 27.—The Conference of Governors ended its sessions today with a discussion of national defense in which there was expressed without a single dissenting voice the feeling that there was room for great improvement in national preparedness. Most of the Governors favored a stronger navy, and almost all of them thought that the best way to strengthen the land forces was by increasing the National Guard. One speaker, Governor Edward F. Dunne of Illinois, thought that it might be well to have a million and a half or two million men in the militia, and several Governors wanted to make militia service less burdensome.

The methods suggested were increased pay, the taking over by the State or National Government of all cost of equipment and the democratization of the forces. Governor W. S. Hammond of Minnesota was the only man who opposed the present National Guard. He preferred a territorial army rather than what he called "forty-eight separate armies," and suggested that the various fraternal insurance organizations could be turned into military reserve bodies. A number of the Governors were strongly in favor of extending the system of military training to high schools and colleges.

Secretary of Commerce William C. Redfield looked in on the conference for a few minutes this morning and made a short address, which was taken as an answer to Colonel Roosevelt's Plattsburg speech. He also spoke of the need of preparation. He was the third member of the Cabinet to visit the conference.

"This is no time," he said, "for excitement or rashness of speech, nor that process called 'rocking the boat.' If there was ever a time for sobriety of thought and restraint of speech that time is now. There is a cowardice of silence in which men dare not speak. There is a cowardice of language if spoken wrongly and at the wrong time. Between these two extremes lies the great body of sound, sober and fearless American opinion. Is it becoming for a great nation to get angry easily? Is it a sign of national power to have a quick temper?

"With that spirit of restraint should we not be ready for any emergency of any kind which may arise." If we must carry on a policy which says that when the need shall come, and not until then, shall the army be created to meet that need, should we not at least have ready the tools with which that army must work?"

President Sends His Thanks.

The following telegram from President Wilson to Governor Davis I. Walsh of Massachusetts was read at the morning session:

"I deeply appreciate and am greatly heartened by the generous resolution of confidence and support passed by the Governors in conference, and beg that you will convey to them my heartfelt thanks and my cordial best wishes for a successful and profitable conference. I wish that I could bring the greeting in person."

When Governor Fielder got up to read his paper on "The Relation of the State to National Defense" at the afternoon session the galleries were crowded. Governor Fielder referred to "our pitiful inability to resist attack." He gave the figures of the standing army at present, and added:

"We organize against such contingencies as conflagration, robbery and civil disturbances, against sickness and epidemics. We insure our property and our lives. Why not guard our nation against a peril no more uncertain and vastly more important by increasing our standing army by at least 25,000 officers and men and by providing a line of trained reserves which should be instantly available in case of necessity?"

"We may plan," he said, "for a month's drill for volunteer business and professional men. We may have voluntary military training for our boys and young men at schools and colleges, student camps, Boy Scouts, and security leagues, and all have their value. But such service is not compulsory, and affords only a smattering of the instruction which needs to be thorough. I believe the most important lesson which will be learned by the volunteers in camp at Plattsburg is that it is impossible to make a soldier out of a raw recruit.

"What we really need in each State is a body of citizens who will agree to serve under competent instructors for a definite period of time sufficiently long to give them a thorough course of instruction in all military branches, and equipment for a force which should be large enough to meet not probable but possible contingencies." He estimated at not less than 250,000 men. The passage of the Military Pay bill now before Congress, which would give a small allowance to guardsmen, was one of the methods advocated to make service less onerous.

Governor Edward F. Dunne of Illinois said in the course of his address:

"I know of no reason why an adequate navy and a citizen soldiery cannot be the main reliance of the Republic."

Later in conversation with a NEW YORK TIMES reporter, Governor Dunne said he thought it might not be a bad idea to add 100,000 men to the standing army besides.

"A regular army of a million men," he said, "would cost $800,000,000 a year. But if a militiaman were paid $1 for every night he spent in military training, with a provision that he would receive no compensation unless he attended at least forty nights a year, I believe that the National Guard of Illinois would be increased within one year from 8,000 to 100,000 men, and that, instead of 120,000 in all the States, we could have easily 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 men in the National Guard. If we had 1,000,000 it would cost $40,000,000 per annum.

Governor Dunne added a suggestion that munition factories should be established in the interior, pointing out the danger from the fact that at present almost all of them are within 150 miles of New York.

"I was somewhat surprised," he said, "to find that the arsenal at Rock Island, Ill., makes not shells but saddles."

The general discussion was opened by ex-Governor Henry B. Quinby of New Hampshire, who said that both parties were to blame for the lack of preparedness and that they should join without regard to party lines to remedy the lack.

"Tell your Congressmen," he said, "that if they will not see to the defense of America, you will replace them by men who will."

Seek Increase of Defenses.

Other Governors who favored an increase of defenses were Goldsborough of Maryland, Walsh of Massachusetts, Hammond of Minnesota, and Stuart of Virginia, and ex-Governors Curtis of Maine and Gilchrist of Florida. Ex-Governor McGovern of Wisconsin made a sensation by remarking that the problem called for the education of not only the youth, but adults, and then swinging into vigorous denunciation of the various peace societies, which he said, "have overpersuaded us till even when we have spent money freely for fortifications we would not tolerate a regular or citizen soldiery."

The conference adjourned with no formal resolutions on defense. At the morning session there was further discussion of capital punishment, most of the speakers opposing its abolition, and there were further objections to Cole Blease's laudations of mob rule. Governor Walsh of Massachusetts added his word against it. Then Governor Manning of South Carolina defended his State against the suspicion of standing for mob rule, explaining that he had made his campaign on the straight issue of law and order against mob rule, and had been elected by the biggest majority in the history of the State.

Ex-Governor Gilchrist contributed a practical suggestion for the elimination of mob rule in a paper on "technicalities of the law," which contended that court procedure should be simplified.

Governor Ernest Lister of Wyoming read a paper on conservation, which indorsed the views expressed previously by Western Governors that natural resources were suffering under Federal control.

Ex-Governor John A. Dix of New York spoke on "Conservation of Mankind and National Resources."

The Governors were entertained at luncheon at the Boston City Club, the women at the same time taking luncheon at the Wayside Inn, at Sudbury. The entire party this evening was taken by boat as guests of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange to the Pemberton Inn at Hull for a clambake. The conference will meet next year at Salt Lake City. Governor William Spry of Utah was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Governors H. C. Stuart of Virginia and Arthur Capper of Kansas were chosen as the other members. Ex-Governor J. Franklin Fort of New Jersey was reelected Treasurer, and Miles C. Riley permanent Secretary.

MILITIA'S USE IN STRIKES.

Should Be the Last Resort, Gov. Fielder Holds.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—In his address to the Governors' Conference today on "The Relation of the State to National Defense" Governor James F. Fielder of New Jersey made some remarks which were construed as an answer to the criticism of his refusal to send National Guardsmen to Bayonne during the recent oil strike when Sheriff Eugene F. Kinkead was having difficulty in handling the strikers.

Governor Fielder advocated a large increase in the militia and discussed various causes which at present keep down enlistments. After referring to the statement of "the agitator class in labor unions" that the militia is controlled by the enemies of labor he said:

"The possibility that the militia may be frequently called on to quell strikes and riots keeps out many men who do not desire to perform police duty. It has been said that the militia should be called on promptly to put down local disturbances which might develop a dangerous aspect, and it has also been suggested that peace officers should be empowered to make their first call for riot duty upon members of the National Guard as individuals and that the Guardsmen should be required to respond in uniform.

"There are several answers to both suggestions, but it is sufficient to say that the adoption of either would be the most effectual method of disbanding the National Guard, short of mustering it out of service. I believe that the burden of controlling strikes and riots should rest upon the Sheriffs or other civil authorities; that it should be most plainly apparent that they have completely exhausted their whole power and resources, that the situation is absolutely beyond their control and they are helpless before the Governor should permit the use of the militia."

DOMINICANS SEEK OUR AID.

General Vasquez Says Best Citizens Want Us to Unite Factions.

Among the thirty-eight cabin passengers arriving here yesterday from Curacao in the Red "D" steamer Maracaibo were two Generals well known in the political affairs of Latin-America for the last twenty-five years.

One was José Manuel Hernandez, better known as "El Mocho," formerly a prominent leader in the National Liberal Party of Venezuela. He declined to discuss his visit to New York except to say that he had come on purely personal business.

The other General was Francisco Leonte Vasquez, a brother of former President Horacio Vasquez of the Dominican Republic, who said he had come to see his wife and children. General Vasquez said San Domingo was in an unsettled condition and the best citizens were looking to the United States eventually to settle all disputes and bring the factions together.

BECKEL BARS THE HYPHEN.

Advises Ridder and Others to be Either Americans or Germans.

In a letter to Bernhard Ridder, who writes the English column in the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung and is a son of Herman Ridder, editor of that newspaper, George W. Beckel, Secretary of the Brooklyn Germania Society, expresses the opinion that if German-Americans cannot renounce their allegiance to their former country and swear allegiance to the flag of the United States there is only one way open to them: to renounce their United States citizenship.

Mr. Beckel sent copies of his letters to the newspapers yesterday. In it he refers to a communication which he sent to the Staats-Zeitung on Aug. 20. This communication concerned a report that had appeared in the New Yorker Herold, another German paper, to the effect that the Brooklyn Germania would hold a meeting to take action on a propaganda for peace. The Herold, it was said at its office last night, later published a statement that at the time for the meeting a quorum was not present and so no action was taken.

The letter received yesterday from Mr. Beckel follows:

Aug. 25, 1915.

My dear Mr. Editor:

Referring to my communication addressed to the editor of the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung on Aug. 20 as Secretary of the Brooklyn Germania, I now beg to apologize to you as a private citizen for having made a mistake. The article did not appear in your publication, but several articles were published on the 18th and 19th instant in the New Yorker Herold, and I am pleased to inclose clippings of same. In explanation of my mistake, I would like to state that I have been getting the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung from my paper man for a number of years. By some inexplicable mistake he delivered the New Yorker Herold to my home instead last week. I was under the impression right along that I was reading your publication.

I would like to take this opportunity of expressing my personal views of the attitude of a great many German-Americans to you. Our Constitution is very clear on the point of citizenship, and the oath administered to foreigners who become United States citizens includes that they absolutely renounce their allegiance to their former country and swear allegiance to the United States flag, which means that they must support the United States flag whether the same is right or wrong in their estimation. They should do this especially in such critical times as we have been having for the past year. If they cannot consistently do so, there is only one way open to them—to renounce their United States citizenship; otherwise they are committing high treason. There are no two ways about this matter.

I shall be pleased to have you publish this letter, and am sending copies to all of the newspapers, to whom I sent copies of my letter of Aug. 20.

With assurances of my high personal regard for yourself and your splendid publication, I beg to remain,

Yours very truly,

GEORGE W. BECKEL.

Mr. Beckel is in the real estate business in Brooklyn, and is prominent among German-Americans there. The Brooklyn Germania is a large German-American social organization.

Victor F. Ridder of the Staats-Zeitung, another son of Herman Ridder, said last night that his paper had published Mr. Beckel's first letter, together with a note saying that it was not the Staats-Zeitung in which the article referred to was printed, but that the present letter reproduced above probably would not be printed.

"I would like to say at the present time, however, that we are fully in accord with Mr. Beckel's idea of the obligations of German-Americans," Mr. Ridder said. "The attitude he outlines here is our attitude, and I believe it is the attitude of the right-thinking German-Americans throughout the United States."

FIRE KILLS FAMILY OF GEN. PERSHING

His Wife and Three Little Daughters Perish in Presidio Fire.

ONLY 5-YEAR-OLD IS SAVED

Aged Negro Servant Rescues Him, Aided by Soldiers of San Francisco Army Post.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27.—Mrs. Frances Warren Pershing, wife of Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, U. S. A., and three of her four children—Mary, 6, Anne, 7, and Helen, 8 years old—were suffocated in a fire in their quarters at the Presidio of San Francisco early this morning. Warren, 5 years old, was the only survivor.

General Pershing, commanding troops on the Mexican border, left El Paso when informed of the fire. He will arrive here Sunday.

United States Senator Francis E. Warren, father of Mrs. Pershing, will come from Cheyenne, Wyo.

Warren was being cared for tonight by nurses at the Lettermann General Hospital at the Presidio. He was taken there today when he was picked up unconscious on the floor of his bedroom by rescuers who crawled through the burning house searching for Mrs. Pershing and her four children. Warren revived quickly. The others were dead from suffocation when the rescuers reached them, and their heads, hands, and feet were burned.

Mrs. Walter O. Boswell, a relative, wife of Lieutenant Boswell of the Twenty-first Infantry, and her maid, leaped from the porch roof to the ground, after throwing Mrs. Boswell's two children down to officers and men who had been aroused by her cries and the noise of the crackling wood.

Mrs. Boswell was the first of those in the house to discover the fire. She was aroused by the smoke. She awakened her children and called to Mrs. Pershing. Then she opened the door to the hall. A gust of smoke drove her back, and she saw flames in the hallway. She took her children to the stairway, but found it cut off by fire, and retreated through her room to the roof of the front porch.

The noise of the flames by this time had aroused Lieutenant Eugene Santschel, of the Twenty-first Infantry, Private C. J. Hazlitt, and another soldier, who broke in the doors in the house, but were forced back by the flames. Then Mrs. Boswell, from the porch roof, threw her two children, Philip and James, 3 and 6 years old, to the men below, still calling to Mrs. Pershing, and jumped herself. Her maid previously had jumped and been caught. Mrs. Boswell fell in a flower bed, wrenching her back. She was taken to the Presidio Hospital.

Warren Pershing was found unconscious on the floor of his room by Johnson, the Pershings's aged negro servant, who led a rescue party into the house.

In the corner of the house most damaged by the fire the rescuers found Mrs. Pershing dead on the floor, with her arms across one of the children, who was on the bed. On another bed was another child; the third lay on the floor. The bodies of all were considerably burned.

The origin of the fire had not been determined definitely late today. Apparently it started in the dining room on the first floor. It destroyed one corner of the house, burned to the roof, and caused it to collapse.

Major Henry H. Whitney, commanding the Presidio, immediately appointed a board of inquiry to report on the fire.

The business men's camp recently opened at the Presidio was close to the Pershing quarters. Members of the camp rallied to the call for aid in fighting the fire.

The Board of Inquiry found that two grate fires had been burning in the house last night.

Lieutenant Boswell, whose wife escaped, is in Georgia on sick leave.

Mrs. Pershing and her children were to have left here within a week to join General Pershing at El Paso, where a home to receive them had been prepared.

Until General Pershing arrives, or sends instructions, no arrangements will be made for the funeral.

The lives of Mrs. Pershing and her children might have been saved if more fire apparatus at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, the grounds of which adjoin the Presidio, had been summoned immediately, according to Chief Thomas Murphy, of the San Francisco Fire Department, who has issued a statement criticising the Presidio's fire equipment and system as inadequate and antiquated.

He said that at a conference which he expected to have tomorrow with Major Gen. Arthur Murray he would insist that the Presidio authorities revoke a standing order to men of the post not to pull a city fire alarm in an effort to had been made to subdue the blaze.

In the last three years there have been nine deaths by fire at the Presidio.

Wife Was Senator Warren's Daughter.

Mrs. Pershing was Miss Frances Warren, a daughter of Senator Francis E. Warren of Wyoming, and she was married to General Pershing in Washington, on Jan. 26, 1905, when he was a Captain in the Fifteenth Cavalry, attached to the General Staff. The romance of their marriage was related by her father one year after, when defending the General from charges of having had a liaison with a native woman in Mindanao. These charges, which circulated at the Capital as gossip, were the result of President Roosevelt promoting Pershing from Captain to Brigadier General for meritorious service, over 257 Captains, 364 Majors, 131 Lieutenant Colonels, and 110 Colonels, a total of 862 officers who ranked him in the service. No other General was promoted over such a number of ranking officers, and the appointment aroused much criticism.

Senator Warren, in speaking of his daughter's marriage, said that she first met General Pershing at a dinner given by Senator and Miss Millard of Nebraska. "We went and there met Captain Pershing for the first time. My daughter was just out of school. She and Pershing were very friendly. The next evening Miss Warren attended a dance at the post at Fort Myer, and there she and Pershing danced together. That was the beginning of the affair."

When General Pershing's character was attacked at the time he was commanding the Department of Mindanao and was Governor of the Moro Province, his wife stood by him and wrote to her father saying: "If any stories about Jack come to you to his discredit, don't believe them. No matter how circumstantial they may be, nor how well they may seem to be substantiated, they are not true, and you may be sure of it."

General and Mrs. Pershing returned to this country in January, 1914, and when the army was mobilized along the border he was appointed to the command of the Eighth Brigade, with headquarters at El Paso, Tex. More recently he has been on a mission in northern Mexico.

There is a great similarity in the disaster that has befallen him and that which clouded the life of the late General Benjamin F. Tracy, Secretary of the Navy under President Harrison, who lost his wife and daughter Mary, in 1890, when their home in Washington was burned.

General Pershing's record in the army is that of a fighting officer. He took part in the Geronimo campaigns, and also fought against the Zuni and Cree Indians. He was an active party in forparing the way for civilization in Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, and Western Texas, and was promoted to a Captaincy for gallantry in the action at El Caney in the Spanish-American war. He destroyed the power of the Moros in the Philippines and razed forts there and killed more than 100 of their warriors with the loss of only two American soldiers. His capture of the Moros under the Sultan of Jolo ended the insurrection.

AUTOS KILL SIX; MANY OTHERS HURT

Child Starts Unattended Truck in Street and Playmate Is Crushed.

BOY ON BICYCLE RUN DOWN

Burst Tire Hurls Car Against Pole —Motor Hits Another and Pushes It Over Passer-by.

Six persons were killed and a large number injured in automobile accidents in and near New York yesterday. Another died of injuries suffered in an automobile accident earlier in the month.

The second child in three days was killed yesterday by an automobile truck set in motion, while the driver was absent, by children playing with the machinery.

Walter Rogers of 234 West 131st Street drove an electric truck of the J. B. Greenhut Company to the north curb in West Ninety-eighth Street between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues. Rogers said that, before entering a building where he was to deliver packages, he warned a crowd of children in front of the car not to touch it, and to go away and play elsewhere.

While he was in the building, however, children climbed upon the seat and started the machinery. When the wheels began to turn, those on the seat jumped off and others in the street scattered as the truck with no one at the steering wheel crossed the street, hit the curb and started back.

The children dodged as the truck changed its direction, but Will Keating, 5 years old, of 101 West Ninety-eighth Street, became bewildered, got in the way, was run over, and killed instantly. The car traveled back to the south side, crashed into a lamp post, and stopped.

Policeman Pistone, who arrived as the dead boy was being carried into a drug store, arrested the driver. Rogers said he usually had a helper to guard his machine, but admitted that he had been alone. He was locked up in the West 100th Street Station on a charge of abandoning the car. Later Coroner Feinberg was told that the 12-year-old sister of the dead boy turned on the power and another child pulled the lever to start the truck. At the instance of Coroner Feinberg the charge against Rogers was made homicide, and he was released in $5,000 bail, furnished by P. J. Foley of 301 West Twelfth Street.

Joseph Schlaeser, 12 years old, of 402 Second Avenue, Brooklyn, was knocked down and run over yesterday afternoon while riding a bicycle in front of 367 Second Avenue, Brooklyn, by an auto truck of the Westcott Express Company, driven by Joseph Tuley of 229 West 146th Street. He was killed almost instantly. The police of the Bergen Street Station detained the driver, but decided on investigation that he was not to blame and released him.

Two women were instantly killed and three other persons seriously injured early yesterday morning when a fire broke up an automobile bound from Atlantic City to Philadelphia, and the car skidded into a telegraph pole on the White Horse Pike.

The dead women were Miss Emily Potts, 43 years old, of 5100 Green Street, Philadelphia, and her sister, Miss Anna Potts, 50 years old, of the same address.

Mrs. T. E. Hinkson, another sister, 40 years old, of 4811 Warrington Avenue, suffered severe cuts and bruises. Her husband sustained a broken wrist and bruises about the body. George T. Pusey, Treasurer of the International Booth Company, suffered a possible fracture of the skull. The three survivors are in Cooper Hospital in Camden. Mr. Hinkson was driving when the accident occurred.

Six men in an automobile tried to beat the limiters train of the New Jersey Central Railroad to the Rose Avenue crossing at Deal, N. J., shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning. They miscalculated the speed of their car, and the locomotive tossed it against a pole of the crossing gate and over a ten-foot declivity. Joseph Mazzei, 35 years old, a chef at the Ross Fenton Farm, Asbury Park, was killed, and John Brenner had two fractured ribs and suffered injuries to his spine. Those escaping with less serious hurts were Louis Siegel, Charles Durnald and Henry Glassberg, all employes of the Ross Fenton Farm, and William Carr, who was driving the machine. The party had left the Ross Fenton Farm for a drive after closing time.

Salvatore de Carlo, 54 years old, a tailor of 225 Sullivan Street, was run down and killed by an auto truck operated by Charles E. Nolan of 989 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, while crossing Houston Street at Lafayette Street yesterday. According to the police, Nolan's truck was standing when another machine struck it and pushed it upon the latter. The driver of the other machine is said to have speeded away, but the police have his number and are looking for him.

Caroline Gray, 11 years old, of 925 Columbus Avenue, was knocked down in front of 1076 Fifth Street yesterday by an automobile driven by John Hines of 692 Madison Avenue. Hines picked up the girl and took her to St. Luke's Hospital, where she is under treatment for a possible fracture of the skull. Jack Hines, a writer of Alaskan fiction, whose address is 692 Madison Avenue, appeared before Magistrate Appleton on Aug. 17 to answer the charge of an angry young woman, who gave the name of Viola Aiken, and of Ellen Miller of the Hotel Wolcott, and said that Hines had slapped her in the West Forty-fourth Street Precinct. Hines denied this, but the Magistrate ordered him to keep away from the young woman, which Hines described as being sentenced to "social exile."

Amos Miller, who sustained internal injuries when the car on which he was acting as mechanic left the track at Pennington, N. J., on Aug. 13 and ran into a pole, died at noon yesterday in the Muhlenberg Hospital in Plainfield. He was 23 years old and leaves a wife and son.

Magistrate House imposed a fine of $25 on George McCoy of Mount Kisco, N. Y., yesterday, for speeding on the Boston Post Road on Thursday night when he was driving with Mrs. Richard Harding Davis, formerly Bessie McCoy.

A taxicab owned by John Polak of 6 East 107th Street caught fire in front of Hotel McAlpin early yesterday morning. Harry Weiss of 61 Lefferts Avenue, Rockaway, tried to beat out the flames and got his right hand severely burned. The Fire Department was called and the blaze put out with hand extinguishers.

The first jitney bus accident of Elizabeth, N. J., occurred yesterday when Herbert Wilson of 136 Elizabeth Avenue, got his foot caught and was dragged 100 feet before the driver heard his cries. Wilson was taken to the Elizabeth General Hospital, where it was found that his skull was fractured.

Isadore Blank of 200 Rahway Avenue, Elizabeth, is in the Elizabeth General Hospital in a serious condition from injuries sustained when he was knocked down by a machine driven by Charles E. Bell of Newark.

William Bardsley of 16 Front Street, Red Bank, N. J., was arraigned in the First Criminal Court at Newark yesterday on the charge of operating an automobile while intoxicated, and held in $100 bail for a further hearing. Bardsley admitted that his car had zigzagged along Broad Street, but said it was due to his being tired, not intoxicated.

Fannie Baurick, 23 years old, 494 South Seventeenth Street, is in the City Hospital at Newark suffering from serious internal injuries caused when she was run over in Springfield Avenue yesterday by a machine driven by Harry Strauch of 45 Jones Street. Strausch was paroled to await the result of her injuries.

Mrs. Marie Snizek, 24 years old, of 428 Amsterdam Avenue, was wheeling a baby carriage with her 10-month-old daughter across Broadway at Eighty-first Street yesterday when she was hit by an automobile driven by Jacob Morgenroth of 201 Vyse Avenue, the Bronx. Mrs. Snizek was only slightly hurt, but her child, which was thrown from the buggy, suffered a concussion of the brain. It was treated by Dr. John Aldrich of 161 West Sixty-first street and will probably recover.

AUTO SPEEDER FINED $25.

Louis Restreppo Ran Over Max Haskell Two Years Ago.

Louis Restreppo pleaded guilty in Men's Night Court last night to driving his automobile recklessly, and was fined $25. On Sept. 29, 1913, Restreppo was operating his automobile at Broadway and Manhattan Streets, and ran over Max Haskell of 125 Post Avenue, in the Bronx. The injured man began a suit for damages, and Restreppo's lawyer got Magistrate Appleton to adjourn his criminal case almost two years until the civil suit was settled.

Restreppo is about to leave New York, and his attorney got the case set down for trial in the Night Court last night. He is said to be the son of an official of the Brazilian Government. He is living at 558 West 164th Street.

CHAUFFEUR NOT TO BLAME.

Little Girl's Death Not Due to Carelessness by McNulty.

James McNulty of 305 Spring Street, the chauffeur of the auto truck which ran over and killed Elizabeth Johnson, 5 years old, of the same address last Wednesday, was in Jefferson Market Court yesterday afternoon on a charge of violating a corporation ordinance in leaving the truck in the street unguarded while he was at lunch. Magistrate Koenig dismissed the complaint, saying the ordinance did not refer to motor trucks left for a reasonable time which did not block traffic.

McNulty is under parole by Coroner Feinberg on a technical charge of homicide, as is Catherine Slevin, 12 years old, of 305 Spring Street, pending the result of the Coroner's inquest. The girl is supposed to have touched the brake, releasing the machine, which started and ran over Elizabeth Johnson.

AUTOS FOR RURAL MAIL.

Service to be Installed in Del. are —Big Earning Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Postmaster General Burleson today signed an order starting an automobile rural delivery service in Delaware, which will reduce the cost of the service by one-fourth. The entire rural service of the State is to be covered. The cost of the present carrier system is $120,336, the cost of the new service will be $91,776, a saving of $28,560.

It is estimated the automobiles can be operated at least nine months of the year. The annual salary allowed the rural carriers for serving these motor routes is $1,800. The maximum for the horse-drawn routes is $1,200.

CHONG SAYS HE'LL BE GOOD.

Chinese Merchant Takes "Americanized" Boy Home from Court.

Chong Fong Yuen, 12 years old, son of Quong Mee Yuen, a Chinese merchant of 16 Pell Street, promised Justice Ryan in the Children's Court yesterday that he would be a good boy and that he would hereafter honor and obey his father in whom he has so far proved a great disappointment by trying to become "too American." The father, who had the boy arrested as incorrigible, was only too glad to give him another chance, and Justice Ryan paroled Chong in his custody until Dec. 21.

Then the father explained to the Court through an interpreter that he was not offended by his son's efforts to become an American, but he feared that little Chong might become a vicious kind of an American. After the boy had stayed away from home for two months with no better explanation for his absence than that he was offended by the "smell of fish" in his father's store, the Chinese merchant said he was convinced his boy was going to be a bad man.

And it hurt him all the more because he had had great ambitions for his boy. He had brought him from China three years ago and aspired to make his son a great scholar and teacher. Little Chong, who is an unusually intelligent youngster, with an irrepressible spark of mischief in his dark, narrow eyes, always listened attentively as his father expounded the principles of Confucian morality to him.

But the boy would invariably follow such a lesson by running out into the street to join a gang of Chinatown hoodlums. The father holds these gangs responsible for his son's corruption. They taught him the desire for fine clothes and how to run away from home. The father said he had little hope for his son's future usefulness unless he was rescued at once from the influence of wicked companions.

ARABIAN SHIPPERS CUT OFF.

Aden Merchants Can't Get Ships to Bring Goods Here.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Lack of American shipping facilities was emphasized today in a statement issued by the State Department based on a Consular report from Arabia. The statement follows:

"The department has received from the American Consul at Aden, Arabia, a dispatch stating that the merchants at that port were complaining bitterly of the lack of shipping facilities between Aden and America, many merchants having had to discontinue business, as the warehouses were full, and the had no means of shipping the contents thereof to the United States.

"Italian vessels are giving preference to shipments to Italy, and have increased their freight rates 100 per cent. and their passenger rates 33 1-3 per cent."

BIG POWDER SHIPMENT.

The Voronej to Sail Today with 2,000,000 Pounds for Russia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—One of the largest shipments of smokeless powder ever sent from the United States will be taken to Russia on the Russian steamship Voronej, which will sail tomorrow from Wilmington, Del., for Archangel via Glasgow.

The shipment consists of nearly 2,000,000 pounds of the highest grade of this type of powder. It is shipped in cases holding 200 pounds each.

Besides the explosives, the Voronej has on board twenty-five auto trucks, shipped at New York, which were stowed in the bottom of the vessel to give her stability.

Russian military officers superintended the loading of the vessel as well as the manufacture of the powder.

IMPRESSED ALSATIANS?

Alleged French Order Concerning German Citizens There Made Public.

BERLIN, Aug. 27, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—"A captured French officer," says the Overseas News Agency, "carried in his pocket an order from Minister of War Millierand showing clearly that the French Government had pressed into army service German citizens, inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine.

"The order divided these into two classes, and provided that those willing to fight against Germany should be protected against death sentence for high treason in case of their capture by the issue of false naturalization documents and other means of establishing their alleged identification."

EXCHANGE ENVOYS UNNAMED

British Government States That They Have Not Yet Been Chosen.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—In view of the discussion which has been going on in the London press in regard to the financial mission to America, the official Press Bureau tonight issued the following:

"All statements which recently have appeared in reference to the composition of the financial mission to the United States are premature. The matter is under consideration by the Government and the names will be announced in due course."

BULL MOOSE READY TO MAKE A TRADE

Slate Is Altered Already—Will Fuse to Save Hotchkiss and Schaap.

VAN NAME FACES A FIGHT

Will Be an Election for Richmond Borough President Unless Courts Intervene.

The Progressive county slate which was voted on by members of the Executive Committee on Thursday underwent a change last night when the name of J. J. Fitzgerald was taken off the list of candidates for the Supreme Court Bench. County Chairman Jacob R. Schiff announced that James H. Hickey would run for that office instead of Fitzgerald. William J. Millard, now an Assistant Corporation Counsel, has been selected as the Bronx candidate for a place on the Supreme Court ticket.

Some of the Progressive leaders are still considering the advisability of indorsing the candidacy of Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan for the District Attorneyship in place of Joseph J. O'Connell, who was selected Thursday night. Magistrate Corrigan, it was said, will have a good chance of getting the Progressive indorsement if the Republicans refuse to make any dicker with them.

According to the present plan the Progressives are willing to accept the Republican candidate for District Attorney, who, in all probability, will be District Attorney Perkins, as well as the Republican candidate for Sheriff, if the Republicans in return will indorse William H. Hotchkiss, the Progressive candidate for Supreme Court Justice, and Michael Schaap, the Progressive candidate for Judge of the City Court. The Progressives, it is said, are anxious to save only these two positions.

The Tammany county slate is still in the making, and a selection of candidates is no nearer than when Charles F. Murphy first began to confer with the district leaders. Friends of Judge Edward Swann are pushing his candidacy for the District Attorneyship for all they were worth. While Murphy was inclined toward him at first it is said that he has now switched to Magistrate Corrigan. The backing which Corrigan has been able to muster has impressed the Tammany leader, and it is said that his chances are now equal to those of Judge Swann. The majority of the Tammany district leaders are for Corrigan, it was said, on the ground that the nomination should go to one who will command the support of the Independent Democrats. Corrigan, it is said, has the backing of the Mitchel administration as well as that of many prominent lawyers.

The fact that Colonel Roosevelt has already indorsed him has carried weight with Murphy and his advisers.

The Tammany Supreme Court Justice slate is practically made up with the exception of a candidate from the Bronx. There are four candidates in that county for the bench. The list is headed by Surrogate George M. Schulz, and others are John M. Tierney, Justice of the Municipal Court; Louis O. Van Doren, who was an unsuccessful candidate for County Judge last year, and Richard H. Mitchell, Assistant District Attorney and ex-State Senator. The Bronx Democrats want Schulz, but Murphy, it is said, is reluctant to lose the patronage which goes with the Surrogate's office.

Only seven designating petitions were filed yesterday in the office of the Board of Elections for the primaries on Sept. 28. The first day's contribution was twenty-one. Those yesterday were all from Queens, where the applicants for the position of County Committeemen are facing a lively contest.

According to President Boyle of the Board of Elections there will be an election for Borough President of Richmond this Fall. Acting upon the advice of the Corporation Counsel he has ordered that a column be placed on the ballot for such an election. It has been assumed in many quarters that Calvin D. Van Name, who was chosen to succeed the late Borough President, Charles J. MacCormack, would serve out the unexpired term and that there would be no election for Borough President until 1917. There has never arisen an occasion where a Borough President has ever faced a similar situation and it is predicted that there will be some court action before the present case is decided.

President Boyle queried the office of the Corporation Counsel on the matter when the Democrats of Richmond insisted that there must be placed a column on this year's ballot for the office of Borough President. In the opinion sent by President Boyle the Corporation Counsel contends that there is no precedent in the premises and that unless some Court upsets the plan, the voters will have to choose a Borough President at the coming election.

More than 2,500 names have been secured for the renomination of Justices John Proctor Clarke and Samuel Greenbaum by the Democratic, Republican, and Progressive parties, according to a statement issued yesterday by the Non-Partisan Judiciary Committee at its headquarters, 65 Cedar Street. The 400 lawyers who have been circulating petitions in favor of these Justices are returning them to headquarters, and it is estimated that the necessary total of 1,500 Republicans, 1,500 Democrats, and 600 Progressives will be easily obtained today. Some 300 lawyers of all political views have joined the General Committee to support the renomination and reelection of the two Justices whose terms expire this year.

MULLAN FOR POLK'S PLACE.

He Stands Best Chance if Corporation Counsel Resigns.

Corporation Counsel Frank L. Polk was out of the city yesterday, and it could not be learned if he intended to accept the offer to be Counselor to the State Department at Washington. City officials were in the dark as to Mr. Polk's intentions. It was said that Mayor Mitchel, who was in the city on Friday, conferred with Mr. Polk about the matter.

There was considerable speculation as to Mr. Polk's successor in the event of his acceptance of the offer. George V. Mullan, former business associate of the Mayor, is likely to be appointed as Corporation Counsel, it was said. Mr. Mullan was slated for the position shortly after the Mayor took office, but the Mayor finally decided not to make the appointment because of his business relations with Mr. Mullan.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Mayor Mitchel said this afternoon he had not given thought to Corporation Counsel Polk's successor providing he goes to Washington.

"I shall have a hard time finding a man so well qualified as Polk for Corporation Counsel," said the Mayor. "And at the present time I have no man in view for the position."

CITY IS WITHOUT A MAYOR.

Mitchel, McAneny and Curran Are All Out of Town.

New York City is without a Mayor. Mayor Mitchel is at the Plattsburg military training camp and so is Henry H. Curran, Vice President of the Board of Aldermen. George McAneny, President of the Board, who has been Acting Mayor during the absence of Mayor Mitchel, left yesterday at noon on a vacation. He will be at Lake George until Sept. 14.

The charter does not provide for the filling of the Mayoralty office beyond the Vice Chairman of the Board of Aldermen.

A DAILY DELIGHT

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Its use for Toilet and Bath is so gratifying that it becomes the lasting preference of many after one month's trial.

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Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

These Are Great Days at the

Delaware Water Gap

AND IN THE

Pocono Mountains

Lackawanna Railroad

The Road of Anthracite

MAGNER IS ON THE FENCE.

Says Jeffersonian Alliance Will Postpone Action.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Thomas F. Magner, leader of the Jeffersonian Alliance in Kings County, yesterday gave out a statement in which he declared that the "Roosters" were dissatisfied with both the Democratic and Republican parties and would postpone action for the time being in regard to their stand in the coming elections. The statement said:

"The Jeffersonian Alliance is still unqualifiedly opposed to the domination of the Democratic Organization in Kings County by Tammany Hall. The deliberations and report of the so-called 'Harmony' Committee have been a mere sham and have only served to emphasize to absolute dependence of the Brooklyn Democratic Organization upon Tammany Hall and to convince the Democrats of Brooklyn that Murphy still in full control of the local organization.

"On the other hand, our committee was not enthusiastic over the conduct of the State Government by the Republicans. The committee has yet to see whether the Republican Party will redeem itself in the eyes of all lovers of good government by the result of its labors in the Constitutional Convention."

DEVOY WANTS NO BACKING.

County Clerk Says Organizations Should Not Indorse.

County Clerk Charles S. Devoy of Kings County yesterday announced that he has sent word to Jacob Livingston, the county leader, that he did not wish the Republican Executive Committee to designate him as the party's candidate for County Clerk. He also told ex-Congressman Calder and Bridge Commissioner F. J. H. Kracke of his wishes.

Mr. Devoy does not mean that he will not be a candidate for election but that he is opposed to the suggestion of candidates by the organization bosses. He believes in permitting enrolled Republicans to make their choice of candidates at the primaries. Mr. Devoy said:

"I do not believe that the Republican Executive Committee

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A Table of Books of modern fiction, nicely bound and cleanly printed, each 15c.

A Boudoir Cap of net and Georgette Crepe, with "futurist" embroidery and pink bows, $1.50.

A waist of radium silk (white or navy) with quaint points to collar and cuffs, black satin ribbon about neck, $4.98.

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TOMORROW

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HARD COAL NO SMOKE COMFORT

SHORT BALLOT FOES PLAN FLANK ATTACK

May Offer Substitute Proposal, with Two Elective Offices, as Tactical Move.

TANNER URGES REFORM

Says It Will Stop Ripper Legislation and Remove Much Hypocrisy from Public Life.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 27.—The battle for the short ballot is on in the Constitutional Convention. The opening gun was fired at the afternoon session today, when Frederic C. Tanner, Chairman of the Committee on Governor and Other State Officers, reminded both Republican and Democratic delegates that they could not vote against the short ballot measure without violating party pledges.

The Democratic State platform adopted at Saratoga a year ago, if anything, was more explicit on the subject of the short ballot than was the plank inserted in the Republican platform to pledge that party to the short ballot principle. As the conflict opens indications that the Democrats intend to abide by their party pledges are increasing. If these indications are borne out, the inevitable result will be the complete isolation of the comparatively small group of reactionary Republicans, wedded to the ways of the old Republican machine, who have been the most bitter opponents of the short ballot reform.

As a matter of fact, the bottom fell out of their boom for a ballot longer even than the one now in use when the convention leaders agreed to a compromise, leaving with the Controller his present powers. This caused the Republican delegates from Kings to desert the banner of the up-State reactionaries of their own party, who now are not in a position to hold out as a trading proposition to the Tammany element any prospect of a bipartisan combination that could accomplish anything in the future deliberations of the convention.

The Republican standpatters have not confided to any outsider what their plans are, but to all observers it is clear that in order to save their faces they must make a complete change of front. It was reported tonight that instead of the long ballot measure drafted by Ray B. Smith of Syracuse, which they were to offer as a substitute, they might move to amend the short ballot proposal presented by the Tanner Committee by eliminating the Controller and the Attorney General as elective officers. This would leave only the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor as officials to be chosen by a general vote and would conform with the original conception of the short ballot. While the amendment would be offered for purely tactical reasons it was intimated tonight by one of the convention leaders that if such an amendment were proposed it might go through to the utter discomfiture of those who proposed it.

Chairman Tanner began his speech by telling the convention that the number of State departments had increased from 86 in 1884 to 162 in 1914 while in the same period the expenditures of the State had soared from $12,000,000 to $42,000,000, with a consequent increase in taxes of 235 per cent. although the increase in population had only been 53 per cent.

"That statement in my belief should be sufficient to prove to this convention that there should be a reorganization of the State Government," Mr. Tanner said. "The growth in the number of State departments may not be the sole reason for the enormous growth in expenditures and in taxes, but it is evident to every one in reach of my voice that it is one of the reasons."

Mr. Tanner said that, while the measure prepared by his committee left to the Legislature the greatest degree of latitude with reference to the interior organization of the State departments, it embodied an absolute prohibition against the creation of new departments, except by constitutional amendment.

"This will stop 'ripper' legislation," he asserted, "which has been so prevalent here, and which, if you permit me to say it, has been a nuisance to the people of this State."

Speaking about the provision in the proposal which gives the Governor absolute power of removal over officials appointed by him, Mr. Tanner said:

"If it does no other good, it will remove a lot of hypocrisy from our public life. It will render it unnecessary to frame up charges against an official when a Governor wants to get rid of him; to hold him up to public contempt and blacken his reputation, when only one result can follow and his removal is a foregone conclusion from the time he is put on trial."

Ex-Speaker Alfred E. Smith was the first Democrat to get the floor. He assured the convention that anything he had to say in the way of criticism would be said with a view of improving the short ballot proposal.

"In its present form it does not comply with the pledges contained in either the Democratic or the Republican platform," he said. "Your provision for a Commissioner of Accounts is a joke. We had a Department of Efficiency and Economy. Your own Governor, in his annual message, pronounced it a failure with no useful function to perform. He advocated its abolition forthwith. It was abolished, and they took the Republican employes from that office to work with the Controller. The Democrats they took down and showed them the Union Depot."

Mr. Smith attacked the plan for a Department of Public Works, and summing up, said that the whole proposal was too rigid, and tied the hands of the Legislature to an unnecessary extent.

"Here is your industrial commission, for instance," Mr. Smith shouted. "Do you put that in the Constitution in order to constitutionalize the ripper legislation of this year's Republican Legislature? And here you say: 'The head of the Health Department shall be the Commissioner of Health.' It's like saying that red-headed men must have red hair. Suppose the time should come when some grave emergency might make it necessary to have more than one man at the head of the department. The Legislature would be helpless to make the change. It takes three years to amend the Constitution through legislative initiative."

It was learned tonight that the Democrats will urge that the short-ballot bill be amended so as to give the Governor power to appoint his administrative heads without the consent of the Senate. This undoubtedly will be opposed by the Republicans—even the short-ballot advocates, with the Hughes régime in mind, do not relish the idea of removing the Senate check from the Governor's power of appointment.

KILL LAW SAFEGUARDS.

Convention Defeats Clause Governing Constitutional Amendments.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 27.—Proposed safeguards against constitutional amendment by default were swept away by the Constitutional Convention today in the advancement to third reading of the Marshall proposal for general amendments of Article XIV. This article deals with future amendments of the fundamental law, prescribing the method by which they are to be made.

Deputy Attorney General Harold J. Hinman, aided by many delegates, among them William Barnes, H. Leroy Austin, and Martin Saxe, favored a clause providing that future amendments submitted to the people should be adopted only if the total number of votes cast for and against them shall equal two-thirds of the aggregate number cast for Assemblymen in the same election, and the vote cast in favor of the amendments shall equal at least one-half of that number. Under the present Constitution a majority of the total number voting on an amendment is sufficient for its adoption.

The arguments were all in vain. George W. Wickersham, leading the opposition, prevailed. At the instance of Mr. Wickersham a section was added to the proposal providing that even if the revised Constitution now in the making should fail of ratification at the polls there shall be no general revision of the organic law until 1935. It is provided that this section shall be submitted to the voters as a separate proposal.

MOSQUITOS, NATIVE BORN.

Dr. Emerson Clears Park Lakes of Responsibility for Visitation.

Recently voiced charges that it was the Jersey mosquito that made nights uncomfortable in New York prompted the following retort from Atlantic City, N. J., in the form of a letter to THE TIMES yesterday, which said: "Please go to the lakes in Central Park, and you will discover the origin of New Jersey mosquitos." The letter was signed "Peace Protector."

Dr. Haven G. Emerson, Sanitary Superintendent of the Board of Health, said only a few of the New York mosquitos could claim Central Park as their birthplace. He said most New York mosquitos were bred in Manhattan, while possibly a few came from Queens.

"The American Museum of Natural History and the Bureau of Public Health and Hygiene have combined with our department to keep the ponds and pools in Central Park free from mosquito larvae this year," Dr. Emerson said, "and it probably has been more carefully watched than any other part of the city. Of course, there have been a few mosquitos bred there, but not many. Moreover, mosquitos have less chance to breed in ponds in which there are fishes to consume the larvae and which are frequented by birds, as are the ponds in Central Park, than in any other places."

Dr. Emerson said that most of the mosquitos were bred in pools, frequently in roof gutters in the neighborhoods where they were found. He added optimistically that the time was coming when there would be no more mosquitos in New York, but said that it would not arrive until the public had been educated to do its part in their extermination.

The Board of Heatin would like to drain the Jamaica Bay swamp lands. Borough Presidents Pounds and Connolly of Brooklyn and Queens, respectively, yesterday submitted to the Board of Estimate a request that it appropriate funds for a survey of the swamp lands at its next meeting. The work is expected to cost about $150,000.

STRIKERS RETURN TO WORK.

Sugar and Chemical Makers in Edgewater Get More Wages.

The strike at the General Chemical Company's plant in Edgewater, N. J., ended yesterday, when 900 men who quit on Monday returned to work at an increase of wages. It is said that the strike was due to belief among the men that the company was selling chemicals for war use and their desire to share in the profits of the trade.

The 200 Warner Sugar Refinery strikers, also in Edgewater, have also returned to work with a slight wage increase.

The laborers who quit work on the Susquehanna coal docks have refused to go back, demanding that their pay be raised from 20 to 20 cents an hour. The managers of the company are considering a proposal from the men concerned in a strike at the same docks three years ago, when two detectives were killed. The company has refused ever since to employ any of those strikers, but a delegation went to Chief of Police O'Brien yesterday and offered to work for 20 cents an hour.

William Bijur, President of the Bijur Motor Lighting Company in Hoboken, addressed his striking employes yesterday in an effort to persuade them to return to work. He said the company could not afford to pay the increase in wages or to shorten the working day.

1,000 STRIKERS GO BACK.

Bridgeport Labor Situation Improves —Eight-Hour Day Granted.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Aug. 27.—The labor situation in this city showed great improvement today, when 1,000 strikers went back to work. According to the labor leaders, 2,500 more will return to work on Monday. All the employes of the La Resista Corset Company went to work this morning under the agreement entered into last night.

Nine plants, employing nearly 4,000 persons, expressed a willingness today to grant the eight-hour day demanded by the employes, and practically all of them agreed to recognize the union. The largest of the shops included are those of the Crane Company, maker of valves and fittings, employing about 2,400 hands. While the strike was in only one of the company's shops, the agreement will include the whole plant.

Other concerns are the Bias Narrow Fabric Company, La Resista Corset Company, Smith & Egge Manufacturing Company, Metal Goods Workers, Nilson Machine Company, Alb & E. Henkel Lace Company, Crown and George C. Batcheller Corset Companies, and the Porcupine Boiler Works.

LONDON FOR LABOR PEACE.

Congressman Hopes to Adjust Differences of Unions and Socialists.

Congressman Meyer London, Socialist, said yesterday that he would do everything he could to bring about peace between Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and certain trade organizations which Mr. Gompers thinks are dominated by Socialists, and seek to rule or ruin the Federation.

"The Socialists should work in harmony with the federation," said Mr. London. "I know of no conspiracy on the part of Socialists to destroy or injure the Federation of Labor. I have spent my life in the federation's activities and with the Socialists. The unions have a lot to learn and the Socialists are not perfect. The unions and the Socialists constitute growing institutions, and it should be the policy of the Socialists to adjust any differences. I consider Mr. Gompers a big factor in the American labor movement, and I have great admiration for him personally."

FINDS HER FIANCE CALM.

Swedish Girl Welcomed with Handshake and a Greeting in English.

When Miss Ruth Anderson, 20 years old, arrived yesterday from Stockholm in the first cabin of the Norwegian-American liner Bergensfjord to marry Carl Piehl, the passengers lingered on deck to watch the meeting on account of the interest they had taken in the bride-elect during the voyage.

Miss Anderson was a professor of chemistry at the University of Stockholm and speaks French, German, and English well, besides her native tongue. Carl Piehl came to this country in 1912 to make a home for her, and is now manager of a packing house at Austin, Minn.

After the ship had made fast at her pier in South Brooklyn, a tall, well built young man came up the gangway to the promenade deck and the interest of the passengers became intense. To the surprise of all the witnesses and Ruth herself, the bridegroom-elect walked up to his fiancee and, extending his hand in a dignified manner, exclaimed: "How do you do, Ruth?" in excellent English.

The young couple went to the Hotel Knickerbocker with friends from the ship, and today they will go to the City Hall for a license. The marriage will be performed by the Rev. Samuelson of the Swedish Church, at 24 Greenwich Street.

READY FOR GOLF TOURNEY—TURF—ATHLETICS—REGATTA

IDEAL CONDITIONS FOR GOLF TOURNEY

Detroit Course in Excellent Shape for Start of Championship Play Today.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 27.—With ideal greens, the largest crowd in years, fine golf weather, and 140-odd players ready to tee off, the National Amateur Championship at the Country Club at Grosse Pointe begins tomorrow morning. Seldom, if ever, has an opportunity been given for the showing of so many stars at their best. As a curtain-raiser, the American Golfer's Cup Club pairs four ball best ball tournament was staged today, and keener competition never was seen in such a contest. At the end it was a tie—70's being recorded by the disputing victors—and the match will have to be played off Sunday.

Max Marston and C. E. Van Vleick, Jr., of the Nassau Country Club were the first to show a 70. The Sherman brothers, Tom and Sherrill, of the Yahnundasis Country Club, Utica, furnished an even greater surprise when they tied the Nassau Club players. This trophy is being competed for for the third time, Walter J. Travis and Fred Herreshoff having won it in 1913-14.

Francis Ouimet, present national amateur champion, who was paired with Paul Tewkesbury, also of the Woodland G. C., was next in line with a 72. The champion flubbed an approach on the sixth and topped a drive on the seventh, which spoiled his team's chances. He finished in good shape, however, making the eighteenth hole in 2, a 185-yard hole. Par is 3. Ouimet and Tewkesbury played well together, the latter showing splendid work on the green, his putting being as good as any seen during the day. He had a 78 for the morning, his drives fallir. ga bit short.

Large galleries followed the prominent players about, and many were somewhat disappointed when Jerome Travers, national open champion, who is figured as the man Ouimet must defeat in order to retain his title, was unable to find a clubmate to pair with him. He played in a foursome in the afternoon, however, with R. H. Hunter, Robert Gardner, and Grantland Rice.

Joe Bole and George Rotan, representing the Pine Valley C. C., also proved dangerous contenders with their 72. They followed "Chick" Evans, considered the West's best representative in the national tournament.

Evans shot into a bunker on the way to the fourteenth green and just missed a putt after reaching it. His shot which lifted the ball from the sand pit onto the green was remarkable.

Local golfers gave a fairly good account of themselves. Jimmie Standish, runner-up to Evans at Cleveland in July, and Howard Lee earning a 74, as did T. W. Hunter and Hugh Vaughn of the Bloomfield Hills Club. J. Thayer McMillan and Wylie Carharrt had a 77.

The course is in splendid shape for the beginning of the National Classic, and with similar weather conditions as prevailed today some excellent golf should result. A little more warmth would not be unacceptable, but the wind and sun the past two days have dried out the greens thoroughly and made them fast. In fact, many of the late arrivals who did not have an opportunity to try the course prior to their playing, were handicapped by misjudging the quickness of the putting greens.

All the players are in good shape, and claim that they are prepared to show their best. It is doubtful, however, if they will, as it will be necessary to uncover any record-breaking golf Saturday to remain in the running. This qualifying-to-qualify way of eliminating all but the best players has been commended by the prominent players. Eighteen holes will be played, sixty-four qualifying. On Monday, half of these will be dropped out over a thirty-six-hole play, and the first round of match play will be started Tuesday morning.

It is probable that an 85 will tide a man over the first qualifying round, while about an 81 or 82 will probably be the highest that will enable a man to be paired off for match play.

Francis Ouimet considers both of these marks pretty reasonable assurances of gaining admission to the match play. He arrived at the Country Club forty minutes late for his four-ball match in the Eastern-Western team matches. Evans, who had been orating fancifully to the crowd at the tee about the superior punctuality of the West over the East, saw Ouimet first as he jumped out of the auto in front of the locker house.

"Here is where I unlimber my vocabulary," said Evans, and ambled over to greet the champion. Ouimet plunged into the locker room. In a few minutes he emerged, stopped briefly and impatiently to be photographed, and ran over to the first tee. As Ouimet, who was to drive first, stepped up to tee, Evans said something to the little knot of waiting players, and they laughed. Ouimet evidently thought he was being misdirected toward the first hole, because he asked them again which way the holes lay. Then he stepped up and made a fine, clean drive.

The summary:

Scores of Four-Ball Best Ball Matches.—James Rhett and William B. Rhett, Garden City, 85; J. T. McMillan and Wylie Carharrt, Detroit C. C., 77; W. C. Fownes and S. D. Herron, Oakmont C. C., 77; B. W. Corkran and D. C. Corkran, Baltimore C. C., 77; A. K. Oliver and J. A. Dillworth, Alleghany C. C., 77; E. M. Byers and Max Behr, National Links, 75; Francis Ouimet and Paul Tewkesbury, Woodland C. C., 72; J. Anderson and F. H. Hoyt, Siwanoy, 81; Max Marston and C. E. Van Vleck, Jr., Nassau C. C., 70; J. N. Stearns, 3d, and J. R. Maxwell, —; Jimmie Standish and Howard B. Lee, Detroit C. C., 74; R. A. Bowker and Jesse Guilford, Woodland C. C., 80; W. L. Velie and John Cady, Rock Island, 79; E. F. Ailis and H. A. Willoughby, Milwaukee C. C., 75; H. R. Louden and W. B. Filch, Exmoor C. C., 76; Allen Reid and Albert Seckel, Riverside C. C., 74; Ray Russell and Paul Deming, Detroit C. C., 83; Tom Sherman and Sherrill Sherman, Yahnundasis C. C., 70; Paul Hunter and E. H. Bankard, Midlothian C. C., 76; C. W. Inslee and E. E. Giles, Utica, 78; C. B. Buxton and G. G. Crump, Pine Valley, C. C., 82; J. A. Byers and Richard Long, Pittsburgh Field, 77; Frank C. Woodward and Howard F. Whitney, Nassau C. C., 83; W. P. Smith and H. W. Ferrin, Pine Valley, 78; Guy Miller and A. V. Lee, Jr., Bloomfield C. C., 81; Ned Sawyer and "Chick" Evans, Edgewater G. C., 73; J. K. Bole and George V. Rotan, Pine Valley C. C., 72; T. W. Hunter and Hugh Vaughn, Bloomfield C. C., 74; Nelson Whitney and R. B. Bush, Audubon C. C., 78; Louis Bredin and Edwin Brown, Detroit C. C., 76.

Semi-finals on Bethlehem Links.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, N. H., Aug. 27.—The semi-final rounds of match play of the fifth annual invitation tournament of the Bethlehem Country Club were played today, when a close game between E. H. English and his brother Frank was the feature. The score:

First Division.—F. E. English, New Haven, beat E. H. English, New Haven, 2 up; H. A. Roark, Albemarle, won from C. H. Turner, Winthrop, 4 and 2.

AMATEUR RACE MEETINGS.

United Hunts to Hold Races at Belmont Terminal Sept. 18 and 25.

Entry blanks have been issued by the United Hunts Racing Association for its Fall meeting, to be held at Belmont Park Terminal, on Saturday, Sept. 18, and Saturday, Sept. 25. These meets will inaugurate the Fall season of amateur horse racing, and will be followed by the one day meeting of the newly formed Rumson Hunt and Steeplechase Association, at Rumson, N. J., on Oct. 2, and the two days of racing at Piping Rock on Oct. 9 and 12.

Ten events make up the card of the association meeting, five to be carded each day. They are divided between races for steeplechasers and flat runners, no special provision being made for hunters which are engaged in following the hounds during the Fall season. The brush course at Belmont Park Terminal, a one and one-half mile circuit, is said to be the best steeplechase course in America. There is also a flat course, on and one-quarter miles in circumference.

Judging from the marked success which attended the Spring meetings of the United Hunts Racing Association, and the other amateur racing organizations, there will be a big and excellent entry list for the various events to be run at the Belmont Park Terminal on Sept. 18 and 25. A large number of horses are in training, and the Spring racing season developed keen competition among the prominent people who own them. The list of events follow:

FIRST DAY.

FIRST RACE.—Mineola Highweight Handicap, for all ages; about five furlongs; purse $300.

SECOND RACE.—Hannah Cup, for hunters; about two and a half miles; purse $400.

THIRD RACE.—The Members' Plate, highweight handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; gentlemen riders; about a mile and a quarter; purse $300.

FOURTH RACE.—The Trial Steeplechase, for three-year-olds; about two miles; purse $500.

FIFTH RACE.—Great United Hunts Steeplechase Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; about two and a half miles; purse $700.

SECOND DAY.

FIRST RACE.—Hollis Highweight Handicap, for all ages; about six furlongs; purse $500.

SECOND RACE.—Suffolk Plate, for hunters; about three miles; purse $400.

THIRD RACE.—Road Riders' Plate, for three-year-olds and upward; gentlemen riders; about one and a half miles; purse $300.

FOURTH RACE.—Hillside Highweight Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; gentlemen riders; about one mile; purse $300.

FIFTH RACE.—Between the Flags Plate, handicap steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward; about two miles; purse $500.

FABRE MARATHON FAVORITE.

New York Runners Have Little Chance in Exposition Event Today.

Little hope is entertained by local athletic followers that a New York runner will triumph in the Olympic marathon, which will be held under the auspices of the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco today. Charles Pores, Millrose A. A.; Pat Coyne, Holy Cross Lyceum; Nick Gianakopulos, Millrose A. A., and Hugh Honohan of the New York A. C. are the New York representatives who will race against the veteran Edouard Fabre of the Richmond A. C., Montreal; Sidney Hatch of the Illinois A. C., Joe Forshaw of the Missouri A. C., and Oliver Millard, the Olympic Club athelete who gave Kolehmainen the hardest race of his career in the five-mile national championship.

Coyne walked all the way across the continent that he might get into shape for this event, but he appears to be the weakest man of the New York quartet. Pores gained some little fame by winning the Brooklyn to Sea Gate marathon, and Honohan and Gianakopulos have showed up well in Eastern distance events, but Coyne has seldom if ever figured as a prize winner.

Fabre, the Canadian, is the natural favorite, for he demonstrated his superiority in the Boston marathon this Spring, and has other good victories to his credit. Hatch has been a consistent marathon winner in the West, and probably has more experience than any man entered in the coast event. He was a member of the 1912 American Olympic team. Millard, with his mountain climbing record, may make a dangerous contestant over the long route, and so may Clif Horne of the Dorchester A. A.

The American record for the full marathon course of twenty-six miles, 385 yards, is 2:54:45 2-5, made by M. Maloney in New York in 1909.

TITLE FOR MISS ROSENTHAL.

Chicago Girl Defeats Mrs. Hammond in Western Golf Championship

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Miss Elaine V. Rosenthal of Ravisloe Club, Chicago, 19 years old, today won the women's Western golf championship at Midlothian by defeating the title holder, Mrs. Harry D. Hammond of Indianapolis in a well played match, 4 and 3.

To win the title Miss Rosenthal, who is national runner-up, had to make a medal score that approximated 89. She already had scored three rounds of 91 since the tournament began, making her average medal score probably the best ever returned by a woman in competition.

Mrs. Hammond also played well today, approximating 92 for the eighteen holes, but her spectacular putting could not make up for the misdirection of her drives. She scored a two on the short twelfth hole by sinking a 20-foot putt.

Miss M. Miller of Grand Rapids took the second flight trophy by defeating Mrs. K. Duffield of Memphis, 4 and 2, and Mrs. J R Jess of Springfield, Ill. won the third flight competition by defeating Mrs R C Vilas of Chicago, 4 and 3.

Mrs. C. C. Gibbs of Indianapolis capture dthe solace trophy by defeating Miss J. Hunt of Chicago, 1 up. Mrs. Samuel Welty of Bloomington, Ill., also won a consolation cup, but Mrs. Abbott Thorndyke of Sioux City lost in the final round of her flight.

Mixed Foursome for Collins Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST HAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 27.—The mixed foursome golf tournament held at the Maidstone Club for a silver loving cup presented by Mr. and Mrs. Minturn Post Collins of New York was won today by Mr. and Mrs. Stephen P. Nash of the Baltusrol Golf Club, who defeated in the final round Miss Helen Wood of New York and C. M. Baxter, 1 up.

GRUMPY CAPTURES SARATOGA FEATURE

Belmont's Sam McMeekin Finishes Third in Poor Field—Two Horses Fall in Flat Race.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 27.—The outstanding event of an almost featureless card today was the defeat of Sam McMeekin, which ran in August Belmont's colors, by C. J. Brockmiller's Grumpy in the one-mile handicap. In fact, Sam McMeekin failed to run second in the race and was beaten for place honors by R. T. Wilson's Montressor.

No less than fourteen selling platers started in the first race, which was won in hollow style by Major McDowell's filly Huntress. Something of a sensation was caused, however, by the fall of two animals as they were approaching the stretch turn. A large section of the big field was closely bunched at the time, and suddenly two of them went down. It looked as if their jockeys could not escape being trampled upon by the horses immediately behind them, and when the ambulance was hurried to the scene of the accident it was generally assumed that somebody must be badly hurt.

In the meantime Dakota, upon which McAtee had the mount, and Sinai, which had been ridden by Mink, came dashing down the stretch riderless. Fortunately, neither boy suffered anything worse than a shaking up, and in a few minutes both were walking about the paddock as if nothing had happened.

August Belmont's good-looking colt Fern Rock won the handicap for two-year-olds from R. F. Carman's Startling in a close driving finish. Indeed, the victory was without doubt due in a large measure to the fact that J. McTaggart outrode Herbert, who had the mount on Startling.

The last race of the day was won by W. C. Daly (Father Bill) Daly's Nell, a good-looking two-year-old by Voorheees-Nana. This is the first race won by W. C. Daly since last Autumn. The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $400; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:06.

Huntress, T. C. McDowell's ch. f., by Alanza-Dale-Miss Gussie, 110 pounds, 6 to 5, 1 to 2, and 1 to 4, (Martin).....1

San Vega, 110, 12 to 1, 5 to 1, and 5 to 2, (Lilley).....2

Beverly James, 100, 20 to 1, 5 to 1, and 4 to 1, (La Paille).....3

Gloaming, Santo, Malabar, Jesse, Jr., Mamie K., Yoluspa, Hany, Rey Oakwood, Ancon, Dakota, and Sinai also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; handicap; purse $800 added; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:07 4-5.

Fernrock, August Belmont's ch. c., by Rockwand-Ferment, 112 pounds, 16 to 5, 2 to 1, and 1 to 4, (McTaggart).....1

Startling, 111, 12 to 1, 5 to 1, and 2 to 1, (Herbert).....2

Rochester, 112, 5 to 1, 2 to 1, and 4 to 5, (Lilley).....3

Blithe, Scottish Knight, Landslide, and Socony also ran. Sir Vivian and Hidden Star scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For mares and geldings, three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse, $300 added; one mile. Time, 1:41 2-5.

Lahore, C. L. Paul's ch. g., by Delhi-Nora Creina, 112 pounds, 7 to 2, 6 to 5, and 2 to 5, (Lilley).....1

Wanda Pitzer, 106, 8 to 5, 7 to 10, and 2 to 5, (Allen).....2

Napier, 102, 40 to 1, 10 to 1, and 4 to 1, (La Paille).....3

Donald McDonald, Ambrose, and Mars Cassidy also ran. Little Nearer, Ella Bryson, Polly H., Easter Star, and Duke of Dunbar scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; purse, $600 added; one mile. Time—1:41.

Grumpy, C. J. Brockmiller's b. g., by Cadmus-Florentia, 100 pounds, 7 to 1, 3 to 2, and even, (Lilley).....1

Montrose, 109, 11 to 5, 4 to 5, and 1 to 5, (Buxton).....2

Sea McMeekin, 106, 7 to 5, 1 to 3, and out, (J. McTaggart).....3

Charter Maid, Pullux, Reybourn, and Superintendent also ran. Easter Star scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $500; one mile. Time 1:42 2-5.

Borgo, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, ch. c., by Ogden-May Florence, 106 pounds, 3 to 5, 1 to 4 and out, (McCahey).....1

Robinia, 107, 15 to 1, 5 to 1, and 2 to 1, (Turner).....2

Alhena, 94, 6 to 1, 3 to 5 and 7 to 10, (Henry).....3

Counterpart, Dartworth, Towton, Field, G. M. Miller, Pretend and Early Morn also ran. Thoughreader, Jesse, Jr., and Goldcrest Boy scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; purse $400; six furlongs. Time—1:15 4-5.

Nolli, W. C. Daly's b. c., by Voorheees-Nanna, 112 pounds, 6 to 1, 3 to 5 and 3 to 5, (Martin).....1

Madame Herrmann, 102, 7 to 1, 3 to 5 and 3 to 5, (Allen).....2

Tatiana, 102, 8 to 1, 2 to 1 and 7 to 10, (Lilley).....3

Venture, In and Out and Spangle Duchess also ran. Walloon, Rifle Shooter, Miss Philbin and Belle of the Kitchen scratched.

Today's Saratoga Entries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; six furlongs. Iatrose, 107 pounds; Kris Kringle, 101; Goodwood, 100; Sarsenet, 10; Evelyn C., 100; Dryad, 106; Fenmouse, 109; Ancon, 106; Barsac, 116; Aunt Josie, 104; Easter Star, 107.

SECOND RACE.—The Beverwyck Steeplechase Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; about two miles. Weldship, 158 pounds; Knight of Mercl, 134; El Bart, 147; Arcturus, 130.

THIRD RACE.—The Hopeful; for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Achievement, 129 pounds; Lorac, 107; Churchill, 107; Polroma, 110; Fleldo, 110; Big Smoke, 107; St. Rock, 107; P. of Como, 117; Dominant, 130; Chicle, 110; Kilmer, 107; Primero, 107.

FOURTH RACE.—The Saratoga Cup; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and six furlongs. Roamer, 123 pounds; Virile, 124; Star Gaze, 127; Sir J. Johnson, 127.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; selling; one mile. Carlton G., 102 pounds; Shyness, 95; D. McDonald, 115; Eagle, 97; Chance, 95; Easter Star, 93.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; five and a half furlongs. Miss Philbin, 105 pounds; In and Out, 107; Helping Hand, 100; Walloon, 112; Nolli, 107; High Horse, 112; Good Counsel, 107; Bob Redfield, 109; Servia, 107; Edna Kenna, 100; Ingot, 112; Sal Vanity, 114.

Ellen Wins Quincy Sonder Cup.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 27.—The Sonder yacht Ellen, owned by Charles P. Curtis, Jr., won the seventh and final race for the Quincy Cup today, thus giving the Boston Yacht Club, which the Ellen represented, custody of the trophy for another year. It was the third year in which the Ellen has successfully defended the cup. The Clima, owned by Guy Lowell of the Manchester Yacht Club, was second, and the Sprig, owned by Boardman and Loring of the Corinthian Yacht Club, was third. The race was sailed in a light wind.

CANADIAN PACING RECORD.

William Beats Directum I., Covering Second Mile in 2:00¼.

MONTREAL, Aug. 27.—William won the match pacing race from Directum I. in two straight heats, the first of which was run early in the week and the second today. William set a new Canadian record today by going the distance in 2:00¼. He had the pole position, and was not extended at any stage of the contest. The race was for a purse of $5,000, two in three. The winner is owned by W. W. Marvin, Lafayette, Ind., and was driven by Marvin.

The great Miss Russell, with McMahon up, and paced by Grand Opera, was driven to beat a 2:30 trotting mark, and did it, 2:24½ being her time. The track was exceptionally fast, and good racing marked the last day of the meeting. Summaries:

Special Match Race.—Purse $5,900. Best two in three heats. (One heat run Tuesday.)

	Elapsed Time.	H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.
William, b. h., by Abe J. (Marvin)		1	1
Directum I., ch. h., (Murphy)		2	2
Time—2:04; 2:00¼.			

Dominion of Canada, 2:12 Class.—Purse $3,000. Trotting. Best three in five heats.

Peter Scott, b. h., by Peter the Great, (Murphy)		1	1
Worthy Prince, b. h., (Cox)		2	2
McCloskey, b. g., (McDonald)		3	4
Victor Star, b. g., (Valentine)		4	5
Todd Temple, br. g., (Snow)		5	3
The Guide, b. s., (Geers)		6	6
Baron Aberdeen, br. g., (Proctor)		7	dis
Decision, b. m., (Langevin)		8	dis
Time—2:10¾; 2:10¾; 2:09¾.			

2:11 Trot.—Purse, $1,000. Best three in five heats.

St. Frisco, b. s. i, by San Francisco, (Geers)	1	2	1
Larrmie Lad, b. g. w., (McDonald)	4	1	2
Lulu Lemine, b. m., (Murphy)	3	3	3
Greusens, ch. g., w., (Blaun)	2	4	4
Time—2:10¼, 2:10¼, 2:10½, 2:08.			

2:09 Trot.—Purse, $1,000. Best three in five heats.

Lizzie Brown, b. m., by The Bondsman, (Valentine)	1	1	1
Dago, b. g., (Grady)	2	2	2
Dick Watts, b. s., (Rodney)	3	3	3
Duchess, ro. m., (McDonald)	4	4	4
Dennington, ch. s., (Geers)	5	4	dis
Time—2:10¾, 2:08½, 2:09¾.			

To beat 2:30 trotting—

The Great Miss Russell (trotter,) by Peter the Great, (McMahon,) paced by Grand Opera.

Time—2:24¼.

Saratoga Turf Notes.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 27.—White Hackle, the chestnut son of Star Shoot and Mary Talbott, for which W. R. Coe, owner of the Shoshone Stable, paid John E. Madden a big price, has gone wrong and it will be some time before he is seen under silks. It was while working recently that the son of Star Shoot stepped in a hole and wr

GIANTS DEFEAT PIRATES—DODGERS AND YANKEES LOSE—CALIFORNIANS OUT OF TENNIS

DOYLE'S HOME RUN DEFEATS PIRATES

Giants Support Matty Admirably and Score 2 to 1 Victory in Fast Game.

The baseball game at the Polo Grounds yesterday harked back over a long period of disaster to a time when the Giants were at the height of their career. The ups and downs of the team may be beyond comprehension, but there is no difficulty in determining the classification of the play which gave a thrilling 2 to 1 victory over Pittsburgh. The Giants were surcharged by a fire of action that every fan had considered smothered. They played with the speed of other days, in fact it was difficult to recognize them as the Giants of the present. And they did more than win. They played in a game that took only an hour and ten minutes to bring to a conclusion. That may not be a record for major league baseball, but it stands as the fastest struggle in this city in many seasons. Back in 1913 there was an exhibition game at the Polo Grounds that ended in less than an hour, but aside from that memory runs into a blind alley.

Sometimes Larry Doyle has been called Larruping Larry, and if ever he lived up to the name it was yesterday. Just one hit was his quota. Well it was that one effort with the hickory that won the ball game and it came in the first innning. It was nothing short of a home run, not one of the uncertain kind that barely finds it way into the coveted territory, but a rip-snorting smash that sent a frightened bit of horsehide way up among the seats of the lower right field stand. Burns led off the inning with an out at centre, and Eddie Grant fouled out to Baird. No danger here said Babe Adams, who was pitching for the Pirates. A single by Robertson that burned past Wagner made no change in the confident heart. Now comes Larry Doyle to bat. There was a resounding crash as the ball flew away never to be recovered, and Larry and Davey ambled quietly in with two runs.

It was Matty who pitched the Giants to victory. By some magic he had brought to his command all of the cunning that was his before they began to talk about the decline of Big Six. There was no decline yesterday; the Pirates can attest to that fact. Matty had the Pittsburgh sluggers waving circles around the ball. Seven of them floundered on the strike out trail. There was only one inning in which Matty weakened, the fourth, and then it was Pittsburgh got its one tally. After two were out Johnston hit one to right for a base. Hinchman followed with a hit past Fletcher, and when Honus drove a single to right Johnston scored. Hinchman went to third and Wagner let him get on the throw-in. The pessimists said that Matty was through, but he wasn't. He tightened up and struck out McCarthy.

But there was one thing that helped Matty, the crisp fielding of his teammates. Three-base drives double plays were completed, and the infield was a critical moment, just when the Pirates were ready by a ninth-inning rally, to undo all of the play of their opponents. Johnston, one of the few who had previously obtained a single, drove a fake right to Hinchman, who, picking up, had made two hits, and following him was Hans Wagner, always a dangerous old fellow. Hinchman drove a hot one at Fletcher, who tossed out Johnston, and Larry Doyle hurled the ball to Brainerd in time to get Hinchman. Wagner made his start, but as Hans broke the bat when he hit the ball to Eddie Grant. He ran frantically to first, but was an easy out. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf	4	0	0	2	0
Grant, 3b	3	0	0	1	1
Rt'son, rf	3	1	1	3	0
Doyle, 2b	3	1	1	2	6
Mikle, cf	3	0	0	2	0
Fisher, ss	3	0	0	2	4
Br'n'd, 1b	3	0	2	8	0
W'del, c	2	0	0	7	1
Mason, p	2	0	0	1	1
Total	27	2	5	27	13

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf	3	0	0	3	0
C'lins, cf	4	0	0	2	0
J'ston, lb	4	1	2	9	1
H'm'n, rf	4	0	2	1	0
W'g'r, ss	4	0	1	3	5
McC'y, 2b	2	0	0	2	2
*Costello	1	0	0	0	0
Fletcher, 2b	0	0	0	1	0
Baird, 3b	3	0	1	1	2
Adams, c	3	0	0	6	0
†Barney	1	0	0	0	0
M'phy, c	0	0	0	0	1
Adams, p	3	0	0	1	1
Total	31	1	7	24	9

*Batted for McCarthy in the seventh inning.
†Batted for Gibson in the eighth inning.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2—2
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1

Two-base hit—Burns. Home run—Doyle. Earned runs—New York, 2; Pittsburgh, 1. Sacrifice hit—Wendell. Double plays—Wendell and Fletcher; Fletcher, Doyle and Brainard. (2.) Left on bases—New York, 2; Pittsburgh, 4. Bases on balls—Off Mathewson, 1; Struck out—By Mathewson, 7. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Cockill. Time of game—One hour and ten minutes.

Braves Break Even with Cubs.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 27.—Boston split even with Chicago today, winning the first, 9 to 4, and losing the second, 4 to 1. Pierce started both games, but in the first he was removed with only one out, after Boston had hit him safely five times and scored four runs. Standridge then took up the task, but could not stop the slugging. In the second contest Pierce held the Braves to four hits and a single tally, while his mates had no trouble hitting Ragan. Fisher, the Chicago shortstop, furnished the fielding features. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
D'p'k, rf	5	3	2	1	0
Evers, 2b	4	0	2	2	3
S'd'g's, cf	5	1	3	4	0
Magee, lf	3	1	2	3	0
Schmidt, 1b	4	1	2	7	0
Smith, 3b	5	1	0	2	0
M'v'le, ss	5	1	2	2	0
Whit'g, c	4	0	1	6	1
Tyler, p	2	0	0	0	0
Hughes, p	2	1	1	0	0
Total	40	9	15	27	4

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ray, rf	5	1	1	1	0
Fisher, ss	5	0	1	3	2
Sch'te, lf	5	0	2	3	0
Z'man, 2b	4	0	0	2	4
Archer, 1b	4	1	2	9	0
W'ms, cf	2	0	0	0	0
K'sley, cf	2	1	1	1	0
P'lan, 3b	3	0	0	1	0
R'han, c	3	0	0	6	0
H'g've, c	0	0	0	0	0
Pierce, p	0	0	0	0	0
St'd'ge, p	2	1	0	0	0
Zabel, p	0	0	0	1	0
*Good	1	0	0	0	0
†McL'y	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	4	7	24	9

Errors—Maranville, Fisher, (2,) Saier, Phelan.
*Batted for Bresnahan in the eighth inning.
†Batted for Standridge in the eighth inning.

Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0—9
Chicago	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2—4

Two-base hits—Fitzpatrick, Schulte, Hughes. Stolen base—Fitzpatrick. Sacrifice hits—Tyler, Whaling, McLarry. Left on bases—Boston, 11; Chicago, 9. First base on errors—Boston, 3; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Tyler, 3, off Hughes, 2; off Standridge, 2. Hits—Off Pierce, 5 in 1-3 inning; off Standridge, 9 in 6 2-3 innings; off Zabel, 1 in 1 inning; off Tyler, 5 in 4 1-3 innings; off Hughes, 2 in 4 2-3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Tyler, (Zimmerman.) Struck out—By Tyler, 2; by Standridge, 6; by Hughes, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and O'Day. Time of game—Two hours and three minutes.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf	4	0	1	1	0
Fisher, ss	4	0	1	1	7
Sch'te, lf	4	1	2	2	0
Z'm'n, 2b	4	1	0	3	0
Saier, 1b	3	1	1	11	0
W'ms, cf	4	1	0	1	0
P'lan, 3b	3	0	0	1	2
Archer, c	3	0	2	7	3
Pierce, p	3	0	0	0	4
Total	33	4	8	27	17

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Fpatrick, rf					
rf, 2b	4	0	4	1	2
Evers, 2b	4	0	1	2	0
Moran, rf	0	0	0	0	0
S'gr's, cf	3	0	1	2	0
Magee, lf	4	1	1	4	0
Sc'm't, 1b	2	0	1	9	1
Smith, 3b	3	0	1	1	2
M'v'le, ss	3	0	0	7	4
Gowdy, c	3	0	0	5	5
Ragan, p	2	0	0	0	5
Total	27	1	4	27	21

Errors—Schmidt, Smith, Maranville, (2.)

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2—4
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hit—Archer. Three-base hit—Schulte. Sacrifice hits—Schmidt, Maranville, Schmidt. Double plays—Schmidt, Maranville, and Schmidt. Left on bases—Chicago, 3; Boston, 6. First base on errors—Chicago, 3; Bases on balls—Off Pierce, 5; off Ragan, 2. Struck out—By Pierce, 4; by Ragan, 3. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Quigley. Time of game—Two hours.

American Association.

At Kansas City—Kansas City, 3; Columbus, 2, (ten innings.)
At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 3; Indianapolis, 0.
At St. Paul—Louisville, 9; St. Paul, 8, (ten innings.)
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 6; Cleveland, 4.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York, 2; Pittsburgh, 1.
St. Louis, 11; Brooklyn, 7.
Philadelphia, 4; Cincinnati, 2.
Boston, 9; Chicago, 4.
Chicago, 4; Boston, 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Detroit, 5; New York, 1.
Detroit, 11; New York, 3.
Cleveland, 4; Boston, 3.
Chicago, 3; Philadelphia, 2.
Washington, 3; St. Louis, 1.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
St. Louis, 5; Kansas City, 4. (13 innings.)
Pittsburgh, 3; Chicago, 2.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Providence, 4; Toronto, 3.
Buffalo, 5; Richmond, 4.
Montreal, 5; Harrisburg, 3.
Montreal 4; Harrisburg, 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	64	50	.562
Brooklyn	63	50	.529
Boston	60	55	.522
Chicago	58	58	.500
St. Louis	58	62	.483
Pittsburgh	57	62	.479
New York	53	66	.469
Cincinnati	54	64	.458

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	76	39	.661
Detroit	77	42	.647
Chicago	72	46	.610
Washington	60	55	.522
New York	54	58	.482
Cleveland	45	71	.388
St. Louis	45	73	.381
Philadelphia	35	80	.304

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Pittsburgh	66	51	.564
Newark	64	51	.557
Kansas City	65	55	.542
Chicago	65	56	.537
St. Louis	63	56	.529
Buffalo	58	56	.468
Brooklyn	57	85	.407
Baltimore	40	78	.339

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	73	39	.652
Buffalo	68	40	.630
Montreal	59	53	.527
Toronto	53	59	.473
Harrisburg	52	59	.468
Rochester	50	59	.459
Richmond	49	67	.423
Jersey City	40	68	.370

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Chicago at New York.
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
(Two games.)
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Detroit.
Boston at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Washington at St. Louis.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at Buffalo.
Newark at Baltimore.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.
Kansas City at St. Louis.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Rochester at Jersey City.
Montreal at Harrisburg.
Buffalo at Richmond.
Toronto at Providence.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis Inaugurates Ten-Cent Ball with a 13-Inning Victory.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27.—St. Louis and Kansas City opened the "ten-cent baseball" season here today by a thirteen inning game, which the locals won, score 5 to 4. Drake tripled in the thirteenth, and came in with the winning run on Packard's wild pitch. The game was marked by heavy hitting and excellent fielding. The score:

														R.	H.	E.
Kan. City	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	15	2
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	5	11	2

Batteries—Cullop, Packard and Brown; Crandall, Groom, Watso., and Chapman.

Pittsburgh Wins in Ninth.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 27.—After holding the Pittsburgh Federals to one hit and no runs, Hendrix, the Chicago pitcher, weakened in the eighth and was reached for three hits and two runs, tieing the score. The home team won out in the ninth on hits by Konetchy and Kelley, and O'Connor's sacrifice fly. Score:

										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	8	1
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	6	0

Batteries—Hendrix and Smith; Allen, Barger, and O'Connor.

PRINTERS' BASEBALL TITLE.

St. Louis Defeats Washington in Final Game, 22 to 14.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—St. Louis won the championship of the Union Printers' National Baseball League here today by defeating Washington, 22 to 14, in the final game of the league's eighth annual tournament. Washington scored two runs on one hit and two errors in the ninth inning of the preliminary game with Indianapolis, winning by a score of 2 to 1 after a well-played game. Errors, however, were frequent in the second contest, which was called at the end of the seventh inning because of darkness. Scores:

										R.	H.	E.
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	2
Indianapolis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	8	2

Batteries—Blanton and Cutting; Ellis and Kelly.

										R.	H.	E.
Washington	0	0	0	6	4	2	2	0	2	14	15	5
St. Louis	3	1	3	3	0	6	0	2	2	15	15	5

Batteries—Blanton, Daughton, and Cutting; Neusel, Nieman, and Myer.

Phillies Make Clean Sweep.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—Philadelphia defeated Cincinnati today, 4 to 2, and thereby made a clean sweep of the series of four contests with the Reds. McQuillan was in fine form and received excellent support. McKenery was wild and was hit hard, but three double plays kept down the score. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Stock, 3b	4	1	2	2	1
H'fft, ss	2	1	1	3	1
Pask't, cf	4	0	1	4	0
C'v'th, rf	2	0	0	1	1
Lud'e, 1b	3	0	1	6	1
W'ted, lf	4	0	0	0	0
N'hoff, 2b	3	1	2	3	5
Burns, c	3	1	2	3	1
McQ'n, p	3	0	0	0	1
Total	28	4	9	27	11

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh, 3b	4	0	0	3	2
H'zog, ss	2	0	0	5	2
W'ms, lf	3	0	1	1	0
W. K'r, cf	3	0	0	0	0
G'fith, rf	4	0	0	2	0
Wingo, c	4	1	2	9	0
Rod's, 2b	4	1	2	1	2
M'witz, 1b	3	0	1	9	3
McK'y, p	3	0	0	1	7
*V. K'nitz	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	2	6	24	17

*Batted for McKenery in ninth inning.
Errors—Herzog, W. Killifer, Wingo, Bancroft.

Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	.	.	4
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2

Two-base hits—Wingo, Rodgers, (2,) Williams, Paskert. Stolen base—Bancroft. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 3. Sacrifice hits—Williams, Bancroft, Niehoff, McQuillan. Double plays—McKenery and Mollwitz; McKenery, Herzog, and Mollwitz and Groh; Stock and Nienoff. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 7; Philadelphia, 11. Base on errors—Cincinnati, 1; Philadelphia, 4. Struck out—By McKenery, 1; by McQuillan, 2. Wild pitch—McKenery. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

BASES FULL WHEN MILLER HITS HOMER

Dodgers Fall Before Heavy Batting of Cardinals and Lose by 11 to 7 Score.

The bases were jammed when "Dots" Miller stepped up to the plate in the eighth inning at Ebbets Field yesterday. It is the boyhood dream of every ball-player to be able to slap out a home run on just such a propitious occasion. Miller thought this would be a good time to realize his ambition. He jarred the ball with a terrific rap, and it went to the wall in the far corner of left field. Miller chased the three runs home ahead of him, and that settled Brooklyn's chance for keeps. The count was 11 to 7.

Brooklyn played a loose fielding game, and exposed several pitchers to the fury of the Cardinals' bats. Sherrod Smith was the third and last of the pitchers in the game, and he was slammed without regard. Uncle Robbie kept him under the worst of the fire, for any one could plainly see that the Dodgers were badly beaten anyway.

Manager Miller Huggins of the Cards was also on a little batting spree yesterday, and in the same eighth inning he set the example for Miller by lacing a home run to the left centre field stockade.

The Dodgers led the Cards for a short while in the second inning. St. Louis had collected one run in the first inning on Cutshaw's error and a couple of hits. Wheezer Dell gave everybody a great surprise in the second by resenting Hub Perdue's action in deliberately passing McCarty to fill the bases in order to make an easy mark of Dell. Wheezer just showed Perdue that he was very much mistaken when he thought that he couldn't bat.

Wheezer singled to right, and sent Stengel and Getz home with a brace of runs. St. Louis tied the score in the third on Butler's double and Long's single. After that St. Louis went ahead by leaps and bounds.

Perdue was taken out of the game in the third to make way for pinch hitter Ham Hyatt. Lee Meadows, the boy who wears glasses when he pitches, twirled the rest of the afternoon, and he was still pitching, but not very well, when the game was finally finished at 6 o'clock.

In the last three innings Brooklyn made a bold endeavor to rally and at times had young Meadows longing for the cool shower of the clubhouse, but the Cards' lead had assumed such large proportions that Brooklyn's commendable task was useless.

Ed Appleton received another trial at pitching after Dell had retired, but Appleton didn't last, as long hits by Bob Bescher and Tommy Long drove him out of the game. Then Smith showed that he can pitch just as poorly as Appleton any day.

The eighth inning riot began when Meadows fanned. Huggins then hit a home run to left and Butler singled to right. Bescher singled through short, but took such a long lead around first that Dell threw him out before he could get back to the bag.

Long and Dolan were passed, filling the bases. Miller then cleared the bases with his home run drive, and even Squire Ebbets conceded victory to the Cards. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hug'r, 2b	6	2	1	0	2
B'tler, ss	4	2	3	0	1
B'cher, lf	6	1	1	4	0
Long, c	4	1	2	4	0
Dolan, cf	3	2	0	1	0
Miller, 1b	5	2	2	13	1
Betzel, 3b	4	1	1	0	4
Snyder, c	5	0	0	5	1
Gon'z's, c	0	0	0	0	0
Perdue, p	1	0	0	0	0
*Hyatt	1	0	1	0	0
Mead's, p	2	0	0	0	3
Total	41	11	12	27	13

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O'M'a, ss	5	2	1	0	2
D'bert, 1b	3	0	0	9	0
Myers, cf	5	0	0	3	0
C'hest, lf	3	2	2	1	1
C'shaw, 2b	4	0	1	3	6
St'gel, rf	5	1	1	1	0
Getz, 3b	5	2	4	2	3
McC'y, c	4	0	0	8	0
Dell, p	1	0	0	0	1
†Smyth	0	0	0	0	0
Ap'ton, p	1	0	0	0	2
Smith, p	1	1	1	0	0
‡Schultz	1	0	0	0	0
Total	39	7	10	27	9

*Batted for Perdue in the fourth inning.
†Ran for Dell in the fifth inning.
‡Batted for Smith in the ninth inning.
Errors—Long, Butler, O'Mara, (2,) Daubert, Cutshaw, Getz.

St. Louis	1	0	1	2	0	0	2	5	0	1	—11
Brooklyn	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	—7

Two-base hits—Butler, Long, Miller, Cutshaw. Three-base hit—Bescher. Home runs—Huggins, Miller. Stolen bases—Butler, Long, (2,) Myers, Getz. Earned runs—St. Louis, 5; Brooklyn, 5. Sacrifice fly—Daubert. Sacrifice hits—Betzel, Daubert. Left on bases—St. Louis, 10; Brooklyn, 11. First base on errors—St. Louis, 4; Brooklyn, 2. Bases on balls—Off Perdue, 1; off Dell, 1; off Appleton, 2; off Smith, 3; off Meadows, 3. Hits—Off Perdue, 4 in 3 innings; off Meadows, 9 in 6 innings; off Dell, 6 in 5 innings; off Appleton, 2 in 1 1-3 innings; off Smith, 4 in 2 2-3 innings. Struck out—By Dell, 4; by Smith, 3; by Meadows, 4. Wild pitch—Perdue. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason. Time of game—Two hours and thirty-five minutes.

Harper Puzzles the Browns.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27.—Though outhit by the locals, Washington took the opening game of the series from St. Louis, 3 to 1, here today. When hits were needed most, the locals were helpless before Harper. The score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ler, lf	3	1	2	4	0
Foster, 2b	3	1	1	4	4
C.Milan, cf	4	0	1	1	0
Sh'ks, 3b	3	0	0	1	0
G'dil, 1b	4	0	0	10	0
Acosta, rf	4	0	1	3	0
W'ms, c	4	0	0	3	1
McB'e, ss	3	1	0	1	4
Harper, p	3	0	0	0	0
Total	31	3	4	27	9

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, lf	4	0	1	1	0
Austin, 3b	4	0	1	6	2
Pratt, 2b	4	0	0	1	7
W'ker, cf	4	0	1	3	0
Olson, rf	4	0	0	2	0
Fow'd, 1b	3	1	1	6	0
Lavan, ss	3	0	1	1	3
Sever'd, c	3	0	0	7	0
L'mik, p	3	0	0	0	1
Total	31	1	5	27	7

Errors—Gandil, Austin.

Washington	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0—3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

Two-base hits—Lavan. Three-base hits—Moeller. Stolen bases—Moeller, 2; Howard, 2; Lavan, C. Milan. Earned runs—Washington, 2; St. Louis, 1. Double play—Foster and McBride. Left on bases—Washington, 5; St. Louis, 6. Bases on balls—Off Harper, 3; off Lowdermilk, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Lowdermilk, (Shanks.) Struck out—By Harper, 4; by Lowdermilk, 7. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Evans. Time of game—One hour and twenty-nine minutes.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT RICHMOND.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	5	9	1
Richmond	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	11	2

Batteries—Fullenweider and Onslow; McHale and Sweeney.

AT PROVIDENCE.

											R.	H.	E.
Toronto	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	3
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	.	4	6	2

Batteries—McTigue and Trout; Pennock and Haley.

AT HARRISBURG (FIRST GAME):

											R.	H.	E.
Montreal	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0—5	13	1
Harrisburg	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	10	1

Batteries—Fullerton and Howley; Lee and Heckinger.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	4	7	0	
Harrisburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	1	12	1	

(Seven innings by agreement.)

Batteries—Hall and Howley; Enzmann and Reynolds.

New England League.

At Lawrence—Portland, 8; Lawrence, 1.
At Manchester—Lewiston, 2; Manchester, 0.
At Lowell—Lowell, 8; Lynn, 0.
At Fitchburg—Fitchburg, 6; Worcester, 5.

Colonial League.

At New Bedford—New Haven, 5; New Bedford, 3.
At Springfield—Springfield, 1; Pawtucket, 0.
At Hartford—Hartford, 6; Brockton, 5.

Southern Association.

At Atlanta—Atlanta, 9; Nashville, 2.
At New Orleans—Chattanooga, 2; New Orleans, 0.
At Birmingham—Birmingham, 2; Memphis, 0. Birmingham, 4; Memphis, 3, (ten innings.)
At Mobile—Mobile, 4; Little Rock, 1.

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WHITES DEFEAT REDS.

Squadron A Polo Ists in One-Sided Game at Van Cortlandt Park.

With only a three-man team the Whites of Squadron A defeated the Reds in the polo match at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday afternoon, 9 goals to 3. Handicapped by the absence of one of their players, the Whites played a strong game, and it was not until the fifth chukker that Blackwell was able to drive the white wooden ball between the goal posts for the Reds. The dashing style of play by the White players resulted in seven goals for the Whites before the Reds scored.

Eaton, Boulton, and Johnson, the three polo ists who represented the Whites, made three goals apiece, while Dr. Blackwell scored two goals for the Reds, and their third score was made by Eastman. The line-up:

Reds—Dr. D. H. Blackwell, Dr. J. D. Richards, A. C. Smidt, T. C. Eastman.
Whites—W. B. Eaton, W. B. Boulton, Jr., J. F. Johnson.
Referee—Fred Anderson. Time—Six periods of 7½ minutes each.

Entries for the annual tournament at Van Cortlandt Park under the auspices of Squadron A will close next Monday, and the first game will probably be played on Wednesday, Sept. 8. It was originally intended to start the tourney on Labor Day, but the park will probably be crowded on that day, and it was decided to postpone the first game. Squadron A may have two teams in the tourney, which will be under the sanction of the Polo Association.

FIVE AFTER SWIM TITLE.

New York A. C. Will Make Clean Sweep of 880-Yard Championship.

New York Athletic Club swimmers will make a clean sweep of the 880-yard metropolitan championship, which will be held under the auspices of the Mercury Foot Club at Travers Island this afternoon. All of the five entrants will wear the Mercury Foot. Those entered are Herbert Vollmer, all around intercollegiate title holder; Joseph Wheatley, who annexed three places in the national championships on the coast; Thedford Cann, a young star; Harry O'Sullivan of Princeton, and John Curran.

Bud Goodwin, the veteran swimmer, will not be the starting line. He has decided not to participate in short distance races for the remainder of the season, finding it too hard a task to get into shape since his trip to San Francisco.

A hard fought race is looked for in the half mile between Wheatley and Vollmer, but the latter has so consistently triumphed over Wheatley that he is expected to repeat today.

Recruit Johns Wins for Sox.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—William Johns, the recruit third baseman, obtained from the Columbus Club of the American Association, was the hero of today's game with Philadelphia, Chicago winning 3 to 2 in the ninth inning. Johns started the inning with a single and made a beautiful slide into second base when Wyckoff took Schalk's grounder and tried to force the recruit at the keystone sack. Cicotte sacrificed Johns to third and he scored the winning run on Murphy's single to right. Cicotte pitched a good game, allowing the visitors but three scattered hits. Just before the game Manager Mack and President Comiskey held a long conference but the White Sox owner said that the name of Baker had not been mentioned. It had been rumored that when the Philadelphians reached here a deal would be arranged, whereby Baker would be sold to the locals. Mr. Comiskey said after the conference that he did not think there was a chance to obtain Baker, and he did not put the proposition up to Mack. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf	4	0	1	4	0
Hug'r, 2b	3	0	0	0	0
E. C'ns, 2b	4	2	2	0	1
E. C'ns, 2b	4	2	2	0	1
Jackson, cf	4	0	2	3	0
Felsch, lf	3	0	1	2	0
W'ver, ss	4	3	0	1	4
Johns, 3b	3	1	1	1	1
Schalk, c	3	0	0	8	0
Cicotte, p	2	0	0	0	1
Total	32	8	7	27	7

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Kopf, ss	4	0	0	0	1
Walsh, rf	3	1	0	0	0
Str'k, 1b	3	0	0	9	1
Lajoie, 2b	4	0	2	2	3
Oldr'g, lf	4	0

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 28, 1915.

NOT UNFRIENDLY.

The announcement that the German Government will give to the United States completely satisfactory assurances that the destruction without warning of the steamship Arabic with American passengers on board was not a deliberately unfriendly act will be most welcome to all the people of this country. If that Government is in a position to say that orders had been given that no attacks upon unarmed merchant ships should be made without visit and search and provision for the safety of passengers, and that the submarine commander disobeyed those orders, the impression that the act was intended to be unfriendly will be altogether dispelled. We have been exceedingly reluctant to believe that Germany was not friendly, we have been amazed at the evidence of seeming unfriendliness in the lawless attack upon the Arabic, causing the loss of American lives. We shall be glad to receive Germany's disavowal.

The renewal of the suggestion, which we have already declined to entertain, that Germany will consent to abandon her submarine warfare on passenger ships if we succeed in persuading England to modify her blockade so far as to permit foodstuffs freely to enter Germany, is disappointing, it is surprising. The right of our citizens to the freedom of the seas is not conditioned upon the willingness of England to abandon her blockade of Germany. The duty and the pledge of the Government at Washington to protect them in the exercise of their rights are not to be performed or ignored because of anything Great Britain may or may not do. The President has already told Germany that in respect to her submarine warfare upon American citizens we have to deal with her alone.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

There has been a shifting of the centre of gravity in taxation. The tariff takes, and will continue to take, a less important part, and as its importance shrinks that of internal revenue taxation grows. The customs receipts for the last fiscal year amounted to $209,268,107, as against $292,128,547 the year before; but the internal revenue receipts reported by the Commissioner and published today come to $415,000,000, a sum not only greater than has been so collected in any previous year, but nearly twice the total of the customs receipts.

The income and corporation tax and the emergency or war tax brought in over $130,000,000 of this revenue. It is evident that the emergency taxes are likely to stay, for a while anyway, and probable that the income tax law may be amended, but not in the direction of lightening it. The emergency law, which imposed the stamp tax and laid special taxes on bankers, theatre owners, and others, reaching down to bowling alleys and chewing gum, has been enforced without much protest or sign of dissatisfaction and it is the tendency to let such taxes stay. We are not likely to be rid soon of this kind of taxation.

The inequalities of the income tax, though no greater than were expected, are strikingly shown by the figures. The tax on individuals reaches $41,000,000, or $1,000,000 more than was estimated by the Internal Revenue Bureau. Congress estimated it at $83,000,000, a new example of the utter uselessness of any estimate given in Congress, where estimate is a handy word for guesswork. Of this $41,000,000 New York paid $17,417,538, leaving less than $24,000,000 to be paid by the rest of the country; and the next highest share was far below New York's, being the $4,642,557 paid by Pennsylvania. Illinois and Massachusetts were the only other States reaching $2,000,000. More than half the individual income tax was paid by New York and Pennsylvania, New York paying about four times what was paid by Pennsylvania.

It is also apparent that a comparatively few persons paid the bulk of the income tax, for $25,000,000 of it was paid by individuals having an income of over $20,000 and only $16,000,000 by all the rest. It is an unequal tax; if it is to have any semblance of equality it must be amended so as to reach persons having an income of $2,000, or even $1,000. There is a deficit in the Treasury, and it is hard to see with what pretense of fairness new taxes on industry can be devised or old ones increased while the income tax is enforced at the expense of one class of citizens while others escape.

Unless this obviously fair course is taken, there will probably be an attempt to increase the emergency tax. The duty on sugar is about to be taken off. When the duty on sugar goes there will be another hole in the Treasury that will have to be filled up, and Congress will have to decide whether to retain the inequality of the income tax and add to the burdens of the emergency tax, or make the income tax more equal in its operation.

CARRANZA'S PERSISTENCE.

CARRANZA now announces that he will spend the week-end in Mexico City and perhaps prolong his stay if he finds the conditions there existing comfortable. Late reports of the difficulties of travel on the railroad between Vera Cruz and the capital indicate that the First Chief may yet feel compelled to change his plans. CARRANZA's disposition to keep away from the fighting is one of his marked traits. ZAPATA's impulsive bandits have a way of swooping down on the railroad and wrecking trains, killing the passengers and appropriating their belongings, for in this way the Mexican patriots of that type find their means of living. If the going had been good there is no reason why CARRANZA should not have occupied the offices in the National Palace some weeks ago.

It is easy to understand why he desires to reply to the Pan-American note from the real capital of the country and base his claim to recognition as the de facto ruler of Mexico on his occupancy of the ruler's quarters. But there are no signs that CARRANZA is any nearer to the possession of actual control in Mexico than he was when the note was sent, while his assurances of the provision he has made for the thousands of destitute persons in Mexico City are directly contrary to the advices received from the agents of the Red Cross. These advices, however, are sent by mail as far as Galveston, as the Constitutional authorities refuse to let the agents use the cable. They keep that for the transmission of wordy statements of their prodigious triumphs. It does not seem credible that CARRANZA, unless he can make a better showing than he has yet made, will ever receive the official recognition of our Government. If the Pan-American plan fails, the very best course to pursue would be to prohibit the shipment of arms and ammunition to all the factions and compel them to do the rest of their fighting with their fists.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE COLONEL.

At a dinner where THERSITES "took in" XANTIPPE the host might well be under some apprehension as to what would be said or done. From this time on Colonel ROOSEVELT's hosts will always be in that anxious frame of mind, for he is a terrible guest, as General LEONARD WOOD has learned to his cost, the cost, we regret to say, of an admonition from the Secretary of War. Of course General WOOD can be held responsible only for inviting the Colonel, not for his departures from propriety and good taste in his speech to the officers and men at Plattsburg. For the statements supplementing his speech which the Colonel gave out after leaving the camp General WOOD can in no wise be held accountable. His indiscretion was in inviting Mr. ROOSEVELT at all, yet it is an extraordinary state of affairs when the ex-President of the United States and the ex-Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy cannot with prudence be asked to visit and speak at a training ground for soldiers.

That is just the trouble. The situation is extraordinary because the Colonel is extraordinary, uncovenanted, bound by no rules of any game. It has been said that Mr. ROOSEVELT is a good politician. Sometimes he has shown proficiency in the art of politics. But nothing could be stupider, as politics of a party or a person, than the Colonel's attacks upon the President and his policies. The German-Americans who put German interests above American interests are the only part of the American people who withhold support and approval from President WILSON in his recent and present treatment of our foreign relations. Yet Mr. ROOSEVELT has nothing in common with the German-Americans—he denounces them as "hyphenates" and exhibits against them a very special wrath.

The Colonel's comments upon our foreign relations and upon the President's policies were wholly out of place at Plattsburg, he was guilty of gross impropriety in presuming to talk in that way to an audience made up of officers of the army and of men being trained for military service, and he was brutally indifferent about the consequences of his escapade to General WOOD, his host and his friend. There was no public reason or occasion for that part of his address or for the statement he gave out after making it. The conclusion cannot be resisted that the reason was private, that the Colonel was indulging his passionate dislike of all Presidents and ex-Presidents, all who have held the office he once held. The senselessness of the proceeding is what amazes. The people are willing to listen to the Colonel when he talks about preparedness, but they have no ear for his abuse of the President. Colonel ROOSEVELT and Colonel BRYAN are at present in the position of two political orators who have been addressing the populace from opposite ends of the same platform until in the violence of their language and their gesticulations they have fallen from the platform into the depths. The people still hear their yells and a great deal of sputtering comes up from below, but nobody attends to them particularly. The Plattsburg incident, however, will serve as a warning.

We suppose the Administration will consider Secretary GARRISON's dispatch to General WOOD as a sufficient notice of the displeasure Colonel ROOSEVELT's ill-timed, ill-placed, and ill-natured remarks have aroused. General WOOD stands very high in the esteem and confidence of the American people at this moment because of his earnest and very intelligent efforts to prepare the way for providing adequate means of defense for the nation. No one better understands the need or the method. For that reason the professional pacifists are doing their best to undermine and destroy him. There will be general regret that the offense of another has brought unpleasant consequences upon him. Everybody will hope that the matter will end there.

CITIES AND BUILDINGS.

For some months a committee, representing the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests, the Tenement House Committee of the Charities Organization Society, and the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, has been seeking so to amend the tenement house law as to provide more homes and better living conditions. The conclusion of the committee is that more three-family houses and fewer many-storied tenements are needed. Hitherto the energy of the speculative builder of towering apartment houses has made unprofitable the erection of small houses. As a result of this there is no orderly and reasonably uniform course of real estate values and development. In some districts there is an excessive growth into the air. In others there is stagnation, atrophy, or decay.

To prevent this, to foster building over wide areas instead of sporadic projections into the ether, to protect residents and encourage moderate and modest homebuilding, cities must possess the power to limit the height and dimensions of buildings, to establish regions devoted exclusively to dwelling houses and to set apart others for industries and trade. A constitutional amendment, granting the delegation of those powers by the Legislature to municipalities, is in the hands of the Cities Committee of the Constitutional Convention and will be reported to the convention.

Strong opposition has been made in the past to similar proposals, but is it not time, and more than time, to end the haphazard system, or want of system, that prevails, to insure the spread and prevent the congestion of buildings, to provide for the comfort and protection of residents?

Would not the general welfare be advanced by an intelligent control and distribution of buildings? By such arrangements, by means of zones and districts, would not the value of real estate be stabilized and the well-being of the people, as well as the business, of the city promoted?

THE CHANCELLOR REFUTED.

At the opening of the Reichstag Herr VON BETHMANN-HOLLWEG, the Imperial German Chancellor, attacked Great Britain in a new and very subtle way. In place of the relentless, of-God-to-be-punished, bound-to-crush-Germany foe that has preoccupied the Teutonic imagination, he created suddenly a perfidious, almost perfunctory enemy, no less hateful than the other, but certainly much less to be feared. This revisualized enemy entered the war not in good faith, but from a motive ultimately hostile to one of her allies and because to go in would cost her no more than to stay out.

Construing a conversation that had taken place between the German Ambassador to London and the British Foreign Secretary on the occasion of diplomatic relations being finally sundered, in August, 1914, the Imperial Chancellor said:

> Sir EDWARD GREY, emphasizing his words, said that war between the two countries [Germany and England] would make it possible that at the conclusion of peace he could render us more valuable services than had England remained neutral.

The Chancellor proceeded to interpret these enigmatical words. They were meant to convey to Germany an undertaking of post-bellum friendship, a kind of Anglo-German alliance against the power of Russia. This act of clairvoyance, according to the news dispatches, produced a profound sensation in the Reichstag. From that the speaker went on to show that England had calculated the cost of neutrality and found it no less than the cost of war. Sir EDWARD GREY himself had said: "If we are engaged "in war we shall suffer but little "more than we shall suffer if we stand "aside."

The Imperial Chancellor's speech obviously was intended for effect away from home, especially in Russia. The aim of German statecraft is to bring about a rupture of the anti-German alliance. The easiest way to do that is to sow suspicion, to discredit the motives that hold four unlike nations together, to create morbid misunderstanding. The Russian mind is perhaps at the moment the one most accessible to dark misgivings. So far Russia in killed and wounded has lost two men to her allies' one. That seems an unfair ratio. It cannot help hurting. Russia has borne the brunt of the fighting. Once she saved France. She has lost the most territory. She has received overtures of a separate peace from an enemy that might offer, and probably already has offered, her more than her allies—namely, access of her own to the Mediterranean. Russia, in fact, has been deeply wounded and cunningly tempted. Herr VON BETHMANN-HOLLWEG would play upon her emotions.

Now the British Foreign Minister answers him. It was important to do so. He adopts the unusual course of giving a letter to the press. He takes up first the point of England's premeditated loss on account of war. The German Imperial Chancellor, out of one of Sir EDWARD GREY's speeches, had quoted a single sentence, which produced the effect he wanted. If he had taken also the one next following, both together would have read as follows:

> If we are engaged in war we shall suffer but little more than we shall suffer if we stand aside. We are going to suffer—I am afraid terribly—in this war whether we are in it or whether we stand aside.

The implications there are very different. Sir EDWARD continues:

> As to the other statement attributed to me, not even when we were perfectly free, when Japan, who was our ally, had not entered the war, and when we were not pledged to the other allies as we are now by agreement of the 5th of September, 1914, did I say anything so ridiculous or untrue as that it was in the interest of Germany that we had gone to war, with the object of restraining Russia.

Sir EDWARD goes on to show once more how easily war might have been averted. England proposed an international conference to adjust the matter between Serbia and Austria. Russia proposed to submit it to The Hague. The Imperial German Chancellor says:

> Germany was not simply opposed to the British suggestion for an international conference, but that she substituted a suggestion for a quieter form of working by direct conversations with Vienna and St. Petersburg.

What came of that "quieter form of work" was war! Says Sir EDWARD GREY:

> The war would have been averted if the conference had been agreed to. Germany, on the flimsiest pretext, shut the door against it. I would wreck nothing on the point of form, and expressed myself ready to acquiesce in any method of mediation that Germany could suggest if mine were not acceptable. I said I was ready to co-operate in any method Germany thought possible if only Germany would press the button in the interest of peace.

To press a button for peace! After a year of war what would not everybody give to have the opportunity again to press a button for peace? What would Germany not give to have tried at least the two that were not pressed—one, the international conference proposed by Great Britain, the other The Hague reference proposed by Russia?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

They Were a Bit Previous.

Just as it must always be embarrassing, in religious controversy, to be proved, as the old saying is, "more Catholic than the Pope," so a lot of fervent hyphenates in this country have brought upon themselves comment that must be hard to bear, simply because, as it now turns out—or promises to—they have been a lot more German than the Kaiser or his carefully hand-picked Ministers.

The American Germans have been sure, and more than sure, that the sinking of the Arabic was right and more than right, while they knew beyond the shadow of a doubt that the act of the man who sank her wouldn't be criticised at home, and that the repetition of it couldn't be forbidden. The German Germans of greatest authority, however, seem to have been certain only that if the Arabic was sunk by a submarine in the conditions which the American Germans held to be full justification, then the commander of the submarine violated his instructions and imposed upon his Government the hard necessity to express a deep regret for his misbehavior.

The situation thus created for the American Germans is truly a trying one—the more trying because, for those not ensnared therein, it constitutes almost if not quite the first "humor" of the war. Whatever the final action of the German Government may be, they are already in the deep hole of their own digging.

A Criticism Justified.

Few letters printed on this page have better deserved attention, or pointed out an evil and danger more in need of immediate abolition, than did that of AUGUST STENDER, which appeared here yesterday. It revealed a sincere and enlightened Americanism by protesting earnestly against the way in which citizenship, in most of our courts, is conferred upon the foreigners who apply for it. He showed accurate knowledge of what the way is by describing minutely what goes on almost any day in almost any of the places where the change of allegiance is accepted and confirmed, and the picture was distressingly familiar to no few thousands of New Yorkers who either have gone through the naturalization mill themselves or have had occasion to watch the passage of others.

In the great majority of cases not the slightest attempt is made to impress upon the candidate for citizenship either the importance or the solemnity of his act before he performs it, or a sense, after it, of the momentous obligations which he has assumed and of the precious privileges that have been conferred upon him. Instead, the whole effect of the proceeding is to give him the feeling that a troublesome formality, costing money that he can afford ill and time that he can afford even less, is now out of the way. Should he feel anything else, it is not due to the manner of the rite, but to his own unassisted understanding of what he has done and of what has been done for him.

Of course, this is all utterly wrong. The perfunctory gabbling of an oath in the midst of a noisy crowd does well enough for getting a trunk by the Customs Inspector, but it is not enough when a man abandons the c——— and Government of his fathers and is accepted as the son of another. That should have dignity—something of a character distinctly sacramental—for it involves consequences of the highest moment, and implies, or should imply, that the man has been born again. That adoptive citizenship is taken too lightly by too many may well be, in part at least, due to the fact that the conferring of it shows as little of appreciation on the one side as on the other of what it means.

Another One-Man Triumph.

Probably it was luck about as much as skill that enabled Quadron Commander BIGSWORTH to write his name beside that of Lieutenant WARNEFORD, high in Great Britain's annals of the war. The Lieutenant drove an aeroplane above a Zeppelin and dropped upon the larger aircraft a bomb that sent it, with all its crew, crashing to the ground. The Commander's achievement was of like sort in that he, too, dropped a bomb from an aeroplane, but it was different in that his target was a submarine. The likeness reappears in the fact that the submarine, when struck, went to the bottom with all on board. It and they will be seen no more.

The deeds of both men, of course, will be acclaimed as glorious by the Allies and their friends. As exemplifying courage and success they deserve praise from the military point of view, and will get it, but—well, one need not be a sentimentalist of the most sickly sort to regret the existence of conditions that compel brave men to win victories such as these, or a "sissy," collegiate or other, for hoping that the Warnefords and the Bigsworths of all the nations may soon have better work to do.

Meanwhile it is permissible to rejoice that the aeroplane, an American invention, has vindicated all the claims that were ever made for it as an instrument of war, and counts among the most efficient of all tools in the hands of military commanders. It has not driven the Zeppelins from the sky or the submarine from the sea, but it provides about the only means by which either can be directly attacked and conquered while utilizing their own advantages. Only the owners of the two larger machines claim that they have exerted any appreciable influence on the progress of the war, while nobody denies that the aeroplane has become as much of an army necessity as rifles or cannon. It has "revolutionized war" to an extent almost as great as did the invention of gunpowder, and brought about many and important changes in tactics. Its uses in peace are not yet as well developed, but that will come in time.

Mystery of Negro Melodies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One part of Professor Mildenburg's most admirable article on the future of American music published in the issue of the 15th, puzzles me somewhat. He says: "To my mind these melodies are not negro melodies in the essence. As a matter of fact, that which is most characteristic in our folk songs has come from the negro slaves' singing of them. He has imitated what he remembered of these songs and tunes heard at some time. These songs and tunes that he sings are hardly his own originally."

The peculiar, syncopated rhythm of these plantation melodies or "spirituals," as the negroes call them, is undoubtedly negroid. Of harmony there is practically nothing, as these melodies are usually sung in unison. The words of the songs are commonly some naive religious thought repeated over and over, and are relatively original. As examples of this instance, take "Free at Last," "O Rocks, Don't Fall on Me," and "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot." As to the melodies of these plantation airs, if they were copied by the negroes, the originals must be found in the hymns sung by the white people of the slave period at their churches, where the negroes were at times allowed to go, but these hymns, on the whole, are the standard hymns of the Protestant churches, and no resemblance between them and the plantation airs is apparent. In short, where are the songs and tunes that the negroes imitated?

J. W. SEABROOK.
Sumter, S. C., Aug. 20, 1915.

Where Mr. McIntosh Stands.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would deeply appreciate the opportunity to state that, at no time nor in any manner, have I ever been approached by anybody regarding the possibility of my interesting myself in advancing the "German propaganda"; nor could any possible inducement be offered which could tempt me to do so. I have no personal quarrel with Germany, or German-Americans, but I hope to remain, for my allotted time, one who cares for the United States.

BURR McINTOSH.
New York, Aug. 25, 1915.

THE HYPHEN.

Where do you stand? The sentiments
you voice
Would be called treason in your native
land!
You would not dare there to rejoice
At work done by assassin's hand;
You would not form "societies" or say
Just when you would, and when you
would not, fight,
And then the Government proceed to
flay
For policies you did not think were
right.

Those things cannot be done where you
were born—
Where liberty of speech is quite unknown;
So all the vials of your wrath and
scorn
Are for another country than your
own—
A country that extended friendly hands,
Helped the ambitious, succored the
forlorn.
Allegiance to all other Kings and lands
You have renounced on oath. Are you
forsworn?

Ingratitude so base must be confined
To some loud-voiced and too impressive few.
Rise, then, and say that you have
been maligned
By those who undertake to speak for
you!
Does honor leave you any other choice?
Surely our doubts, by these your
spokesmen fanned,
Will die still-born, when, with one
mighty voice,
You answer honestly—where do you
stand?

BEATRICE BARRY.

SOWING DRAGON'S TEETH.

A Woman's Dread of the Effect of War Upon the Living.

Tannersville, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While one hesitates to add another voice to the babble of tongues, the letter from Lucy Abbot Throop calls for an answer.

There are many women—mothers—who do not agree with her. To my mind it is manifest that Miss Addams made a mistake in saying some of the things she did, for, although she has explained herself now, the public misunderstood her. Does not your correspondent also make a mistake when she says:

> Many—in fact, most—women realize that human life and suffering are the price which has to be paid for the onward sweep of civilization, and that the brave men who have the sorrow and the great honor to be making such tremendous history will not flinch until the task is done—until, at no matter what cost to themselves, they have beaten down the principle of cruelty and hate which is trying to submerge the world?

Were cruelty and hate ever beaten down by cruelty and hate? They are dragon's teeth, yielding a harvest of war and more war. She does not write as though she were a mother, nor as a woman who has seen war. She believes it is right "to fight hard and fight until the questions involved are settled once and for all; to stop before this end is reached would make all the hideous sacrifice and bloodshed a cruel waste." What are the "questions involved"? The men in each country think they are fighting for their hearths and homes, and call on God to help them—on Christ, who said: "The meek shall inherit the earth!"

It was terror of each other which made the nations go to war. It is terror now which is spreading over this country as a disease. We are like children hanging over the edge of a precipice, fascinated at the depth to which we might fall.

May I tell your readers something of Mme. De Page, that gallant Belgian gentlewoman and brave mother who lost her life on the Lusitania? The writer spent several hours with her, taking her from place to place when she was soliciting aid from her husband's colleagues and friends for the field hospitals in Belgium. (Dr. De Page was President of the International Congress of Physicians and Surgeons when it met in this country two years ago.) She had been nursing at the front for months, sleeping on the bare ground, sometimes without even straw under her.

When we parted she thanked me for what I had been able to do. I told her I was sorry it had been so little, and that I could not throw myself into her work, as all my time and thought were taken up in trying to arouse in this country a greater horror of war and a better understanding and more real sympathy with our fellow-men in other nations, and in combating what seemed to me the mischievous desire for military training and increased armament. With tears in her eyes she told be I was a "real friend"; that she would rather I worked for peace than help her directly; that "there must be one country where there is peace, one country strong enough to stand out against the frenzy which has seized Europe." These were her very words as nearly as I can remember them.

She told me of her young son in the Belgian Army, and that the saddest part—to her—was the fact that he was learning to kill. When he began he told her that he "would rather die than kill." She told me of young Germans she had nursed—some dying, calling, "Mutter, mutter." Some she had nursed back to life. There was no hate in her heart, and when the tragedy of the Lusitania is given as a reason for our going to war I think of poor Mme. De Page. That would have been the last thing, the very last, she would have wanted.

An Englishwoman writes me that from her point of view the most horrible thing about the war is that so many people are developing in England the very military spirit they are trying to "crush Germany" for having. At first they are shocked at Germany's greater proficiency in organized crime, and then they try to find some way to imitate her. That, fellow-countrymen, is a reason for mothers hating war.

Our sorrow would be turned to victory in seeing our children sacrifice their lives in the service and healing of their fellow-men; no matter how lonely and bereft we were we would have a glorious memory. We have taught them that "might does not make right," that "a bully is always a coward," that personal safety is a small thing. We have taught them to "return good for evil" and "to love their enemies"; that there are many wrongs to be righted in their own country, many evils to fight. But if we are to feel about it as your correspondent does, let us be frank and adopt Bernard Shaw's sarcastic suggestion: "Shut up our churches and worship Mars."

AN AMERICAN MOTHER.

A Monitor's Possibilities.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have lately read many articles in the newspapers in relation to the unpreparedness of the navy, and many others proposing different types of vessels to strengthen same. But I have been surprised not to have seen the monitor named as one of them. For coast defense I believe this type has no superior. Of course I refer to a modern up-to-date ship, with four twelve-inch guns, two forward and two aft, in turrets, with the usual number of smaller ones. These ships could defend ports that have no protection, and could manoeuvre in shallow water, where no battleship or submarine could approach. My idea would be for a small, compact ship, say about 360 by 60 by 24, and not to draw over eighteen feet of water. Such a ship would require very little armor, would not need to be fast, therefore would be an inexpensive vessel compared with a battleship or cruiser.

W. E. S.
New York, Aug. 23, 1915.

Flies Through the Chimney.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can any of your readers give me information of some device for preventing flies from coming down the chimney and out into the room, when a fire is built in a fireplace on cool days in Summer or Fall? The fireplace in my bungalow in the country is very large, and the chimney short and straight; the warmth of the chimney attracts the flies, and when the fire goes out, the flies literally swarm through the house. I have tried netting over the top of the chimney; this spoils the draft, and the smoke pours into the room; a bird-cage sort of arrangement at the chimney top is said to do the same thing. A tight netting-screen in front of the fireplace keeps the flies from emerging into the room until it has to be removed for building the fire again.

L. P. JEWELL.
Peconic, Long Island, Aug. 14, 1915.

A Woman's Newspaper.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why is it that, in face of the general tendency to attribute as much intelligence to women as to men, many newspapers continue to print an entire page devoted to women, which is always filled with twaddle? One of the principal reasons why THE TIMES is my favorite paper is because all its pages are women's pages as well as men's, and the result is that its women readers peruse every one of its pages instead of limiting themselves to one devoted to beauty hints and other doubtful advice pertaining to the improvement of their persons instead of their minds.

E. V. A.
Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1915.

A Protest to Jersey.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Anything that can be done to help people like myself who live near Riverside Drive in getting rid of the sulphuric acid fumes from the chemical works at Edgewater, N. J., will be highly appreciated. Publicity will compel this company to listen to the complaints of the public. One does not have to be particularly well posted in the making of sulphuric acid to know that the excessive escape of fumes such as are noticed along the west side of Manhattan are out of the ordinary.

W. M. RONAN.
New York, Aug. 25, 1915.

VOLUNTEER SERVICE IS UNREPUBLICAN.

An Argument for Military Training to be Regarded Not as a Right or a Privilege, but as a Universal Tax.

By AZEL AMES.

New York, Aug. 26, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of Sunday, Aug. 22, entitled "The Guardsman with a Grouch," contains much food for thought. Every member of the National Guard, if he does any thinking, is bound, even if he does not carry a grouch about with him, to realize that his position is a difficult and indeed an anomalous one. He is a citizen first and a soldier afterward. He is constantly in doubt as to just what his relations are to the State and the Nation.

Let us eliminate the man who is in the militia just for the fun of associating with his fellows in the more or less onerous pastime of amateur soldiering and consider the true status of the guardsman. His military service is either a duty, a right, or a privilege. If it is a duty, why is it any more his duty to serve than it is the duty of some other man who does not? If it is a right, then any able-bodied citizen of military age is entitled to serve; but we know this is not so, for the law prescribes very definitely the maximum strength of the National Guard and the Naval Militia of the State, and not one eligible man in a hundred can serve because there is no place for the citizens who are eligible in excess of the authorized strength. Then his service must be a privilege and he becomes a privileged citizen—a man set apart from his fellow-citizens in a military caste or class. The State recognizes this, for it passes laws to punish his employer who would discharge him because of his military service, and it exempts him from jury duty in consideration of five years' service. We cannot escape the fact that he is a privileged character and as such is an anomaly in a republic, the essence of which form of government is equality under the law.

A fundamental fallacy of our American idea of military service is that we do not regard it in its true light, namely, as a tax. If we do so regard it, we cannot countenance the idea of voluntary service, because the payment of taxes is not a voluntary matter and their levying is a function of the Government and not of the individual. Under our law, every able-bodied man from 18 to 45, with a few proper exceptions, is liable to military duty. Why should only a few perform it and the great majority be allowed to go through life utterly untrained to perform it?

Voluntary military service is about the most un-American and unrepublican institution we have, because it is the most unfair and unequal. In time of peace our militiamen assume the burden of being trained as first-line troops. Why? So that they may go out and be killed while our "aroused citizenry," quiescent enough until war comes, are being trained. In time of war, when the call for volunteers comes, who will go? Hundreds of skilled men who ought to be foremen in munition factories will go as privates. Thousands of married men with families, who ought to be second-reserve men, will go at the first call. Tens of thousands who ought to go at once will stay at home and not go at all. It has always been so under the volunteer system and always will be so.

The only system of national defense that has a grain of equality in it is one calling for compulsory training of every citizen. Why should we have two classes of citizens in the Republic—those who serve and those who do not? Why should one unmarried man of 20 be free to stay at home while his friend with perhaps greater obligations at home but with a keener ear to the call of duty goes out to fight? There can be no more unifying, equalizing, and democratizing influence than for every citizen to know that there is one duty he cannot shirk and which he must share equally with every other able-bodied man in the Nation. There is no comradeship that will eliminate class feeling so much as that which will result from the great mixing of our citizens in their period of compulsory training.

Of course, we must keep our poor tools working until we get some good ones. But, if we love our country and if we believe in the equality of every citizen's rights and obligations, let us bend our efforts toward establishing a system that will distribute the burden of service equally and that will be in keeping with our American ideas of equal rights, equal obligation, and equal duty. This does not mean that we will have to take two or three years out of every man's life to devote wholly to military training. Some such system as the Swiss or Australian would be no burden. It would be a moral uplift and an economic advantage, and it would make us strong enough so that we might take the right side of moral international issues. Above all, let us have a system under which a citizen who goes out to fight for his country will be sure that there are not a hundred men who ought to be with him staying snugly at home and calling him a fool for going.

AZEL AMES.

MOTHER TONGUES

And Others Specially Adapted to Certain Human Requirements.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of your paper, you print a letter from a Mr. J. E. Halton, of Hartford, concerning languages in general and the use of the German language in particular. If I may be permitted to give an opinion on this subject, an opinion based on much traveling through civilized countries, I would like to say—speaking of the more modern languages only—that a difference should be made, whether a language is used as a "mother language" or as a conversational language among people of different nationalities meeting and trying to converse in a language understood by both.

Of the mother languages, English stands in a class all by itself, being spoken as such in Great Britain, the United States, and, in fact, all the English colonies, with rare exceptions, in South Africa and in Canada. But it may amaze Mr. Halton to know that next to English the German language takes second place as mother language. But it will still more amaze Mr. Halton that Spanish as mother language is spoken by a greater number of people than French. (Statistics obtainable in the World Almanac or Whitaker's will attest to this assertion.)

As a language of conversation, English again stands far ahead of all others, but I should imagine that French runs here a close second.

As for any language becoming a world language, this seems to be a possibility very far distant, if judged from present indications; every nation is anxious, I might say jealous, of preserving its language, and it should be so, for every language has advantages which cannot be found so complete in others or replaced by any. As a language of graceful conversation, full of delightful subtleties owing to many words with many meanings, French takes first rank. For clearness in expression, richness in words, giving each word its distinct meaning and most valuable therefore for essays, documents, letters, and contracts, the English language reigns supreme, while the poet prefers the German, the singer the Italian, and, to the ear, the Russian and Spanish languages are more than agreeable; they are so wonderfully soft.

CHARLES ROSENBERG.
New York, Aug. 7, 1915.

Willing Extravagance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to draw your attention to what to me seems to be a misleading statement contained in the otherwise excellent letter of Allan Robinson, appearing in your issue of this morning, namely:

> A very considerable proportion of the yearly budget in New York City results from the operation of mandatory laws enacted at Albany. It is absurd as well as wrong that Buffalo and Rochester should tell New York City how it should spend its money; just as it would be absurd and wrong for New York City to dictate to Buffalo and Rochester.

Now my recollection is that there has been no piece of legislation calling for an appropriation out of the funds of the City of New York that had not sooner or later the approval of those in control of the city's affairs. My memory runs back to a period anterior to the first administration of former Mayor McClellan, and I recall no so-called "mandatory" legislation that was not asked for or finally approved by the then Mayor of this city, and which involved an appropriation of our municipal funds.

W. B. E.
New York, Aug. 23, 1915.

A Summer Flower Show.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This is the season of the year when you receive from Lenox, Newport, and other favored places reports of the gorgeousness of the local flower shows. It recurs to me every year that New York should have a Summer flower show, an outdoor festival in one of the parks. It would create an immense interest in floriculture, and, being immeasurably ennobling and uplifting to all people, it certainly should rally to its support sociologists, churchmen, teachers, poets, and artists. As a suggestion, it might be fathered by the Department of Parks. With its celebration might be coupled some outdoor rural pageantry, music, and sports—an annual city gala day of clean uplift, speaking volumes to little children. Furthermore, what is so beautifully democratizing as a flower exhibit, when the artisan's entry of geraniums and calceolarias is arrayed in competition with that of my lady of many courts and greenhouses? Of course, out-of-town entrants from far and near would be essential to its success.

COUNTRY-BORN.
New York, Aug. 17, 1915.

STENOGRAPHER CHIDES FATE

Man's Talent Is Unrewarded; Women Marry and Reverse Dictation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There have appeared from time to time in various periodicals—especially in those devoted almost exclusively to the interest of stenographers—articles relative to the appreciation or nonappreciation of first-class stenographers (not the fair or medium only) in commercial lines, outside of the so-called private secretaries.

From years of experience in both commercial and reportorial work stenographically, I have observed that the commercial stenographer is too often regarded as a mere machine by many younger, and even a few older, correspondents, and, despite the fact that not infrequently has the experienced stenographer contributed very materially to the training and equipment of the young aspirants seeking efficiency as correspondents, only to have his services ungratefully regarded by those he has most signally aided—even to the point of treating him in a snobbish, overbearing, and disdainful manner upon their being elevated to positions of slight responsibility.

It may be asked, "How is it that a stenographer possessing such ability was not promoted, so to speak, to the position of a correspondent, and if not with the same concern, why did he not seek another where his talents would be recognized and rewarded?" Various answers to this question are quite logical, as follows:

First—In some large concerns it has been contended that a stenographer of this type would be more profitable to them by taking dictation of matter from inexperienced correspondents, who have a knowledge of a certain portion of the business, and when necessary to change the phraseology of the correspondent to make the diction grammatical.

Second—It is a well-known fact that in many large corporations nepotism is the rule rather than the exception, and, such being the case, unless the stenographer in question possesses the requisite "pull"—which must invariably be based on something much more potent than mere ability to express himself in a pleasing and lucid manner on paper—he stands about the same chance of getting "up" as would a frog in the bottom of a well fifty feet deep.

Third—It is frequently the case that a good stenographer having connected himself with a large company or business firm during his earlier years, and living in the hopes that faithful and efficient service will be recognized and rewarded

JULIAN ELTINGE IN KLEIN'S LAST PLAY

"Cousin Lucy," a Custom-Made Farce, Presented at the Cohan.

SONGS BY JEROME KERN

While Jane Oaker Makes Off with the Acting Honors in a Typical Eltinge Show.

COUSIN LUCY—A new comedy with music, book by Charles Klein, music by Jerome Kern, with Julian Eltinge, in Cohan's Theatre.

Bister.....Dallas Welford
Klayburgh.....Leo Donnelly
Horace Holden.....Austin Webb
Mrs. Hillary Bronson.....Marie Chambers
Hillary Bronson.....Mark Smith
Jerry Jackson.....Julian Eltinge
Chauffeur.....James Budd
Queeny.....Jane Oaker
James Baldwin.....Ned Burton
Angela Baldwin.....Olive Tell
Dorothy Walbrook.....Claiborne Foster
Miss Henshaw.....Edith Hanbury
Mrs. Wallingford.....Mrs. Stuart Robson
Broad.....J. W. Ashley
Policeman.....Henry Friend
Expressman.....Frank Stevens

Julian Eltinge, who long ago rose from female impersonation in the halls of the two-a-day and established himself as a favorite star on the road, made another big last evening for the favor of New York. The place was the George M. Cohan Theatre, reopened for the season. The occasion was the first presentation here of "Cousin Lucy," a new custom-made farce. It was written by the late Charles Klein, with now and then a song by Jerome Kern and now and then a gorgeous gown by Melville Ellis.

Save for those who may have gone through curiosity to make a first inspection of the art of Mr. Eltinge, all who journeyed to the Cohan last evening must have known just what they were going to get. They got it. For Julian Eltinge is Julian Eltinge, and an Eltinge show is an Eltinge show. And there you are.

The recipe for such an entertainment must be fairly simple. Take a plot concerning the fortunes of a rough-spoken, devil-may-care fellow and puzzle your brains till you have devised some situation wherein he must don feminine finery as a disguise. Add one suggestion that his cheek is incongruously rough and another that he must no left alone with the girls lest they tell him things he ought not to hear. Flavor from time to time with guarded drinks, smokes, curses, and fist clenchings, just to indicate that all this is not at all to his liking. Stir briskly and serve in a hurry.

In this case the result is called "Cousin Lucy." It concerns the predicament of one Jerry Jackson, a young rogue who gets into such financial difficulties that he must needs collect his own life insurance, which he tries to do by appearing in person as his mythical cousin, Lucy by name. While masquerading in this wise he has the misfortune to inspire the affections of an elderly Californian at the same time that he has lost his own heart to the old man's comely daughter. His confusion is further complicated when he is claimed as the late lamented of Queeny, a pseudo-widow with auburn hair and a yawning purse.

As the reversed Rosalind, Mr. Eltinge is expert, but the chief acting honors are won by Jane Oaker, who is most vividly remembered for her excellent work in "The Dummy." She puts considerable skill and life into her highly-colored portrait of the woman with the marked tendency to champagne and blackmail. Her final bedraggled exit last evening was followed by such hearty and insistent applause that for a time it seemed as though she would have to return to acknowledge it if there was to be any hope of bringing the farce to an end before morning.

As the masquerader's credibly bewildered man servant, Dallas Welford succeeds in being amusing even at times when the playwright omitted to write any lines for him, while Olive Tell, little Claiborne Foster and Marie Chambers are all pleasing to behold. Manager Woods has done his part handsomely.

"Cousin Lucy" was written by Charles Klein shortly before his death, and it is said to have been his last play. He did this particular job of stage tailoring creditably enough, but it is said to remember that with this dramatist who was ambitious, death should have overtaken him at a time when he would have to leave only a theatrical pot-boiler as his final work.

MODISTE SUES MME. ALDA.

Alleges That $1,105 for Gowns in 1913 Is Unpaid.

Frances Alda Gatti-Casazza, wife of the Metropolitan Opera Director, Giulio Gatti-Casazzi, was sued yesterday in the Supreme Court here by the Parisian dressmaker, John Weeks, to recover $1,105, alleged to be due for gowns furnished between May 15 and Sept. 15, 1913.

A few of the gowns are tabulated under the names: "Gown Bagatelle," $110; "Gown Ostend," $100; "Gown Grand Prix," $170, and "Gown Sylvia," $200.

Russian Symphony Society Concert.

The Russian Symphony Society gave a concert in Madison Square Garden last night with a Russian program as far as the orchestral numbers went. Rimsky-Korsakoff's symphonic suite, "Scheherazade," was the most important number and others on the list were Sibelius's "Finlandia" and Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Capriccio Espagnol." Henri Beaugard, tenor, sang the Flower Song from "Carmen" and Baroness von Rottenthal, dancer, made two appearances. There was an audience of very fair size and it seemed to enjoy the musical fare Mr. Altschuler put before it.

Mme. Bernhardt Not on the Espagne

An official of the French Line said yesterday that the line had been notified by William F. Conner, her American manager, that Sarah Bernhardt, the French actress, did not sail on the liner Espagne from Bordeaux on Aug. 21, as previously arranged. According to a cablegram received by Mr. Conner at Grandville, N. Y., where he is spending the Summer, Mme. Bernhardt cancelled her passage just before the liner left Bordeaux.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Edward Emery has been engaged by Charles Hopkins for the role of Long John Silver in "Treasure Island," with which the Punch and Judy Theatre will begin its new season in October.

Gaby Deslys will not appear in the new Irving Berlin revue, as Charles Dillingham originally intended. Instead, a new revue entitled "Stop! Look! Listen!" has been written for the French artist by Harry B. Smith.

James J. Corbett and the company that will appear with him in "Brother Bill" will go to Atlantic City tomorrow and give the first performance Monday night in the Cort Theatre. B. Iden Payne, the English actor-manager, staged the comedy, which is by Thomas Louden.

Laura Hope Crews will leave tonight for Los Angeles to take the place of Amelia Bingham in the cast of "The New Henrietta." Miss Bingham has been forced to give up her part because of illness.

Lola Fisher has been added to the cast that will appear with Ethel Barrymore in a dramatization of Edna Ferber's "Roast Beef Medium" stories.

HORLICK'S
The Original
MALTED MILK
Unless you say "HORLICK'S" you may get a Substitute.

"THE ANTI-SUFFRAGE ROSE."

Women Who Don't Want to Vote Have a New War Song.

The notes of a song from a phonograph drowned the notes of the typewriter at the anti-suffrage headquarters, 37 West Thirty-ninth Street, yesterday afternoon.

It was the new anti-suffrage song, "The Anti-Suffrage Rose," which, with a set of anti-suffrage speeches had just been arranged for the phonograph to be used at all the up-State fairs and later for parlor meetings. With the song there are four of these records and while they have only just come in, they are going like the well-known hot cakes.

Several thousand copies of the song itself are already on the market. Here are the words:

Suffragists say, happen what may,
They'll win the coming fight.
'Twixt you and me, I don't agree,
We're going to show them who's right!
Jonquils they wear, cannot compare
With the Anti-Suffrage Rose,
Token of love and a gift from above,
Loveliest flow'r that grows.

Chorus.

Lovely Anti-Suffrage Rose,
You're the flow'r that's best of all!
You're better far, than jonquils are,
We are going to prove it in the Fall.
Sweetest flow'r in all the world,
Everybody knows,
You're the chosen emblem of a noble cause!
You Anti-Suffrage Rose!

The air of the song is rather tuneful. The three speeches are by Mrs. A. J. George, Miss Minnie Bronson on "Woman Suffrage Has Not Made Good," and there is a talk on "Taxation" by a man.

RICH HEAR SUFFRAGE TALK.

Dr. Shaw Denies Liquor Question Has Influenced the "Cause."

Special to The New York Times.

SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J., Aug. 27.—Registering a repudiation of the campaign cry of the anti-suffragists that the suffrage cause was in any way allied with the liquor interests or that she had ever said that the liquor interests need never fear the success of suffrage, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw today addressed a gathering of 1,000 society women and a few men in the New Essex and Sussex Hotel here.

It was the wealthiest assemblage that has ever heard a suffrage address in New Jersey, and Dr. Shaw took the occasion to make a few remarks about the wickedness of money monopoly, in contrast to the starving poor, who feel the need for better living conditions.

Dr. Shaw appealed to the fair-mindedness of the audience for an impartial judgment. She said that the only aim of the suffragist cause was to create out of this country's Government a true republic, which, she contended, has never existed and never will until citizens are given the opportunity to vote, without restriction as to their sex.

LAUD EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

Governors Report Success in States Where Women Vote.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 27.—The Men's Committee of the Massachusetts State Women's Suffrage Association today entertained at luncheon at the Hotel Bellevue Governors or ex-Governors of nine equal suffrage States. The Executives present were Governors William Spry of Utah, Arthur Capper of Kansas, Edward F. Dunne of Illinois, Moses Alexander of Idaho, George W. P. Hunt of Arizona, Ernest Lister of Washington and Samuel V. Stewart of Montana, and ex-Governors Alva Adams and Elias M. Ammons of Colorado and Joseph M. Carey of Wyoming. All of them said that the effect of equal suffrage in their States had been excellent.

"Woman State officials in Utah," said Governor Spry, "have been on the whole about 100 per cent. better all round than the men."

Governor Dunne said that it was the women of Illinois, who had undertaken to clean up undesirable interests which the men had allowed to flourish and he believed that a heavy majority of the male voters in Illinois now were supporters of the woman's suffrage idea. Governor Lister attacked ex-Judge Snell of Washington, who recently came out against woman suffrage, and suggested that if the Judge thought it had had a bad effect on the State he might try to get a referendum on the question to see whether Washington voters wanted to give it up.

Several of the Governors also spoke at a suffrage meeting at Faneuil Hall tonight.

Governor Capper of Kansas, in addressing the meeting, said that woman suffrage was largely responsible for the fact that many jails and poorhouses in Kansas were empty. Ex-Governor Adams of Colorado said that woman suffrage had increased election expenses very slightly. In the best residential districts of Denver, he said, practically all the women voted; in some of the slums hardly half.

MOVIE MEN PLAN AGENCY.

A Mutual Bureau for Extra People in Crusade Against Agents.

A call was sent out yesterday to the heads of the big motion picture companies having studios in or near New York for a meeting to be held tomorrow morning in the offices of the Equitable Motion Pictures Corporation to consider the proposition of establishing an agency for the use of all the companies for the employment of supernumeraries. The meeting will be the beginning of a crusade against agents through whom extra people for the movies are engaged, some of whom have been charging extortionate fees of the players.

A mutual employment agency was suggested by an episode at the studios of the Equitable in Flushing Thursday. During the taking of a scene for a photo-dramatization of "Trilby" in which more than thirty supers were employed one of the younger women fainted. Upon investigation Isidor Bernstein, the director, discovered that she was weak from hunger. She had been working for several days at $3 a day, and as the result of cross-examination Mr. Bernstein discovered that she had paid $2 of each day's wage to the agent through whom she got the job. Inquiry disclosed the fact that every super had paid an extortionate commission, and that some of them had been warned by the agents not to make a complaint under penalty of being denied other engagements.

The proposed agency will furnish extra people to all companies subscribing to its upkeep. There will be no commission charged the companies or players, each concern contributing a certain amount for running expenses. It is estimated that upward of 1,500 men and women are employed every day as supernumeraries in the making of movies in New York. A campaign was recently conducted by the picture concerns that drove the fake schools for movie actors out of business, and the new movement is calculated to eliminate the agent.

Redgrave-Homer Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Redgrave of St. George, S. I., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen E. Redgrave, to Charles Whitefield Homer of this city. No date has been set for the wedding.

MISS SLOANE TO WED FRENCH BARON

Second Daughter of Henry T. Sloane Engaged to Amaury de La Grange of Paris.

HE IS NOW AT THE FRONT

Fiancee Is Secretary of the Lafayette Fund—The Wedding to be Held in France.

The engagement of Miss Emily E. Sloane, the second daughter of Henry T. Sloane of New York, to the Baron Amaury de La Grange of Paris, France, is announced. As Baron de La Grange is an officer in active service in the French Army, the wedding will take place in France. Mr. Sloane and Miss Sloane, who is now in Newport, are booked to sail next week for Paris.

Miss Sloane, who made her début several years ago, is the sister of Mrs. William Earl Dodge, and several brilliant events were given for her when she made her début. Like her sister, Mrs. Dodge, she is noted for her beauty. She is a niece of the late John and William Douglas Sloane. Her mother, who was before her marriage Miss Jessie Robbins, is now Mrs. Perry Belmont. Miss Sloane has spent much time abroad with her father, and has many friends in France.

Baron de La Grange is not the first of his family to wed an American girl, as his uncle, Baron Louis de La Grange, married Miss Anita Carroll of the Carrolls of Carrollton.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 27.—Miss Sloane returned from France last month in the interest of the Lafayette Fund, of which she is Secretary, and is visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. W. Earl Dodge, who gave a dinner dance tonight. Henry T. Sloane visited Newport this week on the steam yacht Ranger, joining his relatives for a few days.

Rice-Meyer Wedding Plans.

The wedding of Miss Katharine Meyer, the daughter of Mrs. John Christopher Meyer of Highland Park, New Brunswick, N. J., and Schuyler Nelson Rice, a son of Judge Kearny Rice and Mrs. Rice, also of New Brunswick, will take place on Saturday afternoon, Sept. 18, at 4 o'clock, at Mrs. Meyer's country home on the Raritan River, Highland Park.

Miss Meyer will have her sister, Mrs. James Kearny Rice, (Miss Margaretta Meyer,) as her matron of honor. Mrs. John Christopher Meyer of Brooklyn and Mrs. Samuel Insull of Chicago will be the other attendants. James Kearny Rice, Jr., will be his brother's best man.

Miss Meyer is a granddaughter of the late Christopher Meyer of New York, founder of the New York Rubber Company. The engagement was announced on March 25 last.

O. W. Marrin Marries in Denver.

The marriage of Oswald W. Marrin of Upper Montclair, N. J., a son of the late Charles C. Marrin, a member of the New York Stock Exchange, and Miss Jean Fyfe, a daughter of the late William Douglas Fyfe of Aberdeen, Scotland, took place yesterday in the Denver Cathedral. Dean Lawler, the Right Rev. Bishop Matz of Colorado performing the ceremony.

Mr. Marrin has lived for many years in Montclair. He and his bride will live in Colorado Springs.

ANXIOUS FOR PRESIDENT REA

Pennsylvania Railroad Head Is Not Improving, as Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 27.—The condition of Samuel Rea, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who was operated upon more than a week ago at the Polyclinic Hospital, is worrying his associates and friends. At the hospital today it was said that Mr. Rea had spent a rather uncomfortable night. He was resting more easily this morning.

Mr. Rea was taken to the hospital about ten days before the operation. It was thought he would recover rapidly following this, but so far he has not shown the improvement expected, and physicians are keeping anxious watch over him.

Ex-Secretary Long Seriously Ill.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—John D. Long, former Secretary of the Navy, and former Governor of Massachusetts, is seriously ill at his home in Hingham, it became known today. The nature of his trouble has not been disclosed. The attending physician said this afternoon that Mr. Long had shown improvement recently and he thought he would recover. The patient was brought to Hingham yesterday from his Summer home at Buckfield, Me.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on Two Steamships—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

PHILADELPHIA: (Liverpool.)—A. E. Anson, Mrs. R. C. Baldus, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Barnes, L. A. Beers, Mrs. J. C. Boyd, E. F. Burton, H. Chubb, J. Clarke, R. Crandall, C. E. Dean, C. F. Elwell, Mrs. E. Elford, Miss Muriel Folks, Mrs. R. Forbes, Mrs. H. G. Green, Mrs. M. Griffith, T. J. Halsey, W. Heslop, Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Illingworth, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Knowles, John Towson, H. B. Murray, T. E. Oliver, Mrs. S. P. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Russell, Miss M. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Teale, J. S. Wall, F. A. Williams, Mrs. W. J. Wright.

DUCA DEGLI ABRUZZI, (Genoa.)—Professor Raffaelo Busoni, Mrs. Busoni, Mrs. E. Egert, Dr. Jacques Faitlovitch, Julian E. Portela, Mrs. I. C. Poyner, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Sanders, W. C. Smallwood, Mrs. Elvira Weber, Miss Maria Weber, and Miss E. Weber.

Some of the passengers who sailed yesterday for Liverpool on the Cymric were:

W. Allen, W. C. Battersby, Mrs. W. Belcher, Miss M. Black, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. C. Chappell, Miss D. E. Connor, Miss W. Day, Mrs. M. Farrar, Mr. and Mrs. M. Floyd, R. Hardwick, Mrs. P. Howard, Mrs. J. Jones, Walter Land, Mrs. E. Langworthy, Miss Yolande Langworthy, Mrs. E. G. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. F. Oakes, E. H. Reid, and Dr. H. B. Rogers.

Some of the passengers arriving yesterday on the Bergensfjord from Bergen were:

F. F. Bliche, H. Bull, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Davis, Miss Helen Davis, C. A. Rand, Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Couchman, V. Barth, J. T. Hayden, P. Nielsen, R. Sund, Miss Esther Playfair, Miss Ruth Anderson, Oscar Brun, Mrs. Agnes Stoltz, K. Stoltz.

Tourists for Bermuda.

Among those sailing for Bermuda today on the Bermudian are:

William Bennett, Mrs. Amy Curtis, Miss L. L. Chapman, J. E. Dodge, W. E. Elder, H. Hamilton, P. J. Morgan, Miss C. M. Reed, J. W. Shaw, John Stetson, Miss B. V. Stewart, Mrs. F. Wright, Mrs. C. S. Bryce, and Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wyatt.

SPEND LABOR DAY HOLIDAYS
—AT—
White Sulphur Springs
—WEST VIRGINIA—
MOST CELEBRATED WATERING PLACE IN AMERICA
THE GREENBRIER
EUROPEAN PLAN
OPEN ALL THE YEAR
FINEST BATH ESTABLISHMENT IN AMERICA
Extra Compartment Cars leave Friday, Sept. 3d, at 5:08 P. M.
Staff of experienced Physicians in attendance

EUGENIA KELLY SAYS SHE WILL WED DAVIS

Declares She Will Not Give Up Dancer—Once in Court as Wayward.

MACKINAC, Mich., Aug. 28.—Eugenia Kelly, who recently left New York with her mother after promising a Magistrate that she would give up the night life in Broadway's restaurants which had brought her into the Police Courts on her mother's complaint, tonight announced that she intended to marry Al Davis, the dancer who had been her companion on many of the nightly jaunts.

Miss Kelly, who is the possessor of a million dollars in her own right, has been stopping at the Mackinac Hotel with her mother. Davis has been stopping at an obscure boarding house near by.

"I love Al, and I'm going to marry him," Miss Kelly declared tonight, but she did not fix the date for the event. Davis's divorce will not become effective until Nov. 1.

Val O'Farrell, the detective who investigated Miss Kelly's tango parlor experiences here for her mother, said last night that if Davis attempted to marry Miss Kelly her mother probably would start proceedings to show that the girl was incompetent to manage her own affairs, in order to prevent the wedding.

MISS DIXON'S WEDDING.

Attendants for Her Marriage to Dr. F. H. Richardson Sept. 8.

The wedding of Miss Clara Louise Dixon, a daughter of the Rev. A. C. Dixon, the head of the Metropolitan Tabernacle of London, and Dr. Frank Howard Richardson will take place in the Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 8. The bride's father, who was formerly pastor of the church, is coming from London to officiate. Miss Dixon will have her sister, Miss Mary F. Dixon, as her maid of honor, and Miss Florence Vail, a classmate of the bride at Adelphi, is to be the bridesmaid. Little Miss Barbara Dixon, a cousin, will be the flower girl.

Dr. Richardson will have Dr. James A. Cooley for his best man and the ushers selected are Dr. Clarence P. Oberndorf of New York, Ephraim C. Cushman, and Max Dixon and Murray Dixon, cousins of the bride.

Miss Dixon is head of the Montessori Department of the Brooklyn Heights Seminary. She studied in the University of Chicago and later at Oxford College, England, and from there went to Rome, Italy, where she was selected to fill her seminary position. She is the niece of Thomas Dixon, the novelist, and has made her home with another uncle, Frank Dixon, a Chautauqua lecturer, at 50 St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

Dr. Richardson is a specialist in children's diseases, and is connected with the Long Island Hospital. He is a son of the late W. J. Richardson, a member of Dr. John Richardson's police surgeon, and a grandson of Deacon Richardson, famous in connection with horse railroads. On his mother's side he is a grandson of the late Dr. John Raymond, the first President of Vassar College. Dr. Richardson is also President of the Brooklyn Glee Club. The engagement was announced in April last.

WED WHILE ON VACATION.

Ethel Bishop and Frank A. Goss Surprise Bride's Mother.

Mrs. Charles F. Bishop of 1,029 Curtis Avenue, Morris Park, Queens, told a party of guests at her home last evening how her daughter, Ethel May Bishop, aged 22, was married unexpectedly last Tuesday while enjoying a vacation at Atlantic City. Her husband is Frank A. Goss of Manhattan. They had been engaged for some time.

Miss Bishop planned several weeks ago to take a vacation at the New Jersey resort with a friend as chaperon. She told Goss, and, unknown to Mrs. Bishop, he arranged to take his vacation at the same time. Still, Mrs. Bishop said last evening, she does not believe either contemplated a hasty wedding until they met at the resort.

"Maybe sitting on the beach in the moonlight had something to do with it," said the bride's mother. "Anyway, I received a telephone call from Ethel on Tuesday evening that she and Frank had gone to a Presbyterian parsonage in Atlantic City and been married. They will be welcomed when they return."

The bride is prominent in the First Presbyterian Church of Jamaica.

PARTS BRIDE AND HUSBAND.

Court Holds Elmer Schultz as a Suspected Burglar.

Mrs. Elmer Schultz, 17 years old, who up to last Sunday was Miss Mary Kelp of 53 Duffield Street, Brooklyn, sat in the Adams Street Police Court yesterday and saw her 19-year-old husband arraigned before Magistrate Steers as a suspected burglar. With him on the same charge was William Cleary of 14 Cheever Place. Both pleaded not guilty and waived examination. They were held without bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Both Schultz and Cleary have served terms in the Reformatory at Elmira for burglary. Schultz was released only three weeks ago. He secured employment in a Brooklyn factory and there met Mary Kelp. The couple speedily became engaged to marry. An aunt of Schultz told a brother of the girl of his prison record. Schultz promised to reform and never steal again. The girl believed in him and the marriage was performed at St. James Pro-Cathedral on Jay Street. The police say they found many pawntickets on Schultz and Cleary.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Darragh A. Park may be congratulated upon the birth of a son on Wednesday last at their Summer home, Homewood, Westbury, L. I. Mrs. Park was Miss Dorothy Hyde. The newcomer is a grandson to Mrs. William Gray Park.

The Count and Countess Moltke-Huitfeld (Miss Louise Bonaparte) have taken a villa at Barritz, France, for the season.

Miss Priscilla Peabody has returned from Bar Harbor to Southampton, for tennis week, and Mrs. Edward McVickar is the guest of Mrs. Stephen H. P. Pell.

Mrs. John Harris gave a small dance last night at Southampton for her daughter, Miss Gertrude Harris, who is to make her début the coming season, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Pelham Rogers entertained with a dance at the Suffolk Hunt Club.

Mrs. H. de Berkeley Parsons is planning to give a dance at Sherry's on Dec. 22 to introduce her young daughter, Miss Katharine de Berkeley Parsons.

Mr. and Mrs. John Magee and Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar are among those who are leaving town for a six weeks' trip to the California expositions.

Mr. and Mrs. Mouritz I. Westergren have gone to Idylease, near Echo Lake, N. J., until September, when they will make a motor trip to Lake Champlain, Lake Placid, and through the Adirondacks.

CHARITIES.

HAPPY BABIES—WELL BABIES

We don't know how to figure the thing out—how much happiness and how many smiles must be mixed in with the portion of milk given—but we do know that the allowance when it can be gotten in generous quantities—is more than half the battle.

THE BABIES' HOSPITAL
55th St. at Lexington Ave.
Summer Branch at Oceanic, N. J.
(Now open for convalescents.)

W. E. DODGES ARE HOSTS AT NEWPORT

Fine Floral and Electrical Effects at Their Dinner Dance at Clambake Club.

GEN. BRYCE BUYS ESTATE

Purchases Avalon from E. S. Rawson—Warden Osborne to Speak at Mrs. John R. Drexel's Sunday.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 27.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Earl Dodge of New York and Newport entertained with a dinner and dance at the Clambake Club this evening for a large company of guests. The floral and electrical effects were charming. The lawn of the club was arranged with white columns entwined with laurels and ropings with fairy lamps of white and pink shades.

One of the clubhouse piazzas was treated in lavender floral effects with laurels and Virginia heather, another piazza in white flowers, and the dining room a picture in its arrangement of pink flowers and a background of lattice effect with trailing vines and small electric bulbs. Here three tables were set in pink flowers and as many more tables in lavender, each table set with the centrepieces of flowers in pyramid design. Adjoining the clubhouse was a large supper tent.

At Mrs. Dodge's table were E. S. Reynal, Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, Craig Biddle, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Frank L. Polk, Joseph Harriman, Miss Christine Biddle, Mrs. John R. Fell, and Lawrence Waterbury.

At Mr. Dodge's table were Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas Forsyth Wickes, Mrs. Reynal, Mrs. Biddle, Ashbel H. Barney, Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer, Mrs. L. Livingston Beeckman, F. Lothrop Ames, William P. Burden, John G. A. Leishman, and Mrs. French Vanderbilt.

At other tables the guests included Mrs. King Carley, Miss Angelica Brown, George B. Post, Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer, R. F. Cutting, Mrs. David Dows, P. S. D. Randolph, Miss Rose B. Dolan, C. Hanford, Mrs. Forsyth Wickes, William H. Sands, Thomas Shiddell, Mrs. Emily Sloane, George D. Widener, Jr., Miss Hannah Randolph, Wadsworth Lewis, Mrs. Cutting, F. Bayard Rives, Maurice Roche, Miss Mary Pyne, Robert H. Russell, Miss Georgiana Harriman, Owen T. Potter, Miss Gerry, T. A. Havemeyer, H. O. Havemeyer, Mrs. Oliver Perin.

General and Mrs. Lloyd S. Bryce of 1,062 Fifth Avenue, New York, have bought Avalon, the estate of Edward S. Rawson, on Ocean Avenue, which they have occupied since the beginning of this month. The estate, which is taxed for $34,636, consists of a large dwelling, several acres of land, stables, and other improvements. General Bryce's father, the late Major James S. Bryce, was one of the pioneers at Newport and founded the Bryce homestead on Bellevue Avenue. The Bryces formerly owned an estate on Bellevue and Narragansett Avenues, which they sold to Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse. Mr. Rawson intends buying another place and is having plans made for a cottage he will build next Spring. This is the third sale made within a week.

The Mayor and city officials will assemble at the residence of Mrs. John R. Drexel Sunday afternon to hear an adress by Warden Osborne of Sing Sing prison. Those who are to be present are bidden by cards.

Governor R. Livingston Beeckman of Rhode Island will preside, and Mrs. George T. Rice of Groton, head of the prison work in Massachusetts, will speak. While in Newport Warden Osborne will be the guest of Miss Alice Preston of Tuxedo.

Son in Dr. J. H. Cunningham's Home

Dr. and Mrs. John H. Cunningham, Jr., of 132 Fisher Avenue, Brookline, Mass., are being congratulated upon the birth of a son recently. The marriage of the couple took place last October. Mrs. Cunningham was Miss Theresa Ingersoll, the eldest daughter of Coline Macrae Ingersoll of 167 East Seventy-first Street. Miss Coline Ingersoll is her sister.

WANTS WAR CUT IN ALIMONY.

Beckworth Says His Ability to Pay $350 a Month Has Shrunk.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 27.—James V. Beckworth, head of the S. C. Beckworth Special Agency, an advertising company of New York, has applied to Justice Tompkins for reduction of the alimony of $350 a month which he now pays to his former wife. In his application he alleges that the war in Europe has caused business depression, and he can only afford to pay $150. He says his salary of $15,000 a year has been cut in half.

Mr. Beckworth says that when his marital troubles came he turned over to his wife the house, 137 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, put it in repair, and paid the taxes. He also says he created a $30,000 trust fund of his insurance policy for the benefit of his wife in case of his death.

Mrs. Beckworth opposes a reduction, as she says she cannot get along on less. She does not believe his story of business depression.

The couple were married on Nov. 28, 1884, and have two children. They separated July 31, 1914, by agreement, and last February Mrs. Beckworth got a divorce in Putnam County by default.

BOY POLICE IN BROWNSVILLE

They Will Take Part In Opening of Betsy Head Playgrounds.

A boy police force officered by a Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, Inspectors, Captains, Lieutenants, and Sergeants, as an imitation of New York's force, will do the policing at Brownsville's Betsy Head Memorial Playgrounds, which will be formally opened on Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 21.

General George W. Wingate of the Recreation Commission is responsible for the idea. General Wingate, Associate Commissioners Gustavus Kirby and Leonard McAneny, brother of President McAneny, and ex-Alderman Drescher of Brownsville were in a party of inspection at the playgrounds yesterday. A feature will be a 300,000-gallon swimming tank, 150 feet long by 80 feet wide. Mr. Kirby demanded that the 440-yard running track be made exact in measurement so that records made on it may be recognized officially.

PARKER LAUDS EXPOSITION.

He Is Enthusiastic Over Norman E. Mack's Work There.

Alton B. Parker returned a few days ago from the San Francisco Exposition with only words of enthusiastic praise for it, and the people who promoted it. He said to a TIMES reporter yesterday:

"I wish all of our people who can spare the time would visit the exposition. The journey seems long before you start, but it is all enjoyable, for the train service is ideal and the scenery, particularly in the Rocky Mountains, with snow-capped peaks—and which may include the Grand Canyon, unsurpassed in grandeur in all the world—simply prepares one to enjoy the hearty welcome of the hospitable people of the Pacific Coast.

"I saw San Francisco when it was just emerging from the ruin caused by earthquake and fire. A new and more beautiful city has risen from the ashes. And as you survey it, and that most beautiful of all expositions, you marvel that its people have been able to build both in so short a time.

"Visitors from this State are particularly delighted with New York's contribution to the exposition. Our State Building surpasses all others, and within it are to be found representatives of the State ready to welcome you. The Chairman, Norman E. Mack, is an ideal man for the position. He is one of the acknowledged leaders on the exposition grounds and welcomes the opportunity to secure for his constituents the social as well as the sight-seeing opportunities."

THOMAS G. HAYES DEAD.

Ex-Mayor of Baltimore and a Noted Lawyer Was 71.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 27.—Thomas Gordon Hayes, former Mayor of Baltimore, a noted lawyer, and for many years prominent in Maryland politics, was stricken with heart disease on the street in Oakland, Md., in the Alleghenies, today, and died in half an hour. He had been spending the Summer at Mountain Lake Park.

Mr. Hayes was 71 years old and a bachelor. He served in the Confederate Army. He had occupied chairs in the University of Virginia and the Kentucky Military Institute. In addition to serving one time as Mayor of Baltimore, he had been twice State Senator, City Solicitor, and United States District Attorney. Mr. Hayes was often called the father of the new Baltimore city charter. When, in 1890, he was elected to the Mayoralty, he was the first executive to serve under the new law.

John S. Mosby, Jr.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—John S. Mosby, Jr., son of Colonel John S. Mosby, famous as a Confederate guerrilla leader during the civil war, and a versatile newspaper man, is dead at the Emergency Hospital after a month's illness following an operation for a throat malady. Mr. Mosby was an expert in chess and poker, and conducted for years a department on these subjects in one of the local papers as a diversion from his regular work. Mr. Mosby was born at Warrenton, Va., during the civil war, and was 51 years old. He received his education at the University of Virginia, and was graduated from the Law Department of that institution in 1883. He went to Denver to engage in the practice of law, and represented several large mining companies. For several years he was lecturer in mining law in the Colorado School of Mines. Mr. Mosby was a nature lover and an authority in several lines of study.

G. Hague, Veteran Canadian Banker

George Hague, a former General Manager of the Merchants' Bank of Canada and for many years a leading banker of the Dominion, died yesterdHay at his home, Rotherwood, in Montreal, in his ninetieth year. e was born in Rotherham, England, and after several years spent in the service of the Sheffield Banking Company came to Canada as financial manager for a large railroad contractor. After this he joined the Bank of Toronto, of which he was made Cashier in 1856. Fourteen years later he accepted the Presidency of the Merchants' Bank in 1877, which was then in financial straits after having lost $8,000,000. The capital of the bank was reduced one-third, and under his management it soon prospered. Mr. Hague was a strong advocate of hte Canadian banks retaining their independence, and several times fought against the Finance Ministers and the Cabinets of Canada when it was proposed to assimilate the currency and circulation of the Canadian banks to that of the United States.

Thomas D. Sidebotham.

Thomas D. Sidebotham, official printer of the City of New York during Mayor Low's administration, died yesterday at his home, Graceland, in Yonkers, N. Y., in his sixty-fifth year. He learned the printing trade under his father, who was manager of the job print department of The Brooklyn Daily Eagle. Mr. Sidebotham established a large printing and publishing plant in Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, and for years was editor and publisher of The Brooklyn Sunday Review and The Innkeepers' Journal. He was at one time Public Printer of the Kings County Supervisors and also of the City of Brooklyn. Mr. Sidebotham was a Scottish Rite Mason, a Mystic Shriner, an Elk, and a member of the old Brooklyn Press Club and the New York Press Club. His widow survives him.

Francis W. Joslin.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Francis W. Joslin, managing editor and Vice President of The Troy Record, died suddenly tonight at his home in Albany. Mr. Joslin had been editorial writer of The Utica Observer, Utica Herald, and Troy Times. He was born in Frankfort, N. Y., about fifty-three years ago. He was a graduate of Hamilton College.

Colonel Archibald Blakeley.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 27.—Colonel Archibald Blakeley, aged 88, oldest member of the Allegheny County Bar, died at his home here tonight. He was said to have been the last survivor of the group of prominent men from various parts of the United States who met here on Feb. 22, 1856, and took steps which resulted in the formation of the Republican Party.

Edwin Channing Larned.

Edwin Channing Larned, prominent in society in this country and abroad, died suddenly yesterday at his Summer home in Bristol, R. I., in his fifty-ninth year.

THE WINNER
By William Winter
A novel of the International Sweepstakes, written to delight motor enthusiasts. It is a romance of modern daring and invention and adventure, written to delight any reader who relishes a rousing story, even if he does not know a carburetor from a sparkplug.
Mr. Winter tells his exciting story simply, without pretense, straightforwardly, and with eye constant to the goal. His characters, good and bad, speak for themselves. They interest and amuse and are recognized as real. The hero, a speed coward made brave by love and determination, is a man of mark.

At all Booksellers. 12mo, Cloth, $1.25 net
THE BOBBS-MERRILL COMPANY, Publishers

SHAPIRO GETS MORE HELP.

Times Readers Continue Contributions to Destitute Family.

Louis Shapiro of 362 Cherry Street received further contributions yesterday to assist him in the support of his family. The following sums were sent to him through THE TIMES:

"A Sympathiser"	$1
"Philchar"	5
Mrs. A. D.	10
Mrs. J. M.	1
R. S. A.	1

From his 15-year-old daughter, Flora, who is still in the custody of the Children's Society because he is too poor to support her, Shapiro received a letter yesterday begging him to take her home.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ELIZABETH FINUCANE, widow of Thomas Finucane, formerly with the publishing house of D. Appleton & Brother, and active in Republican politics in Manhattan, died on Wednesday at her home, 148 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, in her eighty-sixth year. She is survived by four sons and a daughter.

Mrs. CATHERINE LENNON, wife of Michael F. Lennon, chief engineer of the Wolcott Hotel in Manhattan, died from heart disease on Thursday at her home, 521 Sixty-first Street, Brooklyn, aged 35 years.

Mrs. EMILY MATILDA HODGES, born in Brighton, England, and wife of Frederick

HOLD ROCKEFELLER AT FAULT IN STRIKE

Ludlow's Outbreak Was Due to Junior's Support, Industrial Board Charges.

SAYS HE INDORSED POLICY

Asserts Operators Were Responsible for the Industrial War and Its Disorders.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—The responsibility for the strike of coal miners in Colorado in 1913 and 1914 and for the disorder that followed is placed on the shoulders of the operators in a report made public today by the Commission on Industrial Relations. The report was drawn up by George P. West.

The direct cause of the strike, the report says, was the refusal of the mine owners, led by the Rockefeller company, to grant a conference to representatives of the strikers.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, controlled by John D. Rockefeller, it is asserted in an authorized abstract of the report, was the leader in formulating and carrying out strike policies. Mr. Rockefeller and his son, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., are charged, with the selection of reactionary agents to serve as executive officials in this company, and, second, with giving indorsement and support to these officials after they had taken action that precipitated the troubles.

J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., is accused of having approved measures to coerce the State Government of Colorado and of having flouted the will of the President of the United States.

The report says:

"During all the seven tragic and bitter months that preceded Ludlow, Mr. Rockefeller wrote letter after letter in enthusiastic praise of men whose acts, during this period, had precipitated a reign of terror and bloodshed. It was only when the Ludlow massacre filled the press of the nation with editorial denunciation, when mourners in black silently paraded in front of his New York office, when cartoons in the conservative press pilloried him and his father before an angry public, that at last complacency gives way to concern in his letters and telegrams to Denver."

Of Mr. Rockefeller's responsibility the report says:

"Mr. Rockefeller's responsibility has a significance beyond even the sinister results of his policy in Colorado. The perversion of and contempt for government, the disregard of public welfare, and the defiance of public opinion during the Colorado strike must be considered as only one manifestation of the autocratic and anti-social spirit of a man whose enormous wealth gives him infinite opportunity to act in similar fashion in broader fields. Mr. Rockefeller writes to Mr. Bowers: 'You are fighting a good fight, which is not only in the interests of your own company, but of the other companies of Colorado and of the business interests of the entire country.'

"And Mr. Bowers, with whom Mr. Rockefeller obviously is in full sympathy and agreement, writes letter after letter picturing the growth of trade unionism as a national menace against which the business men of the nation must combine. 'Now for the campaign of 1916 and beyond, is the slogan with which one of these letters closes, and Mr. Bowers is unsparing in criticism of a President who would tolerate a former official of a labor union in his Cabinet.

"The nation-wide significance and importance of the Colorado conflict and the company's ruthless policy of suppression are emphasized again and again. By June, 1914, Mr. Rockefeller has formulated something like a definite plan for a nation-wide campaign. The most highly paid publicity expert in the country has been borrowed from a great Eastern railway, to be taken over later as a permanent member of Mr. Rockefeller's staff.

"'A vigorous educational campaign' is to be conducted, and the country is to be flooded with articles by college professors and others bitterly denouncing trade unions. And at the very time when he prepares to circulate Professor Stevenson's intemperate and amazing defense of industrial absolutism and trade against trade unions, Mr. Rockefeller enlists the aid of Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, expert on industrial relations, to devise specious substitutes for trade unions that will deceive, mollify and sooth public opinion while bulwarking the employers' arbitrary control."

L. M. Bowers, referred to in this attack, is Chairman of the Executive Department of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

The report, in discussing the company's rejection of President Wilson's plan for a settlement of the strike, says:

"Mr. Rockefeller not only rebuffed the President by denying his earnest request, but, if the letters of his agents may be relied upon, he apparently deceived the President and the public by means of the company's letter of rejection. This letter was written by President Welborn in collaboration with Ivy L. Lee, a member of Mr. Rockefeller's personal staff, whom he had sent to Colorado for the purpose."

Causes of the Strike.

Discussing the causes of the strike, the report says:

"The Colorado strike was a revolt by whole communities against arbitrary, economic, political, and social domination by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and the smaller coal mining companies that followed its lead. This domination has been carried to such an extreme that two entire counties of southern Colorado for years have been deprived of popular government, while large groups of their citizens have been stripped of their liberties, robbed of portions of their earnings, subjected to ruthless persecution and abuse, and reduced to a state of economic and political serfdom.

"Economic domination was achieved by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and its followers through the ruthless suppression of unionism, accomplished by the use of the power of summary discharge, the black list, armed guards and spies, and by the active aid of vital State, county, and local officials, who placed the entire machinery of the law at the disposal of the companies in their persecution of organizers and union members.

"Political domination was achieved by the companies by the use of their monopoly of employment to suppress free speech, free press and free assembly, by the appointment of company officials as election judges, by the formation of a political partnership with the liquor interests, and, in the case of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, also by the expenditure of large sums of money to influence votes during campaigns, and by resort to other forms of fraud and corruption.

"This political domination was maintained by the companies in order that they might ignore or defy State laws enacted to safeguard the interests of their employes, prevent legislation by State or county unfavorable to their interests, and obtain such legislation as they wished; control coroners and judges and thus prevent injured employes from collecting damages, and fraudulently discard the constitutional and statutory guarantees that otherwise would have prevented them from procuring the imprisonment, deportation or killing of union organizers and strikers.

Says Both Rockefellers Approved.

"The policies and acts of the executive officials of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, and of the other companies that acted with them, had the hearty support and indorsement of the greatest and most powerful financial interest in America, that of John D. Rockefeller, and his son, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who controlled the company through ownership of approximately 40 per cent. of its stocks and bonds.

"Letters from Mr. Rockefeller, Jr., heartily approving of his company's refusal to meet representatives of the strikers, of the measures taken to suppress the strike, and of the coercion of the Governor that resulted in throwing the State troops on the side of the owners, were shown not only to executive officers of his company, but to other operators who followed its lead, and his support contributed largely to the unyielding and lawless policy that finally resulted in the horrors of the Ludlow massacre and the intervention of the Federal Government.

Holds Operators Responsible.

"After the system of political and economic absolutism outlined had driven the miners to revolt, the owners not only obstinately refused to admit the possibility of any grievance, but at a time when they could have prevented a strike by merely granting a conference to the union officials, they chose instead to refuse the conference and in doing so made themselves responsible for the disasters and tragedy that followed.

"The refusal of the operators to accede to any plan for settlement involving a personal meeting between themselves and the strike leaders or any slightest recession from their original attitude continued throughout the strike, and eventually took the form of a rejection amounting to rebuffal, of a plan that was urged upon them by the President of the United States, and that was supported by the public opinion of the nation. This continued and persistent defiance of the public interest, as that interest was urged upon them by the highest representative of the people, continued to have the support and indorsement of Mr. Rockefeller, without which there is doubt that it could have been sustained."

Discussing the situation in Colorado today, the report says:

"The defeat of the strike by the methods that have been described left the Colorado operators free to operate their properties exactly as they saw fit. The United Mine Workers have, at least temporarily, abandoned their effort to organize the miners, and the large operators other than the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, are as determined as ever that there shall be no democratic organization of the industry which they control."

In reference to the new industrial plan at the mines, the report says that a study shows that it "embodies none of the principles of effectual collective bargaining, and instead is a hypocritical pretense of granting what is in reality withheld."

The report charges that no plan of any sort for hearing grievances and giving the men even a pretense of representation was favorably considered by the company until, in rejecting President Wilson's plan of settlement, it became necessary to propose some counterplan in order to appease public criticism. It also charges that Mr. Rockefeller made no effort to disclaim full responsibility as the controlling influence behind the operators until after the so-called Ludlow massacre.

Touching further on John D. Rockefeller, Jr.'s, responsibility, the report says:

"Mr. Rockefeller's part in the Colorado conflict was not confined to letters of praise and indorsement which so heartened and sustained the Colorado operators. Prior to the massacre at Ludlow on April 20 the letters proved quite sufficient for Mr. Rockefeller's purpose. But the storm of popular wrath that rose after Ludlow demanded more active participation. It was then that Mr. Rockefeller initiated the nation-wide publicity campaign by which he hoped to convince the country that the strikers, and not his company's mine-guard militiamen, were responsible for the deaths of thirteen women and children who perished at Ludlow, and that the strike itself, instead of a struggle for freedom, was a revolt by bloodthirsty and anarchistic foreigners, led by men who obtained huge incomes from organized agitation and lawlessness."

Upholds Strikers' Contentions.

The report takes up at length the five causes of the strike as set forth by the strikers, as follows:

1. Ignorance of the owners of the great coal-producing properties concerning actual conditions under which their employes live and labor.

2. The lack of any proper sense of personal responsibility on the part of those owners for what is wrong in those conditions.

3. The maintenance by the coal-mining operators of an modern system of monopolistic feudalism, with many of the evil features of the old feudalism, but without many of those features which made it somewhat beneficent.

4. Insistence by the operators upon their right to conduct a vast coal-producing business—a business in reality affected with a public interest—regardless of how their conduct may affect society at large, and as if it were a small private business.

5. The unwillingness on the part of the operators to concede to their employes the right of effective organization, while themselves maintaining a complete combination and organization.

Testimony and letters are quoted at length to support the report's conclusion that each of these charges is justified by the facts.

DEEP-SEA HOTEL CLOSES.

Thirty Girls Lose Homes on Arbuckle Boat, the Jacob A. Stamler.

At sundown tonight Captain Sheeley will haul down the flag on the bark Jacob A. Stamler, and the deep-sea hotel established by the late John Arbuckle as a home for working girls, at the foot of East Twenty-third Street, will go out of existence. Thirty girls remain on board, and these are hoping against hope that the Arbuckle heirs will change their plans at the last minute.

"Anything new posted on the bulletin board?" was the question asked Captain Sheeley by each of the thirty as they climbed on board last evening. Some of them have found homes elsewhere, but a majority of the thirty have told the Captain they are going to stay on board.

"I'll open the sea cocks and flood the boat if you don't leave," warned the Captain with a smile.

"Never mind what you do," said one of the guests, "you will find you have a strike on your hands if you want us to leave."

The Captain smiled and said he guessed not."

The crew of the Stamler have gone over the vessel packing up such of the fixtures as are not needed, and the deep-sea hotel is now almost ready for abandoning. Breakfast will be served as usual on the Stamler, and at the meal the girls will be warned that they must be packed and ready to get out at nightfall. Instead of serving dinner at 7 o'clock in the evening, as was the custom, dinner will be served at 1 P. M. As Saturday is a half holiday for many working girls, it is expected that those who remain will spend the forenoon getting ready to abandon the ship. There will be a cold supper served at 7 P. M. That meal will mark the end of the official existence of John Arbuckle's hotel for working women.

Captain Sheeley said the lights would be kept going until 10 o'clock, for, he added, there may be some who will want to do some last-minute packing or writing.

BISHOP SHOT BY PRIEST.

The Right Rev. Heffron Had Refused Prelate an Appointment.

WINONA, Minn., Aug. 27.—The Right Rev. Patrick R. Heffron, Bishop of the Winona Roman Catholic Diocese, was shot and seriously wounded today by the Rev. Father L. M. Lesches, whom the bishop had refused an appointment. The bishop was shot once through the right lung and once in the hip. Physicians said he would recover unless complications set in.

The shooting took place in the private chapel of St. Mary's College where the bishop was celebrating mass. Father Lesches entered and fired twice at him. The priest then returned to his room at St. Mary's College and locked himself in. He was arrested soon after by Sheriff Farr.

Father Lesches is said to have proved unreliable in charges recently held by him. He had been spending the last week at St. Mary's College. He is 46 years of age, of French birth, and came to this country in 1893.

Lesches from his cell tonight issued a rambling statement. It was declared that for several years he had been mentally unbalanced, but the Bishop refused to believe that he was dangerous.

FLED FROM YUCATAN WITH ITS $300,000

Ex-Governor Argumedo Insists He Will Return State's Funds When Peace Is Restored.

ADMITS SPENDING $200,000

Charges Yrigoyen-Lara Sues for Accounting as Revenge Because He Couldn't Get Blackmail.

Abel Ortiz Argumedo, lately Governor of the State of Yucatan, Mexico, explained yesterday that he was not a thief, as alleged by Manuel R. Yrigoyen-Lara, his former Secretary of State, who recently obtained an order from Supreme Court Justice Shearn restraining the New York Branch of the Royal Bank of Canada from making any payments to the former Governor. Yrigoyen-Lara alleged that Argumedo fled from Yucatan, taking with him State funds amounting to about $442,000 in United States currency, and the suit brought by the former Secretary of State asks that Argumedo be forced to render an accounting of the funds.

Señor Argumedo said yesterday that the suit was the result of Yrigoyen-Lara's attempt to blackmail him out of $10,000, which he refused to give him because the former Secretary of State wished to use it for political purposes.

"This whole business is the result of a thwarted ambition," Señor Argumedo said yesterday. "Yrigoyen-Lara has tried for years to become Governor of Yucatan. He was defeated for the Governorship three times, and now he wishes to put me in such a discreditable light that my people in Yucatan will think he has downed me at last. He wishes to ride into the Governor's chair over my ruined reputation.

"Yrigoyen-Lara received his appointment as Secretary of State at my hands, and I revoked his commission about six weeks ago. Ever since then he has tried to get money from me. I gave him $23,000 in Mexican gold three days before he left Yucatan, and in Havana I gave his wife $500. It was not until he demanded that I give him the $10,000 which he wanted to use politically that I broke with him.

"I would never have been Governor of Yucatan if the people there had not demanded it. Carranza appointed Toribio B. de Los Santos Governor in January of this year, and although he was not a citizen of the State, and therefore unqualified to hold office, he came to Merida, the capital, and assumed the Governorship. Everything would have been all right if he had not been a bandit and had not brought a large number of the same kind of men with him. They stole everything that they wanted, and even stopped automobiles in the streets and took them. Things were very bad, and there was a reign of lawlessness until the people of all classes came to me and asked me to become their Governor. I took up arms and drove Los Santos out. He is now in Sonora or Sinaloa.

"Then I was elected Governor by popular acclaim, and things were quiet for a short time. However, it soon became evident that the bandits and other parties would take possession of Yucatan, and I decided to remove the Governorship to Havana, Cuba, until there was a legal President in Mexico.

"I took with me the State funds, amounting to about $300,000 in United States gold. I was responsible for these funds, and I did not intend to leave them behind for the robbers. After buying a steamer, ammunition, and supplies, all for the State, I deposited the balance of the money in Havana. It is more than $100,000, and I have a voucher for every dollar I spent, which I will produce in the Supreme Court on Sept. 5, when Yrigoyen-Lara's suit against me has a hearing. When it is possible for a lawful Government to exist in Yucatan, I shall return the State funds to the Treasury and not before.

"The Bank of Canada has nothing whatever to do with the matter. I have my funds in the International Bank and in safety deposit vaults, and the Supreme Court order has tied them up. However, I do not care about that, because the court will free them as soon as it hears the details of the situation. Every one in Yucatan knows that I have money and that I do not have to steal to get funds.

"I am a graduate of the Chapultepec Military Academy and was an officer in the army under Diaz. I was also attached to the Treasury under Diaz and was a traveling auditor or what might be called a Finance Commissioner. President Madero appointed me Mexican Consul in Florence, Italy, and I was there until he was killed.

"Yrigoyen-Lara says he is acting in behalf of the people and the State of Yucatan. That is not so. He is acting in his own behalf and for his own good. As the matter now stands, I am waiting for the time when I can clear myself in court of the slanderous accusations made by Yrigoyen-Lara and then return to Yucatan, where I hope law and order and a recognized Government will prevail."

Señor Argumedo is living at 101 West Eighty-fifth Street with his family.

BIRD TRAVELS 12,000 MILES.

Registered Swallow Makes Two Trips to South America.

A swallow of the chimney sweep variety, wearing number 9,444 of the American Bird Banding Association, was captured yesterday on Staten Island, after it had traveled more than 12,000 miles, and when it had been registered was liberated to continue its flights from continent to continent. And what is more remarkable, the bird was taken within half a mile of the place where it was numbered about two years ago.

Everett Burkman of Manor Road, West Brighton, caught eight chimney sweeps in a chimney of the house on the Benedict estate in July, 1913, and being a member of the Banding Association, promptly numbered the birds and turned them loose.

Yesterday Robert E. Saunders, in the old Barrett house in New Brighton, was awakened by a fluttering noise and found No. 9,444 caught in the window curtain. He liberated the bird and reported its number to Howard H. Cleaves, Secretary of the American Banding Association, who is also curator of the Staten Island Association of Arts and Sciences, who looked up its record. Mr. Cleaves said yesterday that the chimney sweeps winter somewhere in South America and spend their Summers here. Number 9,444 had made two round trips, covering more than 12,000 miles, and he said that the bird returned to Staten Island showed that it is only migratory when changing climates and returns years after year to the localities with which it is familiar.

FOLLOW MISS STRACHAN.

Other New York Teachers Quit Education Association.

OAKLAND, Aug. 27.—The resignation of Miss Grace C. Strachan, District Superintendent of Schools at Brooklyn, from the National Education Association after her defeat for the Presidency, has been followed, it was announced today, by the resignation of Miss Agnes Nightingale of New York, who managed Miss Strachan's campaign, and five other New York women members of the association.

The final joint session was held today and there was a general discussion of peace. Among the speakers along this line were Fannie Fern Andrews of Boston, Secretary of the American School Peace League, and John Mez of Munich.

A resolution was adopted by the convention commending President Wilson's policy "concerning both the European and Mexican situations," and "rejoicing in his eminent services to the cause of peace which is the cause of law."

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:22|Sun sets..6:41|Moon rises..8:12

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:15	9:32	3:08	3:30
Governors Island	9:55	10:09	3:48	4:12
Hell Gate	11:45	11:59	5:28	5:52

Arrived—Friday, Aug. 27.

SS Philadelphian, London, Aug. 14.
SS Bergensfjord, Bergen, Aug. 18.
SS Cloughton, London, Aug. 12.
SS Guantanamo, Havana, Aug. 19.
SS Bankdale, Havre, Aug. 11.
SS Napoli, Naples, Aug. 16.
SS Tallac, Bilbos, Aug. 16.
SS Mongolian, Boston, Aug. 26.
SS Lyfesfjord, Baracoa, Aug. 21.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville, Aug. 24.
SS Maracaibo, Curacao, Aug. 18.
SS Chipana, Balboa, Aug. 18.
SS Francesco, Boston, Aug. 23.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Aldersgate	Buenos Aires	July 27
Magdalena	Rotterdam	Aug. 9
Capac	Balboa	Aug. 18
Lord Downshire	Havre	Aug. 15
Strathavon	Barcelona	Aug. 12
Campine	Rotterdam	Aug. 12
Overdale	Spezia	Aug. 15
Osterdyk	Rotterdam	Aug. 15
Magdala	Suez	Aug. 5
Perio	Hull	Aug. 18
Hawaiian	Balboa	Aug. 19
Korona	Demerara	Aug. 10
Denis	Para	Aug. 15

DUE TOMORROW.

Eureka	Balboa	Aug. 20
Ioawan	Cristobal	Aug. 22
Morro Castle	Vera Cruz	Aug. 20
Orion	Buenos Aires	July 29
Purus	New Orleans	Aug. 24
Lampasas	Mobile	Aug. 23
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Aug. 26

DUE MONDAY.

Espagne	Bordeaux	Aug. 22
Georgic	Liverpool	Aug. 18
Ancona	Palermo	Aug. 18
Roma	St. Michaels	Aug. 24
Nilas	Amsterdam	Aug. 21
Rossano	Cardiff	Aug. 18
Seguranca	London	Aug. 17
Santa Anna	Gibraltar	Aug. 21
Carolina	Mayaguez	Aug. 25
Turus	Buenos Aires	Aug. 18
Nueces	Tampa	Aug. 24
J. L. Luckenbach	Cristobal	Aug. 22

DUE TUESDAY.

Noordam	Rotterdam	Aug. 21
Anglo-Bolivian	Fallice	Aug. 16
Arrino	Bordeaux	Aug. 18
Dwinsk	Archangel	Aug. 20
Belita	Jamaica	Aug. 26
Driebergen	Frontera	Aug. 21
Havana	Havana	Aug. 26
Glenstre	London	Aug. 18
Metapan	Colon	Aug. 23
Indian Monarch	London	Aug. 15
Giguel Gover	Lisbon	Aug. 15
Lampasas	Tampa	Aug. 26
City of Columbus	Savannah	Aug. 28

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Duca degli Abruzzi, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Krooniland, Balboa	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
California, Bahia	9:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
F. J. Lisman, Rio Janeiro	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Indian Transport, Montevideo	2:30 A.M.	5:00 A.M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
A. A. Ravn, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Medina, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Lancastrian, London	——	12:00 M.
Pinar del Rio, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Rio, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Sabine, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Colorado, Brunswick	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Czar, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Saramacca, Argentina	7:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Bulgarian Prince, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

N. Amsterdam, Rot'dam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Honorius, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Finn, Victoria	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Oregonian, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Philadelphian, London	——	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., AUG. 27.

SS Ancona, Naples to New York, was signaled; time and distance not given; due 30th, forenoon, Italian Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Caracas, La Guayra to New York, was 236 miles W. of San Juan at 8 P. M. 26th.
SS Texas, Port Arthur to New York, passed Sand Key at noon.
SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 62 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 120 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Brilliant, Port Arthur to New York, crossed Sabine Bar at 2 P. M.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 114 miles S. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 50 miles W. of Sand Key at 7 P. M.
SS Morro Castle, Nassau to New York, was 150 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 8 P. M.
SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 40 miles W. of Sand Key at noon.
SS Carolina, San Juan to New York, was 630 miles S. at 8 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Baltic, at Liverpool, Aug. 27.
SS Alexandra, at Copenhagen, Aug. 23.
SS Tennyson, at Havre, Aug. 26.
SS Tapajoz, at Pernambuco, Aug. 26.
SS Ardgryfe, at London, Aug. 26.
SS Mississippi, at London, Aug. 26.
SS Kenyon Maru, at London, Aug. 26.

Sailed.

SS Kansas City, from Bristol, Aug. 27.
SS Westerdyk, from Spezia, Aug. 23.
SS Lodaner, from Buenos Aires, Aug. 23.
SS Bassano, from Middlesborough, Aug. 26.

Passed.

SS Olaf, New York for Rotterdam, passed Lizard.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 28, SS Philadelphia.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Sept. 4, SS Espagne.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Sept. 9, SS Cretic.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 31, SS Nieuw Amsterdam.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 7, SS Noordam.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 28, SS Duca degli Abruzzi.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Panama Maru.....Aug. 28
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Shinyo Maru.....Aug. 30
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Sado Maru.....Sept. 2
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport.....Sept. 2
Hawaii and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Matsonia.....Sept. 3

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Showers Sat. Sun. probably fair and warmer; mod. e. winds.
S. C.—Showers Sat. Sun. cloudy; gentle to mod. w. winds.
Ga.—Thunder showers Sat. and probably Sun.; gentle to mod. shifting winds.
Fla.—Thunder showers Sat. and Sun., except fair Sat. in s.; gentle to mod. shifting winds.
Ala. and Miss.—Showers Sat. and probably Sun.; gentle shifting winds.
La.—Thunder showers Sat. and Sun.; gentle shifting winds.
E. Tex.—Thunder showers Sat. Sun. cloudy, probably showers in e.; warmer in n. w.; mod. s. e. to s. winds on the coast.
W. Tex.—Showers Sat. Sun. fair; slightly warmer.
Okla.—Showers Sat. Sun. fair.
Ark.—Cloudy Sat.; probably showers Sun., fair.
Tenn.—Showers Sat. Sun., fair.
Ky.—Fair Sat. and Sun.
Ohio—Cloudy and warmer Sat. Sun., fair, warmer; mod. e. to s. e. winds.
Ind.—Cloudy and warmer Sat. Sun., fair in s., cloudy in n.; gentle to mod. e. to s. winds.
Lower Mich.—Fair, slightly warmer, Sat. Sun., cloudy; probably showers; mod. s. e. to s.
Upper Mich.—Fair, warmer Sat.; showers at night or Sun.; cooler Sun.; mod., possibly fresh, s. winds, shifting to n. w. Sat. night.
Ill. and Mo.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun., warmer in s. Sun.
Wis.—Fair and warmer Sat. Sun., probably unsettled and cooler.
Minn.—Cloudy Sat., warmer in s. e. and cooler in n. w. Sun., fair and cooler.
Iowa—Cloudy Sat. and Sun., warmer Sat., cooler Sun.
N. Dak.—Fair Sat. and Sun., cooler Sat.
S. Dak.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun., warmer in e. Sat., cooler at night and on Sun.
Neb.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun., warmer in e. and s. Sat., cooler Sun.
Kan.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun., warmer Sat.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the months of August and September, 1915, will be as follows:
Bankruptcy motions on Wednesday, Sept. 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29.
General motions on Sept. 2, 9, 15, 23, and 30, 1915.
Notice of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day.
Notice of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part II.—Shearn, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part II.—Zeller, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Shearn, J. German Savings Bank<Lawrence—Macdonald De Witt.
SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J.—Morgan<Langer—James A Farrell, Union Dime Sav Bank<McDonald—Richard F Weeks, Murphy<Kolnemann—Louis Wendel, Jr, Maclay <Berliner & Greenberg—Edward L Parris, Seamen's Bank for Savings<Higgins—Edward C Parish.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Shearn, J.—Lind Stern<Katy Goldstein—John H Rogan, Ramson Underhill<Julius Krulewitch—Charles C Marrin, U S Trust Co<Kremrud Realty Co—Gordon Auchincloss, Julia A Loew<Abraham Salkin—Isidore Meiner, Charles E. Rushmore<Martin B Hofman—Henry W Pollock.
SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J.—S. Chas. Welsh<Sarah Fernick—Edmund P Halahan.
SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Frank E. Webb <Hunter Byrd—Charles A. Berrian.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Tiernan, J.—Ex parte business.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Laura Tweedy White<Mary Magerle—Lawrence N. Martin; East River Sav. Institution<Mabel H. Flinn—John V. Sheridan.
COUNTY COURT—Gibbs, J.—Max Edison<Jus Realty Co.—Harold Straus.

SUNDAY TRIPS
FALL RIVER LINE
MANAGEMENT
STEAMER CITY OF LOWELL
TO BRIDGEPORT
Leave Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., 10:00 A. M.; Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., 10:15 A. M. Due Bridgeport 2:15 P. M. Ret., leave Bridgeport 5:00 P. M.; due N. Y. 9:00 P. M. Music. Refreshments. Tickets, $1.00; children, 50 cents.
STEAMER RICHARD PECK
TO NEW HAVEN
Leave Pier 28, E. R., 9:30 A. M., foot East 22d St. 10:00 A. M.; due New Haven 2:30 P. M. Return, due N. Y. 9:00 P. M. Two hours in New Haven. Music. Refreshments. Tickets, $1.00; children, 50 cents. Tickets limited, on sale at Piers on day of excursions.
The New England Steamship Co.

A DAY'S PLEASURE
EXCURSIONS
New Jersey Central
HARD COAL—NO SMOKE—COMFORT
Lake Hopatcong, $1.00
Tomorrow also every Sunday and Holiday
Lv. W. 23d St., 8.50; Liberty St., 9.00 a.m.
Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9.17 a.m.
Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8.30 a.m.
Mauch Chunk $1.50
TOMORROW
Lv. W. 23d St., 8.20; Liberty St., 8.30 a.m.
Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.47 a.m.
Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8.15 a.m.
VIA NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

BLOCK ISLAND R. I. $1.50
EVERY SUNDAY
Special train, with parlor car, leaves foot East 34th St., N. Y., 8:30; Bklyn, Flatbush Ave., 8:40; Nostrand Ave., 8:44, and East N. Y., 8:40 A. M., for Montauk, thence by the steamer "SHINNECOCK." Lve. Block Island, returning, 4 P. M.
Tickets on sale, commencing Saturday of each week, at 170 Broadway, 5th Ave. Bldg., (5th Ave. and 23d St.), and Long Island R. R. stations, foot 34th St., E. R., N. Y.; Long Island City, and Brooklyn. Sale of tickets limited. The right is reserved to postpone the excursion and redeem tickets. Restaurant. Lunch Counter and Cafe service on steamer.

GLEN ISLANDS
"The World's Pleasure Grounds"
Every seaside amusement: dancing, boating and fishing; Bayne's band concerts; "The Zoo"; restaurant; plants and flowers; clambake dinner and a la carte; dancing; "Kleis Deutschland"; "The Dairy." Steamers leave Battery 9:45, 11:15 A.M., 2:30, 4:30, 7:30 P.M. East 34th St. half hour later. Extra Boats Sundays. Round Trip 50c.

UP THE HUDSON, SATURDAY
AUGUST 28, STR. HOMER RAMSDELL, for West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie and Kingston, leaves Franklin St. 1:00; W. 129th St. 1:30 P. M. Connection at West Point and Newburgh with Str. Benj. B. Odell for New York, $1 Round Trip. Music. Restaurant. Lunch Room. Str. W. F. Romer leaves Franklin St. 2:30; W. 129th St. 3:00 P. M. for landings Highland Falls to Kingston. Connection at Highland Falls or West Point for return boat to New York same day.
ROUND TRIP, $1.00
CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

VALLEY GROVE
EVERY SUNDAY 75c
Bathing, Dancing,
STR. "MONTAUK" ½ Fare 40c
Leave Pier ft. E. 34th St., 10:00 A. M.
Leave Pier ft. E. 138th St., 10:30 A. M.
4 hours ashore, returning leave 5:00 P.M.
Dining Room, Lunch Counter. Refreshments.

Atlantic Highlands
STEAMER "CASTLETON" FARE 10 Cts
Automobiles Carried. Capacity 30 cars. This Route for All Jersey Coast Resorts.
Lve. Daily ft. White hall St., next to South Ferry, 10 A.M., 2 P.M. | Lve. Atlantic Highlands 11:45 A. M., 5 P. M. Tel., Broad 179 or 3263.
Trains & Trolleys to all Coast Resorts
Passenger Capacity Is Limited to 1,350.

DAYLIGHT TRIPS
Long Island Sound
New London Line On Mondays Str. CHESTER W. CHAPIN lve. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., 10:00 A. M.; ft. of East 22d St., 10:30 A. M., for New London, Norwich, Stonington, Watch Hill, Providence, Boston, etc. Folder on request.
City Ticket Agent, 171 Broadway, N. Y.
CONEY ISLAND
ROCKAWAY BEACH
STRS. ROSEDALE & CIMBRIA today leave West 129th St., 9:30; West 23d St., 10:15; Battery, 10:45. 3; Coney Island, 6; Rockaway, 5. Excursion tickets, 50c.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE
The Most Delightful Way to
NORTH JERSEY COAST RESORTS
Atlantic Highlands, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Belmar, Spring Lake, Point Pleasant, etc.
The Finest and Fastest Steamers in the Harbor Run as follows:
Lv. N. Y., Pier 81, N. R., foot W. 42d St., week days, 8.50, 9.35, 10.30 a.m.; 12.30, 1.30, 3.15, *4.15 *5.25, 7.45 p.m. Sunday 9.00, 10.00 a.m.; 1.00, 3.30, 7.15 p.m. (10.40 p.m. E. Long Br. only.)
Lv. N. Y., Pier 10, N. R., foot Cedar St., week days, 9.15, 10.00, 11.00 a.m.; 1.00, 2.00, 3.45, *4.45 *5.45, 8.10 p.m. Sunday 9.30, 10.30 a.m.; 1.30, 4.00, 7.35 p.m. (11.10 p.m. E. Long Br. only.)
*Except September 6th.
The most desirable water ride about New York
is to Atlantic Highlands and return
THE FARE OF ONE DOLLAR MAKES IT THE MOST EXCLUSIVE
First Class Meals at Popular Prices
THE ROUND TRIP TO ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS MAY BE MADE ON ALL STEAMERS EXCEPT THOSE LEAVING AS FOLLOWS:
From Pier 81, N. R., foot W. 42nd St. Week days—*5.25, 7.45 p.m. Sundays—10.40 p.m.
From Pier 10, N. R., foot Cedar Street. Week days—*5.45, 8.10 p.m. Sundays—11.10 p.m.

AFTERNOON SAIL
Str

AS TO WRIST WATCH, WE'LL KNOW TODAY

Jewelers to Decide Momentous Question of Man's Fashion at Final Session.

BIG CITY DEALERS FAVOR IT

In the South and West, They Say, Time Should Be Toted in the Wesco't Pocket.

The delegates to the tenth annual convention of the National Retail Jewelers' Association must decide today whether to recommend the wrist watch for men as a proper style in jewelry. The question came up for consideration at the session in Grand Central Palace yesterday and because of division of opinion action was deferred. Today is the last day of the convention.

When the session was at its height yesterday, Second Vice President G. F. Manahan of Chicago, who is in charge of the $3,000,000 jewelry exhibit, moved that, as the wrist watch was the best thing he had seen at the show, the convention indorse it.

Delegate R. C. Barnau of Greensboro, N. C., got the floor.

"There's some excuse for a woman wearing her watch on her wrist," he said, "but a man has no such excuse. He has plenty of pockets. A man can wear his watch in his 'wesco't,' but a woman hasn't any 'wesco't.' She might as well wear her watch on her wrist as tucked in a bag or somewhere else about her person. I am opposed to recommending wrist watches for men; they're all right for women until she gets some place better to carry her watch."

"The wrist watch will never be a common timepiece," said Louis Ebeling of Missouri. "While it is stylish, it is going to give us a lot of trouble. I think we'd better let matters stand as they are."

From sentiments expressed it could be seen the jewelers of the larger cities favored recommending the wrist watch, while those from the smaller towns, particularly of the South and West, thought men could get along without it. No vote was taken, but Mr. Manahan says he will not see his motion die.

J. B. Warren, manager of the Elgin Watch Company, which has the largest exhibit of wrist watches for men, said after the debate:

"The trouble with some of those fellows is that they're afraid the sales of wrist watches will hurt the sale of more expensive watches. That's all wrong. A man who has a wrist watch will also have a regular watch. The wrist watch for men fills a distinct want and is here to stay. The men who oppose now do so for selfish reasons and will soon find themselves forced to handle it."

The choice of the place for the eleventh annual convention next year was left to the Executive Committee, two new members of which were elected yesterday—C. L. Combs of Omaha, the retiring President, and A. A. Evarts of Dallas, Texas. Minneapolis, Chicago, Los Angeles, and St. Louis want the convention.

The following officers were elected: President, Charles T. Evans of Utica; First Vice President, G. A. Brock of Los Angeles; Second Vice President, Jean B. Tack of Newark; Secretary, A. W. Anderson of Meenah, Wis., re-elected for the third time, and Treasurer, A. L. Thoma of Piqua, Ohio, re-elected.

New York State won the Roberts banner for the greatest increase in membership, the gain being 32. Pennsylvania stood second with a gain of 55. The Coombs banner for percentage increase in membership went to the District of Columbia, which showed an increase for the year of 35 per cent., the membership growing from 13 to 24.

There was much friction over the question of admittance to the exhibit. Many of the non-member jewelers, manufacturers and jobbers, excluded under this years' rules, had contributed to the fund for entertaining the convention, and were angry when they were barred at the doors, along with the general public. This action was taken because the exhibitors said they feared their designs might be copied by rival manufacturers and felt that they should have all the advantages in gaining the trade of the retailers who are members of the association. Some jewelers thought every one should have been admitted. Second Vice President Manahan, who had charge of the exhibit and the rules governing it, was not re-elected.

TO ACT ON GREENHUT SALE.

Creditors Meet Today to Choose Between Two Offers.

A meeting in connection with the confirmation of the sale of the assets of the J. B. Greenhut Company, which were bought Aug. 17 for $2,250,000 by Joseph M. Hartfield of the law firm of White & Case, who acted for the Reorganization Committee, representing $5,600,000 of the $6,000,000 second mortgage bonds, will be held at 10 o'clock this morning in the Greenhut store, at Eighteenth Street and Sixth Avenue. Peter B. Olney of 68 William Street, the referee, was out of town yesterday, but he will be on hand today for the sale's confirmation.

The Reorganization Committee desires to take over the whole plant and all the assets of the bankrupt company, and to reopen in time for the Fall trade. The plan will provide for the payment of the creditors either by 22½ per cent. on their claims in cash or by 12½ per cent. in cash and 15 per cent. in the stock of the reorganization company.

It will be necessary for creditors to select one or the other of these offers today before the sale can be confirmed. A new company, it is said, will be formed, with Captain J. B. Greenhut at its head.

EASTLAND JURY REPORTS.

Vote Indictment Against Manager of Indiana Thansportation Co.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—W. K. Greenebaum, General Manager of the Indiana Transportation Company, was indicted on the charge of manslaughter today by the Grand Jury. He was later arraigned in court and released on a $10,000 bond.

This makes a total of seven indictments returned in connection with the Eastland disaster. Four officials of the St. Joseph-Chicago Steamship Company, owner of the vessel, and the Captain and chief engineer already are under indictment.

The jurors, it was learned, were anxious to indict the two Federal Inspectors who passed on the seaworthiness of the steamer and the two checkers who permitted the ship to be overloaded. This was prevented, however, when they were told that the State courts did not have jurisdiction over these officials.

State Labor Federation Officers.

BUFFALO, Aug. 27.—The annual convention of the New York State Federation of Labor came to a close today with the election of officers. James P. Holland of New York, representing the Stationary Firemen, was chosen President, and Edward A. Bates of Utica was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer. Other nominations ratified were: Vice President, T. H. Guerin of Troy, Carpenters; Charles Hanstein of Newburg, Hatters; T. J. Curtis of New York, Rock Drillers; Joseph King of Utica, Electrical Workers; Emanuel Kovelski of Rochester, Bartenders; Joseph Mullaney of Brooklyn, Asbestos Workers; George McGuire of New York, Plumbers; John C. Clark of Buffalo, Garment Makers; Joseph H. Dehan of New York, Cigar Makers; Harry Engel of Schenectady, Stage Workers.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

WILL BUY tan khaki and blue army cloth. Bring samples Saturday morning, 12 West 31st St., 5th floor.

OPEN for 50 pieces silk plaids. Call between 9 and 11, Room 316, 1,270 Broadway.

Wanted for cash—Coats, suits, skirts, dresses, &c.; quantity no object. Gross, Franzblau & Co., 27 Greene. Tel. 886 Spring.

CASH FOR HIGH-GRADE women's suits, coats, dresses, skirts, waists, petticoats, and furs. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St. F'n 4343.

Help and Situations Wanted.

DESIGNER on coats and suits, capable of producing correct styles and well fitting patterns by out-of-town house. Address X 334 Times Annex.

SALESMEN novel side line of children's embroidered dresses and middies on commission; territories open from East to the Coast; references. K. H., 220 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER and factory manager is open for position in medium-priced dress house; also does big jobbing trade. P. Box 88, 302 6th Av.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 3¼@3¾ per cent. for the best names
Thursday 3¼@3¾ " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

He Waited Too Long.

Clothiers who have postponed coming into the woolen and worsted cloth markets until the present time are finding they made a bad mistake. One appeared yesterday at the office of a selling agent of a prominent mill and tried to close a deal for October or November delivery on various grades of worsted cloths, but this offer was refused unless his order was for spot delivery at current prices. Late comers in the market find selling agents very unwilling to dispose of goods at present prices for future delivery in view of the uncertainties of the situation.

Raw Silk Receipts Gain.

According to figures compiled by the Silk Association of America, imports of raw silk at this port last month showed gains over those of the year before and the year previous to that. The respective totals for 1915, 1914 and 1913 were 15,044, 14,591 and 9,925 bales. Despite the gain in the total receipts, there was a drop in the imports of Japanese silks of more than 2,100 bales, as compared with the July, 1914, total. The gains showed by the other sorts, however, more than made up this loss. Canton showed a large increase, while imports of "China" silks more than doubled. Tussahs and doppionis together showed a good gain.

English Deliveries Uncertain.

It begins to look as though domestic manufacturers of fancy men's wear worsteds will have little to fear from competition with English manufacturers so far as the Spring season goods are concerned. Several English manufacturing firms have notified their American selling agents that, on account of the war, it will be impossible to make good deliveries, if in fact any, during the next lightweight season. In some instances the English manufacturers advised their representatives here that in any event the dates of delivery would be greatly delayed. This brought responses from some agents that it would be better not to show lines or attempt to get business under the circumstances.

Fancy Goods Are Active.

The good business that marked the early part of the month in the fancy goods and notions field is still going on. Buyers are in for Fall, it is said, in larger numbers than for several seasons, and reports from leading houses indicate improvement over sales for the corresponding period of a year ago. A fine business is reported on bags, all sorts sharing in it. Opera, novel leather and shell-frame bags are especially good, as are tiny silk bags suitable for carrying a powder puff while dancing and mirror-bottomed bags. A large number of sets for home bar-making are being disposed of. Novelties in the shape of toys, boudoir and desk sets, pins, combs, belts, neckwear and other articles too numerous to mention are receiving considerable attention from the buyers.

Shoddy Is in Demand.

The recent heavy contracts, aggregating over $10,000,000 for uniform cloths and blankets for Italian military use, have brought about a situation full of perplexity in the woolen cloth market. The most serious feature in the situation is the lack of stock in the shape of shoddy raw wool and dyestuffs. Certain grades of shoddy are now bringing around 25 cents per pound, with experienced mill men predicting a rate of 40 cents before long. It was pointed out yesterday that the available supply of shoddy is growing more limited every day. Many millions of men are now garbed in military uniforms which are burned when discarded, whereas in peace times old clothing contributed to the world's supply of shoddy. Some of the mill men believe cotton will have to be used almost exclusively to take the place of the shoddy.

Manchester Values Looked Into.

It developed at a hearing yesterday before Judge Cooper of the Board of General Appraisers that the Treasury Department has been conducting an investigation into cotton dress goods values in the Manchester market. The case before the General Appraiser related to importations made by Henry Glass & Co. of this city. The question involved at the hearing had to do with market values in Manchester during last December and two or three months prior and subsequent thereto. It was brought out that Special Agent Chance of the Treasury's staff, stationed in London, has been looking into the fluctuations in prices in the English markets as a result of the war. The Customs authorities here raised the values on the Glass goods, although it is understood the special agent's report favors the prices at which these shipments were invoiced. Decision was reserved.

Must Pay Higher Prices.

The heavy Italian and other uniform cloth contracts recently placed or on which mills are now busy are having the effect of stiffening the market for future orders of this kind placed in this country. According to one mill man, whose mills have handled many of the European contracts, foreigners will have to do their future business on a much higher level. This unwelcome fact was impressed strongly upon a representative of a foreign power who has been in this city this week trying to place contracts for large quantities of uniform cloth. Some of the mills are demanding an advance of 30 cents a yard for the new cloth wanted over rates prevailing only three weeks ago. While negotiations are pending for the material referred to above, the foreign Government representative so far has found mills unwilling to sign contracts at figures prevailing even a fortnight ago.

Colored Cottons Situation.

While there has not been any marked improvement in the buying of colored cotton goods in this market in the last week, quite a large volume has been moved and the price tone has improved. Certain lines of heavy chambrays were moved up by leading producers, while the naming of 1916 prices on percales brought out advances on the sorts that use plenty of color or use the colors that are scarcest. Ginghams for the new season moved well, the staple ones openly and dress ginghams, especially Southern goods, more or less sub-rosa as to price. The advance in chambrays has helped business some. Madras fabrics are doing well in a quiet way, and the South and Southwest are taking plaids well. The indigo shortage is pointing to the closing of certain Southern denim mills and making some Eastern ones work on part time. Several substitutes for indigo are apparently being used, so far as known without guarantee as to color fastness.

Cotton Goods Exports Improve.

A better feeling exists in the export end of the local cotton goods trade as a result of the business that has come forward of late, the chief drawback being the unsettled financial situation in China and the attendent lack of business from that market. Not much improvement has been seen in the demand from India, either, but from Latin America, the West Indies, the antipodes, the Red Sea district, and the Philippines a larger stream of orders has been coming. Both gray and colored goods shared in this demand, though the business done on the latter merchandise continues to be hampered by the dystuffs situation. War business on duck has been pretty good of late, and the demand for commercial duck has not been poor by any means. Some little difficulty in doing future business is anticipated as a result of the advances in cotton, for the unwillingness of the buyers to pay the prices asked has for some time been the biggest obstacle to overcome. The unwillingness, that will meet the rise in prices which probably will be imperative as a result of the rise, is expected to be even harder to overcome.

Gray Goods Take a Spurt.

Under the stimulus of the sharp upward turn in cotton, the local gray goods market yesterday saw the most active trading in many weeks. Good sales of 39-inch 68-72s were made for September-October delivery at 4¼ cents, and this price has now been withdrawn. Large sales of 56-44s in the 39-inch width were put through at 3⅛ cents for shipment in September, October and November, this figure being an advance of a sixteenth of a cent over Thursday's price. All the 38½-inch 64-60s available for any delivery at 3⅜ cents have been cleaned up, and sales for delivery in October and November were made at 3⅜ cents. For shipment in September and October, 38½-inch 60-48s sold in a large way at 3¼ cents, and later large bids at that price, for similar delivery, were refused. The same situation was true of 38½-inch 60-52s, which sold at 3⅜ cents until buying got too heavy. All the 38½-inch 64-56s that were in the market at 5⅛ cents have been snapped up, and 3⅝ cents is asked now. There was not a great deal said about sheetings, but some good sales of 3.95 drills were reported at 4⅞ cents, or an advance of a quarter cent. Fancies continued active. Spot prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s....5⅝c. 38½-inch, 64-56s...3⅝c
39-inch, 72-76s....5c 38½-inch, 60-52s..*3⅜c
39-inch, 68-72s..*4¼c 38½-inch, 60-48s..*3¼c
38½-inch, 64-56s..3⅛c 37-inch, 64-60s....2⅝c
38½-inch, 64-60s..3⅛c 27-inch, 56-52s....2⅜c
*Bid.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

MAX KOBRE'S BANK.—Judge Mayer, in the Federal Court, has made allowances to attorneys in the bankruptcy case of Max Kobre's Bank.

AMERICAN 5 AND 10 CENT STORES.—Judge Mayer has appointed James G. Graham special master to take testimony and report on the issues raised in the bankruptcy petition filed against the American 5 and 10 Cent Stores of 315 Fifth Avenue, and the answers filed by several of the creditors who did not want the corporation declared bankrupt.

J. S. SIEVE MILLINERY CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the J. S. Sieve Millinery Co., manufacturer of hats and millinery at 157 Greene Street, by B. Hyman & Shevin Co., $322; Bella Rosenthal, $53, and Lenox Hat Works, Inc., $208. Liabilities are said to be about $2,000.

JACOB HERMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Jacob Herman, wholesale dealer in butter and eggs at 310 Greenwich Street, by Read & Garrison, $325, and Tancer Brothers, $174.

CHARLES ENDRES, a waiter, of 332 East Eighty-sixth Street, formerly of Charles Endres & Co., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,632 and no assets.

MUTUAL TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—Judge Mayer has dismissed a petition in bankruptcy filed on April 20 against the Mutual Transportation Company, which had a garage at 250 West Eightieth Street.

ABRAHAM FISHER, cafe and restaurant at 200 East Broadway, has filed assignment schedules, showing liabilities $23,379, nominal assets $12,021, and actual assets $7,521.

MEYER FEINBERG COMPANY, INCORPORATED, bookbinding, at 150 Lafayette Street, has filed assignment schedules, showing liabilities of $14,108, nominal assets $6,483, and actual assets $400.

MARCUS MARKOWITZ, jeweler at 525 Sixth Avenue, has filed assignment schedules, showing liabilities $6,989, nominal assets $1,800, and actual assets $500.

AARON HOROWITZ, jobber in silks at 329 Fourth Avenue, has filed bankruptcy schedules showing liabilities of $14,154 and assets of $2,950.

JACOB WISOTSKY, manufacturer of fur trimmings at 57 East Eleventh Street, has filed bankruptcy schedules showing liabilities of $11,554 and assets of $2,098.

Out of Town.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—A. T. Dalton, silk dealer, voluntary petition; liabilities, $14,710; assets, $28,412.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 296 business failures in the United States during the week, against 263 for the previous week. The Middle States had seventy-one; New England, twenty-five; Southern, seventy-four; Western, seventy-two; Northwestern, twenty-two, and Far Western, thirty-two. Canada had fifty-three, against forty for the previous week. About 90 per cent. of the concerns failing had capital of less than $5,000, and 8 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Angel Const. Co., Sam Katz, and Corinne Crofti—E. L. Richards $188.16
Becker, Max and Eda—H. Koehler & Co. 519.72
Binder, Joseph, and Joseph Elsner—E. L. Richards 114.16
Corey, George J., executor—M. B. Sickles 521.00
Engel, Frederick V.—L. F. Cordova.... 326.46
Eagan & Leake—J. F. Morgan..... 115.21
Finkelstein, Max—S. Jacobs et al..... 183.15
Gregory, Bartholomew F. S.—M. Kramer 767.53
Greenberg, Saul—E. H. Sayre et al..... 158.80
Gooding, Pauline, and Elias Gardenas—J. Alvarez 1,573.17
Gormully, Alfred R.—Auto. Trade Directory Co. 185.74
Same—Commercial Vehicle 361.16
Heatter, Gabriel—J. Meyers 223.02
Huttner, Harry—E. Edelman..... 115.32
Hummel, Leopold—L. F. Robertson & Sons, Inc. 1,738.38
Hamilton, Jacob G.—Batavia and New York Woodworking Co. 175.51
Ivory, Annie M.—Emigrant Ind. Savings Bank 1,348.18
Knothe, Chas. J. and Mary M.—E. H. Erightson 258.37
Kappes, Anthony—Lawyers Mort. Co.. 2,100.28
Lanner, Charles—M. Bergman 144.94
Metalock Mfg. Co., Inc.—New York Life Insurance and Trust Co. 174.26
Matt, Lawrence M.—Oppenheim, Collins & Co. 134.53
McGovern, Patrick—Am. Bridge Co.. 10,038.11
O'Hara, Mary—Miller Rubber Co. 253.25
Olvanny, Lawrence T. and Carolyn E.—H. C. Smith 1,001.47
O'Donnell, Wm. J., and Edmund German—G. R. Southerland. 275.09
Owners' Standard Rty. Corp.—H. Hirshfeld 3,936.88
Omanowitz, Itcher—N. Y. Railways Co., costs 107.63
Ralli, Theo. P.—O'Neill, Adams Co..... 126.74
Saphirstein, William—E. L. Richards.. 460.03
Terr, Joseph—S. Weinstein..... 527.74
Union Improv. Co., Inc.—Friedberg & Son 119.01
U. S. Collapsible Steel Cont. Co.—U. S. Paper Export Ass'n..... 295.97
Vignola, Michelina—M. Michels..... 542.60
Wichman, Frank—Cook & Bernheimer Co. 113.89

In Bronx County.

Brennan, Cecelia F.—M. Herzig..... 1,683.05
Brenner, Max—King Paint Mfg. Co..... 86.17
Coughlin, Frank J.—N. Y. Telephone Co. 29.05
Cohen, Nat—Same 32.07
Fridiger, Louis—S. Arluck..... 95.08
Herrnstadt, Johonna, and Bernard Goldberger—B. Rosenstock 445.23
Kachhida, James, and George Sokos—Alex Photos 36.91
Kushner, Newman—A. Rusch et al.. 5,349.64
Levy, Isaac—P. J. Clark..... 141.72
Levison, H. J.—A. O. Wilensky..... 183.43
Manzione, Vincenzo—N. Y. Telephone Co. 19.95
Pellicoro, Nickolas—M. Meyer..... 99.64
Simmonds, Male—M. Meyer..... 367.22
Steinberg, Jacob—L. H. Zuckerman.... 36.01
Thompson, William N., and Infusion Steel Process Co.—A. Colliva..... 80.00

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Jesup, Edw. N.—E. L. Richards—June 24, 1915 ..... $5,062.25
Sheepshead Bay Realties, Inc.—Adams & Grace Co.—Aug. 13, 1915..... 282.07
Browning, Wm. H.—C. N. Y.—Dec. 2, 1908, (vacated) 269.12
Same—Same—Apr. 15, 1908, (vacated) 279.25
Same—Same—Mar. 25, 1908, (vacated) 296.95
Perry, Helena—C. N. Y.—Mar. 28, 1914, (vacated) 264.41
Chuzynski, Wladyslaw—Zebro Contracting Co., Inc.—Nov. 13, 1914, (released) 134.41

W. B. ATWATER FACES JAIL.

Court Doubts Aviator's Testimony That He Is Penniless.

Under a decision handed down yesterday by Judge Julius M. Mayer in the United States District Court, William B. Atwater of Central Valley, N. Y., the aviator husband of Lillian Platt Atwater, widow of Senator Thomas C. Platt, must either turn over $5,000 to Jacob A. Decker, his trustee in bankruptcy, by Sept. 1, or be committed to Ludlow Street Jail.

Atwater was adjudged guilty of contempt of court by Federal Judge Charles M. Hough last November for failing to comply with a ruling of Referee in Bankruptcy Walter C. Anthony of Newburg, requiring him to pay the $5,000.

Atwater's defense is that he is practically penniless and cannot comply with the court's ruling. When examined before United States Commissioner Tallman he produced $4 and said that his wife had given it to him. His only bank account, he said, is 50 cents, and his interest in his grandfather's estate, which is small and depends upon his outliving his mother. Atwater told Commissioner Tallman that aviation is his only means of earning a living, and that because his wife objects to it he has been doing nothing but looking after her estate, receiving only spending money from her for these services. Judge Mayer in his opinion characterized Atwater's testimony as "indefinite, unsatisfactory, and not worthy of belief."

In 1912 Atwater made a trip around the world, accompanied by his wife, and made from 200 to 250 flights. He received for these exhibitions, according to the referee's report, between $60,000 and $100,000, which he asserts he turned over to his wife.

ROBS LITTLE JOHNNY DUGAN

Chance Acquaintance Matches Coins and He Sails Penniless.

One of the saddest men who sailed for Liverpool yesterday among the 125 passengers in the steerage of the White Star liner Cymric was little Johnny Dugan, who is a Welshman. On Thursday night he was merry and bright at the Broadway Central Hotel, where he told the clerk that he was on his way home to fight for Wales against the Germans.

A smooth-tongued, well-dressed stranger, who said he was a Canadian sailing also on the Cymric to go to the war in France, introduced himself to Johnny at the hotel door and suggested the ancient pastime of matching coins in a near-by saloon. And what did he do to Johnny Dugan. He took away his $75 and left him on the street with two clear coupons, a Staten Island transfer, out of date, and his passage ticket to Liverpool.

"And what did little Johnny Dugan do to him?" asked Big Murphy, the night watchman, anxiously of Eddy Malin, the chief pier detective.

"Why, Johnny Dugan looked for him all night, but couldn't find him, so he sailed away across the sea without his money," the detective replied.

The Cymric had sixty cabin passengers, among whom were nine Americans, and 14,000 tons of cargo, mostly war munitions for the British Government. The passengers did not appear at all alarmed about passing through the war zone, and will be drilled in the use of lifejackets and given a place in the lifeboats when the liner gets out to sea.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions on Bone Black, Beads, and Paste Manufactures.

A. Klipstein & Co. and Hensel, Bruckman & Lorbacher lost yesterday before the Board of General Appraisers in protests relating to the classification of merchandise referred to as vegetable black imported under the Tariff act of 1909. It was returned for duty at 25 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for black made from bone or vegetables, whereas the importers claimed the product to be properly dutiable at 10 or 20 per cent. ad valorem as bone char. Judge McClelland reached the conclusion that the correct duty had been taken and overruled the protests.

Bernard Ulmann & Co. were sustained in the contention that imitation precious stones should be admitted to entry under the Tariff act of 1909 at 35 per cent. ad valorem as beads. The importers also made a claim that duty accrued at 20 per cent. ad valorem as dress ornaments, but no testimony was given on this point. The Collector was reversed in classifying the goods as manufactures of paste with duty at 45 per cent. ad valorem.

Adolph Strauss & Co. were upheld in a claim that hatpins imported under the old law are properly dutiable at 45 per cent. ad valorem as paste manufactures. It was held that the Collector erred in returning the merchandise at 60 per cent. as jewelry.

FINDS FOR SPLITDORF CO.

Court Holds $1,000,000 Paid for Patent Was Not Too Much.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 27.—Vice Chancellor Backes, in the Chancery Court, today denied an injunction sought by Sidney S. Meyers, a stockholder of the Splitdorf Electrical Company, Newark, to restrain the concern from paying $1,000,000 for a patent on a high-tension magneto to the Sumter Electrical Company of Sumter, S. C. Fraud was alleged in the application for an injunction, but the Vice Chancellor finds that 98 per cent. of the Splitdorf stockholders approved of the proposition to acquire the patent, for which the court held $1,000,000 was not too much.

The Splitdorf Company is capitalized at $3,500,000, and manufactures magnetos for automobiles, motor boats and other purposes. In connection with the purchase of the Sumter Company's patent the Splitdorf company planned to acquire the Southern concern.

106 DOG OWNERS IN COURT.

Sixty-seven Fined $90 for Not Muzzling Their Pets.

The Board of Health has decreed that its edict ordering the muzzling of all dogs appearing out of doors must be obeyed, and yesterday measures were taken in several courts to see that proper respect was paid to that decree.

Owners of unmuzzled dogs were summoned, regardless of the size, sex, or disposition of their pets. From the proud possessor the Great Dane to the tender owner of the little toy dog, they had to appear in court.

One hundred and six persons were arraigned, and fines totaling $90 were collected from sixty-seven of them. One was discharged, twenty-six were given suspended sentences, and ten were reprimanded and discharged. Two cases were adjourned.

IS A GREAT INFLATION IMMINENT?

In the light of experience and of existing conditions, the Governors of the Federal Reserve Banks and big bankers throughout the country answer that question in an authoritative manner in next Monday's issue of

The Annalist.

It will pay you as a business man to read it.

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$2,000 Northampton Traction Co. Refdg. and Consld. Mtg. 5% Bds., 1942.
$10,000 Washington Farm Lands Co. 1st and Serial Mtg. 6% Bds., Series B, 2d lien, 1923.
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2 shs. Winchester Repeating Arms Co.
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28 shs. N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. 1st prefd.
$10,000 Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R. Refdg. and Impt. 4% Bds., 1955, U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co. Ctfs.
5 shs. Estates of Long Beach.
$1,000 Estates of Long Beach 1 Mtg 6% Bds., 1917.

PARCEL POST RECEIPTS.

Sender May Have Evidence of Mailing by Paying One Cent.

Postmaster Morgan announced yesterday that on and after Sept. 1 senders of parcel post packages may obtain receipts therefor by paying 1 cent each. The purpose is to provide senders with evidence that the package was mailed. The receipt does not insure against loss and no receipt is obtained from the addressee upon delivery. Patrons who desire either of these latter facilities must insure their parcels.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ATLANTA—Keely Co.: Miss H. Morris, ribbons; 69 5th Av.; Broztell.
BALTIMORE—Joel Gutman Co.; Miss M. A. Campbell, laces and trimmings; 200 5th Av.; Holland.
BALTIMORE—Model Pants Co.; L. Leventhal, piece goods; Breslin.
BESSEMER—Erlich & Lefkowitz; L. Erlich, dry goods, millinery, shoes, men's, women's garments; 1,161 B'way.
BILLINGS, Mon.—Roe Dry Goods Co.; D. Roe, dry goods and general merchandise; Plaza.
BOSTON—Weinstein & White; S. Weinstein, furn. goods and clothing; Wallick.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; P. D. Slocum, furs; J. K. Marley, laces, h'dk'fs, ribbons; 191 5th Av.
BOSTON—The Enterprise Cloak Co.; W. Wolbarst, representing; 1,270 B'way; Latham.
BOSTON—The Lace Shop; C. Wolbarst, silks, notions; Latham.
BOSTON—Dunlap-Cook Co. Store; Miss J. A. Johnson, women's coats, suits, gowns, blouses; Park Av.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; Miss M. Lensenhuber, silverware and jewelry; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam Co.; W. D. Kent, carpets, rugs; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO—Weber Furniture Co.; G. J. Feldman, carpets, furniture; Marie Antoinette.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck Co.; M. Adler, furniture; 438 B'way.
CHICAGO—Reliance Manufacturing Co.; M. F. Goodman, manufacturers working shirts; 364 B'way.
CHICAGO—S. Mandl, general merchandise; 1,261 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; Miss M. E. Noonan, waists; 15 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—O'Connell Bros.; J. O'Connell, shoes; Broztell.
CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper Co.; L. Klein, rugs, 13 E. 22d; Grand.
CHICAGO—E. E. Strauss & Co.; H. Meyer, piece goods; Somerset.
CHICAGO—Kuh, Nathan & Fisher Co.; E. Bucan, carpets, upholstery, &c.; Van Cortlandt.
PHILADELPHIA—W. F. Read & Sons Co.; F. C. Read, manufacturers' silks, woolen dress goods; 114 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; Miss A. Brown, merino underwear, shawls; 23 E. 26th; Collingwood.
PITTSBURGH—Corcoran, O'Brien & Tigue; J. B. Corcoran, clothing, furn. goods; Arlington.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; Miss E. Morris, muslin underwear, infants' wear, corsets; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; H. J. Shamberg, furs; 364 5th Av.; Hermitage.
RICHMOND—Thalhimer Bros.; E. R. Meade, linings, white goods; 148 W. 23d; Grand.
RICHMOND—Kaufmann & Co. J. I. Kaufmann, millinery; 621 B'way.
ROCHESTER—Asperior Raincoat Co.; M. Sobin, ladies' waists; Imperial.
SANDUSKY—Kugel Bros.; L. C. Kugel, hosiery, underwear, small wares, (retail or wholesale); Holley.
SAN FRANCISCO—Mohr & Sons; Sig Mohr, men's manufacturing goods; 48 Leonard.
SCRANTON, S. C.—Copeland-Stone Co.; C. W. Stone, clothing; Grand.
ST. LOUIS—A. Mandelmeir Co.; A. Mandelmeir, shoe findings; 621 B'way; Hermitage.
ST. LOUIS—Browning, King & Co.; A. P. Kloos, clothing, furnishing goods; 16 Cooper Square.
ST. PAUL—Browning, King & Co.; F. W. Thomas, clothing, furnishing goods; 16 Cooper Square.
TOLEDO—The Cass Co.; Mr. Loper, ladies' hats; 1,261 Broadway.
UNIONTOWN—Wright-Metzler Co. Department Store; S. W. Metzler, clothing; 320 Church.
WASHINGTON—J. J. Cunningham & Co.; Miss M. E. Boyle, ladies' ready-to-wear; Imperial.
YOUNGSTOWN—G. M. McKelvey Co.; Miss M. Connell, dress goods, silks, velvets; linings; 320 Church St.

INSTRUCTION.

The Barnard School for HOUSEHOLD ARTS 226 W. 79th St.
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Recover All Ground Lost on Arabic Incident—Exchange Situation Calls for Action.

The recovery was carried forward yesterday, with a freer swing—there was less profit taking and more of the enthusiastic bidding up of stocks. The remnant of the decline caused by the fear of a break with Germany was wiped out, and the general level of prices rose above the figure at which it stood at the close on Wednesday of last week, the day before the Arabic was sunk. Five days of recovery have made good the three days' severe decline following the threatened severance of relations between this country and Germany. All fear of that was dismissed in the minds of traders yesterday, the news of the day convincing them that Germany had definitely decided to go as far in the direction of acceding to our demands as would be necessary to avoid a break with the United States. Wall Street, in short, was disposed not only to dismiss the Arabic situation but to dismiss entirely the differences between this country and Germany. No longer worried over the international situation, it gave itself over to renewed discussions of war order business and to its own manner of expressing the belief that this country is in a period of great opportunity.

All of yesterday's improvement in the list as a whole was due to the advances in the industrials. The general level of railroad stocks was lower at the close than on Thursday. This points to one of the adverse features of the general market position. The railroads have been laggards. It is a fact that many investors are leaving railroad stocks entirely alone, and they have attracted little or none of the speculation which has been responsible for the violent rise in the industrials. The rise no doubt would have been less violent had the speculation extended to the railroad shares as well as to the industrials, for the buying power would then have been applied to a much larger area. It is entirely logical that public regulation should lessen the field of speculation in railroad securities, but it is far from desirable that it should result in a lessening of real investment interest in them, yet it seems to have contributed to that result.

The exchange situation since the sinking of the Arabic diverted attention from the corrective measures which up to ten days ago were under active discussion has developed in a manner which increases the need of resorting to measures to foster more orderly conditions in the exchanges between this country and Europe. The new low record for sterling established on Thursday was short lived, for a still lower figure was touched yesterday. Plans have gone forward for further shipments of gold to this side, and sales of our securities from the other side have continued, but these have not proved sufficient offset to the pressure upon the exchange market growing out of the enormous payments which England and her allies have had to make here for the supplies purchased in this country. And these payments are much more likely to increase during the next few months than to decrease, for the seasonal export movement of farm products will in all probability coincide this year with a great increase in the shipments of war supplies, which are probably far from having reached their maximum volume. It is likely that with the doing away with tension over our relations with Germany the exchange problem will again be taken in hand, with a view to determining upon the needed remedies.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, AUG. 27, 1915.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	913,149
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	95,295,401
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	77.88 + .42
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	78.79	Aug. 17	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
33⅜	33½	1,400	Alaska Gold Mines	33	33⅞	33	33½	+ ⅝
39¾	40⅛	24,600	Allis-Chal. Mfg.	39	41⅛	38⅝	40	+1½
70½	71	5,300	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	69½	71½	69½	71½	+2
59	59¼	3,900	Am. Agri. Chem.	59	60	59	59¼	+1¼
92	94	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	93	93	93	93	...
...	...	25	do., odd lot	93½	93½	93½	93½	...
115	65½	3,400	Am. Beet Sugar	65¼	66⅛	65	65½	+ ½
88	91	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	89	89	89	89	−1
60⅞	61	21,200	Am. Can	62¼	62¼	60⅞	60⅞	− ⅛
105⅜	106	400	Am. Can pf.	106	106	106	106	...
72½	73	2,800	Am. Car & Fdry.	70	73¼	69	72½	+3⅝
151	151½	400	Am. Coal Products	151	151¼	151	151	+1¾
51½	52¼	3,500	Am. Cotton Oil	51¼	52⅜	51¼	52¼	+ ⅞
95	97	200	Am. Express	96	96	95	95	−4
...	88½	800	Am. Hide & Lea.	8⅝	8½	8¼	8¼	− ⅛
36⅝	37½	900	Am. H. & L. pf.	37	37½	37	37	+ ¼
24	24½	200	Am. Ice Securities	24	24½	24	24½	+ ½
20	20¼	18,400	Am. Linseed	17⅞	20½	17½	20⅜	+2⅝
33¼	39	3,600	Am. Linseed pf.	34⅜	39	34⅜	38¾	+4¾
50¾	53½	13,200	Am. Locomotive	53⅜	56	53⅜	53⅝	+1½
81¾	82	11,100	Am. Sm. & R. div.	80¾	82⅜	80¾	82	+1⅝
107	108	500	Am. Sm. & Ref pf.	107	107	107	107	+1
80½	81	100	Am. Sm. Sec. pf. B.	80½	80½	80½	80½	+ ½
80½	81	100	do., odd lot	80½	81	80½	81	...
53½	53½	1,900	Am. St'l Foundries	53	53½	52½	53¼	+1½
123½	124	700	Am. Tel. & Tel.	123¼	124	123½	123⅝	+ ¼
224	228	100	Am. Tobacco	225	225	225	225	−2
90	91½	20	Am. Woolen pf.	91½	91½	91½	91½	...
74½	74⅞	66,800	Anaconda Cop. Co.	72⅝	74⅞	72⅝	74⅝	+2½
101⅞	102⅛	1,100	A., T. & S. F.	102⅛	102¼	101⅞	102	+ ⅛
102	104	200	Atlantic Coast Line	103	103	103	103	+1
78⅜	79¼	7,300	Baldwin Loco.	78	79⅜	78	78¼	+ ⅛
82	82⅜	2,900	Balt. & Ohio	82⅛	83⅜	82	82⅛	− ⅛
70½	71	100	Balt. & Ohio pf.	70⅜	70⅝	70⅜	70⅝	− ¼
1	1⅛	100	Batopilas Mining	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	...
289	290	1,000	Bethlehem Steel	284½	290	284	290	+5
84⅜	85	2,400	Brklyn. R. T.	85	85¼	84⅞	84⅞	...
67⅝	67⅞	5,700	Butte & Superior	67	68¼	66½	67⅝	+2¼
18⅝	18½	3,300	Cal. Petroleum	18⅜	18⅜	18	18	...
40	40½	1,100	Cal. Petroleum pf.	41	41¾	40¾	40	...
151⅜	152¼	1,300	Canadian Pacific	151⅜	152⅞	151⅜	152	+ ½
44¼	44½	4,100	Cent. Leather Co.	44⅝	44⅝	44	44¼	+ ⅛
104½	105½	100	Cent. Lea. Co. pf.	105⅞	105⅞	105½	105½	− ⅞
45½	45⅝	800	Ches. & Ohio	45½	45⅞	45½	45⅝	− ⅛
29	30	200	Chi. Gt. Western	30¼	30¼	30	30	...
82½	82⅝	200	Chi., M. & St. P.	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	+ ⅛
120½	121½	200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	121	121	121	121	− ½
21⅝	22	9,000	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	22¼	23⅜	21⅝	22	− ⅛
46½	46⅞	11,100	Chino Copper	46½	47⅛	46½	46½	+ 1⅛
56	65	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	55	55	55	55	−7
43¼	43⅝	21,700	Col. Fuel & Iron	42⅜	43¾	41⅞	43⅝	+1⅝
...	10	3,400	Comstock Tunnel	*9	9	8	9	−1
127	127½	300	Consolidated Gas	126⅝	127⅞	126⅝	127½	+ ⅝
85	86½	2,000	Continental Can	87½	88	86½	86½	...
103½	104	10	Continental Can pf.	104½	104½	104½	104½	...
18½	18⅝	18,510	Corn Prod. Ref.	17⅝	18⅝	17½	18¼	+ ⅞
84¼	84½	600	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	83⅝	84	83⅝	84	+ ½
30	45	10	Cres Carpet	40	40	40	40	...
76¾	76¾	13,300	Crucible Steel	76	77	75¼	76¼	+ ⅞
101½	102	200	Crucible Steel pf.	101	101	101	101	−1
117	119	700	Cuban Am. Sugar	119⅝	119⅝	117½	117½	−2½
107	112	100	Cuban Am.Sugar pf.	109	109	109	109	+4
138	140	100	Del. & Hud. x d	140	140	140	140	+2½
9	10	200	Denver & R. G. pf.	9¼	9¼	9	9	− ⅛
28	28¼	2,820	Distillers Securities	28¼	28¼	28	28⅛	− ⅜
21⅜	21½	1,400	Dome Mines	21½	21½	21½	21½	− ¼
500	...	1	Eastman Kodak	605	605	605	605	...
28¼	28⅝	4,000	Erie	28⅛	28½	28⅛	28¼	...
43⅛	44	700	Erie 1st pf.	44	44	43⅝	43⅞	− ⅛
34½	35¼	800	Erie 2d pf.	35	35	35	35	+ ½
32	33½	1,160	Federal Mining	27⅝	35	25¾	33⅜	+8¼
49	50¼	2,000	Fed. Min. & Sm.	49	52	49	50	+4
296	300	185	General Chemical	300	300	300	300	...
175½	175½	3,400	General Electric	175½	177	175¼	175⅜	− ⅛
218	219	400	General Motors	218	219	218	218⅝	+1⅝
110	110½	350	General Motors pf.	110¼	110¼	110	110	− ¼
...	63	6,350	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	63⅜	63⅝	62¾	62⅜	...
43½	43¾	15,400	Gt. N. ctfs. for O.	43	43⅝	42¾	43¼	+ ⅝
67¼	67½	27,100	Guggenheim Explo.	65	68⅝	65	67½	+3¼
36¼	36⅞	23,700	Inspiration Copper	36	36⅞	36	36⅝	+ ⅝
21⅜	21⅝	3,800	Interb. consol.	21⅜	21⅝	21⅛	21½	+ ⅜
75½	75⅝	1,900	Interb. consol. pf.	75	75½	74¾	75⅛	+5
21⅜	21⅞	2,100	Inter.-Met.	21¼	21¼	21	21⅜	+ ⅜
22½	22⅝	3,900	Inter. Agric.	22¼	22⅜	20½	22½	+3½
40	40½	1,400	Inter. Agri. pf.	40	40⅞	39½	40⅝	+1⅝
108½	109⅛	1,300	Inter. Harv., N. J.	109	110	108	108½	+ ½
26⅞	27	300	Kan. City So.	26⅞	27	26⅝	26⅝	...
57⅞	57½	100	Kan. City So. pf.	57½	57½	57½	57½	+ ⅜
124	125	10	Kings Co. El.L.& P.	124	124	124	124	...
150	164	100	Kresge (S. S.) Co.	160	160	160	160	...
67	68	5,400	Lackawanna Steel	68	69	67	67⅝	+1
142⅜	143⅛	700	Lehigh Valley	142⅝	143⅞	142½	143⅛	...
114½	115	370	Louis. & Nash.	114	114½	114	114½	+2⅜
66½	68	100	Mackay Cos. pf.	66⅜	66⅞	66⅜	66⅝	−1½
126	128	100	Manhattan Elev.	127¼	127¾	127¼	127¼	+ ¼
42⅜	43¼	1,000	Maxwell Motors	44	44	43	43	−1
90½	91	600	Max. Motors 1st pf.	90⅝	91	90¾	91	+ ½
36	38¼	600	Max. Motors 2d pf.	37	37	36½	36¾	...
85¾	86	20,500	Mexican Petroleum	84½	86¾	84½	85⅞	+2⅜
84	87	300	Mex. Petroleum pf.	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	+2⅝
27	27¼	9,750	Miami Copper	26⅝	27⅜	26¾	27	+ ⅝
32	36	100	Minn. & St. L. pf.	32	32	32	32	−4
32	36	10	do., odd lot	32¼	32½	32¼	32¼	...
4	4⅛	5,300	Missouri Pacific	4⅞	4⅞	4	4	− ⅛
53	54	800	Montana Power	53¾	54	52¾	54	+1¾
118	122½	1,100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	− ¼
88½	90	3,300	Nat. Cloak & Suit	88⅝	90	88½	89½	+1½
108	110	100	Nat. Cloak & S. pf.	109	109	109	109	− ¼
27⅜	28¼	2,100	Nat. En. & St. Co.	28¾	28¼	28	28	− ¼
87	90	15	Nat. E. & S. Co. pf.	90	90	90	90	...
64⅝	65	3,600	Nat. Lead Co.	64	65⅞	64	64⅝	+2
14⅞	15	3,800	Nevada Con. Cop.	14⅝	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅝
149	150	7,300	N. Y. Air Brake	147½	151½	147½	149⅜	+3¾
90¾	90½	1,100	N. Y. Central	90¼	91	90¼	90½	...
62	63	100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	62⅜	62⅝	62¼	62½	− ¼
25	26	200	N. Y., Ont. & West.	26	26	25⅞	25⅞	− ⅛
107⅞	108⅛	1,000	Northern Pacific	107¾	108	107¾	108	+ ¼
3½	4	200	Ontario Mining	3¾	3¾	3¾	3½	− ⅛
3½	4	10	do., odd lots	4	4	4	4	...
32	33¼	200	Pacific Mail	32¼	32¾	32¼	32½	+ ¼
32	33¼	3,100	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	31½	34¼	31½	33	+1½
108¼	109	1,400	Penn. R. R.	108¾	109	108½	108½	− ½
88⅝	88½	8,500	Philadelphia Co.	87½	88⅝	87	88	+1
35	35½	21,600	Pittsburgh Coal	35¾	35	32½	35	+2½
96½	96¾	3,200	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	97	100⅜	97	99¾	+2¾
61½	62	4,200	Pressed Steel Car	61¼	62¾	61¼	61¼	...
3	3⅛	300	Quicksilver	2⅞	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	...
4	5	400	Quicksilver pf.	4⅞	5	4⅞	5	− ⅛
39⅞	40¼	1,300	Railway Steel Sp.	40	40¼	39⅝	40	+ ⅛
23½	23⅝	5,600	Ray Con. Copper	23¼	24	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅛
149	149¼	6,800	Reading	148¾	149⅝	148½	149¼	+ ½
44½	44⅞	9,300	Rep. Iron & Steel	44½	45¼	44⅜	44⅞	+ ½
102	102⅜	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	102	102	102	102	+ ¼
...	⅜	100	Rock Island Co.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
...	⅝	5,100	Rock Island Co. pf.	½	⅝	½	½	+ ⅛
8	8¼	8,000	Rumely, (M.,) Co.	7¼	9¼	7¼	8	+ ⅝
11½	12	2,400	Rumely,(M.,) Co. pf.	11¾	14	11¼	11½	− ⅜
14	14½	100	Seaboard Air Line	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	− ⅛
155¾	156	600	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	155	156	155	155¾	+ ¼
55½	56	900	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co.	55	55¾	55	55¾	+ ⅜
89⅞	90	6,100	Southern Pacific	89¾	90	89⅝	89⅞	+ ⅛
75	90	250	So. Porto Rico Sug.	80	100	80	100	+25
15	15⅝	100	Southern Railway	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	− ⅛
112¾	113	8,800	Studebaker Co.	113½	113½	112⅝	112⅝	− ⅞
103¼	104⅜	400	Studebaker Co. pf.	104	104	104	104	...
58½	58⅝	81,440	Tennessee Copper	58½	60⅛	55	58¼	−6½
147	147⅞	4,100	Texas Co.	146	148⅞	146	148	+3
140	142	100	Tex. & Pac. L.D.	140	140	140	140	+3
10	10½	200	Texas & Pacific	10¼	10¼	10	10	− ⅜
52½	53⅞	5,700	Third Avenue	52½	54	52½	53⅝	+1⅜
3	5	100	Tol., St. L. & West.	3½	3½	3½	3½	+1⅛
6½	9	100	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	7	7	7	7	+1
6⅜	7	100	Union B. & P. Co.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	...
130⅜	131	3,600	Union Pacific	130⅞	131¾	130½	131	+ ⅝
81½	82	800	Un. Pac. pf. s to f.	81½	81½	81½	81½	...
81½	82	100	Un.Pac.pf., odd lots.	82	82	82	82	...
50	60	400	Un. Dry Goods pf.	50	50½	50	50½	+ ½
23½	24⅜	24,500	United Rys. Inv.	23½	24⅜	22¾	24	+2⅜
39	42¼	11,200	United Rys. Inv. pf.	39	42¼	38¾	41½	+3
21½	22¼	3,300	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	21½	22¼	21¼	21½	− ¼
74	75½	4,350	U. S. Indus. Alco.	74	75½	73¾	73¾	+ ½
98	98	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf.	98	98	98	98	+1½
99	99	42	do. odd lot	99	99	99	99	...
3	4⅜	1,900	U. S. Red. & Ref.	3	4⅜	3	4½	+2
5	6¼	2,700	U. S. Red. & R. pf.	4⅝	6¼	4½	5	+1⅛
51	51½	2,000	U. S. Rubber	52	52	51¼	51⅜	− ½
103½	105	200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	104⅜	105	104⅜	105	...
76½	76⅝	149,400	U. S. Steel	76½	77	75⅝	76⅝	+1
111⅜	112¼	2,500	U. S. Steel pf.	112	112½	112	112¼	...
68¼	69⅜	22,600	Utah Copper	68¼	69⅜	68	68½	+1¼
38⅞	39	14,700	Va.-Car. Chemical	38⅞	39⅜	38¼	39	+⅜
57	58¼	300	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	58¼	58½	57⅝	57⅝	− ⅝
25⅞	25⅞	500	Western Maryland	26	26	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅜
71½	72	1,100	Western Union Tel.	71	71⅝	71	71⅜	+1⅛
116½	116⅝	21,400	Westingh. E. & M.	116⅝	117¼	116	116⅝	+ ⅞
1	2¼	800	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	2⅞	3	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
181½	184½	500	Willys-Overland	184½	184½	184	184½	+ ½
107	107½	200	Willys-Overland pf.	106⅝	107	106⅝	107	+ ⅝
106½	108	100	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co.	105½	105½	105½	105½	− ⅝

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

Days.	10 or Over 10	Over 30	Over 60	Over 90.
Less.	up to 30.	up to 60.	up to 90.	
Boston	4	4	4	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Phila.	4	4	4	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneap.	4	4	4½	5
Kan. City	4	4	4	5
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Fran.	4	5	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2⅛@2¼
Ninety days	2¼@2⅜

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1⅜	2	1⅜

ON TIME.

60 days	2½@2¾	5 mos.	3	@3½
90 days	2¾@3	6 mos.	3	@3½
4 mos.	3			

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3¼@3¾	6 months	3¼@3½
60 to 90 days	3		@3¼

Other Names.

4 months	3¼@3¾	6 months	3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.63½	$4.63¼	$4.63½
Cables	4.64	4.63¾	4.63⅞

Closing Rates.	Demand, (or Check.)	Cable.
London	$4.63¾	$4.63⅞
Paris	5.93⅛	5.97½
Switzerland	5.40¼	5.39½
Scandinavia	25.55	25.60
Berlin	.81¼	.81⅜
Austria	15.05	15.10
Russia	35.25	35.50
China—		
Hongkong	42.70	42.85
Shanghai	54.00	...
Singapore	57.50	...
Greece	5.33	5.32
Holland	.39½	.39⅝
India—		
Bombay	33.00	...
Calcutta	33.00	...
Italy	6.49	6.48½
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	40.85	41.00
Rio	23.40	23.50
Spain	19.12½	19.25

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.59	$4.57	$4.58½	$4.56½

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $323,744,623; balance, $21,236,466; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $881,170.

The local banks gained $3,950,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 40c premium; Montreal, par.

Bar Silver.

London, 23 1-16d, up ¼d; New York, 47½c, up ⅜c.

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL.

Gold Mines and Copper Shares Strong—War Loan Active.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The offering of money in certain quarters makes it rather difficult to maintain discount rates.

The stock market was cheerful with an upward tendeney, especially in gold mines and copper shares. The latter were strong in sympathy with the firmness of the metal. The war loan was active.

American securities registered further advances. United States Steel was again prominently active and gained a point after the opening. The closing was firm.

Prices Steady on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—Prices were steady on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 68 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 75½ centimes.

BUYS CORONA BANK.

First National Will Become Branch of the Bank of Long Island.

The Bank of Long Island completed arrangements yesterday to purchase the business and assets of the First National Bank of Corona and the transfer will be made Nov. 1. A large majority of the latter's shareholders accepted the offer of $180 a share for their stock, which was made ten days ago.

The Bank of Long Island offered to buy the Corona institution instead of establishing a rival bank in that section. The First National's offices will be used as a branch of the Bank of Long Island, whose headquarters are in Jamaica. O. H. Hamilton, cashier of the Corona Bank, will be in charge of the branch. It is expected that Borough President Maurice E. Connelly of Queens, a Director of the First National, and William J. Hamilton, its President, will be connected with the Bank of Long Island.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Receipts and expenditures:

	Aug. 26.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$461,019	$13,686,447	$28,672,089
Int. rev.,ord.	1,162,405	24,941,480	54,193,737
Cor.&inc.tax.	18,961	1,480,079	9,805,244
Miscellaneous	94,616	3,185,857	7,848,488
Total	$1,737,003	$43,291,864	$100,581,580
Expenditures	2,200,345	53,908,498	129,170,678
Deficit	463,341	12,616,645	28,589,098

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	71.90	71.58	71.70	.16
Industrials	84.61	83.05	84.07	+1.00

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Aug. 20	76.68	75.80	76.44	—.27
Aug. 21	75.85	74.24	74.39	−2.05
Aug. 23	75.20	73.18	74.58	−.19
Aug. 24	76.11	74.67	75.82	+1.24
Aug. 25	77.66	76.44	77.03	+1.21
Aug. 26	77.98	77.12	77.46	+ .43
Aug. 27	78.25	77.29	77.88	+ .42

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*Aug., 1915.	78.79	Aug. 17.	78.49	Aug. 2.	77.88
Aug., 1914.	Exchange closed.				
Aug., 1913.	71.65	Aug. 15.	68.83	Aug. 2.	71.11
Aug., 1912.	84.65	Aug. 14.	81.92	Aug. 1.	83.47
Aug., 1911.	82.34	Aug. 1.	78.40	Aug. 30.	78.77
*Year, 1915.	78.79	Aug. 17.	58.99	Feb. 24.	77.88
Year, 1914.	75.80	Jan. 31.	57.47	July 30.	60.20
Year, 1913.	79.10	Jan. 2.	63.09	Feb. 1.	78.30
Year, 1912.	85.52	Sep. 30.	75.24	Feb. 1.	78.30
Year, 1911.	84.41	June 26.	69.57	Sep. 25.	77.60

*To date.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	110	111	110	112
American Cigar pf.	97	99	97	99
Am. Mach. & F'dry.	80	90	80	90
Conley Foil	320	360	320	350
J. S. Young	165	175	165	175
J. S. Young pf.	100	100	100	109
MacAndrews & F.	160	170	160	170
MacAndrews & F. pf.	90	101	90	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	185	193	185	193
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	865	885	865	885
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	119	121	119	121

COTTON CONTINUES ON UPWARD COURSE

Shorts Show Signs of Alarm and Cover Freely as Bullish Sentiment Spreads.

NET GAINS, 15 TO 18 POINTS

Hedge Selling from the South Reported — Advance to 11 Cents Is Predicted.

Cotton developed marked strength and activity yesterday and shorts for the first time showed genuine alarm over the manner in which the last advance was making progress. Around the high level of the session prices showed a maximum gain of 23 to 26 points. There was a moderate reaction toward the close, but the market exhibited no weakness. The net gain was a matter of 15 to 18 points.

There is a decidedly more bullish sentiment throughout the trade, and many operators who have been expecting a decline well below the nine-cent level are now predicting an immediate advance to 11 cents. The bureau report on the condition of the crop which will be issued at noon next Monday is expected to show a sharp decline in condition. The average idea of the trade is a deterioration of about 7 points, which would place the Government figures around and possibly below 68.

Two private reports were issued yesterday, one of which showed a falling off in condition of 8 points, while the other showed a deterioration of about 7 points. Messrs. Clement, Curtis & Co., who placed the condition of the crop at 69.8, stated that their figures indicated a yield of 11,400,000 bales, exclusive of linters.

Shorts have covered very freely. The bear contingent at the Waldorf-Astoria is said to have turned rather bullish around the ten-cent level for December. Yesterday there was evidence of Southern hedge selling, which came in rather liberal quantities from Texas, the central belt, and Georgia points. This is the first indication of new crop pressure of any importance this season.

According to the New York Cotton Exchange, the movement into sight for the week was 56,934 bales, against 17,653 last year. The total for the season is 188,000 bales, against 36,000 last year.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were up 12 to 25 points. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, at a fifteen-point advance to 9.65 for middling. Futures closed steady at the following range:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Aug.	.....	.....	9.46 Bid	.....
Oct.	.....	9.73	9.55	9.85@9.86	9.48@9.49
Dec.	.....	10.02	9.83	9.94@9.95	9.76@9.77
Jan.	.....	10.14	9.96	10.06@10.07	9.91@9.92
Mar.	.....	10.36	10.16	10.26@10.30	10.12@10.14
May	.....	10.55	10.40	10.51@10.52	10.34@10.35
July	.....	.....	10.71 Bid	.....	10.54@10.55

Port receipts were 9,501 bales, against 1,950 bales last week and 4,913 bales last year.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	1,713	66	79
Galveston	.....	.....	2,769
Mobile	23	8	37
Charleston	132	10	108
Savannah	2,316	722	411
Wilmington	23	202	10
Norfolk	592	519	4

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

Augusta	242	86	317
Memphis	38	586	103
St. Louis	388	21	.....
Houston	3,924	3,530	4,417

Exports were 3,923 bales. Total thus far this season, 135,983 bales; total last season, 9,923 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	So. Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
100 Galveston	9.40	103,285	40,253
1,400 New Orleans	9.13	139,345	51,707
— Mobile	8.99	12,016	2,025
1,749 Savannah	884	61,741	16,432
— Charleston	.....	42,853	1,936
— Wilmington	.....	27,988	1,763
2,441 Norfolk	9.00	39,966	14,219
— Augusta	8.63	63,469	9,572
500 Memphis	9.12	62,013	14,704
— St. Louis	9.00	12,166	14,178
1,930 Houston	9.35	56,820	32,064

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a good business in spot cotton, with middling 13 points up to 5.63d. Sales, 15,000. Receipts, 200, all American. The market closed steady.

Ask for Quarterly Rubber Reports.

John Muir & Co. have presented to the Board of Directors of the United States Rubber Company a petition asking that quarterly reports be issued on the state of business. The firm acted in behalf of 700 holders of 62,500 shares of Rubber stock. The movement to obtain fuller information about the company's affairs was started six weeks ago, after the common stock dividend was passed.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1915	100⅝	101¼	2.00
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1918	100¼	100⅝	5.25
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1917	100	100⅜	5.75
Argen. Govt.	6	May, 1920	98¼	99⅛	6.30
City of Mont.	6	Dec., 1917	99	99⅜	5.05
City of Q'b'c	5	Apr., 1920	98¼	99½	5.20
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	99⅞	100	5.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	99⅞	100	5.00
French Govt.	5	Apr., 1918	97	97½	8.80
German Govt.	5	Jan., 1916	97	97⅝	12.30
Norway Govt.	8	Oct., 1916	100	6.00	6.00
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	99⅝	100	6.00
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	99⅝	99⅞	6.00
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	99¼	99½	5.00
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	96¼	96⅜	6.15
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	96¼	96½	5.75

Company Issues.

Ala. Power	6	Feb., 1918	100	101	5.60
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100⅛	101¼	3.40
Am.T.&T.sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅞	101⅛	3.80
Ana. Copper	5	Mar., 1917	100⅝	100¾	4.50
Balt. & Ohio	4½	May, 1918	99¼	99½	4.55
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1918	98⅝	98½	4.90
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	99⅜	100⅛	4.95
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	98¼	98½	5.75
Can. Pacific	4	Mar., 1922	102	105	5.00
Ches. & Ohio	5	June, 1919	92¼	92⅜	7.25
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sep., 1915	100	100⅛	1.00
Chi. Et. Rys.	5	July, 1916	93	94⅜	10.70
Con.Gas.Balt.	5	May, 1917	100	100⅛	4.00
Con. Power	5	Mar., 1918	99	99⅜	5.55
C. P. R. & L.	6	June, 1916	98	99	6.38
East. P. & L.	5	 1918	93	96½	6.38
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	100	100⅛	4.60
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100¼	100⅜	1.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	99⅝	99⅞	5.55
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	98⅜	98⅞	5.60
Grand R. Ed.	5	May, 1916	100	100⅜	4.51
Grand R. Ry.	5	June, 1916	100	100⅜	4.47
Hav. El. Ry.	6	June, 1916	100	100⅛	4.00
Hock. V. Ry.	6	Nov., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	3.00
Int. Harv.	5	Feb.15,'18	100	100¼	4.95
Lack. Steel	6	Mar., 1917	99⅜	99⅞	6.05
L. Gas & El.	6	Apr., 1918	98¼	99¼	6.50
L. E. & M.	5	Mar., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	1.60
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	99	100	6.00
Minn. G. E.	6	June, 1917	100½	101	5.50
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	95	98¼	6.30
N. E. Con. Ry.	6	June, 1915	100	100⅛	4.00
N.Y.C.& H.R.	5	Sept.15,'15	100	100⅜	1.00
N.Y.C.& H.R.	6	Oct., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	1.00
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	5	May, 1916	100¼	100⅜	4.45
No. States P.	6	June, 1917	99	100	6.00
Penn. R. Rev.	3½	Oct., 1915	100	100⅛	2.00
P. S. C., N.J.	5	Mar., 1918	100¼	100⅜	3.85
P. S. C., N.J.	5	Mar., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	3.85
Seab. A. L.	5	Mar., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	4.50
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	100	100¼	4.50
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	98	98⅜	6.15
Stetz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100¼	101¼	4.10
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	98	98⅜	5.45
Van Norden Typew.	5	Jan. 15,'16	94	96	14.30
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101⅜	102¼	4.75
United Fruit.	6	May, 1918	101⅜	102¼	5.15
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	100¼	100⅜	5.40
West. Power.	6	Mar., 1917	98½	99¼	6.25
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	97½	98⅜	6.38
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	96	98	7.12

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.50	.50	La Rose	.47	.50
Bay S Gas	.10	.11	McK-Dar	.25	.27
Begole	1	1⅛	Mines of A	2½	2¾
Bingham	8½	8¾	Majestic	.51	.53
Calaveras	1⅞	1⅞	Mex Met	.24	.28
Calumet & Ariz.	68	68¼	Nev-Douglas	.80	.81
Cortez	.15	.17	Riker-Hall	3	3¼
Crown Res	.02	.10	S W Miami	1	1¼
Dav-Daly	1¼	1⅜	Stewart M	1⅞	1¾
Eagle & B	1⅞	1⅞	Tom Min	2⅝	2¾
1st Nat C	2½	2¾	Utah Met	8⅞	8⅝
Gold Con	1¼	1⅜	Yerington	.60	.65
Houghton	3	3¼	Yuk'n Gold	2¼	2½
Iron Blos	.70	.74			

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
40	Cons. Pr. pf.	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
15	Elkhorn Fuel	18	18	18	18
5	Fidel. & Dep.	133½	133½	133½	133½
60	Houston Oil pf.	56½	56½	56½	56½
8	Mer.-Mech. Bk.	28	28	28	28
20	Penn. W. & P.	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
10	Union Bank	134	134	134	134
110	Un. Rys. & E.	23½	24	23½	24

BONDS.

$1,000	B.S.P.& C.4½s.	95	95	95	95
2,600	C. Balt. 4s '62.	95⅜	95⅝	95⅜	95⅝
1,000	C. B.& S.L. 5s.	99½	99½	99½	99½
1,000	Cons.Coal ref 5s	89½	89¾	89½	89½
600	Cons. Coal 6s.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1,000	Cons. Gas 4½s.	93	93	93	93
1,000	Cons. G.con 5s.	101	101	101	101
3,000	Dav. Chem. 6s.	100	100	100	100
2,000	Mt. Y.-W. Cot. 6s.				
	Chunk 5s.	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
4,000	Skinners Ship-building 5s '46.	40	40	40	40
4,000	Un. Rys. & E. Inc. 4s.	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼
1,000	Un.R.&E.notes.	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Adventure	2	2	2	2
645	Ahmeek	99	103	99	102
1,985	Alaska	32⅝	33⅝	32⅝	33⅜
570	Algomah	2½	2¾	2½	2⅝
100	Allouez	55	55½	55	55
12,145	Am. Zinc	54⅜	56⅝	54¼	56⅜
2,165	Anaconda	73	74⅜	73	74
5,450	Ariz. Com'l	9	9¼	8⅝	9⅛
350	Butte & Balak.	4¼	4¼	4	4⅛
4,220	Butte & Sup.	67	68⅝	66¼	67¾
220	Cal. & Ariz.	63	63	64½	64¾
70	Cal. & Hecla	570	570	565	560
60	Continental	19½	20	19½	20
225	Chino	47	47½	47	47
1,405	Copper Range	55¾	57	55¾	56¼
165	Daly West	3	3	3	3
635	East Butte	12⅜	13	12⅜	12⅝
315	Franklin	9⅞	10	9⅞	9⅞
381	Granby	83½	84½	83½	83½
485	Green Can.	40¾	41	40	40¾
504	Hancock	15⅜	16¾	15⅜	16⅜
20	Helvetia	15	15	15	15
100	Indiana	4¾	5½	4¾	5½
130	Inspiration	36¼	36⅝	36¼	36⅝
200	Island Creek	49	49	48½	49
595	Isle Royale	27⅜	28	27⅜	28
500	Kerr Lake	4	4	4	4
150	Keweenaw	2	2	2	2
970	La Salle	14⅛	15¼	14⅛	15
10	Mason Valley	2	2	2	2
920	Mass. Con.	11¼	11¾	11	11¼
150	Mayflower	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
30	Miami	27	27	27	27
420	Mohawk	73¼	75	74¼	74½
20	Nevada Con.	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
780	N. Arcadian	11	11⅜	11	11¼
175	New Idria	9	9⅜	9	9⅜
50	Nipissing	5⅞	5⅞	5¾	5⅞
2,700	North Butte	30½	31⅝	30½	31⅜
75	Old Colony	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
885	Old Dominion	54	55	54	55
253	Osceola	83	85	83	85
120	Pond Creek	17⅛	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝
180	Quincy	86	88	86	87
310	Ray Con.	23¼	23½	23⅛	23½
670	Santa Fe	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
475	Shannon	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜
225	Shattuck	26½	27	26½	27
145	South Lake	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6⅜
125	St. Mary	55½	56½	55½	56½
175	Sup. & Boston	3	3	2¾	2⅞
50	Superior Cor.	28	28	28	28
590	Tamarack	56	58	55	55⅝
20	Trinity	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
3,585	U. S. Smelt	42½	43¼	42	43⅜
130	U. S. S. pf.	46⅝	46⅞	46½	46½
1,180	Utah Apex	4	4	3⅞	3⅞
217	Utah Con.	13½	13¾	13½	13⅝
1,245	Utah Copper	68⅝	69½	67⅝	69
50	Victoria	2½	2½	2½	2½
100	Winona	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
501	Wolverine	62⅜	64⅜	62⅜	64½

RAILROADS.

7	Bost. & Alb.	181	182	181	182
735	Bost. & Me.	25	25½	25	25
1	Bost. & Prov.	233	233	233	233
10	Man. & Lowell	116	116	116	116
5	Ncr. New H.	92	92	92	92
30	N. Y., N. H. & H.	63½	63¾	63½	63¾
20	Union Pacific.	131	131	131	131

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Am. Ag. Chem.	59½	59½	59¼	59½
220	Am. Ag. C. pf.	95	95	95	95
25	Amoskeag	64	64	64	64
32	Amoskeag pf.	98½	98½	98	98
70	Am. Sugar	111	111	110¾	111
46	Am. Sugar pf.	116	116	116	116
295	Am. T. & T.	123¼	123¼	123¼	123½
155	Am. Wool. pf.	91	91½	91	91
737	A. G. & W. I.	12¼	12½	11	11
110	A.G.& W. I. pf.	24¾	26⅜	24¾	26
50	East Bost L.	10	10	10	10
43	Edison	230	231	230	231
100	General Elec.	176½	176½	176½	176½
10	N. E. Tele.	130	130	130	130
35	Pullman	160	160	160	160
591	Swift	115	119	115	120
328	United Fruit.	133	134	133	134
469	United Shoe M.	49½	49½	49	49½
5	Un. Shoe M pf.	29	29	29	29
2,775	U. S. Steel.	76⅝	77	75¾	76⅝
1,587	Ventura Oil.	11⅞	12⅛	11⅝	12
10	Western Union	72	72	72	72
500	Wollas'n Land	1½	1⅝	1½	1½

BONDS.

$200	N. Y., N. H. & H. Cs.	109	109	109	109
2,000	West. Tel. 5s.	96	96	96	96

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Radiator.	358	358	356	358
73	Am. Shipbuild.	41	41	41	41
90	Chi. Pneu. Tool	77	78	77	77
485	Chi. Ry., Ser. 2	18¼	19	18	19
4	Chi. Title & T.	205	205	205	205
36	Com. Edison.	136	136	135	135
46	Diam'd Match.	193	193	192½	192½
20	Deere pf.	92	92	92	92
20	Illinois Brick.	65⅞	65⅞	65¾	65⅞
50	People's Gas.	115½	116	115½	116
22	Public Serv. pf.	94	94	94	94
230	Sears-Roe.com.	134¾	136¼	134¼	135
75	Stewart War.	65¼	65¾	65¼	65¾
1,407	Swift & Co.	117⅜	120	117¼	119½
240	Un. Carbide.	163½	163½	162	162

BONDS.

$5,000	Armour 4½s.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
6,000	Com.Edison 5s.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
9,000	Ogden Gas 5s.	94	94	94	94
1,000	Peo.Gas ref.5s.	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
7,000	Swift & Co. 5s.	95¾	95¾	95¼	95¾

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
800	Allis-Chalmers.	38⅝	40½	38⅝	40⅛
100	Am. Woolen.	35½	35½	35½	35½
26	Am. Rys.	25	25	24⅝	24⅞
125	Am. Can.	61⅞	61⅞	61¾	61¾
1,100	Amer. India.	74⅝	74⅝	73⅝	74⅛
200	Baldwin Loco.	78¾	79	78⅝	79
20	Brill Car Wks.	44	44	44	44
1,832	Cambria Steel.	54½	55	54½	54⅞
3,798	Elec. & Storage.	67½	67½	66	66¾
10	Gen. Asphalt pf.	67½	67½	67½	67¾
3,825	Lake Superior.	9¾	10⅜	9	10⅜
7	Lehigh Nav.	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞
95	Leh. Val Tran.	15½	15½	15½	15½
40	Nor. Central.	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜
490	Penna. R. R.	54½	54½	54½	54⅝
25	Penn. Steel pf.	82	82	82	82
340	Phila. Co.	43¼	44¼	43¼	44¼
318	Ph. Co. com. pf.	42	43	42	43
151	Phila. Elec.	24¼	24½	24¼	24½
50	Ph. R. T. cts.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
10	Phila. Trac.	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜
10	Reading	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
100	Sc. Railway.	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
315	Ton. Belmont.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
706	Ton. Mining.	5⅜	5½	5⅜	5½
202	Un. Gas Imp.	85	85	85	85
13,120	U. S. Steel.	76¾	77	75¾	76⅝
38	Westm. Coal.	63	63	63	63
75	Wm. Cramp's.	86½	86½	85½	85½
100	Welsbach.	40	40	40	40

BONDS.

$4,000	City 4s, 1941.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
5,000	Interst. Rys. 4s.	57¼	57½	57¼	57¼
1,000	L. Y. Cen. 4s.	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼
5,000	Lehigh Coal 5s.	103⅞	104	103½	103⅝
1,000	Mar. St. El. 4s.	91	91	91	91
2,000	Penn. Co. 4½s.	97½	97½	97½	97½
1,000	Phil. Elec. 5s.	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼
7,000	Penn. con. 4½s.	102⅜	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜
1,000	Read. gen. 4s.	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
1,000	S.-Am. Iron 6s.	101½	101½	101½	101½
19,000	Un.Ry.inv.5s.	69½	70½	69½	70½

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	34.25	34.75	34.75	35.25
Lead	4.85	4.95	4.65	4.75
Spelter	$10.00		*15.00	
Antimony	28.50	29.50	28.50	29.50
Quicksilver	$89.00		$90.00	
Aluminium	34.00	35.00	34.00	35.00
Iron No. 2, Valley	....	....	15.50	16.00

*Sales. †Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted at 18@18¼c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Thursday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	71	10	0	70	17	6
Copper, futures	72	15	0	72	0	0
Tin, spot	153	0	0	155	0	0
Tin, futures	154	0	0	156	5	0
Spelter	68	0	0	69	0	0
Lead	22	16	3	22	7	6

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Greater Activity in the Curb Market, with Price Changes Wide and Irregular.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 376,618 shares of stocks and $97,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 133,103; oils, 4,405; railroads, 2,100, and mining, 237,010. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,805	Am. Zinc	55	56½	55	56½
100	‡Auto Gun S.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
800	‡Can. C. & F.	108	108	104	104
700	‡C. C. & F. pf.	118	118	116	116
5,000	‡Can. Steel	35	36½	34½	35½
2,500	‡Car. Ls. & P.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
827	‡Cramp S'bldg.	85¼	86	83½	83½
172	Driggs-S. W.	9½	9⅝	9½	9⅝
850	Electric Boat.	480	515	480	510
225	Elec. Boat pf.	495	505	495	505
800	‡Gen. C. & F.	108	108	104	104
700	‡C. C. & F. pf.	118	118	116	116
5,000	‡Gen. Steel	35	36½	34½	35½
2,500	‡Car. Ls. & P.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
827	‡Cramp S'bldg.	85¼	86	83½	83½
172	Driggs-S. W.	9½	9⅝	9½	9⅝
850	Electric Boat.	480	515	480	510
225	Elec. Boat pf.	495	505	495	505
82,000	‡E. B. new w. i.	48	51½	48	51⅜
250	Emerson Phon.	13¼	13⅜	13¼	13⅝
820	‡Hall Signal.	20	20	19	20
1,350	‡Hendee Mfg.	39	39	37	37
140	‡H. & A. Arms	70	70	65	66
60	‡H. & A. A.pf.	99½	99½	99½	99½
3,000	‡Int. Mer. M.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2,500	‡Int. M. M.pf.	10	10	9½	9⅝
5,000	‡Int. Motors.	30½	32	29½	31
600	‡Int. Mot. pf.	54	59	54	59
25	‡Int Nickel	179	180	179	180
355	Kath. Brze pf.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
110	K. Sp'field T.	180	185	180	185
100	K.S.P. n 1st pf.	86	87	86	80
1,560	‡La. Tor. Boat.	13¼	14	12	14
2,100	Mar. of Am.	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
84	N. Y. Trans.	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
30	Pyrene	12½	12½	12½	12½
500	Corp.of R.& H.	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
700	M. Rum. w. i.	27½	28	27½	28
1,800	‡Stan. Motors.	11⅝	12	11⅝	12
900	Sterling Gum.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
2,200	‡St. Jos. Lead.	12⅝	13⅛	12⅝	13¼
4,000	Tri. Film ctfs.	6⅛	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝
5,300	Un. Cig. St. n.	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝
2,500	Un. Profit Sh.	2⅜	2¾	2⅜	2¾
700	U.S.L.&I.Corp.	2⅜	2¾	2⅜	2¾
3,600	‡World Film.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
45	Atlantic Ref.	600	595	595	+15
5	Buckeye P. L.	102	102	102	+ 1
20	Illinois P. L.	148	148	148	..
10	Indiana P. L.	100	100	100	+ 1
3,500	‡Inter. Petrol.	10¼	10	10¼	..
70	Nat. Transit	35	34	34	..
161	Ohio Oil	156	155	156	..
175	Pierce Oil	13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
65	Prairie O. & G.	405	402	404	+ 4
225	Prairie Pipe L.	180	180	180	+ 2
75	South Penn.	341	338	342	+ 4
41	Southern P. L.	215	213	213	+ 3
35	Std. Oil, Cal.	306	304	306	+ 2
21	Std. Oil, Ind.	452	450	451	..
77	Std. Oil, Kan.	451	450	451	+ 2
25	Std. Oil, N. Y.	192	192	192	− 1
5	Std. Oil, Ohio.	473	473	473	− 2
50	Union Tank L.	86	85	86	+ 1

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,100	‡Wabash, w. i.	11½	11½	11½	11½
900	‡Wab'h, pf. (s)	41½	41½	41¼	41¼
100	‡Wab'h, pf. (s)	22	22	22	22

MINING STOCKS.

2,500	‡Alaska-Jun.	13	13¼	13	13¼
4,600	‡Alta-Con. Min. Co.	37	38	35	37
25,000	††Am. Com.	12	13½	11½	13
5,800	††Arizona Du.	40	40	40	40
20,500	††Atlanta	29½	32	29½	31
1,000	††Big Cotton.	6½	6½	6½	6½
8,300	Big L. De. Co.	2¼	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
4,500	Braden Cop.	8	8⅝	8	8⅝
1,000	‡Butte Sup.	42	42	42	42
660	Butte & N. Y.	1¼

RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Hotel Lorraine
Edgemere, L. I.
Special Rates for Balance of Season
30 Minutes from Town Feet from the Waves
American Plan of the Highest Order.
Dancing, Bathing, Tennis and Other Amusements.
HENRY HART, Prop.

Forest Hills Inn
Forest Hills, L. I.
15 minutes from Herald Square.
75 Electric Trains Daily.
Rates, $15 Per Week Up
References required.
Town Office—Room 716, 47 West 34th St.

Spend the Beautiful Fall in the Adirondacks
Positive Relief from Hay Fever.
SARANAC INN
A Pleasure Resort. Open Until November 1.
ON UPPER SARANAC LAKE.
Excellent Hunting, Music, Dancing, Fishing, Golf and Tennis.
No Tubercular People. Terms $21 week up.
Greatly Reduced Round Trip R. R. Fare Sept.
HARRINGTON MILLS, Mgr., Upper Saranac, N. Y.
Also THE GRAFTON, Washington, D. C.

THE REAL COUNTRY
THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE
VALHALLA, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.
10th season; 45 min. to 42d St. on Harlem R. R.; 70 acres; park and lawns; 500 ft. elevation; 10 min. from station; capacity 200; own dairy; vegetable garden; music, dancing; tennis; rates $9 up; outside sleeping porches; garage; furnished cottages; booklet.
SPECIAL RATES OVER LABOR DAY.

THE HALL, Glen Cove, L. I.
Within commuting distance of New York. Private Beach. No mosquitoes. Tennis, boating, bathing, fishing. Absolutely fireproof wing. Private baths. References. Tel. 256—Glen Cove.

STAMFORD-IN-THE-CATSKILLS.
Folder & infor. at 1180 B'way., N.Y. F. H. Duffy, Rep.
Ulster & Delaware R. R. Send for Summer Resort Book, Gs.

NEW JERSEY.

The New Monmouth
Spring Lake Beach, N. J.
An Unexcelled Hotel on the Ocean Front With Every Attraction for the Summer Visitor.
Daily Concerts and Dances.
Palm and Tea Room Overlooking the Ocean
Private Tennis Courts.
Golf, Motoring, Fishing, Riding
Edwin S. Tyng, Booking Representative. Frank P. Shute, Manager.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

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HOTEL AND COTTAGES, on the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
"A RESORT IN ITSELF."
SWIMMING POOL TENNIS SURF-BATHING
"ARBOR DANSANT"
FINEST CAFE AND DANCE FLOOR IN RESORT.
S. HAYSTEIN, Prop'r.

THE LEADING RESORT HOTEL OF THE WORLD
Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY

ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean front, heart of Atlantic City; Fireproof, open always. American and European plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. "Latz-Keller" grill, orchestra; dancing, garage. MACK LATZ & CO.

TRAYMORE
LARGEST FIREPROOF RESORT HOTEL
A Bold Original Creation
With the Local Color of Atlantic City
Reception Restaurant Tearoom
SUBMARINE GRILL

Hotel RUDOLF
On the Ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths; running water in rooms. Orchestra.
JOEL HILLMAN, Pres. A. S. BUKLYSER, Mgr.

THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Av. and Beach
NEW OCEAN VIEW
Capacity 350; private baths, running water in rooms; elevator, fine porches, &c.; music. Special—$15 up weekly; $3 up daily; open all year; booklet; auto at trains.
MISS CARL ESTELLE.

THE LORAINE St. Charles Place and beach. Fresh and sea water baths; running water in rooms; elevator; superior table. Special September rates.
A. E. WAGNER, Prop'r. W. R. LAYTON, Mgr.

THE EDGEWOOD, Greenwich, Conn.
Golf Tennis Club House. Now open.

CHALFONTE, Atlantic City, New Jersey.
THE SEEDS COMPANY.

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BUCKWOOD INN
Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa.
Open until October 15th.
Home of the Famous
Golf Course
of the Shawnee Country Club.
T. Edmund Krumbholz, Mgr.
Winter—The Kirkwood, Camden, S. C.
18-Hole Golf Course.

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Mount Pocono, Penna.
Catering to a clientele who appreciate the best. Private baths. Four acreage. Open all year. Literature on request.
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INTERLAKEN INN.
Lakeville, Conn.—Between two lakes. Fishing, boating, bathing, golf, tennis; excellent table.
"Mt. Desert, Isle of Enchantment." For booklets write 171 Brondway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Resort Tourist Bureau, 1183 Broadway, New York
The Catskill Mts. Booklet Free. Address Travel Bureau, Gd. Cent. Terminal, N. Y.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.
NOTICE.

On August 23, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named court on behalf of the United States against 1,088 cases of canned tomatoes upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on September 8, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter), at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

August 23, 1915.

THOS. D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, by John Van Praag, auctioneer, on Friday, September 3d, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon on the 10th floor, U. S. Appraiser's Warehouse, No. 641 Washington Street, corner Christopher Street, New York City, New York, one refiner folder machine, one fancy cutting machine complete, and five stamps.

The machine will be on exhibition Thursday, September 2, 1915. Catalogues mailed upon request as soon as issued.

Dated New York, August 12, 1915.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D., N. Y.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Reinstatement: To take effect noon, Aug. 26, as patrol, sixth gr., Henry Zirk, to 149.

Temporary Assignments: Capt. F. A. Tierney, com. 10th I. D., to command 9th I. D., in addition to his own, 10 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 3; Lts. J. P. Loonam, 43, to C. O., duty in Bureau of Statistics, 30 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 27; L. J. Collins, 143, to Bureau of Telegraph, 30 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 30; Act. Det. Serg., second gr., J. J. Shuell, D. B., to C. O., duty in Bureau of Statistics, 30 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 27; Patrol. J. Brodsky, 5, to D. B., 10 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 25; J. W. Ward, 21, to 172, 10 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 28; C. Naimoli, 21, and G. Fulco, 29, to 13th I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 25; E. G. Morris, 26, to T. S., clerical duty, 15 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 26; E. Gabel and W. F. Henne, 27, to plain clothes, 30 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 28; J. F. V. L. Patton, 65, to C. O., duty in Bureau of Statistics, 30 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 27; J. S. Thier, 167, to D. B., 5 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 26.

Assignment discontinued: Mount. Serg. J. W. O'Keefe, 66, to T. S., (temporary,) 8 A. M., Aug. 25.

Leaves of absence with full pay: Insp. J. J. Farrell, 9th I. D., 10 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 3, to be deducted from vacation. Without pay: Patrol. W. A. Lewis, 65, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Aug. 27; J. S. Dilligan, Traf. Div., Subdiv. A, 6 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 30; T. Murphy, Traf. Div., Subdiv. C, 3 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 30; Prob. Patrol. H. L. Hilss, T. S., 4 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 26.

Applications for full pay while on sick report approved: Patrol. S. Fein, 33, 7:55 A. M., Aug. 22, during disability; C. W. F. Meiens, 5, 10:08 P. M., June 25, to 12 P. M., Aug. 9; J. Connor, Traf. Div., Subdiv. A, 8 A. M., Aug. 16, during disability.

Relieved from suspension and restored to duty: Patrol. E. J. O'Rourke, 15, effective 1:15 P. M., Aug. 25; E. J. Blaney, Jr., E. B. H. Squad, effective 3:30 P. M., Aug. 26.

Fire Department.

Tried before R. H. Laimbeer, Jr., Dep. Fire Com., Brooklyn and Queens, Aug. 25: Eng. F. I. Farthing, Jr., Eng. 265, charges: Defective complaint, making false statement to superior officer; (1) guilty, reprimanded; (2) guilty, one regular leave withheld; Fire. 1st gr. M. J. Gorman, H. & L. 113, charge: Conduct unbecoming an officer or gentleman, guilty, sentence suspended; Fire. 1st gr. P. J. McLarney, Eng. 258, charge: Reckless driving, not guilty, complaint dismissed; Fire. 1st gr. P. Murphy, No. 2, Eng. 283, charge: Reckless driving, not guilty, complaint dismissed.

Fire. 1st gr. A. Klein, Eng. 263, is fined $5 for loss of coat badge, 2,648.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The commission has ordered an examination for automobile engineman, salary $900 to $1,200, minimum age 21, but no date has been set. R is ordered because only twenty names remain on the list of eligibles willing to accept appointment at $900, and because there are a number of vacancies in various departments. Candidates must show at least three years of continued service as chauffeur, demonstrator, auto salesman, or equivalent, and will be tested on their knowledge of mechanism of gasoline motors and operation and repair of cars.

An examination has been ordered by the commission for the position of junior chemist, asphalt, minimum age 21 years, salary $1,200. There are only seven names on the present list, none of these candidates being willing to accept temporary work in office of President of the Bronx. Candidates are required to work at asphalt plants as well as at the laboratory, and should have training in analysis work or practical experience in the mixing of asphalt.

United States.

The commission invites attention to open competitive examination for local and assistant inspector of hulls, men only, scheduled to be held on Sept. 15 and 16, 1915, at all places marked "(D)" in Section 2 of the Manual of Examinations for Fall of 1915. From register of eligibles resulting from this examination certification will be made to fill vacancies as they may occur in positions of local inspector of hulls and assistant inspector of hulls in Steamboat Inspection Service, and in positions requiring similar qualifications. At the present time vacancies exist in the following positions: Local inspector of hulls, $1,500 per annum, Galveston, Texas; assistant inspector of hulls, $1,800 per annum, New Orleans, La. The scope and character of and requirements for this examination are contained in Section 105 of the Manual, Form 1,405, containing further information concerning the positions of local and assistant inspector of hulls, will be furnished upon application to the commission. Further particulars may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or the Secretary of the United States Civil Service Board, Custom House, this city.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

FLOOD, A. ELIZABETH, (Jan. 25, 1915;) net estate, $8,137; John F. Flood, husband, beneficiary. Assets: Premises 256 West 127 St., $7,500; equity, $2,954, in premises at 200 Riverdale Av., Yonkers, appraised at $3,000.

HAYS, MARY, (Feb. 17, 1914;) a resident of Manchester, Conn., value of decedent's personal estate, not including realty in New York State, $165,730; total assets taxable in New York, $64,810; net N. Y. estate, $64,621, is divided among ninety-four beneficiaries, twenty-one of whom were cousins of the decedent. The New York assets were: 25 East 94 St., $45,835; premises on 147 St., near Broadway, equity, $5,985, valued at $12,000; lots on Staten Island, $600; personal property at 25 East 94 St., $3,641; jewelry, $2,210.

HICKEY, Mrs. ANNIE A., (Dec. 8, 1914;) net estate, $56,393; Emilie Pardee Hickey, daughter, given $53,893; Anita L. Kellogg, niece, $2,500. Assets: Deposits, $1,044; bonds and stocks, $47,049; largest holding, 220 shares Pullman Company, appraised at $34,750.

KRAEMER, KATHERINE, West New York, N. J., (July 8, 1909,) value of decedent's entire estate is not disclosed.

MADDEN, Mrs. SOPHY L., (April 12, 1915,) net estate, $37,046; Kenneth Madden, son, given $1, and the residuary estate passed to Allen E. Madden, another son. Assets: Deposits, $210; mortgages and personality, $7,419; stocks and bonds, $9,676.

MEISS, ALOYSE, (Dec. 22, 1901,) net estate, $10,802; bulk of estate passed to Louise M. Meiss, daughter. Assets: 430 West 37th St., appraised at $11,000; insurance and deposits, $415; personalty, $25.

NEUSTADT, GEORGE M. S., (July 23, 1914,) net estate, $14,112; May, Frank, and John Neustadt, daughter and two sons beneficiaries. Assets: Interest in lot at Hollis, L. I., $1,978; interest in plot at Richmond Hill, L. I., $2,280; plot at Flushing, L. I., $1,610; four lots at Hollis, L. I., $2,475; interest in lot at Flushing, L. I., $1,200; lot at Hollis, L. I., $797; deposits, $420; insurance, $2,500; notes and personalty, $514; plot Hillside Av., Hollis, L. I., $1,400.

O'KEEFE, JOSEPH C., (Dec. 20, 1914;) net estate, $13,845; Anna J. O'Keefe, widow, beneficiary. Assets: Remainder interest in premises, southwest corner Eighth Av. and 28 St., $15,041; salary due from U. S. Customs Department, $40; personalty, $20.

SCHERER, KATHARINA, (Nov. 25, 1914;) net estate, $13,870; Frank X. Scherer, son, beneficiary. Assets: Deposits, $14,547; personalty, $287.

WIRTH, HENRY J., (April 6, 1912;) debts and other deductions for expenses of administration, $4,750, leaving no net estate. Decedent was in paint business at 150 Delancey St.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

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—AIR
—LIGHT
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—CONVENIENCE
—CUISINE
—ACCESSIBILITY
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In Each and Every Room

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Furnished to Suit.

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126 West 73rd Street,
1 Block from Subway and "L" Express, 6 Surface Cars, and Bus Central Park, Riverside Drive.
Come and See for Yourself or Write for Booklet. Really New and Exceptional.

512 Fifth Ave.
Southwest Corner 43d St.
APARTMENTS

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Fort Washington Apartment House Sold to an Investor—Business Lofts Traded for Suburban Property—Builders Reputed to Have Secured Apartment House Site in East Fifty-sixth Street.

Apartment house trading was the feature of yesterday's realty market. Several deals were reported on the upper west side, important among which was the sale of Court Washington a six-story elevator in the Fort Washington section, by the 114th Street and Seventh Avenue Construction Company, to an investing client of E. S. Willard & Co.

The structure, which has recently been completed and is fully tenanted, occupies a plot 100 by 150 feet on the southeast corner of 170th Street and Fort Wasnington Avenue.

A Manhattan-Brooklyn Trade.

The Almor Realty Company sold to an investor 163 and 165 West 143d Street, a five-story apartment house, on a plot 37 feet 6 inches by 100 feet, mortgage $32,000, at 5 per cent. The purchaser gave, in part payment, three corner plots containing sixteen lots, free and clear, in the Flatbush section of Brooklyn. F. W. Heinmann negotiated the trade.

Deal in East Fifty-sixth Street.

As a site for a skyscraper apartment house builders who have been prominently identified with the Park Avenue development are reported to have secured the property at 59, 61, and 63 East Fifty-sixth Street.

Title to the property, which consists of three four-story private dwellings, each occupying a lot 16.8 by 100.5, located between Park and Madison Avenues, stands in the name of Margaret Bishop and Miss Anna E. Donald.

Downtown Lofts Traded.

A trade involving about $150,000 was reported yesterday by J. P. Finneran and P. J. Ryan, who sold for the Windemere Realty Company, D. H. Jackson President, the five-story building at 69 and 71 Greene Street, on plot 37.6x100, between Spring and Broome Streets, it is leased for a term of years to the American Pennant Company. They also sold 448 Broome Street, a five story building, on lot 25x80, located 125 feet east of Broadway, leased on a net rental basis to Spalding & Brother.

In part payment the buyer, who is a client of George W. Sutton, gave 38 Hamilton Avenue, Rochelle Park, New Rochelle, a three-story twelve-room stucco house, with a garage and about two acres of land, valued at $30,000; also a vacant lot, 54 by 100, free and clear, which is located on the south side of Fifty-fourth Street, 125 feet east of Third Avenue.

Resale of Harlem Apartment.

The Century, a seven-story apartment house occupying a plot 75.8 by 85 on the northeast corner of 119th Street and Lenox Avenue, has been sold by Frederick Brown to an investor. Mr. Brown purchased the property, which was held at $175,000, from John H. Faby, several months ago.

Bronx Sales.

Isidore Horowitz has purchased from Erba Realty Company a plot 25 by 100 on the southerly side of 145th Street, 150 feet from St. Ann's Avenue, for $5,000. George Y. Horowitz was the broker in the transaction.

Louis E. Kleban purchased from Walter Wilkins 870 and 878 Prospect Avenue, extending through to 847 and 849 Westchester Avenue, adjoining on the north the Fleischmann restaurant at the juncture of those thoroughfares.

The property consists of four two-story business buildings, with stores, fronting 50 feet on each avenue, with an average depth of 112 feet. Alexander Selkin was the broker.

Sale of Brooklyn Block.

Floyd S. Corbin has sold to a client for J. Sargeant Cram, trustee, the entire block of property in Brooklyn bounded by Newton Creek, Apollo, Pollock, and Front Streets. The property will be improved at once by the purchasers.

New Jersey.

S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman have sold for John Dewsnap his farm on Van Emburgh Avenue, Ridgewood, N. J., to J. Manthorpe of Manhattan.

Henry C. Meyer, Sr., has sold the residence on the east side of Highland Avenue, Montclair, to Richard D. Currier of the New Jersey Law School. F. M. Crawley & Bros. were the brokers.

Mott Iron Works Leased.

The Hurlburt Motor Truck Company has leased through the Industrial Bureau of the Bronx Board of Trade the old plant of the Jordan L. Mott Iron Works for a long term of years. The property is situated on the Harlem River and the Mott Haven Canal, between Third Avenue and 133d Street, possessing exceptional advantages for automobile manufacturing.

The decision of the Hurlburt Company to locate in the Bronx was made after a careful investigation of many properties in the Metropolitan area. The company, it is stated, has orders for over 1,000 trucks to be used as Red Cross ambulances in the European war. The Hurlburt Company has hitherto manufactured motor trucks in Chicago, and Sharon, Penn., and will continue their plants in those cities.

The officers are William B. Hurlburt, President; Donald MacKay, Vice President; Reed G. Haviland, Treasurer, and Duncan C. Harris, Secretary.

Plans for $750,000 Fifth Avenue Apartment House.

Plans were filed yesterday with the Bureau of Buildings for the construction of a twelve-story apartment house on the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventy-second Street, for the 907 Fifth Avenue, Inc., Robert B. Knowles, President.

It will have a frontage of 114.11 feet on each street, and will be fireproof. J. E. R. Carpenter is the architect, and has placed the cost at $750,000.

The site was acquired by the owners through Pease & Elliman in May from the estate of James A. Burden and Cornelius Vanderbilt. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company furnishes a loan of $1,400,000 for the operation. The apartments will, it is said, be the most costly in the city.

Three Flats for Yonkers.

The D. and D. Construction Company of Manhattan has been awarded a contract for the erection of three four-story flats on Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, Westchester County, to cost $70,000.

Commercial Leases.

Huberth & Huberth have leased the store 1,789 Broadway, at the northwest corner of Fifty-eighth Street, to the Akron Tire Company for a term of years; also, for the Lyons-Atlas Company, its service station at 1,876 Broadway to the Lexington Motor Car Company.

Wright Barclay, Inc., has leased the store at 18 East Thirty-first Street for a term of years to S. Spasaro.

Louis Kempner & Son have leased for the Standish Realty Corporation the store at 2,465 Broadway, in the Riverview Theatre Building, to Benjamin Landau, milliner.

Realty Notes.

Proceedings have been begun in the Supreme Court by Helen Slade Ogilvie against George W. Young and others to foreclose a mortgage of $20,000 on property 6 West Ninth Street. The mortgage was made by George W. Young on June 22, 1910.

The New York Title Insurance Company has loaned $14,000 on the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling 105 West Eighty-seventh Street.

Shampan & Shampan have prepared plans for four apartment buildings to be erected on the northeast corner of Liberty and Church Avenues, Woodhaven, L. I., for the F. R. Realty Company, as owners.

Charles H. Bard will continue the auction of the 146 choice building lots at Camp Hill, New Dorp, S. I., this afternoon.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Greene St, 103, w s, 130.4 ft n of West Houston St, 25x100, seven-story loft and store building; J. A. Groh against Max Goldstein et al. Elkus, G & P., attorneys, James Dunne, referee; due, $66,-183.29; taxes, &c., $166.60; to the plaintiff for $50,000.

AT 3,206 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Webster Av, 2,508, e s, 240.11 ft from s e corner of Fordham Rd, 50.2x119.8x50.3x121, two-story building and vacant; Church of Our Lady of Mercy against M. J. Smith et al.; Amend & Ax., attorneys; J. H. Truesdale, referee; due, $12,920.31; taxes, &c., $337.45; to Edward J. Fitzgerald for $16,750.

By Henry Brady.

Beaumont Av, 2,286, e s, 240.11 ft from s e corner of Fordham Rd, 50.2x119.8x50.3x121, two-story dwelling; also Beaumont Av, 2,284, e s, 72.6 ft s of 183d St, 20.11x92.11, two-story dwelling; also 179th St, 782-4 East, s w corner of Mapes Av, 100x35.5, five-story flat; R. G. Perry, Trustee, against Charles Schaefer, Jr., et al.; F. X. Hennessy, attorney; T. D. McCarthy, United States Marshal; due, $15,-496.7, subject to prior mtgs aggregating $40,000; adjourned to Sept. 3.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

5th Av, s e corner 72d St, for a twelve-story apartment house, 114.11x114.11; 907 Fifth Avenue, Inc., 60 East 66th St, owner; J. E. R. Carpenter, 68 East 66th St, architect, cost, $750,000.

163d St, n w corner Woodycrest Av, one-story brick garage, 10.8½x21.5; Thomas J. Waters, 971 Woodycrest Av, architect; cost, $200.

Mott Av, n e corner 153d St, five-story brick garage, 300x109.66x80.73; Albert J. Schwarzler, 369 East 167th St, owner and architect; cost, $20,000.

Spoffard Av, n s, 50 ft e of Coster St, two-story brick church, 50x90.4; Church Extension Committee of the Presbytery of New York, W. Merle Smith, 29 West 54th St, President, owner; Crow, Lewis & Wickenhoefer, 200 5th Av, architect; cost, $25,000.

Tinton Av, w s, 200 ft s of 153th St, one-story brick church, 66.2x136.7; St. Anselm's Roman Catholic Church, R. W. Bernard Kevenhoerster, 673 Tinton Av, rector, owner; Gustav E. Steinbeck, 15 East 40th St, architect; cost, $90,000.

Alteration.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Broadway, 368, to a four-story loft; W. B. Brown, 47 Wall St, owner; A. D. Kelley, 4 Gold St, architect; cost, $7,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, AUG. 27.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

FORT WASHINGTON AV, 38, n e corner of 190th St, 102.2x124.3; Anna Werner to Robert H. McGehee, 123 West 80th St, Aug. 20; attorney, Benjamin Trupnell, 170 Broadway $100

HAMILTON TERRACE, e s, 221.9 ft n of 141st St, 17x76.11; 503 West 93d Street Co. to The Realty Corporation, 253 West 38th St, (mtg $11,000,) Aug. 17.....$100

HAMILTON TERRACE, e s, 328.3 ft n of 141st St, 18.6x84.7; same to same, (mtg $12,000,) Aug. 17.....$100

LIDLOW ST, 17, w s, 175.1 ft n of Canal St, 25x88.5, (foreclosure, Aug. 25;) Phoenix Ingraham, referee, to Louis De Errazu, 1 Rue le Tasse, Paris, France, Aug. 26; attorneys, Baylis & Sanborn, 141 Broadway $20,000

OVERLOOK TERRACE, e s, at s s of land of Jonas M. Libbey, runs n 318.6x e 86.10x s 314.2x w 71.4 to beginning; William E. Carnochan to Jonas M. Libbey, 1 East 39th St, b. and s., Aug. 3.....$1

PARK AV, s e corner of 50th St, 75.5x 22.6; James B. F. Smith and ano, exrs. Patrick Smith, to 485 Park Av, Inc., 59 Wall St, Aug. 26; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$135,000

PLEASANT AV, 390, s w corner of 121st St, 20.10x76.9, (foreclosure, Aug. 24;) Horace E. Deming, referee, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, Aug. 26; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St..$8,500

STANTON ST, 61, s w s, 65.6 ft n w of Allen St, 22x50; Max Gross to Sol Solovinsky, 453 Shepherd Av, Brooklyn, all liens, Aug. 27.....$100

UNIVERSITY PLACE, n e corner of 11th St, runs e 141.3x n 33.1x12.2x111.5x w 91.3 to place of beginning, Cornelius M. Bruce; all right, title, and interest to any strips on e; Scvilla Heineman, Nauheim, Germany, and another, to the Hei-Rig Realty Co., 100 William St. (mtg $325,000,) all liens, Aug. 24; attorney, William Hauser, 100 William St.....$100

WEST END AV, 878, s e corner of 103d St, 20.11x20; Ambrose Realty Co. to Lillian Binns, 76 East 103d St, (mtg $35,000,) Aug. 26; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $100

3D AV, 2,100, s w corner of 115th St, 32.1x 100; Frank Moss, Referee, to William T. Koch, 1,925 7th Av, et al., Aug. 24; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $55,000

5TH AV, 506, e s, 27.5 ft n of 42d St, 37x 108, leasehold, (foreclosure, Aug. 30;) William Larremore, referee, to Eliza L. and Schuyler L. Parsons, 524 5th Av; William B. Parsons, 35 East 50th St, individually and as trustee under the will of William B. Parsons, deceased, and Harry de B. Parsons, 36 East 61st St, Aug. 26; attorneys, Bowers & Sands, 46 Cedar St.....$1

58TH ST, n s, 316.8 ft w of 6th Av, 50x 100.5; 153 West 58th Street Co. to The Realty Corporation, 265 West 36th St, (mtg $270,000,) Aug. 17.....$100

69TH ST, 50 East, s s, 81 ft w of Park Av, 19x104.5; Maurice J. McCarthy, referee, to Atlantic National Bank, 257 Broadway, Aug. 26; attorney, Lawyers Trust Co., 160 Broadway $54,700

98TH ST, 51-3, n s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 50x100; Maxwell Davidson, referee, to Mirsfield, Inc., 142 East 40th St, (mtg $50,000,) Aug. 26; attorneys, Hoffman & F., 31 Nassau St.....$5,000

129TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Isador Zeisler to Sam Rubin, 804 West 180th St, (mtg $40,500,) Aug. 25; attorney, Samuel Fine, 233 Broadway.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent, unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

GRAND ST, n w corner of Allen St, 50x87.6; Florence C. Horton to Samuel J. Weinberg, 817 7th Av, Aug. 27, prior mtg $8,250, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Gettner, S. & A., 299 Broadway $4,000

EAST BROADWAY, s w corner of Montgomery St, 28x95; Ray Factor to Abraham Leipzig, 50 West 77th St, Aug. 26, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $3,000

97TH ST, n w corner of West End Av, 100x 136.2; Princeton Construction Co. to Abel King and another, 148 East 56th St, prior mtg $304,000, Aug. 27, due as per bond; attorney, Lese & Co., 35 Nassau St...$25,000

Bronx.

PILGRIM AV, w s, 375 ft s of Tremont Road, 50x95; Charles M. Stibel to August Marek, 420 East 80th St, Aug. 17, due July 10, 1918; attorneys, Ten Eyck & W., 104 Wain St, Long Island City.....$1,550

PROSPECT AV, w s, 22 ft n of Lafayette Av, 44x irregular; R. P. Building Co., Inc., to Rockland Realty Co., 509 Willis Av, Aug. 25, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title & Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

SAME property; same to Benenson Realty Co., 401 East 152d St, prior mtg $31,000, Aug. 25, due as per bond; same attorney $4,000

QUARRY ROAD, s e s, 37.5 ft e of 3d Av, 58.10x74.3; also Monterey Av, w s, 101.1 ft n of 180th St, 59.5x90.1; Washington Avenue Holding Corporation, Inc., to Tripoli Realty Co., Inc., 553 East 188th St, prior mtg $20,000, Aug. 21, due as per bond; attorney, John Santora, 261 Broadway.....$600

ST. PETER'S AV, n e s, at n w s of Glebe Av, 50x87; Mallett Contracting Co., Inc., to Chas. Battoli, Eastchester Road, Aug. 10, due as per bond; attorney, R. H. Arnold, 120 Westchester Av.....$2,500

UNION AV, 903, w s, 20x100; Mary Holland and another to John Grebe, 1,067 Teller Av, prior mtg $3,500, Aug. 26, 3 years, 6½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,000

WEBSTER AV, w s, 100.2 ft s of 197th St, 50.5x100.11; Infantino Realty Co., Inc., to Rockland Realty Co., 509 Willis Av, Aug. 26, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, E. C. Bell, 509 Willis Av.....$35,000

WEEKS AV, n e cor of Belmont Av, 100x95; Wm. G. McCrea to Wm. Ziegler, Jr., 527 5th Av, Aug. 19, due Feb. 19, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, Geo. B. Compton, 40 Wall St..$3,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

EAST BROADWAY, 179, store and basement; Isidore Cuba to Morris Gordon and Harry Prilik, 2 years, from May 1, 1917; attorney, E. S. Klausner, 178 Stanton St.....$1,500

NORFOLK ST, 121, store; Rose Siborski to Gottesman & Reiter, 121 Norfolk St, 2 3-12 years, from Feb. 1, 1915.....$378

17TH ST, 508 East, store and part cellar; Filippo Neglia to Frank Bruno, 940 1st Av, 5 years, from Sept. 1, 1915; attorneys, Fitch, M. & G., 32 Nassau St.....$600

102D ST, s s, 175 ft e of Broadway, 20.1x 100.11, all; James Bradley to John A. Miller, 208 West 101st St, 21 years, from Sept. 1, 1915; attorney, J. L. Fierman, 1,790 Broadway $4,000

126TH ST, 330 and 332 East, east store; Simon A. Ubifelder to Pasquale Acconcia, 626 Morris Park Av, 5 years, from May 1, 1915; attorney, Ebling Brewing Co., 760 St. Ann's Av.....$240

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

ADRIAN AV, 55, Joseph F. Brogan against Helen J. Gilligan, owner; C. S. Gilligan, contractor $75

DUANE ST, 101 to 135; Philip Levitt against Estate of Eugene Hoffman, Inc., owner; Howard Contracting Co., Inc., contractor.....$900

SAME PROPERTY; Wimple Electric Co., Inc., against same.....$730

DUANE ST, 129 to 135; Candee, Smith & Howland Co. against Estate of Eugene Hoffman, Inc., owner; Howard Contracting Co., Inc., contractor.....$368

DUANE ST, 131 to 135; S. B. Miller, Inc., against same.....$212

DUANE ST, 131 and 135; Grand Iron Works, Inc., against Estate of Eugene A. Hoffman, Inc., owner; Howard Contracting Co., Inc., contractor.....$800

DUANE ST, 131 to 135; Alonzo B. See against Eugene A. Hoffman, Inc., owner; Howard Contracting Co., contractor...$1,000

2D AV, 534; Paul Kopitz against Elizabeth J. Smith, owner; Alois Staudt, contractor.....$145

83TH ST, 234 and 236 East; Morris Gluck against Amelia Building Corp., owner; Joseph Emrich, contractor.....$728

Bronx.

TYNDALL AV, w s, 275 ft s of 260th St, 25x 100; Mackenzie Woodworking Co., Inc., against Annie B. Kilpatrick, owner; Patrick Mannning contractor $96

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

MADISON AV, 213; Alberene Stone Co. against John Doe et al., Aug. 26, 1915...$21

19TH ST, 144 and 146 West; Marcus Contracting Co. against Charles I. Weinstein Realty Co. et al, July 20, 1915.....$525

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Bronx.

PROSPECT AV, w s, 22 ft n of Lafayette St, 44x105; Rockland Realty Co. loans R. P. Building Co., Inc., to erect one five and one-half story apartment, (13 payments) $31,000

WEBSTER AV, w s, 100.2 ft s of 197th St, 50.8x100.9; Rockland Realty Co. loans Infantino Realty Co., Inc., to erect one five-story apartment with stores, (13 payments) $35,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

DUANE ST, s s, 190.2 ft w of Elm St, 49.2x79.1x irreg.; Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art against Joseph P. Jones et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Parsons, Closson & McIlvaine.

MANHATTAN AV, s e corner of 121st St, 25x95; George M. Fowles against Nellie C. Riley et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Gantz & Tucker.

MANHATTAN ST, 7; Kouwenhoven Estates, Inc., against Beatrice Herz et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Leach & Williams.

PITT ST, w s, 120 ft n of Grand St, 25x 100; Lina Stern against Katy Goldstein et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, Wolf & Kohn.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 166.3 ft n of 116th St, 58.0x135.6x irreg.; Brooklyn Savings Bank against Paterno Bros. et al., (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Schenck & Punnett.

9TH ST, 310 and 312 East, and 9th St, 733 East; Tillie Salvin against Herman Rosenbaum, (notice of attachment;) attorney, J. H. Cohn.

9TH ST, 6 West; Helen S. Ogilvie against George W. Young et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cannon & Cannon.

24TH ST, 29 and 31 East; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against Abraham Schwab et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, Cary & Whitman.

25TH ST, 202 to 230 West; 24th St, 201½ to 215 West, and 7th Av, 244 to 260; Diehl Mfg. Co. against National Cloak & Suit Co. et al., (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorneys, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft.

Bronx.

BROOK AV, e s, 257.3 ft n of 160th St, 43x100.6; East River Savings Institution against The Kay Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, O. F. H

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—High pressure that has prevailed over northern districts for the last two days has lost much of its force, and another disturbance in quite well defined formation is central over Manitoba, but thus far with only a few local thunder showers in its rear.

Pressure is almost moderately low throughout the South, and with the high area to the northward has caused quite general showers from the Ohio Valley eastward and southward and in the West Gulf States. There were also scattered thunder showers in Western Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, but over the North and West generally the weather was fair.

There will be showers Saturday and Sunday in the South and Southwest, and on Saturday in the south portion of the Middle Atlantic district, followed by fair weather Sunday. From the lake region eastward the weather will be fair Saturday and Sunday, except in the north upper lake region, where there will be showers Saturday night or Sunday.

It will be warmer Saturday in the Ohio Valley, the upper lake and west lower lake region, and on Saturday in the East generally.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be gentle to moderate, shifting, becoming southeast; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate northeast to east; South Atlantic Coast, moderate southeast and south, except east off the South Florida Coast.

FORECASTS TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Saturday. Sunday partly cloudy.

Southern New England—Fair Saturday. Sunday fair, warmer.

New Jersey—Cloudy Saturday, probably local showers south. Sunday fair, slightly warmer.

Western New York—Partly cloudy Saturday, warmer west. Sunday fair, warmer.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy Saturday, probably local showers south. Sunday fair, warmer.

Northern New England—Fair Saturday. Sunday fair, warmer.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
8 A. M.	64	60	4 P. M.	73	68
6 A. M.	63	58	6 P. M.	69	62
9 A. M.	66	61	9 P. M.	68	60
12 M.	72	63	11 P. M.	68	59

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 66; for the corresponding date last year it was 68; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 71.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 60, at 8 P. M. it was 62. Maximum temperature 68 degrees at 4 A. M.; minimum 58 degrees at 4 A. M. Humidity 54 per cent. at 8 A. M., 52 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.25 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.19 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
1:15—220 E. 121 St.; S. M. Marks	None
4:05—337 W. 37 St.; Albert Roble	Slight
6:10—1,040 Simpson St.; Michael Smith, Sylvia	Slight
6:45—683 3 Av.; Louis Strauss	Slight
7:35—209 E. 67 St.; B. Gallagher	Slight
8:00—548 W. 53 St.; May Murphy	$25
9:40—61 Carmine St.; Benjamin Napolo	$25
10:50—571 So. B'vard; Samuel Haltzen	Slight
11:10—44 St. & N. R., (barge Dixie:) D. H. Howell Southern Co.	Not given
1:30—124 E. 4 St.; J. Langman	Slight
1:45—834 E. 107 St.; Jennie Janato	Slight
2:30—324 E. 49 St.; Greenwald Bros.	Slight
2:45—502 E. 162 St.; Peter Bettman	Slight
3:30—Ryer Av. & 182 St.; Alex. Wilson	Slight
6:40—Front 50 W. 33 St., (auto;) John Polak	Slight
7:35—1,365 Intervale Av.; Louis Silverstein	Slight
8:20—399 W. 53 St.; Mary Borden	Slight
8:50—206 W. 97 St.; Chas. Strauss	Slight
9:15—409-411 West St.; Georgia Pine Co.	Slight
9:20—61 Norfolk St.; Louis Nolrenberg	$300
10:10—129 King St.; Edward Fitzgerald	$100

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Capt. J. B. Rose, Ord. Dept., will visit Wilmington, Del., about Aug. 25, to witness demonstration by Good Roads Machinery Co.

First Lt. M. H. Shute, 26th Inf., and 2d Lt. J. T. Clement, 9th Inf., ordered to Jacksonville, Fla., national matches.

First Lt. H. S. Finney, Med. Res. Corps, resigned, effective Aug. 25.

These promotions in C. A. C. are announced: O. I. Straub, Lt. Col. to Col.; F. E. Harris, Maj. to Lt. Col.; W. F. Stewart, Jr., Capt. to Maj.; and J. F. Walker, 1st Lt. to Capt. Col. Straub and Lt. Col. Harris will remain at present stations. Maj. Stewart goes to Fort Adams, R. I., for temp. duty, and Capt. Walker to 119th Co.

Capt. A. A. Maybach, C. A. C., is relieved from 119th Co. and placed on unassigned list, reporting Commanding Officer, Coast Defenses of Panama.

First Lt. C. S. Blakely, 6th F. A., ordered from Atlanta, Ga., to Camp of Instruction at Annison, Ala.

First Lt. J. B. Anderson, Med. Corps, Texas City, Tex., will report to commanding General, 2d Div., pending sailing of transport for Philippines.

First Lt. M. C. Richards, retired, ordered to duty as Acting Quartermaster at Fort Wayne, Mich., relieving Capt. L. S. D. Rucker, Jr., who goes home and stands relieved.

Leaves: Second Lt. L. H. Stanford, C. A. C., extended one day.

Navy.

Lt. H. M. Bemis and Junior Grade Lt. S. R. Canine are commissioned.

Ensigns: R. Burhen, to the Petrel, and S. A. Manahan, command the Severn, to home and wait orders; E. Buckmaster, the New Jersey, to one mo.'s leave.

Chief Gun. A. Langfield is commissioned. Chief Machinist R. F. Nourse, to Naval Torpedo Sta., Newport, R. I., Sept. 20.

Chief Pay Clerks R. A. Ashton, E. Dunn, C. E. Sangren, H. Guilmette, and W. A. Settle are commissioned.

Pay Clerks L. A. Klauer, J. Flynn, M. J. Kirwan, F. A. Abbott, W. R. Parker, C. M. Johnson, and E. H. Littlefield are warranted.

Movements Naval Vessels.

ARRIVED—El Frida, at New-berne, N. C.; Bainbridge, Dale, Barry, Chauncey, and Pompey at Jolo, P. I.; Hector, at Balboa; Nashville, at Cape Haiten; Mars, at San Francisco; Wabash and Lebanon, at Norfolk Yards; Downes, at Camden; Tonopah and D-1, at New London; Kentucky, at Portland, Me.; Orion, at Tompkinsville, and the Cincinnati, at Che-foo.

SAILED—Cyclops, Newport, for Nantucket Light; Osceola, Fort au Prince, for St. Marie and Cape Haitien; Nero, Guaymas, for Lapaz; Neptune, Lambert Point, for Hampton Roads; Kearsarge, N. Y. C., for Boston; Chester, Beirut, for Candia Island; Jupiter, Vera Cruz, for Alacran Reef; San Francisco, Baltimore, Dubuque, to sea, and the Caesar, Gibraltar, to Hampton Roads.

United States Coast Guards.

U. S. Coast Guards—Capt. Commandant E. B. Bertholf, to San Francisco and Seattle, Wash., also 15 days' leave.

Capt. J. C. Cantwell, the McCulloch, to the Families, and Capt. B. L. Reed to command McCulloch on arrival that vessel at San Francisco.

First Lts. of Eng. T. G. Lewton, the Golden Gate, to the Unalga, and C. C. Millan, the Unalga, on expiration of leave, to the Golden Gate.

Second Lt. of Eng. H. C. Roach, the Yamacraw, at expiration of leave to the Androscoggin.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Plans are being drawn up for the reorganization of the teachers' pension fund as a result of the efforts of special committees of the Board of Education and the Retirement Board with the City Pension Commission. Several conferences have been held during the last few weeks. It is now understood that an agreement has been arrived at regarding the basis of the fund's reorganization, which will be taken up and decided upon at a conference of teachers' representatives in the Fall. It is understood that the main points of the reorganization plan are the taking over by the city of the present annuitants' payroll, larger contributions by the teachers to the new fund, and support of this fund in part by the city.

The Board of Estimate has again delayed authorizing the funds necessary to provide for promoting from eligible lists to positions in the last two years of the elementary school course those teachers whose eligibility has been upheld by the Court of Appeals. About 1,000 elementary school teachers are entitled to promotions to fill the existing vacancies, but they now face a long wait, as consideration of the question has been deferred until the meeting of the Board of Estimate on Sept. 17.

The local board of District 20, Manhattan, in its semi-annual report to the Board of Education takes the ground that in congested immigrant colonies it is peculiarly important that teachers and Principals should be men and women of bodily vigor, trained skill, and enthusiasm for their work. Strong opposition is expressed against the practice under which Principals who are transferred to new schools take with them their favorite teachers. It is declared that the loyalty of a teacher should be to the system and not to a particular Principal.

An opportunity to attend meetings of the Board of Aldermen and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment will be extended this Fall to pupils in the 8A grades of the elementary schools located in the three school districts adjoining City Hall.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY,
171 Madison Avenue, New York.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
54 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 19th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Jamaica—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,900; all improvements. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Real Estate for Exchange.

A 540-acre Madison County, Florida, farm, value $30 an acre, half in cultivation, half virgin timber, for New York City or Long Island property; please give full particulars. Address Box G, 363 Times Downtown.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

129th, 106 W.—Handsome 3-story and basement dwelling; 2 baths; $900 from Oct. 1.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

CORNER STORE, 100x100, 8TH AV., N. W. CORNER 49TH ST. ½ BLOCK FROM BROADWAY; RENT $6,000 PER YEAR. SAMUEL E. JACOBS, 30 EAST 42D ST., NEW YORK.

Store and first floor, 228 7th Av., 50 feet from 23d St.; will alter to suit at VERY LOW RENTAL to good party. Apply only to Burnstine & Geist, 93 Nassau St.

A.—A.—A.—50 Church St.—Two furnished offices with waiting room; all conveniences. Apply Suite 1,375.

56th, 61 West.—Floors, steam heat, electricity, hardwood floors; basement suitable for caterer.

STORES! STORES! STORES!
Madison Ave., Cor. 80th St. See them.

New Jersey.

$10 for corner stores, 4 living rooms, main corner, opposite school. Near Erie; trolley. Call Tyndall, Waldwick, N. J.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Desk room, reputable real estate office; assurance of work; established painter; references exchanged; $10-$15 month. L. G., 2960 3d Av.

Factory wanted, 50x100 feet; to manufacture skirts and dresses, between 25th and 30th Sts.; will also buy lease. J. & S. Post, 148 Greene St.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

707 and 711 North Broadway, Yonkers, two-story, nine-room dwellings, just completed; very attractive; newest improvements, handsome decorations; highest class location; attractive price. River View Building Co., on premises, and 713 North Broadway, Yonkers.

New "Old Colonial," 8 rooms, 3 baths, in park, handy station, for sale; others to let. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

SEMI-BUNGALOW, $5,900; 28 minutes from Manhattan, 100 trains, 4 minutes from express station; restricted, refined neighborhood; garden, shade trees; 7 rooms and tile bath; all city improvements; outside chimney and fireplace; built day's labor and guaranteed; easy terms. Write or phone J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y. 3876 Cortlandt.

NEW HOMES AT LAURELTON, L. I. Six and seven rooms and bath, modern conveniences, restricted community; 30 minutes out. J. M. Vose, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn. Phone 3883 Main.

High-class lots, near new Pennsylvania Station, Jamaica, ripe for building, for sale to responsible builder on terms. Seitz, 614 Flatiron Building, New York.

Port Washington.—To let, eight-room house; two baths; garage; near station; one-third acre. $50. Phone John 5467.

Belle Harbor, Bayside Drive, corner 124th; new house, overlooking water; great bargain.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots.
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 60 per cent. of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Moresmere, and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb) within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.
Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

RENT IN RIDGEWOOD.
Test its merits as a suburban place of residence; 1,000 commuters like it; attractive homes, $50 to $150 per month. Write us. S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, RIDGEWOOD, N. J. PHONE 555.

Glen Ridge, N. J.—Attractive modern house, 15 rooms, 3 baths; open fireplaces; ½ acre ground; large garage; within easy walk of two railroads and country club. Full particulars, apply Owner, 350 Ridgewood Av.

Small fruit farms, 75x500; five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5,000 to $6,500; terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Summit, N. J.—Fine old residential property, beautifully located amid real country surroundings; equity $12,300; rental $100 monthly. Owner, 666 Springfield Av., Summit.

Five acres choice ground at Westfield; new house, with all modern improvements; one mile from station; sell below cost. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building, N. Y.

For Rent, Furnished.—Modern 6-room house; piano, garage; $45. Clark, 12 Courrier St., Rutherford, N. J.; telephone, 1174 R.

LITTLE FARMS, hour out, for city workers; $10 monthly. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Fine corner plot, 200x193, with house, seven rooms, bath, all improvements; barn, carriage shed; chicken houses; about 75 fruit trees; finest location, Rockland County, N. Y., hour out. Address H. Katenkamp, Pearl River, N. Y.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

For Rent.—Furnished house, 8 rooms, 3 baths; Long Island; 25 minutes from Pennsylvania station; excellent condition. L 11 Times.

Beautiful furnished bungalow, Beacon Beach, N. J.; September, $100; September and October, $150. F Times, 2 Rector St.

To Let—Unfurnished.

$25. Little farm. Acre. Handsome dwelling (modern improvements, new). Commuting distance. Near Erie, trolley. Call Tyndall, Waldwick, N. J.

Wanted.

Wanted to rent house in or near small country village, nine or ten rooms, modern conveniences; not over one hundred miles from New York, N. Y., or Conn, preferred; some land; moderate rent. N 12 Times.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to rent, furnished and unfurnished, full hotel service; restaurant; cheapest rates in New York; 2 rooms and bath, furnished, $12 weekly and upward. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

HOTEL IRVING, 26 Gramercy Park. Why not live within walking distance of your business in the most central, homelike, fireproof hotel in New York City?

222 E. 17th, (Stuyvesant Sq.)—Three room and bath furnished apartment, first floor; private house. Stuyvesant 3924.

West Side

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, } 1, 2, 3, & 4 Rooms
100 Cathedral Parkway, } SPECIALLY
110th St. and Col. Ave. } ATTRACTIVE.
with private bath and kitchenette;
some 3 and 4 room suites with two baths.
Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils.
ROOF GARDEN.
Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly.
CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished.
A few sublet week, month, during Summer.
Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River, 3970.

A handsomely furnished apartment of eight rooms and two baths; overlooking the Hudson and one block from subway station; references required. Apply A. J. Odell, 790 Riverside Drive.

Private party leaving city will sacrifice beautifully furnished 7 rooms, foyer, on Drive; bargain, $150. 450 Riverside Drive. Telephone 4208 Morningside. See Superintendent.

Sublet.—Two beautiful rooms and bath in Hotel Ansonia; service included; Sept. 1 to Oct. 1. Apply Dr. Buerger, 40 E. 41st St.

To Rent.—Apartment, furnished, 9 rooms and 3 baths, on 10th floor, 333 Central Park West. Apply Superintendent, or 98 West St.

WILL RENT EXCEPTIONAL TWO-ROOM AND BATH HOTEL APARTMENT AT GREAT SACRIFICE. N 102 TIMES.

Sublet first-class apartment, 5 rooms, furnished, until May 1; possession Oct. 1. Superintendent, 557 West 148th.

Doctor's office for rent; complete parlor floor, waiting room, furnished; strictly private house. 26 West 95th St.

839 West End Av.—Charming six-room apartment; all conveniences; perfect condition.

118th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Choice list personally inspected furnished apartments. Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

ST. GEORGE.
Newly renovated, all light, corner apartments, 1,125 Lexington Av., cor. 78th St. 6 rooms, $900; 7 rooms, $1,000; every modern improvement; all-night elevator service. William Wolff's Son, 1,102 Lexington Av.

DON'T MISS SEEING
Apartment seven unusually light rooms, 1,186 MADISON AVENUE.
Corner 87th St. Electric light, parquet floors; price, $1,200. Superintendent on premises.

140 EAST 34TH ST.
Cut prices. Men or business women. Two rooms, bath, and service.

70th, 209 East.—Five and six large rooms, newly decorated; hot water supply; rent $23-$27. See Janitor.

College Av. and 170th St.—Three and four grand rooms; beautiful neighborhood; references required.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
A. L. Mordecai & Son, 30 East 42d St.

ELEGANT two-room kitchenette apartment, furnished or unfurnished. 747 Madison Av.

West Side

Apartments—1, 2, 3 rooms and bath, 4 rooms and 2 baths; full hotel service; phone, maid service, newly decorated to suit; $30 per month up per room; meals optional. $7 a week; one block from "L" and subway express, cars and bus lines; special inducements for leases; references; just completed. Hotel Nobleton, 126 West 73d St. Write for booklet. Very exceptional opportunity owing to tardiness in completion of building; great sacrifice in rates.

ST. URBAN,
Corner 89th St. and Central Park West.—Apartment consisting of ten rooms, three baths, $2,400; includes electricity and refrigeration; possession Oct. 1; four rooms overlook most beautiful part of park. Inquire Supt., on premises, or phone Roy H. Jameson, Murray Hill 6200.

EMPIRE COURT, 311 West 95th St.
Very light rooms, 4 rooms, bath, $45 up
All Night 5 rooms, bath, $50 up
Elevator. 6 rooms, bath, $60 up
Telephone, &c. 7 rooms, bath, $70 up
GEO. R. READ & CO., 30 Nassau St.

104TH, 218 W.—7 extra large rooms, overlooking Broadway. 104th and 103d Sts.; all improvements; just decorated; near Central and Riverside Parks; subway and "L"; $45-$50. Janitor.

THE INVERMERE, 415 West 118th.—Non-housekeeping apartments, 4, 5, and 6 rooms, with bath; elevator and all modern improvements; first-class cuisine; rent, $40 and upward.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Superintendent or phone Col. 4020.

570 West 156th, Broadway, New Marken.—3, 4, 5 rooms; 157th subway station; all outside rooms; mail chute; $30 to $55. Owner on premises.

Beautiful Riverside Drive Apartment to Sublet—Seven rooms, 2 baths; owners ask $1,200; will sublet for $1,000. Kohn, Apartment 6D, Riveria. 790 Riverside Drive.

7 AND 8 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS and bath; all improvements; convenient to all cars, parks and schools; $40 up; lease to select tenants only. 6 West 103d St.

113th St., 203 West.—Six rooms, 3d floor; all rooms direct light; $27-$33; all improvements; near Central, Morningside Parks, subway, L. Janitor.

109TH, 245-247 W.—4 rooms, newly decorated; steam heated hall and closets; near Broadway and Riverside Drive; $19-$22; subway, "L."

WADSWORTH AV., 86-88 (corner 177th.)—5-6 rooms, all improvements, $27-$36; Broadway subway, 181st; lowest rents on Washington Heights.

608 WEST 204TH. (NEAR SUBWAY.)
Three and four large outside rooms; new house; adults only; rents reasonable.

ELEVATOR APARTMENT, $45.
Convenient, fashionable neighborhood. 509 West 112th.

123d, 547 West, (Broadway.)—Outside elevator apartment, six rooms, bath, $50 month.

WILL RENT EXCEPTIONAL TWO-ROOM AND BATH HOTEL APARTMENT AT GREAT SACRIFICE. N 104 TIMES.

82d, 210 West.—Six desirable rooms, all modern improvements; decorated to suit.

Elevator 6-8 room apartments, $40 up; doctor's suite. 221 W. 141st St., (7th Av.)

106th, 65 West, (Central Park.)—6-7 room private modern flat; $36.

172d, 575 West.—Corner elevator house, 4-7 large, beautifully decorated apartments.

84th St., 17 West.—7 large rooms, bath; one to sublet, $45, and one at $60.

130th, 202 West.—Modern apartments seven all large, light rooms, $40-$55.

136th, 601 West.—Elevator apartments, 4, 6, 7, 8 rooms; $38 to $100.

88th St., 180 West.—High-class apartment, 8 rooms.

CALDER, NASSOIT & LANNING,
B'way and 105th St. 'Phone 8380 Riverside.

Bronx.

Cauldwell Av., 853, Catherine Apartments.—7 large, light, newly decorated rooms; every modern improvement; electric light, telephone; select neighborhood; 161st St., 3d Av. "L," subway 1 block; rent $25-$37.

Brooklyn.

ST. JAMES PLACE, NEAR FULTON ST. Delightful 6-room apt., $42; 7-room, $45; electricity, steam; parquet floors; near subway and L. Booklet. GOLDEN REALTY, 238 St. James Place.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

21ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; electricity; private bath, excellent table; references; phone.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Large, single rooms, with board.

37 EAST 53D ST.,
TABLE BOARD; REFERENCES.

45TH, 8 EAST.
Room and bath; table board; references.

73D, 12 EAST.—Double and single rooms; excellent table; references. Apply by letter until Sept. 10.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Delightful, large front room, adjoining bath; single room; 'phone.

88TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Attractive rooms, convenience; excellent cuisine; moderate; telephone. Gross.

West Side

12TH, 113 WEST.—Well-appointed private house; home cooking; references. Chelsea 5455.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms; private bath; excellent table; refined surroundings.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Trained Nurse, with large country place, will care for invalids; prices $10 to $15 per week. Address Y 341 Times Annex.

Staten Island.

The Willows.—Huguenot Park on the beach; boating, bathing, fishing, tennis; delightfully cool lawns, porches; exclusive, comfortable surroundings.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

Lady living in Cedarhurst, Long Island, offers exceptional opportunity to one looking for a home for Fall and Winter; congenial surroundings. Telephone 242 Far Rockaway, P. O. Box, 352 Cedarhurst.

Far Rockaway.—Maison Louis, 80 Carlton Av.; elegant rooms; moderate; French table.

New York State.

BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE HOUSE, (cottages,) $8 per day, $16 to $17.50 per week; illustrated booklet. E. C. Potter, Propr.

Ellswood.—Good board; Ulster County farm; arrange. White, 309 West 46th. Bryant 34.

New Jersey.

Orange, N. J., 211 Lincoln Av.—Six minutes from Highland station; high, excellent location; large, bright, airy rooms, with board; moderate rates; reference.

SHADY GROVE FARM, New Egypt, N. J.—Convenient lake, village; boating, bathing, amusements; bountiful table; $6-$8; booklet.

Montclair., 41 South Willow St.—Excellent accommodations in very desirable location; references.

3 PARK ST., Long Beach.—Room and board, two gentlemen or couple. Manion.

Pennsylvania.

GRADUATE NURSES, with large farm, fine, modern house, would like few tubercular patients; dry, cool air; homelike; prices $9, $10, $12. Y 340 Times Annex.

Graduate nurses; modern place; board and care for invalids; moderate. Y 342 Times Annex.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH ST., 47 WEST.—Private boarding house; for the Winter, large and single rooms; private baths; table exceptional.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—First-class single, double rooms; suites; private baths; electricity; references.

37TH, 349 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; with board; references.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH, 36 WEST.—Private baths, electric light, steam heat; large rooms; Southern cooking; also smaller rooms; attentive service.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single, cool rooms, private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

70TH, 132 WEST.—Attractive rooms; twin beds; large private bathroom; references.

72D, 120 WEST.—Dining room will be opened Sept. 1; newly decorated and refitted; large and small rooms, with or without baths; can now be arranged for. M, Luez.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; excellent board; table guests.

75D, 256 WEST.—Attractive room, well appointed house; superior table; table guests.

74TH ST., 128 WEST.—Suites of rooms, with private baths; also medium and small rooms; steam heat, electricity; excellent table.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large and small, attractive front rooms; excellent table; table guests.

74TH ST., 123-129-131 WEST.—Suites of rooms, with private bath; also medium and small rooms; excellent table.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; table guests; references.

76TH ST., 249 WEST.—Large and small rooms; parlor dining; references.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Single and large rooms, connecting shower baths; gentlemen; private family.

76th, 114 West, Nerace Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, parked street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; private or public bath; satisfaction guaranteed.

80TH, 108 WEST.—The House Richards. An "Old Home" place for refined people; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; also parlor floor; newly decorated; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine and service; private baths.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Cool, spacious rooms; electricity; good, generous table; parlor dining.

62D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated large and small rooms; private baths; parlor dining room; private tables; excellent cuisine.

82D, 45 WEST.—Pleasant large, small rooms; running water; excellent table; reasonable.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike surroundings. Brumenfeld.

86TH, 137 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two adults in refined, exclusive Jewish home; easy access car lines; references.

80TH, 114 WEST.—Small and medium rooms; suitable for gentlemen appreciating fine home.

90TH, 16 WEST.—Choice rooms; gentlemen, adults; exclusive; Jewish house. River 9793. Hellman.

91ST, 17 WEST.—Desirable rooms, all homelike conveniences; excellent table; Jewish family.

92D, 52-54 WEST.—Attractive large and medium-size rooms, dressing rooms; reasonable; table guests accommodated.

94TH, 140 WEST.—Large front rooms, suitable two; refined surroundings; excellent home cooking.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms; private bath, electricity; excellent table; references.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptional boarding; 32 rooms; 16 on one floor; every room with running water or bath adjoining.

94TH, 36 WEST.—Large, second floor, front room; excellent board; references, Strauss.

102D, 233 WEST.—Convenient to subway; saloon floor; large room and small room with bath; Jewish family; excellent table.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence near Riverside and Broadway; two large rooms, bath.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Large room; private bath; suitable gentlemen, couple; home cooking; references.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Large, small rooms, connecting with bath or single; table guests.

118TH, 147 WEST.—Desirable rooms, gentlemen, couple; superior table; refined surroundings. Haehn.

152D, 513 WEST.—Private family; large second-floor front room; references, Aud. 7392.

156TH, 553 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; reasonable rates.

BACHELORS.
TWO OR FOUR GENTLEMEN WANTED TO JOIN FOUR OTHERS HAVING BEAUTIFUL HOME WEST EIGHTIES. PARTICULARS "H." ROOM 1,410, 43 EXCHANGE PLACE. PHONE 7146 HANOVER.

BROADWAY, 245 WEST 104TH.—Attractive rooms, many southern exposure; home cooking; telephone. Jantzen.

MANHATTAN AV., 365.—Near 116th St. "L" and beautiful Morningside Park. The Morningside, newly fitted up, 40 rooms, family hotel; offers excellent hotel accommodations at boarding house prices; references exchanged. Telephone 2750 Morningside.

147 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Fall and Winter reservations now; beautiful rooms in exclusive house; single, en suite; private baths; every modern convenience. STEIN. PHONE 9057 SCHUYLER.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple, appreciating superior table; homelike surroundings. Apt. 4D.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family House of high standard; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c fare; Lovely furnished rooms; suites; all comforts; Excellent chef and service; separate tables; Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $20-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Brooklyn.

MAN AND WIFE, living alone in modern house, electricity, parquet floors, excellent table, service, will share home with couple, two gentlemen, or two ladies appreciating such a home; best location in Flatbush; 20 minutes New York; nominal price; references. Y 351 Times Annex.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Convenient Borough Hall; rooms; excellent table. 1150W Main.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Cool, comfortable furnished rooms; bathroom; floor reasonable.

34TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant room; large closet, bath; electricity; $6.50; another, $4.

35TH ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable room, all conveniences; choice location; gentleman.

38TH ST., 10 EAST.—Small and large rooms, with private baths; also suites.

48D ST., 16 EAST.—Attractive accommodation for fastidious gentleman; room, with or without bath.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room, with bath; room with piano; single room; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV, 265, (near 36th.)—Attractive large front room; bath. Murray Hill 728.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite for bachelors; hot water, electricity; references.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; private house; references.

27TH, 17 WEST.—Bachelor suite; large front rooms and also twin beds, shower and needle baths; $10 to $12; all conveniences. Anrig.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small, airy rooms; board optional; references required; high-class house.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Exceptional rooms, large, single; private baths; board optional, 4359 Bryant.

52D, 55 WEST.—Large room, attractively furnished; hot, cold running water; adjoining bath; electricity, telephone; reasonable; gentlemen only; references.

52D, 250 WEST.—Beautiful second floor front room, private bath. Small room.

53D, 62 WEST.—Desirable, large rooms; southern exposure; private bath; attractive small rooms.

69TH ST., 143 WEST.—Charming 2 rooms overlooking Broadway; running water; electricity; shower. Wilde.

71ST ST., 221 WEST.—Two excellent medium rooms; large closets; running water; continuous hot water; moderate; business people; subway.

71ST, 106 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive large rooms; board optional; all conveniences; homelike atmosphere.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Very attractive large, small rooms; private house; telephone; references.

72D, 138 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; modern conveniences; attractive rates; exceptional location.

73D, 302 WEST.—First-class room and board, all conveniences, near Riverside.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable one, two; refined surroundings; reasonable; references.

75TH ST, 104 WEST.—Parlor floor for physician; also large room, adjoining bath; telephone.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; private bath; telephone; Summer rates.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Pleasant, cool, large, small rooms; electricity; private bath; moderate; telephone.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Sunny, attractive, homelike front room; continuous hot water, electricity; references.

76TH, 103 WEST.—Parlor floor, doctor, dentist; bay window, electricity, private bath.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large, airy front room, southern exposure, conveniences; reference; reasonable.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Very attractive, pleasant, large and small rooms; home comforts.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private house; suitable one, two; references.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Large and medium front rooms; conveniences; gentlemen; references.

78TH, 205 WEST.—Handsome suite, large parlor and bedroom; running water; three windows, south; perfect cleanliness; $50 monthly.

78TH, 205 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room, adjoining bath; cleanliness; $4; gentlemen.

79TH, 140 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms, single or en suite; private bath; references.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large beautiful front room; private bath; hotel conveniences; reference.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One suite, one small room; every convenience; references.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished, large rooms; private bath; hot water; $6 upward.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large, handsome second-floor rooms; private baths; single room; references.

91ST, 44 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, medium rooms; shower baths; telephone; reference.

91ST ST., 38 WEST.—Newly furnished house; electricity; parquet floors; rooms, $4 up.

91ST ST., 54 WEST.—Newly furnished private house; large rooms; $7-$9; electricity.

92D ST., 46 WEST.—Newly decorated private house; large rooms; $5-$7-$9; telephone.

93D, 251 WEST, (Broadway.)—Two connecting; southern exposure; front floor; also unfurnished. Crane.

93D, 303 WEST.—Beautiful, large room, adjoining dressing room; suites, with path; board optional.

96TH, 38 WEST.—Elegant large room, suitable for two; small room; board optional.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well furnished room; bath, telephone.

98TH ST., 243, (corner Broadway.)—Unusually attractive large, front parlor bedroom; piano; breakfast, 6 B.

106TH, 248 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Comfortable, light room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment. Copeland.

107T

NEW YORK STREETS TO BE LEAFY LANES

Commissioner Ward Moves to Halt the Deforestation of Downtown Canyons.

TREE EXPERT NOW AT WORK

Sylvan Dells and Verdant Nooks Planned for Spaces Now Given Over to Asphalt.

Professor Laurie D. Cox, landscape engineer of the State College of Forestry at Syracuse, is bringing to a close an exhaustive study of the trees of New York City, and will shortly present a report to Cabot Ward, Commissioner of Parks. This report will include the first comprehensive census of the trees of Manhattan and Richmond and will be the basis for future activities by which Commissioner Ward hopes to increase greatly the number of trees in the city and prevent it from becoming treeless, a condition that rapidly approaches unless drastic measures are taken.

Professor Cox was employed through a fund given by John D. Rockefeller. When Mr. Ward became Commissioner he found the city losing thousands of trees each year through lack of system as to planting the proper species of trees and their proper care after they were planted. He realized that to correct these evils would require more money than the Board of Estimate would give at once so he decided to show what could be done with a small outlay and scientific and systematic work. There was no money to engage a forester, so the Commissioner approached Mr. Rockefeller.

Commissioner Ward gave Professor Cox a squad of department men and for three months they have been accumulating the data on which the forester will base his report. The tree census will include the history of every tree in Manhattan and Richmond—the date of planting, conditions of soil and environment and the life of the tree whose place it took. Professor Cox is also gathering data as to the kinds of trees suitable for various parts of the city. The depth of soil, the street traffic, the congestion and height of buildings, proximity of gas mains, pressure of vaults and conduits, and scant tree openings are some of the difficulties that exist in various zones.

Another feature of the report will be a map showing the location of the city's trees. This will be divided into zones according to conditions. Thus the downtown district where underground and traffic conditions make the growing of trees a practical impossibility, would comprise one zone, while a district a little further removed in which the hardiest kind of tree might grow would constitute another.

In an article on the tree situation in New York, published in the current Bulletin of the New York State Forestry Association, Commissioner Ward discusses the problems that confront his department in stopping the denuding of the city of trees.

"It is my belief that as long as the property owner is alone relied upon to plant city trees," the article says, "New York City will never have a sufficient number of shade trees. In the whole of New York City, and particularly Manhattan, it has been the experience of this department that the property owner will not plant trees even on his own property when such property is leased to tenants. It naturally follows that tenants will not often plant trees on property belonging to another person.

"The landscape architect of the city has estimated that under the Manhattan conditions the average minimum cost of properly planting a tree in a paved sidewalk and providing a suitable cast-iron grating and wrought-iron guard would have to be $50, in case a general planting effort were made here as in Brooklyn. At the present time very few people are willing to pay that amount, and I am hoping that, as the result of further studies by the landscape architect and other officials of this department whom I have directed to look into the matter, this estimate of average cost may be substantially reduced."

TO EXHUME WOMAN'S BODY.

Hoboken Doctors Disagree as to the Cause of Her Death.

Mrs. J. McManus, of 1,000 Willow Avenue, Hoboken, was taken sick about a week ago and Drs. T. McNamara of 613 Hudson Street, Hoboken, and Ferdinand J. Pflugh of 707 Park Avenue, Hoboken, were called in to attend the woman, and it was believed that they were still treating her when she died on Sunday last.

Dr. Joseph Stack, Health Commissioner, of Hoboken, started an investigation yesterday into the cause of the woman's death. According to the certificate of death handed in by Dr. McNamara and received by Clerk of the Board of Health Joseph Tucker the cause of death was attributed to "ptomaine poisoning caused by eating fish cakes."

Tucker immediately communicated with Dr. Stack, as he had no intimation of the woman's death. The County Board of Health also communicated with Dr. Stack, asking if the cause of death had been investigated, and if not why the body had been buried without a permit having been obtained.

Dr. Stack's assistant, Frederick Anderson, made an investigation of the store where the fish cakes were bought and found everything satisfactory. To make sure, he brought along some of the ingredients the cakes were made of and they are now undergoing an analysis.

Dr. Pflug, who was the last to attend the woman, attributed death to acute indigestion. Dr. Stack this morning said that it was his opinion that the body will have to be exhumed in order to determine the exact cause of death.

BOY FIRES HOUSE IN RAGE.

Eleven-Year-Old Lad Vainly Sought Nickel to Go to Movies.

Samuel G. Eglowitz, 11 years old, of 1416 East New York Avenue, Brooklyn, wanted to go to the movies last night. He asked his sister for a nickel, but she told him he had better stay home. The boy thought of many ways in which to get the desired nickel, and finally decided to break into the apartment of Abraham Moses on the ground floor of the four-story tenement house in which the boy lives.

Mr. and Mrs. Moses had gone out early in the evening, and Samuel crawled in through a rear window. He rummaged around bureau drawers and clothes closets, but found no nickel. Enraged by his failure, the boy placed some newspapers on the dining room table and threw a lighted match on the pile.

Then Samuel ran and told Policeman Price of the Brownsville station that there was a fire down the block. The alarm was pulled, but the fire was extinguished before the engines arrived.

When Samuel was examined by Detective Dougherty he broke down and confessed. He never would have happened, he cried, if he had been allowed to go to the movies. He was locked up in the Brownsville station on a charge of juvenile delinquency.

ROW IN B'RITH SHOLEM.

Cemetery Association Threatens to Cancel Burial Contract.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 27.—Officials of the B'nai Joshurum Cemetery Association announced today that unless the National Committee of the Independent Order of B'rith Sholem abandoned its efforts to disband Elizabeth Lodge 137 the agreement for the burial members would be canceled. Chancellor Walker has ordered the National Committee to show cause why the local lodge should not be allowed to retain its present organization and membership.

The trouble was caused when the National Committee a week ago expelled twenty-seven members for refusing officials access to the lodge on meeting nights.

COMMUTERS SEE DEER HUNT

Autos Fail to Catch Animal Which Runs Through Mount Vernon.

A large deer with wide antlers ran through Fourth and Fifth Avenues, First Street, and the plaza of the New Haven & Hartford Railroad station in Mount Vernon early yesterday morning. Hundreds of commuters waiting for trains watched the animal as it hurdled a team of horses with which the driver of an ice wagon attempted to stop its flight. The deer was last seen running toward Bronxville.

Several chased it with automobiles, but it ran away from them. It is believed to be one of the deer that have been seen frequently in upper New Rochelle and Scarsdale, and that may have escaped from the Iselin preserve in New Rochelle or from the John D. Rockefeller place in Pocantico Hills.

PLATTSBURG ARMY BEGINS WAR GAME

Provisional Regiment, Aided by Regulars, Spends First Night in the Enemy's Territory.

HAS ADVANCED SEVEN MILES

Opposed by a Worthy "Foe" and a Warm "Clash" Is Expected When They Meet—Get Big Send-Off.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 27.—The Provisional Regiment of Infantry, U. S. Army, which is the name the Business and Professional Men's Regiment is now known by, is tonight bivouacking on the crest of a hill seven miles north of this city near the little village of Beekmantown. At sunrise this morning the regiment went forth to war as a unit of the First Brigade of the First Division of the regular army and it marched into the make-believe enemy's country, not as a reserve force or a rear guard, but as the advance guard of the whole Blue Army, which will be expected to hurl back an invading army that is supposed to have crossed the border near Rouses Point some time last night.

The conditions are as nearly like real war as it has been possible to make them. Each man's only baggage is the pack he carries on his back. He eats his "army chow" out of the regulation metal dish, and he sleeps under a shelter tent that Major "Jimmy" Normoyle of the Third Infantry always refers to as a "pup tent."

At 5:45 A. M. reveillé sounded for the last time in the big tented city south of Plattsburg barracks, so far as the present command is concerned. An hour later, with Captain Dorey, the commander, riding at its head, the regiment got under way and headed due north. Despite the early hour, practically all Plattsburg was up to witness the departure.

Ahead of the regiment went the forces that will operate as an enemy and to repel which the regular infantry, the provisional organization and Battery D of the Third Field Artillery will do their best. The enemy is the crack Second United States Cavalry, from Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, a battalion of the Third Infantry and a detachment of field artillery. This army is commanded by Colonel Joseph T. Dickman of the Second Cavalry, and its movements are being kept secret.

It is a safe guess, however, that it is headed this way, and that the defenders are going to have the toughest job of their lives when they clash with the troopers under Captain "Joe" Herron, Captain Lincoln C. Andrews and the picked men of the Third Infantry, under the Dayton flood hero, Major Normoyle. The outposts of the two armies will probably be in contact tomorrow afternoon, and from that time to the end of hostilities, a week from tomorrow, the fighting in this part of the country is going to be fast and furious.

Mayor Mitchel as an Officer.

The provisional regiment marched out of the city in squads four abreast. Mayor Mitchel, now a Lieutenant of Company A, marched near the head of his company, to which has been assigned the duty of scouting ahead of the main column. He only arrived from New York late last night and did not have time to get his leather leggings, which, now that he is an officer, he is permitted to wear in place of the common canvas of the regular enlisted men. The only indication of his new rank was the big army pistol in a holster.

It was the biggest regiment that has marched through Plattsburg since the civil war. Some of the companies were as big as a whole battalion of some of the regular forces that marched behind the big civilian organization. The men were as happy as schoolboys, whistling popular military tunes and replying to the greetings of the townfolk. Captain Collins rode at the head of the first battalion, and then in order came Companies E, C and D, with Company C as the regimental color command. Sergeant George Wharton Pepper was the color bearer.

The second battalion, with Captain Robert O. Van Horn, U. S. A., commanding, followed, and then came the regulars, the first of them to appear being the Thirtieth Infantry. After them came a long wagon train, and then the artillery lumbered up the hill. After the artillerymen came two battalions of the Third Infantry, and after that command Company D of the First Battalion of Engineers. Last of all came the motor machine troop.

March Against a Cold Wind.

For seven miles the soldiers of the Blue army hiked as most of them had never hiked before. A biting cold wind was sweeping in from the north and they had to march right in the teeth of it.

When the army halted for the day it did so in an open field, which was damp and wet. A worse camping ground could not have possibly been picked out in Russia. Here the little "pup tents" were quickly pitched. A dinner of pork and beans and coffee was served, and the men were just settling down to make the best of a bad situation when General Wood arrived. A great cheer went up as the commander appeared on the field.

"This camp will not do," said General Wood before he had walked twenty-five yards. Ten minutes later he gave the command to break camp and the regiment marched two miles further north, where the tents were pitched on the side of a comparatively dry hill. Before breaking camp, however, something happened that is worthy of record.

A farmer, quick to see the prospects of a good haul, appeared at the first camp soon after it was pitched with several loads of bundled oats. Each bundle was just big enough to make a fairly comfortable mattress for one man. He sold the oats at 25 cents a bundle, and was sold out in less than fifteen minutes. Then along came General Wood and ordered the camp moved further north. The men had to leave the oats behind, and so the farmer carefully gathered up each bundle and followed to the next camp, where he sold all the oats over again. "The more they move the more I make," said the farmer to a friend who congratulated him on his enterprise.

All Soon Fall Asleep.

The new camp was a great improvement on the first. The men were dead tired for the first time since they started in to learn the secrets of national defense and soon hundreds were curled up under the little shelter tents sound asleep. Tonight it is Winter cold in the camp, and in all the company streets huge bonfires are burning. The scene is as inspiring as it is martial. Only the regimental and battalion commanders are sleeping in wall tents.

The work today was entirely advance guard in nature and the advance of Company A, the leading company, was in open formation from the moment it passed out of Plattsburg until it arrived at the first day's camp site.

Tomorrow more advance work and scouting will be featured, and early Sunday morning the situation will be such that a battle may be expected at any time. The first big engagement will undoubtedly take place near Rouses Point on the Canadian border. No man in the Blue army knows the exact whereabouts of the Red army as yet. That is one of the problems the Blues will have to work out as best they can. Tomorrow night the Blue army will bivouac in the neighborhood of the town of Chazy.

PLAN NEW NAVAL LEAGUE.

Yacht Owners to Organize for Auxiliary Service.

The organization of a league for naval defense in case of an emergency is planned by the Waterway League of New York at its annual carnival of pleasure craft, to be held today and tomorrow on Jamaica Bay. This announcement was made yesterday by Commodore Matthew J. Harrington of the Life Saving Service of New York.

Rear Admiral Usher, Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, has designated Lieutenant Craft, his aid, to participate in the carnival of the league, which will be joined by the Jamaica Bay Yacht Club. He will meet the Captains of more than 500 craft. The Navy Department has authorized the sending of a destroyer to the carnival, and a request has been sent to Secretary of Commerce Redfield for two revenue cutters.

The yachts available for auxiliary service in event of war will be listed by Edward Fitzgerald, Lieutenant Commander of the Gloucester, a member of the Naval Committee of the Waterway League.

Persons interested in the plans will gather at the Jamaica Yacht Club, at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. According to officers of the Waterway League, Representative Daniel Riordan, a member of the House Naval Committee, has indorsed the plan of the league and will ask Congress for an appropriation to establish a nautical school, while Representatives Loft and Griffin are also in sympathy with the movement.

RAILROAD AIDS THE MILITIA.

New York Central Cuts Rate to Peekskill for State's Riflemen.

As a result of a special rate of $1 for the round trip between New York and Peekskill conceded by the New York Central Railroad to members of the National Guard who take part in rifle practice there, it is estimated that the State will save $16,000 a year, and local organizations will also benefit to a large extent.

This concession is attributed largely to the efforts of Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt, who is a personal friend of A. H. Smith, President of the road.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the National Guard, sent an official letter yesterday to all commanding officers, notifying them of the new rate, and giving credit to General Butt for his efforts. This letter said in part:

Through the efforts of Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt, Reserve List, the President of the New York Central Railroad Company, A. H. Smith, has fixed the rate for the transportation of National Guard troops and Naval Militia between New York and Peekskill at $1 for the round trip. The former rate was $1.55. This substantial reduction should insure a much greater use of the range, and every effort will be made to add to the accommodations and facilities at the Peekskill camp for the convenience of organizations and others desiring to practice.

Colonel Daniel Appleton of the Seventh Regiment in speaking yesterday of the reduced rate said:

"It is indeed good news, and the action of General Butt in inducing the head of the railroad, Mr. Smith, to lower the rate cannot be praised too highly. His action will awaken an increased interest in rifle practice, which is of the utmost necessity to the National Guard, and of which it cannot get enough. It has been a very severe tax upon organizations who have to train team men and pay the fare for these and the men of their commands on supplementary practice days. In some organizations it has been practically impossible to meet the expense, and since the abolition of old Creedmoor the guard has been under a heavy handicap in rifle practice. A new interest should now be awakened."

FOR SINGLE RAILROAD UNION

Engineers and Firemen in East Asked to Boom Industrial Body.

In connection with its campaign for the closer affiliation of the five unions of the operating forces of the country's steam railroads, the Railroad Workers' Educational League has just sent out an appeal to the engineers and firemen working on the lines in New England to agitate for the calling of meetings of union men to discuss the organization of an industrial labor union to include all railroad men.

The appeal is approved by the Joint System Board of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen according to circulars being scattered throughout the East. Attention is directed to the necessity for a more solid organization in order to obtain better working conditions and higher wages.

8 BURNED BY BLAST OF FIRE.

Light Carried Into Gas-Filled Coney Cottage Causes Explosion.

There was an escape of gas from the chandelier in the front room of a bungalow at 27 Carlton Court, next to the Seabourn Hotel, Coney Island, belonging to Andrew Rice, a burlesque comedian, last night, and Robert Stephenson, a friend, cautioning no one to strike a match, said he would go to the cellar and turn off the gas. As he started Anna Mershiska, a servant, entered the room carrying a lighted candle.

There was a flash as the gas exploded, and then screams from Mr. Rice's family and guests. Neighbors ran in and folks came from the hotel. An alarm spread to Coney Island that the hotel was on fire and a crowd rushed there after the fire engines.

There was no blaze, but it was found that every one in the Rice bungalow had been burned about the face and hands. These were Mr. Rice and his wife and son, Samuel, 10 years old; Robert Stephenson and his mother, Mrs. Agnes Stephenson; Mrs. Alice Pohn and her 12-year-old daughter, Mersha, and the servant girl.

Dr. Held and Dr. Gerow took them to the Coney Island Hospital. The surgeons said their burns did not seem serious except in the cases of Rice and young Stephenson, who seemed to have inhaled the blast of fire, while Mrs. Rice and Mrs. Stephenson complained that their eyes hurt them. Both could see, however, and the doctors believe their sight will not be affected, though the rush of flame seemed to have swept their faces.

BOY STABBED BY ANOTHER.

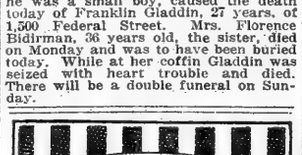
Ivory Hansker Wounds Matthew Farmer with Birthday Knife.

Matthew Farmer of 17 West Sixty-third Street, 11 years old, was stabbed last night by Ivory Hansker, 15 years old, who lives at 161 West 63d Street. Hansker was standing in front of 127 West 63d Street, showing some companions a new knife his father had given him for his birthday. It was the first knife he had ever carried, and he was proud of it. Young Farmer joined the group, and an altercation arose between himself and Hansker. The former crossed the street and returned with an iron spring he had picked up.

In a fight which followed Hansker stabbed Farmer with his birthday knife. An unknown man passing by saw the boy fall, picked him up and rushed him to the Roosevelt Hospital, where it was learned the blade had penetrated his left lung. Detectives arrested young Hansker at his home last night. It is thought Farmer will die.

Sister's Death Kills Camden Man.

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 27.—Grief over the death of his sister, who had acted almost as a mother to him from the time he was a small boy, caused the death today of Franklin Gladdin, 27 years, of 1,500 Federal Street. Mrs. Florence Bidirman, 36 years old, the sister, died on Monday and was to have been buried today. While at her coffin Gladdin was seized with heart trouble and died. There will be a double funeral on Sunday.



MOHAWK
MADE WITH
SLIP-OVER BUTTONHOLE
TIE SLIDES EASILY
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N.Y.

COLLEGE PAPERS BAR LIQUOR ADVERTISING

Publishers of Thirty-nine Journals Close Columns to the Demon Rum

AT ANNUAL MEETING HERE

Establish Offices in New York and Lay Plans to Get National Business.

Liquor advertising of all kinds was barred from the columns of thirty-nine of the leading college newspapers of this country and Canada at the annual convention of the Associated College Newspaper Publishers held in the offices of The Columbia Spectator at Columbia University yesterday afternoon.

Brewers, distillers, and saloon men have for years been denied space in The Spectator and numerous other college newspapers. Expulsion from the organization will be the punishment for any of the thirty-nine papers in the association which violates the new rule.

Another important action was the passing of a by-law making it compulsory on all newspapers in the organization to maintain their advertising rates. The publishers also decided to make an aggressive campaign for some big advertising. The college papers, most of which are dailies, have a total circulation of more than 100,000, but hitherto they have been supported almost entirely by local advertising. It was decided to open offices in the Seymour Building at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street and employ agents to represent the college papers, in order to obtain blanket advertising for all the papers from concerns which advertise nationally.

One of the largest corporations in the United States placed a $20,000 order yesterday for space during the year in the thirty-nine papers.

Another experiment was the buying yesterday of a carload of paper stock which will be distributed to college papers in the East.

Branch offices to represent the college papers will later be established in Chicago and San Francisco. These offices will be centres for the distribution of college news and advertising. Last June the college association was admitted to membership in the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World.

The members of the Advisory Committee of the association are Frank Presbrey of Frank Presbrey & Co.; Charles Scribner of Charles Scribner's Sons, Thomas D. Taylor, advertising manager of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and Charles A. Weekes of the American Tobacco Company.

The following officers were elected by the association for the coming year:

President, Morris P. Schaffer, Columbia Daily Spectator; Vice President, Herbert C. Fowler of The Williams Record; Treasurer, Howard A. Glenn of The Union Concoriensis. Lawrence C. Tighe of The Yale Daily News was elected to serve on the Board of Directors.

Those who attended the meeting yesterday were:

R. H. Bacon, Amherst Student; T. H. Greene, Brown Daily Herald; Harry L. Jones, Daily Californian; Clem D. Johnston, Centre College Centro; Charles T. Emery, Colorado College Tiger; Charles Thomson, University of Colorado Silver and Gold; Morris P. Schaffer, Columbia Daily Spectator; Kent H. Smith, The Dartmouth; G. E. Martin, De Pauw Daily; John H. Baker, Harvard Crimson; William H. W. Feirn, Hobart Herald; H. E. Ligler, Daily Illinois; Mark E. Hamer, Indiana Daily Student; F. L. Crouse, Iowa State Student; J. W. Dyche, University Daily Kansan; W. H. Alexander, Lehigh Brown and White; F. P. Loring, Maine Campus; H. E. Claussen, Boston Tech.; Sherwood Field, Michigan Daily; J. W. Newell, University Missourian; Joe McDonald, University of Nevada Sagebrush; William E. Woodcock, New Yorker; F. J. Owens, Ohio State Lantern; Harold Pond, Pennsylvanian; Frank C. Roberts, Jr., Daily Princetonian; J. D. Stark, Pitt Weekly; C. L. Roe, Purdue Exponent; J. E. Farrar, Daily Palo Alto; Clark M. C. Donnell, Stevens Stute; W. D. Seeley, Syracuse Daily Orange; J. H. Goodman, Daily Texan; H. S. Hays, Varsity of Toronto; Max H. Schaumberger, Tulane Weekly; Donald Gay, University of Washington Daily; George A. Heddenberg, Weleyan Argus, and A. H. Kessler, Wisconsin Daily Cardinal.

Beckwith Wants Alimony Reduced.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 27.—James T. Beckwith, head of the S. C. Beckwith Special Agency and Advertising Company in Manhattan, who was directed to pay $350 a month alimony to Estelle E. Beckwith of 137 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, under a decree of divorce obtained by her last February in Putnam County, asked Supreme Court Justice Tompkins to reduce it to $150 a month. Beckwith asserted that because of the war his income during the past ten months had been reduced $10,000. Justice Tompkins today decided that he wanted proof of Beckwith's income, and directed that it be furnished him.

$16.50
or
$22.50
is now the price of every Hart Schaffner & Marx Summer Suit in New York

These are absolutely the biggest suit values offered this season. For those at $22.50 were regularly priced up to $50.00, those at $16.50 up to $35.00.

Broadway Stores open till 6 P.M. Harlem Stores open till 11 P.M.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.
Open Evenings.

WOMAN HELD AS POISONER.

Mrs. Hamlin Arrested in Kentucky for Murder of Wealthy Widow.

JACKSON, Ky., Aug. 27.—The hearing of the case of Mrs. Mamie Hamlin, who says she is a daughter-in-law of H. C. Hamlin, former Attorney General of Illinois, and who is charged in an indictment found by the Breathitt County Grand Jury yesterday with having poisoned Mrs. Polly Davis, a wealthy widow of this county, has been set for next Monday. Mrs. Davis died recently under peculiar circumstances and is alleged to have told Mrs. Hamlin, who was closely associated with her at the time, that her property would not go to her relatives, but that she was making a will leaving it all to charity.

Mrs. Hamlin, besides being indicted on the charge of murder, is also under indictment for having forged Mrs. Davis's name to a will which purported to leave the dead woman's property to her.

Mrs. Hamlin's present home is at Fayetteville, Ark., where she lived with her mother, Mrs. M. J. Coleman.

Mrs. Clara Meyers of Charleston, W. Va., is also being held by the Grand Jury in connection with the case.

WHITEHOUSE HUNTS A LIAR.

Former Candidate for Justice Says He Was Slandered by Gossip.

Samuel S. Whitehouse, who was three times a Democratic candidate for Supreme Court Justice, and who is spending the Summer at the Hotel Lafayette, Long Beach, caused a statement to be printed there yesterday asking residents of Long Beach to help him identify a defamer who, through gossip, he says, has spread a vicious story attacking his private life.

In his statement, Mr. Whitehouse devotes a paragraph to a denunciation of liars and their methods, and adds:

"I earnestly appeal to the people of Long Beach to help locate and identify him who started that story about me, to the end that I may nail the lie and the liar, and thus render a salutary service to all respectable people of Long Beach, where I have lived every Summer for eight years."

Mr. Whitehouse says he will treat all information he receives in strict confidence.

CHINESE STUDENTS' DEBATE

Will Argue Best Way of Spending Their Country's Salvation Fund.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Aug. 27.—Chinese students from Yale and Princeton will debate tomorrow night in memorial chapel at Wesleyan University on "whether the salvation fund now being raised in China should be devoted to military preparation or for industrial purposes."

The debate is a part of the eleventh annual conference of the Eastern section of the Alliance of Chinese students of the United States which opened here tonight, and which will continue for a week. A debate in Chinese is planned for later in the week. One hundred and fifty students were registered tonight, including twenty-five women.

CAR FALLS THROUGH BRIDGE

Four Killed When Structure Gives Way Under a Strain.

PHOENIX, Ariz., Aug. 27.—Four persons were killed and twelve injured when part of a northbound Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe passenger train from Phoenix to Prescott fell through a bridge at Date Creek, seventy miles north of here, today. The bridge had been weakened by a cloudburst.

The engine passed over safely, then a span collapsed, plunging a smoking car into the stream.

City Makes Profit in Bridge Phones.

The recently installed telephones at the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn Bridge has proven such a good investment that Bridge Commissioner Kracke is considering extending the experiment to all the bridge terminals. The Brooklyn Bridge experiment has lasted nineteen days, during which time the city's commission has amounted to $42.17. The twelve coin slot machines were productive of an accumulated total of $217.60.

Fall Into Smokestack Fatal.

William Miles, a structural iron worker, of 246 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, died yesterday in St. James's Hospital in Newark from injuries he suffered Thursday in a fall into a new steel smokestack at the power plant of the Public Service Electric Company at Point-no-Point. When the accident occurred Miles with three other workmen were hanging blocks on a boom at the top of the stack.



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BROADWAY 85TH TO 86TH ST.
Offers All the Advantages of the Best New York City Hotels at Much Lower Prices.
EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS OF ALL SIZES,
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, FOR LONG OR SHORT PERIODS.
Transient Rates, $2.50 per Day Up
No Extra Charge When Rooms Are Occupied by Two Persons.

Great Northern Hotel
118 W. 57TH ST. Phone 1900 Circle.
Room & Bath, $2.00 up
Suites, - $4.00 up
VALET SERVICE FREE.
CLUB FEATURES IN RESTAURANT.
HOME DINNER, $1.00.
FRIDAY SHORE DINNER, $1.00.

Luchow's
14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

MODERN DANCES
Mr. G. HEPBURN WILSON, M. B., American Authority on Modern Dances, Fifth Avenue, New York, Thorley Bldg. Northwest Cor. 46th St. Tel. Bryant 6321. Write for information Teachers' Normal Course.
TERMS REASONABLE.

A. A. SAATO ACADEMIES OF DANCING, Broadway, 86th-87th Sts. All modern dances taught. Summer rates. 6435 Schuy.

Mansfield Studios, 33 West 44th.—All dance taught, absolute privacy; Summer prices.

MISS BENA HOFFMAN, 64 E. 34TH ST. Murray Hill 881

MURDER BY WIFE WINS HUSBAND BACK

Antonio Bellina's Honor Satisfied by Sicilian Code in the Killing of Montiglia.

FORGIVES WOMAN'S OFFENSE

Visits His Wife and Baby in Jail, and There Is a Happy Reconciliation.

When Mrs. Rose Bellina went to the studio of James Montiglia, an artist, on Thursday morning, told him that because of him her husband had cast her out, and killed the artist when he laughed at her, she was as unhappy as a young wife and mother well could be. Last night she rocked her year-old baby, Frances, in a cell in the Raymond Street Jail, and laughed and sang to the infant. She was happier, she said, than at almost any time since her marriage to Antonio Bellina four years ago.

Well-to-do Brooklyn women who read of young Mrs. Bellina's acquaintance with the artist and of its tragic end had already become interested in the twenty-year-old wife, and it is said that a fund will be raised by them for her defense when she is tried for murder, as she probably will be after the Grand Jury meeting next week.

Mrs. Bellina was grateful for this, but she was particularly happy because a jailer told her yesterday morning her husband and his brother were waiting to see her. When they met last—it was only last Monday when Bellina paid a hurried visit to his home from Baltimore, where he had been at work for six months on a contracting job—the husband heard the wife's confession. He raved till the young wife thought he would lose his reason and then he turned on her, driving her, with the baby Frances in her arms, and their three-year-old daughter, Mary, from the house.

Yesterday he rushed to her, grabbed her in his arms, hugged her, and squeezed her, kissed her and the baby, whom he seized, too, and coddled in his arms. It was like the days of their honeymoon again, and Mrs. Bellina wept softly as her husband held her tight to him. For Bellina and his wife are Sicilians, and in Sicily a woman may retrieve her own honor and avenge her husband's only by doing as Mrs. Bellina had done.

Mrs. Bellina told her guards last night she was glad she had killed Montiglia and had won her husband back.

Although Montiglia was well known in the Italian colony in South Brooklyn, no relative has come forward to claim the personal effects of the dead man. A subscription has been taken up among pupils who took violin instructions from him to pay the funeral expenses.

TAFT WARNS CALIFORNIA.

Says It Is Conducting Experiments for Which It Must Pay.

BERKELEY, Cal., Aug. 27.—Ex-President Taft warned California today that it was conducting a "clinical laboratory for social and political experiments," for which it would have to pay. Other States, he said, would benefit at California's expense.

Mr. Taft spoke in the open air Greek Theatre at the University of California. His speech was one of several on the program which he described as general vaudeville.

"You of the West are more receptive to new ideas than we," he said. "This State is a laboratory for political experiments, which we in the East are quite willing you should maintain, if you are quite willing to pay the bills, and you may be sure you will have to pay them."

HELD FOR KILLING HIS SON.

Father Didn't Know Youth Was Dead Until Arraigned.

Joseph Frick, 59 years of age, was remanded without bail in the Manhattan Avenue Court, Williamsburg, yesterday to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of homicide for shooting his son Otto last Saturday.

The son, who was 25 years old, interrupted a quarrel between Frick and his wife. The young man died Thursday in St. Catherine's Hospital, but the father was not informed until he was arraigned in court. He became dazed, reeled, and would have fallen but for the court attendants.

Land Job for Anchor Commodore.

The agents for the Anchor Line announced yesterday that Captain Harry Wadsworth of the Cameronia, the commodore of the fleet, known to thousands of American travelers, had been appointed marine superintendent at Glasgow and had given up sea service after forty-five years in sail and steam vessels.

DECIDES MAGISTRATE ERRED

Judge Crain Sets Aside Conviction of Attorney Goldstein.

Judge Crain, in Part I., General Sessions, reversed yesterday a conviction on appeal by Monroe Goldstein, an attorney, of 140 Nassau Street, who was convicted of disorderly conduct by Magistrate Barlow in the Harlem Court on July 1, when Goldstein represented a Miss Zeit, who was arrested on a charge of striking her mother.

During the proceedings Magistrate Barlow ordered Miss Broadhead, a probation officer, to confer with Miss Zeit. This was objected to by Mr. Goldstein, who told the court that as he was counsel to the young woman he felt he should be present during the conversation. Magistrate Barlow told him he could not be present and when the attorney insisted the Magistrate ordered his arrest and after finding him guilty suspended sentence with a warning.

In setting aside the conviction, Judge Crain said Mr. Goldstein was entirely within his rights in his demand, and that Magistrate Barlow acted in an arbitrary manner.

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5th Ave. and 59th St., New York
Finest and Best Located Hotel in New York
NEW MANAGEMENT
REDUCED RATES
Room and Bath.....$2.00 up
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath..... 5.00 up
ON YEARLY LEASE
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath.....$1,500.00 up
Parlor, two Bedrooms and Bath..... 2,100.00 up
Parlor, three Bedrooms and Bath..... 3,000.00 up
The largest three-room apartment in New York, overlooking Central Park..... 7,000.00
Cuisine Unequalled—Charges Moderate
Two floors of Bachelor single rooms at special low rates
VALET SERVICE WITHOUT CHARGE

The Standard of Excellence
In everything, from dining to entertainment, Shanley's maintains a uniformly high standard of excellence.
A cabaret of twenty striking features—evenings seven to one.
An inviting seven course luncheon—75c. (Music)
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REISENWEBER'S Columbus Circle and 58th Street Phone, 9640—Columbus.
The Coolest Dancing Room in the City.
Unsurpassed Cooking. Popular Prices.
Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner every evening six to ten. $1.00
Delicious Frog Dinner (In the Grill), $1.25
MENU:
Little Neck Clams, Cherry Stone. Consomme in Jelly. Frog Legs, Sauté Meuniere, Crab Meat Ravigote, Half Fried Chicken, Virginia Corn on Cob, Candied Sweet Potatoes, Salad. Peach Ice Cream, Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Cheese, Demi-Tasse.
DANCING Dancing Contest Every Friday Evening. CABARET

TWICE NIGHTLY, AT 7:30 AND 11:00. NO ADMISSION CHARGED.
NED WAYBURN'S "SPLASH ME" With a Host of Beautiful Girls
Seaside Diversion
HOTEL SHELBURNE, BRIGHTON BEACH, N. Y.
Ocean Parkway Station.
A SPECIAL SHORE DINNER, $2. Served Daily from Noon to Ten P. M.
MENU: Crabflakes. Shelburne: Steamed Clams, India Relish, Young Onions, Radishes, Chicken Gumbo, Dixie Biscuits, Bisque of Clams. (Choice) Boiled Kingfish, Sea Bass, Steamed Lobster, Soft Shell Crabs, Sauce Tartare. Fried Squab Chicken, Virginia Ham. Corn on Cob. Baked Sweet Potatoes. Lettuce and Tomato Salad. (Choice) Alabama Waffles, Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Coffee.
BEGINNING AUG. 31. "TOO MUCH MUSTARD"
Throughout September.
Greater and Brighter Than Ever. Sparkling. Stupendous. Spectacular.

Hotel Wallick and Wallick's Restaurant
BROADWAY AT FORTY-THIRD STREET
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NEW AMSTERDAM WEST 42D ST. Matinees TODAY & Wednesday 2:10. The Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced, ZIEGFELD FOLLIES DANSE DE FOLLIES, Atop This Theatre. NEW ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC
HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:15. "HAS SPIRIT OF THE U. S. A."—Press. Rolling Stones
HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. at 2:15. "VIVID AND CONVINCING."—World. UNDER FIRE with WILLIAM COURTENAY
FULTON 46th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20. "SOME BABY" SOME CAST
BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Thurs. 2:20. THE BOOMERANG
BIRTH OF A NATION AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2:15 & 8:15. TWICE Daily, Incl. Sunday. Eve. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats.....25-50-$1. D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.
REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20. A. H. WOODS presents COMMON CLAY
A New American Play in 3 Acts, with JOHN MASON and JANE COWL
GAIETY Broadway & 46th St. Next Monday SEATS NOW. JUST OUTSIDE THE DOOR
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GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. at 2:15. MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN
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The New York Times



UNITED STATES DESTROYERS AT TOP SPEED THROWING A SCREEN OF PALL-LIKE SMOKE BETWEEN THE BATTLESHIP FLEET AND "ENEMY" SUBMARINES IN THE NAVAL WAR GAMES TWO WEEKS AGO OFF THE RHODE ISLAND COAST.



MINE-LAYING SQUAD ON THE BATTLESHIP LOUISIANA, IN THE LATEST WAR GAMES, READY TO DROP MINES OVER THE SHIP'S SIDE INTO NARRAGANSETT BAY.

(Photos © E. Muller, Jr.)



PADDOCK SCENE AT THE SUFFOLK HUNT CLUB HORSE SHOW, SOUTHAMTON, L. I., WHILE HARNESS HORSES WERE JUDGED.



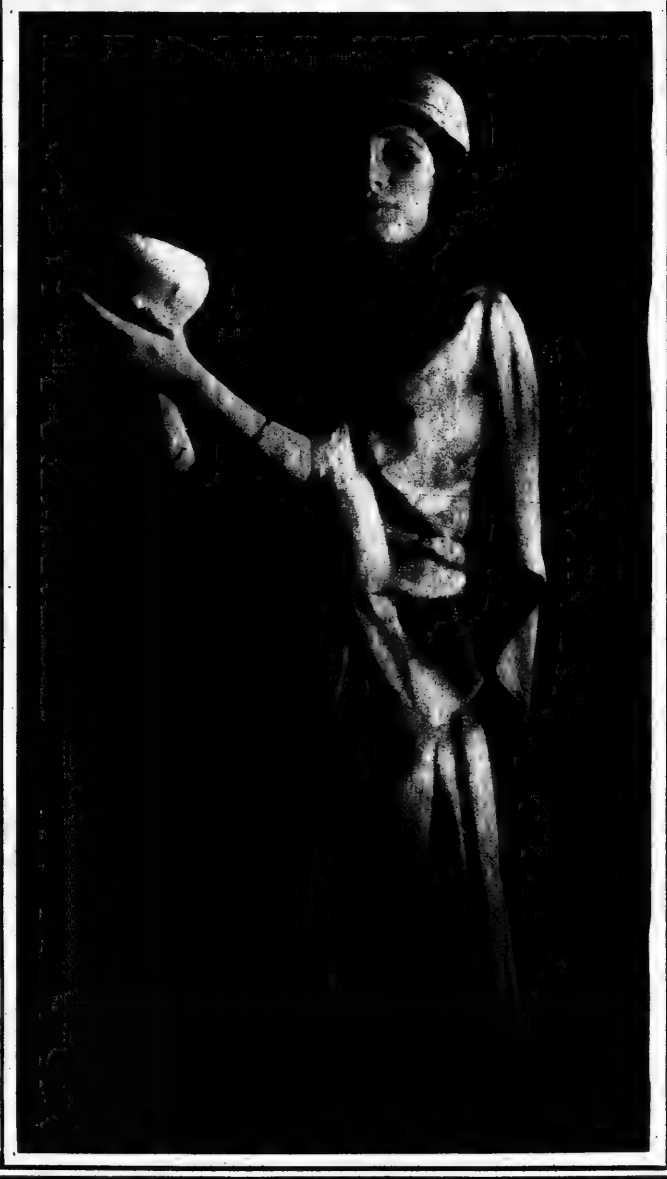
LITTLE MARTHA AND HELEN KOUNTZE,
Daughters of Mr. and Mrs. W. De Lancey Kountze,
At the Southampton Horse Show.
(Photo © by American Press Assn.)



LITTLE MISS GLADYS OLCOTT ON "BILLY LAD,"
A Suffolk Club Prize Winner.
(Photos © by Underwood & Underwood.)



MRS. J. GIBSON MAUPIN AS THE DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE PORTRAIT in the Bar Harbor Art Tableaux.



MISS MATILDA BIGELOW, "AFTER BURNE-JONES,"
In the Bar Harbor Tableaux.
(Photos by Kajanjian.)



MISS JEANNIE EMMET, "AFTER GREUZE,"
In the Group of "Living Pictures" at Bar Harbor.

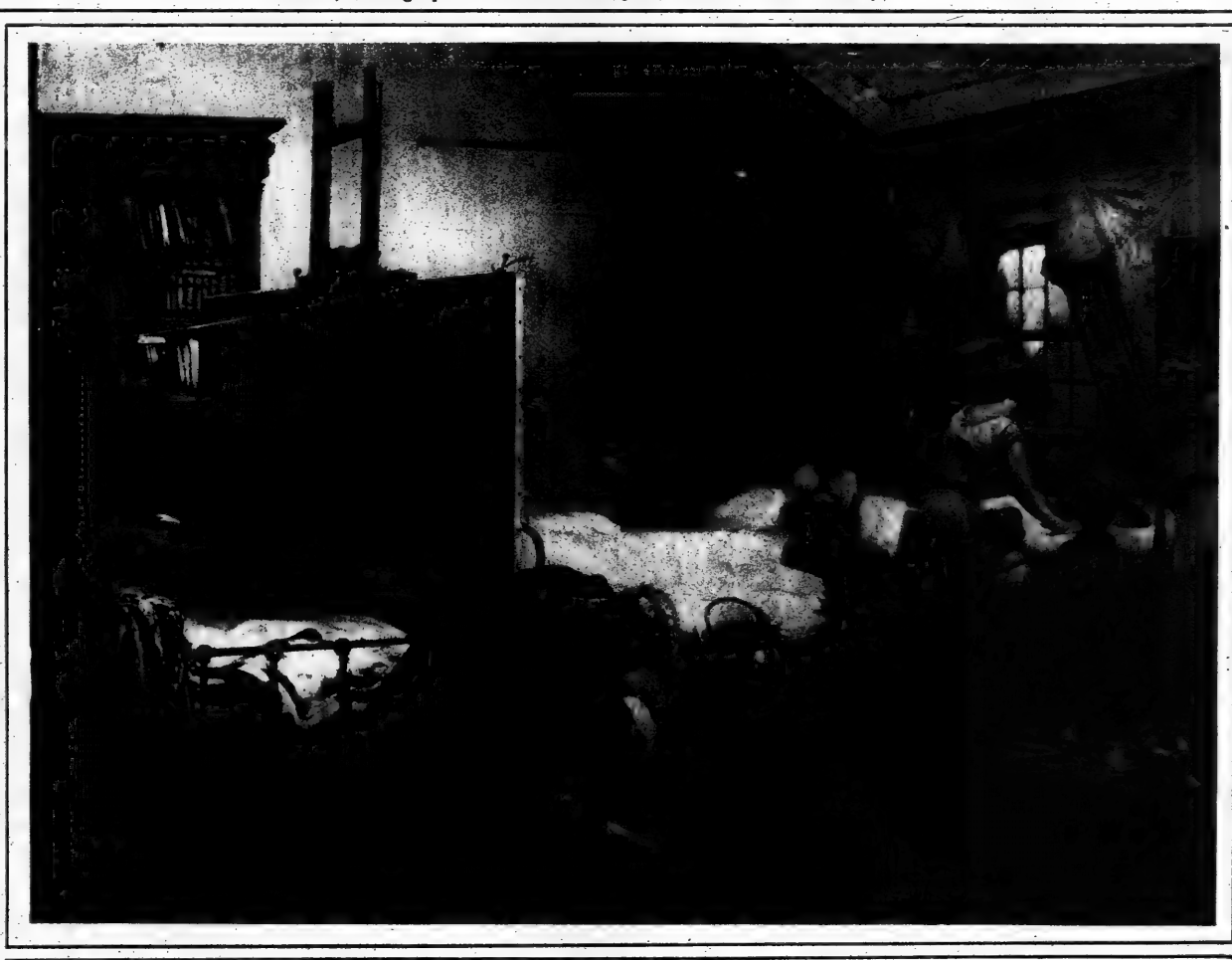


"SINKING OF THE BLUECHER"--By Norman Wilkinson.

These and Accompanying Reproductions on This Page Are Examples of the War-born Art Exhibited at the Present Royal Academy, London, Photographs of Which Have Just Reached This Country.

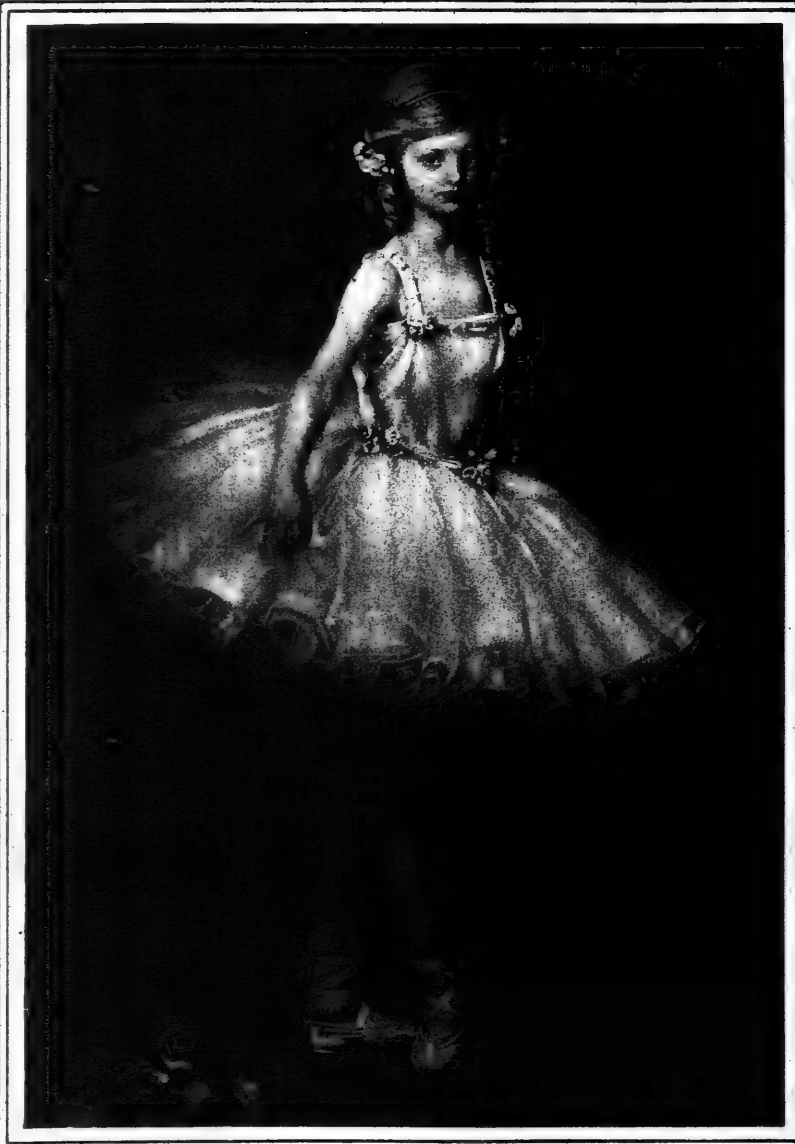


"THE FOSTER PARENT"--By Fred Roe, R. I.

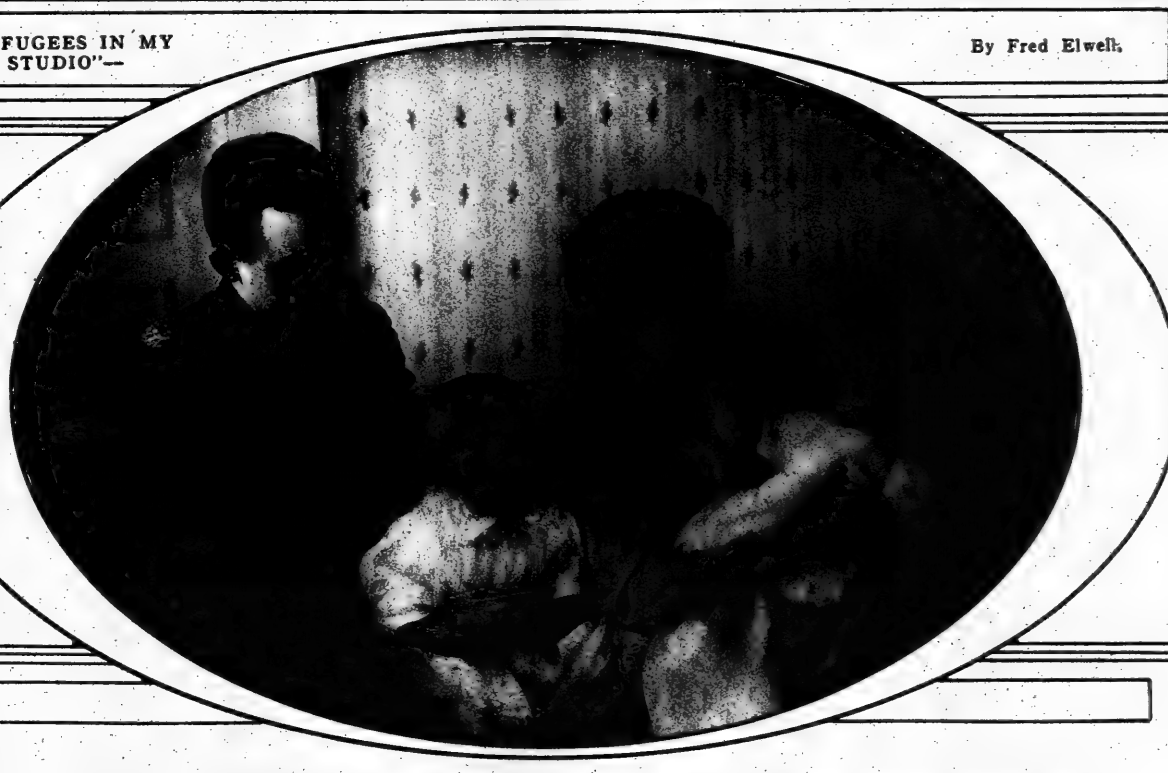


"REFUGEES IN MY STUDIO"—

By Fred Elwell.



"ROSEBUDS"
By G. F. Bird.



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Fig. 1 Bust Reducer, with Coutil Back, $5.00.

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a few hours each day, or at night, you can remove accumulations of fat from any part of the body.

Write to me personally in confidence, tell me where you are too fat, and I will advise you what to do. My garments are made to order and they are guaranteed to be the only rubber garments of their kind.

Frown Eradicator	$5.00
Chin Reducer	2.00
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These garments reduce by perspiration, making you feel cool and comfortable.

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Fig. 2 Eton Jacket. Price, $12.00.



Fig. 3 Abdominal Reducer. Price, $6.00.



Fig. 4 Corsage; Price, $30.00. Chin Reducer; Price, $2.

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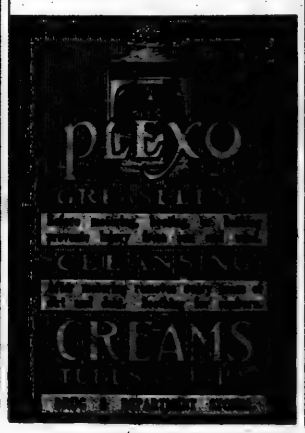
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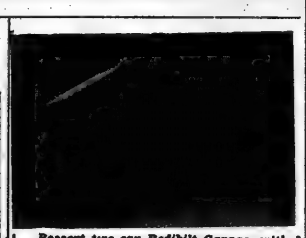
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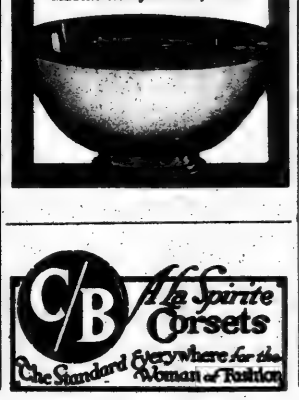
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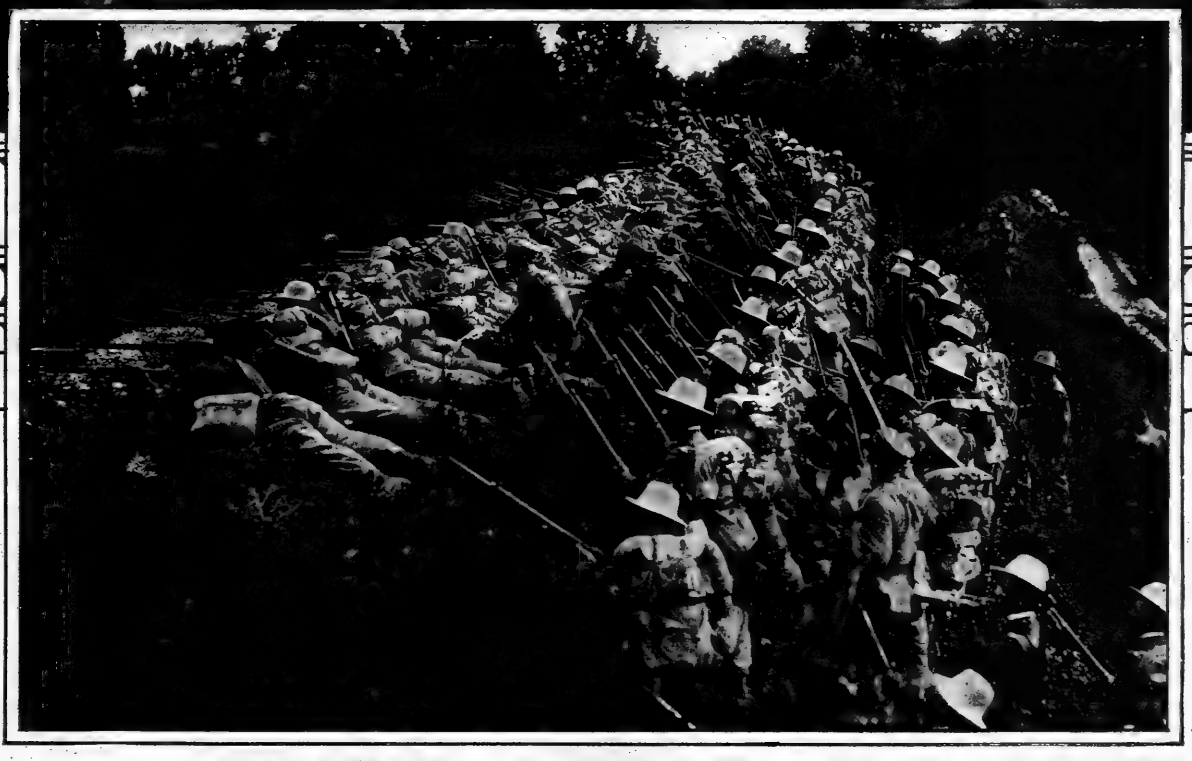
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The New York Times

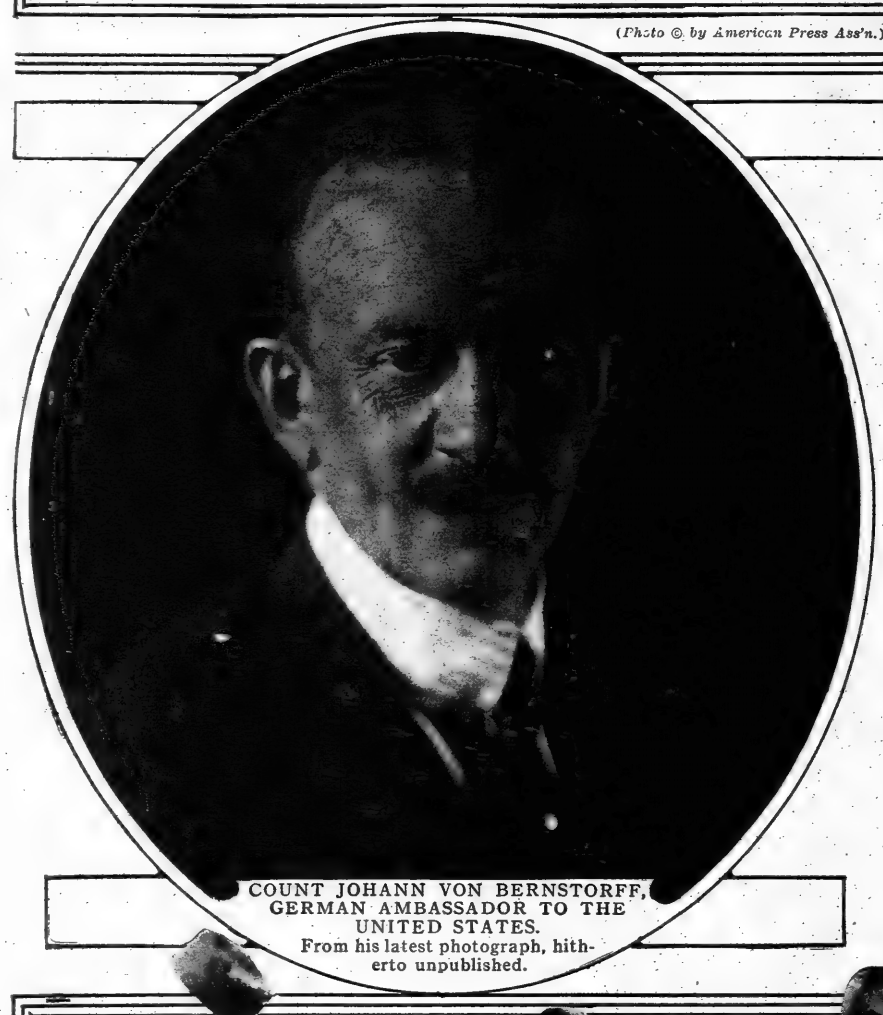


PRIVATE MAY, GLASGOW'S WINNER OF THE VICTORIA CROSS, URGING THE MEN OF ONE OF THE BIG MUNITION PLANTS OF GLASGOW "TO STICK TO THEIR WORK FOR THE SAKE OF THE BOYS IN THE TRENCHES."

(Photo © by American Press Ass'n.)



Italian Troops Attacking From a Sunken Road in the Carso.



COUNT JOHANN VON BERNSTORFF, GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES.
From his latest photograph, hitherto unpublished.

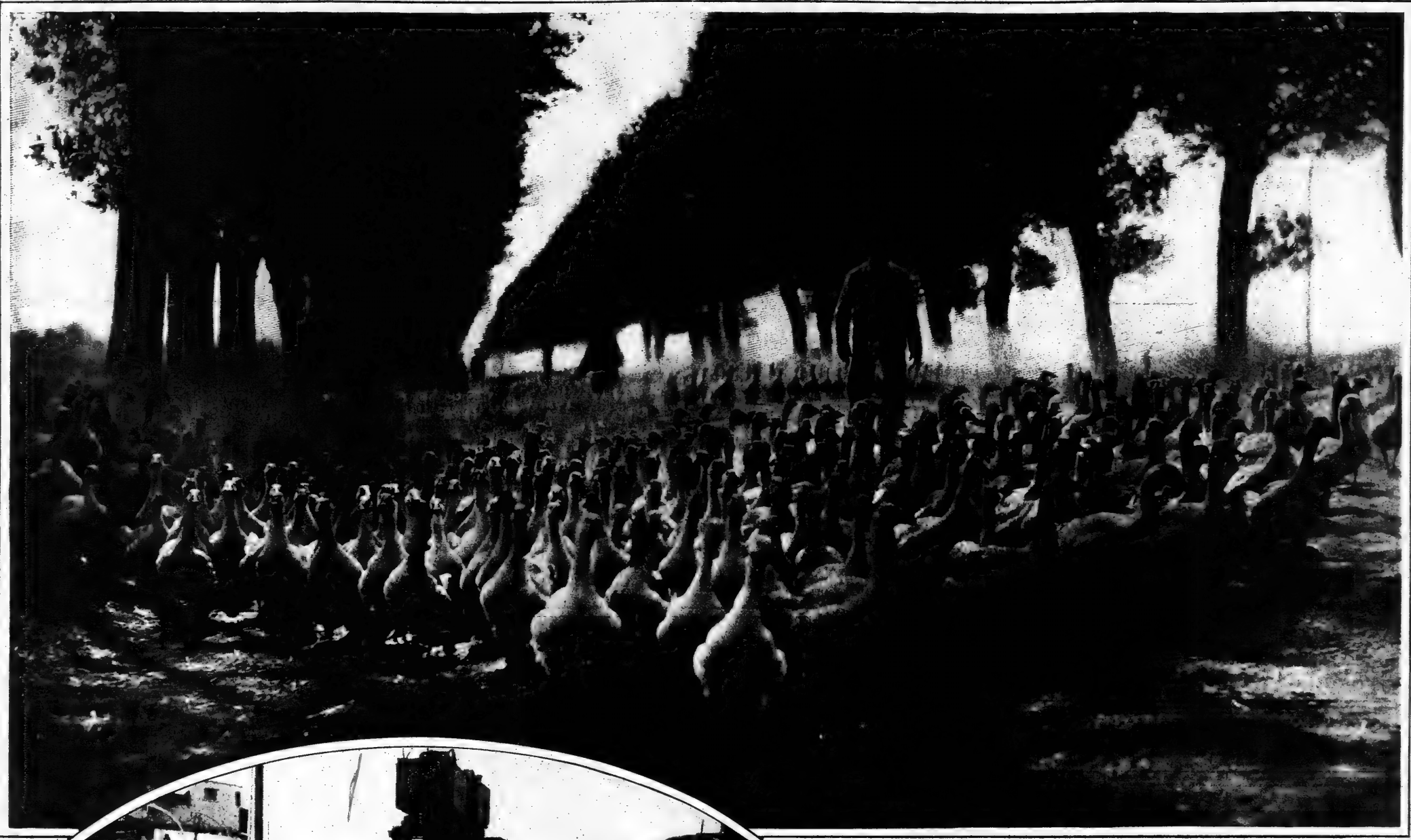


Mme. Jenson Making Cockades to Be Pinned on the Breasts of Returning French Heroes.

(Photos © Underwood & Underwood.)



ARCHDUKE JOSEPH FERDINAND, CONQUEROR OF LUBLIN, RADOM, AND IVANGOROD, ANNOUNCING TO HIS STAFF THE SURRENDER OF THE IVANGOROD FORTRESS.
(Photos © Universal Press Syndicate.)



German Soldiers in Russian Poland Herding Up, Preparatory to Placing Them on the German Military Menu Card, Thousands of Geese Left Behind by the Natives in Their Flight Before the Austro-German Advance.



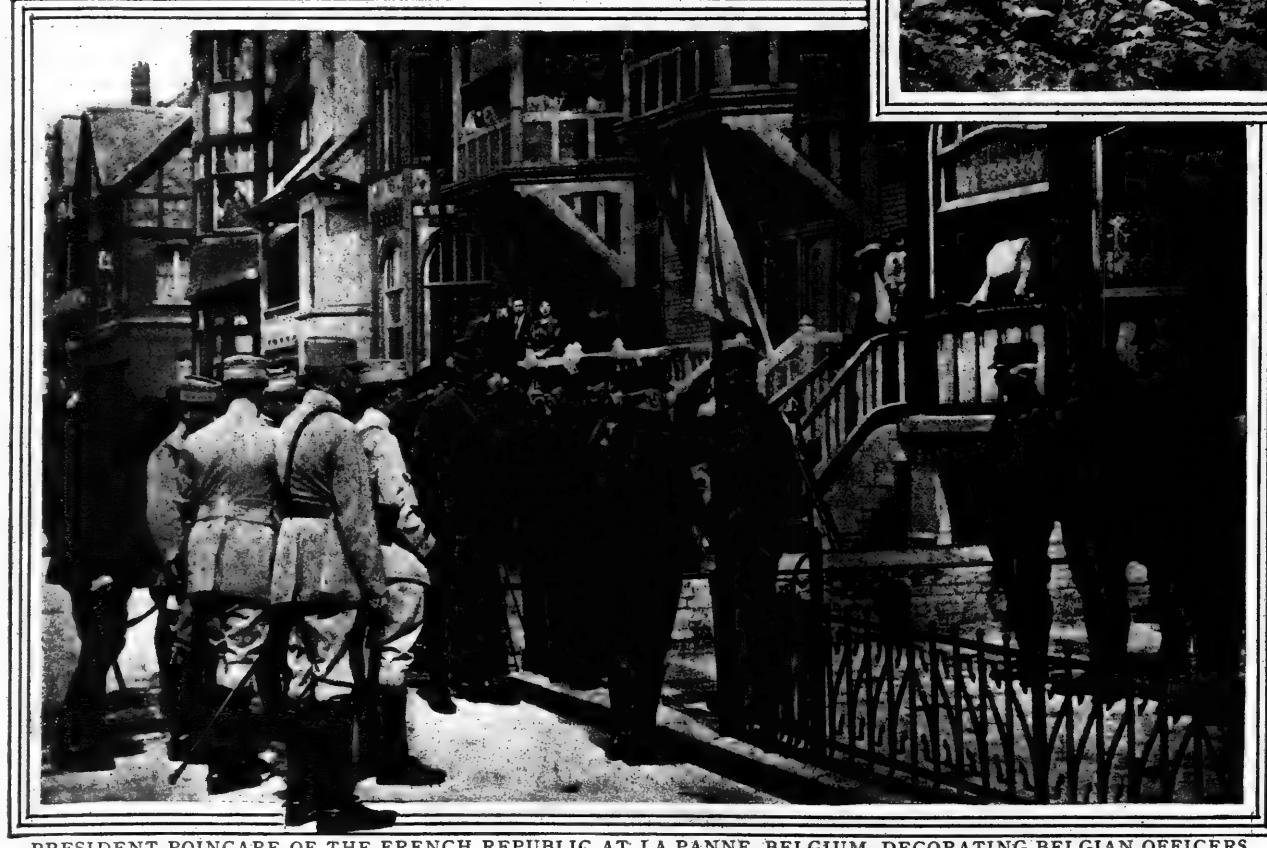
GENERAL BOTHA, CONQUEROR OF GERMAN SOUTHWEST AFRICA, ACKNOWLEDGING THE SALUTE OF THE GUARD OF HONOR ON HIS RETURN TO CAPE TOWN.

(Photos © by Underwood & Underwood.)

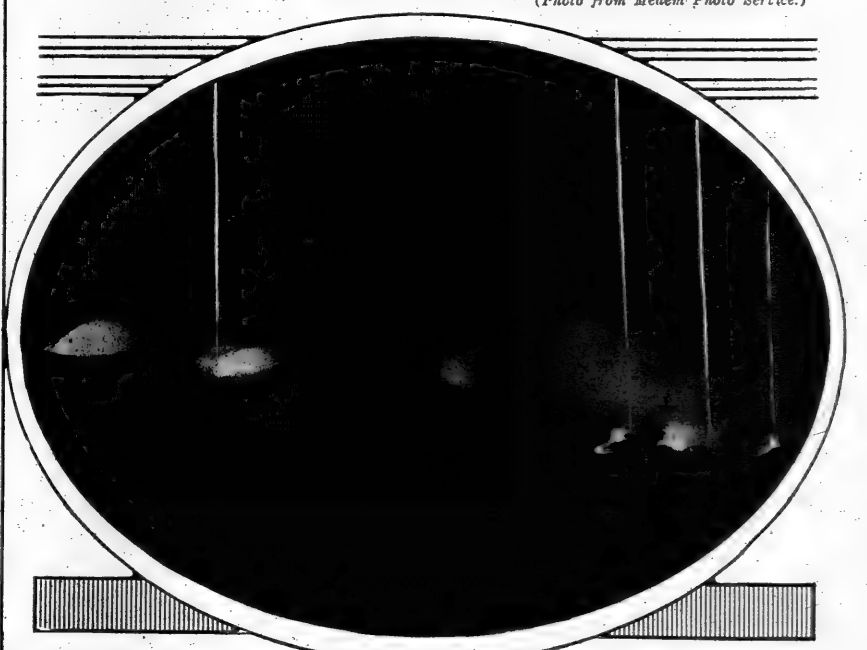


ITALIAN BERSAGLIERI OCCUPYING THE LOFTY AND DIFFICULT CARSO PLATEAU.

(Photo from Medem Photo Service.)

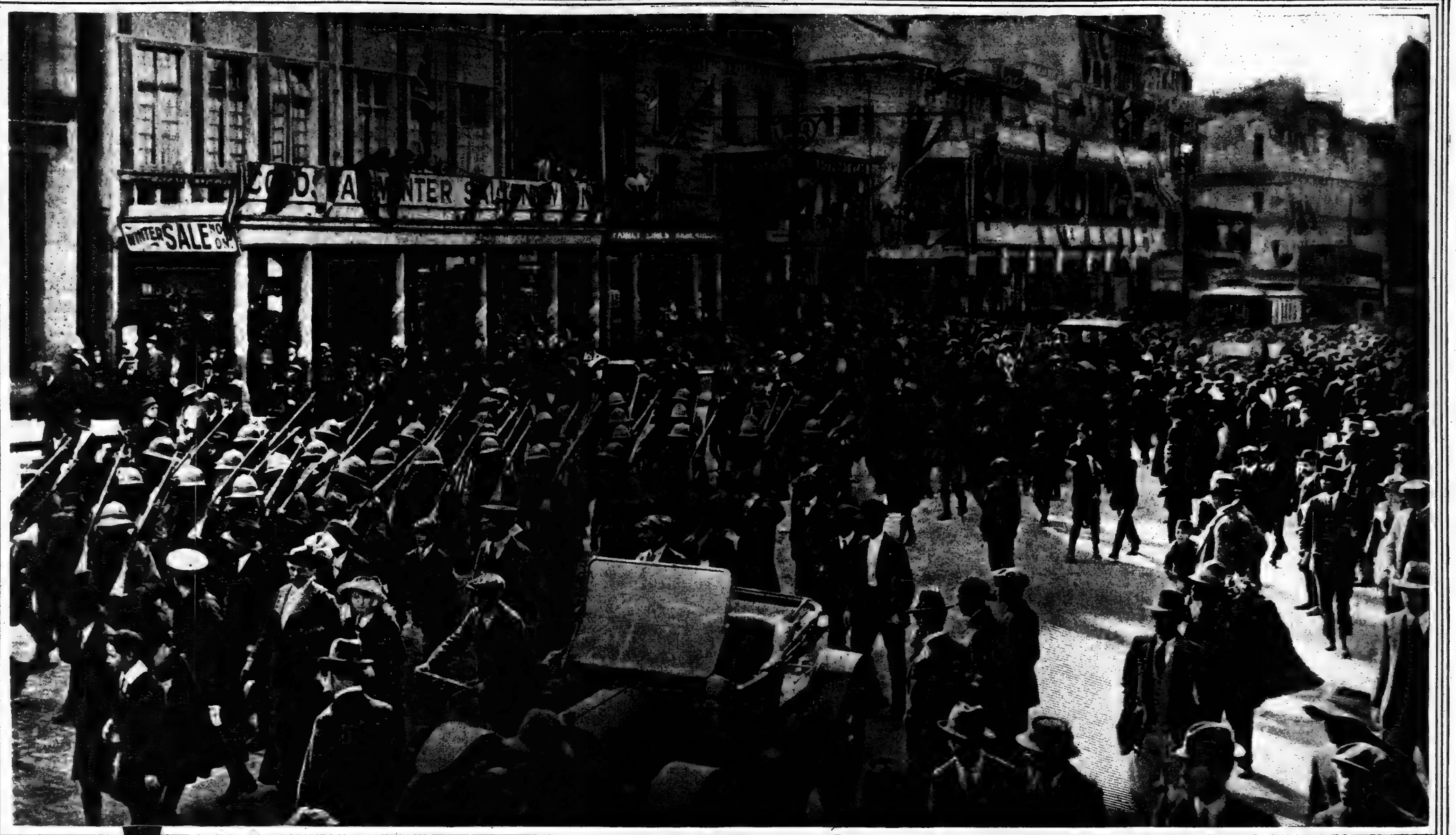


PRESIDENT POINCARE OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC AT LA PANNE, BELGIUM, DECORATING BELGIAN OFFICERS WITH THE LEGION OF HONOR IN THE PRESENCE OF KING ALBERT I. (ON HIS LEFT.)



German Rockets Illuminating a Russian Fortified Position, the Falling Firebrands Leaving a Stream of White Across the Photographic Plate.

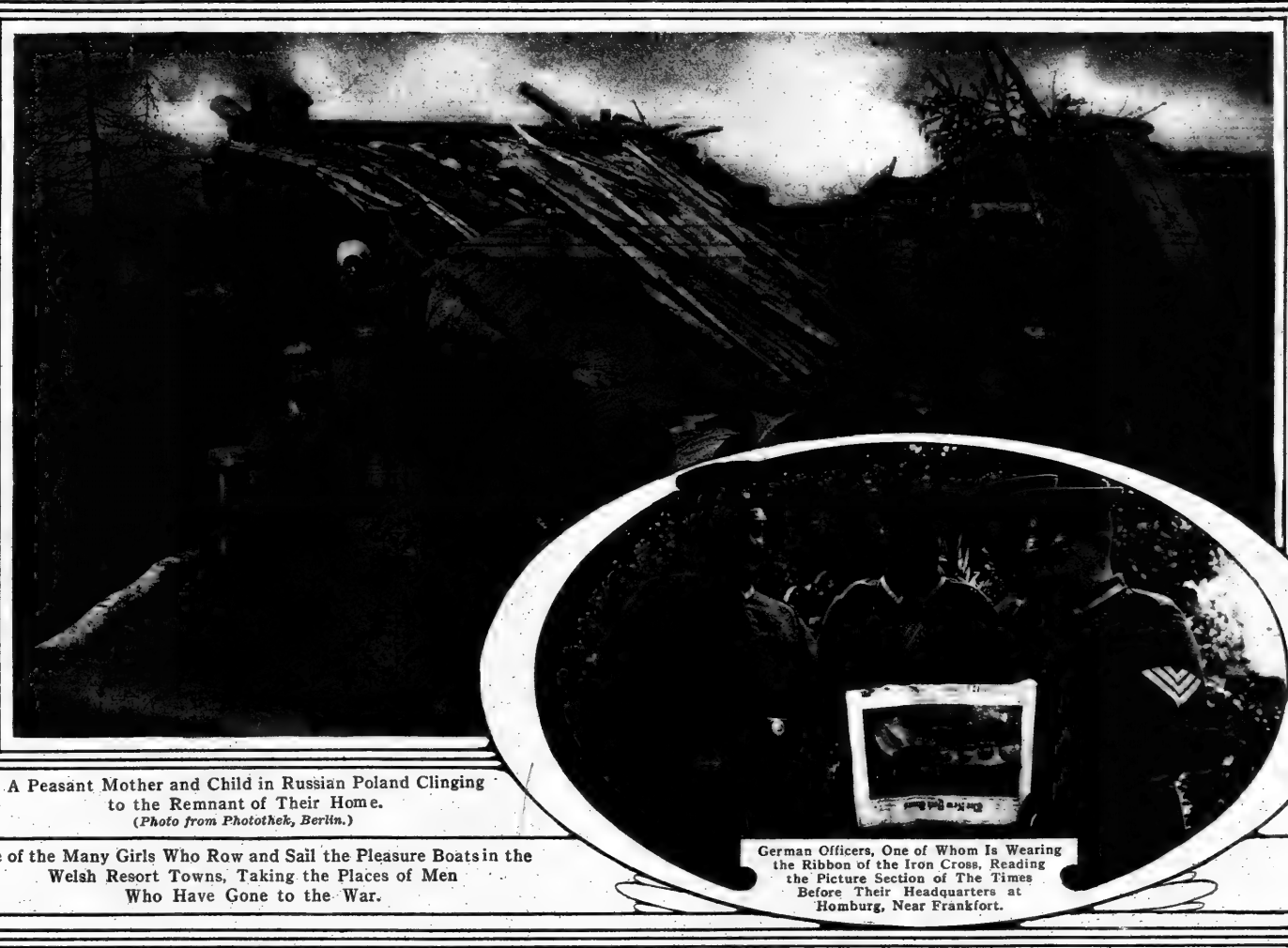
(Photo by A. Groks.)



TRIUMPHANT BRITISH COLONIAL TROOPS, WITH THEIR NATIVE DRIVERS, MARCHING THROUGH ADDERLEY STREET, CAPE TOWN, ON THEIR RETURN FROM THE CONQUEST OF GERMAN SOUTHWEST AFRICA.
(Photos from Paul Thompson.)

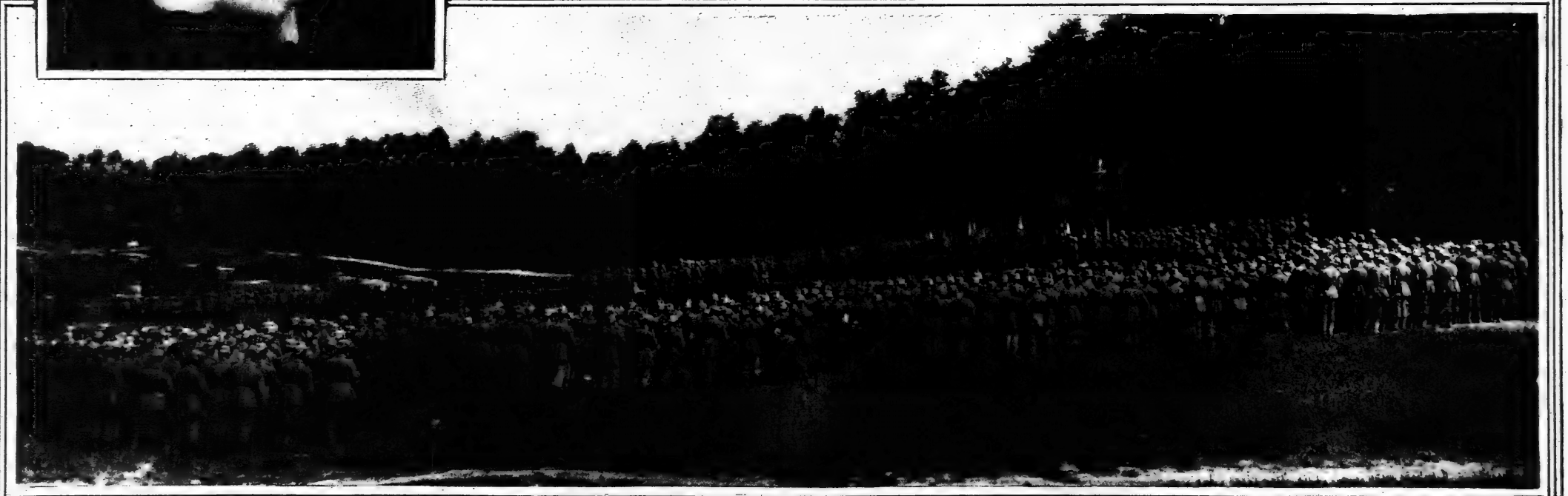


One of the Many Girls Who Row and Sail the Pleasure Boats in the Welsh Resort Towns, Taking the Places of Men Who Have Gone to the War.



A Peasant Mother and Child in Russian Poland Clinging to the Remnant of Their Home.
(Photo from Phototheek, Berlin.)

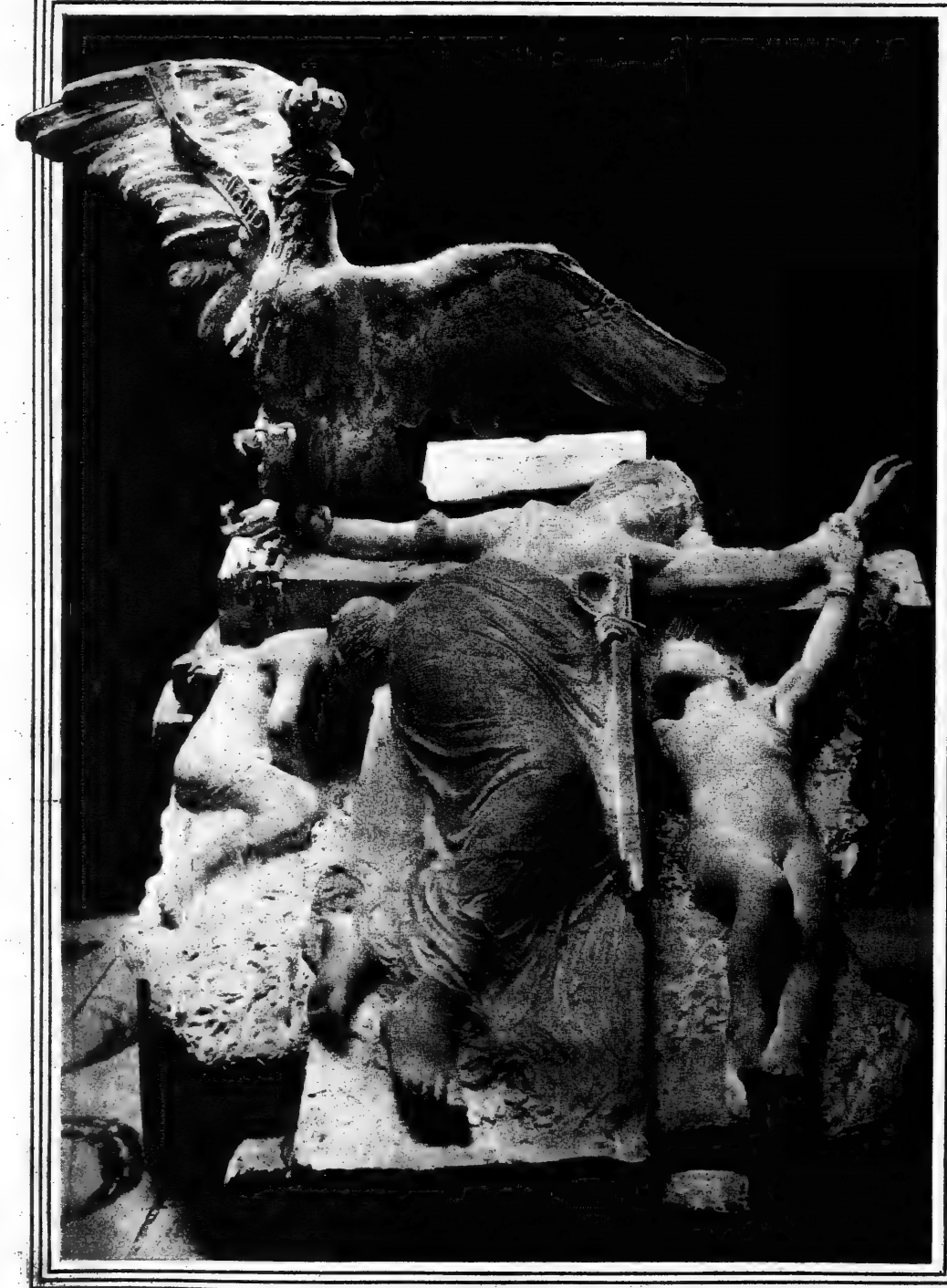
German Officers, One of Whom Is Wearing the Ribbon of the Iron Cross, Reading the Picture Section of The Times Before Their Headquarters at Homburg, Near Frankfort.



BAVARIAN REGIMENT ASSEMBLED AFTER BATTLE FOR A PRAYER SERVICE OF THANKSGIVING FOR VICTORY AGAINST THE ALLIES IN FRANCE, THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE ATTENDING.
(Photo from Henry Ruschin.)



BLUE JACKETS TUMBLING OVERBOARD FROM THE U. S. BATTLESHIP NEBRASKA AFTER A DAY OF "FIGHTING" IN THE RECENT WAR GAMES OFF THE RHODE ISLAND COAST.
(Photo © by E. Muller, Jr.)



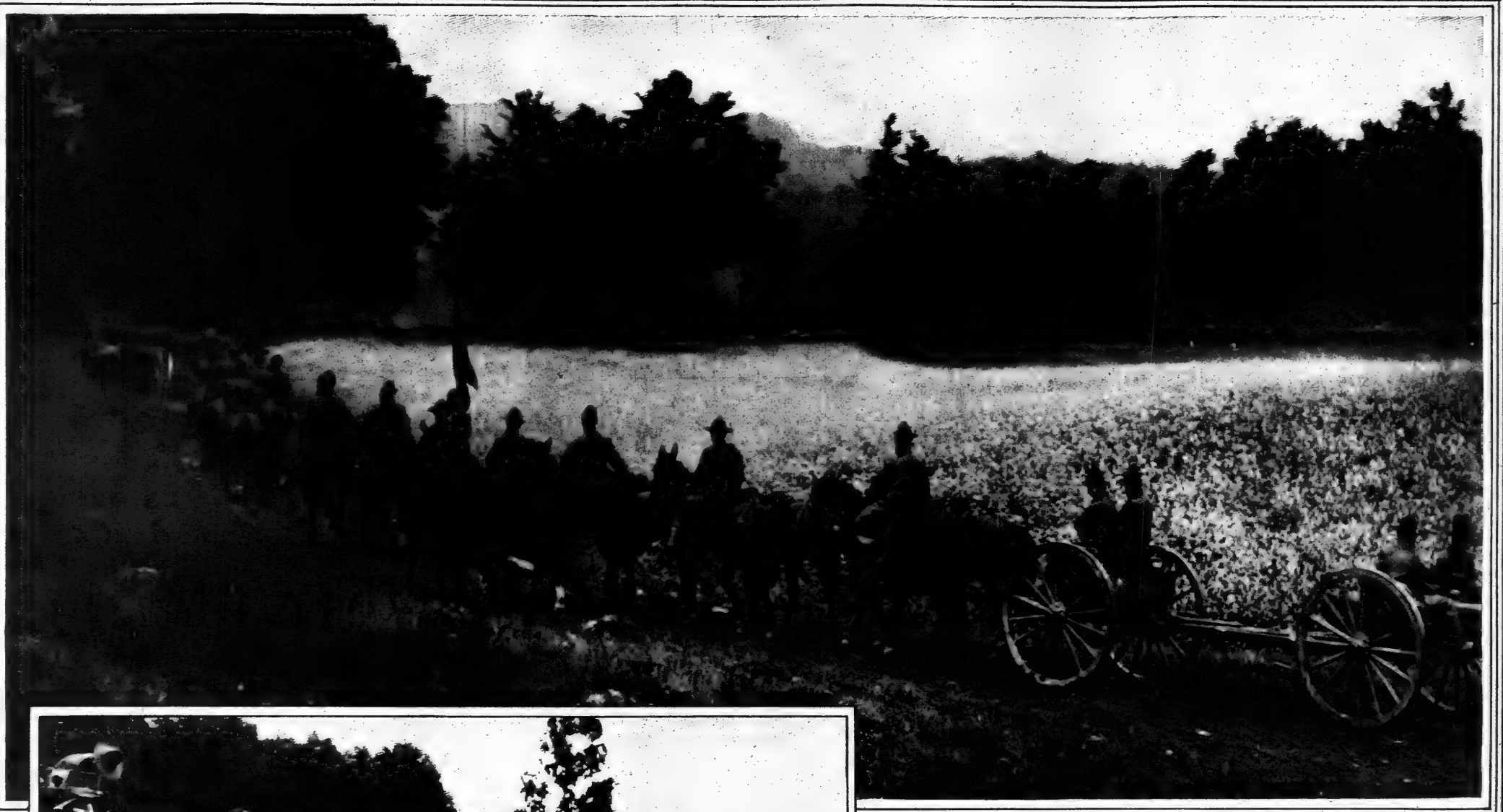
"THE AGONY OF BELGIUM"—By Signor Chiattone.
This Most Recent Life-size Conception by the Swiss-Italian Sculptor of the Sufferings of Belgium Is Attracting Wide Attention in Europe.



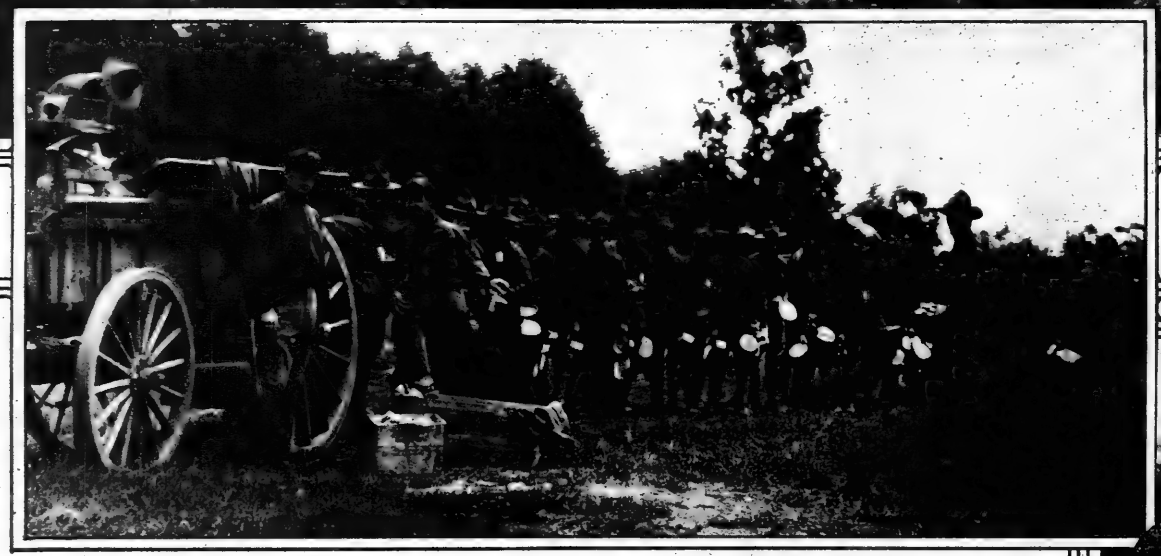
ROOKIE CAVALRYMEN AT PLATTSBURG BUSINESS MEN'S CAMP EXECUTING A MOVEMENT.
(Photos by Pictorial News Co.)



SOCIETY FOLK IN THE BENEFIT OPERA, "GAY REVILLON," AT NARRAGANSETT PIER.
In the group are Misses Lillian Hobson, Lisa Norris, Lucia, Chase, Olivia M. de B. Gazzam, Antoinette Bloodgood, Elizabeth de Camp; Messrs. Arthur Aldridge, Roberts, and Charles H. Dori. *(Photo by Underwood & Underwood.)*



BATTERY E, NEW YORK, ON AN EARLY MORNING HIKE IN THE RAIN IN THE UNITED STATES WAR GAMES FOR THE CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY BRANCHES OF THE SERVICE AT TOBYHANNA, PENN.
(*Photos by Jennings & Haas.*)



MEMBERS OF BATTERY E, WITH CAPTAIN DELANEY IN THE FOREGROUND, LINED UP FOR "MESS" AT THE CHOW WAGON ON THE FIELD.



Officers' Mess Kitchen of Battery E, Third Field Artillery, Stationed at Fort Myer, Va., in Full Blast at Tobyhanna.



ARMY OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF THE TOBYHANNA WAR GAMES.
They Are, Left to Right: Colonel Menoher, in Command of the Camp; Major McCloskey, Captain Reilly, Battery D, Williamsport, Penn., and Captain Reese, Battery B, Pittsburgh.



HEAVY SEAS POUNDING THE SEA WALL AT GALVESTON WHILE THE STORM OF AUGUST 16TH AND 17TH WAS NEAR ITS HEIGHT.
(*Photo by Perkin.*)



ATLANTIC CITY BEACH SCENE ON LAST SUNDAY.
The Third Sunday Before Labor Day, Known in the Atlantic City Local History as Always Stormy and the Biggest Day in the Year, Since the Holiday Crowds for the First Half and for the Last Half of August Overlap on That Day.
From a photograph taken especially for The New York Times.

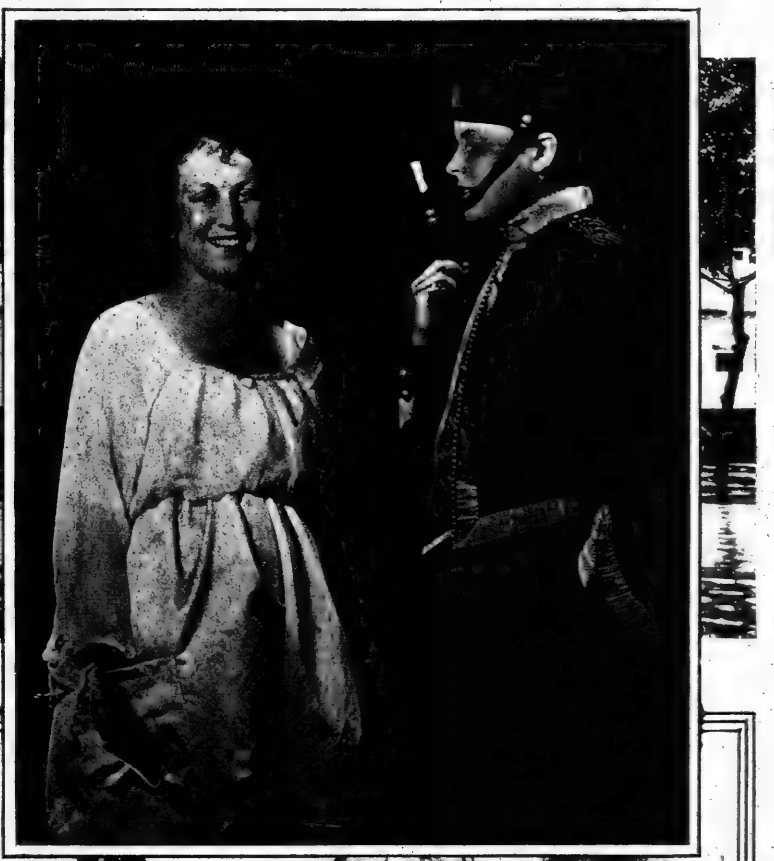


(Photo © by Pictorial News Co.)

Entering Mansions on the Shameen, Canton, China, from Boats and the National Sedans During the Flood of July 12.
(Photos by Underwood & Underwood.)



THE "SHAMEEN," CANTON, AT THE HEIGHT OF THE FLOOD OF JULY 12, WHEN 500 PERISHED AND 10,000 WERE MADE HOMELESS.



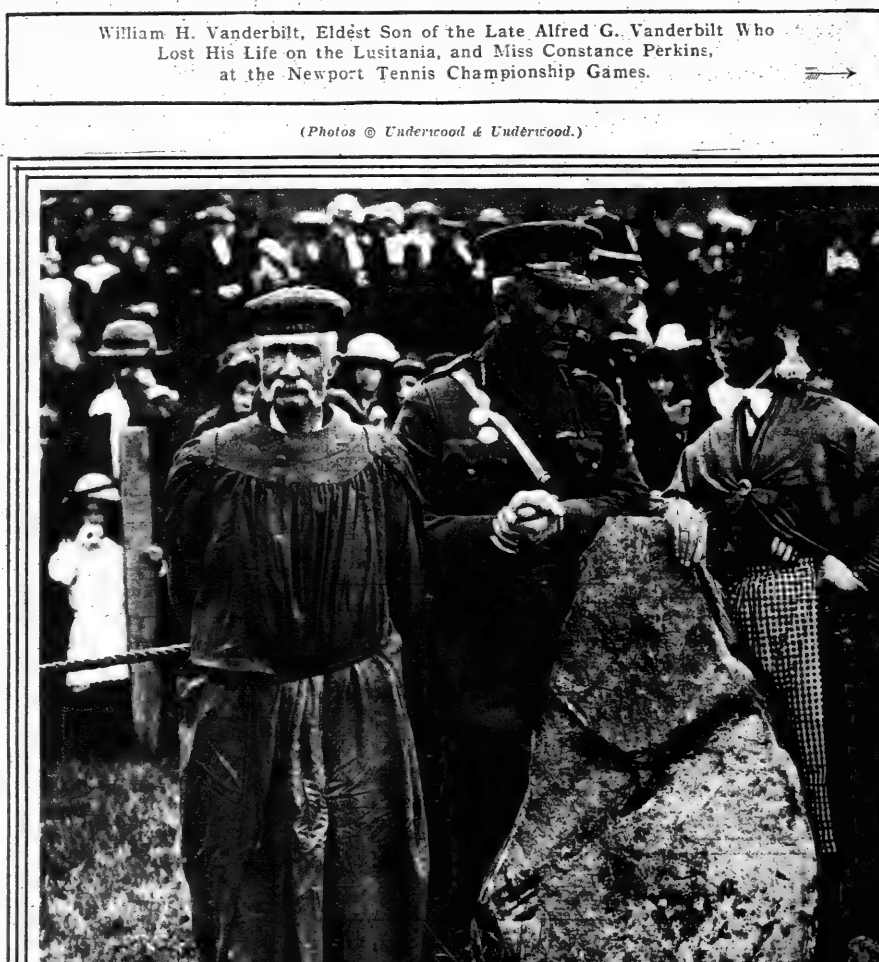
Misses Lucia Chase and Antoinette Bloodgood, the Latter as "Tommy Atkins," at the Narragansett Costume Ball. →



UNITED STATES SOLDIERS ALONG THE RIO GRANDE, GUARDING THE BORDER AGAINST MEXICAN RAIDERS.
(Photo © by International News Service.)



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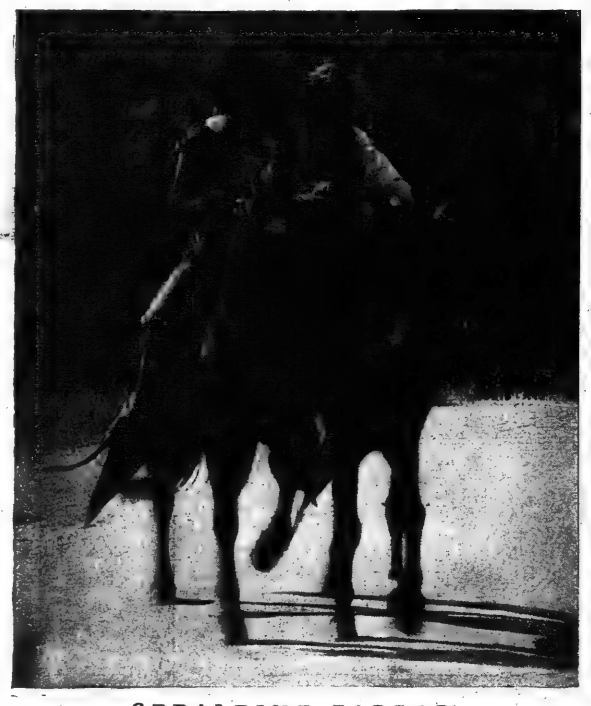
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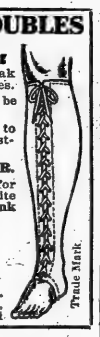
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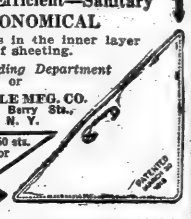
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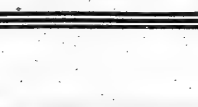
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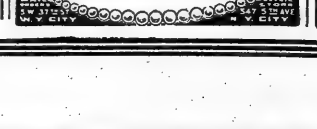
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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Sunday partly cloudy, with showers; Monday partly cloudy; moderate to fresh northeast to north winds.
For full weather report see Page 5 S.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 21,036. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 29, 1915.—92 PAGES, In Seven Parts, Including Picture and Rotogravure Section and Review of Books. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ROOSEVELT CALLS WILSON POLICY WEAK AND TIMID

Intimates It Aroused Germany's Contempt and Encouraged Her to Aggression.

ATTACKS COURSE IN MEXICO

But for That and Failure to Prepare Defense, No Attacks on Americans at Sea.

EXCHANGE WITH GARRISON

Secretary Chides Ex-President for "Crying," and Colonel Replies with a Broadside.

A bitter attack upon President Wilson and his Cabinet was made by Theodore Roosevelt last night in a statement issued at his home in Oyster Bay. The ex-President, taking as his text his controversy with Secretary of War Garrison over Mr. Roosevelt's Plattsburg address, criticised the Administration for its course with respect to Germany, Mexico, and Haiti.

The Colonel seized upon remarks directed at him by Secretary Garrison in Washington yesterday to supplement his assertions of Friday concerning the country's lack of preparedness for defense. He charged that America was held in contempt by Germany because of the policy of the Wilson Administration, and declared that the Lusitania and the Arabic would not have been sunk had this country started to prepare for war thirteen months ago and adopted a firmer course in Mexico.

In his remarks—a reply to the Colonel's statement of Friday—Mr. Garrison said:

> The case is closed and the verdict must stand. There is nothing in Mr. Roosevelt's plea to reopen the case that would make it proper to do so. The personal and official relations between General Wood and myself concern us and do not properly concern Mr. Roosevelt. I do not require Mr. Roosevelt's assistance to determine what they are or should be, and I certainly doubt if the General does.
>
> The Administration, (outside of myself,) has nothing whatever to do with this matter, and Mr. Roosevelt, therefore could not have obtained any authentic knowledge of the views of the Administration concerning his speech or his conduct from anything I could have said or done.
>
> As to his assumption that I object to the making of strong pleas for proper military preparedness, it would be impossible for him to entertain a more unwarranted one. I have gone to the limit of my vocabulary in an endeavor to make such pleas just as strong as words would make them. If he has found some stronger than I was able to find he runs the risk that I will borrow them. He will, I feel sure, permit me to do so much, without requiring me also to borrow his idea that our present state of unpreparedness makes it desirable to engage in war with four or five other nations.
>
> As to "buffoonery," tut, tut, Colonel; remember that when you stub your toe now you are too old to cry even if it hurts too much to laugh.

Here is the Colonel's statement:

President Responsible.

"Mr. Garrison now wishes to dissociate himself from the Administration. He is the servant of the President, just as Mr. Daniels is. Each says and does what the President authorizes or permits him to do or say, and the President is fully responsible for both.

"If Mr. Garrison does not object to the plea I made for preparedness in the Plattsburg speech, then I can only gather that he does object to my protest against hyphenated Americanism, for the speech was practically confined to these two subjects, except for a very brief allusion to our failure to take effective action to stop the murdering of our men and women in Mexico and on the high seas.

"Let Mr. Garrison be concrete. He says he will go as far as I will for preparedness. I assume, therefore, that he heartily backs up my proposal for universal military service. If so, I heartily congratulate him and assure him his position is proper.

"I said also that for thirteen months we had failed in any way to prepare. Does Mr. Garrison deny this? Does he deny that President Wilson's message last December was an elaborate plea against such preparedness? If Mr. Garrison does deny this, then he must use words without relation to their real meaning.

"Again, Mr. Garrison says that my idea is that our present state of unpreparedness makes it desirable that we should go to war with four or five nations. I challenge Mr. Garrison to give one quotation in anything I have ever written or spoken in which I advocate going to war with four or five different nations or in which I have ever advocated going to war at all because of our unpreparedness. He knows I never said anything of the kind, and he would do well hereafter to attempt to be at least approximately exact when he purports to quote what I say or to express my feelings.

"As Mr. Garrison is engaged in an attack upon me, I will point out to him one or two things he can himself afford to explain. During the time that I was President, seven and one-half years, not one shot was fired by any American soldier or sailor against any foreign foe, and not an American soldier or sailor was killed by any foreign foe.

Mexico and Haiti.

"During the time that Messrs. Garrison and Daniels have served in the Cabinet of President Wilson, less than three years, President Wilson has waged two small wars, one with Mexico and one with Haiti. I care for facts, not names, and if President Wilson and Messrs. Daniels and Garrison prefer that I shall say that they waged peace with Mexico and still more recently waged peace with Haiti I am perfectly content to substitute their expression.

"But while President Wilson was thus waging peace a score or two of American soldiers, sailors or marines were killed or wounded at Vera Cruz, on our own soil along the Mexican border, and in Haiti. Does Mr. Garrison deny this? Does he deny that our ships and marines bombarded and took Vera Cruz for the purpose of having our flag saluted; that we lost a score of American lives and caused the loss of several scores of Mexican lives, and then came away without getting the salute?

Continued on Page 3.

PRUSSIAN CASUALTIES PUT AT 1,740,836

New Lists Published Gives Names of 40,245 Killed, Wounded and Missing.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 28, (via London.)—The Prussian casualty lists from No. 302 to No. 309 give the names of 40,245 killed, wounded, and missing, according to the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant.

The total number of Prussian losses published up to Aug. 24 amounts to 1,740,836 killed, wounded, and missing, says the paper. To the above must be added the Bavarian casualty list No. 214, the Saxon list, No. 184; the Wuerttemburgian list, No. 247, and the naval list, No. 44.

GERMANY'S WAR DEBT AROUSES SOCIALISTS

Vorwaerts Says Interest Will Total $625,000,000 and Predicts Internal Crisis.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 28, (via London.)—The Berlin Vorwaerts, the central organ of the Socialist Party, in discussing the new German war loan directs attention to what it characterizes as the alarming financial situation which Germany must face at the conclusion of the war.

"After the war," says Vorwaerts, "the Imperial debt and pensions alone will demand an annual expenditure of at least two and a half billion marks, ($625,000,000,) or a little less than the united ordinary and extraordinary Imperial expenditure for 1912.

"In other words, the income of the Empire hitherto will only suffice to pay the interest on the national debt. For all other expenses new sources of taxation must be created.

"Whoever remembers the taxation controversies of 1908 and 1909 can easily imagine into what internal political difficulties the war is leading us."

SAYS SUVLA FIGHTING COST BRITISH 5,000

Correspondent Reports That Turks Have Improved Their Positions at Sedd-el-Bahr.

TURKISH HEADQUARTERS ON THE GALLIPOLI PENINSULA, Aug. 24, (via London, Aug. 28.)—After inspecting the Turkish front earlier this week, in the new area of hostilities near Salt Lake, where the British landed troops this month, The Associated Press correspondent has visited Sedd-el-Bahr, at the tip of the peninsula on the other end of the line. Conditions at Sedd-el-Bahr have remained virtually unchanged since the correspondent's last previous visit in June, with the exception of immaterial losses and gains of ground on both sides. These changes involve about 500 yards of trenches.

In the interval the Turks have greatly improved their earthworks and bettered their positions in other respects, especially by posting artillery, including heavy batteries, in advantageous positions across the strait on the Anatolian shore.

According to information from a trustworthy source, the losses of the Allies in the attack simultaneous with the Anafarta (Suvla Bay) landing were very heavy. About 5,000 men were killed.

Owing to the effective fire of the Turkish artillery near Sedd-el-Behr, the Allies recently were obliged to remove large camps.

There has been no rain since June. Water is extremely scarce, and the dust on the peninsula is unbearable.

Since Aug. 21 the action of the Allies has been confined to weak artillery fire. Enver Pasha, Turkish Minister of War, is here with his staff. He expressed great satisfaction at the position of the Turks.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 28, (via London.)—An official report from the Dardanelles front, under date of Aug. 26, was given out here today as follows:

Nothing has occurred except now and then artillery and infantry fighting at Anafarta. At Sedd-el-Bahr the artillery of our left wing destroyed part of the enemy's trenches. From other points there is nothing particular to report.

$50,000,000 ORDERS TO GERMANS WASTED

British Order-in-Council Prevents Delivery Here—German Golfers Can't Get Balls.

BERLIN, Aug. 28, (via London.)—American business men in Germany are taking the gloomiest view of the fate of great quantities of goods ordered in Germany for the American Christmas trade. They say that the loss on these goods will amount to millions.

It is stated that orders totaling about $50,000,000 for such wares as toys, Bohemian glassware, bronzes, Christmas cards, and optical specialties had been placed, mostly last Autumn, for Summer delivery, this being the usual practice in order to give American wholesale dealers an opportunity to place the goods. The articles are all of a seasonal value and become virtually valueless unless delivered immediately. However, the British Order in Council, although not effective when the orders for the goods were placed, prevents such delivery.

American dentists, who constitute one of the most numerous elements among the Americans in business in Europe, also are suffering under the war situation. This is not on account of any anti-American feeling or any slackening in the demand for their services, but because they are unable to get dental supplies and artificial teeth from America.

From the lighter side, the Order in Council is also playing havoc with golf supplies. Golf balls and clubs are being exhausted rapidly, and ardent golfers are alternately objurgating England and planning an appeal to their fellow enthusiasts in America.

GARRISON NOT A CANDIDATE.

Replies to Report He Would Resign to Run for Senator or Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—It was reported tonight that Lindley M. Garrison had decided to resign as Secretary of War in order to become a candidate for either Governor or United States Senator in New Jersey. When Mr. Garrison was told of this report, he said:

"I shall not be a candidate for Senator or Governor of New Jersey. That is what they are trying to make me do."

FRENCH AVIATORS IN BATTLE SAVE PARIS FROM A RAID

Attack the Germans at a Height of 11,000 Feet and Kill Two.

DESTROY ONE AEROPLANE

Five Others Escape After Bombarding Outlying Towns and Killing Three Civilians.

AIR ATTACKS ON GERMANS

Allied Aeroplanes Shell Their Positions in Belgian Towns Near the Coast.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—The vigilance and efficiency of the aerial squadron guarding Paris this morning saved the capital from an attack by German aeroplane raiders, two of whom were killed when their machine was brought down by shots from the pursuing flotilla. Three civilians of Campiègne—one a child—were killed by the raiders.

The German machines, six in number, crossed the French lines, flying at a great height and driving toward the city. When over a point to the north of Paris they sighted the French aviators, who were waiting for them, and all but one of the German aeroplanes wheeled about and headed for their own line.

Four of these escaped, but one was outdistanced by its pursuers and was riddled by bullets. It fell flaming into the forest of Halatte, where the burned bodies of two aviators were found.

The sixth machine dropped five bombs at Montmorency, a town fifteen miles from Paris, but no one was hurt. The batteries at Montmorency opened fire on the areoplane, but it got away in the haze.

The official account of the raid is as follows:

> This morning toward 10 o'clock three German aeroplanes sallied forth from the region of Soissons and three from the region of Compiègne, heading for Paris. They were unable to reach their goal and only dropped a few bombs on Nogent-Sur-Marne, Montmorency, Montfermeil, Ribecourt, and Compiègne, in which city two male nurses and a child were killed. The hostile aeroplanes, promptly detected, were shelled at various points and chased by our own airmen. The commander of one of our aerial squadrons chased one of the aeroplanes at a height of nearly 11,000 feet and brought it down to the north of Senlis. The pilot and his observer were found incinerated.
>
> Travelers arriving in Paris by train from the north can see at almost any hour from ten to fifteen French warplanes in the air at the same time, protecting the capital from German air raids.

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—Several air raids by the Allies are chronicled in the official report of the War Office, which says:

There has been much activity by artillery and airmen. Enemy aviators bombarded Ostend, Middelkerke, and Bruges without success. In Mülheim, in Baden, three civilians were killed by bombs dropped by aviators.

RUSSIAN PREMIER TO GO, MOSCOW PAPERS SAY

Munitions Makers Blame Ministry for Shortage and Demand an Energetic Leader.

MOSCOW, Aug. 28, (via London.)—After a series of conferences held by the business men and the representatives of the public bodies in Moscow, such as the Zemstvos, or Provincial District Councils, and municipalities participating in the work of preparing war stores, a resolution was adopted today declaring that the lack of co-ordination between the Russian Cabinet Ministers and the uncertain course of the Government were hindering the efforts of the munitions producers, and that the Ministry should be reorganized under the guidance of an energetic Premier.

The newspapers intimate that the appointment of M. Krivoshein, the Minister of Agriculture, to succeed Jean L. Goremykin as Prime Minister is imminent.

SAY SUBMARINE SHELLS WRECKED BRITISH BASE

Benzol Warehouses and Coke Furnaces Destroyed on Coast, Germans Assert.

BERLIN, Aug. 28, (via London.)—The Admiralty denied today the official British statement that a German submarine was sunk this week by a British aviator off Ostend. The Admiralty also made a report on the attack on Aug. 16 by a German submarine on the English coast. The announcement is as follows:

"One of our submarines on Aug. 16 destroyed by gunfire the benzol factory with the attached benzol warehouses and coke furnaces near Harrington, England. The statement of the British press that the submarine attacked the open towns of Harrington, Parton and Whitehaven is inexact.

"The same submarine on Aug. 15 was fired at from a great distance, in the Irish Sea, by a large passenger steamer, probably a Royal Mail steam packet, but was not hit."

Gold Train Brings $20,000,000 Here Today; Also Great Blocks of English Securities

A second great shipment of gold and securities from London to this city is due here about 5:30 o'clock this morning on a special train of steel cars, guarded by thirty-eight armed men.

The shipment comes direct by rail from Halifax to which port it was conveyed, it is said, by a British cruiser.

It is understood locally that the shipment consists of $18,000,000 to $20,000,000 in gold and securities valued at several millions. There were reports that the securities would reach a total value of $25,000,000.

The first big shipment of gold and securities received here on Aug. 12, included about $19,500,000 in gold and $30,000,000 in securities.

The gold due here today is consigned to J. P. Morgan & Co. for account of the British Government. On its arrival this morning it will be taken to Wall Street in motor vans of the American Express Company. Employes of the Sub-Treasury were notified last night to be on hand to receive the shipment. The guards will be at the Sub-Treasury from 9 o'clock on, ready to store the gold away in the vaults under the building. It was understood in Wall Street yesterday that a similar amount will be received before long; completing a shipment of $40,000,000 reported to be on its way here.

The news of the coming of the gold failed yesterday to prevent a sharp fall in the foreign exchange market. Exchange men figured that it would be of little avail in supporting prices. Selling of sterling was not heavy, but demand was too light to prevent the establishment of a new low record.

Sterling sight bills sold down to $4.62¼ to the pound, a decline of more than a half cent from Friday's closing quotation. This was nearly 24 cents under the normal rate and a figure unheard of before in banking circles. Paris checks also were weak, declining to 5.99 from 5.98½ the previous day.

VANCEBORO, Me., Aug. 28.—The special gold train passed through here early this morning. A pilot train, consisting of a locomotive and one car, preceded the treasure train.

The train passing through here was made up of six steel express cars, a dining car, and a coach. After a very brief stop here to permit a change of engines the train left at 9 o'clock for Bangor and Portland on its way to New York.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Maine, Aug. 28.—The treasure train passed through here at noon today. Accompanying the shipment were Vice President Cowie of the American Express Company, C. W. Robie of Boston, New England Superintendent, and Daniel Webster of Bangor, local superintendent. None of these officials would give any information whatever concerning the amount of the treasure shipment, but it was learned through other sources that the gold, in coin and bullion, amounted to about $20,000,000, and that accompanying were securities valued at about $25,000,000. Railroad men said that the British cruiser which carried the treasure across the ocean reached Halifax on Friday. The warship was convoyed by several destroyers.

DOVER, N. H., Aug. 28.—The train bearing British gold and securities from Halifax, passed through this city late today. A stop of a few moments was made to take on water. The train will go to New York by the way of Worcester.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 28.—The treasure train remained for half an hour at the Union Station tonight to change locomotives and transfer from the Boston & Maine road to the Boston & Albany. Twelve policemen guarded the train during its stay here. Another passenger car was attached to the train before it pulled out. Extra armed guards boarded the train as soon as it reached the Massachusetts border.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 28.—The gold train arrived here at 10:28 P. M., and, after changing locomotives, started at 10:46 for Albany.

SIX ARRESTED HERE FOR SHIP FIRE BOMBS

Four Lighter Captains, Three Germans, Held by Police, and One Confesses.

ADMITS BIG SUGAR THEFTS

Denies Using Explosives That Might Have Burned Vessel and Hid Cargo Shortage.

An investigation of reported attempts to burn steamers leaving this port with cargoes for the Allies, which has been going on for several months, resulted in the arrests yesterday of four lighter captains, three of them Germans, and two others.

One of the lighter captains admitted that he and the others who were arrested later were in a conspiracy to rob the ships on which bombs were found, but denied that he knew anything of the incendiary attempts.

Lighter captains and crews have been under suspicion because it was believed by steamship officials and detectives that they were the only ones who had the opportunity to hide fire bombs in cargoes.

A number of other arrests are to be made, it was said yesterday, as the admissions already obtained from prisoners showed that a score or more were parties to the plot. Several detectives are trying to find out where the lighter captains obtained the fire bombs, which must have been manufactured by an expert chemist. Commissioner Scull and Police Captain Tunney, in charge of the detectives who made the arrests, refused to say whether any of the known German agents in this country were under suspicion of supplying the fire bombs.

Admits Sugar Thefts.

Michael Matzet, 56 years old, a German, master of the lighter S. F. S., an employe for thirty-two years of the Shortland Lighterage Company, was the first to be arrested. He made a long statement, denying that he had any guilty knowledge of the placing of fire bombs on steamers, but admitting that he and many others were in a conspiracy to steal sugar and other goods which they loaded on steamers.

Most of the ships on which incendiary attempts have been made have been loaded with sugar. Sugar has been the principal article stolen by Matzet and others. The police have not yet got any evidence to show whether the placing of fire bombs on board of the ships was intended to serve the cause of Germany or to cover up thefts of sugar.

Matzet fell under suspicion because bombs were found or fires occurred in holds which had been loaded from his lighter, the S. F. S. This aroused the suspicions of his employers, the Shortland Lighterage Company, and after a series of fires last May he was put at other work than loading transatlantic liners. Then the number of fires decreased. No other ground of suspicion was found against Matzet, however, and he was put to work again last month loading steamers.

On July 20 the Knutsford, loaded with sugar at Pier 31, Brooklyn, caught fire, and on July 24 the sugar steamer Cragside caught fire at the foot of West Twenty-third Street. Matzet's lighters took part in the loading of both steamers. Since that time he has been closely shadowed.

Find Sugar Cache.

It was learned that Matzet and several other lighter captains paid frequent visits to a building at 89 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, and that delivery wagons, automobiles and trucks drove there now and then, loaded chiefly with bags of sugar.

The detectives had about decided that this was the headquarters of the conspiracy and were preparing a raid, when they learned on Friday that the lighter Dixie, commanded by Sigmund Sjursen, had caught fire while loaded with sugar. Late on Friday night the detectives entered the building at 89 Monroe Street, found 141 bags of sugar, and arrested Abraham Kocheling, in charge of the place.

The arrest of Matzet soon followed, and after his confession the round-up began. By last night the following, in addition to those mentioned, were under arrest:

Frederick Kahn, 44 years old, a German, of 337 Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn, master of the sugar lighter John F. Rymer.

Sigmund Sjursen of 511 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, master of the sugar lighter Dixie.

Richard Milhofer, a native of East

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RECRUITS GALLANT IN SIX-HOUR FIGHT

Battle of West Chazy Gives the Business Men's Regiment Its First Smell of Powder.

THRILLED BY BAYONET RUSH

Wind Sharp, Roads Rough, and Streams Cold, but the "Rookies" Take It All Gamely.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 28.—The battle of West Chazy was fought today. It was a struggle that covered a territory eleven miles in length and nearly as many in width, and lasted more than six hours. It was fought in a bitter cold wind and brought into action infantry, cavalry, field artillery, an armored motor train, engineers, and signal troops.

Military experts of the General Staff of the army had worked out the problem carefully, and its solution was carried out under the supervision of the senior General and a score of picked officers from the regular establishment.

Sergeant Robert Bacon of Company C never put in a harder day's work as Secretary of State or as Ambassador to France, Lieutenant John Purrey Mitchel of Company A never hustled more to find a new Police Commissioner for New York, Private Richard Harding Davis of Company G never exerted himself more in dodging hostile Germans in Belgium, while Corporal Dudley Field Malone of Company G certainly never worked any harder to enforce neutrality than each and every one of them, as well as their 1,375 comrades of the business men's regiment, did today in their efforts to hold their own in friendly, though fierce, competition with some of Uncle Sam's very best fighters.

From about 6:30 A. M. until after noon there was not an idle moment in the battle zone. It was a fight that was sometimes of the running order, at other times a stand-and-shoot affair, and often one that necessitated the fastest kind of a retreat. The good folk of the Chazy sections of Clinton County never heard so much noise before in all their lives as they did today.

It was one continuous concert, in which the Springfields barked and barked their snappiest, the three-inch pieces of the Third Field Artillery boomed their loudest, while it seemed there never was a moment when the machine guns were not busy.

Wading Cold Streams.

The situation, as conceived by the regular army officers, was one that simulated actual war conditions as much as it was possible to make them. When a battalion or a company came to a stream that had to be crossed they crossed it, and if it was not bridged at the particular point where it had to be crossed the men were ordered to ford it, and they gritted their teeth and waded in. On one occasion when it was necessary for the Second Battalion of the provisional regiment, which is the business men's organization, to hurry to the assistance of a battalion of the Thirtieth United States Infantry, the entire 700 men of the battalion had to ford the Chazy River. But not a man faltered, although some of them said afterward that they thought they would freeze before they reached the other side of the stream.

The bugles sounded reveille in the camp of the Blue army, which is the force that is defending the United States in the present struggle, at 5 o'clock this morning. A shivering army of bankers, merchants, doctors, politicians, lawyers, college professors, diplomats, artists, and just plain every day business men and regulars jumped from under the little shelter tents and got ready for the advance that they knew was to begin within less than an hour. There was not much dressing to do, for the men had slept in their woolen shirts and khaki trousers and heavy socks. In most instances it was a case of put on your shoes, wash your face, and fall in for roll call. The army cooks had a hot breakfast of bacon, bread and coffee waiting. A better tasting meal no man in that outfit ever ate.

Snipers in West Chazy.

Colonel Frank D. McCoy, the commander of the Blue army, had received information, through some mysterious source, that the advance guard of the Red, or invading army, had arrived in

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WASHINGTON NOW SEES WAY OPEN FOR A SETTLEMENT WITH GERMANY OF WHOLE SUBMARINE CONTROVERSY

German Navy Denies Loss of 50 Submarines; Insists One Attacked by Aviator Escaped

BERLIN, Aug. 28, (Via London, Aug. 29.)—German naval officers say that the statement made in an American publication that Germany has lost fifty submarines is ridiculous, as is also the statement credited to British sources placing the number at thirty-eight. The naval men do not deny that the British have had successes against the submarines, but say that they have been nothing like such figures.

Several successes announced by the British Admiralty are declared to be unfounded. For example, the Admiralty today stated that the British report of the destruction of a German submarine off the Belgian Coast by a bomb thrown by an aviator was untrue. Upon receipt of the announcement that this submarine had been lost the Admiralty queried a coast station by telephone, it is said, and received the report of the commander of the submarine. It was stated that the aviator did drop a bomb, but that the submarine was untouched and got away from the aeroplane by diving.

The British statement referred to by the German Admiralty was made on Aug. 26, and asserted that Squadron Commander Arthur Bigsworth had destroyed a German submarine off Ostend. The announcement contained these words: "The submarine was observed to be completely wrecked, and sank off Ostend."

BULGARIA HINTS AT ENTRY INTO WAR

All Depends, Says Inspired Statement, on Rectification of Bucharest Convention.

STORY OF TREATY PERSISTS

Germans Hear That an Agreement Between Turkey and Bulgaria Was Actually Signed.

SOFIA, Aug. 28.—An inspired statement appearing in a publication controlled by the Government contains the announcement that, if conditions affecting Bulgaria should be modified, by the granting of Bulgaria's territorial demands, to such as extent as to call for intervention in the war, the Government will convoke Parliament immediately.

This statement was elicited by the action of the opposition in Parliament, which has been responsible for the publication of statements condemning the attitude of the Government as contrary to the interests of the country. The immediate convocation of Parliament was demanded by the Opposition.

In making its reply the Government publication explains that it is the intention of the Cabinet to adhere to its policy of neutrality unless the rights "filched from Bulgaria" under the Treaty of Bucharest after the second Balkan war are restored.

"But should conditions be so modified as to demand intervention," the statement concludes, "the Government will immediately summon Parliament."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The Daily Chronicle's diplomatic correspondent writes:

"It is no mere paradox to say that the most critical events in recent Bulgarian history are now happening in Russia. At the moment all eyes and thoughts in Bulgaria are turned to Petrograd, where important political changes are impending.

"Interest particularly attaches to the future position of M. Miliukoff, the Russian Liberal leader and a politician who enjoys extraordinary popularity in Bulgaria. Any increase in M. Miliukoff's influence in Russian politics, I am informed, will certainly be followed by a marked demonstration of Bulgaria's friendly relations with our Eastern ally.

"It is not generally known, even in the two countries most intimately concerned, how earnest and unremitting have been Russia's efforts to effect a rapprochement between the Balkan States in general and Serbia and Bulgaria in particular. The friendly influence of our ally at Nish and Sofia has induced a spirit of conciliation and self-sacrifice in the one capital, and a perceptible inclination toward the Entente in the other. Neither the most menacing nor the most importunate of the moods which have alternately possessed German diplomacy in Sofia has availed to divert Bulgaria from her racial allegiance to Russia or her political respect for the intentions of the Entente.

"Recognition by the Allies of the undoubted injuries done to Bulgarian aspirations by the Treaty of Bucharest—largely, it may be remarked, at the instigation of the Kaiser himself—and an agreement on such mutual concessions as far as are practicable to repair them, may be confidently accepted as a sure basis of Bulgarian intervention in the Allied cause.

'BLOW TO ALLIED DIPLOMACY.'

Berlin Repeats the Story of a Bulgarian-Turkish Agreement.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—Next to the Russian retreat, Bulgaria is engrossing interest here.

The mystery of the Bulgarian-Turkish agreement, the signing of which has been alternately confirmed and denied, is beginning to lift a little. Political students are now convinced that it really was signed, but that an attempt was made to keep the agreement dark as long as possible. The Vossische Zeitung's well-informed Sofia correspondent wires:

"The conclusion of the Turkish-Bulgarian negotiations is an annihilating blow to the Balkan campaign of allied diplomacy, whose steps at Nish, Sofia, and Athens have suddenly been rendered useless through the conclusion of the Bulgarian-Turkish agreement. It is said that the agreement goes into effect in fourteen days. Events in the Balkans are beginning to move at a more rapid rate.

"Through the agreement Bulgaria obtains, peacefully, about two thousand square kilometers, formed by the angle

Continued on Page 3.

KAISER CONFERS ON SUBMARINES

Admiral von Mueller, Naval Adviser, Uses His Influence for Peace with America.

STRICT CURB ON U-BOATS

German Order Positive Against Attacking Passenger Ships Without Warning.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 28, (via London.)—While there are no new developments in the German-American relations so far as is generally known in Berlin, it is a certainty now that German naval commanders have been ordered not to attack passenger vessels without due warning.

Ambassador Gerard continues to look cheerful and unruffled, while at the Foreign Office THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent found officials equally confident. There is an increasing feeling here that a diplomatic break will be avoided. So far as the bulk of the German people are concerned the Arabic disaster is already a closed and almost forgotten incident.

Chancellor with the Kaiser.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Aug. 28, (via London, Aug. 29.)—Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Chancellor, and Admiral von Tirpitz, Minister of Marine, who left here together on Wednesday evening to join the Emperor, are still at eastern headquarters, where the Arabic case and the submarine policy generally undoubtedly have been subjects of consideration.

No word has reached Berlin concerning the conference, and no developments of any sort have occurred in the case here since the Chancellor's declaration of policy given in a statement to The Associated Press last Wednesday.

Admiral von Mueller, chief of the private marine cabinet and the Emperor's direct personal adviser on naval affairs, is also with the Emperor. The Admiral's influence, it is known, is thrown with that of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg and Foreign Minister von Jagow against complications with the United States, and so, it is believed here, there is no reason to change the hopeful view of the situation expressed after the Chancellor's statement.

The exact wording of instructions issued to naval commanders has not been divulged, and higher officials, when questioned, avoid an answer, but it is stated that they certainly include the direction to attack no passenger steamers without adequate warning. Whether this applies to freighters cannot be learned, but the technical difficulties in distinguishing a freighter from a passenger ship through a periscope would in any case produce the same effect.

The American Government is now officially in possession of the same declaration of policy as contained in Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's statement, and apparently with the same limitations, this having been conveyed by Minister von Jagow to James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador, at a conference on Wednesday.

No report on the sinking of the Arabic has yet been received, none of the submarines which might possibly have been involved having returned to port. The Admiralty says that the report may come any day and may possibly be delayed another fortnight. At least that interval must elapse before the last of the submarines operating south of Ireland returns.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.
To Florida, Cuba, Savannah, Atlanta, Birmingham. Best service South. Ing. 1184 B'way.—Adv.

TO END ARABIC CASE FIRST

United States Will Then Be Willing to Take Up All Other Questions.

SO INFORMS BERNSTORFF

Berlin to Leave It to Us to Insist Upon "Freedom of the Seas" for All.

FOOD QUESTION AN ISSUE

Administration May Reopen Diplomatic Exchanges Regarding Blockade.

See Peace Move in Europe To Come From Arabic Case

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Out of the relaxing tension of the situation between Germany and the United States a new hope for peace in Europe has sprung. German observers here have noted that there is a group in each country which sees possibilities of American mediation behind the peaceful adjustment of the American-German dispute.

With one concession won from the belligerents by diplomatic means—the security of the lives of neutrals on the high seas—it is thought possible that other proposals may follow with restoration of peace as their object. The ascendancy of the liberal element in Germany, it is said, lends color to that view so far as Germany is concerned.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Germany has been informed by the United States that this Government prefers that the Arabic case be settled before the other questions regarding submarine warfare are taken up for adjustment. To this request Germany has assented, and has indicated that she will be ready to make a settlement of the additional matters in controversy as soon as the Arabic case is out of the way. It is expected here that the Arabic incident will be disposed of next week.

A clearer idea was obtained today of the German plan for removing causes of friction with the United States over the submarine warfare. This plan is comprehensive, for it contemplates not merely an adjustment of pending issues, but inferentially suggests an arrangement that will modify both the German submarine activity and the British restrictions on shipments of foodstuffs to German ports for the use of the civilian population of the country. It was learned today in an authoritative quarter that in presenting the plan of settlement the German Government was not attaching a string to its offer to modify its orders to submarine commanders, but would put the modifications in effect without the stipulation that their permanency must depend on the success of efforts by this Government to arrange with Great Britain for a lessening of the restrictions on neutral commerce. That the modifying changes in the orders to submarine commanders will be made permanent only if Great Britain mitigates the severity of her Orders in Council is to be inferred from instead of stated in the German proposal.

Terms of the Proposal.

The German proposal may be stated in the following form:

First. Germany will offer to adjust the Lusitania case through reparation and through other means in a way that she hopes will be satisfactory to the United States.

Second. Germany will continue the orders to submarine commanders not to attack passenger vessels without warning, and may agree to observe the rule of visit and search with respect to merchant craft generally.

Third. Germany will express gratification over the statement in the American note of July 21 that the United States is contending for the freedom of the seas, and will look to this Government to make good its offer to see that the freedom of the seas is made practicable between the belligerents themselves and to act as the common friend who may be privileged to suggest a way.

The third division of the German proposal is the most important, according to opinion in well-informed circles here. It means that the German Government expects the United States to take up with Great Britain

the question of obtaining modifications of the Orders in Council with their restrictions on American trade with neutral European countries and Germany. These modifications could be put into effect, if the American negotiations were successful, through a modus vivendi to which both Germany and Great Britain would be parties, the German Government for its part to make material changes in its submarine warfare against merchant shipping. To state it more clearly the German Government apparently calls on the United States to fulfill what Germany regards as a pledge of this Government to insist that British restrictions on trade shall be softened.

America's Course Free.

The United States will not be told that Germany makes continuance of her suspension of orders to submarine commanders to attack passenger vessels without warning contingent on what this Government does with respect to carrying out the offer to contend for the freedom of the seas. The United States, it is made plain, is left free to take its own course, but the inference is obvious that if this Government does not begin exchanges with Great Britain to obtain modifications of the British Orders in Council, Germany will feel that Washington has not kept faith. The impression was gained yesterday that the German proposal sought to make the continuance of the restricted orders to submarine commanders dependent on the success of the expected American effort with Great Britain, but it was learned today that the German position is approximately as outlined above.

The offer of the United States which the German Government is expected to accept formally when the Arabic case has been adjusted was contained in two paragraphs of the note of the United States Government to the German Government, sent in response to Germany's reply to the second communication of the United States with respect to the sinking of the Lusitania. That note was sent to Berlin under date of July 21, and was signed by Robert Lansing, as Secretary of State. In submitting the proposal which the German Government is about to accept Mr. Lansing said:

The Government of the United States and the Imperial Government are contending for the same great object, have long stood together in urging the very principles upon which the Government of the United States now so solemnly insists. They are both contending for the freedom of the seas. The Government of the United States will continue to contend for that freedom, from whatever quarter violated, without compromise and at any cost. It invites the practical co-operation of the Imperial German Government at this time, when co-operation may accomplish most and this great common object be most strikingly and effectively achieved.

The Imperial German Government expresses the hope that this object may be in some measure accomplished even before the present war ends. It can be. The Government of the United States not only feels obliged to insist upon it, by whomsoever violated or ignored, in the protection of its own citizens, but is also deeply interested in seeing it made practicable between the belligerents themselves, and holds itself ready at any time to act as the common friend who may be privileged to suggest a way.

Leave Pledge to Us.

Whether the United States regards this offer as a pledge that it is bound to fulfill will be left to the determination of the Washington Administration. It is understood that Germany will not press for assurances that the offer must be carried out. The expectation here is that the position of the United States will be outlined to some extent in its answer to the recent British response to the American protest against the Orders in Council and their restrictive applicability to American trade.

It has been an open secret that the reply to Great Britain's representations, embraced in two notes, had been delayed by this Government on account of the seriousness of the controversy with Germany over the sinking of the Lusitania. The present German position shows that the Berlin Government appreciates this and will endeavor to remove the danger of trouble between Germany and the United States, so that this Government will feel free to take up with Great Britain the complete questions in dispute between them.

Lusitania Settlement Near.

It is now known that informal exchanges have been in progress between the American and German Governments, mainly through the medium of the German Ambassador and the Secretary of State, and that they have resulted in bringing about an understanding that is confidently expected to produce an amicable settlement of the Lusitania case.

Without open acknowledgment of the fact, both Governments have decided that the day of exchanging views in the form of diplomatic notes has passed. The belief prevails here that Germany's epistolary attitude toward the American representations on the Lusitania case and the German submarine warfare has been influenced largely by the desire to impress the German people with the stiffness of the German Government in dealing with the United States, while dispatches from Berlin have inclined belief there that the several American notes to Germany were also intended for American home consumption.

ARABIC'S DESTROYER LOST?

London Newspaper Thinks the Submarine, Too, Has Been Sunk.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The Daily News in an editorial today hazards the suggestion that the submarine which sank the steamship Arabic has itself since been sunk and that therefore Germany's disavowal of the action of the underwater boat commander becomes comparatively easy. The editorial continues:

"There is not the slightest reason to suppose that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg sanctioned the attack upon the Arabic or desired to acerbate the relations with America. The sinking of the Arabic may be assumed with some degree of certainty to have been the malignant trick of his opponents, the Tirpitzites, designed quite as much to embarrass him as to drive America to action."

The paper says that the "submission of official Germany to the United States demands is a fact of historic importance, involving at least recognition of the force of public opinion and in so far justifies President Wilson's patient diplomacy."

The Standard, in an editorial on the subject, expresses the opinion that there are several good reasons for supposing that Count von Bernstorff is not bluffing, but that it is not probable Germany will abandon her "submarine savagery" altogether.

"There would be fierce complaints over the relinquishment of so potent a weapon at American dictation," says The Standard. "For their own satisfaction the Germans will adopt a pose of making important but not vital concessions out of pure friendship for the United States, and it is not likely that President Wilson on his part will stand for the strict letter of his demand. The primary reason for the concession is doubtless the conviction that Mr. Wilson's patience is nearly exhausted and that his next step would mean business."

TIME FOR EXCUSES ENDED.

Figaro of Paris Thinks Our Patience Is Exhausted.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—The Figaro, in an editorial today on the situation growing out of the sinking of the steamer Arabic, says:

"Germany is a universal distributor of excuses. She handed them to Denmark and Holland and would like to hand them to the United States. The point is. Will the American Government be satisfied with such base coin? For German excuses imply neither repentance nor intention not to relapse. Wilhelmstrasse expects that she will be quiet for a platitude. But the German pitcher has gone to the American well too often; it is too badly cracked for further use; a new one is wanted. President Wilson and Secretary Lansing will no longer be satisfied with empty words. Berlin is well aware of it and is doing everything to gain at least a few days."

NORWEGIAN SHIP SHELLED.

German Submarine Attacked the Capto—Flag Saved Her.

Officers of the Norwegian steamer Capto, which arrived yesterday in ballast from Cardiff, said their vessel had been fired upon without warning on Aug. 12 by a German submarine in St. George's Channel. When the Norwegian ensign was hoisted the submarine disappeared. The Capto is a freight steamer of 4,000 gross tonnage and has no passenger accommodation.

The officers of the ship said the submarine came to the surface dead ahead of the steamer and without warning fired a shell from the bow gun which exploded on the starboard side near the bridge, striking a lifeboat and a deck ventilator. The second shot did no damage, they said.

ELIZABETH GERMANS SORRY

Alliance Member Says They Deplore Death of Americans at Sea.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 28.—Ernest Germann, a member of the German Alliance of Elizabeth, said today that he was afraid the alliance's attitude regarding the torpedoing of the Arabic had been misunderstood because of a NEW YORK TIMES editorial that criticised the members of the organization for adopting resolutions praising the German submarine commander. Mr. Germann said there seemed to be an impression that the Germans of Elizabeth gloried in the sacrifice of human life.

According to Mr. Germann, the members of the local branch of the alliance believe that Germany was justified in its submarine warfare, but they greatly deplore the loss of life caused by attacks on passenger steamers.

BLAME RICH AMERICANS.

Imperiling Nation by Sailing on British Vessels, Say "Friends of Peace."

The "Friends of Peace" have discovered that wealthy Americans are "imperiling their nation by sailing on English munition ships" for the purpose of securing the plaudits of English society and introduction at the British Court. A resolution which will be offered for adoption at the National Peace Convention to be held in Chicago Sept. 5 and 6 was made public yesterday Among other things it says:

Whereas, There are American vessels abundant to carry all passenger traffic between Europe and America at this time, and our people have been assured that passengers may travel on American passenger vessels under the American flag in perfect safety; and

Whereas, English society has made it a practice to smile on wealthy Americans who travel on English munition ships, and has invariably secured their introduction into Court circles:

Resolved, That this committee of the Friends of Peace do hereby deplore the conduct of wealthy Americans who so willfully jeopardize the safety of our nation by traveling on British munition ships at this time of war between England and Germany; and be it

Resolved, That we call the attention of these wealthy Americans to the fact that it is we the common people—who will be forced to do the fighting and bear the brunt of the terrible struggle if this nation should be drawn into war with Germany, and that many thousands of our lives would be sacrificed; and be it further

Resolved, That we beg of them for the sake of our sons whom we love and are willing to sacrifice for our nation's honor, that they desist from traveling to and from England on British ammunition ships, and, instead, secure passage on American passenger vessels sailing under the American flag, which we recognize it our duty to protect.

LONDON BROKERS FAVORED?

State Department Hears They Get Special Permits for Shipments.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Reports that brokers in London were obtaining permits for forwarding shipments from neutral countries have led to considerable activity by the trade advisers of the State Department, which has failed thus far to obtain definite results. The attention of the British Embassy was called to the situation with a request for information. The embassy was unable to clear it up, and instructions were sent to Ambassador Page at London to inquire into the matter. He was told to point out that the State Department in its unofficial negotiations desired to obtain the privileges now reported as being accorded to private interests. No reply has yet been received, and the British Embassy has taken up the matter with the London Foreign Office.

Hundreds of American concerns are interested in the delayed shipments, and many of them have notified the department that they understand London interests were obtaining permits for shipments.

Complain was made today that Great Britain was holding up consignments of hides bought and paid for in England by American tanners. The British embargo on hides would force the sale of these shipments in Great Britain at a substantial loss to the American buyers, and the State Department has forwarded queries to London.

EXPLANATION TO HOLLAND.

Germany Blames Contrary Wind for Violation of Neutral Air.

BERLIN, Aug. 28, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas News Agency today gave out the following:

"The German Government has informed the Dutch Government that on Aug. 23 a German airship, driven from its course by contrary winds, flew over Dutch territory. As soon as the commander noticed that he was on the wrong course, he changed the direction of the airship. Strict instructions have been given to commanders of airships to avoid flying over neutral territory."

RUSSIANS RETREAT ON GALICIA FRONT

Austro-Hungarians Pierce Lines on the Zlota Lipa and Force Retirement.

CLAIM 6,000 PRISONERS

Successful Withdrawal Continues to the North, with Loss of Few Men and Guns.

NEW BATTLES IN COURLAND

Russians Report Repulse of Attacks Toward Riga and Vilna.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The Germanic Allies have not yet exhausted their efforts against the Russian Army. While the Germans in the Baltic provinces, under Field Marshal von Hindenburg, have again become aggressive and are attempting to drive the Russians back to the Dvina, the Austro-Hungarians, with the assistance of the Germans, have taken the offensive in Southeastern Galicia, and, according to official statements from Berlin and Vienna, have succeeded in breaking through the Russian positions on the Zlota Lipa River north and south of Brzezany.

Along the rest of the front the Germans claim to be gaining more ground, but apparently they are as far as ever from their main endeavor, the capture or destruction of the Russian Armies. The latter, although hard pressed at many points, continue their orderly retreat, leaving little or nothing that might be used by the invaders. Some rearguards which were left behind with machine guns to retard the Austro-German advance have been overwhelmed and captured, but the guns, munitions, and main forces invariably have kept out of reach of the relentless pursuers.

Whether the Russians will be able to make a stand in the new position which they have prepared, the next few days should tell. There are reports that reinforcements are being sent from the east to the western and Serbian fronts, but military writers express the opinion that so long as the Russian armies remain intact. It would be dangerous for the Austrians and Germans to detach troops for operations elsewhere. Now that the fortresses are reduced the big guns might be moved to some other field of operations.

This opinion apparently is borne out by the fact that there is no evidence of a German offensive in the west, while Serbian aviators are said to have ascertained that the Austro-German force gathered at Orsova for a rumored effort to force a way through Serbia and Bulgaria to render aid to Turkey, is not of the strength reported. Indeed, the Serbians express the opinion that the force is not strong enough for the task which some writers have set it.

RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN IN OFFICIAL REPORTS

Austro-Hungarian Advance in Galicia—Germans Attacked on North of Their Line.

VIENNA, Aug. 28, (via London.)—The following Austrian official war statement was given out here today:

Our armies in East Galicia yesterday broke through the Russian front at several points on the Zlota Lipa River, which the Russians for many weeks have been engaged in fortifying. East of Przemyslany and west of Podhayczyki and Monasterzyska we penetrated the hostile lines. Between Gologury and Brzezany we took Russian positions extending over a front of thirty kilometers.

Austro-Hungarian regiments stormed the Russian positions between Gologury and Dunajow, and the allied troops today hold positions near Brzezany. We captured twenty officers and 6,000 men Hostile counterattacks were unsuccessful. The enemy began a retreat along the whole front this morning.

East of Vladimir-Volynsky (Southern Russian Poland) heavy fighting took place. The army of General von Puhallo threw the enemy back in the direction of Lutsk, whither they are pursuing him.

North of the Pripet the allies are approaching the Town of Kobrin from the south and west.

Austro-Hungarian forces fighting near Kamieniez-Litovsk drove the enemy from positions north and east of the town.

BERLIN, Aug. 28, (via London.)—The following official report is issued by the General Staff today:

Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: The enemy has been defeated in battles north of Bausk and Schonberg. More than 2,000 Russians were taken prisoner and two cannon and nine machine guns were captured.

Enemy advances against parts of our front between Radsivilischki and Svjadosze were repulsed.

Southeast of Kovno the troops of General von Eichhorn are making further victorious progress. The enemy is being pursued between the Bobr and the Berbralowieska. The town of Narew has been occupied.

Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: This army group is penetrating into the Bialowies Forest and across the Lesna River, the lower eastern bank of which already had been captured.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: In the pursuit of the enemy the high road from Kamieniez-Litovsk to Mysozyoze has been crossed. Between the Muchawiec and the Pripet our troops are driving the defeated enemy in front of them. German cavalry defeated an enemy cavalry division yesterday at Samary on the road from Kovel to Kobrin.

Under the leadership of General Count Bothma, German and Austro-Hungarian troops yesterday broke through the Russian positions on the Zlota Lipa River north and south of Brzezany. Counterattacks at night by the enemy were repulsed with sanguinary losses. Early today the enemy abandoned resistance after further failures. The enemy is being pursued.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 28, (via London, Aug. 29.)—The following official communication was issued by the War Office tonight:

In the Riga region there is no change. In the direction of Friedrichstadt stubborn fighting continues, the enemy attempting to break through the railways from Kreuzburg to Mitau.

In the direction of Vilna, on the right bank of the Viliya, and also between Viliya and the Niemen, on Thursday and Friday the German offensive was checked by counterattacks.

On the middle Niemen and also on the front between the Bobr and the Pripet yesterday our retreat continued with rear guard fighting, the offensive being concentrated in the direction of Bialystok and along the western border of Belovieskaja, and Puszka and also toward Kobrin.

On the right bank of the Bug on Thursday the enemy started an offensive movement from Vladimir-Volynskyi towards Torchin, Lokachi and Poritsk.

On the Upper Bug River, the Zlota Lipa and the Dniester on Friday night and today the enemy attempted to attack in many sectors, especially in the region north of Brzezany and also to the west of Podgaitzi, where he got a footing on the left bank of the Zlota Lipa.

GERMANS CELEBRATE TANNENBERG VICTORY

Hindenburg Replies to Felicitations Sent by the City of Koenigsberg.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—On the eve of the anniversary of "the glorious day of Tannenberg" Field Marshal von Hindenburg has sent a message to the German people that he was in the fight to the end.

Answering telegrams of felicitations from the city of Königsberg on the Tennenberg anniversary, the Field Marshal wrote:

"Heavy but also glorious times have for a year bound me closely to East Prussia. I am happy and deeply moved by the love and confidence of so many. Supported thereby I shall continue to employ all my strength for King and Fatherland till an honorable peace shall have been achieved."

$2,500,000 LOAN FOR WARSAW.

Polish Textbook Sought for Use in the Schools.

WARSAW, Aug. 28, (via London.)—The Committee of Citizens which is discharging the functions of city government here has voted to raise a loan of 5,000,000 rubles, ($2,500,000.)

The Committee on Schools has applied to the German Civil Governor for permission to obtain from Cracow, Galicia, schoolbooks published in the Polish language for use in the schools here. The Russians carried away with them nearly all the valuable books and other movable property from the public library and other institutions.

The German military and civil authorities have installed themselves in the Russian Government buildings.

STORMING OF BREST-LITOVSK.

Austro-Hungarians Report a Daring Charge with the Bayonet.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 28, (via London.)—The fortress of Brest-Litovsk was taken largely with the bayonet, according to details of the storming of that stronghold received here. The Croatian and Cracow infantry are said to have distinguished themselves in charges against the southern and western fronts, while the German reserve corps forced its way into the citadel and town from the north.

The Russians had, during the war, erected a new line of works beyond the swamps encircling the fortress, three to four kilometers outside the permanent fort girdle, and had fortified it strongly and provided it with ten series of barbed-wire entanglements, as well as a broad field of buried mines. The storming began late in the afternoon of Aug. 25.

The infantry of Field Marshal von Arz advanced on both sides of the Biala turnpike. They hewed their way with intrenching tools and gun butts through the entanglements under heavy rifle and machine-gun fire and charged the forts with the bayonet. The charge was irresistible. The cheering infantry, in the gathering darkness, charged fort after fort, advancing recklessly over hidden mine fields, and, springing into the works, they engaged in a desperate hand-to-hand struggle with the stubbornly resisting Russians. The last fort was taken by 11 o'clock at night.

The Russian survivors across the Bug River were destroying the bridges behind them. The Austro-Hungarian forces pursued them vigorously. The Teutonic troops reached the river at 3 o'clock in the morning, where they were obliged to await the arrival of pontoons. The Germans in the meantime, attacking from the north, carried this sector of the fort girdle, and, unhampered by the river, stormed the citadel and forced a way into the town.

The Russians fired the city in their retreat. Most of the 53,000 inhabitants evacuated before the siege and only a few remain. The amount of spoils taken has not yet been ascertained.

RUSSIA'S NEW LINE READY.

Retreat Carried Out According to General Staff's Time Table.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The Russians' new fortified line of defense is now ready for occupation, says a dispatch from the Petrograd correspondent of The Daily Mail. The message continues:

"The War Office in discussing the Russian retreat asserts that everywhere it has been conducted exactly in accordance with the Russian staff's plan, without pressure from the Germans, without haste and without serious loss. Rear guard actions and occasional sudden bursts of Russian offensive have served to guide the German advance along channels and according to a time table dictated by the Russian staff.

"Orders have been issued calling about 3,000,000 more men to the colors for training."

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—The Overseas News Agency says:

"Private reports reaching Berlin state that the rapid succession of German victories has caused depression all over Russia, especially at Petrograd, where there is much uneasiness. The early loss of Vilna, Dvinsk, and Grodno is expected. Captured Russians from all parts of the front state that they were without officers and that no ammunition or food was distributed.

GERMAN GOVERNOR IN RUSSIA.

Teutonic Allies Divide Territory for Administrative Work.

BERLIN, Aug. 28, (via London.)—The occupied regions of Poland and Russia, under German administration, have been formed into a General Governorship and placed, like Belgium, under a General Governor. For this post General von Beseler, conqueror of Antwerp and Novo Gorgievsk, has been selected.

The Austro-Hungarian and German Governments some time ago perfected an agreement for a division of the territory in the occupied regions west of the Vistula River for administrative purposes. This presumably will be extended in the newly occupied districts of Russia, and will constitute a provisional war-time arrangement for the administration of the affairs of Poland until the fate of that country is definitely arranged at the conclusion of peace.

REPORT BIG GERMAN LOSSES.

Wounded Russians Tell of Costly Attacks on Ossowetz.

DVINSK, Aug. 28, (via London.)—Wounded members of the former garrison of the fortress of Ossowetz, recently evacuated by the Russians, who are in hospitals here, declare that the German losses before that fortress surpass imagination.

German prisoners are represented as declaring that officers among the attacking forces declared that the fortress had cost them five times more men than were in the garrison.

The Germans, it is asserted, stormed the fortress almost daily, expending altogether more than 2,000,000 shells.

Kaiser Honors Liman von Sanders.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 28, (via London, Aug. 29.)—The Berlinger Tageblatt says it learns from Dresden that Emperor William has conferred the decoration of the Order Pour le Mérite on Field Marshal Liman von Sanders, commander of the Turkish forces in Europe.

ITALIANS TRYING TO ENVELOP FOES

Great Movements Against Trent and Trieste Developing Favorably.

REPULSE AUSTRIAN ATTACKS

Check Attempts to Advance at Seikofel, on the Isonzo and on Carso Plateau.

ROME, Aug. 28, (via Paris.)—The Italian front has been divided by General Cadorna, the Commander in Chief, into two wide sections, each conducting a vast enveloping movement. Trieste is the objective in one case, and Trent in the other.

The action is developing in each theatre in accordance with the predetermined plans. Reports from the front are to the effect that constant progress is being made, although movements are slow. General Cadorna has given instructions that as little damage as possible be inflicted on the towns in the paths of the Italian armies.

The following official statement was given out tonight by the Italian War Office:

Details of our success in the Strina Valley show that the enemy suffered severe losses, leaving in our hands a great quantity of machine guns, ammunitions, and sixteen cases of bombs. An important force of the enemy at Saccarant and Pozzi Alta suffered heavily, some guns being destroyed and those remaining being transferred to other positions outside the defense works, whence they still reply to our fire.

The enemy continued yesterday an artillery action against Borgo in the Sugana Valley region, doing little damage, and tried to attack in force our positions at Seikofel, in the valley of Monte Piano, north of Misurina, and Zallankofel, west of Montecroce and Carnico, but everywhere was repulsed.

In the Plezzo zone, our artillery operated effectually against the enemy's troops in the Lepenje valley and against columns on the march along the route to the upper Isonzo, interrupting their advance. On Carso plateau, we also effectively bombarded the enemy's skirmishers near Doberdo Lake and his marching columns between Doberdo and Larcottini.

Among materials taken by us in trenches captured on Aug. 20 at Monte Nero we found two apparatus supposed to be for the use of inflammable liquids.

General Cadorna Predicted It.

Although General Cadorna's statement does not say where the enveloping movements against Trent, in the Trentino, or Tyrol, and Trieste, southwest of the Carso plateau, are to begin, the dispatch from Vienna conveys this information.

The Sugana Valley runs from the Trentino-Venetian frontier almost due west to the city of Trent. The Italians are already in possession of the heights on the southern side, and, according to Vienna, are now storming those on the northern. They are also investing Roveredo and Riva, respectively, sixteen miles south on the Adige and nineteen miles south and a little west at the head of the Lago di Garda. On the west of Trent the heights of the Guidiasi, which were taken by the Alpine Rangers a few weeks ago, may, by this time, be bristling with Italian guns.

The movement in the vicinity of Tolmino has no direct bearing on the enveloping movement for Trieste, but twenty-two miles south of the plateau of Doberdo would command the way between the Carso plateau and the railway and highway, which run southeast from Gorizia to San Daniele and then south to Trieste.

All these movements confirm what General Cadorna allowed to transpire from his headquarters at Udine on Aug. 14. This was to the effect that the heights commanding the left bank of the Isonzo were in the possession of his troops, from Tolmino south to the Carso plateau, and that as soon as they could be fortified a forward movement along the Isonzo line might be expected. In the meantime, the Trentino was to be "neutralized" through the passes. He believed that conditions, with the capture of Trieste, would be ready for the forward movement in the early days of September.

VIENNA, Aug. 28, (via London.)—The following report on the operations on the Italian frontier was issued today:

"On the coastal front the enemy last night and at daybreak attempted an attack at several points, but was repulsed everywhere, especially east of Polazzo, San Martino, and the plateau of Doberdo, and near our positions north of the bridge-head of Tolmino. In the Flitsch region the fighting continues.

"In Tyrol the Italians are approaching our positions north of the Sugana Valley."

HUNGARIAN RAID IN ITALY.

Murderous Assaults by a Band of Gypsies Near Florence.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 28.—What happened at Barberino di Val d'Elsa, near Florence, seems an adventure of the Middle Ages.

A band of Hungarian gypsies entered the village, armed with rifles and knives, and the men attacked and wounded peaceful citizens in the shops, while the gypsy women entertained the majority of the population in the principal square.

When the population awoke to a realization of the attack the gypsies fled, pursued by the police and armed villagers. Three of the gang were arrested, and the police protected them against the people, who wished to lynch them.

The press comments on the strange fact that while Italy is at war with Austria, Austrian subjects can find an opportunity to commit such outrages in Italian territory.

MONTENEGRINS FIGHT AGAIN

Meet Austrians Near Cattaro—King Nicholas at the Front.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—Resumption of hostilities between the Austrians and Montenegrins is announced in an official statement given out here today by the Montenegrin Consul General. The statement, filed in Cettinje on Aug. 26 and delayed in transmission, is as follows:

A lively engagement occurred yesterday near the mouth of the Gulf of Cattaro between our posts and rather strong detachments of Austrians. The fight lasted two hours. The Austrians retired, leaving numerous dead on the field. Ten prisoners remained in our hands.

King Nicholas has gone to the front.

MAHARAJA SAILS SECRETLY.

Ruler of Kapurthala, Fearing Submarines, Didn't Tell of Departure.

After receiving a cable message that the liner Rotterdam had passed the Lizard, and was nearing Falmouth, England, the agents of the Holland-America Line admitted yesterday that Jagatjit Singh, Maharaja of Kapurthala, had sailed incognito from New York on Aug. 21, accompanied by the Princess and his Secretary. He arrived here on the French liner Patria from Marseilles in May and made a two months tour of the United States in a private car.

The Maharaja would have taken the Pacific route home, but he did not wish to travel by way of Japan and China, where the seas are sometimes very rough. Fear of the German submarines was the reason his name was kept off the passenger list of the Rotterdam.

Cholera Appears in Germany.

BERLIN, (via London), Aug. 28.—Owing to a few cases of cholera along the Rivers Oder and Spree, the prefect of police has issued a warning to the populace against using unboiled water from these rivers.

BULGARIA HINTS AT ENTRY INTO WAR

Continued from Page 1.

of the Maritza River—from Mandra north thirty miles to Mustafa Pasha, including the Adrianople suburb of Karagatch, with fortifications on the right bank of the Maritza—while the Tundja River, which joins the Maritza from the north at Adrianople, with its fortifications, is to remain in the possession of Turkey.

"The political importance of this agreement will soon become evident."

RUMANIAN ACCUSES TIRPITZ.

Take Jonescu Says He Opposed a Reduction of Armaments.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The Morning Post says it has received the following cablegram from M. Take Jonescu, a well-known Rumanian statesman:

"In view of the extraordinary perversions of truth contained in the speech to the Reichstag of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, I authorize the publication of the following facts, in addition to those I have already made known:

"'In November, 1911, Herr von Kiderle-Waechter, then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, told me at Berlin that it had been his desire to arrive at an arrangement with Great Britain with regard to the limitation of naval armaments, but that he was opposed in this matter by Admiral von Tirpitz, whose attitude had the approval of the German Emperor, and that for this reason the policy of armaments à outrance must continue.

"'In September, 1912, Count von Berchtold, the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, explained to me at Vienna that the Austrian naval plans were directed against England. To my objection that Great Britain would never allow herself to be outstripped in the race for armaments, von Berchtold replied that the moment would come when England, not having resorted to national service, would find herself short of bluejackets, and that then Germany and Austria-Hungary would take the lead.

"'With regard to the Serbo-Bulgarian rupture of 1913 I was in a position as a member of the Rumanian Government to know what strenuous efforts Russia made to avoid a rupture. I also know that the quarrel was due to Austrian intrigues, and I remember how, the day after the rupture, or within a very few days after, Prince von Fürstenberg, the Austro-Hungarian Minister at Bucharest, said to me, rubbing his hands with glee: "We have done a good stroke of business." "

WHY BULGARIA IS RESENTFUL.

Expected Aid from Austria in 1913, but Rumania Was Allowed to Invade Her.

The story of why the Bulgars blame the Kaiser for the Treaty of Bucharest is one of the most dramatic in European diplomacy. It reveals, also, how Austria-Hungary was prepared, one year before she sent her ultimatum to Serbia, to see that country annihilated and how she then pledged herself to aid in the annihilation.

The treaty of Bucharest, Aug 10, 1913, between Bulgaria on one side and Rumania, Serbia, Greece, and Montenegro on the other, divided among the Balkan States the territory which had been surrendered by Turkey at the Treaty of London, concluded on May 30 of the same year, except that territory around Adrianople, which had been reconquered by Turkey during the second Balkan war.

The charge that the Kaiser caused the distribution to be made to the detriment of Bulgaria is based upon the fact that King Charles of Rumania, who dominated the negotiations at Bucharest, had received his mandate from Berlin to intervene against Bulgaria in case the latter attacked Serbia and Greece. Bulgaria had, indeed, done so on June 30, when immediately Rumania had invaded Bulgaria, marching in the direction of Sofia.

Bulgaria had expected aid from Austria-Hungary; indeed, had signed a treaty to that effect on June 26, but instead of the promised aid she was attacked on her defenseless north by Rumania, whose troops marched rapidly and without opposition in the direction of Sofia.

The complication which then faced Bulgaria and caused her to accept peace with the humiliating Treaty of Bucharest was briefly referred to by Signor Giolitti in the Italian Chamber on Dec. 5, 1914, but has never until now been fully explained.

Signor Giolitti said that at the time of Bulgaria's attack upon her former allies "against the wish Vienna had queried Rome as to whether Article VII. of the Triple Alliance Treaty would be binding in case Austria-Hungary proceeded against Serbia, and Rome had replied as follows:

Should Austria intervene against Serbia, it would be a clear "casus foederis" is involved. It is an action which Austria accomplishes on her own account.

Thus did Austria anticipate by a full year the actual design of her attack on Serbia. Why she refrained from putting into practice her plan against Serbia in 1913 was not entirely due to the rebuke she then received from Italy.

The text of the Austro-Bulgarian treaty of June 26 had been communicated to Berlin, where the Kaiser saw in it only the fact that, while it would make Bulgaria, already vain over her conquest of the Turks, dominate the Balkans under Austrian auspices, which might later be ignored by the successful Bulgars, it would bring no particular return to the Austro-German alliance.

Another fact which caused the Kaiser to ignore the treaty was that Russia, through M. Nekliudoff, the Minister at Sofia, had learned what was going on and the Russian Government had immediately queried Paris and London on the subject and asked that they employ their good offices at Berlin in order that a restraining hand might be placed on Austria, as, should the latter attack Serbia, Russia would feel obliged to intervene.

What London communicated is not known, but Paris suggested that Rumania, who had as yet received no compensation from Bulgaria for her neutrality during the first Balkan war, be asked to intervene.

Thereupon the Kaiser communicated to Vienna the fact that "Germany is not at this time" prepared to have Austria-Hungary make an aggressive action against Serbia, and to Bucharest that Rumania might act as the mandatory of the German Empire in intervening against Bulgaria, in case the latter attacked Serbia.

This was on June 28. The next day, all unconscious of the fact that he was to receive no support from Austria, King Ferdinand issued a General Staff order beginning: "Tomorrow will begin the war operations against the Serbians and Greeks," &c.

According to the report of M. Nekliudoff, the treaty which the Kaiser caused Austria to denounce stipulated that Bulgaria should:

"1. Denounce all treaties of alliance with Serbia, Greece, and Montenegro.

"2. In case of war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia, or Austria-Hungary and Russia, Bulgaria should mobilize an adequate force in order to paralyze any action by Serbia.

"3. Austria-Hungary binds herself by diplomatic or military action to hinder every attempt by Rumania against Bulgaria in the event of hostilities between Bulgaria and her allies. Further, Austria-Hungary pledges herself to intervene should the war take a turn unfavorable to Bulgaria."

MANY ADVISE USE OF NEUTRAL SHIPS

Approve C. M. Ripley's Appeal to Americans Not to Embroil This Country in War.

POINT OUT PATRIOTIC DUTY

Assert They Owe It to Their Fellow-Citizens Not to Sail in Vessels of Belligerents.

Charles M. Ripley, who paid for an advertisement in THE NEW YORK TIMES last Tuesday in order to express his view that Americans who sailed on ships flying the flag of any of the belligerent nations were deliberately committing an "unfriendly act" toward himself and every other citizen of this country who might be called to war in consequence of the injuries received by those Americans in the war zone, showed a reporter of THE TIMES yesterday more than a score of letters from persons who had read his advertisement and wished to commend or condemn his opinions.

The letters from people living in the Eastern section of the United States, all the way from Boston to Savannah, Ga., were in general enthusiastic in the indorsement of the stand taken by Mr. Ripley. One only took exception to the advertisement. In the main the sentiment of the writers was expressed in the letter of a New Yorker, a man of indisputable American ancestry, who said:

I wish to say a few words to show my appreciation of your courage and patriotism in appealing to that small class of irresponsible citizens who, being so permeated with egotism and selfishness, can only see their own stupid bravado.

From a Boston lawyer came the statement that the greatest and most vital right that Americans can demand in this time of strife is that their nation keep from uselessly involving itself therein. The same writer quotes from the alleged order which the British Government published at the beginning of the Russo-Japanese conflict, warning her citizens in the Orient that his Majesty's Government could not be responsible for the safety of its people if they insisted on embarking on the ships of the belligerent nations.

An editor of one of the largest magazines in this country regrets that his position prevents him from publicly expressing himself as wholly in accord with Mr. Ripley. A man writes from Savannah that he has interviewed hundreds of people with an idea of learning the true American public opinion in the matter of this Government's responsibility for its citizens who persist in sailing on belligerent ships, and the sentiment expressed by 99 per cent. of them, he says, agrees with what Mr. Ripley's advertisement said.

One letter from a New York lawyer disagrees with the advertisement and accuses Mr. Ripley of being a milksop and a coward. This is a free country, the writer asserts, and real Americans will always be ready to defend their inalienable right to sail wherever they chose in whatever manner they desire, free from the danger of being murdered by the bloodthirsty German nation. He declares that Mr. Ripley is afraid of service in war and advises that he drown himself as being unfit to live.

The letters are in the main personal, and the writers write on the business stationery of the writer. There is one from the Hudson Terminal Building, one from the new Adams Express Building, and another from the Bankers Trust Building. Two are from men with German names, but the majority of the writers assert their freedom from any Teutonic blood. Many declare their open sympathy for the Allies even while deprecating the idea of the entrance of this country into the struggle.

All the letters are free from any mention of the political situation in this country. Two are from women. One enthusiast suggests organizing a society of true Americans, which shall buy advertising space in the papers and keep up the work of holding this country from war.

Mr. Ripley commented briefly on the letters:

"I am pleased to find that such men as Cardinal Gibbons, Thomas Edison, and Henry Ford express themselves as holding the same sentiments that I advertised. I hope that my little effort will bear fruit. If the Government was willing to spend many millions last Fall to bring its citizens from the war zone and thus remedy the danger they incurred, it seems to me that it ought to be willing to go to the same expense in a preventive work and do as it has done in the case of Mexico, warn them to stay away."

DENIES LOSING A CRUISER.

British Diplomat Contradicts a German Report—London Silent.

LONDON, Aug. 26, (Delayed by the Censor.)—A dispatch to the Central News from Amsterdam says:

"A semi-official telegram from Berlin states that the British Minister at Bucharest has asked the official newspapers there to declare that the German official report of Aug. 18 was 'invented.' This report referred to an attack by German torpedo boats near Hornsriff Lightship off the Jutland coast on Aug. 17, when a small British cruiser and a British destroyer are stated to have been sunk.

"According to further information, it is declared the British vessels were surprised by the attack of the German torpedo craft, and that the cruiser, which belonged to the Aurora class, sank within four minutes, the destroyer being immediately afterward struck by a torpedo."

No statement has been issued by the British Admiralty in regard to the declaration in the German Admiralty statement received on Aug. 19 that "a small modern British cruiser" and a torpedo boat destroyer had been sunk off the Jutland coast with torpedoes in an attack by five boats of a German torepdo boat flotilla.

SILENCE GERMAN GUNS IN THE ARGONNE

French Also Shell the Enemy's Positions in Flanders and Artois.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The French today launched violent artillery attacks upon the German trenches in Flanders and the Arras region, and silenced German batteries at four points in the Argonne. From the admissions of the German official report it is apparent that the French were partly successful in an attack with grenades near Lingskopf, in the Vosges.

The night communiqué from Paris says:

In the region of Nieuport, Het Sase, to the north of Arras and to the east of the road to Lille the German trenches have been violently and efficaciously bombarded. A fight in which bombs and mortars were used has taken place in the Quennevières section.

Artillery fighting is reported in the Argonne, where our batteries have silenced the enemy's attempts at bombarding, at La Fille Morte, at Marie-Therèse, at St. Hubert, and at Four-de Paris.

Artillery fire is reported at Le Prêtre wood, in the forest of Parroy, and in the sectors of La Chapelotte and Launeoisse in the Vosges.

This afternoon's Paris report is as follows:

Last night saw some artillery engagements around Souchez and Neuville, as well as in the vicinity of Roye.

There was also fighting with bombs on the plateau of Quennevières and the plateau of Nouvron.

In the Argonne our artillery on several occasions checked the endeavors of the enemy to bombard our trenches. The night passed without incident on the remainder of the front.

French aviators in the course of the night bombarded the railroad station at Chattel-en-Argonne.

The German official statement says:

A French hand-grenade attack on Lingskopf, north of Münster, was repulsed on a great part of the front.

FRATERNITY IN TRENCHES.

Language Only a Slight Bar for French and British Soldiers.

BRITISH ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Aug. 11, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Triumphal arches were erected by the French

GERMANY ORDERS TIGHTER SKIRTS

Government Squelches the Movement to Get Away from Paris Fashions.

WANTS TO SAVE MATERIAL

Appreciates Patriotic Object of Innovators, but Desires Them to Stop Just at Present.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—Narrow skirts will be worn by the women of Germany until the war ends, if martial law succeeds in its attempt to dictate fashions.

The leading German dressmakers, in a patriotic desire to break away from the tyranny of Paris, went to the opposite extreme and decreed very wide skirts, mostly pleated, and also voluminous petticoats, for the Autumn and Winter.

The menace of the new all-German fashion did not escape the argus-eyed Government, which is taking steps to prevent the resultant squandering of cloth, particularly cotton material. As a first step all the papers are printing an inspired warning against wide skirts by a "highly placed personage," which is circulated by the semi-official Wolff Agency, and which reads:

"It is gratifying to note that our fashion is successfully striving to free itself from French and English leading strings and to pave its own way. Necessity makes us inventive and saving, and so we have been able to cheat the calculations of our enemies by being able to hold out to a victorious end with the necessaries of life and warfare. But has fashion in its new creations subordinated itself to this highest thought? It took some time to accustom ourselves to the laughably tight gowns of our women and girls, and industry suffered by the fashion. But now, at the same moment when the leaders of the textile industry of the whole empire are consulting with the authorities over ways and means of stretching the stocks of textiles in order to supply the needs of the army and the population for the longest possible time by the wise limitation of consumption—at this moment German fashion, by advertisements and exhibitions, seeks to introduce wide and pleated skirts and underskirts larger than the prevailing mode by from 60 to 80 per cent.

"Can fashion so far tyrannize over us that when she goes to extremes we must thoughtlessly submit? There is still time to steer clear of the danger. The wholesale suit trade would do well, particularly so far as cotton goods are concerned, to come to an understanding with the governmental authorities before the Government finds itself compelled, through a suitable warning, or, if necessary, by regulation, to see to it that its measures are not set at naught.

"Our women and girls will certainly not want to lay themselves open to the shame and just reproach of not having adjusted themselves to the demands and spirit of our earnest times. Since in peace times, from sheer wilfulness, they made the most sparing use imaginable of dress goods, so may they now consciously, and for the good of the Fatherland, continue so to do."

How far patriotism will tighten and shorten skirts is still on the knees of the war gods.

ACCUSES EITEL'S SAILORS.

Virginia Farmer Says Watermelon Patch Has Been Invaded.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 28.—Farmer Carey of the Deep Creek section complained today to the commander of the interned German cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich that three separate invasions of his watermelon patch by men of the Eitel's crew had caused him $200 damage. The German commander agreed to having the damage estimated by an umpire and promised payment.

The farmer said his loss was so great because the Eitel's sailors carved up many green melons to learn if they were ripe.

RETURN PRISONER TO SWISS

French Order Their Aviator Who Escaped to Give Himself Up.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—Eugene Gilbert, the French aviator who recently escaped from Switzerland after being interned there, returned to Switzerland and gave himself up to night by order of the French Government.

Gilbert landed in Switzerland after a raid on Friedrichshafen, an accident having happened to the motor of his aeroplane.

Eugene Gilbert arrived in Paris on Aug. 22 and reported for service at the French Ministry of War the following day. When first interned in Switzerland, where he was forced by an accident to his motor to land last July, he gave his word not to attempt to escape. The enforced idleness preyed on his mind, it was said, and he took back his promise and seized the first opportunity to get away. A friend provided a disguise and he went first to Lucerne, then to Geneva, and thence to Annemasse, in France.

The order sending Gilbert back to Switzerland is supposed to be based upon messages received from Berne stating that the Swiss General Staff declared that Gilbert had not taken back his promise to make no effort to escape, but on the contrary broke his parole.

WATCH ALIENS CLOSELY.

American Ship Captain Finds English Regulations Strictly Enforced.

Captain Artnur R. Mills of the American liner Philadelphia, which sailed yesterday for Liverpool, said that the alien laws in England were being enforced strictly, and that Americans had to register with the police before going from one town to another.

"Before I go to Southampton to see my family," he said, "I have to go to the police station in Liverpool and notify the official on duty. I must report myself immediately upon my arrival in Southampton. Upon my return to Liverpool I have to go through the same routine. If I stop over a night in London I have to register there also.

"The wharves swarm with Secret Service men wherever you go. I stopped for a moment to look at a fine steam yacht in Southampton that was being converted into a patrol boat, and was challenged immediately by a military officer, who wished to know my name and address and also what business I had on the wharf. The greatest care is taken at Liverpool to see that no Germans, Austrians, or Hungarians get ashore from American ships lying in port."

TAFT PLEADS FOR RED CROSS

Says Much Relief Money Is Being Too Expensively Handled.

SAN FRANCISCO Aug. 28.—Ex-President Taft today pleaded the cause of the American Red Cross at exercises celebrating Red Cross Day at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Mr. Taft urged a membership of millions, more funds, and neutrality in giving. He praised Americans for their ready response to calls for relief funds when the European war began, but deprecated the fact that two-thirds of the funds given were disbursed by relief bodies, organized on the spur of the moment, while the Red Cross stood ready with a trained organization to do the work.

Mr. Taft said he did not undervalue "the sweets of publicity and popular applause" in promoting good work, but he thought the desire on the part of the donors for publicity was harmful when it led to a division of forces and an increase of expense. He described the work of the Red Cross in the present war and its distribution in money, supplies, and paid expert service of $2,000,000.

"More funds," he said, "should be urged, but our people are not as active in giving as they were."

He praised the work of Miss Mabel T. Boardman, Chairman of the American Red Cross National Relief Board, who preceded him on the program.

LANSING ANNOUNCES POLK'S APPOINTMENT

New York's Corporation Counsel to be Counselor of State Department.

HATES TO LEAVE PLACE HERE

New Federal Official Lauds Mitchel and Associates—Local Democrats Approve Wilson's Choice.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The selection of Frank L. Polk, Corporation Counsel of New York City, to be Counselor of the State Department, was formally announced tonight by Secretary Lansing. The President offered the position to Mr. Polk, who accepted.

Mr. Polk will succeed Mr. Lansing, who became Secretary of State on the resignation of William J. Bryan last June. The Counselor's office has been vacant since Mr. Lansing took his place in the Cabinet, and there has been much gossip as to who would fill it. A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania and Cone Johnson, Solicitor of the State Department, have been among those most prominently mentioned, although it is known that Mr. Polk's name was suggested by Secretary Lansing early in the discussion.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 28.—Frank L. Polk, who, with Mrs. Polk, is a guest of Mrs. French Vanderbilt, said this evening:

"I naturally feel sincerely gratified at the honor of being appointed Counselor of the State Department and becoming a member of one of the departments in President Wilson's Administration.

"It is, however, with a feeling of real regret that I leave my present office and sever my official relation with Mayor Mitchel. My work during my short term has been a real pleasure, and no man ever had a more considerate chief, or loyal friend.

"It is also with a feeling of deep regret that I leave my associates in the Law Department, who have so efficiently helped me carry on the work of that important branch of the city Government."

Local Democrats said last night that the selection of Mr. Polk as counselor of the State Department was an excellent choice.

In the Spring of 1913 Mr. Polk was regarded as President Wilson's choice for Collector of the Port, but that office finally fell to Mr. Mitchel and later to Dudley Field Malone.

Mr. Polk has been one of the most popular of the Mitchel appointees. He is the son of Dr. William Meckienburg Polk, dean of the Medical School; the grandson of the Confederate Bishop-General Leonidas Polk, and grandnephew of President James K. Polk. He was born in New York City in 1871 and was graduated from Yale in 1894. He studied law at Columbia Law School and graduated in 1897. He served through the Spanish war with Troop A, and became Assistant Quartermaster under General Ernst, with the rank of Captain.

During Mayor McClellan's administration Mr. Polk was a member of the Board of Education, and also of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, of which he became President. For two years he was in the law office of Evarts, Choate & Beaman. He was treasurer of the Bureau of Municipal Research during Mayor McClellan's administration. Later he was a member of the law firm of Alexander, Watriss & Polk, 32 Nasau Street. He was appointed Corporation Counsel late in January, 1914.

Since that time Mr. Polk has been regarded as political adviser to Mayor Mitchel. His high standing with President Wilson made him practically the representative of the President in the matter of New York patronage. In this capacity he has made many trips to Washington for conferences with the President.

Mr. Polk married Miss Elizabeth Sturgis Potter, daughter of Mrs. James Potter of Philadelphia. Their wedding in 1906 was one of the fashionable events of the social season. Cornelius Vanderbilt was one of the ushers.

Democratic politicians yesterday considered that the selection of George V. Mullan as Corporation Counsel to succeed Frank L. Polk was practically settled, although no word came from Mayor Mitchel.

Louis H. Hahlo, who has been Acting Corporation Counsel in the absence of Mr. Polk, is considered a strong candidate, while the friends of Lamar Hardy are vigorously urging his appointment.

Mr. Mullan, a political confidant of the Mayor, was appointed Tax Commissioner by Mayor Mitchel. The salary is $7,000 a year, while that of Corporation Counsel is $15,000.

The Republican organization, which had several candidates for the important post when the Mayor was selecting his cabinet, will try again to obtain the appointment.

PRAEGER TO STEWART POST

Washington's Postmaster Will Be Second Assistant to Burleson.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—It was announced at the White House tonight that President Wilson had appointed Otto Praeger, now Postmaster of Washington, to be Second Assistant Postmaster General, to succeed Joseph Stewart, who has resigned to take a position in the Department of Justice as an assistant to the Attorney General. Merritt O. Chance, now Chief Clerk of the Post Office Department, was appointed Postmaster of Washington, to succeed Mr. Praeger.

This succession of appointments has been made as a consequence of a desire to have the services of Mr. Stewart in the Department of Justice in connection with important suits brought against the Government by various railroads. Mr. Stewart has been in the Post Office Department more than twenty years. For several years he was superintendent of mails and for the past seven years under three different administrations he has been Second Assistant Postmaster General. He is recognized as an expert in railroad transportation and has charge of the Government's defense in the "Divisor case" which is now before the Supreme Court. He has also had charge of the New Haven Railroad case. There is involved in the "Divisor case" about $38,000,000 and in the New Haven case $10,000,000. In all, the cases now pending involve upwards of $75,000,000 additional pay claimed by the railroads for losses by reason of the parcel post and new methods of weighing the mails. Mr. Stewart, as an assistant to the Attorney General, will have entire charge of all this litigation on the Government side.

Mr. Praeger, who becomes Second Assistant Postmaster General on Sept. 1, has been Postmaster of Washington for nearly two years. Before that he was the Washington correspondent of the Dallas News. As Postmaster he has effected economies in the past year in the conduct of the Washington office amounting to $30,000.

Mr. Chance was Private Secretary to Elihu Root when Mr. Root was Secretary of War, and served for four years as head of President Taft's Efficiency and Economic Committee, and for the last two years has been chief clerk of the Post Office Department.

DRESDEN'S MEN LIKE CHILE.

Interned German Sailors Say They Are Being Well Treated.

BERLIN, Aug. 28, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas News Agency gave out the following item today:

"Captain Luedecke, commander of the German cruiser Dresden, sunk by the British off the Chilean coast, has written to the Lord Mayor of the City of Dresden informing him that the members of the Dresden's crew who escaped from the cruiser and were interned in Chile are being well treated by the Chilean authorities. The commander thanked the Mayor for gifts he had sent to the Dresden's sailors."

NEW MOVE AT HAND FOR MEXICAN PEACE

Pan-American Conference Expected to be Reopened Within a Short Time.

CARRANZA'S ANSWER IS DUE

Washington Does Not Believe First Chief Will Accept Invitation to Joint Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—In Administration circles today there were intimations that the Pan-American conference would soon be called together again, and that another move would then be taken in the direction of endeavoring to assist in the restoration of peace in Mexico.

The appeal from the Secretary of State and the six Latin-American Plenipotentiaries was sent to the various Mexican factional leaders two weeks ago. Each was asked to respond within ten days. The ten-day period for General Carranza expired last Saturday, but he has not replied, except to ask if the Pan-American note was official. Since the note was delayed in reaching Zapata and several other Mexican leaders, the ten-day period has not expired for all to whom it was sent, and the failure of General Carranza to respond does not worry officials, so long as the other answers have not been received. It is now felt that sufficient time has almost elapsed for all the leaders to submit their answers, and it is expected that the reply of General Carranza will be in the hands of Secretary Lansing by Monday, or the early part of next week. If General Carranza accepts the invitation to participate in a Mexican peace conference, officials here will be greatly surprised.

Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, who was sent to the Mexican border several weeks ago to study Mexican conditions and confer with General Villa, is en route to Washington and is expected to have a conference with Secretary Lansing on Monday. General Scott succeeded in obtaining the consent of General Villa to the peace plan proposed in the Pan-American appeal to the Mexican leaders, and will bring first-hand information from General Villa concerning the military position, and political plans of the supporters of the Villa cause.

Señor Enrique Llorente, who for nearly a year has been the confidential agent in Washington of the Villa convention government, left Washington last night for Chihuahua for a conference with Villa. During the absence of Señor Llorente, Manuel Bonilla, former member of the Madero Cabinet, has charge of the Villa headquarters.

Señor Bonilla today gave out this telegram from General Villa:

Durango, Mexico, Aug. 27, 1915.

Regarding your message, it is true the Carranzistas were routed at Villa Garcia, not yesterday, but several days ago. The defeat suffered there by the Carranzistas was very serious, their losses being 200 dead and about 500 wounded.

(Signed) FRANCISCO VILLA.

Charles A. Douglas, legal representative here of the Carranza Government today received from General Pablo Gonzales, in Mexico City, a message which read:

I have the pleasure of informing you that the general situation is improving daily. The hunger problem is about solved and as soon as railroad traffic is resumed in small quantity, as which will be accomplished within four or five days, the aspect of the country will change favorably.

The International Relief Committee in Mexico City today reported to Red Cross Headquarters that, despite contrary reports, famine is becoming daily more acute in Mexico City, and that one-fourth of the city's population is making applications to the committee for food. The Red Cross also issued this announcement:

Owing to the complete destruction of a railroad bridge south of Allende by one of the Mexican factions, J. C. Weller, Special Agent of the American Red Cross had to return to Piedras Negras, opposite Eagle Pass, Texas, with a train of foodstuffs with which he started Aug. 25, for the relief of thousands of destitute Mexican women, children, and other non-combatants in Monclova and Saltillo. Mr. Weller has just reported by telegram to General Devol, acting Chairman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross, that in addition to the bridge trouble which he says is impossible to repair, as there is no material or workmen, the engine of his train blew out its cylinder head. The Red Cross agent brought back with him to the border sixty-six tons of corn and eleven and one-half tons of beans. Mr. Weller indicates that brisk fighting is going on south of Piedras Negras.

ZAPATA GETS THE NOTE.

American Messengers Return in Safety to Mexico City.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 28.—Great relief was expressed today by Chief Clerk Parker, in charge of the American Embassy, and by the American colony here, at the safe return of Messrs. Russell and Assiz, after delivering the Pan-American note to General Zapata.

The safe trip of Russell and Assiz with the appeal for Zapata to join in the proposed peace conference was made possible through the co-operation of General Pablo Gonzales, the Carranza Commander here, and General Zapata.

MILITIA TO GUARD TEXAS.

Will Be Called Out at Once Unless Border Conditions Improve.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 28.—A conference between Governor J. E. Ferguson and Adjt. Gen. Henry Hutchins of the Texas National Guard has resulted in a definite decision to order out the Texas militia at once if conditions along the Mexican border do not improve over Sunday.

The State troops will not interfere with the United States troops now patrolling the border. Instead, the militia will be used to patrol the counties away from the border, where large populations of Mexicans have accumulated since the Mexican revolution started.

The New Mexico National Guard is expected to follow, as conditions along the New Mexico-Chihuahua border are equally bad. Last night a band of Mexicans crossed the river ten miles from here, drove off the horses from a ranch, and stabbed the ranch foreman through the body when he resisted their efforts. Today an appeal was sent to Fort Bliss from Lang's Ranch, New Mexico, on the border, asking for protection from Mexican raiders.

Details of the raids near Columbus say that the troops from the Polomas Garrison were the ones who raided and burned ranch houses on the American side.

A warrant has been issued for General Primitivo, one of eGneral Huerta's followers, who has been attached to General Huerta's staff and who is alleged to be implicated in the alleged plot to seize the Chamizal Zone.

PEANUTS USED FOR FODDER.

British Farmers Urged to Substitute Them in Fattening Cattle.

LONDON, Aug. 11. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Peanuts, locally known as "monkey nuts," are recommended as cattle food by the Imperial Institute, after a series of experiments with a view to finding a substitute for the higher priced foods.

Before the war these nuts were imported in great quantities both by Germany and France. They were crushed and pressed for oil, and the residue pressed into cakes for cattle. But England used but a small quantity, as the people when they eat them at all, eat them raw, being ignorant of the fact that they are improved by roasting.

India, China, and Africa are the great producers of peanuts, although they are being introduced into British tropical dependencies.

WEDDING BANQUET AT RITZ CANCELED

Captain Gabriel M. de Uriarte Announced He Was to Marry an Heiress from Cuba.

ACTIONS AROUSE SUSPICION

Hotel Finds He Has Made Misstatements, Drops Preparations, and No One Appears for Feast.

As the hands of the clocks at the Hotel Ritz-Carlton drew near the hour of 8 o'clock last night the house staff began to look as apprehensive as it felt, for its members did not know whether or not at that hour a stream of carriages would drive up and deposit guests for the wedding banquet of Captain Gabriel M. de Uriarte, Mexican diplomatic attaché, and Señorita Esther Diaz Ceballos, Cuban heiress. What the staff did know was that there would be no wedding banquet. It could only hope there would be no guests, even though it knew invitations to the wedding had been sent broadcast. It had been asked to prepare for 150 to 200 persons, and the arrangements ordered, if they had been carried out, would have already run the bill very near the $2,000 mark.

But no guests came. As mysteriously as the wedding had been arranged for and called off, so had the guests been invited to be absent and accepted the invitation. Thereby hangs a tale, which is best told by Theodore Titzé, the culinary manager of the hotel, for to his heart it lies nearest, he having been the man whose expectations of a $2,000 bill in the midst of the slack Summer season were aroused, only to be cast down again when his experienced eyes detected the first signs of nonfruition.

There came to him last Tuesday, as Mr. Titzé tell it, a young man who said he was Captain Gabriel M. de Uriarte, an attaché of the Mexican Embassy staff at Washington. He said he was to be married on Saturday evening to Señorita Esther Diaz Ceballos, a niece of ex-President Diaz of Mexico, and that he wanted a very elaborate banquet served, for which he would engage the ballroom suite. No expense was to be spared, because all the prominent Mexicans in New York were to be there. There would be several millionaires, and Mayor Mitchel was also to be one of the guests, making a special trip from Plattsburg camp to attend.

Announces Wedding Plans.

The young man was shown the ballroom suite and expressed his satisfaction, but made many suggestions as to decorations he would have carried out and as to those small matters of service and arrangement that stamp a dinner as properly individual. The dinner was to be at 9 o'clock. He said his marriage by the civil ceremony would occur at 8 o'clock. The Mexican custom required a deal of elaborateness, he said, about this, as there were many things to be attended to, one of them the necessity of the young lady's signing over all her property to him, with proper witnesses and legal ceremony. It would require about three-quarters of an hour to do this. Then the dinner was to follow. The next morning, he said, they would be married by the religious ceremony in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

The young man confessed to Mr. Titzé that he had so little time he had to have his invitations printed instead of engraved. He had his pockets full of them. He said that he had forgotten all about a ring, and when the manager suggested he could get that anywhere any time, he said he would hurry right over to Tiffany's. Then he left.

He was heard from several times after that, and the management spent some time fixing up a menu that would meet his wishes and having menu cards with the Mexican coat of arms engraved.

The prospective bridegroom called again on Thursday. He said his bride-to-be was to have arrived by the Ward Line Friday, but he had just had word she would be in on the Florida express that evening, and he was getting ready to meet her. At that time the manager suggested that a little check to cover the preliminary expenses would be in line with custom, and the Captain replied that he would attend to it, that the Mexican Ambassador would bring one shortly. Mr. Titz waited until 8 o'clock, but tarried no longer, which was just as well, as there is no such official as a Mexican Ambassador to the United States at the present time.

Gives Wrong Address.

Friday afternoon the manager received a telegram, sent at 3 o'clock from the Cotton Exchange station, which read as follows:

"Wedding date changed. Have all ready after receiving instructions. Investigating.

"Captain D. M. DE URIARTE."

The hotel could not quite make out what the last part of the message meant, but instead of worrying about it, did a little "investigating" on its own account. The only address the Captain had given was the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria. When this hotel was communicated with, it was said that Captain de Uriarte was not registered there and not known to the management.

Then the hotel found that inasmuch as there is no Mexican Government recognized by the United States, there is no Mexican Ambassador at Washington, and that the name of Don Adolfo M. Arredondo, which the Captain had given as that of the Mexican Ambassador, is not known in diplomatic circles.

Julio F. Sorzano of 42 Broadway, whose name had been mentioned by the Captain, said he knew almost nothing about de Uriarte or his connections, but that he had come to him highly recommended from some New York friends. He said later to reporters that he had met him about three months ago and had introduced him to the Captain of a ship on which he was sailing to Cuba. He had not seen him since until a few days ago, when the Captain told him he was to be married Saturday evening and gave him an invitation to the wedding. He said he got a telegram Friday saying the wedding had been postponed.

Mexicans here as agents of the Villa and Carranza factions were difficult to reach last night, but one to whom the name of Captain de Uriarte was mentioned did not recognize it. There is a wealthy Ceballos family in Mexico, some members of which are sojourning in Cuba. Friends of the family in New York say they do not know of a Señorita Esther Diaz Ceballos.

Captain Is Elusive.

Reporters yesterday found that a Captain Gabriel M. de Uriarte had lived last Winter in a flat house at 31 West Sixty-fourth Street. He had lived there with several brothers, but had given up his flat in the Spring. They occupied rooms on the top floor of the five-story building, which is not of the type frequented by those who give expensive dinners at the Ritz-Carlton.

Neighbors said Captain de Uriarte had appeared there about two weeks ago and told some of them he expected to re-engage his apartment. But he did not return to make the arrangements. These neighbors said they had heard he was to be married. They said he was a Spaniard and had told them he was connected with the Mexican armies as a military aeronaut. He told them two weeks ago that he was staying at the Waldorf, and it seems likely, from descriptive points that tally, that he is the same man in whom the Ritz-Carlton is interested.

The management of the Ritz-Carlton is at a loss to understand the actions of Captain de Uriarte. He did not ask for any money, and

FIND IN LOW WAGES CAUSE OF UNREST

Industrial Board Chairman and Two Associates See Menace to Nation's Peace.

THEY PLEAD FOR AGITATION

Urge Efforts to "Eliminate the Injustices" of Present Education —Charge Oppression of Labor.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 28.—Low wages is ascribed as the basic cause of industrial unrest in the report which Frank P. Walsh, Chairman of the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations, and the labor members of that body will present to Congress as a result of the commission's two-year investigation into the subject.

The report, embodying the personal findings of Mr. Walsh and concurred in by Commissioners John B. Lennon, James O'Connell, and Austin B. Garretson, was made public here today. In part it says:

"We find the basic cause of industrial dissatisfaction to be low wages, or, stated in another way, the fact that the workers of the nation, through compulsory and oppressive methods, legal and illegal, are denied the full product of their toil.

"We further find that unrest among the workers in industry has grown to proportions that already menace the social good will and the peace of the nation. Citizens numbering millions smart under a sense of injustice and oppression.

"The extent and depth of industrial unrest can hardly be exaggerated. State and national conventions of labor organizations, numbering many thousands of members, have cheered the names of leaders imprisoned for participation in a campaign of violence, conducted as one phase of a conflict with organized employers.

"Employers have created and maintained small private armies and used these forces to intimidate and suppress their striking employes by deporting, imprisoning, assaulting and killing their leaders. Elaborate spy systems are maintained to discover and forestall the movements of the enemy. The use of State troops in policing strikes has bred a bitter hostility to the militia system.

Accuses the Courts.

"Courts, Legislatures and Governors have been rightfully accused of serving employers to the defeat of justice; and, while countercharges come from employers and their agents, with almost negligible exceptions, it is the wage-earners who believe, assert and prove that the very institutions of their country have been perverted by the power of the employer.

"To the support of the militant and aggressive propaganda of organized labor has come, within recent years, a small but rapidly increasing host of ministers, college professors, writers, journalists and others of the professional classes, distinguished in many instances by exceptional talent, which they devote to agitation with no hope of material reward.

"We find the unrest here described to be but the latest manifestation of the age-long struggle of the race for freedom of opportunity for every individual to live his life to its highest ends.

"The unrest of the wage-earners has been augmented by recent changes and developments in industry. Chief of these are the rapid and universal introduction and extension of machinery, by which unskilled workers may be substituted for the skilled, and an equally rapid development of means of rapid transportation and communication, by which private capital has been enabled to organize in great corporations.

"Now, more than ever, the profits of great industries under centralized control pour into the coffers of stockholders and Directors who never have so much as visited the plants, and who perform no service in return. And while vast inherited fortunes, representing zero in social service to the credit of their possessors, automatically treble and multiply in volume, two-thirds of those who toil from eight to twelve hours a day receive less than enough to support themselves and family in decency and comfort.

Find Liberty Imperiled.

"We find that many entire communities exist under the arbitrary economic control of corporation officials charged with the management of an industry or group of industries and we find that in such communities political liberty does not exist, and its forms are hollow mockeries.

"In larger communities where espionage becomes impossible, the wage-earner who is unsupported by a collective organization may enjoy freedom of expression outside the workshop, but there his freedom ends. And it is a freedom more apparent than real. For the house he lives in, the food he eats, the clothing he wears, the environment of his wife and children, and his own health and safety are in the hands of the employer through the arbitrary power he exercises in fixing his wages and working conditions.

"The responsibility for the conditions which have been described above, we declare, rests primarily upon workers, who, blind to their collective strength and oftentimes deaf to the cries of their followers, have suffered exploitation and the invasion of their most sacred rights without resistance. A large measure of responsibility must, however, attach to the great mass of citizens. But, until the workers themselves realize their responsibility and utilize to the full their collective power, no action, whether governmental or altruistic, can work any genuine and lasting improvement.

"We call upon our citizenship, regardless of politics or economic conditions, to use every means of agitation, all avenues of education and every department and function of Government to eliminate the injustices exposed by this commission, to the end that each laborer may secure the whole product of his labor."

THE BALTIMORE NEWS SOLD.

Munsey Disposes of Paper and Building to Manager Olivier.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 28.—Announcement was made today of the sale by Frank A. Munsey of The Baltimore News and the Munsey Building to Stuart Olivier, who has been general manager of Mr. Munsey's Baltimore interests for the last eight years. It is understood that the transaction involved about $4,000,000. Mr. Olivier announces that he "stands alone in purchasing these properties, having no alliance with any financial or corporate interests." The independent policy of the paper, he says, will be continued.

The News today publishes a personal statement from Mr. Munsey concerning the sale of his Baltimore interests to Mr. Olivier, in which he said that he bought The Baltimore News with the view to making it one of a chain of newspapers to be owned and operated by one central organization. Theoretically, he said, the idea looked to be sound.

"But the newspaper chain in the outworking isn't the same thing it looked to be in analysis," Mr. Munsey continues. "It has a fatal defect, which organization and capital cannot overcome—the defect that is felt in a newspaper under a salaried management as contrasted with the newspaper under individual ownership management. Ownership management speaks the language that the community understands. It knows its accent, its intonations and characteristics, whereas with the salaried management there is always something akin to the foreign accent that cannot be disguised."

FOR PROTECTION OF SEAMEN

Coastwise Lines Form Association for Ship Officers.

Following the lead of the transatlantic companies, eight American coastwise lines, the Ward, Clyde, Mallory, Savannah, Porto Rico, Southern Pacific, Southern, and Union Sulphur Companies, have encouraged the incorporation of the American Steamship Licensed Officers' Association, for the mutual protection of officers and owners in New York, with an office at 59 Pearl Street.

Captain Luther B. Dow, the organizer and manager, said yesterday that all money paid by members in dues would be returned in benefits and that the expense of operating and maintaining the organization will be borne by vessel owners.

Members of the Neptune Association for Masters, Pilots, and Mates said the purpose of the new association was to give owners, through their financial support, control that would prevent freedom of action by members.

Captain Dow denied this charge and said:

"The principal objects are mutual protection of members, equitable standards of wages and work, and assistance in proceedings before the Board of Inspectors and Supervisors.

"The corporation will have no affiliation with any labor or trade union, but will be an entirely independent organization. There will be benefits for sickness, total disability, and death."

CALLS SHORT BALLOT DEMOCRACY'S ENEMY

And Invisible Influences Favor It, Brackett Tells Albany Convention.

THINKS TAMMANY OUTDONE

Fears Triumph of the "Russian Idea" Here—Ex-Mayor Low Disputes Him.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 28.—The opposition to the short ballot was heard in the Constitutional Convention today. Ex-Senator E. T. Brackett of Saratoga, chief spokesman of the Republican standpatters from up-State who have been fighting the proposed reform, denounced it as a measure "conceived by some cunning mind that hated real Democracy."

"You cannot skulk behind platform pledges," Senator Brackett shouted, shaking his clenched fist at the Convention. "When you appear before the great White Throne, you will find that no such miserable subterfuge will be accepted as an excuse."

Mr. Brackett said that he had been a practical politician for thirty years and more, but never had he seen invisible influences so deftly brought to bear as in this convention in favor of the short ballot.

"I would suggest," he said, "that Senator Wagner and ex-Speaker Al Smith go back to New York and report to Charley Murphy that this convention can give Tammany Hall or any other political organization in the country cards and spades on how to say: 'To hell with the people for the next twenty years.'"

Mr. Brackett said that, in opposing the short ballot and the general reorganization of the State Administration along the lines recommended by the Committee on Governor and other State officers, he was speaking for the inarticulate millions "who cannot speak for themselves, but who can only suffer and think." Mr. Brackett said that the short ballot meant that democracy was to be thrown into the discard and the "Russian idea" adopted as the guiding principle of government in the State.

Then Mr. Brackett drew a picture of life in the trenches on the battle fronts of Europe, added a lament for those who must die there unconfessed and unshriven because of the autocracy of European Governments, and ventured the prediction that this was that the short ballot would bring to the State. Senator Brackett asked the convention to tell him where the demand for the short ballot came from anyhow.

"I would like to know," he said, "if there is any Republican sitting in this body who ever heard any discussion in any State convention on the subject of the short ballot. I am not referring to a self-constituted gathering down in the Waldorf-Astoria, where men come together in friendly association and solemnly resolve what they want. The three tailors of Tooley Street issued in pronunciamento, 'We, the people.' I am speaking of a constituted convention of the Republican Party. Have you ever heard any discussion on the subject? Whatever was adopted into any platform on the subject came in as a report from the Committee on Platform, and had no discussion whatever, and it was read off by the Secretary in the closing hours of the convention, and no one ever dreamed what was being put there."

Mr. Brackett was permanent Chairman of the Republican State Convention in 1912. The Republican platform of that year contained a short ballot pledge. Frederick C. Tanner, Chairman of the Committee on Governor and other State officers, read it to the convention yesterday.

"I sat only two chairs away when that platform was promulgated," Mr. Brackett asserted today, "but I confess that I did not hear anything of the kind."

Mr. Brackett said that if the short ballot reform was adopted now it would be only a few years before this State would have an appointive judiciary. A happy look came upon the faces of several lawyers who occupy seats in the convention, and who have desisted from urging that reform on the convention only because of fear that the people were not ready for it.

William N. Dykman, a Brooklyn Democrat, spoke in favor of the Tanner proposal, as did ex-Mayor Seth Low of New York.

"The worst sort of government is the government which has power but is so constructed that it is difficult to fix responsibility," said Mr. Low. "That is a feature of the present Government of this State which we are seeking to obviate. The form of government Senator Brackett has described as fatal to freedom has been in force in Washington ever since this country became a nation. The United States Government has seen no scandal nor has it had to sustain any such shock as has the Government of this State which has been not government for the people but government for patronage in defiance of the popular will most of the time."

Mr. Low said that he would urge the amendment recommended yesterday by Alfred E. Smith to give the Governor the power of appointment as well as of removal without concurrence by the Senate. He expressed himself as strongly opposed to making the Superintendent of Public Works, who under the new plan will have great power, an elective officer as suggested by some of Tammany's spokesmen.

The convention held only one session today and then adjourned until Monday when the debate on the short ballot proposal will be continued. It is likely that it will be brought to a final vote on Monday night.

The convention at noon sent its two Vice Presidents, ex-Justice Morgan J. O'Brien and Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, as a committee to call on Governor Whitman and extend the felicitations of the convention to the Governor on his forty-seventh birthday.

ENGINEERS URGE REFORM.

Appeal to Root to Help Their Public Works Proposal.

The Committee of Engineers, representing various societies, which is trying to effect reforms in conservation matters and public works, has written an open letter to President Elihu Root of the Constitutional Convention, asking that its suggestions be taken more seriously. The letter recalls that on April 20 the committee sent the convention an outline of what it thought should be done.

"An examination of the proposed amendments as reported to the convention by its various committees shows that it proposed to adopt only in part the principles we urge," the letter says. "Before final action is taken by the convention we venture to approach you again with the hope that the principles to which we refer may, after further consideration, receive your final support."

The engineers recommend in an amendment which has been introduced that the engineering activities of the State, the control of State lands and buildings and conservation projects be controlled by a Department of Engineering and Public Works with three Commissioners in charge, to hold office for twelve years. The amendment reported to the convention provides for a concentration of some of these responsibilities in a Department of Public Works headed by a Commissioner appointed by the Governor and removable by him. The engineers insist that this means politics in State public works.

"Continuity of control is absolutely requisite to the successful conduct of the State's public works, the management of public property and the regulation of public service corporations," their letter says, "but this important principle has been entirely omitted from the provisions recommended by your committee."

LAY SUICIDE TO HAY FEVER.

Believe Boston Shoe Manufacturer Jumped Overboard.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28.—Upon the arrival here of the passenger steamship Grecian from Boston, it was reported that Samuel Zeman of the firm of Zeman & Amdur, Boston shoe manufacturers, had disappeared from the boat soon after it entered Delaware Bay today.

The police believe he jumped overboard, basing that theory on letters and facts connected with the disappearance. One letter, addressed to Mrs. Zeman, at her home in Brookline, Mass., stated that the writer could not sleep because of his sufferings from hay fever. Another letter of similar import was addressed to a hay fever institute at Bethlehem, N. H. In addition there was found among Zeman's effects a bottle of sleep-producing medicine.

WHITMAN ACQUITS RIORDAN OF CHARGES

Dismisses Accusations of Misconduct in Office Made by Interborough's President.

NO SURPRISE TO CORONER

Governor's Only Course, He Asserts —Executive's Action Based on Voluminous Testimony.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 28.—Governor Whitman today dismissed charges alleging misconduct in office preferred against Coroner Patrick D. Riordan of New York City by Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, on Jan. 27 last, as a result of the Coroner's investigation of an accident on the Ninth Avenue Elevated Railroad, which occurred Dec. 9, 1914. A hearing on the charges was held by Lawrence Paul Stryker, who made his report to the Governor about three weeks ago.

In preferring the charges Mr. Shonts acted for himself and for the other officials and Directors of the Interborough, including August Belmont and Frank Hedley, who had been held by the Coroner for culpable negligence in connection with the death of two persons in the Ninth Avenue crash.

In his charges, which filled 285 printed pages, Mr. Shonts alleged that Coroner Riordan:

Falsely and maliciously procured complainants herein to be arrested for a crime.

Committed acts injurious to public morals and tending to pervert and obstruct justice and the due administration of the laws.

Under the pretense and color of official authority, committed acts whereby the complainants have been injured in their persons, property, and rights.

Neglected to perform his official duty.

Demonstrated by reason of the acts and omission complained of herein his utter incompetence to hold the powers and to perform the functions of his said office as a Coroner of the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York.

Commissioner Stryker began the hearing on the Riordan charges in April. The City Club appeared as a critic of Coroner Riordan, having filed additional charges, and was represented by Joseph I. Green as counsel.

Assistant District Attorney Murphy testified that on the night of the accident the Coroner "was unsteady, rocked on his feet, and did not talk clearly." It was charged by the opponents of the Coroner that he was intoxicated. It was also alleged by the Interborough that Mr. Riordan had been unduly influenced by two New York newspapers. Counsel for the Interborough said the Coroner was "a clown."

It was also charged by Mr. Shonts that the Coroner had interfered with the investigation of the accident by the District Attorney's office. It was alleged, moreover, that the Coroner was six hours late in starting his investigation, and that he dismissed the two persons on whom any blame might rest—the motorman and conductor of the elevated train which telescoped another. After he had refused to hold the motorman and conductor and had held the Interborough officials Coroner Riordan said:

"Those employes, the motorman and conductor, were not guilty of any offense, but the attempt was made to put everything over on them, I wouldn't stand for it. I couldn't take any other action than I did, and I was always within the law."

Coroner Riordan also figured in an investigation of the workings of the Coroner's office made last year by Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein.

Coroner Riordan had not heard of the Governor's action until he was told by a reporter last night.

"Well, it's what I expected," he said. "What else could the Governor have done?"

Mortally Hurt Seeing Movies Free.

In an effort to see the "movies" last night Charles Tiernan, 14 years old, of 614 West 145th Street, climbed a tree, from the top of which he could look down into the airdrome across the street from his home. There were five other boys clinging to the branches of the tree, but Tiernan climbed higher than the rest. One branch on which he sat broke, and the boy fell to the ground. He was removed to the St. Lawrence Hospital, and it was said he would die probably.

LABOR DAY HOLIDAYS—Closed from Friday Evening, Sept. 3rd, until Tuesday Morning, Sept. 7th.
BUSINESS HOURS thereafter daily, including Saturday, 8:30 A. M. until 6 P. M.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

A Store of Individual Shops (Registered)

Fall and Winter Apparel

For Women, Misses, Girls, Boys and Infants

Showing Monday, August 30th

Women's Paris Model Waists—*Just Received via S. S. Philadelphia*

Introducing many new and attractive features, in original and individual styles, both simple and elaborate. Of Crepe de Chine, Georgette Crepe and Chiffon, trimmed with Fur, Velvet, Laces, Hand Hemstitching or Hand Embroidery.

15.75 to 69.50

Women's Tailored Suits

Copies of Paris Models.

Embracing the varied ideas of the recognized Parisian designers, and many of our own original creations of Velour de Laine, Kittens Ear Cloth, Vicuna Velour, Cashmere Velour, English Whipcord, Broadcloth, Velveteen, Chiffon Velvet, Callot or Duvetyne Checks.

29.50 to 145.00

Misses' Tailored Suits

Exclusive Models—14 to 20 Years.

Copies of Paris fashions, adaptations and our own original creations; also "Country Club" and "Cross Country" models in Vicuna Velour, Cashmere Velour, Kittens Ear Cloth, Duvetyne, Broadcloth, Chiffon Velvet, Velveteen, Corduroy, Gabardine and English Whipcord.

18.50 to 125.00

Women's Gowns

Afternoon and Evening Gowns.

Copies of Paris models and exclusive creations—*Afternoon Gowns* of Serge, Charmeuse, Crepe Meteor, Satin, Faille or Taffeta Silk, combined with Velvet, Silk or Georgette Crepe—*Evening Gowns* of Soiree Silk, Silver or Gold Embroidered Silk, Pompadour Silk, Chiffon Velvet, Faille, Satin or Charmeuse.

29.50 to 195.00

Misses' Gowns

Afternoon and Evening Gowns—14 to 20 Years.

Exclusive styles that are especially suitable for the Miss—*Evening Gowns* of Gros de Londres, Faille Silk, Taffeta, Charmeuse, Crepe Meteor, and Novelty Silks—*Afternoon Gowns* of Serge, Plaid Silks, Georgette Crepe, Charmeuse, Satin or Taffeta; also Serge or Broadcloth combined with Silk.

18.50 to 89.50

Women's Coats and Wraps

For Evening, Afternoon and General Wear.

New Fall models—copies of late Paris and our own exclusive models, of Wool Duvetyne, Broadcloth, Crepe Vicuna, Velour Cloths, Seylina, English Whipcord, Chiffon Velvet, Mother of Pearl Velvet, Seal Velour, Corduroy and Mannish Fabrics.

18.50 to 245.00

Misses' Coats and Wraps

Exclusive Models—14 to 20 Years.

For evening, afternoon, sport and general wear, of Cashmere Velour, Broadcloth, English Whipcord, Zibeline, Callot Checks, Scotch Tweeds, Mannish Fabrics, Chiffon Velvet, Seal Velour Plush, Wool Plush, Wool Duvetyne, Channel Corduroy, Crepe Vicuna or Monkey-Skin Cloth.

18.50 to 79.50

Advance Sale of Hudson Seal Fur Coats

Women's Hudson Seal Fur Coats

Natural Skunk Fur Trimmed.

Of superior quality Hudson Seal, with bottom border and large collar of Natural Skunk Fur, box flare model, seven-eighth length, novelty silk lined.

Special **110.00**

Women's Hudson Seal Fur Coats

Trimmed with Real Beaver or Natural Skunk.

Of superior quality Hudson Seal, with high convertible chin collar, cuffs and bottom border of Natural Skunk or Real Beaver, full length ripple flare model.

Special **165.00**

Misses' "Country Club" Suits *"Style Registered"*

Twelve new and distinctive models, for immediate or Fall wear, of English Whipcord, Callot Checks, Wool Duvetyne or Broadcloth, showing entirely new belted or semi-Russian blouse coats; new model circular, pleated or flare skirts, plain, braid or fur trimmed. 14 to 20 years. **29.50 and 39.50**

Misses' "Radmawr" Dress

"Radmawr" Serge Dress—*Style Registered*
In navy or black; new model with yoke front and back; extra detachable collar of white faille silk, plaited skirt, panel front; 14 to 20 years. *Special* **14.50**

Misses' Tailored Suits

Plain or Fur Trimmed Suits—*Twelve Models*
Of broadcloth or English whipcord, in navy, African brown, green, Burgundy, taupe or black, new model coats and skirts; 14 to 20 years. *Special* **29.50**

Specials for Monday

Women's Silk Hosiery

Richelieu Ribbed Silk Hose
Pure thread silk Richelieu ribbed Hose, in black or white, with lisle sole and garter-top.
3 Pair for $2.75 *Special* .95

Silk Hose, Hand Embroidered Clox
Pure thread silk Hose, in black with white or white with black hand embroidered clox.
3 Pair for $2.90 *Special* 1.00

Women's Sweater Coats

Imported Angora Sweater—*Including Sash*
Medium weight Angora wool Sweater with sash, in Copenhagen, gold, purple, rose, green, tan or white, turnover collar and pockets. *Special* 7.50

Shetland Wool Sweater—*Including Sash*
Silk finish Shetland Sweater with sailor collar, sash and pockets, in canary, blue, purple, pink, Copenhagen, Geranium, green or rose. *Special* 9.75

RECRUITS GALLANT IN SIX-HOUR FIGHT

Continued from Page 1.

the vicinity of West Chazy, and that some scattering detachments had entered the village. It was even reported that some of the citizens of West Chazy were violating the well understood rules of warfare by sniping at the enemy. Colonel McCoy ordered an advance to begin immediately and sent the Thirtieth Infantry ahead to feel out the enemy and hold him in check until the provisional regiment and the regular army supporting commands could be brought up.

The orders to the Blue army were to drive the Red forces back across the border and, if possible, to make the going so fast that the enemy would not have time to deplete his supply base at Rouse Point, which place is the objective of the Blue advance. The regulars of the Thirtieth began their advance soon after 6 o'clock, and were followed by Battery D of the Third Field Artillery and a machine gun detachment of regulars. Two companies of the Thirtieth went ahead of the fighting column, acting as scouts.

The provisional regiment went forward a few minutes after the Thirtieth, the First Battalion, under Captain Edgar T. Collins of the Tenth United States Infantry, advancing in skirmish formation along the State Road, while the Second, under Captain Robert O. Van Horn of the Thirtieth Infantry, proceeded along a road about a mile to the left of Collins's command. Acting as a reserve was the Third United States Infantry, under Colonel Robert L. Hirst. One battalion of the business men's organization was acting as a part of the centre, and the other battalion advanced as the extreme right flank of the Blue force. The line of advance was between three and four miles wide.

The wind was blowing a half gale and the air was crisp and cold. Marching, even with the thirty-five pound infantry packs, which the enlisted men carried on their backs, was for the first hour, at least, a pleasure. After that it became the hardest kind of labor, and perhaps a score of the "rookies," unused to such hard tramping, gave out and had to be helped along in transport wagons and ambulances. In every instance the dropping out was due to sore feet.

Machine Guns in Ambush.

The fighting started just east of the village of West Chazy, where the first of the Red forces were encountered. This extreme advance of the enemy was a machine gun detachment, which lay concealed in a wood. The machine guns had been dismounted from the big armored motor cars, which were screened from view and ready to flee the moment the fighting became too uneven. The plan of Colonel "Dick" Mann, the Red commander, as it soon developed, was to delay the Blue army as much as possible and to retreat slowly on his base at Rouse Point. His whole scheme was a delaying one, involving the harassing of the Blues from unexpected quarters as that army advanced.

It was the misfortune, or as most of the men put it, the luck, of the first battalion of the provisional regiment to open the fight with the Red machine gun detachments, and to Company A, supported by Company B, fell the honor of driving the Red advance guard back upon its main column, some miles in the rear. The machine gun detachment was protected by hastily constructed earthworks, and the moment Company A came into range the Red gunners opened fire. The little machine guns fairly sputtered fire, and, according to the umpire, a more difficult job could not have been given to soldiers than driving back that energetic little band of machine gun soldiers. Company A advanced in open formation by rushes, lying flat and firing at every halt. Bayonets were fixed in anticipation of the command to charge. The fight to dislodge the machine gun detachment lasted nearly an hour before the Red invaders decided to retreat. The machine guns were quickly carried back to the motor cars, and, just as the Blues, with a yell, started to charge, those who were left "alive" of the machine gun detachment jumped into the cars and fled in a cloud of dust and smoke toward the village of Chazy. Among the theoretically dead, all of whom will be back in the fighting line tomorrow morning, are First Lieutenant Robert L. Bacon, Sergeant Meloney, Private Auchincloss, Private E. S. Benedict, and Corporal Crawford Blagden, the old Harvard football guard. Sergeant H. C. Bate, Jr., and Private Norman Cabot, were among those who were wounded without knowing it.

Victors in High Glee.

The capture of West Chazy was the first victory of the war, and great was the rejoicing in the ranks of the Blue Army, particularly in Companies A and B of the provisional regiment, which two companies had the honor of leading the victorious forces into the village.

But this was only the beginning of the battle. Beyond West Chazy a big force of the Reds awaited the coming of the Blues. This time the enemy presented a well-organized and proteced front, and in order to dislodge them the Blues had to call on their field artillery. The artillery advanced, supported by Company C of the provisional regiment. The guns were placed on a little ridge, where it was possible to screen the artillery in a clump of stubby trees and undergrowth. The artillerymen did some splendid work in gaining this point of vantage, and were able to get their guns into position without the enemy's knowledge.

Company B and Company D of the Provisional Regiment were deployed to the West of the West Chazy Turnpike, the Thirtieth Infantry forming to their right, while a battalion of the Third Infantry advanced to form an additional support for the artillery. In making this advance the Third Infantry was subjected to a terrific fire delivered unexpectedly by the armored machine gun trains of the Red Army. This manoeuvre of the Red commander was one of the most brilliantly executed blows of the day. To the east of the main road along which the battalion of the Third was advancing, ran an old road. The motor train appeared in this road suddenly and opened a fire on the surprised regulars of Colonel Hirst's command. The Blues have still to find out how the Red motor train got in to this road without attracting the attention of any of the Blue scouting parties that covered the advance of the Blue Army. But they did the trick and tonight they are still trying to figure out the casualty list in the Third Infantry that resulted from this sudden and brilliantly executed attack. It is rumored that Major H. H. Bandholtz, and Captains Harris Pendleton, Jr., and Tenney Ross were among those whose careers came to a theoretical end during the attack. All these officers promise to get revenge tomorrow.

Reds Hard to Surprise.

The fighting soon became general, the Reds playing a slowly retiring game and all the time delivering a deadly fire in the face of the on-coming Blues. Colonel Dickman, the Red commander, seemed to be able to anticipate nearly every move of the Blue commanders, and the only time he was surprised let up in the withering rear guard fire with which Colonel Dickman protected the retreat of his men.

It was during this hottest part of the was when the screened artillery opened fire on a detachment of his machine men, the artillerymen from their position on the ridge firing over the heads of the advancing regulars and the provisional regiment. It was the accurate fire of the artillery that hastened, somewhat, the retreat of the Red forces, which, however, retired in perfect order and with never a moment's battle that the second battalion of the provisional regiment was compelled to wade through the Chazy River in order to reinforce a hard pressed detachment of regulars. The order to Captain Van Horn's command was to advance to the support of the regulars by the quickest possible route and such a route necessitated the fording of the icy cold Chazy River. "We have got to get across that river and as there is no bridge, the only way I know to do it is to wade," said Captain Van Horn, and so he gave the order to wade through.

"This is war all right," shivered Corporal Malone as he dashed into the cold stream.

"War is war, and so here goes," said Lieutenant Charles Elliott Warren, as he entered the fast flowing mountain stream.

"I wish this were July," murmured John Cadwalader of Philadelphia, as he followed Lieutenant Warren into the water.

Lieutenant Willard Straight of Company F said not a word, but shivered and plunged in.

Dripping wet to their waists the 700 men of the Second Battalion emerged from the stream and dashed up the bank. They still had a mile to go before reaching their objective line. When the company commanders gave the order to proceed at double quick never did men more willingly execute a command. Sore feet and tired backs all were forgotten in the effort to get the chill out of their bodies.

"It will do you good and you will forget all about it before you have been around the camp fire half an hour," said Captain Regan of the regulars, one of the officers who led the bankers and others over the Chazy.

The water soaked men of the Second Battalion reached the fighting line in time to take part in the deciding phase of the engagement, and when at last the Reds began to give way these same shivering men from the banking houses and mercantile establishments and colleges of the country, led the charge that among other things resulted in the capture of two troops of the Second Cavalry, the organization forming the backbone of the Red Army. The battalion of the Third Infantry, which is also in the Red Army and is commanded by Major Normoyle, also came near being captured, but was saved by the efficient work of its scouts.

The battle ended soon after noon, and the Blue Army went into camp about seventeen miles north of Plattsburg. The men, regulars as well as civilians, were fagged out, and at 2 o'clock this afternoon they were everywhere stretched out, sound asleep. Tonight the big bonfires are again blazing in the company streets.

"The men did very well, indeed, all things considered," said General Wood tonight, "but they have a lot to learn yet. However, they have no reason to be ashamed of themselves. It takes time to make a soldier, but in the case of this unusually splendid body of men the progress made is far above the average in such cases."

Tomorrow morning the fighting starts again, and tomorrow night the Blues expect to be encamped on the Canadian border.

ASK VOLUNTEER SEA FIGHTERS

New Reserve Invites Yacht Owners to Send in Applications.

The United States Volunteer Naval Reserve, which seeks to create an auxiliary fleet of privately owned vessels to assist the navy by scouting, patrolling, and other service in case of a crisis, yesterday issued from its headquarters, 311 East Fifty-seventh Street, copies of the regulations governing the organization and blank cards to be employed for the classification of all yachts, motor boats, and other craft. The National Security League and Rear Admiral A. Marix, U. S. N., retired, have approved the plan.

American citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 years are eligible to membership. Officers will be appointed to give instruction in the various branches of the naval service and schools will be established where practicable. A committee will be appointed to present information concerning the organization before Congress and ask for official recognition.

Irving M. Crane of 850 East 161st Street, Manager of the World's Market Corporation, 28 and 30 West Twenty-third Street, wants to recruit "500 young men who believe in peace, but who will agree to join the first volunteer regiment from the Bronx in the event of war." He made the following explanation yesterday of an advertisement he had caused to be published to that effect:

"I feel that the country would be far better off in a military sense if there were many organizations such as I propose, consisting of men who do not care to enter the militia and still would be willing and ready to answer a call when they were needed.

"I believe that if we had a national law compelling every man to spend one month a year for five years in a training camp similar to Plattsburg camp, we would not only have the nucleus of a wonderful army, but that if they be taught hygiene as well as military tactics we would soon see a more robust nation. Expenses to be paid by the Government, each individual to be paid the same as the militia are paid when they go to camp."

CURRAN TO LEAVE THE CAMP

Will Return Here Today to be Acting Mayor of the City.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Alderman H. H. Curran, who is a member of the business men's regiment which is now engaged in manoeuvres with regular troops in the northern part of Clinton County, severed his connection with the command tonight and will return to New York tomorrow. As Mayor Mitchel, who is a Lieutenant in the business men's regiment, will be in the field for eight days more, and as President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen is also away, New York is without an acting Mayor. As majority leader of the Board of Aldermen, Mr. Curran will be acting Mayor during the absence of Mayor Mitchel and President McAnaney.

"I surely hate to desert just at this time when the training has reached its most interesting period," said Mr. Curran tonight, "but there is no way out of it, it seems. The Mayor, who is a Lieutenant in Company A, is so enthusiastic and so deeply interested in his work with the regiment, that I doubt if they could drive him back to New York before the present war ends. And I don't blame him one bit."

President Reviews National Guard.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—President Wilson stood half an hour in a soaking rain today and reviewed the District of Columbia National Guard, which had just returned from it annual encampment in Virginia. The President wore a heavy overcoat and rode to the review in his automobile. He then stood on the wet grass to watch the militiamen.

TAMMANY FIGHTS TO ELECT COWAN

Contest in 23d Congressional District Watched by Wilson Administration.

REPUBLICANS BACK WHITTLE

Murphy Favors Edwards's Candidacy for Sheriff—Struggle for District Leaderships.

A political fight that promises to equal in interest the contest for county offices and the Supreme Court will be waged this Fall in the Twenty-third Congressional District, when a successor to the late Representative Joseph A. Goulden will be elected. The contest really assumes national importance, because there will be only four other Congressional elections this year in the United States. In the Thirty-first Congressional District a successor to the late E. A. Merritt, Jr., will be chosen; a successor to S. E. Payne in the Thirty-sixth District, and one to J. T. Johnson of the Fourth South Carolina District. A vacancy in a Pennsylvania district will also be filled.

Tammany is paying special attention to the contest, for much depends upon who is the successful candidate. Washington is interested, for the election may prove a straw as to the popularity of the Administration. The Republicans will bend every effort to elect their man, as a foreshadow of what may be expected in 1916. The only Republican candidate so far is Thomas W. Whittle, Park Commissioner of the Bronx. He has announced that he will enter the primaries and the Republican County Executive Committee is expected to indorse his candidacy when it meets Monday night.

The only Tammany candidate who has appeared is John F. Cowan, Commissioner of Records, for many years an anti-Tammany man who formerly bitterly fought Charles F. Murphy. He has been allied with County Clerk Schneider in his warfare in the Fourteenth Street wigwam, but this year things are different. Both Schneider, who organized the Cleveland Democracy, and Cowan have gone back to the Tammany fold. Leader Murphy is taking Mr. Cowan's candidacy seriously, for it furnishes an opportunity to bring the independent Democrats in line this Fall, and this, above all things, is what Murphy is anxious to obtain.

Want Help for Entire Ticket.

Not only would the independent Democratic strength help elect a successor to the late Representative Goulden, who was a Tammany man, but it would serve a useful purpose in helping to put over the entire Tammany county ticket. The fact that no other Tammany candidate has appeared so far is considered to be very much in Mr. Cowan's favor, for it is understood that Murphy has let word go forth that he wants no contest for the place in the Democratic primaries, and only the best vote getter will be selected.

Within Tammany circles there is much discontentment with the Mitchel administration over the Whittle candidacy. Mr. Whittle is an organization Republican and was appointed Park Commissioner by Mayor Mitchel, who is a Democrat. Tammany leaders do not think it is just right for an officeholder to become a Congressional candidate. The fact that he has considerable patronage at his service as Park Commissioner is found to help Whittle materially in his fight for Congress. Tammany leaders argue. It is not unlikely that the matter will be brought officially to the Mayor's attention and he will be asked to take some action. The Wilson Administration, which is as vitally concerned as Tammany, may also bring the matter to the attention of Mayor Mitchel.

The Twenty-third Congressional District is one of the largest in point of population in the country. It takes in that part of the Twenty-third Assembly District which includes Washington Heights above West 153d Street, and part of both the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Assembly Districts in the Bronx. The Twenty-third Assembly District is heavily Republican and the Bronx districts are not so thoroughly Democratic as they once were. Tammany leaders concede that the Republicans have an excellent chance of electing their candidate, and this makes it all the more important that they put up the best candidate available and make as hard a fight as they will upon their county and Supreme Court Justice tickets. Tammany realizes that should it elect its Congressman it will go far to rehabilitate the organization in the estimation of the Wilson Administration, which does not want to lose a Congressional district the year before a Presidential election.

Deadlock Over County Ticket.

Tammany leaders are still working hard to select their county slate, but apparently are making little headway. The organization is deadlocked upon the selection of candidates for District Attorney and Sheriff. It was rumored that some time during this week a dark horse for each place may be brought to the front. Judge Edward Swann of General Sessions has still the "inside track" for the District Attorney designation, it is said, but the friends of Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan are working so hard for him that Murphy and his advisers are becoming more and more impressed with the latter's growing strength.

Murphy, it is said, is leaving the selection of candidates for both District Attorney and Sheriff with his leaders, with the understanding that a district leader will not get the nomination for the latter office next year. Murphy is looking forward to next year, when a President is to be elected, and 1917, when the next Mayoralty fight will be on. If he is able to win in 1917 his friends say, he will step down as leader, but that he will not quit while he is facing defeat. There is more "harmonizing" going on in the Tammany organization now than in many years. If the right kind of men are put up for District Attorney and Sheriff, the Independent Democrats, it is understood, will support the entire Tammany ticket.

Struggle for Sheriff's Job.

There are at least eleven district leaders who are aspirants for the nomination for Sheriff, but up to the present Murphy has insisted that no district leader can have the nomination. The candidacy of former Street Cleaning Commissioner "Big Bill" Edwards has appealed to Murphy and he has been quoted as saying that if "Big Bill" can show enough strength he can have the nomination. There is much opposition to Edwards within the organization, however, and it may be that Murphy, to head off insurrection, may have to select some one who is more popular with the rank and file.

Murphy has been advised that such a man is United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy. Marshal McCarthy stands well with the district leaders and with the Wilson Democrats. His selection, his friends say, will bring all elements together. Personally McCarthy does not want the place, but his friends say he will take it if it will mean the success of the ticket in November. McCarthy was secretary to Ambassador James W. Gerard when he was Supreme Court Justice, and he managed Mr. Gerard's campaign for United States Senator last year. He is popular with President Wilson, and the fact that his present job is somewhat analogous to that of Sheriff makes him an ideal candidate for the place, it is pointed out. Another candidate who has come to the front during the past week is Joseph J. McCormick, a wealthy dealer in carriage trimmings, a boyhood friend of Murphy, and a stanch Tammany man.

Fights for District Leaders.

Tammany faces a number of primary fights this year. One of the most spectacular will be in the Twentieth District, where Maurice Featherson, the former leader, who left Murphy during the McClellan administration, is anxious to take the leadership from William N. Shannon. The fight will be made on the Aldermanic in the district. The organization has turned down "Happy Jack" Reardon, known as the "Marrying Alderman," for renomination, and Featherson has put forward a candidate in a man named Cassidy. Shannon's candidate is Joseph Daly and both sides are circulating petitions for their candidates.

Ross Williams, Tammany leader of the Seventeenth District, is being opposed by Matthew F. Donohue, who accuses Williams of failing to support the Wilson policies. In the Third District, which "Big Tim" Sullivan ruled so long, Paddy Sullivan, brother of the late Senator, has entered the race for leader by trying to defeat the re-election of Alderman John J. White. Sullivan will be a candidate for Alderman himself and the fight in the district is expected to be a hot one. In the Thirteenth District, Percival Nagle, who was defeated as leader by Frank J. Hendrick, cashier of the Fire Department, will try to come back, but according to the Hendrick faction he has small chance.

Hugh J. Connolly, who has not figured much in local politics, will try to wrest the leadership of the Twenty-fourth District from John J. Dietz, who was an unsuccessful candidate for Sheriff two years ago and who is a candidate again this year. In the Twenty-second District Michael Congrove is trying hard to replace the present leader, William H. Simmons. There may be a contest in the Twenty-sixth District this year, for elements opposed to ex-Senator James J. Frawley are in the field. Frawley spends much of his time at his farm at Suffern, N. Y., and it was rumored that he intended to retire from politics. He is out with an announcement, however, that he intends to remain leader.

Contests in the Bronx.

There are contests on in every district in the Bronx. In the Thirty-third the present leader, Under Sheriff Michael J. Garvin, is being opposed by Patrick J. Kane, who nearly won last year. Garvin was the first person to file a petition with the Board of Elections this year. It was for the candidacy of Earl Miller for Assemblyman and James R. Ferguson for Alderman. In the Thirty-fifth District the present leader, Joseph I. Berry, is being opposed by John Wegman. The contest is an aftermath of the split of two years ago between the Eugene J. McGuire and Arthur Murphy factions. McGuire's organization, the Jefferson Union, is backing Wegman.

In the Thirty-fourth Stephen A. Nugent, Deputy County Clerk, is being opposed by Patrick J. McMahon, ex-Assemblyman and now Chief Clerk of the District Attorney's office. McMahon was a candidate for the nomination for Congress last year, but was beaten in the Westchester section of the district. This is Arthur Murphy's district, and Murphy, a strong Tammany man, is backing Nugent. The contest is bound to be spirited. In the Thirty-second District J. Brown, Superintendent of Parks, is putting up a contest against Thomas H. O'Neill. In the Twenty-first John H. O'Connell is being opposed by Patrick J. Cotter, the present Assemblyman from the Nineteenth District. Cotter, it is said, moved into the Twenty-first District on purpose to make the fight against O'Connell. He is being backed by Leader John J. Hines of the Nineteenth District. In the Thirteenth Paul Borchard, former leader, is trying to wrest the control of the district from Anthony P. Ludden, the present leader.

There are few contests on the Republican side. In the Eleventh District Deputy County Clerk Herman Beyer has announced that he will try and wrest control from George W. Wanmaker, former Appraiser. In the Twenty-seventh district, known as the "silk stocking district," there is a spirited contest between Joseph W. Spencer, Inheritance Tax Appraiser and present leader, and Beverly R. Robinson. There has been a factional fight in this district for years and last year it was particularly acute. Robinson is an ex-Assemblyman and is said to have the backing of the county organization.

NO FUSION FOR BULL MOOSE

Kings Progressives Urged to Nominate a Straight Ticket.

In a statement issued yesterday, William Hamlin Childs, leader of the Kings County Progressive Party, called for the designation, by the party, of a straight Progressive ticket at the coming election. A faction of the party, headed by Westervelt Prentice, had already declared in favor of some sort of fusion ticket, but it is believed that the demand of Mr. Childs will be carried out by the Executive Committee. It was stated about Borough Hall and generally believed that Robert H. Elder, former Assistant District Attorney, will be asked to run for District Attorney on the "Bull Moose" ticket. It was Mr. Elder who caused the Brooklyn Bar Association to investigate the speech of District Attorney Cropsey at a Board of Trade meeting, in which he declared that some of the Brooklyn Judges were "hand-picked."

In his statement, Mr. Childs said:

"It has been decided to present to the Executive Committee, at a meeting to be held on Monday evening, the following recommendations on party policy:

"That a straight Progressive ticket be nominated for Justice of the Supreme Court, and the following county officers, viz.: District Attorney, County Clerk, Register, Sheriff and County Judges.

"To recommend to the various Aldermanic districts that they should renominate all Aldermen, irrespective of party ties, who have loyally supported the Fusion administration and who will pledge themselves to continue this support in the future.

"While fusion has been considered by the committee, no offer of fusion on the county ticket has been made by any authorized representative of the Progressive Party to the representatives of any other party and none has been received.

"My attention has been called to the fact that nominating petitions have been and are being circulated among Progressive voters for Stephen Callaghan for Justice of the Supreme Court, and also for certain County Judges, with the names of Robert H. Elder or myself, and Progressives are warned not to sign such petitions."

FINDS JOHN BUNYAN A HYPOCHONDRIAC

Medical Writer Says "Pilgrim's Progress" Shows Its Author Was Morbid.

QUOTES PASSAGES AS PROOF

Says Parts of Book Do Not Harmonize with Psychical Experiences of Normal Christians.

The case of John Bunyan, who died some 227 years ago at the early age of 60 years, has been diagnosed at last. He was a hypochondriac. It was this disease of hypochondriasis, which is described as a general nervous derangement characterized by slight mental alienation on the subject of the patient's own health, that was largely responsible for his Pilgrim's Progress. A New Orleans physician, Dr. Howard D. Ring, diagnoses and analyzes the great Baptist's case in an issue of The New York Medical Journal for Aug. 28.

The writer bases his diagnosis of what was the matter with Bunyan partly on Pilgrim's Progress, but principally on Bunyan's autobiography, in which the writer referred to himself as "God's poor servant, John Bunyan." This work, according to Dr. King, contains the "most vivid picture extant of a hypochondriac." Many passages of Pilgrim's Progress do not harmonize with the psychical experiences of normally constituted Christians, the physician states.

"In this connection attention is especially directed to the slough of despond, the man in the iron cage, the description of Doubting Castle, Mrs. Diffidence and Giant Despair," Dr. King writes. "Bunyan says, in words which naturally break into poetic rhythm, 'I behold the condition of the dog and toad, and counted the estate of everything that God had made far better than this dreadful state of mine.' No normal individual ever felt like that; but to the hypochondriac, alone in creation, no past, no future, can be as bad as the present.

"A vague alarm of impending evil, which continues, as in Bunyan's case, takes the concrete form of a dread of hell, and thoughts about his Satanic majesty frequently disturb the hypochondriac. Often there is a fear of death, but this is exceptional, and when found in an extreme degree the case is likely to turn out one of insanity, delusions of the intellect supervening. At times death is looked forward to as a relief from misery and would be considered not unwelcome. In those cases suicide would be much more common but for the reason which Hamlet, the prince of hypochondriacs, rightly assigns, 'the dread of something after death,' acts as a powerful safeguard. The workings of the hypochondriac's mind is well illustrated in the Pilgrim's Progress under the guise of a wicked old woman, Mrs. Diffidence, who suggests 'knife, halter and poison' as a cure for the Pilgrim's doleful state.

"Hypochondriasis appears very early in life. Bunyan suffered from it when he was a mere child, and quite as severely when he was a ribald, foul-mouthed thinker, as after his marriage and conversion. The mind of hypochondriacs is usually of a superior order. Bunyan's case is a most notable instance. A common symptom in hypochondriasis is a temporary loss of power in the voluntary muscles of a part. Bunyan makes Giant Despair lose the use of his hands at a most lucky moment for the pilgrims, just as he is pushing at them with a club.

"It is seldom that a hypochondriac escapes without the general misery being localized in pain of some part or other, either continuously or at irregular periods. Bunyan says: 'I felt such a clogging and heat at my stomach, by reason of this, my terror, that I was, especially at sometimes, as if my breast bone would have split asunder.' This is the pain in the hypochondria, whence the disease gets its name. The clogging of the heart is very graphic of the symptomatology of hypochondriasis."

In this manner the medical writer goes on to trace numerous other symptoms of the disease in the hints given by Bunyan in his works. Bunyan did not have much luck in finding a comforter, either, judging from one of his passages.

"It is to be hoped," says the writer, "that no sufferer will come across such a poor comforter as poor John Bunyan. He tells us, in 'Grace Abounding,' 'I took an opportunity to break my mind to an ancient Christian, and told him all my case. I told him also that I was afraid I had sinned the sin against the Holy Ghost; and he told me he thought so, too.'" Bunyan, Dr. King says, was badly used by the ancient Christian in this case, and says that "it is all very well to agree with a crazy man's whims, but a hypochondriac may claim a right to be reasoned with." The physician comments that "hard work and worry seem to aggravate the condition of hypochondriasis, but idleness is much worse. It was by going out of their way and falling asleep that the pilgrims fell into the clutches of Giant Despair." Although he credits Bunyan with having done much toward counteracting the effects of the disease by the work in which he took greatest interest, writing, while he was spending twelve years in jail for his beliefs, the medical writer concludes his article with:

"If Hamlet, the Dane, is the prince of the psychic miserables, then surely John Bunyan of Bedford Jail takes rank as the king of hypochondriacs."

AUSTRIAN AVIATOR HURT.

Baron von Figyelmessy Falls with Machine in Allentown Flight.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Aug. 22.—Lieutenant Baron von Figyelmessy, the noted Hungarian aviator, was seriously injured here today while demonstrating the possibilities of the aeroplane in war times. He had ascended about 700 feet and was in the act of dropping bombs on an improvised fort when his engine stopped.

He tried to volplane to the earth, and in an effort to avoid striking a big crowd of spectators, struck an electric light pole when within thirty feet of the ground. The machine fell and pinned Baron von Figyelmessy under the wreckage. He was taken to a hospital.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 28.—George Williams, 25, an aeronaut, was killed late today when he jumped out of his parachute to escape falling into a forest. His neck was broken.

To Sell S. S. McClure Co. Building.

Within the next few weeks the $500,000 four-story brick fireproof building erected in Long Island City by the S. S. McClure Company to carry out their ideas of a model printing and publishing plant is to be sold under foreclosure proceedings to satisfy a mortgage of $925,000 with $1,880 accumulated interest. The mortgage is held by the Newburg Savings Bank, and the foreclosure action was begun before Judge Burt J. Humphrey in the Queens County Court. Edgar F. Hazleton was appointed referee to conduct the sale on Sept. 15. Owing to the fact that it holds a second mortgage of $125,000, the West Virginia Paper and Pulp Company is named as co-defendant in the foreclosure proceedings.

A Modish Autumn Boot

The style trend in Women's Shoes for Fall is definitely forecasted by the Cammeyer model illustrated, and heralds the ascendency of footwear that will owe its charm and popularity to refinement of line and elegance of design.



Illustrated is a Black Glace Kid High Cut Lace Boot, with a piping of white calf around the vamp, front and top. Light weight, extension welt sole and 2 inch leather Cuban heel.

$6.50

Cammeyer
Stamped on a Shoe means
Standard of Merit
6th Ave & 20th St

SIX ARRESTED HERE FOR SHIP FIRE BOMBS

Continued from Page 1.

Prussia, 36 years old, of 6,914 Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn, master of the lighter Trial.

John Peterson, 53 years old, of Buena Vista Avenue, Yonkers, mate of the lighter S. F. S.

Captains Under Suspicion.

Several weeks ago it was printed in THE TIMES that detectives thought the incendiary bombs had been placed by lighter captains, because the only time the sugar sacks were not under close surveillance was while they were on the lighters.

Most of the cargoes of sugar in which bombs have been found have come from the plant of the National Sugar Refinery at Yonkers. There the sacks are filled by machinery under close guard. The piers are alive with detectives while lighters are loading, and it was thought to be impossible for any one to hide explosives during the loading, so it seemed plausible that the bombs were placed while the sugar was in transit from the refinery to the ship.

Detectives were out last night searching for the chemical plant where bombs are made for ships carrying cargoes to the Allies. These bombs have been skilfully made, and the conspirators either have had an expert or have got them from German agents interested, not in covering up evidence of theft, but in destroying ships.

Captain Matzet's account of the thefts to Commissioner Scull was that, long before the war, he and other lighter Captains made a practice of stealing a sack of sugar, a bag of coffee, or something of the kind from every load they carried. When the war began there was such rush and confusion that Matzet and others thought they could steal on a big scale. Sacks by the score were unloaded from lighters to motor boats or set aside on the piers.

Got Loot Worth Thousands.

The growth of this thievery required that many should be taken in. The men who checked the goods had to have a share in the profits, and on some lighters most of the employes got shares.

Captain Matzet admitted that since the war began he and other Captains had made big money, estimating the loot at more than $100,000.

Jean Styrms, 29 years old, a Belgian, of 601 Tenth Avenue, who is employed to check cargoes on the French Line pier was taken to Police Headquarters and questioned early yesterday morning, but was not arrested.

Last night James F. Dillon of 36 Willow Street, Brooklyn, a checker, and Gustave Fisher, a German, of 10 Wolcott Street, Brooklyn, Captain of the lighter Dahlmer, were taken to Police Headquarters, but later were released.

Dillon, who appeared to be very weak, fell down stairs at Police Headquarters and broke two ribs, but refused treatment and went home.

If the purpose of the conspirators was to cover thefts, it was unsuccessful in many instances, for the bombs were found intact on the arrival of the ships in Europe, but, if the cargo shortage was detected the steamship lines failed to report to the police in this city.

Thomas F. Shortland of the Shortland Lighterage Company said yesterday that his company had received no complaints from steamship lines which used their lighters.

Only One Ship Set Afire.

The only ship on which a bomb caused a serious fire was the Minnehaha, which left this port for London on July 4, and put back to Halifax. It was believed that the bomb was placed on the Minnehaha by Erich Muenter, the German professor, who shot J. P. Morgan and committed suicide. The police were unable to say yesterday whether any of the lighter captains arrested or under suspicion had anything to do with loading the Minnehaha.

The other ships on which mysterious fires started or incendiary bombs were found were the Touraine which left here for Havre in April; the Devon City, Lord Erne and Cressington Court, which left here for Havre in April; the Samland for London, the Lord Downshire and Bankdale for Havre and the Kirkoswald and Strathtay for Marseilles, sailing in May; and the Knutsford and Cragside in July.

A fire occurred on Friday on the lighter F. F. F. at the French Line Pier at West Forty-fourth Street. This was visited yesterday by Fire Marshal Brophy and Headquarters detectives, but they and the officials of the French Line refused to say anything about the nature of the fire.

Most of the bombs have been iron cylinders with thin metal partitions separating them into two compartments. Different acids were placed in the two chambers and the combustion was obtained when the acids ate through the metal partition and acted upon each other.

TO MODIFY SUBWAY PERMIT.

Clause Stipulated by Government Bothers Public Service Board.

The Public Service Commission has requested a modification of the permit granted by the War Department on Aug. 4 for the construction of the East River tunnel for the Eastern District Subway, from the foot of Fourteenth Street, Manhattan, to North Seventh Street, Brooklyn. In the present permit is a clause which reads: "That the permittee assumes all responsibility for damages to the work or structure herein authorized, and for damages caused by it or by his work in connection therewith to passing vessels or other craft, and that he shall not attempt in any way to prevent free use by the public of the area at or adjacent to the work or structure."

This provision is similar to one incorporated in the permit granted when the Lexington Avenue Subway permit under the Harlem River was sought. It was then pointed out that injury during construction might be occasioned by the negligence of a contractor for which he ordinarily alone would be responsible, but that the terms of the War Department permit make it possible to place such responsibility also upon the city. A modifying permit striking out the objectionable clause was thereupon issued to the commission. It is expected that yesterday's request will result in a similar modification. In its letter to the War Department, the Public Service Commission said:

"The responsibility of a municipality in the prosecution of great public works is well settled, and while such a provision as the one in question is doubtless entirely proper in the case of individuals, we desire to suggest that it is more in accord with the spirit of the law that the obligations of the city to its citizens should be those imposed upon it by statute or by decisions of the courts and should not be extended through the operation of a permit granted by the United States Government."

DROWNED AT NARRAGANSETT

One Bather Lost, While Another Is Rescued by His Brother.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 28.—One bather was drowned in the heavy sea running here today, while another had a narrow escape. The man who was drowned was seen to throw up his hands and disappear. He is believed to be Elmer Smith of Providence, employed at the Hotel Mathewson.

In the other case, Luther Pomeroy Graves swam to the aid of his brother, Nelson M. Graves, and with the aid of another man kept him afloat until a lifeboat that had put out from the dock of the New York Yacht Club took the exhausted swimmer on board.

The Graves brothers swam out to the raft anchored off shore, accompanying Miss Elizabeth Ogorman of Providence and Miss Elizabeth Conroy of Cincinnati. Nelson Graves, a hardy swimmer, dived from the raft and swam out to sea. He found it difficult to make his way through the heavy swells rolling in and called for help. Miss Ogorman and Miss Conroy, on the raft, echoed the cry to hundreds of spectators on shore.

Luther Graves, diving into the sea, swam to his brother, accompanied by a Mr. Fay of Boston. The two, after reaching the exhausted man, kept him above water until the lifeboat was able to take him aboard. The rescuers swam to shore. The Graves brothers are newspaper correspondents. They come from Buffalo.

SHIP HOTEL SAVED; GIRLS SING OF HOME

Arbuckle Heirs, at Last Moment, Decide Not to Board Up the Jacob A. Stamler.

ALL GAY OVER A HOT SUPPER

Money in Sight to Keep Institution Going If Possession Can Be Assured.

The faith of the thirty young women who refused to give up their deep-sea hotel on the old bark Jacob A. Stamler, at the foot of East Twenty-fifth Street, believing like Mr. Micawber that something would turn up, has been justified, for the heirs of the late John Arbuckle at the eleventh hour have revoked the order of closing.

The revocation was brief and told Captain Sheeley, the manager, to tear down the notice of closing that has been on the bulletin board for more than a week, because it had been decided not to close the hotel at this time. Nothing was said regarding how long the hotel will remain open, and diligent inquiry failed to gain any information.

"All I know is that I have been ordered to keep the hotel open," said Captain Sheeley. "Whether it is to stay open for a week, a month, or a year I don't know. As soon as the order arrived, I told the girls, and made arrangements to keep the boat in service until I get orders to close. I have received no explanation of my orders."

There was much jubilation on the ship last evening. Instead of the cold supper that was to be the last meal served on board there was a piping hot spread, and every guest who did not have to work in the afternoon lent a hand to make it a success. From the ladies' cabin, or whatever the living room should be called on a floating hotel, there came the sound of the piano last evening, and grouped about the centre table were smiling and exceedingly pleased guests. From "Down in Dixie Land" the player switched into "Home, Sweet Home," and the young women sang it with a will. "Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home," went streaming through the open ports and drifted across to the landing out over the river.

The only notes of discord were the complaints of several women who had paid deposits for other quarters, preparatory to moving if the order to close the Stamler had been enforced.

Persons who manage the Arbuckle estate would give no reason for the revocation of the order to close the Stamler, and Mrs. William Jamison, one of the heirs, when seen at Spring Lake, N. J., yesterday refused to discuss the latest action regarding the deep-sea hotel.

Miss Lillian L. Deaver of 111 Manhattan Street, who organized a committee to save the hotel, said last night that she was glad the hotel was to be kept open, if only for a short while.

"During the last few weeks, when we worked to raise funds to save the home," she said, "it was never a question of money. We had a number of offers from wealthy and influential persons, who were willing to finance the hotel and take all the burden of the cost of maintenance from the Arbuckle heirs. Our difficulty was that we could not get a decision from the owners that would allow us to take charge of it. When we finally saw all hope we were forced to return quite a sum of money that had been sent in. If matters can be arranged now so that the hotel may be continued permanently, I feel sure that we should have no difficulty in finding enough money to run it as long as there were girls who needed its help."

The recent rumor of the closing of the Stamler followed by the brief announcement that she is to be kept open, is one of a series. In September, 1913, an order was issued to close the hotel, followed by a last-minute relenting on the part of the Arbuckle heirs. In August of last year there was the same report, but the hotel was not closed.

$25,000 HYDROPLANE SINKS.

J. A. Pugh's Vessel Lost on Trial Trip in Chicago Lake.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—The $25,000 hydroplane Disturber V., owned by James A. Pugh, Commodore of the Chicago Yacht Club, which was launched yesterday, took too sharp a turn on her trial trip today, careened and plunged to the bottom of the lake in less than two minutes.

Ned Simmons, the Captain, and the mechanician were the only persons on the craft, and they were picked up by the crew of old Disturber IV., which was lying nearby, and on which Commodore Pugh witnessed the loss of his new vessel.

A sharp turn was made necessary to avoid running down a man who was swimming in the lake.

RACING BOAT UPSET WITH GIRL ABOARD

Knockabout of Samuel Riker, Jr., Swept by High Waves on the Shrewsbury River.

CROWD SEES HER FOUNDER

Party of Four Capsized During a Furious Gale of Wind Quickly Rescued by Fast Yachts.

Special to The New York Times.

RUMSON, N. J., Aug. 28.—The ninth race for the Season Cup of the Rumson Yacht Club started on the South Shrewsbury this afternoon, despite a northwest gale, and half a dozen knockabouts heeled over before the blast as their crews hugged the windward rails and bailed frantically with free hands. They were fairly flying over the yacht club course when the throng on the clubhouse grounds saw that the Frances, owned by Samuel Riker, Jr., was in trouble.

Aboard with the owner were his son, Samuel, 3d, his daughter, Frances, and Charles Trask. The men were bailing vigorously, but the high seas kept sweeping over the boat, and as the throng ashore watched the knockabout foundered.

H. S. and B. H. Borden already had got their steam yacht Flier, the fastest craft in Handy Hook, ready for a rescue, and they darted out toward the shipwrecked party, followed by the club launch and Thomas N. McCarter's Runson Hill.

Miss Frances Riker, swimming almost as well as the men of the party, was reached first and pulled into one of the rescuing boats. Then one by one, the others were picked up and brought in to the club house, where they rested and recovered from their sudden dip.

They were the only ones to go overboard, but the wind played pranks with several of the other racers. Bayard Dominick's Trouble was dismasted, though the craft stayed afloat and the owner and his crew worked it in to its mooring. The stays on J. Talcott's Pumpkin parted under the strain, while the mainsail on Lloyd Sanderson's Monica was blown to shreds. Both racers put in also.

With four men bailing constantly the Elf, belonging to Commodore William B. Potts, and sailed by E. C. Fielder, crossed the finish line first, making the nine miles in 54 minutes and 10 seconds, beating the previous record by four minutes. J. A. Haskell's Margaret was second in 56:30 and C. D. Halsey's Briar finished third.

20,000 SEE LAUNCH BURN.

Firemen in Motor Boats Unable to Check the Flames.

Twenty thousand-odd persons who had visited Clason Point, in the Bronx, last evening, forsook all the amusement places when a sixty-foot gasoline launch, the Louise, anchored about 100 feet out in the Sound, burst into flames at 10:45 o'clock last night. Fed with gasoline, the fire roared aloft and the upper works of the launch were soon burning furiously.

Edward Gilligan, proprietor of a dance hall, jumped into his motor boat and made for the blazing launch. Others followed, and, when they saw they could do nothing with the blaze, they hauled a dozen other small craft out of the danger zone. It is believed there was no one aboard the vessel.

Firemen, answering an alarm sent by some one in the crowd, stood helpless on the shore, except a few who carried hand grenades out in motor boats. But these were of no avail, for the fire which covered the whole launch by then, and it blazed unchecked until the Fireboat George B. McClellan steamed up from the Harlem River.

By the time the fireboat got there, however, the launch had burned to the water's edge and there was nothing to save but the hull. This was left anchored to its mooring after the firemen had made certain the blaze would not break out again.

Boatmen said the Louise belonged to Raymond L. Parr, formerly a cabaret singer who had married a chorus lady wife, and said the launch had once been the property of Henry M. Flagler. Mr. and Mrs. Parr had left the yacht just before the fire.

WAVE SINKS MOTOR BOAT.

Two or Three Men Believed to Have Drowned in the Sound.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 28.—The disappearance of a motor boat containing two or three men in Long Island Sound was reported by W. L. Tutty, keeper of Sperry Light at the entrance of New Haven Harbor, when he came ashore today.

He said the boat apparently sank Thursday night, but, although he went out in his lauch, he could find no wreckage. The motor boat came from the west at high speed, and while he was watching it a big wave boarded the craft and it disappeared.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Le Chapeau Haut



—the high hat—of Maria Guy takes form in the high crown, Louis Philippe and Postilion types. Felt and satin antique by the same modiste in Revolution and Restoration themes. The Chapeau Russe is another line of thought, also the Cockatoo Silhouette and Cavaliers. From Reboux and Talbot, new sailors and petit chapeaux, gold evening hats, tour de cou, hat and muff of badger, the veiled and funnel fluted hat. Other original models from Georgette, Jeanne Lanvin, Paulette et Berthe, Madeleine, Lucie Hamar, Evelyn Varon, Odette, Crouziex, Maison Lewis, Leontine, Camille Roger.

Original French model hats, reproductions and unusual creations from the Bonwit Teller workrooms on view in the department of formal millinery, Second Floor.

Trotteur & Tailleur Hats

In large assortments of unusual and exclusive types on view in the most unique department of its kind on the Main Floor.

Paris Couture

The representatives of the Bonwit Teller Shop are arriving home with large collections of original models, personally selected at the latest Paris Fashion Openings. The models will be placed on view shortly.

Women's Tailleur Suits

Broadcloth and Whipcord Suits..29.50 to 125.00
Velour de Laine & Check Velour.39.50 to 125.00
Velveteen and Corduroy.....59.50 to 225.00
Silk Velour and Duvetyn.....75.00 to 125.00
Silk and Velvet Suits.....145.00 to 245.00

A la Russe



Russian modes and arts are an eminent phase of the new Fall Fashions—rich furs, sumptuous metallic brocades and daring colorings.

Daytime & Evening Coats

Tweed and Check Coats.....16.50 to 89.50
Wool Plush and Gabardine Coats.25.00 to 59.50
Velour and Broadcloth Coats.....35.00 to 79.50
Silk Velour and Duvetyn.....59.50 to 175.00
Bolivia Cloth and Vicuna Coats...32.50 to 89.50
Velvet and Silk Coats.....69.50 to 125.00
Evening Coats and Wraps.....89.50 to 295.00

The New in Blouses

The blouse for Fall is new in many features, unique and original treatments of collars and cuffs and charming colorings the keynote.

Georgette Crepe Blouses.....5.50 to 55.00
Chiffon and Lace Blouses.....12.75 to 42.50
Novelty Silk Blouses.....5.50 to 21.50

"Originations"

The vogue Parisien in Veils is the masque effect. Very new ones of embroidered net, in Eminence, Afrique, Navy, bordered in gold thread.

* * *

Likewise from Paris is the Veiling of fine mesh, patterned in designs of chenille.

* * *

Just arrived, the new Paris Echarpes in velvet brocaded chiffons, gold embroidered white chiffon and open-work knit silk—$35.00.

* * *

Hand-made Paris bodice guimpes, of crisp organdie. Altogether different in collar features.

* * *

Extremely high hand-made organdie collars of Paris origin.

* * *

Paris sets a new fashioned way of applying lace edging to a number of unusual collar and cuff sets.

* * *

The return of the very long round boa is evidenced by these new ones of ostrich with chenille tassels.

* * *

Tour de cou of pleated panne velvet, trimmed with fur, flowers or ostrich.

* * *

Boutonniere of roses of silver cloth, 95c.

* * *

Nosegays of varicolored garden flowers, 95c.

* * *

English primroses on nature-like stems, done in pastel tones, $1.35.

* * *

For the evening corsage huge roses of taffeta and chiffon, in all shadings, $3.75.

* * *

Silver or gold roses branched on stems with foliage, $2.25.

Evian-les-Bains

The bright spot in France, where the French Fashionables foregather, attired in styles created by the leading couturiers, is establishing the modes for early Fall. Many of these style-motifs are on view in the Bonwit Teller showrooms.



Daytime & Evening Gowns

Women's Serge Frocks.....25.00 to 89.50
Women's Georgette Crepe Gowns.29.50 to 115.00
Women's Afternoon Gowns.....25.00 to 95.00
Women's Danse Frocks.....29.50 to 135.00
Women's Dinner & Evening Gowns.39.50 to 275.00



Jeunes Filles

Specialized Types for the Younger Set

Preparatory for the School Girl, College Miss Debutante

Bonwit Teller & Co. apparel for the younger set holds to established ideals of simplicity, youth and refinement, and is marked apart from the oversophisticated and too mature types.

Misses' Frocks and Gowns

Serge Trotteur Frocks.....15.00 to 59.50
Broadcloth Frocks.....39.50 to 65.00
Satin Frocks.....18.50 to 65.00
Afternoon Frocks.....29.50 to 65.00
Debutante Frocks.....25.00 to 175.00
Formal and Evening Gowns.....49.50 to 175.00

Misses' Tailleur Suits

Gabardine, Whipcord, Serge.....25.00 to 85.00
Velour de Laine and Duvetyn....39.50 to 69.50
Broadcloth.....29.50 to 65.00
Velvet and Velveteen.....75.00 to 150.00

Misses' Coats and Wraps

Utility Coats.....18.50 to 39.50
Velour and Vicuna Coats.....29.50 to 55.00
Velvet and Corduroy Coats.....55.00 to 95.00



"Flapper" Apparel

A highly specialized type of apparel for the ***hard-to-fit girl of 12 to 16*** originated and introduced to America by Bonwit Teller & Co. to suitably and appropriately attire the girl who has outgrown her years, yet must adhere to girlish types in dress.

"Flapper" Tailleur Suits.....16.50
"Flapper" Serge Frocks.....12.75 to 19.75
"Flapper" Three-Piece Frocks....10.75 to 16.50
"Flapper" Afternoon Frocks.....25.00
Vicuna and Broadcloth Coats.....15.00 to 29.50
Kitten's Ear Cloth Coats.....39.75 to 55.00
Velveteen Coats.....39.75 to 55.00

AMERICAN DOLLAR DOMINATES WORLD

Becomes the Standard of International Trade and Is Preferred by All Exporters.

MANY FREAKS IN EXCHANGE

Commission Coming from England to Solve the Problem of Paying Debts of the Allies Here.

It was about a year ago that Sir George Paish, editor of the London Statist, and Basil B. Blackett, an official of the British Treasury Department, came to the United States by invitation of bankers and Government officials to talk over ways and means of adjusting the obligations which this country owed in Great Britain, and which would have been settled through the ordinary medium of exchange purchases but for the war having turned that market topsy-turvy. Now leading bankers in the United States are awiting with a greater degree of interest a more distinguished delegation of British financiers who are expected to come here to settle another exchange problem. However, it is a very different problem.

Sir George Paish estimated last year that the United States owed a total of $250,000,000 to $300,000,000 to Great Britain on current balance. Now the shoe is on the other foot, for it is estimated that Great Britain, on account of her own purchases and those made for her allies, owes a balance of more than $500,000,000 to this country. Demand sterling, money in London which is paid out on receipt of an order purchased here, was quoted at about $6 to the English pound a year ago. That was 23 per cent. more than its normal value. Now demand sterling is selling at $4.62½, representing a loss of 5 per cent. of the value at parity.

The present situation is much more serious than the condition that obtained a year ago; for while that crisis was the direct result of the shock of war, breaking off trade relations, and one which could not last more than a few weeks, the present distortion of rates has been a matter of slow and logical growth.

Exchange Problem Reversed.

It needed but the display of gold which bankers in this country were willing to ship abroad to restore confidence and prepare the way for a restoration of normal rates when the disparity was against the United States. The problem now confronting the English has so far baffled earnest efforts on both sides to reach a solution.

The phenomenal growth of the balance against Great Britain in its trade relations has been due only in part to the war business, though that is a factor that is looming larger every day. Its accumulation started when the thousands of tourists who travel over Europe on letters of credit were hurried home, and it began to pile up as the war shut off a large share of Europe's customary exports. At the same time wheat and other foodstuffs were purchased here in extraordinary amounts, so that even if no shells or powder had been sold to the Allies the balance of trade would still have leaned strongly.

German sympathizers have the satisfaction of knowing that Great Britain's advantage in being able to purchase munitions in a market closed to the Dual Alliance has resulted in a derangement of the exchange market that has cost her dearly, for all of her contracts for horses, shoes, rifles, shrapnel, powder, and countless other articles being consumed on the Continent called for payment at New York in dollars. At the present level of demand sterling, a pound in London, is worth 24 cents less than its usual equivalent in the United States. To settle a bill of $5,000,000 with an American manufacturer through sales of exchange the English have to add $250,000 for depreciation.

In other words, the dream cherished by visionary financiers a few years ago, when a new currency bill was being framed, of New York as the world's money market, has been realized, for a time at least. Whether London will regain her position at the end of the war remains to be seen, but there is no disputing the fact that exporters, wherever located, prefer payment in dollars to pounds, francs, or marks.

Bankers Scent Danger.

The dollar is at a big premium wherever international dealings are carried on. There is no other country that has hundreds of millions of idle cash waiting for borrowers, and anxious to buy back securities placed abroad. So pronounced has been the change in this country's position that whereas as lately as 1910 bankers were earnestly at work educating the French investor to the value of American railroad bonds, they are now engaged in an effort to get back those securities in order to lessen by that much what France owes here.

Such a situation is not, however, altogether to the bankers' liking. It is much more comfortable to be a creditor than a debtor nation, but when the terms of settlement are so onerous as they have become through the distortion of exchange rates the debtors are likely to see that they incur no further obligations here. With francs and sterling depreciated, France and Great Britain cannot afford to continue their purchases of war materials here unless they can find a way of overcoming the loss on exchange.

It is for this reason that the leading bankers in Wall Street are eagerly awaiting the arrival of a little party of distinguished English and French bankers who have been selected to come here for a discussion of war credits. If arrangements can be concluded for a credit of $500,000,000, or even better, $750,000,000, in this country the Allies can continue their purchases and draw on New York banks to meet the bills of the manufacturers. This would draw down the excessive cash reserves now carried by American banks and make the money earn its keep, and would stimulate trade throughout the country by putting it into circulation. Such an arrangement would tend to perpetuate New York's position as the world's money centre, for after the war payments on account of the credit would make money worth more here than abroad, even if the balance of trade swings against this country.

Strange Problems in Exchange.

New York's position will be further intrenched if the suggestion made by Germany that the United States persuade the Allies to lift their embargo on foodstuffs bears fruit. So far Germany has not figured directly as a buyer in this country because of the difficulty of getting deliveries. Contrary to a belief that misled friends of Germany have fostered, trade knows no sympathies strong enough to make it possible for the Allies to get supplies here which are denied to their enemies. money centre has not been accomplished without some strange upsets. The world has been accustomed for so long to paying its bills in sterling that the shift has caused trouble to others than the belligerents. One of the oddest incidents that has come to light in this connection is furnished by the experience of the Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Company, which, like many another South American company, is owned to a large extent by foreign capital. Figured in Brazilian currency, in which it is paid, the company's gross revenues last year were larger than for the year previous; but, unfortunately, interest and dividends owed outside of the country could not be paid in milreis. How the company effected an ingenious method of saving part of the loss that would have been incurred in the exchange of local currency for gold, or exchange on New York, is thus described in the report for last year:

> At the early part of the year there were indications that a financial crisis was impending, but it was hoped that the unsatisfactory conditions would be overcome, and probably there would have been a very material change for the better but for the European war, which enormously aggravated the difficulties in Brazil. After war was declared the conditions became very serious, and a monetary stringency was so acute that the Government declared, in the month of August, a moratorium which continued until the end of the year. During this period the Government made an issue of currency which helped to relieve the stringency but caused great fluctuations in exchange, the value of the milreis dropping as low as 10⅝d during the second week in September.

The outbreak of the European war had also the effect of stopping the usual method of remittances by bills of exchange, and for several months it was practically impossible to remit money from Brazil for the purpose of the payment of coupons and dividends. As this situation did not improve, the board decided in October to remit its funds—which by that time had accumulated to a very large amount—in coffee, as they felt that this method of remittance was a sound and safe procedure, and one which, under the circumstances, should prove satisfactory. As the Rio de Janeiro Tramway, Light and Power Company has under charter a fleet of steamers for the purpose of carrying the coal and other material required by the company in Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo, the board employed such steamers on their return journeys for freighting the coffee purchased in Brazil to the New York and European market, and as coffee is a staple product in commerce, it offered a safe, and at the same time the only practical means of remitting the companies' funds. Up to the end of the year there had been purchased and shipped from Rio de Janeiro and Santos 275,400 bags of coffee to the value of 11,695 contos of reis, all of which has since been disposed of in New York at prices which have enabled the company to net an average rate of 13 54-64d. per milreis, which is materially in excess of the average rate of exchange during the same period, even if it had been possible to buy bills for such a large amount of money.

Another strange phase of the peculiar exchange conditions caused the undoing of speculators who decided in July that with cotton likely to be declared contraband, a serious drop in price was certain. Large export interests in the South have been very bearish on cotton, believing that the attitude of the Allies would bring a pronounced reaction by the time that the movement was well under way. Accordingly they sold cotton short, but instead of making use of the cotton exchanges they sold direct to foreign merchants for Fall delivery, thus being freed from the necessity of furnishing margins to guarantee their contracts. Unhappily for them, their payment will be made in exchange which is so depreciated that in some cases it is expected that they will take a loss of $10 a bale on their contracts. An early adjustment of the situation, if it brings about a restoration of normal rates, will let some of these short sellers get out even, but they are extremely nervous as rates go lower and lower.

NOT OUSTED FOR CONVICTS.

Dr. Davis Denies Putting Prisoners in Union Men's Places.

Commissioner of Correction Davis, to whom was addressed on Aug. 18 a letter from the Central Federated Union charging that convicts were being employed in the Dock Department to the injury of union labor which was thrown out of work, replied yesterday in a letter to the Union, in which she said in part:

"No men have lost their positions in this or any other department to make way for convicts so far as I know. Forty-three new positions have been added to this department and sixteen vacancies have occurred. All fifty-nine positions have been filled by the transfer of those thrown out of work in other departments through the abolition of their positions. I have in fact asked for transfers when in almost every case the law would allow me to take a new man.

"The ten convicts to whom you refer were not engaged in dismantling any pier. They were engaged in loading a barge with some materials transferred to this department by the Commissioners of the sinking fund. It was only a temporary service for a few days and it is, therefore, difficult to understand how these convicts have taken the places of honest workmen who have been in the employ of the city as long as twenty-five years.

"Prisoners are fed at the expense of taxpayers. Wage-earners are the taxpayers who can least afford a high tax rate, a part of which might go to feeding prisoners kept in idleness. I do not wish to see the day when each laborer carries a prisoner or incompetent around his neck, so to speak, as they say each laboring man in Europe used to carry a soldier. I certainly have not been unmindful of the conditions of the wage-earning population of the city in any respect.

"I have opposed the giving of better food to prisoners than the ordinary workingman's family is able to obtain. I shall continue to do so. I trust therefore that the Central Federated Union will not adopt as its views a series of allegations which are wholly erroneous and wholly unfair to me and the Department of Correction."

The letter was referred to the International Pavers' Union, the Secretary of which made a speech at a previous meeting alleging that free labor had been supplanted by convict labor.

HOSTLERS RULE ST. NAZAIRE

Caretakers for Steeds for French Army Terrorize Seaport.

According to the officers of the steamers engaged in transporting horses from New York to St. Nazaire, France, they have great difficulty in controlling the hostlers engaged to look after the animals on the voyage, who are described as men of a most reckless character. They number from forty to seventy-five on each vessel and terrorize the crews.

In order to protect themselves and their men in case of a riot the steamers regularly in the horse trade carry from six to twelve loaded magazine rifles in a locked stand in the wheelhouse. The Captain of one of the largest steamers trading to St. Nazaire, which carries seventy hostiers, said yesterday the only factor that keeps them fairly quiet on board ship is the certain knowledge that if they raised any riot the ship would send a wireless message to the first French or British warship and they would be taken off and sent to jail.

At St. Nazaire, which is a picturesque French seaport, there were only six policemen, the Captain continued, and they went away and hid when the roving bands of American hostlers came ashore.

The town clock, the pride of St. Nazaire, located on a small tower in the principal square, has been almost destroyed by the beer bottles thrown at it by drunken hostlers from the steamers who objected to its bright light.

The town was in such a lawless state three weeks ago, the Captain added, that the Mayor called out the Old Guard, composed of veterans of the Franco-Prussian campaign, who marched to meet a band of American hostlers in the square and were promptly chucked into a canal.

As an example of the state of affairs at St. Nazaire, the Captain said that two of his firemen were shot by some horsemen at a café, who were shot in turn by others, and all went to the local hospital. One hostler from Texas quarreled with a French woman who was drinking at a café and she picked up a big carving knife and stabbed him to the heart. Nothing was done in the matter and the woman, who was well known, drank her glass of cognac and went away.

Catch Typhoid from Discarded Fruit

As a result of the discovery that ten cases of typhoid fever among children have been caused by eating fruit picked up on the beaches about New York harbor, the Department of Health's Bureau of Preventable Diseases issued a warning to parents yesterday. On July 12, children living on the block in Ninety-fourth Street between Fifth Avenue and Fort Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, found watermelons on the beach at Fourth Avenue. After eating some of the fruit they carried the rest home to their families and friends. On July 28 typhoid developed among those who had eaten the melons.

New Fall Models
especially designed for
MATERNITY
scientifically constructed to automatically create proper balance for figure through changing proportions, allowing for necessary expansion without removal of any fastenings. Differ in no way from prevailing modes and fit when figure is normal.

Dresses, Coats, Suits, Waists, Skirts, Negligees, Corsets and Underwear,

in a wide variety of styles, from the simplest house gown to the most elaborate evening gown, at prices to suit every purse.

'Phone 6416 Greeley. Lane Bryant 23 West 38th St.
The Specialty House of National Reputation.

SUFFRAGISTS TURN TO MOTHER GOOSE

Ancient Classics Remade to Carry Arguments for the Ballot.

PRETTY BOOK FOR CHILDREN

Queen of Hearts, Shooting Darts at the Well-Known Knave, Adorns the Cover.

There have been many adaptations of the "Mother Goose" classics, and the latest is "Mother Goose as a Suffragette." It is Woman Suffrage Party literature and is a gay little book showing on the outside a picture of the famous "Queen of Hearts," shooting arrows at the "Knave of Hearts," who is "Opposition." The rhyme for this is:

> The Queen of Hearts
> Has made some darts,
> And shoots them straight each day.
> The Knave of Hearts
> Has felt her darts,
> And fast is giving way.

Many Mother Goose heroes and heroines are to be found in the little volume. Jill is the only sufferer in the re-creation of one of the familiar stories, as will be seen by this:

> Jack and Jill
> Have equal will
> And equal strength and mind.
> But when it comes to equal rights
> Poor Jill trails far behind.

This is more cheerful and shows deep knowledge of human nature:

> Little Miss Horner
> Stood on a corner
> Making a suffrage speech—
> "Her logic and brain,"
> Said the women, "are plain."
> But the men just said, "Ain't she a peach!"

Here is a wicked one on the Antis:

> Mistress Mary, quite contrary,
> How do your arguments grow?
> A few facts perverted, old notions asserted,
> And little fibs all in a row.

A harrowing picture of a fair damsel standing in the tub of "Disfranchisement" has this rhyme:

> Rub-a-dub-dub,
> Three men in a tub,
> And crowded in with them a lady,
> A convict, a fool,
> And a lunatic—who'll
> Leave her longer with people so shady?

An agonized creature looking out of a well, labeled "Oppression," is thus described:

> Ding, dong, bell, the woman's in the well.
> Who put her there? Ignorance, I swear.
> Who'll pull her out? The vote, without a doubt.
> It was a naughty world, I know,
> To try to hurt the lady so,
> Who never did it any harm,
> And only added to its charm.

Manhood suffrage, visualized as an egg, is thus treated:

> Humpty Dumpty sits on a wall,
> Humpty Dumpty's doomed to a fall,
> For suffragist logic and women's intrusion
> Are demolishing much of his former seclusion.

The books go to the children, but the grown-ups are expected to get the benefit.

There are so many children at the open air meetings that the suffragists have been turning their attention to them. The youngsters were delighted when offered "suffrage blowers" for the best reason "Why mother should vote." This brought out some amusing answers. One precocious infant said:

"She'd ort to have a chancet like the men—she's a human being, ain't she? She'd ort to have her rights."

One boy started in bravely, but didn't get far:

"She's gotter hustle some times fur the whole family when the father dies and leaves her a widder"—but then he choked and couldn't connect up with his suffrage argument. Some of the girls are very glib. They have picked up whole sentences in listening to suffrage speeches and run them off like poll parrots. One, about 14, gave this:

"Woman is the conservator of life and she ort to express her views through voting as to what shall be done by the State to prolong human life."

The younger children gazed at her with open-eyed admiration.

The noblest of all was given by an 8-year-old boy, who got this off with great solemnity:

"I ain't got the silver tongue of a William Jennings Bryan, but I can speak a simple word for suffrage."

That sounded like home coaching.

JEWELERS FAVOR SUFFRAGE.

National Association Declares for Ballot for Women.

Women suffragists, representing the jewel wearers, have received the support of the men who fashion their ornaments for them. The National Jeweler's Retail Association, in its convention at the Grand Central Palace, last week, passed the following resolution while the votes were being counted at its election of officers:

> The National Jewelers' Retail Association recognizes the great advance in recent years of the status of American women, until in every State they now own property, earn wages, and take part in community life. The association believes, for these reasons, that American women should have the ballot.

Mrs. Martha Wentworth Suffren, Vice Chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party, was instrumental in having the resolution passed. Next to Mrs. Suffren at the jewelers' convention sat a woman delegate who chanced to be from Wyoming. Delighted at having a friend in court, Mrs. Suffren suggested that the feminine jeweler move the adoption of the suffrage resolution, but was met with a negative response.

"Why, why not?" queried Mrs. Suffren in surprise.

"Oh, I'm too timid," replied the woman voter.

Suffrage Centre for Negroes.

The Woman Suffrage Party is to open a suffrage headquarters for colored people at 207 West Sixty-third Street on Wednesday. This will be in charge of Miss Lyda Newman, who is doing excellent work for suffrage among her own people. The headquarters will be gayly decorated with suffrage posters, flags, and streamers. Many colored women have been asked to play hostess at the new headquarters while Miss Newman goes canvassing among voters in the neighborhood.

LEBAUDY IS RELEASED.

Exiled "Emperor" Leaves Sanitarium at Amityville.

Jacques Lebaudy, the exiled "emperor" from the sands of Sahara, whose exploits a week ago aroused Nassau County, L. I., to a realization of what it meant to a community to have a monarch in its midst, left the Knickerbocker Hall Sanitarium at Amityville yesterday in company with a Mr. Murdock, said to be a representative of the law firm of Winthrop & Stimson, who are now defending the rights of the "emperor" since the failure of his messenger boy horse-guards.

The ten days' emergency commitment of Lebeaudy to the sanitarium at the request of his wife expired Friday, according to Dr. Lowden, superintendent of the sanitarium, and when Winthrop & Stimson made the demand for their client's release he was given up to them. It is understood that the "emperor" will go abroad, but whether to Sahara is not known. Mrs. Lebeaudy could not be reached by telephone last night because last week, when the "emperor" took the field against Sheriff Pettit of Nassau County, he destroyed all telephonic communications with his home.

NEW PORTUGUESE REVOLT.

Monarchical Movement Announced by Minister—Many Wounded.

LISBON, Aug. 27, (via Paris, Aug. 28.)—The Minister of the Interior, Dr. Silva, announced today in the National Council that a monarchical movement had broken out in Northern Portugal. The barracks of a regiment of infantry at Guimaraes, twelve miles southeast of Braga, had, he said, been attacked, and many persons had been wounded.

Dr. Silva said that the Government had taken various precautions. Arms and bombs had been seized. The railway bridge at Trofa had been dynamited, but trains were still able to cross it.

The Minister in conclusion said that the situation in Portugal was now normal.

England Gains 104 Citizens.

LONDON, Aug. 11. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—There were 104 cases of admission to British nationality in the month of July. Five of the new British citizens were formerly Americans, twenty-five were Germans, thirty-four were Russians, and four were Belgians. Of the twenty-five Germans twenty-two were cases of readmission to British-born widows.

SHARP ENTERTAINS ISHII.

Japan's New Foreign Minister a Guest at Our Paris Embassy.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—William G. Sharp, the American Ambassador, and Mrs. Sharp gave a dinner tonight to Baron Kikujiro Ishii, the new Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, and his wife and to the staffs of the two embassies.

Baron Ishii, who at the time of his acceptance of a portfolio in the Okuma Cabinet was Japanese Ambassador to France, will start with the Baroness for Tokio tomorrow by a Japanese steamer sailing from Marseilles. They desired to pass through the United States on the way to Japan, but it so happened that no quick connections from a Pacific port were possible at this time.

Time for Wheeler Divorce Appeal.

Lawyers for Albert Gallatin Wheeler, Jr., of Chicago and New York, who on June 10 lost his suit for a divorce from Claudia T. Carlstedt, former light opera singer, obtained yesterday from Supreme Court Justice Whitaker an order extending to Sept. 12 the time in which an appeal might be taken from the adverse verdict. To secure Mrs. Wheeler the payment of alimony and counsel fees pending the appeal, Justice Whitaker ordered that Wheeler file an undertaking in the sum of $16,000.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue 46TH and 47TH STS.

announce

Advance Displays of
AUTUMN MODES

Introducing authentic styles from the leading couturiers of Paris

Gowns Wraps Coats
Suits Blouses Millinery

For the Fall and Winter Season 1915-16

ALSO

First Showings
of
Paris Fashions in Furs

COATS—SETS—Separate MUFFS and SCARFS



The most exclusive and authoritative collection presented by any high-class Specialty House in America

IMPORTERS-DESIGNERS
Fifth Avenue at 46th Street
New York
PARIS WASHINGTON CINCINNATI

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue 46TH and 47TH STS.

The Last of the Summer

Gowns and Dresses
to be closed out!

Many practical and non-extravagant women, who need a pretty frock—or a handsome gown to finish the Summer—or to serve as an understudy for their more expensive gowns, will take advantage of the *wonderful opportunities* offered in this *"Clear-away" Sale of Dresses*—

at mere fractions of the former prices, which in many instances do not cover the cost of materials

$65 to $125 Dresses—$22 & $28

Afternoon gowns of silk, and in combinations of silk with chiffon—also high character lingerie gowns—about one hundred garments in the group—

$95 to $125 Afternoon, Reception and Garden Party Gowns—$45

A group of very handsome styles—about sixty in the lot.

$145 to $195 Evening Gowns—$75

Elaborate effects for formal and informal occasions.

$25 to $45 Summer Dresses—to close, $10

Of net, linen, organdie, etc.

B. Altman & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE - MADISON AVENUE
Thirty-fourth Street NEW YORK Thirty-fifth Street

THE NEW FASHIONS FOR AUTUMN

now procurable in all the departments, offer a wide choice of selection in

Women's and Misses' Gowns, Suits and Wraps for afternoon, evening and theatre wear; Hats for the tailor-made suit and the more elaborate costume, Blouses in plain and striped effects, some fetchingly trimmed with fur and velvet.

Handsome Fur and Fur-lined Garments

in the most fashionable combinations

And the best productions of the European and American makers in Silks, Dress Goods, Laces and Trimmings, captivating in beauty of color and design.

Women's Tailor-made Suits

in a number of modish Autumn styles

have been prepared in models especially becoming to extra large sizes.

(42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 & 54 inch bust measurements)

Superior materials and workmanship have been employed.

These Suits will be shown in the Department for Imported and Special Costumes, Third Floor.

Riding Habits and Sports Suits

Inspection is invited of the new assortments of Riding Habits for cross- or side-saddle; Golfing and Tennis Costumes; Hunting and Shooting Suits; Silk Sweater Suits and Suits for motoring and yachting.

Excellent styles Exceptional values

Department for Riding Habits and Sports Suits (Third Floor)

Betalph Guaranteed Silk Hosiery

affords the well-dressed man and woman an opportunity to purchase fashionable Hosiery, of exceptionally good quality, at very moderate prices. The assortment includes black and white, as well as an extensive line of shades to harmonize with the Autumn gowns.

Women's Colored Silk Hose, per pair $2.00

Women's Black Silk Hose
per pair . . . . . $1.75 & 2.50

Women's Extra-size Black Silk Hose
per pair $2.25

Men's Black, White and Colored Silk Half-hose . . . . . per pair $1.75

Misses' and Girls' College and School Apparel

In preparation for the Dress requirements for college and school, careful consideration has been given to the assembling of stylish, serviceable garments and the selection will be found to be admirable in every respect. Included are Tailor-made Suits, Tailored Serge and Silk Dresses, Regulation Dresses, Practical Coats and Raincoats, separate Skirts and Blouses.

Boys' Suits, Mackinaws, Sweaters, Bathrobes and Furnishings
are shown in smart styles.

Boys' English Overcoats
of very fine woolen materials,

Also Hats, Gloves, Shoes and Hosiery
Complete Outfits a specialty

Mourning Outfits
(Third Floor)

In the Department for Mourning Apparel a number of the new garments have just been placed on display. Among these are Suits of broadcloth, silk velour and faille, and Gowns of faille taffeta, chiffon and crepe meteor; some having fur trimmings and bands of velvet effectively arranged. Also Evening Gowns of dull net with dull jet spangles.

All the accessories of the Mourning Costume may be obtained in this department.

An Important Reduction Sale of Women's Low Shoes

will take place to-morrow (Monday). The styles to be offered have been on sale in the regular stock, during this season, but as there are not all sizes in all styles the residue will be marked at particularly low prices for immediate clearance.

THE MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT is recommended to the notice of out-of-town patrons. All purchases, whether charged or paid for in cash, will be forwarded free of charge by mail, express or frieght to any point in the United States.



Store Hours 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Restaurant, Tenth Floor
Cuisine Incomparable
Cool, Comfortable Surroundings

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Store Hours 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Charge Purchases Made on Monday and Tuesday Will Appear on Bills Rendered October 1st



Great Opportunities for the Closing Days of August

All New Autumn MILLINERY FROM PARIS

Autumn importations, originals from the most famous Paris designers, await your critical inspection and approval in the Millinery Salon—Fourth Floor.

Copies of these French model hats will be made to special order only, and in any color preferred; while scarcely distinguishable from the originals in style, quality and workmanship, these may be had at but a fraction of the imported models' prices.

A Maria-Guy Sailor, in brown felt and black panne with fur edged rosette.
The original —$65.00
***Copied to order*—$25.00**

A "Madeline" Turban of black satin antique and velvet with black and white wings saucily posed at the back.
The original —$75.00
***Copied to order*—$22.50**

From Jeanne-Lanvin—A "Capeline" model in French blue velvet and Georgette crepe, with huge leaves of velvet and crepe its only adornment.
The original —$80.00
***Copied to order*—$20.00**

A "Georgette" Sailor, in a rich "Garibaldi" velvet, wide brimmed and artfully draped.
The original —$65.00
***Copied to order*—$20.00**

A Lewis model in dashing "Cavalier" style is of black panne velvet, with French princess ostrich tips topping its sharply turned brim.
The original —$75.00
***Copied to order*—$25.00**

Marie-Louise Turban in du Barry rose pink velvet; a tiny tricorne with ostrich fringe and rosette.
The original —$65.00
***Copied to order*—$19.50**

Fourth Floor.

AUTUMN'S TAILORED SUITS *THAT SMACK OF PARIS*

Alert to the mode of the moment, Lord & Taylor are first to show the new suits in the most exclusive models, reproductions and adaptations of the smartest Paris successes in the season's fashionable fabrics and colorings. Fur and novelty trimmings add a note of elegance to many of these finely Tailored Suits. You may be sure you will find just the suit you have in mind somewhere in this wonderful assemblage.

Priced $29.50 to $160.00

Third Floor.

Exceptionally Good Values in the Newest HOUSE GOWNS & KIMONOS

Empire models in cotton crepe-flowered effects with white collar and cuffs, or plain colors with hand embroidery....$1.45
Empire model in cotton crepe—the waist embroidery and ribbon trimmed; the skirt pleated....$1.95
Kimono model in novelty and plain color crepes, effectively hand-embroidered....$3.95
Empire models—in silk, the white chiffon shawl collar and cuffs edged with fine net pleatings; in Albatross with bodice hand-embroidered and organdie cuffs and collar..$3.95
Crepe-de-chine Kimonos banded with satin ribbon....$5.95

Corsets—Three Lord & Taylor Specials

Figured Batiste—medium bust and long hip model....$1.50
Batiste—medium bust and length—elastic inserts....$1.50
Fine Coutil—medium length and bust daintily trimmed with lace and ribbon....$1.95

The New Silk Petticoats

Flaring, flounced and ruffled, these latest models, in the new colorings and black, are designed to give the lines which Fashion decrees to Autumn Suits and Dresses.

***Taffeta Petticoats,* $2.50**
Model with deep pleated flounce, ruche edged.

***Taffeta Petticoats,* $3.45**
Model with finely tucked tailored flounce, extremely flaring.

***Taffeta Petticoats,* $3.95**
Model with full tucked flounce, finished with fold at foot.

Second Floor.

SILKS

Colored Satin-de-Chine 78c a yard

2,500 yards; usually $1.00 a yard.

A complete assortment of the new street and evening shades, ivory, white and black in this lustrous silk of excellent quality. Width 35 inches.

Yard-wide Black Taffeta Silk 85c a Yard

usually $1.00.
Excellent weight and quality

Trimming Velvets $1.50 a Yard

in all the fashionable colors.

Ground Floor.

LAST TWO DAYS of the MIDSUMMER FURNITURE SALE

FINE PIECES REDUCED ONE-THIRD to ONE-HALF

Tomorrow and Tuesday will be wonder days in value-giving in the Lord & Taylor Furniture Sale. Superb Furniture—for the Living-room, Dining-room, Library, and Bedroom—will be

Newly Reduced to Half Price

and many other fine lots to a Third Under Price—to clear our floors for the new Fall stocks.

When housekeepers who have been here this month recall how fine the Furniture is, how splendidly constructed, how skillfully selected, and how moderate the original valuations, they will more nearly realize how extraordinary these last opportunities are.

The sale ends absolutely on Tuesday at 5 o'clock. Then the special August tags are clipped off, and regular prices rule for the season.

Here Are a Few of the Remarkable Offerings

Living-Room Furniture

$45.00 Tapestry Wing Chairs or Rockers....$25.00
$75.00 Early English Leather Upholstered Settee....37.50
$92.00 Three-piece Fumed Oak Suite....50.00
$106.00 Leather Sofa....50.00
$75.00 Tapestry Arm Chair..30.00
$135.00 Tapestry Sofa....67.50
$120.00 Jacobean Oak Cane Settee....75.00
$60.00 Arm Chair to match..35.00
$150.00 Davenport....100.00
$200.00 Velour Upholstered Cane Sofa....125.00
$250.00 Velour Davenport..150.00
$245.00 Three-piece Tapestry Suite....150.00
$305.00 Two-piece Velour Suite....200.00
$1,000.00 Five-piece Damask Suite....595.00

Library Furniture

$50.00 Fumed Oak Bookcase $25.00
$50.00 Jacobean Oak Library Table....32.50
$50.00 Mahogany Library Table....35.00
$65.00 Jacobean Oak Bookcase....35.00
$81.75 Mahogany Desk Table....52.50
$80.00 Mahogany Library Table....$53.00
$97.00 Mahogany Spinet Desk....62.50
$103.00 Mahogany Desk Table....67.50
$125.00 Walnut Table....75.00

Dining-Room Furniture

$465.00 Oxford Oak Dining-Room Suite....$185.00
$278.75 Inlaid Fumed Oak Suite....185.00
$289.00 Inlaid Gray Oak Suite....190.00
$100.00 Jacobean Oak Suite 195.00
$500.00 Ivory Enameled Dining-Room Suite....225.00
$792.50 Mahogany Suite....385.00
$400.00 Mahogany Suite....295.00

Odd Dining-Room Pieces

$38.00 Fumed Oak Extension Table....$19.00
$40.00 Fumed Oak Buffet....20.00
$40.00 Fumed Oak China Cabinet....20.00
$50.00 Jacobean Oak Extension Table....25.00
$70.00 Mahogany Extension Table....35.00
$62.50 Mahogany Extension Table....37.50
$82.00 Inlaid Mahogany China Cabinet....40.00
$75.00 Fumed Oak Buffet..50.00
$122.50 Inlaid Mahogany Extension Table....60.00
$110.00 Jacobean Oak Extension Table....60.00
$150.00 Jacobean Oak China Cabinet....75.00
$135.00 Mahogany Extension Table....85.00

Odd Dining-Room Pieces

$62.50 Sheraton Mahogany China Cabinet....$31.25
$110.00 Inlaid Mahogany China Cabinet....55.00

Odd Bed-Room Furniture

$30.00 Circassian Walnut Dressing Table....$12.50
$40.00 Tuna Mahogany Chiffonier....20.00
$44.00 Mahogany Dressing Table....22.00
$45.00 Mahogany Chiffonier..25.00
$40.00 Mahogany Dresser....25.00
$60.00 Walnut Low-Boy....25.00
$59.50 Cheval Glass....29.75
$55.00 Mahogany Chiffonier..35.00
$75.00 Walnut Chiffonier....40.00
$160.00 Walnut Chiffonier..67.50
$170.00 Walnut Dresser....73.50

Bed-Room Suites

Colonial Bedroom Suites, in Mahogany or Walnut; usually $180.00; special. $110.00
Bedroom Suites, in Mahogany, Walnut or Ivory; usually $300.00; special. 195.00
Bedroom Suites, in Mahogany, Walnut, French Gray or Ivory; usually $400.00; special....265.00

Bed-Room Suites

Four-piece Ivory Bedroom Suite; usually $195.00; special....$137.50
Four-piece Mahogany Bedroom Suite; usually $400.00; special....265.00
Bedroom Suites, in Mahogany, Walnut or Ivory; usually $500.00; special. 325.00
Eleven-piece Satinwood Bedroom Suite; usually $2,487.50; special....1,625.00
Eleven-piece Walnut Suite; usually $2,500.00; special....1,650.00
Eleven-piece Inlaid Ivory Enameled Suite; usually $2,700.00; special....1,775.00

Miscellaneous

$5.00 Mahogany Trays....$2.85
$15.00 Tip Tables....9.75
$20.00 Mahogany Gate Leg Tables....12.50
$450.00 Mahogany Clock...300.00

Bedsteads

$22.50 Brass Bedsteads....$12.50
$35.00 Mahogany Four-Post Bedsteads....16.75
$27.50 Brass Bedsteads....19.50
$40.00 Mahogany Four-Post Bedsteads....22.50
$45.00 Mahogany Four-Post Bedsteads....25.00
$60.00 Mahogany Four-Post Bedsteads....27.50

Special for Monday and Tuesday Only

$23.00 Ostermoor Mattresses, $14.85

Sixth Floor.

END-OF-SUMMER PRICES ON LAST-OF-THE-MONTH SPECIALS

for Monday and Tuesday

The articles listed hereunder have been specially priced for the end of the month. Some late Summer merchandise, but for the most part new Autumn stock at prices to assure rapid sales.

Toilet Articles

Refreshing Smelling Salts, $1 jar for....50c
Lord & Taylor Peroxide, 25c Pound Bottle....15c
Peroxide Bath Soap. (New four-ounce cake).—A soap of unusual quality. Box of 18 cakes; value $1.00....75c

Women's Neckwear

Collars, Vestees and Sets, in a large variety of styles and shapes; formerly 50c; each....25c
Novelty Collar and Cuff Sets, in Pink, Blue and Lavender; formerly $1.00....50c

Silk Handkerchiefs

In dainty colorings; formerly 25c....12½c

Women's Auto Dusters

155 of them, in silk, mohair cloth, linen and Palm Beach cloth (broken sizes); formerly $8.00 to 12.00....$4.50

Hosiery

Women's Silk Hose, lisle soles and tops; black and range of new colors....79c
Women's Silk Lisle and Lisle Thread Hose; Paris clock silk lisle in Black or White; 35c 3 for....$1.00

Art Goods

Art Embroidery Model Pieces—Scarfs, Centrepieces, Towels, Children's Dresses, Pillow Slips, etc., reduced to one-half former prices. Quantity limited; no duplicates. Prices now range $1.00 to 10.00
Children's Dresses, stamped and made up ready to be embroidered. Now....50c to $2.50
Stamped Linens—Centrepieces, Doylies, Scarfs, Caps, Towels, etc.; various designs and sizes; reduced to....5c to $2.50

Lamps

37 Electric Table Lamps, various designs, in wicker, wood and metal; complete with shade; formerly $12.00 to 16.50....$5.00

Parasols

Formerly $4.50 to 15.00....$2.65

Knit Underwear

Women's Swiss Ribbed Union Suits. Formerly 75c and $1.00. Now....50c and 75c
Swiss Lisle Thread Vests. Hand-crocheted yoke and plain top—formerly 50c; now....35c
Box of six....$1.95

FOR MEN

Pajamas—Made of plain colored mercerized material with silk frogs; formerly $2.00....$1.35
Go-Away Beach Robes—Made of light-weight flannel or poplins, suitable for traveling; formerly $5.00....$2.95
Silk Shirts—A variety of neat stripes, various sleeve lengths; formerly $4.00....$2.85
Four-in-Hand Scarfs—Made of imported foulard silks; open ends; formerly $1.00....55c
Half Hose—Of lisle thread, in stripes, plain colors or with clocks; formerly 50c; a pair...25c
A dozen....$2.75

Men's Auto Dusters

Of mercerized cloth; sizes 34 and 36 only; formerly up to $4.00; $1.75
Better grades; formerly $8.50 to 12.50....$4.50

Boys' Golf Caps

Sizes 6⅛ to 7, broken lots; formerly 39c and 65c....25c

Boys' Pleated Shirts

Of Striped Percales; sizes 12 to 14 neckband; formerly $1.50....95c

Boys' Suits

Wool Jacket Suits of fancy mixtures, sizes 4, 5 and 6; formerly $4.00 and more....$1.75
Washable Suits in various styles; formerly $3.00 to 10.00....$1.95 and 2.95
Norfolk Jacket Suits (some with extra knickers); formerly $6.00 and upward....$3.95

The New Autumn Blouses

Autumn Blouses are ready—a collection of delightfully becoming models fashioned of the sheer crepes and chiffons, filmy nets and laces which every woman adores. Practical styles too in lustrous silks and crepe-de-chines.

Lace and Georgette Crepe Blouses in most effective model, the cream and tinted laces posed over chiffon lining....$9.75
White Chiffon Blouses in softly shirred model banded with cream lace, moire stock collar....$6.95
White Georgette Crepe Blouses with smocked fronts. Collar may be worn high or low....$5.95
Chiffon Cloth Blouses in black, navy, wistaria, green and brown; finely tucked model combined with satin and featuring the new high collar. A cleverly tailored blouse.$5.95
Cream Silk Lace Blouses—combined with Georgette Crepe over flesh tinted chiffon; fancy colored buttons....$5.95
Embroidered Crepe-de-Chine Blouses in white, blue or black feature a new high collar with hemstitched flare...$5.00
Crepe-de-Chine Blouses, tucked and with embroidered front and lace applique (all white); also tucked tailored model with collar, tie and cuffs of silk; green, brown and navy....$3.95
White Crepe-de-Chine Blouses, embroidered and with hemstitched collar....$2.95

Third Floor.

Autumn Modes for Misses

The trend of youthful fashions is cleverly shown in the Lord & Taylor collection of Suits and Dresses, in which smartness and an engaging simplicity are happily combined. Prices are surprisingly little.

Serge Dresses

The majority in compose effects with plain and satin striped taffetas, in rich greens, dark browns and the ever popular blue. Gay touches of embroidery adorn the bodices, Georgette collars and vestees adding a dainty finish. Skirts are full and flaring or in double effect. Pleated Coat Dresses, severely tailored and extremely smart, are also worn... $9.95 to $29.50

Afternoon Dresses

Of lustrous charmeuse and taffeta, with stripes and smart novelty silks or Georgette crepe in combination. Transparent sleeves lead in favor, and deep girdles, elaborate hand-embroideries and picturesque collar effects are featured. A diversity of charming models, ranging from....$19.50 to $77.50

Tailored Suits

On the newest lines, the straight box or semi-belted coats and full skirts smartly trimmed with fur. Of whipcord, gabardine, broadcloth and wool velour, in the season's rich dark colors—$29.50 to $69.50

Third Floor.

480 Pairs of Women's Gloves

Now **35c** a pair

Formerly 50c, $1.00 and $1.25.

Silk Gloves in two-clasp and 16-button lengths, double-tipped and mostly in black.
White Chamois Lisle Gloves in two-clasp styles.
Broken assortment of sizes, but excellent choosing.

Ground Floor.

Important Economies in LORD & TAYLOR LINENS

The season's best values, offerings doubly interesting, because Linen prices are soaring higher and higher and really good Linens such as these are becoming more and more difficult to secure. Despite these facts the prices listed are the lowest ever quoted for similar grades.

1,000 Fine Table Cloths and 500 Dozen Napkins

At ⅓ to ½ Less.

Table Cloths, usually $2.00 to 49.00....$1.38 to 24.50
Napkins, usually $2.50 to 23.00 dozen....$1.65 to 11.50

Extra Fine Huck Towels, Jacquard weave; usually $8.00 a dozen....$5.50
Linen Sheets, usually $7.50 and 9.50 a pair..$6.00 and 7.50
Linen Pillow Cases, usually $1.75 a pair....$1.25

Fine Embroidered Bed Spreads At One-Third Less Than Usual.

Odd lots and broken lines, in many beautiful styles.

Second Floor.

A Special Purchase and Sale of BLANKETS & COMFORTABLES

Just Another Lord & Taylor Idea of Service

The Bedding Section Manager, in arranging for this event, visited a selected few of our best Manufacturers. We secured their co-operation, and now extend the benefits to you in this remarkable and Timely Sale of Wanted Bed Coverings, and the Blankets and Comfortables are the best that money and experience have produced.

Fine Blankets With Silk Binding

$2.45, $3.35, $4.95

Usually $3.35, $4.75 and $6.75

***Comfortables*—Cotton filled.**
Silkoline covered; usually $1.75....$1.38
Dimity covered; usually $3.00....$1.95
Silk mull covered and with silk borders; usually $3.75....$2.50

***Comfortables*—Down filled.**
Figured sateen covered; usually $5.00....$3.75

***Comfortables*—Lamb's Wool filled—**
Persian silkoline mull border; usually $4.75....$3.65
Nainsook covered and bordered with mercerized sateen; usually $5.00....$3.85

***Crochet Bedspreads*—Usually $1.50 and 1.95...$1.15 and 1.50**

***Satin Finished Bedspreads*—**
Usually $2.75 and 3.75. $2.25 and $2.85

Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases.

Sheets	Reg. Price	Sale Price
63x 99	75c ea.	69c
72x 99	85c ea.	75c
81x 99	95c ea.	84c
90x 99	$1.00 ea.	89c
90x108	1.12 ea.	98c
Pillow Cases		
42x38½	20c ea.	18c
45x38½	21c ea.	19c
50x38½	25c ea.	22c
54x38½	28c ea.	25c

Sixth Floor. *Second Floor.*

SHOES

3,600 Pairs of Women's High Boots

Special **$3.65** a pair
Usually $5.00 and $6.00

Patent and dull leather with black or light colored cloth tops, also tan Russia calf in laced or buttoned styles. A variety of smart Autumn models.

Women's Sport Shoes and Oxfords

Now **$1.95**

Formerly $4.00 and $5.00

Final clearance of high and low Sport Shoes in white, trimmed with tan or black Russia calf. Incomplete range of sizes.

Second Floor.

Women's White Pique Skirts

(Semi-Made)

$1.00

Several hundred of these popular skirts that were priced $2.50. Are now....$1.00

Ground Floor.

Every Home Will Need Plenty of These

NEW VELOUR PORTIERES

$16.00

Usually we would price portieres of this quality $25.00.

The New Bordered Velour Portieres made exclusively for Lord & Taylor are different from the ordinary overlock machine-edged portieres. These fine hangings are made of high quality yarn with a deep lustrous pile and open edge self-bordered.

Imported Lace Curtains

$4.85, 5.75, 7.00, 10.00, 12.50, 17.50

Hand-made and mounted on the finest cable nets.
Formerly $7.50 to $35.00.

Imported Bed Sets

$8.00, 9.50, 11.75, 15.00

Were $12.50 to $32.00

Imported Lace Window Panels

$5.00, 5.75 and 7.50

Were $8.75 to $12.00

Fifth Floor.

SETS $1.50 A BUSHEL AS TOP PEACH PRICE

Commissioner Dillon Proposes Boycott on Retailers Who Ask Exorbitant Prices.

WILL HOLD DAILY AUCTION

Hopes to Put Bumper Crop Into Consumers' Hands and Give All Fair Profit.

Peaches at 25 cents a peck and a boycott on the retailers who charge more is the plan of Commissioner of Foods and Markets John J. Dillon, who called a meeting yesterday of peach receivers for Tuesday to plan the cheap distribution of this year's record crop.

It is Mr. Dillon's plan to auction at the Desbrosses Street pier, under State supervision, practically all of the 4,000 cars of peaches which will reach New York City in September and to force the retailers to sell the fruit at an advance of only 20 per cent. over the auction prices. While most of the foreign fruit received in New York is sold under the auction plan, peaches have never been so distributed. Mr. Dillon will later call a conference of retailers to try to persuade them to take a profit of 20 per cent. instead of 400 or 500 per cent. on the peaches sold. The Commissioner intends to inform the public every morning just what the price of peaches should be, in the expectation that the public will refuse to pay more.

The Eastern Fruit Exchange of Rochester, which handles a majority of the crop from the western end of the State, and the North American Fruit Exchange of New York City has agreed to have all its receipts sold at the auction and Mr. Dillon believes all the big receivers and commission houses will fall into line. The State Department of Foods and Markets will itself receive hundreds of carloads and it is planned to sell all the fruit at daily auctions, starting at 1 o'clock in the morning. The price of peaches will vary from 50 cents to $1.00 a bushel at the auction and Mr. Dillon thinks an advance of 20 per cent. is enough profit for the retailers.

"Three years ago," said Mr. Dillon, "there was a large peach crop, but the retailers kept the price up and most of the crop was wasted. This year the crop is again unusually large. The fruit is perishable and at best the wholesale prices will be very low. If high retail prices are maintained the consumption will be very low. Many families will not be able to eat them, and the peaches will waste in the orchards or be dumped after reaching this city. This will be an abuse of the generosity of nature. It would be a refusal to make use of one of God's choicest gifts to man. I believe the retailers should depend on small profits from many sales, rather than on large profits from few sales."

Commissioner Dillon said he approved of the advice of the Housewives' League for large purchases of peaches, but that the success of his plan would mean that the family that could not afford to buy a bushel at a time, would still have the advantage of low prices.

"If the present high prices last, there will be a great waste," said Mr. Dillon, "but if the retailers are reasonable I do not believe the supply of peaches will be enough to go around. The best peaches should retail on a scale of not more than $1.50 a bushel, thus coming within the reach of all."

Mr. Dillon said he hoped that the auction plan of selling peaches would eventually be extended to embrace all perishable products and eliminate the great waste at present incurred through bumper crop of any fruit or vegetable.

"The consumption of farm products in New York City should be much greater than it is," said Mr. Dillon, "and the only reason it is not is the exorbitant cost of distribution. We shall try to make an example of peaches."

WHITMAN'S LAST BIRTHDAY.

His Forty-seventh, and Now He Forswears Lifelong Habit.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 28.—Governor Whitman was 47 years old today. He spent a day at the Capitol dispatching work that had accumulated in his absence in Boston in attendance upon the conference of Governors. To the reporters he said that it was his last birthday. One of his callers suggested that if the term of Governor were made four years he might have birthdays at correspondent periods.

"No," he replied. "This is my forty-seventh birthday and the last one. I am going to be 47 years old hereafter, I am going to have no more birthdays."

The Governor received ex-Justice Morgan J. O'Brien and Dr. J. G. Schurman, committee sent by the Constitutional Convention to extend its felicitations. The Governor, through the committee, thanked the convention and wished it a successful termination of its labors.

Equitable Sale Approved.

Lafayette B. Gleason, attorney for State Controller Travis, issued formal waivers yesterday permitting the executors of the estate of J. Pierpont Morgan to transfer forty-seven shares of stock in the Equitable Life Assurance Society. The waiver was granted on the application of Ledyard, Carter & Milburn, attorneys for the executors. The transfer is an incidental phase of the sale of the Equitable to General T. Coleman duPont, who purchased the entire Morgan holdings amounting to 502 shares.

SUITOR WAS WELL ARMED.

Displayed Dynamite, Stiletos, and Revolver When Rejected.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Aug. 28.—Servia Fulco, aged 60, was arrested in Darien today after attempting to kill several persons because Lucia Materassa, 17, declined to marry him. Early this morning Fulco called at the home of Mrs. Mary Rocco, with whom the Materassa girl was stopping, and asked for the girl's hand in marriage. The girl treated the proposal as a joke, whereupon the aged suitor left with a threat that he would soon return.

About 4 o'clock in the afternoon Frank Andrea, a friend of the Roccos rushed into their house and warned them that Fulco was coming with dynamite to blow them up. The Roccos fled to the home of Dr. M. L. Conn, a New York surgeon, who has a Summer home here. The physician upon hearing the story immediately summoned Constable Mather, who started for the Rocco home in an automobile.

When the Constable reached the scene he saw Fulco coming up the road with a bag on his arms. When the officer approached him, Fulco dropped the bag and whipped out a revolver. He pulled the trigger three times, but the weapon failed to explode. The Constable then jumped on the infuriated suitor and overpowered him. With the aid of Dr. Conn, Mather bound Fulco hand and foot, put him in the automobile, and drove to the station house.

When Fulco's bag was opened at the station house the officers drew back in surprise, for it disclosed three sticks of dynamite, with fuses and caps. In the prisoner's clothes were found a .38-calibre revolver and three long daggers.

Fulco was arraigned in court later, but remanded to the jail to await an examination as to his mental condition.

TRANSSHIP HURT MAN AT SEA

Engineer Shot Accidentally on the Georgic, Put on the Minnehaha.

Captain Howell of the White Star liner Georgic, which arrived last night from Liverpool reported that Chief Engineer Metcalfe accidentally shot himself in his cabin on Aug. 20, and was tranferred next day to the Atlantic Transport liner Minnehaha bound for London. The Captain said that the Chief Engineer's injury was not serious but as he had no surgeon on the ship, and the weather was fine, he decided it would better to put him on board the Minnehaha, where he could receive medical treatment.

A wireless message was sent to Captain Frank Claret of the Minnehaha by Captain Howell, telling him what had happened and when the ships came within half a mile of each other a life boat was lowered from the Georgic to convey Mr. Metcalfe to her. Captain Howell said that although he left Liverpool on Aug. 18, a few hours ahead of the Arabic, he said he did not know that she had been sunk until he got in communication with Cape Sable, Nova Scotia, three days ago.

PUPILS BURY MONTIGLIA.

Woman Who Shot Artist Seems Indifferent as to Her Fate.

Pupils and friends of James Montiglia, the Italian artist and musician who was shot and killed at the door of his studio at 284 First Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday morning by Mrs. Rose Bellina, attended his funeral yesterday. After a brief service at his home his body was buried in Calvary Cemetery. The funeral expenses were paid by the artist's former pupils.

With no indication of regret for having killed the artist, Mrs. Bellina fondled her six-months-old baby, Frances, in her cell in the Raymond Street jail. She appeared indifferent to the prospect of facing the electric chair. Her husband, Antonio, to whom she became reconciled after the murder, visited her yesterday.

INCREASE IN TONNAGE TAX.

British and French Ships Paid $792,094—Germans Only $25,871.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Despite war in Europe, the United States collected during the fiscal year ended June 30, more tonnage tax on ships in the foreign trade entering American ports, than in any of the thirty years preceding. The total was $1,314,916, or $4,157 more than the tax for the preceding year. In a statement announcing the figures, Commissioner of Navigation Chamberlain today said:

"British and French ships paid $792,094, or $201 more than during the year ended June 30, 1914; German ships, which paid $186,844 in 1914, this year paid only $25,871. American ships paid $104,736, compared with $77,445 in 1914, the increase being due mainly to the Ship Registry act and the Government war risk insurance on American ships."

Raid Webber's Former Resort.

Detectives Gleason and Barnmonde of Inspector Dwyer's staff late yesterday entered a building at Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street and seized alleged gambling paraphernalia. They took the names of seven men, who they said they found in the place, which the detectives declared is part of the establishment formerly operated by "Bridgie" Webber. Many men, the police declared, escaped down the fire escapes when the detectives entered.

Baby Deserted in Waiting Car.

David J. Barry of 1,985 Crotona Avenue, the Bronx, last night found a two-weeks-old girl baby wrapped in a woman's blue woolen sweater, lying in the waiting car of the Union Railroad Company at Clason Road and Westchester Avenue, the Bronx. It was sent to the Simpson Street Police Station and from there transferred to Bellevue Hospital. A tag was attached to the baby on which was written, "Please have this child baptized a Catholic."

DOCTORS' ROW STIRS HEALTH ASSOCIATION

Dr. Leary of Rochester Objects to Any Attack on Patent Medicine Industry of That City.

GOLDWATER RESENTS PLEA

One of His Medical Inspectors Was Invited to Address Convention on Medicine Frauds.

Dr. S. S. Goldwater, Health Commissioner, yesterday gave publicity to correspondence which Dr. Montgomery E. Leary of Rochester, N. Y., who he says objected to having the patent medicine industry of that city attacked at the meeting of the American Public Health Association to be held on the evening of Sept. 8 at Rochester. Dr. Leary is the Chairman of the Arrangements Committee.

The trouble really started in July, when Dr. Winslow of the Program Committee asked Dr. Oscar M. Leiser, Medical Inspector of the New York Department of Health, to deliver an address on alleged patent medicine frauds, to be illustrated with lantern slides. Dr. Winslow was enthusiastic over the proposition, and he thought it would be an admirable plan to have the lecture delivered before the association on Sept. 8, when Secretary of Commerce Redfield would be one of the speakers.

"We think that your talk would be of great interest, and we shall be very grateful if you will give it on this occasion," Dr. Winslow wrote to Dr. Leiser.

So the latter accepted the invitation.

The next communication was received by Dr. Charles F. Bolduan, Director of the Bureau of Public Health Education, a division of the Health Department service. This letter was from Dr. Leary of the Arrangements Committee.

Wanted Advance Information.

"In this letter Dr. Leary intimated pretty plainly that Dr. Leiser must not refer to patent medicines which are made in Rochester," said Dr. Goldwater.

In his letter Dr. Leary asks specifically "whether any of the locally-made articles are to be treated by Dr. Leiser in his talk." He also expressed the opinion that "to bring battle into the enemy's own country would be rubbing it in, no matter how well merited the censure might be."

In his letter demanding an explanation Commissioner Goldwater wrote:

"You were good enough to add that you thought 'the talk would be of inestimable value, and ought to find a place,' and 'that you would be glad to locate it if it can be done.' At the same time you expressly disclaim any right to handle the program, itself, saying that you are Chairman of a committee which has to deal only with arrangements, not with the program, that being entirely in the hands of Professor Gunn, representing the American Public Health Association, and Professor Winslow, representing the State Department of Health."

Dr. Goldwater says that in his letter Dr. Leary expressed the hope that no untoward incident would occur to mar the meeting, and he added: "There are a number of patent-medicine headquarters in Rochester, and, while we have no sympathy for them, we have no desire to start local arguments, which would be of no good and of considerable harm." In a postcript he asked that Dr. Leiser give him in advance an outline of his talk and the patent medicines to be touched upon.

All this increased the resentment of Dr. Goldwater, who wrote to Dr. Leary:

Would Take Him to Task.

"I want to be perfectly frank with you in touching upon this correspondence. If you are acting for the American Public Health Association in this matter, your conduct, to my mind, is unpardonable and deserves to be publicly reprehended and brought to the notice of the membership of the association. If, on the other hand, you are undertaking as a member of the Entertainment Committee, merely, to sidetrack a valuable educational paper, which is of distinct public health significance, without the authority of the Program Committee, then it is my purpose to ask the Program Committee of the American Public Health Association to take you to task immediately."

Failing to receive a reply from Dr. Leary, Dr. Goldwater wrote to Dr. Winslow and Professor Gunn of the Program Committee. The former replied promptly, saying that he was not in sympathy with any attempt to limit the scope of Dr. Leiser's paper.

"Dr. Leary wished to avoid 'starting a local argument,'" Dr. Goldwater says, "but he has started an argument which is far more than local significance, and which, I predict, will make him famous throughout the country."

Dr. Osler's Niece a Suffrage Speaker

Miss Edna A. Osler of Seaford, Del., a niece of Dr. William Osler of Baltimore, has joined the Equal Franchise Society of Philadelphia and is going shortly to Allentown, Penn., to campaign for votes for women. Last week she made her first open-air speech for suffrage in Philadelphia. A cousin of ex-Governor Folk of Missouri, Miss Helen L. M. Folk, has also joined the suffrage party.

BUSINESS JOBS PART OF COLLEGE COURSE

15 N. Y. U. Men Assigned to Places in Big Concerns and Will Get Practical Training.

WILL STUDY AT SAME TIME

Increasing Number of Students Who Desire to Learn Secrets of Foreign Trade.

In accordance with a plan of co-operative study, which attempts to combine the theoretical methods of the classroom with actual experience obtained in connection with several of the largest business concerns of the country, Professor Jeremiah W. Jenks of the New York University Graduate School has made public the names of fifteen college graduates who have been given positions which they will hold during the course of their apprenticeship.

Although the university has made arrangements for only fifteen of the business fellowships for the present, applications continue to come in from all parts of the country. Most of those applying are young men who are looking forward to a commercial career and wish to take advantage of the special courses which the university School of Commerce has to offer and which will supplement the practical work done in the employ of the various concerns that have co-operated with the university.

It was announced that Dr. Jenks, who has charge of the new department, has received so far more than 300 applications, representing the largest colleges and universities in the country and almost every State in the Union. From the information contained in the applications on file it would appear as though there was an increasing tendency on the part of the young men of the country to seek foreign service, and many of the letters received have come from men who desire special training in different phases of foreign trade.

Ten men who have been awarded the fellowships as a result of careful consideration both by the university authorities and by the managements of the business houses to which they have been assigned, have been distributed among the following firms: the National City Bank, the United States Steel Products Company, the Union Pacific Railroad, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, the Western Electric Company, Robert H. Ingersoll & Brother, the Alexander Hamilton Institute, and the Bureau of Foreign and omestic Commerce of the United States Department of Commerce.

In some cases the men who have been assigned positions with the foregoing concerns will be obliged to conform to the same regulations as other employes, while in others more opportunity will be permitted for the purpose of studying commercial operations and special industrial problems. In every case, however, there will be opportunity for the study of the supplementary courses at the Washington Square division of the university.

The men who have been selected are G. P. Eastman, Amherst; S. T. Bitting, University of Virginia; M. L. Carey, Cornell; W. B. Cokell, University of Denver; Ernest Jenks, Cornell; S. H. Schleicher, University of Wisconsin; V. A. Davidson, Lafayette and New York University; G. R. Gear, University of Kansas; L. Naetzker, George Washington University; F. A. Carlton, Yale and New York University; R. Weakley, Cornell, and G. A. Bills, Cornell.

EXPORTS' RECORD MONTH.

$267,978,990 in Shipments Sent Out During July.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—July made a record for foreign exports. The total value of shipments of American goods abroad was greater than ever known before in that month. In the seven months ended with July, exports gained 64 per cent. over the same months last year. Imports fell off 11.6 per cent. in the period.

The balance of trade in favor of the United States in July this year was $124,879,374, while in July, 1914, it was against the United States by $5,538,344.

For the seven months ended with July, the export balance fell only a little short of being a billion dollars, the total being $960,878,054, against $60,388,-766 in the first seven months of 1914.

Gold imports in July, 1915, amounted to $17,262,938, against $3,391,715 in July, 1914; and gold exports in July last were $2,191,755, compared with $33,669,420 in July, 1914. For the seven months ended with July, this year's gold imports aggregated $162,187,374, against $34,155,-137 in 1914, while gold exports were $9,774,374, in comparison with $117,643,-959 in 1914. Thus there was a net inward gold movement of $152,413,112 in the first seven months of 1915 and a net outward movement of $83,508,822 in the same period of 1914.

July imports totaled $143,099,620 this year, against $159,677,231 a year ago. July exports this year were the largest ever recorded for that month, being $267,978,990, compared with $154,138,947 for July, 1914, and $160,990,778 for July, 1913, when the month made a new high record.

Of the July, 1915, imports 64.6 per cent. entered free of duty, against 39.2 per cent. in July last year.

During the seven months ended with July, imports this year totaled $1,008,-900,441, against $1,140,593,373 in 1914, while exports aggregated $1,969,787,495 in 1915 against $1,200,982,162 in 1914.

OUR 'HORSE MARINES' TO POLICE HAITI

Will Take Place of Proposed Native Constabulary Until Senate Ratifies the Treaty.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Rear Admiral Caperton, in charge of the American expeditionary force in Haitian waters, notified the Navy Department today that some rifles had been surrendered by Haitians at the port of Gonaives, where the gunboat Castine has been reconnoitering. The Custom House at Gonaives will soon be taken over by the American forces, making the fifth Haitian port where customs collections are being made by American officials.

Advices from Haiti indicate that the treaty providing for an American protectorate will be approved by the Haitian Congress in the course of the coming week. There is no disposition to prevent proper consideration of the treaty in Haiti, but an effort is being made to prevent undue delay and unnecessary discussion.

The treaty provides for the creation of a constabulary of natives to be officered by Americans. The plan is that, pending the ratification of the treaty by the United States Senate, as was explained in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning, the protectorate is to be put in immediate operation by means of a separate modus vivendi agreement between the United States and Haitian Governments.

It is not understood to be the purpose to set up the native constabulary under American officers until the United States Senate has acted on the treaty providing for the protectorate. Pending that action, the plan, under an agreement with the Dartiguenave Government, is to organize the American marines now in Haiti into a constabulary for conserving peace and executing order.

President Dartiguenave and his Government will, it is expected, agree to such a use of the American Marine forces when he signs the modus vivendi which is to provide for the temporary operation of the American trusteeship over Haitian finances, pending the formal ratification by the United States Senate of the treaty, calling for the establishment of a ten-year American protectorate over Haiti's finances.

It is the plan to mount some of the American marines, so they will, in fact, be "horse marines." This will be a novel service for this branch of the naval service. Members of the marine corps are capable of army as well as naval service, and the mounting of a portion of the marine expeditionary forces will add still further to their mobility and versatility.

Thus, under the temporary modus vivendi, the Navy Department will have full charge over the collection of the revenues of Haiti and the maintenance of order, and it is not expected that the War Department will have anything to do with the collection of the revenues until after the treaty itself has been ratified.

JAPAN ADDS NEW LINERS.

Seizes Chance Offered by Pacific Mails Retirement.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 28.—The Toyo Kisen Karisha, which, with the retirement of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, becomes the only steamship line carrying passengers between this port and the Orient, will seize the opportunity for expansion offered by the sale of the rival carriers to the Atlantic Transport Company. A statement to this effect was made here today by Soichiro Asano, President of the Japanese Line, who said:

"Our recent purchase from the Pacific Mail Company of the liner Persia was the first step in the enlargement of our fleet. As soon as possible we will build two or three new liners, and until they are completed two of our vessels in the South America trade—the Kiyo Maru and the Seiyo Maru, both passenger liners—will call regularly at this port.

"It is probable that the Anyo Maru, the third vessel in South American trade, will be taken off that run very soon and placed in the direct service between San Francisco and Japan. This will give us six vessels in the San Francisco-Orient service and two others making this city a port of call."

SCORE HURT AT BALL GAME.

Part of Grandstand Collapses as Elks Play in Ansonia.

ANSONIA, Conn., Aug. 28.—A score of persons, among them Ray Keating of the New York American Baseball Club, were slightly injured today when a section of the grand stand, containing about 200 persons, collapsed without warning during a ball game here between the Bronx, New York Lodge of Elks and the Ansonia Lodge.

None of those caught in the crash was seriously hurt, with the possible exception of two small boys, Ernest Collins and Edward Malley, who, it is thought, may be internally injured. Keating was bruised and slightly cut.

A panic among the other spectators was averted by the band, which struck up a lively air.

Autoist Fined $25 for Speeding.

Charles Wilbeir of 330 Waltham Street, West Milton, Mass., said to be the son of a wealthy retired ranchman, was fined $25 for speeding by Magistrate Koenig in the men's night court last night. Wilbeir was arrested at Fifty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, by motorcycle patrolman Geideman.

More Earth Shocks at Avezzano.

AVEZZANO, Italy, Aug. 28.—Several earthquake shocks have been felt here in the last twenty-four hours. No damage has been done.

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street *5th Avenue*

Interesting Offerings in Fall Merchandise

Purchases on Monday and Tuesday Will Appear on Bill Rendered October 1st

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century—The Finest Silks the World Produces

Complete assortments of the Newest Weaves and Colors in Plain and Novelty Silks and Velvets, especially adapted to the reproduction of Foreign Model Gowns and Exhibition Styles now being shown at the various Fashion Displays.

12,000 Yards of Novelty Plaid Silks

A wide range of the latest combinations of colors. 40 inches wide.
yd. **1.25,** usually 2.00

DRESS TRIMMINGS

A choice assortment featuring the most desirable Dress Trimmings for the Fall and Winter seasons—Spangled and Beaded Bands, Flouncings, Nets and Ornaments in all the leading shades and Black; Metal Cloth and Tricotine, Tinsel Bands and Flouncings, Flower Trimming, also Separate Flowers for Corsage, in a large variety. A choice selection of Braids and Buttons at popular prices.

ADVANCE SHOWING OF FURS

An unusually attractive collection of Fine Fur Garments, Muffs and Neckpieces, in the newest models and most fashionable Furs, at exceptionally low prices.

Remarkable Offerings for a Limited Period

Real Sealskin Coats, made to measure, 42 inches long; Rice's London Dye, two of the latest models. **225.00**

Persian Lamb Coats, made to measure, 40 inches long, made from Selected Skins of high lustre. **135.00**

Remodeling and Repairing of Furs at very special Summer rates.

WOMEN'S FALL GOWNS AND SUITS

Distinctive models in Gowns and Suits,—reproductions of the latest Importations, developed in the newest and most desirable materials.

Gowns in Satin Francaise, Gros de Londre, Poult de Soie, Soiree Taffeta, Charmeuse, Laces and Nets, Georgette Crepe, Serge, or combinations of Georgette Crepe and Satin, and Serge and Satin or Taffeta. **15.50** to **135.00**

Suits in the season's most exclusive materials ranging in price from ..... **24.50** to **125.00**

Specially Priced for Monday and Tuesday

Dresses in Taffeta or Serge..... Special **15.50**

Dresses in Silk Faille, Crepe de Chine or Georgette Crepe combined with Charmeuse Special **22.50**

Suits in Gabardine, Serge, Broadcloth and Check Fabrics..... Special **39.50**

WOMEN'S FALL COATS

Exceptional Values

Smart Coats of Mixed Fabrics,—new English cut; half lined with silk..... Special **19.50, 24.50** and **29.50**

Motor or Travelling Coats, in new Scotch Mixtures; belted models; smart cut..... Special **12.50** and **18.50**

Practical Coats in Boucle Cheviot or Zibeline; pretitily trimmed...Special **15.50** and **19.50**

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

Large Open-end Four-in-hand Scarfs made of Imported and Domestic Silks, in a wide range of colors and designs.
65c regularly 1.00 and 1.50

"McCreery Shirts"

(*No Charge for Sleeve Alterations*)

Fine Quality Crepe Shirts in an unusually large assortment of new and desirable novel stripes and colorings. regularly 5.00 and 6.50
3.75

Heavy Tub Silk Shirts in an extensive variety of plain and satin stripes.
regularly 3.00 and 4.50
2.60

Pajamas

Made of Mercerized and Woven Madras with pearl buttons and silk loops.
1.35
regularly 2.00

Silk Half Hose

Plain or fancy colors.....
pair **25c.** 6 pairs **1.45**
regularly 35c and 50c

TRUNKS, BAGS AND SUIT CASES—*Unusual Values*

Dress and Steamer Trunks, made on best basswood frames; duck covered, hard fibre edges; hand riveted solid trimmings; long edges reinforced with steel angles; fitted with divided and dress trays. Sizes 36, 38 and 40 inches.

Dress.....regularly 11.00 to 12.50, **8.75**
Steamer....regularly 9.00 to 10.00, **7.50**

Special Cowhide Suit Cases,—double steel frames; reinforced corners; straps all around; extra catches; fancy lining fitted with shirt pockets. Sizes 24 and 26 inches. **4.75**
regularly 7.75

Travelling Bags,—Sole Leather; saddler sewn; reinforced corners; best trimmings; leather lined, with inside pockets. Sizes 16, 17 and 18 inches. regularly 7.00, **4.50**

Smart Fall Models

MISSES' SUITS, DRESSES AND SKIRTS

Suits,—exclusive models in Gabardine, Broadcloth, Whipcord or Poplin, embodying all the latest Foreign and Domestic fashions; richly braided or fur trimmed. Sizes 14 to 18 years.
29.50, 39.50 and **48.00**

Silk Dresses,—very smart and chic models, in Meteor, Crepe de Chine, Charmeuse or Taffeta. Size 14 to 18 years. **18.50, 26.50** and **29.50**

Dresses of Navy Blue or African Brown Serge, combined with plain or plaid Taffeta. Size 14 to 18 years. **12.75, 16.75** and **22.50**

Separate Skirts of Serge, Gabardine, Poplin, Scotch Mixtures, Wool Plaid Fabrics, Men's Wear Worsted and Corduroy. 35 to 39-inch lengths.
5.75, 8.50 and **10.75**

Raincoats of Canton, Poplin, Leatherette or Gabardine; practical model; fully guaranteed. Size 14 to 18 years. **7.50, 10.75** and **14.75**

WOMEN'S HOSIERY

Specially Priced

Thread Silk Hosiery,—extra reinforced. Black or White. pair **1.50**
regularly 2.00 and 2.25

Thread Silk Hosiery,—reinforced. Black, White and novel effects. pair **85c**
regularly 1.00 and 1.25

Thread Silk Hosiery,—lisle tops and soles.
regularly 75c, pair **60c**

WOMEN'S SWEATERS

New Fall Styles

Shetland Weave Wool Sweaters,—various attractive models. **4.95**

Fibre Silk and Worsted Sweaters, with sash. **7.50**

Angora Finish Light Weight Worsted Sweaters,—various models. **7.75** and **11.90**

Thread Silk Sweaters, with sash; a variety of models. **17.75**

Mme Irene
FRENCH MODEL GOWNS

500 Fifth Avenue
At 42nd St.

PRESENTS
On Monday, August 30th,

A Special Sale
NEW FALL DRESSES
$12.75

Reproductions and copies of the higher priced models.

Serge, Crepe de Chine, Taffeta Silk.

Colors: *Black, Navy, African Brown, Grey, Petrograd Green, White.*

Women and Misses Sizes.

Mail Orders Promptly Filled.

GIRL'S JAW BROKEN BY VICE TRUST THUG

Grand Jury Witness Against Mortche Goldberg Twice Assaulted and Once Robbed.

MEN HIGH UP FEAR EXPOSURE

Fugitive, Now in Hoboken, Threatens Policemen and Politicians Unless They Help Him.

A remarkable case of intimidation of a Grand Jury witness, recalling similar cases which come to light in the police graft investigation under Governor Whitman when he was District Attorney, is occupying the attention of District Attorney Perkins and Police Commissioner Woods. Unlike earlier cases, however, the Police Department and the District Attorney's office are working hand in hand. A prominent politician and a police official of high rank are said to be involved indirectly in the case.

The case centres on Mortche Goldberg, fugitive from justice, better known as "King of the Vice Trust." The District Attorney's office, under the leadership of Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith, has been trying to get Goldberg since March, 1913, when he was indicted with three alleged accomplices for maintaining a public nuisance. Serious charges bearing on white slavery traffic in New York City are pending against the so-called king of the vice trust, and it is in this connection that the fugitive is really wanted.

At 2 A. M. last Wednesday the State's star witness against Mortche Goldberg, one Alice Henry, about 25 years old, and formerly closely associated with Goldberg, was assaulted in a restaurant near Thirty-fourth Street and Seventh Avenue. Her jaw was broken and three teeth were knocked out of her mouth. Her assailant, according to the victim, was Frank Morris, alias "Kid" Mohawk, once convicted of carrying a gun, and a well-known character of the Tenderloin.

Denounced by Prosecutor.

"Kid" Mohawk was arraigned before Magistrate Krotel in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning and was confronted by Assistant District Attorney Smith, who said, in substance, to the court:

"This is a remarkable case. This complainant, Alice Henry, was a witness before the Grand Jury of New York County about two weeks ago against Mortche Goldberg, the king of the vice trust. Ever since she went to the District Attorney's office she has been threatened and warned to make no further disclosures. The men who have threatened her are well-known characters of the Tenderloin, and one of them is this defendant, 'Kid' Mohawk.

"I want to say to this court that this 'Kid' Mohawk on a recent occasion threatened to kill Alice Henry if she didn't quit going to the District Attorney's office. He also told her that he had a gun which would shoot Police Lieutenant Glynn or Lieutenant Dan Costigan's staff at Police Headquarters.

"After the assault this defendant left the restaurant and soon returned with another man. Then Alice Henry was assaulted again and was robbed in addition."

When "Kid" Mohawk heard this denunciation by Assistant District Attorney Smith, he meekly spoke up:

"I'll waive examination."

He was held in $5,000 bail for action by the Grand Jury.

Exposure Feared.

The details of the assault upon the District Attorney's star witness against the leader of the system of organized vice which flourished in this city prior to the Whitman graft investigation, were learned yesterday. The assault, according to statements made to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, was inspired by others who are seeking to keep Mortche Goldberg out of District Attorney Perkins's clutches. These men behind "Kid" Mohawk and Mortche Goldberg fear that Goldberg, if he is arrested, may turn State's evidence and uncover the whole workings of the graft and vice system which was in its prime in 1912 and 1913.

This is the story which led up to last Wednesday's assault on Alice Henry:

Goldberg, with a number of associates, formed the so-called vice trust in 1912.

Following on the Rosenthal murder in July, 1912, the then District Attorney, Charles S. Whitman, began a campaign to smash the so-called vice trust. In one night, under the leadership of Assistant District Attorney Smith, thirty-eight disorderly houses were raided. The leaders of the system left the city and their business fell to pieces. The District Attorney's detectives waited for an opportunity to catch the leaders.

Goldberg Hiding in Hoboken.

Mortche and one of the women went to Buenos Aires, and the other woman went to Texas. Early this year, however, Mortche, unable to stay away from the Tenderloin, returned and was arrested by detectives. He was arraigned on the indictment and held in $2,500 bail.

Early this month Goldberg was called for trial, but he did not appear. He had skipped his $2,500 bail, and it was forfeited. Since then he has not been seen in the city, but it is understood that he has kept in hiding in Hoboken and that he has conducted his fight against the District Attorney's office from there.

By chance Assistant District Attorney Smith heard of Alice Henry, an old friend of Mortche Goldberg. After much delay she went before the Grand Jury. It was there, it is understood, that she gave damaging testimony against all of the leaders in the vice trust.

Mortche Goldberg has many political friends in New York. Once in a political campaign, it is said, he spent $200,000 to get votes. Through his lieutenants, moreover, about $50,000 was alleged to have been spent during the Whitman graft exposure to spirit witnesses out of the city. Goldberg called on the men he had befriended to help him out of trouble. He told them that if they did not get him off he would expose them. This came to the District Attorney's ears, and he was all the more anxious to get Goldberg.

The climax was reached when "Kid" Mohawk assaulted the State's star witness. Mohawk went to the restaurant in a cab to kidnap Alice Henry and take her out of the District Attorney's jurisdiction. A scramble ensued and she was knocked down.

Pawnticket for a Pistol.

On the occasion of the second assault she was robbed of $32. Mohawk was arrested by Lieutenant Glynn of Lieutenant Costigan's staff. In his pocket was a pawnticket which called for a revolver. Lieutenant Glynn, the same man whom Mohawk is said to have threatened, claimed the revolver at the pawnshop, and it is now at Police Headquarters.

It is this story which the Grand Jury will investigate. The investigation, it was said yesterday, will begin on Tuesday. The District Attorney, it is understood, has many witnesses whose names have never been mentioned in the newspapers.

It has not been brought out who the politician is behind Goldberg, and it is admitted that there is little chance of bringing him into the record unless Goldberg is arrested. The police official involved had great prominence in previous administrations, but has been pushed into the background under Commissioner Woods. Some evidence against him was brought out by the Curran Aldermanic police investigation.

COSTA RICA LOAN WAITS.

Minister of Finance Will Try Once More to Raise $2,000,000.

Among the passengers sailing yesterday for Central American ports on the United Fruit steamer Santa Marta was Mariano Guardia, Minister of Finance of Costa Rica, who has been here three months trying to negotiate a loan of $2,000,000 for his Government. He has not succeeded yet, he said, but hopes to make some satisfactory financial arrangements with the New York bankers later.

"We need this money," Mr. Guardia said, "to establish a national bank in Costa Rica, with head offices in San José and branches in Port Limon, Cartago, and Punta Arenas, on the Pacific Coast. The bank would have the support of the Government, and one of its chief objects would be to lend money at 5 per cent. interest to the farmers to develop their land. Now they must pay 12 per cent."

He added that Costa Rica was the steadiest republic in Central or South America, and had not had a revolution of any kind for half a century. In his opinion the recent Pan-American Financial Conference at Washington had done a good deal of good, because it had assured the people of the Latin republics that the United States was sincere in its wish to assist them and did not intend annexation.

ODORS STIFLE FIFTH AV.

Business Men Form Organization to Fight for Relief.

Deputy Commissioner Haven Emerson of the Board of Health announced yesterday that property owners and business men along Fifth Avenue have begun plans to form an organization for the purpose of fighting the marked increase of odors which are supposed to be wafted from the Jersey shores.

The Commissioner is convinced that these objectionable odors come from certain plants across the river to the west, and they are particularly offensive to persons living as far south as Fiftieth Street and as far north as 120th Street. For some time the burning of refuse at the city dumping ground at Seventy-ninth Street and the North River was blamed for the odors, but the reputation of the dumping ground was saved after an investigation. A chemical plant on the Jersey side has now been charged directly for the odors, and steps will be taken to confine the smell of the chemicals to its own State.

To Work Among the Black Jews.

Dr. Jacques Faitlovitch sailed yesterday for Abyssinia on the Italian liner Duca degli Abruzzi via Genoa to spend a year among the black Jews, known as Falashas, who live in the mountains about two months' journey on mule back from the coast. "There are about 50,000 of these black Jews," said Dr. Faitlovitch. "I have been there twice previously, in 1904 and 1908, and on the last visit I brought back three of their young men, leaving two of them in Italy to be educated and one in France. The two in Italy will return with me now and start a school for the Abyssinian black Jews in the Italian colony of Erethia, which has been subscribed for by the Jewish organizations in America."

SUES FOR $297,000 LOST BY HARTMAN

Mrs. MacKenzie Asks Seaboard Bank to Repay Value of Her Singer Stock He Pledged.

PUT UP FOR $100,000 LOAN

Charges Luke, Banks & Weeks and W. S. McGuire with Aiding in Wrongful Conversion.

Mrs. Charlotte MacKenzie, who lost a large fortune through the swindling operations of Richard J. Hartman, began a suit in the Supreme Court yesterday to recover $297,912.64 lost by the alleged misappropriation of 1,104 shares of stock of the Singer Manufacturing Company. The action is directed against the Seaboard National Bank, the brokerage firm of Luke, Banks & Weeks, Hartman, now in Sing Sing, and his lawyer, William S. McGuire.

Mrs. MacKenzie is the widow of James S. MacKenzie, whose brother Alexander was at one time head of the Singer Manufacturing Company. Hartman, once head of Tyson & Co., theatrical ticket brokers, was indicted for stealing $133,000 from Mrs. MacKenzie. He was convicted on Feb. 11 and sentenced by Supreme Court Justice Weeks to a term of five years in Sing Sing. Hartman was alleged to be responsible for the loss of most of Mrs. MacKenzie's fortune, which amounted to about $700,000.

Mrs. MacKenzie was compelled to declare herself bankrupt, but she turned over all her remaining property to her creditors. The creditors selected Romeyn Berry to act in the capacity of a trustee and Mr. Berry appears in the suit which was begun yesterday as a co-plaintiff with Mrs. MacKenzie. Morris & Plante are counsel for the plaintiffs.

In her complaint Mrs. MacKenzie alleges that on Dec. 8, 1911, a certificate for 1,104 shares of stock in the Singer Manufacturing Company was in the possession of the New Jersey Title Guarantee & Trust Company, having been deposited there as security for loans to her to the amount of $33,287.36.

Then the complaint sets forth the facts which were proved against Hartman on his trial. Mrs. MacKenzie received a letter stating that the money due the trust company would have to be paid at once. She was greatly worried, being under the impression that the letter was from the company. She consulted Hartman, who had secretly caused the letter to be sent. He told her he would pay the money and recover the stock.

He arranged to have the stock redeemed, and on Dec. 8 Mrs. MacKenzie gave him an order, according to the complaint, authorizing his lawyer, McGuire, to redeem the certificate. At the same time, it is alleged, Hartman wrongfully employed McGuire to repledge the certificate with the Seaboard National Bank for a new loan for $100,000 for his own benefit.

The complaint charges that although Luke, Banks & Weeks and the Seaboard National Bank knew the certificate in question belonged to Mrs. MacKenzie, they participated in the conversion and wrongful distribution of these shares by receiving them as a pledge for the $100,000 loan. The brokerage firm entered into the transaction by acting as Hartman's agent.

The bank, it is stated, changed the one original certificate for seven certificates, one for 600 shares, which was put in the name of one William I. Dadson, an employe of the bank, five for 100 shares each and one for four shares, which was put in the name of Mrs. MacKenzie. This, it is alleged, was done at the instance of McGuire, acting through the defendants, Luke, Banks & Weeks, about Jan. 9, and on Jan. 24, 1912.

The certificate for 600 shares was changed later for three 100 and one 300-share certificate. The 300-share certificate is alleged to have been placed in the name of Harry Dunn, an employe of the defendant bank. It is also said to have been pledged as a security for a loan to McGuire.

Mrs. MacKenzie, acting with Mr. Berry, sues for the full amount of the original certificate of 1,104 shares, valued at $297,912.64.

ROOSEVELTS ASK REDUCTION

Executors Say Assessed Valuation of Real Estate Is Too High.

Executors and trustees of the estates of James A. Roosevelt and James I. Roosevelt are seeking in the Supreme Court to have the assessed valuation of real estate fixed by the assessors at more than $800,000 reduced.

W. Emlen Roosevelt and George Emlen Roosevelt, as executors and trustees of the estate of James A. Roosevelt, obtained an order yesterday from Supreme Court Justice Shearn directing Lawson Purdy, President of the Tax Department, to show cause why the assessments on property appraised as follows should not be reduced: 129 and 131 Fifth Avenue, land, $185,000; total, with improvements, $260,000; 4 East Twentieth Street, land, $70,000; total, with improvements, $75,000, and 6 East Twentieth Street, land, $70,000; total, with improvements, $75,000.

A similar order was obtained by W. Emlen Roosevelt and John E. Roosevelt, as trustees of the estate of the late James I. Roosevelt. In this case the trustees want reduced the assessed valuations on the following properties: 645 Broadway, land, $56,000; total, with improvements, $59,000; and 836 and 838 Broadway, land, $250,000; total, with improvements, $280,000.

200,000 MAY STRIKE FOR A SHORTER DAY

Clothing Workers in Large Cities Will Demand Eight Hours.

CHICAGO DECISION TODAY

Workers Threaten to Quit in the Busy Season Unless Manufacturers Yield.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 28.—A strike of clothing workers, involving 200,000 in Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Rochester, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Milwaukee, is in the balance, it was stated tonight at the meeting of the executive council of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, here.

Official announcement, authorizing the strike, it was said, would be made tomorrow. The council today authorized the Chicago workers to make their demands for a forty-eight-hour week and higher wages. In the event the manufacturers refuse, a strike involving 50,000 workers in Chicago will be called within six weeks, at the beginning of the busy season.

According to President Sidney Hillman of New York, the grievance of the workers hinges on the long working day, and unless it is shortened, together with a general betterment of conditions, in a short time the leading clothing centres of the country will be tied up. There is also a possibility of a sympathetic strike being called among the other workers in smaller cities. At present only the leading clothing centres of the country are involved.

Until this afternoon New York was on the list which would be affected. The report of the committee, however, calling for an arbitration conference among the workers and manufacturers in that city was approved and concurred in. Nothing will be done regarding New York until after a conference, to be held shortly.

The Amalagamated is the organization formed by the delegates who seceded from the United Garment Workers at the Nashville convention last year.

MANY DEMAND 8-HOUR DAY.

Machinists Serve Notice on Big New Jersey Manufacturers.

Special to The New York Times.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Aug. 28.—Every manufacturing concern in this city, Woodbridge, Metuchen, Sewarren, and Keasbey, including the American Smelting and Refining Company, United Lead Works, Barber Asphalt Paving Company, American Cartridge Company, Pardee Steel Works, Dider March Company, Raritan Copper Works, and Standard Underground Cable Works, were notified by Hugh V. Reilly, district agent of the International Association of Machinists, today that the machinists of Local No. 367 demanded an eight-hour day with the same wage as now paid for nine hours, time and a half for overtime to 9 P. M. and double time after 9 and on Sundays.

A number of the concerns are working on war orders. Nearly ten thousand men are employed.

MENACE REMINGTON PLANT.

Bridgeport Metal Polishers Threaten to Strike for More Wages.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 28.—Another strike against the Remington Arms and Ammunition Company was said this afternoon to be impending. The alleged grievance affects the metal polishers and braziers. The assertion is made that when wages were advanced recently the metal polishers did not have their pay adjusted, and when four sought an interview with officers of the company they were locked out. The Executive Board of the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass and Silver Workers Union will meet here Monday.

T. H. Flynn, organizer of the American Federation of Labor, speaking of the freight handlers' strike this afternoon, said that if the railroad company did not increase the wages of the freight handlers here he would undertake to tie up the freight handling of the system. He said that officials of the company had refused to grant conferences. A few additional strikebreakers were brought in by the New Haven today.

Aside from these troubles industrial conditions are improving rapidly and several thousand striking employes of plants are ready to resume their labor Monday under the eight-hour day and better shop conditions.

It is predicted that next week will see but few idle persons in Bridgeport. The labor leaders are expected to transfer their activities to other Connecticut cities, where preliminary efforts are directed toward building up local unions of various crafts.

In the absence of Waldo C. Bryant, head of the Bryant Electric Company, the strike of 1,500 men there was not definitely ended today, but the men expected to return on Tuesday. It is understood that the only obstacle is a declination to recognize the union.

The Salts Textile Company's strike is unsettled, but conferences are to be resumed.

PLAN CONNECTICUT CAMPAIGN.

State Labor Chiefs Prepare for Fight for the Eight-Hour Day.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 28.—The Executive Committee of the Connecticut Federation of Labor met here today to formulate plans for a State-wide campaign for the eight-hour day.

Julius C. Stremlau, President of the federation, declared today that unions in every city in the State are asking that the federation start a campaign for the shorter workday.

"The success of the movement in Bridgeport, where twenty concerns have given the eight-hour day without a wage cut," said Mr. Stremlau, "shows that the justice of the demand made by workingmen is being conceded."

That New Haven was the next city in which the movement for the eight-hour day would be started was asserted tonight by Stremlau. He did not say when the campaign would begin.

The Executive Committee was in session practically all afternoon, discussing plans and listening to the report of State Organizer Ira Orburn on his work at Bridgeport.

It was announced that the annual convention of the State Federation would be held in this city, beginning the day after Labor Day and continuing for four days.

3,000 PLASTERERS OUT.

Employers Suspend Them Owing to a Dispute Over Italian Workmen.

Owing to a dispute over the employment of Italian plasterers in downtown constructions, the Employing Plasterers' Association announced yesterday that they would suspend operations until an agreement was reached between them and the leaders of the Plasterers' Union. The union is in the control of Italians, who have demanded that 25 per cent. of the help employed on downtown work should be Italian.

The employers have resisted this demand, because they do not believe that the Italian plasterers can provide the calibre of work required in big hotel and theatre construction. This work pays as much as $5.50 a day, whereas uptown the Italians are willing to work for much less.

The employers made their announcement at noon yesterday and more than 3,000 plasterers were suspended temporarily. They expect to reach an amicable settlement in the matter by tomorrow night.

200 LONGSHOREMEN STRIKE.

Eastern Steamship Corporation Dockmen Want Higher Wages.

About 200 longshoremen employed on the piers of the Eastern Steamship Corporation, Piers 18 and 19 North River, which operates the Metropolitan all-water route to Boston and the Maine Steamship Line to Portland, went on strike yesterday for more pay. They are getting a flat rate of 25 cents an hour and demand 30 cents for weekdays, 40 cents overtime, and 50 cents for holidays and Sundays, the same as the Clyde and Mallory Lines have been paying since the recent strike.

Albert Smith, Superintendent of the Eastern Steamship Corporation piers, said yesterday afternoon that the men had been influenced to strike by the agents of the International Longshoremen's Association in order to get them to join the branch union of coastwise workers recently organized among the men employed on the Clyde and Mallory piers.

"We have offered them a rate of 27½ cents an hour for overtime, and that is the only advance we can make under present business conditions. The Bunker Hill and the H. S. Dimmock got away on time for Boston, and the Northland for Portland, so that we have not been inconvenienced by the walking out of the 200 men."

More Nixon Men Threaten Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

METUCHEN, N. J., Aug. 28.—According to Fred Scholl of Newark, business agent of the steam fitters union, more than 500 employes of Lewis E. Nixon's gun cotton works will strike on Monday unless Mr. Nixon adjust differences with the plumbers, pipe fitters and carpenters who walked out Wednesday, following the discharge of two of their number for "trying to start a strike." A strong guard was put on duty tonight and reports that pro-German agitators had anything to do with the trouble were denied.

Tailors Defer Visit to Mrs. Belmont.

The leaders of the Ladies' Tailors and Dressmakers' Union at a meeting held yesterday at 726 Lexington Avenue decided to abandon the trip they proposed to make to Newport today for the purpose of obtaining the support of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont and other wealthy suffragettes for a general strike. The leaders fear that their appearance in the open as instigators of the strike would place their names on the blacklist, and they therefore voted to wait until 12,000 comrades were ready to walk out of the shops before calling on members of the "400."

Edgewater Strikers Return.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 28.—The strikes in the plants at Edgewater practically ended today when the 400 men who quit work in the Spencer Kellogg Linseed Oil Works returned. Their pay will be increased 2 cents an hour and time and a half will be paid for overtime. The 150 who left the Susquehanna coal docks are still out. This trouble will be settled on Monday, probably.

Newark Carpenters May Strike.

On Wednesday, Sept. 1, a strike of 3,000 carpenters in Newark, N. J., and vicinity is expected, unless their demand of an increase of 50 cents a day is granted. James Kirby, President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, who came here from his home in Indianapolis to discuss the situation with the leaders of the trade, has approved the proposed strike.

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street — *5th Avenue*

Last Two Days—August Sales

Purchases Will Appear on Bill Rendered October 1st

HOUSEHOLD LINENS,—*Decided Reductions*

Heavy Irish Linen Damask Tablecloths:
2x2 yds.....regularly 2.50 and 3.00, **1.90 and 2.25**
2x2½ yds.....regularly 3.75 and 4.25, **2.65 and 2.85**
2x3 yds.....regularly 4.25 and 4.75, **3.25 and 3.50**
Napkins to match: 22x22 inches.....regularly 3.75 and 4.25, doz. **2.65 and 2.85**
24x24 inches.....regularly 4.75 and 5.00, doz. **3.25 and 3.50**
Heavy Irish Linen Damask, 72 inches wide.....regularly 1.50 yd. **1.00**
300 Dozen Old Bleach Irish Huckaback Towels,—hemstitched; size 23x39 inches.....regularly 9.00 doz. **6.90**
200 Dozen Hemmed Momie Cloth Towels, colored borders, or plain white. Size 20x41 regularly 3.50, doz. **2.65**

Hemstitched Linen Sheets:
Single size.....regularly 6.00, pr. **4.50** Double size.....regularly 7.50, pr. **5.50**
Hemstitched Linen Pillow Cases....regularly 1.25, 1.75 and 2.75 pair **90c, 1.25 and 1.75**

Hemmed Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases

Sheets:	54x90 in. **45c**	63x99 in. **55c**	72x99 in. **65c**	81x99 in. **75c**	90x108 in. **90c**
Cases:	42x36 in. **13c**	45x36 in. **15c**	50x36 in. **17c**	54x36 in. **19c**	

ELECTRIC LAMPS

Solid Mahogany Boudoir Lamps, with 10-inch fancy silk shade; complete. **2.25** regularly 3.50

Floor Lamps of Solid Mahogany, Burnished Gold Wood or finished in Antique Ivory Enamel; fluted column; 22-inch silk Empire shade, with 4-inch silk fringe; any color. regularly 20.00, **12.50**

DINNER SERVICES

American Porcelain,—several desirable floral and border decorations; 101 pieces. regularly 20.00, **15.00**

American Porcelain,—rosebud border pattern, in double gold lines; 101 pieces. **18.00** regularly 25.00

American or English Porcelain or French China,—choice conventional border decorations or coin gold band, with solid coin gold handles; 101 pieces. regularly 32.50, **25.00**

ORIENTAL RUGS,—*Final Offering*

Fine Persian and Turkey-in-Asia Rugs of selected qualities, guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction. An extensive range of sizes and color combinations. Rugs purchased in this sale will be held for future delivery.

At About Wholesale Prices

Small Oriental Mats.....usually 10.50, **5.75**
Beluchistan, Shirvan and Mosul Rugs, in small and medium sizes; silky and lustrous. usually 14.50, 18.50 to 35.00, **9.75, 12.75 to 25.00**
Room-size Persian and Serapi Rugs,—sizes range from 6.1x9.2 to 10.6x13 ft. usually 125.00, 150.00 to 225.00, **79.00, 95.00 to 157.00**
Royal Kirmanshah and Sarouk Rugs,—room sizes; exquisite pastel colorings and rich dark effects. usually 245.00, 275.00 to 450.00, **165.00, 195.00 to 350.00**

Exceptional Values—High Grade Domestic Rugs

Sanford's Beauvais Seamless Axminster Rugs,—size 9x12 feet, in a large variety of unusually choice designs. regularly 29.50, **24.50**
Seamless Wilton Velvet Rugs,—size 9x12 feet; attractive designs; very durable. **19.50** regularly 27.50

BRASS BEDS & BEDDING

Brass Beds with 2-inch posts and top rods, one-inch filler rods. regularly 20.00, **12.50**
Four-post Brass Beds,—Colonial model. regularly 34.50, **25.00**
Pure Layer Felt Mattresses in one or two parts. regularly 15.00, **10.00**
Black Curled Hair Mattresses in one or two parts. regularly 26.00, **19.50**
French Upholstered Box Springs...**15.50** regularly 20.00

BED COVERINGS

Blankets—Single bed size. pair **4.50 and 5.50**
Full bed size.....pair **5.00 and 7.75**
Comfortables—Cotton filled.....each **1.45, 2.00 and 2.65**
Bed Spreads—
White Ripple Dimity, single size; hemmed. each **1.10**
White Ripple Dimity, full size; hemmed. each **1.20**
White Marseilles, satin finish; hemmed. each **2.25 and 2.75**

McCREERY "MASTER-MADE" FURNITURE

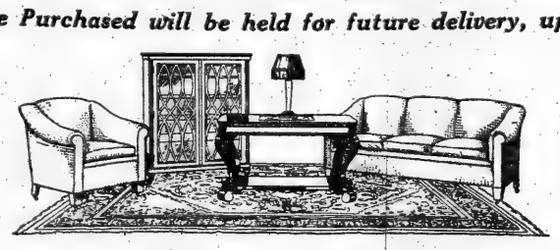
$300,000 High Grade Furniture at Enormous Reductions

Merchandise Purchased will be held for future delivery, upon request.



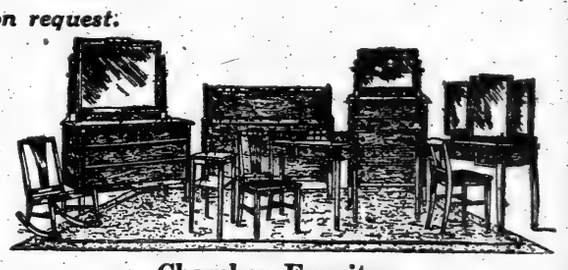
Dining Room Furniture

Ten-piece Hepplewhite Model Suite, as illustrated, designed and made exclusively for James McCreery & Co. of Selected Mexican Mahogany. regularly 550.00, **395.00**
Ten-piece Dull Mahogany Suites,—Sheraton model. regularly 300.00, **195.00**
Ten-piece Charles II. Jacobean Oak Suites...**250.00** regularly 325.00
Ten-piece Adam Model Suites,—made exclusively for James McCreery & Co. regularly 375.00, **295.00**
Ten-piece Adam Model Suites with 72-inch Buffet. regularly 600.00, **435.00**
Ten-piece Hepplewhite Model Suites.....**875.00** regularly 1,171.00



Library Furniture

Four-piece Suite, as illustrated regularly 280.00, **170.25**
Above Suite sold separately as follows:
Sofa, with loose down cushions...regularly 90.00, **69.50**
Chair, with loose down cushions..regularly 50.00, **33.50**
Table, 30x50 inches.....regularly 40.00, **29.50**
Bookcase, with double doors.....regularly 50.00, **37.50**
Famous "Martha Washington" Work Tables.....**10.75** regularly 20.00
Solid Mahogany Dinner Wagons..regularly 25.00, **15.00**
Mahogany Tip Tables, 24-inch top regularly 9.00, **4.50**
Overstuffed Sofas upholstered with hair and moss and covered in Tapestry; two separate cushions. **127.50** regularly 175.00



Chamber Furniture

Suite as illustrated, including Dresser, Chiffonier, Toilet Table and Full Size Bed; finished in Ivory Enamel or Mahogany. regularly 275.00, **198.00**
Chairs, Table and Desk to match, at a small additional cost.
Four-piece Mahogany Suites,—Colonial model. regularly 325.00, **250.00**
Four-piece Ivory Enamel Suites, striped in delft blue. regularly 250.00, **185.00**
Five-piece French Gray or Ivory Enamel Suites, with Twin Beds. regularly 400.00, **200.00**
Four-post Mahogany Beds in Twin or Full size. regularly 50.00, **25.00**
Four-post Mahogany Beds..regularly 60.00, **39.50**

Kurzman

Importer

Fifth Avenue & 35th St.

INTRODUCES
CORRECT PARIS STYLE
Mr. Charles C. Kurzman
cabled
"Sailing Steamship Espagne. Due August thirtieth. Bringing best styles shown late August openings. Also models made exclusively for us."
We shall arrange to show these models commencing
Wednesday, September 1st
together with previous importations of
Fall and Winter Styles
TRIMMED HATS
Tailored Suits
Gowns Coats Dresses
Blouses Furs Novelties

WAR ORDERS KEEP STEEL MILLS BUSY

Manufacturers Speculating as to What Will Happen When the Conflict Ends.

RAILROADS NOW SUFFER

Orders for Rails Are Being Refused at the Present Time—Sixty Ships Being Built Here.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 28.—The metal industry of the United States is dependent on war orders approximately to the extent of 40 per cent. of output. Domestic trade is not responding to the influence of the vast amount of wealth being poured into this country from Europe. The hurried expansion of the steel industry to rush out shells and rifles will have to be paid for out of the earnings of these contracts. The country will have no further use for these plants after the war unless the export trade in manufactured articles to replace property destroyed, will be manufactured in the United States.

In the great rush now prevailing steel makers are loath to accept contracts for material beyond the last of the year. It is presumed that should the war continue, much higher prices will be obtained than are now being received. Frantic efforts are being made by Great Britain and her allies to place enormous contracts for steel to be used in projectiles. France alone is inquiring for 30,000 tons a month for the next six months. England has a buyer in Pittsburgh who placed an order for 25,000 tons of steel which will be put into machinery in Manchester, England.

Another inquiry is for 150,000 tons of rounds for an Eastern shell maker. The Baldwin Locomotive Company requires 18,000 tons for munitions. At Chester, Penn., firm has closed for 24,000 tons. France and Russia each have placed orders with an Eastern steel mill for 15,000 tons. These are only some of the larger requirements. In addition to this there are numerous inquiries and orders for smaller allotments, which swells the aggregate into such an enormous tonnage that the steel industry is unable to take care of the demand.

Railroad Orders Turned Down.

It may not be repeated again in the lifetime of those now living that the steel industry does not care for railroad business. Four large rail mills in this country are working double turn on large rounds for shells, and railroad managers have as much as been told to keep their rail orders in their desks until times for delivery are more propitious.

As a result of the depletion of steel billets, prices have been advanced on nearly all lines of finished steel except on galvanized goods, which have found lower levels on account of the reduced cost of spelter. As Pittsburgh mills have no billets to spare there are no quotations offered. Eastern Pennsylvania steel makers have advanced their price to $31.50 and $33 at mill. One sale went as high as $38 at mill. Sheet bars can be had for delivery after October at $25 a ton in limited quantities with the proviso if they have them to spare.

The New York Shipbuilding Company has contracted to build two more tank steamers, and the Cramp Company will build a second tanker for the Sun Art Company. These will require about 12,000 tons of steel. The total number of vessels contracted for by Atlantic seaboard shipyards will aggregate about sixty. This year will go on record as being by far the greatest steel ship building year in the history of the country. As a result of the demand plate mills are active.

The Carnegie Steel Company has advanced plates to $1.35, which has been followed by some of its competitors. By the first of September the new quotation will be generally accepted and a start made for another increase of a dollar on a ton. Structural shapes have also been pushed up to $1.35 and the demand is fairly active. With higher prices orders are being placed that could have been filled to better advantage six months ago.

Prices Are Going Up.

The American Steel and Wire Company has advanced the price of plain wire $2 a ton, and $1 a ton on nails. Galvanized wire has declined $2 a ton, and $5 a ton on galvanized nails. Steel shafting has been advanced $1 a ton. Railroad track supplies have gone up $2 a ton. All sheet products, except galvanized, have been raised about $1 a ton. Blue annealed, No. 10 gauge, is quoted in Pittsburg at $1.40.

The National Tube Company, it is said, will spend $5,000,000 increasing the Benwood plant near Wheeling, W. Va. This mill has not been in operation during dull periods largely because it was not up to date. The project involves an extension for which much ground has been purchased, so as to make it cheaper to operate. The J. G. White Corporation, New York, has inquiries out for 200 miles of line pipe. There is a general belief that black pipe will be advanced soon.

Pig iron continues active and prices continue to advance. A New York sale during the week aggregated 50,000 tons of which 20,000 tons were taken from a Buffalo furnace at $14, furnace. An insistent demand has been made on furnace operators to quote for deliveries during 1916. This they have been loath to do on the rising market. One of the interesting events of the week was the shipment of 2,400 tons of Bessemer pig iron by fast freight to New York, in order to catch a steamer leaving for Italy. The Jones & Laughlin Steel Company has purchased 25,000 tons of pig iron.

Foreign inquiries for iron are large and it is due to this demand, much as to domestic buying that prices are advancing. One sale of 10,000 tons of basic iron at $14.25, valleys, is reported. Bessemer is held at $15.50, valleys. Another advance of 25 cents a ton is imminent. Southern iron is firmer in price and as high as $12.50 is asked for 1916 delivery.

Owing to the failure of shipments of ferro manganese from Great Britain spiegeleisen is in great demand. Ferro has sold as high as $140 a ton, seaboard.

Advertising Firm Sues Roads.

The Inter-City Advertising Company has brought suits against five public service companies for $880,000, alleging that by contracts with the companies it had the right to continue its advertising for five more years. The defendant companies disputed this contention, it is said, and preferred not to make a renewal to the advertising company. The defendants in the suits are the Brooklyn-Queens County and Suburban Company, the South Brooklyn Railroad Company, the Coney Island and Gravesend Railway Company, the Nassau Electric Railroad Company, and the New York Consolidated Railroad Company.

COPPER TRADE SEES ADVANCE IN PRICES

Rise of 2 Cents a Pound Causes Advances of 4 Points in Leading Shares.

SMALL DEALER INTRENCHED

Large Amount of Metal Bought at Lower Figure—Refines Held for Eighteen-Cent Level.

The copper trade is seeing evidences of a renewal of the buying movement which had been awaited for nearly two months. A reflection of improved conditions was displayed last week in an advance averaging more than 4 points in the leading copper company shares, including American Smelting & Refining, Anaconda, Inspiration and Utah on the Stock Exchange, and in a greater increase of market value of Kennecott Copper on the Curb. It must be said, of course, that speculation for the rise probably had much to do with the sharp upturn of these shares, but reports from the copper industry, nevertheless, formed a basis upon which speculators and investors were able to work.

Copper sold on Friday and yesterday at 18 cents a pound in comparison with 16 cents two weeks before. This advance was considered highly satisfactory by producers, particularly several of those of large calibre who had firmly declined to market their wares under the 18-cent level for several weeks preceding and in consequence had found little business to do. A rise of 2 cents a pound in a fortnight is exceptional in the recent history of copper production in this country, and because of it refiners were inclined to shake their heads and look mysterious when asked yesterday what they thought the top price would be on the present movement.

The same condition prevailed last June when the metal was advancing swiftly from about 17 cents to a little more than 20 cents a pound. Then producers said they were reluctant to guess about the possible top figure because there was no way of telling how eager ammunition makers would be a week later to buy copper. This view of the situation was expressed by a leading copper man three days before the advance came to a halt. In those three days the metal rose more than a cent a pound, but in the course of the spurt it seemed as though buyers had pretty well filled their requirements for the time and they disappeared from the market.

It was then that the smaller dealers found their opportunity, and it was reported toward the end of last week that they had intrenched themselves for the rise when it should come. These dealers found themselves fairly well sold out of supplies on the advance and the falling off of buying by manufacturers gave them a chance for buying up metal at declining prices in readiness for the next wave of purchases from ultimate consumers. As has been said, some of the important refiners declined to sell when the market sagged below 18 cents, but there were others who did and to them the dealers went. Also the "second hands" afforded supplies available to the dealers bent on accumulating cheap copper.

The second hands hold a place in the metal market which is frequently overlooked in considering the copper business as a whole. These are men who devote their efforts to reclaiming the metal from scraps and other forms of junk, and convert it into a marketable product. Compared with the great refiners their part in the trade is small, but in a dull period round amounts of the metal can be accumulated from the second hands at prices usually running from one to three cents under the quoted market level.

The minor producers and the second hands were selling copper around 16 cents on Monday two weeks ago. Before Saturday night the price had hardened to close 16 17 cents and last week an advance of a full cent occurred. The rise was influenced by a sharp upturn in the price of "standard warrants" in London, where previously quotations had been weak for ten days. Reports received by cable said that the British Government had begun to buy extensively after a period of quiet, ostensibly to increase the supplies at the ammunition factories. Signs were quickly seen here that munition makers had also entered the market on this side, and producers immediately began to talk of a general increase of buying. Spelter also was bolstered up, apparently through heavier purchases by brass makers. When copper was selling around the 20-cent level, spelter reached the extraordinary price of 25 cents a pound for immediate delivery. Subsequently a reaction occurred which later was converted into weakness and the alloy dropped to a quoted price of 9 cents early in the month. Yesterday spelter was quoted in some quarters at 16 cents.

DROWNS AT DOHERTY PICNIC

Girl Dives for Robert Conachered, but Undertow Claims Body.

Robert Conachered of 113 Waverly Place, an engineer employed by Henry L. Doherty & Co. of 60 Wall Street, was drowned yesterday at the annual picnic of the company's employes at Huguenot, S. I. Two hundred young men and women were gathered at the Terramarine Inn for the picnic when Conchered and a young woman, whose identity is unknown, went out in a small boat.

The water was rather rough, and Conachered lost an oar, which he attempted to recover. The boat floated away, however, and the young man had to go overboard to reach it. It is not known whether he was struck by the oar or was taken by cramps, but he suddenly threw up his hands and sank.

His cries for help were heard by the picnickers, who rushed to the shore in time to see the girl in the boat dive over to the drowning man's rescue, but the undertow had carried the body beyond her reach, and, although she swam about for some time, she found no trace of it.

A lifeguard came up and took the boat and the girl ashore. She dressed at once and left Huguenot before her name could be learned. The picnic was broken up by the accident. Up to a late hour last night Conachered's body had not been found.

Extend Courses in City Work.

New York City is planning to extend the facilities for special training in its administrative departments offered by the institutions of higher education in this city, according to an announcement made yesterday by City Chamberlain Henry Bruere. Both the New York University and the College of the City of New York, beginning this Fall, will give instruction in all phases of city work. Five hundred of the city's employes enrolled for the courses offered last year.

Business Hours: 8:30 A. M. to 5 P. M., Saturday Included

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street.

Established 1879



JUST when the cool, quiet and green of the country is most inviting—the children's school outfits must be planned and purchased.

And Best's can assist you very materially.

Our standard sizing coupled with most complete stocks makes it possible for us to fit any figure easily and comfortably.

The recognized quality of all our materials and our careful workmanship reduce shopping to a mere matter of choosing—which is just the most pleasant part.

So for quick shopping—and economical, too, for yourself as well as the children—Best's can save you many extra steps and tiring disappointments.

Shop here *first*.



School and College Apparel

Showing first complete assortments of Authoritative Styles

For the Fall and Winter Season

Speaking of school means thinking of clothes—and thinking of clothes means thinking of Best's, the Leading Specialists in School, Academy and College Apparel.

All the correct and really smart new things—the conservatively youthful and jaunty, trim styles.

And the widest range of choice at moderate prices to be found in the city.

Misses' New Fall Styles for School and College

Sizes 14, 16 and 17 Years—4th Floor.

College Dresses of serge,	up from	**9.75**
Separate Wool Skirts,	" "	**5.75**
Practical Coats in the new fabrics,	" "	**10.00**
Tailor-made Suits,	" "	**17.50**

Two Special Fall Models in Misses' Suits

Exclusive Styles, Attractively Priced.

College Suits in the new whipcords, poplins and wool mixtures	at	**22.50**
Fur Trimmed Suits of whipcord in new Fall shades	at	**25.00**

Sizes 14, 16, 17 Years—4th Floor.

Girls' Dresses and Coats

Featured at popular prices—4th Floor.

School Dresses,	up from	**5.75**
Practical School Coats,	" "	**5.95**
Junior Girls' Tailor-made Suits, 12 to 16 years,	" "	**16.50**

Girls' and Misses' Fall School Hats

Are shown in the smart advance models at

2.00 upward

4th Floor Department.

The New Fall Styles for Women and Misses

Are now assembled, presenting the authoritative trend of fashion for the coming season, in Tailor-made Suits and Coats, Gowns and Wraps for street, formal afternoon and evening wear, the New Waists and Original Paris Model Hats, with copies and adaptations from our own workrooms,

at Decidedly Attractive Prices.

Original Paris Model Hats

Recently received, authentic creations from the leading European designers.

Copies and adaptations from our own workrooms, at moderate prices—2nd Floor.

New Fall Sport Hats

For Women and Misses

5.00

Of velvet and felt in all of the smart Fall shades

Girls' and Misses' Corsets and Underwaists

Are now ready in comprehensive assortments of the Fall and Winter styles. For many years we have specialized in fitting the Growing Girl and Young Miss, and as these garments are cut to our own specifications, we have the correct model for every type of figure—and at moderate prices—3rd Floor.

Fall and Winter Catalogue of "Correct Fashions" Mailed Out of Town on Request

No Approvals *No Credits*

Final Clearance of Women's Summer Dresses

Now marked in most instances at Less than Half the Original Prices.

2.25 3.50 5.00 7.50 9.50

Broken sizes, for Women and Misses—2nd Floor.

"You Never Pay More at Best's"

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

Advance Showing of Autumn Apparel for Women

The dominant style tendencies for Autumn in Women's Tailored Suits, Afternoon and Evening Dresses, Coats and Wraps, are charmingly reflected in our attractive assortment of models, on the Third Floor, which is daily receiving augmentations from the best European and American sources. Out-of-town visitors should include in their plans, while in the city, a visit of inspection to these extensive displays of most interesting types of Outerwear which are representative of the best in recent style creations.

A large selection in design and fabric is afforded t the following prices.

Women's Tailored Suits, - at $19.75 to 165.00	Street and Motor Coats, - at $10.75 to 150.00
Women's Street Dresses, - " $16.50 to 59.50	Semi-Dress & Evening Coats, $39.50 to 350.00
Afternoon & Evening Dresses, $19.75 to 145.00	Women's Separate Skirts, - at $4.25 to 25.00

Autumn Blouses

Most attractive early season versions of the Autumn Modes in Blouses are now being shown on the Second Floor, presenting novel ideas in collar, sleeve and front effects, and forecasting the fashionable materials to be worn, such as

The New Soiree and Radium Silks, together with Crepe de Chines, Georgette Crepes, Plaid and Striped Silks.

In the display there are a number of

Imported Handmade Batiste Blouses

and our own interpretations of the new modes from models that are exclusive to Stern Brothers.

Moderate prices prevail.

Plain and Fancy Dress Silks

The Autumn displays, on the Second Floor, present very large assortments in the new designs, weaves and colorings favored by the most celebrated modistes, at attractive prices.

A very special sale on the Second Floor of

Crepe de Chine, 40 inches wide, **98c yd.**

in the new Autumn evening and street shades, also white, ivory, flesh and black; Regularly $1.50 yd.

Very special on the Main Floor,

An Absolute Clearance of

Waist, Blouse and Dress Patterns

consisting of Chiffon Taffetas, Messalines, Fleur de Soie, Crepe de Chines, Meteors, Satin Charmeuse, Rajahs, Striped Habutais, Printed Crepes and Foulards,

at 35c, 58c, 78c, to 1.95 yd.

Regular values 65c to $4.50 a yard

Trimmed Millinery

The new Trimmed Millinery for Autumn shows an unusual diversity of design, ranging from the fascinating small turbans to the picturesque wide brimmed effects. Some very interesting types of both are now being shown on the Third Floor, in Original Imported Models and many charming adaptations evolved in our own ateliers from materials and trimmings most favored by the leading Parisian Milliners.

We are making a special feature this season of our

Trimmed Hats at $15.00

which include adaptations of this season's smartest models.

Household Linens

A highly important offering of the most desirable grades and qualities, at emphatic price concessions.

Satin Double Damask Table Linen, - yard 95c
in a variety of pretty designs. Heretofore $1.75 a yard

Satin Damask Cloths, at $1.50, 1.95, 2.50, 7.25
very heavy quality. Heretofore $2.25 to 10.00

Satin Damask Napkins, doz. $2.95, 4.50, 4.95
large dinner size. Heretofore $4.00 to 8.50

Linen Pillow Cases, 88c | Huck Towels, doz. $2.90
Heretofore $1.25 a pair | Heretofore $4.00 a dozen

Real Madeira Tray Covers, - - each 25c
hand embroidered, in six oval designs. Heretofore 40c

Real Madeira Tea Napkins, - - doz. $3.75
embroidered corners, also with rose scallop. Heretofore $6.00

Oriental Rugs and Carpets

On Monday, we will dispose of the following remaining from our mid-summer sales, at extreme reductions.

Persian and Caucasian Rugs, $5.75, 9.75 & 14.75
including Moussouls, Carabaghs, Shirvans, etc. Values to $22.00

Selected Persian Rugs, at $24.50, 39.75 & 49.50
Irans, Kirmans, Serebends and Sarouks. Values to $65.00

Persian Hall Runners, at $28.50, 35.00 to 39.75
desirable widths and lengths. Values up to $58.00

Radical Reductions in Room Size Rugs

	Mahals			Ghoeravans	
SIZE	WERE	NOW	SIZE	WERE	NOW
10½x7¼ ft.,	$110.00	$78.00	12x9¾ ft.,	$175.00	$122.50
9x11 ft.,	$115.00	$75.00	12x9¾ ft.,	$188.00	$125.00
12½x8¼ ft.,	$245.00	148.00	13x10½ ft.,	$258.00	$175.00
14½x11 ft.,	$378.00	285.00	12½x10 ft.,	$335.00	$238.00

The Last Two Days of the August Furniture Sale

Will offer remarkable values in a number of Odd Suites and Separate Pieces resulting from a month of unusual selling activity. This offering *is not* an accumulation of old undesirable stock from several seasons, but *all new pieces* specially purchased this season for the August Sales. Only one of a kind remains, of which the following is a partial list:

$210.00 Dining Room Suite, at $110.00
Mahogany, Sheraton design; 8 pieces

$338.00 Dining Room Suite, at $200.00
Mahogany, Adam design; 10 pieces

Mahogany Buffets, $37.50, 40.00, 60.00
Heretofore $75.00, 80.00 & 120.00

China Closets, at $22.50, 27.50, 33.00
Mahogany, formerly $45, $70 and $80

Davenports, $40.00, 50.00, 60.00, 90.00
in denim; formerly $58.00 to 115.00

Mahogany Bookcases, $26.00, 50.00, 75.00
Formerly $52.00, 65.00 & 100.00

Odd Arm Chairs, $14.00, 20.00 to 36.00
in denim; formerly $20.00 to 45.00

Odd Toilet Tables, at $10.00 to 45.00
Walnut, maple or oak; were $13.50 to $85

Walnut Chiffoniers, at $20.00 to 48.00
Formerly $28.50 to 100.00

$125.00 Chamber Suite, - at $105.00
Antique ivory or mahogany; 4 pieces

$394.00 Chamber Suite, - at $250.00
made of antique ivory; 8 pieces

$679.00 Chamber Suite, - - at $400.00
made of French grey enamel; 8 pieces

All Odd Buffets and China Closets in Georgian, Golden and Fumed Oak, at Half Price.

TO EDUCATE WOMEN HOW TO WEAR GEMS

Dealers See the Day When Good Form Will Demand That Jewels Match Costumes

AND EVEN COMPLEXIONS

Precious Stones to be Prized for Beauty of Color Rather Than for Dazzling Display.

That the jewel has ceased to be a means of the display of wealth, and is in the future to be used for its beauty alone—to be as necessary a part of a woman's dress as a pretty ribbon on her waist or a feather on her hat—is the theory upon which the jewelers of America are basing their $3,000,000 campaign to educate the public up to styles in jewelry, just as there are styles in hats and shoes and gowns. Jewels for morning wear, jewels for afternoon wear, and jewels for evening wear, jewels for Spring, Summer, Fall and Winter—that's the jewelers' dream. We a great increase in the sales of diamonds and pearls and rubies, but greater sales of the variety of semi-precious stones matching in their range of color and shape the subtle shades of any weaver of goods or fitting into the mood of any weather.

That the automobile has reached the height of popularity and that the public is ready for something new is the jeweler's belief, and his hope is that that something new may be gems.

Dr. Irene Sargent, Professor of the History of Fine Arts, Syracuse University, writing in The Keystone Weekly, says:

"The restless spirit universally prevalent has expressed itself in the United States largely through the medium of the automobile. And the expenditure attendant upon the possession and use of this remarkable invention has precluded outlay in other directions, while, furthermore, the waterproof garments now worn almost constantly by the worshippers of the motor car do not permit the addition of jewels. This fact is to be regretted, since surroundings and personal belongings have so strong an influence. A badly composed and careless costume slowly deteriorates that artistic sense without which life loses the keen edge of enjoyment.

Not for Display of Wealth.

"But the future of the jewel in our country would appear to be hopeful in a measure, since the present exhibits of jewelers indicate that the period of ornaments intended for the sole display of wealth is ended; that the skillful worker in the precious metals has regained the high place among artists held by him in the Middle Ages and the Renaissance; that precious gems are henceforward to be prized for their beauty of color and crystallization and for their fitness to some special scheme of arrangement quite as dearly as for their intrinsic value.

The platform in the jeweler's campaign has three planks—first, to have all jewelry appropriate to the time, place and occasion; second, to have it becoming to the wearer, suiting her stature and complexion; third, to have the jewels in keeping with the costume, harmonizing in line, composition, and coloring, so that the tout ensemble may be perfect.

Of course the subject interests every well-dressed woman—for what woman does not wear some jewelry, even though it be the most utilitarian of brooches, the unassuming bar pin?

"When one stops to think about it," says The Jewelers' Circular Weekly, "the fact becomes apparent that jewels are practically a universal requisite of woman's costume. Look around you and you will find in shop, hotel, theatre, ballroom, on the street, in the train, wherever you may happen to be, that such is the case. For hardly a woman, or a man either for that matter, will be seen who is not wearing some article of jewelry. Yet, out of it all, what a small minority is in perfect accord with costumes and surroundings; and how much of it is out of keeping and bizarre?

"No well-dressed woman would think of wearing a sport hat at an afternoon reception or an evening cloak on a shopping trip, and yet how many are there who will thoughtlessly wear on a flimsy chiffon gown a brooch heavy enough to hold a corduroy skirt and belt together; or for a morning stroll down the avenue, delicate jewels designed for the supreme purpose of completing an evening costume under artificial lights?

"Then, again, because certain jewelry appeals particularly to one's fancy, that is no reason for wearing unsuitable jewels. Necklaces, for instance, instead of adding beauty, can readily mar the whole appearance by elongating a naturally Rosetti-like neck, or exaggerating the sturdiness of thick neck and broad shoulders.

Gems and Clothes to Match.

"And why not give as much attention to the choice of accompanying jewelry as one does to the other accessories of the costume? Hat, shoes, gloves, bows, neck ruffs, and furs—each is given its thought and all are chosen in direct regard to the general appearance and color and style of the gown. But when it comes to jewelry it is a different matter with most people, and the jewels are carelessly selected as to gems and settings and worn haphazard with a dozen dissimiliar frocks."

Of the many articles written for the jewelers to be used in the national campaign, one says:

"It is not necessary for a woman to own any quantity of jewelry, nor is it imperative that every piece be expensive; on the contrary, medium-priced jewelry will often meet the demands for appropriateness as well as will the more valuable jewels. Take, for instance, the necessary yet ornamental articles of jewelry that any carefully dressed woman requires when traveling. There is the ever-present watch, worn on the wrist, there are brooches, perhaps shirtwaist and hat pins and hair combs are decorative necessities. A neck chain, pendant or string of beads and finger rings are generally included, and now the bag and purse fittings are also chosen to match. Or take the motoring costume—few pieces of jewelry are necessary when on a motoring trip, yet how much more effective the costume is made when the jewelry that is used conforms to the idea that is carried out in the rest of the costume! Only a minimum of thought is needed to select the proper jewels for such a dress. Silver or even platinum jewels worn with a pongee automobile dress would immediately detract from the beauty of the costume, while all gold or enameled jewels might be used with consummate effect.

"Generally speaking, the material of which a gown is made is the first consideration; for the jewelry must be chosen in regard to whether the goods are heavy or light, coarse or fine, sheer or thick, plain or patterned, whether of loosely or closely woven material.

"Heavy material will make a better background for certain kinds of jewelry than it will for others. Lapis jewelry is particularly suited to serges and furs. Broadcloth, for instance, will make the best background for fine designs, because it has a gloss, and cut gems will look best upon it. Rough-finished worsteds need jewelry bold in design and set with large opaque stones. Velvets and plushes will show flat jewelry to better advantage than will the smooth sheens of satins or silks, which need for contrast jewels of raised designs and in high settings."

The lessons in the educational campaign of the jewelers discuss the proper stones for every sort of costume, for every sort of figure, and for every sort of occasion in every sort of weather.

Find Man's Body in River at Wall St.

The body of a neatly dressed man, about 25 years old, 5 feet 10 inches tall, and weighing 150 pounds was found floating in the East River at the foot of Wall Street last night by Policeman Graham in a police patrol boat. In a pocket of the dark check suit he wore was a postal card addressed to Philip Lerner of 1,614 Brook Avenue, the Bronx. It was dated Aug. 20 and mailed by D. Rabinwitz of 15 Ashland St., Boston.

ROW IN BIG YACHT CLUB.

J. G. Hart Creates a Disturbance in Atlantic Ballroom.

The ballroom at the Atlantic Yacht Club, at Sea Gate, was crowded at 10 o'clock last night when John G. Hart of Ocean Parkway and Avenue N, Brooklyn, who says he is President of the United Profit Sharing Shoe Company, with offices in the Marbridge Building, entered the room and started toward his wife, his stepson and the latter's wife, who were on a far side of the room. Mrs. Hart screamed.

Last Monday Hart had resigned from the club, and yesterday afternoon had warned George Stevens, the superintendent, when he was asked to leave the grounds, since he was no longer a member, that he would return last night with a crowd of friends and see who would keep him out.

At the scream the dancing stopped and club members, fearing Hart intended to make good his threat, forsook their partners in the middle of the floor as they rushed toward him, hoping to nip in the bud any demonstration Hart might have planned. Apparently, however, he was alone, for he offered no objection when Detectives Wyman and Callaman, gorgeous in evening clothes, stepped up and told him he was under arrest. They had been sent to the club on Stevens's appeal, expressly to await Mr. Hart.

He even offered to take them to the station in his automobile, and they let him enter it. Before they could follow he started off and dashed across tennis courts and through hedges before the detectives overtook him. Then they continued the trip in a trolley car.

At the station Hart, who is 55 years old, was locked up charged with disorderly conduct. He said he didn't care to discuss the case except to say that in court this morning he would show he had been within his rights in everything he had done.

OILFIRE ATOP LOFT BUILDING

Two Alarms for Fast Blaze on Fifth Floor of Paint Plant.

Fire was discovered shortly before 11 o'clock last night in the plant of the Halstead-Rush Company, paints and oils, on the top floor of the five-story loft building at 322 Pearl Street, near New Bowery. Tenants were hurried out of adjoining buildings and the firemen stopped travel on the Second Avenue elevated line and used it to turn their streams on the blaze.

Great quantities of paints and oils were stored on the top floor, and the fire burned furiously for several minutes, threatening to spread to other buildings. A second alarm was turned in by Battalion Chief "Smoky" Joe Martin, who was in charge of the firefighting, and shortly before midnight the fire was brought under control. The contents of the top floor were completely destroyed and the four other floors suffered considerably from water. The loss was placed at $20,000.

IN NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.—Deputy Commissioner of Public Safety James F. Norton received a letter yesterday from J. P. Tumulty, secretary to President Wilson, saying he would ask the Governor of Pennsylvania to help in the search for James Glass, 4 years old, son of Charles Glass, 13 Lineau Place, who disappeared from Greeley, Penn., on May 12.

ORANGE.—When Patrick Flaherty went to open his saloon, in Glebe Street, yesterday morning he heard a noise behind the bar. He went upstairs, got his revolver, and stationed his son outside with a shotgun to halt the burglars. The "burglars" were two large turtles a customer had left behind the night before.

SOMERVILLE.—John Hall, a painter, fell from the cupola of the Somerset Hall Building yesterday morning and was killed. When he saw Hall fall Philip Tunison, another painter, fainted and rolled to the edge of the cupola, but did not fall off.

ELIZABETH.—Justice of the Peace Woodruff of Roselle Park denied yesterday that he had sentenced George Pierce, 18 years old, to enlist in the navy within twenty-four hours or go to jail for thirty days. He said he had released the boy on suspended sentence, and agreed with the father's suggestion that the navy discipline would be good for him.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Angelina Bruno, 6 years old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bruno of 239 Throop Avenue, died in St. Peter's Hospital yesterday from injuries she suffered on Friday afternoon, when she was struck by a Trenton Fast Line trolley car.

PASSAIC.—Alvin Kierstaeg, 10 years old, died in St. Mary's Hospital yesterday after falling from a truck on which he had been sitting at his father's side. His home was in Belleville.

PASSAIC.—Acting City Court Judge W. B. Davidson suspended sentence yesterday on George Baker, who was before him on a charge of drunkenness. Baker, earlier in the day, asked for money to buy food. Judge Davidson suggested the Overseer of the Poor give the man $2. He took the $2 and went out to drink the Judge's health.

EGG HARBOR.—Frederick Meyer, 60 years old, committed suicide yesterday morning by hanging himself. When the Klondike gold boom was new Meyer was among the first to go from this State to the gold fields.

THOUGHT THE GRISON NEEDED A NIGHT KEY

Bronx Zoological Park Experiment Made Turmoil in the Jungle.

EVEN THE SNAKES RATTLED

Keeper Snyder Says He Followed Curator Ditmars's Book, but the Author Dissents from This.

The grison was off his feed, a strong symptom that the grison was ill, Charlie Snyder, who had been studying and meeting the various problems that the grison brought from South America with him to the Bronx Zoological Park, was sure it was malaria. As Snyder had never looked after a grison before, he called upon Curator Raymond L. Ditmars for advice. The latter, after examining the grison, said that though the animal appeared to have "that tired feeling" he was of the opinion his complaint was not malaria. He advised that a veterinarian be sent for. This was done.

The veterinarian stroked the silvery hair on the back of the grison to its evident disgust, and then said gravely:

"This animal comes from South America, where it travels in bands, and is so sociable that one band will go clear across the continent to visit another band. This grison is suffering from repressed social instinct—in other words, he is homesick. Treat him kindly, see that he has company, and watch his diet carefully."

Curator Ditmars said yesterday that he will always hold himself responsible for what happened. He believes that the plan, the attempted execution of which caused all the trouble, gained shape in the mind of Keeper Snyder on the day he told him, "It's a great pity we have not several grisons, and then we could divide them into bands and send them visiting each other."

Charley Snyder, on the other hand, frankly says that while Mr. Ditmars set him thinking, it was really the Curator's now celebrated animal book that gave him the idea which he attempted to carry out. In this book the habits of the grison are carefully set forth. It tells also how every day with the grison is like the old-fashioned New Year's Day, when everybody went calling. What particularly caught Snyder's attention was this: "The grison is a night prowler. It especially delights to travel at night."

Grison Wanted a Night Key.

"When I read that," said Snyder, "I knew at once what the trouble was with the grison. He was pining for a chance to wander about at night. He missed his night key, as it were. Now, I admit, I am open to censure for what I did, but, after all, one only learns about new animals by combining written information with experimenting, determined to give the grison a chance to do a little night wandering. The only thing that made me fear for the plan was that there were no other grisons for our grison to visit.

"I am connected with the reptile house, and the fact that the grison, though not a reptile, had been placed in our department gave me the chance to conduct the experiment. I will say, in justification, that I was moved entirely by humanitarian motives, and before attempting the supreme test I tried several minor ones, hoping to restore the animal to his accustomed good humor. For example, the grison's cage was placed just opposite the home of the tropical vipers—these are especially fond of grisons, I have been told—and I figured that the sight of these had got on his nerve. I moved his cage, but this did no good, and after Keeper Reilly fell over it I moved it back, although I was much offended because of the way Reilly questioned my motives."

The great experiment, to quote Snyder, was made on Thursday night, when the grison was given his first and probably his last night prowl.

"Over that event one must be as charitable as night, and draw the curtain of oblivion," said Mr. Ditmars, sadly, yesterday. "No one knows really what happened."

The next morning the keeper and the curator arrived at the reptile house at about the same time. This has two large rooms, along the sides of which, in glass cases, are the snake exhibits. There are also the lizard caves and the miniature lake for the alligators, and in the centre a sort of artificial jungle. Here rests the hideous Matamata turtle, which is both vicious and ill tempered.

An Evening in the Jungle.

In the centre of the small jungle was the grison, evidently well satisfied with his night out. The great turtle, from the near distance, regarded the grison with unblinking eyes.

The trampled and torn turf about its home showed that the grison and the turtle had spent much time moving about each other each waiting for an opening. The lizard caves were deserted and the rocks were scraped and marked where the night-loving grison had playfully, so Snyder hoped, chased the lizards. It might be remarked that it took two hours and a very tempting array of food before even the old black tegu could be coaxed into the open. The cobras gave every evidence of terror, and it was not until late in the morning, when the place was filled up with visitors, that the various rattlers ceased sounding the alarm.

The mildly venomous tree snakes clung to the bough and vibrated their slender bodies until it looked as though the tree was shaken by a hurricane. The two old aligators were nearly asphyxiated in the bottom of their pond. They had been afraid to come up for air. The thing that really filled Curator Ditmars with anger was the sight of Nig, his pet black snake, hanging head down from a tall palm tree and positively gurgling with excitement. Nearby, and snapping loudly, hung the harmless emerald whip snake. Festooning another palm tree was the singing parzas snake, and Snyder declares that it was singing loudly, "Beware, beware." Snyder, however, admits he was much excited himself.

Only the Vipers Were Calm.

The only calm reptiles in the collection were the tropical vipers with a fondness for grison flesh. These were weaving to and fro, watching the grison with longing eyes. The excitement had communicated to the patients in the reptile hospital, back of the big glass doors, and two fer-de-lances suffered a relapse. The gartersnake in its excitement had stretched itself out of shape.

It took an entire day to restore the reptiles to their normal state, and it took Snyder much longer to explain his great experiment for supplying the grison's need for social life.

"Charley means well," commented Mr. Ditmars sadly. "The trouble with him is he has an inventive turn of mind, and this might have been of great advantage to him had he chosen some other profession than that of animal trainer and reptile lover. The grison is a sort of South American otter, but though its feet are distinctly webbed it does well without water. Snyder did not read far enough in my animal book. If he had he would have come across this passage: 'The grison is exceedingly quick and savage and preys upon mammals, birds, reptiles and fishes.' Snyder turned him loose in a perfect grison hunter's paradise. We are lucky that he did not catch any of our collection."

The way the grison came to be domiciled in the reptile house is another story. As it is webfooted it was said that the new arrival should go into the otter pond, but as he is more terrestrial in habit than the otter, it was finally figured out that he should go in the small mammal house. To save a factional fight the reptile house was selected as a compromise.

"Just as well he was sent here," said Snyder, "for he ain't homesick any more."

"But he will be," put in Ditmars, "for after today it's the monkey house for Mr. Grison."

School for Ambitious Policemen.

It was announced yesterday that classes for patrolmen desiring to prepare for the next Sergeants' examination will be opened on Sept. 20 at Public School 2, in Forty-seventh Street near Third Avenue, Brooklyn, in connection with the work of the South Brooklyn Evening School for Men. All patrolmen who wish to register may do so on Monday, Sept. 13, in the evening, or on any subsequent school evening. Joseph F. Wingenbach, Principal of the South Brooklyn Evening High School will have supervision of the work and the instructors will be Herman Bergoffen, M. G. Michaels, and I. B. Kaplan.

HAS NO CHINA CONTRACT.

Schwab's Steel Concern Denies $75,000,000 Naval Order.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Aug. 28.—The widespread rumor that Charles M. Schwab had received from China a contract for the construction of naval vessels, to cost $75,000,000, including submarines, it is believed here, was confounded with the recent order for $75,000,000 worth of war material received from Russia. At least, at the headquarters of the steel company today officials denied that China had given the company a contract, but would not deny that Russia had. It is known that offices are being prepared for the use of Russian war inspectors when they arrive.

Some time ago Mr. Schwab did have some dealings with China. Safely away in the filing cabinets in the main offices of the local company is a contract representing about $30,000,000 that Mr. Schwab obtained on a trip to China a few years ago, just before the change of Government from a dynasty to a republic. The contract calls for the construction of arsenals, docks, naval storehouses, and river war vessels. Unfortunately the contract is not now worth the paper it is written on, although it would have been had not the recent revolution upset the dynastic form of Government. The revolution broke out just about the time Mr. Schwab arrived from China with the contract.

After the revolution cooled down and the republic was established, Mr. Schwab sent his lieutenant, Arch Johnston, to China to try to induce the President to honor the contract, as agreed to by the old dynasty, but he refused to do so.

HEALTH HOME NEEDS FUNDS

Report Shows 5,000 Mothers and Children Aided This Summer.

A brief report of the work done at the Health Home, for sick mothers and infants, at Coney Island, which was made public yesterday by the Children's Aid Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, shows that more than 5,000 have been aided in their fight for health by outings of from one to two weeks this Summer. The home, the report says, is rated as a financial loss, however, and is facing a substantial deficit. Contributions may be sent to Edwin G. Merrill, the Treasurer, at the offices of the society.

A superintendent and thirty assistants are in charge at the home, and physicians are provided who make a careful examination of all who are sent there. So far as is possible the institutional feature is eliminated at the home. Provision has been made so that the mothers and children may have a daily surf bath. The grounds are equipped with swings and an open-air pavilion.

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616 FIFTH AVENUE
BETWEEN 49TH AND 50TH STS

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representing the most brilliant creations of Paris, selected by our own resident buyer there; also original models exclusive to this establishment.

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WEINGARTEN & PEARL
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Are Showing
All Paris Models
ALSO
A Superb Collection of
Their Own Originations
PROMPT EXECUTION OF ORDERS.
516 FIFTH AVENUE
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"Dancing to Swelling Waves of Sound"



The Sound Box

Designed and constructed on new and scientific lines, which for the first time, produce a sound-box capable of doing full justice to the lower richer musical tones, as well as the higher. This gives a far greater "body" or carrying power to the tone of the Aeolian-Vocalion than that possessed by any other phonograph.

The Symphonetic Horn

A metal composition horn of special design and construction. Patented and exclusive with the Aeolian-Vocalion and largely responsible for its incomparable beauty and distinctiveness of tone, as well as its fulness and volume.

The Graduola

The only satisfactory device yet invented for artistically controlling tone volume. By the simple pressure of your hand it enables you to play the music yourself if you will, and vary it just as a musician varies in detail every performance. The Aeolian-Vocalion, where used for dancing, or at other times, will play itself, like other phonographs. When you desire, however, you can use the Graduola to shade and color the music to your taste.

The New Automatic Stop

Most simple and practical device on the market. Two simple movements and you start the record and set it to stop itself, at the end, or wherever you desire.

THE graceful, gliding pleasures of the dance—what fun, what exercise they are! How "smart" they make one! How *young* they keep one!

Ah—give us a smooth piazza and a Vocalion, with its swelling tone-volume that sounds so clearly—even from the room within! How richly its voice pours forth—true to the perfect dancing time. Those tones have a new, completer, *broader* volume—never known to the phonograph "till the Vocalion came." They swell above the steps of the dancers, above the talk and laughter of the room.

We recognize in them a new *carrying* quality of tone—a full, resonant strain with the lifting quality of a powerful wave of sound—with almost the inspiring quality of the orchestra itself.

Yes, it is a splendid privilege to dance to the living volume which streams from the wonderful Vocalion—"the greater phonograph of full-resounding tone!"

The Aeolian-Vocalion

"THE PHONOGRAPH THAT CALLS FORTH HIDDEN BEAUTIES FROM YOUR RECORDS"

The reasons for this amazing advance in tone-development are explained on the left. Of course we wish you to hear the Aeolian-Vocalion; and we invite you to Aeolian Hall to do so. You need have no fear of insistent pressure to buy, for our salespeople are salespeople only to those who of themselves definitely *wish* to make a purchase. To others who come only to *hear* the Vocalion, they simply and naturally extend the courtesies of Aeolian Hall—making you feel at home in the luxurious private phonograph salons and helping you to feel that it is your *right* to listen to any among our unequalled range of records at Aeolian Hall—now the phonograph headquarters of the world.

If, however, you wish to *buy* a Vocalion, you will find many styles easily obtained. You can buy one for as low as $90, making as small monthly payments as $5; and you can arrange an exchange plan for your present instrument. Vocalions, too, all have an exquisite piano finish and physically beautiful form which revolutionizes phonograph appearance.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY
AEOLIAN HALL, 29 WEST 42nd STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVENUES

The Vocalion is made only by The Aeolian Company, makers also of the Steinway, Steck, Wheelock, Stuyvesant, Stroud, and famous Weber Pianolas—largest manufacturers of musical instruments in the world.

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200,000 DRUG USERS IN UNITED STATES

Government Report Says the Number of Addicts Has Been Overestimated.

FIGURES BASED ON THE TAX

Enforcement of Harrison Anti-Narcotic Law Has Been a Big Success.

While holding it true that the amount of opium and coca consumed in this country annually is out of all proportions to the actual need for medicinal purposes, Martin I. Wilbert, Technical Assistant, Division of Pharmacology, Hygienic Laboratory, of the United States Public Health Service, is of the opinion that the number of drug fiends is overestimated. To correct existing impressions the Health Service has been looking into the subject.

Practically all the opium and coca used in this country are imported through legitimate channels, Mr. Wilbert finds. Because of the comparatively high import tax, care is exercised to insure the reporting and recording of all the products so that fairly accurate data are at the disposal of the investigator. The records show that for several years the total amount of such drugs imported has been fairly uniform and will aggregate an average of approximately 2,500,000,000 doses of opium, its derivatives and alkaloids, and 325,000,000 doses of coca leaves and cocaine. These figures serve to definitely fix the amount of available material, and quite regardless of the proportion of the several drugs that may be used legitimately or illegitimately, the sum total of illegitimate use cannot well exceed the sum total of the available material.

The investigator found a rather interesting source of information regarding the actual number and kind of addicts through the reports of the enforcement of the Tennessee anti-narcotic law of 1913. Lucian P. Brown, the State Food and Drugs Commissioner of Tennessee, in a recent report says that after twelve months of operation there were registered in the State of Tennessee under the provisions of the anti-narcotic law 2,370 persons of all ages and color. These included 784, or 33.1 per cent., males, and 1,586, or 66.9 per cent., females.

Based on Tennessee Report.

"The average consumption per day of morphine addicts was 8.5 grains, or approximately 1,000 doses each month, or 12,000 doses a year," said Mr. Wilbert. "Tennessee contains slightly more than 2 per cent. of the total population of the United States, and on the supposition that the same ratio of addicts and the amount of material consumed will hold good throughout the country, we would have a total of something more than 118,000 drug habitués, consuming approximately 1,416,000,000 average doses a year.

"Granting the somewhat improbable assertion that 90 per cent. of the opium imported is used illegitimately, at the rate that it is said to be consumed in Tennessee, we could have as a maximum not more than 187,000 users of opium, its derivatives and alkaloids, in all parts of the United States.

"In regard to the use of cocaine, a recent authority asserts that one ounce of cocaine is enough to keep fifty fiends thoroughly well doped for a week, or in other words, that one ounce of cocaine is enough to keep one fiend thoroughly well doped for a year. Granting that all the available 150,000 ounces of cocaine were used illegitimately, there could be at this rate a total of 150,000 cocaine fiends in the United States.

"That this estimate is somewhat high would appear from a report by C. G. Steinmetz, who made a study of fifteen men who acquired the habit while employed where the drug is manufactured. The daily quantity taken varied from twenty to thirty grains; the method of taking it was solely by snuffing it. Even on the basis of the lower quality the consumption per annum would be in the neighborhood of fifteen ounces, and this would reduce the possible number of cocaine fiends very materially.

"Pharmacists will appreciate that the figures given by Steinmetz are much more in accord with actual practice than are the figures previously quoted. Taking all the available facts into consideration, it would appear that the estimate made by the Committee of the American Pharmaceutical Association some years ago that the drug addicts in this country do not exceed 200,000 in number is approximately correct, even at the present time.

Number of Uses Overestimated.

"That other previously made estimates of the number of addicts in this country were altogether erroneous is further evidenced by the published reports on hospital admissions since the Federal anti-narcotic law came into effect. It has been predicted that the result of the enforcement of that law would be a besieging of hospitals by drug addicts and a crime wave of national scope accompanied by a trail of suicide and death. While the effects of the enforcement of the Federal law has been clearly evidenced by hospital reports, the results have been by no means so far-reaching or so startling as had been expected.

"The most shocking of several reports available is that of William D. McNally, Coroner's chemist, of Cook County, Chicago, who states that during the month of March seven deaths occurred in Cook County that were indirectly due to the sudden cessation of the use of morphine. Four died from taking an overdose of morphine. One of the four died from taking an overdose of patent medicine, a morphine cure, containing over seventeen grains of morphine sulphate per ounce. During the month of December, 1914, not a single death occurred in Cook County from morphine. During January and February, the record shows one death for each month.

"Clifford B. Farr reports that since the enforcement of the Harrison law the number of admissions to the Philadelphia General Hospital of cases of morphine and heroin has markedly increased. In the first sixty-eight days of 1915, eighty-six patients addicted to heroin were admitted, while in 1911 there was not one.

"Other cities reported similar results, but so far as it's known the amount of suffering has not in any way measured up the results that were predicted by newspaper writers and others when the Federal anti-narcotic law was under consideration."

The cause of the drug habit is then discussed by Mr. Wilbert. He quotes the result of study made by Health Officer C. E. Terry of Jacksonville, Fla., who studied 213 cases. He found the habit was formed by 54.6 per cent. through physicians' prescriptions, 21.6 per cent. because of the advice of acquaintances, for the most part drug users; 21.6 per cent. dissipation and evil companions; 2.4 per cent. because of chronic or incurable diseases.

One conclusion reached by investigators is that from 90 to 95 per cent. of heroin users do so unnecessarily. It has been asserted, he found, that the average person will develop an addiction to opium or one of its alkaloids after thirty days of daily use, and after continuing the use for three months or more it is impossible to discontinue its use without medical aid.

NEW MARINE CO. PROTEST.

International Mercantile Shareholders Name Another Committee.

Hawkes & Hoppin, attorneys, representing a number of holders of the preferred stock of the International Mercantile Marine Company, sent a letter to shareholders last night protesting against the proposed reorganization plan, which they assert to be improper and unfair to the preferred stock. They announced the formation of a protective committee, to serve independently of the two committees now in the field for the common stockholders, to consist of Roger F. Sturgis of Boston, Charles H. Wiltsie of Rochester, and McDougal Hawkes and Charles K. Beekman of New York. Lloyd C. Griscom will act as counsel.

The Protective Committee is to indorse an application of the new Federal Trade Commission for the examination of acts of the Directors preceding the voluntary receivership and the beginning of foreclosure proceedings. The foreclosure sale will be fought on the ground that at the time the company defaulted on the mortgage the interest could have been provided. The new committee will meet Tuesday to draw up formal agreements.

The attorneys charge that there is a marked discrepancy between the equity for their shares and the terms offered to them under the plan, and that the purposes of the assessment laid against the stock have not been justified. Stockholders who deposited their stock with the Columbia Trust Company are urged to withdraw it to deposit it with the new committee.

CITY BREVITIES.

The Postal Employes' Mutual Aid Association will visit Luna Park at Coney Island on Thursday. All members will be supplied with tickets to the amusements, and the park will be decorated in their honor.

George Walling, a carpenter, fell out of the front window of his rooms on the third floor of 800 Eighth Avenue last night. He struck a sign over a hat store window. This broke his fall, and he went back upstairs to bed, refusing to have an ambulance called.

Post Office Inspectors arrested yesterday Herbert J. Woods, who said he was Percy F. Prager, student of sociology and a writer of advertisements. He is charged with raising the amounts of money orders and cashing them. Commissioner Houghton held him in $5,000 bail for examination.

Miss Anna Corcoran, a school teacher of Wallingford, Conn., was taken yesterday from 20 East Twenty-ninth Street, where she boarded, to Bellevue Hospital where she will be examined as to her sanity. She came here with her sister on a shopping tour.

The girl who was found wandering along Towndock Road in the Bronx, on Tuesday night, was identified yesterday as Maria Marone, 18 years old, of 41 West Third Street, Mount Vernon.

Another arrest following the confession of "Dopey Benny" Fein, regarding conditions in the cloak makers' strike two years ago, was made yesterday when Isidor Doynow of 152 Ludlow Street was taken into custody. He is charged with having assaulted Benjamin Polak, a cloak maker, on March 27, 1913.

On account of the large quantity of letters and cards of greeting deposited in the General Post Office and Post Office stations incidental to the Jewish Holidays, which fall on Sept. 9, 10, and 18 this year, it is suggested that as much of this matter as possible be posted on or before Sept. 7, 8, and 9 so that it may be handled before the holidays.

ONE GIRL SAVES 2; IS CRUSHED BY AUTO

Rose Miller, 7 Years Old, Pilots Two Tiny Children Who Ask Help to Cross Street.

SHOVES THEM FROM DANGER

Springs Too Late Herself, Is Hurled to Curb by Machine, and May Not Survive Her Injuries.

Several men and women stopped to watch with smiles when two little girls not more than 3 or 4 years old accosted Rose Miller of 309 South Fifth Street at Broadway and Marcy Avenue, one of the most crowded corners of Williamsburg, last evening, and asked:

"Will you please take us across the street?"

Rose, only 7 herself, and not much bigger than the children who had accosted her, gave a hand to each of them and started across Broadway, while persons in the throng halted to keep an eye on the children, and women asked each other:

"Isn't that too sweet?"

None offered to escort the children, for Rose so evidently considered herself competent for the task that none wanted to hurt the little girl's feelings, but many were watching, ready to go to the instant aid of the youngsters.

They seemed not to mind it, however, for Rose piloted the smaller children safely across the car tracks and was almost at the other curb with them when the crowd saw her push the little ones suddenly ahead of her so quickly and roughly that they lost their balance and fell, though safe on the sidewalk. Then Rose jumped forward, but she had waited too long, and before any of the watchers could reach her an automobile had struck her and flung her against the curbstone.

The crowd that surged into the street was so great that all traffic was halted. Hundreds of men and women crowded around the automobile, in which James Blanchfield of 91 Clinton Street, Hoboken, N. J., sat, white faced, exclaiming that he couldn't help it, that it wasn't his fault; the little girl had appeared so suddenly from behind a car that he could neither stop nor turn out.

The reserves were called from the Bedford Avenue and the Clymer Street police stations, and some one carried Rose into a store. Dr. Seller came from the Williamsburg Hospital and found that the child's skull was fractured and that both her legs were broken. He hurried her to the hospital, but he said he had little hope she would ever recover consciousness.

Blanchfield went to the Clymer Street police station, where he was discharged after he made it clear that the accident was due to no negligence of his.

LOFT'S CAR HITS CYCLIST.

Rider Falls to Share Roadway with Congressman's Son.

Thomas Stankard, a chauffeur of Woodmere, is dying in St. Joseph's Hospital, Far Rockaway, from injuries received early yesterday when a bicycle he was riding was hit by an automblie driven by George L. Loft, son of Congressman George W. Loft. Young Loft surrendered, but was released under a summons. He appeared in the Jamaica Police Court later, accompanied by his father and Alfred J. Talley, a lawyer. As he had complied with the highway law and had stopped and aided his victim Magistrate Fitch discharged him.

Loft, who is 23 years old, had spent the evening at the home of Mr. Talley at Far Rockaway and was on his way home when he met a motor cycle towing a bicycle. Stankard was on the bicycle and was getting a "lift" from his friend on the motor cycle. The motor cycle turned to the right as did Loft, but Stankard, on the machine behind, kept the road. He has internal injuries which will result in his death, the doctors say.

CARS CRASH; WOMAN FAINTS

Peril Takes Her Senses, but Jar Restores Them.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Aug. 28.—Professor Edward Boyd Smack of 301 Orange Road was painfully injured and his car was wrecked today when the machine collided with a touring car driven by Mrs. A. E. Post of 151 High Street. Professor Smack was driving up Llewellyn Road when Mrs. Post swung her car into the street from Harrison Avenue.

A collision was unavoidable, and when Mrs. Post realized the peril she fainted. The cars came together with a crash, and both drivers were thrown into the street. Mrs. Post escaped injury, and revived immediately. Professor Smack was cut and scratched and badly jarred. Professor Smack's car, a small runabout, was badly damaged. Professor Smack and Mrs. Post were taken to their homes.

TRAIN HITS AUTO; 2 DEAD.

Jersey Politician and Woman Run Down at Crossing.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 28.—Harry E. Horner, a politician of Pensauken township, Camden County, N. J., was almost instantly killed, and Mrs. J. Ervin Scott, 38 years old, widow of J. Ervin Scott of Merchantville, died early this morning as the result of an accident last night at the West Palmyra, N. J., crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad, when a fast freight train struck Horner's automobile.

Mrs. Scott formerly owned the Merchantville Inn, and some months ago sold the property and furnishings. Horner acted as auctioneer. Some of the goods were paid for with promissory notes, several of which fell due yesterday. Horner, who acted as adviser to Mrs. Scott, took her in his automobile to collect on the notes and they were returning home when the accident occurred.

SALE OF GREENHUT ASSETS CONFIRMED

Receiver Olney Announces That He Will Draw and Sign Decree Tomorrow Afternoon.

NEW OFFER MADE FOR STORE

Creditors Discuss Two Proposed Plans of Settlement, but Fail to Reach an Agreement.

At the meeting of the creditors of the bankrupt J. B. Greenhut Company, held yesterday at the company's store at Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street before Referee Peter B. Olney, it was decided to confirm the sale of Aug. 17, when the assets of the company were sold for $2,250,000.

There were heated arguments over the details, and the question was discussed as to whether the creditors would accept 22½ per cent. in claims for their cash, or 12½ per cent. cash and 15 per cent. in stock in the new company. During the arguments Herbert R. Limberg, counsel for Mrs. Frank E. Vogel, owner of some of the bonds of the bankrupt company, announced that he wished to have the bids on the real estate reopened. These were made ten days ago, and Mr. Limberg said there was a man present at the meeting who was willing to bid twice as much as was bid at the auction sale and would pay cash for the properties.

Alfred A. Cook, acting for the trustees, said he favored the reopening of the bids on the real estate, but when Mr. Limberg refused to name the amount his prospective buyer would pay for the real estate, other than the store and fixtures on the east side of Sixth Avenue, which is the only item in parcel one he wished to bid for, Mr. Cook declared that he felt the court and the trustees had been trifled with.

Mr. Limberg then denied that his man was acting for Mrs. Vogel and gave his name as William A. Magee. Mr. Magee took the stand and said he was a lawyer of 160 Broadway, and when cross-examined said that Mr. Limberg had called on him yesterday and asked him to make a bid.

Then the attorneys for the creditors spoke in favor of the 22½ per cent. cash plan, which was opposed by Mr. Limberg.

After hearing all the arguments, Referee Olney announced that he had decided to confirm the sale and said that he would draw the decree accordingly at his office, 68 William Street, tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock, and that the next meeting would be held there then, when the confirmation decree would be signed.

YALE'S CHINESE WIN.

Defeat Princeton in Prize Debate at Students' Conference.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Aug. 28.—Chinese students of Yale won the decision in a joint debate with Princeton Chinese students tonight. The debate was held in Memorial Chapel at Wesleyan University. The question was: "Resolved, that the national salvation fund now being raised in China should be devoted to industrial enterprise rather than to military preparation."

Yale upheld the affirmative. The debate was in English, but later in the week a debate in Chinese will be held. The winner received a silver cup donated by Columbia's Chinese students. The speakers for Yale were K. Y. Mok, C. P. Wang, and C. T. Kwes. The Princeton speakers were T. L. Lin, S. F. Teng, and H. L. Huang.

The debate was an incident of the annual conference of the Chinese Students' Alliance.

The students next week will have oratorical contests in English and Chinese. There will also be baseball games and a track meet.

Local Silk Jobbers Incorporate.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 28.—The Silk Jobbers' Association of New York was incorporated here today, with principal office in Manhattan. Its general purpose is to establish closer ties of business association in the silk trade. Samuel Salmowitz, Kallman Kanter, and Moses Ascher, all of New York, are Directors.

FLETCHER STONE FOR NORSE EXHIBITION

Characters on Rough Tablet Record Landing of Vikings in America in 1007.

TELL OF LEADER'S SPEECH

Monument Lay Unnoticed on the Shores of the Bay of Fundy for Many Centuries.

A very ordinary looking stone has just been taken across the Atlantic to London, which some antiquarians assert is worth more than its weight in gold. A close inspection of the stone shows it bears roughly carved letters which are said to prove it to be a Viking stone, and that it records the visit of a Norse chieftain to Nova Scotia in 1007. The history of the stone is described by The Journal of the Royal Society of Arts.

The Viking Stone lay unnoticed on the shores of the Bay of Fundy, near the town of Yarmouth, for centuries. Dr. Fletcher, after whom the stone is called, discovered that it was inscribed with strange character. This was toward the end of the Seventeenth Century, but it was not until about forty years ago that their meaning was found out. Many sought to learn their secret in the interval, and not a few worked upon the supposition that the letters were carved upon the stone by Indians of a very early date, though they were unlike any known Indian signs.

Tracings were taken of the letters and inquiries were set on foot to find out their meaning. All was to no purpose until in 1875 Henry Phillips, a well-known antiquarian of Philadelphia, examined them. He declared them to be Norse characters, which made this sentence: "Harkussen men varu," which means Harka's son addressed the men.

Further investigations proved that one Harki, a Norseman, son of Harka, left Greenland, in company with two Norse chieftains, Thorfinn Karlesefne and Biorns Grimolfsen, and 160 men, in 1007, in two ships. They were bound south on a voyage of discovery. The records of the voyage, preserved in an ancient history, showed that the explorers were headed for what is now Massachusetts, but on the way they landed at Newfoundland and Nova Scotia.

The description given by the old historian is that "they came to a place where a frith penetrated far into the country, off the mouth of which there was an island." This tallies with the place where the stone was found, and Mr. Phillips reconstructed happenings that led to the marking of the stone. He has pictured the hardy Norsemen, landed from their ships, gathered about their leader, rejoicing in the safe accomplishment of a part of their work. Mr. Phillips concluded that Harki, the son of Harka, addressed the men and expressed to them the appreciation of their work; just as leaders do in these present days. In commemoration of the event this inscription was carved upon the stone to mark their landing place.

The stone has been sent to the Norwegian Centenary Exhibition in Christiania.

FINDS IN CONANT LIBRARY.

Many Valuable Documents Among Gifts to New York University.

Examination of the library of the late Charles A. Conant reveals that the collection of works on economics and finance which he willed to the New York University School of Commerce contains many items of unusual value. Through Mr. Conant's membership of commissions he acquired many special documents and reports of great importance in research work in economics and finance. In the library are all the standard works on economic theory in uniform binding. Mr. Conant frequently came into contact with noted French economists and his books, many of them French editions, reflect his interest in the works of that nation.

Among other items, two unpublished manuscripts, the last work of Mr. Conant's pen, were brought to light. One was an incomplete treatise on socialism, and the other, of which twelve chapters are missing, treats on financial institutions of New York City.

Mr. Conant had much to do with the currency systems of South and Central America, and many works that he collected deal with the specie question.

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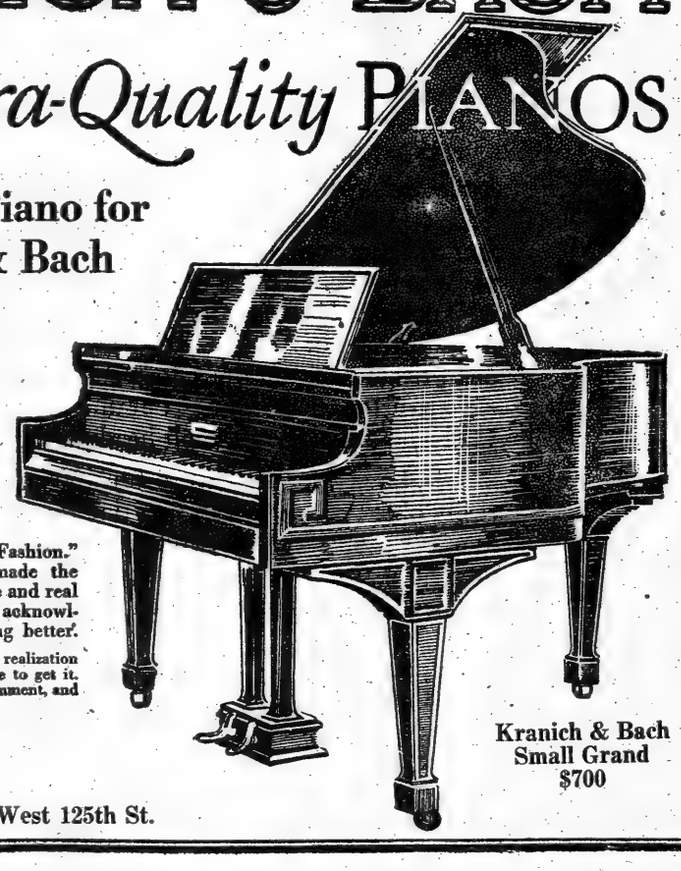
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Such a piano is the Kranich & Bach. Unswerved by the cheap competition that has made the average modern piano a source of regret and a waste of money, Kranich & Bach have always maintained the firm's original policy of making "Only the Best that Human Hands Can Fashion." Fifty years of adherence to this ideal has made the Kranich & Bach the leader of the world in tone and real musical merit. Educated musicians everywhere acknowledge its supremacy. Money can buy nothing better.

One of these superb pianos in your home will prove the realization of your musical hopes and ambitions. Now is the time to get it. We will make you a liberal allowance on your old instrument, and give you ample time in which to pay for the new one.

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Four Groups and Dozens of Dainty Styles for Present and Fall Wear

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"Middy" Blouses — *Formerly $1.50* — Of galatea; all white, or with collars of navy flannel; also in plain and fancy crepe. Sizes 10 to 16 years. **78c**

Lingerie Blouses — *Formerly $2.50* — Embroidered voiles, crepe voiles, net trimmed. White striped Marquisette with organdie collar and vestee; cool and pretty. **1.45**

Silk and Others — *Formerly $3.50* — A most desirable assortment in crepe de chine, striped tub silks and fine lingerie models in odd sizes. **2.00**

Hand Made Blouses — *Formerly $10.00 and $12.00* — Exquisite hand made models in sheer linen; also high and low neck blouses in crepe voile, beautifully hand-embroidered. **5.00**

10,000 Pairs Women's Hosiery — ⅓ Under Regular Price

Pure Thread Silk, of superior quality; suitable for any season; in black only, with cotton tops and soles. *Regularly $1.00 pr.* 3 pairs, 2.30; 6 pairs, 4.50 — **78c**

Colored Silk Hose, of highly lustrous fibre silk, in the most fashionable shades, Bronze, Champagne, Gray, Pongee and Navy. Specially priced. — **45c**

Extra Fine Silk Lisle, in Black and Tan, reinforced. *Regularly 50c pair* 3 pairs, 95c; 6 pairs, 1.85 — **35c**

Fibre Silk Plaited, in Black and Tan; lustrous, serviceable, smart in appearance. *Regularly 50c Pair* 3 pairs, 95c; 6 pairs 1.85 — **35c**

Silk Lisle, of superior quality, in black and tan; reinforced. *Regularly 35c Pair* 3 Pairs, 70c; 6 pairs, 1.35 — **25c**

Women's Union Suits

Perfect fitting, cool garments of fine ribbed white gauze, seamless at side. Tight or lace trimmed knee; in regular and extra sizes. *Regularly $1.00 Each* **55c** 3 for 1.60; 6 for 3.15

Continuing the Great Sale of Carpets, Rugs, Portieres

Offering Exceptional Economies in the Purchase of Fall Furnishings.

4,000 Yards Bigelow Carpets — Now Marked ⅓ Off — A desirable collection of our private patterns in the best Brussels and Axminster weaves. *Formerly $1.65 to $2.00 Yard.* At 1.10, 1.25, 1.50

6,000 Yards Bigelow & English — Reduced ⅓ or More — High grade Bigelow Wilton and best English Wilton, also English Axminster Carpets, in a variety of excellent patterns. *Formerly $3.00 and $4.00 Yd.* At 1.75 to 2.75

600 Choice Oriental Rugs — 25 to 33⅓% less than usual. — In the following most wanted weaves and sizes:

Hamidans, average size 3.4x2.8. Now 6.50 to 10.00

Moussoul and Khurdish, average size 3.6x6.4. Now 15.00 to 32.00

Daghestans, average size 3.6x5.6. Now 22.50 to 40.00

Kirmanshahs, in soft tones of Ivory, Rose and Blue. Average size 4x6. Now 38.00 to 65.00

600 Pairs Velour Portieres — Reversible, unusually silky in texture, highly lustrous, of finest workmanship and in the newest combinations of color for Fall and Winter furnishings. Prices Average ⅓ Below Regular

Plain Velour Portieres, with open edges, in soft Brown, Amsterdam Blue and Brown, Rose and Emerald, also Olive combined with Catawba and Brown. Regularly $19.50 — **10.75**

Figured Velour Portieres, with border, in Brown and Green, Rose and Brown, Blue and Brown and other combinations of color. Regularly $24.50 — **14.75**

Rubberless "Roseberry" Rain Coats — For Women and Misses — Sizes 14 years to 44 bust

The ideal utility garment; made from a Priestley Cravenette fabric in the new Olive, Tan, Navy and Black. *Regularly $12.50* — **8.75**

Other Practical Coats — Suitable for storm, traveling, motor and general wear. — *At Very Special Prices*

Rain Coats of imported English Covert, in Raglan style, extremely light weight and smart. *Value $21.00* — **16.50**

Oil Silk Coats in the latest models. Very specially priced. — **15.50**

Rough Weather Coats, of Tweeds and other Cravenette fabrics; decidedly English in cut and style. Now priced — **10.50 to 15.50**

Gabardine Rain Coats, in Tan and Navy Blue, featuring the newest belted models with set-in sleeves. *Value $18.50* — **12.50**

Rain Coats of Priestley's light weight Covert Cravenette; in Tan and Oxford, presenting a smart belted Raglan model. *Value $16.50* — **10.50**

Exceptional Values in Women's Seasonable Furnishings

Japanese Robes — *Value $9.50* — Of silk in exquisite pastel shades, also black, cardinal and purple. Silk lined and interlined, elaborately hand embroidered in Japanese designs. **6.75**

Silk Sweaters — *Value $8.75* — Of soft lustrous Fibre Silk, in smart sport coat style, with sash. Plain and fancy weaves. Colors include Canary, Rose, Copen and two tone effects. **6.5**

Boudoir Coats — *Value $6.75* — Three-quarter length, of Japanese silk; interlined and silk lined. Beautifully hand embroidered in cherry blossom and wild rose designs. **5.00**

Silk Petticoats — *Values Up to $5.75* — Of extra quality Taffeta and Messaline, featuring new models in white, black and Fall colorings, for day and evening. **2.95**

Broadway & 19th Street

THOUSANDS IN WANT BEHIND CZAR'S ARMY

Russian Retreat Drives Great Population Into Cities Unprepared for Influx.

AMERICANS ASKED TO AID

Week's Donations to War Relief Agencies—French Fund Passes the $100,000 Mark.

The American Jewish Relief Committee, 174 Second Avenue, of which Louis Marshall is Chairman, has received, through the State Department at Washington, information that death and starvation are facing hundreds of thousands of refugees fleeing before the invading German armies in Russia. A letter which the Committee has just received from Alvey A. Adee, Second Assistant Secretary of State, among other things says:

"The American Consul-General at Moscow informs the Department that there is great need for relief supplies in Russia at the present time. The Consul-General states that very large numbers of inhabitants of the invaded provinces of Russia are fleeing from their homes in advance of the retreating armies; that death by starvation and exposure is already claiming vast numbers; that three hundred thousand refugees are already in Moscow; and that these are only a small part of the total number."

Red Cross Contributions.

The New York Red Cross received donations last week amounting to $524.55, making the total contributions to date $518,301.42. Subscriptions should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 130 East Twenty-second Street. New contributions of $10 or more follow:

Marie L. de Florez.$205 | Bronx Chapter....$50
Staats-Zeitung ....153 | E. Hecker 39
Fannie P. Mason.. 60 | Other contributions 16

Committee of Mercy.

Contributions amounting to $899 were received last week by the Committee of Mercy, 200 Fifth Avenue, of which August Belmont is Treasurer. Among them was a donation of 15 cents from a little girl in New Orleans, who said it represented 5 cents placed under her pillow by "Bunny" each time she had lost a tooth. Her younger sister, not having lost any teeth, sent 6 cents, and they asked that it be applied to relief for Serbian children. The total fund of the Committee of Mercy now is $253,881.90. Contributions of $10 or more which the committee received last week were:

C. W. Hitchcock..$10 | T. M. Rianhard...$15
Mrs. E. S. Beck... 20 | J. H. Shafer..... 15
Martin I. Brewer.. 10 | M. S. Rosenwald.. 100
H. W. Adams..... 10 | F. J. Cobbs..... 25
Mrs. N. J. Torrance 10 | Mrs. W. C. Johnston 10
R. J. F. Schwarzenbach ..... 200 | T. S. Hathaway.. 50
P. D. Winkley..... 10 | Three sisters..... 10
R. J. Reynolds.... 200 | S. Macklem..... 10
Mrs. T. K. Lathrop 25 | D. E. French..... 10
Clifford D. Cheney 10 | W. T. Grant..... 20
J. Gold & Co..... 20 | Contrib. less than $10 amtg. to..... 89
Mrs. Ella F. Allen.100

For Relief in France.

The fund for the relief of women and children in France received additional contributions last week that brought the total to $100,743, and the passing of the $100,000 mark was made the occasion by Mrs. Whitney Warren, Treasurer, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, of thanking again all those who had contributed to the fund. New donations of $10 or more follow:

R. V. Lewis.....$15 | Mrs. E. Summer...$50
Mrs. G. V. Converse 10 | Thomas A. Edison. 20
R. L. Beeckman... 50 | Mrs. H. K. Dunham 5
Ethel A. Graeme... 10 | Refugees' fund...1,000
Mrs. S. G. Flagg.. 10

The Polish Relief Funds.

The National Polish Relief Fund of which Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, is Treasurer, received contributions amounting to $321.54 last week. The total fund is now $64,413.19. Here are the new contributions of $10 or more:

"A Friend," Cambridge, N. J.....$10
Cont. rec'd through B'k of Edenton, Edenton, N. C... 10
Bazaar held by girls of Camp Excelsior, Lakeville, Conn. 50
Mrs. G. V. Converse, Millbrook, N. Y.. 10
W. L. Sperry, Boston, Mass.....$10
Polish Church, Port Chester, N. Y....106
Mrs. B. T. Senseney, Douglas, Mich. 75
Cont. of less than $10 50

The fund of the American Polish Relief Committee, of which Mme. Marcella Sembrich is President, now totals $83,-098. New contributions of $10 or more acknowledged last week were:

Mrs. E. W. Bucknell .....$50 | Through P. M. Kolesa $15

The committee announced yesterday that a Polish Day will be observed early in October, when the entire city will be asked to participate and help raise relief funds for the Polish war sufferers.

American Girls' Aid.

The American Girls' Aid, of which Miss Gladys Hollingsworth is Chairman, and which has headquarters at Pier 57, North River, has acknowledged contributions amounting to $3,797.96. The new donations last week of $10 or more follow:

Mrs. C. D. Roberts.$15 | Mrs. E. C. Gale...$10
Mrs. W. Grosvenor 10 | Other contrib...21.25

The British War Relief Association, Inc., of 132 West Twenty-seventh Street, of which Major Louis Livingston Seaman is President, is sending an increasing number of cases of hospital supplies to the hospitals of the Allies, the cases now numbering 381. Gifts received during the past week were:

Mrs. John Markoe.$25 | Miss C. W. Lipscomb, chain letter.$165
Mrs. S. Webster... 50 | Mrs. S. Webster... 50
Mrs. J. C. McCullough ..... 10 | Other contrib..... 15

For Serbian Relief.

The Serbian Relief Committee of America, 70 Fifth Avenue, has acknowledged the following donations of $10 or more:

Miss E. F. Milton.$10 | Mrs. G. S. Churchill Talcott.....$10

Vacation Fund.

The fund of the Vacation War Relief Committee, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, of which Miss Anne Morgan is Treasurer, now amounts to $120,076.96. New contributions, received last week, totaled $539.96. Here is a list of new donations of $10 or more:

Mrs. A. M. Young.$25 | Miss G. Hollingsworth $300
Vacation Comm... 58 | Mrs. C. T. Moulton 89
Anonymous ..... 58 | Smaller contrib... 84

French Emergency Fund.

The American branch of the French Wounded Emergency Fund, of which Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin is Treasurer, now has a total fund of $7,310.55. These new gifts, amounting to $622, have been acknowledged:

Mrs. C. M. Chapin.$10 | J. G. Rosengarten.$100
C. M. Chapin.... 100 | H. G. Keasbey.... 170
Nathalie Wood.... 10 | Julia F. Heebner.. 25
Fanny Rosengarten. 100 | Anonymous 100

Lafayette Committee Fund.

The Lafayette Fund of the Hotel Vanderbilt has received subscriptions reaching a total to date of $75,833.92. Members of the Lafayette Fund announced yesterday that they were making preparations to observe the 158th anniversary of the birth of the Marquis de Lafayette on Labor Day, which is to be made the occasion of a double celebration. They will sell 50,000 Lafayette buttons and devote the proceeds to relief work.

For Aid of Armenians.

The American-Armenian Relief Fund, of which Brown Brothers, 59 Wall Street, are Treasurers, acknowledged the following contributions of $10 or more last week:

Mrs. A. Nelson....$10 | Miss G. L. Wiles..$150
S. G. M. Montgomery ..... 10 | Miss F. Tweedie... 10
Dr. A. G. Heilman. 50 | Dr. A. Kludjian... 10
Mrs. J. Binney.... 15 | Mrs. W. Hall..... 15
Mrs. H. D. Brewster ..... 25 | J. D. Williams... 10
J. C. Eastham.... 15 | Dr. R. F. Ehni.... 25
Dr. D. F. Atwater. 25 | Right Rev. C. T. Olmsted 10
 | Miss Anna Edwards 10

To Send Doctors to Germany.

The Association of American Women of German Descent is planning to raise a fund of $12,000 to send a number of American physicians to the German front. At a meeting at the home of Miss Edith A. Reiffert, Mrs. H. Neu, Mrs. A. Ripperger, Mrs. F. Wolfsheimer, Mrs. H. Solger, and Miss C. Meyer were appointed a committee to make arrangements for a bazaar.

TO AID BELGIAN RELIEF.

Professor Oliver Sails to Join American Commission.

Professor Thomas Edward Oliver of the University of Illinois sailed yesterday for Liverpool on the American liner Philadelphia to take charge of the Belgian provinces as a delegate of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium.

Another passenger on the liner was Lieutenant Philip Arthur Curry of the Fifth Oxford Light Infantry, son of the Director of the White Star Line at Liverpool. He was wounded in the trenches near Ypres, and has now gone back to rejoin his regiment. Captain F. R. Mayer, who is going over to England in connection with contracts for army supplies, nearly missed the steamer because the agents on the pier would not let him on board without his passport, which he found at the last moment.

ALASKA ASKS BETTER MAILS

Interior, Hungry for Reading, Complains of Winter Service.

Residents of Fairbanks, Alaska, have started a movement to persuade the Federal Government to improve the mail facilities of interior Alaska during the Winter months. Mrs. Jeanette Drury Clarke in a letter to THE TIMES writes:

"Mail is received here in unlimited quantities by river boats in June, July, August, and September, but after the river freezes over the mail is sent overland from the coast in horse-drawn stages, which also bring passengers, expressage, and freight. The stages could bring all of the mail if the Government would order it. As it is, the bulk of the second-class matter for interior Alaska which should come in the Winter months, when we want newspapers and magazines, is held over the Winter months, and many tons of it arrive here in the busy mining season when people have no time to read it.

"Our Canadian neighbors at Dawson, Yukon Territory, who are similarly situated, get all their mail at all times. We want all our mail all the time."

The Fairbanks Commercial Club is backing the movement for better mail service. In a circular it says:

"There is no place under the American flag where there is such a demand for reading matter in Wintertime as there is in Fairbanks, owing to the long nights and there being little to do but read. The Canadian Government does not pay as much for the good Dawson mail service as the United States pays for the limited amount of mail which reaches Fairbanks in the Winter. We want our newspapers in the Winter and not in the Summer, when they come in a bunch, as we have no time to read them."

Special Services for Y. W. H. A.

Two services will be held throughout all of the holy days at the new building of the Young Women's Hebrew Association, 31 West 110th Street. One of the services will be under the auspices of the Kehilla. Dr. J. L. Magnes will speak at both of these services. Tickets will be at reasonable rates. Registration is now going on for the course in stenography, typewriting, and bookkeeping that will begin Sept. 15.

Mills Suydam Owes Back Alimony.

Supreme Court Justice Shearn yesterday appointed Arthur M. Levy receiver of the property of Mills Suydam, whose wife, Emma Suydam, is suing him for a separation, to insure payment to her in future of alimony allowances under court order. Suydam is $210 in arrears, according to his wife.

Girl and Boy Missing Together.

The Bayonne police were asked yesterday to search for Viola Stevens and Max Goodman, both 16, who live in Edgewater and disappeared Friday. The girl, who is pretty, is believed to have donned male attire. Her hair was cut short before she left home.

CONSUMPTION 'CURE' OF RENON DOUBTED

New York Specialists Question Value of French Physician's Plan to Starve Bacilli.

IT HAS BEEN TRIED BEFORE

Fear Such Reports May Do Harm by Leading Patients to Drop Well-Tried Treatment.

The dispatch from Paris to the effect that a Dr. Louis Renon of the faculty of the University of Paris had announced that the result of long research on his part proved that tuberculosis should be treated by chemical means and not by serums caused a great deal of comment yesterday among New York authorities on the disease. As usual, in the case of reports of alleged new remedies for the disease, some physicians who discussed the subject were of the opinion that all judgment of the new treatment should be reserved until it had been tested thoroughly. Others were extremely skeptical regarding the merits of the treatment as it was briefly outlined in the dispatch.

Dr. Renon's announcement was contained in a paper he read before the Therapeutic Society, and is said to have caused a great stir in European medical circles. He said he had established a list of antiseptics which arrested the development of bacilli in cultures, and that he found substances without which the bacilli could not develop. Among these substances he named potassium, sulphur, phosphates, iron, and magnesium. He advanced the theory that curative action could be obtained by adding some chemical substances and withdrawing others by a selection of foods.

Dr. Geza Kremer, the physician in charge of the Hospital Admission Bureau, which is a sort of clearing house for tubercular cases and which is maintained jointly by the city and private charities, voiced a warning to sufferers not to let false hopes be raised by the reported treatment.

"In the first place, the plan of trying to starve out tuberculosis germs by chemical treatment is not new," Dr. Kremer said last night. "The plan was brought forward about ten years ago by a Vienna specialist, but it did not stand the test of time. His idea was to treat the patient with calcium salts.

"But whether there is any merit in the new treatment or not, discussion of it should be very guarded until it has been given a most complete test; otherwise thousands suffering with tuberculosis will be given false hopes. False hopes were raised throughout the country by the early reports on the Koch treatment about twenty-five years ago and by the reports of amazing results from the Friedmann serum a couple of years ago. This has also been the case with reports of other treatments, and when such reports lead patients to drop the old and tried methods of treating the disease they do a vast deal of harm.

"As a matter of fact, tuberculosis is a disease which is quite amenable to treatment under the present methods. Excellent results are gained by hygienic living and scientific dieting, and in some well-selected cases the old Koch method of treatment is used to good advantage in spite of the fact that the early reports regarding the wonderful effects of the treatment fell down miserably after a short time.

"I am inclined to think, however, that the new method of treatment proposed by the French physician is not practical. The reports state that he found chemical substances such as potassium, iron, and others, without which the bacilli could not develop. That may be all very well in the laboratory where test tube experiments are made, but even by attempting to feed a patient substances containing none of the chemicals named it would be impossible to remove the iron and potassium from the body, for they are constituent parts of the organisms."

Dr. Kremer said a great public service would be accomplished if the public could be taught the value of preventive measures in the effort to stamp out the white plague. All experience has proved that the best method to combat the germs is to build up the bodily resistance of the patient, Dr. Kremer said. He believed that eliminating important chemicals from the patient's food would tend to weaken the physical resistance, and that the best method to increase it was the old method of living in sanitary surroundings and eating muscle and tissue building foods. These methods, he said, were the best preventives known to science.

BOY PEDDLER DEFIES LAW.

Declares He Must Do It to Support a Family of Eight.

"Don't blame the cops; they have to support their families, but I've got to make a living, too. It almost seems as if the law was made to make the poor poorer and the miserable more miserable."

This statement was made to Magistrate Frothingham in Tombs Court yesterday by Max Spiegel, 16 years old, who supports eight brothers and sisters in a flat in the Essex Street by peddling from a pushcart on the east side.

Max was taken to court by Patrolman Pollock of the Oak Street Station for peddling on a restricted corner in Hester Street—a violation of a corporation ordinance. The boy said he violated the ordinance deliberately.

"You see, I have to make a living for my family," he said. "If I sell peaches and plums for a cent each on the quiet streets, where there is little business, I can't make more than 50 or 75 cents a day, but if I go around the corner and stand where the crowds go by I can make from a dollar to a dollar and a half a day. I need that much for my family. My father was a cloakmaker up to a year ago, and he supported the family, but he was taken sick and then I had to hustle.

"The cops all know me, and I know all the Magistrates. They generally fine me $1 or let me go. They know how hard it is to sell from a pushcart and make a living, but there is one Magistrate who fines me $5. I can't afford to go to the lock-up for five days, and so I pay the fine, but it is awfully hard on my family, because it takes me four or five days to get the money.

"Sometimes I put my brother Abie—he's 6—near the corner to watch, but he plays with the other kids, and even when a cop comes along he doesn't seem to know one when he sees him. So they run me in and fine me."

Magistrate Frothingham fined the boy $1. He paid it in dimes, nickels, and pennies and returned to his pushcart.

WIN R. R. SCHOLARSHIPS.

Pennsylvania Had 23 Applicants for Thomson Memorial.

Louis T. Shannon of Pittsburgh and Robert R. Litehiser of Eaton, Ohio, it was announced yesterday by the Pennsylvania Railroad system, were the winners of the Frank Thomson scholarships for 1915.

The Frank Thomson scholarships were established in 1907 by the children of the late Frank Thomson, formerly President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, as a memorial to their father. Two scholarships are awarded each year, upon competitive examination, to sons of living or deceased employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad system. There were twenty-three applicants this year.

CALLED TO BAGDAD TO KILL MOSQUITOS

Jersey Exterminators Sail for the Euphrates, Where Pests Rival Bul-Buls in Size

AND CARRY GLOW LIGHTS

Experts Summoned by Caliph Think Persians Won't Mind the Odor from Their Smudges.

By special invitation of the Caliph, two of New Jersey's most noted mosquito exterminators departed yesterday on the steamship United States on the first stage of their journey to Bagdad, on the banks of the Euphrates. The experts, while eager to tell of their plans, did not wish their names to be mentioned, because carping critics in their own State might ask why they had not exterminated the winged pests at home before sailing for foreign shores.

On landing at Copenhagen the experts will cross to Russia and travel through that country to Persia by easy stages. A stop will be made at Teheran, the capital, it was said, to enable the youthful Shah to watch their methods in destroying mosquitos, which are very large in that country and have frequently been mistaken by travelers for the well-known singing bul-buls.

The professors said they knew that a hard problem was before them in Bagdad, where the mosquitos were not only of great size and had a double set of wings, but also were equipped with phosphorescent lights to find the people at night when they were asleep on the sand by the river. The Secretary of the Caliph in his letter promised them plenty of sport in addition to the mosquitos, as the Euphrates boasted of at least 14,000 kinds of insects which were as yet unclassified by modern etymologists. This could be easily demonstrated any night in Bagdad by putting a lighted lamp at an open window and waiting for fifteen or twenty minutes, he added.

When asked what means they intended to employ in ridding the Persian port and surrounding country of the obnoxious insects the professors replied they had not decided yet, but would await the issue of their experiment in Teheran and Ispahan, where the dates and donkeys come from. One specific they are taking is a specially prepared paste to be placed in a saucer and then set on fire. This emits such a powerful odor that no one can stop in the room when it is set off without wearing a glass mask containing a small bulb filled with attar of roses. From what the professors had heard of Bagdad they did not think the odors would inconvenience the natives of that eastern city.

They will also try electric waves to kill the mosquitos before the Shah of Persia at Teheran, and also administer a powerful narcotic distributed through the air by big electric fans, which will send the insects to sleep and enable the watchers to sweeep them up in thousands. The Persian method of catching the mosquitoes and dipping them in boiling oil was effective, but a rather slow process of extermination, they said.

START FIGHT ON MOSQUITOS

Inspector Finds Queens County a Breeding Ground.

The Board of Health, spurred to action by the hundreds of complaints received because of the large number of mosquitos in the city, has taken active steps to abate the annoyance. Commissioner Goldwater received a report yesterday from Dr. John Oberwager, Sanitary Inspector, who has been investigating the situation in the Forest Hills district of Queens County.

Dr. Oberwager said that he visited 250 dwellings and that he found the mosquito larvae in fountains, blocked roof-gutters, milk bottles, garbage cans, and empty cans thrown out by residents. The report says further that larvae were found in a flower shop and in the fountain of the Russell Sage Foundation, in a bird fountain on Short Hill Road, in sprinkling cans, in imperfect drains for ice boxes and in 50 per cent. of the cellars. The doctor concluded his repot by saying that the large number of mosquitos was due to lack of system in fighting the pest.

Singer's Widow Found Starving.

In a vacant room at 258 Plane Street, Newark, late Friday night, Mrs. James Britton, aged 65, whose husband, now deceased, was a prominent singer in the days of J. K. Emmett and Harrigan and Hart, was found ill and weak from lack of food by an agent of the property. She was hurried to the City Hospital. After the sudden death of her husband last February Mrs. Britton subsisted for a time on the proceeds of the sale of her furniture, piece by piece. When everything had been sold she went without food rather than seek charity.

Broadway **Saks & Company** 34th Street

Store Hours 8:30 A. M. to 5.30 P. M. (*Saturday 1 P. M.*)

We have made a very special purchase of sufficient splendidly matched skins of rich lustre and fine curl to make

50 Persian Lamb Coats

We shall make these up to order from the latest European models, requiring one-fourth of the price to be paid or charged at the time of purchase, the balance to be paid or charged when Coats are delivered any time before December first. You may select your own skins and linings.

We bought these fine skins so low that a very unusual saving is afforded those who avail themselves of this opportunity. Charges for making are much lower now than in the usual Fur Season.

Following are the very special prices upon several styles of Fur Coats available for immediate acceptance.

These Coats are ready for immediate delivery, or will be held on request:

PERSIAN LAMB COATS, 45 inches long, full model, exceptionally well matched. **$129.50**

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PERSIAN LAMB COATS, 45 inches long, with skunk collar, cuffs and border at bottom of skirt; a very effective model. **$209.50**

HUDSON SEAL (*Dyed Muskrat*) COATS, 42 inches long, full skirt, exceptionally fine quality, well-matched skins, rich figured silk lining. **$69.50**

HUDSON SEAL (*Dyed Muskrat*) COATS, 40 inches long, large and very fine beaver collar. **$87.50**

Special Monday and Tuesday only

FOUR-SKIN SKUNK MUFFS, pillow shape, made of very choice skins, at the remarkable price of **$14.75**

Tomorrow, the final clearance of

Women's Tub Dresses

at prices nothing short of astonishing

35 Dresses *were $5.00 to $8.50* now **$2.95**
30 " *were $7.50 to $12.50* " **$3.95**
25 " *were $15.00 & $16.50* " **$5.00**

75 Taffeta & Crepe de Chine Dresses

reduced greatly for immediate disposal

25 Dresses *were $12.50 to $18.50* now **$7.50**
50 " *were $17.50 to $25.00* " **$9.75**

Newest Self-striped Taffeta and Charmeuse Afternoon Dresses for Women at $25.00

Six models, reproductions of late French models, embodying the very newest Redingote, Princess and waist-line effects. Pointed or circular tunics on skirts that are very wide. Georgette crepe sleeves. Silk-trimmed body, some fur-trimmed. Navy, black, brown, Russian green, field mouse or taupe. Sizes 34 to 44.

10 newest models in Dresses of Serge-and-Taffeta or Serge-and-Satin Combinations at $20.00

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at prices reduced practically regardless of cost

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were $4.50 to $6.50
52 Misses' Dresses.....now **$4.00**
were $9.50 to $12.50
74 Misses' Dresses.....now **$10.00**
were $16.50 to $25.00
92 Girls' Wash Dresses.....now **75c**
were $1.50 and $2.00
87 Girls' Wash Dresses.....now **$1.35**
were $2.50 and $3.00
94 Girls' Wash Dresses.....now **$2.00**
were $4.00 and $5.00
72 Misses' Wash Skirts.....now **$1.00**
were $2.00 and $3.00
288 Middy Blouses.....now **69c**
were $1.00 and $2.00

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Why Americans fail and the Japanese succeed as seen by a Banker from the latter country.

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Changes wrought by the war in the foreign commerce of the United Kingdom.

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUG. 29, 1915.

OBSOLETE DEFENSES.

It seems very uncertain whether now there exists in the world such a thing as a modern fortress. Only the gun is modern. Nothing in the form of permanent inland fortifications has yet been able to withstand it, nor is anything known that would, hence the sudden loss of faith in forts. The feeling that all forts are reducible is alone a very great loss on the side of defense.

Three weeks after the evacuation of Warsaw every fortress on the famous first and second lines of Russian defense had been abandoned. Some were new and formidable, rated among the strongest in Europe. Their relative powers of resistance were not tested. At only one, Novo Georgievsk, did the defenders stand siege at all, and that was not by choice. They had no alternative. All were given up before the invaders could invest or reduce them. Some were dismantled; two were blown up from inside. That the Russians utilized their forts only to delay the enemy's advance and to protect their own retirement, instead of waiting for them to be "reduced" or to see if they were "reducible," may be explained in one of two ways. Either it was never the part of Russian strategy to present an unyielding front, or the possibility of holding a line of forts against the Germans' monster siege guns was despaired of, after Antwerp. Military and ordnance experts are disappointed. The Eastern campaign has yielded no new evidence, and they will have to go on debating the question whether, on land, mechanisms of offense have not overwhelmed the science of defensive engineering. To answer in the affirmative is to say that man has been able to summon, command, liberate, and direct forces which he has no adequate power to resist. That opens up a field of romantic speculation, and has rather nothing to do with the subject. And, anyhow, no answer can be final.

All existing land fortifications were designed and built to withstand the direct and high angle fire of the largest rifle and siege guns to be accounted for at the time of their origin, and not for any much larger, owing partly to the geometrically progressive cost of increasing the degree of resistance beyond a certain point. And none has ever been built to withstand the indirect fire of such siege guns as the Germans have produced—guns that rain down upon a fort, almost vertically, high explosive shells weighing 750 to 1,700 pounds each. The fortifications at Liége and Antwerp, constructed by the celebrated General A. H. BRIALMONT, a world authority on defensive military engineering, would probably have been able to withstand indefinitely all the fire that could have been brought to bear upon them directly, obliquely, or at high angles by any of the guns that were known at the time they were designed; they simply disintegrated under the explosion of those great German shells falling vertically.

On seeing a photograph of the ruins of the Antwerp defenses more than one military expert thought: "That is the end of permanent fortifications. Defense hereafter will be the work of armies in the field." And that was an inevitable thought, considering the faith that had been pinned to the Antwerp fortifications as the final and indestructible achievement in mechanical and engineering defense. There was the famous turret gun, protected by shields of specially wrought armor metal, in plates so thick that special cranes had first to be constructed to handle the molds in which they were cast.

The Japanese were the first to demonstrate the effectiveness of huge siege guns, dropping shells from a great altitude upon fortifications. They were the first to use 11-inch siege guns inland at all. Previously it had been thought impossible to make a weapon of that size mobile. The Japanese dismantled their coast defenses, transported the big guns by sea to Dalny, and built a railway thence to the base of the hills surrounding Port Arthur. There the guns were mounted on concrete, and when they began to drop their shells into the fortifications the fall of Port Arthur was inevitable. It may be argued that the gunmakers, especially the German gunmakers, were more alert than the builders of fortifications. They went promptly to work on larger gun designs and produced at last a mobile 16½-inch siege weapon, which, when it came into action, found the resistance of forts to be only as it was before the Japanese performed their miracle. However, that would be hardly fair to the science of defense. It takes very much longer to build a fort than to make a gun. Forts cannot be scrapped out of hand. A fortress twenty years old would deserve to be called new, and would be generally miscalled "modern," whereas a gun to be modern should have been made this year or last.

It will continue to be physically possible, no doubt, to build a fort so strong that no shell could penetrate it, whether fired directly at high angles or to fall upon it vertically from the clouds. It would require merely to calculate the force of explosives and the resistance of steel and concrete, and make the steel and concrete thick enough. But it may have ceased to be worth while. A fort would still be vulnerable from below ground. Its foundation could not be laid so deep that an enemy might not drive a tunnel under it, and then it would be necessary only to put enough high explosive there and blow the fort away. So, perhaps, in the future military strategy will adjust itself to the idea that fortifications cannot be permanent, wherefore they had better be even more impermanent, serving only as temporary bulwarks against an oncoming enemy. The most rigid, the most irreducible thing so far discovered in this war is a trench filled with soldiers, supported by artillery and machine guns. That protection is what has saved the great fortress at Verdun in France.

The case between coast defenses and warships is very different. There the offensive has not overtaken the defensive. This has been proved in the Dardanelles. The modernest warships, carrying the largest guns afloat, failed to reduce land defenses some of which could hardly be called up to date, much less modern. The fire from warships must be direct.

SECRETARY GARRISON.

The place for LINDLEY M. GARRISON is at the head of the War Department. As Secretary of War he has developed extraordinary fitness and the nation will expect him to remain in that post until the work of strengthening our land defenses, which he has undertaken to direct, is carried out according to his well-formed plans. A change in the department might result in perplexities. Secretary GARRISON has studied the situation thoroughly, his views are rational, he is a man of moderation whose ideas are never extravagant, he is not a militarist. The reports of the views of certain public men on our present military needs are so extravagant and betray so great ignorance of existing conditions as to throw into high relief the wisdom, prudence, and intelligent conception of his duty exhibited by Mr. GARRISON.

We do not believe he can be tempted to resign his position by a promise of a nomination next year for the Governorship of New Jersey or the lure of a Senatorship. The talk to that end is probably as futile as it is unwise. But it is not encouraging to know that attempts are making to get him out of the War Department before the end of his term. There is a great deal of hard work for Mr. GARRISON to do right there, and there is not too much time to do it in. He is the one man now in the Administration best fitted to check the opponents of any sort of army extension, to combat the extremists, and to bring about a thorough reform of the United States Army on a wise and coherent plan.

UNITED STATES DIALECTS.

Professor THOMAS A. KNOTT of the University of Chicago, lecturing on "Variabilities and Standards of Pronunciation," said that there are divers dialects in the United States—he instanced the New York, the New England, the Southern, the Middle Western, the Western—but that there is no standard of spoken English. There will be tears and breaking hearts for this in Boston, perhaps in Indianapolis and Chicago itself, but it is true; and doubtless the number of dialects is much greater than Professor KNOTT makes it. But that may be left to the American Dialect Society. Many a word avoided by prigs, marked "colloquial," as if that were not a strength and an honor, by the dictionary makers, wins its way into the accepted literary speech. The language of the farm and workshop, rich with vital energy, unspoiled, its edges not worn with use, the popular spoken tongue, that is in large part the English language as it exists for most speakers. The canned; merely literary part is padding, decoration, leather, and prunella.

As words have their fortunes, in orthoëpy, Professor KNOTT ventured to say that "there is a tendency in "the East, about Philadelphia, and in "the Middle West, particularly in "Chicago, where men of all dialects "are coming together, to form a com- "posite dialect throughout this sec- "tion. And it is likely that when this "unformed compromise dialect has "been more uniformly established its "standards of pronunciation and "grammar will become the standard of "the commonly spoken language."

The emergence of thousands of obscure men into places of distinction and power in this democracy "must mean," the professor predicted, that "much of the language of the farm, "the slum, and the workshop shall "become a part of the dialect of 'the "higher classes.'" Inevitably; and so much the better for the language and "the higher classes." Oldsters can remember when "wound" rhymed with "hound" and "deaf" with "leaf." "Program," with his accent on his first, has not long been naturalized, and is a bone of contention to many. Few take the trouble to give the dictionary pronunciation of "peremptory." Even as to the favorite "automobile" there is a division among the purists. On "eether" or "eyether" Professor KNOTT gives no decision, a wise and safe course. Family peace has been disturbed by squabbles over the correct utterance of that dangerous word. And who has any right to say that vulgarisms of the present may not become of the best usage in the future? Professor KNOTT, a scholar of admirable and rare open-mindedness, cites "ketch," "perty," and "rassle" as possible or likely members of the coming orthodox school of orthoëpy. Let us be tolerant to mispronunciations. Indeed, if there is no standard of the spoken language, there can be no enduring standard of pronunciation. Though Professor KNOTT assures us that the dictionaries are no "final authority," they are ultimate enough for us of the working-day world.

THE GUARDSMAN'S POSITION.

A communication signed Veteran Guardsman, printed on this page of THE TIMES last Friday, presented in a clear light, and with commendable moderation of tone, some of the views of many members of the organized militia on the all-important question of national defense. It is essential that this important question shall be kept uppermost in the public mind, and any contribution to the current discussion as good-tempered and informing as that of our correspondent should not pass without comment. This veteran Guardsman explains why so many of the militia have found fault with the training camp at Plattsburg. He cannot see why men who are so willing to give up a month to camp training should not join the National Guard and devote five years to soldiering. It is our impression that a fair proportion of the "rookies," as the soldiers call them, now at Plattsburg, have seen service in the organized militia, but as a majority of them have not, his argument holds good. The nation, however, needs a reserve force, from which volunteers could be drawn, quite apart from the regular army and the organized militia, both of which should have ample reserve forces of their own to call upon in the hour of need. The training camps in various parts of the country have been instituted for that purpose. That at Plattsburg, of course, is of exceptional proportions, and made up of men of high social, professional, and business standing, and was obviously intended as an object lesson for the young men of the country. It will serve that purpose besides affording admirable experience to the men engaged in it. We cannot see how such camps can exert any detrimental influence on the National Guard.

Our correspondent complains that the Guard has no reserve. The States are to be urged to make provisions for a reserve. Secretary GARRISON'S plans, so far as they have been made known, contemplate the establishment of ample reserves for both the Guard and the regular army. Veterans of the Guard should never drop out of sight after they are discharged. They should have an opportunity to keep in touch with military development and should be employed in tactical manoeuvres at least once a year. No personal sacrifice should be exacted of them except the small additional demand upon their time. They should be encouraged to keep up their rifle and artillery practice. As for the intimation that Guardsmen feel that they are too often looked upon as "scab strikebreakers," the employment of the organized militia in labor troubles is now pretty generally deplored by all who appreciate the value of the Guard as an instrument of national defense. The movement for the establishment of a State Constabulary, which would be much more effective in the work of suppressing riots, as the experience of Pennsylvania has shown, has been retarded by opposition, but it has not been defeated. Influential Guardsmen may well give it their cordial support. Every legislator ought to be convinced of the wisdom of relieving the State's soldiers from the work of protecting property from strikers. But there have not been many calls upon the New York militia for this sort of work lately. There may be riots in any State for the suppression of which military aid is absolutely essential. But such outbreaks are happily rare, and it would be well if the civil authorities could always manage labor disturbances without the help of the militia.

A needed improvement in the National Guard of this State is a shorter term of enlistment. If a reserve force is formed, five years will be too long a time for active service. After the term is finished the Guardsman will take his place in the reserve, where his duties will be less exacting, though he will still be kept in training. There is no trouble with the Guard which cannot be remedied. There is no reasonable cause for complaint which cannot be removed. The opinion expressed by another of our correspondents that military service should be performed by all citizens who are legally liable to it, that is, by all able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 45 years, with few exceptions, is becoming common. It does not follow that the organized militia should be increased to an unwieldy number. Talk about 1,000,000 National Guardsmen is as preposterous as the proposal to swell the regular army by millions. The country does not need, it would not support, a vast military establishment. But more men would have an opportunity for training in the Guard with a shorter term of enlistment, and the reserve would soon become a formidable body.

In the coming year the question of the development of the State soldiery will be much discussed in all the States. It is well that the views of all well-seasoned Guardsmen should be fully expressed, and their judgment, founded on ripe experience, accorded the consideration it deserves.

THE FADING LEGISLATURE.

In Arizona there arises discussion concerning the necessity for a Legislature, discussion which, should it spread beyond the State, might lead to disquieting results. The case is simpler in Arizona than elsewhere; for, as Mr. A. A. WORLEY of that State points out:

> In Arizona we have direct legislation, with initiative and referendum. The people may make all the laws and repeal the laws regardless of the Legislature. They may even prevent the Legislature from making laws by (the appeal to) the referendum.

In States as yet unblessed by direct legislation no such argument can be effective. But there are States in which the time-honored question, "What good is a Coroner?" has been succeeded by "What good is a Legislature?" There has been a decided tendency of late years to dispense with the Legislature to as great an extent as possible. It has gone so far that there are now only six States in the Union where the luxury of a Legislature is enjoyed every year. They are New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Georgia. One State, Alabama, permits its Legislature to meet only once in four years; the rest, only once in two years.

Furthermore, most of the States get rid of their Legislatures as soon as possible. They set a limit on the number of days their lawmakers may remain in session, ranging from forty days in Wyoming to seventy-five days in Tennessee. Sixty days is the favorite. Alabama, which does without a Legislature for four years, will not permit it to sit more than fifty days even when it meets. There are only seventeen States which allow their Legislatures to sit as long as they please, and of course New York is one of them. Since no calamity has befallen the Commonwealths which have been dispensing with their Legislatures so far as possible, it is likely that the tendency will increase and that annual Legislatures and unlimited sessions will become even scarcer than they are.

PIPES FOR WOMEN.

In the new $150,000 women's building now in process of completion at the Ramsey County poor farm in Minnesota there is to be "an elaborate smoking room" for old women, "fitted in modern style." Mrs. ALBERT MOORE, wife of the farm Superintendent, expects it "to be one of "the most popular places of the in- "stitution." "When we took a poll of "the old ladies regarding the estab- "lishment of a den for smoking there "was hardly a dissenting vote," she says.

So there are still places left where Grandma smokes her short black pipe in the evening, after the haying is done and the men folks have finished the chores and got through their supper—not dinner. East is East, and West is West, but the twain meet. The smoke that rises from Grandma's pipe in Maine meets and mingles with the smoke from Grandma's pipe in Minnesota. Mother doesn't smoke, it isn't done any more; the men folks smoke cigars; but Grandma was born in an age when women had their rights, and on many an old farm she sticks to them. Around the fire of a Winter evening she gets out the seamed and blackened "nose-warmer" that she has used so many years, and the eldest boy, now a gray-haired boy, fills it for her according to ancient habit; usually with black plug, not with any of your lady-like fine cut.

"If the dear old souls," says Mrs. MOORE, "want the walls covered "with pictures of race horses, prize "fighters, and baseball players, they "shall have them." Anyhow, the dear old souls shall have their pipes. Who would deny them the harmless pleasure? And yet, if a dear young soul in a city restaurant or a city street lights a cigarette, the souls of head waiters and policemen fill with horror. The dear young souls must bide their time; the dear old souls jeer at them through the blue cloud. It should teach the dear young souls humility; they think they are modern and up to date, and sometimes they speak disrespectfully of Grandma. But it was Grandma who was emancipated; it was not disorderly conduct for her to smoke. The restaurant proprietor and the policeman pride themselves on their old-fashioned morality, but theirs is a new-fashioned morality. They are the stern guardians of our virtue, but it is a new virtue. If they had brought their new-fangled theories to the farm when Grandma was a girl, her big brothers would have rebuked them with pitchforks. Strange new moralities, not understood or relished at the Ramsey County farm.

THE BAN UPON ART.

Ignorance and Commercialism Kill a Wistful Craving for Beauty.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

A short while ago I noticed a discussion in your columns with regard to the teaching of art, the point turning, I think, on the question as to whether it is practical to teach artistic perception, or whether the art schools should confine their activities to instruction in the principles of drawing and the technique of painting. Having been for nearly ten years a deeply interested observer of artistic affairs, with exceptional opportunities for studying the quality of both student and professional work, coming into personal contact with many of the painters themselves, I may perhaps be permitted a few remarks in this connection.

The two root-evils which impede the development of a true artistic consciousness here in America are commercialism and ignorance of aesthetics. We measure the quality of a man's work, in art as in all else, by the degree of his financial success. And in painting a man cannot achieve that popularity which brings such success except he produces pictures which supply a demand, said demand being something characteristic not of himself, but of the people and their environment, something typical of the ideals of the average educated American, such as cleverness, efficiency, patriotism, womanworship, or romantic-realism.

The art schools give instruction in drawing, anatomy, perspective, academic composition, and in painting objects, portraits, and figures. In a word, they equip the student with the craftsmanship of his art, but do nothing toward fostering that vague, wistful beauty-craving which first attracted him to an "art school."

The very sub-conscious and indefinable quality of that first passion to paint has often in itself the seed of its own destruction, for the youth is immediately confronted with such concrete studies as have just been mentioned, he becomes interested, even absorbed, in these; and who is to blame if after a few years in the schools, where he hears of nothing else, he comes to believe that art consists in the able and clever painting of people and things about him?

The majority of art instructors, themselves successful painters, look askance at the suggestion of adding a course on "The Indefinable" to the curriculum; they say bluntly that it is the business of the art school to teach the student how to paint, not how to think.

Thus the student deals with practical men and concrete technical problems throughout his entire course of study. He is young and inexperienced, and invariably absorbs the influence which surrounds him. From time to time an effort is made by some more sincere and courageous man to stem this tide of art-negation, to interest the student in the artistic significance of character, intensity of vision, in himself. The Henri School was such an attempt, but failed of its ideal because the personality of the instructor quite unwittingly dominated and repressed the less mature individualities of the students, and infused their minds and work with his own attitude and temper.

If, then, both men of strong character and positive attitude and men honest enough, yet lacking in force, fail to foster that initial aesthetic impulse in the student, to whom or what shall he turn? An older man would derive much in a cultural and understanding way from contact with life itself; from reading such books as are not on every shelf; from his reaction to the influence of men, women and music. But who is to prepare the student to seek what lies hid behind the mask of appearance, to guide him to an appreciation of those books and of that music which is written by and for just such ardent spirits as he? Where will he find that intelligent companionship, that discussion of ways of seeing and interpreting things instead of methods of painting them?

This, I think, is our most serious artistic problem; and if we are to expect any art worthy of the name we must consider some more or less elastic treatment of that indefinable quality. We cannot afford, on account of its difficulty, to ignore it further.

WILLIAM MURRELL.

New York, Aug. 20, 1915.

The Nation's Shadow Land.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Language is the blood of nationality. By it the ideas, knowledge, and ideals of a people are carried to and incorporated into the whole body politic. Those who, not knowing its languages, live within a country, cannot read its daily papers, its magazines and books, and so live in a shadow land beyond the national life. They are dependent for the portrayal and interpretation of daily events and governmental policies upon journals published in their own tongue. If a country grant the franchise to those who neither write nor speak its language, it, in effect, says to them: "I make you citizens, sharers and, under our system of government, creators of my sovereignty. Although I can communicate with you neither by the written nor the spoken word, I allow you to determine my acts and policies, which, if enacted, you cannot read and, if proclaimed by my officials, you cannot understand." Is such a grant of sovereignty wise?

WALTER D. BLAIR.

New York, Aug. 26, 1915.

PREPAREDNESS.

Must we, then, see our flag, flung from
its staff,
Ground in the dirt 'neath boot-heels
of a foe
Who, trained, triumphant, scatter us
like chaff
And marches onward, slaying as they
go?

Must we, then, wait until, through gore
flecked streets,
Invaders ride—our dead their horse
hoofs spurn—
An Emperor's scornful proclamation
meets
Our shame-sick eyes—must we see *that*
to learn?

No! by our God, not so! Grind sharp
the sword,
Then slip it in its sheath against The
Day!
Marshal the men and mold them from
a horde
To armies, ready when the bugles
bray!

Hold the great ships in leash until it be
The time when, banners rippling in
the sun,
We march prepared to fight for either
sea—
To claim a victory timely zeal has
won!

O. C. A. CHILD.

KOREA'S VIEW OF MISSIONS.

The Place Now Assigned to the Teaching of Christianity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The criticisms of Carl Crow on my letter concerning Korean schools lead me to ask the favor of a brief reply. First, I would simply reaffirm that the entire object of the recent governmental notices regarding public schools in Korea is to put them in line with the school system of Japan—at the end of ten years from date. Religion is not taught in Japan's public schools, neither Shintoism nor any other.

It is well to recall that Japan has largely modeled her system of common schools on that of the United States. In the seventies it was Dr. Murray of Rutgers College who was invited to Japan to assist the Department of Education in establishing its public educational system, and it was largely through his advice that it was decided to rule religion out of the subjects taught in the common schools. And in token of Dr. Murray's eminent services, let me recall that after many years, upon the death of that scholar, the Japanese Academy of Science deputed Baron Kikuchi with other friends from Dai Nippon to hold a memorial service at Dr. Murray's grave in New Brunswick, N. J., where he delivered a touching eulogy of the great teacher and broadminded Christian gentleman.

The "exclusion" of the Koreans from the schools for Japanese-born pupils, of which Mr. Crow complains, is purely a matter of better service to the Korean youth of both sexes speaking a different language from the Japanese born. I would like to pass over Mr. Crow's endeavor to make an issue as to the comparative value of the Christian mission schools and those supported by the State in Korea. The mission schools cannot be too good or too wide in educational scope to please the statesmen of Japan, who are a unit for the intellectual advancement of the whole population, but naturally the schools in Korea must teach along the lines of the Japanese schools. The incidental teaching of the Christian religion in such schools finds no opposition in Japan. A thousand Christian missionaries in Japan are ready to affirm that perfect religious freedom exists there.

The really grave matter, however, of Carl Crow's letter is in its last paragraph:

> The chosen Government has only recently abandoned its policy of open hostility to mission work, and, while it now pretends a certain friendliness to the work, it is secretly opposed to it. The recent regulation prohibiting religious teaching is only another of several moves which have been made to embarrass the missionaries and to prevent the further growth of mission influence.

This I hold to be wholly misleading as to the Government attitude toward the work of the missions, and as to the phrase "secretly opposed to it," wholly untrue and unworthy. Let us remember that Christian mission work began in Korea at least twenty years before Japanese occupation, and passed through a long period of opposition from the native Korean rulers before it reached a position of apparent toleration there. It was doubtless not the fault of the missions that when Japan occupied the peninsula numbers of native Koreans, actual or simulated converts, sheltered under the wing of the Christian establishments and made them the centres of opposition to Japan's pretensions and hotbeds of political intrigue. An impartial critic, at this distance, in time might not blame the Koreans who operated thus, (abusing the toleration which the missions had secured,) since the lamentably unorganized condition of Korea had left them without rallying points of their own. To the Japanese governing powers, however, it was something in the political condition not to be suffered, and if the missions incurred some of the odium attaching to the political acts of the converts, real or assumed, it is surely not to be wondered at. All that is now happily past. There was never in any act of the Government General any censure or opposition, real or implied, to Christian teaching in itself or to the Christian religion, any more than there is today, when, according to Mr. Crow, "the chosen Government has * * * abandoned its policy of open hostility to mission work," and now exhibits, (he says "pretends,") "a certain friendliness."

Cannot Japan put in the scale in this by-issue controversy its good faith toward Korean advancement—a mountain of progressive achievements with whose fame the world is fairly ringing—against this mouse of unfounded complaint regarding the Government's attitude toward the missions? Concerning themselves with matters of the ethical mind and the saving spiritual graces of Christianity there will be no governmental move to "embarrass the missionaries" or "to prevent the further growth of mission influence." A kindlier, (may I say it?) a more Christian spirit in which to regard the situation would work splendidly for all concerned. Such, at any rate, is my sincere belief, and that all should allow that spirit to pervade their words and deeds is my humble advice.

Dr. JOKICHI TAKAMINE.

New York, Aug. 1, 1915.

Lafayette's Birthday.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It happens that this year Labor Day falls on Sept. 6, which is the anniversary of Lafayette's birth. The undersigned commend to the attention of the public the opportunity thus afforded to honor the memory and commemorate the deeds of one of the greatest heroes of the American Revolution, thanks to whose efforts more than to any other one factor the sympathy of France for the cause of freedom was given effective expression at a crucial period of the struggle for American independence. It is hoped that the press at large will welcome the chance which the coincidence of this anniversary with a legal holiday gives it to stimulate the patriotic interest of our people in the personality and achievements of Lafayette by means of leading articles to be published that day.

Charles W. Eliot, Moorfield Storey, Joseph H. Choate, Theodore Roosevelt, George W. Wickersham, George Haven Putnam, William D. Guthrie, Henry Watterson, Charles J. Bonaparte, Casper F. Goodrich, W. R. Hodges, Charles P. Johnson, Judson Harmon; Myron T. Herrick, Chairman; Charles Stewart Davison, Secretary, 60 Wall Street, New York.

New York, Aug. 28, 1915.

As a Canadian Woman Thinks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a Canadian woman with many near relatives at the front, will you permit me to say a word of thanks through your columns to Lucy Abbott Throop. The attitude of American women toward the great war has been a source of wonder and regret to many Canadians. The lack of discrimination as to the causes for which the nations are fighting, the complacency and indifference with which they view their own country's responsibilities to the world and to the future—all culminating in the amazing fall of Miss Addams from the high pinnacle of our respect, has caused many of us to fear that all ideals, save those of safety and comfort, are lacking in the minds of American women. All the more, then, does one welcome such sentiments as those of your correspondent, while thinking they compare favorably with those of Mr. Ford, who consoles himself with visions of the vastness of his country. No doubt, as he seems to infer, there is room for the whole population of the Eastern States in the safe shelter of the Middle West while the enemy's forces batter down the (presumably) deserted coast defenses and parade their troops through the empty streets of New York.

R. R. S.

Toronto, Can., Aug. 26, 1915.

A Motorist's Appreciation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having just returned from an automobile trip with my family from New York to Provincetown, Mass., I desire to acknowledge the courtesy shown us by the traffic and patrol police when making inquiries for information in passing through the various cities en route. Were it not for reflecting upon other cities, would respectfully refer to the courtesy shown by the police in Newport, New Bedford, and Worcester.

COURTLAND B. HASTINGS.

New York, Aug. 19, 1915.

THE POWER TO BE A SELFISH NATION.

Peace and Proud Safety Are Achieved Therein, as All the Blazing Lessons of American History Go to Prove.

By GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

New York, Aug. 28, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I make no apology for beginning a few remarks in behalf of "preparedness" with certain information of the year 1797; for if one thing has struck me more than another since the outbreak of the war it is the extraordinary ignorance of our people of history in general and United States history in particular. One ardent pro-German even informed me solemnly upon one occasion that Great Britain had "armed her line of forts along the Canadian frontier." When I told her that all forts were leveled in 1815, after the Treaty of Ghent, she was mortified, but intensely surprised! I could write an entertaining article composed of similar blunders, and not all of them by women, nor all of them emanations from deliberate propaganda. But this is a fair sample.

Here is a brief summary of one of the most exciting incidents in our early history, and to us of today the most significant: When John Adams became President of the United States in 1797 his foreign troubles were not dissimilar to President Wilson's, but they were ready made. No breathing space for him. Such Government as existed during the French Revolution had sent over Citizen Genet as Minister. Encouraged by Jefferson, Genet had made a propagandist nuisance of himself and was sent home in disgrace. In retaliation the revolutionists had demanded the recall of our Minister, Gouverneur Morris, whose barely disguised contempt, and protection of more than one Royalist, had brought him perilously near to the guillotine. Monroe, a friend of Genet and a Jacobin, was sent in his place as a matter of policy, and, although acceptable to the French, was abruptly recalled for general incompetence; and Pinckney succeeded to the doubtful honor. The French, furious at Monroe's recall, refused to receive Pinckney, and he took refuge in Holland to escape personal indignity. The new Republic of France violated her treaties with increasing insolence, and Bonaparte was thundering on his triumphant course. France was mocking the world, and in no humor to listen to the indignant protests of a young and distant nation. To dismember her by fanning the spirit of Jacobinism, (the French party in America,) and, at the ripe moment—when internal warfare had sufficiently weakened her—reduce her to a French colony, was a plot which Gouverneur Morris and Rufus King, Minister to England, needed no spies to uncover. When Talleyrand refused to receive officially the deputation sent by Adams the American Congress demanded the correspondence. Here is an extract from the report of conversations with Talleyrand's nameless minions, sent to make shameful proposals, largely consisting of inordinate demands for tribute, to the members of the deputation: "Perhaps," one had remarked, "you believe that in returning and exposing to your countrymen the unreasonableness of the demands of this Government you will unite them in resistance to those demands. You ought to know that the diplomatic skill of France and the means she possesses in your country are sufficient to enable her, with the French party in America, to throw the blame, which will attend the rupture, on the Federalists, as you term yourselves, but the British party, as France terms you. And you may assure yourselves this will be done."

Several of the Jacobin faction retired from Congress. Hamilton published his pamphlets, "The Stand," "France," and "The Answer," and the whole country burst into a roar of vengeance, echoing Pinckney's parting shot to the French Republic: "Millions for defense, not a cent for tribute." For a long while past Hamilton had been urging naval and military preparations. A bold front, he thought, would be more effective than diplomacy. When this crisis came his seeds sprouted overnight and a bill for a provisional army was passed at once, another for the increase of the navy, and liberal appropriations were made. The proposed alliance with Great Britain Hamilton effectually opposed, for he was almost as exasperated with England as with France; in her fear that the French party in the United States would triumph and declare war upon her she had renewed her depredations upon our commerce.

Washington, of course, was General in Chief, and, in spite of Adams, appointed Hamilton Inspector General, thus virtually giving him command of the army. The whole country resounded to the call to arms, the war fever burned so high that it reddened the skies of France, and Talleyrand, astonished and irritated by the warlike preparations and the enthusiasm of the infant country, wisely determined to withdraw with grace while there was yet time. He sent a circuitous hint to Adams that an envoy from the United States would be treated with proper respect. Adams succumbed, and the war cloud flew away. There is no doubt whatever that if we had not taken this determined stand and promptly made a formidable increase in our forces, we should have had war with France, who would have received assistance of every sort from the traitorous party within our borders.

Before leaving the subject of France it is as well to correct another popular error. Owing to the personal popularity and the gallantry of Lafayette the legend persists that France disinterestedly came to our rescue during the war of the revolution. It is only necessary to quote Hamilton on this subject; and Hamilton, according to no less an enemy of this country than Talleyrand, had the profoundest knowledge of Europe of any man living: "The primary motive of France for the assistance she gave us was, obviously, to enfeeble a hated and powerful rival. A second motive was to extend her relations of commerce in the New World and to acquire additional security for her possessions there by forming a connection with this country when detached from Great Britain. To ascribe to her any other motives, to suppose that she was actuated by friendship toward us, is to be ignorant of the springs of action which invariably regulate the Cabinets of Princes. A despotic Court aid a popular revolution through sympathy with its principles!".

We admire France today for her magnificent conduct during this hideous war, but we owe her no debt. Let us make no mistake about that. We are indebted to all the older nations of Europe for our mental, artistic, and scientific inheritance, exactly as all the world is indebted to them, and no more. Personally we owe them nothing, for there isn't one that hasn't taken advantage of our weakness when she has had a chance. Once only England acted the part of a friend. During our war with Spain, when Germany tried to form a European coalition against us, she was foiled by England. Moreover, Lord Salisbury brought his heavy hand down on the British press, which had started out to abuse us roundly. We were grateful, and the American sentiment toward England has undergone a change in consequence. But the plain truth of the matter is that England thought it was time to make a friend of us, and with her matchless diplomacy extended her hand at precisely the right moment.

Not that this is meant in criticism of England, a country for which I have the deepest respect and affection, as indeed I have for France. I merely wish to emphasize that there is no such thing as friendship among nations, that there are only alliances which rarely outlive the strain of a war, and that all nations are utterly and undeviatingly selfish. Otherwise they could not exist. An individual may practice altruism and survive, (perhaps,) but never a nation. Therefore, let us not revile England for placing cotton on the contraband list. We should do the same thing, or be laughed at as dotards if we did not.

But the time for sentiment of all kind has passed. It is absolutely necessary that Americans, and especially American women who wield so powerful an influence, should accept cold-blooded facts, have done with shams. What is the matter with these clubwomen that are hysterically preaching "Peace at any price"? Are they all old maids or barren widows? Don't they know that if they persuade young men that it is wrong to defend their country they are rendering them unfit for all the sterner duties of life? A fine husband and father would a man make who was too cowardly or too supine to fight for his country, and who was incapable of a thrill at the sight of his flag.

Moreover, is it impossible to drill into the heads of these women that we may be at war any minute? Germany has no desire to add us to the sum of her enemies, but she sank the Arabic to prevent the contemplated loan of $50,000,000 or possibly $100,000,000 to England. If there is to be an immense Government bond emission for defenses, naturally we cannot lend money to England. Germany will get out of this last indignity just as she has got out of former offenses, but she accomplishes her purpose of long periods of uncertainty, during which we anticipate war and hold on to our money. If she pledges herself to sink no more Americans, rest assured she will find some other way of making us draw back and hold our breath when once more the doors of our banks are hesitantly opening. And she may do it once too often.

We don't want war. The European mess is none of our making. As a decent, self-respecting nation we hate war and love peace. War is Gothic, brutish, obscene. There is no such thing as a war for the sake of an ideal, so far as the makers of war, the Governments, are concerned. There are only two kinds of wars, wars of conquest and wars of defense. France is waging a defensive war, pure and simple. That is the reason she has the sympathy of the world—that and her silence. England had to fight or yield her supremacy of the earth to Germany, who would have made short work of France if her navy had not been promptly bottled up. Belgium roused sentimental England, otherwise indifferent; and Great Britain, being a democracy in all but name, cannot go to war without the tacit consent of the people. But it is safe to say there is not an ounce of political sentiment in the British Cabinet. It is quite true that Great Britain is the flag bearer of liberty, but for her own sake, for ours incidentally. She is the brain of the world, she has learned how to govern, and in spite of many quiet, unfriendly acts, we prefer that she should continue to govern, if one nation must have the helm.

Therefore must we practice absolute selfishness as a nation, if we would survive. To have made a protest when Belgium was invaded without the intention of following it up with arms, would have made us ridiculous, and to have plunged into that gory conflict out of sympathy with a small, invaded State, would have been an act of sentimentalism of which no virile nation has ever been capable. I know that we have Colonel Roosevelt's opinion to the contrary, but then his heroic utterances might carry more weight if he would announce in the convincing accents of Mr. Justice Hughes that nothing would induce him to be a candidate in 1916.

There are only two ways to prevent war. One is for all nations to be armed in equal strength. The other for all simultaneously to disarm. The former is possible of fulfillment. The alternative will be a Utopian dream for centuries to come, and woe to the country that attempts to realize it single handed. If it had not been for the selfish, slothful, self-indulgent pacifists of England Lord Roberts might have succeeded in rousing the Empire to her danger and made her a land as well as a sea power. In that case there would be no war in Europe today. Germany believed that England would stay out because she had no army and her people hated war, (besides counting on a revolution,) and Sir Edward Grey was unable to take a firm stand before the outbreak of war because he could not count on the country upholding him. (Nor the bankers for that matter.) When Germany invaded Belgium she handed the sword to England.

It seems to me strange that these arguments should be necessary in a day of almost universal education

NIGHT OF DANCES IN THE BERKSHIRES

Festal Decorations at the Annual Costume Ball at Seaton Hall, Stockbridge.

BRILLIANT PARTY AT LENOX

Ambassador and Mme. Dumba in the Whirl at Hotel Aspinwall—Beautiful Jewels Worn.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 28.—Seaton Hall in Stockbridge was in festal decoration tonight for the annual costume ball. The rotunda and parlors were attractively done in garden flowers, and in the ballroom was a georgous floral setting. The walls were in verdure of oak leaves and illuminated with small electric globes. Floral pillars were built in the corners of the room, and there were banks of gladioli and asters and salvia. More than one hundred couples were in costume.

At the Curtis Hotel in Lenox was held the first Saturday night dance of the season with a large and brilliant party of dancers. Miss Louise La Salle was in charge of the arrangements.

The guests of Hotel Aspinwall took part in a brilliant dance tonight. Rich costumes and beautiful jewels were worn. The ballroom was filled, and in the company were the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador and Mme. Dumba, Baron and Baroness Erich Zwiedinek, Baron Hedri, and Prince Hohenlohe of the Austrian Embassy.

Also present were Mrs. A. T. Belden, Mrs. E. Banker Hilton, Miss Edna Hilton, Colonel and Mrs. Henry S. Kearney, Miss Hope Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin N. Duke, Mr. and Mrs. Angier B. Duke, Mrs. H. A. Stokes, Miss Theresa Rawitzer, Mrs. Philip M. Price, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Lambert, Miss Elizabeth Lambert, Mrs. Paul Harwood, Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Gilfillan, Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Garretson, Miss Garretson, Justice and Mrs. E. J. Gavegan, Miss Emmeline Guernsey, Mrs. Edward G. Peters, Mrs. J. A. Bostwick, Judge and Mrs. William Brinkerhoff, Miss Fanny B. Eager, Mrs. Henry Blake, Miss Blake, Mrs. Frances Cawley, Miss Katherine Cawley, Mrs. Louis Behret, Mr. and Mrs. James Fay.

Other dances tonight were in the Casino in Stockbridge and in Fernside tearoom in Tyringham.

Daniel Chester French is modeling a portrait of Marquis de Lafayette which is to be placed in Prospect Park, Brooklyn. This work by Mr. French will be one of his notable productions in sculpture. In the foreground will be a bust of the French General, and the background, in heroic size, will be a bas relief, showing the General's horse held by a negro slave.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy R. Pyne, Jr., who have been visiting with Mr. and Mrs. J. Woodward Haven, are now with Mrs. Robert Winthrop at Ethelwyn.

Miss Mary K. Choate, who has been with Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, returned today to Pleasantville, N. Y.

Mrs. Oscar Hasigh was hostess at the Stockbridge Golf Club tea this afternoon.

Mrs. J. Tomkins of Brooklyn has Miss Mary G. Smith of Philadelphia as her guest at Heaton Hall, Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Woodward Haven gave a dinner party tonight at Ingleside in Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander D. B. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Leslie, Miss E. R. Leslie, Dr. and Mrs. B. G. Clarke, Miss Grace Clarke, Mrs. S. Tennant, Miss Sarah E. Tennant, and Mrs. W. Tennant of New York arrived at the Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Griswold gave a dinner party tonight at Wyndhurst, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hollister Pease were hosts at dinner at the Orchard, entertaining for Mr. and Mrs. W. Austin Pease.

Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris are entertaining Mrs. Arthur K. Bourne and Arthur K. Bourne, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Russell S. Codman, Henry Coleman Drayton, and Miss Daisy V. Hollins.

Miss Beatrice Sorchan has Miss Marion Perry of New York as her guest at the Morse Villa in Stockbridge.

Mrs. Electus D. Litchfield of New York is visiting with Mrs. Thomas Rodman in Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl A. Degersdorff are entertaining Beverly Richards of Boston at the Orchards in Stockbridge.

Allen B. Fenno won the Lenox Golf Club sweepstakes today with 77 net. There was a large field.

At the Saturday luncheon at the Lenox Club was a company of fifty.

George Grinch, who has been on a tour which included the Sandwich Islands and the Exposition at San Francisco, returned to Great Barrington.

Mrs. Dwight A. Jones, Mrs. Frank A. Chapman, Dr. and Mrs. W. Whitehead Gilfillan, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Budd, Miss Natalie Budd, Hudson Budd, F. C. Gregory, and W. Hinman of New York and Mrs. Samuel McBride and Miss Marion McBride of Brooklyn arrived at the Hotel Aspinwall.

Dr. Richard C. Morris of Philadelphia, Grant Squires, Mrs. C. W. Foster, and J. C. Thompson of New York, and Mrs. H. P. Kimball and Miss Julia M. Dutton of Boston are at the Maplewood in Pittsfield.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Way, the Misses Dorothy and Virginia Way, and Mr. and Mrs. Bryan Evans of Glen Cove, L. I., are touring in the Berkshires.

Mrs. Loyal A. Osborne is entertaining Miss Augusta Leowy of Pittsburgh at Manatuck Farm in Stockbridge.

Mrs. Leonard Beckwith and Miss Mary Pierrepont Beckwith of Garrison, N. Y.; Mrs. F. S. Jones of New York, Mrs. A. M. Clement of Montclair, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey Dunscomb of New Haven, Mrs. Charles A. Coffin, Miss Alice S. Coffin, Dr. and Mrs. Walter P. Anderton, and Miss Anderton of Kingsbury of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Strawbridge of Philadelphia, Judge and Mrs. Augustus Peabody of Chicago, and Mrs. Thomas Mott Shaw, Mrs. George R. Shaw, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Surrett of Concord, Mass., arrived at the Maplewood in Pittsfield.

Edwin Arden No "Lobster."

Edwin Arden, the actor who figured in a brief court comedy in the Flushing Police Court on Aug. 25, writes to THE TIMES to ask that misstatements in THE TIMES account of the hearing be corrected. "The term 'lobster,'" Mr. Arden writes, "qualified by the adjective 'dirty,' was applied by the lady in the case to her husband, not to me. My part in the proceeding was merely a disapproval of such conjugal amenities being publicly indulged in, in a raucous and resounding voice at 1 A. M. This putting the shoe on the wrong foot may be amusing from a newspaper standpoint, but in my opinion your reporter's sense of humor is as distorted as is his veracity."

Engagements.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Dennison of Sheffield, Mass., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Margaret Chapman, to George F. Mueden.

The engagement of Sidney G. Stricker, a member of the Cincinnati Bar, and a brother of Adlam Stricker of this city, to Miss Madeline Rollman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rollman of Cincinnati, is announced.

Mrs. Joseph Warren of Jersey City has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Irene Dolores Warren, to John I. Doherty of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Nebenzahl of Central Avenue, Far Rockaway, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Esther Nebenzahl, to Dr. A. S. Tepper. Dr. Tepper is a graduate of the Medical College of the New York University. He is living at present in Far Rockaway. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Ogden of Chatham, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Cornelia Ogden, to William Frank Youngs, of Summit, N. J. No date has been mentioned for the marriage.

SUN BATH PARTIES AT PIER.

Narragansett Beach Thronged with Cottagers—A Musicale.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 28.—Narragansett's beach was thronged with sun bath parties this fine August morning, and many of the cottagers took a plunge in the surf which rolled in today swept by a fresh breeze from off the Atlantic Ocean. Following the bathing hours, the Casino was the scene of many luncheon parties, followed by dancing.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Coombs entertained a luncheon company at the Casino, and among their guests were Mr. and Mrs. Harold S. Knowlton, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Cowperthwaite, Mrs. Fielding Jones, Mrs. Albert Bond Lambert, Harry Daughton, James Damon, Harry D. Holloway, and Duke Arturo De Majo Durazzo.

In a luncheon party given by Preston Gibson, who motored to the Pier from Newport, were Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Kuhn, Mrs. Elisabeth J. Mariani and Earle Alexander. Mrs. John H. Hanan also entertained at luncheon today at the Casino a party of four.

At a musicale at the Arlington the soloists were Dr. A. J. Harpin, basso, of Worcester, Mass.; Miss Elizabeth Decant, soprano, of New York, with Ward Stephens at the piano. Among the songs were "Horse to Horse," words by James Clarence Harvey, and music by Ward Stephens, rendered by Dr. A. J. Harpin.

"The Rose's Cup," by Ward Stephens, and sung by Miss Elizabeth Decant, and "The Shadow," lyric by Robert Louis Stevenson, and music by Ward Stephens, also rendered by Miss Decant, with piano accompaniment by the composer.

Dr. C. E. Roberts of Farmington, Conn., also played several piano solos and accompanied Dr. Harpin in several selections, assisted by Hans Moller, a 'cello player from the Matheson orchestra.

Among those present were Mrs. C. C. Goffe, Mrs. Edward G. Burgess, Jr., Mrs. Virginia Sands of New York, Mrs. H. E. Church, Mrs. F. O. Prince, Miss Edith Blanc, Mrs. A. J. Harpin, J. C. Harrison, Mrs. C. E. Roberts, Miss Julia A. Howe, Miss Emma G. Howe and Miss A. Frothingham.

Mr. and Mrs. Sibley Smith of New York, who are at Matunuck, R. I., gave a dinner followed by dancing at the General Stanton Inn. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Goddard, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Rush Sturges, Mr. and Mrs. S. Hinman Bird, Mr. and Mrs. Rowland Hazard, Benjamin Briggs, Miss Beatrice Wetmore, William Miller, William Gammell, Jr., Miss Constance Roberson and Thomas Pierrepont Hazard of Peacedale, R. I.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Wrenshaw of Providence, entertained at dinner tonight at their villa and among their guests were Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Hackney, who motored here from Bristol, R. I., Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Vaughan, Mr. and Mrs. Merwin White, Mr. and Mrs. Hayes Q. Trowbridge and Mr. and Mrs. William A. Lieber of Bryn Mawr, Penn.

In a foxtrot contest at the Casino last night the prize of a silver tea service was won by Miss Lisa Norris of Philadelphia who danced with Emlyn Randolph.

Among those entertaining tonight at the Casino were Mr. and Mrs. Howard M. Cowperthwaite, who gave a dinner for a party of fourteen, and Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Clothier, Jr., of Philadelphia, who gave a dinner for eight.

MOUNTAINS HARVEST BALL.

Dance at the Waumbek at End of the Golf Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., Aug. 28.—Everyone was out on the golf links at the Waumbek today to see the finals in the golf tournament which were won by Charles H. Brown of Yonkers, N. Y., a former title holder, defeating B. Sterling Bottome 2 up. Mr. Brown brought his bride here for a stay of some time.

Andrew Freedman motored to the Maplewood this afternoon from Waumbek. Entertaining there tonight were Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Blair, Mr. and Mrs. William D'Oller, Mr. and Mrs. James D'Oller, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wray Cleveland, Mr. Freedman and B. Sterling Bottome, following the harvest ball.

Mrs. Alfred T. Vanderbilt and Reginald Vanderbilt have joined Mrs. Vanderbilt at the Mount Pleasant for an indefinite stay. Edward N. Tailer has come from Newport to spend a week.

Mrs. R. D. Brixey of New York entertained at the Waumbek this afternoon at a putting match, followed by music and tea. Miss Anita Blair and Mr. Ahlstrom won prizes.

The annual harvest ball at the conclusion of the annual golf tournament was held at the Waumbek tonight. Mrs. Cabot J. Morse and others gave supper parties.

Mrs. J. N. Conyngham entertained at an obstacle putting match at the Mount Washington Hotel, followed by a tea in the ballroom. Prizes were won by Mrs. Howland W. Croft and Mrs. William Watson Smith, both of Pittsburgh.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick William Schumacher at the Mount Washington entertained at the largest dinner of the season at the Cave Grill this evening. A dance followed.

Mrs. Henry K. McHarg gave a luncheon at the Profile House for forty guests. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. P. Darrow, Mrs. Charles Stewart Smith, Mrs. F. W. Jackson, Mrs. J. B. Cornell, Miss Florence Johnson, and Mrs. A. S. Jarvis.

Thoms-Avery Wedding.

The marriage of George Thoms and Mrs. Blanche V. Avery took place at 2:30 o'clock yesterday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Murphy at Greenwich, Conn. The Rev. Dr. Barney of the Brick Church, Sound Beach, officiated. The bride wore a pearl-gray taffeta frock and carried white sweet peas and lilies of the valley. Her only attendant was a matron of honor, Mrs. Maud G. Moody, who wore a mauve and violet chiffon frock and carried orchids. Dr. Mark Roger Thoms was the best man. The wedding reception was held at the Broadhall Inn, Noroton, to which a few additional guests were asked.

Miss Murdock Weds Lieut. Delano.

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 28.—Miss Maria Murdock, daughter of former Congressman and Mrs. Victor Murdock, was married here this afternoon to Lieutenant Harvey Delano, U. S. N. The ceremony was performed at the Murdock home on College Hill.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Delano left for San Francisco and will sail Sept. 4 to join his ship, the Vermont, which has been ordered to China. They will spend two years at Shanghai.

Lieutenant Delano is from Murphysboro, Ill.

Stevens-Outhwaite Wedding Sept. 8

The marriage of Miss Margaret Outhwaite, the daughter of Mrs. Philip B. Jennings by her first husband, the late J. H. Outhwaite of Cleveland, Ohio, and Edward Stevens, the son of Mrs. George Edward Stevens of 37 Madison Avenue, will take place on Wednesday, Sept. 8, at the country home of Miss Outhwaite's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Philip B. Jennings, Wayside, Old Bennington, Vt. Because of mourning in both families the wedding will be a quiet one. The engagement was announced in April last.

Twin Sons in A. V. Foster's Home.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Volney Foster of Chicago and Lake Forest are being congratulated upon the birth of twin sons. Mrs. Foster was formerly Miss Margaret Baxter, the second daughter of ex-Governor George W. Baxter and Mrs. Baxter.

NEWPORT AIDS LAFAYETTE FUND

Narragansett Joins in Vaudeville Benefit at the Hill Top Inn.

ALICE LLOYD ENTERTAINS

Prince Paul Troubetzkoy Plays Russian Folk Songs—Dinners Under American and French Flags.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 28.—Society from Narragansett Pier on a chartered steamer joined with Newport tonight at Hill Top Inn for vaudeville supplied by Miss Alice Lloyd, who made a big hit singing "Tipperary"; Prince Paul Troubetzkoy playing Russian folk songs; Mlle. Beatrice de Holthoir, in French recitations, and Arthur Alridge, tenor. The entertainment was for the benefit of the Lafayette Fund, and was arranged by Francis Roche, Secretary, assisted by Miss Emily Sloane, Mrs. Hawkesworth, and Mrs. Barber.

Dancing followed the entertainment. Later Mlle. Inga Sontum appeared in the pavilion dressed as a French zouave, dancing a military number and unfurling the French flag at its close.

Beneath the flags of America and France the guests for dinner and supper were seated. The largest dinner was given by Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Wilkes Cary, who had the Russian Ambassador and Mme. Bakhmeteff the Spanish Ambassadore and Señora Riana, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, Richard Mortimer, James J. Van Alen, Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly, Miss Mary Warburton, and Robert W. Goelet as guests.

Others entertaining were Mrs. William Grosvener, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Oelrichs, Rear Admiral and Mrs. French E. Chadwick, Mrs. Whitney Warren, President of the Secours National, and Mrs. Margaret J. Jones of New York.

The vaudeville, for which tickets sold for $3 each, had for patrons Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings, and Mrs. James B. Duke.

William Travers Jerome, Jr., visiting Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Howe, Ashbel H. Barney and Edmund L. Baylies visiting Mrs. French Vanderbilt, Dr. James R. Wilson, New York, visiting George D. Widener, Jr.; G. von L. Meyer and A. P. Kirkland visiting Robert W. Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. Fulton Cutting, guests of Mrs. George Howard; Miss Alice Carpenter, New York, the guest of Mrs. James Griswold Venn, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander D. B. Pratt, at Hill Top Inn; Archibald Barclie Penno visiting Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel T. Wagstaff and Mr. and Mrs. Meeker, New York, guests of Miss Helen Brice; Mrs. E. R. Ades and Miss Geraldine Ades, New York, visiting Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Reynal, and A. Muller Ury, visiting Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, are registered at the Casino.

The steam yacht Cristobel, the Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry, accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Eugene Hale, Jr., has returned from a cruise along the coast.

Governor Gilchrist of Florida, who, with Governor R. Livingston Beeckman, has been attending the conference of Governors in Roston, was the guest of the latter today.

Many Summer residents and their guests, in heavy wraps, watched the ending in mixed tennis doubles at the Casino today for cups presented by Mrs. Stuart Duncan. Mrs. J. G. Gordon Douglas and Craig Biddle defeated Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Jr., and J. Stacy Brown, Jr., 6—3, 6—1. Mrs. Duncan presented the trophies.

The Pomeroy estate on Ocean Avenue, with residence, garage, and other improvements, was sold at auction today to Paulding Fosdick of New York for $13,600.

Gen. Tasker and Mrs. Lloyd S. Bryce of New York, who purchased the Rawson estate near by, plan extensive improvements at the conclusion of their stay.

The steam yacht Mohican, Robert P. Perkins of New York, is in the harbor.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel T. Wagstaff of Long Island are visiting Mrs. Stuyvesant Le Roy.

Major Francis L. V. Poppin, of Governor Whitman's staff, and Phoenix Ingraham arrived from Bar Harbor today, visiting Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones.

The steam yacht Josephine, with Joseph E. Widener, has arrived from Philadelphia with Mrs. Robert K. Cassatt of the same city, and Fitz Eugene Dixon. Mrs. Cassatt will remain at her cottage some time.

Mrs. French Vanderbilt, who is entertaining a house party at Harbor View for the week-end, gave a dinner Friday night, as did Mrs. Richard Gambrill afterward taking their guests to Hill Top Inn for the Lafayette Fund entertainment.

Mrs. James L. Van Alen gave a luncheon today.

WILL WED LIEUTENANT.

Miss Frothingham's Fiance, A. N. Coles of London, Is at the Front.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Frothingham, of 202 Riverside Drive, announce the engagement of their only daughter, Miss Dorothy Frothingham, to Lieutenant Arthur N. Coles of London, England. Lieutenant Coles is in service at the French front, having enlisted immediately after his graduation from Oxford, at the beginning of the war.

Miss Frothingham and her parents are spending the Summer at their country estate, Tenacre, in Westchester near White Plains. No date for the wedding has been set.

Miss Frothingham met her fiance during a trip around the world with her parents, first in Calcutta, later in Cairo and again in England.

MME. BERNHARDT'S SAILING.

Her Departure for New York Delayed Until Late Next Month.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—Sarah Bernhardt is still in Paris, and, according to her present plans, will leave for New York late in September.

The delay in Mme. Bernhardt's departure for New York will probably necessitate the postponement of the opening of her engagement here in the New Amsterdam Theatre. This had been announced for Sept. 20, but as the actress will not leave Paris till late in the month, it would appear another date would have to be set. Her American tour was arranged last Spring by W. F. Connor, who had managed her last American engagements.

Indian Harbor Water Sports.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 28.—The Indian Harbor Yacht Club held its annual water sports and one-design yacht races this afternoon. The events were the best in recent years. Cups were awarded as first prizes. The winners were: Boys' swimming race, E. Binney; women's swimming race, Mrs. G. P. Putnam; men's swimming race, Neil Munson; tub race, Miss Polly Outwater; fancy diving, Miss Helen Meany; canoe race, mixed doubles, Miss Marion Purdy and S. G. Cooper; man fishing, angler versus swimmer, Richard Outwater, Jr., fish, against S. G. Cooper, as angler; obstacle race, Miss Marion Purdy and S. G. Cooper; dingy race for captain's colors, Patrick Crosson, captain of Commodore A. G. Cooper's yacht Wakonda; fancy swimming, Raithbone Paret; canoe race, double paddling, Wilbur Paret, Jr., and Neil Munson; tilting in canoe, Starr Cooper and Fred Lea; blindfold race for boys, A. Church; harlequin race, Neil Munson. Yaqui, owned by Frank Pace and William Bush, was the winner in the one-design race of four miles.

WRIST WATCH IS VICTORIOUS

Jewelers' Association Decides to Promote Its General Use.

The wrist watch won in the final moments of the convention of the National Retail Jewelers' Association. The $3,000,000 educational campaign of the jewelers will include in its program a chapter on the pulse timepiece for men, women, and children.

Second Vice President Manahan moved on Friday that the convention recommend the wrist watch. Then delegates from the small towns of the South and West balked. Delegate Ebeling of St. Louis and Delegate Barnau of Greensboro, N. C., said a "vest" pocket was the proper place for a man's timepiece. When the convention met yesterday morning Delegate Ebeling wore a wrist watch, and a dealer had in his pocket an order for twenty-five of the new timepieces signed by Mr. Barnau. The Style Committee met in executive session and decided in favor of the wrist watch, and the convention adopted its report.

In the final session at the Grand Central Palace the jewelers elected Bartley L. Doyle of Philadelphia as head of the Jewelers' Fashion Publicity Bureau, which will be backed not only by retailers, but by wholesalers and manufacturers.

Other officers of the Publicity Bureau elected were Vice President, Charles E. Hancock of Providence, R. I.; Secretary, Gustav Sickles of Newark, N. J., and Treasurer, A. L. Thoma of Piqua, Ohio. The following were elected directors: Harvey E. Clapp of Providence, representing the manufacturing interests; Louis Sickles of Newark, representing the wholesalers, and A. J. Stoessel of Milwaukee, representing the retailers.

In reference to the estimate of jewelers furnished to THE TIMES that the $600,000 pearl necklace exhibited by Dreicer & Co. was worth 25,000 times its weight in gold coin, a mining engineer writes that the calculation was based upon an incorrect valuation of gold coin, which he says is 21.6 carats fine, instead of 15 per cent. as was stated in the estimate. This would make the necklace worth about 15,000 times its weight in gold coin.

WOMAN FINED $1,000,000.

Oklahoma Police Judge Gives Her 99-Year Sentence Besides.

Special to The New York Times.

MUSKOGEE, Okla., Aug. 28.—Police Judge Ed I. Williams yesterday fined Mandy Simon, a Creek Indian woman, $1,000,000 and sentenced her to serve ninety-nine years in jail. She has been in the police court here virtually every week for several years.

Judge Williams said he set the fine so high because he did not want her to ever be at large again. The Judge's actions were recorded in the record books of the Police Department and he was supported by Chief of Police Joe Depew.

"Mandy has been a continual pest to the city of Muskogee for years," said Judge Williams. "She was always causing trouble by getting drunk and doping up. Counting all the times she has been sentenced in this court, I would estimate that, had she served out all her time she would have served some fifteen years. I will see to it personally that she spends the remainder of her days in the Muskogee city jail."

On numerous occasions Judge Williams had extended leniency to the woman. Several times he got her positions and released her from jail, and once got her a home. Mandy was released by the Judge on her last appearance in court, Aug. 16. However, she came back to town Tuesday, got drunk and was arrested.

Judge Williams believes he has assessed the largest fine ever recorded in a Municipal Court, but also thinks his action was warranted.

LAWMAKERS STORMBOUND.

Held with Waterway League on Yachts at Sandy Hook.

The yachts which were bearing the Waterway League of Long Island and Greater New York to the scene of their annual carnival at the Jamaica Bay Yacht Club at Holland Station, L. I., struck such rough water off Sandy Hook that they were forced to drop anchor and remain sheltered at the Hook last night. A report spread through the Jamaica Bay Yacht Club yesterday afternoon that the Cimbria, which bore the committee of two hundred in charge of the carnival, was stuck in the mud, and Judge Dyke of Brooklyn hurried to their rescue in a fast motor boat, but he found the Cimbria safely anchored and her passengers quite reconciled to their enforced wait.

On the Cimbria were several members of Congress, among them Charles Pope Caldwell of Queens, Representative Fitzgerald of Kings, and Representative Goldfogel of New York. The league expects to get under way for the yacht club early this morning, and the water sports will be held at 10 o'clock. The organization of a league for naval defense and a plan for the redredging of Jamaica Bay will be discussed at the carnival.

MORE WELSH MINERS STRIKE

Little Progress in Negotiations at London to End Trouble.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Reports from the South Wales coal fields today state that 4,000 more men have gone on strike.

Although it had been announced that Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, who acted as arbitrator in the recent strike, would decline to see a deputation of miners, Mr. Runciman and David Lloyd George, the Minister of Munitions, conferred for half an hour today with the committee representing the men which came to London from Cardiff yesterday.

Little was accomplished today beyond an elucidation of views on both sides. A further conference will be held on Monday, with representatives of the mine owners participating.

Although dissatisfaction with Mr. Runciman's award to the miners is spreading, the men's leaders are standing out firmly against another strike at this time.

The Lexington and Bronx Reopen.

The Lexington Theatre, the name by which Oscar Hammerstein's big opera house in Lexington Avenue is to be known henceforth, was reopened last night. Under the management of John Cort and Albert Weis it will be conducted this season as one of that constantly increasing number of playhouses remote from the main theatre lane in which plays that have departed Broadway are presented. The Lexington began its new régime with the comedy based on Montague Glass's "Potash and Perlmutter" stories.

The Bronx Opera House also began its new season last night. It, too, will play Broadway successes, with weekly changes of bill, and the opening offering is Michael Morton's melodrama, "The Yellow Ticket."

President Samuel Rea Better.

The condition of Samuel Rea, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who is at the Polyclinic Hospital in Philadelphia convalescing from an operation performed on Aug. 19, was better yesterday than at any time since his illness began.

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JOHN D. LONG DIES IN HIS 78TH YEAR

Ex-Secretary of the Navy in the Cabinets of Both McKinley and Roosevelt.

WAS ONCE A GOVERNOR

Massachusetts Statesman Was the Author of Several Books, Including "The New American Navy."

HINGHAM, Mass., Aug. 28.—John Davis Long, Secretary of the Navy during the Spanish-American war and a former Governor of Massachusetts, died at his home here today in his seventy-eighth year.

He was born in Buckfield, Oxford County, Me., and was graduated from Harvard University in 1857 with the degree of A. B. From that time until 1859 he was Principal of the Westford Academy, in Massachusetts, then taking up the study of law at the Harvard Law School and in private offices. Mr. Long was admitted to the bar in 1861 and practised at Buckfield until 1862, when he removed to Boston.

During 1875-78 he was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, of which he was Speaker during the last two years.

In 1879 he was elected Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, being elected Governor the following year and remaining in office until 1883. In 1884 Mr. Long was a delegate to the Republican National Convention and placed George F. Edmunds in nomination for the Presidency.

He was then elected a member of the Forty-eighth and Fiftieth Congresses, being elected from the Second Massachusetts District. In 1888, although the choice of his party, he declined renomination.

Mr. Long was for several years a member of the Statehouse Construction Committee of Massachusetts. He was Secretary of the Navy in the Cabinets of both President McKinley and President Roosevelt, from March 6, 1897, until May 1, 1902, when he resigned. Mr. Long then took up his law practice as the senior member of Long & Hemenway in Boston, and also became President of the Overseers of Harvard College.

Mr. Long was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, President of the Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society, and a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. In 1901, he presented to the town of Buckfield, the Zadoc Long Free Library.

He was the author of a number of books, among which were "After-Dinner and Other Speeches," "The Republican Party—Its History, Principles, and Policies," and "The New American Navy" in two volumes. Another of his books was a translation of the Aeneid, which attracted wide attention for its scholarly qualities, and was widely commented on.

JOHN FERRIS SEAMAN DIES.

Founder of Asiatic Society of China Was Brother of Dr. L. L. Seaman.

John Ferris Seaman, one of the Commissioners who drew up the present commercial treaty between China and the United States, died on Friday at his Summer home near Bar Harbor, Me., at the age of 70 years. Mr. Seaman was a grandson of Dr. Valentine Seaman, who is said to have introduced vaccination in New York City in 1778, and sleighs in descent from Robert Livingston. His home, near Poughkeepsie, was on a part of the old Livingston grant.

Mr. Seaman went to Honkong, China, when 16 years old, for the firm of Oliphant & Co. Later he became the senior partner in the house of Wisner & Co., of Shanghi. He was a founder and ex-President of the Asiatic Society of China, and one of the founders of St. John's College, Shanghai. He was largely instrumental in the formation of the International Court at Shanghai. Mr. Seaman is survived by his widow, who was the daughter of the Rev. Mathew T. Yates, and a brother, Dr. Louis Livingston.

BANKERS' COSTLY TRAINS.

Specials Leave Grand Central for Trip to Seattle.

Three special trains left the Grand Central Station yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock, 5:30 and 5:31 for a trip to Seattle where the convention of the American Bankers' Association will be held from Sept. 6 to 10.

There were 330 passengers on the three trains, including many prominent New York bankers with their wives and children. The trains, which were made up of thirty steel cars luxuriously equipped, will make their way in a leisurely manner across the continent, taking in the Grand Cañon, the Canadian Rockies and other great sights. The excursion party will stop over at the Panama-Pacific Exposition and at the Exposition at San Diego.

WARM WAVE ON THE WAY

But in the Meantime the Weather Bureau Predicts Rain.

A little bit of March strayed into August yesterday and the temperature went down until a minimum of 59 degrees was recorded. The air held the chill, and the sun after several attempts gave up trying to shine. The temperature at 8 A. M. was 62 degrees, and at 8 P. M. it was 64 degrees. The lowest temperature was recorded at 5 o'clock in the morning.

There will be showers today and partly cloudy on Monday. Somewhere in the West and heading this way is a warm wave, but the date of its arrival has not been set at the Weather Bureau.

Two Appeals.

The Widowed Mothers Fund Association of 192 Bowery appeals for $80 with which to assist the widow of a young man who committed suicide on the day his wife returned from the maternity hospital with a ten-days-old child. Donations may be sent to Mrs. Henry Zukerman of 90 Broadway.

The Bureau of Charities, 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, seeks to raise a fund of $125 to help the family of a man who had to be sent to a sanitarium for tuberculosis. Contributions are also requested to a fund of $200 for the support of a woman and six children.

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JOS. E. WASHINGTON DEAD.

A Member of Congress from Tennessee for Ten Years.

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 28.—Ex-Congressman Joseph E. Washington, one of Tennessee's most prominent citizens, died this afternoon at his home, Wessyengton, in Robertson County, after an illness of a little more than a week from typhoid fever.

Mr. Washington was a descendant of President George Washington. He received his early education at Wessyengton, the magnificent country home of his father, near Cedar Hill, Tenn., which he had since made his home. He was graduated from Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., in 1873, receiving the A. B. degree, and in 1888 he received the A. M. degree. He was a member of the first law class of Vanderbilt University in 1874.

Mr. Washington was a Democrat, and his first entry into politics was in 1877, when he was elected a member of the Tennessee Legislature from his county. In 1880 he was elected Presidential Elector for the Hancock and English ticket. In 1886 he was elected to represent the Sixth District in the Fiftieth Congress of the United States, and was elected to succeed himself in the four succeeding Congresses, serving for ten years with distinction.

Mr. Washington was a prominent Mason, a member of Thomas McCullough Lodge, F. and A. M., of Cedar Hill, and Trinity Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Nashville. He was a member of the Episcopal Church.

Griffith W. Lewis.

Griffith W. Lewis, former New Jersey State Senator and the head of G. W. Lewis & Son, shoe manufacturers, died yesterday at his home in Burlington, N. J., in his fifty-third year. He was born and educated in Burlington and had served as President of the Common Council. Mr. Lewis also served three terms on the Assembly and one in the Senate and in 1900 was floor leader of the Republicans. In 1904 he was Delegate at Large to the Republican National Convention. Mr. Lewis was an officer in many Burlington banks and trust companies and was Vice President of the Mt. Holly Fair Association. He was a Mason, Odd Fellow, and an Elk, and is survived by his widow, a son, and a daughter.

David Young.

David Young, Deputy Surrogate and a former Surrogate of Morris County, N. J., for fifteen years, died yesterday at his home in Morristown, N. J., in his seventieth year. He was born in Brooklyn and was a veteran of the civil war, during which he served with the 170th New Jersey Infantry, and was wounded at Petersburg. Mr. Young was one of the founders of the Dover Electric Lighting Company, and was its manager until 1907. He was a Mason, a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Tapknow Club of Morristown, and the Royal Arcanum of Dover. His widow and a daughter survive him.

Charles Hemmenway Adams.

DERBY, Conn., Aug. 28.—Charles Hemmenway Adams, a former editorial writer on The New York Sun, and for thirty years with The Hartford Courant in the same capacity, was found dead today in his arm chair, in the home of his sister, Mrs. F. W. Hallock, in his seventy-first year. He was graduated from Yale University with the class of 1866 and was a member of Skull and Bones and the fraternities of Psi Upsilon and Phi Beta Kappa. Mr. Adams entered the newspaper business as a reporter and later became an editorial writer on The Detroit Times and The Springfield Republican, under the elder Samuel Bowles. He was unmarried.

James W. Streeton.

James W. Streeton, President of the J. W. Streeton Company of 171 Wallabout Street manufacturer of silk ribbons, died on Friday at his home, 1,041 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, at the age of 54 years. Mr. Streeton had been prominent in the silk trade of Brooklyn for thirty years. He was a member of Joppa Lodge, F. and A. M.; the Invincible Club, Undine Council, R. A., and at one time was Chairman of the House Committee of the old Brooklyn Union League Club. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. James W. Streeton, Jr., who is Vice President and Secretary of the silk firm, and a daughter.

Obituary Notes.

HENRY ALLEN SAYER, 37 years old, a lawyer and newspaper writer, died on Thursday at his home, 8 Virginia Place, Brooklyn, from heart disease.

EDWARD SCHREINER, 72 years old, a retired produce merchant and civil war veteran, died on Thursday at

RIKER ISLAND RATS TRAP AND KILL A DOG

Superintendent's Pet That Harassed Them Was Cornered and Devoured.

PEST IS NOW A PROBLEM

Thousands Brought by Refuse Scows Destroy Vegetable Gardens and Swarm Over Building.

Now that Battle-axe Bill is gone the rats on Riker's Island rejoice. Battle-axe Bill was an oversized Irish terrier with a proper fighting spirit and a hatred for the Island's invaders. Bill kept the rats in their place, which was the other end of the island away from the city's group of buildings. Now that he has gone the rodents threaten again to become aggressive.

The rats of Riker's Island have always been a source of worry to various Commissioners of Correction, and now that Commissioner Katharine Davis is planning to increase the number of buildings on the island and establish there a farm colony of workhouse prisoners, the problem had become serious. Not so many years ago Riker's Island was a very small green spot of land hugging the eastern side of the channel, just where the waters of the East River begin to broaden out toward Long Island Sound. It belongs to New York City. The island now contains some 500 acres, most of it made land, filled in by the contractors of the Street Cleaning Department. That means that after the refuse of the city had been gone over by the contractors all that was absolutely without commercial value was used to fill Riker's Island. Through many months this waste was brought to the island on scows and dumped there, until now nearly all the island is filled up except a space of about seventy-five acres. Here there is a lake of stagnant water surrounded by tall banks of debris.

Every scow that brought "fill-in" to Riker's Island is said to have brought its consignment of rats. They came from every city dump and from every part of the city; they came like those encountered by the Pied Piper—thin rats, fat rats, dark rats and rats with families, and they have all settled upon the shores of the stagnant lake. An official of the Department of Correction, when asked how many rats lived on Riker's Island, said he believed there must be a million of them, and this included some of the original settlers.

As long as the rats can find enough to eat in the waste brought over on the scows they keep to their end of the island, but when their food supply runs short they wander all over the place searching for food. In their quest they invade the kitchen of the branch workhouse and they lurk in the storehouses and in the cement block plant; they have been found in the living quarters of the men, and they have been known to raid the vegetable garden. The Summer home of a considerable colony of the rats is at present 'tween-decks of an old barge beached on the southern side of the island.

Various methods have been tried to thin out the Island's rat population, but they have not been very successful. The rats are not only recruited by every scow, but they increase and multiply at a rate that defies all the efforts of the rat-killers.

"We have tried poisoning the rats, but this is rather dangerous, considering that we have 500 prisoners here to care for," said an official of the Department of Corrections yesterday. "We have organized hunting parties and have gone after the rats with shotguns, but this is an ineffective method when it is considered how many rats there are to kill. The same thing might be said about the traps we have set. These have been many and ingenious, but they cannot even keep pace with the rat birth rate. What is needed now on Riker's Island is a number of good rat dogs."

In this work of rat extermination Battle-axe Bill played a prominent part. The dog just seemed to be always on the hunt for the invaders. If they gave battle so much the better, for Bill liked combat. Bill belonged to one of the keepers and he came to the island with something of a reputation as a rat fighter. He more than lived up to it. It was said of Bill that he had once defeated five veteran rats at one time.

There is another story told on Riker's Island, and that is the story of Pete, a black and tan dog who annoyed a large colony of rats out on the outskirts of the fill-in by continually barking and chasing the younger members of the colony. Pete was not a fighter and he knew it. Every time the old long-whiskered patriarch of the tribe came out to give battle, Pete, still barking, would take refuge in the kitchen with the men. This went on for weeks, but one day Pete disappeared. The rat band, it is said, cornered him, killed and devoured him.

It is probable that with the increased population of Riker's Island the problem of getting rid of the horde of rats will have to be faced and solved. The rats of Riker's Island are strong and husky because of their life in the open. They are hunters by necessity, and in the old cans and other receptacles used in building up the island they have thousand hiding places. It may be that Commissioner Davis will have to offer a bounty for ratskins and organize a hunting club among the inmates.

The Riker's Island Sporting Club has been suggested as a name and the plan is advanced to make participation in hunting a reward for good conduct. The Warden, in addition to his other duties, can assume the title and the duties of the Master of the Hunt.

Canadian Sporting Notes.

It is not generally known that Ed Geers nearly lost his life during the first day of the Grand Circuit meet last week at Montreal. One of the horses ahead of his, in the first race in which he drove here, cast a shoe which flew back and hit him on the cheek and chin, cutting him badly. Physicians say that if it had struck an inch higher it surely would have fractured the temple bone and killed the old driver.

Few people remember that General Sir Sam Hughes, Canadian Minister of Militia, was in his younger days a great athlete, his favorite sports being lacrosse playing and running.

It is a strange thing, however, that while lacrosse is essentially a fighting game and men slash one another unmercifully on the lacrosse field, no Canadian lacrosse player has ever been killed or, as far as is known, none belonging to other nationalities, while deaths in hockey, football, cricket, and baseball are reported frequently.

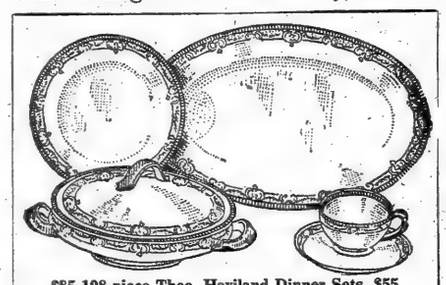
Niagara Falls
and Return
$11.00
Over LABOR DAY
ERIE TICKET OFFICES:
348, 390, 1278, 2051 Broadway; Chambers St. Ferry; West 23d St. Ferry; Hudson Terminal Building, Cortlandt, New York City. 24 Court St., Brooklyn.
ERIE

INGENUITY in Overcoming Higher Costs Distinguishes
The GIMBEL September Sale of Fine China, Crystals, Housewares and Lamps

Conditions abroad have increased prices all along the line. Everything—raw material included—is going up. Ours has been the problem to meet the growing costs and *save* YOU *money*.

We have met and triumphed over these rising prices

We have, in fact, made *Our Own* September Sale Prices—based partly on the expectations of an enormous business, and partly on the results of our *Ingenuity*. Who, for instance, but GIMBELS could, through the ministrations of the Store's European headquarters, induce a famous French factory, CLOSED DOWN, to accept one of the largest orders for fine China ever given in this country, and to RE-OPEN, and practically for GIMBELS alone? That is but ONE of the romances of modern business that are resulting in LOWERED PRICES.

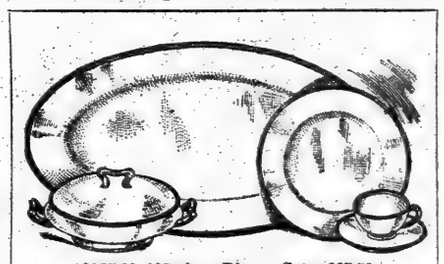


$85 108-piece Theo. Haviland Dinner Sets $55

Dinner Sets
$10 to $17.50
From $15 to $25
American Porcelain
Example—
$15 American Porcelain Dinner Sets, $10
Over 15 different styles; splendid border decoration; all pieces gilt.

Dinner Sets
$18.50 to $55
From $35 to $85
French and Austrian China
Example—
$35 Theo. Haviland Dinner Sets, $18.50
106 pieces. Stippled coin gold handles.

Dinner Sets
$67.50 to $185
From $135 to $325
Rich Gold Encrusted French China
Example—
$125.00 "Elite" Dinner Sets, $67.50
Have a most daintily conceived acid-etched border.



$125.00 108-piece Dinner Sets $67.50

The Service Plates 50% to 85% Less



Magnificent Cauldon, Royal Doulton, and other richly decorated plates in various sizes. Prices range from 50c to $7.50 instead of $1.50 to $20.

Bronzes and Marbles.

Recent steamers from France and Italy have brought us almost MORE than we had hoped for of superb bronzes and marbles. They are on sale at SPECIAL September prices. For example:

French Art Bronzes. At $50 each from $75.

Marble Busts of famous composers and authors. At $10 from $20.

Marble Busts, graceful ideal heads. At $1.75 from $3.

A Group of Bronzes, Art Bronzes, Terra-Cottas, Italian Marbles, Bric-a-Brac, etc., at 25 per cent less.

Theo. Haviland French and Austrian China Dinnerware at Half

Patterns that we shall not be able to reorder and that are in some cases incomplete, owing to war conditions. Extraordinary values.

A New Shipment of Fine English Earthenware at Little Prices

In the famous and much-wanted "India Tree" design. Plates, 10c to 15c. Tea Cups and Saucers, 15c and 25c. Meat Dishes, 25c to $1.25.



$50,000 Worth of Lamps at Large Savings

$17.50 Mahogany Floor Lamps, $10.75
Two pull chain electric sockets; 22-in. hexagonal silk shade in desired colors.

$13.50 to $22.50 Imported China Vase Lamps, at $6.75 to $12
Two electric pull chain sockets and Empire silk shades.

$8.50 to $17.50 Portable Gas Lamps, $5.50 to $12.50
Cast metal with open work tracery shade; art glass panels.

$3 Desk Lamps, $1.75
Flexible goose neck with parabola shade; old brass and gilt finish.

$4 Mahogany Boudoir Lamps, $2.50
Complete with 10-in. shade in desired colors.

$150 English Rock Crystal 60-Piece Services at $75

A GIMBEL triumph! Twelve each of each of the five styles. The goblet alone usually sold at $50 the dozen. Other extraordinary values include a gold-encircled 60-piece service from Thieresenthal—received since the blockade. At $57.50, from $108. Others, $29.50 from $60, and down to $6.75 from $10.

A Carload of Blown Glass Tableware—at 5c, 10c and 12c Each

With the beautiful needle-etched border on the "Touraine" shape. Every style of Glass represented.

The Cut Glass 1/3 to 1/2 Less



A most striking and attractive collection, a great deal of it at HALF regular prices—including the huge H. C. Fry purchase.

Water Sets—The most elaborate ever offered. 4-pt. jug, 6 tumblers and 14-inch mirror platform; at $5, from $9.

Covered Cheese Dishes, at $3.75, from $5.

Bowls, salad or berry, 9-inch, at $3.75, from $6.

Compotes, with tall stems, $1.50 from $2.50.

Fifth Floor

Housewares---A $100,000 Collection at 1/4 to 1/2 Less

Over $100,000 worth, including $10,000 worth of Aluminum Ware for $7,500—$12,000 of Alaska Refrigerators at 25 per cent. less—$8,000 of Electrical Household Appliances at 20 per cent. less—$15,000 worth of Nickel-Plated Ware for $10,000, and so on.

Electrical Ware



"Alwyte" Irons, with cord and plug. At $2.35, from $3.

Toasters, with toast rack on top. At $3.25, from $4.

Grills, will boil, broil, roast and toast. At $3.75, from $4.50.

Coffee Pots, percolating, six-cup size. At $4.50, from $5.

Bottle Warmers, for baby's milk, etc. At $5.25, from $6.

Exceptional Values in Woodenware

Kitchen Tables, 3½ ft. top; at $2.95, from $4.

Pastry Tables, with board, 2 drawers, bins; at $6.50, from $8.

Ironing Boards, folding, 5 ft. size; at 75c, from $1.25.

"Old Kind" Ironing Boards, 5 ft.; at 60c, from 90c.

$5.95 Overhead Showers, $4.50

With 24-inch ring, large "raindrop" shower, heavy duck curtain, and cling-fast faucet attachment.

Nickel-Plated Bath Fixtures, 50c each

All plated on brass and non-rusting. Includes 18 and 24-inch glass shelves and towel bars, tumbler and toothbrush combination, soap dish, bathtub soap dish, comb and brush tray, bathtub seat, etc. Value up to $1.25.

For the Bath Room

White Bath Stools, 80c from $1.00.
Stools, white enameled. At $1.75, from $2.50.
Chairs, white enameled, with 13-inch round seat. At $1.95, from $2.75.
Shoe Blacking Cabinet, white enameled. At $1.65, from $2.25.

Every Day Needs in the Sundries Section

Babbitt's Laundry Soap, 8 cakes, 25c.
Hand Scouring Soap, cake, 4c.
Bestene Scouring Powder, reg. 5c, 10 boxes for 25c.
Lenox Powdered Lye, 10c can for 7c.
Electro-Silicon Polish Cream, 25c size for 18c.
Babbitt's Cleanser, 5c size, 7 for 25c.



This $14.25 12-Piece "Wear-Ever" Aluminum "Ingenuity" Set, $10

As illustrated and named the "Ingenuity." Including 2-qt. lipped saucepan, 3-qt. covered Berlin saucepan, 2-qt. stew pan, 5-qt. tea kettle, 6-qt. preserving kettle, 10-in. cover for preserving kettle, 2-qt. double cereal boiler, 10-in. fry pan, 6-qt. covered cooking pot, 9¼-in. pie plate, 1-qt. gravy strainer, 2-qt. pudding pan.

The Heavy, White Japanned Tin Ware.

Nursery Refrigerators with separate ice compartment. At $2.75, from $3.50.
Cake Boxes, oblong. At 90c, from $1.10.
Bread Boxes, roll top. At $1.75, from $2.10.
Cake Closet, round, sanitary. $1.75, from $2.50
Canisters for sugar. At 45c, from 55c.
Canisters, 25-lb., for flour. $1.10, from $1.35.

Specials in Baskets and Willow Ware

Hampers, oval. At $5.95, from $7.
Palm Leaf Hampers. At $5.95, from $7.
Waste Paper Baskets, white enameled. At $1, from $1.50.
Scrap Baskets, various straws and weaves. At $2.95, from $4.

Three carloads of White Enameled Steel Kitchen Cabinets, at $27, from $32.

The Nickel Ware



Chafing Dishes, 3 pt., nickel or copper finish. At $4.50, from $6.
Coffee Percolators, 7-cup size, and lamp. At $4.95, from $6.50.
Serving Trays, nickel or copper. At $1.10, from $1.35.
Casseroles, round, with feet, fireproof lining. At $1.45, from 2.50.
Pie Servers, 10-inch, side handles. At $1.10, from $1.50.
Crumb Set, brass, nickel or copper finish. At 95c, from $1.25.
Coffee Pots, 6-cup new style, unbreakable top. At $2.25, from $2.75.
5 o'Clock Tea Kettles, in brass or nickel finish. At $2.75, from $4.

Fifth Floor

A Clean-Up of Men's $30 to $40 Suits, $17.50

A BIG PIECE OF NEWS, this! Something that seldom happens, except just at the close of our Summer Mark-Down Sale of Men's Clothing.



$17.50

They are REGULAR stocks, of course—not bought for the purpose. And they fully measure up to the exacting GIMBEL standard in every tiny particular.

Nevertheless, out they must go to make room for our Fall and Winter Clothing that is coming in every hour of the day, and clamoring for room. All sizes, 33 to 50. All proportions. Almost all fabrics—blue serge included. Many silk lined.

For the Boys!

All our boys' $9, $10, $12.50 and $13.50 Suits, Norfolk style with extra Knickerbockers,

at $5.50

All our boys' $4, $4.50 and $5 Washable Norfolk Suits,

at $1.95

Boys' $1.85, $2, $2.50, $3.50 and to $5 Wash Suits,

at $1.15

Fourth Floor

Linens, Blankets & Comfortables— *Special*

The last two days of the August Sale have many surprises in store for wise housekeepers. Examples:

Heavy Damask Table Cloths, $1.95 to $6.50
Napkins to Match, $2.45 to $6 Dozen
In new square and circular designs.

13-Piece Lunch Sets, $4.50 Set
Real Madeira hand-embroidered and hand-scalloped. Exceptional value.

Afternoon Tea Napkins, $4.50 Dozen
Real Madeira hand-embroidered and hand-scalloped.

Hemstitched Huckaback Towels, $6 Dozen
Damask borders and floral effects; space for monogram.

Gimbels "Family Favorite" Blankets, Reg. $6.75, at $5
All-wool, plaids; made especially for GIMBELS.

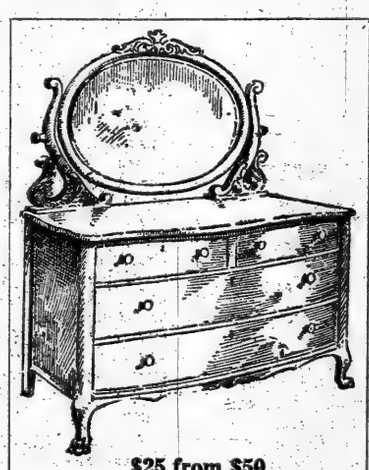
$9.50 California Wool Blankets, $7.50
Extra size 72x90-in.; pink and blue borders.

$6.50 Comfortables, $5
Wool-filled; new floral sateen coverings.

$9.50 Wool-Filled Comfortables, $7.50
Full size; Japanese silk or satin covering.

Second Floor

Just Two Days Are Left of Our AUGUST FURNITURE SALE



$25 from $50

The GREATEST of all our Furniture Sales is drawing to a close, and on Tuesday evening next, after the store closes, we shall commence to put back regular price tags upon hundreds of pieces and suites that are now marked at 10 to 40 per cent less than usual.

There Are Hundreds of Pieces In Our HALF PRICE CLEAN-UP

Come *tomorrow or Tuesday* and take advantage of these wonderful offerings while they are still before you. Prices have been reduced to almost nothing, so that we can "clear away" and make room for the incoming tide of new Fall Furniture.

FOR THE LIBRARY

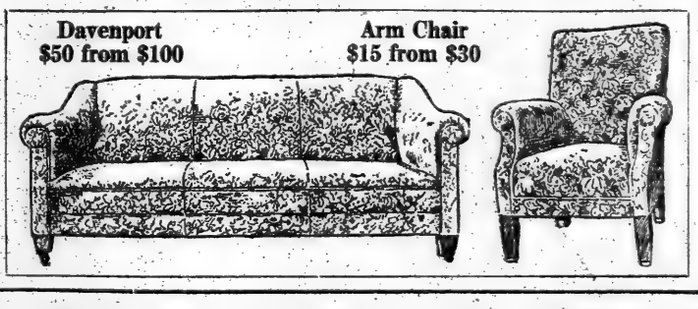
$115.00	3-piece Library Suite in leather at	$57.50
$125.00	3-piece Mahogany Suite in green velour	62.50
$235.00	Mahogany 3-piece Suite in velour	117.50
$195.00	3-piece Adam Model Suite in figured velour	97.50
$37.00	Spoon Shaped Chair in velour	18.50
$50.00	Easy Chair in green Spanish leather	25.00
$42.50	Arm Chair in brown Spanish leather	21.25
$54.00	Mahogany Table with octagon top	27.00
$95.00	Easy Chair in red Morocco	47.50
$90.00	Walnut and Gold Reception Chair	45.00
$45.00	Mahogany Centre Table	22.50
$120.00	Jacobean Oak Bookcase	60.00

For the Dining Room

$1600	William & Mary Oak Suite	$800
$1950	Mahogany Adam 14-piece Suite	$975
$335	12 pc. Jacobean Oak Suite	$167.50
$350	Georgian Oak Sideboard and China Closet	$175
$58	Colonial Model Mahogany China Closet	$29
$40	Sheraton Model Mahogany China Closet	$20
$72	Colonial Model Mahogany China Closet	$36
$270	Sheraton Model Mahogany Sideboard and China Closet	$135

Seventh Floor

Davenport $50 from $100 **Arm Chair $15 from $30**



Section 3 | SPORTS WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

The New York Times.

SPORTS WANT ADVERTISEMENTS | Section 3

S SUNDAY, AUGUST 29, 1915. S

R. H. Macy & Co.

Leave films for developing and printing at Main Floor Camera Counter or Fifth Floor Camera Department.

SHOPPERS consider the moving stairways one of the greatest comforts at Macy's. For going from one floor to another they are far better than the elevators. Quick, safe, convenient—never crowded, always running. Use them the next time you come to Macy's.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's

Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

THE season for furs will soon be here—but fur fashions have changed. Macy's Fur Repair Department will transform your last season's furs into the modes of the present at a very moderate cost. Skilled work—low charges—furs delivered promptly or stored. Macy's—Third Floor.

Store Hours: During August the store is open from 8:30 to 5:30 P. M. On Saturdays from 8:30 A. M. to 12 Noon.

R. H. Macy & Co.

Beginning Monday - the Semi-Annual Offering of

Fine Chinaware and "Straus" Cut Glass

Of Particular Importance to People Returning from the Country; to Hotels, Restaurants, and Institutions

IT is hardly necessary any longer to talk about the event itself, since its importance has been recognized by New York women for many years, as well as by hotels and institutions.

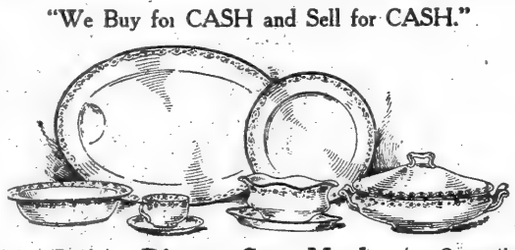
Nor need we say much about the merchandise, since the Chinaware offered is of a standard known the world over for quality, and "Straus" Cut Glass received the highest award for beauty of design, accurate cutting and its sparkling "rainbow" brilliancy in competition with all other makes at the World's Fair some years ago.

What we want to emphasize most is that prices in this event are from 1-5 to ⅓ below the usual Macy prices, which were *already* lower than the lowest prices of other stores.

Please bear in mind that our policy of "Lowest-Prices-in-the-City" practically obliges us to undersell all other stores—at *all* times, under *all* circumstances; that you therefore make a double saving in buying NOW at Macy's, and that the reason why we can do this is simply because

"We Buy for CASH and Sell for CASH."

Haviland Dinnerware at ⅓ Less



Haviland China at a Saving of ¼

Exquisitely dainty floral decorations and clear, translucent china.

Dinner Plates,	19c
Tea Plates,	15c
Coupe Soup Plates,	15c
Fruit Saucers,	12c
Ind. Butter Plates,	5c
Tea Cups and Saucers,	29c
Meat Dish, 10 in.,	59c
14 in.,	97c
Uncovered Vegetable Dishes,	69c
Salad Bowls,	49c
Pickle Dishes,	29c
Covered Vegetable Dishes,	89c
Sugars,	49c
Creams,	39c
Butter Dishes,	69c
Sauce Boats,	69c

Dinner Sets Much Reduced

Theo. Haviland China, 99 pieces. Dainty border design, gold on each piece. Usual price, $34.75. Now $29.75.

Theo. Haviland China—Delicate floral decoration, 99 pieces, gold on handles. Usual price, $23.89. Now $18.89.

Pure White American Porcelain, 100 pieces. Usual price, $6.89. Now $4.89.

Decorated Porcelain, 42 pieces. Usual price, $3.49. Now $2.89.

Decorated Dinner Sets, 100 pieces—Floral design and gold on handles, made in U. S. A. Usual price, $7.89. Now $5.89.

Conventional border design, gold on every piece—worthy of the table or crystal closet of any modern home.

Dinner Plates,	39c
Tea Plates,	29c
Coupe Soup Plates,	23c
Fruit Saucers,	19c
Ind. Butter Dishes,	8c
Tea Cups and Saucers,	39c
Meat Dishes, 10 in.,	79c
Meat Dishes, 14 in.,	$1.29
Uncovered Vegetable Dishes,	79c
Pickle Dishes,	39c
Covered Vegetable Dishes,	$1.29
Covered Butter Dishes,	89c
Sauce Boats,	97c
Soup Tureens,	$1.49

Austrian China at ⅓ Less

Decorated Plates, Tea Cups and Saucers, with dainty border design and gold on every piece.

Bread and Butter Plates,	12c	Breakfast Plates,	19c
Tea Plates,	15c	Tea Cups and Saucers,	23c

Imported China Tea Sets Reduced

56 pieces, floral border design, gold on each piece. Usual price $6.89. Now $4.89.

Rich "Straus" Cut Glass Reduced

"Straus" Cut Glass has the clear "diamond" sparkle that betokens deep and accurate cutting, the designs are remarkably handsome, yet the prices even ordinarily are less than you have to pay elsewhere for the common, lack-lustre cut glass of commerce.

Hence these reductions mean opportunities of a sort you only find at Macy's.



Fern Dish with mirror base, *as pictured*, special at $2.49.



Water Set, *as pictured*, including jug, glasses and mirror base. Special at $4.49.

	Were	Now
Ice Cream Trays,	$2.69	$1.89
Nut Bowls,	$2.97	$2.19
Flower Vases,	$2.19	$1.69
Handled Bonbon Dishes,	$1.19	79c
Ice Tubs,	$1.98	$1.39
Sugar and Creams,	$2.89	$1.98
Berry Bowls,	$3.49	$2.49
Bonbon Dishes,	$1.69	98c
Butter Dishes,	$3.49	$2.49
Jelly Dishes,	$2.49	$1.69
Relish Dishes,	$3.49	$2.49
Mayonnaise Bowls and Plates,	$2.49	$1.69
Spoon Trays,	89c	59c
Bureau Trays,	$1.79	$1.39
Water Jugs,	$2.69	$1.69
Olive Dishes,	$1.09	69c

Glassware at Great Reduction

Thirty-piece glass service of thin blown tumblers, including: 6 Whiskey, 6 Champagne, 6 Mineral, 6 Water, 6 Highball Glasses. Usual price $1.51 set. Now 98c set.

Thin blown glass tumblers, first quality. Were 48c doz.; now 29c.

Thin blown glass water tumblers, decorated. Were 59c doz.; now 36c.

Pressed glass water tumblers. Were 48c doz.; now 24c.

Imported decorated Cereal sets, including 6 large jars, 6 small jars, 1 oil jug, 1 vinegar jug and 1 salt box. 15 pieces in all, at $2.97.

Some rare values in lots too small to be advertised. It will repay you well to look for them tomorrow under the "not advertised" signs.

Macy's—Basement.

The Macy Salespeople

are not mere order takers. They are experts in their various lines, students of the merchandise they handle.

For this reason they are sought out at all hours of the day by shoppers who are in doubt.

If you have had trouble with shoes you have been wearing, consult the experts in the shoe department.

If you are in a quandary as to whether a certain color combination in a hat or a costume would be "becoming" to you, ask the advice of the young women at Macy's who have made matters of this kind a careful study.

The salesperson who does not know more about the goods he sells than the customer who buys them is not up to the Macy standard of efficiency.

Our salespeople must be more than *willing* to serve—they must be *able* to serve.

Women's Coats

for

STREET—TRAVEL—MOTOR

Express the New Fall Fashions.



THE "Gabrielle Chanel" coat *(illustrated)* is one of the most picturesquely effective of the season's new coat styles. It is developed in velvet corduroy, and is a faithful copy of the original model, which was purchased direct from the famous French designer and shipped to us by our Paris representative.

As the illustration shows, the "Gabrielle Chanel" coat is a long, flaring Russian blouse on sports lines, with patch pockets and military belt fastening with buckles and straps. The animal scarf of Kolinsky fur is detachable. Coat comes in brown, green, navy and black, and is lined throughout with peau de cygne. $34.75

A belted motoring coat of Vicuna Cheviot in grey or brown mixtures has long armholes, deep pockets and a high chin collar of Hudson seal *(dyed muskrat)*, edged with skunk. $39.75

A long coat of Zibeline in novelty colorings has the same deep armholes and quite a prodigiously high chin collar, which, at the word, will turn down into a rolling collar, faced with velvet. $29.75

A belted motoring coat of large black and white check has convertible collar and large pockets. $19.74

Macy's—Third Floor.

Women's Afternoon Frocks

A CHARMING group of lovely frocks appealing to the feminine taste by their unusual style and becomingness.



Front View *Back View*

The *illustration* shows a unique frock of taffeta. In front it is Empire in mode, with flaring transparent collar and cuffs of organdie, edged with fluffy white coney fur, and white satin bib. In back it shows long, sweeping Redingote lines. Rows of narrow silk braid accent the unique skirt drapery. $32.75

Satin meteor and serge are effectively combined in a coatee model, with vestee of white crepe de chine, and bead-embroidered belt. The meteor skirt has wide cross folds of the serge. Black and navy. $19.74

A draped model of self-tone plaid silk has long Princess front, with knotted sash, and Redingote back. Jet buttons provide the trimming note. Collar and cuffs are of white Georgette crepe. Black, navy, or brown. $21.74

Macy's—Third Floor.

Lining Satin 98c yd.

Durability, weight and color—the three important factors that measure the desirability of any coat lining—are clearly evident in this fine grade of lining satin.

It is a cotton-back satin of medium weight, tested wearing properties, and comes in colors: rose, light gray, slate, taupe, biscuit, brown, ivory, cream, Russian green and navy.

Macy's—Lining Dept., Second Floor.

The Untrimmed Hats of the Hour

Soft Shirred Velvet Hats, $2.49

Verified Price Elsewhere, $3.50.

HAND-MADE, of French velvet, softly shirred to brim and crown *as illustrated.* A variety of becoming shapes in large Pokes and smaller Tricornes, and Turbans. Colors, black, purple, brown, navy, dark green.



Hatters' Plush Hats, $4.96

Made of lustrous French hatters' plush, faced with Lyons velvet. French edges. Black only. A variety of large and small shapes, copied from the latest French effects.

The New Hat Trimmings from Paris—Steel-beaded ornaments—new feather effects—velvet flowers. Hundreds of smart trimming fancies at "Lowest-in-the-City" prices.

Macy's—Second Floor.

4000 Reasons for Buying Oriental Rugs at Macy's

WE mean the 4000 wonderful specimens exhibited in the Rug Bazaar.

All are splendid, authentic examples of the Oriental weaver's art—and each one is a perfect argument for buying for CASH and buying where "atmosphere" plays no part in fixing the prices.

Simply through buying and selling for CASH, Macy's can undersell all other stores by 10% at least, and sometimes undersells "art galleries" by as much as a third to a half.

Can any other store in the city offer values like these?

Persian Moussouls Rugs at $22.89

Scatter sizes in colorings of Oriental brilliance.

Authentic Kirmanshahs at $47.50

Average size 4x6 ft.—in itself a striking illustration of the difference between "art gallery prices" and the price you pay at Macy's.

Magnificent Chinese Rugs

Colorings of exquisite beauty, mostly with a ground of wonderful blues, and the traditional designs seen in famous antiques worth thousands of dollars. The prices on the 10x12 ft. size, for instance (from $216 to $496), cannot even be *approached* by any specialty shop in the City.

The Macy Collection of Antiques

offers rare opportunities to the connoisseur.

A lifetime of use cannot wear out Oriental rugs. At these prices, their purchase is a profitable investment.

Macy's—Fourth Floor.

A $55.00 Wilton Rug for $39.75

(One of Many)

FROM a famous mill, nationally known for its excellent rugs. Perfect, new, not a single reason why the price should be $39.75 except that we bought over $50,000 worth of rugs at a special sale for spot CASH, and these were among them.

We take the 9x12 size as an example. This rug cost $54.50 *last year.* If it were on the market *this year* it would cost $60.00, because of the increase in wholesale prices. Thus even on a basis of last year's low price you may save $15.25 on as fine a Wilton rug as any one would want to own.

And 9x12 is not the only size—every rug listed below is included in this remarkable offering at proportionate savings.

Particularly suited for hard service—for the living room, dining room, library or office. Beautiful rich Persian effects in soft colors. Linen fringed ends. Come and examine them, note the famous trade-mark, and buy while such a wonderful opportunity is yours.

22½x36 in.,	$2.89	6x9 ft.,	$25.50	4½x7½ ft.,	$14.24
27x54 in.,	$4.34	8¼x10½ ft.,	$36.50	11¼x12 ft.,	$54.50
36x63 in.,	$6.89	9x12 ft.,	$39.75	11¼x15 ft.,	$67.50

Jacquard and Ardahan Axminster Rugs at Actually Less Than We Ourselves Could Buy Them for Today.

The result of another timely purchase that the availability of Ready Cash made possible. These were secured a short time ago at much less than usual—today we sell them for less than we would have to pay wholesale for the very same rugs.

Unusually serviceable; the Ardahan is made of a four-ply yarn instead of two, thus thicker and firmer in weave. We give two examples of prices—all other sizes at proportionate savings.

Ardahan, 9x12 ft. size, $23.74 **Jacquard, 9x12 ft. size, $17.89**

New Velvet Hall and Stair Carpets

New stocks and a wonderfully large variety of patterns to select from. Many imported carpets and the best offerings of American mills. Exceptionally pretty designs and colors, two-tones and small all-over Persians in ¾ body (27 inches wide without border), ¾ stair (27 inches wide with borders on side), and ⅝ stair (22½ inches wide, borders on sides). Per yard,

84c, 94c, $1.09, $1.19 and $1.34

Plain Ingrain Filling Underpriced

For use under good Rugs or as a border around them. Perfect in quality and weave; same fabric both sides; popular colors. Part rolls, 34c yd. Full rolls, 59c yd.

Usually 84c per yard.

Linoleum—Inlaid, Imported & Domestic

Scores of different English, Scotch and American patterns, many exclusive to Macy's; beautiful parquetry and tile effects. No increase over last year's prices.

69c to $1.48 per sq. yd.

Macy's—Fourth Floor

See our Grocery Advertisement on other side of this page.

The Latest Macy Triumph A Beautiful New Library Lamp

$8.89 Complete

Regular Macy Price would be $15.89

BROUGHT out for the first time in connection with the China and Cut Glass Sale, and a splendid example of the values offered throughout the Lamp Department.



In fact, even the Macy price of these lamps would have to be $15.89 if we had not contracted to take practically the entire output of a factory noted for the beauty and artistic distinction of all of its productions.

The Library Lamp featured is 23 inches high and is of notably artistic design. The 14-inch shade has six bent panels of translucent Cathedral glass, with Renaissance latticework metal overlay finished in Statuary of Flemish bronze to match the classic fluted standard.

Electric Lamp complete with two pull-chain sockets, silk cord and attachment plug. Gas lamp has burner, chimney, mantle, and gas tubing, with gooseneck for attaching.

Macy's—Basement.

Black and Colored Dress Goods for Autumn Wear

OUR Autumn Dress Goods Department is now replete with all the most favored fabrics for Autumn wear and Winter. Prices are surprisingly low, and the whipcords and broadcloths here advertised merely give you an inkling of the remarkable dress goods values to be found at Macy's.

WHIPCORDS

54-inch All-Wool Whipcord—A splendid cloth, shown in myrtle, plum, seal, Copenhagen, midnight blue, navy and black. $1.42 yd.

42-inch All-Wool Whipcord—1,750 yards of this quality have been dyed to our own order in the following shades: Copenhagen, taupe, reseda, Russian green, myrtle, wisteria, medium and seal brown, two shades of navy, and black. 92c yd.

Macy's—Second Floor.

BRAIN VS. BRAWN IN MODERN SPORT

Today's Athletics Pit Them Against Each Other—Former Generally Wins.

FOOTBALL ONE EXAMPLE

College Team Could Beat the Huskiest Wrestlers on the Gridiron.

QUICK WITS FOR POLO

Mental Alertness the Secret of H. P. Whitney's Success—Thinkers Enjoy Their Games Most.

There is a belated story of how Ted Meredith of the University of Pennsylvania defeated Bill Bingham of Harvard in the half-mile race in the intercollegiate championships which carries with it a lesson valuable to participants in practically all lines of sport. Meredith, it will be remembered, won both the quarter and half mile races. The quarter was won in his usual style. Meredith allowed one of his competitors to go out and make the pace, and then came like a streak in the last furlong and won about as he pleased.

When it came to the half Meredith completely reversed the order of things. He raced at top speed in the first quarter and had all the rest of the field on their toes and practically beaten, doing the quarter in 0:54. He then slowed down and even allowed a couple of his competitors to pass him, content with the fact that Bingham, whom alone he feared, was plugging along in the rear, hopelessly out of it. With him disposed of Meredith again sped up in the last furlong, caught and passed the two who had headed him for a short distance, and won very cleverly without being exhausted.

Meredith's overwhelming triumph was due to the use of brains, coupled with his powers as a racer. Before the race he had taken the trouble to find out the way in which Bingham, the Harvard man, ran his races. He discovered it was his habit to take it easy in the first quarter, running the distance in about a minute flat, and reserving himself for the final quarter, which he would do in the neighborhood of 50 seconds. Meredith therefore decided to pit his brains against Bingham's legs, being confident that he had the measure of Speiden Beckwith, and the rest, against whom he had previously raced and whose methods of running he knew. His heartbreaking pace in the first quarter completely upset Bingham's plan for the race, and so bewildered the fleet Harvard runner that the latter had no time to think out and put into operation a new plan. It was a triumph of Meredith's brains, plus his legs, against Bingham's legs alone.

Brain-work in Wrestling.

Possibly there is no better example of the superiority of brain over brawn than in the career of George Bothner, the wrestler. His lack of bulk was more than compensated for in his ability to think quickly, almost uncannily to anticipate and thwart the particular "hold" his opponent intended making. It is no disparagement to his unquestioned skill to say that it was due to his head-work as much as to his science that he was able to throw his physical superiors. Many of them had developed physical powers at the expense of mental, and went to the mat chiefly because their sluggish brains could not meet Bothner's quick wits. Dr. Roller's success has been almost wholly due to the fact that he uses his brains rather more than his muscles in a wrestling bout.

John McGraw's success as a baseball manager has been entirely due to exceptionally acute brain power, developed first in his determination to make himself a finished played. Perhaps more than any other player he, from the beginning of his career on the diamond, analyzed every play made in a game in which he participated or witnessed. It was this study that developed the baseball strategy he made his own, and which made him so much of a clairvoyant in foreseeing the "breaks" of a game for or against his team.

If Jim Jeffries had been possessed of enough gray matter he might never have lost the heavy-weight championship to Jack Johnson. But the punch in the eye in the second round, which was the turning point in the contest, so angered him as to counteract what brain power he had. There was no ability to change his method of attack, no ability to think out a consistent line of defense, nothing but brute force to combat brute force. Many successful boxers have achieved victories, or at least averted defeat, by their power to think quickly and adequately.

Football is so entirely a matter of brains that everybody familiar with sports admits that the best eleven of the best physical boxers or wrestlers, for instance, would have no chance whatever against an eleven such as represents any one of the great universities on the gridiron each Fall. In such a meeting the inferiority of brawn against brain would be so manifest as to make it almost painful for the collection of boxers or wrestlers. Yet the football player must have a certain amount of physical prowess. The theoretical football player with a head full of strategy but minus a brawny body to carry out the well-considered line of attack and defense would be as helpless against a lot of wrestling giants as the latter against the eleven in which both brain and brawn were properly combined.

Why Whitney Excels.

It is Harry Payne Whitney's wonderful ability to grasp, solve, and immediately take advantage of the incidents of a game that made him the ideal captain of a polo team. Players there are who have never been internationalists, who play the game more brilliantly, place their strokes more effectively, and ride more recklessly than Whitney. But he has that brain quality that enabled him to have the right thing done at the right instant and by the right man, which made him pre-eminent as a field captain in contests in which international honors were to be won.

The thinking athlete gets more sport out of the games he happens to indulge in, also, than he who is merely an exceptionally good natural athlete or one who is able to absorb the ideas of a trainer and carry them out in purely mechanical fashion. A trained mind to supplement a well-nurtured and trained body creates true zest and spirit for sport, a thing of which the mentally dull but physically superb athletes can know nothing.

To the young athlete the lesson modern sport teaches is: attend as well to the cultivation of the mind as to the training of the body, and its muscles. If you would enjoy competitive athletics to the full. The first is as necessary as the last to become super-excellent at any sport, to get the greatest enjoyment from sport and to cope with its emergencies.

NATIONAL TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT—WASHBURN DEFEATS PELL—SARATOGA RACES

TENNIS STARS WILL BATTLE FOR TITLE

National Amateur Championship Begins Tomorrow on the Forest Hills Courts.

The most successful season in the history of lawn tennis in the United States will close with the thirty-fifth annual tournament for the amateur championship, which opens at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning on the twenty-four turf courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, L. I. For the first time New York is to stage the all-comers event, and indications point to a brilliant series of competitions between 128 of the best racquet wielders in the country.

With the completion of the four weeks of high-class tournament play, starting at Westchester and ending at Southampton, the question uppermost in the minds of tennis followers is can R. Norris Williams, 2d, the playing through champion, retain his title, or will Maurice E. McLoughlin, the deposed amateur king of the tennis world, succeed in deposing the Philadelphian, and secure permanent possession of the championship bowl. Still another important element enters into the competition this year that may result in an overthrow of both champion and ex-champion.

For the first time in his meteoric career McLoughlin has been humbled twice in one season by different American players, both of whom he has repeatedly beaten. At Seabright Karl H. Behr, the former internationalist, disposed of the Californian comet in straight sets, and at Newport Williams repeated the performance that gave him the title on the same court one year ago. With these reversals of form it would not surprise the tennis world greatly if Behr should prove the disturbing element of the championship tournament and beat both McLoughlin and Williams.

The tuning-up tournaments at Westchester, Seabright, Newport, and Southampton have failed to develop other serious contenders for the title. William M. Johnston is probably the best of the Western representatives in the draw, while George M. Church appears to have a shade on the Eastern players; but this pair cannot be said to seriously threaten the three leaders whose outstanding superiority cannot be disputed. This brings the issue down to Williams, McLoughlin, and Behr, with the probabilities of them finishing the tournament in the order named.

That Williams did not show his real form in the Panama-Pacific Exposition Championship cannot be doubted. The champion is not at his best on asphalt or clay. Then he did not display his usual brilliant court tactics. He did not show much improvement during the first two weeks of his return East, but, stung by criticism, Williams suddenly found himself and since that time has been practically invincible. On the other hand, McLoughlin came East with all his old-time strength of attack and power of execution, but gradually dropped off in his general play. In order to take the court in the best possible shape, Williams, McLoughlin, and Behr have rested during the past week, so that by tomorrow no sign of staleness should be apparent in their playing.

The national championship is a true test of the survival of the fittest, and the idea of permitting players to compete who entered through their affiliations with a tennis club belonging to the National Association has had the effect of limiting the entry list to real players only, and as a result the entry requirements should produce some exceptionally fast tennis. According to the schedule announced by President R. D. Wrenn of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association play will begin at 10 A. M., during the first two or three days of the tournament, after which all matches will be staged during the afternoon.

In addition to the singles championship, the doubles challenge round and interscholastic championship will be decided, while as an added attraction a mixed doubles tournament will also be staged during the ten days of the all-comers tourney. Saturday has been named as the day for playing the doubles championship match. No other matches will be played on this day, which will be devoted entirely to the contest between the two California pairs, with Maurice E. McLoughlin and Thomas C. Bundy in the rôle of title defenders and Clarence J. Griffin and William M. Johnston as challengers. Play will begin about 2:30 in the afternoon, and will be best three out of five sets.

On Wednesday the interscholastic championship will begin, those eligible being the winners of the 1915 interscholastic championships, as follows: Sidney Thayer, Jr., Harvard; Charles S. Garland, Yale; Harold A. Throckmorton, Princeton; H. C. Tremaine, Columbia, and Cornelius Boocock, Western New York. The mixed doubles will be played in the mornings, Saturday, Sept. 4, and Monday, Sept. 6, and the final round Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 7.

Special features will be announced daily. These will consist of matches between the leading players according to the draw. These matches will be staged on the championship courts in front of the grand stands. The officials have selected as the opening attraction the match between Frederick B. Alexander, former national champion in doubles and Davis Cup player, and Nathaniel W. Niles of the Longwood Club. As a secondary match, Harold A. Throckmorton, junior metropolitan title holder, and Edward H. Whitney, former Captain of Harvard. The other attractions will be announced by the officials at the conclusion of each day's play.

The prize for which the players will battle has been won twice by the Pacific Coast wizard and once by the present title holder. The trophy, which is the eighth of its kind, is a massive silver urn. Seven of these championship bowls have been won outright since the first national tournament in 1881.

Win Thousand Islands Polo Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y., Aug. 28.—The Westmoreland County Polo Club of Greensburg, Penn., beat the Chagrin Valley Hunt Club today in the Thousand Islands Polo Tournament, winning the St. Lawrence River Challenge Cup, presented by Peter Dawson, with a score of 7¾ to 6¾. The match was one of the best ever played at the Thousand Islands, and the playing of Seward Cary, Charles R. Little, and W. P. Holbert was excellent. It was a fast, gallopping game, Julian Huff had hard luck shooting goals, many of his shots barely going outside the goal posts. The spectators were enthusiastic, and there was much handclapping and cheering. This is the second year the Westmorelands have won this cup.

PLAYERS WHO CARRY HOPES OF THE EAST IN COMING TENNIS STRUGGLE AT FOREST HILLS



McALEENAN WINS DIVE.

Intercollegiate Champion a Star in Spring Lake Aquatic Meet.

Arthur McAleenan, Jr., intercollegiate diving champion, was one of the stars in the water sports conducted yesterday under A. A. U. sanction by the Bathing and Tennis Club of Spring Lake, N. J., in its seventy-five yard pool. Wearing the Mercury Foot of the New York A. C., McAleenan registered 71½ points, easily defeating his nearest opponent, H. Maxwell of Trenton, N. J., who tallied 65½.

Robert W. Dowling, the New York boy who recently swam twenty-three miles in an effort to circle Manhattan Island, was another leading performer, materially assisting the Spring Lake quartet in winning the 200-yard open relay, in the fast time of 1:51½, and then capturing the plate diving contest, closed to members. On the Spring Lake relay squad with Dowling were W. J. O'Sullivan, E. Murray, and P. O'Sullivan. Second place in this event went to Allenhurst, with D. McNally, H. C. O'Sullivan, E. McCarthy, and Joseph Ruddy.

In the fifty-yard relay race for girls, Claire Galligan of New Rochelle, who has been a sensation this year in aquatic events staged by the National Women's Life-Saving League triumphed in the splendid time of 0:36 4-5. She led from start to finish and won by three yards from Miss S. Lynch of Spring Lake, with Miss J. Stewart, also of Spring Lake, third.

The closed events brought out big fields. Miss Wesselman, starting from scratch, annexed the honors in the 50-yard swim for ladies in 0:16 2-5, with Miss Shanley the runner up. Miss Shanley also started from the back mark.

The 100-yard handicap resulted in a hard-fought race between the scratch men, W. O'Sullivan and Robert Dowling, with the verdict going to the former by a small margin.

ARMY FOOTBALL PRACTICE.

Preliminary Work at West Point Will Begin Next Week.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Preliminary training for the Army's football season will begin next week. On Wednesday the candidates will commence work under the direction of head coach Lieutenant Charles D. Daly and his corps of assistants. In addition to Captain Sultan and Lieutenants Thompson, Pullen, Stillwell, and Stearns, who have assisted during the past two seasons, efforts will be made to secure the services of Prichard, Captain of last year's Army eleven, and Merrillat, to augment the coaching staff.

The eleven, with the exception of Prichard and Merrillat, who were graduated in June, is practically intact. Weyand, the new Captain, has had the men working out during the Spring and Summer, and this, coupled with the military drilling in the open, finds them in splendid condition and eager for the preliminary work.

The coaches will devote their efforts to the development of some of the more promising of the material at hand from the new class which entered in June. None of the new men came with reputations, although a number have had experience on high school and college elevens.

Lieutenant Charles B. Meyer, Secretary-Treasurer of the Army Athletic Council, announces that the Army will have for distribution 12,500 seats this year for the game with the middies in New York. This is more than were allotted subscribers last year, when the game was played in Philadelphia.

Mixed Doubles at Brighton.

Playing excellent tennis, the team composed of "Chan" Burrows and Elsie Rayser, who represent the Brighton Beach Tennis Club won the final match in the mixed doubles competition, which has been in progress on the Brighton Baths tennis courts the past week. The Brighton team defeated the Atlantic Yacht Club team, composed of Murray Vernon and Mrs. Sohst in two straight sets, at 6—0, 6—1. A large gallery was on hand when the teams started on the exhibition court, and every brilliant shot on the part of either side was applauded.

A strong wind made a soft game impossible, with the result that both teams resorted to the slashing brand of tennis. Burrows, who excels in a forcible cross-court forehand shot, was in his element, and many points were scored by the Brooklyn player by this means. Burrow's partner, Miss Rayser, was always in the right place at the proper time, and she held her end up in good fashion.

Young Vernon, who was put out of the junior semi-final round yesterday, and is a good slashing player, exhibited many good strokes during the two sets. At the net he was a tower of strength, and the Brighton pair kept the big lad in the back of the court. Several times Vernon stole up to the net and delivered smashing "kills," which could not be touched, Mrs. Sohst remained in the back court most of the time, and made many good returns from difficult angles.

The final match in the junior singles competition, between Lawrence Hanlon of Staten Island and Hermann Brockmann of Richmond Hill, will be played today.

An impromptu tournament in men's singles was played among the staff of the Fathe Freres moving picture company, which resulted in a win for F. C. Davison, former Harvard player. Davison was intercollegiate golf champion in 1912, and demonstrated his ability to play the net game as well as he plays golf. He defeated F. A. Parsons, 6—2, 6—4.

WASHBURN WINNER OVER PELL IN TENNIS

Lands Meadow Club Cup by Volley Play—Church and Griffin Take Doubles.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Steadiness in bringing off his volleys at the net contributed largely to the victory of Watson M. Washburn, the Harvard player who is rated as number 9 on the National List, when he won the singles cup in the finals of the lawn tennis tournament at the Meadow Club here today. In four sets Washburn defeated T. R. Pell, former national in-door tennis champion, at 4—6, 6—3, 9—7, 6—2.

The singles match was decided under conditions which made each of the players overcautious. The wind swept the court, and in the freakish pranks of the gale, it was always uncertain where the ball would land. The cold and increasing gale caused the gallery to shiver and wrap themselves in steamer rugs and furs to watch William M. Johnston and Clarence G. Griffin, the Pacific Coast champions defeat George M. Church and Walter Merrill Hall in the final of the doubles.

The rallies in the doubles were sharply played, and the crowd seemed to appreciate the opportunity to clap hands so as to keep warm. From their side of the net Church and Hall, a scratch combination, took all sorts of chances. They worked up rallies of the most spectacular sort until the young Californians scored at 6—2, 4—6, 6—4, 7—5.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Leroy won the mixed doubles, defeating Miss Lee and William Rand, 3d, at 7—5, 6—1. Charles S. Garland, the Pittsburgh schoolboy, won the consolation in the final by outplaying Harold Wainwright, 6—0, 6—3, 6—2.

Following the regular tournament matches, Maurice E. McLoughlin and Ward Dawson, the Californians, engaged R. Norris Williams, 2d, and Watson M. Washburn, the Eastern champions, in an exhibition match at doubles.

As a cup match, the contest was disappointing, for Pell was always striving to carry the games by his driving, while from his side Washburn most of the time executed with repression for fear that his opponent, who had been going at top speed throughout the tournament, might exhibit some remarkable form. In the driving duel of the first set Pell had things much his own way. The second set marked the beginning of Washburn's moving up to the net as he shortened his drives so as to cut Pell's returns short off for beautifully placed volley shots across court.

It was in the third set that Pell made his best stand. He handled Washburn's weak service easily so that he was enabled to shoot the ball down the side lines for passes as Washburn started for close range. Pell desperately fought the rallies in this set. He had the lead with 4—3 on games, and at 5—4, then his timidity in taking chances with speed and shots to the lines caused his undoing. The fourth set was all Washburn's for he volleyed splendidly and with more confidence than he displayed at any other period of the competition.

What the singles lacked in activity and scintillating effect was more than made up for by the doubles, in which the Pacific Coast champions were hard pressed at all stages by Church and Hall. The order of the service was Church, Johnston, Hall, and Griffin. Right from the start it was an old-fashioned attack smashing and driving under high lobs, with the pairs alternately on the chase between the base line and the net. On his side, Johnston was the little Napoleon. It was said that the victory was due to him, for he steadied Griffin, who was always overtopping the ball and sending it in the net. Johnston knew how to use pace effectively, for when he had chances at a forehander he let it rip through Church and Hall for many a clean placement that was sadly needed on his side. He was easily the best of the four on the court, his agility and judgment saving the points often for his side.

Church was like a jumping jack. His great height helped him pull down many of the lobs, and there were occasions when he seemed to leap twenty feet in the air for the ball. He was woefully unsteady though, and he was rarely able to handle the racquet burners which the Californians cannoned at him, for they soon picked him out for the target to force the contest upon. Altogether, the match was the fastest tennis seen here in a cup doubles final. Summary:

The point score and the stroke analysis of the match in which Washburn defeated Pell:

FIRST SET.

Washburn	1	5	4	4	2	1	4	0	2	1—24	4
Pell	4	3	0	2	4	4	2	4	4	4—31	6

Double

	Aces.	Places.	Nets.	Outs.	F'lts.
Washburn	0	6	10	3	2
Pell	2	9	5	11	0

SECOND SET.

Washburn	4	4	2	4	1	2	4	4	4—29	6	
Pell	0	4	4	2	4	4	2	2	0—20	3	

Double

	Aces.	Places.	Nets.	Outs.	F'lts.
Washburn	0	10	3	5	4
Pell	1	2	12	6	1

THIRD SET.

Washburn	1	5	4	4	2	2	11	1	6		
					5	3	4	2	4	4—59	9
Pell	4	3	2	2	4	4	4	9	4	4	
					3	5	2	4	2	2—58	7

Double

	Aces.	Places.	Nets.	Outs.	F'lts.
Washburn	0	27	18	20	1
Pell	1	18	15	16	1

FOURTH SET.

Washburn	1	1	2	4	4	4	7	4	4—30	6	
Pell	4	1	4	2	2	1	5	0	0—19	2	

Double

	Aces.	Places.	Nets.	Outs.	F'lts.
Washburn	0	10	7	7	2
Pell	0	5	11	9	0

RECAPITULATION.

	Sets.	Games.	Pts.
Washburn	3	25	142
Pell	1	18	123

Double

	Aces.	Places.	Nets.	Outs.	F'lts.
Washburn	0	55	41	40	9
Pell	4	34	43	42	2

The point score of the doubles match, in which Johnston and Griffin defeated Church and Hall for the cups:

FIRST SET.

Johnston and Griffin—											
	0	11	1	4	2	4	7	9	5	1—44	4
Church and Hall—											
	4	9	4	1	4	0	9	9	7	4—51	6

THIRD SET.

Johnston and Griffin—											
	1	7	4	2	4	3	7	7	4	4—43	6
Church and Hall—											
	4	2	9	2	4	1	5	5	5	1—38	4

FOURTH SET.

Johnston and Griffin—											
	2	4	8	5	3	4	4	1	2	4	4—43—7
Church and Hall—											
	1	1	3	3	2	0	4	4	0	0	1—36—5

Meadow Club Mixed Doubles.—Semi-final Round—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Leroy defeated Mr. and Mrs. Howard Brokaw, 6—2, 6—3. Miss Lee and William Rand, 3d, defeated Miss Jones and G. W. Burgwin, 6—2, 6—2. Final Round—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Leroy defeated Miss Lee and William Rand, 3d, 7—5, 6—1.

Men's Consolation Singles—Final Round—Charles S. Garland defeated Harold Wainwright, 6—0, 6—3, 6—2.

PAST AND PRESENT TENNIS CHAMPIONS.

Champion	Winner All-Comers.
1881—R. D. Sears	R. D. Sears
1882—R. D. Sears	R. D. Sears
1883—R. D. Sears	R. D. Sears
1884—R. D. Sears	H. A. Taylor
1885—R. D. Sears	G. M. Brinley
1886—R. D. Sears	R. L. Beeckman
1887—R. D. Sears	H. W. Slocum, Jr.
1888—H. W. Slocum, Jr.	H. W. Slocum, Jr.
1889—H. W. Slocum, Jr.	Q. A. Shaw, Jr.
1890—O. S. Campbell	O. S. Campbell
1891—O. S. Campbell	C. Hobart
1892—O. S. Campbell	F. H. Hovey
1893—R. D. Wrenn	R. D. Wrenn
1894—R. D. Wrenn	M. F. Goodbody
1895—F. H. Hovey	F. H. Hovey
1896—R. D. Wrenn	R. D. Wrenn
1897—R. D. Wrenn	W. V. Eaves
1898—M. D. Whitman	M. D. Whitman
1899—M. D. Whitman	J. P. Paret
1900—M. D. Whitman	W. A. Larned
1901—W. A. Larned	W. A. Larned
1902—W. A. Larned	R. F. Doherty
1903—H. L. Dougherty	H. L. Doherty
1904—H. Ward	H. Ward
1905—B. C. Wright	B. C. Wright
1906—W. J. Clothier	W. J. Clothier
1907—W. A. Larned	W. A. Larned
1908—W. A. Larned	B. C. Wright
1909—W. A. Larned	W. J. Clothier
1910—W. A. Larned	T. C. Bundy
1911—W. A. Larned	M. E. McLoughlin
1912—M. E. McLoughlin	M. E. McLoughlin
1913—M. E. McLoughlin	M. E. McLoughlin
1914—R. N. Williams, 2d	R. N. Williams, 2d

DOUBLES.

1881—C. M. Clark and F. W. Taylor	
1882—R. D. Sears and J. Dwight	
1883—R. D. Sears and J. Dwight	
1884—R. D. Sears and J. Dwight	
1885—R. D. Sears and J. S. Clark	
1886—R. D. Sears and J. Dwight	
1887—R. D. Sears and J. Dwight	
1888—O. S. Campbell and V. G. Hall	
1889—H. W. Slocum, Jr., and H. A. Taylor	
1890—V. G. Hall and C. Hobart	
1891—O. S. Campbell and R. P. Huntington, Jr.	
1892—O. S. Campbell and R. P. Huntington, Jr.	
1893—C. Hobart and F. H. Hovey	
1894—C. Hobart and F. H. Hovey	
1895—M. G. Chace and R. D. Wrenn	
1896—C. B. Neel and S. R. Neel	
1897—L. E. Ware and G. P. Sheldon, Jr.	
1898—L. E. Ware and G. P. Sheldon, Jr.	
1899—D. F. Davis and H. Ward	
1900—D. F. Davis and H. Ward	
1901—D. F. Davis and H. Ward	
1902—R. F. Doherty and H. L. Doherty	
1903—R. F. Doherty and H. L. Doherty	
1904—H. Ward and B. C. Wright	
1905—H. Ward and B. C. Wright	
1906—H. Ward and B. C. Wright	
1907—F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett	
1908—F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett	
1909—F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett	
1910—F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett	
1911—H. Ward and G. F. Touchard	
1912—M. E. McLoughlin and T. C. Bundy	
1913—M. E. McLoughlin and T. C. Bundy	
1914—M. E. McLoughlin and T. C. Bundy	

DRAW FOR TENNIS TITLE.

The matches in the first round of the Thirty-fifth National Championship at Forest Hills, which starts tomorrow morning.

UPPER HALF.—Louis Graves versus Norman Johnson, John G. McK versus Ward Dawson, William D. Cunningham versus Charles Stedman Garland, C. J. Griffin versus Sidney Thayer, Jr., George W. Wightman versus Charles M. MacMullen, Fairmore Cady versus E. D. Toland, J. S. O'Neale, Jr., versus William Mitchell Blair, Cedric A. Major versus Bernard E. Law, Alrick H. Man, Jr., versus Douglas W. Watters, James W. Anderson versus Hugh Tallant, Harold H. Hackett versus W. M. Johnston, Clarence C. Pell versus Ferdinand L. Turnbull, Henry C. Martin versus Karl H. Behr, H. L. Bowman versus G. William Phillips, H. S. Parker versus Charles Chambers, Dr. William Rosenbaum versus Robert Le Roy, Spencer E. Palmer versus R. C. Thomas, Julian S. Myrick versus A. E. Copeland, J. B. Adoue, Jr., versus Paul S. Brinsmade, Richard Stevens versus A. M. Kidder, Frederick C. Inman versus Clinton L. Childs, Adrian Riker versus R. N. Williams, 2d, Wallace F. Johnson versus Elon H. Hooker, W. Merrill Hall versus Chandler Burrows, Herbert W. Forster versus Craig Biddle, Robert Rand versus Edmund W. Peaslee, Leonard W. Knox versus J. W. Geary, Jr., Lawrence I. Grinnell versus Thomas A. Robinson, J. H. Blackstone versus Frank A. Fall, Walter L. Pate versus Dr. S. P. Drake, John G. Thomas versus William Rand, 3d, and W. Irving Plitt versus B. Da Silva.

LOWER HALF.—Sidney F. Henshaw versus W. S. Anderson, Francis T. Hunter versus Murray Sargent, G. A. L. Dionne versus Middleton De Camp, P. A. Valle versus S. R. McAllister, Francis W. Cole versus Carroll A. Post, Jr., Russell Brown versus A. S. Prafrman, William A. Campbell versus Felix D. Doubleday, John T. Allen versus Paul W. Gibbons, R. S. Stoddard versus W. Halsey Wood, Andrew H. Allen versus Leonard Beekman, Dudley Roberts versus Dean Mathey, Ernst Fritz Kuhn versus M. E. McLoughlin, Arthur S. Cragin versus Charles L. Johnston, Jr., R. Howard Voshell versus Robert B. McClave, Walter Roberts versus Philip Roberts, N. W. Niles versus F. B. Alexander, Bernon S. Prentice versus W. D. Bourne, Arthur H. Coffey, Jr., versus Harold Swain, Cornelius Boocock versus Ralph L. Baggs, T. H. S. Andrews versus Benjamin M. Phillips, Ralph J. Sommer versus Irving C. Wright, James S. Cushman versus C. Colket Shaner, F. P. Fahnestock versus E. F. Thomas, Jr., Irving Riker versus Harold D. Harvey, E. H. Whitney versus Harold Throckmorton, T. R. Pell versus Alan Fox, F. L. Newhouse versus W. M. Washburn, George S. McKearin versus George M. Church, George H. Nettleton versus Abraham Bamford, Jr., Charles M. Bull, Jr., versus Lyle E. Mahan, Laudlow Van De Venter versus H. A. Plummer, Fred H. Harris versus C. L. Russell.

DOMINANT TAKES THE RICH 'HOPEFUL'

Finishes Biggest Two-Year-Old Winner of Saratoga's Brilliant Season.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 28.—One of the most successful meetings conducted by the Saratoga Association since the revival of racing came to a close this afternoon before a gathering that uncomfortably crowded the stands and the lawns.

The big feature of the afternoon was the Hopeful Stakes, the richest of the two-year-old fixtures, and it saw L. S. Thompson's good colt Dominant an easy winner over Big Smoke and eleven others. This stake was worth $9,650 and with his victories in both the United States Hotel Stakes the opening day and in the Saratoga Special the Dominant total reached $19,325, making him far and away the biggest winning two-year-old of the season. His only defeat came in the running of the Grand Union Hotel Stakes in which Foxhall P. Keene's smart filly Puss-in-Boots took his measure. His score this afternoon amply wiped out that defeat, for he took up 130 pounds, made all the pace and scored very easily.

Andrew Miller's Roamer, the four-year-old son of Knight Arrant and Rose Tree II, came into his own again in the running of the Saratoga Cup. The race was over the trying mile and six-furlong distance and he made a show of Virile, Star Gaze and Sir John Johnson, which opposed him. In the early stages of the race Sir John Johnson tried to carry him along, but it was of no use, and Butwell, who had the mount on Roamer, always had him under double wraps and in the lead. Star Gaze was the second one to go after Roamer and this temerity probably cost Star Gaze the place. Virile delayed his run until nearing the stretch turn and as a result he was second, but a bad second at that.

E. M. Weld's Weldship, unbeaten at the meeting, was winner of the other feature when he took the Beverwyck Steeplechase Handicap very easily from Joseph E. Widener's El Bart, the only other one to complete the course without accident. E. Ambrose Clark's Knight of Mercl fell two jumps from the finish, while running second, while Arcturus, from the stable of Mrs. J. L. Coyle, unseated Turnburke at the fifth fence. Knight of Merci was ridden by Tighe and fortunately both boys escaped serious injury.

In the first race, which was won by John Sanford's Isirose, J. W. Hedrick, whose Evelyn C. ran third, claimed Fenmouse from August Belmont, but he later sold him back to the Chairman of The Jockey Club. In the fifth race, after Shyness had won for Hedrick, she was boosted over $1,000 to $1,500, and sold to C. J. Quinn. Then in the last race Hedrick came back again by running up Edna Kenna, the winner, from $500 to $1,000, but she was protected and bought in by S. Lewis, her owner, for $1,005.

L. S. Thompson's splendid Futurity candidate had a nice work-out this morning—first quarter in 23 4-5, three furlongs in 35 4-5, half-mile in 48 1-5, five furlongs in 1:01 1-5, six furlongs in 1:14, seven furlongs in 1:20 1-5. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $400 added; six furlongs. Time—1:12 4-5.

Isirose, H. Hughes's b. m., by Isidor-Rock Rose, 107 pounds, 2 to 1, 2 to 5, and out, (Lilley) 1
Fenmouse, 106, 11 to 20 and out, (J. McTaggart) 2
Evelyn C., 100, 30 to 1, 5 to 1, and 7 to 5, (La Paille) 3
Sarsenet, Goodwood, and Kris Kringle also ran. Barsac, Easter Star, Dryad, Aunt Josie, and Ancon scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; the Beverwyck Steeplechase Handicap; purse $1,500; about two miles. Time—4:21.

Weldship, Edward M. Weld's ch. g., by Seahorse II.-Moondaisy, 158 pounds, even, 1 to 3, and out, (Wolke) 1
El Bart, 147, 9 to 5, 1 to 2, and out, (Tucker) 2
Knight of Merci, fell; Arcturus lost rider.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; The Hopeful; purse, $7,500; six furlongs. Time—1:13 4-5.

Dominant, L. S. Thompson's br. c., by Delhi-Dominoes, 130 pounds, 9 to 20, 1 to 6, and out, (Notter) 1
Big Smoke, 107, 10 to 1, 4 to 1, and 2 to 1, (O'Connelly) 2
Primero, 107, 25 to 1, 8 to 1, and 4 to 1, (Martin) 3

Folcona, Chicle, St. Rock, Fleure, Churchill, Kilmer, Prince of Como, Gillies, Lorac, and Achievement also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; the Saratoga Cup; purse, $1,500 and plate of value of $250; one mile and six furlongs. Time—3:01 4-5.

Roamer, A. Miller's b. g., by Knight Errant-Rosetree II., 123 pounds, 1 to 8 and out, (Butwell) 1
Virile, 124, 8 to 1, 3 to 5, and out, (T. McTaggart) 2
Star Gaze, 127, 15 to 1, 6 to 5, and out (McCahey) 3
Sir John Johnson also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; selling; purse $500 added; one mile. Time—1:40 2-5.

Shyness, J. W. Hedrick, Jr.,'s ch. f. by His Majesty-Mrs. K., 95 pounds, 9 to 5, 3 to 5, and out, (Garner) 1
Eagle, 97, 5 to 2, 4 to 5, and out, (Collins) 2
Donald MacDonald, 115, 16 to 5, even, and 1 to 3, (Buxton) 3
Easter Star and Carlton G. also ran. Chance scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; purse $400; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:08 1-5.

Edna Kenna, S. Lewis's ch. f., by Stalwart-Tin Cup, 106 pounds, 3 to 1, 9 to 5, and 3 to 5, (T. McTaggart) 1
Good Counsel, 107, 18 to 5, 6 to 5, and 1 to 2, (Judy) 2
High Horse, 112, 17 to 10, 7 to 10, and 1 to 3, (J. McTaggart) 3
Sal Vanity, Noill, and Servia also ran. Miss Philbin, In and Out, Helping Hand, Walloon, Bob Redfield, and Ingot scratched.

HARNESS HORSES AT EMPIRE

Grand Circuit Races to Start Tuesday on Yonkers Track.

Many of the horses entered in the Grand Circuit meeting which opens on Tuesday at the Empire Track at Yonkers, have arrived and are being put into shape by their trainers and drivers, who sent their horses by special train from Montreal. This is the first time the Grand Circuit has included New York in its itinerary since 1910.

The contingent from the Canadian meeting numbers upward of one hundred and fifty trotters and pacers. Besides the Grand Circuit performers there are a number of harness horses at the track from various points throughout the country where meetings ended during the past week. Coming from Montreal, Walter Cox required two express cars to bring the string of thirty horses he is campaigning, with their sulkies and much paraphernalia.

Other stables that have arrived are those of C. W. Lasell, Senator J. P. McNichol of Philadelphia, Thomas W. Murphy, who will drive Peter Scott in the $5,000 race for 2:08 trotters. This race, first on the program of opening day, will bring together the trio of fast young stallions that made the sensational finish in the M. & M. $10,000 stakes at Detroit recently. Fifteen crack trotters have been named to compete in the 2:08 trot.

The special event of the opening day will be the attempt on the part of Directum I. to better his own world's pacing record of 1:58. The balance of the first-day card includes the 2:15 pace and the 2:15 trot, two late closing events in which many fast horses have been entered.

A Vacation for You and "Tenement Tommy"

We know many puny children down in Allen, Cherry, and other crowded streets who are starving for fresh air. They're like plants kept in a cellar all Winter.

Three dollars will pay for a week's seashore vacation for one of them.

Won't you give at least one the same health-restoring opportunity you are going to have this Summer?

Multiply the number of days you expect to be away by forty-three cents, send us the amount and we will keep at least one of these little victims of poverty at Sea Breeze while you are away.

CORNELIUS N. BLISS, JR., President.
NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.
105 East 22nd Street, Room 319.

MARQUARD MAY GO TO BROOKLYN CLUB

Dodgers Will Pay Waiver Price if Agreement Can Be Reached with Giants.

If present plans carry through Rube Marquard, who was released by the Giants a few days ago to the Toronto Club of the International League, may become a member of the Brooklyn team. Rube has steadfastly refused to report to Toronto and yesterday had a talk with Wilbert Robinson relative to joining the Dodgers. It is practically assured that he will get a try out with Brooklyn provided arrangements can be made with the Giants to cancel the release to Toronto.

Brooklyn, together with all of the other major league clubs, waived on the pitcher some time ago and of course cannot now claim him under the waiver rule. Brooklyn, however, is willing to pay the waiver price to the Giants if that team will consider the proposition. It is generally believed that the New York Club will agree to such a deal despite the determination that Rube must report to Toronto.

The Giants, according to the statement of Secretary John B. Foster and John J. McGraw, have no interest whatever in Rube and will not give him his unconditional release as was done in the case of Murray and Snodgrass. It has been McGraw's attitude that if any of the major league clubs wanted the pitcher they should be willing to pay the waiver price for him. With Brooklyn standing ready to do that there appears to be nothing to block the deal.

The question of salary was considered in the talk with Wilbert Robinson and though nothing definite is known, it is certain that Marquard's salary will be much less than that which he received from the Giants.

PRACTICE ON SPEEDWAY.

Sheepshead Bay Auto Track Will Be Ready in a Few Days.

Within a few days the new Sheepshead Bay Speedway over which the Vincent Astor Cup Race is to be held on Oct. 2, will be ready for practice. The track is practically complete, but because of the fact that a subway is being built under one of the turns, the supports at this point are not adequate to stand the strain and weight of speeding cars. The subway will be complete in about ten days. This branch of the work has delayed the completion of the track somewhat, owing to the fact that in sinking the piers for the tunnels the engineers struck sea water.

A number of the drivers who will be starters in the Astor Cup race are anxious to get on the new track as soon as possible in order to determine just what gear ratios are best adapted to it. The building of this board speedway, with its scientifically banked turns, capable of sustaining a speed of 140 miles an hour, provided a car can be built with sufficient power to develop that speed, means that the matter of gear ratios in racing cars has been entirely upset. The fact that cars will be able to go into the turns "wide open" without slowing down or choking off the motors, means that the gearing of the car will be one of the most important points to figure in its success.

R. H. Macy & Co. R. H. Macy & Co.

Macy's GROCERY LIST

Fifth Floor.

MACY'S "VIENNA" BRAND COFFEE—Finer than so-called Mocha and Java blends at much higher prices; roasted daily in our laboratory; 25-lb. bags, beans only, $5.19; 5-lb. cartons, beans only, $1.07; Macy's usual price is 28c lb.; in the bean, granulated or pulverized, 1-lb. carton, 22c.

India and Ceylon Teas at Prices Much Less Than Usual

"Rajah" Brand		"Punjab" Brand		"Durbar" Brand	
Usual.	Special.	Usual.	Special.	Usual.	Special.
¼ lb., 26c.	24c	¼ lb., 43c.	32c	¼ lb., 43c.	39c
½ lb., 49c.	43c	½ lb., 86c.	27c	½ lb., 26c.	21c

A Remarkable Sale of Pure Olive Oil from France, Italy and Spain

FRENCH—MARCEAU BRAND.	ITALIAN—CARBANO BRAND.	SPANISH OLIVE OIL.
Macy's usual price per quart can, is 84c; this special sale.. 74c	Macy's usual price, per quart can, is 83c; this special sale.. 73c	Macy's usual price, per quart can, is 82c; this special sale.. 68c

A SPECIAL SALE OF LOUISIANA EXTRA QUALITY HALF HEAD RICE—Our usual price for a 10-lb. cotton bag is 84c; this sale, 10-lb. bag, 69c;

GIANTS BEAT CUBS—DOUBLE VICTORY FOR DODGERS—YANKEES SPLIT EVEN WITH DETROIT

CUBS PUZZLED BY TESREAU'S PITCHING

Giant Pitcher Holds Chicago to Three Hits—Burns Makes a Great Catch.

It was a dismal and bleak day up at the Polo Grounds yesterday, almost as dark as the night that the Hesperus was wrecked. The sombre setting had a bad effect on everybody but the Giants and they seemed to like it better than if it was bright and piping hot. Gunda Tesreau liked it best of all and he pitched a game against the Chicago Cubs that carried the Giants through to a 2 to 0 victory.

Tesreau fanned eight batsmen, allowed but three hits and issued two passes. Behind the Ozark bear-hunter, the Giants contributed some nifty support and timely hitting.

All this effort on the part of the Giants is most commendable, but isn't it too bad that they didn't start it several weeks ago instead of now? Yesterday's victory gave the Giants two victories in a row, which is just 50 per cent. better than winning only one.

Yesterday's game began when a drizzling rain was falling on the pastimers and the conditions were anything but auspicious. The crowd was kept down by the weather to the smallest gathering which has seen the Giants cavort at the Polo Grounds on Saturday in many a long day. But the Giants played so well that the small crowd got excited several times and made considerable noise.

Some of the fielding features which the Giants contributed were of the kind to stir the emotion of a Saturday crowd. George Burns made a spectacular catch of Zimmerman's fly in the fourth inning which was a rare piece of work. Lawrence Doyle and Art Fletcher also fielded as they used to when the Giants were grabbing pennants.

Two of the three hits which the Cubs got off Tesreau were infield affairs. The only clean smash was a two-bagger to left by Phelan in the fifth. In the sixth inning, with one out, Good walked and Bob Fisher sent a hot bounder through second. Larry Doyle made a remarkable stop, but not in time to get the runner at first. In the eighth, Good hit a snappy bouncer at Grant, who also made a neat pickup but was unable to toss out the runner at first.

The Giants began to show activity early. In the first inning Burns got an infield hit at second. Grant forced him and then Davey Robertson singled to centre. Doyle popped to Fisher, after which Merkle singled to left and scored Grant. The other New York run was harvested in the third inning. Burns drew a pass and Grant was safe on Fisher's error. Robertson pushed both runners along a station with a sacrifice and Doyle lofted a sacrifice fly to Williams, scoring Burns. Grant overran second and he was exterminated between second and third, after the whole Cub infield had handled the ball.

The Cubs' best chance to score came in the sixth, after Good had walked and Fisher got his infield single. Frank Schulte then poked a hot grounder at Tesreau, who cut down Fisher with a quick toss to second and Fletcher doubled up Schulte at first.

Bert Humphries did the pitching for the Cubs up to the eighth, when Adams came in after Red Murray had appeared as a pinch-hitter. Red got a great reception before he swung on the ball, but when he fanned, the noise subsided somewhat. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf	3	1	1	2	0	Good, rf	3	0	1	1	0
Grant, 3b	4	1	2	1	1	Fisher, ss	4	0	1	6	2
R'tson, rf	3	0	1	2	0	Sch'te, lf	4	0	0	0	0
Doyle, 2b	3	0	0	2	2	Z'man, 2b	3	0	0	2	2
M'kle, cf	4	0	1	2	0	Saier, 1b	3	0	0	7	0
F'ch'r, ss	3	0	1	3	1	W'ms, cf	3	0	0	2	1
B'n'rd, 1b	3	0	0	5	2	Pfan, 3b	3	0	1	1	3
Meyers, c	3	0	0	6	0	Archer, c	3	0	0	4	0
Treau, p	3	0	0	2	2	H'ph's, p	2	0	0	0	4
						*Murray	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	2	8	27	8	Adams, p	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	29	0	3	24	13

*Batted for Humphries in the eighth inning.
Errors—Good, Fisher.

New York	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hit—Phelan. Earned run—New York, 1. Sacrifice hit—Robertson. Sacrifice fly—Doyle. Double plays—Williams, Humphries, Zimmerman, Phelan, and Fisher; Tesreau, Fletcher, and Brainard. Left on bases—New York, 6; Chicago, 3. First base on error—New York. Bases on balls—Off Tesreau, 3; off Humphries, 3. Hits—Off Humphries, 6 in 7 innings; off Adams, 2 in 1 inning. Struck out—By Tesreau, 6; by Humphries, 3; by Adams, 1. Wild pitch—Humphries. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Cockill. Time of game—One hour and thirty-four minutes.

Braves Shut Out Cincinnati.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—Boston took the opening game from Cincinnati today by a 2-to-0 score, after a pitchers' battle, during which Rudolph and Toney each allowed five hits. Boston got a run in the third, when Evers doubled, was sacrificed along by Snodgrass, and scored on Magee's single to centre. In the fifth a pass to Evers, with an infield out and Magee's sacrifice put the Boston Captain on third. Schmidt's single scored him. Herzog had three hits in four times at bat. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
E'p'ck, rf	3	0	0	0	0	Groh, 3b	4	0	0	0	1
Evers, 2b	1	2	1	0	3	H'zog, ss	4	0	3	2	3
S'de'r, cf	3	0	1	2	0	W'rms, cf	4	0	1	2	0
Magee, lf	3	0	1	3	0	K'fer, cf	3	0	0	2	0
S'midt, 1b	4	0	1	13	0	G'fith, rf	3	0	1	1	0
Smith, 3b	3	0	1	0	4	Wingo, c	3	0	0	7	2
M'ville, ss	3	0	0	3	5	R'gers, 2b	3	0	0	6	2
Gowdy, c	2	0	0	4	1	M'witz, 1b	3	0	0	4	1
Rud'ph, p	2	0	0	0	3	Toney, p	2	0	0	0	2
						Lear, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	24	2	5	27	16	*Von K't	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	30	0	5	24	10

*Batted for Toney in the eighth inning.
Error—Herzog.

Boston	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0—2
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Evers, Griffith. Stolen bases—Magee, Rudolph, Herzog. Earned run—Boston, 1. Sacrifice hits—Maranville, Snodgrass, Magee. Double play—Herzog, Rodgers, and Mollwitz. Left on bases—Boston, 8; Cincinnati, 4. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Toney, 7. Hits—Off Toney, 4 in seven innings; off Lear, 1 in one inning. Hit by pitcher—Killifer. Struck out—By Toney, 4; by Rudolph, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and O'Day. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

New Catcher for Brooklyn.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 28.—Edward Monroe, catcher of the Topeka Western League team, has been sold to the Brooklyn Nationals, it was announced tonight.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT PROVIDENCE.

									R.	H.	E.
Providence	1	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	—7	9	0
Toronto	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0—4	12	0

Batteries—Oeschger and Haley; Manning and Kocher.

AT JERSEY CITY.
(FIRST GAME.)

									R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0—4	7	1
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1	6	1

Batteries—Erickson and Williams; Crutcher and Schwert.

(SECOND GAME.)

										R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—3	8	0
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1	3	2

Seven innings by agreement.
Batteries—Palmero and Williams; Ring and Schwert.

AT HARRISBURG.

Harrisburg-Montreal—Double-header; rain.
At Richmond—Richmond-Buffalo game, rain.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 2; Chicago, 0.
Brooklyn, 2; Pittsburgh, 1.
Brooklyn, 3; Pittsburgh, 0.
Boston, 2; Cincinnati, 0.
St. Louis at Philadelphia, (rain.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 1; Detroit, 0.
Detroit, 6; New York, 2.
Boston, 5; Cleveland, 3.
Boston, 3; Cleveland, 1.
Philadelphia, 4; Chicago, 2.
St. Louis, 2; Washington, 1, (12 innings.)

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Buffalo, 7; Brooklyn, 3, (5 innings, rain.)
Newark at Baltimore, (rain.)
Chicago at Pittsburgh, (rain.)
St. Louis, 3; Kansas City, 2.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Providence, 7; Toronto, 4.
Rochester, 4; Jersey City, 1.
Rochester, 3; Jersey City, 1. (7 innings.)
Montreal at Harrisburg. (rain.)
Buffalo at Richmond. (rain.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	64	50	.562
Brooklyn	65	50	.537
Boston	61	55	.526
Chicago	58	59	.496
St. Louis	58	62	.483
New York	54	60	.474
Pittsburgh	57	64	.471
Cincinnati	54	65	.454

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	73	39	.667
Detroit	73	43	.645
Chicago	72	47	.605
Washington	60	56	.517
New York	55	59	.482
St. Louis	46	73	.386
Cleveland	45	73	.381
Philadelphia	36	80	.310

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Pittsburgh	66	51	.564
Newark	64	51	.557
Kansas City	65	56	.537
Chicago	66	56	.537
St. Louis	64	56	.533
Buffalo	59	58	.472
Brooklyn	57	66	.463
Baltimore	40	78	.339

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	74	39	.655
Buffalo	68	40	.630
Montreal	59	53	.527
Toronto	53	60	.469
Harrisburg	52	59	.468
Rochester	52	59	.468
Richmond	49	67	.423
Jersey City	40	70	.364

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
No Games Scheduled.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Detroit.
Boston at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Washington at St. Louis.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Baltimore at Newark.
Kansas City at St. Louis.
Pittsburgh at Chicago.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Rochester at Jersey City.
Toronto at Providence.

Red Sox Gain on Detroit.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 28.—Boston gained on Detroit today by taking two games from Cleveland. Timely hits off Morton won the first game, 5 to 3, Mays stopping a Cleveland rally off Ruth in the eighth inning. The second contest was a pitchers' battle between Collamore and Shore, in which the latter had the advantage. Triples by Hooper and Speaker decided the game. Catches by Speaker and Lewis featured each contest. Catcher Thomas of Boston was hurt in a collision with Catcher O'Neill at the plate, and was forced to retire. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf	4	0	2	1	0	Ch'm'n, ss	3	1	2	0	4
J'vrin, ss	4	2	1	3	3	Roth, cf	5	0	0	1	0
Sp'ker, cf	4	1	1	3	0	G'ney, lf	2	0	0	1	0
H'lit'l, 1b	3	0	1	6	0	Kirke, 1b	3	0	1	16	0
H'ksen, lf	3	0	1	0	0	Smith, rf	4	0	1	1	1
Lewis, lf	1	0	0	2	0	B'bare, 3b	3	0	0	3	0
G'd'r, 3b	4	0	0	1	2	W'g's, 2b	3	1	0	1	6
Barry, 2b	4	1	2	3	5	O'Neill, c	4	1	2	4	2
Thomas, c	2	0	1	7	0	M'ton, p	1	0	1	0	1
Ruth, p	3	1	1	0	0	H'stad, p	0	0	0	0	2
Mays, p	1	0	0	0	1	Carter, p	0	0	0	0	0
Cady, c	0	0	0	1	0	†Turner	1	0	0	0	0
						†Paschal	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	5	11	27	9	‡S'worth	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	33	3	7	27	16

*Batted for Morton in fifth inning.
†Batted for Harstad in seventh inning.
‡Batted for Carter in ninth inning.
Error—Morton.

Boston	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	—5
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Boston, 4; Cleveland, 3. Two-base hit—Kirke. Three-base hits—Chapman, Hoblitzel, Barry. Home run—O'Neill. Sacrifice hits—Hoblitzel, Janvrin, Thomas. Sacrifice fly—Lewis. Double play—Barry, Janvrin and Hoblitzel. Hits—Off Morton, 6 in 5 innings; off Harstad, 3 in 2 innings; off Carter, 2 in 2 innings; off Ruth, 6 in 6 1-3 innings; off Mays, 1 in 2 2-3 innings. Bases on balls—Off Morton, 3; off Carter, 1; off Ruth, 4; off Mays, 1. Struck out—By Morton, 2; by Carter, 1; by Ruth, 5; by Mays, 3. Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; Boston, 9. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Wallace and Connolly.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf	4	1	2	1	0	C'man, ss	3	0	1	1	3
J'vrin, ss	4	0	0	2	7	Roth, cf	3	0	1	3	0
Sp'ker, cf	4	1	1	2	0	G'ney, lf	4	0	1	3	0
H'lit'l, 1b	3	0	0	11	2	Kirke, 1b	4	1	1	8	2
Lewis, lf	4	0	2	4	0	Smith, rf	2	0	0	0	0
G'd'r, 3b	3	0	2	0	0	B'bare, 3b	3	0	0	0	1
Barry, 2b	4	0	1	3	3	W'g's, 2b	2	0	0	4	1
Cady, c	3	1	0	4	1	T'ner, 2b	1	0	0	0	0
Shore, p	1	0	0	0	1	O'Neill, c	3	0	0	5	3
						C'more, p	2	0	1	3	1
Total	30	3	8	27	14	Carter, p	0	0	0	0	0
						*Wilie	1	0	0	0	0
						†Haworth	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	29	1	5	27	13

*Batted for Wambsgans in the seventh inning.
†Batted for Collamore in eighth inning.
Errors—Roth, Barry.

Boston	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	—3
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1

Earned runs—Boston, 3; Cleveland, 1. Two-base hits—Gardner, Hooper. Three-base hits—Hooper, Speaker. Sacrifice hits—Roth, Barbare, Shore, (2.) Sacrifice fly—Hoblitzel. Stolen base—Gardner. Double play—Barry, Janvrin and Hoblitzel. Hits—Off Collamore, 7 in 8 innings; off Carter, 1 in 1 inning. Bases on balls—Off Collamore, 2; off Shore, 3. Struck out—By Collamore, 1; by Carter, 1; by Shore, 3. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; Boston, 5. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Wallace.

Low Scores for Pitcher and Putter.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 28.—Ancker of the Tenafly Athletic Club, who has signed with the Philadelphia Athletics, pitched a one-hit game against the Oritani Field Club here this afternoon. The score was 7 to 0.

In the four-ball foursome at the Hackensack Golf Club this afternoon, W. W. Holberton and C. C. Vanbuskirk, as a team, won the low net score of 72 with a handicap of 3.

Swimming And Diving Taught Privately to Both Sexes. Dalton Swimming School, 19 West 44th

SPORTING EVENTS.

Baseball Today, 2 Games, Starting 2 P. M. Newark vs. Baltimore. Federal League Park.

DODGERS TAKE TWO FROM PITTSBURGH

Score a 2 to 1 Victory in the First—Pirates Shut Out in the Second by 3 to 0.

Brooklyn speeded up its pennant special yesterday afternoon at Ebbets Field and took two games from the Pirates. The Dodgers couldn't have been stopped with anything less than a concrete wall. With the Braves snapping at their heels in the percentage column they simply had to keep climbing. Sheer desperation drove them on and any club that opposed them would have been hurled aside just as was the Pirate crew. In the first game the Robins scored a 2 to 1 victory and in the second Pittsburgh suffered the ignominy of a shut-out by 3 to 0.

A crowd of 15,000 saw the Dodgers flay their opponents, even the threatening weather proving no damper on exuberant spirits. It could not be said that any Brooklynite ever believed that the Dodgers were otherwise than pennant bound, but at any rate they are sitting back a little more comfortably after that double victory. When they take to bringing sou'westers, that the fishermen wear up along the Massachusetts coast, to a ball game, you can pretty near count on a town being baseball mad. There were some who did just that at Ebbets Field yesterday and they refused to budge when there was a sprinkle of rain during the first game.

Both games were good. Each furnished a large order of excitement, almost too much in fact to cram into a single afternoon. Take, for instance, the final inning of the first game. The score was tied. Brooklyn had had chance after chance to win the game, but they had been thrown away. Stengel was the first man up and he drew his third pass of the afternoon. They had never figured in a run bearing capacity, however, and the populace was beginning to make itself comfortable for an extra inning session. Zach Wheat came to bat and he had failed before to accomplish anything with Bob Harmon's slants. Not this time, however. He punched the ball past Johnston for a single that sent Stengel flying toward third. The ball rolled on out to Hinchman, who let it get past him, and before its flight ended it was at the fence. Stengel had scored and the game ended.

The Dodgers should have won the game in earlier innings, but old man opportunity was not made welcome. In the third and fourth the bases were filled, but the hit, or hits, to produce life-sized runs were not in evidence. In the third the situation was particularly depressing. The bases were doing tenement duty and there was no one down. But Wheat filed out and Cutshaw and Myers struck out. Another situation of the same sort came in the eighth and still there was no other companion piece to that tally made in the second.

Nap Rucker pitched this game and he pitched well, but there are not many who can understand just how it turns out that way. The ball wafts up to the plate with as little life as a typhoid patient. For all that, it puzzles the men who want to pound it to every corner of the lot. The Pirates swung easy at it and they swung hard, but with the same result, that the hits wouldn't bunch themselves to produce runs.

The second game was a better contest than the first. For seven innings the Dodgers had only the tips of their fingers on a victory. There was only one run to their credit and the prospect was not particularly enticing, for Erving Kantlehner had up to that point allowed but three hits. Fred Clarke bethought himself of his pinch-hitters and started two of them off at the opening of the eighth. They failed to accomplish their desired result. Barry reached second on a pass and a wild pitch, but danger never came any nearer than that. Clarke was depending on Mamaux to take the place of Kantlehner. A name held no terrors for the Dodgers. They would have treated Julius Caesar just the same way. The mighty Mamaux met with humiliation. Where there had been but three hits off Kantlehner and only one run, Mamaux treated the Dodgers to a couple of singles and a pass, that produced two runs.

Pfeffer led off in the eighth with a bounder that just touched the tips of Mamaux's upstretched fingers. He was so disconcerted that he walked Ollie O'Mara. Daubert laid down a sacrifice and there was a runner on second and third. Casey Stengel hit a hummer to Baird that bounded away from him and went cavorting out to left field. That was just enough to let Pfeffer and O'Mara score.

From the way the Pirates started their half of the ninth it appeared as if the Brooklynites would need all the runs they had acquired. Collins shot a screaming double to centre, and right at that point "Ed" Pfeffer said "No." He struck out Hinchman, much to the latter's disgust, and Wagner and Baird shot up flies that were easy outs. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O'M'a, ss	3	0	0	1	3	Carey, lf	4	0	1	1	0
D'bert, 1b	5	0	2	16	0	J'ston, 1b	3	1	1	11	0
St'gel, rf	2	1	1	2	0	C'lins, cf	3	0	1	1	0
Wheat, lf	5	0	1	2	0	H'm'n, rf	4	0	2	2	0
C'sh'w, 2b	4	0	0	3	3	W'g'r, ss	4	0	1	1	3
Myers, cf	4	1	2	2	0	Baird, 3b	4	0	1	0	1
Getz, 3b	4	0	2	0	5	McC'y, 2b	4	0	1	1	4
Miller, c	4	0	1	3	1	Gibson, c	4	0	0	6	0
Rucker, p	3	0	0	2	0	H'mon, p	3	0	0	1	2
Total	34	2	11	27	16	Total	33	1	8	*24	12

*None out when winning run was scored.
Error—Hinchman.

Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2
Pittsburgh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Hinchman. Three-base hit—Carey. Earned runs—Pittsburgh, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Double play—Wagner and Johnston. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 7; Brooklyn, 14. Bases on balls—Off Harmon, 6; off Rucker, 2. Struck out—By Harmon, 5; by Rucker,

CHARITIES.

DESERVING FAMILIES

1.—Mr. B. and wife have tuberculosis; their oldest son has trouble with his legs and cannot work; 7 other children, (youngest 11 months,) are dependent on them for support. An excellent home and family. $125 needed to pay temporarily for rent and food.

2.—Mrs. F., in poor health; is the sole means of support for her six children, the youngest only 2 years old. Earnings insufficient to pay bills. $200 needed to provide $7 each week for rent and living expenses.

3.—Mrs. G., tubercular, a widow with three children, ages 8, 5 and 2 months. Mother is devoted and keeps an excellent home. $100 needed for rent and food.

WILL YOU HELP ONE OF THESE?

Please mark case you wish to assist and mail check with clipping to Room 8,
Brooklyn Bureau of Charities,
69 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE SERVANTS OF RELIEF FOR INCURABLE CANCER

are trying to raise $30,000 to guarantee a conditional gift of the same amount, to be used in paying a burdensome mortgage on the Home. The Sisters implore the public for help.

There is no sorrow, no misery, not represented among our patients—of all nations and creeds—wounded, deprived of work, cut off from their own people; and avoided by the world. Think of them a little!

St. Rose's Home, 71 Jackson St., New York.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Buffalo Takes a Five-Inning Game from Brooklyn, 7 to 2.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 28.—The Buffalo and Brooklyn Federals staged a five-inning game in a heavy rain today, the local team winning 7 to 2. A fifth inning rally netted the Buffalo team six runs. The Indian, Bluejacket, was driven from the box in the last inning, and Upham finished the game for the visitors. Bennie Kauff made a home run. Score:

										R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2	5	0
Buffalo	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	*—7	12	1

Batteries—Bluejacket, Upham, and H. Smith; Schulz and Allen.

Plank Wins Pitchers' Duel.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 28.—Plank bested Henning in a pitchers' duel here today, giving St. Louis the second victory of the series with Kansas City by a score of 3 to 2. Up to the seventh inning the visitors could not get a man around the bases, but in this inning a series of singles, aided by local errors, brought Bradley and Rawlings home. Score:

										R.	H.	E.
Kansas City	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—2	5	3
St. Louis	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	*—3	8	3

Batteries—Henning and Easterly, Plank and Bridwell.

St. Louis Takes 12-Inning Game.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 28.—Pratt's single in the twelfth inning scored Hamilton with the winning run, giving St. Louis a victory today over Washington, 2 to 1. The visitors took the lead in the third, when Foster walked, stole second, and scored on Hamilton's wild pitch. Howard's homer tied the score in the seventh. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, lf	5	0	2	2	0	Moel'r, lf	5	0	0	2	0
Austin, 3b	5	0	2	4	3	†Williams	1	0	0	0	0
Pratt, 2b	4	0	1	3	6	Barb'e, rf	4	0	0	2	1
W'ker, cf	5	0	1	2	2	Fost'r, 2b	5	1	2	1	1
J'bson, rf	5	0	1	4	0	C.Mil'n, cf	5	0	1	5	0
How'd, 1b	5	1	2	12	2	Sh'nks, 3b	5	0	2	1	2
Lavan, ss	5	0	1	2	2	G'dil, 1b	5	0	0	14	0
Agnew, c	4	0	0	7	1	Acosta, rf	4	0	0	2	0
H'ton, p	5	1	1	2	2	Henry, c	4	0	2	3	1
						M'B'de, ss	5	0	0	6	7
Total	45	2	13	36	19	‡Ayers, p	4	0	2	1	3
						Total	43	1	11	*35	14

*Two out when winning run was scored.
†Batted for Moeller in eleventh inning.
‡Ayers awarded first base on interference by catcher in eleventh inning.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1
Washington	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—C. Milan, Foster, Shanks. Home run—Howard. Stolen bases—Walker, Foster, Shotton, Pratt, (2.) Earned runs—Washington, 1; St. Louis, 2. Sacrifice hits—Henry, Double play—Walker, Agnew, and Austin. Left on bases—Washington, 12; St. Louis, 11. First base on error—Washington. Bases on balls—Off Ayers, 2; off Hamilton, 5. Struck out—By Ayers, 2; by Hamilton, 2. Wild pitch—Hamilton. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Chill. Time of game—Two hours and thirty-four minutes.

Recruit Knowlson Downs White Sox

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Inability to hit with men on bases and poor base running on the part of the Chicago White Sox today cost them the second game of the series with Philadelphia. The score was 4 to 2. Two errors and a base on balls gave Philadelphia its runs. The locals had several opportunities to go into the lead, but could not make good. With the bases filled in the fifth inning Jackson was called out on strikes when a hit would have scored a run or two. Knowlson was wild but received perfect support. Benz was hit hard and Faber had one bad inning. Lajoie led in the attack against Chicago with three hits. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Kopf, ss	4	1	1	2	2	M'phy, rf	3	0	2	1	0
Walsh, rf	4	0	0	1	0	J. C'ns, 1b	3	0	1	8	2
Str'k, 1b	4	1	2	9	0	E. C'ns, 2b	2	0	0	3	3
Lajoie, 2b	4	1	3	3	3	J'kson, cf	4	0	1	3	0
Oldr'g, lf	3	0	1	0	0	Felsch, lf	3	0	1	0	0
Schang, 3b	3	1	1	1	2	W'ver, ss	2	0	1	5	3
Davies, cf	4	0	1	1	1	Johns, 3b	2	1	1	1	4
Lapp, c	4	0	2	6	1	Schalk, c	3	1	0	6	2
K'nson, p	4	0	1	0	3	Benz, p	0	0	0	0	0
						*Leibold	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	4	12	27	13	Faber, p	1	0	1	0	3
						†Russell	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	25	2	7	27	18

*Batted for Benz in the third inning.
†Batted for Faber in the ninth inning.
Errors—Weaver, Schalk.

Philadelphia	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	—4
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Johns, Murphy. Three-base hits—Lajoie, Schang. Stolen base—Murphy. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 2; Chicago, 2. Sacrifice hits—J. Collins, Felsch, Oldring, Faber, E. Collins. Double plays—Kopf and Lajoie; Kopf and Strunk; Weaver, E. Collins, and J. Collins; Lapp and Lajoie; Johns, E. Collins, and J. Collins; Lapp and Schang. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 5; Chicago, 9. Bases on balls—Off Knowlson, 5; off Benz, 1. Hits—Off Benz, 5 in three innings; off Faber, 7 in six innings. Hit by pitcher—By Knowlson, (Weaver.) Struck out—By Knowlson, 3; by Faber, 6. Wild pitch—Benz. Time of game—One hour and fifty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen.

YANKEES DIVIDE WITH THE TIGERS

New York Captures First Game, 1 to 0, but Loses the Second to Detroit, 6 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 28.—The Tigers and Yankees split a double bill this afternoon. New York won the first game by the score of 1 to 0, while the second affair was rather easy for Detroit. The score was 6 to 2. Ray Caldwell was invincible in the first game. He allowed but five hits, and Crawford's smash was the only one that came after the fourth inning. He won the game practically single-handed.

Fisher was sent into the second game, and he failed to offer much that was puzzling. Vance replaced him in the seventh. These were games in which Tyrus Cobb went hitless. It made three in a row for the Georgian.

Caldwell struck out nine Tigers, which is some fe

GOLF STARS MAKE POOR SCORES OVER DETROIT LINKS—YACHTS—ROWING—BOXING—FOOTBALL

73 QUALIFY FOR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

Ouimet and Travers Show Poor Form—Herron's and Sawyer's Scores Best.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 28.—Seventy-three of the 113 starters qualified in the preliminary round of the twenty-first national amateur golf championship on the Detroit County Club course today. It was originally intended that only 64 should be permitted to survive this qualifying round of eighteen holes, but it was too late to play off any ties, so the Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association agreed to allow all 85's to enter in the real qualifying round of thirty-six holes on Monday. Only thirty-two will survive this round, and whatever ties may result from the round must be played off before pairings are made for the first round of match play, to be started Tuesday morning.

Davison Herron of the Oakmont C. C., Pittsburgh, and Ned Sawyer of the Wheaton C. C. returned the best cards, being tied with 73. Herron went out in 38 and made the home journey one under par, 35. Sawyer played par golf all the way, going out in 37 and returning in 36. Both surprised the gallery about the scoreboard. Only a few followed them around the course. Their cards follow:

Herron—Out	4	5	5	4	3	5	3	5	4	38
In	4	5	4	2	4	4	5	4	3	35—73
Sawyer—Out	3	5	5	4	3	4	3	6	4	37
In	3	5	5	3	4	4	5	4	2	36—73

"Chick" Evans was the best of those who were selected to finish near the top in the final result. This Western wizard shot a 38 both ways for a 76. He apparently did not endeavor to exert himself, and seemed to be perfectly satisfied with his golf from the first tee. He had no really bad hole, and shot no particularly sensational one. His biggest score was 5, and his lowest, 3. His card:

Evans, out	5	5	5	4	3	4	3	5	4	38
Evans, in	4	5	4	4	3	5	5	4	4	38—76

Francis Ouimet of the Woodland G. C. and Jerome Travers of the Upper Montclair C. C., who hold the national amateur and open titles, respectively, played somewhat poor golf. Ouimet had considerable trouble reaching the greens, and on several holes he had difficulty on his approach shot. His 82 was far from the golf he is capable of, and disappointed a gallery of several hundred enthusiasts. The Bostonian was equally bad on both trips, hitting a 41 each way. Jimmie Standish of the Detroit C. C., who played with Ouimet, had good luck and played better golf on several holes. Ouimet is being backed against the field by many inclined to wager on the champion for the coming year. He handled his clubs in rather erratic manner. His drives, though, were as pretty as could be desired. He drove a long, low ball that usually found its mark, just clear of a bunker or sand pile, but he counteracted this good work by poor putting. His card:

Ouimet, out	5	6	5	5	3	4	4	5	4	41
Ouimet, in	3	7	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	41—82

Travers did better than Ouimet, making a 79 in the morning. He went out in pretty good shape, having a par 37. But for a 6 on the eighth, a 515-yard hole, par for which is 5, he would have bettered the par. Travers lost confidence in himself, however, when he started coming in, and required sixteen strokes for the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth. His ball found the bunkers on his approach, and his mashie pitching was far from what was expected. He took a 6 on the thirteenth, bunkering himself on the approach and reaching the green in 4. Two putts were needed to find the cup.

On the fourteenth hole he just missed the bunker to the rear of the green, and played his second within three inches of the cup, holing out in 3, the best score he made during the day. His card:

Travers, out	5	5	4	4	3	4	2	6	4	37
Travers, in	4	6	5	5	3	5	5	6	3	42—79

When Travers and Gardner finished the sun was shining brightly and gave promise of warmer weather for the afternoon. Players who started early complained because there was so much dew on the putting greens that their work was seriously impaired. This was remedied before noon.

J. C. Dillworth of the Allegheny C. C., Pittsburgh, and C. G. Comstock, Sleepy Hollow C. C., Scarborough, N. Y., teed off at 9 o'clock. Other pairs followed at five-minute intervals, so that by noon nearly seventy-five players had started. There were several withdrawals during the morning, but none of the important entries was missing.

There was very little betting, most of the bettors preferring to wait until after the qualifying rounds were finished. The principal betting today was at even money on Frances Ouimet and Jerome Travers against the field. Ouimet, Travers, and "Chick" Evans were thought to have the championship between them, but the wise dopesters pointed out that every once in a while an unknown comes into his own.

The big surprise of the afternoon came with the score turned in by Davison Herron. "Ned" Sawyer of the Wheaton C. C. gave promise of fulfilling the predictions of his friends, who said that he would give Ouimet and Travers a battle.

From the showings today it is plain that Travers and Ouimet undoubtedly are ready to move along at a fast clip. Evans is not so certain, for "Chick's" weakness is on the green. It was understood by a good many that Western greens were slower than Eastern greens, and not as hard to manipulate with the putter. The putting greens at Detroit's fine course are faster than most of those in the East—fully as fast and fully as goat-getting as the greens at Garden City at their most slippery, skidding stage. In fact, it requires the most skillful type of putting to average no worse than two putts to the green here, and unless Chick is putting at his best he will find these greens far harder to handle than those at Baltusrol.

For example: A ball here tapped with just a trifle too much gusto finds no trouble at all in slipping, gliding, twisting 7 or 8 feet beyond the cup.

But the rest of Chick's game is very good—as it always is. He will find his good driving and his fine iron work handy. Travers and Ouimet are also driving well, playing their iron up to par, and in addition are putting as well as they ever did.

Visitors tonight are loud in their praise of the Detroit brand of hospitality. Regardless of the play, no club and no city ever offered greater hospitality than Detroit and her Country Club have offered. Whatever the par is for hospitality, Detroit is 7 under, with all records smashed by a dozen strokes. The course itself today was in very fine shape. The turf winds away like a huge emerald carpet, and the golfer who holds to the fairway and kicks to a bad lie will have to reach for an alibi.

The scores:

	Out.	In.	T'l.
S. Davison Herron, Pittsburgh	38	35	73
D. E. Sawyer, Wheaton G. C.	37	36	73
H. B. Lee, Detroit, C. C.	40	37	77
G. A. Crump, Pine Valley G. C.	38	39	77
Allan Reed, Riverside G. C.	39	41	80
Harold Weber, Inverness Club	38	42	80
John D. Cady, Rock Island	40	39	79
J. K. Bole, Mayfield C. C.	40	40	80
Reuben G. Bush, Audubon G. C.	35	41	76
Jesse Gulliford, Bellevue G. C.	38	39	77
N. M. Whitney, Audubon G. C.	39	40	79
W. C. Fownes, Jr., Oakmont	39	41	80
John G. Anderson, Siwanoy G. C.	38	42	80
E. M. Byers, Allegheny C. C.	40	35	75
Ed O. Ahlis, 3d, Milwaukee C. C.	38	37	75
Charles Evans, Jr., Edgewater G. C.	38	38	76
H. E. Kenworthy, Metacomet	43	37	80
T. M. Sherman, Yahmundasis G. C.	42	37	79
C. R. Buxton, Huntington Val.	40	39	79
Max R. Marston, Baltusrol	39	40	79
J. D. Standish, Jr., Detroit C. C.	41	40	81
W. S. Greesbeck, Cincinnati G. C.	40	40	80
J. A. McDonald, Calumet	38	38	76
S. Sherman, Yahmundasis G. C.	38	40	78
Albert Seckel, Riverside G. C.	39	41	80

G. V. Rotan, Philadelphia, 81; W. P. Seeley, Bridgeport, Conn., 81; J. G. Heyburn, Louisville, 81; B. W. Corkran, Baltimore, 81; R. B. Hunter, Pasadena, 81; J. D. Standish, Jr., Detroit, 81; J. W. Stearns, 3d, Williamsport, Penn., 81; C. G. Comstock, Scarborough, N. Y., 82; L. R. Munger, Dallas, 82; T. W. Hunter, Detroit, 82; Max Behr, Springfield, N. J., 82; D. C. Corkran, Baltimore, 82; H. W. Ferrin, Philadelphia, 82; John Reid, Jr., Racine, 82; R. G. Morrison, Pittsburgh, 82; G. B. Lyon, Toronto, 82; Francis Ouimet, Woodland, Mass., 82; Arthur V. Lee, Detroit, 82; J. C. Dilworth, Allegheny, Penn., 83; W. B. Rhett, Garden City, L. I., 83; L. L. Breding, Detroit, 83; Gilbert Waldo, Detroit, 83; Hamilton Kerr, Manchester, Vt., 83; E. B. Palmer, Detroit, 83; W. H. Gardner, 2d, Buffalo, 83; Alfred C. Ulmer, Jacksonville, Fla., 83; J. F. Byers, Allegheny, 83; R. C. Long, Pittsburgh, 84; Paul Tewksbury, Auburndale, Mass., 84; R. L. James, Allegheny, 84; Walter E. Egan, Chicago, 84; Howland Hubbard, Toledo, 85; Fraser Hale, Chicago, 85; J. B. Schlotman, Detroit, 85; Christholm Beach, Staten Island, N. Y., 85; Henry J. Topping, Greenwich, Conn., 85; J. T. McMillan, Detroit, 85; De Witt Balch, Cincinnati, 85; C. C. Allen, Kenosha, Wis., 85; Dudley Mudge, St. Paul, 85; C. R. Dennen, Detroit, 85; Gardner W. White, Flushing, L. I., 85; L. H. Brown, Detroit, 85; C. H. Gardner, Providence, R. I., 85.

GOLFERS' LUCK AT DETROIT.

Herron's Freak Shot Brought Him to Top—East Fares Well.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Aug. 28.—It was due to a freak shot, a full iron which landed in the cup at the thirteenth hole for a 2, that S. Davison Herron of Pittsburgh was able to tie with D. E. Sawyer of Wheaton for the lead in the elimination test of the National Amateur Golf championship tournament on the links of the Detroit Country Club today. Both players made the round in 73.

"There was nothing unlucky about No. 13 for me," remarked Herron.

This stretch is 380 yards long, and a 4 there is about all any one gets as a rule. Herron, by the way, did not get hold of his tee shot any too well, but the lad played sound golf though, and deserved all the congratulations he received, more especially when it is remembered that Herron is only 17 years of age. He resides alongside the Oakmont links, and those who watched him earlier this season declared he was a comer.

If Herron had the thirteenth hole to thank, Sawyer surely had no complaint to offer at the way fortune smiled upon him at the first hole. Here, a matter of 420-odd yards, he laid his second shot to within twenty feet of the flag and sank the putt for a 3.

Although the dropping of that putt must have cheered Sawyer on his way, he gave no indication of his satisfaction, and it was not until his last putt went down for a 3 on the home green that the Chicago man consented to smile.

That the United States Golf Association affairs are taken more seriously as the years roll on is apparent to even the casual observer. During the course of today's test the representative of THE TIMES saw hundreds of strikes, good, bad and indifferent, made by 120 golfers, yet the cheery words and the bright smiles could be counted on the fingers of one hand.

They all realized that they only had 18 holes in which to make good; that one bad slip would be apt to put them out of the running. Of the lot there were 61 with scores of 84 or better and 12 more tied at 85. This lot, making 73 in all, will be allowed to start in the qualifying round proper on Monday.

The East fared well, nearly half of those still in the tournament being from Pennsylvania, New England, and the Metropolitan district. From about New York can be counted at least ten amateurs.

Jerome Travers of Upper Montclair, the national open title holder, did as well as could be expected considering that he is half sick. Some of his approaches and putts were like the Jerry of old. Take the instance at the third hole, a matter of 458 yards, where he almost holed a chip shot for a 3.

There is one green, No. 15, that Francis Ouimet won't forget. It was there he missed a wee putt, scarcely more than a foot. W. C. Fownes, Jr., of Oakmount, had a 2 at the fifth, 7 at the next and another 2 on the seventh green; hardly consistent, yet likely to happen to any one. He took his 80 and said nothing. Henry Tapping, who just failed to get in, took no less than four putts from a distance of ten feet at the fifteenth green. Then there was Max Marston, who had 7 at the long eighth hole. An approach to the rough was responsible for the lapse there, yet the New Jersey champion got a 79.

There was a golfer playing today who admitted it was his first tournament. Of course he missed getting in by many strokes. Only those entitled to a handicap of 5 or better are supposed to be eligible for this national affair. That it is apt to prove costly to be thoughtless in this game was illustrated on the home green, when Charles Dexter, a Dallas golfer, after missing a wee putt carelessly, knocked the ball in the cup. He picked it out and putted in properly, but the damage had been done, and disqualification automatically resulted. It was hard luck, for Dexter had a 79. Were it not for the extreme length of this course low scoring would be comparatively simple, for the fairways are wide. The trouble consists chiefly of traps near the greens. The ball gets little or no run after the carry now because of the soft turf, but a few days of dry weather may alter the conditions considerably before the tournament advances far into match play.

White Mountain Golf Championship.

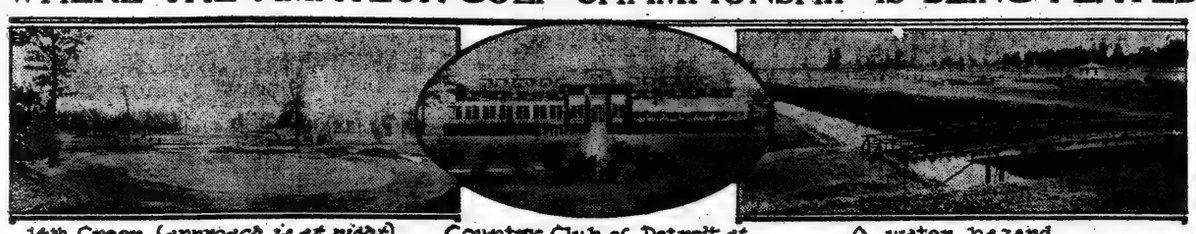
Special to The New York Times.

JEFFERSON, N. H., Aug. 28.—The first golf weather of the season gave an impetus to the annual open tournament at the Waumbek Golf Club today, when the club and White Mountain championship was won by Charles H. Brown of Yonkers, N. Y., who defeated B. Sterling Bottome, an old Waumbek favorite. The scores: Second round, first eight—C. H. Brown beat G. F. Boardman, 6—7; Arthur P. Earnshaw beat G. Snow, 4—2; E. M. Taft beat J. W. Davis, by default; B. S. Bottome beat G. Mitchell, by default. In the semi-finals Brown defeated Earnshaw, 2 up. Bottome beat Taft, 3—1. In the finals, Brown defeated Bottome, 2 up. In the third rounds, beaten eights, C. J. Morse beat W. Bass, 4—2; R. Crews beat J. Brixey, one up; J. W. Benning beat L. Gadd, 2—1; W. Duryea beat J. Murrow, 7—6. In the semi-finals, Morse beat Crews, 6—5; Duryea beat Benning, 1—5. Duryea won the finals from Morse in a close match, 1 up.

Motor Cycle Races Postponed.

The motor cycle races scheduled for the Brighton Beach Motordrome last night were postponed until Tuesday because of the damp condition of the track.

WHERE THE AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP IS BEING PLAYED



14th Green (approach is at right) — Country Club of Detroit at Grosse Pointe — A water hazard



HALF-MILE SWIM TITLE FOR VOLLMER

Intercollegiate Champion Wins Hard Race for Metropolitan Honors from Wheatley.

Herbert E. Vollmer, of Columbia University and the New York A. C., all-around intercollegiate swimming champion, yesterday replaced his clubmate, Jim Reilly, as half-mile metropolitan champion, winning the title event staged in Travers Island inlet by the New York Athletic Club in the face of extremely adverse conditions. The youthful Vollmer had to be at the top of his form to add the A. A. U. title to his record, for Joseph Wheatley, another Mercury Foot star, pressed him hard at every stage of the contest, and at the finish line was not more than half a length behind him. Well beaten off, though swimming a plucky race, came J. J. Curren, third of the Mercury Foot aggregation to count.

Battling against a strong wind, which churned the waters of the inlet into white-capped waves, Vollmer went the half mile route in the good time of 12:32 1-5, bettering the figures made by Reilly last year by two seconds, but falling 14 1-5 seconds behind the district record for the course.

There was never a time when the Columbia boy was forced to accept pace from Wheatley. At the flash of the starter's gun he was first away, and he remained in front every stroke of the 880-yard journey.

Five men made up the field which sought the championship. In addition to Vollmer, Wheatley, and Curren, there were Thedford H. Cann and Harry C. O'Sullivan, both New York A. C. men, but after the very early stages of the race these boys did not figure.

At the first furlong mark, Vollmer, with two yards lead over Wheatley, was timed at 2:47 3-5, very good going under the circumstances. Wheatley came stronger in the next 220 yards, and turned practically on even terms with the title holder. In this manner they raced through the third furlong, with Vollmer trying unsuccessfully to draw away from his rival. Touching off on the final leg of the journey, Vollmer was only an inch or so in front of Wheatley. The latter hung on desperately, and frustrated all efforts of Vollmer to jump him. Twenty-five yards from the finish the Columbia man had increased his lead and with each stroke he gained a few inches. Wheatley made his final bid with the float in sight, but it was not sufficient to overcome the great spurt made by Vollmer in the last moments of the contest.

There was a big upset in the handicap fancy diving exhibition, when Joseph F. Dunn of the New York A. C. captured the laurels from a large field with a total of 77.6 points. He had a handicap of eight points, and was in such excellent form that his superiority over F. A. Mullen, another Mercury Footer, who finished second, was decidedly marked. With his handicap of 12 points, Mullen had a total of 74.7 points to his credit. F. A. Spongberg, former champion of Sweden, gave the New York A. C. a clean sweep in this event when he annexed third place with 74 points even. He had an allowance of 10 points on Al E. Downes, winner of the national championship at San Francisco, and Arthur McAleenan, intercollegiate title holder, both of whom failed to get a place from scratch.

The competition in all the heats and the final of the 100-yard dash was exceptionally high class, and the victory of D. Jackson Hawe of the New York A. C. was well merited. In the final his contenders were Fred Schierbaum of the West Side Y. M. C. A. and Jerold Smith of the Winged Foot contingent. Hawe started off at eighteen seconds, while Schierbaum started at twenty, and Smith at eight. The victor's time was 1:15 1-5. Walter Ramme, last year's indoor champion, and winner last week in Philadelphia of the Sackett trophy, did not start. The summary:

100-Yard Swim, Handicap.—Won by D. Jackson Hawe, New York A. C., (0:18;) Fred Schierbaum, West Side Y. M. C. A., (0:20.) Jerold Smith, New York A. C., (0:08,) third. Time—1:15 1-5.

Fancy Diving, Handicap, from Ten-Foot Board.—Won by Joseph F. Dunn, New York A. C., (8 points,) with total of 77.6 points; F. A. Mullen, New York A. C., (12 points,) second with total of 74.7 points; F. A. Spongberg, New York A. C., (10 points,) third, with total of 74 points.

880-Yard Metropolitan Championship Swim.—Won by Herbert E. Vollmer, New York A. C.; Joseph C. Wheatley, New York A. C., second; J. J. Curren, New York A. C., third. Time—12:32 1-5.

Park Club Champions Retain Title.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 28.—R. G. Morse and H. H. Woodland retained the officers' challenge trophy at the Park Golf Club today by defeating Walter Whitehead and R. C. Blancke, the challengers, 5 and 4. The scores for the President's Cup were: R. G. Morse, 88 15-73; F. W. Thompson, 104 30-74; Walter Whitehead, 95 15-79; H. E. Blazier, 88 9-79; H. L. Moodey, 100 20-80; A. A. Cannon, 102 20-82; Dr. H. K. Carroll, 95 13-82; H. G. Dennes, 102 18-84; C. B. Morse, 98 18-84. The three leading scores returned in the weekly sweepstakes event at the Plainfield Country Club were: R. R. Hunter, 97 27-70; H. A. Robinson, 104 27-77; H. H. Craig, 94 16-78.

Golf Competition at Weeburn.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 28.—Today's golf competition at Weeburn for the August prizes resulted as follows: A. S. Pitt, 86, 8—78; W. L. Baldwin, 89, 10—79; J. J. Cloonan, 93, 13—80; J. S. Gillespie, 85, 5—80; F. Jennings, 100, 20—80; H. Holbrook, 90, 9—81; Chester Selleck, 85, 3—82; E. L. Scofield, 86, 12—84; F. A. Lockwood, 97, 10—87; E. L. Scofield, Jr., 88, 0—88; P. N. Knapp, 104, 12—92.

Women's Golf Final at Belgrade.

BELGRADE LAKES, Me., Aug. 28.—Miss Mildred Cordeau defeated Miss Helen Burrows in the annual golf tournament on the Belgrade links today in the final round, 4 up. In the men's division Ray Gorton of Boston won from C. W. Noyes of Boston, 5 up, and Arthur E. Burr of Boston defeated Herman Waterhouse of Providence, 3 up.

Fox Hills Labor Day Golf.

No lers than six trophies will be competed for on Labor Day at the Fox Hills Golf Club. There will be a thirty-six-hole medal play handicap competition for the H. M. Glidea trophy, Ralph trophy, an eighteen-hole selected score competition for the best ball foursome competition for Classes A and B for trophies presented by the House Committee and the Board of Directors.

GOLF FOR BEGINNERS.

Twelfth of This Series of Articles Has to Do with Drive.

The following article on golf is a part of a series the object of which, is to explain in simple, easily understood form the points which every golfer, young or old, should know. Advice on these fundamental features of the ancient game has been given by such experts as Vardon, Travers, Braid, Taylor, Ouimet, Ray, and others.

The previous articles dealt with the grip and the stance.

The accompanying article has to do with the drive.

No. 12—The Back Swing.

IF, when swinging a golf club back to the top of the swing, the hands are swung around the body, by their own action, and the shoulders are allowed to work properly, and the body is turned on the hips as a pivot, then the dropping of the club with the wrists will bring the shaft outside the point of the right shoulder instead of inside and close to the neck. This position is wrong, taking Vardon, Braid, Taylor, Ray, Duncan, and other of the great golfers as examples of correct methods, and the down swing cannot be properly performed.

Furthermore, a deliberate swing around the body with the hands will bend the left elbow, which is distinctly and fundamentally wrong, and is not done by the great players.

Always remember that while I have described the parts of the back swing in detail they must be done in one unbroken movement when swinging at the ball and done without stiffness, (again remembering that proper tension is not stiffness.) To get them in order and feel the reason for each part they will, of course, have to be done slowly and carefully. Once getting the idea, the rhythm can be worked up to.

The action of the right arm has not been gone into for the simple reason that it has worked correctly if the original position of the grip has not been allowed to change. It bent at the elbow in response to the changing position of the hands, the right one going around the left hand coming in toward the body, shortening the distance from right shoulder to hand. If the left arm has been kept as straight as possible without too much strain the right arm has been compelled to accommodate itself to this condition. The right elbow has gone back to that position it would naturally go back to in making the movements described with the rest of the body. Any deliberate attempt to force the right elbow back will result in cramping the right arm and will take the club off the track it should follow.

When you have arrived at the top of the swing in the manner I have described, your hands will be inside the limits I have indicated as necessary for control, and a person standing at your right will see that a line dropped from the "heel" of your left hand would strike the ground inside the right heel, as shown in the photograph. The left arm will be extended, practically straight, the left armpit will be closed, but from this point the left arm will not touch the chest.

All the positions I have described as taking place from swinging in this manner are quite correct, according to the books, and are correct as a matter of fact. You have reached these positions and have correctly placed yourself, not by trying any complicated movements, such as swinging the hands around the body and turning the left wrist over, consciously, but your methods have been the simplest possible—you have followed the "lines of least resistance."

Copyrighted by John Albert Scott.



Edward Ray. Top of swing for drive. Hands at height of right ear, right elbow rather low, left heel lifted until left foot is touching only on the toe. All this indicates very great body action.

100 Players in Newport Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 28.—The golf tournament at the Newport Golf Club had a large entry list today. Mrs. W. Goadby Loew offered cups for the winners in mixed foursome tombstone match. There were more than 100 players. The prizes were awarded to H. C. Havemayer and Mrs. Harry Lamontagne, who tied on the nineteenth green.

ON NEAR-BY GOLF COURSES.

Sweepstakes at Montclair Club—Scores of Other Competitions.

Sweepstakes were in order at the Montclair Golf Club yesterday, which was entirely in keeping with the policy of the club to provide competitions during the vacation season. In Class A, Joseph Hodgson, Jr., was the winner with a card of 80—6—74, while in the second division R. P. Barbour topped the list with 89—17—72. The semi-final matches in the August foursomes tournament also was run off, while Mrs. Francis E. Donohoe won the putting competition for women. The sweepstakes scores and other results were as follows:

Sweepstakes.—Class A—Joseph Hodgson, Jr., 80, 6—74; H. M. Robinson, 87, 12—75; J. L. Simmons, 83, 3—76; J. W. Surbrug, Jr., 85, 9—76; J. J. Kremer, 89, 12—77; Janson Noyes, 91, 12—79.

Class B—R. P. Barbour, 89, 17—72; C. E. Merrill, 88, 15—73; A. D. Brower, 92, 18—74; P. Serano, 100, 24—76; W. B. Cravath, 91, 14—77.

August Foursomes Tournament.—Semi-Final Round.—J. B. Kremer and J. W. Allen beat A. R. Allen and Ends Johnson, 4 up and 2 to play; H. M. Robinson and H. P. Principe beat Janson Noyes and W. M. Ramsay, 1 up.

Class B—R. S. Carmichael and W. W. Hubbard beat M. T. Hill and E. W. T. Gray, 2 up and 1 to play; P. E. Lawrey and H. T. Barbough beat W. F. Bull and P. Serano, 2 up.

At the Deal Golf and Country Club yesterday, an eighteen-hole medal-play handicap in two classes was in order. R. S. Porter was the winner of the first division prize with a card of 88, 17—74, while in the second division F. M. Widmer, Jr., was the successful golfer, with a 96—16—79. The second match round for the William Ottman Cup and the third round for the John F. Shanley Memorial Cup also were run off. In the final match for the President's Cup John F. Shanley, Jr., beat James T. Smith, 5 up and 4 to play, in a thirty-six hole match, while in the decisive test for the Allenhurst trophy, J. S. Gillespie beat Fleming Peyre, 4 up and 3 to play, over the double route. The results follow:

Handicap, Class A.—R. S. Porter, 88, 14—74; Peyre, 92, 18—74; G. A. Burd, 88, 10—78; J. T. Gillespie, 88, 9—79; James T. Smith, 88, 9—79; E. L. Lewis, Jr., 109, 16—84.

Class B.—F. M. Widmer, Jr., 96, 16—79; Herbert W. Hill, 100, 20—80; J. W. Green, 98, 17—81; Jesse Watson, 100, 16—84; E. H. Raynolds, 108, 21—87; F. L. Bodewald, 114, 24—90; J. Frank Appleby, 107, 16—91; B. F. Shaley, Jr., 122, 25—96.

John F. Shanley Memorial Cup.—Third Round—Pierre A. Proal beat J. B. Turner, Jr., 2 up and 1 to play; C. J. Lyons beat J. H. Hawley by default; C. Miller, No. 2, beat H. Wone, 1 up; James T. Smith beat Warren H. Smock, 4 up and 3 to play.

William Ottman Cup, Class A.—Second Round—C. J. Lyons beat Edmond Jamieson, 3 up and 2 to play; R. S. Porter beat W. R. Delehanty, 2 up and 1 to play; W. Rice Hochster beat H. Stacy Smith, 1 up; J. T. Gillespie beat John E. Kelley, 3 up and 2 to play.

Class B—C. A. Whalen beat C. W. Billings, 4 up and 3 to play; Henry Haggerty beat F. M. Widmer, Jr., by default; F. M. Widmer, Jr., beat J. C. Newcombe, 6 up and 5 to play, fourth match unplayed.

Members of the Scarsdale Golf and Country Club competed in the qualifying round for the Scarsdale Estates prizes yesterday, the field being divided into two classes. There also was a sweepstakes in which E. C. Holsten won Class A, with a card of 89, 17—72, while J. C. Cannon, Jr., was the successful man in the second set with 89, 18—71. The following became eligible for match play for the Scarsdale prizes:

Class A.—Dr. Zabriskie, 90, 15—75; J. G. Irving, 82, 6—76; A. B. Grafius, 85, 8—77; H. C. Kayser, 80, 3—77; T. R. Brown, 85, 8—77; A. W. Hayes, 87, 8—79; J. F. Stewart, 95 15—80; E. B. Hunt, 98, 18—80; B. Q. Forman, 92, 11—81; Lee Best, 98, 12—81; T. W. Congdon, 92, 10—82; H. D. Hawkes, 94, 10—84; Dr. W. V. Castell, 98, 15—84; C. W. Van Vlack, 97, 12—85; E. J. Crandall, 102, 14—88.

Class B.—J. B. Cannon, Jr., 89, 18—71; Noble McConnell, 97, 20—77; E. J. Allan, 100, 22—77; A. Weiss, 101, 22—79; E. C. Newton, 107, 25—82; Hugh White, 107, 22—85; E. S. Sprickler, 102, 16—86; C. W. Chapman, 104, 18—86; Dr. E. C. Tracy, 105, 17—88; H. J. Wright, 106, 16—89; W. W. Griffith, 116, 25—91; S. A. Colby, 111, 19—92; Dr. Quinn, 114, 21—93; H. I. Meehan, 118, 18—100.

Only the regular Red Card competition was on at the Dunwoodie Country Club yesterday. T. W. Barton won in Class A with 85, 13-72, while in the second set M. A. Curran topped the list with 92, 18-74.

Members of the Apawamis Club took part in several competitions yesterday. There was an eighteen-hole medal handicap against par for a prize presented by W. F. B. Hart, and the winner proved to be Henry A. Goods, who finished 3 down. R. P. Waldon was 7 down and Silas W. Howland 9 down. Sweepstakes were run off both morning and afternoon, Goods being the early winner, with a card of 85, 12-75, and W. H. Conroy being the successful man in the afternoon, with 96, 16-80.

H. M. Edwards won the first prize in the sweepstakes over the links of the Country Club of Glen Ridge yesterday, with a card of 96—22—74. The following golfers returned cards: H. M. Edwards, 96—22—74; E. Doane, 93—18—75; W. B. Powers, 84—19—76; William J. Wooster, 92—15—77; F. W. Baldwin, 92—17—77; W. G. Thomas, 85—8—77; W. D. Lyons, 93—16—82.

At the Englewood Country Club yesterday an eighteen-hole match play handicap against bogey was run off, with H. M. Cox, who finished 3 up, the winner. Others who returned cards were S. O. Miller, 2 up; F. M. Chapman, 1 up, and Dr. C. C. Siebel, even.

Best ball foursomes were run off over the links of the Forest Hill Field Club yesterday, and the winning pair proved to be Robert Kuebler and W. B. Hutchinson, with a card of 80—16—64. The following scores were returned:

Robert Kuebler and W. B. Hutchinson, 80—16—64; T. H. Sand and H. H. Corchran, 87—21½—65½; H. H. Taylor and W. T. Chisholm, 76—10—66; R. G. Harris and R. B. Rose, 88—21½—66½; L. Kaiser and J. Cummings, 86—16½—69½; H. O. Christ and Fred Stone, 78—8—70; Frank French and A. E. Allsopp, 83—10—73; Nelson Vance and William Dale, 89—15½—73½.

Golf Prize for New York Woman.

Special to The New York Times.

MAPLEWOOD, N. H., Aug. 28.—T. O. Buckner of Complegne and R. S. Owens of Maplewood led in this morning's sweepstakes golf tournament with net scores of 70. Francis A. Shield, Jr., of Albany finished third with 71. There were sixteen cards of 80 or under.

Miss Esther Hammond of Boston won the women's event with 80. Mrs. L. A. Ansbacher of New York took the prize for the best selected nine holes with 38, her gross being 86.

WAHNETAH LEADS IN FOUR ROWING RACES

Flushing Bay Crews Make Clean Sweep in Long Island Association Regatta.

The Wahnnetah Boat Club of Flushing captured four races in the Twenty-ninth Annual Regatta of the Long Island Rowing Association yesterday, over the Seawanhaka course, Flushing Bay. The only other club to win a first place was the Seawanhaka, which took first place in the canoe race.

The threatening weather and rough water made it necessary to change the course just before starting time, so that the races were held in the smoother water near the north shore.

Edward Kelly won the first prize for the Wahnetah Club by leading all the way in the junior single gig. The second race was for the Long Island challenge cup, for which the Wahnetah Club had already scored two runs. The Ravenswood Club led slightly at the start, pulling a thirty-four-stroke, but the Wahnetahs pulled up even and the two crews had a close battle to the line, with the Wahnetahs winning by half a length. This victory gives them permanent possession of the trophy.

The third event was a single canoe race, which was won by F. W. Treaves of the Seawanhaka Club. The junior double gig race was marred by mishaps. The Flushing crew shipped so much water that it had to retire, and the Ravenswood crew hit a new boat near the finish line, but the Wahnetah boat was far in the lead at the time and would have won easily despite the accidents.

The last race brought out three crews for the junior four-oared gigs. The starters rowed the first quarter in almost perfect alignment. At this point the Bohemians began to drop behind, and left the race to the Metropolitans and the Wahnetahs. The former pulled a longer stroke and led most of the way, but near the finish the Wahnetahs spurted and crossed the line half a length ahead. The summary:

Junior Single Gig.—Won by Edward Kelly, Wahnetah B. C.; Ravenswood B. C., second. Time—7:50 4-5.

Junior Four Shell.—Won by Wahnetah B. C., (Mendelhall, Stapleton, Sabin, McKenna); Seawanhaka B. C., second; Ravenswood B. C., third. Time—6:40.

Single Canoe.—Won by Seawanhaka B. C.; Wahnetah B. C., second; Flushing B. C., third. No time taken.

Junior Double Gig.—Won by Wahnetah B. C.—Bow, Kelly; stroke, Murio. Ravenswood B. C. and Flushing B. C. did not finish. Time—7:25.

Junior Four-Oared Gig.—Won by Wahnetah B. C., (Mendelhall, Stapleton, Sabine, McKenna, Pierson, coxswain; Metropolitan R. C., second; Bohemian B. C., third. Time—4:41.

N. Y. A. C.'s Rowing Regatta.

Over a wind-swept course of about three-quarters of a mile, the annual New York Athletic Club rowing regatta was held yesterday in the inlet at Travers Island. The conditions were dead against the Mercury Foot oarsmen, but they made the most of the circumstances and provided some interesting sport for a big crowd. Summary:

Single Shell Race, Handicap.—Won by Stanley H. Wild, (0:23;) William Hannegan, (0:12,) second; William L. Beaver, (0:15,) third.

Eight-Oared Shell Race.—Won by crew composed of: Stroke, Van Twisk; No. 7, Hannegan; No. 6, Woolley; No. 5, Ketchum; No. 4, Crewe; No. 3, Dodge; No. 2, Arnold; bow, Kuehne; coxswain, Whelan. Crew composed of: Stroke, Newinhouse; No. 7, Wild; No. 6, Tracy; No. 5, Babcock; No. 4, Sturgeon; No. 3, Miller; No. 2, Sloan; bow, Phinney; coxswain, Reimer, second.

Pair-Oared Race.—Won by crew composed of W. L. Beaver, stroke; Stanley Wild, bow; J. Whelan, coxswain. Crew composed of Waldo Smith, stroke; T. F. Quinn, bow; Lester Woolley, coxswain, second.

Quadruple Sculls Race.—Won by crew composed of Waldo Smith, stroke; E. J. Clark, No. 3; Dodge, No. 2; W. Kuehne, bow. Crew composed of S. Pitt, stroke; M. Newinhouse, No. 3; W. Phinney, No. 2; S. Wild, bow, second.

Golf Laurels for Mrs. Potts.

Special to The New York Times

SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J., Aug. 28.—Men's and women's club championships were decided today at the Spring Lake Golf and Country Club in match play. Mrs. Frederick A. Potts of Spring Lake and Lakewood won the women's title, defeating Mrs. Guy Cochran of San Francisco, 8 up and 7 to play. In winning the championship Mrs. Potts equaled the women's record of 93 for the eighteen-hole course.

Edmund Jamieson of Lawrenceville won the men's championship by defeating Chester L. Maxwell of Trenton, 8 up and 6 to go. Jamieson covered the course in 77. He has played exceptionally well this season, and his victory today was no surprise to the large gallery that followed the play.

George H. Betts won the George F. Johnson Cup for the August point competition. He had a total of 5 points. Clarence G. Meeks of New York was second with 3½ points, and W. F. Seaman of New York third with 2 points. The Saturday competition today resulted in a tie between Walter T. Fahy of Philadelphia and George H. Betts of New York, each scoring 72.

Handicap Golf at Bethlehem Club.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, N. H., Aug. 28.—Harry A. Waldron won the Consolation Trophy in the annual handicap invitation tournament here today, beating L. H. Dorchester of Hartford, 3 and 1.

Team Golf at Plainfield.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 28.—The Plainfield Country Club defeated the Somerville Country Club in a golf team match over the latter's course this afternoon. The score was 10 to 0.

New and

PACKEY M'FARLAND'S PAUNCH IS FADING

Will Be Here Tomorrow to Finish Its Elimination with Tennis and Golf.

During two years as a business and family man, since deserting the boxing game, Patrick McFarland of Chicago, erstwhile "Packey" McFarland, has developed a paunch. It will be very necessary for him to part with a large section of that "Brownie" protuberance before he essays his boxing contest with the very alert and lithe Mike Gibbons at Brighton Beach Motordrome on the fateful evening of Sept. 11.

Immediately W. G. Marshall, the Brooklyn real estate man, offered nearly $600 a minute for thirty minutes of boxing in the City of Churches and Bridges, Packey viewed that Aldermanic decoration as an excrescence. It had been assumed and accumulated in the idle months since his abandonment of boxing, during which period his activities had been mainly directed to the accumulation of twenty-dollar gold pieces for sitting in and looking wise at meetings of various Boards of Directors of corporations in which he had become interested. These $20 nuggets came to him three or at most four times a week, and a good bit of it went for something rather more tasty than the restricted diet of a man in training. Hence the ponderous paunch.

McFarland was rather proud of the paunch. It gave him the look of a captain of industry, a sort of Board of Tradish solidity. He hated to part with it. Then the thought of the paltry $60 to $80 a week as a Director he was receiving, as against the $448 a minute that came to a boxer with a slim waist and active fists, decided him in favor of the $17,500 in cash that was to be picked up if he encountered Mr. Gibbons in the squared ring, and gave up that purely ornamental bread basket.

Latest dispatches from the front, which in this instance happens to be a Chicago gymnasium, bring the information that since signing the articles of war, the human bay window has largely disappeared from the McFarland contour. Wales of fat have given place to muscles such as Packey once wore. A healthier color has flushed the countenance of this boxing president of a brewery, who is such an abstemious chap that he does not even drink the beer of his own production. He has the springy step of an athlete in place of the ponderous walk of a Director. This is because he had resumed the rope-skioping diversion of a boxer in training, and gone in for long walks so wrapped in sweaters that he looks, while on the road, like a cross between a sofa pillow of radiant hues and a sack of meal. These sweat cloth things are powerful reducers and after a ten-mile run in them and a few minutes in a shower bath McFarland looks what he is, flesh and blood reproduction of that marvel of sculpture, "The Discus Thrower" as developed by Praxiteles or some other Greek chap with an eye for the beautiful and an ability to chisel attractive things in Pentellian marble. But a portion of the paunch still persists.

What is still left of this meaty tribute to good living will come to New York tomorrow when Packey himself arrives. It will not last long. Packey's handlers will look out for that. So will Mr. Marshall, who is vitally interested in having it vanish, so that his star performer will not offer that projection for Gibbons to take a whack at. That is one reason why the skating rink at the Brighton Baths will be practically put out of business this evening and turned over to carpenters to convert into a gymnasium. There Packey will slowly but surely part with what remains of his surplus stomachic decoration through a process of punching bags, skipping the rope, and doing boxing stunts with young men who will put on boxing gloves that this "noblest Roman of them all" may get back that wonderful skill he had as an exponent of boxing in his halcyon days. It won't take long to do that. The boxing sharps say so.

Mike Gibbons is training, too. As he has been doing it constantly for years, there is nothing so spectacular and appealing to the ordinary man in what he is doing. It is very like the work of a lapidary in repolishing a diamond that has dulled a bit from rough usage. He will be diamond-like, all right, when the polishing is done.

When McFarland trains his quarters at Brighton Baths will be open to a reasonable number of the public without charge. This is where the stunge man who is managing the boxing contest neglects to squeeze a few extra quarters out of the public. How odd it is to think of a boxing promoter who is satisfied with the mere gate receipts, when other pickings are in sight, and to work on the unheard-of theory of "a maximum of sport for a minimum of expense" to the public.

It's all strange; for here are a couple of professional boxers who actually look on William J. Bryan's indulgence in his favorite tipple as dissipation.

Levinsky Outpoints Kearns.

Battling Levinsky, the local heavyweight, last night earned the honors over Soldier Kearns in a ten-round bout which was the feature attraction at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn. This was Kearns's first appearance in a ring since his bout with Jess Willard about a year ago, and he made the local boxer extend himself to carry away the honors. Kearns was always willing and aggressive, but Levinsky boxed cleverly throughout and made it an interesting contest. In the seventh session Levinsky floored his opponent, but Kearns regained his feet immediately without waiting to take advantage of a count. In the ninth session Kearns sent Levinsky to the floor of the ring. He regained his feet immediately and continued the bout. At the final bell Levinsky was entitled to the honors by a shade on his clever boxing and effective punching. In the semi-final ten-round contest Kid Kearns of Brooklyn and Willie Green of Albany were the principals, and the final bell found the former a winner on points.

Good Bouts at Fairmont A. C.

Excellent boxing exhibitions were furnished the spectators at the Fairmont Athletic Club in the Bronx last night in the three ten-round contests which served as the main attractions. All of the bouts went their scheduled distance, and although there was not even a knockdown scored, the contests were full of action. In the first bout Jack Sayles was entitled to the honors over Red Mack. The second bout brought together Marty Cross, a brother of the famous Leach Cross, and Johnny Baker, and the final bell found the latter a winner by a shade. Jack Notter of the east side and Tommy Robson were the contestants in the last bout on the program, and this resulted in the best contest. Notter was outpointed in the majority of rounds, and at the final bell he was bleeding profusely.

Wolgast to Box Nelson.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 28.—Ad Wolgast and Battling Nelson will box an elimination bout in the Juarez Arena to decide who will meet Freddie Welsh for the lightweight championship. Wolgast's manager today wired Nelson, who is doing his own managing, proposing the elimination twenty-round match with the two ex-champs as the principals. Nelson replied with a day letter, accepting the offer providing the necessary forfeits were posted and the match arranged by the matchmaker of the Juarez Athletic Club. The bout may take place on Thanksgiving Day in case the arrangements are completed in time. In the meantime Nelson announces that his challenge to Welsh still stands for sixty-five rounds to decide the championship.

McFarland and Gibbons to See Bout

Packey McFarland and Mike Gibbons will be the guests of W. C. Marshall at the opening show at Madison Square Garden Tuesday night, when Jim Savage and Charley Weinart will battle for ten rounds. A special box has been reserved at the ringside for the noted boxers who will arrive here tomorrow from the West. Frank Moran, who is matched with Jim Coffey at the Garden Oct. 19, will also be a guest of honor. Moran will make the trip from his training camp at Saratoga to witness the contest.

FOOTBALL AT PITTSBURGH.

Coach Warner Will Start Practice with Squad of Forty Men.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Aug. 28.—With Coach Glenn S. Warner in charge, the University of Pittsburgh football squad, forty strong, will leave here on Sept. 8 for Camp Hamilton at Winber, Penn., where the work of whipping an eleven into shape will be started. The fact that Pittsburgh has secured the services of Warner, the former Cornell and Carlisle Indian coach, has aroused great interest among Pittsburgh men, and they look forward to the best team in the university's history.

All the stars of the eleven which last year swept everything before it are expected back this year, and, in addition, there are a number of new players who look exceedingly promising. There are eight games on the Pittsburgh schedule this year, with the big game against the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia on Oct. 23. The university has announced that the one-year residence rule will affect all Varsity teams, starting September, 1916, but will not apply in any game this year except the one with the University of Pennsylvania. The schedule follows:

Oct. 2—Westminster College at Forbes Field; Oct. 9—United States Naval Academy at Annapolis; Oct. 16—Carlisle Indians at Forbes Field; Oct. 23—University of Pennsylvania at Franklin Field, Philadelphia; Oct. 30—Allegheny College at Forbes Field; Nov. 6—Washington and Jefferson College at Forbes Field; Nov. 13—Carnegie Institute of Technology at Forbes Field; Nov. 25, (Thanksgiving Day)—Pennsylvania State College at Forbes Field.

Michigan Football Players Barred.

The Faculty of the University of Michigan has barred five promising football candidates from participation in the sport this Fall because of failure to pass off conditions. Coach Yost, who has maintained a Summer camp for the football men, had looked upon these five students as promising material for his Varsity eleven. Two of them, Lyons and Traphagen, were stars last year, while the other three—Dunn, Ewart, and Brown—were strong men on the freshman eleven last year. From information gained at Coach Yost's Summer camp it is expected that the Michigan team will play an open game this year.

DEAL POLO TOURNAMENT.

Piping Rock and Rumson Foure Win in Semi-Final Games.

OCEANPORT, N. J., Aug. 28.—The semi-final games in the polo tournament for the Louis M. Hemingway Cups, held here this afternoon by the Deal Polo and Riding Club, resulted in a victory for the Rumson four over the Deal Freebooters, and the Piping Rock team was victorious over the Deal four. The two winning teams—Rumson and Piping Rock—will play in the final game on Monday afternoon for the Hemingway Cups. Despite a cold drizzle which fell during part of the games, there was a large attendance, and the course was lined with automobiles.

The Piping Rock and Deal fours furnished the best game, and the Piping Rock four won, 16 goals to 10½. The Piping Rock team was easily superior to the Deal four, and despite a handicap of 8 goals which the Deal team received, the Piping Rock poloists had no trouble winning. East and O'Day played good polo for the victors, the former making seven goals, while O'Day drove in the other between the halves for scores three times. Deal's three goals were made in the sixth, seventh, and eighth chukkers by Meyer, Stern, and Sherman, respectively. Meyer and Bamberger each lost safeties for Deal.

The Piping Rock poloists scored freely on the Deal Freebooters and won, 20 goals to 5¾. The Freebooters' lone tally was made by Stonebridge. The Freebooters had a handicap of 5 goals, but they lost ¾ point on King's safety. Jones and Waters each made seven goals for Rumson, and Borden and Barbour each scored three times. Borden played a good polo game, and his work of driving the ball into position for the forwards was the best witnessed on the Oceanport course this season. The lineups:

FIRST GAME.

Rumson—W. S. Jones, Jr., Behrens Waters, H. S. Borden, Varren Waters.

Deal Freebooters—Lee King, H. R. Guggenheimer, William Stonebridge, G. Jason Waters.

Referee—Lewis Strauss. Time—Eight periods of seven and one-half minutes each.

SECOND GAME.

Piping Rock—J. O'Day, H. East, R. Kirlin, A. Nother.

Deal—N. J. Stern, G. C. Sherman, J. E. Meyer, M. D. Bamberger.

Referee—Lewis Strauss. Time—Eight periods of seven and one-half minutes each.

WILL SHOW HUNT PACKS.

Novel Feature for the Islip Bench Show Next Saturday.

Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Long Island society circles are displaying interest in the bench show to be held under the auspices of the Islip Kennel Club at the Islip Polo Club grounds, Bay Shore, L. I., Saturday. As an added attraction the club has extended invitations to the various Long Island hunt clubs to exhibit their packs, and this invitation has been accepted by a number of organizations. This will be one of the leading features of the show. A handsome trophy will be offered for the best exhibit of hounds among the many packs entered.

The Bench Committee has made arrangements for the comfort and convenience of the many hundreds who will attend this event. Luncheon will be served on the grounds. There will be many box parties held in the grandstand, and several groups of well-known society folk residing in Westchester County have planned to hold luncheon parties on the lawn.

About 600 dogs have been entered for this, the third annual show of the Islip Kennel Club, which is very gratifying to the officials of the club. Entries have been received from the leading dog fanciers of the United States, among them the following well-known kennel owners:

George A. Ellis, Jr., Harry T. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin H. Throop, Mr. and Mrs. Tyler Morse, J. Kennard Thom, Mr. and Mrs. Pfizenmayer, Theodore Offerman, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Guggenheim, Mrs. H. K. Vingut, H. K. Bloodgood, John G. Bates, William A. Burtenshaw, Mrs. Haley Fiske, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Berendsohn, Miss E. Blum, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Hutton, Allan Pinkerton, Mrs. H. Anstey, Raymond Belmont, H. Reiman Duval, Alfred B. Maclay, Mrs. R. S. Pierrepont, R. B. Ruggles, Morris Kinney, Mrs. James Doig, H. G. Trevor, Mrs. H. R. Robbins, Miss L. Alger, Van D. Heilner, Mr. and Mrs. E. Gates, Charles Ludwig, Mrs. D. D. Dunn, John Minturn, Mrs. P. B. Wyckoff, Mrs Eric L. Winston, Miss Hydon, Miss Hattie Parlett, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Mayhew, Allison Lederer, Payne Whitney, Mrs. George Fell, William Ziegler, William Drew, and many others.

English Soccer Season.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—All the English soccer clubs played their last practice game today in preparation for the start of their long football season which commences next Saturday. The coming season will be the most remarkable in the records of English foothall, as no professional will be paid for his services. With the exception of the large number of players who have joined the colors, all the league clubs have retained the majority of their professionals from last season. Blackburn Rovers, Sunderland, Newcastle United, Aston Villa, West Bromwich Albion, Birmingham, and Wolverhampton Wanderers have closed their grounds until the war is over, resulting in several of their players returning to Scotland and being transferred to other clubs. The re-arranged competitions under the supervision of the Football Association are as follows:

Northern Section.—Burnley, Bolton Wanderers, Rochdale, Liverpool, Everton, Bury, Blackpool, Manchester United, Manchester City, Stockport County, Preston North End, Oldham Athletic, Southport Central, and Stoke.

Midland Section.—Bradford, Bradford City, Leicester Fosse, Derby County, Leeds City, Grimsbey Town, Sheffield United, Notts County, Barnsley, Huddersfield Town, Lincoln City, Hull City, Sheffield United, and Sheffield Wednesday.

London Section.—Chelsea, Fulham, Arsenal, Clapton Orient, Millwall, Watford, Tottenham Hotspur, West Ham United, Croydon Common, Queens Park Rangers, Brentford, and Crystal Palace.

Rumson Has New Hunt Association.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 2.—The Rumson Hunt and Steeplechase Association was incorporated here today. It was formed to conduct race and hunt meetings at the Rumson Country Club. The trustees for the first year are G. Jason Waters, Charles D. Halsey, Warren W. Barbour, W. Strother Jones, Bertram and Howard S. Borden.

FABRE FIRST IN FAIR MARATHON

Hugh Honahan of New York Second Despite an Injured Foot.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 28.—Edouard Fabre, the French-Canadian entrant of the Richmond Athletic Club of Montreal, won the Olympic Club Marathon today over the full course of 26 miles and 385 yards, and after he crossed the tape in the Exposition Stadium inquired what his dinner was to be.

Hugh Honahan of the New York Athletic Club was second, and Oliver Millard of the Olympic Club was third. Fabre's time for the race was 2 hours 56 minutes and 41 4-5 seconds. Honahan negotiated the course in 3 hours 1 minute and 22 2-5 seconds, and Millard's time was 3 hours 11 minutes and 36 3-5 seconds. Honahan had injured his foot, but ran gamely. Manuel Cooper, of the Chicago Hebrew Institute, was the fourth man to the tape and the last of the fourteen starters to finish. His time was 3 hours 17 minutes and 57 1-5 seconds.

Fabre took the lead near the west portal of the Twin Peaks Tunnel, after the runners had made twenty miles, and gradually drew away from his competitors. Previous to that he had been running easily with the five leaders. From the start in the Exposition Stadium to the nineteen-mile flag Millard, Horne of Boston, Honahan, and Nick Gianakopulos of New York led the other contenders and demonstrated that they constituted the class of the race. Millard, Horne and Honahan alternated in setting the pace.

Those who started in the race were: Charles Pores and Nick Gianakopulos of the Millrose A. C., New York City; Edouard Fabre, Richmond A. C., Montreal; Clifton Horne, Manchester A. C., Boston; H. G. Dobler, Mystic A. C., Chicago; Hugh Honahan, New York A. C., Pat Coyne, Holy Cross Lyceum, New York; O. J. Millard, Olympic Club, San Francisco; William O. Johnson, (unattached) San Francisco; Sidney Hatch, Illinois A. C.; A. Montesverde, (unattached) Carmel; William J. Heavind, Farallone City; F. S. McWilliams, Olympic Club; Manuel Cooper, Chicago Hebrew Institute.

A more difficult marathon course could not have been chosen. It was over long hills and dusty and rocky roads. Beginning, the runners circled the one-mile cinder path at the race-track, then circled the Exposition Grounds, and returned to the track. Thence the course led over the Presidio grounds and through Golden Gate Park to the great Highway, down the Great Highway to Lincoln Boulevard, and then back to Market and Van Ness Avenue by way of the Corbet Road to the Zone entrance of the Exposition. The finish was on the cinder path in the Exposition track.

Fabre did not seem fatigued to any extent when he finished. His breathing was perfect, and as he came down the final fifty yards he sprinted to show the assembled crowd that he still had plenty of endurance left. This was his third marathon winning within a short period. Fabre jumped into fame as a long-distance runner when he won the Boston Marathon last month. Before that he won the Montreal race. Horne, who finished second in that race, dropped out today when he reached Van Ness Avenue and Market Street. Hatch, who took third place in the Boston event, quit at the end of the sixteenth mile today.

From the fifteenth to the seventeenth mile Horne looked like a winner. He opened up a gap of several hundred yards, but the effort proved his downfall. After showing well for the first fifteen miles, Nick Gianakopulos, the Millrose Athletic Club entrant, was picked up exhausted by the Exposition Emergency Hospital ambulance, which followed the racers. Cooper, the representative of the Chicago Hebrew Institute, came from behind in the final eight miles and passed all competitors, to finish a close fourth.

BROOKLYN HARNESS RACES.

Parkway Driving Club Trotting and Pacing Events in Rain.

The regular weekly matinée of the Parkway riving Club was held at its half-mile track, Ocean Parkway and 1Kngs Highway, in Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. Although a light rain fell during the races, the seven events, including an exhibition race against time, were finished without delays or disappointments. William H. Strang's bay mare Arawanna won the Class A trot in straight heats. This prize is the fifth consecutive one captured by Mr. Strang's horse in this event. In the first heat Hollyrood Jack, the bay horse owned and driven by William Reid, pushed the leader hard all the way, and in the second heat Edward F., the bay gelding belonging to Samuel Breisland, gave the leader no rest. Both heats, however, were slow, compared to other races.

The other feature event on the program was the Class A pace, which required three heats to decide the horse which had the best speed and endurance. The winner was Who Knows, the black gelding owned and driven by J. Leopold. Who Knows won the second and third heats and scored both miles in 2:16¼ and 2:17¼ respectively. The fastest time made in the race and for the day was in the first heat by Countess Kohl, the brown mare owned and driven by A. F. Meckel. It was 2:15. An added starter named Billy Schwakey and driven by A. W. Warner took the measure of Charles Seaman's chestnut mare Des Rees in both heats of the Class B pace. In the second heat of this race both horses were second and third in the lineup for three laps, with Charles Ring's horse Andy N. J. leading, when the latter fell back considerably and could not keep up the pace set by the other contenders in the home stretch.

J. Lockwood's brown gelding Thomas Hood won the Class D trot in straight heats. Thomas Hood showed excellent form in the first heat when he made a burst of speed about one hundred yards from the wire and nosed Eugene Carpenter's brown mare Bessie Baron, who was leading all the way, out at the finish. Chief, the bay gelding owned by C. Dalrymple, tried to beat 2:29, and after stepping two one-mile exhibitions 389; George L. Weltz, husband, was given $3,894; rest of estate passed to Mrs. Annie E. Brown, mother. Assets: An equity, $4,500, in house and land at Long Beach, L. I., appraised at $9,500; deposits, $3,113; mortgages and personalty, $18,782.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Temporary assignments: Sergts. D. Glenn, 35, to C. O. duty in office Property Clerk, 10 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 31; D. Lehane, Bridge, to B. B. H. Squad, as Custodian of Brooklyn Headquarters Bldg., 14 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 30. Patrol. J. A. Dougherty and J. M. Jensen, 5, to D. B., 10 days, noon, Aug. 27; A. L. Hughes, 15, and V. R. W. Cristiano, 63, to D. B., 10 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 28; J. Scott, 23, to 169, duty in raided premises, 30 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 22; G. Sweeney, 28, to D. B., 5 days, 8 P. M., Aug. 26; E. M. Burns, 40, to D. B., 5 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 27; G. Schmelzel, sister, each received $181,097. Assets: deposits, $60,000? personalty, $584; and stocks, $369,787. Largest holdings were: sixteen shares S. Trust Company, $1,800; 163 shares Pullman Company $26,324; 231 shares Great Northern R. R., preferred, $27,777; 300 shares Lackawanna R. R. of N. J., $72,600; 200 shares Port de Wayne & Jackson R. R., preferred, $36,000, and 100 shares Albany & Susquehanna R. R., $25,000.

SEEBERGER, LOUIS, (May 3, 1914;) total assets, $301,693; net estate, $525,246; Mrs. Ida Seeberger, widow, given specific bequest of $150,000; 50 E. 83d St., $65,000; all the contents of residence and personalty, $3,886; a pew in Temple Emanu-El, $1,333, and a life estate in $167,026; other bequests were: Emanuel Congregation, $1,000; Hannah Hyman, sister, $10,000; one-half remainder interest after widow's life estate; Josephine Herzog, sister, specific bequest $25,000 and one-half interest in the remainder after widow's life estate; Nelson M. Herzog, nephew, $25,000; Cora Herzog, niece, $15,000; Milton Herzog and Bella Long, nephew and niece, each $10,000; David H. Hyman, Louis H. Hyman, nephews, each $5,000; there were nine bequests of $3,000 each to persons not related. Assets: 50 E. 83th St., appraised at $63,000; one-fourth interest, $6,881, in equity in 18 Washington Place, appraised at $255,000; pew in Temple Emanu-El, $1,333; deposits, $5,131; personalty, $3,886; notes and bonds, Baltimore & Ohio R. R., $18,871; bonds, Wisconsin Central Ry., $16,039; bonds, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry., $19,171; New York City, assessment, $20,000; bonds, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R., $15,504; bonds, Union Pacific R. R., $24,620; bonds, Reading Company, $24,020; other New York City bonds, $36,324.

SHEARDOWN, WARD B., killed by a street car, (Oct. 29, 1914;) total estate, $65,750; net estate, $56,283; Lucile Sheardown Flanagan, daughter, beneficiary. Assets: Deposits, $794; personalty, $11,241; stocks and bonds, $43,248.

STRIPPEL, JOHN, (March 26, 1915;) total assets, $21,732; net estate, $18,770; John W. Strippel, Martha C. Strippel, Mary Emma Wallace, Walter Henry Strippel, and Albert Edwin Strippel, children, each received one-fifth of estate. Assets: An equity, $5,584, in 102 B. 112th St., appraised at $7,500; an equity, $4,973, in 104 E. 112th St., appraised at $7,500; premises 122 Jamaica Av., Astoria, L. I., $4,000; deposits, $1,454; mortgages and personalty, $5,220.

TILSON, JANE, (Oct. 30, 1914;) total assets, $9,906; net estate, $8,894. The eleven beneficiaries were sisters, brothers, nieces, and nephews of decedent. Assets: Deposits, $5,331; stocks, $4,545, and personalty, $10.

WEMITT, Mrs. NETTIE A. B., (Nov. 7, 1914;) total assets, $26,395; net estate, $25,389; George L. Weltz, husband, was given $3,894; rest of estate passed to Mrs. Annie E. Brown, mother. Assets: An equity, $4,500, in house and land at Long Beach, L. I., appraised at $9,500; deposits, $3,113; mortgages and personalty, $18,782.

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J. Lockwood's brown gelding Thomas Hood won the Class D trot in straight heats. Thomas Hood showed excellent form in the first heat when he made a burst of speed about one hundred yards from the wire and nosed Eugene Carpenter's brown mare Bessie Baron, who was leading all the way, out at the finish. Chief, the bay gelding owned by C. Dalrymple, tried to beat 2:29, and after stepping two one-mile exhibitions failed to lower the mark. W. M. Halsted's bay gelding Alcy Patchen won the Class E trot in straight heats. The Class C trot went to May Todd, the bay mare belonging to Joseph F. Gibbons, also in straight heats, and the Class B trot went to Mathew Dean's bay gelding King Audubon, after three heats.

Mineola Horse Show Judges.

The fourteenth annual Horse Show of the Agricultural Society of Queens-Nassau Counties will be held Sept. 23, 24, and 25 at the fair grounds, Mineola, L. I., and promises to be one of the best shows of the series. There are fifty classes in all, covering events for breeding classes of trotters and horses for all purposes. Carl G. Burr, Jr., of Commack, L. I., will judge trotters, ponies in harness, and breeding classes; Henry Lawrence Bell will award the ribbons for hunters and jumpers, and Harry T. Peters will rule on polo ponies, saddle horses, and ponies under saddle. Entries close Thursday, Sept. 9, with Charles W. Smith, Assistant Secretary, 16 East Twenty-third Street, New York City.

Must Observe Trotting Rules.

Because of the fact that considerable criticism has been showered on some of the drivers who do not seem to recognize their rights on the track when racing, the rules which govern the light harness matinees held under the auspices of the Road Horse Association of New Jersey, must hereafter be strictly adhered to, and violators will be punished according to their acts. At the last matinee held the judges found it necessary to punish one driver. This action has already had some marked effect, for since then some of the amateur drivers have been industriously studying the rules.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BRECHENSER, JACOB, (June 7, 1914;) total assets, $6,014; net estate, $5,388; Caroline Malone and Madeline Brechenser, daughters, beneficiaries. Assets, an equity $5,000 in 521A E. 85th St., appraised at $16,500; deposits, $414, and personalty, $100.

CADIGAN, ELIZABETH, (April 19, 1911;) total assets, deposits, $2,471; net estate, $2,013. Beneficiaries were relatives.

DE CASTELMENARDO, COUNTESS EDITH, Teaneck, N. J., daughter of Gen. Thomas Brodhead Van Buren, who obtained a legal separation from her husband, Count Gennaro Vesticchio de Castelmenardo, Naples, in 1907, (May 4, 1914;) personal property, $149,733; no realty. Assets taxable in N. Y. State totaled $5,841, and debts due to New York creditors amounted to $3,715. New York assets: Two lots Central Park, Nassau County, $150; jewelry, $5,127; silverware, $104; clothing, $460. Beneficiaries: T. B. Van Buren, brother, $10,000; Rose Bindia, Nice, France, $600 and life estate in $18,000; Florence Lannian Van Buren, sister-in-law, diamond pendant, for life; D. L. Van Buren, nephew, real estate at Teaneck, N. J., one-half household furniture and one-half interest in residuary estate; Vera C. Richard, niece, one-half interest in household furniture and silverware at Teaneck, N. J., and one-half interest in remainder of estate and balance of jewelry, and David Colman, not related, a life interest in $7,500.

DANA, ELIZABETH J., (March 24, 1915;) widow of A. Carroll Dana; total assets, $147,627; net estate, $140,827; Carolyn A. Dana, daughter, beneficiary. Assets: Deposits, $25,013; accrued income from securities held by Guaranty Trust Co. under deed of trust made by A. Carroll Dana, $4,249; personalty, $365, and securities amounting to $110,000, being part of assets of trust fund over which decedent had power of appointment. This trust fund was created by A. Carroll Dana in 1906, and under it decedent received income during her life.

DUNNE, ALOYSIUS F., (Jan. 20, 1915;) total assets, $35,270; net estate, $34,004; Mary F. Dunne and Theresa Dunne, sisters, beneficiaries. Assets: One-fourth interest, $1,750, in lot north side E. 186th St., west of Washington Av., appraised at $7,010; one-fourth interest, $1,875, in premises north side Tremont Av., near Bathgate Av., Bronx, appraised at $33,500; one-fourth interest, $1,425, in premises east side Bathgate Av., north of E. 176th St., appraised at $5,700; one-fourth interest, $5,500, in premises east side of Briggs Av., south of E. 196th St., appraised at $22,000; one-fourth interest, $12,750, in premises northwesterly corner Tremont and Bathgate Avs., Bronx, appraised at $51,000; deposits, $363; mortgages, $5,106.

FERRIS, ROBERT M., Montclair, N. J., (July 13, 1913;) value of entire estate not disclosed. Assets taxable in New York State: An undivided one-fourth interest in five feet of Pier No. 27 and adjacent bulkheads, East River, Bronx; appraised at $2,125; no deductions enumerated. Decedent was Chief Engineer of New York Telephone Company.

FLYNN, MORRIS, (Oct. 29, 1914;) total assets, deposits, $3,699; net estate, $3,056. Four children of decedent were beneficiaries.

FORBES, FRANCIS, (Feb. 22, 1904;) total assets, $43,386; net estate, $30,805; Mrs. Emma J. Forbes, widow, and four children beneficiaries; assets, farm land at Kendall, Orleans County, N. Y., $12,652; deposits, $5,254; mortgages, $11,000; stocks, $8,000; interest in firm of Forbes & Haviland, lawyers, 34 Nassau St., $8,500.

GORDON, GARRETT, (May 13, 1914;) total assets, $8,549; net estate, $7,878; Mrs. Caroline E. Gordon, widow, was given $3,839, and the rest passed to three children; assets, an equity worth $3,500 in 226 South Av., S. I., appraised at $5,500; personalty $50; wood veneer business, 267-269 E. 133d St., $4,999.

HOWARD, HENRY C., (Feb. 23, 1914;) total assets, $31,951; net estate, $30,198; Elizabeth J. Donahue, decedent's housekeeper, given life estate in $18,219, and Martha Crandall, sister, given $9,059; remainder after life estate of Elizabeth J. Donahue to relatives of decedent; assets, premises northwest corner 120th St. and Lexington Av., $31,223; deposits, $151; personalty, $595.

KENT, JAMES S., (Oct. 8, 1908;) total assets, deposits, $2,500; net estate, $1,764; relatives were beneficiaries.

LUDERS, GUSTAV, composer, (Jan. 4, 1913;) total assets, $7,551; net estate, after deduction for debts and other expenses, $1,060. Mrs. Gustav Luders, widow, beneficiary. Assets—Cash and deposits, $284; stocks, $4,266; interest in performing rights in "Fair Co-Ed," "Grand Mogul," "Gypsy," "King Dodo," "Mamselle Napoleon," "Marcella," "The Old Town," "Prince of Pilsen," "Shogun," "Somewhere Else," "Woodland," "Grape Girl," and "A Friend of Jack's," (Ladies' Day,) appraised at $2,500, and interest in publishing rights is appraised at $500.

McINTYRE, JAMES, (March 16, 1914;) total assets, $14,318; net estate, $13,370. Mrs. Katherine McCarthy, widow, and three sons, beneficiaries. Assets—An equity, $4,000, in 459 W. 47th St., appraise at $14,000; an equity, $10,000, in 727 11th Av., appraised at $11,000, and deposits, $5,906.

O'SHEA, CHARLOTTE A., (March 16, 1915;) total assets, $22,035; net estate, $20,065. Nine relatives beneficiaries, largest share going to William C. Arnold, brother, who received $5,116; E. Meredith Arnold and Julia A. Ford, brother and sister, each receive $4,816. Assets—Interest in three lots in Bronx, $1,151; deposits, $552; mortgages and personalty, $18,381.

POLHEMUS, LOUISE, (Sept. 18, 1915;) total assets, $2,966; debts and deductions, $4,753, leaving a deficit.

QUINN, MARGARET H., (July 20, 1914;) total assets, $13,856; net estate, $12,703; nineteen beneficiaries, largest bequest being $6,161 to John Quinn, brother; Mary Cusack, cousin, $3,000; Home for Blind Orphans, $300; and Father Drumgoole Home for Destitute Boys, $300. Assets: deposits, $12,456; stocks, $1,850, and personalty, $50.

SCHMELZEL, WILLIAM R., (May 3, 1915;) total assets, $369,879; net estate, $362,195. George Schmelzel, brother, and the E. Schmelzel, sister, each received $181,097. Assets: deposits, $60,000? personalty, $584; and stocks, $369,787. Largest holdings were: sixteen shares S. Trust Company, $1,800; 163 shares Pullman Company $26,324; 231 shares Great Northern R. R., preferred, $27,777; 300 shares Lackawanna R. R. of N. J., $72,600; 200 shares Port de Wayne & Jackson R. R., preferred, $36,000, and 100 shares Albany & Susquehanna R. R., $25,000.

SEEBERGER, LOUIS, (May 3, 1914;) total assets, $301,693; net estate, $525,246; Mrs. Ida Seeberger, widow, given specific bequest of $150,000; 50 E. 83th St., $65,000; all the contents of residence and personalty, $3,886; a pew in Temple Emanu-El, $1,333, and a life estate in $167,026; other bequests were: Emanuel Congregation, $1,000; Hannah Hyman, sister, $10,000; one-half remainder interest after widow's life estate; Josephine Herzog, sister, specific bequest $25,000 and one-half interest in the remainder after widow's life estate; Nelson M. Herzog, nephew, $25,000; Cora Herzog, niece, $15,000; Milton Herzog and Bella Long, nephew and niece, each $10,000; David H. Hyman, Louis H. Hyman, nephews, each $5,000; there were nine bequests of $3,000 each to persons not related. Assets: 50 E. 83th St., appraised at $63,000; one-fourth interest, $6,881, in equity in 18 Washington Place, appraised at $255,000; pew in Temple Emanu-El, $1,333; deposits, $5,131; personalty, $3,886; notes and bonds, Baltimore & Ohio R. R., $18,871; bonds, Wisconsin Central Ry., $16,039; bonds, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry., $19,171; New York City, assessment, $20,000; bonds, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R., $15,504; bonds, Union Pacific R. R., $24,620; bonds, Reading Company, $24,020; other New York City bonds, $36,324.

SHEARDOWN, WARD B., killed by a street car, (Oct. 29, 1914;) total estate, $65,750; net estate, $56,283; Lucile Sheardown Flanagan, daughter, beneficiary. Assets: Deposits, $794; personalty, $11,241; stocks and bonds, $43,248.

STRIPPEL, JOHN, (March 26, 1915;) total assets, $21,732; net estate, $18,770; John W. Strippel, Martha C. Strippel, Mary Emma Wallace, Walter Henry Strippel, and Albert Edwin Strippel, children, each received one-fifth of estate. Assets: An equity, $5,584, in 102 B. 112th St., appraised at $7,500; an equity, $4,973, in 104 E. 112th St., appraised at $7,500; premises 122 Jamaica Av., Astoria, L. I., $4,000; deposits, $1,454; mortgages and personalty, $5,220.

TILSON, JANE, (Oct. 30, 1914;) total assets, $9,906; net estate, $8,894. The eleven beneficiaries were sisters, brothers, nieces, and nephews of decedent. Assets: Deposits, $5,331; stocks, $4,545, and personalty, $10.

WEMITT, Mrs. NETTIE A. B., (Nov. 7, 1914;) total assets, $26,395; net estate, $25,389; George L. Weltz, husband, was given $3,894; rest of estate passed to Mrs. Annie E. Brown, mother. Assets: An equity, $4,500, in house and land at Long Beach, L. I., appraised at $9,500; deposits, $3,113; mortgages and personalty, $18,782.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Board of Education is returning mother-teachers to regular work as quickly as the vacancies can be examined and applications considered. Those who were under suspension have been returned to work, and those who resigned under apprehension of dismissal if they were absent on account of childbirth have been reinstated. The following is a list of married women teachers who resigned rather than face charges of neglect of duty because of absence due to childbirth, and who have been restored to work: June 1, Terese M. Traver, P. S. 115, Manhattan, resigned Nov. 1, 1914; June 14, Wilhelmina Schweinfest, 158, Brooklyn, resigned Oct. 1, 1912; June 21, Mary E. L. Walsh, 21, Brooklyn, resigned Oct. 1, 1914; May 5, Anna M. Shannon, 49, Queens, resigned March 2, 1914; May 10, Elizabeth F. Lavery, 174, Brooklyn, resigned Oct. 7, 1914 and Daisy G. Reynolds, 3, Bronx, resigned Oct. 1, 1914; May 11, Marie A. McCarthy, 25, Bronx, resigned Sept. 15, 1913, and May McE. Apgar, 68, Queens, resigned Nov. 1, 1914; May 12, Veronica C. Green, 4, Bronx, resigned Oct. 9, 1914; May 17

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Orders of Aug. 21, directing 1st Lts. J. G. Tindall and W. W. Merrill, 6th F. A., to Camp Robinson, Sparta, Wis., amended to direct them there about Aug. 27.

Orders of April 16 are amended as follows: E. L. Grisell, promoted from 2d Lt., 10th Cav., and assigned 10th Cav.: W. H. Garrison, Jr., promoted 2d Lt., 12th Cav., unassigned.

Following officers ordered to Jacksonville, Fla., for duty at national matches, upon completion will return proper stations: Maj. E. M. Shinkle, Ord. Dept., and Capts. W. H. Clopton, Jr., 13th Cav., and W. E. Persons, Inf.

Col. R. M. Blatchford, Inf., Exec. Officer National Matches, to Jacksonville, Fla., about Sept. 20.

A Board of Officers to consist of Maj. P. S. Halloran, M. C.; 1st Lts. B. F. Duckwall, M. C.; J. C. Morrow, Jr., J. E. Carberry, and H. W. Harms, Sig. Cor., to Fort Sill, Okla., to examine enlisted men for qualifications as aviation mechanician.

Orders of July 26, relating to Col. J. F. Morrison, 6 Inf., revoked.

Col. J. F. Morrison, 6 Inf., transferred to 15 Inf., effective Sept. 1, and will leave San Francisco about Sept. 7 for Manila.

Col. J. C. F. Tilson, 15 Inf., relieved, effective Sept. 1, and will proceed to U. S. reporting Com. Gen., Western Dept.

Orders of Aug. 3 directing Capt. G. E. Thorne, Q. M. C., to Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., amended to direct Capt. Thorne, upon completion duty at Texas City, Tex., to Galveston for duty as asst. to Depot Q. M.

Capt. J. R. Lindsey, Cav., to Front Royal, Va., for selection of horses and polo ponies, thence to proper station.

Maj. G. G. Heiner, C. A. C., from Fort Banks to Com. Gen., South Atlantic C. A. Dist. as material officer, about Oct. 1.

Capt. M. S. Batele, C. A. C., from 69th Co. to unassigned list, effective Sept. 15, and will report Com. Gen. South Atlantic C. A. Dist. as personnel officer.

Maj. M. G. Spinks, C. A. C., from duty South Atlantic C. A. Dist. to command coast defenses of Galveston, Fort Crockett, Tex., about Sept. 15.

Lieut. Capt. E. G. Ovenshine, 28th Inf., extended 5 days; Col. G. A. Dodd, cav., 1 month.

Navy.

Lt. L. H. Maxfield, the Naval Aeronautic sta., Pensacola, Fla., to works of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, O.

A. Surg. Howard Priest, the Georgia, to the Tennessee; J. T. Boone, Naval T. S., Norfolk, Va., to the Tennessee.

P. A. Surg. H. L. Henry, the Rhode Island to the Tennessee.

Movements Naval Vessels.

ARRIVED.—Nero, at La Paz; Dolphin, at Portsmouth, N. H.; Birmingham, Utah, Dixie, Wyoming, Florida, Beale, Burrows, Trippe, Paulding, Patterson, Virginia, Nebraska, Georgia, New Jersey, Arkansas, Texas, Florida, and Michigan, at Hampton Roads, and the Leonidas, at New York.

SAILED.—Galveston, Cape Hatteras, for Port De Paix and Port au Prince; Kentucky, Portland, Me., for Newport; Cyclops, Nantucket Light, for Hampton Roads; Cleveland and Annapolis, San Diego, for San Francisco; Culgoa, N. Y. Yard, for Philadelphia; Uncas, Philadelphia, for Hampton Roads; Orion, Tompkinsville, for N. Y. Yard; Reid and Lamson, Norfolk, for cruise; and the Des Moines, Alexandria, for Jaffa.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The commission has ordered these examinations: Fireman, (Fire Department)—Salary $1,000 to $1,400; applications closed; date of mental, Nov. 16. Deputy Tax Commissioner—Applications closed; date of mental, Sept. 13; salary $1,500 to $3,500; minimum age, 21 years. Last test was held on May 24, 1911. List was established on July 27, 1911. It contained 100 names. Deputy Chief, (Fire Prevention Bureau) — Applications closed; date of mental, Sept. 16.

The commission will begin tomorrow to receive applications for positions as inspector of foods and milk, male and female. The list will be closed on Sept. 14. Dates of medical and mental tests have not yet been set.

The commission has established the list for engineer, with knowledge of sewage disposal. There is one vacancy, at $4,000, in the Bureau of Sewer Plans, Board of Estimate. No. 1 is the present temporary incumbent. The list follows: (1) Kenneth Allen, 93; (2) H. C. Alden, 82; (3) C. S. Shaughnessy, 79.50; (4) Arthur Fraser, 79; (5) A. E. Hill, 76; (6) E. S. Chase. (N. Q.,) 73.50.

United States.

The commission announces an open competitive examination for wireless telegraph operator, men only, on Sept. 22, 1915. From the register of eligibles resulting, certification will be made to fill vacancies in the position of electrician and wireless operator, Lighthouse Service, at salaries ranging from $720 to $1,200 per annum, with $1 per diem additional for subsistence, and vacancies as they may occur in positions requiring similar qualifications. It is probable that from eligibles secured from this examination appointments will be made for duty on lighthouse tenders in Fifth Lighthouse District, Baltimore, Md.; the Seventeenth L. D., Portland, Ore., and the Eighteenth L. D., San Francisco, Cal. In making appointments, certification will be made of highest eligibles examined in vicinity of place at which vacancy occurs, except that upon request of department certification will be made of highest eligibles on register for entire country by those having expressed willingness to accept appointment where vacancy exists. Competitors will be examined in spelling, (twenty words of more than average difficulty;) penmanship, (the legibility, neatness, rapidity, general appearance, &c., of the competitor's handwriting in the subject of report writing;) report writing, (test in writing letter form, not more than 200 words in length, an orderly, concise, and grammatical statement of the essential facts included in a given statement of 400 or 500 words;) practical questions, and practical experience as wireless telegraph operator. Two years' experience, as an operator, either on board a vessel or at a wireless telegraph station doing a commercial business, is a prerequisite for consideration for this position. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first but not their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination. This examination is open to all men who are citizens of the United States and who meet the requirements. Further particulars may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or from the Secretary of the United States Civil Service Board, Custom House, this city.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Buick.

1914 Buick, Tour; 5 passenger; starting and lighting system; perfect. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

Cadillac.

Cadillac, with commercial panel body; a splendid delivery car at the attractively low price of $400. See Reilly, 136 West 52d.

Ford.

Ford 1915 touring car; special radiator, seat covers, extra equipment, &c., at a bargain. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Hupmobile.

Hupmobile, Model 32, 1914 touring cars and roadsters; will sacrifice to make room for new models. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Isotta.

TWO DISTINCT "BARGAINS" OFFERED BY THE ISOTTA CO.

45-100 H. P. Special 1916 model 4-passenger Isotta, completely equipped; very fast, flexible, and economical; substantial reduction in price.

100-110 H. P. 3-passenger Isotta runabout, new body, overhead valves, high speed flexible motor; light, economical, and very fast; run about 3,500 miles; recently completely gone over by us. Great bargain. Both cars carry the same guarantee as new.

ISOTTA FRASCHINI MOTORS COMPANY,
2 West 57th St. 'Phone Plaza 7816.

Mercer.

MERCER—LIKE NEW—BARGAIN.
One-man tops, $25; envelopes, $1-$5.
26th Century Co., 1,604 Broadway, near 53d.

Overland.

1914 Overland, Sedan; 5 passenger; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

Packard.

PACKARDS ONLY.
14-"38" Touring, Landaulet, and Limousine.
12-"30" Touring, 7 and 5 passenger.
12-"18" Landaulet and Runabout.
10-"30" Touring, 7 passenger.
OPEN AND CLOSED BODIES AT COST.
All these cars have been thoroughly overhauled.
PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.
1,576 Broadway. 'Phone, Columbus—5078.

Rauch & Lang.

Rauch & Lang dual controlled coach, like new; Edison batteries. X 202 Times Annex.

Rauch & Lang worm-drive brougham; owner leaving city; must sell at once. Y 12 Times.

Simplex.

1914 38 Simplex Brougham; limousine; perfect; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

1912 Simplex, 50; 5-passenger touring; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Stearns.

STEARNS, 30-60, 5 passenger; overhauled, repainted; shaft drive; victoria top, windshield, &c.; $450. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

Stevens-Duryea.

Stevens-Duryea late model touring car, cost $4,800, fully equipped, in perfect mechanical condition; newly painted; attractive price. H. C. Beaver, 16 West 61st St., city.

S. G. V.

1912 S. G. V. Tour., 5 passenger; perfect; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

Simplex.

Sell cheap, Simplex touring car, with extra limousine body. L 31 Times.

Miscellaneous.

A bargain that can only be appreciated by examining the Detroit Electric Brougham left with me by a lady for sale; luxurious interior, beautifully painted, Edison batteries, run but 1,500 miles, cost $4,000, and the best offer takes it as it MUST be sold. Ask for Mr. Moore, Electric Garage, 62d St. and Central Park West. 'Phone 9870 Columbus.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and Mt Ave.

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY,
171 Madison Avenue, New York.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

ON RIDGE BOULEVARD.
One-family brick, 20x54x100, with porch; steam heat, electric lights, parquet floors; handsomely decorated and in perfect condition; two blocks from subway station; price $16,200; terms to suit; possession at once. Address "Bay Ridge," 605 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

Private house, 3d St., Brooklyn; near Prospect Park; 9 rooms and 2 baths, all improvements; taken in trade, will sell at bargain or rent $90 per month. Owner, 1,726, 233 Broadway, N. Y.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

KEW GARDENS, RICHMOND HILL.
Choice, restricted plot, 120x100 ft., Abingdon Road, first lot East Lefferts Av.; high elevation; southern exposure; surrounded by high-class residences; 15 minutes from 7th Av. and 32d St., New York; concession in price for quick sale.
S. P. LATHROP, 128 MAIDEN LANE, N. Y.

Do you want to own my fine home of 7 rooms and bath, all improvements, in town, 30 minutes from city, by paying $17 monthly? Concession to good party; write for particulars. THEISS, Box 136 Times Downtown.

Lower part of private dwelling to lease, West 80s, near Park; suitable for physician or dentist; all improvements; electric light; low rental. B. Kessler, 74 Broadway, Room 1,509.

Jamaica—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $3,500; all improvements. Piquet, 854 Fulton St., Jamaica.

SEE THE NEW HOMES AT
KEW GARDENS.
15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

93 Townsend Av., Clifton; fine house in fine location, with 4 or 9 lots, 10 large rooms, hardwood floors; two baths; gas and electric light, gas and coal range; hot water heating; windows have shades; Presbyterian, Episcopal, and Methodist churches; near Fox Hill golf links; adjoining the Vanderbilt colony; one hour to City Hall; $75.00 per month. E. C. Bridgman, 86 Warren St., N. Y.

Brick house, twelve rooms, steam heat; high ground; half acre; fifteen minutes from St. George. T 14 Times.

Modern 10-room house, large grounds, 39 minutes Broadway, big bargain, $8,350. Picture, Room 137, 45 Broadway, City.

Old-fashioned house, 6 rooms, 1¼ acres, fruit, near depot, $4,200. Princes Bay Co., 45 Broadway, City.

Beautiful cheap bungalow plot, near sea; fine shade trees. P. O. Box 23, Great Kills.

Real Estate Wanted.

Small house wanted to rent, with an option of buying it, or a floor in a two-family house with improvements and a garage or a place for one; prefer Washington Heights or Bronx. D 14 Times Annex.

Modern house, about 10 rooms, large plot, Westchester; not over 45 minutes by motor from 42d St; must be a bargain. Vale, 2,025 Broadway.

A.—A.—Owners of Water Fronts, Factories, Factory Sites, Warehouses, desiring to sell or lease, communicate with FLOYD S. CORBIN, SPECIALIST, 10 Wall St., New York.

Large house, good locality for high-class boarding house. H 222 Times Downtown.

BROADWAY STORES WANTED, 72d to 181st. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2705 B'way.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

West 12th St., (Near 5th Av.)—Large studio, 20x25, two living rooms, bath, kitchenette, steam heat, electricity, large skylight; adaptable for high-class artist; also other studios. Pepe & Bro., 40 Washington Square.

Haven Av. and West 160th St., corner home on lot 25x100; vestibule, tiled, 10 rooms, 3 balconies facing the Hudson, 2 blocks from subway station; adaptable to two families if desired; rent $1,200.

Beautiful 3 story high stoop dwelling, near Broadway; steam heat, hot water supplied free; $1,700. Hayward, 2,640 Broadway.

Morningside section, 321 West 112th, adjoining Manhattan Av., three-story basement, 10 rooms, bath. Maclay & Davies, 67 Wall.

419 West 146th.—10 rooms; convenient to subway; low rent to desirable family. Apply Renton, 115 Broadway.

Private Houses, West Side.—A number of desirable houses to let. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway.

129th, 106 W.—Handsome 3-story and basement dwelling; 2 baths; $900 from Oct. 1.

City Houses to Let—Furnished

An attractive furnished house, 10 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 toilets; electric lights and parquet floors throughout; on West End Av.; two minutes from subway; complete for $2,500 per year. Apply I. E. Newburger, 23 West 21st St. Telephone 5086 Gramercy.

To Rent Furnished.—Riverside Drive, 325. Handsomely furnished, ten-room private house; parquet floors; all modern improvements; seen by appointment. Olcott, 71 Wall St. Tel. Hanover 6628.

City Houses Wanted.

Responsible party, who can furnish cash security, wishes to lease houses. Responsible. 104 Times Downtown.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

A REAL HOME.
Beautiful modern Colonial House, 16 rooms, 3 baths; fine combination garage; cottage almost new; 10 acres; wonderful Hudson River views; lawn tennis court; marvelous trees, gardens; every conceivable luxury, convenience; city water; 7 minutes' cement walk to station, 1 hour Grand Central; worth $60,000; rare opportunity; big bargain; easy terms. Owner, Reed, 8 West 40th St.

ONLY $1,500 CASH
for colonial house, brand new, just completed. OWNER MUST SELL. Finest residential section in White Plains; large plot, house has ten rooms, three baths, two large porches. For particulars write Frank Turner, Gedney Farms Hotel, White Plains, N. Y.

Mamaroneck.—Seven-room hollow tile house; plot, 100x100; 12 Lawrence St., Harbor Heights; owner having moved from city will sell cheap. S. E. Kately, Arlington Hotel, City.

For sale or rent, Mount Vernon, N. Y., fine corner residence, 150 feet frontage, inclosed grounds, ten rooms, two baths; rental or sale reasonable; suitable Summer and Winter. J. W., Hotel Hargraves, 72d St., city.

CHESTER HILL, MT. VERNON.
Thoroughly constructed home, modern in every detail; will sell for several thousand dollars below its value; will rent $1,200 per annum. Owner, 128 Primrose Av.

Bronxville corner house, 10 rooms, 2 baths, open fireplace; all modern improvements; plot 75x140; sacrifice for $9,200. Owner, 128 West Fordham Road.

New Rochelle.—Owner will sacrifice new Colonial house, eight rooms; 90 feet frontage; beautiful shrubbery; large garden; convenient; easy terms. S 147 Times.

Bronxville.—400 Rossmore Av.; house excellent style, location; high ground; near station; four bedrooms; $35. Burke Stone, Bronxville.

LAWRENCE PARK BARGAIN.
House of 9 rooms, 2 baths; beautiful high grounds; price $15,000. Tel. Murray Hill 342.

New "Old Colonial," 8 rooms, 3 baths, in park, handy station, for sale; others to let. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y.

Country Estates.—Westchester, Orange Counties. Seaman Lowerre & Co., 15 East 40th.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

HOUSE PLANS and specifications made according to your ideas. Rousseau, 2 E. 23d.

Hudson River.
KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, 7 E. 42.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

707 and 711 North Broadway, Yonkers, two-story, nine-room dwellings, just completed; very attractive; newest improvements, handsome decorations; high-class location; attractive price. River View Building Co., on premises, and 718 North Broadway, Yonkers.

Two very attractive all-year-round houses to rent; furnished or unfurnished; have all modern improvements; can be inspected any time. J. Geraghty, 20 Redfield St., Rye, N. Y., or 27 East 40th St., N. Y. C.

NEPTUNE PARK, NEW ROCHELLE.
Corner, beautifully located 12-room house; lawn, garden, fruit trees; one block from trolley, ten minutes to New Haven station; for rent from Oct. 1, $1,500.
PORTER & CO., 150 West 125th St.

HILL TOP ESTATE.—Highest available elevation in county; fifty acres; commanding views and ideal location, at Chappaqua, must be sold to close estate. George Doan Russell, Trustee, Tribune Building, N. Y.

To be had at a sacrifice, fine Hudson River estate; needs to be seen to be appreciated; small percentage of cash; liberal mortgage; shown by appointment only. James L. Taylor, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

Commuter's real country home, more than merely "house on lot," 10 rooms, improvements; garage; 14 lot garden; 23 minutes out; $8,000; sell only. C. Bokay, 884 Columbus Av.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

SEMI-BUNGALOW, $5,900; 28 minutes from Manhattan, 100 trains, 4 minutes from express station; restricted, refined neighborhood; garden, shade trees; 7 rooms and tile bath; all city improvements; outside chimney and fireplace; built day's labor and guaranteed; easy terms. Write or phone J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y. 3876 Cortlandt.

BEAUTIFUL 5-room bungalow; decorate to suit; all latest modern improvements; beamed ceiling; paneled walls; open fireplace; modern kitchen; beautiful bath; heat; running water; extra large veranda; on large plot, about one block from bay and bathing beach; built under personal care of owner; 42 minutes out; price $2,950; easy terms. BUNGALOW, Box 135 Times Downtown.

SMALL COUNTRY ESTATE.
Two acres, overlooking bay; fine 12-room house improvements, garage; beautiful shrubbery; best section; price, $9,000; buildings alone cost more; commuting zone.
Harvey B. Newins,
Woolworth Building, New York City.

PIPING ROCK BARGAIN.
60 acres, overlooking surrounding country; beautiful site; best section 25 miles Manhattan; adjoining property sold $1,200 acre; price, $600.
HARVEY B. NEWINS,
Woolworth Bldg., New York City.

AT HEMSTEAD.
A fine 8-room house, 5 minutes of station; just completed; living room, dining room, kitchen, pantry, and 5 bedrooms, tiled bath, large open attic, steam heat, open fireplace, gas and electric, parquet floor; price, $2,000, over first mortgage. H. Hall, Builder, Floral Park.

FINE POULTRY AND FRUIT FARM; 14 acres; residence, 14 rooms, with bath; large stable; four poultry yards; 50 fat chickens; flock guinea hens; 300 excellent bearing fruit trees; seven minutes trolley and station; Main Line; $5,700; $2,000 cash.
J. B. Sweezy, Patchogue, L. I.

Direct from owner, cozy little 2-acre farm at Huntington; near station and school; new 7-room house, barn, and hennery; large trees; best soil; immediate possession; price, $2,960; terms.
Owner, Room 515, 47 West 34th St.

New home at Plandome, on Manhasset Bay; contains 9 rooms, 3 baths; well built and beautifully finished; sheeted copper screens; nicely planted; complete in every detail; price, $11,500. L. G. Shields, 18 East 34th St. Tel. 4030 Murray Hill.

Brooklyn Manor, L. I.—Handsome 9-room, 1-family, stucco-frame house; latest improvements; 15 mins. from Penn. Station, Manhattan; owner leaving compels sacrifice. N 117 Times.

AT NORTH FREEPORT, L. I.
New house, 6 rooms, bath, laundry, pantry, reception hall, all improvements and steam heat; fine shade; near trolley; $2,600, $100 cash, $25 monthly. C. Behr, Roosevelt, L. I.

NEW HOMES AT LAURELTON, L. I.
Six and seven rooms and bath, modern conveniences, restricted community; 30 minutes out. J. M. Vose, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn. Phone 3883 Main.

FREEPORT, L. I.
To Rent—House, 8 rooms and bath; all improvements; garage, chicken house; plot 85x175; three minutes to station; $30 per month. Thomas Burleigh.

High-class lots, near new Pennsylvania Station, Jamaica, ripe for building, for sale to responsible builder on terms. Seitz, 614 Flatiron Building, New York.

New Colonial house, 7 rooms, bath and laundry; North Shore, 10 minutes to station; price, $7,000. L. G. Shields, 18 East 34th St. Tel. 4030 Murray Hill.

Two acres overlooking the water, near station, North Shore; price, $6,000. L. G. Shields, 18 East 34th St. Tel. 4030 Murray Hill.

Belle Harbor, Bayside Drive, corner 124th; new house, overlooking water; great bargain.

FOR LOW COST, high-grade bungalows, visit Brightwaters; Booklet 3 on request. T. B. Ackerson Co., 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

North Shore Residential Properties.
W. J. Vreeland, 129 Front St., N. Y.

For Sale—Fine plot, 75x150, at Brightwaters, L. I. "Lake Section." Address W. B. Sweet, 143 Liberty St., N. Y. C.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

$1,300 CASH will buy for $9,500 a 45-acre place worth $15,000 located near Princeton, N. J.; 12-room stucco house, all improvements; outbuildings, orchards, large brook; picturesque location; genuine bargain. Geo. Rule, Princeton, N. J.

RENT IN RIDGEWOOD.
Test its merits as a suburban place of residence; 1,000 commuters like it; attractive homes, $50 to $150 per month. Write us.
S. S. WALSTRUM, GORDON & FORMAN, RIDGEWOOD, N. J. PHONE 555.

Small fruit farms, 75x500; five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5.00 to $6,500; terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

HIGH, HEALTHFUL GILLETTE.
55 minutes Lackawanna Railroad; station on property; quarter-acre plots; all improvements; fruit, shade, garden space; $275, $5 monthly; ideal for year-round home, bungalow, or little farm; booklet mailed. W. H. Carlough, 1,270 Broadway, New York.

RUTHERFORD.—$4,750 new house, 8 rooms, tile bath, fireplace, oak floors, slate roof, sleeping porch, steam, bath, electricity; 300-foot plot; convenient; high location; $500 cash. Van Mater, Shafer Bldg., Rutherford.

FOR SALE, MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Large residence and stable, lot 140x260, Upper Mountain Av., all in A1 order; buildings cost $20,000, lot worth $14,000. Will sell at $23,000; $3,000 cash, balance five years, 6 per cent. Owner, Y 332 Times Annex.

Arlington, N. J.—Ten-room house, with ground 50x190; plenty fruit, chicken coop; good location; five minutes railroad station, 200 feet trolley car; $5,800; bargain. Owner, 83 Quincy Av.

REDUCED TO $4,500.
Modern 7-room house, perfect condition, 35 minutes from Hudson Terminal, near school, Rutherford, N. J. Box Y 352, Times Annex.

To Rent.—5 large rooms in beautiful two-family country home; all improvements; 2 minutes from station; commutation $7.25; rent $18 per month. George Meyrson, Goodman's, N. J.

For sale, fourteen-room house, all improvements, three acres of land, situated, 79 Branch Av., Red Bank, N. J.; attractive price. Address Jarvis, 25 Beaver St., New York City.

Nutley, N. J.—New stucco house, every improvement; parquet floors; sleeping porch; open fireplace; large lot; 7 rooms; $4,850; easy terms. Meyerholz & Dressig, 111 Center St., Nutley, N. J.

At Rutherford.—$5,500; 7-room house; Carlton Terrace; restricted section; must compare; artistic, up-to-date house I have built; would be bargain at $6,000. D. S. Goss, 60 Raymond Av.

One of the finest and most complete estates in New Jersey; cost half a million; free and clear; might consider $200,000; no brokers. Mason, Owner, L 13 Times.

Summit, N. J.—Fine old residential property, beautifully located limit real country surroundings; equity $12,500; rental $100 monthly. Owner, 686 Springfield Av., Summit.

Caldwell, N. J.—House, eleven rooms, two baths; all improvements, electricity, steam heat; about 2-3 acre; terms reasonable; fine location. No trade. G 347 Times Downtown.

Belleville, N. J.—425 Washington Av.; 7-room residence, all improvements; plot 75x165; near trolleys and Belleville station, Erie.

For Rent, Furnished.—Modern 6-room house; piano, garage; $45. Clark, 12 Courrier St., Rutherford, N. J.; telephone, 1174 R.

FACTORIES EVERYWHERE,
SALE OR RENT. 9 Clinton St.
ROBT. T. STOUTENBURGH, Newark, N. J.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 50 minutes to city. Box M 355 Times Downtown.

UPPER MONTCLAIR.—Cottage, 6 rooms, bath, electric light, all improvements; steam heat; new; $40 monthly. Y 279 Times Annex.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
All about the "Ideal Home Town."
SECRETARY, Box 314, Nutley, N. J.

East Orange.—Ten rooms, improvements; lot 35x90; Lackawanna; good sections; terms. Brehm, 280 5th St., Jersey City.

Montclair.—Healthful, convenient; excellent accommodations; piazzas, trees, flowers. Randall, 104 Valley Road.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots.
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Moresemere, and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb) within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.
Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Sup't. of Banks, care Banking Department, 62 Broadway, New York City.

CHARMING COUNTRY HOME.
Near the Water.
Actual Water Rights.
$6,000—ON EASY TERMS.
Will sell newly built stucco seven-room house, on ½ acre, with all modern conveniences; tiled bath, steam heat, etc. Large veranda and sleeping porch overlooking two lakes; near express station; 750 feet elevation; on road of anthracite; only 48 minutes on train to N. Y. City. Ready to live in now. Can be seen by appointment. Write for photo and floor plans.
Address Bargain, P. O. Box 1,353, N. Y. C.

Beautiful new house; artistic outside and a model of perfection in its interior; 6 large rooms, tiled bath, front and rear porches; plot 60x150, large trees, park approach, fine street, 2 minutes to station, easy commuting, $5.90 monthly. Price to sell quick, $4,150. For particulars, call, write or phone G. R. Angell, 76 East 94th St. Phone 5743 Lenox.

For Sale—Gentleman's estate, 6½ acres good land, southerly slope; lot of fruit, shade; fine house, 15 rooms, hardwood floors, hot water heating system, detached laundry, ice house, fine barn-garage, two other barns, large poultry house; excellent garden, borough water, sewer and fire protection; electric light, gas, and telephone; a beautiful country home within 10 minutes of three railroads; price, $16,000. George K. Large, Attorney, 117 Main St., Flemington, N. J.

Morristown.—The Altamount Realty Co. has 2 houses for sale or to let of their exclusive development, Altamount Court, 8-9 rooms, 2 baths; rent $60 and $65; design and appointment too extensive to advertise. For full particulars address Wm. F. Shupe, 95 North 18th St., East Orange, N. J. Phone 4292.

Beautiful home on Avenue A, Bayonne; $60 monthly; 10 rooms and 2 baths; all improvements; corner plot; restricted neighborhood; 4 minutes to West Eighth Street express station; 20 miles to New York; possession immediately. Schwerin, 159 Broadway, N. Y.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Heavy producing farm, 120 acres. $2,200, 1,200 cash; about two miles depot; 20 woodland; 8 oats; 5 rye; 10 buckwheat; 5 corn; remainder timothy hay and clover; no rocks or swamps, large farm; insurance $3,000. Lloyd Hallenbeck, Greendale-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

Fine corner plot, 200x193, with house, seven rooms, bath, all improvements; barn, carriage shed; chicken houses; about 75 fruit trees; finest location, Rockland County, N. Y., hour out. Address H. Katenkamp, Pearl River, N. Y.

Big Dutchess County bargain; excellent 111 acres, fourteen-room Colonial house, large fireplaces, barns, considerable fruit, well watered; near station; $6,000. Martin Thew, Arthursburg.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Summer home: Falls Village, Conn.; high, 10-room house, bath, fireplaces, shade, trout brook, farm, other buildings; ice, fruit; 13 acres, part woodland; adjoins hunting and fishing club; $3,500. E. S. Smith, North Kent, Conn.

At Litchfield, in the Berkshires; truly a smiling country; 500 acres, smooth, rolling land; free from stone; elevation 1,850 feet; magnificent views and always cool; two streams; exceptional water supply; 3 houses; only $30,000. JOHN CRAWFORD, 7 East 42d St., N. Y. Residence, Westport, Conn.

10 acres of unusual shorefront at Westport, only $3,000 per acre; easy terms; also some very desirable inland properties. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., N. Y.

Ten acres; excellent residence; ten rooms; porches, awnings, bath, electricity, furnace, shade, brook, trolley; $14,000. Richards, Darien, Conn.

New Canaan.—25-acre farm, 6-room house; only $3,500. Child's Suburban Agency, 501 Fifth Av., N. Y.

Greenwich.—To lease unfurnished 10-room house, 2 baths, all improvements; $55 month. Child's Suburban Agency, 501 5th Av. N. Y.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

IN THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.
For sale, a grand farm and country place, combined, 84 acres fine land for raising all kinds of crops; the view from this property is wonderful; 2-story, 8-room house, steam heated, electric lights, 2 bathrooms and 2 closets; fine barn and stable; also cottage for the help; apples, pears, cherries, and plums; situated 1½ miles from this village on high elevation; also 12 new chicken houses on this property; price, $7,800, easy terms. H. C. Woodin, Box 84, Great Barrington, Mass.

Real Estate Wanted.

WANTED.—Small farm, not less than 25 acres, part woods; good house, barn and outbuildings; plenty water; on good roads, not over 3 miles railroad station; Western Connecticut or Massachusetts preferred; price not over $9,000; give full description; no agents. T 31 Times.

Desire to lease country place, not less than ten acres; modern house, usual outbuildings; commuting distance. T 37 Times.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

LOFTS TO LET.

On account of moving to our new factory at Long Island City, we offer 90,000 square feet light, airy, steam-heated lofts at 304-322 Hudson St., New York City; immediate possession; will divide. Your own broker or American Ever Ready Works, Long Island City, N. Y.

WAR ORDER FACTORY

at Harrison, N. J., opposite Lackawanna Station; 10 lots, fronting on 3d, Bergen, and Sussex Sts.; good buildings and machinery; immediate possession; rent $2,500. Apply to Donnelly, 90 Nassau St., New York.

CORNER STORE, 100x100, 8TH AV., N. W. CORNER 49TH ST., ½ BLOCK FROM BROADWAY; RENT $6,000 PER YEAR. SAMUEL E. JACOBS, 30 EAST 42D ST., NEW YORK.

OPPORTUNITY FOR MILLINER

with select trade to rent part of private house occupied by fashionable dressmaker in fifties, near Fifth Av. Waldron & Freedman, 489 Fifth Av.

Looking for OFFICES or a LOFT? We can save you both TIME and MONEY. Large or small space. All parts of city. Long or short terms. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 B'dway, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5786.

34TH ST., 223 WEST, opposite Pennsylvania STATION ENTRANCE; very light small lofts; modern building; all improvements; very low rent. Apply on premises.

Store and first floor, 228 7th Av., 50 feet from 25th St.; will alter to suit at VERY LOW RENTAL to good party. Apply only to Burnstine & Geist, 35 Nassau St.

2D AV., 327, CORNER 19TH ST.
3-room suite, suitable for doctor or dentist; steam heat, hot-water supply. Apply 354 East 19th St.

STORES! STORES!! STORES!!!
Choice business location, transfer point Madison Av., cor. 86th St.; suitable Cigars, Stationery, Florist, Confectionery, &c.

39 WEST 21ST STREET.
Fine light lofts, 25x100.
Reasonable rents, good lease.
Excellent elevator service, &c.

300-311 FIFTH AV., STORES, ADJOINING 42D; RENTS $1,200-$500.
AMES & COMPANY, 26 WEST 31ST.

42 DUANE ST., CORNER CENTRE.
Store, offices, and lofts or entire building to let. Apply Donnelly, 99 Nassau St.

36th, 63 West.—Floors, steam heat, electricity, hardwood floors; basement suitable for caterer.

Business Building Brokers.—Fred'k Fox & Co., 14 West 40th St. and 793 B'way, N. Y. C.

Forty-second Street Building, Corner Madison Av., Room 705; part private office.

DESK ROOM, 206 Broadway, Room 26.—Street side; telephone; low rent. Call.

Lofts, 40x90; light, fireproof, steam heat, elevator; low insurance. 327-329 E. 34th St.

Desk room to let in elegant office. Room 622, 1,476 Broadway and 42d St.

36th, 18 West.—Large basement on ground floor; $75; location unequalled; business.

Part of elegant office, (store,) adjoining Pennsylvania Terminal. Herz, 224 W. 34th.

Store, 7-room frame house; any business; reduced rent. 158 E. 117th St.

Queens.

Factory, corner Broadway-Hopkins Avenue, L. I. City, first story and basement brick; all light, with yard; reasonable rent. Wm. Waterman. Telephone Greenpoint 2800.

New Jersey.

$10 for corner stores, 4 living rooms, main corner, opposite school. Near Erie; trolley. Call Tyndall, Waldwick, N. J.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Desk room, reputable real estate office; assurance of work; established painter; references exchanged; $10-$15 month. L. G., 2960 3d Av.

Wanted.—Parlor floor, office, or store suitable for kindergarten class, between 179th and 189th Sts., in the neighborhood of St. Nicholas Av.; state price. L 90 Times.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

WOODMERE, LONG ISLAND.
Fully furnished modern Dutch Colonial cottage, from November to May. Reasonable rental. Consists eight rooms, three baths. Thirty minutes by express train; three minutes' walk from station. For further particulars address P. O. Box 348, Woodmere, L. I.

In hills of Northern Jersey.—To let, furnished or unfurnished, nine-room modern cottage; every improvement; extensive grounds, sidewalks; five minutes from depot; 45 minutes from Cortlandt St.; terms reasonable to desirable tenant. Address M. Catts, Closter, N. J. Phone Closter 142.

Virginia, near Washington, "Inwood," 8 rooms, furnished, sleeping porch, barn; 180 acres forest; hunting season, $30 month; six months, $125; fuel free; photos. L. B. Brock, 3,816 Carolina Place, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Gentleman's country estate; rent, furnished, unfurnished; 45 minutes Pennsylvania R. R. Colonia, N. J.; near golf club; owner cares for grounds. Mrs. Alexander, 46 West 52d St.

Furnished house, together with garage and attractive grounds, 15 miles from New York on West Shore Railroad; country club with golf and tennis courts near. H 210 Times Downtown.

Woodmere—Attractive house, five minutes' walk from station; 10 rooms, bath, new plumbing, heating plant; $50 month; best value Long Island. Woodmere, 253 Times.

CAMP FOR RENT.
Completely furnished camp; three tents, bath and dressing room; commuting distance; $50 for September. Address "Camp," 100 Times.

For Rent.—Furnished house, 8 rooms, 3 baths; Long Island; 25 minutes from Pennsylvania station; excellent condition. L 11 Times.

Well-furnished modern cottage, every improvement, at Larchmont, to rent until June or longer; very reasonable. T 50 Times.

To Let—

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

West Side.

THE NEWPORT

256 Street, 200-206 West, s. s. cor. Broadway. Five and six rooms, $55 to $75. Elevator, steam heat, electric lights. Quiet and respectable building. Apply on premises or to

WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
46 Cedar Street. 'Phone 5700 John.

Apartments—1, 2, 3 rooms and bath, 4 rooms and 2 baths; full hotel service; phone, maid service, newly decorated to suit; $90 per month up per room; meals optional, $7 a week; one block from "L" and subway express, cars and bus lines; special inducements for leases; references; just completed. Hotel Nobleton, 126 West 73d St. Write for booklet. Very exceptional opportunity owing to tardiness in completion of building; great sacrifice in rates.

TWO-ROOM-AND-BATH APARTMENTS, 7 WINDOWS IN EACH, IN NEW BUILDING; EXCLUSIVE, ACCESSIBLE LOCATION; EVERY CONVENIENCE, INCLUDING MAID AND PORTER SERVICE, AND ATTRACTIVE, LOW-PRICED RESTAURANT IN BUILDING; SOME LEFT AT $55 TO $80 MONTHLY. 42 WEST 72D.

HOUSE OF YORK,
611 West 141st, near Riverside Drive.

THE HARRIET,
617 West 143d, near Riverside Drive.

Modern elevator apartments; large, light rooms; southern exposure; overlooking Hudson; rent reasonable. J. W. Pullar, on premises.

ST. URBAN,
Corner 89th St. and Central Park West.—Apartment consisting of ten rooms, three baths, $2,500; includes electricity and refrigeration; possession Oct. 1; four rooms overlook most beautiful part of park. Inquire Supt., on premises, or phone Roy H. Jameson, Murray Hill 6200.

STAMFORD-ARLINGTON,
NOS. 502-8 WEST 113TH ST.,
BROADWAY AND AMSTERDAM AV.
Modern, high-class elevator apartments, 4-5-6 rooms and bath; $480 upward. CHAS. S. KOHLER, 901 Columbus Av., corner 104th.

Bronx.

Caudwell Av., 853, Catherine Apartments.—7 large, light, newly decorated rooms; every modern improvement; electric light, telephone; select neighborhood, 161st St., 3d Av., "L," subway 1 block; rent $35-$37.

Hoe Av., 932-936-940, 3 blocks east of Simpson St. station.—3, 4, 5 rooms; electric lights; telephone; all improvements. Apply janitor, or telephone Orchard 5318.

College Av. and 170th St.—Three and four grand rooms; beautiful neighborhood; references required.

Brooklyn.

ST. JAMES PLACE, NEAR FULTON ST.
Delightful 6-room apt., $42; 7-room, $45; electricity, steam; parquet floors; near subway and L. Booklet. GOLDEN REALTY, 238 St. James Place.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL.
Finest apartment in the State; 8-story elevator; fireproof; strictly high class; 6 and 7 rooms; decorations to suit; $65 to $85; any broker, or on the premises, 57 and 59 Union St.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

New York City.

EDGEHILL INN,
SPUYTEN DUYVIL-ON-HUDSON.
Exclusive home for few guests; broad verandas, beautiful country; near country club; accessible to train and subway. Tel. 360 Kingsbridge.

Staten Island.

Wadsworth Hall, Arrochar, S. I.—Attractive all-year-round home, combining country and seashore; Clifton Tennis Club very accessible; spacious grounds; good bathing.

The Willows, Huguenot Park on the beach; boating, bathing, fishing, tennis; delightfully cool; lawn, porches; exclusive; comfortable surroundings.

AQUEHONGA LODGE.
Delightful Winter home, accessible to city; arrangements can now be made for Fall or Winter. 7 Richmond Av., Arrochar.

ST. GEORGE HEIGHTS.—Superior accommodations; large grounds, overlooking bay; 5 minutes from ferry. 51 Hyatt St., New Brighton.

SPLENDID room for two; walk to ferry; French meals optional; Spanish and French taught. 64 Westervelt Av., New Brighton.

Westchester.

"KINMOUNT."
182 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.
Delightful house, with large rooms and broad piazza on three sides; overlooking Hudson; half hour's ride from Grand Central station; excellent table; all conveniences; large grounds; two minutes from trolley car. Telephone 908 Yonkers. Annie E. Lane.

BEVAN HOUSE, Larchmont, N. Y.—Directly on the water; 40 minutes from Grand Central; wonderful cooking; rooms with bath; music, dancing; moderate rates. Albert E. Copeland.

ANY ONE needing outdoor life, appetizing food, restful nights, cheery, heartening companionship, and care that make for health; beautiful spacious surroundings; motoring. G. Winthrop, Yonkers.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. 'Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Colonial.—7 N. Broadway, 'Phone 1488 J. White Plains; spacious rooms, excellent table, select, beautiful surroundings, all-year home, moderate prices; easy commutation.

At Fynevue, heart o'Larchmont; fine air, fine fare; rooms, views, service, rates, including auto trains clubs; use launch. Bayard Circle, Larchmont 409-W. Box 466.

Rockledge Manor, 124 Bruce Av., telephone 4138 Yonkers; convenient; refined home; moderate price.

New York State.

The Whispering Pines.—Chappaqua.—Select accommodations; wide porches, beautiful lawn, fine old trees, tennis and croquet; own gardens; near station. L. S. Matker. Phone 37.

BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE HOUSE, (cottages,) $3 per day, $15 to $17.50 per week; illustrated booklet. Eben Peltier, Prop.

Ellswood.—Good board; Ulster County farm; arrange. White, 309 West 46th. Bryant 84.

New Jersey.

IN HILLS OF NORTHERN JERSEY (45 minutes Cortlandt St.)—Private family; beautifully and delightfully situated 40-acre farm, every improvement, where you can have all conveniences and comforts of your own home, plus every advantage of country and farm life; excellent German cooking; garage; porches; shade and fruit in abundance; single, connecting rooms, with or without private bath; especially low rates after Sept. 1; an exceptionally desirable place for week-end and automobile parties. American-Jewish family. Address Y 333 Times Annex.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
East Orange, N. J.,
Corner Arlington Av. and William St.
30 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY.
Why stay in a crowded apartment when you can come to Beautiful East Orange, with its tiled streets, beautiful lawns, sunshine, and flowers? A cool, airy apartment of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, together with delicious meals for two persons, for only $25 per week; take the Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from the East Orange Station. Phone Orange 2620; write for booklet.

W. T. READE, Prop.

YOUNG COUPLE with attractive house in refined neighborhood, 30 minutes from Herald Square, would share their home with bachelor or congenial couple. H 250 Times Downtown.

THE BOYKEN, Morristown, N. J.; Fall and Winter engagements; moderate prices; rooms single and en suite; private baths; unexcelled home table and service; convenient to R. R. station and trolley.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, MONTCLAIR, N. J. Family hotel; 16 miles on the D., L. & W. R. R.; 600 feet elevation; rates from $12 up. Apply to manager. Also furnished cottage with improvements.

Orange, N. J., 211 Lincoln Av.—Six minutes from Highland station; high, excellent location; large, bright, airy rooms, with board; moderate rates; reference.

South Orange, 117 Scotland Road.—Refined family; beautiful home; location near D., L. & W.; large room, private bath; excellent table; references.

Family two adults, owning attractive suburban home, hour out, adjoining country club, will share same with congenial couple. Box 644, New York.

EAST ORANGE.—24 Evergreen Place; two minutes Brick Church Station, Lackawanna; references.

MOUNTAIN LAKES, N. J.—Private family will take four to board; commuting distance. J. N., 200 East 23d.

CONVALESCENTS, invalids, elderly people; ideal conditions; near N. Y.; booklet. Dr. T. Ellis, Metuchen, N. J.

Hills New Jersey—Quiet, homelike; convalescing and elderly guests; nurse's care. S. Straley, Newton, N. J.

SHADY GROVE FARM, New Egypt, N. J.—Convenient lake, village; boating, bathing, amusements; bountiful table; $6-$9; booklet.

8 PARK ST., Long Beach.—Room and board, two gentlemen or couple. Manion.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Long Island.

Lady living in Cedarhurst, Long Island, offers exceptional opportunity to one looking for a home for Fall and Winter; congenial surroundings. Telephone 242 Far Rockaway. P. O. Box, 352 Cedarhurst.

Elstone Park Hotel, Bayswater, Far Rockaway.—Nice home; refined people; rates, booklets. Apply Gunther & Udele; also 4 Court Square, Brooklyn. Far Rockaway 401-402.

Beechhurst, Whitestone Landing, Boulevard 16.—Grand view on Sound; 25 minutes Pennsylvania; elegant rooms; excellent meals; references.

Crystal Lake House, Freeport.—Family hotel; Fall rates; ideal location; all outside rooms; booklet. Special rates for Labor Day.

Far Rockaway.—Maison Louis, 80 Carlton Av.; elegant rooms; moderate; French table.

Physical Culture Farm, Babylon. Mac Levy Gymnasium. 352 4th Av. Tel. 8686 Mad.

Connecticut.

Ridgefield, Conn.—The Elms, a quiet, refined country home; all advantages of the Berkshires; within short distance of New York; own farm produce; excellent table; tourists accommodated. Booklet.

BEACHSIDE INN, GREENS FARMS.—DIRECTLY ON LONG ISLAND SOUND; REDUCED RATES FOR SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER. TEL. FAIRFIELD 303. BOOKLETS.

Birdseye Hill, Goshen, Conn.—Open for autumn guests; 1,800 ft. elevation; beautiful country. Apply Miss C. A. V. Scott, Box 93, Torrington, Conn.

New Canaan, Conn.—The Ardsley and cottages; high elevation; 5 minutes' walk to station; excellent table; tourists accommodated; open year round. Tel. No. 292.

Vermont.

GENTLEWOMAN having charming modern home on lovely wooded bluff directly on Lake Champlain offers spacious steam-heated rooms with carefully planned table to few people seeking home care; splendid roads, garage, tennis, fishing, swimming, duck shooting; Minerva touring car; large Elco cruising launch available. Del Khos, Grand Isle, Vt. Owner, 38 West 50th St. Tel. 6442 Plaza.

Pennsylvania.

Graduate nurses; modern place; board and care for invalids; moderate. Y 342 Times Annex.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

TWO ADULTS.—Lady and gentleman, would like board in private family of refinement; no other boarders; suburbs; preferably along the Sound; not more than one hour from G. C. Station; state terms for particulars. Address Dr. Charles Walsh, 423 West 120th, New York City, Apt. 1; telephone 8070 Morningside.

Australian gentleman, wife, child desire board, private American family, couple months; moderate terms; reasonable distance city; country preferred. F. Russell, Mountainside Cottage, Greenwood Lake, N. J.

Gentleman desires comfortably furnished room, good home table, agreeable environments, vicinity Westchester or Long Island Sound. Reply, stating particulars, terms, &c., Permanent 45 Times.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

117TH, 26 EAST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, running h., c. water; superior table; moderate.

215T., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; electricity; private bath, excellent table; references; phone.

22D, 110 EAST.—Large sized room, with private bath, comfortably furnished; telephone.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Large, single rooms, with board.

45TH, 9 EAST.
Room and bath; table board; references.

73D, 12 EAST.—Double and single rooms; excellent table; references. Apply by letter until Sept. 10.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Delightful, large front room, adjoining bath; single room; 'phone.

89TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Attractive rooms, conveniences; excellent cuisine; moderate telephone. Gross.

47 FIFTH AV.
Cool single rooms; suites with bath.

Family of three, 77th St., near Madison Av., can take GENTLEMAN boarder. Y 363 Times Annex.

MADISON AV, 165.—Large, small rooms; private baths; one block 34th St. subway.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,063 123D—Exceptional rooms, steam, phone, first-class board; references.

117TH ST., 138 WEST.—Large room; running water; excellent table; telephone; convenient location.

12TH, 113 WEST.—Well-appointed private house; home cooking; references. Chelsea 9455.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms; private bath; excellent table; refined surroundings.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH ST., 47 WEST.—Private boarding house for the Winter, large and single rooms; private baths; table excellent.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—First-class single, double rooms; suites; private baths; electricity; references.

56TH, 332 WEST.—Double, single rooms; home cooking; table guests; telephone; references.

57TH, 349 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; with board; references.

58TH, 46 WEST.—Newly renovated double and single rooms; parlor dining room; references.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room, running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

66TH, 36 WEST.—Private baths, electric light, steam heat; large rooms; Southern cooking; also smaller rooms; attentive service.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single, cool rooms, private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

70TH, 132 WEST.—Attractive rooms; twin beds; large private bathroom; references.

71ST, 62 WEST.—HIGH-CLASS BOARD; DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; STEAM HEAT; ELECTRICITY; ATTRACTIVE SINGLE ROOMS.

72D.—(Broadway-West End;) high-class private residence; will accommodate few refined people; highest references exchanged. 2380 Columbus.

72D, 210 WEST.—NEWLY DECORATED, FURNISHED; ARRANGEMENT FOR FALL.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; excellent board; table guests.

72D, 147 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; private bath; board optional.

73D, 260 WEST.—Table guests solicited at $7 per week; meals proportionate price; superior cuisine and service; inspection invited.

73D, 168 WEST.—Newly decorated room; all modern improvements; excellent location; references.

73D, 256 WEST.—Attractive room, well appointed house; superior table; table guests.

74TH ST., 123 WEST.—Suites of rooms, with private baths; also medium and small rooms; steam heat, electricity; excellent table.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

75TH, 20 WEST.—Delightful rooms; desirable location; excellent table; Winter arrangements made; references.

76TH, 108 WEST.—Opportunity secure modium rooms; steam; first-class board; references.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large and small, attractive front rooms; excellent table; table guests.

74TH ST., 128-129-131 WEST.—Suites of rooms, with private bath; also medium and small rooms; excellent table.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; table guests; references.

76TH ST., 249 WEST.—Large and small rooms; parlor dining; references.

76TH ST., 249 WEST.—Large and small rooms; parlor dining; references.

77TH, 301 WEST. (344 West End Av.)—Select pensions offer superior accommodations, new, harmonizing furnishings; excellent table; electricity.

77TH, 123 WEST.—Desirable rooms; good table; parlor dining; table boarders; references.

78TH, 106 WEST.—Large and small handsomely furnished rooms; single or en suite, with or without bath; refined surroundings; excellent table; references.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Single and large rooms, connecting shower baths; gentlemen; private family.

78TH, 139 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; newly decorated; private bath; Fall arrangements.

78TH, 155 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large, small rooms; private bath; excellent board.

75TH, 164 WEST.—Large, small rooms, newly decorated; superior table board.

79TH, 114 & 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; Southern cooking; private telephone; booklet on request.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electricity; excellent table; subway, "L"; references.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; private or public bath; satisfaction guaranteed.

80TH, 103 WEST.—The House Richards. An "Old Home" place for refined people; all new; high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals.

80TH, 123, WEST.—Pleasant rooms; also parlor floor; newly decorated; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine and service; private baths.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Cool, spacious rooms; electricity; good, generous table; parlor dining.

82D, 55 WEST.—Exclusive house, second floor front; private bath; single, medium rooms.

82D, 134 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated large and small rooms; private baths; parlor dining room; private tables; excellent cuisine.

82D, 52 WEST.—Attractive rooms; excellent table; baths, electricity, telephone.

82D, 45 WEST.—Pleasant large, small rooms; running water; excellent table; reasonable.

83D, 17 WEST.
High-class private Jewish house; excellent table; large, small rooms; electricity; gentlemen.

83D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms; permanent, transient; table boarders.

84TH, 3 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms, southern exposure; baths, electricity; private house.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Richly furnished second-floor front room; private bath; exclusive house; table, service, appointments of unusual excellence.

86TH, 137 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two adults in refined, exclusive Jewish home; easy access car lines; references.

88TH, 261 WEST.—Desirable, large, small rooms; private family; few boarders; references.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Very attractive, large rooms; private bath; every convenience for refined people; arrangements for Winter season; excellent home cooking; references; table guests.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; excellent cooking.

90TH, 4 WEST, (Facing Park.)—Large back parlor, suitable various purposes; comfortable rooms.

90TH, 16 WEST.—Choice rooms; gentlemen, adults; exclusive; Jewish house. River 9793. Heilman.

90TH, 6 WEST.—Refined Hebrew family; large room; gentlemen, couple; excellent board.

91ST, 51 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; private bath; good home table.

91ST, 17 WEST.—Elegant room, private bath; excellent board; Jewish family. Brenner.

92D, 117-119-121 WEST.—Delightfully sunny front rooms for Winter; opposite St. Agnes's grounds; room with private bath; parlor dining room; excellent food; permanent guests desired; telephone; references.

92D, 60 WEST.—Suite two rooms, southern exposure; single room; steam heat, continuous hot water; large dining room; separate tables; reference if desired.

92D, 52-54 WEST.—Attractive large and medium size rooms; excellent table; reasonable; table guests accommodated.

93D, 21 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; park, "L"; telephone.

93D, 118 WEST;—Room and board; all conveniences; table guests; "L" and subway.

94TH, 140 WEST.—Large front rooms, suitable two; refined surroundings; excellent home cooking.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms; private bath, electricity; excellent table; references.

94TH, 36 WEST.—Large rooms, suitable couple or gentlemen; excellent board, Strauss.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptional boarding; 53 rooms; 16 on one floor; every room with running water or bath adjoining.

102D, 253 WEST.—Convenient to subway; saloon floor; large room and small room with bath; Jewish family; excellent table.

102D, (Riverside Drive, West End.)—Two rooms, bath, with board; Christian adult family, owning beautiful home; no other boarders. Y 336 Times Annex. Telephone 2007 Riverside.

102D, 253 WEST.—Convenient to subway; saloon floor; large room and small room, with bath; Jewish family; excellent table.

102D, 316 WEST.—Large room; home cooking; in private family owning beautiful home near Riverside. Phone 6427 Riverside.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence near Riverside, and Broadway; two large rooms, bath.

110TH, 141 WEST.—Superior accommodations; reasonable; private home; very accessible; facing Central Park.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Large room; private bath; suitable gentlemen, couple; home cooking; references.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Large, small rooms, connecting with bath or single; table guests.

118TH, 147 WEST.—Desirable rooms, gentlemen, couple; superior table; refined surroundings. Baehr.

121ST, 150 WEST.—Desirable rooms; bath, conveniences; excellent table; Hebrew family; table guests.

130TH, 161 WEST. — Rooms, with excellent board; all conveniences; prices reasonable; references.

141ST, 527 WEST.—Single and double rooms; all conveniences; excellent board; telephone.

145TH, 613 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, overlooking Hudson; closets, water, good meals, telephone.

149TH, 544 WEST, (near Broadway subway and beautiful Riverside.)—Nicest, healthiest section. The Audubon, Manhattan Av., 365, near 116th St. elevated and picturesque Morningside Park, very centrally located. The Morningside Hotel, rooms, board, service; surroundings, 1A; rate, $8 to $14, singly; $15 to $20 for two. Telephone 2757 Audubon. T. Vondrann, Manager.

152D, 561 WEST.—Single, double rooms; electricity; every convenience; excellent table. 4678 Audubon.

152D, 513 WEST.—Private family; large, second-floor front room; references. Aud. 7302.

156TH, 583 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; reasonable rates.

157TH, (944 St. Nicholas Av.)—Large rooms, single, suite; private bath; excellent table.

18 Hamilton Terrace, West 141st; pleasant rooms overlooking tennis courts; reference.

AN UNUSUAL opportunity for discriminating couple; large, attractive room, where one can live with all home comforts; one of best-known apartments in New York. Phone 4302 Morningside.

BACHELORS.
TWO OR FOUR GENTLEMEN WANTED TO JOIN FOUR OTHERS HAVING BEAUTIFUL HOME WEST EIGHTIES. PARTICULARS "H," ROOM 1,410, 43 EXCHANGE PLACE. PHONE 7146 HANOVER.

HOLLAN HOUSE,
63, 128, 130 West.—Rooms; high-class house, superior cuisine and service; parlor dining; table guests accommodated. Riverside 229.

MADISON AV., 213, (Near 36th St.)—Large and small rooms; some with private baths; newly furnished and decorated; excellent cuisine; references.

MANHATTAN AVE., 385.—At 116th St. "L" and beautiful Morningside Park, The Morningside, newly fitted up, 40 rooms, family hotel; offers excellent hotel accommodations at boarding house prices. Telephone 2758 Audubon.

Private American family, three adults, will rent attractively furnished front parlor with bedroom adjoining; use of bath; breakfast and dinner to one or two gentlemen; terms moderate; references. Telephone Riverside 2011.

PRIVATE Christian family, having beautifully furnished home, west side, would let two large rooms for the Winter; Southern cooking. Y 375 Times Annex.

147 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Fall and Winter reservations now; beautiful rooms in exclusive house; single, en suite; private baths; every modern convenience. STEIN. PHONE 9057 SCHUYLER.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant rooms; bath, shower, &c.; superior board; $12 weekly; exceptional home surroundings, 4060 Morningside. Payne.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple, appreciating superior table; homelike surroundings. Apt. 4D.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, Apt. 31.—Beautiful rooms; southern exposure; superior board; refined.

STEBBINS AV., 1,164, (Bronx.)—Lady owning own house in Bronx wishes child to board; references exchanged. L. P.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, NORTHWEST, (101 Waverley Place.)—Newly renovated; steam heat; electricity; gas; private baths; excellent table and service.

WEST END, NEAR 74TH ST.—One large, elegantly furnished front room, suitable for two gentlemen; also single room; excellent table; references. G. A., 382 Times.

WEST END AVE, 531.—(86th St.;) desirable rooms, exclusive neighborhood; steam, electricity; high-class cuisine; references; table guests.

WEST END AV., 324, (86th subway.)—Beautiful rooms, floors; excellent table; references.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Convenient Borough Hall; rooms; excellent table. 1159W Main.

18th St., 220 East.—Brighton line; double and single rooms; detached house; phone.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Brooklyn.

ST. MARK'S AV., 101.—Beautiful alcove with large closets, $3; bathroom; exclusive location; southern exposure; near subway; telephone.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family House of high standard; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 50 fare; Lovely furnished rooms; suites; all comforts; Excellent chef and service; separate tables; Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Family of three desire rooms and board in a private house in the vicinity of West End Av. and 86th St., Manhattan, Oct. 1 to June 1, 1916; no other boarders; references exchanged. S 156 Times.

Man, wife, and daughter, with private family, (American or German preferred;) $100 a month; best of references given and required; West Side, between 70th and 100th Sts. Address S 141 Times.

Refined lady and daughter desire comfortable home for Winter in a new-furnished, refined private home; meals must be served; English; references given and required. Write full particulars, Y 385 Times Anex.

BOARD WANTED.—Private family preferred. West side, from Oct. 1; three adults, double room with connecting hall room; state lowest terms and location. Address H 246 Times, Downtown.

BOARD wanted by Hebrew mother and adult son; no apartment, between 90th and 110th Sts., near Broadway subway; references exchanged. Sternberg, 245 W. 99th.

Young lady desires to find congenial home with middle aged, refined lady living alone in Manhattan. Address "D. C.," 1,364 Broadway.

Board and 2 rooms for three adults and one child; West side, near Park preferred; state all particulars. Y 373 Times Annex.

Gentleman desires room and meals with private family; south of 14th St. to Washington Square. S 170 Times.

Jewish gentleman desires room and board; reasonable terms; describe family. T 48 Times.

Lady going to business wishes room, board, for self, boy, (12,) vicinity Washington Heights. A. M. Lynch, 54 West 105th St.

Lady; room, board; refined family; reference; uptown, West side. W. S. Times Harlem.

Man, wife and grown daughter want two rooms and board near Columbia University for $100 monthly. T 45 Times.

ROOM and board in refined private family, widow; state particulars; west side. A 275 Times Downtown.

BOARD wanted; young lady; private family or studio; reference. 155 West 82d.

Home with private family wanted; elevator apartment, 79th-110th. West. S 161 Times.

Refined Jewish family of five wants rooms, board; state terms. T 54 Times.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

634, 105 West.—Large room with bath; refined private family; references necessary.

94TH ST., 152 WEST.—Elegant parlor floor, physician or bachelor; select private house.

WEST END AV., 794.—One, two rooms, private bath; maid servant; low rent.

75th, 56 West.—Large, sunny suite, private bath; suitable physician or others.

118th, 400 West.—Front corner rooms; Morningside Heights; kitchen privileges. Apt. 2.

Rooms Wanted

Furnished.

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

WANTED—Furnished rooms, in vicinity of Washington Square, for students. Write Secretary New York University School of Commerce, 32 Waverley Place, City.

ROOM, board optional; private house; improvements; west side; price. Gentleman, M 98 Times.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

5TH AVE., 2,013.—Private family will rent large front room; running water; steam heat; phone; inquire hall boy.

11TH ST., 10 EAST, (NEAR 5TH AV.)
Pleasant large, small rooms; every convenience.

11TH, 25 EAST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; telephone; extra hot water boiler.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Cool, comfortable furnished rooms; bathroom; floor reasonable.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.) SUITE, two rooms and bath.

29TH, 118 EAST.—Small and large rooms; private family; all conveniences; telephone.

34TH, 125 EAST.—Nicely furnished room; private family; breakfast optional; local telephone calls free; centrally located; references. Lybeck.

34TH ST., 143 EAST.—Nicely furnished rooms, large, small; conveniences; private house.

34TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant room; large closet; bath; electricity; $6.50; another, $4.

35TH ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable room, all conveniences; choice location; gentleman.

38TH ST., 10 EAST.—Small and large rooms, with private baths; also suites.

43D ST., 16 EAST.—Attractive accommodation for tastidious gentleman; room, with or without bath.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room, with bath; room with piano; single room; references.

61ST, 158 EAST.—Changed management; attractive, large, small rooms; exceptional table; Jewish.

61ST, 159 EAST.—Beautiful, renovated rooms; steam, hot water; excellent table.

91st, 75 EAST.—Hall room, neatly furnished; telephone; terms reasonable; references.

148 ST., (414 Convent Av.)—Large front room; board optional; private family.

129TH, 7 EAST.—Fine rooms, suitable one or two; conveniences; running water, telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Attractive large, small rooms; private bath; board optional. Gramercy 1978.

LEXINGTON AV., 828.—Physician's office; handsome parlor floor; full service; telephone; maid.

LEXINGTON AV, 265, (near 36th.)—Attractive large front room; bath. Murray Hill 728.

MADISON AV., 220.—Desirable rooms; running water; furnished, unfurnished; adjoining bath; electricity, telephone.

TWO adjoining rooms; for two gentlemen; conveniences; nicely furnished; single apartment; reasonable; references exchanged. Gorsline, 708 Lexington Av.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite for bachelors; hot water, electricity; references.

12TH, 41 WEST.—Newly decorated, light rooms; running water, telephone; references; refined.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; private house; references.

12TH, 38 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also hall room; telephone; references.

12TH, 145 WEST.—Large furnished room; apartment; Spanish family.

27TH, 17 WEST.—Bachelor suite; large front rooms and also twin beds, shower and needle baths; $10 to $12; all conveniences. Anrig.

30TH, 353 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; single, en suite; business men preferred; telephone; reasonable.

36TH ST., 40 WEST.—Comfortable single, en suite; bath; $4-$10; unfurnished, $3.50.

36TH ST. AND 6TH AV.
Large rooms, hot, cold running water, $2.50, $3, $4 weekly; with private bath, $5 and $6. Hotel Jefferson.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small, airy rooms; board optional; references required; high-class house.

14TH ST., 215 WEST.—Renovated, redecorated, newly furnished throughout; hot water; reference required; owner on premises.

47TH, 55 WEST.—Exceptional rooms, large, single; private baths; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

52D ST., 29 WEST.—To rent, furnished, in a select neighborhood, two large, bright rooms with bath, suitable for business men. Phone 1905 Plaza.

52D, 54 WEST.—Front room; running water, electricity; closet; select location; gentleman only.

52D, 250 WEST.—Beautiful second floor front room, private bath. Small room.

53D, 62 WEST.—Desirable, large rooms; southern exposure; private bath; attractive small rooms.

57TH, 338-335 WEST.—Handsomely appointed large, sunny room; private bath; other rooms; parlor dining; reference. Col. 4054.

57TH, 155 WEST.—Large and small rooms for gentlemen; desirable location; terms moderate.

57TH, 109 WEST.—Suites; private baths; single room; electricity; telephone; references required.

Furnished Rooms

Furnished.

West Side.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Medium-sized rooms; electricity; $5-$7; splendid location; telephone; references.

58TH, 49 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large, small rooms; electricity; bath; select house; reasonable.

118 WEST 69TH ST.
WEST HALL.
Large, sunny room, second floor, with saloon dressing room and private bath; also smaller room; choice neighborhood; close to Broadway and convenient to all classes of transportation; house equipment, and service distinctly high grade; men only.
TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 8775.

69TH ST., 143 WEST.—Charming 2 rooms overlooking Broadway; running water; electricity; shower. Wilde.

68TH, 130 WEST.—Attractive furnished rooms, baths, running water, telephone; references.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Private house, up to date in every particular, offers several rooms, en suite, with private bath; single.

70TH, 134 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms, bath adjoining; plenty hot water; reference.

70TH, 262 WEST.—Attractive rooms; every convenience.

71ST, 120 WEST.—Rooms with bath; also small rooms, for refined people appreciating home comforts and exceptional table; electric light, telephone.

71ST, 147 WEST.—Attractively furnished, immaculate suite of three sunny rooms, bath, second floor, for rent by private family to couple seeking homelike surroundings.

71ST ST., 221 WEST.—Two excellent medium rooms; large closets; running water; continuous hot water; moderate; business people; subway.

71ST, 135 WEST.—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED LARGE FRONT ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHS, STEAM HEAT, ELECTRIC LIGHT; SINGLE ROOMS.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Very attractive large, small rooms; private house; telephone; references.

71ST, 71 WEST.—Elegant, large rooms; refined home; all conveniences; moderate prices.

71ST, 106 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive large rooms; board optional; all conveniences; homelike atmosphere.

71ST, 75 WEST.—One or two rooms; modern apartment; private family. Winton.

71ST, 70 WEST.—Clean, well furnished; for gentleman; moderate terms; reference.

72D, 135 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; modern conveniences; attractive rates; exceptional location.

72D ST., 266 WEST.—Attractive, high class; convenient location; subway express; meals optional.

72D, 121 WEST.—Parlor suite; bathroom; also large, medium room adjoining bath.

73D, 153 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; electric light; subway express.

73D, 272 WEST.—Double rooms; private bath, shower; single; near West End; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

74TH ST., 5 WEST.—Newly furnished, cool, comfortable, large, small rooms; private residence; telephone; reasonable.

75TH ST, 104 WEST.—Parlor floor for physician; also large room, adjoining bath; telephone.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; private bath; telephone; Summer rates.

75TH, 111 WEST.—Newly furnished, after Sept. 1; references.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful sunny room; suitable two; running water; $7; telephone.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive, homelike, sunny rooms; near bath; continuous hot water; electricity.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large room; adjoining bath; also small room; electric light; telephone.

76TH, 110 WEST.—Unusually refined room; dressing room adjoining bath; electricity; references.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Pleasant, cool, large, small rooms; electricity; private bath; moderate; telephone.

76TH, 103 WEST.—Parlor floor, doctor, dentist; bay window, electricity, private bath.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; electricity; parquet floor; references.

76TH, 56 WEST.—Floor in private residence; also single room.

77TH, 181 WEST.—Elegantly newly furnished room; private baths; electricity; refined; reasonable.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large, airy front room, southern exposure, conveniences; reference; reasonable.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive rooms, with private family; very reasonable; telephone; references.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private house; suitable one, two; references.

79TH, 225 WEST.—Large room; private bath; electricity; references; subway; Summer rates.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms, single or en suite; private bath; references.

80TH ST., 219 WEST.
Large sunny room and kitchen in interior decorator's artistically furnished apartment; $35; also sunny bed, sitting room; $25; ladies only. Apt. 53.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large beautiful front room; private bath; hotel conveniences; reference.

80TH, 136 WEST.—Back parlor, four-family; other rooms; well furnished; reference.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One suite, one small room; every convenience; references.

82D, 33 WEST.—Small family, rents two beautiful rooms; newly furnished; references.

82D, 130 WEST.—Comfortable, newly decorated, large, single rooms; private baths; references.

82D, 184 WEST.—Large, handsome second-floor rooms; private baths; single room; references.

82D, 109 WEST.—Large room; nicely furnished; suitable for two. Koenig.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; electric lights; private bath; references.

82D, 68 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure, viewing Park; adjoining bath.

84TH, 29 WEST.—Medium room, pleasant apartment; phone; shower; near Park. Burns.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Parlor floor, splendidly equipped for doctor or dentist; other rooms also.

85TH, 66 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; everything new; en suite or single; exceptionally large back parlor with extensions; suitable for physician or dentist; electricity, telephone.

85TH ST., 34 WEST.—Attractively furnished large room, private bath; references.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

GOVERNESS.—Position wanted as governess by young lady of experience in kindergarten work, music and German; references exchanged. Address M. F., 58 Edward Av., Pittsfield, Mass.

GOVERNESS, teacher; competent; experienced; entire charge; languages, music. T 24 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Working housekeeper, capable of taking charge, no laundry, wishes position in small family; $25 monthly. D 43 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER, 27, competent, small family; reference; write particulars. Harris, 305 West 72d.

INTERPRETER.—French and Spanish; familiar, experienced selling gowns, millinery, corsets, jewelry, and bric-a-brac lines; Paris, Madrid, London, and New York experience; full or part time; city engagement. Mme. de Val, 38 Times.

LADY crossing to England offers services, companion or children's nurse, in return passage or part; experienced, highest recommendations. Miss Malcolm, Black Rock, Bridgeport, Conn.

LAUNDRESS.—Woman will do family washing at her home; reasonable. Mrs. Dahmar, 533 West 44th St., 2d floor back.

LAUNDRESS.—Takes family and ladies' washing home. Arnold, 305 West 127th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Fond of children; kindergarten training; willing; excellent sewer; children over three; best references. Competent, L 235 Times Downtown.

NURSE.—Hospital nurse, English, Protestant; understands feeding, entire charge infant only; good wages; references. 318 West 126th. Audubon 3058.

NURSE.—Refined; practical companion; care elderly person or child; light household duties; references. Mrs. Simpson, 172 East 72nd Av.

NURSE.—Lady desires position for child's nurse; settled, successful, refined, faithful; travels any place. Miss L., care of Box 11A, Route 2, Saugerties, N. Y.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, file clerk, switchboard operator; neat appearance; $7. H 217 Times Downtown.

PROFESSIONAL READER.—Cultured woman with agreeable voice offers services as reader or amanuensis; qualified for historical research and genealogical work; terms modest. G. M. B., 572 West 187th St.

SECRETARY.—Wanted, secretarial position, by college woman, under 30; three years' practical experience as a manager in New York City concerns; will begin with moderate salary. Address A. B., care Miss Hattie Jacobs, 113 East 89th St.

SECRETARY or office manager; woman of initiative, unusual education, wide experience, accustomed to responsibility; salary $35. G 372 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND EXPERT.—Have held present position ten years; age now, 29; firm failing; desire position where real ability is requisite; fully capable to take secretaryship or charge of office; start for $22 per week; competent woman. G 351 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good speed in shorthand and on the typewriter; familiar with card systems and office devices; neat in appearance; hard worker; $7 per week. Miss B., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, and office assistant; capable of managing an office; references A1; willing to start at $10. D. B., 554 West 183d St. 5280 Audubon.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; five years' experience; familiar all office details; furnish unquestionable references. G 366 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, expert; well educated; 10 years' experience; capable of writing excellent letters without dictation; good executive. H 233 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Years' experience; quick, willing, accurate; $10. Martha Blaut, 1,231 Putnam Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—5 years' experience, thoroughly competent and efficient; salary $12. G 320 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; terms reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER. — Expert; take entire charge office; references; $15. G 302 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent; 4 years' legal, brokerage experience; salary $13. H 201 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, knowledge bookkeeping; 1½ years' experience; good education; salary, $9. H 215 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience office work; A1 reference. Cone, 170 East 106th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Take rapid dictation; neat, accurate typist; $9. Doris Grundy, 220 West 42d St. Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter; 1 year commercial and legal experience; $8. H 224 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced; three years' experience; rapid, accurate; $16. H 208 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, (double entry;) thorough; four years' experience; full charge. G 157 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant; thoroughly efficient; 7 years' experience; $15. G 368 Times Downtown.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, — American; competent for business gentleman or elderly people; best of reference; entire charge; country. Y 320 Times.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 0463 Riverside.

CAPABLE HOUSEWORKER. — Experienced colored girl; good cook; city references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, best places, this country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 514 West 139th. Phone 5622 Columbus. Established 1899.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 3922 Morningside.

COOKS, English, Scotch, $30-$35; waitresses, $25; chambermaids, $22; nurses, $25; laundresses, housekeepers, $25 couples. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 5136.

DON'T WASTE EFFORTS hunting good help; have select list; all nations. Phone 7836 Chelsea. Noel's, 77 West 11th St.

HOUSEWORKERS.—English-speaking girls, seeking positions. English-American Agency, 296 East 11th. Orchard 5607.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 125th. 6016 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BONWIT TELLER & CO., 5TH AVE. & 38TH ST., REQUIRE EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN FOR THEIR TAILORED MILLINERY DEP'T.

Only those accustomed to the highest class trade need apply.

APPLY TO SUP'TS OFFICE, 38TH ST. ENTRANCE, 8:30 A. M. MONDAY.

BONWIT, TELLER & CO., FIFTH AV. AND 38TH ST., REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF MILLINERS, ONLY THOSE HAVING FIRST-CLASS EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY. IMPROVERS, ONLY THOSE HAVING FIRST-CLASS EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY. APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, 38TH ST. ENTRANCE.

BOOKKEEPER.—Lady to take charge of customers' ledgers and supervision of assistant who posts merchandise accounts; must have long experience, references; absolutely trustworthy; those used to ledger accustomed retail business; salary, $22. Apply by letter, stating full particulars. S 178 Times.

CLERICAL POSITIONS.

There is an opportunity for a few young women, 19-21 years, to obtain clerical position with this company. Applicants must have graduated from high school and have had some business training. The positions are permanent, and to those who prove capable there are excellent opportunities. Apply Employment Dept., National Cloak and Suit Company, 207 West 24th St.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

COMPANION wanted for a lady; must be refined, capable, intelligent and practical. T 49 Times.

COOK WANTED.
Seigel, 54 East 120th St.

DESIGNER
ON WOMEN'S STREET AND AFTERNOON DRESSES TO SELL FROM $40 TO $25, BY A LARGE MANUFACTURER OF MISSES' AND WOMEN'S DRESSES; SPLENDID SITUATION FOR ONE THOROUGHLY COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED IN CREATING SELLING STYLES; ALL PARTICULARS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.
ANSWERS MUST STATE
WHERE NOW EMPLOYED,
WHERE LAST EMPLOYED,
HOW LONG A DESIGNER,
SALARY REQUIRED.
REPLIES NOT GIVING ABOVE INFORMATION WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED. BOX M. S., 235 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DESIGNER.—Millinery; one who has had 5th Av. experience; high-salaried place. 2,3d9 Broadway.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS.—Wanted; experienced, rapid and accurate operators; permanent positions; give full particulars. T 65 Times.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE will pay liberal commission to any one securing business. P. O. Box 404, Madison Square Station.

EXPERIENCED nurse, about 30, to take care of infant two months old; pleasant surroundings. Call, Center, 643 West End Av., 1-3 and 6-8 P. M. today.

FOREWOMAN.—Wanted, experienced forewoman familiar with drugs and chemicals; capable of taking charge of packing room of large Brooklyn factory; experience and good references necessary; state age, experience, nationality, and salary expected. Manufacturer, H 226 Times Downtown.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED JEWELRY SALESWOMEN, ONLY THOSE HAVING EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY.
Apply Employment Office,
6th floor, 32d St. side.

HOUSEWORKER.—Girl wanted for general housework. British or Scandinavian preferred; state age and salary. Bell 42, Emerson St., East Orange, N. J.

HOUSEWORKER, white; must be good cook; 3 in family; no washing; good wages. Apt. 4-C, 611 West 110th.

MANAGER WANTED.
For Pattern Department.
A LARGE DEPARTMENT STORE REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF A CAPABLE WOMAN TO MANAGE ITS PATTERN DEPARTMENT. FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR ONE POSSESSING ABILITY. ADDRESS, WITH FULL PARTICULARS, PATTERNS, BOX T 56 TIMES.

MILLINERY.
CLEVER TRIMMED HAT SALESWOMEN WANTED FOR FINE RETAIL MILLINERY SALONS. REQUIREMENTS: GOOD PERSONAL APPEARANCE AND AT LEAST FIVE YEARS' SELLING EXPERIENCE IN THE BETTER CLASS TRADE; YEARLY POSITION AND GOOD SALARY TO COMPETENT PERSONS; AN INTERVIEW WILL BE GIVEN BY OUR REPRESENTATIVE, 4 TO 5 P. M., AUG. 30-31, AT THE OFFICES OF FARRINGTON & EVANS, 392 FIFTH AVENUE, CITY.

MILLINERY.—EXPERIENCED PREPARERS AND MAKERS; LONG SEASON. APPLY ALL WEEK, M. GROSS, 56 WEST 38TH ST.

MILLINERY TRIMMER.—Also milliners and apprentices accustomed to fine work. M. G. Sinnott, cor. 79th and Amsterdam Av.

NURSES, experienced and hospital trained; children from birth up. Call Monday, Home Bureau Agency, 32 West 39th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Must be skillful stenographer with pleasing personality; state age, qualifications, and experience; begin $12. S 160 Times.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO., 34TH STREET, NEW YORK, REQUIRE EXPERIENCED SALESLADIES FOR THEIR MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENTS. SWEATER DEPARTMENT. NO OTHERS NEED APPLY.

REFINED WOMAN over 30, travel; brains more essential than experience; salary, expenses advanced. Room 1,014, 225 5th Av.

SALESWOMAN.—Book shop desires competent saleswoman; experience in salesmanship and thorough general knowledge of books required; excellent opportunity for advancement; salary. Himebaugh & Browne, 471 5th Av.

SALESWOMAN.—Stationery shop desires a competent saleswoman of ability; experience and thorough knowledge in general management required; excellent opportunity for advancement; salary. Himebaugh & Browne, 471 5th Av.

SALESWOMAN,
WITH EXPERIENCE, FOR PRIVATE LADIES' TAILOR AND DRESSMAKER. CALL MONDAY, KOSSOFF & KURTZ, 26 E. 33D ST.

SALESLADIES.—Experienced cloak and suit saleslad ies for specialty office to go to Detroit, Mich. Call Woodstock Hotel, 43d St. and Broadway, between 12 and 2, Sunday, Mrs. H. Simons.

SALESWOMAN.—Capable of taking charge of manufacturer's retail showroom; experienced in cloak and suit department; good salary. 3d floor, 9 West 31st St.

SALESLADIES, high class, with large acquaintance, to sell cigarettes; salary and commission. Apply Room 405, 118 East 28th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted by the head of an active mercantile company, a young woman stenographer; must be bright, capable, willing, correct; ordinary operator need not apply; secretarial position eventually; $15 to start; excellent chance for right one. Answer Merchandise, Box 600 Times, 2 Rector St.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced stenographer wanted; permanent position is open to one who is capable of enthusiasm for her work; she must have initiative, be able to answer correspondence, keep office records accurately, and arrange work for others. Write fully. State age, salary wanted, nationality, &c. L 256 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER who has had good education and is thoroughly competent to take difficult dictation wanted by large manufacturing company; salary $17 at start; state age, education, experience. G 365 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, competent young lady in busy office of manufacturing concern; must be quick and neat in work and appearance; correct in grammar; hours, 8:30 to 5:30; apply in own handwriting; state salary expected, experience. Permanent, 150 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper wanted; girl with some experience in general office work, in lower Broadway sales office; $6-$10 to start. G 375 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Some figuring; pleasing American girl; $7.00. Babcock's, 116 W. 14th.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER (Protestant) in apartment; family of two; references. 247 Times.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

BOWTELL'S BUSINESS BRAIN BUREAU, 170 Broadway.
Bookkeepers' assistants, $12-$15. Stenographers, engineering experience, $15-$18. Stenographers, several; salaries $10, $12, $15. Telephone operators, $8-$10. Call.

Efficient Employment Exchange, Agency, 10 East 43d St.—Female secretary-stenographer, $35; law stenographer, $20; Spanish-English, $20; other positions. S. M. Budenbender, Prop.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER, resident and visiting, also housekeeper-secretary; salaries $75-$100; also governess, French, English, salaries $30-$100. Bureau of Social Requirements, 11 East 41st, under new management.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.
30 Church Street, New York.
FEMALE.
Experienced dictating machine operators, $12-18
Typists, telephone operator & cashiers, $8-12
Stenographer, excellent opportunity for experienced law office stenographer of refined personality ..... $20 to start
Call between 9 and 1.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
EXPERIENCED
COPYISTS,
MILLINERS,
IMPROVERS.

STENOGRAPHERS, (1) French translator; $18. (1) German or Spanish; salary commensurate, (1) 20, (1) 14, (1) 12. E. W. Carpenter Exchange, Singer Bldg.

STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS, wanted.—Permanent positions; no registration fee. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey St.

YOUNG LADIES, (over 17;) knowledge of Spanish; $8. Beers, Flatiron Building.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
SUMMER TERMS UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1ST
Three months' course; graduates registered.
Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42nd St.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

A.—THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 42d St. and Lexington Ave., N. Y.—The only secretarial school conducted by college professors. Individual instruction. Positions for efficients. Prof. Meagher, M. A., (Lon.) Dir.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists; day or night. Reopens, day, Sept. 7; night, Sept. 13. See catalogue. Wisworth Institute, (founded 1858,) Broadway, at 72d St.

FILING.—Original school teaching all authorized systems and related commercial subjects; day, evening classes; aid to good paying positions. Universal Filing and Indexing Bureau, Box 1, Bowling Green, opp. Post Office.

FILING.—Instruction in day, evening, or correspondence courses at the first institution of its character. New York School of Filing, Singer Building, New York.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A.—A.—"NOT JUST 'AN ADVERTISING MAN,' BUT A PRACTICAL SALES BUILDER."
A profit-earning advertising man, with 15 years' practical experience, desires a part time or a permanent JOB with one big or two small manufacturers, or an advertising agency that needs a GENUINE service man; my ability evidence and your knowledge of men will PROVE my value: I'm employed, never was out of work; do not drink; age 31, married. Wages are a secondary consideration. T 27 Times.

A.—A.—"NOT JUST 'AN ADVERTISING MAN,' BUT A PRACTICAL SALES BUILDER." A profit-earning advertising man, with 15 years practical experience, desires a part time or a permanent JOB with one big or several small manufacturers, or an advertising agency that needs a GENUINE SERVICE man; my ability evidence and your knowledge of men will PROVE my value; I'm employed, never was out of work; do not drink; age 31, married. Wages are a secondary consideration; a practical, CAPABLE economist. L 5 Times.

A. — ACCOUNTANT.— Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 2351.

A MILLING MACHINE EXPERT, who has specialized on milling machine work, wishes position as foreman or assistant foreman of milling department; has handled help and designed fixtures and tools. T 2 Times.

ABLE ASSISTANT (22)
Now employed, but desires change. Thoroughly experienced accounting, office detail, secretarial duties conversant with corporate finance, seeks connection either in secretarial capacity or with reputable firm. Excellent credentials. Y 306 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT, (C. P. A.,) 33, married, desires position as auditor of corporation; twelve years in Canadian bank, now doing special auditing work for two banks; best of references as to ability and character, from former and present employers. Y 315 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, opens, writes up closes, systematizes books; makes periodical audits; prepares financial statements; terms reasonable. Rogers, 131 West 31st St. Madison Square 3780.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED.
Will revise or install factory, office, or cost systems, give experience. Th. Pentlarge, 52 Broadway. Telephone.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED.
Audits, systems installed, superior service. Kenneth Fairbanks, 55 Liberty St. Telephone Cortlandt 6970.

ACCOUNTANT.—Established twenty years; fees moderate; all work certified. Equitable. 7583 Hanover.

Accountant, audits, systems that stop leaks; charges reasonable. Fleming, 35 Nassau St.

ADVERTISING MAN.—25, single, Columbia training, experienced versatile writer, desires position with reliable firm; salary moderate. T 51 Times.

AGENT, &c.—Gentleman having held positions of trust desires position such as agent for an estate, collecting rents, overseeing repairs, &c.; banks and mercantile references; bond if required. Y 360 Times Annex.

AMERICAN, 18, active, strong, and energetic, seeks position; outdoor work preferred; A1 references. T. H., 107 West 130th.

APARTMENT HOUSE MANAGER, fifteen years' experience in managing high-class properties, open for a proposition. Kehoe, 51 East 129th St.

ARTIST, PRINTER wishes position with advertising concern; good ideas; progressive. S 154 Times.

ASSISTANT TO EXECUTIVE.
Capable man with twenty years' commercial experience seeks position as assistant to executive in large concern. Salary, to start, unimportant if position offers satisfactory opportunity. S 158 Times.

A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED inside man, (27,) bookkeeper, stenographer, &c., capable office manager, private secretary; excellent references. T 30 Times.

BAKER, cake, bread; night cook; salesman, (19,) Greek. Backer, 637 6th Av.

BOOKKEEPER and COST ACCOUNTANT.—Manufacturing experience; thoroughly conversant with modern methods; good correspondent; systematic; salary $18. G 373 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced, competent; neat, accurate stenographer; thorough knowledge office details; high school education; excellent references. H 225 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT.—Thoroughly competent; long, varied experience; seeking opportunity requiring ability and good commonsense; married man. Address Room 1,307, 440 Fourth Av.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, typewriter (32) desires position; 13 years' experience with last employer; salary $18. R 260 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, office man, thoroughly experienced; knowledge typewriter; reliable and not afraid of work; $13-$15. Hump, 562 East 167th St.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST.—Seven years' experience; double entry; references. H 237 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, collector, (26;) capable, energetic; excellent ability; satisfactory references. H 212 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT and general office work, also road salesman's work. G 376 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (21,) student N. Y. U., will handle any set of books; financial statements rendered. Moderate. S 139 Times.

BOY, (16,) neat, office errands, anything; reliable worker. Kahn, 637 6th Av.

BOY, (18;) office, errands, shipping, packing, anything; reliable. Mertens, 637 6th Av.

BUTLER—HOUSEWORK.—Couple, French, butler, handy; wife, housework, chambermaid; reference. L 435 West 51st.

CAN YOU USE ME? — College man, (23,) newspaper experience, ability to correspond; can be molded into any responsible capacity; nominal salary; references. H 207 Times Downtown.

CARD WRITER.
Card writer and window trimmer wants position; would like to connect with a large commercial sign shop or department store; salary no object. Y 356 Times Annex.

CARETAKER wants position on gentleman's farm; man able to take care of horses, motor boats, &c.; wife, housekeeping, preserving, sewing; one child over 6 years; best of references. Y 307 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, (28,) married, six years' shop, road experience, well recommended; careful driver, all repairs, seeks permanent position. R. Streller, 540 East 142d St., Bronx.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; Cadillac, Packard, Chalmers, Locomobile, any car; long experience; highly recommended. Daly, 349 Central Park West.

CHAUFFEUR, Japanese, eight years' experience, good mechanic, careful driver, desires year-around position, private family; sober, honest; highest references. Goro, 330 E. 57th.

CHAUFFEUR, (colored;) neat appearance; thoroughly capable, reliable, trustworthy; temperate; 11 years last place. Robinson, 215 East 58th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Long experience; any car; own repairs; city, country; seeks steady employment; references. Write Wright, 48 West 20th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, 7 years, any car, private, city, country; first-class references. Schwartz, 2,288 3d Av. Lenox 3185.

CHAUFFEUR.—Careful driver, make own repairs; neat, willing. Mackrell, 1,528 Amsterdam Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman recommends competent, trustworthy, economical chauffeur; anywhere. Benjamin, 58 West 66th.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position, any car; experienced; own repairs; references. N 162 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 31, married; competent mechanic; 10 years' references. S., 312 East 163d.

CHAUFFEUR, (19;) all cars; small repairs; reference; reliable. Rulck, 637 6th Av.

CHAUFFEUR, (32,) single, all cars, repairs; good worker. Cany, 637 6th Av.

CHAUFFEUR, (21,) single, all cars, repairs; experienced; reference. Olt, 637 6th Av.

CHAUFFEUR (26) wishes position; private or commercial. Charles Kuhn, 410 East 50th.

CHAUFFEUR, all cars, repairs; 3 years' experience; references. Sullland, 637 6th Av.

CHAUFFEUR, all cars, repairs, (23,) single; experienced; anything. Golich, 637 6th Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Colored; good mechanic and driver; experienced. Moore, 14 West 99th.

CHEF desires position hotel, club, or apartment; city or country; excellent reference. L. M., 122 West 45th St.

COACHMAN, GARDENER. — Competent, handy; milks; German; single; references. Jerome, 222 West 14th St.

COUPLE, French-Swiss, wish position in private family, country preferred; man as useful, wife plain cook; best references. Swiss Home, 35 West 67th St.

DENTIST, registered, desires position at chair, part or whole time. H 205 Times Downtown.

DOES YOUR BUSINESS NEED BUILDING UP?
ABLE ADVERTISING WRITER
and Merchandising Expert, with broad experience, increasing profits through snappy sales letters, circular matter, &c., has part time free to study possibilities of YOUR business; charges reasonable. Interview? T 58 Times.

DRIVER.—Man, 32 years, driver, fireman; married. W. J. Jones, 637 6th Av.

DRIVER, (19;) Canadian; white; handy hotel man; references. Stanly, 637 6th Av.

DRIVER, elevator, (19;) any position; willing, obliging worker. Bender, 637 6th Av.

ELEVATOR, switchboard; colored; 5 feet 7; first class. Hutchings, 637 6th Av.

ESTIMATOR, solicitor, general building construction, also concrete fireproofing, wants position. H 219 Times Downtown.

EXPERIENCED EXECUTIVE AND SALESMAN IN MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL FIELD.
I have recently returned from the tropics and desire to make a PERMANENT connection in the U. S. or CANADA on account of educating children; am an American with wide experience in shop, field, office, and on the road; 34 years old; temperate, of good appearance, and a hustler; excellent references furnished; willing to start with moderate salary and advance on merit, or represent on salary and commission. H 231 Times Downtown.

EXPERT ORGANIZER AND FACTORY MANAGER; EXPERT CHEMIST,
with 35 years' success behind him, is open for position where results will be paid for; highest personal and ability credentials; has managed isolated plants, labor and congestion of output problems a specialty; a man of unusual experience and address; exceptional in every way. Address Box 46 Times.

FARMER, GARDENER.—Experienced in all branches farming, garden; expert poultryman; A1 milker; good manager; only yearly contract will be accepted; employment agents need not answer. Charles A. Boyce, 146 East 50th St.

FARMHAND.—12 years' experience; good milker; sober. Anundsen, 876 East 32d St., Flatbush, Brooklyn.

FARMER.—Married; boy 9 years; first class; references. Kosher, 637 6th Av.

FILE CLERK.—Exceptionally capable; prepossessing; age 23; American; 6 years' experience; knowledge bookkeeping; install system; also selling ability; trial; appreciating; unquestionable references; $12. Jack, 330 West 141st St.

FILING CLERK, &c.—Young man, (25,) Christian, wishes position; eight years' experience all branches office routine, experienced filing clerk; selling ability; accurate, reliable; references. M. E., Times Harlem.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—Credentials first-class; thoroughly practical; greenhouses, vegetables and agriculture; interview at any time. Address Marshall, Box 86, Port Chester, N. Y.

GARAGE FOREMAN is open for position as superintendent of motor delivery department; one that can get you results. N 2,532 Broadway.

HEAD GARDENER.—Competent German, married, no family, lifetime experience, wishes situation on gentleman's estate; highest references; state wages. A. L., Box 514, Tarrytown, N. Y.

JANITOR.—Man, colored, married, / as janitor, porter; useful; references. Jackson, 244 West 143d.

JAPANESE.—Experienced young houseman; do butler, valet; best references. Inoue, 798 Lexington.

KITCHENMAN, porter, 2d cook, (23,) experienced, reliable worker. Cooper, 637 6th Av.

LAWYER.—Commercial opening. Is there one for live-wire, keen, resourceful, young lawyer, (29)? Considerable wholesale, retail mercantile experience; initial remuneration small, but prospects must be large. W. F., 2,960 3d Av.

MAN, Storeroom, watchman, receiving clerk, bartender; experienced, honest. Corr, 637 6th Av.

MAYBE I AM
THE ADVERTISING MAN
YOU NEED.

Somewhere in New York there is an opening for a high-grade sales and advertising manager, somewhere there is a firm willing to pay a price for quality. My record will prove that I am a man considerably above the average—will show that for nine years I have been doing big things in a big way. Have had broad experience in the preparation and execution of many live magazine and newspaper campaigns from the laying out of basic sales plans down to handling the final details—possess the ability to train, organize, and direct salesmen. Can incorporate into your business the most successful of modern trade-promotion methods. Now with Chicago advertising agency, but anxious to locate in New York. Best references; age 29; present salary $75 per week. Address Room 1,220, 123 West Madison St., Chicago.

MY HELPING HAND
will get your business; technical manager, window dresser, salesman; 10 years' successful experience. For interview address Mott, 600 Academy St., New York.

OFFICE MANAGER,
SYSTEMATIZER, AUDITOR,
10 years large corporation experience; capable executive, knowledge commercial law; accustomed managing large volume of work. T 57 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER,
correspondent, age 35, excellent references, economical manager, executive ability, with thorough knowledge of accounting and office details, seeks position with high-class firm or management of an estate. Address W. L. K., 18 Cypress St., Newark, N. J.

OILER, engines, janitor, (40;) repairs; ref.; reliable worker. Morgan, 637 6th Av.

PORTER, saloon, (33,) references; experienced; honest, reliable worker. Giuberts, 637 6th Av.

PORTER, saloon, (28;) Dane; experienced; willing, obliging worker. Anderson, 160 W. 99th.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

CARD WRITER.
Card writer and window trimmer wants position; would like to connect with a large commercial sign shop or department store; salary no object. Y 356 Times Annex.

CARETAKER wants position on gentleman's farm; man able to take care of horses, motor boats, &c.; wife, housekeeping, preserving, sewing; one child over 6 years; best of references. Y 307 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, (28,) married, six years' shop, road experience, well recommended; careful driver, all repairs, seeks permanent position. R. Streller, 540 East 142d St., Bronx.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; Cadillac, Packard, Chalmers, Locomobile, any car; long experience; highly recommended. Daly, 349 Central Park West.

CHAUFFEUR, Japanese, eight years' experience, good mechanic, careful driver, desires year-around position, private family; sober, honest; highest references. Goro, 330 E. 57th.

CHAUFFEUR, (colored;) neat appearance; thoroughly capable, reliable, trustworthy; temperate; 11 years last place. Robinson, 215 East 58th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Long experience; any car; own repairs; city, country; seeks steady employment; references. Write Wright, 48 West 20th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, 7 years, any car, private, city, country; first-class references. Schwartz, 2,288 3d Av. Lenox 3185.

CHAUFFEUR.—Careful driver, make own repairs; neat, willing. Mackrell, 1,528 Amsterdam Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman recommends competent, trustworthy, economical chauffeur; anywhere. Benjamin, 58 West 66th.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position, any car; experienced; own repairs; references. N 162 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 31, married; competent mechanic; 10 years' references. S., 312 East 163d.

CHAUFFEUR, (19;) all cars; small repairs; reference; reliable. Rulck, 637 6th Av.

CHAUFFEUR, (32,) single, all cars, repairs; good worker. Cany, 637 6th Av.

CHAUFFEUR, (21,) single, all cars, repairs; experienced; reference. Olt, 637 6th Av.

CHAUFFEUR (26) wishes position; private or commercial. Charles Kuhn, 410 East 50th.

CHAUFFEUR, all cars, repairs; 3 years' experience; references. Sullland, 637 6th Av.

CHAUFFEUR, all cars, repairs, (23,) single; experienced; anything. Golich, 637 6th Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Colored; good mechanic and driver; experienced. Moore, 14 West 99th.

CHEF desires position hotel, club, or apartment; city or country; excellent reference. L. M., 122 West 45th St.

COACHMAN, GARDENER. — Competent, handy; milks; German; single; references. Jerome, 222 West 14th St.

COUPLE, French-Swiss, wish position in private family, country preferred; man as useful, wife plain cook; best references. Swiss Home, 35 West 67th St.

DENTIST, registered, desires position at chair, part or whole time. H 205 Times Downtown.

DOES YOUR BUSINESS NEED BUILDING UP?
ABLE ADVERTISING WRITER
and Merchandising Expert, with broad experience, increasing profits through snappy sales letters, circular matter, &c., has part time free to study possibilities of YOUR business; charges reasonable. Interview? T 58 Times.

DRIVER.—Man, 32 years, driver, fireman; married. W. J. Jones, 637 6th Av.

DRIVER, (19;) Canadian; white; handy hotel man; references. Stanly, 637 6th Av.

DRIVER, elevator, (19;) any position; willing, obliging worker. Bender, 637 6th Av.

ELEVATOR, switchboard; colored; 5 feet 7; first class. Hutchings, 637 6th Av.

ESTIMATOR, solicitor, general building construction, also concrete fireproofing, wants position. H 219 Times Downtown.

EXPERIENCED EXECUTIVE AND SALESMAN IN MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL FIELD.
I have recently returned from the tropics and desire to make a PERMANENT connection in the U. S. or CANADA on account of educating children; am an American with wide experience in shop, field, office, and on the road; 34 years old; temperate, of good appearance, and a hustler; excellent references furnished; willing to start with moderate salary and advance on merit, or represent on salary and commission. H 231 Times Downtown.

EXPERT ORGANIZER AND FACTORY MANAGER; EXPERT CHEMIST,
with 35 years' success behind him, is open for position where results will be paid for; highest personal and ability credentials; has managed isolated plants, labor and congestion of output problems a specialty; a man of unusual experience and address; exceptional in every way. Address Box 46 Times.

FARMER, GARDENER.—Experienced in all branches farming, garden; expert poultryman; A1 milker; good manager; only yearly contract will be accepted; employment agents need not answer. Charles A. Boyce, 146 East 50th St.

FARMHAND.—12 years' experience; good milker; sober. Anundsen, 876 East 32d St., Flatbush, Brooklyn.

FARMER.—Married; boy 9 years; first class; references. Kosher, 637 6th Av.

FILE CLERK.—Exceptionally capable; prepossessing; age 23; American; 6 years' experience; knowledge bookkeeping; install system; also selling ability; trial; appreciating; unquestionable references; $12. Jack, 330 West 141st St.

FILING CLERK, &c.—Young man, (25,) Christian, wishes position; eight years' experience all branches office routine, experienced filing clerk; selling ability; accurate, reliable; references. M. E., Times Harlem.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—Credentials first-class; thoroughly practical; greenhouses, vegetables and agriculture; interview at any time. Address Marshall, Box 86, Port Chester, N. Y.

GARAGE FOREMAN is open for position as superintendent of motor delivery department; one that can get you results. N 2,532 Broadway.

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JANITOR.—Man, colored, married, / as janitor, porter; useful; references. Jackson, 244 West 143d.

JAPANESE.—Experienced young houseman; do butler, valet; best references. Inoue, 798 Lexington.

KITCHENMAN, porter, 2d cook, (23,) experienced, reliable worker. Cooper, 637 6th Av.

LAWYER.—Commercial opening. Is there one for live-wire, keen, resourceful, young lawyer, (29)? Considerable wholesale, retail mercantile experience; initial remuneration small, but prospects must be large. W. F., 2,960 3d Av.

MAN, Storeroom, watchman, receiving clerk, bartender; experienced, honest. Corr, 637 6th Av.

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THE ADVERTISING MAN
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Somewhere in New York there is an opening for a high-grade sales and advertising manager, somewhere there is a firm willing to pay a price for quality. My record will prove that I am a man considerably above the average—will show that for nine years I have been doing big things in a big way. Have had broad experience in the preparation and execution of many live magazine and newspaper campaigns from the laying out of basic sales plans down to handling the final details—possess the ability to train, organize, and direct salesmen. Can incorporate into your business the most successful of modern trade-promotion methods. Now with Chicago advertising agency, but anxious to locate in New York. Best references; age 29; present salary $75 per week. Address Room 1,220, 123 West Madison St., Chicago.

MY HELPING HAND
will get your business; technical manager, window dresser, salesman; 10 years' successful experience. For interview address Mott, 600 Academy St., New York.

OFFICE MANAGER,
SYSTEMATIZER, AUDITOR,
10 years large corporation experience; capable executive, knowledge commercial law; accustomed managing large volume of work. T 57 Times.

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OILER, engines, janitor, (40;) repairs; ref.; reliable worker. Morgan, 637 6th Av.

PORTER, saloon, (33,) references; experienced; honest, reliable worker. Giuberts, 637 6th Av.

PORTER, saloon, (28;) Dane; experienced; willing, obliging worker. Anderson, 160 W. 99th.

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Fifteen cents an agate line.

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WANTED WITH LARGE EXPORTING CONCERN, BY ENERGETIC BUSINESS MAN POSSESSED OF THE FOLLOWING QUALIFICATIONS:
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The New York Times
MAGAZINE SECTION

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The Woman Movement and the Baby Crop

Effects of It Are Becoming So Appalling as to Threaten Seriously the Perpetuation of the Nation, According to Students of the Question

By Mr. and Mrs. John Martin.

THE woman's movement is a movement toward national suicide. Already the evidence is conclusive that the effects of feminism upon the inalienable function and immemorial duty of woman—the bearing of children—are so appalling as to threaten the perpetuation of the nation.

One duty to society women alone can discharge—the bearing of children. In this respect they can never attain identity of powers and privileges and exemptions with men.

We may thrust aside as too bizarre and foolish for serious consideration the experiments aiming at artificial incubation of human infants which Dr. G. Stanley Hall says that a few groups of women have conducted.

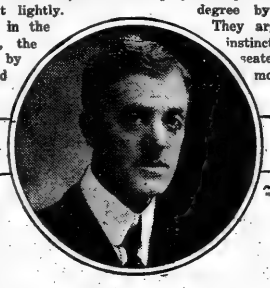
The final test of the woman's movement is its effect upon this most essential, exacting, and exalted of woman's duties. Ultimately the woman's movement must succeed or fail according as it strengthens or weakens woman's motherhood—her motherhood physical, intellectual, and spiritual.

We will examine, then, the available facts that illuminate this phase of the woman's movement in America.

Earliest among the manifestations of this movement was the demand for higher education for women, a demand which was speedily supplied. Today the college education of women is so abundantly supplied that 72,703 women were in college in the United States in 1911-12. College training has become not merely respectable, but fashionable. Little trace remains of opposition to college training on the ground that it is unwomanly. In twenty years the number of women at college has more than trebled. This feminine corps of more or less intellectuals has increased from 20,874 in 1889-90 to 72,703 in 1911-12, a rate of growth double as fast as the men students' rate of growth.

It is in the circles from which college women come that the woman's movement has been most pronounced, for feminism as a cult touches the less intellectual levels of society but lightly. All that is involved in the claims of feminism, the liberation of women by making their lives and work approximate to the lives and work of men, has been attained more by college graduates than by any other set of women. Their lives have been directed consciously according to the gospel of the woman's movement more than the lives of their wage-earning sisters in factories and stores. They have enjoyed that free choice between domestic and business careers, following upon the best training and preparation that society afforded that free choice, which feminism hopes to offer to every woman.

When the higher education of women was in dispute its advocates derided the idea that the motherhood of women could be prejudicially affected in the slightest degree by college education. They argued that maternal instincts were too deep-seated and the joys of motherhood were too much desired to be modified by any changes of training or environment.



John Martin. (Photo by White.)

What are the facts? When they are quoted they are usually challenged. Therefore I have taken them exclusively from the statistical publication of highest repute and unimpeachable integrity, the official journal of the American Statistical Association, verifying and correcting my statements by correspondence with the writers of the articles, none of whom is arguing against feminism.

First, it is now proved that half the college women graduates do not marry at all. Nellie Seeds Nearing, in an article in the journal of the American Statistical Association, (June, 1914,) has brought together in scientific fashion all the available marriage statistics of the women graduates of colleges in America, which will be found quoted in an appendix to this volume. She concludes her examination as follows:

The decade 1890 to 1899 is undoubtedly the most fairly representative, (as respects marriage rates.) On the one hand it falls within the epoch which accepted college education for women and looked upon it as thoroughly respectable. On the other hand, the graduates in the latest graduating class (class of 1899) are now at least thirty-five years of age. The marriage record of the decade is therefore fairly complete.

The eight colleges graduating more than one hundred students each during the decade (Earlham, Swarthmore, Wilson, Indiana, Vassar, Radcliffe, Wellesley, and Bryn Mawr) show fairly uniform marriage rates. The lowest is Bryn Mawr, 41.8 per cent., (294

graduates,) and the highest Swarthmore, 58.7 per cent, (148 graduates.) It is probable that the marriage rate for this decade is fairly representative of the tendency in the modern women's college world.

And, as shown by the figures for this decade, "the proportion of women college graduates who marry is approximately one-half." Possibly a few members of the latest classes included in the calculation might marry after the age of 35 or 36; but so few as not to affect the argument.

This conclusion is accepted by women leaders themselves as indisputable. Miss M. Carey Thomas, President of Bryn Mawr College, says that "50 per cent. of women college graduates marry and 40 per cent. bear and rear children," (Educational Review, January, 1908,) a gracious concession on their part to nature and to society which should, in her opinion, save them from hostile criticism. To feminists it appears to be a matter of astonishment, a claim on man's gratitude, that one college woman out of two still consents to marry, and two out of five actually bear a child.

To judge whether this marriage rate is less than normal and may be a result of the woman's movement we must know whether other women in the United States of the same color and race and nativity marry more or less. Eighty-five per cent. of women college graduates are of native white parentage; so plainly it would be unfair to compare their marriage record with the record of colored women or of recent immigrants. So we will make a comparison with women of their own color and race.

We do not know, by direct count, the proportion of non-collegiate white native women, who, given plenty of time, ultimately marry; but only the proportion of them who, when a census is taken, are married women. In 1910, of all the women of native white parentage in the United States who were 15 years of age or over, 69.8 per cent. were married, and of all college graduates of all ages in 1912 42.2 per cent. were married. But 15 per cent. of college graduates are of foreign or mixed parentage; and, paradoxically enough, the marriage rate among women of foreign or mixed parentage is lower than among women of native white parentage.

Making allowance for this infusion among college graduates of a strain of mixed parentage, it is shown (see article "Education and Fecundity," by Nearing, Journal of American Statistical Association, June, 1914) that out of every hundred women of the same color and nativity 67 non-collegians, 15 years of age and over, are married and 42.2 collegians. Collegians are all over 22. The percentage of non-collegians over 22 who are married would be considerably higher than 67; but, as we do not know the exact figure, we will accept the handicap upon the argument involved in taking the proportion for those 15 years of age and over.

Now, 67 is 59 per cent. above 42. So that the chance that a non-college white American girl will marry is at least 59 per cent. higher than the chance that a college girl will marry. But we know by actual count that of every hundred collegians 50 marry; therefore, of every hundred non-collegians 80 will marry.

Thus far, then, it appears that the woman's movement and college education and all that it brings in its train must share the responsibility for the spinster state of 30 out of every 100 graduates.

Next, consider the number of children born to that half of the graduates who, despite their college training and subsequent economic careers, do marry.

First, we notice the disturbing fact that a far larger proportion of the marriages of college graduates are sterile than among the general population. The proportion of infertile marriages among married graduates of the period 1870-1901, the count being made over ten years after the graduation of the youngest class considered, varies from 20.1 per cent. among the graduates of Rockford to 32.9 per cent. among the graduates of Smith, (see Nearing on "Education and Fecundity," American Statistical Association Quarterly, June, 1914,) whereas in the native white population outside colleges, among women under 45 years of age married ten to twenty years, a group comparable in all respects, it is 13 per cent., as is proved by Dr. Joseph A. Hill, (see American Statistical Association Quarterly, December, 1913.)

So that childless marriages are one and a half to two and a half times as common among those college women who do marry as among married white American women in general. Whether that sad condition is due to causes physiological or psychological will be considered later.

Next, how many children do those college women bear who do have any at all? We know that the 376 women who graduated from Vassar between 1880 and 1889 had, by 1912, given birth to 348 children, and that the 518 women who graduated during the same period from Wellesley had given birth to 427 children, which means less than one child per graduate in each case, or for every hundred graduates who married 167.3 and 166.1 children, respectively. Since the youngest of these women would be over 45 years old when the count was made it is unlikely that their families will increase. Plainly they have not been recklessly prolific. They have scorned the injunction to increase and multiply.

"Where only those graduates who have been graduated a sufficient number of years to allow for marriage and all probable family increase are considered," the number of children per family is less than two. That is to say that women graduates, married and unmarried being reckoned, bear on an average less than one child—not enough to replace themselves and the husbands of the married half, even if every child survived. The spinster half becomes extinct, unrepresented by any child of their married classmates. Fruitless twigs on the tree of life they die.

Again, to judge whether the woman's movement has had any influence in producing this race-suicidal result we must consider the fruitfulness of non-collegians in the same sections of the population. Dr. Joseph A. Hill has ascertained that the birth rate of native-born white American women under 45 years of age, married ten to twenty years, is 2.7 per family, the families of the youngest being incomplete. (See "Comparative Fecundity of Women of Native and Foreign Parentage in the United States," in American Statistical Association Quarterly, December, 1900.)

Compare this figure with the number 1.67 for the completed families of Vassar and Wellesley graduates, though to do so is to compare completed collegiates' families with incomplete non-collegiates' families, and therefore to weight the figures against my argument. We find that of every hundred graduates about fifty will marry and they will produce about eighty-four children, and of every corresponding hundred non-collegians about eighty will marry and they will produce more than two hundred and sixteen children—roughly two and a half times the baby crop. (If the comparison were made with families of Bryn Mawr graduates married over ten years the proportion of children would be two instead of two and a half times as many for non-collegiate women. But the number of graduates of Byrn Mawr married over ten years, being only eighty-five, is too small to allow a valid comparison.)

That is the central and stupefying fact. Women college graduates in America bear only two-fifths as many children in proportion to their number as other native white American women.

It is not contended that the whole of this difference of fertility is due to the woman's movement. Other factors operate—social and financial conditions, the desire for luxury, the high standard of living, the inability of their natural mates to marry as young as formerly, the desire to give each child born the highest training society offers. Can the influence of these factors be separated and a residuum, the effect of the woman's movement, be left? Yes.

College men come from the same stratum of society as college women; they are equally affected by the craving for luxury, the business necessity for postponing marriage, the wish to have no more children than they can train most efficiently. A comparison of the marriage and birth rates among college men and college women will enable us to eliminate the influence of the factors common to both and to see whether a college education and the economic independence which accompanies it and the whole influence of the woman's movement on the college girl appear to affect the woman as they do not affect the man.

Misleading statistics on this subject have been quoted both by feminists and anti-feminists, misleading because they referred to families which would naturally be increased by births after the time at which the children were counted. A period must be chosen for comparison sufficiently remote to allow for the completion of the families at the time the count is made. Yale and Vassar furnish the needed statistics.

The marriage rate of Yale graduates had declined to 66.3 per cent. for the period 1867-86, a period long enough to furnish a basis, and Professor William B. Bailey, the statistician, has calculated from the class records that the average number of children born to the married graduates of these classes when all their families are complete is 2.3. (Yale Review, November, 1908, p. 337.)

The graduates of 1870-89 at Vassar and of 1880-89 at Wellesley numbered 1,277, and had borne by 1912, when the members of the youngest class would average 45 years of age and their families be complete, a total of 1,197 children, or 93.7 for each hundred graduates.

So that every hundred Yale graduates produce 152.5 children and every hundred Vassar and Wellesley graduates produce 93.7 children.

All circumstances of social standing, desire for luxury, business necessity, and the like being the same, the only difference between the men and the women being the different effect upon them of all that is connected by and results from college education, it is plain then that the fecundity of the men is 62 per cent. greater than the fecundity of the women—an appalling difference, a capital charge for the woman's movement to answer. Whatever factors account for the slim crops of babies in the men graduates' families are insufficient to account for the still slimmer crops in the women graduates' families. The startling conclusion stands out:

The woman's movement has reduced the fertility of college women by 63 per cent. below the level to which it has been reduced by other causes.

No more serious impeachment could be made of any social movement.

The defenders of the higher education of women, and of the industrial work of women which follows upon it, confronted by the low fertility of college graduates, attempt to show that the race suicide which glares from the vital statistics of women collegians is equally rife among their cousins, sisters, and friends who do not go to college. Miss M. Carey Thomas writes:

> We know that no one nowadays has more than about two children per marriage—neither college men nor college women, nor the brothers and sisters of college men and women who have not been to college, nor native white American families, nor American immigrant families in the second generation.

As has been shown above, this statement is not accurate. Native white American women produce more nearly three than two children per marriage, and the human harvest among men collegians is more abundant by fifty-eight children for every hundred graduates than among women collegians—a difference sufficient to determine extinction or survival.

An inquiry into the families of 337 college women and 389 of their sisters, cousins, and friends showed that the college graduates married about two years later in life than their companions who did not go to college, and that the average number of living children to each married woman at the time of the inquiry, when the child-bearing period was not passed for all the women, was 1.65 for the collegians and 1.87 for the non-collegians. (See article by Mary Roberts Smith, Associate Professor of Sociology in Leland Stanford University, in American Statistical Association Quarterly, March-June, 1900.)

The figure, when stated as the average per family, indicates, apparently, but a trifling difference; its significance is not revealed until it is noticed that for every hundred families there are twenty-two more children among the non-collegians than among the collegians, a difference quite palpable when the whole college woman population is considered. It means that the 72,000 in colleges in 1912 will bear 15,840 fewer children than the same number of their stay-at-home companions.

But though comparisons between college women and their non-college compeers may display the differences due exclusively to college education, they do not discover the total effects of the woman's movement, because that movement embraces other factors than education, and one of them, the economic independence of women, affects also the stay-at-home women of the social strata from which college women are drawn. Dr. Mary Roberts Smith writes with respect to the graduates she investigated:

> More than half of the college women were engaged in teaching and nearly three-quarters in some occupation outside of their own homes before marriage. Less than one-quarter of the non-college women were engaged in teaching and only slightly more than one-third were engaged in some occupation outside their own homes before marriage. Evidently college education for women results in wage earning. Whatever the cause, the result is a striking degree of economic independence before marriage.

Here we descry the more potent cause of the reduced fertility of women college graduates. A college education results in an after struggle for economic independence with all the train of anti-social consequences—marriage refused or postponed, children discovered to be a fatal hindrance to a career, health marred or ruined, luxurious standards set up on the income which need support only one, and a twist given to the nature away from domestic life. And one-third of the non-collegiate sisters, cousins, and friends are swept by the woman's movement into the same vortex. Though their fertility, therefore, be higher than their college companions' fertility, it also is lower than it would be were feminism not active also in their ranks.

The twenty-two fewer children born to each hundred college graduates' marriages is a measure only of the additional effect which feminism produces when it can add to its anti-domestic influence among all girls in well-to-do homes the further influence of college education and the wider economic self-support which follows upon college education.

A part of the celibacy among college graduates is accounted for by the fact that in some families a selection is made among the daughters. "Gertrude is fond of the boys and they gather around her like flies around honey. She will be all right and surely marry. There's no need to put her to college," parents argue. "But Elizabeth cares as little for young men as they seem to care for her. She should be prepared to earn her own living." Thus among college graduates there is a somewhat higher proportion than in the general population of the women less disposed, naturally, at least during adolescence, toward marriage. How far this factor accounts for the high rate of celibacy and sterility among college women nobody can tell.

However, the trend toward sterility is so conspicuous and the selection for college of the less feminine among daughters is, relatively, of so little moment that the gravest fears for the future are warranted.

Feminism sets for its goal the occupation of all women for money outside their homes, both before and after marriage. Judging from the startling facts above revealed, it is clear that in the halcyon day when feminism's goal is reached the troubles of the world will speedily be cured by racial extinction. National problems will be solved by national death. The woman's movement threatens to devote every national energy to making of civilization a soft bed on which to put mankind to eternal sleep. It has succeeded in turning one-half of its best beloved voteresses into spinsters, into making a quarter of the other half childless, and setting a two-baby family standard for the rest.

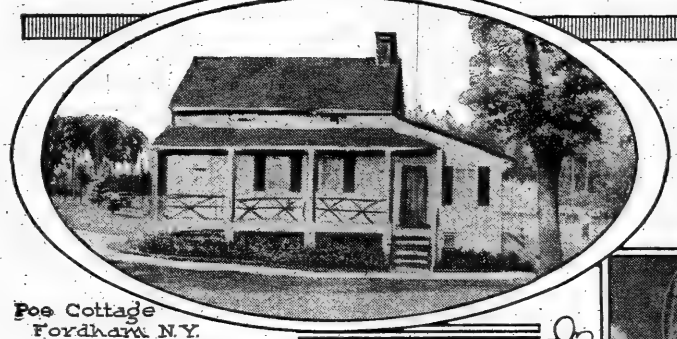
Discussions of the marriage and the fecundity of college women are usually vitiated by the hypothesis that the effect of the higher education alone is under suspicion. While the statistics indicate that a college training aggravates the disease of feminism, they do not prove anything about the effect of the strenuous study upon woman's physiological capacity for child bearing. That married graduates lose by stillbirths or premature births a quarter of the babies they conceive, as Dr. Mary Roberts Smith discovered, (see Journal of American Statistical Association, March-June, 1900,) indicates that either the collegiate development of their minds has been at serious cost to their bodies or else that their intelligence is not sufficiently practical to enable them to care for themselves during the most critical months of their lives.

But their aversion to marriage and to child bearing is psychological as much as physiological. As living in a dark and airless tenement makes the victim susceptible to tuberculosis, so the higher education renders women susceptible to the germs of feminism. Feminism does not operate so injuriously by mutilating women's bodies as by starving their in-

(Continued on Page 7.)

Poe's Little Cottage Now Houses Another Poet

Orville G. Victor, of a Family of Writers, Is Custodian of House in Poe Park Which Was Acquired by New York City Two Years Ago



Poe Cottage
Fordham N.Y.



Orville Guy Victor



Mrs. Orville G. Victor

A BLACK cat haunts the doorsteps of Edgar Allan Poe's little white cottage in Fordham. The cat is the pet of a poet who has found a refuge where tragic Poe sought vainly to shield his beloved Virginia from poverty and slowly approaching death. Now, it is the wife of the songster who bravely is laboring to restore to him health lost in pursuit of the muse and livelihood. It was here that the spirit and body of Poe were wrecked by the loss of Virginia; it was here that he finally recovered, and wrote, among other things, the "Domain of Arnheim," "Ulalume," and "Annabel Lee."

The little Dutch cottage, nestling in a slight depression of the grassy lawns of Poe Park, Kingsbridge Road and 194th Street, the Bronx, at present is the home of Orville Guy Victor, poet, who comes of a family of writers. He and his wife and their young daughter, Marian, live in the upper rooms of the cottage to which a basement for their use has been added since the days of Poe. They have been entrusted with a meagre collection of Poe relics in what is called a museum, taking up the entire ground floor. One of the members of the poet's family is always ready to receive visitors and act as guide.

Possession of the cottage was acquired by the city in 1913, when it was almost hidden behind the foliage of young shade trees on its original location, the southeast corner of 194th Street and Kingsbridge Road. The city paid $3,000 outright for the cottage, and $2,000 more to move it across the road and set it down in the northeast corner of Poe Park, where it subsequently was opened as a rendezvous for lovers of Poe. All available funds were spent in the purchase and removal of the cottage, so the city must needs consider the greatest economy in the maintenance of the small building and grounds.

Necessity suggested to the head of the Bronx Park Department that the city might get a young couple or a very small family to keep the cottage open to visitors and otherwise care for it in return for its use as a home. Such an offer was made straightway, and Mr. Victor was one of the first who heard of it.

It was on the 5th of November, 1913, that the small family of the Victors moved into the cottage of Edgar Allan Poe. Meanwhile the house had been painted outside and repapered. The restorations were made to represent as nearly as possible the cottage as it appeared when Poe was its tenant. Ten days after the poet and his family moved in the cottage was thrown open to the public from 10 o'clock in the morning until 5 in the afternoon, which still are the hours for visitors.

Visitors were few when the museum was opened, probably because the museum consisted of two small rooms, one very small room, all bare as a barn floor, and a narrow stairs leading up to the attic. Those who went to Poe Cottage seeking relics went away disgusted, and it certainly was not on their advice that others in small numbers and at long intervals knocked at the door. Until last February about the only relic of Poe to be seen in the cottage was a rusty iron crane that the great American poet used when meals were cooked in pots suspended over an open log fireplace. The seclusion, therefore, was ideal.

With these surroundings the poet applied himself more and more to rhyming. He was eager to send out his verses from the same cottage where Poe had produced great poems. At the same time he devoted himself more earnestly to the writing which assured him of an income. In spite of the gentle warning of his wife, he continued to work thus. Mrs. Victor says she was ever fearful her husband was "burning the candle at both ends." In January the poet suffered a complete nervous breakdown. Under the care of his brother, a physician, he was removed to a sanitarium on Long Island where his recovery was to require a year and a half of relaxation and rest.

Again the little family of the poet was disunited, but Mrs. Victor resolved to remain at the Poe Cottage. She became interested in it, and hoped to see it made a fitting memorial to the genius it once sheltered. The wife of the sick poet found little encouragement. For weeks at a time not a person entered the cottage, and New York and its visitors seemed to be as oblivious to the old home of Edgar Allan Poe as they were when he lived there.

All the while the Bronx Society of Arts and Sciences, which was chiefly responsible for the purchase of the cottage and the establishment of the park by the city, planned to make the hallowed spot one of the most interesting of the Bronx's show places. It appointed a special committee to look after Poe Cottage.

Besides the cottage itself, there was little inducement to offer to the public to visit the place. In the meantime, another addition was added to the museum. That was a bronze bust of Poe, by Edmond T. Quinn, unveiled by the Society of Arts and Sciences in 1909 in Poe Park, in connection with celebrations of the Poe centenary. Afterward the bust disappeared from its pedestal. Following a long search, it was found in a clump of woods alongside the Grand Concourse, half a mile north of the spot where it was erected. When recovered, it was placed inside the cottage for safekeeping. Soon it is to be restored to its original pedestal and surrounded by a high iron picket fence, to keep vandals away.

In the early Spring of the present year the cottage museum still was as bare as it was when opened, and visitors were as scarce, but its desolation was broken suddenly by the return of Mr. Victor. About the same time the wants of the museum became known to persons who had collected relics of the author of "The Raven" and other poems. They agreed to lend them to the Poe Museum, with furniture and household decorations of ante-bellum days, to suggest the proper setting.

One corner of the room formerly used as a living room by Poe is occupied by a rocking chair in which he often sat by the fire composing his stories and songs, or watchful by the side of his wife. In an old bookcase in another corner, of the same room is the Bible Poe had when he lived in Fordham. A spoon once in the Poe collection of silverware has been restored to the cottage, after passing through many hands. A bed that Poe had at the cottage has recently been found by the Bronx Society of Arts and Sciences, which brought about its return to the proper custodian. Another interesting exhibit is a Chinese puzzle of carved ivory that Poe gave to Miss Sarah F. Miller, and which she presented to the Society of Arts and Sciences. This society not long ago was notified that citizens of Richmond, Va., which Poe always considered his home, were raising a fund to buy a desk he used when an editor of The Southern Literary Messenger.

Mixed with the genuine mementos of Poe are a large number of old relics from private collections, including furniture, furnishings, china, silver, pewter, and other kinds of wares. Most of these were loaned by Mrs. Frederick Cook of Yonkers; the Valentine family, which owned the Poe cottage for three generations; Mrs. Archie G. Fisk, Chairman of the Poe Committee of the Bronx Society of Arts and Sciences; A. B. Caldwell, George E. Stonebridge, Miss Rose Durand, and Samuel Rosenbloom. First editions of Poe's poems and short stories have been loaned by Scribner's. Special glass cases soon are to be provided for exhibiting the rare relics, and a safe is to be placed in the cottage as their repository when not on view. By guaranteeing safe keeping of relics the Poe Cottage Committee hopes to induce other persons in possession of such treasures to lend them to the cottage museum.

The collection loaned by Mrs. Cook includes a stuffed raven, which has been perched on top of the bookcase in one corner of the main exhibition room. Another reminder of Poe appeared at the cottage when the poet's family took up their residence there. It was a black cat, which may be seen almost any day sunning himself on one of the window sills on the south side of the house.

Strangely enough, Mr. Victor says, he found an insect, answering to a remarkable degree the description of Poe's Gold Bug, under a tree in front of the cottage several weeks ago. He took the bug into the house, and placed it in a glass jar, intending to preserve it. The bug would not be starved or suffocated, but persisted untiringly in trying to escape from its transparent prison. Finally the poet grew tired of watching the imprisoned bug, so he released it from captivity and placed it back in the tree from which apparently it had fallen, and where he believes it still may be found.

"Did you look for any buried treasure where you found the bug?" Mr. Victor was asked.

"No," he answered. "Poe never had any gold to bury. The only treasure poets can bury is their verse."

When Poe lived in Fordham he cultivated a flower garden where, according to his letters, he took great delight in beds of mignonette and heliotrope, of dahlias, and other autumnal flowers. The flower garden has been reproduced and is now flourishing under the care of Mrs. Victor.

There is one addition to the cottage that suggests, by way of contrast, what Poe and his loved ones must have suffered in bitter Winter, when the small cottage on the brow of the hill, unprotected from fierce winds, was heated only by an open fireplace, and that is a modern furnace and steam heating system. The basement, containing the dining room, kitchen, and pantry, also includes the heating plant.

Most persons who visit the cottage now are attracted by its cozy appearance, as well as by the collection of relics. All are eager to explore the house from cellar to garret and they have been permitted to do so until recently, when privacy demanded they should be kept from the living rooms of the occupants.

"We have from sixty to seventy-five visitors a day now that we have something to show them," said Mrs. Victor. "Before we started the museum we didn't see a stranger sometimes in two or three weeks. Most of the people who come here are young persons. Few notables seem to care to visit the haunts of Edgar

Allan Poe. A large number of those who come are students, and, further, I have noticed that most of these are of foreign extraction. Foreigners disclose a familiarity with Poe that is astonishing. I also have been impressed with the fact that Jewish children have great reverence for and knowledge of Poe."

The visitors, including a large number of sightseers, have come all the way from Fort Deposit, Ala., to Peking. Many of them are very inquisitive, as has been observed by Mrs. Victor and Miss Marion. Recently, before visitors were denied admittance to the private rooms of the family, Mrs. Victor had just received a pretty little cupola clock as a gift from a friend. A young lady's fancy was struck by the timepiece, and she snatched it off the mantel, asking as she inspected it closely:

"Was this Mrs. Poe's clock?"

"Yes," cried Miss Victor, fearful for the safety of her mother's present, held in a dangerous position. "Don't touch it; it will fall to pieces." Then she explained the situation to the inquisitive young woman.

"That wasn't his cat?" asked another girlish visitor as she tripped over Jig, the black cat.

Another lady visitor greatly admired a tapestry cover belonging to Mrs. Victor, which was spread over a small antique table in the museum.

"Did Mrs. Poe embroider that?" she asked. "It's wonderfully preserved."

"On New Year's Day, a year ago, a tall woman, wearing a brown tailored suit and a white beaver hat, appeared at the door early in the morning, and aroused the house by vigorous use of the brass knocker," said Mrs. Victor. "I asked the lady if she could not come later when the museum and entire house would be open, but she insisted on being admitted, because she said it was her custom each New Year to place a rose on the lapel of the bronze bust of Poe. She found the bust had disappeared from the park and was informed that it was inside the cottage. I let her in.

"She contemplated the features of the bust for a long time, and then said, 'Poor fellow-poet, we all live under the rustic coat.' Turning to me a mournful look, she explained, 'I'm a poet,' and I said almost instinctively, 'I know it.'"

When a visitor goes to the cottage now he may expect to find Mr. Victor, book in hand, waiting to recite the history of the cottage and tell every known tale about the relics assembled within it. There is one story in connection with the cottage not in the regular stock, because the memento is not yet among the exhibits.

A great revival of interest in Poe swept the country in 1909 when the poet's centenary was celebrated with much elaboration, particularly in New York City, where men are plentiful who accord to a genius full honor. In the course of this anniversary year many little groups of authors flocked to the haunts of Edgar Allan Poe as to their Mecca.

Usually when they arrived at the cottage they paid their respects to the memory of Poe, and then had a little celebration on the side. Sometimes these festivities were adjourned to a little corner saloon not far from the cottage. Meanwhile it dawned on the saloonkeeper that the Poe centenary had brought about an increase in his customers.

Straightway he set about planning how to induce his patrons to patronize him more liberally. Soon it became known that there was at the saloon a drinking cup from which the famous poet himself was said to have quenched his thirst quite often. It likewise was equally well advertised that the cup could be used by persons seeking the Pierian as well as other springs for the modest charge of $1. Many availed themselves of the opportunity, and before long, it is supposed, the saloonkeeper was able to retire. What became of the Poe cup is not known.

The large scrapbooks of Mr. Victor reveal him as the author of more than a hundred poems and many times more articles he contributed to various publications. Here is one of his poems that he selected for reproduction:

The Tramp's Bed.

'Twas a bitter night in Winter; the wind was wild and fierce,
It howled at every nook and crack it madly sought to pierce.
The street lay glittering white with snow in drifts grotesque and high,
As if a host of phantoms fell from out the stormy sky.

And faster still, and faster yet, the snowy mass was whirled,
Until a freezing, deathlike shroud enveloped all the world.
Few were the persons on the streets, for few there were so bold
That they would brave the awful storm or face the fearful cold.

But there was one who faced the storm that roared throughout the night.
When scarce another living soul was there within his sight.
He was not wrapped in costly furs, nor garments thick and warm;
Scant was the covering, scant and thin, around his shivering form.

His shoes were old, and full of holes; with cold his feet were numb;
His freezing tongue he could not move—the cold had made him dumb.
Three nights he'd been without a bed, and two days had no food.
And still the starving wretch crept on, in bitter, hopeless mood.

He passed a house ablaze with light; and music, too, he heard;
While deep within his breast he felt a thousand mem'ries stirred.
He saw his childhood's peaceful home, green fields, and azure skies—
A score of mocking visions fled before his wildered eyes.

Yet, still he struggled through the storm, no place to lay his head;
A dozen years of life he'd give to gain that night a bed.
But, no, it was not thus to be; his sight was growing dim;
And in that city's thousand homes there was no home for him.

Yet still he struggled feebly on until his strength was gone,
And sank exhausted on the snow, unheard the outcast's moan.
All night he lay there, still and pale, snow pillowing his head;
At dawn a watchman came around and found the outcast—dead.

200,000 N.Y. Children Stutter, Stammer or Lisp

Mrs. Edward W. Scripture, at the Vanderbilt Clinic, is Working to Correct Defective Speech and Is Obtaining Interesting and Valuable Results

It has been estimated that there are 200,000 children in the schools of New York City who have some speech defect, who either stutter, lisp, or speak unintelligibly. To this appalling total must be added the great number of adults with marked speech difficulties.

Since poverty, malnutrition, conflict of language, and a generally poor environment have come to be recognized as among the more important causes of defective speech, it is natural to look for the greatest number of our stutterers and lispers among the poorer classes. They cannot afford a specialist's care; even if they could, the specialists would not be many to choose from. There is but one place in this city where these people may go for expert treatment.

In the neurological department of the Vanderbilt Clinic pioneer work in this field is being carried on by Mrs. Edward W. Scripture. Mrs. Scripture is developing the work begun by her husband, who was the well-known speech specialist and head of the psychological laboratory at Yale.

She is practically alone in her field of work. Germany and even Japan have long since recognized the serious menace in speech defects and have given much attention to their cure, but the United States has as yet made no concerted effort to attack the problem. There are special classes in our public schools for the backward, the feebleminded, the delinquent; there are special schools for the deaf mutes and the blind, but there has been no organized effort to remove the handicap under which the stutterers and lispers, who far outnumber mental defectives, the blind, and deaf, are struggling.

The impetus to the movement to correct defective speech in the public schools of the country has been given by Mrs. Scripture herself, who has just sent a number of teachers out from the course given by her in the Columbia Summer School in the correcting of faulty articulation. This is the first training course of its kind ever offered in this country.

"The damaging influence which the habit of stuttering or lisping or any sort of imperfect articulation may have on the whole life, the health, and character of the individual has been greatly underestimated in this country," said Mrs. Scripture to a TIMES representative in discussing her work. "People do not die of stammering or stuttering, but they often become nervous wrecks and useless, inefficient members of the community as a result of it.

"The stutterer is always hyper-sensitive, tense, high-strung. That is both the immediate cause and the result of his stuttering. Ridicule, unkindness, harsh treatment in the endeavor to correct the fault—which is what the stuttering child of the poorer classes always receives—intensify that sensitiveness tremendously, tighten that tension, making it not only out of the question for the child ever to correct his fault, but possible that something will snap before long."

It is significant that Mrs. Scripture's clinic is a part of the neurological department of the Vanderbilt Clinic. This marks the great change that has come about in the attitude taken toward imperfect speech. For years, and in spite of the research that has gone on in Vienna, in Berlin, and in Geneva, stuttering has been regarded as a defect. Mrs. Scripture treats it as a disease, and a disease which bears grave consequences in its train.

"It can no longer be considered merely as a physical defect, a malformation of some of the vocal or nasal organs. It must be classified in most instances as a psychic neurosis," explained Mrs. Scripture.

"That is why we in this country have been so backward in the matter of speech correction. Because stuttering, lisping, and inability to articulate intelligibly are frequently caused by tongue tie, adenoids, paralyzed tongue, and other physical defects, we had assumed that the cause was always physical. If the slight surgical operation did not produce the desired result, then there was nothing more to be done.

"Now, as a matter of fact, the diagnosing of a speech patient is a most complex affair. In a very small percentage of cases it is a matter for the surgeon. In the majority of instances it is a problem which only the neurological expert can solve.

"For the causes of hyperphonia, as we may call it, are many and difficult to extract from the great mass of the individual's experience. Generally speaking, the most prevalent cause of stuttering and its cognate defects may be summed up as nervous shock. This shock may be brought about in any number of ways, usually leaving the deepest impression when sustained in infancy. But, curiously enough, shock often occurs when children are sent to school. The naturally sensitive, high-strung child cannot withstand the abrupt change of environment with all that it entails—the mere physical surroundings, the altering of his habits, the change in his current of thought. The result is a severe shock to the nervous system and the child frequently develops stuttering or some speech difficulty.

"Often imperfect speech is contracted after an attack of any one of the children's diseases—whooping cough, scarlet fever, measles, scrofula, and so on. It develops very frequently during the adolescent period as the result of bad habits formed during that time. These bad habits set up a highly nervous condition which readily leads to stuttering.

"Diagnosis often shows that the stuttering or lisping is merely imitative. When I find that an older brother or sister in a family cannot talk normally, I know that I can do nothing with my young patient until the person he has been imitating is cured. Sometimes the mere curing of the older stutterer or lisper will automatically adjust the speech of the younger.

"Often heredity and not imitation is the factor, however. I have in mind the case of two little Irish youngsters. They had been brought up in this country from babyhood, never having seen since that time the family of mother and father and several brothers and sisters in Ireland, who each and every one lisped. Yet these two children exhibited the obviously hereditary character of lisping.

"Poverty, malnutrition, uncleanliness, lack of decency—these are some of the things which conduce to stuttering and lisping. For these conditions make for depleted nervous force, for lack of balance, for all the things that lead to an abnormal nervous state. Speech defect is not the invariable but the appallingly frequent result. Many of my little patients come from homes where five or six live in two rooms, where the moral sense has little opportunity to develop.

"In the homes of our foreign-born there is a great deal of defective speech which cannot be traced directly to any of these causes, however. The prevalence of impeded articulation in so many of my younger patients who speak Yiddish has led to the discovery that speech conflict is often responsible. The child is continually speaking two languages. At home he learns Yiddish which is already being diluted with English; on the street he hears American. They are two quite unrelated languages, calling for a different manner of placing the tongue, of moving the lips. The constant change is too much for him; his vocal balance is upset; he begins to stutter.

"The correction of left-handedness often brings about speech troubles. When a person is left-handed the speech centre, as we call it, is on the right side. Change the left-handedness to right-handedness and you shift the speech centre, making all manner of confusion. In a case like this, the diagnosing physician must find out carefully if the left-handedness was merely accidental or hereditary, how long it was allowed to go on, if it were corrected by severity, and so on.

"All these causes will give you an idea of how tremendously complex the disease of stuttering or lisping is. Its source may lie hidden in all sorts of experience, but it must be sought out before anything like a cure can be attempted. There is but one constant factor, that of nervousness. Consequently the patient must always be treated with great gentleness, with kindness.

"I have had mothers come to me and say: 'Can you do anything with this boy, Mrs. Scripture? I've beaten him and his father has beaten him and we simply can't make him talk properly. He could if he wanted to.'

"The child is, of course, in a horrible state of nervousness, of self-consciousness induced by harsh treatment, by the continual ridicule of his playmates and his family. The first thing to do is to quiet the child and then set about removing the self consciousness."

The method which Mrs. Scripture uses to take the child's mind from himself is interesting. She makes him investigate the muscles of his breathing and vocal apparatus. Sitting before her on the hard seats of the clinic's theatre, the assorted class, made up of boys and girls from six to eighteen years of age, feel their ribs, their diaphragms, their larynxes, while they repeat various syllables. It interests them.

"Feel your Adam's apple go down

when you say oh?" asks Mrs. Scripture.

"Yes," shouts a boy, who under ordinary conditions would take a minute and a half to say any word beginning with "y."

They go through a series of pantomimes, quite unconscious that they are working for breath control and flexibility of mouth muscles. They blow soap bubbles, they blow up paper bags, they blow out a candle. They try to make their upper lip run away from their lower teeth, but finally the teeth catch it and draw it down. They fish out, each one of them, little pocket mirrors, and watch the business of dropping their jaws. They execute a complicated piece of breath work in a nonsense rhyme beginning:

On a little piece of wood
Mr. Spikky Sparrow stood * * *

They are all a little puzzled, but interested, to see what new demand Mrs. Scripture will next make of them. Once she has their attention diverted from themselves and their defects, she has a free hand to develop overstrained and untrained muscles and an uncontrollable breathing apparatus.

"As long as they are self-conscious," she explains, "they are rigid, absolutely tense. They suffer an actual cramp of the vocal muscles, a contraction which makes speech impossible. Until I can get them natural and relaxed I can do nothing."

To induce complete relaxation Mrs. Scripture makes what use she can of rhythmic exercises. The whole class takes a swaying movement to waltz or march time; then they fit a word into the rhythm.

"Stutterers always speak in a monotonous tone," said Mrs. Scripture. "Their speech proceeds on a dead level, almost devoid of any inflection save for a melancholy drop at the end of the sentence. When they get a sense of rhythm into their legs and arms, and then into their speech, the monotony vanishes. I should like to use music in my clinical work, but it is impossible under the present crowded conditions. With my private patients I often find the 'melody' cure the best."

For the lispers Mrs. Scripture gives detailed exercises in tongue training. A small stick placed on the tongue shows the patient the exact size of the channel which must be formed in the "s" sounds, and so on; the exercises for each letter are taken up in detail.

"Much of the lisping which becomes a detrimental and fixed adult habit," said Mrs. Scripture, "is caused by parents who allow their children to talk baby talk. This I can brand as nothing short of criminal. A great deal of the trouble with children's speech is due to this sort of negligence on the part of parents. I often wish that the parents and not their children were the patients."

"To what extent do you use suggestion in curing speech defects?" Mrs. Scripture was asked.

"I do not use hypnosis," she replied, "but I do use suggestion. I work steadily and definitely to eliminate from the patient's mind the overanxiety, the fear of not being able to speak, which is what is paralyzing all the muscles. This must be done with the utmost caution, with the greatest subtlety.

"Among the sentences which they are given to repeat, apparently for the purpose of improving articulation, I have such as 'I have no fear,' 'I am able to speak perfectly,' and so on.

"With children this is a fairly simple matter; it is more difficult with adults, especially private patients who are people of fine sensibilities and high intelligence. I have had one pathetic case of a beautiful New England girl—a portrait painter. She was a girl of rare talents and of the most exquisite character. She had been a nervous, sensitive child, and this nervousness had developed stuttering and the stuttering led to greater nervousness, until all prospects of this girl's career seemed ruined. She had been living for years with all her thoughts turned upon herself; she was thrown into a perfect panic of self-consciousness at the prospect of being forced to speak. Gradually she had shut herself away from people and was slipping into a most morbid condition.

"To lift her out of this extreme self-consciousness was a difficult task, but the girl speaks normally and easily today, her health is better, and she is able to devote herself to her career, and a cheerfulness hitherto unknown to her permeates all her daily tasks.

"It is time that we realized what sad havoc speech defects may play, not only with lives, but careers. Many stuttering children get into the feeble-minded classes, or are regarded as mentally defective. Tests will show these children to be, some of them, more than normally bright; their difficulty has been in expressing themselves.

"There should be special classes in all our public schools throughout the entire country for the correction of speech defects. Here at this clinic my work often fails of best results because I cannot make attendance compulsory. These people, many of whom come from a great distance, from the Bronx, from the far upper west side, from Brooklyn, Jersey City, Staten Island, &c., cannot be made to attend the clinical work regularly. All the good results that have been piled up from several weeks' work may be invalidated by an absence of two or three weeks just at the turning point, and when the patient returns we must begin all over again. Continuity in the work, influence of the quiet surroundings, regularity in forming a new habit of speech are absolutely necessary to bring relief to the speech defective.

"There is some effort to institute special speech correction classes in the Buffalo and Rochester schools, as well as some of the further Western towns, but the movement is not yet well under way. New York's provision for the stuttering or lisping child is wretchedly meagre; practically nothing has been done outside the very limited work which I have been able to offer at the Vanderbilt Clinic."

Besides her practical work in the clinic, Mrs. Scripture is busy at the theoretical side of the problem in her small laboratory, which is crowded with all manner of apparatus for registering breathing and speech curves. She is assisted by Dr. Otto Glogau of Vienna.

"In the last analysis," concluded Mrs. Scripture, "the curing of faulty speech is nothing but character building. The trouble lies in some weak spot or some bad spot in the character, and the diagnosing physician must search out this spot and then strengthen it. A great deal of attention must be given to physical factors, of course, but my ultimate aim is always to round out the character which, through some cause, through some environment, has become a little out of tune with the rest of the world."

Hymn to the Republic

by Grosvenor Clarkson



"I turn, then, and look to the American people, and to that God who has never forsaken them."—Abraham Lincoln, 1862.

HEED not the little mounting talk of little men,
Weigh long the faintest whisper of Almighty God;
Peer far into the vistas of the common ken,
Seek out the vision of the genius and the clod;
Brood deep, O thou my country, silent to the gales
That roar their pregnant furies 'round thy noble dreams.
Sons of the North, hold firm the scales!

Across the cryptic seas beneath red reeling skies,
Old lands in travail call the unawakened queen
Of all the western world to sweep with them where dies
Or lives their hope, which sentiment right alone keeps green;
Where battle-gods that foolish men thought dead swing flails
Of wrath and lust from sun to sun, from star to star.
Sons of the East, hold firm the scales!

Brood deep, O thou my country! Choose ye the peace
That may—who knows?—corrode thy mighty frame,
Or do ye cast thy all into a timeless lease
With fate? Only thy conscience can forestall thy shame.
With one go fruitful ease and lack of women's wails,
But where the bugles blow fame marries none but death.
Sons of the South, hold firm the scales!

Think well, and if at last ye shall unloose the sword,
The singing of an hundred million throats shall swear
It holds no stain and is the consecrated word
Of purpose and of power, a flame to bear—
Immortal until time has closed its epic tales—
Before the sacred altars of a nation's soul.
Sons of the West, hold firm the scales!

How Cream Puffs Started a Mutiny---and Ended It

SAID the man who a few years ago was master of a big schooner:

"New York was our home port and old John Andrews our skipper. Captain Andrews had a passion for cream puffs, and every time we were here in New York he'd lay in a supply of the dainties. On one occasion the old man, feeling pretty mellow, likewise very hungry, hove to in front of a bakeshop where the window was piled high with cream puffs, done to a delicious yellow brown. He bought 200 of them and had 'em sent down to the vessel. We sailed next day.

"Four days out of New York the cook found himself with something like 150 cream puffs on his hands. Captain Andrews would indulge his own taste for good food, but he was an economical old cuss when it came to feeding the crew, and he ordered the cook to work the cream puffs off on the sailors. By this time the cornstarch filling had turned sour. You can imagine what happened. The sailors bit into those puffs, and then let loose enough red-hot cuss words to set the old hooker afire.

"Lee Foo, our cook, was an impassive sort of Chinaman, and immune to hard words from the crew.

"When the sailors in my watch—there were five of them—turned out of the fo'c'sl to take the deck for the second night watch, from 12 midnight to 4 in the morning, they had as pretty a little plan for mutiny in their heads as any one ever heard of. It was a combination of mutiny and desertion. They simply weren't going to stay aboard that ship. During the second mate's watch Captain Andrews was always around, not on deck much of the time, but in his cabin within call. So the crew decided to start trouble during my watch, when the old man would be asleep.

"At two bells—1 o'clock—trouble broke. 'Sandy' Barnes, leader of the mutiny, had the thing well planned. At 1 o'clock I mounted the companionway to the fo'c'sl deck and found Fritz Swanson, the man on lookout, standing obediently on duty. As I started down the companionway some one who had been crouching behind the forward house hit me a clip on the head with a club.

"'Never mind strugglin', me 'earty,' said "Liverpool" Stevens.

"It was close and stuffy, and, although I was not within five feet of the sailor, I could smell whisky on his breath whenever he laughed, and he laughed a good deal, a wicked, leering laugh—corroborative proof that he had been drinking. As I learned afterward, 'Sandy' Barnes, leader of the mutiny, had smuggled aboard two bottles of booze in his dunnage bag, and they all had had several drinks.

"'Liverpool' became communicative, and told me the plan he and his companions had decided upon. They had already changed the boat's course, he said, and we were heading straight for shore, some twenty miles away. 'Sandy' Barnes, knowing every foot of the Atlantic Coast from Maine to Florida, was in charge, and had set a course that would beach the vessel on a deserted strip of coast. The sailors had lowered a lifeboat and had their dunnage in it. Just as soon as the vessel grounded they intended to jump into the small boat, cast the second lifeboat adrift, and they'd be off before the Cap'n and the second mate were awake. The members of the starboard watch had not been taken into the conspiracy, and they were asleep in their quarters. 'Liverpool,' having gloatingly told me the plan, picked up a novel. I closed my eyes and silently cussed the Cap'n's stinginess in feeding sour cream puffs to the crew, for, after all, that was the cause of the whole trouble.

"Suddenly my eyes popped wide open. You know what it is—the sensation that some one is staring at you.

"I saw that the sliding door to the cook's galley, which I was certain had been closed fast, had opened an inch. And through the crack I saw a dark, almond-shaped eye. It was Lee Foo.

"An eighth of an inch at a time the sliding door went back, and all the time 'Liverpool' Stevens, in a very exciting part of his novel, went on reading. I winked at Lee Foo.

"After what seemed an hour to me, Lee Foo had the sliding door all the way open. His face disappeared for a moment, then bobbed in sight again, and Lee shoved something through the port. At first I thought it was the bell end of a cornet, but finally saw that it was an old, short-muzzled blunderbuss. I remembered now that I had seen it hanging in the galley.

"Lee shoved the blunderbuss through the port and pointed it directly at 'Liverpool' Stevens's stomach. Then Lee spoke:

"'Please, Mr. "Liverpoolee," please to untie mate. Do quick, too.'

"'Liverpool' looked up, and his eyes blazed with anger.

"'Put away that blarsted thing,' he snarled.

"'Me no puttee away. Me pullee tligger pletty quick if you no untie matee.'

"'Liverpool' cut my bonds. Once on my feet, I thrashed the sailor, then and there, and bound him tightly.

"'Now, Lee,' said I, 'come aft with me, and we'll bust the mutiny.'

"We crept quietly back to the quarterdeck. Under the persuasion of Lee Foo's blunderbuss the men backed up against the rail and stayed there. One at a time I thrashed them, and did the job properly, too. I made every man cry 'enough.' But I couldn't blame them so much for mutinying after those sour cream puffs, and on their pledge to be good I let them off. Captain Andrews didn't know anything about the mutiny until the end of the voyage.

"The ship hauled around and put on her course again, I followed Lee Foo to the galley and thank him. As we stood in the smoky glow of Foo's galley lamp I saw something soft and yellow ooze out of the mouth of the blunderbuss on to the floor.

"'What's that, Lee?' I asked.

"'Dat? Dat cleam puffee. Me habee no bullet, so me makee cleam puffee bullet.'"

Honor Memory of the Discoverer of Petroleum

Celebration in Western Pennsylvania for Edwin L. Drake, Man Who First Tapped the Earth in That Region for Oil, Yet Died in Poverty

FIFTY-SIX years ago yesterday a New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad conductor drove an iron pipe into the earth at Watson's Flats, Penn., and tapped a source of wealth which has played a part of inestimable value to the world. Edwin L. Drake, discoverer of petroleum, the man who drove the iron pipe, died in comparative poverty. In his last days he was dependent solely upon a small pension granted to him by the State of Pennsylvania as a recognition of his perseverance in having made possible the establishment of a gigantic industry.

A monument to his memory was unveiled in 1901. Yesterday and today inhabitants of the oil region in the northwestern part of Pennsylvania have been and are paying tribute to his memory. The Drake Memorial Museum Association, whose purpose is to collect and preserve the physical evidence of the development of the oil industry, made the arrangements for a great two-day celebration in Monarch Park, at Oil City.

The National Petroleum Association has announced in connection with the celebration, that it is intended to keep alive the name of Drake and do him honor, as some reparation for the neglect he suffered during the latter days of his melancholy life.

From Monarch Park to the site of the Drake oil well it is eighteen miles northeast, as the crow flies. Here the discoverer, who had been successively a farmer boy, a country store clerk, and a railway employe, made the strike that has been followed by such stupendous results. The yield in the first year—from August, 1859, to August, 1860—was two thousand barrels. In 1882 the broadened area of operation produced 30,000,000 barrels, a quantity so vast that it caused a depression in prices and a semi-panic in the oil market. In 1891, the banner year for Pennsylvania petroleum, the production rose to 33,000,000 barrels.

By that time the example set by Drake was being followed in all parts of the United States and the production grew to stupendous proportions. From the first 2,000 barrels the oil production of the country grew in almost arithmetical progression. From 1859 to 1914, inclusive, the total quantity marketed was three and a third billion barrels—59 per cent. of the production of the entire world. The value of this oleaginous ocean was $2,610,504,530. The year 1914 beat all previous records, with two hundred and ninety-two million barrels.

The co-operation of refiners began in 1872, but reached no considerable proportions until 1874, when the systematic methods of the Standard Oil Company put the industry on a firm foundation. In 1870 the production of oil was about 5,000,000 barrels, and the consumption about the same. The price of crude oil at the well was $3.86 a barrel, and the price of export oil in New York, barrel included, was $11 a barrel.

In 1873, the first year after co-operation began, the production of oil reached nearly 10,000,000 barrels, the consumption 9,500,000. The price of crude oil fell to $1.73 a barrel, and the price of export oil to $7.50 a barrel. As the supply increased the price decreased.

It has sometimes been claimed that Drake was not the pioneer, and that the credit really belonged to Thomas Kier, a Pittsburgh druggist, who found oil at Tarentum, on the banks of the Allegheny River, as early as 1840, but it has been proved that Kier pumped up oil mixed with brine in a well he had drilled to get salt. He was not after oil at all, and when it came to the surface it was at first regarded as a nuisance.

Drake's well was drilled for the specific purpose of getting oil. He came to the oil regions at the instance of James M. Townsend, a New Haven banker, who knew him to be of an inventive turn of mind. The Pittsburgh druggist had skimmed several gallons of oil from the surface of the creek, and then got it in greater quantities by pumping the salt wells. He exploited it as a liniment for sprains and bruises. He interested Mr. Townsend, and the Pennsylvania Rock Oil Company was formed in New York.

Townsend had faith in Drake's ability and resourcefulness and induced him to visit Titusville in the early part of 1858, to see if he could devise a plan to get the oil in larger quantities. Mr. Kier had advertised the "rock oil" extensively with a facsimile of a State bank note. It is believed that only one of these notes is in existence. It is preserved in the Drake Museum at Titusville.

The conductor spent a year at this work. Meantime, a sample of the oil



Edwin L. Drake, Discoverer of Petroleum.

had been sent to Professor Silliman of Yale for analysis. He pronounced it to be valuable for lighting purposes. The only oil then used for illumination was whale oil. Drake was urged to use his best efforts, and after studying the methods employed in drilling salt wells, he rigged up a derrick and a drill that was intended to bore for oil. His difficulties began at once. He could not get anybody to work for him on what was regarded as a crazy project. One helper after another deserted him, and he was finally obliged to resort to subterfuge and say that he was drilling for salt. On Aug. 28, 1859, his drill had penetrated to the depth of sixty-nine feet, when he struck oil. It rose immediately to within ten feet of the surface. Curiously enough, the drill had been driven into one of the prehistoric oil pits, believed to have been dug ages ago by ancestors of the Seneca Indians.

This belief is based on various discoveries. A gnarled and knotted oak tree, whose age was determined by its concentric rings to be at least 200 years, was found. It grew in soil forty feet thick, which must, experts say, have taken centuries to accumulate and cover the mouth of the pit. Investigators, on excavating, found petrified timbers in which notches had been cut with stone implements. Antiquarians said that this was probably the work of the mound builders. The pits were invariably near seepages of petroleum.

The news of Drake's discovery set English authorities at work. An interesting record was found—a letter written in 1627 by a French missionary who visited the Western Pennsylvania wilderness, and in that year found the Indians collecting oil from the surface of water in pits. They soaked it up with the wool of a sheep's pelt and squeezed it out into stone vessels. It was used to cure skin diseases and rheumatism. Taken inwardly it was supposed to kill a serpent that was in the intestines and caused abdominal pains.

Drake knew nothing of all this. He had accomplished what he set out to do. His well, or oil spring, as it was called, produced ten barrels of oil a day at first and then gradually ran up to forty. The news soon spread, and then began the rush into the oil regions, and excitement similar to that which followed the discovery of gold in California. The inconveniences and hardships in reaching the oil regions were inconsequential compared with the experience of the Argonauts of '49 or the goldseekers who braved the rigors of Alaska. While there were no railways and few good wagon roads, there was little trouble nevertheless in getting to the field.

Town after town sprang into existence. The development of the industry created Oil City and Titusville. They have survived and thriven, but other towns have disappeared utterly. Petroleum Centre (seven miles from Oil City) came into existence in 1861. It was a bustling, wide-awake town, with scores of fine buildings, and it attained importance as the central point of distribution in the Pennsylvania field. There were five thousand inhabitants. The community was law-abiding and peaceful, unlike the mining camps of the gold days. Petroleum Centre lasted until 1873. Now there is not as much as a brick or stone to mark the spot.

Egbert Farm, Pioneer, Columbia Farm—once prosperous oil towns—are only a memory. The old men in the region alone can recall them, for even their names are forgotten by the younger generation.

In the four years following the sinking of Drake's well the oil industry was confined to Oil Creek Valley and the Upper Allegheny River. In 1865 tremendous excitement was caused by a big strike at Pithole, four miles inland in Oil Creek Valley. Up to that time it was believed that petroleum was obtainable only close to the banks of a running stream. Pithole City was built in fifteen days. The first well produced 250 barrels a day, and it was sold at $8 a barrel.

This strike was not made by patient prospecting and hard labor, as in the case of Drake. A stranger, claiming to possess powers of divination, offered for a fee of $50 to reveal the presence of oil within twenty-four hours if the oil was really there. He was engaged by Thomas H. Brown, and with a forked witchhazel twig held in front of him he walked four miles in a circle, gradually narrowing the circumference. This was on the Thomas Holmden farm, six miles from the Allegheny River. Three hours after he started the hazel twig turned in his hands and fell to the ground. He directed the prospectors to drill at that point, which they did. Oil was struck at 400 feet.

This incident, as well as scores of others of the same character, are matters of record, and are vouched for by men still living. Finding "oil sands" with a hazel twig became a regular business, but was succeeded by the more dramatic and impressive "discoveries" by spiritualistic mediums who began to come into the Pithole region and its vicinity.

In the Summer of 1868 Jonathan Watson of Pleasantville, six miles from Oil City, engaged William F. James, a spirit medium, to locate oil sands. Watson was a spiritualist himself, and claimed to possess partly developed powers as a medium. James, however, was a full-fledged medium, and when he fell into a trance he said he was "controlled" by Mountain Bear, a Seneca Indian chief, who, apparently, must have been an oil expert in his lifetime.

In one of these trances the Indian spirit, speaking through the medium, announced that he would guide Watson to a point where oil would be found in abundance. James, with his eyes closed, led the way from the Watson home to a spot half a mile distant. Here he stamped on the ground and then fell down. He indicated by signs, being apparently unable to speak, that he was at the place where a drill should be driven.

A well yielding 200 barrels a day at the beginning was the result. Its flow gradually increased. Watson gave it the name of the Harmonial Well, but in all the surrounding country it was known as the Spiritualist Well.

The spirit of the old Indian chief, however, was not infallible. James, under its guidance, struck almost as many dry wells as flowing wells. Nevertheless, the successes outweighed the failures and Watson made more than a million dollars. Some of the local historians place his wealth at two million, but, whether one or the other, it did not last. He died a comparatively poor man.

Wildcat speculation was rampant from 1868 to 1869. Scores of fraudulent companies were formed. Their ability to obtain victims was greatly strengthened by the fabulous prices paid for farm land in the oil belt. One barren piece of land of ten acres had cost the owner $20 an acre. He was in arrears for taxes when a 300-barrel well was struck near his farm. Another and another yielded 200 and 300 barrels a day each. The $200 farm was sold for $300,000. The total capitalization of the companies in operation, including the wildcats, at the end of 1869 was between $350,000,000 and $400,000,000. A two-story house in Pittsburgh was papered with certificates that cost $53,000.

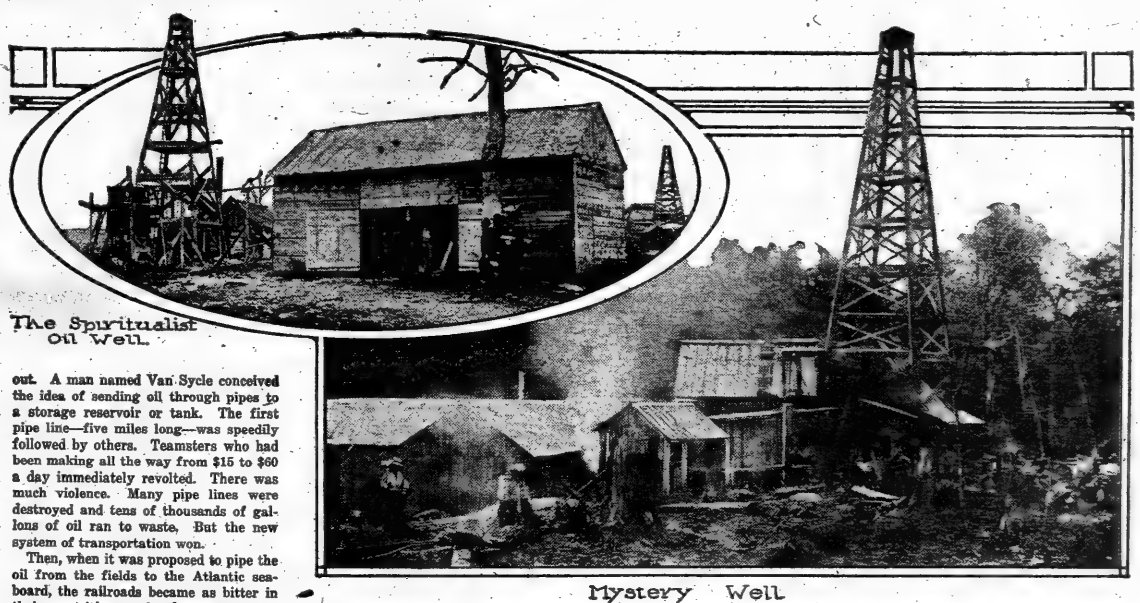
Drake had been unfortunate from the day he and "Uncle Billy" Smith drove the drill into the ground at Watson's Flats, (named after Jonathan Watson.) He never made anything out of Kier's Rock Oil. He had been induced to speculate in Wall Street in oil stocks, and every dollar of his small savings was swept away. Health and spirit broken, he took his wife and four children to the old home in Vermont where he had lived in his young manhood.

In December, 1869, the citizens of Titusville held a meeting and raised $4,833 for his temporary relief. A petition was sent to the Pennsylvania Legislature, and in 1873 a memorial was adopted in which it was recited that Drake, by his discovery, "had added directly to the revenues of the Commonwealth more than $1,000,000, as well as a large sum annually." It was resolved that, as he was "indigent and helpless from disease," an annuity should be granted to him to continue through his lifetime and go to his widow at his death. There was some opposition, but the act was finally passed and $1,500 a year was voted, which Drake received until November, 1880, when he died in Bethlehem, Penn. His widow is now living in California, where she continues to draw the yearly grant.

Prior to 1870 the cost of transportation by teamsters was so high that profits in the oil region were often wiped



Advertisement of "Rock Oil" in Imitation of a Bank Note.



The Spiritualist Oil Well.

Mystery Well

out. A man named Van Sycle conceived the idea of sending oil through pipes to a storage reservoir or tank. The first pipe line—five miles long—was speedily followed by others. Teamsters who had been making all the way from $15 to $60 a day immediately revolted. There was much violence. Many pipe lines were destroyed and tens of thousands of gallons of oil ran to waste. But the new system of transportation won.

Then, when it was proposed to pipe the oil from the fields to the Atlantic seaboard, the railroads became as bitter in their opposition as the teamsters had in theirs. They fought the producers hard, but finally had to yield. Pipe lines were laid so rapidly that there was not enough oil to supply them all. Many thousands of dollars were lost in the pipe line business. There was no unity of action among the producers or the refiners, and they worked at cross purposes, to their own loss.

The entrance of the Standard Oil Company into the field made a radical change. It was chartered under the laws of Ohio and at once set about harmonizing conflicting interests. Originally it consisted of refiners, shippers and exporters, but as the field of its activity widened it began buying up producing combinations in Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Ohio.

The wonderful Cherry Grove field—the mystery of the oil fields—became known in 1882. The operators actually succeeded in concealing the existence of the wells they had drilled until 40,000 barrels a day were being taken out. The principal well was known as "646." It yielded 2,500 barrels a day. Scientists visited the Cherry Grove district and declared it to be the fountain head of all the oil fields. Operators became alarmed at the overproduction. The oil in stock on Sept. 10, 1882, reached the enormous total of 30,000,000 barrels.

But the geologists were wrong. Cherry Grove's decline was as rapid as its rise. By Oct. 1 it had collapsed completely and the famous "646" was feebly yielding half a barrel of oil a day. Before the bubble burst, however, the market became demoralized. The Standard Oil Company came to the rescue with a plan to conserve the interests of the producers and refiners which was adopted, and prices were steadied.

Soon after the death of Drake it was proposed that a monument be erected in his honor. Nothing was done for years. In July, 1900, it was announced that "as the result of a secret gift" it had been found possible to start the erection of a monument at Oil City. The memorial was completed, but the name of the donor, by his express wish, was not made public. It was not until after his death, five years later, that the name was filled in on the shaft in the blank space in the inscription. The name was H. H. Rogers. Mr. Rogers went to the oil country in the early sixties, and in the days of his prosperity was a liberal benefactor of the Oil Creek region.

The Woman Movement and the Baby Crop

(Continued from Page 2.)

stincts. Women who have studied hard for a decade, who have lived in college cloisters where no child's laugh was ever heard, who have then started on a career, straining every nerve to achieve success, their vitality daily drained in classroom or office, with neither time nor inclination left to fondle a baby or cultivate domesticity, women who have won a salary and position as the guerdon of their pains, find it hard to retire into the privacy of a home or to sacrifice their salary for the joys of motherhood. The joys look pale, the sacrifices are patent. "It is not easy for a self-respecting woman to find a mate with whom she can live on the terms demanded by her self-respect," explains one defender, ("Marriage as a Trade," by Cicely Hamilton, p. 240.)

Why should a $5,000 woman be a mere cow? they skeptically ask; why should she abandon a yearly trip to Paris as buyer or designer, a growing medical practice, or a high position in a school merely to attain an experience which any dullard immigrant can equally achieve?

Or if motherhood's appeal and a husband's wishes are strong enough to make a baby desired, then the interruption to the career, the enforced seclusion and the financial sacrifice all militate against a repetition of the experiment. One baby may be tolerated, for the sake of that deity of feminism, self-development, for a supreme experience which gives an added flavor to life. But a second time it would be no novelty, and a third time it would be an insufferable handicap. So less than two children to each married graduate has become the rule.

"Tut! tut! Why worry?" is the retort of some feminists to this impeachment. "Already there are too many babies born. Let the college women go childless and devote themselves to the better care and training of the other children of the community. What harm?"

If one baby be as good as another, the child of the Bohemian peasant as valuable as the child of the New England collegian, the infant Georgian pickaninny as desirable as the infant Boston Brahmin, then there is no cause for alarm. America is not threatened immediately, like France, with a diminishing population. By the fecundity of the immigrants in the first generation and by the flowing tide of immigration the population of the United States mounts millions higher each decade. Quantity we have, enough and to spare.

If every creature born of woman is endowed equally with potential powers, powers of mind and body and spirit which await only a favoring environment for glorious development, then the failure of college women to reproduce themselves is only their own concern. The nation can find its future Governors and Judges and business leaders, its preachers and poets and philosophers, its writers and thinkers, its superintendents and managers, its bankers and brain workers among the dull-faced, semi-civilized victims of Europe's oppressions who are now landing at Ellis Island.

In that event no social duty, no patriotic obligation can be laid on those women who have been showered with the choicest gifts the nation can offer, to make any return by assuming the holy cares of motherhood. They are alone the judges of the loss they suffer in their own lives by being childless. If they calculate that a fat salary gives more comfort than a full cradle their neighbors have nothing to say. Religion may upbraid them for the selfishness of their lives, for thwarting the purposes of the Creator, and for belying the teachings of the Church; their mothers may warn them that nature cannot be mocked with impunity and that an empty lodging is a cold refuge for an aged woman's heart; and doctors may remind them that the full use of the woman's bodily powers is essential to the woman's bodily health.

But the statesman and the sociologist must keep silence. Of mere humanity there is abundance. The pullulating swarms in city gutters, the crowded families in negro hovels offer raw material a-plenty for the next generation; and if they be innately as fine material as college women's babies then there is no fear of national decay.

But biology and history forbid the assumption which leads to this comfortable conclusion. Human beings are not all alike at birth. They differ in quality equally with dogs and horses; one may be a mongrel, another a blue ribbon winner. Nature as much as nurture determines what a child shall become. The family strain delimits the child's destiny. The budding science of eugenics is revealing the incalculable worth of breeding for the improvement of mankind. The infertility of the best strains means deterioration of stock.

Worse even than its race suicidal effect is feminism's selection for sterility of the best women in the land. It provides that, pending its final victory, when all women will be under its sway, the nation shall breed from its worse stock.

Granting that education develops the mind and refines the character, we must assume that college graduates are the pick of the nation's women. The ideal of America is to continue the rapid extension of opportunities for college training until, as wealth increases and parents come ever more under the sway of American ideas, every girl capable of profiting by a college education shall receive a college education.

But today a college education brings in its train economic self-support and racial extinction. In proportion as our young girls show superior ability and are able to take a higher education do they cease to bear children. So that the goal of Americanism, a higher education for everybody, united with the program of feminism, economic independence for women, involves the perpetuation of a reduced nation by breeding from the women who are too dull for college. That means breeding from the worse.

The ablest and best-trained women are to be enticed, by college education first and by high salaries in business after, to sterility. The mothers of the nation are to be the half-educated. When a family rises in mentality and social position so that its daughters can go to Vassar, Wellesley, or Byrn Mawr, that family, on the daughter's side, is to die out. We are to establish an unnatural selection of the fittest to die and the unfittest to survive.

Bits at Random

THE great mass of the Indian workers in the United States are engaged in a comparatively small number of occupations. The latest official figures show that 85.4 per cent. of the total number of gainfully employed Indians are in seven occupation groups—Agricultural laborers, 35.5 per cent.; farmers and stock raisers, 29.2 per cent.; lumbermen, raftsmen, and woodchoppers, 2.4 per cent.; laborers in manufacturing and transportation, 6.3 per cent.; basketmakers and weavers, 7.4 per cent.; launderers and laundresses, 1.9 per cent.; and servants and waiters, 2.6 per cent.

The population of Abyssinia, which has an area of 400,000 square miles, is now estimated to have reached 7,000,000. With the exception of the Republic of Liberia, Abyssinia is the only country of Africa absolutely independent of European control. The Abyssinians may be separated into four groups—the Gallas, in the south and southwest; the Shoans in the centre; the Tigres, in the north, and the Dankils, in the east. The Shoans, numbering 1,500,000, furnish the ruling class, and it is to be noted that every physically able man of them is a soldier, the present sovereign, Lidj Yassou, grandson of Menelik, depending on them to maintain his sovereignty.

Four Government agricultural experiment stations are maintained in Alaska—one at Sitka, another at Kodiak, in western Alaska; one at Rampart, on the Yukon River, and the fourth at Fairbanks, in the Tanana Valley. The success which has been already achieved in agricultural experiment work in the territory has demonstrated important possibilities in the soil of Alaska, in favorable regions, for agricultural purposes.

The foreign population of China is 156,000, according to the last figures available. Of these 3,500 are Americans, while the Russians number 52,000, and the Japanese 78,000.

The average annual production of leaf tobacco in the United States for the five years ended with 1914 was approximately 1,000,000,000 pounds.

What Are the Six Best Novels in English?

Answers by John Galsworthy, E. Phillips Oppenheim, Canon Hannay, Samuel Merwin, Rupert Hughes, Cosmo Hamilton, St. J. G. Irvine, Kathleen Norris

Believing that a discussion of a literary topic of the widest interest might be not without value as a momentary relief to minds which have constantly before them the tragic spectacle of the world's greatest war, THE NEW YORK TIMES *recently asked a few of the most distinguished novelists of America and Europe to reply to this question:*

"Which in your opinion are the six best novels in the English language?"

The answers received have shown great diversity of opinion and indicate that the taste of novelists is often at variance with that of the public for which they write. The letters will be printed in several installments, of which this is the second.

No Immortals Now.

By Cosmo Hamilton.

IN my opinion, the best novels in the English language are as follows, in the order in which I set them out:

Robinson Crusoe.
Westward Ho!
Vanity Fair.
Ivanhoe.
Lorna Doone.
David Copperfield.

I place Robinson Crusoe first because, in addition to its amazing power as a story and its grip of interest upon every conceivable mind, its style is, next to that of the Bible, the most perfect in English. It is written almost in words of one syllable, with a masterly simplicity and beauty and absence of "fine



Lieutenant Cosmo Hamilton.

writing" which makes it the textbook of novelists and a work for all time.

The others fulfill all the laws that go to make novels live. First and foremost they are romances—they tell stories of absorbing interest. They are big and broad and their characters and scenes are painted on wide canvases.

The people step out of the pages which bind the books together and walk side by side with generation after generation of readers. They are, indeed, as much to us and seem to have as real a place in our history as the men whose names gleam on the tablets of immortality. These six novels were written and even before they were printed were flung over the horizon into posterity.

How much one would like to have been able to place "Kim," "Treasure Island," "The Mill on the Floss," "The Custom of the Country," "The Dark Flower," and several others that have an honored place in one's library—works of Thomas Hardy and Meredith and Julian Hawthorne, Joseph Conrad and Wells—in this list. So far as modern novelists go, the times are all against immortality.

We are not so much novelists today as journalists. Our work is to that of the novelist of fifty years ago what a clever stage manager's scenario is to Sheridan's plays. It is sketchy and vivid and sharp.

We paint in colors that do not and are not intended to last. We are dominated by the tyranny of the serial editor, to whom a "great" novel means a sensational novel, and who would fall dead at the fourth chapter of "Vanity Fair" or "Lorna Doone"—which, by the way, was refused by every known publisher of those times.

It is impossible to throw a book over the modern horizon. It is blocked by the houses of publishers, newspapers, and the ever-increasing heaps and mountains of trash and rubbish which is flung into the maw of vast populations and has long ago ruined their sense of taste.

Strangely enough, there are—and it is good to know it—a small list of books that endure. They come up like flowers season after season, year after year, generation after generation.

They are ever green, ever fragrant, ever lasting. They stand out in the choking streets like noble cathedrals. I do not think I am far wrong in saying that the yearly sales of my six best novels exceed those, even now, of some of the ephemeral best-sellers of today. This fact, in such a careless, unconcentrated, slipshod age as this, is good to behold, and very miraculous.

54 Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, London, England.

Omitting Dickens.

By Samuel Merwin.

ANY list of the "six best" novels is bound to be absurd, of course.

What is "best," anyway? By what particular bit of literary dogma is one to be guided in the awkward process of excluding the hundred and six strong or fine novels which have at some time interested or refreshed or stimulated him?

Still, it is rather interesting to give an hour to the attempt to amuse the abrupt question—"What are, to me, as I feel now, the 'six best' novels in the English language?"

The first thought is that the question can only be answered if one begins with a definition.

A novel, to me, is a fictional presentment of human characters, depicted in such relationships or contrasts as to stir in the reader some real sense of the drama of life.

Within the scope of this definition a romance is not a novel—a story in which the characters are secondary to plot interest cannot possibly be a novel. Thus, not one of Scott's books, few if any of Dickens's can be regarded as novels within this definition. I do not claim that the definition is complete or even accurate; merely that it is one I have personally come to accept. Any such discriminating list as this cannot imaginably be more than an expression of personal taste.

With this distinct limitation in mind, let me add a second definition. To be included in any such brief selection as the "six best," a book must not only meet to perfection, or nearly to perfection, the requirements of one definition of the novel, it must also be pre-eminent in some peculiar and definite way.

But in what way?

Well, it must be also a work of literary art. And what is a work of literary art?

Here, naturally, is where all our criticism meets in a whirlpool of confusion. In the sense which I will try to define here mentality, perception, great gifts of expression are not in themselves or in combination literary art. They are contributing factors, but not art itself. They often obscure or prevent an artistic result.

I should say that a work of literary art is a complete, detached thing, with consistency, color, form, surface, and point. (In the sense of our list of six it must also have some peculiar, vital characteristic, such as being a focused expression of the feeling of a time or race or an important type of character or a phase of human thought put forth in a great way for the first time.) Thus, a great man may be writing great novels in which he is exhibiting fine perceptions, a broad nature, even original philosophy, a profound knowledge of psychology, and detached scenes of high



Samuel Merwin.

artistic quality, and yet none of these novels could find a place on our list where the novel of some lesser individual could.

Frankly, I have been unable to pick a single novel of Meredith, James, or Wells (or, rather, of those I have read) despite the fact that each of these men, in his own peculiar way, looms above his fellows. Each is a person of overpowering mentality. Each is a writer's writer, to whom lesser novelists go to school. Meredith has written with marvelous insight of the free-spirited woman, yet no single book of his stands out with the simplicity, the clarity, the dramatic focus, and the prophetic inspiration of "A Doll's House" among plays. Within the limited scope of this definition of ours the work of great literary ar- must be not merely great writing on the fictional thoughts of a great mind—it must be a detached, complete thing in itself, a focused thing, its reason for being the most obvious thing about it. Or else, if it is not this, it must be an undeniable outburst of genius. Or else it must be so complete and thoroughgoing of its kind, or as an expression of its time, that, again, it is undeniable.

So far so good! We began with the admission that the list could be absurd. Already I see that I have excluded nearly all my favorite works of English and American fiction. "Tom Sawyer" is gone. Stevenson is gone, because he never wrote more than part of a novel without drifting off into romance. Personally, I am devoted to romance, but I cannot see that a romance is a novel any more than a sonnet is a rondeau.

And you asked for novels. Dickens is gone—hopelessly. Though for partly other reasons—no books, however fertile (even overwhelming) in imaginative power, can be called novels in our sense of the word that are so full both of artificial plot arrangement and of Victorian sentimentality, for a novel must aim at truth, at least, even if truth hurts, as it usually does.

And, lastly, we shall have to step carefully among recent and living novelists, if only for the reason that it is impossible to distinguish the great figures in all the dust and turmoil. Though I am sure that some great writing is being done today.

Starting, then, with all this definition, all these exclusions, what can we do? Obviously, just shut our eyes, try to keep the definitions clearly in mind, and think quick. What titles come?

To me, put to this test, four come at once. Perhaps they don't meet my own test; I can't say. But they insist. They are: "Tom Jones," "The Scarlet Letter," "Tristram Shandy" (for really great exuberant humor plus characterization) and "Vanity Fair."

Two more are required. I begin to think of recent men. One book stands out as great. Perhaps it is not—but it has stood out in my mind for years in that same insistent way. It is Arnold Bennett's "The Old Wives' Tale."

There is one place left. But a title presents itself that my reason is inclined to reject. It doesn't seem "big" enough. It hasn't the marvelous complexity of Meredith or James or the solidity of Bennett's best, or the simplicity and clarity of some of the others. I have never seen it singled out as a particularly great book. But there is one undeniable thing about it that does insist—it expresses in the form of focused dramatic art, in the form of a story, the deep and vital problem of the property relationship in marriage. It is modern. It is Anglo-Saxon. It is deeply, suggestively true. So, since it presents itself, it may as well complete our list. It is "The Man of Property," by John Galsworthy. I will let it go at that. I could make twelve other lists of six "best" that would quarrel with this one. That is the absurdity of it. But these six titles keep on presenting themselves in answer to your question:

Fielding's Tom Jones.
Hawthorne's The Scarlet Letter.
Sterne's Tristram Shandy.
Thackeray's Vanity Fair.
Bennett's The Old Wives' Tale.
Galsworthy's The Man of Property.

Paradise Point, Southold, L. I.

A Romancer's List.

By E. Phillips Oppenheim.

IN reply to your inquiry, I would not presume to give even an opinion as to the best six novels in the English language. Although I recognize the fact that it is impossible for you to introduce this subject under any other guise, absolute selection of "the best" is a task from which the most competent critic might shrink. I am delighted, however, to give you the names of six novels which have appealed to me a great deal for various reasons:

1. "Adam Bede"—because it is an epic in the tragedy of primitive love-making.

2. "Anna Karénina"—because it is an epic in the tragedy of exotic love-making.

3. "Lorna Doone"—because of its topographical genius.

4. "Westward Ho!"—because it is a brilliant and inspired page of a particular period, brilliantly convincing in sentiment, passion, phraseology, and setting.

5. "Pendennis"—because Thackeray has succeeded in drawing the thread of humanity from the first chapter to the last, through a phantasmagoria of brilliant satire.

6. "The Old Curiosity Shop"—because of its sublime but never cloying



E. Phillips Oppenheim.

pathos, and its tragedy which finds the blackest places of life without sensationalism.

Sheringham, Norfolk, England.

Taste Changes.

By John Galsworthy

I MUCH regret feeling unable to answer your question, Which are the six best novels in the English language?—considering how a man's judgment changes, and that most of the best novels have been read by him before he comes to years of literary discretion. Short of rereading English and American fiction in the next few days, I do not see how to arrive at a judgment that is worth anything.

Wingstone, Manaton, Devon, England.

Best and Worst.

By St. John G. Irvine.

IT is impossible for me to say what are the six best novels in the English language because I have not read every English novel. I have not read a single book by Sir Walter Scott nor have I read any of the novels of Anthony Trollope. It is obvious, therefore, that my judgment on this point is valueless.

I suspect, too, that the number "six" is inadequate. One could probably make a much larger list of first-rate books. All I can do is to give the names of six English novels which seem to me to be supremely great works of fiction, leaving the reader to understand that I do not regard them as being greater than any other six books, but simply that they are six great books which particularly appeal to me.

I put Fielding's "Tom Jones" in the first place. If I had been asked what is the greatest novel in the English language, I should have had less difficulty in answering that question than I have in answering the question which has been put to me.

"Tom Jones" is immeasurably the best novel in our tongue, and it is so because it is full of that peculiar heartiness which is essentially English. It contains the healthy lust which animates Shakespeare's plays; the fine, unquestioning acceptance of the animal in us.

The result is that a girl can read "Tom Jones" without having her mind turned to nastiness or her stomach made greasy. "Tom Jones" is as natural as blackberries on an English hedge.

Thereafter I put Dickens's "Pickwick Papers" and Jane Austen's "Emma." It is fashionable now to sneer at Jane Austen and also at George Eliot, but I have never been able to understand why it is so. I do not include a novel by George Eliot in my list because I have difficulty in deciding which of her books I like best, but I am very sorry for the man or woman who cannot enjoy the writings of this great Englishwoman.

Arnold Bennett's "The Old Wives' Tale" is a book of splendid quality, far, far finer than anything else that Mr. Bennett has written. I could complete my list by naming two of H. G. Wells's novels, "Kipps" and "Tono-Bungay," but, perhaps, I ought not to take two books from one writer in so short a statement as this, and so I choose "Kipps." I complete my list with Joseph Conrad's "Under Western Eyes."

Each of these books seems to me to be full of human life. I felt when I had finished Conrad's "Under Western Eyes" that I had been to Russia and lived there. That, I suppose, is the test of a great book; that it makes you feel at home among the people whom it describes.

I wish I had been asked which are the six English novels that I cannot abide. I could fill columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES with their names.

The worst novel in the English language is undoubtedly Samuel Richardson's "Pamela," but I imagine that some of Mrs. Humphry Ward's stuff runs Richardson's novel very close. I cannot read the works of Henry James. He seems to me to spend half a lifetime in saying "Boo!" to a goose.

The first novels I ever read in my life were "The Silence of Dean Maitland," by Maxwell Gray, and "Oliver Twist," by Dickens. I liked "Oliver Twist" very much, but I thought that "The Silence of Dean Maitland" was a wonderful story.

When I had grown up I reread these two books. "Oliver Twist" delighted me still, but I could not get beyond the first chapter of "The Silence of Dean Maitland."

I have read "Oliver Twist" many times, and I do not doubt that I shall read it as joyfully when I am an old man as I did when I was a child. That, surely, is a tremendous test of a book—that it satisfies the mind of a child and a young man and an old man.

Arcade House, Temple Fortune, Hendon, London, N. W., England.



Canon Hannay.
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John Galsworthy



Rupert Hughes
© PAUL THOMPSON

No Greatest.

By Rupert Hughes.

EXCLUSIVE superlatives are among my chief aversions. I don't believe that there can be one "greatest" or six or sixty greatest in any field of art, or letters, where dimensions are measurable only in opinion.

The greatest novels in English? What does one mean by great? Great in influence? Then Defoe and Richardson, who founded the modern novel, wrote six of the greatest in "Moll Flanders," "Roxana," "Robinson Crusoe," "Pamela," "Clarissa Harlowe," and "Sir Charles Grandison."

Dr. Johnson said, "Sir, there is more knowledge of the heart in one letter of Richardson's than in all 'Tom Jones,'" but he added, "If you were to read Richardson for the story you would be so fretted up that you would hang yourself."

If by greatest you mean greatest in effect, Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was probably the greatest novel ever written, and "Black Beauty" was a great work, and some of Reade's and Dickens's achieved novel results.

If by greatest you mean greatest in knowledge of human nature, Macaulay put Jane Austen "nearest to Shakespeare" for that reason. Yet so big a genius as Mark Twain said that Jane Austen was the only author the absence of whose work from a library proved the good taste of the owner! What would Miss Austen have said of our beloved "Huckleberry Finn"?

If by greatest you mean greatest in learning, there is Charles Reade's "The Cloister and the Hearth," which may have been called the greatest of historical novels. There is "The Scarlet Letter," which in an English contest won the first place among all novels in England. It is snobbery to deny greatness to "The Last Days of Pompeii" and "Ben Hur."

And there is Walter Scott. I have him in forty-eight volumes. It would be hard to crowd at least six of them out of the front rank.

There is Fenimore Cooper, whom Balzac admired so well and who exerted immense literary influence in Europe and at home.

If by greatest you mean greatest in artistic construction, who is to formulate construction in fiction? And who shall say where the highest art has not lain in the lack of it?

If by greatest you mean greatest in comic force, there are "Joseph Andrews," "Jonathan Wild," "Tristram Shandy," "Gulliver," "Roderick Random," "Humphrey Clinker," and you have left no place for all the rest down to Mark Twain and "David Harum."

The job is hopeless. I have not read all of the greatest novels in the language, but I could name sixty that would defy exclusion by any mind above using his own shifty prejudices as a standard.

You simply cannot decently omit at least six of Dickens's and six of Thackeray's, or Reade's "Griffith Gaunt," or two or three of Trollope's, or "Lorna Doone," or "John Halifax, Gentleman," "Jane Eyre," "Cranford," three of Jane Austen's, and three of George Eliot's, or "Westward Ho!" and "Hypatia."

Robert Louis Stevenson comes along with six or seven, including collaboration with Lloyd Osbourne; George Meredith cannot be denied three or four entries, while Thomas Hardy has three or four of the noblest works in any tongue, and J. M. Barrie some of the most tender. George Moore, Samuel Butler, William De Morgan, Hugh Walpole, Compton McKenzie, Arnold Bennett, and H. G. Wells can only be dismissed by a blind man. Joseph Conrad cannot be shut out of any supreme list.

America has contributed Hawthorne, Cooper, Irving, Mrs. Stowe, Mrs. Wharton, Gertrude Atherton, Mary E. Wilkins, W. D. Howells, Henry James, Stephen Crane, Thomas Nelson Page, Jack London, Booth Tarkington, Robert W. Chambers, Owen Wister, Theodore Dreicer, Winston Churchill—all of them have written splendidly in fields that no one else has mastered so well.

All of these writers have attained something unique, and something very great in some of their works. Literature is not poor in achievement any more than life is lacking in beauty except to the bigot, the dyspeptic, or the poseur.

I should like to name eight of the works that have especially pleased me—not because they have pleased me more than the masterpieces of the other masters, but because they are not likely to be mentioned in most of the lists. They seem to me to have peculiar perfections of varied sorts.

Barrie's "Sentimental Tommy," Du Maurier's "Peter Ibbetson," Butler's "The Way of All Flesh," Harold Frederic's "March Hares," W. B. Maxwell's "The Guarded Flame," Gilbert Parker's "When Valmond Came to Pontiac," Booth Tarkington's "Monsieur Beaucaire," and Julian Hinckley's "E."

But again I must protest against any list of so many bests. They resemble the old debating society question: "Is the cow a more useful domestic animal than the horse?" It cannot be sanely decided and it omits all mention of the mule, the hen, the rooster, the toad, and the automobile.

Bedford Hills, New York.

Scott to Collins.

By James O. Hannay.
("George Birmingham.")

I HESITATE about giving an opinion as to which are the best six novels in the English language. To do so would involve me in questions of literary criticism which I am really not competent to discuss.

But I have no objection to telling you which are my own favorite novels. This you will see commits me to nothing more than a confession of my own personal tastes.

There are several novels outside my list which I recognize as in every way great books, and there are authors who certainly stand higher in literary reputation than some of those whom I include. I find, however, that I do go back to read again some books by Anthony Trollope, whereas I do not, without a certain effort, reread some of the greatest of George Meredith's and Thomas Hardy's works.

I take it that this matter of rereading is the true test of fondness for a book. If I go back to it time after time, pick it up on all sorts of odd occasions, I think I may fairly say that I am fond of the book.

On this principle I offer you the following list:

1. Rob Roy, by Walter Scot.
2. John Inglesant, by Shorthouse.
3. Vanity Fair, by Thackeray.
4. The Wreckers, by Stevenson.
5. Barchester Towers, by Trollope.
6. The Moonstone, by Wilkie Collins.

As to the why of my preference, I can only suppose that my tastes are exceedingly childish, perhaps I ought to say boyish. There is only one of the books on my list which can be considered a great psychological study—"John Inglesant"—and that, I think, I like not for the sake of the psychology but because it is the only first-rate novel known to me of spiritual adventuring, and so I suppose attracts me precisely as the romantic adventuring of some of the other books does.

Mount Mapas, Killiney, County Dublin, Ireland.

Two Lists.

By Kathleen Norris.

I SHOULD suppose the six best novels in English literature to be:

1. Adam Bede.
2. A Tale of Two Cities.
3. Vanity Fair.
4. The Cloister and the Hearth.
5. Tom Jones.
6. The Scarlet Letter.

Having said this briskly and decidedly, I perhaps may add in an ashamed undertone that I never read two of them, and think one of the others pretty poor stuff. In the very core of my heart there is quite a different list, beginning with "Bleak House" for one, and "Our Mutual Friend" for two, "Adam Bede" for a third, "Trilby" for a fourth, and Meredith's "Diana of the Crossways" for a fifth.

Perhaps "Trilby" is the only one of these that needs any defense, yet what other novel on any list could be called equally funny and sad, romantic, pathetic, atmospheric, dramatic, and original? "Diana" I love for it its exquisite phrases, but all the others for the people in them.

But when it comes to a sixth—

If Jane Barlow had ever written a real novel, it would surely be that. If Sarah Orne Jewett's "Hilton's Holiday" were a novel, it would be that. As it is, Hewlett's "Queen's Quair," and Maxwell's "Mrs. Thompson," Benson's "By What Authority," and more than one Trollope and more than one Henry Kingsley fight for place.

However, there must be an end to this "meandering," and so I go off at a tangent, and finally elect Miss Woolson's "Anne."

Port Washington, L. I.

Next Sunday's installment of this symposium will have as its contributors James Lane Allen, Honoré Willsie, Edwin Lefèvre, Susan Glaspell, Oliver Onions, and Gene Stratton-Porter.

Great Prophet of Pessimism Rises in Russia

James Huneker Writes of Michael Artzibashef, the Latest of the Slavic Writers to Cause a Literary Sensation in Europe with His Gloomy Novels

By James Huneker.

I.

ONCE upon a time Maurice Maeterlinck wrote: "Whereas it is far away from bloodshed, battle cry, and sword thrust that the lives of most of us flow on, and the tears of men are silent today, and invisible, and almost spiritual. * * *" This is a plea for his own spiritualized art, in which sensations are attenuated, and emotions within emotions, the shadows of the primal emotions, are spun into crepuscular shapes. But literature refused to follow the example of the Belgian dreamer, and since the advent of the new century there has been a recrudescence of violence, a melodramatic violence, that must be disconcerting to Maeterlinck.

It is particularly the case with Russian poetry, drama, and fiction. That vast land of promise and disillusionment is become a trying-out place for the theories and speculations of western Europe; no other nation responds so sensitively to the vibrations of the Time-Spirit, no other literature reflects with such clearness the fluctuations of contemporary thought and sensibility. The Slav is the most emotional among living peoples.

Not that mysticism is missing; indeed, it is the keynote of much Russian literature; but it was the clash of events, the march of ideas which precipitated young Russia into the expression of revolt, pessimism, and its usual concomitant, materialism. There were bloodshed, battle cries, and sword thrusts, and tears, tangible, not invisible, in the uprising of ten years ago. The four great masters, Gogol, Dostoievsky, Turgenev, and Tolstoy, still ruled the minds of the intellectuals, but a younger element was the yeast in the new fermentation.

Tchekov, with his tales of mean colorless lives, Gorky and his disinherited barefoot brigade, the dramatic Andreiev, the mystic Szologub, and Kuprin, Zensky, Kusmin, Ivanov, Ropshin, Zaitzeff, Chapygin, Serafimovitch (I select a few of the romancers)—not to mention such poets as Block, Reminsov, and Ivanov—are the men who are fighting under various banners but always for complete freedom.

Hardly a decade has passed since the appearance of a young man named Michael Artzibashef who, without any preliminary blaring of trumpets, has taken the centre of the stage and still holds it. He is as Slavic as Dostoievsky, more pessimistic than Tolstoy, though not the supreme artist that was Turgenev. Of Gogol's overwhelming humor he has not a trace; instead, a corroding irony which eats into the very vitals of faith in all things human. Gorky, despite his "bitter" nickname, is an incorrigible optimist compared with Artzibashef. One sports with Nietzsche, the other not only swears by Max Stirner, but some of his characters are Stirnerism incarnate. His chosen field in society is the portrayment of the middle class and proletarian.

To André Villard, his friend, and one of his translators, the new Russian novelist told something of his life, a life, colorless, dreary, bare of dramatic events. Born in a small town in southern Russia, (1878,) Michael Artzibashef is of Tatar, French, Georgian, and Polish blood. His great grandfather on the maternal side was the Polish patriot Kosciusko. His father, a retired officer, was a small landowner. In the lad there developed the seeds of tuberculosis. He lives at present somewhere in the Caucasus.

His youth was a wretched one. At school he was unhappy because of its horrors—he has written of them in his first story, "Pasha Tumanow"—and he drifted from one thing to another till he wrote for a literary weekly in the provinces founded by a certain Miroliuboff, to whom he ascribes his first lift in life. Fellow contributors at the time were Maxim Gorky, Leonid Andreiev, Kuprin, and other young men who, like Artzibashef, have since "arrived."

His first successful tale was "Ivan Lande." It brought him recognition. This was in 1904. But the year before he had finished "Sanine," his masterpiece, thus far, though it did not see publication till 1908. This was three years after the revolution of 1905, so that those critics were astray who spoke of the book as a naturally pessimistic reaction from the fruitless uprising. Pessimism was born in the bones of the author and he needed no external stimulus to provoke such a realistic study as "Sanine." Whether he is happier, healthier, whether he has married and raised a family, we know not. Personal as his stories are said to be, their art renders them objective.

The world over "Sanine" has been translated. It is a significant book, and incorporates the aspirations of many



young men and women in the Russian Empire. It was not printed at first because of the censorship, and in Germany it had to battle for its life.

It is not only written from the standpoint of a professed immoralist, but the Russian censor declared it pernicious because of its "defamation of youth," its suicidal doctrine, its depressing atmosphere. The sex element, too, has aroused indignant protests from the clergy, from the press, from society itself.

In reply to his critics Artzibashef has denied libeling the younger generation. "'Sanine,'" he says, "is the apology for individualism: the hero of the novel is a type. In its pure form this type is still new and rare, but its spirit is in every frank, bold, and strong representative of the new Russia." And then he adds his own protest against the imitators of "Sanine," who "flooded the literary world with pornographic writings." Now, whatever else it may be, "Sanine" is not pornographic, though I shall not pretend to say that its influence has been harmless. We should not forget "Werther" and the trail of sentimental suicides that followed its publication. But "Sanine" is fashioned of sterner stuff than Goethe's romance, and if it be "dangerous," then all the better.

Test all things, and remember that living itself is a dangerous affair. Never has the world needed precepts of daring, courage, individualism more than in this age of cowardly self-seeking, and the sleek promises of altruism and its soulless well-being. "Sanine" is a call to arms for individualists.

II.

That Artzibashef denies the influence of Nietzsche while admitting his indebtedness to Nietzsche's forerunner, Max Stirner, need not particularly concern us. There are evidences scattered throughout the pages of "Sanine" that prove the close study of Nietzsche and his idealistic superman. As in these columns several years ago I introduced the writings of Max Stirner, (Caspar Schmidt,) there is no need of recapitulation, nor is it necessary to dwell on "The Ego and His Own." Artist as is Artzibashef, he has densely spun into the fabric of his work the ideas that control his characters, and whether these ideas are called moral or immoral does not matter. The chief thing is whether they are propulsive forces in the destiny of his puppets.

That he paints directly from life—he tells us that in him is the débris of a painter compelled by poverty to relinquish his ambitions because he had not money enough to buy paper, pencil, color—is evident. Such a realistic brush has never before been wielded as the brush of Artzibashef. I may make one exception, that of J. K. Huysmans. The Frenchman is the greater artist, the greater master of his material, and, as Havelock Ellis puts it, the master of "the intensest vision of the modern world"; but Huysmans lacks the all-embracing sympathy, the tremulous pity, the love of suffering mankind that distinguishes the young Russian novelist, a love that is blended with an appalling distrust, nay, hatred of life. Both men prefer the sordid, disagreeable, even the vilest aspects of life.

The general ideas of Artzibashef are few and profound. The leading motive of his symphony is as old as Ecclesiastes: "The thing that hath been, it is that which shall be." It is not original, this theme, and it is as eternal as mediocrity, but it has been orchestrated anew by Artzibashef, who, like his fellow-countrymen, Tschaikowsky and Moussorgsky, contrives to reveal to us, if no hidden angles of the truth, at least its illusion in terms of terror, anguish, and the deadly nausea produced by mere existence. With such poisoned roots Artzibashef's tree of life must soon be blasted. His intellectual indifferentism to all that constitutes the solace and bravery of our daily experience is almost pathological. The aura of sadism hovers about some of his men. Truly, without vision the people perish, and after reading Artzibashef you wonder that the question, "Is life worth living?" will ever be answered in the affirmative among these humans, who, as old Homer says, hasten hellward from their birth.

The corollary to this leading motive is the absolute futility of action. A paralysis of the will overtakes his characters, the penalty of their torturing introspection. It was Turgenev in an essay on "Hamlet," who declared that the Russian character is composed of Hamlet-like traits. Man is the only animal that cannot live in the present—a Swedish philosopher has said that he lives forward, thinks backward—he aspires to the future. An idealist, even when close to the gorilla, therefore is doomed to disillusionment. He discounts tomorrow.

Russian youth has not always the courage of its chimera, though it fraternizes with the phantasmagoria of its soul. Its Golden Street soon becomes choked with fog. The political and social conditions of the country must stifle individualism, else why should Artzibashef write with such savage intensity? His pen is the pendulum that has swung away from the sentimental brotherhood of man as exemplified in Dostoievsky, and from the religious mania of Tolstoy to the opposite extreme—individual anarchy. Where there is repression there is rebellion. Max Stirner represents the individualism which found its vent in the Germany of 1848; Nietzsche the reaction from the Prussia of 1870; Artzibashef forestalled the result of the 1905 insurrection.

His prophetic soul needed no proof; he knew that his people, the students and intellectuals, would be crushed. The desire of the clod for the cloud was extinguished. Happiness is an eternal hoax. Only children believe in life. The last call of the devil's dinner bell sounded. In the scenery of the sky there is only mirage. The moonlit air is a ruse of that wily old serpent, nature, to arouse romance in the breast of youth and urge a repetition of the life processes. We graze Schopenhauer, overhear Leopardi, but the Preacher has the mightiest voice. Naturally, the novelist says none of these things outright. The phrases are mine, but he points the moral in a way that is all his own.

What, then, is the remedy for the ills of this life? Is its misery immedicable? Why must mankind go on living if the burden is so great? Even with wealth comes ennui or disease, and no matter how brilliant we may live, we must all die alone. Pascal said this better. In several of his death-bed scenes the dying men of Artzibashef curse their parents, mock at religion, and—here is a novel nuance—abuse their intellectual leaders. Semenow the student, who appears in several of the stories—abuses Marx and Nietzsche. Of what use are these thinkers to a man about to depart from the world? It is the revolt of stark humanity from the illusions of brotherly love, from the chiefest illusion—self.

Artzibashef offers no magic draught of oblivion to his sufferers. With a vivid style that recalls the Tolstoy of "The Death of Ivan Illitch" he shows us old and young wrestling with the destroyer, their souls emptied of all earthly hopes save one. Will I live? Not God's will be done, not the roseate dream of a future life, only—why must I die? though the poor devil is submerged in the very swamp of life. But life, life, even a horrible hell for eternity, rather than annihilation! In the portrayal of these damned

creatures Artzibashef is elemental. He recalls both Dante and Dostoievsky.

He has told us that he owes much to Tolstoy, (also to Goethe, Hugo, Dostoievsky, and, in a lesser degree, something to Tchekov,) but his characters are usually failures when following the tenets of Tolstoy, the great moralist and expounder of "non-resistance." He simply explodes the torpedo of truth under the ark of socialism. This may be noted in "Ivan Lande"—now in the English volume entitled "The Millionaire"—where we see step by step the decadence of a beautiful soul obsessed by the love of his fellows.

It is in the key of Tolstoy, but the moral is startling. Not thus can you save your soul. Max Stirner is to the fore. Don't turn your other cheek if one has been smitten, but smite the smiter, and heartily. However, naught avails, you must die, and die like a dog, a star, or a flower. Better universal suicide. And so we swing back to Eduard von Hartmann, who, in his philosophy of the unconscious, counsels the same thing. (A ferocious advocate of pessimism and a disciple of Arthur Schopenhauer, by name Mainlander, preached world destruction through race suicide.)

But all these pessimists seem well fed and happy when compared to the nihilists—in a spiritual sense—of Artzibashef. He portrays every stage of disillusionment with a glacial calmness. Not even annihilation is worth the trouble of a despairing gesture. Cui bono? Revolutionist or royalist—your career is, if you but dare break the conspiracy of silence—a burden or a sorrow. Happiness is only a word. Love a brief sensation. Death a certainty. For such nihilism we must go to the jungles of Asia, where in a life-long silence, some fanatic fatidically stares at the circular symbol of eternity.

III.

But if there is no philosophical balm in Gilead, there is the world of the five senses, and a glorious world it may prove if you have only the health, courage, and contempt for the Chinese wall with which man has surrounded his instincts. There are no laws, except to be broken, no conventions that can't be shattered. There is the blue sky, brother, and the air on the heath, brother! Drop the impedimenta and lead a free, roving life. How the world would wag without work no one tells us. Not didactic, the novelist disdains to draw a moral.

There is much Stirner, some Nietzsche in Sanine, who is a handsome young chap, a giant and a "blond barbarian." It is the story of the return of the native to his home in a small town. He finds his mother as he left her, older, but as narrow as ever, and his sister Lydia, one of the most charming girls in Russian fiction. Sanine is surprised to note her development. He admires her—too much for our Western taste. However, there is something monstrous in the moral and mental make-up of this hero—who is no hero. He may be a type, but I don't believe in types; there are only humans. His motto might be: What's the difference?

He is passive, not with the fatalism of Oblomov, Gontcharov's hero; not with the apathy of Charles Bovary, or the timid passivity of Frederic Moreau; he displays an indifference to the trivial things of life that makes him seem an idler on the scene.

When the time arrives for action he is no skulker. His sister has been ruined by a frivolous officer in garrison, and she attempts suicide. Her brother rescues her, not heroically, but philosophically, and shows her the folly of believing in words. Ruined—very well, marry and forget! However, he practically drives the officer to suicide by publicly disgracing him. He refuses a duel, punches his head, and the silly soldier with his silly code of honor blows out his brains. A passive rôle is Sanine's in the composition of this elaborate canvas, the surface simplicity of which deceives us as to its polyphonic complexity. He remains in the background while about him play the little destinies of little souls. Yet he is always the fulcrum for a climax.

I have not yet made up my mind whether Sanine is a great man or a thorough scoundrel. Perhaps both.

A great and temperamental and imaginative writer is Artzibashef. I first read him (1911) in French, the translation of Jacques Povolozky, and his style recalled, at times, that of Turgenev, but that is because of the language. In the German translation he is not so appealing; again perhaps of the difference in the tongues. As I can't read Russian I am forced to fall back on translations, and they seldom give an idea of personal rhythm, unless it be a Turgenev translating into Russian the "Three Tales" of his friend Flaubert.

Nevertheless, through the veil of a foreign speech the genius of Artzibashef shines like a crimson sun in a mist. Of course, we miss the caressing cadence and rich sonorousness of the organ-toned Russian language. The English versions are excellent, though, naturally enough, occasionally chastened and abbreviated. Years ago Mr. Howells said that we could never write of America as Dostoievsky did of Russia, and it was true enough at the time; nor, would we ever tolerate the nudities of certain Gallic novelists. Well, we have, and I am fain to believe that the tragic issues of American life should be given fuller expression, and with the same sincerity as Artzibashef's, whose strength is his sincerity, whose sincerity is a form of his genius.

The very air of America makes for optimism, our land of milk and honey may never produce such prophets of pessimism as Artzibashef, unless conditions change. But the lesson for our novelists is the courageous manner—and artistic, too—with which the Russian pursues the naked soul of mankind and dissects it. He notes, being a psychologist as well as a painter, the exquisite recoil of the cerebral cells upon themselves which we call consciousness. Profoundly human in his sympathies, without being in the least sentimental, he paints full-length portraits of men and women with a flowing brush and a fine sense of character values. But he will never bend the bow of Balzac.

Vladimir Sanine is not his only success. In the book there are several persons—the disgraced student Yourii, who is self-complacent to the point of morbidity; his lovely sister, and her betrothed. The officers are excellently delineated and differentiated, while the girls, Sina Karsavina and her friend the teacher, are extremly attractive.

Karsavina is a splendid portrait. The poor little homeless Hebrew who desires light on the mystery of life could not be bettered by Dostoievsky; for that matter Artzibashef is partially indebted to Dostoievsky for certain traits of Ivan Lande—who is evidently patterned from Prince Myshkin in "The Idiot." Wherever Sanine passes, trouble follows. He is looked on as possessing the evil eye, yet he does little but lounge about, drink hard, and make love to pretty girls. But as he goes he snuffs out ideals like candles.

As Artzibashef is a born story teller it must not be supposed that the book is unrelieved in its gloom. There are plenty of gay episodes, sensational, even shocking; a picnic, a shooting party, and pastorals done in a way which would have extorted the admiration of Turgenev. Thomas Hardy has done no better in his peasant life. There are various gatherings, chiefly convivial, a meeting of would-be intellectuals for self-improvement—related with blasting irony—and drinking festivals which are masterly in their sense of reality; add to these pages of nature descriptions, landscapes, pictures of the earth in all seasons and guises, revealing a passionate love of the soil which is truly Russian. You fairly smell the frosty air of his Winter days.

Little cause for astonishment that "Sanine" at its appearance provoked as much controversy, as much admiration and hatred as did "Fathers and Sons" of Turgenev. Vladimir Sanine is not as powerful as Bazarov the anarchist, but he is a pendant, he is an anarch of the new order, neither a propagandist by the act, but a philosophical anarch who lazily mutters: "Let the world wag, I don't care so that it minds its own business and leaves me alone." With few exceptions most latter-day fiction is thin, papery, artificial, compared with his rich, red-blooded genius.

I have devoted so much attention to "Sanine" that little space is left for the other books, though they are all significant. "Revolutionary Tales" contains a strong companion picture to "Sanine," the portrait of the metal worker Schevyrjov, who is a revolutionist in the literal sense. His hunted life and death arouse a terrific impression. The end is almost operatic. A captivating little working girl figures in one episode. It may be remarked in passing that Artzibashef does not paint for our delectation the dear dead drabs of yesteryear, nor yet the girl of the street who heroically brings bread to her starving family, (as does Sonia in "Crime and Punishment.") Few outcasts of this sort are to be found in his pages, and those few are unflinchingly etched, as, for example, the ladies in "The Millionaire."

This story—which is affiliated in ideas with "Sanine"—is Tolstoyian in the main issue, yet disconcertingly different in its interpretation. Wealth, too, may become an incitement to self-slaughter from sheer disgust. The story of "Pasha Tumanow" is autobiographical, and registers his hatred of the Russian grammar schools where suicides among the scholars are anything but infrequent.

"Morning Shadows" relates the adventures of several young people who go to Petrograd to seek fame, but with tragic conclusions. The two girl students end badly, one a suicide, the other a prisoner of the police as an anarchist caught red-handed. A stupefying narrative in its horrid realism and sympathetic handling.

"The Doctor" gives us a view of a pogrom in a tiny Russian province town. You simply shudder at the details of the wretched Jews shot down, ripped open, maltreated and driven into the wilderness. It is a time for tears; though I cannot quite believe in this doctor, who, while not a Jew, so sympathizes with them that he lets die the Chief of Police that ordered the massacre. Another story of similar intensity, called "Nina" in the English translation, fills us with wonder that such outrages can go unpunished. But I am only interested in the art of the novelist, not in political conditions and their causes.

Perhaps the most touching story in "Revolutionary Tales" is "The Blood Stain," confessedly beloved by its author. Again we are confronted by the uselessness of all attempts to right injustice. Might is right, ever was, ever will be. Again the victims of lying propagandists and the cruel law lie "on stretchers, with white eyes staring upward. In these eyes there was a look, a sad, questioning look of horror and despair." Always despair, in life or death, is the portion of these poor.

Without suggesting a rigid schematology, there is a composition plan in his larger work that may be detected if the reader is not confused by the elliptical patterns and the massive mounds of minor details in his latest—as far as I have read—novel, "Breaking Point," (in German, "Am Letzen Punkt."; in French, "A la Dernière Limite.") The canvas is large and crowded, the motivation subtly managed. As is the case with his novels, the drama plays in a provincial town, this time on the steppes, where the inhabitants would certainly commit suicide if the place were half as dreary as depicted. Some of them do so, and you are reminded of that curious, nervous disease, indigenous to Siberia, named by psychiatrists "myriachit," or the epidemic of imitation.

A man, a sinister rascal, Naumow, preaches the grayness and folly of living, and this "Naumowism" sets by the ears three or four impressionable young men who make their exit with a bare bodkin or its equivalent. Naumow recalls a character in "The Possessed." To give us a central point the "chorus" of the novel is a little student who resembles a goldfinch, and has a birdlike way of piping about matters philosophical.

There are oceans of talk throughout the novels, talks about death. Really you wonder how the Russians contrive to live at all till you meet them and discover what normal people they are. (It should not be forgotten that art must contain as an element of success, a slight deformation of facts.) The student watches the comedy and tragedy of the town, his brain flaming with noble ideas for the regeneration of mankind! Alas! Naumow bids him reflect on the uselessness of suffering from self-privation so that some proletarian family may eat roast larks in the thirtieth century. Eventually he succumbs to the contagion of resemblance, takes to drink, and hangs himself to a nail in the wall, his torn gum-shoes, clinging to his feet, faithful to the last—they, Dickens-like, are shown from the start.

There is a nihilistic doctor—the most viable character of all—a particularly fascinating actress, an interesting consumptive, two wretched girls betrayed by a young painter (a Sanine type, i. e., Stirnerism in action,) while the officers of the garrison and club life are cunningly pictured. A wealthy manufacturer, with the hall marks of Mr. Rogozhin in Dostoievsky's "The Idiot," makes an awful noise till he luckily vanishes in a monastery. Suicide, rapine, disorder, drunkenness, and boredom permeate nearly every page. "Breaking Point" is the most poignant and intolerable book I ever read. It is the prose complement of Tchaikowsky's so-called "Suicide Symphony." Browning is reversed. Here the devil is in heaven. All's wrong in the world! Yet it compels reflection and re-reading. Why?

Because, like all of his writings, it is inevitable and gripping, and granting the exaggeration inherent in the nature of the subject, it is lifelike, though its philosophy is dangerously depressing. The little city of the steppes is the cemetery of the Seven Sorrows. However, in it, as in "Sanine," there is many an oasis of consolation where sanity and cheerfulness and normal humans may be enjoyed. But I am loath to believe that young Russia, Holy Russia, as the mystagogues call her, has lost her central grip on the things that most count; above all, on religious faith. Then needs must she pray as prayed Des Esseintes in Huysmans's novel "A Rebours": "Take pity, O Lord, on the Christian who doubts, on the skeptic who desires to believe, on the convict of life who embarks alone, in the night, beneath a sky no longer lit by the consoling beacons of ancient faith."

Facts from Many Lands

PRACTICALLY all the Governments in Europe have, since the war, put in force regulations concerning the prices of foodstuffs.

Some Governments, while allowing the local authorities to fix prices on most things, issued decrees applicable to their whole territory concerning a few highly important articles. Thus Austria and Germany both prescribed the proportion of wheat or rye flour that should be used in making bread. Later both Austria and Germany fixed the wholesale price of cereals, and brought the distribution and consumption of flour and bread under strict control.

Turkey fixed prices for petroleum, sugar, and flour. In Italy salt, tobacco, and matches are Government monopolies, so that their prices were fixed by the central authority. Denmark, Holland, and Switzerland limited themselves to controlling the most important breadstuff of each country.

The Island of Romblon is, for its size, one of the most prosperous and thrifty of the Philippine Islands. Its population is about 35,000. It has three profitable industries which yield a good annual return to the people after paying for the principal food staple of the people—rice—which is largely imported. Copra, white marble, and buri hats are the exports which account for most of the island's prosperity.

The number of automobiles in the United States has for the first time reached 2,000,000, so experts state.

Blindness is less common in America than in most other countries; it has apparently decreased among the youngest classes of the population in the last half century; it is more prevalent among men than among women; it is very much more prevalent among Indians, and considerably more prevalent among negroes than among whites. The total number of blind persons in the world is roughly estimated at 2,390,000. At the census of 1910 there were 57,272 blind persons in the United States.

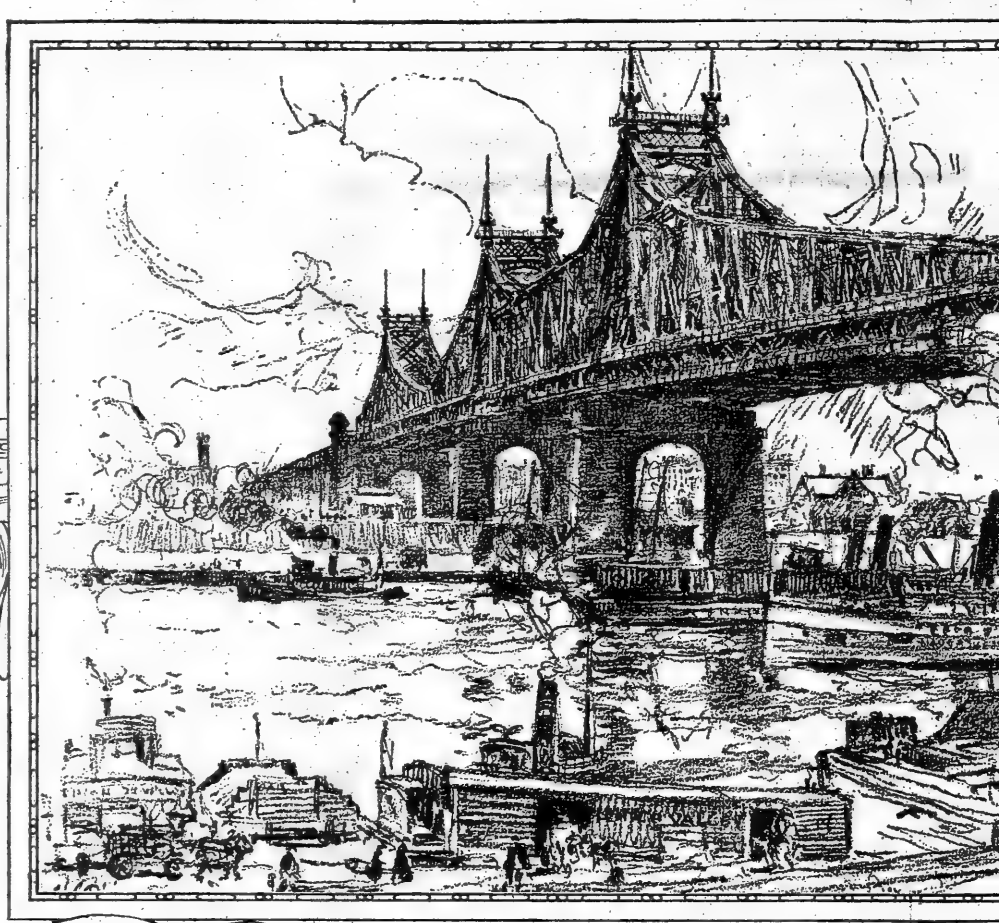
The real estate and buildings in the United States are taxed at a valuation of $63,362,813,560, while property to the value of $12,313,519,502 is exempt from taxation.

New York State produces less than one-third of the raw material used in her wood industries. In spite of the popular impression that the introduction of concrete, brick, and steel is doing away with the use of wood, it has been found that the State is yearly using more wood per capita than ever before. More than twice as much wood is used per person today than fifty years ago. More than six times as much wood per person is used in New York State than in Germany, and more than ten times as much as in Great Britain.

Considerable attention is now being given in Canada to a so-called daylight saving scheme. A movement is on foot to have the clock put back one hour on April 1 each year, this continuing to some Autumn month, in order to give more daylight for work and pleasure. Meetings have been held all over the Dominion with a view of bringing the matter before Parliament at the next session.

The United States produces yearly 238,000,000 barrels of petroleum, which is 63 per cent. of the world's production.

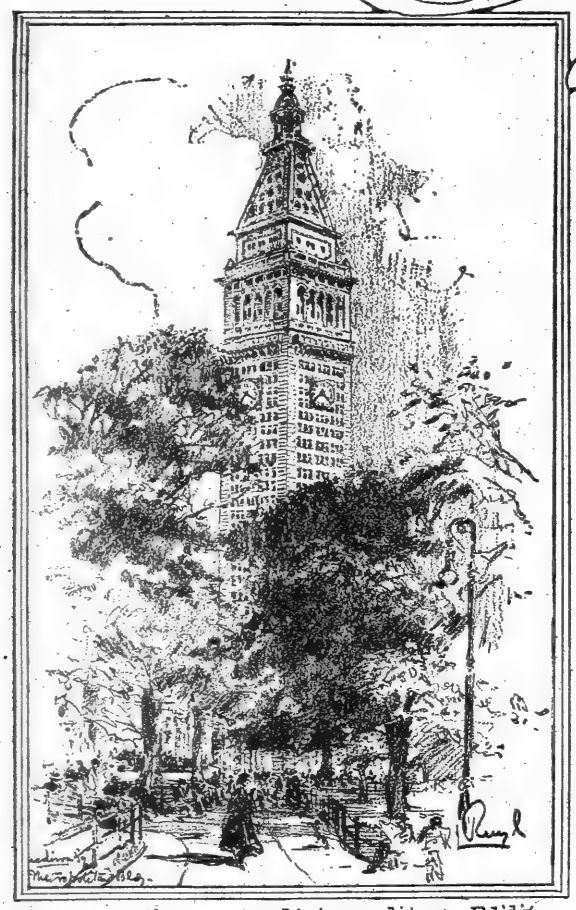
The Ceres, built in 1811, is said to be the oldest British steamer. She is still—unless a German submarine has got her—sailing in and about the Bristol Channel.



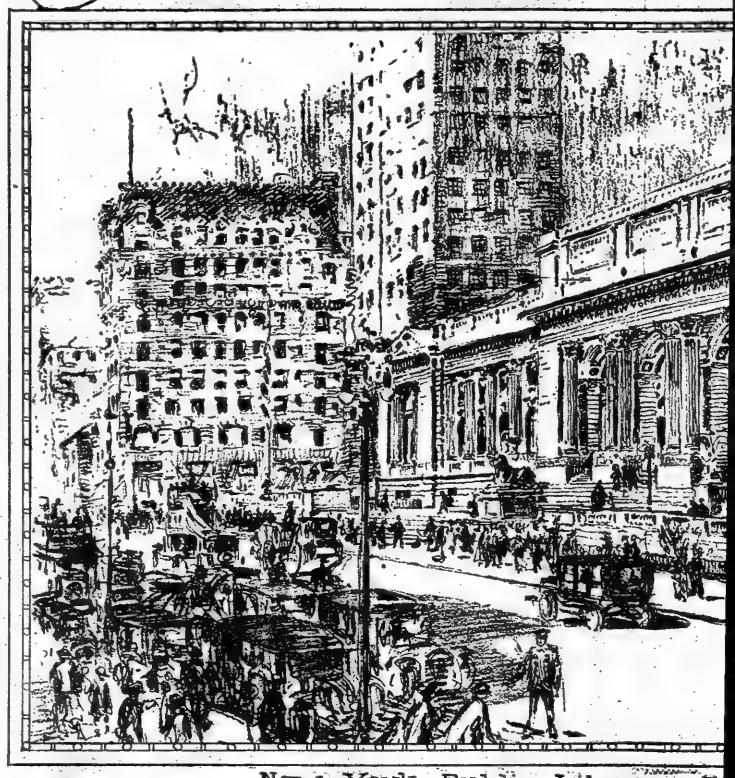
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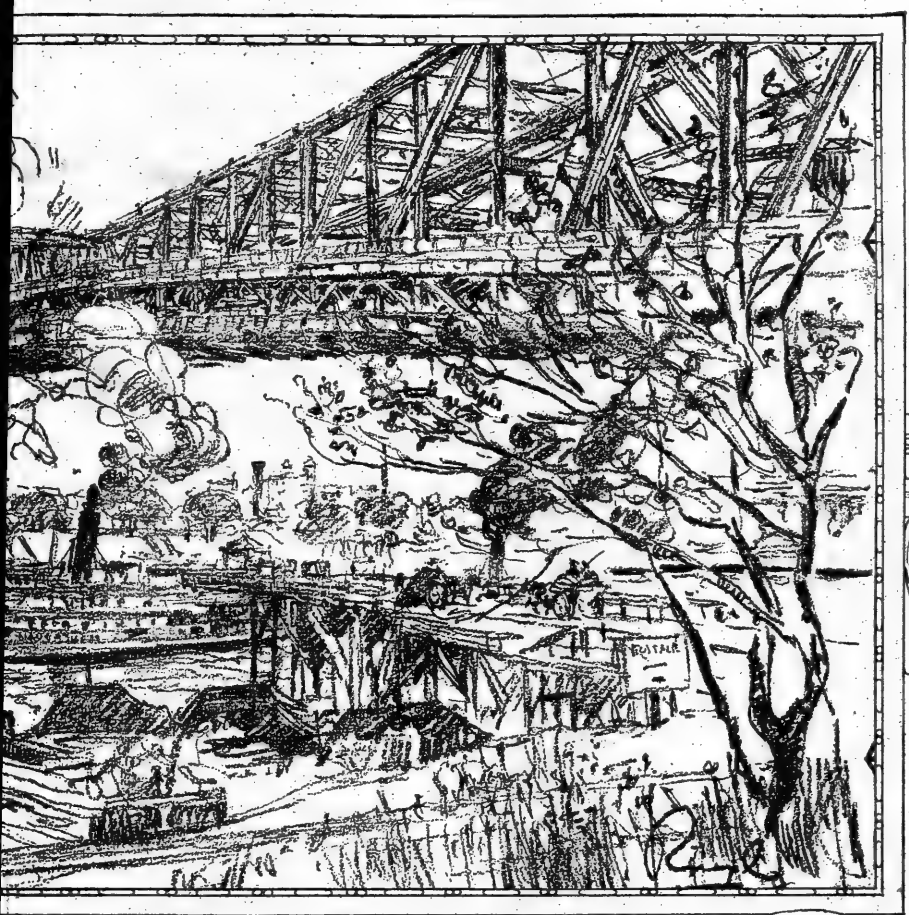
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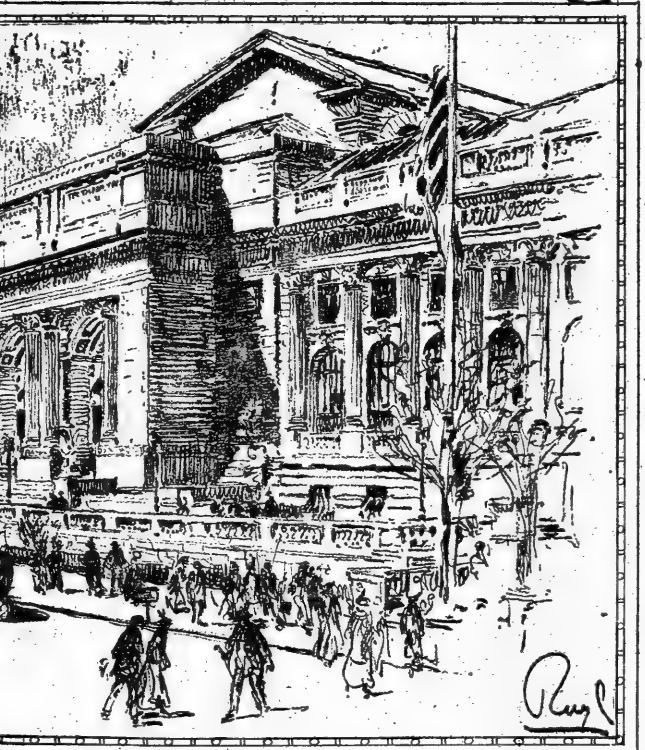


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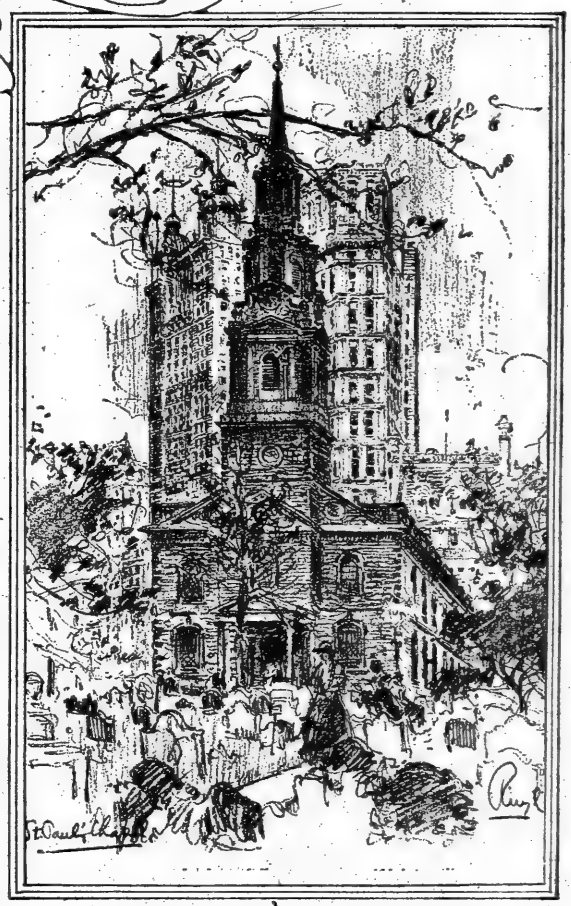


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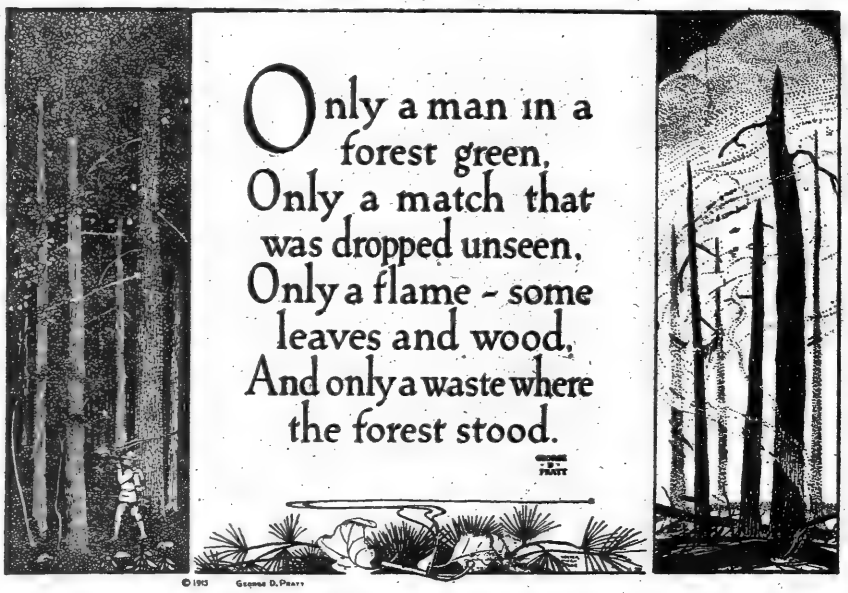
ry Fifth Ave and 42ND St



St. Paul's Chapel

New Conservation Commission Outlines Plans

George D. Pratt Tells What Has Been Done and What He Proposes to Do Toward Protecting New York's Game, Fish, and Forest Lands



VERSE WRITTEN BY COMMISSIONER PRATT TO WARN AGAINST STARTING FOREST FIRES

THOSE who have been waging an uphill fight for the spread of National and State conservation in its most vital sense are congratulating themselves nowadays on the situation in the State of New York. At last a real conservationist is Conservation Commissioner. When Governor Whitman chose George D. Pratt, Treasurer of Pratt Institute and President of the Camp Fire Club of America, to fill this important post, a new stimulus was given to the whole conservation movement with which Mr. Pratt has been closely identified.

By nature and by training a builder up for the future and devoid of that recklessness of character which counts not the cost of tomorrow in an unwise expenditure of the blessings of today, the new Commissioner came to a congenial problem with an unusually good equipment. Moreover, although he had not held public office in this field, Mr. Pratt's association with game protection and his understanding of the great outdoors were assets not to be lightly disregarded. In his first six months in office he has inaugurated many activities which bid fair to increase the usefulness and value of the department's work in no small measure. Some of these he outlined to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES last week.

"Many of the citizens of Greater New York," he said, "do not seem to know very much about the scope of the work performed by the Conservation Department. It is comparatively a familiar matter up-State, where the inhabitants, in the course of their daily lives, come into closer contact with a work which has fundamentally to do with the great natural resources than is possible for the dwellers in the vicinity of Manhattan Island. However, I find that people all over the State are taking an increasing interest in the preservation and the development of the enormously valuable inheritance from nature which is theirs. It is my hope still further to arouse this interest and to let it find expression in practical work.

"The department's work has to do with the forests, the game, and the waters of the State. For all practical purposes it is the sole responsible authority over these three most important possessions of the Commonwealth. Its business is not only to conserve and preserve them so that their value may not be diminished, but also to restore and increase that value to the full extent of its powers. So, you see, it is not a light task with which this department of the State Government is charged, for if a State is prodigal of its forests, its waters, and its game—all closely interrelated, by the way—it will suffer a loss which is most serious and often irreparable."

Before going further in a description of what Commissioner Pratt is doing and planning to do, it is well to show briefly what was the nature and scope of the work accomplished by conservation in New York when he took office early in the year. In the first place, the work had been brought to a point where it was almost self-supporting. The total departmental expenditures for the last fiscal year under the former tripartite commission were $640,000. The commission turned into the State treasury $381,000, derived chiefly from hunting licenses, fines, &c., and the commercial value of the product of the State Fish Hatcheries and Game Farm was $215,000—a total of $596,000.

The work of the fish hatcheries was of large proportions, for the average annual output of fish during the four years 1911-1914 was 821,420,366, including an exceptional output in 1913 of edible blue crab fry, which reached the huge total of 520,000,000. During the last fiscal year 566,543,016 fish were propagated and distributed for the restocking of streams, lakes, and other waters of the State.

On the side of forestry the work of the department is also huge. During the same four-year period 2,636,650 trees from the State nurseries were planted on State lands, 10,480,843 were supplied for private planting, and 2,363,775 were given to State institutions free of charge.

The protection of existing forests from destruction by fire through the methods of the Conservation Department has increased greatly. There has been a steady progression downward in this fire loss. Some of the results were the reduction in total area burned, from 308,072 acres in 1908 to 54,796 acres in 1913; from an average area per fire of 608 acres to 79 acres; from a total damage of $189,661 to $43,203; from an average cost per fire of $313 to $63; from a percentage of protected area burned of 4 2-5 per cent. to seven-tenths of 1 per cent., and from a cost per acre for protection of 2 1-5 cents to 1 2-5 cents. In the last fiscal year the total area burned by forest fires was still further reduced to 13,837 acres, at a total damage of $14,905 and a cost to extinguish of $13,978.

Great success has attended the efforts of the Conservation Department in the protection of fish and game. In 1914 the protective field force of the department successfully prosecuted 2,296 out of a totol of 2,604 cases. Determined enforcement of the law and its penalties has made the theft of forest timber practically a thing of the past. Less than $200 worth of timber was removed from State lands by trespass in 1914.

Commissioner Pratt believes that these constructive activities can be enhanced still more by enlisting the interest and help of the public.

"A great deal will be accomplished," he said, "if the people come to realize the vital importance of all these things to themselves. They are rapidly learning that conservation is not a dry theory by which their liberties are arbitrarily restricted, but a living fact which has its bearing on their individual lives, in happiness as well as in dollars and cents. I plan to do all I can to spread this feeling and to issue whatever seems likely to be useful of an educational nature. We want the co-operation of all right-minded citizens in the protection of game, in guarding the forests, and in a dozen other ways.

"To this end I have prepared a little couplet, with the idea that a jingle sticks in a man's mind when plain prose will not, setting forth the menace to the forest caused by the careless smoker. I have also had two paintings made, which are to be reproduced in leaflet form. They are entitled 'Care' and 'Carelessness.' One shows a guide putting out a campfire with water when a party of campers is about to depart; the other shows the desolate ruin of a burned-over forest. Copies of these illustrations for the forest fire service will be distributed all over the State, to schoolhouses, clubs, and so forth, where they will do the most good. At least 100,000 will be published.

"We are extending and perfecting the fire warning service as rapidly as possible. We now have a good system of fire lookouts on the peaks of the principal mountains in the Adirondack and Catskill regions. There are fifty-one stations of this kind at present. They are connected by telephone with the nearest community, and the watcher in them can give warning of an incipient blaze in time to prevent it from gaining very serious headway. The merits of the system are shown by the greatly reduced losses.

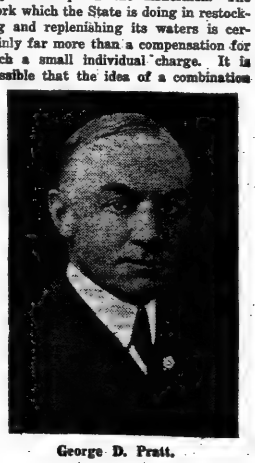
"On the other hand, New Jersey, which has no comprehensive system, had 200,000 acres, a tenth of its forested area, burned over last year. To increase further the efficiency of the fire protection service, we have bought six automobiles for the use of the chief fire protectors, so that they can get to the seat of trouble with the least possible delay.

"Quite as important in its way as the work of protecting the forests from fire is that of replanting denuded areas—reforestation, as it is called. I am having a study made now which will cover the reforestation requirements for the next three years. We have about 125,000 acres which should be reforested. But it takes a long time to accomplish this important work under present conditions. You see, 1,000 to 1,200 trees are required for each acre. This year we will plant about 2,000,000 trees, but that will take care of only some 2,000 acres. The average cost of reforestation is $8.50 an acre—surely not an exorbitant price for a work of such lasting and deep value. I have found a strong ally in the work connected with forestry in C. R. Pettis, the Superintendent of Forests. Part of the work of the nurseries is to supply young trees, mainly white pine and spruce, to private landowners. These trees are sold by the State for $4 a thousand.

"A study is being made at present of the big question of the distribution of fish from the State hatcheries. I am convinced that much help will be afforded the department in this work by the various fishing and sportsmen's associations, which have a vital interest in the restocking of the streams. At present the method of distribution is not entirely satisfactory. Applications come in to the department for 10,000 or 15,000 fry. These are sent as requested, but there is no supervision by the State of putting the fry in the streams or lakes.

"Local action in this matter can do much to help. For instance, once they realize the importance of the matter, it will be quite easy to have the communities which apply for fish make restrictions governing their waters until the fry have become fingerlings and have a chance to take care of themselves. We are doing some work also in seeing that the proper varieties for a given location are present. For example, at Hartwood all pickerel are being removed by the State from a certain lake which it is desired to stock with bass, and the pickerel and pike are being put into another lake in the vicinity where the pickerel fishing has been good but is falling off. Work of this kind is susceptible of considerable increase.

"There is no charge for the fry supplied by the State hatcheries, but I feel that the people of the State would gladly pay a small license fee for fishing privileges. At present a hunting license is required. From this source of revenue alone the department received $201,022 last year. No license is now required for fishing, however, except in the few cases where netting is allowed. Now it would be entirely equitable, in my opinion, to issue a combined hunting and fishing license at, say, $1.10 for residents, and this should bring in an important added revenue to the State without imposing any hardship on the fishermen. The work which the State is doing in restocking and replenishing its waters is certainly far more than a compensation for such a small individual charge. It is possible that the idea of a combination



George D. Pratt.

license might meet with opposition on the ground that some of the fishermen did not want to hunt, and vice versa, but I believe that such objection would be negligible.

"One of the important fields of the department's work in regard to waters is in relation to the coastal waters which border the State. We are propagating large numbers of marine varieties of fish at the hatchery at Cold Spring, Long Island, including lobsters, smelt, and crabs. These are distributed and planted as the occasion demands. At present we are making a survey of the oyster beds which lie in the coastal waters under the jurisdiction of the State. These beds are a valuable asset, but not as valuable either in production or in terms of dollars and cents as they may be made, in my opinion.

"Under the present system the lessees of these beds pay to the State a rental amounting to $2 a year per acre. This seems a ridiculously small amount for the crops and revenue which these beds produce. It is hoped that we shall be able to make some equitable readjustment of this matter, and also institute a system for the improvement of the beds and a general development of the important oyster industry commensurate with that secured by some of our sister States.

"To carry out more effectively the work of the Marine Bureau and the protection of waters generally, we have just laid in some new equipment. We have a boat for the patrolling of the Niagara River and Lake Erie, another department boat on Lake George, from where we have received a number of complaints recently of the unlawful netting of fish, and next year we will have still another stationed on Lake Champlain. We have just purchased a power boat for the Long Island waters, which cost $4,200, but should bring in a revenue to the department this year of not less than $10,000."

Parenthetically, it may be remarked that this new Long Island boat furnishes a good example of the way the present Commissioner of Conservation does things. There were no funds available for the specific purpose of buying this boat. But it was necessary to the department to carry out the work which Mr. Pratt had in mind. Therefore he purchased it himself, being quite willing to take his chances of ultimate reimbursement by the State.

The Commissioner feels that a slight outlay for important improvements in the force of the department will prove the truest economy. He spoke the other day of the work of game protection in this regard.

"There is a real need for more regular game protectors," he said. "The appropriation calls for one hundred and five of them, but to do the work adequately we should have at least one hundred and twenty-five. To try to accomplish so important a task short-handed is being penny-wise and pound-foolish. As the protectors receive $900 a year for their work, it would cost the State but $18,000 to pay the badly-needed twenty additional men.

"It would be a grave mistake to let anything interfere with the good work which sensible and rigidly enforced game protection is doing for New York. The results of the protective policy are plainly evident. In general, it may be said that game is on the increase decidedly in many parts of the State. The deer are more plentiful in the Adirondacks and in many other sections, and I am now working on a plan to get the people to feed them wherever it is practicable and necessary in the Winter. The state of the wild game is a matter of which we are trying to keep close track. We want to know just where we stand in this matter.

"To help this work I have had a series of cards prepared and distributed to the game protectors, so that they will be able to make weekly reports. The results of these data can then be collated. The cards have spaces in which to report the number of deer seen, subdivided for buck, doe, and fawn, and the number of bear and other game animals. In this way I believe we shall be able to keep a finger pretty closely on the pulse of the game increase.

"Neither are we inactive as to feathered game. Birds are being bred in all the hatcheries. Last year 2,949 adult pheasants and 31,096 pheasant eggs were distributed. We are developing a new system for doing this work. Formerly the pheasants were fed on certain parts of the hatchery farms so that it would be easy to catch the young birds when it was desired to ship them. But by this method a good many birds were lost. Now we are sending out the pheasant hen with her chicks to the place where birds are to be liberated and stocking is being done. This plan seems to work well, as we find the chicks stay with the hen until they are able to fend for themselves, and comparatively few are lost.

"In many of the counties the pheasants are doing well, and the extra protection which they are receiving under special regulations of the department should mean that in a few years this valuable game bird will be well established in those parts of the State which are suitable for it. The game farms are being ably handled by their superintendent, Harry T. Rogers. Indeed, the branch of the department which has to do with the whole question of fish and game is being handled in a most satisfactory way by Llewellyn Legge, the Chief Game Protector.

"It would seem," the Commissioner said smilingly, "that the department had a rather big job in the activities which relate to forests, fish, and game, but there is yet another part of conservation which falls to its charge. This consists of the waters themselves. Plans for such large undertakings as the development of power sites and the regulation of stream flow are part of the work of the department. It also has under its jurisdiction all the docks and dams in the State not in cities of the first class. No dam or sewerage plant can be constructed there without its approval.

"This engineering side of the work is most important. By means of the regulation of stream flow, for instance, large areas, previously useless for tillage or habitation, can be reclaimed. Some projects of this kind are now under way with most happy results.

"All in all," Commissioner Pratt concluded, "conservation in this State touches many of the things most vital to the welfare of its inhabitants. I feel that it is my business to let them realize this fact. Once they have realized it I fear no lack of public co-operation in the big work that the department is called upon to do."



Removing Coarse Fish from a Lake.

To Make Our Coast Defense More Efficient

Working Out a Definite System, Embodying Not Only Manning and Armament of Fortifications, But Also Question of Land Supports for Them

As stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES of last Monday, one of the first acts of President Wilson if this country is called upon to prepare itself to meet the possible attack of a first class power, will be to bring the coast artillery arm of the national defense up to the very top notch of efficiency. As a matter of fact, this work is already under way, and all one has to do in order to realize that this is so is to read the reports of the chief of the Coast Artillery Corps and those of special boards and others to whom is intrusted the working out of a definite and reliable system of defense for America's long seacoast lines, the plans embodying not only the manning and armament of the great fortifications, but also the land supports of those fortifications.

There is much to be done. Of that there can be no doubt, and in what follows the situation as it actually exists is given.

The policy of the War Department has, since 1909, been to man fully all fortifications in Hawaii, the Philippines, and the Panama Canal Zone, as well as mine defense areas regardless of whether those mine areas are in the continental United States, in the insular possessions, or Canal Zone. Furthermore, it has been the desire of the War Department to provide a regular army personnel for the coast artillery sufficient to half-man the emplaced guns and mortars in the United States proper, and to develop the coast defense organizations of the National Guard until the Guard is able to furnish the men necessary to furnish the remaining one-half of the needed personnel.

At the present moment the armament of the insular coast defenses is the absolute minimum that is necessary, that the armament should be further increased until guns are emplaced that will have range sufficient to hold in check at long distance any attacking fleet that may be brought against them is the opinion of coast artillery experts of the army.

In these defenses the manning complements, unlike the case in the United States proper, must be maintained at their maximum, for it is an undoubted and accepted fact that in the event of war the reinforcement of the troops at any of these fortifications cannot be guaranteed by the War Department. The reinforcing of the troops in the Philippines and Hawaii would be practically impossible, while the reinforcing of the troops in Panama would be at least a most difficult problem to solve.

As for the mine defenses, which it can be stated are now in good condition, every mine company in the Coast Artillery Corps must be maintained at its maximum strength. No half-manning is possible here, for the training of men for this most important of defensive works is a most difficult task and one that takes time. These men must know all about explosives and how to handle them; they must know all about the laying of submarine cables, and it is absolutely essential that they shall be able to maintain and to operate an electrical system that is complicated and demands a thorough knowledge of electricity on the part of those responsible for its operation.

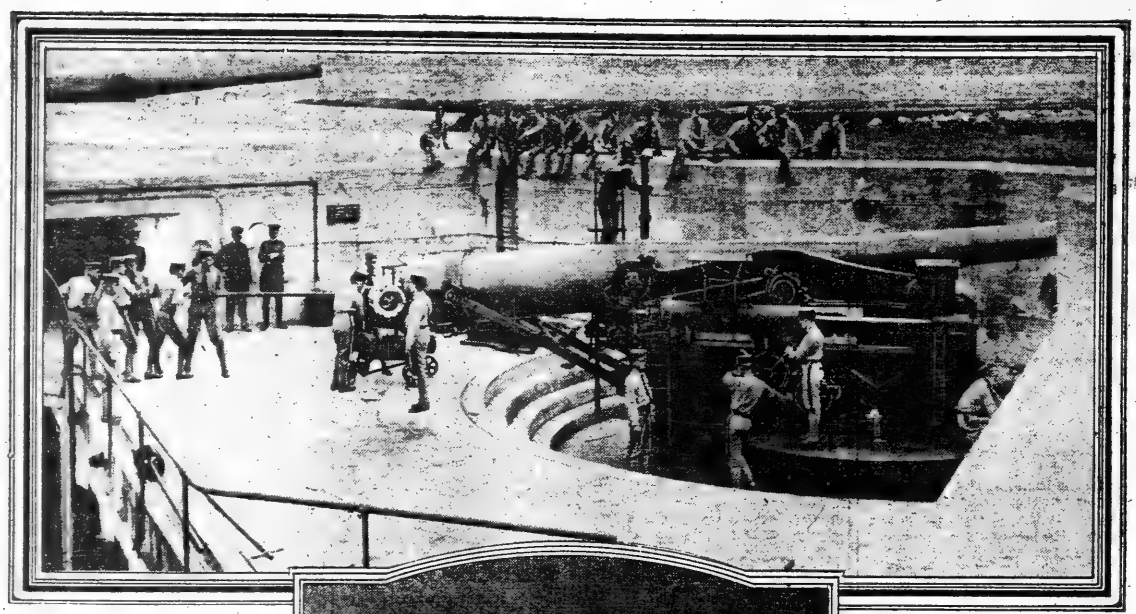
In the protection of New York, Boston, Norfolk, New Orleans, San Francisco and our other great ports, both at home and in our insular possessions, the war function of the submarine mine is one the importance of which cannot be overestimated. On stormy nights and during fogs the mine is more than any other instrument of modern warfare responsible for the defense of these great ports.

And when war does come the mine companies cannot be increased with volunteers, since experience has shown beyond all doubt that the mine planting and mine operating soldier must undergo a long and thorough course of training under the most expert of tutors, and further that in this branch of the service, perhaps more than in any other, the necessity of team work is great. It is entirely out of the question to expect to get militiamen or volunteers who will be of any use in this important branch of our scheme of national defense.

Fortunately for the country, the mine companies of the coast artillery are as efficient as any units of their kind in any army in the world, and in the most of war the harbors of all our great ports could be mined within twenty-four hours after the declaration of war. The scheme of mine defense has been carefully worked out for nearly all the great seaports, and those which have yet to be included within the approved plan of mine defense will shortly be provided for. It can be stated without violating any confidence that among the cities the mine defenses of which are already worked out and ready to be placed in operation are those of Portland, Me.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Charleston, New Orleans, San Francisco, and Seattle.

Now a word as to the proper manning of the great guns and mortars that form the backbone of the coast defense of this country. As already stated, the hope of the War Department has been to half-man these guns and mortars with regulars and to depend upon the National Guard coast artillery organizations for the personnel that would be required to bring the manning of them up to the maximum strength needed. But the hopes of the War Department have not been realized in either instance, and the National Guard, instead of being able to furnish the one-half personnel expected of it, cannot even furnish one-fourth the quota desired.

There are in the coast artillery detachments a few positions that could be filled by men with little training, such as for instance, ammunition detachments, the details of which the ordinary citizen could master in a few days. But for every position for which men could be quickly trained there are a dozen others where the training must necessarily be of extended nature and where, if the soldier is to be rated as efficient, his training must be as thorough as the most expert of coast artillery and ordnance of-



One of Uncle Sam's coast defenders

ficers can make it. Such positions as these are those of battery commanders, officers to whom will be intrusted the all-important task of handling the range-finding apparatus and determining the positions of the enemy, gun pointers, officers as well as enlisted men, who will be concerned in the range correcting, range setting, and range finding work which is as difficult as it is scientific.

Likewise the cannoneers must be trained, not here and there, but at the points where the batteries they are to handle are emplaced. As the railroad engineer knows his engine, so must the cannoneer know his gun or mortar, if he is to render the service his country should expect of him, in the event of a national crisis.

Under the present scheme the annual report of the Chief of Coast Artillery shows the gun defense of this country is supposed to include 1,300 officers and 36,051 enlisted men. These figures indicate what we need, not what we have by any means.

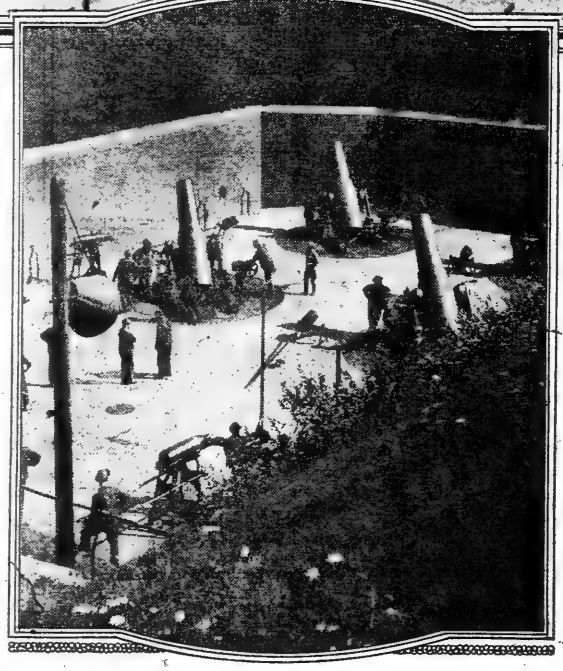
As worked out by the Coast Artillery experts the totals, given include 50 per cent. of militiamen. In other words, the militia was expected, when the scheme was worked out, to furnish, in the event of trouble, about 600 officers and 18,000 enlisted men. As at present organized the coast defense organizations of the National Guard, as shown by the report of the Chief of the Bureau of Militia Affairs, fall short of being able to furnish its allotted quota by about 150 officers and 11,000 men. Some States have furnished their full quotas, and others none at all.

The number of regular troops needed in the continental limits of the United States alone to half man its guns and to provide for mine defense is about 1,000 officers of all grades, and in the neighborhood of 26,000 men. This would necessitate about 230 companies of regular coast artillery maintained at a strength of about 100 men to a company.

And here is one of the dark features of this coast artillery situation, for the United States has not by a long way that number of coast artillery companies on guard in its fortifications. It is only necessary to state that the number of companies now available is 170, and of these about 50 are on duty outside the continental limits of the country.

Just an illustration or two to indicate the real situation. Take Fort Slocum, one of the minor fortifications guarding the Long Island Sound approach to New York City. That fort should have a garrison of six companies of coast artillery. To man Slocum there is assigned one company of militia reserves, and it is doubtful if that company has ever even visited the fortification. This is no reflection on the National Guard company referred to, for its work with the regulars has been very properly carried out at the more important and much more strongly fortified Fort Wright, off New London, Conn.

Fort Schuyler is another fort that furnishes a good example of the situation in many parts of the country. This fort should be manned by four companies. There are no regulars assigned to it, but four companies of militia would be sent there in the event of war. Fort Totten, the main fortification, nearest the Long Island approach to New York, is fairly well manned, but the situation could be greatly improved.



A Coast Defense Mortar Battery.

Fort Wadsworth would require fourteen companies in the event of war, and the monthly Army List and Directory shows there are three companies on duty there now. Eleven companies would be necessary at Charleston, S. C., and there are three there now. New Orleans needs six, and has one company. The important strategic fortifications on Key West Island to be manned properly require ten companies; yet at present one company is on duty there.

To meet the existing deficiencies Congress will be asked at its next session to provide the men to make possible at least the one-half manning of all the fortifications in the country. The first increase will probably be sent to the insular possessions and the Canal Zone to bring those companies to the maximum strength needed and to make possible the prompt beginning of the reinforcement of the home stations to the desired half-strength quota, which is the minimum that the War Department believes is possible in a sane and carefully worked out scheme of coast defense.

Another problem which is now being worked at is the necessity of increasing the range of the guns in American fortifications.

The mortars, which are of the 12-inch type, are already up-to-date, and there is no better high-angle ordnance in the world than those in the American forts. But it's a different story with the big guns, and it is to increase their range that the artillery and ordnance experts are now bending every effort.

To make possible this increased range it has been necessary to abandon to a certain extent the out-of-date disappearing carriage system, and to increase the elevation of the guns from fifteen degrees to a maximum elevation of twenty degrees and higher. This increased elevation will mean that the range of 14-inch guns will be increased from about 18,000 yards to 23,000 yards, and that of the 12-inch guns from about 15,000 to about 19,000 yards. The new 16-inch monsters, with a corresponding increase in elevation, will have their range increased to about 26,000 yards.

The plans for placing the new and greater 14-inch and 16-inch guns in all of our main fortifications are now under way and this is another important duty that Congress is expected liberally to appropriate for at its coming session.

As for the mortars those now emplaced have an effective range at 15,000 yards. These mortar batteries are all fired in salvos and at high angles. Recently an exceedingly interesting experiment with these big mortars was successfully worked out at Fort Monroe, Va. By careful observations of the fire, and getting the range errors by special devices perfected by coast artillery officers, it was found possible to ascertain quickly within twenty yards the extent of any error.

During this experiment two ranging shots, followed by two salvos, were fired. The projectiles fell within a few yards of a small target, which represented the centre of a battleship, and that target was nearly 15,000 yards distant.

An army aeroplane hovered over the target during the experiment, and by the use of smoke bombs signaled the errors to the observers on shore. Checking it up afterward it was found that the aerial observations and results tallied with the results obtained by instrumental methods, and that either method is effective, and one as good as the other.

The Army Ordnance Department has not developed any of the large calibre movable guns, such as the German 42-centimeter siege piece or the Austrian 12-inch mortar, but experiments are being made to determine the possibility of transforming our seacoast mortars into mobile armament. The development of these great siege pieces has necessitated a recasting of the plans for the defense of the fortified harbors from the land side, always their weakest point. History indicates that the forcing of a fortified harbor by sea attack alone is too hazardous an undertaking. Even the strongest battleship is vulnerable compared with a well constructed battery, and the inevitable loss in warships, which cannot be replaced for several years, has led in the past to combined land and sea attacks for the occupation of fortified bases.

When the range of siege howitzers was limited to six or seven thousand yards the defense of the land side of coast forts and harbors could in general be accepted as a local problem, a sufficient number of troops being set aside for the purpose. Now that these guns have a range from two to three times as great, the defensive lines which would insure an enemy being held beyond effective range would have to be extended accordingly. So long would the resulting line become that the force necessary to hold it against a concentrated enemy is so great that the troops had much better be organized into a field army and fight the enemy on his advance rather than await him within a selected line of defense.

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Sir Oliver Lodge on War and Its Aftermath

Englishman Noted for His Writings on Spiritism Criticises British Methods and Bickerings Between Capital and Labor. Suggests Remedies for Future

SIR OLIVER LODGE, renowned hitherto principally as a delver into the mysteries of spiritism, now appears as a contributor to the literature of the great war. "The War and After" (Methuen & Co., London,) is the unoriginal title of a book in which Sir Oliver sets down some original thoughts. The book is made up of bits, jotted down haphazard as the spirit moved their author. Scattered through it are plenty of pages of valuable reflections on the causes of the war, the war itself, and its aftermath, as Sir Oliver conceives it.

It is in this third part of his work that the noted spiritist writes most interestingly. Some of his chapters there, especially those on the relations of capital and labor, the mismanagement of certain phases of the war by England, and the reforms that ought to follow the war, are so outspoken in spots that one wonders whether the censor was caught napping.

Adding one more to the many voices accusing the British Government of blundering in its management of things behind the front, Sir Oliver writes:

War office officials without adequate training in mercantile affairs continue to manage what should be managed by competent civilians; and though they now conduct certain things, such as transport, in an admirable manner, under the organizing genius at their head, other things are being seriously mismanaged. Scandals are arising about contracts; and even nine months after the war broke out, competent and specially trained civilians, anxious to help, were not trusted and not encouraged. Meetings take place for organizing manufacturing firms on a war basis, but hardly anything is done. All this may, I hope, become ancient history at any moment; but, even so, valuable time has elapsed before it is set right.

We have depended almost wholly on the strong and resolute character of the men at the front, and we have dawdled over the preparations which would back up their bravery and make it effective.

Consider the civilian's position, and his irritating impotence in the face of what he knows is dire need. Great manufacturing firms are given rights and privileges for the good of the community; and when the call comes upon them for special service, they could surely respond, not merely to definite red tape orders, but in an organizing capacity; and they would be able to manage their business far better than when hampered by well-meaning but ignorant officialdom. Neither business nor finance can be efficiently worked by amateurs, any more than an inexperienced civilian can conduct a campaign. Civil activities must bend to military need, but the civil organization itself should be utilized, fully informed, and trusted.

Treachery would be rare, and when discovered should be dealt with in prompt military manner. The vicious contractor is as dangerous as a full-blown traitor. He may exist, but surely he is exceptional. Patriotism might easily be made the dominant note. Greed is a temptation which inefficient control only strengthens. Venality is not wholly excluded, or some officials are much slandered. Secret commissions are spoken of in some countries, and there are scandalous rumors even about the supply of arms.

But hideous evils like these need no denunciation. They skulk in darkness; the light of day would destroy them. There are people competent to drag them out; and random accusations are worse than useless.

Let us deal here only with those evils which are not universally felt to be evils—with those remediable errors which are consistent with a feeling of righteousness and honor and duty.

Mistaken or ill-informed officialism is one; it has been obstructive in every war we have had, and it is only less obstructive now. Hitherto the patriotism of manufacturing firms has prevented active revolt, but the traditional methods of the War Office, in subjects which they do not understand, have been irritating beyond words. Let us hope that under the present régime the tradition will be broken.

Merely as an illustration, and to avoid the danger and unfairness of discussing anything of quite recent date, take the case of shipment of horses to South Africa as a parable.

Cattle had been shipped to or from Liverpool by experienced firms, as a daily routine, for years; and suitably furnished boats were available; but all those fittings had, at great delay, to be cleared out and replaced by some War Office stereotyped pattern, which at sea broke down and lamed and killed the unfortunate animals. Industrial experience ignored instead of being utilized, and management undertaken by necessarily incompetent officials—that is one of the things that hereafter must be mended.

Turning to the labor troubles which have been such a serious feature in England since the outbreak of the war, Sir Oliver declares that the laborers driven to strike and otherwise hamper the country in facing the foe are not actuated by treacherous motives, but solely by "defective imagination, the result of lack of education." Authoritative exposition and instruction are needed to counteract the evil. Sir Oliver writes on this subject:

When the indignation of a people breaks out into rioting, the way to calm them is not by police suppression, but by information. If they are assured that the authorities are actually dealing with certain abuses, they will not go to the trouble and danger of violence; but if they are not so assured, they may feel it their righteous duty to show to those in authority that the country is in earnest, and that the population is behind them if they take strong measures.

In a democracy this is no small matter to be assured of. People in a higher class write to The Times, or speak on platforms, when they feel similarly moved; but for the mass of people, to whom a brick is handier than a pen, what outlet for their feelings have they beyond a protest emphasized by physical force?

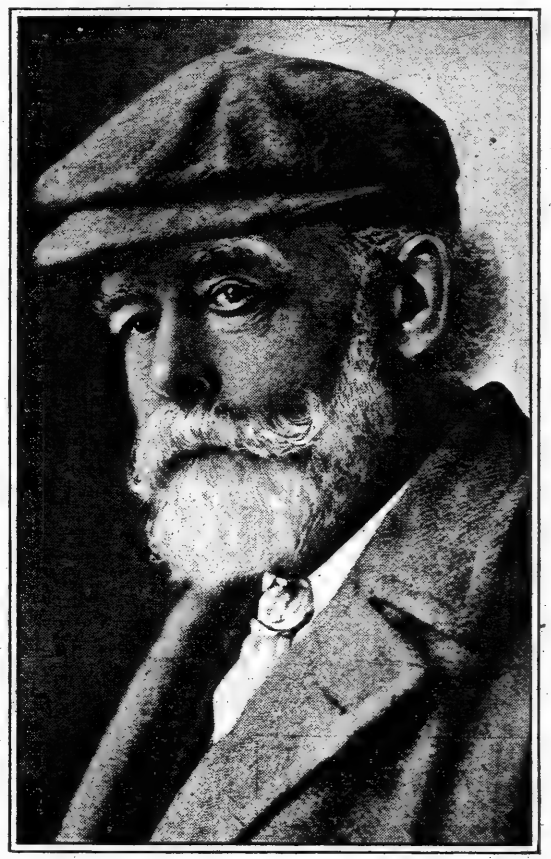
In its origin the outbreak may be quite serious and conscientious; but of course the danger is that a rough and irresponsible element, always lurking in the community, may utilize the opportunity for frolic, and may bring discredit on the movement by random destruction and looting.

Adequate and prompt information would stop the beginnings of disturbance, provided the Government were able to say and to prove—what unfortunately they are often not able to show—that they are fully awake to the position and are taking prompt and effective measures. It is just because this is not only not known, but sometimes not the fact, that rioting is in a manner justified, and occasionally does assist to stimulate into activity those who might otherwise be asleep.

The populace cannot be expected always to respond to stimulus just when desired, and to refrain from all undesired forms of activity, unless it is more frequently taken into confidence and informed clearly and sufficiently what is being done. * * *

What is past is past—though not beyond inquiry and punishment, and we are looking to the future. In the future we want to get down to the root causes of an evil state of things. Something is very wrong with industrial conditions when workmen's organizations can deliberately withhold munitions and threaten strikes, not because of any immediate grievance, but to uphold certain rules and regulations which in past times they have made.

This brings Sir Oliver to the question,



Sir Oliver Lodge.

Why have many British workmen become obstructionists despite the fact that their country is engaged in a life-and-death fight with a tremendously formidable enemy? His answer is that the relations between capital and labor are essentially unsatisfactory. In order that troubles like those now besetting England may not occur in future these relations must be entirely readjusted. After quoting these words of G. Lowes Dickinson: "We seek collective power because we are incapable of individual greatness. We seek extension of territory because we cannot utilize the territory we have. We seek to be many because none of us is able to be properly one," Sir Oliver writes:

But though a democracy is often afflicted with a spirit of unwise and disproportionate economy, neither idealism nor ambition can be reckoned among its weaknesses. It can be drilled for war, but the difficulty of organizing it for the arts of peace is partly due to its not understanding the worthiness of the object—having, naturally, small perception of the beauty of life—and partly to its disinclination to submit to authority even of its own choosing, preferring to be swayed rather by the passion of the moment than by wise and considered judgment. Yet "when a man chooses for himself the part that he will take in the national organization, the more incumbent on him is it to fulfill that part to the utmost. Where he has a voice in the selection of those who represent supreme authority, it is all the more incumbent on him to obey loyally."

That is where our enemy has an advantage. For in a military autocracy the danger of anarchic individualism is far less real; the people are readier, as it were by instinct, to do what they are told, and are not accustomed to think for themselves. "But liberty has its price, like all else that is worth the having, and that price is greater risk to the State and greater responsibility to the individual."

That truth is just why the attitude of some of the intelligent artisans in this country is specially perturbing and disappointing; the supine and apparently selfish attitude of some of them is deserving of scrutiny.

To what is it due? The facile slander is to attribute it to drink; and drink is not without its influence. Alcohol is perhaps supplied freely by interested enemies, and the temptation may often be succumbed to. But the attitude of some good workers to the country's needs is susceptible of deeper explanation than that. It is not, and it cannot be, lack of patriotism; the very same sort of men volunteer for deadly service at the front.

Whenever they can feel that they are serving the nation and not the capitalist they are heroic; the blighting suspicion which curbs their effort is as to who reaps the benefit of all their labor. And this is not a momentary impulse or trivial question; it has grown up during all the centuries of factory labor and dividend-earning companies. Labor is a floating commodity, easily acce-sible, and enterprises are started on the certainty that the necessary labor can be got for the asking, and can be discarded and changed at will. The real grievance of labor is the absence of interest in work—the long hours of monotonous, soulless toil.

"I am not unpatriotic," said a workman when remonstrated with. "I had two sons at the front, one of them is killed; I am willing to serve the country; but I will not slave overtime, and seven days a week, to increase the profits of a blasted bloodsucking Board of Directors.

"I will work the hours I choose (he might go on) and for as long as it is necessary to get me the pay I need for a week. More I don't need, and I want to live a human life and not the life of a slave. Show me work that has any interest and excitement and a spice of danger and I'm on; but to tend a machine day after day from my youth up—I'm about sick of it; and if they want it done for fifteen hours a day they can get another machine to do it—not me."

How can the modern craftsmen have joy in his work—work without thought or originality or initiative, or anything but a long familiar mechanical skill? It can be tolerated for a few hours a day, since that is the way in which he draws from the capitalist a living wage, but as for the work itself, the workman sometimes feels that it may go to hell and the capitalist with it.

"What's all the work for"? he sometimes asks. "I don't know who wants the things. They're not produced because they're wanted, but because there's a profit on each; and if a million are turned out in a year, then the profit is a large one. I'm one of the hands that make the profit for some one, and I'm tired of it.

"Slums tempered by beer shops—that's where we live, and we're taken on and shoved off just as may suit the manager. If the country needs my services, let it take them direct, let me have something to live for, something to work for, let me realize what I'm doing and be allowed to put some thought into it. Then I'll put my back into it, too."

Yet, in spite of harboring these bitter thoughts, British laborers, Sir Oliver points out, go into battle cheerfully and die with music hall songs on their lips.

Yes, they are fine at the front, where their importance is obvious; nor are those of the more privileged class any less fine there. But at home we have got into a rut of bad conditions, and so into an apparent lack of patriotism, for which the blame may have to be evenly distributed. * * *

The evil—whatever it is—the root of the so-called conflict between capital and labor—is not that of one nation, but of civilized humanity.

What, then, is the remedy?

One remedy is militarism. Let the worker be dragooned and disciplined into habitual obedience till he becomes docile, asks no questions, and does not cultivate a soul; then he will be useful to the State.

And the capitalist class—let them be disciplined and docile, too. The State will then be supreme; and provided other nations live a slacker kind of existence, it will acquire a world-dominance and be able to impose its will upon them all—that is the ideal condition from the German point of view. What an ideal!

It is no such ideal, according to Sir Oliver, that England should strive for. The readjustment of relations between rich and poor should be brought about by education.

But he is no advocate of introducing reforms while England is confronted by the present deadly peril. Any halt in

the production of munitions and other war necessaries due to bickerings between different social classes is, in his eyes, utterly wrong.

He states his views on how a better future may be achieved without unpatriotic quarrels in the present as follows:

The debilitating struggle for bare subsistence should certainly cease. It cannot possibly be necessary. Enough for a living is so easily procured. Not so easily if agriculture is neglected; we ought to keep consciously before us the fact that everything has to come from the land. That is what receives the sunshine, and it is upon the energy of sunshine that the whole activity of our planet necessarily depends. The amount of the energy can be reckoned, and it is enough to feed far more people than ever lived at one time or are ever likely to live. We have hardly yet learned how best to utilise it.

But, if we had, it is not bread alone that man needs: he should have leisure to cultivate his soul, and education should assist him. Bare subsistence is bound to come first, but that should be easy; the really difficult things follow after that.

Machinery may contribute to subsistence; machinery, from the plow upwards, is necessary for that, but wealth of soul is not increased by machinery. In so far as machines can perform bare mechanical tasks, and thereby confer more leisure upon human beings, their use is of manifest advantage. Steamships, instead of galleys of oars propelled by wretched slaves, represent an obvious stride in civilization; while to propel an aeroplane by human muscle is simply impossible.

Greater leisure ought to result from the performance of mechanical tasks and menial offices by machinery. But does it? Increase of output is often secured instead. "Speeding up" is a term invented in America; and humanity can thus become more enslaved and desperately driven than before. This is, or ought to be, the real meaning of the limitation of output insisted on by Trade Unions. And when it is doubtful whether things are wanted or not, such limitation may be legitimate; in peace time it may be possible to have over-production.

But when the things are vitally necessary, when they are needed to save the life-blood of your fellows, all such artificial limitation of the power of machinery becomes criminal. The whole nation must be aware that munitions and supplies of every kind are really needed now; and class legislation, like mere party obstruction and artificially hostile criticism, must be suspended.

The less of such obstruction and criticism that need be renewed after a return to normal times, the better for the nation. The entire atmosphere of production needs purifying by a more wholesome breath. At present manufacuring processes are smothered in the dust of recent strife, bound and hampered by restrictions founded on mistrust and choked by the noxious gases of greed and selfishness.

There is now a chance for better relations between capital and labor—as an outcome of joint sacrifice for a common end; and there is some hope that ideas of universal service for the good of the community and especially a keener realization of the fact that human life and welfare are the real objects of all exertion, may permeate and reform and reinvigorate the land.

Some of the most striking of Sir Oliver's remarks are under the head of "The Dullness of War and Its Civilian Aspect." He says:

The demonstration of the uninteresting and monotonous character of modern civilized warfare is a feature of special value. War is now dull and dirty business, and the accessories of its organization are much more closely related to the discipline associated with convict labor than ever before.

The state and panoply of war is a thing of the past. Parade finery has become an anachronism. It used to have a meaning when people actually went into war in fine clothes; but now that they are all discarded before business begins, they have become a sham and a pretense, like mock architecture, which pretends to be stone whereas it is really iron, the sham arch being supported by a girder.

Real fighting clothes are not conspicuous but workmanlike. Armies do not advance with banners flying and trumpets blowing, but in loose open order, each individual looking after himself, and taking shelter or digging himself into the mud as soon as possible. Tools are therefore quite as important as arms; and miners with safety-breathing appliances may prove themselves the fittest to survive.

It is much the same in marine warfare. To conduct sneaking undersea attacks on fishing boats or trading vessels is no occupation for a gentleman; and the deteriorating effect of this kind of work on German sailors has become conspicuous. It is dishonoring to a noble profession.

Every war has its own lessons, and training based on past experience gets rapidly out of date. Initiation and originality are more necessary than mechanical obedience. Changes are very rapid, and excessive practical instruction in extinct methods may be positively harmful.

Moreover, war has become to a great extent a matter of civil organization: traffic and supplies and railways, engineering and scientific applications and medical resources; all which things can be studied and encouraged and developed in times of peace, only a slight dislocation and extension being needed to make them available in times of war.

In medicine and surgery this seems fully recognized. It might be more recognized in engineering and many other subjects.

Far less than before is war an exclusive and self-contained subject. A few leaders and officers who make it a profession there must always be; but the bulk of the combatants should be engaged in civil occupations, and a moderate amount of parade drill should be sufficient. Open order advance must depend a good deal on individual prowess, and training for it must be more akin to scout work than to parade drill. Older methods have to be partially unlearned in modern war; it is full of emergency, and occasional breaches of regulation tightness may be justified by success.

The system of keeping soldiers nearly idle during peace, and too superior to do civil work efficiently, must be out of date. Trench work is dirty and muddy, and there is no reason why the men should not engage in similar work in peace time. In the old days at the South Kensington Museum, if a bucket was wanted, two men and a corporal were sent to fetch it; the two men brought the bucket between them, the corporal marching with them. This sort of thing is nonsense, and is akin to the "goose step"—a characteristic though ridiculous Prussian attitude.

It is right that war should disturb industrial organization, and that warriors should freely utilize the skill of civilians, who willingly help if called in and given the opportunity; it is not right that a whole class of the community be kept for war purposes alone. War is only tolerable if made a dire national necessity, so that it will never be entered upon lightly or for the sake of a career; it ought to interrupt careers, and be only undertaken when it is forced upon us from outside,—as in the present instance.

We have learned that against certain foes peaceful civilians enjoy no immunity in case of invasion. Hence they must be able to resist. For that purpose, and that purpose only, they must all be armed and trained,—at least wherever invasion is a possibility.

But apart from the actual danger which civilians now run, of overbearing and atrocious insult, universal body-training for service should be the rule; not what is now known as military training—or not much of that;—but plenty of something more like naval training—the training of the handy man; training for usefulness of all sorts, analogous to that of Boy Scouts; together with exercise for maintaining bodily fitness, for power of marching and carrying weights and endurance generally. Such discipline would be good for the nation, and would lessen the number of street loafers and corner men, whose very aspect is a disgrace.

To call upon every nation to maintain so large a body of troops as to be able to intervene effectively by armed force in case of need is too much, but there ought to be an international police to enforce the judgments of international law. Law without force at its back is futile. There must be penalties for the crime, and they must be enforced. The armies of the future must be maintained not for national aggrandisement, but as an international police. And the more civic and industrial the normal occupations of the force can be, the better. Many humane duties can be found for them—even for the few who have to be specifically professional—just as they are found for the ordinary civic police of today.

The army should be more like a police; and the more international the purely military calls upon it can be made, the better—an international police for enforcing international law, like the civil machinery we have for defense against burglars; the police being armed whenever burglars are armed, and provided with all the proper machinery. In mechanism and equipment nothing should be lacking; and every industrial organization should be pressed into service. But it should be in full swing for ordinary industrial purposes at other times, and the managing and directing powers of those who have acquired long expertness by practice should be utilized in times of war.

War should perturb the ordinary processes of trade; it should be conducted by their means and at their expense. Business should not go on as usual.

All neutral nations should consider it their duty to uphold international law, and must cease to consider themselves free to refrain from action in face of international crime. But only in face of actual crime should the international force be mobilized. The right of revolt and insurrection must be preserved. An army used to suppress freedom would be a curse. Like every weapon, many inventions, and nearly every scientific discovery, military force can be misused; its employment should be jealously guarded and limited to its proper purpose.

It must certainly be no engine in the hands of any one class, nor of any one Government. It must not be used to suppress popular criticism and free speech. All this is or should be platitude, for if there is a danger in this direction we are better without the force. The right use of force is to sustain, not to repress, freedom, and to uphold the principles of international law.

Sir Oliver also combats the widely accepted theory that, no matter what high sounding names nations may give to their reasons for action, the underlying motive is always self-interest. He writes:

The truth is that self-interest is very far from being the dominating motive of mankind. For one thing, there is always great uncertainty in which direction it really lies; and even if the well-known Christian paradox be set aside, there are many considerations which sway more strongly than strict logic.

As Bagshot says: "Statesmanship would be easy and peace secure if mankind were only governed by self-interest. It is the incalculable idealism of man—his passions and pride and lust for self-assertion and expansion—that destroys his peace and lends the glamour and the glory to his existence. History teaches us to mistrust all policies which assume that nations will act as on a cold calculation of their material advantages they ought to act. There is always something not ourselves which defeats the utilitarian within us."

This is especially the case among those who have but little leisure or ability to organise their lives, and who live mainly by instinct. The services given to society by such people are sometimes beyond praise. • • •

That our men bear constantly in mind the opposing ideals now in conflict, is not to be expected; but they know, clearly enough, that they are fighting for freedom from the yoke of an oppressor. They may well feel that subject to Prussian tyranny they would refuse to live.

To put up with petty insults continually, to stand by helpless while those nearest to us were injured, would be intolerable. Far better to die. With that in the background of their thoughts, their main activities, their valor and splendid pertinacious courage, are instinctive.

No voluntary army could be formed in time of war if self-interest were the motive for enlistment. The British response to a call of duty and danger has been magnificent. • • •

Nevertheless our foes expected us to be swayed solely by self-interest. We had acquired a reputation for selfishness and wealth-acquiring ease; but it was a false reputation and did not truly represent the people of England. Many a time the English people would have been willing to interfere with armed force when they saw flagrant wrong being done in Europe or Asia Minor, but their leaders hesitated and let the opportunity slip by.

The accusation of selfishness is easy to make, and not easy to rebut; for in our past history we have not been free from it. Politicians often think they are doing the nation good service by keeping a keen eye on British interests; and sometimes perhaps they are.

But as with individuals so it is with a nation, its true interest is not always in the direction of acquisition and greed. A nation has a soul too, and there are times when loss may be gain—certainly there are times when it may be wholesome, and when it would be willingly acquiesced in by the people.

The action of Italy, whatever its immediate cause, is glorified by noble traditions in the past. The world does not forget Mazzini and Garibaldi and Cavour; they are a splendid heritage, and inspire confidence. Would that we had more of such traditions to our credit.

Our actions now are handicapped by suspicion due to bad traditions in the past. It is not easy even to make use of our fleet without arousing animosity—especially on the part of people whose self-interest is endangered, and who imagine some commercial motive.

Objection is raised to our stopping goods from neutral countries from entering hostile territory, and to our interfering with neutral commerce by maintaining a kind of blockade. But in such a matter we have no alternative; we must behave fairly and honorably not only to our own troops but to those of our allies.

They have the bulk of the fighting on land; the frontier which they are facing is immensely longer than our portion, and it is our allies who will chiefly suffer by the incoming of extra hostile ammunition. It is our duty to protect them at sea, and keep war munitions out of Germany—including cotton and all other raw material for feeding either guns or fighters.

There is no selfishness in that. There is damned selfishness in not doing it.

Yet it is true here, as always, that bare selfishness does not really pay—that it is really safer to respond to the call of duty than to shirk it. That is why it is possible for a cynic to misconceive the motive. People are still to be found who think that England might have stood out, isolated by the sea, and defied the conqueror behind its navy; only taking care that it was always superior to that of any two or three other nations. But how long could this attitude of selfish isolation be maintained?

Said Dr. Sarolea, two years before the war: "With characteristic naïveté and insular selfishness, some jingoes imagine that if only the naval armaments of Germany could be stopped, all danger to England would be averted. But surely the greatest danger to England is not the invasion of England: it is the invasion of France and Belgium. • • • In the past the battles of England have been mainly fought on the Continent, and so they will be in the future. A crushing defeat of France in the plains of Flanders or Champagne, with the subsequent annexation of Northern Belgium and of Holland, would be a deadly blow to English supremacy."

If we had been mad enough to hold our hand last Autumn, the deeds that have been done in Belgium would before very long have been done here also, and we should have had to bow our necks to the Prussian yoke. No one need deny that we are fighting for our national existence too. There are two kinds of war, and war for freedom is a holy war.

From Here and There

One Year's Lost Ships.

THE number of ships lost to commerce throughout the world is presented in the statistical summary for 1914, pared by Lloyd's Register, which announces that in the course of the year the gross reduction in the effective mercantile marine of the world amounted to 766 vessels of 1,053,112 tons, excluding all vessels of less than 100 tons. Of this total, 491 were steamers representing 870,662 tons, and 275 sailing vessels, of 184,450 tons. The reduction was due to those lost, broken up, condemned, &c.

The sailing vessel record is practically the same as in 1913, but the loss to commerce of steamers represented a total of 338,000 tons higher than for the preceding year.

The losses involved are but a small percentage of the full mercantile marine of all countries, the figures of which for 1914 were: Steamers, 24,444, tonnage, 27,087,782; sailing vessels, 6,392, tonnage, 3,085,675; steamers and sailing vessels, 30,836, tonnage, 31,073,457.

The Nation's Centenarians.

SERBIA, according to statistics printed in England, is particularly the country of centenarians. In that land, one man in every 2,280 has lived to be 100 years old, the total male centenarian population of Serbia being 575.

Ireland ranks next in the longevity list. In the Emerald Isle, out of every 8,130 of population, there is one centenarian, the total number of centenarians being 578.

Out of every 43,000 Spaniards one is a centenarian. Norway has twenty-three centenarians, or one in about 86,000. England, Scotland, and Wales have about one centenarian to every 177,000 of population.

France has 213 centenarians, or one in 180,750. Sweden ranks seventh with twenty only, or one in 250,000. Germany has one in 702,000. Denmark only claims two, or less than one to 1,000,000 of its population; and Switzerland, with all its reputed healthiness, seems not to possess a single centenarian.

Skin and Patriotism.

IN the "Personal" column of The London Times the following advertisement recently appeared:

SKIN—Officer requires four inches by three inches of skin to cover wound and expedito his return to duty; opportunity for unselfish patriot.

The advertiser was a British Army aviator, then in a London hospital recovering from injuries received while flying.

He received more than fifty offers of skin in response to the advertisement, the offers coming from widely separated portions of the British Isles. Most of the replies came from women.

One woman wrote: "If the advertisement is a genuine one and skin is needed for grafting, I offer mine most willingly."

Another offer read: "I can very comfortably spare the skin, and you can have it first thing Monday."

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Family Washing—Semi-Finished Way

Carolyn Laundry, 110 East 129th St., N. Y., will take your table, bed linen and several family washing, wash it all, better than at home, starch pieces requiring it, and return ready for ironing, excepting the table, bed linen and handkerchiefs, which are returned ironed ready for use. All for six cents a pound. Phone: Harlem 4008.

Printing

A. T. De La Mare Co. Ltd., 438-448 West 37th St., New York. The correct use of printed matter solves sales problems. Our facilities for rendering expert printing service are complete, the result of long experience and devotion to the interests of customers. Phone: Greeley 80.

Not Safe at Home

Securities, deeds, insurance papers and other valuable documents to be safe must not only be secure from fire, but in a place where they are guarded all of the time. Such security may be had at

The Burglar and Fireproof Vaults of the

Lincoln Safe Deposit Co.

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Peace Movement Must Cease to be Negative

Men Will Continue to Resort to War With Each Other Just as Long as They Feel That It Is the Only Way of Preserving Their Rights

By Edward Marshall.

Of course war is brutal, wasteful, bad economics, but men will resort to war as long as they feel that it is the only way of preserving their inestimable rights, the independence of themselves and their countries," said Dr. James Brown Scott, one of the best known of the world's authorities on international law and a legal adviser of the State Department.

An additional importance is given to his utterances by the fact that he is high in the councils of the Carnegie Foundation for International Peace.

It will be observed that he is not a peace-at-any-price man, however, and in his scholarly utterances which follow will be found food for rational thought, but no sentimental peace talk.

"The peace movement must stop its campaign of unmeasured denunciation and propose reasonable and rational substitutes for war if it would have the slightest hope of real success—substitutes so reasonable and so rational that nations must accept them. The peace movement must cease to be negative. It must be constructive.

"The brutalities of war lie not only in its killing. The man who murders is killed, the man who works or travels on a railroad, or labors in a mine exposes himself to the danger of being killed; but that is a risk and there is a connection between what he does and the risk he takes. There is no connecting link between that risk and a sense of justice.

"In times past people often decided disputes by drawing lots. This was not a brutal method but it was abandoned because it did not settle definitely which side was right and which wrong. There was a chance that it might, but there was a chance that it might not.

"War is as much a matter of chance as the drawing of lots, and it has the additional disadvantages of being unspeakably brutal.

"But nations will continue to go to war and men will continue to offer themselves as sacrifices as long as no way other than war is offered by means of which international justice may be striven for.

"Let me offer two illustrations. One is an incident in the life of Saint Paul and the other an incident in the life of Saint Ignatius Loyola.

"What did Saint Paul do? The incident I have in mind occurred at Athens.

"No doubt he went around that beautiful city and admired its temples, for he had Greek learning and claimed to be a Greek. He may have thought the temples were an economic waste, but when at Mars Hill he got a chance he didn't say to the Athenians that they were squandering money, he did not denounce what he had seen; he simply said, in substance:

"'You are a very religious people. You have many temples dedicated to a large number of gods, and even one to the unknown God.'

"He offered them as a substitute the unknown God, and so reasonable was this God whom he described that He has displaced the old form of worship wherever the religion which represents Him has had a fair trial.

"When St. Ignatius started the Order of Ignatius the Catholic Church was practically gone. The Scandinavian countries had declared in favor of the Reformation, as had Scotland, England, the Low Countries, Bohemia, and Switzerland. The Protestants were even making inroads into Italy, and their so-called 'heresy' was dividing France. The old Church was supreme in Ireland, in Portugal, and in Spain.

"Loyola left the preaching of the gospel to the Dominicans and the Franciscans, and took up as his task the education of the young.

"The result was that first he and, later, every youngster whom he had taught became a centre of reformation. Thus large numbers of the seceders were brought back into the fold and the tide of reformation was checked. It was not the Thirty Years' War which did this; it was Loyola.

"Therefore, I say that the two great examples of success in the propagation of an ideal are Saints Paul and Loyola, and I main tain that methods similar to theirs would be as useful today as theirs were then.

"Humanity invariably demands a substitute to replace a fallen idol. Those who think along the lines of peace must offer to humanity a substitute for the God of Battles and must educate the public in the tenets of its faith. They must begin to teach the children, for they are open to ideas.



James Brown Scott.

"Now what should be, what can be this substitute? I venture very modestly but very firmly to submit the principles of justice to replace the principles of force in the intercourse of nations.

"Justice will decide and nothing but justice ever really can decide or ever really has decided. The principal objection to war is not that its brutal; it is that it does not decide. If war really does decide in accordance with the principles of justice, why, it would be easier to decide in accordance with those principles without war, would it not? If this is true, it must be obvious that war is unnecessary.

"I find myself justified in believing that principles of justice may be framed which will obtain between nation and nation, because nations, after all, are only men and women, more or less artificially grouped, and those men and women composing every nation that pretends to be civilized are familiar with the principles laid down in the codes of their countries and administered by their courts.

"I believe it to be reasonable to expect people to try on a large scale what has succeeded on a small scale, so I find it possible to hope that those principles which have succeeded within national lines can be pushed across national lines to international success after such changes as may be found necessary to fit them to newer and larger spheres.

"Let us look at any system of law in any particular nation, and we will find it containing three or perhaps four basic principles. We will find that it provides for the protection of life, liberty, and property, all more or less dominated by the principle of the Declaration of Independence—the right to the pursuit of happiness.

"These principles are expounded in every system of law of every member of the society of nations.

"Can they be translated into terms of international law? Yes. The protection of life, in terms of international law, means the right of a nation to exist.

"In terms of international law the protection of liberty means the right of each State to be independent, to grow and develop without interference or control from the outside.

"And in terms of international law protection of property means the right of a State to own property and have jurisdiction within its boundaries.

"If, then, with these three or four essentials of every system of international law, (to which should be added equality before the law, for States are equal members of the society of nations,) can we not hope that within a reasonable time the groups of men and women we call nations will be willing to recognize and make these fundamental principles applicable between groups or nations as well as within groups or nations?

"For ascertainment, interpretation and application of these principles to concrete cases, every nation has established courts of justice. Is it not reasonable to hope that within a measurable time nations may establish an international tribunal with competent judges appointed by agreement to ascertain the principles of law, to interpret law, and to apply it to all disputes of a justiciable nature between nations?

"Many disputes between nations are beyond the dominion of law either because there is no law comprehending them, or because they are not of a kind to be decided by law—as, for example, questions of policy.

"The same thing happens, however, in our daily life—questions as to whether a man shall or shall not marry, as to whether he shall send his children to one or another school, as to whether or not associates in business shall change their partnership into a corporation, or as to whether they shall move that business from a city to its outskirts.

"If, in the framing of a policy, individuals infringe upon the rights of others, law steps in and stops them, and, what is of equal and perhaps of greater importance, the existence and successful operation of courts of law have created an orderly and regulated course of conduct even in those transactions of life which are not controlled by law.

"Therefore my belief is that we reasonably can expect nations to agree to the development and to aid in the development of a system of law to regulate the conduct of States as members of the society of nations—a system of law based upon the fundamental principles to be found in the present system of law in every State civilized enough to become and to remain a member of the society of nations.

"Some people hope and others fear that the establishment of an international court to try justiciable disputes between nations would require a federation of the interested nations. If a federation is desirable or if it is necessary, it will come at some time and in some form, but for the purpose of establishing an international tribunal a federation is not a prerequisite nor would it be even advantageous.

"It is only necessary for the nations to agree to form a judicial union for the purpose of establishing a court, just as the nations already have agreed to the formation of some fifty public unions without any suggestion that these imply federation or the renunciation of individual sovereignty. One of the best examples of such unions is the universal postal union of which every individual independent State in the world and each of Great Britain's self-governing colonies are members.

"This can only mean that sovereignty is not involved, otherwise self-governing colonies forming integral parts of the British Empire could not be contracting parties to such a union.

"Now this Postal Convention lays down rules and regulations for the transit of mail, and provides that if disputes arise between any of its members as to meaning and management, such shall be referred for arbitration to a board consisting of three members, one to be chosen by each of the two contending members and the third to be chosen by them conjointly.

"There is a permanent bureau connected with the union to provide for the execution of certain formal duties.

"This arrangement has been entirely successful and therefore it is reasonable to assume that nations only need agree to form a judicial union, to establish a permanent court, just as the Postal Union has established a system of arbitration, and to agree that justiciable questions shall be submitted to and decided by it.

"By means of The Hague Conferences nations can agree upon the principles of law to be applied by such a court, and the law thus made will be the law of nations, because it will be made by all the nations.

"In stating these conclusions I am not talking as an advocate of peace, but as a lawyer. To a lawyer, far more than to a sentimentalist, it is evident that

such a course is practical and not even difficult.

"Should a dispute arise for which there is no Hague Convention, and no general principle of law, the nations in controversy could proceed upon a plan by means of which they agree upon the principle to be applied in that particular case, just as Great Britain and the United States agreed, in the Treaty of Washington, May 8, 1871, upon the so-called 'Three Rules of Washington' for the decision of the Alabama claims.

"Three objections often have been made by people agreeing to judicial settlement of international disputes. These are, first, the non-existence of an adequate body of law to be administered by the court; second, the difficulty of getting before the court a nation that may not wish to submit to its decision a judiciable case; third, the difficulty of executing a judgment which may be particularly distasteful to a defeated State.

"The first objection is serious, but not insurmountable. At present there is a very large body of law on which nations are agreed. The Hague Conferences can develop this law if only nations want it developed or completed. And, as suggested, it would be possible for nations to agree upon a principle of law if in some particular instance an applicable principle had not been established, as was the fact in the Alabama cases.

"The second objection, that based upon possible difficulties of getting a matter before the court, has been met by various suggestions. Some, for this purpose, have suggested a League of Peace, but it is believed that experience with the two Leagues of Peace now in existence, the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente, has not been such as to justify unwavering confidence in the effectiveness of a third.

"The league would be successful in its work only when weak-kneed and feeble powers were involved in controversy. The experience of the past year makes it doubtful if the league would so much as raise its voice in case a power like Germany should chance to be the recalcitrant nation.

"The difficulty of getting the nation before the court is also more specious than real. That sturdy individualist, Dr. Johnson, declared that no man could be unmindful of the good opinion of his neighbors, and perhaps this may be accepted as a truth upon his mere assertion, because, outwardly at least, he was the most self-sufficient of human individuals.

"I believe a clause which was drafted by the American delegation to The Hague as a part of its proposal for a permanent court, but which never was submitted to the conference, in the long run would overcome the opposition even of the strongest nation by bringing public opinion to play on the dispute.

"Now let us consider the last named objection of the list I have suggested—the difficulties lying in the use of force for the execution of the judgments of the court.

"Suggestions for the solution of the problem which this question presents have been many and various.

"Commercial pressure, non-intercourse and many other methods might be devised if it should be necessary to compel submission, but, to me, such a necessity seems unlikely, for there is not one authenticated case of a nation's refusal to submit to a decree of arbitration since the reintroduction of arbitration into international affairs by the Jay Treaty of 1794.

"Sometimes nations have grumbled and delayed, sometimes they have set aside an award upon the ground that that which was decided really was beyond the submission, sometimes the terms of an award have been modified by the parties involved in a big issue, but in not one instance, so far, has experience shown any need of force.

"If experience should show, in future, that force is necessary, force will be used, but, as Sir Lucius O'Trigger says, we had better leave the future to posterity."

City's Hospitals Will Soon Be Safe from Fire

Nearly 300 Buildings and 13,000 Inmates to be Protected at Small Cost of $175,000

FOR the first time in the history of New York, those of its hospitals which are directly controlled by the Municipal Government are being put in a condition which, according to experts, insures them from the horrors of a fire panic as well as any serious fire danger. This extensive fire prevention work is not quite finished, but it has progressed so rapidly during the last few months that by the end of the year every building in charge of the Department of Public Charities will be as safe from fire peril as the present state of scientific treatment can make it.

This fire prevention work affects nearly 300 buildings, and yet the entire cost of this municipal endeavor to insure the safety of the city's helpless and afflicted wards will be less than $175,000, including the installation at all of the big hospital centres of a new fire signal system. These buildings care for nearly 13,000 inmates—the last census of the department giving the exact number as 12,633, while, in addition, there are over 3,000 employes.

"To my mind, the City of New York has never expended a modest sum of money to better advantage," said Commissioner Kingsbury of the Department of Charities in discussing with a TIMES representative this undertaking. "So far as I know, it is not only the first time in the history of the city but of the country when there has been a comprehensive municipal plan toward making any special group of buildings immune from fire.

"The work itself is very simple, but it has taken years for the excellence of the method to be recognized. We cannot make the old buildings fireproof, but we can do the next best thing, and that is to equip them with fire walls and fire doors, dividing the buildings into sections, so that should a fire break out in one part the patients and occupants may readily go to the other section, when, the fire doors being closed, the conflagration would be confined to a single place.

"Of course, this does not by any means make the structure fireproof, for the great majority are old buildings, and the only way to make them actually fireproof would be to tear them down and replace them with the best type of modern structures. This is virtually impossible. In the first place, it would mean an enormous expenditure, while in the second place these old buildings are just as serviceable in respect to general arrangement and hospital conveniences as more modern ones would be.

"The fire wall system permits them to be made essentially safe from fire. In some cases it has been necessary to bisect the building by putting in a fire wall from the cellar to the roof, but in other cases, where additions have been made to the older structure, the party wall can be easily utilized for the fire wall.

"The work has just been completed at Randall's Island and at the Farm Colony on Staten Island. It meant the equipment of fire walls at Randall's Island in about forty buildings and in about twenty-five at the Staten Island Farm Colony. I felt that these buildings should be the first to be made as immune as possible against loss of life by fire, for at Randall's Island are nearly 2,000 children—the feeble-minded wards of the city—and at the Farm Colony are over 1,200 aged and infirm men and women.

"If any class of persons that needs the attention of the city requires the best conditions of safety in cases of emergency or danger it is the helpless children and old people, and I am glad to say that for the first time in the history of New York the buildings which house these unfortunate persons have been improved in a manner which makes any loss of life in case of a fire virtually impossible. It is panic and fear that usually cause the greatest loss of life at the outbreak of fire.

"I do not wish to be understood that by this fire prevention system the buildings themselves are rendered fireproof. That is not so, for should a serious fire break out in one of the old structures it might be destroyed, but the presence of the fire wall dividing the building into sections would confine the fire to one portion while the inmates could be carried in safety to the protected half of the building. In other words, it eliminates all the dangerous rush and congestion so prevalent at the outbreak of fire."

This fire prevention work has now been started at Blackwell's Island, where nearly one hundred buildings are under the control of the Department of Charities. The penitentiary and a few other large structures are in charge of the Department of Correction, and Commissioner Katharine Davis has appreciated the value of this fire prevention work so highly that she is planning to obtain an appropriation to equip the buildings under her charge with the necessary fire walls.

The work is being done by the Department of Charities under the immediate supervision of Third Deputy Commissioner Thomson. The author of the idea is H. F. J. Porter, a mechanical engineer who has made a scientific study of the fire prevention problem. He was appointed adviser on the fire hazard to the New York State Factory Investigating Commission, when that body was created by the Legislature four years ago, as a direct result of the agitation for greater safety in crowded buildings following the disastrous fire of the Wolff factory at Newark in the Fall of 1910 and the Triangle Waist Company's fire in this city in the Spring of 1911, in both of which many lives were lost.

The Department of Charities, soon after, asked a body of experts for recommendations toward insuring the lives of the helpless inmates in its numerous hospitals, almshouses, and homes. It was suggested that thirty-two of these buildings be provided with additional fire-fighting equipment and fire escapes of the chute type, which Mr. Porter facetiously calls the "down and outs."

This chute, which was seriously put forward as a practicable means of saving lives of helpless patients in case of fire, was a steel cylinder, with a spiral slide of the same material, and was provided with entrance openings at the sides connecting with the various floors. It was something like the "down and outs," explained Mr. Porter, that one sees at Summer amusement parks. The idea was that, at the outbreak of fire, the patients would be thrown into these chutes at the different floor levels, and then, sliding by gravity to the ground, they would be cared for by attendants.

Mr. Porter gave an amusing account of a demonstration he witnessed a short time ago in one of two chutes which were installed by a small hospital. While fire drills had been held frequently, the Superintendent admitted that he had not ventured to throw patients into this spiral receptacle, the tests being confined to a few able-bodied workmen who were ready to show the ease with which they might be whirled down the chute. When the demonstration was provided for Mr. Porter, however, it was discovered that portions of the steel slide had become so badly rusted that the occupants had to work their way down.

"I ascertained," said Mr. Porter, "that in case of a real fire, when the patients would have to be cast into the chute, the Superintendent had figured that about one minute to a patient would be necessary to wrap him up and drag him to the opening. As one floor had twenty-five patients, this would mean twenty-five minutes to empty the room, which did not appear as a very rapid or practical method of life saving."

After the report had been presented by the fire experts, Mr. Porter, as the fire hazard adviser, was called in consultation. He opposed the chute principle on the ground of its being costly and useless. In its place he advocated the adoption of the fire dividing wall principle and the horizontal exit which had already been successfully installed under his supervision in many large loft buildings in New York and other cities. Moreover, the cost was materially less. Mr. Porter's suggestions were accepted and are being carried out.

"This principle for hospital buildings is similar to the method I developed some time ago of safeguarding other buildings from fire," explained Mr. Porter. "The method is to provide fireproof division walls with doorways, closed by self-closing fireproof doors, thus dividing the building into sections, so that wherever a fire might occur it could be confined there.

"To render the removal of helpless patients easier, I designed special casters which would only move backward or forward. These casters are placed under the two headposts of the bed. At the footboard is a lifting strap. All the attendant has to do, therefore, in case of danger, is to lift up the foot of the bed and trundle it through one of the fire wall doors into the protected section of the building.

"Many of our older city hospitals have grown by additions in the shape of wings, usually in such a manner as to form a symmetrical design. Where this is the case the walls between the original building and the wings afford an opportunity to install the necessary fire walls. The original walls are never found perfectly effective for the purpose of fire walls, as they were not built with that object, but the material is there for turning them into satisfactory fire walls, which can be done at small expense.

"A great deal of the work at the children's hospitals and homes on Randall's Island has been accomplished by utilizing these dividing walls and strengthening them for fire-resisting purposes. In the cases of many of the smaller buildings containing no dividing walls it has been necessary to install an entirely new wall running direct from the cellar to the roof. Such a wall develops the sectional division which is required for this method of effecting a safe escape from fire. Wired glass in self-closing metal sash and metal frames must be provided in window openings which front on hazardous exposures and in storerooms where inflammable materials and supplies are kept. The fire wall, also, must be placed so that a stairway, elevator, or other means of exit may be on either side, thus allowing the persons in the protected portion to descend readily if necessary."

In connection with this fire wall preventive work a new fire signal system is also being provided at all of the different hospital centres under control of the Department of Charities. It dispenses completely with the loud whistle system, which, while effective in giving public notice of a fire in a large factory or industrial plant, is hardly applicable to hospitals and almshouses.

"A particular type of fire alarm system which does not possess the undesirable features of the old method was necessary to give perfection, so far as we know how, to this fire prevention method," explained Mr. Porter. "This fire signal system which I have worked out is now installed at Randall's Island and at the Staten Island Farm Colony, and before many weeks it will be in operation on Staten Island.

"The essential principles which I advocate in my plan to provide the maximum of safety for the helpless inmates of hospitals are, first, to take such precautionary measures as will tend to prevent a fire, and, second, in case of a fire, to arrange for its prompt extinguishment at its source and, in the meanwhile, to provide ready egress."

After the completion of the fire protection work on Blackwell's Island the fire wall equipment will be installed in the municipal lodging houses, the Kings County Hospital in Brooklyn, containing about thirty buildings, and several smaller institutions.

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Does the World Owe Everybody a Living?

Edgar Selwyn, Playwright, Believes It Does, But Is Also of the Opinion That It Sometimes Has to be Dunned Before It Will Pay the Debt

THE world owes every one a living. But the world sometimes needs to be dunned.

This might be called the economic philosophy of Edgar Selwyn, actor, playwright, and producer. He frankly acknowledged it to me the other day, as we sat in his pleasant office, high above the din of Broadway. And he told me how he came to believe in it.

"My theory is," he said, "that no man can fail to win out if he tries. If you know what you want, and want it strongly enough, you are bound to get it, especially if you are optimistic about it.

"A great deal depends on the way in which you go after things. If you ask for what you want pleasantly and confidently, you are more likely to get it than when you whine about it.

"If a beggar slinks up to you in the street and says tearfully, 'Boss, won't you please take pity on a poor fellow and stake him to a nickel to buy a cup of coffee? I ain't had a bite to eat since Wednesday night,' you probably will walk on without paying any attention to him. But if he smiles at you, and says, 'Boss, let me have a dime, will you, please? I'm broke,' then you'll be strongly tempted to give him some money."

Mr. Selwyn did not always have this simple theory of life. He told me some picturesque and dramatic events of his misadventures during the days before he learned to ask the world boldly for what he wanted.

"I always used to keep this story to myself," he said. "It was a tragic memory, and I was ashamed of it.

"But one day I got to swapping hard-luck stories with a friend, and I told this one. And, instead of being moved to tears, he laughed. So I decided that I must have had the wrong idea about it, and that it might have dramatic possibilities. I have built 'Rolling Stones' up from this incident.

"This is a suicide story—or, rather, the story of a suicide that didn't come off. The Winter before the World's Fair, I went to Chicago to look for a job. My parents were dead and I had exactly forty dollars.

"It seemed to me that the approach of the World's Fair made Chicago an ideal place to get work. Unfortunately for me, several thousand other young men had the same idea, and most of us spent weeks tramping the streets and hunting in vain for work.

"I rented a room for $1.25 a week. That may not seem to you to be a prohibitive rate, but I found it ate up my $40 pretty rapidly. I didn't spend much on food, but before long my money was all gone.

"My landlady was a kindly old soul, but she was poor, too, and after I had let several weeks go by without paying she told me she'd have to have my room. And as yet I had no prospects of work.

"Finally I got a job. It consisted of selling a history of the United States on commission. I sold just one copy. A fellow in a saloon near the stockyards took pity on me and bought a copy. I do not think that he ever made more than the first payment.

"Well, one night I was feeling pretty desperate. I hadn't a cent. I had spent the day vainly trying to get a job or to sell a history of the United States, and my landlady had told me I must move out. And that morning I had received a very dismal letter from my sister.

"I stood on the corner of Madison and Clark and looked in at a restaurant window. On the long glass tables were big bowls filled with buns. Any one who bought a five-cent cup of coffee could have all the buns he could eat. But I didn't have the nickel.

"Today, if I found myself in such straits, I'd just stop the first man who came along and ask him for a dime. But then I just stood in the street and looked hungrily through the restaurant window.

"A policeman passed me and gave me a friendly poke in the ribs with his club. I moved on.

"I looked up at the clock in a church tower. It was a quarter to 1, and a fine, soft snow was falling. 'My whole life,' I said to myself, 'is a failure.' I was 16 years old.

"In this mood, it seemed to me that the only thing for me to do with my failure of a life was to end it. So I started for Clark Street Bridge—on the run, for I was afraid that my resolution to kill myself would weaken if I went slowly.

"Still running, I reached the bridge. I did not stop; I vaulted over the rail. I landed, with a crash, on the solid ice.

"Well, you can imagine how I felt—shaken and bruised all over. Nobody but a simp would have jumped into the river without first looking to see whether or not it was frozen over.

"Now my one desire was to get on land again. I slipped and slid around and could not gain a foothold on the ice-covered pier. I was almost frantic.

"At last I managed to scramble to solid ground. At once I started to run—and ran straight into a man who was pointing a revolver at me.

"I gave a shriek that should have awakened all Chicago. The man did not shoot; he merely batted me over the head with the revolver and ran away.

"I fell to the ground, with a great wound in my scalp. How long I lay there unconscious I do not know. At last I woke up to find my face covered with blood and a tall, ascetic-looking stranger bending over me.

"He found that my wound was not serious, and led me to a near-by 3-cent coffee stand. After I had swallowed some coffee and rolls, I went with him to his room in Ontario Street.

"I remember how he walked up and down the room as he listened to the story of my troubles. 'Providence sent you to me tonight,' he said at last. He was the man who had held me up!

"Well, he was convinced that Providence had sent me to him, and that he ought to take care of me. He had been in straits as desperate as mine, but he had resolved on robbery instead of suicide. And he was glad that he had not succeeded in robbing some one, and then been arrested and sent to the penitentiary.

"It happened that he had recently answered a number of advertisements in the newspapers. He soon got work, and he had me share his room, giving me a quarter a day for my expenses. I took a fresh hold on life, looked at things more confidently, and soon got work.

"I never saw him but once after I left Chicago. I was playing with Kyrie Bellew in 'A Gentleman of France,' and we gave a performance in Hamilton, and there I found my old friend, prosperous and happy. He was a traveling salesman for a lace merchant and he was making a comfortable income.

"This episode furnished me with the situation I developed in 'Rolling Stones.' And also it taught me the absurdity of despair. I looked at things in a new light after that."



Edgar Selwyn. (Photo by Mishkin Studio.)

"How did you apply your new philosophy?" I asked.

"Well," said Mr. Selwyn, "I came to New York soon after that with only $17. But my whole attitude toward life was changed. Now it never occurred to me that I was a failure or that I could starve.

"I rented the same sort of room as before—it was on East Broadway. As before, I ran behind with my rent. But I wasn't afraid of the landlady—I did not avoid her or try to stave her off with promises.

"Instead I just took it for granted that she would trust me for the rent. I'd breeze into her sitting room every evening and tell her the day's adventures, and she never seemed to worry about the rent.

"I got a job selling neckties on commission to retail dealers. Every day I started at the Bowery, walked to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, went across One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and then down town again, stopping in all the men's furnishing shops on the way. Neckties, I found, sold better than histories of the United States. I managed to make about $9 a week.

"I didn't spend any time looking longingly into restaurant windows, either. When I was hungry I'd go into a saloon and say to the bartender, 'Say, I'm looking for a job and I haven't any money. Do you mind if I eat some free lunch?' And every time the bartender would say, 'Go to it.' This, of course, before I got my job of selling neckties.

"After a while I got work at 50 cents an evening ushering at the Herald Square Theatre. I sold neckties in the daytime and went to the theatre in the evening.

"Mansfield was playing there those days, and I used to imitate him for the amusement of some of the theatre people. But at last Mansfield found out that I was imitating him, so I was fired. And then—I became an actor."

Mr. Selwyn did not find out that life was a difficult thing for the first time during the Chicago days just described. His father was one of those adventurous Alabamians who went to Oklahoma in quest of fortune, and, like many another pioneer, he died of typhoid fever soon after his arrival. His son remembers vividly the suffering of that time, and remembers, too, that he finally was helped out of his difficulties by one Felix Adler, a kindly saloon keeper of the Cherokee Strip.

But the saloon keeper did not volunteer his aid. Mr. Selwyn was obliged, even at that early age, to put into practice his philosophy of going after what he wanted. He asked, and received.

"And then," he said, "I had to get back from Oklahoma to Alabama. I hadn't any money. The conductor came along and asked me for my ticket. Of course I had none, so he put me off the train at the next stop.

"I found myself in the wilds of Oklahoma, in the most desolate-looking village I ever saw. I simply couldn't stand the idea of staying there. So I crawled back on the train as it pulled out of the station—there was nothing else to do.

"I sat on the steps of the last car as the train sped along, and wondered what would happen to me. After a while the brakeman saw me. He yanked me into the baggage car and went for the conductor.

"By this time the conductor was pretty angry. He started to give me a great talking to, but I summoned all my nerve and stopped him.

"'Just wait a minute,' I said. 'Just let me tell you why I've got to be on this train.'

"And I told him the whole story—how my father's death had made it necessary for me to go to Alabama.

"It was about 1 in the afternoon, and I had had no breakfast. When I finished telling the conductor my story I was pretty thoroughly exhausted.

"The conductor looked at me in silence for a while. Then he got up from his chair and said, 'Wait here till I come back!' And he left the car.

"I sat there wondering whether I was to be thrown off the train or carried to prison. It seemed ages before the conductor returned, but it really was only half an hour. When he came back he brought a dinner-pail and gave me a square meal.

"When the train reached its last station, which was Kansas City, the conductor told me to stay in the car. He went away for about an hour, and then came back for me. He took me through the train-yard to another conductor.

"'Here's that boy I was telling you about,' he said.

"This conductor's train carried me to Memphis. And again I was put under a conductor's care, and so on until I reached home.

"You see, I asked for what I wanted, and I got it. There is always somebody who'll help you if you are on the level."

JOYCE KILMER.

Exhibition of Works by Old Lyme Artists

Held as Usual at Public Library by Group of Painters Now Organized Under the Name of Lyme Art Association.

ART AT HOME AND ABROAD

Subjects Chosen for Treatment Range All the Way From Typical New England Scenes to Fifth Avenue and Spain.

OLD LYME is holding her annual exhibition again regardless of wars and rumors of wars. The attempt to raise money enough for an art gallery was not fully successful, although a site has been purchased and stands ready for the building. The pictures are shown as on former occasions in the Public Library, to the support of which the admission fees are dedicated.

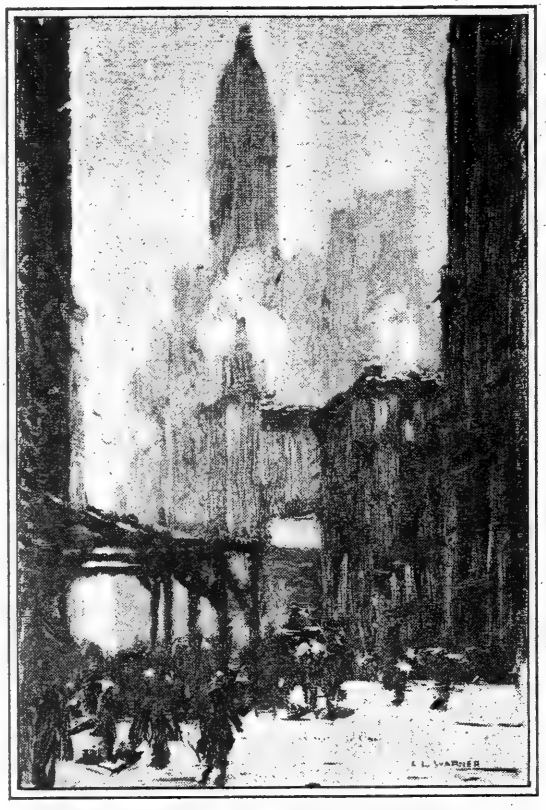
However inadequate for the fulfillment of their ambitions the artists may consider these casual and unpretentious quarters, it is reasonably certain that the public gets more enjoyment from the exhibition than if it were held in a modern hall, with indirect lighting and a putty-colored background. The splendid nullity of the modern picture gallery is much to be deplored. It is like the too perfect butler, who so thoroughly obliterates himself that you cannot shake off the uneasy consciousness of him. The modern gallery gets out of the way with a tact so impeccable to let you enjoy the pictures that you are unreasonably unable to do your part. The point is, of course, that pictures are not made for exhibition galleries, or if so are hardly worth the making. There should be a certain intimacy between the picture and its environment, a certain sense of belonging. Instead of which the poor things are hung in rows, in a discreet and uncommunicative setting, like nothing so much as orphan children waiting to be chosen.

The absence of this unpleasant aloofness and formality is what gives to the Old Lyme exhibitions their character and charm. There is nothing about the surroundings more picturesque than one expects from New England. Cows and grass and water, gray boulders in the pastures, old white frame houses along the broad streets, subtle suggestions of possible Colonial mahogany and Paul Revere silver within doors; without, a sky that keeps its pose untiringly, showing patches of robin's egg blue beneath its fleecy drapery of cloud. That is about all there is to it.

The artists return year after year, and the landscape becomes a part of the life of each. Each could say with the Scholar Gypsy: "I know these slopes. Who knows them if not I?" The same problems present themselves year after year for solution; the same, yet as varied under their familiarity as the moods of your best companion.

If, then, the Old Lyme group feels that it must have a new Lyme Gallery, having achieved the corporate title, "Lyme Art Association," and having secured a site near Miss Griswold's—the very heart of the colony—it should see to it that the building erected be in proper Colonial style, an integral part of the landscape, and sympathetic to the pictures of the landscape that will hang in it. Otherwise visitors will regret the good old days when the exhibition was held in the library, with windows nicely shaded by green trees, and not a vestige of a publicity committee.

By no means all the pictures shown at the Lyme exhibition are local subjects. They range from Fifth Avenue, New York, to Cuenca, Spain. A fair proportion of the collection, however, are at least of Connecticut origin. Lucien Abrams, a newcomer to the colony, has a picture which he names "A Garden in Lyme," and which is hung, most inappropriately, on the first landing of the stairway. It is an old New England garden seen with the eyes of modern France, eyes that have rested studiously, no doubt, on the work of Cezanne, but the pictorial result has both energy and freshness. And the tangle of unconsidered yellows and reds and blues and purples in the garden bloom gains by the stylistic treatment. Without losing character it achieves dignity. There is character, also, in the background hill and trees in spite of the curious banana foliage that gives so exotic a look to trees in the paintings of the modern French school.



"The Singer Building," by Everett L. Warner. (In the Exhibition of the Lyme Art Association.)

"In the Hop Yard," by Wilson Irvine, shows a truly Whistlerian indifference to the curiosity of the public. The title seems to have little enough to do with this mass of cloven and disrupted rock, over which plunges a little torrent of white water. But the initiated know that the unexpurgated title should have read, "The Devil's Hopyard," with reference to a place a few miles distant from Lyme in the true wilds of Connecticut, untouched by any railroad, even the adventurous tracks of the Blackhall Branch shying away from it. The artist has marshaled and organized the various planes of the rocks with much knowledge and a highly accomplished draughtsmanship. The complication of the original reduced to simplicity in this competent and effective manner irresistibly recalls Sargent's method of dealing with similar problems.

Everett L. Warner's "An Old-Fashioned Dooryard," which presents after the candid habit of this painter the full face of a sallow old house front to the observer, is a true Lyme subject,—a hump-roofed house with lilacs pressing confidingly against it, and green branches flickering in the quiet sunlight. Mr. Warner's insight into close relations of tone and his ability to embody the spirit of a scene in scrupulously just representation of its external features make his pictures peculiarly satisfying to those of us who like frankness without brutality, sensitiveness without weakness.

In a much less flexible language, Breta Longacre expresses somewhat the same discriminating sense of faint changes in the colors and tones of things.

Frank Bicknell is happiest in his unpretentious porch shadowed by Dorothy Perkins roses, William S. Robinson has succeeded in giving a sparkling quality to his "Meadow Brook," and the tremulous delicacy of the season portrayed to his "Spring." Clark G. Voorhees, also, has caught the pensive gayety of the early year in his "Joy of Spring." Each artist has seen the world through a veil of gold and purple. George M. Bruestle in "Winter Afternoon" is dedicated to a black and brooding mood of nature. The white cloud piled in his dark sky glows fiercely in contrast. Matilde Browne in "The Poplars" has used a long, loose brush stroke that seems to express the character of the trees as fortunately as she expresses the character of her cows and sheep in the sketches shown in the upper room of the Library. She has the quickest of eyes for the significant revealing gesture or detail of form.

Will Howe Foote is unusually vivacious in "The Mill Dam." Foliage and water have a brisk movement and the color is agreeable. His "Autumn on the Lieutenant" shows his favorite tree decked out in cloth-of-gold for his benefit.

There are several cattle pictures, as usual. William H. Howe drives his rather sombre herd under a dusky sky. Carleton Wiggins continues to group his cows according to nature, and persistently facing both ways. Jules Turcas enlivens his "Gray Day in Spring" with felicitous touches of blue. Henry R. Poore strikes an unfamiliar note in his huntsmen, bright flecks of color in a low-toned landscape. There is a nice effect of sunlight in Harry Hoffman's "Cuenca, Spain," and Platt Hubbard, another newcomer, strikes a pleasant note of color in "Montego Bay, Jamaica." Edward F. Rook is massive and gray in his "Monhegan."

Two artists are represented by pictures under which are placed crossed palms, in memory. One is Lewis Cohen, the other Frederic W. Ramsdell. Both died this Spring. Mr. Cohen's large picture of the Pont Saint Michel recalls his student period under Legros. The large calm surfaces, the simple, permanent features of the scene emphasized, the transient subordinated, these were qualities in the art of Legros and are prominent in Mr. Cohen's art. "The Chestnut Tree" and "October," by Mr. Ramsdell, are not less characteristic of their author.

Several views of New York are in the exhibition. A sprightly snow scene by Guy C. Wiggins, lacking in atmosphere in the distance, but with a remarkably fine foreground. Edmund Greacen's sketches of snowy streets are carried less far, but give a lively impression of weather.

The figure painters find their account in working directly from their models posted out of doors, with the elusive light and so-called shade playing upon varied textures. Robert Tolman, recently annexed to the Old Lyme group, has done something rather unusual in giving equal importance to the problems



"Winter Afternoon," by George M. Bruestle. (In Exhibition of the Lyme Art Association.)



"Canterbury Bells and Foxglove," by Harry L. Hoffman. (In Exhibition of Lyme Art Association.)

of characterization and those of light and shade. The little figure in a yellow sweater grasping the branch of a tree with a well-drawn muscular young hand is a real person with definite individuality in the sharply marked eyebrow and long cheekbone, but the translucent shadow on the flesh and the sense of air floating about the small head are given their due importance. Mr. Tolman's other figure study is not quite so blithe and fresh in feeling.

Mr. Greacen's lovely girl arranging flowers on a window seat is in his characteristic pallid tones, the lights and darks reduced in order not to disturb the aerial envelope. The result is delicate and sensitive. Mr. Bittinger paints reflected light falling on a robust lady whose long skirt divides the canvas diagonally with a bold, sweeping line.

Mr. Burr's girl among the fleurs-de-lis is, of course, a version of youth and flowers and other conventional elements of the subject, but the snapping freshness of the air and the decorative splashing of the foreground with the iris blue are the picture. A brook subject by the same artist shows an even more powerful organization of color values and appreciation of inner character. You get from it the truth of the scene—wet water, ambient air, foliage through which flows sap—without the teasing obvious realism prone to dog the footsteps of truth.

There is one miniature by Lydia Longacre, and a still life by Florence Dow. Four figures by Bessie Potter Vonnoh in the centre of the room make a pleasant diversion in the plan previously followed in the exhibitions.

Upstairs the sketches are grouped with brilliant effect, not in the least resembling the now conventional "Thumb Box Exhibitions." They are made for fun and for study, serious and blithe, and are rather more rewarding than the works on view below, from which a little of the first freshness of impression inevitably has departed.

Book Illustration of the Present Day in England.

A special number of The Studio is devoted to modern book illustrations in England, and the survey made shows how high the general level has been during the past sixty years. In America we have had no such moment of high inspiration as occurred in the late sixties when the pre-Raphaelites took up the task of feeding the wood block with their rich imaginings. Since then, with many deviations from the narrow path of appropriate page decoration, and with many lapses from the standard set by the masters of illustration, the art has on the whole maintained its dignified ideal with a very large number of gifted artists rallying to its support.

In this, however, as in everything, the hand is subdued to the material, the idea to the process. He is the greatest of artists who can make a limitation serve him and wrest from restrictive conditions the strength that sets him free. In the day of Linton and Dalziel the woodcutter's tool was a sceptre wielded with power and authority.

In the account of their work given by George and Edward Dalziel these competent craftsmen say that "Wood Engraving, being no exception to other arts, demands conditions necessary for the production of perfect work; first, the man who makes the drawing ought to know the capabilities of the material and should work accordingly; second, the engraver should have all the true instincts of an artist; and, third, he must have the full interval of time to perform his work with proper care."

These conditions have been modified in the case of modern engraving; the public, become accustomed to the fidelity—apparent fidelity—of process work, ceased to take pleasure in the convention of the wood engraver, and the latter has attempted to stretch the possibilities of his material to the utmost, achieving in such results as those produced by Mr. Wolf and Mr. Cole an amazing reproduction of the characteristic qualities of painting and other forms of art.

In the immediate present a school of wood engravers has appeared, more independent of compromise, stimulated by the imperishable art of the early Germans, and bent upon restoring to the woodcut the ferce of its first youth. Naturally, these last work for a limited public and have not yet reached the multitude for whom the presses of the printing room revolve at top speed.

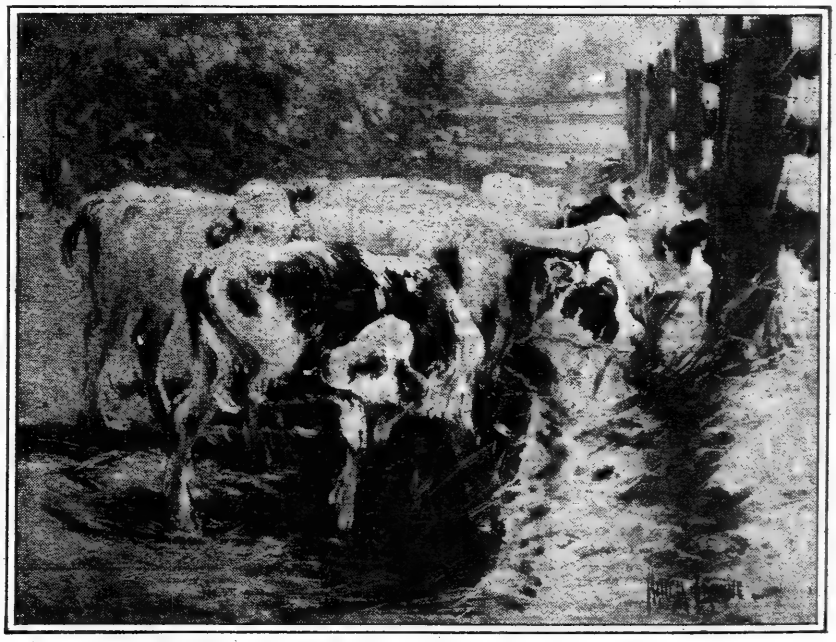
Even this multitude, however, is gaining a sense of the bolder and more personal effects in illustration achieved by modern artists entering that field. The feeble half-tone is yielding to the line cut, and there is hope that another generation may see the book, the magazine, the weekly journal in something resembling unity of style. The bold illustration will, it may be hoped, rebuke and react upon the feeble type, and it will be generally seen that even soft paper and a cheap process can yield beauty of effect in proportion to the recognition paid to these limitations.

The history of book illustration in England holds much encouragement for the future of that branch of art in which expression goes hand in hand with decoration. Beginning with Moxon's "Tennyson" of 1857, one sees in the group of brilliant minds marshaled to that simple enterprise a collective talent absolutely suited to its purpose. Millais, Holman Hunt, and Rossetti all were born to illustration, the last, especially, taking the themes of his most important pictures from literature and keeping them sturdily to the spirit of the original in his passionate translation. The process of wood engraving in the hands of Linton and Dalziel curbed even such proud intellects, however, and reduced them to one likeness. To examine the beautiful plates in that dowdy little epoch-making quarto is to recognize at once the family resemblance existing among them. To glance at the paintings of the three men, or at photographs of the paintings, is to realize how largely this resemblance was due to the convention of the wood block. This convention was strong to save when it came to printing on coarse paper, and no one who has seen the magnificent series of the Parables drawn by Millais for "Good Words" can find fault with the rendering of the superb designs. Other illustrators of the period were Frederick Sandys, "one of the greatest masters of black-and-white of any time, and a living influence today"; Arthur Boyd Houghton, Frederick Walker, and George John Pinwell, Tenniel, Du Maurier, Frederick Shields, Simeon Solomon, and John Gilbert.

As in other special periods of development in art, color followed line. Randolph Caldecott, Kate Greenaway, and Walter Crane are the memorable trio dedicated to the colored-picture book for children. Walter Crane is still an unfailing source of pleasure in this kind wherever his books find their way to nurseries. He was influenced by Italy and Japan, by the Moxon "Tennyson" for the purchase of which he saved his pennies, and by the Greek sculptures in the British museum. All these influences can be traced clearly in his work, yet their mingling has none of the cold eclecticism to be expected. "A fresh, direct vision, a quickly stimulated imagination, a love of symbolic and typical form with a touch of poetic suggestion, a delight in frank, gay color and a sensitiveness to the variations of line and contrasts of form—these are some of the characteristics of the child, whether grown up or not." Walter Crane thus analyzed the childlike temper of mind, and first of all the qualities found in his illustrated books—those marvelous shilling books—are sympathy with this mental attitude. In addition he gives us a profusion of the well-considered and beautiful detail which happily engages the mind of youth, a color harmony admirably adapted to the crudities of printer's ink, and a unity of impression found nowhere else in low-priced publications.

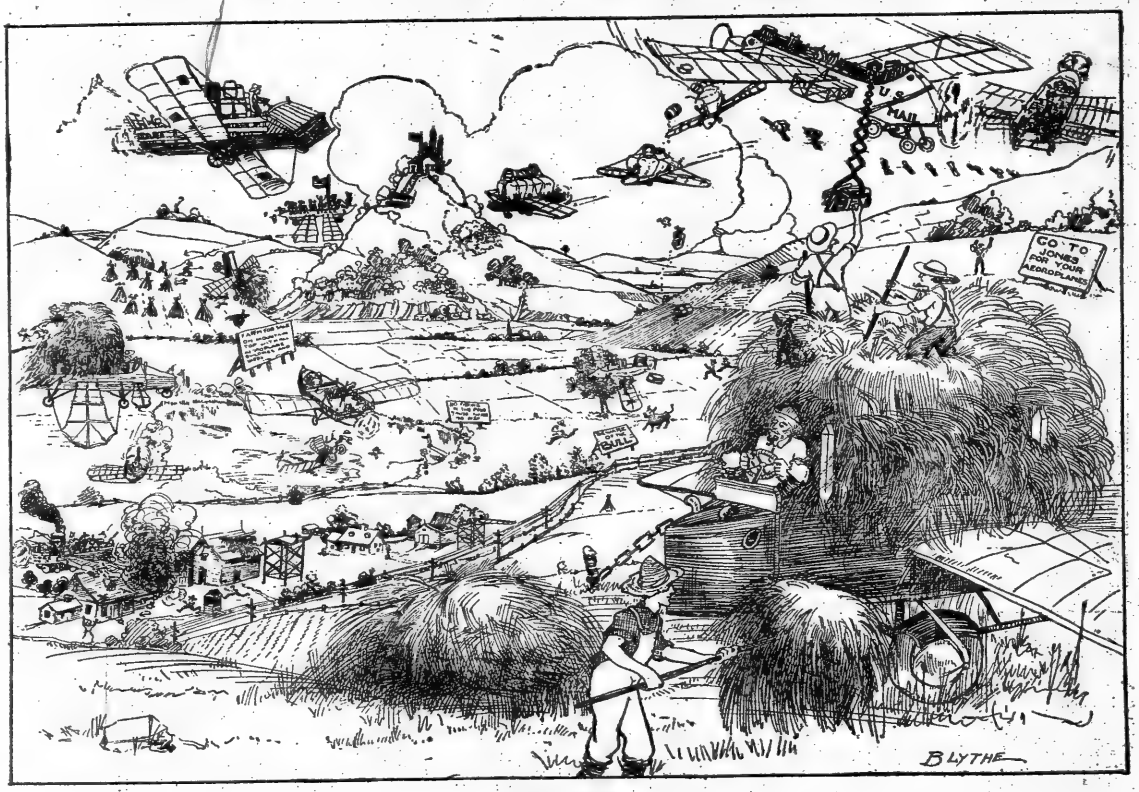
A few years ago he wrote for the Art Journal a description of the way in which the "Baby's Opera" was made, the first of a more ambitious series. The well-known engraver and printer, Edmund Evans, had brought printing in color to a new efficiency, and his craftsmanship made possible an artistic execution. The studies for the designs were made in a studio surrounded by an old garden and orchards and meadows filled with plant and animal life now "cleared off the face of the earth by an electric railway." He says: "My sister, who had supplied most of the renderings in verse of the old nursery tales to fit into the little tablets left for the legend on my toy-book pictures, collected and arranged the tunes; but only music type was used. I made the pictures and the borders, and Mr. Evans did the printing. The price was 5 shillings, but there was no gold on the cover! The book was weighed in 'the trade' balance and found wanting; in fact, 'it would never do.' The public, however, thought differently. An edition of 10,000 was immediately sold out and another was called for, and the book has been in demand ever since, having reached its fiftieth thousand."

It was the intimacy of this work, the happy, free expression of an artist working out his ideas without parsimony or drudging, united to the excellent printing, that found the public taste ready to meet it.



"Fly-Time," by Matilda Browne. (In Exhibition of Lyme Art Association.)

A Source of Innocent Merriment



Scientific Farming.

Lines From a Jester's Note Book
By John Kendrick Bangs

GOOD-BYE, SUMMER!

FAREWELL, Summer, cold and bleak,
With thy heavens sprung sleak!
Gone for aye thy wintry days,
With their frigid arctic ways—
Back into thy polar nest
Speed thee onward, there to rest
With thy fog, and sleet, and frost,
And thy spirit tempest-tost!

Who designed thee none may know
With thy January glow;
Whence was born thine antic scheme
Only wizardry may dream;
Wherefore thy December touch,
Wherefore thy November clutch,
Wherefore all thy flood and hail
No mere mortal may unveil.

Possibly thou wast a jest
Of some Pow'r by wars distrest,
Sent to thrill a weeping earth
With a rude Homeric mirth—
But a sad joke, if at all—
Summer aping Winter, Fall,
Is a bit of empty chaff
Quite unworthy of the laugh.

Or, perhaps, some Cubist wight
Hath conceived thee on some night
When the gods were occupied
With Bellona's crimson tide,
Changed thee from the silky thing
All true Poets used to sing,
And for sunshine, zephyrs sweet,
Given us but storm and sleet.

Whence and wherefore all thy stress
Finite mind can never guess;
But 'tis certain, high or low,
Glad are we to see thee go;
And we hope till thou art sane
Thou wilt not return again—
Changeling Child of Flim and Flam,
Vale ad Aeternitam!

***

A DISTINCTION.

The caddie snickered as Dubbleigh cut deep into the fair green.

"Are you laughing at my golf?" roared Dubbleigh angrily.

"Nun-no, Sir," stammered the boy. "I w-was only lui-laffing at your g-g-game, Sir."

***

LITERARY.

"Oh, I simply adore Meredith and Browning and Henry James," said the gushing young person.

"So do I," said Little Binks. "They are perfectly delightful. It's like sending your mind to a gymnasium. Er—do you read them in the original?"

ON THE CASUALTY LIST.

Bildad says that he has private information to the effect that our old friend General Prosperity has been seriously wounded at the front and has had to retire probably for a long time from active duty. It is no relief to the public to know that his place has been taken by General Uneasiness.

THE HEIGHT OF IT.

"They tell me," said the Professor, "that Mrs. Highroller is a very sympathetic woman."

"I should say she was," said Harkaway. "Why, when her husband eloped with Mrs. Gayboy she immediately sent Mrs. Gayboy a telegram of condolence."



A Story From the Front.

Tommy—One of them Ghurkas cut off a German's 'ead so clean 'e never felt it. 'Ye've missed me,' ses the German. 'Oh,' ses the Ghurka—'jest you try an' shake it.'

—From The Bystander.

An Odd Witness

DURING the trial of a case in a Philadelphia court it became necessary to take the testimony of a curiously reserved witness.

"What do you do?" asked the lawyer having him under examination.

"I am very well," was the unexpected answer.

"I am not asking as to your health. I want to know what you do."

"I work."

"Where do you work?"

"In a factory."

"What kind of a factory?"

"It is a rather large factory."

"May I venture to inquire what you make in the factory?"

"You want to know what I make in the factory?"

"Precisely. Answer without further circumlocution. Tell us what you make."

"I make $10 a week."

Not in the Ranks.

AN exhorter in a negro camp meeting in Alabama had just made a great speech. When he got through he went down among the congregation and asked each one to join the army of the Lord.

One of the congregation, when this question was put to him, replied:

"I'se done j'ined."

"Whar'd yo' j'ine?" asked the exhorter.

"In de Baptist Church."

"Why, chile," said the exhorter, "yo' ain't in de army; yo's in de navy."

Not His Destination.

A MISSISSIPPI RIVER steamer was stopped in the mouth of a tributary stream owing to a fog. An old lady passenger inquired of the Captain the cause of the delay.

"Can't see up the river," was the laconic response.

"But I can see the stars overhead," said the old lady.

"Yes, ma'am," continued the Captain, "but until the boilers bust we ain't going that way."

Logical.

Knicker—What becomes of the boy who wants to buy his grandmother?

Bocker—He develops into the man who sits up with a sick friend.



The New York Times
Review of Books
LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

SECTION FIVE | NEW YORK, AUGUST 29, 1915 | EIGHT PAGES

INTIMATE DISCLOSURES IN DARWIN LETTERS

Great Scientist's Early Romance, Domestic Happiness, and Religious Difficulties Described in Hitherto Unpublished Volumes of Correspondence

EMMA DARWIN: A CENTURY OF FAMILY LETTERS, 1792-1896. Edited by Her Daughter, Henrietta Litchfield. Two volumes. Illustrated. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

ONE of the literary surprises of the year comes to light in these two stout volumes of Mrs. Charles Darwin's family correspondence, edited by her daughter, Mrs. Litchfield. The collection includes scores of Darwin's private letters, hitherto unpublished, beginning with his love letters to his cousin, Emma Wedgwood, before their marriage in 1839, and ending only with his death in 1882. Still more numerous, however, are the letters of Mrs. Darwin.

How did the author of the epoch-making "Origin of Species" appear to his wife and children? What did they think of his work? How did Mrs. Darwin reconcile her husband's books with her religious convictions? These questions are answered in the present volumes more fully than ever before. It is almost purely the domestic view of Darwin that we get here. Of Darwin the scientist there is very little. The resounding conflict started by his books is scarcely mentioned, save in one or two places, as where he smilingly tells of an angry Welshman's letter commenting on "The Descent of Man" and abusing him as "an old ape with hairy face and thick skull."

But of Darwin the loving and beloved husband, father, brother, cousin, and friend there is a delightful abundance. The first volume goes back to an earlier generation of the Allens, Wedgwoods, and Darwins, who are all closely interrelated by marriage. That half of the book has only a moderate degree of public interest; but at the beginning of the second volume Charles Darwin, the young naturalist, comes home from his five years' cruise around the world on the Beagle. With all his learning, he is full of youthful spirits, and sets the feminine dovecotes aflutter wherever he goes. His heart is soon captured, but he pops the fateful question with fear and trembling, because, as his daughter remarks, "he had the strange idea that his delightful face, so full of power and sweetness, was repellantly plain." Finding his love reciprocated, his feelings find voice in words such as these:

> Like a child that has something it loves beyond measure, I long to dwell on the words "my own dear Emma." I kiss the hands with all humbleness and gratitude which have so filled up for me the cup of happiness. It is my most earnest wish I may make myself worthy of you.

The bride-to-be is equally happy, though she admits jokingly to her aunt, Mme. Sismondi, that there is one "real crook" in her lot. Charles dislikes the theatre, and she sees domestic dissensions ahead. A girl friend writes, however, that they will be "quite too happy together." She hopes they will have a chimney that smokes, or something of that kind, to prevent them from being quite intoxicated.

As usual, the troubles ahead proved to be different from the ones expected. The young husband's dislike of the play vanished when he saw Macready in the new drama of "Richelieu," but his health gave early signs of breaking, and he was more or less of an invalid from stomach troubles throughout the forty-three years of his married life. Yet, unlike Carlyle, he kept a serene temper, and the same was true of Mrs. Darwin, though she bore ten children, and reared seven of them.

These volumes present a curious illustration of the chasm that English society maintains between social life, in which women dwell, and business life, in which men labor. Throughout the twenty years in which Darwin was working on his "Origin of Species" the letters of those nearest and dearest to him seem to have contained scarcely a reference to what he was doing. Only with the actual publication of that book does the subject finally break into these pages. Even then there is very little about it in the letters, but an interesting address by the scientist's son William is inserted, and Mrs. Litchfield has this to say in her connecting text:

> In 1859 the "Origin of Species" was published, and my father got terribly overdone with getting it through the press. My mother worked with him correcting the proofsheets. When the book was finally off his hands he went to the water-cure establishment at Ilkley, and we followed on Oct. 17. It was bitterly cold, he was extremely ill and suffering, the lodgings were uncomfortable, and I look back upon it as a time of frozen misery. There was much excitement over the letters which he received on its publication, but I remember my mother would not show me Professor Sedgwick's horrified reprobation of it.

Here follows one of the intimate disclosures of these volumes. In his autobiography Charles Darwin speaks of his wife's "beautiful letter to me, safely preserved, shortly after our marriage." This letter, or at least a large part of it, is now given to the public. Mrs. Litchfield explains that her mother was not only sincerely religious, but very definite in her beliefs. She read the Bible with her children and taught them a simple Unitarian creed, though they were baptised and confirmed in the Church of England. In her early life she was distressed to know that her husband did not share her faith. Instead of entering into a discussion,



she wrote a letter to him, of which the following is a portion:

> The state of mind that I wish to preserve with respect to you is to feel that, while you are acting conscientiously and sincerely wishing and trying to learn the truth, you cannot be wrong; but there are some reasons that force themselves upon me and prevent my being always able to give myself this comfort. I dare say you have often thought of them before, but I will write down what has been in my head, knowing that my own dearest will indulge me. * * *
>
> There is another reason which would have a great effect on a woman, but I don't know whether it would so much on a man. I mean Erasmus, whose understanding you have such a high opinion of and whom you have so much affection for, having gone before you. Is it not likely to have made it easier for you and to have taken off some of that dread and fear which the feeling of doubting first gives, and which I do not think an unreasonable or superstitious feeling?
>
> It seems to me also that the line of your pursuits may have led you to view chiefly the difficulties on one side, and that you have not had time to consider and study the chain of difficulties on the other, but I believe you do not consider your opinion as formed. May not the habit in scientific pursuits of believing nothing till it is proved influence your mind too much in other things which cannot be proved in the same way, and which, if true, are likely to be above our comprehension?

After a gentle admonition as to the "danger of giving up revelation" and as to the "duty of prayer," she concludes:

> Don't think that it is not my affair and that it does not much signify to me. Everything that concerns you concerns me, and I should be most unhappy if I thought we did not belong to each other forever. I am rather afraid my own dear N. will think I have forgotten my promise not to bother him, but I am sure he loves me, and I cannot tell him how happy he makes me, and how dearly I love him and thank him for all his affection, which makes the happiness of my life more and more every day.

Again in later years Mrs. Darwin wrote a similar letter to her husband, more outspoken in its religious tone, urging him to direct his thoughts upward, and reminding him that "it is feeling and not reasoning that drives one to prayer." This letter, like the other, was carefully preserved by the scientist, and his daughter found these words inscribed below it: "God bless you. C. D. June, 1851."

"The Descent of Man" was published in 1870. Mrs. Litchfield read the proofs for her father and received his grateful thanks. Her mother wrote to her concerning one of the chapters:

> I think it will be very interesting, but that I shall dislike it very much as again putting God further off.

On the occasion of the Darwin centenary six years ago William Darwin was persuaded to make a speech about his father at a banquet in Cambridge. He said the quality that had impressed him most was his father's abhorrence of cruelty, and especially of slavery. When living at Down his father had heard that a gentleman farmer, with whom he was slightly acquainted, had allowed some sheep to die of starvation. Though Darwin was ill and weak, and though it was painful to attack a neighbor, he went around the whole parish, collected all the evidence himself, brought it before the Magistrates, and had the man convicted. The son also recalled that his father passed sleepless nights because he could not keep out of his mind some harrowing incidents from Olmsted's "Journeys in the Slave States," which he had been reading.

After three years of married life in London, Darwin had retired to Down, adopting the routine which he followed for the remaining forty years of his life. His health was precarious. Every morning he worked to the very end of his tether, so that he would often have to say in the middle of a sentence, "I am afraid I must leave off now."

William Darwin denied that his father had lost interest in poetry and art. The last paragraph or two of the "Origin of Species," he said, could hardly have been written without a deep sense of the beauty and poetry of the world. As for his father's interest in art, he related the following:

> I remember once when he was staying with me at Southampton, when I and my wife were out of the house, he went through the living rooms and collected all the pieces of china and chimney ornaments which he thought ugly, and on our return he led us with much laughter into his chamber of horrors.

There is not much literary flavor in these volumes, but a deal of fine sincerity and sweet reasonableness. Refinement is in the air. And if these cultured aunts, nieces, sisters, and mothers take no particular pains to say things in a literary style, they are in a constant atmosphere of literature and of worth-while people. Florence Nightingale is a neighbor and close friend of the Allens, who speak of her as "Flo," and almost worship her for her deeds in the Crimean War. Tennyson calls on the Darwins, but apparently fails to charm them. They have more liking for Longfellow and his brother-in-law, Tom Appleton, full of witty remarks and ghost stories. Huxley, of course, is a close friend, and Professor Häckel—well, hear Emma Darwin:

> We have been rather overdone with Germans this week. Häckel came on Tuesday. He was very nice and hearty and affectionate, but he bellowed out his bad English in such a voice that he nearly deafened us.

Thomas Carlyle and his wife may be glimpsed rather frequently in the letters of the Darwin-Wedgwood clan, and not always in approving fashion. When Charles Darwin was still an engaged young man, writing to his sweetheart in 1838, he said:

> On Sunday evening Erasmus [his brother] took me to drink tea with the Carlyles; it was my first visit. One must always like Thomas, and I felt particularly well toward him, as Erasmus had told me he had propounded that a certain lady was one of the nicest girls he had ever seen. Jenny [Mrs. Carlyle] sent some civil messages to you, but which, from the effects of an hysterical sort of giggle, were not very intelligible. It is high treason, but I cannot think that Jenny is either quite natural or ladylike.

Seven years later one gets another view of Carlyle through the eyes of Fanny Allen, who was present at a dispute between "Thomas" and Mazzini on the value of music. She writes:

> T. C. could see nothing in Beethoven's sonata, "it told nothing." It was quite like a great quantity of stones tumbled down for a building, and "it might have been as well left in the quarry." He insisted on Mazzini telling him what he gained by hearing music, and when Mazzini said inspiration and elevation, Carlyle said something disrespectful of Beethoven, and Mazzini ended with "Dieu vous pardonne." It was very amusing.

Mrs. Litchfield also has a small bone to pick with Carlyle. Remarking that she wishes it were possible to convey an adequate idea of the charm of her "Uncle Ras," otherwise Erasmus Darwin, she adds that he will be remembered chiefly by Carlyle's few words of description, and these are misleading. She quarrels with his phrases, "this honest Darwin" and "a perfect gentleman," but those who know Carlyle's literary ways will hardly take the matter as seriously as she does.

These volumes are edited with care and unfailing good taste. The illustrations include excellent portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Darwin.

READJUSTMENT PROBLEMS AFTER THE WAR

Professors Albert Bushnell Hart, E. R. A. Seligman, Franklin H. Giddings, and Others Discuss the After-Effects of the Great Struggle Upon the United States

PROBLEMS OF READJUSTMENT AFTER THE WAR. By Albert Bushnell Hart, Edwin R. A. Seligman, Franklin H. Giddings, and others. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

WHAT will be the after-effects of the great war upon the United States and the rest of the world? Upon human liberty, upon the currents of commerce, upon the relative financial standing of the nations? Seven eminent Americans have tried to answer these and kindred questions in the volume named above.

One of the first effects will be to compel us to spend more on our army and navy. Professor Hart of Harvard brings out this point in his chapter on "War and Democracy," while calling attention to the dangerous extent to which the people of all the warring nations have surrendered their democratic powers into the hands of a few Cabinet Ministers and military men. At the time when the war broke out, he says, not a single one of the National Legislatures did its duty. The Parliaments of Great Britain, Germany, France, and Russia were at hand, ready to take part in the great decisions, but not one of them was consulted until after war had actually broken out. Professor Hart regards this as one of the most sinister aspects of the war. The excuse—the need for swift action—is obvious, but, when the cyclone has passed, can the rightful owners of the various ships of State regain possession of their own property?

Whether the future trend will be toward democracy or away from it will depend upon the victor. Dr. Hart has no love for the brand of civilization that lays a mailed hand on every able-bodied man and says, "Think no more; only shoot!" Yet he believes that American democracy itself cannot survive unless it is prepared to keep out hostile armies. He says:

> It is a crime which ought to be punishable by confinement in a State's prison for the American people to rely upon untrained volunteers for future wars. . . . This favored country cannot go on indefinitely enjoying the privileges of modern life without taking account of the present changes in warfare and international relations.

Professor Seligman of Columbia also sees war ahead for us, in his essay, "An Economic Interpretation of War," he says it is a waste of time to debate about who set the torch to the powder magazine. There was an inevitable conflict in the international financial situation, and when we reach Germany's stage of development we shall also be in danger of a clash with Great Britain. His theory is this:

> There are three stages in the expansion of a nation. In the first it exports agricultural products. In the second it exports manufactured articles, and in the third its chief export is capital. Great Britain alone among nations has been in the third phase for several generations, and has enjoyed world power in consequence. Germany reached this stage at the beginning of the present century, emerging thus into direct rivalry with England for supremacy in the capitalistic exploitation of industrially undeveloped countries. This, according to Professor Seligman, is the true cause of the war.

Probably in another generation, he says, the United States will reach the stage where its accumulated capital will have to turn to the industrial development of other parts of the earth, and then our friendly relations with Great Britain will be imperiled. This clash of financial powers, he holds, will go on creating great wars until every inhabited country in the world has had its industrial resources fully developed. Then, and only then, will capitalism become an agency of peace, having brought about a "reign of national economic equality." Hardly a cheerful outlook! If industrial capitalism is to go on slaughtering its millions until it achieves "economic equality" in a world of human inequalities, we may as well wait for the millennium.

The more immediate results of the present war upon our commerce and finance are discussed by Professor Emory R. Johnson of the University of Pennsylvania. One of the first effects, he notes, will be a higher rate of interest. The vast destruction of European capital will give the United States a much more important position in international banking than it now holds, but there is grave danger that our supply of gold will be reduced to an unsafe amount. In the first year or two after peace comes we shall sell large quantities of goods to Europe—chiefly on credit—and then look out for trouble! Says Professor Johnson:

> American industries, having been stimulated to unusual activity immediately following the war, will probably experience a severe check two or three years after the war; and if a panic is avoided it will be due to the foresight and business restraint of American manufacturers, particularly the large business organizations that control a relatively large share of the output of staple industries.

Professor Johnson says every great war in the last century was followed by feverish business activity, and then by depression. He believes that, while European manufacturers may not regain all the ground they have lost, they will get back most of it in a few years. Another effect that we must beware of, he says, is a flood of undesirable immigration from Austria-Hungary, Poland, Southwest Russia, the Balkan States, and Italy. Unless our immigration laws are strictly administered, the people of this country will have to support a largely increased population of paupers and criminals.

Professor Giddings of Columbia discusses the effects of the war upon social evolution. It is a struggle between two civilizations, and the outcome will give one or the other a long lead. Professor Giddings analyses the contending ideals, and decides that the one evolved out of our own democracy is the better for mankind. Professor W. W. Willoughby of Johns Hopkins comes still more emphatically to this conclusion in his essay on "The Relation of the Individual to the State," though he adds that we have something to learn from the German administrative system. Professor George G. Wilson of Harvard contends that the war has not killed international law, and points out many signs that it is not only alive, but developing at the present moment. Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich reviews briefly the effects of recent events on the methods of military and naval warfare.

The volume, though not large, is compact of large thoughts and of stimulus to thought.

MODERN RUSSIA

MODERN RUSSIA. (In the Modern World Series.) By Gregor Alexinsky, ex-Deputy of the Duma. Translated by Bernard Miall. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

THIS survey of Russia and its people, written by one who knows his subject well, is ably and comprehensively done. The defects and the terrors and the sadness of Russian life are there, as well as the new hope and the new movement, on the part of millions whose lives are gray, for more liberty and more rights, for more share in the vast wealth of this land of astounding, mad contrasts. The present edition is a republication at a lower price, the book having been first published in this country five years ago.

In view of the alignment of the present war, that portion of Mr. Alexinsky's work in which he deals with the Franco-Russian and the Anglo-Russian friendships is of interest. The Franco-Russian alliance, he finds, was due primarily to finance, and those who think its inception lay in the Germanophobia of the French are wrong. The author says that the commencement of Franco-Russian friendship began with "the downfall of French imperialism in Tonkin." French capital, he states, sought to recoup for the losses of the Franco-Prussian war by turning to the Orient. After the sad experience in Tonkin, Frenchmen of money saw in Russia the chance which they sought. He goes on:

> Hence the new orientation of French capital and its outflow into Russia. Shares in Russian foundries and mines, Russian loans quoted on the Bourse of Paris—such were the bases of the Franco-Russian alliance. Thus is explained the curious fact that the Russian monarchy and republican France have conceived a mutual affection.
>
> The Russian monarchy needs the aid of the French Bourse, and the latter is anxious that a "strong authority" should exist in Russia, in order to assure it of the payment of interest and the creation of sinking funds, &c. The financial support of France has always been of extreme value to the Russian monarchy.

Alexinsky goes on to say that military and diplomatic considerations did, of course, play their part in the alliance, as well as the rivalry between France and Germany, but he considers such elements "of secondary importance," compared to the financial reasons.

As for the Anglo-Russian friendship, "which is certainly one of the most remarkable phenomena of contemporary international politics," that is not based on economic reasons. Two facts are held by the author responsible for the ending of the ancient hostility between these powers—the awakening of Asia and German competition.

The awakening of the people of Asia, declares Alexinsky, threatened the supremacy of Europe in Asia, and England and Russia drew close to protect their interests there. As for Germany, Alexinsky finds that the advances made by German trade, finance, and diplomacy in the Near and Far East, the Germanization of the railways of Asia Minor, the increasing importance of Germany in all fields of activity, have caused England to be willing to overlook her old dislike of Russia, and fear of the latter's designs on British territories in Asia, in order to combine against Germany.

COUNTING THE COST

THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF WAR. By F. W. Hirst. London: J. M. Dent & Sons.

MR. HIRST, editor of The Economist, London, is apparently the first writer to devote a volume to a formal study of "The Political Economy of War." He offers an economic history of the chief wars of the world, from the beginning of the seventeenth century to the close of the first year of the present war. Eight chapters also are devoted to histories of great war debts, including that of the United States, and the right and wrong ways in which they were handled.

The author has no delusions about the glory of war. It is hideous, suicidal waste, and he blames the ruling classes of all the European countries for the present losses, the most colossal that the world has ever known. His chapters on "The Trade in Armaments" will not be easy reading for some men in his own country. He holds that private armament firms were largely responsible for the insupportable burdens of Europe at the time of the outbreak, and he presents evidence to show that Krupp, Armstrong, Creusot, and the rest were working in close and secret relations with each other. Thus, Krupp of Germany and Armstrong of Great Britain had divided Turkey between them, one taking the army, the other the navy—and both becoming active causes of the war.

The armament business, says Mr. Hirst, is different from other kinds of trade. Not only does it work in close touch with politics, but, like whisky, it creates an appetite. If a big battleship can be sold to one nation, the taxpayers of the nearest potential enemy can so much more easily be persuaded that they ought to have one, too. Before the war, if British firms could sell dreadnoughts to Austria or Italy, they actually stimulated the home demand to a corresponding degree, getting a similar amount out of the pockets of English taxpayers.

Perhaps the most striking case of the sort is that involved in the activities of a certain R. L. Thompson, who was for years a traveling correspondent of The London Times, while secretly working up business for the Armstrongs on commission. One year he received more than $40,000 on sales of warships to Argentina and Chile, egging on one country against the other. When the United States increased its naval force, he wrote to his firm that he would make this very clear to the Japanese and get them to go ahead with their naval preparations. Mr. Hirst's belief is that the armament makers and their stockholders are among the chief causes of war.

The chapters on the cost of the present war deal in unprecedented figures. The author estimates the money expenditure of all the powers together at $50,000,000 a day. The new debt thus far created at 5 per cent. lays a lasting interest burden of about $1,000,000,000 a year upon the people of Europe. But this is by no means the worst. There is the actual destruction of property, the loss of trade and production, and the irreparable loss of millions of men cut off in their prime. The total killed or maimed in the first year of war is placed at 4,200,000 men, and the mere economic loss that they represent is estimated at $8,975,000,000.

Mr. Hirst throws a rather lurid light on the German method of financing the war—by issuing paper against the household goods and other possessions of the people. The financial outlook seems dark to him, and he predicts that all the belligerent Governments will ultimately be compelled either to default on their interest payments or to abandon conscription and be content with a very small expenditure on armies and navies. The latter method alone "offers a tolerable prospect for Europe in the long years of industrial and commercial depression that lie ahead," but the author hardly hopes to see it adopted.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE

SOME ASPECTS OF THE WAR. By S. Peres Triana. London: T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd.

AMONG many aspects of the war discussed by Señor Triana, the one of liveliest interest to citizens of the United States is the relation of the Monroe Doctrine to the war. He calls attention to the fact that both the Allies and the Germans have given more explicit recognition to that American aegis of exclusiveness than ever before. Count von Bernstorff stated early in the war that Germany was ready to give formal assurance that it had no intention, if victorious, of violating any portion of the Monroe Doctrine. In November an Anglo-French note to the United States protesting against abuses of neutrality by wireless stations off the South American coast was an explicit recognition of that doctrine.

The significance of Señor Triana's attitude lies in the fact that he is a Colombian and to a certain extent speaks for Latin America. He is also an ex-member of the Court of Arbitration at The Hague. In his youth he attended a German university, but a close view of the privileged ruffianism of Prussian soldiers in the streets of Berlin disgusted him. In a chapter entitled "Why a Spanish-American Should Not Be a Pro-German" he gives incidents and official acts illustrating the savage tyranny of German military swashbucklers.

Señor Triana believes the Monroe Doctrine ought to be upheld and cherished by all the American republics in the present crisis. He urges all Spanish-Americans to bear in mind what a Prussian victory in Europe would mean to them. The territorial integrity of their countries would be threatened almost immediately—unless the Monroe Doctrine and the United States could prevent German aggression.

As to the possible invasion of Canada: In an interview last Autumn Count von Bernstorff argued that, as Canada was sending troops to the Allies, a German invasion of that country ought not to be considered a violation of the Monroe Doctrine. Señor Triana combats this view, saying:

> "Canada is waging war on Germany by every means in her power; yet Germany could not invade Canada, even if circumstances permitted, for it is not within the limits of acceptable surmise that the United States would tolerate the landing of European troops on warfare bent on any part of the continent, and far less so within such proximity to their borders."

The author holds that this discrimination would involve no real unfairness. In preventing an invasion of Canada the United States would merely be acting in self-protection. The Monroe Doctrine gets busy only when guns are pointed this way. It cannot stop Canadian hostilities against Germany, but if Germany should try to retaliate it would get into action. So says the author. He calls it a curiosity of international politics, an "unprecedented and unsought-for condition of 'privileged belligerency' for Canada."

The Kaiser's habit of "ordering God Almighty to form in the ranks with his other servants" and fight for the Junkers and their privileges is denounced by Señor Triana as "the most audacious and glaring form of blasphemy." He contrasts its bad taste with the reverence of Lincoln in standing for "the right as God gives us to see the right." His voice is for democratic liberty and his last chapter contains an eloquent warning of the dangers of Prussianism even among the Allies. There are Prussians in Britain and France who never spoke a word of German, he says, and if the dictation of peace terms is left to such men, no matter which way the victory goes, the desolating competition in armaments, which is used to tame the masses down to a life limit by taxation, will be extended to the rest of the world.

THE NEXT WAR

THE UNITED STATES AND THE NEXT WAR. By George Lauferti. New York: The Athenaeum Press.

THE object of Mr. Lauferti's brochure is to arouse Americans to get ready for an inevitable war. It threatens us on both oceans, he believes, and our weak army and navy are only an invitation to attack. Whichever side wins in the present European conflict our Monroe Doctrine and moral suasion will not suffice to keep Europe's congested millions from an armed attempt to find an outlet in the Americas. Says the author:

> We must arm and make ready to defend ourselves against possible contingencies arising from a bloody European victor carried away by the god of war and for the moment irresistible. We must arm and make ready to defend ourselves against a chastened people, defeated but not broken—filled with dull resentment against our clumsy neutrality. But most important of all, we must arm and make ready to defend ourselves against the threatening eastern hosts.

Mr. Lauferti is sure that Japan means to make war on us some day. Why else is she taxing her citizens 40 per cent. of their incomes and building a navy more powerful than ours? The combined English and Japanese navies have almost four times the strength of ours in dreadnoughts and superdreadnoughts. The Japanese Navy could finish off our Pacific Squadron, less than half its size, while the British Navy was annihilating our Atlantic Squadron, less than one-fourth its size, and the rest would be a simple matter of landing a few army corps.

> Expansion of the yellow races [says the author] must come by way of America, the least populated, least exploited, least protected, richest country of the white world. The segregation of the white and yellow races means war—to be delayed, perhaps, but not to be avoided.

Soon all Christendom united will have to fight a war of self-preservation against Japan and China, thinks Mr. Lauferti, and as the United States will get the brunt of the attack, we should begin now to organize the white nations into a defensive empire, welding the races together as we have welded samples of them in our melting pot. And we should begin, he says, by encouraging the growth of a military party, not for offense, but for a solid basis of strength on which to stand and compel the observance of international laws. Without strength our words of peace are useless.



CANADA BLACKIE'S STORY OF PRISON LIFE

Experiences of a Man Serving a Life Sentence That Bring Together in Contrast the New and the Old Systems of Penology

THE STORY OF CANADA BLACKIE. By Anne P. L. Field. Introduction by Thomas Mott Osborne. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.

HERE is a prison reform book that has a power out of all proportion to its modest size and pretensions. The story of Canada Blackie is a heart-stirring proof that more enlightened penal methods than those in vogue in the past can change a powerful destructive agent into a loyal worker for the good of society.

Canada Blackie, so called from his Canadian birth and raven hair, died at Sing Sing a few months ago at the age of 42. His early death was the direct result of a brutal prison system. For twelve years he had been confined at Dannemora and Auburn under a life sentence for burglary, which was extended to "life and ten years" when he shot a guard through the shoulder in an attempt to escape. Yet he died a free man, respected and loved by those who knew him. Therein lies the remarkable story which Mrs. Field tells so simply and well.

The old-style penology did its best, or rather its worst, with this typical young criminal, who had run away from a refined home, joined a circus, then entered on the life of a cracksman for the excitement of it. At the time of his death he still carried on his wrists the scars of the steel handcuffs by which he had been suspended for hours at a time, his toes barely touching the ground, while serving a term in the Reformatory at Joliet, Ill., twenty years before. Twenty months of solitary confinement in a dark cell at Dannemora destroyed the sight of one eye, and he was going entirely blind at the time of his death. His end came from tuberculosis contracted in prison.

All these cruelties of discipline only goaded Blackie to desperation. At one time he had obtained enough dynamite to blow off the whole end of a cell block at Auburn, and would have done it if the plot had not been betrayed by a stool pigeon. At another time he fashioned a crude pistol out of a piece of gas pipe, loaded it with powder made from the heads of matches, and wounded a guard who stood in the way of his escape. Yet this was the same man who was too excited to eat when a cat entered his cell—the first living animal he had seen in five years; the same man who tenderly cared for three kittens, chewing his bread into a pulp to feed them and keep them alive after their mother had deserted them. It was the same dangerous Blackie, too, who comforted an agonized mother by writing a religious poem and letting her think it came from her boy of 21 in a neighboring death cell.

Until "Tom Brown" Osborne went to serve his voluntary term in Auburn Prison, Canada Blackie was still untamed and rebellious. A few months before, however, Osborne had met this "tall, gaunt man, considerably over 6 feet in height, with a finely shaped head, a strong chin and jaw, a firm, well-molded mouth, and a pair of fearless hazel eyes, the direct gaze of which seemed to penetrate a man's inmost soul." He came again to talk with him, found the golden heart beneath the soiled exterior, won his confidence, and received from him a written program of needed reforms so extraordinary in its wisdom and insight that it helped to shape the future of the present Warden of Sing Sing.

The friendship that grew up between these two men led to the Mutual Welfare League, in which Canada Blackie became an eager and beloved leader. One day at Auburn he called Mr. Osborne to his cell, remarking that he "had something for him to give the Warden." Blackie took down a tin box of talcum powder, and from it extracted a small object tightly bound in a cotton rag. Unwinding this, he produced a key that unlocked his own cell door. He had made it himself, intending to use it to escape. From another hiding place he produced an ugly knife, also his own make. Handing both to his friend, he said:

> I want you to give those to the Warden and tell him that I appreciate so deeply what he and you are trying to do for the men here that he need have no further anxiety about me, for I'm going straight.

The Mutual Welfare League for the self-government of prisoners had already been established in Auburn with splendid results. Now Blackie was released from solitary confinement and allowed for the first time in five years to go into the yard. He saw 1,400 men playing among the flower beds like innocent boys, and to him it seemed the most beautiful sight he had ever looked upon. After that his whole strength, which had formerly made him dangerous, was thrown into the cause of helping his fellow-prisoners.

But the deepest glimpse into his heart came through a chance meeting with a woman who looked so much like his own dead mother that he begged the privilege of calling her by that sacred name. This woman evidently was Mrs. Field, and though many of the letters he wrote to her are too private for publication, the few that she prints reveal the big, tender heart of the man. As she says:

> The floodgates of an intense nature were flung wide, and the rush of long pent up emotions swept away the years of reserve, and brought to light all the concealed treasures of a deeply sensitive, poetic soul.

The first letter in which Blackie gained courage to call this second mother by that name will give an inkling of the quality of the whole book:

> Dearest Mother: What sweet memories come to me as I write that dear name—"Mother!" How many times have I conjured up her sweet face and had little imaginary chats with her, since I first caught a glimpse of the only woman who looks so much like her—only God and myself know. Forgive me for holding back so long; I wanted you—God knows I did—and do, but I was afraid—afraid for both you and myself. Not that I doubted you for one second. No, no! not that. But afraid that I might perhaps bring into your life some sorrow if I proved unworthy, and afraid of myself, when I thought perhaps something might happen which would break our sacred covenant. But something happened a short while ago which makes me think that I still retain a few of mother's teachings.
>
> And now will you grant me what my heart has been yearning for, for years? Will you let me try to go back to my Yesterdays? And will you go hand in hand with me, as I try to cross the bridge from Then to Now? I want to be good. I'm weary—sick and weary of the old life. I want to come out into the sunshine again, and get out of the shadows. I know I've got to start all over again. I've got to get back to Her, and I want your motherly help to do it.

It was at Dannemora that a guard tore to shreds before his eyes the only photograph that Blackie had of his own mother. It was at Auburn, under Warden Rattigan, that he first found the help and sympathy which changed his whole view of life. It was at Sing Sing last February, a month before his death, that he received his pardon from Governor Whitman—and refused to open the envelope until Mr. Osborne could be present to rejoice with him.

When a friend at Auburn asked him for suggestions for a speech on prison reform he said:

> Just talk like the Warden does. Tell them of the misery it brings the man inside when he knows his kiddies and wife are perhaps without a fire on cold nights, and with perhaps not even bread in the larder for breakfast in the morning. Tell them that the State is making criminals and anarchists out of the children, street-walkers out of the poor wives, who are forced to do it rather than see their little brood starve. Tell them of the hardened criminals you have seen, who, under the old system of cruelty, could not even be forced into a moan by all the torture, but whose eyes now light with love and reverence when the Warden speaks to them. Tell them of the trust placed in the man whom the old administration called "the bad man." Tell them that that same brand of men is now being trusted, and up to date not one has betrayed the trust.

It is impossible to read this man's letters and the simple story of his life without feeling, as he did, that wiser prison methods have come to stay—that the old, dark days of stupid brutality are past.

Henry Laurens

In his "Life of Henry Laurens" Professor David Duncan Wallace of Wofford College gives an account of the career of one of South Carolina's famous sons—man of affairs, man of letters, Indian fighter, Revolutionary statesman, and diplomat, and at the close of the war Commissioner of Peace. The story is interesting in substance and is exceedingly well told. In an appendix Professor Wallace sketches the life of Henry Laurens's distinguished son, Lieut.-Col. John Laurens. (G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50.)

God and War

In a little book called "God and War" the Rev. Daniel Roy Freeman expresses his detestation of armed conflicts between nations; the views he presents are those of the extreme pacifist. In his concluding chapter he discusses the question whether the reality of God and the fact of war are compatible; the conclusion he reaches is that war impeaches man, but not God. (Richard G. Badger. 75 cents.)

ADVENTURES IN NORTHWEST CANADA

Colonel Steele Tells of His Experiences with the "Riders of the Plains"

FORTY YEARS IN CANADA: Reminiscences of the Great Northwest, with Some Account of His Service in South Africa. By Colonel S. B. Steele, C. B., M. V. O., late of the Northwest Mounted Police and the South African Constabulary. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

THE WAR THOUGHTS OF AN OPTIMIST. By Benjamin Apthorp Gould. Toronto and London: J. M. Dent & Sons, Ltd. 75 cents.

COLONEL STEELE—recent newspaper dispatches stated that he is now a Brigadier General, being one of the most prominent officers of the Canadian overseas force—has lived such a life of action as few men live in these days, and his pages fairly leap with movement. In the plainest of plain English, with entire simplicity and unaffectedness, he sets down what he has seen and heard and done, the book being an extremely interesting one of its kind.

Colonel Steele served as a private (although previously an officer in a Canadian militia regiment) under Colonel Wolseley—later the famous Field Marshal and Viscount—in the Louis Riel rebellion of 1870 at Fort Garry, now Winnipeg. He joined the Northwest Mounted Police in 1873, the year it was formed, as Sergeant Major, and remained with the "Riders of the Plains"—acclaimed time and again by experts as one of the finest body of mounted troops in the world—until the outbreak of the South African war.

During his service with the N. W. M. P., as they are known in Canada, Colonel Steele went through the wild days of the Canadian West, when the country was full of "bad" Indians (their badness, as he explains, being largely due to whisky and the contemptible tricks of unscrupulous whites) and of buffalo in hundreds of thousands; he was in command in British Columbia (as he soon attained commission rank) during the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway; he fought in the second Riel rebellion in 1885, being in command of Steele's Scouts and generally of the cavalry forces of the Dominion in that war; he was in command in the Klondike during the gold rush of 1898 and the subsequent years.

When the Boer war came, Colonel Steele was given command of Strathcona's Horse, the cavalry regiment raised and financed by the late Lord Strathcona, and fought through the war. At the end of the war the South African Constabulary was formed, in the organization of which celebrated force he had an important part, holding high rank in it. Colonel Steele was in South Africa for seven years. Prior to the present war he had been twice decorated by the Imperial Government. He is now 68 years old.

Such are the main features of the interesting life with which the book deals.

The old days of the West get a large proportion of the space. As one reads the record of the valor and endurance and good judgment brought into play by individual members of the Northwest Mounted Police forty years ago, when a few hundred men carried and enforced British justice through thousands of square miles of blizzard-swept prairie, one gets an understanding of why it is that this organization has won its world-wide praise.

Horses, of course, play a highly important part in the annals. And the deeds of at least two animals are recorded which may well be astounding even to those who know the wonderful vitality and general ability of the Indian cayuse.

One of the two animals referred to fell over a canyon at Kicking Horse Pass, British Columbia, tumbling seventy-five feet to a rock below. The owner, unable to reach the animal and thinking her leg was broken, fired five shots with his revolver into her head, but without hitting a vital spot. After the fifth shot, the animal struggled to her feet, fell into the river, at that season a raging torrent, and was carried half a mile down stream to the opposite shore.

The next day other members of the party reached the horse to save the saddle and bridle. They found her lying on the rocks with one eye shot out, three ribs broken, and one leg almost cut off. On reporting to the owner, who was very fond of the horse, he ordered that she be given oats, a shelter, and a chance to recover. Amazing to relate, says Colonel Steele, she did recover, was sent to the owner's ranch for a year, and in the second Northwest rebellion Steele saw a one-eyed horse ridden by a member of the Alberta Mounted Rifles—it was the horse that fell over the canyon.

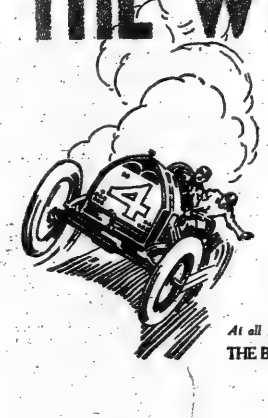
The other particularly notable horse was an Indian pony which, in a race, did a mile in 1:50, ridden by an Indian weighing 197 pounds. This feat may be better appreciated when it is recalled that 1:40 for a mile is fair time for a thoroughbred in a selling race with 105 pounds or so up.

***

Mr. Gould's book consists of twenty-two articles on various phases of the war, the author being an American citizen who has been for several years resident in Canada. He declares that it is impossible to imagine any American who lives in the Dominion being a partisan of Germany, so thoroughly free and democratic and essentially American is our northern neighbor.

As for England, Mr. Gould points out that the England of 1915 is vastly different from that of 1776, and that there ought to be none of the ancient anti-British feeling nowadays, because "the English world is today democratic and sane, as the United States is democratic and sane."

THE STORY OF CANADA BLACKIE
By ANNE P. L. FIELD
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The New York Times
Review of Books

Literary Section
of
The New York Times

NEW YORK, AUGUST 29, 1915

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TWO STORIES

IN his story of the war, appearing in the September number of The Century Magazine, why does Mr. KIPLING make his German aviator who tumbles from the sky into an English garden talk French to the vindictive spinster who gloats over his fate? The question has occurred to a number of readers who were puzzled by the idiom used under such peculiar circumstances, and who have wondered whether, in a vein of characteristic irony, Mr. KIPLING intended to indicate in this manner that the nationality of the wounded man was French and not German. A study of the story, however, robs this theory of whatever plausibility it might have. The fallen aviator was fair-haired; he left a helmet amid the branches of the tree through which he had fallen; immediately before his appearance in the garden a German aviator had dropped a bomb, with fatal result, into the village. Then, his "*che me rends*," is just the way a German would fumble with the French language in the endeavor to announce his surrender. The story is a bit of grim realism that brings vividly home the horrors, physical and spiritual, through which England is passing. The unexplained incident of the French-speaking German is a thoroughly Kiplingesque touch.

OF a totally different, certainly more pleasing, type of realism from "Mary Postgate" is the short sketch, "Somebody's Mother," by Mr. HOWELLS, appearing in the September Harper's Magazine. At bottom, in the last analysis that touches the underlying motives and causes of life's comedies and tragedies, the latter story is sombre enough. But it is told with such delicacy of humor that its realism is strengthened and rendered sufficiently palatable to be entertaining. As a matter of fact, it is scarcely a story, although in structure and motive it suggests the lineaments of a more elaborate piece of fiction. Mr. HOWELLS manages to convey in his sketch a vivid picture of a familiar city scene to his readers, together with some interesting problems and criticism arising therefrom. The result leaves just the keen impression, agreeable and provocative, upon one's mind that is essential to genuine fiction. A notable contribution in this number of Harper's is the further installment from the unpublished letters and diaries of JOHN HAY, compiled and edited by WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER. The intimate picture of Mr. ROOSEVELT contained in these letters is a memorable one—a bit of first-hand portraiture by a master of the art that will be invaluable to the future biographer.

IN his entertaining volume of "Contemporary Portraits" Mr. FRANK HARRIS finds occasion to revert to that old complaint founded upon the alleged ingratitude shown by nations to their gifted and sometimes wayward men of genius. The specific instances of recent national indifference and neglect chosen by Mr. HARRIS are found in JOHN DAVIDSON and RICHARD MIDDLETON, poets of undoubted worth and promise, who chose suicide as the solution to the actual—or imagined—miseries of their lives. In both instances Mr. HARRIS contends that the English nation owed a sufficiently generous and substantial recognition to these men to insure their lasting comfort and happiness. A pension was granted by the Government to DAVIDSON; but it was not adequate, according to Mr. HARRIS, although he admits that, taken with other assured means of support, the poet had enough to live on in fairly easy circumstances. MIDDLETON was not pensioned, but in his case, as in that of DAVIDSON, the poverty that kills was not necessarily reached. Assuredly, there are few things more pathetic than the tragedies of men of genius who succumb in the struggle with adverse circumstance. In strict justice, however, these tragedies are not always, or even frequently, due to national ingratitude. Pensions seldom heal the wounds of genius; they more often stifle its freedom of expression. We doubt whether either DAVIDSON or MIDDLETON would have overcome their misfortunes, which were largely temperamental, had they been placed high up on the Government payroll. In enriching their country's literature they were, doubtless, worthy of reward—but what reward can be greater than the joy that must come to genius, independently of any possible outside remuneration, when its creative impulse finds expression in an enduring work of art, even though the masterpiece is forced to await the ripened judgment of posterity for its final meed of appreciation?

AT their annual session, held this month in King Edward VI.'s Grammar School, Stratford-upon-Avon, members of the British Conference of History Teachers, whose President is Viscount BRYCE, found themselves in a room in which are gathered associations that must be peculiarly inspiring just now to all who honor brave deeds and great thoughts. In his address Sir SIDNEY LEE told of the little schoolroom's special claim to British veneration:

> In that room SHAKESPEARE received his education, and though SHAKESPEARE was neither a teacher nor a writer of history in an academic sense, he did as much as any man by his history-plays to stir in his fellow-countrymen's minds a sense of the dignity of their history and to give them confidence in their destiny, at the same time as he offered salutary warnings of the perils that lay in defects of character or intellect in a nation or in a nation's leaders. That room, too, had recently received another notable title to fame—a title which practically reinforced SHAKESPEARE'S righteous and energetic doctrine of patriotism; for in that room was educated Flight Sub-Lieutenant WARNEFORD. That young man won the Victoria Cross a few months ago for a heroic deed to which history offered few, if any, parallels, and to the eternal regret of all who valued heroism he met, not long after, a most untimely accidental death.

That England's modern war hero and her national poet were educated in the same schoolroom in a little country town is a coincidence rare indeed in the history of patriotism.

IT seems a pity that there should be any delay in the publication of Mr. EDMUND GOSSE'S "Life of Swinburne." The book is at last finished, but, we are told, it will not make its appearance until after the war. In his work Mr. GOSSE has had access to practically all the manuscripts bearing on his subject; he has also had the coöperation of such surviving friends of SWINBURNE as Lord MORLEY and Lord BRYCE. The subject and the material at his disposal give promise of a biography that will fill out many an important space in the literary annals of the last half century that have until now remained vacant. Besides this biography, it is said that Mr. GOSSE will have ready for publication a volume of SWINBURNE'S posthumous poems and another volume containing selections from the poet's correspondence. In view of the many apocryphal stories that have circulated regarding SWINBURNE, the promise of these three publications arouses a lively interest among those who have studied the leading characters in the literature of the last half century.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS

Books Received During the Week Ended August 26 Classified and Annotated According to Contents

History and Biography

MODERN GERMANY AND HER HISTORIANS. By Antoine Guilland. New York: McBride, Nast & Co. $2.25.
The author is Professor of History at L'Ecole Polytechnique Suisse. The historians considered are: Niebuhr, Ranke, Mommsen, Sybel, and Treitschke.

THE GERMANS AND AFRICA. By Evans Lewin. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $5.00.
Describes the founding of Germany's colonial system in Africa. There is an introduction by Earl Grey.

JOHN M. SYNGE. By John Masefield. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.
Contains the author's personal recollection of Synge.

THE LIFE OF EARLE WILLIAMS. By Oren Clayton Reed. New York: The Shakespeare Press. $1.25.
Earle Williams is a well-known player in the movies. The present illustrated volume is the first of a series of biographies taking popular photo-players for their subjects.

Poetry and Art

THE BOAT OF GAETA AND OTHER VERSES. By John Henry Clausen. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. $1.
A large number of these short poems are on subjects relating to athletics.

CHATS ON JAPANESE PRINTS. By Arthur Davison Ficke. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.
Historical and critical survey of the subject, with 56 illustrations and a colored frontispiece.

HIS LADY OF THE SONNETS. By Robert W. Norwood. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. $1.
A volume of verse containing a sequence of thirty sonnets.

THE POEMS OF MU'TAMID, KING OF SEVILLE. By Dulcie Lawrence Smith. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 40 cents.
The poems date back to the later eleventh century. Published in the Wisdom of the East Series.

Essay and Criticism

THE MISTRESS OF THE LITTLE HOUSE. Edited by Flora Klickmann. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.
Practical talks on domestic topics for women who are compelled to do their own housework.

European War Books

THE SOUL OF THE WAR. By Philip Gibbs. New York: McBride, Nast & Co. $1.75.
Experiences at the front by the special correspondent of The London Daily Chronicle.

THE WAR THOUGHTS OF AN OPTIMIST. By Benjamin Apthorp Gould. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 75 cents.
A collection of articles by an American citizen who has been resident in Canada for several years.

BLOOD AND IRON. By John Hubert Greusel. New York: The Shakespeare Press. $1.50.
Aims to show "the origin of the German Empire as revealed by the character of its founder, Bismarck."

THE WORLD IN CONFLICT. By L. T. Hobhouse. London, Adelphi Terrace: T. Fisher Unwin.
Consists of a series of articles contributed to The Manchester Guardian during March, April, and May of this year.

WAR, SCIENCE, AND CIVILIZATION. By William E. Ritter. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. $1.
A survey of the war from a biological standpoint.

THE PENTECOST OF CALAMITY. By Owen Wister. New York: The Macmillan Company. 50 cents.
Pictures the "tragedy of Germany."

Fiction

THE MEASURE OF A MAN. By Amelia E. Barr. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.35.
Story of modern life, having for its heroine a young married woman who does not want to have children.

THE INVISIBLE MIGHT. By Robert Bowman. New York: McBride, Nast & Co. $1.10.
A story of life in Russia.

RECORD NO. 33. By Ida Clyde Clarke. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.30.
A romance starting with a Louisiana girl's experiences in learning French by means of a phonograph.

NICKY-NAN, RESERVIST. By Sir A. T. Quiller-Couch. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.35.
Story of a longshoreman who struggles to get rich and to take a part in the European war.

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE. By Richard Harding Davis. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1
Contains the following short stories: "Somewhere in France," "Playing Dead," "The Card-Sharp," "Billy and the Big Stick," "The Boy Scout," "The Frame-Up."

RAGS. By Edith Barnard Delano. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.30.
Romance of a little ragamuffin of the Far West who rules a Montana mining camp.

A YOUNG MAN'S YEAR. By Anthony Hope. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.35.
Story of the adventures of a young English lawyer.

THE OFFICIAL CHAPERON. By Natalie S. Lincoln. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.30.
A mystery story involving society life in Washington today.

THE REAL MAN. By Francis Lynde. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.
Story of a young Easterner, under suspicion of murder, who makes his way in the Far West.

THIRTY. By Howard Vincent O'Brien. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.35.
A story of modern newspaper life.

HERO TALES AND LEGENDS OF THE SERBIANS. By Wratislaw M. Petrovitch. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.
An illustrated collection of folklore tales.

THE YOUNG MAN ABSALOM. By E. Charles Vivian. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.35.
The struggle between labor and capital forms the background to this story of English life.

THE WINNER. By William Winter. New York: Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.25.
A story of automobile rivalry.

Science

THE BOOK OF WIRELESS. By A. Frederick Collins. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.
The author is a prominent expert in wireless telegraphy. The present illustrated volume is intended to meet the needs of the thousands who are eager to set up and operate their own stations.

MILITIA FIELD MANUAL. By Lieutenant George R. Gould and Frederick C. Test. Menasha, Wis.: George Banta Publishing Company.
Designed for the use of militia and volunteer troops in the field.

BUSINESS PSYCHOLOGY. By Hugo Muensterberg. Chicago: La Salle Extension University.
Brings together "those results of modern psychological thinking which are significant for the work of the business man."

CONTINUOUS BLOOM IN AMERICA. By Louise Shelton. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.
Illustrated volume of practical information and advice for gardeners.

MARVELS OF INSECT LIFE. By Edward Step. New York: McBride, Nast & Co. $2.50.
Contains twelve colored plates and 636 drawings and reproductions from photographs illustrative of the structure and habits of insects.

THE PRINCIPLES OF FLORICULTURE. (Rural Text-Book Series.) By Edward A. White. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75.
Illustrated book of practical information, compiled largely from the author's lectures.

Philosophy and Religion

THE LATIN CHURCH IN THE MIDDLE AGES. By Andre Lagarde. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.
Historical and critical survey, published in The International Theological Library.

THE MAGIC OF EXPERIENCE. By H. Stanley Redgrove. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.
Idealism, mysticism, and the nature and criteria of truth are the three subjects considered in this philosophical treatise.

Travel and Description

MI VIAJE A MEXICO. By M. Fernandez Cabrera. Habana: Imp. Del. "Aviador Comercial."
A Cuban's view of Mexico in time of revolution.

POLAND AND THE POLISH QUESTION. By Ninian Hill. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.
Illustrated book of impressions following a visit to Poland during the Summer of 1913.

Juvenile

DEBATING FOR BOYS. By William Horton Foster. New York: Sturgis & Walton Company. $1.
A manual designed to help boys to debate efficiently.

LES MISERABLES. (Macmillan's Pocket Classics.) By Victor Hugo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 25 cents.
An abridged version in English intended especially for American boys.

LIFE OF ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON. By Jacqueline Overton. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.
A short biography intended for young people.

New Editions and Reprints

THE UNDERLYING PRINCIPLES OF MODERN LEGISLATION. By W. Jethro Brown. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.25.
Third edition, revised and enlarged, of a work intended to serve as a university textbook.

CUSTOM HOUSE GUIDE. H. D. Chapman, publisher. New York: 14 Reade Street. $1.
Thirty-third edition, containing practical information for those having business with the Custom House.

THE FIRST CHRISTMAS TREE. By Henry van Dyke. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 50 cents.
Reprint of a story originally published in 1897.

THE MASSACRE OF THE INNOCENTS. By Maurice Maeterlinck. New York: Duffield & Co.
Reprint of the story, Maeterlinck's first essay in prose to be printed, originally published in 1886 in the Pleade, a Review of which he was one of the founders.

Educational

A STUDENT'S HISTORY OF EDUCATION. By Frank Pierrepont Graves. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.
Largely rewritten from the author's three-volume work on the "History of Education."

LANTERN MAKING. By H. A. Rankin. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.
An illustrated book of designs for use in teaching children.

LOWLAND SCOTCH: AS SPOKEN IN THE LOWER STRATHEARN DISTRICT OF PERTHSHIRE. By Sir James Wilson. New York: Oxford University Press.
Contains vocabularies, rules of grammar, idiomatic expressions, &c.

Finance in China

Srinivas R. Wagel is writing a sequel in three volumes to his "Finance in China," and the first of the three volumes, bearing the title, "Chinese Currency and Banking," is now ready. In his earlier work Mr. Wagel presented an admirable survey of China's financial and economic conditions; he is now engaged in suggesting reforms in China's monetary and banking systems, her schemes of taxation, and her industrial and agricultural methods. His recommendations with respect to money and banks seem to be sensible and promising. (Shanghai: North China Daily News and Herald. $10.)

Memories and Milestones

A collection of miscellaneous writings by John Jay Chapman is published in a volume entitled "Memories and Milestones." The collection includes appreciative studies of William James, Dr. Horace Howard Furness, Charles Eliot Norton, ex-President Eliot, Julia Ward Howe, and other distinguished persons. (Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.25.)

LITERATURE AND GERMANY'S NATIONALISM

Origin of the Empire's Unifying Spirit of Patriotism Traced to the Precept and Example of Herder and Klopstock in the Later 18th Century

HERDER AND KLOPSTOCK. By Frederick Henry Adler. New York: G. E. Stechert & Co.

IT is customary to consider the much-discussed subject of Germany's nationalism as largely a political matter. Philosophy enters into it a little; economic considerations play a small part. But the nationalist spirit is conceded as largely in the hands of Germany's statesmen.

To claim against this that Herder and Klopstock had more to do with the Germanizing of Germany than Bismarck, would be, of course, to state the case in most extreme fashion, but to forget that the beginnings of nationalism were not with List or Stein or Fichte but with the poets and critics of the later eighteenth century is to misread the whole political development of the nineteenth century.

Dr. Adler, an instructor in German in the Case School of Applied Science in Cleveland, has published a thesis on the work and influence of Klopstock and Herder. It is a dull book, endlessly dull. It is not well written; it is not even thoughtful, but it is tremendously painstaking. It brings together and classifies the great mass of information which crowds about all men of genius; it unearths significant passages in letters, journals, old newspapers, contemporary critical comment, and checks them up with the ideas formally expressed in the writings of these two eminent Germans. Such research is always valuable. But at a time such as the present, it becomes more than valuable; it takes on a distinct interest, not for the scholar alone, but for the general reader.

For in this instance Mr. Adler has laid bare the roots of Germany's nationalism. Germany's unification, which we see today in its consummate form, received its initial impulse not from her statesmen, but from the group of writers who endeavored to turn her from her slavish imitation of all things foreign.

The period preceding Lessing is chaptered in all the histories of German literature as the period of imitation, and the larger part of Lessing's effort was devoted to turning German eyes back upon their own resources, opening them to the wealth of material that lay at hand for German genius. But it was Herder and Klopstock, the one by precept and the other by practice, who actually awakened in their countrymen a pride in their fatherland and a vision of the possibilities latent in their own native talents. They wrote, they preached, they prayed that Germans would come to think their own thoughts and live their own lives in their own honest way. They ridiculed, not Racine and Shakespeare, but the absurd German imitators of them. They pointed out how silly the forms of the French classicists fitted the German spirit. And eventually their efforts made the impress. A wave of pride swept Germany; a wave that may be said to have produced Goethe and Schiller and which rolled on to produce Bismarck and Treitschke.

It is of great interest, therefore, to examine what such things as patriotism and nationalism meant to Herder and Klopstock, to observe how they felt, for example, toward such events as the French Revolution. Would the man who commanded his fellow-countrymen to "dare to think German" approve of Bernhardi's militaristic doctrine?

Klopstock's earliest patriotic ode celebrated Frederick II. of Prussia, who, the reader may recall, was a conqueror of the Nero pattern. But Klopstock was very young then, and a little later on in life he discovered the ode, changed the title, and removed all reference to Frederick from it. But in Frederick V. of Denmark Klopstock found all the qualities of the successful monarch. "The spirit of conquest," he writes, "does not animate Frederick V.; he is too noble to desire fame won on the field of conquest. In his love for humanity he wishes to be a father to his people. * * * Above all, the greatest desire of such a monarch is to imitate God in ministering to the happiness of his people." How much Klopstock abhorred war may be shown from the fact that he finally abandoned the history of the Seven Years' War which he had considered writing. His friends often inquired about the project afterward, but Klopstock replied: "Everything that relates to war, that laurel-crowned fury, is horrible and detestable to me. Do not mention the matter again."

Yet Klopstock was crowned one of the most enthusiastic "citizens" of the French Republic. "France has made herself free, and by this noblest of all action raised herself as high as Olympus," he wrote, and admonished his own inert, apathetic people to awake to as lofty a love for freedom. He laments the fact that "they and not we raised the freedom of citizenship out of the dust." And he stood firm in his enthusiasm through the horrors that followed the murder of the King, through all the reign of terror, but when the spirit of conquest finally broke loose he admitted the shattering of his hopes. "Naught came of all the good and noble things of which the French people had given promise." His disappointment was very bitter.

For Klopstock's conception of freedom was far from being a purely political one. It is significant that the ideal was for him rather the inner freedom of the individual; it throws still more light on that contradiction between German life and German philosophy which the rest of the world has found puzzling. It has bewildered Americans, for example, to hear a people bound under one of the most absolute monarchies in the world today vaunting their liberty and their freedom. But as far back as 1760 Klopstock wrote in his ode, "The New Century":

> O Freedom, Freedom! Not the democrat alone
> Knows what thou art,
> But the son of the noble monarch,
> He, too, knows thee truly.

Herder's patriotism was no less ardent than Klopstock's. "Great and noble tongue!" he writes. "Great and strong people! You have given to all Europe customs, laws, inventions, rulers. And now you accept regency from all Europe!" His whole life, devoted as it was to this reawakening of the German spirit, is ample proof of his patriotism, which was not, however, purely literary in its considerations. He recognized the practical side to patriotism; government he placed above intellectual achievements, for government, he declared, is the right, and philosophy but the left, arm of humanity. "To found a State," he wrote, "is greater than to compose a poem, and to establish a republic greater than to write a comedy."

But Herder's aversion from the war of conquest is even more pronounced than Klopstock's. Dr. Adler has condensed his views on this subject:

> In his youth, particularly, Herder was bitterly opposed to compulsory military service, and always doubted the necessity of any recourse to arms. In Buckeburg he explains to Count Wilhelm his conviction that offensive warfare should be abolished, and that the sole legitimate employment which a country could make of force was in self-defense. He believes that the only means of lessening warfare and making it less destructive is to change its entire art from the offensive to the defensive.
>
> He often speaks of "bloody laurels and the olive branch of the muses," and especially after the French Revolution expresses his utter contempt for the conqueror. He curses wars of conquest and believes that no genuine striving for the welfare of humanity can make any progress in a state where lust of conquest upraises its banner. No claim to national glory can be more specious and hollow than that which is based upon aggression and success in arms.

Like Klopstock, Herder conceived of freedom as something more than merely political. He pronounced Holland the most perfect of all the democracies of the time, but hints that her growing materialism might in the end fetter and bind her. Freedom is of man's conscience, not of his outward state; "just as the poor man can become rich, so the slave in chains can become free."

This of itself has become so familiar a conception that there will be many to call it the merest commonplace, but it is an ideal which has become more thoroughly incorporated in the thought and life of Germany than of any other country, and it is only by a comprehension of it that the mental attitude of the twentieth century German can be understood.

The patriotism of Klopstock and Herder would probably not be much to the liking of their compatriots today. It was too broad and too sweeping. It could not include any hatred of Russia, any Gott-strafe-England sentiment. Dr. Adler himself feels called upon to apologize for Herder's glowing praise of Russia, to qualify Klopstock's sympathy with the best in the French Revolution. Their patriotism was a philosophy, not an emotion, a sound theory, not a faith, and as such it was reasonable, yielding, and comprehensible. Above all it was ideal, and it is strange that from it could develop results so thoroughly material. Yet that point must be conceded that German nationalism was far from materialistic at its start, whatever it may later have become. To the German today the development of this ideal nationalism has been without a break; there is in his eyes no change from an idealism to materialism. Dr. Adler himself declares:

> The spirit which had burned brightly and warmly in the hearts of Klopstock and Herder, and which had kept alive the feeling of nationalism in the works and deeds of these men during a time when external conditions threatened to dissever the German peoples and to extinguish the spirit of national consciousness—this identical patriotism animated men like Wilhelm von Humboldt, Novalis, Friedrich Schlegel, Fichte, Adam Müller, Körner, Arndt, the Grimm brothers, Weinbarg, and finally Bismarck.

The coincidence of Bismarck's views on the war of conquest, the State, and the perfect monarch, with those of Klopstock and Herder may be disputed by some, but this is after all beside the point. Dr. Adler's service consists in revealing the critic who followed Lessing and the creative genius who preceded Goethe as the *einleitende Accord* of the German nationalism of today.

Motherhood

In an illustrated book called "Motherhood," Sarah Comstock tells women the things they should know about the rearing of children. Her aim, she says, has been "to put into nontechnical English some of the newest teachings expressed by some of the safest and sanest specialists of today." (Hearst's International Library Company. $1.)

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF RELIGION AND ETHICS

A Scholarly Work That May Be Seriously Injured by the War

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF RELIGION AND ETHICS. Edited by James Hastings. Vol. VII., Hymns-Liberty. Charles Scribner's Sons. $7.

NOTWITHSTANDING the war, this admirable monument of research on religion, folklore, philosophy, psychology, and ethics (for the encyclopedia performs more than its title promises) comes out on time, though its contributors come from both Alliance and Entente. It will be one of the unfortunate results of the war that the last volumes of this work will be deprived of this international quality.

The present installment carries on the same high standard as its predecessors; the best and most representative scholars deal with the topics with which their names are associated, and the translations of the respective contributions from the European languages have been so deftly performed and edited that one never can tell that any particular article is original or translated. Bibliographies are very full and up to date and, as an instance of the thoroughness with which the work is done, Sir James G. Frazer, though he has written no article, has taken the trouble to compile a couple of pages of bibliography of the Indonesians, including references to the large contributions made by Dutch scholars to the ethnology of their East Indian possessions.

As before, the most interesting and in some ways the most valuable of the series of articles contained in this volume are those of a collective character dealing with the more important topics topically, or, in other words, according to the treatment they receive in the various localities and nationalities of the world. Thus we have a long series of articles on Hymns in the different churches, on Images and Idols in the various religions, on the views on Incarnation, Inspiration, and Initiation in various religions and tribes, and the position toward Kings, Inheritance, and Law in different social systems from savagery upward. This is indeed comparative work of the first order, and if anything were adapted to make theologians less cocksure of their own solutions of the sempiternal problems it would be a comparison of these opposing views.

Folklore does not happen to make much of a showing in the present volume owing probably to alphabetical exigencies. But interesting articles on Kings, Evil, Knots, Kneeling, and Kissing preserve continuity of treatment with earlier volumes, where this subject is more profusely represented.

The geographical and ethnographical series, which distinguish earlier volumes, also fade away to a limit in the present one for the same reason. By a curious coincidence the chief articles in this direction are concentrated around the Chinese Sea in the articles Japan, Java, Indonesian, and Korea.

The same alphabetical chances have brought together in this volume a larger amount of liturgical matter than usual. Besides the series of articles on Hymns, already referred to, there are similar series on Invocations and Intercessions, from a liturgical point of view. But the seventh volume is chiefly distinguished by a number of articles on the main religions of civilization. The longest article in the volume is one on Jesus Christ by President Mackenzie of Hartford Theological Seminary, who deals with the subject entirely from a theological point of view with regard to the bearing of the newer philosophical thought upon the Christology of the theologians. He points out fairly enough that the Christ of modern liberal theology is based on two fundamental assumptions, that both miracles and a human Deity are impossible. The general tendency of the modern treatment of the subject from the point of view of Christian theologians is to point out the superhuman claims made by Jesus in numerous passages. Liberal theologians are thereby put into the awkward dilemma of deserting their fundamental position or granting an element of illusion or delusion on the part of Jesus.

Another religion, which receives full treatment in the present volume, is Judaism, which is the subject of a long article by Dr. Herbert Loewe from the orthodox standpoint and by Dr. Israel Abrahams, under the rubric "Liberal Judaism," from the reform standpoint. It says something for the growth of a truly liberal attitude that articles of this kind have been intrusted to Jewish scholars in a work which is, to a large extent, Christian in tendency. By an alphabetical coincidence the only important sect of Judaism, that of the Karaites, also falls to be treated in this volume by the competent hands of Dr. S. Poznanski. The earlier stages of the religion are also dealt with by Professor Kennet under the rubric "Israel." There is also a treatment of the mystical Jewish Kabbala by Mr. Loewe which is scarcely adequate, considering the large influence this has had upon religious speculation not alone among Jews, but also among Gentiles.

Space fails me to point out the many interesting miscellaneous articles which make this volume as equally full of miscellaneous reading as its predecessors. We have Idleness and Hypocrisy, Insanity and Hysteria, the Investiture Controversy, Jansenists, and Jesuits. Among the persons discussed are men as varied as Kant and Josephus, Kierkegaard and Ibn Gabirol. The Jataka, or birth stories of the Buddha, are described by Professor Winternitz, while the curious legend of Barlaam and Josaphat, by which Buddha became a saint of the Catholic Church, is also adequately dealt with. My own treatment of the subject is done more than justice to as the "most complete discussion of the legend and its historical relations." This description, as I pointed out in my preface, is better deserved by the elaborate treatise of Professor Kuhn of Munich, to which my own researches were so much indebted.

Altogether, the seventh volume of Dr. Hastings's "Encyclopedia of Religion and Ethics" keeps up the remarkably high level of the preceding six and affords an amount of miscellaneous reading on the most miscellaneous topics which should attract this age of omnivorous curiosity in matters of fundamentals in thought and ethics. For my own part, if I had the proverbial choice of a single work on which to browse on a deserted island I do not know whether I wouldn't choose Hastings's "Ere," which is the recognized way of quoting this monumental work.

MAY SINCLAIR, *author of "The Divine Fire," in a recent article on the Imagist poets, wrote:*

"What the Imagists are 'out for' is direct naked contact with reality. In aiming at closeness, in discarding imagery, in rejecting every image which is not close enough, they are doing for the first time, consciously and deliberately and always, what the Victorian poets, at any rate, only did once or twice in a blue moon."

The best recent verse of the Imagists has been issued under the title, **SOME IMAGIST POETS,** *(price 75c)*

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D. APPLETON & CO., NEW YORK

NEW NOVEL OF ADVENTURE BY ANTHONY HOPE

"A Young Man's Year" the Clever Story of an English Lawyer's Early Struggles—Fiction by Howard Vincent O'Brien, Ethel Hueston, and Others

A YOUNG MAN'S YEAR. By Anthony Hope. Illustrated by C. H. Taffs. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.35.

THIS is the first novel from the pen of Anthony Hope since 1911, when he published "Mrs. Maxon Protests." Whether or not he has spent the whole of the intervening four years upon "A Young Man's Year," allowing it to grow and ripen in his thought and take on form and polish under his hand, the reader can feel, even with the first chapter, that its hundred and twenty or thirty thousand words were never written in three or four, or five or six weeks, as is sometimes shouted from the housetops concerning American novels. Not by such meagre limits of time and generous expansion of space can be achieved the grace of diction, the mellow ripeness of style, the careful selection of detail, the sense of proportion, that cause the sense of satisfaction with which one turns the pages of this book. It is quite evident that Anthony Hope did not sit down for a daily "stunt" at his typewriter and with an eye on the clock write his allotted five or six or ten thousand words and hurriedly send the manuscript off to his publisher. If a goodly proportion of English-writing authors would follow his negative example—even though they had to chop wood or shovel sand, or wash dishes in the meantime for a livelihood—literature might be the gainer, at least in the resulting quality, if not in the quantity, of her robes.

"A Young Man's Year" is concerned with the momentous happenings in the life of a young Englishman of good family during a twelvemonth, from Easter to Easter. The story of it is told after the manner of the time-honored English literary tradition of amplitude and leisure, with a large canvas and a multitude of people, each one fully and carefully depicted and going about his or her affairs without haste or bustle. The young man himself, Arthur Lisle, gets a full-length portrait which shows him as an engaging young fellow, delightfully young, well endowed with most of the faults and some of the virtues that make youth perennially charming and lovable. At the opening of the story he has recently been called to the bar and, being still briefless and not very hopeful of ever changing that condition, his youthful blood was beginning to rebel at the stagnation that seemed to be his fate. "He was in London, he was young, he was ready—and nothing happened."

But presently he attended a dinner party, and there chance got behind him and shoved him into the ken of a cousin, the head of all that was left of what had once been a family of some consequence. And the cousin had a wife, young and pretty, who keenly enjoyed being admired and idolized, in a quite proper and innocent way, by impressionable young men, whom she in turn petted and cajoled and was good friends with. "Bernedette has a new toy," said her friends, when Arthur Lisle fell under the charm of her eager and radiant personality. The author draws her portrait brilliantly, and with a touch so light and exquisite that the reader senses all the sheen and the iridescence of her butterfly wings, and also the conscious and intentional charm and graciousness of her manner and the self-absorption of her attitude toward herself and the world.

Chance opened another door for the young man also, almost at the same time that it shoved him into the home of his cousin and his cousin's wife—a door which gave him a sporting chance in a business enterprise. Quite exultantly he took the chance and put into a theatrical venture a goodly share of his small capital, upon the income from which he had planned to live, very economically, while he waited in his drab chamber in the Middle Temple for the briefs that so interminably delayed their coming. The story is concerned with the developments of these two new interests that enter his life and the ramifications into which they lead. There is a pretty young woman, daughter of a manufacturer of perfumes, whose modicum of French blood gives tang to her instinctive coquetry and solid common sense to her methods of handling the affairs of every-day life. There is also another young woman, sometimes a member of his cousin's family, whose equally sound common sense and capability are relieved and adorned and made pungent by her quizzical sense of humor and the ironic point with which she can neatly search out and tersely state the essential significance of an action or its motive. There are also several other women of varying characters and temperaments, each one sketched in with light and skillful and graphic touches; but it is these three who have most to do with the shaping and the coloring of the young man's year.

But the book is an noteworthy and enjoyable for the variety and number of its men as of its women. From the young, big, handsome, and aggressively masculine, as well as somewhat vulgar, Sidney Barslow to the elderly, refined, and worldly wise Justice Sir Christopher Lance, they are all so real, so much alive, and presented with so much good-humored tolerance for their foibles and such genial acceptance of them as they are that the reader welcomes each one whenever he appears with liking and pleasure.

A certain quality, perhaps one might call it Thackerayan, but with the proviso that it is not in the least imitative and has its own distinctive Anthony Hope color and flavor, marks the whole story. One sees it in the large, humorous tolerance of the narrative portions, the kindly human attitude of the author toward the faults and failings and sins of his people, the mellowed philosophy of life, and the humorous twinkle which lurks always at the corner of his eye, no matter how serious may be his speech. Sententious, quotable things without number are scattered through the pages. Says Sir Christopher to Arthur Lisle:

> Society's an empty thing to people with empty heads, but not to the rest of us.

Thus does the author visualise his young hero at a crucial moment:

> The more ardently youth gives one hand to hope, the more fiercely despair clutches the other.

And here is the characterization in a sentence of a man of much energy with his eyes ever on his goal:

> Norton Ward on a country visit gave the impression of a locomotive engine in a siding.

It is a charming novel, with just enough of the romantic quality which filled the author's early stories to give delightful color to its realism and enough of his often-proved sense of humor to add a pungent flavor.

THIRTY

THIRTY. By Howard Vincent O'Brien. Illustrated by Robert W. Amick. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.35.

MR. O'BRIEN'S story presents several rather different faces, and consequent varieties of interest, according to the viewpoint from which it is looked at. From one of these angles of vision it is about the freedom of the press, a newspaper that set out to tell the truth about whatever happened, the struggle it had to free itself from the people who thought they could control its actions, and to attract the readers necessary to make its continued existence worth while. From another point of view the story takes its stand along with the multitude of novels that light whatever fire of drama they possess at the sparks struck off by the clash between capital and labor, employer and employed. Shift the viewpoint once more and the centre of interest is the rousing of a rich and beautiful woman, heiress to a huge fortune, to her responsibilities to the world and to the desire to make herself of some use to her fellows. She and the affairs of her heart and head hold an important place in the story. But for most readers the dominant interest will be, as one feels it must have been in the mind of the author, the figure of Brent Good, a poverty stricken, grotesquely appearing dreamer of dreams who feels himself to be a failure and passee on to whatever may be awaiting him in the dark beyond without knowing that he was in reality a member of "the choir invisible" whose influence spread outward from his own personality to change the ideals and lives of many others.

The book's chief significance lies in its presentation of this power of personality, and there is good, skillful work in the way the man's influence is shown as working on from one to another person. The character of Brent Good is a unique conception which the author evidently had worked out thoroughly and made real to himself. The lights are a bit high sometimes and the lines rather broader than necessary; but, again, there are subtle touches worthy of a novelist of longer training than Mr. O'Brien, whose second venture this is. He is indeed a quaint, persuasive figure, having not a little of that insistent vitality that sometimes makes a character in a novel seem uncannily real. But one wishes that Mr. O'Brien had restrained a little his melodramatic impulses as he neared the close of the man's career and of his book. One of the minor characters, the heroine's younger brother, stands out strongly because of the instinctive knowledge of human nature that it evinces and the many little revealing but always skillful touches by means of which he is made to paint his own picture. Understanding and skill also are in the portrayal of the heroine's complex attitude of mind and heart toward her mentor.

Mr. O'Brien has written an interesting story, the manner of whose telling improves as its pages increase, as his growing absorption in his theme causes him to let events, situations, characters, speak for themselves.

PRUDENCE

PRUDENCE OF THE PARSONAGE. By Ethel Hueston. Illustrated by Arthur Williams Brown. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.25.

AS frivolous, gay, and amusing a story as one might wish for is this clever little tale of the five daughters of a Methodist minister in an Iowa town. Prudence, aged 19, is the eldest, and the others follow in appropriate sizes. For five years she has been the managing head of the household and mothered her father and her next youngest sister and the irrepressible twins and the serious youngest one of all. But the responsibility has not dampened her spirits or clouded her joy in life. She is quite the girliest kind of a girl to be found in a twelve-month of fiction. Nevertheless, she discharges her duties with devotion and ability, although her youthful heedlessness sometimes brings about embarrassing situations. The whole household has a most unparsonage-like sense of humor and their unashamed joy in things that they find amusing sometimes shocks the "Members" of whom they try, without success, to stand in awe.

There is only the vaguest film of a plot. The story is rather a series of events in the minister's household during his first months with a new charge, winding up with a pretty romantic love affair for Prudence. During that time Prudence "settles" her family in their new home, establishes relations with the ladies of the church, has a serious time with the twins and the youngest over a secret society the imaginative pair have started, has some diverting experiences with a professor of entomology, helps to catch a burglar, and, finally, sprains her ankle, with momentous results, when she is out bicycling in the morning, the very early morning, so that the "Members" won't see her. The story describes a simple, wholesome household, full of fun and ready to take whatever happens and find something in it to laugh at. The author shows keen understanding of youthful nature, the curious viewpoints which it is likely to take, and the unexpected reasoning by which it will guide its conduct. And she has much skill and cleverness in making use of these absurd young ways of thinking and acting to bring about diverting situations. Such a gay and light-hearted story is doubly welcome in a world that has gone gray and sombre with tragedy.

THE ROSE-COLORED ROOM

THE ROSE-COLORED ROOM. By Maud Little. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.35.

MRS. LITTLE'S exquisitely written story of Glasgow and the Ayrshire coast will appeal more to those who enjoy subtlety in the telling of a story and an almost uncanny skill in the searching out and suggesting of motives than to those who want story interest, significance and optimistic outlook in their fiction. It is concerned almost wholly with people of mixed Scotch and Irish blood, or of Irish birth, resident in Glasgow, a type of whose foibles and flaws of character and temperament the author seems to have intimate knowledge. Its chief personage is Michael Quentin, a young man possessing ample wealth inherited from an Irish father who had been a publican and characterized by Celtic mysticism of temperament, strong love of the beautiful, an eager desire to aid in the spiritual uplift of his fellows and a never failing futility in the practical expression of his dreams. On a small estate on the Ayrshire coast he has built a house in which the rooms on the ground floor are done in the colors of the rainbow, while a white "studio" shrining a crucifix monopolises the second. When he falls in love he adds a rose-colored room in which to nest his sweetheart, who is already the wife of another man. But futility attends his footsteps, whatever the enterprise he engages in, from the founding of an Irish literary club to the winning of a bride.

In the visualising of her characters the author shows rare skill, using an etching-like method of delicate, deep-bitten lines that suggest more than they state and reveal while seeming only to picture. She knows how to make telling use for this purpose of the things that her people leave undone as well as of those that are done, of tones and postures, of the multitude of momentary impulses, movements, shades of meaning manifest in their daily contact with others. Her point of view is, for the most part, that of the satirist, since she is inclined to emphasize the faults and foibles of her people, and her vision of life is ironic, seeing chiefly its mistakes, defeats and apparent purposelessness of suffering.

BOOKS WORTH READING

AVERY satisfactory response is made by Professor George Madison Priest of Princeton University, in his "Germany Since 1740," to a need experienced by many Americans in recent months for a clear, brief story of the rise of the German nation, setting forth the facts the general reader wishes to know and discarding a mass of details which are more confusing than illuminating. There is no doubt his book will be warmly welcomed by American men and women who desire to acquire, with easy reading, an understanding of the German people and a fair knowledge of their history. Professor Priest starts with a description of Germany at the beginning of the eighteenth century, and from that goes on with a brisk, intelligent narrative of the progress of the nation down to the outbreak of the war that is now raging. His closing chapter surveys with notable discrimination and fairness the course of events and the development of the country during the reign of William II. (Ginn & Co. $1.25.)

A second edition has been issued of Alexander Mackintosh's "Joseph Chamberlain, an Honest Biography," which had its first publication in 1906. Considerable matter has been added to the original text in order to cover Mr. Chamberlain's later years, and in its present form the biography tells the complete story of the famous Englishman's life from his childhood to his death. (Hodder & Stoughton. $3.)

A compilation of patriotic verse is presented by Wilfrid J. Halliday in a volume entitled "Pro Patria." Mr. Halliday's collection is largely made up of verse written by British poets in celebration and commemoration of British achievements and crises; but there is a sprinkling of non-British poetry that includes compositions by Whittier, Bret Harte, Walt Whitman, Julia Ward Howe, E. C. Stedman, and other Americans. (E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.)

A good short biography of Nathan Hale, written by Jean Christie Root, is published as one of the True Stories of Great Americans. The author says his book differs from earlier biographies of Nathan Hale principally in the fact that it pictures the man as seen through a woman's eyes, "lifted above all mortal loss, transfigured as have been all who have made the Great Surrender for 'right because it is right,' and have gone forward, victorious through seeming defeat." (Macmillan Company. 50 cents.)

The word of a financial institution of great importance and usefulness is set forth in Frederic B. Stevens's "History of the Savings Bank Association of the State of New York." The record includes an account of the organization of the association in 1894 and of its subsequent operations and achievements. Mr. Stevens dedicates his book to the memory of his father, Albert Parsons Stevens, who for thirty-five years was the Secretary-Treasurer of the National Savings Bank of the City of Albany. (Doubleday, Page & Co.)

A volume entitled "The Mutation Factor in Evolution" has been contributed to Macmillan's Science Monographs Series by R. Ruggles Gates, an English scientist. The aim of the author, as he puts it, is to bring together all the facts that bear vitally upon the question of mutations, and, in carrying out this aim, he has given attention chiefly to the genus Oenothera, because it seems to him that most of the crucial questions concerning mutations have been debated and decided with reference to that group of plants. His opinion is that every line of investigation of the Oenothera mutations has strengthened the view that the conception of mutation as a process sui generis has been amply justified. (Macmillan Company.)

An entertaining and instructive pictorial and historical survey is presented by Arthur P. Abbott in "The Hudson River Today and Yesterday." There are eighty pictures in the volume that reproduce photographs of interesting scenes one looks upon in journeying from New York to Albany, and there is also a descriptive text that includes a brief summary of the history of the river. (New York: Historian Publishing Company.)

Three addresses delivered by Professor William I. Hull of Swarthmore College are published in a volume entitled "The Monroe Doctrine: National or International?" The author's answer to the question in his title is that the Monroe Doctrine should be internationalized; the logic of recent events—some associated with the great war and some quite unrelated to it—emphasize, he says, "the folly and wrong of a single nation attempting to perform what is essentially a world-task." (G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75 cents.)

Look under the Lamp Monday, Wednesday, and Friday!

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS FROM TIMES READERS

COMMUNICATIONS for these columns should be addressed to the Editor of Queries and Answers, New York Times Review of Books. They should be written on only one side of the paper and must contain the name and address of the writer. If the inquirer prefers, initials only will be printed with the communication.

ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR

CAROLINE HOFFMAN.—Can you tell me where I can find the poem in which the following lines occur? I do not know the writer's name:

We are the music makers,
We are the dreamers of dreams,
Wandering by lone sea breakers,
And sitting by desolate streams.

They are from an "Ode" by Arthur O'Shaughnessy, which is printed in "The Home Book of Verse" by Burton E. Stevenson, and in other publications.

M. W. W.—Please give a short sketch of Dr. Edward Howard Griggs. What is his present address?

Edward Howard Griggs was born at Owatonna, Minn., Jan. 9, 1868. He has been twice married; both wives are dead. He has been professor in various universities. He has been a public lecturer since 1899. He is the author of "The New Humanism" and other works. His latest given address is Vredecord, Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y.

CHARLES G. NORRIS.—Where can I purchase a book called "The Entail, or The Lairds o' Grippy," by John Galt? When was it written and who was its author, John Galt?

"The Entail" is out of print. A copy might be found in the store of some dealer in old books. John Galt was a novelist, born May 2, 1779, at Irvine, in Ayrshire, Scotland, died at Greenock April 11, 1839. He was in America for some time. Among his best-known works are "The Ayrshire Legatees" and "The Annals of the Parish." "The Entail" was published in 1823. Sir Walter Scott and Lord Byron are said to have read it thrice.

M. P. P.—Will you tell me something of Theodore Dreiser?

Theodore Dreiser was born at Terre Haute, Ind., Aug. 27, 1871. He married Sarah Osborne White of St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 28, 1898. He has been a newspaper man and magazine editor. In 1907 he became editor in chief of the Butterick publications. He is the author of "Sister Carrie" and other works. He lives at 3,600 Broadway, New York.

L. B. DAVIS.—What is the market value of a set of two volumes of the Bible printed in London for Thomas Parkhurst and others; MDCLXXXXV. is the date of the second volume. They are bound in pigskin and are in splendid condition; weigh twenty pounds. Have annotations by Mr. Pool.

They are worth about $10.

ANSWERS FROM READERS

MARY LEE.—In answer to the question of "I. M. R." on Aug. 8, the name of the poem ending

He travels the fastest who travels alone

is "L'Envoi" and the author is Rudyard Kipling. In the only edition of Kipling's works which I have at hand it occurs at the end of a volume containing the "Barrack Room Ballads," "Departmental Ditties," and "The Story of the Gadsbys." The poem is as follows:

What is the moral? Who rides may read.
When the night is thick and the tracks are blind
A friend at a pinch is a friend indeed;
But a fool to wait for the laggard behind:
Down to Gehenna or up to the Throne
He travels the fastest who travels alone.

White hands cling to the tightened rein,
Slipping the spur from the booted heel,
Tenderest voices cry, "Turn again,"
Red lips tarnish the scabbarded steel,
High hopes faint on a warm hearthstone—
He travels the fastest who travels alone.

One may fall, but he falls by himself—
Falls by himself with himself to blame;
One may attain and to him is the pelf,
Loot of the city in Gold or Fame;
Plunder of earth shall be all his own
Who travels the fastest and travels alone.

Wherefore the more ye be holpen and stayed,
Stayed by a friend in the hour of toil,
Sing the heretical song I have made—
His be the labor and yours be the spoil.
Win by his aid and the aid disown—
He travels the fastest who travels alone.

Answers were received also from Mrs. Carrie G. Whitcomb, Springfield, Mass.; Earl R. Adams, Binghamton, N. Y.; Eve Chapman, South Manchester, Conn., who says it is from "The Winners," as it is called in "Songs from Books," or from "L'Envoi" in "The Story of the Gadsbys"; Gordon McCreagh, New York; "L. S.," New York; Elizabeth S. Lawrence, Arlington, N. J.; Ethel Eames Sanderson, Stamford, Conn.; "G. R. Y.," Washington, D. C.; W. Y. Price, Sewickley, Penn.; John Kendrick Banks, Ogunquit, Me.; "T. S. H.," Bangor, Me.; A. W. Morford, New Monmouth, N. J.; Paul Koch, Weehawken, N. J.; Ellison A. Smyth, Jr., Blacksburg, Va.; D. J. Lansey, Montreal, Canada, and Abby P. Barbour, Maysville, Ky.

L. L. WHITLOCK.—In your issue of Aug. 15, "A. M." asks for the authorship and words of a poem one verse of which ends, "And everything comes too late, too late." It is by Fitzhugh Ludlow, a son of the Rev. Dr. Ludlow, and may be found in a collection compiled by Professor A. C. Kendrick of one of the colleges in New York State—I forget which one for the moment, but I think it is Cornell. It is some time since I saw the volume and cannot recall the name of the collection, but think it was in two series—a first and a second.

The question has been answered also by "M. C. L.," New York, who says that "Too Late" may be found in a volume called "Minor Poems" in the series of "Little Classics," edited by Rossiter Johnson; Mrs. Leontine Stanfield, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Katherine S. Ward, Albany, N. Y., who says that it was printed in Harper's Monthly for June, 1869; Emily Eldredge, Farmington, Conn.; Caroline Hoffman, Pittsfield, Mass.; Carol Lawrence, Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. T. Waterman, Washington, D. C.; Frances E. Riggs, Detroit, Mich.; M. H. Nelson, Brooklyn, N. Y.; "Lawrence," Kingston, N. Y., who sends the poem copied from Harper's Monthly for June, 1869.

L. B.—These are the missing lines in the old Scotch song, "Mary Macneil," which was written by Erskine Conolly, 1726-1843, set to music by George Kinloch of Kinloch. This query was from "N. B. S."

But ae bitter blast on its fair promise blawin',
Frae spring a' its beauty an' blossoms will steal;
An' ae sudden blight on the gentle heart fa'in',
Inflicts the deep wound nothing earthly can heal.

This query has been answered also by Miss C. Izett, New York. It is the best known of Conolly's songs and appeared in The Edinburgh Intelligencer Dec. 23, 1840. He never made any collection of his poems.

L. MANNING TAYLOR.—Inclosed you will find the verses asked for by Miss Eloise Willis. They are by Percy Bysshe Shelley, and, though merely entitled "Lines," refer to the tragic death of Harriet Westbrook Shelley, November, 1816. They were published by Leigh Hunt in the "Literary Pocket Book," 1823:

LINES.

The cold earth slept below;
Above the cold sky shone;
And all around,
With a chilling sound,
From caves of ice and fields of snow
The breath of night like death did flow
Beneath the sinking moon.

The wintry hedge was black;
The green grass was not seen;
The birds did rest
On the bare thorn's breast,
Whose roots beside the pathway track,
Had bound their folds o'er many a crack
Which the frost had made between.

Thine eyes glowed in the glare
Of the moon's dying light;
As a fen-fire's beam
On a sluggish stream
Gleams dimly—so the moon shone there,
And it hollowed the strings of thy tangled hair,
That shook in the wind of night.

The moon made thy lips pale, beloved;
The wind made thy bosom chill;
The night did shed
On thy dear head
Its frozen dew, and thou didst lie
Where the bitter breath of the naked sky
Might visit thee at will.

GRACE THOMPSON BROWN.—The lines quoted by Helen F. Ducy are from the poem "Our Burden Bearer," by Phillips Brooks:

The little sharp vexations
And the things that catch and fret—
Why not take all to the Helper
Who has never failed us yet?
Tell Him about the heartache
And tell Him the longings, too:
Tell Him the baffled purpose
When we scarce know what to do.
Then, leaving our weakness
With the One divinely strong,
Forget that we bore the burden
And carry away the song.

Copies of the poem have been received also from Mrs. Herbert L. James, Rockville, Conn.; Katherine de Forest, New Haven, Conn.; "M. T. K.;" "S. E. G.," Brookiyn, N. Y.; Eleanor D. Anderson, East Orange, N. J.; Edith Y. Reardon, New York; Mrs. Sidney Price, Sachem Head, Conn.; Marie A. Batty, Brooklyn, N. Y.; "F. E. H.," Boston, Mass.; Maxwell E. Butler, who says that it has often been attributed to Phillips Brooks, but he believes it was written by Adelaide E. Procter; L. C. Merrill, Hartford, Conn.; Esther Tuten, Dover, N. H.; Marion Howard, North Conway, N. H.; Mary E. Tibbetts, (87 years old,) Gaylordsville, Conn.; Justine Bayard Erving, New York; Mrs. J. M. Desmond, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Mrs. F. F. Brown, say that it was written by Margaret E. Sangster. Mrs. Desmond sends a poem entitled "The Burden Bearer" which begins

Over the narrow pathway
That led from my lonely door.

It contains forty-eight lines. Included in them are those attributed to Phillips Brooks. "Lawrence," Kingston, N. Y., also sends a copy of the Sangster poem.

M. H. SAYRE.—H. W. Longfellow is the author of the lines quoted by "R. D. H." in THE TIMES REVIEW of Aug. 15. They form the sixth stanza of "The Challenge of Thor," the opening verses of "The Saga of King Olaf" in "Tales of a Wayside Inn," and may be found in any complete edition of Longfellow's works.

The query was answered also by L. Manning Taylor, Spring Lake, N. J.; Charles Thom, Nutley, N. J.; Sherman Ewing, Sorrento, Me.; Lida Kelly, New York; "J. T. S.," New York; Gertrude S. Martin, Ithaca, N. Y.; H. Harris, Scranton, Penn.; E. Adelaide Hahn, New York; "R. P.," New York; Katherine S. Ward, Albany, N. Y.; Alice Pearson Franchot, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Wilson A. Burrows, who speaks of the stirring setting of these lines by Sir Edward Elgar in his "King Olaf," (Novello ed.; page 17.)

HARRY HALL.—The quotation given by "F. M. P." in THE BOOK REVIEW of Aug. 8 is from "The Toiling of Felix," by Henry van Dyke. The full passage is as follows:

Felix cried in exultation: "All this mighty work is ours,
Every mason in the quarry, every builder on the shore,
Every chopper in the palm grove, every craftsman at the oar—
Hewing wood and drawing water, splitting stones and cleaving sod—
All the dusty ranks of labor, in the regiment of God.
March together toward His triumph, do the task His hands prepare:
Honest toil is holy service: faithful work is praise and prayer."

Replies have been received also from Mrs. E. K. Titus, Greenfield, Mass.; Gertrude Reilly, Newburg, N. Y.; Mrs. W. N. Hasler, Caldwell, N. J.; C. K. Halsted, Mendham, N. J.; A. T. Corwin, Williamsport, Penn.; Paul Koch, Weehawken, N. J., and Warren Horne, Fayetteville, N. C.

EMMY L. ZEISSELT.—May I answer the query of "M. C. H." with the following verses, entitled,

LITTLE HOUSE O' DREAMS.

Oh, little house with windows wide,
A-looking toward the sea,
How have you come, why have you come,
To mean so much to me?

Your walls within my heart are raised,
And, oh, how strange it seems,
My hopes but measure to your roof,
Oh, little house o' dreams.

Oh, little place where friends will come,
The tangled world to flee,
Brave little nook, where peace will bide,
And hospitality.

Pray, where's the magic wand I need
To touch your slender beams,
And change you to a home in truth,
Oh, little house o' dreams?

The words are by Claire Wallace Flynn, and have been given a beautiful little melody by John Metcalf.

Copies of the poem have been received also from Emily Eldredge, Farmington, Conn.; Hayden Carruth, New York, and Dr. Frank R. Heine, Charlotte, N. C.

Dr. C. B. FARRAR.—Answering the query of "J. H." in your issue of Aug. 15, there occurs in Samuel Johnson's ode, entitled "Winter," this stanza:

Catch, then, oh catch the transient hour;
Improve each moment as it flies:
Life's a short summer, man a flower;
He dies—alas! how soon he dies!

Answers were received also from A. A. Fuller, Albany, N. Y.; Katherine S. Ward, Albany, N. Y.; Hartford P. Brown, Hope Valley, R. I., and "L. B.," Kingston, N. Y.

G. W. H.—The stanza quoted by Louise Doty in THE BOOK REVIEW of July 25 is by J. K. Stephen, and is found in his "Lapsus Calami, and Other Verses," (Cambridge, Macmillan & Bowes, 1896,) on Page 21, with the heading, "Of C. W. H. M., I. To one that smokes," being one of a series of clever imitations or parodies of modern poets.

APPEALS TO READERS

DUDLEY POLK.—The following lines begin a song I heard several years ago, the name of which I have forgotten. Will some one kindly supply the rest of the lines and the title?

The day is done, the shadows fall;
Fond memories of the past return once more.
I'm sad tonight, and weary.
And the wind, maybe, or the rain,
Or the cry of a bird in the storm outside,
Will bring back the past and the pain.
And I seem to hear you whisper—

MRS. L. N. OLIVIERE.—Will some reader tell me the name of the author and where I can find a poem beginning:

O Czar of the North, Alexander!
Thy justice to those who were least.

It commemorates the freeing of the serfs in Russia.

HARRY BLACKBURN.—Could some reader inform me where I could obtain, and also the name of the author, the poem:

Take it from me, kiddo, take it from me.

K. R.—I should be glad if some reader could inform me about an old nursery rhyme, the only lines of which I remember are:

Oh, dear, doctor, don't shoot me,
Shoot that nigger behind that tree;
He stole one, and I stole none, &c.

I should like to know where I can obtain the entire verses.

SENCIA.—There is a poem about the stars in which it says that though distant from each other both can look at the same star. Can any reader give it?

G. A. Birmingham, speaking of the modern movement in Irish literature, says that "what has been the matter with the Abbey Theatre school of writers is that to them Synge has become an obsession."

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Collectors and bookmen generally will be interested in the large disposal sale held by Mr. Daniel P. Kennedy at the Auction Rooms, 258 West 24th St., on Tuesday, Aug. 31st. Among the 3,000 volumes of this collection to be disposed of are: First editions by prominent authors, such as Mark Twain, James Whitcomb Riley, Longfellow, Howells, Bret Harte, O. Henry, books illustrated by Baldacott and Kate Greenaway and many others. Some are autographed by the writers. These, together with the Americana, art text and other general literature, and with the prints in the collection, make a most interesting lot and should be examined by every one interested in good books. Exhibition Monday, Aug. 30th, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sale Tuesday, Aug. 31st, 10:30 A. M. Daniel P. Kennedy, Auctioneer.

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LIBRARY OF ORIGINAL SOURCES, 10 VOLS., half morocco, $17; Lamb's New Practical Reference Library, 6 vols., half morocco, $4.50; Wilson's Tales from the Borders, 3 vols., half morocco, $9; Century Dictionary, 12 vols., half morocco, $18; Shakespeare, 8 vols., large type, $2.50; Charles Kingsley, 14 vols., $5; Abbott's Makers of History, 32 vols., $6; Carlyle, 11 vols., $5. New catalogue ready. Davis' Bookstore, 47 Vesey St.

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SEPTEMBER'S HARVEST OF IMPORTANT BOOKS

Fiction by H. G. Wells, F. Hopkinson Smith, Richard Harding Davis, and Robert Grant for Early Publication—What Authors and Publishers Are Doing

A NEW novel by H. G. Wells is promised for Sept. 14 by the Macmillan Company. Its title is "The Research Magnificent" and its theme one man's search for the kingly life. It is said to be the best and most important piece of fiction that has yet come from Mr. Wells's pen.

"Felix O'Day," F. Hopkinson Smith's posthumous novel, of which he had completed the final revision of proofs just before his death, will be published by the Scribners on Sept. 18. It is a New York novel containing much local color. Next Saturday the Scribners will have ready "The High Priestess," by Robert Grant, presenting the married life of the new woman of the present generation, a woman comparable, it is said, with the Selma of his "Unleavened Bread." Ready for immediate publication the Scribners have: "Somewhere in France," a collection of short stories by Richard Harding Davis, of which the first, giving title to the volume, is an outcome of his experiences and observations with the contending armies in Europe; "Aunt Jane," by Jennette Lee, a story about the benevolent despot of an endowed hospital in a small inland city; "The Real Man," by Francis Lynde, a Middle West story of the evolution of an ordinary conventional young man into a very different kind of creature.

"Breaking-Point," which B. W. Huebsch announces for Sept. 10, is another novel by the Russian, Artzibashef, whose "Sanine" was introduced to American readers last Winter by Mr. Huebsch. It is said to possess some features similar to those which made "Sanine" a much-discussed book, while giving a more comprehensive view of Russian life.

A new novel by E. Phillips Oppenheim, "The Way of These Women," will be due from Little, Brown & Co. on Sept. 8. The author is said to turn away in it from the struggles and tricks of diplomacy to tell an outright love story and study the nature of woman.

"Why Not?" a story of dreams and ideals by Margaret Widdemer, whose "Rose Garden Husband" attracted attention last Spring, will be published Sept. 14 by Hearst's International Library Company.

Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company will have ready on Wednesday "The Single Code Girl," by Bell Elliott Palmer, whose title refers to the single standard of morality for both men and women.

"Pegeen," by Eleanor Hoyt Brainerd, is a love story having much Irish humor which the Century Company will publish Sept. 10.

Samuel Hopkins Adams is the author of "Little Miss Grouch," which the Houghton Mifflin Company promise for September. It is described as a frivolous love story, in which the heroine, disguised as her maid, runs away to Europe. "Steve Yeager," by William McLeod Raine, author of many Western novels, in which a cowpuncher gets mixed up with a moving picture company, will be another September novel from this house.

Next week Mitchell Kennerley will bring out "The Passport," by Emile Vonte, a war story in which a young American goes to Belgium and endeavors to make use of a grewsome means he has discovered for the ending of the conflict.

Three new novels are scheduled for publication by the Appletons toward the end of this week. They are: "The Official Chaperon," by Natalie S. Lincoln, combining mystery, love, romance, and fashionable life in Washington; "Up the Road with Sallie," by Frances R. Sterrett, author of "The Jam Girl," said to have humorous situations and an irrepressible heroine; "Something New," by Pelham Grenville Wodehouse, a tale of many mixups and misunderstandings involving an American girl and the son of an English Earl.

The Scribners have ready for immediate publication a work on "Socialised Germany," by Frederic C. Howe, an account of the State socialistic program that has been developed in Germany.

Within a week or two D. Appleton & Co. will publish two books by Felix Adler. One is on "Marriage and Divorce," and embodies the ideas upon marriage, its ideals and illusions, and divorce which he has set forth in his lectures, and the other, having the title "The World Crisis and Its Meaning," is a work on social ethics based on a series of lectures delivered by Dr. Adler before the Ethical Culture Society. The Appletons have ready for immediate publication a volume on "Life Insurance," by Solomon S. Huebner of the University of Pennsylvania, which has been prepared under the supervision of the National Association of Life Underwriters.

In the "New Poetry Series," which Houghton Mifflin Company initiated last Spring, there will be this Fall four new volumes: "New Poems," by Josephine Preston Peabody; "Afternoons in April," by Grace Hazard Conkling; "The Cloister," by Emile Verhaeren, and "Interflow," by Geoffrey C. Faber.

Burton E. Stevenson has compiled and Willy Pogany has illustrated a volume of verse called "The Home Book of Verse for Young People," which endeavors to do for children's poetry the same service that Mr. Stevenson did for adults in "The Home Book of Verse." It will be published in two or three weeks by the Holts.

Mitchell Kennerley will bring out next week, delayed from last Spring, "Rudyard Kipling: A Critical Study," by Cyril Falls.

A history of lithography and a critical study of its best existing examples will be given in "Lithography and Lithographers," by Joseph Pennell and Elisabeth Robins Pennell, which the Macmillan Company will have ready on the 1st of September. It will have many illustrations in photogravure and half tone.

"The Cyclopedia of Social Usage," by Helen L. Roberts, which the Putnams will bring out within a week or two, endeavors to give a compendium of the manners and customs of the twentieth century.

The Scribners have ready for immediate publication "The Life of Robert Louis Stevenson for Boys and Girls," by Jacqueline M. Overton, a book suggested by the need for it which Miss Overton had found in her work on the staff of the young people's department of the New York Public Library. Also ready for issue at once by the house is "Continuous Bloom in America," by Louise Shelton, which offers for gardeners, amateur and other, a scheme for uninterrupted flowers all the year round. Next week the Scribners will publish "The Story of Our Bible," in which Harold B. Hunting gives an account of the material side—the conditions, the background, the getting together, and the actual writing of both the Old and New Testaments.

John Masefield, who has been for six months working in French hospitals, has gone to the Dardanelles, where he will have charge of a picket boat to carry the Gallipoli wounded to hospitals.

Robert Herrick returned a few days ago from Europe, where he had spent four months in Italy and France.

Ernest Harold Baynes, author of "Wild Bird Guests and How to Entertain Them," is arranging a lecture course for next Winter that will carry him to the Pacific Coast.

A partnership has been arranged between Laurence J. Gomme and John J. Marshall to conduct, under the firm name of Gomme & Marshall, The Little Book Shop Around the Corner, 2 East Twenty-ninth Street, New York City. The new firm will publish in October Braithwaite's Anthology of Magazine Verse for 1915.

W. Somerset Maughan, author of "Human Bondage," who first won recognition as a playwright before he attempted the writing of fiction and once achieved the distinction of having four plays running at once in London, when a young man studied medicine, but after receiving his degree was so much interested in literature that he soon drifted into that profession.

Asa Don Dickinson of the editorial staff of Doubleday, Page & Co. has been granted a year's leave of absence, which he will devote, sailing this week, to the organization of the library of the University of the Punjab and of other libraries in India.

To Rafael Sabatini, whose dashing historical novel, "The Sea Hawk," is a recent publication, was intrusted the task by the Italian Government of translating the Italian Green Book into English.

William Dean Howells thinks that the poor sales of volumes of short stories, notwithstanding the popularity of that form of fiction in the magazines, must be attributed to a hallucination of bookmakers and sellers.

The Popular Science Monthly has been bought by the Modern Publishing Company of New York City and consolidated with The World's Advance, formerly Popular Electricity. The two magazines will be merged under the title of The Popular Science Monthly, beginning with the November issue. Waldemar Kaempffert, for a long time editor of the monthly, will continue in that position.

THE CREATION OF WEALTH

THE CREATION OF WEALTH. Modern Efficiency Method Analyzed and Applied. By J. E. Lockwood. Cincinnati: The Standard Publishing Company. $1.

THIS book is written as an answer to those who hold that labor produces all, and, therefore, should take all for its share. To the author labor seems like the five mechanical powers, the lever, wheel, pulley, inclined plane, and screw. Labor merely moves material from one place to another. Mind, however, is like electricity and chemical reactions. They both move material and improve it, alter its forms, or change its qualities. The latter process is of the higher sort of efficiency, and the aim of the author is to discover its place in economics. Heretofore, he says, no one has attempted to analyze the economic functions of the mind, or to determine how it creates wealth. That is his topic. In his estimation, there are fifteen ways in which mind creates wealth. Among them may be mentioned invention, creation, or discovery, the conception of an idea. In executing the idea mind may save labor, land, or material, or it may augment labor, land, or material. His other divisions relate to the operation of plants or factories. Conceivably his fifteen ways in which mind expresses itself economically might be reduced or increased. The exact number is of less importance than his central idea that mind has a position hitherto unsufficiently recognised in economics, or for that matter in morals, especially the morals of those who think that labor produces all and should take all it produces, leaving nothing for either capital or mind.

The orthodox theories are that mind takes reward either for assuming risks of enterprise or for co-ordinating the productive forces of land, labor, and capital. The author contends, on the contrary, that mind actually produces what it takes. The efficiency man who enables the same wage fund to produce a larger product, without the greater exhaustion of the laborer, is the creator of the difference. Labor which antagonizes the efficiency man certainly is not entitled to any share of the wealth created by mind in that way. In a similar manner, it is error to attempt to limit the profits of public utilities to any fixed return upon capital, for that leaves out of account what cannot be estimated, the value of mind in working the utility. For example, in Minnesota the courts decided that the State can tax the profits of a railway down to a certain point. That is, the more economically and efficiently a railway is operated the more it can be taxed. A greater discouragement of public service it would be difficult to imagine, and yet it is pressed upon the public in the name of reform and friendship for the people against the extortions of capital.

In similar manner the author applies his ideas to socialism, Government ownership, the single tax, conservation, and other modernisms. His general proposition is that mind is more productive than labor and that whatever stagnates or discourages thought and initiative is contrary to the public interest. His conclusion is as much matter of morals as of economics. Character and happiness are the best possessions. The highest function of social reform is not to make all equally wealthy, but to make each citizen produce his best in the service of all. Taxes on the energetic and enterprising may be justified for the relief of the weak and needy, but in the name of charity, and not as punishment for wickedness. To those excessively energetic and enterprising he addresses caution, lest their great powers should wreck the existing economic system, not because it is unscientific, but through their disregard of moral principles. The book has many ingenious applications of this theory of the economic value of the mind, and is well worth the attention of those who think that labor produces all.

THROUGH A DARTMOOR WINDOW

THROUGH A DARTMOOR WINDOW. By Beatrice Chase. Illustrated. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

THE moors of the Dart, in "peerless Devon," have been described and interpreted and pictured and praised by English authors in many a book of story or song. But none of them has essayed the task of trying to put into words their feeling about Dartmoor with greater love and devotion than Miss Chase. A previous book of hers, "The Heart of the Moor," she says in a prefatory note, brought her so many letters asking her to write a book about Dartmoor that would not be a novel but would give just a plain, true account of the moor and of her daily life there that she was moved to the writing of this book. "Never mind plot," one of these people wrote to her. "People can get plots from the gutterpress, the police news, and the divorce court. What man want is atmosphere. Give us air, fragrance, sunlight, storm." And that is the sort of thing she has done, with charming success. The chapters are simple accounts of various phases of life and scenes and happenings upon the moor that, because of their freshness, simplicity, and graphic quality, give one something of the pleasure of water color pictures.

She tells of the building of their house as a rambling annex to a little old stone cottage, and the tale makes the reader quite well acquainted with all the workmen, very fond of them, and very envious of the writer's luck in having such a unique and delightful nest in which to work and play. There are chapters about her daily life and her neighbors and the tragedies of the moor—she insists that these are far beyond the due proportion to its population—and the animals, wild and tame, which live there. A certain "Tweed Dog," which has the custom of sitting motionless for hours outside her window, gets particular attention. And there is this observation upon one of the many peculiarities of sheep: "Sheep hate cats, by the way. One cat standing in the middle of the farmyard when the shepherd wants to move his flock about at shearing time will petrify the entire lot."

American readers generally feel that they are fairly well acquainted with Dartmoor, after the many novels they have read with it as a background, but in this book they will find a new picture of the region, full of warm human interest, and done with genial, friendly, loving humor and imaginative appreciation.

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X THE NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, AUGUST 29, 1915. X

THE WEEK ON THE VARIOUS WAR FRONTS IN EUROPE

Quadruple Entente Faces the Darkest Military Situation Since the Early Days of the War—Evacuation of Brest-Litovsk and Continued Retreat of Russians Prove a Grave Shortage of Ammunition—War by Italy Against Turkey Likely to Have Important Effect at the Dardanelles.

By a Military Expert.

IF we except the possible results of the diplomatic battle that is being waged for the assistance of the Balkan League—and these results are very uncertain—not since the early days of the war has the military situation in Europe presented such a dark picture to the friends of the Quadruple Entente.

The Balkan League may, in the course of the next two weeks, completely change the aspect. Serbia, it is reported, has delivered to Rome her agreement to yield to Bulgaria certain territory demanded by Bulgaria as the price of her assistance, which, if true, will bring about a speedy settlement of the multi-cornered debate that has been going on for months. In such a contingency Turkey is doomed to certain defeat, the way to Constantinople is opened, and Russia has an inlet for her ammunition and an outlet for her grain.

The Teutons' answer is reported to be a threat against Bulgaria of an immediate invasion through Serbia, the movement being based on Ordova, where a heavy concentration of war material has been going on for some weeks. But such rumors have been plentiful for weeks, first one side, then the other claiming a complete diplomatic triumph. The concentration at Ordova, however, shows at least that the Teutons are fearful of the outcome of the negotiations of their statesmen, and, with characteristic foresight, are preparing for the worst that can happen.

They can have no object in an invasion of Serbia unless it be to effect either through the moral force of their proximity or through actual force of arms Serbia's wavering sisters of the Balkan League. Serbia alone is no menace to Teuton arms, even though, since her recovery from the ravages of disease that for months incapacitated the entire nation, she has been again bringing her army up to its usual state of preparedness. But the Teutons cannot risk adding to the numbers already arrayed against them a fresh force of over a million Rumanians and Bulgars, with a reserve of another million behind them, without first putting themselves in a position to strike first and crush one or the other before an opportunity is presented of either becoming dangerous. The entrance of Rumania and the throwing of half a million men into Bukowina against the Teuton flank, which is wrapped tightly around the Dniester and extends along the Ziota Lipa, would, by threatening the Teuton communications in Galicia, play havoc with the advance into Russia.

The entrance of Bulgaria on the Allies' side would mean, as stated, the cracking of the nut of the Dardanelles. Both sides are exerting every nerve to sway the balance in their favor. The weakness of the Allies' cause is the fact that the only substantial inducement they have to offer is territory that belongs to some one else. Yet the proposition of the Allies, if accepted, would create natural boundaries based on racial similarity, not on political expediency. The future of the Balkans would thus be greatly stabilized and the probability of lasting peace much increased.

The Teutons labor under the memory of Belgium and the rule of military expediency as against treaty rights and, to go back further, under the memory of the war of 1866, when Prussia offered to France as the price of neutrality Luxemburg, a price which, when she was successful, Prussia promptly refused to pay. And so the battle is being waged.

If, however, the Balkan States propose to enter the war at all on the side of the Quadruple Entente, now is the time to do it, for at no other stage of the war so far reached could such an action on their part be so fruitful of results. Had Italy taken the step while the Carpathian battle was in progress, Russia would still, in all probability, be now west of Warsaw, still occupying Galicia. The chances of victory would be greater by that measure than they are now. If the Balkan States go in now the entire war in the east will almost immediately acquire an entirely new aspect.

The Balkan States must back the winner or remain neutral. Their territorial, if not their actual political, integrity demands it.

Aside from the hoped-for assistance from the Balkans, however, the friends of the Allies can regard the present situation neither with complacency nor satisfaction. The French, British, and Belgians are held in the west, Italy is held in the south, the Turkish position in the Dardanelles is still intact, Russia is still going back and further back, as one stronghold after another falls into the Teutons' hands. The only limit of the Russian retreat seems to be the limit of physical endurance of the German soldier who is being driven forward. This as a factor unknown and hence not to be reckoned with.

The week opened with a declaration of war by Italy on Turkey. However important this may seem, it does not seem to have been anything but a formality. Italy could not very well continue to war on Turkey's ally and at the same time remain Turkey's friend. It was a formality, nevertheless, that had to be gone through with before Italy could participate in the movement—if such stationary operations can be called a movement—against Constantinople. It is quite coincidental that this Italian declaration of war came at a time when the Russian situation absolutely demanded more extensive efforts in Gallipoli and when the British were landing new forces for an increased offensive. In fact, the coincidence is too strong to create the belief that the cause was either Turkey's aid to the Libyans or the detention of Italian citizens in Turkish territory.

The Italian influence in the Dardanelles, either by land or naval forces, will probably soon make itself felt, particularly in view of the fact that the Allies' naval strength is seriously interfering with the supplies and reinforcements intended for the Turkish forces on the peninsula. In addition to this, the recent landing of more British forces at Suvla Bay greatly strengthens the strategic position of the Allies in that it endangers the Turkish line of communication along the highway that follows the longer axis of the peninsula. But this is not particularly serious, as it is not probable that this line is very much used by the Turks. Most of the supplies are delivered to them from the Asiatic shore by ferries to Maidos, at the Narrows, the line of supply direct from European Turkey being interrupted because it is under control of the big guns of the British fleet.

The Italians are expected to land 200,000 troops on the peninsula somewhere on the Gulf of Saros. This will double the strength of the invading force, and as the Turks are already giving indications of being pinched for shell, as evidenced by the Teutons' feverish activity to supply them across Rumania and Bulgaria, the hope and expectation is expressed in the London papers that decisive results may soon crown the Allies' efforts. That the Turks are worrying may be indicated by the gains recorded during the week—the largest of any week since troops were landed. The taking of Constantinople will offset entirely the Teuton victories in Poland and will do more to move the wavering Balkan States than all the diplomatic intercourse so far indulged in. These facts do much to explain Italy's action.

Early in the week came reports of a considerable naval engagement in the Gulf of Riga. At first it was claimed that the Russians had sunk several German battleships and that a British submarine had torpedoed the the German superdreadnought Moltke. Although the report was official, later reports of the same engagement were characterized by an indefiniteness that leaves in doubt exactly what did happen as far as the naval engagement itself is concerned.

One fact is apparent, however. The Germans attempted to land under cover of the guns of their warships a large force of troops, evidently intended to reinforce the army operating in Courland. Whether this is an indication that the Germans in this section are about to institute a more extensive offensive has not developed. The Russian shore batteries effectively prevented the landing, so, whatever the object may have been, it has been, for the time being at least, defeated. Subsequent Russian reports state simply that the German fleet has left the Gulf of Riga.

On Tuesday the Germans reported the occupation of Ossowetz. Though a very small place in itself, Ossowetz has proved a source of great strength to the Russians and has been unaffected by German attacks for months. Last March the Germans began a bombardment of the fort using the 42-centimeter guns which destroyed Liége and Namur, but without apparent effect. Since that time it has been attacked repeatedly with the same result. Its importance as well as the reason why it withstood for such a length of time the heaviest of the German artillery may to some extent at least be seen from the topographical features.

West of Grodno is a small sluggish river called the Bobr. This stream, which empties into the Narew, flows through great marsh belts which are crossed by but one railway—that from Lyck in Germany to Bialystok in Russian Poland. The only possible crossing of this belt along the Bobr is over the causeway by the railroad. Ossowetz is directly on this crossing, which it completely controls. Taking advantage of its naturally strong situation, permanent works were constructed around the village, which was thus made one of the strongest features of the Russian defensive line.

That it was finally forced does not mean that its strength was affected or its fortifications beaten down by the German artillery. But, as pointed out last week, it was the hinge on which the Russian armies to the north and south were swung eastward by the German advance, so that another dangerous salient was on the verge of creation. It was this that forced its evacuation. Its retention by the Russians was of no value—in fact, was an element of weakness with the Germans on both sides so far to the east.

The German troops that took Kovno have been steadily advancing eastward toward Vilna, the Russians retreating, as claimed by Petrograd, to prevent being outflanked. As von Hindenburg's ambitious attempt to outflank the whole Russian position by capturing Riga and landing strong forces there was defeated by the driving off of the German fleet, it is not apparent just wherein lay the danger to the Russians east of Kovno unless it was that their line at this point was pierced.

Apropos of this, it may be noted that the "piercing" or "breaking" of a line is a phrase often made use of and is a success often noted in the press. The Russian line has been "pierced" according to reports at least five times in the last month. This is obviously an error, otherwise the Germans would have achieved that which they must achieve to win—a definite decision. Piercing or breaking a line in a military sense means something more than a mere giving way at a point which permits a small number of troops to penetrate. The break, to be effective, must be over a wide front, sufficiently wide to permit a large body of troops to get between the two wings thus separated. The danger lies solely in the ability of the attacking troops, once they have broken through, to roll up and defeat each wing separately. Obviously, therefore, a considerable number of attacking troops must be able to find their way into the breach they have created. South of Kovno the Russians have abandoned their line along the Bobr River both north and south of Ossowetz and are falling back in conformity to the movements of their right and left wings.

The most important event in the east was the Russian evacuation of Brest-Litovsk almost without a fight. For a week the Teuton armies have been at the outskirts of the town and have bombarded the outer group of fortifications, but the main works were hardly reached. On Wednesday the Austrian cavalry, advancing northeast along the line of the Turya River, entered Kovel on the Brest-Litovsk-Rovno Railroad. Earlier in the week Bielsk, on the same railroad, northwest of Brest-Litovsk, had been occupied by the Germans. Practically the whole line of the railroad was thus in Teuton hands.

There remained but the one line of retreat—the single railroad running east from the town. Working east from Bielsk and Kovel, as well as from other points on the Kovel-Bielsk road north and south of Brest-Litovsk, the Teutons seriously threatened this one road which was still open. There was nothing left for the Russians to do then but to evacuate the fortress or permit it to be masked and later captured, as was the case with the works at Novo Georgievsk.

As a matter of fact, the Russian troops occupying the line in the immediate vicinity of Brest-Litovsk were in a very serious situation, similar in its general aspects to the situation that existed at Warsaw previous to its fall. It was the same German "pincers" movement over again—both flanks being bent back in an effort to capture the centre.

But once again the Russians seem to have extricated themselves successfully, although detailed reports are not available.

This fortress is one of the most famous strongholds of Europe and has generally been regarded as one of the strongest. Its strength, however, was entirely nullified by the capture of the railroads on the north and south and the threat against the railroad running east, which is the only road running to the rear.

If any doubt existed before of the inability of the Russians to hold the Grodno-Brest-Litovsk line it has been most effectively set at rest. A new line will have to be taken some distance east. This line will probably be through what is known as "White Russia," beginning at Riga and from there along the Dvini River to Duenaburg and from there following the railroad from Vilna through Lida, Baronovichi, Pinsk, and Rovno.

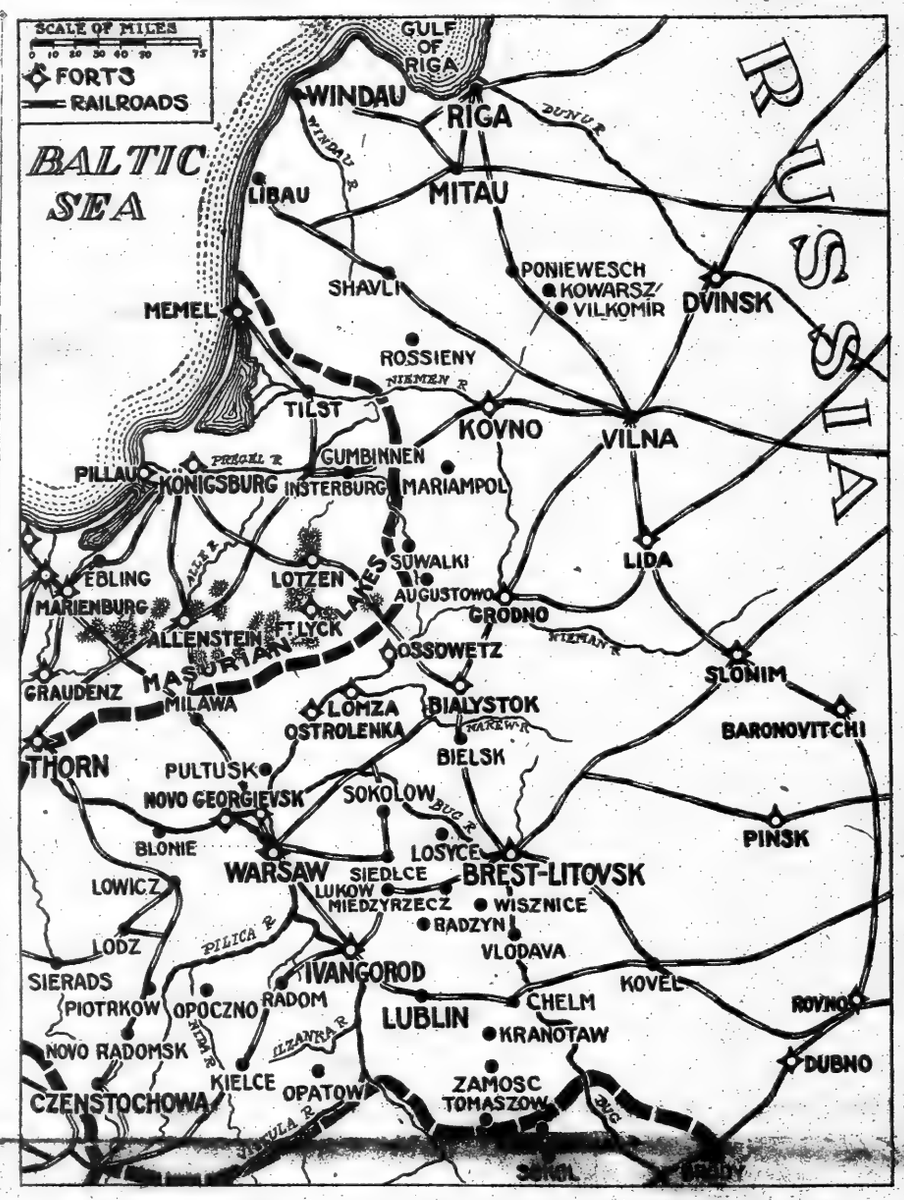
Even this line, particularly the northern part from Riga to Vilna, may be made untenable by the taking of Vilna and the forcing of the whole Russian line along the Niemen. An indication that this latter is a probability of the near future is found in the capture of Olita, a small fortress on the right bank near the bridgehead of the Vilna-Swalki Railroad. Grodno is all that is now left of the Kovno-Brest-Litovsk line, and this, too, must go as the retreat on north and south continues.

It is difficult to picture the Russian Army in its retreat, with apparent inability to make a stand even behind the strongest defensive screens nature affords, when we think of the army that captured Lemberg, Przemysl, Jaroslau; that marched victoriously through Galicia to the gateway of Silicia itself. It would seem that the entire organization had gone, that as an effective fighting force it had ceased to exist but for the fact that in all its retreat there has been no indication that the troops have been out of hand or uncontrolled or that anything like a panic has existed.

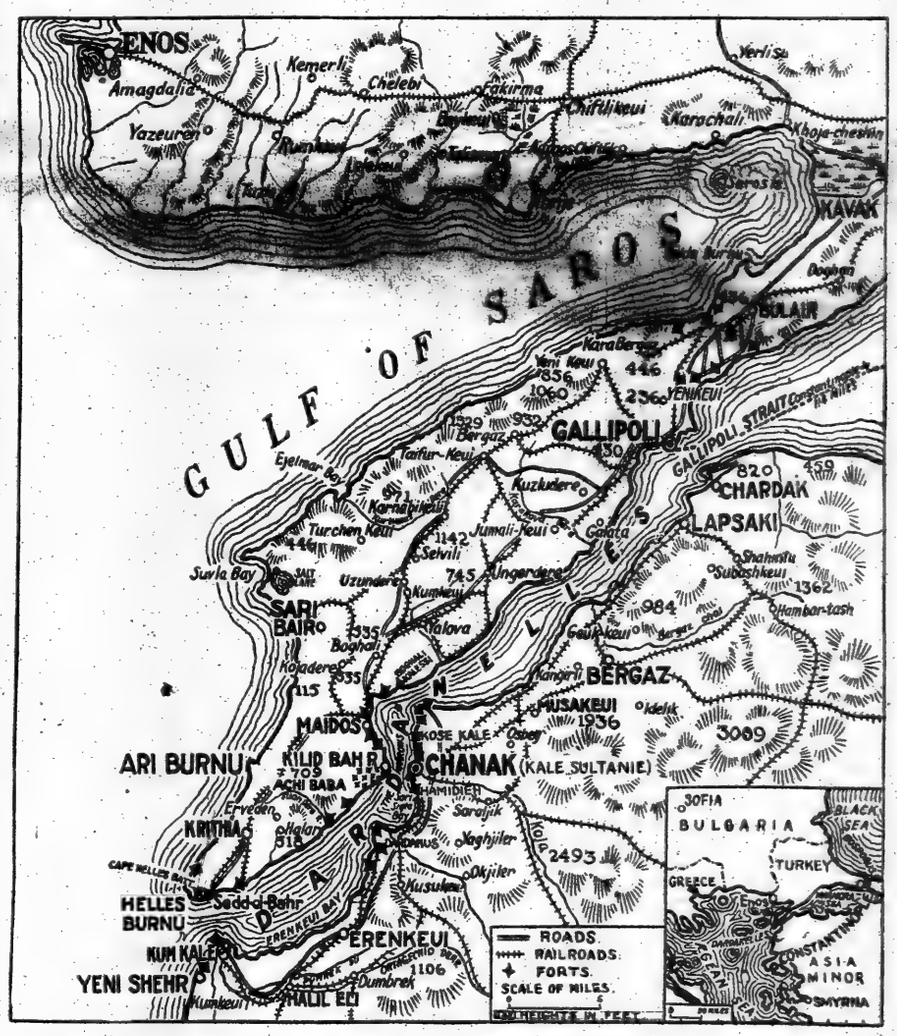
The retreats have been, as far as we can judge, orderly, well conducted, in some cases almost leisurely. The cause cannot, then, be anything but lack of ammunition. It does but little good, however, to diagnose the cause unless a way can be found to remove the cause. The Dardanelles seems the only answer.

In the Italian theatre matters have been absolutely at a standstill. Fighting has been going on on the Carso Plateau in the vicinity of Doberdo, and in Trentino near the head of Lake Garda, but there have been no developments beyond the point noted last week.

The same holds true on the French front in the west. Reports of war correspondents speak of a new big French gun and a pending offensive on a large scale. If such an operation were in the air the Germans would hear of it before the American press. Then, too, a large, regular flow of munitions must be obtained from this country before the supply available on the western front will be sufficient to meet the demand such an offensive would place upon it. At least sixty days must still pass before our manufacturers can make material deliveries. Then it is possible, though by no means certain, such an offense may be begun.



Area of Fighting in the East, Where the Russian Evacuation of Brest-Litovsk Has Been a Significant Event of the Last Week.



Scene of the Campaign for Constantinople—The Italians Are Expected to Land 200,000 Men from the Gulf of Saros on the Gallipoli Peninsula.

HERE AND THERE IN THE WAR NEWS

THE British cruiser Berwick, which hovered about the entrance to New York Harbor during the early part of the war, reappeared near Fire Island a few days ago and held up the Norwegian steamer Starkad bound here from Bordeaux. A Lieutenant boarded the Starkad and took back with him to the Berwick the third officer and a seaman whom he declared to be Germans.

Foreign Minister Sazonoff of Russia declared last week that Germany had repeatedly sought to make peace both with Russia and France since the outbreak of the war, but that all these attempts had met with a hostile reception in both countries. "The enemy's calculations of sowing discord among the Allies are bound to fail," he said.

While flying over the Dardanelles in a seaplane, Flight Lieutenant Edmonds of the English forces dropped a bomb on a Turkish transport and sank her, according to a Mytilene dispatch. All the troops on board are said to have perished.

Six more Generals have been transferred from the active to the reserve list of the French Army by General Joffre, following the policy inaugurated by him early in the war of having only active and comparatively young men in command. As a result of this the average age of French Generals has dropped since last year from 61 to 51 years.

Paulhan, the famous French aviator, who was sent to help the Serbians some months ago, has been made a Captain in the Serbian Army for his gallantry in bringing an Austrian aeroplane to earth. It is interesting to note that Paulhan, at the outbreak of the war, was not doing sensational aerial stunts, but growing flowers on the Riviera for the London market. He promptly abandoned this work and volunteered for service in the air.

Petrograd estimates that the Russians are now facing 35 to 40 per cent. of the total forces of Germany and 70 per cent. of those of Austria-Hungary.

It is said that the German infantry pitted against the Czar's armies have increased 400 per cent. and the cavalry 900 per cent. during the last few months.

Archduke Joseph Ferdinand, Commander of one of the Austrian armies operating against Russia, is quoted as saying that, of all the Russian troops, the Siberian regiments offer the most determined resistance to the Austro-German advance. "My army is opposed to these Siberians," the Archduke is reported to have told a Hungarian newspaper man, "which means that in every effort to advance we have to cope with almost superhuman difficulties. Please let people know at home that these successes cost us endless sacrifices and great bloodshed."

One million dollars in gold arrived in New York last week on the steamship Philadelphia.

Among the victims of German "gas attacks," it is announced, is Private Joseph Martin of New York City, who was serving with the Canadian contingent. Private James Dickson of Mount Vernon, N. Y., also with the Canadians, has been reported as wounded and missing since June 15.

That Austrian and German cavalry will soon be operating against the Russians on a scale hitherto unknown in military history was stated recently by an Austrian writer on the war.

Larger bread rations will be issued shortly in Germany, it is announced, on account of the large stores of grain on hand.

Fourteen German professors are to be called to Turkey to become members of the faculty of the University of Constantinople. They must lecture in the Turkish language, for which purpose they are to be allowed a year in which to learn it.

Twenty Austrian marines belonging to the Austrian Legation guard at Peking, China, raided a moving-picture theatre owned by an Englishman where films depicting scenes following the Lusitania disaster were being shown. They wrecked the place and made off with the films. The Chinese police were not prompt enough to assist the proprietor, who applied for redress to the British Legation.

Rumanian railways, it is announced, have been ordered to place all their rolling stock at the disposition of the Rumanian Minister of War on Sept. 14 next.

A Japanese newspaper's correspondent in Petrograd states that Russia has not only asked Japan for more munitions of war but also for troops to be used on Russian soil.

Six civilians were killed by Austrian aviators who flew over Brescia in Northern Italy last week.

Ezio Garibaldi, son of Ricciotti Garibaldi and grandson of Giuseppe Garibaldi, the famous hero of the war for Italian independence, has been severely wounded in the face, fighting against the Austrians.

Excerpts from what is alleged to be a contract entered into by Great Britain, France, and Russia regarding the future of Turkey have been printed by a Vienna newspaper. The alleged agreement declares that England and France will do all in their power to force the Dardanelles, that Constantinople and the Dardanelles are to go to Russia after the war, and that the compact is to be kept a secret from Rumania since knowledge of it might influence that country's attitude toward the Entente powers.

German spies are said to be especially active at present in Holland, according to articles in the Amsterdam Telegraaf. The paper says that the system centres in The Hague and is under the direct control of the German Minister to the Netherlands, its purpose being to get military and naval information, influence the Dutch press and watch the large colonies of Belgians now living in Holland in order to learn along what roads Belgians manage to escape back to their native land. Some of the spies, the paper asserts, are women.

The Progressive faction in the German Reichstag is against unlimited annexation of territory as a result of the war, but believes, in "the conquering of territory necessary to the safeguarding of the future interests and strength of the empire." It also feels that the time is not yet ripe for peace discussions and that Germany's main duty for the time being is to maintain "the unshakable unity of all classes."

Dispatches from Saloniki to Italian newspapers state that the Turkish authorities, besides prohibiting the departure of Italians from Smyrna, have levied a heavy war tax on foreigners. Many of the Italians of Smyrna, it is said, being destitute of arms are unable to meet the Turkish demands.

The steamship Dacia, famous as the storm centre of one of the principal maritime controversies of the early part of the war and condemned by a French prize court because of her transfer from German to American registry, is now a French ship, and has been renamed the Yser.

William J. Bryan's son-in-law, Captain R. E. Owen of the British Royal Engineers, has been mentioned in orders for conspicuous gallantry in the Dardanelles fighting by Sir Ian Hamilton, Commander of the British forces operating against the Turks.

It is said that the Vatican is working toward the establishment of a free Poland, to be made up of the Polish territory now held by Russia, Germany, and Austria. This plan is favored by the powers of the Quadruple Entente, report has it, with the exception of Russia, whose officials say that they are willing to give Poland autonomy but not to go to the length of relinquishing sovereignty.

Crews of Zeppelins that raid England, according to travelers arriving from Germany, are the spoiled darlings of the Hamburg cafés where they congregate. The travelers add that they boast of most wonderful feats accomplished on their raids to their admiring audiences.

The German Government, says a Zurich report, has called upon the German people to turn all gold in their possession into the banks.

The Ojibway Indians of Canada want to fight the Germans. According to the Rev. Robert J. Renison, formerly a missionary in Canada, and now head of the Indian Trade Commission, just back from the Hudson Bay region, the Ojibway chief made a speech to the commission offering to raise a regiment to help the English. "In trying to induce us to accept the offer," said Dr. Renison, "he declared he had heard that the Germans painted their faces green to be undistinguishable from the grass, but that he and his Ojibways were naturally undistinguishable from the dark earth, and so could creep close to the German trenches."

With permission of the German authorities in Belgium the City Council of Brussels is taking a census of unemployed workmen within the city limits, and the National Relief Committee will extend the work to all parts of Belgium occupied by the Germans. The object is to provide employment whenever possible and to prevent skilled workmen from losing touch with trade conditions. It is said that there are 700,000 men and women out of work in Belgium who before the war had steady employment. German Socialists have been active in urging relief for these people.

That Italy cannot break through the Austrian defensive and will soon have to face an Austrian invasion of her northern provinces is the declaration of Major Moraht, military expert of the Berliner Tageblatt. He is also of the belief that Italy will not be able to spare troops to help the Allies either at the Dardanelles or in Northern France.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS TO THEM

Readers of The Times are particularly requested to read the following before sending queries to the Query Department:

No answers can be given regarding legal or medical matters, card problems, propriety in dress, correctness of English sentences, actual values of stamps and coins, nor to questions of a trivial character or of concern only to the questioner.

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published when the question is answered; only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended.

Hundreds of letters are received by this department so that it is obviously impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

First Presidents.

A CONSTANT READER.—To settle a dispute kindly inform us through your columns who was the first President born in the United States. A claims it was George Washington, but B says that when George Washington was born in Virginia, Virginia was one of the thirteen colonies and not one of the United States, as the United States did not at that time exist; B therefore claims that John Tyler was the first President born in the United States.

The first President born in the United States of America after the signing of the Declaration of Independence and the establishment of national unity was Martin Van Buren, who was born in the State of New York in 1782.

Wireless Telegraphy.

W. W.—Please give me some information about wireless telegraphy, its inventor, scope, &c.

Wireless telegraphy was invented by Guglielmo Marconi. He of course was able—as is the case with practically every perfected invention—to take advantage of experiments made and facts ascertained, before he began his work, by other scientists. Before Marconi brought practicable results out of the effort to transmit messages without the use of wires, attempts had been made for twenty years or more to reach the goal.

The first important theories were those of Professor H. Hertz, discovered in 1887. Sir Oliver Lodge made some further experiments in 1894. Marconi began his work in 1895, and early in the beginning of the present century wireless telegraphy was recognized to have passed the experimental stage. Many stations were erected in the years 1900-1907.

Wireless telegraphy has of course greatly broadened its scope, as its use has been able to be extended, in recent years. An interesting occurrence of the past year was the adoption by the United States Signal Corps—of the United States Army—of a portable wireless telegraph outfit designed, under favorable conditions to carry messages 500 miles. During the year the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company has brought out a wireless apparatus which enables the navigating officer of a ship to take bearings of wireless telegraph stations for finding the position of his ship, and also for indicating the presence of another ship. Experiments were carried on in 1914 by J. H. Hammond, Jr., cooperating with the United States War Department, in the developing of a system for controlling torpedoes by wireless waves. Official reports of the Government state that vessels moving at a speed of thirty miles an hour may be controlled with precision and reliability at distances up to 8,000 yards.

New York Public Schools.

G. H. B.—Can you give me the names and locations of the public high schools of New York City, with descriptions of each, as "Boys," "Commercial," &c., also the size of each, number of pupils, number of teachers, names of Principals, heads of departments, and their subjects?

The limited space of the Query Column does not permit a detailed reply to all your questions, such as a listing of numbers, teachers, &c., in the various high schools of the five boroughs. For such details we must refer you to the Board of Education. The public high schools of Manhattan are as follows: De Witt Clinton, Tenth Avenue, Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Streets; Waldleigh, 114th and 115th Streets, west of Seventh Avenue; Washington Irving, Irving Place, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Streets; Commerce, Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth Streets, west of Broadway; Stuyvesant, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Streets, near First Avenue; Julia Richman, 40 West Thirteenth Street. The Bronx: Morris, 166th Street, Boston Road and Jackson Avenue; Evander Childs, Randolph Street, Lawrence and Beach Avenues.

The Hague Conferences.

M. G. K.—Will you please tell me when the Hague Conferences were held and how many there were? Was there one in 1911?

The Hague Peace Conferences were held in 1899 and 1907. In 1911 the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, provided for by the Convention, signed at the first Conference, July 29, 1899, rendered a decision in the "Savarkar" case between Great Britain and France.

Naturalization.

R. W. QUINN.—Will you kindly tell me how to become an American citizen? My parents came to this country thirty-one years ago and brought me with them. I was one year old. But my father did not become a citizen, although he took out his first papers.

If an alien who has made his declaration of intention has died, leaving children who are minors, they, as well as his widow, may become citizens without filing declarations of intention.

The Fashoda Affair.

READER.—Please give me a brief summary of the celebrated Fashoda affair.

Fashoda, renamed Kodok in 1904, was established as an Egyptian military post in 1865. It was occupied by the Mahdists in 1883-4. In July, 1898 it was occupied by a French force from the Congo under Commandant J. B. Marchand, and there followed a state of great tension between Great Britain and France. The French occupation took place July 10, 1898; Dec. 11 of that year the French forces withdrew, traveling home by way of Abyssinia, and Sudanese troops formally occupied the place. Fashoda is in the Egyptian Sudan.

Breslau.

LOUISE LISSAUER.—Kindly inform me whether the City of Breslau in Germany has ever belonged to Poland, and, if so, when.

The history of the possession of Breslau shows that it has changed hands very often. Early in the eleventh century it was made the seat of a Bishop, and after having formed part of Poland, became the capital of an independent duchy in 1163.

In 1335 it was purchased by John, King of Bohemia, who retained it until 1460. It then changed hands and became subject to Bohemia once more in 1490, passing with the rest of Silesia to the Hapsburgs in 1526. It came under the authority of Frederick the Great in 1741, was recovered by Austria in 1757, and regained by Frederick in the Seven Years' War.

It has since been Prussian, except a few days in 1807, and again in 1813, when it was held temporarily by the French.

Widows' Pension Bill.

VINCENT OSWALD and Mrs. NORAH M. C. CALLUM.—The Widows' Pension bill was passed March 25, 1915, as an amendment to the State charities law. It was to take effect July 1, 1915. The Board of Child Welfare was to be appointed within sixty days after July 1, 1915.

Requirements for becoming a beneficiary are as follows: The person seeking relief must be an indigent widow of good habits and character, being the mother of one or more children under the age of 16, who live with her and depend upon her for support. She must be a suitable person to bring up and care for such children. She shall be entitled to an allowance under the provisions of the article in the county or city having a Board of Child Welfare, in which she shall have resided for a period of at least two years immediately preceding her application, provided that it is shown that she is in need of pecuniary aid in caring for such children.

An application for relief may be made by the widowed mother to the Board of Child Welfare, or to the Overseer of the Poor in the city of the applicant's residence, or to the Commissioner of Charities. It is the duty of such to make investigation and state the resulting conclusions. Then the board shall decide if the relief be granted and fix the amount and term. It is not to exceed $20 per month to a widow with one child under 16, $35 per month for two children, and $10 per month for each child in excess of two, but in no case to exceed $60 to one mother per month.

Italians in New York.

ARTHUR GUFFO and A. CAMERON.—The total number of foreign born and native born (both parents foreign and one parent foreign) Italians in New York City in 1910 was 544,449. Foreign born, 340,765; both parents foreign born but personally born in United States, 19,545; one parent foreign born, 12,139.

Fourth of July Fete.

MAUDE RODNEY.—Will you please tell me the names of the two dancers who impersonated Uncle Sam and Miss Columbia for Mayor Mitchel's Fourth of July program, City College Stadium, July 5?

Your question is referred to THE TIMES readers, as the daily press for that date does not record their names.

Old Musket.

S. S. SHERWOOD.—Can you tell me what service the following marks on an old Charleville flint-lock musket indicate.—R 50 N 20?

Your letter was referred to the Librarian at the West Point Military Academy, who writes that he regrets to say that an examination of all the available sources of information discloses nothing bearing upon the significance of the marks described.

Chautauqua Salute.

MISS E. A. BUEHLER sends the following:

"Having witnessed the Chautauqua salute several times I can give the desired information.

"In order to show a person of renown a special mark of respect the salute is given him. At a given signal all the people assembled in the amphitheatre, from 8,000 to 9,000, rise, and, raising their right hands above their heads, hold their handkerchiefs in the air, without speaking or cheering.

"The sea of white produces a wonderfully impressive effect. There is no waving, and the silence which pervades the vast throng is most impressive.

Canadian.

GEORGE RUTZ.—By birth the child is an American citizen, according to the United States law, but she takes on her marriage the nationality of her husband, so that she is now a Canadian, unless he becomes naturalized.

Hay Fever Victim.

G. FRANCIS PAINE.—Can you give me any information concerning resorts within a hundred miles of New York, where a hay fever victim can live in peace for a few weeks?

Unfortunately in this respect "one man's meat is another man's poison." Some sufferers are benefited by sea and some by mountain air. In general it may be said that to avoid agricultural districts with hay fields and flowering plants is a wise precaution.

Gold in the Treasury.

ANTONIO FERRARA. — The gold holdings on Oct. 31, 1914, in the United States Treasury amounted to $1,169,562,078.

Days of the Week.

G. S.—The 18th of September, 1889, was a Wednesday.

C. B.—The 21st of August, 1850, was a Wednesday.

"Famous."

C. J. GREEN. — When is the word "famous" correctly used? A contends that it may be used indiscriminately, applying to things as well as persons. B says that it is correctly applied only to persons or things which merit fame.

The Standard Dictionary gives two uses of the word. 1. Having fame or celebrity; celebrated in history or public report; renowned, as famous statesmen, famous pirate, famous for his benevolence. 2. Admirably capable or remarkable; notable; deserving of fame; as, the tea is famous at husking, sleep is a famous time-slayer.

It would seem that A is right.

Pronunciation Problems.

J. S. M.—Please give the accepted accentuation of the noun "allies." Which is the preferable term, pacificism or pacifism?

The Standard Dictionary gives only "al-liz," accent on the second syllable, while the Century gives both. The former accentuation is given first, however. This would seem to throw the weight of favor upon the second syllable. Your analogous cases sound perfectly reasonable, but it is quite impossible to give reasonable rules for the pronunciation of such words in the English language. Accepted usage is the only guide in such cases. See answer to E. H. F. above.

The Spanish word "pacifico," which was current in Cuba during the Spanish-American War, would perhaps lend to the defenders of "pacificism" as the better form.

Naturalization.

JOSEPH KELLY.—If a boy comes to the United States at or under eighteen years of age must he wait the full five years to get his final citizenship papers, or can he get them when he is twenty-one years old?

No declaration of intention may be filed by an applicant until he has reached the age of eighteen years. The second papers may be taken out only after not less than five years continuous residence in this country, and the passage of two years since the entering of the declaration of intention. The minor children of a naturalized citizen, however, take their father's citizenship; and the widow and children of an alien who has died after filing his declaration of intention, and before the time necessary for taking out final papers has elapsed, are exempt from the necessity of taking out a declaration of intention.

Christian Countries.

JOSEPH KELLY.—Will you please tell me if the United States is considered a Christian country? I know that the Church and State are separated here. Is France considered a Christian country?

The United States is known as a Christian country; the phrase does not imply the existence of an established State Church. France, also, is a Christian country, although Church and State are separated.

Motion Pictures.

W. C. H.—Please give me any information concerning motion pictures, experiments with colored films, or any kind of photography; also any matter about the Board of Censure, and articles describing the bold achievements of actors. If you have any information as to whether the "movies" are injurious or not, I would be much obliged.

The limited space of the Query Column does not admit of a detailed answer to your question, and the last inquiry is not within the scope of the Query Department. The following brief summary will no doubt supply much of the information desired. The "motion picture" was a modest little single reel display, far from perfect in its presentation, seven years ago, and the immense development of film drama has taken place entirely within the past seven years. The perfecting of the tremendous spectacular and dramatic productions of the present dates back less than four years.

Some of the present-day "feature productions" cost in the neighborhood of $100,000 each, and require the co-operation of scientists, diplomats, and government agencies as well as actors, managers, artists, and producers; one large educational "film drama," a Biblical story, was only made possible because of the assistance of the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, and the diplomatic departments of this country and of Turkey in taking the photographs required.

It is estimated that in the United States alone there is about $1,000,000 a day paid by about 5,000,000 people to "see the movies," and throughout the country there is, approximately, $500,000,000 invested in the motion picture enterprise. About one-fifth of this sum is invested in New York City, where there are more than 400 moving picture theatres. The progress of the moving picture "industry" is considered one of the most amazing and interesting features of the present century. China is said to be the only country where the "movies" are not meeting with encouragement and success, although in the treaty ports there are several motion picture theatres.

Moving picture shows are said to be the most popular form of indoor amusement in Spain; hardly any town in South Russia is without a moving picture theatre; Germany has many successful theatres and productions, and the movies are especially popular in Bavaria; they are also making progress in Scandinavia; these items give some idea of the popularity of this form of amusement. In one of the leading film companies about 1,000 persons are employed, and from 25 to 500 extras a day. One reel of film is 1,000 feet long; some plays are in as many as six reels. There are books, magazine articles, and, of course, several magazines devoted exclusively to this subject, to which reference may be made in any public library for further details.

English-Born Americans.

W. D. B.—Will you kindly advise me the number of Englishmen in the United States and how many of these are naturalized?

The latest census figures available are those of the Census of 1910, compiled to date of April 15 of that year. The number of English-born persons in this country at that time was 876,455. We have no figures of the number of naturalized American citizens of English birth in this country at present.

Reference Calendars.

E. G.—Will you kindly tell me how to find the day of the week on which a certain date fell in any one year; for instance, June 4, 1850?

There are specially prepared reference calendars from which one may find the day on which any date fell, within certain years as outside limits, or will fall. These are, of course, too long for reproduction in the Query Column, but we are glad to answer questions as to the day on which any certain date fell, June 4, 1859, was Saturday.

American Foreign Trade.

C. D. S.—I should appreciate an answer to the following question: What decrease, if any, was there in our exports and imports for the first eleven months of 1914 by comparison with the same months of 1913?

The year's exports and imports are counted for the fiscal year ending June 30. The figures for 1913 and 1914 are as follows: 1913—Value of domestic exports, $2,428,506,358; value of foreign exports, $37,577,791; total exports, $2,466,084,149; total imports, $1,813,009,234; total exports and imports, $4,278,892,383; excess in value of exports over imports, $652,875,915. 1914—Domestic exports, $2,329,684,025; foreign exports, $34,895,123; total exports, $2,364,579,148; total imports, $1,803,926,657; excess in value of exports over imports, $740,652,491.

The Canal Zone.

M. L. B.—Will you kindly inform me how it is that the United States, having bought the Panama Zone, still has to pay a tax of $200,000 yearly?

The United States has not bought the Panama Canal Zone. By the Isthmian Canal Convention of Nov. 18, 1903, this country did not acquire any title to territory in the Republic of Panama, but obtained instead the right of "perpetual occupation, use and control" of what is known as the Canal Zone. This is a strip of land ten miles wide, and for the rights procured the United States paid the Republic of Panama the sum of $10,000,000, and agreed to pay the sum of $250,000 annually so long as the occupation continued. These payments began Feb. 26, 1913.

Marriage Licenses, &c.

FRANK GONDGE—In what Eastern States is the Marriage License law as yet non-existent? Where did the phrase, "Davy Jones's locker" originate?

A marriage license is required in all States of the Union except Alaska. "Jones" is said by some to be a corruption of "Jonah," the prophet. "Davy" is said to be properly "Duffy," a ghost among the West Indian negroes. "Locker" is a seaman's safe receptacle for private stores. Hence the phrase is said to mean that a ship which has been sunk, or a sailor who has been drowned, has gone to the place of safekeeping where duffy Jonah was sent. Smollett, in "Peregrine Pickle," says "Davy Jones, according to the mythology of sailors, is a fiend that presides over the evil spirits of the deep." Hence the phrase is said by him to mean "placed in the devil's lock-up."

Daily Papers in New York.

CHARLES ACHENBAUM. — How many daily papers are printed in New York City and in what languages? Please give their names.

Abendblatt, (German,) Al-Hoda, (Arabic,) American, American Banker, American Metal Market, Amerikai Magyar Nepszava, (Hungarian,) Araldo Italiano, (Italian,) Athena, (Greek,) Atlantis, (Greek,) Banker and Stockholder, Bolletino della Sera, (Italian,) Bond Buyer, Bronx, Call, Commercial, Courier des Etats Unis, (French,) The Day, Denluk, (Slovak,) Deutsches Journal, (German,) Elore, (Hungarian,) Financial America, Giornale Italiano, (Italian,) Glas Naroda, (Slovenian,) Globe and Commercial Advertiser, Herald, Hlas Lidu, (Bohemian,) Hrvatski Svijet, (Kroatian,) Jewish Daily Forward, (Yiddish,) Jewish Daily News, (Yiddish, not every day;) Jewish Morning Journal, (Yiddish,) Journal, Journal of Commerce, Law Journal, Listy, (Bohemian,) Mail, Meraat-ul-Gharb, (Arabic,) Mon Jee Yat Bo, (Chinese,) Narodni List, (Kroatian,) North Side News, Post, Press, Progresso Italo-Americano, (Italian,) Ruskoze Slavo, (Russian,) Servian Daily, (Serbian,) Staats-Zeitung, (German,) Sun, Evening Sun, Telegram, Telegraph, Times, Trade Record, Tribune, Volkszeitung, (German,) Yorwärts, (same as Jewish Daily Forward,) Wall Street Journal, Women's Wear, World, and Evening World.

Weather in 1876.

ANDREW J. SMITH—What were the weather conditions on Election Day in 1876?

The midnight report for Tuesday, Nov. 7, 1876, was as follows: Rain. Stormy morning, clearing later, cold, boisterous winds, possibly brief flurries of snow. The maximum temperature for that day was 53 degrees, the lowest 48 degrees, the average 51½ degrees.

Major Dreyfus.

MEYER LIEBERMAN — Is Major Dreyfus in active service in the French Army, and if so of what rank?

No reference has been found to Major Dreyfus's participation in the present war.

Railroad Speed.

G. DIXON.—On an average which are the faster express trains, those in the United States or in England? On an average which are faster, the local trains in the United States or those in England?

Statistics of the fastest runs in this country and in Europe were recently published in this column. In a list of fast runs for long distances there are ten English trains and forty-two American trains mentioned. In the list of fastest trains for short distances there are eight American trains and no English. Average speeds are not computed in any available lists of statistics.

Wealthiest Nations.

WILLIAM H. RESNIK.—Which was the richest nation before the present war, and what was its estimated wealth? Also give the other wealthy nations in their order.

The estimates for 1914 were as follows: United States, $150,000,000,000; Great Britain, $85,000,000,000; Germany, $80,000,000,000; France, $50,000,000,000; Russia, $40,000,000,000; Austria-Hungary, $25,000,000,000; Italy, $20,000,000,000; Belgium, $9,000,000,000; Spain, $5,400,000,000; Netherlands, $5,000,000,000; Switzerland, $4,000,000,000; Portugal, $2,500,000,000.

Dental Colleges.

NICHOLAS H. LUDWIG.—Could you supply me with a list of the best dental colleges in New York City and New York State?

The dental colleges in New York City are College of Dental and Oral Surgery, 302 East Thirty-fifth Street; New York College of Dentistry, 205 East Twenty-third Street. There is also a Dental Department of the University of Buffalo, Buffalo, N. Y.

"Buckra."

W. MONTGOMERY.—Can you enlighten me as to the meaning of the word "buckra," which I find in John Davis's "Travels in the United States of America During 1798, '99, 1800, '01, '02"?

The word, which is spelled buckra, bucca, bukra, and buckro by various writers, is negro-English and is heard among the negroes in the West Indies and among the negro-Dutch in Guiana. When used as a noun it means a white man, a white master, and had its origin on the African coast among the blacks there. As an adjective it means merely "white," as buckra yam for white yam. It is also heard in the Southern States.

Wayland Carlin.

MAE DONNELL.—Apply to the church at Seventy-ninth Street and Broadway.

Definitions.

L. H. COWLEY.—What is the definition of Monism, telepathy, mental suggestion? Can you give me particulars of the death of Pope Pius X. and tell me where I can get copies of the Papal Bulls.

Monism is any system of thought which seeks to deduce all the varied phenomena of both the physical and spiritual worlds from a single principle. Specifically it is the metaphysical doctrine that there is but one substance, either mind (idealism) or matter (materialism) or a substance which is neither mind nor matter, but the substantial ground of both.

Telepathy is the direct communication of one mind with another, otherwise than in ordinary and recognized ways. The supposed action of one mind on another at a distance without the use of words, looks, gestures or other material signs is called telepathy. The word is also used to define the resulting mental state or affection. The assumption is that certain extraordinary phenomena cannot be explained on any recognized principle of physical science. Telepathy is also called thought transference, or mind reading.

Mental suggestion is specifically the insinuation of a belief or impulse into the mind of another when he is unconscious of receiving it. The American Journal of Psychology says: "Suggestion appears to be entirely a phenomenon of unconscious memory."

Pope Pius X. died Aug. 20, 1914. His last administrative act was the consistory held May 25, when he created thirteen new Cardinals. It is probable that the outbreak of the European war hastened his death, although he had been in ill health for several months. No alarm was felt until war was declared. His last message was an appeal for peace, on Aug. 19.

He was taken ill on Aug. 17 with gouty catarrh, to which he was subject. On Aug. 18 he was said to be suffering only from a bad cold. A sudden relapse on Aug. 20 frightened his physicians. The bronchial affection increased rapidly, and spread to the left lung. The heart was much weakened. He died at 1:20 o'clock.

The query column cannot inform you where you may procure the Papal Bulls.

Birth of a Nation.

G. M. H.—Some time ago I witnessed "The Birth of a Nation" and was puzzled to know who "Stoneman" was. Was he Thad Stevens? Our historians tell us almost nothing about Stevens and absolutely nothing, as far as I can discover, about some of the things shown in this film, and yet they are represented as being taken from records at Washington. Was a colored man ever really Governor of a Southern State?

"Stoneman" is based on Thaddeus Stevens. If you will consult histories of the reconstruction period, or lives of the men prominent at that time, you will find his career and the period itself fully described. Nicolay and Hay's "Life of Lincoln," Rhode's "History of the United States," Vols. VI. and VII.; "The Reconstruction Period," by Schouler; Pike's "The Prostrate State," Bancroft's "The Negro," Life of Thaddeus Stevens, and of Seward, will give you plenty of light on this period.

About 1872, after the passing of the Fifteenth Amendment, colored men were chosen for local and State offices under the new Constitutions of the readmitted States. There were colored Lieutenant Governors of Louisiana, South Carolina, and Mississippi. In South Carolina the Legislature of 1868 contained ninety colored to fifty-six white. In 1879 ninety-one colored to sixty-one white, and in 1872 ninety-four colored to thirty white representatives. There were 85,475 negro voters and 82,547 white.

A "carpet-bagger" was Governor from 1868 to 1872, and a native white of South Carolina from 1872 to 1874; both were men of bad repute. The Lieutenant Governor, Treasurer, and other State officers were negroes. The President of the Senate and the Speaker, Clerk, and Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee in the House were also negroes during this period.

Lincoln's Commissioners to England.

JOSEPH LEARY.—I have read with much pleasure your article by Dr. Samuel Orth of Cornell University which appeared in the issue of July 4. In this article Dr. Orth states that President Lincoln appointed as commissioners to England, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Mr. Thurlow Weed, and the American Ambassador. Did not this commission consist of the Rev. John Hughes, Catholic Archbishop of New York; Henry Ward Beecher, and Mr. Thurlow Weed? Sadlier and other historians give this personnel to the commission, and I would appreciate it very much if you will advise me which is correct.

In the "History of the United States," by James Ford Rhodes, Vol. II., Page 332, a footnote reference is given to the life of Seward, Vol. III. Page 29. The quotation reads: "Thurlow Weed, Archbishop Hughes, and Bishop McIlvaine had gone to Europe at the request of the Administration, in hope of influencing sentiment in England and France favorable to the North." Reference is also given to the life of Weed, Vol. I., Page 63.

English.

G. T. JENKINS.—Is "make" or "take" the correct word to use in this sentence: "For this reason I wired you again, stating that you should —— a prompt decision"?

"Make" is the correct word. A decision is made, not taken.

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Quickly Soothed by Cuticura. Nothing Better. Trial Free.

Especially when preceded by a hot bath with Cuticura Soap. Many comforting things these fragrant supercreamy emollients may do for the skin.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

How to Lose Your Tan, Freckles or Redness

A day's motoring, an afternoon on the tennis ground or golf links, a sunbath on the beach or exposure on a sea trip, often brings on a deep tan or vivid crimson, or, more perplexing still, a vigorous crop of freckles. A very necessary thing then is mercolized wax, which removes tan, redness or freckles quite easily. It literally peels off the affected skin—just a little at a time, so there's no hurt or injury. As the skin comes off in almost invisible flaky particles, no trace of the treatment is shown. Get an ounce of mercolized wax at your druggist's and use this nightly as you would cold cream, washing it off mornings. In a week or so you will have an entirely new skin, beautifully clear, transparent and of a most delicate whiteness.

Furniture

The Last Week of our August Furniture Sale presents many very desirable suites, in the various popular period styles and woods, for the dining room, bedroom and parlor at prices exceedingly low for goods of equal style and construction.

If in need of furniture, do not neglect to inspect our stock, examine the construction of our goods and compare our prices with those of goods shown elsewhere.

Inspection invited and courteous treatment by competent salesmen shown all, whether purchasers or not.

A FEW LAST-WEEK SPECIALS

7	Piece	Inlaid bedroom suite	$400 to $275
7	"	" " "	300 to 225
7	"	Mahogany " "	148 to 100
5	"	Ivory " "	215 to 160
10	"	Fumed Oak Dining "	338 to 250
10	"	Mahogany " "	300 to 250
10	"	Fumed Oak " "	212 to 175
3	"	Mahogany Inlaid Parlor Suite in blue velour	90 to 75
3	"	Mahogany Parlor Suite in malberry velour	80 to 65
3	"	Mahogany Parlor Suite in dark green leather	150 to 100
3	"	Mahogany Parlor Suite in green panne	120 to 80
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Crepe de Chine Gowns, To-morrow, $2.85



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It is difficult to believe that such good crepe de chine and such careful simplicity of style could be incorporated into a gown to be sold at 2.85. Needless to say, 2.85 is far below the regular price. Strictly tailored, the V or square neck and the sleeves finished with hemstitching, the front adorned with tiny rosebuds. This gown would prove a practical as well as pleasing addition to any dainty wardrobe. It must be remembered that crepe de chine washes beautifully. In pink only, 2.85.

Second Floor

Our Line of Imported French Lingerie is Complete

We make this special announcement because of the general scarcity of French hand-embroidered underwear. Orders have been coming to us from other cities, where women found it impossible to procure the garments they desired, therefore

Be it known, mesdames, that we bought early and plentifully. A big new shipment has just arrived, and we invite you to visit with us, inspect the glorious assortments and make your selections at your leisure. We'll show you garments of unequalled daintiness, displaying exquisite eyelet, blind, French knot, Italian cut work and solid embroidery on sheerest batiste cloth and batiste nainsook, many of the patterns showing insets and frills of real laces, joined together with surpassing skill. Much of this imported French lingerie was specially designed for Bamberger's. The foresight which prompted us to buy early has also made it possible for us to keep prices down, even though they are soaring elsewhere.

French hand-embroidered gowns	2.00 to 35.00
Envelope and regulation chemise	2.00 to 15.00
Hand-embroidered combinations	2.00 to 15.00
French hand-embroidered drawers	1.00 to 15.00
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French hand-embroidered petticoats	1.50 to 29.00
French hand-embroidered matched sets	up to 135.00

In addition, we have ready a bewilderingly beautiful assortment of bridal garments and accessories, developed in georgette crepe and crepe de chine in white and flesh color. Boudoir caps in charming styles, at most moderate prices.

Second Floor

Arrived: the Military Corset C. B. Model, 3.00

The much-heralded military corset has arrived. It is a trim affair, sturdily boned, so that Milady will once more be conscious of her figure. But the boning is skillfully distributed, and this new model has none of the stiffness which made the corset of several years ago so irksome.

Features are the shorter skirt—we never did need all that material over the thighs,—the higher bust, with a decided curve outward, and the slightly nipped-in waist. This "nip" is placed well toward the back of the corset to give roundness of contour without eliminating the straight line over the abdomen.

Admirably adapted to slender and medium figures.

C. B. model, fitted with Samson boning and having two sets of garters, 3.00.

Second Floor

A Creation! This High Vamp Seamless Pump, at 7.00



A pump to appeal to every fastidious woman. Not a seam or buckle in front to mar its smoothness. Exquisitely finished both inside and out, the top showing a fine gros grain binding. Strictly hand made throughout, with turned soles and graceful French heel.

Developed in fine patent colt and dull kid skin. Priced at 7.00.

Woven Names and Initials for marking garments

Alice Tucke

W. M. S.

Far superior to marking ink are Cash's woven names for marking underwear, hosiery, linens, etc. Names and initials are woven distinctly on fine white or black cambric in red, navy, black, blue, white, orange or green, all of which are guaranteed to wash to perfection.

Just what you need now, when you are getting your sons' and daughters' clothes ready for school or college. Every garment should be properly marked for identification purposes, and Cash's initials will be found most suitable.

This service is very complete. Most first names kept in stock. If you like, we'll have your name woven from your own autograph.

Woven initials, red, 3 doz. on strip (in stock), 5c strip.

Cash's woven combination initials, 2 letters, red, 3 doz. on strip (in stock), 7c strip.

Cash's 3-initials (special orders), red, navy, light blue and black, gross, 1.20; half-gross, 75c.

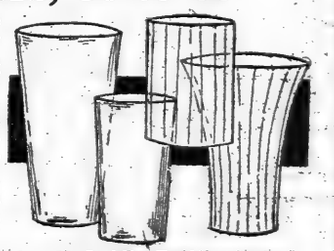
Cash's woven names (special orders), red, light blue, navy, black, green, orange, ¼ gross, 85c; ½ gross, 1.25; 1 gross, 2.00.

Cash's woven name with address (special orders) ⅜ inch tape, 12 doz. for 3.00; ⅝ inch tape, 12 doz. for 3.75.

Orders filled in about one week's time. Write for circular showing different styles.

Notion Section, First Floor.

Thin Blown Table Tumblers, 3c to 6c



We shall place on sale Monday a large quantity of very fine thin blown tumblers at almost half price. High grade goods. Clear, polished crystal, a few show minute imperfections, too slight to mar the tumblers' appearance. A chance to replenish your crystal closet at small cost.

5c Table Tumblers, special, 3c
7c Optic Table Tumblers, at 4c
7c Bell Shape Table Tumblers, 4c
10c Bell Shape Optic Tumblers, 5c
12c Bell Shape Optic Iced Tea Tumblers, 6c.
10c Iced Tea Tumblers, for 6c
8c Lemonade Tumblers, bell shape, 4c.
9c Bell Shape Iced Tea Tumblers, 5c
5c High Ball Tumblers, special, 3c

Basement

The Story of a Trip to the "Flume"

Near Mt. Washington, in the White Mountains there is a place called the Flume. The Flume is a natural crevice, through which pours a MOUNTAIN TORRENT. It is a place of wondrous scenic beauty, and practically every traveler who passes that way visits it. To reach the Flume one travels in a sturdy two-horse vehicle manned by a still sturdier New Englander. The fare is fifty cents round trip—and it is worth it.

The day before the writer's visit to the Flume, the coach driver had as a passenger, a very fastidious woman from somewhere in the Middle West. She had heard alluring tales of the wonders of the place and had traveled fifty miles out of her way to visit it.

After a heart-breaking and bone-racking drive through an almost impenetrable forest and up and down the most tortuous of mountain roads, the Flume was duly reached and the return trip safely made. According to the driver's story, his passenger was singularly taciturn during the trip back, but the secret of her mood did not manifest itself until she reached the main road, whereupon she sorrowfully told the driver that she was much dissatisfied with the Flume and its alleged scenic beauties, and wanted her fifty cents back. The ancient and honorable jehu did not tell us whether he complied with her request or not, but the writer seriously suspects that our Western friend's money now reposes in the bank to the driver's credit.

This story is apropos of nothing at all and yet it shows how FOOLISHLY EXACTING some people can be.

We cannot call to mind, at this writing, any parallel case in which OUR customers have figured, still there have been instances of requests for credits and refunds which upon analysis, loom up almost as grotesquely.

The passenger in the rickety old Flume coach DID NOT STOP TO THINK—neither does the customer who keeps merchandise out of the store for several days or weeks and then returns it for credit, exchange or refund. Knowing humanity as we do, it is our firm and unalterable conviction that if the people DID stop to think they would not be so unreasonable. People who DO stop to think and who have the faculty of placing themselves in other people's places are, as a rule, VERY reasonable and VERY just.

Bamberger's is still the same LIBERAL, BROAD GAUGE STORE. You can bring back pretty nearly anything you please and we will credit your account or refund your money and SMILE WHILE WE ARE DOING IT. This campaign against the "return evil" is educational in character. It is not only bearing fruit by causing people to think but is winning us untold friends and admirers throughout the length and breadth of the country.

You grasp our point, do you not?

Talk it over with your friends.

(*To be continued*)

L. BAMBERGER & CO.

In the Heart of Newark—Easy to Reach from Everywhere.

THE PANNIER IS BEING FAVORED FOR WEAR THIS WINTER

Preference Shown at Newport and Paris for This Style—Quantities of Embroidery Are Likely to be Worn on Early Fall Clothes—Black Is Being Relegated to the Past.



PANNIERS STILL USED EFFECTIVELY.
Flowered yellow taffeta panniers, with ruffled skirt and bodice of blue chiffon.

THERE are women who buy their hats before their frocks, believing that this is the more satisfactory method of dressing well. The majority buy their clothes without any regard to what hats will go with them and whether it is possible even to obtain a hat that in any way suits the gown.

Possibly, in this light, the hat before the frock plan is the better one. To many minds it suggests the placing of the cart before the horse, but if good is the result, who cares for tradition?

This is an age when everything is challenged, and none but the most pronounced conservative pretends to stick to the ways that have governed the world for several decades. Life has gone through so many adjustments recently, and promises to be so vitally reconstructed in the near future, that she who stands out for the unimportant traditions is usually out of the picture.

If it is more satisfactory to buy a hat first, then to choose a frock that suits it, why not do it? Every artist in clothing will insist that the wrong piece of millinery can ruin the loveliest face, and that the plainest face can be made to look its best under the influence of the hat that brings out one's best point and subdues its defects. No frock or wrap is credited with this power.

It is always possible to improve the seeming hopelessness of a gown by adding an attractive collar and by altering the neck so that the face is thrown out in good relief, but there is rarely a way to twist or turn a hat so that it will serve the purpose for which it was bought, which is to make a face look its best.

Probably nothing has so aggravated and unsettled a woman as the knowledge that the hat for which she paid more than she should have done is not a contributive factor toward her good appearance.

No one, not even the best milliner, can be the absolute judge of what is best for a woman to choose in hats. Some of the saddest mockeries of beauty have been hats which have been bought under the soft persuasion of the one in charge of the selling of a hat.

"It suits you admirably," is one of the phrases that have been incorporated in the language of unwise flattery.

It is often said regarding the hat that a saucy juvenile should wear while it is being tried on by a woman of 50 with a tired face. It is said of a hat that should be worn by the prettiest of chorus girls when it is being posed on the head of a woman whose only social gayety is church in a small town.

One cannot expect a strong degree of conscience in one who not only has her living to make by the number of sales she accomplishes, but also, which is more important, by the way in which she falls in with the secret desire of a possible customer. We are all guilty of the same thing, in a manner, first, because we wish to be pleasant, and, second, because we wish to avoid argument and to leave an agreeable sensation in another person's mind.

The choice of a hat is so important that it behooves every woman to give far more time to it than to any other part of her apparel. One who knows has claimed that the woman who is absolute master of her neck and her head is the woman who dresses well.

All the skill does not lie in the choosing of a hat. There is much to be worked out in its posing. We have the habit of saying that the Paris woman is the master in this art, and yet Americans are learning the significance of this work so fast and have gone so far on the road that they should be ardently praised.

They have at last taken to heart the lesson which no woman with the slightest desire to dress well can afford to ignore, which is the lesson of posing a hat.

Say We Will Wear Bright Colors.

Out of the sombreness of Paris life there has bloomed a nosegay of colors. All the Spring and Summer the women have gone about wearing the black, white, gray, and mauve that fitted in with the subdued national gayety, but evidently the designers believed it time to show the Americans gay tones that could be worn by a neutral country.

It has often been recounted of the openings last Spring that the houses in Paris could not be made to believe that any women existed who were willing to don bright colors; with their own suffering hemming them in on every side, they saw sombrely, naturally, and were not conscious of the fact that, with all its sympathy, abundantly proved, the Americans were not in mourning and their women were not willing to wear the garb of sorrow.

It is sombre enough to be compelled to wear it by the exigencies of a tradition that has imposed blackness on blackness, but is unwise to do it unless that exigency exists. There was no reason why the American women should throw aside the cheerful colors that befitted their climate and their environment, so they finally succeeded in convincing the French of this fact.

Therefore the designers, who must suit the American taste this Autumn or lose money and prestige, have opened up the paint box, and the milliners have started the fashions with gorgeous colors. One is no longer expected to wear black hats, although black velvet is being shown by the first milliners as the best of the early Autumn hats.

Last season, and twice before that, this black hat was almost the only fashionable one offered, and women to whom it was not becoming were puzzled in their choice, because they did not want to be out of fashion and yet they preferred to look pretty rather than ugly.

The first color in the millinery market this season is Bordeaux red, which is quite natural, considering that the French Government was situated there for the first few months of the war. "Cathedral colors" is the name given to an assortment of rich, stained glass tones that are used in velvets for hats. These are green, brown, red, purple, and yellow. Felt is also dyed in these shades and built into stiff sailors, or small-brimmed, high-topped hats such as Mrs. Castle introduced here at the Belmont races on Long Island in June.

Mme. Cecile Sorel is wearing one of these in beaver-colored velvet; Lewis calls it a postilion hat. It is more than probable that the shape will be sible for the majority to take up with such an extreme and trying style. Let us hope that no beguiling saleswoman will persuade the wrong type of woman to buy one.

Many of the new hats are draped in a fashion that prevailed three years ago. There is a slight brim that rolls at the side, and the crown is a mass of more or less skillfully arranged velvet, mounting higher and higher. One comforting fact about these new fashions is that they do not oust the sailor shape, which is peculiarly suited to the average American face and which, after all, has a smartness that is difficult to equal in the hat that is made to serve every moment.

As opposed to these draped hats there is a strong attempt to create something that resembles the tricorne of the Bourbon Kings, and milliners with clever fingers have superimposed upon this idea many brilliant inventions. There are black, also Bordeaux red hats, that run far out in the back, but are shaped to points in the front and back. These are caught with ornaments of steel beading, a kind of trimming which will evidently be the mainstay of the milliners if one is to judge by the showing of the Autumn hats.

There are other hats that are definitely tricorne. They have the points attached to the crown and always touched off with some brilliant ornament, usually beaded.

France must have had thousands of beads in the back workrooms and thousands of fingers waiting for nimble work, for the milliners, and even the dressmakers, have featured beading above all other trimming. It is not only done in cut steel, but in colored crystals.

What Guides the Fashions.

It is not only in the usage of much beading that we see the helping hand given to the needy sewing women of Paris who have come near starvation during the year of fighting, but also in the use of embroidery and other kinds of needlework. Feather stitching is put on cloth frocks, shirring with a special stitch is highly exploited, bands of embroidery in silk floss are placed on cloth and velvet gowns, metal, silver, and gold are lavishly used for ornamenting special frocks and wraps and hats.

Cording and fine braiding have been returned also to fashion, the kind that can only be done by hand. Yards of it are used on green cloth coat suits which are in the forefront of fashion. Skirt yokes, the armholes of blouse jumpers, the edge of collars, the seams of sleeves are each touched off with this kind of braiding.

Georgette, the fascinating young designer who bought the place of Francis, the tailor of Queen Mary of England and the Princess Mary, has made fashionable a frock by wearing it herself, which has a long cuirass blouse of black chiffon entirely covered by expert shirring, the kind that no one can do but a needle-woman of training.

This frock was ordered by many of the American buyers and every order meant the employment of hands that might have been left idle. Cheruit has a gown with specialized smocking on the yoke of the circular skirt, and this puts money into the hands of the needy.

Metal embroidery is high priced and its lavish use in this season's clothes means that dozens of women out of work will be able to eat and sleep in peace without dreading the morrow.

The Incoming of Panniers.

At the Newport fashion show as well as at the openings in Paris there was an undoubted preference shown to the pannier. Lucille has advocated it for six months and will continue to do so, as her new and wonderfully lovely costumes for Florence Walton have proved.

In these she makes the pannier of tulle or gold lace, sometimes wired to stand out, again bunched high in masses of materials. She has also returned to favor the afternoon frock of colored silk with a fichu of organdie and high loopings of the fabric over the skirt; a kind of Mozartian costume which is quite fetching.

Paris has shown an even more pronounced form of the pannier borrowed from Marie Antoinette's day. The skirt of the special frock that has caused much comment has a flounce of blue chiffon edged with velvet ribbon, over which are panniers of flowered yellow taffeta. This fabric extends above the belt to form half of the bodice, the other half being built of chiffon with shoulder straps of blue velvet.

Panniers are not exactly the kind of thing that one wears well in the street, but for the evening they are charming. Made of the soft taffeta that will remain fashionable this Winter, or in tulle edged with brilliant metal embroidery, they present a pleasing contrast to the type of evening frock that the designers have given us for several seasons.

If the fashion for combining lace with satin or flowered silk is actually taken up as it deserves to be, then the pannier will be the most expressive way of handling these two materials in juxtaposition. Silk that is embossed with large flowers of metal will have its place among the evening fabrics and no one wants more than a yard or two of it on a gown. To use it as a pannier or side drapery of some kind will be displaying it to its best advantage over tulle or tea-colored lace.

THE ONLY NEW YORK DESIGNED GOWNS COMPETING AT THE SAN FRANCISCO FAIR

ONLY one New York firm of tailors, Stein & Blaine, has entered the lists at the Pan-American Exhibition in competition with the big French houses to show what this country can do in designing costumes for the well-dressed woman.



Four of the gowns are shown here. They were designed by American designers and made entirely from materials manufactured in American mills.

A smart type of tailored suit has a vest of bright colored velvet stripe. The coat has soft lines that are held in with a sash belt effect and make the figure straight and young. The material of this suit is the nut brown gabardine, with little flecks of brilliant colors such as are seen in an Autumn sunset, but so exquisitely blended that the effect of the material is subdued in tone and the bright colored waistcoat blends with it. The Byron collar is most becoming and has the added charm of opening gracefully.

The black velvet and ermine costume called "Priscilla" is a revision of an old period style to make it modern. It shows how effective black and white is when used in perfect balance.

The country club suit of blue and white big box check, color being navy blue and the white simply giving the big check outline, has been planned for the athletic woman for the outdoor sport suit, and is a relief from the many Norfolk suits of stereotyped style which have become so uniform.

The simple tailored suit for walking and informal uses is made in a checked material purposely planned for construction of this model and to be worn between seasons—the sort of tailored frock every woman ought to have in her wardrobe to wear now before she puts on the fur-trimmed suit which fashion will demand the first brisk day or to wear in mild days in January or February before Spring clothes are really thought of.

SEEN HERE AND THERE IN THE SHOPS

Round Silk Cushions.

ROUND silk cushions, the covers shirred over cords, can be had for $4 in some of the shops. They are especially pretty for the drawing room or the boudoir, and their dainty shape is not only pretty, but gives them an especial advantage in fitting into the curves of the back.

For the Card Index

The woman who keeps household accounts on cards in an index box can buy the cards for 5 cents a hundred—which means 50 cents a thousand, and a thousand cards will hold much information concerning expenditures. These cards are also useful for recipes, directions for the maid's work, and various other household information.

Candies in a Cup.

Candied fruit is neatly packed in a pretty china teacup covered with waxed paper tied in place, and sold, with the saucer, for 50 cents. The fruit is also sold in a teapot to match, for the same price. The china is very pretty—of the red Chinese variety.

Cake Mixed by Machine.

A cake mixer that is operated by hand costs a dollar and a half in a medium size. This saves much work, for it is far easier to beat a cake in one of these mixers than to beat it with a spoon in a bowl. In such a mixer cake, muffin, fritter, and waffle batters can be thoroughly mixed.

Gravel Sheets for the Bird.

Everybody who has ever possessed a cage bird knows that it is truly troublesome to keep the bottom of the cage covered with fresh gravel. Gravel sheets make the task far easier. They are sheets of paper of heavy quality, cut just to fit the bottom of the cage, and covered with gravel which is glued to the paper. The result is like a coarse sandpaper, and is supposedly quite comfortable for the bird. These sheets can be adjusted without half the trouble taken when loose gravel is used. Twelve of them are sold for 9 cents.

Assorted Corks.

Twenty-five good corks in assorted sizes are sold for 10 cents. These are indeed a convenience in the average house, where corks are often lost and sometimes broken or pushed into the bottle when an effort is made to pull them out.

Leather-Lined Scrap Baskets.

For the living room a wicker basket lined with leather is very desirable for waste paper. For the basket has a certain finished look lacking in some of the lighter ones, and the leather lends color and finish to it. These baskets are more expensive than others—$4 is a fair price for one of medium size. The leather lining of course keeps all small scraps of paper and dust from sifting through to the floor.

Baseball Favors.

We have all seen baseballs of pasteboard that are in reality candy boxes. But more unusual is the baseball bat of wood, with a screwed-on handle that, unscrewed, discloses a cavity for sweets. These bats cost 19 cents each and are inscribed with the printed names of the big teams.

When Corn Is Hot.

There are some metal holders for hot ears of corn. One is thrust into each end, by means of three sharp spikes, and the handle end is held in the fingers. With the aid of these devices corn can be enjoyed on the cob without burning or soiling the fingers. They cost 75 cents each.

Glass-Topped Kitchen Tables.

A glass-topped kitchen table that measures four by three costs $24. It is primarily, of course, a pastry table, but it is as well a delightful table for general kitchen use. The legs and frame are made of metal painted white, and the whole thing has a look of cleanness and freshness that is quite desirable.



Eugene
Builder of HATS
30 West 39th St.
SPECIAL SHOWING OF EARLY FALL MODELS, at $5

ADVERTISEMENT.

ANNOUNCEMENT is herewith made of the founding of a new liberal Jewish Congregation on the West Side, Manhattan. The permanent place of worship will be announced later. Services will be held on Friday evenings, Saturday mornings and holidays. The congregation, which is to be known as

The New Synagogue,

will conduct, in addition to Divine Services, a Religious School, a Social Service Department and kindred activities.

Rabbi Ephraim Frisch
of Far Rockaway, will be the Minister.

Holy Day Services at Aeolian Hall
29 West 42nd Street, at the following hours:

New Year (Rosh Hashonah) eve, Wednesday evening, Sept. 8, at 5:30 o'clock; New Year morning, Thursday, Sept. 9, at 10.

Sabbath of Return (Shabbos Shuvah), Friday evening, Sept. 10, at 5:30 o'clock; Saturday morning, Sept. 11, at 10.

Atonement eve (Yom Kippur), Friday evening, Sept. 17, at 7. Atonement Day, Sept. 18, from 10 A. M. till dusk.

Information concerning membership and seatings may be had of the following: Morris H. Rothschild, Chairman, 60 Beaver St.; Jerome Wile, Treasurer, 160 Fifth Ave.; J. L. Frankel, Secretary, 95 Fifth Ave.
Ephraim Frisch, Rabbi, Hartley Hall, Columbia University.
Clarence Adler, Director of Music, Institute of Musical Art, 120th St. & Claremont Ave., or at

Room No. 801 Longacre Building, N. E. Corner Broadway & 42d St.
Hours, Daily Except Saturdays, 10—12 and 4—6, Sundays 10 to 4.
Telephone Bryant 7835.

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AN INFINITE DIVERSITY OF DESIGNS.

No two patterns in all the endless variety of our NEW FALL STYLES "look alike."

Each has its own charm—always the hand of the master-artist is seen in that final touch which gives distinction to the plainest piece.

Nowhere can be found so interesting and complete an exhibit of furnishings for the home at prices so low on account of the combined efforts of the two oldest Furniture Houses in New York.

FURNITURE, DECORATIONS, RUGS.

Flint & Horner Co. Inc.
20-26 West 36th St.
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MICHAEL
Tailleur pour Dames
is displaying a very large collection of New Models of
EXCLUSIVE
"TAILLEVR COSTVMES"
An instantaneous success—his own creation—is the new
"War Fur Cross Combination"
734 FIFTH AVENVE AT 57TH ST.
NEW YORK

LEADING AMERICAN EDUCATORS DISCUSS SECONDARY SCHOOLS

In Letters to The Times They Give Their Views on Preparatory Methods, Courses of Study, Discipline for Boys and Girls, and Military Training.

ANOTHER installment of letters from university and college Presidents about preparatory school methods is printed herewith. This series, which began in July, will continue each Sunday until the latter part of September.

W. H. P. Faunce Prescribes Remedies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The college catches only a small number of those who graduate from high schools and preparatory schools—and it catches them too late. The last years at school are the decisive years. The Principal of a first-class secondary school need envy no college President in the land. He is a true creator of American ideals.

No one kind of school is the best kind for all pupils. Some boys are more mature at 16 than others at 26. Some need the freedom and responsibility of a large public school, others need the close parental supervision of a small family school. We must know the boy before we can advise his father.

The one word that describes the ideal school is "thorough." Our American school training is quite superficial compared with that given to English, French, or German boys. Boys come out of the average school knowing a hundred things slightly—nothing down to the roots. They are dazzled and distracted by snapshots at knowledge, with no chance for a time exposure.

How shall we remedy this? By enforcing the "simple life" in home and school, by shortening the ruinous Summer vacation, by longer school hours so that the school shall have charge of study hours and recreation hours, as well as recitation hours, by more men teachers for boys, by rejecting kindergarten methods in high school years, by insisting that in study, as in sport, the most interesting of all things is the enduring of hardship and the overcoming of obstacles. With longer hours, more weeks of study each year, more concentration on a few subjects, the American schoolboy, like the French and the German boy, could easily save two years of school life and gain two years for the service of the nation.

WILLIAM H. P. FAUNCE,
President Brown University.
Providence, R. I.

Faults for Teachers to Correct.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I favor a moderate amount of military training in the public secondary schools. I think that studies fitting directly for citizenship and its problems are too little studied in the high schools. I should like to see the high schools vitalize more fully that part of their teaching which is supposed to bring the pupil into contact with the problems of the personal life—such a subject, for instance, as literature. It is a difficult thing to do, but it needs doing badly. In common with a great many college teachers, high school teachers are too much inclined to teach subjects rather than to teach boys and girls.

KENYON L. BUTTERFIELD,
President Massachusetts Agricultural College.
Amherst, Mass.

Ohio Educator's Opinion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With reference to methods: a practice which is now in vogue in many schools should become much more extensive. I refer to the assigning of lessons. In my estimation no lesson should ever be assigned to students which has not been covered in the class room and fairly well understood by the students before they are required to work out the details. If our educational system is not to be based on the law of "the survival of the fittest," special attention should be paid to those who do not advance as rapidly as the brightest students of the class. Special classes should be organized and special methods should be applied to bring these students to the highest efficiency and make it possible for them to complete a secondary education, instead of permitting them to become discouraged and to drop out. Frequent reviews of the subjects taught should take the place of final examinations.

I consider that preparatory school best for boys and girls which is conducted on democratic principles and where snobbery is absolutely eliminated. High Christian ideals should be set before the young people by matured, experienced teachers, whose character is above reproach, whose habits are clean, and whose life might well serve as an example to the pupils. The co-educational system should be abolished in the preparatory schools wherever that is possible. While in the elementary schools and in colleges co-education is helpful in spite of certain disadvantages, the training of young people in the secondary school, and in certain professional departments of universities, is most effective when the sexes are separated. A preparatory school should be well endowed in order to offer to the young people the best possible education. The tuition, however, should be very low, so as to give the young people of all classes an opportunity for entrance. Nothing seems more out of place in a country like ours than a rich man's school. Education in an institution of this kind certainly is detrimental to American ideals.

The elective system should not be extensively applied in preparatory schools. All courses offered should cover at least two years' work in Languages, English, Mathematics, Sciences, and History. To eliminate any of these subjects from any preparatory course would deprive the student of an opportunity to try out his ability along the line in which he may be most successful. Since education leads either to commercial or profesional activities, certain subjects should be taught from this point of view, as, for instance:

Physiology in its relation to Medicine, Mathematics to Engineering, History to Political Science, &c. This would give students an opportunity to choose their profession early in their educational career and would enable them to make a better selection of their courses in the college or in the professional school. The present-day tendency to eliminate from secondary courses mathematics and foreign languages is to be deplored. Instead of beginning the study of foreign languages in the preparatory school, certain light courses should be offered as early as the fourth and fifth grade, when it is easy for a child to accumulate the knowledge of a working vocabulary for later study of grammar and syntax.

In my estimation it would be a mistake to introduce military training in secondary schools; on the other hand, it is quite necessary that every secondary school should offer required courses in physical training, and no student should be excused from such daily or weekly exercises except by a request of a good physician, and even in such cases exercises which would not be harmful to that particular student should be prescribed.

It is to be deplored that colleges throughout the country have eliminated their preparatory schools, and many of them also their preparatory departments. Colleges, more than any other educational organization, advertise education throughout the land, and they should invite students not only to the higher collegiate education, but also to secondary courses. It would naturally be necessary for colleges to maintain a special organization, teaching force, campus and buildings for their preparatory schools.

ARTHUR L. BRESLICH,
President Baldwin-Wallace College.
Berea, Ohio.

Honor, Accuracy, Hard Study.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The three points I should like to emphasize are the following:

First: The need of cultivating a strong sense of honor in regard to the honesty of all work done. We often find students who are detected in dishonesty, saying that nothing was thought of such things in their high schools, and that they had simply carried over the habits of their preparatory days.

Second: The desirability of more careful training in thoroughness and accuracy, doing as well as possible whatever is done, getting correctly the sense of whatever is read and stating precisely what is intended in whatever is written—these are things that students are very commonly lacking in when they first come to us. It is almost impossible to overcome bad habits in these matters after college age is reached.

Third: The urgent need of developing more completely in students the power and habit of persistent, concentrated study. Students who fail with us generally say that they had not learned how to study before coming here and found it impossible to acquire the art all at once. We often hear of students finishing high school with almost no study outside of the time spent in the school building, of getting lessons with no more study time than is afforded by the intervals between classes, and so on.

In regard to the sort of preparatory school that is best for boys or girls, it seems to me that there is no sort that is best for all. For the average young person I think the public high school is probably best, but in many cases some sort of an academy meets the individual needs better.

From the point of view of adequate college preparation, I think that there is developing in the high schools too strong a tendency to lay less and less relative emphasis upon the old-fashioned fundamental studies—mathematics, history, languages, and science. I do not feel that it is at all undesirable to have some of the newer studies in the high school course, but it is true that decidedly less satisfactory preparation for college work is afforded by the commercial branches, manual training, domestic science, and other similar studies.

CHARLES N. COLE,
Dean Oberlin College.
Oberlin, Ohio.

I referred your letter to the Dean of our college, Professor Charles N. Cole, and he has expressed so well the points that I should like myself to emphasize, that I am sure there is no need for me to say more, except to add that I think it would be unfortunate to introduce military training in general into the secondary schools. It would put an emphasis on the idea of war for all our young people that I feel would be most injurious.

HENRY C. KING,
President Oberlin College.
Oberlin, Ohio.

Dr. Luther's Three Criticisms.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am quite willing to concede that the preparatory school work is fairly well done in most of our high schools, academies, and boarding schools. That is to say, it is done as well or perhaps better than the work men undertake in college. I am disposed to criticise the preparatory work, however, in two or three particulars:

1. I think that boys preparing for college carry on altogether too many studies at the same time.

2. That the teaching of physics, chemistry, and biology to men who are going to college, while they are yet in school, is undesirable. I say this not because these studies are not of prime importance, but because the work can be done very much better in college, and because most boys are not sufficiently mature in mind to undertake such work effectively at the age when our high schools and academies undertake to teach it.

3. Men are going to college too old for the best results. The average age of freshmen in most colleges and universities is rather more than 19 years at the time of their entrance. They are graduated, therefore, at about 23. If they go to a professional school they are 26 or 27 before they are ready to begin work. Generally they are 30 before they are self-supporting. Up to this time they have been a charge upon the community, and the few years remaining before they are applicants for a pension are hardly sufficient for making adequate return for what they have received.

Whether this delay in getting ready for college is solely the fault of the schools properly called preparatory schools may be questioned. It is quite possible that the kindergartens are responsible for a good deal of the waste of time. Possibly the idea of the American college is out of date. Perhaps boys should be kept in school until they are 18 or 19 and then sent directly to the professional schools or to the universities for what is now called graduate work.

In any case there must be some reason, not creditable to our system, producing the obvious result that our young men are ready for their life work two or three years later than their English, French, and German contemporaries.

FLAVEL S. LUTHER,
President Trinity College.
Hartford, Conn.

Many-Sided Curriculum.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

1. I believe a preparatory school for boys and girls should be of the co-educational type; that it should be independent of a college, or at least should be on a separate campus.

2. That the curriculum should contain the usual college entrance requirements, with special emphasis on English. It should provide an opportunity for boys and girls who do not intend to go to college to get a practical course which will fit them to earn a livelihood. Facilities should be provided for work in domestic science, manual training, and commercial subjects. The day is past when a preparatory school can be exclusively classical.

3. As to military training, I have never regarded this as accomplishing enough to pay the school for providing it or the student for taking it. Abundant provision for clean athletics, with gymnasium drill, will do all military training can do.

J. A. MARQUIS,
President Coe College.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Believer in Practical Work.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We believe in the public schools as preparatory schools for college, but we do not think that these schools should train their pupils only for college entrance. They should give more emphasis to things that are practical and more emphasis in some subjects at least to methods of study and research, so that the foundation will be laid for more advanced work in college or independently in later years. These schools need thoroughly well prepared teachers who have had enough experience to enable them to make their work vital in the minds of the students. The teachers should be strong in character and training and practical application, all three.

We believe in military training in this institution, and can see advantages in such training to a limited extent in public schools. R. A. PEARSON,
President Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.
Ames, Iowa.

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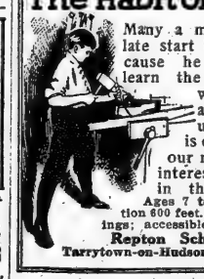
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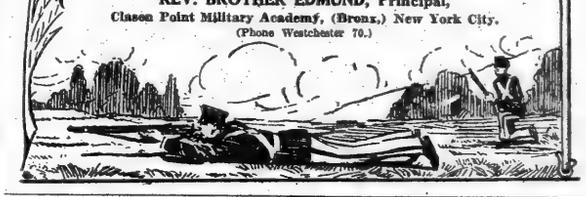
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THE WEEK IN THE THEATRICAL CAPITAL



Inez Buck, T. Roy Barnes and Margot Williams in "See My Lawyer" Eltinge.



Arthur Byron and Martha Hedman in "The Boomerang" Belasco



Annie Pennington in Ziegfeld Follies.



Frank M. Thomas and Mary Ryan in "The House of Glass" Candler.



Kathlene MacDonell and Ottola Nesmith in "Just Outside the Door." Gaiety

SECOND THOUGHTS ON FIRST NIGHTS

The Coming of "Rosalind"---Concerning "Common Clay"---A Lone Star in Columbus Circle.

TOO early for the great fanfare preceding Marie Tempest's season at the Lyceum, but by way of little preliminary trumpetings, the herald has told of a mysterious Barrie manuscript that has come from overseas and would in early September be translated to "Rosalind" as a curtain-raiser designed to enrich and lengthen the English comedienne's program. Written in long-hand and tantalizingly illegible, you were half-allowed to infer that it had floated across the Atlantic in a bottle, or that it had been brought over by a young swimmer straight from the seacoast, not of Bohemia but of Thrums, or that Peter Pan himself had flown in through some high window at the Empire and left it shyly on Augustus Thomas's desk. At all events the new art director at Frohman's was pictured as bearing it off to the country to decipher it in week-end peace. Now those who had read "Rosalind" in the volume of Barrie's one-act plays must have wondered a little, and it would have been just like some frivolous dramatic editor to have mailed Mr. Thomas a nice, legible, printed copy.

But all this was not the hanky-panky of ballyhoo, for Barrie has rewritten "Rosalind," and it is the playlet in its new form that has been baffling the Frohman office, a script all revised and fondly elaborated with drawings and suggestions and stern technical directions. Some day some one having the privilege of access to the Barrie scripts might write an entertaining paper on his manuscript manners, which are as personal as his perennial pipe.

In the "business," hard-headed mechanical instructions alternate with the most airy and amazing flights of fancy. In this day of the published play, the business has been radically altered anyway, and one no longer reads such distracting directions as:

Mrs. J. crosses R. Bites mantelpiece. General ad lib.

But if Shaw has revolutionized the drama in brackets, Barrie has sublimated it. Chuckling, he writes whimsies in parentheses.

"Rosalind," now one of the pleasantest anticipations of the new theatrical season, is Barrie's story of the actress who escapes to the sleepy seaside for a vacation just to revel in the comfort of the middle age she dare not confess within walking distance of Piccadilly Circus. The son of Margaret Ogilvie wrote the play and surely the spirit of that dear lady stood looking over his shoulder when he set down as an author's aside:

> This is a mere suggestion that there may be more in Mrs. Page (when the moon is up, say) than meets the eye, but we see at present only what does meet the eye as she gossips with her landlady at the tea table. Is she good-looking? is the universal shriek—the one question on the one subject that really thrills humanity. But the question seems beside the point about this particular lady, who has obviously ceased to have any interest in the answer. To us who have a few moments to sum her up while she is still at the tea table (just time enough for sharp ones to form a wrong impression,) she is an indolent, sloppy thing, this Mrs. Page of London, decidedly too plump, and adverse to pulling the strings that might contract her; as Mrs. Quickly may have said, she has let her figure go and snapped her fingers at it as it went. Her hair is braided back at a minimum of labor (and the brush has been left on the parlor mantelpiece.) She wears at tea time a loose and dowdy dressing gown and large flat slippers. Such a lazy woman (shall we venture?) that if she were a beggar and you offered her alms, she would ask you to put them in her pocket for her.
>
> Yet we notice, as contrary to her type, that she is not only dowdy, but self-consciously enamored of her dowdiness, has a kiss for it so to speak. This is odd, and perhaps we had better have another look at her. The thing waggling gaily beneath the table is one of her feet, from which the sprawling slipper has dropped, to remain where it fell. It is an uncommonly pretty foot, and one instantly wonders what might not the rest of her be like if it also escaped from its moorings.

The Harvard Prize Play.

ALL Broadway gathered at the Republic Theatre Thursday evening, curious to see this prize-winning play from Cambridge which had kept a Boston stock company busy for two and twenty weeks last Spring, and which, during its circuitous approach to New York, had of its own strength sent ahead many little rumors of excitement. They found "Common Clay" a thoroughly absorbing story, soundly, if not brilliantly, built, and expressed with the savor of genuine dramatic dialogue. That its third-act climax is followed by a marked deterioration by way of preparation for a curiously vapid, false, and paltry epilogue does not alter, and must not be allowed to disguise, the fact that in Mr. Kinkead of Kentucky there has arrived on Broadway a writer for the theatre of more promise than any of the new American playwrights who have come this way since the same class at Harvard sent young Mr. Sheldon to Mrs. Fiske with the manuscript of "Salvation Nell."

"Common Clay's" calamitous conclusion is worth mention because it is a defect that can be remedied by so simple a tool of dramaturgy as the trusty scissors, and probably with no disappointment to the conventionally sentimental for whose supposed sympathies it would seem to have been designed. It is possible that a change of heart at the Republic may lead to a revision, possibly a reversion to the form the play had when Boston saw it. As it is, the final curtain should fall at least no later than the point where the old lawyer hands the girl the yellowed letter which establishes her identity as the daughter of himself and of one who had ended her play in the river twenty years before. Until some such action is taken, that part of each audience which departs at or about 10:30 will have seen a far better play than those who stay on to the end. They will have seen a play that is deeply interesting, for all its curious blend of the old and the new, its effect of a play of the "Miss Multon" period written in the spirit if not in the manner of John Galsworthy, producing such a mixture of impressions as might be created by the spectacle of Clara Morris playing in "The Silver Box."

On another Sunday—and there will doubtless be many during the run of "Common Clay"—there will be some further account in these columns of the work done by the admirable company Manager Woods has chosen for the play. There will be something concerning Mr. Mason, who plays the second act with a force, a simplicity and dignity that helps greatly, but who breaks loose at the emotional climax not, to be sure, with his now familiar reverberations, but with such dramatic misbehavior as is involved in an empurpled countenance, a choked utterance and at least one beating of the brow to the accompaniment of "Oh, my God!" It would be unfair to this actor to blame him at all for the sadness of the third act's conclusion but it must be admitted that he whiffles through the tulgey scene.

There will be more to say of the skillful Miss Cowl, of Russ Whytall with a delightful portrait, of Mabel Colcord, mention of whose fine characterization was reprehensibly omitted in the rush of the first night review, and above all of Dudley Hawley, who, like Miss Colcord, was in the stock company that first gave the play and whose playing is, all in all, the most impressive contribution to the performance of "Common Clay."

***

May Irwin.

THE appearance of the hearty and humorous May Irwin in "No. 13 Washington Square" at the Park Theatre last Monday night was an indictment of the star system and a fresh reminder of how rapidly and how considerably that system has declined in recent years. Broadway feels more and more with every passing August that the mere fact of an actress being a host in herself is no reason why there should be no company.

Of course, no matter what the prevailing fashion in capital letters and electric signs, the star system can never set while there are Maude Adamses and David Warfields to summon people to the playhouse. But there are not enough of these to go around, and the time is fast passing when even so competent an entertainer as Miss Irwin will care, when surrounded for the most part with shoddy support, to challenge comparison with such a carefully selected company as that brought together for "Common Clay" or with those several producing houses are wont to assemble methodically when they wish a play to prosper. And this is true no matter how much Nat Goodwin may curse in the offing and heap maledictions on the heads of those producers who—not always disinterestedly, to be sure—try to drown him out by shouting that the play's the thing.

That the system as a theatrical fashion is actually declining you may convince yourself by glancing over the program of recent seasons and seeing how many of the truly big successes have been starless or by asking yourself how many stars of the first magnitude have risen in the last lustrum. Laurette Taylor? Yes, indeed. But who else? Not counting, of course, such portents as the Castles, who are not stars at all, but rather meteors, or at best comets, shooting across the theatrical firmament.

THE FIRST-NIGHT CALENDAR.

"JUST OUTSIDE THE DOOR"—A new play by Jules Eckert Goodman; tomorrow night in the Gaiety Theatre.

"THE HOUSE OF GLASS"—A new play by Max Marcin; Wednesday night in the Candler Theatre.

"EIN RITTERSPIEL"—A musical revue, book by Sylvester Schaeffer, lyrics by Schoendstadt and Simon, music by Anselm Goetzl; Wednesday night in the Irving Place Theatre.

"SEE MY LAWYER"—A new farce by Max Marcin, with T. Roy Barnes, Thursday night in the Eltinge Theatre.

THE valiant band of first-nighters is still being put through preliminary training for the arduous work that will come when the season opens formally next week. Three new plays will be presented on Broadway this week so that dinner coats may be without the slightest odor of moth-balls by Labor Day. Off the beaten track a new German revue will be produced.

"Just Outside the Door" is the title of the first offering of the week. It is by Jules Eckert Goodman and will be presented tomorrow night in the Gaiety Theatre by Henry Miller in association with Knaw & Erlanger. The names of some familiar players and several not so well known appear in the cast. It includes Kathlene MacDonnell, Ottola Nesmith, Lizzie Hudson Collier, Julia Mills, Ernest Truex, Elliott Dexter, Frank Kemble Cooper, David Glassford, Frank Losee, and William Norton.

The action of the play is continuous, its events transpiring in a single evening in the library of Dr. Wheaton in an American city. The play is based upon the theory that coincidence plays a tremendous part in human life and that coincidence itself has its solution if we could only find it. As one of the characters says:

"In wireless there is a thing called static. No one knows what static really is, but when it is in the air, messages get all mixed up and the whole system of wireless may be thrown out of joint. That is what coincidence is; it is the static in human events. It is something that we do not understand, that reason may not be able to solve, but it is real; and when it happens it throws all our petty little endeavors out of joint; it twists and changes our whole system of life. And don't think for a moment, because it isn't understood, that it isn't real—that it isn't vital—that it isn't directed."

There was a day when managers wanted yards of space in the Sunday columns about their new plays. Some of them were willing to have them printed in full in advance if any paper would be as profligate of space. But the old order changeth. Mystery is now the order of the day, and the terse, bald statement that such-and-such a play will be presented is quite as common as the inflated, adjectiveful blurb of the press agent.

"'The House of Glass,' a new play by Max Marcin, will be produced by Cohan & Harris at the Candler Theatre beginning next Wednesday night, Sept. 1. Seat sale is now in progress. The cast of 'The House of Glass' includes Mary Ryan, Ada Gilman, Lila Rhodes, Florence Walcott, Frederick Burt, Harry C. Browne, Thomas Findlay, James C. Marlowe, William Walcott, Frank Young, Sam Meyers, John Fenton, E. J. McGuire, Frank M. Thomas, and others," mimeographs the gentlemanly, waistcoated press agent for Messrs. Cohan & Harris. What could be more to the point that that?

A. H. Woods is the most active producer of the early season. In the Eltinge Theatre Thursday night he will make his third production of the new theatrical year. It will be a three-act farce entitled "See My Lawyer," by Max Marcin. Mr. Marcin will thus enjoy the unusual experience of having two plays presented in adjacent theatres on successive nights.

T. Roy Barnes, a comedian familiar to all followers of vaudeville for his original and effective methods, will head the cast, which will also include Margot Williams, Inez Buck, Hal Russell, Gus Weinberg, John Daly Murphy, Sydney Booth, Harry Lilford, and Richard Lyle.

Sylvester Schaeffer, the young German, who attracted considerable attention last year by giving an entertainment in which he performed reasonably well a dozen different feats, has written himself a musical play. It is called "Ein Ritterspiel" and will be given Wednesday night in the Irving Place Theatre as a sort of curtain raiser to the regular season of German repertoire under the direction of Rudolf Christians. Herr Schoenstadt and Herr Simon wrote the lyrics, Anselm Goetzl composed the music, and it is assumed that Mr. Schaeffer did the rest. Several of the Irving Place stock company will assist him, Rudi Rahe, Christian Rub, Christl Miller, and Henri Skremka among the number.

IN OTHER THEATRES.

LEXINGTON THEATRE—"Potash & Perlmutter," the comedy based on Montague Glass's stories, originally seen in the Cohan Theatre.

COLUMBIA THEATRE—"The Girl from Starland," a new travesty in two acts, by George Totten Smith, with Al K. Hall, Don Barclay, Florence Talbot, and Ruth Curtiss in the cast.

YORKVILLE THEATRE—Charles Robinson's burlesque company headed by Mr. Robinson and Luella Temple in a new burlesque, entitled "Parisian Flirts."

DALY'S THEATRE—Sam Rice and company in "Daffydills on Broadway," the company including Lulu Beeson, Lena La Couvier, Dolly Sweet, Lester Hill and Willie Siegal.

FRENCH THEATRE'S AMBITIOUS PLANS

THE most ambitious season the Theatre Français has yet undertaken is being arranged by Lucien Bonheur. The Berkeley Theatre has been leased and will be redecorated before the season opens in November.

Mr. Bonheur recently returned from Paris, where he spent several weeks arranging for plays and players. On account of the war the French Government was unable to subsidize the undertaking, but A. Dalimier, Sub-Minister des Beaux Arts, agreed to send several of the finest artists from the State theatres, the Comédie Française, Odéon, and the Opéra.

In October a gala performance for the benefit of the Société Fraternelle des Artistes will be given, probably in the Metropolitan Opera House. An American committee has been formed in Paris to assist in perfecting the plans and a souvenir program is being prepared there to which some of the most famous writers and artists of France will contribute. There will be a contribution by Anatole France, verses by Edmond Rostand, a sketch by Rodin, and an engraving by Bernard. The program will contain autographs of President Poincairé, General Joffre, King Albert, and King George. Some eminent Americans, among them Theodore Roosevelt and Henry Watterson, will be asked to contribute to the program.

This entertainment will be arranged for a date on which a delegation of prominent Frenchmen will be in New York. This committee, made up of men of all walks of life, is coming to America to visit the principal cities in the interest of their country. One of the features of the entertainment, if the present plans carry, will be the singing of the "Marseillaise" by Mme. Chenal of the Opera Comique.

Some of the artists who will be sent here by the Government at different times during the season will be Jeanne Provot of the Comédie Française, Paul Joffre of the Vaudeville, a cousin of General Joffre; Le Bargy and Mlle. Pierat of the Comédie Française, and Amy Favart of the Comique. Lillian Greuze, reputed one of the prettiest ingenues in Paris; Renee Ditsa, and Andree Mery, who created leading rôles in some of Brieux's plays, are also expected to visit Mr. Bonheur's company.



Percy Helton and Benny Sweeney in "Young America."—Astor.

MAKING WAR MELODRAMA FROM CABLE DISPATCHES

Facts in "Under Fire" from Those Who Have Been to the Front and the Goose-Stepping Soldiers Are Real Reservists.

YOU never can tell, as Balmy Walter, the waiter, used to reiterate so pithily. Consider, for instance, the case of "Under Fire." There was nothing in the public's reception of the war melodrama as a type either here or in London last season to warrant the assumption that one would be screamingly popular. But ever since the first performance of Roi Cooper Megrue's dramatization of the first page of any newspaper a long queue of ticketseekers has stretched across the lobby of the Hudson Theatre. You never can tell.

There are many episodes in this stirring play of today that seem to have been snatched bodily out of the dispatches. Then there are other incidents that stretch the credulity even when one remembers Sherman's commentary. Mr. Megrue was talking about his play the other day and defending it against some criticisms he had heard.

"In the first place," he said, "I decided to write a war play, although it was generally accepted by the managers that the public didn't want them, because I have always tried to write on topical subjects, and because I believed the men who make the newspapers and magazines knew better what the public wanted than the producers. If all of the magazines and all of the newspapers devote a large part of their space to the war, someone must be interested, for the editors are too astute to be fooled. It is their business to determine the taste of the public, and then to satisfy it. When I first wrote 'Under Cover' smuggling by wealthy women was a timely subject, though by the time the play reached New York the subject was not so fresh. It struck me advertising was a fresh and modern theme, so I wrote 'It Pays to Advertise.' Then the war came and continued, and what more natural than that I should try to put on the stage some of the things the whole world was talking about.

"In gathering my material I read everything I could about what was happening in the war zone. I read books, studied the newspapers every day, and followed the writings of the correspondents in the magazines. Then I talked with every one I could who had been there.

"I have been amused at some of the criticisms of 'Under Fire.' The criticism that the play is effective but wholly improbable strikes me as most amusing. For what could be more improbable, more preposterous than war itself? If I had one of my stage soldiers capturing a trench single-handed I should be laughed to scorn, and yet we read about Sergeant Leary being awarded the Victoria Cross for just that. You may have read in Mary Roberts Rinehart's articles in The Saturday Evening Post of a visit back of the lines in the north of France. Sitting in the headquarters of an officer one night, a soldier asked if she would like to have a German sentry to take home with her. Mrs. Rinehart laughingly replied she would, whereupon the soldier started to leave the house and was commanded to stop by his superior officer, who explained in English to the writer that the men made a sort of sport of capturing German sentries and that he wanted to put a stop to it because it was dangerous business. And what more spectacular and seemingly improbable than the feat of Lieutenant Warneford, the aviator who, single handed, destroyed a Zeppelin and its crew.

"So when I hear any one say that war isn't like that, I smile. For what is war but the rankest melodrama? Men who have been over there have told me that my play is much like war—Irvin Cobb, for instance, who gave us the line we are using in our ads: '"Under Fire" is real and I have seen the real thing.' I am inclined to take the word of these men, rather than the opinion of some one who hasn't seen the real thing.

"One critic wrote that the soldiers did not seem like real soldiers, which was a bit amusing, inasmuch as they are German reservists. We put an 'ad' in the Staats for them, and more than a hundred came flocking to the colors. They were turned over to Jack Wessel, who plays the rôle of Sergeant Schmidt. Wessel served in the German Army, and when he gave his first command and the men all jumped into line and stood at attention it was a wonderful testimonial to German efficiency, for the most recent service any of them had seen was six or seven years ago. The Sergeant ran through his commands and the company executed them like clockwork.

"We were so pleased with our army that we brought some kegs of beer into the theatre lobby one night during rehearsals to give them a little party. When we told them about it there was a stampede toward the kegs, till suddenly a command in German to halt rang out and the men stopped in their tracks. Then Wessel ordered them into line, and in close formation they marched upon the beer.

"Cobb came several times when the piece was in rehearsal, just to watch the soldiers drill, for whenever they came goose-stepping on he said it made him feel he was a prisoner again in charge of a German officer, for whom the passing troops were giving a goose-stepping salute. So when I hear any criticism of our army in 'Under Fire' I have to smile. The German General Staff, or whoever wrote their manual of arms, wrote that part of the play; the words are theirs, not mine.

"The other night at the end of the second act a tall young man with his left arm in a sling asked for me at the box office. 'Mr. Megrue,' he said, 'I want to congratulate you. You have certainly made the war scenes in this play the real thing. I know, because I've just come from the front, and no man who has not been there can understand how graphic the scenes are.' He was Lieutenant Curry of the Fifth Service Battalion of the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, on a four weeks' leave, and at his request I gave him some flashlights of the play to show his comrades at the front."

The New Orpheum.

When the Orpheum Theatre in Brooklyn reopens for the season Labor Day the patrons will see practically a new theatre. The Orpheum is to the city across the river what the Palace is to Manhattan, and a large amount of money has been spent in redecorating the interior and making structural changes that will add to the comfort of audiences.

The Drama Art Players.

A performance by the Drama Art Players will be given Saturday afternoon, Sept. 11, at the Anchorage, Long Branch, for the benefit of the Visiting Nurse Association and the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor. "The Victory," a play by Ella Wheeler Wilcox and Ruth Helen Davis, will be produced under the direction of Ada Dow Currier.

TO BE CONTINUED

Play	Playhouse	Presented
Birth of a Nation (film)	Liberty	March 3
Ziegfeld Follies	New Amsterdam	June 21
The Girl Who Smiles	Longacre	Aug. 9
The Boomerang	Belasco	Aug. 10
Under Fire	Hudson	Aug. 12
Some Baby!	Fulton	Aug. 16
Chin-Chin (return)	Globe	Aug. 16
Rolling Stones	Harris	Aug. 17
No. 13 Washington Square	Park	Aug. 23
Common Clay	Republic	Aug. 24
Cousin Lucy	Cohan	Aug. 27
Young America	Astor	Aug. 28

PLAYS AND PLAYERS IN THESE PARTS

MAY IRWIN AND COLLIER, DALY GRADUATES, REUNITED

THE scene is Daly's Theatre, how many years ago it would scarcely be fair to tell, and May Irwin and Willie Collier make up the cast of characters.

"Willie," said Miss Irwin, who was leaving the famous stock theatre to be an independent star, "some day you are going to be a great stage manager and I am going to send for you to stage a play."

"You will forget all about me," said the graduate call-boy, then a lad of about 17, "but I hope you do, Miss Irwin."

The comedienne did not forget, and the name of William Collier appears on the program of the Park Theatre as the director of Miss Irwin's new farce, "No. 13 Washington Square." The recital of how the farceur happened to become a stage manager started Miss Irwin talking of the Daly days the other night.

"Willie Collier was a call boy at Daly's," she began, "when I first went there. He was a lad of thirteen or fourteen and he was just as funny and witty then as he is now. He was the comedian of the company, and before I left, four years later, he had played his first part, that of a fop, and done it very well.

"He used to imitate the Governor, and one night he was caught at it. Before the curtain went up every night Mr. Daly would go on the stage to see that everything was all right. He would fuss around, pick up a chair and put it back in the same place, and when he was satisfied that everything was ready he would go off and give the signal for the curtain. Regularly right behind him would be Willie giving a wonderful imitation of the Governor, though the latter didn't know it till one night he turned and caught him. He also ran into John Drew once in the green room giving an imitation of him."

Miss Irwin shook her head and sighed a sigh.

"There never was such a stage director as Augustin Daly and there never was such a school for actors as his theatre. How can one expect to find great artists any more when there is no way for them to acquire the training? There are some, of course, in whom the divine fire burns so brilliantly that it offsets this handicap, but how few they are, considering how great is the mass of men and women on the stage, who compare with those of the old régime.

"Stars there are, of course, but most of them flash for a season or so and flicker out. They have looks and charm and do well in a small part, and a manager puts their name up in incandescents. And the public pays its $2 per and doesn't seem to mind. But where could you find a collection of the new generation that could cope with the Daly company—Ada Rehan, James Lewis, Otis Skinner, Henry Miller, John Drew, William Collier, and the rest of them?

"The profession today is overcrowded. There is a certain fascination about the footlights, and then the work looks easy, and it is easy today by comparison with what we went through. So they come flocking to the stage, and many men who would make good street car conductors are actors, and many a good chambermaid is an actress. And why not? Twenty-five or thirty dollars a week is much better than twenty-five or thirty a month.

"When Augustin Daly died, the greatest American stage director died. He was a scholar and a gentleman to his finger-tips. He lived for his theatre and devoted all his time and talents to it. What a wonderful disciplinarian he was. I had come to Daly's from Pastor's, where no one knew what discipline was. Dear old Pastor—he never spoke harshly in his life and we all did as we pleased. But at Daly's it was different. There was a green room and we waited there till we were called. That was Willie Collier's job. During a performance we were not allowed on the stage until called, and when we had finished we went back to our rooms.

"The Governor had that wonderful faculty of being able to impart to others what he wanted done. He couldn't act it himself, but he could convey to us what he wanted. I remember once I was playing the part of a servant and was supposed to be listening at the keyhole when dear old Mrs. Gilbert opened the door and I fell in on my hands. The Governor showed me how he wanted it done, and it was so killingly comic that I screamed with laughter. I wasn't a bit afraid of him, but all the others were, so I laughed alone. I suppose I didn't know enough then to be afraid of the Governor; if I were to act under him now I know I should be petrified, for it was not till after I got away that I realized how much I had learned from him.

"'I couldn't possibly do it like that,' I told him, and he answered: 'I don't want you to, but you see what I mean.' And I had seen, for he had that rare gift of making you see, although he couldn't do it himself. I have heard people say that Mr. Daly never allowed any one to introduce anything in a performance, and that was so. Then as now things used to come to me when I was acting, and one night I stuck something in. It got a laugh not only from the audience, but from Mr. Drew and Miss Rehan, who were on with me. The Governor was waiting for me in the wings.

"'What was that laugh, May?' he asked, and when I told him, he said, 'After this, when you think of anything, don't say it, but remember and tell me at rehearsal and then you won't break the others up.' So I always did that and the performance would be saved.

"I have worked with them all and I have paid them money to put on my plays, but there is none that approaches the Governor. The nearest to him is Willie Collier, and I believe he is destined to be the successor of Augustin Daly. The dear old Governor. How I loved him!"



Jane Cowl in "Common Clay."—Republic.

MISS ANGLIN AT BERKELEY

WITH a company that gave the production the proportions of a mighty pageant, with Walter Damrosch conducting the orchestra in the music he had written for the occasion, Margaret Anglin gave the "Electra" of Sophocles last evening in the great open air theatre at the University of California. Accounts of the "Iphigenia in Aulis," given by her there a fortnight earlier in the season, were written in a sort of reviewer's ecstasy for the newspapers of San Francisco and Oakland. They tell of the great event for which the huge amphitheatre was packed with an audience unprecedented, of the magnificent spectacle and of the superb and deeply moving performance by Miss Anglin as the exalted daughter of Clytemnestra.

"Somehow," observes Walter Anthony in The Chronicle, "she made one feel how futile were all things stagy—the stage sets, the cumbered scenes, the traps and contrivances, the rattling tin of the thunder and the garden-hose storms, the incandescent moons of miraculous arisings—and I for one began to wonder whether the depression of the modern stage may not be due as much to its Belascoed tons of properties as to its over-sexed devotions.

"Little did Miss Anglin require that did not emanate from herself. Not even Walter Damrosch's big orchestra, elsewhere eloquently weaving webs of decorative tone about the deliberate action of the drama, was needed when Miss Anglin spoke. The music's dissonantal excitement in some of the tremendous ensembles of marching soldiers, chariot arrivals, and furious shouting Greeks was silenced when Iphigenia stood before us.

"Never have I seen such a pageantry as that which preceded the arrival of Iphigenia before the tent of her father, Agamemnon, she thinking she is going to her nuptials, he thinking of the knife which is to lay her at the foot of Diana's altar. First the marching soldiers passing across the space reserved in front to the stage, between the audience and the graceful girls of the Greek chorus; then the panoplied chariot, drawn by three superb horses; then the ascent to the stage of Clytemnestra, the mother, and her daughter, and the sonorous music of Dr. Damrosch, enveloping all in a glory so unreal that the imagination, finding nothing with which to compare the scene, accepted it with the alacrity of credulity working conviction in a dream.

"And then when the vast audience, which completely filled the Greek Theatre, fell into a hush so still that even the hum of the night was audible, Miss Anglin spoke."

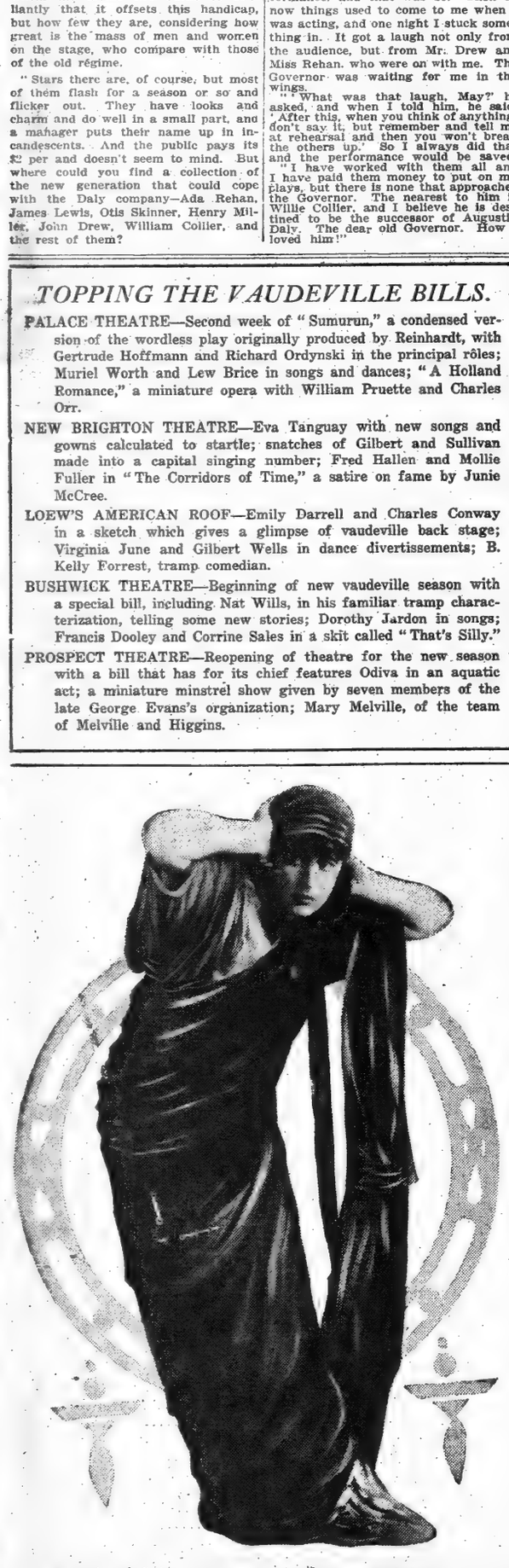
"'Iphigenia,'" opines The Examiner, "may be classed as the greatest artistic triumph in the series of Greek play triumphs that have called world attention to Berkeley in recent years."

"The occasion was wonderfully impressive," according to John D. Barry of The Bulletin. "When the lights went out before the start of the performance, through the darkness one could see great masses of people in the circular tiers of seats, the eucalyptus trees standing in the background and the stars shining overhead. Out of the darkness came a woman's voice, a dramatic soprano, singing strange music, beautiful and sad. When the music subsided a soft light gradually disclosed the walls back of the stage, ornamented with trees and shrubbery. The hangings in the centre opened and revealed, seated at a table, Agamemnon, most kingly of all the Greek heroes.

"As the heroine Miss Margaret Anglin had to play the part of a young girl, hardly more than a child, first revealed as tender in her attitude toward her mother and her father, happy in her thought for the future, then as terrified by the ordeal set before her, and finally as drawing on the resources of character to respond courageously to the need of her country. Miss Anglin appeared in a costume of pure white, very tight-fitting, and over her blond hair she wore a bridal wreath. It would hardly be the truth to say that she looked like a child; but she did look beautiful. In her bearing and her speech she was always the sophisticated and highly accomplished modern actress, knowing just what she wanted to do, and doing it intelligently. She was particularly successful when she gave vent to emotion. She seemed to have more authority and more strength of voice than she had shown in her performance of Electra two years before, when she had been almost submerged by the production.

"The production as a whole was interesting and fine, if not strictly in harmony with the Greek spirit. Miss Anglin was doubtless right in thinking that, to make the simple tragedy appeal to the public of today, it was important to ornament it with features that converted it into an operatic spectacle.

"It was really inspiring to see the evidences of so much sincere effort in the direction of art and of such generous and eager appreciation on the part of the audience. Miss Anglin and her associates, including her stage managers, Mr. Livingston Platt and Mr. Gustave von Seyffertitz, and her gifted coadjutor, Mr. Damrosch, merited the enthusiastic applause."



Miss Anglin in "Electra" at Berkeley.

TOPPING THE VAUDEVILLE BILLS.

PALACE THEATRE—Second week of "Sumurun," a condensed version of the wordless play originally produced by Reinhardt, with Gertrude Hoffmann and Richard Ordynski in the principal rôles; Muriel Worth and Lew Brice in songs and dances; "A Holland Romance," a miniature opera with William Pruette and Charles Orr.

NEW BRIGHTON THEATRE—Eva Tanguay with new songs and gowns calculated to startle; snatches of Gilbert and Sullivan made into a capital singing number; Fred Hallen and Mollie Fuller in "The Corridors of Time," a satire on fame by Junie McCree.

LOEW'S AMERICAN ROOF—Emily Darrell and Charles Conway in a sketch which gives a glimpse of vaudeville back stage; Virginia June and Gilbert Wells in dance divertissements; B. Kelly Forrest, tramp comedian.

BUSHWICK THEATRE—Beginning of new vaudeville season with a special bill, including Nat Wills, in his familiar tramp characterization, telling some new stories; Dorothy Jardon in songs; Francis Dooley and Corrine Sales in a skit called "That's Silly."

PROSPECT THEATRE—Reopening of theatre for the new season with a bill that has for its chief features Odiva in an aquatic act; a miniature minstrel show given by seven members of the late George Evans's organization; Mary Melville, of the team of Melville and Higgins.

CHOOSING STOCK PLAYERS.

Coast-to-Coast Trip to Pick Members of the Crescent Company.

When the B. F. Keith management decided to reorganize the Crescent Theatre players for the coming stock company season at the Brooklyn house it was decided that William C. Masson, General Director, should tour the country in search of talent before making contracts. Mr. Masson is smiling with some satisfaction over the fulfillment of his instructions, for he found his leading woman in Portland, Ore., and his leading man in Portland, Me., which he considers a fair stretch of territory. From points between he picked other members of his company and then decided that Brooklyn itself should have representation. For this part he chose Miss Marguerite Tebeau, a recruit from the concert and musical comedy stage who had made occasional appearances with the Crescent Players and other Keith stock companies last season.

"A survey of the stock theatre business of the country," said Mr. Masson in a discussion of his tour, "shows that this form of entertainment has lost none of its hold on the theatre-going public of the United States. In these days of many productions and the quick shifting of the theatrical panorama on Broadway and in other big producing centres, the stock director has opportunity to obtain for his patron many of the newest and up-to-date plays, keeping them in closer touch than formerly with the development of the drama, and, of course, at stock company prices.

"One demand in stock company organization today is for youth, coupled, of course, with efficiency and talent, and it is on this line that the new Crescent Players have been chosen."

The leading woman of the company picked by Mr. Masson is Miss Dorothy Shoemaker, youngest daughter of the late Commandant C. F. Shoemaker, for ten years chief of the United States Revenue Cutter Service. The leading man is Edward Everett Horton, and other members, Miss Anette Tyler, formerly of the Belasco forces; Miss Beatrice Moreland, Miss Leah Peck, Miss Tebeau and Miss Mardetta Frost, Bert Wilcox, Joseph Lawrence, William E. Blake, Charles C. Wilson, Arthur Mack, and Frederick Webber.

Mardi Gras Soon.

Everything is feverish preparation at Coney for the annual Mardi Gras, which will be held Sept. 13 to 18 inclusive. The feature, as usual, will be the pageant, for which a dozen gorgeous floats are being prepared. The parade will start each evening at 8 o'clock and Saturday afternoon. Children's Day, at 2.



Violet Heming in "Under Fire."—Hudson.

A PLAYLET STOCK COMPANY

ARTHUR HOPKINS, whose variety productions have shown consistent ideals and ideas, has outlined a plan to further the dramatic playlet in the two-a-day, with his attention especially directed to the Palace Theatre, which is considering his proposition.

"Any one-act play of real merit will succeed in vaudeville," says Mr. Hopkins. "Indeed, anything of merit, with an opportunity, will win out. Consider one or two of the past offerings along dramatic lines. A light little sketch, 'The Might-Have-Beens,' succeeded while heavier offerings, like 'The Light of St. Agnes' and the epilogue of 'Marianna,' had long lives in vaudeville. One chance I see for the advancement of the playlet. Indeed, it is part of a proposition I am making to the Palace Theatre management.

"That plan is to produce at the Palace a series of one-act plays by really great authors—say Masefield, Strindberg, Galsworthy, as well as representative American playwrights. My scheme is to produce these sketches for a week and to continue the runs for two or three weeks if they are popular. Whatever playlets the out-of-town managers fancied, might be sent on tour with another cast, since I would, as far as possible, maintain a stock organization at the Palace.

"In this way the Palace would do in a vaudeville way what the Washington Square Players accomplished. The Palace in a single season could acquaint the public with the best short plays now largely reposing in libraries.

"The statement may be made that the general public doesn't know anything about Strindberg or Masefield. It's because they've had no opportunity to know anything about them. My playlet stock company would carry out an admirable educational scheme. To further this idea I would have on the program a brief biography of the author, a synopsis of his works, and a list of the places where they might be obtained. The management might well have the author's plays on sale in the theatre lobby. This would develop new theatre-goers by building up a demand for meritorious drama."

WRITTEN ON THE SCREEN

VITAGRAPH — Robert Edeson in "Mortmain."

STRAND—Hazel Dawn in "The Heart of Jennifer."

BROADWAY — George Fawcett in "The Majesty of the Law."

EIGHTY-FIRST STREET—Gail Kane in "Her Great Match."

BRIGHTON BATHS — Rocking-chair Movies.

THERE can be no question of Geraldine Farrar's enthusiasm over her experience in the movies. Whenever the prima donna discusses the subject she glows like the California sunsets she has been reveling in for two months, the famous Farrar smile becomes still more irrepressible, and she fairly radiates magnetism as a Kansas prairie does ozone on an Indian Summer day.

For the movies and the Farrar temperament are akin. Both are brilliant, spectacular, infinitely resourceful. For the sake of realism neither would stop at anything. Grand opera, the most conventional of all stage art, hampered Miss Farrar, for there were some limits beyond which the directors would not allow the prima donna to go. In the movies the actress says she has found that freedom for which she has always pined back of the proscenium, and having had a taste of it she intends to inject a bit into the staid performances of opera at the first opportunity.

A special showing of Miss Farrar's "Carmen" films was made the other day for the Board of Censors, and they were unanimously enthusiastic in their praise, which was small wonder, since the pictures are exceptional from every point of view.

It is interesting to contrast Miss Farrar's emotions with those of some others whom the films have attracted from the legitimate. A young actress, who has appeared on Broadway, but whose name is withheld lest her expression react on her, replied when asked how she was enjoying her new work:

"Huh, enjoying it? That isn't the word. It's a snare and a delusion. You get up at 6 o'clock and maybe are called at 9. You jump into a scene cold with no audience to criticise, no incentive to do anything. Then you are yanked back fifteen scenes and told to express anguish. Why do I do it? Well, I am making twice as much now as when I began."

From the wife of a popular Broadway comedian who is acting for the films in California comes this in a letter:

"The place is overrun with moving-picture people and farmers without manners and we are homesick for New York."

Pauline Frederick is acting for a photo-dramatization of Robert Hichens's "Bella Donna," in which Alla Nazimova was seen two seasons ago. Up to now it has been most pleasant work, but they have told her she must handle some snakes for one of the scenes, and she is a bit dubious whether there will be any "Bella Donna" picture as far as she is concerned.

De Wolf Hopper, up from Siasconsett 'cross the bay, lumbered into the Grand Central Terminal one afternoon last week just before the Twentieth Century started for Chicago and a few minutes later was on his way to Long Beach, Cal., to spend a large part of the coming year before the camera of the Triangle Film Corporation, under the supervision of D. W. Griffith.

"I'm coming back to Gilbert and Sullivan when I'm through with the films," said Hopper, "but that won't be for a year, and maybe two, for I have a sort of an understanding with the Triangle for a renewal of our contract. Some of my friends think I won't like the movies a little bit, but I hope to do for Don Quixote, Gulliver, Falstaff and other famous characters of literature, what I have done for Gilbert and Sullivan."

Then the gate clanged behind the comedian and his valet and chauffeur, whose activities have been limited during the Summer by the edict of the Selectmen of Siasconsett prohibiting the use of automobiles on the island. Mrs. Hopper and the celebrated baby, De Wolf Hopper, Jr., will follow as soon as the new film star is settled on the coast.

"Out of Darkness," in which Charlotte Walker appears as the star, under the direction of the Jesse L. Lasky Feature Play Company, is Hector Turnbull's first original photoplay. Mr. Turnbull recently resigned as dramatic critic of The New York Tribune to join the Lasky literary and photodrama department.

Merciless is the camera in revealing weakness, but equally discerning is the lens in discovering strength. Frank Keenan, recalled for his portrayal of the sheriff in Belasco's "The Girl of the Golden West," has found this out. He thought to conceal a characteristic presence of mind and bravery, but the film in the projecting room showed clearly how he had saved the life of a real veteran of the civil war who had volunteered for the battle scenes in the Ince drama, "The Coward," perhaps at the risk of his own.

Keenan, who is the Confederate General Jefferson Beverly Winslow in the play, was in the midst of shot and shell when a man near him pitched forward at a signal from the director and lay as if dead. Just at this moment a hand grenade, poorly aimed, fell near the prostrate veteran. Keenan sensed the situation at a glance, jumped hastily between the man and the bomb, picked up the explosive and hurled it away. Hardly had it left his hands when there was a deafening explosion.

Then the actor went on playing his part, his act of heroism unnoticed in the general excitement, and not revealed until the all-seeing camera had given up its film.

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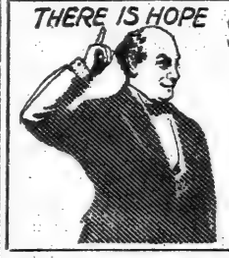
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BEGIN'G MONDAY MAT., AUG. 30
SECOND BIG WEEK OF SENSATIONAL SUCCESS.
Gertrude Hoffmann
COMPANY OF SIXTY ARTISTS.
In MAX REINHARDT'S WORDLESS PLAY,
"SUMURUN"
STAGED BY RICHARD ORDYNSKI.
In Eight Scenes, from "Tales of the Arabian Nights." Augmented Orchestra.
STARTING TOMORROW MATINEE
Miss Hoffmann will add sensational new dances to the various scenes of "Sumurun," and the prettiest girls on the stage will appear in a sheik's harem.
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Many Big Stars
Cooling Breezes.
Delightful Promenade.
EVERY EVE. AT 8:15
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ALL MATINEES 25 AND 50c.
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Excellent Cuisine. Finest Imported Beers and Wines. Beautiful Music before and after Theatre.
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Furnished Apartments and Rooms with bath, permanently or transiently; every bedroom with bath. Restaurant a la carte; reasonable charges; exceptional cuisine. S. G. CLAYTON, President.

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Unfurnished Apartments from $540 per year. Furnished Apartments from $60 per month.
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"THERE IS ONLY ONE RECTOR'S."
Ernest Evans and His Company
Presenting their "Ballroom Ballet," Society's favorite Company of Entertainers
THE CANSINOS
The Greatest Spanish Dancing Team in the World
AMONG
The many star features of Rector's wonderfully entertaining Cabaret in the Main Dining Room. Reserve tonight for Rector's. Come and enjoy the choicest food and the finest cooking. Then join the merry throng of dancers in Rector's Grand Ballroom. Great music. An ideal floor. Supper served. No advance on Rector's reasonable prices.
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Opens at 8 P. M. No extra charge to Rector's guests. Four of the greatest dancing acts in America, to entertain you between dances. Supper served. Phone your reservations.
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Absolutely Fireproof.
Single Rooms AND BATH $1.50 Per Day and Up
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A quiet, luxurious Residential Hotel. Affording the Exclusiveness and Elegance of a Private Residence. Opposite the Metropolitan Club and 5th Av. Entrance to Central Park. Apartments, single or en suite, rented, furnished or unfurnished, for long or short periods. EAGER & BABCOCK.

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A FIREPROOF HOTEL OF REFINEMENT AND CHARM. MOST CONVENIENTLY LOCATED TO EVERYWHERE.
Superb View of Hudson River and Central Park.
Only First-class Hotel in New York on
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN
$3.50 Per Day Up, American Plan.
$1.50 Per Day Up, European Plan.
Large, Airy Rooms, Single or en Suite.
Yearly Leases Now Made.
CLUB BREAKFAST, 30c. UP; LUNCHEON, 50c.
DINER DE PRIMEURS, $1.00
Ladies' Grill, "Rendezvous des Familles."
Acknowledged Best Dance Music Every Night.
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Absolutely Fireproof.
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SUPERB LOCATION.
TO LIVE AT THE MARSEILLES IS TO LIVE WELL
PERMANENT. TRANSIENT.
Room with Bath, $2.00 Per Day.
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Apartments for Fall Leasing Are Now Being Shown.
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Subway Express Station on cor.
Best uptown Restaurant at Lower Prices. Table d'Hote Dinner on Sunday at $1.00.

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Centrally located, 5 minutes' walk to Shopping and Theatre District.
PERMANENT, TRANSIENT.
Catering to a refined and discriminating clientele, who desire good accommodations at reasonable prices.
Apartments of one to four rooms and bath.
Special inducements to permanent Guests.

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The one distinctly expert school that has been selected by New York's fashionable and well-to-do people.
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—LOUIS H. CHALIF—
Graduate, Russian Imperial Ballet School
Personally teaches teachers, in daily normal classes for interpretive, simplified classic, racial and ballroom dancing, at 7 West 42nd St., N. Y.

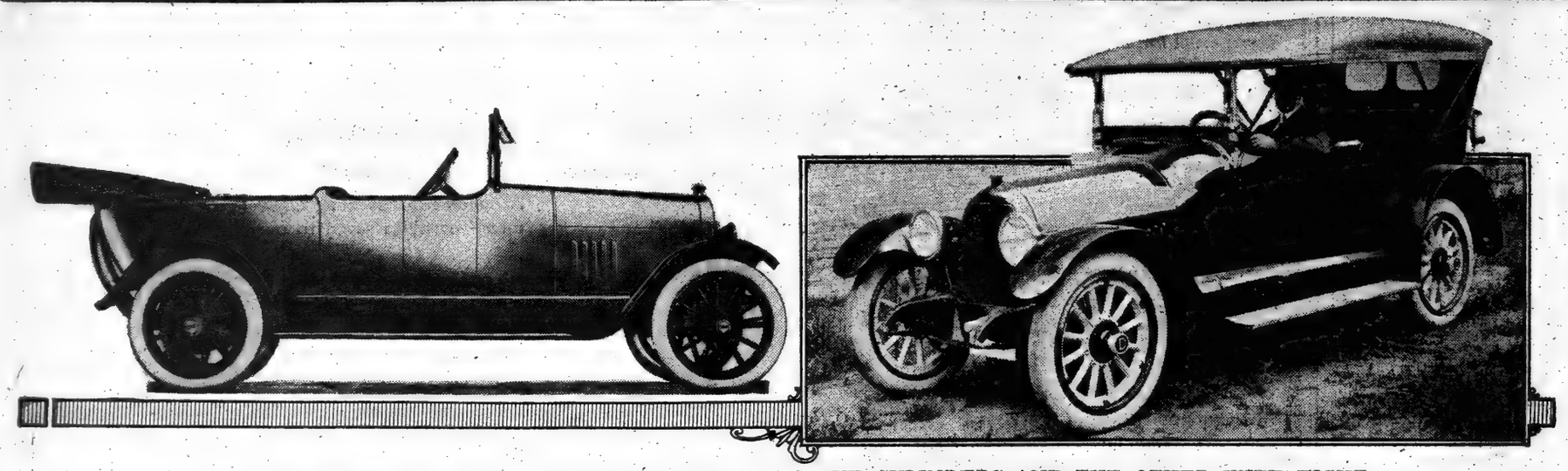
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All Modern Dances Quickly Taught.
One Hour's Private Lesson, $1; 9 Lessons, $8.

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ST. JOHN DANSE STUDIO,
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A. A. SAATO ACADEMIES OF DANCING, Broadway, 36th-37th Sts. Phone 6485 Bryant.
All modern dances taught. Summer rates. 6485 Bryant.

MISS BENA HOFFMAN, 44 E. 34TH ST. Murray Hill 1000.
John A. Ross. Miss Mabelle C. Jones.
Studio closed for the summer.

CURRENT NEWS AND NOTES OF THE AUTOMOBILE WORLD



TWO NEWCOMERS OF THE SEASON, ONE WITH TWELVE CYLINDERS AND THE OTHER WITH EIGHT.

On the left is shown the new Enger twelve, which has startled motordom by appearing at the price of $1,095. It has a wheelbase of 115 inches, cylinder dimensions of 2⅝-inch bore by 3½-inch stroke, removable cylinder heads, camshaft and generator shaft driven by silent chains, force feed lubrication, and spiral bevel-drive gears. On the right is an eight-cylinder car, the Daniels, which is about to be put on the market. With 127-inch wheelbase, centre cowl body, and heavy mahogany rail around the interior of the front and rear compartments, the touring car has a custom-made look. The car will be made in both open and closed styles, and will sell for about $2,350.

RAIN HURT MAINE HIGHWAYS BADLY

Unprecedented Fall Closed a Number of Roads — Conditions Returning to Normal.

After three weeks of rainy weather, during which all State records for the amount of precipitation to occur in any one month have been broken, Maine is beginning to recover, and roads are returning to their normal condition. On every hand washouts were reported, and road conditions were the worst ever known in the history of the Pine Tree State. This condition also prevailed in New Hampshire and Vermont, and in fact all over Northern New England.

Several days of clear skies have brought the roads back into condition once more, and automobile travel may be resumed with safety over all of the principal trunk lines in Maine. For several days traffic was completely interrupted between Freeport and Brunswick on the Portland-Rockland highway, but repairs have now been made and this road is at present in far better condition than it was before.

In northern Maine the rain has not been as severe, and for the most part the roads are in very good condition. The automobile tourist business, which during the first two weeks in July was seriously interrupted by the unprecedented rains, is now rapidly resuming normal conditions, and the tide of travel coming into the State is increasing rapidly. Tourists now need have no fear about visiting Maine, as conditions are improving daily and the roads will soon be in the best of condition.

COMPLETE WHITE MOUNTAIN TOUR DESCRIBED BY A. C. A.

Run of Nearly 500 Miles with Boston as the Starting Point Includes All the Finest Scenery of Beautiful Hill Country.

Long before the automobile became a means of travel, the beautiful White Mountain region was thronged each Summer with tourists from all parts of the country, and discerning visitors from other lands made a point of including "The Switzerland of America" in their itineraries. The Bureau of Tours of the Automobile Club of America recommends the following route as one that will enable the motorist to enjoy to the fullest extent the matchless scenery of these mountains.

Having reached Boston by the historic Post Road to New Haven and then following the shore route through New London and Narragansett Pier to Providence, the round trip through New Hampshire is laid out from Massachusetts's capital city. Revere Beach Boulevard is followed through Lynn to historic Salem, over Beverly Harbor and through Hamilton and Ipswich, on the Ipswich River, to Newburyport. This place was of considerable maritime importance in its earlier days and is a pleasant old place with short, narrow streets abutting on the river, quite in keeping with its departed seafaring status.

Crossing the Merrimac, the route leads through Salisbury and follows the Ocean Boulevard to Newcastle, 75 miles from Boston. A short run leads to Portsmouth, the former capital of New Hampshire, said to possess more quaint buildings and interesting legends than any other town in New England.

The route to Dover, which enjoys the distinction of being the oldest town in the State, crosses the toll bridge between the Piscataqua River and Great Bay and proceeds through undulating country to Rochester. In the Ossipee Valley the road follows the Salmon Falls River to Milton. Mount Teneriffe is conspicuous on this route, while Copple Crown Mountain is seen to the left. Lake Newichawannock, or East Pond, with the mountains, affords impressive views and the country assumes a more hilly character near beautiful Ossipee Lake.

On the left, legend-haunted Chocorua Mountain lifts its solitary peak, while Silver Lake lies glistening amid the forest glades of Madison Plains, with Legion Mountain rising majestically away to the east. After Conway, the route passes through Intervale to Jackson; this point is 167 miles from Boston and 92 miles from Portsmouth, and it provides an ideal stopping place for a day or a week. Beyond Jackson the road follows the Ellis River, traversing lovely Pinkham Notch; Glen Ellis Falls are approached by a clearly signed pathway.

The road to Mount Washington leads to the left at a point twelve miles north of Jackson, and to motorists fond of high altitudes this 6,000 or 7,000 foot climb offers superb views and exquisite sunrise and sunset effects.

Following the Peabody River, the road is overshadowed by the Presidential Range, Mount Washington, Mount Clay, Mount Jefferson, the Adams peaks and Mount Madison, as it circles Pine Mountain toward Gorham. Here the road ascends the picturesque Androscoggin Valley through Berlin, Errol, and Millsfield to Dixville Notch, completing 68 miles from Jackson through some of the finest mountain, valley, and river scenery in the world.

Dixville Notch is 235 miles from Boston, in the Dixville Mountains, at the northern extremity of the White Mountains. It is a region of unique beauty and the country round is famous for its fishing and hunting. Westward along the Mohawk River, the route passes Kidderville and Colebrook. It follows the Connecticut River, which forms the State boundary, through Columbia, Coos, and Stratford to Groveton in the midst of lofty hills, the most remarkable of which are Moose, Horn, and Bellany Mountains. The Percy peaks, over 3,000 feet high, rise conspicuously to the east.

Circling Mount Lyon, the road debouches on to a beautiful plain and runs through Northumberland and Coos Junction to Lancaster. With Mount Prospect on the right, the Israel River Valley is followed through Riverton to Jefferson, 54 miles from Dixville Notch and 289 miles from Boston. Jefferson is pleasantly situated on a spur of Mount Starr King, the most southerly summit of the Pilot Range, one of the finest localities in the White Mountains, giving views of the Connecticut Valley, the Green and Pilot Mountains, and the Franconia Range. To Bretton Woods is but a short run of 18 miles, through Meadows Village and the charming lower spurs of the Owl's Head and Cherry Mountains, while Mount Washington dominates the view.

After Bretton Woods, the route assumes a southerly direction and traverses the wooded uplands of the Franconia Mountains, passing Mount Lafayette. It threads its way through Franconia Notch and passes Echo Lake on the left, a picture of splendid beauty, surrounded as it is by towering peaks. Following the Pemigewasset River, we pass Profile Lake, displaying its reflected lights and shadows beneath a background of hills, while, peering out over the lake, is the "solemn-browed and awful face of stone, 'the old man of the mountain.'"

The Flume, another curious freak of nature, may be visited, though automobiles are not admitted, and the visitor must hire a carriage or walk. West of the Pemigewasset Valley, the country becomes more open and the eye is attracted again and again to the north for another look at the ever-changing peaks, with Mount Washington topping them all. Plymouth, the shire town of Grafton County, lies west of the Squam Range and commands splendid views of the mountains, the island-dotted waters of Squam Lake and of Lake Winnepesaukee; Mount Belknap is impressive on the southern horizon.

The route runs south through Bridgewater to Ashland and along the shore of Little Squam Lake to Holderness. Here it enters the heart of the lovely lake region and swings south through Meredith to the romantically situated village of Weirs. Some of the finest views of Lake Winnepesaukee are obtainable from this picturesque spot, in earlier times a favorite camping ground of the Winnepesaukee Indians. Laconia, on Lake Winnesquam, is seventy-eight miles from Bretton Woods by way of Lakeport and the Junction of Lakes Paugus and Opechee, and may make a convenient stopping place, though Concord, only thirty-two miles further, is 110 miles, the mileage from Boston totaling 417.

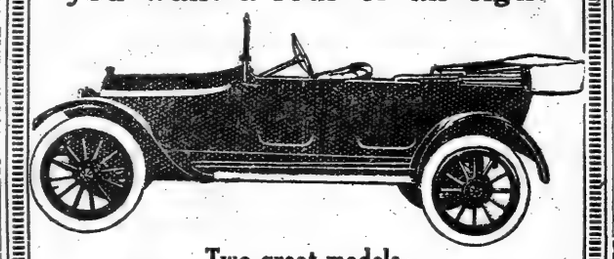
The last lap of the trip follows the valley of the Merrimac through Pembroke to Manchester, the largest city in New Hampshire. Following south through Reed's Ferry and Merrimac, the pleasant city of Nashua is passed, and beyond the Merrimac, Lowell, one of the busiest and most enterprising cities of New England, is reached. Leaving Lowell, the road runs through Billerica and Burlington to Boston by way of Arlington, Cambridge and Commonwealth Avenue into Park Square, completing seventy-eight miles from Concord and rounding off a total distance for the whole tour of 495 miles.



WHITE MOUNTAIN ROUTE.

1916 BRISCOE
Is Here!

It settles the question whether you want a four or an eight



Two great models

A new Four $750—A new Eight $950

and a wonderful exchange proposition

The new Briscoe Four is an exceptional car. More stylish than ever, roomier and more powerful. If it's a four you want here is *the* car for you—but perhaps you are thinking of *buying* an eight. Decide the question the Briscoe way. Buy the four. Use it a month. If then you decide you want the eight, simply pay the difference and a small charge for installation work, and have the sensational Briscoe Eight.

It's here now—come and see it

The best designed car in its class

It's the best designed car in its class—most carefully made, too. Looks hundreds of dollars more than it costs. It has 114-inch wheelbase—roomy 5-passenger body—Q. D. rims and 32-inch Ajax tires—38 h. p. motor with three-bearing crankshaft—cantilever springs and everything in the way of electrical equipment.

Unique features of the Briscoe Eight, include overhead valves with cylinders and upper half of crankcase in a single casting, insuring perfect piston travel and bearing alignment. Valve tappets are quickly adjustable from top.

See this distinctive car

and get full information on our 30-day-to-find-out plan and exchange offer.

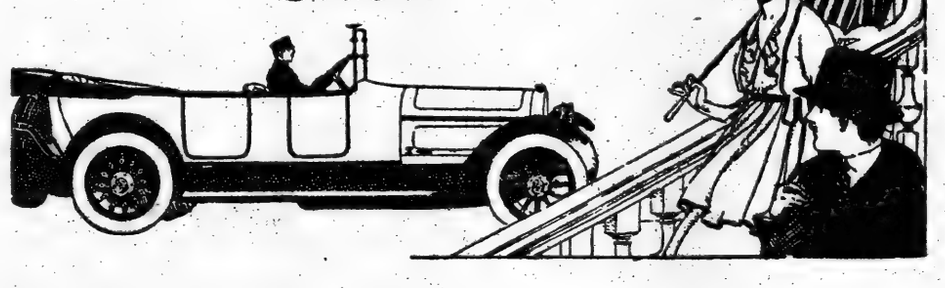
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Automobile Show



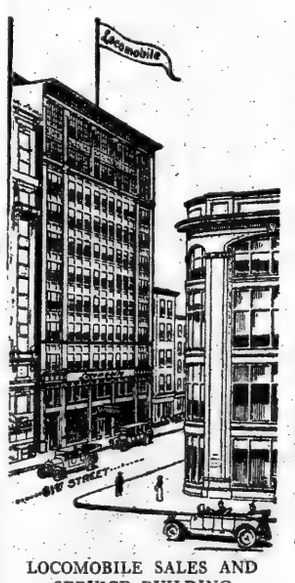
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The top is the most important part of any car. A top that leaks spoils the comfort and pleasure of motoring.

Tops made of Genuine Pantasote material do not leak, crack or become shabby. Pantasote is used for tops on the better automobiles.

Write us for a free copy of "What's What in Top Materials." It covers the whole top question, and explains why you will make a serious mistake if you do not insist on having a top made of Genuine Pantasote when you buy your car.

The Pantasote Company
1700 Bowling Green Building
New York City

Willard STORAGE BATTERY

700,000 Car Owners

have learned the value of Willard Storage Batteries and expert battery service. If you're not one of them you're missing something. Come in and get some free advice.

Willard Storage Battery Company
228-30 West 58th Street

Free inspection of any battery at any time.

Stearns KNIGHT CARS

Stand for the Best in

KNIGHT MOTORED CARS

We have several trade-ins which have been overhauled and are sold with a

NEW CAR GUARANTEE

1913 7-Pass. Touring
6-cyl., newly painted Brewster green. Gray & Davis Electric starting and lighting.

1913 7-Pass. Touring
4-cyl., overhauled and newly painted; dynamo, electric lights, slip covers.

Special Speedster
Newly constructed body; painted white; green upholstering; special top; extra disappearing seat; dynamo, electric lights.

WE ALSO OFFER AT DEALERS' FIGURES
to effect quick sale 1914 Cadillac Touring, Chalmers Limousine, Hupmobile Coupe, Acme Roadster.

F. B. Stearns Co., of N. Y.
417 West 55th St. 'Phone 7600—Columbus.
J. H. DRISCOLL, Mgr. Used Car Dept.

The Automobile Club of America

has prepared a Brochure containing maps, itineraries, mileages and hotels on the

Associated Tours

TEN DELIGHTFUL MOTOR TRIPS THAT COVER THE MOST PICTURESQUE SECTIONS OF NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND, NEW JERSEY & EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA

A copy will be mailed, without charge, to any motorist on receipt of written request enclosing a 2-cent stamp to cover postage.

Address Bureau of Tours,
The Automobile Club of America,
54th and 55th Streets,
West of Broadway, New York City.

—Cadillac 1914—

1914 Landaulet (curtain only over chauffeur) just out of paint shop and in A1 condition.

1913 Landaulet—regular style with roof over chauffeur. Just painted—fine shape.

1912 Mercer Limousine in splendid condition and newly painted.

Renault 15-20 Landaulet in very good shape. Also a 35 Renault Landaulet.

Interesting prices on these enclosed cars.

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AUTOMOBILE SALESROOM

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TO LET.
Close to Broad and Market Sts., Newark, N. J. Exceptionally desirable location, formerly occupied by Packard Motor Car Co. Suitable for any other business. Address A. F. MEISSELBACH, 29 Congress St., Newark, N. J.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Well known and thoroughly established Detroit manufacturer of medium and low priced motor cars desires representation in the Metropolitan District.

Good proposition for established dealer or parties contemplating entering the motor car business. Y 355 Times Annex.

TIRE-FILLER

"NEWMASTIC"—The Original.
In its 15th year as a satisfactory substitute for air. Eliminates all tire trouble. Write for samples, pamphlets, and guarantee. Nine years at
151 West 68th St. Just West of B'way, New York City.

INTERESTING HAPPENINGS IN MOTORDOM DURING THE WEEK

YEAR'S AUTOMOBILE EXPORTS DOUBLE PREVIOUS PERIOD

Figures Show Exports of 13,996 Trucks and 23,880 Passenger Vehicles, Valued at $60,254,635, With Parts Valued at $7,000,000,

By Alfred Reeves, General Manager, National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

Figures for automobile exports from the Department of Commerce at Washington, with information compiled by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, show that for the year ended June 30, American manufacturers exported 37,870 motor vehicles, valued at $60,254,635, with parts valued at $7,000,000, making the total exports of the automobile industry $67,254,635—an increase of more than 100 per cent. over the sales for the previous twelve months, which amounted to $33,198,806.

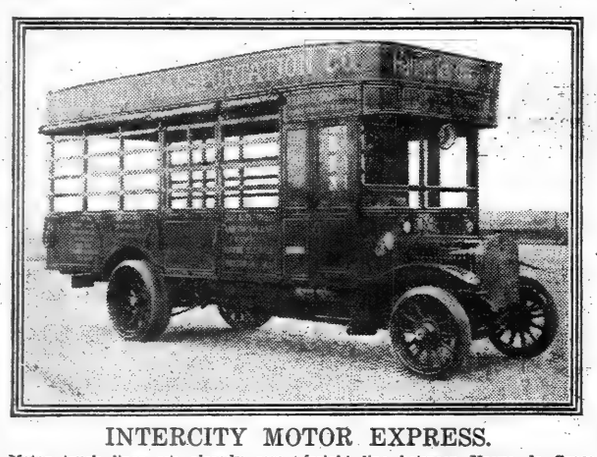
The greatest increase has been in trucks to European countries, passenger car exports to Europe show a substantial increase, although there was a falling off to South America and Canada. The United States exported 13,996 trucks, valued at $39,140,682, and 23,880 passenger or pleasure motor vehicles, valued at $21,113,953, with parts valued at approximately $7,000,000.

By appealing to all classes of buyers and giving those wonderful values that obtain from scientific engineering, manufacturing, and selling, this country has made giant strides in the manufacture and distribution of motor cars, now such important factors in everyday life, until it is supplying the demands of the entire world and creating a reputation for the American product that assures permanent leadership.

The United Kingdom was the best customer during the year, taking 13,934 trucks and passenger cars, valued at $21,149,000, with France the next heaviest buyer with 5,441 vehicles, valued at $13,776,000. Other Europe, which includes Russia, purchased 4,249 vehicles, valued at $10,720,000. Last June was a record month, with the astounding figures of 2,990 trucks and 4,418 passenger cars, valued at $13,364,000, which, with the extraordinary sales of cars in this country, gives ample evidence of the wonderful productive capacity of the American motor car builders.

Exports for the year ended June 30 were more than double those of the previous period, as follows:

Country.	Number.	Value.
United Kingdom	13,934	$21,149,000
France	5,441	13,776,000
Russia and other Europe	4,249	10,720,000
Asia and other Oceania	2,316	4,357,000
Canada	4,433	4,426,000
British Oceania	3,186	2,670,000
South America	1,264	702,000



INTERCITY MOTOR EXPRESS.

Motor truck lines are already competing with the railroads for short haul business, and are reducing the delivery time four-fifths. In territories not at present accommodated by railroad transportation there are great possibilities for developing freight highway transportation routes.

The Harford Transportation Company of Baltimore has entered this field, and will operate a daily auto express and freight line between Havre de Grace and Baltimore, Md., picking up freight at local points along the route. The five-ton Saurer truck, shown above, with low loading platform and large capacity body, has been purchased for this service. The truck has an inclosed cab which will provide for the comfort of the driver in all kinds of weather, and is equipped with a large electric searchlight for operation at night.

CITY TO MARK HIGHWAY.

Philadelphia Votes $500 for Route of Lincoln Way in City.

The City Council of Philadelphia has passed a resolution providing for the marking of the Lincoln Highway through the streets and has appropriated $500 for the work. In the majority of instances so far in the development of the highway, such work has been done through the zeal of private citizens. Such recognition and action by the municipal authorities set an example for the cities and towns on the line of this great thoroughfare. Pittsburgh also has officially taken this step.

Henry B. Joy, President of the Lincoln Highway Association, will go to Philadelphia next week to aid in the selection of the exact streets which will form the highway. Architects are now at work designing an artistic marker to be placed along the way.

NEWS AND NOTES OF THE AUTOMOBILE TRADE

That the European war is considered to have less effect on American business today than it did one year ago, is evidenced by two large new factory buildings now being erected by the National Motor Vehicle Company at Indianapolis. Just a year ago the company removed eighteen dwellings from the block adjoining their factory for a new addition. Before actual building started, the war assumed such large proportions that it was deemed advisable to postpone operation. Today with the European conflict on a much larger scale officers of the company believe that business conditions are so promising that they are building more than double the amount planned last year.

Richard H. Scott, Vice President and General Manager of the Reo Motor Car Company, when on Aug. 20 the factory superintendent informed him that the last car of the 1915 series had been shipped, announced that the volume of business for the last year had been 50 per cent. more than the year before. Shipments of the new models would begin Sept. 15, he said.

The Consolidated Car Company of Detroit, organized last December to take over the business, good will, and other properties of the Abbott Motor Company and to assume the indebtedness of that company, has just completed peymants to the Security Trust Company of Detroit, trustee of the original company, covering a full 100 cents on the dollar to the creditors. The new company started operations on Dec. 29, 1914. It has been manufacturing an eight-cylinder, seven-passenger car, and has been able to pay off all the old indebtedness, dollar for dollar, a year before the expiration of the time originally agreed.

C. S. Henshaw, Boston dealer for Dodge Brothers, drove one of their cars last week on a 396-mile drive through the White Mountains entirely on high gear. The trip was made in 12 hours 48 minutes, or an average of twenty-eight miles per hour.

In setting aside Friday, Aug. 20, as Cadillac Day officials of the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco conferred an unprecedented honor upon a motor car. That the action met with popular approval was shown by the fact that no less than 500 cars lined up for the motor parade that was a feature of the day. Thousands of persons witnessed the unveiling of the 1916 model of the eight-cylinder type.

On Aug. 21 and 22 a large group representing firms who supply the King Motor Car Company with parts gathered at New Baltimore, Mich., for a get-together jollification under tents as the guests of Artemas Ward, Jr., President; F. A. Vollbrecht, Vice President and General Manager; J. B. Siegfried, Assistant General Manager, and T. P. Chase, Chief Engineer of the company. More than 150 were present to enjoy the program laid out by H. C. Bradfield, acting commanding officer.

When L. S. Clarke, Vice President and Consulting Engineer, and D. S. Ludlum, President of the Autocar Company, were visiting the camp at Plattsburg a week ago, they were requested to send six more Autocars to use on the long hike that started on Friday. The trucks will be used to carry ammunition and other supplies and for general field work in the manoeuvres.

Two Mercer raceabouts were recently sold by the Pacific Coast distributor, George R. Bentel, to Fred J. Fujioka of Los Angeles, who bought the cars to head an automobile racing stable which he will soon take to Japan, where a circuit of speed contests has been arranged for. The cars are to be piloted by Japanese drivers, W. T. Watanabe and H. Sakamoto.

A. B. Willemin, who for three years has been director of purchases for the Hupp Motor Car Company, has been promoted to the position of Assistant General Manager.

BIG TURN-OUT FOR PARADE.

Decorated Procession of Cars Will Mark Start of Speedway Practice.

Enthusiasm among motorists over the decorated parade to the Sheepshead Bay Speedway on Saturday, Sept. 18, to witness the start of formal practice for the Vincent Astor Cup Race on Oct. 2 exceeds all expectations. Although the Motor Club of New York, which is managing the parade, gave out 17,000 application blanks to the trade for distribution among owners, several dealers already have exhausted their supply and are asking for more. The Parade Committee—S. S. Toback, Chairman; George Robertson, E. C. J. McShane, and William C. Poertner—has announced the route. The parade will form on Seventh Avenue between Fifty-third and Fifty-ninth Streets and adjacent streets. The procession will move from Columbus Circle south on Broadway to Forty-seventh Street, east to Fifth Avenue, south to Fourth Street and via Lafayette to Kenmare, crossing Williamsburg Bridge, via Brooklyn Plaza to Bedford Avenue, thence via Parkside to Ocean Avenue, direct to the Speedway. All the passengers of the parading cars will be the guests of the Sheepshead Bay Speedway Corporation.

Brooklyn and New Jersey will have divisions in the parade under the management of their respective automobile clubs, the committee in charge for the Motor Club of Brooklyn being Herbert L. Carpenter, Chairman; Fred H. Miller, S. D. Miller, Del Martin, Chester J. Maxson, John Diuguid, C. E. McKay, A. J. Farrell, Harry Unwin, I. C. Kirkham, W. A. Sellon, Burton T. Bishop, F. L. Sanford, Louis Seebeck, Charles Batt, C. John Eptig, and Clifford M. Bishop. The New Jersey Auto and Motor Club committee includes H. A. Bonnell, Chairman; W. J. Morgan, A. V. Hamburg, David Oakes, Joseph H. Wood, and A. G. Batcheider.

ELECTRIC GARAGE SERVICE.

Pay-for-What-You-Get System Is Becoming More Popular.

The pay-for-what-you-get plan as adopted by a number of electric garages is proving a great success and, as the name implies, is a system whereby the owner of an electric pays for each class of service separately. This method has always proved an agreeable one to gasoline car owners, and, although it is not a new idea to the electric garage, it has never been used as extensively as at present. With this system, for example, there is a specified charge for delivering or fetching the car from forty to sixty times a month. This charge is about $8, with a deduction of 20 cents for each time under forty, and a charge of 20 cents for each time over sixty. The charge of the amount of electric current used per month is specified also, depending on the rate charged for electric service by the electricity supply station of the community. General care of car per month is rated about $20, which includes washing, polishing, cleaning of upholstery and the other incidental attentions that an electric requires.

There is an extra charge for dead storage when the car is laid up for ten or more consecutive days. A driver can be employed, if the owner so desires, at the rate of 50 cents an hour, the owner assuming all responsibility. Each owner pays for the exact service received, whereas with the use of the flat-rate system the charge is not always equitable, considering the service rendered. In the long run, the pay-for-what-you-get system is proving more economical than the flat rate charge to the majority of car owners. The Electric Vehicle Association of America, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City, will be glad to furnish details of this kind of service to any one interested.

Enger Twin Six

$1095 *12 Cylinders*

$1095 *12 Cylinders*

Here is a twelve cylinder motor car for only $1095!
It has a 2⅝ inch bore by a 3½ inch stroke.
It is of the highly efficient valve-in-the-head type.
The cylinders are set at an angle of sixty degrees.
It has an unusually long wheelbase—115 inches.
Demonstrations are going on at the factory now.
Come down and drive the Enger Twin Six yourself.
Wire, without further delay, for your appointment.

We Want Dealers Everywhere

Here is undoubtedly the world's nearest approach to perfect efficiency in an automobile.

Pick out the smoothest and most quiet car that you have ever driven, and against it the Enger Twin Six is *better* than *twice* as smooth; *better* than *twice* as quiet.

Here you have a faster pick up; greater flexibility and a more perfectly balanced flow of abundant power.

Step on the throttle and instantaneously you sail from a standing start to racing speed.

All vibration and noise have been completely eliminated.

In short, here is a degree of silence, speed and power which cannot be obtained in anything but a Twelve Cylinder car.

And the price is only $1095!

Understand, when we put a car on the market we stand behind it just as Packard or Ford would. We have the financial strength to back this up. We have just as much at stake. Our reputation is just as valuable. Refer to Dun or Bradstreet and you'll probably be surprised to find that we have the same rating as Packard and Ford.

This model is the direct result of a long period of careful preparation, designing, testing and experimenting.

Nor are we announcing a car, as many other manufacturers have done, that is only in the blue print stage.

Production is already under way.

We are tuned up and tooled up to do business.

Material has been purchased for a large production.

Demonstrators can be delivered to dealers in a few weeks. Cars in quantities will follow shortly.

But first we are allotting territory. We want substantial and financially sound dealers in every city.

We have a marketable product, which we can start deliveries on shortly and are in a position to do immediate business with responsible men.

We start allotting territory Monday, August 30th. So immediate action on your part is essential.

Nor is the sole feature of this car the twelve cylinder motor. We have not taken an old chassis and body and dropped a new motor in it.

This model is a brand new design from start to finish.

The body design is patterned after the $3000 designs. Here you have real stream lines—no sharp edges—every corner perfectly rounded. Taste, grace and harmony is displayed throughout.

This smart model is finished in dark Brewster green.

It's a beauty!

Remember—a thoroughly high grade twelve cylinder car for only $1095!

Come down and drive this car yourself.

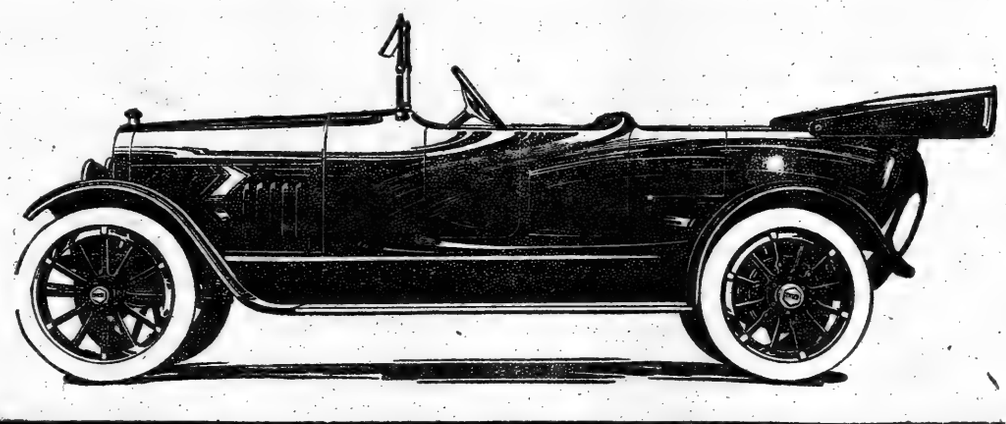
Quick action is imperative if you want early deliveries. Telegraph us *now*.

Brief Specifications

Motor	Twin Six (12 cylinders) cast en bloc. Angle of cylinders 60 degrees from center line. 2⅝ bore, 3½ stroke. Valve in the head motor. Construction of motor allows for removing head.
Ignition	Automatic and manual advance, Atwater Kent.
Wheelbase	115". Road clearance 10".
Electric Starting and Lighting System	Electric motor meshing in fly wheel gear for starting. Generator—direct drive.
Carburetion	Double entrance carburetor with manifold hot water jacketed.
Springs	Cantilever.
Transmission	Three speeds ahead, one reverse.
Clutch	Multiple disc. Dry plate.
Rear Axle	Pressed steel housing. Spiral bevel gears. Withdrawable wheel shaft.
Cooling System	Thermo-syphon.
Control	Center.
Tires	Wheels equipped with demountable rims and 32 x 4 tires, non-skid on rear.
Weight of Car	2485 lbs., fully equipped with top, windshield, battery, lamps, starter, magnetic speedometer, tools and extra rim.
Color	Body is a dark Brewster green.

Price $1095 f. o. b. Cincinnati

The Enger Motor Car Company, Cincinnati, Ohio



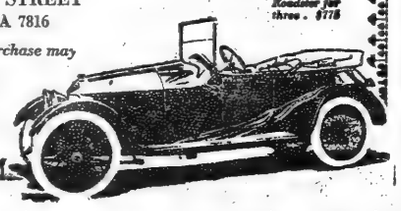
Fellowship

INVARIABLY, when *Scripps-Booth* owner meets owner, there is a spontaneous salute; a flash of good will and mutual regard that has quite the glow of fellowship one feels for his countryman abroad.

There is instinctive understanding and common enthusiasm, hard to analize, but intensely real.

ISOTTA FRASCHINI MOTORS COMPANY
2 WEST 57TH STREET
Phone, PLAZA 7816

Inspection and Purchase may also be made at
USED CAR DEPARTMENT
1677 BROADWAY



ANCIENT EASTCHESTER RECALLS WASHINGTON

An Interesting One-Day Trip Can Readily be Made to the Spot Where the First President Kissed the Cheek of His Hostess, and Where Tories Flourished

By Sarah Comstock.

YESTERDAY, only yesterday, to him who can picture the past, did George Washington bend to impress a kiss upon the cheek of his tavern hostess in old Eastchester. Yesterday did the Gros-Jeans, sturdy Huguenot family, don their cleanest apparel and set off from their little Eastchester homestead for church in New York. Yesterday did loyal patriots steal to a hiding place, bearing secretly the Bible and church bell. Yesterday did President Adams make this old village the Nation's capital by his brief residence there.

Tomorrow barely a landmark will be left. And this tomorrow will be a speedy one. Any day this Summer may see the passing of the old Gros-Jean dwelling. At this very hour the house where Adams tarried is being remodeled. Already the Guion tavern is gone.

The only Eastchester building which shows any sign of permanence is the Church of St. Paul, and if any of you are history lovers, and have not as yet prowled through the tradition-haunted roads of Eastchester, then do not waste a day, for the hand of the destroyer is being laid heavily upon it. One of the oldest, one of the most charming villages of Westchester County is passing, to make way for encroaching business and widening roads. Soon it will be a mere memory, and a dim memory at that.

In the growth of Greater New York, a portion of this old town was absorbed into the Bronx, leaving another portion within the limits of Mount Vernon. Thus not even its name and boundary lines remain. It is "Eastchester" by courtesy only; pushing modernism has devoured it, and it gazes forth at the hurry of today like a faded but once lovely daguerreotype from a shabby frame. But blot out the noisy, smelly, smoky surroundings; look at its shaded, winding roads, its knolls covered with giant trees, its dilapidated but picturesque little old dwellings—can you not call up a picture of restful loveliness, a village of charming quaintness?

For a half day's visit to old Eastchester, take the Bronx Park Subway to its end at 180th Street, walk east to the New York, Westchester & Boston Railway, and travel on that electric line to the station at Kingsbridge Road. To reach this electric line without walking, go north on the Third Avenue Elevated to 129th Street, where a shuttle will transfer you to the railway. Thus the route is both short and simple.

As you leave the train, you will see the spire of old St. Paul's Church rising to greet you. This early English church is one of the most historic among all our old houses of worship which stand today. It is intimately connected with the Revolution, and among the 6,000 who lie buried in the surrounding yard are many who fought in that war.

If you visit it on a Sunday morning you may enter and attend the service, which is conducted as regularly today as it was in the early centuries of our nation. The yard is never permitted to run to weed; the building never lacks repair. Within its walls is treasured a collection of precious relics, among them a very old Bible and prayer book, and thereby hangs the building's most exciting tale.

While our country was in the throes of battling for independence, the British at one time advanced toward this village and the patriots knew that there was no hope of saving it from occupation. Always a church was a tempting spot to the enemy, for a large and sturdy building served excellently as a hospital, and the Americans could easily guess what would soon happen to St. Paul's. They trembled less for themselves than for the precious books and communion service which had been presented to their church by Queen Anne. So they determined to save these at any cost, and let what would happen to the community.

Therefore, they seized their treasures, and set out for the Vincent-Halsey estate, a great country seat further down the road, and a spot which we are soon to visit. The Vincents were owners of the property at that time. As there was no telling what might happen to the house itself, the patriots did not risk hiding their valuables within its walls, but dug a deep hole in the surrounding grounds, and therein buried Bible, prayer book, communion service and huge bell. It was not until the war was over that they dared to dig them up and restore them to their original headquarters in the church which, fortunately, had been spared.

The building which you now see dates from 1761, although the meeting-house from which it sprung was erected a little north of the present site as far back as 1692. The settlement of the town began in 1664, so it has a good right to be respected as venerable.

Many an interesting old headstone may be read in the yard. Could anything be prettier than the inscription of a mother-in-law who planted a little headstone to commemorate the fact that her daughter-in-law had proved all that a daughter-in-law could be? Such a memorial restores one's faith in human nature. And far down the slope, in a remote corner of the yard, you will come on two small but important stones.

One of these marks the resting spot of a group of American soldiers' skeletons found at Tuckahoe. They were brought to this spot and interred, and the Bronx Chapter of the D. A. R. erected the stone. Close beside this grave is the site of the sand-pit, also marked by the same society, wherein were interred a number of Hessian soldiers who died in the church while it was used as a military hospital in 1776.

The land in front of this church was once the village green. Here the punishments of primitive days took place—the guilty were whipped at a post or clamped within the stocks or shamed at the pillory. Only in the latter part of the last century there was a ring to be seen, attached to one of the trees in the yard, to which slaves were tied and there lashed. Jenkins, who describes the church fully in "The Old Boston Post Road," adds: "I have no doubt that many a white man also here received his nine-and-thirty lashes."



St. Paul's the Historic Church of Eastchester.

Seton's Falls, on the old Seton Estate, near Eastchester.

The building became a court of justice for a period after the war, and Aaron Burr often pleaded his causes within it. Among the relics preserved is a summons issued for Burr.

Elections took place on the village green, a famous one being that of 1733, in which Judge Lewis Morris won out in a contest with the schoolmaster William Forster. Morris represented the people, while his opponent was the choice of the aristocratic party, led by a member of the De Lancey family, and one of the Philipses. It is related that the struggle was made harder by the disfranchisement of the Quakers, who refused to swear in their votes, but for all this loss of many a ballot Morris won, nevertheless.

In Revolutionary days it was Billy Crawford who kept the popular Tory tavern across the street. Today it is a rather shabby white house surrounded by truck gardens. In those early times it was customary for the village fathers to insist that the tavern be placed near enough to the church for the congregation to avail themselves of it between services. In Winter they barely survived the frigidity of the church, and it was essential that they be warmed back to a proper sense of piety by visiting the tavern's fire and other "warmers" before the next service began. So Billy's tavern was extremely handy for the frozen Eastchester congregation, as you can still see for yourselves. It was the house which was made famous by the hanging of a British deserter to the signpost before its door.

The Fay family owned the house originally and returned to it after the war, and it is still known as the Fay homestead. One of our early Ministers to Switzerland was a member of the family and resided here, Theodore Sedgwick Fay.

Turn your face toward the south now, and walk on past the station and along Provost Avenue. You will pass a few buildings, grouped together, close to the street; then, only a short distance beyond, appears a shabby little old house at your left, set back from the street, on a slope above it. The little house is almost buried in vines and smothered by huge lilac bushes, and through its grounds you can trace the bed of a tiny brook.

This is the old "Groshon" house, as the neighborhood knows it, once the home of the Huguenot family of Gros-Jean, quaint and tumbledown, a representative of early French settlements, when this dwelling was an overflow from the New Rochelle settlement of poor refugees from France.

Not so many years ago did the last of them, old Mother Gros-Jean, dwell within these walls. She had lived there, a lonely widow, for many years. Her peaches and her flowers were her hobby. What a picture the chatty neighbors even now conjure up!

"She was a kind o' cranky old lady, an' when we was children we did love to tease her," one of them owned to me—she herself, no longer young, was recalling her childhood days when the widow was aged. "The boys would steal her peaches—they wasn't bad boys, but they had to do it just because they was boys, an' they wanted to see her come out an' shake her stick an' holler at 'em. An' then we'd sneak in by the brook and take her calamus—we wasn't bad girls, neither, but it was fun to see her come after us, too."

Can't you see her, the lonely, crabbed old dame, with her stick and her violent vituperations, scuttling like an angry hen after the troublesome boys in her orchard behind, then turning, all distracted, and more and more like an angry hen, to shake and scold at the giggling little girls cribbing flavorsome calamus root, the old-time sweet flag, growing beside the brook? When the present tenants moved into the house they found its garden a very paradise of bloom and its trees laden with golden peaches, the wealth of the droll, crabbed, diligent old Huguenot dame.

A little further along the same street and at your right is seen what remains of the Vincent-Halsey house, in whose grounds the church's treasures were hidden. A while ago the old residence was partially burned, and when I visited it the other day I found it being remodeled so rapidly that it will not be long before the old outline is destroyed. A portion of the pompous entrance gate still stands.

When the Vincents occupied the place, in Revolutionary period, it is said that one Gilbert Vincent was killed through a curious circumstance.

The family was pious, and remembered the Sabbath day to keep it holy. The story runs that a French officer with some Americans arrived one Sunday at the smithy kept by the Vincent family. He demanded that his horses be shod, and at once. Stubbornly Gilbert Vincent replied that he could not do any work upon the Lord's day, and, in spite of urgings, which rose to angry demands on the Frenchman's part, he stuck to his refusal. At last the officer grew so enraged that he could endure it no longer, and he struck him to the ground with such blows that Vincent died.

Elijah Vincent vowed to avenge his brother's death. To punish the Americans and French whom he held to blame, he joined the British forces, taking a commission, and devoted himself to making all possible trouble for the patriots and their French friends in and around Eastchester.

In the year 1797 the house was occupied by Colonel William Smith, who had married Abigail Adams, the daughter of the President of the United States. The President was residing in the Nation's capital, which was then Philadelphia. A scourge of yellow fever swept that city, and it was deemed important that the Nation's Chief Executive should move away until safety was restored. He therefore left the capital and came to his daughter's home at Eastchester for October and November, thus making the old house the executive mansion for that time. "Eastchester" is the heading of some of his letters.

Near this house was once the Guion Inn, now, alas, no longer to be seen. It was one of Washington's stopping places. His diary reports a visit to it, and adds that the roads hereabouts were "immensely rough and stony." On one occasion he was detained there by sickness. His hostess showed him every possible attention, and upon leaving he asked what he could offer her in recompense. It was her husband who proposed the reward; he requested the great chief to kiss his wife.

Whereupon a kiss was imprinted upon the landlady's blushing cheek, and it was Mr. Guion's order that the cheek should never be washed again.

An important meeting was held in the old tavern in 1783, when Governor Clinton called the civil authorities together to prepare to take the place of the military authorities who would no longer be needed with the British evacuation about to take place.

In old days there were mills in this vicinity, and the brush of Edward Gay, N. A., has often been busy putting their quaint charm upon canvas. Mr. Gay's home was in Mount Vernon, and he came to know the old mills and love them. But they have vanished, even to Reid's, the well-known tide mill, built in 1739. All the farmers in the vicinity of Eastchester once brought their grists here.

Still earlier were the mills of John Tompkins and Stephen Anderson among the saw and grist mills of the first settlers. The Hutchinson River, named for Anne Hutchinson, was used to turn wheels long ago. Her tragic name is inseparably linked with this region, whither she fled from New England persecution and where she found little peace.

She came from Rhode Island in 1643, and settled at Pelham Neck. The Dutch named the neck for her—"Anne's Hoeck"—and the stream beside which her house stood still bears her name. Her murder by savage Indians was the end of her tragic story, all her family being slain at the same time except the granddaughter, who was borne off a captive.

And now there's a delightful close to your day. Cross from the Vincent-Halsey house toward the Dyre Avenue station; pass it, and turn west on Two Hundred and Thirty-third Street. After passing a large building on the right you will see thick growth on both sides; and inasmuch as this jungle is not charted, there is no better advice to be given than that you shall ask the first small boy who comes your way how to find the Indian Cave. For small boys abound hereabout, inasmuch as there's swimming in a pool below; and was ever a small boy so ignorant as not to know an Indian cave if it was anywhere about?

There it stands, gaping with a hungry black mouth, deep in the jungle. It is said that early Indians used it for a hiding place, and the rock around marked their fortifications. Some of these have fallen, but there is still a suggestion of the warlike past. The cave is sufficiently full of mystery to delight any Peter Pan of a heart, and if you can't find joy therein it's your own fault that you were foolish enough to grow up.

Keep on along the road, and you approach the old Seton estate. Through it runs Rattlesnake Brook, once the headquarters for many a huge reptile, but quite unvisited by rattlers today. Some forty years ago a six-foot snake was killed here. Wolves, too, were well known in this district, and deer. A large wolf pit was long to be seen on the Purdy estate.

If is known that this was a happy hunting groung for Indians, the Siwanoys being the mighty hunters who enjoyed it, and they owned much of the land, as shown by some of the early Indian deeds. It is supposed that they did not live here, as no signs of permanent habitation were ever found, but that they kept the land for the purpose of hunting. Many arrow heads and spear heads have been found everywhere about.

In early days the wolves were so troublesome about Eastchester that bounties were offered for their extermination and pits were dug. But neither wolves, snakes, nor deer are to be seen now any nearer than in the Bronx Park Zoo, and no timorous visitor may fear to wander over these picturesque old lands.

At last you come to the Seton Falls, where you may picnic and loaf and finish the Summer day in the shade of giant old trees and beside a delightfully noisy brook. Over a height of thirty feet the water tumbles in two beautiful little falls, churning and foamy. The gorge is narrow and shadowed by deep green. A perfect horseshoe is described by the falls, and below this is a dark pool, where jolly young swimmers frolic. Bring the youngsters and their bathing suits, and let them join the crowd.

For generations this beautiful picnic ground has been known to children and their elders, who find dogwood blooms there in the Spring, and wander day after day through the Summer until the dogwood bears its red berries of Autumn. And yet many a Manhattanite never visited the place, one of the loveliest within the limits of Greater New York.

On the old Seton estate was one of the early mills, and the tossing, frothing water which now delights the visitor, as it pitches over the dark rocks, furnished the force to turn that old mill's wheel.

The Morgan residence was built on a spot where wigwams had formerly stood, and Dr. Frank Bergen Kelley states in his "Historical Guide to the City of New York" that a fortified castle of the Indians stood on the hill behind the Fowler mansion, and that here the early settlers erected a "General Fort." But reports concerning the Siwanoys are sparse, and but few definite facts can be obtained. The spear and arrow heads, however, can't be disputed; we know that at least they hunted where we are rambling peacefully today.

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DR. BARUCH EXPLAINS HIS VIEWS ON WOMEN PHYSICIANS

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Claiming the privilege of a rejoinder to the letter of Dr. Knopf in THE TIMES of Aug. 1, I desire to show that his statement regarding my attitude toward women physicians is entirely at variance with my published views. He writes:

It seems, however, that Dr. Baruch does not want to give up his ideas on woman's inferiority as a practitioner of medicine, and continues to reiterate that he agrees with Dr. Richard C. Cabot of Harvard, who maintains that the majority of women physicians are not temperamentally or physically adapted for the more strenuous branches of the medical profession, and, therefore, were disappointed and dissatisfied.

Since my critic bases his charge upon my letter in THE TIMES of July 11 and my letter in The Evening Post of July 15, any reader of THE TIMES who may have been interested may know that I made exactly the contrary statement, and the following clipping from The Evening Post of July 15 also proves conclusively the absolute incorrectness of his charge:

The reason does not lie in the superior mental endowment or hereditary medical capacity of men. * * * Suffice it here to mention that while there have been some distinguished women in all activities, none has become illustrious, even in medicine, to some branches of which, contrary to Dr. Cabot's views, women are specially adapted.

Lastly, the opening paragraph of my letter to THE TIMES of Aug. 1, which appeared on the same page with that of my critic's letter, and was therefore written in oblivion of his forthcoming attack, again flatly contradicts the statement with which he opens his unwarranted attack. Based upon such false premises the entire criticism falls to pieces and would be unworthy of further comment but for his entire disregard of my repeatedly reiterated definition of the word "illustrious," which I have always distinctly claimed as applying to those who have "initiated great epoch-making achievements," or "have accomplished original epoch-making work."

All of this was clearly pointed out, (in vain, it now appears,) in order to prevent my meaning being misconstrued, when I wrote that Dr. Knopf's contention that "women physicians have become illustrious in all branches of medicine" is not sustained by history. And I distinctly mentioned as examples of my meaning the names of Lister, Koch, and Carel, because it is a matter of individual opinion how one characterizes a physician as good, excellent, eminent, celebrated, famous, great, or illustrious, but history records only few who have initiated "great epoch-making achievements," like Hippocrates, whose discovery of the healing power nature is utilizing today after a desuetude of twenty-two centuries; Andrew Vesalius, who initiated the study of human anatomy; Harvey, who discovered the circulation of the blood; Jenner, who discovered vaccination, and Morton, a dentist, who discovered ether anaesthesia.

Among the most recent are Lister, who discovered antisepsis; Koch, who discovered the tuberculosis and cholera bacillus, and Carel, who received the Nobel Prize.

The mention of these three names for the purpose of showing that I meant no offense to women physicians, since their warmest advocate would hardly claim their best work as equal to these, arouses the doctor's patriotic indignation at my temerity in mentioning "three foreigners" as illustrious while I omit mention of several great American physicians.

Aside from the fact that science knows no nationality, my critic's eloquent spread-eagle reference to "this relatively young republic, that has contributed a large share to medicine," &c., is in very bad taste. It ill becomes my critic, who himself is foreign born, to impugn my Americanism by arbitrarily excluding Dr. Carel, who himself is proud of having become an American physician, and will, as I am credibly informed, become naturalized on his return from the noble service to suffering humanity which is shedding lustre upon American medicine.

Moreover, if the doctor had been fair enough to note that I did not date women's entrance into the profession to antiquity, as he does for polemic reasons, but the period I referred to was indicated in connection with my question as to what great original work had been recorded from "these fine women, 7,000 of whom have labored all these years," he would not have had occasion to condemn me.

Taking a low annual estimate of women graduates all over the world to be 200, this would mean thirty-five years; any reasonable Judge would decide that I did not criminally omit any illustrious American physician since the latest "initiation of great work" by those he mentions dates much further back. Moreover the doctor unwittingly commits this unpatriotic fault himself when he fails to characterize as illustrious the great living American physicians whom he arraigns me for slighting. Of our grand old man, Dr. Abram Jacobi, he writes as "a paediatrist of international fame;" Dr. Simon Flexner he designates as "distinguished;" Dr. Gorgas he characterizes as the "greatest" living sanitarian. Thus is he "hoist by his own petard."

Considering these facts he is forgiven for batting at my name fifteen times without hitting me, in his violent effusion. But when he lunges this "unkindest cut of all" at my innocent name, "in reference to Dr. Baruch's almost inexcusable conclusion that America has not brought forth any distinguished medical men in a century," and he bemoans as untrue this "sad testimony to the lack of ingenuity in American physicians," my critic displays an astonishing, but amusing disregard of truth. Their friends know that I have editorially published high estimates of our Sims, Jacobi, Welch, Flexner, Gorgas, and other renowned American physicians.

I have reason to believe that my half century's humble contributions to American medicine have met appreciation, even by my critic, and I may be pardoned for recalling the fact that in the Congress held in Karlsbad in 1902, I defended the claim of our own Oliver Wendell Holmes as the discoverer of "the contagiousness" (as the term was at that time) of childbed fever against Semmelweis, whose monument stands in Budapest.

When I proved before some forty-odd professors of history, among them the most renowned in Europe, that Holmes made the discovery when Semmelweis was still a medical student, not one disputed the claim, and when the latter was attacked in a journal of medical history six months later, the assailant was effectually silenced by my rejoinder.

THE TIMES is to be congratulated on the fact that this discussion of women physicians promises to inure to their benefit, since it has brought out a claim that women physicians are "rigidly excluded from the rich possibilities of clinical experience afforded by positions on hospital staffs," a circumstance I was not aware of. In a hospital at which I am consultant there is a woman interne.

This statement demands immediate attention from Trustees of hospitals in which women and children are patients, and especially from the Ladies' Auxiliary Societies which are attached to many hospitals. I have already begun to agitate this alleged unfairness, and I hope that your powerful editorial pen may aid the good cause. Thus shall be demonstrated practically my friendly attitude toward women physicians and be again disproved the criminal falsity of the charge recently made that I claim "intellectual poverty" or mental inferiority for women physicians.

S. BARUCH.

Long Branch, Aug. 25, 1915.

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Leave Desbrosses St., 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany.

Also Desbrosses St., 9:40; W. 42d St., 10; W. 129th St., 10:20; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, and Poughkeepsie.

One-Day Outings to Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, West Point, or Bear Mountain.

Afternoon Boat for Bear Mountain, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Ideal outings to West Point, returning by Str. "ROBERT FULTON."

TEL. 4141 SPRING. DESBROSSES ST. PIER, N. Y.



Hudson River Day Line

LABOR DAY

Special Trips, Including Tickets and Hotels.

Atlantic City	3 days	$11.00 up
Niagara Falls	3 days	$16.25 up
Washington	3 days	$10.00 up
Thousand Islands	3 days	$19.50 up
Lake George	3 days	$13.00 up
Boston	3 days	$20.00
Lake Placid	3 days	$21.25
Saratoga Springs	3 days	$11.00 up

RAILROAD AND STEAMER TICKETS TO ALL POINTS

THOS. COOK & SON

245 Broadway, 264 Fifth Avenue, 561 Fifth Av., 2081 Broadway, N. Y.

RESORTS. NEW JERSEY.

Spend Labor Day at

NEW HOTEL BRESLIN

On Lake Hopatcong, P. O., Mt. Arlington, N. J.

Open Until September 15th.

Extensively improved, redecorated and refurnished with every convenience found in an up-to-date hotel. 300 elegantly furnished rooms equipped with hot and cold running water, 100 bath suites. Ideally located on an eminence overlooking beautiful Lake Hopatcong, 10 miles long, 2 miles wide, surrounded by 12 acres, lawns, fountains, flowers and shrubbery. Elevation 1,400 ft. No malaria or mosquitoes. Only 1 hour from New York enables the business man to commute and get the benefit of the cool, bracing mountain air, which usually requires a day's travel. Motor boating, canoeing, bathing, fishing, tennis, bowling, baseball, horseback riding, dancing, orchestra of soloists, picturesque walks and drives. American plan cafe and grill. Fireproof garage. Auto coaches meet trains Lake Hopatcong Station D., L. & W. R. R. Bell Phone 1 Hopatcong.

The comfort and luxury of New Hotel Breslin, its cuisine and service, combined with the most moderate charges, place it in the front rank of all mountain hotels. Booklet and auto maps mailed. Special late Summer rates. G. FRANK COPE.

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NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

MAKE THE RUN OVER LABOR DAY to BEACH HAVEN, N. J.,

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CAPACITY 400. OPEN ALL YEAR.

Over the magnificent Ocean Boulevard. One hour closer to New York than Atlantic City.

Grill & Cafe & Enclosed Porch.

Shore dinners and meals served at all hours. Finest fishing, bathing, sailing, tennis, dancing. Garage. ATTRACTIVE WEEK-END RATES. Special attention to motorists. Write for booklet and auto maps.

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SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS WILL INCLUDE "A NIGHT IN PARIS" BAL MASQUE, FRIDAY EVE., SEPT. 3D.

W. MERCER BAIRD, Owner and Prop.

SURE RELIEF FROM HAY FEVER.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

$4 Labor Day Special $4

Sat. Supper to Mon. After Supper

SPECIAL SEPT. RATES

$9, $10, $12.50, $15 Weekly

$2 Up Daily

BEST LOCATED POPULAR PRICE FAMILY HOTEL IN ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.

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NEW YORK AVE. & BOARDWALK

IN THE HEART OF FINEST BATHING SECTION

Overlooking lawn and ocean.

CENTER OF ALL ATTRACTIONS

Capacity, 400; newly renovated. Elevator, private baths, running water, rooms single or en suite.

Unusually large porches, exchange parlors and reception rooms, handsomely furnished for use of our guests.

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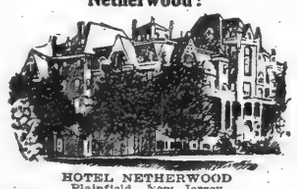
LAWN TENNIS COURT

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Bathing privilege allowed from Hotel. Shower baths for use of guests. Write for free booklet with points of interest in Atlantic City.

AUGUST RUHWADEL, Proprietor.

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Open all year; 250 rooms; connected with bath; telephone in each room; tennis and squash courts, woodlands, gardens, nightly dances in Gothic Ballroom; grill, dining hall and private dining rooms. Automobile parties receive special attention. Great promenade veranda overlooking beautiful country. 50 trains daily to and from New York; commutation, $7.60. American plan, $15.00 up; $2.50 a day.

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A Bold Original Creation

with the Local Color of Atlantic City

Belvedere Restaurant Traymore

SUBMARINE GRILL

Special Rates Over Labor Day.

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On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths; running water in rooms. Orchestra.

JOEL GILLMAN, Pres. A. B. BUKEYSER, Mgr.

THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Av. and Beach

OCEAN VIEW.

Capacity 350; private baths, running water in rooms; elevator, fine porches, &c.; music. Special—$15 up weekly; $3 up daily; open all year; booklet; auto at trains.

SAMUEL ELLIS.

THE LORAINE St. Charles Place and beach.

Fresh and sea water baths; running water in rooms; elevator; superior table. Special September rates.

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America's Famous All-Year Resort.

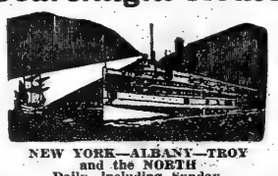
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Ocean front, heart of Atlantic City; Fireproof; open always. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. "Latz-keller"; grill, orchestra; dancing, garage. MACK LATZ & CO.

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Favorite House. For Spring and Summer guests. Five Booklet.

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Daily, Including Sunday.

Capital City Line—Pier 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 5:30 P. M.; West 132d St., 6:00 P. M. Leave Troy 6:00 P. M., Albany 8:00 P. M. Fare $1.00 one way, $1.50 round trip.

New Night Express—Pier 32, N. R., 9:00 P. M.; West 132d St., 10:00 P. M. Leave Troy (except Sunday) 9:00 P. M., Albany daily, including Sunday, 11:00 P. M. Fare $2.00 one way, $3.50 round trip.

People's Line—Pier 32, N. R., 6:00 P. M.; West 132d St., 6:30 P. M. Leave Albany 8:00 P.M. Fare $2.00 one way, $3.50 round trip.

Sunday mornings boat for Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, and Albany—Leaves Pier 32, N. R., 9:30 A. M.; West 132d St., 10:00 A. M. Leaves Albany 10:00 A. M.

Tourist Automobile Rates, $5 and $10 one way; $7.50 and $15 round trip.

Extra service southbound Labor Day night, SS. Berkshire, Adirondack, Trojan, Rensselaer, and Frank Jones. Northbound Labor Day night, SS. Greenport at 5:30 P. M. and C. W. Morse at 8 P. M. No night express steamer this day from New York.

Tel. Spring 9400.

Hudson Navigation Co.

VALLEY GROVE

EVERY SUNDAY

Bathing, Dancing, 75c

STR. "MONTAUK" ½ Fare 40c

Leave Pier ft. E. 34th St., 10:00 A. M.

Leave Pier ft. E. 138th St., 10:30 A. M.

4 hours ashore, returning leave 5:00 P.M.

Dining Room. Lunch Counter. Refreshments.

Iron Steamboat Co.

Deep Sea Fishing Str. Taurus

Daily at 8 A. M. from Pier 1 N. R. ONLY.

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ROCKAWAY BEACH

Str. "GRAND REPUBLIC"

Strs. Lve. W. 129th St. & Pier 1, N.R.

Full Time Tables are on INSIDE of back cover of Telephone Directories. Telephone Rector 872.

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MANHATTAN LINE

$1.00 TO ALBANY

Dining Room Service a la Carte.

THROUGH TICKETS AND BAGGAGE CHECKED TO ALL POINTS.

Autos and Horses at Low Rates.

Steamers Lv. daily, Pier 39, North River, foot West Houston St., 5:30 P. M.; West 131st St., 6 P. M. Telephone 9236 Spring.

DAYLIGHT TRIPS

Long Island Sound

New London Line On Mondays Str. CHESTER W. CHAPIN lvs. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., 10:00 A. M.; ft. of East 22d St., 10:30 A. M., for New London, Norwich, Stonington, Watch Hill, Providence, Boston, etc. Folder on request. City Ticket Agent, 171 Broadway, N. Y.

CONEY ISLAND ROCKAWAY BEACH

Steamers Rosedale & Cimbria Today

Leave—West 129th St., 9:30, 1:00, 3.30.
" West 23rd St., 10:00, 1:45, 4:00.
" Battery, 10:45, 2:15, 4:30.
" Coney Island, 6:30, 7:30.
" Rockaway, 12:30, 5:30, 6:30.

UP THE SOUND Sea Cliff & Glenwood

Str. "Sagamore" leaves ft. 34th St., E. R., SATURDAYS at 1:00 P. M. Ret. due N. Y. 9:00 P. M. SUNDAYS, leaves ft. 34th St., E. R., 9:30; ft. 188th St., E. R., 10:00 A.M. Ret. due N. Y. 8:00 P. M.

Excursion 50c. Tickets.

HARTFORD LINE

From New Pier 20, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily except Sunday, at 5 p. m. for Connecticut River landings. Write for Summer folder.

SUNDAY TRIPS

FALL RIVER LINE

MANAGEMENT

STEAMER CITY OF LOWELL TO BRIDGEPORT

Leave Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., 10:00 A. M.; Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., 10:15 A. M. Due Bridgeport 2:15 P. M. Ret., leave Bridgeport 5:00 P. M.; due N. Y. 9:00 P. M. Music. Refreshments. Tickets, $1.00; children, 50 cents.

STEAMER RICHARD PECK TO NEW HAVEN

Leave Pier 28, E. R., 9:30 A. M., foot East 22d St. 10:00 A. M.; due New Haven 2:30 P. M. Return, due N. Y. 9:00 P. M. Two hours in New Haven. Music. Refreshments. Tickets, $1.00; children, 50 cents. Tickets limited, on sale at Piers on day of excursions.

The New England Steamship Co.

S. S. "MANDALAY"

Moonlight Sail Up-the-Hudson Every Evening.

Leaving Battery 7:30 P. M., West 131st St. 8:30 P. M. DANCING FREE.

DAY TRIPS Week Days and Sundays

To ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS

New Route to Jersey Coast Resorts.

25 Cts. EACH WAY Lve. W. 131st St. 9:30 A. M. " Battery Pier 10:30 A. M. " Atlantic Highlands 5 PM Ret. to Battery only 7 P. M.

EXTRA TRIP Saturday Afternoons.

Trains & Trolleys to all Coast Resorts. Tels.: Pier, Morn. 4390; Broad 179-3263.

Leaves Battery 2 P.M.

Knights Columbus Day Highland Falls, Sept. 12

SUNDAY SAIL

Up the Hudson $1 Round Trip

A delightful outing—a sail of 150 miles.

Newburgh and Poughkeepsie

on the handsome Steamer

"BENJ. B. ODELL"

Leaves foot of Franklin St., Sunday 9 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:30 A. M. Excellent music. Restaurant and Lunch Room.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE.

Delightful Afternoon Trip

to Bear Mountain Park or WEST POINT

Str. "Albany" Returning on Swift

Str. "Robert Fulton"

Leave Desbrosses St. Daily, except Sunday, 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. $1 round trip. 1½ hours at Bear Mountain or ample time at West Point to drive around the Post. Orchestra. Restaurant.

Best Trip for Saturday Afternoon.

GLEN ISLANDS

"The World's Pleasure Grounds"

Every seaside amusement: fine bathing, boating and fishing; Bayne's band concerts; "The Zoo"; restaurant; plants and flowers; chanbake dinner and a la carte; dancing; Coney Island Boulevard; "The Dairy." Steamers leave Battery 9:30, A.M. and every half hour thereafter up to 4 P.M. East 34th St. half hour later. Round Trip 50c.

CATSKILL EVENING LINES

Splendid Strs. lv. Pier 46, N. R. (ft. Christopher St.), 6:30 P. M.; Yonkers, 7:30 P. M. (Daily except Sunday). For Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie and way landings. Direct connection for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Falls, Tannersville, and all points in the Catskill Mountains.

SATURDAY SPECIAL, to Malden ($1.00), Catskill and Hudson. FARE, $1.25. Lv. Pier 43, N. R., 1 P. M.; Yonkers, 1:45 P. M.

REDUCED FARE TO MALDEN

$1.00 IN EACH DIRECTION

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES for AUTOMOBILES. Send for AUTO TOUR BOOK or phone 1097 Spring.

Sight-Seeing Yachts

Lve. Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 3373.

To Sandy Hook and the Ocean, 1:30 P. M.



"Better than a trip around the world."

California Tours

Both Expositions, Yellowstone, Grand Canyon, Yosemite, Canadian Rockies, Etc.

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED TOUR

Leaving Sept. 18th and Oct. 16th

De Luxe—One Month—All-Expense Plan. Chicago, Denver, Colorado Springs, American Rockies, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Big Trees, Santa Cruz, Del Monte, Los Angeles, San Diego, Riverside, Grand Canyon of Arizona, etc., etc.

Inclusive Rate $350

Compartments and Drawing Rooms now available.

Same tour as above, going via Canadian Rockies $398

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Combination Rail Trip-Water Cruise—Sept. 8th, Oct. 6th. Personally conducted, all-expense plan. Jamaica, Panama Canal, New Orleans, California Expositions, Grand Canyon, etc.

Seven Weeks—Inclusive Rate, $450.

INDEPENDENT TRIP TICKETS, leaving any time, visiting any place, including hotels, Pullmans, side trips, etc., effect a saving of about 20%.

Literature, Rates and Itineraries upon request.

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Last Tour via Yellowstone Park leaves Sept. 9

Last Tour via Canadian Rockies leaves Oct. 5

Raymond & Whitcomb Co., pioneers in the California field, offer tours to the Expositions on the highest plane of travel.

Itineraries include Grand Canyon, Yellowstone Park, Canadian Rockies, Yosemite and Panama; stop-overs permitted anywhere. Luxurious train service, best hotels, side trips by automobile. Parties limited in numbers. All the freedom of independent travel without the worry of arrangements.

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50¢ YACHT TRIP 75¢

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YACHT CLIFTON LEAVES FOOT WEST 42nd ST. Encircling City. Sight Seeing. Sat. & Sun. 25c add'l. Tel. Bryant 3038. Folders in all Hotels & Tkt. Offs.

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TO NORTH JERSEY COAST RESORTS Sandy Hook Route. New Jersey Central.

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LAST TOUR VIA YELLOWSTONE leaving Sept. 7, (36 days). Specially chartered Pullman, via Colorado, all of California, Portland, Seattle and Canadian Rockies.

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SHORT CRUISES on express steamers "Massachusetts" and "Bunker Hill," $25 for two; $14 single, Daily from N. Y.

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Lve W. 42d St. 10.20, W. 129th St. 10.40 A.M. Round Trip, Daily, 50c Children, 25c. Sundays & Holidays, 75c. Children, 50c. McALLISTER ST'R'T CO. Tel. Broad 952 & Mary Powell St'r't Co. Tel. Spring 4141

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Travel Service absolutely the best.

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12 DAY All Expense Northern Cruise $60.00 UP

Visiting Foreign America

equal in interest, novelty and healthfulness to a European cruise. Visiting *HALIFAX, Nova Scotia*, the land of Evangeline, and *ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland*, the Norway of America, via the

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*TUSCANIA, - - FRI., OCT. 1, 5 P. M.
SAXONIA, - - SAT., OCT. 9, 10 A. M.
ORDUNA, - - SAT., OCT. 23, 10 A. M.
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N. Y.—Liverpool. Pier 60, N. R., Noon

Adriatic....Sept. 8 | Lapland..Sept. 15

Azores—Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa.

Cretic..Sept. 9, 3 P. M. | Canopic..Sept. 30

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$130 Honolulu Round Trip Sydney, $337.50

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ROCHAMBEAU . Sept. 11, 3 P. M.
CHICAGO . . Sept. 18, 3 P. M.
LA TOURAINE . Sept. 25, 3 P. M.

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WAR QUERIES AND ANSWERS

Readers of The Times are particularly requested to read the following before sending queries to the Query Department:

No answers can be given regarding legal or medical matters, card problems, propriety in dress, correctness of English sentences, and values of stamps and coins, nor to questions of a trivial character or of concern only to the questioner.

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published when the question is answered; only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended.

Hundreds of letters are received by this department, so that it is obviously impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

Pacifism or Pacificism.

E. H. F.—Please inform one of your constant readers which is the thoroughly accepted form, pacifism or pacificism. In your columns I think the former is used, and this fact should perhaps be taken as sufficient evidence in its favor. Still, perhaps, the word pacificism is only more unwieldy, and therefore is set aside in favor of the more concise form.

"Who shall decide when doctors disagree?" One thoroughly respectable publication adopts pacifism, another equally praiseworthy uses pacificism.

Frank H. Vizetelly, Litt. D., Editor of the Standard Dictionary, has this to say from the viewpoint of the lexicographer:

"The forms are interchangeable, but personally I prefer pacificism or pacificist, which suggests pacific plus ism or ist, while pacifism or pacifist suggests pacify plus ism or ist. Good usage, after the word is a little older, will probably sanction one of the two forms.

The Treaty of 1839.

J. C.—Was Belgium a party to, or did she sign, the treaty made by and between Great Britain, France, and Germany for the maintenance of the neutrality of Belgium?

The treaty of 1839 was made between the rulers of Belgium and Holland, and guaranteed by Great Britain, Prussia, France, Russia, and Austria. It declared the neutrality of Belgium to be "inviolable forever."

Naval Militia and Marines.

M. J. F.—Please give me detailed information as to the United States marines on battleships, rank, work, &c. Why are twenty-one guns fired? Please tell me also of the United States naval militia, what its work is, where found when not on parade, where recruited, &c.

The United States Marine Corps is an independent branch of the military service of the United States, usually serving under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy. The authorized strength of the United States Marine Corps in 1914 was 346 officers and 9,921 enlisted men as follows: 1 Major General Commandant, 11 Colonels, 12 Lieutenant Colonels, 28 Majors, 107 Captains, 97 First Lieutenants, 90 Second Lieutenants, 12 Sergeant Majors, 70 Quartermaster Sergeants, 1 Drum Major, 114 First Sergeants, 86 Gunnery Sergeants, 480 Sergeants, 897 Corporals, 124 drummers, 124 trumpeters, 1 leader of the band, 1 second leader of the band, 30 first-class musicians, 30 second-class musicians, and 7,942 privates.

The duties of the Marine Corps are as follows: To garrison the various navy yards and naval stations, both within and beyond the continental limits of the United States; to furnish the first line of the mobile defense of naval bases and naval stations beyond the continental limits of the United States, to man such naval defenses, and to aid in manning, if necessary, such other defenses as may be erected for the defense of naval bases and naval stations beyond the continental limits of the United States; to furnish such garrisons and expeditionary forces for duties beyond the seas as may be necessary in time of peace, to serve on board all battleships and armored cruisers of the navy, and such other vessels as may be directed, in detachments of not less than 8 per cent. of the strength of the enlisted men of the navy on said vessels; to protect American interests in case of disturbance in foreign countries. Commissioned officers are appointed from graduates of the Naval Academy, from worthy non-commissioned officers, and from civil life. Applicants must be not less than 21 or more than 27 years of age, and must pass such mental, moral, and physical examinations as are prescribed by the President.

The term of enlistment in the Marine Corps is four years. Applicants for service must not be less than 19 or more than 35 years of age, ablebodied, and of good character. All recruits, after acceptance, are sent for instruction to a recruit depot for three months. It is interesting to note that while marines are usually under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, the corps may be, by order of the President, detached for service with the army; parts of the corps have thus served on various occasions. During the American Revolution marines served both on shore and aboard ship.

The Continental Congress authorized the creation of two battalions of marines, Nov. 10, 1775, but the present organization dates from July 11, 1798, when an act for the establishment of a marine corps was passed. Permanent recruiting stations for marines are situated in Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Chattanooga, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Denver, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland, Ore.; San Francisco, St. Louis, and St. Paul, and at all navy yards and naval stations. Further inquiries should be addressed to one of these offices.

The United States Naval Militia numbers 7,785 men, and is organized in twenty-two States and the District of Columbia. The personnel is made up of 589 commissioned officers, 29 warrant officers, 1,573 petty officers, and 5,594 enlisted men. All matters relating to the Naval Militia come under the cognizance of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who transacts all business with the Naval Militia through the Governors and Adjutants General (or Quartermasters General) of the States. The officer of the Navy Department in Washington who is in general charge of Naval Militia matters is Commander F. B. Bassett, Jr., U. S. N.

The following vessels have been assigned to the various Naval Militia: Aileen, Amphitrite, Boston, Chicago, Don Juan de Austria, Dorothea, Du Pont, Elfrida, Essex, Foote, Fox, Gloucester, Gopher, Goldsborough, Granite State, Hawk, Huntress, Isla de Luzon, Mackenzie, Marblehead, Montgomery, Rodgers, Sandoval, Stranger, Sylvia, Vicksburg, Vixen, Wasp, Wolverine, and Yantic. The States having Naval Militia are California, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Washington, and Wisconsin. More detailed questions must be referred to the proper authorities at Washington or in the various States.

Battleships for Greece.

G. J. M.—I am a reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and I should be grateful if you would publish for me the armament and tonnage of the two United States battleships which were sold to Greece.

The United States battleships Idaho and Mississippi, which were sold to Greece last year, were built in 1907 and were of 13,000 tons displacement each. The main battery of each ship consisted of four twelve-inch, eight eight-inch, and eight seven-inch guns. The price paid by the Greek Government was $12,535,275.

The Civil War.

BENJAMIN F. McCOY.—Why and on what date during the American civil war did an English fleet threaten New York, but was deterred by a Russian fleet?

No British fleet threatened New York during the civil war. The only so-called "threat" made by Great Britain at that time was to send troops to Canada; this was during the diplomatic discussion over the question of British and American sailors.

The Navies of the World.

MISS L. L. D.—Will you be good enough to give me a list of the great navies of the world and their comparative strength in the order in which they come?

R. E.—Will you please publish a rating of the navies of England, France, Russia, Germany, Austria, Italy, and the United States?

L. P. B.—Will you please tell me through THE SUNDAY TIMES how many battleships, submarines, torpedo and gun boats there are in the navies of England, France, Russia, Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the United States?

The following figures, giving the rating, equipment, and personnel of the great navies of the world, were, of course, compiled before the outbreak of the war, but are the only complete and accurate bases of comparison available at present:

Great Britain—33 modern battleships, 10 cruiser battleships, 38 older battleships, 36 first-class cruisers, 37 second-class cruisers, 38 third-class cruisers, 10 gunboats, 238 destroyers, 70 torpedo boats, 96 submarines, 145,210 men and officers, 26,200 naval reserve seamen.

Germany—20 modern battleships, 8 cruiser battleships, 20 older battleships, 9 first-class cruisers, 6 second-class cruisers, 37 third-class cruisers, 6 gunboats, 152 destroyers, 47 torpedo boats, 39 submarines, 73,269 men and officers, 110,000 naval reserves.

United States—18 modern battleships, 10 armored cruisers, 22 older battleships, 5 first-class cruisers, 4 second-class cruisers, 15 third-class cruisers, 31 gunboats, 9 monitors, 65 destroyers, 21 torpedo boats, 58 submarines, 63,857 men and officers, 7,785 naval militia.

France—18 modern battleships, 13 older battleships, 18 first-class cruisers, 4 second-class cruisers, 6 third-class cruisers, 6 gunboats, 87 destroyers, 153 torpedo boats, 93 submarines, 61,243 men and officers.

Japan—9 modern battleships, 5 cruiser battleships, 13 older battleships, 12 first-class cruisers, 9 second-class cruisers, 9 third-class cruisers, 5 gunboats, 00 destroyers, 37 torpedo boats, 15 submarines, 47,289 men and officers, 114,000 reserves.

Russia—9 modern battleships, 4 cruiser battleships, 6 older battleships, 6 first-class cruisers, 12 second-class cruisers, 5 third-class cruisers, 8 gunboats, 141 destroyers, 25 torpedo boats, 45 submarines, 52,463 men and officers.

Italy—7 modern battleships, 8 older battleships, 9 first-class cruisers, 5 second-class cruisers, 10 third-class cruisers, 5 gunboats, 46 destroyers, 75 torpedo boats, 20 submarines, 36,065 men and officers.

Austria-Hungary—4 modern battleships, 9 older battleships, 1 first-class cruiser, 2 second-class cruisers, 7 third-class cruisers, 3 gunboats, 19 destroyers, 5 torpedo boats, 14 submarines, 27,000 men and officers.

Swiss Military System.

W. JORDAN.—I shall be greatly indebted if you can tell me where I can obtain the latest, most up-to-date information about the Swiss military system. Having read recently an article in THE TIMES on this subject, I thought you might furnish the desired information.

There is unfortunately not very much available material published in English on this subject. An article entitled "The Swiss Army and Its Lesson for England," appeared in the National Review, Vol. 35, Page 889, date 1900. "The Swiss Troops," an article in The Journal of the Military Service Institute, appeared in 1899, Vol. 28, Page 350. "The Swiss Military Organization" appeared in the same journal, Vol. 38, Page 243, 1906. The authoritative works on the Swiss Army are published either in French or in German.

Foreign Population and Armies.

THEODORE LANDENBURGER.—What is the population of Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany, Austria-Hungary? What is the peace strength of their armies? Their proportion per capita of the population? The total outlay for army and navy? Proportion of expenditure per capita?

The population of these countries is as follows: British Isles, 45,662,646; British Empire, 434,286,650; Continental France, 39,601,509; German Empire, 64,925,993; Russian Empire, 171,000,000; Austria-Hungary, 50,000,000.

The strength of the armies (figures of 1914) was as follows: Germany, in peace, 870,000; in war, 5,400,000. France, in peace, 753,493; in war, 5,300,000. Austria, in peace, 435,127; in war, 3,-600,000. Russia, in peace, 1,500,000; in war, 5,400,000. Great Britain, (not including the forces exterior to the British Isles,) in peace, 262,296; in war, 803,128.

Estimated cost of maintaining armies and navies, figures of 1914: British army, $143,331,350; navy, $256,150,020. German army, $293,289,155; navy, $113,-918,367. French army, $202,141,122; navy, $96,285,783. Russian army, $303,-193,808; navy, $129,298,466. Austrian army, $47,571,755; navy, $35,975,328.

All these figures are estimates taken before the outbreak of the present war. The proportion of expenditure per capita can be worked out readily from the given figures.

Population of Belgium.

P. W. VOLLENWEIDER.—The population of Belgium prior to Aug. 1, 1914, was 7,432,784. Exact figures of the number of refugees driven from Belgium are not given.

Declaration of War.

S. FISCHETTI.—Your question has already been answered several times in this column. Germany first declared war on France.

In Peace Prepare for War.

STEWART MASTEN.—The saying "In Peace Prepare for War" is given as a Portuguese proverb in "Proverbs, Maxims, and Phrases," compiled by Robert Christy.

War Zone.

HARRY NADER.—Kindly let me know when the German submarine war zone against England was declared; also when the Order in Council of England, declaring foodstuffs to Germany contraband, went into effect.

The action on the part of Germany and England was discussed in this column on June 27. The German Government's action in issuing a decree providing that all food supplies of the civilian population should be taken over for distribution by the Government caused the British Government to take action indicating that it intended to prevent foodstuffs from reaching Germany, on the ground that they were in reality for the use of armed forces.

The British Government informed the State Department at Washington on Jan. 29 that it felt bound to place in the prize court the American steamer Wilhelmina, in view of the Government control of foodstuffs in Germany, as being destined for the enemy Government and therefore liable to capture. The Lusitania flew the American flag on a return voyage to New York.

On Feb. 4 Germany proclaimed that on account of this misuse of neutral flags neutral ships would be in danger in the prescribed war zone after Feb. 18. The order by the German Admiralty warning vessels to avoid the north and west coast of France was issued Feb. 2.

A British Order in Council, issued March 12, announced that Great Britain would stop all supplies to Germany, even if carried in neutral ships, and intended for civilians.

Mishaps to the Navy.

O. LAMARCKE.—Will you kindly inform me of the number of mishaps and their nature which the navy has had since its departure from New York after being reviewed by President Wilson?

The North Carolina ran aground in the harbor at Alexandria, Egypt, on May 28. The Virginia rammed a bulkhead in Boston Navy Yard on May 29. In the war game of the Atlantic fleet the New Hampshire injured a propeller. Submarine K-6 ran aground, K-1 had trouble with her engines, E-2 broke a crank shaft, D-3 had slight repairs made.

On May 26 a severe gale caused several battleships to drag their anchors. They were being coaled at the time, and the colliers were lashed to their sides. The Rhode Island collided with the Nebraska, but the collier between them saved them from serious damage. The Georgia, Louisiana and Virginia sustained slight damage.

The torpedo destroyer Downes struck a submerged object in Boston Harbor in June. Since July 1 there have been fires on five battleships, on the destroyer Warrington, and the dreadnought New York, on the Alabama, said to be caused by crossed wires, and on the New Jersey from presumably the same cause. A serious fire damaged the unfinished dreadnought Oklahoma.

England and the War.

A GRATEFUL SUBSCRIBER.—How many troops, approximately, has England under arms in this war? Where are those troops being employed in the theatre of war?

England is said to have over 3,000,000 men under arms at present. Some authorities place the estimate at 4,000,000. Absolutely definite official figures have not been given out. Lord Lansdowne announced recently that about 450,000 men were on the Flanders line. On July 27 the army casualties were announced to be 321,889 men, whose places have been filled. Besides the army in Flanders there are British troops in Serbia, on the Gallipoli Peninsula, in Mesopotamia, in Egypt, India, South, East and West Africa.

"Open Sea."

CHARLES DANVERS.—What is meant by the "open sea"? How does it affect the different nations in time of war and in time of peace?

In time of peace there are no regulations affecting the freedom of the seas imposed by one nation to the disadvantage of the others. In international law the high seas are said to be free at all times. In practice, however, they are not free in war time, because of the right of search which is at present recognized as belonging to nations at war.

Applications of this right led to war in 1812, and almost led to war in 1860 over the Mason and Slidell incident. They have aroused discontent in the United States now. Older publicists based the doctrine of the freedom of the seas upon the sentimental ground that they were equally convenient to all peoples as a medium of communication, and therefore should be controlled by none, and upon the premise that no nation can exercise consistent dominion thereon on account of the natural phenomena of storms, &c. New conditions of our time are bound to bring about complications for neutrals unless international law can be put upon a sane basis. Therefore the United States at present, by her attitude toward the rights of neutrals on the open sea, will have a chance largely to determine the laws of the future.

Neutral property on land, as well as the property of noncombatants, has been protected as far as possible by the regulations of The Hague Conventions. The subject of the protection of neutral property at sea was discussed at the second conference, but no conclusions were reached. The Declaration of London in 1909 attempted to regulate the taking of prizes, &c., in naval warfare. It has, however, never been ratified, and therefore has not the same authority as the universally ratified code of law. The United States goes back to these universally accepted principles in basing its present claim that all the belligerents are violating neutral rights.

Making of Powder.

W. D. GRAY.—Please inform me how I can secure information on the making of powder.

Leading authorities are Marshall's work on explosives, Guttmann's work of the same title. A German authority is Richard Escales in his "Nitrosprengstoffe," published in 1915. A French authority is "Les Poudres et Explosifs," by Vennin and Chesneau.

All these works may be consulted in the Technology Room of the Public Library. The last two are the latest books on the subject, but they are not translated into English.

The New York Times

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Notice to Charge Customers

All charge purchases made during the remainder of this month will be entered on bills rendered October first.

If you are not a charge customer you can enjoy the convenience of an Account by applying to our Department of Accounts.

Trustees' Sales

(By Order of the United States District Court)

We Cannot Guarantee to Fill Mail or Telephone Orders on These Items

Advance Showing and Sale of Women's and Misses'

Newest Fall Dresses

Stunning Styles Specially Priced

at $10.75 $14.75 & $16.50

Most prominent in this showing are several very clever styles in which Satin or Taffeta is smartly combined with Serge.

The fashions are unusually handsome and will surely be in high favor during Autumn.

Here are models with yoke, bolero, braid and button trimmings, full plaited, strapped and with collars of crepe or satin; some with embroidered girdles; fancy tunic or full-plaited skirts.

You must come and see them to appreciate what handsome dresses are offered here tomorrow at such moderate prices.

Included are dresses made of Crepe de Chine and Charmeuse. Your choice of Brown, Green, Navy, Wistaria and Black.

Special Sale and Exhibit of Women's and Misses'

New Fall Suits, $14.75

a Feature Offering Tomorrow, at

Several hundred handsome suits, fresh from the heads of three of our best makers—newest and smartest tailored and fancy effects—ideal for present and Fall wear.

New convertible collar styles that can be worn in two distinct ways—buttoned right up to the throat, or with lapels, are shown; also new semi-Norfolk models with yoke, plaits and belt, as well as models with notch collar and fancy button trimmed full-plaited backs, and severely-tailored styles.

All of these suits have the newest style flare skirts with plaits—some have pockets—all are richly lined with guaranteed satin or peau de cygne; man-tailored throughout.

Materials are FANCY TWEEDS AND NOVELTY MIXTURES in rich colorings, STRIPED ZIBELINES, WOOL POPLIN and SERGE in African Brown, Russian Green, Navy Blue and Black.

Authentic Fashions in New Fall Millinery

Ready for Monday—a display of the new modes quite a little in advance of the regular opening of the season.
Accurate copies of Paris designed Millinery, specially priced at $7.50, $10, $12 and up to $20.
An extra special feature will be an offering of more than 100 TRIMMED HATS at $5.

$5 to $7.50 "Lyra" Corsets, Monday at $1.50

To our knowledge, this is the first time that this celebrated make of corsets has been offered under price in more than a year.

"Lyra" corsets are made of finest quality brocade; handsomely trimmed; low and medium bust; long over hips; up-to-date models. Quantity limited.

Sizes 23, 24, 25 and 26 in this sale.

Prof. Munter's $3 Nulife Corsets $1.50

Limited quantity in sizes 19, 20, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32.

Dress Goods Special

$1.50 All-Wool Poplin—54 inches wide; new Fall shades; also black; yard $1.19

Women's $1 Back-Strap Purses, Monday at 85c

Black and colors. Choice of purses with inside compartment, single or double flap front. Neatly lined.

Silk Embroidered Flannels

—neat scallop and hemstitched designs; pure silk embroidery; former prices to 75c; at, a yard 48c

$1.25 & $1.50 White Sateen Petticoats, Monday, at 75c

Handsome and serviceable underskirts. Fitted and string tops. Quite a variety of styles for your choice. Quantity is limited.

55c to 85c Boxes of Hurd's Fine Social Stationery, Monday, at 49c

Very attractive assortments of high-grade writing paper and correspondence cards. Included in the lot are Lawnette, Lawn Finish and Crushed Linear. Choice of several tints. Both paper and cards are with gold beveled edges. Each box contains 24 sheets or 24 cards, with envelopes to match.

40c Hurd's Holland Linen Paper—a high-grade linen finish paper; each package contains 84 sheets; sale 31c

15c packages of Envelopes to Match—25 in package; sale 11c

$9 (100-Piece) Dinner Sets, Monday only, at $5

Domestic porcelain, beautifully decorated with spray design or plain shapes; all handles treated with gold; this set includes 3 large platters, sugar and creamer. Quantity limited.

$1.49 to $1.95 Japanese China Sets, Tomorrow at 79c

17-Piece Tea Sets—comprising 6 cups and saucers, tea pot, sugar and creamer.

14-Piece Chocolate Sets—comprising 6 cups and saucers and chocolate pot.

7-Piece Cake Sets—comprising one large cake plate and 6 smaller plates.

6-Piece Dresser Sets—comprising one large tray, hair receiver, powder box and hat-pin holder.

Only 500 Sets—usually $1.49 to $1.95; special at 79c.

$2.95 & $3.95 Brilliant Cut Glass, Choice at $1.89

Assortments include:

3-Pint Water Jugs
8-Inch Footed Comports
8-Inch Fruit Bowls
8-Inch Fern Dish and Lining

All cut in deep floral mitre and combination cuttings.

Mason's Fruit Preserving Jars, reg. 50c (Pint Size); at, Dozen 33c

These are all fitted with porcelain-lined zinc caps and rubber rings.

Same as Above—in quart size; regularly 60c; dozen 39c

Same as Above—½-gallon size; regularly 80c; dozen 60c

Easy Seal Jars. Regularly 75c (Pint Size); at, Dozen 49c

These jars are fitted with glass caps and rubber rings.

Same as Above—in quart size; regularly 89c; dozen 55c

No Mail or Phone Orders Filled on Fruit Jars.

Genuine Royal Granite Enamel Cooking Utensils

Thousands of carefully selected pieces of this very choice ware.

Every article absolutely perfect—fully guaranteed, and you are requested to bring back such pieces as don't give entire satisfaction. This store never handles "seconds" in this line of goods.

Two big special lots for tomorrow, divided as follows:

Usually to 50c, at 24c

10-Quart Deep Dish Pans
4-Quart Tea Kettles
1½-Quart Double Rice or Cereal Boilers
8-Quart Preserving Kettles
10-Quart Preserving Kettles
3-Quart Berlin Sauce Pans with Enamel Covers.
4-Quart Berlin Sauce Pans with Enamel Covers.
6-Quart Berlin Sauce Pans with Enamel Covers.
6-Quart Berlin Sauce Pots with Enamel Covers.

Usually 50c to 75c, at 34c

17-Quart Dish Pans
5-Quart Tea Kettles
2-Quart Double Rice or Cereal Boilers.
12-Quart Preserving Kettles
8-Quart Berlin Sauce Pans with Enamel Covers.
8-Quart Berlin Sauce Pots with Enamel Covers.
10-Quart Water Pails
3-Quart Coffee Pots

The above sizes are quoted as trade capacities. No mail or phone orders filled.

Our Great Semi-Annual

Sale of Furniture

Climax in value-giving for Monday's shoppers.

Remember, please, whatever you need in furniture is here.

Monday's list of specials includes:

Women's Desks

$14 Mahogany Desks—at $9
$18 Bird's-Eye Maple Desks, at $12
$24 Bird's-Eye Maple Desks, at $18
$30 Mahogany Desks—at $19.75
$33.50 Mahogany Desks—at $22
$45 Mahogany Desks—at $25
$50 Fumed Oak Desks—at $27.50

Parlor and Library Suites

$50 Three-Piece Mahogany Suites—at $35
$100 Three-Piece Solid Mahogany Louis XV. Parlor Suites, at $55
$85 Three-Piece Library Suites—at $55
$80 Four-Piece Solid Mahogany Tapestry Library Suites—at $55
$90 Three-Piece Library Suites—at $60
$200 Three-Piece Louis XV. Parlor Suites—at $125

Dining-Room Suites

$105 Four-Piece Butler Oak Dining-Room Suites—at $75
$250 Four-Piece Mahogany Adam Dining-Room Suites—at $185
$300 Four-Piece "William and Mary" Dining-Room Suites—at $200
$500 Four-Piece Golden Oak Dining-Room Suites—at $250

Bedroom Suites

$100 Three-Piece Jacobean Bedroom Suites—at $65
$100 Three-Piece Mahogany Charles I. Bedroom Suites—at $65
$200 Two-Piece Circassian Walnut Bedroom Suites—at $125
$200 Four-Piece Queen Anne Bedroom Suites—in antique walnut; at $139.50
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$30.50 Brass Bed Outfits—consisting of a 2-inch continuous post brass bed with five ½-inch fillers; all regular sizes; bright or satin finish, and our famous "Crown" woven wire extra heavy spring, and a 50-lb. roll-edge felt mattress to the full size; fancy art ticking; at $19.75

$25 Genuine Ostermoor Mattresses—made specially for us; extra heavy quality of beautifully designed art ticking; all regular sizes; at $15

$2.50 Rome-Link Springs—10-year guarantee; all sizes; at $1.75

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September Sale of Groceries

If you cannot come here in person, send your order by mail or Telephone Chelsea 4000.

Be sure to attend this annual event, which begins in our Mammoth Grocery tomorrow.

The leading brands of pure foods and best staple groceries of all kinds are quoted at special prices.

This is the time to fill your larder for the entire month of September.

Sugar
BEST REFINED GRANULATED—5, 10 or 25 lb. cotton bags; 3 lb. 54c
Sold at this special price only with Grocery Orders.

Coffee
Roasted fresh daily.
GUADARALI BLEND COFFEE—10 lbs., $2.30; 3 lbs., $1; lb. 35c
CIRCLE BLEND COFFEE—5 lbs., $1.10; lb. 22c
SELECTED SANTOS COFFEE—10 lbs., $1.75; 5¾ lbs., $1; lb. 18c
FANCY MARACAIBO COFFEE—5¼ lbs., $1; lb. 19c

Teiley's Teas
INDIA-CEYLON, Formosa Oolong or mixed tea; ¼ or ½ lb. lead packers; usually 65c; special, lb. 49c

Hams
ARMOUR'S SHIELD HAMS, MORRIS'S MATCHLESS HAMS, SWIFT'S EMPIRE HAMS & SQUIRE'S SUGAR-CURED HAMS—special, lb 16½c
PEANUT BUTTER—MacLaren's; freshly made; 6 jars, 29c; reg. 10c jar 5c
SOUSED MACKEREL—Maconochie's; Imported; doz., $1; reg. 15c oval can 10c

Smoked Meats
SMOKED ROLLED SHOULDERS—lb 15½c
SQUIRE'S CHESTER BACON—lb 22c
SMOKED OX TONGUES—lb. 17½c
HAZEL WESTPHALIA-STYLE BACON—lb 27c
PREMIUM OR STAR BACON—lb 29c

Fresh Cereals
BEST QUALITY FARINA....10 lbs. 58c; 5 lbs. 30c
PINHEAD OATMEAL....58c; 30c
GRANULATED CORNMEAL....35c; 18c
ROLLED OATMEAL....45c; 24c
BEST NEW POTATOES—120-lb. bag, $1.54; bush. 80-lb. bag, 79c; peck, 15 lbs. 22c

Advertised Cereals
MOTHER'S ROLLED OATMEAL—doz., 39c; 3 reg. 5c pkgs. 10c
QUAKER PEARL HOMINY—reg. 22c pkg. 15c
M'CANN'S IRISH OATMEAL 2-lb. can 27c
QUAKER PINHEAD OATMEAL—6 pkgs., 57c; reg. 14c pkg. 10c
ROBINSON'S SCOTCH OATMEAL—5-lb. can 63c

Sugar
10 lbs. 5 lbs.
POWDERED SUGAR....79c; 40c
CUBE SUGAR 82c; 42c
CUT LOAF SUGAR....89c; 45c
XXXX POWDERED SUGAR....82c; 42c
PURE SPICES—freshly ground cinnamon, ginger, mustard, pepper; lb. 24c
IMPORTED SWISS CREAM—doz., $1.38; regular 15c can 12c

Easy-Jell
Orange, Cherry, Strawberry, Lemon, Raspberry; doz., 58c; reg. 10c package 5c
WASHING POWDER—Pride of the Kitchen brand; doz., 39c; 3 reg. 5c packages 10c

Flour
Fountain Premium Patent Flour; bbl., $7.75; ½-bbl., $4.05; ¼-bbl. bag, 98c; 7-lb. bag 35c

Fresh Biscuits
SUNSHINE ICED GINGER BISCUITS—usually 18c; special, lb 15c
NATIONAL BISCUIT'S Tokens, Graham, Saltines, Zwieback, Social Teas, Butter Thins; 6 reg. 10c packages, 47c; package 8c
CORDOVA CANDLES or Mission Candles; at this special price you can use them for kitchen as well as dining-room purposes; reg. 23c box 12c
SEEDLESS RAISINS—Not-a-Seed brand; doz., $1.46; package 12c
PURE OLIVE OIL—Fountain quality, imported from Marseilles, France; gallon can, $1.95; ½-gal. can, $1.65; quart can 85c

Soup
SNIDER'S TOMATO SOUP—doz., 94c; reg. 10c can 8c
CHICKEN BROTH—Richardson & Robbins; reg. 10c can 7c

New Apples
NEW GREEN APPLES—for pies, sauce, etc.; 5-quart basket 35c
NEW PIPPIN APPLES—5-quart basket 39c
CRAB APPLES—5-qt. basket 38c
MARSHMALLOW PUFF—Herter's brand; large can, 24c; reg. size can 10c
TABLE SALT—Fountain quality; refined; 6 boxes, 47c; reg. 10c box 8c
AMMONIA POWDER—Pride of the Kitchen brand; 6 boxes, 29c; reg. 10c box 5c
SNOW MELLOW—for icing cakes, cake filling, desserts, meringues; 6 boxes, 45c; reg. 10c box 8c

Tomato Catsup
Red Ball brand; 6 bottles, 29c; bot. 5c

Fowl
Choice quality; small; lb. 16c

Double S.H. Green Trading Stamps with Purchases Till 12 o'Clock—Single S.H. Stamps Thereafter

DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REAL ESTATE WORLD

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Slight Improvement in Market Conditions Shown by the Weekly Report.

SALE OF GOULD CORNER

General Lloyd S. Bryce Buys the Estate on Ocean Avenue, Newport.

The realty market closed yesterday with a few scattering sales after a fair week's business, considering the midsummer season.

The total number of sales reported and not recorded in Manhattan was twenty-five, as against twenty-two the previous week and sixteen a year ago.

The number of sales south of Fifty-ninth Street was seven, as compared with three the previous week and three a year ago.

The sales north of Fifty-ninth Street aggregated eighteen, as compared with nineteen the previous week and twelve a year ago.

The total number of conveyances in Manhattan was 129, as against eighty-nine the previous week, twenty-eight having stated considerations totaling $532,800. Mortgages recorded number thirty-eight, involving $768,739, as against fifty-five the previous week, totaling $1,470,945.

From the Bronx seven sales at private contract were reported, as against nine the previous week and eight a year ago.

The amount involved in Manhattan and Bronx auction sales was $385,250, compared with $5,511,048 the previous week, making a total for the year of $48,904,951. The figures for the corresponding week last year were $684,387, and the total from Jan. 1, 1914, to Aug. 29, 1914, was $29,154,390.

General Bryce Buys at Newport.

General Lloyd S. Bryce has purchased from Edward S. Rawson his estate, Avalon, on Ocean Avenue, at Newport, R. I., which he has had under lease and has been occupying for a month. General Bryce formerly owned the property at the corner of Bellevue and Narragansett Avenues, which he sold, and the house has since been torn down.

Sale of Howard Gould Corner.

The Howard Gould property at the south corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventy-third Street has again been ordered sold by the Supreme Court, following a postponement of the order granted by Justice Weeks last May. The sale is the result of foreclosure proceedings brought by George J. Gould against his brother, Howard, and his wife, Katherine Clemmons Gould, who secured a legal separation from her husband six years ago.

Worth in the neighborhood of $1,000,000, the property is now to be sold to secure a tax judgment amounting to about $55,000. There are also back taxes on the property amounting to over $36,000. The sale is scheduled for Sept. 17 at the Vesey Street Salesroom. It will be held under the direction of Cornelius W. Wickersham as referee. Joseph P. Day will be the auctioneer.

The property fronts 77.2 feet on Fifth Avenue and 130 feet on Seventy-third Street. It is assessed by the city for taxation purposes at $660,000. On the corresponding corner of Seventy-second Street there is to be erected a tall apartment house.

Realty Notes.

A for sale sign has been hung on the outer wall of the Home for the Blind on Amsterdam Avenue and 104th Street.

Commercial Leases.

The Duff & Brown Company has leased for the Cushman Baking Company to H. Mielke the store at the southeast corner of 144th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, and for Frederick Kinsman to Charles Schlesinger's Sons the entire building, 375 West 125th Street.

REALTY BOARD TO MOVE.

Leases Quarters in the New Vincent Astor Building.

The Real Estate Board of New York has leased from Vincent Astor 5,000 square feet in the building to be erected on the southerly portion of the site of the Astor House, northwest corner of Broadway and Vesey Street.

The lease is for five years beginning May 1, 1916, with the privilege of renewing for a term to be decided on at the expiration of the five years. But the rate of progress made on the building has been so rapid that the structure will be ready for occupancy on Jan. 1, 1916, and the Real Estate Board's removal from the present offices at 115 Broadway may be as early as Feb. 1.

The removal of the Real Estate Board to quarters much larger and more elaborate than those now occupied is particularly significant. About the time of removal—in February—the board will be holding its twentieth annual banquet and will also be celebrating its having reached the 1,000 mark in membership.

It is highly probable also that by that time the board will have gained the distinction of having the largest membership of any real estate board or exchange in the country, which—in this case—means in the world. Heretofore the Chicago Real Estate Board has claimed this distinction.

EXPANSION OF BANKING INTERESTS ON UPPER FIFTH AVENUE KEEPING PACE WITH RAPID GROWTH OF SHOPPING TRADE

Astor Trust Company Will Have Fine Offices in New Twenty-Story Building on Forty-Second Street Corner—Land Now Assessed for $1,510,000, While Sixty Years Ago Entire Block Was a Vacant Field—Startling Transformation in Recent Years

PROBABLY the most interesting feature to business interests last week in the announcement of the new twenty-story building, costing about $1,000,000, to be erected early next year on the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, was the fact that it will be the future home of the Astor Trust Company. From the fact that this banking concern, which has been prominently identified with uptown commercial interests for many years, will occupy so large a portion of the lower part of the structure, the Oceanic Investing Company, owner of the corner, has decided to call this latest Fifth Avenue skyscraper the Astor Trust Company Building.

The concentration of large banking interests in the heart of the new uptown retail centre—also one of the important transit and hotel centres of the city—is a potent object lesson of the marvelous growth of business in a comparatively short time within the immediate neighborhood of Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street.

Only a few days previously the announcement of the sale of the Wilson house and vacant lot at the southeast corner of Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue was made, and as the Guaranty Trust Company, whose uptown branch office is directly opposite, has taken a long lease of the lower floors of the sixteen-story building to go up there, that structure will be known as the Guaranty Trust Building. In the new twenty-story building lately completed at 8 West Fortieth Street, one of the architecturally attractive edifices of the locality, the announcement was made some time ago that the lower floors would eventually be the home of the Munsey Trust Company, which will be a newcomer in the uptown centre.

In addition to these there are many other banking houses in the vicinity, including the Lincoln Bank and Safe Deposit Company, the Fifth Avenue, the Harriman National, the Columbia, the Corn Exchange, the Knickerbocker Trust at Thirty-fourth Street, while further north the Metropolitan Trust Company has just closed a long lease for the building at 716 Fifth Avenue, adjoining the southwest corner of Fifty-sixth Street.

The corner to be improved by the Oceanic Investing Company, composed of Albert E. Thorne, Albert G. Millbank, and George L. Nichols, is one of the most valuable pieces of realty on Manhattan Island. It comprises about 7,330 square feet, fronting 73.3 feet on the avenue by 100 feet on the street. The land assessment is $1,510,000, giving a square foot land value of $206, but if offered for sale it would realize a far higher average. The seven-story building there, which has never been considered as commensurate with the value of the property or the strategic business interests possessed by the site, figures at an assessment of only $75,000 additional. The existing leases expire next May. The building will then be torn down and the new twenty-story improvement is expected to be ready for occupancy by May, 1917.

The plans as drawn by the architect, Montague Flagg, 2d, call for a simple but imposing structure in a semi-classic design to harmonize with the Public Library opposite. The façade will be entirely of limestone. The ground floor will be devoted to stores, while the Astor Trust Company, now at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, will occupy the first, second, and third floors, also using the basement for safe deposit vaults. The main banking rooms, while occupying three floors, will be arranged as a single floor, with the ceiling rising thirty-five feet above the main banking room.

Three lofty arched windows will overlook Fifth Avenue from the banking floor. The building will enjoy exceptional light and air conveniences, as it will overlook the new ten-story Rogers Peet building, from which it will be separated on the avenue by the old seven-story Depew building. In the rear will be a large light court, eighteen by forty-five feet, while a six-foot alley directly in the rear and which is controlled by the owners will be retained as an additional light shaft. The Astor Trust Company lease, which is for twenty-one years, was negotiated through Paul D. Saxe of the firm of Frank B. Taylor.

The desirability of the location and the definite announcement of the projected improvement have already led to negotiations for the leasing of several large offices and ground floor stores.

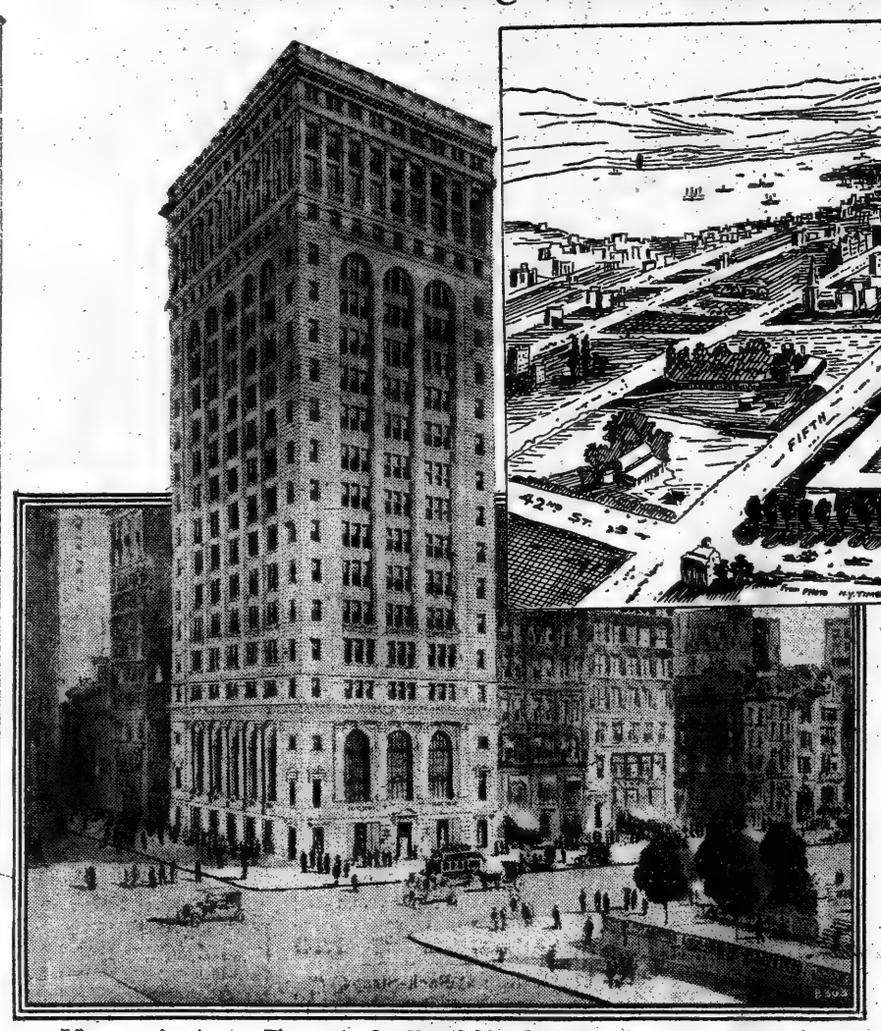
The Oceanic Investing Company bought the property from Edwin Wolf and others in December, 1913. The present building was erected five years ago. It was reported at the time that the new owners paid close to $2,000,000 for the property. It had been purchased in 1906 by Felix Isman from the Columbia Bank and Safe Deposit Company and when those buildings were torn down the last vestige of the famous old Gothic row of houses erected over fifty years ago passed away. For many years the old Rutgers Female Institute occupied the corner house.

The two accompanying pictures, one showing how the block will look at the completion of the building and the other a view of the spot in 1854, furnish a striking illustration of the wonderful changes which have taken place at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street within sixty years. The 1854 view, when the block was practically an open field, is from an old engraving showing the neighborhood around Bryant Park as it looked from the Latting Observatory, which stood near the southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Forty-third Street. The observatory was erected in 1853, about the time of the opening of the famous Crystal Palace. It was burned in 1856. Being 325 feet high, the observatory was the first towering structure built in the upper part of Manhattan Island.

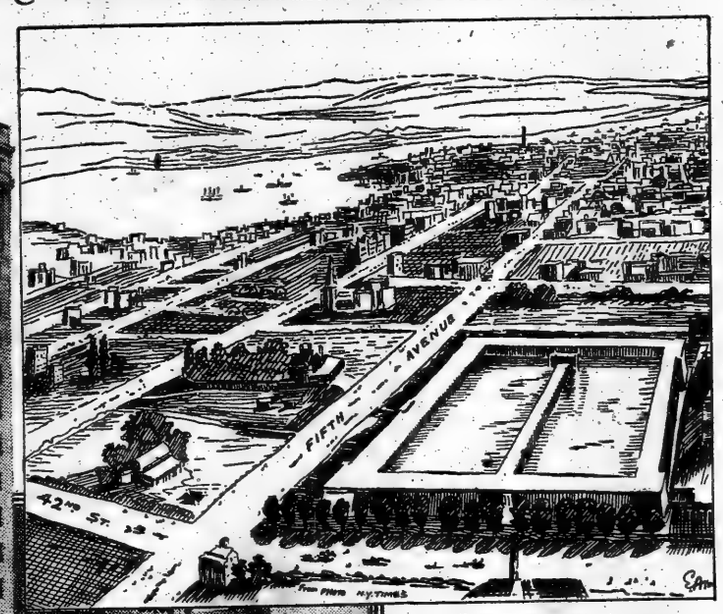
The Forty-second Street section of Fifth Avenue since the completion of the new Grand Central Station, combined with the rapid expansion of retail trade north of Thirty-fourth Street, has been one of the great building centres of the city. Only last February the Rogers Peet Building, one of the important and handsome structures in the neighborhood, was opened, and a few weeks ago another clothing firm—Brooks Brothers—moved into its new home at Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street. The 8 West Fortieth Street Building and the Transit Building annex in Forty-third Street are also notable improvements of the year.

The new Arnold Constable Building at Fortieth Street is nearly completed, and it will be a worthy architectural addition to the choice shopping centre, with the new stores of Lord & Taylor, Vantine, Bonwit Teller, Franklin Simon, and others in the vicinity. Mention should also be made of the big building at the northeast corner of Thirty-seventh Street, nearing completion, and which will be tenanted by many large firms.

These are but a few of the noteworthy improvements, which, within less than five years, have effected a remarkable transformation in the neighborhood of Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street.



New Astor Trust Co Building, S.E.Corner 5th Ave and 42d St. Mr Montague Flagg 2d Architect.



5th Ave. and 42d St. Vicinity in 1854.

MORTGAGE DIFFICULTIES.

Need Remedial Legislation to Give Stability to Second Loans.

"The mortgage business, like every other business excepting war munitions, has not fulfilled its promise of the early part of the year," said John Finck yesterday, in discussing the condition of the loaning market.

"I am glad to see," he added, "that the allied real estate interests have been on the alert in combating laws hostile to owners, and are now planning remedial legislation to be introduced at the next session of the Legislature. Among other things, an energetic effort will be made to free second mortgages from the taint of usury.

"We must bear in mind that there is a limited field for second mortgages. A lender must exercise caution, and be prepared to meet the charges and demands of the prior mortgagee in case of default, and in the event of a foreclosure of the first mortgage he must be prepared to protect the property by purchase and meet the costs. In addition he must secure a new mortgage, doubtless at a less figure than the old one, and that means the investment of additional capital.

"A lender on first mortgage loans from 60 to 66 per cent., while a lender on seconds reaches 80 per cent. The result is that in the event of adversity or natural depreciation the security of the second mortgage becomes hazardous, if not worthless.

"In order to attract lenders to this class of security it is necessary to make the pay proportionate to the risk. Under existing laws, excepting purchase money or corporation mortgages no higher rate than 6 per cent. can be charged. The courts have repeatedly scored second mortgage lenders, until the impression has spread that this class of lenders are engaged in a nefarious business. As a result it has become almost impossible to secure seconds, except at extortionate rates.

"With remedial legislation, permitting the second mortgage lender to exact adequate compensation, wider opportunity will be afforded the owner to secure the money necessary to protect his property.

"The danger of usury must be eliminated and the loans legalized. When this is done lenders will be attracted and a field opened to enable an owner to secure funds to protect his equities."

METHODS EMPLOYED IN ASSESSING REAL ESTATE

There is prevalent a general sentiment in real estate circles that property has been over assessed this year by the Department of Taxes and Assessments. Undoubtedly this belief has been intensified because of several conspicuous requests for reductions by distinguished citizens and prominent corporations.

In one day owners of property valued at $8,500,000 were reported to have applied for reductions, almost one-half of which was accounted for by a single building. Due to the encouragement and formal invitation of the assessing authorities, there were also numbers of modest properties listed for reduction, but frequently such cases are used to obtain material for correction of under assessments, since each complaint of overassessment is a suggestion of under assessment of all others whose burden is relatively lighter.

The Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests, appreciating the heavy tax burden now sustained by real estate owners, addressed inquiries to Lawson Purdy, President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, which, with Mr. Purdy's replies, may be of interest to taxpayers at this time and, in substance, are as follows:

The number of petitions submitted to the Tax Department for reduction of assessed value of real estate this year was 13,231, as compared with 10,620 for 1914; 10,099 for 1913; 12,720 for 1912; 20,216 for 1911, and 5,233 for 1910. This year the Department has urgently requested individual owners to personally file petitions for reductions, which fact may account in part for an increase in their actual number. From this number there have been obtained 302 writs of certiorari for 1915 as compared to 389 for 1914.

To indicate whether the general average of assessed valuations upon real estate contrasts favorably with actual market values, these figures are cited. For 1913 there were 2,977 sales where the consideration was stated amounting in the aggregate to $69,183,729, while the assessed value was $70,112,972. For 1914 there were 2,699 such sales; consideration, $56,982,100; the assessed value, $60,553,819.

If foreclosures were omitted from both years the ratio of assessed value to the considerations quoted would be slightly less than 100 per cent. In this particular it might be observed that foreclosure sales are usually below actual market values. To facilitate and expedite final action upon all petitions that are submitted to the department for reduction and which must be filed between Oct. 1 and Nov. 1 it is stated that they are always acted upon within the time allowed by law, which is the end of January.

If reductions are warranted, as many cases as possible are compromised or justifiable requests are approved. When market conditions indicate actual depreciation of property, the Commissioners have conferences with the Deputies concerning assessments for the following year and in particular concerning those sections of the city where the Commissioners think values are falling. In many sections of Manhattan large decreases have been made in the assessment rolls for 1915, although real estate as a whole was increased by $58,904,325; for 1914 the increase was $43,212,051. Personal property increased by $11,756,195; for 1914 the increase was $14,874,220.

Special franchises assessed by the State Board of Tax Commissioners decreased $24,447,241; for 1914 the decrease was $34,441,270. The aggregate assessment on both real and personal property was $8,460,815,992, an increase of $70,660,520 above that of 1914. Of this amount $8,108,764,237 was for real estate and $352,051,755 for personal property. As a standard of comparison it might be observed that the total valuation of sixteen entire States, with North Dakota on the north and Texas on the south, and extending to the Pacific, but not including California, is $8,112,668,481.

Resident corporations have an increased assessment of $5,119,700 over the entire assessment of $112,840,000 for last year. Non-resident corporations show an increase of $2,520,000 over $27,429,900 for 1914. Exempt real estate has increased from $1,873,895,243 for 1914, to $1,966,737,033 for this year; the real estate owned by the United States from $66,000,000 to $67,000,000, approximately; the State of New York from $8,250,000 to $4,750,000; the City of New York from $1,423,034,740 to $1,502,704,340, and educational, religious, and charitable institutions from $381,000,000 to $392,000,000.

The increase in the assessed value of real estate is very much less than the amount added for new buildings, because of reductions in land values in parts of the city and in the assessed value of buildings. Building reductions were due more to adolescence than to depreciation, and in this respect Manhattan is the chief sufferer. Nearly $70,000,000 was added to Manhattan for new buildings, but the reductions considerably exceeded this sum, so that the assessed value of buildings in Manhattan for 1915 is less than in 1914 by more than $15,000,000. In Section 1, which is all Manhattan south of Grand and Watts Streets, there was a decrease in assessed land value of $5,516,600 and a decrease in the assessed value of buildings aggregating $315,200. There was a net decrease of $5,831,800.

In Section 2, which lies between Grand and Fourteenth Streets, there was a decrease in the assessed value of both land and buildings of $25,424,750. Section 3 lies between Fourteenth and Fortieth Streets where there was a net decrease of $7,993,450. Section 4, lying between Fortieth and Ninety-sixth Streets, west of Sixth Avenue and Central Park, showed a net increase of $10,061,900. Section 5, lying east of Sixth Avenue, between Fortieth and Ninety-sixth Streets, showed a net increase of $22,545,500. Section 6, which is east of Lenox Avenue and north of Ninety-sixth Street, shows a net decrease of nearly $8,482,435. Section 7, lying west of Lenox Avenue between Ninety-sixth Street and 155th Street, nearly balanced the decrease on the east side with an increase of $7,462,600.

Section 8, which is all of Manhattan Island north of 155th Street, was increased $13,899,830. In the Bronx the amount added by new buildings was nearly $16,000,000, indicating healthy conditions. In Brooklyn the increase was not large, but there were no districts showing a net decrease. All the wards of the Borough of Queens show some increase, while in the Borough of Richmond the gains and losses were small. In all boroughs 8,295 buildings were erected during the year, an increase over the previous year of 1,867. To a degree, all the work of the Tax Department is subjected to intelligent criticism by a very great number of people.

The total number of real estate parcels is 545,094, giving about 8,000 parcels to be assessed by each deputy. The cost per parcel for assessing is about $1, for each parcel is examined and criticised at least three times a year by as many different persons. In order that the tentative valuations may be made with exactness, every taxpayer has been invited to give information concerning his own property or that of others by the use of blanks provided by the Tax Department.

THE BUILDING OUTLOOK

A. W. Douglas, Vice President of the Simmons Hardware Company of St. Louis, Mo., and a member of the United States Chamber of Commerce, discussing the building outlook yesterday said: "The building business since 1909 has been steadily declining in activity until at present it seems to be resting on bottom. The few statistics available as to building activities, those of twenty cities, fail to give any adequate idea of the dullness that has existed for over two years.

"Building in the large cities is largely a matter of sky scrapers with much consumption of steel, glass, brick, and concrete with but comparatively little lumber. In the country at large nothing is more of a barometer of general prosperity than the amount of building. It causes not only a demand for lumber, brick, concrete, and glass, but for innumerable items in many lines of business.

"In the way of metals it calls for builders' hardware in the shape of locks, knobs, hinges, window trim, carpenters' tools, bathroom fixtures, electrical lighting and telephone apparatus, bolts, nuts, screws, plumbing, every form of heating apparatus. Dry goods in the way of carpets and curtains, pictures and ornaments, also stoves and kitchen utensils. Furniture of all kinds, until the line ramifies indefinitely in all directions."

Despite the great harvests today and the growing feeling of confidence, building still languishes, for it is the last of all the great industries to feel the impulse of good times. There is not likely to be much doing in it until next Spring, but if it starts then it will add more to business activity than any other one thing that can happen.

BANK BUILDINGS.

Company Formed to Aid Financing Involving Ownership at End of Lease

An organization known as the Bankers' Lease Company has been recently formed, with the object of aiding the financing of bank buildings. Through its means, it was explained last week by William C. Lengel, a bank may secure any site it desires and have a modern building erected for its requirements without putting any of its capital into the project. Under the lease arrangement the rentals paid during the term convey to the bank the title to the property at the expiration of the lease.

"The advantage of a prominent corner lot upon which to build a bank is generally appreciated," said Mr. Lengel. "The cost, however, frequently places a fixed charge on it for ground rent which practically precludes an individual bank building, owing to the excessive rental that would be necessary. An office building, income-producing, relieves the bank of the prohibitive rental called for by an individual structure, and helps to defray the expense of the rental for the space occupied in the building. Often a bank has trouble in financing an operation of this kind, and it becomes necessary to form a holding company to carry the property. This alternative is generally far from advantageous.

"The location of the building, the planning, and the cost are all important. In the planning, both as to the bank interior and the office rooms above, too much care can not be given. A bank building may be impressive in appearance and yet possess faults of arrangement, causing permanent inconvenience to its occupants."

Street Changes in Queens.

The Queens Topographical Bureau has completed two special final maps. One is for the purpose of amending the grades previously adopted on Ulster Avenue, Westchester Avenue, Seventeenth Avenue, and Dearborn Avenue in the Fourth Ward, making no radical change.

The other map reduces the width of Forty-ninth Street from Astoria to Polk Avenue from 60 feet to 50 feet. Forty-ninth Street is at present 50 feet in width. The map adopted several years ago contemplated widening it to 60 feet, but the development there has been so rapid that it was found that the widening would cost a considerable sum.

THE SAFEGUARDING OF REALTY RECORDS

Register John J. Hopper Asks for Appropriation to Erect Fireproof Building.

TO COST ABOUT $10,000

Fire Liable to Destroy Thousands of Papers of Which There Are No Duplicates in Existence.

John J. Hopper, Register of the county of New York, in presenting his budget estimate for 1916 has asked the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to consider an appropriation of $10,000 for the erection of a building for the purpose of preserving duplicate copies of real property records.

Mr. Hopper's budget estimates for 1916 show a reduction of $18,088.46 from 1915. The total appropriation for 1915 was $291,392.25. The total requested for 1916 is $273,303.79.

In his letter to the board on the question of safeguarding public records Mr. Hopper says:

"No proper safeguard is provided for preserving the real property records of New York County in case of fire or other catastrophe resulting in the destruction of the Hall of Records or its contents. This risk is guarded against by the large insurance and title companies by means of a duplicate plant or set of records which are stored in fireproof buildings or vaults placed in a locality away from the city.

"It has been impossible heretofore for New York County to make any such provision; it can now be done very easily and at slight expense. I recommend that the duplicate abstract record plant which is now in my office be separated from the original records and stored in a building away from the city. The office would retain the original abstract plant for title searching purposes.

"There are on record in the Register's Office of New York County 1,039,915 deeds and about 1,000,000 mortgages. Upon these deeds and mortgages rest the titles to all the property on Manhattan Island, valued at about $5,000,000,000. The books or libers, which number over 8,000, in which these instruments are recorded, are kept in the Hall of Records on Chambers Street.

"To be absolutely safe it is necessary to have a fireproof storage building in an isolated place entirely away from the city. A building erected upon some of the city's property in the Croton or Catskill watershed is suggested. The building could be of the simplest construction, would require no plumbing or heating and no supervision, except possibly a caretaker, and even that might be managed in connection with other watchman service. Provision for proper ventilation should be made.

"I estimate that a building equipped with proper filing cases could be built for perhaps $10,000. The expenditure of this comparatively small sum is recommended as an insurance fund for the protection of the property owners in New York County in case of loss of records from fire or other catastrophe. The practice of accumulating duplicate sets of records and storing them in a safe place away from the home office is followed by title companies and insurance companies as a matter of course for the protection of their business.

"The preservation of all real property title records, even after generations have passed, is made necessary by the old-fashioned and illogical method of proving title which is still in vogue in New York State. The establishment of the Torrens system in the way that it has been successfully and universally applied in Australia and many other countries, would do away completely with the need of preserving old records, except for their historical interest."

JAMAICA BAY WHARFAGE.

Great Waterfront Facilities with Completion of Channel Work.

More than 2,000,000 cubic yards of sand have been dredged by the developers of Howard Beach Estates to dig the great basin in anticipation of the dredging of the main channel by the Federal Government at Jamaica Bay. Its further development for wharfage purposes is being carried on by the construction of 100-foot sheath-pile docks at the ends of streets abutting on the canal. Between each dock bulkheads will be constructed as needed, ultimately affording 10,000 feet of wharfage.

Howard Beach Estates comprises 530 acres and will have four miles of water frontage on Jamaica Bay and private canals when completed. It has all street improvements and moderate priced homes are the rule. The dredging work was resumed by the city at Mill Basin last week.

Repaving Streets.

The following streets are to be repaved in the near future: Sixty-second Street, Second Avenue to Fifth Avenue, and Eighty-eighth Street, Broadway to West End Avenue.

APARTMENT HOUSE DIRECTORY

LISTED FROM ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE NEW YORK TIMES

MANHATTAN—EAST SIDE.

FIVE ROOMS.

17th St., 206 East. $540.
Berlin Renting Agency, 141 East, 17th St.
19th St., 214 East. $600.
A. H. Boddicker, owner, on premises.
40th St., 104 East. $1,200-$2,300.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
53d St., Park Av., 332.
Agent on property.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 421 Mad. Av.
82d St., 122 East. $900-$1,080.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 421 Mad. Av.
127th St., 2 East. $55.
Apply on premises.

SIX ROOMS.

37th St., 39 East. $1,400.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
40th St., 103 East. $2,000-$2,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
40th St., 314 East. $1,500-$1,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
53d St., 223 East. $420-$436.
C. Berlin Rent'g Agency, B'way & 162d.
56th St., 244 East. $1,100.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
61st St., Park Av., 535. $2,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
63d St., 37 East. $1,200-$1,800.
Harris & Vaughan, 569 5th Av.
63d St., Park Av., 563. $1,900-$2,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
68th St., 8 East. $1,500-$2,700.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
70th St., 178 East. $1500-$1,700.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
76th St., 122 East. $1,200-$1,800.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 421 Mad. Av.
81st St., n. w. cor. Park Av. $800.
Apply on premises.
84th St., W. 5 East. $1,300.
Apply on premises.
88th St., Madison Av., 1,219. $840.
Owner on premises.
129th St., and Madison Av. $360-$450.
W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.
134th St., Madison Av., 2,032. $384-$420.
W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.

SEVEN ROOMS.

17th St., Livingston Place, 17. $2,200.
Superintendent on premises.
37th St., 39-43 East. $1,200-$1,300.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
54th St., 132 East. $1,200.
Hermann L. R. Edgar, 81 Nassau St.
56th St., 145 East. $1,700-$2,400.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
58d St., 123 East. $1,980-$2,250.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av.
53d St., Park Av., 331.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
58th St., 144 East. $1,800.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
58th St., 144 East. $1,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
57th St., 122 East. $1,500-$1,800.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 421 Mad. Av.
81st St., n. w. cor. Park Av. $800.
Apply on premises.
84th St., W. 5 East. $1,300.
Apply on premises.
88th St., Madison Av., 1,219. $840.
Owner on premises.
129th St., and Madison Av. $360-$450.
W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.
134th St., Madison Av., 2,032. $384-$420.
W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.

EIGHT ROOMS.

21st St., Lexington Av., 1. $2,800.
Gaines & Drennan Co., 25 East 26th St.
34th St., 122 East. $1,800.
Hermon L. R. Edgar, 81 Nassau St.
53d St., Park Av., 883. $3,000.
Douglas L. Elliman Co., 421 Madison Av.
53d St., 118 East. $2,700.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av.
58th St., 144 East. $1,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
57th St., 122 East. $1,200-$1,800.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 421 Mad. Av.
81st St., n. w. cor. Park Av. $800.
Apply on premises.
84th St., W. 5 East. $1,300.
Apply on premises.
88th St., Madison Av., 1,219. $840.
Owner on premises.
129th St., and Madison Av. $360-$450.
W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.
134th St., Madison Av., 2,032. $384-$420.
W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.

SEVEN ROOMS.

17th St., Livingston Place, 17. $2,200.
Superintendent on premises.
37th St., 39-43 East. $1,200-$1,300.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
54th St., 132 East. $1,200.
Hermann L. R. Edgar, 81 Nassau St.
56th St., 145 East. $1,700-$2,400.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
58d St., 123 East. $1,980-$2,250.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av.
53d St., Park Av., 883. $2,500.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
58th St., 144 East. $1,800.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 421 Mad. Av.
76th St., Park Av., 829. $1,400-$2,400.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
76th St., corner Madison Av. $1,600-$1,800.
Brooke & Georger, 29 West 34th St.
79th St., 161 East. $2,100-$2,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
81st St., northwest corner Park Av. $1,000.
Apply premises.
86th St., 53 East. $900.
Everett M. Seixas Co., 507 5th Av.
86th St., 120 East. $720.
Duff & Conger, 86th St. and Madison Av.
87th St., 56-60 East. $1,100.
Owner on premises.
87th St., Madison Av., 1,186. $1,200.
Everett M. Seixas Co., 507 5th Av.
87th St. and Madison Av., 100 ft. $1,020-$1,600.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
89th St., Madison Av., 1,289. $1,700.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.
59th St., Madison Av., 1,246. $480-$720.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.
90th St., Madison Av., 1,281. $2,100.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.
92d St., 140 East. $750.
Agent on premises.
93d St., Madison Av., 1,326. $1,820.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.
94th St., Madison Av. $840-$1,320.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.
94th St., Park Av.
Hayson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.
96th St., 58-66 East. $444-$540.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.
124th St., 23 East. $65.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 123d St. & Lenox Av.
124th St., 29 East. $65-$70.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 123d St. & Lenox Av.
127th St., 2 East. $80.
Apply on premises.
127th St., Riverside Drive. $840.
W. F. Sheridan, 549 Riverside Drive.

EIGHT ROOMS.

21st St., Lexington Av., 1. $2,800.
Gaines & Drennan Co., 25 East 26th St.
34th St., 122 East. $1,800.
Hermon L. R. Edgar, 81 Nassau St.
53d St., Park Av., 883. $3,000.
Douglas L. Elliman Co., 421 Madison Av.
53d St., 118 East. $2,700.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av.
58th St., 144 East. $1,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
57th St., 122 East, $1,200-$1,800.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 421 Mad. Av.
81st St., n. w. cor. Park Av. $800.
Apply on premises.
84th St., W. 5 East. $1,300.
Apply on premises.
88th St., Madison Av., 1,219. $840.
Owner on premises.
129th St., and Madison Av. $360-$450.
W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.
134th St., Madison Av., 2,032. $384-$420.
W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.

SEVEN ROOMS.

17th St., Livingston Place, 17. $2,200.
Superintendent on premises.
37th St., 39-43 East. $1,200-$1,300.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
54th St., 132 East. $1,200.
Hermann L. R. Edgar, 81 Nassau St.
56th St., 145 East. $1,700-$2,400.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
58d St., 123 East. $1,980-$2,250.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av.
53d St., Park Av., 883. $2,500.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
58th St., 144 East. $1,800.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 421 Mad. Av.
76th St., Park Av., 829. $1,400-$2,400.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
76th St., corner Madison Av. $1,600-$1,800.
Brooke & Georger, 29 West 34th St.
79th St., 161 East. $2,100-$2,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
81st St., northwest corner Park Av. $1,000.
Apply premises.
86th St., 53 East. $900.
Everett M. Seixas Co., 507 5th Av.
86th St., 120 East. $720.
Duff & Conger, 86th St. and Madison Av.
87th St., 56-60 East. $1,100.
Owner on premises.
87th St., Madison Av., 1,186. $1,200.
Everett M. Seixas Co., 507 5th Av.
87th St. and Madison Av., 100 ft. $1,020-$1,600.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
89th St., Madison Av., 1,289. $1,700.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.
59th St., Madison Av., 1,246. $480-$720.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.
90th St., Madison Av., 1,281. $2,100.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.
92d St., 140 East. $750.
Agent on premises.
93d St., Madison Av., 1,326. $1,820.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.
94th St., Madison Av. $840-$1,320.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.
94th St., Park Av.
Hayson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.
96th St., 58-66 East. $444-$540.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.
124th St., 23 East. $65.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 123d St. & Lenox Av.
124th St., 29 East. $65-$70.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 123d St. & Lenox Av.
127th St., 2 East. $80.
Apply on premises.
127th St., Riverside Drive. $840.
W. F. Sheridan, 549 Riverside Drive.

EIGHT ROOMS.

21st St., Lexington Av., 1. $2,800.
Gaines & Drennan Co., 25 East 26th St.
34th St., 122 East. $1,800.
Hermon L. R. Edgar, 81 Nassau St.
53d St., Park Av., 883. $3,000.
Douglas L. Elliman Co., 421 Madison Av.
53d St., 118 East. $2,700.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av.
58th St., 144 East. $1,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
57th St., 122 East, $1,200-$1,800.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 421 Mad. Av.
81st St., n. w. cor. Park Av. $800.
Apply on premises.
84th St., W. 5 East. $1,300.
Apply on premises.
88th St., Madison Av., 1,219. $840.
Owner on premises.
129th St., and Madison Av. $360-$450.
W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.
134th St., Madison Av., 2,032. $384-$420.
W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.

SEVEN ROOMS.

17th St., Livingston Place, 17. $2,200.
Superintendent on premises.
37th St., 39-43 East. $1,200-$1,300.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
54th St., 132 East. $1,200.
Hermann L. R. Edgar, 81 Nassau St.
56th St., 145 East. $1,700-$2,400.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
58d St., 123 East. $1,980-$2,250.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av.
53d St., Park Av., 883. $2,500.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
58th St., 144 East. $1,800.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 421 Mad. Av.
76th St., Park Av., 829. $1,400-$2,400.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
76th St., corner Madison Av. $1,600-$1,800.
Brooke & Georger, 29 West 34th St.
79th St., 161 East. $2,100-$2,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
81st St., northwest corner Park Av. $1,000.
Apply premises.
86th St., 53 East. $900.
Everett M. Seixas Co., 507 5th Av.
86th St., 120 East. $720.
Duff & Conger, 86th St. and Madison Av.
87th St., 56-60 East. $1,100.
Owner on premises.
87th St., Madison Av., 1,186. $1,200.
Everett M. Seixas Co., 507 5th Av.
87th St. and Madison Av., 100 ft. $1,020-$1,600.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
89th St., Madison Av., 1,289. $1,700.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.
59th St., Madison Av., 1,246. $480-$720.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.
90th St., Madison Av., 1,281. $2,100.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.
92d St., 140 East. $750.
Agent on premises.
93d St., Madison Av., 1,326. $1,820.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.
94th St., Madison Av. $840-$1,320.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.
94th St., Park Av.
Hayson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.
96th St., 58-66 East. $444-$540.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.
124th St., 23 East. $65.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 123d St. & Lenox Av.
124th St., 29 East. $65-$70.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 123d St. & Lenox Av.
127th St., 2 East. $80.
Apply on premises.
127th St., Riverside Drive. $840.
W. F. Sheridan, 549 Riverside Drive.

NINE ROOMS.

54th St., 118 East. $2,800-$3,000.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av.
57th St. and Park Av. $2,900.
Superintendent on premises.
67th St., 829 Park Av. $2,800-$2,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
67th St., 780 Madison Av. $2,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
76th St., 55 East. $1,300.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 123d St. & Lenox.
76th St., 830 Park Av. $3,300.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
82d St., 953 Park Av. $5,500.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
82d St., 960 Park Av. $4,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
82d St., 969 Park Av. $3,100.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
83d St., 961 Park Av. $2,400.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
84th St., 993 Park Av. $3,500-$4,300.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
86th St., 56-66 East. $2,000.
Duff & Conger, 86th St. and Madison Av.

ELEVEN ROOMS.

82d St., 969 Park Av. $3,000.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
84th St., 993 Park Av. $3,500.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.

TWELVE ROOMS.

54th St., Park Av., 405. $6,000.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av.
68th St., 11 East. $5,100.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
82d St., Park Av., 969. $3,600.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
92d St., Park Av., 1,155. $3,100-$3,900.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.

THIRTEEN ROOMS.

82d St., Park Av., 960. $6,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.

EIGHTEEN ROOMS.

82d St., Park Av., 1,155. $4,800-$5,350.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.

MANHATTAN—WEST SIDE.

FIVE ROOMS.

11th St., 31 West. $1,140.
J. Irving Walsh, 71 West 11th St.
74th St., 162 West. $1,200-$1,400.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
85th St., 19 West. $2,100-$2,700.
Superintendent on premises.

MANHATTAN—WEST SIDE.

FIVE ROOMS.

58th St., 57 West. $1,300.
Harris & Vaughan, Inc., 569 5th Av.
69th St., Central Park West, 88. $1,800.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
71st St., 171 West. $1,400-$1,600.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
71st St., and Broadway. $1,600.
Agent on property.
71st St., 235 West. $1,500.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
72d St., 105 West. $1,000-$1,900.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
72d St., 260 West. $1,500.
Earle & Calhoun, Broadway and 72d St.
72d St., 344 West. $900.
L. J. Phillips, 72d St., and Columbus Av.
78th St., 101 West. $1,200.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
79th St., 302 West. $780.
Superintendent on premises.
80th St., 225 West. $900.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
82d St., 127 West. $900.
Apply on premises.
84th St., Broadway. $1,000.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
84th St., 500 West End Av. $1,100.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
87th St., 238 West. $1,200.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
88th St., West End Av., 575. $1,000-$1,400.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
92d St., 7 West. $900-$720.
Sharp & Co., 2,619 Broadway.
92d St., 645 West End Av. $1,200.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
93d St., 309 West. $60.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 123d St. & Lenox Av.
93d St., 317 West. $45.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 123d St. & Lenox Av.
94th St., 203 West. $660.
Earle & Calhoun, Broadway and 72d St.
116th St., 620 West. $750.
Earle & Calhoun, Broadway and 72d St.
116th St., Morningside Av., 40. $720-$840.
118th St., 405 West. $600.
L. Kempner & Sons, 2,443 Broadway.
118th St., 423 West. $800.
Apply on premises.
118th St., Morningside Av., 40.
H. C. Coleman, on premises.
119th St., Claremont Av., 47. $600.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
119th St., Claremont Av., 49. $720.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
119th St., Manhattan Av., 446. $336-$360.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
119th St., Morningside Av., 90. $720.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
120th St., 423 West. $840-$960.
Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av.
121st St., 414 West. $55-$65.
Calder, Nassolt & Lanning, 105th, B'way.
121st St., Frank Broadway. $660-$720.
Owner on premises.
121st St., Morningside Av., 110. $480-$720.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
121st St., Morningside Drive. $96.
Calder, Nassolt & Lanning, 105th, B'way.
122d St., 540 West. $540.
William F. Sheriden, 549 Riverside Dr.
123d St., Broadway, 3,100. $480-$540.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
123d St., Broadway, 3,100. $480-$600.
Apply on premises.
124th St., Broadway, 3,117. $540-$600.
M. Raymond, 507 West 113th St.
125th St., Broadway, 3,132. $325.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
125th St., Claremont Av., 175. $480-$540.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
125th St., Claremont Av., 182. $360.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
125th St., Claremont Av., 190. $360-$480.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
125th St., Claremont Av., 191. $480-$600.
Sharp & Co., Broadway, corner 99th St.
135th St., 508 West. $330.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
135th St., and Broadway. $540.
F. Zittel & Sons, Broadway and 79th St.
135th St., Riverside Drive. $540.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
136th St., 516 West. $432-$444.
R. H. MacDonald, 29 West 34th St.
136th St., 600 West. $480-$660.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
139th St., St. Nicholas Av., 574. $720-$780.
M. Raymond, 507 West 113th St.
140th St., 2,400 Seventh Av. $390-$480.
Apply on premises.
141st St., 476 West. $420.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
141st St., 622 West. $780.
A. Landsman, on premises.
142d St., 647 West. $540.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
142d St., 606 West $800.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
143d St., Convent Av., 310. $540-$600.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
143d St., Hamilton Pl., $540.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
143d St., St. Nicholas Av., 660. $30-$38.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
144th St., 242 West. $240-$600.
Frederick Zittel, Broadway and 79th St.
144th St. & Broadway. $600.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
144th St., 565 West. $45.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 123d St. & Lenox Av.
145th St., 155 West. $20-$24.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
145th St., St. Nicholas Av, 672. $540-$600.
Sharp & Co., B'way, corner 99th St.
147th St., 546 West. $45-$50.
Calder, Nassolt & Lanning, B'way & 105th
148th St., Riverside Drive, 706. $75-$96.
Calder, Nassolt & Lanning, B'way & 105th
149th St., 567 West. $420-$540.
G. Rosenfeld & Co., Inc., 51 E. 42d St.
150th St., 606 W. $540 up.
Supt. on premises.
150th St., 335 Edgecombe Av. $568.
Chas. Berlin Renting Agcy., B'way & 162d.
150th St., Edgecombe Av., 393. $360.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
150th St., Riverside Drive, 725. $900.
R. M. Silverman, on premises.
151st St., 525 West. $336.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
151st St., 628 West. $720.
Kempe & Co., 87th St. and Broadway.
151st St., s. e. corner Riverside Drive. $50.
Apply on premises.
151st., 824 St. Nicholas Av. $480.
Supt. on premises.
154th St., St. Nicholas Av., 880. $480-$600.
Wood-Dolson Company, B'way & 80th St.
155th St., Edgecombe Av., 385. $600-$660.
Sharp & Co., B'way, corner 99th St.
157th St., 522 W. $552.
Chas. Berlin Renting Agcy., B'way & 162d
157th St., Ft. Washington Av., 15-21. $840.
Louis Schlecter, 217 West 110th St.
157th St., 547 West. $900-$900.
J. Romaine Brown Co., 299 Madison Av.
158th St., 562 West. $600.
W. B. May & Co., 717 Fifth Av.
159th St., 514 West. $22-$28 monthly.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
160th St., 560 West. $444.
Everett M. Seixas, 507 5th Av.
160th St., 425 West. $540.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
162d St., 566 West. $45.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 123d and Lenox Av.
163d St., 600 West. $30.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 123d and Lenox Av.
164th St., Broadway, 3,915. $50.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 123d and Lenox Av.

MANHATTAN—WEST SIDE.

FIVE ROOMS.

164th St., Broadway, 3,920. $800-$900.
J. Romaine Brown Co., 299 Madison Av.
163th St., 540 West. $420-$540.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
171st. Fort Washington Av., 235. $600-$780.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
171st St., 635 West. $540.
Charles Berlin Rent. Agcy., B'way. (162d.)
172d St., 601 West. $420-$480.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
173d St., Audubon Av., 185. $420-$540.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
174th St., 580 West. $480-$600.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
174th St., Audubon Av., 165. $420-$480.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
175th St., 565 West. $420-$468.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
177th St., 502 West. $21-$22.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
177th St., 575 West. $360-$420.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
179th St., 708 West. $384-$480.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
179th St., 45 Pinehurst, $600.
Superintendent, on premises.
179th St., Andrews Av., 1,905. $32-$38.
Apply on premises.
179th St., 561 West. $540-$600.
Heilner & Wolf, 30 East 42d St.
180th St., 660 West. $540-$600.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
180th St., 640 West. $480.
Knap & Wasson, 4,249 Broadway.
180th St., 820 West. $480-$528.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
180th St., Fort Washington Av., 436.
Kempe & Co., Broadway and 87th St.
181st St., Northern Av., 106.
Kempe & Co., Broadway and 87th St.
181st St. and Northern Av., N. W. Cor. $600.
Superintendent, on premises.
181st St., Pinehurst Av., 90. $600.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
181st St. and Riverside Drive. $60.
Kempe & Co., Broadway and 87th St.
203d St., Vermilyea Av., 72. $456.
The Nehring Co., 605 West 181st St.
207th St., Arden St., 1. $504.
E. S. Willard & Co., 52 William St.

SIX ROOMS.

11th St., 128 West. $780.
Agent on premises.
51st St., 215 West. $1,200.
W. B. May & Co., 717 5th Av.
64th St., 1 West. $2,500.
Manager on premises.
69th St., 31 West. $1,400.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
70th St., 236 West. $1,500.
Superintendent, on premises.
73d St., 170 West. $1,800.
Morewood Realty Holding Co., 175 W. 72d.
79th St., 307 West. $1,000-$1,200.
George Rosenfeld Co., Inc., 61 East 42d.
79th St., 315 West. $540.
Apply on premises.
79th St., 316 West. $1,500.
Edwin S. Brickner 140 West 79th St.
80th St., 225 West. $1,200.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
81st St., 158 West. $1,320.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
81st St., 261 West. $1,100.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
84th St., 57 West. $372-$540.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
84th St., 252 West. $408.
Superintendent, on premises.
84th St., West End Av., 495. $1,200.
L. H. Slawson Co., 171 Madison Av.
84th St., West End Av., 498. $1,500-$1,800.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
84th St., West End Av., 500. $1,600-$1,900.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
86th St., 76 West. $1,000.
Agent on premises.
86th St., 153 West. $1,650.
George A. Bowman, 121 West 42d St.
88th St., 100 West. $420.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
88th St., 250 West. $1,400-$1,600.
A. A. Herman, 250 West 88th St.
88th St., 345 West. $1,400.
Mark Rafalsky, 56 West 45th St.
88th St., West End Av., 575. $1,500-$1,800.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
89th St., 216 West. $1,400-$1,700.
J. Axelrod, 200 West 72d St.
89th St., 231 West. $1,500.
Morewood Realty Holding Co., 215 W. 89th.
90th St., 137 West. $372.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
91st St., 158 West. $480-$540.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
92d St., 7 West. $720-$840.
Sharp & Co., 2,619 Broadway.
92d St., 304 West. $1,300.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
92d St., Central Park West, 320. $1,000.
Ewing, Bacon & Henry, 101 Park Av.,
92d St., West End Av., 645. $1,500-$1,850.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
92d St., 779 West. $540-$600.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
93d St., 37-43 West. $1,000.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
93d St., 330 West. $60.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 123d St. & Lenox Av.
95th St., 336 West. $56-$65.
Apply on premises.
95th St., 22 Riverside Drive. $1,000-$1,400.
Thomas J. O'Reilly, B'way and 109th St.
96th St., 44 West. $900-$1,200.
Frederick Zittel & Sons, B'way & 79th St.
97th St., 209 West. $780.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
97th St., 229 West. $1,050.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
97th St., 305 West. $800-$840.
Slawson & Hobbs, 165 West 72d St.
97th St., 315 West. $1,000.
Earle & Calhoun, Broadway and 72d St.
97th St., 771 West End Av. $1,400-$1,600.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
98th St., 216, Broadway. $840.
Superintendent on premises.
98th St., 251 West. $1,000-$1,800.
Frederick Zittel & Sons, B'way & 79th St.
98th St., 782 West End Av. $1,500-$1,600.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
98th St., 260 Riverside Drive. $1,300.
Associated Properties, Inc., 334 5th Av.
99th St., 216 West. $840.
Sam Broadway, corner 99th St.
99th St., 244 West. $780-$840.
Sharp & Co., Broadway, corner 99th St.
99th St., 80 West End Av. $1,400.
Frederick Zittel & Sons, B'way & 79th St.
100th St., 215 West. $1,300-$1,500.
Calder, Nassolt & Lanning, 105th, B'way.
100th St., 817 West End Av. $1,400.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
101st St., 215 West. $1,300-$1,500.
Calder, Nassolt & Lanning, 105th & B'y.
101st St., and West End Av. $1,600.
Frederick Zittel & Sons, B'way & 79th St.
102d St., 223 West. $840.
Sharp & Co., Broadway, corner 99th St.
102d St., Central Park West. $720-$1,000.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 99th St.
103d St., 159 West. $636.
Sharp & Co., Broadway, corner 99th St.
103d St., 205 West. $720.
G. Schwegler, 3,507 Broadway.
104th St., 250 West. $1,200-$1,450.
Calder, Nassolt & Lanning, 105th & Bwy.
105th St., 149 West. $630-$692.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
105th St., West End Av., 924. $1,600-$1,700.
L. J. Phillips & Co., 158 Broadway.
106th St., 150 West. $1,000-$1,200.
Agent, on premises.
106th St., 222 West. $1,100.
C. Berlin Renting Agency, B'way, 162d.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.

MANHATTAN—WEST SIDE.

SIX ROOMS.

127th St., 1 and 3 West. $53.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 123d St. & Lenox Av.
127th St., 137 West. $800.
W. F. Sheriden, 549 Riverside Drive.
127th St., Riverside Drive. $4,552-$720.
J. J. Peugnet, 552 Riverside Drive.
135th St. & Riverside Drive. $660.
Wood-Dolson Co., B'way, corner 80th St.
136th St., 310 West. $552.
R. H. MacDonald, 29 West 34th St.
136th St., 611 West. $600.
Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av.
139th St., 611 West. $54.
Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av.
143d St., Riverside Drive. $67.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
143d St., Audubon Av., 165. $420-$480.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
145th St., 565 West. $420-$468.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
147th St., 502 West. $21-$22.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
147th St., 575 West. $360-$420.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
149th St., 708 West. $384-$480.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
149th St., 45 Pinehurst, $600.
Superintendent, on premises.
149th St., Andrews Av., 1,905. $32-$38.
Apply on premises.
150th St., 660 West. $540-$600.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
150th St., 640 West. $480.
Knap & Wasson, 4,249 Broadway.
150th St., 820 West. $480-$528.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
150th St., Fort Washington Av., 436.
Kempe & Co., Broadway and 87th St.
151st St., Northern Av., 106.
Kempe & Co., Broadway and 87th St.
151st St. and Northern Av., N. W. Cor. $600.
Superintendent, on premises.
151st St., Pinehurst Av., 90. $600.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
151st St. and Riverside Drive. $60.
Kempe & Co., Broadway and 87th St.
203d St., Vermilyea Av., 72. $456.
The Nehring Co., 605 West 181st St.
207th St., Arden St., 1. $504.
E. S. Willard & Co., 52 William St.

SIX ROOMS.

11th St., 128 West. $780.
Agent on premises.
51st St., 215 West. $1,200.
W. B. May & Co., 717 5th Av.
64th St., 1 West. $2,500.
Manager, on premises.
69th St., 31 West. $1,400.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
70th St., 236 West. $1,500.
Superintendent, on premises.
73d St., 170 West. $1,800.
Morewood Realty Holding Co., 175 W. 72d.
79th St., 307 West. $1,000-$1,200.
George Rosenfeld Co., Inc., 61 East 42d.
79th St., 315 West. $540.
Apply on premises.
79th St., 316 West. $1,500.
Edwin S. Brickner 140 West 79th St.
80th St., 225 West. $1,200.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
81st St., 158 West. $1,320.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
81st St., 261 West. $1,100.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
84th St., 57 West. $372-$540.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
84th St., 252 West. $408.
Superintendent, on premises.
84th St., West End Av., 495. $1,200.
L. H. Slawson Co., 171 Madison Av.
84th St., West End Av., 498. $1,500-$1,800.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
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Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
86th St., 76 West. $1,000.
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86th St., 153 West. $1,650.
George A. Bowman, 121 West 42d St.
88th St., 100 West. $420.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
88th St., 250 West. $1,400-$1,600.
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Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
92d St., 7 West. $720-$840.
Sharp & Co., 2,619 Broadway.
92d St., 304 West. $1,300.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
92d St., Central Park West, 320. $1,000.
Ewing, Bacon & Henry, 101 Park Av.,
92d St., West End Av., 645. $1,500-$1,850.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
92d St., 779 West. $540-$600.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
93d St., 37-43 West. $1,000.
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Goodwin & Goodwin, 123d St. & Lenox Av.
95th St., 336 West. $56-$65.
Apply on premises.
95th St., 22 Riverside Drive. $1,000-$1,400.
Thomas J. O'Reilly, B'way and 109th St.
96th St., 44 West. $900-$1,200.
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97th St., 209 West. $780.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
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Slawson & Hobbs, 165 West 72d St.
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Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
98th St., 216, Broadway. $840.
Superintendent on premises.
98th St., 251 West. $1,000-$1,800.
Frederick Zittel & Sons, B'way & 79th St.
98th St., 782 West End Av. $1,500-$1,600.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
98th St., 260 Riverside Drive. $1,300.
Associated Properties, Inc., 334 5th Av.

REAL ESTATE.

The Renting of Buildings

we believe, is a business requiring special ability. With this idea in mind we have built up an organization for the successful handling of all kinds of city property.

Wm. A. White & Sons
Established 1868
46 Cedar Street

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"$100.00 Per Month, a Comparison of Its Purchasing Power in City and Country."

This leaflet explains how hundreds of men who need all their cash in their business are buying homes in the suburbs. It tells in detail how one man made his city rent pay for his home. Send for it—there is no obligation whatever.

Home Investment Bureau
Country Life Exposition
Grand Central Terminal
New York City.

Farm Bargain

140 Acres, $1,400, Easy Terms.

$400 Cash will give you possession of this good big farm, well situated, near neighbors and school, and only 2 miles to R. R. station and village; black loam fields; spring and brook-watered pasture; 3,000 cords wood, 100,000 ft. timber, variety fruit; good 8-room house, spring water; big barn with cellar, spring water; affairs must be settled at once; a real bargain at $1,400, only $400 cash, balance easy terms; full details and traveling directions to see it, Page 99, "Strout's Farm Catalogue 38;" write today for your free copy. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Station 1,094, 47 West 34th St., New York.

HINTS FOR HOME BUILDERS.

"How to Buy Land," "Building a Home," "The Financing of a Home," "The Ready-Built Home," a little book containing information and suggestions of great value to those contemplating buying or building; sent on receipt of 6c. for postage. FIRST MORTGAGE AND REAL ESTATE CO., 30 East 42d St

CHICKEN FARM, $1,600.

$100 down; $8 monthly; on fine, big, corner plot of good soil and shade trees; well built 6-room house; near trolley, town and station; ideal for poultry and truck farming; call for tickets. C. JOHNSON, 5 Hanson Place, B'klyn. Opp. Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

SMALL FARM

good house; about one hour from city; few minutes from station and harbor; $100 cash; balance $15 month; good title. C. NORTH, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

FINE 3 ACRE FARM, $550

Healthy location; near big towns; good tillable soil; great for chickens and small truck farming; $25 down; balance $5 monthly; good title. C. FARM, 5 Hanson Place, B'klyn. Opp. Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

HOMER FOOT, JR.
REAL ESTATE

AGENT BROKER
7 East 42d Street
Transit Building.
West Side.

The revival of interest in Manhattan Real Estate is centred in the

42d to 57th St. Section.

The radial traffic and business centre of Greater New York.

Specialist, West 57th St. and Columbus Circle Section.

Appraiser—Negotiator.

NATHAN L. OTTINGER,

900 7th Av., cor. 57th St.

Telephone 1921—Circle

WEST 12 ST. Between 5th & 6th Avenues.
Plot 109.6x103 & 58.6x103.
RIPE FOR IMPROVEMENT
WILL EXCHANGE EQUITY FOR investment property or free & clear lots.
H. J. SACHS & CO.,
38 West 21st St.
Full commission to brokers.

50TH ST., 60 WEST

A modern, 4-story American basement dwelling; house elegantly decorated in materials, beautiful fixtures, 5 bathrooms, etc. To rent or for sale at a reasonable price. Apply
BRYAN L. KENNELLY, 156 B'way.
Brokers Protected.

BELOW GROUND VALUE A PRIVATE DWELLING,

88th St., West End Ave., Riverside Drive, four story, new plumbing, parquet floors, &c.; owner, savings bank; mortgage $20,000, at 5 per cent.; price 1918. PHILLIPS, 72d St. and Columbus Av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED

A country place free from mosquitoes, on the Connecticut shore, between 75 and 150 miles from New York; must have private bathing beach and a yacht anchorage; house should have usual reception rooms; five or six master's rooms and five servants' rooms; grounds must contain not less than 15 acres.

REPLY TO
Miller, McMann & Donley,
30 East 42d Street,
NEW YORK CITY.

BROOKLYN TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

CROWN ST. **Ready for Occupancy Sept 15th** **BROOKLYN.**

The Crowning Achievement In Easy Housekeeping Homes

Atop the beautiful, healthful Eastern Parkway Heights, Brooklyn; between Bedford and Rogers Aves.; 2 blocks from new subway, we have literally "spread ourselves" on a distinctly new type of Easy Housekeeping Homes.

Not only are these the finest we ever built; they are the handsomest ever offered at any price.

Every detail from the tapestry fire-brick walls and extra heavy Circassian Walnut woodwork, to the cozy gas-log fireplaces and artistically tinted tiled mantels is of a quality you are accustomed to see only in houses costing double.

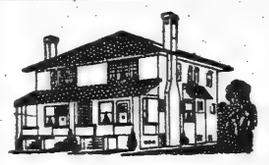
Seven and eight rooms, hardwood floors, spacious porches, hot water heat, electric light, unequalled closet room, tiled baths and kitchens, extra wash-basins, two toilets. Lots 20 ft. wide by 120 ft. deep with private concrete driveway for automobiles. Garage space.

You must see all the other features to fully appreciate the exceptional value at

$8,250. $1,000 cash, balance $55 a month covering principal and interest.

Take Rogers Ave., Nostrand Ave., St. John's Place, Ocean Ave., or Franklin Ave. cars to Crown St. Representative on the property.

REALTY ASSOCIATES
162 REMSEN STREET
Phone Main 6480. **Brooklyn, N. Y.**



CRAFTSMAN HOMES
$5,500 WITH GARAGE

Open fireplace, steam heat, parquet floors, electric lights, etc. Most artistic, best built homes in Greater New York for the money. Beautiful decorations.

High-class restricted community; only 2 minutes' walk from Kings Highway Station of new Sea Beach subway NOW RUNNING from Municipal Building, Park Row, N. Y. Fare, 5c.

Send for booklet "B," or, better still, call and be convinced. You'll be well pleased. Phone Bath Beach 635.

Otto Singer, 248 Kings Highway, Bkn.

Mapleton Park

Only 29 Min. from Municipal Bldg.
Park Row, City Hall, on
Sea Beach Subway.
Beautifully Decorated, 7-Room, Semi-Detached Brick Houses, $4,500 to $9,000.
Payments—just like rent—little cash. Booklet No. 1
Alco Building Co., 60 Liberty St. Phone 2552 Cort.
Property Office, 20th Ave. Station (local trains). Phone 1118 Bath Beach.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

29 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY
On Jamaica Bay

HOWARD BEACH

Improved Waterfront Lots No Assessments
$10 Down, Easy Payments
Secures Bungalow Plot
Summer Recreation—All-Year Comfort—Finest Bathing, Boating and Fishing.

Take L. I. R. R. from Penn. Sta., Manhattan, or Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, to Ramblersville Sta., on property.
HOWARD ESTATES DEVELOPMENT CO.
F. W. Kavanaugh, Pres. Myer Nussbaum, Treas.
51 Chambers Street, New York.

AT ELMHURST

NEW DETACHED 1-FAMILY HOUSES.

I have just finished 4 detached houses of different designs, in the best restricted streets of Elmhurst, where there are sewers and all city improvements; houses have 7 and 8 rooms and tiled baths, steam heat, electric and gas; some have beamed ceilings in dining room; all the kitchens are large; interior is finished in the natural hardwood, parquet floors, all modern improvements; beautiful locations, close to trolley, elevated line, and railroad station, all running to Manhattan. Prices $6,000, $7,000, $8,500; take $1,000 cash, easy terms. Call Sunday and all week, owner and builder, George C. Johnston, 75 Kingsland Av., near Elmhurst Bridge, Elmhurst.

Forest Hills Gardens

"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."
15 Minutes from Herald Square.
SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.
Send for Booklet B.

TRUE DUTCH COLONIAL
$7,500—NOT $14,000.

The most popular and beautiful type of Colonial period, modelled after house costing $14,000, only smaller; 7 rooms, bath, gas, electricity, parquet decorations; open fireplace, centre hall, casement doors to end piazza, hedge, shrubbery, 60x100; tennis club, excellent neighborhood; easy terms. Photo.
F. W. SCUTT & CO.,
336 FULTON ST., JAMAICA.

QUEEN ANNE COTTAGE
OVERLOOKING THE SOUND.

8 rooms and bath; hot water heat; all improvements; sewer, water, gas, electricity; large plot; 30 minutes from Herald Square; restricted neighborhood; private bathing beach; $500 cash; balance to suit. C. STEPHENSON, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. Phone, 1760 Greeley.

$100 CASH BUYS 7 ROOM HOUSE

All improvements; 35 minutes from city; balance $16 monthly; title guaranteed. FLORAL, Box 139 Times Downtown.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

DOUGLAS MANOR.

The Ideal North Shore suburban home; boating, bathing, fishing; 22 minutes by electric train from Penn. Station; 9-room stucco house, with 2 baths; a large plot on the hill overlooking Bay and Sound, and one on the shore for bargain prices; write or call for photos and full particulars. J. Hart Welch, Douglaston.

Can You Spare 50c. Per Week?

That amount will purchase 4 very choice lots at Huntington, L. I., $50 each; near schools, churches, and trolley; high and dry; title guaranteed; call for free tickets. HUNTINGTON ESTATES, C-5 Hanson Place, B'klyn. Opp. Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

A Brentwood Bungalow

for rent, $50 per month; just completed; seven rooms and bath, two sleeping porches; electricity, water, hot water heat, cement cellar; two blocks from station; plot 100x174; pine trees; excellent all-year home. E. H. McWHORTER, 1 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

BUNGALOWS WITH GARAGE

7-room, $4,600 | Cost Owner
8-Room, $5,500. | $17.40 to $22.50

per month to own a beautiful up-to-date house in restricted section, located along Ocean Parkway, Brighton Beach L and Sea Beach Subway; 20 houses to select from; best references former purchasers. J. D. RANCK, Owner and Builder, 110 Av. I, Brooklyn; postal will bring you photos.

RICHMOND BOROUGH—SALE OR LET.

Have an Income Own Your Home

and have apartments to let that will give you rent free and pay all your carrying expenses. We have just completed several fine tile and stucco two-family houses, with up-to-date improvements, in fine location on Richmond Road, five-cent trolley line, thirty-five minutes from St. George Ferry to Manhattan. Five cents more for ferriage with a transfer will carry you to 155th Street in New York City.

These houses are on high ground at

NEW DORP MANOR,
Staten Island,

accessible by five-cent trolley to Midland Beach. Pure ocean air and city piped water in abundance. Four large rooms on each first floor and five rooms on each second floor.

You should investigate our offer and own a home by saving the rent you now pay for owning nothing.

A SMALL AMOUNT DOWN

to guarantee careful usage, and then $30 monthly. If interested, call at 1 o'clock weekday or Sunday, and we will take you to our property at our expense. Or write for our free map.

STATEN ISLAND HOMES CO., 25 Ann St., Near Nassau St., N.Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

GARDEN CITY

Beautiful Homes for Sale, $8,500 to $45,000.
Also for Rent, furnished and unfurnished, $50 to $500 per month.

GARDEN CITY IS FAMOUS

for its golf and country sports, its great hotel, schools and attractive homes; its delightful climate and absolutely pure water.

ALL CITY IMPROVEMENTS
35 minutes by electric service.

GAGE E. TARBELL,
320 Fifth Av., New York.

GREAT NECK

60x125 ft., 9 rooms, 3 baths, garage. Price, $11,500.
110x107 ft., 10 rooms, 2 baths. Price, $17,500.
Three-quarter acres, 10 rooms, 2 baths, garage. Price, $12,500.
Eighteen acres, large house, garage and outbuildings. Price, $75,000.
Your ideal home, for sale or rent, can be obtained by addressing

Tel. Great Neck—174 **Frank Crowell** Great Neck Station, L. I.

$3,400 COTTAGE

Golden opportunity to become owner of first-class, all-year home, with money wasted paying rent; 6 large rooms, bath; latest and extra improvements; steam heat, gas; spacious porches, large garden; select location; 25 miles out; overlooking Great South Bay; boating, fishing, tennis courts; station, 5 minutes' walk; small first payment, remainder as rental. A. B. McCord, Bellmore, L. I.

GARDEN CITY HOME BARGAIN.

Mortgage company authorizes sale, delightful home at low price, $9,500; 12 rooms, 2 baths, large, sunny living room, open fireplace, electric lights, gas, sewer, 8 bedrooms, newly decorated, painted; piazza, privet hedge, shrubbery; fine surroundings; tennis and golf nearby; easy terms.

F. W. SCUTT & CO.,
336 FULTON ST., JAMAICA, N. Y.

4-ROOM HOUSE, $950

Large corner plot of level ground for cultivation and poultry; on South Shore; few minutes from Bay and station; easy commutation; only $75 cash; balance $7 monthly; act quick. C. OWNER, 5 Hanson Place, B'klyn. Opp. Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

A CEDARHURST BARGAIN.

New stucco house, 10 rooms, 3 tiled baths, sun parlor; hardwood trim, parquet floors; on 100x100 corner; every city convenience; 32 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; will sacrifice.
H. C. KNOWLES, 105 Garfield Pl., Bklyn.

ALL-YEAR BUNGALOW

near Atlantic Ocean; 5 rooms and bath; all improvements, including heat; 42 minutes from city; short distance to trolley and station. C. SOUTH SIDE, 248 West 34th Street, N. Y.

BRENTWOOD
dealth in
BRENTWOOD PINES
New Houses for Sale easiest terms
Write for full particulars.
Brentwood Realty Co., 1 W. 34th St., N. Y.

5-ROOM BUNGALOW

on hilltop overlooking the Sound; few minutes to station; short distance to city; water and electricity; price $2,950; $100 down; balance $15 monthly. C. BUNGALOW, 248 West 34th St., N. Y. Phone, 1760 Greeley.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SEA SHORE—COUNTRY—CITY
AT
CITY ISLAND
(The Island Beautiful)
Borough of the Bronx, New York City

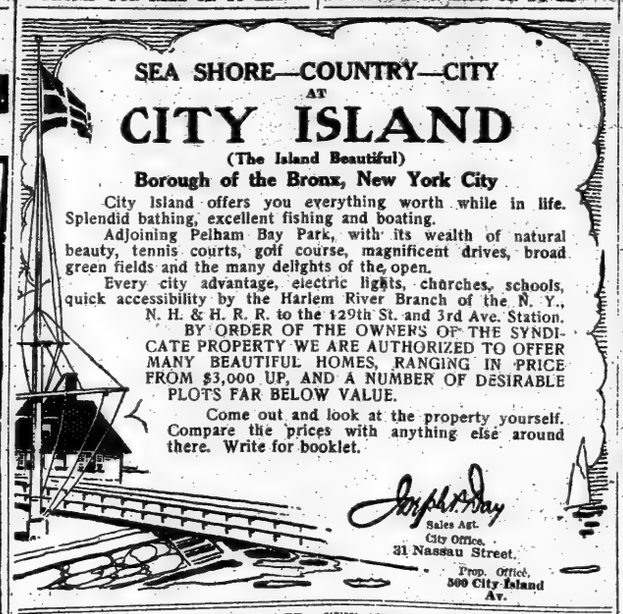
City Island offers you everything worth while in life. Splendid bathing, excellent fishing and boating.

Adjoining Pelham Bay Park, with its wealth of natural beauty, tennis courts, golf course, magnificent drives, broad green fields and the many delights of the open.

Every city advantage, electric lights, churches, schools, quick accessibility by the Harlem River Branch of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. to the 129th St. and 3rd Ave. Station.

BY ORDER OF THE OWNERS OF THE SYNDICATE PROPERTY WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO OFFER MANY BEAUTIFUL HOMES, RANGING IN PRICE FROM $3,000 UP, AND A NUMBER OF DESIRABLE PLOTS FAR BELOW VALUE.

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On Deep Water with Railroad Facilities

Property located midway between Newark and Jersey City, N. J., 5 **MILES FROM N. Y. CITY HALL,** fronting on the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers; in the heart of the

World's Greatest Labor Market

crossed by
FOUR RAILROADS
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Erie Railroad

Newark Bay and Passaic River Channels up to the property 20 feet at low tide.

Property suitable for any kind of manufacturing or commercial enterprise requiring tide water and railroad facilities.

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WILL SELL or LEASE
modern reinforced concrete
4 STORY LOFT and FACTORY BUILDING,
50x100,
with large elevator, automatic sprinkler system, low insurance, steel framed windows.

IN EXCELLENT LOCATION,
half block from passenger and freight stations.

REASONABLE TERMS.
Will subdivide to suit.
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FACTORIES BUILT TO SUIT.

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Highest Point on Coast Between Maine and Florida.

CONSISTING of 200 acres, divided into suitable building plots, fully restricted. Attractive prices. Delightful scenery. Over a mile of water front. State automobile Boulevard traverses property. Within easy access of the Sandy Hook steamers of the New Jersey Central Railroad.

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Price $5,500, Including Garage.

$500 cash required; for business reasons must sell. This house is on a large plot and is up to date and modern; has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook, with open fireplace; large closets, sanitary gas kitchen, tiled bathroom, large piazza.

Location within 30 minutes of New York, with good transportation. Schools, clubs, churches, etc. All the conveniences, sewer, water, gas, electricity, high elevation.

This is not a speculative house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars and permits.

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50 minutes from B'way; 115 trains in and out daily; elevation up to 650 feet; pure air and water; unexcelled schools and social advantages.

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Send stamp for beautifully illustrated booklet.

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24 acres, house, and barn..... $3,300.00
14 acres, no buildings 1,500.00
10 acres, house, and barn..... 3,650.00
This house has bath, kitchen range, and furnace.
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built by Montclair Construction Co., sold with absolute guarantee; centre hall, living room, dining room, butler's pantry, all tiled kitchen, large palm room, 7 chambers, 3 tiled baths, sleeping porch, large plot, shade, shrubbery; easy drive to Erie R. R. Station, opp. Lackawanna Terminal. (Phone 675.)

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$25 Secures Two $125 Lots
$40 " " $200 "
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"The Mountain Park Town."
FOR RENT (Unfurnished).
Houses for Rental from $60 to $500 Per Month.

SPECIAL—Attractive modern residence, 12½ rooms, 3 baths; billiard room; garage; near school and station. Per year.....$1,500

FURNISHED

COLONIAL HOUSE, 11 rooms, 3 baths, steam, electricity; solarium; centrally located. Month.....$200

MOUNTAINSIDE RESIDENCE, 11 rooms, 2 baths; large garage. Month.....$150

THE TRUTH About Montclair.
Average elevation about 400 feet above sea level.
57 Trains Daily to New York.

Our advice to strangers is to RENT for a year BEFORE Buying.
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Real Estate Brokers.
Opp. Lackawanna Terminal,
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

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LONG BRANCH
112 ft. frontage on Atlantic Ave.
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New house, delightfully planned; four large bedrooms, 2 baths, American steam heat, fine bathroom, electricity, gas kitchen, artesian water. A challenge house; very best construction and a beauty. $6,200.

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This very attractive house is located on a restricted corner, size 100x185 feet. Only 20 minutes from New York. Splendid train service.

There are nine rooms, in addition to two solariums, two baths, two fireplaces, butler's pantry, large closets, etc. Fine shade trees. Special price to effect prompt sale.

For full information and appointment to inspect, address **F. D. OSMAN,** (OWNER,) **88 Montrose Ave., Rutherford, N. J.**

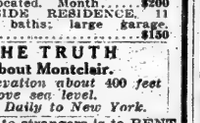
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Furnished* or Unfurnished†

Rooms.	Baths.	Outbuildings.	Area.	Rental.	Sales Price.
18	3	Stables, hennery, &c.	4 Acres.	$1,400*†	$50,000
14	3	Stable & Garage.	2 "	1,800†	30,000
10	5	Garage.	½ "	1,400*	
11	2		1 "	1,000†	
10	1	Stables, hennery, &c.	10 "	900†	
11	2	Garage, hennery.	1 "	900*†	17,000
9	3	Garage.	½ "	900†	10,500
9	1		½ "	600†	8,500
Vacant Property well situated in			½ " or more.		2,250†

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3 MODERN HOMES
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NEARLY COMPLETED.
CAN BE FINISHED TO SUIT.
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8, 9 and 10 Rooms
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14 ACRES.

Commuting distance; overlooking lake; modern house, 6 master's bedrooms, 3 baths, 3 servants' rooms and bath, cottage for chauffeur, gardener's cottage; all kinds of fruit. House built 4 years ago. Price $40,000.

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Tell me about what you want and let me send you special list.
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For Sale AT **20 ACRES** with 9-room house, 2 baths, steam heat, electric lights, 18x36, garage, chicken houses, fruit, high elevation.
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FOR SALE 2 ACRES and a 6-ROOM house.
Orchard, shade, main road, 2½ miles out.
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Easy commuting—trolleys at Depot to all points.
VERY REASONABLE PRICES.
Many Bargains NOW. Sale and Rent.
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Van Cortlandt Terrace,

SOUTH YONKERS.

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Remodeled Colonial Farmhouse, 7 sleeping rooms, 2 baths; hardwood floors, hot water heat; electricity; SEVEN ACRES of high ground; quantities of fruit, asparagus bed, shade trees; fine view of Sound.
PRICE ONLY $25,000.
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Acre and ½-Acre Building Sites —At most reasonable prices.

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Modernized house, perfect condition, situated in midst of wonderful parklike grounds, with grand trees and shrubs, large flower and vegetable gardens; fruit of all kinds; tennis court, greenhouse, garage and poultry house; yacht, country and golf clubs at hand. This property must be sold, and price has been reduced to $16,500; easy terms. For photos and details apply to
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NEW STUCCO HOUSES, Commodious and modern
In every detail; $75 to $300 per month.
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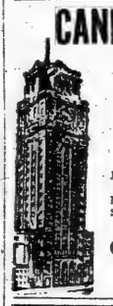
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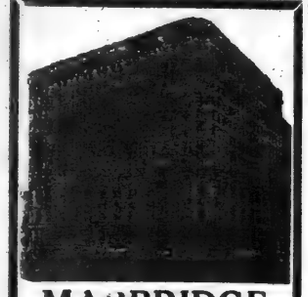
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2,200 SQUARE FEET in very desirable Fourth Avenue building, suitable for salesroom or light manufacturing.
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Excellent shipping facilities.
In line with Jersey Junction Connecting Railroad.
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Near all railroads. Well-lighted brick building, suitable for light manufacturing purposes.
Ground floor 7,500 sq. ft., of which 4,500 sq. ft. is cemented 2 ft.; top floor also 7,500 ft.; second floor 4,500 sq. ft.
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Apply to Land Agent, Foot of Fifth Street, Hoboken, N. J., or your own broker.

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Suitable for machine shop, equipped with two traveling cranes, dimensions, 45x100 feet, three floors, one block from 14th St. Ferry. Apply
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In Each and Every Room
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HOTEL NOBLETON
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216 W. 89th Street
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A centrally located apartment house in a most desirable residential neighborhood, convenient to Subway, elevated and surface lines.
6 Rooms, 2 Baths
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Rentals $1,300 and up.
Exceptionally spacious rooms, foyers and corridors, with roomy closets. Renting agent on premises, or apply to
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Modern fireproof apartment, 7, 8, 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Rentals $1,600 up.
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Only one Apartment to lease.
5 rooms and 2 baths with large foyer, $1,150.
Apply to Manager on premises, or SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents, 162 W. 72d St., or
J. AXELROD,
OWNER.
200 W. 72d Street. Cor. B'way.

Exclusive Bachelor Apartments
Nineteen West Fifty-fourth Street, a few doors from the University Club.
Apply on premises or to
Wm. A. White & Sons
46 Cedar Street
Telephone 5700 John

7 & 8 ROOMS 2 BATHS
RENTALS $1,380 TO $1,800
207 West 56th St.,
Between Broadway and 7th Ave.
Apply on Premises or
MOORE & WYCKOFF
546 5th Avenue
Corner 45th St. 'Phone 1263 Bryant.

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.
Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.
Two Apartments suitable for physicians.
Modern plumbing. Parquet floors.
Apply at Office,
175 West 58th St.

302-306 W. 79th St.
Bet. West End Ave. & Riverside Drive.
5, 6 & 7 ROOMS
Modern FIREPROOF building, located on the West Side's most FASHIONABLE street. Rooms large and bright; hardwood floors. Most desirable home for refined families who demand the best of service.
Rents $780 to $1,200 per Year.
Superintendent on Premises.

225 West End Ave.
N. W. Corner 70th Street.
EXCEPTIONAL VALUE
One Apartment of 11 Rooms and 2 Baths, $1,500
Lease and occupancy from Oct. 1.

250 W. 88 ST.
BETWEEN
B'WAY & WEST END AV.
THE METROPOLITAN
6-7 ROOM APTS., $1,400 TO $1,680.

THE KNICKERBOCKER
247 Fifth Avenue
DUPLEX HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT
Also a small
NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT

261 Central Park West
N. W. CORNER 86TH ST.
9 Room Aparts. $2,000 Up
First Class Fireproof
A—A—A— YOUR IDEAL AT LAST.
How would YOU like to select first-class furnishings and decorations to suit entirely YOUR OWN discriminating tastes and requirements? You can do this in the newest, sunniest apartment hotel in New York for $60 per month, two rooms and bath. HOTEL NOBLETON, between Broadway and Columbus Av., one block from express subway and "L" stations.

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d.
Eight large, light rooms, bath; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated, and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

THE EVANSTON
90th St. & West End Ave.
To sublease, apartment of 8 exceptionally large rooms, 3 baths. Inquire Supt. on premises. Telephone 9513 Riverside.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

An Apartment That Is a Real Home

Some people prefer to buy an old house rather than build a new one, because there is about an old house a livability, a character, which cannot be duplicated.

For the same reason some people prefer one of the older apartment houses built in the days of leisurely comfort, when expense of building was not so great.

Such houses offer bigger rooms, more rooms, more closets and a certain indescribable air of homelikeness that more than compensates for the lack of the ultra-modern improvements of the newest houses.

This is especially true when the rents for the same amount of space average lower than in the newest apartments.

Such a house is **495 WEST END AVENUE,** (southwest corner of 84th Street.) Night and day hall, elevator and telephone service. There are now available the following:

9 Rooms and 3 Baths - - - $2,000.00
10 Rooms and 3 Baths - - - 2,600.00
11 Rooms and 3 Baths, $2,200.00 to 2,700.00

As these apartments have their own personality, you must see them to appreciate what they really offer you. Floor plans will be sent on request.

Loton H. Slawson Company 171 Madison Avenue, New York
Agent and Manager.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

36 Central Park South
Between 5th and 6th Avs.
Overlooking lake section of Central Park.
ALL CONVENIENCES OF A MODERN HOTEL AND APARTMENT HOUSE COMBINED
New 14-story high-class apartment house; steel construction; absolutely fireproof; three high-speed elevators.
2-3-5 Rooms, 1 to 3 Baths
Dining room on first floor. Service in rooms if desired.
SATISFACTORY REFERENCES INDISPENSABLE.
Resident owner as manager assures high-class service.
Geo. K. Rose, Treas. & Resident Mgr.

For the Best Value on the West Side
INSPECT THE
Recently Completed 12 Story Apartment House,
562 WEST END AVE.
AT 87TH ST.
Having two Apartments on a floor of
9 Spacious Rooms and 3 Baths.
Living Room, 17x22; Dining Room, 15x20; Bedrooms, 13x17.
Every Modern Convenience. White Attendants.
Exceptionally Low Rentals
Apply on premises, or
Derschuch & Co., 150 Broadway

6-7-8 ROOMS
$1,000 to $1,700
Especially desirable. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. LIVING ROOM 19x19; OVERLOOKING PRETTIEST PART OF CENTRAL PARK.
Ardsley Hall
92D ST.,
S. W. corner; elevated one block, subway three blocks; excellent service.
Ewing, Bacon & Henry
101 Park Av. M. H. 2500.

10 & 11 ROOMS
3 baths.
Rental $2,000 to $3,000
Best value for the money in town.
ALL LIGHT, OUTSIDE ROOMS.
125 Riverside Drive
NORTH CORNER OF 84TH ST.
Also 8 rooms, $1,600 to $1,800.

THE ASHFORD
131 West 110th St.,
Opposite Central Park, Between Lenox & 7th Aves.
Elevator Apartment,
Convenient to Subway & "L."
4 Rooms—$50 to $55
5 Rooms—$65
6 Rooms—$75

Corner 88th Street
THE CHESTERFIELD
260 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms, $1,500 to $2,400
with 2 and 3 Baths. Yearly.
For lease beginning October. Fireproof, 10-story elevator apartment; efficient day and night service, including door and carriage attendants.
ASSOCIATED PROPERTIES, Inc.,
384 5TH AVE. Tel. Mad. Sq. 3908.

BEVERWYCK APARTMENTS,
39-41 West 27th Street.
Newly furnished Apartments. Parlor, bedroom, and bath. Large rooms. Central location. Especially adapted to bachelors. Reasonable terms.

"ST. CLOUD"
252 WEST 91ST ST.
7-8 ROOM APARTMENTS.
$900-$1,100.
HIGHEST CLASS ELEVATOR HOUSE. BEST VALUE IN THE CITY.

109th, 204 West, Near Broadway
4-5 Rooms and Bath — Beautiful apartments, electricity; phone; hall service; hardwood floors; beautiful entrance. — $30 $40
OWNER'S MANAGEMENT.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

9 Rooms and 3 Baths
RENTAL $3,100 & $3,300.
Absolutely Fireproof. Modern in all details.
WELLSMORE,
77th St. and Broadway.
Open Evenings.
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.
299 Madison Av., cor. 41st St.
Tel. 1481—Murray Hill.

ORVISTA
Apartments
NEW 12-STORY Fireproof
35 West 81st St.
½ block Columbus Av. Elevated.
½ block Central Park Entrance.
Southern Exposure.
Magnificent View.
Exclusive. Refined Section.
2 VACANT SUITES
8 Large Rooms, 3 Baths.
Beautifully laid out.
Artistically decorated.
Every Modern Appointment.
Moderate Rentals.
Under Owner's Management.
Apply Resident Superintendent.
PHONE 4965 SCHUYLER

471-472-473-474-475-476 CENTRAL PARK WEST
Corner 107th Street
8 Room Apartments, $800 & Up.

THE PEMBROKE
10-12 West 93d St.
8 Room Apartments, $780 to $1,200.
These apartments have all improvements and excellent service. Apartments suitable for Doctor in each. Agent on premises.
HOPKINS & BOYD, Agents,
11 West 39th St. Phone 7175 Bryant.

320 West 87th St.
High Class Fireproof Apartment,
8 rooms, 3 baths, $2,400
10 rooms, 3 baths, $2,500 to $3,000.
Most refined and delightful Apartments in high-class private house neighborhood.
749 West End Av.
High Class Apartment House,
7 rooms, foyer, 3 baths, $1,500 to $1,900.
5 rooms, foyer, 1 bath, $1,000 to $1,300.
Light on all four sides.
Frank L. Fisher Co.,
148 West 72d St.

226 W. 70th St.
Bet. Broadway & West End Av.
Fireproof Elevator Apartments Just Completed.
Only one Apartment left,
6 Rooms, 2 Baths
Rent $1,300.
ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS.
With every improvement that is looked for in the modern type apartments.
Strictly Private House Block.
Just a Step to Subway & "L."

226 W. 70th St.
Bet. Broadway & West End Av.
Fireproof Elevator Apartments Just Completed.
3-4 Rooms-Bath
Rent $950 and $1,000.
LIVING ROOMS 13x19.
With every improvement that is looked for in the modern type apartments.
Strictly Private House Block.
Just a Step to Subway & "L."

87TH ST., WEST, 59-63.
Very desirable apartments of 6 and 7 rooms. Rent $60 and $65 per month. Apply premises or LEWIS B. PRESTON, INC., 165 Broadway.

294-295 CENTRAL PARK WEST
Eight rooms, bath; rents $1200-$1300
Entrance Hall and Aparments newly decorated; one suitable for docter or dentist. Apply Supt. on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Great Rent Reduction
New Elevator Apartments

The Northern
Northwest Cor. 181st St. & Northern Av.
3 blocks west of Broadway.
Subway station at 181st St.
Immense rooms and finest in city. Size 16x20 feet. Southern exposure.

9 Rooms, 2 Baths, Butler's Pantry (Corner)	$95	Formerly $125
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, Butler's Pantry (Corner)	$75-$85	Formerly $110
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, Butler's Pantry	$70	Formerly $80
6 Rooms, 1 Bath, Butler's Pantry	$60	Formerly $75
5 Rooms, 1 Bath, Butler's Pantry	$50	Formerly $60

The Kenilworth
45 Pinehurst Av.,
Northeast Cor. 179th St.
Highest location in city, most desirable residential section.
All rooms outside and extraordinarily large.

7 Rooms, 2 Baths (Front)	$70	Formerly $75 to $80
6 Rooms, 2 Baths (Front)	$55-$60	Formerly $65 to $70
5 Rooms & Bath (Front)	$50	Formerly $55
4 Rooms & Bath (Front)	$40	Formerly $45

Riverside Drive, 745 Southeast Corner 152d St. **Onondaga**
Highest altitude on Riverside Drive, with magnificent views of the Hudson and Palisades. Spacious Rooms, with every convelvable improvement.

7 Rooms, 3 Baths (Corner)	$95 to $100	Formerly $110
7 Rooms, 2 Baths	$65 to $80	Formerly $90
6 Rooms, 2 Baths	$55 to $70	Formerly $85

Regent Hall
3100 Broadway,
Northeast Corner 123d St.
High-class house; convenient to subway; block from Grant's Tomb and Riverside Drive.

7 Rooms, 2 Baths (Corner)	$65-$70	Formerly $80 to $85
6 Rooms & Baths	$55-$60	Formerly $65
5 Rooms & Bath	$40-$50	Formerly $55 to $60
4 Rooms & Bath, (GROUND FLOOR FRONT, ADAPTED FOR PHYSICIAN)	$45	Formerly $50

New Fireproof Apartments
310 & 320 West 86th St.
(Just west of West End Avenue)
Suites of six, seven and eight rooms, in addition to large foyers. Three bathrooms in each apartment. The whole scheme is rather finer and better than one might expect to find in apartments except on Fifth Avenue.
Rentals from $1,600 to $3,000
Now ready for occupancy
Loton H. Slawson Company 171 Madison Avenue, New York
Agent and Manager.

A Corner Apartment of Eight Rooms and Two Baths at $1,400 rental. A Suite of Seven Rooms and Two Baths at $1,600 and a Five Room Suite with Two Baths, $720, are for lease in
The Hampstead
S. W. Cor. Broadway & 161st St.
This Building is a duplicate of the "Letchworth" at N. W. Cor. Broadway & 160th St., in which every apartment is leased.
These Apartments compare favorably with those renting for double our rentals a little further downtown.
RENTING AGENT ON THE PREMISES.
HERBERT DONGAN CONSTRUCTION COMPANY,
600 West 161st St. Telephone, Audubon—3832.

Washington Heights Apartments

The Kimberley
559 WEST 164TH ST.
100 feet from Broadway.
Every convience.
ELEVATOR, VACUUM CLEANER, &c.
Must be seen to be appreciated.
All 4 & 5 Room Apartments Rented.
Two 6-Room Flats Left—Rent $60.

Ascot Court
570 WEST 182D ST.,
one block from Subway Station.
Every improvement except elevator.

The Mortimer
201 WEST 122D ST.,
Corner Apartment, 7 Rooms and Bath.
Every improvement except elevator.
Rent $40 to $55.

The Helen
470 WEST 146TH ST.
Elevator Apartments.
4 & 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $28 to $45.

Rosalind Court
510 WEST 144TH ST.,
near 145th St. Subway Station.
Elevator. 'Phones; newly decorated.
4, 5 & 6 Rooms & Bath.
Rents $32 to $55.

The Clifton
604 WEST 146TH ST.,
near Riverside Drive;
one block from Subway Station.
Every improvement except elevator.
4 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $28 and $30.

601 West 132d Street
corner of Broadway.
4 & 5 Rooms and Bath.
Heat and hot water; newly decorated.
Rents $20 to $37.

500 West 135th St.
Choice Corner Flats.
2 Blocks from Subway.
4 & 5 Rooms & Bath.
Rents $23 to $35.

These apartments can be seen at any time. Superintendent in each house. They are conveniently located to either Subway, Elevated or Surface Cars, schools and churches.
DUFF & BROWN CO.
1,717 Amsterdam Av., cor. 145th. 'Phones, Audubon—7200-7201.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE BORCHARDT,
220 West 98th St., Cor. B'way
Modern 12 Story Fireproof House.
7 ROOMS, Foyer, 2-3 Baths, $1,350 to $1,900. 8 ROOMS, Foyer, 3 Baths, $1,800 to $2,000.
Rooms large and light; excellent service.
STUART ARMS,
226 West 97th St., near B'way
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1400-$1600
2 Room Kitchenettes, Bath, $540-$600.
Rooms very large, abundant closets.
Resident Manager on Premises.
COLUMBIA HEIGHTS.
THE MELVILLE,
Amsterdam Ave. at 118th St.
THE WINTHROP,
5-6-7 Rooms, $600-$900.
All Night Service.

AVONMORE
2,131 Broadway,
Between 74th and 75th Sts.
7 & 8 Rooms, $1,100-$1,800
Southern and Western Exposure.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

80th St., 153 West.
Seven rooms and bath in a carefully managed house; have electric lights, &c.; convenient to "L" and Subway; references required.

150-152 West 106th Street
Elevator apartment, 7 large, light rooms; all improvements; rent $1,000-$1,200.
Owner and Superintendent on premises.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

AMHERST
204 West 110th St.
8 ROOMS $1,700
3 BATHS PER ANNUM

STRAND VIEW
309 West 99th St.
Near West End Ave.
7 ROOMS $1,500
2 BATHS PER ANNUM
Under the Management of
Bing & Bing, 119 W. 40th St.
Tel. Bryant—6410.
Manager on Premises.

Harperley Hall
Central Park West at 64th St.
Choice Apartments for Fall Renting.
2 to 10 Rooms, Rents $720 to $4,000
Exceptional Service; All Modern Conveniences, Including Refrigeration.
Restaurant on Premises.
Under Ownership Management.

2 WEST 83D ST.
Corner High-Grade Elevator House, Overlooking Central Park.
Duplex Apt., 9 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,300.
Also 6 and 7 rooms and bath.
Rents, $900 to $1,200.
GEO. A. BOWMAN, 121 West 42d St.

1 or More Rooms
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.
In "The Calumet," high-class family hotel, 340 West 57th St., catering to refined patronage. Superior restaurant and service. Doctor's suite, 3 rooms, ground floor.

38 West 59th St.
FACING PARK
2-3, OR 6 ROOM KITCHENETTE APTS.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Slawson & Hobbs
162 West 72d Street
Near Broadway Tel. Col. 7240

The Hamilton
420 Riverside Drive
North Corner 114th St.
A new, absolutely fireproof apartment house; overlooks Riverside Park and the Hudson.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 baths, $1,300 to $2,200.

The Oregon
162 West 54th St.
S. E. Corner Seventh Ave.
A new 12-story fireproof apartment; all outside windows, insuring light and ventilation. Extra maids' rooms.
3, 4, 5, 6 rooms & bath, $900 to $1,700.

The Halsworth
645 West End Ave.
Southwest Corner 92d St.
One of the latest new-type 12-story apartment houses in the exclusive West Side residential section.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms, 2 to 3 baths, $1,200 to $2,000.

La Rochelle
57 West 75th St.
A handsome modern fireproof building; large light apartments; long distance telephone in each apartment.
7 rooms and bath, $1,200 to $2,000.

The Cornwall
255 West 90th St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
A new 12-story apartment house of concrete; soundproof floors and partitions.
7, 8 & 9 rooms, 2 & 3 baths, $1,800 to $2,200.

The Rexor
600 West 116th St.
Southwest Corner Broadway.
A 12-story steel fireproof structure in a neighborhood noted for its exclusive apartment corner. 5, 6, 7 rooms, 2 & 3 baths, $1,050-$2,100.

105 West 72d St.
Bet. B'way & Columbus Av.
A new 12-story fireproof apartment house; accessible location with southern exposure.
4 & 5 rooms, 1 & 2 baths, $1,300 to $1,000.

The Hillcrest
430 West 116th St.
Situated on the crest of Cathedral Heights—the highest part of the city. These apartments have exceptionally light rooms.
8 rooms, 2 baths, $1,500-$1,700.

Georgean Court
58 Central Park West
S. W. Corner 66th St.
A nine-story fireproof building with all latest improvements known to modern architecture.
8 & 10 rooms, 2 & 3 baths, $2,300 to $2,900.

The Pamlico
97 Central Park West
Bet. 69th and 70th Sts.
Fireproof building; large and airy apartments; very select neighborhood; day and night elevator service.
7 and 8 rooms and bath, $1,100 to $1,600.

Bonair
601 West 142d St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
A modern elevator apartment at most reasonable rents. Convenient to Subway station. Rooms large and light.
5 and 7 rooms and bath, $600 to $900.

The Stuart
250 West 94th St.
S. W. Corner Broadway.
The apartments are well planned and rooms are all large and light; near transit lines.
8 & 9 rooms, 1 & 2 baths, $1,200 to $1,500.

The Lucania
235 West 71st St.
Bet. B'way & West End Ave.
Situated on one of the most exclusive residential streets of the West Side; convenient to theatres, clubs, hotels, etc. 3, 5 & 8 rooms, 1 & 2 baths, $900 to $1,800.

4 & 12 W. 92d St
Near Central Park West
A newly renovated house on a high class private block. Elevator, electric light, etc.
7 rooms and bath, $900 to $1,100.

304 West 92d St.
Near Riverside Drive
Adjoins the Halsworth Apartments. A high-class 8-story fireproof building; near 'bus line and subway.
5 and 6 rooms, 2 baths, $1,200 and $1,300.

375 Centr'l P'rk W.
Near 97th St.
Very desirable spacious apartments; modern improvements; convenient to transit lines.
7 and 8 rooms, 2 baths, $840 to $1,200.

Woodmere
561 West 141st St.
Northeast Corner Broadway.
10-story fireproof apartments; large, light rooms.
4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath, $600 to $1,000.

Lyndon Arms
524-525 Riverside Drive
Near 127th Street.
Beautiful views Riverside Drive, the Hudson and Palisades.
6 and 8 rooms and bath; $720 to $1,200.

Send for our 1915 Apartment House Directory which contains information regarding apartment houses under our exclusive management.

15 West 55th Street
New Fireproof Housekeeping Apartments
Now Open for Inspection
4 & 5 Rooms, 1 & 3 Baths
Rentals $1,500 to $2,700
Hotel Service If Desired
Provision is made in the building for additional servants quarters.
Geo. Backer Construction Co.
56 West 45th St. Telephone Bryant 793.

Apartments of Highest Character
Under the Personal Management of the Owners, Assuring Unequalled Service.

THE LUXONIA
305 West 72d St.
Bet. W. End. Av. & B'side Dr.
4-5-6 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,000.

THE SANFORD
229 West 78th St.
N. E. Corner Broadway.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,300.

THE SOPHOMORE
21 Claremont Av.,
Just Above 116th St.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths and Lavatory
Rents $1,405 to $1,600.

THE MENTONE
895 West End Av.
S. W. Corner 104th St.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,300.

PATERNO BROS., Owners and Builders, JOSEPH PATERNO, Pres.
Office, 601 West 115th St., at Broadway. Open Sunday.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

CORNER APARTMENTS
8 ROOMS AND 3 BATHS
RENTALS $2,400.
Absolutely Fireproof.
Modern Improvements.
CORNWALL
90th St. & Broadway.
Agent on premises, or
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents,
162 West 72d St.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

6 TO 8 ROOMS AND 3 BATHS
New, Modern and Absolutely Fireproof.
Rents $1,650 to $2,400.
120 West 86 St.
PARK STREET AND MOST CONVENIENT NEIGHBORHOOD.
Renting Agent on Premises.
GEO. A. BOWMAN,
121 W. 42d St. Tel. Bryant—9414.

7 Rooms $60
8 Rooms $80
1 West 102d St., or 424 Central Park West.
Elevator. Hall service. All other conveniences.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.,
30 East 42d St.

Fred'k Zittel & Sons

IN THE APTHORP. **Broadway and 79th Street** TEL., 9700—SCHUYLER.

Offer the following Elevator Apartments for Rent:—

801 West End Ave.,
N. W. Corner of 99th St.
Absolutely fireproof building conveniently located, close to 96th St. Subway express station and surface lines; large, airy rooms; every modern improvement.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,400 to $2,200.

The Prasada,
50 Central Park West.
South corner of 65th Street, overlooking Central Park.
Large rooms and closets.
8, 9 & 10 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $3,000.

The Dallieu,
101st St. and West End Avenue.
Southeast Corner.
Modern 12-story elevator apartment house. Thoroughly up-to-date in every particular.
6 Rooms and 3 Baths,
9 Rooms and 3 Baths,
Filtered water, elevator service, etc.
Rents $1,600 and $3,000.

251-55 West 98th Street,
Close to Subway Express Station.
Modern elevator apartment house of the most modern type; all light and airy rooms; southern exposure.
6 Rooms and 2 Baths.
$1,000 to $1,300.

The Runoia,
267 West 89th St.
New 8-story fireproof building; exceptional rooms and closets; modern in every respect.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $1,000.

Rafford Hall,
N. W. Corner Broadway and 144th St.
The rear apartments afford a splendid view of the Hudson River; all improvements; elevator service, etc.
One Apt. Suitable for Doctor.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $600 to $1,000.

The Arleigh,
620 West 115th St.
Modern elevator apartments. All modern improvements.
6, 7, 8 Rooms and 2 Baths.
$900 to $1,200.

The Rolyat,
Southwest Corner, Broadway and 140th St.
Large rooms, pantries, and closets.
Suites of 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $1,000 to $1,200.

St. Charles,
101 West 72d St.
Eight Large Rooms and Two Baths.
Must be seen to be appreciated: elevator service, etc.
Rents $1,200 to $1,300.

The Desmond,
2,026 Seventh Av., Near 121st St.
Building to be remodeled. Every improvement to be installed. Elevator service, etc.
8 Large Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,000.

The Montague,
203 West 94th Street,
Adjoining Broadway.
Very Attractive 5 and 6 Room Apartments.
Rents $600 to $720.

St. Evona,
N. E. Corner 135th St. and Broadway.
New six-story fireproof elevator apartment house; large, sunny rooms; southern exposure.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms.
Rents $540 to $1,100.

If these apartments do not meet with your approval, we have others that do not appear in this advertisement. A call at our office will save you much time and annoyance. We will mail you our booklet containing full descriptions of our houses on request.

Goodwin & Goodwin

260 Lenox Ave., N. E. Cor. 123rd St. Phone Harlem 6590.

Study the VALUES offered in these apartments and ask the tenants what kind of service they get, and you will understand why there are so few vacancies.

35 East 76th St.—(Adjoining corner of Park Av.)—7 rooms, $1,200; only one apartment left.
Albert Court—309 W. 93d St., (bet. West End and Riverside.)—Fireproof Building; 5, 6 and 7 rooms; $600 to $1,000.
Eleanor Court—317 W. 93d St., (near Riverside Drive.)—Fireproof building; 5, 6 and 7 rooms; $540 to $1,000.
Alclyde—Cor. 94th St. and Central Park West; 8 rooms and 2 baths; $1,400 to $1,800.
Newington—330 W. 95th St., (near Riverside.)—5, 6, 7 and 8 rooms; $600 to $1,050.
Chester—26 Lenox Av., (bet. 111th & 112th Sts.)—8 rooms, $720 to $780.
Romeyn—36 W. 112th St., (cor. Lenox Av.)—7 and 8 rooms, $900 to $900.
Abelard—1,885-7 Seventh Av., (near 115th St.)—7 and 8 rooms, $1,000 to $1,200.
Acadia—1,889-93 Seventh Av., (corner 115th St.)—7 and 8 rooms, $1,200 to $1,400.
Greylock & Stratford—371-373 W. 116th St.—7 and 8 rooms, $600 to $780.
Dacona Hall—620 W. 122d St., (cor. Claremont Av.)—5 and 6 rooms, $780 and $1,100.
Sarasota—512 W. 122d St., (between Broadway and Amsterdam Av.)—7 and 8 rooms, $780 to $900.
Cambridge—29 E. 124th St., (corner Madison Av.)—7 and 8 rooms, $600 to $1,000.
Oxford—25 E. 124th St., (near Madison Av.)—7 and 8 rooms, $600 to $900.
Harriet—1-3 W. 127th St., (cor. 5th Av.)—4 and 6 rooms, $480 to $720.
Yucatan—1,550 Amsterdam Av., (138th St.)—6 and 7 rooms, $540 to $720.
Trinidad—502 W. 139th St., (cor. Amsterdam Av., opposite City College.)—6 and 7 rooms, $540 to $800.
Bierstr Hall—567 W. 144th St., (cor. Broadway.)—7 rooms, $960. Suitable for dentist.
Lydia Court—545 W. 162d St., (near Broadway.)—5 and 6 rooms, $540 to $660.
Briarcliff—586 W. 162d St., (S. W. corner Broadway.)—5 and 6 rooms, $540 to $720.
The Alfredo—3,875 Broadway, (S. W. cor. 162d St.)—4, 5, 6 and 7 rooms, $480 to $780.
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Richmond Court—3,925 Broadway (S. W. cor. 164th St.)—4, 5 and 6 rooms, $480 to $800.
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$1,200 PER ANNUM UPWARD.

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Southwestern Exposure Prevails.

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HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
High-class elevator Apartments, eight large, light rooms; face Park south; living and dining room 37 ft.; excellent transit facilities; $1,100 up.

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High-class elevator apartments, eight rooms and bath; parquet floors; rent $1,100 to $1,200.

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7 to 11 Rooms, 2, 3 and 4 Baths.
Rents $2,100 to $7,000.
Including Electric Light and Refrigeration.
Vacuum Cleaner Service Free.
Extra Large Rooms.
All Bedrooms Face Private Garden.

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12 Story, 3 Elevators.
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Near Subway and "L"
4, 5 and 7 Rooms.
Rents $900 to $1,500.

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10-Story Fireproof.
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All Outside Rooms. 4 Exposures.

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Extra Large 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Connecting Bedrooms; Most Attractive.
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55 Central Park West.
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One Apt. on Floor—Southern Exposure.
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$1,800.
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8 Story Fireproof Modern Apartments.
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3,009 Broadway, near 123d St.
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East Side Broadway, 142d to 144th St.
4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
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10 Story, 3 Elevators.
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Including Refrigeration.
First floor for doctor.

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One Block from Riverside Drive.
Convenient to Subway.
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Maid service and electric light.
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One Apartment on each floor.
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Free Electric Light and Refrigeration.
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All outside rooms, with southern exposure. Most attractive.
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Rents $900 to $1,100.

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446 Central Park West.
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Modern Apartments.
8 and 9 Very Large Rooms,
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Extra Large Rooms.

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Excellent View of Hudson River.
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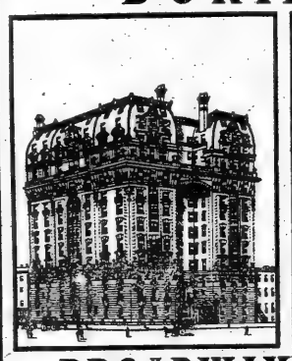
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Most Convenient Location
SUITES OF
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A modern fireproof apartment house containing every modern improvement.
Private House Rooms; abundant closet space; very attractive rental to desirable tenants.
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Beautiful 8-room and 2-bath Apts. in the choicest locality on the upper west side.
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7 large rooms, bath; single flat; all improvements; refined neighborhood; near L, subway; $40.

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Exceptionally Fine Apartment;
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Overlooking park; large, light, airy rooms; modern elevator house; rent very reasonable to desirable tenant. Apply Supt.

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8 LARGE ROOMS 2 BATHS
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Subway express 96th St. Sunny
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304 WEST 99TH ST.,
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7-8 LARGE ROOMS
Modern elevator house; all improvements.
Rentals $70 to $85.
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4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Elevator; Electric Light; $33 to $60.
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Excellent block; near West End Av.; six rooms; all improvements; rent, $35 to $40. Janitor, 256.

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Overlooking the Hudson and Palisades

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NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY
Suites of 4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 2 Baths
Rentals $480 to $1320
Special Arrangements on Leases Signed Prior to October 1st
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A BEAUTIFUL APARTMENT
of 8 or 9 very large outside rooms, 3 baths, occupying entire southwest wing, overlooking Hudson and Palisades; electric light; refrigeratio; separate laundry for each tenant; $2,700.
Smaller Apartment of 7 Rooms, $1,700
RESIDENTIAL MANAGER.

Riverside Drive with Broadway entrance and conveniences; elevator.
All outside 6 to 9 room apartments, $50 TO $85.
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4 to 6 large, beautiful rooms in elevator apartment, $33 to $55.

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3 rooms and bath, unfurnished.
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7 Rooms 2 Baths, $1,850.
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Corner Apartment, $2,950
Doctor's Corner Apt., $2,400

KELMSCOTT

316 West 79th St.

6 Rooms 2 Baths, $1,500
7 Rooms 2 Baths, $1,700 to $1,800
8 Rooms 3 Baths, $2,100 & $2,200
ALL ROOMS LARGE AND LIGHT.
Apply to Supt., on Premises, or
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NEAR BROADWAY.
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extraordinarily large, light rooms, 1 and 2 baths, $700 to $1,500. Every modern convenience. 9-story, absolutely fireproof elevator building, near Subway and Elevated Station.
Very desirable physician's apartment.

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Now Ready for Occupancy

"500 West End Avenue"
At Northeast Corner 84th Street
Southern, Eastern and Western Exposures.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms—Rentals $1,100 to $2,700.

"575 West End Avenue"
At Southwest Corner 88th Street
Overlooking Riverside Drive.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms—Rentals $1,200 to $2,300
and
Doctor's Apartment of 9 Rooms—Ground Floor Corner. Specially Arranged for Office and Home.

84th St., Corner Broadway
"The Alameda"
Southern and Eastern Exposures.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms—Rentals $1,200 to $2,400.

We have only one price for the apartments we manage

MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
56 West 45th Street
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Representatives on Premises

A NEW BUILDING

"771 West End Avenue"
At Northwest Corner 97th Street

There are 60 apartments in this building
Only Five Remain to be Let

One Apartment—6 Rooms, 3 Bathrooms
On 12th Floor ..... **Rental $1,500**

Four Apartments—5 Rooms, 2 Bathrooms
Overlooking Riverside .... **Rentals $1,000-$1,200**

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Apartments of Highest Character
Under Personal Management of the Owners, Assuring Unequalled Service.

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Largest rooms and most attractive floor plan on Drive. Dining room, 13x19; bedroom, 16x18; living rooms, 16x21, &c. Simplex and Duplex Apartments.
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Unusually desirable apartments, unsurpassed location, overlooking Columbia University's grounds. Extra large sunny rooms, all facing the outside; fine river view.
4-5-6-7 Rooms, 1-2-3 Baths.
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Near Broadway. Elevator.
5-6-7-12 Rooms, 1-3 Baths.
ELECTRICITY FREE
Rents $720 to $1,800.
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$70, at 91st St. Subway.
2,465 Broadway.—Seven room elevator apartment; all improvements. Apply Superintendent, or 'phone John—2429.

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TRANQUILLITY, DIGNITY & COMFORT.
3 and 4 rooms; modern elevator apartments; all conveniences; rents $32 to $45.

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The Waramaug
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7 Rooms and 2 Baths
$1,200—$1,300
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WHITE COURT,
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Between Broadway and Amsterdam Av.
Five and six rooms, large and light; select tenants; efficient service; $55 to $80. Premises, or
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Your decision rests on whether you like the apartment. You lose no time in unsatisfactory bargaining.

We have only one price for the apartments we manage.

It is our fundamental business policy.

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We invite you to visit these apartments. Our representatives will show you every courtesy.

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Chatsworth Annex
340 West 72d St.,
Bet. West End and Riverside.
The Carlisle Dwellings
450 West End Av., at 82d St.
483 WEST END AV.
N. W. Cor. 83d St.
500 WEST END AV.
N. E. Cor. 84th St.
THE ALAMEDA
N. W. Cor. Broadway & 84th St.
THE LANCASHIRE
353 West 85th St.
THE DORCHESTER
131 Riverside Drive, at 85th St.
575 WEST END AV.
S. W. Cor. 88th St.
345 WEST 88TH ST.
Bet. West End and Riverside.
771 WEST END AV.
N. W. Cor. 97th St.
THE STRAFFORD
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THE BRITANNIA
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East of Broadway.

These apartments are from five to eleven rooms, and rent from $1,000 to $5,000.

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Representatives on Premises.

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Some of the buildings under my management in which desirable apartments may be found:

The Devonshire,
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A ten-story fireproof building. Notably successful; personal attention of the management to tenants' requirements. Absolutely high-class house service guaranteed. 8 to 10 large rooms; foyers, reception hall; 2 and 3 baths.
Rents, $1,000 to $2,200.

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540 West 122d Street.
Apartments of 5 and 6 rooms.
Rents, $540 to $840.

The Katahdin,
N. E. Cor. Broadway & 113th St.
Apartments of 8 rooms.
Rents, $1,200 to $1,600.

205 to 211 W. 107 St.
Near Broadway.
Splendid large apartments. 7 rooms and bath. Strictly modern, high class.
$660 to $720 year.

The Bordeaux,
S. E. Cor. Riverside Drive & 127th Street.
Full River View.
Apartments of 6, 7, and 8 rooms.
Rents, $800 to $1,200.

The Grosvenor,
548 Riverside Drive.
Full River View.
Apartments of 7 rooms.
Rents, $720 to $1,000.

Crescent Court,
S. W. Cor. Claremont Ave. & 127th Street.
Apartments of 4, 5, 6 and 7 rooms.
Rents, $420 to $840.

25 West 65th St.
Near Broadway.
Large rooms. All light. Every convenience. Moderate rent.
$540 to $660 year.

High Class New Houses

GLEN CAIRN
270 Riverside Drive, Cor. 99th.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,600-$1,700
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,100
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,300-$2,500
Absolutely fireproof and sound-proof elevator apartments.

DAYTON COURT
85 Ft. Washington Av., Cor. 160th.
4-5-6 Rooms, $540 to $900
New, beautiful elevator apartments; in the highest and most healthful section of Washington Heights; street under supervision of Park Department. Rooms are extraordinarily large and light.

CHESBURNE
91 Fort Washington Av., Cor. 162d.
4-5-6-7 Rooms, $540 to $1,000
A magnificent elevator apartment. An ideal location, tree-lined avenue, overlooking Hudson and Palisades; every apartment isolated and complete as private dwelling; up-to-the-minute improvements.

65 Fort Washington Av.
Cor. 161st St.
4-5-6-7 Rooms, $540-$1,000
A high class elevator apartment house in Washington Heights' most beautiful residential section; delightful, spacious chambers, tremendously large closets and every newest improvement.

BERLIN RENTING AGENCY
Broadway, Cor. 162d St. 'Phone, Audubon—7478.
141 E. 17th St. 'Phone, Stuyvesant—3982.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

31-33 West 11th St.
Eight-story fireproof elevator Apartments, four and five room suites.
RENTS $80 TO $95.

45 West 11th St.
Eight-story fireproof elevator Apartment, four-room suites.
RENTS $50 TO $70.

82 West 12th St.
Six story elevator apartment; four-room Suites;
RENTS $40 TO $50.
J. IRVING WALSH,
73 West 11th Street.

West 80th St. and Broadway
ROYCROFT, 219 WEST 80TH ST.
SUBWAY AND ELEVATED STATION;
5 OUTSIDE ROOMS, $50 TO $65.

528 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
OPPOSITE GRANT'S TOMB.
127TH ST. SUBWAY STATION;
4-5-6 ROOMS, $50 TO $70.

7th Av 2031, The Larchmont, near 121st St., 4-6 outside rooms; all improvements. 'phone; $36-$48.
WILLIS, 125 West 116th St.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE CHERBURG,
1 West 92d St.,
Cor. Central Park West
High-Class Elevator Apartments
Extra Large, Light Rooms
9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $2,000.
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.
Broadway, Cor. 80th St.

329 West 57th St.
3 rooms and bath, all modern improvements, one suitable for DOCTOR and one STUDIO purposes. Apply premises, or
John J. Clancy & Co.
900 7th Av. Phone 1921 Circle.

226 Central Park West.
7 Rooms & Bath, $75 & $85.
Elevator, heat, electric lighted, parquet floors.
E. E. LUDLOW & CO., 149 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Cathedral Parkway
(110th Street)
Near Broadway
4-5-6 Rooms&Baths
All facing front.
To rent from Oct. 1st.
In some cases immediate possession can be had.
Open for inspection from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. daily.
4 Rooms & Bath, $800 up
5 Rooms & Bath, $1000 up
6 Rooms & Bath, $1150 up
Modern fireproof buildings possessing every up to date improvement & appointment.
Apply to Agent on Premises.
Prince Humbert and Marc Antony
214 to 220 Cathedral Parkway (110th St.)

LUCETINE
35-39 West 96th St.
8-story fireproof building, private house block.
One apartment left, 7th floor.
7 rooms, bath and maid's lavatory

RIVERSIDE DWELLINGS
611-19 West 114th St.
Between Broadway and Riverside Drive. Subway express station 116th St. and Broadway.
8 exceptionally large, light rooms, 2 baths.
All night elevator service.
One apartment suitable for physician.
Rents $1,100 to $1,400

ANNAMERE COURT
609-15 West 115th St.
7 and 8 large light rooms, 2 baths
All night elevator and 'phone service; superb location.
Rents $780 to $1,200
I. LOEWENWALD, Agent.
611-19 W. 114th St. Tel. 2896 Morningside.

72d Street
No. 260 West,
Bet. Broadway & West End Av.
Surrounded by Private Dwellings.
The Wellwyn
Service & Floor Plan Unexcelled.
9 exceptionally large, light Rooms, spacious foyer, pantry and 3 baths.
Also Apartment of
5 Rooms & 2 Baths
Apply on premises, or
EARLE & CALHOUN,
S. W. Cor. B'way and 72d St. Tel., 5116—Columbus.

Apartments for **Comfort** and **Service**

7—Rooms—8
With 2 Baths
Central Park West Cor. 90th St
"The Cayuga" Modern Elevator Apartment
Inquire on premises or E. S. WILLARD & CO 52 William Street Telephone Hanover 5989

THE WAREHAM,
231 Lexington Av.,
NEAR 34TH STREET.
3-4-5 Rooms & Bath,
Rent $540, $600 & $720.
J. Romaine Brown Co.,
N. E. Cor. Madison Av. & 41st. Tel., Murray Hill—1481.

127 West 82d St.
Between Columbus & Amsterdam Avs.
NINE-STORY FIREPROOF APT.
Convenient to "L" and Subway.
5 Rooms and Bath, $90 & 95
4 Rooms and Bath, $65

Elevator Apartments
4, 5, 6 Rooms;
$28 Up.
335 West 14th St.
NEWLY RENOVATED. ALL IMPROVEMENTS. DECORATED TO SUIT. BEST VALUE ON WEST SIDE.

76 West 86th Street
AND
77 West 85th Street
Attractive Apartments of
6-7-8-9 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
All Large, Outside Rooms.
Rentals $1,000 to $1,800 yearly.
APPLY TO AGENT ON PREMISES.

THE MILLARD
12-20 W. 107 ST.
High-Class Elevator Apartments.
4 to 8 EXTRA LARGE LIGHT ROOMS **$35 to $65**
BEST IN NEW YORK AT PRICE

57th St., 322-328 West
HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
8 Elegant large rooms; block to Broadway, L and Sub. stations; most convenient part of city; unexcelled service. **$1000**
Naughtin & Co., 2650 B'way. River.—1146

THE ROYALTON
44 West 44th Street
UP-TO-DATE
Bachelor Apartments

NEAR RIVERSIDE
314, 315, 321 West 94th St.
HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APTS.
4, 5, 6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
$42.50 to $87.50.

Four Story, 13 Rooms, $1100
126 W. 98th St.; newly decorated throughout; modern plumbing; near elevated and subway. Caretaker on
W. ALANSON ALEXANDER, 506 8th Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Why Do You Desire a Change of Residence?

Lack of service in your house? Unclean corridors? Hall-boy rule?

No attention given to leaking pipes, bath fixtures getting out of order, spasmodic hot water?

Do you wait long to get response at the telephone?

These ills of an apartment house are the cause of Fall vacancies, and we have recognized that satisfied tenants mean occupied apartments.

The houses which are listed in this advertisement are *owned and managed* by the Durham Realty Corporation.

They are held for investment, not speculation, and tenants are insured permanent, efficient and perfect service.

Tear this list out and look over these apartments before you sign next year's lease. We *can* offer you a revelation in apartment house management.

Tel. Gramercy 7030

DURHAM REALTY CORPORATION,
200 Fifth Avenue

150 East 35th St.,
Near Cor. Lexington Ave.
9-Story Fireproof Bldg.
3 and 4 Rooms,
$1000 to $1250

200 West 58th St.,
Corner 7th Ave.
12-Story Fireproof Bldg.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms,
$1400 to $2600

440 Riverside Drive,
North Corner 116th St.
12-Story Fireproof Building
4, 5, 6 and 8 Rooms,
$720 to $2000

3495 Broadway,
Southwest Corner 143d St.
10-Story Fireproof Bldg.
3, 4, 5 and 6 Rooms,
$450 to $1000

490 West End Avenue, Cor. 83d St.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2400
Only 1 Apartment for Lease.
Inquire at Buildings, or at the office of the Corporation.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

El Dorado
Beautifully situated best section of Central Park West.
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
300 Central Park West . 90th St. to 91st
Suites of
5 Rooms and Bath.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths.
An apartment house of the highest class, modern in every detail. Rooms are exceptionally large and well arranged.
Apply Superintendent, on Premises, or
M. RAYMOND,
807 West 113th St.
'Phone, Morningside—8240.

THE ANTWERP,
2338-9 B'WAY (COR. 85TH)
7 Beautiful rooms, extra large, light; will decorate to suit; convenient to Subway, L and all surface lines. Fine neighborhood. **$40 $60**

WOODSTOCK & LOCKSLEY,
507-511 WEST 136TH ST.
NEW, HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
3 Large, light, especially well arranged rooms. All improvements. Telephone, Electricity, etc. Near Subway and surface lines. Beautifully decorated. **$20**
4 **$28**

235 WEST 140TH ST.
150 Ft. to 6-9 "L" Express Station.
6 Extra large, light, newly decorated rooms; quiet, well kept and conveniently located house. Great value. **$33 $35**

47 EAST 88TH ST.
PRIVATE HOUSE BLOCK.
6 Fine, cozy rooms, improvements; newly decorated; convenient to all car lines. One block to Park. **$35**
These houses are under my personal supervision, service of the highest standard is assured.
HENRY LONDON 382 BROADWAY. Tel. Worth 96.

4 Rooms $660-$840 7 Rooms $1300
EMAHREL
Modern Fireproof Elevator Apts.
317 W. 99th Near Riverside

6 Rooms $840 8 Rooms $900
EAST VIEW
NORTHWEST CORNER
Morningside Drive & 118th St.
Overlooking Morningside Park.
Apply to Superintendents.

EDINBORO
Corner Elevator Apartment,
203 West 103rd St., Near Subway Station
7-8 rooms and bath.
$500 to $840.
Elevator, private phone; all large, light rooms, electric lights.

THE HUGUENOT
526-532 W. 112th St., Near Broadway
5 rooms and bath.
$400-$540.
Electric light, private phone; convenient 110th St. Subway and "L" Stations.
Apply to renting agent on premises.

ST. AUGUSTINE,
264 West 57th St.,
near Broadway; corner apartment, 8 rooms and bath, $1,200; elevator, steam heat, hot water, electric light, hall service. GEO. A. HAMPTON, 884 Amsterdam Ave., or Superintendent, on premises.

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 76th St.
Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

The Sevillia
Apartment Hotel, 117 W. 58th St.
Apartment of 2 rooms and bath; also one 3 rooms and bath, unfurnished, from Oct. 1st.

Comprehensive Selection of
HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS
In Modern Fireproof Buildings,
Moderate Rentals **Excellent Service**

5 ROOMS	The Wellwyn	260 West 72d St.	adj. W. E. Av.	$1,500
	The Dartmouth	599 West 110th St.	near Broadway	1,000
	The Flora Ville	616 West 116th St.	near Broadway	840
	The Porter Arms	630 West 113th St.	adj. Riverside Dr.	750
6 ROOMS	The Victoria	315 West 97th St.	cor. Riverside Dr.	1,100
	The St. Albans	515 West 110th St.	near B'way Sub.	1,100
	The Broadvh.	606 West 116th St.	near Broadway	1,200
	The Flora Ville	616 West 116th St.	near Broadway	840
7 ROOMS	The Victoria	315 West 97th St.	cor. Riverside Dr.	1,200
	The Dartmouth	599 West 110th St.	near Broadway	1,400
	The Broadview	606 West 116th St.	adj. Broadway	1,300
	The Flora Ville	616 West 116th St.	near Broadway	1,200
	The Porter Arms	630 West 116th St.	adj. Riverside Dr.	1,250
	Barnard Court	15 Claremont Av.	adj. 116th St.	1,350
	445 Riverside Drive	near 116th St.		1,500
8 ROOMS	The Osborne	174 West 79th St.	cor. Amst'dam Av.	1,500
	The Dartmouth	599 West 110th St.	near Broadway	1,600
	The St. Albans	515 West 110th St.	near B'way Sub.	1,300
	Columbia Court	431 Riverside Drive	cor. 115th St.	1,400
	445 Riverside Drive	near 116th St.		1,700
	448 Riverside Drive	near 118th St.		1,500

Also, 2, 4, 9, 10, 11 and 12 Rooms With 1 to 5 Baths
Booklets on Application. Superintendents on Premises.
Earle & Calhoun
Phone Columbus 5116. Broadway, Cor. 72d St.

BELNORD
86th St.—Broadway—87th St.
A HOME OF SUNLIGHT AND AIR



If you are looking for an apartment combining apartment features with exclusiveness of a refined home, if you fancy rooms of unusual size suggestive of the Louis XVI. period, with the later day utilities of modern art, inspect the Belnord—the last word in apartment construction. Careful superintendency and trained employees contribute to ideal service. Manager on premises.

7 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 4 Baths
Rental $2,100 to $7,000
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co., Agents
80TH ST. AT BROADWAY
Tel. Schuyler 3300

MANHATTAN—West Side.

FINE ELEVATOR APTS.
$35 IN BEST LOCATION IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. **$60**
4 & 6 ROOMS, $40 & $60; 3 & 5 W. 104TH ST.
5 & 6 ROOMS, $45 & $50; 40 W. 127TH ST.
4, 5 & 7 ROOMS, $35 to $60, 30 E. 128TH ST.

421 West 118th Street,
Near Amsterdam Ave.
$38.00 5 Rooms and Bath $38.00
Night and Day Hall Service & Telephone.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

THE GARFIELD
200 Claremont Ave., Cor. 127th St.
One Block West of Broadway,
5-6 Rooms, $45 to $65
Elevator and All Modern Improvements.
Representative on premises, or
M. M. HAYWARD & CO., B'way & 100th St.

HUDSON HALL APARTMENTS
628 West 114th Street
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE JUST OFF RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
7 Rooms, Very Attractive, with Extra Toilet and Lavatory. Moderate Rent for the Location.
APPLY ON PREMISES.

LIDO HALL
Cathedral Parkway at 7th Av.
(N. W. Corner)
6-7-8-9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
Rentals $1,000 to $1,700
Overlooking Central Park. Fireproof. Block to "L" or Subway. Car and bus.
Representative on premises or
W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.
Tel. Cort. 1633.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

1364-1372 St. Nicholas Ave.
(Near 179th St.)
Elevator Apartments.
One of the most desirable locations on Washington Heights. Convenient to Subway, Broadway car and crosstown lines. Cool, light, airy suites. 5 and 6 rooms.
Rentals $420 to $540.
Apply on premises, or to
HEILNER & WOLF,
30 East 42d Street.

SOVEREIGN COURT
535 WEST 151ST ST.
NEAR BROADWAY
4-5-6 ROOMS
RENTS $35 to $55
Elevator, telephone, electric light and all other modern improvements.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

SAVILLE, 420 WEST 118TH ST.
Six choice rooms; all improvements; fiction library, vacuum cleaner; owner resident; quiet tenants required; $55. Also apartment furnished for housekeeping; $75; near Col. Univ.

POINCIANA.
Six large rooms, $45; five, $35. Elevator, hall service. Renovated like new. Supt., 509 W. 124th.
WILCOX & SHELTON, 2,167 7th Avenue.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.

N. E. Cor. Madison Av. & 41st. Tel., Murray Hill—1481.

Offers a number of desirable Apartments, some of which are ready for immediate occupancy.

THE WELLSMORE
S. E. Cor. 77th St. & Broadway.
Modern in all details.
9 Rooms & 3 Baths, Rental $3,100 to $3,300.

The Cambria
347-351 West 55th St.
1 & 2 Rooms & Bath
Kitchenette.
Furnished or Unfurnished
$30 to $62.50 per Month

The Majestic
St. Nicholas Av., S. E. Cor. 145th St.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath.
Rentals $720 to $1,000.
Very large, light rooms, complete elevator and telephone service. All modern conveniences. Close to subway and elevated lines.

The Elizabeth
248 West 105th St.,
S. W. Cor. Broadway.
8 Rooms, $1,000 to $1,200

Bonavista
362 Riverside Drive.
Magnificent Fireproof Apartments. Located in Best Section of Drive.
7 & 11 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
Rental $1,400 to $2,500.

The Beauclere
N. W. Cor. B'way & 109th Street
7 Rooms & Bath,
$1,000—$1,400.

Elberon Hall
385 Central Park West,
Near 99th St.
8 Rooms & 2 Baths,
$780 to $1,200.

The Hillchester
547 West 157th St.
Near Broadway Subway station
4, 5, 6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
$540—$900.

Prince's Court
N. E. Cor. B'way & 164th Street
4, 5, 6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
$480—$900.

Tenants living in apartments under our supervision are assured of the most efficient service and attention.

Attractive, Homelike Apartments, Moderately Priced,
Under the Management of

A. L. MORDECAI & SON,

30 EAST 42D ST.

119 West 71st St. Fireproof Apartment House. ONLY ONE APARTMENT REMAINS TO LEASE.
4 ROOMS AND BATH
Rental $900.

The HAMPTONS
117th St., St. Nicholas and 7th Aves.
Most exclusive dwellings in Harlem. Every room an outside room. Elevator apartment. Convenient to Subway, "L" and surface cars. 7 and 8 room suites.
Rentals $720 to $1,100 yearly

The HUDSON FULTON
S. E. Cor. 136th St. and Broadway.
A few suites to let from next October in this elevator apartment house. 6 to 8 rooms and 2 baths. One block from Subway.
Rentals $800 to $1,000 yearly

The Aspinwall Apartments
399-403-407-411 Audubon Ave.
Entire block front from 185th to 186th St. A few apartments to rent from next October. Within short walk of 181st St. Subway Station. These buildings were awarded a prize by the American Institute of Architects.
4 ROOM SUITES—$28 TO $34 PER MONTH
5 ROOM SUITES—$35 TO $43 PER MONTH

BEFORE DECIDING—INSPECT

The Cleburne

West End Ave.—Broadway—105th St.
OVERLOOKING HUDSON
New 6 to 10 Room Apartments.
Ready for Occupancy. Appointments Most Attractive.
ON PREMISES, OR

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,

158 Broadway, Tel 6758 Cortlandt. | Columbus Ave. at 72d St. Tel. 2750 Columbus.

BE SURE TO SEE BOTH OF THESE HOUSES BEFORE YOU DECIDE

VAUXHALL
780 Riverside Drive at 155th St.
Very unique corner, new Fireproof Building.
4 Rooms & Bath, $650.00; to 7 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,350.00
Magnificent Views from Every Window—B'way Sub. Sta. 157th St.
One Splendid Doctor's Suite, with private entrance. Resident Manager, Phone 7100 Audubon.

GREYTON COURT
630 W. 141st. Cor. of Riverside Drive
3-5-6-7 ROOMS WITH 1 TO 3 BATHS.
Prices $600.00 to $1,300.00 per year.
Absolutely Fireproof—Large Rooms and Closets.
Best of Service. Resident Manager, Telephone 7610 Audubon.

New Modern Apartments

"On the crest of Washington Heights."
225 feet elevation at street grade.

3-4-5 Rooms and Bath

Ready Sept. 1st.

192d St. & St. Nicholas Ave.

1 Block from 191st St. Broadway Subway Station.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

"Best Apartment Values"
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR HOUSES.
HAMLET—Court—WILTON
600 W. 165. Cor. B'way. 601 W. 164.
Near Subway Station.
Beautiful View of River.
2-3-4-5-7-8 Rooms,
$300 to $1,200.
RIO GRANDE—RIO VISTA
15-21 Fort Washington Ave.
2 Blocks Broadway and 157th St.
Overlooking Hudson.
2-3-4-5 Rooms, $360 to $840.
Kitchens—Kitchenettes.
SEMIRAMIS
137 W. 110th St., Opp. Park.
Near "L" and Subway.
6 and 7 Rooms, $660 to $900.
ZENOBIA
217 W. 110th St., Opp. Park.
Near "L" and Subway.
5 Rooms, $720—7 & 8 Rooms, $900.
Inquire Supts. on premises, or
LOUIS SCHLECHTER,
217 West 110th. Tel. Cathedral 9513.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Bellaire Apt's,
584 Academy St.
JUST COMPLETED
ONLY A FEW
Choice Apartments Left in These
Twelve Houses
4 Rooms and Bath.....$26-$30
5 Rooms and Bath.....$33-$36
Extraordinarily large rooms and most modern and sanitary finish; spacious closets, private telephone, &c.
Take Broadway Subway to Dyckman St. Station and walk one block west and one block north.
RENTING AGENT ON PREMISES, OR Tel. 8000 Audubon.

BELNORD
(Only absolutely fireproof elevator Apartment House in the Bronx).
1057 Hoe Ave., cor. 165th St.
Two blocks from Simpson St. Subway Station.
3-4 & 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths
Rents, $30 to $70.
Every modern convenience. Under owner's management

HAMILTON TERRACE,
144th St., 2 blocks east of Amsterdam Av.,
High Class Elevator Apartments
2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms and Bath.
MODERATE RENTS. Exclusive residential section, near subway and "L."

529 WEST 138TH ST.
BLOCK FROM SUBWAY.
5 all outside rooms; bath; all modern improvements; telephone in halls.
RENTS $38 TO $40.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

DOWNTOWN OFFICE 1133 Broadway TEL. FARR. 9494.

GOODALE PERRY & DWIGHT

2705 Broadway At 103d St. TEL. RIVER. 975.

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS IN THE RIVERSIDE DISTRICT MAINTAINING THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF SERVICE

THE CLEARFIELD
324 W. 103D ST., Cor. Riverside Drive.
5-8 and 9 Rooms and 3 Baths
$1,350 to $2,600.

THE ALLERTON
600 W. 113TH ST., Cor. Broadway.
6-7 and 8 Rooms and 2 Baths
$1,200 to $1,800.

THE WENDOLYN
322 W. 100TH ST., Cor. Riverside Drive.
9-10 and 11 Rooms and 2 Baths
$2,500 to $3,600.

THE YORKSHIRE
562 W. 113TH ST., Cor. Broadway.
7 and 8 Rooms 2 Baths
$1,200 to $1,800.

THE CORTLANDT
210 Cathedral Parkway (110th St.) Bet. B'way and Amsterdam Av.
ONLY TWO LEFT.
7 Rooms and 1½ Baths
$1,700 to $1,800.

THE FRIESLAND
235 W. 103D ST., Cor. Broadway. At Subway Station.
6-7 Rooms and Bath
$1,050 to $1,300.

Eton Hall—Rugby Hall
29—CLAREMONT AVE.—35
7 and 8 Rooms 2 Baths
$1,000 to $1,600.

THE HAWORTH
239 W. 103D ST.
Just off Broadway.
Only One Left.
7 Rooms and Bath **$1,050**

REXTON—CAYUGA
320 W. 83rd St. 324 W. 83rd St., Near Riverside Drive.
6 Rooms and Bath
$850 to $1,000.

THE CRESTON
839 WEST END AV., S. W. Cor. 101st St.
One 6 Rooms, $900
One 7 Rooms, $1,100

THE GLENHAM
2,626 B'WAY, Bet. 99th & 100th Sts.
Only One Suite.
8 Rooms and Bath **$1,200**

THE MAYFIELD
15 EAST 10TH ST., Near 5th Avenue.
8 Rooms and Bath **$1,800**

410 West End Av.
Near 79th St. Subway.
8 Rooms and Bath
$1,100 to $1,250.

610 W. 111th St.
Elevator Apts.
5 & 6 Rooms and Bath
$720 to $1,100.

617 W. 115th St.
Non-Elevator. 2 Suites.
5 Rooms and Bath
$450 and $500.

Inquire of Superintendents or at Our Office

LOUIS KEMPNER & SON,

2,443 BROADWAY, AT 90TH ST. Tel., 3120—River.
OFFER THE FOLLOWING ELEVATOR APARTMENTS:—

ST. REGIS COURT N. W. Cor. B'way & 152d St.
6-story elevator Apt. house, modern, fireproof, all improvements. Southern exposure.
Apts. of 4, 5, 7 and 8 Rooms and 1 and 2 baths.
Rents $420 to $1,000.

PONCHARTRAIN 312 West 109th St.
Between Broadway & Riverside Drive.
8-story elevator Apt. house, with all improvements.
Apts. of 6 and 7 Rooms and 1 and 2 baths.
Rents $840 to $1,200.
One 3-room and kitchenette Apt., 8th floor, **$720.**

UNDER PERSONAL DIRECTION OF EDMUND H. CHATILLON.

Hotel Le Marquis,
12-16 East 31st St.
Suites Furnished or Unfurnished. Transient or on Lease.
Cheerful Rooms. High Class Patronage. Excellent Restaurant at Moderate Prices.
Special Summer Rates Now in Force.
Doctor's Office, Two Rooms and Bath, on Ground Floor.

The Langdon,
5th Av. & 56th St.
Attractive Hotel Apartments, Unfurnished, on Lease Only.
One Magnificently Appointed Suite of Ten Rooms to Let.
Arrangements Now Being Made for the Fall.
Inspection Invited.
Superior Restaurant a Feature.

TO LEASE FROM OCTOBER FIRST

ONE UNUSUAL APARTMENT

In New York's Most Exclusive Apartment House

Where the living rooms are big and spacious—where the sun streams in each window and the air is fresh and pure—where all the master's rooms face the street—where the appointments are only of the most up-to-date and approved type—where, in fact, the entire suite has been fashioned after the finest private residence with the housekeeping cares eliminated.

Let us send you floor plan—or, better still, call and inspect this apartment. It will be shown you with pleasure at your convenience.

ALWYN COURT 182 West 58th St.

---

130 West 57th Street

STUDIOS and APARTMENTS AVAILABLE OCT. 1st.

SINGLE STUDIOS, $840.
Apartments of 2 ROOMS, BATH, and KITCHENETTE, $900 to $1,100.
5 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, and KITCHENETTE, $2,000.
Apply to BENJAMIN L. WILLIAMS, Resident Supt.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

603 W. 111th St.
The Antlers
between B'way & Riverside
7 Rooms, 2 Baths,
Attractive Modern Apts.
Owner on Premises
$1,400

The Atlanta
501 West 178th St.
4-5-6-7 Rooms, $32 to $50.
Corner elevator Apartment, with unobstructed view of Fort George Park. Light, airy and convenient to subway at 181st St. Beautiful entrance. Liberal management. Call at premises.

CONCORD HALL
468 Riverside Drive,
Corner 119th St.
7-8 rooms, 2 baths, extra lavatory.
$1150-$1700. STRICTLY FIREPROOF.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

ALABAMA APARTMENTS
550 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Northeast Corner 127th St.
Overlooking Hudson and Palisades
One of the most picturesque spots on the Drive, with transportation facilities unequalled.
SUITES 3 to 7 Large Rooms;
All light and handsomely decorated; steam; electricity.
ALL TILED BATHS with SHOWER.
All Night Phone and Elevator Service.
Every Modern Appointment.
Very Reasonable Rentals.
Apply RESIDENT SUPERINTENDENT.

THE SONOMA,
191 Claremont Av., West 127th St.
HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
Five and six rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, electric light; modern improvements; $40 to $45. Apply to Superintendent.

469 W. 157th St.,
Cor. Amsterdam Ave.
Seven light rooms; electric lights; all improvements; good location; rents, $35, $37.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

BING & BING
119 WEST 40TH STREET

Mr. & Mrs. Tenant:—

In our recent note regarding apartments in our new building at 455 Park Avenue, Southeast corner of 52d St., we spoke of the unusual values and many have now taken advantage of the opportunity. For instance, we have apartments of 10 rooms and 3 baths to 12 rooms and 4 baths renting from $2500 to $3900, for annum, the identical price would be $4000 to $6000.

We now call your attention to the character of Tenants who have rented, many of them are known to you and create an atmosphere in which you want your home.

May we have the pleasure of showing you these apartments.

Bing & Bing

An Opportunity for the Right Family

Why do so many people with plenty of means continue to live in the older apartment houses year after year?

Because they know that there are some things that the newest apartments cannot give, and that good service is as essential as artificial refrigeration.

A house of this type—that is, of roominess and comfort, at very low rentals—is **No. 391 West End Avenue,** (between 78th and 79th Streets.) Night and day hall and elevator service.

The following apartments will be available October 1st:

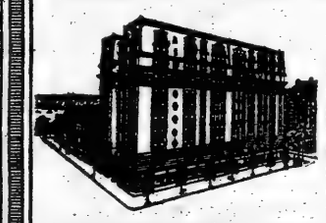
1 Apartment—8 Rooms and 1 Bath, $1,500.00
1 Apartment—8 Rooms and 1 Bath, $1,700.00
1 Apartment—8 Rooms and 1 Bath, $1,800.00

If you are looking for a home in the city, look at this one.

Loton H. Slawson Company 171 Madison Avenue, New York
Agent and Manager.

MANHASSET APARTMENTS

Broadway, 108th to 109th Streets. Under A-R-E Co. Management
One block from Riverside Drive. Subway Express Station one block.



A select house in a select district for select tenants. Corner apartment of six rooms, $1200. Seven rooms, occupying entire wing of building, $1200 to $1600. Eight and nine rooms also occupying entire wing of building, $1650 to $2000.

H. B. SNYDER, Manager, at Building. Phone 9400 Riverside
MARBRICK REALTY CORPORATION
Owner

Telephone, 6410—Bryant. **BING & BING,** 119 West 40th St.

SMALL APARTMENTS,

KITCHENS & KITCHENETTES.

		Large, Light Rooms. Fireproof.	
1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms	**The Dearborn** 350 West 55th St., Bet. 8th & 9th Avs.	Unfurnished. $30-$80.	Furnished. $37.50-$35.
3 & 4 Rooms	**The Stanwood** 321 West 55th St., Bet. 8th & 9th Avs.	Living Room, 18x19 Bedrooms, 12x14 Unfurnished. $60 to $90.	Furnished. $75 to $110.
3 & 4 Rooms	**135 W. 79th St.** Bet. Columbus and Amsterdam Avs. New Building.	New Fireproof Building. Recently completed. Living Rooms, 16x20 Chambers, 12x16 Rental, $1,020 to $1,200.	
2, 3 & 4 Rooms	**The Poinciana** 434 West 120th St., Cor. Amsterdam Av.	Unfurnished. $35 to $75.	Furnished. $45 to $90. Overlooking Columbia Campus. Large, Light Rooms.
2 & 3 Rooms	**Whitestone** 609 West 127th St.	Bath, Kitchenette, unfurnished. $30 to $42.50.	Furn., $40 to $57.50.

Manager at each house. Satisfactory References Absolutely Indispensable.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

"Grinnell"

Riverside Drive and 157th St.
Subway Station within 200 feet of building.
This DISTINCTIVE FIREPROOF building has been filled since the day it was opened.
A few suites to lease from October 1st.
All Large Outside Rooms.
RENTALS MUCH LESS than Middle West Side
Finest Apartments on Upper West Side.

THE ROSEMONT,
126A West 127th St.
6 rooms and bath; elevator and telephone service all night. Electricity. Hardwood floors. Moderate rent.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

THE MAJESTIC
St. Nicholas Av., S. E. Cor. 145th St.
7&8 Rooms & Bath
Rentals $720 to $1,000.
Large, light rooms, complete, elevator and telephone service. All modern conveniences. Close to subway and elevated lines.

J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.
N. E. Cor. Madison Av. & 41st.
Tel., Murray Hill—1481.
Renting Agent on Premises.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE
No. 552, Just North of 127th St.
THE MADRID
6, 7, 8 rooms, 2 baths, $576 to $1150.
High-class elevator apartment house, abundance of air and light. Close to Subway and surface cars. If not now interested out this out for future reference.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

ROCKLEDGE HALL

Riverside Drive, Corner 102d Street,
Choicest Section of the Drive.
9 Rooms and 3 Baths.....$2,800-$3,200
With four exposures, fully unobstructed.
Largest rooms on the West Side.
Also 7 and 8 Rooms and 3 Baths...$1,900 to $2,200

Most Reasonable Rent on the Drive.
400 Riverside Drive
Corner 112th Street.
Modern building, embodying all the latest improvements; very attractive floor plan. Rents on application.
7 and 8 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.

THE OSTEND
2,880 BROADWAY, Cor. 112th St.
Modern elevator building; convenient to 110th St. Subway station; apartments are exceptionally large and well arranged.
9 and 10 Rooms, 2 Baths.
$1,400 to $1,800.
Apt. Suitable for Doctor or Dentist.
8 Rooms, $1,400.

THE DORLEXA
318 WEST 100TH ST.
Adjacent Riverside Drive.
Absolutely fireproof; overlooking Riverside Drive; arrangement of rooms unsurpassed.
8 Rooms and 3 Baths.
Rent $1,800.

JANUS COURT
106 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE,
South Cor. 124st St.
New fireproof and soundproof building; situated at highest point in city; every modern improvement.
5, 6, 7 Rooms and Bath.
$660 to $1,200.

DOUGLAS COURT
546 WEST 147TH ST.,
Southeast Corner Broadway.
High-class elevator apartments; only 2 blocks from Subway. Large, light, rooms, well planned.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms,
$480 to $900.

CHEPSTOW
215 WEST 101ST ST.,
N. E. Cor. of Broadway.
Convenient to Subway and "L" Stations; 10-story building; absolutely fireproof; filtering plant; 4 elevators.
6 and 8 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
$1,300 to $2,100.

250 W. 104th ST.
BET. BROADWAY AND
West End Av.
Nine-story fireproof apartment; private house location; one block from 103d St. Subway.
5 and 6 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
$1,100 to $1,450.

PICKEN COURT
706 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
Corner 148th Street.
Ten-story fireproof building; every convenience; excellent view; all rooms exceptionally large.
4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
$660 to $1,400.

CAROLYN COURT
414 WEST 121ST ST.,
Bet. Amsterdam Av. and Morningside Drive.
All modern improvements; convenient to car lines and subway station.
3, 4, 5 Rooms and Bath.
$480 to $720.

LINLITHGOW
640 WEST 139TH ST.,
Corner Riverside Drive.
Ideal location; unexcelled view of the Hudson River and the Drive.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms,
$480 to $840.

Apply to Superintendents on Premises, or

Calder, Nassoit & Lanning,

Broadway, Corner 105th Street.

High Class Homes—Superior Service

Brockton
841 W. 180th Street.
N. E. Corner Broadway.
ELEVATOR.
Large, light rooms, extra large sleeping chambers, hardwood floors throughout.
4 Rooms, $40 to $45
4 Rooms.....$50
Top Floor, All Front
5 Rooms.....$50

"Nathan Hale"
434 Ft. Washington Ave.
S. E. Corner 181st St.
ELEVATOR.
The most elegant apartment on Washington Heights.
3 Rooms.....$35
4 Rooms.....$45 to $47.50
5 Rooms.....$50 to $65
6 Rooms.....$70 to $75
7 Rooms.....$70 to $83.33
9 Rooms.....$110

Hispania Hall
601 West 156th St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
ELEVATOR.
Overlooking grounds of Hispanic Art Museum.
4 Rooms.....$45
5 Rooms.....$60
6 Rooms.....$60
7 Rooms.....$70
8 Rooms.....$100

"The Inglewood"
718 West 178th Street.
Bet. Broadway and Ft. Washington Ave.
ELEVATOR.
4 Rooms....$35 to $40
5 Rooms....$40 to $45
6 Rooms....$50 to $55
7 Rooms....$60 to $65

KNAP & WASSON CO., Agents,
4249 Broadway, at 181st St. Tel. 4420—Audubon.
8759 Broadway, cor. 156th St. Tel. 970—Audubon.

M. H. GAILLARD & CO.,
2299 Broadway, COR. 82D ST. 'PHONE, SCHUYLER—3978.
HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

2 & 3 ROOMS	**St. Helene,** 2,128 Broadway, Bet. 74th and 75th Sts.	Non-housekeeping apartments, furnished or unfurnished, with maid service. **$600-$780**
5, 6 & 7 ROOMS WITH 2 BATHS.	**Firenze Court,** 206 West 92d St. One Door from B'way.	All light rooms, overlooking West Side Tennis Courts. **$900-$1300**
8 ROOMS	**145-7 W. 82d St.**	Non-elevator. **$600-$780**
8 ROOMS	**The Stafford,** 140 West 104th St.	Large, light rooms. **$900**
9 Rooms & 2 Baths	**The Rosary,** 306 West 99th St., Bet. West End & R'side.	Very select neighborhood. **$1400-$1500**

Superintendents on Premises.
References Essential.

THE BUSINESS MAN

who likes to step from his home right into a "bus," street car or subway will place an extremely high value on the location of

THE ROCKFALL

In this finely built, carefully managed building the apartments range in size from

6 TO 9 ROOMS
With 2 and 3 Baths

We shall have a very limited number of apartments vacated on October 1st, which are now offered at reasonable rentals. Service unexcelled. Inspection invited.

ROCKFALL APARTMENTS
BROADWAY AT 111TH STREET
CHAS. E. HAMES, Resident Manager.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

610 West 136th St.
4 ROOMS, $31, $32, $35.
6 ROOMS, $45, $48.
7 ROOMS, $47.
615 West 136th St.
4 ROOMS, $31, $32, $33.
619 West 136th St.
4 ROOMS, $32 AND $35.
6 ROOMS, $46.
THE ABOVE APARTMENTS ARE BETWEEN RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND BROADWAY, ONE BLOCK FROM SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION.
Ranald H. Macdonald & Co.
29 West 34th St.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

NEW
UNIVERSITY COURT

70 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, Cor. 117TH ST.
Near Columbia University.
Every convenience known provided; view for miles from the parlor windows; the entrance with the splash of its fountains unsurpassed; wide-style tenants excluded; no dogs allowed.
4 Rooms, $480-$540.
5 Rooms, $720.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,000.

HAGUE COURT

NEAR COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.
400 West 118th St., facing Morningside Park.
5 Large Rooms, $600.
7 Large Rooms, 2 Toilets, $900
7 Large Rooms, 2 Toilets, $1,000
7 Large Corner Rooms, $1,200
Apply Superintendent respective buildings or
W. ALANSON ALEXANDER,
508 5TH AV. TEL. 2718 MURRAY HILL.

ROCKLEDGE COURT,
3,044 Albany Crescent
B'way and 231st St. Sub. Station.
3-4-5-6 Rooms, $24.00-$43.00.
Large rooms, big closets; all improvements.
Ready for Occupancy Sept. 1st.
Class of tenants absolutely restricted.
Michael J. Martin Corporation
Owner on Premises.

703-705 West 180th St.
BROADWAY AND WEST END AVE.
Model Apartments
4-5-7 ROOMS—RENT $35 TO $65
ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
BLOCK TO SUBWAY.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY

offer the following choice high-grade Apartments to lease.
Being under ownership management, tenants are assured of excellent service and attention at all times.
The buildings are all new, absolutely fireproof, are ideally located and contain all up-to-date features with modern equipment throughout.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN

72d St.—Broadway—73d St.
Express Subway Station at 72d St.
6 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths
Rentals $1,800 to $3,800
Including Refrigeration.
All large and light rooms, with abundant closet space.
There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and service Elevator.
Telephone, 3547—Columbus.

EVANSTON

West End Ave., at 90th St.
Situated on the finest residential avenue in the city.
Duplex Apartments
9 & 10 Rooms, 3 Baths
Rentals $3,000 to $3,700
Telephone, 7793—River.

ADMASTON

N. W. Cor. Broadway, 89th St.
Near 91st St. Subway.
Every Modern Convenience.
Apartments of
5, 6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths
Rentals $1,200 to $2,200
The 8 Room Apartments Have Extra Shower.
Telephone, 7793—River.

FORREST CHAMBERS

N. W. Cor. Broadway, 113th St.
Convenient to 110th St. Subway.
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
Rentals $1,100 to $2,400
Telephone, 6261—Morningside

RESIDENT MANAGER AT EACH HOUSE.

DUFF & CONGER

MADISON AVENUE, Corner 86th St.
Offer Choice East Side Apartments at Moderate Rentals

THE QUEENSTON 16 East 96th St., Cor. Madison Ave.	8 & 10 Rooms 2 & 3 Baths	$1400 to $2000
THE LAURISTON 1239 Madison Ave., Cor. 89th St.	8 & 9 Rooms 2 Baths	$1500 to $2000
1261 MADISON AVE. Corner 90th St.	8 & 9 Rooms 2 Baths	$2100
THE FAIRFAX Madison Ave., Cor. 94th St.	7 Rooms and Bath	$840 to $1320
THE ALCAZAR 120 East 86th St., Near Park Ave.	7 & 8 Rooms, Bath, Elevator	$720 to $840
131 EAST 86TH ST. Corner Lexington Ave.	8 Rooms and Bath	$600
1246 MADISON AVE. Near 90th Street.	7 Rooms Bath, Single Flats	$600 to $720
THE SUNRIDGE 538-540 West 124th St.	7 Rooms 2 Baths, Elevator	$600 to $660
58 to 66 East 96th St. Corner Park Avenue.	7 Rooms All Improvements	$450 to $540

FLOOR PLANS and Full Particulars of All East Side Apartments.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co.

Telephone Murray Hill 5600
421 Madison Avenue At 48th Street.

APARTMENTS OF THE HIGHEST CLASS

383 PARK AVENUE
53d to 54th St.
ONLY THREE APARTMENTS LEFT.
5th, North, 6 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,400.
12th, North, 7 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,800.
9th, North, 8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $3,000.

830 PARK AVENUE
Southwest Corner 76th St.
Two Apartments Left
4B, Duplex, 11 Rooms, 3 Baths, $4,000.
4C, Duplex, 9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $3,500.

840 PARK AVENUE
Northwest Corner 76th St.
Two Apartments Left
4th B, 8 Rooms and 3 Baths, $2,800.
7th B, 8 Rooms and 3 Baths, $3,000.

969 PARK AVENUE
Northeast Corner 82d St.
THREE APARTMENTS LEFT.
2A, Duplex, 12 Rooms, 4 Baths, $3,600.
8B, Duplex, 11 Rooms, 3 Baths, $3,000.
10C, Duplex, 9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $3,100.

981 PARK AVENUE
Northeast Corner 83d St.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths.....$1,700.
9 Rooms, 2 Baths.$1,650-$2,200.
10 Rooms, 2 Baths.....$2,400.

771 MADISON AVENUE
Southeast Corner 66th St.
Only 1 Apartment Left
12 Rooms, 4 Baths, $4,500

901 LEXINGTON AVE.
Northeast Cor. 67th St.
Modern 11-Story Fireproof Building.
9 Rooms and 3 Baths, $2,000-$2,800.

1070 MADISON AVE.
Southwest Corner 81st St.
Modern 8-Story Fireproof Building.
Corner Apartments.
All Outside Rooms.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,800-$2,500.

122 EAST 76TH ST.
Between Park and Lexington Avs.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,950-$2,250.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,700-$2,200.
6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,800; one left.

157 EAST 81ST ST.
Near Lexington Avenue.
Modern 9-Story Fireproof Building.
6 Rooms and Bath, $900 to $1,140.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS
For the Winter Season
In the Park Avenue Section
Rentals Ranging from $150 per mo. to $1,000 per mo.

122 EAST 82D ST.
Between Park and Lexington Avs.
Three Apartments Left
1B, 5D, 5 Rooms and Bath, $760-$800.
9th D, 5 Rooms and Bath, $1,080.

WE SPECIALIZE IN UNFURNISHED AND FURNISHED RESIDENCES OF THE BEST TYPE ON THE EAST SIDE, IN THE 5TH AVENUE AND PARK AVENUE SECTIONS.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

The Riviera

Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.
Modern 12-story Fireproof Apartment. Subway Station Half Block Distant.
5 rooms $660 to $750 per annum
7 rms. $1000 to $1200 per annum
8 rms. $1200 to $1500 per annum
9-10 rms. $1600-$2000 per annum
A. J. ODELL, Resident Manager.
Telephone, Audubon—5400.
Service and management under direct supervision of owners.

Buckingham Court

310-312 West 99th St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
Convenient to 96th and 103d Subway and Elevated Station at 99th St. and Columbus Av.
A High Class 8 Story Apartment.
8 Large, Light Rooms, 2 Baths
Rents $1200 to $1400 per annum
Ownership Management, Assuring Tenants of Excellent Service at All Times.
Apply to Supt., on Premises, or
Manhattan Leasing Co.,
149 Church St. Tel. 6390—Barclay.

BING & BING

119 West 40th St. Tel., 6410 Bryant.
NEW APARTMENTS
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
LEASES FROM OCTOBER 1.

993 Park Av., Cor. 84th St.	8-10-11 Rooms 3 Baths	$2,800 to $4,300
955 Park Av., Near 82d St.	7-9-10 Rooms 3-4 Baths	$2,400 to $3,500
1,155 Park Av., Corner 92d St.	8-10-12 Rooms 3-4 Baths	$1,900 to $3,900

LARGER SUITES CAN BE ARRANGED.
An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co. Open for inspection in each house.

ALSO

Brentmore, 88 Central Park West, Corner 69th St.	9 Rooms 3 Baths	$3,750 to $4,000

Two Styles, Simplex and Duplex.
For rent from October 1st.
Immediate possession may be arranged.
Apply on Premises, or at the Office of Bing & Bing
119 West 40th St. Tel., 6410—Bryant.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

HIGH CLASS FIREPROOF ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

507-513 W. 113th St.
4-5-6 Rooms.
Rents, $450 to $840.

530 West 113th St.
5 Rooms.
Rents, $900.

HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

FINLEY MANOR
554 St. Nicholas Av., corner 139th St.
2-3 Rooms.
Rents, $360 to $480.

HIGH CLASS NON-ELEVATOR APTS.

STONY POINT
751 West 180th St.
Corner Pinehurst Ave.
Situated in Washington Heights. Most delightful residential section.
4-5 Rooms, $390 to $540.

Apply Superintendent, on premises, or
M. RAYMOND, 507 WEST 113TH ST. Phone, Morningside 8240.

Fordham Heights

EXTENDING FROM MT. HOPE SECTION (TREMONT) TO MOSHOLU PARKWAY (BEDFORD PARK)

West Bronx

Most Healthful and Beautiful Residential Section in New York City.
New and Up-to-Date Apartments Now Ready to Lease.

SUITES OF 3 TO 7 ROOMS

On 188th St., Valentine, Creston, Briggs, Morris, Tiebout Aves. and the 200-ft. wide Grand Boulevard and Concourse.

High and Public Schools, Universities, Churches and Parks of the magnificent order.

TRANSIT FACILITIES—6th & 9th Ave. El. Roads to 155th St., then Jerome Ave. trolley to Fordham Road and walk east to Concourse; or 3rd Ave. El. to Fordham Road, walk west to Concourse; or Broadway Subway to 207th St. and Crosstown Car to the Concourse. Also by way of the N. Y. C. R. R. (Harlem Division), Tremont or Fordham Station, only 20 min. ride from Grand Central. The new Elevated on Jerome Ave., now being completed, will make direct connections with 6th & 9th Ave. Express Trains.

THE FORDHAM HEIGHTS PROPERTY OWNERS' ASSOCIATION, Inc.



7-8-9 & 10 Rooms, Foyer *and* 3 Baths

THE SCHERMERHORN

Madison Avenue
Entire Block, 82d to 83d Street

Mark Rafalsky & Co.,
56 WEST 45TH ST.
TELEPHONE, BRYANT—7848.

THE ARDELLE

527 Riverside Drive,
Opposite Grant's Tomb and Claremont.
One Apt. of 7 Rooms and Foyer, 2 Baths, $1,500.
The Best Built House on Riverside.
Management of Owner on premises.

VELASQUEZ-GOYA

605-611 WEST 156TH ST.
New High Class Elevator Apartments, *directly opposite Spanish Museum grounds.*
5, 6, 7 Rooms, 2 Baths.
RENTS VERY REASONABLE.

Placid Hall

S. E. Cor. 151st St. & Riverside Drive
5, 6, 7-Room Apartments
FROM $50 TO $100.00.

THE GRAYLENE

610 West 152d
Between Broadway and Riverside Drive.
High-class elevator apartments, splendid service day and night. 6 and 7 beautiful large outside rooms $50.00 to $70.00. Inquire Superintendent.

THE LAVALETTE

New Six Story Elevator Apartment
No. 1 Arden Street
one block from Dyckman St. Subway Station; 2, 3, and 4 rooms and bath. On premises, or E. S. WILLARD & CO., 32 William St. Tel., 5989 Hanover.

RIVERVIEW COURT,

911 West 136th St., near Riverside Drive.
Four and six rooms and bath, large and light, $35 and $35; subway 137th St. and Broadway; efficient service; references. Premises, or
HALL & BLOODGOOD,
542 Fifth Av. Tel. Bryant 7632.

LARISSA

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
2400 7th Ave., Cor. 140th St.
5 rooms $32.50
5 rooms, bedroom 17x10.....$40
6 rooms .....$40 to $42.50
7 rooms, corner.....$55

ALLVIEW

709 WEST 170TH ST.
4-5 Rooms, $30-$38
Class of tenants absolutely restricted.
Michael J. Martin Corp. on Premises.

THE MIDLOTHIAN

355 West 117th St.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside light and air. Apply to janitor.

THE LANCASTER

605 W. 141, near Riverside Drive
Near Subway. Modern elevator building. Select locality. Large, light rooms. Day & Night Service. Southern Exposure.
7 Rooms, $65.00.

VERSAILLES PALACE

W. 113th St., bet. B'way and Riverside Dr.
6 Rooms, $1,000 up.
8 Rooms, $1,375 up.
Large, light rooms; elevator and all modern improvements; unexcelled service. Superintendent, or JOSEPH ATZ, 30 Church Street.

"THE ENDYMION,"

352 WEST 117TH ST.,
near Park, close to transit, 6 and 7 rooms; elevator; full service; home house; tenants stay years; rents very low to right families; only $45 to $57.50. Supt., or
WILCOX & SHELTON,
2,107 7th Ave., at 125th St.

A.—"GARNET HALL"

601 West 141st St., corner Broadway.
Modern Apartment House; magnificent foyer.
MODERATE RENTALS
Three to seven large outside rooms.
All-night elevator service; spacious closets.
Elevator Block Front.
5 and 6 Rooms, $40
upward; high class, refined, exceptional service. references. 145 Audubon Ave., West 172d Street.

PORT ROYAL, 246 W. 129th

EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT
OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT;
MODERN RENTS, BIG VALUE.
5-6-7 Large, Light Rooms.

121 Madison Avenue

CORNER 30TH STREET.
Large and Perfectly Arranged Duplex Housekeeping Apartments in Above Fireproof Building.
Spacious rooms, parquet floors, electric light and baths.
Extra rooms for maids.

Duplex Non-Housekeeping Apartments, Furnished and Unfurnished, 3 Large Rooms and Bath, Including Room Service.

A Very Desirable Ground Floor Apartment for High Class Physician.

Also Suite of Large Living Room, Bed Chamber and Bath, with Room Service if Desired.
Good Restaurant maintained for tenants only.

Non-Housekeeping Apartments

A few apartments available for fall renting. 1, 2 and 3 large, airy, outside rooms with bath; modern in detail. Day and night attendance. Vacuum cleaning system, maid service, mail chute, open fireplaces, ample closet room. Meals served in apartments. Agent always on premises. 'Phone Plaza 6070.
Rents $600 to $1,320.
507 MADISON AVENUE At 53d Street

The LATHAM

92 Morningside Avenue,
N. E. Corner 122d Street,
Overlooking the Park.
Convenient to all lines of transportation. Greatest number of outside light rooms in city. Day and night elevator service.
Large Rooms—Low Rent.
4 Rooms and Bath..$40.00
5 Rooms and Bath... 50.00
6 Rooms and Bath.. 60.00
7 Rooms and Bath.. 70.00
Corner Apartment,
8 Rooms and Bath, $85.00
Resident Agent for Owner on premises, where leases may be made.

NEW BUILDING,
The VIVIA

393 Colonial Parkway
(formerly Edgecombe Av.)
AT 153D ST.
Fronting on Colonial Park. Street under care of Dept. of Parks.
Elevated R. R. Station at 155th St., about 3 min. walk. Fifth Av. Stages at corner—Subway at 157th St.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Each apartment has light from four sides. An exceptional arrangement. Rooms unusually large. Abundance of closet room.
RENTALS, $45 TO $60.
Apply on premises, or
SAMUEL GREEN, 45 West 34th St.

THE LYNWOOD

551 West 178th Street.
Elevator Apartments.
Largest Rooms on the Heights at these rentals.
5 Room Apart'ts, $40 to $42.50
6 Room Apartments, $48
NORMAN DENZER,
159th St. and Broadway.

AXTON COURT,

622 West 141st St.,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Modern fireproof elevator Apartment; excellent service.
3 ROOMS, $40.00
4 ROOMS, $50.00
5 ROOMS, $65.00
Agent on Premises.

$40—5 Rooms.
$55—7 Rooms & Bath.
Corner elevator apartment.
Large, sunny rooms, all facing street.
135 Hamilton Place, at 143d St., or 1676 Amsterdam Ave., (143rd.)

Westbourne Court

556 West 140th Street,
Corner Broadway.
6 and 7 Rooms
REASONABLE RENTS.
Superintendent on Premises.

THE KANAWAH,

203 WEST 111TH ST.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
ALL-NIGHT SERVICE.
5-6 ROOMS, $37.50-$47.50.

11TH ST., 128 WEST

MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
Six and seven attractive well-planned rooms, every modern convenience. $70.00, $80.00. Janager on premises.

High Class Elevator Apartments

4 to 6 Rooms, $40
upward; refined, restricted avenue; all improvements; exceptional service; owner's management, 425 Fort Washington Ave., Corner West 180th.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.

SPENCER ARMS

S. E. Cor. Broadway & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations — maid service included, and meals served in apartments.
Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.
Most convenient location in city.
RENTAL, $70 to $125.
Chas. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

BANCROFT APARTMENTS

509-517 West 121st St.

Refined as their surroundings are the Bancroft Kitchenette Apartments, in the heart of the "College Centre," a step from Columbia University. A few expiring leases permit us to offer a few suites of exceptional desirability. Two rooms, kitchenette and bath, $35 to $42.50; three rooms and bath, $45 to $60. Dining room in building—prices very moderate. Applications may be made to the manager on premises, or Bancroft Holding Co., 74 Broadway, Telephone Rector 9780.

405 Park Avenue

NORTHEAST CORNER 54TH STREET.
2 apartments, 11-12 rooms, 4 and 5 baths, $5,800, $6,000.
Doctor's Office, 4 Rooms and Bath, $2,100.
118 East 54th St.
1 apartment, 9 rooms, 3 baths, $2,800.
115 East 53rd St.
1 apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, $2,700.
Doctor's Office, 3 Rooms and Bath, $1,200 to $1,440.
123 East 53rd St.
2 apartments, 7 rooms, 2, 3 baths, $2,100, $2,250.
Moore & Wyckoff,
Phone 1263 Bryant— 546 Fifth Avenue —Corner 45th St.

Chatsworth

344 West 72d Street, at Riverside Drive
Absolutely fireproof, overlooking the Hudson from the Statue of Liberty to Yonkers.
Apartments of 5 to 10 Rooms, $900 to $3,250,
INCLUDING REFRIGERATION.
To those leasing now apartments will be altered to suit.
In connection with Chatsworth is also a Restaurant, Cafe, Barber Shop and Valet Service, &c. Convenient to "L" and subway; Fifth Av. Buses at the door.
L. J. Phillips & Co., 72d St. & Columbus Av.

West Side, Above 110th Street. | West Side, Above 110th Street.

Edmund Francis Court

Northeast Corner
Amsterdam Av. and 120th St.
New 11-story Apartment House, overlooking Columbia University.
3 to 6 Large Rooms with Kitchens.
Restaurant in the Building.
Rentals Per Annum $600 to $1200
Superior management and service.
Also a Few Furnished Apartm'ts.
N. BRIGHAM HALL & WM. D. BLOODGOOD, INC.,
542 5th Ave., Corner 45th St.
Telephone, 7632—Bryant.
OR ON PREMISES.

640-644 Riverside Drive

141st and 142d Sts.
12-Story Fireproof Apartment House.
Something more than a mere apartment. Unexcelled location.
4, 5, 6, and 7 Rooms
1, 2 and 3 Baths.
Every modern improvement. Excellent elevator service. Superior steam heating plant. Private laundries. Large, bright, airy rooms.
Efficient Day and Night Service.
Rentals:
$600 to $1,500
AGENT ON PREMISES.
Phone 6900 Audubon.

THE WASHINGTON

2,034 to 2,040 7th Ave., Corner 122d St.
Make October 1 reservations now.
Two rooms, kitchenette and bath..$30 and $40
Corner Apartment, five large rooms....$45.00
Eight rooms, all light.....$70.00
Nine very large rooms.....$80.00
Furnished Suites,
two, three and four rooms, $35.00 to $60.00.
First class restaurant on the premises.
See Superintendent. Tel. Morningside—3500.

THE PLAZA,

705 ST. NICHOLAS AV., CORNER 156TH ST.
High-class, seven, eight rooms elevator apartments; unsurpassed service; $60-$75.

PARTHENON & HESPERUS

117th to 118th St. and Manhattan Av.
Most convenient location in city; elevated express trains two blocks; 2, 4, and 6 rooms; rents, $30 to $65; restaurant.

530 West 144th St.

4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms.
Very convenient location, close to subway and 145th St. crosstown line; attractively decorated Apartments, elevator, all night service; low rentals.

4,180 Broadway, Cor. 177th St.

4-5 Rooms and Bath.
FRONT APARTMENTS.
ALL OUTSIDE AND LARGE BEDROOMS.
Very attractive and in perfect condition.
Continuous elevator and phone service.
W. D. MORGAN, Agent,
3,573 BROADWAY (147TH ST.).

CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS

NEW 2 & 4 ROOMS
417 West 114th Street.

KAN-A-WAH COURT,

614 WEST 157TH ST.,
Near beautiful Riverside Drive and subway sta. High-class elevator Apartment; day and night service. 3, 4, 5 rooms and bath.
LARGE, LIGHT AND AIRY.
SELECT NEIGHBORHOOD.
RENT $40 TO $60.

West Side, Above 110th Street. | West Side, Above 110th Street.

ELMSFORD

NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
The Whole Square Block, Broadway to Wadsworth Av., 181st to 182d St.
Short Block from 181st Subway Station. Lowest Rentals for Choicest Apartments on Washington Heights.
4 Rooms and Bath, $32-$36.
5 Rooms and Bath, $40-$45.
6 Rooms and Bath, $45-$55.
See Resident Agent, at Renting Office, 4,260 B'way, cor. 181st St. Tel. 4040 Audubon.

Wellington Arms

500 West 144th St.
Up-to-date Apartment House, with all modern improvements.
5 Rooms, all outside, $50.00
5 Rooms, all light, $45.00
6 Rooms, all large and light, $50.00 and $55.00
Call and inspect apartments, or see
FRED'K ZITTEL & SON, Agts.,
Broadway and 79th St.

Three minutes to 116th St. Express Station, 6th and 9th Ave. "L."

MORNINGSIDE PARK APARTMENTS

Facing Most Picturesque Park in Manhattan.
4 ROOMS, $35-$45
5 ROOMS, $50-$60
6 ROOMS, $60-$70
7 ROOMS, $80-$85
Every Modern Housekeeping Convenience.
RESTAURANT OPTIONAL
40 MORNINGSIDE AVENUE
N. E. CORNER WEST 118TH ST.

REED HOUSE

Broadway at 121st St.

5 rooms....	$660	$720
6 rooms....	$720	$900
7 rooms....	$900	$1200

Perfect Service.
OWNER ON PREMISES.

New High Class Apartments

72-82 Seaman Ave.,
4 blocks west 207th St. B'way Sub. Station.
4-5-6 Rooms, $33 to $42.50.
Telephone each apt.; parquet floors, large closets; tennis courts; near 4 parks. Apply M. JUST, 612 West 207th St.; Aud. 1836.

THE ST. ERMINS Elevator Apartments 549 WEST 163D ST.
3, 4, 5, 6 ROOMS
Extra large, light, beautifully decorated, especially well arranged house. Completely renovated and under owner's personal management; moderate rent.

Exceptional Outside Apartments

8 and 9 Rooms, $80 upward.
Splendidly finished, every modern improvement; restricted avenue; refined; references; owner resides on premises. WESTWOOD and CLIFFEWOOD COURTS, West 180th Street, on Fort Washington Avenue.

THE CHESKNOLL

160th Street, 560 West, 5 rooms, all improvements, rents $35 and up.
THE LEVERIDGE
77th Street, 172 West, 7-room corner, exceptionally large and light, $65.
THE TOWERES
129th Street, 372 West, facing Park, beautiful 7 rooms, corner, rent $45.
Also complete list of furnished and unfurnished apartments; $100 to $1,000 monthly.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
4520 Murray Hill. 507 Fifth Ave.

824 ST. NICHOLAS AVE.,

Corner 151st St.
Night and Day Elevator and Hall Service.
$45—5 and 6 Rooms—$45
House faces on three streets; all front apartments; five minutes from 6th and 9th Ave. L. Station; fifteen minutes to 14th St.; Twenty-five minutes to Rector Street.
Possession September 5th.

3-4-5 Room Elevator Apartments
NEW BUILDINGS
fine residential section, conveniently located; good transit facilities; 3 rooms, $23; 4 rooms, $29; 5 rooms, $43
179TH AND MORRIS AV.
Take subway to 180th, then crosstown car, get off at Morris Avenue or Jerome Avenue car to 179th.

ALTAMONT

CORNER ST. NICHOLAS AVE. & 119TH.
Exceptional Sunny Apartment.
Large closets, home house, full service; elevator; $55 to $65. Janitor, or
WILCOX & SHELTON,
2,107 7th Ave., at 125th St.

GRAND VIEW

889 ST. NICHOLAS AV., COR. 135TH ST.
Eight large rooms and two baths; every modern convenience; immediate occupancy; convenient to "L" and surface roads; rents, $1,000 to $1,200; the best service.
PORTER & CO., 159 WEST 125TH ST.

STOP AT THE COLUMBUS,

Broadway, 157th St. (subway corner.) Latest improvements, fireproof building; 3, 4, 5 rooms, bath, $45-$55; 6, 7 rooms, bath, servants' toilet, $65-$80; cannot be duplicated. OWNER.

West Side, Above 110th Street. | West Side, Above 110th Street.

STONEHENGE

—ELEVATOR— APARTMENTS
"On the Crest of Washington Heights"
225 feet elevation at street grade. Opposite 191st St. subway station.
Conveniently arranged apartments of beautiful rooms.
Each Apartment Sound-Proof.
Brick walls separate suites. Rooms extra large and light, with large windows and numerous large closets.
Every New Improvement.
3 Rooms, Bath, Foyer.
4 Rooms, Bath, Foyer.
5 Rooms, Bath, Foyer.
5 Rooms, Bath, Foyer, Pantry.
599 W. 190th St.
Northeast Corner
St. Nicholas Ave.

THE MARKENFIELD,

605-611 West 111th St.
overlooking the Hudson; convenient to 110th St. Subway; 4, 5, 6 room Apartments, RENTS $900 TO $1,020.
LEROY COVENTRY, 156 W. 73d.

181 CLAREMONT AVE.

At 125th Street.
4-6 ROOM APARTMENTS $55.00 TO $50.00 A MONTH.
An opportunity to secure a few attractive apartments at very reasonable rentals. The entire house has been renovated and is in first-class condition. Only those presenting unquestionable references accepted as tenants.

120 WEST 94TH ST.

7-ROOM APARTMENT $35 A MONTH.
Newly Decorated for Tenant.
LAST APARTMENT LEFT.
Apply to Janitor.
MALCOLM E. SMITH & CO.,
34th Street and Madison Avenue.

608-610 West 150th St.

ELEVATOR AND ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES. MANAGEMENT OF NEW OWNER.
4 Rooms, $37.50-$40.00
5 Rooms, $45.00-$47.50
6 Rooms, $55.00-$57.50
7 Rooms, $62.50-$65.00
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

541 W. 113TH ST.

NEAR B'WAY.
CATHEDRAL COURT.
Modern Elevator Apartments
4-5-6-7 and 8 Rooms
One and Two Baths.
Rentals, $500 to $1,100.
A. BRANDSTEIN, Agt. Tel. Harlem 1518.

RENAULT COURT

207-211 West 110th St.
High-Class Elevator Apartment.
One 7-Room & Bath Apartment.
Moderate rents.
OPPOSITE CENTRAL PARK.
Superintendent on Premises.

7 and 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.

EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS and arrangement of rooms, every one being outside and large; abundance of closet room; modern in every detail; first class in every respect; elevator, all night service.
805 St. Nicholas Ave. (Corner 159th St.)
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way (147th St.)

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Offerings Scheduled at the Vesey Street and Bronx Salesrooms.

Monday, Aug. 30.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

28th St. 150-2 West, s s, 150.6 ft e of 7th Av, 51.2x98.9x irregular, two five-story tenements and stores; Tillie Wacht against 28th St. & 7th Av. Realty Co., et al.; action 1; Arnstein & M., attorneys; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $13,844.26; taxes, &c., $804.86.

28th St. 154-60 West, s s, 58.11 ft e of 7th Av, 62.5x78.2x irregular, four and five-story tenements and stores; same against same; (action 2;) same attorneys and referee; due, $18,430.82; taxes, &c., $1,099.96.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

47th St. 253 West, s s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.5, five-story flat and stores; Samuel Wacht against Dora Nadel, et al.; Samuel Wacht, Jr., attorney; A. G. Meyer, referee; due, $3,287.73; taxes, &c., $689.05; subject to mortgage of $28,000.

By Daniel W. Greenwald.

Stanton St. 67, s w s, 65.6 ft n w of Allen St., 26x55, three-story tenement and stores; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, &c., which Max Gross had on June 8, 1915, or since; H. Wiener, attorney.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Crotona Av. w s, 150.1 ft n of Fordham Rd, 66.6x15.7x68.2x18.6, vacant; Samuel W. Baker against S. G. Fuller, et al.; L. F. Moynahan, attorney; G. B. Hayes, referee; due, $2,264.97; taxes, &c., $159.49.

Tuesday, Aug. 31.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Central Park West. 464, w s, 57.11 ft n of 106th St, 18x100, five-story flat; M. A. Cohnfeld against Margaret Furlong et al.; J. P. Berg, attorney; Earle Webb, referee; dower min.

181st St. 356 East, s s, 120 ft w of 1st Av, 20x100.11, three-story dwelling; A. B. Seligman et al., administratrices, against Louis Brenner et al.; Edmund Hurley, attorney; P. H. Gregory, referee; due, $7,616.04; taxes, $308.75.

By Henry Brady.

St. Nicholas Av. 846, e s, 75.9 ft n of 127th St., 4x24.11x80.1; M. A. Smyth against [illegible]; et al.; E. C. Knoeppel, attorney; A. S. Norton, referee; due, $4,530.31; taxes, &c., $861.75; subject to mortgage of $14,000.

3d St. 318 East, s s, 112 ft w of Avenue D, 26.2x75x irregular, six-story flat and stores; Harry Hastorf against M. B. Barclay et al.; House, G. & V., attorneys; M. J. Scanlan, referee; due, $40,547.16; taxes, &c., $2,044.96.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

118th St. 20 East, s s, 281.3 ft e of 5th Av, 18.9x100.11, five-story flat; M. E. Griffith against Simon Doctor et al.; Duer, S. & W., attorneys; E. D. Dowling, referee; due, $45,781.58; taxes, &c., $877.77.

By Samuel Marx.

127th St. 257 West, n s, 596 ft w of 7th Av, 18x99.11, five-story dwelling; West Side Savings Bank against St. John's Park Realty Co. et al.; (action 1;) F. R. Finch, attorney; A. J. Talley, referee; due, $14,773.98; taxes, &c., $132.87.

127th St. 259 West, n s, 614 ft w of 7th Av, 18x99.11, five-story dwelling; same against same; (action 2;) same attorney and referee; due, $14,773.98; taxes, &c., $132.87.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Washington Av. 1,797, w s, 108.6 ft s of 175th St, 25x150x irregular; four-story flat; T. A. Keck against Dora Wiebke et al.; Creevey & R, attorneys; A. N. Giegerich, referee; due, $18,370.19.

By James L. Wells Company.

218th St. n s, 205 ft e of Barnes Av, 50x100; J. M. E. Vista against Bartholomew O'Connor et al.; Williamson & E, attorneys; C. E. Moore, referee; due, $3,585.27; taxes, &c., $246.08.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Buhre Av. n s, 1.9 ft e of Westchester Av, 85x70.4 to Westchester Av x106.3x—; R. C. Derick against L. Davis et al.; Anderson, I. & A., attorneys; G. B. Hayes, referee; due, $2,263.50; taxes, &c., $3,747.10.

Wednesday, Sept. 1.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Nagel Av. s s, 293.9 ft e of Dyckman St, 104 x193.3x—, gore, vacant; J. E. L. Beals against F. W. Seybel et al.; Roe & H., attorneys; W. G. Brown, referee; due, $15,-960.88; taxes, &c., $859.46.

Thursday, Sept. 2.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.

Duane St. 42, s w corner of Lafayette St, 18.8x23.3x irregular, six-story loft building; H. E. Clare et al. against Madison Avenue Real Estate Co. et al.; Harrison Clark, Jr., attorney; L. H. Sanders, referee; due, $9,-597.08; taxes, &c., $1,880.81; subject to mortgage of $42,000.

152d St. 722 West, s s, 185 ft e of Lenox Av, 18.9x99.11, three-story dwelling; C. N. Weber against M. H. Johanson et al.; Gifford, H. & B., attorneys; A. W. Stump, referee; due, $4,740.90; taxes, &c., $94.91.

103d St. 167 East, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11, four-story flat and store; Amelia Lohr against Morris Kurzrok et al.; Gerlich & S., attorneys; Ely Rosenberg, referee; due, $13,928.54; taxes, &c., $342.42.

By Henry Brady.

2d Av. 2,291½, w s, 75.6 ft s of 118th St, 25.2x110, six-story flat and stores; A. DeW. Seligman et al., executors, against Jennie Adler et al.; Edmund Hurley, attorney; N. T. Phillips, referee; due, $29,914.59; taxes, &c., $740.66.

By Daniel W. Greenwald.

49th St. 333 West, n s, 475 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.5, three-story stable; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, &c., which W. S. Edelmeyer had on May 17, 1915, or since; H. L. Ruert, attorney.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

181st St. 450-2 East, s s, 91 ft e of Park Av, 50x150, two-story frame dwelling; American Savings Bank against Ray Weiss et al.; J. V. Irwin, attorney; A. N. Giegerich, referee; due, $15,785.72; taxes, &c., $963.89.

By Joseph P. Day.

Crotona Park East. 1,570, s s, 137.6 ft w of Suburban Place, 18.9x130, three-story dwelling; Andrew Colvin, assignee, against Jennie Euring, as administratrix; F. H. Smiley, attorney; A. N. Giegerich, referee; due, $3,-530.63; taxes, &c., $750.34.

Friday, Sept. 3.
AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Beaumont Av. 2,286, e s, 82 ft s of 183d St, 20x92.11, two-story dwelling; also Beaumont Av, 2,284, e s, 72.6 ft s of 183d St, 20.11x 92.11, two-story dwelling; also 179th St, 782-4 East, s w corner Mapes Av, 100x25, five-story flat; R. G. Perry, trustee, against Charles Schaefer, Jr., et al.; F. X. Hennessy, attorney; T. D. McCarthy, United States Marshal; due, $15,496.95; subject to prior mortgages aggregating $40,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Cliff St. 27, for a five-story loft, 25.7x163.2; 27 Cliff St. Corp., 431 West 14th St, owner; J. S. Maher, 431 West 14th St, architect; cost, $45,000.

181st St. n s, 100 ft w of Vyse Av, five-story brick tenement, 61.3x86; Ronele Construction Co., A. Arthur Kuttler, 520 West 135d St, President, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, 3d Av and 148th St, architects; cost, $80,000.

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

8TH AV., s w corner of 34th St, 197.6x119x irregular; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. loans 461 Eighth Avenue Co., Inc., to erect twenty-two-story loft building, 29 payments $1,800,000

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

Albany, Aug. 28.—Eighteen corporations, having $284,000 aggregate capital stocks, were chartered today. They include:

Foreman & Clark Mfg. Co., clothing, jewelry, umbrellas, novelties, department stores, $50,000; H. W. Schyke, I. W. Frankel, W. A. Foreman, 73 Fifth Av.

The J. C. D. Corp'n, Poughkeepsie, merchandise, realty, construction, managerial, $50,000; H. S. Mansfield, E. S. Houlihe, J. C. Denney, 162 N. Hamilton St., Poughkeepsie.

East Jamestown House, Jamestown, hotel, restaurant, theatres, $30,000; A. Helmberger, E. Johnson, A. L. Wakefield, East Jamestown House, Jamestown.

Bryant Baths Co. baths, beauty, hair dressing parlors, barber shops, hotels, groceries, liquors, $25,000; M. H. Masterson, M. B. and W. L. Baker, 10 E. 43d St.

Chase-Hibbard Corp'n, Elmira, grain, cereals, flour, $25,000; A. S. Diven, L. Henry, C. P. Hibbard, 1,008 College Av., Elmira.

Overseas Shipping Co., commission, ship chandlers, stevedoring, warehousing, forwarding, $25,000; G. M. Prest, J. W. McGrath, A. R. Lewis, 27 William St.

New York Printing Machinery Co., engines, boilers, machinery, foundry, factory supplies, $20,000; C. E. Heydt, G. B. Posse, A. Naumann, 552 Guion Av., Richmond Hill.

Detroit Metallic Bed Co., brass and iron beds, furniture, $10,000; R. J. Cardwell, N. J. Schneider, M. Boskey, 299 B'way.

Kenmore Floral Co., Buffalo, florists, $10,-000; H. W. Smith, C. W. Donaghue, W. G. Tyler, 243 Walden Av., Buffalo.

Syracuse Builders' Supply Co., Syracuse, cement, gypsum, products, $10,000; H. M. Donovan, E. F. and W. F. O'Connor, 830 Westcott St., Syracuse.

Breesport Milling Co., Breesport, grains, cereals, flour, $8,000; C. P. Hibbard, A. S. Diven, L. Henry, 206 Elm St., Elmira.

Houston Street Poultry Co., poultry, meats, $5,000; F. Schoenzeit, D. and H. Goldstein, 989 Simpson St., Bronx.

Savoy Drug Co., drugs, chemicals, merchandise, $5,000; E. G. Eberle, A. Barna, L. Spleadis, 206 First Av.

National Detective Agency, public investigators, $5,000; F. L. Madden, A. Campbell, R. S. Holmes, 54 Wall St.

Capital Increases: American Panel Co., Cattaraugus, $50,000 to $100,000; Emile Brunel, Inc., Manhattan, $500 to $50,000.

Voluntary dissolution: White Lake Development Co., Brooklyn.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
West Side, Above 110th Street.

RIVERCLIFF
628 West 151st St.
New Elevator Building.
3 extra large light rooms, beautifully decorated, large foyer hall; spacious closets, great value. $35 $60
Apply on Premises, or
KEMPE & CO.

Fairview Court,
3117-3127 Broadway,
Near 125th St.
Apartments of 3, 4, 5 and 6 large rooms
RENTS $30 TO $60
Elevator service—all improvements.
Superintendent on Premises, or
E. C. SIMONSON, 100 Broadway.

GRAND CORNER
7th Av., 1,919, corner 116th; open plaza, bet. subway and "L" express stations; 7-8 rooms, extra large, light, high class; all improvements; newly decorated; reduced to $80, $70, $65; great concessions; see our inducements before you select.

THE SAVOY ELEVATOR APARTMENTS, 4 AND 6 ROOMS.
452 WEST 149TH ST.
NEW HOUSE.
Newly Furnished Apartments
4 TO 6 ROOMS, $30
upward, every improvement, high-class service, refined neighborhood. Owner's management. Leases from Oct. 1st. Owner, 865 West 180th.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

GRAMPION
MODERN FAMILY HOTEL,
182 ST. NICHOLAS AVE.
One, two and three rooms, private baths, furnished or unfurnished; full service; rents moderate, $25 to $60. Superintendent, on premises, or
WILCOX & SHELTON,
2,107 7th Ave., at 125th St.

A—A.—A— YOUR IDEAL AT LAST.
How would YOU like to select first-class furnishings and decorations to suit entirely YOUR OWN discriminating tastes and requirements? You can do this in the newest, sunniest apartment hotel in New York for $60 per month, two rooms and bath. HOTEL NOBLETON, between Broadway and Columbus Av., one block from express subway and "L" stations.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN APARTMENTS
At Broadway, 72d to 73d St.,
Overlooking Sherman Square, offer finely appointed furnished Apartments of six, eight, and nine rooms, two and three baths.
Manager's Office, 175 West 72d St.
Telephone, Columbus—3547.

To Bankers and Financial Houses proposing to establish themselves in London, England:
MESSRS. ELLIS & SON, Auctioneers and Estate Agents, of 45 Fenchurch Street, London, being Agents for various Owners of Real Estate in Lombard Street and the Financial World, would be glad to afford any information respecting suitable Sites and Buildings in that neighborhood.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

CALIFORNIA BUSINESS PROPERTY
For NEW YORK SUBURBAN.
A BUSINESS BLOCK, consisting of new, seven-story hotel building of 90 rooms, and three stores, in centre of Oakland's (California) busy retail district, and in the block next to the new City Hall. Present income nets over $1,200 per month. Net price above mortgage of $92,500 is $150,000.
Owner coming to New York, and will take a SUBURBAN RESIDENCE in exchange up to $75,000, the balance payable in cash. No terms, and no inflated values considered, as this is a gilt-edge property offered. Address, with full description and photo, A. C. Aiken, 544 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.
Furnished Houses and Apartments
EAST SIDE
HERBERT A. SHERMAN
41 East 41st St. and 20 Nassau St.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, by John Van Praag, auctioneer, on Friday, September 3d, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon on the 10th floor, U. S. Appraiser's Warehouse, No. 641 Washington Street, corner Christopher Street, New York City, New York, one refiner folder machine, one fancy cutting machine complete, and five stamps.
The machine will be on exhibition Thursday, September 2, 1915. Catalogues mailed upon request as soon as issued.
Dated New York, August 12, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D., N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
West Side, Above 110th Street.

WESTDALE
602 W. 139th St.
Near Riverside Drive and Subway.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath
RENTS $50 TO $70
BRAYMAN
3 W. 92d St.
Adjacent Central Park West.
7 Large Rooms and Bath
RENTS $80.
331 Lexington Av.
Corner 39th Street.
All Large, Outside Rooms.
8 Rooms and Bath
RENTS $1,500.
Kick & Sharrott
2,668 B'way, near 98th St.

THE CAMPUS
39-41 Claremont Ave.
Above 116th St., Adjacent to Riverside Drive.
4 & 6 Rooms & Bath
overlooking Barnard College and Columbia University; all rooms facing the outside and splendidly laid out. Also an attractive Suite
7 Rooms & 2 Baths
Modern fireproof building; under the personal management of the owner.
Rents Very Reasonable.

PANMURE ARMS
593 Riverside Drive N. E. COR. 136TH ST.
Ideal Home for Refined Families.
7, 8, 9 ROOMS
LARGE, OUTSIDE, PLEASANT.
Southern Exposure.
Block to Subway Station—Bus Line.
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.
Abundant Sunlight. Excellent Service.
RENTS REASONABLE.
KEMPE & CO. 87TH ST., Cor. B'way. Schuyler 5610.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Murray Hill Apts.
122-128 East 34th Street
S. W. cor. of Lexington Ave.
SEVEN & EIGHT ROOMS
RENTS, $1,200-$1,800

Bachelor Apartments
THE BERWYCK
65-69 West 54th Street
TWO ROOMS & BATH
RENTS, $480-$720
CONVENIENT TO THE UNION AND UNIVERSITY CLUBS.
DOCTOR'S OFFICE, $900
APPLY TO
HERMAN L. R. EDGAR
81 Nassau Street.

ONE LEXINGTON AVE.
Overlooking Gramercy Park. Quiet, Exclusive Neighborhood. Convenient to all Transit Lines. Modern, Fireproof Building.
DUPLEX
CORNER APARTMENTS
8 Rooms, 2 Baths....$2,800
9 Rooms, 3 Baths....$3,000
10 Rooms, 4 Baths....$4,000
Gaines & Drennan Co., Inc.,
25 East 26th St. Phone Mad. Sq. 314.
Or Superintendent on Premises.

THE CARROLLTON
COR. MADISON AVE. & 76TH ST.
In the Finest Residential District.
7 & 8 Very Large Rooms
AND 2 BATHS.
LIGHT ALL AROUND.
RENT $1,600 TO $1,800
Apply on Premises, or
BROOKE & GEORGER,
29 West 34th St.
Tel. Greeley 1880.

1219 MADISON AVENUE,
Southeast Corner 88th Street.
All apartments have dining room and living room facing the avenue. Each has a maid's toilet. All floors parquet and hardwood. Electric lights. All-night elevator service.
6 Rooms & Bath, $840 up.
8 Rooms & Bath, $1,000 up.
9 Rooms & Bath, $1,450.
MANAGEMENT BY RESIDENT OWNER.
APPLY ON PREMISES.

CORONADO
Northwest corner of Park Av. and 81st St. High-class elevator apartment, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; rents, $800, $1,000, $1,300 yearly. Service unexcelled.

RUTHERFORD
Elevator Apartments.
206 East 17th St.
3-4-5 Rooms, $360 to $540.
Berlin Renting Agency, 141 E. 17th St.

THE PALACIO,
Park Ave., corner 65th St.
8 Rooms and 2 Bathrooms.
ALL LARGE, OUTSIDE, SUNNY ROOMS.
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT.

61-69 EAST 86TH ST.
Choice apartments, 5, 6, 7 rooms; most accessible location in Yorkville; elevator service.

SAN JACINTO
18 EAST 60TH ST.
Any number of Rooms; Complete Service.

THE PLYMOUTH
142 East 83d Street.
7 exceptionally large, light rooms.
All improvements, parquet floors; $45 to $50.
Also ground floor, suitable for doctor or dentist.

CORNER APARTMENT
1,364 Lexington Ave., Cor. 90th St.
7 large, light rooms, all improvements, electric lights; $52. Premises, or
Froman & Taubert, 1,230 Lex. Av., Cor. 83d.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.
Harlem Library Apartments, 32 W. 123d St.
Delightfully located in Harlem's choicest residential section; one or two rooms; only $12 to $30. WILCOX & SHELTON, 2,107 7th Ave. (125th St.)

LENOX COURT,
114-116 EAST 71ST ST.
8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

Murray Hill Chambers
167 Madison Ave., S. E. Cor. 33d St.
3 rooms, bath & kitchenette, including service, $60-$80
177 MADISON AVENUE, Near 34th St.
2 rooms, bath and kitchenette $50
3 rooms, bath and kitchenette, including service, $75
178 MADISON AVENUE, Near 34th St.
3 rooms, bath and kitchenette $45
Entire floor, FOUR rooms, bath, & kitchenette, $1,100 per annum, including service.
These APARTMENTS are between the VANDERBILT HOTEL, 33d Street SUBWAY STATION, WALDORF, McALPIN, and HUDSON TUBES.
111½ WEST 26TH STREET
2 rooms and bath $25
1147 BROADWAY, Near 26th St.
3 rooms and bath $35
Wm. J. Roome & Co. Inc.
177 MADISON AVENUE, (34 ST.)

122 E. 76th St.
Near Park Av.
New 9-Story Fireproof Apartments.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms
Rentals $1,700 to $2,250.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., Inc.,
AGENTS.
421 Madison Avenue, at 48th Street.
Telephone, Murray Hill—5600.

160 West 95th St.
New 9-story fireproof apartments.
Southern exposure.
ONLY THREE
5 ROOM APARTMENTS Left
$1,075 upward.
JULIUS TISHMAN & SONS,
18 East 41st St. Tel., 7518—Mur. Hill.

Apartments
998 Fifth Avenue
18 Rooms and 5 Baths, $15,000
500 Madison Avenue
Northwest Corner of 52d Street
7, 8, & 10 Rooms & 3 Baths, $2,500—$4,000
776 Lexington Avenue
2 & 3 Rooms and Bath, $420—$840
120 East 31st Street
3 Rooms & 2 Baths, $1,000—$1,500
Further particulars and plans of all the apartments on the east side are on file at our office at
10 East 45th St.
Tel. 3100 Murray Hill.
Douglas Robinson
Charles S. Brown Co

VAN CORTLANDT
71 East 96th St.
N. W. Cor. Park Av.
Modern elevator building, possessing every up-to-date convenience.
7 Rooms..... $70
8 Rooms..... $90
9 Rooms..... $110
2 Baths with Each Suite.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.
30 E. 42d St. Tel., Murray Hill 500.

BACHELOR
691 Madison Ave. N. E. COR. 62d St.
Parlor, Bedroom, and Bath,
Furnished or Unfurnished.
Service Included.
RENTS $480 TO $720.
Apply on premises, or to
MOORE & WYCKOFF
546 Fifth Ave., 45th St. Tel. 1263 Bryant.

APARTMENTS
Holworthy Chambers
Bachelor Apartments to Rent,
No. 152 Madison Avenue,
Corner 32d Street.
Light rooms with bath, telephone, and elevator service. Meals if desired. By month or year from October 1st. References required. Telephone Murray Hill 897.
TWO OFFICE & BEDROOM SUITES
Doctor or Dentist.
Convenient Central Location.
ONE ARTIST SKYLIGHT STUDIO.
Apply to the Manager, 152 Madison Av.

27 East 62d St.
Housekeeping Apartments
4 Rooms, 1 Bath, $1000 to $1200
6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1800
Elevator. Modern Building.
Apply on Premises, or to
HARRIS & VAUGHAN, INC.,
569 5TH AVENUE.
Telephone 31 Murray Hill.

MILDRED
140 East 92d Street
Seven outside rooms, extra maid's toilet. Elevator service; electric lights; very reasonable rent, $750.

WEBSTER
171 East 81st Street
Six light rooms. Telephone and elevator service. Rent very reasonable, $480.

56-60 E. 87 St.
Near Park Ave.
Highest Type Elevator Apartment.
All Night Service.
7 Rooms—$1,100-$1,200.
Physician's or Dentist's Apart.—$900.
Large Rooms Flooded with Sunlight.
OWNER ON PREMISES.

PALERMO
125-127-129 East 57th St.
Elevator Apartments.
Large, Light, Airy Rooms.
8 and 9 Rooms
Moderate Rental.
SUPT. ON PREMISES.

1229 PARK AVE.
S. W. Cor. 96th St.
MAPLE COURT
ONE CORNER APARTMENT.
Rare Opportunity.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths—$1,200
A. Brandstein, Agt. Tel. Harlem 1513.

A.—"HOFFMAN ARMS"
640 Madison Av., corner 59th St.
FOUR TO EIGHT ROOMS.
$900 to $1600
Spacious rooms; excellent service; accessible; near park. Attractive large Studio, bedroom and bath, $950.

A splendid 8-room apartment at 571 Park Av., corner 63d St., for $150 per month. Four of the rooms are large and square and front on Park Av.; elevator and hall service, etc.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.,
30 East 42d St.

THE SUSSEX
55 EAST 65TH ST.
Apartments of seven or eight rooms. Rent $1,400. Extra maids' rooms. Private house block. Apply to Superintendent.

STUDIO
2 Rooms and Bath.
3 Washington.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.,
30 East 42d St.

THE ST. ANDREW
2 EAST 127TH ST.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
ALL NIGHT SERVICE.
3-4-7 Rooms, $55-$80.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Pease & Elliman
165 West 72d St. Near Broadway
340 Madison Avenue Near 43d St. Tel. 6200 Murray Hill
55 Liberty St. Corner Nassau St.
Real Estate and General Insurance
Specialists in Dwelling Properties

EAST SIDE
56 West 11th St.
3 and 4 rooms and bath.....$540—$900
39-43 E. 27th St. At Madison Ave.
3, 4, 6 and 7 rooms and bath..$720—$1,300
145 East 35th St. The Southfield
7 rooms and 2 baths.....$2,000—$2,500
7 rooms and 1 bath.....$1,500—$1,800
3 rooms and 1 bath.....$900
104 East 40th Street At Park Ave.
2, 5 & 6 rooms, 1 and 2 baths, $1,000—$2,500
144 East 40th St.
6 rooms and bath.....$1,600—$1,800
146-8 East 49th St.
2, 3 and 4 rooms and bath...$540—$1,200
144 E. 56th St. The Wellesbourne
6, 7 and 8 rooms and bath..$1,100—$1,800
49 West 57th St. The Soncy
8 & 9 rooms, 1 & 2 baths...$1,800—$2,000
56-62 W. 58th St. Blenheim & Biltmore
8 rooms and 2 baths.....$1,500—$1,800
116 E. 58th St. Near Park Ave.
7 and 8 rooms, 3 baths....$2,400—$3,000
One Doctor's Apartment.....$1,000
24 West 59th St.
2, 3 and 5 rooms and bath..$1,200—$2,500

11 East 68th St. Cor. Madison Ave.
6, 8 and 12 rooms, 2, 3 and 4 baths, $1,700—$5,100
103 East 75th St. At Park Ave.
7 rooms and 2 baths (duplex).....$2,000
7 rooms and 3 baths.....$2,500
161 East 79th St. New Building
7 and 8 rooms, 3 baths.....$2,000—$2,700
12 East 87th St. Near 5th Ave.
17 rooms & 5 baths.....$9,000
535 Park Avenue Cor. 61st St.
6 & 7 rooms, 1 & 2 baths..$2,000—$2,500
565 Park Avenue At 62d St.
6 & 8 rooms, 2 and 3 baths $1,900—$2,800
829 Park Avenue Cor. 76th St.
6, 7 & 8 rooms, 2 & 3 baths, $1,400—$2,800
875 Park Avenue Cor. 78th St.
9 rooms and 3 baths.....$2,900
960 Park Avenue Cor. 82d St.
9, 11 and 13 rooms, 3 and 4 baths, $4,200—$6,000
780 Madison Ave. At 67th St.
9 Rooms and 2 baths.....$2,500
1190 Madison Ave. Cor. 87th St.
7 rooms and bath.....$850—$1,200

WEST SIDE
342 West 85th St.
8 rooms and bath.....$1,100 to $1,200
411 West 114th St. At Morningside Avenue
8 rooms and 2 baths.....$960—$1,400
110 Riverside Drive Cor. 83rd St.
8 and 9 rooms, 2 baths.....$1,900—$2,000
127 Riverside Drive Cor. 85th St.
8 rooms and bath.....$1,800

190 Riverside Drive Cor. 91st St.
8 to 14 rooms, 3 to 5 baths..$3,800—$6,000
530 Riverside Drive
5 & 8 rooms & bath.....$600 to $1,200
723 St. Nicholas Ave. Cor. 146th St.
4, 5, 6 rooms & bath.....$480—$720
25 Fort Washington Ave.
At 160th St.
5, 6 and 7 rooms and bath.....$600—$780

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
116 West 59th St.
2 and 3 rooms and bath....$1,000—$2,400
510 Park Ave. Cor. 60th St.
2 rooms, bath and kitchenette, $1,000—$1,250

For floor plans and further particulars of the above and other houses under our management consult the special apartment-house edition of Pease & Elliman's Real Estate Indicator, which will be mailed to you on request.

MANHATTAN—East Side.
NOW SHOWING
TO LEASE FROM OCTOBER 1ST.
1340 Madison Ave.
N. W. COR. 94TH ST.
8 Room Elevator AP'TS, $900
LARGE ROOMS; GOOD LIGHT; HARDWOOD FLOORS; ALL-NIGHT HALL SERVICE.
Ranald H. Macdonald & Co.
29 WEST 34TH ST.

Mayfair
Southeast Corner
57th St. & Park Ave.
Light Apartments
General Location and character unexcelled
Immediate possession on several choice 8 and 9 room apartments
Rents $2400-$2900
Apply to Supt. on premises, or to
Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd
Agents
84 William St. Telephone 2250 John

THE STUYVESANT
17 LIVINGSTON PLACE
Corner East 17th St., Overlooking Stuyvesant Park.
6 & 7 Rooms
RENTS $800-$1,200.
Large, light and airy; 'phone, elevators, electric light, uniformed hall attendants; separate servants' toilets.
Apply to Supt., on premises.

BROOKLYN.
Beautiful Ocean Parkway
Bet. Beverley Road & Church Av.
IRMA COURT and ELEANOR APTS.
Now Ready for Occupancy
Suites of 4 and 5 Rooms
These apartments gratify every possible requirement for an exclusive and comfortable home. Conveniently located; minute's walk to Church Av. or Smith St. trolley; 17 minutes to Manhattan by Brighton Beach Subway.
Rents $36 to $50
Agent on premises, or
LOUIS GOLD, Builder
44 COURT STREET, BROOKLYN.
Phone Main 7950-51.

Oxford and Cambridge Hall
208-209 Underhill Av.,
cor. St. John's Place, overlooking Prospect Park Plaza; new elevator Apartments:
3-4-5 Rooms, $30 to $60
Kings Court
296 Sterling Place.
cor. Butler Place, overlooking Prospect Park; high class elevator Ap'rtm'ts.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $75
St. Regis
S. W. Cor. Bedford Av. and Dean Street.
facing Grant Square; new elevator Apartments.
4-5-6 Rooms, $40 to $60
Brooklyn's Newest High Class Elevator Apartments
Renting Agent on Prem.

COLONIAL
38 Livingston St.,
BROOKLYN
4 Rooms & Bath, $80
Completely Equipped Kitchen.
Living Room, 17x20 ft.
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

EASTERN PARKWAY
AT FRANKLIN AVE.
3, 4 and 5 Rooms
Large and light; every improvement, including telephones.
$28, $40 & $45
FROM OCT. 1.
Office 796 Franklin Ave., on Premises.
Phone Prospect 8900.

NEW APARTMENTS
Ready Oct. 1st
6 Extra Large Rooms. All Improvements.
$40, $46, $47 & $48
LINCOLN PLACE
BET. UNDERHILL & WASHINGTON AVES.
Easy walking distance to subway. Block from Flatbush and Vanderbilt Ave. cars. Superintendent on premises.

SEE US FIRST.
Most complete list of select apartments in
FLATBUSH.
4-5-6-7-8 rooms, $30 to $75.
WESTWOOD REALTY CO.
685 Flatbush Ave., corner Winthrop St.
Tele. Flatbush 4080. Closed Sundays.

FLATBUSH.
THE MARLBOROUGH APARTMENTS
Marlborough Road, near Cortelyou Road; 5 and 6 rooms; all modern improvements; ready for inspection; $32.50 to $45. F. W. YATES, owner, 34 Nassau St., Manhattan; telephone 1906 John, or Shachardt Realty Co., 1,568 Cortelyou Road, B'klyn.

EASTERN PARKWAY,
749 to 781, Corner Kingston Ave.
$40 TO $50.
Modern apartments, 7 and 8 rooms, 2 baths; in the most healthful section of Brooklyn; easy access to Manhattan via subway.

"THE KNICKERBOCKER"
136 Herkimer St., near Nostrand Av.
Extra choice 4-room apartments, $35 to $38; 5 rooms, $47.50 to $50. All latest improvements. Inquire on premises or Edward Grotecloss, 541 De Kalb Av.

The Glenleden 1151 Dean Street at Grant Square.
Brooklyn's best location; 4 and 5 room suites, $40, $50; every known improvement; decorations to suit. Apply superintendent or
PARTRIDGE, 709 FRANKLIN AV.

BRONX.
5 GRAND ROOMS $32—$38
JUST COMPLETED
University Heights Apartments
1005-1039 ANDREWS AVE.,
BET. WEST BURNSIDE AVE. AND WEST 179TH ST. WEST BRONX.
Broadway Subway, 181st. to University Av. trolley, 8 cents. Parquet floors; two families on floor; tenants restricted. Booklet.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS
1033-1045 Hoe Ave.—1057 Faile St. and 978-982 East 165th St.
(Two Blocks Simpson St. Sub. Sta.)
3-4-5-6-7 ROOMS, 1 AND 2 BATHS
Rents $24 to $52.
Every modern convenience, including telephone in apartment. Under owner's management.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS
2,318 LORING PLACE
4 rooms, $28-$29.
5 rooms, $34-$37.
Phone. All improvements. Inquire premises.

THE ENGLEWOOD
1,187 Lexington Ave., S. E. Cor. 81st.
7 Large, light rooms, bath, elevator, uniformed hall service; moderate rent. Superintendent, on premises, or
MACLAY & DAVIES, 37 Wall St. Hanover 8181.

138 E. 19TH ST.
Gramercy Park section, artists' block, for rent. Large rooms, private dwelling, 8 bedrooms. Owner, on premises, 138 E. 19th St. Mrs. F. H. Wright. Phone 900 Gramercy.

APARTMENT HOTELS.
512 Fifth Ave.
Southwest Corner 43d St.
APARTMENTS

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.
Desirable Houses in Good Locations.
18th St., near 3rd Av., 4-story.....$1,800
86th St., near East End Av.....$540
123rd St., near 7th Av., 3-story.....$720
83rd St., near Lexington Av., 3-story.....$1,000
97th St., near Central Park West, 4-story...$1,200
Madison Av., near 86th St., 3-story.....$1,200
47th St., near 9th Av., 3-story, 16 rooms...$1,500
Livingston Pl., nr. 16th St., 3 & 4 sty..$1,200-$1,600
85th St., near Columbus Av., 3-story.....$1,500

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.,
30 East 42d St.
Telephone 560 Murray Hill.

59 WEST 89TH ST.
69 WEST 89TH ST.
RENT, $1,700 EACH.
Three-story brownstone houses; two-story extension; 11 rooms, 2 baths; very desirable.
331 WEST 88TH ST.
RENT, $2,500.
Four-story brownstone and basement white-stone dwelling; bay windows; 14 rooms, 3 baths; electric light; parquet floors; very desirable.
OTTO DEINCKER,
503 5th Ave. Tel. 3977 Murray Hill.

DWELLINGS TO LET
$660-$1800 and upward. 10 to 16 rooms, with 1, 2, and 3 baths. All offers submitted.
PORTER & CO., 159 W. 125 St.

AN ELEGANT DWELLING,
four story and basement, with extension, near park, 68 West 89th St., all improvements, $2,100 yearly. Owner, Room 905, 30 East 42d St.

CENTRAL PARK WEST
Near 86th Street.
Elegant four-story house. All improvements; ideal for physician; from Oct. 1 or before.
BIERHOFF, 345 Lenox Ave.

32-ROOM HOUSE ADJOINING TIMES SQUARE
A five-story apartment building will be leased to one tenant, 45th St., near Broadway. Possession.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
30 East 42nd St.

COMMODITIES PRICES.

A Feature for the Week Was the Decline in Breadstuffs.

Dun's list of wholesale commodities prices was marked last week by more changes than in the previous week, and a slightly greater excess of declines. There were eighty-three changes in all, and of these forty-two were downward.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty-three standard commodities in this city last week, unless otherwise specified. Comparative prices for the previous week and the corresponding week last year are given also:

	Last Week.	Prev. Week.	Last Year.
Beans, mar., choice, 100 lbs.	$7.50	$7.50	$7.50
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	.07	.07	.07¾
Coffee, Santos No. 4	.09¾	.09¾	.09¾
Stand. Brown Sheetings, yd	.06	.06½	.08
Printcloths, 38½-in., 64x60	.03¾	.03¾	.04¾
Butter, crmry., extra, lb.	.28	.25¾	.31½
Cheese, f.c., flats, spec. lb.	.13	.13¼	.15¾
Eggs, Western 1sts, doz.	.22½	.22	.25
Apples, evap., choice, lb.	.07¾	.07¾	.10

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION AND STOCK MARKETS

A Five Years' Test

The Partial Payment Plan is now well established.

Five years ago we adapted the installment method to New York Stock Exchange investment terms.

Since that time, thousands have invested while they saved, on the Partial Payment Plan.

If the Partial Payment Plan is new to you, get acquainted with it.

Send for Booklet 15, "The Partial Payment Plan"

John Muir & Co.
SPECIALISTS IN
Odd Lots

Members New York Stock Exchange.
MAIN OFFICE, 61 BROADWAY, N. Y.
42d St. & Broadway. | 125th St. & Lenox Av.
165 West 82d Street. | 26 Court St., Brooklyn.
819 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

STEEL

The New Industrial Epoch

Send for Our Special Letter "901"

Renskorf, Lyon & Co.

Members { New York Stock Exchange. New York Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.

33 New St. (GROUND FLOOR) New York

J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co. Buy & Sell

Aetna Explosives
American Chicle
Central Petroleum
Du Pont Powder
E. W. Bliss Co.
Hercules Powder
New Jersey Zinc
Winchester Arms

J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.

Phones 4001 to 4010 John 36 Wall St., N. Y.

WHY ODD LOTS?

Answered in our Special Letter 105 upon request

BARUCH BROTHERS

Members { New York Stock New York Cotton Exchange New York Coffee }

60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

War Time Opportunities

Guantanamo Sugar

Descriptive Booklet on Request.

Slattery & Co.

Specialists

40 Exchange Place New York

Telephone 4561 Broad.

After Panic Markets

There is a decided similarity between markets in the years after Panics, which we discuss in our LETTER N. T.-1. We will send it upon request.

Carpender & McClave

MEMBERS { New York Stock Exchange. New York Cotton Exch'ge.

67 Exchange Place New York

Telephone 2810 Rector.

UPTOWN BRANCH

Hotel Ansonia, 73d & B'way.

Phone 1615 Columbus.

CHAS. E. MERRILL & CO.

SEVEN WALL ST., NEW YORK

Telephone Rector 9377.

Specialize in

Industrial Securities

Ask for any information you desire.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

A Number of Stocks Advance Further, but General Rise Is Halted.

A number of stocks showed further net gains in yesterday's trading on the Stock Exchange, but the uprush of recovery seemed for the time being to have spent its force. That was a natural enough week-end sequel to an advance which had lasted through the week and which had wiped out all of the loss suffered on the news of the sinking of the Arabic. The disposition which a large part of the list showed to halt was all the more easily explained in view of the fact that yesterday's news showed that Germany was attaching conditions to her offers which would probably make a further revision of German policy necessary before a complete understanding with this country is possible.

We have already taken the position that we cannot undertake to obtain concessions from a third party as the price of obtaining from Germany recognition of our undoubted rights. But this new phase of the matter was not the cause of any concern on the part of Wall Street. It made up its mind two or three days ago that peace was assured, and it really is not troubling itself over matters of detail. Half of Wall Street believes peace will be maintained because Germany wants peace, and the other half thinks peace will be maintained because this country wants peace. The arguments differ, but they reach the same conclusion. The tangible market result is the rise of the last week.

A new high point was reached in the surplus reserves of the Clearing House institutions in yesterday's bank statement. This time the $200,000,000 mark was passed by a margin of more than $4,000,000. In June that figure was passed for one week, but only by a margin of $400,000. The chance of the surplus remaining for some time about this $200,000,000 level seems better now than it was in June, particularly in view of the fact that next week will probably bring a large addition to the banks' gold holdings through the receipt of another large shipment of the metal from England. And the longer the establishment of European credits in some form in this market is delayed the greater will be the chance of our reserves, already superabundant, increasing.

How inadequate the present means of settling the international balance are is shown by the further decline in sterling exchange this last week to a price a cent and a half under the previous low point. And the last price of the week was the low price of the week. It is recognized that in the long run this movement will hurt us as well as our customers abroad, but no way has yet been found of overcoming the practical difficulties in the way of bringing about orderly conditions in the exchange market. The French Government has now appointed delegates to join those from England who are to come here to consult with our bankers. There are many things which might be done. The difficulty is to find the thing which will suit all concerned.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Catching Top and Bottom.

Sometimes the man in the market plays into pure good luck. Muir & Co. told yesterday of a trader who could not have done much better if he had been provided with a horoscope of the market. This man put in an order Thursday morning to buy 100 shares of Tennessee Copper at 54. His broker bought the stock at the price named, the transaction being the first in the stock reported that day. As soon as the customer received his report he put in orders to sell 10 shares, each point up to 64, where the last of the 100 shares would have been sold. That was the day that the stock made its unaccountable jump to 65. The man who bought the 100 shares and disposed of it by odd lots made a profit of $524. The brokers do not say so, but if the customer is just a plain, human being he probably spent the next day telling his friends how unlucky he was that he had not put the selling order on his whole block at 64.

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Bringing Up Some Laggards.

The market spared a little of its enthusiasm yesterday for some railroad issues which have lain dormant for a long time. Wabash preferred actually doubled in price. It sold at ¼, against ⅛ on Friday. Seaboard Air Line preferred caused a mild sensation in the brokerage offices when it appeared on the ticker at 37, a gain of 5 points, but this was afterwards corrected to read 32, to the great disappointment of stockholders. The old-line investor is still waiting for the day when the big interests will shake hands with the war stock craze and return to the rails.

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Anaconda-Inspiration Plans.

The reiterated rumor in the Street yesterday that the Anaconda and Inspiration Copper Companies would be merged in the near future had no marked effect on the prices of the stocks. The companies are controlled by financial interests that have many things in common, and an eventual alliance of the properties has been considered a foregone conclusion in numerous quarters for a long time. The Anaconda owns a smelter which was built largely to reduce ores from Inspiration mines, and has acted as selling agent for the latter since the mines began to turn out metal. Anaconda and Inspiration shares were strong during the last half of the week, but stocks of other copper companies also scored substantial increases, for all of which the credit was given to the improved position of the metal market.

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To Finance Undersea Boat Sale.

Some sarcastic comment on the news that China was negotiating for 100 submarines in this country was heard in Wall Street at first. An impression was evident that many people thought another war order had received exaggeration. While the inceptions of a contract and its final stage are two quite different propositions, the fact was afterward established that so large an order was being considered seriously, and it was learned yesterday that steps were being taken to finance the deal. A syndicate of bankers was being formed, it was said, to facilitate the transaction, and early results were looked for.

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Western Maryland.

That the Western Maryland Railway is progressing rapidly under its present management is evidenced by the July earnings, which were made public yesterday and which became a market feature on the Exchange. The gross earnings for the month were $883,177, an increase of $120,747 and the net earnings, above taxes, were $255,200, an increase of $88,773. Passenger earnings fell off nearly $10,000, whereas freight earnings increased nearly $122,000. It was not by cutting down expenses that the good showing was made possible. As a matter of fact the expenses increased about $30,000. The shipment of great quantities of coal is responsible for the healthy increase in the railway's earnings. Under the Rockefeller control valuable rights to tap coal fields have been obtained, and the war has stimulated the movement of coal to the seaboard. Western Maryland opened at 25⅞ on the Exchange yesterday and advanced to 29½ in an hour of trading. It closed at 28½, with a net rise of 2¾ points. The financial readjustment of the Western Maryland has not yet been straightened out, but the large holders of the company's overdue notes, it is understood, are eager to aid the railway and will not embarrass the company. The company can meet all charges on its present basis of operation.

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Russia and the Market.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg and all his conquering Generals in Russia have not as much influence on the securities market here as one little submarine. Side by side with the announcements of the crumpling of Russian fortresses during the last few weeks have appeared the familiar statement, "Market active and higher." In fact, little effect on stocks has been attributed to German gains or Russian losses in the East. A single submarine, on the other hand, has on occasion thrown the market into turmoil. It appears that brokers and investors do not regard the invasion of Russia as a great factor in the war. A series of victories for the Russians, on the other hand, might constitute a factor. Some brokers are staking the continuance of America's present prosperity on the continuance of the war. They argue that the advance of the German hosts into Russia can have only a salutary effect here in that it guarantees a longer fight by the Allies to subdue the Germans eventually and hence guarantees millions more in American war orders.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, AUG. 28, 1915.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	345,201
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	95,640,602
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	77.88
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	78.79	Aug. 17	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
1,500	Am. Zinc	56⅛	57½	56½	56½	
500	‡Can. Car & F.	101	104	100	100	
400	‡Canad. Car & Fdy. pf.	117	117	115	116	
2,000	‡Canada Steel	35	38	35	35	
800	‡Car, Lt. & P.	9⅝	9½	9½	9⅝	
1,400	‡Cramp Shipb.	83½	87	83½	86	
35	Driggs-S., w. i.	97½	97½	97	97	
185	Elec. Boat	530	532	530	545	
50	Elec. Boat pf.	540	540	540	540	
40,000	Submarine Boat, w. i.	(55 56)	56	54	55	
100	Emerson Phon.	14	14	14	14	
600	‡Hall Signal	20	20	19½	19¾	
1,200	‡Hendee Mfg.	37	37½	36	37	
150	‡Hopkins & A. Arms	64	64	55	60	
125	‡Hopkins & A. Arms pf.	102	102	100	100	
2,000	‡Int. Mer. M.	3¼	3½	2⅞	3	
1,200	‡Int. M. M. pf.	9½	9½	9¼	9¼	
2,500	‡Int. Motors	33	34	32½	33	
1,000	‡Int. Mot. pf.	90	90	90	90	
225	‡Int. Nickel	179	180	179	180	
425	Kath. B. pf.	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
20	Kelly Sp. Tire	135	135	135	135	
450	‡Lake T. Boat	14	15	13½	15	
1,300	‡Marconi of A.	4½	4½	4¼	4½	
300	C. of R. & H.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
100	Savoy Oil	9	9	9	9	
2,500	‡Stand. Motors	11⅞	12¼	11⅞	12¼	
1,500	‡St. Jos. Lead	13½	13½	13	13⅜	
2,400	Triangle F. cts.	6⅝	6⅞	6¾	6⅝	
13,000	U. C. S., new	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
1,500	United Prof. S.	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
600	U. S. L. & H.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
1,000	Way. O. & G.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
500	‡World Film	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
	STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.					
30	Illinois Pipe L.	148	148	148		
55	Ohio Oil	157	155	157	+ 1	
25	‡Inter. Petrol.	10¼	10	10	+ ⅛	
700	Pierce Oil	12¾	12½	12½	+ ⅛	
155	Prairie O. & G.	415	406	415	+11	
67	South Penn. Oil	345	341	346		
3	S. W. Penn. P. L.	123	123	123	+ 3	
28	Std. Oil, Cal.	306	305	306	-10	
12	Std. Oil, Ind.	451	450	450	- 1	
15	Std. Oil, N. J.	450	450	450	- 1	
75	Std. Oil, N. Y.	193	191	193	+ 1	
20	UnionTankLine	86	85	86		
	RAILROADS.					
530	‡Wabash, w. i.	11¼	*11¾	11½	11¾	
1,000	‡Wabash pf., (a)	41¼	*42	41½	42	
430	Wabash pf., (b)	22¼	22¾	21¾	21¾	
	MINING STOCKS.					
5,000	‡Alaska Jun.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13½	
1,450	‡Alta-Con. Min. Co.	41	37	37	37	
18,750	††Am. Com'r.	14	14	12½	13	
3,500	††Atlanta	31	32	31	31½	
2,000	††Big Cotton.	6½	6½	6½	6¾	
400	Big Ledge Development Co.	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
1,300	Braden Cop.	8¾	8⅞	8¼	8¾	
1,000	††Booth	44	44	44	44	
15,000	Butte & N. Y.	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
4,000	†Caledonia	98	98	96	97	
5,300	†Cashboy	5	5	4½	4½	
200	Davis Daly C.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2,800	††Emma. Cop.	42	43	40	42	
200	††Genesee Cop.	38	38	38	38	
300	Goldf'ld Con.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	
2,000	††Goldf'ld Mer.	20	20	20	20	
1,800	Jumbo Exten.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9,500	Kennec't Cop.	51	51⅝	50⅞	51⅛	
2,000	††Kewanna	15½	15½	14½	14⅝	
2,000	Magma Copper	14⅞	15	14⅝	14⅝	
6,000	††Mother Ld.	25	28	25	26	
3,000	††Nat. Z. & L.	36	38	36	37	
2,200	N. Utah Bing.	2	3⅜	3	3⅛	
3,000	††Oro	7½	7½	7½	7½	
14,000	††Rex Con. M.	54	54	52	53	
1,800	††Sand'm Ken.	6½	6½	6½	6⅝	
500	††Silver Pick.	9	9	9	9	
100	Stand. Sil.-Ld.	1½	1½	1½	1½	
2,000	Stewart	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5,800	††Success Min.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
3,100	Super'n M. C.	24	24	24	24	
550	Tonopah Ext.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
200	††Wasatch	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	
900	W. End Con.	58	60	58	58	
25,000	††Wettlaufer S.	12	13	12	12	
250	††Wt. K. C. pf.	2½	2½	2½	2½	
	BONDS.					
$53,000	D. & H. con. 5s, w. i.	102	102½	102	102½	
10,000	‡Int. Mer. M. new 5s	77¼	77½	77¼	77¼	
107,000	Kan'tt C. 6s	150	154	149½	153	

†Sells cents per share. *Odd lot. ‡Unlisted.

Note.—Not reported Friday: 1,000 Alaska Juneau at 13⅝.

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Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in, compared with those of previous day:

	Aug. 28. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 27. Bid.	Asked.
INDUSTRIALS.				
Alliance Film	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary	14	14¾	14	14¾
Canada Steel	35	35¾	35	35½
Central Foundry	10	12	10	12
Kathodin Bronze pf.	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
Kelly Sp'f'd Tire new 1st pf.	85	87	86	87
Mutual Profit Shar'g	9½	9¾	9½	9¾
N. Y. Transportation	16	17½	16	17½
Pyrene Mfg. Co.	13	13¾	13	13¾
Sherman Carbide	8	10	8	10
Sherman Carbide, pf.	10	14	14	14
Sterling Gum	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
United Cigar Stores Co. of America	99	102	99	102
U. S. L. & H. Cor. pf.	4¼	4½	4¼	4½
MINING STOCKS.				
Arizona Duquesne	40	42	40	42
Boonsboro	43	45	42	45
Chile Copper	19½	19¾	19½	19¾
Con. Nevada-Utah	⅞	1	⅞	1
Con. Ariz. Smelting	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Greene-Cananea	40¾	41½	40¾	41½
Howe Sound	3⅜	4	3⅜	4
Kerr Lake	3⅝	4	3⅞	4
La Rose Consolidated	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
McIntyre	50	55	48½	49½
McKinley-Darragh	25	26	24	25
Majestic Mines	40	60	45	55
Nevada Hills	17	20	18	20
Nipissing Mines Co.	5¾	6	5⅝	6
Tonopah Extension	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2¾
Tonopah Merger	32	35	32	34
Tonopah Mining	5⅝	5½	5⅝	6⅛
Tri-Bullion	⅞	¾	⅞	⅞
Tuolumne Copper	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
BONDS.				
Calaveras 6s	190	210	190	210
Pierce Oil 6s	77	79	77	79

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives	126	132	132	135
Am. & British Mfg.	10	14	12	15
Am. & Brit. Mfg. pf.	34	44	35	45
Atlas Powder	224	230	228	230
Atlas Powder pf.	94	99	95	97
Bliss, (E. W.)	340	360	340	360
Bliss, (E. W.) pf.	132	142	130	140
Canadian Explosives	325	375	325	375
Canadian Explos. pf.	101	110	101	110
Carbon Steel	26	30	26	30
Carbon Steel 1st pf.	47	52	50	60
Carbon Steel 2d pf.	28	32	27	32
Colt's Arms	550	570	550	575
Driggs-Seabury	94		94	100
Du Pont Powder	695	710	695	710
Du Pont Powder pf.	95	100	95	100
Hercules Powder	355	370	350	370
Hercules Powder pf.	110	115	111	115
Hopkins Allen	80	75	80	90
Hopkins Allen pf.	95	105	95	105
Niles-Bement-Pond	114	117	113	116
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	97	105	97	105
Savage Arms	310	350	310	340
Winch. Rep. Arms	2300	2500	2200	2500

*Cents per share.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	110	111	110	111
American Cigar pf.	97	99	97	99
Am. Mach. & F'dry.	80	90	80	90
Coniey Foil	320	350	320	350
J. S. Young	165	185	165	185
J. S. Young pf.	106	109	106	109
MacAndrews & F.	160	170	160	170
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	130	145	130	135
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	385	395	385	395
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	119	121	118	121

MEETINGS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date of Meeting.
Amalgamated Copper Co.	July 31	Books do not reopen	
American Agricultural Chemical Co.	Sept. 3	Sept. 17	Sept. 16
American Hide & Leather Co.	Aug. 11		Sept. 1
American Malt Corporation	Sept. 1		Sept. 22
Ann Arbor R. R. Co.	Sept. 7	Sept. 20	Sept. 15
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co.	Sept. 23	After meeting	Oct. 28
Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.	Aug. 21	Oct. 1	Oct. 6
Central R. R. Co. of N. J.	Aug. 20	Sept. 27	Sept. 24
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	Sept. 4	Sept. 18	Sept. 15
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co.	Aug. 12	Sept. 15	Sept. 15
Conn. Railway & Lighting Corp.	Sept. 4	Sept. 22	Sept. 22
Cripple Creek Central Ry. Co.	Sept. 4	Sept. 20	Sept. 18
Cuba Railroad Co.	Aug. 14	Sept. 16	Sept. 15
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	Aug. 28	Sept. 13	Sept. 16
Iowa Central Railway Co.	Aug. 4	Sept. 4	Sept. 3
Lake Erie & Western Railroad Co.	Sept. 8	Oct. 7	Oct. 6
Louisville & Nashville	Sept. 24	Oct. 7	Oct. 6
Manila Electric R. R. & Lighting Corp.	Aug. 21		Sept. 14
Minn. & St. Louis Railway Co.	Sept. 4	Oct. 6	Oct. 5
Minn., St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie	Aug. 21	Sept. 22	Sept. 21
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis	July 12		Oct. 12
National Railways of Mexico	Sept. 6		Oct. 8
Northern Pacific Railway Co.	Sept. 6	Oct. 6	Oct. 5
Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co.	Aug. 25		Sept. 15
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.	Sept. 4	Oct. 6	Oct. 5
Southern Railway Co.	Sept. 14	Oct. 13	Oct. 12
Toledo, Peoria & Western	Aug. 7		Sept. 1
Union Pacific R. R. Co.	Sept. 13	Oct. 13	Oct. 12
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.	Aug. 11		Sept. 1
Va. Iron, Coal & Coke Co.	Sept. 4	Sept. 23	Sept. 21
Wabash Railroad Co.	Sept. 11	Oct. 13	Oct. 12
Wisconsin Central Ry. Co.	Sept. 14	Oct. 13	Oct. 13

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 235,777 share of stocks and $230,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 81,275; oils, 1,722; railroads, 1,980, and mining, 150,800. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
1,500	Am. Zinc	56⅛	57½	56½	56½	
500	‡Can. Car & F.	101	104	100	100	
400	‡Canad. Car & Fdy. pf.	117	117	115	116	
2,000	‡Canada Steel	35	38	35	35	
800	‡Car, Lt. & P.	9⅝	9½	9½	9⅝	
1,400	‡Cramp Shipb.	83½	87	83½	86	
35	Driggs-S., w. i.	97½	97½	97	97	
185	Elec. Boat	530	532	530	545	
50	Elec. Boat pf.	540	540	540	540	
40,000	Submarine Boat, w. i.	(55 56)	56	54	55	
100	Emerson Phon.	14	14	14	14	
600	‡Hall Signal	20	20	19½	19¾	
1,200	‡Hendee Mfg.	37	37½	36	37	
150	‡Hopkins & A. Arms	64	64	55	60	
125	‡Hopkins & A. Arms pf.	102	102	100	100	
2,000	‡Int. Mer. M.	3¼	3½	2⅞	3	
1,200	‡Int. M. M. pf.	9½	9½	9¼	9¼	
2,500	‡Int. Motors	33	34	32½	33	
1,000	‡Int. Mot. pf.	90	90	90	90	
225	‡Int. Nickel	179	180	179	180	
425	Kath. B. pf.	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
20	Kelly Sp. Tire	135	135	135	135	
450	‡Lake T. Boat	14	15	13½	15	
1,300	‡Marconi of A.	4½	4½	4¼	4½	
300	C. of R. & H.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
100	Savoy Oil	9	9	9	9	
2,500	‡Stand. Motors	11⅞	12¼	11⅞	12¼	
1,500	‡St. Jos. Lead	13½	13½	*13	13⅜	
2,400	Triangle F. cts.	6⅝	6⅞	6¾	6⅝	
13,000	U. C. S., new	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
1,500	United Prof. S.	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
600	U. S. L. & H.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
1,000	Way. O. & G.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
500	‡World Film	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
30	Illinois Pipe L.	148	148	148	
55	Ohio Oil	157	155	157	+ 1
25	‡Inter. Petrol.	10¼	10	10	+ ⅛
700	Pierce Oil	12¾	12½	12½	+ ⅛
155	Prairie O. & G.	415	406	415	+11
67	South Penn. Oil	345	341	346	
3	S. W. Penn. P. L.	123	123	123	+ 3
28	Std. Oil, Cal.	306	305	306	-10
12	Std. Oil, Ind.	451	450	450	- 1
15	Std. Oil, N. J.	450	450	450	- 1
75	Std. Oil, N. Y.	193	191	193	+ 1
20	UnionTankLine	86	85	86	

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
530	‡Wabash, w. i.	11¼	*11¾	11½	11¾	
1,000	‡Wabash pf., (a)	41¼	*42	41½	42	
430	Wabash pf., (b)	22¼	22¾	21¾	21¾	

MINING STOCKS.

5,000	‡Alaska Jun.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13½	
1,450	‡Alta-Con. Min. Co.	41	37	37	37	
18,750	††Am. Com'r.	14	14	12½	13	
3,500	††Atlanta	31	32	31	31½	
2,000	††Big Cotton.	6½	6½	6½	6¾	
400	Big Ledge Development Co.	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
1,300	Braden Cop.	8¾	8⅞	8¼	8¾	
1,000	††Booth	44	44	44	44	
15,000	Butte & N. Y.	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
4,000	†Caledonia	98	98	96	97	
5,300	†Cashboy	5	5	4½	4½	
200	Davis Daly C.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2,800	††Emma. Cop.	42	43	40	42	
200	††Genesee Cop.	38	38	38	38	
300	Goldf'ld Con.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	
2,000	††Goldf'ld Mer.	20	20	20	20	
1,800	Jumbo Exten.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9,500	Kennec't Cop.	51	51⅝	50⅞	51⅛	
2,000	††Kewanna	15½	15½	14½	14⅝	
2,000	Magma Copper	14⅞	15	14⅝	14⅝	
6,000	††Mother Ld.	25	28	25	26	
3,000	††Nat. Z. & L.	36	38	36	37	
2,200	N. Utah Bing.	2	3⅜	3	3⅛	
3,000	††Oro	7½	7½	7½	7½	
14,000	††Rex Con. M.	54	54	52	53	
1,800	††Sand'm Ken.	6½	6½	6½	6⅝	
500	††Silver Pick.	9	9	9	9	
100	Stand. Sil.-Ld.	1½	1½	1½	1½	
2,000	Stewart	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5,800	††Success Min.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
3,100	Super'n M. C.	24	24	24	24	
550	Tonopah Ext.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
200	††Wasatch	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	
900	W. End Con.	58	60	58	58	
25,000	††Wettlaufer S.	12	13	12	12	
250	††Wt. K. C. pf.	2½	2½	2½	2½	

BONDS.

$53,000	D. & H. con. 5s, w. i.	102	102½	102	102½	
10,000	‡Int. Mer. M. new 5s	77¼	77½	77¼	77¼	
107,000	Kan'tt C. 6s	150	154	149½	153	

†Sells cents per share. *Odd lot. ‡Unlisted.

Note.—Not reported Friday: 1,000 Alaska Juneau at 13⅝.

***

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in, compared with those of previous day:

	Aug. 28. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 27. Bid.	Asked.
INDUSTRIALS.				
Alliance Film	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary	14	14¾	14	14¾
Canada Steel	35	35¾	35	35½
Central Foundry	10	12	10	12
Kathodin Bronze pf.	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
Kelly Sp'f'd Tire new 1st pf.	85	87	86	87
Mutual Profit Shar'g	9½	9¾	9½	9¾
N. Y. Transportation	16	17½	16	17½
Pyrene Mfg. Co.	13	13¾	13	13¾
Sherman Carbide	8	10	8	10
Sherman Carbide, pf.	10	14	14	14
Sterling Gum	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
United Cigar Stores Co. of America	99	102	99	102
U. S. L. & H. Cor. pf.	4¼	4½	4¼	4½
MINING STOCKS.				
Arizona Duquesne	40	42	40	42
Boonsboro	43	45	42	45
Chile Copper	19½	19¾	19½	19¾
Con. Nevada-Utah	⅞	1

NEWS OF THE CORPORATIONS AND THE BANKS

$6,200,000 GAIN IN GOLD RESERVES

But Federal System Loses $7,200,000 in Other Reserves—Big Increase in Deposits.

MORE U. S. BONDS BOUGHT

$96,000 of 3 Per Cent. Securities Purchased During Week—Increase in Boston Bank's Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The Federal Reserve Board's weekly statement shows a gain in gold reserve of $6,200,000, and a loss in other reserve of $7,200,000. A gain of $3,100,000, shown by New York in the gold settlement fund, is partly offset by net reductions for the Boston, Cleveland, Chicago, Kansas City, and Minneapolis banks. The loss in other cash shown by the New York bank is almost entirely offset by gains of gold by the Boston and Philadelphia banks.

The amount of commercial paper held shows a gain of $3,000,000, Atlanta, St. Louis, and Kansas City reporting the largest increase. Bankers' acceptances show a gain for the week of $800,000, the Chicago Bank alone reporting an increase of $400,000 in its holdings of this class of paper. Of the total amount of paper held 10.4 per cent. matures within ten days, 35.3 per cent within thirty days, and 75.5 per cent. within sixty days. The holdings of agricultural and live stock paper stand now at 4.5 per cent. of the total as against 4.1 per cent. for the week before.

A total of $96,000 of United States 3 per cent. bonds was purchased during the week, mainly by the Cleveland and Chicago banks. Municipal warrants show an increase of over $7,000,000 as a result of large purchases of New York City warrants. The Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, and Chicago banks all reported increased purchases.

As a result of the Old Colony Trust Company becoming a member of the Federal Reserve system, the capital stock of the Boston bank shows an increase of $360,000. The ratio of bills and investments to paid-in capital now stand at 141 per cent. as against 127 per cent. at the end of the previous week.

Reserve deposits show an increase of $6,900,000, large increases being reported by the Boston, New York, Chicago, and St. Louis banks.

Federal Reserve agents report a total of $109,900,000 net of Federal Reserve notes issued to the banks, against which they hold $91,000,000 of gold and $19,300,000 of paper. A total of $2,200,000 additional Federal Reserve notes was issued to the banks during the week. New York, Cleveland, Richmond, St. Louis, Kansas City, and Dallas reporting additional issues. The banks' net liability upon their outstanding circulation is reported as $16,700,000.

A tabulated statement follows:

RESOURCES.	Aug. 27, 1915.	Aug. 20, 1915.	Aug. 28, 1914.
Gold coin and certificates in vault	$211,145,000	$207,945,000	$204,145,000
Gold settlement fund	55,930,000	52,830,000	52,830,000
Gold redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer	1,104,000	1,104,000	1,104,000
Total gold reserve	$268,179,000	$261,879,000	$258,079,000
Legal-tender notes, silver, &c.	19,878,000	19,878,000	19,878,000
Total reserve	$288,057,000	$281,757,000	$277,957,000
Bills discounted and bought:			
Maturities within 10 days	$4,445,000	$4,445,000	$4,445,000
Maturities within 30 days	16,658,000	16,658,000	16,658,000
Maturities within 60 days	17,209,000	17,209,000	17,209,000
Maturities within 90 days	8,582,000	8,582,000	8,582,000
Maturities over 90 days	1,945,000	1,945,000	1,945,000
Total	$42,839,000	$42,839,000	$42,839,000
Investments: U. S. Bonds	$8,826,000	$8,826,000	$8,826,000
Municipal warrants	25,808,000	25,808,000	25,808,000
Federal Reserve Notes, net	12,491,000	12,491,000	12,491,000
Due from F. R. Banks, net	6,990,000	6,990,000	6,990,000
All other resources	4,122,000	4,122,000	4,122,000
Total resources	389,983,000	383,083,000	379,283,000
LIABILITIES.			
Capital paid in	$54,689,000	$54,689,000	$54,689,000
Reserve deposit, net	316,988,000	310,088,000	306,288,000
Federal Reserve Notes, net	16,738,000	16,738,000	16,738,000
All other liabilities	1,567,000	1,567,000	1,567,000
Total liabilities	389,983,000	383,083,000	379,283,000
Gold reserve against net liabilities	82.2%	82.2%	82.2%
Cash reserve against net liabilities	88.2%	88.2%	88.2%
Cash reserve against liabilities after setting aside 40% gold reserve against net amount of Federal Reserve notes in circulation	90.8%	90.8%	90.8%

The statement by districts follows:

FIRST DISTRICT, (BOSTON.)

Gold settlement fund	$4,831,000	$4,831,000	$4,831,000
Total gold reserve	16,695,000	16,695,000	16,695,000
Total reserve	17,343,000	17,343,000	17,343,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,778,000	2,778,000	2,778,000
Reserve deposits, net	19,481,000	19,481,000	19,481,000

SECOND DISTRICT, (NEW YORK.)

Gold settlement fund	15,736,000	15,736,000	15,736,000
Total gold reserve	129,287,000	129,287,000	129,287,000
Total reserve	140,116,000	140,116,000	140,116,000
Bills discounted and bought	6,511,000	6,511,000	6,511,000
Reserve deposits, net	150,128,000	150,128,000	150,128,000

THIRD DISTRICT, (PHILADELPHIA.)

Gold settlement fund	1,244,000	1,244,000	1,244,000
Total gold reserve	12,974,000	12,974,000	12,974,000
Total reserve	16,140,000	16,140,000	16,140,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,041,000	2,041,000	2,041,000
Reserve deposits, net	18,022,000	18,022,000	18,022,000

FOURTH DISTRICT, (CLEVELAND.)

Gold settlement fund	3,995,000	3,995,000	3,995,000
Total gold reserve	17,034,000	17,034,000	17,034,000
Total reserve	18,122,000	18,122,000	18,122,000
Bills discounted and bought	905,000	905,000	905,000
Reserve deposits, net	17,443,000	17,443,000	17,443,000

FIFTH DISTRICT, (RICHMOND.)

Gold settlement fund	4,370,000	4,370,000	4,370,000
Total gold reserve	8,834,000	8,834,000	8,834,000
Total reserve	8,956,000	8,956,000	8,956,000
Bills discounted and bought	8,652,000	8,652,000	8,652,000
Reserve deposits, net	7,784,000	7,784,000	7,784,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	4,865,000	4,865,000	4,865,000

SIXTH DISTRICT, (ATLANTA.)

Gold settlement fund	1,415,000	1,415,000	1,415,000
Total gold reserve	5,116,000	5,116,000	5,116,000
Total reserve	5,376,000	5,376,000	5,376,000
Bills discounted and bought	4,920,000	4,920,000	4,920,000
Reserve deposits, net	5,420,000	5,420,000	5,420,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	3,001,000	3,001,000	3,001,000

SEVENTH DISTRICT, (CHICAGO.)

Gold settlement fund	$12,326,000	$12,326,000	$12,326,000
Total gold reserve	36,822,000	36,822,000	36,822,000
Total reserve	39,020,000	39,020,000	39,020,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,370,000	2,370,000	2,370,000
Reserve deposits, net	48,032,000	48,032,000	48,032,000

EIGHTH DISTRICT, (ST. LOUIS.)

Gold settlement fund	$2,512,000	$2,512,000	$2,512,000
Total gold reserve	10,232,000	10,232,000	10,232,000
Total reserve discounted and bought	10,604,000	10,604,000	10,604,000
Bills	1,641,000	1,641,000	1,641,000
Reserve deposits net	13,375,000	13,375,000	13,375,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	19,000	19,000	19,000

NINTH DISTRICT, (MINNEAPOLIS.)

Gold settlement fund	$1,047,000	$1,047,000	$1,047,000
Total gold reserve	6,635,000	6,635,000	6,635,000
Total reserve	6,940,000	6,940,000	6,940,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,238,000	2,238,000	2,238,000
Reserve deposits, net	8,797,000	8,797,000	8,797,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	157,000	157,000	157,000

TENTH DISTRICT, (KANSAS CITY.)

Gold settlement fund	$3,323,000	$3,323,000	$3,323,000
Total gold reserve	8,940,000	8,940,000	8,940,000
Total reserve	9,405,000	9,405,000	9,405,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,870,000	1,870,000	1,870,000
Reserve deposits, net	9,989,000	9,989,000	9,989,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	842,000	842,000	842,000

ELEVENTH DISTRICT, (DALLAS.)

Gold settlement fund	$3,621,000	$3,621,000	$3,621,000
Total gold reserve	6,989,000	6,989,000	6,989,000
Total reserve	7,540,000	7,540,000	7,540,000
Bills discounted and bought	6,889,000	6,889,000	6,889,000
Reserve deposits—net	6,059,000	6,059,000	6,059,000
Federal Reserve notes—net	5,854,000	5,854,000	5,854,000

TWELFTH DISTRICT, (SAN FRANCISCO).

Gold settlement fund	$1,310,000	$1,310,000	$1,310,000
Total gold reserve	8,298,000	8,298,000	8,298,000
Total reserve	8,705,000	8,705,000	8,705,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,024,000	2,024,000	2,024,000
Reserve deposits, net	12,479,000	12,479,000	12,479,000

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Receipts and expenditures, Aug. 27. Month. Fiscal Year.

Customs	$799,429	$14,485,883	$29,471,526
Ordinary	1,145,707	21,087,188	35,341,405
Cor. & in.tax	22,018	1,502,087	9,887,262
Miscellaneous	86,279	3,263,436	7,028,267
Total	$2,047,431	$47,339,306	$102,829,022
Expenditures	2,346,872	38,253,280	103,526,750
Deficit	299,436	12,915,974	28,897,728

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE For Week Ended Saturday, Aug. 28, 1915.

AVERAGE FIGURES

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS.	Loans, Disc's, Investm'ts, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver.	*National Banknotes.	Reserve with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation.
MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RES. BANK.									
Bank of N. Y. N.B.A.	$33,940,000	$2,103,000	$750,000	$1,104,000	$4,000	$2,774,000	$16,962,000	$1,628,000	$500,000
Merchants' National	29,118,000	1,828,000	133,000	1,287,000	33,000	2,059,000	28,528,000	.....	1,945,000
Mech. & Metals Nat.	105,465,000	13,988,000	10,856,000	4,884,000	150,000	8,494,000	116,786,000	5,454,000	4,952,000
National City	251,696,000	97,620,000	6,353,000	6,959,000	348,000	30,558,000	324,577,000	1,097,000	2,928,000
Chemical National	31,219,000	4,110,000	414,000	1,716,000	45,000	3,417,000	29,303,000	150,000	450,000
Atlantic National	10,646,000	576,000	193,000	356,000	19,000	542,000	10,511,000	25,000	379,000
Nat. Butch. & Drovers'	1,959,000	73,000	25,000	76,000	2,000	113,000	1,474,000	54,000	50,000
American Exch. Nat.	77,449,000	7,274,000	915,000	1,336,000	127,000	6,062,000	76,190,000	2,765,000	4,714,000
Nat. Bank of Com.	196,770,000	17,615,000	10,546,000	3,622,000	688,000	15,335,000	198,654,000	125,000	3,488,000
Chat. & Phenix Nat.	29,333,000	2,046,000	457,000	726,000	192,000	2,065,000	28,997,000	1,253,000	1,157,000
Hanover National	107,049,000	20,403,000	2,262,000	4,092,000	20,000	9,502,000	124,888,000	.....	365,000
Citizens' Central Nat.	25,850,000	1,140,000	97,000	1,206,000	62,000	1,989,000	22,344,000	1,454,000	1,637,000
Market & Fulton Nat.	9,279,000	776,000	735,000	816,000	106,000	927,000	9,652,000	.....	87,000
Import. & Trad. Nat.	23,174,000	1,520,000	1,230,000	784,000	85,000	2,372,000	30,409,000	.....	50,000
National Park	123,987,000	8,780,000	1,027,000	3,326,000	257,000	9,453,000	122,183,000	480,000	3,580,000
East River National	2,108,000	63,000	50,000	140,000	6,000	152,000	1,985,000	.....	50,000
Second National	15,818,000	900,000	183,000	467,000	86,000	944,000	12,986,000	.....	673,000
First National	146,060,000	14,086,000	1,675,000	3,496,000	71,000	10,718,000	138,487,000	125,000	4,931,000
Irving National	57,852,000	7,228,000	1,411,000	3,423,000	14,000	4,530,000	65,915,000	166,000	740,000
N. Y. County National	9,831,000	421,000	85,000	614,000	120,000	676,000	9,672,000	.....	200,000
Chase National	145,750,000	27,486,000	7,808,000	6,671,000	69,000	13,917,000	185,536,000	989,000	450,000
Lincoln National	16,034,000	1,697,000	1,352,000	872,000	34,000	1,593,000	17,980,000	.....	882,000
Garfield National	8,575,000	831,000	412,000	522,000	71,000	788,000	8,753,000	.....	350,000
Fifth National	4,495,000	285,000	118,000	144,000	15,000	338,000	4,336,000	79,000	239,000
Seaboard National	30,527,000	2,585,000	970,000	2,402,000	89,000	3,384,000	36,092,000	100,000	405,000
Liberty National	38,109,000	1,395,000	847,000	1,619,000	16,000	3,213,000	38,032,000	2,803,000	500,000
Coal & Iron National	7,994,000	473,000	233,000	305,000	22,000	606,000	8,084,000	.....	298,000
Union Exch. National	10,293,000	189,000	218,000	571,000	20,000	776,000	9,691,000	58,000	450,000
Nassau Nat., Brooklyn	8,982,000	427,000	75,000	391,000	22,000	924,000	8,222,000	.....	267,000
Broadway Trust	16,446,000	1,463,000	428,000	460,000	210,000	1,297,000	17,563,000	97,000	.....
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.									
Bank of the Man. Co.	39,180,000	9,918,000	2,810,000	3,156,000	167,000	.....	48,400,000	.....	.....
Bank of America	30,727,000	3,336,000	1,415,000	946,000	75,000	.....	29,012,000	.....	.....
Greenwich	10,516,000	1,220,000	190,000	507,000	150,000	471,000	11,293,000	40,000	.....
Pacific	4,597,000	429,000	752,000	100,000	180,000	.....	4,492,000	.....	.....
People's	2,216,000	172,000	65,000	121,000	25,000	143,000	2,382,000	4,000	.....
Metropolitan	11,917,000	875,000	707,000	429,000	75,000	.....	9,983,000	.....	.....
Corn Exchange	79,687,000	9,967,000	3,074,000	3,637,000	1,508,000	4,000,000	92,187,000	.....	.....
Bowery	3,419,000	296,000	21,000	62,000	54,000	184,000	3,073,000	.....	.....
German-American	4,072,000	513,000	161,000	114,000	10,000	200,000	4,724,000	.....	.....
Fifth Avenue	14,552,000	1,584,000	970,000	979,000	23,000	.....	13,398,000	.....	.....
German Exchange	3,868,000	449,000	60,000	96,000	55,000	297,000	3,855,000	.....	.....
Germania	5,972,000	592,000	108,000	154,000	100,000	301,000	6,012,000	.....	.....
Bank of the Metropolis	13,065,000	1,125,000	334,000	800,000	96,000	.....	12,158,000	.....	.....
West Side	4,572,000	283,000	225,000	111,000	30,000	189,000	4,389,000	.....	.....
N. Y. Produce Exch.	11,225,000	2,359,000	780,000	560,000	119,000	.....	13,153,000	.....	.....
State	19,224,000	1,449,000	284,000	526,000	395,000	1,254,000	20,964,000	27,000	.....
Century	18,397,000	849,000	187,000	472,000	202,000	856,000	14,270,000	4,901,000	.....
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.									
Brooklyn Trust	32,534,000	1,714,000	277,000	383,000	137,000	1,281,000	25,640,000	5,843,000	.....
Bankers Trust	181,095,000	15,224,000	114,000	211,000	18,000	7,741,000	154,810,000	28,131,000	.....
U. S. Mtg. & Trust	51,624,000	3,216,000	23,000	250,000	162,000	1,814,000	36,289,000	14,581,000	.....
Astor Trust	22,910,000	1,488,000	13,000	127,000	74,000	872,000	17,446,000	5,496,000	.....
Title Guar. & Trust	37,194,000	2,013,000	124,000	134,000	126,000	1,142,000	22,888,000	867,000	.....
Guaranty Trust	221,127,000	21,654,000	1,158,000	1,514,000	688,000	3,437,000	190,543,000	27,822,000	.....
Fidelity Trust	8,809,000	593,000	36,000	96,000	31,000	374,000	7,404,000	138,000	.....
Lawyers Title & Trust	21,301,000	1,207,000	201,000	61,000	25,000	697,000	13,933,000	403,000	.....
Columbia Trust	67,740,000	4,288,000	144,000	488,000	201,000	2,586,000	50,726,000	15,336,000	.....
People's Trust	17,222,000	1,095,000	74,000	242,000	178,000	384,000	13,887,000	1,240,000	.....
New York Trust	53,055,000	3,070,000	759,000	226,000	37,000	1,873,000	37,434,000	7,543,000	.....
Franklin Trust	18,868,000	951,000	127,000	217,000	68,000	637,000	12,740,000	3,955,000	.....
Lincoln Trust	10,962,000	671,000	26,000	276,000	21,000	489,000	9,785,000	1,045,000	.....
Metropolitan Trust	44,189,000	2,385,000	1,155,000	556,000	343,000	1,862,000	37,231,000	6,085,000	.....
Mem. Fed. Res. Bank.	$1,583,922,000	$230,719,000	$51,749,000	$54,241,000	$3,031,000	$139,282,000	$1,718,484,000	$18,909,000	$37,087,000
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	277,621,000	34,813,000	11,593,000	12,670,000	3,364,000	7,811,000	295,325,000	4,872,000	.....
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	786,553,000	60,347,000	4,251,000	4,787,000	2,115,000	25,569,000	632,846,000	118,253,000	.....
Agg., 61 members	$2,648,096,000	$325,879,000	$67,593,000	$71,698,000	$8,510,000	$172,662,000	$2,646,655,000	$142,034,000	$37,087,000
Change	+13,284,000	+8,912,000	−2,044,000	−1,100,000	+65,000	+8,508,000	+31,012,000	−1,235,000	−364,000

ACTUAL CONDITION

Mem. Fed. Res. Bank.	$1,586,026,000	$240,647,000	$54,109,000	$60,864,000	$3,101,000	$141,358,000	$1,733,345,000	$18,475,000	$37,070,000
State banks, not mem. or Fed. Res. Bank	278,801,000	34,832,000	12,354,000	12,744,000	3,383,000	7,903,000	296,899,000	4,860,000	.....
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	790,547,000	60,050,000	3,581,000	4,142,000	1,848,000	28,845,000	637,285,000	118,758,000	.....
Agg., 61 members	$2,655,374,000	$335,529,000	$70,044,000	$77,750,000	$8,332,000	$178,206,000	$2,667,529,000	$142,093,000	$37,070,000
Change	+8,558,000	+4,080,000	+1,395,000	+5,177,000	−277,000	+6,702,000	+26,398,000	−825,000	−27,000

*Counted as reserve by State institutions, but not by national banks.
†National banknotes not counted as reserve.

RESERVE POSITION

Average Figures

	Cash Res. in Vault.	Res. in Depositaries.
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$345,703,000	$139,282,000
State banks, not mem. Fed. Res. Bank	62,440,000	7,811,000
Trust cos., not mem. Fed. Res. Bank	71,700,000	25,569,000
Total	$479,843,000	$172,662,000

Actual Figures

Net demand deposits	$312,002,100
Net time deposits	923,750
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$355,820,000
State banks, not mem. Fed. Res. Bank	63,318,000
Trust cos., not mem. Fed. Res. Bank	69,621,000
Total	$488,554,000

Net demand and time dep.	$310,272,570
Net demand deposits	53,153,500
Net demand deposits	94,926,900
Total net deposits	$458,357,970
Net demand and time dep.	$312,923,850
Net demand deposits	53,441,820
Net demand deposits	95,592,750
Total net deposits	$461,960,420

Reserve required on:	Excess.	Change.
Net demand deposits	$309,327,120	
Net time deposits	945,450	
Net demand and time dep.	$174,712,450	+ $6,276,820
Net demand deposits	17,092,600	+ 3,364,600
Net demand deposits	3,342,100	+ 1,286,650
Total net deposits	$194,147,030	+ $8,854,170
Net demand deposits	$184,052,130	+ $6,902,840
Net demand deposits	17,774,180	+ 4,845,920
Net demand deposits	2,973,250	+ 463,000
Total net deposits	$204,799,580	+$12,211,760

SUPPLEMENTARY BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES' FIGURES

For the Week Ended with Opening of Business Saturday, Aug. 28, 1915.

Institutions Clearing Through Members

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Gold.	Oth. Cash Including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere	With Oth. Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
Colonial	$7,526,800	$380,300	$671,600	$688,200	$194,100	$8,579,400
Bat. Pk. Nat	2,061,700	144,100	49,100	1,093,700	252,900	4,012,000
Columbia	6,795,000	723,000	126,000	459,000	10,000	7,442,000
Fidelity	1,151,100	101,000	41,100	1,000,400	.....	1,835,600
Mutual	6,024,000	719,000	84,000	1,778,000	25,000	6,452,000
Mutual Nath.	3,186,000	297,000	98,000	808,000	340,000	4,219,000
Sherman	2,186,200	.....	360,900	.....	192,400	2,485,700
23d Ward	1,879,200	168,700	61,600	324,900	25,800	2,392,200
Wash. Hgts.	1,688,000	142,000	44,000	202,000	.....	1,935,000
Yorkville	5,089,500	392,500	356,900	1,054,900	13,800	6,547,800
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
Mechanics'	14,390,700	1,481,800	504,600	1,082,400	2,507,300	21,174,200
North Side	2,924,694	226,495	133,087	815,676	78,378	3,909,565
Nat. City	4,852,000	275,000	88,000	591,000	646,000	6,054,000
JERSEY CITY, N. J.						
First Nat	4,446,000	283,000	361,000	1,776,000	2,251,000	8,427,000
Hudson Co	3,847,590	287,680	11,292	731,711	116,450	5,658,020
HOBOKEN, N. J.						
First Nat	5,202,400	189,200	37,200	874,500	425,600	5,322,900
Second Nat	3,433,777	143,285	39,897	546,388	84,000	4,444,017

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.					
Empire	$20,024,600	$1,582,800	$6,844,700	$1,592,900	$27,751,500
Central	108,258,622	10,983,136	33,036,921	1,477,584	131,116,809
Equitable	172,262,000	8,466,800	28,715,200	12,083,000	101,614,000
Farm. Loan.	33,754,800	9,284,900	23,025,700	19,805,000	114,543,900
Fulton	8,030,900	697,700	1,478,900	.....	9,109,500
Hudson	3,389,100	283,000	1,156,900	214,600	4,016,200
N. Y. L. Ins.	36,262,300	2,907,000	1,282,000	.....	34,878,400
Transatlantic	3,142,300	74,400	324,500	100,000	3,702,000
Union	61,246,667	6,338,260	15,329,097	.....	77,512,612
United States	70,558,100	4,500,000	12,037,700	.....	71,764,800
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Kings County	16,936,669	1,305,115	.....	4,328,821	19,809,498
Mfrs. Trust	9,045,700	863,200	1,652,700	41,700	11,281,000
QUEENS BOROUGH.					
Queens Co	2,181,000	170,700	142,800	70,900	2,199,000

Institutions Not in the Clearing House

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Gold.	Oth. Cash Including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere	With Oth. Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of Euro.	$1,484,600	$189,400	$63,100	$147,500	$24,200	$2,164,700
B'way Cent.	720,100	48,100	47,400	110,000	16,700	818,700
Bronx Boro.	1,650,866	36,835	90,616	90,983	42,305	1,870,806
Bryant Park	1,362,200	83,900	94,800	117,400	.....	1,275,300
Chel. Exch.	2,606,000	130,000	189,000	392,000	82,000	3,131,000
Gotham Nat.	2,338,400	366,600	63,500	.....	532,100	3,340,600
Harriman N.	14,226,400	1,470,300	238,500	.....	1,045,200	18,825,700
Inter. Bank.	2,572,700	223,900	35,300	705,400	18,300	2,753,400
Public	8,544,400	608,400	342,000	768,400	435,800	9,719,000
W'chester Av	875,600	30,700	33,700	62,700	4,500	907,300
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of C. I.	838,700	50,000	68,900	96,600	.....	911,600
Bk. Fl'bush.	900,700	45,000	43,100	94,000	.....	955,000
Homestead	648,800	43,400	32,800	137,700	.....	685,100
Montauk	1,575,700	62,600	21,200	35,600	.....	615,400
Peoples Nat.	1,248,678	12,740	115,616	138,870	58,195	1,830,490

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.					
Empire	$20,024,600	$1,582,800	$6,844,700	$1,592,900	$27,751,500
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Kings County	16,936,669	1,305,115	.....	4,328,821	19,809,498
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QUEENS BOROUGH.					
Queens Co	2,181,000	170,700	142,800	70,900	2,199,000

AGGREGATE NET DEPOSITS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

The following Clearing House trust companies have reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES their aggregate average net deposits, which include items exempted from reserve requirements, which items are not included in the "Net Deposits" reported to the Clearing House under its rules:

Trust Co.	Deposits.	Trust Co.	Deposits.
Astor	$27,118,200	Lincoln	$12,164,900
Bankers	196,500,000	Metropolitan	46,717,900
Broadway	20,667,000	New York	54,872,900
Brooklyn	33,955,000	Peoples	20,890,100
Columbia	12,057,461	Title Guarantee	33,884,400
Fidelity	10,208,000	United States Mortgage	55,451,000
Franklin	19,716,000		
Guaranty	304,653,000	Total	$934,576,261
Lawyers Title Insurance	16,716,600	Change	+5,718,587

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT

Federal Reserve Bank of New York at the Close of Business Aug. 27, 1915.

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and gold certificates:		
Gold settlement fund	$15,738,000.00	
Gold in vault	113,557,237.50	
Total gold reserve	$129,293,237.50	
Legal tender notes, silver certificates and subsidiary coin	10,823,007.60	
Total reserve	$140,116,245.10	
Bills discounted and bought:		
Commercial paper	$444,296.58	
Bank acceptances	6,065,528.70	
Total		6,510,525.28
Investments:		
Municipal warrants		10,801,390.77
Federal reserve notes (net)		7,245,400.00
All other resources		388,840.56
Total resources		$165,062,610.71

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$10,977,800.00
Due to other Federal Reserve banks (net)	2,601,080.42
Reserve deposits (net)	150,128,690.42
All other liabilities	1,355,039.87
Total liabilities	$165,062,610.71

Federal reserve notes outstanding, $52,829,600; against which there is deposited with Federal Reserve agent, commercial paper, $270,000; gold and lawful money, $52,550,000.

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBER

VARIED PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

THE MERCHANT'S POINT OF VIEW

The apparent prospect of a satisfactory understanding with Germany brought a feeling of relief to commercial circles in the closing days of the week just past. This was not only because it allayed the apprehension of a severance of relations, with a possibility of still further complications, but also because it indicated a lessening of the assaults on overseas trade in which so many Americans are now concerned. Again, once the safeguarding of American lives on the high seas is assured, it was felt that the time would be opportune to endeavor to secure from the allied powers guarantees against interference with legitimate and neutral trade. As many of these interferences were apparently in the nature of reprisals against the peculiar methods of German submarine warfare, it is thought they may be stopped with the cessation of these methods. While it is hardly expected that Great Britain and France will consent to take off the contraband stamp they have just placed on cotton, there is a possibility that the bars may be let down on other things. The Allies would not lose much if, for instance, they permitted the free import to Germany and Austria of wheat and other foodstuffs, it having been evident that neither of these countries can be reduced by the starvation process.

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Discounting the War.

So far as the war itself is concerned, it is no longer regarded in the way it was a few months ago by manufacturers and merchants. Then they looked on the hostilities as something temporary, which might be dropped almost overnight, and a number of them were worrying over what might happen in such an event. Business commitments have to be made with the future in view. Success in them implies either a continuance of conditions or the ability to forecast events months ahead. Uncertainty means halting and restriction of enterprise. What has been happening recently has enabled business men generally to see their way ahead for at least a year to come. Those engaged in supplying munitions of war have not been worrying. Their contracts are either specific as to quantity or are for the entire outputs of factories for a given period. None is contingent on the duration of the war. Other manufacturers, especially those whose products come in competition with foreign-made ones, are not in this position, and they are the ones whose apprehension has been manifest. Quite recently, however, they have stopped expressing fears of what would happen "if the war should end suddenly." This has been a favorite speculation among others besides manufacturers, but has received a quietus from a spreading of the knowledge that months must elapse after the war is concluded before factories in the belligerent nations will be in a position to resume work under anything like normal conditions. And it is regarded as certain that, when they do resume, their costs of production will be much higher than before.

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Growing Export Trade.

Considerations of a similar kind enter with regard to the export trade in manufactured articles. Each month is showing a notable increase of this trade aside from that portion designed for war purposes. Countries that formerly bought goods from Germany, Belgium, Austria, and other belligerents have had to apply to this country to fill their wants, and some of the European nations whose manufacturing activities are taxed to supply war needs have also come hither to obtain goods for civilian uses. To take the place of articles heretofore imported from Germany and Austria this country has been busy in establishing new industries, and with such success that it has become an exporter of a number of things which formerly figured only in the import lists. The wares, furthermore, which are going to foreign countries for the first time are apparently meeting with approval and seem destined to be the forerunners of a permanent export trade. A typical illustration came in the course of a report from Colombia made by Consul Hazeltine at Cartagena. He says that 90 per cent. of the foreign wares advertised in the leading Colombian newspapers are American made, and that this condition has been brought about solely on account of the difficulty and uncertainty of obtaining goods from former sources. He adds: "Many of these recently introduced American articles have been approved by the public. They have gained a place in the market and will never be replaced by similar foreign products if American manufacturers look after their new interests, regardless of what other foreign markets may offer in the future." If this much has been done in a few months, as is the case not only in Colombia but elsewhere, how much more may be expected in the year to come, during all of which, at least, this country's products will have a free field?

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Cotton and Cotton Goods.

The week's happenings in the cotton markets showed how little effect was produced by the article being made contraband of war. At present little of the new crop is in evidence. Not much of it, in fact, will be moving before the beginning of October. What buying there is of the crop of last year is small and only for immediate needs, the deliveries being for the month of September. The cotton growers are by no means pessimistic as to the outlook, and are evidently aware that success will be theirs if they are careful in the marketing of the article. It is a question of carrying the stock for the weaker holders, and the Southern banks have adequate funds for the purpose. It is a curious circumstance that those who have been making most fuss in the matter are the very persons who last season did the same and who devised the ridiculous "buy-a-bale" movement. This year they are trying to make political capital out of the matter. The Government's report as to the condition and probable yield of this season's cotton crop will be issued tomorrow and ought to be a fairly accurate estimate of what it will ultimately prove. Meanwhile, the closing of the week showed an upward spurt in printcloth prices, and in practically all other constructions of cotton, which indicated a belief in the upholding of costs of the raw material. In colored goods, more of those made with fugitive dyes are being taken because others cannot always be had. The demand for duck, especially for export, continues, and the knit goods trade maintains an unwonted activity.

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Wool and Woolens.

In wool the principal happening during the last week was the lifting of the embargo on East Indian wool, which will be a great help to the carpet and rug makers, who have been noting with some alarm the increasing prices asked for that which comes from China. The wool will come here under guarantees similar to those exacted on merinos, so that their re-export to countries at war with Great Britain shall not occur. The market remains firm and strong as to the finer kinds, and much of the domestic clip has been sold. A great deal of the Argentine and Uruguayan wool has already been contracted for by parties in this country, although the article is still on the backs of the sheep. In Canada the Government is exerting itself to encourage the sheep industry. In Alberta and Manitoba the Canadian Department of Agriculture undertook this year to handle the wool for the growers on a co-operative basis, with good results. The growers received from 5 to 7 cents more a pound than they would have otherwise. They are also being instructed on how to improve the breeds of sheep, as well as the wool they bear. Business continues good with the domestic woolen mills, both on foreign orders and for the home trade. The cheaper grades of worsteds are selling better than the more expensive ones. Fancy dress goods for the next Spring season have not as yet been shown, and probably will not be until after Labor Day.

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Good-Will vs. Ill-Will.

There is one aspect of the conditions resulting from the continued state of irritation between this country and Germany that may show serious results in business dealings. This is the danger of arousing a prejudice which will show itself in a disinclination to use anything of German origin, if not in a positive boycott. There have been premonitory symptoms of the kind in several countries which are not among the belligerents, and the existence of the prejudice has resulted, in a number of instances, in German manufacturers not only refraining from marking their wares "made in Germany," but going a step beyond and having other marks put on them in Holland or Sweden before essaying to ship them beyond. How serious a national boycott is has been frequently shown in the past, and China just now is giving an object lesson of the kind with regard to Japanese products that has attracted much attention. The worst thing about such a movement is its enduring character. Added to this is the impossibility of dealing with it by means of legislation or other governmental authority. Germans are apt to realize this when peace comes and markets are lost to them in Russia, Belgium, France, and Great Britain because of the state of feeling among the peoples of those countries. Some realize this now, and they are not anxious to create a similar condition in so good a market for German wares as this country is in normal times. This feeling is bound to exert a continuing influence toward removing ill-will between the two countries.

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Misbranding an Article.

A recent decision on branded macaroni by Judge Thompson, in the Federal Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, may have a bearing on many other articles. The case was one where the manufacturers had put up the stuff in boxes with an Italian label and with pictorial markings calculated to make it appear that the material came from Italy. In inconspicuous type, however, there was printed on the label "Mfg. U. S. A." The question which came before the court, in proceedings brought by the Government, was whether the macaroni was so misbranded as to deceive the purchaser and mislead him into believing that the article was imported. The court held the stuff was misbranded and ordered condemnation of the goods, stating that it was not important whether the manufacturer did or did not intend to deceive so long as this was the result. If the same principle were to be carried out in regard to articles other than food, which is really what is aimed at in the "pure fabric" legislation, there would be seen a quick scurrying to shelter of many dealers in, and makers of, things to wear. In such event the honest domestic manufacturer would be the gainer and the general public would come to its own.

PAPERING VERSUS PAINTING WALLS

Why the Former Will Continue Despite the Talk of Its Being Insanitary.

No small degree of interest has been aroused of late in decorative circles throughout the country by the renewing of the controversy between wall paper and paint manufacturers regarding the value of their respective products. The wall-paper men, naturally, can "see" nothing but wall paper, while the paint makers say that wall paper is going out of fashion. In addition to the decorative values claimed for it, the paint makers maintain that their product has a sanitary value not possessed by wall paper.

Yesterday a TIMES reporter talked on the subject with C. R. Clifford of this city. Mr. Clifford, who recently returned from the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco, where he was a member of the International Jury on Decoration, is the editor of a number of decorative publications. In his opinion, wall paper will be used more widely than ever during the next year, in spite of the more or less sensational attacks on it which appear in certain magazines from time to time.

"It is singular to me," he said, "that intelligent people continue to stir up the old bugaboo about poison in wall paper. Only a few weeks ago I read a long article in one of the magazines advocating paint in place of wall paper, because paint was more sanitary. The article further claimed that the painted wall today was the fashionable treatment in all good houses. This statement is far from fact.

"In the first place, the painted wall originated in the operations of the settlement workers. These people, dealing with wretchedness, poverty, and filth, were quick to perceive the value of a plain paint on the tenement walls. Departments of Household Arts in the universities and medical experts indorsed the idea, and some decorators have adopted it as a medium that is inoffensive. But where the painted wall has been used in the home of refinement it is enframed in moldings and paneled frequently with wall paper or fabrics.

"The tendency of the decorator is not to the elimination of patterned paper or fabrics, but to the elimination of the disparity of the pattern. There are too many decorators of good taste, too many women of good taste, too many architects of good taste, ever to permit the abandonment of good style and good color on the wall paper.

"We are told that the Pompeiians, Greeks, and Romans used painted walls. True, but they also had walls paneled with wonderful friezes and hung with fabrics, and even in the Italian period the painted wall was covered usually with velvets and tapestries. Cultured decorators know this.

"If the painted wall, as a decorative accessory, has any adherents among the professional decorators, it is only with that class who are regarded generally as faddists, people who operate upon their personality—extremists who indulge hysterical admiration for purple rugs, painted bird cages, scrim curtains that hang like wash rags, inky plaster ornaments, and queer furniture. They paint their floors with a border of red and black checks, they paint the doors and wood-trim a pale lavender, and, of course, they paint the walls.

"I recently read an article, written by a nationally known man, on the sanitary superiority of paint. It said in part:

Wall paper is easily abraded. A bump or a blow of any kind easily ruffles the paper and breaks off light particles which float through the air. Then, too, the abrasion becomes a resting place for dust and disease germs. Moreover, paper is usually fuzzy, and this sort of surface is an excellent lodgment for any bacteria.

Naturally, this sort of literature is rather disturbing to a sensitive mind, and where the writer concludes that, after all, we had better use paint, there is no doubt that in the homes of the timid and impressionable paint will be more or less used.

"It seems a little absurd to assume that, because of the remote possibility that a dent in wall paper might accumulate disease germs, we should not use it. Why would not a dent in a painted wall leave a rough spot? It would also gather disease germs. And again, how much more serious is the danger from the cracks in the wood-work, behind the baseboard, below the baseboard, behind the window-cases, in the rugs or the carpets, in the fabrics of the window, in the portières, the table covers, and books, yes, even in the clothing we wear and our friends wear. Painting the walls would be only the beginning of the crusade for health.

"Now, as a matter of fact, I recently had occasion to write to nearly all the hospitals in New York asking them if they ever had a case of illness or death by reason of arsenic or any other poison in wall paper and every single hospital that replied, and eight or ten have responded, answer in the negative.

"And here it may be said that the writer of the article spoken of, admits that the arsenic content per square yard in 90 per cent. of several hundred samples of wall paper examined under his direction was less than one-tenth of a grain. This apparently means that, in order thoroughly to get poisoned, it is necessary at least to chew several rolls of 'poisonous' wall paper.

"I will admit that paint is a desirable factor in the kitchen, in the bath room, tenement house or jail, but wall-paper dealers all over the United States, and I have on my desk probably forty letters on the subject, all tell me that they are doing as much wall papering as ever they did in the private house.

"The decorators never have or never will discard wall paper for the reason that in reproducing historic rooms or following period styles it is necessary to follow the methods of past masters.

"I look upon the plain painted wall as the lowest plane of decoration, and unless it is done in the right way, which is a very expensive way, it should be confined to the sort of places that are always under suspicion. It is an insult to the cleanly and healthy home of today to assume that wall paper is a carrier of filth.

"All these decorative articles that appear from time to time stating that wall paper has gone out and painted walls are all the rage, are mischievous because the reasons given are usually sanitary reasons, and are disturbing to the comfort and peace of mind of the average woman.

"I do not say this because of any interest in the wall-paper manufacturer, but in the interests of interior decoration at large. We do not want our homes furnished like a hospital ward until our homes are subjected to the same dangers that we find in the hospital ward, nor do we wish to take our fashions from the tenement house or the jail. It seems rather absurd to talk of the subject, but the paint advocates have been indefatigable in their propaganda."

Not Much Doing on Rugs.

Men who are in close touch with the workings of the carpet trade say that there is not much doing there just now. The jobbing and retail demand for rugs and carpets is not large, the recent price advances apparently having put a check on this buying. The best part of the existing demand is for the cheaper goods. About the only bright spot in the trade, and this is restricted to a few houses, is the contract business that is being done with hotels and other public institutions. Some of this business has also been done with ships of war, one of the big firms recently having supplied the floor-covering needs of ships for the Argentine Republic. There is no guarantee that the quotations recently made by leading factors in trade will be long maintained, for it is said that even at the new figures the prices of the finished goods have not been moved up in proportion to the increased cost of the raw materials.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions on Glass, Reeds, Lumber, and Other Imports.

The Board of General Appraisers yesterday reversed the customs authorities in their assessment of duty on crystal plate glass, which was returned at 7 and 9 cents per square foot and 4 per cent. ad valorem as the polished plate glass of the present tariff. The importers denied that the commodity was plate glass within the meaning of the law and claimed lower rates under the provisions in the law for "cylinder glass." With one or two exceptions, the protests were sustained. The importers were G. Thornsby, Seattle, and Frank Woolsey & Co., Portland, Ore.

Edward Bempechie & Brother protested the Collector's assessment on round reeds less than 7 millimeters in diameter. They were taxed 10 per cent. ad valorem under the Tariff act of 1909 as reeds manufactured from rattan, while the importers asserted that the merchandise was not manufactured in any manner, and should be given free entry as "rattan, unmanufactured." Judge McClelland disagreed and affirmed the Collector.

F. W. Myers & Co. and others made importations of lumber at several ports, including Ogdensburg, Burlington, Newport, Vt., and Portland, Me. The appraisers reported the merchandise to be what is known in the trade as molded novelty siding, and that it was planed on two sides, tongued, grooved, and beaded. The classifying officials took duty under the tariff at the rate of 15 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of wood. The protestants were upheld in the contention that the merchandise was free of duty as unmanufactured or sawed lumber.

The Bosch Magneto Company, Boston, tried to upset the Collector's assessment on wire composed of platinum and iridium. Duty was levied at 15 per cent. ad valorem under the provisions for "all other wire not specially provided for in this section," whereas the importing firm claimed free entry as "platinum in wire." It was not disputed at the trial that the wire in controversy is composed of 80 per cent. platinum and 20 per cent. iridium. Judge Fischer overruled the protests.

J. D. Irwin & Co. lost in claims affecting budding and pruning knives. The board held that the articles cannot be regarded as "agricultural implements within the meaning of the law, and accordingly are not free of duty as contended by the importers. The action of the Collector in levying 55 per cent. duty under the specific provision for merchandise of the kind in controversy was affirmed.

Geisenheimer & Co., Philadelphia, were sustained in claims dealing with sheet metal drums imported filled with sulphide of sodium. They were taxed 20 per cent. ad valorem as "cylindrical or tubular tanks or vessels, for holding liquids or other materials." The importers' contention was that the drums were the usual containers of the merchandise and should have been admitted free of duty.

Protests were overruled by merchants who failed to appear at hearings set for trial of their cases. These importers were H. E. Lewis, Marimura Bros., Spokane Dry Goods Co., and F. A. Hogan & Co., Seattle and Portland, Ore.

GRAY GOODS ACTIVITY.

Largest Saturday Business This Summer Done Yesterday.

The largest Saturday business of the Summer was put through in the local gray goods market yesterday. It is now out of question to buy 38½-inch 60-52s and 60-48s at 3⅝ and 3¼ cents, respectively, for any shipment, and the mills are asking 3¾ cents and up for prompt deliveries of 38½-inch 64-56s. On 38½-inch 64-60s, no better than 3⅝ cents can be done on spot or nearby goods. The only staple construction in the 38½-inch width to be neglected is 64 squares.

In the 39-inch goods it is now harder to get 80 squares at 5⅝ cents than it was, while 72-76s have sold for 5⅛ cents, and 68-72s have moved freely for nearby delivery at 4⅞ cents. The narrower constructions are more firmly held than they were, in sympathy with the wide goods, but they have been quiet in comparison with the latter fabrics.

Additional sales of 37-inch, 3.35 drills were reported at 4⅜ cents, and fancies continued to "march on." Staple printcloth prices, for spot delivery, were:

39-inch, 80-80s....5⅝c; 38½-inch, 64-56s, 3.17c
39-inch, 72-76s....5¼c; 38½-inch, 60-52s, *3¾c
39-inch, 68-72s....4⅞c; 38½-inch, 60-48s, *3¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s....4⅜c; 37-inch, 64-60s....3⅝c
38½-inch, 64-60s....3⅜c; 37-inch, 56-52s....3⅛c
*Bid.

RAW SILK MARKETS.

Prices Firmer, Due to the Active Demand for the Article.

The Yokohama raw silk market has advanced considerably, due to a strong demand from both Europe and America. The visible stock is estimated at 7,000 bales.

Canton reelers are reluctant in making offers. They only offer small parcels at high prices. The Shanghai market is a trifle stronger for all grades, and while it has not developed any activity, reelers are quoting higher prices.

In Italy the lire price has been advanced again, and extra classical for single weaving is now quoted at 48 lire. All the filatures are busy for August, September and October, in New York business is reported good by A. P. Villa & Brothers, with a large demand for spot silk.

The Operator Counts.

A good many firms in the dry goods district are recognizing the value of a competent telephone operator in the house. Some of the firms most successful in landing war contracts, and especially where the head of the house must of necessity be out in the market to some extent, see to it that the telephone is in charge of a person, often times a woman, acute and quick of perception, and with an adequate knowledge of the importance of the calls as they come in. This person is invariably informed as to the movements of the head of the firm when out of the office and is in a position to say where the party may be reached, when an engagement may be made, and generally to deal with the situation in an intelligent fashion. One of the most successful purveyors to the Allies said yesterday that a competent telephone operator at this time is invaluable, and that such a person has materially aided in securing desirable contracts.

Bohemian China Prices to Rise.

Because of contracts that run until the end of the year, Bohemian china and porcelain factories have not yet felt the effects of the 15 to 20 per cent. advance in the cost of coal, according to Consul W. J. Young, Carlsbad; but they will after Jan. 1. At the moment the question of higher wages for the workmen in these factories is not a serious one, but this situation is expected to change when orders now in hand are completed. With these coming increases in the cost of labor and fuel, Mr. Young says that it may safely be predicted that next Winter will see the prices of the cheaper grades of china and porcelain advanced.

BUSINESS LOCATIONS.
OFFICE & SALESROOMS TO SUB-LEASE
1,700 SQ. FT.
ELEGANT WALNUT SHOW ROOMS.
Ratner Bros., 220 Fifth Av.
OFFICES and small lofts; monthly rents $15 up. 160 Worth Street.

TEXTILES GOING TO NEW MARKETS

These Exports and Shutting Out of Foreign Goods Cause Activity in Mills.

There seems to be no question that the European war has exerted as a whole a beneficial effect on the textile manufacturing industry of the United States. At the present time the industry occupies probably a stronger position than at any other period in its history. The factors in this situation are the shutting out to a very large extent of foreign competition on the one hand and the enormous "war orders" on the other.

Still another favorable element is the gradual development of an export demand for American textile fabrics in fields heretofore regarded as impossible or unprofitable. The significant thing about the latter development, according to factors in the trade, is that these goods are intended for peaceful commerce and take the place of merchandise formerly supplied by Germany, Great Britain, France and other countries now unable to furnish goods.

Of course it is realized that textile conditions at the moment, owing to the war, are more or less artificial and are not indicative of basic conditions. At the same time representatives of cloth, underwear and other supply manufacturing concerns are beginning to show a confidence in themselves not in evidence prior to the present abnormal situation. This conference is being shown in many directions.

In the first place, manufacturers have found that it is entirely profitable to produce satisfactory cloths for the European armies, and cloths, too, which in many respects are acknowledged by foreign experts to be actually superior to the grades heretofore used abroad for this purpose. Naturally, cloth and other war contracts aggregating approximately $1,000,000,000 are involved, there is bound to be some percentage of inferior merchandise and consequent dissatisfaction, but manufacturers best qualified to judge the situation expressed the opinion yesterday that, considering the magnitude of the contracts placed here since the outbreak of the war, the percentage of inferior goods sold to buyers has been very small.

A prominent manufacturer, speaking of the character of the cloths required by the foreign buyers for army purposes, had this to say yesterday:

"We have been able in most part to meet the specifications of foreign Governments as to weight and values of fabrics and, in all cases where the purchases have been made about their business in the proper way and dealt with high class firms, they have had no cause for complaint. It has only been when the buyers attempted to force things by purchasing of irresponsible agents that imposition has been practiced. The goods already shipped to this country as well as those for which contracts are now being filled undergo very severe inspections both at the factory and at the shipping point. These inspections are made by recognized experts sent here by the Governments concerned and you can be assured that nothing below grade is passed on by them without rejection or a proportionate price reduction.

"There is every incentive on the part of the American manufacturer to turn out the very best kind of goods. His reputation is at stake, and he realizes that a failure to meet the conditions imposed by his contracts spells loss of trade to him and corresponding gain to his competitors. Finally, the agent or manufacturer taking a contract experiences no difficulty in obtaining full and prompt payment for the goods when and as delivery is made. There is no question that the foreign contracts placed with American mills have bridged over a situation which without such contracts would have been a serious one."

Whatever may happen to the industry after the war is over, the fact at the present time is that the mills are, almost without exception, running at full capacity and, in many instances where war contracts are concerned, in double shifts. While the United Kingdom up to the present time has succeeded in keeping up its textile imports into this country better proportionately than any of the other former leading textile manufacturing countries, increasing handicaps at home, brought about by governmental control of plants for war requirements are beginning to make themselves apparent here in the form of lessened imports in recent weeks.

The domestic manufacturers of all classes of textile goods are benefiting also by the inability of French manufacturers to maintain anything like a normal export business in their products, while German and Austrian cloths are for all practical purposes shut out of this country. No textile imports worth the name are being received from the Belgian mills, which before the German invasion were turning out woolen goods closely on a par with British fabrics so far as quality was concerned. With these foreign lines largely and increasingly eliminated as time goes on, the American cotton, woolen and worsted manufacturers are getting a bigger grip on the domestic market than they have enjoyed in the memory of the oldest mill man.

Still another favorable turn in the situation, so far as the domestic manufacturer is concerned, is the inability of important importing houses to obtain their usual supplies of imported fabrics. Many of these firms have already had to face the alternative of looking to American goods to replenish exhausted stocks or go out of business altogether. Naturally, most of these concerns made the choice by going into the domestic market for merchandise.

The last, but not by any means wholly the least, encouraging feature in the situation as it exists is the export end. In the past, and under the normal conditions then prevailing, textile manufacturers of this country saw little or nothing in the way of openings for their products in foreign countries. While cotton goods of American production have long had their special place in the world's foreign trade, the conditions have not been favorable for the sale abroad of woolen and worsted products. According to an officer of one of the woolen associations of manufacturers, the European mills invariably were in a position to undersell the American producer.

Recent developments are proving a leveler in this respect, however, as manifests of vessels leaving this port for South American and other distant foreign ports demonstrate in a convincing fashion. A straw in this direction was the arrival in this city last week of a Bulgarian merchant, whose financial standing was vouched for by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, who announced that he proposed to charter a ship to carry American-made textile goods and other supplies direct to Bulgaria's only port. This man stated that it is now an impossibility to find needed cloths in the European countries, and hence he had come to America to remedy his country's deficiency in this regard.

Buyers are also arriving weekly from South America for the purpose of substituting American fabrics for those no longer obtainable from Europe. The past week also saw another contract placed in this market for uniform cloths for one of the South American republics. The contract went to a well known woolen mill which makes a specialty of cloths of this kind. Before the war, Germany made nearly all the cloth used in South America for military purposes.

The sale of American woolen dress fabrics in the West Indies and South America, as recorded by vessels' manifests filed at the Custom House here, as well as to South Africa and Australia, while not in big lots, tell the story of an increasing American "invasion" of fields formerly given over almost exclusively to British, German, or French manufacturers. Many of these shipments have an individual value of around $1,000. Some are larger, and others are smaller. In the judgment of persons familiar with this export development, the opinion is expressed that the last six months of the current calendar year will show a material increase in the export of woolen cloths and dress goods compared with the same period in 1914. With the war prolonged throughout the Winter, still larger gains are looked for.

BRAZILIAN TRADE.

This Country Shows Up Well Under the Circumstances.

Figures supplied by Consul General A. L. M. Gottschalk, Rio de Janeiro, showing the import and export totals of Brazil for the first three months of this year and last, indicate that while the balance of trade for this period in 1914 was in favor of that country by more than $17,000,000, the balance this year was in Brazil's favor by over $39,000,000. The financial depression of the last year has materially affected the purchasing power of the country, and there are evidences of overstocking on German goods.

The general decrease in Brazil's imports from all foreign countries in the first three months of this year, as compared with 1914, amounted to $31,726,681. In view of this drop, more than 50 per cent., the decrease in imports from the United States, which amounted only to $1,163,800, is not considered a bad showing. It is bettered only by the showings of Holland, British India, and Mexico, where the totals are considerably smaller. The drop in exports to the United States is also comparatively small. Brazilian import and export figures of trade with the warring European nations for the two periods show quite sharp differences in totals.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS
Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON—F. Kramer, clothing, furnishing goods, &c.; Wallick's.
ALBANY—Capital City Dry Goooods House; W. Manesevitch, notions, furnishing goods; Grand Central.
ATLANTA—Clein Bros.; M. Clein, dry goods, clothing, hats, shoes; B'way Central.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Pasley, housefurn. goods, hardware; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; G. M. Eything, ribbons, dress trimmings; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; C. Miller, upholstery goods; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO—Sinclair, Rooney & Co.; E. A. Rooney, millinery; 621 B'way.
BURLINGTON—J. Boesch & Co.; M. H. Boesch, dry goods, notions, furnishing goods, handkerchiefs, &c.; Park Av.
CHICAGO—Consolidated Millinery Co.; Mr. Gilbert, J. W. Wineberg, millinery; 621 B'way.
CHICAGO—The Fair; A. F. Brockman, house furnishing goods, hardware, stoves; 225 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; W. K. Scott, men's clothing; 71 W. 23d.
COLUMBUS—Clarke, Davis Co.; H. M. Clark, hats, silks, velvets, ribbons; 621 B'way; Grand.
DES MOINES—Wilkes Bros. Co.; W. G. Coe, domestics, white goods, linens, blankets, upholstery goods, rugs; 353 4th Av.
DETROIT—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; S. B. Moody, ribbons, leather goods, china, glassware, lamps; 200 5th Av.
GREENVILLE, Miss.—Nelms & Blum Co.; S. Blum, women's, children's wear, millinery, shoes; 49 5th Av.
MARYVILLE, Mo.—D. F. Eversole & Son; D. F. Eversole, general merchandise, carpets, rugs, &c.; Imperial.
MEMPHIS—J. Goldsmith & Sons Co.; W. Hirsch, dry goods, notions, carpets, clothing, shoes; 18 W. 23d; Broadway Central.
NORFOLK—A. L. Hyman, dry goods, millinery, ready-to-wear; B'way Central.
OWASSO—C. A. Lawrence; dry goods, general merchandise; B'way Central.
PHILADELPHIA—Wagner, Share & Co.; A. Ribner, mfrs. women's, misses' skirts; Strand.
PHILADELPHIA—B. Goldberg, mfrs. cloth hats, caps; Broadway Central.
PITTSBURGH—W. C. Meyer & Sons; H. C. Meyer, carpets, furniture, stoves, house furnishing goods; Grand.
PROVIDENCE—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; W. Zelmer, millinery; 621 B'way.
SCRANTON—M. L. Epstein, ready-to-wear; Imperial.
WATERBURY—Muster & Liebeskind Dry Goods Co.; H. Munler, dresses, ladies' furnishing goods, domestics; 1,181 B'way; B'way Central.

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

Wanted for cash—Coats, suits, skirts, dresses, &c.; quantity no object. Gross, Franzblau & Co., 27 Greene. Tel. 886 Spring.

WILL BUY woman's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2587.

OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMEN novel side line of children's embroidered dresses and middies on commission; territories open from East to the Coast; references. K. H., 220 Times Downtown.

AT FALL RIVER MILLS.

Most Fine Goods Mills Contracted for Rest of the Year.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Aug. 28.—Conditions in the cotton goods markets have shown little change from the previous week. The disposition on the part of buyers to show indifference about trading continued, and there were few purchases of any size made during the week. In a few instances, mills have picked up fair orders, but the volume was not large and the margin of profit was not generally satisfactory to the sellers.

There was some business put through on bandage cloths, but there is only small profit on this business. Some mills a few weeks ago accepted contracts for 36-inch goods, low count, which are used for bandages, and it seems that buyers have well stocked up on goods for sometime to come. Once in awhile, some buyers come into the market to piece out their wants, but their takings are generally small and of little consequence.

Most of the week's business was confined to 36 and 38½ inch goods, while narrow cloths were practically neglected. Trading in sateens and twills was rather light, but some of those mills which make these styles have done a very fair amount of business in the past.

Fine goods mills continue to do business in a quiet way and they sometimes accept orders which net them a very fair profit. Most of the fine goods mills, however, are contracted for the remainder of the year. The cotton yarn markets are relatively quiet, with only a limited amount of business being put through. The total sales were estimated at 110,000 to 125,000 pieces, of which about 45,000 pieces were spots. Contracts extend through October in most cases.

LEATHER BELTING DUTY.

Appraisers' Decision in the Matter to be Appealed From.

The Treasury Department has concluded not to accept as final a recent decision of the Board of General Appraisers involving the classification of certain leather belting imported under the Tariff act of 1909. The belting was in lengths of about 170 feet, made up of pieces of leather glued together at the ends.

It was assessed with duty as a manufacture of leather at the rate of 40 per cent. ad valorem, and was held by the board to be dutiable as leather cut into form at 35 per cent., plus 10 per cent. ad valorem, which rate was not claimed in the protest.

Assistant Secretary Peters wrote Assistant Attorney General Hanson stating that the issue is an important one, and requested the latter official to carry the case to the United States Court of Customs Appeals.

Mr. Hanson will present the Government's arguments to the court this Fall, asking a reversal of the board's decision. Although the importation in question was made under the old tariff law, the department is understood to be desirous of a judicial finding in its favor relative to the classification of the belting, as otherwise merchandise of this kind would be given a low rate of duty under the present Tariff act.

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Mfr's of NOVELTIES in SILK WAISTS
129-131-133 West 27th Street, New York
Phone Madison Square 4054

HANDKERCHIEFS
Complete showing of foreign and domestic novelties for immediate delivery.
SILK & ULLMANN,
148 5th Ave., Cor. 19th St.

VENISES
5½c up
ROSECLIFFE CO., 1161-1175 Broadway at 27th.

JOB 125 MESSALINE DRESSES AT $2.25.
We also have on hand a good stock Silk Dresses, consisting of Messalines, Poplins, Taffetas, and Crepe-de-Chines. Prices ranging from $2.75 to $8.75.
IPP & KWINT, 118 West 22nd Street.

"KAYSER" CLOTH
SECO SILK
SAMUEL EISEMAN & CO.
Exclusive Distributors.
The Silk Clearing House of America,
114-120 EAST 23D ST.

The Fair.
Free Toy Balloons
With Your Advertisement
WILL INCREASE YOUR BUSINESS
Our Patent Valve keeps the air in.
Haber B.os. 269 Broadway. Samples, Prices and Our Advice Free on Request

CLOCKING ON HOSIERY!
Full Fashioned and Circular.
HOSIERY EMBROIDERED ON THE AHLSTROM OVERSTITCH MACHINE.
O. J. AHLSTROM, 711 Broadway, N. Y.

BUYERS
Be sure to see our line of $10.00 to $15.00 Suits that have caused such comment.
COOPER & GRAPES, 145 West 28th St.

Lowest Prices—Best Service—Largest Stock
GOLDSMITH BROS
The Big Stationery Store.
77 Nassau St., between John & Fulton Sts.

100 DOZEN
GABARDINE, P. K. AND RATINE SKIRTS TO CLOSE OUT.
QUEEN COSTUME CO., 25 West 27th St.

POPLIN SUITS, $6.50
Other values in Suits and Coats.
E. HONIG, 23 WEST 32D ST.

SILK PETTICOATS
Taffetas, Jerseys, and Messalines. From $1.27½ to $4.75. Exceptional values.
I. BEILEY & CO., 133 West 21st St.

World's Market Corporation
28-30 West 23d Street.
9-19 West 22d Street.

WE LOAN YOU MONEY against your outstanding accounts. We don't notify our customers. You collect and pay us. LICHTENHEIN & STEIN, Commercial Bankers, 26 Exchange Place, New York.

APRONS
25¢ UP DEAN'S 1000 STYLES
MADE WITH LOCK STITCH
LOCKSTITCHED
45 East 17th St.

5c & 10c EXCHANGE
50,000 ARTICLES ON DISPLAY
GENERAL MDSE. EXCHANGE
Everything for the Bargain Basement
W. 20th St. and 11 W. 19th St., N

S. STEINFELD & CO.
43-45-47 WEST 20th ST.
Offer special values in Ladies' All-Wool POPLIN SUITS, yarn-dyed linings, at $6.75.

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Headquarters for 5, 10 & 25c goods.
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BELTS:
Ladies' Belts & Leather Bags at Fop. Prices.
BIENENZUCHT BROS., 109-111 Spring St.

BLACK CAT HOSIERY
Albertson, Beckhard & Allen, Inc.,
140 Fifth Avenue, cor. 19th Street.

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PRINTING Booklets, Catalogs, Circulars, Office Stationery, Loose-leaf Devices, Drawings, Trade Marks, Rubber Stamps. 401 W. 37. Greeley 836.

CLOTHING SPECIALTIES
BLANKET BATH ROBES MACKINAW HOUSE Coats
The House of Huchberger, 93 5th Ave.

COATS.
Business Building Styles. See the snappiest, livest fall line of ladies' and misses' coats ever offered. LEO. F. STURM, 44 W. 35th St. Phone Greeley 877.

COMBINATION DRESSES.
Silk plaid and Botany serge, $7.50 up. STAR DRESS MFG. CO., 129 West 28th St.

CREPE DE CHINE WAISTS.
SPECIALISTS AT $16.50 A DOZ.
Kayanee Waist & Dress Co., 536-538 B'way.

CURTAINS (Novelty.)
Lace and Novelty Curtains, popular prices. EUGENE NEUMAIER & CO., 8 West 18th St.

DRESSES.
Serge and Silk Dresses. Great values. PH. MARK & CO., 71 W. 23d St. Gram. 3414.

DYESTUFFS Sold, Bought, Exchanged. N. Y. ANILINE EXCHANGE. Telephone Spring 1291. 117 Spring Street.

FAVORS & PAPER HATS.
Attractive Hallowe'en, Thanksgiving, and Xmas line. Mrs. I. Davidsohn, 201 W. 145th.

FURS.
Peltries of all kinds at Jos. Steiner & Bros., 115-25 West 30th St.

GIRDLES
Newest Novelties at Stein & Schaffer. The Belt House of N. Y. 49 East 21st St.

SKIRTS
$16 doz. to $5 each. Best values, best styles. Gustave Baer, 510 6th Ave. (nr. 31st.)

PETTICOATS FOR SPECIAL SALES.
Cottons $2.00-$8.00. Silks $10.50-$27.00 per doz. H. Horowitz & Co., 96 Greene St., N.Y.

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Buyers; Watch for our important announcement on this page. Miricin-Levitman, Inc., 20 W. 17th St.

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Hand-made, printed, and lithographed show cards. Seizer & Co., 100 Nassau St.

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$9.00 Waists and Middies.

5c., 10c., AND 25c. GOODS.
The Five

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Showers Monday; fair, cooler Tuesday; moderate south winds, becoming northwest Monday night.
For full weather report see Page 14.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 21,037. NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 1915.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

$55,000,000 HERE FROM ENGLAND

Second Big Shipment Received This Month to Pay for Munitions of War.

$20,000,000 OF IT IN GOLD

700 Boxes of Metal Accompanied by American Securities Worth $35,000,000.

GUARDED BY 38 ARMED MEN

Dummy Train Precedes Seven Steel Treasure Cars from Halifax to Balk Dynamiters.

The second large shipment this month of gold and securities from the Bank of England to J. P. Morgan & Co. arrived here early yesterday morning, and was removed from the depot of the American Express Company, at Thirty-second Street and Tenth Avenue, in twenty-five trucks under the protection of thirty-eight armed guards, the gold going to the United States Sub-Treasury in Wall Street, and the securities to Morgan & Co.

There were 700 boxes of gold in this shipment, the same number as arrived here on Aug. 12, and its total value was between $19,000,000 and $20,000,000. The value of the securities was not known with exactness to the officials of the American Express Company, but they said that the total value of the shipment was recorded on their books at $55,000,000, so that the value of the securities would be about $35,000,000.

Representatives of the express company and of J. P. Morgan & Co. refused to say whether there were to be further shipments, but it is believed that several more such consignments are coming.

The first shipment arrived in a British cruiser, which was escorted through the submarine zone and across the Atlantic to Halifax by a flotilla of torpedo-boat destroyers. This squadron had time, after bringing over the first shipment, to return and get the second consignment.

The strictness of the censorship in Canada has prevented news of the arrival and departure of the gold fleet from leaving Halifax, and it is not known certainly whether the British warships went back for the second shipment of treasure.

May Steady Sterling Exchange.

The securities are all American issues, and they are being sent here to be held as collateral for loans to help pay for the huge purchases of munitions of war for England, which are being handled here by J. P. Morgan & Co., and to check the fall in sterling exchange, which has dropped from $4.87 before the war to $4.62½ at present. Since the arrival of the treasure on Aug. 12 the value of the pound has decreased steadily, and on Saturday it was worth 12 cents less than on Aug. 12.

The American Express Company did not ask for a police escort yesterday and guarded the gold caravan solely with its own armed men. When the previous shipment went through the streets with a screen of mounted police around it and a couple of riflemen in each truck, the officials of the express company decided they had taken an excess of precaution and made their procession too spectacular, especially in view of the fact that each box of gold, weighing 130 pounds, would be difficult to steal, while the securities were packed in large crates and could not be negotiated, even if they were stolen.

The unloading of the seven steel cars in which the treasure arrived yesterday was done in fifty-five minutes, the experience in handling the previous shipment having enabled the express company to perfect its system. As soon as each car was opened yesterday a number of small electric trucks was lined up on the platform beside it.

Gold Carefully Checked.

Ten boxes of gold were examined to see that their seals were intact, and were then checked and loaded on each truck. The number of boxes to the truck was made so small in order that the checkers could see at a glance that none of the boxes had got lost in the trip of one hundred feet from the car to the motor truck. As each box was worth $27,000, the checking system was naturally severe.

Superintendent J. R. Christie was the official of the American Express Company responsible for the $55,000,000 from the time the gold train came in yesterday morning until the gold was in the vaults of the Sub-Treasury and the securities in the vaults of J. P. Morgan & Co.

When the trucks arrived at the Sub-Treasury, the Pine Street entrance was guarded by Sergeant Michael Larney of the Old Slip Station and ten policemen. Each box of gold was carried by two men into the Sub-Treasury Building, where it was carefully checked up again.

The treasure train which arrived yesterday was preceded all the way from Halifax by a dummy train, which was to bear the brunt of any possible attempt to hold up or blow up the cars with the gold shipment. However, no excitement attended the trip. Dispatches were received on Saturday telling of the arrival of the train at Vanceboro, Maine; at Bangor, Maine; at Dover, N. H., and at Springfield, Mass., from which place it was said to be bound for Albany. Officials of the express company refused yesterday to give out any information concerning the route of the train.

BULGARIA'S TREATY WITH TURKEY HELD UP

German News Agency Admits That Allied Threats Are Responsible for Delay.

BERLIN, Aug. 29, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas News Agency says that Bulgaria, previously reported to have signed a treaty with Turkey, has postponed ratification of the agreement, on account of a sharp warning from the Entente Allies.

"According to Sofia reports," the news agency says, "Bulgaria has postponed for some days the signing of the treaty with Turkey, the Quadruple Entente having notified her that such action at the present time would be regarded as a willfully unfriendly act. Nevertheless, the two powers are in complete agreement."

This is the first admission on the part of the German press that the Turco-Bulgarian treaty has not been ratified, previous dispatches from Berlin having treated the ratification as an accomplished fact.

THE F-4 REFLOATED, AFTER FIVE MONTHS

American Submarine, Lost With Crew of 22, Brought to Surface at Honolulu.

HONOLULU, Aug. 29.—The United States submarine F-4, submerged outside the harbor here with twenty-two sailors since March 26 last, was refloated tonight and towed to the Quarantine Station in Honolulu Bay.

The wreck will probably not be dry-docked until Tuesday. Nothing has been divulged by the naval officers regarding conditions inside the vessel, if known.

The submarine F-4, commanded by Lieutenant Alfred L. Ede, and with a crew of twenty-one men, went to the bottom off the Harbor of Honolulu during manoeuvres of the "F" Squadron. She was found two days later, and Diver John Agraz of the navy descended 215 feet, establishing a new world's record. Attempts at rescue failed, and on March 30 Rear Admiral C. T. Moore reported that the F-4 lay in 270 feet of water, and would have to be raised by pontoons. Secretary Daniels announced that the boat would be raised at any cost in order to determine the cause of the accident, and the work has since been in progress. At the time of the accident reports gained circulation that the F-4 was not in good condition when she went below. These were officially denied.

GERMANS USE SHELLS THAT KILL BY BURNS

Phosphorus Supposed to Enter Into Composition of Shrapnel Now Being Fired.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 29, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—A new application is reported of the German invention I have previously mentioned. It serves to show how Germany develops the scientific side of her efforts as the war proceeds.

The incendiary fire bombs which contain some composition producing sufficient heat to start flames in anything that will burn are now familiar. The Germans have invented a method of using something similar in the form of or combined with shrapnel.

Reports say any man struck by shrapnel from these things is terribly burnt, the burns often proving fatal, even when only a limb is struck. Presumably phosphorus enters into the composition of this new weapon, as also of certain poisonous bullets.

ZEPPELINS NOW GRAY AND ALMOST INVISIBLE

New Models Said to Be Fish-like Instead of Cigar-Shaped.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—Germany's fleet of Zeppelins has been repainted a leaden gray, similar to the color of warships, which renders them difficult to see even when flying beneath the clouds.

A telegram from Zurich, published in the Milan Stampa, says that during recent flights over Lake Constance Zeppelins appeared in their new dress. The latest models resemble large fish. Both ends taper, so that they have lost to some extent the familiar cigar shape.

SERBIANS ATTACK AUSTRIA'S NEW LINE

Halt Enemy's Attempt to Build Defense Works Along the Danube and the Save.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—In connection with their new movement against the Serbians, the Austrians are attempting to construct new defenses along the border, on the banks of the Danube and Save Rivers.

An official statement dealing with these operations, forwarded today from Nish to Reuter's Telegram Company, follows:

"On Aug. 25 we stopped the enemy's defense operations on the Danube front at the large island near Mala-Stratcheva, and also on the Save front near Gositchinabara, opposite Skela. On the same day we interrupted similar operations near the island of Moldava, on the left bank of the Save."

REPORT NEW GALLIPOLI ATTACKS REPULSED

Turks Say That They Hit an Allied Cruiser and Transport Repeatedly.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 29, (via London).—A new attack by land and sea on the Turkish positions at the Dardanelles has resulted in heavy fighting. The Turkish War Office announced today that several onslaughts had been repulsed, with heavy losses to the Allies. It was also said that a cruiser and a transport of the Allies had been hit repeatedly by the German guns. The statement follows:

On the Dardanelles front on Aug. 27, in the region of Anafarta, the enemy made a land and sea attack, after a preparatory bombardment with artillery, on our right wing near Liretsch Tepe, and on our centre south of Asmakdere. These attacks were entirely unsuccessful. Three attacks on our centre were repulsed, the enemy sustaining heavy losses each time.

Our artillery repeatedly hit a hostile cruiser and a transport.

On our right wing, near Ari Burnu, on the night of Aug. 27, there were repeated attacks with bombs.

Our artillery damaged a transport and a tug near Sedd-el-Bahr.

The usual artillery and infantry firing is in progress on the other parts of the front. Otherwise there is nothing to report.

Before going to the Panama Exposition be sure and buy an Accident Policy in The Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.—Adv.

POWDER PLANTS BLOW UP; 2 DEAD

Fatalities at Wilmington Probably Accidental—Foul Play Suspected at Acton, Mass.

POLICE ARE INVESTIGATING

Fact That the Massachusetts Plant Was Closed for Sunday Supports Criminal Theory.

DISASTER HALTS SHIPMENTS

Explosion Wrecked the Only Part of the Works That Could Not Be Duplicated.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 29.—Two workmen were instantly killed in an explosion of two black powder mills of the du Pont Powder Company at the Upper Hagley Yards on the Brandywine Creek at 8:30 o'clock this morning. The victims are Lawrence Cunningham, aged 46, married, of Henry Clay, a suburb, and Hugh Gillespie, aged 35, of Hazelton, Penn., unmarried. No others were injured. The cause has not been determined. Several hundred pounds of powder of a powerful brand were stored in each mill. The first to go was a fuse plant. This blast caused the explosion in the adjoining mill. The two victims were employed in the fuse mill. Only one body was found, but whether it is Cunningham's or Gillespie it is impossible to tell. It is burned and mangled beyond recognition. The second man was blown to atoms, the only remains recovered being a few bits of charred flesh hanging in the branches of trees on the opposite side of Brandywine Creek.

Both mills were completely destroyed, being swept clean from their foundations. The force of the disaster hurled pieces of machinery, shafting and large stones a considerable distance in every direction. Trees were uprooted or twisted as though a cyclone had struck them. Houses shook in all parts of this city, four miles away, while in the neighborhood of the mills window-panes were broken, plaster was torn from walls, and other damage was done.

The country place of Frank L. Connable, Vice President and director of the du Pont Company, was considerably damaged. The occupants were uninjured. The home of Judge Edward G. Bradford of the United States District Court, also near the mills, was damaged. The Judge was absent.

A little before the accident the mills had been charged by workmen. After starting the machinery, the employes left, as is the custom. It is believed that Cunningham and Gillespie did not get a sufficient distance away after starting the machinery. While the cause is not known, it may have been due to a spark, to a heated journal or to grit finding its way into the powder.

Cunningham, who leaves a widow, had been in the employ of the du Pont Company for some time. A few weeks ago, after an explosion at another mill, he risked his life to save a brother, whom he dragged to safety from a blazing building. A few years ago he lost an eye in an explosion.

Gillespie had been employed only two weeks.

ACTON PLANT CRIPPLED.

Explosion Will Check Powder Company's Output for Weeks.

ACTON, Mass., Aug. 29.—With a shock that was felt within a radius of forty miles the glazing mill of the American Powder Company, which since the outbreak of the European war has been working to its capacity, blew up early today. So far as is known, nobody was killed. The actual money loss to the company was not heavy, but it was stated that work on large orders would be held up probably for several weeks.

The mill had been closed since Saturday afternoon, and the police of this town and Maynard expressed the belief that the explosion had been caused with intent to cripple the plant.

An official of the company said that it would take several weeks to install new machinery, and that until this was done work would be at a standstill. He pointed out that the glazing mill, where the powder enters upon its last stages of manufacture, was the only part of the plant whose loss at this time would stop the output. Provision is made for the occasional explosions that occur by having duplicate parts in readiness; but the only other glazing mill in the plant here was destroyed by lightning a little more than a month ago.

Armed guards have been stationed about the works for several weeks, but the mills are widely separated in an isolated part of the town, and the dense woods and shrubbery in the vicinity offer easy concealment for any one wishing to avoid discovery.

Today's detonation was unusually heavy. The shock was felt distinctly as far north as Manchester, N. H., about forty miles distant.

The police tonight, after a day of investigation, were unable to cast any light on the mystery of the explosion. Nobody had entered the mill, so far as could be learned, since it was shut down Saturday afternoon, and none of the guards was in the immediate vicinity when the explosion took place. From various circumstances in connection with the case, the belief prevailed that if the mill was purposely blown up it was done by a person familiar with the situation and well acquainted with the neighborhood and with the movements of the patrol.

It is said that the night watchman was not on duty at the time of the explosion. The President of the company refuses to comment on the report that a stranger was seen near the works just before the explosion.

For the past few weeks there have been reports that spies were in town, but so far as could be learned the police have had no one under surveillance. A man found on the road leading from the mill soon after the explosion was detained, but was released on giving a satisfactory account of his movements.

A cartridge factory has recently been opened in the neighborhood of the powder works, and it was understood tonight that until the glazing mill had been replaced work in the filling of cartridge orders would be greatly handicapped.

Zeppelin Raids Are Ineffective, Balfour Says, Except That They Have Killed 89 Civilians

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—"No soldier or sailor has been killed or even been wounded, and only on one occasion has damage been inflicted which could, by any stretch of language, be described as of the smallest military importance," says Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, of the Zeppelin raids on England in a letter to a correspondent who complained that the British accounts of these raids were meagre, while the German reports on the same events "are quite rich in lurid details."

"The reason," says Mr. Balfour in his letter, "is quite simple. Zeppelins attack under cover of night and by preference on moonless nights. In such conditions landmarks are elusive, navigation difficult, and errors inevitable and sometimes of surprising magnitude. The Germans constantly assert, and may sometimes believe, that they dropped bombs on places which in fact they never approached.

"Why make their future voyages easier by telling them where they blundered in the past? Since their errors are our gain, why dissipate them? Let us learn what we can from the enemy, but let us teach him only what we must. Nobody will, I think, be disposed to doubt that this reticence is judicious.

"But the question may still be asked whether it is used not merely to embarrass the Germans, but unduly to reassure the British.

"How ought we to rate the Zeppelins among the weapons of attack, and what have they done and what can they do? To this last question I do not offer a reply. I cannot prophesy about the future of a method of warfare which still is in its infancy. I can, however, say something of its results during the past.

"That it has caused much suffering to many innocent people unhappily is certain, but even this result, with all its tragedy, has been magnified out of all proportion by ill-informed rumor. I am assured by the Home Office that during the last twelve months seventy-one civilian adults and eighteen children have been killed, and that 189 civilian adults and thirty-one children have been injured. Judged by numbers, this cumulative result of many successive crimes does not equal the single effort of a submarine, which, to the unconcealed pride of Germany and the horror of all the world, sent 1,198 unoffending civilians to the bottom in the Lusitania.

"Yet it is bad enough, and we may well ask what military advantage has been gained at the cost of so much innocent blood."

There have been eighteen raids on England by Zeppelins since the beginning of the war. The last raid took place on Aug. 17, and the outskirts of London were reached by the airships.

HEAR STRANGE TALE OF LOST MAROWIJNE

United Fruit Company Officials Investigate Story About Survivors Held for Ransom.

HAVE NO FAITH IN REPORT

Anonymous Letter Said Five Persons Saved from Ill-Fated Ship Were on an Island.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 29.—A strange story, started by an anonymous letter writer, to the effect that several survivors of the United Fruit Company's steamer Marowijne, which has been given up for lost by the company's officials, are being held for ransom on Cozumel Island, off the east coast of Yucatan, is being thoroughly investigated by the company and the Federal Government.

These officials place no credence in the story, but are trying to run it down as a matter of duty.

The United States gunboat Sacramento reported yesterday that it had found no sign of the missing steamer, which was lost in the recent hurricane, nor of members of the crew or passengers on Cozumel Island, the place where the anonymous writer alleged that three members of the Marowijne's crew, including Captain John McLauren, and two of the vessel's passengers were being held prisoners.

There are numerous evidences of falsity in the statements contained in the letter, yet Crawford H. Ellis, Vice President of the United Fruit Company, promptly gave orders for a thorough investigation of the matter. Mr. Ellis said today that he considered the report a fake.

The report that Captain McLauren, a wireless operator, and "H. Labat" of the Marowijne's crew, also two passengers, were being held for ransom on Cozumel Island was contained in an unsigned letter received by The Times-Picayune Thursday night, Aug. 26. Desiring to avoid giving false grounds for hope to relatives and friends of the persons who were aboard the Marowijne, The Times-Picayune withheld the letter from publication until a thorough investigation could be made by the United Fruit Company, to which it was turned over. In addition to communicating with the United Fruit steamers in the Gulf, Mr. Ellis gave the facts respecting the letter to the Navy Department at Washington.

Promised Proofs Fail to Arrive.

The writer of the letter stated that he would forward to the United Fruit Company's offices in New York the Marowijne's official papers, Captain McLauren's, watch, and a note written and signed by the master of the missing steamer as evidence of the truthfulness of his assertions that the men named were being held for ransom. No such proof had come to hand tonight, according to a statement by officials of the company.

Here is the letter received by The Times-Picayune on the night of Aug. 26, the letter being printed with a pencil on small sheets of paper, one of which is yellow, and the other plain manila color:

On Board S. S. Fjell, Aug. 23.
Editor Times-Picayune:

Will you please communicate to the interested parties the information that the Captain, the wireless operator, and H. Labat, of the S. S. Marowijne, are safe? The Marowijne went to pieces in latitude 19 degrees, longitude 88 degrees, night of Aug. 15. Besides the above-named persons two passengers were saved, also an engineer who is said to live in your city. They are being held for ransom on Cozumel Island. The persons mentioned above will be returned as soon as the United Fruit S. S. Co. pays for their release. Several of the survivors said they had relatives in your city and begged that word be sent their people that they are safe.

Will you please communicate the news? We are sending the United Fruit Company at New York the Marowijne's ship papers, and a message from Captain McLauren to prove our statements. When the steamship company pays our price, McLauren and the rest will be released, not before. Please send McLauren's people assurances of his present safety. We are sending his watch to the steamship company as a proof. Tell his family that he is safe.

Letter Was Mailed in New Orleans.

The letter is unsigned. It was inclosed in a plain envelope, marked "Private" and was mailed in the General Post Office at New Orleans before midnight Aug. 26, three days later than the date given on the letter.

The Norwegian steamer Fjell, on board of which the letter is alleged to have been written, arrived in New Orleans from Fronters, Mexico, on the evening of Aug. 28 with 17,000 bunches of bananas.

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ALLEGE MINERS' PLOT TO HAMPER MILITIA

Hired Burns Sleuths, According to One Story, but W. J. Burns Denounces This as Slander.

PLAN TO CHECK RECRUITING

Letters in Denver Offices Said to Show a Conspiracy to Halt Reorganization of Militia.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Aug. 29.—Members of a military court of inquiry, recently appointed by Governor Carlson, have made a partial report to him in which they state that they have in their possession evidence in the form of letters, taken from the Burns Detective Agency here, to show a general conspiracy to prevent the reorganization of the State militia.

They particularly mentioned having indisputable proof that the United Mine Workers of America had hired a detective agency to spy upon the movements of the recruiting officers.

Rumors were current as to the detectives involved, and one report had it that they were employes of W. J. Burns. Another report stated that the agency involved sent detectives to various places in the State where efforts were being made to enlist men in the militia, under instructions to hamper the efforts.

It was further asserted that their evidence included correspondence upon which was based their knowledge of a plot to obtain the indictment of public officials and militiamen for the purpose of trading upon such indictments for the benefit of certain people involved and under indictment in the so-called "strike" cases.

Members of the court of inquiry refuse to state how the alleged evidence of the "conspiracy" came into their possession. It was learned that the Burns offices had been left unlocked, with no one in them for about fifteen minutes yesterday afternoon, while the stenographers were at lunch.

Governor Carlson said that he was "reliably informed" several weeks ago that a detective agency was "exerting every effort to prevent the enlistment of recruits for the State Militia," and that they were employed by the United Mine Workers.

John McLennan, President of the United Mine Workers, said last night:

"It is true that a detective agency has been employed by the United Mine Workers to investigate some of the acts of the Colorado National Guard, and we have enough evidence against them to create a sensation when we desire to give it out."

Today McLennan denied that the United Mine Workers had employed detectives to prevent enlistments. He said:

"Concerning the charge made by the Military Court of Inquiry that the United Mine Workers have employed detectives to prevent enlistments in the National Guard, I wish to deny as emphatically as I know how that the United Mine Workers have employed detectives for any such purpose.

"We hope the public will not credit false reports of this character."

BURNS DENOUNCES REPORT.

"Malicious Slander," He Says of Any Story That He Aided Unions.

William J. Burns issued a statement last night in which he denounced as malicious slander the imputations contained in the telegram from Denver which asserted that the detective agency whose papers were seized by the Colorado State authorities was the Burns agency.

"I denounce it as falsehood so far as we are concerned," declared Mr. Burns. "We have nothing to do with it, know nothing about it, in fact, we never heard of the situation mentioned in the telegram.

"If our name has been mentioned it is by some malicious enemy with malicious intent, and I cannot find language strong enough to denounce it. We never did any work for the United Mineworkers of America in all our lives."

FEDERAL AID FOR GALVESTON

Congress Will Be Asked to Help Rebuild the Causeway.

GALVESTON, Texas, Aug. 29.—Federal aid in the rebuilding of the Galveston Causeway, which was wrecked by the recent hurricane, will be asked of Congress, according to Congressman A. W. Gregg of Palestine, Texas.

Conditions in the city have been restored almost to normal. Trains will resume service to Galveston Wednesday.

PRESIDENT WILL REMAIN AT CAPITAL UNTIL HE SETTLES THE GERMAN ISSUES; DID TIRPITZ HOLD UP SUBMARINE ORDER?

Allied Submarine Blockade in the Baltic, Suggested to Meet Complaints of Our Shippers

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—The Echo de Paris suggests that the Allies establish a submarine blockade in the Baltic, holding that the development of the submersible, as shown by the German blockade, renders the scheme entirely feasible.

"The results," says the newspaper, "would be the stoppage of German trade with Scandinavia, which would satisfy the American objection that the allied blockade at present discriminates against that country, a depression of German morale, and a halt in naval operations against Russia."

The writer cites the exploits of submarines in the Sea of Marmora to prove that the blockade is possible.

He appeals to the authorities to adopt the scheme, if only to check the vast flood of supplies now reaching Germany through Scandinavia.

TEUTONS SPEED RUSSIAN DRIVE

Carry on Pursuit of Retreating Army East of Brest-Litovsk with All Possible Vigor.

125-MILE FRONT BROKEN

Austro-Hungarians Pressing Invaders Out of Galicia and Eastward in Southern Russia.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—There are no signs yet of any slackening of the German pursuit of the retiring Russians, and according to the official report issued in Berlin today progress has been made in all sectors of the eastern battle line except that in Northern Courland, where the armies of Grand Duke Nicholas are offering a stubborn and effective resistance.

From the southeast of Kovno, where the drive seems to have broken the Russian resistance and must, therefore, [illegible] Wilna, along the Niemen to Grodno and thence southeastward through the forest of Bialowes and along the borders of the Pripet marshes the Russians are falling back to new positions.

The extent of the movement in Galicia, reported yesterday, is emphasized in tonight's Vienna report, which says the Russian resistance has been broken on a front of 125 miles. The Russians appear to be falling back on the fortress of Lutsk and generally eastward from the Zlota Lipa River in Galicia, burning the towns as they give them up.

Speculation is being indulged in as to whether the Germans intend to follow the Russians further or prepare positions from which they can hold the Muscovites while the Teutons attempt an offensive in the Balkans or on the western line in France and Belgium. Military observers here are of the opinion that this question must be settled before many days have elapsed, arguing that with the Summer coming to an end any ventures proposed for the Fall must soon commence to develop.

Expect Pursuit to Go On.

BERLIN, Aug. 29, (via London.)—There has been much speculation here concerning the limits to which the pursuit of the Russians would be pressed. Some have assumed that the advance would not be continued much beyond Brest-Litovsk, but the impression is now general that the pursuit will proceed so long as it continues to give paying returns in captives or offers a chance to bring the fleeing armies to bay. Meanwhile a permanent line of defense will be selected and fortified as a barrier against a new Russian offensive, it is stated.

The Russian armies retreating north and south of Brest-Litovsk are separated by the Rotikno swamps and military men here say that the Austro-German strategists are in a position to mass forces at will against either Russian wing and expose it to a crushing defeat. Dispatches received here today say that the Russian resistance behind Brest-Litovsk has been broken, and that the pursuit by the Teutons is being pressed with all the energy laid down in the German manuals.

Samary, where German cavalry yesterday defeated a Russian cavalry division, is forty miles east of Brest-Litovsk. The military experts say that this mounted force of Germans is now in a position to bite deep into the flank of the retreating Russians and bag many prisoners, if not to convert the retreat into utter rout. With more cavalry in hand the Austro-German strategists, it is said, might perhaps before this have compelled Grand Duke Nicholas to turn and accept battle. The belief is expressed that his retreat from now on will be doubly difficult.

The Austro-German troops have now also broken the Russian lines along the Zlota Lipa River in East Galicia, the Teutons resuming activity on a section of the front where for a long time they have been merely holding their positions. The Russian extreme left, which hitherto has been unaffected by the general defeat, now apparently is shaken and involved in the general retirement. Military experts express the belief that the invaders soon will be expelled from that little corner in East Galicia where alone they have been able to maintain a foothold on Austrian soil.

This development, together with the sharp advance by the Austrians northeast of Kovel, is believed here to indicate the opening of a campaign against the fortress triangle formed by the

Continued on Page 2.

ALLIED OFFENSIVE BY MID-OCTOBER?

Some British Observers Expect Joffre to Begin a Great Advance Even Earlier.

GERMAN LINES BOMBARDED

Allies' Guns Active from Flanders to the Moselle—Airmen Attack German Barracks.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—Artillery has been the chief arm employed today on the western line. The greatest activity has been displayed by the guns of the Allies, which have been shelling virtually the entire German line. In addition, the Allies have been using their aircraft in large squadrons to bombard German barracks and positions.

It is being vaguely hinted here that mid-October has been chosen as the time for the long postponed "big push" of the Allies, but [illegible] which mentioned. The general public does not expect a strong offensive movement as yet, but in some circles there would be no surprise should General Joffre, the French Commander in Chief, find it possible to attempt some kind of forward movement before that date.

Tonight's official report from Paris is as follows:

The same activity on the part of our artillery has prevailed on the larger section of the front. Particularly efficacious bombardments of the enemy's lines occurred in the region of Het Sas and Steenstraete, in the region of Chaulnes, to the north of the Aisne, in the neighborhood of Ailles and of Courecon, and also between the Meuse and Moselle, in the neighborhood of Pannes, of Euvezin and of Nortmare wood.

The French afternoon report says:

Our artillery continued during the night its activity against the positions of the enemy. The cannonading was especially active in the sector of Ablain, in the region of Roye, to the north of the Aisne in the vicinity of Craonne and Berry-au-Bac, as well as between the Aisne and the Argonne.

There was violent hand-to-hand fighting at Marie-Therese and to the west of the forest of Malincourt for possession of excavations made by mines. We remained in possession of these positions.

We subjected to a heavy bombardment the trenches and groups of German pioneers over the whole line along the Lorraine frontier at Gremecey, Bezange, Gondrexon, and Embermenil. There was heavy fighting with bombs and hand grenades in the region of Metzeral.

Our aeroplanes last night bombarded the railway station and the barracks of the enemy at Grandpré, (in the Ardennes,) as well as the barracks at Monchemin and Lancon, in the Argonne.

The German War Office has only this to say of the situation:

In the western theatre of war there have been no new developments of importance.

STORY OF TRANSPORT LOST QUICKLY DENIED

Amsterdam Report of Catastrophe to Canadians Gets a Quietus from Ottawa.

BERLIN, Saturday, Aug. 28, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Passengers on the Holland-America Line steamer Ryndam, arriving in Amsterdam, bring a report that a British transport with 2,000 Canadian troops on board was torpedoed off the Scilly Islands on Aug. 15. It is said that about 1,000 men were saved.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 29.—It is officially asserted here that there is no truth in the report from Berlin that a transport with 2,000 Canadian troops on board was sunk off the Scilly Islands. No transport with Canadian troops on board has been sunk at any time or suffered any other mishap.

The military authorities issued this statement regarding the report:

"Between the 21st of July and the 24th of August only two troopships with more than 300 troops on board have been dispatched from Canada, and they have both arrived safely at their destinations. Moreover, every troopship bearing Canadian troops which was at sea on Aug. 15 has arrived safely at its destination."

TALE OF REFORM DELAYED

Rumor That Berlin Admiralty Kept Back Orders to Captains.

AND CAUSED ARABIC'S LOSS

New Instructions Believed to Have Been Formulated After Lusitania Disaster.

WILSON GIVES UP VACATION

Won't Return to Cornish While Crisis Is On—Bernstorff Expects a Note Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29. — President Wilson has decided to remain at the capital until the German situation is cleared up. He had intended to spend the month of September at Cornish, N. H., and his friends have been advising him to take a rest, but today he determined definitely not to leave here until the crisis ended or a course of action was put into effect.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, returned to the Summer embassy on Long Island today to await further orders from his Government. He was confident that, within a short time, a formal communication would reach Washington from Berlin disposing of the Arabic controversy, and opening the way for a general adjustment of all the issues between the United States and Germany.

One of the most important features in connection with the sinking of the Arabic is involved in a report reaching Washington to the effect that, while Germany had decided that passenger ships should not be torpedoed without warning, it is by no means certain that the order was ever issued to submarine commanders.

Reliable information at hand indicates that the policy was adopted as a result of the American representations concerning the loss of the Lusitania. Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Chancellor, so indicated in the statement he made last week, and an even clearer declaration on the subject was conveyed to the State Department. But there is a mystery behind it all, and this includes the suspicion that the naval order was never issued by the Imperial Admiralty, the head of which is Grand Admiral von Tirpitz.

The Grand Admiral is regarded as the author and the firm advocate of the German warfare on unarmed merchant vessels, and it is believed here that the Chancellor avoided saying outright that submarine commanders had been directed not to sink passenger vessels without warning because he doubted that von Tirpitz had forwarded the necessary instructions to the naval commanders. But whatever the Admiralty may have been guilty of in the way of omission, the United States Government has received satisfactory assurances that the order is in effect now.

The sinking of the Arabic caused a sensation in German official circles. Washington had received indirect reports that Germany was anxious to settle the Lusitania case, and the question that came immediately into the minds of Government officials was whether the attack on the Arabic was intended as Germany's answer to the American note of July 21. There is some evidence that the authorities in Berlin were as much perturbed as were the officials of the Washington Government.

The impression immediately reached Berlin that President Wilson had made up his mind to break off diplomatic relations with Germany unless there was not only a complete disavowal, but a clear-cut statement that the sinking of the Arabic was entirely unintentional. Then followed the request of the German Government that the United States defer action until Germany could ascertain the facts in the case. This was accompanied by assurances that submarine commanders had been instructed not to torpedo passenger vessels pending the outcome of the negotiations.

Germany's practical disavowal averted the crisis which threatened a severance of diplomatic intercourse. The Government is now waiting for the statement, which was deferred until opportunity could be afforded for obtaining a report concerning the Arabic.

The Submarine Lost?

It has been suggested that the submarine which sank the Arabic may have been lost, in which event the German Government would not be able to furnish the explanation of her commander. Just why this suggestion should have been advanced is not known. No admission has been made here to back it up, but whether the story of the Arabic's sinking from the German standpoint is ever obtained, it is already assured that the German Government will furnish the "complete satisfaction" that she has promised to the United States.

There is no question that in German circles a hopeful feeling exists that the foundation for European peace negotiations will be laid if the United States undertakes to make an arrangement between the British and German Governments for a modification of the British blockade policy, and a modification of Germany's submarine war-

fare. The idea is that if the United States succeeds in inducing the two belligerents to discuss the question of the freedom of the seas, it is likely to lead to suggestions for an end to the war. Apparently, however, Germany takes the position that the offer of the United States to act as "the common friend" of Germany and Great Britain, which Germany will accept formally when the Arabic case has been disposed of, contemplates that this Government will propose a plan whereby the British Orders in Council and the German War Zone order will be modified materially. It is not clear whether the offer of the United States was intended to mean that Washington would take the initiative in definite proposals, but would merely stand ready to act as a medium for the transmission of any proposal that Germany or Great Britain chose to make. What this Government offered was "to hold itself ready at any time to act as the common friend who may be privileged to suggest a way" to bring about the acceptance by Great Britain and Germany of the principles of international law upon which it had insisted, these principles being embodied in the general phrase, "the freedom of the seas."

There is an impression here that Germany's altered attitude toward submarine warfare is intended to clear the way for peace negotiations on her part. It has already been intimated in a semi-authoritative way that Germany will surrender Belgium and will be glad to make other concessions.

From these things it is evident that the forthcoming adjustment of the submarine issue holds out possibilities of a momentous character.

President Not Allured.

But as much as it desires to see peace in Europe, the United States Government is not being carried away by the alluring inference that if it takes a determined stand against the British restrictions on trade President Wilson will be eligible for choice as peacemaker.

SAW STEAMER TORPEDOED.

Captain Birkeland Says Submarine Towed Crew's Boats to Safety.

Captain Birkeland of the Norwegian bark Glance, which arrived yesterday from Aalborg, Denmark, said that on July 28 off the North of Scotland he sighted two steamers, one under way and the other hove short. While looking at the vessels through his telescope he saw a German submarine come to the surface with signals flying, and order the crew of the latter steamer to take to the boats.

He watched the crew lower two lifeboats and embark from the side of the vessels away from the bark and then the submarine fired a torpedo which was followed by terrific explosion. After the steamer sank the submarine towed the two boats over to the Glance and ordered Captain Birkeland to convey the men to Kirkwall.

The name of their steamer was the Trondhjemsfjord from New York to Bergen, with a crew of thirty-seven and a prize crew of six British seamen who were taking the steamer into Kirkwall for examination. Captain Birkeland said that two days later he fell in with the Swedish steamer Olando, bound for Sundvold, Sweden, and transferred the forty-three men to her.

On the afternoon of July 30 the bark was held up and boarded by a British auxiliary cruiser, which took some of the ship's papers away. Captain Birkeland said.

RIDDER GIVES ADVICE.

Controversy with Germany 'Closed' —Eager for Protest to England.

Under the heading "What Is America Going to Do About It?" Herman Ridder says in the Staats-Zeitung today:

"Our controversy with Germany is practically closed. The sky of our relations with her is once more clear. We are ready, consequently, to take up the matter of Great Britain's insolent interference with our recognized rights, without any fear of 'clouding the issue.'

"There was never any reason to cloud the issue; there is now no longer any excuse for raising that very handy plea for further procrastination in our negotiations with the British Government."

Heard Arabic Wireless Call.

The American freighter Segurança, which left London on Aug. 17, heard the wireless call from the White Star liner Arabic on the morning of Aug. 19, when she was 120 miles away. The Captain realized that by the time he could have reached the scene with his vessel the survivors would have been rescued by the boats from Queenstown and continued on his way.

SAILINGS FOR WAR ZONE.

British and Greek Ships Leave Galveston with Cargoes.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, Aug. 29.—The British steamship Maria de Larrinaga sailed today for Manchester via Newport News, with 3,100 bales of cotton valued at $156,085; 1,600 bales ixtle valued at $3,191; 42,000 pieces of lumber valued at $11,500; 40,000 bushels of wheat valued at $47,200, and miscellaneous articles valued at $12,000.

The Greek steamship Nestos sailed for Barcelona, via Norfolk, with 256,000 bushels of wheat valued at $302,080.

Brings Refugees from Palestine.

The Greek Line steamer Thesaloniki arrived yesterday from Piraeus, after being thirty-eight days on the voyage on account of a breakdown of her machinery. She was picked up on Aug. 15 by the British freighter Baron Cawdor and towed 400 miles to Hamilton, Bermuda. During the week's stay at the island to refit, the eighty-one cabin and 457 steerage passengers, mostly Greeks and Jewish refugees from Palestine, had to remain on board all the time on account of the strict quarantine regulations for vessels coming from the Levant.

Sydic Released; Anglia Held Up.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 27, (Delayed by censor.)—The Swedish steamer Sydie, from Baltimore for Malmö, Sweden, has been released. The Swedish steamer Anglia, from Baltimore for Kalmar, Sweden, has been detained.

SEEKS 15,000 WORKERS.

Remington Company Scouring Country for Men for Eddystone Plant.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29.—An army of 15,000 employes to man the big Remington Arms Company's plant at Eddystone is being selected with extreme care.

Already more than 15,000 artisans, mechanics, clerks, and accountants have applied at the Eddystone offices for work when the plant starts operations. The applications are filed at the rate of 200 to 300 daily.

Up to the present only 400 men have been selected by the company. One-quarter of these report daily at the plant, and, though there is not much work to do yet, they are receiving the full weekly wage.

As much as $8 a day is being offered to the very best toolmakers, according to information.

OUST LOUIS PHILIPPE HEIRS.

French Authorities Take Over German Princes' Estates.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—The property rights of three German Princes in the estate of a French King have been taken over for the period of the war by the Government.

The property in question consists of the interests of Prince Pierre Auguste, Prince Auguste Leopold, and Prince Louis Gaston of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha in the Association of the Forest of Dreux. The society was organized to administer the undivided property of the heirs of King Louis Philippe.

SAYS BALKANS HALT IN FEAR OF RUSSIA

Sir Edwin Pears, However, Thinks the People Incline Toward the Allies.

ROYALTIES ARE PRO-GERMAN

But if Bulgaria Gets Macedonia He Expects Her to Bring Greece Over to the Entente.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 30.—The Daily Chronicle publishes an interview by Percy Alden, M. P., with Sir Edwin Pears. Mr. Alden points out that Sir Edwin, ever since 1873, when he settled in Constantinople, has been in close touch with Turkey and the Balkans. As President of the European bar in that city as far back as 1881, and as a newspaper correspondent who called attention to the Moslem atrocities in Bulgaria, he may be trusted, says the interviewer, to give a calm and unprejudiced opinion as to the events that are taking place in Constantinople, Athens, Belgrade, Sofia, and Bucharest. Among other things, Sir Edwin said:

"If Bulgaria can only secure the promise from Serbia and the allied powers that Macedonia will be returned to her, my own impression is that, despite King Ferdinand, who is known to have Austrian leanings, she will come in. If she enters the arena Greece will follow."

When asked whether King Ferdinand's opposition to war with Turkey would make Bulgarian intervention impossible Sir Edwin replied:

"Ferdinand is a born diplomat. He began life as an Austrian officer and possesses vast estates in Hungary. He is very vain, ambitious, and, I fear, unscrupulous. The foreign policy, owing to the group system in Bulgarian politics, is almost entirely in his hands. Nevertheless Bulgaria is democratic in name and may become at a crisis like this democratic in reality. The King regards Bulgaria as the Prussia of the Balkans. I think it would be a mistake to attach too much importance to the influence possessed by royal families, but that influence must not be underestimated. At this moment in Rumania, Bulgaria, Greece, Sweden, and Russia there are strong pro-German elements in the Court. The democracy, however, for the most part takes a different view, and I am sure that the Bulgarians, but for their chagrin over the second Balkan war, would long ago have been on our side."

With regard to Greece, Sir Edwin said: "The Queen, who is a sister of the Kaiser, has, as you are aware, great influence with King Constantine, and it is she who quite recently brought Greece within measurable distance of a revolution. The concern of Venizelos today is rather how far he can rely on the army, which is not inclined to take any great risks. Venizelos is in favor of conciliating Bulgaria and for an equitable compensation he would perhaps surrender Kavalla, although in his election address he said he would never surrender an inch of Grecian territory. If Greece had come in at first she would have had the whole Province of Aidin, with Smyrna as capital, and even now the abominable outrages committed by the Turks on the Greeks of Aivale make it certain that the success of the Allies, in the event of Greece supporting them, would mean a very large extension of territory in Asia Minor."

The interviewer asked Sir Edwin if the fear of Russia was likely to have any effect on the attitude of Rumania. He replied:

"The recent reverses of Russia make that less probable. The present King of Rumania is a Hohenzollern, and naturally looks toward Germany, as did King Carol before him; but this in itself would not be sufficient to keep Rumania neutral. Like Bulgaria, she is somewhat afraid that the success of Russia would mean the occupation of Constantinople, and as a consequence the turning of the Balkan States into Russian provinces. That, at all events, is their fear. The danger from their point of view is not so great as it was, and the German alliance with Turkey compels them to favor Russia rather than the Teutonic powers of Central Europe. Rumania is populous, wealthy and powerful; and I am not without hope that before long her relations both with Bulgaria and with Russia may make it possible for her to play a part in this great war."

SAYS ENVER PLOTS MASSACRE.

Lives of All Constantinople Christians Menaced, Galli Asserts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—That Enver Pasha is plotting a massacre of all the Christians in Constantinople is the assertion made in the Gaulois by Emile Galli, former editor of The Levant Herald, who has just escaped from the Turkish capital.

The Turks, he says, realise that the Dardanelles will inevitably be forced, and well informed observers are expecting the disaster much sooner than even the Allies.

On the eve of M. Galli's departure, which was arranged through his influential friends, many leaders of the Turkish moderates implored him to intercede with France on behalf of the Turks, most of whom, he says, are now hostile to the Germans. He predicts that the moderate party will endeavor to execute a coup d'état against Enver Pasha, whose anti-Christian plans are considered a final attempt to commit Turkey irrevocably to the cause of Germany.

TELLS OF AIRCRAFT ORDER.

L. V. Beach Says He Is to Build Fliers for England.

Special to The New York Times.

STRATFORD, Conn., Aug. 29.—Stanley Y. Beach of the Scientific Aeroplane Company of 126 East Twenty-third Street, New York City, who lives in this city, announced today that he had received a large order for aeroplanes from the British Government. The order, he said, was to include ten triplanes and 250 biplanes, and the triplanes must be able to fly across the Atlantic or a similar distance, otherwise they will not be accepted by the British Government.

The triplanes will be flying boats, with two separate motors of 200 horse power each and will be of the Zilliger piston-valve type. Mr. Beach said he expected the triplanes to be able to carry as much weight as a Zeppelin. He said he would start to build as soon as he received a deposit to cover the expenses of construction. The biplanes, it is said, will have a speed of 100 miles an hour, although the British agents have asked that this be increased to 120 miles. Mr. Beach says he is experimenting with a new type of propeller that is expected to make this possible.

WHY THEY CHAIN GUNNERS.

French Writer Says Germans Do So Only to Steady the Guns.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—A writer in l'Illustration demolishes the legend that the Germans chain the men serving their machine guns to the pieces in order to keep them from leaving their posts.

He says that chains are undoubtedly used, but simply to enable the gunners to steady the weapons, and that the practice was common in the German Army before the war. Besides, it is easy for the soldiers to unfasten the chains, which are attached merely by hooks on either side of the men's belts.

TO WRECK EXPLOSIVES TRAIN

Miscreants Filed Rivets to Derail Car Carrying Guncotton . ear Gary.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—An attempt to wreck a train, carrying enough guncotton to blow up the whole town of Gary, was discovered tonight at the height of the excitement which has developed with the exposures of agitation and spying, revealed in the search for the motive and the murderers in the case of the Rev. Edmund Kayser.

Fifty feet north of the Aetna Powder Works, where orders for the Allies are being filled, an effort was made to derail a train due to leave the works late tonight for the East. The rivets of a plate, holding together the ends of two rails, had been pried or chiseled off, and the end of one of the rails had been forced about six inches out of line.

Officials of the mill say that the guncotton is shipped in water holds and no danger would have resulted had the attempt to wreck the train succeeded. They were convinced, however, that German sympathizers had formed a plot to throw the train off the track.

Chief Heintz of the Gary police was unusually reticent all day, hinting that he was working on a clue that would clear up the mystery.

FIRE IN SHRAPNEL SHOP.

Mysterious Blaze Damages Codd Company Plant Near Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 29.—Fire of unascertained origin damaged the Canton plant of the E. J. Codd Company, machinists, tonight. The Codd Company received a war contract only last week for the manufacture of shrapnel.

The main shop was found ablaze. The damage to the building probably will not exceed $1,500, but a considerable loss is anticipated to the machinery. Superintendent Bentley would make no estimate tonight of the total damage. The company does a large part of the "jobbing" marine machining of the port of Baltimore, and is more or less adequately equipped to be readily turned into a munitions plant.

PRESSING TURKEY TO LET ITALIANS GO

Morgenthau Instructed to Make Strong Representations for Noncombatants.

WARSHIP AT THEIR SERVICE

Italian Foreign Minister Is Advised That One at Smyrna Is Available.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 29, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Thomas Nelson Page, the American Ambassador in Rome, has had a long interview with Baron Sonnino, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, on the question of Italian subjects in Turkey.

Already the United States Government has suggested that in Constantinople Italian women and children, at least, should be allowed to depart. The Turkish reply was, however, evasive, and the American Ambassador in Constantinople has now received instructions to insist on noncombatants being allowed to leave on board American ships. The Porte has been notified that an American warship is now lying in Smyrna Harbor on which women and children can immediately be placed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—At the request of the Italian Government the State Department has sent cabled instructions to Henry Morgenthau, the American Ambassador to Turkey, to make strong representations to the Ottoman Government for the purpose of having it allow noncombatant Italian subjects to leave Turkish territory. One of the causes of complaint by Italy in declaring war on Turkey was that the Turkish Government had detained Italian noncombatants in Turkish territory in spite of their right to depart.

The Turkish policy of interfering with the departure of Italians has been in effect ever since Italy declared war on Austria-Hungary. While the Italian Ambassador remained in Constantinople his efforts to help Italians in the Sultan's territory were constantly subjected to interference, and the Italian Government appealed to the United States to help procure their release from virtual detention. Ambassador Morgenthau was instructed by this Government to take up the matter with Turkey, and in consequence of his efforts many Italian noncombatants were removed from Turkish ports in Syria and other parts of the Ottoman Empire. The United States warships North Carolina, Chester, and Des Moines have been active in this work of transporting Italians from Turkish territory to their home country.

But Mr. Morgenthau's endeavors were hindered by the Turkish authorities, and as a result many Italian subjects were left in Turkish territory when Italy went to war with Turkey. Under international law the Italian noncombatants had the right to leave the Ottoman possessions, and the United States could ready to furnish them transportation. Since the outbreak of hostilities between Italy and Turkey Ambassador Morgenthau has taken over the care of Italian interests in Turkish territory, and in that capacity he is entitled to make representations and use his best endeavors for the purpose of seeing that Italian subjects in Turkey are returned to their own country.

ITALIANS DROP BOMBS ON FOES' AVIATION CAMP

Report Great Damage at Aisevitsa —Austrians Repulse Numerous Infantry Attacks.

ROME, Aug. 29.—The Italian official communications on the fighting on the Austrian frontier report the capture of a few trenches on Monte Cukla, on the Upper Isonzo, and a successful air raid on the Austrian aerodrome at Aisevissa. The War Office statement follows:

In Val Sugana the destruction by the Austrians of several bridges on the main highroad and railroad at the bottom of the valley between Roncegno and Novaledo is reported.

Our adversary attemtped a fierce attack on the evening of the 27th against Monte Armentera, but was promptly repulsed.

In the Upper Isonzo region some of our Alpine detachments occupying the position of Monte Cukla, west of Monte Rombon, tried on the morning of the 27th to rush very strong eenmy trenches. The latter were situated on several points of the summit of Rombon, of marine machining of the port of Baltimore, and is more or less adequately equipped to be readily turned into a munitions plant.

throwing, and even the rolling down of great boulders. Our troops succeeded in capturing only a few trenches. Our adversary is still holding out on the extreme summit of the mountain, and our troops are keeping in closest contact with him.

The Aisevissa aerodrome was again bombarded yesterday by one of our squadrons, which threw down 120 bombs. Two sheds were hit and the whole camp was ravaged, fire breaking out in several places. Our aeroplanes, although during more than half an hour the target for numerous batteries, returned unscathed after their daring expedition.

VIENNA, Aug. 28.—Following is the Austrian official report of the operations against the Italians:

The separate Italian attack on the Isonzo from yesterday increased in extent and violence, but was nowhere successful. In the Doberdo sector in the late evening an attack prepared by strong artillery fire on Monte Sei Busi was repulsed. In the forenoon two mobile regiments four times stormed Monte San Michele and penetrated our trenches in some places, but everywhere were again repulsed, sustaining severe losses.

Some time ago the enemy opened a sap attack against the Gorizia bridgehead, but our guns and mine throwers destroyed all the saps dug in the environs of our front. The Tolmino bridgehead was under heavy gunfire during the whole day, after which two regiments and two Alpine battalions attacked, but were repulsed in hand-to-hand fighting.

Some attacks against the bridge west of Tolmino and in the region north of this passage and four attacks on the Sgemme front were also repulsed. An attack attempted with considerable forces against the Flitsch region was also checked. All the positions remain strongly in our hands.

The Carinthian front is rather quiet. In the Tyrolean frontier district artillery duels continue with intermittent strength.

ITALY WARDS OFF CHOLERA.

Guards Against Invasion of Plague from Austria and Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 29.—The spreading of cholera in both Austria and Germany has induced the Italian authorities to adopt the most energetic measures to prevent any contagion, the result so far being that the public health throughout the kingdom is excellent.

The Government is authorised by law not only to permit anti-cholera vaccination on all soldiers and sailors, but also to impose it on the civilian population in certain districts.

TEUTONS THREATEN TWO BALKAN STATES

200,000 Troops Massed on Rumanian Border—To Attack Serbia Through Bulgaria.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 30.—The Times correspondent at Bucharest, Rumania, sends the following dispatch:

"Germany and Austria are doing everything in their power to bring about war between Bulgaria and her neighbors. A fresh invasion of Serbia, in the opinion of competent critics, will begin about ten days hence, and possibly will be undertaken from the east, enemy forces being taken through the strip of Serbia near the Rumanian frontier into Bulgaria and thence toward Nish.

"In the meantime, another menace has become known. A great massing of German troops is taking place in the district of Fogaras, on the northwestern frontier of Rumania. Two hundred thousand have arrived during the last week at Kronstadt, Transylvania, and all Hungarian customs officials have been withdrawn from the frontier station of Predeal to Kronstadt, and the intermediate district has been handed over to the Hungarian military authorities."

SAYS WAR ENDED IRELAND'S QUARREL

T. P. O'Connor, M. P., Declares That Home Rule and Irish Liberty Are Safe.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Of the 7,000,000 Irish in the British Isles, 100,000 are in khaki, and nearly all of these are at the firing line. The Emerald Isle, with its aggregate population of 4,500,000 has contributed the bulk of these Irish fighters.

The spirit of Ireland in the war was eloquently extolled by T. P. O'Connor, M. P., in a rousing speech this week at an Irish celebration marking the year's anniversary of Great Britain's entry into the conflict. Mr. O'Connor, in ringing tones, said that Ireland was sending to the front the heroic manhood of her citizenry in the British Isles and that "her boys" were going with the fire of tense patriotism in their hearts for the British flag.

It was not an Ireland that grudged her men, said Mr. O'Connor, but an Ireland whose heart was wrapped up in the destiny of the British cause, an Ireland "warm in its unflinching fealty to King and country."

That was "Tay Pay's" way of letting the world know that Ireland is heart and soul with the British Empire in its hour of stress and that, whatever clouds loomed up in the horizon in Ireland's fight for home rule before the war have been dissipated in the common struggle against the foe. Not that "Tay Pay" thought the world needed to be reminded of Ireland's loyalty, but that it was just as well, with the war a year old, to impress the point that not until the conflict is over will Ireland think of anything but fighting for the ultimate victory of Britain's colors.

A few days previously Mr. O'Connor had sat in an open carriage beside Michael O'Leary, V. C., that sturdy product of Ireland, when O'Leary made his triumphal tour through the packed thoroughfares of London to Hyde Park, where 100,000 frantic men and women paid him homage. "Tay Pay" knew then, if he never realized it before, that "Mike, V. C.," had as warm a spot in the hearts of the English as those in the Emerald Isle.

That inspiring ovation to O'Leary, V. C., showed that London tenderly appreciated the sacrifices Ireland is making in the war; it gave eloquent evidence of the bond between the two isles. In it all "Tay Pay" read the unfaltering sign that after the war Ireland will find its political troubles gone and its dream of self-rule come true.

For that is what O'Connor, the head of the United Irish League, expects to happen. He told it to the audience th's week, merely as indicated in his speech. "Tay Pay" had adverted in his talk to the iron rule of the Germans as exemplified in Poland and in Alsace-Lorraine. He went on to say that when the war came people began to look askance toward Ireland and to wonder what Ireland would do.

The Kaiser seemed obsessed with the idea, Mr. O'Connor remarked, that Ireland would rebel against England, at least to the point of refusing to take up arms against Germany; that Ireland would let Great Britain fight its own war without Irish aid. Just for a moment he spoke of the fight Ireland had made for home rule, and laughingly observed:

"Well, anyhow, we thought, as the old Irish saying goes, that 'Tis better to stop with the devil you know than go with the devil you don't know."

That caught the crowd and "Tay Pay" got a loud cheer for it.

"We had our troubles with England in the past," Mr. O'Connor went on. "But who'd forget what we owe to English democracy of this generation? For we do owe a great debt to it. Some people speak as if Ireland had won her liberty by herself alone. That's not true or generous. Always we've had a friend in the enemy's camp—that is to say, our appeal for liberty made to the English democracy, that had learned the lesson of liberty.

"Home rule and Irish liberty are safe. We may have, after the war, to take up one or two outstanding differences, but they will be approached in a different spirit. The blood of our Irish heroes has sealed the treaty of peace between the two democracies. And it's beyond the power of treason or malice or insanity of any one to destroy it."

GERMAN NAVY MAN IN FIRE BOMB CASE

Fires on Three of Allies' Ships Began in Sugar Loaded from Reserve Officer's Lighter.

SEVEN MEN NOW IN JAIL

Sulphur, of Use in Explosive Making, Found in Matzet's Boat— More Arrests to Come.

Working on the theory that the many fires on ships carrying supplies to the Allies were due to the activity of German agents, Captain of Detectives Tunney yesterday discovered that Richard Melhofer, Master of the lighter Trial, who was arrested with six others on Saturday in connection with thefts of sugar, is a German Naval Reserve officer.

Detectives also found in the cabin of the lighter S. F. S., the Captain of which, Michael Matzet, a native German, is under arrest, a big stick of sulphur. The fire bombs found aboard the fired liners were made with sulphur and sulphuric acid.

Five of the seven men under arrest are Germans or of German descent, one is a Swede, and one a Belgian. The detectives said that all seven had confessed their parts in a scheme to steal sugar from lighters, and $500, part of the proceeds of their latest theft, was recovered by Captain Tunney.

Captain Tunney announced last night that the investigation had only begun and that more arrests would be made. When asked if he had much evidence that the sugar thieves had fired liners of the Allies, he replied:

"Well, not exactly enough to convict them before a jury—yet."

Seven in Jail.

The seven accused men were arraigned before Magistrate McQuade in the West Side Police Court yesterday morning on a charge of grand larceny and were held in $3,000 bail each for further examination tomorrow, when, the detectives told the Magistrate, more serious charges would be made.

The prisoners were Michael Matzet, 672 Forty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, Captain of the lighter S. F. S.; Sigmund Sjursen, 511 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, Captain of the lighter Dixie; Ferdinand Hahn, 837 Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn, Captain of the lighter John F. Rymer; Richard Milhofer, 6,014 Fourteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, Captain of the lighter Trial; John Peterson of Yonkers, Mate of the S. F. S.; Jean Styrms, 601 Tenth Avenue, a checker for the French line, and Abraham Kochelink, 89 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, who is charged with receiving stolen goods.

None of the men had given bail last night.

The police attach special significance to the discovery that fires occurred on three liners which Milhofer helped to load, and in each instance the fire was in Hold 2, the hold into which Milhofer loaded his sugar. The three boats were the Devon City, which caught fire at her dock at the foot of West Thirty-fourth Street on April 22; the Knutsford, which had a fire in her held on July 20, and the Cragside, on which a fire was discovered a week later.

The police have been working night and day on the case since the fires began, and their theory was confirmed Thursday night when fire was found on the S. F. S., which was loaded with sugar. A few hours later a fire was found aboard the Dixie, which also had on sugar bound for France.

Timed to Start Fires at Sea.

Despite the denial of the prisoners that they are guilty of anything except the theft of sugar, the police believe that the fire bombs were put into the bags of sugar while they were in transit on the lighters. The bombs, it is said, were timed to start fires at sea. When the search of the S. F. S. disclosed the stick of sulphur yesterday Captain Tunney at one asked Matzet about it. Matzet said he had "found the sulphur on the street." The stick weighed about a pound and a half, and would have been enough for several bombs. Captain Tunney is also hunting for potash, which, when combined with sugar, makes a very effective fire starter. All of the liners on which fires have occurred carried sugar, as well as munitions of war. The police believe that the fires aboard the lighters were caused by premature action of fire bombs intended for ships which were to carry the sugar to the French ports of Marseilles and Havre.

When the Kirkswald docked in France in June two bombs were found in her hold, and shipped back to New York by the French Government. These bombs were about five inches long, consisted of three metal cylinders, bound with tar tape and containing sulphuric acid, chloride of potash and sulphur. They were imbedded in the sugar and combustion was supposed to occur when the acids ate through the metal cylinders.

Has Automobile on $15 a Week.

The confessions of the men told that thefts of sugar from lighters had been common even before the war started. One of the men arrested, who has a $15 a week job, owns a $6,500 house and an automobile. When Captain Tunney and Deputy Police Commissioner Scull pressed their questions as to what had been done with the money, the men said they had spent it. Styrms gave up $350, Peterson $50, and Matzet $100, which was turned over to Captain Tunney. They said this money was part of their receipts last week.

The police have sent to Europe for manifests of cargoes shipped from New York with a request that the allied Governments tell what has been stolen. A score of detectives are working on the theory that inasmuch as many of the cargoes shipped from New York are loaded from lighters, including a great deal of ammunition, the system of lighterage thefts may not be limited to sugar. It would be easy for cases of arms or ammunition to be dropped to the bottom of the river from lighters.

ARREST GERMAN RESERVIST.

Prisoner Says He Was on His Way to Join Submarine Crew.

When L. Frank was arrested in his room at 235 East Fifty-fifth Street last night, he told Patrolman von Halle he was a German reservist assigned to submarine 46, he didn't remember the class letter of the submersible. He said he had recently come from the oil fields of Tampico and was on his way to join the German navy. His plans included a stopover in Hamburg to visit his mother.

Frank was arrested on complaint of Max Budd, a contractor, of 210 East Fifty-fourth Street, who employed Frank. He said he and Frank had an argument earlier in the day, when Frank threatened to kill him. Von Halle said that when he went to Frank's room he found the man packing a suitcase, in which was an automatic pistol.

13

Who supervises Trust Companies?

Three different groups. They act independently.

1. *Directors' Committee.* Under the New York statute the Directors of a Trust Company or Bank must twice a year appoint a committee of three Directors specially to examine the finances and business of the institution. These examinations occur in April and October. The sworn report goes to the State Banking Department.
2. *State Banking Department.* Twice a year, unannounced, the State's Bank examiners appear on the same day simultaneously at all Branches of a Trust Company or Bank. These examiners count all securities and cash and audit all the bank's accounts.
3. *Clearing House Examination.* At least once a year, without previous notice, the New York Clearing House sends to every member Trust Company and Bank, official auditors to make a thorough examination.

All of these searching examinations are primarily for the protection of depositors.

IN FINANCIAL DISTRICT 60 Broadway
IN HARLEM 125th St. & Lenox Ave.
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY
IN SHOPPING CENTRE 5th Ave. & 34th St.
IN THE BRONX 149th St. & Third Ave.

MANY SLAVS HERE DECLARE FOR ALLIES

Hundreds Whose People Are Under Austrian Rule Meet to Express Sympathy for Serbia.

SUGGEST A NEW KINGDOM

They Agree Not to Impede with Strikes American Plants Making Munitions for the Allies.

Several hundred southern Slavs—Serbs, Croatians, and Slovenes—whose people are still under the Austrian flag met yesterday afternoon at the Amsterdam Opera House to give expression to their sympathy with the cause of Serbia and her allies in the present war. Professor Michael Idvorsky Pupin of Columbia, honorary Serbian Consul General to the United States, was Chairman of the meeting, and the playing of the Serbian and Montenegrin national anthems by the Croatian Sokol String Band aroused great enthusiasm.

The meeting was opened by Professor Pupin, who, like all the speakers, spoke in the Serbo-Croatian language. He represented the war as being, to a great extent at least, a struggle between the Austro-German idea that the economic and political expansion of great powers should not be interfered with by smaller nations, and the principle of nationality for which the Allies are fighting.

"Germany needed the Belgian coast," he said, "and Austria needed an outlet on the Aegean. Belgium and Serbia were in the way." He roused great enthusiasm by declaring that all the southern Slavs of Austria were strongly on the side of the Allies.

The principal speaker was Dr. Nikola Velitrovich of the Theological Faculty of the University of Belgrade, which institution has been closed on account of the war. He spoke at great length on the justice of the Serbian aims and ideals and the misdeeds of the Austrians and predicted the possibility of uniting Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes with the present Serbia and Montenegro in a federal kingdom. The same ideal was held up by the other speakers—Juro Boskovich, President of the Croatian Athletic Union; Anton Tanaskovich of the Croatian paper Hrvatski Svijet; and Frank Sakser. None of the speakers went into the method of such a union or into the question of whether the Serbian or the Montenegrin royal family was to be at the head of it.

The following telegram was adopted by acclamation and sent to President Wilson:

The Southern Slavs—Serbs, Croatians, and Slovenes—in session at the National South Slavic meeting convened in Amsterdam Opera House this day, Aug. 29, extend to your Excellency greetings and express their fullest confidence in the political wisdom of your Government. They are ready to follow you if called upon in time of stress and foreign aggression which may aim a blow at the powers and foundations of our democratic institutions.

The meeting also adopted a set of resolutions which were to be sent to the Foreign Minister of each of the Entente Powers. These resolutions, in the name of the Southern Slavs of Austria-Hungary, protest against various alleged actions of the Dual Monarchy in the present war and declared "that all Slovenians, Croats and Serbs consider this struggle of Serbia as their struggle and the ideal of Serbia as their ideal. We all unanimously ask from the coming peace conference—and we ask your Excellency to assist us in this—that not one foot of the South Slavic land remain under a foreign potentate."

Other passages in the resolutions were the following:

"We give our word today that we shall with all legal means assist the struggle of the free Slavs and their allies; that we shall work for a firmer unification among ourselves; that we shall not seek to impede with strikes these American concerns which are supplying England, France, Russia and their allies; that we shall keep away from foreign agents, either honest or dishonest, and that we shall arouse all our brethren from their servile torpor with a declaration for liberty."

INTEREST IN MILITIA GROWS.

Security League Encouraged by Agitation for Preparedness.

Increased interest in the National Guard has been caused throughout the country by the movement for adequate national defense, according to information obtained by the National Security League, which yesterday issued the following statement.

In accordance with the suggestions at the recent Conference of Governors in Boston, that one of the best means to accomplish preparedness for defense in this country would be to increase the citizen soldiery, the National Security League has addressed letters to Adjutant Generals in each of the States asking for suggestions as to the best method for accomplishing this result.

Among the replies already received is a letter from Adjt. Gen. Stewart of Pennsylvania, who urges a more favorable argument attitude on the part of the public press in sustaining the National Guard and in suggestions to the young men to unite with militia organizations.

The Adjutant General of Oklahoma states that he is anxious to have the militia bills before Congress for increasing the efficiency of the National Guard promptly enacted, while Brig. Gen. Martin, Adjutant General of Kansas, recommends that the Federal Government lend assistance to the National Guard by larger appropriations for equipment and instruction purposes, and also compensate the members of the Guard in some degree for attendance upon drills.

Replies from other Adjutant Generals indicate that interest in the National Guard is increasing, but they heartily urge further development of the organization in order to give the United States an effective fighting force, which will not be entirely untrained when called upon.

The headquarters of the National Security League are at 31 Pine Street.

TEUTONS SPEED RUSSIAN DRIVE

Continued from Page 1.

strongholds of Lutsk, Dubno, and Rovno, erected as a bar to access to Southern Russia.

Consider Russia Broken.

BERLIN, Aug. 29, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas News Agency says:

"Reports from the eastern front all say that the Russians are still fighting bravely and tenaciously in certain localities, but that the backbone of the Russian Army is completely broken. It will be impossible for the Russian Army to reorganize and recuperate for a long time.

"The number of prisoners and the amount of supplies captured at Brest-Litovsk have not yet been ascertained. The Russians are retreating into the swampy forests southeast of Brest-Litovsk, and are being pursued by our cavalry from Kovel.

"There is general rejoicing over the fall of Brest-Litovsk, which is increased by the fact that it occurred so near the anniversary of the first great defeat by von Hindenburg of the Russians in the battle of Tannenberg, since which time von Hindenburg has been the most popular man in Germany. The newspapers point out that nine Russian fortresses, including three of the most powerful—Kovno, Novo Georgievsk and Brest-Litovsk—were captured within three weeks. They contrast this with the resistance of the Germans to the Japanese at Tsing-tao and of the Austrians to the Russians at Przemysl, in both of which cases the Teutonic forces held out until their ammunition and food were gone.

"The German authorities at Warsaw have granted the request of the Citizens' Committee that all the schools, including the universities, be permitted to reopen for their regular terms. Pupils who have fled to other countries will be permitted to return. Citizens of Warsaw have organized a police force from their own numbers, to serve under the direction of the German military authorities, who have equipped the force with revolvers."

LONG RETREAT IN PROSPECT.

Winter May Find Germans Deep Into Russia—Attacks in Their Rear.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 29, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—There is practically nothing to record here which breaks the monotony of the steady retirement which is continued everywhere by the Russians. Now the feature is the renewal of attacks on the extreme right wing of the German grand front on the upper reaches of the Bug, on the Zlota Lipa, and on the Dniester. The Germans have forced the passage of the Zlota Lipa, and established themselves on the left bank.

On their left wing the Germans continue extremely stubborn attacks toward Kreuzburg, with the double object of securing practicable fords across the Dvina and cutting the railway between Kreuzburg and Mitau. Both in this direction and toward Friedrichstadt, German attacks are very determined, but hitherto repelled by the Russians.

The Germans are still successfully held off at Vilna, and during Friday were met by a number of counter-attacks between Vilna and the Niemen. The Germans seem to have almost acquired a place d'armes which would serve as a starting point for a final advance into Russia.

The fighting is practically uninterrupted along all fronts, but it takes the form of more or less isolated, partial conflicts. This form of warfare is expected to last another two or three months in Russia, during which the slow process of steady retirement with repeated counterattacks will have brought the Germans another couple of hundred miles deeper into Russia, through devastated country, and with the Russian Winter close at hand.

It is reported that partisan warfare such as was so very largely instrumental in producing disaster to Napoleon's grande armée has begun in several regions in the rear of the German advance. The Poles in particular have always shown themselves admirable guerrilla fighters, and are again winning distinction as such, notwithstanding the severity of German methods of repression.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS OF FIGHTING IN RUSSIA

Stubborn Resistance from Vilna to the Niemen; Rear Guard Actions on Main Retreat.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 29, (via London, Aug. 30.)—The following Russian official statement was given out here tonight:

In the Riga region the situation is unchanged.

In the direction of Frederickstadt after the last few days of stubborn fighting our troops have retired further. In the direction of Jacobstadt and Dvinsk toward the west there is no important change.

On the right of the Vilya and between the Vilya and the Niemen River stubborn fighting continued Friday and Saturday on the front from Podbrodze toward the north of Vilna to Vodye-Troki and Ganghoucki and still further up to the Niemen.

On the front between the sources of the Bobo and the Pripet there is no essential change. In the course of Saturday night and Sunday in this region there was only rear guard fighting.

As a consequence of the enemy massing strong forces south of Vladimir-Volynsky, with a view of developing an offensive toward Lutsk, Staroe, and Rojistche, in an endeavor to turn our right flank in Galicia, we took the necessary measures to change the position of our forces. These changes were executed Friday and Saturday under cover of actions northwest of Lutsk.

BERLIN, Aug. 29, (via London.)—This official report was given out today at Army Headquarters:

Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: Southeast of Kovno the stubborn resistance of the enemy has been broken. Our troops are p

AN INQUIRY INTO THE DYE PROBLEM

Government Investigation of the Matter to be Begun Today.

COLORS' SCARCITY ACUTE

What Domestic Factories Are Trying to Do to Meet the Needs of the Country.

The shortage of dyestuffs in this country has reached such an acute stage that the Federal Government has decided to take a hand in the situation with a view to developing all the facts brought about by the shutting off of German colors and intermediarics, and then determine what measures of relief, if any, can be obtained with the least delay.

As long ago as last January, conditions began to be alarming, notwithstanding the fact that several special shiploads of colors were brought here direct from Bremen and Rotterdam. The United States Senate adopted a resolution last Winter calling upon Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce for a report covering the then prevailing situation. Dr. E. E. Pratt, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, picked Commercial Agent Thomas H. Norton to make the investigation.

Toward the close of March, the agent presented a comprehensive report dealing with the nature of the dyestuffs used by American industries, the sources of supply, and bringing into high relief the predominance of Germany in the field of color production. The limited extent of the American dyestuff industry was also emphasized. All factors connected with the creation of a self-contained, independent, domestic coal-tar chemical industry were given in full in the report, together with the problems involved by a cessation of the usual foreign supplies.

Since the filing of that report, all signs have pointed to an increasingly serious menace to the steady operation of domestic industries unless some means were found to bring in additional supplies. While American color plants established before the war have gone to work energetically to help supply the wants of industries, it has become apparent that their efforts will not be sufficient for months to come. Other concerns starting after the war are now beginning the production of intermediates or chemicals, while few are understood to have made much progress in turning out the wanted dyestuffs.

Latterly, textile, leather, and other manufacturers have informed Secretary Redfield that, unless something drastic is done at once, industries must close in whole or in part, depending on circumstances. The Secretary, after consultation with Dr. Pratt, has decided to get the ideas of manufacturers in all lines concerning what should be done to remedy the situation. With this in view, Commercial Agent Norton has been ordered to this city for the purpose of conducting an exhaustive new investigation into the dyestuff situation as it has developed up to this time.

Mr. Norton is expected to reach here this morning with a staff of bureau assistants. Agent Porter, in charge of the local branch of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, said yesterday that a room will be set apart in the Custom House for the use of the investigators. Prominent manufacturers in all lines affected by the color scarcity, as well as leaders, will be asked to call on Mr. Norton and give him the facts in the situation as observed in their respective lines of business.

Robert T. Francis, President of the American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers, with offices in this city, said yesterday that the members of the association will be glad to give the Commercial Agent all the information in their possession. Cotton cloth interests, leather, and other trade representatives also said they welcomed the opportunity to lay the existing situation before the Government agent. According to Mr. Porter, it is the intention of Agent Norton to spend at least a week in this city in his quest for facts. When they have been obtained they will form the subject matter of a report to be made to Secretary Redfield, together with such recommendations as to action toward getting colors out of Germany as may seem desirable.

Testimony regarding the seriousness of the present and future shortage of dyestuffs is contained in a statement issued by the Master Dyers' Association of Philadelphia. This review of the situation is published, the signers say, for the purpose of correcting erroneous and misleading reports appearing in the daily press and certain periodicals. It is signed in behalf of the Dyers' Association by D. F. Waters, President, Germantown Dye Works; William H. Buhm, Vice President, Allegheny Dye Works, and William J. Wall, Secretary, Nicetown Dye Works.

The color situation as depicted by the association's statement cannot be said to be reassuring in any degree. While the survey does not pretend to go outside the Philadelphia district, "the largest dyeing centre in the world," as the statement puts it, the situation is generally believed to differ little in other sections of the United States.

The dyers' statement says that the American manufacturers of colors who were established before the war are well aware of what is required, and are making every effort to meet the situation, although their greatest obstacle lies in securing raw materials in sufficient quantities owing to the present demand for such raw products for war and other purposes. Most of the domestic makers' efforts are toward producing shades of black, which, of course, are used in largest quantities, and while the statement concedes that this "will be a very great help," it is regarded as a question of only a few weeks when the shortage in colors of various shades will be as bad as that which now exists in blacks.

"It is quite true," continues the statement, "that some dyestuffs of all colors are still being offered for sale, but with hardly any exceptions these are in the hands of dealers without any manufacturing connections, and in some instances they have never before this year been even indirectly connected with the manufacture or sale of dyestuffs. These materials are quoted at such prices as to entirely prohibit their use. As an illustration; a product well known to all users of dyestuffs, Black BH, which formerly sold for 23 cents per pound, is now offered at $7.80 per pound. This is not an exception but the general rule, with only a slight variation in percentage of increase favoring Black BH.

"One of the best known dyestuffs in the world, sulphur black, formerly sold at about 20 cents per pound. Some sales are now being made at $8 per pound, and the tinctorial power has been reduced from 33 1-3 to 50 per cent., as compared with former standards. This has made it necessary to increase the cost of dyeing 500 per cent."

The statement makes the allegation, disproved in many quarters, that the vegetable or wood dyes are not fast. "These we cannot guarantee," says the report, "because they are not fast, and they have been obsolete in wearing materials for the textile trade for many years."

I. F. Stone, President of the National Aniline and Chemical Company, said his concern is going ahead with the production of black colors, particularly at the Buffalo plant, which has been materially enlarged in order to take care of this development. Mr. Stone said, however, that the extraordinary rise in the prices of various basic products is a great handicap. He instanced toluol, which formerly sold for 25 cents a gallon, but now on account of the war demand brings anywhere from $4.50 to $8.50 a gallon. Benzol, which used to bring 22 cents, is now quoted at prices ranging from 65 cents to $1 per gallon, depending on time of delivery. Sulphuric acid is up heavily in price and scarce. In many instances only old customers are able to get this acid at all, newcomers being shut out entirely, according to the National's executive.

Becker's Aniline Works, located in South Brooklyn, a concern doing business prior to hostilities in Europe, has recently moved into a large new plant, where it is producing intermediates and some colors. Another concern recently started is reported to be working on a red color. The newly organized Belmont concern, known as the Middlesex Chemical Company, Inc., with a plant at Chester, Conn., is said to be turning out four tons of carbolic acid a day.

Other newly organized concerns are at work attempting to produce bases or colors, but at this time few of the promoters of these plants are in a mood to inform the public of what they are actually doing. It was said, however, that all of the manufacturers are encouraged in going ahead at this time owing to the general belief that the war will continue until next Spring at least.

Meanwhile reports by manufacturers of the vegetable colors are to the effect that this field is expanding at a rapid rate. Sales are almost to factory capacity, while imports of the raw material are being made in increasing volume. Shipping facilities in Central America and the West Indies are inadequate to bring forward the heavy supplies of logwood purchased and required by manufacturers.

BAYONNE STRIKE THREAT.

Oil Men Want More Wages and Negroes Discharged.

It was predicted in Bayonne yesterday that unless the Standard Oil Company discharges about seventy-five negroes who have been set to work since the strike last month there will be another strike soon. Some of the negroes took the places of strikers and were brought from the South. The workmen want an eight-hour day and they also want another increase of 5 per cent. in wages. They got 10 per cent. after the strike, but had demanded 15.

Tomorrow evening workmen of the Standard and Tide Water Oil companies will attend an I. W. W. meeting in Mydosh's Hall. Chief of Police M. F. Reilly last night said he would arrest the I. W. W. leaders and close the meeting if any attempt to incite the workmen is made.

The police look for trouble this morning at the Texas Company plant because of the discharge of George Blackwell, a foreman. Some of the 800 employes went out when he was dismissed.

INCITER OF ARABS TAKEN.

German Agent in Tripoli and Egypt Had an American Passport.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 30.—The London Standard prints a dispatch this morning from Alexandria telling of the capture of a German named Baron Otto von Gumppenberg, who had been engaged in exciting Arab antipathy to the Italians in Tripoli and to the British in Egypt.

He was the only passenger on board a Turkish sailing ship bound for Syria which was held up by a British cruiser. He protested that he was an American citizen, and produced a United States passport.

Suspicion being aroused, the passenger and the crew were taken to Alexandria, where the Baron was at once identified.

BURGLARS START A FIRE.

One Drops a Cigarette When Woman Scares Them Away.

Mrs. Mary Flanigan, who is a janitress, was walking down Third Avenue last night when she saw a light in the hallway of the building at 288. She looked in and saw two men boring a hole through the wall of the Packard Shoe Store. When she screamed the men ran away and Patrolman Sheehan came up. After he found the burglars had escaped he returned and found that while busy drilling the hole one of them had dropped a lighted cigarette in some paper.

The fire was easily extinguished with little damage. The police report said the blaze was accidental.

Noted Hymn Writer Ill.

BENNINGTON, Vt., Aug. 29.—Mrs. Annie Sherwood Hawks, well known as a writer of hymns, was reported tonight to be seriously ill at her home here. Many of her hymns have been translated into foreign languages and sung all over the world. One of the best known of her compositions is, "I Need Thee Every Hour."

LOWELL'S PROPOSAL FOR FUTURE PEACE

Harvard's President Presents Four Points That He Believes Would Prevent Big Wars.

ALL NATIONS IN ONE LEAGUE

Would Have Members Fight Country That Declared War Without First Trying Arbitration.

President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University has written an article for the current issue of the Atlantic Monthly in which he outlines the purposes of the League to Enforce Peace, which was organized at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, on June 17 and of which ex-President Taft was chosen President. Dr. Lowell was the originator of the proposal.

"In spite of its ominous sound," Dr. Lowell writes, "the suggestion of a league of nations to enforce peace has no connection with any effort to stop the present war. It is aimed solely at preventing future conflicts, after the terrible struggle now raging has come to an end; and yet this is not a bad time for people in private life to bring forward proposals of such a nature.

"No sensible man expects to abolish wars altogether, but we ought to seek to reduce the probability of war as much as possible. It is on these grounds that the suggestion has been put forth of a league of nations to enforce peace."

The proposal, Dr. Lowell writes, contains four points and then continues:

"The first is that before resorting to arms the members of the league shall submit disputes with one another, if justiciable, to an ifternational tribunal; second, that in like manner they shall submit non-justiciable questions—that is, such as cannot be decided on the basis of strict international law—to an international council of conciliation, which shall recommend a fair and amicable solution; third, that if any member of the league wages war against another before submitting the question in dispute to the tribunal or council, all the other members shall jointly use forthwith both their economic and military forces against the State that so breaks the peace; and fourth, that the signatory powers shall endeavor to codify and improve the rules of international war.

"The kernel of the proposal, the feature in which it differs from other plans, lies in the third point, obliging all the members of the league to declare war on any member violating the pact of peace. This is the provision that provokes both adherence and opposition, and at first it certainly gives one a shock that a people should be asked to pledge itself to go to war over a quarrel which is not of its making, in which it has no interest, and in which it may believe that substantial justice lies on the other side.

"But in every civilized country the public force is employed to prevent any man, however just his claim, from vindicating his own right with his own hand instead of going to law, and every citizen is bound, when needed, to assist in preventing him, because that is the only way to restrain private war, and the maintenance of order is of paramount importance in every case. Shurely the family of nations has a like interest in restraining war between States.

"It will be observed that the members of the league are not to bind themselves to enforce the decision of the tribunal or the award of the council of conciliation. That may come in the remote future, but it is no part of this proposal.

"There are many questions, especially of a non-justiciable nature, on which we should not be willing to bind ourselves to accept the decision of an arbitration, and where we should regard compulsion by armed intervention of the rest of the world as outrageous. Take, for example, the question of Asiatic immigration, or a claim that the Panama Canal ought to be an unfortified neutral highway, or the desire by a European power to take possession of Colombia. But we ought not, in the interest of universal peace, to object to making a public statement of our position in these matters at a court or council before resorting to arms.

"How about our own position in the United States? The proposal is a radical and subversive departure from the traditional policy of our country. Would it be wise for us to be parties to such an agreement? At the threshold of such a discussion one thing is clear. If we are not willing to urge our own Government to join a movement for peace, we have no business to discuss any plan for the purpose. It is worse than futile, it is an impertinence, for Americans to advise the people of Europe how they ought to conduct their affairs if we have nothing in common with them; to suggest to them conventions with burdens which are well enough for them, but which we are not willing to assume if our peace organizations are not prepared to have us take part in the plans they devise, they had better disband, or confine their discussions to Pan-American questions.

"To join such a league would mean, no doubt, a larger force of men trained for arms in this country, more munitions of war on hand, and better means of producing them rapidly; for although it may be assumed that the members of the league would never be actually called upon to carry out their promise to fight, they ought to have a potential force for the purpose. But in any case this country ought not to be so little prepared for an emergency as it is today, and it would require to be less fully armed if it joined a league pledged to protect its members against attack, than if it stood alone and unprotected.

"The proposal," writes Dr. Lowell in conclusion, "is only a suggestion, defective probably, crude certainly; but if, in spite of that, it is the most promising plan for maintaining peace now brought forward, it merits sympathetic consideration both here and abroad."

WAINWRIGHT FOR BIG NAVY.

Rear Admiral Says We Should Be Strong to Maintain Our Rights.

Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, U. S. N., writing in the August issue of The Seven Seas, the new organ of the Navy League of the States, says that with an adequate force, naval as well as military, this country will be in a position not only to enforce the receipt of a just share in the world's commerce, but also to forward civilization by aiding other nations to attain their share of that commerce.

"We should be strong," says Admiral Wainwright, "not only in justice to ourselves to maintain our own rights, but in justice to other peoples."

The laws of peace, says Admiral Wainwright, are the laws of combinations, for "the greater the combination the greater the extent and the longer the time over which peace reigns." The law of competition, he adds, is the law of life.

Of the dangers of pacifism, Admiral Wainwright in the course of his article expresses himself as follows:

"Throughout history there have been men in comfortable circumstances who, being protected by certain latent or unacknowledged forces, would change or suspend the laws of nature. They believe they are altruistic, and, being satisfied in their own position, they have no reason to envy their neighbor, and seem to think their neighbor has no reason to envy them. They rail against the law of nature that forces us to struggle for existence and would hustle the Almighty into a more rapid advance of humanity toward their ideas of civilization. The militarist is an enemy to humanity because he places too high a value on organized strength and unduly encourages external competition. The pacifist is a more dangerous enemy to humanity, for he ignores the power of force and decries the necessity of competition. The militarist impairs his nation by exciting competition and inducing other nations to combine against his own. The pacifist ruins his nation by failing to provide against competition of other nations, thus inducing them to crush or absorb his nation.

"As it is right for every man to cultivate his body with his mind so as to properly perform his duties in his sphere of life, so it is right for the nation to cultivate its military strength along with commerce and learning, arts and sciences, to properly perform its national duty among the nations of the world. The independence of a nation and its influence in the congress of nations will be in proportion to its military strength.

"For many years the United States has had to struggle mostly with internal forces. Immense areas were brought under cultivation by the pioneers, and these men found it difficult to relinquish their early freedom for the advantages of a closer union. The savings of one generation became the wage fund of the next and the struggle between capital and labor for their due share of the increase became acute. Large crops and long distances required great transportation facilities, and the railroads, so vital to the welfare of the country, were over-encouraged in one generation, to be unduly restrained in the next. Virgin soils, mines and forests led to great wealth, and this to the development of manufactures, with a big home market. High wages, with crushing workshop hours, have been the rule, and the fittest have survived. We have felt little of external pressure, but have been busy perfecting our combination and providing for balancing our internal forces. Our manufactures have increased. Our home market no longer suffices, and high wages and good prices depend upon finding foreign markets and bringing us into competition with other nations. Because we have felt little foreign friction we are inclined to deny its existence, and to place the responsibility of wars upon kings, soldiers and manufacturers of munitions of war. Many refuse the lessons of history and will not believe that wars are made by the people and mainly arise through struggles for commercial extension.

"We have arrived at the stage when the workingman, having learned the power of organized numbers, is demanding a larger share of the yearly increase. He is demanding justice and more than justice. It is a well known law that capital will not remain active unless allowed to increase, and inactive capital means starvation to the workingman. The wage fund for each year is so much, and to maintain wages at the same level it must increase each year as the population increases. Shorter hours, accident insurances, old age pensions, require a large wage fund. The problem is to do justice to labor without strangling capital. To properly distribute the yearly savings while allowing the yearly increase, the tension of this problem is greatly decreased by the extension of foreign commerce. We need our full share of the commerce of the world, and need becomes greater year by year.

"The position and national requirements of the United States demand a powerful navy. One sufficient to enforce our policies and to protect our rights. If we are to remain an independent nation we must create one before external pressure becomes too great. The longer we delay the greater will be the cost, the more difficult the undertaking. Hand in hand with the growth of a powerful navy we must provide for an army comparatively small, but with large reserves and ample supplies."

Frank Moss's Friends Meet.

A meeting designed to boom Frank Moss for the Republican nomination as District Attorney was held yesterday afternoon at the Moss east side headquarters, 69 Seventh Street. Resolutions were adopted calling for a big mass meeting later at Cooper Union. James Mason, manager of the headquarters, presided, and made an address in which he accused Governor Whitman of attempting to dictate the nomination of another man. Harry H. Schlacht and Samuel Slengold also spoke. Mr. Moss will be a candidate in the Progressive primaries.

PEACE LEAGUE AN AID TO MONROE DOCTRINE

Theodore Marburg Thinks a World Court Could Prevent Foreign Encroachment Here.

WITH POWER OF INJUNCTION

Lake Placid Club Discusses Many Phases of Universal Movement to Prevent War.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The Forest of Arden Theatre was filled with members of the Lake Placid Club this afternoon to listen to addresses in the interest of the League to Enforce Peace. President Melvil Dewey of the Lake Placid Club in opening the meeting referred to the European conflict as the "suicide of war" brought about by belief in the unlimited power of a State.

Theodore Marburg, ex-Minister to Belgium, one of the organizers of the league, outlined the purposes of the organization. By way of illustrating these purposes Mr. Marburg discussed the probable attitude of the United States should Japan buy Magdalena Bay from Mexico, or should Germany buy the Island of St. Thomas from Denmark.

The question, he said, would involve an issue of political policy and would go to the Council of Conciliation. "But it is conceivable," Mr. Marburg added, "that the league may endow the Council of Conciliation, as well as the World Court, with powers of injunction. In fact, this must be done if the institutions are to prove practical. Suppose now the Council of Conciliation which entertained our complaint should decline to recognize the Monroe Doctrine on the ground that it was not a part of international law and was not based on reason and justice. What then? The United States would be no worse off than under present conditions. It would be free to go to war over the question without threat of the league's taking action against it."

The league's program in demanding that justiciable questions be referred to a judicial tribunal, provided, he said, for exceptions to the rule. Included in questions of this character, he said, would be the Monroe Doctrine. If this were done, he went on, "the Magdalena Bay and St. Thomas questions, falling within the Monroe Doctrine, would be so reserved from the jurisdiction of the league and would be dealt with by this country as if the league were not in existence."

George Grafton Wilson, Professor of International Law at Harvard, said the League to Enforce Peace introduced an element with which those guiding the affairs of States had been accustomed to reckon.

"It proposes," he said, "to introduce economic and military force to secure the maintenance of international obligations. The league would apply to international affairs the system that has been found practical in the internal administration in civilized States.

"States as political organizations," he continued, "seek the public ends, and successful leaders convince their followers that theirs is the way to realize the public well-being, whether it be 'four more years of the full dinner pail' or prohibition."

Professor Wilson said that when a war policy involved consequences which the League of Peace proposed, a peace policy would generally be preferred by a sane leader. "When "peace is the best policy," he added, its support will be more assured.

"The League of Peace also puts behind international agreements a sanction hitherto lacking," said Professor Wilson. "It has been assumed that treaties solemnly entered into would be kept, but a study of the thousands of treaties of the last century shows how far this is from the fact. This reason is simple. There has been no effective sanction behind the treaty. The league would afford such a sanction, particularly securing the safety and inviolability of small States."

Among other ends, he contended, the league would thus further two very practical measures, "the maintenance of peace as a desirable State policy" and the establishment of economic and military sanctions for the advancements of international obligations."

John A. Stewart, Chairman of the American Peace Centenary Committee, said the league was a practicable plan prepared by practical men for an end which they regard as practicable of accomplishment after the European war is over.

The league will fail in its mission, he said, "if it goes on the assumption that it will be able to bring all nations into membership," or having brought them into it, that that act alone will prevent war. "The best that it can hope for," he said, "is to bring a preponderance of the world's financial, physical, and moral force into one compact, mobile, obedient organization, bound together by ties of selfish interest as well as by friendship, and above all by an all-pervading moral sense and belief in the justice of the cause which they are undertaking to maintain."

HATES PEACE AT ANY PRICE.

The Rev. Dr. Halsey Ready to Fight if Occasion Demands.

The Rev. Dr. A. W. Halsey of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday, said:

"I don't believe anybody in America is really neutral. How can anybody be neutral under such conditions? Nevertheless, I say we ought to love our enemies. I don't believe in a namby-pamby religion. I hate war and I want peace, but I don't want peace at any price, and I am ready to fight or to do anything else under certain conditions. There are things worse than war. I am not at all sure that America does not herself stand in need of some great sacrifice, some sacrificial cleansing."

BULGARIAN PREMIER CALLED PRO-GERMAN

Berlin Paper Praises His Caution in Conducting Recent Negotiations.

The difficult position of Premier Radoslavoff of Bulgaria is depicted in a letter to the Berliner Tageblatt of July 2.

"Scarcely any leader of a State which is both small and yet of the highest importance for the course of European history has ever found himself in a more difficult situation than that of Premier Radoslavoff of Bulgaria," says the Tageblatt's correspondent. "Separated from Hungary, which is so near as the crow flies, only by a stretch of the Danube that can be covered with the finger on a large map—the stretch from the mouth of the Timok up to Orsova—Bulgaria is cut off from any direct contact with those central powers which alone can furnish her a support against the 'historical mission' of Russia. The most direct railroad connection between Sofia and Budapest lies through Serbia, and is naturally closed by the war. 'Neutral' Rumania, through whose territory lie the only other routes, makes the widest possible use against Bulgaria of her control of the keys. To be sure, there was concluded in March of this year a convention between Bulgaria and Rumania in which everything which could, at least in a measure, restore the Bulgarian export trade with the central powers was set down on paper; but this product of tedious negotiations proved in practice only a dead letter.

"Since the entrance of Italy into the war the Bulgarian connection by sea with the central powers has become quite illusory. It was already constricted to a great degree by the inadequacy of the Aegean port of Dedeagatch and the watchfulness of the English, French, and Greek fleets; and on the other side the Bulgarian ports of Varna and Burgas are exposed to the Russian menace and cannot be used during the war.

"It is necessary to keep this completely isolated position of Bulgaria constantly in mind to estimate her position in the present war. How different would be her position if her northwest corner bordered directly on the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, and how different would the entire Balkan problem be in the future if, as is to be hoped, such a contiguity shall be established, whether in the war itself or in the peace treaty!

"To these difficulties arising from isolation is now added the burden of the responsibility forced upon Bulgaria as the result of the second Balkan war, so disastrous for her, which weighs heavily upon the present leader of Bulgarian policy, who is as unselfish, conscientious, and experienced statesman. It is the lot of this patriot to come into power only when his fatherland has fallen into misfortune. The sins committed against Bulgaria by the Geshoffs and Daneffs in their blind love for the Russians, the losses in conquests and prestige to which humbled Bulgaria had to agree in the treaty of Bucharest—all this has to be made good by Radoslavoff. Upon him, the student of German science, whose youthful memories are inextricably bound up with the romance of old Heidelberg, fell the task of guiding his country without new and dangerous experiments through the most terrible crisis Europe has ever known, and of bringing her through not only unhurt, but strengthened by the recovery of those territories torn from her by the other members of her alliance when they divided the plunder of their victory. He must use double and triple vigilance on his difficult path, lest he expose the already sorely tried nation which has intrusted herself to his guidance to some new mistaken course which may mean her annihilation. And through it all Radoslavoff, who is a thorough lover of peace and not only understands but loves the Bulgarian peasantry, feels himself under a moral obligation to spare, as long as he may, the land which has gone through two wars, one after the other, and whose recovery was interrupted by the European conflict when it had scarcely begun, any further expenditure of blood.

"When everything is considered, it cannot be denied that the Bulgarian Premier has thus far conducted himself with the greatest prudence and yet without the sacrifice of any of his principles or his inborn convictions and without even committing any gaucherie. No one can hold it against him that he did not reject immediately the latest offers of the Quadruple Entente, but laid them before the Ministers and discussed them with the Crown. The contrary course would have been a useless bit of abruptness. But it is evident from the content of the answer which with painstaking courtesy he communicated personally to the Envoys that an agreement between Bulgaria and the Quadruple Entente is not intended. Of all the replies which Russia and the Allies have received from Balkan statesmen in response to their various inducements since the outbreak of the war, that of Dr. Radoslavoff was at once the most courteous and the most correct, and no fault can be found with it from the point of view of the central powers.

"Besides, it should not be forgotten that Bulgaria still must avoid offending her friends in England and France, to say nothing of those in Italy. For beyond doubt she still has sincere friends in France and England, among whom the understanding of Bulgaria's national aspirations has not been wholly obscured by the alliance with Russia. To break recklessly with these friends would be to throw away foreign sympathy that has been laboriously won—a course which one should not hastily impute even to an honorable friend of the Germans, which Radoslavoff is.

"The Bulgarian Army, which in many ways reminds one of the Prussian, is ready to strike—as ready as on the eve of Kirk Kilisseh. The strategic skill of its leaders will rise to any tasks that may be set before them. Let us hope that if this army ever comes to active participation in the present war its successes can be as sincerely desired and greeted in Germany as was that eminent Bulgarian contribution to civilization, the monumental archaeological work of Filoff, the Director of the National Museum, at the St. Sophia Church in Sofia, which was completed in the midst of the lowest period of the second Balkan war, and whose appearance was recognized by the learned correspondent of the Royal Prussian Academy with the declaration that it meant as much to Bulgaria as a victory that had been won."

In the same issue the Tageblatt publishes a dispatch from Saloniki telling of the bitter disappointment aroused in the new Greek dominions by the threatened return of the Venizelist party to power: "Venizelos, who won overwhelmingly in old Greece, got very few votes in the recently conquered districts, which naturally adore King Constantine. The Venizelos party is said to have cast suspicions of treason and sedition upon the Mohammedans and Jews because they voted for the Gounaris candidates, and English influence is blamed for this and for certain anti-dynastic movements which the correspondent says may be noted in Venizelist circles. It was believed at one time in Saloniki that the General Staff would hardly permit the return of Venizelos to power."



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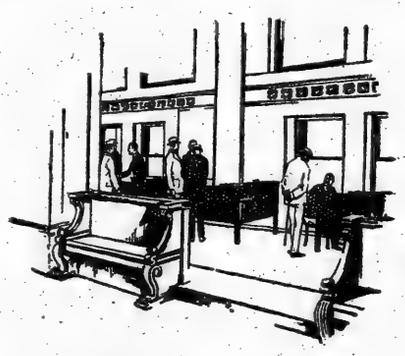
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CAUTIONED COLONEL AND WAS REASSURED

Roosevelt Told Wood His Speech Would Be in No Sense Partisan.

GARRISON STILL SILENT

Says Controversy Is Closed So Far as He Is Concerned—Colonel Ready to Go On.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The rebuke telegraphed to Major General Leonard Wood by Secretary of War Garrison because of the utterances of Theodore Roosevelt in this city last Wednesday, continues an absorbing topic of conversation in the camps of the business and professional men's regiment. Surprise is expressed here, however, that so many newspapers continue to link the speech made at the Plattsburg camp ground by Colonel Roosevelt with the statement he subsequently issued through the Secretary of the local Chamber of Commerce, in which he severely arraigned the foreign policy of the Wilson Administration.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent is able to set forth the exact facts so far as the statement issued through the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce is concerned. Also he is in a position to assert that General Wood had every reason to believe that Colonel Roosevelt in his speech to the members of the business men's regiment would not in any way criticise either President Wilson or his Administration.

It should be understood that the statement, in which the President and his policy were arraigned, was not issued at the camp. The camp is two miles from Plattsburg. The Chamber of Commerce is, of course, in the heart of the city. The statement was given to the Secretary of the Chamber by Colonel Roosevelt, and the statement was typewritten in the rooms of the Chamber. The first that General Wood knew of the statement was when he read it in Thursday morning's newspapers.

As for the speech, the night before Colonel Roosevelt arrived in Plattsburg a correspondent of one of the New York newspapers, who had read a synopsis of Colonel Roosevelt's prepared speech, remarked, in conversation with General Wood, that Colonel Roosevelt was going to deliver a "hot speech" on the following night. General Wood replied that he was confident that Colonel Roosevelt would say nothing that would not be entirely proper and in keeping with his surroundings and that nothing would be said that could possibly offend any member of the Government.

The next morning Colonel Roosevelt arrived. General Wood was with Colonel Roosevelt a large part of the day, and in conversation the speech that Colonel Roosevelt was to deliver was referred to. General Wood told Colonel Roosevelt that he hoped nothing would be said that could be in any way construed as a criticism of the Government or of President Wilson. Colonel Roosevelt assured General Wood that, while he would talk on preparedness, he would treat the subject as a national and not as a party question. The Colonel's most caustic utterances in the speech, it should be said here, were interpolated in his prepared speech.

Colonel Roosevelt's speech was heard by practically every member of the regiment, and it was the general opinion here after the speech was delivered that Colonel Roosevelt had not said anything at which the Administration would take umbrage. Among those who informed a relative of Colonel Roosevelt that the speech was a "corker" was a man who has long been prominent as one of the most enthusiastic Wilson men in the country.

General Wood has uttered no criticism of Secretary Garrison as a result of the rebuke he received from the Secretary of War, and many of the General's friends were incensed today when they read in the New York newspapers a long statement issued by a national defense organization, in which the Secretary of War was severely criticised for the rebuke telegraphed to General Wood. Any such statement, it was learned here, is issued entirely without the sanction or approval of General Wood, who is going his way, attending strictly to business, and doing everything possible to impart to the business men a maximum of military knowledge in a minimum period of time.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The Roosevelt-Garrison controversy has ended, so far as Secretary Garrison is concerned. Mr. Garrison said so today after he was asked to comment on Colonel Roosevelt's statement of last night. The Secretary of War declined to have anything more to say on the subject.

"Not today or any other day," he said. "That case was closed yesterday."

Colonel Roosevelt at his home in Oyster Bay was ready yesterday to continue his controversy with Secretary of War Garrison if the latter saw fit to answer any of the questions the Colonel had put to him. As Mr. Garrison remained silent, the Colonel refused the supplement his remarks. But those close to Colonel Roosevelt look for another statement. He is said to be fully prepared for a lengthy combat.

TWO NEGROES, ONE DEAD, BURNED AT THE STAKE

Texas Mob Takes Revenge for Wounding of Sheriff and Killing of Deputy.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, Texas, Aug. 29.—Revenge for the slaying of a Deputy Sheriff and the fatal wounding of Sheriff J. B. Butler was taken by a mob here late today, when King Richmond, a negro, seriously wounded, and the body of his brother Joe, killed in a fight with a posse, were burned at the stake in Buford Park.

Earlier in the day the two negroes, resisting arrest, had shot and killed Deputy Sheriff Nathan A. Flippen and inflicted wounds on Sheriff Butler, which physicians said tonight would cost him his life. A posse late today discovered the negroes in a thicket. A battle followed and Joe Richmond was killed and King Richmond seriously wounded.

A large crowd was awaiting the posse on its arrival here and insistent demands were made that the negroes be burned in the public square. Influential men urged that the law be allowed to take its course. A compromise was reached when the wounded man and the shot-torn body were taken to Buford Park on the outskirts of the city and burned at the stake.

Fifteen hundred men and boys composed the throng, which took up the hunt for the negroes. When they returned to town with the dead and living prisoners virtually the entire population turned out. Five thousand persons were packed in the public square, while the mob heard the arguments of leading citizens and peace officers against the burning.

Physicians tonight said that despite three fractures of the skull the Sheriff had a slight chance of recovery.

BASES PARABLE ON NIAGARA.

Dr. Renison Likens River to Relations of America and Britain.

The Rev. Dr. R. J. Renison, rector of the Church of the Ascension in Hamilton, Ontario, in a sermon at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine yesterday afternoon drew a parallel between the waters of Niagara River and the relations of English-speaking peoples.

"As I came across the international bridge and looked at the waters below me, on my way to New York," Dr. Renison said, "it occurred to me that there was a parable to be found in the course of these waters. They separate the two greatest English-speaking nations on earth. The waters start at the same source, as was the case with the English-speaking people. Their course runs but a short way before it reaches the great cataract, Niagara Falls. In the history of our peoples this is represented by the revolution, which on our side we regret, but which no doubt was ordained by God for some great purpose. For ten miles further in the course of the river the waters are troubled; during the nineteenth century there were misunderstandings and disagreements between the English-speaking people. Then the waters of the river pass into smooth Lake Ontario, and then into the tranquil St. Lawrence River—but no further obstruction throughout the rest of their course until they reach the ocean itself.

"At present we are at the point represented by Lake Ontario. May it not be that, through the centuries to come, these waters may continue to represent our international courses and there may be no further disagreements or obstructions, throughout all time? There lies ahead of the people who speak the English tongue nothing but smooth water now."

Dr. Renison referred to the United States as the greatest neutral. "This," he said, "places a tremendous responsibility for moral leadership on your country. Surely this is the great day for America."

In his morning sermon at the cathedral Dr. Renison told of some of his experiences during the fourteen years that he spent as a missionary among the Northern Indians in the vicinity of the Hudson Bay.

RAN AWAY TO WED.

Son of Manhattan Bridge Engineer Married in This City.

Another couple made a Gretna Green of New York on Saturday, when Andrew McLean Parker, Jr., of Princeton, N. J., and Miss Florence Smith of Allentown, Penn., procured a license in the Municipal Building and were married here without the knowledge of their parents or friends. The couple hastened back to Allentown after the wedding, and the bride gave her mother the first news of the wedding over the telephone. Her mother was at the time attending a wedding reception at the home of a friend, and when the report of the elopement was circulated the young people were invited to the reception in progress and it was made a joint affair.

Parker, the bridegroom, according to a dispatch received last night from Allentown, laughed at a report that he was the son of a millionaire. He is said to be the son of Andrew McLean Parker, who was the chief engineer in the construction of the Manhattan Bridge. Young Parker has been employed as a civil engineer in Bethlehem, Penn., since he was graduated from Lafayette College, in 1913, and the couple will make their home in Bethlehem.

Miss Smith was employed as a ticket collector at a Summer resort near Allentown. It was reported that it was at the ticket booth that Parker met his future wife. Miss Smith left her home early last week, telling her mother that she might be late, as she was "going to attend a wedding," according to the Allentown dispatch.

ZAPATA AND AIDS ACCEPT PEACE PLAN

Messengers Return to Mexico City with Favorable Replies from the Southern Faction.

GENERAL SCOTT TO REPORT

Confer with Lansing Today on Border Mission—Carranza's Statement Awaited by Pan-American Body.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 28, (Delayed.)—General Emiliano Zapata has made a favorable reply to the note recently sent by the Pan-American Conference to all Mexican leaders, offering to aid in arranging a convention, to be held in neutralized Mexican territory, for the purpose of creating a Provisional Government to provide for general elections.

J. W. Russell and Frank Axsis, the messengers sent with the note to General Zapata, arrived here today, carrying his answer and also favorable replies from Generals Manuel Palafox, Francisco Chasaro, Pacheco, Laso, and others.

Scott Back with Mexico Report.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—General Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff of the Army, returned to Washington tonight from the Mexican border, where for several weeks he has been doing special work for the State Department in furtherance of the Pan-American peace plans. He would not comment on the results of his mission, which he will discuss tomorrow with Secretary Lansing.

General Scott's first task on arrival on the border was to confer with General Villa and settle difficulties arising from the seizure of property of foreign merchants at Chihuahua. The General also discussed with Villa the Pan-American Convention proposal, which Villa and his followers have accepted.

Since that time the nature of General Scott's negotiations for the State Department have not been disclosed. At one time it was reported that he sought to get in communication with General Obregon, Carranza's chief in the latter field. Whether he succeeded in this has not been learned. Obregon, however, responding to the Pan-American appeal, said Carranza's answer would be his.

It is taken for granted here that General Scott brought back from the border a fund of interesting information for Secretary Lansing and the Latin-American diplomats to guide them in their future consideration of the Mexican problem.

No disclosures have been made as to the next step the Pan-American conferees are planning with reference to Mexico. There will be no meeting until Carranza's reply to the appeal for a convention in neutralized territory has been received. The conferees still are of the opinion that this response will be negative, and that it probably will urge recognition of the Carranza Government. Carranza's agents say the reply probably will arrive tomorrow or Tuesday. General Carranza is expected to reach Mexico City tonight or tomorrow. With the time for another Pan-American conference rapidly approaching, there are numerous rumors afloat both as to political matters and military movements. Reports of dissension in the Carranza factions are eagerly confirmed by Villa adherents and vice versa. Villa followers today had word of a report circulated that some of the members of Carranza's Cabinet had revolted. Carranza adherents scouted reports that Villa had centralized a fighting force of formidable size at Torreon to meet Obregon's army.

BLAME CARRANZA FOR STARVATION

Refugees Say Many People Are Dying in the Streets of Mexico City.

The Ward Line steamer Morro Castle arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz with ninety-two American refugees from Mexico City, who had fled on account of the bad conditions there. From fifteen to twenty deaths occurred every day from starvation, they said, and General Carranza was doing everything possible to hinder the work of the American Red Cross in the capital.

A woman passenger in the first cabin, whose husband is in Mexico City and who did not wish her name to be mentioned on his account, said:

"I have lived in Mexico City eight years and know conditions in the country very well. When the Carranzistas were roving the streets people were robbed openly without any chance of redress. They stole 1,800 automobiles altogether, and the night Gonzalez entered the city a young woman friend of mine was stopped by a band of eight soldiers near her house, and they stole all her jewelry and would have killed her if a Major had not arrived on the spot in time to prevent it.

"After Gonzales arrived the looting of the houses and the hold-ups in the streets stopped, but the starvation goes on steadily. Poor people die right in the street in front of the Hotel Geneve in broad daylight, and the suffering is terrible to witness. The American Red Cross has given away thousands of pints of strong beef soup with peas and beans in it, which saved hundreds of lives, but most of the poor Mexicans were so weak that they could not digest it and died.

"Carranza stopped the American Red Cross representatives from getting the number of deaths recorded at the cemetery every day, because he wants the United States to recognize him. When I left Mexico City coffee was 5 pesos a kilo and rice 8 pesos a kilo. By getting a permit from the National Palace poor people could go to the station, where the cars are opened by the soldiers, and get rice for 1 peso a kilo, a big difference in price of 7 pesos."

Another passenger, who is an engineer, in business near Vera Cruz, said that American intervention was the only thing that could improve conditions in Mexico and replace the country in its normal state.

CARRANZA GUARDS RAILWAYS.

Food Reported Ready to be Sent to Mexico City.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ., Aug. 29.—General Carranza has sent engineers to build blockhouses at the entrances to all tunnels and bridges on the Mexican Railway and the Vera Cruz and Isthmus Railway.

One hundred cars and engines have been provided for the transport of foodstuffs to Mexico City. General Serrano, Chief of Staff of General Obregon, said he had 1,000 bushels of corn and wheat between Mexico City and Zacatecas, and he is awaiting repairs on the railroad to ship the grain to Mexico City.

Remnants of the Villa force in the States of Mexico and Michoacan are trying to make a junction with Zapatistas in Morelos. Reliable reports indicate they have split into small bands unable to make organized resistance.

MEXICAN BAND WIPED OUT.

Forty-seven Outlaws Killed of Sixty-five Who Attacked Ranch.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Aug. 29.—Authentic reports were received tonight by county officers here that forty-seven of the Mexican bandits who participated in the attack on the Norias Ranch, sixty-five miles north of Brownsville, on Aug. 8, have been killed by American officers, and that the others of the band, numbering probably fifteen, are still at large in the brush.

One of these Mexicans, it was said, was killed last night near Sebastian, while another's right arm was shot off and he was captured.

A private letter received here tonight said Mexicans were crossing the Rio Grande into Starr County and proceeding through the uninhabited portion of the country for some unknown point in the hills. Starr County is eighty miles west of Brownsville.

AUTOMOBILE BEATS FAST VANDALIA TRAIN

McGee Covers 72 Miles in 77 Minutes, a New Highway Record.

Special to The New York Times.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 29.—Driving a stock Cadillac "eight" seventy-two miles in seventy-seven minutes, Harry O. McGee today beat the scheduled time of the fast Vandalia passenger train between Indianapolis and Terre Haute twelve minutes and set a new highway record for the automobile. The drive, which was completed without a mishap, was witnessed by thousands who lined the national road for miles, and in this city packed Wabash Avenue, between Tenth Street and the Southeastern Viaduct. A carrier pigeon loosed when the train and the motor car started, reached its cote later in the afternoon.

The drive was to beat the scheduled time of the Vandalia train—eighty-nine minutes. The engineer, Patrick Dailey, congratulated McGee and challenged him to continue the race to St. Louis. McGee carried two passengers and two sacks of sand to ballast the machine. The car made as fast as seventy-five miles an hour on the clear stretches. The entire course was guarded by motor enthusiasts and the police of Terre Haute, Brazil, and other towns along the highway.

McGee, on his arrival in Terre Haute, delivered a greeting to Mayor Gossom from Mayor Bell of Indianapolis, then drove alongside the Union Station to await the arrival of the train.

DENIES OPPOSING DR. LEISER

Dr. Leary Says He Is Not Defending Patent Medicine Concerns.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Dr. Montgomery E. Leary of this city denies that he attempted to suppress an address on patent medicine frauds which it is proposed Dr. Oscar M. Leiser, Medical Inspector of the New York Department of Health, shall deliver at the meeting of the American Public Health Association in Rochester. It was charged that Dr. Leary wanted Dr. Leiser pledged not to attack Rochester concerns making patent medicines. In explanation Dr. Leary, who is Chairman of the local Committee on Entertainment, said he was asked to permit Dr. Leiser to speak at a smoker planned by the committee.

"The committee met last Tuesday," he continued, "and unanimously decided that such a talk was foreign to the purpose of the smoker, which was purely social. No brief is held for any person or firm, so no has in the slightest degree attempted to influence the committee or any individual on it to suppress this talk. The arrangement of the program by either the American Public Health Association or the State Department of Health is absolutely foreign to the function of this committee and is entirely in their hands. I understand that the State Department of Health has made a place for Dr. Leiser's lecture in the regular sessions where it belongs, if anywhere."

REYNOLDS'S DOG, SHE SAID.

Terrier Was Unleashed and Mrs. Tembarton Will Go to Court.

An Irish terrier of uncertain ownership is going to appear in Harlem Court this morning. At least the woman who had the terrier out yesterday is going to appear, and the dog will probably come along as a material witness. The trouble started in front of the Hotel Bonta, at Ninety-fourth Street and Broadway, when Alfred Hursh, who lives at the Hotel Apthorp, happened to be walking past with his two-year-old son Louis.

A woman and a terrier came down Broadway, the dog muzzled but unleashed, and the terrier took a liking to little Louis Hursh. It sprang forward playfully and leaped upon the boy, bowling him over.

The child set up a howl, and its father indignantly asked the woman with the dog who she was and what she meant by strolling about with an unleashed dog. The woman, also indignant, refused to give her name, and Policeman Zambo strolled over to find out what was the trouble. He suggested that they should walk up to the West 100th Street Police Station and straighten the matter out.

When they got there the woman said she was Lucy Guerrier, and that she lived at the Evanston Apartments, at 272 West Ninetieth Street. She was served with a summons to come to the Harlem Court this morning and tell why the dog wasn't on a string, for it is said that she admitted the dog was hers. Hursh, however, says that while they were going to the station she told him her name was Tembarton, and that the dog belonged to ex-Senator Reynolds.

SHOT IN ROOM WITH FIANCEE

Assassin Climbs Ladder and Fires Bullet Into Back.

Bardini Barone, a machinist of 158 Twenty-first Street, South Brooklyn, last night went down to call on his fiancée, Giustizia Licodorro, at 214 Twenty-first Street. They were to have been married on Wednesday next. They sat in the living room on the second floor, overlooking the back yard, till about 8:30, when the girl got up to light the gas. When the light flared up Barone was standing between the lamp and the window, and his shadow was thrown out distinctly on the shade.

He stood for a moment, with his back toward the window, and then walked forward toward the table in the centre of the room. As he did so he and the girl heard the rattle of the window being raised; from under the window shade a hand with a revolver was thrust into the room, and a shot was fired which struck Barone in the left side. As he collapsed the girl fell back screaming, on the couch, and then there was a great clatter outside, and the sound of footsteps hurrying down the street.

When her mother, who lives with her, came running in a telephone message was quickly sent to the Methodist Episcopal Hospital and Dr. Grober took Barone to that institution, where he now lies on the point of death.

The police of the Fifth Avenue Station and detectives from Brooklyn Police Headquarters found a ladder in the back yard which apparently had been used by the person who did the shooting to get up to the window, and which is believed to have fallen with him as he went away. It is believed that the shooting was done by a jealous suitor of Miss Licodorro.

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EXAMINATION FOR
Junior Chemist (Asphalt)
Salary $1,200 per Annum

Candidates are required to work at asphalt plants as well as at the laboratory. Candidates should have had training in qualitative and quantitative analysis, or practical experience in the mixing of asphalts with sufficient knowledge of qualitative and quantitative analysis to make the usual laboratory tests of asphalts. Subjects and weights are: 1, Experience, 4; Technical, 6. A qualifying physical examination will be held.

Applications issued from and received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, from August 24 to September 8, at 4 P. M.

Applicants must be citizens and residents of the State of New York. The minimum age is 21 years.

Requests for application by mail must be accompanied by a stamped self-addressed envelope (9½x4¼ inches) bearing four cents in postage.

Municipal Civil Service Commission.

TRAINED TORPEDOES WRECKED BY A SONG

Projectiles Steered by Music and Return to Shore to Notes of "Wearing of the Green."

36 FIRED AT BRITISH FLEET

Unfortunately, Ships' Bands Strike Up the Irish Tune and Ireland's Freedom Is Postponed.

The accounts recently published in THE TIMES of the dirigible torpedo invented by Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske and perfected by John Hays Hammond, Jr., which after launching can be steered by a wireless sender, attracted the attention of a retired officer of the United States Navy, who told a TIMES reporter yesterday of other experiments in that direction by inventors and scientists of all nations.

"I was particularly interested," said the officer, "in reading that Mr. Hammond had developed the two solenoids in the stern of the torpedo, by affecting which the torpedo is steered to the left or right as occasion makes advisable, to such an extent that they are affected not only by Hertzian waves, but by ordinary disturbance of the atmosphere such as sound waves. It was stated, I believe, that at a very short range, and purely for experimental purposes, Mr. Hammond had made it possible to direct the torpedoes by sounds—a high pitch affecting the solenoid which controls motion to the right and a low pitch to the left.

"A still further development of this idea was perfected a few years ago by Ignatius Aloysius McGuirk, the Irish patriot, who was expelled from his country for suspected complicity in the Phoenix Park murders, and lived for many years on Staten Island. McGuirk had served in the Russian Navy in the war of 1877-78, and had learned much of torpedo warfare as it was then known. He continued his studies after coming to this country, and in his retired home and laboratory built on the shores of a desolate inlet near Great Kills he pursued for many years his studies in explosive chemistry, electric science, and other topics with a view to developing a torpedo system which should be eventually adequate to the destruction of the British Navy when the hour came for Ireland to strike a blow for freedom.

Tips in Patent Reports.

"McGuirk was an avid reader of all technical periodicals and kept in close touch with the improvements made in his line. So when Admiral Fiske got his patents for wireless steering of a torpedo in 1900 McGuirk learned of it at once and promptly began to experiment along similar lines. That his activities never came to the attention of the Patent Office is, of course, not surprising, for his object was to avoid attention. His private means were sufficient for him to prosecute his experiments without outside assistance and he had soon developed the dirigible torpedo to a point not yet attained by Mr. Hammond or other inventors. He had a small concrete sending station near the beach, and from it he used to steer torpedoes up and down along the inlet, where not even a motor boat was likely to penetrate.

"It was about 1905, as I remember, that McGuirk first hit upon the discovery that sound waves were capable of influencing the solenoids. By that time he had five or six torpedoes with which he was experimenting. As, of course, he knew all that there was to know at that time about the action of explosives, and as he did not wish to arouse the curiosity of the countryside, his torpedoes were all blanks. There were no warheads in them, this detail having been left until the torpedoes were required for actual use. So the same torpedoes, with slight changes, were constantly used for experiments, and McGuirk had come to have a sort of personal affection for them all. He was a strange, sombre character. He had never married, having vowed in youth to devote all his energies to righting the wrongs of Ireland, and he had no companion in his studies, no sharer of his home. He lived alone on the desolate shore with his flock of torpedoes.

Trains Torpedoes to Hurdle.

"Early in 1906 he perceived that there was no reason why torpedoes should be steered only to the right or left. Suppose that it were desired to attack a battleship equipped with torpedo nets; what better plan than to have a dirigible torpedo, operated from the shore or from a boat, which would dive down under the torpedo netting and come up to strike the unprotected bottom of the vessel? Or, in the case of booms stretched across the mouth of a river or harbor to protect the shipping inside, surely the most efficient method of neutralizing such a protection would be to equip the dirigible torpedo with an apparatus enabling it to leap gracefully over the obstruction, dive under on the further side, and then continue its underwater course to the ship at which it is aimed.

"So McGuirk tore out the sterns of his torpedoes and fitted each of them with seven or eight solenoids, each responsive to a different wave length and each controlling the action of the torpedo in a different direction. To save wear and tear in his wireless plant, he used to direct them in practice manoeuvres principally by sound waves. Experiment speedily taught him that at short distances a shrill note, such as that of a whistle, was best calculated to affect the apparatus in the stern of the torpedo, and so he bought a flute and began to practice on it. Each note of the scale would turn the torpedo in a different direction, and presently McGuirk had so perfected himself in the playing of the flute and the management of his torpedoes that a trill, a quaver, or the delicate execution of a few bars from some composer would turn the torpedoes over, around, or under any obstacle.

Dance to Irish Tune.

"Eventually, and as a crowning exploit, McGuirk got his torpedoes in such perfect working order that at the sound of the melody 'The Wearing of the Green' they would describe several evolutions, leap gracefully in the air like lying about immediately after falling back into the water, and finally speed back toward shore, shoot up on to the beach, and come skidding obediently to McGuirk's feet, much like a dog when his master whistles.

"The old man's one or two acquaintances—he had no intimates—have told what a touching sight it was to see him seated alone on the gray sea shore, his white hair blowing about his shoulders as he played the flute, and his squadron of torpedoes describing graceful evolutions in the water and finally running back to gather round the camp stool where he sat. They were his only friends, his dumb companions, and there was something touching about the devotion with which the old man regarded them. Little did he dream that they were destined to betray him.

"Early in 1907 McGuirk was ready to strike his blow to free Ireland. He had long maintained his connection with various secret revolutionary committees, and while they were not altogether appreciative of the true intellectual stature of the old inventor, they finally agreed to his plan of action. The English Channel fleet, commanded by Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, was manoeuvring that year off the west coast of Ireland, and in a particularly wild and desolate region where there were no inhabitants but a few half-savage fishermen McGuirk had the imagination to see what a tremendous effect would have on English popular opinion if an Irish revolution were to be inaugurated by the sudden destruction of the entire Channel fleet while it was peacefully manoeuvring. Before England could recover from the shock the oppressed and downtrodden Emerald Isle would have risen against the tyrant and massacred his troops, and with the fleet out of the way no more could be rushed in from England.

British Fleet Doomed.

"So McGuirk fitted up at his own expense a laboratory hidden away among the wild ravines on the shores of a bay in Galway, where he had learned the fleet was to hold its last grand review, and there he installed a wireless station by which the news of the destruction of the fleet was to be flashed to conspirators in Dublin and Cork, and give the signal for a popular rising before the English had recovered from their stupefaction. He had increased his stock of torpedoes to thirty-six, and they were charged with large amounts of high explosive, obtained by some method which has never been satisfactorily cleared up. There was one torpedo for each battleship. He needed no more. With his steering apparatus he could not miss.

"All was ready on the fateful morning. Less than a mile off shore the great battleships of the Channel Fleet were drawn up in line, ablaze with flags, waiting for the Admiral to pass along in his flagship, the Dreadnought, and review them. There was a constant sputter of wireless from ship to ship, and McGuirk realized that with waves of every length sputtering through the ether his sensitive solenoids might be affected by a spark which would deflect the torpedoes from their courses. So he resolved to direct them by sound, for the distance was short and the targets easy.

"As the Dreadnought started down the line and the saluting guns began to thunder, McGuirk started his thirty-six torpedoes on their way, and then dragged his campstool to the beach and sat down, flute in hand, now and then blowing a sharp, shrill note as he saw one or another of the torpedoes deviating from the course laid down for it. Two minutes more, and England's navy would have been annihilated. Then came the unforeseen catastrophe.

Torpedoes Play Inventor False.

"For Lord Charles Beresford was born in Ireland, and his fleet was manoeuvring off his native land. So Vice Admiral O'Callan, commanding the first division with his flag on the King Edward VII., thought at that moment that it would be a graceful compliment to the commander in chief, as well as an indication of returning good feeling between Saxon and Celt, to have the fleet's bands salute the Admiral by playing 'The Wearing of the Green.'

"At a signal from King Edward VII. thirty-five bands struck up the Irish air!

"Who can picture the feelings of Ignatius Aloysius McGuirk as he sat on his camp stool and saw the work of a lifetime shattered? I do not think he gave a moment's thought to his own fate; it was the failure of the Irish revolution that broke his heart. For at the sound of the familiar music the sensitive solenoids reacted as usual. The torpedoes leaped in air, whirled about, dived back into the water, and started in a bee line for the spot where Ignatius Aloysius McGuirk was frantically blowing the flute whose music was drowned by the blare of thirty-five bands.

"In a moment the torpedoes were in shallow water. They had leaped out on dry land as was their wont, and without stopping to shake themselves they skidded, their propellers wagging amiably, to the camp stool. But this time they were not blank; in the head of each were hundreds of pounds of high explosive. As the thirty-six war noses rubbed against each other around McGuirk's feet there was a tremendous roar, a column of smoke and dust shot up hundreds of feet into the air, and nothing was left but a huge chasm on the spot where Ireland's greatest inventor had met his doom.

"That was the end of Ignatius Aloysius McGuirk. If Lord Charles Beresford had been a Scotchman, now, or if McGuirk's torpedoes had not been so well trained—but I suppose the moral is that Ireland would have been free long ago if Irishmen could only think alike."

W. & J. SLOANE

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Subjects and weights are: Duties 5, 70% required; Experience 5, 70% required. A physical qualifying examination will be given.

Applications will be issued from and received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, New York City, from August 30 to September 14 at 4 P. M.

Requests for application by mail must be accompanied by a stamped self-addressed envelope (9½x4¼ inches) bearing four cents in postage.

The age limits are 21 to 45 years.

Municipal Civil Service Commission

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HEAR STRANGE TALE OF LOST MAROWIJNE

Continued from Page 1.

nanas. She sailed on the return trip to Frontera on Aug. 25. On the trip to New Orleans the regular course of the Fyfe's ports pass within several hundred miles of Cozumel Island.

A grave inaccuracy in the statements made in the letter is that concerning the latitude and longitude. If the Marowijne was dashed to pieces at the point where the writer states, she was twenty miles inland. In Yucatan, directly west of Ubero, a small coast town. It also appears impossible that the Marowijne could have been wrecked anywhere near the point mentioned, for at 9:30 A. M. on Saturday, Aug. 14, she was at Contoy Island, eighty miles north of Cozumel and 200 miles north of the degree of latitude mentioned. Even four hours later, at 1:30 Saturday afternoon, she was spoken by Captain Whidden of her sister ship, the Coppename. At that hour the Marowijne was still proceeding northward, and her position indicated that she had made better than ten knots an hour since she sailed from Belize on that fateful Friday, the 13th.

The hurricane did not strike the Yucatan Channel in force until six hours after Captain Whidden spoke with Captain McLaurin by wireless Saturday afternoon, thus the Marowijne should have been at least one hundred miles north of the Yucatan coast. Inasmuch as the gale was blowing from the southwest to the northeast it is hardly considered probable that the vessel could have been driven back into the channel below Cozumel Island.

Perhaps the only thing that might lend color to the report is the fact that the Yucatan coast in the vicinity of Cozumel Island has been infested with bandits and smugglers during the last year.

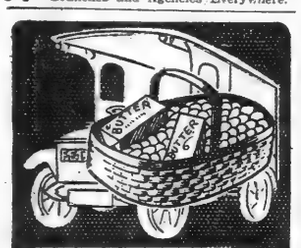
There was no "H. Labat" on the crew list

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SHORT BALLOT PLAN WILL BE ADOPTED

Little Opposition to Proposal Likely in Convention—Vote Today or Tomorrow.

WAR ON REAPPORTIONMENT

City Will Fight Restriction of Its Senatorial Representation—Convention May End Sept. 11.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 29.—With the opposition crumbling, the prospect is that less than a score of votes will be cast in the Constitutional Convention tomorrow or next day against the Tanner short ballot proposal. Nor is it likely that it will be amended so as to eliminate any of its vital provisions. One amendment is likely to be in the direction of more rigid safeguarding of the Governor's powers, eliminating the requirement of the concurrence by the Senate in nominations.

The men who drafted the short ballot proposal were alive to this defect, but they resorted to compromise in order not to antagonize important elements and thus endanger the entire short ballot plan. Much to the surprise of the straight-out short ballot men in the convention, ex-Speaker Alfred E. Smith, who is looked upon as one of Tammany's spokesmen, pointed out this shortcoming.

Baffled in their attempt to bring about the defeat of the short ballot in the convention, the Republican reactionaries already are threatening retaliation at the polls against the new Constitution. The leaders, however, profess unconcern over these threats, but many persons believe a big row in the Republican organization is imminent. The fight would be between the element which would like to see the old machine ways buried and the remnant of the Old Guard, wedded to the old methods of "Government for patronage."

The suggestion that a split in the Republican party might result from anything that has happened in the Constitutional Convention is not taken seriously by the leaders of that body. Entirely aside from the fact that no Republican with his party's interest at heart would undertake anything so suicidal on the eve of a Presidential campaign, when harmony should be the watchword, they feel certain that it would end disastrously for the reactionaries. They point out that in going this short ballot business they have merely acted upon the principle embodied in two successive party platforms and in the last Democratic State platform to boot.

Republican Future at Stake.

"The short ballot plank was written into the Republican platform to get votes," said one of the convention leaders to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent. "Those Republicans who are threatening to try to defeat the revised Constitution are losing sight of the fact that the fortunes of the Republican party are bound up with the fate of the Constitution at the polls. Elihu Root, who is President of the Constitutional Convention, whose guidance has been sought on every important question and whose advocacy of the short ballot plan has been outspoken, is looked upon as the logical choice of the Republicans in this State for the Presidential nomination. A defeat of the Constitution because it embodies this short ballot provision would be a direct rebuke to him and a serious handicap before the Republican national convention and in the campaign, should he be selected to make the race."

Unless something unforeseen should happen over the week-end, the prospect is that the Democrats will abide by their platform pledges and support the short ballot proposal in the final voting. From all appearances the "conversations" between Senator E. T. Brackett of Saratoga, leader of the short ballot foes in the Republican ranks, and the Democratic leaders in the convention have come to an end. The last one was held just before the conference of the Democratic delegates on Thursday. At this conference the effort on the part of some Democrats to bind the Democratic delegation to a substitute "short ballot" plan, which would have tied their hands and prevented them from supporting the Tanner plan, was defeated by the insistence of Morgan J. O'Brien and other Democrats not controlled by Tammany that the Democrats refrain from any line of action that might be construed as hiding a political purpose.

While both the Tammany men and the adherents of the Brackett movement deny that any "deal" has been in the making, unusual significance is attached to the action of Mr. Brackett's Committee on Legislative Organization in reporting favorably a reapportionment plan, which is characterized as a gross discrimination against New York City, shortly after it became known that the effort to bind the Democrats to concerted action against the short ballot proposal had failed. The desire to equalize representation in the Legislature, more than anything else, prompted the Democrats in providing for a Constitutional Convention two years ahead of time.

Reapportionment Fight.

The reapportionment plan, it is predicted, will precipitate a fight in the Constitutional Convention second only in bitterness to the battle over the short ballot. The convention leaders for that reason, have planned to defer it until all the other business of the convention has been completed. This fight is certain to find the Republicans united, and is likely to afford an exciting finish with partisan lines sharply drawn.

Nathan Burkan, a New York Democrat who is a member of the Brackett committee, has prepared a minority report which will be presented when the convention meets tomorrow. In his report Mr. Burkan will say:

The object sought to be accomplished by this proposal is to limit representation of New York City in the State Senate to not more than one-half of all the Senators, however large and increasing its population, and without regard to the number of counties within its boundaries. Thus a minority of the electorate of the State controls the State Government, dominates its policies, and is enabled to enact oppressive legislation affecting even the purely local affairs of the city.

The reasons advanced for the extension of this limitation are that it will prevent the city, with its preponderance in population, from dominating the State, controlling State affairs, and committing sectional oppression. We are persuaded that the proposal is inspired rather by a partisan desire to continue the control of the Legislature in the hands of the political party dominant in the rural sections of the State, and to perpetuate the present oppressive control and interference in matters purely of local city concern.

Status of Convention Business.

At the beginning of what should be the last week of active work for the Constitutional Convention as a body, the status of its business is as follows: Proposals enacted, 8; proposals defeated, 6; on third reading, 12; in Committee of Revision, 9; on second reading, 30.

In all 721 proposals have been presented to the Constitutional Convention. Hundreds of measures which could not pass the scrutiny of the working committees have been thrown into the discard. A majority of the important measures before the convention, such as the budget reform, home rule, public service, conservation, education and judiciary articles are out of the way. They have been advanced to third reading after thorough discussion and after the adoption of such amendments as have found favor before the convention. They should have pretty plain sailing.

Measures doomed to defeat are the proposals introduced by John Godfrey Saxe of New York, Democrat, and Patrick J. Tierney of Clinton, Republican. Both provide for the return of the convention as a nominating medium by constitutional proviso.

Under the schedule framed by the leaders, the convention should complete its labors next Saturday. It is planned to take a recess for a week to permit a drafting committee to whip the proposed new constitution into shape for final adoption and reference to the voters. The final session of the convention for the purpose of passing on the final draft has been fixed tentatively for Sept. 11.

William F. McCombs, Chairman of the Democratic National Convention, arrived here tonight. Mr. McCombs said there was no political significance to his visit. He will remain here for a day or two. He expects to attend the Constitutional Convention tomorrow.

"I have noticed with satisfaction the attitude of the Democratic delegates to the convention with reference to the short ballot proposal," said Mr. McCombs. "That proposal conforms with the declaration embodied in the Democratic State platform which was adopted at Saratoga a year ago and which I helped to draft."

CRITICISES TRAVIS PLAN.

Short Ballot Proposal Conceals Patronage Scheme, Says Gilbertson.

H. S. Gilbertson, secretary of the New York Short Ballot Organization, issued a statement yesterday criticising the plan of Controller Travis before the Constitutional Convention for a short ballot. When the committee prepared its original report, said Mr. Gilbertson, it seemed necessary to meet the force of the opposition by retaining two officers on the elective list—the Controller, in his capacity as an auditor, and the Attorney General.

"Now comes Controller Travis with the force of the Brooklyn Republican machine, and he forces a complete reversal of the original programme in so far as it affects the State's chief fiscal officer. The auditing function, under the new compromise, will be under an appointee of the Governor, and the tax-collecting functions, where the great mass of patronage lies, will be retained by the elective Controller.

"The opposition is thus unmasked. The plea for an independent Controller never was really based on an honest desire for independent audit, but wholly on the desire to keep a mass of patronage in the hands of an obscure elective officer, where the politicians can get at it easily. Will public opinion allow Controller Travis and his Brooklyn delegation to get away with it?"

TO CLEAN UP SEVENTH AV.

Committee Formed to Bring Thoroughfare Into Its Own.

Seventh Avenue, from Times Square south to Twenty-third Street, is to be "cleaned up" within a few weeks, it was announced yesterday after the organization of the Seventh Avenue Committee of business men and property owners.

"We have suffered too long from the present conditions," said Thomas M. Carroll of the Hotel Hermitage, at Forty-second Street and Seventh Avenue, "and there is no reason why they should be allowed to continue. Seventh Avenue should be as good a street for business as Broadway. It is one of the widest and straightest avenues in the city, and runs right through the heart of New York. Of course, we have the subway work to contend with now, but the contractors have always done their best to keep things in order, and they have promised to co-operate with this movement to the best of their ability."

Jacob Bardusch, proprietor of the Castle Cave, 271 Seventh Avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Streets, who is a Chairman of the committee, said:

"We are going to make every effort to improve this section of Seventh Avenue, and will call upon all the shopkeepers to show them that it is for the good of their business that they make things look better. The subway contractors, the various city departments and the Public Service Commission have all promised to co-operate, and it will only be a short time until Seventh Avenue is one of the best streets in the city."

Among members of the committee are F. A. Von Moschzisker of the Pennsylvania Railroad, William Rosenbaum of the National Cloak and Suit Company, Thomas M. Carroll of the Hotel Hermitage, H. G. Williams of the Hotel York, Aaron Coleman of Guffanti's Restaurant, Jacob Bardusch of the Castle Cave, O. Klipfel of Budde & Westermann, E. B. McNally of the Greeley Square Garage Company, Thomas Dunworth and E. W. Meade of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company. David Robinson, Secretary of the Broadway Association, will take charge of the work of the committee.

NEIGHBORS PAY FOR BURIAL.

Aid Destitute Man Whose Son Was Killed by an Auto.

Neighbors of Giuseppe Ellena, who lives with his wife and several children in two small rooms at 155 Sanford Street, Brooklyn, did not know just how poor the family was until the 12-year-old son, Johnnie, was killed by an automobile at Willoughby Avenue and Sanford Street on Saturday night. Then Ellena, who has had work not more than one or two days a week for months past, told the police that he did not have money enough to give his son a burial and that the boy would have to go to Potter's Field.

Nobody has much money in that neighborhood, but the other Italian families of the section are better off than the Ellenas. So when they heard what was the matter they bestirred themselves and took up a collection—a quarter here and 50 cents there—and in consequence the family will this afternoon give their dead son a quiet funeral at the house, and then lay him away in St. John's Cemetery in the Borough of Queens.

BIG WAVE ENGULFS FIVE.

Coney Island Life Guards Make Difficult Rescue.

Notwithstanding the cold rain, many persons were bathing off the foot of West Thirty-second Street, Coney Island, yesterday afternoon, when there came along an unusually large wave.

Five bathers—Mrs. Rebecca Rudnamsky, and her ten-year-old son Samuel, Mrs. Ida Singer, Miss Goldie Solomon, and George Brooks—were swept out by the receding waters and were unable to fight their way back. Samuel Johnson and Henry Shuldina were employed as life guards at that point by the American Life Saving Association, and they plunged into the water and reached all of the five endangered bathers and brought them back to the beach. After receiving emergency treatment from the guards all were able to go to their homes, which were in the neighborhood.

HART TALKATIVE IN COURT.

Coney Island Merchant Who Interrupted Dance Gets Warning.

John G. Hart, President of the United Profit Sharing Shoe Company and a member of the Coney Island Board of Trade, who was arrested after an attempt to force his way into a dance at the Atlantic Yacht Club at Sea Gate on Saturday night, was arraigned yesterday morning in the Coney Island Police Court on the charge of disorderly conduct. He had been bailed out by William J. Gamming of Coney Island, and after he had pleaded not guilty Magistrate Voorhees put over the hearing until Wednesday and continued the bail.

Hart came near going back to jail for the interval because he insisted on talking in court. The Magistrate warned him to keep still if he valued his liberty, and after that Hart said nothing.

RED ARMY CAPTURES THIRTIETH INFANTRY

Defenders of Northern New York Are Trapped by the Invading Host.

BLUES GAIN GROUND LATER

Take Four Troops of Cavalry and Some Artillery, So Day's Honors Are Even.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The entire Thirtieth United States Infantry, one of the principal fighting units of the Blue Army, was captured by a Red force under Colonel Joseph T. Dickman near Coopersville, on the Big Chazy River, this morning.

Later the loss was in a way equalized by the capture of a squadron of Red cavalry and a battery of Red artillery by the First Battalion of the Third Infantry under Major James E. Normoyle, whose command charged across a swamp, where at times officers and men were in the mire up to their knees, occupied a commanding position, severed the communications of the enemy, and then captured the four troops of cavalry under Captain Joe Herron of the Second Cavalry, and a part of the enemy's artillery.

Today's battle, which made the usually quiet Northern New York Sunday the noisiest and most exciting day of rest the countryside had ever known, will go down in the records of the campaign as the battle of Coopersville Bridge, to capture and hold which was the main objective today of the Blue defenders as well as the Red invaders. It was a day made to order for fighting, and both armies took full advantage of the opportunity to give the other side a licking. Tonight both assert that they did that very thing, although the neutral observers all agree that the tussel was as near a tie today as it was possible to make it.

Ordered to Hold the Bridge.

The bridge over the Big Chazy, about half a mile southwest of the little village of Coopersville, was captured last night by a large force of Blue scouts, and immediately Colonel McCoy, the Blue Commander in Chief, ordered the entire Thirtieth Infantry, under command of Colonel Root, to reinforce the scouts and hold the bridge at all costs. The Thirtieth is one of the show regiments of the United States Army. Officers of the regular establishment say that it is one of the liveliest organizations on Uncle Sam's payroll. It has just returned from a two-years' tour of duty in Alaska, and prior to that put in a couple of years civilising the Moros, and now it is one of the units working side by side with the provisional regiment of infantry, which is the fighting name of the business and professional men's regiment.

At sun-up the Thirtieth broke camp and after a finely executed forced march reached the bridge at about 7:30 o'clock. Colonel Root found the bridge in possession of the Blue scouts, and other scouts, who came in to report that there was not a single Red soldier in sight for miles around. But there was a host of them hiding in the bushes and in the tall grass, backed by a well-concealed machine gun detachment, awaiting the order to swoop down upon the unsuspecting Blues.

"This is too easy," said Lieutenant Barney of the Second Cavalry, a Red dragoon. Captain W. R. Smedberg, also of the Second Cavalry, who is in command of the armored motor train, had his cars screened from view about a mile north of Coopersville, awaiting the order to speed south in support of the main Red line of infantrymen and cavalrymen.

Invaders Surround the Thirtieth.

This was the situation at 8 o'clock this morning, when the second battle of the war of Clinton County started. Coopersville was as quiet as a New England village when suddenly the advance guards of the Red army appeared. The Red seemed to just pop right up out of the ground. Infantrymen and cavalrymen, all of them of the Red army, swarmed out of the woods to the north of the big Chazy, and simultaneously the machine guns of the "enemy" began to bang away with a "deadly" fire that was concentrated from two directions on the Blue force holding the bridge.

The Thirtieth Infantry officers realized immediately that they had been trapped, and did their level best to reform their line and to hold the bridge. But the time was too short and the Reds were right upon them before they even had a chance to seek safety in retreat. This, the start of the battle of Coopersville, was short and furious.

The final chapter was when the armored cars, the machine guns mounted on them cracking viciously, came speeding down the State road broadside into the helpless Blues. This was the end, and when umpires ruled that the entire Thirtieth had been captured—that is, the survivors had been.

In the fighting it is understood that Colonel Root, the commander of the Thirtieth, was perhaps mortally wounded, and that both Lieut. Col. O'Neil and Major Bandholtz were among the killed. Major Saltzman of Governors Island, who was an innocent looker-on, is also among the lost, as is Eli Fifty, the proprietor of the only dancing pavilion in all Cooperville. Eli's place was in the direct line of fire.

Naturally the question arises, Where was the business men's organization during all this rumpus. They, with the Third Infantry and Battery D of the Third Field Artillery, were several miles in the rear when the Thirtieth met with disaster, and it was all over, so far as the Thirtieth was concerned, before even a courier could take the news of the defeat back to the Blue headquarters.

Blue Force to the Rescue.

When the courier told Colonel McCoy, the Blue commander, what had happened at Cooperville, McCoy immediately called in his subordinate commanders, and it was decided to order the entire Blue Army in line forward to give battle to the Reds. One regiment of the Blues was deployed in the direction of the Malone Road, with the provisional regiment acting as its reserve force. The first battalion of the Third Infantry with the field artillery advanced in the centre, with the rest of the Third coming up behind ready to reinforce at a moment's notice.

On the Chazy Road, a mile south of Cooperville, the advance guard of the two armies came into contact. A big open field, from which the hay had recently been cut, separated the centre columns of the two armies. Between the right flank of the Blues and several dismounted troops of Red cavalry there was a big marsh. This was the marsh that Normoyle and his men waded through in their pursuit of the enemy's troopers.

Both sides got busy at the same time. The infantry fire on both sides was furious from the start, and it did not let up a moment during the two and a half hours that the battle lasted. The artillery of both armies was also quick to get into action, and the cannonading could be heard at Rouses Point, on the Canadian border.

When the rest of the Third Infantry and the entire Business Men's Regiment got into action the business men came in on the run, with Captain Doney, the regimental commander, leading the way. The regiment, 1,400 strong, advanced in open order. Right into the teeth of the enemy the lawyers, bankers, merchants, and other men of affairs charged. Lieutenant Willard Straight's platoon was one of the leading units in the charge, and Lieutenant T. Roosevelt's platoon was not far behind.

The Reds met the charge with a withering musketry fire. The "slaughter" was frightful on both sides. Corporal D. F. Malone was wounded no fewer than eight times, while Private Nelson O'Shaughnessy was shot twice, once in each foot. It is rumored that Lieutenant John Purroy Mitchel and Colonel, or Sergeant, George Wharton Pepper were both killed, and that Lieutenant Charles Elliott Warren was mortally wounded. None of these men would verify the report when seen in the camp on the Big Chazy River tonight.

The battle ended at noon, and an hour later the Blue Army pitched camp in a great hay field about half a mile south of Cooperville. There they were visited by several thousand persons this afternoon. Many automobile parties came from points as far south as Albany. Also it was noticed that hundreds of automobiles came from the Province of Quebec, most of them from Montreal. The Canadians showed the greatest interest in the troops, and were made welcome by officers and men who saw to it that they were given every opportunity to see all there was of interest.

The "war" will be resumed at sunrise tomorrow morning, when the Blue Army is expected to resume its advance toward the border. Both armies will encamp in the neighborhood of Rouses Point tomorrow night.

FAMILY'S PET PARROT LOST.

Buried Twenty-four Hours Under Bedspread at the Waldorf.

Of all the guests at the Waldorf none has had as much trouble of late as Vasco Nunez de Balboa, who comes from Panama. Vasco is a parrot—a very young parrot. He was only a month old when Mrs. Seth Ely of Tulsa, Okla., bought him in Panama for a pet for her children. Vasco was about the size of a fuzzy little chicken, and Mrs. Ely put him into a little wire cage with a gabled roof and brought him north with the family. When she settled at the Waldorf for a while Vasco stayed in her bedroom and was allowed to exercise around the room.

That was where his troubles began. Vasco is moss green, and so is the carpet. The young Panamaniac very soon discovered that people were always on the point of stepping on him under the impression that he was merely a figure of the floor covering, so he made a habit of spending most of his time under the bed.

Yesterday morning there was no Vasco to be seen, and after maids had searched the Ely apartment in vain the management was notified, and a detective went to work on the case. He spent the greater part of the morning crawling around the floor on his hands and knees looking under things for the yellow flicker of Vasco's beak and feet on the green carpet, which usually enabled the Elys to find him when he got lost, but the parrot was nowhere to be seen.

The detective gave it up, and then, after all hope had been abandoned a maid unfolded a heavy spread which had been draped in folds over the footboard of the children's bed, and there was Vasco. Somebody had hung the spread over the footboard while the parrot was in the way, and he had become entangled in the folds and imprisoned for twenty-four hours. But he had not suffocated, and now the Ely pet is quite as good as new.

BROOKLYN FOUNDRY BURNS.

Hell Gate and Astoria Illuminated by Four-Alarm Blaze.

Hell Gate and Astoria were brilliantly illuminated for more than an hour last night by a fire which practically destroyed the plant of the Petersen and Brooklyn Foundry Company, Orchard Street, Astoria. The plant fronts on the East River just above Hell Gate, and is surrounded by lumber yards. When the fire was discovered just after 9 o'clock four alarms were sent in, bringing fire apparatus from Astoria, Long Island City and Brooklyn. Four fireboats went through Hell Gate to fight the fire, and confined their efforts to keeping the blaze from spreading to the Tisdale Lumber Company's yards.

The building was destroyed before the fire was checked. The loss was placed at $10,000, covered by insurance. The building, a frame structure, was owned by A. B. H. Ellis, 82 Wall Street, Manhattan. The foundry employed about 100 men.

HANGS HIMSELF IN BARN.

His Money Gone, Sheepshead Bay Hostler Ends His Life.

Charles Diesbach, an old-time hostler and driver, who had been employed for many years about Sheepshead Bay, inherited $500 from a sister a few months ago. This looked like a fortune to Diesbach, whose wife and son were living apart from him in Staten Island, and he promptly threw up his job as driver of the buggy of George Tatham, a Sheepshead Bay hotel keeper, and set out to enjoy his windfall.

Yesterday morning Diesbach woke up and found that the last cent of the $500 was gone, and that he was back on his own resources. So he went down to the stables of the Osborne House, where he had been employed as a hostler in the days of the late Henry Osborne, and hanged himself on a rope thrown over a rafter. His body was found by Harry Miller, a fisherman, who had come to look after a boat which he had stored in the stable.

INSANE MAN HITS DOCTORS.

Police Called to Subdue Williamsburg Hospital Patient.

An insane man caused excitement yesterday afternoon in the Williamsburg Hospital when he attacked three doctors who were treating him, and started to run about the ground floor shouting at imaginary enemies. It required two policemen to subdue him before he could be taken to the Kings County Hospital.

Policeman Ummings of the Bedford Avenue Station had been notified that Michael Sullivan, a stenographer, 29 years old, of 319 South Fourth Street, was attempting to kill his wife, and he hurried to the apartment, where he found the man about to jump from the window. He pulled him back and managed to quiet him until Dr. Burstein removed him to the hospital, when he struck Drs. Nathanson and Feller as well as Dr. Burstein. The three doctors were severely bruised.

Ex-Pugilist Arrested for Burglary.

Tony Hubber, 22 years old, of 429 Vienna Avenue, East New York, a house painter, who formerly was a pugilist, was held for further examination in the New Jersey Avenue Police Court yesterday on a charge of burglary. He was arrested late Saturday night at the home of a young woman who, he said, was his fiancée. The complaint was made against him by a neighbor, Mrs. Lena Siegel, also of 429 Vienna Avenue. The detectives said that, while Hubber protested that he was innocent, he involved two other men in a series of flat burglaries in Brooklyn.

Abandon Stolen Auto.

The auto of Charles A. Lemp of St. Louis, who is spending a few days at the Trouville, Long Beach, was taken from the parking place at the side of the hotel on Saturday night. The case was reported at once to Chief of Police Charles Hewlett, who found the motor yesterday morning at the Gardner Garage in Rockville Centre, L. I., where it was left by two men. The car was damaged slightly and showed it had been driven hard.

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AMERICAN VESSELS LEAD CANAL RECORD

British a Close Second in First 10½ Months of Operation of Panama Waterway.

TOTAL OF TOLLS $4,343,383

Nearly as Much Freight in One Month as the Panama Railroad Had Carried in a Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—From Aug. 14, 1914, when the Panama Canal was opened for business, to July 1, 1915, a total of 530 vessels passed through from the Pacific to the Atlantic, while 558 went in the opposite direction, making a total of 1,088 vessels, carrying an aggregate of 4,969,792 cargo tons. Of the vessels, 471 were of American registry and 464 British. The vessels of other nationalities numbered only 153.

No German or Austrian vessel utilized the waterway, due to the war in Europe, which has swept the merchant marine of those countries from the seas. Only 3 French vessels, 2 Italian, 6 Russian, 18 Swedish, and 41 Norwegian passed through. Other vessels using the canal were: Chilean, 35; Danish, 24; Dutch, 7; Honduran, 3; Japanese, 6; Nicaraguan, 2; Panamanian, 2, and Peruvian, 4.

The tolls levied, not including $80,872 on vessels of the United States Government, amounted to $4,343,383, and the expenses to $4,112,550, an excess of earnings of $230,833. These figures do not take into account depreciation or interest. A considerable part of the tolls will be refunded, on account of the ruling by the Government that the tolls shall not be greater than the equivalent of a charge of $1.25 per net ton on the basis of measurement for registry in the United States. This will wipe out the paper profit.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, the Panama Rail Road handled 643,178 tons of through freight between the seaboards of the Isthmus—more freight per mile of track than any other railroad in the world. The traffic through the canal during March, 1915, aggregated 635,037 tons. Thus the canal handled in a single month almost as much as the railroad did during an entire year.

The movement of 4,969,792 tons of cargo through the canal during the first ten and one-half months of its operation was at the rate of 5,079,762 tons in a full year—473,373 tons a month, 15,530 tons a day.

There were 105 vessels without cargo passing through the canal during its first fiscal year. Of the 983 vessels that were laden, all but twenty-seven were plying over the five following trade routes: First, the coastwise route of the United States trade; second, between Europe and the west coast of the United States and Canada; third, between the Atlantic Coast of the United States and the Pacific Coast of Central and South America; fourth, between Europe and Central and South America; fifth, between the United States and Australia, New Zealand, and the Far East.

The United States coastwise route was used by 324 vessels, with a total net tonnage of 1,305,291, carrying 1,846,058 tons of cargo. This was 30.7 per cent. of all vessels using the canal, 36.5 per cent. of the net tonnage, and 37.1 per cent. of the cargo. The route between Europe and the west coast of the United States and Canada was used by 142 vessels, which carried 834,899 tons of cargo. Traffic between Europe and South and Central America engaged 155 vessels, which carried 503,673 tons of cargo. Traffic between the Atlantic Coast of the United States and the Pacific Coast of South and Central America engaged 206 vessels, carrying cargo amounting to 947,871 tons. The route between the Atlantic seaboard of the United States and the Far East, Australia, and New Zealand engaged 118 vessels, which carried 725,712 tons of cargo.

Of the commodities passing through the canal nitrates headed the list. This is the record: Nitrates, 651,948 tons; sugar, 268,864 tons; coal, 286,564 tons; refined petroleum, 252,428 tons; wheat, 230,222 tons; barley, 204,751 tons; manufactured goods of iron and steel, 202,202 tons, and lumber, 181,666 tons.

CITY BREVITIES.

Diego Pilimeni, a longshoreman of 31 Roosevelt Street, was arrested last night charged with stabbing Michael Combropis, a butcher of 80 Madison Street.

The body of an unidentified man was found in the East River off Fletcher Street yesterday. He was about 35 years old, 5 feet 6 inches tall, and weighed 150 pounds.

Thomas McKeon of 44 Vandewater Street fell from the second-story window of his home yesterday, suffering internal injuries and a fractured collarbone.

Sixteen men were fined $2 each yesterday in the Morrisania Court by Magistrate Ten Eyck when they pleaded guilty to a charge of disorderly conduct preferred by detectives, who asserted that the men had been playing dice.

The Society to Lower Rents and Reduce Taxes on Homes issued a statement yesterday praising those members of the Commission on Industrial Relations who signed the Walsh report approving "making the tax the same on non-productive as on productive land and exempting all improvements."

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CALLS WALSH MOUNTEBANK.

Gov. Carlson Resents Charge That Rockefeller Dominates Colorado.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 29.—Governor Carlson today issued a statement concerning the report of the Federal Commission on Industrial relations, in which he severely criticised the Chairman, Frank P. Walsh. The statement follows in part:

"Mr. Walsh, with vicious and subtle cunning, is imputing the domination of Rockefeller to an overwhelming majority of Colorado's citizens. With the sophistry of the mountebank and the prestige of the Federal authority, he slyly seeks to transfer to our people the prejudice of the nation against this man of wealth.

"Why does not Walsh tell the people of the country that those engaged in the coal mining and allied industries are a very small part of our population? Why does he not tell the people of the nation that Colorado decided against violence because she is confident in the effectiveness of the ballot to deal with industrial questions?

"By nature a mountebank and sensationalist, he didn't tell the truth, because the truth concerning Colorado is not wanted by the yellow press of the nation and those anarchistic elements whom he represents. Both capital and labor have many who appeal to prejudice. It takes a higher and rarer intelligence to find a common ground on which both may live in peace. Walsh's strange conception of his duty impelled him to discard a wonderful opportunity for constructive work in favor of a program of false and destructive criticism. Messrs. Weinstock and Commons of the commission gave us the benefit of their experience and study, and if Walsh had done likewise he might be regarded today as a benefactor of Colorado, instead of her traducer."

MRS. ASTOR AS CAMP COOK.

Falls with Lamb Chop and Hurls It Into Maine Lake.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 29.—Mrs. John Jacob Astor lost her patience this week and threw her luncheon into Echo Lake. The reason was that she found herself unable to cook a lamb chop over a campfire. After the chop had burned Mrs. Astor hurled it from her, but soon put another chop on the fire, and within a few minutes satisfied herself that she could cook.

Mrs. Astor, with a party of friends, including H. O. Sturgis of Boston, Miss Katherine Force, and Mr. Dick, carrying thirty lamb chops and some sandwiches, drove to Beach Hill Cliffs, which tower 2,000 feet over Echo Lake, lighted a huge bonfire, and broiled the chops.

Mrs. Astor, standing near the edge of the precipice, was cooking her chop, but found that it was getting smoked. While others were eating, her chop was not even done. Upon the advice of others in the party she thrust her chop deep into the fire, and before she could realize what had happened it was ruined.

NAVY TEST PLEASES EDISON.

Submarine Storage Battery Under Observation for Thirteen Months.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 29.—Told today that the officials at the Brooklyn Navy Yard were satisfied with the results of the thirteen months' test to which his submarine batteries had been subjected at the yard, Thomas A. Edison had this to say:

"Of course, that is good news, but let no judgment be passed until the battery actually has been placed and used in a submarine. Then if it proves successful and adds to the healthfulness of our crews below the sea, and is an efficient asset to our navy, my work on it shall not have been in vain."

A history of Mr. Edison's work on his submarine storage battery during the last four years, and of the tests made since July, 1914, at the navy yards, was given out today by representatives of the inventor. These facts were published in THE TIMES on April 13, 1915.

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PERSHING CORTEGE STARTS.

General Taking His Dead to Cheyenne, Wyo., for Burial.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.—Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, U. S. A., left the city late today for Cheyenne, Wyo., whither he is taking the bodies of his wife and three baby girls for burial. With him is his 5-year-old son, Warren, who alone of the family survived the fire in the frame quarters at the Presidio, in which Mrs. Pershing and the little girls, Ann, Helen, and Margaret, lost their lives last Friday. Senator Francis E. Warren of Wyoming and Mrs. Warren, parents of Mrs. Pershing, were also in the party.

General Pershing, who has been in command of the Eighth Infantry Brigade on the Mexican border, arrived from Fort Bliss today. He was met at Oakland by a group of old friends, headed by Major Henry H. Whitney, post commander at the Presidio. They accompanied him to the Letterman Hospital, on the military reservation, where the General gathered his little son into his arms.

Many of the arrangements for the journey to Cheyenne had already been completed by Major Gen. Arthur Murray, commander of the Western Department, and Major Whitney, and at 2:30 o'clock the funeral procession started for the ferry. After private services had been conducted at the undertaker's chapel. The bodies were escorted to the train by twenty-four Sergeants from the troops stationed at the Presidio and by a number of city and army officials.

The honorary pall bearers were James G. Harbord, First Cavalry; Major John L. Hines of the Adjutant General's department, Major E. K. Lewis, Sixth Infantry; Major Harry J. Hirsch, U. S. Infantry, Quartermaster's Corps; Major John T. Nance, retired, and Lieutenant Charles Burnett, First Cavalry.

ROCKEFELLER A 'PRODIGAL.'

Refers to Himself as Such After Hearing Sermon on the Subject.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 29.—After hearing the Rev. Samuel Lindsay preach in the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church today on the evolution of the human soul as exemplified in the life of the prodigal son, John D. Rockefeller referred to his life as identical to that of the prodigal.

"You are right," Mr. Rockefeller said, addressing the minister. "I can see in myself the prodigal son—his folly, failure, wilfulness, repentance, and, finally, success."

He then added:

"You may be able to beat me at preaching, but you can't beat me at golf."

The challenge was accepted, and the game will be played tomorrow.

MARTIAL LAW IN PORTUGAL.

Parliament Proclaims It to Stamp Out the Northern Revolt.

LISBON, Aug. 29, (via Paris.)—Parliament has passed a resolution stating that the Government, in view of the grave events in Northern Portugal, will employ most rigorous measures to preserve order.

Newspapers report that the fermenter of the disturbances is Captain Henrique de Paiva Couceiro, a Royalist leader.

On Friday last the Minister of the Interior, Dr. Silva, announced in the National Council that a monarchical movement had broken out in Northern Portugal, and that the barracks at Guimaraes, near Braga, had

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 30, 1915.

ADVENTURES IN CREDIT.

The Secretary of the Treasury is loath to surrender his reign of discretion over the country's supply of emergency credit. He probably never will give it up so long as it remains legally possible for him to keep it. His distrust of bankers apparently is not limited to their morality. It runs also to their intelligence. They cannot be trusted, for one thing, to take care of the Southern planter. Not only are the bankers of the South not to be trusted to dispense credit on cotton, but the members of the Federal Reserve Board, his own colleagues, cannot be trusted either. Only one person can be absolutely trusted by the borrowing planter, himself namely. And he will not fail them.

On the news that cotton at last had been placed on the contraband list, Mr. McADOO announced from the midst of his vacation at North Haven, Me., that he would undertake to make credit in the South inexhaustible at 6 per cent. on cotton warehouse receipts. He had $30,000,000 of Government money at his disposal. He would deposit it, without interest, in the Federal Reserve banks of Atlanta, Richmond, and Dallas, "to create a basis for such "enlarged credit in the South that the "banks will have ample resources to "extend to producers such accommo-"dation that they will be able to "carry cotton in warehouses for a "reasonable length of time until it "can be marketed advantageously."

Mark the last phrase—for a reasonable length of time until it can be marketed advantageously. Cotton shall never be marketed disadvantageously (to the producer, that is) so long as the Secretary of the Treasury has Government money to put into the banks without interest. He may, upon second thought, deposit $30,000,000, not in the Federal Reserve banks of Atlanta, Richmond, and Dallas, to be reloaned by them to national and State banks, but, instead, put it directly into the hands of "such national banks as would "give him the assurance that the "money so deposited or the credit "based thereon would be loaned on "cotton insured or warehoused and "at a rate of interest not to exceed "6 per cent." So reads the Secretary's statement. He issued it, he undertook thus to unloose cotton credit in the South, without consulting the other members of the Federal Reserve Board. Mr. McADOO is greater than any other member of that board, for he is also Secretary of the Treasury, wont as of old to interfere paternally in the money market, on behalf of Southern borrowers especially.

His auxiliary power ought not to be. The funds of the Government should be deposited in the Federal Reserve banks and left there, and credit expansion ought to be let or hindered at the discretion only of the Federal Reserve Board. It is absurd, almost scandalous, for the Federal Reserve Board to be fixing the commercial discount rates of the country and for the Secretary of the Treasury at the same time personally to be dictating the rate of interest to be charged by banks to cotton borrowers. It is a way to erode the prestige and authority of the Federal Reserve Board, to turn economic values upside down, to weaken the country's confidence in its ability to manage the nation's banking credit. The Federal Reserve Bank system has the power to provide the means necessary at all times and under any conditions to finance the production, handling, storing and merchandising of crops. That is one of the things it was invented for.

The Secretary of Agriculture last Winter earnestly counseled the South to grow less cotton, and urged the bankers of the South to withhold credit from those who would not undertake to grow other things in place of it. A crop of 12,000,000 bales having nevertheless been planted and being now about to mature, the Secretary of the Treasury, over the head of the Federal Reserve Bank system, proposes to give Southern banks Government funds for nothing if they will only lend freely to all comers on cotton. False economic notions are easily adopted. Mr. WILSON has adopted these. In a letter to Mr. HARDING, the Southern member of the Federal Reserve Board, who in the main agrees with Mr. McADOO, the President, referring to the fact that the banks of the South could borrow Federal Reserve money at 4 per cent., said:

> I think that we can confidently expect that the banks in the cotton States and in the agricultural regions generally will content themselves with a rate not more than 1 or 2 per cent. above the rate which they themselves pay. I hope that the facts which you have stated to me will become generally known among the producers of the country, so that they may feel themselves free to exact of the banks with which they deal what they undoubtedly have a right to expect.

The day of the borrower is here. The President wishes him to be free to exact of the banks 6 per cent. money on cotton warehouse receipts. A banker becomes a money broker, a middleman in credit, without discretion or authority to give or withhold the commodity or to fix its price. Everybody seems to have forgotten that the credit a bank lends is its own in the first place and that the solvency of banking is in the keeping of bankers.

Obviously, however, cotton planters were ill-advised to curtail production, and those who did so may feel that they have been cheated, seeing how the others, having produced the cotton against the advice of their bankers and the Department of Agriculture, now are enabled by the Government to borrow on it, and to carry it until it can be advantageously sold. So virtue has been disappointed. Next year it will grow cotton, too.

ON TO SAN FRANCISCO.

The campaign for the Republican Presidential nomination is in full swing, and if it is ever dramatized it will be headed, "Scene, San Francisco." The possibilities of the Fair dawned early on the score or more of candidates, and ever since the Fair opened they have been winging their westward way. It is a noble idea; it does away with the necessity of announcing one's candidacy and enables him to stop off and make a speech wherever he goes without appearing to have gone to these cities for that set purpose. Most of the candidates are from the Eastern and Central States, and if they started to canvass the West in the ordinary way would have the appearance of seeking votes. As it is they can speak in every important city between their starting place and Washington on the northern route and between California and home on the southern, or vice versa. They are sure to have a chance to speak, because if some Chamber of Commerce doesn't invite them the local manager of their booms can enlist the Y. M. C. A. or the Letter Carriers' Association.

And nearly all have gone. There are a few left, and they are going. Ex-Senator BURTON, when last heard from, was touching at Portland, Ore. His rival, Governor WILLIS, can by no means brook the agreeable things that are being said about BURTON in the Pacific Coast press, and is about to start on his trail. His friends say that he will announce his candidacy on the trip. It is really not necessary; everybody knows he is a candidate, and the only one of the nomination-seekers who has thought it advisable to put the country on notice of the opportunity awaiting it is Mayor THOMPSON of Chicago, who could not wait till he got to San Francisco, but startled the world with his formal announcement at San Diego.

When Governor WILLIS has made his journey, San Francisco can reckon up her total of Presidential visitors. She will find few absentees, and those are sure to come. WILLIAM ALDEN SMITH, master mariner, will undoubtedly arrive late if not last, perhaps not until the gangplank is about to be drawn in, for he knows the value of a climax; but he will be there, shivering his timbers and shifting his quid. San Francisco is in style; she is the Mecca of a multitudinous candidacy.

ACTION ON THE CONSTITUTION.

After months of what seemed resultless talk, the Constitutional Convention has approved eight articles, or amendments, upon which the maximum negative vote was four. That is as it should be, and even more truly regarding the manner than the matter of the proposals. If the convention cannot agree, how shall the voters agree? If the convention shall propose anything by a narrow majority, and if the popular vote of ratification should also show a similar majority, it would be an unfortunate outcome. It would be still worse if the inclusion of contentious subjects in the proposals should result in the defeat of the entire referendum. Constitutions are no place for contentions. We have seen the unhappy consequences of enactments of contentious subjects, with the result that the law has been degraded, perhaps even evaded or defied, while public sentiment has equally disapproved the evasions and the unsuccessful attempts at enforcement. It is even truer of constitutions, popular enactments, than of legislative enactments, that what cannot command general assent should be left to another occasion. A narrow victory is a serious defeat.

The result in States which have led the way in which some wish New York to follow is proof of this. Take Wisconsin, which won Mr. ROOSEVELT'S indorsement as a "genuinely demo-"cratic popular government move-"ment," resulting in the establishment of a "laboratory for wise experimental legislation." After these successes of progressive democracy there was a reaction of the most sweeping sort. The laboratory was too costly in money alone, to say nothing of other ills. The Republicans who followed the progressive régime a few days ago took pride in saving $8,000,000 on the laboratory. And the voters who passed upon the laboratory's output scrapped it horrendously. For example, city home rule of the sort now pressed upon New York by some was rejected by 138,307 to 82,247. The list of casualties is too long for reproduction, but it points the moral already suggested. Any constitutional proposal which does not command the convention's full approval is unlikely to command popular approval and should be defeated rather by the convention than by the people. That method increases the prospects of success of the other proposals, which are entitled to a fair chance before the people without a handicap of amendments either too progressive or too reactionary to be in keeping with popular sentiment.

The fact is that the people distrust brilliancy in their leaders. Those who have endured best in American esteem have been distinguished rather for common sense than for subtlety or ingenuity or conceptions of fundamental new departures. That is the sort of proposals now adopted by the convention, while others much more dashing and of alleged "popular" nature have been returned to the incubator. The proposal for the substitution of serial bonds for sinking fund bonds is altogether noncontentious. It is supported by all financial sentiment and by the shocking example of the mismanagement of the sinking funds. The adoption of an executive budget is a reform of the same sort. Relief from invisible financial government is as necessary as relief from the same sort of political government. We shall have the direct State tax with us for many years, and these two proposals are both necessary to make it tolerable in city and country alike. The elimination of the emergency message is something which might have been accomplished without a constitutional amendment.

The home rule for cities article and the judiciary article have been advanced to a third reading. The form of the Tanner short ballot and reorganization plan is still on the knees of the gods. The convention will do its work in time. The only danger is the customary one, indifference in the referendum. It seems impossible to arouse the voters to the importance of constitutional elections. Habitually the vote upon constitutional proposals runs behind the votes for candidates, although the election of a candidate is a matter of comparatively personal and temporary importance. Eight proposals adopted in a single day suggest the need of caution on the part of the revisers against overindustry. The danger of rejections or deficiency of interest grows even faster than the list of proposals. If a book of amendments is proposed to the voters, as has been the case elsewhere, there is danger that the book will be condemned unread.

WILL PERU ATTACK ITS OWN CREDIT?

In 1890 the Peruvian Corporation was formed in London to take over the foreign debt of Peru, then consisting of two English loans. For the release of the Peruvian Government's obligations the State railways were granted to the bondholders for sixty-six years, and also certain land, mineral and guano concessions. This contract was never carried out. It was annulled in 1907, and a new contract entered into, which was renewed for ten years in 1911. It is unnecessary to go into the terms of this, which includes the payment of $400,000 a year for thirty years to the corporation in consideration of certain railroad extensions. It is enough to say that there have been important questions between the contracting parties and that, if some have been settled, there has been and remains a good deal of friction and that the attitude of the Peruvian Government has caused uneasiness in England.

Meanwhile, a new foreign debt has been created in addition to the domestic indebtedness. Since 1913 a syndicate or tax-farming company has been collecting certain dues in consideration of loans to the Government. The ultimate ransom of the provinces of Tacna and Arica, possessed by Chile since 1883, is a Peruvian hope. For this uncertain redemption salt was made a Government monopoly in 1896, but the tax collecting syndicate has undertaken to provide for the interest and amortization of any Government loan for the purpose.

The estimates of revenue and expenditure for 1915 met with charming naïveté at the sum of $19,629,203; but the conditions brought on by the war, injurious everywhere in South America, have inspired the Peruvian Congress with a project which, if carried out, will be damaging or fatal to American interests in Peru, and will hurt or damn Peruvian credit; and Peru needs foreign capital and must long be a borrower. Since 1897 minerals and mineral products have been exported free of tax. Peru, "hard up," actually proposes to make herself "harder up" by laying what is described as practically a prohibitive tax, beginning in November, on the exportation of minerals and mineral products. The copper and petroleum companies are largely American. The folly of despoiling and frightening foreign capital is even greater than the economic suicide of crippling or stopping absolutely mineral production. Obviously, Peruvian minerals, taxed to death or mighty near it, could not compete with those produced in wiser countries.

Of wider range and deeper moment would be the effect of such a policy on the financial future of Peru. When the extension of American credit and banking in South America and the establishment of enlarged and more intimate commercial relations between this country and the South American republics are the object of so much activity and expectation, when the United States is growing richer as Europe grows poorer, the proposed Peruvian export tax is a bad omen. It is to be hoped that wiser counsels will prevail in the Peruvian Congress.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Informing, but Not Satisfying.

Twelve of the twenty-six pages contained in the current, or August, issue of The Monthly Bulletin of the Department of Health of the City of New York are devoted to an article on mosquitos. It is an excellent article, giving, in language easily understood, but scientifically correct, about all that the unofficial, unspecialized citizen wants or needs to know about these insects.

The different species found in this locality are described and their relation to the so-called malarial diseases is explained. Their life history from the egg to full development in from ten to thirty days—never less and rarely more—is narrated, followed by the story of their habits during the two or three months that terminate the careers of all mosquitos except the few that in one way or another manage to survive the Winter and start the cycle anew. Then come explicit directions as to the means and methods of mosquito extermination—which is declared to be possible anywhere at not much cost of either money or trouble—and the article is rounded neatly out with a rehearsal of the board's achievements in doing away with mosquito breeding places and its plans for further work of the same useful sort.

It is an interesting as well as instructive article—for anybody who has hitherto escaped the hearing or reading of the mosquito's biography—but one searches through it in vain for a single reference to the fact that New York is now suffering from the worst mosquito plague in its recent history, or for any line of admission that this is a fact which puts the Board of Health very much on the defensive. We were all well aware already that Commissioner GOLDWATER and his subordinates knew all about mosquitos. What we did not and do not know is why he and they have not used their profound wisdom, their enormous powers, and the money they can get in practically unlimited amounts for the performance of a much-needed task—that of protecting the city from these equally annoying and dangerous little beasts. Naturally, we assume that they, being men competent to perform their voluntarily undertaken duties and credited with full realization of their responsibilities, have both explanations and excuses for seeming negligence. What are they, and who is to blame for conditions that once would have passed as unfortunate, but are now distinctly disgraceful?

At Least the Thing Has Stopped!

Next best to having an ancient and troublesome mystery solved is that it should simply cease and evanish of its own unassisted accord. It will, indeed, even then irritate some memories for a while, but only the most implacable of pessimists insist on worrying long over past worries. Hence is it pleasing for all who are grieved or offended when the obviously impossible goes on coolly and continuously happening under their very eyes to learn that at last the Government's revenue from its tax on alcoholic beverages is showing the effect that would be expected to follow the adoption of the prohibition policy by one State after another.

Up to this year, everybody at all statistically inclined has lost sleep o' nights because the internal revenue receipts, instead of decreasing, as they naturally would and logically should as the "dry" area annually increased by the thousands of square miles, went up and up and up, slowly, indeed, but steadily. And it has been impossible to cure this sort of insomnia by repeating, no matter how often or firmly, the justly celebrated chestnut "prohibition does not prohibit."

For one thing, prohibition does prohibit—some; for another, however far from completely effectual a legislative ban on the liquor traffic may be, it is a matter of commonest and least dubitable knowledge—a good deal of it distinctly personal—that the number of total abstainers in the country is increasing, and that those who still drink are becoming more strictly moderate in their indulgence. Yet the revenue returns not only refused to go down, or even to stand still—they grew steadily! It was wrong—it couldn't be, and was! For the figures were unquestionable. Government bookkeeping is pretty bad, in many and important respects, but nobody denies its straitness in matters like this.

This haunting mystery has not been explained, but at any rate it no longer confronts us, for now it is reported that if no new taxes had been imposed last year the old ones would have shown a decrease from the year before of over $4,000,000. The revenue authorities openly ascribe the diminution to "the spread of prohibition." After all, who really cares what the reason was? Only the makers of whisky and beer and the distributers thereof. They have few friends, nowadays, and none ardent.

Cuba Has Need of English.

With the teaching of foreign languages in the public schools of this country there is abundant lack of sympathy among thoughtful critics of our educational system. Many of them frankly disapprove of such instruction, not because they think it at all a bad thing for anybody to know one or several languages besides his own—they know better than that—but because in only the rarest instances does the language teaching here lead anywhere near to facility in either reading or speaking, and therefore, to almost no profit, the pupil's usually all too scanty time for study is diverted from subjects of more immediate and vital importance.

These arguments apply also to the public schools of Cuba, of course, but there the conditions are different—so widely different that probably the Cubans will make a serious mistake if they carry out the announced intention of ceasing to teach English in their schools.

The young Cuban needs English vastly more than the young American needs Spanish, for instance, or any other European tongue, and he can afford to give not a little time to the acquisition of something that will be directly and permanently useful in whatever may be his business. For him it will not be a mere accomplishment. The islanders would be well advised to think again and several times before they carry out a plan the execution of which will tend to restrict and keep difficult their relations with neighbors who, though not much or at all loved by them, yet are good friends in a rather tactless way, and even better customers for all that Cuba produces.

VOCAL PREPAREDNESS.

Why Will Men Talk and Talk and Do Nothing About It?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will some one of your readers kindly explain that mysterious "kink" in human nature that causes the average American citizen to take such a keen interest in civic, social, and national problems; yet never to make an effort to correct the condition he knows to be wrong? I have in mind, as a specific instance, the question of national defense. The papers have for months devoted a great deal of space to this subject; the facts are well known. We are not adequately prepared for defense; our foreign relations with a powerful nation are decidedly strained, yet the average citizen who would readily volunteer for service against an invader, and if needed lay down his life for his country, is content to do nothing more than express his opinions in conversation.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" is a safe business maxim, and there are no doubt many thousand red-blooded American citizens in New York City who think this maxim should apply to our national affairs as well, yet, knowing the facts concerning the condition of our national defense, they are content to "let George do it" instead of doing their part to correct this condition.

There are several leagues devoted to the upbuilding of the various branches of our military service. The National Security League in particular has a definite program for correcting these conditions, and with branches established in all parts of the country is working to secure the scientific and economic reforms necessary for providing a reasonable measure of preparedness. If every citizen who spends so much energy in conversation on this subject would crystallize some of that energy into action by joining one of the defense leagues, definite results would very quickly be obtained.

I shall be very glad to supply literature setting forth the policy and principles of The National Security League to any one who will address a request to National Headquarters, 31 Pine Street.

E. WOODWARD DUKE,
Assistant Secretary.

New York, Aug. 25, 1915.

Capital Interests in Haiti.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Representing a financial group having considerable interests in Haiti, I am of course greatly interested in the present negotiations between the United States Government and the Haitian representatives to establish order in that country. I hope that the negotiations will be concluded satisfactorily. This would be a boon to the unfortunate inhabitants of Haiti. But at the same time, it seems to me, as a serious attempt is being now made to put the necessary order on the island for the welfare of the country, that it would have been wise not to set a limit of teh years as a duration for the treaty, but to arrange that the provisions contained in the treaty would automatically be prolonged if the Government of the United States considered it necessary. To develop the wealth of the rich soil of Haiti a large investment of capital will be required; but it will be impossible to attract capital if there be danger that after ten years' occupation of the country might again be as before, continually unsettled.

BERNARD NAUMBURG.

New York, Aug. 27, 1915.

Curiosity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think we should all like to see the business men's regiment, now training at Plattsburg, parade as a whole in New York. Would it not be possible for the regiment to detrain at Forty-second Street and march down Fifth Avenue to the City Hall? This would be an interesting finish of their month's work.

W. R. BENJAMIN.

New York, Aug. 27, 1915.

THE LUSITANIA'S DESTRUCTION

(Recent cable dispatches gave a few lines from "Die Vernichtung der Lusitania," a marching song by Rudolf Kuhn, the singing of which was said to be exciting much applause in the variety theatres of Germany. It was sung to the tune there known as "Studio auf einer Reis," here as "Upidee." A full translation follows, with the German refrain in the first stanza, and omitted from the others.)

She sailed for England—what a shame!
Jup heidi, jup heida,
With contraband from New York came,
Jup heidi heida.
She carried thousands as she went,
But soon our U-boat caught the scent,
Jup heidi, jup heida, jupheidiheitralala,
Jupheidi, jupheida, jupheidiheida.

The Lusitania made good time,
Along her gay career of crime,
The U-boat lay off Ireland's shore,
Then came the ship that is no more.

Americans and English, too,
Greeks, French, and Dutch made much ado,
And men from many another land
To the dance of death went hand in hand.

The U-boat's shot had brought her down,
They had to suffocate or drown!
Vanderbilt was in the lot,
Only Minister Grey was not.

Their noses wrinkled in dismay,
When reeking gases blew that way.
Kohn the American loudly cried,
"That's our munitions, stored inside!"

The water nymphs beneath the wave,
Began most frightfully to rave:
"What's this you're flinging far and wide,
Down upon us through the tide?"

There lie the dead far down below,
Their paws are scorched, as well we know.
English husbands, English sons,
How silent now, these cherished ones!

Now join the songs around the grave,
Build more U-boats to rule the wave,
And sink the foe, nor ever cease,
That Germany may rest in peace.

HAYES IS A CANDIDATE.

Ex-Senator Hennessy Tells of Congress Fight in the Bronx.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your news article in today's TIMES, dealing with the question of filling the vacancy in the Twenty-third Congressional District, caused by the death of Congressman Joseph A. Goulden, I regret to say, is misleading so far as the Democratic situation is concerned. It states that "the only Tammany candidate who has appeared is John F. Cowan, Commissioner of Records," &c.

I beg to say that this is the first intimation of any sort that your readers have had that Mr. Cowan was a candidate for Congress in this district. In the first place, I don't think Mr. Cowan is a resident of the district, and if that be a fact, it would preclude, of course, his consideration.

But as a matter of fact Mr. Cowan is not a candidate. The Democratic candidate whom independents as well as the substantial sentiment of the Democratic organization favor is George B. Hayes, a resident of Fordham, a lawyer of high standing, and possessing, in the judgment of those who know him intimately, many of those accomplishments and qualifications that go to make a good Congressman.

The movement behind the selection of Mr. Hayes, which I believe will take force as a popular one, was precipitated by the so-called "designation" by the organization under the primary law of a former district leader, Ellsworth Healey, as the candidate to be offered to the Democratic voters to succeed Colonel Goulden. Mr. Healey is a very young man; and, to say the least, he is not an ideal candidate for Congress. His "designation," which in the organization is looked upon by the unthinking as equivalent to a nomination, is generally attributed, in the Bronx, at least, to the influence of Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, through marriage relationship. Personally, of course, I don't know anything about this. I rather think, however, that the leader of Tammany Hall had personally little to do with Mr. Healey's designation. I give him credit for more sagacity.

This primary contest will put the seal of public approval or disapproval upon the dark-lantern methods of the present regular Democratic organization in Bronx County, and it will also determine whether in a national crisis, like the present, the voice of the Democratic Party to be expressed at the primary is more potent than the ipse dixit of a county leader.

I write this letter not so much for the purpose of mere correction, but rather with the view that with your aid, which I respectfully solicit, I may give as much publicity as possible to the real situation.

Permit me in conclusion, so that I may not be misunderstood, to present my compliments to Mr. Cowan, who I understand is seeking the nomination for Municipal Justice to succeed the late Judge Fallon in Harlem, and if he should be nominated and elected there will be, no regrets among those in the Bronx who know Mr. Cowan personally and who respect him for his ability and high character.

JOSEPH P. HENNESSY,
Ex-State Senator, Twenty-first District.

Crotona Park, Bronx, Aug. 29, 1915.

WHY STATE INSURANCE PAYS.

If It Observed the Reserve Rules There Would Be a Deficit.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer has been greatly interested in the articles recently published in reference to insurance in the State Fund. In those articles I feel that there is a great misleading statement in the fact that the reserves are maintained exactly in accordance with those of the stock and mutual insurance companies.

There is one feature of this statement that strikes me, as an insurance man, as very misleading. One of the hardships of the mutual insurance companies and one that calls for considerable depreciation to their surplus is the unearned premium reserve which all companies must maintain, this reserve to take care of any cancellations that may occur, or, in the case of a catastrophe, in order that the business could be reinsured in some other company should the necessity arise.

The State Fund has made no such reserve, maintaining, so I believe, that inasmuch as its policies cannot be canceled, therefore it is not called upon to keep an unearned premium reserve. If the State Fund was compelled to keep the reserves the same as the companies, based on the figures as published in their annual statement, it would have over $500,000 deficit.

The premium income of the State Fund for the year was $1,287,667. The unearned premium, based on, approximately, 50 per cent. of the premium, would be $643,018; reserve for losses, $621,883; catastrophe reserve, $100,111; expenses, $207,100; dividends, $146,635, making a total of $1,727,747.

By referring to the above statement you will see that the expenses of $207,100 are paid by the State, and, therefore, it is very easy for the State Fund to pay $146,635 in dividends. In fact, there is no reason why it should not have paid more than $207,100, the expenses which must be maintained by the State, according to the law, until 1917.

During the last Legislature, when the commission was looking for an appropriation, it stated that all it needed was funds to carry it forward to Sept. 15, 1915, and that thereafter the State Fund would be self-supporting. That fact was entirely laid aside when the Industrial Board was formed and took over the work of the Compensation Commission.

HARRISON LAW,
Insurance Statistician and Compiler.

Nutley, N. J., Aug. 24, 1915.

A VOLUNTEER ARMY.

Assertions to Refute the Statement That It Is Not of Much Use.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Here is an interesting disagreement between two eminent men who are working toward the same end—a trained citizen soldiery.

Last Thursday you reported Major Gen. Leonard Wood as saying at Plattsburg: "The system of volunteers has always been a failure. * * * We never got our quota of volunteers in the Spanish war."

On Friday THE TIMES quoted Secretary Garrison as follows: "In our latest war we enrolled 275,000 men, of whom the total number actually employed for any useful purpose during the war did not exceed 60,000 men. The remainder furnished the death and disease roll in camps where troops lived as a useless burden on the Government." The Secretary's figures do not add strength to the General's argument that the volunteer system failed to supply the full quota of men.

And when, on Saturday, THE TIMES published the article telling how the "greenhorns" at Plattsburg "after less than three days' instruction * * * were able this afternoon to go into the field fully equipped and give an exhibition that would have done credit to a regular army organization," and with this printed the surprised admission of General Wood that "it represents progress the like of which I have never known," the case against the volunteer system was still further undermined.

Of course, the talk about raising 1,000,000 armed men over night is absurd, and doubtless some changes in American military methods are necessary. But the system of volunteers is manifestly not so wholly bad as certain advocates of a larger army, taking advantage of these hysterical times, would have us believe.

ERNEST H. WOOD.

Saranac Lake, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1915.

AS ENGLAND FINDS ITS OTHER SELF.

Indifference Is But the Husk, and a Little Deeper Down One Who Will May See How Much the People Care.

By Mrs. REGINALD WRIGHT KAUFFMAN.

New York, Aug. 29, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an American woman, not of the first, second or third generation, who has just returned from residence in London, and who has had exceptional opportunities to see into the heart of England, from persons of great importance to persons of great poverty, I feel I must try to put right a few unwarranted misunderstandings about her.

I have kept meeting, nearly every day since my return, in print, statements of one sort and another, directly or indirectly against England; though I do not wish to think these inspired, at least I believe that a hearing should be granted to the other side.

"'England saved France!' That's fine faking," declares Charles Edward Russell in an article in Pearson's Magazine. As one without military knowledge, I cannot speak of England from a military point of view; but I know a good deal about her from a human point of view, and those statements of Mr. Russell which I attempt to answer I answer knowing what I am talking about.

"All the theatres," he says, "are open and well attended; money was never more plentiful nor spent more freely. * * * Children neglected and unfed while their mothers lay drunk on the floor, clutching the last shilling of a separation-allowance. * * * The British press, under the compulsion of the wooden-headed censor, had been chiefly engaged in misrepresenting to the British people the actual condition of their affairs."

There is just enough of the odor of truth about this to give the full smell of truth. Yet it is false.

I admire Charles Edward Russell's work. All I can pit against the clever writing of a good craftsman and an efficient politician are the unvarnished statements of fact.

There is a tendency among disinterested lookers-on to criticise the external details of war—as they might criticise the external details of capital and large fortunes—as if they knew all about it, especially if they are themselves men who have never possessed large fortunes, or who, perhaps, have never learned how to march.

I know personally the "wooden-headed censor" referred to. I spent, within a few weeks, the better part of a day in the country house of the originator of the British censorship, Sir Frederick E. Smith. I had no reason to doubt his word when he told me of the feverish origins of a censorship in a country whose press and private utterances have always been as unhampered as our own, when he told me of the seventy ruinous cablegrams fortunately stopped—along with legitimate ones doubtless—in that first awful week of the war, and hinted at the prevention, through the efforts of this kind of careful supervision, of more than one disaster similar to that of the Lusitania. I believe that he spoke truthfully when he said that there had never been an attempt to keep back from the British public any more than that which might directly benefit the enemy, and that only in cases where suspicion rested definitely on individuals had private letters been opened. That the British censorship has from the start been lighter than that of the other belligerent countries must be well known; that censorship, in a country where there has never been censorship, is bound to make more mistakes than censorship of long establishment, is also certain; but it is unfair to denounce an entire nation for certain acts of stupidity of the first few anxious weeks of war when most of those mistakes have been corrected—and none would have been evident at all except in a nation with a free press!

It is true that the theatres are packed. But consider. More than half the theatres of London are closed. The actors are working at greatly cut salaries, and generally several times a week play to charity houses. I counted at the Lyceum, where I saw a melodrama not long ago, the number of men in one typical section of thirty-six chairs. Fifteen were soldiers; there were only three other men. These soldiers were convalescents or men on leave. The women and children with them, I judged from appearance, were nearly all members of their families.

It is not true that every afternoon the drilling of volunteers at Gray's Inn is watched by more "slackers" than attended by recruits. I have had occasion to go more than once to Gray's Inn during my stay in London, as well as to Wellington Barracks and past other drilling squares. Two or three persons stop for five minutes to watch; these persons are not young men, they are women or nurses with babies or old men.

Nor is it fair to say that London's poor do not care and do not understand the grave dangers of war. I have been through parts of the East End and South of London, going from house to house and asking questions of the war, and everywhere I have met the most marvelous spirit of courage, enthusiasm, unselfishness. Time and again, among London's poorest, I have been led into the small rooms to see the photographs of the sons or husbands in uniform, to see the babies left behind, or the baby that "daddy has not yet set eyes on," to hear from mother and wives, with tears in their brave eyes, stories of their sons' or husbands' heroism.

It is true that the Government pays an allowance to the families no longer supported, but a large part of this allowance usually is sent by the families to the soldiers to provide them with extra comforts, and the cost of living is of necessity increased by war conditions. There is the spirit of work everywhere. Far from drunkenness and luxury, work, which is not sister to ease, predominates. There is no luxury in England now, not even among those poor who have been spoken of as rolling in the wealth of $5 and $6 a week of Government support. Let any fair-minded American who wishes to talk authoritatively of the present state of London's poor do as I did, go from door to door and really learn of those women; no obstacle was set in my way, none will be set in his.

There has always been a dissolute type of London woman that has wisps of hair sticking out and frequents the barrooms—the hopeless middle-aged outgrowth of decayed pleasure. But she is not typical, and she is not the result of war. She has nothing to do with the war, and there is no more of her than there used to be. Rather what one sees is that poor and rich alike are working themselves nearly to death, adding to their former actual duties some voluntary service of patriotism, whether sewing, nursing, making respirators or only scrubbing floors, with no thought of reward other than a spiritual reward.

Everybody helps. Everybody is busy. Is luxury ever busy?

The most wretched of these people have their personal affections and have made their sacrifices. It is no joy that those dearest to them are in constant danger; their only joy, while they wait and work, is to read aloud, over and over, the scanty letters, to show postcards and trinkets sent home, to exhibit a rumpled clipping from "The News of the World" in which General French has mentioned the courage of their son's regiment, and to speak, not with bitterness, but with horror and amazement, of their enemy. I never heard a word of bitterness against the Germans.

Nor is there any whining.

"My son," said one dear old woman to me after she had apologized for the stove blacking on her hands, "is in the submarine. You don't get to learn much from the submarine; it wouldn't do."

The tears of love and anxiety were in her eyes.

"Aren't you just a little sorry you let him go?" I tempted.

"Oh, no, miss. You see," she said confidentially, "'e felt 'e 'ad to go. That's what 'e felt."

And the neglected and unfed children? I went with Mr. Will Crooks, Member of Parliament and beloved labor leader, through the worst streets and alleys of East End London, where dock laborers and "casuals" live. It was a Sunday morning. Then, if ever, the children would be neglected while their parents—or parent, for the father has generally gone—might be supposed to sleep off Saturday night's drunk. Not much. Poverty stared at me, but it was no apathetic poverty. Where the children were ragged their faces were clean, their hair was tightly plaited, a ribbon was around their waist or a necktie at their collar. There was something to indicate a spirit of attention. As Mr. Crooks put it:

"Somebody cares." Somebody cared very much—even here.

It has been said that nobody knew how rich England was. The English themselves have been astonished at what they have learned of their own wealth. The poor who have been thought thriftless have come forth with their weekly pennies for this charity and that, have done their share toward the war loan, have contributed to their own hospitals, to the Belgians' sustenance, to the French Red Cross, to the Serbian stamping out of contagion; the middle class have dug deep into their pockets and brought out for patriotism hoardings that they would not have dreamed admitting the existence of for personal benefits; the eight bands of professional musicians in London are supported entirely by voluntary contributions as are the rest rooms, the canteens for training soldiers and munition workers, the coffee and tea and sandwiches in all the stations where soldiers return from the front. As for the very well-to-do, I have seen many instances of their unbounded charity and self-sacrifice, and I think particularly of what the Countess of Essex said to me of dinner parties.

"There are no dinner parties," she said. "When, after one's work, one happens to dine among a few friends, the dinner means soup or fish, not soup and fish, means meat and a vegetable, and a sweet or a salad: that is all."

Truth is often a matter of color: If you paint a white man a good shade of brown, you may even fool people who have never seen the real thing into believing that he was born a negro. But I cannot help believing that we Americans are honest enough to want to wash off the paint.

Mrs. REGINALD W. KAUFFMAN.

A Day to Round Up City Cats.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

New York City sets apart a day every once in a while for carting away trash. It is called "clean-up day." I want to suggest that the city set apart a day and call it "clean-up cats day." My business takes me pretty well all over the city, and I know whereof I speak. It is really pitiful to see the poor, miserable, flea-eaten, mangy, starved, and half-starved cats that roam (some too weak to roam) about and lie about the east side and west side streets, as well as dead cats, some intact, others squashed by wagons and autos. A day's work should easily reap a harvest of three hundred or four hundred felines. They would be easy to catch.

M. W. G.

New York, Aug. 27, 1915.

Smoke at South Ferry.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Section 181 of the Sanitary Code, among other things, forbids the discharge of dense smoke from vessels upon waters adjacent to the City of New York, and Section 1,179, Liber 1901, Chapter 466, gives the Board of Health power to abate any building which it deems a nuisance. The courts have held that it may destroy a building summarily, if the right is granted by statute. My daily trips over South Ferry have convinced me that this right to summarily destroy should be extended to include vessels.

HENRY O. DUMMER.

New York, Aug. 26, 1915.

Consistent Inconsistency.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The most consistent thing about a suffragette is her inconsistency.

DOUBTFUL.

New York, Aug.

'YOUNG AMERICA' HAS WIDE APPEAL

Half Humorous, Half Pathetic Little Drama of the Children's Court.

WRITTEN BY MR. BALLARD

A Delightful and Thoroughly Human Comedy, Presented with an Admirable Cast, at the Astor.

YOUNG AMERICA, a new play in three acts by Fred Ballard. Suggested by the Pearl Franklin "Mrs. Doray" stories. Presented by Cohan & Harris at the Astor Theatre Saturday night.

Jack Doray.....Otto Kruger
Edith Doray.....Peggy Wood
Benny King.....Sam Colt
Billy Coombs.....William Sampson
Romney Burgess.....Edgar Nelson
Fanny King.....Doris Kelley
Marjorie Timins.....Ethel May Davis
Art Simpson.....Percy Helton
The Doc.....Jasper
Jim Reuter.....Charles Dow Clarke
Nels Larson.....Dixey Taylor
Mrs. McGuire.....Adelia Barker
Patsey McGuire.....Jess Kelley
Teresa McGuire.....Maxine Mazanovich
Isaac Slavinsky.....Joseph Berger
Washington White.....Norman Allen
Mrs. White.....Manda Wilson
Judge Palmer.....Forrest Robinson
Nutty Beemer.....Benny Sweeney
The Clerk.....Harry E. Willard
Court Officer.....Felix McClure

There is great joy in the house of Cohan and Harris. It has fallen to the lot of those wise and enterprising producers to stand sponsor for "Young America," the new play in three acts now in full possession of the Astor Theatre. First presented to New York on Saturday evening, it was then and there revealed as a genuinely human and most appealing comedy, written after your own heart and quite certain to capture it utterly. An excellent company, that ranges all the way from Percy Helton to an alert and lovable dog named Jasper, helps along what is, in chief, a half-humorous, half-pathetic little drama of the children's court.

Brimful of sentiment without one drop of treacle, this play is the happy work of Fred Ballard, some time pupil in the class room of Professor Baker at Harvard. For the second time in one August week, a graduate of that training school for playwrights has come down into the theatre of commerce and seen the work of his pen inscribed in Broadway's ledger on that page which is marked "Success."

It is a temptation to discuss this new piece in terms of its probable prosperity. Usually the prediction of the run immediate is a vain and thoughtless speculation, but to nephesy that the line at the Astor box office will be undiminished when the roses bloom again is just an easy way of noting how universal is this play's appeal. To express here the conviction that Mr. Ballard's work will know the kind of prosperity ended only with "The College Widow" and "Peg o' My Heart" is less to applaud the cleverness of the author or the wisdom of the producer than to find worus for an abiding faith in the sound taste of the American theatregoing public. The new comedy invites your laughter and your tears, and it is not in you to decline the invitation. For "Young America" is blessed with that one touch of nature which makes the whole world pay.

And in this success there will be a lesson expounded afresh for every playwright and producer, because, though the program acknowledges indebtedness to the Mrs. Doray stories, Mr. Ballard has taken his material not from old books and old plays, but has found it just outside his window. His play, which might have been written in collaboration by Booth Tarkington, Mary Stewart Cutting and Kate Douglas Wiggin, is a highly indigenous product, as American as "Little Women" or the Myra Kelly stories or the mighty Penrod.

See of what stuff the first act is made. The place is any American suburb, the scene a dining and living room in a commuter's dove-cote, the first glimpse, one of the young husband, Doray, happy with his baseball scores and the young wife, half-listening as she finishes the dishes. Some neighbors come in for a game of pitch, and it is a dispute as to whether they shall spend Decoration Day in sleeping late or in attempting a fishing party, that is interrupted by squawks from the chicken house and the capture red-handed of a young ragamuffin, whom you had seen before as the much-cuffed, ever suspected and ever distrustful nephew of the downerwoman.

One policeman can handle Art Simpson easily enough, but it takes another to manage Art's loyal friend and constant companion, his dog Jasper. You hear the procession of prisoner and police, witnesses, household, and neighborhood trooping clamorously to the station, and Jasper left alone in the room, is flinging himself in a frenzy against the panels of the door as the curtain falls. They are taking his little boss to the lock-up, and it's more than he can bear. As the curtain rises again, falls, rises again, and you see is that topsy-turvy room, empty save for the dog, jumping, jumping against the panels of the door. And if that doesn't give a tremendous tug to your heart-strings, you might just as well go forth to some other theatre, to see Valeska Surrat, say, or to witness the art of Julian Eltinge. "Young America" holds nothing for you, and besides there is a long line of folks waiting for your seat at the Astor.

Then comes the children's court and the sympathetic staging of what the Old Grouch in the play calls "that Ben Lindsey bunk." You chuckle delightedly over the dark morsel of a pickaninny who, in a moment of chromatic aberration has been named Washington White.

"Hello, Washington," says the fatherly old Judge, who would put the twisting little prisoner at his ease. "Hello."

"Hello," says the boy tentatively.

"And I suppose you're named after George Washington, aren't you?"

"No, Suh—Booker."

And it becomes a matter of tremendous moment what disposition shall be made of this chicken-stealing case, whether Art Simpson will at last be sent to the reform school as a preparatory course for State's prison, and if so what will become of Jasper. Here is more thrill than in most of the stage murders of a stage year. You are shameless in your sympathy. You rejoice when Washington's mother, a large lady, sits stolidly on the straw hat of the Old Grouch, witness for the prosecution. You are jubilant when Nutty Beemer, who is the Huckleberry Finn of the town and who, with Art and Jasper, enlivens a triumvirate that constitutes a little private gang, takes the stand and, bless him, lies his head off in defense of his friend, while he murmurs to the bench out of the corner of his mouth:

"Have a heart, Judge, have a heart."

And, if your own heart is in the right place, it is enormously moved when pretty Mrs. Doray, owner of the chickens and a born mother, seeing the shadow of the prison bars, resolutely presents herself as sponsor for the young incorrigible, offering a home for him in the face of her indignant husband's threat that the house is not big enough to shelter both himself and the thieving little whelp. How she persists in her woman's knowledge that he will come around all right, how the artful wiles of Jasper first arouse the sulky husband's interest, and how the few moments of fear that the dog has been mortally hurt by an automobile are enough to bring them all together, this is the story of "Young America."

Here is effective propaganda for the children's court, and here is real pathos and genuine drama. In criticism be it said that the management has had far too little faith in the appeal to the sympathies, and, fearful of the tears, more than once rushes too abruptly to the rescue with comic relief. The comedy would be even more potent if the ragamuffin's fear and woe and suspense were allowed their little more play. This defect is really one of stage direction, a matter largely of emphasis and tempo, not to be charged to Mr. Ballard, who has done all his work nicely and has here given evidence of sure and considerable advance since the days when he wrote "Believe Me, Xantippe."

Aside from this, the producers have done well by him. They have assembled an excellent cast. It includes Percy Helton, the boy who played so wonderfully as the child in "The Return of Peter Grimm" and who was an inevitable choice for Art Simpson. It includes Otto Kruger, exceedingly deft and pleasing as Doray; Peggy Wood, sweet and competent and winsome as Mrs. Doray; the veteran Forrest Robinson, quite right as the Judge, and William Sampson, late of "The Show Shop," most amusing as the Old Grouch who is expensively contemptuous of the court and who, when it is ventured that he *might* be willing to go fishing, observes acridly:

"I MIGHT is right."

And most especially, there is Benny Sweeney, as the Huckleberry of the play. Not long ago an operative in a cigar factory, he is said to have come to Broadway by way of the post of property man in a suburban stock company. Inimitable in his jargon, a bare-foot vision from the old swimming hole, Benny Sweeney is just real. For this play he is treasure-trove. And, above all, there is the adorable Jasper, whose affable barks across the footlights Saturday evening made quite the best curtain speech you could hear in a month of first nights.

All these add, each his share, to the fun of the new play. It is not a great play, but it good all the way through, wholesomely and substantially good from first to last. It is probably not at all necessary, but it is a privilege and an honor to get into the booth in front of the Astor and lustily to beat the drum for "Young America."

TO AID MOVIE WORKERS.

Big Film Producers Establish Their Own Employment Agency.

At a meeting of motion picture producers in the offices of the Equitable Motion Picture Corporation yesterday it was decided to establish an agency for engaging extra people employed in taking pictures in the studios in and around New York. As told in Saturday's NEW YORK TIMES, the plan was suggested by the discovery that agents were charging supernumeraries exorbitant fees for obtaining work for them.

Representatives of the Equitable, Peerless, World, Paramount, Triumph, Wizard and Metro Companies and of the National Board of Censorship were present. Arthur H. Spiegel of the Equitable was made Chairman of the organization, and J. W. Binder Secretary. An agency will be opened at 126 West Forty-sixth Street with reputable agents paid by the companies in charge. Attorneys for the Equitable were instructed to confer with the Commissioner of Licenses and prosecute any independent agents hereafter found guilty of charging more than the legal rate of 5 per cent.

Another meeting, to which representatives of other companies have been asked, will be held this week.

Theatrical Outlook Bright.

John Brown, business controller of the Metropolitan Opera Company, returned yesterday from a tour of the principal cities of the United States, made in the interests of the Serge de Diaghilew Imperial Ballet Russe, which is being brought to this country under the auspices of the Metropolitan. The company will visit the largest cities and will be at the Metropolitan four weeks. Mr. Brown interviewed many financiers, business men, and theatrical managers, and formed the conclusion that prospects for a prosperous theatrical season were bright.

OLD TIP TOP HOUSE BURNS.

White Mountain Resorts Alarmed by Blaze in Noted Landmark.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., Aug. 29.—Great alarm was caused throughout the White Mountain resorts early this morning when a blaze on the summit of Mount Washington appeared. It was thought the new Summit House, opened only last week, was on fire. It was found to be the old stone Tip Top House, which has been used as a shelter since the burning of the large hotel in 1908. As the oldest landmark in the White Mountains, its passing was noted with regret.

Among the coming events in the White Mountains the annual convention of the United States Hay Never Association at Maplewood and Bethlehem this week and the annual conference of the American Forestry Association, the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests, the West New England Chamber of Commerce and the Boston Chamber of Commerce at the Profile House on Sept. 1, 2 and 3 are the most interesting. Many speakers of national prominence will be heard. Senator John W. Weeks of Massachusetts and Senator Henry W. Hollis of New Hampshire are expected to be present. Dr. Henry S. Drinker, President of Lehigh University and of the American Forestry Association, will address the conference at the Profile.

Reginald Vanderbilt and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt motored here to join Mrs. Vanderbilt. Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt is planning a stay of some length. Mr. Vanderbilt, who will leave for Troy, N. Y., tomorrow, will break his journey at Manchester, Vt.

Maitland Dwight of New York has joined Mrs. Dwight at the Mount Pleasant. Lady Meredith and Mrs. Ramsay of Toronto are there, and Count Baschieri des Granges of Rome, Italy, is spending the week-end there with Miss Emily Cowles and Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Thompson of New Haven.

Edward N. Tailer motored to the Mount Pleasant from Newport, to spend the week with friends. Mr. and Mrs. Paul L. Sheldon of New York are here for an indefnite stay. Mrs. M. R. Talmage of New York is at the Intervale House for the late season.

Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane of New York are at the Mount Washington for an indefinite stay.

Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Guthrie of New York entertained a large party at the Mount Washington today.

Mrs. R. A. Swigert of Sinclair Lodge, Bethlehem, who won the motor car for which chances were sold on Gala Day, gave it to the Country Club, where it was auctioned off to A. E. Ivie of New York for $430.

Dr. Perry S. Boynton of New York has joined his brother, Dr. Harry S. Boynton, at their country home at Lisbon.

CANADIAN STATESMAN WEDS

William Pugsley Marries His Former Secretary in Boston.

BOSTON, Aug. 29.—William Pugsley, member of the Canadian Parliament from St. John, N. B., and Minister of Public Works in the Cabinet of ex-Premier Laurier of Canada, was married here yesterday to Miss Gertrude Macdonald of St. John, N. B., formerly his private secretary, in Trinity Church, by the Rev. Ernest H. Marriett.

The only witnesses were relatives of the principals—two sons of the bridegroom by a former marriage, William G. and John A. Pugsley; the bride's brother, the Rev. George B. Macdonald, and Mr. and Mrs. John Newell and Mr. and Mrs. William R. Dupee of this city, relatives of the bride. Mr. and Mrs. Pugsley left immediately for New York. It was said they would go to the Canadian Northwest for a trip lasting several weeks.

P. S. CONDON MARRIED.

Son of Member of Parliament Follows Fiancee Across Sea.

It was announced yesterday that Patrick Sarsfield Condon of Clonmel, Ireland, eldest son of Thomas L. Condon, who is one of the oldest members of Parliament in the Irish Party, having represented East Tipperary since 1885, was married last Monday morning to Miss Elizabeth O'Sullivan, third daughter of the late John O'Sullivan of Barne, Clonmel. The marriage was performed by the Rev. Joseph F. Curran in the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, 284 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn.

Mr. Condon followed Miss O'Sullivan to this country last year and took an extended tour to the Pacific Coast. His father is the present Mayor of Clonmel, and forty years ago acted as election agent for John Mitchell, grandfather of John Purroy Mitchel, the Mayor of New York, when he was running for Parliament. The announcement of the marriage yesterday came as a surprise to the many friends of Mr. Condon in this city.

FROHMAN'S STARS HERE FOR OPENINGS

Maude Adams Arrives and Her Company Is Being Engaged for Fall Tour.

NEW THEATRE FOR TIMES SQ.

H. H. Frazee Has Option on Several Sites—Morosco to Present New Plays.

The return of Maude Adams yesterday from a brief Summer vacation at Lake Saranac, Canada, completed the circle of Frohman stars who are in New York ready to begin preparations for the new season. Miss Adams's company is being engaged, and new scenery is being built for her tour, which will begin next month. Later in the season Miss Adams will appear at the Empire in a repertoire of Barrie plays.

The Lyceum will be the first of the Frohman theatres to reopen. In it next Monday night a double bill—Robert Marshall's "The Duke of Killicrankie" and "Rosalind," a new Barrie playlet—will be presented with a cast including Marie Tempest, Graham Browne, and Ferdinand Gottschalk. The following Monday Cyril Maude will come to the Empire for a four week's engagement in "Grumpy." Mr. Maude will sail from Liverpool Wednesday on the New York. William Gillette in "Secret Service" and "Sherlock Holmes," with Helen Freeman as his leading woman, will follow Mr. Maude at the Empire.

Ethel Barrymore in a dramatization of Edna Ferber's "Roast Beef Medium" stories will follow Miss Tempest's engagement in the Lyceum. Henry Arthur Jones will arrive this week from England to conduct rehearsals of a new play in which Otis Skinner will go on tour Oct. 1, to come to New York later. W. Somerset Maugham's comedy, "Our Betters," and a new drama by Augustus Thomas will complete the first set of Frohman productions.

Oliver Morosco has taken larger offices at 105 West Fortieth Street because his increased activities make a demand for more office room. Mr. Morosco's first production will be a comedy by Louis K. Anspacher entitled "The Unchastened Woman." The première will be early in October and the cast will include Emily Stevens, H. Reeves-Smith, and Hassard Short.

One of Mr. Morosco's most interesting offerings will be a dramatization of de Maurier's novel, "Peter Ibbetson." A trial performance of the play, with Constance Collier in the principal woman's rôle was given recently in His Majesty's Theatre, London, and Miss Collier will begin an extended engagement in it there shortly. Donald Brian will soon come under Mr. Morosco's management and will be presented in a satirical comedy by Fannie and Frederick Hatton, entitled "Upstairs and Down."

Other plays that Mr. Morosco will present during the season include "The Cinderella Man," by Edward Childs Carpenter; "Sadie Love," by Avery Hopwood; "So Long, Letty," a musical play, the book by Mr. Morosco and Elmer Harris, music by Earl Carroll; "The Song Bird," by the Hattons, and a new play in which Peggy O'Neil will be starred.

Another theatre is being planned for the Times Square district. H. H. Frazee has disposed of his interest in the Longacre Theatre, and today the Times Producing Corporation assumes the management, installing its musical play, "The Girl Who Smiles," there. Mr. Frazee's activities demand a producing playhouse, and he has options on several sites on which to build, from which he will choose one in the next two weeks.

Mr. Frazee will follow out his customary policy of producing only plays in lighter vein. His first offering of the new season will be a farce by A. Seymour Brown and Harry Lewis, entitled "Brother Masons." It has already been given some performances out of town, and after a engagement in Philadelphia will open here about Sept. 20. Frank McIntyre is its star. Early in October a new farce by Frank Mandel, based on the war and entitled "Sherman was Right" will be presented in New York. Mr. Frazee will produce at least two other farces during the year, and will send five companies on tour in "A Pair of Sixes" and three in "A Full House."

RECITAL OF NATIVE SONGS.

Composers to Give Their Own Works in Thimble Theatre.

The program which will be given this afternoon at Charles Edison's Little Thimble Theatre at 10 Fifth Avenue will consist of songs from and by American composers. Miss Lois Fox, who has spent many years in the South in the collection of negro melodies, will present "Aunt Sue and Her Ghosty Lamp," "A Negro Love Story," and "A Group of Songs of Slavery and Bondage," all her own work out of negro motives. Miss Katharonza Clarvoe, the Maryland composer, will sing selections from her operetta, "Love Smoke." Other selections from American composers will be recited at the piano by Sallie Emery Hamlin, the twelve-year-old granddaughter of Hannibal Hamlin. As usual, there will be a program of phonograph music. The program will be repeated, with slight alterations, on Thursday and Saturday evenings. Admission is free on all three occasions.

Mr. Edison and Guido Bruno have obtained permission from the Park Department to have disk concerts in Washington Square every Monday and Friday evening from 8 to 10, and also to furnish music for children's dances on the pavements near the Washington Arch from 2 to 4:30 on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. These concerts will begin this week.

UNIFORMS FOR SCHOOLBOYS

Bayonne to Have Drills with Army Officer as Instructor.

The members of the Bayonne Board of Education will be urged by Trustee Ignatius J. Hatton at a meeting next Thursday night to adopt his recommendation that all public school boys wear uniforms. He believes uniforms would cause the boys to have more pride and interest in their school work, and would make them better men.

The board will perfect plans on Thursday night for military drills and instruction for the high school boys, and will select a retired United States Army officer as instructor. Later on military instruction will be given in the grammar schools.

Democratic Fight in Queens.

Prominent Democrats of Queens who are opposed to the ticket recently designated by the County Executive Committee have held several conferences in the last few days, and will today announce the candidates that will be selected to oppose the organization ticket at the primaries. It is understood that James P. Hicks of Long Island City will oppose Alfred Benninger for Sheriff.

TYPHOID VACCINATION GAINS

300,000 Persons Will Be Immunized This Year, Health Service Says.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—A large increase in the number of persons seeking anti-typhoid vaccination is reported by the United States Public Health Service. Not alone is this increase manifested among the beneficiaries of that organization and Government employes, but also by the general public.

Reports from physicians throughout the country indicate that many are receiving the preventive treatment, and laboratory establishments have had a greatly increased demand for the vaccine. So great is the call among employes of the Government that it has been necessary to issue a second edition of the Secretary of the Treasury's circular, stating the localities where the treatment may be received. It is estimated that during 1914 more than 100,000 persons throughout the country were immunized, and it is believed that in 1915 the number will exceed 300,000. In four counties of North Carolina, where campaigns are now being conducted, it is estimated that 20,000 people will be immunized.

The public is seldom slow to accept an innovation of worth, says the Health Service report. The reduction of the case rate in the army from 538 per 100,000 before the discovery of anti-typhoid vaccine to 3 since inoculation was made compulsory, has not passed unnoticed. During four months of 1898 there were over 2,000 cases of typhoid among 10,000 soldiers encamped in Florida; in 1911, among 20,000 men similarly encamped, there were but 2 cases. If such a degree of immunity can be harmlessly conferred upon a body of men living under adverse conditions, and whose age renders them susceptible, the conclusion is that protection can just as easily be afforded ordinary citizens.

Anti-typhoid vaccination is said to be quite as simple as that for smallpox, and even children do not complain.

SOCIETY AT NEWPORT.

Large Supper and Dance at the Golf Club Is Planned.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 29.—Mr. and Mrs. Conde Nast narrowly escaped serious accident this afternoon as their automobile skidded on Harrison Avenue. Mrs. Nast was sent heavily against the side of the machine, and was badly bruised. Dr. Stewart and Dr. Jacoby were summoned, and an ambulance took Mrs. Nast to the Nast cottage.

President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University will speak at the residence of ex-Senator and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore on Wednesday morning to members of the Art Association of Newport and their friends on educational topics.

At the annual meeting of the Clambake Club Charles M. Oelrichs, one of the charter members, was elected President to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William R. Hunter. Walker Breese Smith was elected a member of the Executive Committee.

Miss Alice Preston will not return to Tuxedo until the latter part of October. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie are planning to stay very late at their place on Bellevue Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, who leased the Eldridge cottage last week, will remain for at least two months, as will General and Mrs. Lloyd S. Bryce, who purchased the Rawson estate last week.

Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Grand d'Hauteville will have 150 guests, mostly young people, for a dinner and dance at the Newport Golf Club next Friday night for their daughter, Miss Renée E. Grand d'Hauteville. The same night several dinners will be given and the guests taken to the Golf Club later. Mr. and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore will be among the dinner guests.

Mrs. James P. Kernochan, was at home this afternoon with a tea in honor of her nephew, Herbert C. Pell, Jr., and his fiancée, Miss Matilda Bigelow of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor sailed this afternoon, on the team yacht Noma for New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, who were to have sailed for England, next Saturday, have changed their plans, and will sail later to join her daughter, Countess Grenard. Mr. and Mrs. Mills will give a dinner the next Sunday and plan to remain in their Newport residence, until Sept. 15.

Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt sailed this evening for New York on the steam yacht Nirvana, belonging to the estate of Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, which has been chartered by John Wanamaker. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt will go to White Sulphur Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Frederick Hoffman, who entertained Warden Thomas Mott Osborne of Sing Sing Prison, today, gave a small luncheon at Armsea Hall.

Governor and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman, entertained a luncheon party at Lands End. Mrs. J. J. Mason, Robert W. Goelet, and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt gave dinners this evening.

BANISHES LENOX BILLBOARD

Mrs. Herbert Parsons Causes Removal of Big Sign at Station.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 29.—Mrs. Herbert Parsons of New York has brought about the removal of an unsightly billboard at Lenox Station by paying the owner of the ground the same rental that he received from the advertising concern. The contract is for a term of years, and the removal of the board is a matter of general congratulation. Mrs. Parsons's campaign against signs in new in Lenox, and there is talk of obtaining leases and contracts from persons who have rented other billboard sites.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The date for the first New York performance of John Cort's production of the new Blossom-Herbert operetta, "The Princess Pat," in which Eleanor Painter is the prima donna, has been set for Monday night, Sept. 27.

Jules Eckert Goodman's new play, "Just Outside the Door," will be presented tonight in the Gaiety Theatre.

Charles Hopkins has engaged Frank Sylvester for the rôle of "Blind Beggar" in his production of Stevensons's "Treasure Island" in the Punch and Judy Theatre. Mr. Sylvester will be remembered for his clever characterization of the "Nut" in "The Misleading Lady" at the Fulton two seasons ago.

William Faversham will come from his Summer home at Mattituck, L. I., tomorrow to appear before the Metro Film Company's camera. He will receive $50,000 for eighteen days' work.

Selwyn & Hull have placed under contract Shelly Hull, for the last three years leading man with Billie Burke.

Leo Wilson Dodd has dramatized Harry Leon Wilson's book, "His Majesty, Bunker Bean." It will be acted here during the season with Taylor Holmes in the principal role.

The Jesse L. Lasky Feature Play Company has placed Victor Moore under contract to appear exclusively in its pictures for a term of years. The contract specifies that in its life Mr. Moore is not to appear on the legitimate stage or in vaudeville.

Irvin S. Cobb is to make another tour giving his war lecture, "What I Saw at the Front." His first engagement will be Sunday night at the Broadway Theatre, Long Branch.

Somewhere in the North of France Trooper Terence Lowrey will be made happy in September by the receipt of a box filled with shirts, sweaters, socks and other things, the gift of the young women in "Chin-Chin." And all because Trooper Lowrey wrote the "Ballymoney" song that has replaced "Tipperary" in the last act of the play at the Globe.

TWO "PIRATES" HELD UP.

Sneaked Out to Slake a Thirst and Faced Policeman's Pistol.

The Pittsburgh baseball team came very near releasing two of its members to New York last night, but not to the Giants—just to the City of New York. A thirst thrust itself upon them just before midnight and each told the other that he needed an ice cream soda. Fred Clarke, who manages the Pirates, was pacing up and down the lobby of the Hotel Somerset. It was his duty to see that none of them strayed out into the perils of the great city. Fred doesn't approve even a harmless beverage at midnight, so the two thirsty Pirates decided on a bit of strategy.

Painstaking research, aided by a liberal passing out of coin, brought out the fact that there was a way to liberty. The men stealthily made their way to the rear of the hotel. A porter pointed to a high fence and said, "Hurdle that and you are free." That looked easy to two Pirates who knew they could climb a fence just as well as they could pound the ball over one when the necessity demanded. They forgot all about the eagle-eyed neighbors near the Somerset.

Just as one man—no one yet knows their names—was standing on the other's back, with the tips of his fingers stretched up to the top of the fence, a telephone bell jangled frantically at the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station. Robbers are climbing a fence back of the Somerset," said an excited voice. Lieutenant Walsh was wide awake on the instant and flashed the word to Policeman Loeb.

With drawn revolver Loeb went behind the hotel and saw the culprits.

"Stop or I'll shoot," he called.

The Pirates never heard of anybody shooting a thirsty man in Pittsburgh, so they kept climbing. Another threat made them think that New York was indeed a strange place. Loeb went closer to get a better shot, and then one Pittsburgh ball tosser called, "Please don't shoot. We are not crooks. They need us in Brooklyn tomorrow at the ball game."

Loeb was a skeptic, however, and marched the two men to the front of the hotel and into the lobby, where they were greeted with a chorus of yells from their teammates. Fred Clarke said he had missed them and was just going to send out an alarm for the pair, as it wasn't safe for them to be at large at night in a strange city. He thanked Loeb for bringing them back, after convincing the policeman that they were pirates only on the ball field.

IS TELEGRAPHIC CHAMPION.

Brickhouse Wins Carnegie Diamond Medal in All-Around Tests.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.—The Carnegie diamond medal, representing the all-around telegraphic championship, was awarded today to T. S. Brickhouse of San Francisco, until recently with The Associated Press. The championship contest, which was the feature of the telegraphers' tournament in connection with the Panama-Pacific Exposition, began at 3 P. M. yesterday and continued until early today. H. C. Emerich, also of San Francisco, was second.

The championship test included the sending of 20 commercial messages, 10 railroad messages, 500 words of press matter, and a stipulated amount of brokerage matter, and the receiving of the same amounts of railroad, commercial and brokerage matter, and 1,000 words of press copy. The winner's time was 38 minutes and 49 3-5 seconds.

Brickhouse also took first honors in the commercial contest for sending 90 messages. H. H. Barfield of The Associated Press, San Francisco, was the winner in the receiving event, taking 60 messages in 28 minutes and 12 seconds, a new world's record. In sending the messages in this contest Brickhouse also established a new world's record.

The tournament was open to the world.

COSTUME BALL AT LENOX.

Historical Gowns Worn by the Dancers at Heaton Hall.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 29.—Rich costumes were worn by dancers in the fancy dress ball at Heaton Hall last night. Miss Fanny Gregory of New York was in a French court costume. Miss Penelope Noyes of Boston in a gown of a Colonial dame. Miss Edith Burtis of Brooklyn as little Red Riding Hood. Miss Daisy Kait of New York as a Spanish Princess. Miss Florence Fuller of New York as Black Eyed Susan. Miss Mary G. Smith of New York as an Italian Princess, and Mrs. W. C. Miller of New York as the Statue of Liberty.

Mr. and Mrs. John C. Powers of New York are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Crowinshield, who gave a luncheon in their honor this afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Douglas Sloane are expected to arrive tomorrow at Elm Court for the month of September as guests of Mr. Sloane's mother, Mrs. William Douglas Sloane.

Because of the illness in New York of Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder the community clambake in Springham, for which she was the leading sponsor, will not be held.

Mrs. Jean Underhill of New York is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Walter Pritchard Eaton in Stockbridge. Augustus E. Thomas, who has been with Mr. and Mrs. Eaton, returned to New York.

Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt is planning to remain in Lenox until close to the end of the year when her lease of Shadow Brook will expire. The villa is being prepared for Winter occupancy.

Charles Lanier and Miss Kitty Lanier Lawrence are spending today in New York. The invitations for the reception to follow Miss Lawrence's marriage to William Averell Harriman will be issued on Wednesday. The reception will take place at Allen Winden, Mr. Lanier's country home.

Mr. and Mrs. John O. H. Pitney of Morristown, N. J., Mr. and Mrs. Frank T. Bedford of Greens Farms, Conn., J. H. Hutchins and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur K. Bourne of New York have arrived at Hotel Aspinwall.

Rutgers College Final Beneficiary.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, Aug. 29.—At a reading of the will of Thomas Outwater Bell of Westfield, today, it was made known that the entire estate would upon the death of the widow go to Rutgers College. Although there is nothing in the will that discloses the amount of the estate, it is known to be large.

Senator Berenger of France Dead.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—Rene Berenger, the last of the life Senators elected to the National Assembly in 1875, is dead. He was 85 years old. M. Berenger was noted as a vice crusader. He was author of the suspended sentence law, known as the Berenger act for first offenders, and was a Republican.

$4,000,000 POSTAL SAVING.

Burleson to Make a Big Cut in Cost of Rural Delivery Service.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Postmaster General Burleson announced tonight that he would ask Congress for an appropriation of $49,000,000 to provide rural delivery service during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1916. The last appropriation for this purpose was $53,000,000, and the department hopes to save the $4,000,000 without reducing efficiency.

Of the amount to be asked $48,000,000 will be used to maintain the service, as it is now organized, and the remaining $1,000,000 will be expended on new routes and improvements. Mr. Burleson said plans already were under way to provide a more modern and larger service in 1917.

Dancing Teachers Ban the Tango.

The Philadelphia Dancing Masters' Association has solemnly decreed, in the semi-monthly session held yesterday afternoon in Atlantic City, N. J., that the tango must go. Ring out the new, ring in the old, was the order of the day of these Philadelphia leaders in the terpsichorean art. The fox-trot, the one-step, and even the canter waltz are to be de rigueur in the City of Brotherly Love this Winter, but the tango, no! The rest of the country is expected to follow Philadelphia's lead in this matter.

Obituary Notes.

HENRY MANNES, a retired merchant, dropped dead from heart disease last night in his home at 611 West 114th Street, in his 83d years. He was born in Berlin, Germany, and came to this city forty years ago.

ALEXANDER R. PETTIT, who lived formerly in Far Rockaway, L. I., died recently in Los Angeles, Cal., in his forty-eighth year. He was a member of an old Long Island family and was born in Jamaica.

FREDERICK G. KENT died yesterday at his home in the Hotel Pinnacle at Sea Cliff, L. I., in his fifty-ninth year. He had been connected with the Oakland Ferry Company for the last five years.

WILLIAM H. HOYT, one of the pioneer settlers in the old Fifteenth Ward of Brooklyn, died on Saturday at his home, 267 Leonard Street.

JOHN A. TRAU, who had been connected with the firm of Gilbert Bennett for the last twenty-five years, died on Saturday at his home, 746 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, in his forty-sixth year.

NELSON H. COYKENDALL, a bookkeeper in the offices of the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, died on Saturday at his home in Jersey City, in his 29th year.

Sergeant Major PAGE G. POTTER died recently at his home in Middlebury, Vt., in his 87th year.

WILLIAM H. LANGDON, a former Chief of Police of Putnam, Conn., died on Saturday at his home there, in his 65th year.

MOSES LEVY, a retired merchant, died on Thursday at his home, 1,585 Seventh Avenue in his 77th year. He was born in Germany and removed to Texas early in life.

HENRY ISAACS, formerly owner of a chain of optical stores here, died recently at his home, 2,473 Seventh Avenue, in his 87th year. He was born in Holland and came to this country when a young man.

JOSEPH DORSET TAYLOR, until his retirement ten years ago a member of M. L. Lafferts & Co., iron merchants of 90 Beekman Street, died on Saturday at his home, 1,707 Fifth Avenue, Asbury Park, N. J., in his 79th year. He was born in this city and was a son of the late Ashur Taylor, one of the founders of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y.

EDWIN R. DILLINGHAM of 14 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn, died on Saturday at Lake Placid, N. Y., in his eighty-eighth year. He was prominent for many years in business, political, and art circles in Brooklyn and had a Summer home at Caldwell, N. J.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

BAND.—To Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Band, 104 East 40th St., on Aug. 28, a son.

GOLDIN.—Aug. 23, 784 East 70th St., to Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Goldin, a son.

LEVY.—Aug. 28, 478 West 178th St., to Mr. and Mrs. M. Levy, a son.

PARK.—Aug. 25, Westbury, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Park, a son.

SPIER.—Aug. 25, 622 West 114th St., to Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Spier, a son.

Engaged

GADDIS—AVERY.—Mrs. Robert Porter Keep of Farmington, Conn., announces the engagement of her niece, Miss Mary E. Avery, daughter of the late Dr. and Mrs. George W. Avery of Hartford, to Mr. Houston Lowe Gaddis of Dayton, Ohio.

BERGER—ROSENFIELD.—Florence R. Rosenfield to Julius L. Berger.

BERNSTEIN—KATZ.—Marguerite Katz to Irving H. Bernstein.

DEISER—PAYNE.—Evelyn Payne to Norman Deiser.

JACOBS—KAHN.—Flora Kahn to Harry Jacobs.

KOCH—McGIMSEY.—Violet McGimsey to Walter E. Koch.

MULLMAN—TEUZER.—Gertrude Teuzer to Mack H. Mullman.

PLOTZ—COHEN.—Rose Cohen to Louis Plotz.

SMITH—PETRIE.—Helen M. Petrie to Captain David Smith.

STREET—FISHER.—Margarette C. Fisher to Harvey L. Street.

WITEPSKE—BISCO.—Jennie Bisco to Bernard Witepsky.

Married

FITZGERALD—DIMOCK.—On Aug. 28, Irene Dimock to Charles FitzGerald.

MARKS—SINGER.—On Aug. 10, Leona Singer to Jack Marks.

MARCUS—MILLER.—Aug. 22, Lillian Miller to Benjamin Marcus.

Brooklyn.

DEY—JACOBS.—Aug. 23, Edna M. Jacobs to William H. Dey.

FARLEY—SHEIL.—Aug. 25, Loretta V. Sheil to John J. Farley.

SCHMITT—CUNNINGHAM.—Aug. 26, Katherine Cunningham to Paul A. Schmitt.

WALSH—HARTT.—Aug. 23, Euphemia J. Hartt to Bernard H. Walsh.

Died

BAXTER.—At East Orange, N. J., on Aug. 28, 1915, William Henry Baxter. Funeral services will be held at his residence, 617 Park Av., on Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 31, at 4 o'clock. Interment Forest Hills Cemetery, Boston, Mass. Carriages will be in waiting at Brick Church Station, D., L. & W. R. R., on arrival of trains leaving Hoboken at 2:51 and 3:15 P. M., Tuesday.

BLENDERMANN.—On Friday, Aug. 27, 1915, Anna Blendermann, nee Herkstroter, the beloved wife of Louis H. Blendermann and mother of Henry F. Blendermann, in her fortieth year. Services from her mother's residence, 73 Woodruff Av., Brooklyn, on Monday at 8 P. M. Interment Lutheran Cemetery.

CAIN.—Died at Bayside, N. Y., on Friday, Aug. 27, 1915, James W. Cain, in the 70th year of his age. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services at his late residence, Rocky Hill Road and Ball Av., on Monday, Aug. 30, 1915, at 3 P. M.

Similar, but not like

There are some buildings similar to the Equitable in that they are mammoth in size and have certain advantages to offer tenants, but there is no building quite like the Equitable, because there is only one Equitable location and, also, because the constructional excellence of the Equitable begins where in other buildings it leaves off.

You probably appreciate the above without our telling you, but we don't want you to forget it.

Equitable Building Corporation
120 Broadway

Died

DETROIT TAKES FINAL GAME FROM YANKEES—DECIDE GOLF TIE AT DETROIT—TURF—ATHLETICS

YANKEES DEFEATED IN FINAL CONTEST

Detroit Bunched Hits and Won Last Game of the Season by 7 to 4 Score.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 29.—The Tigers experienced little difficulty in beating the Yankees in the last game of the season this afternoon. The score was 7 to 4, and Dauss outpitched Shawkey and Cole. Jennings's men started off in the lead by scoring one in the first. They were headed for a short time in the second round, but regained the advantage in their half and winning was easy for them after that.

This was the last appearance of an Eastern team in Detroit this season, and because of the threatening weather less than 9,000 persons saw the game. This made the fourth game in a row in which Cobb failed to get a hit.

Vitt was safe on Boone's fumble in the first. Bush sacrificed and Cobb walked. Crawford doubled over High's head, scoring Vitt. Veach hit to Baumann, and Cobb died at the plate. Crawford ended the inning by running into an out at the plate while trying to score on Shawkey's short overthrow of first.

Boone singled with one down in New York's half of the second, and he went to third on wild heaves by Dauss and Burns, scoring when Nunamaker singled to left. Shawkey's triple sent Nunamaker across the plate.

Burns walked and Young bunted safely in Detroit's second. Baker sacrificed and Dauss doubled, scoring both base runners. When Vitt tripled, scoring Dauss, Shawkey was retired, and Cole succeeded him. Bush greeted the long pitcher with a circuit smasher down the right field foul line. Cobb and Crawford then went out on the infield. Baker reached first on Peckinpaugh's error in the fourth, and went to second on Cole's wild throw to catch him napping. Dauss sacrificed and Vitt was thrown out.

In the ninth High singled, Caldwell, batting for Cole, walked, and both scored when Burns threw wild to Dauss for a play on Cook. Peckinpaugh ended the game by flying to Bush. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b	4	2	2	1	1	Cook, rf	5	0	2	2	0
Bush, ss	2	1	1	1	5	P'k'gh, ss	3	0	0	2	1
Cobb, cf	2	0	0	2	0	B'm'n, 3b	3	0	1	0	5
C'w'd, rf	4	0	1	1	0	Pipp, 1b	4	0	0	13	0
Veach, lf	4	0	1	2	0	B'ton, cf	4	1	1	2	0
Burns, 1b	3	1	1	14	1	High, lf	4	1	2	1	0
Young, 2b	4	1	1	1	1	Boone, 2b	4	1	1	2	5
Baker, c	3	1	1	8	0	Nu'ker, c	4	1	1	2	1
Dauss, p	2	1	1	0	3	Sh'key, p	1	0	1	0	1
						Cole, p	2	0	0	0	2
Total	28	7	9	27	11	*Caldwell	0	1	0	0	0
						Total	34	4	8	24	18

*Batted for Cole in the ninth inning.

Errors—Peckinpaugh, Cole, Burns, (2,) Young.

Detroit	1	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—7
New York	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—4

Two-base hits—Crawford, Nunamaker, Dauss, Baker. Three-base hit—Shawkey. Home run—Bush. Stolen base—High. Earned runs—New York, 1; Detroit, 4. Double hits—Peckinpaugh, Bush, Baker, Dauss. Double play—Boone and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 7; Detroit, 4. First base on errors—Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off Shawkey, 2; off Dauss, 3; off Cole, 2. Hits—Off Shawkey, 5 in 1 1-3 innings; off Cole, 4 in 6 2-3 innings. Struck out—By Dauss, 6. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes.

Boston Makes It Three Out of Four.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 29.—Boston made it three out of four from Cleveland today by winning, 1 to 0. The contest was a pitching battle between Klepfer and Leonard. Each allowed but four hits. The only run of the game was scored in the fourth inning. Speaker led off with an infield hit, but was forced by Hoblitzel, who advanced to second on a pass to Lewis. Gardner forced Lewis at second, but Chapman threw wide to first in trying for a double play and Hoblitzel scored. Score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hoop'r, rf	4	0	2	2	0	C'pm'n, ss	4	0	1	3	10
J'vin, ss	4	0	0	3	0	Roth, cf	2	0	1	2	0
Sp'ker, cf	4	0	1	3	0	Gran'y, lf	4	0	1	1	0
H'zel, 1b	4	1	1	6	1	Kirke, 1b	4	0	0	15	1
Lewis, lf	3	0	0	3	0	Smith, rf	3	0	0	0	0
G'dn'r, 3b	3	0	0	2	2	Barb'e, 3b	3	0	0	2	3
Barry, 2b	3	0	0	3	3	W'g'ns, 2b	2	0	0	1	4
Carr'n, c	3	0	0	4	2	O'Neill, c	3	0	0	3	0
Leon'd, p	2	0	0	0	1	Klepfer, p	2	0	1	0	1
						*Evans	1	0	1	0	0
Total	30	1	4	27	8	Total	28	0	4	27	19

*Batted for Klepfer in the ninth inning.

Error—Chapman.

Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Evans. Double Plays—Barry and Hoblitzel; Wambsgans, Chapman, and Kirke. First base on balls—Off Klepfer, 2; off Leonard, 3. Struck out—By Klepfer, 3; by Leonard, 2. Left on bases—Cleveland, 4; Boston, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Wallace and Connolly. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes.

Pratt Works Hidden Ball Trick.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 29.—Williams's wild throw was responsible for the two runs which gave St. Louis a victory over Washington in the last game of the series here today, 2 to 1. The hidden ball trick worked by Pratt in the eighth on H. Milan, who wandered off second base, furnished the feature. Johnson had but one bad inning, the second, when the locals made four of their seven hits. Sisler was steadier than Johnson and received good support. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, lf	4	0	0	0	0	Moel'r, lf	3	0	0	2	0
Austin, 3b	4	0	2	2	1	Post'r, 2b	3	1	2	3	3
Pratt, 2b	2	0	0	4	5	C.Mil'n, cf	4	0	1	0	0
W'ker, cf	3	1	1	4	0	Shanks, 3b					
J'bson, rf	3	1	1	1	0	rf	4	0	1	0	2
How'd, 1b	3	0	1	9	1	G'dil, 1b	4	0	1	6	3
Lavan, ss	2	0	0	3	5	J'nson, p	3	0	1	1	1
Sever'd, c	3	0	1	4	1	W'ms, c	2	0	0	6	3
Sisler, p	2	0	1	0	1	M'E'de, ss	2	0	0	5	1
						Acosta, rf	1	0	0	1	0
Total	26	2	7	27	12	M'gan, 3b	1	0	0	0	0
						H.Mil'n, rf	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	27	1	6	24	18

Errors—Williams, Lavan, (2.)

St. Louis	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Washington	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Sacrifice hits—Williams, Pratt, Lavan, Johnson, Moeller. Double plays—Lavan and Howard, (2;) Severeid and Austin. Left on bases—Washington, 5; St. Louis 3. First base on error—Washington. First base on balls—Off Sisler, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Sisler, (Acosta;) by Johnson, (Sisler.) Struck out—By Johnson, 6; by Sisler, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Evans. Time of game—One hour and twelve minutes.

White Sox Blank Athletics.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Chicago bunched hits off Sheehan today in the third inning and pounded out five runs, while Scott held Philadelphia scoreless, allowing but three hits. The final score was 5 to 0. In the third inning Schalk, Murphy, J. Collins, Jackson and Felsch each hit safely. Score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf	4	1	2	3	0	Kopf, ss	4	0	0	4	5
J.C'ns, 1b	4	1	1	13	0	Walsh, rf	4	0	0	1	0
E.C'ns, 2b	3	1	1	3	4	Strunk, lb	3	0	0	12	1
J'kson, cf	3	1	2	0	0	Lajoie, 2b	3	0	1	2	2
Felsch, lf	3	0	1	0	0	Oldr'g, lf	3	0	1	2	0
W'ver, ss	3	0	0	1	5	Schang, c	3	0	0	1	1
Johns, 3b	3	0	0	2	1	Davis, cf	3	0	0	1	0
Schalk, c	3	1	1	5	0	Lapp, c	3	0	1	1	3
Scott, p	2	0	0	0	2	Sh'han, p	3	0	0	0	3
Total	28	5	8	27	12	Total	29	0	3	24	15

Error—Davies.

Chicago	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Lapp. Stolen bases—Schalk, Murphy. Earned runs—Chicago, 5. Sacrifice hit—Scott. Double play—Scott, Weaver, and J. Collins. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Philadelphia, 4. Bases on balls—Off Scott, 1; off Sheehan, 4. Struck out—By Scott, 6. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin. Time of Game—One hour and eight minutes.

American Association.

At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 3; Indianapolis, 0. Indianapolis, 7; Minneapolis, 3.
At Kansas City—Kansas City, 9; Columbus, 5. Columbus, 3; Kansas City, 1.
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee-Cleveland, (rain.)
At St. Paul—St. Paul, 3; Louisville, 1. St. Paul, 4; Louisville, 4, (called, tenth.)

New York State League.

At Utica—Utica, 4; Scranton, 3.
At Albany—Albany, 4; Troy, 1.
At Elmira—Binghamton, 1; Elmira, 0. Binghamton, 4; Elmira, 1.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
No Games Scheduled.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Detroit, 7; New York, 4.
Boston, 1; Cleveland, 0.
Chicago, 5; Philadelphia, 0.
St. Louis, 2; Washington, 1.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Baltimore-Newark; rain.
Chicago, 3; Pittsburgh, 3.
Chicago, 0; Pittsburgh, 0.
(Called end of 6th; darkness.)
St. Louis, 2; Kansas City, 1.
St. Louis, 8; Kansas City, 0.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Jersey City-Rochester; rain.
Providence-Toronto; rain.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	64	50	.562
Brooklyn	66	56	.537
Boston	61	55	.526
Chicago	58	59	.496
St. Louis	58	63	.483
New York	54	60	.474
Pittsburgh	57	64	.471
Cincinnati	54	65	.454

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	79	39	.670
Detroit	79	43	.648
Chicago	73	47	.609
Washington	60	57	.513
New York	55	60	.478
St. Louis	47	73	.392
Cleveland	45	74	.378
Philadelphia	36	81	.308

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Pittsburgh	67	51	.568
Newark	64	51	.557
Chicago	66	56	.541
St. Louis	66	56	.541
Kansas City	65	58	.528
Buffalo	59	66	.472
Brooklyn	57	66	.463
Baltimore	40	78	.339

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	74	39	.655
Buffalo	68	40	.630
Montreal	59	53	.527
Toronto	53	60	.469
Harrisburg	52	59	.468
Rochester	52	59	.468
Richmond	49	67	.423
Jersey City	40	70	.364

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Chicago at New York.
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
(Two games.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
No Games Scheduled.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Baltimore at Newark.
(Two games.)
Brooklyn at Buffalo.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.
Kansas City at St. Louis.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Toronto at Harrisburg.
Buffalo at Jersey City.
Montreal at Richmond.
Rochester at Providence.

BROOKLYN GETS CHENEY.

Chicago Wet Ball Pitcher Traded for Infielder Schultz.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Larry Cheney, Cub wetball king, has been traded to the Brooklyn Club of the National League for Infielder Schultz, and the two will switch uniforms tomorrow. The deal has been on the fire for some time, but it was not until late tonight that Manager Bresnahan of the Cubs and Manager Robinson of the Dodgers reached an agreement.

Cheney came to the Cubs in 1911, after he got acclimated in the big league, became the pitching sensation. This year he has trouble with his arm and has been pounded harder than ever before. He has won eight and lost ten games to date.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Chicago Wins and Ties in Double-Header with Pittsburgh.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—George McConnell pitched Chicago to a victory over Pittsburgh in the first game of the double-header here today. The second game was called at the end of the sixth inning with the score tied.

A cold north wind with rain and mist discouraged the spectators somewhat during the second game, and a conference of managers at the end of six innings resulted in calling it. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

			R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2	4	1
Chicago	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	—3	6	1

Batteries—Knetzer and Berry; McConnell and Fischer.

SECOND GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	5	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	5	1

Called—Darkness.

Batteries—Rogge and O'Connor; Prendergast and Fischer, Clemons.

Two Games for St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 29.—St. Louis took a doubleheader from Kansas City here today, shutting the visitors out in the second game and making it four straight victories for the series. The scores were 2 to 1 and 8 to 0. Packard saved his team from a double shutout. In the second game Crandall gave Kansas City four scattered hits. Johnson was wild and the locals hit him for six doubles, a triple, and three singles. The fielding in this game, however, was perfect. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Kansas City	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1	7	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—2	7	4

Batteries—Packard and Brown; Davenport, Crandall, and Hartley.

SECOND GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Kansas City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	4	0
St. Louis	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	3	—8	10	0

Batteries—Johnson and Easterly; Crandall and Chapman.

Shakeup in Baltimore Feds.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 29.—Announcement was made today of the unconditional release by the Baltimore Federal League Club of Catcher Jacklitsch and First Baseman Swacina, and of negotiations for the sale of Third Baseman Jimmy Walsh to the St. Louis Federals. It is understood there is to be a general reorganization of the local club as a result of its tail-end position.

Detroit to Train at Dallas.

DALLAS, Aug. 29.—The Detroit baseball team of the American League has signed a contract to train next year at Waxahachie, Texas, it was announced here tonight by Mike Finn, the Detroit scout.

Southern Association.

At Mobile—Mobile, 3; Chattanooga, 2.
At Memphis—Birmingham, 3; Memphis, 1.
At New Orleans—Little Rock, 5; New Orleans, 3. Little Rock, 5; New Orleans, 3.

Germany Loses Best Oarsman.

Erich Vetter, who probably was Germany's best known and most popular oarsman, died last month of wounds received in Galicia. He was a substitute officer in a reserve regiment, and had been awarded the Iron Cross, first and second class. Vetter belonged to the Mayence Rowing Association, and since 1912 had achieved forty-two victories for its colors, every one a triumph of importance.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Baseball, Polo Grounds, Today, 3:30 P. M. GIANTS vs. CHICAGO.

SHERMAN BROTHERS WIN GOLFERS' CUP

Final Round of Medal Play for National Title Will Take Place at Detroit Today.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 29.—The Yahnundasis Golf Club of Utica, N. Y., will display the American Golfers' Cup in its trophy case for the ensuing year, the Sherman brothers, Tom and Sherrill, winning this privilege in the play-off of the tie over the Detroit Country Club links today.

A 72 gave the Sherman brothers this trophy and two gold medals. They will be permitted to keep the trophy at their club for one year, and have their names and winning score engraved thereon with those of Walter Travis and Fred Herreshoff, who captured the cup in 1913-14, the other years it was competed for.

The Shermans beat Max Marston and C. E. Van Vleck, Jr., of Baltusrol, whose total in the four-ball, best-ball competition was a 75. Both pairs returned cards of 70 on Friday, when the contest was first played, but neither displayed the same ability during today's play-off.

All of the contestants played consistently good golf, but none of them had a streak of luck at any time, earning everything they got. Both teams went out in 37, par for the outward journey. Marston and Van Vleck, however, slipped up on a couple of approach shots on the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth holes, the best that either of them could do for any of these three being a 5. They played par golf after that, however, but were unable to make up for the handicap. The cards:

Tom Sherman and Sherrill Sherman, Yahnundasis G. C.—

Out—	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	3	—37	
In—	3	5	4	4	3	4	5	4	3	—35—72

Max Marston and C. E. Van Vleck, Baltusrol—

Out—	4	4	4	4	3	5	4	5	4	—37
In—	4	5	5	3	4	5	4	3	3	—38—75

Considerable trouble is being encountered by most of the contestants in the national amateur golf championship in playing the rolling greens. The grass is of the finest brand and closely cut, but the greens are undulating, and make putting very difficult. During Saturday's portion of the elimination round all of the stars, including Jerome Travers, Francis Ouimet, and "Chick" Evans, sailed along gloriously until reaching the green, when their best efforts did not always result as desired.

A great deal of this is attributed to the fault of the players to devote enough of their time to putting before the opening of the tournament, all of them being particularly anxious to perfect their drives and approaches. The practice putting green, adjoining the pavilion, is level in comparison to most of the playing greens, and what practice was obtained on it did not aid any in figuring the undulations of the regular greens.

It is stated by many who witnessed missed putts that the crack golfers were not trying, but there isn't one of them who was not endeavoring to do his best on the green, as statements by them prove.

The final qualification round of thirty-six holes, medal play, will take place tomorrow. It will cut the field from seventy-three players to thirty-two. Granting that a few upsets may occur, students of the sport predicted an extremely well-balanced field for the match play, which starts Tuesday. The possibility of star being placed against star in the drawing which will follow the round Monday has frequently been discussed.

Although many golfers still term the tournament a battle between Ouimet, Travers, and Evans on one side, and the field on the other, there are at least half a dozen entrants who have been popularly granted a good opportunity of surprising the "big three." D. E. Sawyer of Wheaton, Ill., always a dangerous opponent in match play, has been going at top speed since he arrived in Detroit early last week. His games have been consistently fine and his 73 yesterday was low mark for the preliminary match. Jesse Guilford of Boston and Max Marston of Springfield, N. J., are favorites, at least with the Eastern contingent. Nelson M. Whitney of New Orleans, to whom the South is looking for championship recognition, has shown steady improvement since his arrival here.

Close to a dozen cracks find themselves without the pale. Including those losing by a stroke are James C. Parrish, who won the Spring tournament at Atlantic City and was runner-up in the Winter fixture at Sea View; Clifford Inslee, a national semi-finalist against Harold Hilton at Apawamis in 1911, and Charles Van Vleck, Jr., who a year ago broke the Huntingdon Valley record. Parrish missed his drives. Three stars who were outside the breastworks by four strokes were J. B. Rose of the Yale team, Wylie Carhartt, former college crack, and Hugh Willoughby, Jr., who holds the Philadelphia district title.

Among those who had a close call, besides Gardiner White, were J. B. Schlotman, who loomed up at Ekwanok a year ago; Henry J. Topping, runner-up in the last French championship; Robert Gardner, former national champion, and Fraser Hale.

E. H. Brown, Detroit, was the only man to be penalized of the 120 starters. The unfortunate added two strokes to his card, giving him 8 in place of 6 on the sixth because his ball hit his opponent's caddie when the latter dodged in fear. The sphere carromed a long distance.

Jack Stearns, 3d, who three years ago retired Harold Hilton in the French championship, was only one above par for thirteen holes, and then exploded. However, it was his second tournament of the season.

One of the greatest curiosities was Warren Corkran's 9 on the sixth, not an overhand 4. "A Pair of Sixes" proved one of the strongest comedy attractions on the road this season, but Charles Van Vleck's trio of 6's at the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth constituted a tragedy.

Women's National Golf Title.

While the male golfers are struggling for national honors at Detroit, entries for the women's national tournament will occupy the attention of the United States Golf Association officials during the week. The entries close tomorrow at the New York headquarters of the association and the pairing of the contrants will be made known within a few days. The present holder of the title, Mrs. H. Arnold Jackson of Boston, is not likely to defend the honor which she won for the second time last year. It is understood, however, that the New England, Philadelphia, and New York Clubs will be fairly well represented at the Onwentsia Club, Lake Forest, Illinois when the tournament begins with an eighteen-hole medal play qualifying round on Sept. 6.

Hole Made In One Stroke.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Vt., Aug. 29.—W. O. Henderson of Columbus, Ohio, negotiated a one at the eleventh hole at Ekwanok Country Club this morning, a feat previously performed during the sixteen years of the club's history only by George Orvis, Presley S. MacLaughlin, and C. R. Leake, all of New York.

KING'S YACHT LEADS.

Denmark's Ruler Wins First Race for President Wilson's Cup.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.—Nordug IV., the six-meter yacht entered by King Christian of Denmark in the international yachting regatta being held under the auspices of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, won the first heat today in the race for President Wilson's Cup by defeating Captain John Barneson's Lady Betty over a fourteen-mile course in San Francisco Bay by four minutes and three seconds. The time—Nordug IV., 2:48:56; Lady Betty, 2:52:58. The next race of the series will be sailed Saturday.

The Lady Betty, the Nordug's only competitor, was built in thirty days, just for this race. When it was found, owing to the war, that there would be no competitors in the Nordug's class, Captain Barneson agreed to build a yacht to make the race, and he did it in exactly one month. A bit of bad luck in overreaching one of the course buoys was largely responsible for the defeat of the Lady Betty in today's race.

GOLFERS AT BASEBALL GAME.

Ouimet, Guilford, and Marston Give Driving Exhibition at Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 29.—Thousands of baseball fans at Navin Field today watched three Eastern athletes stand behind home plate and hit golf balls which whizzed over houses more than fifty yards beyond the centre-field wall. The young men were Francis Ouimet of Woodland, Mass.; Jesse Guilford of Boston, and Max Marston of Springfield, N. J. They are golfers.

The ball game between Detroit and New York was halted about the fifth inning. The three famous golfers, attired in civilian clothes, were escorted to the diamond by Manager Jennings of the Detroit Club, one of the many Tigers who play the Scotch game. In quick succession Ouimet, Marston and Guilford drove. Each ball sailed over the wall near the exit sign and seemed still to be on the rise when it was lost from sight.

Guilford had the best luck. He hit a low screamer that traveled on a line until it reached deep centre. The crowd cried for Cobb to give an exhibition, but Ty, after watching Guilford's ball start on its journey toward the Canadian border, threw up his hands in amazement and walked to centre field.

GOSSIP OF THE LINKS.

Doings of the Candidates for National Golf Honors at Detroit.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 29.—Judging by the size of the galleries that followed players in the preliminary qualifying round yesterday, there will be record crowds on hand to witness the match play, particularly when it gets down to the semi-final and final rounds.

Greens were quick because of the hot sun all day Saturday. A ball rolled a distance on a low approach, and even a lofted ball rarely fell dead. It was different on the fairways, however, everything but a low drive moving only a few yards after hitting the turf.

It was a noticeable fact that most of the star players carried considerable turf with them on their shots. The reason assigned is that the ball pursues a truer course and is sliced or pulled on only rare occasions. With proper replacing, however, this digging up of turf affects the course very little.

The Tournament Committee is trying to eliminate mosquitos on the course by pouring crude oil on all marshy land. Even drainage ditches are being treated this way. Because of the low land at either side of the links and at different places on the course, it is a regular breeding place for these pests, which bother the players and galleries terribly.

With the exception, of course, of a few

When ordering say—
BURKE'S
GUINNESS.
Most places serve it exclusively
Bottled by—E. & J. BURKE

FUTURITY STAKES RICH TURF PRIZE

Two-Year-Old Event, to be Decided at Belmont Park Saturday, Worth $25,000.

There is no race in this country that has as much sentiment connected with it as the Futurity Stakes for two-year-olds, which will be run at Belmont Park on Saturday during the Autumn meeting of the Westchester Racing Association.

The fact that it is the most valuable prize for which thoroughbreds contest in the United States—it will be worth upward of $25,000 this Autumn—is not alone responsible for the glamour surrounding it. There is above and beyond the financial return the satisfaction which comes to every man when he does something better than his fellows, and the fact that the breeders of the first three horses share in the spoils keeps the interest in the race alive from the day the dam is named for the prize. It is the race that every breeder of thoroughbreds hopes to win some day, and was worth $77,000 in 1890.

Originally raced as the feature of the Autumn meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club in 1888, it endured as a part of that organization's program until the big track near New York was closed to the public, and for three years it was run at Saratoga. This season it has been transferred to the Westchester Racing Association by the Coney Island Jockey Club and henceforth it will be a part of the Belmont Park program in the Fall just as the Suburban will be the big event on the opening day each Spring.

Belmont Park would appear to be the fitting home of the Futurity as the Westchester Racing Association has a six furlong track that is as straight as a gun barrel and the best horse should win over it everytime with ordinary racing luck. It was not so at Coney Island where there was an elbow half way home which meant disaster to the horse drawing an outside position at the start if the jockey did not know the shortest way to the finish.

There are no fewer than sixty-six colts and fillies eligible for this prize next Saturday, but judging from the manner in which the youngsters engaged have been performing there will not be more than fifteen starters and the final analysis may bring it nearer to ten. Dominant, Friar Rock, Bulse, Chicle, Puss in Boots, and other two-year-olds that have shown class are not eligible, though Friar Rock was originally nominated and his name appears among those declared at $10. The disappearance of these makes it a much more open contest, though it is now almost certain that the big chestnut colt Thunderer by Broomstick out of Jessey Lightning in the Whitney stable, which will sport L. S. Thompson's silks, will be the favored candidate because of his good showing in his only start at Saratoga.

Mr. Belmont's colors will probably be borne by St. Rock an unusually attractive son of Rock Sand out of St. Priscilla, the dam of that good horse Priscillian. Libyan Sands and Lord Rockvale, other sons of Rock Sand in the same stable, are eligible, but St. Rock's recent races would make him the logical candidate. James Butler has Paddy Whack and Spur engaged, while Senator J. N. Camden of Kentucky, has that good colt Marse Henry, named in honor of the veteran editor of The Louisville Courier Journal.

Another candidate from Kentucky is Thomas McDowell's Primero, a son of Voter, which should go well if the course is fast. Clifford A. Cochran's hopes will be pinned on Air Man or Feminist and he may elect to start both of them. Celandria will be the candidate of the Elkwood Park stables, while Achievement will represent Richard F. Carman. White Hackle will have a chance to show whether he is worth a sum approaching the $10,000, the Shoshone stable is reported to have paid for him. John E. Madden must depend upon Sir Vivian, a brother to Sir Martin, a horse of quality, and himself second to Maskette for this same race in 1908 with 127 pounds in the saddle, while Kilmer will represent W. A. Prime. Ormesdale will bear the colors of Richard T. Wilson, Jr., and if this big colt should be in the form he displayed at the Belmont Park Spring meeting his chances would be second to none.

The Futurity will no doubt draw visitors from all over the East, but it is not the only attraction for Saturday as the Belmont Park Autumn Handicap for three-year-olds and upward at one mile and a furlong, and the Amateur Cup for gentlemen riders will be decided on the same day.

GRAND CIRCUIT RACES.

Famous Light Harness Performers Start Tomorrow at Empire Track.

Two hundred of the fastest trotters and pacers in the country have arrived at Empire City Park at Yonkers for the Grand Circuit meeting, which opens on Tuesday. It is estimated that horses worth close to $1,000,000 are now on the grounds. Many of them came through by special train from Montreal, and many more are recruits from the half-mile tracks.

Lee Axworthy, 2:03¾, with an unbeaten record this season, and Peter Scott, 2:05¼, winner of five straight races, arrived for the $5,000 stake race for 2:08 trotters, in which they are to race tomorrow. The famous pacer Directum I. will also start to beat his own record of 1:58. The program for the week follows:

Tuesday—2:08 trot, (the Greater New York,) $5,000; 2:15 pace, $1,000; 2:17 trot, $1,000; special, Directum I. to beat 1:58, world's record.

Wednesday—2:18 trot, (the Manhattan,) $2,000; three-year-old pace, (Championship Stallion Stake,) $3,000; 2:20 trot, $1,000; 2:11 pace, $1,000.

Thursday—three-year-old pace, (Championship Stallion Stake,) $3,000; 2:20 trot, $1,000; 2:11 pace, $1,000.

Friday—2:08 pace, (the Broadway,) $2,000; 2:15 trot, $1,000; 2:10 trot, $1,000.

Saturday—The Great Eastern Handicap, (trotting,) purse $1,200, and two other races to be announced later.

PROTEST TWO OARSMEN.

Intermediate Doubles Event in Regatta to be Rowed Again.

The regatta of the Brooklyn Rowing Club, which was postponed from last Saturday because of rough water at Gravesend Bay, was concluded yesterday with the doubles and the eight-oared barge races. J. Arnold and J. Lenihan, who captured the intermediate doubles event, were protested, and the race may have to be rowed next Sunday. The victors were accused of interfering with B. F. Sullivan and H. W. McGovern, who finished second. The third prize went to John Ruff and C. A. Nelson.

In the junior doubles, D. F. Sullivan and H. W. McGovern led all the way over the mile and a quarter course, finishing a good two lengths in front of C. Schaffner and T. F. Kelly, with third place going to C. Baldwin and W. Runkarez.

The best race of the regatta was that for senior doubles, in which M. Mittnight and D. Haggerty came from behind in the last quarter mile and triumphed by a length over W. Coughlin and W. E. Carty. J. Cassidy and D. Cassidy made most of the pace, but they were beaten off at the finish and were third across the finish line.

The distance of the barge race was cut to a mile, with the honors going to the crew composed of Sullivan, Lenihan, Devaney, Valoeur, McAustin, Thompson, Lewis, and Carty.

FINNISH ATHLETES TAKE CHAMPIONSHIP

Hannes Kolehmainen Helps Kaleva A. C. Capture Scandinavian League Title.

The hardy athletes from the Scandinavian-American Athletic League yesterday defied the rain and a muddy track to hold their annual Fall championship track and field meet at Ulmer Park, Bensonhurst. The full program was completed, but the javelin throw, which wound up the meeting, was not concluded until it was impossible to follow the flight of the speared missile because of the darkness.

Assisted materially by two victories recorded by Hannes Kolehmainen, the national five-mile champion, the Kaleva Athletic Club, a Finnish organization, captured the title, registering 37 points, which with the 18 they scored in the Spring meeting gave them a total of 55 points and possession for a year of the Lagerlof Perpetual Point Trophy. The Swedish-American A. C., which had a lead of 1 point in the Spring meet, finished second with a total of 38 points, with third place going to the Norwegian A. C. in yesterday's competition the Baltic A. C. registered 7 points.

Because of the condition of the track and field, and the heavy rain, good times were out of the question, but the competition did not materially suffer on account of the conditions. The pole vault record for

TENNIS AT FOREST HILLS TODAY

COURTS READY FOR TENNIS TITLE PLAY

First Tennis Championship Tourney Staged Away from Newport Starts Today.

FACTS ABOUT TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Thirty-fifth Annual Tournament for the Championship of the United States.

Place—West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, L. I.; seven miles from Pennsylvania Station.

Trains—Leave Pennsylvania Station: A. M., 9:20, 10:02, and 11:05; 12 noon; P. M., 12:30, 12:47, 1:10, 1:24, 2:08, 2:45, and 3. Can be reached by trolley from Queensboro Bridge.

Number of Contestants—128.

Title Holder—R. Norris Williams, 2d, Philadelphia.

Time of Start—10 A. M. Continuous play until sundown.

Number of Turf Courts—24.

Official Referee—Robert D. Wrenn.

Price of Daily Admission—Fifty cents; grand stand, 50 cents extra.

Number of reserved seats—7,000.

Special Event—F. B. Alexander and J. Niles, at 2:30 P. M.

Official Referee—R. D. Wrenn.

Automobile Route—Starting from the clubhouse in Fifty-fourth Street, go west to Fifty-fourth Street. Turn up Broadway. Turn right in Fifty-seventh Street. Turn left in Second Avenue. Bear right into the Queensboro Bridge. Cross the bridge and bear right at the end. Cross the viaduct over the Long Island Railroad tracks and continue straight along the Queens Boulevard through the Village of Newtown. Continue along the boulevard to Forest Hills. Turn right in Continental Avenue under the railroad tracks at the Forest Hills station.

The tennis tournament for the championship of the United States, which opens at 10 o'clock this morning on the turf courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, L. I., is expected to mark a new era in the American game, as it is the first competition for national honors ever held away from the Casino at Newport, and in addition strikes a keynote which is expected to increase the popularity of the sport. The exclusiveness which has heretofore surrounded the national championship has been swept aside and the competition brought into the very heart of the tennis centre of this country.

The courts at Forest Hills, where the thirty-fifth annual championship tournament will be held, presented a deserted appearance yesterday. Instead of a big delegation of the contestants appearing at the West Side Club house not a player of note put in an appearance. The rain kept them away. Robert D. Wrenn, President of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, and Julian S. Myrick, President of the West Side Tennis Club, expected to be on hand, but held close to the Hotel Vanderbilt, which is the city headquarters of the National Association. During the day many of the players reported to the Tournament Committee.

There was a revision of the playing schedule at the last moment. At the Vanderbilt Hotel, the headquarters of the players and the officials, Myrick designated the starred matches of the opening session as Cedric A. Major, the former Cornell player, who recently won the Connecticut State championship, versus Bernard C. Law of Princeton, and Ward Dawson, the Californian, against J. C. McKay. An hour later the starred contest will bring together Alrick H. Mann, Jr., former Yale Captain, and D. S. Watters, the Louisiana State champion, who caused so much interest at Newport.

Maurice E. McLoughlin, the famous California comet, will lead off the afternoon session at 2:15 on the championship court against Ernest Fritz Kuhn, the German, and Charles M. Bull, Jr., will meet Lyle E. Mahan. An hour later, or when the other matches have finished, Nathaniel W. Niles of the Longwood Club, Boston, will engage Frederick B. Alexander, and at the same time William M. Johnston, the young Californian, will meet Harold H. Hackett.

Myrick received a letter yesterday from Thomas C. Bundy, in which the partner of McLoughlin in the holding of the national doubles said that he expected to leave for New York on Tuesday. The date for playing the challenge match will be determined after his arrival.

R. Norris Williams, 2d, the national champion; McLoughlin, J. B. Adoue, Jr., the Texan; Nathaniel W. Niles and many other of the competitors were about the Vanderbilt Hotel yesterday discussing the probable outcome of the championship. All of the players and the officials will meet at an informal "training dinner," to be given tonight by the officers of the West Side Tennis Club.

In order to keep the championship courts at Forest Hills in good condition, tarpaulins covered the entire space between the two grandstands, so that when the feature matches are started this afternoon the turf will be dry and everything will be in readiness for the opening contests.

While the setting has much to contribute to a tournament it is, after all, the players and the eager intensity with which they strive for the laurels which are the most important features. At this time of all of the great wielders of the racquet who may advance so far as to battle for the final none is attracting more attention than Maurice E. McLoughlin. He has been critically watched and studied during his playing at Seabright, where he yielded to Karl H. Behr, and at Newport last week, where a week ago today he fell before the attack of R. Norris Williams, 2d.

McLoughlin desires with all the intensity that is in him to win the national singles this year. He has the good advice and hearty support of every one of the little band of players from California, who will stick to their great champion. They know that McLoughlin has been worried and badly advised by players who have posed as his friends, but who have been chiefly interested in seeing him removed from his place at the pinnacle of American tennis. The one thing that stands out as to McLoughlin and as to whether or not he heeds the advice of his fellows from across the Continent, and thereby takes out his old game to again win the laurels, it is practically certain that this is his last year as a regular competitor. Win or lose, McLoughlin is not likely hereafter to make his annual tennis pilgrimage to the Easter tournaments.

The details of the tournament have received the same carful and efficient attention which last year contributed to make the Davis cup matches at the West Side Tennis Club the most stupendous effort that the game had ever known in the world. The stands seat a total of 7,000 spectators, and it is possible that approximately another thousand may be squeezed in on the field to witness the challenge match in the doubles, which has been scheduled for next Saturday, and the championship contest in the singles, which, with the prospect of a day or two of delay, will come on the Wednesday following Labor Day.

One of the well arranged details is that the twenty courts of the general field, in addition to the four courts pitched between the stands, will make it possible for spectators to walk about as in a park and see the leading men in action. All of the courts have been provided with high backstops of green canvas, which protect the players, and enables the spectators to follow the flight of the ball.

Naturally the arrangement of the draw which landed McLoughlin in one half and R. Norris Williams, 2d, in another has received comment about the courts during the last week. The wide gap between McLoughlin and Williams positively avoids and possibility of an anticlimax so far as these two are concerned before the finals are reached. Williams, who won the crown of the courts at Newport last season is well placed in the upper half of the draw, which is a trifle stronger than the lower half. In the upper section with the national champion are Clarence J. Griffin, and William M. Johnston, the two Californians, while the East is well represented by Karl H. Behr, Robert Le Roy, Wallace F. Johnson, and Harold H. Hackett.

In the lower section of the draw Nathaniel W. Niles, George M. Church, Watson M. Washburn, Dean Mathey, Theodore Roosevelt Pell, Frederick B. Alexander, Harold A. Throckmorton, and G. Colket Caner all should work through the early rounds without much difficulty, and set a fast pace for McLoughlin during the first days of the tournament.

It is expected that by Wednesday or Thursday the schedule of morning matches will be discontinued, and all of the competitions decided in the afternoon sessions on the courts, beginning at 2 o'clock. This will in itself furnish one of the innovations of the tournament. It finds favor with the majority of the players, however, for many of them object to the matches in the morning, saying that they rarely strike their true form until late in the afternoon.

Walking Trip to Coney Island.

Rain had no terrors for the members of the American Walkers' Association yesterday, and seventeen of them took part in the fifteen-mile walk to Coney Island and return. They left the Atlantic Avenue subway station yesterday morning, and their route lay through Prospect Park and along Ocean Parkway to Coney Island. Those who took part in the walk were G. Trefry, Sr., G. Trefry, Jr., F. Heath, F. L. Lackemacker, G. H. Swartz, D. Goldberger, J. Haltigan, W. C. Boeckerman, S. Brodsky, C. Stritch, W. Probst, J. Daniels, and F. Gage. Next Sunday's walk will start from Van Cortlandt Park at 8 o'clock in the morning, and the members will go to Uniontown and return. The association is planning to hold some handicap walking races on Sept. 26, and the distances will be one, three, and seven miles. The races will be closed to members of the association, many of whom have already started training for the events. Century medals were awarded yesterday to W. Boeckerman, S. Freedman, and J. Daniels, each of whom has covered 100 miles in the association's walks.

Newburgh Walk Stopped by Rain.

The invitation walk to Newburgh which was to have been held yesterday morning by the Walkers' Club of America was called off because of the rain. The club has arranged a schedule of walks for each Sunday, the first to take place next week, when the start will be from the Staten Island ferry at 8:30 o'clock on Sunday morning, and the route will be to Giffords, S. I., and return. The routes for each walk are laid through a difficult section, and there will be two squads of walkers, novices and regulars, and prizes will be awarded in each squad. The club extends an invitation to all those interested in walking to take part in their weekly journeys.

PLAY FOR TENNIS TITLE.

The matches in the first round of the Thirty-fifth National Championship at Forest Hills, which starts this morning:

10 A. M.—Cedric A. Major versus Bernard C. Law, and Ward Dawson versus J. C. McKay.

11 A. M.—Alrick H. Man, Jr., versus D. S. Watters.

2:15 P. M.—Maurice E. McLoughlin and Ernest Fritz Kuhn of Germany, on the championship court, and Charles M. Bull, Jr., and Lyle E. Mahan, on the grandstand court.

3:15 P. M.—Nathaniel W. Niles and Frederick B. Alexander, on championship court, and William M. Johnston and Harold H. Hackett, on championship court.

10 A. M.—Louis Graves versus Norman Johnson, H. L. Bowman versus G. W. Phillips, H. S. Parker versus Charles Chambers, S. E. Pennock versus H. C. Thomas, J. S. Eaton versus A. E. Copeland, L. I. Grinnell versus T. A. Robinson, J. H. Blackstone versus F. T. Fall, W. I. Plitt versus B. De Silva, S. F. Henshaw versus W. S. Anderson, F. A. Valle versus S. R. McAllister, Russell Brown versus J. S. Pfaffman, J. T. Allan versus P. W. Gibbons, A. H. Allen versus Leonard Beekman, B. S. Prentice versus W. D. Bourne, F. Coffey versus Harold Swain, T. H. S. Andrewes versus B. M. Phillips, Irving Riker versus H. D. Harvey.

11 A. M.—W. D. Cunningham versus C. B. Garland, Fenimore Cady versus E. D. Toland, J. S. O'Neale, Jr., versus W. M. Blair, C. C. Pell versus L. F. Turnbull, J. B. Adoue, Jr., versus P. S. Brinsmade, Robert Rand versus E. W. Feasler, L. W. Knox versus J. W. Sears, Jr., W. L. Pate versus Dr. B. F. Drake, J. C. Thomas versus William Rand, 3d., F. T. Hunter versus Murray Sargeant, F. W. Cole versus C. J. Post, Jr., W. A. Campbell versus Felix A. Doubleday, R. S. Stoddart versus W. H. Wood, S. H. Voshell versus R. B. McClave, Cornelius Boocock versus R. L. Baggs, R. J. Sommer versus J. C. Wright, S. Cushman versus G. C. Caner, F. T. Frelinghuysen versus E. F. Thomas, Jr., T. R. Pell versus Allan Fox.

2:15 P. M.—G. W. Wightman versus C. W. McMullen, J. W. Anderson versus Hugh Tallant, H. C. Martin versus Karl H. Behr, Dr. W. Rosenbaum versus Robert Le Roy, Richard Stevens versus A. M. Kidder, F. C. Inman versus C. L. Childs, Adrian Riker versus R. N. Williams, 2d, W. F. Johnson versus E. H. Hooker, W. M. Hall versus Chandler Burrows, H. W. Forster versus Craig Biddle, G. A. L. Dionne versus Middleton De Camp, Dr. Dudley Roberts versus Dean Mathey, S. Cragin versus C. L. Johnston, Jr., Walter Roberts versus Philip Roberts, E. H. Whitney versus Harold A. Throckmorton, E. J. Newhouse versus W. M. Washburn, G. S. McKearin versus G. M. Church, G. H. Nettleton versus A. Bassford, Ludlow Vandeventer versus H. A. Plummer, F. H. Harris versus C. L. Russell.

PAST AND PRESENT TENNIS CHAMPIONS.

Champion.	Winner All-Comers.
1881—R. D. Sears	R. D. Sears
1882—R. D. Sears	R. D. Sears
1883—R. D. Sears	R. D. Sears
1884—R. D. Sears	H. A. Taylor
1885—R. D. Sears	G. M. Brinley
1886—R. D. Sears	R. L. Beeckman
1887—R. D. Sears	H.W.Slocum,Jr.
1888—H. W. Slocum, Jr.	H.W.Slocum,Jr.
1889—H. W. Slocum, Jr.	A. Shaw, Jr.
1890—O. S. Campbell	O. S. Campbell
1891—O. S. Campbell	C. Hobart
1892—O. S. Campbell	F. H. Hovey
1893—R. D. Wrenn	R. D. Wrenn
1894—R. D. Wrenn	M. F. Goodbody
1895—F. H. Hovey	F. H. Hovey
1896—R. D. Wrenn	R. D. Wrenn
1897—R. D. Wrenn	W. V. Eaves
1898—M. D. Whitman	M. D. Whitman
1899—M. D. Whitman	J. P. Paret
1900—M. D. Whitman	W. A. Larned
1901—W. A. Larned	W. A. Larned
1902—W. A. Larned	R. F. Doherty
1903—R. F. Doherty	H. L. Doherty
1904—H. Ward	H. Ward
1905—B. C. Wright	B. C. Wright
1906—W. J. Clothier	W. J. Clothier
1907—W. A. Larned	W. A. Larned
1908—W. A. Larned	B. C. Wright
1909—W. A. Larned	W. J. Clothier
1910—W. A. Larned	T. C. Bundy
1911—W. A. Larned	M.E.McLoughlin
1912—M.E.McLoughlin	M.E.McLoughlin
1913—M.E.McLoughlin	M.E.McLoughlin
1914—R.N.Williams,2d	R.N.Williams,2d

DOUBLES.

1881—C. M. Clark and F. W. Taylor	
1882—R. D. Sears and J. Dwight	
1883—R. D. Sears and J. Dwight	
1884—R. D. Sears and J. Dwight	
1885—R. D. Sears and J. S. Clark	
1886—R. D. Sears and J. Dwight	
1887—R. D. Sears and J. Dwight	
1888—O. S. Campbell and V. G. Hall	
1889—H. W. Slocum, Jr., and H. A. Taylor	
1890—V. G. Hall and C. Hobart	
1891—O. S. Campbell and R. P. Huntington, Jr.	
1892—O. S. Campbell and R. P. Huntington, Jr.	
1893—C. Hobart and F. H. Hovey	
1894—C. Hobart and F. H. Hovey	
1895—M. G. Chace and R. D. Wrenn	
1896—C. B. Neel and S. R. Neel	
1897—L. E. Ware and G. P. Sheldon, Jr.	
1898—L. E. Ware and G. P. Sheldon, Jr.	
1899—D. F. Davis and H. Ward	
1900—D. F. Davis and H. Ward	
1901—D. F. Davis and H. Ward	
1902—R. F. Doherty and H. L. Doherty	
1903—R. F. Doherty and H. L. Doherty	
1904—H. Ward and B. C. Wright	
1905—H. Ward and B. C. Wright	
1906—H. Ward and B. C. Wright	
1907—F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett	
1908—F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett	
1909—F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett	
1910—F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett	
1911—R. D. Little and G. F. Touchard	
1912—M. E. McLoughlin and T. C. Bundy	
1913—M. E. McLoughlin and T. C. Bundy	
1914—M. E. McLoughlin and T. C. Bundy	

ARMY OFFICERS TAKING UP POLO

The Game Is Increasing in Favor in All Branches of the Service.

That polo in the United States Army has made great strides since the first of the international matches between the crack civilian team of this country and the pick of English army players, is apparent by the number of games of excellent polo that have been played on the Pacific Coast and the Philippine Island, where the tournaments for the past year have closed for this season as the rains have now commenced.

The senior championship of the Philippine Island Polo Association, was won by the team representing the Second Field Artillery, U. S. A., who lined up with Lieutenants Rumbough, Rucker, and Parker, and Captain Allin, from the four crack players who upheld the colors of the Seventh Cavalry, U. S. A., who were Lieutenants Chaffee, Chandler, Hyalt, and Zell.

The matches were held on Forbes Field, at Pasay, Manila, and the artillerymen won by a margin of but one-half a goal, the total score being 1½ to 1. The match was played without handicap.

Both teams were evenly matched both as to mounts and cleverness in their combination and mallet work. Each scored two goals. The Seventh Cavalry got a goal on penalties, and the winners a half goal on a foul cross by Rucker.

In the first match for the senior championship the Manila Polo Club and the four of the Second Field Artillery, U. S. A., played. The artillerymen were superior players at every point, winning by a total score of 7½ goals to ¾ of a goal for the Manila players. On the winning team were Lieutenants Rumbough, Rucker, and Parker, and Captain Allin. Manila's players were Lieutenants Riggs and Littlejohn, Warwick Green, and Captain Hughes, playing in the order named.

The winners scored eight goals and Manila two, and lost 1½ goals on penalties, while the Artillerymen lost a half goal. In the semi-final round for the senior championship the teams competing were the Eighth and Seventh Cavalry, U. S. A.

The Seventh Cavalry won by a total score of 8 to 3 goals. The winners scored ten goals and lost two goals on penalties for fouls in first, fourth, and seventh periods.

The losers incurred no penalties. The teams lined up with: Seventh Cavalry, Lieutenants Chaffee, Chandler, Hyalt, and Zell; Eighth Cavalry, Lieutenants Jones, Smith, Cooper, and Moose. The referees were Captain Allin and Lieutenant Greene, with Lieutenant Broadhurst as timekeeper.

Seven periods of six minutes each were played. Owing to the heat in the islands the reduced time of periods has been played ever since the field was built during the administration of former Governor Cameron Forbes, who was the pioneer of polo on the islands and built a field that very favorably compares with those in the United States and England.

The junior championship of the Philippine Islands was won by a four from the Seventh Cavalry, composed of Lieutenants Reynolds, Munenkhuysen, Mills, and Fuller, who won from the Second Field Artillery by a net score of 2½ to 1¼. The Artillerymen lined up with Lieutenants Riggs, Barnes, Cubbison, and Dawley. The Artillerymen made their two goals in the second and fourth periods. The Cavalry scored in the second, third, and fifth periods.

British Amateur Boxer Killed.

Recent casualty lists, published in England, announced the death in action of Lieutenant George Mitchell, the amateur heavyweight boxing champion of Yorkshire, and nephew of the late Percy Illingworth, chief Government whip in Parliament. Mitchell caused a sensation about a year ago by standing up against Georges Carpentier, the French champion, not long after the latter had knocked out Bombadier Wells in a minute's time. The amateur boxer announced to friends he could make as good a showing as Wells, whereupon, unknown to him, his friends arranged a meeting with the Frenchman and Mitchell, lasted just thirty seconds from the first ring of the gong.

Women in Western Swimming Race.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 29.—The annual two-mile swimming race for women, held under the auspices of the Western Rowing Club of St. Louis, was won today by Grace Stewart, a 16-year-old schoolgirl, who covered the course, with the current of the Mississipi River, in 19 minutes 53 seconds. Edith Rieger of St. Louis was second and Ruth Wilderman of St. Louis third. Mrs. J. Evelyn Hill of Pittsburgh finished fifth, and Miss Alice A. McLean of Washington was fourteenth. Each of the fifteen women who finished surpassed the former record for the course of 32 minutes, a fast current aiding them.

Notes for the Boxers.

This week marks the opening of the Fall boxing season in New York, and a good series of bouts has been arranged by the clubs. Four of the local clubs are scheduled to stage shows that should be productive of the sort of boxing that will appeal to the average local enthusiast, and some excellent exhibitions should be witnessed.

The first important bout of the week will be that between Jim Savage, the South Orange heavyweight, and Charley Weinert of Newark, which will be staged at Madison Square Garden tomorrow night. This show marks the reopening of the Garden for boxing contests after a lay-off which lasted through the Summer. The boxers engaged to appear in the star bout are keen rivals, and the contest should prove interesting. Savage is a veteran of the ring when compared to his younger opponent, and, while he has never been a really topnotch boxer, he has nevertheless performed in admirable style on several occasions at local clubs, when he showed that he could make the best of the present crop of heavyweights extend themselves. Weinert, on the other hand, although still a lad in his teens, has created quite a sensation by his performances in the ring, and many look to him to outpoint his veteran opponent.

The Clermont Athletic Club, a recently organized club, with headquarters in the Clermont Avenue Skating Rink, Brooklyn, will open its doors this evening with an excellent card of bouts. Featuring the bill is a contest between Ad Wolgast of Cadillac, Mich., formerly holder of the lightweight championship, and Packey Honsman, a local lightweight, which should prove interesting. Joe Azevedo, another Western lightweight, is scheduled to oppose Phil Bloom, the Brooklyn boxer, in another ten-round affair, and this bout gives promise of being full of action from start to finish.

Tom Cowler, the Australian protege of Jim Corbett, former heavyweight champion, will have another chance this week to display his wares before the eyes of the local enthusiasts. The Australian is scheduled to oppose Jack Hemple at the St. Nicholas Rink on Wednesday night, and in the latter he will find no toy. Hemple is a boxer of no mean ability, and he should make Cowler extend himself to his utmost. Harry Thomas, the English welterweight, and Andy Cortez, a local boxer, will be the principals in the semi-final ten-round bout.

Another challenger for the honors now held by Jess Willard has been uncovered in Fred Fulton, known as "the Rochester Giant." He is being piloted toward the heavyweight championship by Mike Collins, a boxing promoter of Hudson, Wis., and the latter predicts great things for his protege. Fulton is credited with having floored the champion in a three-round exhibition recently, and in his circulars he makes known sixteen reasons why he should defeat Willard.

The middleweight bout between Al McCoy and Young Ahearn, which was to be staged at Ebbets Field, next Thursday night, has been postponed for a week, at the request of Ahearn. Dan McKettrick, the latter's manager, notified John Weismantel, the promoter of the show, that Ahearn was taken ill last Saturday and was compelled to discontinue his training, and as the new date suggested interferes with McCoy's future bookings, the change was made.

The Olympic A. C. of Harlem will stage a show tonight. Harry Gattle will box Banty Sharp in the main event. Willie Jackson and Jimmy Powers clash in the other event.

Knockout Sweeney and Tommy Burke, the Chicago middleweight, will be the headliners at the Fairmont A. C. show on Saturday night, and Gunboat Smith and Soldier Carroll will play the stellar role at the Broadway Sporting Club on the same night.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 *Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.*

MR. H. A. RICHARD and Mr. W. D. Heller, buyers for United 5-10-25c Store, Baltimore, will arrive at Breslin Hotel Aug. 30 for one week to purchase opening stock.

LARGE or small jobs on women's, misses', and children's wearing apparel, including petticoats, muslin underwear, aprons, skirts, and dresses. Call, with samples, every Tuesday at 108 Leonard St., for S. H. Kress Co.; 123 stores.

OPEN for ladies' cheap raincoats in quantities, 100 dozen corduroy pants, 100 dozen cotton worsted pants; will pay spot cash. H. Averbuck, 403 Canal St. Spring 4150.

Wanted for cash—Coats, suits, skirts, dresses, &c.; quantity no object. Gross, Fransblau & Co., 27 Greene. Tel. 886 Spring.

WANTED.—Jobs of Fall suits, dresses, and coats for cash. George Dorfman, 49 West 23d St.

WILL PAY CASH for plushes. Call, with samples, Merrit L. Ritter, 15 West 24th St.

JOBBERS LOOKING AT SPRING LINE of Infants' and children's white and colored dresses, also middy blouses; only those catering to jobbers and manufacturers will be interviewed. L 28 Times.

JOBBER LOOKING AT COATS, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, mornings only. Sixteenth floor, 36 West 25th St.

JOBBER looking at samples of silk serge and combination dresses. Call all week, seventh floor, 127 West 35th St.

JOBBER looking all week suits, coats, dresses, skirts; nifty styles. 127 West 17th, 5th floor.

JOBBER looking at ladies' and misses' suits and coats. 2 W. 33d St. Room 1218.

CONTRACTORS to supply jobber popular-priced line of silk waists. S 149 Times.

HAVE lot of white Chinchilla coats on hand to close out; all latest models in lengths from 32 to 40 inches; price $2.75 to $4.50; also have big variety of sport coats, which are at present in great demand, from $2.75 to $5. Rudinsky Bros., 27-35 West 24th St.

SAMPLES of infants' and children's coats to close out at low figures. M. Berman, 18 West 4th St.

SILK jersey sport coats, to close out. Daily, 8 West 19th St.

CONTRACTOR making good line of dresses, skirts wishes to get work from manufacturers or jobbers. Telephone 5636 Chelsea.

CASH for high-grade women's suits, coats, skirts, wrists, petticoats, and furs. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4343.

CASH for plaid and striped taffetas and messalines; also plain crepe de Chine. Columbia Ladies' Waist Co., 160 Wooster St.

VERY LIGHT and choice suite offices and store room, sublet at very low rental. The Sanitex Co., 33 Union Square.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMEN novel side line of children's embroidered dresses and middies on commission; territories open from East to the Coast; references. K. H., 220 Times Downtown.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTION SALES

TRADE OFFERINGS.

Monday.

D. Greenwald & Co., 165 West 23d St.—Entire contents of restaurant.

Frank Jacobovits, 10 Lispenard St.—Women's and children's cloaks and suits; also 3,500 yards of woolens.

Samuel Marx, assignee sale: Murray's Specialty Shop, Inc., 3,564 Broadway—Dresses, waists, skirts, &c.

David W. Biow Co., 530 Broadway—Women's fur coats, cloaks, suits, and dresses.

Charles Shongood, bankrupt sale: Gustave Neiderman, 48 Essex St., 10:30 A. M.—Household furniture.

Charles Shongood, assignee sales: E. I. Well & Son, 85 5th Av., 10:30 A. M.—Women's neckwear, silks, machinery, and fixtures. Cooper & Pollak Structural Iron Works, 18-20 Jackson St., 2 P. M.—Iron doors, fire escapes, and fixtures. Clara Schater, 879 Longwood Av., Bronx—Fur skins, shelving, &c.

Y. H. Mayers, assignee sale: United States Cigar Co., 118 East 28th St.—Cigars, fixtures, office furniture, &c.

Van Praag Co., at 125 Duane St., continuation sale: $125,000 stock of Clark-Hutchinson Co. of N. Y., including new shoes, used and unused samples, &c., for men, women, and children.

Tuesday.

Charles Shongood, bankrupt sales: Russian Immigrant, Inc., 237 East 10th St., 10:30 A. M.—Printing machines, office furniture, fixtures, &c.; James B. Martin, 2,417 Eighth Av., 2 P. M., household furniture, musical instruments, rugs, &c.; Ulrichsen Bros., at Melrose Fireproof Storage Co., Bergen Av., near 152d St., bake ovens and fixtures, 2 P. M.

Charles Shongood, assignee sales: Shephard S. Sable & Co., Inc., 225 Greene St., 10:30 A. M.—Hats, caps, fixtures, &c.; Kaplt & Abel, 47 East Broadway, 2 P. M., raincoats, suits, fixtures, &c.

David W. Biow Co., 520 Broadway—Dry goods, women's and men's furnishings, cloaks, and suits.

J. Weiss & Son, 7 Lispenard St.—Men's furnishings, peddlers' supplies, &c.

D. Greenwald & Co., 51 Chambers St., Room 971—Office furniture.

J. Frenkel, 23 Walker St.—Jewelry, diamonds, watches, &c.

Samuel Marx, assignee sale: Sarah Werdenschlag, at Dwyer's Storage Warehouse, 210 West 77th St.—Complete outfit of butcher, office furniture, top wagon, and single harness.

Y. H. Mayers, assignee sale: White Star Costume and Dress Co., 128 West 26th St., 10:30 A. M.—Dresses, materials, machinery, office furniture, fixtures, &c.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St.—Women's plush coats, Fall suits, waists, silk dresses, petticoats, skirts, &c.

Burling & Dols, 7 Greene St.—305 pieces and half cuts heavy and medium weight serges, unfinished and fancy worsteds, pencil stripes, mixtures, suitings, checks, &c.; also fine tailoring ends and quarter cuts, for account of Arlington Mills, 10 A. M.; at 11 A. M., 284 pieces of men's wear worsteds, suitings, and overcoatings; also 325 pieces men's and women's wear fabrics, linings, &c.

Wednesday.

David W. Biow Co., 520 Broadway—Men's, youths', and children's clothing.

H. Perelmutter, 208 Canal St.—Women's cloaks, suits, and furs.

Samuel Marx, assignee sale: Delta Lunch, Inc., 16 West 23d St.—Fully equipped lunch room and restaurant.

Gross, Fransblau & Co., 29 Greene St.—Women's cloaks, suits, and dresses.

D. Greenwald & Co., 410-416 West 32d St.—Contents of a garage, office furniture, safe, &c.

Henry Lilly Co., 88 Reade St.—Shoes.

D. Greenwald & Co., 33 Lispenard St.—Fur coats, &c.

Charles Shongood, bankrupt sale: John H. McDonald, 357 West 16th St., 10:30 A. M.—Lumber, tools, &c.

Thursday.

D. Greenwald & Co., 207 East 106th St.—Groceries, fixtures, &c.

Friday.

J. H. Mayers, assignee sale: Roth & Co., 99 Nassau St., 10:30 A. M.—Woolens, machinery, fixtures, &c.

David W. Biow Co., 520 Broadway—Women's, misses' and children's wearing apparel; also general merchandise.

Henry Lilly Co., 88 Reade St.—Shoes.

Gross, Fransblau & Co., 29 Greene St.—Women's cloaks, suits, and dresses.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St.—Women's wearing apparel.

Charles Shongood, bankrupt sale: Oliner Bros., 639 Broadway, 2 P. M.—Clocks, office furniture, &c.

Charles Shongood, assignee sale: Betty Madrofovits, 209 East 121st St.—House furnishings, crockery, fixtures, &c.

RETAIL AND ART SALES.

Tuesday.

Benjamin S. Wise, 423 Columbus Av.—Knabe piano with tel-electric player, oil paintings, Oriental rugs, carpets, mahogan,/ dining room suites, draperies, curtains, and household furniture.

Liberty Auction Rooms, 124 University Place—Household furniture and effects, including dining room, bedroom, and library sets, &c.

Flattau's Auction Rooms, 115 University place—General household effects.

Wednesday.

A. Kaliski, 86 University Place—Household furnishings and effects; also Friday.

Friday.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, Brooklyn—Household furniture of all kinds.

Storm Delays Dedication of Home.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The dedication of the home for convalescents established by the Federation of Rumanian Jews of America did not take place this afternoon, as arranged. The inclement weather made it necessary to postpone the services until next Sunday. The home has accommodations for more than two hundred, and is a charitable enterprise. Dr. Julius Weiss is President of the Rumanian Federation.

B. R. T.'S BRIDGE PROFITS

Come from Local Cars, Brief Says—Through Service a Loss.

The New York Railways Company and the B. R. T. surface companies, which have been operating the local trolley service across the Williamsburg Bridge, have filed with the Transit Committee of the Board of Estimate a brief in the matter of the renewal of the contracts for the continuation of the service. The present arrangement will expire on Aug. 31, but the Board of Estimate has agreed to extend the service until Nov 30 in the hope that some agreement can be reached.

Bridge Commissioner Kracke has taken the stand that he will renew the contracts for the through operation at the present compensation to the city, but will demand a substantial increase for the renewal of the contract for local operation.

The commissioner has also insisted there must be a waiver by the railroad companies of their rights to offset their payments under the special franchise tax by the sums paid to the city as tolls for the operation of cars on the bridge.

The brief says the B. R. T. system has fourteen through lines operating across the Williamsburg Bridge which, in 1914, produced a surplus over fixed charges of $25,189 on gross earning of $3,565,950. The brief says that, were the profits on the local service several times greater than they are, these profits would not compensate the companies for the loss involved in rendering through service.

The brief says that the local operation by the Bridge Operating Company has not been under a franchise, and therefore all the payments to the city resulting therefrom have been made from time to time without affecting the special franchise tax in any way.

STATE DEFEATS SQUATTERS.

Valuable Forest Lands in Hamilton County Revert to New York.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 29.—"The Gospel School and Literary Lots," comprising valuable tracts of virgin forest lands in Hamilton County, revert to the State under a decision of the Third Appellate Division in an action for ejectment brought by Attorney General Egburt E. Woodbury.

The peculiar name given to these lands had its origin in an act of the Legislature of 1786, which provided that in every township the Surveyor General should mark one lot on the map "Gospel and School" and another lot "For Promoting Literature," which lots were to be as nearly central in every township as possible. They were not to be sold and were to be devoted to the purposes their names indicated.

On July 15, 1856, the lands in question, together with others, were patented to the Sackets Harbor & Saratoga Railway Company. The title conveyed to this company was subsequently returned to the State by a deed of the Everton Lumber Company, dated Dec. 18, 1891.

The defendants, Harry La Frarie and others, in the action instituted by the State attempted to set up an affirmative title on the trial by proof of adverse possession, virtually a claim that the State had been divested of its title by reason of the open occupation of the lands involved for over forty years by the defendants and others. This defense was finally abandoned, and the defendants, who were squatters in the real sense of that term, tried to rely upon a paper title outstanding at the time and in the possession of George R. Finch and others. The State held that the defendants had no connection with this alleged title.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY—John G. Myers Co.; W. A. Findlay, cloaks, suits; 220 5th Av.

ALTOONA—Kitts Bros.; Miss A. Sunk, laces; 23 East 26th.

ATLANTA—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; Mrs. E. Argo, laces; 148 West 23d.

ATLANTA—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; J. B. Fallaize, domestics; A. D. Smith, dry goods; 148 West 23d.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. M. German, neckwear, umbrellas; F. E. Stern, hats; 354 4th Av.

BINGHAMTON—Simson Bros. & Welden Co.; A. H. Germond, dress goods; B. F. Simson, dry goods; Miss Enright, ladies' wear; 220 5th Av.

BOSTON—Magrane-Houston Co.; J. A. Magrane, representing; Great Northern.

BOSTON—Crawford-Plummer Co.; Miss Fitzgerald, women's, misses' coats; 12 West 31st.

BOSTON—William Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Thompson, bathrobes, kimonos, (basement); 116 West 32d.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; J. F. O'Neill, ladies' hats; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—The Fair; A. F. Brockman, housefurn. goods, hardware; 225 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; Miss J. Goldberg, misses', children's coats, dresses, skirts; 15 East 22d.

CHICAGO—Sidney Mandel; general mdse.; 1,201 Lisk Way.

CLEVELAND—Benno Mfg. Co.; H. Beer, waists; Broztell.

COLUMBUS—Queen Co.; H. Burnstein, coats, suits, waists; 15 East 26th.

DANVILLE, Ky.—Welsh Sisters; Miss L. Noel, Miss M. Noel, millinery; Imperial.

DANVILLE, Ky.—Welsh-Wiseman Co.; W. W. Wiseman, dry goods; Breslin.

DAYTON—Rike-Kumler Co.; Miss L. Rosser, jewelry, leather goods; 220 5th Av.

DECATUR—Linn & Scruggs D. G. and Carpet Co.; H. C. Andrews, carpets; 31 Union Square.

EL PASO—Popular D. G. Co.; E. Strauss, dry goods; 353 4th Av.; Woodward.

ERIE—Long's; W. Long, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

FITCHBURG—D. Harley, dry goods; Breslin.

FORT WAYNE—John Stillman; Mr. Hirsh, suits, dresses; 72 Madison Av.

GLOVERSVILLE—Martin & Naylor Co.; E. A. Batten, domestics; 320 Church.

HORNELL FALLS, N. Y.—M. Lurie & Co.; Mr. Ferber, coats, suits; 1,133 Broadway.

HUNTINGTON, Ind.—J. Frash & Sons; J. E. Frash, general mdse.; Imperial.

INDIANAPOLIS—Goldstein Bros.; A. Goldstein, piece goods, leather goods; 31 Union Square.

INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; T. Chicoine, furn. goods, hosiery; 71 W. 23d.

INDIANAPOLIS—Fretts D. G. Co.; H. L. Alden, dress goods; 2 Walker.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—Abrahamson-Bigelow Co.; J. Anderson, domestics; Grand.

KANSAS CITY—C. Bernheimer, Bros. & Co., L. J. Schiff, women's, misses', children's furs; 7 West 22d.

KANSAS CITY—Smith-McCord-Townsend D. G. Co.; W. Geissler, women's ready-to-wear; 72 Leonard.

KANSAS CITY—Berkson Bros.; J. C. Berkson, ready-to-wear; 362 5th Av.

MEMPHIS—B. Lowenstein & Bros.; P. B. Sharp, silks; 22 East 17th.

MILWAUKEE—Milwaukee Ap

ONE KILLED, 9 HURT IN AUTO ACCIDENTS

Boy Falls from Bicycle in Front of Motor Van and Is Crushed to Death.

CAR HITS HORSE AMBULANCE

Machine Skids on Wet Asphalt, Injures Two Sisters, and Smashes Door of House.

One person was killed and nine injured in automobile accidents on the wet pavements and muddy roadways yesterday.

In Atlantic City, N. J., Nathan Ginsburg, the 12-year-old son of Samuel Ginsburg, rode out on a bicycle in front of a motor van belonging to the Roesch Quality Market, and while trying to swerve out of the way fell over and rolled under the wheels. He died almost instantly. Elmer Hicks, driver of the truck, was arrested.

Frank Lee and Joseph Scherer of Summit, N. J., were driving in a car belonging to Scherer near the Canoe Brook Country Club late Saturday night when a rear wheel became loosened and fell off. Both were thrown out by the roadside and, after treatment by Dr. John H. Morris, were taken to the Overbrook Hospital. Lee's injuries are serious.

Edward Kimpka and Louis Hendershot of Newton, N. J., hired a horse and buggy Saturday night to drive to Lafayette. When they were returning, at midnight, a touring car containing several men and women came up from behind and crashed into their conveyance. The buggy was smashed to splinters and the horse so badly hurt that it had to be shot. Kimpka and Hendershot were thrown into a ditch and both were cut and bruised, though not seriously. The car disappeared rapidly.

A party of girls were returning from 10 o'clock mass at St. Alphonsus's Church, Sixtieth Street and Fifth Avenue, South Brooklyn, yesterday morning, when an automobile came upon them down the grade from Sixtieth to Sixty-fourth Street. Something was wrong with the steering gear. The owner, William Yanss, an optician, with offices in the Metropolitan Building, Manhattan, was unable to control the car, and it skidded on the wet asphalt and shot toward the group of girls. Irene Pennington, who lives at 6,105 Fifth Avenue, lost her head and remained perfectly still in the path of the car, and her older sister, Anna, who ran to her aid, got there just in time to be knocked down and run over along with Irene.

The car plunged into the vestibule of the house at 6,112 and was stopped after it had shattered the door. Dr. Robert Tate, summoned in an ambulance, took the two girls to the Norwegian Hospital, where it was found that they might have internal injuries and had been badly cut about their heads and bodies. Their father thought both had had their backs broken, but the hospital authorities would not admit it, though the condition of both was said to be serious. Yanss was not held.

A horse-drawn ambulance of St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn, was taken out yesterday afternoon by Michael Mooney, an employe of the hospital, who left it standing at the curb in Queens Boulevard, near Packard Street. Henry Stegman of 306 West Eightieth Street, Manhattan, came along in his car, with Mrs. Stegman and Henry Bloodgood of 945 Lexington Avenue, and did not see the ambulance in time to stop before he ran into it. The crash upset Mrs. Stegman and Bloodgood, the former being bruised and shocked, while Bloodgood was cut about the face by flying glass. Stegman was unhurt. The horse attached to the ambulance, frightened by the collision, broke out of his harness and careered down the boulevard for half a mile before he was caught by Charles Reincath, jr., of Forest Hills, who stopped his automobile and leaped out into the horse's way.

William R. King of 67 Baldwin Avenue, Newark, was arraigned yesterday afternoon before Judge Owen T. Mayhon for having caused the death of six-year-old Robert Greer at Lyons Farms on Saturday. The boy was playing in the street near his home when King drove along in his car with Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Franks of Newark. All the occupants of the car said that the little boy ran directly in front of the machine and was run over. King was held for the Grand Jury in $1,500 bail.

DIES OF AUTO INJURIES.

Harold M. Rice Expires in Keene, N. H., Hospital.

HINSDALE, N. H., Aug. 29.—Harold M. Rice of 663 Tenth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., died at Elliot Hospital in Keene, N. H., today as the result of injuries suffered in an automobile accident here yesterday. He was on his way back to Brooklyn after spending his vacation touring, and turned out to avoid another car. His automobile skidded and, after breaking through a fence, went over an embankment. Mr. Rice fell beneath the car, while his son was thrown clear and escaped with minor injuries. The occupants of the other car took Mr. Rice to Keene.

Mr. Rice was the cashier of Boody, McLellan & Co., of 115 Broadway, New York City, members of the New York Stock Exchange, and had a large acquaintanceship in the Wall Street district. He was a member of the Knickerbocker Club of Brooklyn, and is survived only by his son, his wife and daughter having died several years ago.

KILLED BY HOUGHTON'S AUTO

Maryland Woman the Victim of a New Yorker's Machine.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 29.—Mrs. Rena Hoffer, 55 years old, of Gardenville, Baltimore County, was killed tonight when she was struck by an automobile owned and operated by I. F. Houghton of 30 Church Street, New York. With Mr. Houghton at the time of the accident was Frederick H. Clumb of Philadelphia.

The woman according to the witness, had just alighted from a car and started across the road. When she reached the center of the road she became bewildered at the approaching machine and ran directly in front of it. Mrs. Hoffer was rushed to St. Joseph's Hospital in Mr. Houghton's automobile, and died while being put on the operating table. Mr. Houghton and his companion were arrested and locked up at the Gardenville Police Station to await the action of the Coroner's Jury, which will meet tomorrow night.

In trying to avoid striking the woman Mr. Houghton ran his machine into a stone pile, and he was slightly cut on the the hands and face by the flying glass of his windshield.

Mr. Houghton was coming from a friend's home at Hamilton and was driving at a low rate of speed.

The name of I. F. Houghton does not appear in the New York City or telephone directories.

Clarke-Greenbaum Petitions.

The non-partisan judiciary committee, organized to obtain the renomination and re-election of Justices Clarke and Greenbaum to the Supreme Court bench, announced last night that more than 3,700 names have been secured to nominating petitions. An effort to secure additional names will be made this week. To assist in the work younger members of the bar have organized the Association of Young Lawyers to Secure an Independent Judiciary. Francis E. Scott of 115 Broadway is Chairman. Among its members are Charles E. Hughes, Jr., George T. Brokaw, Harold A. Content, L. H. Bigelow, Jr., Morgan J. O'Brien, Jr., E. R. Early, and George Brokaw Compton.

BALDWIN DEFENDS STATE INSURANCE

He Denies J. S. Rowe's Charge That Casualty Companies Have Been Unfairly Treated.

COMPETITION A GOOD THING

Complains That Attack by Vice President of Aetna Was "Unsportsmanlike."

F. Spencer Baldwin, manager of the State insurance fund, which does business in connection with the workmen's compensation law, yesterday issued a reply to the charges of unfair treatment of casualty companies laid before Governor Whitman by J. S. Rowe, Vice President of the Aetna Life Insurance Company. Mr. Baldwin calls Mr. Rowe unfriendly, discourteous, and unsportsmanlike, and charges that allegations of unfair tactics better fall to the account of the casualty companies than to the State insurance fund.

Mr. Baldwin begins by charging that Mr. Rowe misquoted him in the charges filed with the Governor. Mr. Baldwin was quoted as saying:

"All arguments against State fund insurance are wholly worthless in point of fact, and are simply conjured up for the purpose of confusing and disturbing employers in order to mulct them for agents' commissions and stockholders' profits."

Mr. Baldwin declares that this excerpt from a letter to a policy holder is not exactly quoted and was not intended as a sweeping statement, but referred only to arguments previously outlined in the letter. Mr. Rowe also charged that Mr. Baldwin attempted to deceive policy holders with regard to the provisions of the law relating to withdrawal from the State fund. In reply Mr. Baldwin says he cited the provisions of the law as interpreted by counsel for the State Industrial Commission, under which the State fund is administered.

In a recent report of the State Fund, Mr. Baldwin intimated that the casualty companies' rates were exorbitant, as judged by the cost of administering casualty insurance in the State Fund.

In his reply, issued yesterday, and which has been sent to the Governor, Mr. Baldwin said:

"It is an old maxim that the accuser should have clean hands. Mr. Rowe, in his charges, garbles one of my sentences and quotes me as making a statement far more sweeping than the one I did make. This hardly seems fair. Furthermore, Mr. Rowe accuses me of intent to deceive a policyholder, thus impugning my motives. This does not seem friendly.

"In the face of these attacks upon the State Fund by officials and agents of the Aetna Company, the performances of Mr. Rowe in appealing to the Governor for aid, comfort, and protection against the unfair treatment by the manager of the State Fund takes on a distinctly comic aspect. The State Fund has suffered much from unfair, unwarranted, and unjustifiable methods on the part of the Aetna Company and others. It has taken many a blow below the belt and without complaint. Apparently Mr. Rowe enjoys giving a blow, even a foul one, but dislikes to take one in turn. He now virtually proposes that his antoginist's hands be tied behind his back, while he is left free to inflict punishment at will. Is this sportsmanlike?"

With reference to the insurance provisions of the compensation law which Mr. Rowe calls unfair to the casualty companies, Mr. Baldwin says the provisions are justified as the means of making competition between the State Fund and casualty companies fair and equal.

URGES NEW HOME FOR BOYS.

Commissioner Wallstein Submits a Plan for Delinquents to Mayor.

A report on the subject of juvenile delinquency was submitted yesterday to the Mayor by Commissioner of Accounts Leonard M. Wallstein as the result of an investigation by him at the instance of the Justices of the Children's Courts. The inquiry, said Mr. Wallstein, established the desirability, both from a social and an economic view, of facilities for the custodial detention of many of the boys charged with juvenile delinquency.

The report calls attention to the fact that there is no provision whatever for remanding for observation the boys brought before the Children's Courts, nor for their temporary separation from associations that have brought them into trouble. The magnitude of the problem, the Commissioner states, is indicated by the fact that the Children's Courts in a year handle more than 14,000 case, 82 per cent of them boys, nearly 8,000 boys being arraigned each year charged with juvenile delinquency.

In a brief submitted to Commissioner Wallstein by Justice Morgan M. L. Ryan of the Children's Court, short commitments in proper cases are recommended for delinquent children who are susceptible of reformation by probationary treatment without any institutional care and who cannot be reformed by probation alone, but who are not sufficiently hardened to require a long course of treatment in a reformatory. In 184 cases handled successfully by short-term remands and subsequent release on probation, Justice Ryan estimates that the actual saving to the city was $38,255. It is pointed out that for delinquents committed to the House of Refuge the per capita cost in 1913-14 was $276.51 per boy per year, supported by State appropriation.

Commissioner Wallstein recommends the establishment of a Detention Home and Clearing House to take the place of the Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School for Boys, which was abolished a year ago because the buildings had become uninhabitable, and that such an institution should be under the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Charities or the Department of Correction. The Commissioner also suggests that the plant of the Brooklyn Truant School, on Jamaica Avenue, which is adapted to the purposes of a detention home, be used without alteration for that purpose.

RAPS ALDERMEN AGAIN.

Board of City Inquiry Finds Fault with Long Vacations.

The Bureau of City Inquiry has written another letter to President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen stating that the board's twenty-two weeks of vacation this year and last has resulted in the Board of Estimate voting corporate stock to the amount of $2,747,752, and adding it to the city debt without the final and controlling action thereon by the Aldermen, as required by the city charter. On Sept. 16, it is asserted, an additional $458,182 in corporate stock will become a tax burden without action by the Aldermanic Board.

"The two prolonged vacations voted to themselves by the Aldermen, therefore," says the letter, "will have added $3,205,934 to the city debt without any of the many items making up this sum having received the slightest attention from your Board, or having even been brought to its official attention.

"The Board of Aldermen has taken its vacations at the taxpayers' expense and remained idle for protracted periods, while the city debt has been increased for such purposes as the salaries of engineers, the purchase of park lands, the construction of buildings, the equipment of hospitals, the paving of streets, and the improvement of bridge terminals. In all these and other corporate stock matters the Board has shirked its duty, and fallen short of the unqualified praise recently bestowed upon it by yourself as President and also by Mayor Mitchel."

RARE ALBINO FROG AT THE BRONX ZOO

Only One Ever Captured Alive in This Country, So Keeper Charles Snyder Says.

WHITE SKIN AND PINK EYES

Caght by a Boy in Quarry Pond at Scarsdale, and It May Live to be Thirty Years Old.

There was placed on exhibition yesterday in the lobby of the reptile house at the Bronx Zoological Park an albino frog, the first of its kind ever caught alive in this country, so far as the records show. Charles Snyder, head keeper, who is the authority for that statement, says two others have been shown here, but they were brought from Europe.

The new exhibit is declared to be a perfect specimen of its kind. It is about three inches long and of a yellowish white, with pink eyes of the perfect albino type. Mr. Snyder estimates it to be about three and a half years old, with a prospect of at least thirty more years to live. The card attached to the front of the frog's new home reads:

Pond frog, (Rana clamitasis.)
Presented by Master Henry Snyder, Scarsdale, N. Y.

The albino type is frequently found in mammals and birds, less often in reptiles, and is rare in frogs.

The albino frog was discovered by Henry Snyder who like the other four sons of Mr. Snyder, has been trained almost from infancy as a frog hunter. Their father uses thousands of frogs each year for laboratory work and as food for the snakes. His sons hunt frogs for him, and he pays them by a scale according to size and weight. This small payment has not only stimulated the ambition of his own sons but of other small boys, until now there are Snyder Hunting Clubs all over that part of Scarsdale where the Snyder family home is located.

Henry Snyder is 13 years old, and it is the proud boast of his father that he is as expert a frog hunter as his father. Henry caught the albino frog on Wednesday in the Quarry Pond in Scarsdale. The boy's method of catching the frogs is to draw cautiously near and then to make a sudden dart forward and either grab the prey or cover it with cap or bag. Henry came near missing his valuable catch, for on the first attempt the frog jumped back into the pond. It was after an hour's watchful waiting that the boy got a second sight of the albino. Carefully he stalked his quarry and this time he succeeded in covering it with his cap.

Captor Thought Frog Sick.

"When I got home," said Snyder yesterday, as he exhibited the frog to a select assemblage of his friends, "son Henry told me he had a sick frog. He thought the bleaching was the result of some disease rather than a natural state. He had separated the albino from the day's catch.

"'Father,' said he, 'I think there is something wrong with a frog I caught today. It is a yellow one with red eyes.'

"As soon as I saw what the boy had, I knew that his find was very valuable, for an albino type is one of the rarest things there are. I never heard of one being caught alive, though I have heard frog hunters say they had caught a glimpse of one on a few occasions. The specimen we have here is a perfect one, and the frog appears to be in good health. Considering the age of this frog the thing that surprises me is that it survived as long as it did, because it was so brightly marked that it would attract the attention of an enemy. It's a wonder the snakes did not get it. According to all the rules of the survival of the fittest, our albino ought to have been devoured by a snake long ago."

When cold weather comes in earnest, in the latter part of November, the frogs will become semi-dormant, and remain so until March. Until the collection in the Bronx shows signs of going into its Winter nap its members are plentifully supplied with insects, and one of Snyder's duties is to see that the hundreds of frogs he has on hand are supplied with worms, flies, and other small forms of life. As they are needed the frogs are used as food for the snakes and for the laboratories. Snyder estimated yesterday that he had handled about 4,000 frogs each year. Most of this number is supplied by the youthful Snyders, and are caught in the ponds about Scarsdale.

Following the showing of the rare albino frog, the conversation turned on fossil toads, and from that to a discussion of the truth of the stories that frogs have been found alive in stones after they had been buried for hundreds of years. Pete from the bear pits insisted that only a few months ago a contractor putting up a row of tenements in the Bronx had found an albino frog encased in a solid block of granite.

Frog Legends Derided.

Another keeper remembered that not long ago a prospector in the West came across an almost transparent bit of stone in which was a small tree toad. Evidence that the reptile was alive was shown by the winking of its eyes.

"What became of them?" asked Snyder.

Both story tellers said the reptiles had died as soon as they were liberated.

"They always do," said Snyder sadly. "I once knew a man who offered $1,000 for proof that a frog was alive hermetically sealed in rock. There are thousands of persons who believe that story. Every time when you press home the question as to what became of the frog the answer is the same—it died.

"The frog's power of hibernation and its ability to endure deprivation of food and water tends to longevity. This is a condition very unusual in so small a reptile. This also gives rise to the stories frequently told of buried toads and frogs surviving for years—some even say centuries—in solid rock or in clay and the like. Investigation shows that these stories are unworthy of belief. Experiment has shown that no frog can endure deprivation of air, water, and food, though it is on record that a scientist found that specimens immured in blocks of porous stone and buried in moist soil remained alive for eighteen months."

Curator Raymond Ditmars is much gratified by the acquisition of the albino frog, and the management is making it one of the features of the reptile house. It is to be placed in a case in which it will live in as near its natural surroundings as possible.

Frogs sing, and Snyder declares the albino is a fine baritone.

WOMEN ASK UNIONS' AID.

Plea Sent to Labor to Vote for Suffrage Amendment.

Miss Leonora O'Reilly, Secretary of the Women's Trades Union League, issued yesterday to the members of the men's labor unions of the State an appeal in the name of the league to vote for the woman's suffrage amendment on Nov. 2. The appeal, which is addressed to "Dear Brothers," reads, in part:

"Do you know that workingmen in New York were disfranchised until 1826?

"We work side by side with you in the factories. We vote with you in our trade unions. We strike with you when you strike. We bear with you the cost and suffering of the strike.

"As union men you know that we women know how to stick to the bitter or victorious end of the struggle. As organized working women we want to better conditions as much as you do. We realize as you do that we must better conditions for the sake of our children and ourselves.

"To secure (sic) decent factories we need the ballot. To abolish the sweated trades the ballot is needed. To abolish child labor the ballot is essential. In our homes as wives, mothers, daughters we need the ballot to do justice to our work as homekeepers.

"Organized working women are convinced that if the workingmen will do their duty by working women at the polls on Nov. 2 to secure for them the right to vote, workingmen and women will leave to the workers who come after them a larger, freer inheritance by their united effort and intelligent action, both industrial and political."

AID JEWISH WAR SUFFERERS.

Visitors at Atlantic City Contribute to the Relief Fund.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 29.—A meeting was held at the Garden Pier here this afternoon, under the auspices of the Central Committee for the relief of Jews suffering through the war, to complete arrangements for raising a fund throughout the country for the relief of Jews in Poland and Palestine. The speakers included Rabbi William Rosenau, President of the Central Conference of American Rabbis; Rabbi H. Masliansky and Rabbi Henry M. Fischer, both of New York City, and A. M. Lucas, Secretary of the Central Jewish Relief Society. Rabbi Fischer will conduct a campaign among the visitors and those living in this city permanently.

PRISON PLEA AT NEWPORT.

Warden Osborne of Sing Sing Speaks in Drexel Ballroom.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 29.—Nearly 400 members of the Summer colony, clergymen, the jailer of the county jail, newspaper editors, and others packed the ballroom of Mrs. John R. Drexel this afternoon to hear Warden Thomas Mott Osborne of Sing Sing Prison speak under the auspices of the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor.

Governor R. Livingston Beeckman of Rhode Island introduced Warden Osborne, who spoke for eighty minutes on the life at Sing Sing. Mr. Osborne swayed his audience by the story of the methods at Sing Sing, the after-life of the criminals, and what his reforms had accomplished, and he asked assistance for this work against the opposition of the politicians.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Week Ended Aug. 28, 1915

		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
70	Alas. Gold M.	32⅝	33½	32⅝	33½
8,450	Allis-Chal. M.	35	41¾	30	39⅛
2,610	Am. Bt. Sug.	59¼	66⅝	57	64⅛
25,330	Am. Can.	57⅛	63¾	52	60⅝
1,340	Am. C. & F.	63	73⅛	61	72
170	Am. Cot. Oil.	52¾	52¾	52	52⅞
30	Am. Hide & L.	7	7½	7	7½
250	Am. Ice Sec.	22½	27¼	22⅝	24½
1,120	Am. Linseed	18½	21⅝	17¼	21⅛
1,810	Am. Loco.	49⅝	56	47⅛	54⅛
5,260	Am. Sm. & R.	77⅝	82⅝	76⅛	81⅝
40	Am. Sug. R.	110	110¾	109⅝	110¾
10,405	Am. Cop.	67⅜	74⅝	66¼	74⅝
300	A. T. & S. F.	100¾	102	100¾	102
1,580	Bald. Loco.	75¼	80	72	79
420	Balt. & Ohio.	80	82⅜	78⅝	82
20	Beth. Stl.	276	276	276	276
340	B. R. T.	84	85⅝	83⅜	85⅝
750	Cal. Petrol.	15¼	16	15	15⅞
400	Can. Pacific.	147½	152¾	146⅝	152⅝
1,320	C. Leath. Co.	42¼	44¼	41⅝	44
40	Ches. & Ohio.	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
170	C., M. & St. P.	91¼	95⅝	90¾	95⅝
3,960	C., R. I. & P.	23¾	24⅞	20	20⅝
190	Chino Copper.	45⅛	47¾	45¼	46⅞
2,900	Col. F. & I.	38⅛	44⅜	38⅜	43⅜
2,210	Colo. Fuel & I.	15¾	18⅝	15¾	18⅝
8,880	Crucible Steel.	70	78¼	65	75
440	Distill. Secur.	25½	28⅝	24⅜	27⅛
5,590	Erie	26¾	28⅜	26	28¼
180	Erie 1st pf.	41½	44	41	44
1,670	Goodrich Co.	55¾	63¼	54	62⅝
20	Gt. North. pf.	116	116	116	116
2,580	Gt. Nor. ctfs. for ore prop.	39	43¼	38¾	43⅝
610	Guggenh. Ex.	59¼	66⅝	59¼	66⅛
50	I. N. G. & O. pf.	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
3,970	Inspiration C.	32⅜	36⅞	32	36⅛
690	Interbor.-Met.	19⅝	21⅜	19⅝	21¼
10	Inter.-Met. pf.	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞
230	Interbor.	19¼	21⅝	19¼	21⅜
20	Inter. con. pf.	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼
70	K. C. South.	24	28	24	28
10	Lack. Steel.	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞
140	Lehigh Valley.	140¾	143	140	143
140	Mex. Motors.	44	44	39⅜	44
1,710	Mex. Petrol.	79¾	86⅝	77⅜	85¼
90	Miami Copper	25¼	27⅝	25¼	27⅝
20	Mo. K. & T.	7¼	7¾	7¼	7¾
1,330	Mo. Pac.	5¾	6¼	5¾	6¼
20	Nat. E. & S.	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
20	Nat. Lead Co.	66	66	65⅝	65⅝
100	Nev. Con. C.	14	15¼	14	15¼
20	N. Y. Air Br.	140¼	140¼	140¼	140¼
150	N. Y. Central.	88⅜	90⅝	88⅜	90⅝
100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	62	64	62	63¾
100	N. Y., O. & W.	25⅜	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝
100	Nor. Pacific.	105¼	107	104⅝	107
110	Pacific Mail.	30½	30⅝	29	30⅛
970	Pitts. Coal.	30¼	38	30¼	37¾
1,110	Pres'd St. Car	58¾	62⅝	53⅝	62
40	Ry. Steel Spr.	25⅝	35¾	25⅝	35⅝
50	Ray Con. Cop.	22	23⅞	21¾	23⅞
9,200	Reading	143	156	144⅛	148⅝
2,530	Rep. Ir. & St.	40¼	45¼	38⅝	44⅞
620	Rumley, (M.,) Co.	9⅜	11¼	7¾	7¾
1,000	South. Pacific.	88⅝	90¼	85⅝	90⅝
110	South. R'way.	14¼	16	14¼	16
320	Studebaker Co.	98¼	114	94¼	114
11,910	Tenn. Copper.	49¼	65⅛	47¼	64⅝
1,450	Third Av.	50¼	55⅜	50¼	54⅝
10,610	Union Pacific.	128¾	131⅝	125⅜	131¼
100	U. Rys. Inv.	24¼	24⅝	24¼	24⅝
1,090	U. S. Rubber.	45⅛	62¾	47⅜	60⅝
136,970	U. S. Steel.	70⅝	77⅞	68⅛	76⅞
30	U. S. S. pf.	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼
1,750	Utah Copper.	64⅜	69⅛	63	68⅜
740	Va.-Car. Ch.	33	40½	32⅝	40½
21,400	West. E. & M.	111⅛	117½	109	116⅜

823,185

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL

$12,935,000

Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company

TWO YEAR FIVE PER CENT. COLLATERAL GOLD NOTES

DATED SEPTEMBER 1, 1915. DUE SEPTEMBER 1, 1917.

Interest Coupons payable March 1 and September 1 in New York City

The Notes are issued in coupon form, in denominations of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000

Authorized issue limited to the above $12,935,000

Redeemable, at the option of the Railroad Company, at 101 and interest, at any time upon sixty days' notice

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK, TRUSTEE

We summarize as follows from a letter addressed to us by the President of the Railroad Company, copies of which will be furnished upon request.

The Notes are to be secured by pledge with Bankers Trust Company, as Trustee, of $17,247,000 Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company First and Refunding Mortgage 5% Bonds, dated September 2, 1912.

The $17,247,000 of pledged bonds are part of $18,497,000 bonds outstanding under the First & Refunding Mortgage and have the security of an absolutely direct and first lien on the Company's "Clearing Yard," constructed in pursuance of a plan to simplify the problem of freight interchange at Chicago and to reduce the operating cost of the Railroads entering that City. The Clearing Yard includes approximately 1810 acres of land and represents an actual cash expenditure by the Railroad Company of approximately $8,000,000. The Railroads for whose use this yard has been constructed are the following:

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY,
ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY,
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY OF INDIANA,
MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE RAILWAY COMPANY,
ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY,
GRAND TRUNK WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
WABASH RAILROAD COMPANY.

In addition to the first lien on the above mentioned Clearing Yard, the pledged bonds have a direct junior lien on all the remaining property of the Company.

All the capital stock of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company is owned by the last five of the above named Companies, which, together with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, use also the Company's passenger station and appurtenant tracks for their passenger business in Chicago.

The fixed annual rentals payable either directly to the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company or to the Trustees of its Mortgages aggregate $3,694,000, exclusive of taxes, while the total annual interest requirements of the Railroad Company, including interest on the present issue of Notes, aggregate only $2,755,000.

SUBJECT TO APPROVAL OF THE DETAILS BY OUR COUNSEL, WE OFFER THE UNSOLD PORTION OF THE ABOVE NOTES, SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE, AT 99 AND INTEREST, YIELDING ABOUT 5½ PER CENT

The Definitive Notes will be ready for delivery on or about September 1st

So far as possible, holders of the Company's Notes maturing on September 1st will be given an opportunity to exchange their notes for those of the new issue. Noteholders who wish to exchange should deposit their Notes at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., receiving at the time of deposit the payment of the September 1st coupon and a receipt calling for the delivery of the new Notes on or about September 1st, together with a check for 1%, representing the difference in price.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK ***NATIONAL CITY BANK***

Dated New York, August 26th, 1915

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL

M. RUMELY COMPANY

(Rumely Products Company)

REORGANIZATION

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit of the United States Mortgage & Trust Company issued under Deposit Agreement dated May 25, 1915, for

Two-Year Six Per Cent. Convertible Gold Notes and Six Per Cent. Commission Gold Notes of M. Rumely Company

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to said Deposit Agreement, that the undersigned Committee, constituted thereunder, has prepared and adopted a Plan and Agreement of Reorganization of M. Rumely Company, dated August 26, 1915, and has filed a copy thereof with the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, the Depositary under said Deposit Agreement.

All holders of Certificates of Deposit issued under said Deposit Agreement who shall fail to withdraw their notes upon the terms and in accordance with the provisions of said Deposit Agreement on or before September 30, 1915, shall conclusively and finally be deemed for all purposes to have accepted and assented to such Plan and Agreement and will become bound by all the terms and provisions thereof.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may be obtained from the Depositary or from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated, New York City, August 26, 1915.

JOHN W. PLATTEN, Chairman,
LEWIS L. CLARKE,
F. N. B. CLOSE,
ALLEN CURTIS,
M. HELY-HUTCHINSON,
A. H. S. POST,
FREDERIC W. SCOTT,
HOWARD C. SMITH,
Noteholders' Committee.

CHAUNCEY H. MURPHEY, Secretary,
55 Cedar Street, New York City.
WHITE & CASE, Counsel.
UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY,
Depositary.

M. RUMELY COMPANY

(Rumely Products Company)

REORGANIZATION

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit of The New York Trust Company issued under Deposit Agreement dated February 1, 1915, for

Stock of M. Rumely Company:

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to said Deposit Agreement, that the undersigned Committee, constituted thereunder, has approved and adopted a Plan and Agreement of Reorganization of M. Rumely Company, dated August 26, 1915, and has filed a copy thereof with The New York Trust Company, the Depositary under said Deposit Agreement, and said Deposit Agreement has been terminated.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued under said Deposit Agreement, desiring to become parties to and avail themselves of the privileges of said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, must surrender such Certificates of Deposit on or before September 30, 1915, to The New York Trust Company in exchange for its Certificates of Deposit, as Depositary under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization. By acceptance of the Certificates of Deposit issued upon such exchange, the holders thereof will be conclusively deemed to have accepted and assented to the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization and will be bound by all the terms and provisions thereof.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit not desiring to avail themselves of the privileges of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, will be permitted to withdraw the stock represented by such Certificates upon the surrender of such Certificates and the payment of fifty cents per share for each share of stock withdrawn.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may be obtained from the Depositary or from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated, New York City, August 26, 1915.

MORTIMER N. BUCKNER, Chairman,
JAMES B. BELL,
I. de BRUYN,
C. EDGAR ELLIOTT,
OGDEN H. HAMMOND,
ALLEN T. WEST,
Stockholders' Committee.

CHARLES E. HAYDOCK, Secretary,
26 Broad Street, New York City.
THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Depositary.

M. RUMELY COMPANY (Rumely Products Company) REORGANIZATION

TO HOLDERS OF
Two-Year Six Per Cent. Convertible Gold Notes,
Six Per Cent. Commission Gold Notes,
Other obligations and claims,
Preferred and Common Stock,
of M. Rumely Company or Rumely Products Company.

Notice is hereby given that the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of M. Rumely Company and Rumely Products Company, which has been approved by the Noteholders' Committee and the Stockholders' Committee, acting under Deposit Agreements of May 25, 1915, and February 1, 1915, respectively, has been approved and adopted by the undersigned Joint Reorganization Committee, and copies of said Plan and Agreement have been lodged with the United States Mortgage & Trust Company and The New York Trust Company, Depositaries under the Plan.

Holders of Two-Year Six Per Cent. Convertible Gold Notes and Six Per Cent. Commission Gold Notes who have not already deposited such Notes, and who desire to participate in the Reorganization, must deposit their Notes, bearing coupons maturing March 1, 1915, and subsequently, with United States Mortgage & Trust Company, Depositary, on or before September 30, 1915.

Holders of Preferred and Common Stock of the M. Rumely Company and of Certificates of Deposit of The New York Trust Company, issued under the Deposit Agreement dated February 1, 1915, who desire to participate in the Reorganization, must deposit their certificates of stock or Certificates of Deposit with The New York Trust Company, Depositary, on or before September 30, 1915. All stock so deposited must be assigned in blank or be accompanied by assignments or powers of attorney in blank, and, if required by the Committee or the Depositary thereof, duly stamped. Application will be made to list on the New York Stock Exchange all Certificates of Deposit issued by The New York Trust Company, as Depositary under the Plan.

Holders of other obligations of and claims against the M. Rumely Company or Rumely Products Company, desiring to participate in the Reorganization, must do so on the terms and in the manner provided in the Plan and Agreement, by depositing with the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, Depositary, New York City, or with any one of its agents named below, such obligations and claims, if evidenced by an instrument in writing, or, if not so evidenced, by depositing a statement of such obligations or claims, and in either case accompanied by an appropriate assignment or transfer thereof without recourse and duly acknowledged, and in such form and bearing such stamps as may be required by the undersigned Committee, and transferable Certificates of Deposit will be issued therefor by such Depositary in form as may be determined by the Committee. The Committee in its discretion may at any time require proof of any obligation or claim deposited or offered for deposit under the Plan, or proof of allowance thereof by the Receiver. In default of such proof the Committee may at any time reject or exclude any such obligation or claim.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit of the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, Depositary, under the Deposit Agreement of May 25, 1915, who assent to the Plan and Agreement, may be required by the Committee in its discretion to present their Certificates of Deposit to the Depositary under the Plan, in order that there may be noted thereon the assent of the holders thereof to the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, and any holder of any such Certificate of Deposit may present the same to such Depositary for such purpose.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may be obtained from either of the Depositaries, or the Agents, below named, or from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated, New York City, August 26, 1915.

JOHN W. PLATTEN, Chairman,
MORTIMER N. BUCKNER, LEWIS L. CLARKE,
F. N. B. CLOSE, ALLEN CURTIS,
M. HELY-HUTCHINSON, C. EDGAR ELLIOTT,
STEPHEN S. STRATTON, ELISHA WALKER,
HENRY H. WEHRHANE,
Jo

City of Cincinnati
4½% Bonds
Due 1955

Legal Investment for Savings Banks in New York and other States

Price to net 4.30%

Circular on application

Wm. A. Read & Co.
Nassau and Cedar Streets
New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

Convertible Bonds

Special Circular Describing 43 Issues

Convertible Bonds are direct obligations of issuing companies. In addition, bonds of this type are convertible into other securities, usually common stock. As set forth in our circular, this privilege frequently means substantial profits to the holders of convertible bonds.

Write for Circular 907
"Convertible Bonds"

Spencer Trask & Co.
Investment Securities
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO

Bonds Which Act Right

during periods of business depression are the ones which should be purchased by the careful investor.

We are offering a first and refunding bond, the earnings for which, both gross and net, have been increasing steadily for a long period of years. Present earnings 2¼ times interest.

Circular AG-63 on request

N. W. Halsey & Co
49 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco
Boston Baltimore St. Louis

Municipal Bonds
Free From Income Tax
To Net 4.25% to 5.50%
List "T" sent on request
Sidney Spitzer & Co.
115 Broadway, New York

BLAIR & CO.
24 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK
INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Travelers Letters of Credit

BONDS
Legal For Trustees
In New York State
Send for Circular "T"
Remick, Hodges & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange,
14 Wall St., New York
Correspondents:
R. L. Day & Co. Boston

W. N. COLER & CO.,
43 Cedar Street
New York City
INVESTMENTS
High Grade Municipals, Legal for New York Savings Banks, To Yield 4.20%

Cinn., Ind. & West. 1st 4s
Ind., Dec. & West. 1st 5s
MEGARGEL & CO.
35 Pine Street New York

W. C. Langley & Co.
Investments
115 Broadway, New York City

N. J. SECURITIES
CLARENCE HODSON & CO
ESSEX BLDG NEWARK

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

One of the reasons alleged for the change of front on the part of Germany in respect to attacks without warning on passenger vessels was that the German Government was unwilling that the great financial resources of the United States should be thrown to the support of Germany's enemies. That might readily have been the result of the breaking off of diplomatic relations with Germany even if that had not led to war. Germany has not made it plain just what her motives are, nor has she yet made it clear that she has determined to accept unconditionally the essential elements of our demands, but it may very well be that the desire to prevent our financial strength being thrown on the side of the Allies played a part in bringing Germany to the change in attitude which has followed the sinking of the Arabic.

As it happened, last week brought further manifestations of the commanding financial position which this country now occupies. The week-end brought the news that another shipment of gold, probably approximating $20,000,000 was on its way here from Halifax, and it brought also a statement from the members of the New York Clearing House showing a surplus reserve again in excess of $200,000,000, and this time by a margin ten or twelve times as great as the margin by which that figure was overtopped in June. Then the surplus held above $200,000,000 only for a single week. The present indications point rather toward a further increase in the surplus of more than $204,000,000 reported on Saturday than to a falling back to less than that great round figure. From another angle our commanding financial position was reflected in the continued decline in foreign exchange, demand sterling reaching at the close of the week the record low figure of $4.62½. Our financial strength is growing apace, but with it is growing the necessity of using it wisely. We cannot devote our present unprecedented financial power to inflation without incurring the inevitable and damaging results of inflation. We must find uses for our financial strength which will stimulate speculation as little as possible while furthering industrial and commercial opportunities as much as possible. The question is now before us whether we will devote some hundreds of millions, possibly many hundreds of millions, to the financing of foreign trade. Directly the question is being discussed from the point of view of stabilizing the international exchanges, but actually in its final analysis the discussion has to do with the question of protecting the future of our foreign trade. It will be very well to consider that question along with the question of making the best possible use of the enormous mass of credit which is available under present financial conditions.

We do not want to continue to receive gold in payment for the goods we sell if it is to have the result of constantly impairing the ability of our customers to continue to buy from us. The real meaning of the fall in exchange, aside from the effect of actual or threatened depreciation of foreign currencies, is that those who are buying from us are finding it increasingly difficult to pay us. In a sense it is true that we would be constantly adding to our strength by continuing to draw gold from Europe, but it is not enough that we should be strong. We want our customers likewise to be as strong as they can be under the extraordinary conditions now prevailing. We want them as customers not only while the war lasts, but after the war is over as well. The creation of an acute international situation through the sinking of the Arabic put over for a time consideration of practically all other matters, but with the easing of our relations with Germany it is to be expected that the question of facilitating our trade with the rest of the world by stabilizing the exchanges will again receive the close attention of our bankers. The French Government has already named financial delegates to come to this country and the British Government is about to name its representatives on this same mission. It seems likely that within another ten days or two weeks conferences will be under way with our bankers here with a view to determining upon a comprehensive plan of action. It is a situation which calls for co-operation between this market and those of Europe for our own protection as much as for theirs. Had our relations with Germany come to the breaking point a credit for Great Britain or for the Allies might well have assumed political aspects. If the present fair promise of the maintenance of amicable relations with Germany is borne out such credits here will represent purely business transactions.

Last week on the Stock Exchange was given over to retracing the ground which was lost during the last three days of the previous week, when the market was thrown into unsettlement by the news that another transatlantic liner had been sunk by a German submarine, that many American lives had been put in jeopardy and two actually lost. Even before Germany's message requesting delay was received the conclusion was being formed that the incident would be settled without leading to war, and when that message was followed by assurances from Germany that it was not her present policy to sink passenger vessels without warning the belief grew that all danger of a break between the United States and Germany had passed. The stock market showed some disposition to jump at conclusions, which was in keeping with the existence of a deep-rooted sentiment favorable to stock market speculation, but in the main the conclusions of traders in respect to the outcome of our relations with Germany agreed with those of the majority of bankers and of the majority of people outside of Wall Street. The indications at the end of the week that Germany was coupling with her offers of reparation to this country a condition that in return for the acceptance by Germany of the American position in respect to naval attacks on passenger vessels we should undertake to obtain modifications of the British blockade in favor of Germany were of a kind to modify the optimism which had previously been felt regarding the settlement of our relations with Germany, but they did not materially change the conviction of the financial community that a break with Germany would be avoided. While that fear existed all other market considerations assumed subordinate importance, but with that fear dismissed, as it was very definitely dismissed toward the middle of the week, the stock market again lent itself to a reflection of those influences which have with only temporary interruptions controlled its course for many months past.

Wall Street talks of a period of expansion comparable with, if not exceeding, any such period in the past, and it finds much support for this view among those outside of Wall Street, for the public is undoubtedly speculating on a large scale. Much business which is not directly affected by the orders which Europe is placing here in such vast amount has failed to grow apace with the country's war business, but underlying conditions favor an expansion in business at large, and there is ample ground for looking forward hopefully with respect to the country's peace business as well as in respect to its war business. The latter is the more spectacular, but the former more gratifying and the more lasting. It is favored by existing financial conditions, by the prospect of very abundant crops, and by the increased earning power growing out of the foreign orders which are coming into this market in a steady stream. Regarding one of our crops, cotton, there has been a disposition to worry a good deal. Not that the crop is too small, for it is probably as large as those most interested would want it to be, but because of the questions connected with financing the crop in a time of war. There is no doubt that the country is in a vastly better position to finance the cotton crop this year than it was last, and experience has shown that last year's problem was greatly exaggerated. The problem this year is much smaller and the means of handling it much greater. The business interests of the country have been more than usually conservative, and it may be found in the later experience of the year that the favorable effects of bountiful crops have been anticipated less than usual. Should that prove to be the case the influence of the wealth produced from the soil will be all the greater when it comes to be fully exerted.

So far as the immediate situation is concerned the stock market has to remember that last week brought not the settlement of our relations with Germany, but merely a promise of such settlement. The questions at issue are very grave and to be settled in any real sense they must be settled in keeping with the principles which we laid down in our previous demands on Germany. Some delay in the negotiations leading to Germany's acceptance of the essential elements in our position would not necessarily contradict the hopes which were so freely entertained last week, but the fact that Germany has put conditions on her acceptance suggests that delay may occur before our relations with Germany are again restored to normal channels.

TO RIGHT EXCHANGE.

British and French Officials Hold a Conference.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The announcement made early in the week that the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Reading, and the Governor of the Bank of England had been in consultation with the French Finance Minister and the Governor of the Bank of France has been confirmed. A further conference is to be held in London. No doubt is entertained that whatever gold may be needed to carry out any scheme adopted to right the exchanges will be provided. It is hoped that a definite plan will be formulated within the next three or four weeks, especially as exchange continues to fall.

The week in the stock market has been fairly encouraging. The principal features were the fluctuations in Canadian industrials, the firmness of South African mining shares, and the recovery of American railroad and steel securities, the latter being favorably affected by reports of the growing exports. The market in Americans was also favorably influenced by the latest developments in the Arabic matter, which tended to confirm the impression that a rupture would be avoided. With your calm reception of the declaration of cotton as contraband, no serious complications are expected.

AGREE ON LIQUIDATION.

Bank of France and Syndicate Make an Arrangement.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—After a week of indecision, due to political uncertainties, the Bourse closed steady.

Exchange fell after the conference between Minister Ribot and Chancellor McKenna, but rose again yesterday, that on London standing at the close at 27 francs 75 centimes and on New York at 5 francs 98 centimes.

It is stated that an agreement has been reached between the Bank of France and the syndicate of Agents de Change whereby the former will advance 300,000,000 francs against approved collateral to liquidate pre-war Bourse accounts, and that the liquidation will take place at the end of September settlement.

Gold received by the Bank of France since May 27 exceeds 558,000,000 francs.

NEWS OF COPPER MINES.

Inspiration to Have Its Mill Running at Capacity by January.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—Repairs have been begun at the Centennial mine to replace the burned shaft house, so that shipments may be resumed.

La Salle is shipping daily ten or twelve cars of rock to the Franklin mill.

Lack of cars is hampering shipments from the South Lake mine.

By Jan. 1 Inspiration Consolidated hopes to have its new mill in full operation and to be treating 15,000 tons of ore daily.

The Wolverine & Arizona ore is running rich, according to officials, making about $650 to the car.

A fine run of rich looking ground has been found in the drift on the 900-foot level of New Arcadian.

Eagle and Blye Bell reports a full face of ore in a winze eighty feet below the 1,700-foot level. The main shaft will be sunk deeper.

Utah-Apex reports for July a tonnage of 15,008 in ore and an operating profit of $17,620.

In July Wolverine produced 630,612 pounds of copper from 34,456 tons of rock. The average yield per ton was 18.30 pounds of copper.

Iron Cap reports earnings in July of $14,388 net from eighteen cars of ore.

Franklin expects to be shipping 1,000 tons of rock daily from the 1,400-foot lode in the Allouez conglomerate opening by the end of this week.

Advices from the Arizona Commercial mine are that the vein on the fourteenth level is ten feet wide and assays 6 per cent.

The vein in the Pacific Consolidated mine, controlled by Ely Consolidated, is said to have been opened up for five to ten feet and to show improvement in copper values.

From the New Utah Bingham mine comes a report that the vein recently cut in the 150-foot level of the Giant Chief shaft has opened to a width of two and one-half feet with a mineral streak on both walls.

The vein just cut on the 2,600-foot level of Davis-Daly is said to be fourteen feet wide and to contain good commercial ore. The management believes it is the Hesterus vein. The vein was cut 670 feet from the shaft.

Present production at the Greene-Cananea is at the rate of 3,000,000 pounds of copper monthly. Owing to labor shortage it will be some time before production is brought back to normal.

In drilling in Portage Lake bridge workmen found rich copper in the Osceola lode. The property is owned by the United States Government.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, Week Ended Aug. 28, 1915.

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Monday	399,430	.....	163,678
Tuesday	797,179	.....	216,715
Wednesday	1,031,010	.....	196,043
Thursday	713,897	.....	290,188
Friday	913,149	.....	289,624
Saturday	345,201	.....	.....
Total, w'k.	4,719,866	.....	1,256,248
Year to date.	95,640,602	45,989,256	57,276,129

BONDS. (PAR VALUE.)

Monday	$3,401,000	.....	$1,192,000
Tuesday	2,433,000	.....	1,670,000
Wednesday	2,400,000	.....	1,492,000
Thursday	2,612,500	.....	1,187,000
Friday	2,082,500	.....	1,418,500
Saturday	1,360,000	.....	.....
Total, w'k.	$14,895,000	.....	$6,959,500
Year to date.	517,942,200	425,061,000	346,855,800

In detail last week's dealings compare as follows with the corresponding week in 1915, as the Stock Exchange was closed at this time last year.

STOCKS.

	Aug. 28, '15.	Aug. 30, '13.	Changes.
R. R. & mis.	4,709,276	1,256,225	+ 3,453,051
Banks	10	23	— 13
Mining	10,600	.....	+ 10,000

BONDS.

R. R. & mis.	$14,590,000	$6,752,500	+$7,837,500
Government.	38,500	88,500	— 50,000
State	54,000	5,000	+ 49,000
City	212,500	113,300	+ 99,000
Total, all.	$14,895,000	$6,959,300	+$7,935,500

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED AUG. 28, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$14,895,000	$517,942,200
Same period last year	.....	425,061,100
	High. Low.	High. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	82.26 82.03	84.48 81.51
Same period last year	....	89.42 82.73

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alb. & Susq. 3½s	82¾	81	81	17
Am. Ag. Chem. cv.5s.101	101	101	101	5
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	91½	91½	91½	2
Am. Dock & Imp. 5s.103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	2
Am. Hide & L. 6s	103	103½	103	10
Am. Ice Secur. 6s	81¼	81¼	81¼	1
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	106½	106½	106½	74
Am. T. & T. cv. 4s	96	96	96	2
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s.102½	101½	102½	102½	38
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	88¾	88	88½	52
Am. Tobacco 6s	119½	119½	119½	4
Am. Writ. Paper 6s	61	61	61	11
Armour & Co. 4½s	91¾	91¾	91¾	25
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	91	89¾	89¾	190½
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stpd.	82	81½	81½	26
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1960.	102⅝	100¾	102½	123
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1955.	101¾	101¾	101¾	16
A., T. & S. F. 5s	100½	100½	100½	10
A., T. & S. F., Or. St. L. 4s	.....	.....	.....	.....
At. Coast Line 4s	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	2
Atlanta & Danv. 2½s	75½	75½	75½	2
At. C. L., L. & N. 4s	82	80	80	11
B. & O. pr. lien 3½s	89	88⅝	88⅝	24
Balt. & O. g. 4s	87	85	85⅝	76½
Balt. & O. cv. 4½s	86¾	86¾	76½	2285½
B. & O., S.W. 4½s	94½	94½	94½	4
B. & O., S. W. 5s	87¾	87¾	87	19
B. & O., P., L. E. W. V. 4s	79	78⅝	78⅝	8
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	100½	99½	100¼	51
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	102⅝	101	102⅝	29
B'way & 7th Av. 5s	93	93	93	3
Brooklyn City 5s	101	101	101	1
B'klyn R. T. 5s, '18	100	99¾	99⅞	115
B'klyn R. T. g. 5s	101	101	101	8
B'klyn Union El. 5s	99¾	99	99¼	6
B'klyn Un. Gas 5s	103¾	103½	103⅜	2
Bush Terminal 4s	86	86	86	5
Cal. Gas & El. 5s	94½	94½	94½	24
Can. So. conv. 5s	100	100	100	1
Central Leather 5s	99¾	99¾	99⅞	17
Central of N. J. 5s	112	111¾	112	26
Central Pacific 4s	84½	83¾	84	170
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	102½	102½	102½	2
Ches. & Ohio cv. 4½s	74½	72¾	74	123
Ches. & Ohio gen. 4½s	85	83¾	84¾	26
Chicago & Alton 3½s	44	43¾	43¾	3
Chi., B. & Q. gen. 4s	89¾	89¾	89¾	26
Chi., B. & Q., jt. 4s	90¾	90¾	90¼	170
C., B. & Q., I. D. 5½s	83	82¾	82¾	19
C., B. & Q., Ill. D. 4s	93¼	92⅞	93¼	2
C., B. & Q. nt ext. 4s	94¾	94¾	94¾	2
C., B. & Q., Den. Div. 4s	99¾	99¾	99¾	1
Chi. & E. Ill. c. 6s	94	94	94	3
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	59	59	59	3
Chi. & Erie 1st 5s	102	102	102	5
C. & Gt. West. 4s	67	66¾	66¾	23
C., M. & St. P. g. 4s	85¼	83	85¼	13
C., M. & St. P. g. 3½s	76½	76	76	2
C., M. & St. P. 4½s	98	97¾	97¾	3
C., M. & St. P. r. 4½s	89¼	89¼	89¼	9
C., M. & St. P. c. 4½s	94	93¾	93¾	256
C., M. & St. P. c. 5s	102¼	101½	102¼	83
C., M. & St. P. 4s '34	86½	86¼	86¼	5
C., M. & St. P., C. P. & W. 5s	102¼	102¾	102⅝	24
C. & N. W. d. 5s, '33.	101¾	101¾	101¾	3
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	92	92¼	92	2
C. & N. W. gen. 5s	100½	100½	100½	1
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	80	80	80	1
C. & N. W., St. L. P. & N. W. 5s	104	103¾	104	3
Chi. Railways 5s	95½	95¼	95¼	5
C., R. I. & P. 4s	81	79¾	81	18
C., R. J. & P. 1st 6s	102¼	102¼	102¼	5
C., R. J. & P. r. 4s	63¼	62¾	62¾	189
C., R. I. & P. r. 4s, r.	62	62	62	1
C., R. I. & P. c. 4s	45¼	45¼	45¼	102
C., St. P., M. & O. 6s	113	114¾	114¾	6
C. & W. Ind. c. 5s	76½	76	76	56
Chile Copper 7s	111	115	115	1404
C., C., C. & S. L. g. 4s	71	71	71	1
Cal. F. & I. gen. 5s	90	90	90	1
Col. Industrial 5s	73	73	73	2
Col. & South. ref. 4½s	80¼	80¼	80¼	12
Consol. Gas Co. 6s	116½	115¾	116	2471½
Comstock Tunnel 4s	4	4	4	5
Corn Prod. Ref. s.f.5s	93	93	93	24
Cuban Am. Sugar col. tr. 6s	100½	100½	100½	6
Cumberland Tel. 5s	97	96¾	97	13
D. & H. ref. 4s	90	88⅝	89⅝	18
D. & H. deb. 4s, '16.	100¾	100¾	100¾	5
Den. & R. G. imp. 5s	66	66	66	1
Den. & R. G. ref. 4s	44	44	44	6
Den. & R. G. con. 4s	70½	70	70	28
Det. City Gas 5s	101	101	101	1
Det. Edison 5s	103	103	103	1
Det. & Mack. gold 4s	85	85	85	1
Det. United 4½s	75	71	71½	7
Dist. Securities 5s	65⅞	64	65⅞	22
Du Pont Powder 4½s	100	99	100	67
Erie 1st con. 7s	109½	109½	109½	5
Erie 1st con. 4s	79	78	78	12
Erie gen'l 4s	66	65¾	66	31
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. A.	61	60	61	18
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. B.	68	68	68	25
Erie Pa. col. 4s	86¼	86¼	86¼	25
Fla. Cent. & Pen. 1st 5s	100	100	100	2
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st 6s	102	102	102	20
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	102½	101½	102	41
Granby Con. conv. 6s	104½	102	104	21½
Gt. North. ref. 4½s	95¼	95	95¼	3
Green Bay deb. B.	10¾	10¾	10¾	3
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	70½	70	70½	22
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	25½	25½	25½	12
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1952	81½	81½	81½	4
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	80¾	80¾	80¾	2
Ill. Cent. ref. 4s	83¾	83¾	83¾	1
Ill. Cent., Ch. St. L. & N. O. joint 5s	99	99	99	2
Ill. Steel 4½s	86¼	86	86½	49
Indiana Steel 5s	100¾	100½	100½	27
Insp. Cop. cv. 6s	119.147	120	146½	224
Insp. Cop. cv. 6s	129.147	131¼	146	5565½
Inter.-Met. 4½s	74	73½	73½	96
Inter. R. T. 5s	97½	97	97	28
Int. Mer. Mar. 4½s	60¾	58½	60	38
I. M. 4½s, tr. r.	70	68	69	10
Int. Navigation 5s	64	64	64	10
Int. Paper 6s	99¾	99¾	99¾	5
Int. Paper cv. 5s	79	79	79	3
Int. Steam Pump 5s	66	64	65	6
Int. Steam P. 5s tr. r.	66	64	64¾	5834
Iowa Central ref. 5s	49	48	49	14
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	105	105	105	3
Kansas City So. 5s	88	87½	87½	8
Kan. City Term. 4s	85¼	84½	84½	10
K. Co. R. L. & P. p. m. 6s	121	121	121	5
Kings Co. Elev. 4s	80	80	80	1
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	82¼	77	82¼	1061
Lack. Steel 5s, 1923	94¾	93¼	94¾	30
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	1
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	99¾	99½	99¾	6
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	91¼	91¼	91¼	23
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	89½	89¾	89¾	23
Lake Shore 3½s	82	82	82	4
Lake Shore 3½s, reg.	82	82	82	10
Lehigh V. Term. 5s	108	108	108	10
Lehigh Val. Coal 5s	101½	101½	101¼	1
Liggett & Myers 7s	123	122¾	123	5
Liggett & Myers 5s	101½	101¾	101½	9
Long Island ref. 4s	83¼	83	83	9
Lorillard 7s	119½	119¼	119½	3
Lorillard 5s	100¼	100	100	16
L. & N. unif. 4s	91½	91	91	31
L. & N. genl. 6s	113	113	113	5
L. & N., St. L. & C. 6s	106½	106¼	106¼	3
L. & N., St. L. & M. 3s.	61½	61½	61½	13
Manhattan Con. 4s	85	84¾	84¾	6
Man. Con. 4s, tex. ex.	85½	85	85	2
Mex. P. cv. 6s, S. A.	105	105	105	2
Mich. Cent. deb. 4s	78½	78½	78½	21
M., St. P. & S. S. M. 4s	89¼	89¼	89¼	9
Minn. & St. L. ref. 4s	49¼	48	48	8
M., St. P. & S. S. M. c. 4s	87½	87	87	18
Mo., K. & T., 1st 4s	75¾	75¾	75¾	1
Mo., K. & T. I. L. 4½s	54	54	54	1
Mo., K. & T. ref. 4s	48¾	47½	47½	20
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	70	70	70	1
Mo. Pacific 1st 6s	94½	94	94	24
Mo. Pacific 4s	74	70	72	70
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1917	80¾	79½	79½	45
Mo. Pacific cv. 5s	33	29¾	29¾	51
Montana Power 5s	90	89¾	89¾	6
Morris & Essex 3½s	85	85	85	2
Nassau Electric 4s	75	75	75	5
Nat. Enam. & St. 5s	94½	94½	94½	4
Nat. Tube 5s	98	97¾	98	13
N. Y. Air Br. cv. 6s	102	99¾	102	121
N. Y. C. deb. 6s, cr. p.	103⅜	102¾	103⅛	7271½
N.Y.C.d.6s, cts. 1st pd.	103	102⅝	103	14
N. Y. C. gen. 3½s	77½	76	76¾	69
N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s	84	85¾	85¾	9
N. Y. C. ref. 4½s	87½	87	87	16
N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s	74¼	73¾	73¾	2
N. Y. C., M. C. col. 3½s	69¾	69¾	69¾	2
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st 4s	89½	88	88	4
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 5s	102½	102½	102½	1
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 4s	81½	81½	81½	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. R. cv. 4s, '50	77	77	77	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s	111	111	111	6
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 3½s	68	68	68	10
N. Y. Rwys. ref. 4s	68½	68¼	68½	2
N. Y. Rwys. adj. 5s	49¼	48½	48½	40
N. Y., Susq. & W. gen'l 5s	67½	67½	67¾	4
N. Tel. 4½s	95	94½	95	30
Norf. & W. gen. 6s	115¼	115¼	115¼	7
Norf. & W. cons. 4s	87	86¾	87	20½
N. & W. 10-20 cv. 4s	105¾	105¾	105¾	4
Norf. & W. gen'l 4s	87	87	87	5
Norf. & W. cv. 4½s	106½	105	105¾	40
Norf. & W. Poca. C. & C. 4s	87½	87	87	2
Nor. Pacific 4s	89¾	89	89¼	235½
Nor. Pacific 3s	62¾	62¾	62¾	9½
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	5
Ore. R. R. & N. cons. 4s	88	88	88	2
Ore. Sh. L. cons. 5s	103	102½	103	4
Ore. Sh. L. ref. 4s	88¾	88¼	88¼	35
Ore.-Wash. ref. 4s	81	81	81	2
Pac. of Mo. 1st 4s	87	87	87	1
Pac. of Mo. 2d 5s	92	92	92	2
Pac. Tel. & Tel. 5s	97½	97½	97½	5
Penn. 4s, 1948	97½	96¾	96¾	16
Penn. cons. 4½s, cfts. full paid	102¼	102	102	152
Penn. gen. 4½s, temp. cfts.	97¾	97½	97¾	197
Penn. cv. 3½s	100	100	100	2
P., C., C. & St. L. 4s Series G	92¾	92¾	92¾	10
Public Service 5s	87	86½	86½	35
Ray Copper cv. 6s	110	112¾	119	23
Reading gen. 4s	93	92	92	119
Read., J. C. col. 4s	93	92	92	1
Rep. I. & S. 5s, 1940	95¾	94½	95	28
Rio G. W. col. tr. 4s	59¾	59¾	59¾	2
St. L., I. M. & S. g. 5s	96	95¾	95¾	9
St. L., I. M. & S. unif. & ref. 4s	61¾	61	61¼	3
St. L., I. M. & S. R. & G. 4s	53	51	51	47
St. L. & S. F. R. R. ref. 4s	66½	66½	66½	2
St. L. & S. F. R. R. ref. 4s, t. r., stam.	60½	59¾	60½	77
St. L. & S. F. Ry. g. 5s	100½	99½	99½	30
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s	72¼	72	72	17
St. L. S. W. 2d inc. 4s	54	54	54	11
St. L. S. W. con. 4s	51¾	51¾	51¾	1
St. P. & D. 2d 5s	101	101	101	6
St. P., M. & M. 4½s	99¾	99¾	99¾	20
St. P. & N. P. 6s	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	3
San An. & A. P. 4s	65½	65	65½	9
San F. & Nor Pac. 5s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	12
Seaboard A. L. ref. 4s	69	69	69	10
Seab. A. L. adj. 5s	60¼	60	60¼	18
Seab. & Roa. 1st 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼	1
So. Bell Tel. 5s	97¾	97	97¾	3
Southern Pac. col. 4s	80¾	80	80	24
Southern Pac. con. 4s	90¼	90	90¼	2
Southern Pac. con. 5s	99¾	98½	99	1035½
Southern Pac. ref. 4s	84½	84	84¼	170
So. Pac., S. F. T. 4s	80½	79½	80	43½
Southern Ry. gen. 4s	62	61½	62	72
Stand. Milling 1st 5s	91¼	91¼	91¼	1
Tenn. C. & I. gen. 5s	101½	101½	101½	13
Tenn. C. & I. B. 6s	101¾	101¾	101¾	1
Tenn. C. & I. T. 6s	101¾	100¼	101¾	5
Texas Co. cv. 6s	100¾	100	100	80
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s	92	92	92	8
Third Av. ref. 4s	78¼	78	78	21
Third Av. adj. 5s	77	76	77	54
Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	64	64	64	8
T., W.V. & O. 1st 4½s	96¾	96¾	96¾	3
Tri City Ry. & L. 5s	96	95¾	96	4
Union Bag & P. 5s	80	80	80	1
Union Pacific 1st 4s	93	92½	93¾	137½
Union Pacific cv 4s	90	90	90	14
Union Pacific ref. 4s	86	85½	85½	10
U. R. Rs. of S. F. 4s	50¼	43	49¾	350
U. Rep. Inv. 5s, Pitt.	70¾	69	70¾	37
U. S. Red. & Ref. 6s	99	99	99	2
U. S. Rubber 6s	102¾	102	102¾	9
U. S. Steel 5s	102¾	102	102½	2805½
U. S. Steel 5s, reg.	102¾	102	102¾	3
Va.-Car. Chem. 5s	93½	93	93	8
Virginia Ry. 1st 5s	93¾	93¾	93¾	3½
Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s	86	86	86	5
Va. Southw. cons. 5s	84	84	84	2
Wabash 1st 5s	100¾	100	100¾	11
Wabash 2d 5s	92¾	92	92	2
Wabash ref. 4s	18½	16¾	16¾	9
Wab. ref. 4s, Eq. T. r.	17¾	15	17	122
W. ref. 4s, Eq. T. r. st.	15¾	14¾	15	253

The changed status of the stock of the

New York Central

is pointed out in a circular we have just issued. We believe the facts discussed to be of the greatest importance to investors and to be closely related to future prices of the company's stock

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FOR SALE.

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—OF—

The Marmet Coal Company.

Great Business Chance—Valuable Real Estate in Cincinnati, and in Kanawha County, West Virginia—Coal Mines, Buildings, Miners' Houses, Tipples, Inclines, Merchandise, Steamboat, Barges, Diggers, Pump Boats, Wharves, Machinery, Engines, Boilers, Tramways, Tools, Supplies, Coal and Coke, Coke Ovens, Elevators, Shops, Horses and Wagons—All the Capital Stock of the West Virginia and Southern Railroad, One Third Interest in the Capital Stock of the Ohio and Kanawha Harbor Co., Located at Pt. Pleasant, W. Va., and the Good Will of the Marmet Coal Company. Inventory, Plats, Surveys, Maps and an Expert Engineer's Report, with Photographs of the Properties, Are in the Possession of the Receivers and May Be Seen Upon Application.

Pursuant to an order of Court in Case No. 58,613, Superior Court of Cincinnati, Ohio, and in Case No. 3,577, Circuit Court, Kanawha County, West Virginia, wherein William Marmet and others are plaintiffs, and the Marmet Coal Company and others are defendants, we will receive sealed bids up to Tuesday, September 21, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purchase of the property, real and personal (except cash and outstandings,) belonging to the Marmet Coal Company, to be offered for sale as an entirety and going concern, or separately.

For further information and an accurate description of the Real Estate see legal advertisements in Cincinnati Enquirer of July 26th, August 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th, September 6th and 13th.

Terms of Sale Are as Follows:

The purchaser shall pay one third of the purchase price in cash, and the balance in one and two years, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum; the same to be secured by mortgage or vendor's lien upon the property purchased, or all cash at the option of the purchaser. The purchaser must provide fire insurance, covering deferred payment in an amount satisfactory to the Court. The purchaser must assume all contracts made by the receivers for the sale and delivery of coal.

All bids are to be filed with the receivers not later than Tuesday, September 21st, 1915, at 12:00 o'clock noon, to be subject to the approval or rejection of the Court.

The sealed bids must be addressed to C. W. Poysell and Edwin Marmet, receiver of The Marmet Coal Company, southwest corner Water and Central Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio, marked, "Sealed Bid for Marmet Properties," and be accompanied by a certified check for ten (10) per cent. of each bid, drawn upon some national bank, payable to said receivers as earnest money, to be applied on the purchase price if bid is approved, and for further information purchasers are referred to the receivers.

CHARLES W. POYSELL,
EDWIN MARMET,
Receivers.

Adam A. Kramer,
Union Trust Building,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Brown, Jackson & Knight,
Kanawha Valley Bank Building,
Charleston, W. Va.,
Attorneys for Receivers.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED AUG. 28, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.		Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Total sales	4,719,886	95,640,602	Average price 50 stocks	78.25	73.18	78.79	58.99
Same period last year		45,989,256	Same period last year			73.30	57.41

Range Year 1915 High	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
100	Aug. 13	80	Jan. 22	ADAMS EXPRESS.	..	..	100	..	....
46½	Apr. 22	26½	Jan. 7	Alaska Gold M.it...	33⅞	32	32½	+ 1	8,900
46½	Aug. 12	7¾	Jan. 12	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	41½	39¾	39¾	+ 5¼	90,150
76	Aug. 12	33	Feb. 10	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	71½	64	70½	+ 4⅝	14,300
63	Aug. 28	48	Jan. 4	Am. Ag. Chemical..	63	54	62½	+ 7½	14,700
95	June 4	90	Mar. 27	Am. Agr. Chem. pf.	94	96	94	+ 1	325
68⅞	Aug. 23	33¼	Jan. 6	Am. Beet Sugar....	66⅞	57¼	66	+ 8	48,630
91	Aug. 18	83	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar pf..	80	80	89	+ 1	100
103¾	Aug. 9	87½	Feb. 25	Am. Brake S. & F...	..	..	100	..	....
183	Aug. 9	132½	Mar. 25	Am. Brake S. & F.pf	..	..	178½	..	....
64⅜	Aug. 16	25	Feb. 24	Am. Can	63⅜	52⅜	60⅜	+ 4½	245,400
107½	Aug. 16	91½	Jan. 5	Am. Can pf.....	106	105¼	106	+ 1	4,700
73½	Aug. 17	40	Feb. 23	Am. Car & Foundry	73½	61	72	+ 8	83,500
118	Aug. 6	111¼	May 25	Am. Car & Fdy. pf..	..	..	118	..	....
90	Jan. 12	43¼	Apr. 7	Am. Cities pf.....	..	..	48½	..	....
170½	July 12	82	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Products..	157½	147½	157½	+ 9½	11,250
118½	July 12	107⅜	Apr. 23	Am. Coal Prod. pf...	..	..	117⅞	..	....
54⅞	Apr. 26	39	Jan. 4	Am. Cotton Oil	52⅞	48¼	52⅝	+ 4⅜	8,110
98	Apr. 22	91	June 25	Am. Cotton Oil pf...	97	97	97	..	200
99	Aug. 14	83	Mar. 1	Am. Express	96	95	95	— 4	300
9	Aug. 28	4⅜	Feb. 19	Am. Hide & Leather	9	6⅝	9	+ 1½	9,500
42½	Apr. 19	13½	Jan. 5	Am. Hide & L. pf...	39⅜	34⅝	38⅜	+ 4⅜	6,300
35	Apr. 30	28⅜	Jan. 4	Am. Ice Securities..	24½	22⅜	24½	+ 1½	2,350
21⅜	Aug. 28	7¼	Jan. 2	Am. Linseed	21⅝	15⅜	21⅞	+ 5½	69,090
39½	Aug. 28	24	Jan. 5	Am. Linseed pf.....	39½	33	38¾	+ 2½	12,900
68	Apr. 16	19	Mar. 2	Am. Locomotive	56	48	55½	+ 6	34,950
100⅛	Apr. 16	73	Mar. 6	Am. Locomotive pf.	97	97	97	— 1	300
9	Aug. 12	6⅜	Aug. 27	Am. Malt	5	5	5	— 1	200
52½	Mar. 31	21½	May 27	Am. Malt pf.....	25	25	25	..	100
84½	June 14	56	Jan. 2	Am. Smelt. & Ref...	82¾	76¼	82	+ 4½	38,400
108½	Aug. 10	100	Jan. 4	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf..	107	105⅜	107	+ 1⅝	1,300
83⅜	May 5	78	Jan. 19	Am. Smelters pf. B.	80⅞	80	80⅞	— ⅛	400
165	Apr. 22	144	Jan. 16	Am. Snuff	..	..	150	..	....
106½	Apr. 26	103	Jan. 19	Am. Snuff pf.....	..	..	106½	..	....
58	Aug. 18	24½	Mar. 5	Am. Steel Foundries	54	45⅞	53⅞	+ 6¼	12,825
114½	Apr. 28	99½	Feb. 24	Am. Sugar Refining.	113⅜	107¼	111	+ 3	3,100
115¼	June 10	108	Feb. 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf..	115	115	115	..	100
61	May 3	58	Mar. 18	Am. Tel. & Cable...	..	..	60¼	..	....
124¼	June 17	116	Jan. 4	Am. Tel. & Tel.....	124	122	123⅝	+ 2⅜	2,750
252½	Apr. 22	213	May 14	Am. Tobacco	227	224½	225	+ 1½	350
100	May 6	103½	Jan. 4	Am. Tob. pf., new..	106½	106½	106½	— ½	100
38½	Aug. 17	15⅜	Mar. 6	Am. Woolen	35¼	33⅜	33⅝	— ⅛	2,100
94¾	Aug. 14	77¼	Feb. 27	Am. Woolen pf.....	91½	89¾	91	+ ⅜	844
15	Apr. 20	5	July 3	Am. Writing P. pf..	8⅞	8	8	— 1⅞	200
78	Apr. 26	49½	Feb. 24	Anaconda Copper†...	74⅛	66⅜	74¾	+ 7⅝	197,175
9	Apr. 19	5	Jan. 4	Assets Realization..	..	..	5	..	....
102	Apr. 30	92½	Feb. 24	Atch., T. & S. F....	102¼	100	101⅞	+ ¾	6,500
101⅜	June 17	96	Jan. 5	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	99	98	98	— 1	800
113½	Apr. 30	98	Mar. 1	Atlantic Coast Line.	103	102	103	..	330
85	July 27	28⅝	Mar. 3	BALDWIN LOCO...	79⅞	70	79½	+ 3½	48,800
106	Aug. 4	92	Mar. 9	Baldwin Loco. pf....	105	104	105	— 1	500
84⅜	Aug. 11	63¼	Feb. 23	Baltimore & Ohio...	82⅞	78½	81½	+ 1⅝	17,400
73½	July 27	57	Feb. 23	Baltimore & Ohio pf	71	70¾	70¾	— ¼	800
2	Apr. 17	½	Feb. 5	Batopilas Mining††	..	1¼	1¼	..	300
311	Aug. 6	46¼	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel	291	288	291	+17	6,000
180	Aug. 12	91	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel pf..	151	140	140	— 1	1,200
42½	Aug. 17	40	Aug. 16	Booth Fisheries	..	..	40	..	....
80	Aug. 16	80	Aug. 16	Booth Fisheries pf..	..	..	80	..	....
93	Apr. 28	83¼	Aug. 13	Brooklyn Rap. Tr....	85¼	83¼	85	+ 1⅝	11,510
132½	Apr. 30	118	Jan. 5	Brooklyn Union Gas.	127⅜	126½	127⅜	+ 1¼	300
27	May 1	23	May 14	Brown Shoe	..	..	28	..	....
82	Apr. 29	64	Aug. 9	Brown Shoe pf.....	75	75	75	+ 2	100
7	Apr. 22	4¼	Mar. 12	Brunswick Term....	..	..	6	..	....
80	July 20	80	July 20	Buff., R. & Pitts....	..	..	80	..	....
32¼	Apr. 15	27	Feb. 4	Butterick Co.	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	..	90
79⅛	June 4	53	May 10	Butte & Superior....	68⅜	56½	68¼	+ 9¼	21,100
21⅜	Feb. 8	8	July 26	CAL. PETROLEUM	19⅛	15	18	+ 1½	15,000
54⅜	Feb. 8	30	July 23	Cal. Petroleum pf...	42	37½	40¼	+ 5½	5,300
*60	May 6	*54	Aug. 6	Canada Southern ...	..	..	*55½	..	....
174	Apr. 19	138	July 23	Canadian Pacific ...	152¼	146⅝	151½	+ 3⅞	23,000
83¼	Apr. 16	74⅜	June 5	Cane (J. L.) Co. pf...	78½	78½	78½	+ 3⅜	270
46	Aug. 19	32⅜	Feb. 20	Cent. Leather Co....	44⅝	41⅝	44⅜	+ 2⅛	26,460
108	Aug. 28	100⅜	Jan. 6	Cent. Leather Co. pf	106	105	105½	+ ½	400
325	Jan. 22	275	July 28	Cent. R. R. of N. J..	..	..	275	..	....
*127	July 31	*110	Jan. 6	Cent. & S. A. Tel....	125	125	125	..	3
49⅜	Apr. 19	35⅝	July 9	Chesapeake & Ohio.	46¼	42½	46	+ 1¼	4,750
15¼	Aug. 25	8	Aug. 6	Chicago & Alton....	15¼	15	15	— ¼	300
22	Aug. 26	11¼	Feb. 27	Chicago & Alton pf.	22	22	22	+10⅞	100
14½	Apr. 19	10¼	Jan. 4	Chicago Great West.	12	11½	11½	— ⅝	1,100
38⅜	Apr. 19	22½	May 14	Chi. Gt. West. pf....	30½	29	30	+ 1	1,800
98¼	Apr. 19	77⅜	July 26	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	83	80⅛	82¾	+ 2¼	6,400
130	Jan. 22	121	Aug. 27	C., M. & St. P. pf...	121	121	121	— ½	200
132	Apr. 15	118¼	July 10	Chi. & Northwest....	..	..	126½	..	....
163	July 9	163	July 9	Chi. & Northwest pf.	126¼	124½	126¼	+ ⅛	700
39	Apr. 10	10½	July 23	Chi., R. I. & Pac...	24½	20	20⅞	— 1	124,300
115	July 10	111	July 26	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	..	..	115	..	....
131	July 29	125	Aug. 26	C., St. P., M. & O. pf	130	130	130	..	50
49¾	Apr. 26	32¾	Jan. 6	Chino Copper ††....	47½	43¼	46⅞	+ 2⅞	29,200
36	Aug. 10	25	Feb. 23	C., C., C. & St. L...	35	35	35	— 1	200
65	Apr. 1	53½	Feb. 17	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	60	55	60	— 2	200
157	July 7	157	July 7	Cleve. & Pittsburgh†	..	..	157	..	....
60	Aug. 17	60	Aug. 17	Cluett, Pea. & Co..	60	60	60	..	100
93¾	Aug. 16	71	Jan. 20	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	..	..	100¾	..	....
44⅞	Aug. 16	21¾	Jan. 5	Colorado Fuel & I..	44	37	42⅝	+ 5⅜	58,600
52	Apr. 8	24	Mar. 15	Col. & Southern....	..	..	28⅝	..	....
54¼	Apr. 5	45	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 1st pf....	..	..	48½	..	....
49½	Apr. 5	45	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 2d pf.....	..	..	48	..	....
131⅜	Apr. 20	113⅜	Jan. 4	Consolidated Gas	127⅛	124⅜	127¼	+ 2⅜	3,750
94⅜	Aug. 16	40¼	Jan. 4	Continental Can	91	81	86¼	+ 3	10,800
104	Aug. 19	88½	Jan. 5	Continental Can pf..	104½	104¼	104½	..	10
19	Aug. 28	8	Jan. 2	Corn Products Ref..	19	15¾	19	+ ⅜	53,070
84⅞	Aug. 28	65	Jan. 5	Corn Prod. Ref. pf..	84⅞	81½	84⅞	+ 1⅞	2,200
49	May 7	45	July 19	Crex Carpet	40	40	40	..	10
92¾	Aug. 19	18¼	May 10	Crucible Steel	78½	65	77⅞	+ 6⅝	135,960
106	July 30	84	May 10	Crucible Steel pf....	102½	100	101⅞	..	2,800
125	July 22	38	Jan. 25	Cuban-Am. Sugar....	125	105	118⅞	+ 6¼	6,950
109	Aug. 27	93	Mar. 10	Cuban-Am. Sugar pf	109	109	109	+ 4	100
95½	Aug. 10	86	Apr. 8	DEERE & CO. pf...	..	..	95½	..	....
153	Apr. 19	138½	Aug. 8	Delaware & Hudson	140⅝	138⅞	140	+ 3¼	800
429¾	Aug. 7	369⅞	Jan. 6	Del., Lack. & West.	..	..	415	..	....
9¼	Apr. 20	4	Jan. 12	Den. & Rio Grande.	..	..	6	..	....
18¼	Apr. 19	6½	Jan. 7	Den. & Rio Gr. pf..	10½	9	9	+ 2	1,045
7¼	Apr. 9	4	Feb. 3	Des M. & Ft. Dodge	..	..	6¼	..	....
29½	Mar. 4	29½	Mar. 4	Des M. & Ft. D. pf.	11¼	11¼	29½	..	50
115½	June 29	112	Feb. 1	Detroit Edison	..	..	114½	..	....
70	July 28	*70	July 28	Det. & Mackinac....	..	..	*70	..	....
62	Aug. 17	52¼	Apr. 1	Detroit United Ry...	61¼	61¼	61¼	— ¼	180
30¼	Aug. 10	5½	Mar. 2	Distillers' Securities.	28⅜	24¼	27⅝	+ 1⅝	16,420
24½	July 15	16	June 25	Dome Mines	22	20	21½	+ ⅝	7,200
3⅝	Aug. 1	2	July 14	Dul., S. S. & Atl....	..	..	5⅝	..	....
10	Jan. 18	4	July 15	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	..	..	8	..	....
99	July 17	90¼	Apr. 29	Du Pont Powder pf..	100	100	100	..	20
*605	Aug. 27	*605	Aug. 27	EASTMAN KODAK	605	605	605	..	....
30½	Aug. 11	19⅞	Feb. 24	Erie	28¾	28¼	28¼	+ 1⅝	57,380
46⅜	Apr. 19	32¾	Feb. 24	Erie 1st pf.....	44⅝	40⅜	44	+ ⅝	8,400
37¼	Apr. 19	27	Feb. 25	Erie 2d pf.....	35	34½	35	+ 1¼	1,100
60	June 12	8	Mar. 24	FED. MIN. & SM...	35	25	33	+ 6¾	1,980
65	June 12	20	Mar. 13	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	52	45⅜	51	+ 9½	2,300
300	Aug. 27	165	Jan. 26	GEN. CHEMICAL..	300	290	300	+10	973
110¼	Aug. 18	108	Mar. 1	General Chemical pf	..	..	110¼	..	....
178½	Aug. 27	138	Mar. 3	General Electric	178¼	167¼	175½	+ 5¼	35,800
82¼	Aug. 27	82	Aug. 2	General Motors	219¾	195	219¾	+18	5,900
110¼	Aug. 26	90⅝	Jan. 4	General Motors pf....	110¼	109	110½	+ 3½	2,350
64¼	Aug. 17	24½	Jan. 7	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	64	54½	62½	+ 6½	67,850
108¾	Aug. 26	95	Jan. 14	Goodrich (B.F.)Co.pf	108¼	107	107	— 1	510
91	June 14	79¼	Apr. 19	Granby Consol.	..	..	88	..	....
122⅜	Apr. 19	112¾	Jan. 2	Great Northern pf...	118⅞	116	118⅞	+ 2⅝	4,100
47	Aug. 19	25¾	Jan. 2	G.N.ore ctfs.for ore prop	43½	38½	43	+ 3½	71,400
68⅝	Aug. 27	45½	Jan. 7	Guggenheim Expl'n†	68⅝	59¼	67⅞	+ 6⅝	46,900
84	Aug. 6	80	May 15	HAV. EL.RY. L.&P.	..	..	84	..	....
100¼	Aug. 12	95	Apr. 29	Hav.El.Ry.,L.&P.pf.	..	..	100¼	..	....
175	Apr. 22	175	Apr. 22	Helme (G. W.).....	..	..	175	..	....
112	Jan. 22	112	Jan. 20	Helme (G. W.) pf....	..	..	112	..	....
118	Apr. 10	112	Apr. 15	Hocking Valley	..	..	112	..	....
119	June 21	116	Feb. 24	Homestake Mining..	..	..	112	..	....
113	Apr. 19	99	July 7	ILLINOIS CENT....	117¼	116¾	116⅝	..	435
36⅞	Aug. 28	16⅜	Jan. 2	Inspiration Copper††	103¼	101	102	+ 1⅜	700
24⅜	Apr. 29	10⅝	Jan. 16	Inter.-Met. vot. t. c.	36⅞	31¼	36⅝	+ 3⅞	111,750
77⅜	June 22	49	Jan. 19	Inter.-Met. pf.....	21¾	19¼	21	+ 1½	11,400
21⅝	July 30	18⅞	July 10	Inter. Con. Corp'n..	75½	74¼	75½	+ 2	800
76½	June 24	70	July 10	Inter. Con. Cor. pf..	21¾	19¼	21	+ 1¼	16,700
23¼	Aug. 28	5½	Mar. 31	Int. Agricultural....	75¾	71½	75⅜	+ 3¼	10,100
42	Aug. 28	8	Mar. 15	Int. Agricultural pf.	37¾	37	37¾	+ 4⅞	6,700
144	June 4	90	May 10	Int. Harv., N. J....	42	37	41½	+ 3¼	1,100
117	Jan.	109	May 28	Int. Harv., N. J., pf.	110	100⅞	108⅞	+ 3⅜	14,400
80	Apr. 10	53	Feb. 20	Int. Harv. Corp....	..	..	110	..	....
114	Jan. 14	90½	Mar. 6	Int. Harv. Corp. pf.	70	67	70	..	200
12	Apr. 19	8	Jan. 6	International Paper.	..	..	99½	..	....
42	Apr. 19	33	Feb. 24	Internat. Paper pf..	10	8	10	+ ¾	900
10	Feb. 16	6	Feb. 4	Iowa Central	37¾	37¾	37¾	+ ⅝	100
18	Feb. 13	18	Feb. 13	Iowa Central pf.....	..	..	6%	..	....
68½	May 5	65	Feb. 4	K C., FT. S. & M.pf.	..	..	18	..	....
29⅝	Aug. 12	20¼	Feb. 24	Kan. City Southern.	27¾	24½	27	+ 1½	8,700
60½	Apr. 20	54⅞	Feb. 24	Kansas City So. pf.	57½	57⅜	57¼	— 1⅛	700
88	Apr. 28	76	Aug. 24	Kayser (Julius) & Co	77	76	76	— 2	200
109	Apr. 19	107	Jan. 13	Kayser(Julius)1st pf.	..	..	108¾	..	....
46½	Feb. 15	*84	Feb. 15	Keokuk & Des M....	..	..	*6½	..	....
128	Apr. 30	122⅝	May 24	Kings Co. E. L. & P...	124	124	124	..	10
160	Aug. 24	99	Jan. 18	Kresge (S. S.) Co....	160	160	160	+10	300
110	June 12	105¼	Feb. 15	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf	110	110	110	..	10
69	Aug. 26	28	Jan. 7	LACK. STEEL.....	69	51⅝	67¼	+14¾	40,710
106	Apr. 13	92⅞	Jan. 15	Laclede Gas	104	102	103½	+ 1½	500
9⅜	Apr. 21	5	Jan. 5	Lake Erie & West....	..	..	6¼	..	....
23¼	Apr. 22	10	May 27	Lake Erie & W. pf...	..	..	19½	..	....
148	Aug. 11	129¼	Feb. 24	Lehigh Valley†.....	143¾	140	143¾	+ 1½	5,200
231	Apr. 22	207	Jan. 9	Liggett & Myers....	..	..	229	..	....
119½	Jan. 21	113⅜	Jan. 5	Liggett & Myers pf.	116	116	116	..	20
44	Aug. 25	30	Jan. 11	Long Island†.....	44	36	42	+ 6	1,700
31	Jan. 11	16	Feb. 17	Loose-Wiles Biscuit.	..	..	19	..	....
105⅛	Jan. 13	86	Feb. 20	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	90½	90½	90¼	+ ⅜	100
65	Mar. 11	60	June 15	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	..	..	60	..	....
186	Mar. 8	165½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co...	..	..	176¼	..	....
118	Jan. 19	112¼	June 8	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	110	110	110	..	34
125½	Apr. 20	104½	July 8	Louis. & Nashville..	114½	111	114½	+ ½	676
82⅞	May 6	72⅜	Jan. 11	MACKAY COS.	..	..	76¼	..	....
69⅝	Jan. 19	65	Feb. 25	Mackay Cos. pf.....	68¼	66⅜	66⅝	— 1⅛	160
2	Feb. 9	2	Feb. 9	Manhattan Beach...	..	..	2	..	....
129	Apr. 23	125	June 25	Manhattan Fil. std..	127¼	127⅛	127¼	+ ⅛	100
69¼	Aug. 23	50	Jan. 28	Manhattan shirt	51	..	51	..	....
103⅜	June 10	101	Apr. 27	Manhattan Shirt pf.	..	..	102	..	....
58	Apr. 14	15¼	Jan. 4	Maxwell Motors....	45½	39	42⅝	+ 2⅜	13,400
92⅝	Aug. 18	43¼	Jan. 2	Max. Motors 1st pf.	92	85⅜	91	+ 4¾	11,276
38	Jan. 6	18	Jan. 6	Max. Motors 2d pf...	38	33½	36	+ 1½	7,400
56	Mar. 2	35	July 12	May Dept. Stores....	37½	37½	37½	— ½	200
98½	Mar. 15	94⅞	Apr. 27	May Dept. Stores pf.	..	..	95	..	....
97	Apr. 26	51	Jan. 9	Mexican Petroleum.	88¾	77½	85½	+ 5⅜	68,040
94	Apr. 26	67	Jan. 15	Mex. Petroleum pf..	84⅝	84	84	+ 1½	400
157⅛	May 10	138⅝	May 10	Readings	151	..	151	..	....
90	June 12	81	Aug. 12	Reading 1st pf.....	..	..	81	..	....
86½	Apr. 19	80	Feb. 23	Reading 2d pf.....	..	..	82	..	....
47¼	Aug. 17	19	Feb. 1	Rep. Iron & Steel..	45¼	35⅜	44⅜	+ 4¼	56,050
102⅞	Aug. 19	72	Jan. 30	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	102½	99½	102¼	+ 2½	2,800
1¼	Apr. 9		July 15	Rock Island Co.....	⅝	½	⅝	+ ⅛	1,300
2½	June 21		Jan. 22	Rock Island Co. pf.	1½	1	1½	+ ⅛	8,100
14	Aug. 13		Jan. 22	Rumely (M.) Co.	11⅞	7½	7¾	— 2½	36,400
18¼	Aug. 12		Jan. 20	Rumely (M.) Co. pf.	15¼	11¼	11⅝	— 1⅝	10,400
7¼	June 26		Mar. 22	ST. LOUIS & S. F..	6¼	5	6	+ 1	3,400
12½	June 28		Aug. 17	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	10¾	8	10¼	+ 1¾	300
8	Mar. 31		Jan. 18	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	6⅜	5½	6	+ ½	940
19	Aug. 23		Aug. 19	St. Louis Southwest.	..	..	..	..	....
37	Jan. 21		July 8	St. L. Southwest. pf.	14⅞	14¼	14¼	+ ⅝	850
17	Apr. 21		July 31	Seaboard Air Line..	32½	31	32¼	..	1,250
42⅞	Apr. 21		July 24	Seaboard Air L. pf..	156	149	155⅞	+ 5⅜	1,800
269½	Feb. 15		Mar. 17	Sears, Roe. & Co....	5⅞	4⅞	5⅛	..	....
122½	Feb. 15		Jan. 4	Sears, Roe. & Co. pf	56½	47¾	55½	+ 6½	10,100
56⅞	Aug. 19		Jan. 6	Sloss-Shef. S. & I.Co	89	89	89	— 4	100
93	Aug. 16		May 6	Sloss-S. S. & I. pf..	100	75	100	+23	350
100	Aug. 27		Apr. 7	So. Porto R. Sugar..	..	..	93½	..	....
93½	Apr. 12		Feb. 4	So. Porto R. Sug. pf.	90½	85¼	90½	+ 3¾	37,500
93	Apr. 21		Feb. 8	Southern Pacific....	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	..

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DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xRx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Dividend. Period	Dividend. Date.	Quotation Aug. 28, 1915. Bid.	Quotation Aug. 28, 1915. Asked.
Ad'k El	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	14	16
Do 6% pf	2,500,000	..	..	.....	50	55
Alb. So. 5s.'39	1,400,000	2½	S	M. & S.	30	90
A.G.& E.($50)	2,500,000	‡2	Q	July 1, 15	104	.107
Do pf. ($50)	1,669,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	48	50
Am L. & Tr.	15,355,141	2½(b)	Q	Aug 2, 15	324	328
Do pf.	14,286,200	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	108	110
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	Q	Jun 1, 15	59	61
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	July 1, 15	81	82¾
Am. Pub.Ut.	2,995,000	¾	Q	July 1, 15	30	35
Do pf.	1,714,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	93	96
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	6½	7⅛
Do. 1st pf. 7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	53	58
Do 6%pc.pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	15½	18½
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33.	1,900,000	3	S	M. & N.	83	88
Ashev. L.&P. 1st s.f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	93	96
Au. & Syr.El. 1st rf.5s,'42	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93
Au.-Alk. R.& El. s.f. mg. 5s, '35.	3,284,000	2½	S	J. & D.	54	..
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s. '40.	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	95
Bal. Co. Wat. & El.5s,'46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91½	94
Bir. R., 1st P.C. 4½s,'54	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	87	89
B'f.C.Ls1st5s,'32	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101	102½
Buf. G. El.5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100½	102
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '35.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Cal. El. G.pf	2,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	72	77
Cal. R. & P.	2,999,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	85	90
Capital Tr. 1st 5s, '47.	12,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 15	87½	87⅝
Capital Tr. Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	5,683,500	2½	S	J. & D.	106¼	107
Chas. Con.R. G. & E.($50)	2,685,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	95
Do 5s, '99.	1,762,000	2½	S	M. & S.	91	92
C.L.H.&P.5s.	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
Cl.R.1st5s,'31	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	101
Colo. Power.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	17	19
Do 5% pf.	425,000	1¾	Q	Jun 15,15	93	97
Do 5s, '53.	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	87
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s,'36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	57	91
C. R., G. & E. pf.	831,600	1½	Q	July 1, 15	80	..
Comm. Pr., H. & Lt.	18,000,000	1	Q	Aug 2, 15	49½	52
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	77½	80
Com. Power 1st 5s, '24.	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	100
C.G.,El.L.&P. 3½ (Balt.) 4½s	13,380,000	2½	S	J. & D.	86	87
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	86	87
Do 1st 5s,'33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	71	72
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s, '36	1,703,900	..	..	.....	60	70
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s '20.	12,836,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92¼	95
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22.	7,179,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	91
Dt. Ed. Co. East. P. & L. conv. 5s, '18	8,431,480	2½	S	A. & O.	91	93
Ec.L.& P. 1st mtg. 5s, '58.	13,487,100	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	114	115½
El. Ld. D. pf	2,350,000	3½	S	M. & S.	93	96½
El. B. & S. pf.	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94	98
Emp. District Elec. pf.	5,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	99	100
Do 5s.	1,003,900	..	..	.....	60	70
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	72	77
Ev. G. & E.L. 1st 5s, '32.	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	88	91
Ex. Sg. W. G. & E. 6s	1,230,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	96
Fed. L. & T. 5s, '54, tax ex. N. Y.	297,000	3	S	J. & D.	93	98
Ev. El. Ry. Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s.	4,750,000	..	..	.....	14	18
G. Wn. Pow. 1st 5s, '46.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Sep 1, 14	50	60
Harwood El. 5s, '39	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94½	96
Int. R. of B. B. Div.5s,'31	22,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	81½	83
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	..
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s.	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101	102
I. St. El. Cor. 1st ln. 6s,'33	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	..
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts	1,391,000	3	S	M. & S.	95	97½
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '23.	16,396,000	2	S	J. & J.	..	62
J. C. H. & P. 4s, '49	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	96
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30.	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	73¾	74½
K. C., R. & L	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	89	91
Do pf	9,543,080	..	..	.....	22	25
Do pf	9,407,500	1½	..	Mar 1, 11	45	50
Do pf rcts	10,200,000	1½	..	Mar 1, 11	43	47
K. C. B. L. 6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	100½	101½
K. C. E.4s,'22	2,900,000	2	S	J. & J.	70	75
K. C.Met.S.R. cn. 1st 5s,'18	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	87	92
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '35.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	88
K. G. & E. pf	1,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	95	98
Do. 5s of '22	3,210,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96½
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	99½	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '30.	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97½
Lincoln Gas & Elec.	2,250,000	..	..	.....	10	20
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s,'21	547,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	..
Do ext. 1st & ref. 5s.	324,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	97
Mobile Elect. 1st 5s, '46.	1,696,000	2½	S	M. & N.	87	90½
Mobile E. pf.	852,500	1½	Q	Aug 15,15	88	91
Musk's G. & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 15	85	90
Do. 1st & ref 5s, '35.	1,035,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	95
Nashville R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,15	59	63
Do.con.5s,'53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
Do ref.5s,'58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	77	82
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48.	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	77	78
N. O. Ry. & P. 1st 4s '31.	4,745,000	3	S	J. & J.	83	89
N. St. Power Do pf.	4,585,000	..	..	.....	10	13
	2,400,000	3	S	Jul 15, 15	47	52
	5,975,000	..	..	.....	28½	29½
	3,386,700	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	35	36½
N.T.Tr.5s,'33.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	101
N. Y. West'st'r LGM4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	78	79¼
Okl. Ry.5s,'41	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	87½
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '23.	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	95
O. & C.B.R.& P. 1st 5s,'28	1,869,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	..
Ont. Power. Do 1st 5s,'43	10,000,000	¼	Q	Jun 1, 15	59	60
Do deb.6s,'21	9,783,000	2½	S	F. & A.	..	93¾
O.E.Ry.5s,'33.	2,965,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93½	94½
Ozark P.&W.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97
Port.(Ore.)R. 1st mtg.5s,'30	1,500,000	..	..	.....	15	20
Pot. El. Pwr. 1st 5s, '28.	5,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	95
Do con.5s,'36	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	105½	..
P.G.El.5s,'35.	5,300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100¾	101¾
Pub. S. Corp.	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Rep. R. & L. Do pf.	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	102½	103
	6,206,000	..	..	.....	10	11
Roch. R. & L. 5s, '54, tax ex. N. Y.	1,350,000	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	40	46
Rock. L. & P. 1st 5s, '48.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	650,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	97
St.Jo.(Mo.)R. L., H. & P. 5s, '37.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	88	90
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s, '20.	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	97
Salt L.&Ogd. 1st 5s, '34.	715,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	..
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39.	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	96
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s '22.	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93½	96
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23.	106,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Scrant. Elect. 5s, '32.	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
Scranton Ry($50)	1,100,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	100
Do pf. ($50)	2,060,200	1½	Q	July 1, 15	60	..
Scran.E.5s,'37	1,500,000	1½	S	J. & J.	62½	70
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29.	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101½
Seattle L'ting 5s '49	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92½	95
Sierra & S.F. Pr. 1st5s,'49	4,525,500	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	90	92½
So. Cal. Ed. Do pf.	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	82	85½
Do gen.5s,'39	10,400,000	1½	Q	Aug 15,15	71	73
S.W.P.& L. pf	4,000,000	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	94	97
So. Pwr.5s,'30	12,309,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
Stan. G. & E. ($50).	1,565,000	1½	Q	Jun 1, 15	95	100
Do pf. ($50).	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	100
	9,348,150	..	..	.....	$4½	$8
	11,784,950 ††	..	Q	Jun 15,15	$24½	$26

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Dividend. Period	Dividend. Date.	Quotation Aug. 28, 1915. Bid.	Quotation Aug. 28, 1915. Asked.
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s,'31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	84
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	6,479,490	2½	S	J. & J.	78	82
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33.	846,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	101
Tenn. R., L. & P.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	4	6
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	20	25
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37.	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
Un. E.L.& P. (Bal.)4½s,'29	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90½	92½
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49.	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	81	81¾
U. L. & Rys.	6,899,300	..	..	.....	36	40
Do 1st pf.	7,713,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	66	69
Utica & M.V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2½	S	M. & S.	89	93
Utah Sec.Cor.	27,500,000	..	..	.....	12½	14
Do 6s, '22.	16,927,000	3	S	M. & S.	78¾	80
Wash. R. & E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 15	86	89
Do pf.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 15	81½	89
Do cn. 4s,'51	11,642,350	2	S	J. & D.	81¼	81½
West'n Pow. Do 6% cm.pf	14,670,000	..	..	.....	14	15
Wheeling Tr. 1st con.5s,'31	7,080,000	..	..	.....	48	50
Wis. Ed'n Co.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	95
Do db. 6s,'24	15,000 sh.	1.75	S	Jun 15	$42	$45
	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	92	96

*Ex dividend. †In scrip. ‡Also 2% in common stock.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Aub. G. 1st 5s	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Bay City Gas 1st 5s, '20.	375,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	99
Cat. Pr. & C. Co. 5s, '27.	1,384,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	101½
Cities Serv.	14,718,380	½	..	July 1, 14	44	47
Do pf.	26,168,428	½	..	July 1, 14	52	55
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	98
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Do ch. 5s,'30.	1,240,000	2½	S	J. & J.	80	85
Day. Gas 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	98
Den. G. & El. gen. 5s.	5,889,900	2½	S	M. & N.	91	93
Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20.	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	Jun 1, 15	125	129
Jack. Gas 1st 5s, '37.	850,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	99
Ka'mazoo G. 1st 5s, '20.	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	98
Kan. Nat. G. Do 1st 6s,'16	12,000,000	..	..	.....	10	11
Do 2d 5s,'18	1,800,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	95
Kings Co. Lt. 1st 5s,tax ex	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	45	55
N. Am. 5s,'48	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
N. Y. & Q. C. 1st 5s, '34.	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95½	100
Oklahoma G. & E. 5s, '29.	840,000	2½	S	Mar 1, 15	92	96
Pac. G. & E. Old pf.	2,563,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92	95
New pf.	32,109,300	½	..	Apr 15,15	45	45¼
Plainfield U.	9,621,300	1½	Q	Aug 16,15	85	86
Wat. 5s, '31	10,000,000	1½	S	Aug 16,15	84	85
Port. G. & C. 5s, '40.	550,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101	102
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53.	5,388,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '28.	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	98½
Seattle G. & El. Co. ($25).	1,000,000	12½	Q	Aug 2, 15	1110	..
Fidelity	1,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	197	208
Franklin	1,000,000	6	S	Jun 30,15	235	245
Fulton	500,000	6	S	Jun 30,15	270	285
Guaranty	10,000,000	3	Q	Jun 30,15	500	510
Hamilton	500,000	3	S	Aug 2, 15	295	275
Hudson Tr.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 15	125	135
Kings Co.	5,000,000	5	Q	Aug 2, 15	620	640
Lincoln	1,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 15	100	110
Mfrs.-Citiz'ns	1,000,000	..	S	Sep 30,07	93	102
Metropolitan	2,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	137	143
New York	3,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,15	400	415
N.Y. L.I. & T.	1,000,000	8	S	Jun 30,15	575	590
People's Tr.	1,000,000	20	S	Jun 30,15	950	975
T. Guar. & T.	1,000,000	1	M	Aug 2, 15	280	290
Union	3,000,000	5	Q	Jun 30,15	377	385
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 15	340	350
United States	2,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,15	380	387
	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 15	1025	1050

*Including 2% extra. ‡Including 1% extra.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

Am. Surety	5,000,000	1¾	Q	Jun 30,15	115	125
Bd. & Mtg.Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	Aug 14,15	265	275
City of N. Y.	580,000	2½	S	July 1, 15	125	165
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	July 1, 15	300	325
Continental	2,000,000	25	S	J. & J.	880	900
Fidel. & Cas.	1,000,000	20	..	.....	425	475
Fidel.-Ph'nix.	2,500,000	5	S	J. & J.	295	305
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	235	250
Ger.-Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	475	490
Germ'a ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 15	295	310
Globe & Rut.	400,000	20	S	J. & J.	325	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 15	155	165
Home Fire	6,000,000	10	S	Jul 15, 15	385	395
Lawyers Mtg.	6,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	173	178
Mtg. Bond Co.	2,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	115	121
Nat. Surety.	2,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	200	202
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co.	1,500,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	102	110
N.Y.Title Ins.	2,000,000	1¾	..	July 1, 15	88	95
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 15	300	315
No.River($25)	500,000	5	S	Apr 10,15	140	150
Realty Assoc.	4,000,000	3	S	Jul 15, 15	95	100
Stuyv't ($100)	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	100	125
Westc'r ($10)	300,000	10	Q	Aug 2, 15	495	520
W'msb'g City	1,000,000	7	S	Aug 2, 15	140	175

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Dividend. Period	Dividend. Date.	Quotation Aug. 28, 1915. Bid.	Quotation Aug. 28, 1915. Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	July 1, 15	550	555
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 15	202	208
Atlantic($100)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 15	170	180
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	14	S	July 1, 15	145	165
Bowery	250,000	*6	Q	Aug 2, 15	400	..
Bronx Boro.	150,000	10	S	July 1, 15	225	260
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25).	300,000	10	S	July 1, 15	100	125
Century	1,250,000	3	..	Jan 1, 15	175	185
Chase Nat'l.	5,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 15	540	555
Ch.-P. N.($25)	2,250,000	5	Q	July 1, 15	153	157
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Apr 1, 15	120	130
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 15	400	410
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	166	172
City (Nat'l).	25,000,000	5	S	May 1, 15	388	392
City & Nat.	1,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	160	167
Colonial	400,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	450	..
Columbia	1,000,000	2	S	July 1, 15	300	325
Com. Nat	25,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	159	162
Corn Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	Aug 2, 15	295	305
E. R. Nat. ($25)	200,000	2	S	July 2, 15	70	85
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	May 1, 15	140	155
Fifth Av.	100,000	$25	Q	July 1, 15	4200	..
Fifth Nat	250,000	12	Q	July 1, 15	250	300
First Nat	10,000,000	†7	Q	July 1, 15	870	880
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	8	Q	Jun 30,15	180	200
Ger.-Am.($75)	750,000	8	S	Aug 2, 15	135	145
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	July 1, 15	390	410
Germania	200,000	10	S	May 1, 15	420	475
Gotham Nat.	200,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	190	..
Greenwich	500,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	265	280
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 15	620	630
Harriman N.	500,000	..	..	.....	315	325
Imp.& T.Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	July 2, 15	500	..
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2	Q	May 1, 15	165	175
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	8	Q	July 1, 15	220	..
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	May 1, 15	310	330
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	6	S	July 1, 15	300	310
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	235	245
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	3	Q	Aug 10,15	245	255
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 15	175	185
Metropolis	2,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 15	300	320
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2	S	July 1, 15	175	185
Mutual	200,000	7	S	July 1, 15	325	..
New Nether-land	200,000	4	S	July 1, 15	210	225
N.Y.(N.B.A.)	2,000,000	8	S	July 1, 15	370	374
N.Y. Co.	500,000	20	S	July 1, 15	725	825
N.Y.Prod.Ex.	1,000,000	4	S	Apr 15,15	155	165
Pacific ($50).	500,000	2	Q	Aug 2, 15	200	220
Park Nat.	5,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 15	390	394
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 15	220	245
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	8	Q	July 1, 15	410	450
Second Nat.	1,000,000	8	Q	July 1, 15	390	425
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	..	.....	125	135
State	1,500,000	4	S	July 1, 15	120	135
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Aug 2, 15	100	135
United States	200,000	..	..	.....	500	..
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jun 30,15	130	138
Wash. Hts.	100,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	125	..
West Side	200,000	3	S	July 1, 15	400	450
Yorkville	200,000	10	S	Jun 30,15	475	550

*Including 3% extra. †Quarterly dividend 3% paid on First Security Co. same date. ‡Including 1% extra. §Also a special dividend of 100%.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

Ang.-Am. Oil	$9,733,000	..	Q	Jan 1, 15	16¾	17
Atlantic Ref.	5,000,000	5	Q	Jan 15,15	595	600
Bourne-Scry.	200,000	$20	A	Oct. 15,14	270	280
Buck. P. L.	10,000,000	$2	Q	Jun 19,15	101	103
Chese. Mfg.	500,000	10g	Q	Jun 21,15	730	740
Colonial Oil	250,000	..	..	.....	130	140
Contin. Oil	3,000,000	3	Q	Jun 16,15	235	240
Crescent P.L.	3,000,000	.5c	Q	Jun 15,15	46	49
Cumb. P. L.	1,000,000	$5	A	Dec 15,14	49	52
Eureka P. L.	5,000,000	6	Q	Aug 2, 15	245	250
Gal.-Sig. Oil	15,000,000	3	Q	Jun 30,15	168	168
Gal.-S. O. pf	2,000,000	3	Q	Jun 30,15	135	140
Ill. Pipe Line	20,000,000	5	..	Jul 20, 15	147	149
Ind. P. Lines	5,000,000	2	Q	May 15, 15	99	102
Nat. Transit.	12,437,375	.50c	Q	Jun 15,15	34	35
N.Y. Tran.	5,000,000	4	Q	Jul 15, 15	225	230
Nor. Pipe L.	4,000,000	$5	S	July 1, 15	98	100
Ohio Oil	15,000,000	$2b	Q	Jun 1, 15	155	157
Pierce Oil	10,500,000	..	..	.....	12½	13
Prai. O. & G.	18,000,000	$6	..	Feb 28,13	414	417
Prairie P. L.	27,000,000	..	..	.....	178	180
Solar Ref'g.	2,000,000	$5	S	Jun 21,15	240	250
So. Pipe Line	10,000,000	$6	Q	Jun 1, 15	211	215
So. Pipe Line	12,500,000	3	Q	Jun 30,15	343	347
S.W.P. L.	3,500,000	$3	Q	Jun 30,15	125	130
St. Oil (Cal.)	49,102,400	2.50	Q	Jun 15,15	304	307
St. Oil (Ind.)	30,000,000	3	Q	My 29, 15	448	452
St. Oil (Kan.)	2,000,000	3	Q	Jun 27

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:24|Sun sets..6:38|Moon rises..9:09

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	11:18	11:38	5:06	5:33
Governors Island	12:09	12:00	5:56	6:26
Hell Gate	1:50	1:50	7:36	8:16

Arrived—Sunday, Aug. 29.

SS Segurance, London, Aug. 17.
SS Madonna, La Pallice, Aug. 15.
SS Thessaloniki, Bermuda, Aug. 24.
SS Hawaiian, Balboa, Aug. 19.
SS Morro Castle, Vera Cruz, Aug. 20.
SS Evanger, Antilla, Aug. 16.
SS Honoriva, Chicoutimi, Aug. 18.
SS Romsdalefjord, Baltimore, Aug. 23.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville, Aug. 24.
SS Korona, Demerara, Aug. 16.
SS Nueces, Mobile, Aug. 25.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah, Aug. 24.
SS Nilas, Amsterdam, Aug. 21.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Espagne	Bordeaux	Aug. 22
Aldersgate	Buenos Aires	July 27
Capeo	Balboa	Aug. 19
Lord Downshire	Havre	Aug. 15
Overdale	Spezia	Aug. 15
Magdala	Suez	Aug. 5
Ferio	Hull	Aug. 18
Eureka	Balboa	Aug. 23
Purus	New Orleans	Aug. 24
Orion	Buenos Aires	July 29
Ancona	Palermo	Aug. 18
Roma	St. Michaels	Aug. 24
Rosario	Cardiff	Aug. 18
Momus	New Orleans	Aug. 26
Carolina	Mayagues	Aug. 23
Turus	Buenos Aires	Aug. 18
Nueces	Tampa	Aug. 24
J. L. Luckenbach	Cristobal	Aug. 22

DUE TOMORROW.

Noordam	Rotterdam	Aug. 21
Anglo-Bolivian	Pallice	Aug. 18
Arrino	Bordeaux	Aug. 16
Dwinsk	Archangel	Aug. 20
Denis	Barbados	Aug. 20
Bellta	Jamaica	Aug. 26
Driebergen	Frontera	Aug. 21
Havana	Havana	Aug. 18
Glenstre	London	Aug. 18
Metapan	Colon	Aug. 23
Miguel Gover	Lisbon	Aug. 16
Lampasas	Tampa	Aug. 23
City of Columbus	Savannah	Aug. 28
El Valle	Galveston	Aug. 26

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Sant' Anna	Gibraltar	Aug. 21
Clan Campbell	Balboa	Aug. 23
Hansear	Buenos Aires	Aug. 4
Hyperia	Barbados	Aug. 24
Origen	Port Talbot	Aug. 19
Italia	Lisbon	Aug. 22

DUE THURSDAY.

St. Paul	Liverpool	Aug. 25
Strubo	Liverpool	Aug. 21
Concho	Galveston	Aug. 26
Colbert	Lisbon	Aug. 21
Urbino	Hull	Aug. 20
Caracas	Curacao	Aug. 21
Antillen	New Orleans	Aug. 28
El Dia	New Orleans	Aug. 28
Almirante	Colon	Aug. 20

DUE FRIDAY.

Adriatic	Liverpool	Aug. 25
Tomaso d'Savoia	Genoa	Aug. 20
Saxonia	Liverpool	Aug. 25
Aladdin	Port Talbot	Aug. 20
Rio Blanco	Rio Janeiro	Aug. 11
Panama	Colon	Aug. 28
El Siglo	Texas City	Aug. 28
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Aug. 31

DUE SATURDAY.

I. P. Justesen	Ayr	Aug. 24
Indian Monarch	London	Aug. 25
Sao Paulo	Para	Aug. 21
Walton Hall	Victoria	Aug. 11
Manhattan	London	Aug. 21
Ulsborg	Aarhuus	Aug. 16
Ardgorm	London	Aug. 21
Ardgair	Havre	Aug. 22
City of Macon	Leghorn	Aug. 21
Hungarian Prince	London	Aug. 21
Housatonic	Rotterdam	Aug. 20
Lackawanna	Manchester	Aug. 21
Paraitah	Liverpool	Aug. 22

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Saramacca, Argentina	9:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Bulgarian Prince, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

N. Amsterdam, Rot'dam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Honorius, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Eian, Victoria	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Oregonian, Barbados	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Philadelphian, London	———	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
El Paso, Galveston	———	12:00 M.
Vas. Constantinos, Piraeus	———	12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Barbara, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Oosterdyk, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Maracaibo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Parima, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Comal, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Oneida, Gibara	———	12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Hellig Olav, Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Matura, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Grayson, San Juan	———	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
El Sol, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Mathilda, Argentina	7:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manuel Calvo, Cadiz	———	10:00 A.M.
Ardgorm, London	———	12:00 M.
Guantanamo, Santiago	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bergenstjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Espagne, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Buenaventura, Argentina	7:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Vasari, Argentina	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Veendyk, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Korona, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Pennsylvania, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Necues, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Georgic, Liverpool	———	12:00 M.
Favignana, Naples	———	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
El Valle, Galveston	———	12:00 M.
Lampasas, Tampa	———	1:00 P.M.
San Marcos, Brunswick	———	1:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., AUG. 29.

SS Havana, Havana to New York, was 463 miles S. of Hatteras at noon.
SS Olinda, Nipe Bay to New York, was 386 miles S. at noon.
SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 150 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Brilliant, Sabine to New York, was 341 miles S. E. of Sabine Bar at noon.
SS Brabant, Tampico to New York, was 94 miles S. at noon.
SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 195 miles S. at noon.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 178 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS J. L. Luckenbach, San Francisco to New York, was 194 miles S. at noon.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 50 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Carolina, San Juan to New York, passed Barnegat at 8:15 P. M.
SS El Dia, New Orleans to New York, was 92 miles S. E. of South Pass at noon.
SS Caracas, La Guayra to New York, was 1,280 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 9 miles N. E. of Frying Pan at noon.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS New York, at Liverpool, Aug. 29.
SS Rotterdam, at Falmouth, Aug. 29.

Sailed.

SS Rochambeau, from Havre, Aug. 29.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 4, SS St. Paul.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Sept. 4, SS Espagne.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Sept. 10, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 12 M. Sept. 1, SS Vasilifs Constantinos.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 31, SS Nieuw Amsterdam, and at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 1, SS Oosterdyk, and at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 4, SS Veendyk.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 1, SS Oosterdyk, and at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 4, SS Veendyk.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Sept. 2, SS Hellig Olav.
Norway—Close at 9 A. M. Sept. 2, SS Hellig Olav, and at 8:30 A. M. Sept. 4, SS Bergensfjord.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 8, SS Ancona.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Shinyo Maru.....Aug. 30
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Sado Maru.....Sept. 2
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport.....Sept. 2
Hawaii and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Matsonia.....Sept. 3
Hawaii (via Seattle)—Hyades.....Sept. 6
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Lurline..Sept. 9
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via San Francisco)—Moana..Sept. 10

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The pressure is generally low from the Gulf States northeastward through the Ohio Valley and the lower lake region into New England, and there was rain over the greater portion of this area and also in the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi Valley, and the Southwest. In portions of the Middle Atlantic States the rainfall was quite heavy. There will be showers Monday in the Atlantic States, the lower lake region, and the Upper Ohio Valley, followed by fair weather Tuesday, while in the upper lake region and the Lower Ohio Valley the weather will be fair Monday and Tuesday.

Frost warnings have been issued for Upper Michigan and North and West Lower Michigan.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday: North Atlantic and Middle Atlantic, moderate and shifting; South Atlantic, moderate south, except east off Florida coast; East Gulf, moderate west and northwest.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York, Southern New England—Showers Monday; Tuesday fair.

Northern New England—Showers Monday; Tuesday partly cloudy; probably showers in Eastern Maine.

New Jersey—Showers Monday north, and Monday or Monday night south; Tuesday probably fair and cooler.

Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware—Cloudy Monday; probably showers by night; Tuesday fair and somewhat cooler.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	64	59	4 P. M.	72	65
6 A. M.	63	57	6 P. M.	71	64
9 A. M.	66	57	9 P. M.	70	60
12 M.	69	50	11 P. M.	67	60

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 62; for the corresponding date last year it was 68; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 70.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 58; at 8 P. M. it was 62. Maximum temperature, 65 degrees at 4 P. M.; minimum, 57 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 95 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 94 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.83 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.89 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
12:40	86 Lenox Av.; Jacob Goodstein	Slight
1:50	904 Columbus Av.; Edw. Mehild	Slight
2:20	40 W. 125 St.; Wm. Dingler	Slight
5:45	278 Henry St.; Mr. Zuckerman	Slight
6:50	207 E. 82 St.; Wm. Gevlenbach	Slight
11:13	368 W. 28 St. Edmund McDerby	Slight
P. M.		
1:25	1,545 Hoe Av.; Samuel Selig	Slight
2:00	63 W. 138 St.; C. E. Hutchinson	Slight
2:20	580-582 B'way; Wm. Gluckin	Slight
2:32	3,469 3 Av.; Frank Cooper	Slight
3:15	227 E. 10 St.; Louis Greenbaum	$500
5:50	238 3 Av.; Alex. Moroso	Slight
8:35	205 Division St.; Wm. Kaufman	Slight
9:00	1,607 Bathgate Av.; David Wesler	Slight
9:25	951 E. 172 St.; Friedstien & Steckler	Slight
10:23	105 W. 137 St.; Freedland & Silverburg	Slight

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5 to 21 days
$32 TO $80
including meals and sleeping accommodations aboard steamer. Illustrated literature and full information from
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Established 1840
EUROPE via LIVERPOOL
SAXONIA, WED., SEPT. 8, 10 A.M.

ORDUNA	SAT., SEPT. 25, 10 A. M.	
*TUSCANIA	FRI., OCT. 1, 5 P. M.	
SAXONIA	SAT., OCT. 9, 10 A. M.	
ORDUNA	SAT., OCT. 23, 10 A. M.	
*TUSCANIA	FRI., OCT. 29, 5 P. M.	

*En Route to Glasgow.
ROUND THE WORLD TOURS.
Through bookings to all principal Ports of the World
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Only direct line to RUSSIA
S. S. Dwinsk, Sept. 9
S. S. Kursk, Sept. 20
S. S. Czaritza, Oct. 1
1st Class, $90; 2d, $65
Daily through service to Petrograd, Moscow, etc.
Regular 11 Days' Service to Archangel
A. E. JOHNSON & CO., Agts., 27 B'way, N. Y.

FRENCH LINE
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POSTAL SERVICE
Sailings for BORDEAUX

ESPAGNE	Sept. 4, 3 P.M.
ROCHAMBEAU	Sept. 11, 3 P.M.
CHICAGO	Sept. 18, 3 P.M.
LA TOURAINE	Sept. 25, 3 P.M.

FOR INFORMATION APPLY
COMPANY'S OFFICE 19 State St., N.Y. Phone Bro'd 4900.

American Line
AMERICAN STEAMERS
Under the American Flag
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 62, N.R., Noon
St. Paul.....Sept. 4 | New York...Sept. 11

White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 60, N. R., Noon
Adriatic....Sept. 8 | Lapland....Sept. 15
Azores—Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa.
Cretic..Sept. 9, 3 P. M. | Canopic..Sept. 30
Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9000 Rector.

ANCHOR LINE
Royal Mail Twin-Screw Geared Turbines
NEW YORK to GLASGOW

CAMERONIA	Sat., Sept. 11, 10 A.M.
TUSCANIA	Sat., Sept. 25, 10 A.M.
CAMERONIA	Sat., Oct. 9, 10 A.M.
CALIFORNIA	Sat. Oct. 16, 10 A.M.

COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

SOUTH AMERICA
BARBADOS, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO & BUENOS AYRES.
LAMPORT & HOLT LINE
S. S. Vasari.....Sept. 4, 11 A. M.
S. S. Verdi, Sept. 18, 10:30 A. M.
BUSK & DANIELS, Gen. Agents
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Niagara Falls, Atlantic City, Lake George, Ausable Chasm, Thousand Islands, etc.
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VIA NAPLES AND MARSEILLES
SANT' ANNA..Sept. 7 | PATRIA (new)..Sept. 30
Via Azores, Lisbon, and Gibraltar,
ROMA.....SEPT. 8
Jos. W. Elwell & Co., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.

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LLOYD ITALIANO
CASERTA, SEPT. 18 | TAORMINA, SEPT. 28
TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
Under Italian Flag. Rates, $65 & $90 up.
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TO CALIFORNIA EXPOSITIONS—See Jamaica, Havana, Panama Canal en route. Send for booklet. United Fruit Co., 17 Battery Pl. City Ticket Office, 1254 B'way, N. Y.

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12-Day, All-Expense Northern Cruise $60. Booklet free Red Cross Line, New York.

RAILROADS.

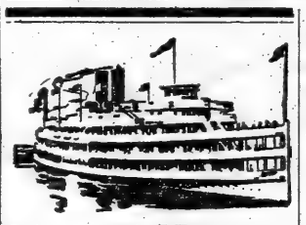
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Delightful outings also to West Point or Newburgh and return, $1.00; Poughkeepsie and return, $1.50. Through service to Albany as usual.
LABOR DAY TIME OF LEAVING NEW YORK.

	Desbrosses St. A. M.	W. 42d St. A. M.	W. 129th St. A.M.
Steamers "Robert Fulton" (for Albany and way landings)	8:40	9:00	9:20
"Hendrick Hudson"	9:40	10:00	10:20

Orchestra and Restaurant on all Steamers.
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Str. "Washington Irving"
Str. "Hendrick Hudson"
Str. "Robert Fulton"
Str. "Albany"
Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany.
Also Desbrosses St., 9:40; W. 42d St., 10; W. 129th St., 10:20; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.
One-Day Outings to Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, West Point or Bear Mountain.
Afternoon Boat
for Bear Mountain, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Ideal outings to Bear Mountain and West Point, returning by Str. "ROBERT FULTON."
Hudson River
Day Line
Desbrosses St. Pier. Tel. 4141 Spring. N. Y.

Delightful Afternoon Trip
to Bear Mountain Park or WEST POINT
Str. "Albany" Returning on Swift
Str. "Robert Fulton"
Leave Desbrosses St. Daily, except Sunday, 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. 5½ hours at Bear Mountain or ample time at West Point to drive around the Post. Orchestra. Restaurant.
Best Trip for Saturday Afternoon.

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THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED.
BOSTON $2.80
Via Boat and Rail. ROUND TRIP $5.40.
PROVIDENCE Boat $1.75 Direct
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CATSKILL EVENING LINES
Splendid Strs. lv. Pier 43, N. R. (ft. Christopher St.), 6:30 P. M.; Yonkers, 7:30 P. M. (Daily except Sunday). For Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie and way landings. Direct connection for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Falls, Tannersville, and all points in the Catskill Mountains.
SATURDAY SPECIAL, to Malden ($1.00), Catskill and Hudson. FARE, $1.25. Lv. Pier 43, N. R., 1 P. M.; Yonkers, 1:45 P. M.
REDUCED FARE TO MALDEN $1.00 IN EACH DIRECTION
SPECIAL REDUCED RATES for AUTOMOBILES. Send for AUTO TOUR BOOK or phone 1097 Spring.

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Daily, including Sunday.
Capital City Line—Pier 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 5:30 P. M.; West 132d St., 6:00 P. M. Leave Troy 6:00 P. M. Albany 8:00 P. M. Fare $1.00 one way, $1.50 round trip.
New Night Express—Pier 32, N. R., 9:00 P. M.; West 132d St., 10:00 P. M. Leave Troy (except Sunday) 9:00 P. M., Albany daily, including Sunday, 11:00 P. M. Fare $2.00 one way, $3.50 round trip.
People's Line—Pier 32, N. R., 6:00 P. M.; West 132d St., 6:30 P. M. Leave Albany 8:00 P.M. Fare $2.00 one way, $3.50 round trip.
Sunday mornings boat for Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, and Albany—Leave Pier 32, N. R., 9:30 A. M.; West 132d St., 10:00 A. M. Leaves Albany 10:00 A. M.
Tourist Automobile Rates, $5 and $10 one way; $7.50 and $15 round trip.
Extra service southbound Labor Day night, SS. Berkshire, Adirondack, Trojan, Rensselaer, and Frank Jones. Northbound Labor Day night, SS. Greenport at 5:30 P. M. and C. W. Morse at 8 P. M. No night express steamer this day from New York.
Tel. Spring 9400.
Hudson Navigation Co.

Eastern Steamship Lines
All-the-Way-by-Water
BOSTON Metropolitan Line Steamships
MASSACHUSETTS and BUNKER HILL
Lve. Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., every day 5 P. M. Due Boston about 8 A. M. Same service returning. Unsurpassed facilities for expeditious handling of Automobiles, Horses, and Freight—Express Service.
Portland Maine Steamship Line Steamships
NORTH LAND and NORTH STAR.
Lve. Pier 19, N. R., Tues., Thurs., and Sats., 5 P. M.; also Mons., 10:30 A. M.
Tkts. and information at Piers, also at all Tourist and N. Y. Transfer Co. Offices.

S. S. "MANDALAY"
Moonlight Sail Up-the-Hudson Every Evening.
Leaving Battery 7:30 P. M., West 129th St. 8:30 P. M. DANCING FREE.

DAY TRIPS Week Days and Sundays
To ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS
New Route to Jersey Coast Resorts.
25 Cts. EACH WAY | Lve. W. 131st St. 9:30 A. M. " Battery Pier 10:30 A. M. " Atlantic Highlands 5 PM Ret. to Battery only 7 P. M.
EXTRA TRIP Saturday Afternoons.
Trains & Trolleys to all Coast Resorts. Leaves Battery 2 P.M.
Tels.: Pier, Morn. 4388 Broad 179-3383.
Knights Columbus Day Highland Falls, Sept. 12

INTER-STATE PARK BEAR MOUNTAIN HIGHLAND LAKE
45 MILES UP THE BEAUTIFUL HUDSON
Str. "Highlander" Dancing Reg. Dinner 50c
Weekdays & Sundays Lvs. Battery 9.15, W. 23d St. 9:45, Yonkers 10:45 A. M.
Str. Mary Powell (Weekdays Only) | Str. Newburgh (Sund'ys & Holid'ys)
Lve W. 42d St. 10.20, W. 129th St. 10.40 A.M.
Round Trip, Daily, 50c Children, 25c.
Sundays & Holidays, 75c. Children, 50c.
McALLISTER ST'G'P CO. Tel. Broad 902
& Mary Powell St'g'p Co. Tel. Spring 4141

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $4.00
Lv. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., Daily at 5:30 P. M. Music.
Providence Line: Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., week days only, 6:00 P. M.
New London (Norwich) Line. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, N. R., ft. E. 23d St., 6:00 P.M.
New Bedford Line; Strs. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, at 6:00 P. M.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.55 BOSTON $2.55
via Boat and Trains, $2.55.
Worcester, $2.60; Providence direct, $1.50.
STATEROOMS, $1.00, $1.50 AND $2.00.
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M.
From Pier 19, N. R. Phone 2700 Beekman.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 23d St.
Write for illustrated Folder.

DAILY AND SUNDAY
50¢ YACHT TRIP 75¢
10.30A.M. 2.30 P.M.
YACHT CLIPTON LEAVES FOOT WEST 42nd ST. Sightseeing City, Sight Seeing, Bay & Sea. 26c add'l. Tel. Bryant 2625. Folders in all Hotels & Tkt. Offs.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR.
Str. "Shinnecock" of Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line leaves N. Y., Pier ft. 34th St., E. R., Tues. and Thurs., 5:30 P. M.; Sat., 1:00 P. M.

ROUND TRIP RED BANK LINE 50¢ CENTS
For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven & Red Bank. Week days, lve. Franklin St., Pier 24, 8:30 a. m., 2:30 p. m.; Battery, 8:55 a. m., 2:55 p. m. Suns. & Hols. Franklin St., 8:30, 9:15; Battery, 8:55, 9:35 a. m.

Sight-Seeing Yachts
Lve. Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 3378.
To Sandy Hook and the Ocean, 1:30 P. M.

HARTFORD LINE
From New Pier 30, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily except Sunday, at 5 p. m. for Connecticut River landings. Write for Summer folder.

EVERY HOUR ONE LONG DELIGHT!
Low fares to all points SOUTH.
OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., 501 5th Av., N. Y.

TO NORTH JERSEY COAST RESORTS
Sandy Hook Route. New Jersey Central.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Mapleton Park
Only 29 Min. from Municipal Bldg.
Park Row, City Hall, or
Sea Beach Subway.
Beautifully Decorated, 7-Room, Semi-Detached Brick Houses, $4,500 to $9,000.
Pay rent—just like rent—little cash. Booklet No. 1
Alco Building Co., 60 Liberty St. Phone 2332 Cort.
Property Office, 20th Ave. Station (local trains). Phone 1118 Bath Beach.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

PELHAM HEIGHTS.
Plot 125x126, on highest avenue, ten minutes to the station, for $5,000.
Plot 100x185, on Cliff Avenue, for $4,750. Forest trees.
Cooley Realty Co. 39 Prospect Ave., Mt. Vernon, N.Y. Phone 3400

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

"The Land of Steady Habits"
counteracts
The City of Nervous Expenditure
As large owners of the very best Seashore and Country Real Estate in
CONNECTICUT
We offer acreage, estates, and highly restricted and improved building lots in
MILFORD, CHESHIRE, DARIEN and RIVERSIDE
at most moderate prices.
For information apply to
LAUREL BEACH LAND CO.
Country Life Permanent Exposition, Grand Central Terminal, New York City.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

133 WEST 72D STREET
MODERN BUILDING FOR
PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS
Each suite contains 2 offices, 2 operating rooms, 2 dressing and reception rooms. $1,200 per annum.
CHARLES J. F. BOHLEN, Agent, 166 E. 23rd St. Phone 4641 Gramercy.

CORNER STORE—Exceptional Opportunity
N. W. Cor. B'way & 64th St.
Suitable for any business. Occupied as DRUG STORE for years. Rent $3,000.
MORRIS C. HAMEL, Agt., in Building.

440 W. 46TH ST.
FINE LIGHT LOFTS
25 BY 100 FEET, $40.
MERCER, 293 WEST 23D.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Furnished Houses and Apartments
EAST SIDE
HERBERT A. SHERMAN
41 East 41st St. and 20 Nassau St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

DWELLINGS TO LET | $860-$1800 and upward. 10 to 16 rooms, with 1, 2, and 3 baths. All offers submitted.
PORTER & CO., 159 W. 125 St.

CENTRAL PARK WEST
Near 86th Street.
Elegant four-story house. All improvements; ideal for physician; from Oct. 1 or before.
BIERHOFF, 345 Lenox Ave.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

FOR RENT
The Following Apartments
The Kenmore
353 West 57th St.
Elevator and Hall Service.
Electric Lights.
Apartments of 8 rooms and bath.
Rents, $1,000 and $1,100 per annum.
215 West 51st St. and 224 West 52d St.
51st St. to 52d St. and B'way
Elevator and Hall Boy Service.
Electric Lights.
Apartments of 3-4-5-6 rooms and bath.
Rents from $720 to $1,200 per annum.
The Harold
439 Manhattan Ave.
Elevator and Hall Boy Service.
Electric Lights.
Apartments of 4-5-6 rooms and bath.
Rents from $420 to $540 per annum.
Dorenza Court
545 West 158th St.
Modern Elevator Apartment.
Convenient to Subway.
Apartments of 4 and 5 rooms and bath.
Rents from $480 to $600 per annum.
WM. B. MAY & CO.,
717 Fifth Avenue,
Near 56th St. 'Phone, 270—Plaza.

Best Values
ON
West End Ave.
5, 6 AND 7 ROOMS,
2 AND 3 BATHS.
RENTAL, $1,200 TO $2,000.
The Halsworth
645 WEST END AVENUE,
S. W. COR. 92D ST.
Very Attractive and Light Apartments. Absolutely Fireproof. Every Improvement.
AGENT ON PREMISES, OR
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents,
162 West 72d Street.

CORNER APARTMENTS
8 ROOMS
AND
3 BATHS
RENTAL $2,200.
Absolutely fireproof; modern improvements.
CORNWALL
90th St. & Broadway
Agent on premises, or
SLAWSON & HOBBS, AGENTS,
162 WEST 72D ST.

7 & 8 ROOMS 2 BATHS
RENTALS $1,380 TO $1,800
207 West 56th St.,
Between Broadway and 7th Ave.
Apply on Premises or
MOORE & WYCKOFF
546 5th Avenue
Corner 45th St. 'Phone 1263 Bryant.

122 E. 76th St.
Near Park Av.
New

CUBA RAILROAD PROSPEROUS

Annual Report Shows Better Earnings and Increased Mileage.

The Cuba Railroad Company for the year ended June 30 had gross earnings of $5,206,714, an increase of $42,048 over 1914. The net earnings were $2,727,539, an increase of $256,618. This is a net increase of 10.4 per cent.

W. C. Van Horne, President of the company, in the annual report to the stockholders says:

"Fourteen sugar centrals were in operation on your lines at the end of the last crop, and seven more are in process of construction for the coming crop. These will require large additions to your rolling stock, for which provision has been made.

"Your company having been granted a concession for the construction, under subsidy, of a railroad from Placetas del Sur to Casilda, active construction was at once commenced, and on Aug. 1, 1915, the line between Placetas and Fomento, a distance of twenty-seven kilometers, was compleeed and put into public service. The remainder of the line will be completed well within the contract requirements."

The company, after paying $600,000 on the preferred stock and an equal amount on the common, equivalent to 6 per cent., had a surplus for the year of $673,684 and a total surplus as of June 30 of $3,776,271.

July earnings, which were also made public yesterday, showed a gross of $420,089, an increase of $37,545, and a surplus for the month of $157,812, an increase of $46,604.

OBREGON TO LECTURE HERE

Will Tell N. Y. U. Students of South American Business Practice.

Señor T. Esquival Obregon, who was Mexican Secretary of the Treasury in the Huerta régime, has arranged to lecture in the New York University School of Commerce the coming Winter on "Business Law and Practice of South American Countries."

Mr. Obregon was a lawyer of standing in Mexico and has a speaking knowledge of English. For some time he has been giving a course in Spanish at the National City Bank.

A son of Ernesto Madero, a brother of the former President of Mexico, will be a student in the School of Commerce in the Fall.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—AARON SEIDEN and MAX SEIDEN, individually and as copartners doing business as A. SEIDEN & SON, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Aaron Seiden and Max Seiden, individually and as copartners doing business as A. Seiden & Son, bankrupt, have filed their petition, dated July 1st, 1915, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on September 29th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, August 28, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—SOL KAHN, individually and as a copartner of the firm of KAHN & KAHN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Sol Kahn, individually and as a copartner of the firm of Kahn & Kahn, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 20th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States District Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on September 29th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, August 28, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—No. 21,936.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of AUTO ACCESSORIES ASSOCIATION, INC., trading as NATIONAL AUTO SUPPLY CO., Bankrupt.

The Auto Accessories Association, Inc., trading as National Auto Supply Co., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 16th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 261 Broadway, City of New York, on September 14th, 1915, at 1:30 P. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 27, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JAMES WATSON WEBB, Bankrupt.—No. 4378.—Under Act of 1841.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND:

Pursuant to order of the Court, all persons having claims against the said James Watson Webb, Bankrupt, are required to present to and file with Mr. Robert A. B. Dayton, as Special Master and Commissioner in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 15 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, depositions for the proof of their claims on or before the 11th day of October, 1915.

WM. FORSE SCOTT, Assignee.
FRANCIS J. McLOUGHLIN, Attorney for Assignee, 120 Broadway, New York City.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS NIEDLE and ABRAHAM LEMPEL, individually and as copartners doing business under the firm name of NIEDLE & LEMPEL, Bankrupts.

Louis Niedle and Abraham Lempel, individually and as copartners doing business under the firm name of Niedle & Lempel, were duly adjudicated bankrupts on June 28th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on September 14th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 28, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LESTER AUTLER, Bankrupt.

Lester Autler was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 18th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on September 9th, 1915, at 10 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 27, 1915.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

CRAFTSMAN HOMES, with garage, only $5,500. Little gems; 2 min. from Kings Highway sta. new Sea Beach Subway. OTTO SINGER, 248 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Jamaica—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,900; all improvements. Paquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful cheap bungalow plot, near sea; fine shade trees. P. O. Box 23, Great Kills.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

129th, 106 W.—Handsome 3-story and basement dwelling; 2 baths; $900 from Oct. 1.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

NEPTUNE PARK, NEW ROCHELLE.
Corner, beautifully located 12-room house; lawn, garden, fruit trees; one block from trolley, ten minutes to New Haven station; for rent from Oct. 1, $1,500.
PORTER & CO., 159 West 125th St.

Two very attractive all-year-round houses to rent; furnished or unfurnished; have all modern improvements; can be inspected any time. J. Geraghty, 20 Redfield St., Rye, N. Y., or 27 East 40th St., N. Y. C.

New "Old Colonial," 8 rooms, 3 baths, in park, handy station, for sale; others to let. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

SEMI-BUNGALOW, $5,900; 28 minutes from Manhattan, 100 trains, 4 minutes from express station; restricted, refined neighborhood; garden, shade trees; 7 rooms and tile bath; all city improvements; side chimney and fireplace; built day's labor and guaranteed; easy terms. Write or phone J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y. 3878 Cortlandt.

Belle Harbor, Bayside Drive, corner 124th; new house, overlooking water; great bargain.

For Sale—Fine plot, 75x150, at Brightwaters, L. I. "Lake Section." Address W. B. Sweet, 143 Liberty St., N. Y. C.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

CHARMING COUNTRY HOME.
Near the Water.
Actual Water Rights.
$6,000—ON EASY TERMS.
Will sell newly built stucco seven-room house, on ½ acre, with all modern conveniences; tiled bath, steam heat, eac. Large veranda and sleeping porch overlooking two lakes; near express station; 750 feet elevation; on road of anthracite; 35 to 40 minutes on train to N. Y. City. Ready to live in now. Can be seen by appointment. Write for photo and floor plans.
Address Bargain, P. O. Box 1,858, N. Y. C.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots.
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices.
They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Moresmere, and Leonia, New Jersey. (opposite Grant's Tomb) within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.
Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

Beautiful new house; artistic outside and a model of perfection in its interior; 6 large rooms, tiled bath, front and rear porches; plot 60x120, large trees, park approach, fine street, 2 minutes to depot, easy commuting, $5,90 monthly. Price to sell quick, $4,150. For particulars, call, write or phone G. R. Angell, 76 East 94th St. Phone 6743 Lenox.

RENT IN RIDGEWOOD.
Test its merits as a suburban place of residence; 1,000 commuters like it; attractive homes, $50 to $150 per month. Write us.
S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN,
RIDGEWOOD, N. J. PHONE 555.

Small fruit farms, 75x600; five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5,000 to $6,500; terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

SMALL FARMS for commuters, 1 to 5 acres, $10 monthly. Room 1701, 141 B'way.

Real Estate Wanted.

FARM WANTED
Wanted to purchase, waterfront, commercial farm, within 75 miles of New York; description, price, and how to reach to P. F. S., 156 East 15th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Unfurnished.

Westfield, N. J.—Rent magnificent new house, $50; another, $60; plenty of land. H. C. LOCKWOOD CO., 9 Westfield Bldng.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

2D AV., 327, CORNER 19TH ST.
3-room suite, suitable for doctor or dentist; steam heat, hot-water supply. Apply 354 East 19th St.

Desirable office with services to sublet for a few months, Twelfth floor, 28 West 23d St. Ask for Mr. Silverman.

56th, 63 West.—Floors, steam heat, electricity, hardwood floors; basement suitable for caterer.

DESK ROOM, 206 Broadway, Room 28.—Street side; telephone; low rent. Call.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—JOHN BOWERS and BEULAH MARGARITE BOWERS, individually and as copartners trading under the firm name of POYNTER & BOWERS, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that John Bowers and Beulah Margarite Bowers, individually and as copartners trading under the firm name of Poynter & Bowers, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated July 1st, 1915, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on September 29th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, August 28, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES HAYDOCK, Bankrupt.—No. 21,932.

Notice is hereby given that James Haydock, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 20th, 1915, praying for a confirmation of a composition, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 15th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated August 28th, 1915.

NO. 21758.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS NIEDLE and ABRAHAM LEMPEL, individually and as copartners doing business under the firm name of NIEDLE & LEMPEL, Bankrupts.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND:

Pursuant to order of the Court, all persons having claims against the said Louis Niedle and Abraham Lempel, individually and as copartners doing business under the firm name of Niedle & Lempel, are required to present to and file with Mr. Robert A. B. Dayton, as Special Master and Commissioner in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 15 William Street in the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, depositions for the proof of their claims on or before the 11th day of October, 1915.

WM. FORSE SCOTT, Assignee.
FRANCIS J. McLOUGHLIN, Attorney for Assignee, 120 Broadway, Manhattan Boro., New York City.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—No. 22,083.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LESTER AUTLER, Bankrupt.

Lester Autler was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 18th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on September 9th, 1915, at 10 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 27, 1915.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Five-passenger automobile, Delco system; 7-passenger, top, Hartford, 1915, in first-class shape; make good jitney or commercial; a real bargain. Steinberg Motor Truck Co., 132 12th Av.

Ford 1915 touring car; special radiator, seat covers, extra equipment, &c., at a bargain. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Hupmobile, Model 32, 1914 touring cars and roadsters; will sacrifice to make room for new models. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Krit, light touring; purchased 1914; has every equipment desired; must sell immediately; demonstration; $300. Miss Dixon. Melrose 8649.

Marathon, very late 1913 torpedo runabout; any demonstration desired; 15 days trial allowed; $300. Room 40, 406 E. 149th.

Lozier.—Briar Cliff raceabout, in best condition; a wonderful buy at $500. H. K. Reilly, 136 West 52d St.

Simplex, 1912, 38-hp., four passenger; wire wheels; A-1 condition. M. Le Claire, 112 West 52d St.

Simplex, 1912, 50-hp., five-passenger touring car. J. Kennedy, 1,607 Broadway.

Automobiles for Rent.

Beautiful Garford Six; seven passenger touring; like new; wire wheels; hour, week or month; owner drives. Lenox 8767.

Lady leaving town wishes to rent stylish new limousine car, with excellent chauffeur. S 165 Times.

To Hire—High-grade five or seven passenger car, select trade only. F. Perry, resident telephone Hamilton 1777, Brooklyn.

1914 Reo touring, $2 hour day; reasonable, reliable people only. D 39 Times Annex.

Automobile Instruction.

OWNERS and prospective owners will profit greatly by taking the special six weeks' course at the Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Booklet and pass to school free.

Largest and Best School in
WEST SIDE U. S. Send for Booklet and
Y. M. C. A. Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920
302 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to rent, furnished and unfurnished, full hotel service; restaurant; cheaper rates in New York; 2 rooms and bath, furnished, $12 weekly and upward. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

HOTEL IRVING, 26 Gramercy Park.
Why not live within walking distance of your business in the most central, homelike, fireproof hotel in New York City?

West Side

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Ave. } 1, 2, 3, & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE with private bath and kitchenette; some 3 and 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils

MOOR GARDENS
Furnished—$80, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few sublet week, month, during Summer. Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River, 3970.

Furnished floor and bath; also single room in an elegant private house on West 77th St., suitable for two gentlemen; no sick and wife; breakfast if desired; references. Phone Schuyler 7279 before noon or after 5:30.

Private party leaving city will sacrifice beautifully furnished 7 rooms, foyer, on Drive; bargain, $150. 450 Riverside Drive. Telephone 4208 Morningside. See Superintendent.

Exclusive listings; personally selected; Claremont Morris, specialist, 30 East 42d. Murray Hill 358.

Choice list personally inspected furnished apartments. Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d.

113th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

2nd Avenue, 327.—Suitable furnished rooms; 3 upper floors of house, 18 rooms, 3 baths, steam heat, hot and cold water each room; ready October first. Apply 354 East 19th Street.

ST. GEORGE.
1,125 Lexington Av., 78th St. Newly renovated; all light, corner apartments, 6 rooms, $900; 7 rooms, $1,000; every modern improvement; all night elevator service.

DON'T MISS SEEING
Apartment seven unusually light rooms, 1,186 MADISON AVENUE,
Corner 87th St. Electric light, parquet floors; price, $1,200. Superintendent on premises.

2nd Av., 325.—Ground floor, 6 large rooms, bath; steam heat; suitable for doctor or dentist; $55 per month. Apply 354 East 19th St.

19th St., 234 East.—Five rooms, bath; modern; private house; possession October; $50

CORNER, six rooms and bath, all OUTSIDE; owner's management. 130 East 31st.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS
A. L. Mordecai & Son, 30 East 42d St.

"Kingston," 129-131 E. 76th St.; handsome apartments; 7, 8 large, light rooms.

West Side

EMPIRE COURT, 311 West 95th St.

Very light rooms,	4 rooms, bath, $45 up
All Night	5 rooms, bath, $50 up
Elevator.	6 rooms, bath, $60 up
Telephone, &c.	7 rooms, bath, $70 up

GEO. R. READ & CO., 30 Nassau St.

THE INVERMERE, 415 West 118th.—Non-housekeeping apartments, 4, 5, and 6 rooms, with bath; elevator and all modern improvements; first-class cuisine; rent, $40 and upward.

THE LANGHAM,
75d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Superintendent or phone Col. 4020.

Beautifully furnished, modern, three-room housekeeping apartment, bath, kitchenette, electricity; completeness, cleanliness; reasonable; worth investigation. Telephone Schuyler 4211.

Manhattan Av., 436, (near 116th St. "L" station.)—Six rooms, bath; modern plumbing; steam heat; beautiful entrance; $23; newly decorated throughout. Janitor.

Beautiful Riverside Drive Apartment to Sublet—Seven rooms, 2 baths; owners ask $1,200; will sublet for $1,000. Kohn, Apartment 6D, Riveria, 790 Riverside Drive.

Sunrise, Broadway, 2,708; 3 light rooms; housekeeping, non-housekeeping; restaurant; $576.

84th St., 15 West.—Seven large rooms and bath, newly decorated; immediate possession. $50.00 and $60.00.

Elevator 6-8 room apartments, $40 up; doctor's suite. 221 W. 141st St., (7th Av.)

150th, 202 West.—Modern apartments seven all large, light rooms, $40-$55.

88th St., 180 West.—High-class apartment, 8 rooms.

180th, 661 West.—Elevator; 4 rooms, $40 to $50; 5 rooms, $50.

CALDER, NASSOIT & LANNING,
B'way and 105th St. 'Phone 8380 Riverside.

611 West 176th.—Seven large, sunny rooms, 2 baths; $50 and $52.

137th, 302 West.—Very desirable 7-room apartment. Apt. 3T.

Sublet 5 rooms, furnished; front; electricity, steam, telephone. Spencer, 449 W. 123d.

Bronx.

Hoe Av., 932-936-940, 3 blocks east of Simpson St station.—3, 4, 5 rooms; electric lights; telephone; all improvements. Apply janitor, or telephone Orchard 5818.

College Av. and 170th St.—Three and four grand rooms; beautiful neighborhood; references required.

Brooklyn.

ST. JAMES PLACE, NEAR FULTON ST.
Delightful 6-room apt., $42; 7-room, $45; electricity, steam; parquet floors; near subway and L. Booklet. GOLDEN REALTY, 238 St. James Place.

Exclusive, sunlit, uncommonly commodious five and bath; hall attendant; large porch; high-class throughout. 111 Taylor St.; Williamsburg Bridge.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL.
Finest apartment in the State; 8-story elevator; fireproof; strictly high class; 6 and 7 rooms; decorations to suit; $65 to $85; any broker, or on the premises, 57 and 59 Union St.

Apartments Wanted

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Bachelor wants sky parlor studio, below 59th St.; bath, electricity, telephone; top office building preferred. Y 210 Times Annex.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

YOUNG ENGLISHMAN of good family desires large, airy bedroom, with private bath, preferably with board and with private family, located west, between 69th and 72d Sts. Call up today, Apartment 92, Bryant 5900, between 5:30 and 7 o'clock, or reply T 75 Times.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

The Willows, Huguenot Park on the beach; boating, bathing, fishing, tennis; delightfully cool; lawn, porches; exclusive; comfortable surroundings.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Rockledge Manor, 124 Bruce Av., telephone 4136 Yonkers; convenient; refined home; moderate price.

New York State.

Ellswood.—Good board; Ulster County farm; arrange. White, 309 West 46th. Bryant 34.

Pennsylvania.

Graduate nurses; modern place; board and care for invalids; moderate. Y 342 Times Annex.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

MADISON AV., 213, (Near 36th St.)—Large and small rooms; some with private baths; newly furnished and decorated; excellent cuisine; references.

213T., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; electricity; private bath, excellent table; references; phone.

84TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Large, single rooms, with board.

45TH, 8 EAST.
Room and bath; table board; references.

62D ST., 16 EAST.—Second floor; large room, single room; excellent table; reasonable.

73D, 12 EAST.—Double and single rooms; excellent table; references. Apply by letter until Sept. 10.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Delightful, large front room, adjoining bath; single room; 'phone.

89TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Attractive rooms, conveniences; excellent cuisine; moderate; telephone. Gross.

47 FIFTH AV.
Cool single rooms; suites with bath.

West Side

107TH, 7 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms; private bath; excellent table; refined surroundings.

116TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH ST., 47 WEST.—Private boarding house; for the Winter, large and single rooms; private baths; table exceptional.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—First-class single, double rooms; suites; private baths; electric; references.

66TH, 332 WEST.—Double, single rooms; home cooking; table guests; telephone; references.

67TH, 349 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; with board; references.

84TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Private baths, electric light, steam heat; large rooms; Southern cooking; also smaller rooms; attentive service.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single, cool rooms, private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

70TH, 132 WEST.—Attractive rooms; twin beds; large private bathroom; references.

72D, 210 WEST.—NEWLY DECORATED, FURNISHED; ARRANGEMENT FOR FALL.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

76TH, 108 WEST.—Opportunity secure modern rooms; steam; first-class board; references.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large and small, attractive front rooms; excellent table; table guests.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; table guests; references.

79TH, 114 & 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea rooms, and lounge; Southern cooking; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; private or public bath; satisfaction guaranteed.

80TH, 108 WEST.—The House Richards. An "Old Home" place for refined people; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; also parlor floor; newly decorated; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine and service; private baths.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

82D, 134 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated large and small rooms; private baths; parlor dining room; private tables; excellent cuisine.

82D, 45 WEST.—Pleasant large, small rooms; running water; excellent table; reasonable.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 137 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two adults in refined, exclusive Jewish home; easy access car lines; references.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; excellent cooking.

90TH, 16 WEST.—Choice rooms; gentlemen, adults; exclusive; Jewish house, River 9793, Hellman.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms; private bath, electricity; excellent table; references.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptional boarding; 33 rooms; 16 on one floor; every room with running water or bath adjoining.

102D, 253 WEST.—Convenient to subway; saloon floor; large room and small room, with bath; Jewish family; excellent table.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence near Riverside and Broadway; two large rooms, bath.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

114TH, 528 WEST.—Large, small rooms, connecting with bath or single; table guests.

121ST, 150 WEST.—Desirable rooms; bath, conveniences; excellent table; Hebrew family; table guests.

141ST, 527 WEST.—Single and double rooms; all conveniences; excellent board; telephone.

152D, 661 WEST.—Single, double rooms; electricity; every convenience; excellent table. 4678 Audubon.

152D, 513 WEST.—Private family; large second-floor front room; references. Aud. 7892.

156TH, 553 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; reasonable rates.

BACHELORS.
TWO OR FOUR GENTLEMEN WANTED TO JOIN FOUR OTHERS HAVING BEAUTIFUL HOME WEST EIGHTIES. PARTICULARS "H," 200 W. 140. 43 EXCHANGE PLACE. PHONE 7146 HANOVER.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 435.—Rooms, with or without excellent board, in private family, for one or two persons; light, airy, steam heated, bath, &c.; references essential.

HOLLAND HOUSE
93, 123, 180 West.—Rooms; high-class house, superior cuisine and service; parlor dining; table guests accommodated. Riverside 229.

MANHATTAN AVE., 365.—At 116th St. "L" and beautiful Morningside Park, The Morningside, newly fitted up, 40 rooms, family hotel; offers excellent hotel accommodations to boarding house prices. Telephone 2758 Audubon.

PRIVATE Christian family, having beautifully furnished home, west side, would let two large rooms for the Winter; Southern cooking. Y 375 Times Annex.

147 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Fall and Winter reservations now; beautiful rooms in exclusive house; single, en suite; private baths; every modern convenience. STEIN. PHONE 9957 SCHUYLER.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant rooms; bath, shower, &c.; superior board; $12 weekly; exceptional home surroundings. 4900 Morningside. Payne.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen; appreciating the superior table; homelike surroundings. Apt. 4D.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 582, Apt. 3L.—Beautiful rooms; southern exposure; superior board; refined.

Widow will rent in her private house, Riverside Drive, 2 large connecting, handsomely furnished rooms, overlooking Hudson; private bath; also large rooms; excellent cuisine. Particulars Apt. 64, 2,117 Broadway, (5805 Morning.)

Brooklyn.

MAN AND WIFE, living alone in modern house, electricity, parquet floors, excellent table, service, will share same with couple, two gentlemen, or two ladies appreciating such a home; best location in Flatbush; 20 minutes New York; nominal price; references. Y 351 Times Annex.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Convenient Borough Hall; rooms; excellent table. 1159W Main.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family House of high standard; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c fare; Lovely furnished rooms; suites; all comforts; Excellent chef and service; separate tables; Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST., 10 EAST, (NEAR 5TH AV.)
Pleasant large, small rooms; every convenience.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Cool, comfortable furnished rooms; bathroom; floor reasonable.

33D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)
SUITE, two rooms and bath.

34TH, 54 EAST.—Large and small, comfortable, clean rooms; $4 up.

35TH ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable room, all conveniences; choice location; gentleman.

38TH ST., 10 EAST.—Small and large rooms, with private baths; also suites.

43D ST., 18 EAST.—Attractive accommodation for fastidious gentleman; room, with or without bath.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room, with bath; room with piano; single room; references.

61ST, 159 EAST.—Beautiful, renovated rooms; steam, hot water; excellent table.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV, 285, (near 36th.)—Attractive large front room; bath. Murray Hill 728.

MADISON AV., 529.—Beautifully furnished rooms with, without private baths; phone; electricity.

MADISON AV., 220.—Desirable rooms; running water; furnished, unfurnished; adjoining bath; electricity, telephone.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite for bachelors; hot water, electricity; references.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; private house; references.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small, airy rooms; board optional; references required; high-class house.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Exceptional rooms, large, single; private baths; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

53D, 62 WEST.—Desirable, large rooms; southern exposure; private bath; attractive small rooms.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Medium-sized rooms; electricity; $5-$7; splendid location; telephone; references.

69TH ST., 143 WEST.—Charming 2 rooms overlooking Broadway; running water; electricity; shower. Wilde.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Private house, up to date in every particular, offers several rooms, en suite, with private bath; single.

70TH, 262 WEST.—Attractive rooms; every conveniance.

71ST ST., 221 WEST.—Two excellent medium rooms; large closets; running water; continuous hot water; moderate; business people; subway.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Very attractive large, small rooms; private house; telephone; references.

71ST, 106 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive large rooms; board optional; all conveniences; homelike atmosphere.

72D, 185 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; southern exposure; conveniences; attractive rates; exceptional location.

73D, 272 WEST.—Double rooms; private bath, shower; single; near West End; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

76TH, 134 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; private bath; telephone; Summer rates.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive, homelike, sunny rooms; near bath; continuous hot water; electricity.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large room; adjoining bath; also small room; electric light; telephone.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Pleasant, cool, large, small rooms; electricity; private bath; moderate; telephone.

77TH, 106 WEST.—Large front room, suitable two gentlemen; medium room; reference.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large, airy front room, southern exposure, conveniences; reference; reasonable.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private house; suitable one, two; references.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms, single or en suite; private bath; references.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large beautiful front room; private bath; hotel conveniences; reference.

80TH, 128 WEST.—One suite, one small room; every convenience; references.

82D, 83 WEST.—Small family, rents two beautiful rooms; newly furnished; references.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large, handsome second-floor rooms; private baths; single room; references.

82D, 109 WEST.—Large room; nicely furnished; suitable for two. Koenig.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; electric lights; private bath; references.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Newly furnished, attractive, large, medium-sized rooms, with private bath, telephone; references; private house.

91ST, 21 WEST.—Desirable large room, newly decorated; private bath; telephone; select; private.

91ST ST., 38 WEST.—Newly furnished house; electricity; parquet floors; rooms, $4 up.

91ST ST., 54 WEST.—Newly furnished private house; large rooms; $7-$9; electricity.

92D ST., 46 WEST.—Newly decorated private house; large rooms; $5-$7-$9; telephone.

93D, 251 WEST, (Broadway.)—Two connecting; southern exposure; third floor; also unfurnished. Crane.

94TH ST., 17 WEST.—Comfortable room in owner's private house; bath convenient; near park, Subway, and elevated.

96TH, 38 WEST.—Elegant large room, suitable for two; small room; board optional.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well furnished room; bath, telephone.

98TH ST., 248, (corner Broadway.)—Unusually attractive large front parlor bedroom; piano; breakfast. 6 B.

106TH ST., (near Riverside Drive.)—One entire floor in beautifully equipped home; choice either two large, bright, communicating bedrooms with bath or bedroom with bath and library, (sitting room;) business gentlemen or married couple. Phone 464 River.

112TH ST., 505 WEST.—Sunny outside rooms; lavatory; telephone; newly decorated; $3.25. Wilford.

116TH ST., 420 WEST.—Exceptional single, double rooms obtainable at $25 and upward per month; excellent service included. Write, call, or phone 5800 Morningside.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Homes for one or two opposite Columbia; subway; all conveniences; unusual furnishings and care. Emmett.

121ST, 414 WEST.—Lady will rent large, outside room; elevator; top floor. Apt. 63.

122D ST, (130 Claremont Av.)—Overlooking Hudson; large, small; all conveniences. Wells.

123D ST., 547 WEST.—Lady living alone offers pleasant room to another lady; elevator, telephone, kitchen. Apartment 25.

126TH ST., 108 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, all conveniences; in elegant private house.

138TH, 606 WEST.—Large and small rooms, newly furnished; private house; breakfast optional.

BROADWAY, 2,688, Corner 103d.—Newly furnished parlor bedroom; 2 flights; reasonable; homelike; single room, $4. Albat.

BROADWAY, 2,030, (70th St.)—Desirable room; high-class apartment; suitable business; gentlemen; references.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th.)—Couple having charming apartment rent delightful outside room; private lavatory; excellent transportation; telephone 7915 Columbus.

DOCTOR'S OFFICE, with foyer, waiting room, large front parlor, private house; American basement; 314 West 106th St. Phone River 464 Mrs. White.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Unusually attractive outside front rooms; overlooking Hudson. Apt. 9Z.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Attractive outside room in private family. Apt. 8S.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately

WILLIAMS TO SAVE $400,000 IN LIGHTS

Reviews Work of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity Department.

PROMISES MORE ECONOMIES

Commissioner Says Water Supply Payroll Was Reduced More Than $200,000 Last Year.

Some idea of the immensity of the work which is being done by the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, and the economies which the present administration has brought about, is given in the annual report of Commissioner William Williams, which was made public yesterday. His department in 1914 expended $11,600,000. In return it managed property worth $226,815,900, supplied the inhabitants of the city with 508,000,000 gallons of water each day, lighted the parks, streets, bridges, and public buildings, and collected $12,909,042 in water rents.

A complete system of fire hydrants was maintained and many improvements were made. Electrical installations were inspected. The gas supply was supervised as well as the small force of inspectors available permitted. The safety of those who attended moving picture houses was looked after.

The report says that thousands of dollars have been saved the taxpayers by the abolishment of unnecessary offices and other thousands by reforms in the matter of street, bridge, and public building lighting. Mr. Williams promises further economies.

The Commissioner says "few have any conception of the large number of important matters to which the jurisdiction of this department extends." He says that inspectors make daily inspections of the quality of the water and laboratory tests are another part of the work. Of the quality of the water this is what he said:

"New York had last year a typhoid death rate of only 5.9 per 100,000 inhabitants, which is the lowest for the ten largest American cities, and even this low rate is steadily decreasing. The water supplied by the city is shown by analysis to be better now than it has been for many years, and it is safer to drink than most bottled waters."

The report states that there are 2,845 miles of city-owned water mains, controlled by some 60,000 gates. There are more than 43,000 fire hydrants. Last year the department laid seventy-five miles of new mains.

Mr. Williams asks for better equipment in the transportation department, so that breaks in the water mains may be attended to promptly, and adds that, "while the condition of much of the water supply plant is good, yet there are portions as to which the contrary is the case, due to the simple fact that inadequate sums are being spent on their upkeep. The maintenance of some of the structures has been positively neglected."

The department claims credit for the improvement of the water supply on Staten Island by the erection of a new plant. A section of the report is devoted to the question of protection against fire and the improvements which have been made.

The value of the real estate owned by the city and controlled by the department is put at $86,000,000, exclusive of structures which, including dams, are worth another $82,000,000. The total area of city-owned property under the department's control is 25,000 acres, or which 23,763 acres, or more than one and one-half times the area of Manhattan Island are outside the city limits. Of this territory, the report says, one-half consists of reservoirs, lakes, and ponds. Reference is made to the new Catskill supply, which will be available late in 1916 and provide 250,000,000 gallons of water daily.

Mr. Williams recommends that the city's municipal water service be extended ultimately to all sections of New York. Referring to the revenues, he says that at the close of 1914 there were 345,275 consumers' accounts on the Water Register's books, an increase of 3,314 over the previous year. Of these 246,407 were frontage accounts and 98,868 meter accounts.

Mr. Williams reports that there are 2,643 miles of streets and ten square miles of parks to be lighted. At the beginning of 1914 there were 40,653 electric lamps and 45,161 gas lamps. Mr. Williams tells of his experiments with new lamps and his efforts to reduce the cost of this lighting, which in 1913 was $3,382,000. A saving of $160,000 was brought about with even better results in sight. It is hoped that the cost in 1915 will be some $400,000 less.

Another part of the report states that the department in 1914 made more than 200,000 inspections of interior wiring and issued 76,600 certificates. There were 2,800 employes in 1914, getting $3,570,000. The payroll of the Bureau of Water Supply was reduced by more than $200,000.

DISCUSS BRIDGEPORT CASE.

Labor Leaders Expect Strike Unless Remington Company Yields.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 29.—Fifteen labor leaders had a lengthy conference today on the general industrial situation here, and it was intimated that another strike would be called tomorrow at the Remington Arms and Ammunition Company, unless the polishers are granted concessions. The polishers, who are working on bayonets and gun barrels, claim that their wages were reduced instead of advanced at the time of the settlement of the original strike. Four men refused to accept the reduction and were discharged, which started the trouble.

While only forty-two polishers are affected, labor leaders say that if they strike there will be a general walkout of those employed in the metal trades. President W. H. Johnston, of the International Association of Machinists, is expected here tomorrow.

The situation at thirteen other plants continues to be favorable, union leaders say, and it is expected that by the end of the week the eight-hour day will obtain at most of the factories.

Three thousand girls who load cartridges in the Remington plant have completed plans to strike tomorrow. As a result of the strike of the machinists six weeks ago, the girls gained the eight-hour day and a promise of an increase in wages that amounted to 50 per cent. They now demand that they be given helpers to carry the bullets to the machines and the loaded cartridges away. They claim also that the company has not lived up to all of its promises. The officials of the company have not turned a kindly ear to the girls' demand for "buses."



ARROW *Soft* COLLARS

Of White Pique or Repp, or plain Mull. Very superior in fit and wear. It pays to ask for Arrows.

2 for 25c.

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., INC. MAKERS

Clean-Up Sale
Last Fall's $25 to $40
Materials Greatly Reduced

Imported and domestic materials. Many similar to 1916 designs. Really a great opportunity.

Suit or Overcoat, to Measure, $20

Visitors to New York can take advantage of this exceptional offer. Delivery guaranteed in twenty-four hours, if necessary.

Broadway & 9th St. **Arnheim**

GILL ACT IS AT STAKE.

To Argue Its Constitutionality at Hackensack Today.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 29.—Supreme Court Justice Swayze will hear argument tomorrow on the constitutionality of the Gill Small Board of Freeholders act. A decision is expected at once, so that in the event of the act being declared valid the candidates may be privileged to file their petitions for the primaries. The people of Bergen County have voted three times for a small board of seven members to succeed the present board of thirty-two, but each time there has been a flaw in the law, and two small boards have been ousted. A year ago the Gill act again prevailed, but about a month ago the Freeholders engaged counsel to contest the law. The people, through the Citizens Committee and the Republican County Committee, demanded that the Freeholders also permit County Clerk Thompson to engage special counsel to defend the litigation, and a week ago the board acquiesced.

The present board is about equally divided politically. The members have been charged with extravagance, and some of their transactions were taken before the last Grand Jury, but no indictments were found. In order to prevent any of the present members of the Freeholders from becoming candidates for the small board, the bracket is being used by both parties, though the Republican and Democratic County Committees seemed to oppose going on record.

CLOSE IN ON BOY 'BURGLARS'

Paterson Reserves Surround Block and Arrest Two Youngsters.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 29.—Police Headquarters was aroused this afternoon by a telephone message that burglars were breaking their way into the leather goods store of Michael Levine, at 162 Market Street. The reserves were hastily called out and surrounded the block, after which an expeditionary force moved forward and closed in on the store.

Working vigorously on the back door, half of one panel of which had already been removed, they found 13-year-old Tom Holley and 12-year-old Bob Malone of 32 Marshall Street, who were wielding a glass cutter, a screw driver, and a piece of iron pipe with great diligence. At sight of the police, however, they capitulated, and later told Detectives Elvin and Deluccia that they were trying to get suitcases to carry their baseball uniforms in. They will be arraigned before Recorder James F. Carroll tomorrow.

PARENTS ROW, TAKES POISON

Girl Drinks Iodine While Policeman Pacifies the Father and Mother.

Policeman Ralston of the Morrisania Station went last night to 1,206 Webster Avenue, the Bronx, to try to arbitrate a family quarrel which he had learned was in progress there. The difficulty, it is said, was in the Krauss household, and while Ralston was doing what he could to arrange a modus vivendi seventeen-year-old Annie rauss went to another room and swallowed tincture of iodine.

Ralston applied a first aid antidote and sent for an ambulance, which brought Dr. Well from the Lebanon Hospital. He took the girl to the hospital, where she is held a prisoner on the charge of attempting suicide. It is said that the harsh language she had heard between her father and mother was the cause of her attempt.

BANKER BITTEN BY A SNAKE.

One in A. J. Gillen's Collection Objected to Being Handled.

OGDENSBURG, N. J., Aug. 29.—A. J. Gillen, an official of the Corn Exchange Bank in New York City, who owns a handsome Summer home here, was giving the townspeople a last look at his collection of snakes this afternoon when one of them bit him in the right hand as he was placing it in a bag.

Gillen has a large collection of the snakes, and within a couple of days he intends to turn them all over to the Bronx Zoo in New York City. A physician was summoned and treated the wound, which is not thought to be serious. Mr. Gillen says that this was the first time that any snake owned by him had ever bitten him.

ACCIDENT KILLS WOMAN 102.

Mrs. Margaret Boyle Had Fractured Hip in a Fall.

Mrs. Margaret Boyle, said to be 102 years old, and the oldest patient who ever received treatment at Bellevue Hospital, died at 10:30 o'clock last night from a fractured hip and shock.

When walking in the apartment of her grandson, Harry Boyle, at 238 East Thirtieth Street, on June 23, she slipped and fell to the floor. She was removed to Bellevue Hospital and placed under the treatment of Dr. Preston. Because of her great age she sank steadily.

Bears Four Babies in 18 Months.

For some time Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lerner of 1,589 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, had been expecting an addition to the family. They both hoped it would be a boy, and had decided to name the baby Joseph. But there were three of them when they arrived Friday, and the fond parents cannot decide how to split the name. Neighbors were congratulating Mr. and Mrs. Lerner yesterday on having four children in a year and a half. Mr. and Mrs. Lerner were married four years ago. A year and a half ago Nathan was born.

Infant Mortality Up State Lower.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 29.—While there was a decrease of fifteen points in the infant mortality in July in the State outside of New York City, compared with July, 1914, there was an increase of two points in the metropolis. An increase in the number of births is reported, the figures being 8,411 during July outside of New York City, which is a gain of 151 over July, 1914.

TELLS HOW TO SAVE TEACHERS' PENSIONS

Chamberlain Bruere Suggests Reductions and That Some Return to Work.

SYSTEM MUST BE CHANGED

Method Now in Vogue Sure to Lead to Bankruptcy of Retirement Fund.

City Chamberlain Henry Bruere, who is Vice Chairman and Secretary of the Commission on Pensions, has submitted to the commission a preliminary statement of the condition of the New York Teachers' Retirement Fund. In order that the city's relationship to the teachers' fund may be clearly understood the Chamberlain set forth the situation as follows:

Under the present plan the city will have to contribute, to meet its obligations for the existing pension lists and the prospective pensioners now on the teaching force alone, more than $110,000,000 in the period of about sixty years.

The city has contributed to the pension fund to Dec. 31, 1914, $8,510,280.94.

The teachers' contributions have aggregated in the years since the beginning of the fund $2,222,624.98.

The fund has from the beginning been destined to insolvency by reason of its plan, financing, and method of administration.

The practice of paying absence salary deductions into the fund and then later withdrawing refunds for excused absences has created financial instability, and promoted speculative management of the whole retirement problem, a problem calling for the most careful and conscientious stewardship.

Since 1910 an annual deficit has occurred in the fund, and the present crisis has been deferred only by deferring the payment of refunds for absence deductions, thus merely putting into the future the insolvency which was apparent four years ago. In this year (1915), despite the critical condition of the fund, refunds in the amount of $160,653.73 were made. It would not have been unprecedented for the board to have withheld making these refunds, thus carrying the fund practically through the year. But such postponement would merely have put off the present crisis for a few months at best.

There is now no available resource from which the prospective deficit of $203,026.48 for 1915 can be met unless the Controller arbitrarily advances anticipated excise moneys, counting on some future adjustment to make good the deficit. The city may not otherwise advance the necessary funds by appropriation, for it has no authority to do so.

The Board of Education has no authority to increase the teachers' contributions because of the failure of the requested legislation recommended by the Board of Estimate to meet the conditions on the advice of the President of the Board of Education and the Chamberlain.

With open-mindedness, and with complete regard for facts, and willingness to discuss the problem of pensions in the light of facts and not guesses, impressions, charges, or allegations, a solid plan may be established that will be just to teachers and taxpayers alike which in its operation will secure to teachers the assurance of comfortable retirement after a proper period of active service, and to the city a protection of its faithful employes when age or disability makes it impossible for them further to support themselves.

Pending the institution of a new plan, which the Chamberlain points out cannot take place until the Legislature meets, he says the following steps are open:

"A pro rata reduction in the existing pensions, which it is estimated will amount to about 42 per cent. for the remaining five monthly payrolls for this year; restoration to active service of the least exacting character of teachers who have been retired since 1912 and who are still able to render service; or voluntary contributions of such additional sums as are sufficient to provide for its maintenance until the end of the year, which contributions might in part be refunded by the city in the event of the establishment of the new fund during the course of the coming year. It is estimated that an additional contribution of 2 per cent. of salaries during the remaining four months of the year would be all that is necessary.

Kills Himself in Boarding House.

Frank Bodaner, who lived at a boarding house at 388 Bay Street, Tompkinsville, S. I., was found dead in his room yesterday, with a revolver beside him. He had been out of work for some weeks, and despondency is believed to have been the cause of his suicide. No one in the boarding house heard the shot which killed Bodaner. His death must have occurred some time Saturday night, according to an ambulance surgeon of the S. R. Smith Infirmary who was called to attend him.

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This is the last week of our final sale of Hart Schaffner & Marx Summer Suits

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Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 39th St.
Third Ave., Cor. 123d St.
246-248 West 125th St.
Open Evenings

TUG SINKS TUG IN FOG.

Crew of Colleraine Jump Overboard When Boat Is Hit by El Moran.

As the tug El Moran of the Moran Towing Company backed out of her slip at the foot of West Ninety-fifth Street at 2 o'clock yesterday morning she ran, stern first, into the tug Colleraine of the Jersey Towing Company of 1 Broadway, which was passing in the dense fog. The rudder of the El Moran was disabled, and Captain John King failed to prevent the boat floating downstream.

In the meanwhile the Colleraine, badly damaged, was sinking rapidly, and Captain Thomas McEwan and his crew of eight men were forced to jump overboard. Their cries attracted Vice Commodore J. F. Walsh and L. G. Callahan of the Gravesend Bay Yacht Club, who had been cruising in Mr. Walsh's boat, the Dearie, and had anchored near the scene for the night. They hurried to the aid of Captain McEwan and his crew, and later members of the Hudson River Yacht Club came to the rescue. All were saved.

The Colleraine floated down to Eighty-ninth Street, where it sunk in twelve feet of water.

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LOST AND FOUND

Persons who laughed their heads off at the performance of "SOME BABY!" last week can have same returned to them upon application at Box Office.

FULTON THEATRE

These Theatres Do Not Deal with Tyson Co.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8:10. Matinees Wed., Sat. & Labor Day, 2:10. The Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES DANSE DE FOLLIES Atop This Theatre. NEW ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. FIRST TIME TO-NIGHT, 8.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. JUST OUTSIDE THE DOOR HENRY MILLER, Mgr.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Labor Day. "TENSE AND GRIPPING."—N. Y. Tribune. UNDER FIRE with WILLIAM COURTENAY

GEO. M. COHAN'S JULIAN ELTINGE Thea., B'y & 43 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Labor Day. in "COUSIN LUCY." by CHARLES KLEIN.

THE BIRTH OF A NATION AT LIBERTY W. 42d St. TWICE Daily, Incl. Sunday. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats. 25-50-$1. D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Labor Day. COMMON CLAY with JOHN MASON and JANE COWL

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Thurs., Sat. & Labor Day. "Booms Laughter Market."—Evening Mail. THE BOOMERANG

PARK Columbus Circle and 59th Street. Phone 8590 Columbus. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. PRICES: 25c—SECOND BALCONY 50c, 75c, $1.00—FIRST BALCONY $1.00, $1.50, $2.00—ORCHESTRA Wed. & Labor Day Mats. Best Seats $1. MAY IRWIN "Star Laugh Maker." —Sun. "13 WASHINGTON SQUARE" "Best play she has had in years."—Eve. Sun.

GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. Sat. & Labor Day. MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

Steeplechase
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Beautiful Beach and 3 Great Pools.
Special Rates to Clubs and Parties.
Woolworth Building Ticket Office
BEST SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES.
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B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way, 47 St. Daily Mat. 25 to $1. Gertrude Hoffman & Co. of 60 in "SUMURUN," Muriel Worth & Lew Brice, Claire Rochester, Wm. Pruett & Co. DELICIOUS LEMONADE FREE TO ALL.

LONGACRE W. 48 St. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Wed. (Pop.) Sat. & Labor Day. TO-NIGHT AT HER NEW HOME THE SEASON'S SMARTEST MUSICAL COMEDY. THE GIRL Big Sister to "ADELE" By the Same Authors. WHO SMILES

ASTOR THEATRE, B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed., Sat. and LABOR DAY, 2:15. COHAN & HARRIS Say Anybody Who Likes a Boy and a Dog WILL LOVE Young America BECAUSE IT'S HUMAN

CANDLER Thea., W. 42d St. Sept. 1 at 8:15 Next Wed. Eve. Cohan & Harris Present THE HOUSE OF GLASS A New Play by Max Marcin. SEATS NOW.

BRIGHTON MOTORDROME Packey McFARLAND—Mike GIBBONS Tickets Now on Sale.—Prices $1 to $5. SATURDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 11. All seats may be purchased in advance. Mail Orders filled only when accompanied by cash, certified check, or U. S. Postal Money Order. Office of Ocean A. C., Room 903, 1482 B'way. Tel. 8868 Bryant.—Office of Ocean A. C., Brighton Baths. Tel. 700 Coney Island.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15. 12-Act Vaudeville Show ALL SEATS RESERVED DELIGHTFUL PROMENADE 25c, 35c, 50c.

LEXINGTON 51st, Lex. Av. Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25c. to $1: Tues. & Thurs. Mats. 25 & 50c. A. H. Woods Presents POTASH & PERLMUTTER

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque MAIDS OF AMERICA Matinee Today.

VITAGRAPH 44th and Broadway. 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. 1 to 11 P. M. ROBERT EDESON and All-Star Cast in Mertmaje. Other Pictures.

STRAND B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30. 10c to 50c. HAZEL DAWN in "Heart of Jennifer." Strand Orch. & Soloists Next Week, Mary Pickford in "ESMERALDA."

LUNA A STUPENDOUS HIT LUNA'S BROADWAY ECHO EVENINGS AT 9, 10 & 11. Free Dancing Contest Thursday Nights

YORKVILLE 86th St. at 3d Ave. Burlesque CHARLES ROBINSON and His PARISIENNE FLIRTS. Mat. Today 15c to 50c. Smoking Permitted

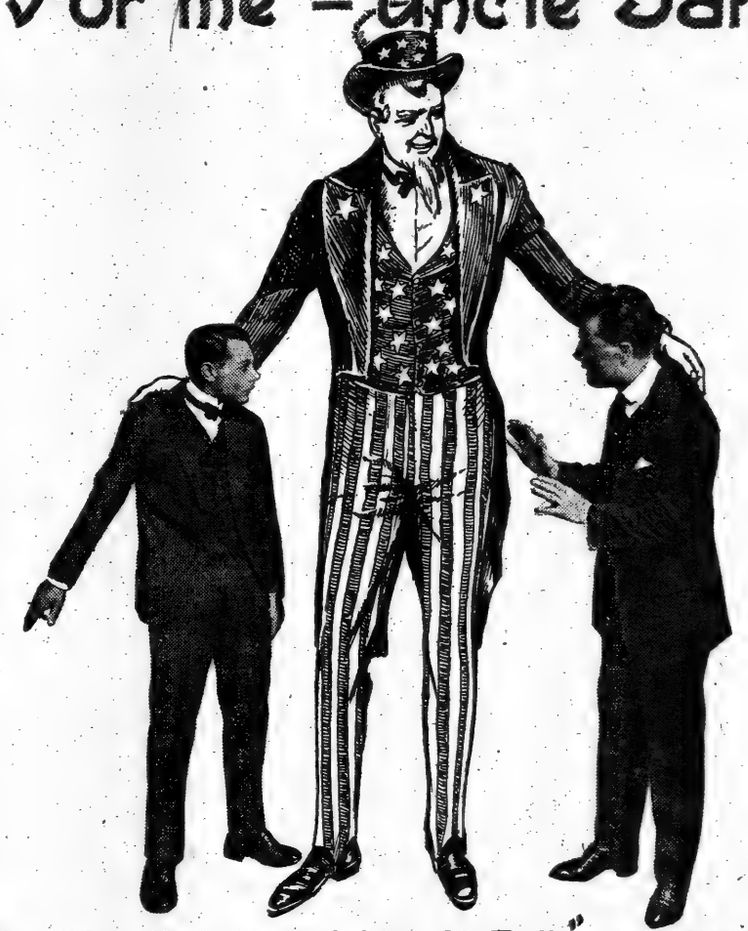
NEW Mat. Today BRIGHTON Brighton Beach. EVA TANGUAY Gilbert & Sullivan Revue, Others.

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A SPECIAL SHORE DINNER, $2. Served Daily from Noon to Ten P. M.
MENU: Crabflakes, Shelburne; Steamed Clams, India Relish, Young Onions, Radishes, Chicken Gumbo, Dixie Biscuits, Bisque of Clams. (Choice) Boiled Kingfish, Sea Bass, Steamed Lobster, Soft Shell Crabs, Sauce Tartare. Fried Squab Chicken, Virginia Ham. Corn on Cob. Baked Sweet Potatoes. Lettuce and Tomato Salad. (Choice) Alabama Waffles, Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Coffee.
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HARRIS THEATRE West 42d Street NOW
Evgs. 8:15; Matinees Wed. (Popular) and Sat. at 2:15
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Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner every evening six to ten. $1.00
Delicious Frog Dinner (In the Grill), $1.25
MENU:
Little Neck Clams, Cherry Stone, Consommé in Jelly, Frog Legs, Sauté Meunière, Crab Meat Navigote, Half Fried Chicken, Virginia Corn on Cob, Candied Sweet Potatoes, Salad, Peach Ice Cream, Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Cheese, Demi-Tasse.
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FINANCIAL BUSINESS.
Stock Exchange developments dealt with in the Annalist by authoritative writers. Every Monday, ten cents; $4.00 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, slightly cooler today; fair, warmer tomorrow; moderate west to northwest winds, becoming Variable.
For full weather report see Page 11.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 21,038. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

SHORT BALLOT PROPOSAL WINS

Albany Convention Advances It After Debate Lasting Until 2 o'Clock This Morning.

TEST VOTE IS DECISIVE

Root's Sharp Attack on "Invisible Government"—Urges Control by People.

REVIEWS RULE OF BOSSES

Catalogues the Leaders of 40 Years and Tells of State's Deep and Bitter Resentment.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Aug. 31.—The Constitutional Convention at 2 o'clock this morning advanced to third reading on the Short Ballot proposal under which four State officers only would remain elective—the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, the Controller, and the Attorney General. The vote was viva voce and seemed overwhelmingly in the affirmative. Apparently only a handful of Tammany men voted in the negative.

A test vote taken soon after midnight indicated that the extreme strength of the opposition was 52 votes out of 168 in the convention. This was on an amendment to make the office of Secretary of State elective. About thirty up-State Republicans voted with the Tammany men.

An important amendement to the general proposal, which was adopted by the convention, gives the Governor the right to name the Secretary of State, State Treasurer, the Secretary of Charities, and the Commissioners of Accounts, Health, and Agriculture without the consent of the Senate. Nominations of all other appointive officers will require the confirmation of the Senate.

The debate on the proposal itself was long and bitter. Chief of those who favored it was ex-Senator Elihu Root, who at the afternoon session denounced boss rule and pleaded with the delegates to accept the new plan.

The opposition was as much in earnest as were those who favored the short ballot. Both sides insisted that a vote must be taken before adjournment. The long night session was enlivened by many clashes between the leaders.

Day Crowded With Debate.

Mr. Root spoke for an hour at the afternoon session. His address, easily the feature of a day crowded with debate, created a decided stir. After Mr. Root had finished delegates crowded up to shake his hand and congratulate him. William F. McCombs, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, who was a visitor to the Capitol, called Mr. Root's speech "a truly masterful address."

In the closing moments of his speech Mr. Root was much affected by emotion, and many of Mr. Root's friends in the convention could not conceal their feelings. General Wadsworth, father of the junior United States Senator, and ex-Attorney General George W. Wickersham both were brushing away tears as Mr. Root concluded. It was not what he said so much as the manner in which he said it—an undertone with a tense note of deep conviction in it.

The consensus among the delegates was that such a speech had never been heard before at the Capitol. Every delegate was in his seat, and the galleries were crowded with spectators when Mr. Root began; for word had gone out that he was to speak and that what he had to say would be worth listening to.

Root's Appeal to Convention.

Mr. Root began his appeal for the short ballot by reviewing some recent party history. He showed that following the recommendations of a message from Charles E. Hughes, when he was Governor, a constitutional amendment, looking to the inauguration of the short ballot in this State was introduced in the Assembly in 1910. Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., who was Speaker of the Assembly in that year, left the rostrum and made a speech in support of the measure, which was passed by the Assembly with every Republican member voting for it. It never came to a vote in the Senate.

Mr. Root then read to the convention the short ballot planks in the platforms of 1912 and 1914 and also resolutions indorsing the short ballot adopted at the Republican conference held at the Waldorf-Astoria in December, 1913. There were present at that conference 970 Republicans representing every part of the State. In 1914 the Assembly again passed a short ballot resolution which failed to pass in the Senate. And last year, Mr. Root pointed out, the Republican State Convention and the Democratic State Convention put short ballot planks in their platforms and the Democratic plank recommended the very plan under debate.

"So you have this movement," Mr. Root said, "not coming out of the dark, but begun by a great Governor and advocated by a great Speaker, both of whom have received the approval of their country, one by being elevated to the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States and the other to the Senate of the United States.

"You have the movement progressing step by step until it had received the almost universal assent, the final and decisive action of the party to which that Governor and that Speaker belong, repeated over and over and over again, fully thought out and discussed, and you have the other party coming to the principle and agreeing to the application of it, with the exception of the Controller and the Attorney General.

"Now we must vote according to our consciences. We are not bound, no legislative body is bound legally by a platform. But, if there is faith in parties, if there is ever to be a party platform put out again, to which a man can subscribe or for which he can vote without a sense of futility, without a sense of being engaged in a confidence game, if all the declarations of principle by political parties are not to be regarded as false pretenses, as humbug, as a parcel of lies, we must stand by the principles upon which we were all elected to this convention.

"There is one thing, and, in so far as I know, only one thing, that the vast majority of us have assured the people who elected us we would do in this convention, and that is that we would stand

Continued on Page 3.

NEW AIR TACTICS OF FRENCH SUCCEED

Germans Can't Cope With Aeroplanes in Squads, One of Them Writes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—The new French system of handling the air fleet, described in these dispatches last week, has greatly restrained the German air activities, according to a letter from a German aviator printed in the Temps today. He says:

"My squadron has been withdrawn because the French aeroplanes now appear only in large numbers, either for reconnoissance or to bar our scouts systematically. The latter task is accomplished thus: Ten machines patrol our line at a height of 2,000 meters and ten more at 3,000, but flying in the opposite direction, so that if the German scout tries to get through he is attacked by the nearest two Frenchmen above and below simultaneously, others joining if the two are insufficient to stop him. Their bomb-throwing is operated with similar numbers. We must follow their example or yield command of the air."

BULGARIA'S TREATY WITH TURKEY SIGNED?

Athens Reports It — 120,000 Austro-Germans on the Serbian Frontier.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Aug. 30, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—According to information from one of the local legations, it is confirmed that the Turco-Bulgarian treaty has been signed.

It is reported from Rumania that Austro-German troops are massing on the Austro-Rumanian frontier, and that Germany is threatening to prohibit the exportation of Rumanian grain to Germany and Austria-Hungary, the object being to force Rumania to allow free passage for war material to Turkey.

On the Serbian frontier, near Orsova, there are 120,000 troops massed. It is, however, considered unlikely that they will attack Serbia as long as the attitude of Greece and Rumania remains undefined.

TO ADD DUMA MEMBERS TO RUSSIA'S CABINET

Five May Be Chosen and Five from Empire's Council to Make Body Representative.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 31.—The enlargement of the Russian Cabinet by ten members, five to be chosen from the Duma and five from the Council of the Empire, has been tentatively agreed on as a means of making the Government more truly representative of the people, according to The Daily Telegraph's Petrograd correspondent.

"Since Parliament assembled," the correspondent adds, "vigorous efforts have been made to devise some means by which the Government and the representative chamber could co-operate more closely and effectively. The parties on the Left of the Duma would have preferred an immediate transition to a Parliamentary Government, but this idea naturally found many opponents. An agreement was finally reached on a project under which five members each of the Council of Ministers and the Duma should enter the Cabinet as Ministers without portfolios.

"At first the Ministers were opposed to the plan, but now they have modified their views, and at a conference yesterday between the Duma leaders and M. Krivoshein, Minister of Agriculture, (who has been mentioned as a possible successor to M. Goremykin as Premier,) and Prince Cherobatoff, Minister of the Interior, a tentative list of the new 'popular' members of the Cabinet was drawn up."

SAY ARMY OFFICERS TOASTED THE KAISER

Waldron and Gardiner Accused of Unneutral Conduct at Banquet in Oregon.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Secretary of War Garrison will have investigated a complaint received today through Senator George E. Chamberlain of Oregon of unneutral remarks alleged to have been made by two officers of the United States Army at a banquet held in Astoria, Ore. The officers in question, Captain L. T. Waldron, and First Lieutenant H. L. Gardiner, both attached to the Ninety-third Company of Coast Artillery, stationed at Fort Stevens, Ore., are alleged to have proposed toasts to the German Kaiser and in favor of German victory.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 30.—The charge that two officers of the United States Army in uniform drank to the toast "Deutschland über Alles," ("Germany Over All and Germany Forever,") at the Imperial Grill in Astoria on the night of Aug. 20, was filed with Senator Chamberlain by George S. Shepherd, a Portland attorney. Mr. Shepherd's letter, witnessed by E. W. Wright, manager of the Port of Portland Commission, has been forwarded to the Secretary of War. The two officers mentioned are Captain Leonard T. Waldron and Lieutenant Harold L. Gardiner of the Ninety-third Coast Artillery, stationed at Fort Stephens, Ore. It is said some one proposed the toast in German, and the officers, not understanding the language, drank to it.

DYSPEPTICS NEED Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Relieves and corrects sour stomach, sick headache and nausea—an excellent appetizer.—Adv.

TEUTONS PRESS IN RUSSIAN FLANKS

Mackensen Starts a Turning Movement in Far South as Hindenburg Pushes for Riga.

LIPSK, NEAR GRODNO, TAKEN

And the Last Fortress of Russia's Second Defense Line Is Evidently Doomed.

VILNA HEARS CANNONADING

Captive Germans Report Plan for Winter Campaign—Early Storms Likely to Check Invaders.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 30, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The Germans are now energetically pushing operations on the northern flank, still having Riga as the main object. They are moving on Friedrichstadt, to the westward of which the Russians, holding the left bank of the River Dwina, are prepared to defend the crossings and the town.

On the southern flank the part of Field Marshal von Mackensen's army, which is with the Austrians, has the task of compelling the Russians to abandon the last sectors which they hold in Galicia. In the effort to carry out this plan von Mackensen, while developing an offensive against the Russians on the Zlota Lipa, has started a turning move on Lutzk and southward of Wladimir-Wolynski. As a result of this the Russian rearguard has become engaged in a stubborn fight at Lutzk, covering the retreat of the main forces.

Experts here point out that the Polesse region, to which the Russians are retreating, will not favor a rapid advance of the Germans. There are thick forests extending over an area of 450 miles, with swamps and numerous cross-cutting streamlets, all of which will prevent the enemy from moving on a wide and compact front. Hence only engagements between separate groups may be expected.

It is reported from Vilna that violent cannonades from the fights, fifteen miles distant, are heard in the town daily.

German cavalry scouts, captured by Cossacks and brought to the town, have all been found to be wearing torn clothes and boots. They say that the German troops expect new clothes before the Winter campaign, for which Germany is actively preparing.

Advancing Teutons Take Lipsk.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 31.—Conspicuous among the tangible results of the day's operation in the eastern theatre of war is the capture by the Germans of Lipsk. This lies just west of Grodno, the only one of the fortified positions in the Russian second line which has not yet been taken.

To the southward, in the Brest-Litovsk region, the Austrians and Germans are chiefly concerned in driving Grand Duke Nicholas's forces further into the Pripet marshes, apparently with the idea of repeating the early success of the Germans in the Mazurian Lake region of East Prussia.

Evidently the Austrians and Germans are trying to clear the last corner of Galicia still held by their opponents, as well as press the Russians, opposing the Riga movement, which is apparently progressing slowly.

The Russian lines on the Upper Bug and the Zlota Lipa have been pierced, but it is not yet certain how serious a resistance is being offered to the enveloping movement from the south. Having lost Brest-Litovsk, Grand Duke Nicholas cannot afford to hold the river positions in the south in the face of an energetic movement.

With the opening of the Autumn military observers here point out that the Russian equinoxial storms are due about Oct. 21. They assert that these are the danger limit to operations in the eastern field and think that they will halt the forward movement of the Teutons and force them to be content with the fruits of their present successes as Winter falls upon them.

It is recalled by some observers that the autumnal equinox marked the turning point in the Napoleonic campaign. The first warning was a light snowfall, preceding the equinox, but soon afterward heavy snows fell and with them came disaster to the Corsican.

REPORTS ON OPERATIONS.

Teuton War Offices Tell of Continued Successes.

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—The headquarters staff report has this to say concerning operations in the east:

Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: The troops of General von Besoler are stationed in the region surrounding the bridgehead south of Friedrichstadt. In an engagement, east of the Nieman, the army of General von Eichhorn reached a point northeast of Olita. An additional 1,600 prisoners and seven cannon were captured.

In the direction of Grodno the town of Lipsk, on the Bobr River, was taken by storm and the enemy forced to surrender. The Widra, a tributary of the Sulcelka, was crossed by our troops. The Eastern border of the forest directly East of Bialystok has been reached at several points.

Army group of Prince Leopold: In the Bielowiezh Forest, fighting goes on for possession of the crossing over the Upper Lesna. German and Austro-Hungarian troops under General von Woyrsch drove the enemy out of his position at Suchodol, on the Eastern border of the forest, and at Szereszowo and are now closely pursuing him.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: In order to render possible the retreat of their rear guard divisions through the marsh district, the Russians made a stand once more yesterday before the Goddubno district, south of Kobrin. They were defeated, although they brought back and threw in to the battle some divisions which previously had been falling back.

VIENNA, Aug. 30.—This statement was given out by the War Office tonight:

The armies of Generals Pflanzer, Baltin and Bothmer have advanced to Stripa. At several points the enemy attempted to arrest our pursuit, but was everywhere repulsed. Especially stubborn resistance had to be broken at the lower Koropice rivulet.

The troops of General Boehm-Ermolli encountered strongly manned positions east of Zloczow and on the line running from Bialy-Kamien across Toporow to Radziechow. The enemy was attacked and repulsed at several points along this front.

In Volhynia, our forces advancing toward Lutsk gained ground. Swin-

Continued on Page 3.

Admits That the Balkan Situation Affects Germany's Attitude Toward Us

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—Theodore Wolff, Editor of the Berliner Tageblatt, who is close to the Chancellor, writes significantly:

"While the German armies in the east are solving a knotty problem, here behind the front must be found the right solution for two problems which are surrounded by all sorts of difficulties, a solution which might be decisive, and in any event is serious and pressing.

"The Balkans, including Bulgaria, have not yet committed themselves to a binding policy, and the sinking of a great pasenger steamer, the Arabic, has led to new diplomatic pourparlers between Germany and America. It might seem as though the two problems had nothing to do with one another, as if there was no connection between America and the Balkans, but the political battlefields are not so sharply separated.

"Those who, like us, desire a 'free road' to Constantinople must see that in order to achieve this task, rich in future possibilities, we must not split our strength and pile up avoidable difficulties. Those who with clear insight are fighting for a free road to Constantinople will not forget this most important goal in considering the American question, which apparently is so remote from the Balkans.

"Even without this consideration the responsible leaders of the German foreign policy harbor a very natural wish to work toward improving German-American relations and as far as possible preventing a serious conflict, which no sensible person, either here or in America, desires. It is safe to assume that Ambassador von Bernstorff has been instructed to work in behalf of such an understanding, and that the means of achieving it have been given to him.

"So much one can say without going further into the Lusitania-Arabic affair. Discussion of this theme is barred by an order which is quite understandable."

ACCUSED OF KILLING WIFE IN HIS OFFICE

Private Detective, Under Arrest, Says Two Strange Men Shot Her and Fled.

PISTOL IS FOUND NEAR BY

Persons in Vicinity Say They Saw No One Leave the Building —Servant Tells of Quarrels.

Eighth Street was crowded at 6 o'clock last night with homeward-bound workers when the reports of several revolver shots sounded from the office of Samuel Leitner's private detective agency at the top of the high stoop building at 52 East Eighth Street, not far from Mercer Street, and only a little more than a block from Broadway. A bullet flew through the plate glass window in the front of Leitner's office, making a small, round hole, from which long cracks shot upward toward the corners of the window.

Men ran up the long stairs from the street and rushed into the office, where they came on Leitner holding a woman in his arms. At sight of them he shouted:

"Some one shot my wife. She's dead. Telephone for the police."

Bert Meyers of 220 East Ninth Street, who had run from his father's trucking stand across the street, raced up to Broadway, where he found Traffic Policeman Smith. The policeman ran back with him, stopping only long enough to call an ambulance, and presently Dr. Mahoney arrived from St. Vincent's Hospital. He found that two bullets had struck Mrs. Leitner in the right breast, two in the left, and one in the right hand. She was dead.

Several detectives from Headquarters arrived with Inspector Cray, Acting Captain Deevy of the Mercer Street Station, and photographers and finger-print experts. They found seventeen men and women, who had crowded into the small office, and detained all of these long enough to take their names and addresses before driving them out of the office. Then they questioned Leitner.

Empty Revolver Found.

He declared that two men wearing gray caps had entered the office, murdered his wife, and fled to the street. Later, however, a revolver containing five empty shells was found shoved out of sight beneath the tin apron of an unused chimney opening where a stove pipe might fit in nineteen shells were found in a closet and Leitner was invited to Police Headquarters, where he was closeted with Inspector Faurot in the latter's office. At midnight it was announced Leitner had been arrested on a charge of homicide.

Leitner said his home was at 1,213 Forty-first Street, Borough Park, Brooklyn, and he had five children, the eldest 10 years old and the youngest 9 months, although his wife, Sarah, was only 27 years old. He did not tell anything of his home life, but Marion Sweet, a servant employed by the Leitners for the last two months, said that husband and wife had quarreled constantly since she had been with them. This had grown worse in the last two weeks, the girl said, and only last Thursday night, she said, Leitner had driven his wife from the house at midnight clad only in her nightdress. Neighbors took her in and later persuaded Leitner to let her return, the girl said. The quarreling did not cease, however, said the servant, and once she had heard Mrs. Leitner say:

"Now you have gone the limit. I'm going to expose you and your methods to the police."

She said Leitner and his wife had left the house together yesterday morning, for on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays Mrs. Leitner went to the German Hospital for treatment for a threatened nervous breakdown. Leitner, in his talk to the police, mentioned this and said also his wife had been hunting for new quarters and had spent last evening for him to escort her home after a day of house hunting. She had been more than usually nervous, he said, and had kept calling to him, "Hurry up, Sam, I want to go home."

Wife Near His Desk.

He said he had been at work at his desk while his wife walked uneasily up and down beside the desk. Leitner's office is at the left as one enters the building. A door gives into a small space shut off from the rest of the office by a wooden railing, in which there is a gate. This gate is close to an iron grille that crosses the width of the office and shuts Leitner and his desk into a small space by the window. There is a door in this, also giving into the inclosed space behind the wooden railing, and at the other end is another door in a tall wooden partition shutting off the rear of the big room. Leitner's quarters occupy only half of the front space, a glass petition extending from floor to ceiling shutting him off from the quarters of the New York and Brooklyn Window Cleaning Company, whose office is entered only from the rear room.

Leitner's high roll-top desk is backed against the grille, so that its top shuts off his view of the outer office when he is seated at it, though the floor on which it stands is elevated a foot above the general floor. It was on this platform that Mrs. Leitner walked up and down in front of the door in the grille, which was open.

Leitner said the shots came so fast that the two men were already hurrying from the office even when he sprang up from his seat at the desk. He caught his wife as she fell, exclaiming:

"Sam, I'm killed."

He lowered her to the floor, he said, and ran through the door and gate, out the front door of his office and to the top of the stoop. Below him the sidewalk was jammed with men and women, but no where did he catch sight of men in gray caps. He ran back, and then the crowd from the sidewalk surged in. Others came downstairs from offices

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SAN ANTONIO RISING CHECKED BY POLICE

Twenty-six Mexicans Arrested for Plotting to Reconquer Texas.

MEXICAN PRESS VIOLENT

Customs Officers Confiscating Inflammatory Issues of a Monterey Paper.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Aug. 30.—With the arrest here today of twenty-six Mexicans, twenty-three of whom were held late today, Chief of Police Lancaster and Federal authorities tonight announced that a plan to incite the Mexican population of San Antonio to deeds of violence had been frustrated.

The order for a general arrest of all Mexican agitators was issued after a disturbance that was a sequel to a street meeting last night, during which one of the speakers declared that it was "no harm to kill a Gringo and an Allemante," meaning Americans and Germans, according to Chief Lancaster.

The police charged the crowd and arrested the leaders after a fight in which one of the Mexicans shouted: "Now is the time to rise! Let us kill the Gringoes!" A dragnet was then thrown out and suspects arrested today.

Those held will be placed in the custody of Federal officials, who said tonight that charges of treason, alleging an effort to set on foot an armed expedition against the United States authorities, would probably be filed against them.

The prisoners, according to Chief Lancaster, were adherents of the so-called Plan of San Diego—a wild scheme to recapture Texas for Mexico.

A recent uprising in a portion of the Lower Rio Grande Valley caused the program to go amiss, and at the same time Federal officials were put on their guard.

Since the disturbances in the Brownsville district Brownsville District Special Agents of the United States Department of Justice and police officers have been keeping a close watch to prevent a possible uprising in San Antonio. They learned that several agitators were here, but until last night's meeting these men did not attempt to create any disorders.

LAREDO, Texas, Aug. 30.—Highly prejudiced news articles against the United States appearing in the Mexican press along the border, especially in some of the Monterey papers, have so inflamed the Mexican populace that United States customs officials have received orders, they admitted today, to confiscate any papers that tended to incite race hatred. Postal officials were reported to be taking steps to bar such papers from the mails.

An instance of the extreme lengths to which some of the Stories go was seen recently in a local Mexican paper, which reproduced an article published in Chihuahua, Mexico, saying that Major Gen. Hugh Scott, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, had advised Villa to attack Nuevo Laredo and force intervention by the United States.

A Monterey paper published an appeal to Mexicans to rise and recover portions of the United States formerly governed by Mexico. All copies of the issue reaching here were confiscated by customs officers.

LIKELY TO IGNORE CARRANZA.

Conferees Almost Certain to Refuse Him Recognition.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Strong influences have been at work to induce General Carranza to accept the invitation of the Pan-American peace conferees for a meeting of Mexican factional leaders with a view to seeking a solution of the Mexican problem. It was intimated here today that Carranza's delay in making response to the appeal might have been due partly to pressure exerted to show him that he would make a mistake if he rejected or ignored the invitation. However, there is every indication that Carranza will reject it and will take the position that his Government is in control of nine-tenths of Mexico's territory and entitled to recognition.

The Villa and Zapata factions have accepted the invitation from the United States and Latin-American nations for such a conference, and while it is the hope of these Governments that Carranza will also accept, it was intimated here today that Carranza would be ignored if he rejected this invitation and that the conference would be held in any event.

It is practically certain that the Carranza Government will not be recognized; indeed, it was pointed out that it would be rather inconsistent for the United States and the Pan-American nations to recognize Carranza, should he reject their appeals, after the other factional leaders to whom the invitation had been sent had accepted the plan for a conference.

Reports to the State Department from Torreon late in the day said the Villa forces had begun an attack upon Monterey, the capital of Nuevo Leon, which is in possession of Carranza troops under General Trevino. The message said heavy fighting was in progress, but gave no details.

State Department advices also said railroad communication between Piedras Negras, on the Mexican border, and Monterey still was interrupted and that the American Red Cross was unable to get a trainload of supplies through to Monclova and Saltillo, where there has been destitution among natives for some time.

Major Gen. Scott, Chief of Staff of the army, who has returned to Washington from the border, here he un-

Continued on

WARRING NATIONS IN KEEN RIVALRY FOR FRIENDSHIP OF UNITED STATES; BERLIN NOW WANTS QUICK AGREEMENT

Germany Ready to Punish for Arabic Sinking; Kaiser Reported Won Over by Chancellor

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 31.—The German Government considers the Arabic incident closed and has declared its willingness to punish the commander of the submarine which sank the steamer, according to a dispatch which the Exchange Telegraph Company's Amsterdam correspondent says has been received there from Berlin.

There is reported to be considerable feeling in German militarist circles because of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg's so-called "weakness" toward the United States.

BERLIN, Aug. 30, (via London.)—It is understood today that Germany's course with regard to the Arabic case has been decided upon, and that it is in line with the recent conciliatory statement by Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Chancellor.

This development followed the return to Berlin of the Chancellor, Admiral von Tirpitz, and other participants in the conference with the Emperor at his headquarters on the eastern front. No official statement has been made regarding the German decision, but there seems to be good ground for the belief that the Government has adopted the view set forth by the Chancellor.

In a statement made by Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Chancellor, on Aug. 25, he said that the circumstances surrounding the sinking of the Arabic had not been fully cleared up, because no report regarding it had been received, and that it was not even known whether a mine or a torpedo sank the Arabic, nor whether the actions of the liner might not have justified the attack. The Chancellor added:

"Only after all these circumstances have been cleared up will it be possible to say whether the commander of one of our submarines went beyond his instructions, in which case the Imperial Government would not hesitate to give such complete satisfaction to the United States as would conform to the friendly relations existing between both Governments."

POWERS PLAY FOR OUR FAVOR

Washington Sees Some Hope of World-Peace in New Turn of Affairs.

GERMANS SEEKING OUR AID

British Also Make Concessions and Government Expects Still More to Follow.

ARABIC SETTLEMENT NEAR

End of German Propaganda Also Likely to be One of the Results.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—A great game of world politics is being played with the friendship of the United States as the grand prize. Diplomats and officials of the Washington Government are watching the moves with great interest, some of them with anxiety, for they realize the vast possibilities involved in the outcome.

Dovetailing into the situation are the Balkan diplomatic crisis, the submarine issue between the United States and Germany, the differences between this Government and Great Britain over the restrictions on American commerce through the application of the British blockade, the munitions shipment question, the German propaganda in this country, and above all what seems to be an effort to create the impression that President Wilson may be able to take the lead in a new and positive proposal for peace between the waring powers of Europe.

Today's developments in the great game involved the Arabic incident, which at one time threatened to cause a break in American relations with Germany, and the British policy of restricting the shipment of German goods to the United States. A dispatch to the State Department from James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin, told of opposition by Grand Admiral von Tirpitz to the promised program of giving complete satisfaction to the American Government for the sinking of the Arabic. The British Embassy notified the department that it was due to German and not British opposition that cargoes of dyestuffs bought in Germany by American firms were not shipped to this country. The British notification showed that Great Britain was willing and ready to modify some of the restrictions on American trade with Germany and neutral countries contiguous to German territory for which this Government had been contending.

Whole Situation Brighter.

Altogether, from an American viewpoint, the present status of the situation is very promising. The prospect is that serious controversy with Germany over submarine attacks is to be settled amicably and in a way fairly to satisfy the demands of the United States. And the outlook is brighter for an adjustment of the less dangerous troubles over the administration of the British blockade. That President Wilson appreciates the importance of the position occupied by this Government, and intends to take advantage of it, is indicated by the announcement that the President has given up a plan to spend September at Cornish.

It appears from Ambassador Gerard's report that Grand Admiral von Tirpitz is not willing to go so far in giving satisfaction to the United States as has been indicated in the assurances given to this Government. Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, has promised "complete satisfaction" to the United States in connection with the deaths of Americans in the Arabic disaster in the event of proof that the vessel was sunk by a German submarine. It has been made known that "complete satisfaction" meant more than a disavowal of responsibility or intention to cause the deaths of Americans. The understanding was that in addition to disavowal Germany would show her good faith by disciplining the commander of the submarine that attacked the Arabic, provided always that Germany acknowledged that the White Star steamship met her fate in that way.

While the details of Ambassador Gerard's dispatch are not made known officially, the opposition of the Grand Admiral is understood to be directed to assurances regarding the

ATTACKS GERMAN PRIZE COURT RULE

England Declares It Abolishes Distinction Between Absolute and Conditional Contraband.

CITES TWO RECENT CASES

Rarely Possible to Furnish Proof of Destination Demanded, Says London Statement.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The British Foreign Office issued the following statement tonight:

"Judgments recently have been delivered by the German Prize Court at Hamburg in the cases of the steamships Maria and Batavier V. The Maria, a Dutch vessel, was carrying a cargo of wheat shipped from Portland, Ore., to Belfast and Dublin. She was captured and sunk by the Karlsruhe, a German cruiser, in the Atlantic on Sept. 21. The Batavier V., a Dutch vessel, bound for London, was captured in the North Sea on March 18 and taken to Zeebrugge on suspicion of carrying contraband.

"The sinking of the Maria was justified by the German Prize Court on the ground that, having regard for the place of capture, the commander of the Karlsruhe was unable to take the vessel into a German port or a port of an allied power, and so acted pursuant to Article 113 of the German naval prize regulations. This was said not to require any further explanation, and payment of indemnity to the owner was refused.

"The judgments show that, in considering the question of destination of conditional contraband, the German Prize Court held that it is to be guided by a communication of the Chief of the General Staff of the navy, addressed to the court on Aug. 17, 1914, concerning ports to be regarded as fortified places or as bases of operations and supply for the British armed forces in Great Britain, issued by supreme command. As the court in other cases held that such places as Ipswich, Poole, Barrow-in-Furness, and Grangemouth are bases or fortified places, it may be inferred that these also are included in the list referred to.

"In order to rebut the presumption thus set up, that conditional contraband destined for such places is intended for military and not for civil use, the court held that counterproof must satisfy the most rigorous condition. It would only be possible to furnish it in rare cases. With regard to the cargo of wheat aboard the Maria, they held that there was no means of ascertaining with the least certainty what use the wheat would have been put to at the arrival of the vessel at Belfast, and whether the British Government would not have come upon the scene as a purchaser.

"The effect of these decisions appears to be to abolish in practice the distinction of absolute and conditional contraband of war."

TIRPITZ'S FRIENDS ANGRY.

Reventlow and Others Resent the Idea of Yielding to Us.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Daily Mail says today:

"Admiral Tirpitz's two mouthpieces, Count Reventlow and the leader writer of the Hamburger Nachrichten, are extremely indignant with the Washington correspondent of Wolff's Agency because he dared to telegraph that the German Government had better produce some kind of excuse for the Arabic business. Here are some of the excuses he suggested, adding that almost any excuse would apparently be accepted. Americans in the Arabic were guests, that is persons granted free ticket's on condition that they sailed in the ship; the Arabic either made or appeared to make such a manoeuvre as justified or might justify the submarine commander in thinking she meant to ram or to escape.

"'No excuses,' shrieks the Hamburger Nachrichten. 'If a German submarine really sank the Arabic the whole German people approves its action.' Similarly Count Reventlow urges that whatever the facts may have been the German Empire has neither reason nor occasion to offer apologies.

Before going to the Panama Exposition go there and buy an Accident Policy in The Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.—Adv.

BRITISH MODIFY BLOCKADE ORDER

Arranging for the Release of Goods Contracted for in Germany Before March 1.

FREES CHRISTMAS CARGOES

Ambassador Spring-Rice Notifies the State Department of the New Concessions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The British Government has made some concessions in the enforcement of that portion of the Order in Council covering shipments of goods of German or Austrian origin via neutral ports to the United States as a result of informal negotiations just completed by the foreign trade advisers of the State Department. The details of the arrangement have not been perfected in form for announcement, but the plan contemplates the perfection of facilities for the identification at Washington of goods owned in America, bought in Germany, but not paid for before March 1, and which have been held up at Rotterdam.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, gave the assurances during a call at the State Department today. He said that details would be given later in a memorandum from the Foreign Office in London.

The plan is to have American importers submit proofs to the foreign trade advisers of the State Department at Washington, both as to identification of the cargoes and of American ownership and other necessary particulars, and thus establish a system by which the examination of the cases and claims of American importers can be carried on in Washington, through informal conferences between the trade advisers and Sir Richard Crawford of the British Embassy.

The purpose of this arrangement is to facilitate the procedure of procuring the release of those American-owned, German-made cargoes, now at Rotterdam, which the British Government may be willing to permit to be shipped to the United States. It is in line with Sir Edward Grey's note of July 31, in which he gave assurances of Great Britain's willingness to "make reasonable concessions to American interests" and to accord special consideration in all cases where the enforcement of the British Order in Council might be causing undue hardship. During the past week the British Government has issued special permits for the shipment of some consignments of German goods which were ordered by American importers before March 1, but were not paid for, and had been held up at Rotterdam.

Christmas Goods Held Up.

Large quantities of such goods are tied up at Rotterdam and are badly needed for the Christmas trade in this country. The foreign trade advisers are acting informally and not in an official capacity, but they feel that the arrangements that have thus been made will greatly relieve the situation. Information in the hands of the State Department showed that private brokers and attorneys were obtaining special permits in London for shipment of some of these goods from Rotterdam.

Under the arrangement now being perfected it is expected that the trade advisers will be able to procure the issuance in London of special permits for the movement of a large quantity of goods greatly needed in this country. In these cases the shippers will give the foreign trade advisers the necessary information upon which the special permit is to be based, and this information, it is understood, will be presented through the trade advisers to the representatives of the British Government and forwarded to London.

It is understood to be the purpose, after proper identification of the goods and presentation of the other necessary information, to permit the passage through the blockade of goods for which American importers entered into contract with Austrian and German firms before March 1, even though these goods may not actually have been paid for. Until last week the only goods permitted to pass through the blockade lines under special permits were those that not only had been contracted for before March 1,

Continued on Page 3.

punishment of the submarine commander. To this the Grand Admiral is said to object on the ground that it would have a bad effect on the discipline and activity of the submarine fleet. Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg and Grand Admiral von Tirpitz have returned to Berlin from the Eastern front, where the matter of dispute was placed before Emperor William. It is not doubted here that the Emperor's decision was on the side of the new German policy of doing everything to win the friendship of the United States.

Delayed Order Embarrassing.

One interesting feature of the situation, that may possibly explain the attitude of Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, is found in the report that reaches Washington in an official way that there is some doubt whether the decision of the Imperial Government, reached as a result of the anger of the United States over the sinking of the Lusitania, to abandon the practice of attacking passenger ships without warning was carried out in orders to submarine commanders. The German Government is represented as being embarrassed by this possibility, and for that reason has been unable to make a definite promise to discipline the submarine commander responsible for torpedoing the Arabic.

Most of the moves in the great game of world politics, with Washington in the centre of the board, are being played by Germany. To her the friendship of the United States has become the most desirable thing to be attained, for on it may depend the course of the Balkan States, and possibly Greece, in the present war. It is well understood by diplomatists that Italy declared war against Turkey partly to induce the Balkans to follow her example. From the German viewpoint a break with the United States might be the deciding factor in influencing the Balkan Governments in determining whether they shall stay out of the war or come in on the side of the quadruple alliance on the theory that America's enmity meant Germany's defeat.

May End Propaganda.

In line with Germany's new policy there are indications that the pro-German propaganda in this country has been or is to be less active, perhaps abandoned. The original purpose of the propaganda was to influence President Wilson to place an embargo on shipments of war munitions to the Allies. That having failed, the propaganda was directed to arousing a popular feeling that would induce Congress to adopt embargo measures. But the chance that Congress might carry out the German wish has been thrown into the discard by the declaration of American policy concerning munitions exports in Secretary Lansing's recent note to Austria-Hungary. Even if there should be reason to expect Congressional action, the note to Austria-Hungary shows that President Wilson would veto any enacted resolution of that character.

It is now evident that Germany realizes that the propaganda has done more harm than good to the German cause. Charges that President Wilson and the officers of his Administration were active partisans of Great Britain have served only to create a feeling of resentment among many Americans of neutral tendencies and to embitter officials who had resolved that by no word or deed, personal as well as official, would they show bias for one side or the other in the great European conflict. Such German propagandist organizations as "Labor's National Peace Council" and the "Friends of Peace," from which responsible trade unionists are rapidly disassociating themselves, simply created the impression among officials that Germany's friends were attempting to embarrass the American Government. The movement did not have the intended effect of frightening the Prsident and his associates into the belief that for political reasons it might be well to alter their course concerning munitions.

Moved by President's Warning.

It is now known that the impressive warning of the United States with respect to repetitions of such acts as the destruction of the Lusitania had its effect on the German Government. The Berlin authorities decided that there should be a softening of submarine activity, especially against passenger vessels, but it is not clear yet how far the new policy was carried out. It has been made plain since the Arabic was sunk, however, that the German Government became impressed with the idea that President Wilson was determined to obtain satisfaction, and that a break in the relations of the two countries was impending. So Germany asked the United States to refrain from action until a report could be obtained from submarines operating off the British coasts. That report is now being awaited, but pending its receipt the Washington Government has received assurances from Germany that give advance confirmation of the understanding that there has been a change in the conduct of submarine activity.

The Arabic incident has been fortunate for Germany to the extent that it affords an opportunity of declarations as to future submarine policy that she hopes will lessen the intense feeling aroused in this country over the sinking of the Lusitania. That the destruction of the great Cunarder and the sacrifice of many women and children aroused the American people, has been duly impressed on the German official mind.

Denounced by Our Navy Men.

Aside from its effect on the American Government, it caused such expressions of horror in the press and among the people that it brought Germany to a realization of her loss of prestige in the country where she was making such a patent bid for sympathy. The resentment here over Dr. Bernhard Dernburg's justification of the Lusitania tragedy was so marked that his return to Germany was necessary. The admiration that had been excited among some American naval officers for Germany's splendid military efficiency, with the degree of sympathy for the German cause that might be an accompaniment of this admiration, changed to a feeling of horror over the German plan of naval operations against passenger vessels. Naval officers are not commenting publicly on the subject, but privately some have not hesitated to say that they would surrender their commissions rather than obey an order to sink a ship filled with women and children and other noncombatants. One high ranking officer said that if he could ever be brought to obey a command such as that executed by the German submarine commander who sank the Lusitania he would have blown out his brains immediately thereafter.

All these things have had their effect in Germany, and the necessity of undertaking a new method of dealing with the United States has been due in part to them and in part to the exigencies of the Balkan situation. In addition, there has been an idea that sympathy for the German cause might be aroused in this country by placing Great Britain in the position of showing an unfriendly spirit toward American commercial interests, while Germany would be doing everything to prove that she loved the United States as a brother.

When the Arabic case has been settled Germany will offer a plan of settlement of the Lusitania incident and will notify this Government that she accepts its offer to act as "the common friend" of the European belligerents to obtain "the freedom of the seas." The acceptance of the offer means that Germany will expect the United States to back up the representations made to Great Britain on the subject of British interference with American trade with Germany and neutral countries of Europe.

Delayed by German Crisis.

As is well known here, this Government was delaying its answer to the recent British communications on the subject because of the crisis in its relations with Germany. Germany expects to satisfy this Government with regard to their differences, and will then leave it to the Washington Administration to press Great Britain for modifications of her Orders-in-Council. If the diplomatic situation thus created brings sharp exchanges between Washington and London, Germany will feel that she is making progress. It is not doubted here that Germany is hopeful that American anger may be aroused, and that by the rule of comparison, the sympathy of the United States will be turned to the German cause.

The British Government has already indicated a disposition to show consideration for American commerce, and to make modifications in the enforcement of the blockade policy. A step in that direction was taken today in the notification to the United States of willingness to let goods contracted for in Germany by American firms prior to a certain date, go forward to this country. The outlook is brighter for an adjustment of the differences between London and Washington growing out of the Orders-in-Council. It is not doubted here that the British Government is alive to the German effort to placate the United States in the hope of putting Great Britain in the position of injuring American trade and commerce.

Underlying the great game that is being played is the hope of the Berlin Government that efforts of the United States to have Great Britain and Germany make mutual concessions toward lessening the severity of the British blockade and the German submarine warfare will lead to exchanges looking to the restoration of peace. That this hope exists has been made obvious within the past few days. President Wilson has a standing offer to exercise his good offices toward that end, but experience has shown the necessity of caution, and it is believed in well-informed circles here that the Government will not approach any of the European belligerents on the subject of peace until it has made sure in advance that none of them will take offense at it.

A feeling of great satisfaction exists in Washington over the trend of relations between the United States and Europe. The Government is anxious to have the pending differences with Germany and Great Britain adjusted as quickly as possible, but everything indicates that both countries are disposed to look more favorably on the position of the Administration in the vital matters growing out of the war that have caused the United States to take issue with Berlin and London.

SAW SUBMARINE PURSUIT.

Chasing Transport, Which Was Firing at Periscope, Skipper Says.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 30.—The pursuit of a British transport by a German submarine while the transport was endeavoring to hit the periscope of the undersea boat was witnessed by Captain Mikkelsen of the Danish steamship Olaf, which arrived today from Bristol, England.

Captain Mikkelsen said that on Aug. 15, the day after the Olaf left Bristol, the transport was seen going at high speed and from time to time firing at the periscope of the submarine. The distance between the vessels was less than two miles. At short intervals the submarine would rise to the surface, exposing its periscope, and dive again to escape the fire from the transport.

"I could not make out the name on the transport on account of the distance," said Captain Mikkelsen, "but I watched the chase for some time and could see that the submarine was making a determined attempt to get into position to launch a torpedo. Whether it was successful I do not know, for when last seen the race was being continued. The submarine was a fast one, and the transport was only holding its own."

ACTING FOR EIGHT NATIONS.

Italian, Russian, and Montenegrin Interests in Morgenthau's Hands.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Ambassador Morgenthau has taken over the diplomatic interests of Italy, Russia, and Montenegro. These added responsibilities, notice of which was cabled to the State Department today, make this Government diplomatic agent at the Turkish capital for eight European nations.

GERMANY RENEWS ATTACKS ON GREY

Semi-Official Organ Again Charges His Willingness to Betray Russia.

DENOUNCES BELGIUM, TOO

Reiterates the Chancellor's Latest Statement That She Broke Her Own Neutrality.

BERLIN, Aug. 30, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung publishes an official reply to the recent statement by Sir Edward Grey, the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, with relation to the speech of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg at the opening of the last session of the Reichstag. The Overseas News Agency today summarizes the reply as follows:

"At the beginning the article alludes to the fact that Sir Edward Grey diplomatically ignored the valuable material contained in reports from Belgian Ministers at various European capitals prior to the war, recently published in Germany, but goes exhaustively into the subject of threats against Belgian neutrality. The Chancellor never said that Belgian sold her neutrality to England, but asserted that it had been proved by documents that Belgium had fostered British military plans, thus herself violating her neutrality.

"The article points out that the discussion of all eventualities by British and Belgian military officers must have been reported to the British Cabinet. Documents found in Brussels, it is asserted, show conclusively that a British military attaché coolly told his Belgian colleague that Great Britain would land troops in Belgium without Belgium's consent, and that Belgium never had protested against this, having decided not to resist a British violation of Belgian neutrality; but that upon the mere supposition that a German invasion was possible the Belgian Government prepared complete plans for co-operation with British forces. Such a country, it is declared, is not a neutral country.

"Other documents found, the reply continues, show that the British General Staff received, reviewed and discussed important reports of attachés stationed at Brussels.

"The Chancellor, it is added, did not endeavor to bring to light facts that would justify a violation of Belgian neutrality in August, 1914, and stated the reason in his Reichstag speech, declaring that German troops invaded Belgium after the latter had already broken her own neutrality.

"Besides, it is added, the excitement over the morals of a violation of a 75-year-old treaty made for entirely different purposes was ridiculous for a country which unconcernedly disregarded a promise solemnly given twenty-five years ago to all Europe, and which continuously supported French violations of the obligations accepted in 1911 regarding Morocco."

The Overseas News Agency here takes up the assertion by Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg in his recent Reichstag speech that Sir Edward Grey had said to the German Ambassador, as he was taking leave of him after the outbreak of the war, that it might be possible that England could be of more assistance to Germany at the war's close by entering the conflict than if she had remained neutral. It notes the Zeitung's assertion that Sir Edward Grey had denied having made such remarks as the German Chancellor in his Reichstag address had interpreted as meaning that Sir Edward would be able to aid Germany against Russia. The next of the memorandum in which Prince Lichnowsky, the German Ambassador at London, recorded the part in question of his interview with the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs is reproduced from the newspaper by the Overseas News Agency as follows:

Sir Edward Grey sent word that he would like to speak to me at his home before my departure and bid me farewell; also that he had a confidential communication to make that possibly would be valuable in the future. I answered that in view of the turn affairs had taken it would be painful for me to meet him again, but would yield to his request, as I did not wish to miss an opportunity that might possibly be important to the future of both nations.

Sir Edward Grey was visibly moved as he greeted me. He said the decision he had been obliged to take was the gravest of his entire life, and that the deciding consideration was that participation in the war would injure England little more than a passive course; moreover, that England as a participating power would be in a better position to throw her influence into the balance than by remaining neutral, because she would be able at any time to threaten to withdraw from the conflict.

The violation of recognized international treaties guaranteed by England, he said, made it impossible for her to stand aside. Also, he regarded it as inexpedient to consider the suggestion of the Imperial Chancellor establishing conditions for Great Britain's neutrality. From the British standpoint such a transaction impressed him as improper, and he could not enter into negotiations with a power that could make such propositions. As in former interviews, he laid chief stress upon the Belgian question, without adding, as he did in his speech in the House of Commons, that England could not look on while Germany endeavored to reduce not only France, but also Belgium and Holland, to a state of dependency.

The Foreign Secretary's confidential communication to Prince Lichnowsky is thus summarized:

"The confidential communication was to the effect that, should events not take the turn anticipated by the German military party, or should Great Britain wish for other reasons to bring the war to a speedy end, he always would be prepared, if he remained in office, to undertake the task of mediation and be of assistance to Germany. He had not the slightest intention to crush Germany, and wished only to restore peace upon acceptable conditions and put an end to unspeakable misery for the civilized world.

"Prince Lichnowsky remarked that the rôle of arbiter would be easier for Sir Edward Grey had Great Britain maintained neutrality. He answered that the participation of England would shorten the duration of the war."

"Fighting for Liberate Europe."

The Agency, in concluding its summary of the Zeitung's reply, says:

"If Sir Edward Grey had assented to the acceptance of the proposals for a conference he would have maintained peace. If Germany had quietly looked on while Russia gathered her millions of soldiers at the frontier, Germany today would look as East Prussia did after the Russian invasion; and Sir Edward Grey himself had read the report of the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg that Russian mobilization must lead to German mobilization and war. If the Foreign Secretary had told St. Petersburg that Great Britain would not enter a conflict, war would have been avoided instead of being precipitated by the promise of support.

"Germany fights not for supremacy, as Sir Edward said, but for the liberation of Europe from the brutal supremacy that England had maintained over it by her powerful fleet and with her policy of dividing the European powers into two hostile parts, attacking each other in the interest of Great Britain and permitting that nation to throw her weight where it best served her egoistic ambitions."

HOLD BACK NAVAL DATA.

"Fighting Ships" Voluminous on All Countries Except Britain.

The 1915 edition of "Fighting Ships," founded and edited by Fred T. Jane and published in London by Sampson Low, Marston & Co., Ltd., was received by THE TIMES yesterday, and is the most remarkable number issued during the eighteen years of its existence.

It contains the latest available information on the navies of Germany, the United States, Japan, France, Italy, and the other countries, but not one mention of the British Navy, except the following announcement:

"Purchasers of the public edition of 'Fighting Ships' will be entitled, after the war, to the British section, which, for the time being, is supplied only to the order of his Majesty's Government. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to emphasize the historic value of the British section, which puts on record for all time the strength of the navy in the war period, and completes the record of maritime powers in this important epoch."

The announcement ends with the statement that the British section may be obtained after the war by depositing a coupon from the book with the publishers, as it is part and parcel of the public edition.

BRITISH MODIFY BLOCKADE ORDER

Continued from Page 1.

but should have been paid for. The understanding is that under the new plan it will be sufficient to show in each case that the goods were regularly contracted for by American importers before March 1, that the American importer is in reality the person responsible for them, and that the title rests with him.

It is asserted here that the success of private interests, represented by special attorneys in London, in obtaining the release of about $600,000 worth of these goods at Rotterdam, was due, mainly, to the fact that the attorneys there were able to present the required proof as to the character of the goods and the condition of the contract. It is now planned that American importers may present proof to the foreign trade advisers in Washington, to be submitted to the commercial attaché of the British Embassy in Washington and that this will greatly facilitate the procedure and result in the issuance of special permits by the British authorities for the movement of American goods from Rotterdam.

The British Embassy today issued a statement placing the entire responsibility for the holding up of dyestuffs of German manufacture, intended for American consumption, upon the German Government. The statement read:

"April 14 a formal notice was issued by the British Government that they would allow vessels carrying two shipments of dyestuffs, which were paid for by delivery in Germany of certain cotton cargoes, to pass without interference provided the vessels sailed under a neutral flag; that the shipments were made from Rotterdam, and the dyestuffs consigned to the Secretary of Commerce for distribution directly to the textile industries. This offer, which was refused by Germany, still holds good."

MARVEL AT OUR COURSE.

London Newspapers Think We Are Too Forbearing with Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 31.—The London Times, in an editorial on the Arabic disaster, says:

"The Americans have certainly surprised their friends in Europe, and may even have surprised themselves, by the quite unprecedented self-restraint and charity with which they have suffered at Germany's hands an equally unprecedented series of insults and injuries. That there is a limit to their forbearance we are well aware. But it seems tolerably clear that it has not yet been reached. On this point the sequel to the sinking of the Arabic appears conclusive. The act itself precisely fulfilled all the conditions of deliberate unfriendliness which the President had postulated.

"In the face of the appeals and warnings they had repeatedly addressed to the German Government it was not easy to see how the American authorities could any longer refrain from positive action. President Wilson, however, very properly waited until the facts could be collected and examined.

"That Germany will abandon her submarine program in order to appease the United States and without solid compensation to be provided at our expense we do not believe, nor is it at all likely that the President will consent to be used as a Teutonic catspaw. The mere hint that the German Government is meditating any such surrender has stirred the von Tirpitz press to furious protests. It could, indeed, only be carried out by a radical displacement of the present balance of military and political power in the empire. Failing in some such upheaval, the probabilities are that Americans will again have occasion to display the largeness of their self-control and their eminent devotion to peace."

The Daily Mail says: "The situation that has arisen between Germany and the United States as a result of the sinking of the Lusitania and the Arabic affects those two powers exclusively. The air is full of rumors that Germany may once more offer to abandon submarine attacks if Washington will use its good offices to modify the Orders in Council. It is not likely that Mr. Wilson will lend himself to any such compromise, and even if he did we could not be a party to it. This country has no intention of sacrificing its legitimate naval advantage in order to assist Germany in escaping the consequences of her criminal practices. She must settle with the United States as best she can at her own expense and not at ours. We will pay no blackmail."

RUSSIA TO RELEASE GOODS FOR AMERICA

Finally Arranges to Modify Embargo—Shipments to Be Delivered Under Bond.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Final acceptance by Russia of the agreement for modifying the Russian embargo against exports to the United States was communicated to the State Department today.

Under the agreement, all goods coming to the United States from Russia will be consigned to the Secretary of Commerce, and will be distributed to the importers only when the Secretary and the Russian Embassy are convinced that the goods will not be re-exported to enemies of Russia.

Applications for export permits will be handled by the commercial agent of the Department of Commerce in New York and the Russian commercial agent there. Bonds to guarantee against re-exportation will be required. The agreement is expected to release millions of dollars' worth of merchandise which American importers have been trying to obtain. Hides and skins, furs, vetch seed, and mineral oil are some of the more important products involved.

DACIA FIGHT TO GO ON.

Government Will Take It Up if the Owners' Appeal Fails.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Diplomacy will not be resorted to by the United States in the case of the steamer Dacia, which was condemned by a French prize court, until the ship's owner has exhausted his right of appeal in the courts of France.

It was officially announced here today that the decision holding the transfer of the Dacia from German to American ownership and register illegal, was based on an erroneous finding of facts in several particulars. The court acted on the assumption that the cargo of cotton carried by the Dacia was purchased with the ship from the German owners, although, according to evidence before the State Department, a new cargo was loaded on the vessel after she changed hands.

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw

Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.

No payment accepted unless successful.

FREDERIC H. WHITLEY
Engineer and Contractor
817 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

BELL-ANS
Absolutely Removes Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.

FEARS NO GERMAN ATTACK ON BALKANS

London Chronicle Scouts the Idea of a March to Constantinople.

MASSING TROOPS A BLUFF

Intended as a Demonstration to Aid Germany's Political Agents in Bulgaria.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 31.—The Daily Chronicle's diplomatic correspondent says:

"It would be only fulfilling the malicious intentions of the central powers to accept the present military demonstration on the frontiers of Serbia and Rumania at its face value. Its purpose in the most favorable circumstances must be more political than military. The expense of the suggested German plan to break through Serbia and Bulgaria to Constantinople, even if it proved successful, which is decidedly improbable, would be out of all proportion to the military value of the achievement. Any fresh attack on Serbia will certainly recreate the Balkan League, and such a contingency—bringing into action against the Teutonic powers over 1,250,000 men—German diplomacy cannot possibly contemplate.

"It seems most likely, as a reliable authority remarked yesterday, that the latest military move on the part of Austria and Germany is intended doubly as a sinister support of the political projects their agents are assiduously advancing in Sofia and a further menace to Rumania. Meanwhile the last-named State, I learn from a well-informed source, is steadfastly rejecting alternately coercive and conciliatory advances made by Germany concerning the transport of munitions to Turkey. The Rumanian army, which would certainly co-operate with the other Balkan States in resisting the German invasion of Serbia and Bulgaria, numbers nearly 600,000 men, and may be relied upon to render a vigorous account of itself."

TURKS RETAKE TRENCHES.

Report a Successful Counterattack in Western Gallipoli.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 30, (via London.)—The following communication on the progress of operations in the Dardanelles was issued today by the Turkish War Office:

The enemy on Saturday renewed stubborn attacks in the district of Anafarta, which were repulsed with losses to the enemy. Counterattacking, we recaptured trenches before our centre, killing the occupants.

In the fighting of the last two days our losses were comparatively small.

Our airmen, who took part in the battle, successfully dropped bombs on hostile camp positions.

BLOCKADE IS PROCLAIMED.

The Turkish Coast, from Dardanelles to Egypt, Is Affected.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Secretary Lansing today made public a cablegram from Ambassador Sharp, at Paris, to the effect that the French Government had given formal notification of the establishment of a blockade of the entire Turkish coast of Asia Minor, extending from the island of Samos to the Egyptian frontier. The island of Samos is opposite the port of Smyrna. Accordingly, the blockade will operate against Smyrna, as well as against the ports of Alexandretta, Beirut, Tyre, Acre, Jaffa, and Gaza.

TEUTONS PRESS IN RUSSIAN FLANKS

Continued from Page 1.

iuchy and other places stubbornly defended by the enemy were taken.

"Austro-Hungarian troops, fighting in the Bielovieza region, defeated the Russians near Szerszewo, and are pursuing them toward Pruzany.

Russians Still Retiring.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 30.—An official communication from the War Office says:

To the west of Friedrichstadt (Courland) the engagements Saturday and Sunday continued to be of the same stubborn character as previously. Developing their operations, the Germans simultaneously opened attacks against our troops on Troncou, on the Eckau-Neuhut Railway, and against the village of Birschaten.

In the direction of Dvinsk there is no essential change. At some points on Saturday our troops assumed the offensive.

In the direction of Vilna the fighting continues on approximately the same front. The enemy, having crossed to the right bank of the Niemen in the region of Olita, attempted Sunday to advance in the direction of Orany.

On the remainder of the front along the middle Niemen and toward the south as far as the River Pripet our armies continue their retirement, covered by rearguards, which on Saturday repulsed a series of German attacks in the region of Lipsk, inflicting heavy losses.

Further south our rearguards arrested a stubborn offensive by strong enemy forces from the west on the front of Pruszany-Goroditz.

In the region of Vladimir-Volynsky the enemy, having changed the disposition of his troops, continued Sunday his offensive with strong forces in the direction of Vladimir-Volynsky and toward Lutsk. North of Lutsk fighting has occurred on both sides of the River Styr.

RUSSIA TO DIVERT TRADE.

Transfer of Plants from German Border a Sign of Her Purpose.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 30, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Prince Vsevolod Shshavskoi, Minister of Commerce and Industry, in an interview discussed the prospects of Russian trade. He said:

"We are determined not to permit any relapse into the old state of affairs and we are taking steps to prevent Germany reasserting her economic power here. Our first care is naturally to promote the independent development of Russian industry, but it will be some time before we are able to produce all we need.

"The development of Russian industry in Poland and the Baltic region was partly due in the first place to German merchants, who established branch factories just over the frontier with the object of tapping the rich Eastern market without the impediment of customs duties. We have now transferred to the interior all those mills and the factories in Warsaw and Riga that are directly useful to the State. We believe that this transfer will ultimately prove beneficial to Russian industry. The Government has granted subsidies for the transfer of plants and workmen and has made further advances for the purchase of land and the erection of buildings in the new centres.

"It must not be supposed that a large proportion of these factories were German-owned. Many were Russian, but the propinquity of many factories to frontier made them unnecessarily susceptible to German influence. The existence of coal fields near the frontier is not a sufficient reason for the concentration of such a large proportion of Russian industry in a region to which so many disadvantages have attached. We have coal and ore in many other parts of Russia. Our resources have as yet been only faintly vitalized by industry. The Ural region, in particular, is an inexhaustible mine of wealth."

Prince Shshavskoi pointed to the great expectations centered in the opening of the Dardanelles. Freedom of the straits, he thought, would not only have an immediate effect in liberating supplies of corn, but would guarantee a fresh route for all kinds of other Russian produce and mean a steady gravitation of Russian industry to the Black Sea basin. In other words, the main tendency of Russian industrial and commercial development would point away from Germany to the south and southwest and in a certain degree to the northern sea.

GRAIN CROP LARGE IN EUROPEAN RUSSIA

Total of 2,000,000,000 Bushels Is Now Expected—Much Stored for Dardanelles Opening.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Petrograd correspondent of The Daily Mail telegraphs:

"M. Krivosheen, the Minister of Agriculture, has given me definite assurances in figures about the Russian harvest which dispel all the doubts thrown by German agents upon its unusual size and value.

"In Siberia, it is true, the year has not been favorable, and the yield of grain is below the average, but the amount of Siberian wheat is negligible compared with the yield of Southern Russia, and the proportion available for export is small.

"In Russia itself the harvest is a great deal above the average of the five years, 1909-13. In proof of this I have been shown unpublished returns from correspondents of the Ministry of

"Taking all the crops together, these figures indicate that when the cutting is finished, in a few weeks' time, the yield will be about 2,000,000,000 bushels. The Winter-sown grain is harvested already, and also a large proportion of the Spring-sown crops. The figure arrived at is 446,000,000 bushels better than last year's total, and 201,000,000 in excess of the five-year average. Of wheat altogether there will be harvested 571,000,000 bushels, against 428,000,000 in 1914 and the five-year average of 478,000,000 bushels. For export there will be available some 450,000,000 bushels of grain, the greater part of it wheat.

"The difficulty of finding sufficient harvesters has been successfully overcome, and there will not be, I am authorized to say, any difficulty in transporting the wheat to the Black Sea ports as soon as grain ships can steam through the Dardanelles. Great quantities of grain at these ports are already awaiting the success of the operations in Gallipoli."

"NEXT MOVE" AS THE LAST.

Herman Ridder Thinks Teutons Will Drive Allies from Gallipoli.

Discussing "The Next Move," Herman Ridder says in the Staats-Zeitung this morning:

"With the [German] line from the Baltic to the Black Sea, far inside the Russian border, held against all possibility of successful assault, with the Allies in the west fought to a standstill by a handful of Germans, and with Italy impotent for months to come, Germany and her allies can remove the Allies from the Gallipoli Peninsula without great difficulty.

"'And when that is accomplished, or the Allies are definitely stayed in their offensive, the Teutonic allies and Turkey will be well positioned to await proposals of peace from any or all of their assailants.

"'Will this be 'The Next Move'—or the last?'"

PETROGRAD RUSH FOR COIN.

Public, Stirred by Rumors, Drain Stocks with Paper Money.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 30.—The silver and copper coin supplies of Petrograd shopkeepers and tram conductors were drained speedily this morning by the general presentation of paper money of large denominations. Naturally when the public began accumulating change business was seriously embarrassed.

State and private banks are said to be well stocked with coin and are paying it out in unlimited amounts.

Officials express the belief that the action of the public was due to the dissemination of false reports, possibly by agents of one of the countries at war with Russia.

OTARD
15 YEAR OLD
BRANDY

A True Cognac. Without an equal for sickness or health, as a liquor or beverage

Otard Brandy is the *pure* distillation of the grape, matured for years in the famous Chateau de Cognac, where Francois I. King of France was born. This Chateau now forms the cellars and premises of THE MAISON OTARD-DUPUY.

Order OTARD BRANDY when you want something out of the ordinary.

BOHEMIANS HERE DENOUNCE AUSTRIA

Say Scheme to Interfere with Munitions Output Is Insolent.

REPUDIATE "APPEAL" ADV.

Characterize Embargo Propaganda as Unneutral and Crave American Citizenship.

The Bohemian (Czech) National Alliance in America, with headquarters at 2,613 South Auers Avenue, Chicago, has issued a statement condemning the demand of the Austro-Hungarian Government that the United States place an embargo on munitions of war, the alleged scheme of the Austro-Hungarian Government to have Austrians and Hungarians in America organize so as to interfere with the manufacture of war material, and the "Appeal to the American People" which was published as an advertisement in many American papers a few weeks ago, attempting to create public sentiment in favor of an embargo.

The Czech manifesto condemns the proposed embargo on the accepted grounds that such an embargo would be an unneutral act operating against the Entente powers. As to "the scheme of mobilizing of Austrians and Hungarians, of whom there are 6,000,000 in the United States, so as to interfere with the manufacture of war materials," it "is the sheerest sort of insolence and impudence," and for this reason:

"The Bohemians, (Czechs,) unfortunately enough, are still under the iron heel of Austro-Hungarian absolutism, but they are not in sympathy with the aims of these governments in the present war, and the American citizens of Bohemian extraction are only too glad to have severed all ties that have ever bound them to the Austrian Government. Indeed, the Bohemian papers of America carry now a standing proclamation of the Bohemian National Alliance to all Bohemian residents in the United States to become as quickly as possible naturalized citizens of the United States, and thus to rid themselves of the odium which Austro-Hungarian citizenship in their minds carries. * * * The majority of the Austro-Hungarian population is entirely out of sympathy with the desires of such government, and with German desires."

The Bohemian manifesto declares that the advertised "'Appeal' was signed by newspapers whose publishers did not understand the real intention of the document and did not read its full text. Their signatures were obtained by false pretenses," and adds:

"We condemn severely, this hypocritical agitation, because it is plainly intended to secure to Germany and Austria permanently the advantage of their long continued preparation for war and thus to handicap the Allies whose industries had not been devoted to the building up of tremendous armaments."

To this repudiation of the "Appeal" are attached the names of Bohemian, Croatian, Slovak, Polish, and Italian societies, papers and periodicals, many of whose officers, publishers, and editors had signed the "Appeal."

FRANCE TO EXPORT WINES.

State Department Notified That Vintages Will Come Here.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The State Department was notified today from Paris that a Ministerial order had been issued permitting the export of wines to France's allies and to the United States.

SAY GERMANS ARE DRILLING

But Reports from Various Cities Fail to Alarm Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Letters from various cities telling of quiet but regular drills held by Germans in Turn-Verein and other halls have been referred by the War Department to the Department of Justice for investigation. According to one of the writers the Germans were supposed to be preparing to aid in repelling an invasion from Canada.

Secretary Garrison indicated today that little importance was attached to the reports, and that they had been turned over to the Department of Justice as a matter of course.

FRENCH GUNS WRECK GERMAN TRENCHES

Artillery Fire Is Violent Near Arras, in the Argonne and on Lorraine Border.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—French fighting to the frequent accompaniment of big artillery in duel make up the only feature of the fighting on the western front. At some points the exchange of missiles has been violent. This is particularly true of the Argonne and the Lorraine front.

The Paris night bulletin says:

Artillery fighting has taken place in Artois and in the region of Quennevières, where our fire has scattered some of the enemy's trenches and hit some German encampments.

In the Argonne our batteries have several times stopped attempted bombardments by the enemy.

A rather violent cannonade has taken place in Lorraine toward Moncel, Bezanges, and Chazelles, and also in the Vosges in the region of Rabodeau, Launois, and Linge.

The day communication reads:

Yesterday evening saw severe artillery fighting, accompanied by the explosion of mines and engagements with bombs and hand-grenades at a large number of positions in the Argonne district. The trenches of the enemy were seriously damaged at Courtes Chaussées, Meurissons, and at Bolante.

The advent of night brought relative quiet to this region, as well as on the rest of the front.

A report from Field Marshal Sir John French, Commander in Chief of the British Army, was given out by the British War Office tonight. It reads:

Since my last communication of Aug. 18 there has been no fighting on our front to record. There has been a certain amount of mining activity, but conditions generally have been normal.

Both on the 18th and the 21st we succeeded in shooting down enemy aeroplanes.

On the 25th our heavy artillery set fire to a railway train at Langemarck station (about five miles northeast of Ypres. On the same evening our royal flying corps co-operated with our allies in an aerial attack on the forest of South Hurst, which was successfully carried out without the loss of any machines.

The German headquarters staff has only this to say:

There are no special incidents to report from the western theatre of war.

ITALIANS WIN PEAK NORTHEAST OF TRENT

They Conquer and Hold Summit of Cima Cista, 6,500 Feet High.

ROME, Aug. 30.—Capture by the Italian forces of Cima Cista, a peak held by the Austrians, east by northeast of the important stronghold of Trent, is announced.

A communication received from main headquarters of the Italian Army says:

In Val Sugana our reconnoissances, pushing out toward Cima Cista, (6,500 feet high,) which dominates from the northwestern side our position on Monte Salusio, found the summit held by strong enemy infantry detachments with machine guns. On the 28th Cima Cista was attacked by our troops, and, notwithstanding the fire from the enemy artillery, was conquered and retained.

In Carnia on the evening of the 27th, the enemy, after a long period of inactivity, hurled himself on our positions at Palpiccolo, and, as always, was repulsed.

In the Plezzo (Plitsch) Basin our troops succeeded several days ago in advancing beyond that important township, and now cover it from a strong position, barring the approach by Predil Pass, by the Upper Isonzo, and by the Slatenik Valley. The enemy, powerless to repulse us, opened, as usual, an intense artillery fire on the houses of Plezzo, causing several outbreaks of fire.

In the Tolmino sector fresh progress has been made with great difficulty by our troops.

On the Carsol the enemy, as the result of a skilful advance of our troops, abandoned several trenches, which we found full of dead and army munitions.

Our air raids continue and are carried out boldly and successfully. They are always directed against military objectives. Yesterday we bombarded the railroad station of Vogeurko, an enemy's camp near Kastanjevcka and munition depots at Sesana. Our aeroplanes suffered no damage.

VIENNA, Aug. 30.—The War Office bulletin had this to say today of the operations on the Italian front:

Yesterday the enemy maintained an artillery fire of intermitten strength along the fronts in the coastal district. Hostile attacks against several points were repulsed. In the Carinthian and Tyrolean frontier districts the situation is unchanged.

CUTS WIRELESS BUSINESS.

Tuckerton Plant to be Used Only for Government Messages.

The following notice was sent last night to telephone and telegraph offices:

"The wireless station at Tuckerton advises that no new business will be accepted until further notice. All wireless messages for Germany, Austria, &c., must be forwarded via Sayville. Rates same as via Tuckerton. If messages are held by censor for explanation of the text, the published rates for messages from the censors to the sender, and also for the reply, must be charged to the sender. Only Government or Embassy messages can be handled via the Tuckerton Station."

The naval officer in charge as censor at the Tuckerton Station referred inquiries as to the reasons for this to the Superintendent of the Naval Radio Service at Radio, Va. It is believed that the reason may be in the numerous messages being passed between Berlin and Washington in the negotiations over the Arabic incident. Officers of the company which is at present owner of the Tuckerton Station could not be reached last night.



You dictate at *your* speed

When you dictate to your Dictaphone you never have to "slow down" for your stenographer to "catch up."

The Dictaphone gets every single word you say, whether you say two hundred words a minute or ten; whether you dictate evenly without a break for minutes at a stretch or jerkily for a fraction of a minute. It is all the same to the Dictaphone. And your typist has it just as easy. Call Worth 3272.

83 Chambers Street

THE DICTAPHONE

(This advertisement was dictated to the Dictaphone)

PROPOSES AN ARMY OF 1,000,000 BOYS

Col. Robert M. Thompson Also Insists $500,000,000 Should Be Spent for Warships.

FEARS WAR IF UNPREPARED

New Head of Navy League Thinks Our Hoard of Gold Will Invite Attack by Europeans.

"To avoid becoming entangled in a disastrous war with one of the highly developed fighting organizations of Europe the United States must appropriate $500,000,000 for a vast naval increase at once, and must raise a standing army of 1,000,000 young men between the ages of 18 and 21."

This opinion was advanced last night by Colonel Robert M. Thompson after he had been elected President of the Navy League. The annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the League was held at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria in the afternoon, and General Horace Porter tendered his resignation as head of the organization on account of his advancing years. He was elected Honorary President, and Colonel Thompson, who is President of the New York Metal Exchange and was formerly well known as a cotton operator, and who had been Chairman of the Executive Committee of the league since 1904, was elected unanimously to General Porter's place. It was at a dinner tendered to Colonel Thompson at the Waldorf that he expressed his views on the military and naval needs of this country.

"Before going into the details of the defense needed," continued Colonel Thompson, "let me say this: At the end of the war in Europe we are going to have practically the entire stock of gold of the world in this country. History has proven that treaties and moral obligations are nothing to nations that covet what another possesses, and with the gold and trade that will be this country's there will be a great deal that will be coveted.

Europeans Can Invade America.

"Modern conditions of transportation, it is calculated by best authorities, would make it possible for one of these European fighting organizations to land 200,000 soldiers, fully equipped for aggressive warfare, on our shores within fifteen days after war had been declared. In three months they could have a million fully equipped men here to make a Belgium of our unprepared country. In our present condition it would take us several months to get together a few hundred thousand men. Belgium's fate has shown the effectiveness of willing but untrained citizenry. And England's experience is showing how long it takes to make soldiers out of citizens. We should have to officer our forces with those who are now privates in the regular army, and Russia is learning the lesson of poorly officered forces.

"The only way to protect our country is to give it a protecting force that will make the foreign nation hesitate before to attack us, that will make it impossible for the foreign nation to land and entrench the first 300,000. We must have 600,000 men ready to be thrown against that first army of 300,000, and to have a mobile force of that size we must have a total force of 1,000,000.

"We would create the navy that is needed by one single outlay of a large amount and then repay the amounts gradually in instalments little larger than our present annual budget for this purpose. Then, instead of patching up from year to year a navy that is inadequate, we would have a great navy that would mean genuine defense for little more in the long run than the present cost.

"The standing army should consist of boys. There should not be a man, except the officers, more than 21 years of age in the whole army. I say this because in all real fighting it is being proved that the boys are those who make the real fighters. Instead of being a drawback, however, this fact makes the problem of our national defense simpler. We have proved that schools such as West Point and Annapolis not only create the best soldiers there are, but that they develop remarkably fine, well-educated men, who make the best citizens when they go into private life.

"Every year there are 800,000 boys who reach the age of 18 years in this country. It is admitted that the Government benefits itself when it takes upon itself the obligation of educating these boys. The answer to the military side of the problem is this: the Government must educate these boys, or the percentage of them required, at schools similar to West Point and Annapolis, and in this way equip them not only to make the United States formidable and unattackable, but to take their places in the community as splendidly educated, splendidly developed citizens. There would be no loss of time on the part of the boys, and there would be no economic loss to the country, but no nation on earth would dare attempt a war of conquest at our expense."

Albert B. Lambert, President of the Lambert Pharmacal Company, of St. Louis, who is President of the Aero Club of St. Louis and a member of the Aero Club of America was elected Second Vice President of the league, and at the dinner spoke on aviation in warfare. Mr. Lambert lived in France three years, and holds an air pilot's license in that country. He is said to have made 3,000 flights in aeroplanes.

Great Need of Aeroplanes.

"The American Navy has no aeroplane scouts worthy of the name," Mr. Lambert said. "In case of war our fleets, as they are now constituted, would be sent to face certain destruction at the hands of fleets supplied with aeroplane spotters. On land the story would be the same. Masses of troops could be concentrated to be hurled against our lines, while we remained utterly in ignorance that an attack was to be made. According to the best reports the Germans have been able to inflict the terrible defeats of the present war on the Russians largely because the latter had no aeroplanes worth mentioning, and fought in the dark, unable to tell at what point the Teutons were massing for the attack. And yet at the outbreak of the war Russia had many more aeroplanes than the United States.

"Some idea of the enormous number of aeroplanes needed for modern warfare can be gained from the fact that England is anxious to purchase 10,000 aeroplanes here for delivery within two weeks. Statistics prove that the average life of the aeroplane is about 100 hours of actual flying. On the French front there are about 1,500 aeroplanes and on the British front there are about 1,000. The aeroplane departments of both armies complain they have not enough machines to do full scouting duty. Yet England and France are probably able to turn out 1,000 machines apiece a week. The United States, including all its public and private resources, can turn out only 300 to 400 aeroplanes weekly."

At the afternoon session of the league reports were heard from all sections of the country, and it was stated that everywhere in the United States there had been a swift change in sentiment during recent months in favor of greatly increased armament for defense. A campaign was decided upon by the directors for the purpose of urging the next Congress to make ample appropriations for the navy.

The Secretary, Arthur H. Dadmun, reported that there were 11,000 men in the Navy League and that the "Women's Section of the Navy League," which was created on July 4, had gained a membership of 15,000 since that time. On the women's membership committee are Mrs. William Cumming Story, National President of the Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. C. R. Bleakley, National President of the Daughters of the Revolution; Mrs. Daisy McLaurin Stevens, National President of the Daughters of the Confederacy; Mrs. William Gerry Slade, President of the Daughters of 1812; Mrs. Mary A. Jamieson, President of the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic; Mrs. E. B. Sherman, Mrs. Frances W. Baker, Mrs. Reynold F. Hall, and Mrs. Charles H. Masury.

Henry H. Ward was re-elected First Vice President of the League. Henry B. Joy, President of the Packard Automobile Company of Detroit, was elected Third Vice President, Mr. Dadmun was re-elected Secretary, and Lewis L. Clarke, Treasurer. Robert Bacon and John Temple Graves were elected Directors, and Colonel Thompson's former office of Chairman of the Executive Committee will be filled by appointment.

NEW NAVAL AUXILIARY.

New Yorkers Organize to be Useful in Time of War.

The United States Volunteer Naval Reserve, an organization for the preparation of civilians for naval duties, was launched last evening at a meeting held at 61 Park Row. The meeting was attended by about 200 men, and Charles M. Steinert, a lawyer, elected Senior Lieutenant of the organization, explained its purposes. Mr. Steinert, who is an ex-naval militiaman, said he had submitted all of the society plans to Rear Admiral Adolf Marix, retired, and that they had his approval.

The organization is open to all American citizens between 18 and 45, and aims to equip them with enough nautical knowledge to make them valuable to the Government in time of need. Members will meet on Sunday afternoons on the waterfront at the foot of Ninety-second Street, where instruction will be given by former naval men.

The members, it was said, hope to obtain Governmental recognition and thereby enjoy more privileges, such as the use of warships for instruction at times, and the use of Government reservations. To this end a committee will present the society's plans to the Secretary of the Navy.

The officers are G. Raymond Hall, Ensign; Charles M. Steinert and Edward Hamburg, Lieutenants.

FRENCH PLAN REPRISALS ON GERMAN PROPERTY

Provoked by Forced Loans Assessed on French Estates in Germany.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—Official circles are discussing what the French Government should do in the way of reprisals for enforced subscriptions to German war loans from properties of French citizens, which have been sequestered in Germany. One example cited is the case of M. Haeffle, proprietor of spinning mills at Gebweiler, in Alsace. M. Haeffle is a French citizen. He departed with the French Army on its retirement in August of last year.

The official German receiver of his properties is said to have subscribed 100,000 marks ($20,000) to the first German war loan, placing it against the personal property of M. Haeffle, and an additional 300,000 marks against the spinning mills. When the second war loan was raised the receiver is said to have subscribed 300,000 marks more, placing it according to information upon the mills, notwithstanding the fact that two-thirds of the shares of the company owning the mills are held in France.

The French Government has sequestered German properties in France of values exceeding 100,000,000 francs ($20,000,000). Hitherto these properties have been protected carefully, but it is now being considered whether a part should not be taken as penalty for the confiscation of French property in Germany by means of forced loans.

ATTACK PRESIDENT WILSON.

"Friends of Peace" Hold Meeting in Hoboken High School.

Speaking in the auditorium of the Hoboken High School at a meeting of the "Friends of Peace," held with the permission of the Hoboken Board of Education, Jeremiah A. O'Leary said last night in the course of an attack on President Wilson:

"Does President Wilson think that by drenching the battlefields of Europe with American blood he can get himself re-elected? Such a war would be an unsuccessful war. We might succeed in having crosses erected over the graves of American soldiers in France and Flanders as monuments to American heroism, but that is all. It is true that we are now virtually partners of the Allies in the war. The mental sickness of Lansing and the cleverness of Wilson in trying to explain away our shipments of munitions to the Allies fail to excuse us from the participation in murder."

Mrs. Marie M. McDonald of New York urged an embargo on arms and ammunition and the Government ownership of munitions plants. The Rev. Father McLaughlin of Jersey City said he indorsed all that O'Leary and Mrs. McDonald had said. Supreme Court Justice James S. Minturn of New Jersey praised the President, calling him the "wise man in the White House," and added:

"Germany had a right to sink the Lusitania. As far as the Americans who were drowned are concerned they were themselves to blame for being so silly as to sit upon a keg of powder."

OPPOSES DRAINAGE PLAN.

Health Commissioner Supports Protest on Mohansic Hospital.

Health Commissioner Goldwater said yesterday that he heartily supported the protest by Commissioner Williams of the Department of Water Supply against the proposal to drain the sewage of Mohansic State Hospital so that the treated effulent would be discharged into the Croton watershed. Commissioner Goldwater sent a letter to State Commissioner of Health Biggs referring to Commissioner Williams's suggestion that the effluent of such drainage, after filtration, be carried over to the Hudson River.

"According to the estimate of Commissioner Williams, the additional cost of carrying the effluent of the sewage disposal plant to the Hudson would be about $120,000," says Commissioner Goldwater in the letter. "Such expenditure for such a purpose seems to me justifiable and imperative."

It was through a bill introduced into the Legislature by Assemblyman MacDonald calling for enlargement of the hospital that drainage into Crom Pond, near Mohansic Lake, was arranged for.

GERMAN WAR ORDERS HERE?

Getschow Says Our Manufacturers Are Filling Them.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—George H. Getschow, Secretary of Phillips, Getschow & Co., is quoted in The Daily News today as saying that he is a stockholder in a firm which is making 100,000 six-inch shells for the United States army, and that the German Government, like the Allies, is purchasing munitions of war in the American market.

"As to the American order, I am not at liberty to disclose the name of the firm, further than to state that the contract is worth about $640,000," Mr. Getschow is quoted as saying. "A month after the war broke out this firm ordered 150 lathes for making shells, but they arrived only recently. This firm has no orders from the European belligerents.

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ADMITS GERMANY'S SUBMARINE FAILURE

Capt. Persius Says Results Accomplished in This Warfare Have Been "Very Modest."

POINTS OUT DIFFICULTIES

Press Responsible for the Exaggerated Expectations of the Public—Discusses the Results.

In line with English intimations of a growing dissatisfaction in Germany over the diminishing results achieved by the von Tirpitz submarine campaign is an article by Captain L. Persius, the naval expert of the Berliner Tageblatt, published in its issue of Aug. 10, just received here. The article is the more notable since Captain Persius has in the past been one of the most ardent champions and praisers of the U-boat warfare.

"It is to be recalled," he says, "that at the beginning of February hopes in the submarine warfare rose high, and it was widely believed that just as the British fleet had cut off our imports from overseas, so our submarines would have little difficulty in doing the same to England. A part of our press, unfortunately, is responsible for the exaggerated expectations which the public frequently hitched to the submarine warfare on merchant shipping. It was often emphasized here that with an expert estimate of the submarine weapon, and particularly a consideration of the quantity, &c., of our submarine fighting forces, the results and effects of the new method of warfare could be gathered only after a considerable time. Ever and again we counseled patience!

"How necessary this was is shown by the simple fact, which it is today considered unwise to conceal, that the result of the activities of our submarines in warfare on commerce is regarded in wide circles—let us say—as very modest.'

"According to an announcement by competent authority, there were sunk up to July 25 by our submarines 2:9 English and 30 other hostile ships, that is to say about 1.5 ships a day since Feb. 18. The time of the submarine warfare results ran in strong courves. There have been weeks in which scarcely a single enemy ship was torpedoed, others in which one or more dozen ships were destroyed. Thus the Reuter Bureau reported that in the week ended Aug. 4 six English merchant and nine fishing vessels were sunk by German submarines. It was added that 1,485 ships had arrived at the ports of the United Kingdom and departed from them. One may regard this number as possibly too high, and may think that probably they were in many cases the same ships. But it is probably not to be doubted that at all events at least 1,000 ships traffic with British ports in a week. If we consider the results of our submarine activities up till now—that is to say, of these 1,000 ships ten were destroyed—it is understandable that many a one will not declare himself satisfied.

"To attack about 1,500 vessels which visit English ports in a week requires not a small number of submarines! According to the Nauticus of 1914 we had in May, 1914, twenty-eight finished submarines. The statements of the submarines. The statements of this book are based upon official sources. There is no reason why they should not have unqualified belief. Now, it is often assumed that 'such a little submarine' can be completed in the briefest time. But a modern high-seas submarine is by no means 'small.' It displaces 1,000 tons or more, and is thus considerably larger than a torpedo boat. Inasmuch as it represents a collection of the most subtle miniature mechanisms, and in view of the fact that everything aboard a submarine must be fashioned for the smallest possible space, it becomes evident that the period for building a U-boat cannot be quite as short as we might wish. There is no more complicated instrument of battle than the submarine, and that means also that its direction and manipulation cannot be quickly learned, and that before a commander and his crew are entrusted to their boat and before it can be reported ready for service a considerable time must elapse.

"'At the beginning of the war our submarines laid low a series of warships, and now we hardly ever hear of anything of that sort.' So speak at times 'naval heroes' of the seashore. There is no better school than the war. Only, it is regrettable that it is not we alone who learn in it. To reproach the Englishmen with 'poor seamen' is worthy only of a child. They understand how to defend themselves, and now they have thought up many a measure of defense and safety. It is made ever more difficult for our submarines to get into the vicinity of the enemy ships and to launch a torpedo. A large warship outside of a safe harbor is nowadays a rarity. If, on the other hand, it is obliged to take to sea, hundreds of eyes equipped with glasses gaze out carefully from its railing for the danger-announcing periscopes, and an escort of torpedo boats, madly crisscrossing through the water, surrounds it. England has more than 300 torpedo-boat destroyers and torpedo boats, more than 100 submarines, and hundreds of armed fishing vessels and other escorting vessels that are all assigned for insurance against the German submarine danger. Thus the submarine warfare is today verily not a simple matter. It requires fabulous good luck to avoid the many bad pits, the mines, the blockades, the spread nets, &c., to escape the submarine-boat hunters, and still to carry out a successful attack."

SHORT BALLOT PROPOSAL WINS

Continued from Page 1.

by the position of Hughes and Wadsworth. I for one, am going to do it. If I form a correct judgment of the self-respecting men of this convention, it will be with a great company that I do it.

"But, Mr. Chairman, don't let us rest on that. Why was it that these conventions, one after another, four of them, declared to the people that they were for the principle of this bill? In the first place, our knowledge of human nature shows us that the thousands of experienced men in these conventions and meetings had come to the conclusion that that principle met with the opinion of the people of the State.

"It all very well for Mr. Quigg to tell us what the men he met in Columbia County said; for Mr. Greene (ex-Senator George A. Greene) to write letters to his friends in Binghamton; but 970 men in that mass-meeting on the fifth of December told you what their observation was, that they would commend their party to the people of this State by declaring this principle. A thousand and odd men in the Republican conventions of 1912, 1913 and 1914 have given a clear conclusive of what their observation of public opinion was. A thousand and odd men in the Democratic convention of 1914 have given proof conclusive of what their observation of public opinion was. Conventions don't put planks in platforms to drive away votes.

"Why was it that the people of the State had given evidence to these thousands of experienced men in the politics of the State that those principles would be popular? Well, of course, you cannot escape the conclusion that it was because the people of the State found something wrong about the Government of the State. My friend, Mr. Brackett, sees nothing wrong about it. He has been for fifteen years in the Senate. I suppose he could have stayed there as long as he wanted to. He is honored and respected, and has his own say in Saratoga County. Why should he see anything wrong? Mr friend, Mr. Greene, is comfortably settled in the Excise Department, and he sees nothing wrong.

Obstacles in Reform's Way.

"There never was a reform in administration in this world which did not have to make its way against the strong feeling of good, honest men, concerned in existing methods of administration, and who saw nothing wrong. It is no impeachment of a man's honesty, his integrity, that he thinks the methods that he is familiar with and in which he is engaged, are all right. But you cannot make any improvement in this world without overriding the satisfaction that men have in things as they are, and of which they are a contented and successful part.

"I say that the growth, extension, general acceptance of this principle shows that all these experienced politicians and citizens in all these conventions felt that the people of the State saw something wrong in our State government and are here charged with a duty, not of closing our eyes, but of opening them, and seeing, if we can, what it was that was wrong.

"Now, anybody can see that all these departments—these 162 outlying agencies, big and little, lying around loose, accountable to nobody, spending all the money they could get, violate every principle of economy, of efficiency, of the proper transaction of business. Every one can see that all around us are political organizations carrying on the business of government that have learned their lesson from the great business organizations which have been so phenomenally successful in recent years. I refer to the government of our cities.

"Twenty years ago, when James Bryce wrote his 'American Commonwealth,' the government of American cities was a by-word and a shame for Americans all over the world. Heaven be thanked, the government of our cities has now gone far toward redeeming itself and us from that disgrace, and the government of American cities today is, in the main, far superior to the government of American States.

"I challenge contradiction to that statement. How has it been reached? How have our cities been lifted up from the low grade of incompetency and corruption on which they stood when the 'American Commonwealth' was written? It has been done by applying the principles of this bill to city government, by giving power to the men elected by the people to do the things for which they were elected.

Assails the System.

"I am going to discuss a subject now that goes back to the beginning of the political life of the oldest man in this convention, and one to which we cannot close our eyes if we keep the obligations of our oath. We talk about the government of the Constitution. What is the government of this State? What has it been during the forty years of my acquaintance with it? The government of the Constitution? Oh, no—not half the time or half way!

"When I asked what the people find wrong in our State Government my mind goes back to those periodic fits of publicity to which the people roused up, tear down the political leader, first of one party and then of the other party. It goes on to the public feeling of resentment against the control of party organizations, of both parties and of all parties.

"I treat this subject in my own mind not as a personal question to any man. I am talking about the system. From the days of Fenton and Conkling, and Arthur and Cornell, and Platt; from the days of David B. Hill down to the present time, this government of the State has presented two different lines of activity—one of the constitutional and statutory offices of the State, and the other of the party leaders—they call them party bosses.

"Invisible Government."

"They call the system—I don't coin the phrase; I adopt it because it carries its own meaning—'invisible government.' I don't remember for how many years Mr. Conkling was the supreme ruler in this State. The Governor did not count; Legislatures did not count; Controllers and Secretaries of State and what not did not count. It was what Mr. Conkling said, and in a great outburst of public rage he was pulled down.

"Then Mr. Platt ruled the State; for nigh upon twenty years he ruled it. It was not the Governor; it was not the Legislature; it was not any elected officer; it was Mr. Platt. The Capitol was not here; it was at 49 Broadway. It makes no difference what name you give, whether you call it Fenton or Conkling or Cornell or Arthur or Platt, or by the names of men now living. The ruler of the State during the greater part of forty years of my acquaintance with the State Government has not been any man authorized by the Constitution or by the law.

Sees Sullen Deep Resentment.

"There is throughout the length and breadth of this State a deep and sullen and long-continued resentment at being governed thus by men not of the people's choosing. The party leader is elected by no one, accountable to no one. Bound by no oath of office, removable by no one.

"My friends here have talked about this bill creating an autocracy. The word points with admirable facility the very opposite reason for the bill. It is to destroy autocracy and restore power so far as may be to the men elected by the people, accountable to the people, removable by the people. I don't criticise the men of the 'invisible government.' How can I? I have known them all, and among them have been some of my dearest friends. I can never forget the deep sense of indignation that I felt in the abuse that was heaped upon Chester A. Arthur, whom I honored and loved, when he was attacked because he held the position of political leader. It is all wrong. It is all wrong that a Government, not authorized by the people, should be continued superior to the Government that is authorized by the people.

"How is it done? It is done by the use of patronage, and the patronage that my friends on the other side of this question have been arguing and pleading for in this convention is the power to continue that 'invisible government' against that authorized by the people.

Conflict Is Irrepressible.

"Everywhere that these two systems of Government coexist there is a conflict day by day and year by year between the two principals of appointment to office—two radically opposed principals. The elected officer, or the appointed officer, or the lawful officer, who is to be held responsible for the administration of his office, desires to get men into the different positions in his gift who will do their work in a way that is creditable to him and his administration.

"How is about the boss? What does the boss have to do? He has to urge the appointment of a man whose appointment will consolidate his power and preserve the organization. There has been hardly a day for the last sixteen years when I have not seen these two principals come in conflict. The 'invisible government' proceeds to build up and maintain its power by a reversal of the fundamental principles of good government, which is that men should be selected to perform the duties of the office, and to substitute the idea that the men should be appointed to office for the preservation and enhancement of power of the political leader. The one, the true one, looks upon appointment to office with a view to the service that can be given to the public. The other, the false one, looks upon appointment to office with a view to what can be gotten out of it.

"I appeal to your knowledge of facts. Every one of you knows what to say about the use of patronage, under the system of 'invisible government,' is true. Louis Marshall told us the other day about the appointment of Wardens in the Adirondacks—hotel keepers and people living there—to render no service whatever. They were appointed not for the service to the people that they were to render; they were appointed for the service they were to render to promote the power of a political organization. We all know that the halls of this Capitol swarm with men during the session of the Legislature on pay day. A great number of them, rendering no services, are on the payrolls as a matter, not of service, but of party patronage. Both parties are alike. All parties are alike. The system extends through all.

"The system finds its opportunity in the division of powers, in a six-headed Executive, in which, by the natural workings of human nature, there shall be opposition and discord and the playing of one force against the other, and so when we refuse to make one Government elected by the people, the real Chief Executive, we make inevitable the setting up of a chief executive not selected by the people, not acting for the people's interest, but for the selfish interest of the few who control the party, whichever party it may be.

"Think for a moment of what this patronage system means. How many of you are there who would be willing to do to your private client, or customer, or any private trust, or to a friend or neighbor, what you see being done to the State of New York every year of your lives in the taking of money out of her Treasury without service?

No Escape from Duty.

"We can, when we are in a private station, pass on without much attention to inveterate abuses. We can say to ourselves, 'I know it is wrong. I wish it could be set right. It cannot be set right. I will do nothing.' But here, here, we face the duty, we cannot escape it. We are bound to do our work, face to face, in clear recognition of the truth, unpalatable, deplorable as it may be, and the truth is that what the unerring instinct of the democracy of our State has seen in this Government is that a different standard of morality is applied to the conduct of affairs of State than that which is applied in private affairs.

"I have been told forty times since this convention met that you cannot change it. We can try, can't we? I deny that we cannot change it. I repel that cynical assumption which is born of the lethargy that comes from the poisoned air during all these years. I assert that this perversion of democracy, this robbing democracy of its virility can be changed as truly as the system under which the people governed the Commons of England by bribery, as truly as the atmosphere which made the Credit Mobilier scandal possible in the Congress of the United States has been blown away by the force of public opinion.

"We cannot change it in a moment, but we can do our share. We can take this one step toward not robbing the people of their part in government, but toward robbing an irresponsible autocracy of its indefensible and unjust and undemocratic control of government, and restoring it to the people to be exercised by the men of their choice and their control.

"This convention is a great event in the life of every man in this room. A body which sits but once in twenty years to deal with the fundamental law of the State deals not only for the present, but for the future, not only by its results, but by its example. Opportunity knocks at the door of every man in this assemblage, an opportunity such as will never come again to most of us.

"While millions of men are fighting for their countries and dying for their countries across the ocean, while government is becoming serious, sober, almost alarming in its effect upon the happiness of the lives of all that are dearest to us, it is an inestimable privilege to do something here in moving our beloved State along the pathway toward better and purer government, a more pervasive morality and a more effective exercise of the powers of government which preserve the liberty of the people.

"When you go back to your homes and review the record of the Summer, you will find in it cause for your children and your children's children, who will view the convention of 1915 as we have been reviewing the work of the preceding convention, to say, 'My father, my grandfather, helped to do this work for our State.'

"Mr. Chairman, there is a plain old house in the hills of Oneida, overlooking the valley of the Mohawk, where truth and honor dwelt in my youth. When I go back, as I am about to go, to spend the declining years, I mean to go with the feeling that I can say I have not failed to speak and to act in accordance with the lessons that I learned there from the God of my fathers. God grant this opportunity for service to our country and our State may not be neglected by any of the men for whom I feel so deep friendship in this convention."

Nicoll Opens Debate.

The debate was opened by De Lancey Nicoll, Democrat, of New York, who praised the short ballot proposal and expressed his regret that it did not go even further and make the Attorney General and the Controller appointive officers too. The "Simon Pure" short ballot advocates, of whom Mr. Nicoll is one, hold that the Governor and Lieutenant Governor only should be elected. The argument that the short ballot plan would make the Governor an autocrat was not worth answering, Mr. Nicoll said.

Nathan Burkan, a New York Democrat, who followed Mr. Nicoll, said that the short ballot plan was undemocratic and denounced those who had written it into the Democratic state platform as traitors to their party.

"I would like to ask Mr. Burkan," said John B. Stanchfield, "if William F. McCombs, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, who is sitting by my side at this moment, should not be recognized as leader by all who follow the Democratic Party?"

"He would be and he should be," said Mr. Burkan.

"Then I would like to call the gentleman's attention to the fact that the short ballot plank in the Democratic State platform was written by Mr. McCombs."

"I know that," said Mr. Burkan, "but, nevertheless, I declare that it is not binding on any Democrat. It does not represent sentiment either in the Democratic party or among the people throughout the State."

After Mr. Root had spoken in the afternoon, Charles H. Betts of Lyons, a member of the reactionary group of up-State Republicans opposed to the short ballot asserted that the short ballot movement was financed by big business." This raised a laugh in the convention.

Ex-Senator E. T. Brackett of Saratoga, another opponent of the short ballot, said that Mr. Root's theory was that the power should be transferred to the Governor. Mr Brackett said that he wanted it broken, not shifted, and for that reason was in favor of extending the list of elective officers elected by the people directly.

William Barnes said that there was no principle involved in the short ballot proposal; that it was simply a question of expediency.

"The chief argument in favor of the plan is that the people do not know how to vote intelligently for a great number of offices and that those far down on the list are elected and defeated by default," Mr. Barnes said. "Recent experience does not bear out that contention. In the last election, when we had a new kind of ballot which required scrutiny and care, there was less than 1 per cent. difference in the vote of the candidate leading the list and the one at the bottom. The people know how to vote all right."

William F. Sheehan, Democrat, said that while the Governor under the new plan would have greater power than ever had been bestowed on any official in this State, this was offset by the provisions in another proposal from the Tanner Committee making a Governor ineligible to succeed himself.

MRS. OAKLEY LOSES LEGACY IF SHE WEDS

Her Third of Father's Estate Will Go to Other Heirs if She Becomes Mrs. Leo Fassler.

E. B. SEAMAN LEFT $170,347

Income Note of Mason-Seaman Co. to be Payable Only When Earnings Exceed $125,000 a Year.

Egbert B. Seaman, who died June 27, 1914, left a net estate of $170,347, according to the appraisal filed with the State Controller yesterday. The will divided the estate into three parts, one part going to Egbert B. Seaman, Jr., another to Mrs. Carrie L. Eidlitz, a daughter, and a third to another daughter, Mrs. Frances P. Oakley, in case she did not marry Leo Fassler, a lawyer.

If she did marry him she was to receive only the income of her share, and at her death the principal was to be divided between the other heirs. If Fassler died before her she was to receive the principal. Mrs. Oakley refused to discuss the provisions of the will when it was filed, and the appraisal contains no suggestion as to Mrs. Oakley's present status concerning her share of the estate.

Mr. Seaman's realty consisted only of a fifth interest in two parcels aggregating $2,439. He owned stocks and bonds valued at $93,980. Among his other holdings was an income note of the Mason-Seaman Transportation Company that is to be payable only when the net earnings of the company exceed $125,000 in any one year.

ASSAILS BRITISH CABINET.

London Times Military Writer Says They Haven't Genius for War.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 31.—The Times's military correspondent this morning makes an attack on the higher direction of the campaign from the British side, which he says is the subject of severe criticism in the fighting services.

Pointing to the "Antwerp fiasco," the Dardanelles mistakes, and the failure to organize a munitions supply, the correspondent says that the Cabinet has shown no genius for war.

"To put it brutally," the correspondent says, "we have not been governed in a strategic sense. We have merely drifted."

DEFIES MILITIA COURT.

Colorado Witness Races with Officer to Governor to Get Backing.

DENVER, Aug. 30.—The investigation of charges against Adjt. Gen. John Chase and the men who made the charges was temporarily halted today when witnesses defied the authority of the military court of inquiry and refused to answer questions. The question of the authority of the court was referred to Attorney General Farrar for an opinion.

C. B. Elliott, former Adjutant General of West Virginia, now alleged to be a detective in the employ of the United Mine Workers of America, refused to answer questions regarding the alleged plot of detectives and labor leaders to hinder reorganization of the militia.

Later Philip S. Van Hise, who commanded the "college company" in the strike zone in 1913-14, and, it is said, was afterward a leader of the anti-Chase faction in the National Guard, refused to answer questions, and was ordered under arrest.

Van Hise refused to regard himself as under arrest, and he and Major Edward J. Broughton of the military court raced a fast heat to Governor Carlson's office to ask his support. The Executive, after conferring with each in turn, held that Van Hise should be released and the legal tangle submitted to the Attorney General.

GERMAN HELD AS DYNAMITER

Windsor (Ont.) Police Say Respa Tried to Wreck a Factory.

Special to The New York Times.

WINDSOR, Ont., Aug. 30.—After several hours' work on the part of the Provincial officers who made the arrest, assisted by Detroit detectives, the identity of the man arrested on Bois Blanc Island, opposite Amherstburg, Sunday afternoon, on suspicion of being one of the gang responsible for the Windsor dynamite outrages, was definitely established early this morning. He is Karl Respa. The name he first gave, Karl Schmidt, was assumed by Respa in a vain attempt to hide his own identity.

Respa is 28 years old and a brother of Mrs. Karl Schmidt, whose husband was arrested with Gustav Stevens for an attempt to dynamite the Niagon Bridge of the Canadian Pacific Railway last Spring. Both men are interned at Kingston. Ever since the attempt to dynamite the Peabody plant in Walkerville the Dominion police, provincial police, and Detroit detectives have known of Respa's alleged connection with the plot. In order to divert suspicion, they gave out information that Karl Schmidt was the third man implicated.

SWISS THANK FRANCE FOR GILBERT'S RETURN

Say Aviator Who Escaped Had Not Been Released from Terms of Promise.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—Eugene Gilbert, the French aviator whose return to Switzerland after his escape from internment in that country was ordered by the French Government, arrived in Berne yesterday escorted by Captain Dufour of the Swiss Army, according to a Havas News Agency dispatch from Berne. The aviator, whose escape was said to have been effected after he had withdrawn his promise not to try to get away, was received by the Swiss staff and informed that he was considered as an officer interned without having given his word of honor.

Gilbert arrived this morning at the village of Hospenthal, where he was interned anew.

All the Swiss newspapers, according to the dispatch, assert that a most excellent impression has been created in Switzerland by the return of Gilbert.

Dr. Lardy, the Swiss Minister to France, called on Minister of War Millerand today to present "the thanks of the Swiss Government for the courteous and chivalrous decision taken by the French Government concerning Second Lieutenant Aviator Gilbert."

It has developed that Gilbert, before escaping, had written a letter to the Swiss General Staff withdrawing his word of honor that he would make no attempt to escape. The letter was received several hours before the attempt was made, but was left unopened at Army Headquarters, and the General Staff maintains that Gilbert had not been released from his word of honor.

GIRL IN LOVE DRINKS ACID.

Dying in Hospital After Persistent Effort to Commit Suicide.

Sadie Horn, a stenographer, 18 years old, 201 Hewes Street, is dying in Williamsburg Hospital, Brooklyn, from carbolic acid poisoning. She approached a boy in the street yesterday and asked him to go to a drug store and buy ten cents' worth of the acid. When the druggist refused him the girl went to the store, said her mother wanted the poison, got it, and went to the bathroom at her home and swallowed it. Her groans were heard by her mother, and Ambulance Surgeon Feller of Williamsburg Hospital was called.

The police were told by the girl's mother that the attempted suicide was probably due to a love affair.



Wm. Hughes & Co., Paper, Brooklyn. Five stories, 77x60 feet; reinforced concrete skeleton with brick panel and curtain walls. *Theobald Engelhardt, Architect*

"Turner for Concrete"

One of 19 reinforced concrete buildings erected by Turner for the paper industry.

A building like this is fireproof, moisture-proof, vermin-proof, and can be completed normally in 5 months.

TURNER
Construction Co

ACCUSED OF KILLING WIFE IN HIS OFFICE

Continued from Page 1.

higher up in the building, but no one had seen two men such as Leitner described.

Saw No One Leave Building.

Meyer and John Belmont of 125 Second Avenue and Theodore Miller of 361 Washington Avenue, the Bronx, who ran over with Meyer, said they had seen no one descend the stairs after hearing the reports of the shots, and said they had not even seen Leitner come to the door and look up and down the street.

Coroner Feinberg, with Deputy Police Commissioner Guy Scull and Assistant District Attorney Skinner, took charge of the investigation. The Coroner said the bullets had been fired very close to Mrs. Leitner, for there were powder marks on her left hand and her underwaist showed marks also. Her outer waist was black and the marks were not so distinct. It was the bullet that struck her right hand that afterward passed through the window, and the Coroner said the shots had evidently been fired so close to the woman that probably she had raised her hand to grasp the pistol.

Leitner said he had been threatened frequently by friends of thieves he had prosecuted and suggested the murder had resulted from some of these. He could give no description of the men he said he had seen, however.

Inspector Cray said he arrested Leitner in 1902 on a charge of picking pockets, but Leitner was discharged. Cray said that seven years ago Leitner's picture was removed from the Rogues' Gallery.

MERCHANT MARINE GROWS.

More Ships Engaged Than for Half a Century.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The increase in the tonnage of ships in the foreign trade under the flag of the United States since the passage of the new registry law has been four times the average for the ten years past. In consequence, there are now more ships flying the American flag in the foreign trade than at any time since 1863.

The increase in our tonnage in the fiscal year ended on June 30, according to a statement given out at the Department of Commerce today, was 737,623, divided among 363 ships. The relative increase may be understood by a comparison with the increase in merchant tonnage under British registry in the same time, which was 229,019 tons, the average before the war being 403,000 tons.

Germany's tonnage in the merchant marine in the same period was reduced by 753,289. The average annual increase for the ten years to 1914 was 180,000 tons. Norwegian tonnage increased in the last fiscal year of the United States by 24,466 tons. Japanese tonnage increased 117,682, the average before the war being 95,000 tons.

CLYSMIC THE KING OF TABLE WATERS

Cool Comfort

'Tween straw and derby Young's new "Airweight" Soft Hats, so wonderfully light they're next to being bareheaded. Cooling, restful, yet as stylish as any man could wish. All shapes and correct colors. $3 and $4.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

To Those Who Want Electric Light in Their Homes And to Those Who Are Paying Too Much for It Now.

We have secured the American rights of the famous Bruston Unit System of England for light and power.

An absolutely automatic plant by which you generate your current in your own home at a cost of less than one-third the charges of public lighting corporations.

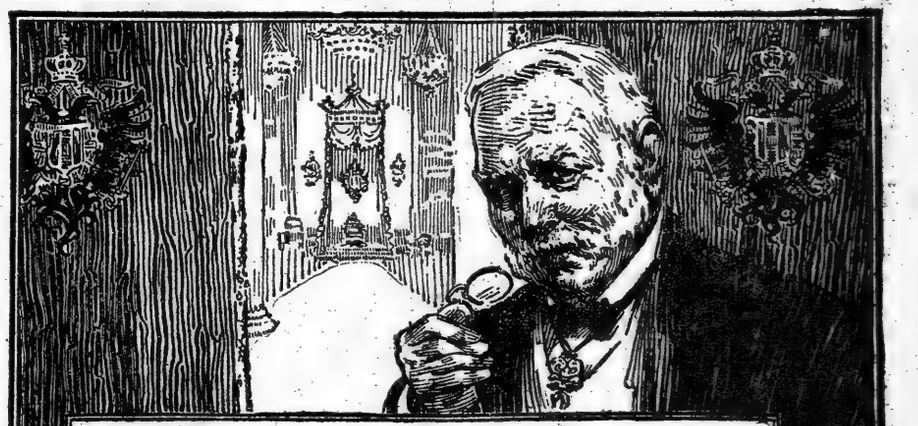
Labor and care almost entirely eliminated. Does not require an engineer or even experienced attendant.

Two thousand plants in successful operation for three years furnishing light and power for the modest fishing camp up to the complete lighting of a small town.

The Bruston System is making the isolated electric plant popular, and is filling a long-felt demand.

Inquiries from discriminate investors are invited.

BRUSTON AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC LIGHTING & POWER COMPANY, INC., 128 Liberty Street, New York City.



If a King's Doctor told you to take Sanatogen—

you would be impressed—for you know that a King's Doctor must be a man of highest professional standing. You would take Sanatogen feeling confident that it would do the things promised; give you fresh vigor, fortify your system as no other tonic could.

Now it is a fact that the private physicians to seven Emperors and Kings, after personal observation of its effects, have endorsed Sanatogen in writing. (See, for instance, the accompanying letters of Dr. Ott and Dr. Kuhn.)

So you see a King's physician might recommend Sanatogen to *you*, if you could consult him—indeed there are over 21,000 practicing physicians who would tell you to take Sanatogen, because all have written us, some telling of its power to strengthen the nerves, others of its power to enrich the blood and upbuild the system, and still others of its wonderful qualities as an aid to

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

The Coming Woman



The school girl of to-day—the woman of to-morrow—is a lover of the Great Outdoors.

Strong, sturdy, self-reliant, her womanly cheeks tanned by the Autumn winds—lungs filled with the ozone of the woods and hills—an Abercrombie & Fitch girl through and through.

Like her elder brother, she rides, shoots, drives, plays tennis and golf—prefers the sandwiches and sweater in her Swiss rucksack to the flippant contents of a vanity case.

The Abercrombie & Fitch store, recognized as the American leader in all Outdoor Things, best provides her with the necessary clothes and equipment for sunshine or rain—things of thoroughbred smartness.

Girls' Outdoor Clothes



Like A. & F. sportswomen's apparel, a complete line founded on practical, exclusive fabrics and styles—the development of work with leading schools.

Suits, hats and shoes such as will not be found in any other establishment.

Thorntweeds for outing suits and coats—the new Covey cloth for the girl who loves the woods—Innsbrook knit suits in Autumn and sporting colors.

Suits of Cumberland tweeds and Scotch mixtures—suits for week-end visits and wear in town—corduroy suits—Engladine suits for winter sports.

Suits from $25 up.

Campus coats, smart top coats, ulsters, slip-ons, rubber coats, motor coats and the smartest of serviceable sweaters.

Coats, from $19.50 up.
Excellent Rubber Coats, $5 up.

Rucksacks for college girl use, such as A. & F. are providing to the leading schools, $1.25.

Abercrombie & Fitch School and Country Walking Shoes



Sturdy, hand-lasted, Russia calf shoes, designed by Abercrombie & Fitch for Autumn use—a practical, smart, easy shoe for the school girl; $6.75.

The "Country Club" shoe, of black or brown Russia calf, extremely plain, with extra long back stay; $6.75.

Largest assortment of sportswomen's and sportsmen's boots and shoes in the United States.

Every Known Equipment for the Hunter, Angler, Camper, Golfer and Tennis Player.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.
Ezra H. Fitch, President.
53-57 West 36th St., New York

RECRUITS DEFEAT THE RED INVADERS

Blue Army Wins Battle of Fort Montgomery, on the Canadian Border.

UNDER FIRE FOR HOURS

Third of Business Men's Regiment Mowed Down Before the Enemy's Trenches Are Taken.

Special to The New York Times.

ROUSES POINT, N. Y., Aug. 30.—The quiet of a century-old peace was disturbed on the Canadian border, one and one-half miles north of this little frontier village, this morning. The occasion was the battle of Fort Montgomery. Fought to a deathless finish by the Blues and Reds of the war of August, 1915, it was a struggle that brought hundreds of Americans and Canadians scurrying to the boundary line to watch a sham battle that had all the ear marks of the real thing in war. The Blues won, driving the Red invaders back.

The battle of West Chazy, fought on Saturday, and that of Cooperville, which raged on the Big Chazy, four miles south of here yesterday, were both thrilling and instructive, but neither of those engagements approached in interest or excitement that which was fought under the shadow of the ancient walls of Fort Montgomery this morning. The business and professional men's regiment, now a provisional regiment of infantry, U. S. A., was in the very thickest of today's fight, and the only reason at least one-half of the bankers, lawyers, diplomats, merchants, and others who constitute its personnel are not tonight numbered among the dead, wounded, or missing, is due to just one thing, and that the fact that the Regulars of the Second Cavalry and the Thirtieth Infantry used blank cartridges. Indicative of the deadliness of the fire of the Red Army is the fact that Colonel Glenn, the chief umpire of this war, ruled out one-third of the "rookies" as among those who no longer exist in the flesh.

Fort Montgomery is situated on the west bank of the beautiful Richelieu River, the outlet through which the excess waters of Lake Champlain reach the St. Lawrence. It is a stone structure of ancient design, built to command the entrance to Lake Champlain from the Richelieu River. The fort mounts no guns and it has never had a garrison.

Invaders Strongly Intrenched.

The battle of Fort Montgomery started about one mile north of Cooperville this morning. The situation was one in which a large Red force was supposed to be in position near the village of Champlain, three miles west of this place. Another big Red force occupied the Federal reservation of Fort Montgomery. Colonel McCoy, the commander of the loyal Blue army, divided his forces, sending a part to the west to hold the Reds at Champlain in check, while the other part was to dash north and drive the enemy occupying the Fort Montgomery reservation out of their trenches and across the border. The enemy force at Champlain was an imaginary one, as was also the force that was supposed to have been detached to hold it in check and to prevent the reinforcement of the Red army at Fort Montgomery.

Colonel McCoy intrusted to Captain Halstead Dorey, the commander of the provisional or business men's regiment, the task of driving the Red Army, under Colonel Dickman, into retreat. For the first time these soldier bankers, lawyers, and others, were to have the honor of forming the backbone of the attacking army, with the Third Infantry, under Colonel Hirst, acting as the reserve, and with Battery D of the Third Field Artillery banging away from the crest of a hill three miles in front of the intrenched Red line. The Red Army was composed of the Second Cavalry, the Thirtieth Infantry and a battery of field artillery, the latter operating from old Fort Montgomery.

Captain Dorey's command came up from Cooperville as a right flank, his orders reading to "drive the enemy from American territory." The outposts of the Reds and the advance guards of the Blues came in contact about a mile south of this place. It was about 8 o'clock when the first shot was fired. This was when one of the Blue sharpshooters, who was of the advance guard, spotted a venturesome Red scout. The Red was tagged "wounded in the neck," and was compelled to drop out of action and lie still in the grass until the hospital contingent came along and took him in charge and dressed his imaginary wound in exactly the same fashion as if he really had been wounded.

Blues Cautiously Advance.

Cautiously the Blues under Dorey advanced. Company A, with Lieutenant Robert L. Bacon, Lieutenant John Purroy Mitchel, and Sergeant "Bill" Meloney in the lead, operated as an advance guard. Right behind Company A, in true warlike fashion, Company B, with Lieutenant "Teddy" Roosevelt and Crawford Blagden, who is just an ordinary Corporal, crawled along.

The Blues detoured around the village by the dirt road that parallels the Delaware & Hudson Railroad tracks on the west, and at 9 o'clock the advance guard was in range of the guns of the Red forces. The Red cavalrymen were operating as infantry, and with the entire Thirtieth Infantry, awaited the coming of the Blues in their "Flanders" trenches, which started from a point about fifty yards west of Fort Montgomery and stretched across the Government reservation in a zigzag line that was nearly two miles in length. Colonel Dickman directed the trench fighting.

The progress of the battle could be followed by the raising and dropping of the little red flags in the hands of the umpires. If the signal indicated that the Reds had gained the superiority in fire the Blues had to retire, and vice versa.

The Blue artillery under Lieutenant Locke began its direct fire about fifteen minuntes before the Blues reached the battle zone. According to the umpires the shells were falling dangerously near the trenches most of the time, and later in the day the artillerymen found the range of the Red artillery in Fort Montgomery and proceeded to demolish that useless, old ornament.

Every man in the business men's outfit carried his 35-pound infantry pack as he went into action. Captain Dorey and his staff were everywhere behind the men, cautioning them to be calm and not to fire except when there was a target.

The business men's command advanced by short rushes. For more than a mile they proceeded in this fashion. The Reds met the advance with a withering fire, and time and again the umpires raised those little red flags calling a halt in the Blue advance and indicating the superiority of the Red fire. Then the Blues would reform their shattered line and dash forward again, only to be mowed down again. The artillery was directing a terrific fire against the loyal troops, and the situation soon became such that the Third Infantry, under Colonel Hirst, was ordered to the firing line to reinforce the sorely pressed soldiers of the business men's organization.

Three Hours of Rushes.

Nearly three hours was consumed in that advance by rushes to capture the Red trenches. All this time the "taggers" were as busy as the fighting men. Captain Charles E. Kilbourne was "chief tagger," and was ably assisted by Lieutenant J. F. Taulbee of the Second Cavalry and a dozen other young officers. Each of these officers had a handful of tags. When a man was caught in the line of fire and it was certain that he had been "hit" he would receive a gentle tap on the shoulder and would be ordered to lie down.

The turn in the battle came with the arrival on the firing line of the Third Infantry. The seasoned regulars filled up the gaps in the shattered business men's regiment, and the reinforced line charged the Red trenches. The machine guns of the Third were brought into action. The Blues won and the Reds were driven helter-skelter from their trenches.

SERENO S. PRATT VERY ILL.

Secretary of New York Chamber of Commerce to be Operated on Again.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, N. J., Aug. 30.—Sereno S. Pratt, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of New York City and widely known in the financial district, where he was formerly editor of The Wall Street Journal, was taken this afternoon from his Summer home at Dorset, Vt., to the Troy Hospital. He is very ill with gall and bladder trouble and will probably be operated on Thursday by Dr. David W. Houston, who has been in consultation with Professor James B. Herrick of Chicago on the case. His family accompanied him here.

Mr. Pratt was operated on two months ago, but failed to recover properly, and was taken from his home, 104 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn, to his Summer home, in the hope that the change would benefit his health.

He was born in Vermont, but had lived in New York for many years, and was correspondent of The Philadelphia Public Ledger for a long time. Mr. Pratt is considered an authority on financial matters and is the author of "The Work of Wall Street."

MAROWIJNE SEARCH FAILS.

No Trace of Missing Ship's Company, but Wreckage Is Found.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 30.—Search of Cozumel Island, off the Yucatan coast, has revealed no trace of any of the crew or passengers of the missing liner Marowijne nor wreckage of the vessel, according to a wireless message received by the United Fruit Company here this afternoon from its steamer Coppername. The Coppername was one of three vessels sent out to investigate statements in an anoymous letter that Captain McLaren, two wireless operators, and two passengers of the Marowijne had been rescued and were being held for ransom on Cozumel Island. The Coppername's crew searched the island, but found nothing to indicate that any of those aboard the Marowijne had been there or that the missing liner had been wrecked at that point.

The first positive evidence of the destruction of the Marowijne was brought to New Orleans tonight in the form of wreckage picked up in the Gulf of Mexico nearly 200 miles north of the Yucatan coast by the Suriname, sister ship of the Marowijne. Partial identification of bits of the wreckage was made upon the arrival of the Suriname in New Orleans.

The Suriname sighted the wreckage at 11 o'clock Sunday morning 185 miles due north of Progreso, indicating that the Marowijne sank in the middle of the Gulf.

RUTHERFORD ESTATE INQUIRY IS REFUSED

Justice Shearn Says Charges of Undue Influence Are Mere Gossip.

BACHELOR LEFT $2,000,000

Injunction Asked For by Twelve Maternal Cousins Is Denied and Executor Sustained.

Declaring that frivolous and unfounded attacks upon wills bring no credit to the law, Justice Shearn of the Supreme Court yesterday denied the application of the twelve maternal cousins of Henry Rutherford for an injunction restraining the executor from distributing the estate, pending a judicial inquiry into a charge that the will was the result of undue influence. The defendants were Charles K. Phipard of the Stock Exchange firm of Whitehouse & Co., the executor; Dr. George E. Steel, an eye and ear specialist, and Miss Edith Culver, a trained nurse. Two of the plaintiffs were J. Franklin Gulick and Bertrand L. Gulick.

Mr. Rutherford died in the Hotel Astor on Feb. 25, 1913. He was a bachelor and lived mainly in big hotels, moving from one to another. He was a heavy drinker, and it was charged that he made his will while under the influence of liquor and drugs administered to him so that he might be influenced in leaving his estate of more than $2,000,000 according to the desires of the defendants.

The affidavits in the suit said that because of this influence Mr. Rutherford gave $50,000 to the wife of Dr. Steel, $50,000 to her sister, and $100,000 to Mr. Phipard. It was also charged that he left $200,000 to the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research because a son of Mr. Phipard was connected with the institute.

Concerning this accusation Justice Shearn said:

"The fact is, as shown by affidavits of the bursar of the institute and of the executor, that the executor's son was never, in any way, connected with the Rockefeller Institute, and was, at the time the will was made, a student in a medical college. This bequest was as natural as it was commendable, the executor's wife and sister having both died of cancer. The testator, in making the bequest, directed that the income should be devoted to ascertaining if possible the cause and nature of this disease and the methods of its prevention and treatment."

The residuary estate was bequeathed to the paternal relatives of Mr. Rutherford, the maternal relatives being excluded. Justice Shearn said this was no sign of incapacity on the part of the testator because his property was inherited in the main from his paternal relatives. The decision of the court cleared the defendants of the accusations against them. It said:

"The papers contain no basis whatever for any of these accusations, all of which are made on information and belief, the grounds for which do not arise above the dignity of gossip and interested suspicion. Not only was there no proof whatever submitted to establish this charge, but there is sufficient answer to it in the will itself which was prepared by the attorney of the testator under his direction and without any other person being present at the time his instructions were given."

The will was drawn by Charles Fox, a lawyer of thirty years' standing at the bar. Justice Shearn said that to hold up the final distribution of an estate upon such proof would be tantamount to holding that upon a mere filing of a notice of contest the administration of the estate of a decedent should be halted which would place a will made in this State on a parity with letters patent.

MAY STOP I. W. W. MEETING.

Bayonne Police Fear Agitators Will Try to Renew the Oil Strike.

A clash between the I. W. W. and the Bayonne police is likely to take place tonight if the I. W. W. insists upon conducting a public meeting in Mydosh's Hall on Prospect Avenue, which the Standard Oil strikers made their headquarters during the trouble last month. When the attention of Director of Public Safety Henry Wilson was called last evening to the advertised meeting he said that he would not permit it to be held. He feared the I. W. W. might attempt to get the workmen at the plants of the Standard and Tide Water Oil Companies and those of other Bayonne concerns to go on strike.

Police Chief M. F. Reilly will be at the hall with a detail of men. It is understood the I. W. W. leaders will try to hold an open-air meeting if shut out from the hall. Elizabeth Gurley is one of those billed to speak.

Conditions were normal at the oil plants yesterday and none of the 300 employes of the Texas Oil Company quit work. A dozen ironworkers employed by the Pittsburgh Iron Company building tanks in the yard were still idle. They quit when their foreman, George Blackwell, was discharged.

RAINCOAT MAKERS STRIKE.

5,000 Are Now Out and 25,000 More Will Follow Them.

Five thousand raincoat makers quit work in 110 shops in this city at 2 o'clock yesterday in obedience to a general strike order which Joseph Sachs of the Strike Committee says will call out 25,000 more workers today in Jersey City, Hoboken, Newark, Paterson, and other towns in New Jersey, Mamaroneck, Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, and Yonkers, and in Boston, Philadelphia and Rochester.

According to Sachs, the demands are for 70 cents an hour for operators and cementers, 50 cents an hour for finishers, and 5 cents a coat for button sewers.

Several years ago, when there were few workers in the trade, wages were very high, skilled workers getting as much as $60 to $80 a week, according to union men, in the busy season. Now wages are said to average about $18 a week.

LOCK OUT 1,000 PLASTERERS

Employers Allege Violation of the Union's Overtime Agreement.

Secretary Samuel W. Donnelly of the Building Trades Employers announced yesterday that 1,000 members of Local Union 60 of the International Plasterers' Union had been locked out because the union had refused to observe the overtime rule provided for in an agreement between the plasterers and employers. By the agreement the plasterers were to work overtime when called upon to do so, but this, the employers say, they refused to do.

No sympathetic action on the part of the other building trade unions is expected. Secretary Roswell D. Tompkins of the United Board of Business Agents of the Building Trades said that general conditions in the building industry are good, and that the relations between employers and the unions are peaceful.

MACHINISTS QUIT AT DUNKIRK

Strike Declared at Plant Making Shells for the Allies.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Aug. 30.—The machinists employed in two of the shell departments at the Brooks plant of the American Locomotive Company, which is turning out shrapnel for the Allies, went out on a strike tonight.

The men demand an increase in wages. The shell department of the big plant has had a large force of men working night and day for several weeks.

It was said tonight that an amicable agreement will probably be made between the company and the strikers within a few days.

Dispute Over Cloak Workers' Pact.

The Executive Committee of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association yesterday made public a letter which they wrote to the officials of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union answering their charge that the Protective Association had placed an arbitrary and unwarranted construction upon certain points in the agreement recently concluded. The Executive Committee says: "To categorically meet all the contentions set forth in your letter we would consider unwise, as it would mean the framing of issues, and further litigation which apparently leads nowhere. Our committee is ready at any time to confer with your committee on any question upon which our respective organizations may not be in accord."

Seattle Sun Again Suspends.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 30.—The Seattle Evening Sun, which after a suspension of several months resumed publication four months ago, the employes having obtained possession of the plant by means of labor claims, again ceased publication today, and a trustee was appointed to wind up the affairs of the paper.

FREIGHT CAR TRIP FOR CHILD ELOPERS

Viola Stevens Cut Off Hair and Donned Boys' Clothes When They Started.

"HAVING A GOOD TIME"

Postcard from 16-Year-Old Max Starts Girl's Mother for Phillipsburg—$500 Reward Offered.

When Max Goodman, the sixteen-year-old son of William Goodman, a woolen merchant of 709 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, called on her a week or ten days ago, and solemnly asked for the hand of her fifteen-year-old daughter Viola in marriage, Mrs. Adelaide Stevens of 859 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, simply laughed at the youngster.

"Why, you're nothing but children," she exclaimed. "Wait for a few years. Then maybe you could support Viola if you had her."

"I could support her now," persisted the boy, doggedly. Then he disclosed a check for $1,800, which he said a lace company had paid to him for the secret of a dye he had discovered. But Mrs. Stevens only laughed, and drove the youthful swain away. She would talk to Viola, and that would be the end of it, she decided.

But yesterday Mrs. Stevens offered a reward of $500 for the return of her small daughter, who disappeared from her home last Thursday and who, apparently, has been on a honeymoon trip with young Mr. Goodman ever since. At least Mrs. Stevens and the police think so, though Mrs. Goodman, the boy's mother, scoffs at the idea. And they base their belief on this post card which was received yesterday morning by James Opie, an instructor in the Children's Museum, Brooklyn Avenue and Bergen Street, from Phillipsburg, N. J.:

"Arrived safe. Striking for Pennsylvania. Having good time. Caught freight at Westfield. Left at Asbury Park. Got square meal from farmer's wife."

It was signed "Martin" and as a postscript, there was this: "Write you on honeymoon."

Now Max Goodman is known to most of his friends as Martin and Mr. Opie said the handwriting of the card convinced him it was from the youth who, like Viola, has been away from home since Thursday.

The card was postmarked last Saturday, and Mrs. Stevens left at once for Phillipsburg, hoping to get on the trail of the youthful elopers there. After her departure the police found one Andrew Bostick, whose address they declined to disclose. They said Bostick had admitted to them that on last Thursday he had met Max and Viola and had gone with them to the Kouwenhoven station of the Long Island Railroad, on the very outskirts of Brooklyn, and there Viola changed into a suit of boy's clothing that Max had brought with him and clipped her braids close to her head.

Then, according to the police, Bostick has admitted that they spent an hour teaching Viola to walk like a boy and so to conceal herself that she would not bring suspicion on herself. When Max was satisfied, he and the girl boarded a trolley car bound for Manhattan.

The children first met three weeks ago at a reception at the Bird Club, an organization of the Children's Museum.

ANNOYING LAWYER FINED.

Pays $5 for Accosting Women at Columbus Circle.

Rudolph Trebitsch, a lawyer, of 113 Henry Street, was fined $5 in the West Side Court yesterday for disorderly conduct by Magistrate McQuade after Patrolman Kelly had told of Trebitsch accosting two women on Saturday night near Columbus Circle.

Kelly said he saw Trebitsch following a woman on her way to the Circle Theatre, and that he spoke to her when she was about to enter. Trebitsch then crossed to the entrance to the subway and raised his hat to young women. A moment later he accosted a negress, and when admonished by the officer turned back and threatened to have the policeman "broken" by writing to the Commissioner.

A crowd collected and the lawyer was arrested.

Trebitsch admitted having spoken to the first woman, but said she was an acquaintance. He had not raised his hat to two women, he declared, but had simply removed the hat to take a subway ticket from the band. He added that he had asked the negress for some trifling direction. He said that he had an engagement to meet his wife in the subway station.

Magistrate McQuade made no comment in imposing the fine.

LIFTING OF THE F-4 AN ENGINEERING FEAT

Submarine Brought from a Depth of 300 Feet by a New Apparatus.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Rear Admiral Clifford J. Boush, commandant of the Naval Station at Honolulu, notified the Navy Department today that the sunken submarine F-4 had been raised. The news caused naval experts to entertain hopes that the examination of the submarine will reveal the nature of the accident which resulted in the loss of the craft. Admiral Boush reported that the F-4 had been skillfully floated as planned by means of pontoons, and now lies secured to the Quarantine dock at Honolulu. The submarine is to be placed in the drydock at Honolulu for examination.

This marks the successful ending of the salvage operations upon submarine F-4. When first lost it seemed barely possible that she might not be full of water, and hence resting lightly on the bottom. Beginning the very day of her loss, on March 25, attempts were made to engage her by the loop of a heavy wire cable dragged on the bottom, in the hope of pulling her into shallow water if she were not waterlogged.

The attempt was successful to the extent of engaging the boat in the loop of the cable, but when the strain was put upon it, it was found impossible to move her, indicating that the submarine was waterlogged and that the crew had perished.

It then became necessary to lift the boat bodily—an operation unprecedented—from a depth of 300 feet in which the F-4 was lying. Great credit is due to Admiral C. B. T. Moore, in command of the Pearl Harbor Station; Naval Constructor J. A. Furer, attached to the Pearl Harbor Station, and Lieutenant C. E. Smith, in command of the submarine flotilla to which the F-4 belonged. The apparatus used was designed by Naval Constructor Furer and constructed under his direction.

The lifting appliances were fitted on two large mud scows, rented from a local company. These scows had vertical wells through them, up which the lifting lines could be led. The decks were strengthened around the wells and some large sugar-mill shafts sixteen inches in diameter were secured over them horizontally, in heavy bearings, the lifting cables being wrapped around them, thus making horizontal windlasses. To rotate these shafts, large spools, some four or five feet in diameter, were fitted on their ends, and cables wrapped around them were unwound, as required by steam power.

The dead weight to be lifted was about 250 tons, and four sets of slings were used, the loop of each set being swept under the boat, and the two ends led up and wound on the sixteen-inch shafts. The task of sweeping the slings under the submarine and then bringing the ends to the lifting appliances was extremely difficult.

"The Dollar Dinner with Wine." Also a la Carte.



"That sign means Food Satisfaction." (Site of the old "Fifth Avenue Hotel.")

5th Avenue Restaurant
ENTRANCE 24th ST.

PLAN NEW LINE TO CHINA.

$5,000,000 Company Formed to Purchase Ships, Dr. Koo Announces

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30.—Contracts for the financing of a $5,000,000 Chinese-American transpacific steamship company have been signed by American and Chinese capitalists, who are now negotiating for the purchase of ships, according to an announcement made here by Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, China's first Minister to Mexico, who arrived today on the steamer Persia.

Dr. Koo declined to name the American bankers behind the new company, but said that practically all of the great banks of China sponsored the plan. He said he understood the steamers of the new line would fly the Chinese flag. Difficulty in purchasing ships, he said, had caused a delay in starting the service.

"It is the first fruit of the visit of our Industrial Commissioners to this country several months ago," said Dr. Koo. "China's resources are open to American capital, with little chance of opposition from any foreign Government. Feeling against the Japanese in trade relations fanned by the recent Japanese demands is subsiding."

CLOSING GREENHUT DEAL.

Lawyers Representing Various Interests Working with Referee.

The task of carrying out the details of the sale of assets of the J. B. Greenhut Company, laid down in the final order signed last week, was begun yesterday in the offices of Peter B. Olney, referee in bankruptcy. The sale was authorized by the Federal Court for $2,250,000.

Lawyers representing the various interests set to work and it was explained that no time would be lost in completing the new corporation to be formed. The settlement will include the distribution of money and the transfer of deeds from the old corporation to the new.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue. 46th and 47th Sts.

announce

Displays of Importations

shown at the

—FÊTE CHAMPÊTRE—

—now on exhibit in their French salon *Fourth floor*

Introducing authentic styles from the leading couturiers of Paris

Gowns Wraps Coats Suits Blouses

Millinery

Furs



R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's
Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

MEN!

A Rare Suit Opportunity

$12.50

MACY'S Standard Suits that were originally $17.50, $24.75 and $29.75—Broken sizes, of course, but enough models and colors in your size to make a happy selection a sure thing. Most of them are medium weight—just what you'd pick out for the Fall if you were buying them regularly. Nobby English sack suits with soft roll lapels and three buttons; fancy gray mixtures, browns, grays and dark mixtures,—each one bound to please some thrifty man.

Don't miss a chance like this,—you can't get suits like these for $12.50 every day. Drop in tomorrow.

Macy's—Fifth Floor.

Resinol makes sick skins well



No matter how long you have been tortured and disfigured by itching, burning, raw or scaly skin humors, just put a little of that soothing, antiseptic Resinol Ointment on the sores and the suffering stops right there! Healing begins promptly, and in almost every case your skin gets well so quickly you feel ashamed of the money you threw away on useless treatments.

Resinol Ointment contains nothing that could injure or irritate the tenderest skin. It clears away pimples and blackheads, and is a most reliable household dressing for sores, chafings, cuts, burns, etc. Sold by all druggists. For trial free, write to Dept. 16-S, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

Resinol

A SILK of Certified Style and Guaranteed Wear. Warranted Pure Dye.

See the stamp on the selvage: —the label in the garment.

PUSSY WILLOW
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

SAN ANTONIO RISING CHECKED BY POLICE

Continued from Page 1.

dertook negotiations with Mexican leaders for the State Department, will confer with Secretary Lansing tomorrow.

MEXICAN RAIDERS KILLED.

Five Shot by Rangers Near Texas Border—Orozco May Be One.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Aug. 30.—Five heavily armed Mexican raiders were killed today near Hillsburg, Texas, twenty miles east of Sierra Blanca and near the border. The killing was done by a posse of Texas Rangers, customs river guards and citizens. In response to a telegram to officers here, a man who knows Pascual Orozco, the former Mexican General, left here tonight on a limited train for Sierra Blanca to identify a body thought to be Orozco's. It is possible that Huerta's ex-commander was among those who were killed, as he was known to be in the Big Bend country with a body of men.

The killing of the five men occurred after a raid on a number of ranches in the Van Horn-Sierra Blanca district. On Sunday the raiders took some horses from the Allamore and R. C. Love ranches, one of which was recovered this morning. Later the bandits were seen riding hard toward the Eagle Mountains, and it was feared that they would cross the line and disappear in Mexico, as a number of other bands had done. But they were overtaken near Hillsburg, and five of them shot in a running fight and several others wounded. The posse is now in pursuit of the others, and an effort will be made to wipe out the entire band, for the raids are becoming more frequent and United States troops are to be sent from Texas City to protect the border.

If Orozco has been killed, the posse will collect a big reward, as he is a fugitive from the United States Court, having escaped after his arrest with Huerta.

NO BREAK, SAYS COL. HOUSE.

Emphatically Denies Reports of Differences with the President.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—A Washington dispatch printed in a morning peper said that President Wilson and Colonel E. M. House had broken over the Mexican situation. Colonel House was represented as having favored the recognition of General Carranza, and the President as having ignored his suggestion.

Colonel House, who is spending the Summer at Manchester, Mass., was asked today if there was any truth to the story. "Not a particle," he said. "It would be important if true," he laughingly added.

The Colonel's telephone was busy most of the forenoon. From various parts of the country friends telephoned him to ask if the story was true and to each the Colonel emphatically said that it was not.

Special to The New York Times.

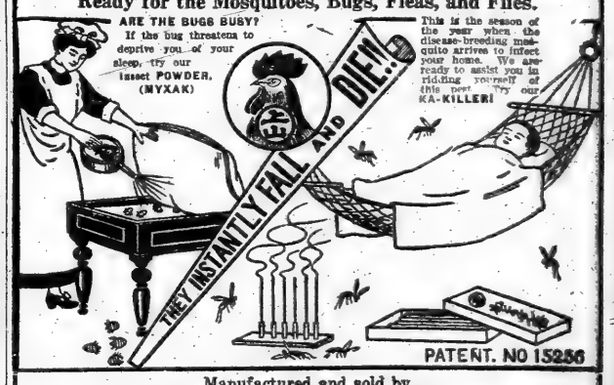
WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Colonel E. M. House of New York and Houston, unofficial adviser and emissary of President Wilson, is not in the bad books at the White House. Oswald Garrison Villard of New York, editor and publicist, has not supplanted Colonel House in Presidential favor. These things were made sufficiently clear in official circles today and it did not require the denial that came from Secretary Tumulty in behalf of the President to bring conviction as to their inexactness.

Mexico City Hospitals to Get Drugs.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Aug. 30.—Special Agent Silliman has obtained the remission of duty on five tons of drugs for the English and American hospitals. Permission has been given to ship them on a passenger train to Mexico City. Train service has been resumed between Vera Cruz and Salina Cruz. Daily passenger trains are running to Mexico City without interruption.

Insect Powder (Myxak) and Mosquito Sticks (Ka-Killer) Ready for the Mosquitoes, Bugs, Fleas, and Flies.



Manufactured and sold by
THE UYEYAMA EI-ICHIRO INSECTICIDE FACTORY,
Yamadahara, Arita-Gun, Wakayama-Ken, Japan.
WANTED—Agents for the articles in America.

DYESTUFF PROBLEM IS TAKEN UP HERE

Dr. Thomas H. Norton Comes to Make a Three-Week Inquiry for the Government.

PROPHESIES A BIG INDUSTRY

Points to What Edison Has Done and Says Other Men of Means Are Prepared to Enter the Field.

Dr. Thomas H. Norton, who is to conduct a three-week investigation into the dyestuff situation, using this city as a centre for his inquiry, arrived here yesterday. Dr. Norton said that, while the color situation is a serious one owing to the shutting out of German dyestuffs from this country, he has strong hopes that American ingenuity and enterprise will be able in a comparatively short time to lay the foundation for a permanent color industry.

Dr. Norton, who has been sent to this city as a representative of the Department of Commerce, has been assigned to Room 525, at the Custom House, which he will make his headquarters while conducting the investigation. The agent said he will be busy today and probably tomorrow mapping out the lines of the inquiry, after which he will begin a personal canvas of all local interests using dyestuffs and chemicals.

"After this investigation is concluded," said Dr. Norton yesterday, "we will be in a position to determine what can be done to relieve immediate necessities, although I am firmly of the belief that a strong domestic dyestuff industry can be built up eventually. Thomas A. Edison is now producing anilines and carbolic acid at his laboratories, and other men of large means and an inventive turn of mind assure me they are willing to go to the limit in developing the intermediates needful for a color industry.

"There is no question that this country is going to see a big development of the intermediates required for a healthy industry. Confidence in the future is displayed by those concerns already in the color business at the time of the outbreak of the European war. One concern in South Brooklyn is now producing many of the intermediates wanted, besides various colors. The Department of Commerce hopes to come to an understanding with the Swiss color makers whereby they will be able to get their raw supplies from this country and, in turn, furnish American textile and other manufacturers with colors.

"Swiss imports here have ranged around $900,000 annually, but, with the help they can get from this country, they should be in a position to send over finished colors in greatly increased quantities. Of course, the manufacturers of colors in Switzerland have been depending on the Germans for their intermediates, but I think American cleverness will find a way to supply many of the bases required.

"The general tariff of 30 per cent. on dyestuffs carried in the present tariff would seem to be adequate in view of the fact that many German patents are expiring, while by 1925 nearly all of the patents now running will have expired. 'Dumping' may be resorted to by German manufacturers at the close of the war, but that situation can be dealt with by special legislation at Washington. Certainly it would be the height of absurdity for us to prohibit unfair practices among ourselves, while permitting foreigners to ruin an American industry by underhanded trade actions, price cutting especially."

The commercial agent said that what is wanted at this time is a "kind of chemical Carnegie," who will come forward and maintain the American tradition for "doing things." He believes that large quantities of natural indigo so badly wanted here can be obtained from China. He said he would confer with a large number of men while here. Many of these, he added, have assured him of their deep interest in remedying the color situation, among them Dr. William H. Nichols, President of the General Chemical Company, who, the agent said, may prove to be one of the "chemical Carnegies" wanted at this time. Dr. Norton will be assisted in his investigation by Dr. Maurice J. Langdon, an expert chemist.

SUES SUNDAY'S BACKERS.

Liquors Missing When Evangelist's Party Left His House, Says Colonel Keegan.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—An eight-page schedule reciting reasons for a claim for damages against the Philadelphia Evangelistic Association, which backed the "Billy" Sunday revival here last Winter, has been filed in Common Pleas Court in City Hall. The list sets forth the condition of the home of Colonel Charles M. Keegan, 1914 Spring Garden Street, which the Sunday entourage occupied while working here.

Instead of the original claim of $1,754, Colonel Keegan's demand has risen to $3,043.75, and formal action to recover the amount has been started by him. Now, for the first time, authority is found for the accusation that liquors Colonel Keegan left in the home when he turned it over to the Sunday party were missing when he again took possession. The schedule seeks reimbursement for fifty-three quarts of wines, whiskies, and cordials, valued at $60.

One of the heaviest items among the claims is $298 for scraping and refinishing floors. Another charge is $74 for carting away rubbish found in the house after the Sunday party left it. Also several marble figures and twelve French novels were gone.

INSANE MAN SNATCHES BAG.

Son of Riverside Drive Resident Later Wrecked Hotel Fixtures.

Lawrence O'Byrne, 27 years old, a son of Michael A. O'Byrne, an agent of the New York Life Insurance Company, of 706 Riverside Drive, was held in $1,000 bail yesterday by Magistrate Breen, in the Harlem Court, on the complaint of Mrs. Anna McBride of Kansas City, who charged that he stole her mesh bag and gold purse, containing $55.

She told the court she was walking with her aunt, Mrs. C. M. Powers of 106 Northern Avenue, with whom she is stopping, along 181st Street, when O'Byrne crept up behind and snatched the bag and ran. They screamed and followed him, but he disappeared at Riverside Drive, and then they reported the theft to the Fourth Detective Branch.

Later Policeman Jacobs was called to a hotel at 207 West Fortieth Street, where the proprietor said one of the guests was destroying the furniture. Jacobs went to the room, and found O'Byrne, who had torn the telephone from its socket and had a pair of pliers in his hand. At the station the mesh bag and purse were found in O'Byrne's pocket, with $1.06, all that remained of Mrs. McBride's money. The owner identified the property and O'Byrne as the thief.

O'Byrne pleaded not guilty, but told the Magistrate he would plead guilty if Mrs. McBride would not prosecute him.

It is said that O'Byrne was a former inmate of the Central Islip Hospital for the Insane. At the hospital it was said last night there had been two inmates of the name "Lawrence O'Byrne" at various times, and that both had been discharged as cured, the last in March.

GO TO LAW FOR BOOKING.

Hammersteins Expect $150,000 Profits in New Theatre.

Oscar Hammerstein, his son Arthur, and William Morris, composing the Hammerstein Amusement Company, will ask the Supreme Court today for an injunction restraining the United Booking Offices from refusing to serve them. The booking company controls the Palace Theatre and many other vaudeville houses.

In 1907 the Hammersteins, for $225,000, made a contract with the United Booking Offices to refrain from engaging in the vaudeville business for fourteen years within the district bounded by Fortieth and Forty-eighth Streets, Fifth Avenue, and the Hudson River, except in the Victoria Theatre, which went out of business on May 1.

The contract permitted the Hammersteins to resume vaudeville shows in the Victoria, but as this was impossible the Hammersteins leased the Forty-fourth Street Theatre, at a rental of $70,000 a year, where they want to pursue their trade as public entertainers and to benefit by the services of the booking company. They maintain that their present theatre is a new Victoria and that they are entitled to the same privileges as they enjoyed in their old location.

If they are deprived of these privileges, they say, they will lose the $70,000 they are paying for rent, and also $150,000 in profits.

HAITIANS SURRENDER ARMS.

Give Up 1,675 Rifles to Our Marines —Congress Will Ratify Treaty.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Reports to the State Department from Port au Prince indicate that the Haitan Congress will ratify the pending treaty with the United States Government providing for a ten-year protectorate during the coming week, and the attitude of those who have undertaken to bring about the approval of the treaty is such that the Administration is not disposed to press them for action.

President Dartiguenav of Haiti is understood to be exerting his influence in an effort to persuade leaders in the Haitian Congress that the best interests of the Haitians themselves will be served by the proposed protectorate.

Admiral Caperton today notified the Navy Department that Generals Theodore and Blot have arrived at Cape Haitien, and this is interpreted as meaning that they will not throw obstacles in the path of the present plan. The Admiral also reported that 1,675 rifles have been surrendered during the last few days to the American expeditionary force. Four hundred of these were surrendered at Gonaives and the other 1,275 at St. Marc.

TO EASE WAR HORSES' LOT.

Blue Cross Fund Asks Gifts to Mitigate Suffering of Animals.

Lovers of animals who have thought frequently, since the European war began, of the hardships and the slaughter of horses which must be used in the cavalry and artillery of the contending armies, now have a chance to help such of the horses as escape death. The Blue Cross Fund, organized in England, is devoted exclusively to caring for injured war animals, and Mrs. Elphinstone Maitland of 829 Park Avenue, has been designated to receive subscriptions in this city.

Through the fund, six hospitals have been organized in France and others in Italy, and the managers of the fund in England and here are devoting themselves to improving conditions of horses of the home and expeditionary forces.

Field Marshal Sir John French has expressed his appreciation of the work of the Blue Cross Fund in a message to Lady Smith-Dorrien, President of the fund.

BUFFALO PHYSICIAN DIES IN A THEATRE

Dr. Nelson W. Wilson Stricken During First Act of "Common Clay."

HIS WIFE WAS WITH HIM

Former New York Newspaper Man Had Been on Vacation in Search of Health, Which Had Failed.

Dr. Nelson W. Wilson of Buffalo, formerly a newspaper man of this city who had been spending a vacation at Neponsit, L. I., lost consciousness and fell forward in his orchestra seat at the Republic Theatre during the first act of "Common Clay" last night. He was with his wife and some friends. William H. Kinch of Buffalo, and A. E. Foran of Neponsit, who were in the party, lifted Dr. Wilson quietly from his seat, and carried him to the rear of the house. The incident took the attention of the audience from the play for a few minutes, but caused no confusion in the theatre.

A physician who was in the seat behind Dr. Wilson, followed them out and, after a brief examination, said the sick man seemed to be suffering from an attack of heart trouble and was having difficulty in breathing. A call for an ambulance and a pulmotor was sent at once to Polyclinic Hospital.

When Dr. Katz arrived from Polyclinic Hospital, however, Dr. Wilson was dead. The pulmotor was used until it became apparent that no means of restoration could be of any benefit.

Dr. Wilson formerly lived at Rutherford, N. J. In the late '80's he came to this city and worked on The New York Star under Colonel John Greene. Later he was employed on the old Morning Journal under Albert Pulitzer, a brother of the late Joseph Pulitzer. He then joined the staff of The Morning World and was for several years secretary to Colonel John A. Cockerill, managing editor of The World. He was affectionately known among his colleagues on Park Row as "Kid."

Later he went to Buffalo, where he became Secretary to Edward H. Butler, owner and editor of The Buffalo Evening News. For some time he was city editor of The News and meanwhile he studied medicine at the Buffalo Medical College, was graduated and entered into practice. He was on the staff of the Buffalo General Hospital, and was one of the best known physicians in the city.

He had been in poor health for several months, and about two weeks ago motored with his wife and friends from Buffalo to Neponsit. Dr. and Mrs. Wilson came to this city yesterday and registered at the Hotel Astor. The body was removed from the theatre to the undertaking rooms of Frank E. Campbell at 241 West Twenty-third Street, and will be taken to Buffalo.

Dr. Wilson is survived by his widow, who was Charlotte Inman of Buffalo, and two brothers, Harry Wilson, an Episcopalian minister, and Fred Wilson.

ENGINEERS OFFER SERVICES.

Societies Assure Garrison of Their Aid if Country Needs Them.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Plans for having immediately available for the nation's service in time of war associations or societies of engineers, bridge builders, electricians, telegraphers and other trained experts in civil life, are being worked out at the army war college in connection with the general reorganization scheme now being studied.

Secretary Garrison said today he had received numerous suggestions from members of these bodies that the organizations might be of use to supplement the army engineer and expert corps, should the need arise. William Barclay Parsons, of New York, and Elmer L. Cothrell, of Massachusetts, representing many engineering societies, called upon the Secretary today to tender formally the services of the organizations.

Mr. Garrison obtained from them written suggestions as to ways in which the engineers in civil life could be useful, and the whole matter was turned over to the war college for the framing of a definite plan.

The war college will submit a detailed report on the scheme, which probably will be included in the secretary's report to Congress this winter.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Mayor William Hale Thompson and Commodore James A. Pugh of the Chicago Yacht Club will soon lay before the Federal Government a plan to organize the powerboats on the Great Lakes and elsewhere into a reserve scout fleet for volunteer war service at the call of the nation, it was announced today. The plan contemplates that officers and crews estimated to total 300,000 men are to be trained in the use of rapid fire guns, torpedo tubes, wireless and other signaling equipment. A Government submarine for Chicago waters for practice with the local fleet of 200 power boats will be urged.

Horse Bites a Man's Lip.

Standing beside a horse at Johnson Avenue and Lorimer Street, Williamsburg, yesterday, Huston Merritt, 31, of 16 Johnson Avenue, was attacked by the animal, which bit him on the face, tearing away his upper lip. He fell to the street and would have been trampled on but for the appearance of several men, who dragged him out of the way. Merritt was taken to Williamsburg Hospital. If he recovers he will be disfigured for life.

SAY HE ROBS THE JOBLESS.

Prisoner Accused of Taking Cash from Work Seekers for "Uniforms."

Robert Friedman, a piano polisher, of 911 Southern Boulevard, the Bronx, was arrested yesterday charged with larceny by Roland Schwarts, an electrician, of 117 West 117th Street.

About ten days ago, Schwarts advertised for a job. The next day, he says, Friedman called on him, and said he represented A. L. Merritt, Superintendent of the subway, and offered employment, if Schwartz would come to the Mott Avenue subway station that afternoon.

Schwarts found Friedman hatless, in his shirt sleeves, a pencil behind his ear apparently very busy.

"He told me," said Schwarts, "that I had to pay $10 for a uniform, and that if I would give him $5 for a deposit he would go right up and get me a receipt from Mr. Merritt." Friedman got the money and was seen no more. Schwartz, after a long wait, went to Mr. Merritt and learned that he had been swindled.

Yesterday another electrician, Louis Lasky, 436 West 113th Street, who had advertised for a job, received a call from Friedman, who, posing as a representative of Mr. Merritt, told him the uniform story.

Lasky postponed payment till afternoon, and called on Mr. Merritt, who remembered Schwartz's case. Then he accompanied Lasky home, after telephoning to the police. Friedman arrived on time and was arrested. Later Schwartz identified him.

The police say the prisoner declared that a man worked the same game on him several years ago, and that he wanted to get even. The police say they have many complaints from advertisers who had been swindled as Schwartz was.

Friedman waived examination in the Men's Night Court last night and was held for trial in $500 bail.

GREAT SALES OF COPPER.

France Buys Nearly 7,000,000 Pounds in One Week.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—France has been the largest buyer of American copper recently. The total exports of pigs, plates, ingots, bars, and scrap copper from the United States to France for the last week reported, which ended Aug. 21, was 6,770,690 pounds. The next large shipment went to England and was 1,413,524 pounds.

The United States shipped in the same week to Japan 720,000 pounds, intended for transshipment to the War Zone. Japan has for a year past been a heavy shipper of scrap copper to the United States. Russia took 225,223 pounds in the week ending Aug. 21 and Italy 249,587.

Imports were larger than usual. The United States received 979,000 pounds of scrap from England; 947,500 pounds of ingots from Peru; 588,350 pounds of scrap from Portuguese Africa, and 408,223 pounds of ingots from Chile. Canada shipped in 167,700 pounds and Chile 250,867 pounds of ore.

TO FIGHT TWILIGHT SLEEP.

Brooklyn Woman to Start Association to Oppose the Treatment.

An association to oppose the twilight sleep movement will soon be started by Mrs. Alice J. Olson of 436 East Seventeenth Street, Flatbush. Mrs. Olson said she proposes to interest wealthy women in the anti-twilight sleep campaign and raise money to circulate literature in behalf of the new cause.

Mrs. Olson is the mother of eight children, four of whom are living. She was a friend and neighbor of Mrs. Francis X. Carmody, who died at the Long Island College Hospital on Aug. 21 when she was about to become a mother. Mrs. Carmody was one of the chief exponents of twilight sleep and lectured extensively on the subject. Her husband insisted, however, that her death was not due to the treatment.

Since the death of Mrs. Carmody Mrs. Olson became more pronounced in her views against the Freiburg method. She had lost confidence in it after the experience of her daughter, Mrs. Alice Jani, whom, she said, the treatment left in a seriously weakened condition.

"When I heard that Mrs. Carmody was intending to use the Freiburg method again I started several times to the telephone to tell her about the case of my daughter. I took the receiver off two or three times and then put it back again because I could not make up my mind to tell her."

DIPLOMATS IN AUTO CASE.

Chauffeur Says Woods Said He Could Exceed Speed Limit.

An international situation developed yesterday in the Flatbush Court when Hugh Owens, a chauffeur of 400 West Fifty-eighth Street, was arraigned before Magistrate Dodd, charged with speeding his automobile in Ocean Parkway. The complaint was made by Motor Cycle Policeman Thomas Dougherty, who charged the prisoner with a third offense, which carries a minimum punishment of $100 fine.

Owens pleaded not guilty, and told the court his passengers were Victor Hugo Barranco, Cuban Consul General in this city, and Captain Finnegan, an attaché of the British Embassy. He declared they told him they had permission from Police Commissioner Woods to go as fast as they pleased to Coney Island, where they intended to meet the Cuban Secretary of the Interior. Owens was paroled until tomorrow, when he will try to have Consul General Barranco, Captain Finnegan, and Police Commissioner Woods in Court to testify for him.

Business Hours until September 15th:
9 A. M. to 5 P. M. 12 Noon on Saturdays.

B. Altman & Co.

Women's Tailor-made Suits

in a number of modish Autumn styles

have been prepared in models especially becoming to extra large sizes.

(42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 & 54 inch bust measurements)

Superior materials and workmanship have been employed.

These Suits are shown in the Department for Imported and Special Costumes, Third Floor.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

R.H. Macy & Co. R.H. Macy & Co.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Leave films for developing and printing at Main Floor Camera Counter or Fifth Floor Camera Department.

Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Store Hours: During August the store is open from 8:30 to 5:30 P. M. On Saturdays from 8:30 A. M. to 12 Noon.

This Week is THE TIME for Housewives—Hotels—Restaurants—Institutions to Fill Crystal Closets for the Year at

Macy's Semi-Annual Offering of Fine Chinaware & "Straus" Cut Glass

Just the word "Macy's" was enough to bring in an amazingly large number of shoppers in spite of the rain yesterday, because it meant that prices in this event would be absolutely without qualification the "Lowest-in-the-City."

And the fact that we have already sold out a number of items completely (including the special lots not advertised) speaks better than anything we might say of the beauty, quality and VALUE of the offerings in the Sale.

In MACY events of this magnitude we usually prepare enormous stocks, but a look at the steady stream of people coming in—and BUYING—is enough to impress on anyone the advantage of buying NOW.

Macy's—Basement.

Haviland Dinnerware at ⅓ Less



Haviland China at a Saving of ¼

Exquisitely dainty floral decorations and clear, translucent china.

Dinner Plates,	19c
Tea Plates,	15c
Coupe Soup Plates,	15c
Fruit Saucers,	12c
Ind. Butter Plates,	5c
Tea Cups and Saucers,	29c
Meat Dish, 10 in., 14 in.,	59c 97c
Uncovered Vegetable Dishes,	69c
Salad Bowls,	49c
Pickle Dishes,	29c
Covered Vegetable Dishes,	89c
Sugars,	49c
Creams,	39c
Butter Dishes,	69c
Sauce Boats,	69c

Dinner Sets Much Reduced

Theo. Haviland China, 99 pieces. Dainty border design, gold on each piece. Usual price, $34.75. Now $29.75.

Theo. Haviland China—Delicate floral decoration, 99 pieces, gold on handles. Usual price, $23.89. Now $18.89.

Pure White American Porcelain, 100 pieces. Usual price, $6.89. Now $4.89.

Decorated Dinner Sets, 100 pieces—Floral design and gold on handles, made in U. S. A. Usual price, $7.89. Now $5.89.

Conventional border design, gold on every piece—worthy of the table or crystal closet of any modern home.

Dinner Plates,	39c
Tea Plates,	29c
Coupe Soup Plates,	23c
Fruit Saucers,	19c
Ind. Butter Dishes,	8c
Tea Cups and Saucers,	39c
Meat Dishes, 10 in.,	79c
Meat Dishes, 14 in.,	$1.29
Uncovered Vegetable Dishes,	79c
Pickle Dishes,	39c
Covered Vegetable Dishes,	$1.29
Covered Butter Dishes,	89c
Sauce Boats,	97c
Soup Tureens,	$1.49

Austrian China at ⅓ Less

Decorated Plates, Tea Cups and Saucers, with dainty border design and gold on every piece.

Bread and Butter Plates,	12c	Breakfast Plates,	19c
Tea Plates,	15c	Tea Cups and Saucers,	23c

Imported China Tea Sets Reduced

56 pieces, floral border design, gold on each piece. Usual price $6.89. Now $4.89.

Rich "Straus" Cut Glass Reduced

"Straus" Cut Glass has the clear "diamond" sparkle that betokens deep and accurate cutting, the designs are remarkably handsome, yet the prices even ordinarily are less than you have to pay elsewhere for the common, lack-lustre cut glass of commerce. Hence these reductions mean opportunities of a sort you only find at Macy's.

	Were	Now
Ice Cream Trays,	$2.69	$1.89
Nut Bowls,	$2.97	$2.19
Flower Vases,	$2.19	$1.69
Handled Bonbon Dishes,	$1.19	79c

	Were	Now
Ice Tubs,	$1.98	$1.39
Sugar and Creams,	$2.89	$1.98
Berry Bowls,	$3.49	$2.49
Bonbon Dishes,	$1.69	98c
Butter Dishes,	$3.49	$2.49
Jelly Dishes,	$2.49	$1.69
Relish Dishes,	$3.49	$2.49
Mayonnaise Bowls and Plates,	$2.49	$1.69
Spoon Trays,	89c	59c
Bureau Trays	$1.79	$1.39
Water Jugs,	$2.69	$1.69
Olive Dishes,	$1.09	69c

Glassware at Great Reduction

Thirty-piece glass service of thin blown tumblers, including: 6 Whiskey, 6 Champagne, 6 Mineral, 6 Water, 6 Highball Glasses. Usual price $1.51 set. Now 98c set.

Thin blown glass tumblers, first quality. Were 48c doz.; now 29c.

Thin blown glass water tumblers, decorated. Were 59c doz.; now 36c.

Pressed glass water tumblers. Were 48c doz.; now 24c.

Macy's—Basement.

R.H. Macy & Co. R.H. Macy & Co. R.H. Macy & Co.

Broadway and 33d Street

GIMBELS

Store Opens 8:30; Closes 5:30

"Beyond All Expectation"—

The GIMBEL September Sale of China, Crystals, Housewares and Lamps—*"With INGENUITY"*

WE HAVE EVEN SURPRISED OURSELVES with what has been accomplished in this extraordinary sale. When, last week, we opened the THREE DAYS OF INSPECTION, the most intense interest was aroused. On the second and third days especially, the remarkable nature of our merchandise had evidently been noised abroad, and constant crowds of keenly interested customers inspected, selected, and promised themselves a further visit on the opening day. TODAY—and every day of the sale hereafter—there will be news, both in the department and the newspapers, of new offerings in every section.

"GIMBELS—Pre-eminently the House of Dinner Sets"

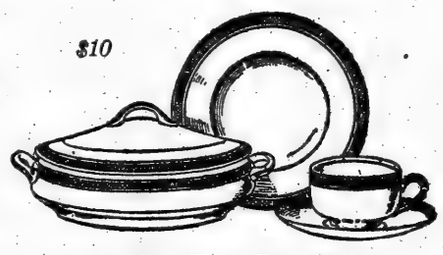
$17.50 Open Stock Sets, $10
100 pieces, with bread and butter plates; American porcelain.

Theo. Haviland Dinner Sets
106 pieces. Reg. $35 and $65, at $18.50 and $37.50.
108 pieces. Reg. $75 and $85, at $47.50 and $50.
These sets are Haviland's newest creations.

$25 English Dinner Sets, $14.75
100 pieces. A wonderful reproduction of a hand-illuminated original. Every piece gold-lined.

$15 50-Piece Dinner Sets, $10
Smart border pattern with solid coin gold handles.

$10



$125 Elite China Sets, $67.50
108 pieces, gold-encrusted.

4,369 Pieces of Finest Cut Glass at Very Special Prices

From H. C. Fry Cut Glass Co., of Rochester, Pa., one of the oldest and finest makers in America. Specimens:

$8 Berry, Fruit or Salad Bowls, Rock Crystal effect..... $3.75
$18 12-in. Flower Bowls..... $10
$15 Cracker and Cheese Dishes..... $7.50

Also, More Than 1600 Other Pieces at Half

Only one of a kind, including Bon-Bon Dishes, Jam Jars, Sugar and Creamers, Oil Bottles, Baskets, Mayonnaise Sets, Cracker and Cheese Dishes, Nut Dishes and others.

$10 Flower Vases..... $5
$6 Water Jugs..... $3
$4 Celery Trays..... $2

5000 Pieces Heavy Cut Glass, 25c Each

Water Tumblers, Champagnes, Whiskeys, handled Sherbet Cups and Finger Bowls. Regularly $5 to $12 dozen.

$5000 Worth of COPELAND China for $2500

Richly decorated plates, tea, bouillon and after dinner cups, in various sizes.

$36 Service Plates (ivory border)....$18 Doz.
$30 Dessert Plates (ivory border)....$15 Doz.
$40 Bouillon Cups and Saucers.....$20 Doz.
$35 Tea Cups and Saucers.....$17.50 Doz.
$30 After-Dinner Cups and Saucers..$15 Doz.
$85 Service Plates (Cobalt and Gold).....$40 Doz.
$75 Cups and Saucers (Cobalt and Gold).....$37.50 Doz.

Housewares—From the $100,000 Showing

Obviously, we can list but a fraction here of the wonderful offerings prepared. Some of the best are perforce omitted—such as the $12,000 worth of Alaska Refrigerators at ¼ less, and the $8,000 worth of Electrical Ware at 20 per cent. less.



This $14.25 12-Piece "Wear-Ever" Aluminum "Ingenuity" Set, $10

As illustrated and named the "Ingenuity." Including 2-qt. lipped saucepan, 3-qt. covered Berlin saucepan, 2-qt. stew pan, 5-qt. tea kettle, 6-qt. preserving kettle, 10-in. cover for preserving kettle, 2-qt. double cereal boiler, 10-in. fry pan, 6-qt. covered cooking pot, 9¼-in. pie plate, 1-qt. gravy strainer, 2-qt. pudding pan.

The Heavy, White Japanned Tin Ware
Nursery Refrigerators with separate ice compartment. At $2.75, from $3.50.
Cake Boxes, oblong. At 90c, from $1.10.
Bread Boxes, roll top. At $1.75, from $2.10.
Cake Closets, round, sanitary. At $1.75, from $2.50.
Canisters for sugar. At 45c, from 55c.
Canisters, 25-lb., for flour. At $1.10, from $1.35.

Specials in Baskets and Willow Ware
Hampers, oval. At $5.95, from $7.
Palm Leaf Hampers. At $5.95, from $7.
Waste Paper Baskets, white enameled. At $1, from $1.50.
Scrap Baskets, various weaves and straws. At $2.95, from $4.

Exceptional Values in Woodenware
Kitchen Tables. 3½ ft. top. At $2.95, from $4.
Pastry Tables, with board, 2 drawers, bins. At $6.53, from $8.
Ironing Boards, folding 5 ft. size. At 75c, from $1.25.
"Old Kind" Ironing Boards, 5 ft. At 60c, from 90c.

Fifth Floor

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street 5th Avenue

Last Day

August Sale

McCREERY

"MASTER-MADE" FURNITURE

Purchases Will Appear on Bill Rendered October 1st

Merchandise Purchased will be held for future delivery, upon request.

"New guns are only beginning to come; England is only beginning to make war," writes Frederick Palmer after a tour of inspection with a British general of artillery. Read his article, "With the H. E. Guns," in this week's

5¢ a copy
Collier's
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY



Victrola X, $75
Mahogany or oak
Other styles, $15 to $350

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Is everywhere acknowledged the Supreme Musical Instrument.
With genuine Victrolas at $15.00, $25.00, $40.00, $50.00, and up to the Magnificent Victrola XVI. at $300.00 and $350.00, there is a Victrola easily within the reach of every home.
Investigate our Easy Payment Plan.
September Records Just Out.
Great Variety—Many Novelties
Fifteen Red Seal Records
by the following great artists:—
Ober, Martinelli, De Gogorza, Kreisler, Williams, Culp, McCormack, Glück, Zimbalist, Powell, Elman, Alda, Bori, De Segurola, Farrar, Rumpel and Ruffo.
The Popular Songs
Six Dance Records
One Hundred and Fifty-six Miscellaneous Records.
Have you heard "Carry Me Back to Old Virginny," as sung by Alma Gluck?
Catalogues free for the asking. Have your name on our mailing list.
We are giving Special Renderings of the above on
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Hear and Hear Them—Catalogues gratis. Repairing by Expert Workmen.
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New Novel
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Dyspeptics Now Enjoy Rich, Hearty Meals
Every dyspeptic or sufferer from indigestion knows that craving for hearty and, to them, indigestible food. It is the natural calling of the body for the rich nourishment that milk-and-nursery diet cannot supply. The next time this craving is on you, yield to it. Try one more good dinner—eat anything and everything your instinct suggests, just as if you had the stomach of a day laborer. But while eating it sip a glass or two of that delicious, clear, non-laxative mineral water, Man-a-cea. It immediately restores good digestion. Sold by all druggists and by Charles & Co., Park & Tilford, Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., and other leading grocers. Good for rheumatism, too.

REPUBLICANS NAME 5 SITTING JUSTICES

Clarke, Greenbaum, Delehanty, Shearn, and Finch Indorsed for Primary.

PICK PERKINS AND BOWERS

Olive Branch to Bull Moose Held Out—Will Indorse Schaap in Return for Support of Justices.

The Republicans decided upon their slate for the campaign yesterday at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the County Committee.

The candidacies of five Supreme Court Justices whose terms expire this year were indorsed. District Attorney Charles A. Perkins was indorsed for his present office and Under Sheriff Frank K. Bowers was named for Sheriff. Saul Rogers, of the Twenty-first District, an active member of the County Committee, was named for Justice of the City Court.

These Supreme Court Justiceship recommendations were made: John Proctor Clarke, Samuel Greenbaum, Clarence J. Shearn, Francis B. Delehanty, and Edwin R. Finch. There is still a selection to be made from the Bronx, and it is probable that W. W. Niles will be named.

Justices Shearn, Delehanty, and Greenbaum are Democrats, and in naming them the Republicans expect that Tammany will reciprocate.

"We have put the Supreme Court Justice situation right up to Tammany," said County Chairman Samuel S. Koenig last night. "There is a great public demand that the sitting Supreme Court Justices whose terms expire shall be renominated and re-elected. We have followed that demand consistently. We feel that the Democrats should indorse the slate, even including Justice Finch. We have not indorsed the Republican Justices simply because they are such, but because we believe in the policy of giving a renomination to a man who had made good upon the bench.

Expect Tammany to Follow Suit.

"There has been no question of a deal with the Democrats. We indorsed the Democratic members in the same spirit that we indorsed the Republicans. There should be no question of politics when it comes to the Bench. If we decide to indorse the candidacy of Mr. Niles we feel that the Democrats should do the same. We have now met them fully half way and they should be just as considerate."

In indorsing Saul Rogers for the City Court the Republicans have paved the way for a compromise with the Progressives. They are willing to withdraw Mr. Rogers and indorse Michael J. Schaap, whom the Progressives have named for the City Court, if the Progressives, in turn, will indorse the Republican Supreme Court slate.

The Progressives put up Mr. Schaap for the City Court and William H. Hotchkiss for the Supreme Court, with the hope that the Republicans would indorse the candidacy of both if the Progressives would accept the Republican county ticket. The Republicans are willing to trade only the City Court Judgeship for the support of the Progressives for the rest of their ticket.

The Republican indorsement of District Attorney Perkins was no surprise. Mr. Perkins had already entered the race with the backing of many prominent Republicans, Progressives and independent Democrats, mostly lawyers. The only other Republican candidate who will oppose Mr. Perkins at the primaries is Frank Moss. Mr. Moss wanted both the Republican and the Progressive indorsements, and failing in both he will be a candidate for the Republican nomination at the primaries on Sept. 28. The Republican organization will make a determined fight against him.

Perkins and Bowers Named.

Frank K. Bowers, Republican candidate for Sheriff is leader of the Thirtieth Assembly District. His name was suggested yesterday by John J. Lyons, leader of the Thirty-first District and it met with unanimous response. Mr. Perkins was also accepted unanimously when his name was presented by George W. Wanamaker, leader of the Eleventh District. There was a short discussion of Mr. Moss's candidacy, but when it came to a vote, Mr. Perkins was the only candidate for District Attorney in the running.

While no names were mentioned for the two Municipal Court Justiceships, County Chairman Koenig declared after the meeting that the Republicans of the Thirtieth District had agreed on George Z. Medalie for one of the places because of his record as an Assistant District Attorney. He will be selected for the vacancy in the Eighth Municipal Court District, and in the Ninth District it is probable that the nomination will go to Edward J. Lauer, who is the present Municipal Court Justice for that district. The term of the office is ten years.

There was no discussion of the candidate for Congress in the Twenty-third District.

BANKER HELD AS A FORGER.

Arkansas Financier and Politician Was a Criminal in Other States.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 30.—After maintaining for years a dual identity of banker and prominent citizen of Forrest City, Ark., and an alleged forger of realty documents in other parts of the country, John V. Kline of St. Louis was under arrest here today. He has confessed, according to detectives, to swindles aggregating more than $500,000.

Kline was known as John W. Barnhardt in Forrest City. He had been urged to become a candidate for a member of the Alabama State Senate, and he and his family were socially prominent throughout the State.

Kline, or Barnhardt, was arrested here last night. He had escaped jail two weeks ago, the police said, from Waukesha, Wis., where his methods in attempting to mortgage property brought him under suspicion.

The hundreds of complaints against Kline charge that he went into a rich farming community, offered for a good farm which he might buy, and got acquainted with men of money. When he had selected a farm, it was charged, he either borrowed the deed and made out a bogus deed to himself, or he bought the farm, paid for it by check, and took possession of the deed.

As soon as the deed was safely recorded in his name, Kline, his accusers say, mortgaged it and by the time the check was returned marked "No funds" he had gone back to Arkansas to become a banker again.

ACCUSE MRS. HAMLIN.

Witnesses Testify She Plotted to Get Mrs. Davis's Fortune.

JACKSON, Ky., Aug. 30.—After four witnesses had testified for the State today the preliminary hearing in the case of Mrs. Mamie Hamlin, who says she is a daughter-in-law of a former Attorney General of Illinois and who is charged with having poisoned Mrs. Polly Davis, a wealthy widow, was postponed until noon tomorrow. Mrs. Hamlin is also charged with having forged a will which purported leaving her $40,000 from the estate left by Mrs. Davis.

The witnesses testified that Mrs. Hamlin first came to Portsmouth on June 10 and left ten days later. Mrs. Hamlin, they said, returned to Portsmouth again on July 26, three weeks after the death of Mrs. Davis.

Mrs. Hamlin, it was alleged, visited Mrs. Davis every day she was alive, and after Mrs. Hamlin's departure on June 20 poison was found in a valise left by her where she was boarding. Mrs. Hamlin told the boarding mistress, it was said, that she found the will shortly after her return to Portsmouth on July 28 and offered the latter $1,000 if she would sign the will as a witness.

A servant girl who worked for Mrs. Davis testified that the latter was afraid of Mrs. Hamlin.

TROOPS GUARD COURT HOUSE

Illinois Authorities Fear Mob Will Carry Out Lynching Threats.

MURPHYSBORO, Ill., Aug. 30.—To prevent the carrying out of threats of lynching made against Joe Deberry, a negro charged with the murder of Mrs. James Martin, three companies of the Illinois State militia stood guard today around the jail and Court House where Deberry is being tried. A mob of several hundred persons who surrounded the Harrisburg (Ill.) jail last night, intent on lynching the negro, was foiled when officials smuggled the negro out of the jail and hurried him here in an automobile under the escort of State troops.

Deberry is alleged to have confessed to the murder of Mrs. Martin, who was the wife of an attorney. He was a servant in the Martin home. Threats of lynching were made at the time of the murder, and feeling was intensified when, several weeks later, Mrs. Martin's husband died of an illness induced by the shock of his wife's death.

COLD WAVE HITS THE WEST.

Record Low Temperature in Several States—Crops Damaged.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Record low temperatures for this season of the year were reported today from several points in the West. In this city the thermometer registered 47 degrees, which was equaled only twice before in the month of August, once in 1872 and again in 1887.

Reports from Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, and Nebraska told of great damage to crops by the frost. In Wisconsin over $300,000 worth of corn crops were destroyed.

Heavy frosts, in some instances taking the form of ice, were reported from Iowa. The Government thermometer at Waterloo registered 34 degrees above zero. Vegetable crops were badly damaged.

TAMMANY'S SLATE MAY BE MADE TODAY

Murphy Will Indorse Clarke, Greenbaum, and Shearn for the Bench.

FOLEY IS A CANDIDATE

Either Swann or Corrigan for District Attorney—Edwards Still Strong for Sheriff Nomination.

Charles F. Murphy will be at Tammany Hall today and the final selections for the primary slate may be made. Mr. Murphy held a conference with his advisers at Good Ground, L. I., on Sunday, and it was said yesterday that a slate had practically been decided upon. The selection for District Attorney is between Judge Edward Swann of General Sessions and Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan. Thomas W. Churchill, President of the Board of Education, it is said, has practically been eliminated.

It is said that Murphy has had a hard time making up his mind just who to support. Both Corrigan and Swann have been working hard for the Tammany support, and the sentiment in the Hall is about equally divided between the two.

Tammany's judicial slate is still in doubt. While the organization has decided to indorse Justices Clarke, Greenbaum, and Shearn, there is a hitch over the three remaining places. One of the places must go to the Bronx, according to present plans. The Republicans have indorsed Edward R. Finch for one of the places, and expect Tammany to do the same. Tammany, however, has many candidates of its own for the two places, and the indorsement may go to either Senator James R. Foley, Senator Robert F. Wagner, or Judge John V. McAvoy of the City Court.

The nomination for Sheriff is still giving the several candidates deep concern. Half a dozen candidates are in the field, and each is working hard. It was said last night that ex-Street Cleaning Commissioner "Big Bill" Edwards was by far the most likely candidate. Most of the district leaders are against him, but his candidacy has shown so much strength lately that Mr. Murphy is greatly impressed. The younger element is for him to a man, it is said, and it is expected that his candidacy would bring back into the fold many of the men who have opposed Tammany in the past. Petitions for his nomination are being circulated by Morgan J. O'Brien, Jr., ex-Senator Walter R. Herrick, and Joseph R. Truesdale.

Among the other Tammany candidates for Sheriff are U. S. Marshal, Thomas D. McCarthy, Peter J. Dooling and William J. Lee, Supervisor of Recreation in the Park Department. If Murphy adheres to his plan not to indorse a district leader for the place and "Big Bill" Edwards does not get it, Supervisor Lee's chances are said to be good. The Southern Democratic Association of New York, of which David Robinson is Chairman, has passed resolutions stating that a man or Mr. Edwards's ability is needed for the place of Sheriff.

Charges of fraud have sprung out of the filing of the first petitions with the Board of Elections. They were those of Earl Miller for Assembly and James R. Ferguson for Alderman from the Bronx. The charges were filed by Charles J. Dunn of 810 Elton Avenue, and state that the signers to the Miller and Ferguson petitions were "influenced and deceived in affixing their signatures to petitions in the belief that they were signing for other persons than the ones whose names appear as candidates in the petitions. The signers of the said petitions had previously signed petitions designating other persons for the positions."

The complaint filed is part of the fight for leadership between Michael J. Garvin and Patrick Kane in the Thirty-third District.

LOOKS FOR WILSON DEFEAT.

J. B. Reynolds Expects a Republican Landslide in 1916.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—That the Republicans would return to power on the crest of a landslide, and that prosperity would be restored, was the message James B. Reynolds, Secretary of the Republican National Committee, brought to Chicago today. Mr. Reynolds, who is on an expedition to feel out the sentiment of the country, is to spend two days in Chicago talking with political leaders.

"President Wilson is on the toboggan," said Mr. Reynolds. "The country is proving itself to be anti-Democratic, and the Republican Party right now is confronted with the certainty of returning to national power in 1916, not by a close margin, but as the result of one of the greatest party victories ever recorded in this country.

"The Progressive Party is against President Wilson. That is seen by the recent utterances of Theodore Roosevelt. The Progressives are simply drifting back to the old party to fight alongside their old comrades against the common foe."

Mr. Reynolds was asked about a report that Chairman Hillis was not in favor of holding the convention in Chicago.

"The officers of the National Committee are not taking a hand in the selection of a location for the convention," he said. "Members of the committee themselves will settle that question. There are four large cities at the top of the bidding for the convention, and Chicago is one of them. San Francisco, St. Louis, and Philadelphia are the others. Minneapolis and Cleveland are also being heard from."

DENIES McCOMBS RUMOR.

No Plan to Displace Him, White House Asserts.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Persistent reports of efforts within the Administration to displace William F. McCombs as Chairman of the Democratic National Committee caused Secretary Tumulty to issue a statement from the White House tonight saying that he knew of no such movement, and characterizing the reports as "the work of mischief makers."

NAMES LABOR COUNCIL.

Whitman Appoints Representatives of Employers and Employes.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 30.—Under the act establishing the State Industrial Commission, Governor Whitman today appointed the ten members of the Industrial Council, as follows:

Representing the Employer—Edward J. Barcalo, President of the Barcalo Manufacturing Company, Buffalo; G. Emmons, General Electric Company, Schenectady; Richard C. Stofer, President of the Norwich Pharmacal Company, Norwich; Irving T. Bush, President of the Bush Terminal Company, New York City, and Carleton A. Chase, President of the Syracuse Chilled Plow Works, Syracuse.

Representing the Employe—James P. Holland, Vice President of the New York State Federation of Labor, New York City; John C. Clark, Vice President of the New York State Federation of Labor, Buffalo; Thomas M. Gafney, Syracuse; Richard E. Curran, Rochester, and Miss Melinda Scott, President of the Women's Trade Union League, New York.

The members of the council are to serve without remuneration and are to be advisory to the commission. The members may elect as Chairman any person not a member of the council, who will participate in deliberations but have no vote.

The council will consider matters submitted to it by the commission and advise the Industrial Commission in the selection and appointment of employes.

ACCUSES THE POLICE IN VICE TRUST PLOT

Grand Jury Witness Says Two Patrolmen Stood By While She Was Attacked.

STATE SEEKS M. GOLDBERG

Prosecutor Wants to Know How "Vice Trust" Learned of Alice Henry's Testimony.

While District Attorney Perkins was preparing yesterday to put before the Grand Jury today evidence concerning the assault upon Alice Henry, the State's principal witness against Mortche Goldberg, known as the head of the "vice trust," Deputy Police Commissioner Lord took steps to investigate a statement said to have been made by the woman to the effect that two policemen, who saw the attack last Wednesday evening, took no action.

The Deputy Police Commissioner wrote last night to Mr. Perkins to ask for a copy of the Alice Henry testimony before the Grand Jury. If today's inquiry brings out anything which would seem to reflect on the police Mr. Lord will ask the woman to appear before him.

"We are co-operating with the District Attorney in this investigation and doing all that we can to help him," the Deputy Commissioner said. "But I think there are some facts about this case which the papers should not forget. I do not like the impression to go out that the police have been lax. We heard from an outside source that there was a warrant out for Goldberg. We found the warrant pigeon-holed and took it out and arrested him. Our responsibility ceased at that time. He was not brought to trial. Notwithstanding the publicity given to the so-called white slave investigation, the extremely high hopes of the public were not realized, because as a result of the inquiry there was no successful prosecution."

Hope of connecting persons interested in Goldberg's case, who, it is said, include a prominent politician and a police official of high rank, with the assault upon Alice Henry lies in the possibility of confessions on the part of those who participated in the assault. Frank Morris, alias "Kid Mohawk," a well-known Tenderloin character, is under arrest for the assault.

Goldberg is a fugitive from justice. He was indicted on June 12, 1913, on a charge of keeping a disorderly resort. He went to South America and was not arrested until his return, in March this year. He gave $2,500 bail, which he forfeited on Aug. 17, when he failed to appear for trial.

Alice Henry, whose assault has reopened the graft investigation, did not appear as a witness against Goldberg on the indictment on which he is now a fugitive. Two weeks ago she went before the Grand Jury for the first time on a new charge against the alleged "vice trust king."

One phase of the inquiry relates to the sources of information from which the appearance of the woman before the Grand Jury was disclosed. How Goldberg and his friends learned of her activities against them has not been explained.

Three or four witnesses will go before the Grand Jury this morning to testify about the assault on Alice Henry. Assistant District Attorney Smith, who is in charge of the investigation, will come back from his vacation to present the case in person.

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This RHEINAROON at night or noon
Knows that it's always best
With friendly cheer of Rheingold Beer
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Rheingold Beer

Keep a few bottles of RHEINGOLD BEER in your refrigerator and you will always have the best of entertainment for the unexpected guest.

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You will like Camel *blended* Cigarettes. They meet the favor of cigarette smokers all over the nation.

The *blend* of choice Turkish and choice Domestic tobaccos *creates a new flavor that makes them universally* popular! You'll prefer it to either kind of tobacco smoked straight.

Camels do not tire the taste; do not bite or parch and leave no unpleasant cigaretty after-taste. No premiums are given with Camels. Cost of tobaccos blended in these cigarettes prohibits their use.

Camels are sold everywhere in scientifically sealed packages, 20 for 10c; or 10 packages (200 cigarettes) in a glassine-covered carton for $1.00. We strongly recommend this carton for the home or office supply or when you travel.

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Cut out this coupon. It is good for 50 (FIFTY) S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchase of $1 or more Today, Aug. 31.
These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.
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$15 to $22.50 SUITS
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The materials are:
ALL WOOL BLUE SERGES, WORSTEDS, CASSIMERES AND MIXTURES.

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Girls' $2.50 Raincoats—Limited quantity. Sizes 8 to 12 years. Full length model; patch pockets; square collar that can be converted into a hood. Fine for school wear..... $1

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Today's features include BUFFETS, CHINA CLOSETS, PARLOR SUITES, COUCHES, CHIFFONIERS, DRESSERS, BEDSTEADS, MATTRESSES, SPRINGS.

Every bit of this furniture is good—guaranteed for long and satisfactory service. No "special sale" kinds here, and the prices are by a considerable margin the lowest in town.

All "broken" lots of
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Today, At Sacrifice Prices

A riddance of thousands of excellent undergarments in limited quantities.

FOR WOMEN.
19c Swiss Ribbed Fine Cotton Vests—plain and fancy top; at..... 12½c
25c Vests and Pants—lisle thread and soft cotton ribbed; at..... 15c
35c Combination Suits—fine light weight ribbed cotton; lace trimmed.... 19c
50c Combination Suits—lisle thread and fine ribbed gauze cotton; regular and extra sizes; at..... 29c

FOR BOYS, MISSES AND CHILDREN.
25c Open Mesh Shirts and Drawers—also MISSES' and CHILDREN'S FINE RIBBED COTTON VESTS AND PANTALETTES; plain or lace trimmed; at..... 15c
25c and 35c Cotton Mesh Union Suits—for boys; fine Balbriggan shirts and drawers; also MISSES' and CHILDREN'S FINE GAUZE COTTON VESTS AND PANTALETTES; at... 19c

FOR MEN.
25c Balbriggan Drawers—reinforced seats; small sizes only; at..... 15c
50c Extra Quality Balbriggan Drawers—reinforced double seats; finished with pearl buttons; sizes 30, 32 and 34 only; at..... 25c
50c Union Suits—light weight; plain nainsook; athletic style; at..... 29c
50c and 65c Shirts and Drawers—Balbriggan fine white cotton; fancy madras and plaid nainsook; some slightly imperfect; at..... 39c
Seconds of $1 "Olus" Union Suits—fancy plaid madras; athletic style; at..... 49c
$1.00 Crepe Cloth Union Suits—fine light weight; athletic style; at..... 59c
$1.25 Union Suits—fine quality; white ribbed lisle thread; at..... 79c

Beginning Today the Annual Sale of
School Supplies

Why not make the first lesson of the new term one of economy? This can be done easily by making all purchases of school supplies HERE during this sale.

LEADING BRANDS OF STAPLE GROCERIES AND TABLE SUPPLIES.
In the September sale, which is now in progress, you can save considerable money by laying in a supply sufficient to last you for weeks to come. Mail and telephone orders filled promptly. Call 4000 Chelsea. Groceries shipped by parcel post to all points in America and Europe reached by the U. S. Mail Service.

Double S&H Green Trading Stamps in Forenoons—Single Stamps Afternoons

BLAMES ERECTORS AND IRONWORKERS

Both Sides Culpable in Strike, Report of Walsh Commission Asserts.

SAYS EMPLOYERS HAD SPIES

And the Union Men Resorted to Dynamite—Predicts Conflict Will Be Renewed.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—The United States Commission on Industrial Relations today made public the last of the reports to be printed at this time. It is a report by Luke Grant on the controversy between the National Erectors' Association and the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

The report relates at length the history of the conflict between these groups of employers and unionists. It goes into the history of the campaign of dynamiting conducted by officials of the union. The Los Angeles Times explosion, says Mr. Grant, did not involve the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, except that the explosion was perpetrated by one of the agents who had been made use of by officials of this union in causing other explosions.

Mr. Grant's conclusions regarding the various incidents of the conflict are stated in part as follows:

"The American Bridge Company and other members of the National Erectors' Association have maintained the open shop because they believe it has been to their financial interests to do so. Under the open shop policy they are free to conduct their operations as best suits themselves. If they desire to employ laborers at a low rate of pay to perform work that under a union agreement would be done by skilled men at higher wages, they do so without fear of strikes. In this way the aggregate wages of the ironworkers are reduced, although the nominal rate per hour for skilled men may be maintained. The fight for the open shop is at bottom a fight for increased profits for the employers.

"Comparison of open shop and union wage scales in the structural iron industry shows that the open-shop scale is considerably lower. In New York City, which is on the open-shop basis, the wages of ironworkers are lower than in other large cities and have been advanced only once since the fight began in the Spring of 1906. As steel erectors who employ union men frequently bid successfully against open shop erectors, it would appear that the economy effected through open shop operation is entirely at the expense of the workmen. If the cost of production is reduced, the consumer does not profit by it.

"The union has believed throughout that it was in a fight for existence. That, in a large measure, is true. It does not conflict with the statement that the union was on the aggressive and the employers on the defensive. The open shop policy, as understood and practiced by the National Erectors' Association, means the destruction of the union.

"The officers of the ironworkers' union knew what the open shop policy of the erectors actually meant. They knew if that policy succeeded, the union would lose to a like extent. That increased their determination to fight. Denied the opportunity of conferring with representatives of the Erectors' Association, or ending the struggle on the basis of a mutual agreement, they resorted to drastic measures. They found themselves overmatched and, believing the existence of their organization was at stake, they hit below the belt in trying to turn the tide in their favor.

"If the union resorted to unfair and unlawful methods in the prosecution of the fight, the erectors were in a degree responsible. The system of espionage which they maintained in local unions, before and after the outbreak of hostilities, did much toward creating and preserving the spirit of hostility which made the destruction of property possible.

"When the members of the union knew or suspected that these paid spies of the employers infested every local, were they not justified in believing that the employers were secretly aiming at the disruption of the union? Is it strange that they should resort to secret methods of retaliation? and that they should feel bitter toward the employers who were hiring secret spies to destroy that union.

"The employment of spies by the employers was as indefensible as was the resort to dynamite and the destruction of property by the ironworkers, although the one was within the law and the other was not. The system of espionage was established years before the campaign of destruction began. It cannot, therefore, be urged in defense of the system that it was made necessary because of the outrages that were being committed.

"Pernicious as was the effect of the spy system on the union, it did not justify the resort to violence and the destruction of property in the eyes of the law. But it went a long way toward justifying them in the eyes of the union ironworkers.

"The employers say that the spy system has been discontinued. It probably has, because under present conditions the open shop erectors are not greatly interested in the union. They feel they have won the fight for the open shop, and all they ask of the union is that it let them alone.

"The union ironworkers cannot accept that view. With from 45 to 50 per cent. of the structural steel erection on an open shop or non-union basis, it is inevitable that the ironworkers will keep on trying to organize the men in the industry. They look upon the open shop not only as a check on further progress but as a menace to the retention of what has already been gained. They feel they must keep on fighting to prevent the spread of the open shop policy or take a backward step.

"Under such conditions there cannot be peace in the industry. Fear of the consequences may prevent a recurrence of violence, but it will not remove the cause. Fear of the law will not re-establish amicable relations between the companies and the union. Only the recognition by each side of the rights of the other can accomplish that, and both sides must agree on what those rights are and define them by mutual consent."

MAY BE CAPTAIN VON IGEL.

Captain Tauscher's Friend in Hospital Is Recovering Rapidly.

It was persistently reported yesterday that the mysterious German officer who has been at the South Side Hospital, at Babylon, L. I., ever since he was hurt in an automobile accident several days ago, was Captain Wolf von Igel, who was here on a secret mission for the German Government. He was taken to the hospital as John Smith of 7 East Fifty-seventh Street, and since the accident has been visited almost every day by Dr. Heinrich F. Albert, the chief German financial agent here; Captain Karl Boy-Ed, Naval Attaché of the German Embassy, and Captain Franz von Papen, Military Attaché.

Nobody at the hospital will admit the officer's identity, except that he is "Mr. John Smith." A German-American who called up yesterday and asked how Captain von Igel was getting along was told that there was no such person at the hospital; but when he explained that through inadvertence he had not asked for Mr. John Smith he was informed that Mr. Smith was getting along nicely and would be out in a few days.

Captain Hans Tauscher, agent of the Krupp firm and husband of Mme. Gadski, the opera singer, whose guest the man of mystery was just before he started on the trip on which the accident occurred, has refused to answer questions concerning his friend's identity or mission, but has said that he is not a German official or an army officer.

SEEKS POLICE FUND.

Lawyer Calls for Accounting of Cash for Jersey City Force.

August Ziegener, lawyer for the Jersey City Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, gave out a statement yesterday taking exceptions to a rule adopted by the Jersey City Commissioners, which forbids policemen from soliciting aid for the association's entertainment without the permission of Director of Public Safety Frank Hague. He wants Director Hague to tell what became of $14,000 collected by policemen last Spring for tickets and subscriptions for two entertainments.

Director Hague said he supposed Mr. Ziegener was talking about money raised at entertainments given by the police band.

"I know nothing about the money, but I guess Inspector Philip Leonard can give Ziegener all the information on the subject," said the Director. "I would not handle any police money nor would I go within forty miles of such money. Inspector Leonard is the Treasurer of the police band."

TO SAVE CHILDREN FROM AUTO TRUCKS

Safety First Society Points Out Danger of Unattended Machines in Streets.

OFFERS RULES FOR OWNERS

Tells How to Make Accidents Impossible—Asks New Ordinances and Regulations.

The killing of two children in three days last week through other children tampering with unattended motor trucks and the delay in adopting the new regulations and ordinances govering the operation of motor vehicles in New York, caused Charles L. Bernheimer, President of the Safety First Society, to issue an appeal to owners of motor trucks, and those in charge of deliveries, to instruct their chauffeurs as follows:

When the motor vehicle is standing and unattended it shall be safeguarded by adopting the following precautions:

The motor of gasoline cars must be stopped.

On electric vehicles, the control handle or the current cut-off switch must be locked so that the vehicle cannot be operated.

On all steam-propelled vehicles, the throttle or shut-off valve must be locked so as to render the vehicle inoperative.

The emergency brakes on a motor vehicle must be properly set so as to prevent such vehicle from moving.

The Street Traffic Committee and the Automobile Technical Committee of the Safety First Society approved these recommendations three weeks ago. These organizations recommended the introduction of ordinances providing for the elimination of dazzling head and side lights; requiring parallel parking at the curb for all vehicles of the delivery type; requiring the use of mirror-scopes on automobiles and requiring chain-driven machine owners to inclose the chains with proper guards. It is further proposed to make it a misdemeanor for any persons to hitch on to or trespass upon a motor truck or horse-drawn vehicle, unless employed by the owner of the vehicle.

Mr. Bernheimer also calls attention to the increasing number of street accidents involving horse-drawn vehicles and reminds owners that the traffic regulations of the Police Department contain the following regulation, under Article 8, Section 1:

A horse shall not be unbridled or left unattended in a street or inclosed space without being securely fastened, unless harnessed to a vehicle with wheels so secured as to prevent its being dragged faster than a walk.

In the past few weeks there has been an increased number of runaways, and the Safety First Society contends that if this regulation had been enforced there would have been fewer opportunities for horses to run away.

"The appeal of President Bernheimer for co-operation on behalf of the motor vehicles in Greater New York," the statement issued by the Safety First Society says, "is necessitated owing to the delay attendant on the promulgation of new traffic regulations or the enactment of new ordinances, which are necessary in the effort to reduce the number of preventable accidents occurring upon the public streets.

"Police Commissioner Woods could well give consideration to the suggestion that a general order be issued to all members of the police force, whether on patrol or fixed post duty, requiring that whenever they see children trespassing upon or playing around motor vehicles in the street they should be cautioned and immediately ordered away from such vehicles.

"If the power of motor trucks is absolutely shut off, the emergency brakes set, and the front wheels turned toward the curb, it would not be possible for children to move these vehicles. Parents should caution their children to keep away from motor vehicles when they are left standing in the street and under no circumstances to climb or play around them."

Training School Boys Drowned.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—An officer and sixteen boys of the training ship Cornwall were drowned in the Thames today near Purfleet, while engaged in boat practice. A tug collided with their boat and sank it.

HAS A SUBWAY VENTILATOR.

John Berg Would Inclose Each Track in Sheet Iron Tube.

A ventilating system for underground railways and tunnels has been patented by John Berg, a steamfitter of 28 Macomb's Place, and he has been trying to demonstrate his model before engineers of the Public Service Commission and the Board of Estimate. He showed the model to a reporter for THE TIMES yesterday.

Mr. Berg would have each of the present four subway tracks inclosed in a separate tunnel. This could be done, he says, by constructing partitions of sheet iron. With trains thus inclosed, their movement entraps the air and sets it in motion, the same as air is expelled from a cylinder by a piston.

A moving train drives the air ahead of it, and a trap door, blocking the tunnel at the approach of each station would make it possible to expel the foul air through an opening in the side of the tunnel where an air shaft carries it far above the heads of persons in the street. At the moment all the air is expelled from the tunnel, the trap door is opened by an electrical device on the train, operated the same as electric block signal devices, and the train proceeds into the station. The door is closed behind the train. When the train departs its movement sucks fresh air into the tunnel through another opening near the station.

MAY IRWIN BACKS WILSON.

Wants Cabinet Post to Laugh His Detractors Out of Court.

May Irwin fills no position in President Wilson's Cabinet, which precludes her reprimanding publicly those she thinks talk too much, but as a suffragist who campaigned ardently for the President she feels privileged to stand up for him. So, taking her press agent's freely flowing fountain pen in hand, she sent a letter to President Wilson which said, among other things:

"In these times, when our beloved country is facing the most crucial problems of its history, you have shown yourself as great a patriot and statesman as ever held the Executive office.

"But as usual there are some agitators and self-seekers who for the sake of notoriety are attempting to handicap the work of the President, even to the extent of hurling this nation into the bloodiest war of all history. I am only a humble almost citizen, but I think it the duty of every woman, child, or man to encourage you with a direct approval of your course. Hence this letter.

"I would like to see a new department added to the Government, to be known as the Department of Laughter. The function of it should be to laugh out of court these fools and self-seekers, these pests and jingoes who are trying to annoy you in your work. The rules of old had their Sir Motleys and Jesters for just such a purpose. I respectfully apply for the portfolio of this department on the supposition that I know a good laugh when I see one."

Up to the hour of going to press the good submarine Oyster Bay had not even shown its periscope preparatory to firing an answering broadside.

SHAPIRO'S CHILD RETURNED.

Court Finds He Is Able to Support Her and Keep Family Together.

Justice Wilkins in the Children's Court yesterday restored Flora Shapiro, 15 years old, to her father, Louis Shapiro, who took her and her eleven-year-old brother Adolph, who was in court, to their new home of two rooms at the rear of 362 Cherry Street.

The Shapiro family was broken up three weeks ago when the mother was taken to the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane. The Children's Society took charge of Flora and was about to send her to the Randall's Island Hospital because she was found to be feeble-minded and her father destitute.

But the father made desperate efforts to recover his daughter, and he was assisted by a woman charity worker unknown to him, who used her influence in his behalf. She appeared in court yesterday and told the Justice that unknown sympathizers had sent the father a considerable sum of money and that he was no longer in want.

Flora herself gazed at the Justice was tear-filled eyes and begged that she be allowed to go home. Her father had always been kind to her and she wanted to be with him and her brother. Moreover, Mrs. Laura Holmitz, a neighbor, had promised to take care of Flora while her father was working.

THE TIMES received the following contributions for the Shapiro family yesterday: From H. M., $1; from J. M., $1.

FIND MISSING GIRL DAZED AND ROBBED

Seized with Fainting Spell in Newark, Woman Took Her to an Apartment Here.

HER PAY ENVELOPE CUT OPEN

When She Revived She Found Herself in Staten Island — Her Clothes Replaced by Others.

When the ferryboat Brooklyn from New York came into the slip at the ferryhouse on Staten Island yesterday afternoon, Detective Hildebrand of the Ninth Branch Bureau saw a girl about 17 years old wandering about the ferryhouse apparently dazed.

She was unable to answer his questions coherently and kept muttering to herself about "fainting" and "Saturday." The detective took her to the bureau, where she received food, and then Dr. Runkle of the S. R. Smith Infirmary was summoned. In answer to questions, she said that she worked in a shoe factory in Newark, but could not remember the name of it.

After being paid on Saturday, she remembered walking down Market Street. Then, she says, she felt faint and a woman came up and offered to take her to a drug store. What happened after that she doesn't remember, but she awoke in an apartment in New York City, and there was a man and woman in the room. They gave her something to eat and drink and then, she declares, she became unconscious again.

When she was revived, she was walking with the woman on a street where "the cars went around," and the woman put her on a ferryboat, assuring her that it would take her to Jersey City. When the ferryboat landed the girl found herself in Staten Island.

She was in a distraught state and her story was obtained only after the most patient questioning by the detectives. In her pocket book was a pay envelope with the name "Boyden Shoe Manufacturing Company, 183 South Canal Street, Newark," printed on it.

This factory told the Staten Island police that a girl answering to the description they gave had disappeared after being paid Saturday night. Her name, they said, was Annie Nausbaum of 522 South Grove Street, Irvington, N. J.

Police Lieutenant Thomas H. Kirkbride of Irvington said that Miss Nausbaum had been reported missing by her father, Benjamin, who holds a respected position in Irvington, when she did not come home to supper Saturday night. On learning that she was in Staten Island the policeman came over at once with Mr. Nausbaum.

The girl was taken to the infirmary and her father prepared to spend the night on Staten Island. The hospital authorities will not say yet whether Miss Nausbaum was drugged or was suffering from amnesia. One thing which seems to support her story is the fact that her pay envelope had been cut as by a pair of scissors rather than torn and the money taken out. The girl carried no scissors. Some of her clothes and her hat had been replaced by inferior ones. The police believe she had been robbed.

Offers $300 for Lost Rings.

Mrs. Arthur J. Moxham of Douglaston, wife of the President of the Aetna Explosives Company, offers a reward of $300 in THE TIMES "Lost and Found" columns for the return of a black bag containing two diamond rings and a small sum of money, which she lost on Sunday morning either in the Pennsylvania Station or on the Long Island train leaving at 10:20. Mrs. Moxham could not put a value on the rings.



MUST FACE ARSON CHARGE.

Lighter Officers Who Stole Sugar May Have Placed Bombs.

The seven men, five of whom are of German birth, arrested Friday on charges of stealing sugar from lighters loading liners bearing supplies to the Allies will have a further hearing before Magistrate McQuade in Yorkville Police Court this morning. Detectives will probably prefer the additional charge of arson against them. Magistrate McQuade held them in $3,000 bail on the larceny charge.

Fires started on several liners loaded by the accused men, five of whom are lighter Captains. It is the police theory that incendiary bombs were placed in the bags of sugar while on the lighters from Yonkers.

Confession has been made of sugar thefts amounting to $100,000, but the men have insisted they did not put bombs on the liners. The detectives say the fires occurred on liners carrying sugar; that the sugar was loaded by the accused men and that material which could be used for making bombs was found in the cabin of one of the lighters. The prisoners denied yesterday that they had been in the pay of the German Government. One of them, Richard Melhofer, is a German Naval Reserve officer.

Deputy Police Commissioner Scull and Captain of Detectives Tunney, who are in charge of the case, refused last night to tell just what evidence of an arson plot had been discovered.

The men who will have another hearing this morning are: Michael Satset, 672 Forty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, Captain of the lighter S. F. S.; Sigmund Sjursen, 511 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, Captain of the lighter Dixie; Ferdinand Hahn, 337 Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn, Captain of the lighter John F. Rymer; Richard Melhofer, 6,034 Fourteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, Captain of the lighter Trial; John Peterson of Yonkers, mate of the S. F. S.; Jean Styrms, 601 Tenth Avenue, Brooklyn, a checker of the French Line, and Abraham Kochelak, 88 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, who is charged with receiving stolen goods.

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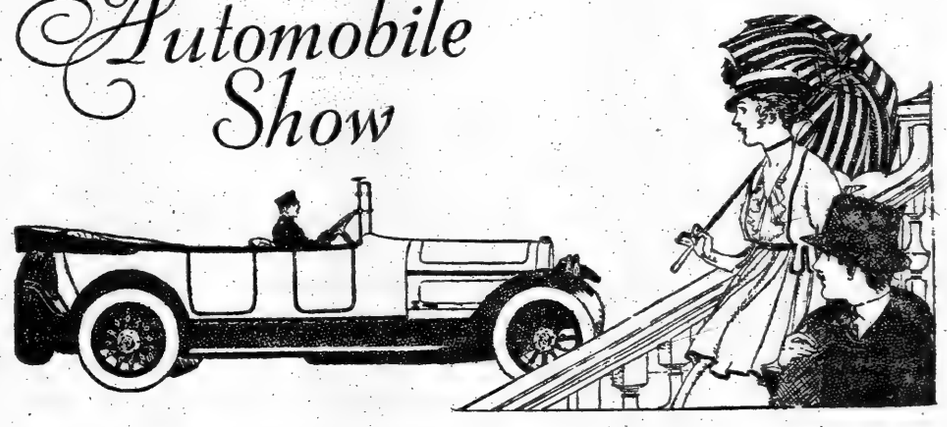


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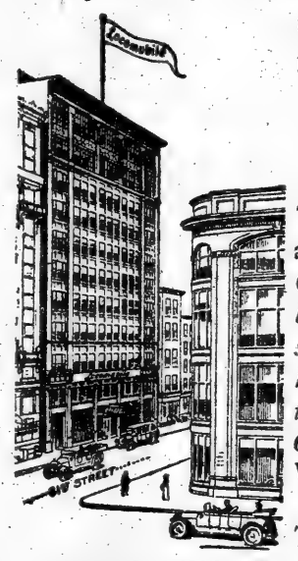
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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 31, 1915.

GERMAN SUBMARINES AND BRITISH ORDERS.

The Germans must move quickly or they will find themselves outdone in politeness by the Britons. While we are waiting for the delayed assurances in respect to the Arabic, the British Ambassador calls at the State Department to say that the complaints of American importers have touched the heart of his Government. Goods to the value of many millions ordered and paid for in Germany have long been delayed in transit at Dutch ports because of the British Order in Council establishing the blockade; and goods ordered for the Christmas trade in Germany and Austria have lately been the subject of much complaint. The British Ambassador now says his Government will permit these cargoes to pass through the blockade lines, even though the goods have been contracted for only and not yet paid for. This will give great satisfaction to American importers, many of whom have been placed in a position of peculiar hardship owing to the fact that commodities they had long ago paid for or contracted to pay for were detained in Holland.

Meanwhile encouraging progress is reported in the efforts to reach an understanding with Germany in regard to the destruction of the Arabic. Chancellor VON BETHMANN-HOLLWEG seems to have prevailed over the fiery spirits of the navy, Admiral VON TIRPITZ in particular, and it is now reported that a decision has been reached. The story that the Chancellor had issued an order discontinuing submarine attacks upon passenger vessels and that the order was "held up" by Admiral VON TIRPITZ is interesting, whether true or not, as a contrast to the usage of BISMARCK'S day. When that powerful man was Chancellor the military departments of the Government were quite subordinate to the political department. Nobody would have thought of declining to issue an order the Iron Chancellor had given. German statesmen of the present day are not of that stature.

It is earnestly to be hoped that the expected assurances from Germany will not be long delayed. It would seem that sufficient time has elapsed for Berlin to have received the report of the submarine commander, while we in this country, understanding of course that the German Government could hardly be expected to act until the report was at hand, are unable to see how the story of the sinking of the Arabic can in any material way be changed by that report. Trustworthy witnesses have already given to the world the vital facts.

INDUSTRY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The farmers of the Philippines held a convention in Manila, between Aug. 21 and Aug. 28, to consider the problems which they are compelled to attack. Among these are the question of agricultural credits, means to eliminate insect pests, the establishment of experimental stations for the scientific study of staple crops, irrigation, immigration, agricultural colonies, and communications. The Filipinos are alive to the need of industrial development and they have reached the conclusion that if anything is to be done to increase the economic importance of the islands they must do it themselves, as American capital does not flow in their direction. They are remote, and Americans, generally speaking, lack interest in their Pacific possessions. The islands are associated in our minds chiefly with contentious politics and vague rumors of occasional uprisings, which are frequently false or grossly exaggerated. The Filipinos are now inclined to be peaceful and are seeking prosperity. The agricultural lands are rich, the industrial potentiality of the islands is large. The native engineers, mechanics, dentists, pharmacists, even the physicians and lawyers, have formed combinations for the conservation of their interests. The farmers have only lately been aroused to the heed of similar action on their part.

There is no surface indication that the Filipinos are discontented with American rule under the present conditions. There is, so far as can be ascertained, no strong yearning for early independence, and if the present Government has many troubles to contend with they are not made public. The larger measure of self-government which the Jones bill promised, and which the Administration of President WILSON at first seemed to favor, would have been popular and no doubt it will be obtained in time. But it is unlikely that any date will be specified for the granting of complete independence until the islanders are better fitted to enjoy its advantages. Meanwhile their disposition to do all they can for themselves is to be commended. The time may come when American capital will be invested in the Philippines. A campaign of education must first be instituted in the United States. Our ignorance of the worth of the islands is more lamentable than the obvious inability of the Filipinos to conduct a government for the good of all, which is no more than natural. They are learning every day, but we are learning very little about them and the lands they inhabit.

THE DECAY OF APPOMATTOX.

The "famous apple tree" of Appomattox is preserved only in the memory and in the quatrain cited memorably by ROSCOE CONKLING in the Republican National Convention of 1880. The village itself is falling and decaying, according to The Richmond Times-Despatch. "The winds "and waters have done their worst, "and what they have left is crum- "bling from human neglect." The quiet little county seat of Appomattox County slumbered in obscurity till April 9, 1865, when it took its place in history, to be remembered henceforth in connection with the great names of LEE and GRANT and the end of the Lost Cause.

Whether or not it be true, as a memorial tablet records, that in Appomattox was "fired the last volley"—there were so many "last volleys" as well as so many "youngest soldiers of the civil war"—the place is hallowed ground in the story of America, and it is unpleasant to know that fire and flood and vandal hands and public indifference and want of care have brought to the edge of desolation a spot whose name so appeals to North and South, there united in durable peace. "Why isn't Appomat- "tox today a literal shrine, as well as "a historical shrine?" asks our Richmond contemporary. The pitiful case of Appomattox invites the sympathetic attention of those who treasure the monuments of our history. It is a monument of peace.

WAR ISSUES IN 1916.

Unless the great events going on in Europe take a different turn from what now seems likely, the next Presidential campaign will be fought over questions arising from our foreign relations. It will be the first national campaign in which domestic issues are subordinate. If the war is still going on, the questions will be much like those which are under discussion today; if it is ended, the issues growing out of it will affect us as they will every other country in the world.

This is generally recognized, and there has been more or less speculation concerning the form which it will take. The Boston Herald, for instance, sees the Democrats making their fight for Mr. WILSON'S re-election on the simple issue, "He kept the country out of war," while The Baltimore American holds that since Republicans as well as Democrats uphold the President's hands, no partisan advantage can accrue to either party. Chairman HILLES of the Republican National Committee believes that the international situation cannot be relied on to win a Democratic victory.

All these views seem to us short-sighted. The situation is a good deal larger than the one their proponents have in mind. If the war ends, or has assumed such a character that the United States is no longer in any danger of being drawn into it, Mr. WILSON will not be able to make his campaign simply on his success in preserving the peace. Not past performances but future policies are the issues in national campaigns. For the same reason the Republicans will be able to make very little capital out of their support of him. The voters will be looking forward, not backward.

What the issues growing out of the war will be it is impossible to predict now, with the war still raging and new questions arising at every turn. It is, however, evident that in some form the question of preparedness will be one of them. Colonel ROOSEVELT is sure of it and is hard at work trying to put the Administration in the position of favoring weak defenses. Whatever its shortcomings may have been in that respect, there are plenty of indications that its future policy is now being shaped in such a way that the Republicans will get as little advantage as possible from such an attack. Secretary GARRISON, there is reason to believe, has had his way at last, since Mr. BRYAN'S retirement, and the President is likely to take a position when Congress meets which will leave the Republicans with little powder to fire that volley.

Other issues will undoubtedly arise out of the way in which American interests are affected by the war or by its settlement. It is the unlikeliest thing in the world that there will be any simple little A B C issue such as "He kept the country out of war," or the kind of support the President got from Republicans. If the President handles the American foreign policy with success to the end, he will certainly derive an enormous advantage from it, and will greatly increase his own popularity, and this will make assets for him; but they will not be issues, they will be assets in obtaining support for his side of whatever the issues may be.

All this on the assumption that the war has ended or neared visibly its end. If it is still going on, and there is still danger for the United States, the Republicans will have to face the old argument against swapping horses in mid-stream, and the best issues they can invent will come up against that as against a stone wall. If Mr. HILLES believes that in such a case the international situation cannot be relied on to win a Democratic victory, he is chasing rainbows with a faith and zeal in which 1908 has made no dents.

The Republicans face a hard situation. The domestic issues on which they relied two years ago will be unheard in the roar of war, and if the war still goes on they will be at a hopeless disadvantage from the beginning. Only on its conclusion can they base any hopes, and as no man knows how it is going to end or what issues will arise from it they cannot yet stock their arsenal. They are doing the best they can with the preparedness issue, but if the President is guided by his Secretary of War even that will be taken away from them. It will be of no avail for Colonel ROOSEVELT and the Republicans to assail the Administration on its past and Bryan-made record if a strong and patriotic stand is taken on that question next December.

THE ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN.

The joint board of the Brotherhood of Engineers and the Brotherhood of Firemen has sent to all local bodies of their organizations a call which recites that "the railroad brother- "hoods, wherever organized, are be- "ginning to realize that all the "orders must work together in their "struggle with the railroads to gain "shorter hours, higher wages, and "better working conditions."

Isn't it time for these powerful and intelligent unions to realize that it is not the railroads but the Interstate Commerce and the State Railroad Commissions with which their struggle for higher wages lies? The railroads are always expected to raise wages, and they are seldom permitted to raise rates. They must add to their expenditures, but not to their income. As sensible men the engineers and firemen should think of that. It is a world of topsy-turvy political economy where wages must be increased, but the income out of which wages are paid must not be increased.

DEFENSE AND OFFENSE.

There is no doubt in the minds of the American people that the Administration at Washington is both willing and able to attack the problems of national defense and solve them satisfactorily. The people are anxious for military and naval preparedness not because they want war; they approve the avoidance of war whenever peace can be honorably secured.

Certain politicians who have been hoping to make the strengthening of our national defenses a profitable issue in 1916 are chagrined because President WILSON and Secretary GARRISON have taken up that matter sanely and will see it through. Mr. ROOSEVELT, for one, seems to be in a rage about a lost issue. Of the lack of good taste and self-control he has displayed in his public utterances the last few days we need say nothing. It is more to the point that he is doing more to injure the cause of national preparedness by lending force to the argument of the few pacifists that given strong forces they are sure to be misused to the country's peril than the most determined of the pacifists could do himself. Not BRYAN, or the wily German propagandist, or the prejudiced peace advocate who denounces all defensive preparations as sinful, are so serious an obstacle as the Colonel to the reasonable reorganization of our army and navy for the purpose of securing to the nation immunity from attack.

THE PILGRIM CELEBRATION.

There is still a strong disposition in Massachusetts to celebrate in 1920 the 300th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers by holding at Plymouth a world's industrial exhibition on a very large scale. Plans for the erection of certain permanent structures to house the exhibits and the machinery are now under consideration. The American imagination, as far as celebrations are concerned, seems unable to get beyond the exposition idea. Yet we know that the minds of many of the foremost New Englanders are already at work on the scheme for the celebration of this anniversary, second to none in interest. It seems that a better idea may yet be hit upon. There have been too many world's fairs already and the world has grown tired of them. The memory of the Founders of New England is not chiefly associated with material progress. A world's fair represents little more. It seems that music and the fine arts and pageantry combined might be used to better purpose in celebrating the landing of those stern men who sought a distant home in the unknown wilds for freedom to worship God in their own way.

Yet whether or not the New Englanders are able to conceive and put in execution a better plan for their celebration than an industrial exhibition, it is not to be doubted that the whole country will be stirred by the event. Since 1876 we have had no national anniversary to celebrate the appeal of which is so strong and so general. Descendants of the Pilgrims carried their traits and their zeal all over the country. They blazed the great trails. The anniversary will have much more than sectional significance. All the more reason why the celebration should be worthy of the occasion. There are four more years for preparation and we shall continue to hope that the exhibition idea will give way to a less conventional and more appropriate plan.

RELIGION, LABOR, AND WEISMANIA

That ingenuous German sodality, the Friends of Peace, has called a Peace Convention to meet in Chicago, Sept. 5. Clergymen of all denominations are entreated to select delegates from their congregations to that congregation of eirenists. The type of the Friends of Peace most in evidence is that celebrated neutral, Mr. HENRY WEISMAN.

> Men interested in the sale of armor and ammunition, [cry the Friends,] backed by a powerful press, are making systematic and determined effort to put America on a par with Europe, an insanity which must ultimately insure our entrance upon war.
>
> Men interested in preventing the sale of arms and ammunition by Americans to belligerents are the head, front, and voice of this society. They are backed by the German-American press. They are making a systematic effort to put America in an unneutral position.

Military preparedness is the sin and shame which the Peace Conventioners are to shudder at—military preparedness in the United States. Military preparedness in Germany is all right.

"Militarism is the deadliest foe of labor," write the Weismanians, rallying labor to the side of religion. Whereas militarism in Germany is a blessing.

The Friends of Peace! No matter what innocent persons of good will they may allure or dupe, the peace their noisiest spokesmen have at heart is a peace dictated by triumphant Germany, a peace that will find the United States naked of defense.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Difficult Task Undertaken.

To change the character of a street's long-established traffic and buildings is always a hard job, and it is much oftener accomplished by the slow invasion by "business" of a residential district than in any other way. New Yorkers still very much alive have seen the whole lower part of Fifth Avenue yield to this sort of an attack, but the homes that used to line it practically the whole way down from the Park were abandoned reluctantly, in most instances, and only after strong opposition to what was felt to be "the enemy" had proved ineffectual.

The transformation resulted from one of those always more or less mysterious "movements of population" that are so hard either to cause or to guide—as many a confident real estate speculator has discovered to his pain and loss. It is for these reasons that the owners and occupiers of property along Seventh Avenue, in planning the transformation of their street from one of small to one of large trade, have set for themselves a task, not impossible of accomplishment, of course, but of large size, and that success is dependent upon influences other than those which they can consciously exert.

The building of the new subway, upon which they are counting hopefully for assistance, unquestionably will make their work easier to some degree, and they are quite right in saying that an avenue so broad and straight ought to be better utilized than it is in a city far from too well supplied with longitudinal thoroughfares of that sort. Apparently the character of Seventh Avenue was originally determined by the fact that it came to a "dead end" at the south—that it didn't go anywhere, as the saying is. That fault has been remedied for some time, but the status of the avenue still remains about what it was—that of a business street dealing mostly with the people living within short distances from it on either side and having curiously few relations with the rest of the city. There are probably many thousands of New Yorkers who for years have not once had occasion to traverse the stretch of it where the changes are proposed—probably not a few of them who have never seen it. And the sort of trade now done there will always have to be done somewhere. That is another difficulty the would-be innovators will have to overcome. It is not one alteration, but two, that they will have to effect. Their ambition is an admirable one, however, and its attainment would help the whole city as much as it would themselves.

They Differed, But Did Not Disagree.

There was something of amusement as well as much of interest in the contiguity of two letters which appeared on the editorial page of THE SUNDAY TIMES. One of them was that in which GERTRUDE ATHERTON so vigorously denied that France was moved by love either of free government or of ourselves when she took part in our Revolutionary War. The other, close to it, was an appeal, signed by ex-President ELIOT of Harvard and a dozen other eminent men especially well versed in American history, asking that, as Labor Day and LAFAYETTE'S birthday come together, this year a special effort should be made publicly and adequately to acknowledge the enormous value of the services received from France in the hour of our most desperate need.

The two productions went well together, in spite of their apparent wide divergence. They did not really disagree and neither refuted the other.

Mrs. ATHERTON, whose historical investigations have not been limited to the carefully selected facts by means of which our school textbooks prevent boys and girls from knowing too much about the very human personages who created the United States, presented with characteristic frankness the truth as to the intervention of France in our affairs. What she revealed was not exactly a secret, but—well, it substituted reality for myth and convention in a way calculated to startle those who have been accustomed to view the country's early years as a period when heroes and saints contended on one side—the American side, of course—against aggregated and unmitigated villains on the other. The writers of the appeal for the celebration of the anniversary of LAFAYETTE'S birth are not less well informed than Mrs. ATHERTON, but the point they had in mind was that France really did help us, and that, whatever her motive, the help should not be forgotten.

Whether or not it is desirable that the founders of a country should be idealized and almost deified is a question not easy to decide. To do it is about the most ancient of "Folkways," and the custom would hardly have persisted so long or been followed so widely if its effects were not on the whole good. Mythology has its uses as well as history, but probably it is advantageous to have them separated once in a while, and it was service along that line that Mrs. ATHERTON rendered by her admirable review of the Revolutionary period.

Defended, but Not Vindicated.

In the letter cabled from London for yesterday's TIMES Mr. BALFOUR made a fairly good defense of the suppression by the military censors of all details concerning the harm done by Zeppelin raids on the English coast.

He said that, as the big balloons could not operate at all over hostile territory except at night, and not with any safety to themselves except when there was no moon, their navigators rarely knew exactly where they were and often made mistakes of astonishing magnitude. Why, he asked, should the effectiveness of future raids be increased by giving out exact information, sure to reach Germany, in regard to the blunders already made?

There is obviously something in this, but that there is much cannot easily be seen, and the policy of silence and concealment withholds more than one sort of information from Germany. Some of the sorts it might be well, from the British point of view, for her to have. If the Germans, for instance, could be convinced that the accomplishments of the Zeppelins in England had not been and could not be of any real benefit to them, they might abandon this particular mode of waging war. Again, to let them know that a Zeppelin had gone far from its planned course in one foggy night would not materially assist another endeavor in the same conditions.

College Women as Mothers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Last June I attended the fifteenth reunion of my class from one of the largest women's colleges and was shocked at the small percentage of births which the class statistics disclosed. I believe this is the great problem of the women's colleges. To lay the blame on feminism is nonsense. No human being could possibly regret so keenly the childlessness of the college woman as she does herself. However, being trained to be useful to the community, she does not spend her time bemoaning the fact, but does her utmost in other constructive work.

The reason married graduates have fewer children than other women, is because they marry later. The reason fewer of them marry at all, is because during the four most susceptible years of their lives they are separated from men. When women can receive their A. B's. at nineteen, the percentage of marriage among them will increase greatly. This does not mean lowering the college standard. It means more individual instruction during the preparatory years, (given by the mothers preferably,) fewer hours, more time outdoors, and no long vacations.

I cannot close without adding the proud boast that my classmates have produced twelve pairs of twins, proving that the higher education is teaching them how to do two years work in one. F. S. RUMELY.

Spring Lake, N. J., Aug. 30, 1915.

Quilting Bee Economics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Reading this morning of the embargo on cotton and the consequent anxiety of the Southern cotton growers, my mind ran back to our experience during the civil war. Although at present 81 years of age, I distinctly remember the great demand for blankets and comforters, particularly the latter, and how we denuded our homes for the comfort of the soldiers. My suggestion is this: Let the women in each town, village, or country neighborhood club together and buy a quantity of cotton batting, also a commensurate amount of calico or "print," and, meeting in churches, school houses, clubrooms, or private homes, manufacture bed comforters and quilts. Each of these should require from three to five pounds of cotton and twelve yards of cloth. These articles would add greatly to the comfort of the poor in this country and during the coming Winter would be a godsend to the soldiers in the trenches, prison camps, or hospitals of Europe, besides stimulating the cotton market, and so furnishing relief to distressed cotton growers in the South. MARY G. PRESTON.

New York, Aug. 22, 1915.

NO ALTERNATIVE.

When diplomats fail in each earnest endeavor
And methods enlightened all go by the board;
When grip of the War Lord grows stronger than ever
How then may the triumph of Peace be restored?

When wealth of the world is but cold, useless metal,
When wisdom of sages is silenced and void,
What else is there left but the brawn and the fettle
To set free a freedom so tangled and cloyed?

While men are the products of brute evolution
And harmony only a viewpoint of dreams,
What hope lies in civilized circumlocution?
What chance has a prayer when the cannon ball screams?

The triumph of Peace—was it ever a matter
Of argument, impotence, caution or plea?
Does Nature forbear with her earthquakes to shatter
Each century's up-build, whatever it be?

All praise to the will that is sane, slow and steady!
The War God is strong and the carnage is on!
The call, when it comes, must find all of us ready,
For only by Might can our Peace reign be won!

LURANA SHELDON.

CHAOS OF SOCIALISM.

The Issue Joined Between Its German and All Other Followers.

Nantucket, Mass., Aug. 27, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A few weeks ago the German Socialist Party issued a "peace" manifesto. Nearly all American newspapers either accepted the cabled report as evidence that the German Socialists already favor peace or that peace sentiment was rapidly developing within their party. There was no foundation for either supposition. The so-called "peace" manifesto, when it reached us by post, was found to attack the British, French, and Belgian Socialists, falsely accusing them of favoring a war of conquest, and made no real concessions in the direction of peace. While vaguely attacking the German plans of political conquest, it said nothing of the modern form of annexation, the demand for "military and commercial guarantees," which represents the latest trend in German political discussion. Belgium, it now seems, is to be left the husk of liberty.

A few days later the Socialist Party in the Reichstag voted the Kaiser (for the fourth time) all the money needed for the now almost openly avowed plans of conquest. The pro-war faction, now in control of the Socialist Party, did not even ask whether a war of conquest was to be pursued and refused to indorse Liebknecht's question. All this has been clearly pointed out both by the pacifist minority in Germany and by French, British, and American Socialists.

But yesterday came the final evidence, the cable giving the German Socialists' peace terms. British predominance on the sea is to be removed, but German predominance on the land is to be continued: "Germany's opponents must not be permitted to acquire any German territory;" "Austria and Turkey must not be weakened."

Annexations by Germany are also opposed—but again nothing is said of the compulsory military and commercial treaties openly favored by members of the Prussian Landtag and many other prominent Socialists.

The issue is now clearly joined between those now in control of the German Socialist Party and the rest of the world's Socialists. For the very liberal program of the French and British Socialists (including all factions) which was adopted in London last February has received general approval. In direct contradiction to the German program, it demands independence for all subject peoples—whether now under Russia, Germany, Austria, or Turkey—in so far as they desire independence.

The London Conference declared:

> The Socialists of the allied countries are not fighting for political or economic subjection of Germany. They are not fighting against the people of Germany or Austria, but only against the Governments of these countries, which oppress their peoples, while they demand that Belgium should be freed and indemnified. They desire that the Polish question should be settled in accord with the wishes of the people of Poland, either by autonomy or by complete independence within another nation. They desire that in all Europe, from Alsace-Lorraine to the Balkans, all nations which have been forcefully annexed should be given back the right of disposing of their own freedom.
>
> While the Socialists are firmly decided to struggle until victory is won in order to accomplish this emancipation, they are not less firmly decided to take a stand against every effort to turn this war of defense into a war of conquest, which would only prepare new conflicts; create new grievances, and deliver the peoples to a doubled burden of armaments and war.
>
> The victory of the allied powers must be a victory of the people's rights, of the unity, independence, and autonomy of the nations in a peaceful federation of the united States of Europe and the world.

Until Aug. 26 this clear-cut program remained unanswered. Now the German Socialists have taken an equally clear-cut stand. The issue is joined. It is now a Socialists' as well as a capitalists' war. It is true that the Socialists have been supporting their Governments with their blood and have been voting them money from the beginning, but it is only the other day that they finally decided what they are fighting about.

The German Socialists are not headed even in the direction of peace; the pacifist minority is not as strong as it was five months ago. The leading pro-war Socialist, David, has just been selected as their leader in the Reichstag, and the militarist tendency will clearly continue to gather strength as long as German victories continue.

WILLIAM ENGLISH WALLING.

Material in Our Army.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Most people are under the impression that all of the officers of the regular army are West Point graduates, when, as a matter of fact, a considerable minority of the "about 5,000 trained officers" have been promoted from the ranks. This fact is not only true now, but was true in the civil war, and, for that matter, in all the wars in which this country has been engaged. It might be interesting to the public, now so greatly interested in our army, to know how many of our boys who are commissioned officers have been promoted from the ranks. It would show that we have in our regular army a body of mighty intelligent men, and that in the rank and file there is some very promising material for the highest possible rank in time of war.

HENRY W. KNIGHT,
Past Commander U. S. Grant Post.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1915.

Germany's Further Material.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to what you say about the inability of Germany to put any new units in the field, I beg to tell you that my father has been drilling, since the beginning of this war, not less than 2,000 new recruits. According to the last letter received (dated Aug. 5) he had just 600 new recruits under his command, and these soldiers would be ready for service in the field in about three months. The class of 1915 recruits has been called for, but they have not yet undergone any drilling. Furthermore, friends of mine who are from 23 to 26 years old have not gone to the front as yet, and for that reason they had to do some home service.

H. HOFMANN.

New York, Aug. 26, 1915.

The Shark Story Confirmed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of yesterday "N. S. W." speaks of the man-eating variety of sharks in the harbor of Sydney. As a native of that beautiful city, I can with authority corroborate the statements, and furthermore recall the three instances quoted, and know of others where lives and limbs have been lost as a result of these sea monsters in the beautiful waters of the harbor. In the late '80s I distinctly remember a young man losing first an arm, then, just as rescue was at hand, the entire body disappeared, leaving only a blood path in the water. This happened in Rushcutters Bay.

The Globe Islands referred to should be Glabe. HERBERT MACKENZIE.

Hancock Point, Me., Aug. 24, 1915.

The Antiquity of Pop.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The editor of The National Bottlers Gazette is wrong when he asserts so positively that there never was such a beverage as "Pop." There is a book in my house (date of publication, 1807,) which contains, among other old English receipts, that of ginger beer or "Pop." GEORGE ABORWR.

Richmond Terrace, S. I., Aug. [illegible], 1915.

THE ENGLISH ANSWER TO VITAL QUESTIONS.

Why the Allies Have Been Inactive on the Western Front, Why Labor Is Sometimes Ugly, and a Word on Recruiting.

A Letter from T. Fisher Unwin to an American Correspondent.

Seal Harbor, Me., Aug. 28, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Inclosed is a copy of a letter to me from Mr. T. Fisher Unwin, the well-known London publisher, in which he expresses a desire for publicity of his views on "Great Britain's response to one of the greatest crises in her history." HOWARD MANSFIELD.

The Letter.

1 Adelphi Terrace,
London, W. C., Aug. 8, 1915.

My Dear Mr. Mansfield:

Thank you very much for your letter of July 19, in which you acknowledge the receipt of various documents bearing upon the war, and raise several very far-reaching and vital questions concerning Great Britain's response to one of the greatest crises in her history.

I am very glad you asked these questions. They are questions which ought to be put to us by our well-wishers in the neutral world, and I have for some time been aware that they were "in the air." Now that you have phrased them so pointedly I am given a long-wished-for opportunity of clearing up and setting forth the thoughts on this subject that have long been latent in my mind, and which are more or less representative, I imagine, of the general public opinion of Great Britain at this phase of the war.

First, then, there is your question about the continued inactivity on the western front. It is perfectly natural that that should trouble you in America. Even among us it has its depressing effect, though we are not so much in the dark as you as to its meaning. The western group of the Allies is not really inactive; all the time a contest is going on, not so conspicuous or so drastic as a clash of arms, but equally momentous for the issue of the war. I refer, of course, to the competition in the production of munitions. Germany, who purposed the war, took care to pile up an immense reserve of munitions before she precipitated hostilities, and her long-thought-out arrangements for industrial mobilization have done her even more service than the actual stores in hand. But by the efforts we have initiated and are now constantly increasing we hope, and hope with reason, to overhaul, equal and surpass the enemy output. Then, when our superiority has reached a certain point we look for an artillery avalanche along the whole western front—the sort of thing that was done at Neuve Chapelle by us or by the Germans on the Dunajetz, only this time from end to end of the line. It is this competition of the workshops that will decide the war—the whole industrial energy of one nation striving against the whole industrial energy of the other—and we believe that we shall prove ourselves stronger and more enduring in the end.

Second, there is your question about recruiting, and to that I can only answer that you are totally and absolutely misinformed. "The great body of unmarried men in England," you say, "seem to prefer to avoid the risk of active service," but the fact is entirely the contrary. The great body of unmarried men has volunteered its services and is now either fighting or learning how to fight. One of the most pressing tasks of the new Munitions Ministry is the recovery of skilled workers from the camp and their restoration to the workshop, while among the miners, whom you single out for blame, there has been a vast recruitment. When the news came last September that the Germans had battered down Belgian miners in their pits at Charleroi, men enough for five battalions presented themselves within ten days at the depots of the Durham Light Infantry, Durham being, of course, one of our principal mining districts; and that is only one instance out of many. The Durham battalions now number well over twenty in all.

Of course, you allude especially to the miners because of the South Wales strike, and it would be folly to pretend that such events are not deplorable. I will not argue that these internal jars are an inevitable accompaniment of war or insist upon the violent redistribution of profits which the sudden inflation of the war industries entails, though that is the economic origin of the strike in question, and I could parallel it with the industrial strikes and conscription riots which broke out in the North during the worst crisis of your civil war, not to speak of the serious labor unrest that is observable even now in Saxony, Silesia, and Hungary, and the strikes which have occurred in Germany. But I would rather suggest a wider point of view, and remind you that the war has come upon Europe, and especially upon Great Britain, at a very crucial moment in the development of the social problem created during the last century by the industrial revolution. It is not really this or that section of the British nation that is to blame—not even the nation as a whole—but a phase of our common civilization which has brought much good to humanity, but has also confronted us with evils which it would have demanded all our intellect and energy to cure, even without the absorbing preoccupation of this struggle for existence. What is really striking is that the dispute has nevertheless been settled in the present instance with the minimum of delay, so that the coal supply has not been appreciably affected.

Third, you mention the "immeasurable loss of an untold number of the best of Englishmen." The loss is only too true, and the full consequences will reveal themselves, I fear, progressively during the next thirty years. But the cause of this calamity to the "upper classes" is not, as you suppose, any shirking or malingering on the part of the nation at large. The disproportionate number of casualties among the officers is simply one of the military phenomena of war as it is at present waged. To see this you have only to compare the British figures with figures taken from a belligerent that employs conscription and that, therefore, automatically distributes the human sacrifice of war among all strata of its citizens. For instance, compare the casualties of British officers with German, and you will find at once that whole German families have been wiped out; that the Junker class, which has always incarnated the spirit of Prussia, has, at any rate, paid personally for the catastrophe which it has precipitated, and has been practically wiped out. I have even seen an article contributed from Germany to an American magazine which tried to prove that the German Army was now a democratic army. "Our aristocratic corps of regular officers," it argued, "has devoted itself on the field of battle, and our troops are now led by the officers of the reserve—lawyers, bankers, schoolmasters, and representatives of all other walks of civilian life—in fact, by just such a body of men as would officer the American Army if America ever embarked with all her strength upon a war." That, I think, shows that the losses among the upper class have nothing to do with the question of conscription versus voluntary enlistment. It certainly leaves us with a problem for the future which can only be met, I think, by democracy and education.

Now, I believe, I have answered all your questions—perhaps at unpardonable length. But, as I said at the beginning, you gave me an opportunity, of which I was eager to avail myself, and I am not going to lay down my pen without putting in a word for the British Navy, which has accomplished results that beat the most ambitious forecasts. Our navy has banished German commerce from the seas, isolated the German colonies from their mother country, and insured our communications with our own colonies and with our allies as effectively as in time of peace. T. FISHER UNWIN.

SOLVENT STATE INSURANCE.

Dividends Not Paid at the Expense of the Reserve Fund.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Aug. 30 there appears a letter reflecting upon the administration of the State Insurance Fund, signed by Harrison Law, who attempts to show that the State Fund has obtained the surplus distributed in dividends to policy holders by cutting down its reserves below the level required in the case of the stock and mutual companies. He asserts that the State Fund has set up no reserves for unearned premiums, and alleges that the State Fund has given as an excuse for this course the plea "that inasmuch as its policies cannot be canceled, therefore it is not called upon to keep an unearned premium reserve." Mr. Law declares that if the State Fund were compelled to maintain such a reserve it would have a deficit of over $500,000 on the first year.

This representation is wrong in every particular. The State Fund maintains an unearned premium reserve upon precisely the same basis as do the stock and mutual companies. The amount of the unearned premium reserve on June 30, 1915, was $68,754.82. This amount was small simply because the bulk of the business of the State Fund was written from July 1, 1914, and renewed from Jan. 1, 1915, for the second six months' policy term, so that a very large proportion of the premiums on the first year's business had been earned on June 30, 1915. It may be well to explain here, for the benefit of the lay reader, that the reserve for unearned premiums is made up of that amount of the net premiums corresponding to the proportion of the policy term during which the insurance has still to run. The unearned premium reserve on any policy is equivalent to the whole premium at the beginning of the term, and gradually diminishes during the term.

Mr. Law takes the figure for the net premiums written by the State Fund during the twelve months ended June 30, which amounted to $1,287,037, and sets down 50 per cent. of this amount, which he gives incorrectly as $643,018, as the amount of the earned premium reserve which the State Fund should carry as of June 30, 1915. The actual premium reserve of the State Fund on that date was, as I have stated, $68,754.82. The amount of the unearned premiums on the same date was $1,182,222.11. The extraordinary error into which Mr. Law has fallen is due to his failure to take account of two facts: first, that the State Fund business is all written on a semi-annual basis, and second, that the great majority of its policies date from July 1 and Jan. 1.

The fact is that the State Fund reserves are set up on a basis of absolute adequacy and in strict accordance with sound insurance principles. The State Fund is actually carrying higher loss reserves than it would be required to maintain under the provisions of the general insurance law. Its method of setting up reserves has been approved by the State Insurance Department, which has ordered the mutual companies writing compensation insurance to set up their reserves on the same basis.

F. SPENCER BALDWIN,
Manager State Insurance Fund.

New York, Aug. 30, 1915.

MOTIVES OF YUAN SHIH-KAI.

They Are Not Necessarily Anti-Republican, Says a Defender Warmly.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under the heading, "China's New Master," Mr. Horoshenko raises the question whether President Yuan Shih-kai will have himself proclaimed autocratic ruler of China, and refers apparently to measures which in August, 1913, are said to have been taken by President Yuan Shih-kai. As I have spent many years in China and have had an excellent opportunity to study the political situation, I am in a position to state the following facts:

There is no absolue proof that the dismissal of the Republican Deputies and of some Senators in August, 1913, can be considered as a step toward President Yuan Shih-kai's alleged ambition.

The loan of $125,000,000 which the President had made with foreign banks has various underlying causes, the chief of which is to better the poor financial standing of China and to introduce if possible the use of gold coin and at the same time to raise the standard of civilization and education.

The South, of course, under Sun Yat-sen, opposed in every possible manner, under the guise of patriotism, the measures proposed for the welfare of the nation and advanced their own private interests. I only mention Sun Yat-sen's idea of railroad monopoly.

During his Presidency Yuan Shih-kai found that expenses for salary for the various officials rose to an incredible height.

Yuan Shih-kai, less with the intention of hurting the Republican Party than with the intention to lower the enormous expenses, carefully examined in every detail the expense list, which resulted in a prompt dismissal of a great number of officials who were "merely on the payroll." Furthermore, various attempts against the life of Yuan Shih-kai having been made, a number of these rebellious members from the southern districts who opposed the central power in Peking were dismissed, as they would not conform to the new legal measures which had been enforced.

Yuan Shih-kai did not suffer himself to be intimidated, and aided by his English adviser, Dr. Morrison, he solved successfully the entangled problems of the Chinese Republic, which was then in its very infancy.

I must oppose Mr. Horoshenko's statement that Yuan Sh

MILLER PRODUCES NEW MELODRAMA

"Just Outside the Door" an Interesting if Somewhat Mechanical Play.

BY JULES ECKERT GOODMAN

Kathlene MacDonell and Ernest Truex Lead in an Expert Performance at the Gaiety.

JUST OUTSIDE THE DOOR, a drama in three acts, by Jules Eckert Goodman. In the Gaiety Theatre.

Dr. Carey Wheaton.....David Glassford
Polly Wheaton.....Lizzie Hudson Collier
Kenneth.....Elliott Dexter
Gloria.....Ottola Nesmith
Bishop Henry Strenger.....Frank Losee
Michael Conway.....William Norton
Madge Davis.....Kathlene MacDonell
Ned Davis.....Ernest Truex
Jennie.....Julia Mills
Mr. Burleigh.....Frank Kemble Cooper

"Just Outside the Door," the new three-act play which came last evening to the Gaiety, is a somewhat strained and mechanical, but fairly interesting, melodrama by Jules Eckert Goodman. An expert and thoroughly characteristic production by Henry Miller goes far to serve as a mantle of charity for the not particularly grievous sins of the author, and in the wisely selected company some fine and satisfying work is done by Kathlene MacDonell and Ernest Truex.

Mr. Goodman's chief sin is his story's wild improbability. A girl, whose young brother has been caught thieving, goes to his employer to plead for him and in her fury at this prosperous scoundrel's infamous proposal, stabs him with a paper-knife. In her frightened flight, she hides first in the shrubbery of some inviting grounds, and then, as the pursuit of the detectives grows hotter, takes refuge through the window in the strange house beyond. Unconsciously she has burst into the home of a man whose son is in love with her and whose daughter is engaged to marry the villain she has just wounded.

It is not easy for such a train of circumstances to move on its way under its own steam and it must be admitted that from time to time Mr. Goodman can be seen giving it a shove. This initial set of curious chances is an ever-present and slightly oppressive reminder of the play's artificiality, but the extravagance is disarmingly confessed by the author himself at the outset. A benevolent and sentimental Bishop plays chorus in clerical garb to this melodrama, and announces in advance that even for the modern girl who has sprung Minerva-like from the head of Bernard Shaw, romance waits just outside the door, to be discovered, as like as not, by that divine chance which is called coincidence, the puzzling static in the affairs of life, the conspicuous beauty in the inscrutable design of the world.

Thus does Author Goodman, in prepared and confidential manner, take the long arm of coincidence by the elbow, but a mental retrospect of his play leaves at least a lurking suspicion that he thought of this pretty thematic touch after he had fashioned his plot and found it rather extravagant. It leaves the play not impossible, but it leaves it still a little difficult.

But "Just Outside the Door" has its moments of high excitement and acute suspense, and these are made the most of by the good company which Henry Miller has assembled for its presentation. The well-considered and nicely executed production is touched at every point with his certain skill as a director. All the work is good. Some of it is exceptionally fine.

Here there must be mention first of the part played by Kathlene MacDonell, an actress who has visited Broadway before, but whose really big opportunity came last evening. She has had the schooling of many stock engagements and the valuable experience of more than one season with Mrs. Fiske. All this tells in the grace and the authority of the picture in which Miss Edeson makes his screen debut. The first of a series of new Sunny Jim comedies by Elaine Sterne, with Bobby Connelly as the star, are being shown.

George Fawcett, who has created a whole gallery of vigorous types of American men on the legitimate stage, has capitulated to the lure of the movies. At the Broadway Theatre a picture entitled "The Majesty of the Law" is being shown with Mr. Fawcett in the role of a gruff but tender-hearted old Virginia Judge.

The Eighty-first Street Theatre reopened yesterday after being closed a short period for cleaning and redecorating. A picturization of Clyde Fitch's romantic play, "Her Great Match," with Gail Kane in the principal role, is the feature. The second half of the week this will be replaced by "A Little Brother of the Rich."

One of A. Conway Wood's companies in "Potash & Perlmutter," the comedy based on Montague Glass's stories of the cloak and suit manufacturers, is the first offering of the new season in the Lexington Theatre.

Sam Rice and company in "Daffydils on Broadway" is the burlesque offering in Daly's Theatre.

At the Yorkville Theatre Charles Robinson and his players are to be seen in a new burlesque entitled "Parisian Flirts."

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Aug. 28th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 12.38 cents per pound.—Advt.

MISS LAPHAM'S WEDDING.

Attendants for Her Marriage to Gerald Mygatt on Sept. 11.

The plans have been completed for the marriage of Miss Ruth Lapham, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Henry Lapham of 15 East Fifty-sixth Street, and Gerald Mygatt, a son of the late Lemuel Carrington Mygatt of New York. The ceremony will be performed on Saturday afternoon, Sept. 11, in the Congregational Church at New Canaan, Conn., and will be followed by a reception at Waveny, the country home of the bride's parents. The Reverend J. Howard Hovt of New Canaan will perform the ceremony. Miss Lapham will have Miss Mary Gossler as her maid of honor, and she will also have as attendants her two small nephews, John and David Lapham, as pages.

Mr. Mygatt will have Dr. Henry A. Riley as his best man, and the ushers selected are Kenneth Mygatt, Max L. Van Norden, Theodore Crane, Addison A. Van Tine, Frederic H. McCoun, Kenneth F. Luthy, Leonard G. McAneny, and Gaillard F. Ravenel.

Miss Lapham made her debut last year. Mr. Mygatt was graduated from Williams College, and is a member of the Alpha Delta Phi Club of New York. He was formerly a member of Squadron A. The engagement was announced in April last.

NOVELIST MARRIES.

Bernhard Kellerman Weds Miss Mabel Giberson in Berlin.

Bernhard Kellerman, novelist, and Miss Mabel Giberson of New York, a daughter of Mrs. Indiana Giberson and the late Dr. Charles A. Giberson, were married on Aug. 20 in Berlin. Miss Gilberson has been a pupil of Jean de Reszke and a prima donna at the opera house in Plauen. Mr. Kellerman's novels include "The Tunnel," which was translated into English and had a large reading here.

Since the war Mr. Kellerman had been at the front, and he returned there directly after the wedding. He is the correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt.

J. D. SPRECKELS, JR., TO WED

Capitalist's Son to Marry Miss Wirt —His Former Wife Just Wed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30.—John D. Spreckels, Jr., son of the California capitalist, took out a license here today to wed Miss Sidi Wirt of Garden City, Kan. Spreckels's former wife was married in Honolulu last week to Frank W. Wakefield of this city, immediately upon the receipt of a cablegram that a final decree of divorce from Spreckels had been granted her.

Spreckels is 33 years old and Miss Wirt 22. She came here recently from New York.

McCoy-Pemberton Engagement.

J. H. McCoy of 91 Harrison Avenue, East Orange, N. J., has announced the engagement of his daughter, Miss Margaret McCoy, to Brock Pemberton. Miss McCoy spent several years abroad, where she studied music. She will return next week from spending the Summer with her brother, Milton McCoy on his ranch near Big Horn, Wyoming. Mr. Pemberton, who is a member of the staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES, is a graduate of Kansas University, class of '08. His former home was in Emporia, Kan., and he now lives at the City Club. Former Congressman Victor Murdock of Wichita, Kan., is his cousin. No date has been set for the wedding.

Cohen-Bartels Wedding.

Miss Clara Bartels, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Bartels, was married last Saturday night to Jacques Samson Cohen, at the home of A. Meyer, 2,249 East Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn. Dr. L. Pulvermacher performed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Cohen will make their home at 352 St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

Miss Pratt to Wed in Country.

The wedding of Miss Margaret Richardson Pratt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Pratt of 241 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, to Frank Jefferson Frost will take place on Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 6, at 3:30 o'clock, at the country place of the bride's parents in Glen Cove, L. I. The ceremony, which will be witnessed by the nearest relatives and friends, will be followed by a large reception.

Miss Helen Farrar Engaged.

The engagement of Miss Helen Farrar, a daughter of the Rev. Dr. James M. Farrar of 857 President Street, Brooklyn, to Harold E. del Castillo, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Rafael del Castillo, has been announced. Mr. Castillo is a South American and is an importer in New York. No date has been set for the wedding.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Arthur K. Buxton, cousin of Viscount Buxton, Governor General of South Africa, has left Newport for Twilight Park, Haines Falls, to join her daughter, Miss Jessie Culver Tredwell, at Minnehaha cottage, which she leased for September.

Mrs. Lewis B. Woodruff, who has been the guest of the Secretary of War and Mrs. Garrison at their Seabright cottage, left yesterday with Mr. Woodruff for their camp in Maine, to spend September.

Mrs. Ida Husted Harper has arrived from Washington and is at the Astor. She will spend September and October here helping the woman suffrage campaign.

Miss Emily E. Sloane, whose engagement to Lieutenant Baron Amaury de la Grange was announced on Friday last, is booked to sail on Saturday with her father, Henry T. Sloane, on the Espagne for France.

William Law Stout of New York is spending the Summer at Château de Rochefort, Rochefort-en-terre, Brittany, assisting the French Wounded Emergency Fund.

Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin N. Duke, and Mr. and Mrs. Angier B. Duke have arrived in town from Lenox.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Some of Those Sailing Today on Nieuw Amsterdam—The Arrivals.

Some of those booked to leave for Rotterdam today on the Nieuw Amsterdam are:

D. J. Addison, Miss J. Allen, W. S. Bainbridge, Philip Burnett, Miss Emily Conray, Mrs. J. W. Carson, Miss Gwendolyn Carson, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Chattaway, Mrs. F. F. Dodge, K. E. Dunkwalter, Mrs. M. K. Dunlevie, F. C. Fletcher, W. B. French, Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Greene, Sanford Griffith, Miss E. Hickey, H. W. Hillman, Mrs. H. Langlois, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Moers, Lieut. Adjt. M. P. Pieper, U. S. A.; Mrs. Pieper, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Ravenscourt, J. G. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Rudd, Mrs. W. T. Wilson, F. R. Welles, Mrs. L. Wright, Mrs. Henry Van Dyke, Miss Van Dyke.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

ESPAGNE, (Bordeaux.)—E. Audet, Mrs. E. Aurray, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Alward, G. Beach, Miss F. Clyne, A. I. Carroll, Miss M. Carroll, J. W. Converse, Dr. C. Craig, Miss B. Clement, Miss M. Davis, P. Dickson, Miss J. M. Dowling, E. T. Ellis, R. Fraser, A. Fordyce, W. Gibson, A. W. Hunt, T. Heney, C. C. Kurzmann, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lennox, Mrs. D. M. Leonard, Mrs. C. Launes, R. H. Lloyd, E. S. Moore, Dr. and Mrs. J. L. Meyers, W. T. Preston, Miss M. Pursell, Mrs. M. Rambaud, Mrs. H. Taylor, R. Reid, Mrs. L. H. Remy, Mrs. E. W. Rose, W. C. Stein, J. Van Home, D. Waterman, and Mehdi Khan, Persian Minister to Washington.

ANCONA, (Naples.)—G. Baldoni, Mr. and Mrs. L. Del Rosso, the Rev. G. Romano, A. D'Amato, F. Gambino, and Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Martinelli.

FLORIDA COLONEL IS A RAPID WOOER

Chas. P. Lovell Weds Miss Fredericka Reed of New York After Three Days' Courtship.

ASBURY PARK TOOK NOTICE

Hotel Guests Prepare Wedding Breakfast and Decorate Colonel's Auto with Placards.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 30.—Colonel Charles P. Lovell of Jacksonville, Fla., a veteran of the Spanish-American War and a prominent manufacturer, last night married Miss Fredericka Reed of Irving Place, New York, daughter of Professor R. C. Reed of the Columbia Seminary of South Carolina, after a three days' courtship. Professor Reed is an old friend of Colonel Lovell, who arrived here last Thursday and went to the Winthrop Hotel, where Miss Reed was spending the Summer. Colonel Lovell immediately became attentive, and the guests of the hotel said today that his intentions were evident from the beginning.

Last night the guests were sure that the Colonel had won his bride and were fully prepared to attend the wedding this morning. When the couple appeared in the breakfast room the guests were assembled and then, to their surprise, a marriage certificate signed by the Rev. S. Ross MacClements, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, was shown them. It disclosed that Colonel and Mrs. Lovell had been married the night before at 7:30. Dr. Bertrand Drake and Mrs. Robert Flusser of New York were their attendants.

Quickly recovering from their surprise, the guests reconciled themselves to their disappointment at not being invited to the wedding, and then made up for it by getting up a wedding breakfast. While the wedding breakfast was proceeding, some of the guests got streamers, placards, rice, and old shoes, and decorated the Colonel's automobile. Their departure was delayed by felicitations, and when they dashed for the automobile it was too late to remove the evidence of their marriage, so Colonel and Mrs. Lovell arrived at the station and caught the "Bankers' Express" at 8:40 for New York, after a triumphal procession through the city.

NORDICA PEARLS GENUINE.

But Diamonds in Tiara Left with Mrs. Busch for Loan Were Paste.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 30.—Three years ago as Mme. Lillian Nordica was about to start on a concert tour of the world, she called on Mrs. Adolphus Busch, wife of the brewer, and borrowed $10,000, giving as security a pearl necklace and a tiara supposed to be set with diamonds. Following the litigation in New York over the estate of the singer, who died in Java last year, an expert examined the jewels, which are now in the safe deposit vaults here, and announced that the pearls were genuine and worth more than the amount of the loan, but that the stones in the tiara were paste, and not diamonds.

Mrs. Busch is now in Germany and members of the family here refuse to discuss the matter. It was stated that they did not wish to give the impression that Mrs. Busch asked for the jewels as security, as Mme. Nordica insisted on leaving them with her.

Deny Morosco Has Donald Brian.

The announcement made by Oliver Morosco in yesterday's TIMES that he had secured the services of Donald Brian, the musical comedy star, and would present him in a comedy by Fannie and Frederic Hatton, entitled "Upstairs and Down," called forth a denial yesterday from the offices of the Charles Frohman Company. This said that Mr. Brian would continue as one of the stars of "The Girl From Utah" through its run and after that would appear in a new musical comedy with Julia Sanderson and Joseph Cawthorn.

Mr. Brian is acting this week in Atlantic City. A representative of Mr. Morosco said last night that Mr. Brian had given his word to join Mr. Morosco after Dec. 20.

"Lady from Starland" at Columbia.

The Columbia Theatre this week has another of those burlesque productions to which it points with pride as an example of the upward trend of this type of entertainment. It is a two-act burlesque, entitled "The Lady from Starland," and has for its comedians Al K. Hall and Don Barclay. Like other entertainments given in this theatre in the last few seasons, it does show a marked improvement over the vulgar and vapid burlesque shows of a decade ago. In Mr. Barclay it has a comedian with a sure sense of the broadly comic. It will be remarkable if he escapes the directors of the many imminent revues.

"The Girl Who Smiles" at Longacre.

"The Girl Who Smiles" was transferred to the Longacre Theatre last night, to remain indefinitely. The Times Producing Corporation, which produced the musical play, has obtained control of the theatre and will present its own attractions in it hereafter. Adolf Philipp composed the music of "The Girl Who Smiles" and with Edward A. Paulson wrote the book and lyrics. Natalie Alt, the prima donna of "Adele," which was by the same authors, heads the company which includes William Danforth, Paul Decker, Marie Fanchonetti, Fred Walton, Grace Leigh, Joseph Phillips and George Baldwin. Lucille Saunders has replaced Jennie Dickinson in the rôle of Mme. Boulliere.

Keith Vaudeville in Brooklyn.

Two of Keith's Brooklyn theatres began their new seasons yesterday afternoon, the Orpheum and the Bushwick. Both will be devoted, as formerly, to vaudeville, and special programs made up of headliners were arranged for both for the first week. Odiva in her aquatic act, some of the minstrels who used to be with "Honey Boy" George Evans, and Mary Melville have places on the bill at the Prospect. The Bushwick program includes Nat Wills, who gives one of his tramp monologues; Dorothy Jardon in a repertoire of songs, and Francis Dooley and Corrine Sales offering a skit called "That's Silly."

Waller to Return in "Gamblers All."

Lewis Waller, who made his American debut when "The Garden of Allah" was given in the Century Theatre, will return to New York this season in "Gamblers All," in which he is now appearing in Wyndham's Theatre, London. Madge Titheradge, who was seen here in "A Butterfly on the Wheel," is playing the principal feminine rôle, and she will come to New York to act it. The first performance will be given around holiday time.

Four Mortons Reunited.

The Four Mortons—Sam, Kitty, Clara, and Paul—were reunited yesterday afternoon for the first time in five years or more, when this favorite of the old-time vaudeville acts was brought in as an unannounced extra on the Palace program. Herbert Williams contributes amusingly to a bill that again has as the chief feature Gertrude Hoffmann's abbreviated version of "Sumurun." This has proved so potent an attraction that the Palace is still turning them away.

Salzedo, Harpist, Served France.

Carlos Salzedo, the harpist, arrived yesterday from Bordeaux on the French liner Espagne to make a concert tour through the United States under the management of Catherine Bamman. He served for several months in the French trenches until he was attacked with rheumatism through lying on the damp ground, and had to go to the hospital at Carcasonne. Charles Dalmores, the French tenor, was in the trenches with him, he said, and he left him in the hospital at Carcasonne.

MISS SMITH WED IN SECRET.

Daughter of Dock Commissioner Bride of Kerner Easton.

Announcement was made last night of the marriage on Wednesday last of Miss Margaret Sinclair Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. C. Smith of this city, and Kerner Easton, at St. Luke's Church, Noroton, Conn. The news, which will come as a surprise to society, was made known by Mr. and Mrs. Smith at their Summer home, Miralta, Field Park Point, Greenwich, Conn. Mr. Smith said he was a bit surprised, too, although he had no objection to the marriage, and had known that his daughter was engaged.

"We did want them to wait a while on account of the youth of my daughter," he said; "we asked them to wait until next Winter. They had wanted the marriage to take place soon.

"They tried to reach us to tell us they were going to get married, but we were out motoring and they could not. So they were married by themselves. Mr. Easton's brother, Gerard Easton, was his best man, and a young girl friend of my daughter attended her. The Rev. Hiram Van Kirk married them."

Mr. Smith is Dock Commissioner of this city. His new son-in-law is a lawyer, with offices at 71 Broadway, and lives at 124 West Eighty-sixth Street. He is the son of William J. Easton, who has recently been on a Western trip in connection with railroad rate cases.

MRS. WOODFORD TO MARRY.

General's Widow Engaged to Dr. Harry L. Schelling of Brooklyn.

Mrs. Stewart L. Woodford, widow of General Woodford, United States Minister to Spain when the Spanish-American war commenced, is engaged to marry Dr. Henry L. Schelling of 264 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn, according to the announcement made yesterday. Mrs. Woodford has been spending the Summer at her country place, Lyndon Lodge, in Westport, Conn.

She was married to General Woodford in September, 1900, later accompanying him on a tour of the Courts of Europe. Her city home is 13 West Twelfth Street. She was Miss Isabel Hanson, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James S. Hanson of this city.

Dr. Schelling, who is a widower, is one of the founders of the Bushwick Hospital in Brooklyn, and for more than sixteen years was a surgeon there. He was also surgeon for the Coney Island & Brooklyn Railway Company for twenty years. Dr. Schelling was graduated from New York University in 1889.

Mrs. Woodford has been a widow since 1913. Dr. Schelling said last night that no date had been set for their wedding.

SOCIETY TO AID OSBORNE.

Offers to Assist the Warden in Bringing About Prison Reforms.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 30.—As a result of the speech of Thomas Mott Osborne at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel last night, many society men and women have offered to assist the Warden of Sing Sing in his prison reforms. At a meeting held in the cottage of Miss Alice Preston this morning, a report was made by the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor of the New York State Prison Council. Considerable work has been accomplished by this organization, which is actively supporting Warden Osborne in his reform work.

The Prison Council will carry on its work through a committee representing the needs and activities of prison work. Each committee will include a representative from the New York State prisons and reformatories.

It was said after the meeting that cards would be sent out requesting the support and co-operation of those interested in this effort. Miss Preston was appointed Secretary, and will have an office at Broadway and 116th Street.

Warden Osborne outlined the formation of the New York State Prison Council before departing for Sing Sing this afternoon. He said that the national body thought that each State should have its local council and, as many people desired to help, eleven committees were appointed to act and work together and join one of these councils as an associate member. Similar councils are to be formed in other States, including Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

Some of the heads of the committees for the New York Council, Warden Osborne stated, in addition to Miss Preston, are Doctor Egbert of Columbia University, Chairman of the Committee on Education; Mrs. Edward Shepard Hewitt, Chairman of the Committee on Hygiene; Judge William H. Wadhams, Chairman of the Committee on Prison Law; Miss Preston, on Music, and Mrs. Conde Nast, on Prisoners' Families.

NEW OFFER TO GOETHALS.

Portland, Ore., Wants Canal Builder for City Manager at $25,000 a Year.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 30.—To General George W. Goethals, builder of the Panama Canal, the management of the City of Portland will be offered by a group of business men backed by S. Benson. General Goethals arrived in Portland this afternoon with his wife and two children. They will be here three days, leaving Thursday for San Francisco, where special arrangements have been made by exposition officials to honor the man whose work gave the Fair a reason for existence.

Prominent men talked the city management matter over tonight with the army man at a conference. Mr. Benson, who is a wealthy timber man and who says he will give $5,000 toward General Goethals's salary, said: "Of course, nothing highly problematical whether he will accept. He refused the offer of $25,000 to become City Manager of Dayton. But at that time he still had work to do on the Canal Zone. Now that that is finished he may be induced to accept the Portland offer. We are now paying our Commissioners $25,000. We could and would pay him that."

CURRAN ACTING MAYOR.

Corporal Leaves Plattsburg as Mitchel and McAneny Are Away.

Henry H. Curran, Vice Chairman of the Board of Aldermen, yesterday sat in the Mayor's chair, in the absence of Mayor Mitchel and President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen. He came to New York from Plattsburg, but said he would have preferred to stay at the camp as Corporal Curran. The Acting Mayor will be in charge of the city until Sept. 6. He cannot appoint or remove unless the Mayor has been absent thirty days.

"The city should have a Mayor or an Acting Mayor, and that is the only reason why I left camp," said Mr. Curran. "I feel proud at having been promoted to Corporal when several soldiers in the camp were actually demoted during our experience. I also feel proud to preside over the great City of New York."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The first performance of "Brother Bill," a new comedy by Thomas Lenden, was given last night at Atlantic City, where James J. Corbett appeared in the principal role.

Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson and the company that will be seen with him on his third and, perhaps, final tour of America will sail for New York on Sept. 25. The tour will begin on Oct. 11 in Richmond, and will embrace only cities in which the star has not appeared the two preceding years.

George Mooser has secured the rights to Nina Wilcox Putnam's story, "The Impossible Boy," and it is being dramatized by Mrs. White. Peggy O'Neil will be presented in it in the role of the boy.

A powder rag souvenir, to be given women attending tomorrow's matinee of "No. 13 Washington Square," is May Irwin's idea.

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Awarded Gold Medal San Francisco Exposition
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PAUL ARMSTRONG, PLAYWRIGHT, DIES

Author of "Alias Jimmy Valentine" Stricken Suddenly After a Ride in Central Park.

ONCE A SPORTING WRITER

His Plays Include "Salomy Jane," "The Heir to the Hoorah," and "The Deep Purple."

Paul Armstrong, the playwright, died suddenly at 8 o'clock last night from heart disease at his home, 829 Park Avenue. Early yesterday afternoon he went with two friends in his automobile to one of the railway terminals. There they met Mrs. Armstrong, and then went for a ride through Central Park. When near the Fifty-ninth Street entrance Mr. Armstrong complained of feeling ill. He was hurried home, and Dr. Charles A. Duncan of 283 Lexington Avenue, the family physician, was sent for, but was unable to save him.

Mr. Armstrong had not been in good health for a long time. Two months ago he returned from Baltimore, where he had spent a month and a half in the Johns Hopkins Hospital, being treated for enlargement of the heart. While he seemed much better on his return home, it was known that he was far from well, and his sudden death was not unexpected.

Mr. Armstrong was born near St. Joseph, Mo., and was in his forty-seventh year. After trying a number of vocations he turned to journalism and became a reporter on The Chicago Record-Herald. He did general reporting for some time and then became a writer on sporting topics, under the nom de plume of "Right Cross," and among other subjects wrote the accounts of a number of championship pugilistic battles.

In 1904 he abandoned newspaper work and wrote a number of sketches and plays, but was unsuccessful until Willis Sweatnam appeared in his vaudeville sketch, "Blue Grass." His first successful play was "The Heir to the Hoorah," which was produced by the late Kirke La Shelle. His next success was "Salomy Jane," in which Miss Eleanor Robson, now Mrs. August Belmont, was starred and which ran for many months.

Mr. Armstrong had the assistance of other writers in many of his plays; notable among these were Winchell Smith, Rex Beach, and Wilson Mizner. He was unusually successful, and many of his plays enjoyed long runs. Starting with 1907, there was seldom a season that one of his plays was not running at a New York theatre. In January, 1907, "Salomy Jane" was produced, and during 1908 "Society and the Bulldog" was given at Daly's Theatre, "Via Wireless" at the Liberty, and "Blue Grass" at the Majestic. In 1909 "Going Some" was put on at the Belasco during April; "Alias Jimmy Valentine" was given at Wallack's in January, 1910; "The Greyhound" was successful at the Astor Theatre in March, 1911, and "The Escape" appeared at the Lyric Theatre in September, 1913. During the same month his one-act comedy "Woman Proposes" was acted at Keith's Union Square Theatre. In September, 1914, "The Bludgeon" was produced at the Maxine Elliott Theatre.

Mr. Armstrong's career was an active one, and he followed several businesses before he became a successful playwright. At one time he was a licensed master of steam vessels on the Great Lakes. After writing "Alias Jimmy Valentine," he became greatly interested in criminals, and in 1911 went into Judge Rosalsky's court and got permission to "adopt" James Brown, a lifelong lawbreaker, who was up for sentence. He planned to give the man a new start in life and reform him. The attempt ended in disaster, as Brown was sentenced to Sing Sing for two years and six months, a few months later.

Mr. Armstrong was married to Miss Rella Abel in London in 1899, and she obtained her final decree of divorce from him in December, 1913. Their children were Anabel, Myrell, and Elizabeth Armstrong, all of whom survive their father.

Ten days after his first wife received her final decree, he married Miss Kittie Cassidy, who was the leading woman of several of his plays, notably "The Deep Purple," "A Romance of the Underworld," and "The Escape," under the stage name of Catherine Calvert. Mrs. Catherine C. Armstrong and their infant son survive him.

His funeral will take place at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning from his late home. The body will be cremated in accordance with his wish.

R. S. PERRIN DROPS DEAD.

Author of Books on Philosophy Dies in the Street.

Raymond S. Perrin, author of several books on philosophy, dropped dead yesterday afternoon at Eighth Avenue and 125th Street. He had registered on Sunday night at the Hotel Braddock, at 126th Street and Eighth Avenue, and gave his address as New York. In his pockets were a railroad ticket to Summit, N. J.; a letter acknowledging the payment of $59.39 to the Madison Trust Company, and a letter from the Colonial Fireplace Company of Chicago.

Mr. Perrin formerly lived in Chatham, N. J. He was born in New York in 1849, and was President of Perrin, Payson & Co. from 1878 to 1901 and of the Perrin Varnish Company for some years after that. He was a student of philosophy all his life, and wrote three books—"A Student's Dream," which appeared anonymously; "The Religion of Philosophy," and "The Evolution of Knowledge."

He was formerly a member of the National Arts Club, and in 1906 was exonerated on charges of conduct unbecoming a member in bringing in a process server as a guest. The persons he wished to serve with papers in a suit and application for injunction were staying at the club and could not be reached outside.

J. W. Harry James, Engineer, Dies.

J. W. Harry James, a noted civil and mechanical engineer, of recent years connected with the American Bridge Company of Wilmington, Del., died on Sunday at his home in Chester, Penn. He was a native of England and came to this country twenty years ago to take charge of mining and engineering operations. Prior to coming here he managed important engineering enterprises in England, France, Russia, and India, and among the various Government positions he held was that of consulting engineer of the Department of Public Works of the Empire of India. Mr. James is survived by his widow, who was Miss Helen Strickland, daughter of the late John W. Adams Strickland of this city.

W. M. Clark Dies at Summer Home.

WINSTED, Conn., Aug. 30.—W. M. Clark, a brass foundry man of Bayonne, N. J., and President of the 134th New York Regimental Association, died at his Summer home here today in his seventieth year.

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SUFFRAGE PARADE OCT. 23.

Promoters Hope to Have 25,000 Women in Line on Fifth Avenue.

Work for a great suffrage parade—the promoters hope it will be the biggest the world has ever known—was begun definitely yesterday at the Empire State Campaign Committee Headquarters at 303 Fifth Avenue. The parade, in which it is expected from 20,000 to 25,000 women will march down Fifth Avenue, will not take place until Oct. 23, but it means hard work daily from now until that date.

Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Chairman of the Parade Committee, moved her business office yesterday from her own house to Room 2003 of the campaign headquarters, bringing her secretary with her. Another secretary will go to work immediately, and other suffragists will join the working force. Mrs. Mary Beard is coming from her Summer home in Milford, Conn., and Mrs. Marie Jennie Howe will take charge of the big national division of the parade. This will represent twenty-six countries in which the Women's International Alliance, of which Mrs. Carrie Chapman is President, is organized.

Preliminary parades, to be called Yellow Rallies for Suffrage, will be held during September. The first rally will form at 1:45 P. M. next Saturday at First Avenue, Sixtieth and Sixty-second Streets. The start will be made at 8:30, and the parade will move from Sixtieth Street up First Avenue to 115th Street and disband at Jefferson Park. These are called Yellow Rallies because the marchers will wear yellow capes and carry yellow spheres for lanterns. Manhattan will have two more of these rallies and Brooklyn two. Mrs. H. Edward Dreier will have charge of the rallies in Brooklyn.

DOLLAR GIFTS FOR SUFFRAGE.

On Oct. 1 Women Will Ask Friends to Help the Cause.

"Show the World That New York Women Earn Their Vote" was the slogan put out by the City Committee of the Woman Suffrage Party in inaugurating a "Dollar Day" at their meeting held yesterday at the party headquarters, 48 East Thirty-fourth Street. The official "Dollar Day" will be Oct. 1, when every friend of sympathizer of the suffragists is asked to give a dollar to support the work. But dollars began to come in immediately to Mrs. Martha Wentworth Suffren, Chairman of the Dollar Day Committee, and the members of the City Committee started the fund before their meeting was over. The call to the faithful for "Dollar Day" says:

"We must have bands, banners, halls for thousands of meetings, and stacks of literature to give away. A dollar is not much, but we can carry New York for equal suffrage if we can gather enough of them to make a fitting finish to a splendid campaign." It winds up: "Give a dollar! Save a dollar! Beg a dollar! Earn a dollar!"

"Dollar Day" will be celebrated with festivities at the headquarters, and every one is invited to be present and take tea, which will be served from 3 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon. There will be a big flower-trimmed box to receive the dollars which will be sent in.

SUFFRAGE FETE AT GREYSTONE

German-American Committee to be Aided by Untermyers.

Miss Katherine Dreier, Chairman of the German-American Committee of the Woman Suffrage Party, announced yesterday that since Aug. 2 the membership of her committee had increased from 145 to 2,391. The committee has extended twenty German picnics. A big ball is to be given at Ebling's Casino next month.

The most brilliant festival of the season for suffrage will be under the auspices of the Woman Suffrage Party and Samuel Untermyer, on Sept. 11. It will be a garden party, and the Woman Suffrage Party and its German-American Committee will be the beneficiaries. There will be a special musical program, and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and Mrs. Raymond Robbins will speak.

Robert Simpson Dies Suddenly.

HAMILTON, Ont., Aug. 30.—Robert Simpson, chief editorial writer of The Gazette-Times of Pittsburgh, Penn., died suddenly here tonight in the Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railway station as he was about to board a train for home. Heart disease is given as the cause of death.

Mr. Simpson, who was 55 years old, became the editorial writer on The Gazette-Times after he had been Washington correspondent for years and later night editor. He had been in ill-health for some time and was stricken when returning from Kinmount, Ont., where he had been recuperating.

Philip Scanlan.

Philip Scanlan, a former Police Commissioner of Newark, N. J., is dead at his home, 160 Central Avenue. He had been in the German Hospital for an operation in the hope of saving his life. When the surgeons found that Mr. Scanlan was suffering from a concerous growth on the liver they abandoned the operation. Mr. Scanlan was 63 years old and was born in Newark. He was well known as a Democrat and was a member of several fraternal and political organizations.

Herbert G. Torrey Dead.

Herbert Gray Torrey, Chief United States Assayer in New York for thirty-seven years until he resigned in 1910, died on Sunday at his home at Hilltop, Stirling, N. J., in his seventy-fourth year. He was a son of the late Professor John Torrey of Columbia University and was graduated from the College of the City of New York, later becoming assistant to his father, who was the first Assayer here and who was appointed by President Pierce.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM P. MILLER, at one time village President of Freeport, L. I., and prominent in Masonic circles, died on Sunday at his home in Freeport in his sixty-sixth year. Mr. Miller was a charter member of the South Side Yacht Club and a member of Allaire Lodge, F. and A. M., and the Freeport Chapter of Royal Arch Masons.

VALENTINE KORN, a well-known cigar manufacturer of Brooklyn, where he had been in business for more than fifty years, died on Saturday at his home, 446 State Street. He was born in Mainz, Germany, eighty years ago, and was a member of the old Brooklyn Maennerchor and of the Brooklyn Saengerbund.

EBENEZER SEELY, who died at his home, 500 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, on last Saturday, was one of the first mineral water manufacturers in that borough and for years did business under the firm name of E. Seely & Sons, with a plant at North Oxford Street. Mr. Seely was 79 years old, a Free Mason, and a Royal Arcanumite.

Mrs. ERNESTINA GASTMEYER BACON, wife of Howard Bacon, and a daughter of Robert and Katherine Gastmeyer, is dead at her home, 893 Evergreen Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 27 years.

Mrs. MARY B. McMULLAN, 35 years old, wife of James McMullan, a clerk in the Supreme Court, died on Sunday at her home, 200 Prospect Place, Brooklyn. Mrs. McMullan was a niece of the late Robert Furey, an old-time Democratic politician and contractor of Brooklyn, who at his death three years ago left his fortune to his close friend, John Morrisey Gray.

Mrs. ELIZABETH RAWLINSON, 68 years old, wife of William S. Rawlinson, died on last Saturday at her home, 414 Fourth Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Rawlinson was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and was a sister of Mrs. Isabella M. Christie, a prominent suffrage leader who died in Bayonne, N. J., last week. Mrs. Rawlinson passed away without knowing that her sister had died.

WILLIAM HENRY SATTERLY, a civil war veteran and active in the work of the Grand Army of the Republic, died at his home in Blue Point, L. I., on Saturday at the age of 71 years. Mr. Satterly is survived by his wife and two daughters.

Mrs. MARGARET A. FIELD, wife of Dr. S. S. Field and mother of Dr. H. S. Field, died on Sunday at her home in Hempstead, L. I. Mrs. Field was 65 years of age and a daughter of John and Elizabeth Jacobs of this city.

PHILIP K. SWEET, a member of Roosevelt's Rough Riders during the Spanish-American war and later Chief of Constabulary in the Philippine Islands, died on Sunday at his home in Stamford, Conn., in his 47th year, from a recurrence of tropical fever caught during his service in the tropics. He was a Lieutenant of cavalry when he retired from the army. His widow, a son and daughter survive him

MUDGE, A YALE BALL PLAYER, LEADS IN NATIONAL AMATEUR GOLF—LAWN TENNIS—BASEBALL

MUDGE IS MEDALIST IN AMATEUR GOLF

Yale Baseball Player Leads Field in Qualifying Round on Detroit Links.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 30.—Dudley Mudge of the Town and Country Club of St. Paul, Minn., won the gold medal for low qualifying score in the second and final qualifying round in the United States Golf Association championship tournament at the Country Club today. A score of 152 for the thirty-six holes gave this honor to the young man from the North. His card was two strokes better than that of R. A. Gardner of Hinsdale, and it beat the figures turned in by Francis Ouimet, the present amateur champion, by three. A magnificent afternoon round, in which Mudge negotiated a par 73, despite the adverse conditions, was responsible for his position as medalist. He had a 79 in the morning, which was not bad, but his afternoon performance was almost phenomenal, every hole in the last nine, except one, being played in an even four.

Perhaps the fact that Mudge lives in Minnesota had something to do with his showing. While most of the other golfers were so cold that they hardly could do themselves justice or else were so wrapped up that it interfered with their swings, this hardy youth just breezed along as though it had been a balmy summer day. With the wind blowing a veritable gale in the morning, and the thermometer low enough to make overcoats and sweaters a positive necessity, the conditions were not very favorable to low scores. In fact, they were very much the reverse, and anybody who had a card of 80 or better for the morning round had reason to be proud of his score. In the afternoon it was slightly warmer and considerably less windy, and the quality of golf improved accordingly. In the face of the weather, the quality of play throughout the day was excellent.

With the exception of Ouimet and Sawyer, the two main hopes of the Western delegation, none of the highly-touted stars extended himself particularly in the qualifying play. Jerome D. Travers was content with a card of 162, while "Chick" Evans had exactly the same figure, had putting in the afternoon holding his score down. A score of 168 was enough to qualify, three men playing off a tie for the last place at the foot of the list. George V. Rotan and J. N. Stearns, 3d, doing the best work on the extra holes.

Ty Cobb, who is a skillful and enthusiastic golfer, took advantage of the Tigers' day off and followed some of his favorites around the course. He thinks that Jesse Guilford is a wonder because he is the greatest slugger in the field. Guilford drives a more wicked ball than even the champions. When Ty saw him drive the ball out of the lot from home plate at Navin Field Sunday he made arrangements right away to see him on the course. Cobb also followed Ouimet, Travers, and Evans around for some time, picking up pointers to assist him in his own game.

What is the field going to against Ouimet and Travers? Or against Ouimet, Travers and Evans? Even money is the answer in both cases of most of the bets made here tonight. That the field with Evans in and Evans out, should be worth exactly the same, sounds strictly illogical, but it is just about as logical as anything in golf. Actually getting down to scientific betting, figuring the dope and all that sort of a thing, the field isn't worth anything with Evans counted in or out of the field. Experts say that this championship will prove to either Jerome Travers or Francis Ouimet.

The chance of the field depends almost entirely on eliminating Travers and Ouimet before the finals, or Travers, Ouimet, and Evans, if you count the "Big Three" against the field instead of the "Big Two." Only once since 1899 has the national champion been defeated in the finals—this when Ouimet won from Travers last year. And rules cannot be applied to Ouimet. It is almost beyond belief that all three should be eliminated in the semi-finals, and practically certain that if one of the trio gets that far he will win. If Evans enters the finals with either of the others he will not be the favorite.

Last year Ouimet and Travers went through four hard matches before they reached the finals, where they gave Travers put out Schlottman, Byers, Seeley, and Travis. Ouimet fought his way through Marston, Howland, Robert Gardner, and Fownes. It is possible to pick out tougher combinations, but the big question is: Will the stars have to face them?

There is not a bit of future calculation to comfort those who place their faith in the field. The only bit of cheer they have is contained in Ouimet's comment, when asked about the probable winner. "Golf is a funny game," was the way the champion figured the possibilities. "If Ty Cobb played golf instead of baseball, and if he opposed me in a match, and I had him 10 up and 10 to play, I would not feel safe. As a matter of fact, I suppose I'd be dead if Cobb were the man that I have met in golf. His determination, that indomitable spirit and his never-beaten attitude, would make him a most dangerous opponent anywhere and at any time."

That is what Ouimet said after having Cobb as part of his gallery today. Besides being a great golfer, Ouimet is an enthusiastic baseball patron. He has seen Cobb play ball many times and believes him to be supreme in that field. It is the mental attitude that Ouimet takes into consideration above everything else in Cobb's case, and, according to his conclusions, Cobb would have made as great a golfer as he is a ballplayer. "A man with that determination could do most anything in sport," says Ouimet.

The pairings for the first match play round in the order drawn, with qualifying scores, follow:

R. A. Gardner, Chicago, (154,) versus L. L. Bredin, Detroit, (164;) T. M. Sherman, Utica, (160;) versus George V. Rotan, Philadelphia, (168;) J. L. Sawyer, Wilmington, Del., (156,) versus Charles Evans, Jr., Chicago, (162;) Jerome Travers, Upper Montclair, N. J., (162,) versus George A. Crump, Philadelphia, (167;) Max Marston, Springfield, N. J., (157,) versus Jesse Guilford, Boston, (160;) Dudley Mudge, St. Paul, (152,) versus Hamilton Kerr, Manchester, Vt., (163;) Howard B. Lee, Detroit, (162;) versus Eben M. Byers, Pittsburgh, (163;) Herman Hepner, Pittsburgh, (159,) versus Nelson Whitney, New Orleans, (157;) Robert Hunter, Pasadena, (163,) versus Alfred C. Climer, Jacksonville, Fla., (165;) John G. Anderson, Mount Vernon, N. Y., (161,) versus Reuben G. Bush, New Orleans, (163;) J. B. Schlotman, Detroit, (161,) versus C. H. Gardner, Providence, R. I., (167;) George S. Lyon, Toronto, (164,) versus J. N. Stearns, Williamsport, Penn., (169;) Albert Seckel, Chicago, (165,) versus Sherrill Sherman, Utica, (164;) W. C. Fownes, Jr., Pittsburgh, (166,) versus James D. Standish, Jr., Detroit, (167;) Francis Ouimet, Woodland, Mass., (155,) versus W. H. Gardner, 2d, Buffalo (166;) Paul Hunter, Chicago, (157,) versus Gardner White, Flushing, L. I., (162.)

MUDGE A BALL PLAYER.

Confined His Athletics at Yale to Catching for a "Nine."

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 30.—Although the weather had no mercy on the contestants in the thirty-six-hole medal play qualification test of the national amateur golf championship tournament over the links of the Country Club of Detroit today there were instances where the players made par and bogey look like duffers. Take, for instance, Dudley Mudge, the Yale golfer, who surprised the regulars by walking off with the medal with a score of 152. Had it not been for a rather freakish three at the second hole in the afternoon the chances are he would have had to play off at some future date for the prize. This second hole is 447 yards and unusually difficult today because of the head wind. Mudge reached the green's edge on his second shot, a full "bang" with the brassie, and then holed the ball from a distance of 40 feet.

While at Yale last season Mudge confined his athletic efforts to catching on one of the baseball teams, but hereafter he will have to help the Blue on the links. Although he won the Minnesota championship a few weeks ago this is the first time that Mudge has tried his luck in a national affair. When the round was over his only regret was that he had not taken a jigger to drive to the home green instead of a mid-iron. At any rate, his tee shot overran, thereby preventing him from getting better than a four.

"I shall not forget that shot of mine at the ninth hole," remarked W. H. Gardner, the Buffalo golfer, as he stood near the score board after the round. The shot in question was a full mashie for a 2. This hole is 401 yards in length.

"It was a beauty," said Joseph Schlotman, who played with Gardner. "The ball struck only a few yards in front of the flag and barely had force enough to reach the cup."

How different was the experience of R. C. Long, a Stanton Heights player, who came to grief at the seventh, the shortest hole on the course. His tee shot, sliced to the rough, was lying so badly that no less than twelve strokes were required in getting clear. He took fourteen for the hole and thus ended his national championship aspirations.

Then there was the sixth hole, a matter of 426 yards, which big Robert Hunter made in 3. It was only a few years ago that Hunter was playing for Yale, a college, by the way, that was called to mind a good many times during the day. As previously mentioned, Mudge is a student at the New Haven institution and so is W. H. Gardner, while Robert Gardner, Hinsdale player, who won the national title in 1906, is an erstwhile wearer of the blue. According to Chick Evans, it was a sad sort of a day from beginning to end. "It was terrible in the afternoon," he remarked, "for beginning at the seventh, I took 3 putts on nine consecutive greens." Little wonder he could not do better than 162 for the day.

That was the score Jerome Travers made. The national open champion declared his game was generally bad, which was quite true, though to those who watched him closely, it was noticed that his mashie failed him most. His putting also left wrong.

Francis Ouimet could not complain. He was there at all times and his only slip of any consequence was an approach at the sixteenth. The ball was played for a pitch and run, failing to move after the carry.

When E. M. Byers stood on the eighteenth tee he was told that in all probability 165 would have to be made to qualify. It is not often in this game that a golfer can do stunts when required, but this time the Pittsburgh man, after driving to the far side of the green, ran down a 40-footer for a 2. He got his 165 and, as it turned out, qualified with something to spare.

When Henry J. Topping took 26 putts on the first nine holes in the afternoon, he knew it was "all off." Those putts represented 8 wasted strokes, yet with all he went out in 47. Later on the Greenwich man withdrew.

The best cards in today's play are as follows:

Dudley Mudge, morning round—
Out—4 5 5 5 3 5 4 6 4—41
In—4 6 4 4 4 5 4 3 3—38—79
Afternoon round—
Out—4 3 5 4 3 5 3 5 4—36
In—4 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 4—37—73—152

Robert Gardner, morning round—
Out—4 5 5 5 3 5 4 5 4—38
In—4 5 5 4 3 4 6 4 3—38—76
Afternoon round—
Out—5 4 4 4 5 4 4 5 4—39
In—4 3 4 5 5 4 5 4 5—39—78—154

Ned Sawyer, morning round—
Out—5 4 5 5 3 5 3 4 4—38
In—4 5 5 4 4 5 5 4 3—39—77
Afternoon round—
Out—5 4 5 4 4 4 3 5 4—38
In—4 5 5 5 3 5 5 5 4—41—79—156

Francis Ouimet, morning round—
Out—5 5 4 4 3 4 3 5 4—37
In—3 5 4 4 5 6 4 4 4—40—77
Afternoon round—
Out—4 4 6 4 3 6 3 5 5—40
In—4 5 5 4 4 4 5 4 4—38—78—155

The other scores:
C. M. Comstock, Sleepy Hollow, 96, 84—180; George Lyon, Lambton G. and C. C., 83, 81—164; Ira Breslin, Detroit C. C., 83, 81—164; Gardiner White, Flushing C. C., 82, 80—162; R. S. Worthington, Shawnee C. C., 83, 87—170; J. N. Stearns, 3d, Williamsport C. C., 84, 84—168; G. A. Crump, Pine Valley, 81, 86—167; Paul Hunter, Midlothian C. C., 77, 80—157; Dave Herron, Oakmont C. C., 80, 79—159; C. R. Dennen, Detroit G. C., 86, 85—181; F. Hawkesbury, Woodland G. C., 87, 86—173; F. H. Hoyt, Siwanoy C. C., 86, 86—172; S. Sherman, Yahnundasis C. C., 78, 86—164; C. Beach, Fox Hills, 88, 89—177; L. R. Munger, Chautauqua C., 94, 89—183; Harold Weber, Inverness, 83, 86—169; Allen Reid, Riverside G. C., 93, 92—185; R. G. Morrison, Oakmont C. C., 89, 86—175; W. P. Seeley, Brooklawn G. C., 82, 86—168; T. H. Sherman, Yahnundasis G. C., 77, 83—160; E. W. S. Groesbeck, Cincinnati G. C., 81, 90—171; B. W. Corkran, Baltimore C. C., 87, 85—170; W. C. Fownes, Oakmont C. C., 82, 81—163; C. B. Allen, Kenosha C. C., 90, 85—175; E. P. Ellis, 3d, Milwaukee C. C., 85, 84—169; R. C. Long, Stanton Heights, 88, 85—173; J. E. Byers, Allegheny, 80, 91—180; George Rotan, Audubon C. C., 81, 87—168; T. W. Hunter, Bloomfield, 85, 91—176; W. B. Rhett, Garden City, 90, 86—176; R. A. Gardner, Chicago G. C., 76, 92—168; Wm. Fern, Belmont C. C., 81, 89—170; Jesse Guilford, Bellevue G. C., 80, 80—160; F. H. Brown, Detroit C. C., 92, 85—178; Gil Waldo, Detroit C. C., 86, 83—169; J. G. Anderson, Siwanoy C. C., 80, 81—161; Nelson Whitney, Audubon C. C., 83, 74—157; A. V. Lee, Jr., Detroit C. C., 89, 88—177; Jerome D. Travers, Upper Montclair, 82, 80—162; E. M. Byers, Allegheny, 84, 81—165; J. T. McMillen, Detroit C. C., 88, 83—171; R. W. Perrin, Pine Valley, 83, 87—170; Albert Seckel, Riverside G. C., 81, 84—165; T. C. Dilworth, Allegheny, 93, 82—175; Fraser Hale, Skokie C. C., 89, 85—174; C. H. Gardner, Agawam C. C., 81, 86—167; J. A. McDonald, Chicago G. C., 90, 87—177; Howard B. Lee, Detroit C. C., 83, 79—162; J. D. Standish, Jr., Detroit C. C., 87, 80—167; Reuben Bush, Audubon C. C., 83, 80—163; D. C. Corkran, Baltimore C. C., 93, 79—172; R. L. James, Allegheny, 90, 83—173; Hamilton Kerr, Ekwanok, 92, 81—173; H. Kenworthy, Metecomet G. C., 91, 87—178; E. B. Palmer, Detroit C. C., 87, 94—181; John Reid, Jr., Racine C. C., 83, 86—169; R. E. Hunter, Midwick C. C., 81, 82—163; Philip Evans, Rolling Rock, 80, 82—162; Max Marston, Baltusrol, 81, 86—167; Howland Hubbard, Inverness, 93, 90—183; A. C. Climer, Florida C. C., 79, 86—165; W. H. Gardner, 2d, Buffalo C. C., 80, 86—166; J. B. Schlotman, Detroit C. C., 83, 78—161.

Sawyer or Evans Must Go.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 30.—One of the West's best hopes for the championship will be eliminated in the first round of match play tomorrow, according to the drawings made by the U. S. G. A. Executive Committee after the completion of today's 36-hole qualifying round.

Ned Sawyer and "Chick" Evans are the players who have been regarded as the favorites from this section of the country who are pitted against each other in Tuesday's 36-hole match play. One must go. There is a difference of opinion regarding the probable winner. Some favor the present Western amateur champion, while others figure Sawyer as the Westerner who will remain in the running. None of the Eastern cracks that is, none of those who were spoken of as members of the one-two-three class, was paired with another, which means that Travers and Ouimet will practically be assured of places in the semi-finals; at least, unless a big upset interferes with the dope. Travers, the open champion, drew George A. Crump of Pine Valley, while Chet. Hunt, who holds the laurels the survivors of the qualifying round are striving for, will meet W. H. Gardner 2d.

Coast Golfer Wounded in War.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30.—News was received here today that A. A. ("Sandy") Cuthbertson of San Francisco, a leading Pacific Coast golfer, was wounded in the side during the fighting in Northern France and was in a field hospital. His wounds were not serious, it was stated. Mr. Cuthbertson received a commission in the Black Watch Highlanders of the Forty-first Battalion soon after the European war began.

Cyclists in Road Run Next Sunday.

The New York division of the Century Road Club Association will make another attempt next Sunday to hold its third annual pleasure run and carnival of sports. The last two Sundays rain interfered and spoiled the attempts of the association to hold the pleasure run. If the weather permits the cyclists will leave Columbus Circle next Sunday morning at 9 o'clock. Prizes will be awarded for the sprint races which will be held.

SPORTING EVENTS.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN
TO-NIGHT
WEINERT vs. SAVAGE
2500 Seats at $1.00.
Telephone Mad. Sq. 5100.

BASEBALL, Polo Grounds, Today. 2 Games, 1:30 game, 1:45 P. M. Giants vs. Chicago.

NATIONAL TENNIS HELD UP BY RAIN

Original Schedule of Singles Will Be Started This Morning at Forest Hills.

FACTS ABOUT TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Thirty-fifth Annual Tournament for the Championship of the United States.

Place—West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, L. I.; seven miles from Pennsylvania Station.

Trains—Leave Pennsylvania Station: A. M., 9, 9:20, 10:02, and 11:05; 12 noon; P. M., 12:30, 12:47, 1:10, 1:24, 2:06, 2:45, and 3. Can be reached by trolley from Queensboro Bridge.

Number of Contestants—128.

Title Holder—R. Norris Williams 2d, Philadelphia.

Time of Start—10 A. M. Continuous play until sundown.

Number of Turf Courts—24.

Official Referee—Robert D. Wrenn.

Price of Daily Admission—Fifty cents; grand stand, 50 cents extra.

Number of Reserved Seats—7,000.

Special Event—F. B. Alexander and N. W. Niles, at 2:30 P. M.

Automobile Route—Starting from the clubhouse in Fifty-fourth Street, go west in Fifty-fourth Street. Turn up Broadway. Turn right in Fifty-seventh Street. Turn left in Second Avenue. Bear right to the Queensboro Bridge. Cross the bridge and bear right at the end. Cross the viaduct over the Long Island Railroad tracks and continue straight along the Queens Boulevard through the Village of Newtown. Continue along the boulevard to Forest Hills. Turn right in Continental Avenue under the railroad tracks at the Forest Hills station.

Rain prevented the beginning of the thirty-fifth annual all-comers tennis championship singles yesterday on the turf courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, L. I., and the battles for the national title were postponed until 10 o'clock this morning. President Robert D. Wrenn of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, Julian S. Myrick, President of the West Side Club, and E. F. Torrey, Secretary of the National Association, were on hand to officially open the tournament, but after viewing the field and inspecting the special courts, which were protected by large tarpaulins, it was decided to follow the same schedule as had been arranged for the opening day and the first round of 128 competitors will be staged today.

Everything was in readiness to start at the appointed time. Tucker, who has charge of the turf courts, had his men ready to mark the lines, when the drizzle turned into a downpour. A few of the players joined the members of the committee when the postponement was decided upon. The weather cleared after noon, when the playing surface dried out under the warm sun. The tarpaulins were also removed until nightfall, when they were again spread over the special courts.

The return matches between the East and West will be played on the West Side courts Friday and Saturday, Sept. 10 and 11. President Myrick yesterday announced that Harold H. Hackett, former Davis Cup captain, Craig Biddle of Philadelphia, and Edwin Sheafe of Boston had been appointed a committee to select the Eastern team.

The star contests at 10 o'clock will bring Cedric A. Major, the Cornell player who recently won the Connecticut State championship, against Bernard C. Law of Princeton. At the same time Ward Dawson, the Californian, will play J. C. McKay. An hour later D. S. Watters, the Louisiana State champion, opposes Alrick H. Man, Jr., former Yale captain.

Maurice E. McLoughlin will make his first swing of the racquet in his effort to regain the championship in the first of the matinée matches scheduled at 2:15. He will play Ernest Fritz Kuhn, the German player. At the same time Charles M. Bull, Jr., of the Crescent A. C., will battle with Lyle E. Mahan, as it is planned to play the matches simultaneously on the great stretch of turf between the grand stands, which have been lined for four courts.

Two of the former Davis Cup players—Harold H. Hackett and Frederick B. Alexander—will take the grand stand for the finish of the other battles. Hackett will play William M. Johnston, the young Californian who has been performing so ably, and Alexander and Nathaniel W. Niles, the Longwood Club crack, will be opponents.

The tennis dinner was held last night at the Vanderbilt Hotel, when about 150 officials and contestants were the guests of the West Side Tennis Club. It was an informal affair, and the service was in accord with the training of the players. J. S. Myrick, President of the club, occupied the chair, and among those present were:

President Robert D. Wrenn, Secretary Edward F. Torrey, George T. Adee, E. C. Conlin, Harry A. Parker, John A. Tompkins, Harry C. Webster, Sr., R. D. Little, Marshal Peabody, Charles Chambers, R. Norris Williams, 2d; Maurice E. McLoughlin, Cray Biddle, Sidney Thayer, Jr., Walter L. Pate, Fred C. Inman, William M. Johnston, Clarence J. Griffin, Ward Dawson, Walter Merrill Hall, T. R. Pell, Irving C. Wright, George Wright, Abraham Bassford, Jr., Nathaniel W. Niles, A. H. Coffey, Fred C. Baggs, Frederick B. Alexander, Harold H. Hackett, Watson M. Washburn, Benjamin M. Phillips, S. Howard Voshell, E. S. Moore, George M. Church, W. Halsey Wood, Ralph C. Baggs, J. H. Blackstone, Robert Rand, H. A. Gunter, E. H. Hooker, Bruno Huhn, Lawrence Curtis, Lieutenant W. S. Anderson, E. W. Peaslee, C. L. Childs, A. M. Kidder, Lyle E. Mahan, P. S. Brinsmead, J. G. McKay, Ludlow Vandeventer, Russell Brown, Herbert L. Bowman, S. W. Merrihew, Dr. Barringer, Edward Hubbard, George Phelps, Theodore Hetzler, and T. Mansfield.

Yachts in Cape May Cup Race.

A challenge has been issued by James C. Brady and Nicholas F. Brady, owners of the yacht Atlantic II., to the yacht Katoura, owned by Robert E. Tod, for the Cape May Cup. The race will be sailed under the auspices of the New York Yacht Club some time in September, the date to be mutually agreed upon. It is understood that the amateur crew of Vanitie will assist in the sailing of the Atlantic II. and that the crew of Resolute will assist in the sailing of Katoura. There is a rumor in yachting circles that Atlantic II. may challenge Katoura for the Brenton Reef Cup.

Cowler and Hemple to Box.

Tom Cowler, Jim Corbett's protege, whose showing against Gunboat Smith several weeks ago was disappointing, will make another attempt to show his ability as a heavyweight boxer at St. Nicholas Rink tomorrow evening, when he will box ten rounds with Jack Hemple. The ten-round semi-final will bring together Harry Thomas, the English lightweight, and Andy Cortez, the rugged boxer from the east side.

JOHNSON TO ROUT BETTORS.

American League Head to Investigate Gambling Rumor in Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—President B. B. Johnson of the American League is exercised over the stories from Boston that gambling is flourishing unchecked in the ball parks there. He said today that he would not have paid any attention to the reports had not the American League Park been mentioned, and now Ban is going after the bettors with renewed vigor. He is going East tomorrow, and may start something as soon as he gets to the Hub.

"I think that the charge that there is gambling at the American League Park in Boston is unjust," said Mr. Johnson. "We stopped gambling there a few years ago, and we have done the same in every city in the circuit. We arrested forty-nine in the Philadelphia grand stand at one time, which showed that we were in earnest about the crusade."

President Johnson will head for Philadelphia, and he will also make flying trips to New York and Washington. While in the East he will look into the reported raids of the Federal League, and see how they can be checked.

"RUBE" SOLD FOR $2,500.

Brooklyn Nationals Accept Manager McGraw's Price for Marquard.

It has definitely been decided that "Rube" Marquard, recently released by the Giants, will go to the Brooklyn National League team. Wilbert Robinson, John J. McGraw, and Charles H. Ebbets reached an agreement at a conference yesterday, and Brooklyn will take over the player at a price said to be $2,500.

All of the major league clubs had waived claim on Marquard, and he was released by the Giants to Toronto. He refused to join the minors, however, and after a talk with Wilbert Robinson on Saturday the Brooklyn club made an offer to the Giants of the waiver price, $1,500, for the player. It is understood that McGraw at the conference with Ebbets and Robinson raised the valuation of Marquard to $2,500, and this price Brooklyn agreed to pay.

Playground Day at Polo Grounds.

Today will be Playground Day at the Polo Grounds, and more than 5,000 boys who have been playing in the Park Playground League will attend the double-header between the Giants and the Cubs. The young players will be accompanied by Park Commissioner Ward, Supervisor W. J. Lee and his staff. The Playground championships will be decided on Thursday, Sept. 2. The league includes baseball teams of every race and creed, among them being the All-Chinese, All-Negro, All-Irish, All-Jewish, All-German, All-Italian, All-Greek and All-Polish teams.

Twenty Entries for Auto Race.

With twenty entries already made and the date of closing the list postponed from Sept. 1 to the 20th, it is expected that there will be thirty-six cars entered in the Astor Cup race, which will open the Sheepshead Bay Speedway on Oct. 2. There will be a big parade of autos from the Motor Club of America to the race track on Sept. 18 to celebrate the formal start of practice for the big race, but the real tuning up of the racing cars will commence on Sept. 24 or 25, and from that date until the day of the race the racing machines will be tearing around the track in preparation for the 350-mile grind. In viw of the fact that only thirty-two cars can start in the race, official speed trials will be held if there are more than thirty-two entries, and the allotted number of cars making the fastest time will go to the barrier on the day of the race. All the best known drivers of international reputation have entered.

Work on the track is being rushed as fast as possible, and the big course will be in shape within a couple of weeks. It was not intended to complete the entire bleachers before the race, because of the limited time, but the big demand for tickets has necessitated more room for spectators, and a big extra gang of carpenters has been engaged and are working overtime to finish the stands. Much of the parking space has already been reserved and it is probable that the largest crowd that ever witnessed an auto race on an enclosed track will be present at Sheepshead Bay on Oct. 2.

Savage Favorite in Tonight's Bout.

Jim Savage is a decided favorite over Charley Weinert in the main bout at Madison Square Garden's boxing show tonight. Savage's condition, and his recent victory over Al Reich, have prompted his admirers to wager on his chances against the conqueror of Coffey, Smith, and other good men. Interest in the match in the vicinity of Newark, where both men hail from, is high.

Savage and Weinert have been rivals for the past two years, previous attempts to get them together proving futile. The men will go into the ring both weighing close to 188 pounds, with the physical advantages in Weinert's favor.

PLAY FOR TENNIS TITLE.

The matches in the first round of the Thirty-fifth National Championship at Forest Hills, which starts this morning:

10 A. M.—Cedric A. Major versus Bernard C. Law, and Ward Dawson versus J. C. McKay.

1 A. M.—Alrick H. Man, Jr., versus D. S. Watters.

2:15 P. M.—Maurice E. McLoughlin and Ernest Fritz Kuhn of Germany, on the championship court, and Charles M. Bull, Jr., and Lyle E. Mahan, on the grand-stand court.

3:15 P. M.—Nathaniel W. Niles and Frederick B. Alexander, on championship court, and William M. Johnston and Harold H. Hackett, on championship court.

10 A. M.—Louis Graves versus Norman Johnson, H. L. Bowman versus G. W. Phillips, H. S. Parker versus Charles Chambers, S. E. Palmer versus H. C. Thomas, J. S. Eaton versus A. E. Copeland, L. J. Grinnell versus T. A. Robinson, J. H. Blackstone versus F. T. Fall, W. I. Plitt versus B. Da Silva, S. P. Henshaw versus W. S. Anderson, P. A. Valle versus S. R. McAllister, Russell Brown versus J. S. Pfaffman, J. T. Allan versus P. W. Gibbons, A. H. Allen versus Leonard Beekman, B. S. Prentice versus W. D. Bourne, A. F. Coffey versus Harold Swan, R. S. Andrews versus B. M. Phillips, Irving Riker versus H. D. Harvey.

11 A. M.—W. D. Cunningham versus C. B. Garland, Fenimore Cady versus E. D. Toland, J. S. O'Neale, Jr., versus W. M. Blair, C. C. Pell versus A. F. Turnbull, J. B. Adoue, Jr., versus P. S. Brinsmade, Robert Rand versus E. W. Peaslee, L. W. Knox versus J. W. Geary, Jr., W. L. Pate versus Dr. B. F. Drake, J. C. Thomas versus William Rand, 3d, F. T. Hunter versus Murray Sargeant, F. W. Cole versus C. J. Post, Jr., W. A. Campbell versus Felix N. Doubleday, R. S. Stoddart versus W. H. Wood, S. H. Voshell versus R. B. McClave, Cornelius Boocock versus T. L. Baggs, R. J. Sommer versus I. C. Wright, J. S. Cushman versus G. C. Caner, F. T. Frelinghuysen versus E. F. Thomas, Jr., T. R. Pell versus Allan Fox.

2:15 P. M.—G. W. Wightman versus C. W. McMullen, J. W. Anderson versus Hugh Tallant, H. C. Martin versus Karl H. Behr, Dr. W. Rosenbaum versus Robert Le Roy, Richard Stevens versus A. M. Kidder, F. C. Inman versus C. L. Childs, Adrian Riker versus R. N. Williams, 2d, W. F. Johnson versus E. H. Hooker, W. M. Hall versus Chandler Burrage, H. W. Forster versus Craig Biddle, G. A. L. Dionne versus Middleton De Camp, Dr. Dudley Roberts versus Dean Mathey, A. S. Cragin versus R. L. Johnston, Jr., Walter Roberts versus Philip Roberts, E. H. Whitney versus Harold A. Throckmorton, E. J. Newhouse versus W. M. Washburn, G. S. McKearin versus G. M. Church, G. H. Nettleton versus A. Bassford, Ludlow Vandeventer versus H. A. Plummer, F. H. Harris versus C. L. Russell.

FREAK HOME RUN WINS FOR PHILLIES

Whitted's Drive Strikes Wall, Then Hits Bescher and Bounds Into Stand.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—A freak home-run drive by Whitted with one man out in the tenth inning gave Philadelphia a victory over St. Louis today, 4 to 3. Whitted's drive struck the bleacher wall, bounded against Bescher's chest and caromed into the stand. St. Louis scored two runs in the third inning by hitting Alexander's delivery hard. The latter was withdrawn in the seventh for a pinch hitter, Becker, and during this session Philadelphia staged a rally and took the lead. Manager Huggins protested so vigorously that Bancroft interfered with him on an attempt for a double play during the rally that the former was sent off the field by Umpire Eason. Mayer took Alexander's place in the eighth inning and Perdue succeeded Meadows with two men out in the ninth. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Stock, 3b..	4	1	1	1	5	H'g'ns, 2b.	4	0	0	2	3
B'cr'ft, ss.	5	0	3	3	1	Hyatt, lb.	1	0	1	0	1
Pask't, cf.	4	0	0	3	0	Butler, ss.	5	0	1	0	4
C'v't'h, rf.	4	0	0	0	0	B'sc'r, lf..	4	1	1	3	0
L'd'r'e, lb.	3	0	1	11	1	Long, rf..	4	2	3	2	0
W'ted, lf.	5	1	1	3	0	Wh'n, cf.	3	0	2	2	0
Nieh'f, 2b.	4	0	2	5	0	Miller, lb,					
Kil'fer, c.	4	1	3	4	3	2b.	4	0	1	6	2
Alex'r, p..	2	0	0	0	5	Betzel, 3b.	4	0	0	2	1
Mayer, p.	1	0	0	0	0	Snyder, c..	3	0	0	3	1
†Becker ..	1	1	1	0	0	M'dows, p.	4	0	1	0	0
						Perdue, p..	0	0	0	0	0
Total..	39	4	12	30	15	Total..	36	3	10	*28	13

*One out when winning run was scored.
†Batted for Alexander in seventh inning.

Errors—Huggins, Miller, Bancroft.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1—4
St. Louis	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0 0—3

Two-base hits—Long, (2,) Hyatt, Bancroft. Home run—Whitted. Earned runs—St. Louis, 3; Philadelphia, 3. Sacrifice hit—Wilson. Double play—Luderus and Bancroft. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Philadelphia, 10. Base on error—St. Louis. Bases on balls—Off Meadows, 2; off Alexander, 1; off Mayer, 1. Hits—Off Meadows, 11 in 8 2-3 innings; off Perdue, 1 in two-thirds of an inning; off Alexander, 7 in 7 innings; off Mayer, 3 in 3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Perdue, (Paskert.) Struck out—By Meadows, 2; by Alexander, 3; by Mayer, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason. Time of game—Two hours and two minutes.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn Defeated in Pitchers' Battle by Buffalo—Chase a Factor.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Gene Krapp outpitched Joe Finneran in a close battle this afternoon, giving the Buffalo Federals a 2-to-1 victory over Brooklyn in the final game of the series. Krapp was wild, issuing eight passes, but was effective in the pinches, holding the Brooklyns in check. A home run by Bennie Kauff gave the visitors their lone tally.

Hal Chase played a prominent part in the Buffalo victory, getting three hits and helping to get Buffalo's two runs. The weather was far from ideal for baseball. The score:

BUFFALO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Meyer, lf.	4	0	1	0	0	A'd's'n, rf.	2	0	1	1	0
Lord, 3b..	4	0	0	1	0	Magee, 2b.	4	0	0	2	0
Dalton, rf.	2	1	0	1	0	Cooper, lf.	4	0	2	3	0
Chase, 1b.	3	1	1	3	0	Kauff, cf.	3	1	1	1	0
Lo'den, 2b.	2	0	1	2	6	Myers, 1b.	4	0	0	10	0
Engle, cf.	4	0	0	3	1	Holt, 3b.	3	0	1	3	1
Roach, ss.	3	0	1	1	7	F. S'th, ss.	3	0	1	2	4
Blair, c..	2	0	0	7	3	Land, c..	4	0	1	3	2
Krapp, p..	2	0	0	0	3	Finneran, p.	3	0	0	0	5
						*Tesch.	0	0	0	0	0
Total..	26	2	6	27	19	†H. Smith.	1	0	0	0	0
						Total..	29	1	7	24	12

*Ran for Land in ninth inning.
†Batted for Finneran in ninth inning.

Errors—Lord, Louden.

Buffalo	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Two-base hits—Louden, Chase. Home run—Kauff. Stolen bases—Blair, Dalton, Magee. Earned runs—Buffalo, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Sacrifice hits—Louden, F. Smith. Double plays—Krapp to Blair to Chase; Louden to Roach to Chase. Left on bases—Buffalo, 4; Brooklyn, 10. First base on error—Brooklyn, 1. Bases on balls—Off Krapp, 8; off Finneran, 1. Interest in the match in the vicinity of Newark, where both men hail from, is high.

Savage and Weinert have been rivals for the past two years, previous attempts to get them together proving futile. The men will go into the ring both weighing close to 188 pounds, with the physical advantages in Weinert's favor.

Rebels Make Their Hits Count.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 30.—In a hard hitting game Pittsburgh defeated Chicago today by a score of 7 to 4. Neither Brown nor Barger was able to check the batting. The locals were the more fortunate in the placing of hits. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	1	0	0
Pittsburgh	2	0	0
Chicago	0	0	0
Pittsburgh	1	2	0
Chicago	0	1	0
Pittsburgh	0	1	0
Chicago	3	4	1
Pittsburgh	3	4	0
Chicago	0	2	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0
Chicago	0	0	0
Pittsburgh	1	0	0

OTHER SPORTING NEWS

FAKE FOOT RACE TO BE INVESTIGATED

A. A. U. Suspends Hal Heiland and Don Lippincott, Probable Contestants.

Acting upon an account of a fake foot race at Ilion, N. Y., on Aug. 21, which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Monday, Jacob W. Stumpf, Chairman of the Metropolitan A. A. U. Registration Committee, yesterday suspended, pending further investigation, Donald W. Lippincott, the University of Pennsylvania sprinter, and Hal Heiland of Newark, N. J., a former member of the Xavier A. A. of this city. The power to suspend these men is contained in Article XI., Section 10, of the A. A. U. rules relating to suspicious circumstances, which states that if, in the judgment of the committee or any member thereof, sufficient evidence is presented to make the status of any athlete a matter of reasonable doubt, an investigation may be started without the presentation of formal charges.

Lippincott and Heiland were notified yesterday by registered mail of their suspensions.

J. P. Eaton, the Amateur Athletic Union Commissioner for the territory in which Ilion is situated, has been notified to begin an investigation, and Frank Facey, Chairman of the New England Association Registration Committee, has been asked to assist in identifying "Tom Morgan" of Boston, who was a starter in the race.

The case will be thoroughly probed from the local end, and if the suspended athletes cannot prove their innocence their registration cards will be canceled.

The first good to come of the exposure will be the appointment of an A. A. U. Commissioner for the territory near Utica. There has never been a representative of the union in this section, b-cause athletes there never have been prominent.

Amateur athletes are warned to not participate in the Caledonian Club's professional games on Labor Day, for President Frederick W. Rubien of the Metropolitan Association yesterday made arrangements to have an official photograph taken of the finish of every event.

SPEAS CAN PROVE THIS.

Baseball Game with Three Balls in Play at One Time.

The following humorous story of the baseball field is related by Bill Speas, outfielder of the Portland team of the Pacific Coast League, and probably is one of the most humorous things witnessed on a baseball field. Incidentally, the story has been told and retold by prominent players in the two major leagues.

"You might not believe this," says Speas, "but I've got several clippings to prove it. It happened in 1906 in the Pennsylvania and Ohio League. I was playing with Mansfield, and Doc Bailey, the old-time Columbus pitcher, was doing the pitching for us. Our opponents had us beaten, about 40 to 0, when one of them hit a ball and slammed it down the right-field foul line. The umpire threw in another ball, and he knocked it foul again. Then he hit one at me in left, and, after breaking my neck to keep it from rolling into the next State, I got it and threw it in the plate, only if hit the ground and stand instead.

"Well, in the meantime, the fielders had recovered the foul balls and the shortstop had one running a man down between second and third, and the second baseman had the other trying to catch a man between first and second. The catcher was chasing the ball I threw in. It looked like a fire in a Chinese laundry the way everybody was running around. I was almost sick from laughing out there in left field.

"The umpire eventually ruled the foul balls out of play and held that the ball I threw at first and stand was the right one. But that does not change the fact that there were three balls in play all at one time."

EAST AND WEST YACHT RACE

Commodore Hanan's Josephine to Represent New York at Chicago.

Several months ago representatives of the Chicago Yacht Club came to New York to interest Eastern yachtsmen in a yacht race at Chicago between representative yachts for a new East and West Cup. The Chicago yachtsmen believed that such a race would largely stimulate yachting on the Lakes. The Indian Harbor Yacht Club of Greenwich, Conn., formed a syndicate, with Commodore William Hamlin Childs at the head, and challenged the Chicago Yacht Club for both the East and West Cup, and the Manhasset Bay Cup, won some time ago by the Chicago Yacht Club, and now at Chicago.

The Valiant, the fastest Class P yacht on the Lakes, owned by Mr. Price, will compete with the Josephine, owned by Addison Hanan of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, and sailed by Addison Hanan, Butler Whiting, William W Swan, and Charles B. Mower. The Josephine is the champion of her class in Eastern waters, although one year older than the Valiant. The Josephine is now being tuned up on Lake Michigan by Mr. Hanan.

The race for the East and West Cup will be the best three out of five, and for the Manhasset Cup, the best two out of three, both cups being contested for in the same series. The races are scheduled for Sept. 4, 5, 7, 9, and 10. Commodore Heyworth will be the judge for Chicago, Richard Monks for New York, and the third judge will be chosen by these two.

DUNDEE WINNER IN WEST.

New York Lightweight Floors Ritchie Mitchell Twice.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 30.—Johnnie Dundee, New York lightweight, had the better of his fight here tonight with Ritchie Mitchell of Milwaukee, according to experts at the ringside. He twice floored Mitchell.

Gattle Wins at Olympic A. C.

Harry Gattle of Portchester last night outpointed Banty Sharp of Ohio in the main ten-round bout at the Olympic Athletic Club of Harlem. There was some delay in starting the bout, Sharp refusing to go on because his opponent would not weigh in. Gattle was in the ring for fifteen minutes before the Ohio boxer entered, and when the boxers came together it was plainly evident that Gattle had a big advantage in weight, besides having height and reach in his favor. Sharp finally agreed to box, and, although he was easily outpointed, he stung his opponent with a right hand blow several times during the bout.

The best bout was the semi-final, between Jimmy Powers, a west side featherweight, and Willie Jackson of Harlem. The latter was entitled to the honors at the final bell, but the west sider was always willing to mix matters, and this made an interesting bout.

First Corps Cadets Shoot Best.

WAKEFIELD, Mass., Aug. 30.—The team of the First Corps Cadets, with a total score of 2,133 for four ranges, today won the tri-color, emblematic of the State championship, in the opening event of the tenth annual tournament of the New England Military Rifle Association. Second place was won by the Sixth Infantry Squad, with a total score of 2,082. The first individual prize was won by Private Loughlin of the Sixth Infantry, with a score of 189. Despite the adverse weather conditions the results were creditable. The teams participating today were made up of twelve men, representing regimental units of the Massachusetts militia. The teams and their totals follow: First Corps Cadets, 2,133; Sixth Infantry, 2,082; Ninth Infantry, 2,080; Eighth Infantry, 2,056; Fifth Infantry, 2,031; Second Infantry, 1,995; First Cavalry, 1,955; Coast Artillery, 1,931; Naval Brigade, 1,656.

DRIBBLE RULE UNIFORM.

A. A. U. and College Basket Ball Rules Alike Now.

For the first time in the history of basket ball the amateur and collegiate rules for the game will be similar this year. During the Winter the A. A. U. officials held conferences and obtained a consensus of opinion from the different amateur basket ball authorities as to their attitude toward uniform rules for collegians and the amateur fives. Since that time George T. Hepburn has discussed the matter with collegiate authorities, with the result that the basket ball rules, when issued next month, will be alike for A. A. U. teams and for the college fives.

There were a number of different points on which the two sets of rules differed, but the most important and troublesome was the dribbling question. There did not seem to be any common ground on which the two bodies could agree for this system of play, but after the conferences of the A. A. U. men had taken place Mr. Hepburn went over the matter with the Collegiate Committee. When Mr. Hepburn and the college men had reached an agreement, a mail vote on the matter was taken among the A. A. U. men, and it was decided to have a uniform rule.

The new uniform dribble rule in substance follows: Dribbling will be permitted, and at the end of the dribble a player will be allowed to throw for goal, and if he makes the goal it will count. Heretofore the amateur rules did not permit of the scoring of a goal after a dribble, but the amateur authorities have conceded this point to the college men, and in the future amateur teams will permit this style of play.

George T. Hepburn, Dr. C. Ward Crampton, Secretary of the Public Schools Athletic League, and H. D Henschel of the Young Men's Hebrew Association were appointed a committee by Frederick Rubien, Secretary-Treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union, to conduct a study of the basket ball question, and, if possible, reach an agreement with the college committee as to the uniformity of rules. This committee held open meetings during the Winter and obtained the opinions of different amateur and Y. M. C. A. authorities on the game. At these conferences the amateur men suggested many changes which brought the amateur rules to practically the same working basis as the college rules.

But it was on the dribbling question that the men disagreed, and it was the opinion of the amateur officials that the dribbling rule made for an individual style of play rather than for team work, and, further, that it tended to make the game rougher than it would be without allowing the dribble. The meetings ended with the body of amateur authorities deadlocked on the question. Later Mr. Hepburn was able to bring about an understanding on the matter, and the rules which will be tried out this year have the indorsement of both college and A. A. U. experts.

It was the collegiate committee, which was appointed some years ago to make an exhaustive study of college sports with a view of bettering the game, that took up this basket ball matter and reached an agreement in the rules.

GRAND CIRCUIT RACING.

Stars of Harness World to be Seen in Action at Yonkers Track.

The Grand Circuit racing at the Empire City track, near Yonkers, will open today with a race in which Lee Axworthy, 2:03¾, unbeaten this season, and Peter Scott, 2:03¾, winner of five consecutive races, are to compete with half a dozen other trotters for a purse of $5,000. The race promises to be in the nature of a renewal of the $10,000 Merchants and Manufacturers' Stakes at Detroit a month ago, all of the contending horses in that event having been entered for today's contest.

Another feature of the Grand Circuit opening will be the attempt of Directum I., 1:58, to lower the world's record for pacers, now held by him.

Races for trotters of the 2:17 class and for pacers of the 2:15 class also are on the card, the purse in each being $1,000.

The meeting will continue four days. The National Stallion Stakes, worth $7,000, for 3-year-old trotters, will be decided tomorrow, along with the 2:18 trotting and the 2:07 pacing races.

Roamer to Carry Top Weight.

The announcement of the weights for the Belmont Park Autumn Handicap, to be run Saturday, for three-year-olds and upward, over a mile and a furlong, shows Roamer at the top weight of 129. Luke McLuke is next with 127 pounds, and Sam Jackson and Borrow follow at 124 each. The weights follow:

Roamer, 129; Luke McLuke, 127; Sam Jackson, 124; Borrow, 124; Cock o' the Walk, 119; Stromboli, 118; Sort Grass, 118; The Finn, 112; Gainer, 111; Slumber II., 110; Don de Roco, 108; Nightstick, 107; Sandman, II., 107; Trojan, 107; Trial by Jury, 106; Purdey, 106; Tartan, 105; Sharpshooter, 102; Half Rock, 102; Pandean, 99; Sam McMeekin, 98; Iron Duke, 98; Addie M., 98; Superintendent, 98; Silent Pilot, 98; Ed Crump, 98; Double Eagle, 97; Figinny, 97; Royal Martyr, 95; Stir Up, 90.

Judges to Race at Rockland.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Aug. 30.—County Judge A. H. F. Seeger of Newburg and Supreme Court Justice Arthur S. Tompkins of Nyack will meet again in a race with their trotting horses at the Rockland County Fair at Orangeburg next month, when Judge Tompkins will drive Grita and Judge Seeger Amasis. At the Orange County Fair at Middletown last week Judge Tompkins won in straight heats.

Horses for Rochester Show.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 30.—The horse show in connection with the Rochester Exposition will open tomorrow morning. More than three hundred of the best horses in America are now in the city and will be taken to the exposition grounds in the morning.

he famous Vanderbilt string has been at the grounds for the past couple of days.

Tonight seven hunters and saddle horses that should greatly add to the competition in these two classes arrived at the grounds from Greenwich, Conn. The owner is Percy A. Rockefeller, son of William H. Rockefeller, Jr. His manager, manager of this stable, reported that his entries were in the best possible condition. Mr. Rockefeller is expected at the show on Thursday, when the first judging of the hunters will take place.

Charles E. Cox of Malbern, Penn., who offered a cup for the champion saddle horse at the show, brought his stable of six ponies to the grounds today, and late in the afternoon a string of five of the best roadsters in the country reached the park. These horses are owned by E. T. Stotesbury, Philadelphia, who is President of the National Horse Show Association.

Championship Five-Mile Swim.

The American Life Saving Society has received sanction for the five-mile swimming championship of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, and will hold the event on Sept. 11 at College Point, L. I.

Instead of the usual straightaway tidal course, the committee in charge has laid out a five-mile triangle, with start and finish at College Point, and turning marks off Riker's Island and East Elmhurst, so that most of the swimming will have to be done across tide. It will practically mean the covering of five actual miles, with no current to aid the swimmer.

Bud Goodwin of the New York A. C., the present champion, will be on hand to defend his laurels, and a large and representative field is expected to start against him.

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THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—A low pressure area of marked character covers the Northwest with its centre over Alberta, and in consequence there has been a marked rise in temperature to midsummer conditions in Northwestern States.

Elsewhere east of the Rocky Mountains temperatures are much below the seasonal average as a rule, and on Monday morning the temperatures were the lowest of August record in portions of the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and the west upper lake region, with frosts over much of this area. West of the mountains high temperatures continue, but with a general fall since Sunday night.

Rains were general in the Atlantic States and the east lower lake region, and there were also local showers in the Upper Ohio Valley and in a few other widely scattered localities.

Generally fair weather will prevail Tuesday and Wednesday east of the Mississippi River, with lower temperatures in the Atlantic States, followed by a rise Wednesday. It will be warmer Tuesday and Wednesday in the Ohio Valley, the upper lake and west lower lake region and the Southeast, and warmer Wednesday in the Atlantic and East Gulf States.

Winds Tuesday and Wednesday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate, shifting, becoming west and northwest; South Atlantic Coast, moderate west to northwest, except variable off the Florida Coast.

FORECASTS—TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair, slightly cooler Tuesday. Wednesday fair, warmer.

New Jersey—Fair, cooler Tuesday. Wednesday fair, warmer in interior.

New England—Partly cloudy, cooler Tuesday. Wednesday fair.

Western New York—Fair Tuesday. Wednesday fair, warmer.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair, cooler Tuesday. Wednesday fair, warmer.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	68	58	4 P. M.	77	68
6 A. M.	67	60	6 P. M.	76	68
9 A. M.	70	61	9 P. M.	73	66
12 M.	74	63	11 P. M.	70	65

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 66; for the corresponding date last year it was 72; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 70.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 61; at 8 P. M. it was 71. Maximum temperature, 74 degrees, at 1:30 P. M.; minimum, 58 degrees, at 3 A. M. Humidity, 97 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 87 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.88 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.89 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
2:30	736 Home St.; Samuel Green	Slight
7:50	640 Wales Av.; Max Schroedus	Slight
9:40	638 Crescent Av.; Jennie Soffo	Slight
10:30	25-27 E. 105 St.; Rose Weissman	Slight
10:55	1,712 Park Av.; Ben; Golden	Slight
10:55	250 W. 124 St.; Bertha Hatchett	$1,000
3:20	63 W. 124th; Wm. A. Martin	Slight
4:00	2,000 E. 12th; Mollie Mehan	Slight
7:35	1,611 2d Av.; Bernard Hamptman	Slight
7:45	63 Mott St.; Frank Ferando	Slight
7:35	1,611 2 Av.; Bernard Hauptman	Slight
10:00	57 Orchard St.; Samuel Shorten	Slight
10:15	248 Hudson St.; Ulster Co. Meat Co.	Slight
10:30	894 Whitlock Av.; A. Arent	Slight
11:10	2,414 1 Av.; Mrs. Sullivan	Slight

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The commission last Wednesday appointed F. W. Smyser of Schenectady, N. Y., to be expert examiner, to conduct the test, Sept. 15, for promotion to engineer of steamer in the Fire Department.

Examinations have been ordered in the following classes:

Typewriting copyist, applications closed, date of mental not yet set, open to males only, salary $600 to $1,200; typewriting copyist, Grade 2, female, applications closed, date of mental not yet set; process server, male and female, applications closed, date of mental not yet set, salary $900 to $1,200; trade instructor, applications closed, date of mental not yet set; junior chemist, (asphalt,) applications close 5 P. M.; Pharmacist, applications closed, date of mental not yet set; Medical Inspector, Grade 2, examination ordered, no dates set; pathological chemist, Bellevue Hospital, applications closed, date of mental not yet set, salary $2,500, (this is a new position; vacancy at $2,500 in Bellevue Hospital;) alienist, applications closed, date of mental not yet set.

United States.

The commission announces an open competitive examination for assistant irrigation engineer, for men only, on Sept. 22, to fill vacancies as they may occur, at a salary ranging from $1,000 to $1,500 a year, in the Office of Public Roads and Rural Engineering, Department of Agriculture, for service in the field, and in positions requiring similar qualifications, unless it is found to be the interest of the service to fill any vacancy by reinstatement, transfer, or promotion. The duties of this position will be to assist irrigation engineers and others in the investigation of various subjects connected with irrigation. These subjects will embrace methods of preparing land and applying water in farm irrigation, measurement and delivery of water, irrigation channels and structures, the design, installation, and operation of pumping plants, and the customs, regulations, and laws relating to irrigation. Competitors will be examined in mathematics, physics, chemistry, surveying, and applied mechanics, as given in civil engineering courses; essay of 750 to 1,000 words on a subject relating to irrigation; practical questions on pumping plants, irrgation channels and structures, measurement and division of water, soil physics, irrigation practice, and laws relating to irrigation, and education and experience. Four years of actual experience in civil engineering or of the study of civil engineering at a school or college of recognized standing is a prerequisite for consideration for this position. Ten days will be required for this examination; slide rules may be brought on both days; tables of logarithms will be furnished if needed. Applicants must not have reached their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination and must be physically sound and able to perform field duty under trying conditions. This examination is open to all men who are citizens of the United States and who meet the requirements. Further particulars may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

William Maxwell, Jr., son of Dr. Maxwell, Superintendent of Schools, went to Ocunquit, Me., Friday to see his father, returning Sunday night. Yesterday morning young Mr. Maxwell telephoned Dr. Josiah H. Pitts, the Chief Clerk of the board, that Dr. Maxwell was now improving rapidly and expected to be back at his desk in October.

It is reported in educational circles that when the schools reopen Sept. 13, the number of children who will be unable to obtain a full, five hours tuition per day will be greater than ever before. The new buildings completed will not afford much relief, and, it is added, the failure of the Board to Estimate during the past two years to provide money for the construction of new buildings leaves the Board of Education with hardly any new schools under construction to provide for the increasing school population. When the schools closed last June, 33,896 children in part time classes and 101,896 in first year classes were receiving four hours' instruction instead of the five formerly required. Last September 40,000 new children were enrolled, and if a similar increase is recorded next week, a serious condition will arise, as the total number of new sittings provided is only about 10,000.

Pupils of Public School, corner of Newkirk Avenue and Thirty-second Street, Brooklyn, are making good progress with their small farms, their product being sold in a public market, held Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, between 10 and 12 o'clock. The money made by the sales goes into the school garden fund and is devoted to the purchase of seeds. Miss Ninna R. Streich, the teacher in charge, evolved the market plan in order to make better use of the vegetables and also to supply the demands made by residents of the neighborhood.

WILL FOR PROBATE.

GOELLER, CHARLES, (July 18;) estate more than $16,000; Fannie Goeller, a sister, receives $7,000; other relatives about $4,400, the residue going to the widow, Emily B.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the month of September, 1915, will be as follows:

Bankruptcy motions on Wednesday, Sept. 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29.

General motions on Sept. 2, 9, 15, 23, and 30, 1915.

Notes of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day.

Notes of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Criminal calendar—At 10 A. M. Re Lincoln.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Clarence Rty, &c, Co< / Fire Assn of Phila. / Israel<Bickelnaupt. / Rezzano<Rezzano. / McGinley<Thompson-Starrett Co. / Williams<Patterson. / Flanagan<C N Y. / Devlin<same. / Frobisher<Aronson (2.) / Re Chicurel (Cohen). / Szakatz<Jacobus. / Sturtz<Neuhorn. / Hilton<Wise. / Levy<Halliday (2.) / Meyer<Morrison. / Walla<Owens & Co. / Lefkowitz<Lustgarten & Co. / Harding<Harding. / Re C N Y (Belmont Ave.) / Reitman<Prospect Hts Hosp (2.) / Re Veliucci. / Horbach<Arkell. / Fleischman Co<Madison Ave R E Co. / Helmlich<Schwartz. / Momand<Momand. / Hobson<Prudential L I Co. / Glass<Glass. / Re Atlas Eng Co. / Socy for Prev of Crime<Rialto Rty Co. / Moran<Vreeland. / Heine<Welp (2.) / Crocicchia<Kohlweller. / Happe<Wilson. / Re Katz. / Rives<Pulitzer. / Watson<Ross. / Schrager<N Y Rys. / Herrmann<Herrmann. / Re Rosenberg. / Black<Black. / Harrison<Fried. / Bway Sav Instn<Everitt. / Springdale Rlty Co<Porner. / Re Dorsi (Haskell). / Lifschitz<Sterry. / Hicks<Cocks. / Fried<Feder. / Rosenthal<Rosofsky. / Re Woodbine St. / Re Bay 10th St-Cropsey Av. / Re Kimball. / Gayer<Braunworth & Co. / Garten<Schectman. / Solinskie<Phila & R C & I Co. / O'Neill<Brooks. / Otto<Otto. / Noble<England. / Re Wyckoff Av (Krauss). / Re 26th Ward Live Poultry Co to Sapir, assignee. / Rosenthal<Rosofsky. / Re Fact to Picker, assignee. / Dosella<Dosella. / Haedrich<Haedrich. / Samuels<Browd. / Cusick<Cusick. / Taylor<Goodwin.

PART II.—Benedict, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—No calendar.

TRIAL TERM—No calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of: / William A Wallace, / Joseph R Finley, / Theresa Rosenhoefer, / William P Sullivan, / Maria Distler.

Accounting of: / Mary E Pell, / Mat Henins, / George Many, / John W Stirrup, / James Farrell, / Elizabeth G Meacham, / Mary A Behrens.

Administration of: / Teresa V Gallagher.

Estates of: / Preston Infants, / John Krogman, / Margaret Coffey.

Transfer tax of: / Elizabeth Secore.

County Court.

CIVIL—No calendar.

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WALTER R. MARSH, Headmaster.

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Catalogs of all boarding schools in the United States. There are no fees or charges of any kind. Information given free. Please state kind of school wanted. For reliable advice on school matters, write, 'phone or call.
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Boys' School

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Forty-two companies with aggregate capital stock of $1,643,500 were incorporated today. They include:

W. N. Coler & Co., brokers, realty, $1,000,000; L. H. Hole, Jr., S. B. and B. S. Coler, 43 Cedar St.

M. S. C. Holding Corp., realty, $200,000; J. F. Kinney, O. A. Hack, R. B. Knowles, 168 B'way.

Militarire Auto Cycle Co. of America, Buffalo, vehicles, motors, $250,000; E. McM. Mills, G. C. Miller, N. R. Sinclair, 270 Main St., Buffalo.

Wheat Meats Cereal Co., grains, cereals, food products, $50,000; H. M. Greenbaum, A. R. Rubin, L. H. Sanders, 2 Rector St.

The B. T. and B. Realty Co., Rochester, $50,000; F. J. Bastian, F. Terrant, A. J. Bristol, Rochester.

Berler Shoe Co., footwear, wearing apparel, $25,000; B. F. Steinberg, J. Harris, J. B. Stephens, 344 West 122d St.

Electric Changeable Sign and Illuminating Co., contracting, engineering, current carrying conductors, $50,000; P. and S. Weinstein, M. H. Freixas, 136 Front St.

Brooklyn Tire Co., Brooklyn, autos, vehicles, tires, accessories, rubber metal combination with cloth, $30,000; M. Du Freané, E. F. Quinn, W. L. Cahn, 128 B'way.

J. F. Renfro Corp., motor vehicles, $15,000; J. G. Gregg, A. Collins, J. P. Renfro, 404 West 44th St.

Queen City Dress Co., Buffalo, garments or other goods for human use, $20,000; G. Furminger, W. T. Richardson, F. W. Unbehann, Buffalo.

Bon Ton Cloak and Suit House, wearing apparel, $10,000; S. Knauer, A. and J. Heller, 460 East 145th St.

Presbyterian Press, publishing, printing, stationery, $10,000; F. W. Kristeller, J. G. Austin, E. A. Reed, 130 East 24th St.

Pullman Motor Car Co., export department, export agents autos, vehicles, machinery, $10,000; C. A. Doyle, A. Frankel, J. C. Cameron, 147 Home Av., Rutherford, N. J.

Brooklyn Photo-Engraving Co., Brooklyn, $10,000; A. S. Levy, M. E. Pew, R. Albertson, 140 5th Av., Manhattan.

Great Eastern Photo Play Corporation, Manhattan, theatres, opera, vaudeville, moving-picture houses, $10,000; R. D. Ireland, G. Richard Bende, S. Bergoffen, 1,320 43d St., Brooklyn.

Metropolitan Laundry Co., Brooklyn, $10,000; S. Shar, M. Reinitz, M. Kliegman, 613 Hendricks St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Shawleine Realty Co., $10,000; W. and V. Shore, M. Sachs, 1,543 Brooklyn Av.

National Economy Stores Co., Auburn, groceries, meats, provisions, $10,000; F. A. Westover, F. S. Bowker, G. E. Freat, Auburn.

Union Wall Paper Co., Syracuse, $6,000; R. N. Bernstein, F. L. and E. A. Cooper, 723 Livingston Av., Syracuse.

National Brass and Copper Sales Corporation, agents for mines, smelters, factories, $5,000; M. H. Marks, M. Van Siarcomb, A. C. Cain, 63 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Seltz & Co., Syracuse, realty brokerage, managerial, $5,000; J. A., Jesse W., and C. A. Seltz, Syracuse.

Cohen Underwear Co., Brooklyn, ladies', children's wear, $5,000; H. Goldstein, Clement and A. Cohen, 202 Varet St.

The Canfine Co., personal property, $5,000; P. M. Bouton, W. Ferguson, F. M. Cantine, 4,241 Bway.

Standard Petroleum Products Corpn., 320 Bway., Manhattan, $5,000; A. Gutman, F. Hensler, W. Sterks, Rockaway Beach.

Coaster Skate Patents Holding Co., patented devices, inventions, personal property, $5,000; N. Cohen, D. W. Dunberg, H. Bobker, 525 E. 178th St.

Coaster Skate Mfg. Co., apparatus, mechanical devices, tools, toys, $5,000; same Directors.

Berger & Deckop, Buffalo, garage, motor vehicles, supplies, $5,000; C. J. and J. A. Deckop, F. V. Berger, Buffalo.

Superior Candy Co., Brooklyn, $5,000; J. Schulman, J. Galant, H. Horwitz, 238 Penn St., Brooklyn.

People's Clothiers, installment, dry goods, apparel, $5,000; R. Israel, J. and S. Pearlstein, 1,077 Tiffany St., Bronx.

State Machinery Co., machines, machinery, types, presses, motors, contracting, $5,000; M. R. Kiernan, N. J. Lehman, H. E. Ryan, Paterson, N. J.

Authorizations: William Wharton, Jr., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn., iron, steel, wood articles, $1,000,000. Repres. G. R. Lyman, 39 Church St., Manhattan.

Maxim Munitions Corpn., Dover, Del., contractors, mechanical, civil, water engineers, machines, rolling stock, hardware, $10,000,000; Repres. B. F. Taylor, 52 Bway., New York.

American Splint Corpn. Co., Jersey City, lumber, logs, match, splints, match boxes, tooth picks, veneers, $500,000; Repres. D. McClave, 141 Bway., Manhattan.

Capital Increase: Chenango Chemical Co., Binghamton, $200,000 to $500,000.

Voluntary dissolution: Willow Grove Milk and Cheese Co., Lowville.

Socialist Consumers' League of the Bronx, prevent unreasonable rise in rents, foods, and other necessities and advance the enfranchisement of woman in this State. All of the fifteen Directors are women. They include Ida Bolnick, Anna Lipchitz, Rebecca Kramnik, Nettie Sadigursky, Rebecca Bailbinder, and Sarah Margolies.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Orduna, at Liverpool, Aug. 30.
SS River Oranter, at Gibraltar, Aug. 28.
SS Minnehaha, at London, Aug. 27.
SS Exeter City, at Bristol, Aug. 28.
SS Bibergen, at Bahia, Aug. 28.
SS Chimu, at Callao, Aug. 28.
SS Chalister, at Sydney, Aug. 28.
SS Cape Ortegal, at Havre, Aug. 27.
SS Galileo, at Plymouth, Aug. 29.
SS City of Bristol, at Suez, Aug. 29.
SS Nailsea Court, at St. Lucia, Aug. 28.
SS Bermudian, at Bermuda, Aug. 30.
SS Newton, at Colon, Aug. 29.
SS Calamares, at Colon, Aug. 29.
SS Belgrano, at Balboa, Aug. 29.
SS Santa Clara, at Balboa, Aug. 29.
SS Gascogne, at Bordeaux, Aug. 26.

Sailed.

SS Den of Airlie, from London, Aug. 29.
SS La Flandre, from Rotterdam, Aug. 25.
SS Marengo, from Hull, Aug. 27.

Passed.

SS Capri, New York for Genoa, passed Gibraltar.
SS San Guglielmo, New York for Naples, passed Gibraltar.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., AUG. 30.

SS Oscar II., Copenhagen to New York, was 1,100 miles E. at 3:30 A. M.; due Sept. 2, forenoon. Scandinavian-American Line.
SS St. Paul, Liverpool to New York, was 1,100 miles E. at 2 A. M.; due Sept. 2, forenoon. American Line.
SS Adriatic, Liverpool to New York, was signaled; time and distance not given; due Sept. 2, forenoon. White Star Line.
SS Noordam, Rotterdam to New York, was 583 miles E. at noon; due Sept. 1, forenoon. Holland-America Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Caracas, La Guayra to New York, was 962 miles S. at 8 P. M., 29th.
SS El Dia, New Orleans to New York, was 29 miles W. of Sand Key at noon.
SS Havana, Havana to New York, was 329 miles S. at noon.
SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 90 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS San Marcos, Brunswick to New York, was 245 miles E. at 7 P. M.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 180 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 140 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Olinda, Nipe to New York, was 99 miles S. at noon.
SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 188 miles S. at noon.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 156 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 4, SS St. Paul.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Sept. 4, SS Espagne.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Sept. 10, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 12 M. Sept. 1, SS Vasilifs Constantinos.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 31, SS Nieuw Amsterdam, and at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 1, SS Oosterdyk, and at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 4, SS Veendyk.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 1, SS Oosterdyk, and at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 4, SS Veendyk.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Sept. 2, SS Hellig Olav, and at 8:30 A. M. Sept. 4, SS Bergensfjord.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 8, SS Ancona.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, July 27; Shanghai, Aug. 4; Kobe, Aug. 10, and Yokohama, Aug. 11—which arrived per steamer Seiyo Maru, were dispatched east from Seattle on Aug. 26, and are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, Aug. 31.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, Aug. 4; Sydney, Aug. 6; Wellington, Aug. 9, and Auckland—Aug. 10—which arrived per steamer Makura, were dispatched east from Seattle on Aug. 27 and are due in New York on the morning of Wednesday, Sept. 1.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Sado Maru.....Sept. 2
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport.....Sept. 2
Hawaii and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Matsonia.....Sept. 3
Hawaii (via Seattle)—Hyades.....Sept. 3
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Lurline..Sept. 9
Fanning, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West.) (via San Francisco)—Makura, at Victoria, B. C.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:25|Sun sets..6:36|Moon rises..9:43

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:02	6:33	5:49	6:33
Governors Island	12:18	12:46	6:42	7:29
Hell Gate	2:08	2:36	8:22	9:09

Arrived—Monday, Aug. 30.

SS Espagne, Bordeaux, Aug. 22.
SS Ancona, Naples, Aug. 18.
SS Arrino, Bordeaux, Aug. 16.
SS Aldergate, Buenos Aires, July 27.
SS Carolina, San Juan, Aug. 25.
SS Taurus, Buenos Aires, Aug. 18.
SS Port Antonio, Jamaica, Aug. 25.
SS Luckenbach, Balboa, Aug. 22.
SS El Valle, Galveston, Aug. 25.
SS Momus, New Orleans, Aug. 25.
SS Copenhagen, Savannah, Aug. 27.
SS Santa Clara, Matanzas, Aug. 25.
SS Brabant, Tampico, Aug. 21.
SS Denis, Barbados, Aug. 23.
SS Glenstre, London, Aug. 23.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Roma	St. Michaels	Aug. 24
Capac	Balboa	Aug. 18
Overdale	Spezia	Aug. 15
Ferro	Hull	Aug. 16
Eureka	Balboa	Aug. 20
Furus	New Orleans	Aug. 24
Orion	Buenos Aires	July 29
Rossano	Cardiff	Aug. 16
Dwinsk	Archangel	Aug. 26
Belita	Jamaica	Aug. 26
Riebergen	Frontera	Aug. 21
Havana	Havana	Aug. 28
Metapan	Colon	Aug. 23
Miguel Gover	Lisbon	Aug. 16
Lampasas	Tampa	Aug. 26
City of Columbus	Savannah	Aug. 28
El Valle	Galveston	Aug. 26

DUE TOMORROW.

Sant' Anna	Gibraltar	Aug. 21
Noordam	Rotterdam	Aug. 21
Clan Campbell	Balboa	Aug. 23
Hanseat	Buenos Aires	Aug. 4
Hyperia	Barbados	Aug. 24
Origen	Port Talbot	Aug. 19
Italia	Lisbon	Aug. 22

DUE THURSDAY.

St. Paul	Liverpool	Aug. 25
Oscar II	Christians'd	Aug. 21
Strubo	Liverpool	Aug. 21
Concho	Galveston	Aug. 26
Colbert	Lisbon	Aug. 21
Urbino	Hull	Aug. 20
Caracas	Curacao	Aug. 25
Antilles	New Orleans	Aug. 26
El Dia	New Orleans	Aug. 26
Almirante	Colon	Aug. 26

DUE FRIDAY.

Adriatic	Liverpool	Aug. 25
Tomaso d'Savoia	Genoa	Aug. 20
Saxonia	Liverpool	Aug. 25
Aladdin	Port Talbot	Aug. 23
Rio Blanco	Rio Janeiro	Aug. 11
Panama	Colon	Aug. 28
El Siglo	Texas City	Aug. 28
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Aug. 31

DUE SATURDAY.

I. P. Justesen	Ayr	Aug. 24
Indian Monarch	London	Aug. 25
Sao Fiulo	Para	Aug. 21
Walton Hall	Victoria	Aug. 11
Manhattan	London	Aug. 21
Ulsborg	Aarhuus	Aug. 16
Ardgorm	London	Aug. 21
Ardgalt	Havre	Aug. 22
City of Macon	Leghorn	Aug. 21
Hungarian Prince	London	Aug. 21
Housatonic	Rotterdam	Aug. 20
Lackawanna	Manchester	Aug. 21
Paraitah	Liverpool	Aug. 22

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
N. Amsterdam, Rot'dam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Honorius, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphian, London	——	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Paso, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Saramacca, St. Lucia	7:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Finn, Victoria	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Oosterdyk, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Maracaibo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	1:00 M.
Parima, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Comal, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Olinda, Gibara	——	12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Hellig Olav, Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Barbara, Buenos Aires	2:30 A.M.	5:00 A.M.
Oregonian, Barbados	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Matura, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Grayson, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Sol, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Mathilda, Argentina	7:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manuel Calvo, Cadiz	——	10:00 A.M.
Ardgorm, London	——	12:00 M.
Guantanamo, Santiago	——	8:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bergensfjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Esiugene, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Buenaventura, Argentina	7:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Vasari, Argentina	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Veendyk, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Koroma, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Pennsylvania, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Neches, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Georgic, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Favignana, Naples	——	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Valle, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Lampasas, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
San Marcos, Brunswick	——	1:00 P.M.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of STELLAR PHOTO PLAY CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, Sept. 13, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M. at 416 W. 216th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of the right, title and interest of the Stellar Photo Play Co., Inc., in and to a certain negative of a moving picture play entitled "Forgiven" or "The Jack of Diamonds" and the moving picture right thereof subject to existing outstanding contracts transferring State rights thereto; also one set of prints of said negative consisting of six reels.

WILLIAM WEISS, Receiver.

IRVING I. KREMER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES B. MARTIN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Aug. 31, 1915, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 2,417 8th Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of household furniture, musical instruments, carpets, rugs, fixtures, etc.

HARRY ZALKIN, Receiver.

JULIUS H. REITER, Attorney for Receiver, 277 Broadway, New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of SHEPARD S. SABLE & CO., INC.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, at his office, 115 Nassau St., the 31st day of August, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 225 Greene St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of hats, caps, cut material, sale, furniture, fixtures, etc.

DAVID W. KAHN, Assignee.
OLCOTT, GRUBER, BONYNGE & McMANUS, Attorneys for Assignee, 170 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ULRICHSEN BROS., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Aug. 31, 1915, by order of the court, at 2 P. M., at Melrose Fireproof Storage & Warehouse Co., Inc., Bergen Av., near 153d St., Borough of Bronx, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of bake ovens, showcases, and fixtures used in a bake shop.

BERTHA REMBAUGH, Receiver.

LEON DASHEW, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES G. REIDER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, Sept. 13th, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 103 Eldridge St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of cotton and woolen piece goods, remnants, office furniture, fixtures, etc.

L. ROWLEY PHILLIPS, Assignee.
ROSENBERG, LEVIS & BALL, Attorneys for Assignee, 74 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RUSSIAN IMMIGRANT, INC.

Sale advertised for today will be held Friday, Sept. 3d, at 257 East 10th St., at 10:30 A. M.

JOHN L. LYTTLE, Receiver.
I. S. SHIRBURG, Attorney for Receiver, 27 Cedar St., New York City.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE

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The Finest and Fastest Steamers in the Harbor Run as follows:

Lv. N. Y., Pier 81, N. R., foot W. 42d St., week days, 8.50, 9.35, 10.30 a.m.; 12.30, 1.30, 3.15, *4.15 *5.25, 7.45 p.m. Sunday 9.00, 10.00 a.m.; 1.00, 3.30, 7.15 p.m. (10.40 p.m. E. Long Br. only.)

Lv. N. Y., Pier 10, N. R., foot Cedar St., week days, 9.15, 10.00, 11.00 a.m.; 1.00, 2.00, 3.45, *4.45 *5.45, 8.10 p.m. Sunday 9.30, 10.30 a.m.; 1.30, 4.00, 7.35 p.m. (11.10 p.m. E. Long Br. only.)

*Except September 6th.



The most desirable water ride about New York is to Atlantic Highlands and return

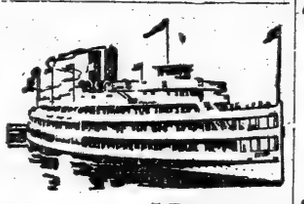
THE FARE OF ONE DOLLAR MAKES IT THE MOST EXCLUSIVE

First Class Meals at Pleasing Prices.

THE ROUND TRIP TO ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS MAY BE MADE ON ALL STEAMERS EXCEPT THOSE LEAVING AS FOLLOWS:

From Pier 81, N. R., foot W. 42nd St. Week days—*5.25, 7.45 p.m. Sundays—10.40 p.m.

From Pier 10, N. R., foot Cedar Street. Week days—*5.45, 8.10 p.m. Sundays—11.10 p.m.



UP THE HUDSON BY DAYLIGHT

All Service Daily Except Sunday

Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. Music. Restaurant. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted.

Str. "Washington Irving"
Str. "Hendrick Hudson"
Str. "Robert Fulton"
Str. "Albany"

Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany.

Also Desbrosses St., 9:40; W. 42d St., 10; W. 129th St., 10:20; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

One-Day Outings to Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, West Point or Bear Mountain.

Afternoon Boat

for Bear Mountain, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Ideal outings to Bear Mountain and West Point, returning by Str. "ROBERT FULTON."

Hudson River **Day Line**

Desbrosses St. Pier. Tel. 4141 Spring. N. Y.

CATSKILL EVENING LINES

Splendid Strs. lv. Pier 43, N. R. (ft. Christopher St.), 6:30 P. M.; Yonkers, 7:20 P. M. (Daily except Sunday). For Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie and way landings. Direct connection for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Falls, Tannersville, and all points in the Catskill Mountains.

SATURDAY SPECIAL, to Malden ($1.00), Catskill and Hudson. FARE, $1.25. Lv. Pier 43, N. R., 1 P. M.; Yonkers, 1:45 P. M.

REDUCED FARE TO MALDEN $1.00 IN EACH DIRECTION.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES for AUTOMOBILES. Send for AUTO TOUR BOOK or phone 1097 Spring.

Atlantic Highlands

STEAMER "CASTLETON" FARE 10 Cts

Automobiles Carried. Capacity 30 cars. This Route for All Jersey Coast Resorts. Lv. Daily ft. White- hall St., next to South Ferry, 10 A.M., 2 P.M. Trains & Trolleys to all Coast Resorts Passenger Capacity Is Limited to 1,350. Tel., Broad 179 or 3263. Atlantic Highlands 11:45 A. M., 5 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER BY NIGHT

MANHATTAN LINE $1.00 TO ALBANY

Dining Room Service a la Carte. THROUGH TICKETS AND BAGGAGE CHECKED TO ALL POINTS. Autos and Horses at Low Rates. Steamers Lv. daily, Pier 39, North River, foot West Houston St., 5:30 P. M.; West 125th St., 6 P. M. Telephone 9225 Spring.

ROUND TRIP RED BANK LINE 50 CENTS

For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven & Red Bank. Week days. lve. Franklin St., Pier 24, 8:30 a. m.; 2:30 p. m.; Battery, 8:35 a. m.; 2:35 p. m. Suns. & Hols. Franklin St., 8:30, 9:15; Battery, 8:35, 9:35 a. m.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

Newburgh, P'keepsie, Kingston. Tel. 4675 Franklin.

Searchlight Route



NEW YORK—ALBANY—TROY and the NORTH Daily, including Sunday.

Capital City Line—Pier 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 5:30 P. M.; West 132d St., 6:00 P. M. Leave Troy 6:00 P. M., Albany 8:00 P. M. Fare $1.00 one way, $1.50 round trip.

New Night Express—Pier 32, N. R., 9:00 P. M.; West 132d St., 10:00 P. M. Leave Troy (except Sunday) 10:00 P. M., Albany daily, including Sunday, 11:00 P. M. Fare $2.00 one way, $3.50 round trip.

People's Line—Pier 32, N. R., 6:00 P. M.; West 132d St., 6:30 P. M. Leave Albany 8:00 P.M. Fare $2.00 one way, $3.50 round trip.

Sunday mornings boat for Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, and Albany—Leaves Pier 43, N. R., 9:30 A. M.; West 132d St., 10:00 A. M. Leaves Albany 10:00 A. M.

Tourist Automobile Rates, $5 and $10 one way; $7.50 and $15 round trip.

Extra service southbound Labor Day night, SS. Berkshire, Adirondack, Trojan, Rensselaer, and Frank Jones. Northbound Labor Day night, SS. Greenport at 5:30 P. M. and C. W. Morse at 8 P. M. Night express leaves New York Labor Night 8 P. M.

Tel. Spring 9400.

Hudson Navigation Co.

INTERSTATE PARK BEAR MOUNTAIN HIGHLAND LAKE

UP THE BEAUTIFUL HUDSON

Str. "Highlander" Reg. Dancing Weekdays & Sundays Lvs. Battery 9.15, W. 23d St. 9:45, Yonkers 10:45 A. M.

Str. Mary Powell | Str. Newburgh

Weekdays Only | Sund'y's & Hol'd's

Lve W. 42d St. 10.30, W. 129th St. 10.40 A.M. Round Trip, Daily, 50c Children, 25c. Sundays & Holidays, 75c. Children, 50c. McALLISTER ST'BT CO. Tel. Broad 932 & Mary Powell St'b't Co. Tel. Spring 4141

Delightful Afternoon Trip to Bear Mountain Park or WEST POINT

Str. "Albany" Returning on Swift
Str. "Robert Fulton"

Leave Desbrosses St. Daily, except Sunday, 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. 61 round trip. 1½ hours at Bear Mountain or ample time at West Point to drive around the Post. Orchestra. Restaurant.

Best Trip for Saturday Afternoon.

GLEN ISLANDS

"The World's Pleasure Grounds"

Every possible amusement: fine bathing, boating and fishing; Bayne's band concerts; "The Zoo"; restaurant; plants and flowers; clambake dinner and a la carte; Saturday, "Kleiff Deutschland"; The Dairy. Steamers leave Battery 9.45, 11.15 A.M., 2.30, 3.30, 5.30 P.M. East 34th St. half hour later. Extra Boats Sundays. Round Trip 50c.

Iron Steamboat Co.

Deep Sea Fishing Str. Taurus

Daily at 8 A. M. from Pier 1 N. R. ONLY.

CONEY ISLAND
ROCKAWAY BEACH
Str. "GRAND REPUBLIC"
Strs. Lve. W. 129th St. & Pier 1, N.R.

Full Time Tables are on INSIDE of back cover of Telephone Directories. Telephone Rector 872.

TO NORTH JERSEY COAST RESORTS Sandy Hook Route. New Jersey Central.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY SIEGEL and FRANK L. VOGEL, individually and as members of the firm of HENRY SIEGEL & CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy sells this day, Tuesday, Aug. 31st, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of 17105 shares of stock of the Siegel Stores Corporation; also 4575 shares of stock of Henry Siegel Co., Boston; 15000 shares of the Siegel Stores Corporation, common stock; 659880 shares of stock of Nevada Volcan Mines Co.; 20 shares of stock of the Huguenot Trust Co. of New Rochelle; 10 shares of stock of the National Bank of the Republic, Chicago, Ill.; 55 shares of the common stock of the Motor Coach Co.; 50 shares of the preferred stock of the Motor Coach Co.; 4 shares of stock of the Central Trust Co. of Illinois; 50 shares of the Mamaroneck Hook & Ladder Land Co. of Mamaroneck, N. Y.; 25 shares of stock of the Banco Nacional De Santo Domingo; also a number of promissory notes to the order of Henry Siegel, which can be seen at the office of the Trustees; also Cert. 72 of Siegel Stores Corporation, in name of Wm. B. Rose for 2500 shares; Cert. 12 of Henry Siegel Co., Boston, in the name of Henry Siegel, for 500 shares; Cert. 18 of Henry Siegel & Co., Boston, in the name of Henry Siegel & Co., for 100 shares; Cert. 8-9 of Siegel Stores Corporation, common stock, in the name of John R. Butler, 100 shares; Cert. S-9 of Siegel Stores Corporation, common stock, in the name of John R. Butler, 100 shares; note of Duncan M. Stewart to Henry Siegel & Co., Bankers, for $2000, dated Nov. 1, 1911; note of A. J. Mayer for $2000 to Henry Siegel & Co., Bankers, dated April 27, 1912, together with Cert. of Deposit twenty shares of the Preferred Stock of the Siegel Stores Corporation, given as security for said note; 5 shares of stock of the Empire City Safe Deposit Co., in the name of Frank E. Vogel; 655 shares of stock of the Silver Cave Mining & Milling Co.; Certificate of 2500 shares of stock of the Nevada Smelting & Mines Corporation; 3 two year 4½% Debenture Gold Bonds of the City Athletic Club.

WILLIAM HENKEL, Jr., JOHN KING, and GEORGE D. SIGSBORN, Trustees, 64 William St., N. Y.

ELEK J. LUDVIGH, Attorney for Trustees, 31 Nassau St., New York.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy, 71 Broadway, N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21,902.—In Bankruptcy.—CLIFFORD A. SCHAUFELE, Bankrupt.

Clifford A. Schaufele was duly adjudicated bankrupt July 1, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on October 6, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21,914.—In Bankruptcy.—CLEMENT LOVEJOY, Bankrupt.

Clement Lovejoy was duly adjudicated bankrupt on July 20, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on October 6, 1915, at 12 noon. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—JULIUS BLAUNER, as Trustee in Bankruptcy, etc., complainant, against N. REISLER IRON WORKS, INC., et al., defendants.

To the creditors of N. Reisler Iron Works, Inc.:

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Hugh A. Bayne has been appointed receiver of the property of N. Reisler Iron Works, Inc., by decree of this court, entered July 13th, 1915, and that pursuant to the order of said court dated August 27th, 1915, all creditors of said corporation are required to exhibit and prove their claims against said corporation before the said Receiver at his office, Room 1,804, 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 7th day of October, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

Dated August 30th, 1915.

HUGH A. BAYNE, Receiver.

NO. 21647.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—HYMAN CHARY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Hyman Chary, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 16, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judge in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, October 18, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, August 28, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21,629.—In Bankruptcy.—UNITED BOX & LUMBER CO., INC., Bankrupt.

United Box & Lumber Co., Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on May 22, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on October 6, 1915, at 2:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21764.—In Bankruptcy. ISIDOR GREEN et al., Bankrupt.

Isidor Green et al. were duly adjudicated bankrupt on June 11, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on October 6,

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

25 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

Wanted for cash—Coats, suits, skirts, dresses, &c.; quantity no object. Gross, Franzblau & Co., 27 Greene. Tel. 886 Spring.

WANTED.—Taffeta, black and colors, 50 cents and 60 cents; submit samples. 136 5th Av., 3d floor.

OPEN for any quantity khaki and blue army cloth; also white sport coats. Fifth floor, 12 West 31st St.

JOBBER looking at ladies' coats and sport coats; ready to place orders. Benjamin H. Rubin, 142 West 24th.

JOBBER is looking at snappy suits and coats all week from 9 to 4. 32 West 27th St., 10th floor.

JOBBER looking at girls' chinchilla coats, 3d Floor, 24 West 25th.

JOBBER looking at girls' chinchilla coats. 24 West 25th St., 3d floor.

JOBBER LOOKING at coats all week. 25 W. 27th St., Room 410.

CONTRACTOR for dresses; must furnish own material. 33 West 34th, Room 702.

1,000 SILK, black taffeta petticoats; close out at $1.05 apiece. Charles Landsman, 1,261 Broadway.

TO CLOSE JOB 100 ladies' rubberized rain-coats at a bargain. L. Felsenheld, Raincoat Specialist, 20 West 17th St.

SILK jersey sport coats, to close out. Daily, 8 West 19th St.

HAVE lot of white Chinchilla coats on hand to close out; all latest models in lengths from 32 to 40 inches; price $2.75 to $6.50; also have big variety of sport coats, which are at present a great demand, from $2.75 to $5. Rudinsky Bros., 27-35 West 24th St.

MANUFACTURER RETIRING, complete dress and waist plant with stock and fixtures, will consider a silent partnership or complete sale; about $5,000 needed. Box 96, 352 6th Av.

HAVE 250 COTTON DRESSES AT $1.25, WERE $3.37½ TO $7.50. SCHLANG, 151 WEST 26TH.

CASH for high-grade women's suits, coats, skirts, waists, petticoats, and furs. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4543.

WE BUY MERCHANDISE of all description; quantities no object; cash paid. Ferdinand Ehrlich, Inc., 100 5th Av.

ESTABLISHED dress concern wants a partner to invest five to ten thousand dollars. Z 202 Times Annex.

CASH PAID for job lots of women's apparel. Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard St. Fn. 1350.

WILL BUY woman's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2587.

OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

FIXTURES for a cloak and suit store for sale. Shulsky Bros., 245 7th Av.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN to handle popular-priced skirt line for Middle West as side line on commission basis; big thing for right party. Address Box H 269 Times Downtown.

CLOAK SALESMAN desires medium-priced suit line; city and surroundings. T 92 Times.

AUCTION SALES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AUTO SUPPLIES

TRADE-AUCTION SALE
MAIL ORDER HOUSE
Auto Supplies
Only a Few Months in Business.
MONARCH AUTO SUPPLY CO.,
At 1659 B'way, N. Y., nr 52d St.
Sells Tomorrow, Wednesday, 10:30 A. M.
S. J. DAVIDSON, Auctioneer.

Phinney Walker and New Haven Clocks, Sootproof, Champion A. C., Bethlehem Flugs, Barret & Badger Jacks, Bumpers, Monarch and Buckeye Shock Absorbers, Ford Seat Covers, Lighting Outfits, Side, Tail and Head Electric Lamps, Footboard Mouldings, Tire Covers, Vulcanizers, Tire Holders, Brake Lining, etc. 1915 Remy Magnetos.

HARDWARE

Vises, Anvils, Hammers, Screw Drivers, Oilers, Hack Saws, Wrenches, Socket Wrenches, Bits, Stock Drills, Punches, Copper Wire, Jacks, Stillson Wrenches, Cut Outs, Wrench Sets, Pliers, Files, Rubber Goods.

OTHER SUPPLIES

Outside and Inside Blow Out Patches, Utility Husk & Aermore Horns, Hand and Electric Horns, Master Vibrators, Rubber Ford Mats.

Large Line Ford Supplies

300 Monarch, U. S. & Erie Tubes

1,000 other articles. All clean goods. **Inspection Tuesday, Aug. 31, 2 to 6 P. M.** Goods like this very seldom offered at auction. By order of William Wooster.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE of the entire high grade stock, office and showroom fixtures; also the entire plant.
INVENTORIED AT OVER $20,000,
formerly of Weisel Bros., makers of Dressing Sacques, Negligees, Silk Tea Gowns and House Dresses.
I. SINGER, Auct'r. SELLS THURSDAY, SEPT. 2d, at 10:30 A. M. on premises,
122-130 W. 27th St., New York, 4th Loft,
the above stock, viz.: 75,000 yards in original pieces Crepe de Chine, Chiffons, Taffetas, Crepe, Messalines, Albatross, Challis, Serpentine Crepes, Henriettas, white and printed Voiles, Shadow Voiles, Flannelettes, white Organdie, Lace Cloth, Venetian Crepes, Ginghams, Percales, Lawns, Dotted Swiss, etc.; 3,500 made-up garments, such as Dressing Sacques, Bath Robes, Negligees, Silk Tea Gowns, and House Dresses, Trimmings, Laces, Allovers, Embroideries, Ribbons, Spool Silk and Thread, and other findings.
Manufacturing Plant—Sixty Singer and W. & G. Sewing Machines, such as Merrow Style 60, Overlocking, Hemstitching, Chain Lock Stitch, High Speed, Zig-Zag, Button and Buttonhole Machines; Two H. P. Ball and Keystone Motors, Shafting, Pulleys, Press Irons, Blowers, 15 Cutting Tables, Traveling Trunks, Dress Forms, Ballard Cutting Machine Up and Down, Singer Power Tables, Chairs, Baskets, etc. Office and Showroom Fixtures—250 feet hardwood Partition, Rolltop and Flat Desks, Tables, Safe, Typewriter, Wall Cases, Rugs, Chandeliers, etc. Auctioneer's Office, 582 Broadway, Brooklyn N. Y. Phone 4241 Wmsburgh.

MERCHANDISE.

DAVID W. BIOW CO.

520-522 Broadway,
Tel. 6680-6681 Spring. Near Spring St.
Today, Tuesday, Aug. 31st, 10:30 A. M.,
1,200 Seasonable Trade Lots
DRY GOODS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
MEN'S & LADIES' FURNISHINGS
COTTON AND DRESS GOODS
LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDREN'S
WEARING APPAREL,
LADIES' FUR COATS,
FUR SETS.

Beautiful High-grade Retail Stock Blue White

DIAMONDS

IN SOLITAIRES FROM 1 TO 3 KT.
GOLD JEWELRY, WATCHES
J. Frenkel, Auct'r. Sells Today, Tuesday, At 10:30 A. M., at 23 Walker St., N. Y. City, Diamonds, comprising Solitaire Rings, Earrings, in blue white, from 1 to 5 kt. stones; Lavalieres, Scarf Pins, Link Buttons, Lockets, etc. Gold Watches in Howard 21 and 17 Jewel and Waltham and Elgin movements; 14-kt. Gold Rings and Gold Jewelry of every description, Silverware, Plateware, etc.; Gold-filled Jewelry of every description. Telephone 2458 Franklin.

CLOCKS

1,500 Ormolu Gold Plated
New Haven Make
Will Be Sold Wednesday, Sept. 1st, 2 P. M.,
1659 Broadway, nr. 52d St.
S. J. DAVIDSON, Auctioneer.
In Lots to the Jewelry Trade.
Particulars Wednesday American.
By Order of William Wooster.

Exceptionally High-Grade Stock

Ladies' Wearing Apparel

Coats and Suits, Evening Gowns,
AFTERNOON DRESSES,
STORM COATS,
AUTOMOBILE DUSTERS,
1,000 WAISTS,
SILK, HOSIERY, GLOVES,
ELEGANT FIXTURES.
CHAS. JACOBS CO., Auctioneers, Sell Tom'w, Wednesday, Sept. 1, '15, 10:30 A.M., 338 5TH AVE., NEAR 33D STREET.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 3¼@3¾ per cent. for the best names
Saturday 3¼@3¾ " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Large Glove Contract Placed.

Wise & Whitlock, hosiery, underwear, and knit goods mill agents, yesterday closed a contract with one of the Allies for 1,000,000 pairs of woolen gloves, for September-October delivery. The specifications call for three or four different grades of goods, and the contract is said to be worth $225,000. Last week the same firm closed a contract to furnish 35,000 dozen woolen socks to be used by the soldiers of one of the nations at war.

South Ordering Goods.

The Southern clothing retailers are showing signs of returning interest in buying goods, and lately there have been quite a few requests to see Fall lines from merchants who have not yet turned in their orders. This is taken as an indication of improved conditions in that section. The effect on the clothing business, if the retail movement continues, will be to fill in the later part of the Fall manufacturing season, usually a dull period, with fair-sized orders. A number of the clothing merchants in the South have not made any commitments at all for the season that is almost upon them, and, when the buying starts, it is generally believed that orders will come in briskly.

The Ready-to-Wear Look.

The style movement in the clothing industry seems to be all in the direction of having the garments look as little as possible like ready-to-wear. Many clothing manufacturers of the old school, according to a well-posted man in the trade, are puzzled over the changes which have occurred in the business during the last two or three years. Just what the difference is between the product now and that of a couple of years back some have found it hard to define. The change, as this man sees it, is in trying to suit every man who comes into a clothing store, and not the average man alone. Higher salaries are being paid designers to create models that will have all the look and fit of a custom-made garment.

Russian Order Not Yet Placed.

The placing of the big Russian war order for underwear, rumors and reports of which have been in circulation in the local knit goods field for some time, had not been accomplished up to a late hour yesterday afternoon, according to information supplied by leading members of the trade. Civilian business continues to come from the other side, however, notably from England and the British possessions. In domestic business the most notable thing appears to be the spurt in buying Spring goods that followed the declaration, about a week ago, of higher prices on the cheapest kind of men's balbriggans. For Fall duplicate orders from the jobbers are coming in well, but mostly from wholesalers out of town. Local jobbers are none too enthusiastic when they speak of the business now passing in heavy underwear.

Drills Were Active Enough.

There was no fault to find with the movement of drills in the local market on the closing days of last week. Such goods as 3.95s and 4.20s were especially active, and more than 600,000 yards of them were reported sold on Friday and Saturday in one-quarter of the market alone. Total drill sales for those two days are said to have run well over double that amount. The goods sold at 4¾ and 4 3-16 cents, respectively, but because of the business done on them prices have in several instances been advanced to 4½ and 4¼ cents, respectively. Buying was not so large yesterday under the new prices, but it is said that there is plenty more of this business to come. Among the sheeting sales yesterday were good-sized quantities of four-yard, 56-60s, which sold for shipment in the next sixty days at 4⅝ cents. Later in the day they were moved up to 4¾ cents for that delivery.

Gray Goods Continue Active.

The break in the cotton market, due to heavy profit-taking had no appreciable effect on the buying of gray goods here yesterday. Large sales of printcloths were made, and prices on all classes of staple goods were either more firmly held than for several weeks or they were advanced. A large business was done on 38½-inch 60-48s, at 3 5-16 cents, for delivery during the next three months, though later this price could bring out goods only for spot and nearby shipment. This was largely true of the following constructions, all of which sold freely: 38½-inch 60-52s at 3 7-16 cents, 64-56s at 3 11-16 cents, 64-60s at 3¾ cents, 39-inch 56-44s at 3½ cents, and 68-72s at 4¾ cents. Some of these goods, notably 64-60s and 68-72s, can now be had at those figures only for immediate delivery. Fancies continued to sell well. Staple printcloth prices, spot, were:

39-inch, 80-80s	3⅝c	38½-inch, 64-56s	3½c
39-inch, 72-76s	5½c	38½-inch, 60-52s	3⅜c
39-inch, 68-72s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3⅛c
38½-inch, 64-64s	4c	27-inch, 64-60s	*2⅝c
38½-inch, 64-60s	3⅝c	27-inch, 56-52s	2⅜c

*Bid.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Relieved on pension, 12 P. M. Aug. 28: Patrol. E. Lang, 149, (on police surgeons' certificate,) at $700 a year, appointed July 12, 1894; J. P. McNulty, Traffic Div., Subdi. A, (on own application,) at 700 a year, appointed June 7, 1890.

Temporary assignments: Capt. J. H. Gillen, 143, to command 16 I. D., 5 days, 9 A. M. Sept. 3; Lieuts. F. M. Kavanagh, 163, to 174, 10 days, 4 P. M. Aug. 28; T. F. Snyder, 174, to 163, 10 days, 4 P. M. Aug. 28; Patrol. W. J. Blanch, 1, and T. J. Weber, 26, to D. B., 5 days, 4 P. M. Aug. 28; A. Zankl, 36, as station house att., 30 days, 8 A. M. Sept. 4; A. S. Kasinsky, 37, to 6 I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M. Aug. 28; C. P. O'Connell and T. J. Lenihan, 81; N. P. Pehrseon, 62, and H. Roedel, 33, to 7 I. D., 4 P. M. Aug. 28 to 8 A. M. Aug. 31; E. J. Sullivan, 65, to C. O., duty in record room, 300 Mulberry St., 10 days, 8 A. M. Aug. 29; W. E. Wells, 81, to 13 I. D., as messenger, 30 days, 8 A. M. Aug. 30; F. McGovern, 159, to D. B., 1 day, 4 P. M. Aug. 28.

Leaves of absence with full pay: Inspector S. A. McElroy, 16 ins. D., 5 days, 9 A. M., Sept. 3, to be deducted from vacation. With half pay: Patrol. O. F. Bruns and P. S. Nealon, 12, 2 days, 12:01 A. M., Aug. 30. Without pay: Sergt. W. J. Marion, 25, 1 day, 8 A. M., Sept. 6; Patrol. M. E. Farrell, 15, 1 day, 8 A. M., Sept. 2; R. Churio, 26, 1 day, 8 A. M., Sept. 2; F. Munzer, 35, 1 day, 10 P. M., Aug. 29; G. T. Mulrooney, 65, 1 day, 4 P. M., Aug. 29; W. P. Hayes, 68, 1 day, 4 P. M., Aug. 28; T. O. Ronan, 70, 1 day, 4 P. M., Aug. 27; E. Beron, 155, 1 day, 4 P. M., Aug. 28; S. F. Ianson, 161, 1 day, 8 A. M., Sept. 5; W. C. Franke, 164, 3 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 28.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol.—P. P. Murphy, 7, 2:15 A. M., Aug. 8, to 12 P. M., Aug. 14; J. A. Dowling, 33, 6:05 P. M., Aug. 25, during disability; C. H. Ahrend, 164, 9:15 A. M., Aug. 24, during disability.

Advancements to grades: Patrol.—To $1,250 grade, Sept. 11: J. H. White, 6; J. J. Conway, 6; J. P. Hess, 16; R. Strunk, 21; J. J. Curtin, 25; J. Wich, 31; P. Scally, 36; M. P. Friedlander, 88; H. Immen, 88; J. J. A. McCausland, 151; O. Schwarz, 156; G. L. Smith, Traffic C; A. H. Naurod, 6; J. A. Sauter, 15; G. P. Mueller, 18; F. Benkler, 22; A. J. Harris, 29; M. J. Cannan, 32; J. P. Manley, 39; E. Mayer, 43; A. E. Esselborn, 81; L. F. Mail, 154; G. Metzner, 164. To $1,250 grade: H. Amundson, 42, Sept. 12. To $1,350 grade: W. S. Sargeant, 178, Sept. 2; C. H. Arend, 164, Sept. 9.

Restored to duty: Patrol.—R. L. Duffy, 18, and C. F. Rubing, 283, 9:15 A. M., Aug. 28.

Suspended, without pay: Patrol.—R. L. Duffy, 18, and C. F. Rubing, 283, 9:40 A. M., Aug. 28.

Fire Department.

Special leaves, without pay: Fire., 1st gr., J. W. Henckel; H. & L. 130, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 2; Fire., 1st gr., F. T. Connor, H. & L. 124, 72 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 8.

Reinstated: J. Duck, as a laborer, (temporary,) Bur. of Fire Al. Tel., at $2.50 a day, at 8 A. M., Aug. 27, probable duration of employment estimated at 30 days or longer.

Transfer: W. Casper, junior mech. draughtsman, Dept. of Educn., to the Fire Department as junior draughtsman, at $900 a year, 9 A. M., Sept. 1, (assigned to the Bur. of Fire Al. Tel.)

Compensation designated: Clerk F. X. Duffy, Bur. of Fire Prev., Div. of Records, at $480 a year, 9 A. M., Aug. 16, with transfer to payroll of the Bur. of Repa. and Supps., Div. of App., and detailed to the first-mentioned bureau.

Resignation accepted: Temporary laborer R. W. Wilson, Bur. of Fire Al. Tel., to take effect at 8 A. M., Aug. 30.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON—M. O'Neil Co.; Miss A. Knapp, ribbons, handkerchiefs; Miss E. Hallanan, laces, embroideries; W. W. Seibt.
ALBANY—Boyce & Milwain; J. H. Boyce, hats; Park Avenue.
ALBANY—J. Muhlfelder, millinery; 621 B'way, Room 632.
ALEXANDER—D. Bendheim & Sons; S. Bendheim, dry goods, notions, cloaks, carpets; 17 W. 28th.
ALLENTOWN—R. W. Hinterleiter & Co.; R. W. Hinterleiter, white coats, women's, misses' suits, auto coats, silk dresses; McAlpin.
ALLENTOWN—Hess Bros.; Miss F. M. Weber, neckwear, leather goods; 315 4th Av.
ALPENA, Mich.—Cronin Co.; C. J. Cronin, notions, women's ready to wear; Longacre.
ANDERSON, S. C.—Moore-Wilson Co.; Miss O. Moore, millinery, ready to wear; Imperial.
ANNISTON—Globe Clothing Co.; R. Hertz, clothing; Sherman Sq.
ASHLAND, Ohio—M. Marcus, coats, furs, waists, pile fabrics, children's coats; 170 5th Av.
ASPEN—Kay Stores Co.; M. S. Kay, general dry goods, ready-to-wear; 1,181 B'way; Albert.
ATLANTA—S. H. Kress & Co.; E. G. Parks, jobs, ready to wear; 109 Leonard St.
BALTIMORE—Maas & Kemper; L. Kemper, dry goods; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—A. A. Brager; L. L. Brager, dry goods; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Mandel Bros.
BALTIMORE—Armstrong Cator & Co.; E. E. Taylor, ornaments; 200 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Miss N. Williams, corsets; 18 West 35th.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Wolf, cloaks, suits; Strand.
BALTIMORE.—Hochscheid, Kohn & Co.; M. Hochscheid, dry goods; A. J. Fry, cloaks, suits; Miss E. Curry, toilet articles; Miss J. Armstrong, waists; Miss K. Gree, Miss Ocheiman, ready-to-wear; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; B. R. Reid, dress goods; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; J. F. Rummel, men's, boys' clothing, furn. goods; 18 W. 35.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—A. R. Swartz Co., "Inc."; A. R. Swartz, jobs, coats, suits, dresses; 1,261 Broadway.
BIRMINGHAM—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; W. J. Montgomery, carpets; 225 5th Av.
BISHOPVILLE, S. C.—Stafford D. G. Co.; W. E. Stafford, dry goods; Strand.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss J. Canty, underwear; Miss Doyle, infants' wear; Miss Gardner, ready to wear; Miss K. Desmond, ladies' coats; Miss Blumenthal, silk waists; 15 E. 26th.
BOSTON—Simmons, Hatch & Whitten Co.; A. L. Swasey, neckwear, bathrobes, handkerchiefs, &c.; Algonquin.
BOSTON—F. O. Garvin, millinery; Breslin.
BOSTON—Miss M. E. Ford, millinery; Martha Washington.
BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; W. F. Farnum, boys' clothing; J. W. Kelley, worsteds, art embroideries; 31 Union Sq.; Aberdeen.
BOSTON—Enterprise Cloak Co.; Mr. Walbarsht, ready to wear; 1,270 Broadway.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Miss E. A. Mailes, furs; 1,133 Broadway.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Koenigstal, men's, boys' clothing, (basement); 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; Miss Sweeney, Miss McHugh, misses' dresses; 31 Union Sq.
BOSTON—Crawford Pigumes; Mr. Freed, ladies', misses' dresses, skirts; Joseph Schenker, furs, fur coats; 12 W 31.
BRATTLEBORO—J. E. Mann, general merchandise; Wallick.
BUFFALO—Cristall Bros.; J. Cristall, hats, men's furnishing goods; Breslin.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; W. A. Brost, notions; Miss M. Lensenhuber, jewelry, silverware; Miss A. De Temple, leather goods, stationery; 18 W. 35th; Prince George.
BUFFALO—Siegel Bros.; M. Siegel, fancy feathers, hats; 621 B'way, Room 632.
BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; W. Brydon, domestics, linens, white goods; O. Rich, notions, toilet goods, jewelry; 2 Walker.
BURLINGTON, Vt.—G. Brewer, china; St. Denis.
BUTTE CITY—Symons D. G. Co.; D. Broughton, furn. goods; 821 Broadway.
CHARLESTON—M. Furchgott & Sons; M. Furchgott, general dry goods, fancy goods, millinery, linens, ready-to-wear; 148 W, 23d; Walcott.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; E. A. Kettlewell, ladies', misses' suits, dresses, skirts; 438 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss M. Nugent, suits; Miss C. Raynor, women's furnishing goods; G. A. Wilson, furs; 104 Worth St.
CHICAGO—A. Hoffman, furs; Park Avenue.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; M. Herz, jewelry, clocks, diamonds, silverware, stationery, &c., 1½ E. 22d; Wentworth.
CHICAGO—Importers and Mfrs. Co.; L. Hilpp, ladies' hats, untrimmed; 621 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; L. J. Brennan, 5 and 10 cent goods; 488 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; C. D. Chesler, furs; 215 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; G. Hill, dress goods; G. Wilson, furs; L. E. Scoville, youths' clothing; J. Leask, linens; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Chicago Mail Order Millinery Co.; L. Cohen, millinery, ready-to-wear; 621 B'way.
CHICAGO—The Fair; Miss A. Hill, linens; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Wilson Bros.; F. H. Negley, notions, jewelry, leather goods; 215 5th Av.
CINCINNATI—Shillito & Co.; Miss M. Whitaker, muslin underwear, skirts, infants' wear; 200 5th Av.
CINCINNATI—John Shillito Co.; M. Marshall, carpets; 432 4th Av.
CINCINNATI—The Fair; W. C. Burke, gen'l mdse.; 23 E. 26th.
CINCINNATI—G. A. McAlpin Co.; Miss E. Gilsey, notions, ribbons; 28 E. 26th.
CLEVELAND—Briggs Co.; H. M. Griggs, dry goods; 4 West 22d.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; D. Hogg, dress goods, silks; 71 W. 23d; Hermitage.
CLEVELAND—C. A. Dolan, clothing; Imperial.
CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; F. Potts, linens; 18 W. 35th.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; E. D. Stauffer, toys, sporting goods, auto, steamer robes; 37 W. 20th.
CLEVELAND—Root & McBride Co.; F. J. Simpson, ready-to-wear; 72 Leonard.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Miss S. A. Burns, millinery; Breslin.
COLUMBUS, Ga.—David Rothschild & Co.; G. Rothschild, dry goods; 43 Leonard.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Dunn-Taft Co.; C. H. Christman, domestics; Miss Denny, ribbons; Breslin.
COLUMBUS, Ga.—D. Rothschild & Co.; G. Gerson, piece goods; 43 Leonard.
COLUMBUS, Ga.—A. C. Chancellor Co.; A. C. Chancellor, clothing, furn. goods; Gregorian.
COLUMBUS, Ga.—Westerbrook D. G. Co.; C. E. Westerbrook, notions, cloaks; Aberdeen.
DALLAS—W. A. Green & Co.; A. J. Blankenship, domestics, dress goods, silks; 1,150 Broadway.
DANVILLE, Ill.—Strauss & Louis Co.; I. H. Louis, dress goods, silks, notions, hosiery, gloves; 1,170 Broadway.
DANVILLE—Schmitt & Laschman; C. B. Leachman, dry goods, silks, dress goods, notions; 470 4th Av.
DAYTON—L. Traxler Co.; S. E. Francis, cloaks, suits, waists, dresses; 116 W. 23d.
DES MOINES—Lederer, Strauss & Co.; S. M. Shloss, hats, untrimmed; 621 Broadway.
DETROIT—A. M. Barnes & Co.; A. M. Barnes, millinery; Breslin.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; G. F. Rivers, men's furnishing goods, gloves, hosiery, underwear, basement; 50 Union Sq.
DETROIT—A. Keidan; Joseph N. Keidan, cloaks, suits; Knickerbocker.
DETROIT—Hudson & Symington; R. Owen, rugs; Netherland.
DETROIT.—Crowley Bros.; J. R. Costello, ready-to-wear; white goods, flannels, blankets; 43 Leonard.
DETROIT—Kline Garment Co.; J. Alexander, millinery; Miss C. Miller, hosiery; 30 Madison Av.
DETROIT—H. Blackwell Co.; I. J. Stotter, coats, suits; Miss E. Latter, corsets; Cumberland.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; A. W. Krenning, millinery; 50 Union Square.
EASTON—Sherer Bros.; M. E. Sherer, clothing; Herald Square.
EL PASO—H. Rosenberg, ready to wear; Marlborough.
FINDLAY, Ohio—C. E. Levy, millinery trimmings; 72 Madison Av.
FINDLAY, Ohio—J. S. Patterson & Son; F. P. Patterson, ladies' garments; 315 4th Av.
FITCHBURG—Chamberlain-Huntress Co.; J. H. Brosseau, ladies' garments; Park Avenue.
GAFFNEY—Battery Dry Goods Co.; J. C. Ratcliff, dry goods, &c.; F. Boozer, dry goods, &c.; Marlborough.
GREENVILLE, N. Y.—M. Lurie & Co.; L. Lurie, chinchilla coats; 1,133 Broadway.
GRAND RAPIDS—J. H. Fox & Co.; J. H. Fox, boots, shoes; Wallick.
HAMILTON, Ont.—T. C. Watkins, Ltd.; B. Davidson, men's furn. goods; 23 E. 26th.
HARTFORD—Wise, Smith & Co.; I. Wise, cloaks, suits, waists; 17 East 22d.
HOLYOKE—Sample Cloak Shop; E. Miller, ready to wear; 1,270 Broadway.
HOLYOKE—Bearg Bros.; F. Bearg, ready to wear; 1,270 Broadway.
HOLYOKE—A. Steiger & Co.; P. C. Steiger, cloaks, suits; 116 West 32d.
HOUMA, La.—L. Heyman, ready to wear, millinery; 4J Leonard.
HUNTSVILLE—Goldsmith & Grosser Co.; O. Goldsmith, men's furnishing goods, hats, &c.; Marseilles.
INDIANAPOLIS—Wm. H. Block & Co.; W. M. Mariott, men's furn. goods; 1,261 B'way.
JACKSON, Tenn.—Sol Tuchfeld's Sons; A. Tuchfeld, women's ready-to-wear, dry goods; Martinique.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—M. Nathan & Bro.; R. J. McKay, domestics, dress goods, silks; 72 Madison Av.; Latham.
JONESBORO, Kan.—R. H. Meyer Co.; R. H. Meyer, jobs, ready-to-wear; 45 W. 34th.
KANSAS CITY—J. Bernheimer Bros.; Mrs. H. Minton, sport, chinchilla coats; 7 West 22.
KANSAS CITY—Jones Store Co.; A. Proffitt, millinery; 23 E. 26th.
KANSAS CITY—Burnham-Munger-Root D. G. Co.; J. W. Sherlock, ready-to-wear; 43 Leonard.
KANSAS CITY—G. Bernheimer Bros. & Co.; L. Schiff, ladies', misses', children's furs; 7 W. 22d.
LAFAYETTE—Thieme & Schnessler Co.; J. H. Schnessler, notions, hosiery, dress goods, silks; Grand.
LALEMA, Miss.—The Grand Leader; J. Fine, ready-to-wear; 45 W. 34th.
LAWRENCE, Mass.—Robertson-Sutherland Co.; Miss M. A. Gray, millinery; K. M. Divan, representing; 432 4th Av.; Prince George.
LEXINGTON—J. D. Purcell Co.; K. K. Denniston, housefurnishing goods, china; J. D. Purcell, general buyer; 105 Grand St.; Grand.
LITTLE ROCK—G. Blass Co.; S. Gersman, piece goods; 148 W. 23d.
LOUISVILLE—John C. Lewis Co.; T. W. Collins, carpets; 116 W. 32d.
LOUISVILLE—Stewart D. G. Co.; Mrs. S. Joyce, art goods; H. D. Baty, laces, embroideries, veilings, neckwear, h'dk'fs; J. G. Kirkpatrick, jewelry, leather goods, silverware, stationery, books, pictures; 18 W. 35th.
LOUISVILLE—David Baird & Son.; J. A. Krazeisi, flowers, feathers; 621 Broadway.
LOUISVILLE.—Stewart D. G. Co.; Mrs. Joyes, art goods; 18 West 35.
LYNN—B. Masgrano, women's garments, infants' wear, small wares, stationery; Great Northern.
MANCHESTER—The Baston Co.; Miss L. E. Lyons, laces, embroidery, neckwear; Holland House.
MARION, Ohio—Uhler & Phillips; M. E. Burke, dry goods; E. K. Uhler, ready-to-wear; 315 4th Av.
MERIDEN—Ives, Upham & Rand Co.; Miss R. Moon, waists, corsets, muslin underwear; 75 Spring.
MILFORD—H. H. Barber; Miss C. A. Robinson, muslin underwear, corsets, ready-to-wear; Continental.
MILWAUKEE—Blumenfeld-Locher Co.; J. L. Locher, hats; 640 B'way.
MILWAUKEE.—Boston Store; H. C. Baer, millinery, untrimmed hats; 364 5th Av.
MILWAUKEE—Gimbel Bros.; B. L. Greenwald, ready to wear; Broadway and 32d.
MOBILE—Gabriel Jewelry Co.; Heyman Gabriel, jewelry, silverware; 80 Maiden Lane.
MONTGOMERY — Gruberg-Downing Dry Goods Co.; Mrs. Gruberg, silk kimonos, negligees; 1,133 Broadway.
MONTREAL—S. Stenkler; A. Robinson, ready-to-wear; McAlpin.
MUNCIE—The Nichols Co.; S. A. Nichols, dry goods, ready-to-wear, upholstery; 1,261 B'way.
NASHVILLE—Thompson & Co.; J. W. Clayton; domestics; Breslin.
NASHVILLE—L. Rosenheim Co.; L. Rosenheim, millinery, carpets, gloves, underwear; Breslin.
NEW HAVEN—Shartenberg & Robinson; D. C. Herman, floor covering; 75 Spring.
NEW ORLEANS—Chas. A. Kaufman Co.; A Kaufman, dry goods, millinery, muslin underwear; 1,123 B'way.
NEW ORLEANS—Marks-Isaacs Co.; B. M. Isaacs, millinery; 148 W. 23d.
NEWPORT—M. J. Doran Co.; Miss E. C. Woolford, coats, suits, dresses; McAlpin.
NORFOLK—Dixon & Foster; H. J. Dixon, men's hats; Wallick.
NORWICH—Reid & Hughes Co.; A. Sharpe, ready-to-wear, furs, petticoats; 75 Spring St.; Continental.
NORWICH—Porteous-Mitchell Co.; J. A. Quinn, men's clothing; 432 4th Av.
OGDENSBURG, N. Y.—Nathan Frank's Sons; A. S. Cruickshanks, dry goods; Park Avenue.
OMAHA.—M. Spiesberger & Son & Co.; N. A. Spiesberger, flowers, feathers; 581 Broadway.
PADUCAH, Ky.—C. A. Rieke & Sons; C. F. Rieke, dry goods; 75 Leonard.
PHILADELPHIA—Largman Bros.; A. Largman, tie silks; 200 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA.—N. Snellenberg & Co.; L. Englander, ladies', misses' coats, suits, dresses; 1,261 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—Ullman Bros. & Co.; P. Ullman, skirts; Imperial.
PHILADELPHIA—L. W. Hirsch Co.; Miss Robinson, coats, suits; Miss Weyman, dresses; Miss Delevie, waists; L. W. Hirsch, general mdse.; Room 1,410, 116 W. 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—Berg Bros.; Miss Barness, coats; 71 W. 23d.
PHILADELPHIA.—R. Levy & Co.; R. Levy, neckwear; Grenoble.
PHILADELPHIA.—Strawbridge & Clothier; J. C. Williams, beds, bedding; Murray Hill.
PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl Co.; W. Gold domestics; 37 West 26th.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; M. Marks, ostrich boas, hosiery; 364 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; J. Robertson, silks, dress goods; 23 E. 26th.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Department Store; J. W. Horne, Miss Nugget, toys, pictures; 1,261 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; Miss Moffett, millinery; 116 West 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; J. B. Herstein, cloaks, suits, basement; 364 5th Av.
PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; W. D. Lakeman, cloaks, suits, waists; Miss Redlon, waists; 432 4th Av.
PORTLAND, Me.—Eastman Bros. & Bancroft; H. H. Kirkpatrick, cloaks, suits, waists; Imperial.
POTTSVILLE.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; C. G. Miller, general buyer; 2 Walker St.; Herald Sq.
PROVIDENCE—Shepard Co.; E. B. Shepard, dry goods; 220 5th Av.
READING—Mercer's Sons; J. B. Mercer, dry goods; Grand.
READING—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; C. E. Baker, linens, white goods; J. A. Burkey, upholstery goods; 2 Walker.
READING—Lord & Gaxe; Miss L. Gingrich, ladies' wear; 23 E. 26th.
RICHMOND.—Miller & Rhoads; A. S. Minter, hosiery, embroidery, neckwear, ribbons, handkerchiefs; 34 Leonard.
RICHMOND—Miller & Rhoads; W. R. Scott, dress goods, silks, trimmings; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER—L. Adler Bros. & Co.; M. Sadler, woolens; 200 5th Av.
SALEM, Mass.—Winner Specialty Store; M. Winner, general dry goods; Miss M. Casey, ladies' wear; Breslin.
SALEM, Mass.—Webber Co.; M. Von Densmore, laces, ribbons, hdkfs., muslin underwear; 75 Spring; Gregorian.
SALEM, Mass.—W. G. Webber Co.; J. J. Walsh, wash goods; 75 Spring.
SAN ANTONIO—Wolff & Marx Co.; Mrs. E. T. Clarke, millinery; 353 4 Av.
SAN FRANCISCO—Emporium; W. M. Klement, domestics; 470 4th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO—Kinder & Co.; N. G. Berger, men's clothing, women's furn. goods; Flanders.
SAVANNAH.—Lilienthal Millinery Co.; Mrs. I. L. Samuels, millinery; Albemarle.
SHENANDOAH—Lewis, hats, caps, men's furnishing goods, mfrs. hats; Imperial.
SPRINGFIELD—McCourtney Dry Goods Co.; P. McCourtney, dry goods, notions, furnishing goods; Cumberland.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; Mr. Hunter, groceries; 2 Walker.
ST. LOUIS—King-Brinsmade Merc. Co.; C. E. Kempff, hats, 621 B'way; Continental.
ST. LOUIS—Schultz Cloak Co.; S. Schultz, cloaks, suits, 1,161 B'way.

Pacific Gas & Electric Company

No Floating Debt.

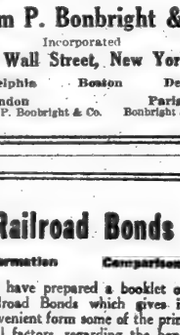
The Treasury of the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. is in a strong position. At this time the Company has no floating indebtedness. It is discounting all bills wherever possible, has $4,000,000 of securities in the Treasury available for corporate purposes, the issuance of which has been approved by the Railroad Commission of California.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Recede Under Traders' Selling — Exchange Breaks Again Despite Gold Inflow.

If one could imagine the elimination of the ten days of trading which intervened between the sinking of the Arabic and yesterday's market the course of prices yesterday would seem to fit in very well with the conditions which were developing on the Stock Exchange prior to the event which threatened a new crisis in our relations with Germany. During this interval there was a sharp decline and then a recovery which re-established the list at the pre-Arabic level. Before the sinking of that vessel and the consequent international complications, or at least threat of complications, the forward movement had halted and realizing sales, such as sufficed yesterday, after a fairly strong opening, to bring net declines in a number of prominent issues, would have been a natural sequel to that market condition.

So it was hardly necessary yesterday to undertake to find special explanation for the lessened volume of dealings and for the reactionary tendency. The financial community following Washington's lead has practically brushed aside the relations between the United States and Germany as a possible source of trouble, and it was no new doubt in respect to the outcome of the negotiations now underway for the settlement of our demands on Germany which brought the advance to a halt. A general reason for the afternoon decline was felt to be needed, however, and it was found in the further fall in sterling exchange rates bringing them to a new low level and emphasizing the ineffectiveness as a means of sustaining exchange of the large gold movement now underway, the second instalment of which reached the banks yesterday.

There is no doubt that the fall in exchange promises to create an important problem for the business of this country so far as it consists of or is dependent upon export trade, but this is not the sort of thing over which a stock market such as we have been having is disposed to feel concerned. Actually the decline in stocks was more probably due to the widespread feeling among professional traders that the market's advance and its recent recovery from the shock of the Arabic news had probably gone far enough for the time being. Action based on this attitude sufficed to control the course of prices notwithstanding further purchases of stock by the public. These trading operations were the more effective inasmuch as the market probably did not have the support of certain banking interests which lent themselves to the rise in its earlier stages, but which on account of the international situation and for other reasons have been disposed recently to assume a more conservative position.

The fact that sterling exchange should drop 2 cents to the pound to the unprecedented low rate of $4.60½ on a day when close to $20,000,000 in gold reached the New York banks from London is on the face of it very surprising. It becomes less surprising when the other side of the picture is examined. A year ago last July Americans were still traveling to Europe and spending money there freely. At that time, too, this country was buying so much abroad that the foreign trade statement for that month, the last before the war, showed a debit balance of over $5,000,000. July this year we exported so much more than we imported that the single month yielded a credit merchandise balance of close to $125,000,000, bringing the total for the seven months of the year to above $960,000,000. Add the credit balance for the month to debit balance of July last year; add to that the money which American tourists were spending abroad then that they are not spending now; and further increase the sum by the decrease in the amount which we now have to remit for interest and dividends owing to the heavy foreign liquidation of our securities since the outbreak of the war, and one would have a rough suggestion of the extent to which our money transactions with Europe have changed in our favor since the month before the outbreak of the war. It is hardly surprising, viewed from this angle, that Europe should be finding it very difficult to pay us for all she owes and finding it impossible specifically to support exchange rates by gold shipments unprecedentedly large as those have been.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4	5
New York	3	4	4	4	5
Phila.	3	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	..	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	..	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	..	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	3	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½	5
Minneap.	..	4	4	4½	5
Kan. City	..	4	4	4	5
Dallas	..	4	4	4½	5
San Fran.	3	4½	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2¼
Ninety days	2¼@2½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1½	2	2

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2¾	5 mos.	3½@3½
90 days	2¾@3	6 mos.	3¾@3½
4 mos.	3@3¼		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3½@3¾	6 months	3¼@3¾
60 to 90 days	3¾@4		

Other names.

4 months	3¾@3¾	6 months	3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.62½	$4.60½	$4.60¾
Cables	4.63¼	4.61½	4.61½

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.60½	$4.61½
Paris	6.01	6.00
Switzerland	5.42	5.41
Scandinavia	25.50	25.55
Berlin	.80⅝	.80⅞
Vienna	.15.05	15.05
Russia	35.25	35.50
China—		
Hongkong	42.30	42.50
Shanghai	65.87½	54.00
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	5.34	5.33
Holland	.39¼	.39⅞
India—		
Bombay	33.75	..
Calcutta	33.75	..
Italy	6.50	6.49
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.00	49.25
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	40.85	41.00
Rio	23.40	23.50
Spain	19.12½	19.25

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.56	$4.54	$4.53½	$4.53½

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $708,018,505; balance, $17,431,929; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,038,539.

The local banks have lost $1,977,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 40c premium; Montreal, 40⅞c premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 23d, up 1-16d; New York, 47c, up ⅛c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, AUG. 30, 1915.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	761,204
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	96,401,806
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	77.69 — .19
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	78.79	Aug. 17	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	78.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
33⅜	33½	800	Alaska Gold Mines	33⅜	33⅝	33⅜	33½	..
38	38⅜	7,400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	39	39½	37⅝	38½	−1¼
68⅜	69	400	Allis-Chal Mfg. pf.	69¼	69⅝	69	69	−1½
63	63¼	7,400	Am. Ag. Chemical	64	65	62⅜	63	+½
94	95	200	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	95½	95½	95	95	+1
65½	66	1,900	Am. Beet Sugar	66¾	66¾	65⅜	65½	−¼
60	60¼	11,500	Am. Can	61	61⅞	59⅞	60	−¾
105¼	105⅜	400	Am. Can pf	105⅞	105⅞	105	105	−1
70	70½	13,300	Am. Car & Fy	71⅝	72⅝	69¼	70	−2
153	154	2,750	Am. Coal Products	159	159	152⅞	153⅞	−3⅝
51	51⅝	300	Am. Cotton Oil	52⅜	52⅜	52	52	−⅝
9⅜	9½	6,900	Am. Hide & Leath	9	9½	9	9¼	+¼
40½	40⅝	8,200	Am. Hide & L. pf	39¼	41	39¼	40⅝	+1⅝
23¼	24	100	Am. Ice Securities	23½	23½	23½	23½	−1
23	23½	22,950	Am. Linseed	21⅝	24½	21⅞	23	+1⅝
39¼	39⅝	8,600	Am. Linseed pf	39	41½	39	39½	+1½
54	54⅝	8,200	Am Locomotive	55	55¾	54	54	−1½
7⅝	7½	2,600	Am. Malt	6	7⅝	6	7⅛	+2½
25	28	500	Am. Malt pf	26	28	26	28	+3
80½	81	5,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref	82	82	80⅛	80⅝	−1⅝
106	107	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	107	107	107	107	+⅜
53½	54¼	2,600	Am. Steel Found	54	54½	53¼	54	+⅜
110	110⅝	100	Am. Sugar Refining	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅜	−¼
62	70	14	Am. Tel. & Cable	63	63	63	63	..
123¼	123½	1,400	Am. Tel. & Tel	123⅜	124	123½	123½	−¼
73	73⅝	26,550	Anaconda Cop. Co	74⅜	74⅞	73	73⅝	−⅛
101⅜	102	2,150	Atch., T. & S. F	101¼	102½	101¼	102	+½
81	81¼	26,800	Baldwin Loco	79⅝	82⅝	79⅜	81	+1½
81⅜	81⅝	5,800	Balt. & Ohio	81½	82⅛	81¼	81⅜	−⅛
70½	71	200	Balt. & Ohio pf	70⅝	70⅝	70½	70½	−¼
..	..	10	Bank of Commerce	158	160	158	160	..
291	293	900	Bethlehem Steel	289½	293	289½	291	..
85	85¼	300	Brooklyn R. T.	85¼	85¾	85¼	85¼	+¼
66½	67	2,600	Butte & Sup	68	68⅝	66½	66½	−1⅝
18⅝	19	4,000	California Petrol	18½	19⅛	18½	19	+1
43¼	43½	4,700	California Pet. pf	42	43⅝	41⅞	43¼	+3
150¼	151	2,600	Can. Pacific	151⅜	152½	150½	150½	−1
44⅛	44¼	4,700	Cent. Leather Co	44½	44⅝	44	44⅜	..
105½	106	500	Cen. Leather Co. pf	105¼	105¼	104⅞	104⅞	−⅝
45⅞	46¼	2,600	Ches. & Ohio	46⅝	48⅞	45½	46	..
29	30	400	Chi. St. West. pf	30	30	30	30	..
82½	83	1,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P	83	83⅝	83	83	+⅛
127½	129	100	Chi. & N. W	127	127	127	127	+⅞
21½	21⅝	4,300	Chi., R. I. & Pac	21½	21⅞	20½	21¼	+⅜
46¼	46⅝	3,225	Chino Copper	47	47	46¾	46⅝	−½
42¼	42½	6,300	Col. Fuel & Iron	43¼	43⅝	41¾	42⅛	+⅛
..	..	37,000	Comstock Tunnel	17	12	15	15	+3
126	127	300	Cons. Gas	127½	127½	127	127	−⅛
84½	86	400	Continental Can	86½	86½	85½	85½	−1
103½	105½	100	Continental Can pf	103½	103½	103½	103½	−¼
18⅞	18⅝	12,300	Corn Products Ref	18⅝	19⅛	18⅜	18⅝	−⅛
84	84½	500	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	85	85	84½	84½	−⅜
35	45	20	Crex Carpet	40	40	40	40	..
75¼	76	15,600	Crucible Steel	75	77½	74	75⅜	−½
101½	102	400	Crucible Steel pf	101⅞	101⅞	101¾	101¾	+⅜
114	118	900	Cuban-Am. Sugar	115	115⅛	114	114	−4½
187	130½	100	Del. & Hudson	130⅜	130⅜	130⅜	130⅜	−4⅝
27	27½	4,800	Distillers Securities	27	28	26⅝	27½	+⅝
21	21½	1,300	Dome Mines	21½	22	21½	21½	+⅜
28⅜	28⅝	14,400	Erie	28½	29½	28¼	28⅝	..
43⅝	44¼	6,000	Erie 1st pf	43⅞	44⅞	43¾	44	..
34	36	100	Erie 2d pf	35	35	35	35	..
47	49½	100	Federal M. & S. pf	49	49	49	49	−2
295	299	100	Gen. Chemical	298¾	298¾	296¾	296¾	−1¼
295	299	60	Do. odd lots	299	299	296½	296½	..
174	175	3,150	Gen. Electric	175	176½	174	174	−1½
218	219	1,000	Gen. Motors	219½	219¾	218½	219	−¾
110	110½	400	Gen. Motors pf	110	110	110	110	−⅛
61⅜	61¾	3,500	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	63	63	61⅜	61½	−1
108	108½	100	Goodrich pf	108	108	108	108	+1
118	118⅝	1,550	Gt. Northern pf	118½	118⅝	118	118	−⅞
42¼	42½	6,000	G. N. cfs. for ore pr	43½	43½	42⅝	42⅝	−⅜
67	67¼	9,200	Guggenheim Explor	68⅛	68¼	66⅞	67	−⅛
116½	..	150	Homestake Mining	117	117	117	117	−¼
102	104	100	Illinois Central	103	103	103	103	+1
35⅜	36	11,570	Insp. Copper	36⅞	38⅞	35½	36	+⅝
21⅜	21¾	5,100	Int.-Met. tr. cfs. v	21	22⅝	20⅝	21½	+⅞
21⅝	21⅞	7,100	Interboro Consol	21	22⅝	21	21½	+⅞
75¼	75⅝	2,600	Interboro Consol pf	74⅝	75⅝	74⅝	75½	+⅞
22¼	22⅜	800	Int. Agricultural	24½	24⅝	22⅜	22⅜	−1⅛
40	41¼	800	Int. Agricultural pf	41⅞	41⅞	40	40	−⅞
108	108⅜	500	Int. Harv., N. J.	109	109	108	108	−⅞
11	11⅛	7,250	Int. Paper	10	11⅜	10	11	+1
38	38⅜	1,600	Int. Paper pf	38	39⅝	38	38⅝	+2
26⅞	27	1,400	Kansas City So	26⅞	27⅝	26⅝	26⅝	−⅜
57⅞	58	200	Kansas City So. pf	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	+⅝
124	125	65	Kings Co. E. L. & P	124	124	124	124	..
71	71¼	9,300	Lackawanna Steel	67¼	72	67¼	71¼	+4¼
103	104	300	Lacledes Gas	103½	103½	103½	103½	+½
142	143	900	Lehigh Valley	143½	143½	142½	142½	−⅝
116	118½	100	Liggett & Myers pf	118¼	118¼	118¼	118½	+⅛
..	..	100	Lorll., (P.,) Co. pf	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	+1
..	..	100	Louis. & Nash	116	116	116	116	+1½
..	..	25	do., odd lot	117	117	117	117	..
..	..	100	do., 2d pf	114	114	114	114	..
125	126	50	Manhattan Elev	128	128	128	128	..
42½	43	800	Maxwell Motors	43½	43½	42½	42½	−⅝
90	91	1,000	Max. Motors 1st pf	91	91½	91	91	..
35½	36	900	Max. Motors 2d pf	35⅞	36½	35⅞	36	..
84½	85	11,700	Mexican Petroleum	85½	87⅝	84½	84¾	−⅝
92	95	100	Mex. Petroleum pf	96	96	96	96	+2
26⅜	26¾	1,900	Miami Copper	27	27	26⅝	26⅝	−⅛
7⅛	8¼	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+⅛
4	4¼	5,000	Missouri Pacific	3⅞	4¼	3½	4¼	+⅛
53½	54¼	4,400	Montana Power	54	55⅜	54	55	+1½
105	..	100	Montana Power pf	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	+¼
118	122½	100	Nash., C. & St. L	120	120	120	120	..
120½	123	100	Nat. Biscuit	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	−1½
82½	85	300	Nat. Cloak & Suit	86	86	84½	84½	−5
..	..	25	do., odd lot	82½	82½	82½	82½	..
27	28	1,300	Nat. En. & St. Co	28	28½	27	27¼	−1½
64¼	64⅝	1,900	Nat. Lead Co	65	66	65	65	..
112	112½	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	112	112	112	112	..
14⅞	15¼	1,100	Nevada Con. Cop	15¼	15¼	15	15	..
147	147	1,750	N. Y. Air Brake	149	149⅝	147	147	−1
91⅜	91⅝	5,100	N. Y. Central	90½	91⅝	90½	91½	+1
65⅞	66¼	5,500	N. Y., N. H. & H	64	66¾	64	66	+3⅝
26⅜	27	400	N. Y., Ont. & West	26½	26⅝	26⅛	26½	+½
107⅜	108¼	200	Norfolk & Western	107½	107½	107½	107½	+½
74⅜	75	1,700	North American	75	75	74⅜	74⅜	+1½
107⅜	107½	1,700	Northern Pacific	108	108¼	107⅜	107⅜	−1⅝
3¼	4	200	Ontario Mining	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	−⅛
32½	33½	300	Pacific Mail	33	33½	33	33½	+1
35	36½	3,300	Pacific Tel. & Tel	35	37½	35	35	+1½
108½	108¾	3,300	Penn. R. R.	106¾	109	106¾	108¾	+1½
88	80	7,000	Philadelphia Co	89½	90¼	88	88½	−1⅜
70	72	25	P. C. C. & St. L	72	72	72	72	..
34⅝	34¾	16,310	Pittsburgh Coal	36¼	37	33½	34⅜	−1
102½	103	2,200	Pittsburgh Coal pf	104⅞	105	102½	102½	−2½
60¾	61	2,450	Pressed Steel Car	61½	62	60¾	60¾	−1
3⅛	3¼	200	Quicksilver	3½	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
39	40	800	Railway Steel Sp	40	40	39¾	40	+⅝
23¼	23⅝	3,610	Ray Con. Copper	24	24	23¼	23⅜	+⅛
148⅜	149	8,650	Reading	148⅜	150	148¼	148⅝	+1½
43½	43⅞	3,000	Rep. Iron & Steel	43¾	44½	43¼	43½	−1¼
101½	102	25	Rep. Iron & S. pf	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	..
..	1¼	1,300	Rock Island Co. pf	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	−⅛
6⅜	6⅝	3,600	Rumely (M.) Co	7⅜	7⅜	6¾	6¾	−⅛
10	10½	3,000	Rumely (M.) Co. pf	11⅞	11¾	9½	10⅝	+⅞
14	14½	200	Seaboard Air Line	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+⅛
32½	33	300	Seab. Air Line pf	32½	32⅝	32½	32⅝	+⅜
155	156½	300	Sears, Roeb. & Co	155½	155½	155	155	−⅞
54½	55	600	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	55⅜	56⅜	53¾	53¾	−1⅝
90¾	91	9,000	Southern Pacific	90⅞	91¾	90⅝	91	+⅛
15½	15⅞	700	Southern Railway	15⅞	15⅞	15⅜	15⅝	+⅛
48	50	300	So. Railway pf	49⅜	49⅝	49½	49½	+⅝
55	56	100	Standard Milling	55½	55½	55½	55½	..
110¾	110⅝	4,200	Studebaker Co	110⅞	111	107⅜	110⅝	−1⅜
104	105	100	Studebaker Co. pf	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅜	−⅝
58	58⅜	9,100	Tennessee Copper	58	58	55¼	56⅛	+⅛
150½	151	4,750	Texas Co	152¼	161	152⅝	156¾	+3⅜
148	155	300	Tex. Co. ctfs. f. p.	148	148½	148	148⅝	+1½
53	56⅛	7,350	Third Avenue	53	53⅜	53½	54¼	−⅛
91½	92	100	Twin City R. T.	91½	92	91½	92	+1
79	80¾	100	Underwood Typew	79	80¾	79	80¾	+2½
7	8	2,200	Union B. & P. Co	7	8	7	7½	+¾
27⅞	28	200	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	27⅞	28	27⅞	28	+¾
131⅞	132	14,000	Union Pacific	131½	132⅝	131¼	131⅝	+½
82	84	100	Union Pacific pf	82	82	82	82	..
45⅞	46	100	United Cigar Mfrs	45⅞	45⅞	43⅝	43⅝	+½
54	60	620	Un. Dry Goods pf	54	56	54	56	+½
24	24½	11,000	United Rys. Inv	24⅜	24⅝	24	24½	−½
41	42	3,500	United Rys. Inv. pf	42¼	42¾	40⅝	40⅝	−1⅝
21⅞	21⅜	820	U. S. Cast. Iron Pipe	22⅝	22⅝	21⅛	21⅛	−⅝
40	45	100	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf	41	41	41	41	−5
65	68	200	U. S. Express	66	67	66	67	+1
72	73	1,000	U. S. Indus. Alco	73¼	73⅜	72¼	72¾	−⅛
3⅜	4¼	300	U. S. Red. & Ref	4⅜	4⅜	4	4	+⅛
5½	6	300	U. S. Red. & R. pf	5¾	6	5¼	6	..
50	50¼	7,000	U. S. Rubber	50	50⅝	49	50	−⅛
75⅞	75⅞	96,000	U. S. Steel	76⅝	77	75⅝	75⅞	−⅜
112¾	112½	2,550	U. S. Steel pf	112¾	112¾	112¼	112½	−⅛
68	68¼	8,200	Utah Copper	69¼	69¼	67½	68	−⅝
40¾	40¾	5,100	Va.-Car. Chemical	41½	41⅝	40½	40¾	+⅛
101⅞	102¼	200	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	102	102	102	102	..
56¾	57	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C	57	57	57	57	−⅜
..	..	300	Wabash pf	..	⅛	..	⅛	−⅛
27⅝	28	1,800	Western Maryland	29	29	27⅝	27⅝	−⅜
73½	73¾	3,950	Western Union Tel	72⅝	74½	72⅝	73⅝	+1⅛
116⅜	116½	70,900	Westingh. E. & M	116⅜	118⅜	115⅞	116½	+1⅜
2	2	100	W. & L. E. 2d pf	2	2	2	2	−⅛
180½	183	100	Willys-Overland	181¼	181½	181½	181½	+1½
104½	104⅝	100	Willys-Overland pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	+½

*Cents per share.

LONDON MARKET QUIET.

Money In Increased Demand in Preparation for Today's Call.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Money was in increased demand today for month-end requirements and in preparation for tomorrow's call for about £50,000,000 on the war loan. Discount rates were steadier.

The stock market was quiet, but generally firm. Diamond shares were in strong demand and the war loan and a few gilt-edge securities were supported, but oil stocks were easy and copper issues weak on the decline in the price of the metal.

American securities were uncertain. They failed to maintain the opening prices, but closed fairly steady. Most of the business was in United States Steel, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Receipts and expenditures:

	Aug. 28.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$378,321	$14,864,205	$20,849,547
Ordinary	1,051,356	27,138,545	50,392,522
Cor. & inc.tax	33,216	1,535,314	9,920,479
Miscellaneous	73,361	3,337,498	8,002,129
Tot. rcpts.	$1,536,256	$46,875,562	$104,165,278
Expenditures	1,216,395	59,471,676	132,743,146
Surplus	319,860		
Deficit		12,596,113	28,577,867

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	72.81	71.65	71.98	+.28
Industrials	84.72	82.92	83.41	−.65

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Aug. 23	75.29	73.18	74.33	+.10
Aug. 24	76.11	74.67	75.52	+1.24
Aug. 25	77.86	76.44	77.03	+1.32
Aug. 26	77.98	77.12	77.46	+.43
Aug. 27	78.25	77.20	77.88	+.49
Aug. 28	78.19	77.58	77.58	−.30
Aug. 30	78.76	77.98	77.89	+.19

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*Aug., 1915	78.79	Aug. 17	73.49	Aug. 2	77.69
Aug., 1914	Exchange closed.				
Aug., 1913	71.65	Aug. 13	68.88	Aug. 2	71.11
Aug., 1912	84.65	Aug. 14	81.92	Aug. 1	83.47
Aug., 1911	82.34	Aug. 1	78.40	Aug. 30	78.77
*Year, 1915	78.79	Aug. 17	58.99	Feb. 24	77.69
Year, 1914	78.30	Jan. 31	57.47	July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09	Feb. 1	68.04
Year, 1912	95.52	Sep. 30	73.24	Feb. 1	78.30
Year, 1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

*To date.

Prices Firm on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—Prices were firm on the bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 68 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 71 centimes.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

The Wabash Plan.

It is understood in the financial district that the reorganization plan of the Wabash Railroad, which is underwritten by strong banking interests, will soon be declared operative. The time for making deposits of stocks and bonds has expired and the returns are considered satisfactory. Under the plan the assessment on the stock is $80 a share. This may be regarded as a heavy burden for a stock selling for 12½ cents a share. Despite this, however, it is understood, about 25 per cent. of the stock was deposited. The success of the plan will therefore depend almost wholly on the holders of the refunding and extension bonds. About 95 per cent. of these bonds have been deposited, and these must assume the assessment which remains unsubscribed by the stockholders. In case these bondholders fail to subscribe the full balance, the banking syndicate will assume the obligation. It is believed that the deposits of

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PUTS COTTON YIELD AT 11,800,000 BALES

August Report Indicates a Decline of 200,000 Bales from Forecast of July 25.

DROUGHT THROUGH BELT

Decrease of Month Is Rather Larger Than Usual, Says Government Estimator.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Drought, followed by excessive rains in the cotton belt during August, caused deterioration slightly more than the August average to the growing cotton crop. The Department of Agriculture today announced the condition as 69.2 per cent. of normal. That is 6.1 per cent. below the July condition.

While no official statement explanatory of the cotton figures was forthcoming from the Department of Agriculture, Leon M. Estabrook, Chief of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, announced unofficially that the report indicated a yield this season of approximately 11,800,000 bales of cotton, as compared with an actual production of 16,135,930 bales last season.

"The condition of 69.2 estimated today, as compared with 75.3 on July 25, a month ago," Mr. Estabrook explained, "is a trifle more of a decline than is normal. If the figures had been the same in today's estimate as on July 25, there would be an actual increase. There is always a decline between the July and August estimates. The figures today indicate a yield which is slightly less than the forecast of last month.

"There is an estimated decrease in acreage of 15 per cent. due to the collapse of the market in the abnormal conditions respecting cotton during the last year. The drop in condition percentage from 75 per cent. in July to 69 per cent. in August, is due to the unfavorable weather during the last month and the reduction of about 40 per cent. in the amount of fertilizer used in the cotton fields."

A crop slightly under 12,000,000 bales was forecasted by the Crop Reporting Board from the July 25 condition. The Bureau of Crop Estimates announces that a condition of 100 on Aug. 25 would be equivalent to a yield of 258.9 pounds to the acre. The area planted this year has been officially reported as 31,535,000 acres.

Weather conditions for the crop were very favorable during the month. Hot and generally continued dry weather greatly retarded growth over many portions of the belt during the first week, and but little progress was possible except over the northern portion, where local rains and moderate warmth favored satisfactory growth. During the early part of the month drought continued very generally in Texas, and was becoming severe over large areas.

Continued dry weather over the greater part of the more important producing States prevented satisfactory growth during the second week of the month and the crop very generally deteriorated. Shedding was reported in many sections, and bolls were opening prematurely in districts where the drought prevailed. Insect pests were reported generally less active than usual.

Deterioration due to adverse weather during the early weeks of the month was arrested by good rains over much of the central and eastern portions of the belt during the latter part of the month and the crop responded to the more favorable condition. Rain was still needed in a greater part of Mississippi and in some portions of Alabama. In the western part of the belt good growing conditions prevailed except in Texas, where the drought continued over much of the State until the close of the week, when the West Indian storm brought considerable rain over the eastern and coast districts.

Comparisons of conditions by States follow:

State.	Aug. 25, 1915.	July 25, 1915.	Aug. 25. 10-Yr. Av.
Virginia	85	79	81
North Carolina	76	78	76
South Carolina	71	72	75
Georgia	69	76	76
Florida	70	78	78
Alabama	65	71	74
Mississippi	69	76	72
Louisiana	65	78	65
Texas	67	76	70
Arkansas	72	80	74
Tennessee	82	85	81
Missouri	81	83	81
Oklahoma	71	80	72
California	93	96	*97

*Five-year average.

The next report will show the condition of cotton on Sept. 25 and will be issued Oct. 2.

SHARP DECLINE IN COTTON.

Net Loss of 22 to 24 Points in Spite of Government Crop Report.

"Bullish, but discounted," was the verdict of the cotton trade on yesterday's Government report on the condition of the crop. The figures were 69.2, which represented a decline of 6.1 points from the condition of 75.3 as reported on Aug. 1. The indicated crop is put at 11,817,000 bales.

Before the issuance of the report there had been a nervous and active market, with prices opening up a dozen points or so from Saturday's closing. Shorts showed a good deal of anxiety and paid prices which represented an advance of 90 points from the low level which prevailed only a week before. This upturn of $4.50 per bale in the market without extensive speculation was considered very surprising.

On the announcement of the figures of 69.2 there was a sudden break of about 10 points. On this drop commission houses bought freely. Prices continued to sag, however, and in the late afternoon there was decided pressure from leading spot and Southern interests, which caused a weak and easy closing about 35 points below the high level of the day at a net decline of 22 to 24 points.

Improved weather may have been a factor in the selling, as Texas reported very little rain over Sunday, and it was felt that with more settled conditions there would be less pessimism over the crop outlook. Moreover, private advices figured that the plant all over Texas was putting on fresh growth and only an early frost would interfere with a big addition to the yield.

It is recalled that last season Texas made a splendid recovery from a discouraging prospect, merely as a result of abundant rains in August.

There is no doubt, however, that sentiment throughout the trade has turned more bullish. German interests are said to have been large buyers of contracts here, and it is believed that brokers representing France and Great Britain will give the market support on any decline.

The South seems to have recovered its nerve, and Southern bankers are giving assurance to cotton growers that abundant funds will be available for cotton that is properly warehoused and insured. Consequently no decline of importance is expected.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were 12 points advance to 20 points decline.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 10 points decline, 9.75 for middling. Futures closed easy.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	10.02	9.88	9.89@ 9.87	9.90
Dec.	10.30	9.96	9.96@ 9.97	10.19@10.20
Jan.	10.45	10.10	10.10@10.11	10.33@10.34
Mar.	10.70	10.36	10.36@10.37	10.58@10.59
May	10.92	10.58	10.58@10.59	10.78@10.79
July	11.00	11.15	10.88	10.86@11.00

Total port receipts, 5,589 bales; last week, 2,106; last year, 18,019.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	1,126	209	439
Galveston	....	....	8,585
Mobile	6	....	222
Charleston	84	21	198
Savannah	3,390	1,496	1,078
Wilmington	26	95	....
Norfolk	737	355	149

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

Augusta	....	319	627
Memphis	174	903	145
St. Louis	....	9	100
Houston	6,038	5,967	6,997

Exports, 10,101; total thus far this season, 155,436; total last season, 10,125.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	So. Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
100 Galveston	9.50	100,255	47,555
325 New Orleans	9.25	112,389	49,531
—— Mobile	9.00	12,048	1,917
1,449 Savannah	9.00	60,195	11,707
—— Charleston	....	41,749	1,298
—— Wilmington	....	27,937	7,763
909 Norfolk	6.25	39,978	14,007
—— Augusta	8.75	....	10,035
325 Memphis	9.25	....	14,556
—— St. Louis	9¼	11,906	14,121
1,552 Houston	9.35	....	....

The Liverpool market opened firm. There was a good business in spot cotton with middling, thirteen points advance at 5.81. Sales, 10,000. Receipts, 1,200; American, 1,200. Market closed barely steady.

KANSAS WHEAT CROP DECLINES

Apparent Loss of 17,000,000 Bushels in Month Because of Rains.

TOPEKA, Kas., Aug. 30.—J. C. Mohler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, in his report issued today, estimated the Kansas wheat yield for this year at 98,690,000 bushels, as against an estimate of 115,700,000 in July and 138,700,000 in June.

Continued rains that made harvesting impossible were held responsible for the big loss in the state's crop production. Millions of bushels of grain were lost by Kansas farmers because of the weather that would not permit thrashing and much of the wheat in shocks was lost during the wet season, the report stated.

The report today was for conditions in Kansas, Aug. 25. It estimated the wheat yield at thirteen bushels an acre, with a loss and abandonment of nearly 20 per cent. of the 9,490,000 acres planted last fall.

Corn conditions are unchanged, the report continuing to estimate the yield at 149,482,000 bushels as against a yield of 87,338,272 in 1914. The yield of oats is estimated at 35,000,000 bushels, as against an estimated yield of 39,000,000 bushels in the July report.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16½	17	16½	17
Atlantic Refining	590	597	585	600
Borne-Scrymser	270	280	270	280
Buckeye Pipe Line	101	103	101	103
Chesebrough Mfg.	730	750	730	740
Colonial Oil	135	140	135	140
Continental Oil	238	242	235	240
Crescent Pipe Line	47	49	47	49
Cumberland Pipe L.	52	56	52	56
Eureka Pipe Line	245	250	245	250
Galena S. Oil	166	168	166	168
Galena S. Oil pf.	135	140	138	140
Illinois Pipe Line	147	149	147	149
Indiana Pipe Line	102	104	100	102
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd.	9⅞	10⅛	10	10¼
National Transit	34	35	34	35
N. Y. Transit	225	230	225	230
Northern Pipe Line	99	101	99	100
Ohio Oil	155	156	155	157
Penn-Mex. Fuel Co.	58	62	58	62
Pierce Oil	12½	13	12½	13
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24	78	81	77	80
Prairie O. & G.	406	408	414	417
Prairie Pipe Line	178	180	178	180
Solar Refining	242	250	242	247
Southern Pipe Line	212	215	212	215
South Penn. Oil	345	348	345	347
So. W. Pen. Pipe	123	125	125	126
Stand. Oil of Cal.	307	308	305	307
Stand. Oil of Ind.	451	454	450	453
Stand. Oil of Kan.	385	390	385	395
Stand. Oil of Ky.	275	278	275	280
Stand. Oil of Neb.	335	340	330	340
Stand. Oil of N. J.	448	450	449	450
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	188	194	190	192
Stand. Oil of Ohio.	465	475	465	475
Swan & Finch	130	135	127	135
Union Tank	84	86	84	86
Vacuum Oil	217	220	217	218
Washington Oil	36	38	35	38

ESTATES APPRAISED.

ARENDT, Mrs. PAULINE, (Aug. 3, 1914;) net estate, $13,083; Ellis Arendt, Morton Arendt, Alfred Arendt, and Ralph Arendt, the four sons of decedent, were the beneficiaries; realty, $500; bank, $97; notes, jewelry, and personalty, $11,076; stocks, $8,850.

BICKMORE, ALBERT S., (Aug. 12, 1914;) net estate, $1,412; Mrs. Charlotte B. Bickmore, widow, was the beneficiary; bank, $1,528; personalty, $100.

CAMPBELL, Mrs. HELEN S., of Palo Alto, Cal., (March 27, 1911;) taxable in New York State, $16,464. The four children of decedent were the beneficiaries.

CASTLER, WILLIAM C., connoisseur and collector of Chinese porcelains, (March 30, 1914;) net estate, $27,915; Frank R. Castler and Henry C. Castler, sons, $13,457 each, and George B. Clasm, not related, $1,000; bank, $790; books and personalty, $1,125; paintings and tapestries, $1,518; collection of porcelains sold for $31,869 on Oct. 19, 1914.

COSTELLO, Mrs. LEVA A., (Nov. 28, 1912;) net estate, $91,614; Harry C. Costello and Anna C. Hopes, son and daughter, each received $30,538, and Olivia C. Gillespie, Carroll J. Gillespie, and Bertha C. Gillespie, grandchildren, $10,174 each; realty, house and grounds at Tarrytown, $46,100; bank, $438,516; personalty, $4,215; stocks, $3,090; accrued income due to decedent on annuities under the will of Patrick C. Costello, $6,999.

DISCH, PETER, (Nov. 12, 1914;) net estate $13,192; Mrs. Josephine Drossy, not related, $5,000; Mrs. Amalia Disch, stepmother of decedent, $7,517, and the rest to other relatives; realty, $2,400; bank, $11,717; personalty, $698.

GILLMAN, WILHELM, (June 4, 1913;) net estate $5,699; Elizabeth Sonzel, not related to decedent, $1,500, and the rest to relatives of the decedent; bank, $994; mortgages and personalty, $6,218.

GOTTSBERGER, WILLIAM H., (Jan. 31, 1913;) net estate $15,614; Mrs. Bertha M. Gottsberger, widow, was the beneficiary; bank, $1,174; mortgages, $8,350; stocks, $14,467; interest of the decedent in the estates of Harriet S. Peck, deceased, and Ellen J. Banker, deceased, $4,048.

HEALY, JESSIE M., (Dec. 14, 1914;) net estate $9,479; Mrs. Marietta B. Healy, mother of decedent, was the beneficiary; bank, $170; mortgages, $7,619; stocks and bonds, $2,532.

JAEGER, AUGUST, (Feb. 5, 1914;) net estate $21,563. Augustus Jaeger, Kunigunda C. White, Hattie Hawes, and Lilla A. Fink, the three daughters and the son of decedent, were the beneficiaries. Assets: Bank, $7,220; mortgages, $15,063, and personalty, $111.

KLOPFER, Mrs. JENNIE C., (June 10, 1914;) net estate, $5,182. Mrs. Mihel Klopfer Frasee, daughter, was the beneficiary. Personalty, $858; jewelry, $4,166; interest due decedent in the estate of Moritz Cohn, $7,695.

PRUDEN, WILLIAM E., (March 5, 1914;) net estate, $96,864. Mrs. Grace M. Pruden, widow, $5,805, and a life estate in seven-tenths of the residuary estate; Russell G. Pruden, son, $22,332; a life estate in three-tenths of the residue and nine-tenths of the remainder after the life estate of Mrs. Grace M. Pruden; Daisy B. Parker, stepdaughter of decedent, one-tenth of the remainder after the life estate of the widow. Realty equity of $42,000 in 866 and 868 Eighth Avenue, and $7,000 in 2,010 Fifth Avenue; bank, $181; personalty, $2,057; stocks and bonds, $56,818. The decent held 240 shares stock of W. E. Pruden Hardware Company, appraised at $27,998; debenture bonds of the W. E. Pruden Hardware Company, appraised at $34,000; and 10 shares stock of the West Side Bank, appraised at $4,900.

ROSENBLUTH, ALBERT, (March 16, 1913;) net estate, $74,713. Mrs. Adela Rosenbluth, widow, $24,906, and the rest to Milton Rosenbluth, Regina Hirsh, Honor H. Karpf, and Beatrice Rosenbluth, the son and daughters of decedent. Bank, $11,752; notes and mortgages, $26,103; business of manufacturing caps at 113 Wooster Street, $63,299.

ROY, ALBERT L., (May 29, 1914;) net estate, $2,210. Mrs. Anna H. Roy, widow of the decedent, was the beneficiary.

SEAMAN, EGBERT B., (details elsewhere.)

TILTON, JOSEPH T., (Aug. 18, 1894;) total assets, notes, and items of personality, $3,301; debts and deductions for expenses, $4,510, leaving a deficit.

VOM BAUR, Mrs. ELISE EVA, (Dec. 12, 1914;) net estate, $20,893; Eva Elise vom Baur, daughter, $7,001; Edith vom Baur Van Hook, daughter, $4,313; the four remaining children each received $2,313; a sister, $200; and a friend, $100. Bank, $874; personalty, $1,183; stocks, $20,621.

WOHLGEMUTH, HOYER J., (Dec. 22, 1914;) net estate, $30,679; Mrs. Sarah Wohlgemuth, widow, $10,226; and the rest to the three sons and a daughter of the decedent. Assets: Realty, equity of $15,000 in 29 Bond Street; $8,000 in 147 Wooster Street, and 12 lots at Greenburgh, Westchester County, $1,300. Bank, $796; notes, $8,180.

WRIGHT, FRANK V., of Salem, Mass., (Aug. 2, 1912;) estate not disclosed in the report. Assets taxable in New York State, $4,787. Mrs. Cornelia L. Wright, widow of the decedent, was the beneficiary.

MORE SHIFTS OF FOREIGN TRADE

Revealed in the Statistics of Imports and Exports at This Port for July.

LARGE BRITISH SHIPMENTS

The Month Made a Record for Exports, Among Which Munitions Figured Greatly.

Striking contrasts of the effect of the European war on the commerce of this port are revealed in the statistical review of exports and imports here last month, compared with July 1914, the month preceding the outbreak of hostilities abroad, made public yesterday by Acting Collector Stuart at the Custom House. The report shows the extraordinary shifts in foreign commerce by countries and grand divisions of the world.

That New York is the chief outlet for the enormous war supplies now being rushed to Europe, is evidenced by the jump in exports last month compared with July a year ago. Outward shipments in July reached the record total of $154,249,996, a gain over the same month last year of $96,035,618, the July, 1914, exports being only $58,214,378. In imports, last month's record had a value of $75,812,940 against $84,300,449 the corresponding month of 1914, the loss being set down at $8,487,500.

The July exports from this port are particularly notable owing to the fact that American manufacturers of war muitions are only just beginning to fill contracts for the Allies valued at hundreds of millions of dollars. English military and other supplies shipped out of this port in July were the heaviest sent to any other single country, their value being $44,592,286, against shipments in July 1914, wor th $12,230,087. French exports ran up to $34,551,643, compared with less than $4,000,000 in the same month last year. Russia's purchases sent to their destination from this port in July reached $18,186,861, and like English and French exports, were chiefly war munitions, motor trucks, metal working machinery, aeroplanes, and ammunition as well as cartridges.

One of the striking things about the import side of the Collector's report is that in July England, notwithstanding the war, shipped more merchandise here than the corresponding month a year ago. Last month's imports totaled $13,017,249, compared with $11,147,521 in July, 1914.

The more striking features of the foreign trade appear in the subjoined table:

Exports.

	1914.	1915.
ALL EUROPE	$35,095,133	$119,193,580
Austria-Hungary	945,456	18,842
Belgium	2,226,600	735,523
Denmark	503,175	2,022,417
France	3,807,018	34,551,643
Germany	4,676,518	96,345
Greece	143,286	715,600
Italy	2,018,574	7,125,881
Netherlands	3,060,373	3,506,402
Norway	226,697	1,484,997
Portugal	360,347	291,333
Russia	1,428,710	18,186,861
Servia and Montenegro	1,592	15,056
Spain	412,429	986,627
Sweden	376,810	1,816,666
Switzerland	66,498	405,528
Turkey	113,055	.....
United Kingdom:		
England	12,230,087	44,592,230
Scotland	1,083,230	1,584,410
Ireland	154,068	1,107,163
All other Europe	232,079	184,191
NORTH AMERICA	7,438,624	9,996,108
Cuba	3,285,469	4,037,212
British West Indies	794,831	1,118,792
Panama	225,461	1,801,924
Mexico	408,387	845,219
Santo Domingo	209,002	727,049
Canada	253,435	210,320
Haiti	322,010	256,508
SOUTH AMERICA	6,014,297	9,697,394
Argentina	1,845,403	3,963,234
Brazil	1,873,633	1,832,674
Chile	1,202,643	1,008,832
Colombia	314,639	807,125
Uruguay	353,724	773,304
Venezuela	424,378	463,262
Peru	247,752	438,821
ASIA	3,001,956	5,726,088
China	1,205,197	1,067,488
British India	549,581	1,956,276
Japan	241,184	889,795
Russia in Asia	12,405	407,295
Dutch East Indies	79,105	451,270
Straits Settlements	149,184	419,458
OCEANIA	3,795,286	7,716,986
Australia and Tasmania	2,201,088	5,157,535
New Zealand	386,665	1,275,381
Philippine Islands	1,202,762	1,281,455
AFRICA	1,969,092	1,917,840
British Africa	1,145,567	1,596,502

Imports.

	1914.	1915.
ALL EUROPE	$44,944,077	$28,936,690
Austria-Hungary	1,114,804	52,285
Belgium	2,584,388	7,191
Denmark	93,866	57,292
France	7,977,398	4,652,025
Germany	11,185,545	406,277
Greece	166,192	339,553
Italy	3,363,957	2,791,402
Netherlands	1,811,532	1,904,749
Norway	304,353	317,377
Portugal	163,305	558,193
Russia	811,671	45,965
Servia and Montenegro	37,194	.....
Spain	352,955	1,447,526
Sweden	335,348	425,919
Switzerland	1,754,212	1,237,500
Turkey	229,352	10,341
United Kingdom:		
England	11,147,521	13,017,249
Scotland	1,052,576	794,966
Ireland	916,088	786,534
NORTH AMERICA	13,846,526	18,979,804
Cuba	3,930,389	15,373,513
Mexico	1,264,892	2,307,306
Santo Domingo	506,312	1,087,512
Canada	777,848	540,669
British West Indies	802,187	823,563
Panama	156,885	167,894
SOUTH AMERICA	13,475,111	14,340,196
Brazil	3,857,631	4,399,075
Argentina	3,690,926	3,662,739
Colombia	1,616,290	1,580,503
Chile	1,279,899	1,468,854
Peru	559,008	1,204,322
Venezuela	731,963	1,169,666
Uruguay	1,060,724	474,802
ASIA	3,759,976	10,075,979
Straits Settlements	2,135,060	3,735,498
China	1,732,736	2,120,276
Japan	914,894	1,644,314
British India	1,868,286	940,701
Other British East Indies	879,335	670,448
OCEANIA	2,612,759	1,538,906
Australia and Tasmania	982,366	370,809
New Zealand	501,754	153,663
Philippine Islands	1,128,637	835,154
AFRICA	662,001	1,941,974
British Africa	270,806	1,336,049
Portuguese Africa	.....	321,241
Egypt	310,551	146,990

J. E. Manix Co. Composition.

Judge Mayer in the United States District Court yesterday extended the time of John J. Morris, receiver in bankruptcy for the dry goods importing firm of J. E. Manix Company of 820 Church Street and Thirty-third Street and Broadway, twenty days for the purpose of continuing the business. Three hundred and eighty creditors of the concern have accepted an offer of settlement at 70 cents on the dollar to be paid 35 cents in cash and 35 cents in three months' promissory notes. A composition calling for this settlement will be proposed to the court soon. Liabilities are said to aggregate $400,000.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, August 31, 1915, for Contract 154, for furnishing and erecting water-pipe equipment for operating valves in the shafts of the city tunnel of the Catskill aqueduct, in New York City. The equipment consists of iron, copper and brass pipe, pumps, valves and fittings.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders, and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash for its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN P. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
RALPH T. STANTON, Assistant Secretary.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the third week of August show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Four roads	$1,841,197	+$143,135
Nineteen roads	9,590,618	− 891,808
Total (23 roads)	11,431,815	− 748,673

CANADIAN PACIFIC for July—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$7,998,375	$10,481,972	$11,993,962
Net	2,800,403	3,776,446	4,116,793

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA for June—

Gross	$826,902	$962,754	$896,420
Net aft. taxes	65,993	54,694	91,043
12 mos. gross	12,108,184	14,826,575	13,854,872
Net aft. taxes	2,547,633	2,909,214	3,004,853
July gross	957,827	1,166,371	1,012,670
Net aft. tax.	193,247	257,926	118,529

CUBA RAILROAD for July—

Gross	420,089	382,543	$24,187
Net	210,931	161,582	138,513
Sur. aft. chg.	127,612	91,207	68,721

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN for July—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
T'l oper. rev.	3,837,071	3,752,004	$84,933
T'l oper. exp.	2,292,896	2,439,792	146,895
Taxes	186,600	192,798	6,098
Oper. income	907,556	1,119,180	211,624

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS for July—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	942,302	1,071,780	1,034,625
Net aft. tax.	195,473	208,472	133,984

PHILADELPHIA & READING for July—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Receipts	4,068,198	3,821,799	261,398
Expenses	2,046,777	2,884,138	*47,429
Profit in op	1,436,421	1,127,901	308,519
Rent, interest, taxes, &c., (estimated)	770,250	769,666	583
Surplus	666,171	357,936	308,236

PHILADELPHIA & READING COAL AND IRON for July—

Receipts	1,817,280	1,822,951	*5,670
Expenses	1,888,617	1,914,011	*25,393
Loss in oper.	71,337	91,059	*19,722
Int. and taxes (estimated)	8,000	8,000	.....
Deficit	79,337	99,059	*19,722

READING COMPANY for July—

Receipts	567,448	560,810	6,638
Expenses	4,665	5,972	*1,307
Profit	562,783	554,837	7,945
Int. and taxes (estimated)	457,666	463,000	*5,333
Surplus	105,116	91,837	13,278

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission for the month of May—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Tot. rcts. from oper.	$4,274,145	$3,497,550	$776,594
Exp. privilege	2,149,067	1,730,687	418,380
Total tran. rev.	2,125,077	1,766,862	358,214
Non-tran. rev.	244,000	171,720	72,279
Tot. oper revs.	2,369,078	1,938,583	430,494
Total op. exp.	2,039,133	1,888,976	150,356
Net op. revs.	329,945	49,607	280,137
Taxes	49,840	30,992	18,528
Oper. income	280,051	18,855	261,195

July 1 to May 31, 1915:

Tot. rcts. from oper.	42,472,971	38,088,587	4,384,384
Exp. privilege	21,327,319	19,089,563	2,237,756
Tot. tran. rev.	21,145,651	18,999,024	2,146,627
Non-tran. rev.	5,068,674	4,983,299	105,375
Total op. rev.	23,234,326	20,982,323	2,252,003
Total op. exp.	22,539,592	21,232,198	1,307,393
Net oper. rev.	694,733	249,875	944,609
Taxes	378,541	344,234	34,307
Oper. income	313,370	594,317	907,893
Steam roads	71,844.56	57,812.70	13,531.86
Other lines	2,565.13	3,387.13	*822.00

AMERICAN PUBLIC UTILITIES COMPANY for the fiscal year ended June 30—

Gross earnings	2,932,070	2,319,595	613,475
Net aft. taxes	1,313,831	980,679	332,952
Other income	25,930	45,308	*19,378
Total income	1,339,761	1,026,182	313,579
Expenses	38,101	51,486	*13,385
Balance	1,301,659	974,696	327,003
Fixed charges	952,109	599,309	352,800
Preferred divs.	224,840	224,840	.....
Balance	114,711	140,547	*25,836

GREAT WESTERN POWER for July—

Gross	224,127	216,926	27,201
Net aft. taxes	170,646	148,346	22,302
Total income	187,932	167,015	20,917
Sur. aft. chgs.	81,740	66,042	15,698
Bal. after pf. dividends	89,240	53,542	15,698

NORTHERN OHIO TRACTION & LIGHT for July—

Gross	371,736	351,859	20,077
Net aft. taxes	152,033	145,489	6,544
Sur. aft. chgs.	100,228	94,841	5,387
Bal. after pf. dividends	83,861	79,536	4,325
7 mos. gross	2,128,388	2,073,359	55,029
Net aft. taxes	807,089	807,554	*465
Sur. aft. chgs.	446,766	454,871	*8,103
Bal. after pf. dividends	332,465	349,649	*17,184

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON for July—

Gross	417,590	407,572	10,018
Net aft. taxes	253,065	250,082	2,983
Sur. aft. chgs.	165,747	178,416	*7,669
Bal. aft. depr.	76,747	83,416	*7,669
7 mos. gross	2,734,127	2,715,977	18,043
Net aft. taxes	1,536,268	1,396,013	140,270
Sur. aft. chgs.	952,480	866,226	86,204
Bal. af. depr.	682,489	536,226	86,206

*Decrease.

Helps Man He Prosecuted.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Governor Whitman today commuted the sentence of William Swarts, whom, as District Attorney, he prosecuted for manslaughter. Swartz, on June 1, 1910, shot John Stump in Seventh Avenue. His sentence was for a term of six years and six months to nineteen years and six months. The sentence is commuted so that Swartz may go before the Parole Board.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY

The following coupons will be due and payable at the Main Office of this Company, 55 CEDAR STREET

On and After September 1st, 1915

Asheville, N. C., Funding & Imp.	5s	N. J. & Hud. R. Ry. & Fy. Co.	1st 4s
Bay Counties Power Co. 1st Con.	5s	Oswego, N. Y., Sewer	4½s
Bergen County, N. J., Road Imp.	5s	Pacific Lt. & Power Corp. 1st & Ref.	5s
Broadway Realty Co.	1st 5s	Petaluma & Santa Rosa Ry. Co.	1st 5s
Camden County, N. J., Road Imp.	4½s	Pleasantville, N. Y., Water	4½s
Coast Valleys Gas & Elec. Co.	6s	Queens Place Realty Co.	2d 6s
Dodge County, Ga., C. H. & Rd. Imp.	5s	Salem, Va.,

We Deal in

Winchester Arms
Savage Arms
Aetna Explosives
Atlas Powder
E. W. Bliss
Du Pont Powder
Hercules Powder
New Jersey Zinc
Eastern Steel
American Brass
Phelps, Dodge & Co.
Internat. Nickel

FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.

Phone Broad 5140, 30 Broad St., New York.
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

Can.Car&Fdy 6s,1939
Hopkins & Allen Arms
Int'l Agri.Cor.5s,1932
Phila. Co. 5s, 1919
Phila. Co. 5s, 1922

ERNEST SMITH
25 Broad St., N. Y. Tel. 974-5 Broad

Du Pont Powder
Hercules Powder
Atlas Powder
Aetna Explosives
Savage Arms

C.C.Kerr & Co.
15 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 2622 Rector.

Submarine Boat Corporation
(Electric Boat—New)
Orders promptly executed
Hosmer & Webb
Tel. 6962-6 Broad. 35 Broad St., N. Y.

Guantanamo Sugar
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Gilbert Eliott & Co
SPECIALISTS
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

American Brass
American Book
Aetna Explosive
Du Pont Powder
Ingersoll-Rand
Singer Mfg. Co.

Hallowell & Henry
Tel. John 3455 27 Pine St., N. Y.

American & British Mfg.
Lima Locomotive
Lake Torpedo Boat

GWYNNE BROTHERS
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad.

Standard Gas & Elec. Stocks
American Cities Stocks
American Car & Light Stocks
Pacific Gas & Elec. Stocks
Southern Cal. Edison Stocks
Northern States Power Stocks

Kiely & Horton
30 Broad St., N. Y. Phone Broad 3873.

Indianapolis Gas 5s
New Orleans Ry. & Light 6s
Columbia Gas & Elec. Debentures
New York State Railways Pfd.

GEO. REITH & CO
50 BROAD ST.N.Y 'PHONE BROAD 3665

Hopkins Allen Arms
Aetna-Atlas-Hercules
Hendee Common
Submarine Boat
Comput.-Tab.-Record.

PERPALL, SHASKAN & DROGE
50 BROAD ST. Telephone 1630 Broad.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Prices Advance Further in the Curb Market on a Large Volume of Trading.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 364,297 shares of stocks and $178,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 121,298; oils, 2,024; railroads, 1,600, and mining, 239,375. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
300	‡Canadian Car & Foundry..104	105	102	103	
750	‡Canadian Car & F'dry pf.116	116	114	116	
12,000	‡Car, Lt. & P.	9¼	10⅜	9¼	10⅛
2,100	‡Cramp Shipb.	86½	86⅝	84½	85
345	Dr-Seab. w. i.	97⅛	97⅛	94	95
450	Electric Boat..535	580	550	555	
180	Elec. Boat pf..560	570	550	555	
65,000	Submar. Boat, w. i.	56⅛	57	54⅞	55½
150	‡Hall Signal... 20	20½	19½	19½	
1,115	‡Hendee Mfg.. 37	38	37	37	
350	‡Hop. & Al. A. 59	62	56	62	
1,500	‡Int. Mer. M.	2⅞	3¼	2⅞	3
1,000	‡Int. Mer. M. pf...	9¼	9⅞	9¼	9⅛
5,000	‡Int. Motors.. 33	35	33	33	
1,500	‡Int. Mot. pf.. 60	67	60	62½	
405	‡Inter. Nickel.180	183½	180	182	
450	Intercon. Rub.	7⅜	8½	7⅜	8½
295	Katho. Br. pf.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
90	Kelly Sp. Tire.185	188	185	188	
100	Kelly Sp. Tire. new, 1st pf.. 87	87	87	87	
2,200	‡Lake Tor. B't 14	16	14	15	
1,000	Marc. of Am..	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
100	N. Y. Transp.. 17	17	17	17	
88	‡PyreneMfg.Co.	13⅛	13⅜	13½	13⅜
700	Cpn. of R.&H..	6	6	5⅝	5⅝
1,000	M.Rumely,w.i.	26	26	24¼	24½
50	Savoy Oil.....	9¼	9¼	9½	9½
4,000	‡Stan.I. Motors	12⅞	12⅞	12½	12¼
1,900	‡Steel Co., Can.	35¼	35½	34⅜	35
200	Sterling Gum..	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
2,000	‡St. J. Lead...	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜	13½
6,700	Tri. Film, cfs..	6⅞	6⅞	6½	6⅝
5,000	U. C. S., new..	9⅞	10	9⅝	10
1,500	Un. Prof. 6s...	2⅝	2⅝	2¼	2¼
600	U. S. L. & H...	2¾	2¾	2⅞	2⅞
110	U. S. L. & H.pf	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
300	‡World Film...	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge. Net
...	Anglo-Am. Oil..	..	..	..	..
50	Buckeye P. L..103	102	103	+ 1	
25	Galena-Sig. Oil.168	167	167	− 2	
36	Illinois P. L..149	148	149	+ 1	
40	Indiana P. L..102	103	102	+ 2	
1,100	‡Inter. Petrol.	10⅛	10	10	..
31	*Nat'l Trans..	34	33½	33½	+ ⅛
55	Ohio Oil.....155½	155	155	+ 2	
140	Pierce Oil....	12⅜	12½	12⅜	+ ⅛
103	Prairie Or & G.415	406	406	− 9	
80	Prairie P. L...180	178	178	− 2	
51	Sou. Penn. O..346	344	345	..	..
6	South. P. L...211	211	211	− 2	
50	St'd Oil of Cal.308	306	307	+ 1	
26	St'd Oil of Ind.455	450	451	+ 1	
136	St'd Oil, N. J.450	448	448	− 2	
90	St'd Oil, N. Y.194	192	194	+ 1	
5	Union Tk Li... 84	84	84	− 2	

RAILROADS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
700	‡Wabash, w. i.	11⅝	12	11½	11¾
700	‡W'bash,pf.(a)	41¾	41¾	41	41
200	‡W'bash,pf.(b)	21⅞	22	21¾	22

MINING STOCKS.

2,000	‡Alaska Juneau	13½	13⅝	13⅜	13¼
1,000	‡A.-C. M Co.	40	42	40	42
37,000	‡‡Am. Com....	13	14	12½	13
2,000	‡‡Ariz. Dsqu'e	40	40	40	40
4,000	‡‡Atlanta....	30	31½	30	31
3,700	‡‡Big Cotton..	6⅛	6⅞	6	6½
1,000	B. L. D. Co...	2¾	2¾	2⅜	2⅜
1,500	‡Booth.....	45	45	45	45
2,000	Braden Cop..	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8⅜
10,000	Butte & N. Y.	2⅜	3¼	2½	3
700	Butte C. & Z..	2⅜	2¾	2¼	2¾
3,000	‡Caledonia....	98	100	98	98
3,700	‡Cashboy.....	5	5	4	5
400	‡Chile Copper..	19	19	19	19
150	Con. Nev.-Utah	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	Con. Ariz. S..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
4,100	‡Emma Copp...	41	47	41	45
1,000	Dia. Mex. Butte.	3	3	3	3
100	‡‡Genesee Cop.	38	38	38	38
8,700	‡‡Gold. Merger	21	21	19	19
200	Howe Sound...	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
3,500	Jumbo Ext...	1⅞	1⅞	1½	1⅝
30,000	Ken. Cop.(15½32¾)	53⅛	51½	52½	
4,700	‡‡Kewanas....	17	19	16	17
1,500	Magma Cop....	15	15	14½	14½
2,000	McIntyre.....	49	49	49	49
800	‡McK.-Dar....	25	25	25	25
3,000	‡N. Zinc & L.	36	38	36	38
42,000	‡‡Mother Lode.	26	26	25	25½
200	‡Nev. Hills...	20	20	20	20
2,000	N. U. Bing....	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
1,000	Nip. Mines....	6⅛	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞
4,000	‡‡Oro.....	7	7	7	7
14,400	‡‡Rex. Con. M.	53	54	53	54
1,100	‡‡Sand. Kend..	7	7	6	6
100	Stan. S.-Lead..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
4,700	Stewart.....	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
15,500	‡‡Success M...	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3,800	‡Superst. M...	24	24	24	24
2,500	‡Ton. Cash. B.	4½	4½	4	4
375	Tonopah Ext..	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1,000	‡Tonopah M...	35	35	35	35
200	Ton. of Nev...	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
100	Tri-Bullion ...	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
320	‡Wasatch.....	1	1	⅞	⅞
1,000	‡W. E. Cons..	59	60	59	60
7,000	‡Wett. Silver..	9	12	9	11

BONDS.

$18,000	D. & H. conv. 5s, w. i...	102¼	102¼	102	102
1,000	D. & H. rts..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
14,000	‡I.M.M. nw.5s	77½	77⅝	77½	77⅝
145,000	Ken. Cop. 6s.	154½	168	154½	162

†Sells cents per share. *Ex-dividend. ‡Unlisted.

***

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in, compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Aug. 30. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 28. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary	14	14½	14	14⅜
Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary bearer	14	15	..	..
Emerson Phonograph	13½	14	13⅜	..
Mutual Profit Shar'g	9	9½	8	9¼
Sherman Carbide...	8	10	8	10
Sherman Carbide, pf.	10	14	10	14
Wayland O. & G....	3⅝	4	3⅜	4

MINING STOCKS.

Goldfield Con.....	1⅜	1⅞	1½	1⅞
Greene-Cananea	40	41	40½	41½
Kerr Lake.....	3⅞	4	3⅞	4
La Rose Consolidated	½	½	½	½
Majestic Mines.....	40	60	40	60
Tuolumne Copper.....	½	½	½	½

BONDS.

Calaveras 6s.....	190	210	190	200
Pierce Oil 6s.....	77	79	77	79

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Astna Explosives	125	130	126	132
Aetna Explosives pf.	79	84	..	..
Am. & Br. Mfg. Co.	10	15	14	14
Am. & Br. Mfg. Co.pf	35	45	54	54
Atlas Powder	226	230	224	230
Atlas Powder pf....	95	99	94	99
Bliss (E. W.).....	340	370	340	380
Bliss (E. W.) pf...	130	140	132	142
Canadian Explosives.	325	375	325	375
Can. Explosives pf...	101	110	101	110
Carbon Steel	28	32	26	30
Carbon Steel 1st pf..	45	50	47	52
Carbon Steel 2d pf...	28	32	28	32
Colts Arms	550	575	550	570
Driggs-Seabury.....	95	..	94	..
Du Pont Powder.....	695	705	695	710
Electric Boat.....	485	515	..	..
Du Pont Powder pf.	98	100	95	100
Hercules Powder....	355	400	355	375
Hercules Powder pf..	110	115	110	115
Hopkins & Allen....	60	70	65	75
Hopkins & Allen pf..	95	105	95	105
Niles-Bement-Pond...	114	117	114	117
Niles-Bement-Pond pf	97	105	97	105
Savage Arms	310	340	310	350
W'chester Rep. Arms.	2,400	2,700	2,300	2,500
Submarine Boat	56	58	..	..

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	33.00	34.00	34.25	34.75
Lead	4.85	4.95	4.85	4.85
Spelter	*17.00	..	*16.00	..
Antimony	28.50	29.50	28.50	29.50
Quicksilver	$80.00	..	$80.00	..
Aluminium	35.00	36.00	†34.00	35.00
Iron, No. 2 X Phila.	15.50	16.00	..	..

*Sales. †Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, thirty days, was quoted at 18@18⅛c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Monday. £	s. d.	Friday. £	s. d.
Copper, spot	68	10 0	71	10 0
Copper, futures	69	15 0	72	15 0
Tin, spot	150	15 0	153	0 0
Tin, futures	151	15 0	154	0 0
Spelter	70	5 0	68	0 0
Lead	22	15 0	22	16 3

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—Weekly statement of national banks for the week ended Aug. 28 compares as follows:

	Aug. 28. 1915.	Inc. from Prev. Wk.
Circulation	$9,088,000	$1,000
Loans, discounts, and investments	257,791,000	967,000
Ind. inv. deposits, including U. S.	190,480,000	406,000
Due banks	103,729,000	3,064,000
Time deposits	8,068,000	2,000
Exchange clearings	8,391,000	*1,460,000
Due from banks	26,861,000	*2,222,000
Cash reserve	22,886,000	532,000
Reserve in Federal Reserve bank	8,835,000	*1,095,000
Res. with other banks..	41,980,000	290,000
Reserve excess	8,862,000	486,000
Excess with res. agents.	27,906,000	244,000
Exchange with Federal Reserve bank	1,823,000	*1,118,000

*Decrease.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
17	A. C. Line of Com.....	110	110	110	110
40	Bank of Com..	33	33	33	33
78	Cons. Power...	106	106½	106	106½
20	Elkhorn Fuel.	18	18	18	18
10	F'm'nt Gas pf.	45	45	45	45
50	Germ'n F. Ins.	40	40	40	40
50	Penn. W. & P.	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
15	Un. Ry. & El.	23½	23½	23½	23½
50	W'land O.& G.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝

BONDS.

$3,800	City Balt. 4s, '38, W. L..	95½	95½	95½	95¼
1,000	City & Sub. 5s.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
1,000	Elkh'n Fuel 6s	96½	96½	96½	96⅜
2,000	Fairm'nt & Cl. Trac. 5s.....	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅜
4,000	United Ry. & Elec. 1st 4s..	80½	80½	80½	80½
1,000	United Ry. & Elec. inc. 4s	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
24	Adventure	2	2	2	2
590	Alaska	33⅜	33⅜	33¼	33¼
155	Ahmeek	103	103	100	100
1,039	Algonah	3¼	3¼	2⅞	2⅞
155	Allouez	55¾	55¾	55	55
4,011	Am. Zinc.....	56½	57	55	56½
440	Anaconda	74½	75	73¾	73⅝
1,215	Ariz. Com.....	9	9	8¾	9
1,375	Butte & Sup...	68¼	68½	66½	66⅞
504	Cal. & Ariz....	65½	65½	64	65¼
4	Calumet & H.	569	569	565	565
25	Centennial	19⅝	19⅝	19½	19½
50	Chino	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
1,137	Copper Range.	57	57	55¼	55¼
1,070	East Butte....	13¼	13⅜	13	13
55	Franklin	9½	9½	9½	9½
965	Granby	88	89	86	86
296	Greene Can..	40⅝	41	40	40
259	Hancock	18	18	17	17
90	Indiana	6¼	6¼	6	6
5	Inspiration....	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼
130	Island Creek..	40	49½	48¼	48½
140	Isle Royale...	28	28	27	27¼
230	Keweenaw	2	2	1⅞	1⅞
110	Lake	15	15	14	14½
100	La Salle.....	5	5	5	5
60	Mass. Consol..	10½	10½	10½	10½
40	Mayflower	3⅝	4	3½	3½
20	Miami	27	27	27	27
385	Michigan	2¼	2½	2¼	2¼
110	Mohawk	74½	74½	72½	72½
40	New Arcadian.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
100	New Idria.....	9	9	9	9
5	Niplssing	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
565	North Butte...	31⅞	31⅞	30	30
54	North Lake....	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
35	Old Dominion..	54½	54½	54	54
140	Osceola	84¾	84¾	83	83
353	Pond Creek....	17½	17½	17	17
10	Quincy	86	86	86	86
50	Santa Fe.....	3	3	3	3
210	Shannon	7⅛	7⅛	7¼	7¼
155	Shattuck	26½	26¾	25¾	25¾
100	South Lake....	6½	6¼	6¼	6⅜
70	St. Mary's....	56	56¾	56	56¼
114	Superior Cop...	29	29	28	28
135	Tamarack	54½	54½	53	53
30	Trinity	4¼	4¼	4	4
810	U. S. Smelting	42½	42½	41	41
2	U. S. Smelt. pf	46½	46½	46¼	46¼
1,843	Utah Apex	4	4	3¾	3¾
30	Utah Consold.	13½	13½	13½	13⅜
125	Utah Copper...	69¼	69¼	67⅝	67⅝
100	Winona	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
35	Wolverine	94½	94¾	84	84
15	Boston Elev..	76½	76½	75¾	75¾
655	Bos. & Maine..	25	26	24½	24⅝
20	Maine Central.	97	97	97	97
47	Mass. Elec. pf.	33¾	34	33¾	34
462	N.Y.,N.H.& H..	64¼	65¾	64	65¾
2	W. E. St. Ry.	62½	62½	62½	62½

MISCELLANEOUS.

460	Am. Agr. Ch..	63½	64½	63	63
159	Am. Ag. C. pf.	94⅞	95	94	94⅞
350	Am. Pneu. S..	2¼	2½	2	2
165	Am. Fn. S. pf.	16	16	15½	15½
93	Am. Sugar	111	111¼	110¼	110¼
179	Am. T. & T....	123⅞	123⅞	123⅝	123⅝
379	Am. Wool. pf..	91¼	91¼	91	91
416	A. G. & W. I..	12⅜	12⅜	12½	12⅝
2,199	A.G.&W.I. pf...	26½	27¾	26½	26½
10	Edison	233	233	233	233
67	Gen. Elec....	176	176	174½	174¾
740	Mass. Gas	91½	92	91	91
47	Mass. Gas pf..	87	87¾	87	87¾
35	McElvain pf...	97	97	97	97
200	Mex. Tel.....	2½	2¼	2¼	2¼
38	N. E. Tele....	130	130	130	130
10	Pullman	160	160	160	160
20	Reece Button..	16	16	16	16
563	Swift & Co....	121	121	120	120½
25	Torrington	32½	32½	32½	32½
12	United Fruit..	133¾	133¾	133¾	133¾
502	Un. Shoe M..	49	49½	49	49⅜
6	Un. Sh M pf.	29½	29½	29½	29½
1,506	U S Steel.....	76⅞	76⅞	75⅝	75⅞
312	Ventura Oil ..	11½	12	11½	11⅜
75	Western Union	73½	74¼	73½	73⅜
100	Wollaston Ld.	1⅛	2	1½	2

BONDS.

$1,000	A. T. & T. 4s..	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼
22,000	A.G. & W.I. 5s	71	71¼	70½	71¼
1,000	M. G. 4½s,'29.	96	96	96	96
3,000	M. G. 4½s, '31	91	91	91	91
1,000	N. E. Tel. 5s..	100½	100½	100½	100½
1,000	Pond Creek 5s.	96½	96½	96½	96½
1,000	Swift 5s	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado..	.50	.80	La Rose...	.46	.50
Bay S Gas	.10	.11	McK-Dar.	.22	.25
Begole ...	1	1¼	Majestic ...	.51	.55
Bingham...	8⅝	8⅝	Mines of A	2¼	2½
Boston Ely	.20	.30	Mex Met...	.24	.25
Butte & L.	.35	.36	Nev-Doug.	.40	.64
Calaveras..	1⅝	1⅞	New Baltic	3	3½
Cal Corbin	.04	.06	N Cornelia	7⅛	7½
Chief Con..	.96	.98	Ohio Cop..	.10	.15
Con Ariz..	.75	.85	Old D rcts	1⅞	7½
Con Cop..	1½	1⅝	Oneco ...	1	1⅛
Cortez ..	.40	.55	Riker-Hem.	5⅜	6
Crown Res	.32	.40	S W Miami	1	1¼
Davis-Daly	1½	1⅝	Stewart M	1¼	1¼
Eagle & B	1⅝	1⅞	Tonopah M	5⅝	5⅞
1st Nat C.	2¾	2⅞	Un Verde .	1⅛	6
Goldf Con..	1¼	1⅝	Utah Met..	8½	8⅝
Houghton..	3	3½	Yuk'n Gold	2¼	2½
Iron Blos.	.68	.70			

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
35	Chi. Pneu. Tool..	80	80	79¾	79¾
10	Chi. Ry., Ser. 2..	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
10	Com. Edison	136	136	136	136
25	Diamond Match..	96¾	96¾	96¼	96¼
5	Illinois Brick ..	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¼
25	K. C. Ry. & Lt..	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
23	K.C.Ry. & L.cfs.	24	24	24	24
13	Mont.-Ward pf...	112	112	111¾	111¾
60	Nat. Carbon	142¼	142¼	142	142
38	People's Gas	116	116	115½	115½
30	Public Service ...	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
3	Public Serv. pf..	95	95	95	95
10	Quaker Oats	238	236	238	238
295	Sears-Roebuck ..	155¾	156	155	155
70	Stewart-Warner..	65	65¼	65	65
607	Swift	121	121	120	120
105	Union Carbide ..	162½	162½	161½	161½

BONDS.

$1,000	Chi. City Ry.5s	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
1,000	Diamond Match deb. 5s	102	102	102	102
18,000	Swift 5s	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
500	Allis-Chal....	38¾	38¾	38⅜	38¾
108	Am. Rys.....	24½	24½	24½	24½
1,668	Baldwin Loco.	79⅞	82	79⅞	80½
100	Buf. & S. pf..	39½	39½	39½	39½
1,929	Brill	47⅝	49⅜	46	46¼
1,245	Cambria Steel.	55	55	54¾	54¾
100	C., R. I. & P..	20½	20½	20½	20½
1,099	Elec. Storage..	66⅛	66⅛	64¾	65¾
15	Gen. Asph. pf.	68	68	68	68
200	Int.-Met.	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
19	Ins. Co. N. A.	22	22	22	22
1,645	Lake Superior.	10½	10½	9½	9½
27	Lehigh Nav....	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜
25	Lehigh Valley..	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
55	Lehigh V. Tr..	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
345	Pennsylvania..	54¼	54¼	54¼	54½
484	Phila. Co.....	44½	45¾	44½	45
50	P. Co. Cum. pf.	42½	42½	42½	42½
10	Phila. Elec....	24	24	24	24
10	So. Pacific....	90½	90½	90½	90½
230	Ton. Belmont..	3½	4	3½	3½
850	Ton. Mining...	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5½
100	Union Trac....	35	35	35	35
129	Un. Gas Imp..	85	85	84½	84⅞
6,315	U. S. Steel....	76¾	76¾	75½	75⅞
100	Wabash pf.....	¼	¼	¼	¼
285	Wm. Cramp....	87	87	85½	85½

BONDS.

$1,000	Am. G. & E.5s	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
200	Am. G. & E.5s	86	86	86	86
100	E. P. Tr. 4s..	82	82	82	82
8,000	Int. Ry. 4s....	58	58	58	58
1,000	Lake Sup.inc.5s	25½	25½	25½	25½
2,000	L. N. gen.4½s.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
3,000	L. N. con. 4½s	99½	99½	99½	99½
1,000	L. V. g. c. 4½s	98½	98½	98½	98½
1,000	L. V. Coal 5s..	103½	103½	103½	103½
1,000	Penn. gen. 4½s	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
1,000	P. Co. con. 5s.	85	85	85	85
1,000	P. Co. 1st 5s..	99½	99½	99½	99½
8,000	Un. Ry. inv.5s	70	70	70	70

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
510	Am. Sewer P.	17	17⅝	17	17¼
878	Am. W. G. M.	17½	18⅜	17½	18½
40	Am. W. G.M.pf	90	90	89	89

STERLING EXCHANGE AT NEW LOW LEVEL

Demand Declines from $4.62½ on Saturday to $4.60½, the Biggest Recent Break.

LOSS ON POUND 26 CENTS

British Delegates May Arrive on the Steamship St. Paul Thursday to Devise a Remedy.

Sterling exchange rates, which have been making new low records from day to day, not only repeated their performance yesterday, but by dropping to $4.60½ for demand showed the widest break that has taken place recently. Demand closed Saturday at $4.62½. At yesterday's closing price it was selling 5⅝ per cent. under its par value, which means a loss of 26 cents to the English pound in settlements made through sales of exchange.

The arrival of another shipment of gold and securities from England was without the slightest effect on rates, although no effort was made by bankers to utilize the shipment to bolster exchange. Receipt of the $19,500,000 in gold and some $35,000,000 in securities, making the second shipment of those proportions to come here from England, suggested that the London bankers plan to make periodic shipments to protect the balance on deposit with J. P. Morgan & Co. Bankers said that if such a plan were being followed they had not been informed of it, and they did not know of further consignments of gold which might be on the way. It is supposed in the financial district that the American stocks and bonds returned are sent here to be sold and not to serve for long as the basis of credit advances.

The identity of the English delegates who are to meet New York bankers in a series of conferences, having as their object a settlement of the credit problem, is still being kept a secret, as is the time of their arrival. In some quarters it is expected that the London representatives will reach here Thursday on the steamship St. Paul, but recent cables from the other side would indicate that the party had not started up to two days ago.

STOCK EXCHANGE MOVEMENTS.
Reports of business on the leading exchanges and lists of quotations of outside securities in The Annalist, every Monday. Important articles on subjects of interest to investors. Ten cents—on all news stands. Four dollars a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

New low records for the season were made in the wheat market yesterday when prices broke sharply, after an early bulge, under very heavy and general selling. The early upturn was due to a show of steadiness abroad and to strength in the corn market, but pressure of new Spring wheat soon became apparent, and, in the absence of more than a very moderate cash and export demand, values gave way rapidly and closed with net losses of 2c to 2½c. World's exports for the week were 7,360,000 bushels, compared with 10,778,000 bushels last year. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.10½, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, prompt; No. 2 hard $1.12½, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, to arrive; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 99¼c, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, 98¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	..	..	1.04¼	1.07	1.19

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	98¼	95¼	95½	97¼	1.11½
December	96¼	93½	93½	95⅝	1.15¼
May	1.01⅛	98¼	98⅝	1.00¼	1.22½

CORN.

Prices in the corn market advanced over a cent a bushel early in the day on covering and a more general demand prompted by reports of light to killing frost in Nebraska and Iowa and predictions of frost east of the river. The weakness in wheat and prospects for warmer weather west of the river caused a subsequent decline, however, and at the close of the day values were net unchanged to ⅜c lower. The visible supply showed a decrease of 440,000 bushels for the week, compared with an increase of 1,727,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 86c for ten days shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	75	73¼	73½	73⅞	79½
December	64⅝	63¼	63½	63½	72½
May	65⅞	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	74½

OATS.

The oats market was easier in sympathy with wheat and corn and owing to large receipts at interior points, closing at ¼@⅜c net decline. There were rumors of export sales of nearly 1,000,000 bushels in the West, and this had a tendency to check the decline. The visible supply increased 694,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 1,284,000 last year. The local cash market was weak; No. 3 white, new, quoted at 44c and No. 4 white at 40@41c, nominal.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	36⅞	35¼	35⅝	36¼	48¾
December	36⅝	35⅛	35⅝	36	52½
May	38⅝	37⅞	38	38⅝	54⅞

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was irregular early, with lard slightly higher, while pork was lower, but during the day the whole list developed weakness owing to a decline in the price of live hogs and in sympathy with grain. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 34,000; estimated for Tuesday, 14,000; Kansas City received 9,000 and Omaha 9,300.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
September	8.07	8.02	8.05	8.02	10.22
October	8.20	8.15	8.17	8.15	10.42
Ribs—					
September	8.45	8.42	8.42	8.47	12.32
October	8.62	8.47	8.47	8.60	12.40
Pork—					
September	18.55	18.32	18.32	18.60	20.55
October	13.72	13.52	13.52	13.77	

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market, after a steady opening, developed pronounced weakness, and at the close of the day was 15@26 points net lower. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	5.67@6.15	5.75
September	5.79	5.59	5.59@5.69	5.83
October	5.76	5.59	5.59@5.60	5.80
November	5.90	5.64	5.62@5.63	5.80
December	5.95	5.70	5.68@5.71	5.94
January	6.08	5.79	5.78@5.80	6.05
February	5.90	5.90	5.89@5.99	6.16
March	6.24	5.99	5.99@6.00	6.19
April	..	..	6.00@6.12	6.25

COFFEE.

Reports from Brazil that the President had approved the bill, recently passed by the Senate, providing for the issuing of $191,000,000 in paper money for the protection of the national products of Brazil, including coffee, had a stimulating influence on the coffee market here at the outset and first prices were 8 to 13 points above the final of Saturday. The local spot market was inactive but steady, with Rio 7s quoted at 7 cents.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	6.30	6.30	6.15@6.20	6.17
October	6.29	6.20	6.20@6.21	6.23
November	..	..	6.24@6.25	6.29
December	6.43	6.25	6.23@6.29	6.33
January	..	..	6.32@6.33	6.40
February	..	..	6.36@6.37	6.45
March	6.61	6.41	6.40@6.42	6.51
April	..	..	6.45@6.46	6.56
May	6.53	6.50	6.50@6.51	6.62
June	..	..	6.55@6.56	6.66
July	..	..	6.60@6.61	6.70

SUGAR.

Futures opened quiet, 1 point higher to 15 points lower, with sales on the call 200 tons. Trading was light throughout the day, and there was no fresh feature in the day's news. The market closed barely steady, 2 points higher to 6 points lower, with total sales 850 tons.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	..	..	3.66@3.67	3.64
October	3.55	3.55	3.52@3.54	3.54
November	3.42	3.42	3.42@3.43	3.44
December	3.25	3.22	3.23@3.25	3.23
January	..	..	3.09@3.10	3.10
February	..	..	3.09@3.10	3.10
March	..	..	3.09@3.12	3.18
April	..	..	3.10@3.12	3.15
May	..	..	3.13@3.15	3.17
June	..	..	3.14@3.16	3.19
July	..	..	3.15@3.17	3.20

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 6,333 packages. Feeling a little stronger on the choice and fancy grades of creamery. The Exchange sales included 50 tubs creamery, 93 score, at 27c; 25 tubs at 26⅞c; 50 tubs extras at 26¼c; 26 tubs at 26⅛c, and 25 tubs, 91 score, at 25¾c. The business from store showed an advance of about ½c. Supplies promise to be a little lighter this week. No change in renovated, ladles, or packing stock, though the feeling is firm. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 26@26¼c; higher scoring, 26¾@27¼c; firsts, 24@25¾c; seconds, 22@23½c; thirds, 21@21½c; State dairy, finest, 25½@26c; good to prime, 23¼@25c; common to fair, 20@23c; renovated, extras, 23½@24c; firsts, 22½@23c; lower grades, 20@21½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22@22½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21@21½c; seconds, 19½@20c; lower grades, 18@19c; packing stock, June make, fine, 20c; current make, fine, 19½c; No. 2, 19c; lower grades, 16@18½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 11,249 cases. Arrivals continue light. Western advices indicate light supplies in transit, and the market is strong and in sellers' favor for all grades of fresh Western goods. Values are somewhat unsettled, but the advances quoted are fully established by the sales reported, and some goods are held for even better prices. There is an unusual scarcity of cheap eggs, and high grades of dirties and checks show a marked improvement. Storage eggs are moving moderately from dealers' stocks, but the trading on the wholesale market is light. There are ample offerings at the prices quoted. Nearby white eggs without material change. A good deal of stock was carried over from last week, and the medium and lower qualities are dragging at irregular prices. Very fancy, large, new-laid, chalk-white stock held steady, but there are few that command top quotation. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 27@28c; extra firsts, 25@26½c; firsts, 24@24½c; seconds, 22@23½c; thirds and poorer, 20@21½c; dirties, No. 1, 20½@21c; No. 2 and poorer, 19@20c; checks, good to choice dry, 18½@19c; culls and inferior, 16@18c; refrigerator, firsts, 23@24c; seconds, 21@22½c; thirds or poorer, 18@20c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery whites, fine to fancy, 32@35c; ordinary to good, 27@31c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 26@32c; Western gathered whites, 25@28c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 29@31c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 24@28c; nearby refrigerator whites, 20½@28c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car.—Cloudy and cooler Tues.; Wed. fair; warmer in the interior; gentle to mod. n. and n. e. winds.

Ga.—Cloudy Tues.; cooler in ext.; Wed. fair; gentle to mod. n. to n. e. winds.

Fla.—Cloudy Tues.; probably showers in s.; Wed. fair; gentle to mod. shifting winds, mostly n. e. over s.

Ala.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer Wed. in the interior; gentle to mod. n. e. winds.

Miss.—Fair Tues.; warmer in n.; Wed. fair, warmer in the interior; gentle n. e. to e. winds.

La.—Fair Tues.; Wed. fair, warmer in the interior; gentle to mod. n. e. winds.

E. Texas—Fair Tues., except showers on coast; warmer in n. Wed. fair, warmer; mod. n. to e. winds.

W. Texas—Fair, warmer Tues. Wed. fair; warmer in s.

Okla. and Ark.—Fair, warmer Tues. and Wed.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Tues., warmer in w. Wed. fair, warmer.

Ohio—Fair, warmer Tues. Wed. fair, warmer; variable winds, becoming s. e. and mod. Tues. night.

Ind.—Fair Tues. and Wed., warmer; gentle to mod. s. e. winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair Tues. and Wed., warmer; mod. shifting winds, becoming s. e. and s.

Upper Mich.—Fair, warmer Tues. Wed. showers, warmer in e.; mod. s. winds.

Ill., Mo., Kan.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed.; warmer.

Wis.—Fair and warmer Tues. Wed. unsettled, probably showers; warmer in s.

Minn.—Fair and warmer in s., probably unsettled n. Tues., Wed. probably showers.

Iowa—Fair and warmer Tues. Wed. probably showers.

N. Dak.—Cloudy Tues., probably showers at night and on Wed.; cooler Wed. and in n. w. Tues.

S. Dak.—Fair and warmer Tues. Wed. probably showers and cooler.

Neb.—Fair and warmer Tues. Wed. unsettled; probably showers.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

W. G. Bowman & Co. have opened an office at 52 Broadway. Mr. Bowman was formerly connected with Bigelow & Co.

The New Orleans & Northeastern Railroad Company offers to extend its prior lien bonds maturing Nov. 1 next for twenty-five years, with interest at 5 per cent. The present first mortgage lien is to remain unimpaired, and payment of the normal income tax is assumed by the company. Holders who do not desire to avail themselves of the extension may sell their bonds on or before Oct. 31 to J. P. Morgan & Co. at par and accrued interest.

J. S. Bache & Co., Farson, Son & Co. and the Syracuse Trust Company are offering the unsold maturities of $394,500 4½ per cent. school bonds and $300,000 Vocational High School 4½ per cent. bonds on a 4.25 per cent. basis. They are a legal investment for savings banks and trust companies in New York and all New England States.

The Public Service Corporation of New Jersey reports an increase in gross earnings for July of $120,000, or 4 per cent. For seven months the gain in gross was $750,000.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

M. RUMELY COMPANY

(Rumely Products Company)

REORGANIZATION

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit of the United States Mortgage & Trust Company issued under Deposit Agreement dated May 25, 1915, for

Two-Year Six Per Cent. Convertible Gold Notes and Six Per Cent. Commission Gold Notes of M. Rumely Company

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to said Deposit Agreement, that the undersigned Committee, constituted thereunder, has prepared and adopted a Plan and Agreement of Reorganization of M. Rumely Company, dated August 26, 1915, and has filed a copy thereof with the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, the Depositary under said Deposit Agreement.

All holders of Certificates of Deposit issued under said Deposit Agreement who shall fail to withdraw their notes upon the terms and in accordance with the provisions of said Deposit Agreement on or before September 30, 1915, shall conclusively and finally be deemed for all purposes to have accepted and assented to such Plan and Agreement and will become bound by all the terms and provisions thereof.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may be obtained from the Depositary or from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated, New York City, August 26, 1915.

JOHN W. PLATTEN, Chairman,
LEWIS L. CLARKE,
F. N. B. CLOSE,
ALLEN CURTIS,
M. HELY-HUTCHINSON,
A. H. S. POST,
FREDERIC W. SCOTT,
HOWARD C. SMITH,
Noteholders' Committee.

CHAUNCEY H. MURPHEY, Secretary.
55 Cedar Street, New York City.
WHITE & CASE, Counsel.
UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY,
Depositary.

M. RUMELY COMPANY

(Rumely Products Company)

REORGANIZATION

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit of The New York Trust Company issued under Deposit Agreement dated February 1, 1915, for

Stock of M. Rumely Company:

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to said Deposit Agreement, that the undersigned Committee, constituted thereunder, has approved and adopted a Plan and Agreement of Reorganization of M. Rumely Company, dated August 26, 1915, and has filed a copy thereof with The New York Trust Company, the Depositary under said Deposit Agreement, and said Deposit Agreement has been terminated.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued under said Deposit Agreement, desiring to become parties to and avail themselves of the privileges of said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, must surrender such Certificates of Deposit on or before September 30, 1915, to The New York Trust Company in exchange for its Certificates of Deposit, as Depositary under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization. By acceptance of the Certificates of Deposit issued upon such exchange, the holders thereof will be conclusively deemed to have accepted and assented to the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization and will be bound by all the terms and provisions thereof.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit not desiring to avail themselves of the privileges of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, will be permitted to withdraw the stock represented by such Certificates upon the surrender of such Certificates and the payment of fifty cents per share for each share of stock withdrawn.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may be obtained from the Depositary or from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated, New York City, August 26, 1915.

MORTIMER N. BUCKNER, Chairman,
JAMES B. BELL,
I. de BRUYN,
C. EDGAR ELLIOTT,
OGDEN H. HAMMOND,
ALLEN T. WEST,
Stockholders' Committee.

CHARLES E. HAYDOCK, Secretary,
26 Broad Street, New York City.
THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Depositary.

M. RUMELY COMPANY (Rumely Products Company) REORGANIZATION

TO HOLDERS OF
Two-Year Six Per Cent. Convertible Gold Notes,
Six Per Cent. Commission Gold Notes,
Other obligations and claims,
Preferred and Common Stock,
of M. Rumely Company or Rumely Products Company.

Notice is hereby given that the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of M. Rumely Company and Rumely Products Company, which has been approved by the Noteholders' Committee and the Stockholders' Committee, acting under Deposit Agreements of May 25, 1915, and February 1, 1915, respectively, has been approved and adopted by the undersigned Joint Reorganization Committee, and copies of said Plan and Agreement have been lodged with the United States Mortgage & Trust Company and The New York Trust Company, Depositaries under the Plan.

Holders of Two-Year Six Per Cent. Convertible Gold Notes and Six Per Cent. Commission Gold Notes who have not already deposited such Notes, and who desire to participate in the Reorganization, must deposit their Notes, bearing coupons maturing March 1, 1915, and subsequently, with United States Mortgage & Trust Company, Depositary, on or before September 30, 1915.

Holders of Preferred and Common Stock of the M. Rumely Company and of Certificates of Deposit of The New York Trust Company, issued under the Deposit Agreement dated February 1, 1915, who desire to participate in the Reorganization, must deposit their certificates of stock or Certificates of Deposit with The New York Trust Company, Depositary, on or before September 30, 1915. All stock so deposited must be assigned in blank or be accompanied by assignments or powers of attorney in blank, and, if required by the Committee or the Depositary thereof, duly stamped. Application will be made to list on the New York Stock Exchange all Certificates of Deposit issued by The New York Trust Company, as Depositary under the Plan.

Holders of other obligations of and claims against the M. Rumely Company or Rumely Products Company, desiring to participate in the Reorganization, must do so on the terms and in the manner provided in the Plan and Agreement, by depositing with the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, Depositary, New York City, or with any one of its agents named below, such obligations and claims, if evidenced by an instrument in writing, or, if not so evidenced, by depositing a statement of such obligations or claims, and in either case accompanied by an appropriate assignment or transfer thereof without recourse and duly acknowledged, and in such form and bearing such stamps as may be required by the undersigned Committee, and transferable Certificates of Deposit will be issued therefor by such Depositary in form as may be determined by the Committee. The Committee in its discretion may at any time require proof of any obligation or claim deposited or offered for deposit under the Plan, or proof of allowance thereof by the Receiver. In default of such proof the Committee may at any time reject or exclude any such obligation or claim.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit of the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, Depositary, under the Deposit Agreement of May 25, 1915, who assent to the Plan and Agreement, may be required by the Committee in its discretion to present their Certificates of Deposit to the Depositary under the Plan, in order that there may be noted thereon the assent of the holders thereof to the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, and any holder of any such Certificate of Deposit may present the same to such Depositary for such purpose.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may be obtained from either of the Depositaries, or the Agents, below named, or from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated, New York City, August 26, 1915.

JOHN W. PLATTEN, Chairman,
MORTIMER N. BUCKNER, LEWIS L. CLARKE,
F. N. B. CLOSE, ALLEN CURTIS,
M. HELY-HUTCHINSON, C. EDGAR ELLIOTT,
STEPHEN S. STRATTAN, ELISHA WALKER,
HENRY H. WEHRHANE,
Joint Reorganization Committee.

CHAUNCEY H. MURPHEY, Secretary,
55 Cedar Street, New York City.
WHITE & CASE, Counsel.

Depositaries and Their Agents

Convertible Notes, Commission Notes and Other Obligations and Claims	United States Mortgage & Trust Company, Depositary, 55 Cedar Street, New York City. The Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings Bank, Agent, Chicago, Ill. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., Agent, 67 Lombard Street, London, England. Adolph Boissevain & Co., Agent, Amsterdam, Holland.
Preferred and Common Stock	The New York Trust Company, Depositary, 26 Broad Street, New York City.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

KANSAS CITY RAILWAY AND LIGHT COMPANY

REORGANIZATION

OF THE

Street Railway and Electric Light Systems at Kansas City

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Metropolitan Street Railway Company Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds due May 1, 1913, and Certificates of Deposit therefor issued by the Old Colony Trust Company as Depositary and its Agents under the Agreement dated June 8, 1911;

Kansas City Railway and Light Company First Lien Refunding Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds due May 15, 1913, and Certificates of Deposit therefor issued by The New York Trust Company as Depositary and its Agents under the Agreement dated April 3, 1913;

Kansas City Railway and Light Company Six Per Cent. Collateral Gold Notes due September 1, 1912, and Certificates of Deposit therefor issued by The New York Trust Company as Depositary and its Agent under the Agreement dated August 15, 1912;

Central Electric Railway Company Five Per Cent. Mortgage Gold Bonds due May 1, 1914, and Certificates of Deposit therefor issued by The New York Trust Company as Depositary and its Agent under the Agreement dated March 10, 1914;

Corrigan Consolidated Street Railway Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds due July 1, 1916;

East Side Electric Railway Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds;

Notes of the Kansas City Railway and Light Company to Kansas City Banks secured by stock of the Kansas City and Westport Belt Railway Company;

Kansas City and Westport Belt Railway Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds due July 1, 1926;

Kansas City Elevated Railway Company General Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds due July 1, 1922;

Kansas City Elevated Railway Company General Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds due July 1, 1922;

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned have at the request of the Honorable William C. Hook, United States Circuit Judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit, consented to act as Reorganization Managers under a Plan dated July 30, 1915, prepared by him for the reorganization of the street railway and electric light systems at Kansas City owned by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, the Kansas City Elevated Railway Company, the Kansas City and Westport Belt Railway Company and the Kansas City Electric Light Company, all of which companies are controlled by the Kansas City Railway and Light Company, and, as authorized by said Plan, have prescribed the Terms of Participation in the Plan.

In order to become parties to said Plan holders of the above mentioned bonds and notes must deposit their securities with the Depositaries below named or their Agents **ON OR BEFORE OCTOBER 1, 1915,** after which date no deposits will be received, unless such time shall be specifically extended by Judge Hook. With Corrigan Consolidated Street Railway Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds, Kansas City & Westport Belt Railway Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds, Kansas City Elevated Railway Company General Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds and Kansas City Elevated Railway Company General Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds there must be deposited the July 1, 1915, and all subsequent coupons.

Depositaries and Their Agents.

For Metropolitan Street Railway Company Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.	Under the Agreement dated June 8, 1911. Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, Depositary, Bankers Trust Company, New York City, Girard Trust Company, Philadelphia, London County and Westminster Bank, London, England, Agents of the Depositary.
For Kansas City Railway and Light Company First Lien Refunding Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.	Under the Agreement dated April 3, 1913. The New York Trust Company, New York City, Depositary, Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, Adolph Boissevain & Co., Amsterdam, Holland. Agents of the Depositary.
For Kansas City Railway and Light Company Six Per Cent. Collateral Gold Notes.	Under the Agreement dated August 15, 1912. The New York Trust Company, New York City, Depositary, Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, Agent of the Depositary.
For Central Electric Railway Company Five Per Cent. Mortgage Gold Bonds.	Under the Agreement dated March 10 1914. The New York Trust Company, New York City, Depositary, Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, Agent of the Depositary.
For all of the foregoing securities and for Corrigan Consolidated Street Railway Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds; East Side Electric Railway Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds; Notes of Kansas City Railway and Light Company to Kansas City Banks; Kansas City and Westport Belt Railway Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds; Kansas City Elevated Railway Company General Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds; and Kansas City Elevated Railway Company General Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.	The New York Trust Company, New York, Depositary, Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, First National Bank, Kansas City, Commerce Trust Company, Kansas City, and Fidelity Trust Company, Kansas City. Agents of the Depositary.

Copies of the Plan and of the Terms of Participation have been filed with the Depositaries above named and their Agents, from whom copies may be obtained.

Dated, New York, August 20, 1915.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.,
BLAIR & CO.,
Reorganization Managers.

H. L. STUART,
Judge Hook's Representative,
The Rookery, Chicago,
BYRNE & CUTCHEON,
New York,
ROPES, GRAY, BOYDEN & PERKINS,
Boston,
Counsel.

Metropolitan Street Railway Company of Kansas City, Missouri

REORGANIZATION

To the holders of certificates of deposit issued by the Old Colony Trust Company as Depositary and its Agents, under the Bondholders' Protective Agreement dated June 8, 1911, for Metropolitan Street Railway Company Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds due May 1, 1913; and

To the holders of such Bonds who have not deposited the same:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Committee under the above-mentioned Agreement has approved the financial provisions of a Plan dated July 30, 1915, prepared by the Honorable William C. Hook, for the reorganization of the street railway and electric light systems at Kansas City, owned by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, Kansas City Electric Light Company, Kansas City Elevated Railway Company and Kansas City and Westport Belt Railway Company, all of which companies are controlled by the Kansas City Railway and Light Company, and the Terms of Participation in said Plan dated August 19, 1915, promulgated by the Managers thereunder, and has filed a copy of such Plan and of such Terms of Participation with Old Colony Trust Company, the Depositary under said Agreement.

Holders of the above-mentioned Bonds who have not already deposited their Bonds under said Agreement, are hereby notified that they may, without penalty, become parties to said Agreement and entitled to avail themselves of the benefit of said Plan as stated in said Terms of Participation by depositing their Bonds under said Agreement with Old Colony Trust Company at its office, 17 Court Street, Boston, Massachusetts, or its Agents, Bankers Trust Company, of New York, Girard Trust Company of Philadelphia, or London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd., of London, **ON OR BEFORE OCTOBER 1, 1915.** Such deposit will be deemed to constitute an express assent by depositors to said Plan and Terms of Participation.

Printed Copies of said Plan and of said Terms of Participation may be obtained upon application to the Depositary or to its Agents.

Dated August 20, 1915.

DANIEL G. WING,
FREDERICK W. STEVENS,
JAMES J. STORROW,
Committee.

JOHN B. PIERCE, Secretary.
60 State Street,
Boston, Massachusetts.
ROPES, GRAY, BOYDEN & PERKINS,
Boston, Massachusetts,
Counsel.

Referring to the above notice, the undersigned and its Agents will receive deposits of the bonds mentioned therein until October 1, 1915. After that date no further deposits will be received.

Dated August 20, 1915.

OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY,
17 Court Street,
Boston, Massachusetts,
Depositary.

Kansas City Railway and Light Company

REORGANIZATION

To holders of certificates of deposit issued by The New York Trust Company as Depositary and its Agents for Kansas City Railway and Light Company First Lien Refunding Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due May 15, 1913, under the Agreement dated April 3, 1913, and

To holders of such Bonds who have not deposited the same:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Committee under the above-mentioned Agreement has approved the financial provisions of a Plan dated July 30, 1915, prepared by the Honorable William C. Hook, for the reorganization of the street railway and electric light systems at Kansas City, owned by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, Kansas City Electric Light Company, Kansas City Elevated Railway Company and Kansas City and Westport Belt Railway Company, all of which companies are controlled by the Kansas City Railway and Light Company, and the Terms of Participation in said Plan dated August 19, 1915, promulgated by the Managers thereunder, and has filed a copy of such Plan and of such Terms of Participation with The New York Trust Company, the Depositary under said Agreement.

Any depositor may within forty-five (45) days after the first publication of this notice withdraw from said Agreement, upon surrender to the Depositary or to either of its Agents of his certificate of deposit, with a properly executed transfer thereof, if registered, and payment to the Depositary or such Agent for the Committee of the sum of $10 for each $1,000, face amount, of Bonds withdrawn, which amount has been fixed by the Committee pursuant to the terms of said Agreement as the *pro rata* share of its compensation, expenses and liabilities to be paid by depositors withdrawing from the Agreement.

Depositors who do not withdraw from said Agreement in the manner aforesaid within forty-five (45) days after the first publication of this notice will, as provided in said Agreement, be conclusively and finally deemed for all purposes to have assented to said Plan and said Terms of Participation and will be irrevocably bound thereby.

Holders of the above-mentioned Bonds who have not already deposited their Bonds under said Agreement, are hereby notified that they may, without penalty, become parties to said Agreement and entitled to avail themselves of the benefit of said Plan as stated in said Terms of Participation by depositing their Bonds under said Agreement with The New York Trust Company (of New York), the Depositary, or either of its Agents, Old Colony Trust Company (of Boston), and Adolph Boissevain & Co. (of Amsterdam, Holland) ON OR BEFORE OCTOBER 1, 1915. Such deposit will be deemed to constitute an express assent by depositors to said Plan and Terms of Participation.

Printed Copies of said Plan and of said Terms of Participation may be obtained upon application to said Depositary or to either of its said Agents.

Dated August 20, 1915.

JOHN B. DENNIS,
JEROME J. HANAUER,
ACOSTA NICHOLS,
JAMES J. STORROW,
Committee.

LAWRENCE G. BENNETT,
Secretary,
24 Broad Street,
New York City.
BYRNE & CUTCHEON,
New York City,
ROPES, GRAY, BOYDEN & PERKINS,
Boston, Mass.
Counsel.

Referring to the above notice, the undersigned and its Agents will receive deposits of the bonds mentioned therein until October 1, 1915. After that date no further deposits will be received.

Dated August 20, 1915.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
New York City, Depositary.

Kansas City Railway and Light Company

REORGANIZATION

To holders of certificates of deposit issued by The New York Trust Company as Depositary and its Agent for Kansas City Railway and Light Company Six Per Cent. Collateral Gold Notes due September 1, 1912, under the Agreement dated August 15, 1912, and

To holders of such Notes who have not deposited the same:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Committee under the above-mentioned Agreement has approved the financial provisions of a Plan dated July 30, 1915, prepared by the Honorable William C. Hook, for the reorganization of the street railway and electric light systems at Kansas City, owned by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, Kansas City Electric Light Company, Kansas City Elevated Railway Company and Kansas City and Westport Belt Railway Company, all of which companies are controlled by the Kansas City Railway and Light Company, and the Terms of Participation in said Plan dated August 19, 1915, promulgated by the Managers thereunder, and has filed a copy of such Plan and of such Terms of Participation with The New York Trust Company, the Depositary under said Agreement.

Any depositor may within forty-five (45) days after the first publication of this notice withdraw from said Agreement, upon surrender to the Depositary or its Agent of his certificate of deposit, with a properly executed transfer thereof, if registered, and payment to the Depositary or such Agent for the Committee of the sum of $10 for each $1,000 face amount, of Bonds withdrawn, which amount has been fixed by the Committee pursuant to the terms of said Agreement as the *pro rata* share of its compensation, expenses and liabilities to be paid by depositors withdrawing from the Agreement.

Depositors who do not withdraw from said Agreement in the manner aforesaid within forty-five (45) days after the first publication of this notice will, as provided in said Agreement, be conclusively and finally deemed for all purposes to have assented to said Plan and said Terms of Participation and will be irrevocably bound thereby.

Holders of the above-mentioned Bonds who have not already deposited their Bonds under said Agreement, are hereby notified that they may, without penalty, become parties to said Agreement and entitled to avail themselves of the benefit of said Plan as stated in said Terms of Participation by depositing their Bonds under said Agreement with The New York Trust Company (of New York), the Depositary, or its Agent, Old Colony Trust Company (of Boston), ON OR BEFORE OCTOBER 1, 1915. Such deposit will be deemed to constitute an express assent by depositors to said Plan and Terms of Participation.

Printed copies of said Plan and of said Terms of Participation may be obtained upon application to said Depositary or to its said Agent.

Dated August 20, 1915.

JOHN B. DENNIS,
JEROME J. HANAUER,
JAMES J. STORROW,
W. K. WHIGHAM,
Committee.

LAWRENCE G. BENNETT,
Secretary,
24 Broad Street,
New York City.
BYRNE & CUTCHEON,
New York City,
ROPES, GRAY, BOYDEN & PERKINS,
Boston, Mass.
Counsel.

Referring to the above notice, the undersigned and its Agent will receive deposits of the bonds mentioned therein until October 1, 1915. After that date no further deposits will be received.

Dated August 20, 1915.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
New York City, Depositary.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Holly Arms, an Upper West Side Apartment House, Traded for New Jersey Property—Bing & Bing Buy East Side Plot—Small Investment Purchases in Manhattan and the Bronx.

The realty market opened unusually active yesterday for a midsummer Monday. Several resales of properties located in both Manhattan and the Bronx were reported and there were a number of small investment deals, a feature of the market which brokers and operators look upon as very encouraging.

The small investor, the buyer of tenements, private dwellings and suburban plots, who was the backbone of the market a few years ago, as he kept things moving and supplied the cash for large improvements and developments, has been sadly missed for many months past.

By far the most important transaction in yesterday's trading was the resale of the Holly Arms, a six-story elevator apartment house, occupying a plot 100 by 100 at 402 to 410 West 148th Street. It was sold by Frederick Brown to a woman investor of East Orange, N. J.

In part payment the buyer gave seventeen one, two, three, and six family houses at East Orange. They are situated in various sections of the town, the larger ones being located on Carnegie Avenue, North Fifteenth, and North Eighteenth Streets. C. A. Westervelt of East Orange negotiated the transaction, and Julius H. Zieser, as attorney, represented Mr. Brown.

The Holly Arms was acquired three weeks ago by Mr. Brown from the McKeon Realty Company, controlled by the Larkin family, which concern secured it a short time previously from the Seamen's Savings Bank. About $400,000 was involved in the trade.

Bing & Bing Buy East Side Plot.

The two three-story private dwellings, 109 and 111 East Ninety-first Street, have been resold by L. Simon to Bing & Bing. The structures which occupy a plot 30 by 100.8, located between Park and Lexington Avenues, will be altered into an American basement dwelling.

Bing & Bing recently purchased the southwest corner of Park Avenue and Ninety-second Street, 116 by 150 feet on which a twelve-story building is being erected to the rear of the two houses just sold. Leon S. Altmayer negotiated both transactions.

Holdings Enlarged.

A. M. Bostwick sold to the Sterling Realty Company, 21 West Sixty-ninth Street, a four-story dwelling on a lot 20 by 100.5, located between Columbus Avenue and Central Park West.

The buyers hold title to the adjoining dwelling No. 19 and now control a plot 40 by 100.

Hanna C. Romaine has increased her holdings by the purchase of the three-story dwelling at 256 on a lot 18 by 22 by irregular. The buyer is the owner of the two abutting houses at 290 and 292 West End Avenue, occupying a frontage of thirty-six feet.

East Side Deal Reputed Pending.

Negotiations are reputed pending for the sale of five three-story private dwellings 208 to 216 East Seventy-ninth Street. The structures form a plot 100 by 102.2 feet between Second and Third Avenues.

Investor Buys Tenement.

William R. Mason has sold to an investing client of the Durosa Company, 341 West Eighty-fifth Street, a five-story tenement in a lot 25 by 100.

Bronx Sales.

Daniel H. Jackson has re-sold, through Sussman, Gibbs & Karlin, the two apartment houses 906 and 914 Simpson Street. The structures occupy a plot 75 by 100 in the rear of the six-story Hunts Point apartment house. The buyer, who is a minister, paid all cash above the mortgage.

Anthony W. Horenburger has sold 424 East 150th Street, a two-story dwelling, on lot 25 by 100, near Elton Avenue.

Joseph A. Blackner sold for Joseph Zeller, the eight-family flat 1,160 Simpson Street, on a lot 25 by 100, located just south of Hornes Street. Also for Max Miller, the two-family brick dwelling 1,727 Anthony Avenue, on a lot 26 by 75, located just north of 174th Street.

Interborough Company Buys Substation Site.

Negotiations were closed yesterday whereby the Interborough Rapid Transit Company took title to a plot 50 by 100 feet, fronting on Jackson Avenue, 100 feet east of Barn Street, Long Island City. This property is about two blocks for the Queensboro bridge plaza and is to be used by the Interborough for the erection of a substation power house. The property was held at $25,000.

Immediately upon the closing of title George H. Pegram, engineer and architect for the Interborough, filed with the Queens Building Bureau the plans for the new substation. It will be a one-story of re-inforced concrete structure 50 by 50 and will cost $40,000.

Long Island City.

The Cross and Brown Company has leased, with option of purchase, the water-front property, known as the Ward Lard factory, at Tenth Street, near Vernon Avenue, extending to the Standard Oil Slip, Long Island City. The property is 100 by 231 feet in size and comprises several two-story buildings. It was formerly occupied by the Schwarzchild & Sulzberger Company.

Long Island.

The house and plot 50 by 100 located at 87 Prospect Avenue, Flushing, owned by Mary Soltan, has been sold through the J. Albert Johntra Company to A. C. Sluiter, of Flushing.

The Rickert-Finlay Realty Company has sold to Clifford Sterrett, a large plot fronting on Arleigh Road, between Park Road and Beverly Lane, Kensington-Great Neck, on which the purchaser will at once build a house for his own occupancy.

Julius Kluger has sold to the Bayside Estates Company three lots on the southwest corner of Crocheron Avenue and Jackson street, in the Bellcourt section of Flushing, L. I. The Bayside Estates conveys to Mr. Kluger a dwelling on the northwest corner of Wildwood Road and Hollywood Avenue in the Penwood section of Bayside.

New Jersey.

Edward P. Hamilton & Co. have sold a six-family apartment at 494 Park Avenue, East Orange, N. J., to an investor for Fairchild-Baldwin Company.

Deeds Filed For Eighth Avenue Block Front.

Deeds have been filed in the Register's office recording the sale of the block front on the west side of Eighth Avenue, Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth Street, size 197.6 by 120 by irregular, by Archibald D. Russell and Percy Pyne, owners of the block front, and Cornelius F. Sheehan and Margery S. Ruttman, owners of the abutting houses on Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets, to the 461 Eighth Avenue Company, which is the building company formed by Larkin Bros.

Demolition of the present buildings will be commenced at once and a twenty-one story fireproof building, which will be the home of the Allied Printing Trades, publishers, &c., will be erected. A $1,800,000 building loan has been secured from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. Joseph P. Day was the broker in this transaction.

Bible Society to Foreclose $135,000 Mortgage.

Supreme Court Justice Shearn has appointed Benjamin Bernstein receiver for the rents of the southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and 118th Street, three-story store and apartment buildings on plot 100.11 by 99.9, pending a suit brought by the American Bible Society to foreclose a mortgage of $135,000.

$35,000 Brooklyn Flats.

Shampan & Shampan have prepared plans for an apartment house to be erected on the southeast corner of Avenue H and East Thirteenth Street, on a plot 40 by 100, for the Lancastershire Realty Company, as owners, to cost $35,000.

Commercial Leases.

Cross & Brown Company has leased the store 1,579 Broadway (Strand Theatre Building) to Harry Kaufman, Irving Parker, and Benjamin Sweig for a long term of years for the Mitchell H. Mark Realty Corporation.

Daniel Birdsall & Co., Inc., have leased the entire building, 29 Leonard Street to Clarence Whitman & Co. for a term of years.

Nelson, Lee & Green have leased the store in the Apeda Building at 216 West Forty-eighth Street, just off of Broadway. This building is part of the Strand Theatre property which has been recently rebuilt, and the Apeda Studios, formerly of Thirty-eighth Street, are occupying the entire building with the exception of this store.

Louis Kempner & Son have leased for the Eighty-ninth Construction Corporation the store at 2,412 Broadway, for ten years, to Sidney Eurger.

Realty Notes.

The 130 to 134 West Seventeenth Street Company has been incorporated at Albany to take over the nine-story loft building. The company is capitalized at $2,000, with John M. Bell, Janet Bernhart, and Louis R. Bogert as the directors.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

28th St, 150-2 West, s s, 150.6 ft e of 7th Av, 51.2x98.9x irregular, two five-story tenements and stores; Tillie Wacht against 28th St. & 7th Av. Realty Co. et al.; (action 1;) Arnstein & L., attorneys; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due on judgment, $13,-544.26; taxes, &c., $894.86. Adjourned to Sept. 20.

28th St, 154-60 West, s s, 56.11 ft e of 7th Av, 93.5x78.2x irregular, four and five-story tenements and stores; same against same; (action 2;) same attorneys and referee; due on judgment, $19,430.82; taxes, &c., $1,099.96. Adjourned to Sept. 20.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

47th St, 238 West, s s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.6, five-story flat and stores; Samuel Koch against Dora Nadel, et al; Samuel Wachtel, Jr., attorney; A. G. Meyer, referee; due on judgment, $3,287.75; taxes, &c., $659.04; subject to mortgage of $29,000. Withdrawn.

Stanton St, 67, s w s, 65.6 ft n w of Allen St, 23x55, three-story tenement and stores; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, &c., which Max Gross had on June 9, 1915, or since; J. L. Wiener, attorney. Withdrawn.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Crotona Av, w s, 150.1 ft n of Fordham Rd, 68.6x15.7x68.2x18.6, vacant; A. W. Baker against S. G. Fuller, et al.; L. F. Moynahan, attorney; G. B. Hayes, referee; due on judgment, $2,264.97; taxes, &c., $159.49. Sold to the plaintiff for $500.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Central Park West, 464, w s, 57.11 ft n of 106th St, 18x100, five-story flat; M. A. Cohen against Margaret Furlong et al.; J. P. Berg, attorney; Earle Webb, referee; down sale.

121st St, 356 East, s s, 120 ft w of 1st Av, 20x100.11, three-story dwelling; A. B. Seligman et al., administratrices, against Louis Brenner et al.; Edmund Hurley, attorney; P. H. Gregory, referee; due, $7,616.04; taxes, $303.75.

By Henry Brady.

St. Nicholas Av, 346, e s, 75.9 ft n of 127th St, 25.2x70.4x24.11x80.1; M. A. Smyth against R. D. Pye et al.; H. C. Knoeppel, attorney; A. S. Norton, referee; due, $4,530.31; taxes, &c., $861.75; subject to mortgage of $14,000.

3d St, 318 East, s s, 112 ft w of Avenue D, 20.2x75x irregular, six-story flat and stores; Harry Hastorf against M. B. Barclay et al.; House, G. & V., attorneys; M. J. Scanlan, referee; due, $40,547.16; taxes, &c., $2,-044.40.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

113th St, 20 East, s s, 281.3 ft e of 5th Av, 18.9x100.11, five-story flat; M. E. Griffith against Simon Docter et al.; Duer, S. & W., attorneys; E. D. Dowling, referee; due, $17,751.58; taxes, &c., $617.77.

By Samuel Marx.

137th St, 257 West, n s, 500 ft w of 7th Av, 18x99.11, five-story dwelling; West Side Savings Bank against St. John's Park Realty Co. et al.; (action 1;) F. R. Finch, attorney; A. J. Talley, referee; due, $14,773.98; taxes, &c., $132.87.

137th St, 259 West, n s, 614 ft w of 7th Av, 18x99.11, five-story dwelling; same against same; (action 2;) same attorney and referee; due, $14,773.98; taxes, &c., $132.87.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Washington Av, 1,797, s s, 103.6 ft s of 175th St, 22x130x irregular; four-story flat; T. A. Keck against Dora Wiebke et al.; Creevey & R., attorneys; A. N. Giegerich, referee, due, $18,370.10.

By James L. Wells Company.

213th St, n s, 205 ft e of Barnes Av, 50x100; J. M. E. Vlan against Bartholomew O'Connor et al.; Williamson & B, attorneys; C. E. Moore, referee; due, $3,888.27; taxes, &c., $246.08.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Buhre Av, n s, 1.9 ft e of Westchester Av, 85x70.4 to Westchester Av x109.3x—; R. C. Derick against L. Davis et al.; Anderson, I. & A., attorneys; G. B. Hayes, referee; due, $2,263.50; taxes, &c., $3,747.10.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Park Av, 900, n w corner of 80th St, for a five-story private dwelling, 80.9x41; John Sherman Hoyt, 1 Broadway, owner; Howells & Stokes, 100 William St, architects; $150,000.

152d St, n s, 300 ft w of Broadway, for a one-story garage, 75x200; Crompton Building Corporation, owner; Harrison L. Brandt, 36 Marble Hill Av, architect; $35,000.

144th St, n s, 450 ft e of Lenox Av, for a one-story garage, 100x99.11; Joseph E. Marx, 3,809 Broadway, owner; Moore & Landsetdel, 148th St. and 3d Av, architects; $10,000.

Alteration.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

11th Av, 440 and 442, storage building altered to garage; Commercial Trust Co., (Robert R. Moore, President,) owner; Percival Perlera, 226 West 42d St, architect; $6,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, AUG. 30.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, e s, 110.11 ft n of 165th St, 25x100; Herbert B. Dodge to New England Mortgage & Security Co., 192 Broadway, b. & s. and c. a. g.....$1

FORT WASHINGTON AV, 38, n e corner of 160th St, 102.2x124.3; Robert L. McGehee to Fernando Wood, at Englewood, N. J., or 170 Broadway, New York, Aug. 27...$100

WEST ST, 417 and 419, n e corner of Perry St, 73.3x71.2x54.8x86.7; St. John's Park Realty Co. to Louisa O. T. Boynton, Pleasantville, N. Y., (mtg $36,000,) all liens, Aug. 30; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

68TH ST, 63 West, n s, 150 ft e of Columbus Av, 19x100.5; Mary Codtigan to Gregory Costigan, 63 West 68th St, (mtg $3,000,) Aug. 23.....$1

123D ST, 12 West, s s, 185 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Fanny Catz to Amelia Realty Corporation, 309 Broadway, Aug. 26; attorney, Isaac Levison, 238 East 138th St...$1

Bronx.

BEDFORD PARK BOULEVARD, n w corner Valentine Av, 62.6x112.6; Catherine Kearney to Blutenthal & Bickart, Inc., Baltimore, Md., (mtg $23,000,) Aug. 17; attorneys, Epnstein & R., 19 Cedar St.....$100

BOSCOBEL AV, s e corner Shakespeare Av, 116.2x irregular; Charles Kaeppel to Caroline Doenecke, 577 Franklin Av, Brooklyn, 1-5 part, Aug. 3; attorney, W. Stebbins Smith, 462 E. 167th St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; same to Lydia Kaeppel, 1,353 Boscobel Av, 1-5 part, Aug. 3; attorney, same.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; same to Katharine Doenecke, 216 Washington Av, Brooklyn, 1-5 part, Aug. 3; attorney, same.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; same to Sarah Kaeppel, 1,363 Boscobel Av, 1-5 part, Aug. 3; attorney, same.....$1

FRANKLIN AV, e s, 400.8 ft s of 166th St, 54.4x201.7; also plot beginning s s of above land, 116 ft s of Franklin Av, 54.4x51.2; Edw. J. Flynn, referee, to Charles Colgate, Dalton, Mass., Aug. 25; attorneys, Joline, L. & R., 54 Wall St.....$50,000

KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, e s, 261.11 ft n of Briggs Av, 27.9x167.9 Kay Co. to Kuntz Realty Corporation, 391 East 149th St, (mtg $9,175,) Aug. 12; attorney, H. W. Kiralfy, 391 East 149th St.....$1

LOTS 65 to 67, map of Forster-Schmidt property; Gertrude B. Kelly to W. C. H. Noble, 831 Bryan Av, Los Angeles, Cal., (mtg $7,295,) May 29; attorney, W. C. H. Noble, 831 Bryan Av., Los Angeles, Cal.....$1

136TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Elton Av, 45x99.10; William A. Taylor Building Co., Inc., to Charles L. Streeter Construction Co., Aug. 25; attorney, O. E. Davis, 3,210 3d Av.....$100

169TH ST, 424 East, s s, 23x98.11; Anthony W. H. Harenburger to Port Jervis Land and Improvement Co., Inc., 35 Nassau St, (mtg $5,000,) Aug. 26; attorney, H. Sugarman, 35 Nassau St.....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

COLUMBUS AV, s e corner 103d St, 96 West, 25.11x irregular x 100.11x99.8; Ellen A. Ashman to Excelsior Savings Bank, 79 West 23d St, July 31, 1 year, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$30,000

42D ST, s s, 133.4 ft e of 8th Av, 66.8x98.9, prior mtg $195,000; Irene W. Harris to Max D. Steuer, 55 West 88th St, or 42 Broadway, Aug. 24, due, &c., as per bond.$50,000

169TH ST, n s, 208.9 ft e of 8th Av, 36.8x100.11; Aport Realty Co., Inc., to Joseph Alexander, 220 West 110th St, prior mtg $40,000, due as per bond, Aug. 18; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$5,800

Bronx.

LOTS 157, 166 to 169, Map Hunter Estate; Columbia Construction Co. to Henry Leute, 104 Morningside Av, Aug. 17, due as per bond; attorney, Oliver E. Davis, 3,208 3d Av.....$1,250

LOTS 90 and 91, Map Upland Realty Co.; John J. Foley to Theo. K. McCarthy, Commissioner, 137 West 120th St, Aug. 10, due as per bond; attorney, Arthur N. Giegerich, 43 Exchange Pl.....$1,200

156TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Elton Av, 45x99.11; Charles T. Streeter Construction Co. to William A. Taylor Building Co., Inc., Aug. 25, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, O. E. Davis, 3,208 3d Av.....$7,250

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

GRAND ST, 334, all; Marie L. Tillotson to Herman Tolk, 367 Grand St, 10 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, B. & S. P. Brew Co., 128th St. and Amsterdam Av.....$8,500

3D AV, 527, all; Mary M. Govin to Joseph Federbusch, 529 3d Av, 3 years from April 1, 1915.....$1,200

39TH ST, 408 West, all; Elias Krohn to Westover Realty and Leasing Corporation, 10 years from Sept. 1, 1915; attorney, S. Rubin, 5 Beekman St.....$2,400

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

RIVINGTON ST, 161; Theodore C. Wood against Charles Fahrenberg et al., owners; R. Kruger, contractor; E. Gottlieb's Son, sub-contractor.....$311

Bronx.

CHARLOTTE ST, e s, 100.7 ft n of Seabury Place, 75x100; George Colon & Co. against Charlotte Construction Co., owner; Han Construction Co., contractor, (renewal).....$1,000

TYNDALL AVE, w s, 100 ft n of 259th St, 50x100; Owen H. Beagen against Annie Kilpatrick, owner; Patrick Mahning, contractor.....$445

WASHINGTON AVE, 1,243; Louis Napoleon against Solomon and Sarah Goldberg, owners; Abelman & Abelman, and Solomon and Sarah Goldberg, contractors.....$-50

WASHINGTON AVE, 1,245; Jake Sanger against Solomon and Sarah Goldberg, owners; Abelman & Abelman and Solomon and Sarah Goldberg, contractors.....$630

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

EAST END AV, 122; Rosenberg & Helfrant against Henry Muller et al., Aug. 11, 1915.....$20

6TH ST, 417 East; Rosenberg & Helfant against Franziska Muller, Aug. 11, 1915.....$149

28TH ST, 230 West; Max Seitelbach against Thomas F. Kaughran et al., July 30, 1915.....$80.25

45TH ST, 307-315 West; George I. Roberts & Bros., Inc., against Vincent Astor et al., trustees, April 10, 1915.....$229.50

Bronx.

Fox St, 1,034; Louis Sturtz against Jacob Goldfield et al., July 22, 1915.....$106.75

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

RIVINGTON ST, 5; Lena Hoehn et al. against Rosa Marasco et al., executors, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. P. Beotty.

2D AV, n w corner of 1st St, 35.9x70; Paul Folod against Herman Hochstein et al., (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, B. Fliasnick.

7TH AV, w s, 74.11 ft s of 42d St, 75x75; William Allen Butler et al., trustees, against Joseph Laemmle et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Butler, Wyckoff & Campbell.

18TH ST, 406 East; Abe H. Kahn against Lizzie Chest, individually and as administratrix, et al.; (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lorence & Harkavy.

29TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Josephine C. Christmas against Stephen Merritt et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Stern & Reubenstein.

60TH ST, n s, 356.8 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100.5; Eugene W. Mente against Annette Benjamin et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Walmsley & Kohlman.

150TH ST, s s, 118.6 ft e of 8th Av, 18.6x99.11; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against Kate Frank et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

Bronx.

BRONXDALE AV, w s, 285.8 ft n of Morris Park Av, 25x99.8; Mary G. Smith against Joseph Gamache et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Harris, Corwin, Moffat & Schek.

BROOK AV, w s, 73.1 ft n of 169th St, 27.8x90; East River Savings Institution against David Rausch et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, O. F. Hibbard.

BROOK AV, w s, 101.6 ft n of 169th St, 29.1x90; East River Savings Institution against David Rausch et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, O. F. Hibbard.

BROOK AV, w s, 130.7 ft n of 169th St, 27.8x90; East River Savings Institution against David Rausch et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, O. F. Hibbard.

UNION AV, e s, 352.2 ft s of 165th St, 40x173.9; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against Poundridge Realty Co., Inc., et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

147TH ST, n s, 433.3 ft w of Brook Av, 42.3x99.9; East River Savings Institution against Rosalie Singer et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, O. F. Hibbard.

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LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions Affecting the Duties on a Variety of Imports.

O. Sommers & Co., St. Paul, lost before the Board of General Appraisers in the claim that bordered flax crash was properly dutiable at 20 per cent. ad valorem as plain woven fabrics. The Collector was affirmed in classifying the merchandise as manufactures of flax, with a tax of 35 per cent. ad valorem.

O. G. Hempstead & Son, Philadelphia, acting as agent for the C. H. Wheeler Manufacturing Company, makers of steam pumps, heaters, and condensers, protested the Collector's tax of 20 per cent. as metal manufactures not specially provided for on merchandise invoiced as "yellow metal circles." The claim was for entry under the tariff as 5 per cent. under Paragraph 147. It was shown at the trial that the circles are used as tube heads and serve to support tubes running through condensers. Judge Fischer affirmed the Collector's assessment, on the ground that the circles had been sufficiently advanced in condition to warrant regarding them as parts of condensers.

J. J. Gavin & Co. were sustained in a claim that complete steel window sashes with steel sides, fitted with gun-metal stays and gun-metal handles or hinges, all fastened together, are properly dutiable under the present tariff law at 10 per cent. ad valorem as "sashes of steel." The Collector was reversed in holding the merchandise dutiable at 20 per cent. as manufactures of metal.

The board decided that potato flour, obtained by reducing entire potatoes, with or without the skin, to the state of flour by desicating and grinding is properly dutiable under the tariff at 10 per cent. under the provision for "desiccated potatoes." The Collector was reversed in exacting a higher rate of duty not mentioned by Judge Waite in his decision for the board.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Orders Sept. 17, relating to Capt. W. L. Patterson, Sig. Cor., revoked.

1st Lt. G. L. Morrison, 5 Cav., resigned, effective Aug. 31.

Capt. R. H. R. Loughborough, retired from duty Peacock Military College San Antonio, Tex., effective Sept. 7.

First Lt. S. J. Fort, Med. Reserve Corps, resigned, effective Aug. 28.

Chaplain H. A. Brown, Engineers, retired, with rank of Lt. Col., effective Sept. 1.

2d Lt. J. A. Warden, 15th Cav., to commanding officer, 15th Cav., proceeding to Philippine Islands.

Leaves: Capt. U. Birnie, Jr., 2d F. A., 2 months and 14 days; 2d Lt. E. F. Riggs, 2d F. A., 1 month and 20 days; 1st Lt. C. Parker, 2d F. A., 1 month and 20 days.

Navy.

Paymaster E. D. Stanley, the Milwaukee, to the San Diego.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Paul Jones, Perry, Preble, and Stewart at Sitka; Foote at Washington; North Carolina, Oneida, Lamson, and Reid at Charleston; Kearsarge at Boston; Dolphin at Bath; Montana at Newport; Cleveland at San Francisco; Chester at Candia Island; Justin at Mare Island; Cyclops, San Francisco, Baltimore, Dubuque, Wyomhig, and Culgoa at Hampton Roads; Arkansas and Texas at Cape Charles City; Yankton and Uncas at Norfolk; Annapolis at San Francisco; Marietta at Guantanamo; Orion at Newport News; Raleigh at Mazatlan; Des Moines at Haifa, and the Kentucky at New Haven.

Sailed—Hector, Cristobal for Norfolk; Tonopah and D-1, New London for Newport; Paducah, San Juan for Guantanamo; Gloucester, Brooklyn for practice cruise; Osceola, Port Au Prince for Jeremie; Standish, Norfolk for Annapolis; Chattanooga, Acapulco for Manzanillo, and the Dolphin, North Haven for Bar Harbor.

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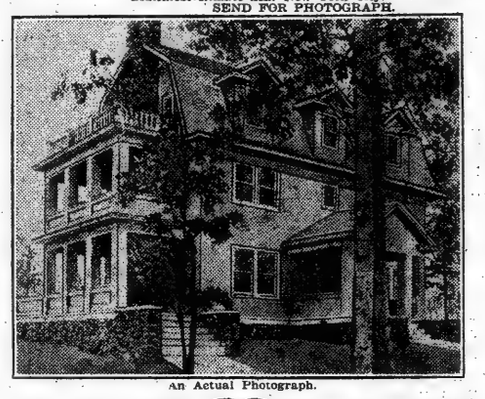
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near Atlantic Ocean; 5 rooms and bath; all improvements, including heat; 42 minutes from city; short distance to trolley and station. C. SOUTH SIDE, 243 West 34th Street, N. Y.

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RECEIVERS' SALES.

RECEIVER'S SALE.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.—JULIUS BLAUNER, as Trustee in bankruptcy, &c., Plaintiff, against N. REISLER IRON WORKS, INC., et al., Defendants.

Pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, herein dated August 27th, 1915, the undersigned as Receiver of N. Reisler Iron Works, Inc., will receive written bids for the purchase of all or any part of the personal property of said corporation, located on the premises No. 801 East 137th Street, Borough of Bronx, New York City, at the office of said Receiver, Room 1804, 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, up to and including the 7th day of September, 1915. Terms of sale to be cash on confirmation by the court, and the Receiver to reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

Property consists of machinery and tools for ornamental iron work and miscellaneous iron, wagons, and office furniture. The same may be inspected at the premises, No. 801 East 137th Street, Borough of Bronx, New York City.

Dated August 30th, 1915.

HUGH A. BAYNE, Receiver.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

KEANSBURG BEACH

A REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT HERE WILL PROVE PROFITABLE.

Lots from $125

Trolley and railroad on the property. New boat landing for New York and Newark boats. Best bathing beach on Jersey coast. Boat harbor and fine fishing.

$25 Secures Two $125 Lots
$40 " " $200 "
$50 " " $250 "
$55 " " $275 "
balance in 36 monthly payments.

SEND FOR MAPS AND PRICES.

CHARLES CARR, Owner
Keansburg, N. J.

F. BRADLEY COX,
SALES AGENT,
Suite 1853, Hudson Terminal Building, NEW YORK CITY.

NAVESINK PARK, ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS.

Highest Point on Coast Between Maine and Florida.

CONSISTING of 200 acres, divided into suitable building plots, fully restricted. Attractive prices. Delightful scenery. Over a mile of water front. State automobile Boulevard traverses property. Within easy access of the Sandy Hook steamers of the New Jersey Central Railroad.

EDWARD D. LOUGHMAN,
280 Broadway, New York City.

MODERNIZED HOMESTEAD

Situated between Nutley and Montclair, N. J., in the foothills of Orange Mountains; 8 rooms, with steam heat; all modern improvements; artistically fitted up, decorated; fruit and shade trees; old-fashioned garden, with large variety of flowers,

Slawson & Hobbs

162 West 72d Street

Near Broadway Tel. Col. 7240

The Hamilton
420 Riverside Drive
North Corner 114th St.
A new, absolutely fireproof apartment house; overlooks Riverside Park and the Hudson.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 baths, $1,300 to $2,200.

The Oregon
162 West 54th St.
S. E. Corner Seventh Ave.
A new 12-story fireproof apartment; all outside windows, insuring light and ventilation. Extra maids' rooms.
3, 4, 5, 6 rooms & bath, $900 to $1,700.

The Halsworth
645 West End Ave.
Southwest Corner 92d St.
One of the latest new-type 12-story apartment houses in the exclusive West Side residential section.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms, 2 to 3 baths, $1,200 to $2,000.

La Rochelle
57 West 75th St.
A handsome modern fireproof building; large light apartments; long distance telephone in each apartment.
7 rooms and bath, $1,200 to $2,000.

The Cornwall
255 West 90th St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
A new 12-story apartment house of concrete; soundproof floors and partitions.
7, 8 & 9 rooms, 2 & 3 baths, $1,800 to $2,200.

The Rexor
600 West 116th St.
Southwest Corner Broadway.
A 12-story steel fireproof structure in a neighborhood noted for its exclusive apartment corner. 5, 6, 7 rooms, 2 & 3 baths, $1,050-$2,100.

105 West 72d St
Bet. B'way & Columbus Av.
A new 12-story fireproof apartment house; accessible location with southern exposure.
4 & 5 rooms, 1 & 2 baths, $1,300 to $1,900.

The Hillcrest
430 West 116th St.
Situated on the crest of Cathedral Heights—the highest part of the city. These apartments have exceptionally light rooms.
8 rooms, 2 baths, $1,500-$1,700.

Georgean Court
58 Central Park West
S. W. Corner 66th St.
A nine-story fireproof building with all latest improvements known to modern architecture.
8 & 10 rooms, 2 & 3 baths, $2,300 to $2,600.

The Pamlico
97 Central Park West
Bet. 69th and 70th Sts.
Fireproof building; large and airy apartments; very select neighborhood; day and night elevator service.
7 and 8 rooms and bath, $1,100 to $1,600.

Bonair
601 West 142d St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
A modern elevator apartment at most reasonable rents. Convenient to Subway station. Rooms large and light.
5 and 7 rooms and bath, $600 to $900.

The Stuart
250 West 94th St.
S. W. Corner Broadway.
The apartments are well planned and rooms are all large and light; near transit lines.
8 & 9 rooms, 1 & 2 baths, $1,200 to $1,500.

The Lucania
235 West 71st St.
Bet. B'way & West End Ave.
Situated on one of the most exclusive residential streets of the West Side; convenient to theatres, clubs, hotels, etc. 3, 5 & 6 rooms, 1 & 2 baths, $900 to $1,800.

4 & 12 W. 92d St
Near Central Park West
A newly renovated house on a high class private block. Elevator, electric light, etc.
7 rooms and bath, $900 to $1,100.

304 West 92d St
Near Riverside Drive
Adjoins the Halsworth Apartments. A high-class 8-story fireproof building; near 'bus line and subway.
5 and 6 rooms, 2 baths, $1,200 and $1,300.

375 Centr'l P'rk W.
Near 97th St.
Very desirable spacious apartments; modern improvements; convenient to transit lines.
7 and 8 rooms, 2 baths, $840 to $1,200.

Woodmere
561 West 141st St.
Northeast Corner Broadway.
10-story fireproof apartments; large, light rooms.
4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath, $600 to $1,000.

Lyndon Arms
524-525 Riverside Drive
Near 127th Street.
Beautiful views Riverside Drive, the Hudson and Palisades.
6 and 8 rooms and bath, $720 to $1,200.

Send for our 1915 Apartment House Directory which contains information regarding apartment houses under our exclusive management

Efficient Management

F. R. WOOD. W. H. DOLSON Co.

Broadway, Cor. 80th Street Telephone, Schuyler 3800

Branch Offices: 373 5th Ave., N. E. Cor. 35th St.; Broadway at 144th Street and 163rd Street.
Downtown Office: No. 140 Broadway, Cor. Liberty St.

THE BELNORD
Broadway to Amsterdam Av.
86th to 87th St.
7 to 11 Rooms, 2, 3 and 4 Baths.
Rents $2,100 to $7,000.
Including Electric Light and Refrigeration.
Vacuum Cleaner Service Free.
Extra Large Rooms.
All Bedrooms Face Private Garden.

THE CLIFDEN
264 Riverside Drive.
South Corner 99th St.
12 Story, 3 Elevators.
Southwestern Exposure.
7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,300 to $2,400.

265 CENTRAL PARK WEST
South Corner 87th St.
Near Subway and "L."
4, 5 and 7 Rooms.
Rents $900 to $1,500.

VERSAILLES
250 West 91st St.
Southwest corner Broadway.
Subway Station at Door.
8 and 9 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,600 to $2,000.

THE HADRIAN
225 West 80th St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
10-Story Fireproof.
5 and 6 Rooms and 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $900 to $1,200.
All Outside Rooms. 4 Exposures.

Ramona and Charlemagne
528-532 West 111th St.
Subway at 110th St.
3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
3 Rooms, Kitchenette.
Rents $600 to $1,100.

WALLACE
568 West 149th St.
Southeast corner Broadway.
Extra Large 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Connecting Bedrooms; Most Attractive.
Rents $720 to $840.

HOLLAND COURT
315 West 98th St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,300 to $1,400.

CAROLYN COURT
565 West 162d St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $600.

THE COURTENAY
55 Central Park West.
Between 65th and 66th Sts.
10 Rooms, All Outside, 3 Baths.
One Apt. on Floor—Southern Exposure.
Rents $2,100 to $2,800.

THE BRAENDER
418 Central Park West.
South corner 102d St.
Near Subway and Elevated.
10-Story Fireproof; 2 Elevators.
Corner Apartment.
12 Large Outside Rooms and 3 Baths.
$1,800.
Southern Exposure.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms, $600 to $1,200.

ST. FRANCIS COURT
Riverside Drive, North Corner 135th St.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $1,200.
8 Outside Rooms, Corner, $1,200.
Immediate Possession.

THE ROSEMARY
4 and 6 West 93d St.
Adjoining Central Park.
Near "L."
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,200.

VICTOR HALL
622 West 113th St.
8 Story Fireproof Modern Apartments.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $800 to $1,100.

THE SHOREHAM
60 St. Nicholas Av.
Northeast corner 113th St.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $660.

HAZELTON COURT
3,099 Broadway, near 123d St.
4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
3 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette.
Rents $360 to $540.

CASTLETON-SAGUENAY WELLINGTON-WELLESLEY
East Side Broadway, 142d to 144th St.
4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents, $35 to $75 per Month.

THE BARNARD
106-110 Central Park West.
Southwest corner 71st St.
10 Story, 3 Elevators.
6, 7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,500.
Including Refrigeration.
First floor for doctor.

THE STETSON
262 West 88d St.
Adjoining West End Av.
8 Large, Light Rooms and Bath.
Rents $1,300 to $1,400.

THE BELVOIR
472 West End Av.
Southeast corner 85d St.
Modern Apartments.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $1,600.
Corner apartment.

HEATHCOTE HALL
609 West 114th St.
One Block from Riverside Drive.
Convenient to Subway.
3 Rooms, Kitchenette.
4 and 5 Rooms, Kitchen.
Rents $600 to $1,000.

THE EVELYN
101 West 78th St.
Non-housekeeping Apartments.
Maid service and electric light.
2 and 3 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $660 to $900.
Extra Large Rooms.

MALVERN
47 Claremont Av.
Adjoining corner 119th St.
Overlooking Columbia and Barnard College.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $900.

LUCILE
122 West 114th St.
Southeast corner St. Nicholas Av.
Near Subway and "L"
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $660.

451 WEST END AVENUE
Southwest corner of 82d St.
7 Rooms and Bath.
Rent $75.
Telephone and Hall Service.

THE KENWAY
462-474 Convent Av.
6 and 7 Rooms.
Rents $40-$50.

THE DORILTON
Broadway, Corner 71st St.
Magnificent Structure.
Unusually Sunny Exposure. Express Subway Station 100 feet away.
Free Electric Light and Refrigeration.
3 Vacancies Only, 5 to 9 Rooms.
$1,600 to $2,800.
Write or Telephone for Leaflet.

LARCHMONT
443 Central Park West.
South corner 105th St.
7 Rooms and Bath; Corner.
Rents $900 to $1,100.

IRVING ARMS
222 Riverside Drive.
Corner 94th St.
Fireproof Building.
Corner Apartment.
9 Rooms & 3 Baths, $1,700.
Southern Exposure. Vacuum Cleaning.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rents $1,300 to $1,600.

THE NORMAN
37-43 West 92d St.
Near Park, Subway and "L."
5, 6 and 7 Rooms.
$900 to $1,400.

THE TALLADEGA
41 Hamilton Place.
Corner 140th St.
All outside rooms, with southern exposure. Most attractive.
6 and 7 Rooms.
Rents $720 to $840.

SYLVIA HALL
560 West 144th St.
Near Broadway.
2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $360 to $720.

FLORENCE COURT
500 West 176th St.
Southwest corner Amsterdam Av.
3, 4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $336 to $600.

JEANETTE COURT
248 Audubon Avenue,
Near 178th St.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms.
$420 to $660.

GREENWICH
446 Central Park West.
Adjoining corner 105th St.
Overlooking Central Park West.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rent $900.

POWELLTON
229 West 97th St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
Modern Apartments.
8 and 9 Very Large Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,600 to $2,000.

THE PASADENA
10 West 61st St.
Southwest corner Broadway.
12 Story, Overlooking Central Park West.
2, 4, 7, 8 & 10 Rooms & 1, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $840 to $2,600.

817 WEST END AV.
Southwest corner 100th St.
Subway at 103d St.
Fireproof Apartments.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,400 to $2,000.
Extra Large Rooms.

GRACEHULL COURT
668 Riverside Drive.
South corner 144th St.
Excellent View of Hudson River.
One Block from Subway.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $840 to $1,200.

DALLAS COURT
Overlooking Hudson River.
Broadway, Southwest Corner 144th St.
One Block from Subway.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $600 to $1,020.
Corner Apartment, 7 Rooms, $1,020.

DOROTHEA
331 West 101st St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
Subway at 103d St.
All Outside Rooms Facing Hudson.
8 Large Rooms and Bath.
Rents $1,100 to $1,400.

THE CORINSECA
Northwest Corner.
209 West 97th St.
One Block 96th St. Subway.
7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $780 to $1,150.

ELLERSLIE COURTS
West side B'way, 140th and 141st Sts.
Cor. Rooms. All Southern Exposure.
Immediate Possession.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $900.

FRANKLYN HALL
961 St. Nicholas Av.
158th to 159th St.
Near Subway and "L."
4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $600.
All Outside Rooms.

OUR 1915 BOOKLET, CONTAINING DESCRIPTIVE MATTER AND FLOOR PLANS OF THE ABOVE AND MANY OTHER PROPERTIES, MAY BE SECURED AT ANY OF OUR OFFICES, OR WILL BE FORWARDED ON REQUEST

AN INNOVATION,
106 West 69th St.
New, Fireproof; located on private house block, between Columbus Av. and Broadway.
Housekeeping Apartments with Maid Service.
3 & 4 Exceptionally Large Rooms.
Modern in every particular.
Rents from $840 to $1,300

The Del Monte,
102 West 75th St.
Elevator apartment building located on an exclusive private house block; convenient to subway express station, "L" station, and all car lines; all rooms are exceptionally large.
7 & 8 Large Rooms, $1,000 to $1,500.

The Chateau,
314-316 West 100th St.
Between West End Av. and Riverside Drive.
An ideal residential location.
Eight-story modern fireproof structure, containing every convenience.
4-5-7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $720 to $1,400.
SHARP & CO., Broadway, Cor. 99th St.

The Kenmare,
327 Central Park West.
Corner 93d St.
Overlooking Central Park, convenient to "L" station at 93d St. and 91st St. Subway.
8 Exceptionally Large Rooms, $1,200 to $1,500 Per Annum
Corner apartments, every room outside.

814-816 WestEndAv
Between 99th & 100th Sts.
Located on restricted Park thoroughfare, in one of the best residential sections of the city, easily accessible to subway, elevated, bus and all surface lines.
8 Large, Light Rooms and 2 Baths, $1,400 to $1,500.

The Mont Cenis,
54 Morningside Drive W.
Corner 116th St.
Convenient to Subway station at 116th St. and Broadway, also Broadway and Amsterdam surface cars.
Located on a quiet residential thoroughfare, overlooking Morningside Park. Elevator, Mail Chute and all improvements.
6-7-8 Large, Light Rooms, $840 to $1,500
Corner apartments, all outside rooms.

Apartments of Highest Character
Under the Personal Management of the Owners, Assuring Unequalled Service.

THE LUXONIA
305 West 72d St.
Bet. W. End. Av. & B'side Dr.
4-5-6 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,000.

THE SANFORD
229 West 78th St.
N. E. Corner Broadway.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,300.

THE SOPHOMORE
21 Claremont Av.,
Just Above 116th St.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths and Lavatory
Rents $1,405 to $1,600.

THE MENTONE
895 West End Av.
S. W. Corner 104th St.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,300.

PATERNO BROS., Owners and Builders, JOSEPH PATERNO, Pres.
Office, 601 West 115th St., at Broadway. Open Sunday.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d.
Eight large, light rooms, bath; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated, and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

1 or More Rooms
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.
In "The Calumet," high-class family hotel, 340 West 57th St., catering to refined patronage. Superior restaurant and service. Doctor's suite, 3 rooms, ground floor.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

MANHATTAN—West Side.

250 W. 88 ST.
BETWEEN
B'WAY & WEST END AV.
THE METROPOLITAN
6-7 ROOM APTS., $1,400 TO $1,600.

87TH ST., WEST, 59-63.
Very desirable apartments of 6 and 7 rooms. Rent $60 and $65 per month. Apply premises or Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 Broadway.

Fred'k Zittel & Sons

IN THE APTHORP. Broadway and 79th Street TEL., 9700—SCHUYLER.

Offer the following Elevator Apartments for Rent:—

801 West End Ave.,
N. W. Corner of 99th St.
Absolutely fireproof building conveniently located, close to 96th St. Subway express station and surface lines; large, airy rooms; every modern improvement.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,400 to $2,200.

The Prasada,
50 Central Park West.
South corner of 65th Street, overlooking Central Park.
Large rooms and closets.
8, 9 & 10 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $3,000.

The Dallieu,
101st St. and West End Avenue.
Southeast Corner.
Modern 12-story elevator apartment house. Thoroughly up-to-date in every particular.
6 Rooms and 3 Baths,
9 Rooms and 3 Baths,
Filtered water, elevator service, etc.
Rents $1,600 and $3,000.

251-55 West 98th Street,
Close to Subway Express Station.
Modern elevator apartment house of the most modern type; all light and airy rooms; southern exposure.
6 Rooms and 2 Baths.
$1,000 to $1,300.

The Runoia,
267 West 89th St.
New 8-story fireproof building; extra large rooms and closets; modern in every respect.
5 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,000.

Rafford Hall,
N. W. Corner Broadway and 144th St.
The rear apartments afford a splendid view of the Hudson River; all improvements; elevator service, etc.
One Apt. Suitable for Doctor.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $600 to $1,000.

The Arleigh,
620 West 115th St.
Modern elevator apartments. All modern improvements.
6, 7, 8 Rooms and 2 Baths.
$900 to $1,200.

The Rolyat,
Southwest Corner, Broadway and 140th St.
Large rooms, pantries, and closets.
Suites of 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $1,000 to $1,200.

St. Charles,
101 West 72d St.
Eight Large Rooms and Two Baths.
Must be seen to be appreciated: elevator service, etc.
Rents $1,200 to $1,300.

The Desmond,
2,026 Seventh Av., Near 121st St.
Building to be remodeled. Every improvement to be installed. Elevator service, etc.
8 Large Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,000.

The Montague,
203 West 94th Street,
Adjoining Broadway.
Very Attractive 5 and 6 Room Apartments.
Rents $600 to $720.

St. Evona,
N. E. Corner 135th St. and Broadway.
New six-story fireproof elevator apartment house; large, sunny rooms; southern exposure.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms.
Rents $540 to $1,100.

If these apartments do not meet with your approval, we have others that do not appear in this advertisement. A call at our office will save you much time and annoyance. We will mail you our booklet containing full descriptions of our houses on request.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

ST. AUGUSTINE,
264 West 57th St.,
near Broadway; corner apartment, 8 rooms and bath, $1,200; elevator, steam heat, hot water, electric light, hall service. GEO. A. HAMPTON, 884 Amsterdam Ave., or Superintendent, on premises.

WHITE COURT,
263 WEST 107TH ST.
NINE-STORY ELEVATOR FIREPROOF,
Between Broadway and Amsterdam Av.
Five and six rooms, large and light; select tenants; efficient service; $55 to $80. Premises, or
HALL & BLOODGOOD,
542 Fifth Av., Tel. Bryant 7632.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Apartments for Comfort and Service

7—Rooms—8
With 2 Baths
Central Park West
Cor. 90th St
"The Cayuga"
Modern Elevator Apartment
Inquire on premises or E. S. WILLARD & CO
52 William Street
Telephone Hanover 5989

BELNORD

86th St.—Broadway—87th St.

A HOME OF SUNLIGHT AND AIR



If you are looking for an apartment combining apartment features with exclusiveness of a refined home, if you fancy rooms of unusual size suggestive of the Louis XVI. period, with the later day utilities of modern art, inspect the Belnord—the last word in apartment construction. Careful superintendency and trained employees contribute to ideal service. Manager on premises.

7 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 4 Baths
Rental $2,100 to $7,000
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co., Agents
80TH ST. AT BROADWAY
Tel. Schuyler 3800

MANHATTAN—West Side.

9 Rooms and 3 Baths

RENTAL $3,100 & $3,300.
Absolutely Fireproof. Modern in all details.
WELLSMORE,
77th St. and Broadway.
Open Evenings.
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.
299 Madison Av., cor. 41st St.
Tel. 1481—Murray Hill.

MANHATTAN—West Side.



HENDRIK HUDSON
Apartment Houses
Broadway, 110th St. and Riverside Drive
Subway Express Station at Building

THE two best known and best managed apartment houses. Under A. R. E. Co. management.
Apartments from 5 rooms and 2 baths to 10 rooms and 3 baths. Rents $1,000 to $2,800.
Children's playground on the roof overlooking the Hudson, in charge of an experienced Kindergartner, and a well equipped gymnasium for adults, with needle baths, are some of the unique features of these well-known apartment houses.
Owners
American Real Estate Company
FRANK A. PETELER, Manager at the Buildings
Telephone, 4382 Morningside

4 Rooms $660-$840 7 Rooms $1300
EMAHREL
Modern Fireproof Elevator Apts.
317 W. 99th Near Riverside

6 Rooms $840 8 Rooms $900
EASTVIEW
NORTHWEST CORNER
Morningside Drive & 118th St.
Overlooking Morningside Park.
Apply to Superintendents

3 Rooms (front)..$60
4 Rooms.....$65
5 " $75
New fireproof elevator apartment house, fine location, near subway and "L" stations.
55 WEST 95TH ST.

THE WEST POINT
336 West 95th St., near Riverside Drive.
HIGH-CLASS HOUSE.
Subway express 96th St. 6 Sunny Rooms. $50-$55
All night elevator.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS
SPENCER ARMS
S. E. cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations — maid service included, and meals served in apartments.
Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.
Most Convenient Location in City
Rental, $70 to $125
C. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3990.

NEAR CENTRAL PARK
4 WEST 101ST ST.
Large, light, 5, 6, 7 rooms, bath, telephone, electricity; near L, subway; all improvements; inducements; $30 to $48. Hall boy, on premises.

80 WEST 92ND STREET
7 large rooms, bath; single flat; all improvements; refined neighborhood; near L, subway; $40.

WILLIAM P. SHERIDAN, Agent,

549 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, Cor. 127th St. Phone 434 Morningside

Some of the buildings under my management in which desirable apartments may be found:

The Devonshire,
542 West 112th Street,
S. E. Cor. Broadway.
A ten-story fireproof building. Notably successful; personal attention of the management to tenants' requirements. Absolutely high-class house service guaranteed. 6 to 10 large rooms; foyers, reception hall; 2 and 3 baths.
Rents, $1,000 to $2,200.

The Roxbury,
540 West 122d Street.
Apartments of 5 and 6 rooms.
Rents, $540 to $840.

The Katahdin,
N. E. Cor. Broadway & 113th St.
Apartments of 8 rooms.
Rents, $1,200 to $1,600.

205 to 211 W. 107 St.
Near Broadway.
Splendid large apartments.
7 rooms and bath.
Strictly modern, high class.
$660 to $720 year.

The Bordeaux,
S. E. Cor. Riverside Drive & 127th Street.
Full River View.
Apartments of 6, 7, and 8 rooms.
Rents, $800 to $1,200.

The Grosvenor,
548 Riverside Drive.
Full River View.
Apartments of 7 rooms.
Rents, $720 to $1,000.

Crescent Court,
S. W. Cor. Claremont Ave. & 127th Street.
Apartments of 4, 5, 6 and 7 rooms.
Rents, $420 to $840.

25 West 65th St.
Near Broadway.
Large rooms. All light. Every convenience. Moderate rent.
$540 to $660 year.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

CORNER APARTMENTS
8 ROOMS AND 3 BATHS
RENTAL $2,200.
Absolutely fireproof; modern improvements.
CORNWALL
90th St. & Broadway
Agent on premises, or
SLAWSON & HOBBS, AGENTS,
162 WEST 72D ST.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

CENTRAL PARK
APARTMENTS
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.
Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.
Two Apartments suitable for physicians.
Modern plumbing. Parquet floors.
Apply at Office, 175 West 58th St.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Without Doubt
Greyton Court { 630 West 141st St.
Corner of Riverside Drive
Will Give You More for Your Money Than Any Other House in N. Y.
3-5-6-7 Rooms,
$50-$75-$90-$105 & up
Fireproof, 12 Story. Ample Closets. LARGE ROOMS. BEAUTIFUL VIEW. Phone 7610 Audubon. Resident Mgr.

The Sophomore
21 Claremont Ave.,
Just Above 116th St.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths,
With Extra Lavatory.
Overlooking Columbia Grounds.
$1,400-$1,600.

THE MARKENFIELD,
605-611 West 111th St.
overlooking the Hudson; convenient to 110th St. Subway; 4, 5, 6 room Apartments. RENTS $600 TO $1,020.
LEROY COVENTRY, 156 W. 72d.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.
Harlem Library Apartments, 32 W. 123d St. Delightfully located in Harlem's choicest residential section; one or two rooms; only $12 to $30. WILCOX & SHELTON, 2,107 7th Ave. (125th St.)

AN IDEAL LOCATION
High-class elevator apartments to lease. 408-420 W. 130th, 409-419 W. 129th. 41 Convent Ave. and 49 St. Nicholas Terrace; 4-8 rooms; rental, $480-$900. Inquire on premises, or agent, 408 W. 130th.

STOP AT THE COLUMBUS.
Broadway, 157th St. (subway corner.) Latest improvements, fireproof building; 3, 4, 5 rooms, bath, $35-$55; 6, 7 rooms, bath, servants' toilet, $65-$80; cannot be duplicated. OWNER.

PORT ROYAL, 246 W. 129th
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT. OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT. MODERN RENTS, BIG VALUE. 5-6 Large, Light Rooms.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY

offer the following choice high-grade Apartments to lease.
Being under ownership management, tenants are assured of excellent service and attention at all times.
The buildings are all new, absolutely fireproof, are ideally located and contain all up-to-date features with modern equipment throughout.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN
72d St.—Broadway—73d St.
Express Subway Station at 72d St.
6 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths
Rentals $1,800 to $3,800
Including Refrigeration.
All large and light rooms, with abundant closet space.
There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and service Elevator.
Telephone, 3547—Columbus.

EVANSTON
West End Ave., at 90th St.
Situated on the finest residential avenue in the city.
Duplex Apartments
9 & 10 Rooms, 3 Baths
Rentals $3,000 to $3,700
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ADMASTON
N. W. Cor. Broadway, 89th St.
Near 91st St. Subway.
Every Modern Convenience.
Apartments of
5, 6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths
Rentals $1,200 to $2,200
The 8 Room Apartments Have Extra Shower.
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FORREST CHAMBERS
N. W. Cor. Broadway, 113th St.
Convenient to 110th St. Subway.
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
Rentals $1,100 to $2,400
Telephone, 6261—Morningside

RESIDENT MANAGER AT EACH HOUSE.

West Side, Above 110th Street,

603 W. 111th St.
The Antlers
between B'way & Riverside
7 Rooms, 2 Baths,
Attractive Modern Apts.
Owner on Premises
$1,400

THE ARDELLE
527 Riverside Drive,
Opposite
Grant's Tomb and Claremont.
One Apt. of 7 Rooms and Foyer, 2 Baths, $1,500.
The Best Built House on Riverside.
Management of Owner on premises.

SEQUOIA
Nos. 558 & 560 165th St., cor. B'way.
Large, new, absolutely fireproof, all modern improvements; mail chute and vacuum cleaner; day and night service, 'phones; safes. Subway.
Beautiful architecture, entrance and views. If you will come and look, you will rent. JOHN P. DIEHL, Agent, on premises.

The RAVENWOOD
S. W. Cor. Broadway & 180th St.
(Drug Store Corner.)
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $50-$60.
Every convenience. All night elevator service. Agent on Premises. Tel. Aud. 3577.

THE CHESKNOLL
160th Street, 560 West, 5 rooms, all improvements, rents $35 and up.
THE LEVERIDGE
77th Street, 172 West, 7 room corner, exceptionally large and light, $65.
THE TOWERS
120th Street, 372 West, facing Park, beautiful 7 rooms, corner, rent $45.
Also complete list of furnished and unfurnished apartments, $100 to $1,000 monthly.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
4520 Murray Hill. 507 Fifth Ave.

VELASQUEZ-GOYA
605-611 WEST 156TH ST.
New High Class Elevator Apartments,
directly opposite Spanish Museum grounds.
5, 6, 7 Rooms, 2 Baths.
RENTS VERY REASONABLE.

"THE ENDYMION,"
352 WEST 117TH ST.,
near Park, close to transit, 6 and 7 rooms; elevator; full service; home house; tenants stay years; rents very low to right families; only $45 to $57.50. Supt., or
WILCOX & SHELTON,
2,107 7th Ave., at 125th St.

VALLAMONT
CORNER ST. NICHOLAS AVE. & 119TH.
Exceptional Sunny Apartment.
Large closets, home house, full service; elevator; $55 to $65. Janitor, or
WILCOX & SHELTON,
2,107 7th Ave., at 125th St.

RENAULT COURT
207-211 West 119th St.
High-Class Elevator Apartment.
One 7-Room & Bath Apartment.
Moderate rents.
OPPOSITE CENTRAL PARK.
Superintendent on Premises.

HAMILTON TERRACE,
144th St., 2 blocks east of Amsterdam Av.,
High Class Elevator Apartments
4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms and Bath.
MODERATE RENTS. Exclusive residential section, near subway and "L."

CONCORD HALL
468 Riverside Drive,
Corner 119th St.
7-8 rooms, 2 baths, extra lavatory.
$1150—$1700. STRICTLY FIREPROOF.
Exceptional Outside Apartments
8 and 9 Rooms, $80 upward.
Splendidly finished, every modern improvement; restricted avenue; refined; references; owner resides on premises. WESTWOOD and CLIFFEWOOD COURTS, West 180th Street, on Fort Washington Avenue.

Westbourne Court
556 West 140th Street,
Corner Broadway.
6 and 7 Rooms
REASONABLE RENTS.
Superintendent on Premises.

CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS
NEW 2 & 4 ROOMS
417 West 114th Street.

GRAND CORNER
7th Av., 1,919, corner 110th; open plaza, bet. subway and "L" express stations; 7-8 rooms, extra large, light, high class; all improvements; newly decorated; reduced to $80, $70, $65; great concessions; see our inducements before you select.

ALLVIEW
709 WEST 170TH ST.
4-5 Rooms, $30-$38
Class of tenants absolutely restricted.
Michael J. Martin Corp., on Premises.

Telephone, 6410—Bryant. **BING & BING,** 119 West 40th St.

SMALL APARTMENTS,
KITCHENS & KITCHENETTES.

		Large, Light Rooms. Fireproof.	
1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms	**The Dearborn** 350 West 55th St., Bet. 8th & 8th Avs.	Unfurnished. $30-$50.	Furnished. $37.50-$95.
3 & 4 Rooms	**The Stanwood** 321 West 55th St., Bet. 8th & 9th Avs.	Living Rooms, Bedrooms, Unfurnished. $60 to $90.	18x19 13x14 Furnished. $75 to $110.
3 & 4 Rooms	**135 W. 79th St.** Bet. Columbus and Amsterdam Avs. New Building.	New Fireproof Building. Recently completed. Living Rooms, Chambers, Rental, $1,020 to $1,200.	19x20 13x16
2, 3 & 4 Rooms	**The Poinciana** 434 West 120th St., Cor. Amsterdam Av.	Unfurnished. $35 to $75. Overlooking Columbia Campus. Large, Light Rooms.	Furnished. $45 to $90.
2 & 3 Rooms	**Whitestone** 600 West 127th St.	Bath, Kitchenette, unfurnished. $30 to $42.50. Furn., $40 to $57.50.	

Manager at each house. Satisfactory References Absolutely Indispensable.

LOUIS KEMPNER & SON,
2,443 BROADWAY, AT 90TH ST. Tel., 3120—River.
OFFER THE FOLLOWING ELEVATOR APARTMENTS:—

ST. REGIS COURT N. W. Cor. B'way & 152d St.
6-story elevator Apt. house, modern, fireproof, all improvements. Southern exposure.
Apts. of 4, 5, 7 and 8 Rooms and 1 and 2 baths.
Rents $420 to $1,000.

PONCHARTRAIN 312 West 109th St.
Between Broadway & Riverside Drive.
8-story elevator Apt. house, with all improvements.
Apts. of 6 and 7 Rooms and 1 and 2 baths.
Rents $840 to $1,200.
One 3-room and kitchenette Apt., 8th floor, $720.

160th St.---Riverside Drive---161st St.
and 655 West 160th St.
Overlooking the Hudson and Palisades
ROMAINE AND LOYAL
NEW BUILDINGS READY FOR OCCUPANCY
Suites of 4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 2 Baths
Rentals $480 to $1320
Special Arrangements on Leases Signed Prior to October 1st
Renting Agent on Premises—Open Evenings—Phone Audubon 8591.
Friedman Construction Co. Phone Cortlandt 839 **189 Broadway**

West Side, Above 110th Street.

1364-1372 St. Nicholas Ave.
(Near 179th St.)
Elevator Apartments.
One of the most desirable locations on Washington Heights. Convenient to Subway, Broadway car and crosstown lines. Cool, light, airy suites. 5 and 6 rooms.
Rentals $420 to $540.
Apply on premises, or to
HEILNER & WOLF,
30 East 42d Street.

Several Very Desirable SUITES TO LEASE
—IN THE—
BANCROFT
Kitchenette Apartments
509-517 W. 121st St.
Bet. Broadway and Amsterdam Ave.
LIVING ROOM, BEDROOM, KITCHENETTE AND BATH, **$35 to $42.50**
LIVING ROOM, TWO BEDROOMS, KITCHENETTE AND BATH, **$45 to $60**
LIGHT, UNOBSTRUCTED VIEWS.
NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING. FINE RESTAURANT ON PREMISES.
References absolutely indispensable.

REED HOUSE
Broadway at 121st St.
5 rooms.... $660 $720
6 rooms.... $720 $900
7 rooms.... $900 $1200
Perfect Service.
OWNER ON PREMISES.

THE KANAWAH,
203 WEST 111TH ST.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
ALL-NIGHT SERVICE.
5-6 ROOMS, $27.50-$47.50.

THE PLAZA,
795 ST. NICHOLAS AV.,
CORNER 150TH ST.
High-class, seven, eight rooms elevator apartments; unsurpassed service; $60-$75.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

640-644 Riverside Drive
141st and 142d Sts.
12-Story Fireproof Apartment House.
Something more than a mere apartment. Unexcelled location.
4, 5, 6, and 7 Rooms
1, 2 and 3 Baths.
Every modern improvement. Excellent elevator service. Superior steam heating plant. Private laundries. Large, bright, airy rooms.
Efficient Day and Night Service.
Rentals:
$600 to $1,500
AGENT ON PREMISES.
Phone 6900 Audubon.

ROCKLEDGE COURT,
3,044 Albany Crescent
B'way and 231st St. Sub. Station.
3-4-5-6 Rooms, $24.00-$43.00.
Large rooms, big closets; all improvements.
Ready for Occupancy Sept. 1st.
Class of tenants absolutely restricted.
Michael J. Martin Corporation
Owner on Premises.

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889 ST. NICHOLAS AV., COR. 135TH ST.
Eight large rooms and two baths; every modern convenience; immediate occupancy; convenient to "L" and surface roads; rents, $1,000 to $1,200; the best service.
PORTER & CO., 159 WEST 125TH ST.

Newly Furnished Apartments
4 TO 6 ROOMS, $30
upward, every improvement, high-class service, refined neighborhood. Owner's management. Leases from Oct. 1st. Owner, 862 West 180th.

High Class Elevator Apartments
4 to 6 Rooms, $40
upward; refined, restricted avenue; all improvements; exceptional service; owner's management, 435 Fort Washington Ave., Corner West 180th.

POINCIANA.
Six large rooms, $45; five, $35. Elevator, hall service. Renovated like new. Supt. 509 W. 121st.
WILCOX & SHELTON,
2,107 7th Avenue. 67 Wall St. Hanover 6161.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.
N. E. Cor. Madison Av. & 41st. Tel., Murray Hill—1481.
Offers a number of desirable Apartments, some of which are ready for immediate occupancy.

THE WELLSMORE
S. E. Cor. 77th St. & Broadway.
Modern in all details.
9 Rooms & 3 Baths, Rental $3,100 to $3,300.

The Cambria
347-351 West 55th St.
1 & 2 Rooms & Bath
Kitchenette.
Furnished or Unfurnished
$30 to $62.50 per Month

The Majestic
St. Nicholas Av., S. E. Cor. 145th St.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath.
Rentals $720 to $1,000.
Very large, light rooms, complete elevator and telephone service. All modern conveniences. Close to subway and elevated lines.

The Elizabeth
248 West 105th St.,
S. W. Cor. Broadway.
8 Rooms, $1,000 to $1,200

Bonavista
362 Riverside Drive.
Magnificent Fireproof Apartments. Located in Best Section of Drive.
7 & 11 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
Rental $1,400 to $2,500.

The Beauclere
N. W. Cor. B'way & 109th Street
7 Rooms & Bath,
$1,000—$1,400.

Elberon Hall
385 Central Park West,
Near 99th St.
8 Rooms & 2 Baths,
$780 to $1,200.

The Hillchester
547 West 157th St.
Near Broadway Subway station
4, 5, 6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
$540—$900.

Prince's Court
N. E. Cor. B'way & 164th Street
4, 5, 6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
$480—$900.

Tenants living in apartments under our supervision are assured of the most efficient service and attention.

BEFORE DECIDING—INSPECT
The Cleburne
West End Ave.—Broadway—105th St.
OVERLOOKING HUDSON
New 6 to 10 Room Apartments.
Ready for Occupancy. Appointments Most Attractive.
ON PREMISES, OR
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,
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Columbus Ave. at 72d St. Tel. 2750 Columbus.

150 WEST 79TH STREET
Bet. Columbus & Amsterdam Aves.
12 Story Fireproof Building.
One 9 Room Duplex. Rental $2,600

587 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Cor. 136th St.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms.
Rental $780 to $1,380.

1,100 PARK AVE.
Corner 89th St.
9 Rooms.
Rental $1,600.

EDGAR A. LEVY, 505 FIFTH AVE.
Telephone 6960—Murray Hill.

Chatsworth
344 West 72d Street, at Riverside Drive
Absolutely fireproof, overlooking the Hudson from the Statue of Liberty to Yonkers.
Apartments of 5 to 10 Rooms, $900 to $3,250,
INCLUDING REFRIGERATION.
To those leasing now apartments will be altered to suit.
In connection with Chatsworth is also a Restaurant, Cafe, Barber Shop and Valet Service, &c. Convenient to "L" and subway; Fifth Av. Buses at the door.
L. J. Phillips & Co., 72d St. & Columbus Av.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

The Riviera
Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.
Modern 12-story Fireproof Apartment. Subway Station Half Block Distant.
5 rooms $660 to $750 per annum
7 rms. $1000 to $1200 per annum
8 rms. $1200 to $1500 per annum
9-10 rms. $1600-$2000 per annum
A. J. ODELL, Resident Manager.
Telephone, Audubon—5400.
Service and management under direct supervision of owners.

Buckingham Court
310-312 West 99th St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
Convenient to 96th and 103d Subway and Elevated Station at 99th St. and Columbus Av.
A High Class 8 Story Apartment.
8 Large, Light Rooms, 2 Baths
Rents $1200 to $1400 per annum
Ownership Management, Assuring Tenants of Excellent Service at All Times.
Apply to Supt., on Premises, or
Manhattan Leasing Co.,
149 Church St. Tel. 6390—Barclay.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

829 Park Avenue
Corner 76th St.
This is a place you would like to call "home." It is an apartment house par excellence.
The rooms are large, bright, well arranged; north, south, east and west exposures.
Plenty of closet room. Every modern convenience. Popular duplex apartments.
Six rooms and bath, seven rooms and two baths, eight rooms and three baths.
Rentals $1500 to $2600
PEASE & ELLIMAN
340 Madison Avenue
Telephone Murray Hill 6200

THE KNICKERBOCKER
247 Fifth Avenue
DUPLEX HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT
Also a small
NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT

THE ENGLEWOOD
1,187 Lexington Ave., S. E. Cor. 81st.
7 Large, light rooms, bath, elevator, uniformed hall service; moderate rent. Superintendent, on premises, or
MACLAY & DAVIES, 67 Wall St. Hanover 6161.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

BING & BING
119 West 40th St. Tel., 6410 Bryant.
NEW APARTMENTS
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
LEASES FROM OCTOBER 1.

993 Park Av., Cor. 84th St.	8-10-11 Rooms 3 Baths	$2,800 to $4,300
955 Park Av., Near 82d St.	7-9-10 Rooms 3-4 Baths	$2,400 to $3,500
1,155 Park Av., Corner 92d St.	8-10-12 Rooms 3-4 Baths	$1,900 to $3,900

LARGER SUITES CAN BE ARRANGED.
An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co. Open for inspection in each house.

ALSO

Brentmore, 88 Central Park West, Corner 69th St.	9 Rooms 3 Baths	$3,750 to $4,000

Two Styles, Simplex and Duplex.
For rent from October 1st.
Immediate possession may be arranged.
Apply on Premises, or at the Office of Bing & Bing
119 West 40th St. Tel., 6410—Bryant.

DUFF & CONGER
Madison Avenue, Corner 86th Street
Offer Choice East Side Apartments at Moderate Rentals

THE QUEENSTON 16 East 96th St., Cor. Madison Ave.	8 & 10 ROOMS. 2 & 3 Baths.	$1400 to $2000
THE LAURISTON 1239 Madison Ave., Cor. 89th St.	8 & 9 ROOMS. 2 Baths.	$1500 to $2000
1261 MADISON AVE. Corner 90th Street	8 & 9 ROOMS. 2 Baths.	$2100
THE FAIRFAX Madison Ave., Corner 94th St.	7 ROOMS and Bath.	$840 to $1320
THE ALCAZAR 120 East 86th St., Near Park Ave.	7 & 8 ROOMS. Bath, Elevator.	$720 to $840
1246 MADISON AVE. Near 90th Street	7 ROOMS. Bath. Single Flats.	$600 to $720
THE SUNRIDGE 538-540 West 124th St.	7 ROOMS. 2 Baths, Elevator.	$600 to $660
58 TO 66 EAST 96TH ST. Corner Park Avenue	7 ROOMS. All improvements.	$450 to $540

Floor Plans and Full Particulars of All East Side Apartments

405 Park Avenue,
NORTHEAST CORNER 54TH STREET.
2 apartments, 11-12 rooms, 4 and 5 baths, $5,800, $6,000.
Doctor's Office, 4 Rooms and Bath, $2,100.
118 East 54th St.
1 apartment, 9 rooms, 3 baths, $2,800.
115 East 53rd St.
1 apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, $2,700.
Doctor's Office, 3 Rooms and Bath, $1,200 to $1,440.
123 East 53rd St.
2 apartments, 7 rooms, 2, 3 baths, $2,100, $2,250.
Moore & Wyckoff,
Phone 1263 Bryant— **546 Fifth Avenue** —Corner 45th St.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

122 E. 76th St.
Near Park Av.
New 9-Story Fireproof Apartments.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms
Rentals $1,700 to $2,250.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., Inc.,
AGENTS.
421 Madison Avenue, at 48th Street.
Telephone, Murray Hill—5900.

160 West 95th St.
New 9-story fireproof apartments.
Southern exposure.
ONLY THREE
5 ROOM APARTMENTS Left
$1,075 upward.
JULIUS TISHMAN & SONS,
9 East 41st St. Tel., 7518—Mur. Hill.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

THE STUYVESANT
17 LIVINGSTON PLACE
Corner East 17th St., Overlooking Stuyvesant Park.
6 & 7 Rooms
RENTS $800-$1,200.
Large, light and airy; 'phone, elevators, electric light, uniformed hall attendants; separate servants' toilets.
Apply to Supt., on premises.

1219 MADISON AVENUE,
Southeast Corner 88th Street.
All apartments have dining room and living room facing the avenue. Each has a maid's toilet. All floors parquet and hardwood. Electric lights. All-night elevator service.
6 Rooms & Bath, $840 up.
8 Rooms & Bath, $1,000 up.
9 Rooms & Bath, $1,450.
MANAGEMENT BY RESIDENT OWNER.
APPLY ON PREMISES.

56-60 E. 87 St.
Near Park Ave.
Highest Type Elevator Apartment.
All Night Service.
7 Rooms—$1,100-$1,200.
Physician's or Dentist's Apart.—$900.
Large Rooms Flooded with Sunlight.
OWNER ON PREMISES.

BRONX.

5 GRAND ROOMS $32—$38
JUST COMPLETED
University Heights Apartments
1905-1929 ANDREWS AVE.,
BET. WEST BURNSIDE AVE. AND WEST 179TH ST., WEST BRONX.
Broadway Subway, 181st. to University Av. trolley, 8 cents. Parquet floors; two families on floor; tenants restricted. Booklet.

Apartments
998 Fifth Avenue
18 Rooms and 5 Baths, $15,000
500 Madison Avenue
Northwest Corner of 52d Street
7, 8, & 10 Rooms & 3 Baths, $2,500—$4,000
776 Lexington Avenue
2 & 3 Rooms and Bath, $420—$840
120 East 31st Street
8 Rooms & 2 Baths, $1,000—$1,500
Further particulars and plans of all the apartments on the east side are on file at our office at
10 East 45th St.
Tel. 3100 Murray Hill.
Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co

The Schermerhorn
ENTIRE BLOCK FRONT, MADISON AVE., 82D TO 83D STS.
Exclusive APARTMENTS OF
7, 8, 9 and 10 ROOMS,
Foyer & 3 Baths,
APPLY TO
Mark Rafalsky & Co.,
56 WEST 45TH ST.
Telephone, Bryant—7848.

104 EAST 40TH ST.
Exclusive Apartments
In the Fashionable Murray Hill Section.
5 and 6 Very Large Rooms with 1 and 2 Baths.
ALSO
A Very Desirable Bachelor Suite
AT PARK AVENUE

1229 PARK AVE.
S. W. Cor. 96th St.
MAPLE COURT
ONE CORNER APARTMENT.
Rare Opportunity.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths—$1,200
A. Brandstein, Agt. Tel. Harlem 1518.

CORONADO
Northwest corner of Park Av. and 51st St. High-class elevator apartment, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; rents, $800, $1,000, $1,500 yearly. Service unexcelled.

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145 East 35th Street
A superbly equipped apartment house on a quiet street, yet right in the heart of the fashionable business district.
Seven room apartments with two baths. Also Duplex Apartments. Large bright rooms. Extra maids' rooms. Exclusive features usually only found in higher priced apartments. Your inspection is respectfully invited.
Rentals, $1,500 to $2,300
PEASE & ELLIMAN
340 Madison Avenue
'Phone Murray Hill 6200.

BACHELOR
691 Madison Ave. N. E. COR. 62d St.
Parlor, Bedroom, and Bath,
Furnished or Unfurnished.
Service Included.
RENTS $480 TO $720.
Apply on premises, or to
MOORE & WYCKOFF
546 Fifth Ave., 45th St. Tel. 1263 Bryant.
APARTMENTS

RUTHERFORD
Elevator Apartments.
206 East 17th St.
3-4-5 Rooms, $300 to $540.
Berlin Renting Agency, 141 E. 17th St.

THE ST. ANDREW
2 EAST 127TH ST.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
ALL NIGHT SERVICE.
4-7 Rooms, $40-$90.

BRONX.

3-4-5 Room Elevator Apartments
NEW BUILDINGS
fine residential section, conveniently located; good transit facilities; 3 rooms, $23; 4 rooms, $29; 5 rooms, $43.
179TH AND MORRIS AV.
Take subway to 180th, then crosstown car, get off at Morris Avenue or Jerome Avenue car to 179th.

BROOKLYN.

FLATBUSH.
THE MARLBOROUGH APARTMENTS
Marlborough Road, near Cortelyou Road; 5 and 6 rooms; all modern improvements; ready for inspection; $32.50 to $45. F. W. YATES, owner, 34 Nassau St., Manhattan; telephone 1300 John, or Shachardt Realty Co., 1,503 Cortelyou Road, B'klyn.

SEE US FIRST.
Most complete list of select apartments in
FLATBUSH.
4-5-6-7-8 rooms, $20 to $75.
WESTWOOD REALTY CO.
685 Flatbush Ave., corner Winthrop St.
Tels. Flatbush 4030. Closed Sundays.

PARKWAY COURT
Elegant, high-class apartments of 4 to 8 rooms, all improvements. Best section of Eastern Parkway. Rents, $23.00 to $70.00. Ready Sept. 1st. M. T. GLEASON, Eastern Parkway, corner Kingston Ave., Brooklyn.

Property Out of the City
Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Two very attractive all-year-round houses to rent; furnished or unfurnished; have all modern improvements; can be inspected any time. J. Geraghty, 20 Redfield St., Rye, N. Y., or 27 East 40th St., N. Y. C.

Most complete rental and sale list; White Plains, Hartsdale, Scarsdale. EDWARD M. WEST, INC., Phone 413, Opp. Station, White Plains, N. Y.

New "Old Colonial," 8 rooms, 3 baths, in park, handy station, for sale; others to let. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

New houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace, Rollins Bros., cor. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Country Estates.—Westchester, Orange Counties. Seaman Lowerre & Co., 15 East 40th.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

SEMI-BUNGALOW, $5,900; 28 minutes from Manhattan, 100 trains, 4 minutes from express station; restricted, refined neighborhood; garden, shade trees; 7 rooms and tile bath; all city improvements; outside chimney and fireplace; built day's labor and guaranteed; easy terms. Write or phone J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y. 3876 Cortlandt.

BEAUTIFUL 5-room bungalow; decorate to suit; all latest modern improvements; beamed ceiling; paneled walls; open fireplace; modern kitchen; beautiful bath; heat; running water; extra large veranda; on large plot, about one block from bay and bathing beach; built under personal care of owner; 32 minutes out; price $2,950; easy terms. BUNGALOW, Box 135, Times Downtown.

Pretty little bungalow, 5 rooms and bath, open fireplace, paneled walls and beamed ceiling and all other modern improvements; near bathing beach; ideal all year home; 45 minutes out; easy terms. Photos, &c., C. Colt, 1,218 Broadway, cor. Van Buren St., Brooklyn.

Neponsit.—New York's most delightful shore homes colony. Neponsit Realty Company, 1 West 34th St.

7-room house; improvements, hardwood floors, easy terms; 35 minutes out. Holberg, Hinsvale Av., Floral Park, Long Island.

FOR LOW COST, high-grade bungalows, visit Brightwaters; Booklet 3 on request. T. B. Ackerson Co., 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

For Sale—Fine plot, 75x150, at Brightwaters, L. I. "Lake Section." Address W. B. Sweet, 148 Liberty St., N. Y. C.

Country Real Estate. L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co., 18 East 34th St., New York.

Neponsit.—Seashore homes in New York City. Neponsit Realty Company, 1 West 34th St.

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO.,
Phone, Greeley 5600. 1 West 34th St.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Gentleman living in the country and being in the city part of the week wants small room in private apartment, short distance from Times Square; light breakfast desirable; references exchanged. Address Y 377 Times Annex.

FARM FORECLOSED.—Colonial house, 10 rooms, bath, heat; 40-mile view; charming shade; excellent spring; 185 acres. A rare chance. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

CHARMING COUNTRY HOME.
Near the Water.
Actual Water Rights.
$6,000—ON EASY TERMS.
Will sell newly built stucco seven-room house, on ½ acre, with all modern conveniences; tiled bath, steam heat, &c. Large veranda and sleeping porch overlooking two lakes; near express station; 750 feet elevation; on road of anthracite; only 48 minutes on train to N. Y. City. Ready to live in now. Can be seen by appointment. Write for photo and floor plans.
Address Bargain, P. O. Box 1,853, N. Y. C.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots.
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Moresemere, and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb) within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.
Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

Beautiful new house; artistic outside and a model of perfection in its interior; 6 large rooms, tiled bath, front and rear porches; plot 60x120, large trees, park approach, fine street, 2 minutes to depot, easy commuting, $5.90 monthly. Price to sell quick, $4,150. For particulars, call, write or phone G. R. Angell, 76 East 94th St. Phone 6743 Lenox.

RENT IN RIDGEWOOD.
Test its merits as a suburban place of residence; 1,000 commuters like it; attractive homes, $30 to $150 per month. Write us. S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, RIDGEWOOD, N. J. PHONE 555.

Small fruit farms, 75x500; five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5,000 to $6,500; terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

RUTHERFORD.—$4,750 new house, 8 rooms, tile bath, fireplace, oak floors, slate roof, sleeping porch, steam, bath, electricity; 500-foot plot; convenient; high location; $500 cash. Van Mater, Shafer Bldg., Rutherford.

Rutherford, N. J.—Nine miles out on Erie; houses, sale, rent. Sinsabaugh, Rutherford.

Houses of all descriptions for sale or rent. Allyen & Brown, Rutherford.

Rutherford, N. J.—Handiest and best suburb; houses sale, rent. Watsen-Ogden Co.

Exceptional bargains in houses for sale or rent. H. Y. Blakisten, Rutherford.

Live in healthiest, handiest suburb; houses rent, sale. A. Van Winkle, Rutherford.

Cranford.—New houses; attractive prices and terms. Droescher, 77 Warren St., N. Y.

Montclair residences; choice locations. Murdock, Opp. Lackawanna, Montclair, N. J.

SMALL FARMS for commuters, 1 to 5 acres, $10 monthly. Room 1701, 141 B'way.

Country Property
Thirty cents an agate line.

Chicken or vegetable farm; new, attractive, six-room house, range, tubs, china closets, &c.; large plot of rich soil; near trolley and depot and L. I. Sound; one hour from city; terms $100 down, $12 monthly. C., owner, 1,218 Broadway, cor. Van Buren St., B'klyn.

To Let—Unfurnished.

Westfield, N. J.—Rent magnificent new house, $30; another, $40; plenty of land. H. C. LOCKWOOD CO., Woolworth Building.

To Let For Business Purposes
Thirty cents an agate line.

Looking for OFFICES or a LOFT? We can save you both TIME and MONEY. Large or small space. All parts of city. Long or short terms. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 B'dway, (cor. 42d.), Bryant 8786.

34TH ST., 223 WEST, opposite Pennsylvania STATION; ENTRANCES; very light small lofts; modern building; all improvements; very low rent. Apply on premises.

An unusually desirable light loft to rent; light on all sides; elevator service day and night; rent reasonable. Inquire 15th floor, 141 West 36th.

56th, 63 West.—Floors, steam heat, electricity, hardwood floors; basement suitable for caterer.

Lofts, stores, floors, all sections. Fred Fox & Co., 14 West 40th.

795 Washington St.—Corner store and basement; rent reasonable. Mack Con., Co.

54 Lafayette St.—Floor, 3,000 square feet; very reasonable. Apply Elsman, premises.

RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 Beekman St., New York City.

WM. H. WHITING & CO.,
Business Property, 41 Park Row.

Large store, 690 Westchester Av.; 2 show windows; at subway station. Douglas.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, T. B. 42 St. & 10 E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

DESK ROOM, 206 Broadway, Room 28.—Street side; telephone; low rent.. Call.

Mortgage Loans
Forty-five cents an agate line.

Money to loan on first and second mortgages, Manhattan or Bronx, amount $1,500 to $500,000. Apply 2 P. M. to 5 P. M., Kruman & Kronenberger, 261 Broadway.

THE WAR.
Volume I. of The New York Times Current History, containing story of the European War from the beginning to March, 1915, obtainable in book form. 1,238 pages. Bound in handsome teal brown cloth, with gold lettering. Price, $2 in New York. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY,
171 Madison Avenue, New York.

WM. A. WHITE & SON,
Real Estate, 45 Cedar St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER,
156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

CRAFTSMAN HOMES, with garage, only $5,500. Little gems; 2 min. from Kings Highway sta., new Sea Beach Subway. OTTO SINGER, 248 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes, Crown St. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Easy housekeeping homes, Crown St., see our ad. Sunday. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Choice Bronx offerings. S. Cowen, 784 East 156th St., Phone Melrose 765.

$500 cash, balance like rent, buys beautiful home. Kaufman, 368 East 149th.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

$100 cash buys comfortable cottage, 7 rooms and bath; all improvements; nice lawn and garden plot; near trolley and depot; 25 minutes from Manhattan; balance payments like rent. Call at store, 1,218 Broadway, cor. Van Buren St., Brooklyn.

Do you want to own my fine home of 7 rooms and bath; all improvements, in town, 30 minutes from city, by paying $17 monthly? Concession to good party; write for particulars. THEISS, Box 136 Times Downtown.

Jamaica—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,900; all improvements. Piquet, 854 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful cheap bungalow plot, near sea; fine shade trees. P. O. Box 23, Great Kills.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

An attractive furnished house, 10 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 toilets; electric lights and parquet floors throughout; on West End Av.; two minutes from subway; complete for $2,500 per year. Apply I. E. Newburger, 23 West 21st St. Telephone 5086 Gramercy.

129th, 106 W.—Handsome 3-story and basement dwelling; 2 baths; $900 from Oct. 1.

Fine 11-room house; 2 baths; parquet floors, electricity. 236 West 71st.

Real Estate for Exchange.

29 Columbus Av.—Six rooms, all improvements; $35-$38. Martin, 1,974 Broadway.

City and country property, best sections; best propositions. A. W. Miller, 309 Broadway.

Real Estate Wanted.

BROADWAY STORES WANTED, 72d to 181st. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2705 B'way.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to rent, furnished and unfurnished, full hotel service; restaurant; cheapest rates in New York; 2 rooms and bath, furnished, $12 weekly and upward. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; choice localities. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5592.

LEXINGTON AV., 366.—Three-room kitchenette apartment, furnished; rent, $85.

West Side

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, } 1, 2, 3, & 4 Rooms
100 Cathedral Parkway, } SPECIALLY
10th St. and Col. Ave. } ATTRACTIVE.
with private bath and kitchenette;
some 3 and 4 room suites with two baths, complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils
ROOF GARDEN.
Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. Few sublet week, month, during Summer. Near Subway, and "L."—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River, 3970.

Icazar, 215 Manhattan Av., Corner 109th. Capitol, 107 West 109th St.
Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, modern elevator building, near "L," subway; Central Park; rents $20 monthly up; references essential. Phone 10200 and 9735 Riverside. Restaurant in building, open evenings.

THE WILSONIA, 1 rm. and bath, $25 up. 225-229 W. 69th St., 2 rms., bh., kit., $40 up. near Broadway, 3 rms., bh., kit., $47.50 up. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN; No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.
APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
Select list; handsomely furnished; all prices.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
4520 Murray Hill. 507 Fifth Av.

31st St., 355 West.—New elevator building; two, three and four rooms, kitchen and kitchenette; $12 up; references necessary.

Sublet two beautiful rooms and bath, in Hotel Ansonia; service included; Sept. 1 to Oct. 1. Apply Dr. Buerger, 40 East 41st.

Best bright seven-room apartment, two baths; southeast corner Broadway, 98th St.; 12-F; seven months or longer.

106th, 210 West.—Four beautiful rooms, completely furnished. Weissbein, 922 Amsterdam Av.

Exclusive listings; personally selected; Claremont Morris, specialist, 30 East 42d. Murray Hill 758.

Three rooms, beautifully furnished, equipped for housekeeping; new building. 423 West 120th.

Finely furnished private apartments, choice localities. Gray, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

Completely furnished elevator apartment; 4 and 6 rooms and bath. 3 and 5 West 104th.

Choice list personally inspected furnished apartments. Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d.

118th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

ST. GEORGE.
1,125 Lexington Av., 78th St. Newly renovated; all light, corner apartments, 6 rooms, $900; 7 rooms, $1,000; every modern improvement; all night elevator service.

DON'T MISS SEEING
Apartment seven unusually light rooms, 1,180 MADISON AVENUE.
Corner 87th St. Electric light, parquet floors; price, $1,200. Superintendent on premises.

LEXINGTON AV., 807, NEAR 62D ST. One and two rooms, bath; large, light; $30. HALL & BLOODGOOD,
542 Fifth Av. Tel. Bryant 7632.

70TH ST., 208 EAST.
Five and six large rooms, newly decorated; hot water supply; rent $25-$27. See janitor.

Attractive skylight studio apartment, elevator service; $950. Hoffman Arms, 640 Madison Av., 59th.

19th St., 234 East.—Five rooms, bath; modern; private house; possession October; $50

CORNER, six rooms and bath, all OUTSIDE; owner's management. 130 East 31st.

Madison Av., 121.—Desirable housekeeping and non-housekeeping apartments.

APARTMENTS, 2 TO 12 ROOMS.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.

West Side

DENTIST'S APARTMENT.
301 WEST 107TH, CORNER BROADWAY,
FIVE LIGHT ROOMS, unfurnished; tiled bath; ground floor; hall service; telephone; clean, tidy, all improvements; private house block; elegant neighborhood; $55; electricity.

EMPIRE COURT, 311 West 95th St.

Very light rooms,	4 rooms, bath, $45 up
All Night	5 rooms, bath, $50 up
Elevator,	6 rooms, bath, $60 up
Telephone, &c.	7 rooms, bath, $70 up

GEO. R. READ & CO., 30 Nassau St.

THE INVERMERE, 415 West 118th.—Non-housekeeping apartments, 4, 5, and 6 rooms, with bath; elevator and all modern improvements; first-class cuisine; rent, $40 and upward.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Superintendent or phone Col. 4020.

20TH ST., 422 WEST—OVERLOOKING
college grounds; fine air and light; quiet location; refined tenants; no small children; four, five rooms, bath, $33-$30.

51ST ST., 318-328 WEST.
THE WASHINGTON—THE JEFFERSON.
4-8 ROOMS, $45 UP.
Attractive modern elevator apartments.
WALDRON & FREEDMAN, 489 5TH AV.

Manhattan Av., 436, (near 118th St. "L" station.)—Six rooms, bath; modern plumbing; steam heat; beautiful entrance; $23; newly decorated throughout. Janitor.

610 W. 116th St.—Two-three room apt., furnished or unfurnished; also one 5-room apt. unfurnished. Phone Morningside 3040. Thompson.

Artist's studio, beautiful apartment; fine northern light; size studio 22x24; call at once. Miss Elfrein, Hotel Chelsea, W. 23d St.

120th St., 340 West.—2 rooms, bath; all sunny, electricity, steam, hot water; outdoor sleeping porch; 5th Av. stage passes; $30.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

The Willows, Huguenot Park on the beach; boating, bathing, fishing, tennis; delightfully cool; lawn, porches; exclusive; comfortable surroundings.

Westchester.

Hastings, stone's throw of Hudson; 5 minutes train, trolley; 8-roomed house, hall, laundry, sleeping piazzas, oak floors, electricity, beamed ceilings, asbestos hot air; boat club, tennis, skating; $65. Blaine.

ANY ONE needing outdoor life, appetizing food, restful nights, cheery companionship, care that makes for health; beautiful, spacious surroundings; motoring. G. Winthrop, Special Delivery, Yonkers.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Rockledge Manor, 124 Bruce Av., telephone 4136 Yonkers; convenient; refined home; moderate price.

Long Island.

Crystal Lake House, Freeport.—Family hotel; Fall rates; ideal location; all outside rooms; booklet. Special rates for Labor Day.

New York State.

Ellinwood.—Good board; Ulster County farm; arrange. White, 309 West 46th. Bryant 34.

New Jersey.

THE COLONIAL,
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
Open through September.
Misses Vanderhoof & Reynolds.

Pennsylvania.

Graduate nurses; modern place; board and care for invalids; moderate. Y 342 Times Annex.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

27TH ST., 361 WEST.
High-class elevator, 4-5 attractive, outside rooms; $40-$45. Manager.

Sunrise, Broadway, 2,706; 3 light rooms; housekeeping, non-housekeeping; restaurant; $576.

84th St., 15 West.—Seven large rooms and bath, newly decorated; immediate possession, $50.00 and $60.00.

228 WEST 58TH ST.
Two rooms, tiled bath, and kitchen; also studio apartments, $35 up. Lovell.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

Elevator 6-8 room apartments, $40 up; doctor's suite. 221 W. 141st St., (7th Av.)

540 West 122d St.—Desirable five-room apartment; modern improvements. See Janitor.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Z., Box T 25 Times.

Apply to George Rosenfeld Co., Inc., 51 East 42d St. for up-to-date apartments.

150 West 79th.—High-class apartments, nine rooms, duplex and simplex, $2,900.

Elevator apartments of 7 and 8 large rooms, $1,000-$1,500. 102 West 75th St.

12TH ST., 12 WEST.—Three-room apt. Carstein-Lumekin, 221 4th Av.

16th, 140 West.—7 elegant rooms, bath, steam, electric light, telephone. Taylor.

138th, 303 West.—Top floor, kitchenette; steam heated; private house. Aldhous.

6 and 7 rooms, $1,300 to $1,600. The Chesterfield, 200 Riverside Drive.

151st, 535 West.—4, 5, 6 rooms, $35-$55. Lowenfeld, 149 Broadway.

130th, 202 West.—Modern apartments seven all large, light rooms, $40-$55.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

611 West 176th.—Seven large, sunny rooms, 2 baths; $50 and $52.

180th, 661 West.—Elevator; 4 rooms, $40 to $50; 5 rooms, $50.

88th St., 130 West.—High-class apartment, 8 rooms.

Bronx.

Cauldwell Av., 853, Catherine Apartments.—7 large, light, newly decorated rooms; every modern improvement; electric light, telephone; select neighborhood, 161st St., 3d Av. "L," subway 1 block; rent $35-$37.

Hoe Av., 932-936-940, 3 blocks east of Simpson St. station.—3, 4, 5 rooms; electric lights; telephone; all improvements. Apply janitor, or telephone Orchard 5318.

College Av. and 170th St.—Three and four grand rooms; beautiful neighborhood; references required.

205TH, 209 EAST.—Three family house, five rooms, all improvements, $20. O'Hara.

Brooklyn.

ST. JAMES PLACE, NEAR FULTON ST.
Delightful 6-room apt., $42; 7-room, $45; electricity, steam; parquet floors; near subway and L. Booklet. GOLDEN REALTY, 238 St. James Place.

Exclusive, sunlit, uncommonly commodious five and bath; hall attendant; large porch; high-class throughout. 111 Taylor St.; Williamsburg Bridge.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL.
Finest apartment in the State; 8-story elevator; fireproof; strictly high class; 6 and 7 rooms; decorations to suit; $65 to $85; any broker, or on the premises, 57 and 59 Union St.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED.
2 to 12 Rooms,
EAST OR WEST SIDE,
Temporarily or On Lease.
Send full particulars to
RULAND & WHITING CO.,
693 Madison Av.
Tel. Plaza 4951.

Refined family desire 7-10 room apartment, furnished or unfurnished, beginning October; preferably sublet apartment; other propositions considered. Write full particulars, stating price. Hernandez, 362 Riverside Drive.

High-class furnished apartments wanted for waiting clients; short and long term leases. Send full particulars to Slawson & Hobbs.

Apartments are actually rented by Everett M. Seixas, 507 5th Av.

Seven rooms, west side, 3 or 6 months; state terms. T 93 Times.

Wish particulars; apartment under $200 monthly, Oct.-May. Write 208 West 96th.

Unfurnished.

Wanted—By widow and daughter, 2 or 8 rooms for housekeeping; refined neighborhood, near grammar school; reasonable rent; Washington Heights section preferred. H 268 Times Downtown.

Two ladies want part private house; housekeeping; fine neighborhood. 6 Wall, Room 81.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

21ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; electricity; private bath, excellent table; references; phone.

30TH ST., 131 EAST.—Beautiful large and small rooms; private lavatories; good service; in artist's private home; French cuisine; choice residential district; refined people only.

84TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Large, single rooms, with board.

45TH, 8 EAST.
Room and bath; table board; references.

62D ST., 16 EAST.—Second floor; large room, single room; excellent table; reasonable.

73D, 12 EAST.—Double and single rooms; excellent table; references. Apply by letter until Sept. 10.

89TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Attractive rooms, conveniences; excellent cuisine; moderate telephone. Gross.

47 FIFTH AV.
Cool single rooms; suites with bath.

MADISON AV., 213, (Near 38th St.)—Large and small rooms; some with private baths; newly furnished and decorated; excellent cuisine; references.

West Side

12TH, 113 WEST.—Well appointed private house; home cooking; references. Chelsea 5455.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms; private bath; excellent table; refined surroundings.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH ST., 47 WEST.—Private boarding house; for the Winter, large and single rooms; private baths; table exceptional.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—First-class single, double rooms; suites; private baths; electricity; references.

74TH ST., 123-129-131 WEST.—Suites of rooms, with private bath; also medium and small rooms; excellent table.

56TH, 332 WEST.—Double, single rooms; home cooking; table guests; telephone; references.

57TH, 349 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; with board; references.

64TH ST., 113 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Private baths, electric light, steam heat; large rooms; Southern cooking; also smaller rooms; attentive service.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single, cool rooms, private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

70TH, 132 WEST.—Attractive rooms; twin beds; large private bathroom; references.

72D, — (Broadway-West End;) high-class private residence; will accommodate few refined people; highest references exchanged. 2380 Columbus.

72D, 261 WEST.—Winter reservations; beautiful rooms; exclusive house; single or en suite; private bath. Columbus 10195.

72D, 210 WEST.—NEWLY DECORATED, FURNISHED; ARRANGEMENT FOR FALL.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; excellent board; table guests.

74TH ST., 125 WEST.—Suites of rooms, with private baths; also medium and small rooms; steam heat, electricity; excellent table.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

75TH, 20 WEST.—Delightful rooms; desirable location; excellent table; Winter arrangements made; references.

76TH, 108 WEST.—Opportunity secure medium rooms; steam; first-class board; references.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large and small, attractive front rooms; excellent table; table guests.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; table guests; references.

77TH, 301 WEST, (344 West End Av.)—Select pensions offer superior accommodations, new, harmonizing furnishings; excellent table; electricity.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Single and large rooms, connecting shower baths; gentlemen; private family.

78TH, 159 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; newly decorated; private bath; Fall arrangements.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Large, small rooms, newly decorated; superior table board.

79TH, 114 & 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; Southern cooking; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; private or public bath; satisfaction guaranteed.

80TH, 108 WEST.—The House Richards. An "Old Home" place for refined people; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; also parlor floor; newly decorated; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine and service; private baths.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 55 WEST.—Exclusive house, second floor front; private bath; single, medium rooms.

82D, 45 WEST.—Pleasant large, small rooms; running water; excellent table; reasonable.

83D, 17 WEST.
High-class private Jewish house; excellent table; large, small rooms; electricity; gentlemen.

83D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms; permanent, transient; table boarders.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Richly furnished second-floor front room; private bath; exclusive house; table, service, appointments of unusual excellence.

86TH, 137 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two adults in refined, exclusive Jewish home; easy access car lines; references.

89TH, 206 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; excellent cooking.

90TH, 16 WEST.—Choice rooms; gentlemen, adults; exclusive; Jewish house. River 9793. Hellman.

93D, 21 WEST.—Large, small rooms; wholesome food; telephone; business people desired.

93D, 29-31 WEST.—Large, small rooms, newly decorated; parlor dining; reasonable.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms; private bath, electricity; excellent table; references.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptional boarding; 32 rooms; 16 on one floor; every room with running water or bath adjoining.

94TH, 36 WEST.—Large second floor front room; excellent board; references. Strauss.

102D, (Riverside Drive, West End.)—Two rooms, bath, with board; Christian adult family, owning beautiful home; no other boarders. Y 336 Times Annex. Telephone 2007 Riverside.

102D, 253 WEST.—Convenient to subway; saloon floor; large room and small room, with bath; Jewish family; excellent table.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence near Riverside and Broadway; two large rooms, bath.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Large room; private bath; suitable gentlemen, couple; home cooking; references.

118TH, 525 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private boarding house; table guest; home cooking.

118TH, 590 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Large, small rooms, connecting with bath or single; table guests.

121ST, 150 WEST.—Desirable rooms; bath, conveniences; excellent table; Hebrew family; table guests.

122D, 156 WEST.—Well furnished large, small rooms; refined house; reference; moderate.

152D, 561 WEST.—Single, double rooms; electricity; every convenience; excellent table. 4678 Audubon.

152D, 513 WEST.—Private family; large second-floor front room; references. Aud. 7392.

156TH, 553 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; reasonable rates.

BACHELORS.
TWO OR FOUR GENTLEMEN WANTED TO JOIN FOUR OTHERS HAVING BEAUTIFUL HOME WEST EIGHTIES. PARTICULARS "H," ROOM 1,410, 43 EXCHANGE PLACE. PHONE 7146 HANOVER.

BANK ST., 36.—Refined home for business girl; American family; musical; reasonable.

HOLLAN HOUSE,
98, 128, 130 West.—Rooms; high-class house, superior cuisine and service; parlor dining; table guests accommodated. Riverside 229.

MANHATTAN AVE., 365.—At 116th St., and beautiful Morningside Park, The Morningside, newly fitted up, rooms, family hotel; offers excellent hotel accommodations at boarding house prices. Telephone 2758 Audubon.

PRIVATE Christian family, having beautifully furnished home, west side, would let two large rooms for the Winter; Southern cooking. Y 375 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant rooms; bath, shower, &c., superior board; $12 weekly; exceptional home surroundings, 4960 Morningside. Payne.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple, appreciating superior table; homelike surroundings. Apt. 4D.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 588, Apt. 31.—Beautiful rooms; southern exposure; superior board; refined.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family House of high standard; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c fare; Lovely furnished rooms; suites; all comforts; Excellent chef and service; separate tables; Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Wadsworth Av., 382, one block from 191st St. Broadway subway station; highest elevation in Manhattan; exceptional high-class elevator house; rooms are extraordinarily large and light and contain every newest improvement; 4 all front rooms, $40; 5 rooms, $45, $50; 6 rooms, $60; 7 rooms, $65.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, NORTHWEST. (101 Waverley Place.)—Newly renovated; steam heat; electricity; gas; private baths; excellent table and service.

WEST END AV., 794.—One, two rooms, private bath; maid servant; low rent.

Widow will rent in her private house, Riverside Drive, 2 large connecting, handsomely furnished rooms, overlooking Hudson; private bath; also large rooms; excellent cuisine. Particulars Apt. 64, 3,117 Broadway, (5805 Morning.)

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Convenient Borough Hall; rooms; excellent table. 1159W Main.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST., 10 EAST, (NEAR 5TH AV.)
Pleasant large, small rooms; every convenience.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Cool, comfortable furnished rooms; bathroom; floor reasonable.

23D ST., 20 EAST. (Madison Square South.)
SUITE, two rooms and bath.

29TH ST., 118 EAST.—Small and large rooms; private family; all conveniences; telephone.

34TH, 54 EAST.—Large and small, comfortable, clean rooms; $4 up.

35TH ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable room, all conveniences; choice location; gentleman.

38TH ST., 10 EAST.—Small and large rooms, with private baths; also suites.

42D ST., 16 EAST.—Attractive accommodation for fastidious gentleman; room, with or without bath.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room, with bath; room with piano; single room; references.

61ST, 159 EAST.—Beautiful, renovated rooms; steam, hot water; excellent table.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Attractive large, small rooms; private bath; board optional. Gramercy 1978.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV, 265, (near 36th.)—Attractive large front room; bath. Murray Hill 728.

MADISON AV., 529.—Beautifully furnished rooms with, without private baths; phone; electricity.

MADISON AV., 220.—Desirable rooms; running water; furnished, unfurnished; adjoining bath; electricity, telephone.

West Side.

9TH, 64 WEST.—Daintily furnished single, double rooms; bath, telephone, electricity; moderate.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite for bachelors; hot water, electricity; references.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; private house; references.

23D, 326 WEST.—Large rooms, light housekeeping; $4-$5; hall rooms, $2.50.

RIVERSIDE, 668, (144th.)—Attractive outside single room, in private family. Apt. 35.

27TH, 17 WEST.—Bachelor suite; large front rooms and also twin beds, shower and needle baths; $10 to $12; all conveniences. Anrig.

36TH ST., 40 WEST.—Comfortable single, en suite; bath; $4-$10; unfurnished, $3.50.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small, airy rooms; board optional; references required; high-class house.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Exceptional rooms, large, single; private baths; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

52D ST., 29 WEST.—To rent, furnished, in a select neighborhood, two large, bright rooms with bath, suitable for business men. Phone 1505 Plaza.

53D, 62 WEST.—Desirable, large rooms; southern exposure; private bath; attractive small rooms.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Medium-sized rooms; electricity; $5-$7; splendid location; telephone; references.

57TH, 155 WEST.—Large and small rooms for gentlemen; desirable location; terms moderate.

58TH, 49 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large, small rooms; electricity; bath; select house; reasonable.

118 WEST 69TH ST.
WEST HALL.
Large, sunny room, second floor, with saloon dressing room and private bath; also smaller room; choice neighborhood; close to Broadway and convenient to all classes of transportation; house, equipment, and service distinctly high grade; men only.
TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 8775.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Private house, up to date in every particular, offers several rooms, en suite, with private bath, or single.

70TH, 262 WEST.—Attractive rooms; every convenience.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Very attractive large, small rooms; private house; telephone; references.

71ST, 106 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive large rooms; board optional; all conveniences; homelike atmosphere.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Electricity; parquet floors; hot, cold water; no rooming house.

71ST, 70 WEST.—Clean, well furnished; for gentleman; moderate terms; reference.

72D, 138 WEST.—Exceptionally convenient location; very reasonable prices; large rooms, with private bath; also splendid kitchenette apartment.

72D, 121 WEST.—Parlor suite; bathroom; also large, medium room adjoining bath.

73D, 153 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; electric light; subway express.

75TH, 161 WEST.—Large and single rooms, newly decorated; parlor dining; home surroundings.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; private bath; telephone; Summer rates.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive, homelike, sunny rooms; near bath; continuous hot water; electricity.

76TH, 110 WEST.—Unusually refined room; dressing room adjoining bath; electricity; references.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large room; adjoining bath; also small room; electric light; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

76TH, 100 WEST.—Desirable outside large or small rooms; reasonable; elevator apartment; references. Lynch.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Pleasant, cool, large, small rooms; electricity; private bath; moderate; telephone.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; electricity; parquet floor; references.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive rooms, with private family; very reasonable; telephone; references.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large, airy front room, southern exposure, conveniences; reference; reasonable.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Large front room, suitable for two gentlemen; medium rooms; references.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private house; suitable one, two; references.

79TH, 140 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms, single or en suite; private bath; references.

80TH, 136 WEST.—Back parlor, for family; other rooms; well furnished; reference.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One suite, one small room; every convenience; references.

82D, 33 WEST.—Small family, rents two beautiful rooms; newly furnished; references.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large, handsome second-floor rooms; private baths; single room; references.

82D, 109 WEST.—Large room; nicely furnished; suitable for two. Koenig.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; electric lights; private bath; references.

82D, 27 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms, newly decorated; meals if desired.

83D ST., 231 WEST.—Exceptionally furnished sunny, large room; business gentleman; one flight. Reade.

84TH, 155 WEST.—Beautifully furnished small apartments; strictly modern, clean, complete; something new; reasonable prices; see to appreciate.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Newly furnished, attractive, large, medium-sized rooms, with private bath, telephone; references; private house.

91ST, 38 WEST.—Newly furnished house; electricity, parquet floors; large rooms; $7-$9.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; convenient "L," subway; shower baths; reference.

91ST, 21 WEST.—Desirable large room, newly decorated; private bath; telephone; select; private.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Physician's office ten years; retiring account illness. Riverside 786.

93D, 253 WEST, (Broadway.)—Handsomely furnished large, medium rooms; baths; private residence.

93D, 251 WEST, (Broadway.)—Two connecting; southern exposure; third floor; also unfurnished. Crane.

94TH ST., 17 WEST.—Comfortable room in owner's private house; bath convenient; near park, Subway, and elevated.

94TH, 52 WEST.—Beautiful rooms for bachelors; ideal location. Magill.

96TH, 38 WEST.—Elegant large room, suitable for two; small room; board optional.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well furnished room; bath, telephone.

98TH ST., 248, (corner Broadway.)—Unusually attractive large front parlor bedroom; piano; breakfast. G. B.

105TH ST., 248 WEST.—Attractive outside room; single room; breakfast; gentlemen; references. Clark.

106TH ST., (near Riverside Drive.)—One entire floor in beautifully equipped home; choice either two large, bright, communicating bedrooms with bath or bedroom with bath and library, (sitting room;) business gentlemen or married couple. Phone 464 River.

111TH ST., 521 WEST, (Apt. 2.)—Attractively furnished room, with lavatory; private family; reasonable.

112TH ST., 505 WEST.—Sunny outside rooms; lavatory; telephone; newly decorated; $3.25. Wilford.

112TH, 536 WEST.—Large, attractive, cool room; high-class elevator apartment; gentlemen. Bridges.

115TH, 541 WEST.—Two adjoining rooms, suitable two gentlemen; exceptional; moderate. Apt. 3.

116TH ST., 420 WEST.—Exceptional single, double rooms obtainable at $25 and upward per month; excellent service included. Write, call, or phone 5800 Morningside.

118TH, 425 WEST.—Apt. 61; neatly furnished outside rooms facing Columbia campus; transportation; modern building; gentlemen only; references exchanged.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Homes for one or two; opposite Columbia; subway; all conveniences; unusual furnishings and care. Emmett.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

PRIVATE PARTY WILL SACRIFICE late model Studebaker; almost new, six passenger, six cylinder, demountable rims, new tires, electric starter, electric lights, extras; price, $650. See coachman; 931 Putnam Av., Brooklyn, two blocks off Broadway. Tel. 7112 Bushwick.

Five-passenger Oldsmobile, Dako system; 7-passenger, Pope-Hartford, 1913, in first-class shape; make good jitney or commercial; a real bargain. Sternberg Motor Truck Co., 132d St. and 12th Av.

Hupmobile, Model 32, 1914 touring cars and roadsters; will sacrifice to make room for new models. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

"Winter Weather" Bodies; buy now; every style closed body, $40, $50, $75, $100, $125, &c. Jandorf, 1,763 Broadway.

PACKARD (1914) Phaeton, 48 H. P. CADILLAC (1914) Touring, like new, $1,000. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Ford 1915 touring car; special radiator, seat covers, extra equipment, &c., at a bargain. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Beautiful Renault Packard limousine, like new, for hire by month; very reasonable. Talot, 300 West 49th; 7720 Bryant.

Interstate 5-passenger touring car. This is a snap at only $400. Look it over. H. K. Reilly, 138 West 52d St.

Simplex, 1912, 88-hp., four passenger; wire wheels; A-1 condition. M. Le Claire, 112 West 52d St.

Simplex, 1912, 50-hp., five-passenger touring car. J. Kennedy, 1,607 Broadway.

A.—Panhard truck for sale in good order. 150 West 31st St.

Automobiles for Rent.

Renault and Packard cars for hire, hour, day, or month; classy and up to date; reliable chauffeurs. Lewis, Hoisting Garage, 20 West 60th St. Phone 1509 Columbus.

Beautiful Garford Six; seven passenger touring; like new; wire wheels; hour, week or month; owner drives. Lenox 8767.

Handsomely appointed Limousine touring cars, latest model, for hire. Tucker, 4849 Morningside.

Practically new Packard, $2.50 hourly upward; experienced owner drives; references. Harlem 6818.

To Hire—High-grade five or seven passenger car, select trade only. F. Perry, resident telephone Hamilton 1777, Brooklyn.

1914 Reo touring, $2 hour; day, reasonable; reliable people only. D 39 Times Annex.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted.—Packard landaulet body, 8-88 model preferred; will consider 2-38. Geo. Lamberty, 1,926 Broadway.

Automobile Repairing.

We repair your radiator, lamps, tanks, and mudguards at a very moderate charge; see us before placing job. Franco-American Lamp Co., 157 W. 54th St.

Electric Starting—Lighting Systems. Detachable Wire Wheels.
Jesco Company, 245 W. 55th St. Circle 1553.

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OWNERS and prospective owners will profit greatly by taking the special six weeks' course at the Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Booklet and pass to school free.

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WEST SIDE U. S. Send for Booklet and
Y. M. C. A. Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920
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STEWART Booklet explains WHY our
AUTOMOBILE course is BEST. Inspect
SCHOOL our plant and be convinced.
225 W. 57th St. Ladies' classes.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

122D ST. (130 Claremont Av.)—Overlooking Hudson; large, small; all conveniences. Wells.

122D, 522 WEST.—Large front room; one or two gentlemen; $6. Bushby.

126TH, 54 WEST.—Attractive room; hot, cold running water; private house; $3.50.

127TH, (Claremont Av., 195.)—Desirable front parlor, adjoining bedroom; elevator. Apt. 26.

129, (41 St. Nicholas Terrace.)—Nice, comfortable room; elevator apartment; reasonable; gentleman. Apartment 44.

138TH, 606 WEST.—Large and small rooms, newly furnished; private house; breakfast optional.

BROADWAY, 2,030, (70th St.)—Desirable room; high-class apartment; suitable business; gentlemen; references.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (86th.)—Couple having charming apartment rent delightful outside room; private lavatory; excellent transportation; telephone 7915 Columbus.

DOCTOR'S OFFICE, with foyer, waiting room, large front parlor, private home; American basement; 314 West 106th St. Phone River 464. Mrs. White.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Unusually attractive outside front rooms; overlooking Hudson. Apt. 92.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452.—Attractive outside room, bath; private family; excellent service. Apartment 3A.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WEST END AV, (98D.)—Lady having exclusive home will rent two suites, with baths, &c.; business gentl

GUILTLESS, HE SAYS, BUT SERVED 7 YEARS

Soko, an Ignorant Foreigner When Convicted, Comes Back to Fight for His Good Name.

LEARNED ENGLISH IN PRISON

Now Able to Voice Protest He Then Could Not Express—Many Ready to Help Him.

Special to The New York Times.

HASTINGS, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Seven and one-half years ago Joseph Soko, a Hungarian, 30 years of age, was arrested here charged with spiking a New York Central switch in an attempt to wreck an express train. Soko knew little English and less about American laws, and though he protested that he was innocent, his protest bore little weight.

In the usual course of events, according to Justice of the Peace James E. Hogan of this town, Soko would have been arraigned before him for a preliminary hearing, but Soko was taken to Dobbs Ferry, where a Justice of the Peace held him for the Grand Jury.

Soko was indicted in due course and brought to trial before County Judge Platt at White Plains. He was convicted and sentenced to from seven and one-half to twelve years in Sing Sing.

Soko went to prison despite his declarations, in broken English, that he knew nothing of the crime charged against him. While in Hastings—he had lived here for five years and bore an excellent reputation—he had worked for the National Conduit and Cable Company. He took up the duties assigned to him at Sing Sing with the same spirit of good-will toward everybody that he had shown in the cable factory. In three and one-half years, as a reward, he was sent to the Great Meadows prison. He found life easier there and made no complaint, but he always maintained that he was not guilty.

In the meantime everybody in Hastings, even Judge Hogan, forgot Soko. But some two years ago Mr. Hogan, who had never believed Soko guilty, heard of another railroad arrest, and that set him thinking again. He wrote to the Board of Pardons about Soko's case, and was asked to collect what evidence he could to back up his contention that the man was serving time for a crime of which he was not guilty.

A few days ago Judge Hogan heard that the Board of Pardons had decided to parole Soko, and then received a letter asking if he would receive Soko's parole reports. If Soko's record is good at the end of one year he is to receive a full pardon.

The Judge talked it over with James Magee, Superintendent of the National Conduit and Cable Company, who also believed Soko was committed wrongfully, and Magee promised to give him his old job and an increase of 50 cents a day. They wanted him to have every chance to prove that their faith was warranted.

Soko arrived in Hastings yesterday morning and gave his two sponsors a happy surprise. He had gone away a bit uncouth and scarcely able to make himself understood in English. He came back smiling and ready to start in again. He was neatly dressed, and during his stay in prison had mastered the English language so that he spoke with hardly a trace of accent.

Judge Hogan told him about the job that was waiting for him. "I am glad of that," he said. "I want to work to earn money so that I can get at the facts of my case and find out why I was sent to prison when I was not guilty."

"I am sure that Soko was not guilty," said Justice Hogan last night. "He was a fine young fellow. He never drank and so far as I know, had no bad habits. Everybody here liked him.

"Then came his arrest, and it was most unexpected to everybody. I know that Soko wasn't even in Hastings when it was alleged he spiked the switch, but at the home of a friend who had a farm near Ossining."

MUNITION WORKS BURNED.

Rumor That Illinois Plant Was Working for Allies Causes Inquiry.

ST. CHARLES, Ill., Aug. 30.—Rumors that the malleable iron works was manufacturing munitions of war and that horses were being shipped to the European war from the Wild Rose stock farm, will cause an investigation of mysterious fires which occurred at the works last Friday and at the farm tonight.

Five valuable horses were burned in the blaze tonight. The owner, Herbert Crane, was said to be in the East attending a stock show. The iron works was entirely destroyed.

A fire at the Doolg File Company yesterday also will be investigated.

The losses in the three fires were said to total $300,000.

MOTOR CYCLE HITS GIRLS.

Then, Ambulance Coming to Aid Kills a Peddler's Horse.

As Loretta Farrell, 20 years old, and her sister, Josephine, aged 17, living at 1,340 Webster Avenue, were crossing Park Avenue at 170th Street last evening a motor cycle driven by Eric Froh of 2,912 Washington Avenue approached them at full speed. Froh blew his horn, but the two girls were too panic-stricken to act quickly and the motor cycle crashed into them, knocking them down.

In response to Policeman Adams's call a motor ambulance was sent from Lebanon Hospital, driven by Edgar Hondhart of 3,137 Third Avenue. As it made the turn at 170th Street Hondhart saw a wagon belonging to Michael Bilotti, an Italian fruit dealer of 3,605 Holland Avenue, directly in his path. There was no time to turn aside and the ambulance ran head on into the horse. The radiator was slightly damaged, but the machine was able to continue on its way without loss of time. The horse had to be shot.

The girls were attended by Dr. Rosenfeld, who found that Miss Josephine was not hurt beyond a few lacerations, and she went home. Her sister was unconscious and was taken to the Lebanon Hospital, where, it is said, she has concussion of the brain and is in a very serious condition.

There were no arrests, as both accidents were said to be unavoidable.

JOSEPH L. MYERS RETURNS.

New Yorker Was Badly Injured When Lusitania Was Blown Up.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Bordeaux on the French liner Espagne was Joseph L. Myers of 176 Madison Avenue, one of the survivors of the Lusitania, who received injuries in the disaster which kept him in the hospital at Cork for three months. After the explosion, Mr. Myers said yesterday, we got into one of the lifeboats on the port side, thinking that he would be safe when it was lowered into the water.

"Instead of that," Mr. Myers continued, "I was blown into the air when the boilers exploded and fell into the sea, where I floated about for nearly four hours clinging to some wreckage. When I was taken to the hospital at Queenstown the surgeons discovered that I had broken my right leg, torn my left one, burned my arms, and broke several ribs. From Queenstown I was transferred later to Cork, where I remained until shortly before sailing on the Espagne."

Mr. Myers was accompanied by his wife and daughter, who went over to him after he was in the hospital.

Tetanus Case Puzzles Doctors.

Ill for nearly three weeks at her home, Mrs. Frances Kumaszka of 74 Belmont Avenue, Newark, was removed to the City Hospital yesterday, where it was found that the woman is suffering from tetanus. She knows of no injury from which infection might have entered, and the doctors are puzzled. Her condition is critical. Mrs. Kumaszka cut her finger several months ago, but the wound healed quickly and gave no trouble. The physicians think that Mrs. Kumaszka may have swallowed a pin or a bit of metal and became infected internally.



SHE'LL TEACH YOU TO SMILE
IN JUST ONE LESSON. WHO? WHY, THE BIG SISTER TO ADELE
BY THE SAME AUTHORS THE GIRL DIRECT FROM THE LYRIC
WHO SMILES
YOU'LL FIND HER EVERY NIGHT AND WED. AND SAT. AFTERNOONS AT THE
LONGACRE THEATRE, WEST 48TH ST.
EXTRA MATINEE LABOR DAY.
MUSICAL COMEDY HIT OF THE YEAR

These Theatres Do Not Deal with Tyson Co.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8:10. Matinees Tomorrow, Sat. & Labor Day, 2:10. The Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES. After the Play Visit Danse de Follies. New ZIEGFELD FROLIC Atop This Theatre MIDNIGHT

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8.30. Mats. Tomorrow, Sat. & Labor Day 2:30. JUST OUTSIDE THE DOOR. HENRY MILLER, Mgr.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Labor Day. "VIVID AND CONVINCING."—World. UNDER FIRE with WILLIAM COURTENAY

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Labor Day. "A Real Smash—something new." —Journal. EDGAR SELWYN'S GREATEST SUCCESS, Rolling Stones

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'y & 43 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Labor Day. JULIAN ELTINGE in "COUSIN LUCY," by CHARLES KLEIN.

FULTON 46th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Labor Day. SOME BABY! "A LAUGHING TRIUMPH." —American.

THE BIRTH OF A NATION AT LIBERTY W. 42d St. THE 2:15 & 8:15. TWICE Daily, Incl. Sunday. Ev. &Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats. 25-50-$1. D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Labor Day. COMMON CLAY with JOHN MASON and JANE COWL

ELTINGE W. 42 St. OPENS Thursday NIGHT at 8:20. A. H. WOODS presents "SEE MY LAWYER" with T. ROY BARNES and Capable Cast.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Thurs., Sat. & Labor Day. "3 ACTS OF GOOD FUN."—Sun. THE BOOMERANG

PARK Columbus Circle and 59th Street. Phone 8590 Columbus. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30. PRICES: 25c—SECOND BALCONY 50c, 75c, $1.00—FIRST BALCONY $1.00, $1.50, $2.00—ORCHESTRA Wed. & Labor Day Mats. Best Seats $1. MAY IRWIN "Star Laugh Maker." —Sun. "13 WASHINGTON SQUARE" "Best play she has had in years."—Eve. Sun.

GLOBE B'way & 48th St. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Labor Day MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

ASTOR THEATRE, B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed., Sat. and LABOR DAY, 2:15. THREE ROUSING CHEERS and A YIP, YIP for Young America "A Real Play at Last."—Ev. Mail.

CANDLER Theatre, W. 42 St. Cohan & Harris Present TOMORROW NIGHT CURTAIN 8:15 SHARP. THE HOUSE OF GLASS A New Play by Max Marcin. SEATS NOW.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way. 47 St. Daily Mat. 25 to $1. Gertrude Hoffmann & Co. of 60 in "SUMURUN" The Four Mortons, Oths. DELICIOUS LEMONADE FREE TO ALL.

DALY'S Burlesque Broadway & 30th St. Mat. Daily 10, 15, 25c. Nights, 25, 35, 50c. SAM RICE'S Daffydil Girls. Katherine Constantine, "Some Dancer"

LEXINGTON 51st, Lex. Av. Evs. &Sat. Mat. 25c. to $1. Mat. TODAY 25 & 50c. A. H. Woods Presents POTASH & PERLMUTTER

NEW Mat. Today BRIGHTON Brighton Beach. EVA TANGUAY Gilbert & Sullivan Revue, Others.

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BROADWAY 85TH TO 86TH ST.
Offers All the Advantages of the Best New York City Hotels at Much Lower Prices.
EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS OF ALL SIZES,
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, FOR LONG OR SHORT PERIODS.
Transient Rates, $2.50 per Day Up
No Extra Charge When Rooms Are Occupied by Two Persons.

Great Northern Hotel
118 W. 57TH ST. Phone 1900 Circle
Room & Bath, $2.00 up
Suites, - $4.00 up
VALET SERVICE FREE.
CLUB FEATURES IN RESTAURANT.
HOME DINNER, $1.00.
FRIDAY SHORE DINNER, $1.00.

Fourteen East Sixtieth St. A quiet, luxurious Residential Hotel. Affording the Exclusiveness and Elegance of a Private Residence. Opposite the Metropolitan Club and 5th Av. Entrance to Central Park. Apartments, single or en suite, rented, furnished or unfurnished, for long or short periods. EAGER & BABCOCK.

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14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

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23 Years at This Address MEANS Something.
REMEY SCHOOL FOR DANCING,
917 Eighth Ave. (54th St.) 'Phone Col. 4557.
All Modern Dances Quickly Taught.
One Hour's Private Lesson, $1; 9 Lessons, $5.

A. A. SAATO ACADEMIES OF DANCING. Broadway, 86th-87th Sts.
All modern dances taught. Summer rates. 6435 Schuy.

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Mansfield Studios, 28 West 44th. All dances taught, absolute privacy; summer rates.

NORTH BEACH
Boats from East 99th & 134th Sts. Also direct trolley via Queensboro Bridge.
FREE FIREWORKS TUES. & THURS.
GRAND CARNIVAL Sept. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.
S.S. "MANDALAY" DANCING Special Features Every Evening. Battery 7:30, W. 131st St. 8:30 P.M.
Carnival Week Sept. 6 to 11
Six Nights of Unique Entertainment. Tel. Pier Morning 4399, Broad 179-3263.

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Beautiful Beach and 3 Great Pools
Special Rates to Clubs and Parties.

LUNA A STUPENDOUS HIT LUNA'S BROADWAY ECHO EVENINGS AT 9, 10 & 11.
Free Dancing Contest Thursday Nights
Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15. 12-Act Vaudeville Show ALL SEATS RESERVED DELIGHTFUL PROMENADE 25c, 35c, 50c.
YORKVILLE 86th St. at 3d Ave. Burlesque Mat. Today 15c to 50c. CHARLES ROBINSON and His PARISIENNE FLIRTS. Smoking Permitted.
STRAND B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30. 10c to 50c. HAZEL DAWN in "Heart of Jennifer." Strand Orch. & Soloists Next Week, Mary Pickford in "ESMERALDA."
VITAGRAPH 44th and Broadway to 11 P. M. 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. ROBERT EDESON and All-Star Cast in Mortmain. Other Pictures.
EDEN WORLD IN WAX European War Heroes. New Attractions MUSEE OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10:30 TO 10:30.

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Superior Service
For quality of food, for excellence of cooking, for skilled service, for charming environment, for real enjoyment—you will go far to equal that which you will always find at Rector's.
To this is added the satisfaction of paying reasonable prices—no heavy penalty to pay for your pleasure here.
Come and enjoy Rector's. All-Star Cabaret during dinner. Grand Ballroom open after 8 P. M. Free to guests. Superb music. Ideal floor. Refreshments. Supper.
Phone your reservations—Bryant 3200
BROADWAY, 48TH ST. AND 7TH AVENUE

Drink Coca-Cola
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
Its appeal never loses the freshness that first charmed you. Its perfect wholesomeness makes its invitation irresistible. Its vigorous, thirst-quenching refreshment touches the utmost limit of satisfaction.
Demand the genuine by full name—nicknames encourage substitution.
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Finest and Best Located Hotel in New York
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ON YEARLY LEASE
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The largest three-room apartment in New York, overlooking Central Park.....7,000.00
Cuisine Unequalled—Charges Moderate
Two floors of Bachelor single rooms at special low rates
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A FIREPROOF HOTEL OF REFINEMENT AND CHARM. MOST CONVENIENTLY LOCATED TO EVERYWHERE.
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Excellent Cuisine. Finest Imported Beers and Wines. Beautiful Music before and after Theatre.
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Famous for its Ladies' and Business Men's Luncheons.
Fresh Killed Poultry and Sea Food our Specialty.

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BROADWAY AT FORTY-THIRD STREET
Positively the Best Food, Values and Service in New York
"The Wallick Is Popular, Because It Is Good."
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The Coolest Dancing Room in the City.
Unsurpassed Cooking. Popular Prices.
Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner every evening six to ten. $1.00
Delicious Frog Dinner (In the Grill), $1.25
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Little Neck Clams, Cherry Stone, Consomme in Jelly, Frog Legs, Saute Meuniere, Crab Meat Bayigote, Half Fried Chicken, Virginia Corn on Cob, Candied Sweet Potatoes, Salad, Peach Ice Cream, Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Cheese, Demi-Tasse.
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Cuisine Francaise No Cabaret CLOSED SUNDAYS

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Known the world over. French Cuisine, "Amateur Soiree." BUSTANOBY RESTAURANTS. 39th Street (METAMORA CLUB.) Dancing prizes at lunch, tea, dine.

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